Basic syntax of Java is as follows:

```
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello World");
    }
}
```

Every line of code that runs in Java must be inside a class . In our example, we named the class HelloWorld.
➜ A class should always start with an uppercase first letter.
➜ The file name and class name must be same

Any code inside the main() method will be executed

- **public**: The public is an access modifier that can be used to specify who can access this main() method. It simply defines the visibility of the method.
    ➜ The JVM calls the main() method outside the class. Therefore it is necessary to make the java main() method public

- **static:** static is a keyword in java. We can make static variables and static methods in java with the help of the static keyword. The main advantage of a static method is that we can call this method without creating an instance of the class.
    ➜ JVM calls the main() method without creating an instance of the class, therefore it is necessary to make the java main() method static.

- **void**: void is a return type of method.
    ➜ The java main() method doesn't return any value. Therefore, it is necessary to have a void return type.

- **main:** main is the name of the method. It is a method where program execution starts.

- **String [ ] args:** String in java is a class that is used to work on Strings and args is a reference variable that refers to an array of type String.
    ➜ If you want to pass the argument through the command line then it is necessary to make the argument of the main() method as String args[].

Inside the main() method, we can use the println() method to print a line of text to the screen

System.out.println()

➔ System is a built-in Java class that contains useful members, such as out, which is short for "output".
➔ The println() method, short for "print line", is used to print a value to the screen (or a file).

Comments in Java

Comments can be used to explain Java code, and to make it more readable. It can also be used to prevent execution when testing alternative code.

There are three types of comments in java

1. **Single line comments (//)**: Any text between // and the end of the line is ignored by Java (will not be executed).

2. **Multi-line comments**: Multi-line comments start with /* and ends with */.

3. **Documentation comments:** This type of comment is used generally when we write the code for projects. It helps to generate a documentation page for reference, which can be used for getting information about methods present, their parameters, etc.

   Syntax:

   ```
   /**Comment start
   *
   *tags are used in order to specify a parameter
   *or method or heading.
   **
   *Comment ends */
   ```