

Java basics

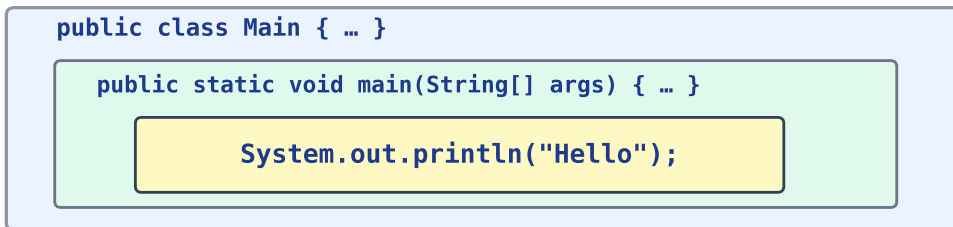
Java Reference

Classes, main & output

Every Java program lives inside a class . It starts at a method named main. `System.out.println(...)` prints a line; `System.out.print(...)` prints with no new line.

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, world!");  
        System.out.println("I am learning Java.");  
    }  
}
```

- Java is compiled : the compiler checks the whole program, then it runs.
- Every statement ends with a semicolon ;.



Exam tip: every program lives in a class; execution starts at main; end each statement with ;

Java programs live in a class and start at main

Variables & primitive types

A variable must declare its type. Common primitive types : `int` (whole number), `double` (decimal), `boolean` (true/false), `char` (one letter).

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int age = 17;  
        double price = 9.99;  
        boolean passed = true;  
        System.out.println(age + " " + price + " " + passed);  
    }  
}
```

Comments & style

A comment is `//` (one line) or `/* ... */` (a block). Indent the code inside braces `{ }`. Class names start Capitalised; variables and methods use camelCase (lowercase first).

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // greet the user  
        String firstName = "Mei";  
        System.out.println("Hi, " + firstName);  
    }  
}
```

Common mistakes

- Every statement ends with a semicolon ;.
- `main` must be exactly `public static void main(String[] args)`.
- `println` adds a new line; `print` does not.