class Main {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
}
```java
public final class Main {
    public static void main (final String... args) {
        System.out.println ("Hello world!");
    }
}
```
public final class Main {
    private Main(){}
    public static void main (final String... args) {
        System.out.println ("Hello world!");
    }
}
public final class Main {
    public static void main (final String ... args) {
        System.out.println ("Hello world!");
    }
}
Consider each word.
What happens if you leave it out?
What happens if you spell it differently?
What happens if you replace it its “opposite” (if there is such a thing)?
• access modifier for things with unrestricted access; one public, top-level Java class per file
• modifier for classes that are not to be sub-classed
• keyword introducing a Java class
• name of class; capitalized by convention; should be same as file name
• access modifier for methods with unrestricted access; method `main` must be public if it is to be the starting point of the program by the Java virtual machine
• method modifier indication a non-instance method
• return type of void means the method does not return a value; it is a subprocedure not a function
• name of method; must be called "main" if it is to be the starting method
• type of the one parameter to the method; must be an array of strings (or equivalently varargs), if the method is to be the starting method
• name of the one parameter to the method
• `java.lang.System` is the name of the class in package `java.lang` containing standard I/O objects
• Field of `java.lang.System` with type `java.io.PrintWriter` containing the object with the reference the program’s standard output stream.
• Name of the overloaded method that puts strings on to output stream (prints or displays the text on the screen).
Definitions.
• access modifier
• entry points

Rules of thumb.
• Declare your (outer) classes public.
• One public class the same name as the file.
• No public constructors for utility classes.
• Declare your classes final.
• Declare your formal arguments final.
OS

command line args

env key value

standard IO package

Program

System.in
System.out
System.err

String[] args

System.get Property
Long. get Long

interface

JVM
OS Interface

- standard IO package; abstract and standardized
- command line arguments; simple
- environment map; many OS dependent keys

- System.in, System.out, System.err
- String[] args
- System.getenv()
JVM has its own platform environment established in negotiation with the OS.

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {

    // Program can get values from the environment mapping
    System.out.println(System.getProperty("file.encoding"));

    // Be careful arguing with the OS
    System.setProperty("file.encoding", "Latin-1");

    // Environment 'travels' sometimes invisibly
    // to where it is most relevant.
    System.out.println(Charset.defaultCharset());

    // User can play along
    // * with JVM args -Dseed
    // * with OS environment  '$ setenv seed 12345;' 
    final String seed = System.getProperty("seed");
}
```