Your First Java Program

```
import ...
import ...     // Top of the program contains imports like Python
import ...

public class NameOfClass {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // your program code goes here
        System.out.println("Hello world!");

    }
}
```

The very top of a Java program is where any import statements live. These are like Python import statements, and let us bring libraries into our program that we can use later in the code.

All Java programs must be part of a "class," a concept which will be explained later in class. The name of the class is not important, but a class called `NameOfClass` must be saved in a file called `NameOfClass.java`. No Java code can be written outside of a class; everything must be between those curly braces!

- For the moment, we will not worry about the "public" part.

A basic Java program that can be run requires a function called main, similar to how we wrote a main function in Python where the program begins. In Python, this was optional, in Java, it is required.

- For the moment, we will not worry about the "public static void" part. Similarly, don't worry too much about what the String[] args part means.
  Technical answer: You can probably tell, similarly to Python, that String[] args is the parameter to the main function. When a Java program is run from the command line, it contains the command-line arguments.

Two biggest syntactical differences between Python and Java:

- Curly braces are used in Java for blocks of code, rather than indentation.

- Java requires a semicolon after every statement in your program. (It will become clearer over time which things in Java are statements and which things are not.)