Solutions to Java Lab 0

7. Now change the `HelloWorld` code so that it prints out "Goodbye, World!" instead. This should be done by changing only *one* line of your program. Compile and run your program and see what it prints out.

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

8. The command `System.out.println` prints out its argument and then starts a new line. Change your program so it prints out "Hello, World!" on one line and then prints out "Goodbye, World!" on the next line. Compile and run.

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

12. Add these lines to your main method:
```
    String name = "AITI";
    System.out.print("Hello,");
    System.out.println(name);
    System.out.println("How are you today?");
```
Compile and run. How does `System.out.print` differ from `System.out.println`?

The `println` method starts a new line after printing out its argument and `print` does not.

11. Change the text "AITI" to your name (for example, "Gladys") and compile and run your code again. How has the output changed?

The output now says "Hello, Gladys" instead of "Hello, AITI".

12. Change the line   `System.out.println(name)`
       to the line   `System.out.println("name");`
Why are the outputs different?

The output now says "Hello, name" instead of "Hello, Gladys". In the first line, the `name` variable is passed to `println` and its value is printed out. In the second, the `String "name"` is passed as an argument, and that `String` is printed.

EC.S01 Internet Technology in Local and Global Communities
Spring 2005-Summer 2005