//This is a comment.
public class MyProgram
{
    public static void main (String[ ] args)
    {
        System.out.println("This is my first program.");
    }
}
//Some notes about the program.
public class MyProgram
{

}
//Notes: Version 2.
public class MyProgram
{

  public static void main (String[ ] args)
  {
    System.out.println("This is my first program.");
  }

}
public class MyProgram
{

    public static void main (String[ ] args)
    {
        System.out.println(“This is my first program.”);
    }
}

Think of this line as the beginning of program statements that perform actions that you want your program to perform. At this point, you will just have to memorize this line without understanding it.

The word **main** is the name of a method, which is the beginning of a sequence of programming statements. A method is always followed by parentheses. Sometimes the parentheses are empty, and other times they contain information. In this case, you can see *(String[ ] args)* within the parentheses.

Memorize this line. You will see it and use it over and over again. You will learn what the components mean later.
//This is a comment.
public class MyProgram
{

public static void main (String[ ] args)
{

System.out.println(“This is my first program.”);
}

}
//This is a comment.
public class MyProgram {
    public static void main (String[ ] args) {
        System.out.println("This is my first program.");
    }
}

System.out.println("This is my first program.");
This is an action line of code in your program. The sentence within the quotation marks is printed when you run the program. You will learn later that you run the program with the following command at the Unix prompt: java MyProgram

This is my first program. will be displayed at the prompt.

Whatever you include within the quotation marks will be displayed. For example, you could write the program as follows:
System.out.println("Hello World");
Most Java courses begin by printing Hello World, but in this course, you will be spared from having that initiation.
This window appears after you logon with TeraTerm.

Type `pwd`, and then press the Enter key.
What is printed shows your location in your account. The `home` directory is not accessible on the Internet.

Typing `cd www` is a shortcut way to move to your Internet directory. The term `cd` means `change directory`. 
The **www** directory is accessible on the Internet. If needed, your instructor may examine your **dot java** files. However, only you can write, revise, compile, and run your programs by accessing your account with TeraTerm.

The **mkdir** command makes a subdirectory. This **mkdir** command makes a subdirectory named **IS147**.
The `cd` command changes the directory. Here, the command moves to the **IS147** subdirectory that was created.
The Java program will be written in this subdirectory.
We will use the pico text editor to write Java programs to run on Linux. This shows the command to create a file named `MyProgram.java`.

Here is the pico editor ready for input to be typed.
The Java program has been typed. Note that **This is my very first program in IS147**. has been written to be printed.

On the keyboard, **CTRL-X** will exit pico. Enter **Y** (meaning Yes) to save the program.
At this point, press the Enter key.

The program has been saved, and you’re back to the command prompt.
The `ls` command lists the files in your directory.

Listed is the file that you just created, `MyProgram.java`. 
The `javac` command compiles `MyProgram.java` into a bytecode file, `MyProgram.class`, that you can run at the command prompt.

It may take a few seconds to compile your program.
If your program has no errors in it, no messages will appear.
Now your directory has two files: MyProgram.class and MyProgram.java.

Run the program by typing `java MyProgram`.
Here is the output produced by the program.
Use the below link at UMBC to download and install TeraTerm. It will work on Vista platforms. To use TeraTerm to connect to UMBC, enter gl.umbc.edu

https://wiki.umbc.edu/display/faq/Software+Downloads
The below link presents the "Hello World" program presented in the Java Tutorial at Oracle. You do not need Step 1. Java has already installed on the UMBC machines.

docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/cupojava/unix.html
There are many different ways to format a program. The below link shows the Hello World program presented at Oracle.

docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getstarted/application/examples/HelloWorldApp.java