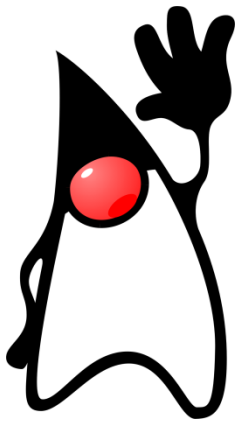
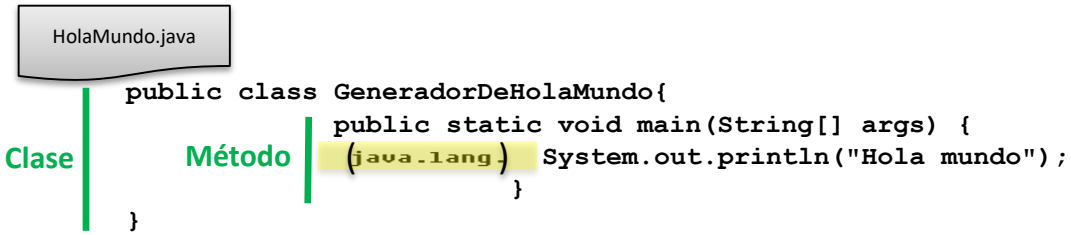


¡HOLA MUNDO!


HolaMundo.java
Clase
Método
public class GeneradorDeHolaMundo{
public static void main(String[] args) {
java.lang.
System.out.println("Hola mundo");
}
}

HolaMundo.java

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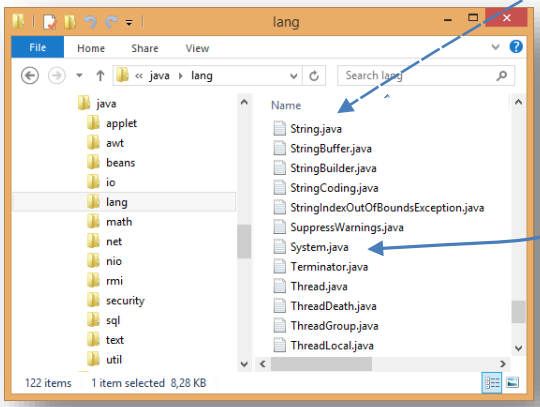
Clase

Método

java.lang



System.java

```
/**
 * The <code>System</code> class contains several useful class fields
 * and methods. It cannot be instantiated.
 *
 * <p>Among the facilities provided by the <code>System</code> class
 * are standard input, standard output, and error output streams;
 * access to externally defined properties and environment
 * variables; a means of loading files and libraries; and a utility
 * method for quickly copying a portion of an array.
 *
 * @author  unascribed
 * @since   JDK1.0
 */
public final class System {

    /* register the natives via the static initializer.
     *
     * VM will invoke the initializeSystemClass method to complete
     * the initialization for this class separated from clinit.
     * Note that to use properties set by the VM, see the constraints
     * described in the initializeSystemClass method.
     */
    private static native void registerNatives();
    static {
        registerNatives();
    }

    /** Don't let anyone instantiate this class */
    private System() {
    }

    /**
     * The "standard" input stream. This stream is already
     * open and ready to supply input data. Typically this stream
     * corresponds to keyboard input or another input source specified by
     * the host environment or user.
     */
    public final static InputStream in = null;

    /**
     * The "standard" output stream. This stream is already
     * open and ready to accept output data. Typically this stream
     * corresponds to display output or another output destination
     * specified by the host environment or user.
     * <p>
     * For simple stand-alone Java applications, a typical way to write
     * a line of output data is:
     * <blockquote><pre>
     *     System.out.println(data)
     * </pre></blockquote>
     * <p>
     * See the <code>println</code> methods in class <code>PrintStream</code>.
     *
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println()
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(boolean)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(char)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(char[])
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(double)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(float)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(int)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(long)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(java.lang.Object)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(java.lang.String)
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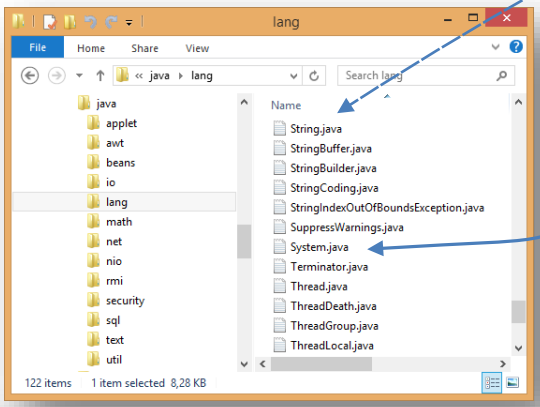
Clase

Método

java.lang



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     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(java.lang.Object)
     * @see     java.io.PrintStream#println(java.lang.String)
     */
    public final static PrintStream out = null;
```

PrintStream.java

```
/**
 * A <code>PrintStream</code> adds functionality to another output stream,
 * namely the ability to print representations of various data values
 * conveniently.  Two other features are provided as well.  Unlike other output
 * streams, a <code>PrintStream</code> never throws an
 * <code>IOException</code>; instead, exceptional situations merely set an
 * internal flag that can be tested via the <code>checkError</code> method.
 * Optionally, a <code>PrintStream</code> can be created so as to flush
 * automatically; this means that the <code>flush</code> method is
 * automatically invoked after a byte array is written, one of the
 * <code>println</code> methods is invoked, or a newline character or byte
 * (<code>'\n'</code>) is written.
 *
 * <p> All characters printed by a <code>PrintStream</code> are converted into
 * bytes using the platform's default character encoding.  The <code>{@link
 * PrintWriter}</code> class should be used in situations that require writing
 * characters rather than bytes.
 *
 * @author     Frank Yellin
 * @author     Mark Reinhold
 * @since      JDK1.0
 */
public class PrintStream extends FilterOutputStream
    implements Appendable, Closeable
{
    !!!!!!!!!! CODIGO BORRADO   !!!!!!!!!!!!!!

    /**
     * Prints a String and then terminate the line.  This method behaves as
     * though it invokes <code>{@link #print(String)}</code> and then
     * <code>{@link #println()}</code>.
     *
     * @param x  The <code>String</code> to be printed.
     */
    public void println(String x) {
        synchronized (this) {
            print(x);
            newLine();
        }
    }
```