Methods – Parameters Exercise

1. Create a method called Address which receives an integer call x. This method will output the address of this school 'x' number of times.

```
        Address(5);
}
public static void Address(int x) {
        for (int a=0; a<x; a++) {
                System.out.println ("415 Great Lakes Dr.");
        }
        }
```

2. Create a method called Cube which receives an integer called x, and calculates and prints the cube of the integer.

```
        Cube(5);

}
public static void Cube(int x) {
        int cube;
        cube = x*x*x;
        System.out.println(cube);
        }
```

3. Create a method called Tax which receives a double and calculates and prints the HST, and Final Price.

```
        Tax(5);

}
public static void Tax(double price) {
        double HST = price*0.13;
        System.out.println("The HST is " + HST);
        double finalprice = price + HST;
        System.out.println("The final price is " + finalprice);
        }
```

4. Create a method called Printname which receives an integer called x. Printname will print your name x number of times.

```
        Printname(5);

}
public static void Printname(int x) {
        for (int a=0; a<x; a++) {
                System.out.println("Gurpreet");
        }
        }
```

5. Create a method called Grade which receives an double value. If the value is greater than 50 indicate that the student has passed. If the value is less than 50, the student has failed. All number>100 and <0 are invalid.

```
        Scanner input = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println ("Enter grade:");
        double value = input.nextDouble();
        Grade(value);
```

```
}
public static void Grade(double value) {
	if (value>=50 && value<=100 && value>=0) {
		System.out.println("Student has passed");
	}
	else if (value<50 && value<=100 && value>=0) {
		System.out.println("Student has failed");
	}
	else {
		System.out.println("Error");
	}
	}
```

6. Create a method called Add that receives two integers and calculates and prints the sum of the two integers.

```
	Sum (5,5);

}
public static void Sum (int x, int y) {
	int sum = x+y;
	System.out.println(sum);
	}
```

7. Create a method called subtract that receives two integers and subtract

```
	Subtract (6,5);

}
public static void Subtract(int x, int y) {
	int subtract = x-y;
	System.out.println(subtract);
	}
```

8. Create a method called Exponent that receives two integers and calculates the value of the first number raised to the exponent of the second number (use a loop for this)

```
	Exponent(5,5);

}
public static void Exponent(int x, int y) {
	int exponent=x;
	for (int a=1; a<y; a++) {
		int value =exponent;
		exponent = x*value;
	}
	System.out.println(exponent);
	}
```

9. Create a method called SumofInt that receives an integer called x. This method will output the sum of the numbers in the integer. For example, if 134 were passed in, the method would output 8.

```
	SumofInt (134);

}
```

```
public static void SumofInt(int x) {
	String str = String.valueOf(x);
	int length = String.valueOf(x).length();
	int y = Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(str.charAt(0)));
	int sum=0;
	for (int a=0; a<length-1; a++) {
		int z = Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(str.charAt(a+1)));
		int temp = y;
		sum = temp+z;
		y=sum;
	}
	System.out.println(sum);
	}
```

10. Create a method called Factor that receives two integers called x and y. This method will determine if the x is a factor of y. This method will output the appropriate message. For example, if x was 2 and y 8, this method would output “2 is a factor of 8”.

```
	Factor(2,8);

}
public static void Factor(int x, int y) {
	if (y%x==0) {
		System.out.println(x + " is a factor of " + y);
	}
	else  {
		System.out.println(x + " is not a factor of " + y);
	}
1.	}
```