**Core Java - Assignment**

**Module - 1**

1. **Methods in Java**

**Theory : -**

1. Methods defining :

-> methods are blocks of code that perform specific tasks. Methods have types it like it can return or it doesn’t return anything.

-> Also, it has access specifier it means where it can be used where it shouldn’t be used.

-> it can only accessed by its object. It starts with access specifier , return type , and method name and lastly a curly brackets ( { } ) where you define behaviour of method.

1. Method parameters and return types :

-> parameters are passed when object method is called also when you define method you should mention what parameters should given and how many.

-> it is declared when you define method with name then in small brackets () it written before curly brackets.

Return types : when method is define before the method name you have to declare that it will return something or not. It is fine if it is not returning something. The important thing is you have to tell it.

1. Method Overloading :

-> the meaning of method overloading means that you can write multiple methods with same name but every method has different behaviour means it has different logic and parameters. The code compiled it tells which method is executed based on what arguments and how many given at the time method calling or it doesn’t have any argument.

1. Static methods and variables :

-> Static method can be called directly no need to create object for it.

-> static keyword used when static method defined and it written before return keyword.

Static variable :

-> static variable declared with static keyword.

-> static variable can be accessed by dot operator and class name.