Java Methods

A **method** is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters, into a method. Methods are used to perform certain actions, and they are also known as **functions**.

A method must be declared within a class. It is defined with the name of the method, followed by parentheses **()**. Java provides some pre-defined methods, such as System.out.println(), but you can also create your own methods to perform certain actions:

public class Main {

static void myMethod() {

}

}

static means that the method belongs to the Main class and not an object of the Main class.

To call a method in Java, write the method's name followed by two parentheses **()** and a semicolon**;**

Information can be passed to methods as parameter. Parameters act as variables inside the method. Parameters are specified after the method name, inside the parentheses.

static void myMethod(String fname) {

System.out.println(fname + " Refsnes");

}

The void keyword, used in the examples above, indicates that the method should not return a value. If you want the method to return a value, you can use a primitive data type (such as int, char, etc.) instead of void, and use the return keyword inside the method

Conditional statements are often iused within the method.