Main -> calls methods, passing the data -> method operates, returns value to -> main

The values passed to the method are called the **arguments** of the method call

The “output” that method computes is called the **return value**.

The term **black box** for a device with a given specification but unknown implementation, so a method can be describe as black box

To create your own method:

•Pick a name for the method

•Declare a variable for each argument, these variables are called the **parameter variable**s. Another commonly used term is **formal parameters**

•Specify the type of the return value.

•Add the public static modifiers.

public static double *cubeVolume*(double sideLength) <- this is the **header** of the method

red double is return type follow by the name of the method, and then the green is the parameter variable declaration(with type and name). if there are more than one parameter variable, declear separately with ,

body of the method is in {}

The **return** statement gives the method's result to the caller , use the keyword **return** and then followed by the variable name which the data is stored and needed to return

The return statement terminates a method call and yields the method result.

The values that are supplied to the method when it is called are the **arguments** of the call. (These values are also commonly called the **actual parameters**

Turn computations that can be reused into methods.

Eliminate replicated code or pseudocode by defining a method

The **scope** of a variable is the part of the program in which you can access it.

A variable that is defined within a method is called a **local variable**.