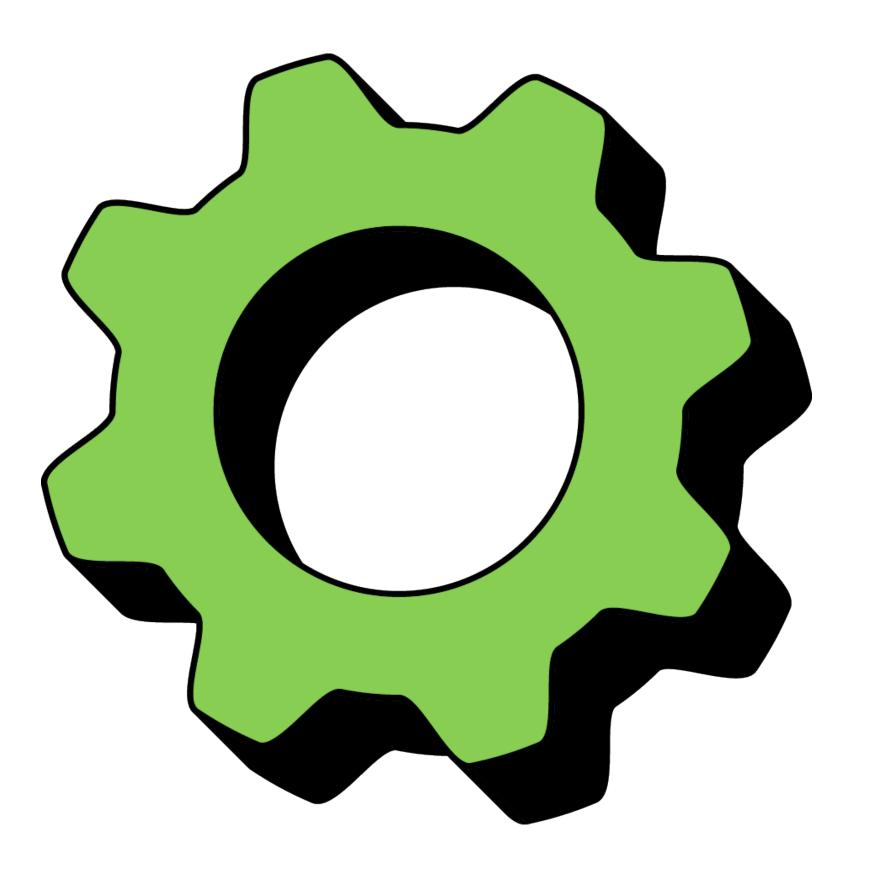
Essential Computing 1

# Value methods



# Clarification a method call sends arguments a method has parameters

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
    make( 5 );
}    parameter

argument

static void make( int a ){
    // Missing implementation.
}
```

Terminology "invoking a method" same as "calling a method".

#### Value method: A method that returns a value

```
static double circumference( double radius ) {
    return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

The **return type** defines what type of value the method will return.

```
static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

The **return statement** will exit the method and return the value (here, the result of an expression).

```
static double circumference( double radius ){
    return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

```
static double test(){
    return "lars";
}
```

Compile Error!

```
static String test(){
    return "lars";
}
```

```
static double test(){
    return;
}
```

Compile Error!

```
static void test(){
    return;
}
```

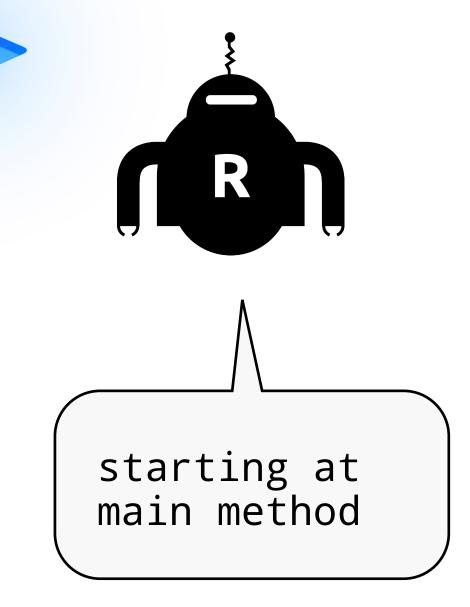
The return statement is also useful for exiting a method early.

```
static void printOnlyEvenValues( int value ){
   if( value % 2 != 0 ) return;
   System.out.println( value );
}
```

## Example

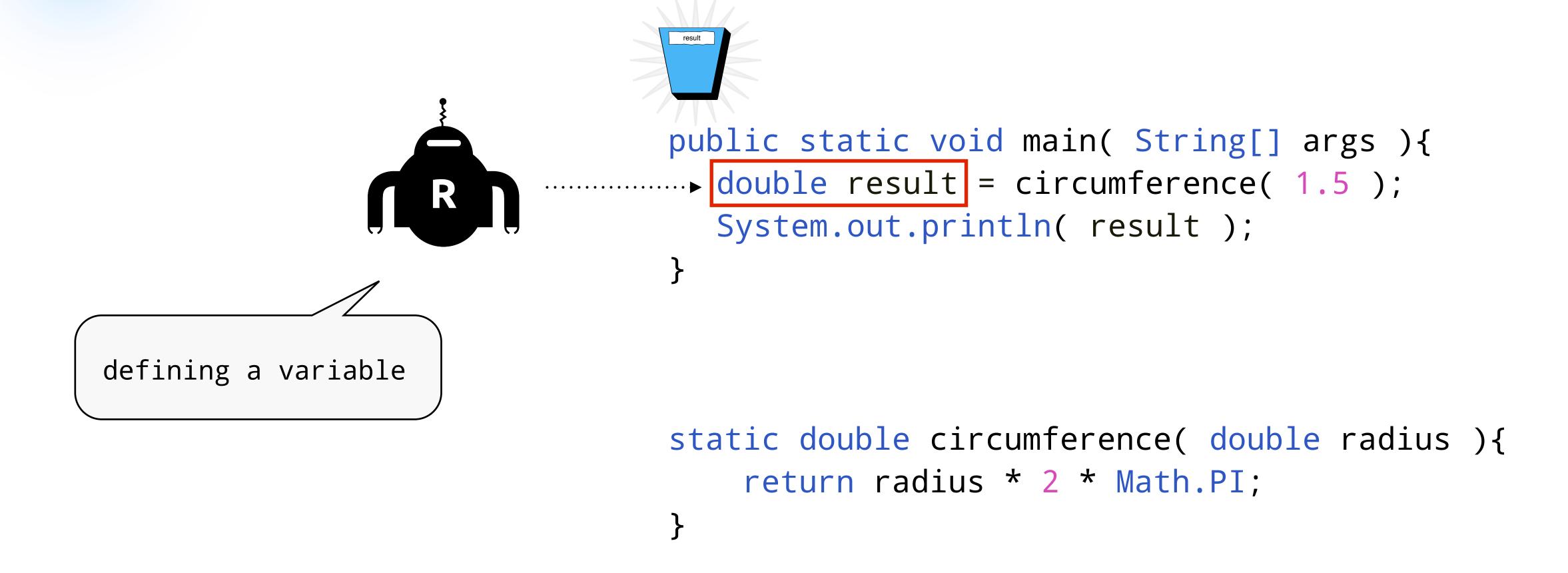
```
public static void main( String[] args ){
   double result = circumference( 1.5 );
   System.out.println( result );
}

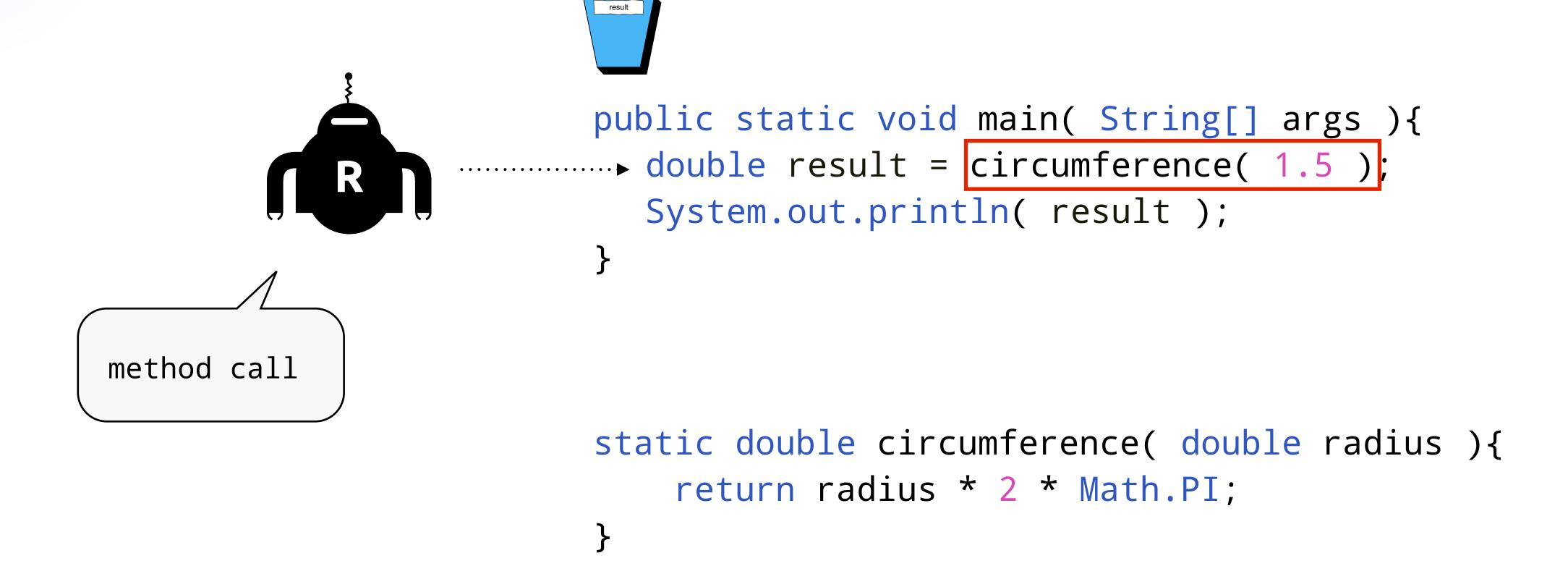
static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

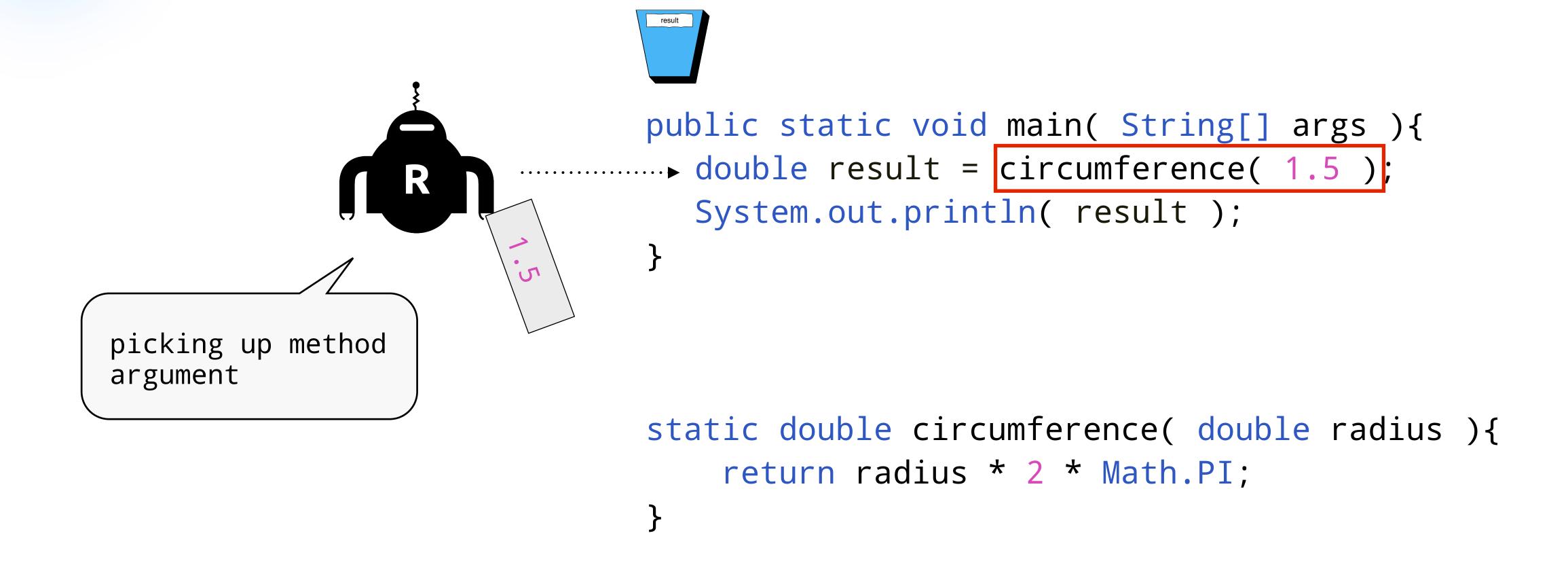


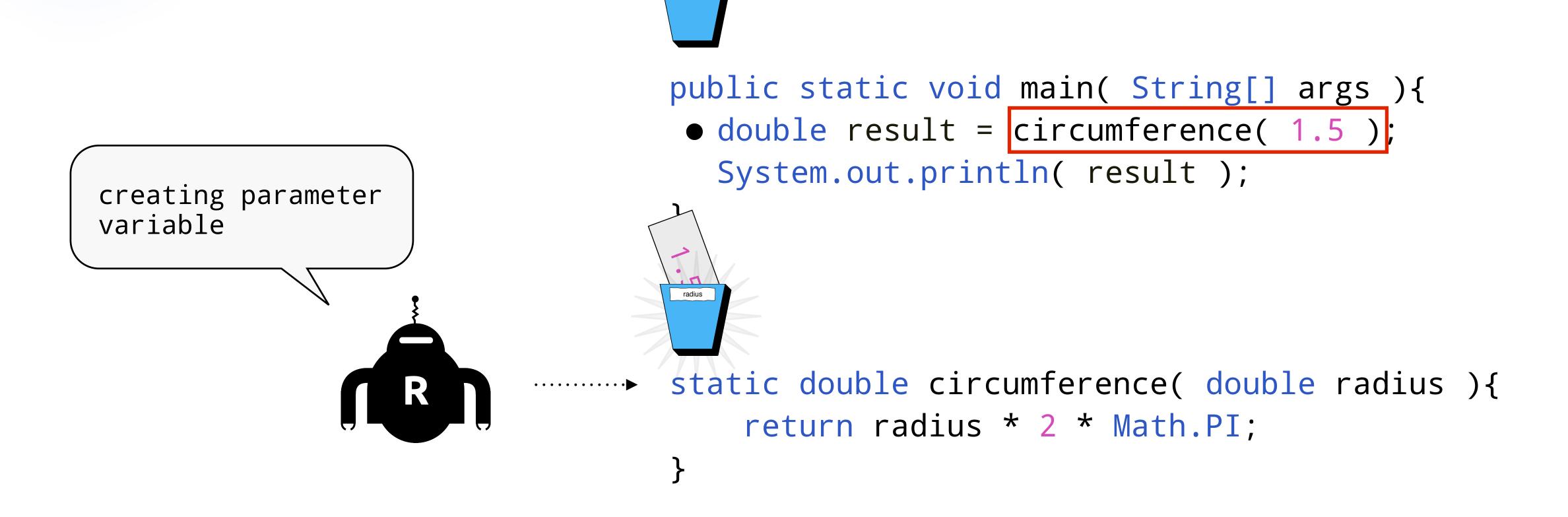
```
public static void main( String[] args ){
   double result = circumference( 1.5 );
   System.out.println( result );
}

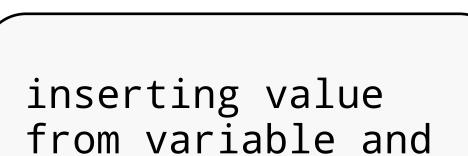
static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```



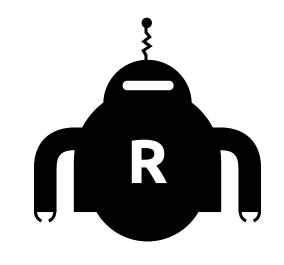




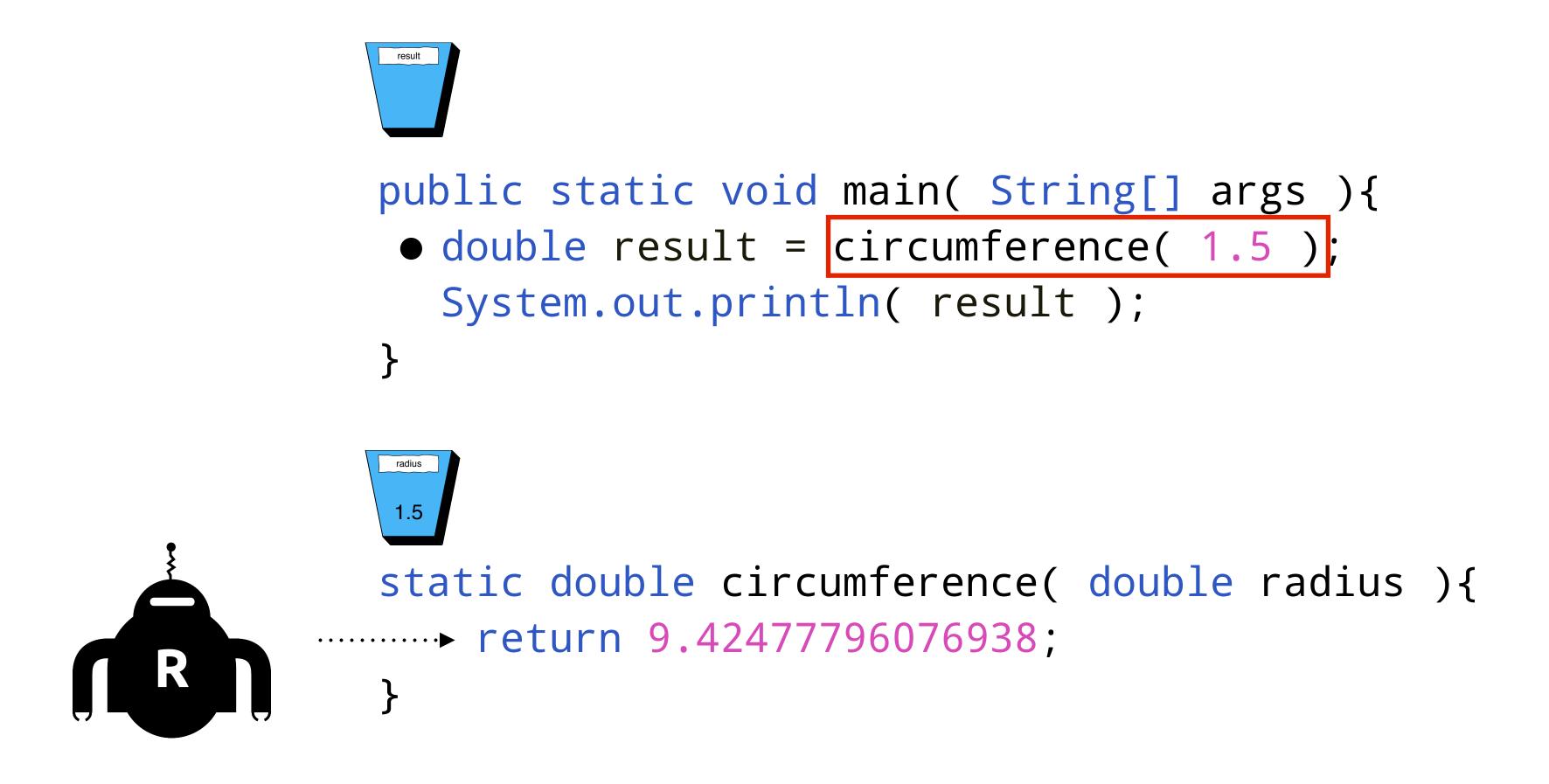




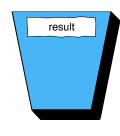
calculating result



```
public static void main( String[] args ){
   • double result = circumference( 1.5 );
     System.out.println( result );
  static double circumference( double radius ){
····· return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
```

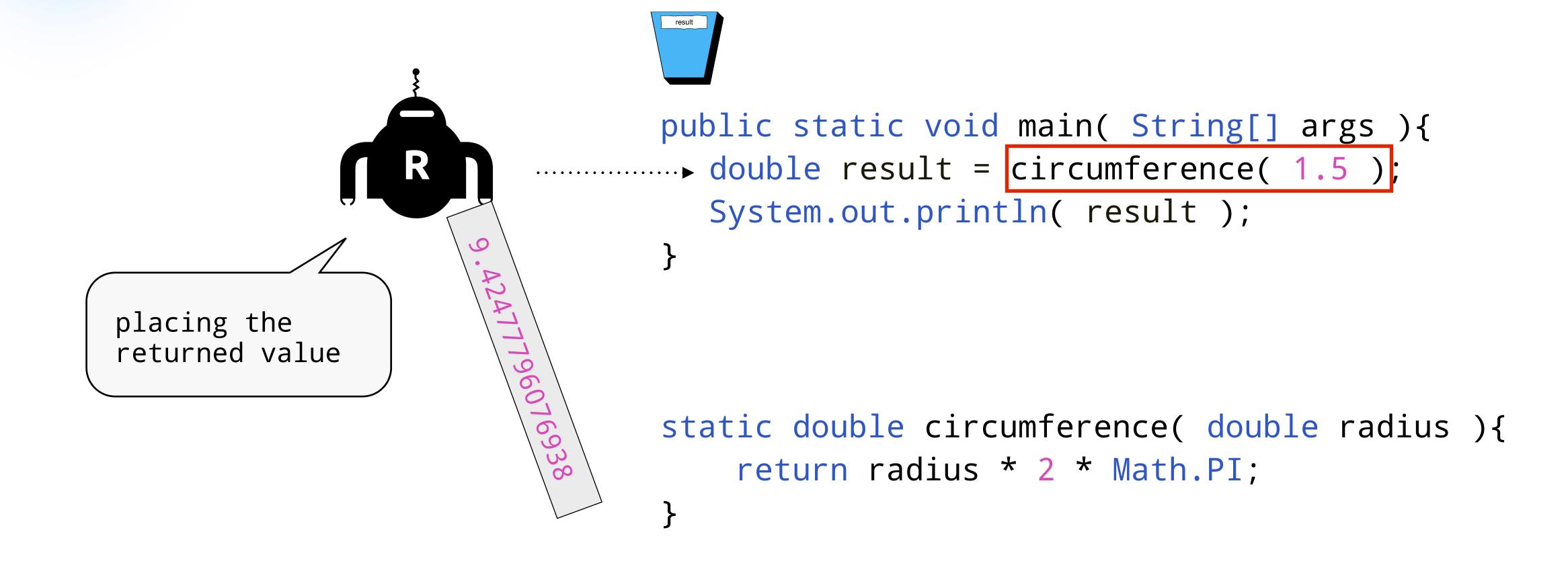


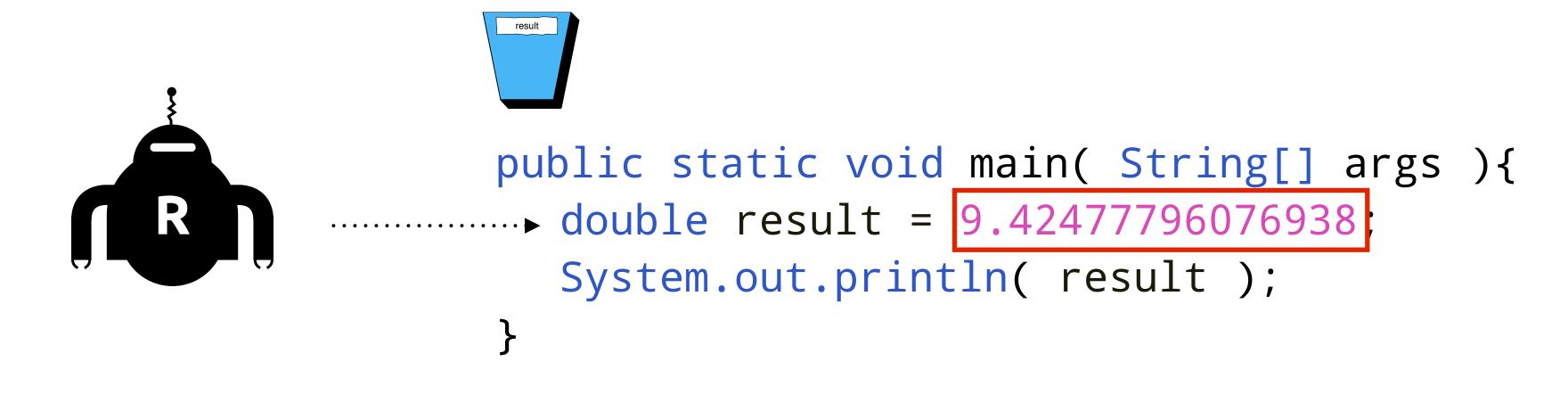
going back the call stack



```
public static void main( String[] args ){
    double result = circumference( 1.5 );
    System.out.println( result );
}
```

```
static double circumference( double radius ){
   radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```





```
static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```



```
public static void main( String[] args ){
          double result = 9.42477796076938;
          System.out.println( result );
}
```

```
Console
```

```
static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

9.42477796076938

#### Console

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
   double result = circumference( 1.5 );
   System.out.println( result );
}

static double circumference( double radius ){
   return radius * 2 * Math.PI;
}
```

**Method overloading**: Method that share name but have different number (or types) of arguments.

```
static void freeze(){
    // Freeze for a default duration.
}

static void freeze( double duration ){
    // Freeze for a specified duration.
}
```

### Documenting methods: Use @param and @return.

```
/**
  * This method will place birds in the world.
  * @param count The number of birds to place.
  * @param radius The radius in which the spread out the birds.
  * @return A boolean flag indicating the success of the operation.
  */
static boolean placeBirds( int count, double radius ){
    return false; // Missing implementation.
}
```