DAY-21

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METHODS:

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The does part or behaviuor of an object is handled in the programming using methods.

Syntax of method:

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access\_modifier returntype methodName(parameter)

{

method body

}

access\_modifier --> optional

returnType --> compulsory

methodName --> compulsory

parameter --> optional

example:

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public void add(int x, int y)

{

int z;

z=x+y;

s.o.p(z);

}

TYPES OF METHODS BASED ON PARAMETER AND RETURN VALUE.

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1. NO PARAMETER AND NO RETURN VALUE

2. PARAMETER AND NO RETURN VALUE.

3. PARAMETER AND RETURN THE VALUE.

4. NO PARAMETER AND RETURN THE VALUE.

example:1

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1. NO PARAMETER AND NO RETURN VALUE

Demo.java

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// no passing the input and no returning the output.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Addition a1=new Addition();

a1.add();

}

}

class Addition

{

void add()

{

int a,b,c;

a=10;

b=20;

c=a+b;

System.out.println(c);

}

}

output --> 30

example:2

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2. PARAMETER AND NO RETURN VALUE

Demo.java

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// passing the input and no returning the output.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Addition a1=new Addition();

int x=12;

int y=8;

a1.add(x,y);

}

}

class Addition

{

void add(int a,int b)

{

int c;

c=a+b;

System.out.println(c);

}

}

output --> 20

example:3

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3.PARAMETER AND RETURN VALUE

Demo.java

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// passing the input and returning the output.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Addition a1=new Addition();

int x=12;

int y=12;

int res = a1.add(x,y);

System.out.println(res);

}

}

class Addition

{

int add(int a,int b)

{

int c;

c=a+b;

return c;

}

}

output: --> 24

example:4

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4.NO PARAMETER AND RETURN VALUE

Demo.java

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// no passing the input and returning the output.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Addition a1=new Addition();

int res = a1.add();

System.out.println(res);

}

}

class Addition

{

int add()

{

int a,b,c;

a=14;

b=14;

c=a+b;

return c;

}

}

OUTPUT --> 28

example

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// WAP to return the array.

class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

ArrayRetrun ar=new ArrayRetrun();

int[] x = ar.fun();

for (int i=0;i<=x.length-1;i++)

{

System.out.println(x[i]);

}

}

}

class ArrayRetrun

{

int[] fun()

{

int[] a ={10,20,30,40};

return a;

}

}

output: --> 10 20 30 40