

Levels of Java coding

- 1: Syntax, laws, variables, output
- 2: Input, calculations, String manipulation
- 3: Selection (IF-ELSE)
- 4: Iteration/Loops (FOR/WHILE)
- 5: Complex algorithms
- 6: Arrays
- 7: File management
- 8: Methods
- 9: Objects and classes
- 10: Graphical user interface elements

Methods

Methods are smaller chunks of code that perform a specific function that you might want to repeat in future

Method rules:

- Starts with a lower case letter
- Ends with a set of brackets: ()
- Has to say what comes back

Types of methods

- Methods that return a value are called return type methods.
- You have to specify what type of data is being returned: int, String, char, etc.
- Methods that don't return a value are called void methods.
- Some people call void methods procedures and return type methods functions

Summary

Void methods

Don't return a value

Called procedures

Return

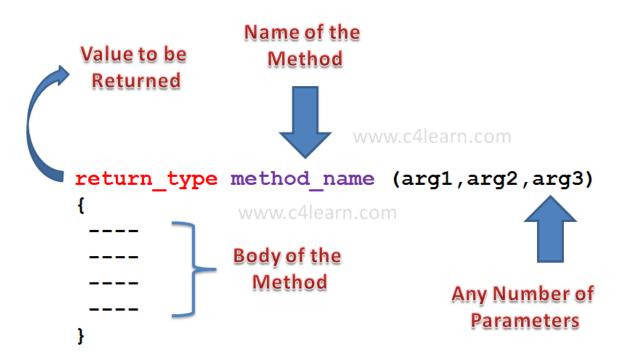
Returns a specified value

Called *functions*

Methods are called from within the 'main method'

```
public static void main (String[] args)
                                         method1
     statement;
     method1(); -
     statement;
     method2();
     statement;
                          method2
```

```
public class Methods {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 5;
        double pi = 3.14;
                                   They are normally
                                    written below the
        System. out. println(num);
                                      main method
        System. out. println(pi);
                                   (but it really doesn't
                                          matter)
    public static void otherMethod() {
        double num2 = 6.28:
        System. out. println(num2);
```



```
return type method name value passed to the method
```

```
int total( int aNumber) {
   int a_Value = aNumber + 10;
   return a_Value;
}
```

Void method examples

```
public static void printName()
{
    System.out.println("Chris");
-}
```

```
public static void printName(String s)
{
    System.out.println(s);
}
```

Return method examples

```
public static int getNumber()
{
   int number = 23;
   return 23;
}
```

```
public static int getTriple(int i)
{
   int number = i * 3;
   return number;
}
```

Void methods can be called on their own line

```
public static void printName()

{
    System.out.println("Chris");
-}
```

```
public static void main (String args[])
{
    getName();
}
```

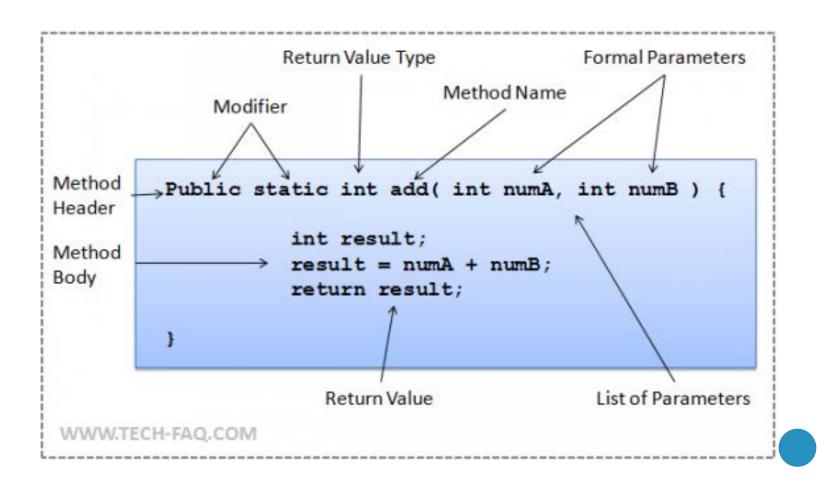
Return methods should be called into a receiving container

```
public static int getTriple(int i)
{
   int number = i * 3;
   return number;
-}
```

```
public static void main (String args[])
{
   int answer = getTriple(4);
   System.out.println(answer);
}
```

```
public static void main (String args[])
    System.out.println("Enter a number > 1/2/3");
    int answer = Integer.parseInt( kb.nextLine() );
    System.out.println(decider(answer));
public static String decider (int i)
    if(i==1)
        return "Chris";
                                  Common example
                                    What does this
    else if (i==2)
                                    code segment
                                        do?
        return "Ingrid";
                                  How does it do it?
    else
        return "Milo";
```

Method summary



Useful resource #1

