

```
Public String Add (int[] number)
{
    int result = 0.
    foreach (int x in number {
        result = x + result.
    }
    return result.toString();
}
```

↓
Array as parameter.

(params object[] number)

↓
we can only use one params per method.

↓
params must be the last parameter

using Params

↓
Allows the single method to accept any number of arguments.

```
public String format (String cons, Params  
object[] values)
```

```
{  
    String output = "...";  
    for (int i = 0 ; i < values.length ; i++) {  
        output = output.replace (i.toString(),  
            values[i].toString());  
    }  
    return output;  
}
```

void - does not have return type.
method behaviour is to retain

Static method can be called directly using class name.

eg:-

```
public class math {  
    public static int add (int a, int b)  
    {  
        return a+b;  
    }  
}
```

`math.add(2,3)`.

Custom ~~Generic~~ type:

```
public int Add<T> (TFirst, TSecond)  
    T  
    for generic type  
{
```

```
    dynamic a = first;  
    dynamic b = second;
```

```
    return a + b;
```

```
    math add OP = new math();  
    OP.Add<int> (1, 2);
```


public class main {

public int add <T, T1> (T first, T1 sec)
(T3, T4) (T2 third, T3 fourth)

{

dynamic a = first;

dynamic b = sec;

→ c = a + b;
0 = fourth;

return a + b;

public class math <T> {
(T1, T2, T3) (T1, T2, T3)
(C) making the generic

public int Add (T first)

{

dynamic a = first;

return a + a;

math <int> op = new math <int> ();
op.Add (1);

Class can use any number of parameters
and method can take any of it