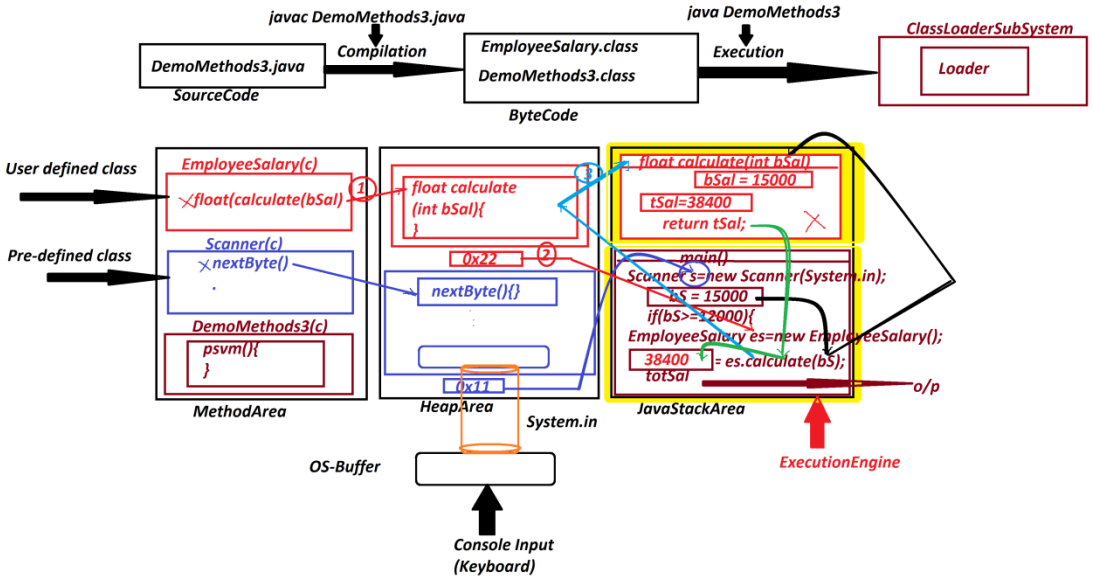
Dt : 27/8/2022

Execution flow of above program:(DemoMethods3.java)



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Note:

=>MainClass is loaded onto MethodArea first,then SubClasses are loaded based on their requirement in execution process.

=>'s' and 'es' are NonPrimitive DataType variables

=>bS,totSal,bSal and tSal are Primitive DataType variables.

=>'bS' and 'bSal' are known as Parameters,because they are used to transfer the data from one method to another method.

bS - is known as Actual Parameter

bSal - is known as Formal Parameter

define Actual Parameters?

=>The parameters which are used in Method_call are known as

Actual Parameters.

define Formal Parameters?

=>The parameters which are used in Method Signature are known as Formal Parameters.

Note:

=>we can take same parameter names in Actual Parameters and Formal Parameters.

==========

Program : DemoMethods3.java

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class EmployeeSalary //SubClass
{
	float calculate(int bSal)//Method Signature
//return_type Instance method with parameter memory in Object
	//bSal is Primitive DataType Local Variable
	{
		float tSal = bSal+(0.93F*bSal)+(0.63F*bSal);
		//tSal is Primitive DataType Local Variable
		return tSal;
	}
}
class DemoMethods3 //MainClass
{
```

```
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
                //s is Non-Primitive DataType local variable
                System.out.println("Enter the bSal:");
                int bS = s.nextInt();
                //bS is Primitive DataType local variable
                if(bS>=12000)
                {
                        EmployeeSalary es = new EmployeeSalary();
                        //es is Non-Primitive DataType Local Variable
      float totSal = es.calculate(bS);
                                //MethodCall
                        //totSal is Primitive DataType Local Variable
                        System.out.println("TotalSal:"+totSal);
                }
                else
    {
                        System.out.println("Invalid bSal...");
                }
        }
}
```

==========

Ex-Program:(Solution)

wap to read three integer values and display greatest number ?

Program : DemoMethods4.java

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class Greater //SubClass
{
	int compare(int x,int y,int z)
	{
		if(x>y && x>z)
		{
			return x;
		}
		else if(y>x && y>z)
		{
			return y;
		}
		else
		{
			return z;
		}
	}
}
class DemoMethods4 //MainClass
{
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.println("Enter the value1:");
            int v1 = s.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter the value2:");
            int v2 = s.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter the value3:");
            int v3 = s.nextInt();
    if(v1>0 && v2>0 && v3>0)
            {
                    Greater gt = new Greater();
                    int r = gt.compare(v1,v2,v3);//method call
                    System.out.println("Greater Value:"+r);
            }//end of if
            else
            {
                    System.out.println("Invalid Values...");
            }
    }
}
```

o/p:

```
Enter the value1:
12
```

Enter the value2:

34

Enter the value3:

11

Greater Value:34

==========

Assignment:

wap to read six Submarks and calculate:

totMarks=

per =

result =

Layout: