

Method Parameters and Arguments

Information can be passed to methods as parameter. Parameters act as variables inside the method.

Example

```
public static void myMethod(String firstName)
{
    System.out.println(firstName + " Lee");
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    myMethod("Stephen");
}
```

Explanation

When a parameter is passed to the method, it is called an argument. So, from the example above: firstName is a parameter(參數), while Stephen is an argument(引數).

Multiple Parameters

You can have as many parameters as you like, just separate them with commas:

Example

```
public static void myMethod(String firstName, int age)
{
    System.out.println(firstName + " is " + age + " years old.");
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    myMethod("John", 21);
    myMethod("Mary", 20);
}
```

Default Parameter Value

You can also specify a default parameter value in Java through method overloading.

If we call the method without an argument, it uses the default value ("Stephen"):

Example

```
public static void myMethod()  
{  
    myMethod("Stephen");  
}
```

```
public static void myMethod(String firstName)  
{  
    System.out.println(firstName);  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    myMethod();  
    myMethod("John");  
    myMethod("Mary");  
}
```

Explanation

A parameter with a default value, is often known as an "optional parameter". From the example above, `firstName` is an optional parameter and "Stephen" is the default value.