



Chapter five

Methods

- Methods that have been declared as static (such as main) can only call other methods in the class if they too are static.
- Methods are able to send back or return some information.
- The word void indicates that the method does not return any information.
- *Calling* a method; Once we have written a method, we can get it to perform its task within a program.

Parameters of methods

- Methods have two types of parameters; Formal & actual
- Passing parameters; means copying the values of the actual parameters onto the formal parameters in the called method.

Variable Scope

- Variables that have been declared inside the brackets of a particular method are called *local* variables.
- Scope of variables: means their visibility is limited to a particular part of the program.

Method overloading

- Method overloading: when two or more methods, distinguished by their parameter lists, have the same name but perform different functions.
- Polymorphism: means having many forms, and it is an important feature of object-oriented programming languages.
- Method overloading is actually one example of polymorphism.