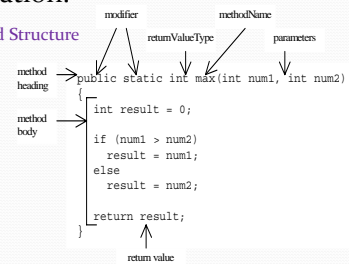


## Introducing Methods

A method is a collection of statements that are grouped together to perform an operation.

### Method Structure



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## Declaring Methods

```
public static int max(int num1, int num2)
{
    if (num1 > num2)
        return num1;
    else
        return num2;
}
```

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## Passing Parameters

```
void nPrintln(String message, int n)
{
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        System.out.println(message);
}
```

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## Overloading Methods

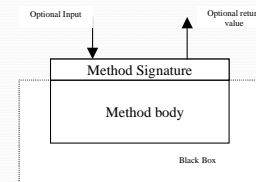
- Example:
  - Overloading the max Method

```
double max(double num1, double num2)
{
    if (num1 > num2)
        return num1;
    else
        return num2;
}
```

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## Method Abstraction

- You can think of the method body as a black box that contains the detailed implementation for the method.



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## The Math Class

- Class constants:
  - PI
  - E
- Class methods:
  - Trigonometric Methods
  - Exponent Methods
  - Miscellaneous

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## Trigonometric Methods

- sin(double a)
- cos(double a)
- tan(double a)
- acos(double a)
- asin(double a)
- atan(double a)

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## Exponent Methods

- `exp(double a)`  
Returns e raised to the power of a.
- `log(double a)`  
Returns the natural logarithm of a.
- `pow(double a, double b)`  
Returns a raised to the power of b.
- `sqrt(double a)`  
Returns the square root of a.

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## Miscellaneous Methods

- `max(a, b)` and `min(a, b)`  
Returns the maximum or minimum of two parameters.
- `abs(a)`  
Returns the absolute value of the parameter.
- `random()`  
Returns a random double value in the range [0.0, 1.0).

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## Using Math Methods

- Example
  - Computing Mean and Standard Deviation.  
Generate 10 random numbers and compute the mean and standard deviation.

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## The End



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