

③ Fixed rent ₹ 400 ✓

Free calls

→ 180 ✓

$$500 - 180 = 320$$

Beyond free limit
up to 500 calls

₹ 1.33/call

charge per call

₹ 1.90/call

after 500 calls

Penalty for calls above 500 call ₹ 0.80 per excess
call

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Bill
```

```
{ psvm (String args[])
```

```
{ Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
  sopln ("No. of calls made");
```

```
  int call = sc.nextInt();
```

```
  double bill = 400.0;
```

```
  if (call > 180 && call <= 500)
```

```
    bill = bill + (call - 180) * 1.33;
```

```
  if (call > 500 && call <= 1500)
```

```
    bill = bill + 320 * 1.33 + (call - 500) * 1.90;
```

```
  if (call > 1500)
```

```
    bill = bill + 320 * 1.33 + (call - 500) * 1.90 + (call - 1500) * 0.80;
```

```
  sopln ("bill = " + bill);
```

```
}
```



User Defined Methods }



Constructors



class, objects, }



✓ Strings }



✓ Arrays }

Methods (functions)



* In java, executable statements are written within a block ({ }) under a common name is known as methods (functions).

It divides the program into smaller parts and makes our work easier.

Methods

In built or
Predefined
or
Library Methods

User defined
Methods

Eg:- `Math.ceil(~);`
`Math.floor(~);`
`System.out.println();`

Advantages of User defined Methods:

- (1) Wpe up complexity: Functions divides a complex and lengthy program into simple and smaller parts and therefore it makes the program easy to handle.
- (2) Reusability: Once a function is defined, it can be used again & again.

(3) Easy to debug:

Function divides a program into smaller parts and therefore it is easy to identify the errors and rectify them.

(4) Implementation of
abstraction

Function implements oop principle abstraction.

* Abstractions : It is the process of hiding background details and giving only essential, operational features.



Syntax of function :

```
[Access Specifier] [Access Modifier] <return type / void> <function name> (parameter list)
{
    Body of function
}
```

No H.W

Enjoy!!

