1.Main objective of the constructor is nothing but initialisation of Object.

2.A class can contain more than one constructor and all these constructors have the same name they differ

only in the type of argument, hence these constructors are considered as "Overloaded constructor" or constructor chaining.

3.To explicitly call the superclass constructor from the subclass constructor, we use super (). It's a special form of the super keyword. super () can be used only inside the subclass constructor and must be the first statement.

4. Return type concept not applicable for constructor, even if we provide it won’t result in compile time errors, if we do so then the Java language will treat this as "normal method".

5.There is always no argument constructor. The access modifier of the default constructor is the same as the class modifier. Default constructor contains one line, super(). It is a call to superclass constructor.

6.There is always no argument constructor. The access modifier of the default constructor is the same as the class modifier. Default constructor contains one line, super(). It is a call to superclass constructor.

7.A class can contain more than one constructor and all these constructors have the same name they differ

only in the type of argument, hence these constructors are considered as "Overloaded constructor" or constructor chaining.

8.class test{

}

Public class test{

}

class test{

Void test{

}

}

The access modifier of the default constructor is the same as the class modifier. Default constructor contains one line, super(). It is a call to superclass constructor.