

## Object Initialization

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The word object initialization in Java means assigning initial value to instance variables at the time of creating of the object

In Java we have 3 ways of doing this:

1. Using explicit initialization
2. Using constructor
3. Using initializer block

### 1. Explicit Initialization

=====

```
class <class-name>
{
    <acc> <dt> <var> = value;
    .
    .
    .
}
```

This is explicit initialization

```
class Account
```

```
{
```

```
    private int acctId=101;
```

```
    private String custName="Amit";
```

```
    private double balance=50000.0;
```

```
    public void showAccount()
```

```
{
```

```
        System.out.println("acctId:"+acctId);
```

```
        System.out.println("customer name:"+custName);
```

```
        System.out.println("balance:"+balance);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class UseAccount
```

```
{
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
```

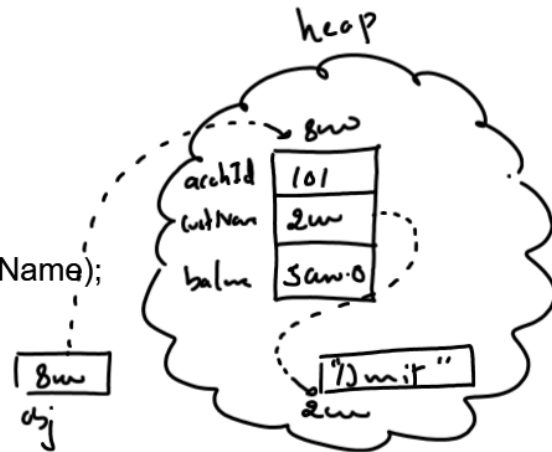
```
        ✓ Account obj;
```

```
        ✓ obj=new Account();
```

```
        obj.showAccount();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



## Constructor

=====

In Java, just like other OO languages we have **constructors**. A constructor is a special method of a class having following impt features:

1. They have same name as that of the class.
2. They don't have any return type, **not even void**
3. They are automatically called by Java as soon as the object of a class gets created, thus they are one of the best way to initialize an object
4. If we don't define any constructor in our class then Java compiler automatically inserts a special constructor in our class called as **default constructor**. But since there are no executable statements in the body of default constructor so as a programmer we never get to know that there is a default constructor present in the class.

5. We must remember that the default constructor is only inserted by the compiler when we haven't define any constructor ourselves. Otherwise the compiler widhdraws the default constructor.

6. If a programmer mentiones any return type with constructor then although Java will not give any syntax error (Unlike C++) but Java will not consider that method to be a constructor and will not call it on object creation.

7. Unlike C++, In Java we don't have any **default copy constructor** . So if a programmer requires a copy constructor he will have to create it himself.