Constructor:

Student st = new Student();

Constructor with Parameters

Constructor without parameters

Constructor overloading

Class Student{

Public Student(){

}

Public student(…parameter1…………){

}

Public Student(parameter1, parameter2){

}

Public Student(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3){

}

}

* Whenever we are creating a constructor, it means instance of that class will be created.
* Memory object.
* If your not creating any constructor, then JVM will be creating default constructor.

OOPS:

* Inheritance
* Encapsulation
* Abstraction
* Polymorphism
* Aggregation

Inheritance:

1. Whenever you want to have parent class properties to child class.
2. IS-A relationship
3. 5 types

* Single Inheritance
* Multi-level inheritance
* Multiple Inheritance (is not supported through java class)
* Hierarchal Inheritance
* Hybrid (is not supported through java class)

1. It is used because for code reusability.
2. For inheriting parent class properties to child class we will use “extends” keyword.

Diagram

Description automatically generated