

Master Core Java in 30 days

Day-8 Constructors in Java



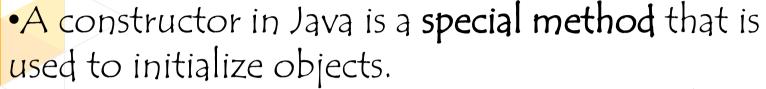


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Definition of Constructor Rules for Constructors Types of constructors Copy Constructor Constructor Overloading Constructor Chaining



- •The constructor is called when an object of a class is created.
- •It can be used to set initial values for object attributes



- •Constructor name must be the same as its class name
- •A Constructor must have no explicit return type
- •A Java constructor cannot be abstract, static, final, and synchronized

Types of Java constructors

There are two types of constructors in Java

- 1. Default constructor (no-arg constructor)
- 2. Parameterized constructor

A constructor that has no parameter is known as the default constructor.

If we don't define a constructor in a class, then the compiler creates a **default constructor(with no arguments)** for the class.

```
Constructor() //Class name {
Body of constructor;
}
```

Parameterized Constructor

- •A constructor that has parameters is known as parameterized constructor
- •If we want to initialize fields of the class with our own values, then use a parameterized constructor.

```
Constructor(parameters list) {
body of constructor;
}
```

Copy Constructor

- •In Java, a copy constructor is a special type of constructor that creates an object using another object of the same Java class.
- •It returns a duplicate copy of an existing object of the class.



- Constructor <u>overloading in Java</u> is a technique of having more than one constructor with different parameter lists.
- They are arranged in a way that each constructor performs a different task.
 They are differentiated by the compiler by the number of parameters in the list and their types.

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