Constructor

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A constructor is a member function that initializes an object (or) a constructor is a member function or method that gets invoked without making an explicit call to it (or) a constructor is a method that gets called at the time of creation of an object for a class. It is the only method that gets invoked first without the knowledge of the user.

Points about a constructor:

A constructor:

- must have the same name as the class name.
- must be defined as public.
- must return nothing. Even ‚void' should not be specified.
- Except initialization a constructor does nothing.

Types of Constructors:

- Default constructor
- Parameterized constructor

Default Constructor:

Example:

```
public class demo
{
    public static void main(String s[ ])
    {
        test t = new test( ); // instance for class test is created t . display( );
    }
} // end of main class
class test
{
    int a ;
    public test( ) // constructor definition.
    {
        a = 101;
    }
    public void display( )
    {
        System.out.println( ,The value of a is <..'+a);
    }
} // end of other class.
```

Parameterized Constructor:

The compiler creates a default constructor if we do not specify any constructor. A constructor can also have certain parameters or arguments; such a constructor is called as parameterized constructor.

Ex :

```
public class demo
{
    public static void main(String s[ ])
    {
        test t = new test(12,11.45f ); // instance for class test is created
        t . display( );
    }
} // end of main class
class test
{
    int x ;
    float y;
    public test( int a, float b) // constructor definition.
    {
        x = a;
        y = b;
    }
    public void display( )
    {
        System.out.println( "The values of x & y are <.." + x +" ,"+ y );
    }
} // end of other class.
```