

Object Oriented Programming Edison Lascano ESPE

Constructors

Instantiation

Constructors



A constructor is a method used to create an instance of a class



A constructor (in Java) is a method with the same name as its class



A constructor has no return type



A constructor is used to initialize an object



Default Constructor

No arguments
Constructor

Parametrized Constructor

Example

```
Chicken
- id: int
- name : String
-color: String
-age:int
-molting: bool
+doStuff(forTime: int)
-cluck()
-wander()
-eat()
-drink()
-poop()
-layAnEgg(): Egg
Chicken()
Chicken(int: id, name: String, color: String, age: int, molting: bool)
```

Default Constructor

- It is provided by Java, (inherited from the Object class)
- It does not receive arguments.
- It is always there, when the class does not have an implicit constructor
- It is used when the object's properties are initialized by individual methods (getters), after its instantiation

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Chicken chicken = new Chicken();
   System.out.println(chicken);
```

No-Arg constructor

- Constructor with no arguments
- Used to initialize the state of an object
- For example, resources, network connections, logs, etc.
- It replaces the default constructor.

```
public Chicken() {
    id = 0;
    name = "";
    color = "";
    age = 1;
    isMolting = false;
}
```

```
Chicken{id=0, name=, color=, age=1, isMolting=false}
```

Parametrized Constructor

When the object is instantiated, it will initialize its state to the values sent through the arguments

Chicken{id=1, name=Lucy, color=white, age=2, isMolting=false}