

Constructors in Java:-

- A constructor is a block of codes similar to the method.
- It is a special type of method which is used to initialize the object.
- Every time an object is created using the new() keyword, at least one constructor is called.

When is a Constructor called ?

Each time an object is created using **new()** keyword at least one constructor (it could be default constructor) is invoked to assign initial values to the **data members** of the same class.

Rules for writing Constructor:-

- A 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.
- Access modifiers can be used in constructor declaration to control its access i.e. which other class can call the constructor.

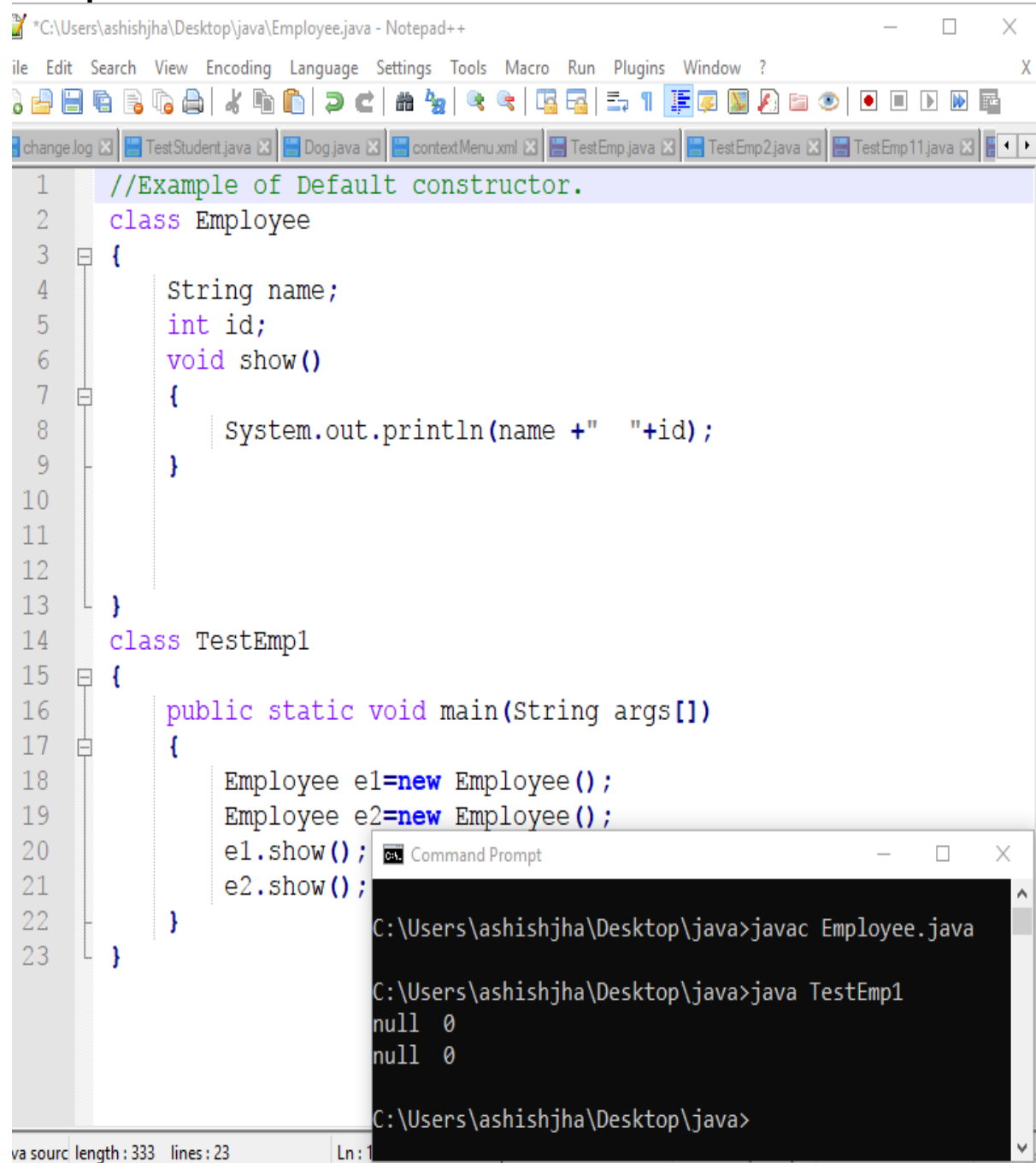
Types of constructor:-

There are two type of constructor in Java:-

- 1. No-argument constructor:** A constructor that has no parameter is known as default constructor. If we do NOT define a constructor in a class, then compiler creates **default constructor (with no arguments)** for the class. And if we write a constructor with arguments or no-arguments then the compiler does not create a default constructor.

NOTE :- Default constructor provides the default values to the object like 0, null, etc. depending on the type.

Example:-



The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window with the file path `*C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java\Employee.java`. The code defines a class `Employee` with a default constructor and a `show()` method. It also includes a `TestEmp1` class with a `main` method that creates two `Employee` objects and calls their `show()` methods. A Command Prompt window is overlaid on the code, showing the compilation and execution commands and their output.

```
//Example of Default constructor.
class Employee
{
    String name;
    int id;
    void show()
    {
        System.out.println(name + " " + id);
    }
}

class TestEmp1
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Employee e1=new Employee();
        Employee e2=new Employee();
        e1.show();
        e2.show();
    }
}
```

Command Prompt Output:

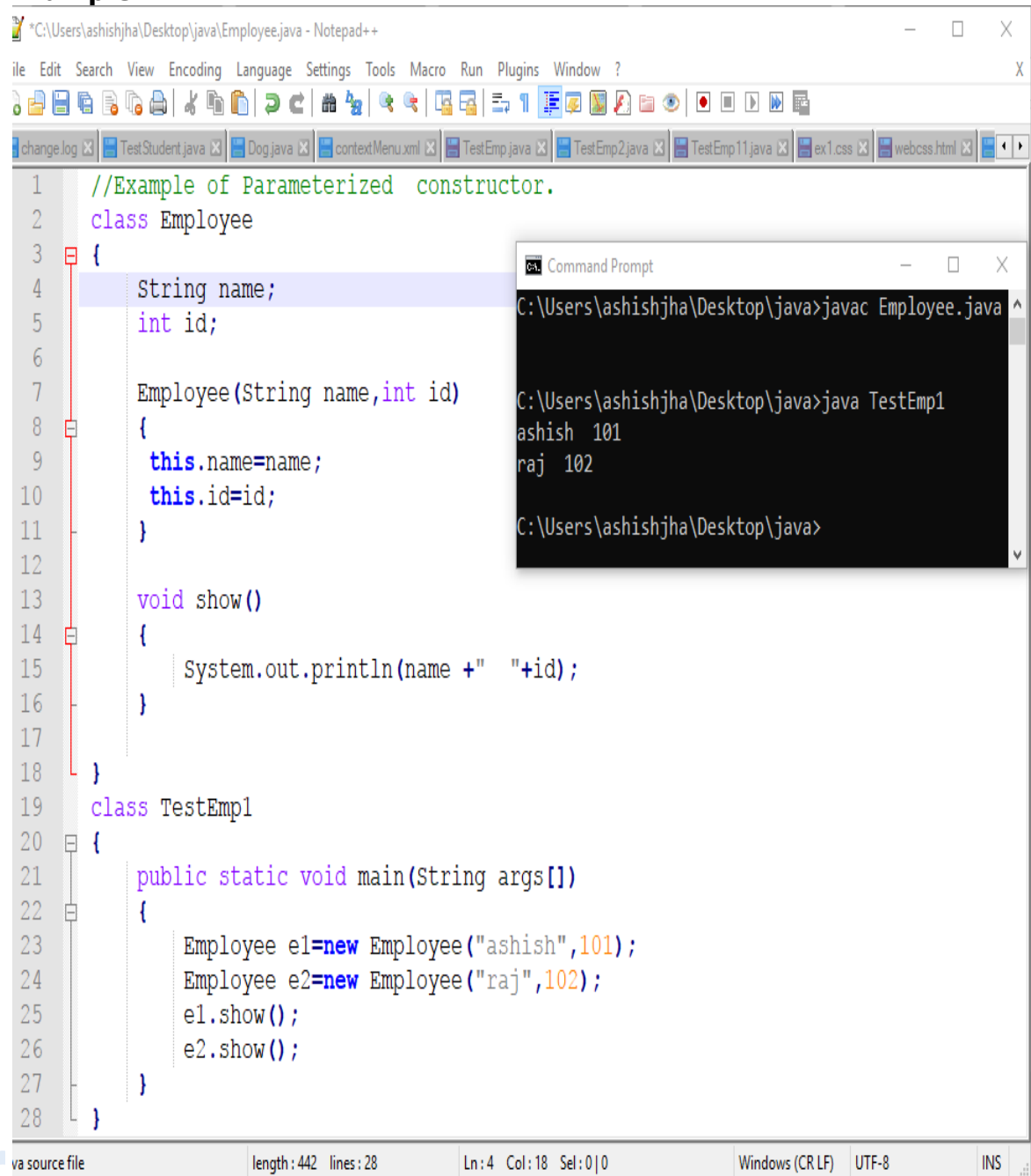
```
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>javac Employee.java

C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>java TestEmp1
null 0
null 0

C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>
```

2. **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.

Example:-



```
1 //Example of Parameterized constructor.
2 class Employee
3 {
4     String name;
5     int id;
6
7     Employee(String name,int id)
8     {
9         this.name=name;
10        this.id=id;
11    }
12
13    void show()
14    {
15        System.out.println(name + " " +id);
16    }
17 }
18
19 class TestEmp1
20 {
21     public static void main(String args[])
22     {
23         Employee e1=new Employee("ashish",101);
24         Employee e2=new Employee("raj",102);
25         e1.show();
26         e2.show();
27     }
28 }
```

Command Prompt

```
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>javac Employee.java
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>java TestEmp1
ashish 101
raj 102
C:\Users\ashishjha\Desktop\java>
```

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