Ques 1. What is constructor?

Ans:- Constructor in java is used to create the instance of the class. Constructors are almost similar to methods except for two things - its name is the same as the class name and it has no return type. Sometimes constructors are also referred to as special methods to initialize an object.

Ques 2. What is constructor chaining?

Ans:- Constructor chaining in Java refers to the process of calling one constructor from another constructor within the same class or within its superclasses. This allows you to avoid duplicating code by reusing the initialization logic of one constructor in another.

Ques 3. Can we call a subclass constructor from a superclass constructor?

Ans:- No, you cannot directly call a subclass constructor from a superclass constructor in Java. This is because constructor chaining in Java works from the top-down, meaning a constructor can only call its immediate superclass constructor, not the other way around.

Ques 4. What happens if you keep a return type for a constructor?

Ans:- In Java, constructors do not have return types. If you attempt to specify a return type for a constructor, you will encounter a compilation error. The reason for this is that constructors are special methods used for object initialization, and their purpose is to create and set up instances of a class. Therefore, they don't return any value, not even void.

Ques 5. What is no-arg constructor?

Ans:- A no-arg constructor is a constructor that takes no arguments. It is a constructor without any parameters. No-arg constructors are often used to provide a default way to create an object without having to specify any initial values. If a class does not have any constructors defined, Java automatically provides a default no-arg constructor.

Ques 6. How is a No-arugument constructor different from the default constroctor?

Ans:- It is created to assign the default values to the instance variables of the class when an object is created. Default constructors are sometimes called no-arg constructors since they both work the same. But no-arg constructor is created by the user while default constructor can only be created by the compiler.

Ques 7. When do we need Constructor Overloding?

Ans:- Constructor overloading is the practice of defining multiple constructors in a class, each with a different set of parameters. This allows you to create objects with varying initializations and provides flexibility when working with instances of the class.

Ques 8. What is Default constructor Explain with an example?

Ans:- Here is a simple example of a default constructor in Java. In this example, we have a class called Car with three private variables, make, model, and year. The default constructor is defined with the same name as the class and no parameters.

**Example:**

**class Bike1{**

**Bike1()**

**{**

**System.out.println("Bike is created");}**

**public static void main(String args[]){**

**Bike1 b=new Bike1();**

**}**

**}**