

Constructor, this, super

Software Solutions

Rules for constructor

①

```

class Test {
    Test() {
    }
}
  
```

②

```

class Test {
    void Test() {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
}
  
```

Compiler doesn't accept it as a constructor

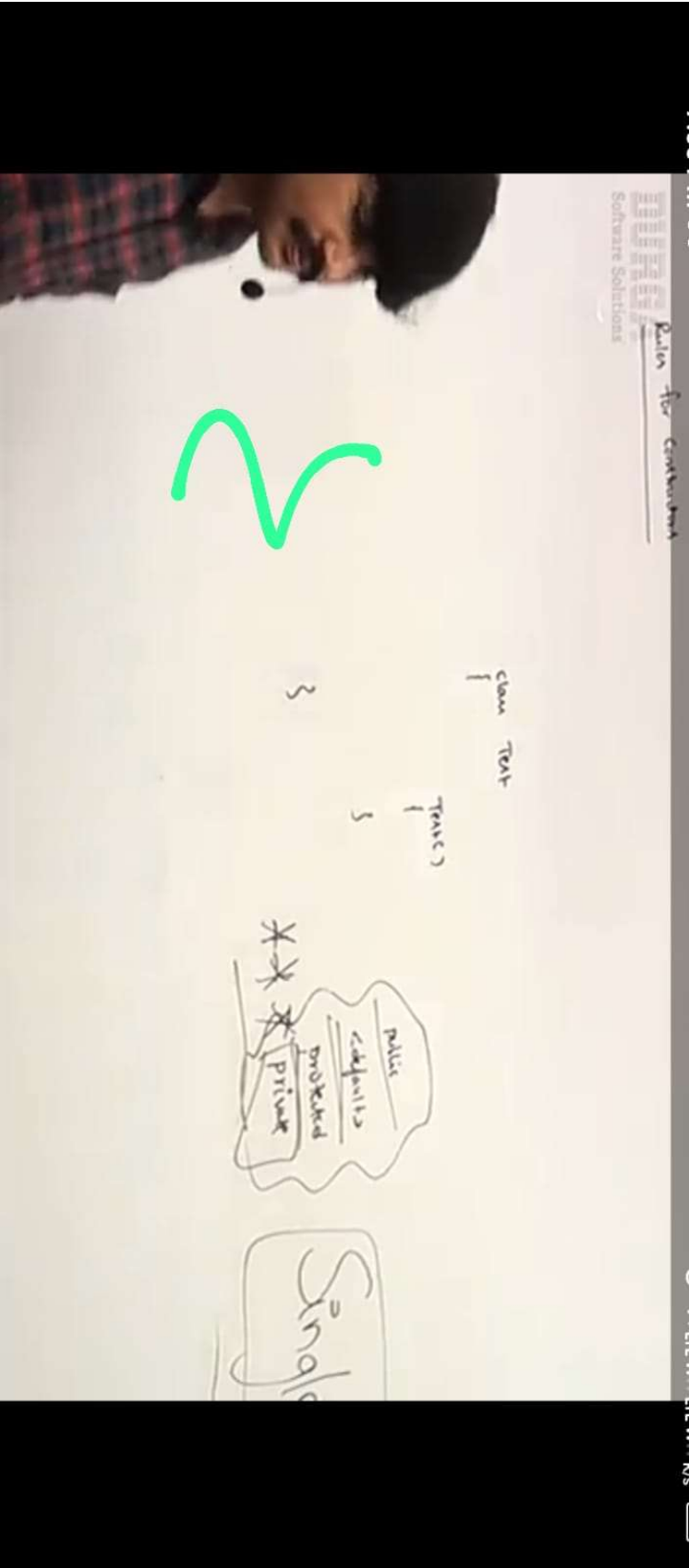
```

Test t1 = new Test();
Test t2 = new Test();
t1.Test();
  
```

~

~

~



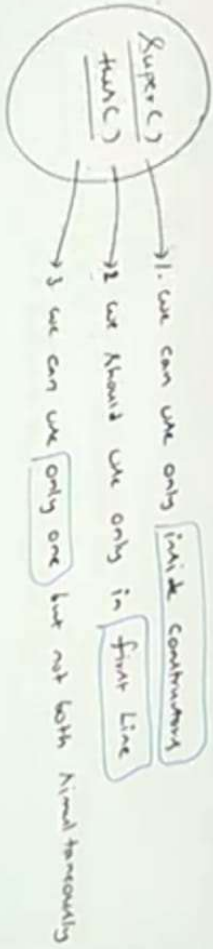
Subject: Properties of default Constructor:

class Test {
 Test() {
Super();
 }
}

① It is always no-arg constructor
 ② Access modifier of default constructor must be public, <default>
 ③ It is a no-arg call to Super class Constructor

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Class important members

Can override any method except Atomic area

x can use any number of times


Super
this

```

class P
{
    String s = "Parent variable";
}

class C extends P
{
    String s = "Child variable";
    public void m1()
    {
        Sopn(s); // Child
        Sopn(this.s); // Child
        Sopn(super.s); // Parent
    }
}

C c = new C();
c.m1();
  
```



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<u>Super(), this()</u>	<u>Super, this</u>
① These are constructor calls, to call Super class and current class constructors	① These are the keywords to refer Super class and current class instance members
② we can use only in constructor, as first statement only	② we can use anywhere except static area
③ we can use only one, but not both simultaneously	③ we can use any number of times

Super()
this()

Super
this

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```

class Test
{
    Test(double d)
    {
        this(0);
        Super("double-arg constructor");
    }
    Test(int i)
    {
        this();
        Super("int-arg constructor");
    }
    Test()
    {
        Super("no-arg constructor");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Test t1 = new Test(10.5);
    }
}
  
```

Overloading

no-arg
int-arg
double-arg

class Enqui

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class Test {
 Test(double d) {
 main(10);
 Super("double-arg constructor");
 }
 Test(int i) {
 main(5);
 Super("int-arg constructor");
 }
 Test() {
 Super("no-arg constructor");
 }
} // ~ main(5th-y 7 arg)

Test k1 = new Test(10.5);
 Test k2 = new Test(10);
 Test k3 = new Test();

no-arg
int-arg
double-arg

Overloading

class Emp {
 ...
}

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Hide

clean test

Test(C)

almost clean test

Test(C)

interface test

Test(C)

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✓

```
class P {
    p()
}
class C extends P {
    c()
}
class S extends C {
    s()
}
```

✓

```
class P {
    p()
}
class C extends P {
    c()
}
class S extends C {
    s()
}
```

✗

```
class P {
    p(int i)
}
class C extends P {
    c()
}
class S extends C {
    s()
}
```

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