I mentioned that when chaining constructors, the call to the super constructor must be the first statement in the constructor.  And that's true.  Assuming the Person class contains a no-arg constructor, the following constructor is valid:

public Employee() {

super();

deptId = 281;

}

...whereas this one is not:

public Employee() {

deptId = 281;

super();

}

I want to clarify that using super with the dot operator, to invoke a super type's method (other than a constructor) or access its state, is NOT bound by the first statement rule.

Both of these examples are valid:

public void driveLikeDad() {

super.drive();

doSomethingElse();

}

and...

public void driveLikeDad() {

doSomethingElse();

super.drive();

}