super() vs this()

1. The first line inside the constructor can be super()/ this().
2. If we are not writing anything then compiler will generate super();

case1:
We have to take super()/this() only in the first line of constructor, if we are writing anywhere else it would result in a compile time error.

eg1

```
class Test{
        Test(){
                System.out.println("Constructor");//CE
                super();
        }
}
```

eg2
we can either use super()/this() but not simultaneously

```
class Test{
        Test(){
                super();
                this();//CE
        }
}
```

eg3
we can use super()/this() only inside the constructor otherwise it would result in compile time error.

```
class Test{
        void methodOne(){
                super();
                this();
        }
}
```

Note

super()

- It should be the first line in the constructor.
- It should be used only in constructor.
- It will take control to the parent class constructor.

this()

- It should be the first line in the constructor.
- It should be used only in constructor.
- It will make the call of the current class constructor.

Difference b/w super(),this()?

super(),this()

- These are constructor calls
- These are used to invoke super class and current class constructor directly
- We should use only inside the constructor that to first line otherwise we get compile time error.