In-It block

```
Class Temp.
{
int x;
{
x=10;
}
Sop ("In it Block");
}
Temp() { Sop(x); }
{ Sop("default");
}
```

```
Temp(int x)
{
Sop(x)
}
{
Scp("second
Block");
}.
```

```
psvm()
{
new Temp();
new Temp(10);
new Temp();
}
}
```

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- In-, It block is always executed before any constructor.
- You can have more than 1 int-it block in single class. And they are executed in a order in which they are defined in a class.

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1. Class Temp
{
int x;
}{
x = 10;
Sop("init Block");
}
Temp()
{
Sop("default");
}

Temp(int x)
{
Sop(x);
}
{
Sop("second Block");
}

psvm()
{
new Temp();
" Temp(10);
" Temp();
}

RULE

- If you haven't done constructor chaining then the complete code of 'in it' block is inserted in every Contructer as a first line by the compiler.
- If you have done constructor chaining then the complete code of 'in it block' is inserted in that contructer as a 1st line in which you have not used

'this()' as a first line.

★ If you want a common task in every constructer, write the common code in it' block.

• If you want to perform any common task in every constructer of your class, then put the code of that task in 'in it block'.