**ABSTRACT CLASS:**

Abstract is a class which contains one or more Abstract methods.

* An abstract method is a method which is just declared but not implemented.
* We declare a method as abstract when we are not sure about the implementation.
* The implementation for the abstract methods can be provided as part of subclasses.
* In local classes, abstract methods are declared by using a keyword “abstract”.
* If a class contains an abstract method, the class also should be declared as abstract.
* Abstract methods are declared only in public and protected sections.
* Abstract methods are also called as non-concrete methods.
* Static methods cannot be declared as abstract as they cannot be redefined inside subclasses
* Constructors cannot be declared as abstract as they cannot be redefined inside subclasses
* The subclass whichever is inheriting the abstract class must implement all the abstract methods of the abstract super class otherwise the subclass also should be declared as abstract.
* We cannot create the objects for abstract classes because they are not implemented completely. But once abstract methods are implemented inside subclass, we can instantiate the subclass and assign subclass object to abstract super class reference which is called as narrow casting.
* Whenever narrow casting is done, by using super class object we can access methods of super class only, in order to access direct methods of subclass using super class object, we need to call the subclass method using dynamic calling approach.
* Narrow casting is a process of switching the object from more detailed view to less detailed view.