

\*

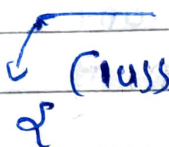
# Abstraction. In java.

→ A simple meaning of abstraction is detail hiding (Implementation hiding)

→ To Achieve Abstraction By using.

1. Abstract class (0-100%)

2. Interfaces (100%)

Ex -  it must be abstract. If you have abstract method

```
int no. of tyres;
```

```
abstract void start();
```

```
void display() {
```

```
    s.o.v.t ("hello") //concrete method
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Class Car extends Vehicle
```

```
{
```

```
    void start() {
```

```
        s.o.v.t ("Starts with key");
```

```
}
```

```
Class Scooter extends Vehicle
```

```
{
```

```
    void Scooter() {
```

```
        s.o.v.t ("Starts with kick");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

- If a class has abstract method, it should be declared abstract as well. But we can also use ~~con abstract~~ method inside.
- If a regular class extends an abstract class, then the class must have to implement all the abstract methods of abstract parent class or it has to be declared abstract as well.
- Abstract methods in an abstract class are means to be overridden in derived concrete classes otherwise compile time error will be thrown.
- Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, means we can't create an object of abstract class.