**ABSTRACTION**

Abstract Classes: defined using Abstract keyword

Abstract methods: hides the implementation part.

Abstraction works on Methods(implementation hiding)

Encapsulation works on variables(data hiding)

Abstract class class Name{

Abstract method name();

}

* To have abstract method my class should be abstract class.
* In an abstract class we can have both abstract and non-abstract methods(final,static,instance)
* Even if we don’t have abstract methods in your abstract class we cannot create an instance for the abstract class.
* If we have only abstract methods in our class(100% abstraction)
* We cannot create instance for an abstract class directly but we can create instance for other classes in its main.
* We can access static methods in the main of abstract class as static methods belongs to Class but not instance.
* We can access abstract class by inheritance
* We need to implement the body of all the abstract methods of parent class in inherited class.
* We can use the child class OBJ to call the abstract methods .
* We can create a constructor for abstract class, even though we can’t create an instance of an abstract class ,the constructor can be called when child class instance is created .i.e whenever the constructor of child class is invoked it automatically invokes its parent class by Super();
* If we are having multilevel inheritance of abstract classes then all its abstract methods implementation can be done in any class but by the end of last class(where we are declaring our main method and creating instance ) all the implementation should be completed.