### \*\* Abstraction \*\*

**Abstraction** is a process of hiding the implementation details and showing only functionality to the user.

There are two ways to achieve abstraction in java

1. Abstract class
2. Interface

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### Abstract class :-

1. A class which is declared as abstract keyword is known as an **abstract class**.
2. Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods.
3. To use the Abstract class, we need to inherit the abstract class.
4. We can’t create Object of the Abstract class.
5. Abstract class can have [constructors](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-constructor) and static methods also.
6. Abstract class can have final methods which will force the subclass not to change the body of the method.

### Abstract Method :-

### A method declared using the abstract keyword within abstract class

### and does not have definition is known as an abstract method.

1. To use the Abstract method, it is compulsory to inherit the class.
2. Sub class Object can use super class Methods.
3. If there is an abstract method in a class, that class must be abstract.
4. If you are extending an abstract class that has an abstract method, you must either provide the implementation(Overriding) of the method or make this class abstract.