**Abstract Class:**

we use terms abstract class and interface interchangeably. A class with **pure virtual function**is known as abstract class.

A pure virtual function is marked with a virtual keyword and has = 0 after its signature. You can call this function an abstract function as it has no body. The derived class must give the implementation to all the pure virtual functions of parent class else it will become abstract class by default.

virtual void fun() = 0;

## Rules of Abstract Class

1) As we have seen that any class that has a **pure virtual function** is an abstract class.  
2) We cannot create the instance of abstract class. For example: If I have written this line Animal obj; in the above program, it would have caused compilation error.  
3) Abstract class can have [constructors](https://beginnersbook.com/2017/08/cpp-constructors/).  
4) If the derived class does not implement the pure virtual function of parent class then the derived class becomes abstract.