Abstraction

* Abstraction means hiding the implementation and showing only the necessary details.
* We can achieve abstraction using abstract class and interfaces.

Abstract class:

* Abstract class can come with 0 or n number of abstract method.
* Abstract class can have both abstract method and concrete method.
* Abstract method means method with no definition and prefixed with abstract keyword.
* An abstract class can be an empty method.
* Abstract class is partially complete or incomplete one.
* We cannot create objects for abstract class because if we call the abstract method using the object, there will be nothing to get executed.
* But we can declare the reference for that object.
* Abstract method cannot be final, and it cannot be static.

**INTERFACE**

* Interfaces are always public and abstract in nature.
* If we implement the methods in interface, we must prefix the method with public so that the visibility will be equal to the interface.
* The hierarchy will be like package 🡪 import package 🡪 Interface 🡪 Abstract class 🡪 Normal class.
* Class should have only one parent class, but a class can have multiple interfaces.