

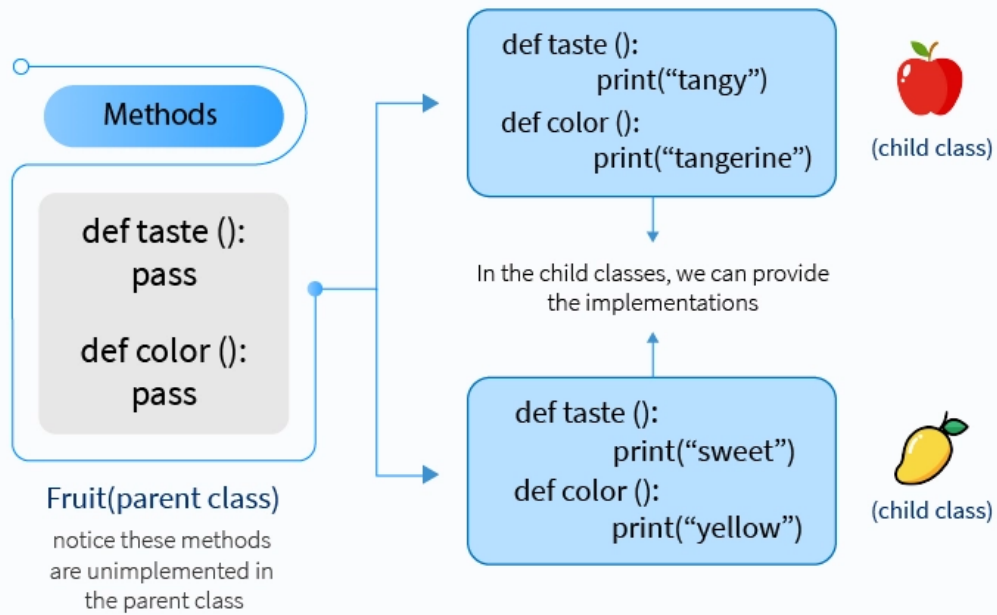
Abstract Classes In Python

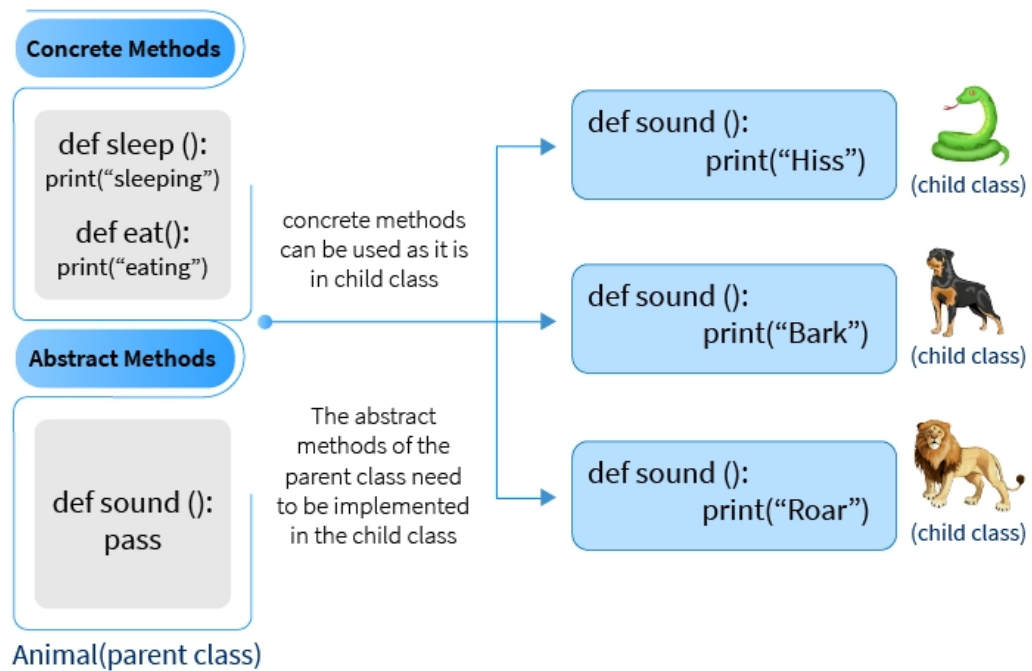
An abstract class can be considered as a blueprint for other classes. It allows you to create a set of methods that must be created within any child classes built from the abstract class.

A class which contains one or more abstract methods is called an abstract class.

An abstract method is a method that has a declaration but does not have an implementation.

While we are designing large functional units we use an abstract class. When we want to provide a common interface for different implementations of a component, we use an abstract class.





```
# Python program showing  
# abstract base class work
```

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class Polygon(ABC):
```

```
    @abstractmethod  
    def noofsides(self):  
        pass
```

```
class Triangle(Polygon):
```

```
    # overriding abstract method  
    def noofsides(self):  
        print("I have 3 sides")
```

```
class Pentagon(Polygon):
```

```
    # overriding abstract method  
    def noofsides(self):  
        print("I have 5 sides")
```

```
class Hexagon(Polygon):
```

```
    # overriding abstract method  
    def noofsides(self):  
        print("I have 6 sides")
```

```
class Quadrilateral(Polygon):
```

```
    # overriding abstract method  
    def noofsides(self):  
        print("I have 4 sides")
```

```
# Driver code
```

```
R = Triangle()
```

```
R.noofsides()
```

```
K = Quadrilateral()
```

```
K.noofsides()
```

```
R = Pentagon()
```

```
R.noofsides()
```

```
K = Hexagon()
```

```
K.noofsides()
```

```
# Python program showing  
# abstract base class work
```

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod  
class Animal(ABC):
```

```
    def move(self):  
        pass
```

```
class Human(Animal):
```

```
    def move(self):  
        print("I can walk and run")
```

```
class Snake(Animal):
```

```
    def move(self):  
        print("I can crawl")
```

```
class Dog(Animal):
```

```
    def move(self):  
        print("I can bark")
```

```
class Lion(Animal):
```

```
    def move(self):  
        print("I can roar")
```

```
# Driver code
```

```
R = Human()  
R.move()
```

```
K = Snake()  
K.move()
```

```
R = Dog()  
R.move()
```

```
K = Lion()  
K.move()
```

```
# Python program showing  
# abstract properties
```

```
import abc  
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class parent(ABC):  
    @abc.abstractproperty  
    def geeks(self):  
        return "parent class"  
class child(parent):
```

```
    @property  
    def geeks(self):  
        return "child class"
```

```
try:  
    r = parent()  
    print( r.geeks)  
except Exception as err:  
    print (err)
```

```
r = child()  
print (r.geeks)
```

```
# Python program showing
# abstract class cannot
# be an instantiation
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class Animal(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def move(self):
        pass
class Human(Animal):
    def move(self):
        print("I can walk and run")
```

```
class Snake(Animal):
    def move(self):
        print("I can crawl")
```

```
class Dog(Animal):
    def move(self):
        print("I can bark")
```

```
class Lion(Animal):
    def move(self):
        print("I can roar")
```

```
c=Animal()
```



```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Animal(ABC):

    #concrete method
    def sleep(self):
        print("I am going to sleep in a while")

    @abstractmethod
    def sound(self):
        print("This function is for defining the sound by any animal")
        pass

class Snake(Animal):
    def sound(self):
        print("I can hiss")

class Dog(Animal):
    def sound(self):
        print("I can bark")

class Lion(Animal):
    def sound(self):
        print("I can roar")

class Cat(Animal):
    def sound(self):
        print("I can meow")

c = Cat()
c.sleep()
c.sound()

c = Snake()
c.sound()
```

