A class which is declared as abstract is known as an **abstract class**

* An abstract class must be declared with an abstract keyword.
* It can have abstract and non-abstract methods.
* It cannot be instantiated.
* It can have constructors and static methods also.
* It can have final methods which will force the subclass not to change the body of the method.

abstract class Base

{

 Base()

{

System.out.println("Base Constructor Called");

}

abstract void display();

}

class Derived extends Base

{

Derived()

{

System.out.println("Derived Constructor Called");

}

}

class abstracttest

{

  public static void main(String args[])

{

        Derived d = new Derived();

     }

}