

Day 19

ABSTRACTION

- Hiding the implementation details from user
- only functionality will be provided to user

To Achieve abstraction:

- ① Abstract class (0-100%) (NOT 100%)
- ② Interface (100%)

Advantage

- increase security
- reduce complexity

① Abstract classes:

- use 'Abstract' keyword to declare Abs class/method
- Abstract method (metho with body)
- non-abstract method (metho without body)
- cannot create abstract class object
- Implement abstract method using Inheritance
(so in child class we can create obj)

eg: public void display();

abstract void display;

eg 2: ^{abstract} class google {

abstract void search;

public void run();

sgout ("google search").

class SearchAll extends google {

// (Add unimplemented method.)

class SearchImage extends google {

// (Add unimplemented method)

class SearchVideo extends google {

// (Add unimplemented methods)

}

PSUM.

// (Object creation for child class) & call it

why it is not 100%.

- non abstract method we have given implementation or means

2) INTERFACES:

• 10 module (designed for multiplication & module)

• Remaining 5 module we can create Interface

• without implement we will use method.

Interface Test

void display();

void sum();

3.

• we have . interface interface name

• All method in interface are abstract

- by default it becomes public.
- All variables in interface are static & final.
- cannot create objects.
- we can create using 'implements' keyword.
- multiple of hybrid inheritance can achieved through interface.

Static Keyword:

- only allocating once, no object creation. (obj independent)
- we can access using classname. • memory Management
- values can be changed.

static String dept = "eng";

eg: class schoolDetails

{
static String department = "English";
}

Psvm

```
{
    sysout (schoolDetails.dept);
}
sysout (schoolDetails.dept);
sysout (schoolDetails.dept);
```

Final keyword:

- used to store constant value. (no changing)
- obj dependent (obj creation) (such
- , no overloading (method).
- , can't extend ... (class)

eg: class SD {

final String schoolname = "Luv's";
}

PSVM {

SD s = new SD;

System.out.println(s.schoolname);

// System.out.println(s.schoolname = "abc"); → error

}