Abstraction : Hiding actual implementation and showcasing the feature .

Note : method body (or) method definition both are same.

Note : normal method is also called as concrete method.

1. In java we can have methods without implementation , without body but those methods must be declared abstract. It will have only method signature. Abstract methods are written by using abstract keyword before the method.
2. In a class if one method is abstract , the class should also be abstract .
3. You can have abstract class without abstract methods .
4. Abstract class can have all concrete methods , but creation of object is not possible .
5. Variables cannot be abstract.
6. Abstract class can have normal concrete method also. abstract class can have all methods as abstract ( then it is said to have 100% abstract ) , combination of abstract and concrete method (then it is said to have below 100% abstract )
7. Whenever you extend abstract class , then it is mandatory to give body of abstract method in child class (or) make child class as abstract .
8. We can create reference of abstract class (loose coupling) .
9. We cannot create object of abstract class (tight coupling) . (since there is no-body for abstract class , there is no need of creating the object ).
10. Constructor cannot be abstract .
11. final access modifier cannot be applied to abstract class ( because final access modifier will restrict the class to participate in inheritance , but abstract class must participate in inheritance to implement its abstract method code in child class .)
12. abstract method cannot be final . ( because if a method is made final , it will participate in inheritance but overriding it in child class is not possible . if we make abstract method as final , the abstract method cannot have a body ,and the final will not allow to override , so using final for abstract method is illegal.)
13. we can have constructor in abstract class .