



# Java Abstraction

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## Abstract Classes and Methods

Data **abstraction** is the process of hiding certain details and showing only essential information to the user.

Abstraction can be achieved with either **abstract classes** or **interfaces** (which you will learn more about in the next chapter).

The **abstract** keyword is a non-access modifier, used for classes and methods:

- **Abstract class:** is a restricted class that cannot be used to create objects (to access it, it must be inherited from another class).
- **Abstract method:** can only be used in an abstract class, and it does not have a body. The body is provided by the subclass (inherited from).

An abstract class can have both abstract and regular methods:

```
public void sleep() {  
    System.out.println("Zzz");  
}  
}
```

From the example above, it is not possible to create an object of the Animal class:

```
Animal myObj = new Animal(); // will generate an error
```

To access the abstract class, it must be inherited from another class. Let's convert the Animal class we used in the Polymorphism chapter to an abstract class:

Remember from the Inheritance chapter that we use the **extends** keyword to inherit from a class.

## Example

```
// Abstract class

// Abstract method (does not have a body)

// Regular method
public void sleep() {
    System.out.println("Zzz");
}

// Subclass (inherit from Animal)
class Pig extends Animal {

    // The body of animalSound() is provided here
    System.out.println("The pig says: wee wee");
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Pig myPig = new Pig(); // Create a Pig object
```

```
        myPig.animalSound();  
        myPig.sleep();  
    }  
}
```

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## Why And When To Use Abstract Classes and Methods?

To achieve security - hide certain details and only show the important details of an object.

**Note:** Abstraction can also be achieved with Interfaces, which you will learn more about in the next chapter.

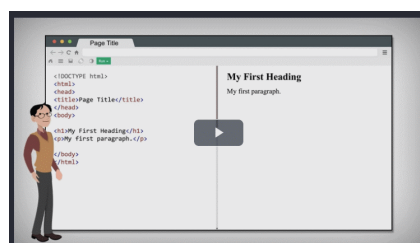
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