JavaScript Abstraction

An abstraction is a way of hiding the implementation details and showing only the functionality to the users. In other words, it ignores the irrelevant details and shows only the required one.

Points to remember

- We cannot create an instance of Abstract Class.
- It reduces the duplication of code.

JavaScript Abstraction Example

Example 1

Let's check whether we can create an instance of Abstract class or not.

```
//Creating a constructor function
function Vehicle()
  this.vehicleName= vehicleName;
  throw new Error("You cannot create an instance of Abstract class");
}
Vehicle.prototype.display=function()
{
  return this.vehicleName;
}
var vehicle=new Vehicle();
 </script>
Elements Console
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O Uncaught Error: You cannot create an instance start.html:11
  of Abstract Class
at new Vehicle (start.html:11)
     at start.html:18
```

Example 2

Let's see an example to achieve abstraction.

```
<script>
//Creating a constructor function
function Vehicle()
{
    this.vehicleName="vehicleName";
    throw new Error("You cannot create an instance of Abstract Class");
}
Vehicle.prototype.display=function()
{
    return "Vehicle is: "+this.vehicleName;
}

    SCROLL TO TOP uctor function
```

```
function Bike(vehicleName)
{
    this.vehicleName=vehicleName;
}
//Creating object without using the function constructor
Bike.prototype=Object.create(Vehicle.prototype);
var bike=new Bike("Honda");
document.writeln(bike.display());

</script>

Test it Now
```

Output:

```
Vehicle is: Honda
```

Example 3

In this example, we use instanceof operator to test whether the object refers to the corresponding class.

```
<script>
//Creating a constructor function
function Vehicle()
{
    this.vehicleName=vehicleName;
    throw new Error("You cannot create an instance of Abstract class");
}
//Creating a constructor function
function Bike(vehicleName)
{
    this.vehicleName=vehicleName;
}
Bike.prototype=Object.create(Vehicle.prototype);
var bike=new Bike("Honda");
document.writeln(bike instanceof Vehicle);
document.writeln(bike instanceof Bike);

    Test it Now
```

Output:

true true



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