10/07/2017

ABSTRACTION

DEFINITION

General English

Show functionality and [redacted] hide complexity.

OR

आम रहो गुठलियाँ मत गिनो।

Need in Prog. Language

Example → class Bird

{

abstract void fly();

Here this 'fly' is abstract. It is overRidd but is Ran by 'Bird' class only

}

class Flying Bird

{

}

this class can OverRide 'fly' f^n according to its need.

class NonFlying Bird

{

}

Implementation / Ways to Achive Abstraction

(i) OOPs has implemented in Abstract Class

(ii) Java also achived Abstraction via Interface.

Abstraction Via Class

Rule

1. Abstract Class can't be instantiated - that means you can't create the object of the abstract class.
   becoz if we will try to create object & use a the 'Abstract method', we will have compile error as Abstract Method don't have any code

2. Only a Abstract Class can have a Abstract Method.

Example

```
abstract class Base
{
int x;
int y;

void show()
{
SOP(x);
```

```
Sop(y);
}
}
```

```
class Child extends Base
{
void get(int x, int y)
{
this.x = x;
this.y = y;
}
```

```
psvm()
}
Child c1 = new Child();
c1.get(10,20);
c1.show();
}
```

- This is like 1st example of Inheritance.
- Here we see that the abstract class dont have any Abstract Method.

So this Proves:

★ Rule

Imp — It is not mandatory to have at least 1 (one) abstract method in a abstract class.

11-07-2017 Now, Coming to REGISTRATION.

```
abstract class Base
{
int x;
int y;
void show()
{
Sop(x);
Sop(y);
}
abstract void display();
}
```

Done

```
Class Child extends Base
{
void get(int x, int y)
{
this.x = x;
this.y = y;
}
void display()
{
Sop("display");
}
```

```
psvm()
Child c1 = new Child();
c1.display();
```

In this program Abstraction is not achived as "display()" method is ran by 'child class' not 'Base class'

Rule

Child class has to overRide all the abstract method of an Abstract class otherwise it has to make itself as a abstract.

Now we will try to run method from abstract class

☆ IMP. Golden Pt.

1. In case abstraction, a child class has to register register itself with a parent class by passing its reference to parent class.

2. For Registration, a parent class has to provide a method, in which child is going to pass their reference.

```
abstract class Base
{

Void show()
{
Sop("show");
}
abstract void display();

Void register(Base b)
{
b.display();
}
}
```

```
class Child
extends Base
{
void display()
{
Sop("display");
}
}
```

```
psvm
{
Child c1 = new Child();
c1.register(c1);
}
}
```

Done

Method to pass Ref.

Above Program will give compilation error as :-

- Here we see that parent class don't have ~~name~~ class name so can't eat catch passed argument 'c1'.

~~So~~ So, Using Upcasting,

```
abstract class
        Base
{

abstract void
    display();
Void register(Base b)
{
b.display();
}
}
```

```
class Child
extends Base
{
void display()
{
Sop("display");
}
```

```
psvm
{

Child c1 = new
    Child();
c1.register(c1);

}
```

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IQ Can you make a 'private' method as abstract?

Ans → NO, becoz 'private' methods are not copied to child class hence can't be overriden.

IQ Can you make a 'static' method as abstract?

Ans → No, not allowed as there will be no Dynamic binding. And Static members are not overriden they show Fⁿ Hiding.

IQ Can we keep a Constructor in a abstract class?

Ans → Yes, we can keep an Constructor, but without 'new'.