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* Interface and Abstract classes :-

Abstract Class	Interface
• Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods.	• Interface can only have abstract methods.
• Abstract class doesn't support multiple inheritance	• Interface supports multiple inheritance.
• Abstract class can provide the implementation of interface.	• Interface can't provide the implementation of interface.
• The abstract keyword is used to declare abstract class.	• The interface keyword is used to declare interface.
• Java abstract class can have class members like private, protected etc.	• Members of Java interface are public by default.
• An abstract class can have be extended using keyword 'extends'	• An interface can be implemented using keyword

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Example:-

```
public abstract class Shape
{
abstract void draw();
}
```

Example:-

```
public interface draw
{
  void shape();
}
```

Example of abstract class and interface in JAVA:-

```
interface A
{
  void a();
  void b();
  void c();
}
abstract class B implements A
{
  public void c() {
  System.out.println("I am c"); }
}
class M extends B {
 public void a()
 {
 System.out.println("I am a");
}
public void b()
{
System.out.println("I am b");
}
}
```

```
Class Main
{
public static void main (String args[])
{
A a = new M();
a.a();
a.b();
a.c();
}
}
```

Output :-

```
I am a
I am b
I am c
```