Static Binding and Dynamic Binding



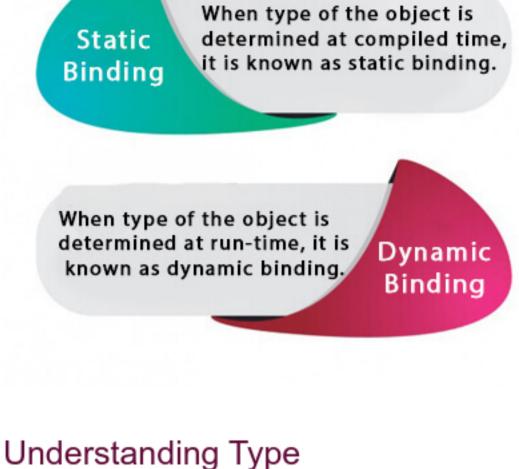
Binding

known as binding.

Connecting a method call to the method body is

There are two types of binding

- Static Binding (also known as Early Binding). Dynamic Binding (also known as Late Binding).
 - Static vs Dynamic Binding



Each variable has a type, it may be primitive and non-primitive.

1) variables have a type

int data=30;

class Dog{

}

}

binding.

class Dog{

d1.eat();

}

Let's understand the type of instance.

2) References have a type

public static void main(String args[]){

Dog d1;//Here d1 is a type of Dog

Here data variable is a type of int.

```
An object is an instance of particular java class, but it is also an instance of its superclass.
 class Animal{}
```

3) Objects have a type

class Dog extends Animal{

Dog d1=new Dog();

Here d1 is an instance of Dog class, but it is also an instance of Animal. static binding

public static void main(String args[]){

private void eat(){System.out.println("dog is eating...");}

If there is any private, final or static method in a class, there is static binding.

When type of the object is determined at compiled time(by the compiler), it is known as static

public static void main(String args[]){

Dog d1=new Dog();

Example of static binding

```
Example of dynamic binding
```

class Animal{

Dynamic binding

void eat(){System.out.println("animal is eating...");}

When type of the object is determined at run-time, it is known as dynamic binding.

}

```
class Dog extends Animal{
void eat(){System.out.println("dog is eating...");}
public static void main(String args[]){
 Animal a=new Dog();
 a.eat();
Test it Now
```

Output:dog is eating...

In the above example object type cannot be determined by the compiler, because the instance of Dog is also an instance of Animal. So compiler doesn't know its type, only its base type.