

- **D** Early binding or static binding
 - > which method is to be called is decided at compiletime
 - **Overloading**: an invocation can be operated on arguments of more than one type
- □ Late binding or dynamic binding
 - > which method is to be called is decided at runtime
 - *Overriding*: a derived class inherits methods from the base class, it can change or override an inherited method



Lab: Early binding (through overloading)

```
public class SayHello {
 public String sayHello(String name){
   return "Hello! "+ name;
 public String sayHello(String name, String gender){
    if(gender.equals("boy")){
      return "Hello! Mr. "+ name;
   else if(gender.equals("girl")){
      return "Hello! Miss. "+ name;
    }else{
      return "Hello! "+ name;
 public static void main(String[] args){
   SayHello hello = new SayHello();
   System.out.println(hello.sayHello("S.J.")); //decided at compile time
   System.out.println(hello.sayHello("S.J.", "boy")); //decided at compile time
```



Lab: Late binding (through overriding)

```
public class Payment {
   public void pay(){
      System.out.println("Pay in cash");
   }
   public void checkout(){
      pay();
   }
}
```

```
public class Store {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Payment p1 = new Payment();
    p1.checkout();
  }
}
```



Lab: Late binding (through overriding)

```
public class CreditCardPayment extends Payment{
   public void pay() {
     System.out.println("Pay with credit card");
   }
}
```

```
public class Store {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Payment p1 = new Payment();
    p1.checkout();

    Payment p2 = new CreditCardPayment();
    p2.checkout();
}
```



Pitfall: No Late Binding for Static Methods

- ☐ Java uses **static binding** with **private**, **final**, and **static** methods
 - In the case of **private** and **final** methods, late binding would serve no purpose
 - ➤ However, in the case of a static method invoked using a calling object, it does make a difference