



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ASSIGNMENT 1

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Subject Name: System Design

Subject Code: 23CSH-314

Q1 : Explain SRP and OCP in detail with proper examples.

Solution:

1. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

Definition

A class should have only one reason to change.

This means **one class = one responsibility**.

Why SRP is important

- Easier maintenance
- Better readability
- Reduced impact of changes
- Improved testability

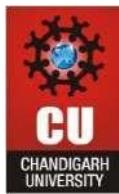
Example (Violation)

```
class Report {  
    void generateReport() {}  
    void saveToFile() {}  
    void printReport() {}  
}
```

One class handling **business logic + storage + printing**

SRP-Compliant Version

```
class ReportGenerator {  
    void generateReport() {}  
}
```



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```
class ReportSaver {  
    void saveToFile() {}  
}
```

```
class ReportPrinter {  
    void printReport() {}  
}
```

Each class has one responsibility

2. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)

Definition

Software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification.

Why OCP is important

- Avoids breaking existing code
- Supports scalability
- Improves reliability

Example (Violation)

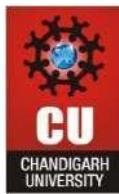
```
class Discount {  
    double calculate(String type) {  
        if(type.equals("Student")) return 0.1;  
        if(type.equals("Senior")) return 0.2;  
        return 0;  
    }  
}
```

Adding a new discount requires modifying the class

OCP-Compliant Version

```
interface Discount {  
    double calculate();  
}
```

```
class StudentDiscount implements Discount {  
    public double calculate() { return 0.1; }  
}
```



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```
class SeniorDiscount implements Discount {  
    public double calculate() { return 0.2; }  
}
```

New discounts can be added without changing existing code

Q2. Discuss in detail about the violations in SRP and OCP along with their fixes.

Solution :

SRP Violation

Violation

- A class performs multiple tasks
- Example: Authentication + Logging + Database operations

Problems

- Difficult to maintain
- High coupling
- Hard to test

Fix

- Split responsibilities into separate classes

OCP Violation

Violation

- Use of if–else or switch for behavior changes
- Modifying existing code for new functionality

Problems

- Risk of introducing bugs
- Code becomes rigid

Fix

- Use interfaces, inheritance, and polymorphism

Q3. Design an HLD for an Online Examination System applying these principles.

Functional Requirements:

- User should be able to register and login
- System should support different roles (Student, Admin)



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- Admin should be able to create and schedule exams
- Admin should be able to add/manage questions
- Student should be able to attempt exams online
- System should evaluate answers automatically
- System should generate results
- System should notify users about exam and results

Non Functional Requirements:

- A. Scalability
 - System should handle multiple students simultaneously during exams
- B. Security
 - Secure authentication and authorization
 - Exam data should be protected
- C. Performance
 - Low response time during exam submission
- D. Reliability
 - No data loss during exam submission
- E. Maintainability
 - Easy to add new exam or evaluation types

Core Entities:

- User
- Exam
- Question
- Answer
- Result

API Endpoints

Auth & User Service APIs

- POST /login
- POST /register
- GET /users/{id}

Exam Management Service APIs

- POST /exams

- GET /exams

Question Bank Service APIs

- POST /questions
- GET /questions/{examId}

Evaluation Service APIs

- POST /evaluate
- E. Result Service APIs
- GET /results/{userId}
-

High Level Diagram :

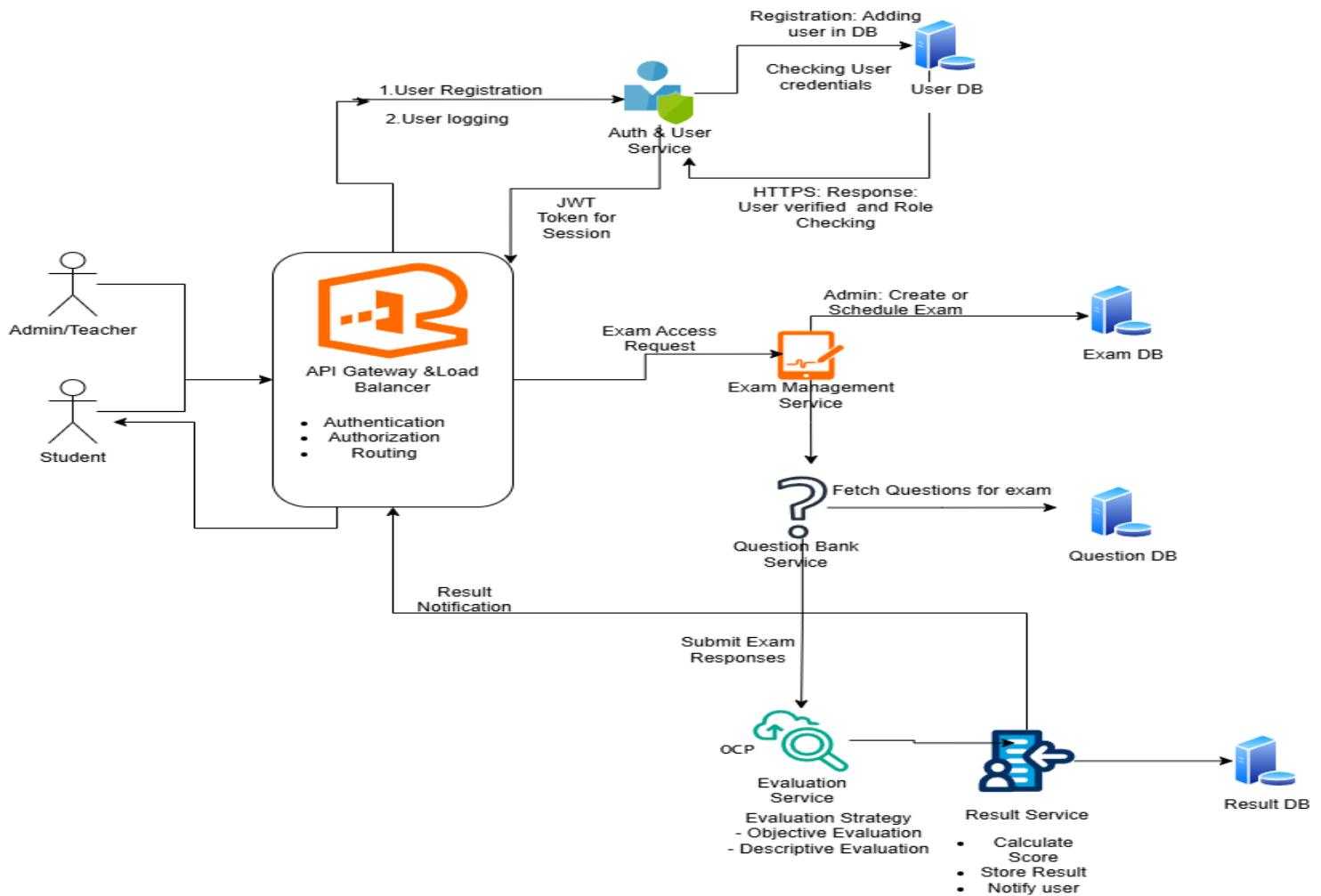


Figure 1: HLD of Online Examination System