

Хід роботи:

1. Повторити теоретичні відомості
2. Провести рефакторинг свого коду з лабораторної роботи №6
 - використати шаблон «Стратегія»
 - дотримуватись принципів SOLID
3. Додати реалізацію ще одного алгоритму сортування на свій вибір
 - крім Array.sort()
4. Відповісти на контрольні запитання

Контрольні питання:

1. Що таке патерни (шаблони) проектування? Для чого вони потрібні?
 - a. A design pattern provides a **general reusable solution for the common problems that occur in software design**. The pattern typically shows relationships and interactions between classes or objects. The idea is to speed up the development process by providing well-tested, proven development/design paradigms
2. Для чого потрібен шаблон «Стратегія»?
 - a. Strategy is a **behavioral design pattern that turns a set of behaviors into objects and makes them interchangeable inside original context object**. The original object, called context, holds a reference to a strategy object and delegates it executing the behavior.
3. Пояснити смисл кожного з принципів проектування SOLID.
 - a. SOLID is an acronym that stands for five key design principles: **single responsibility principle, open-closed principle, Liskov substitution principle, interface segregation principle, and dependency inversion principle**.
4. Для кожного з принципів SOLID навести фрагмент коду, який його порушує, пояснити сутність проблеми та запропонувати спосіб її вирішення.
 - a. SOLID is an acronym for the five software design principles by Robert C. Martin. I highly recommend reading his book "Clean Architecture." So here's the list of principles:
 - Single-responsibility principle (SRP)
 - Open-closed principle (OCP)
 - Liskov substitution principle (LSP)
 - Interface-segregation Principle (ISP)
 - Dependency-inversion principle (DIP)
5. Що означають терміни «компонент» та «залежність» (component, dependency).
 - a. A dependence on a habit-forming substance such as a **drug or alcohol**; addiction. Dependency is defined as a state of needing something or someone. When you rely on coffee to get you through the day, this is an example of a caffeine dependency. ... A state of dependence; a refusal to exercise initiative. In UML, a dependency relationship is a **relationship in which one element, the client, uses or depends on another element, the supplier**. ... As the following figure illustrates, a dependency is displayed in the diagram editor as a dashed line with an open arrow that points from the client to the supplier.

6. В чому полягає принцип явного використання залежностей (Explicit Dependencies Principle)?

The Explicit Dependencies Principle states: **Methods and classes should explicitly require (typically through method parameters or constructor parameters) any collaborating objects they need in order to function correctly.**

7. В чому полягають переваги і недоліки явного (explicit) і неявного (implicit) використання залежностей?
- a. **Explicit and implicit methods** are approaches used in numerical analysis for obtaining numerical approximations to the solutions of time-dependent ordinary and partial differential equations, as is required in computer simulations of physical processes. Explicit methods calculate the state of a system at a later time from the state of the system at the current time, while implicit methods find a solution by solving an equation involving both the current state of the system and the later one.
8. Пояснити смисл термінів «Зв'язність» (Coupling) та «Пов'язаність» (Cohesion).
- a. **" Coupling " describes the relationships between modules**, and **" cohesion "** describes the relationships within them. ... This means that in a good design, the elements within a module (or class) should have internal cohesion.