# Dart - Day8

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#### • Mixin

A mixin is a way to reuse code in multiple classes without using inheritance. In Dart, mixins are created using the mixin keyword or a normal class without a constructor. Classes can use a mixin with the with keyword.

## **Example:**

```
mixin Logger
{
   void log(String message)
   {
      print("Log: $message");
   }
}
class FileManager with Logger
{
   void saveFile()
   {
      log("File saved successfully");
   }
}
void main()
{
   var fm = FileManager();
   fm.saveFile();
}
```

## • on Keyword in Mixins

The on keyword is used in a mixin to restrict which classes can use it. It ensures the mixin can only be applied to certain types of classes.

#### **Example:**

# • Deadly Diamond of Death

The Deadly Diamond of Death is a problem in multiple inheritance when a class inherits from two classes that both inherit from the same base class. Dart avoids this issue because it does not allow multiple inheritance — instead, it uses mixins to share code safely.

#### **Example (concept only, not valid in Dart):**

```
A
/\
B C
\/
D
```

- If B and C both override a method from A, class D won't know which version to use.
- Dart prevents this by not allowing multiple extends. Instead, you use mixins.

# • Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

The Interface Segregation Principle says that a class should not be forced to implement methods it does not use. Instead of having one large interface, we split it into smaller, more specific ones.

#### **Example:**

```
class Printer
{
    void printDoc();
}

class Scanner
{
    void scanDoc();
}

// Good design: separate interfaces
    class OfficeMachine implements Printer, Scanner
{
    @override
    void printDoc()
    {
        print("Printing document...");
    }

    @override
    void scanDoc()
```

```
{
    print("Scanning document...");
}
```

Here, Printer and Scanner are small interfaces, so a class only implements what it needs.