

# Understanding the Single Responsibility Principle

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# Overview



What is the Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)?

Identify multiple reasons to change

Danger of having multiple responsibilities

Demo: Refactor to SRP



# Single Responsibility Principle

Every function, class or module should have one and only one reason to change.



# Examples of Responsibilities



Business logic



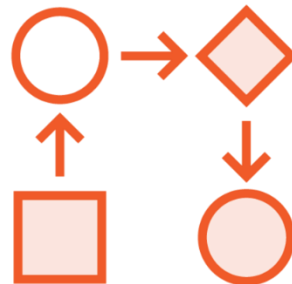
User interface



Persistence



Logging



Orchestration



Users

Always identify the reasons to change that your components have and reduce them to a single one.



# Why Should You Use SRP?



It makes code easier to understand, fix, and maintain



Classes are less coupled and more resilient to change



More testable design



# Identify Multiple Reasons to Change

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# If Statements

```
if(employee.getMonthlyIncome() > 2000){  
    // some logic here  
} else {  
    // some other logic here  
}
```





# Switch Statements

```
switch(employee.getNbHoursPerWork()){  
    case 40: {  
        // logic for full time  
    }  
    case 20: {  
        // logic for part time  
    }  
}
```



# Monster Method

```
Income getIncome(Employee e){  
    Income income = employeeRepository.getIncome(e.id);  
    StateAuthorityApi.send(income, e.fullName);  
    Payslip payslip = PayslipGenerator.get(income);  
    JsonObject payslipJson = convertToJson(payslip);  
    EmailService.send(e.email, payslipJson);  
  
    ...  
    return income;  
}
```



# God Class

```
class Utils{  
    void saveToDb(Object o){...}  
    void convertToJson(Object o){...}  
    byte[] serialize(Object o){...}  
    void log(String msg){...}  
    String toFriendlyDate(LocalDateTime date){...}  
    int roundDoubleToInt(double val){...}  
}
```



# People

```
Report generate(){  
    // method used by HR and Management actors  
    // each one will want different features at some point  
    // in time  
}
```



# SRP Example

```
class ConsoleLogger{  
    void logInfo(String msg){  
        System.out.println(msg);  
    }  
  
    void logError(String msg, Exception e){...}  
}
```



# Danger of Multiple Responsibilities

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# Symptoms of Not Using SRP



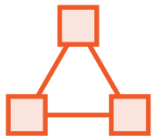
Code is more difficult to read and reason about



Decreased quality due to testing difficulty



Side effects



High coupling



# Coupling

The level of inter-dependency between various software components





# Example

```
Income getIncome(Employee e){  
    RepositoryImpl repo = new RepositoryImpl(srv,port,db);  
  
    Income income = repo.getIncome(e.id);  
  
    return income;  
}
```



# Example

```
Income getIncome(Employee e, Repository repo){  
    Income income = repo.getIncome(e.id);  
  
    return income;  
}
```



If Module A knows too much about Module B, changes to the internals of Module B may break functionality in Module A.



# Demo



## Refactor a component with many responsibilities

- Identify the responsibilities
- Extract them out of the method by applying the SRP



# Summary



Correctly identify reasons to change

The link between high coupling and code fragility

Refactor responsibilities out to specialized components



“We want to design components that are self-contained: independent, and with a single, well-defined purpose”

**Andrew Hunt & David Thomas, The Pragmatic Programmer**

