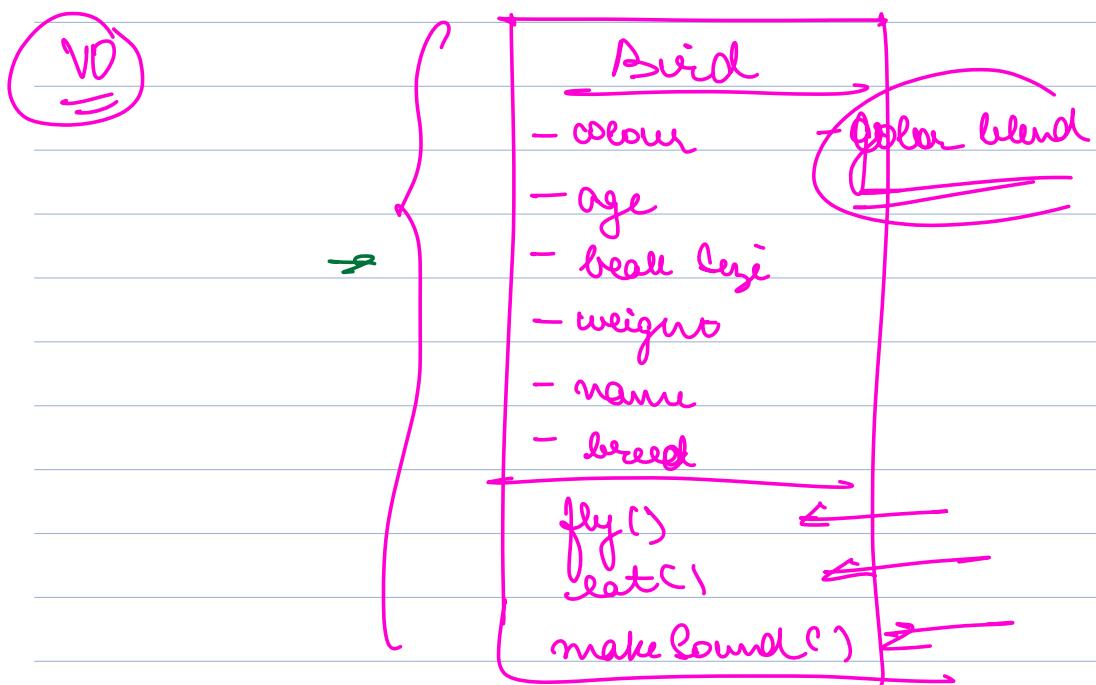


Design a Bird

Amazon

Assume you have to build a system that has to store info about all birds on planet. How will you design your class etc to do that?



Bird b = new Bird()

b.breed = Crow =

b.name = "Xyz"

b.weight = 200

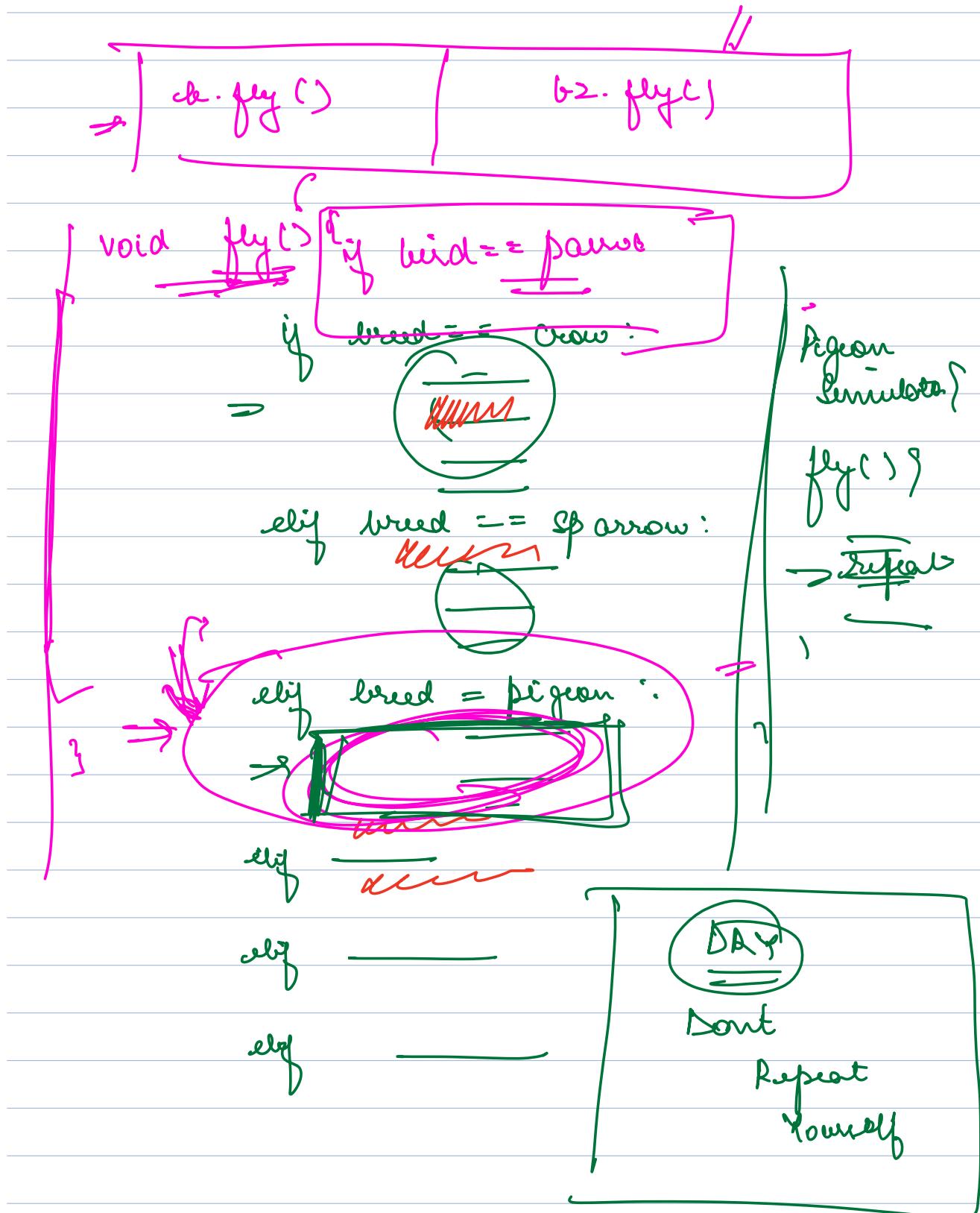
b.age = 40

Bird b2 = new Bird()

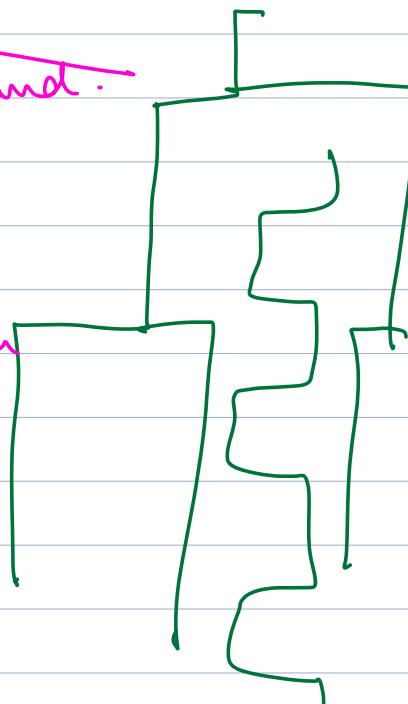
b2.breed = Sparrow

b2.name = Hello

b2.weight =
b2.age = —



Problems due to many if - else

- ① Difficult to understand.
 - ② Diff to Cen.
 - ③ Extensibility difficult
 - ④ Diff for multiple people to work in parallel
 - ⑤ Code Duplication and Redundancy
- Regressions can happen (Something working perfectly earlier stops working)
- ⑥ less code reuse
- 

void flyUP{}

void flye){
if ()

void fly(1)
if ()

else {
, }

else



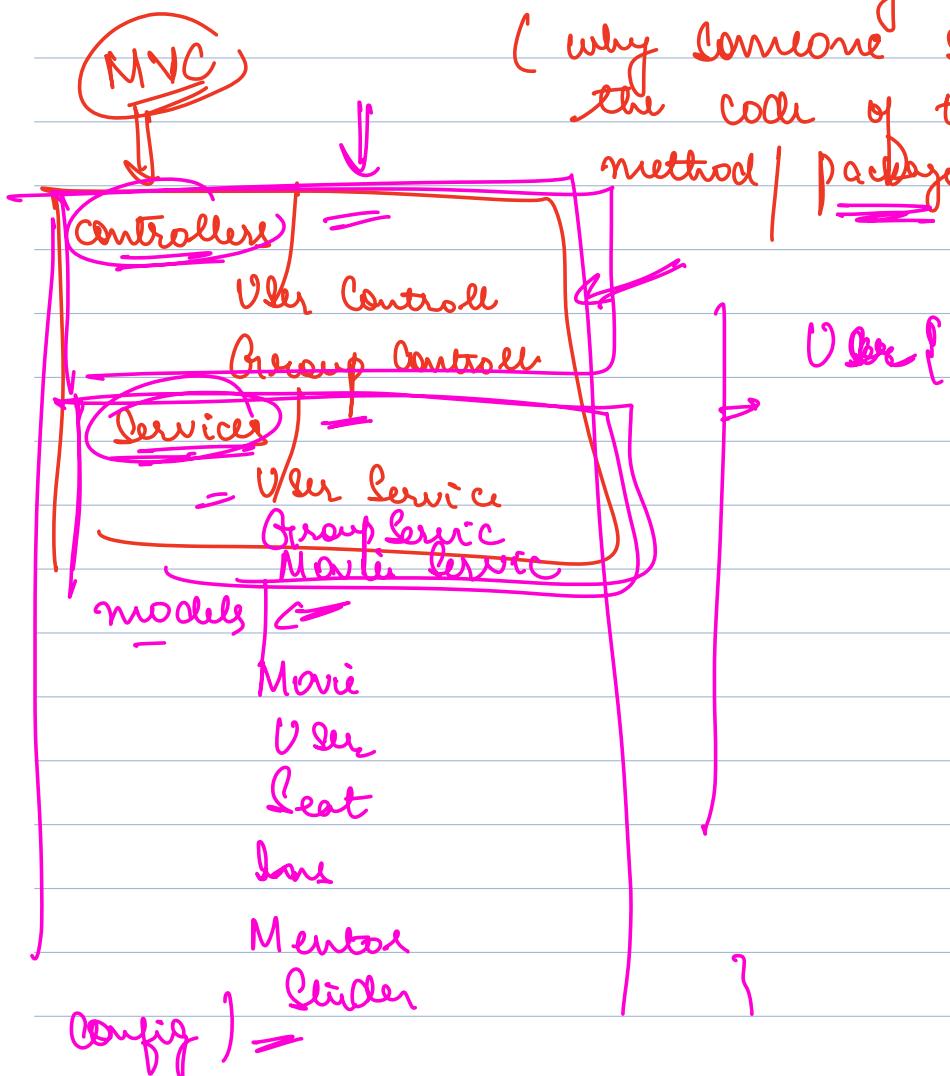
⑦ Violates S of SOLID.
Singel Responsibility Principle

SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE

→ every code unit (Class / method / package)
must have exactly well defined
responsibility

→ reasons to change.

(why someone should edit
the code of that class)
method / package =



fly()

→ To have the code
on how
bird will
fly

7

- Design is subjective
- No single correct answer.
 - every design has pros and cons
- Don't over engineer

What was fly() of bird responsible for?

→ how each type of bird will
fly.

What was Bird class responsible for

→ All properties / methods for all
types of birds

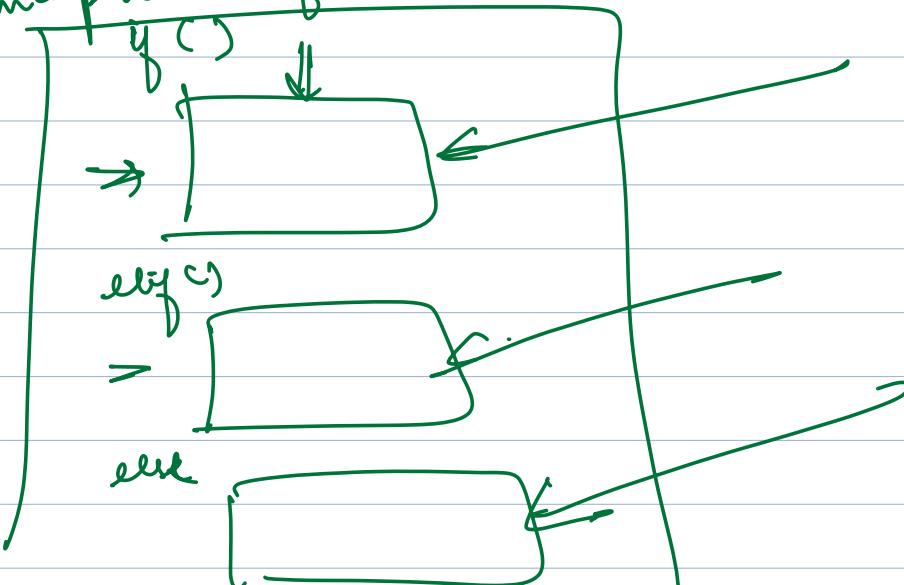
HOW TO IDENTIFY A VIOLATION OF SRP

① Method with multiple if-else

- ⇒ Not always bad
- ⇒ If multiple if-else are a part of business logic/algo then okay

```
Check leap Year (year)  
if year%4 ==  
    if year%100 ==  
        if year%100 != year%4:  
            =  
    else:  
        -
```

Independent if-else



```
void doSomething() {
    String imp = __
    if (imp == -1)
        __longRange)
    else
        __ring)
}
```

② MONSTER METHOD → Big

→ Method which has code that does more than what its name asks it to do.

db. execute(query);

private String createQuery() {
 return _____

}

private DB createDBConn() {

1

→ Reusability.

→ Avoids Duplication

} saveToDatabase();

db String q = createSaveQuery();
Database db = createDBConn();

db.execute(q);

2

③ commons / utils folders / files

java . util

commons / utils end up becoming a
garbage place for everything you
are not able to think a place of

com . scalar . date Utils

- time Utils
- collection

java . collector

java . datetimer

④ Violates OCP of SOLID

Open Close Principle

easy to add new feature P

My codebase should be open for extension
but closed for modification.

adding new features shouldn't
require editing or making
change to already existing
code base

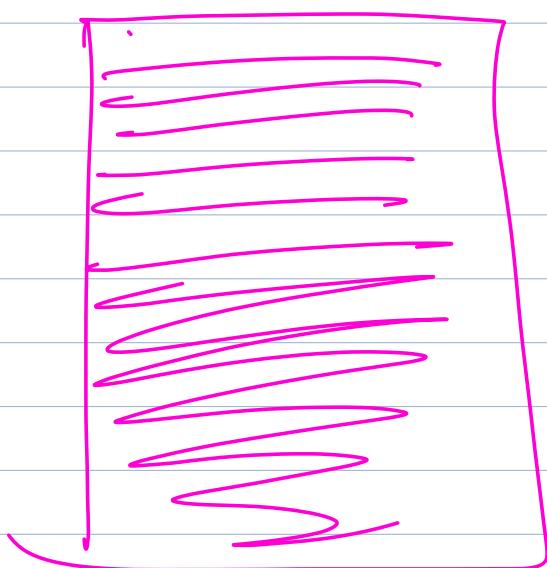
(But it should require
adding new things)

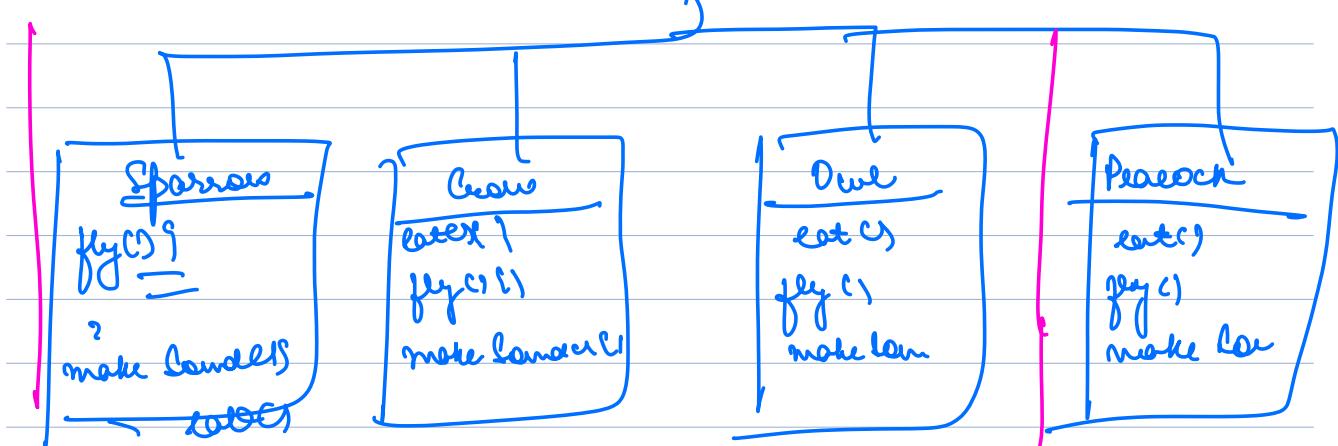
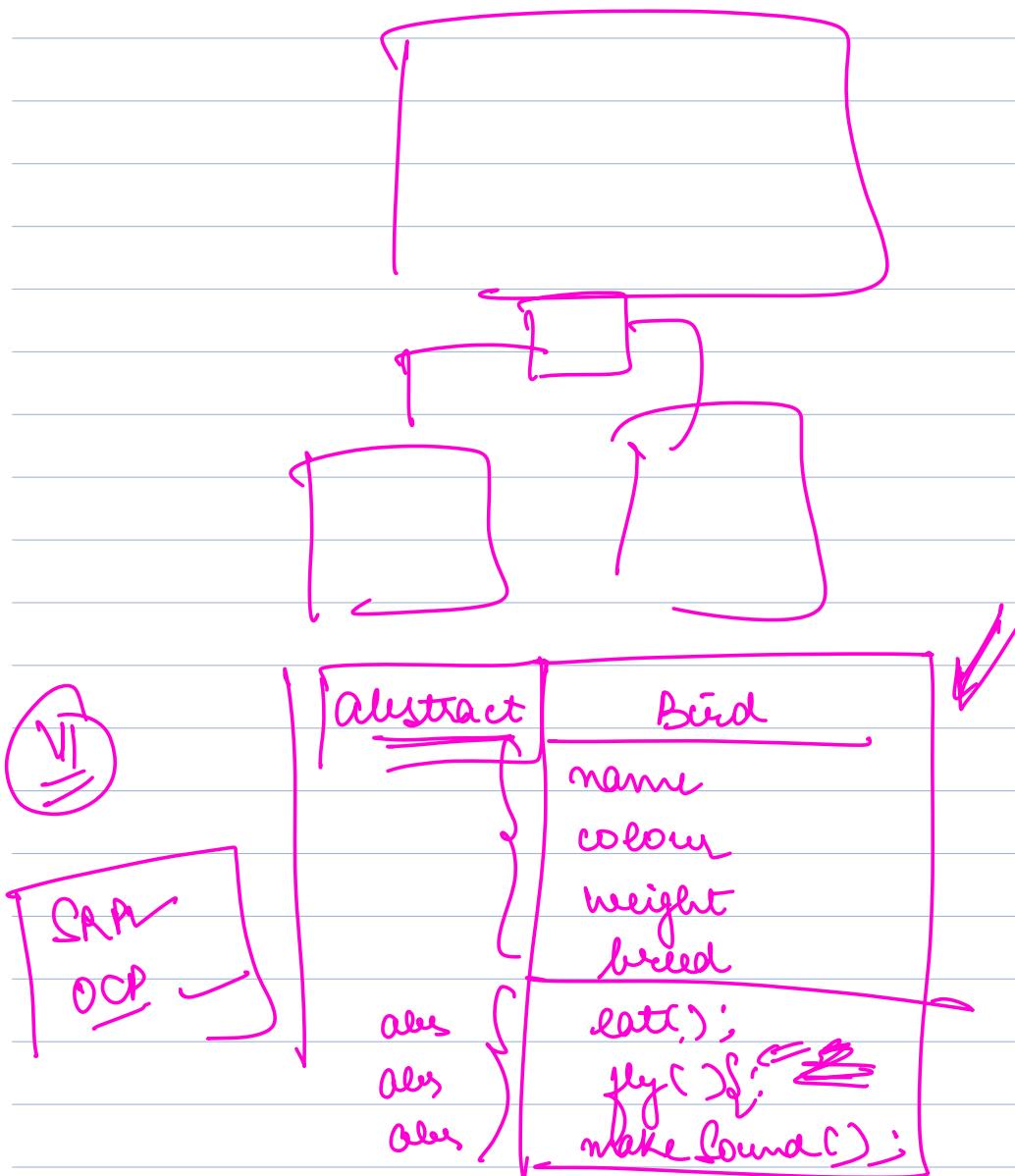


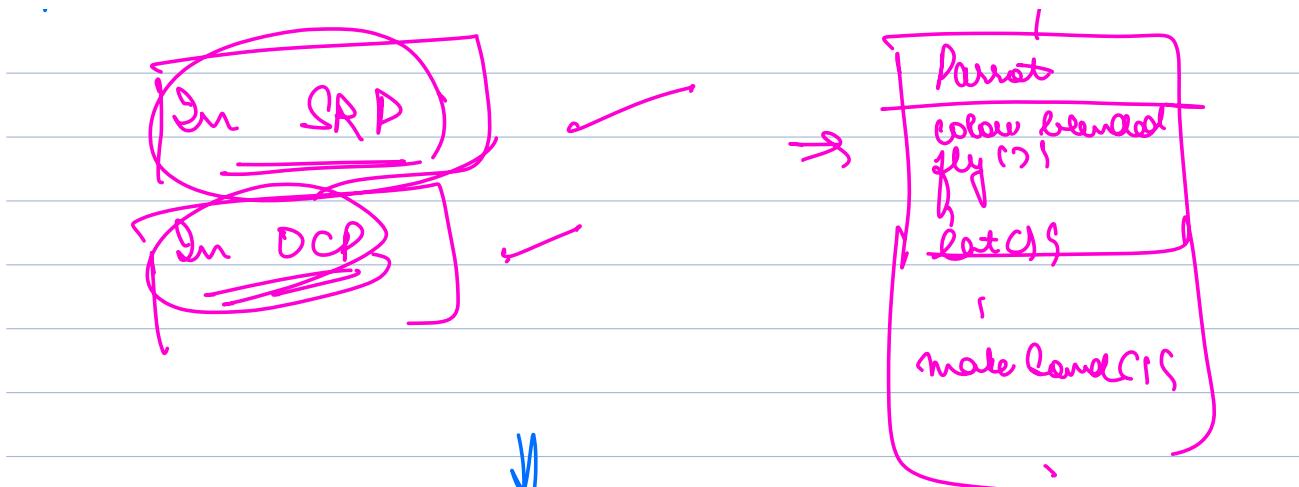
Why?

- Regression is avoided
- Testing is also easy
- Merge Conflicts

⇒ SRP and OCP often go hand in hand

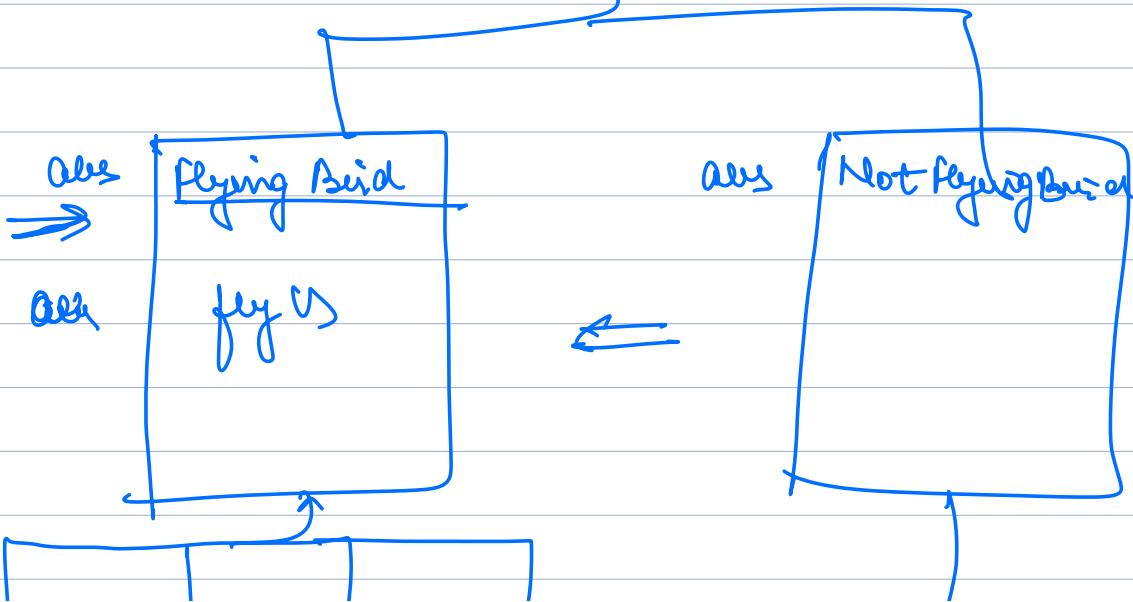
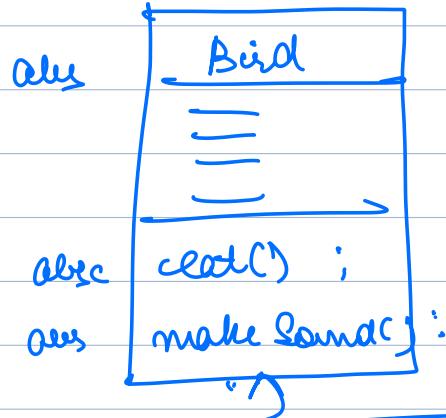


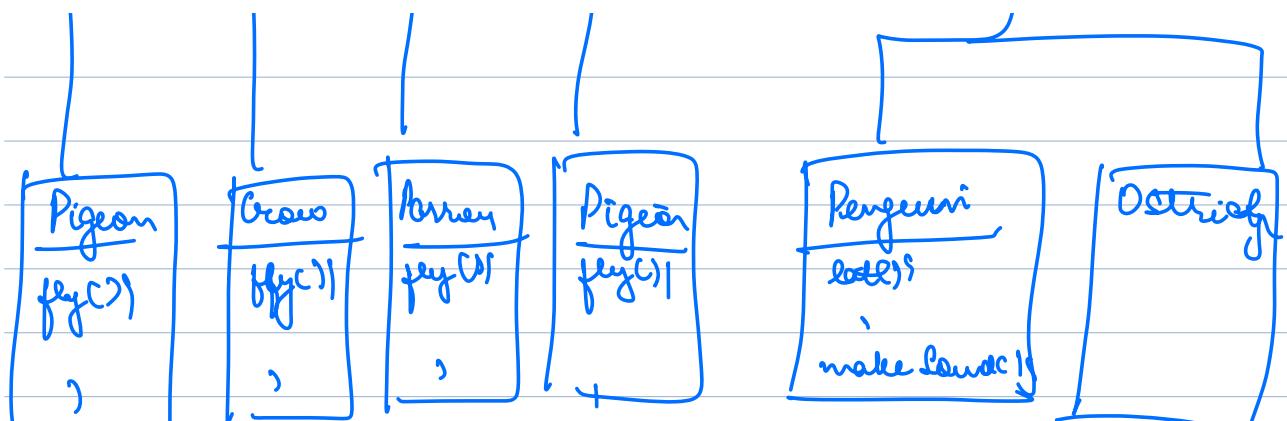




⇒ Penguin, Ostrich can't fly

⇒ Some birds can't fly



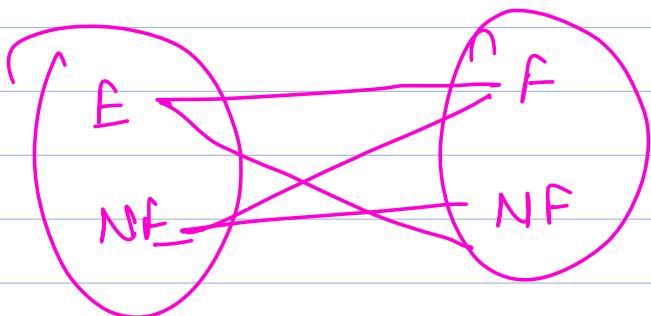


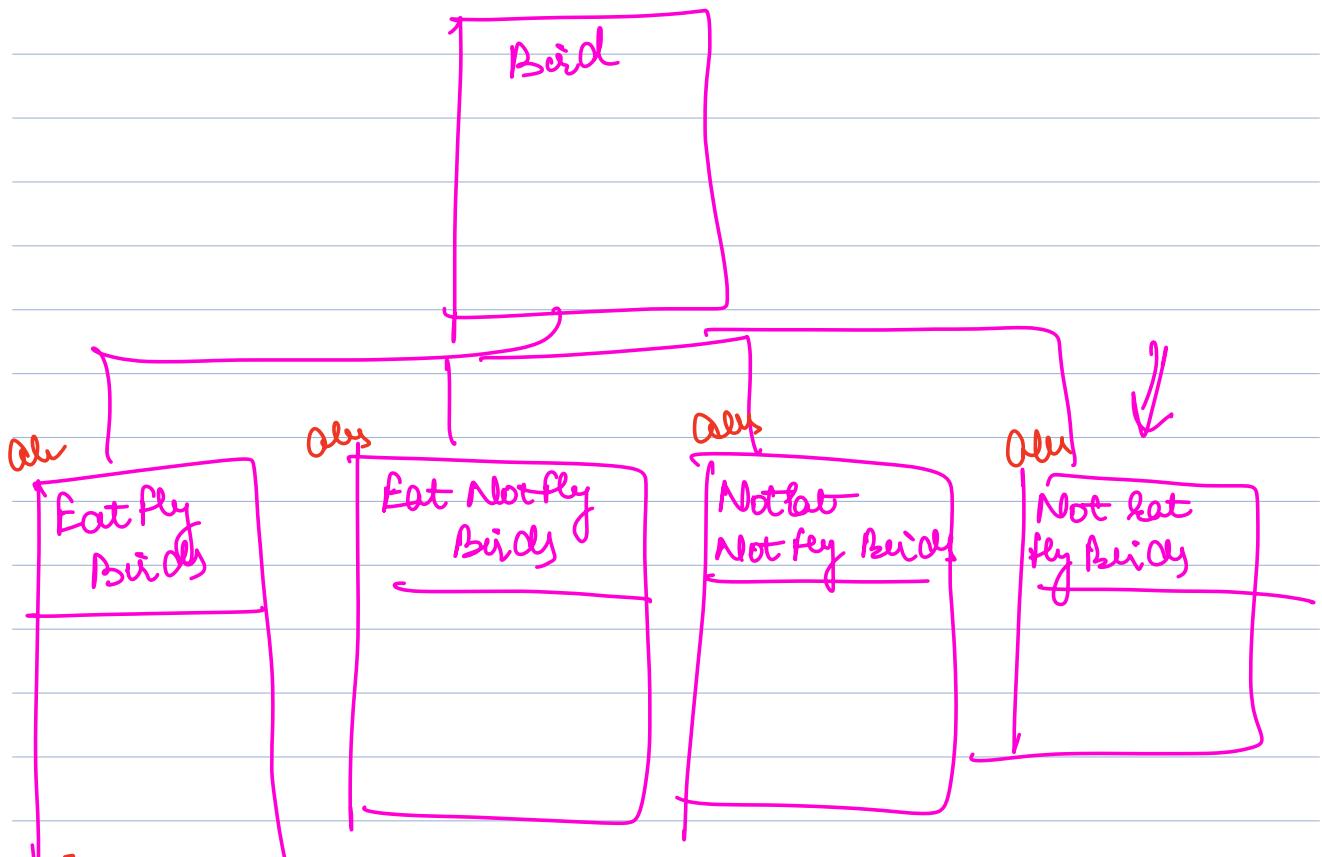
make sound()

)

Some birds can eat, some birds

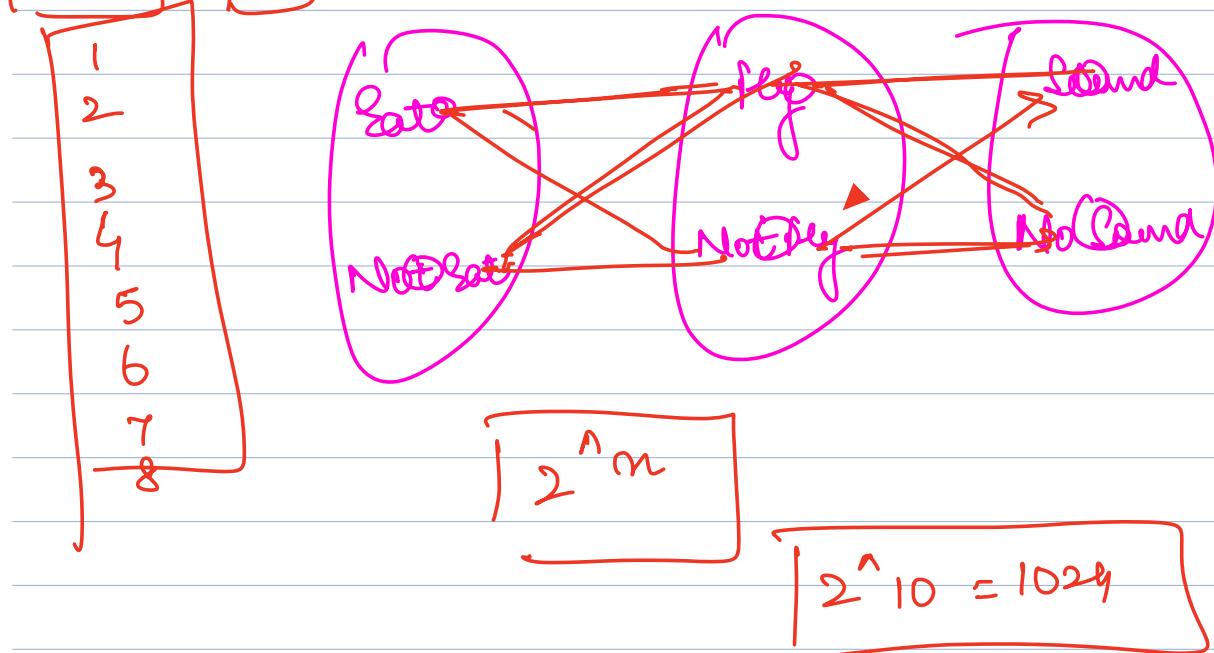
can't

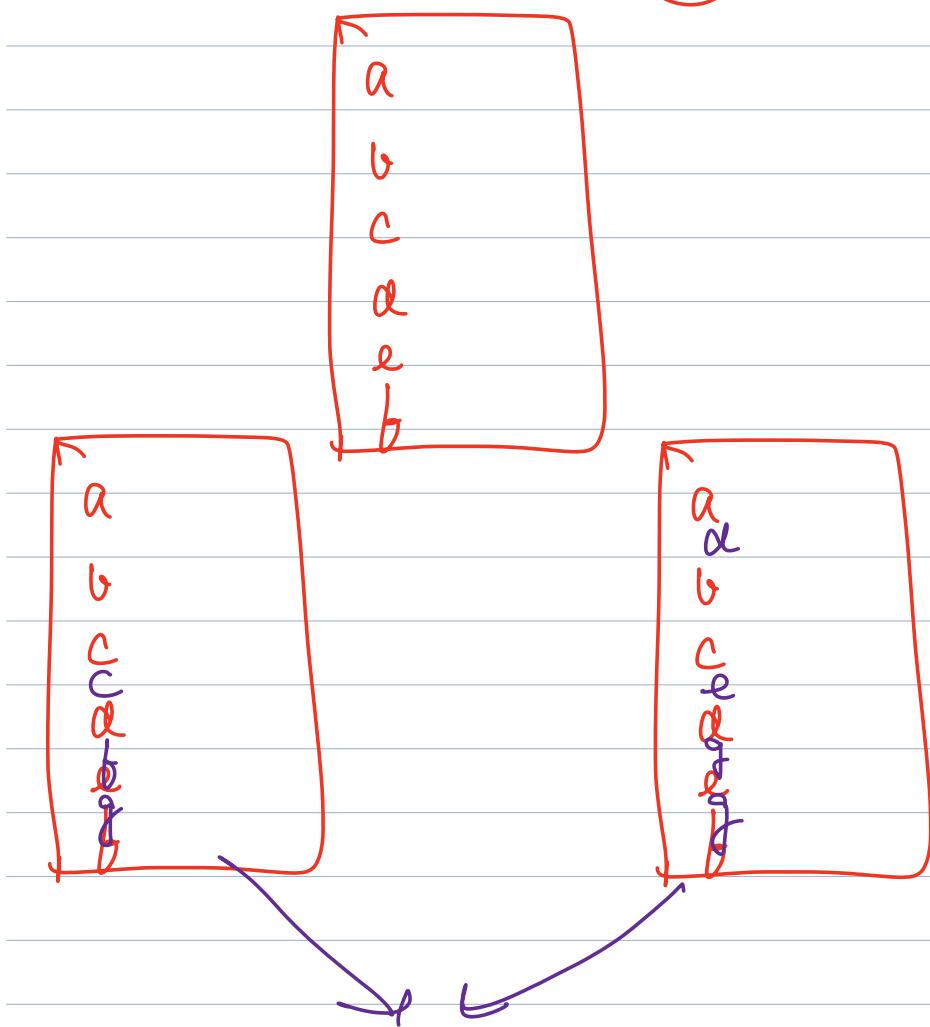
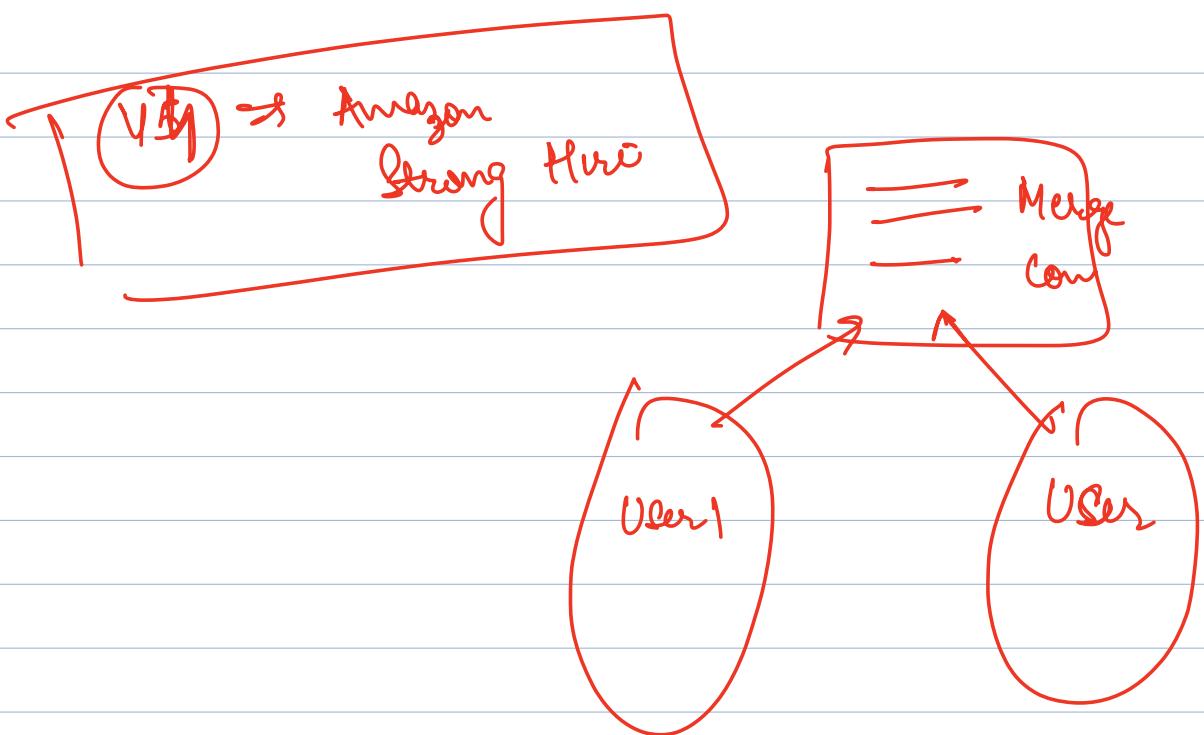


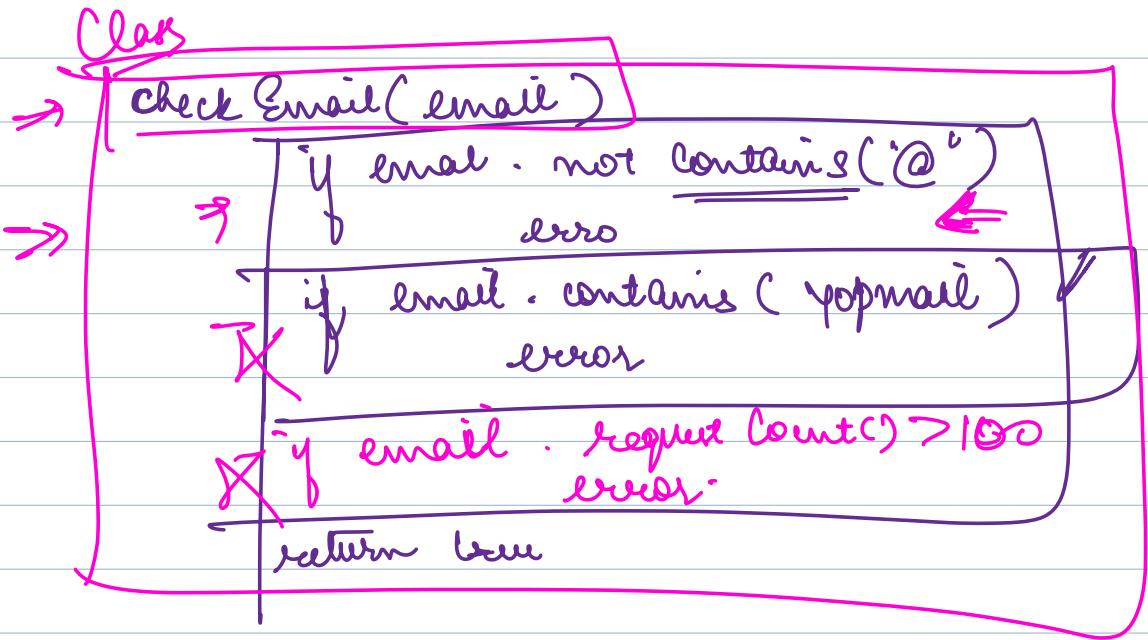


Some birds make sound, some don't

Parrot → can make any







check Email (email)
validate @ (email) :
validate Domain (email) ?