



***Universidade de Ribeirão Preto***  
*Campus Ribeirão Preto - Campus Guarujá*

# Programação para Web II

**POO - SOLID**



**Prof. Eliézer Zarpelão**

# Schedule

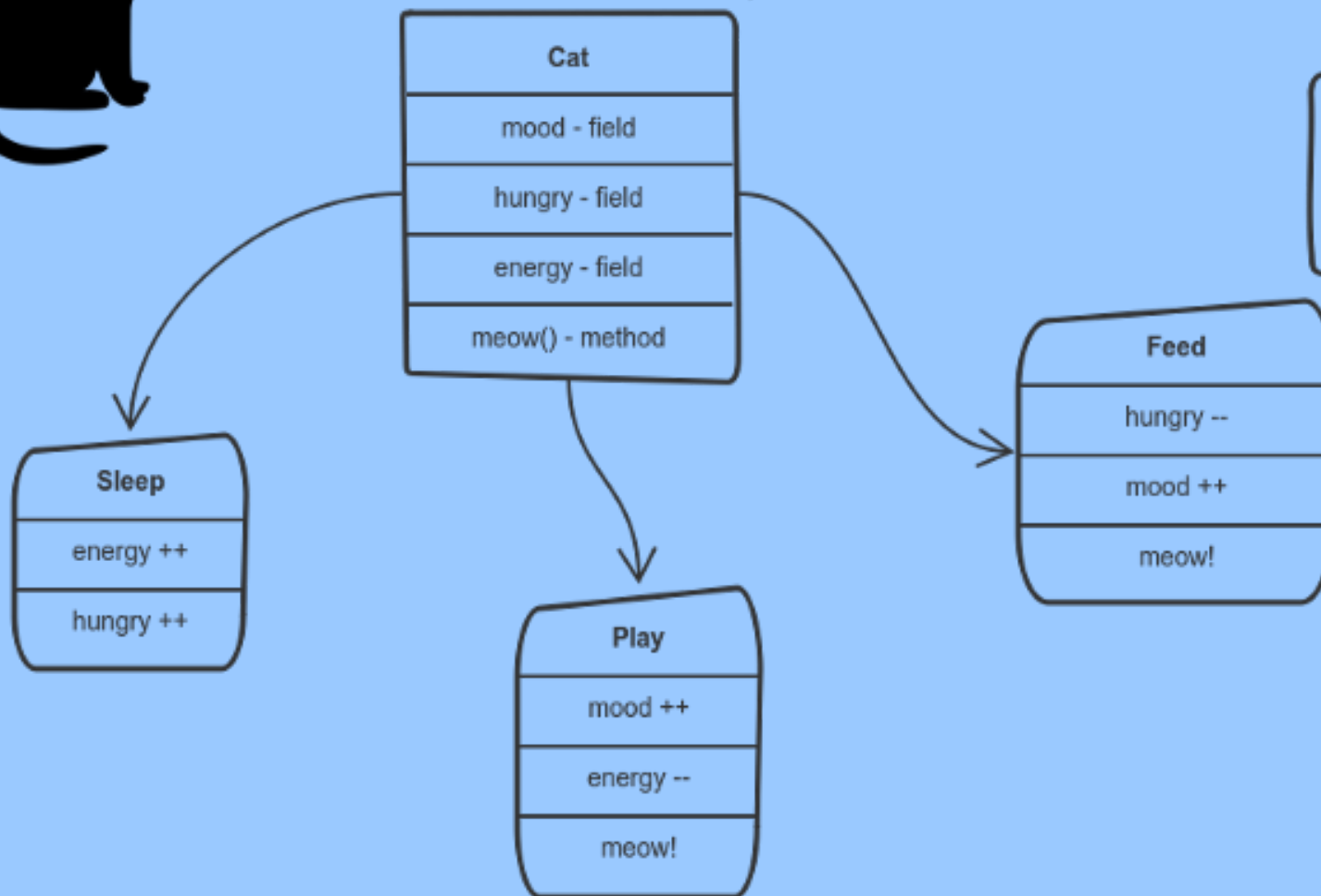
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism
- Abstract Class
- Interfaces
- Composition
- Agregattion
- Class Members
- SOLID



# Encapsulation

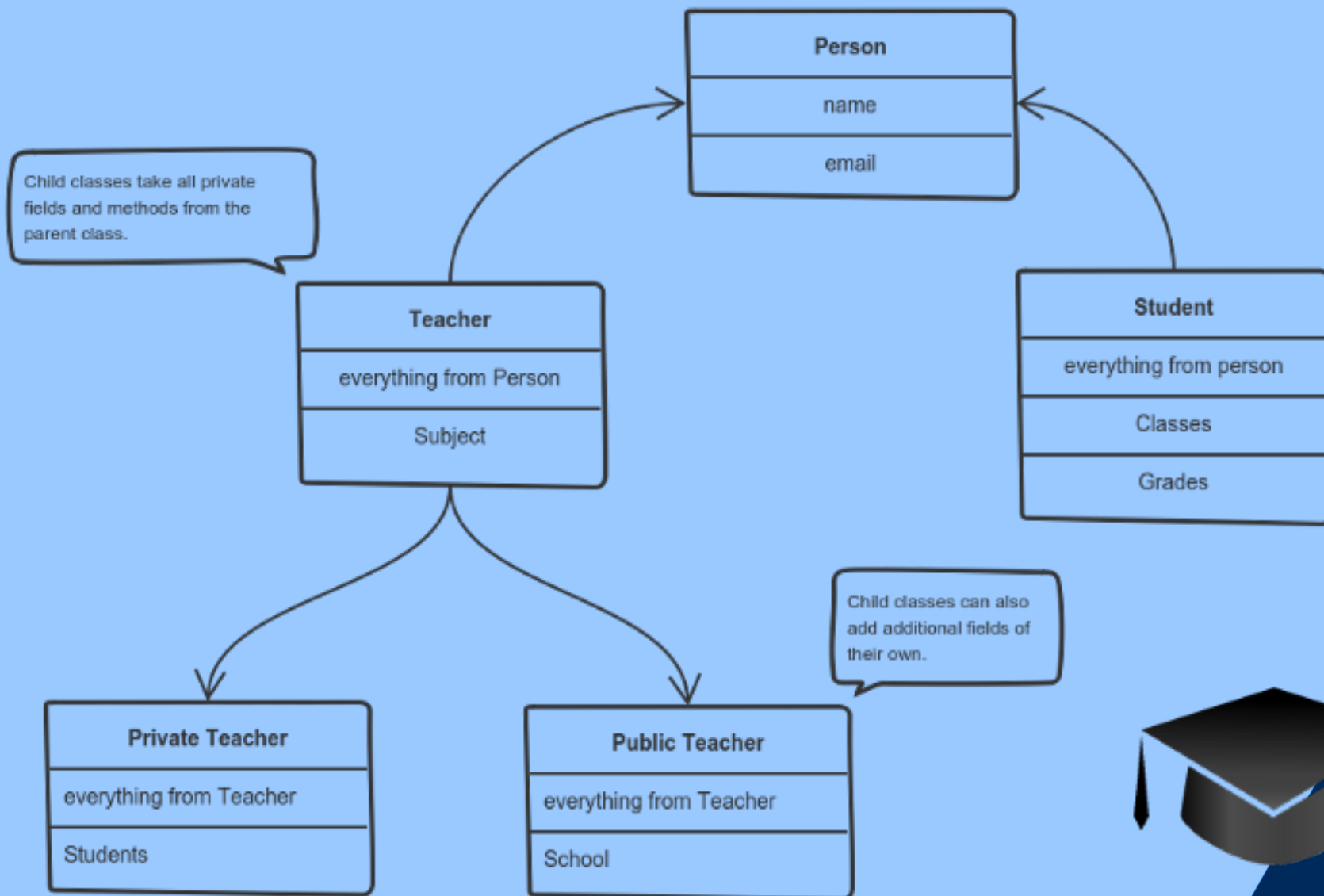


*The Cat class has mood, hungry and energy private fields and a meow private method*

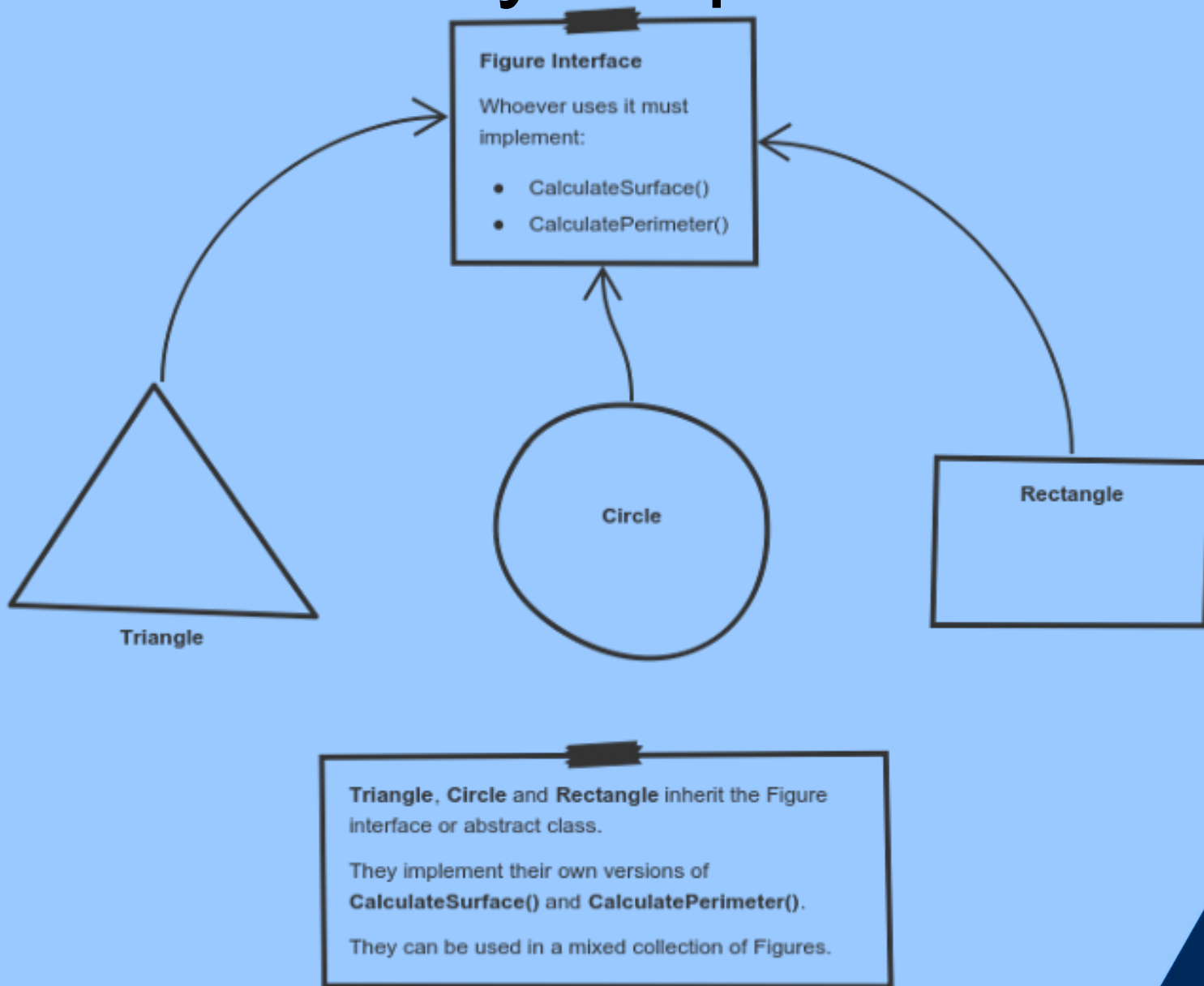


*Feed, Play and Sleep are public methods. Other classes can call them, but they can't directly modify the private fields.*

# Inheritance



# Polymorphism



# Abstract class

- classes that may contain abstract method(s)
  - abstract method is a method that is declared, but contains no implementation
- can't be instantiated
- require subclasses to provide implementations for the abstract methods

# Interfaces

- Enforce certain properties on an object
- Interface is very similar to an abstract class, but it has **no properties** and cannot define how methods are to be implemented.
  - Instead, it is simply a list of methods that **must** be implemented
- Interface is a group of related methods with empty bodies



# Composition

- Object creates another object
- ownership relationship

# Aggregation

- Object is composed of multiple objects
- “contains” relationship

# Class Members

- Constants
- Statics attributes
- Statics methods

# SOLID

- S — Single Responsibility Principle
- O — Open-Closed Principle
- L — Liskov Substitution Principle
- I — Interface Segregation Principle
- D — Dependency Inversion Principle



# SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE

Just Because You Can, Doesn't Mean You Should

# Single Responsibility Principle

- A class should have one and only one reason to change, meaning that a class should have only one job.



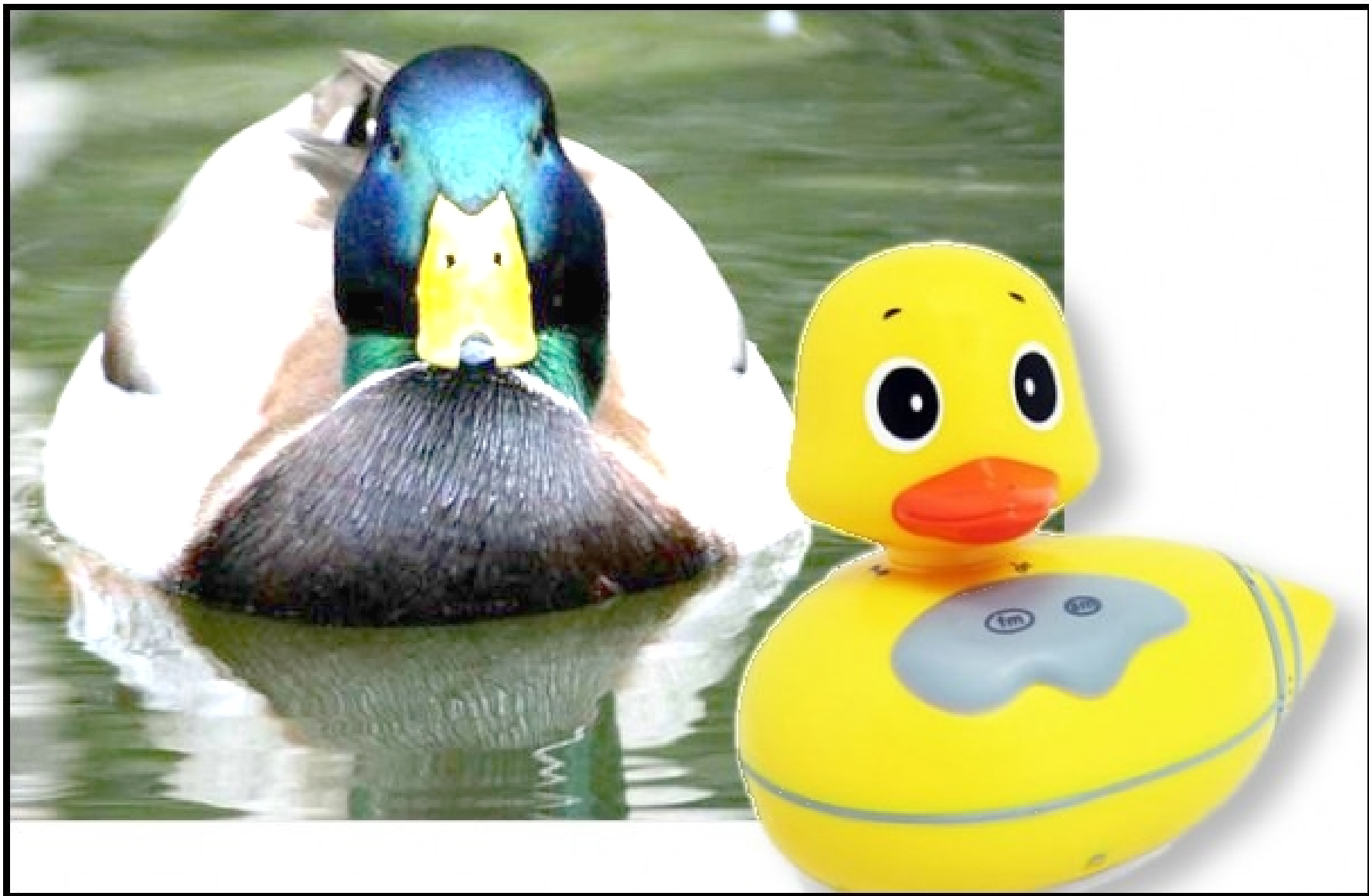
# OPEN CLOSED PRINCIPLE

Open Chest Surgery Is Not Needed When Putting On A Coat

# Open-Closed Principle

- Objects or entities should be open for extension, but closed for modification.





# LISKOV SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE

If It Looks Like A Duck, Quacks Like A Duck, But Needs Batteries - You Probably Have The Wrong Abstraction

# Liskov Substitution Principle

- Let  $q(x)$  be a property provable about objects of  $x$  of type  $T$ . Then  $q(y)$  should be provable for objects  $y$  of type  $S$  where  $S$  is a subtype of  $T$ .



# INTERFACE SEGREGATION PRINCIPLE

You Want Me To Plug This In, Where?

# Interface Segregation Principle

- A client should never be forced to implement an interface that it doesn't use or clients shouldn't be forced to depend on methods they do not use.



# DEPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE

Would You Solder A Lamp Directly To The Electrical Wiring In A Wall?

# Dependency Inversion Principle

- Entities must depend on abstractions not on concretions. It states that the high level module must not depend on the low level module, but they should depend on abstractions.

# Exercise

- Object Calisthenics
- Kales → Good / Simple
- Write/explain the (9) rules and **make** examples with **original** PHP code
- Send by e-mail to [ezarpelao@unaerp.br](mailto:ezarpelao@unaerp.br)
- Deadline: 23/09/2019
- Extra point – AV1
- Individual

# Doubts

[Maior dúvida] – send by e-mail to  
[ezarpelao@unaerp.br](mailto:ezarpelao@unaerp.br) subject  
“Maior dúvida – 06/09/2019 - “+RA  
Deadline: 09/09/2019

