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# SOLID Design Principles In Common Lisp

Learn how to apply SOLID design principles with Common Lisp and the powerful CLOS system.



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## What is SOLID?

- Single Responsibility Principle
- Open/Closed Principle
- Liskov Substitution Principle
- Interface Segregation Principle
- Dependency Inversion Principle

## S: Single Responsibility

A class should have one, and only one, reason to change.

### Bad

```
(defclass truck ()
  ((brand
    :initarg :brand
    :accessor brand)))

(defmethod get-brand ((self truck))
  (brand self))

(defmethod set-brand ((self truck) new-brand)
  (setf (brand self) new-brand))

(defmethod send-detail ((self truck) customer-id)
  "send truck's brand detail to customer..")

(defclass truck ()
  ((brand
    :initarg :brand
    :accessor brand)))

(defmethod get-brand ((self truck))
  (brand self))

(defmethod set-brand ((self truck) new-brand)
  (setf (brand self) new-brand))
```

```
(defclass detail-sender () ((customer-id :initarg :customer-id :accessor customer-id)))

(defmethod get-customer-id ((self detail-sender)) (customer-id self))

(defmethod set-customer-id ((self detail-sender) new-customer-id) (setf (customer-id self) new-customer-id))

(defmethod send-detail ((self detail-sender)) (send (customer-id self)))
```

## **O: Open/Closed**

Software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc) should be open for extension, but closed for modification.

## L: Liskov Substitution

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

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## **L: Interface Segregation**

Clients should not be forced to depend upon interfaces that they do not use.

## D: Dependency Inversion

- High level modules should not depend upon low level modules. Both should depend upon abstractions.
- Abstractions should not depend upon details. Details should depend upon abstractions.