# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING AND S.O.L.I.D. PRINCIPLES

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## WHO ARE WE?



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## OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING TERMS

## **OOP TERMS: CLASSES AND OBJECTS**



#### OOP TERMS: INSTANCE AND CLASS VARIABLES

```
Intance Variables ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Esc...
export class Point2D {
  constructor(abscissa = 0, ordinate = 0) {
    this.abscissa = abscissa;
    this.ordinate = ordinate;
```

INSTANCE

```
Welcome to Node.js v14.16.0.
         Type ".help" for more information.
CLASS > Math.PI
         3.141592653589793
```

#### OOP TERMS: INSTANCE AND CLASS METHODS

```
Instance and class methods ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Point {
  static staticDistance(a = new Point(), b = new Point()) {
    const ABSCISSA DISTANCE = a.getAbscissa() - b.getAbscissa();
    const ORDINATE DISTANCE = a.getOrdinate() - b.getOrdinate();
    return Math.sqrt(ABSCISSA DISTANCE ** 2 + ORDINATE DISTANCE ** 2);
  instanceDistance(anotherPoint = new Point()) {
    const ABSCISSA DISTANCE = this.abscissa - anotherPoint.getAbscissa();
    const ORDINATE DISTANCE = this.ordinate - anotherPoint.getOrdinate();
    return Math.sqrt(ABSCISSA DISTANCE ** 2 + ORDINATE DISTANCE ** 2);
const ORIGIN = new Point();
const POINT = new Point(3, 4);
console.log(Point.staticDistance(ORIGIN, POINT)); // 5
console.log(ORIGIN.instanceDistance(POINT)); // 5
```

# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING FEATURES

## OOP FEATURES: ENCAPSULATION

```
Encapsulation ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Counter {
  \#count = 0;
  click() {
    this.#count += 1;
  getCount() {
    return this #count;
const myCounter = new Counter();
console.log(myCounter.getCount());
for (let i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
  myCounter.click();
  console.log(myCounter.getCount());
```

## PUBLIC, PROTECTED AND PRIVATE IN JS

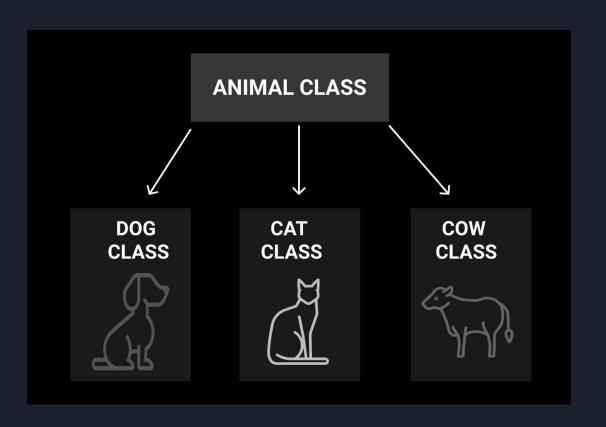
- In the constructor
  - PUBLIC VARIABLE
    - variableName
  - PROTECTED VARIABLE
    - variableName\_
- In the class body
  - PRIVATE VARIABLE
    - #variableName



https://developer.mozilla.org/es/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Classes/Private\_class\_fields

#### OOP FEATURES: COMPOSITION AND DELEGATION

```
Composition and Delegation ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
export class SegmentComposition {
  constructor(firstPoint = new Point2D(), secondPoint = new Point2D()) {
    this.firstPoint = firstPoint;
    this.secondPoint = secondPoint;
  length() {
    return this.firstPoint .instanceDistance(this.secondPoint );
```



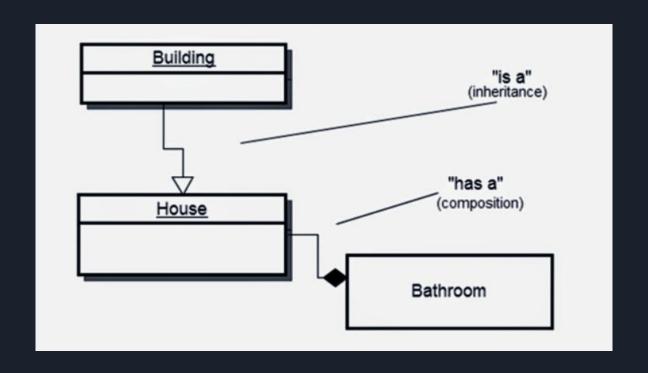
```
Inheritance ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests) {
    this.name = {
      first,
      last,
    };
    this.age = age;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.interests = interests;
  greeting() {
    console.log('Hi! I\'m ' + this.name .first);
  farewell() {
    console.log(this.name .first + ' has left the building. Bye for now!');
```

```
. . .
                 Inheritance ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Teacher extends Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests, subject, grade) {
    this.name = {
      first.
    this.age = age;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.interests = interests;
    this.subject = subject;
    this.grade = grade;
```

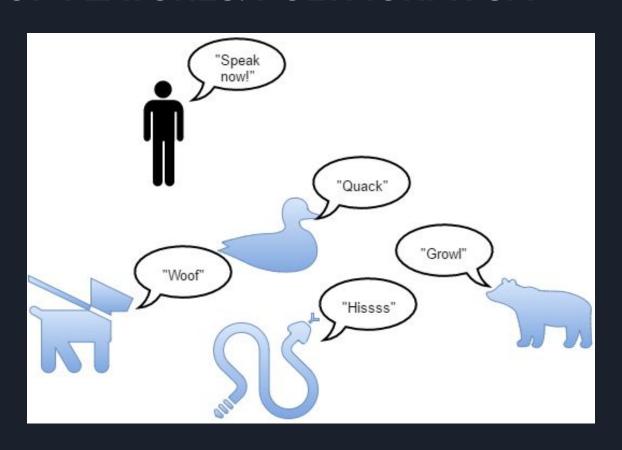
```
class Teacher extends Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests, subject, grade) {
    this.name = {
     first,
        last
    };
    this.age = age;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.interests = interests;
    // subject and grade are specific to Teacher
    this.grade = grade;
}
```

```
class Teacher extends Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests, subject, grade) {
    super(first, last, age, gender, interests);
    // Subject and grade are specific to Teacher
    this.subject = subject;
    this.grade_ = grade;
}
```

## **INHERITANCE VS COMPOSITION**



## **OOP FEATURES: POLYMORPHISM**



### **OOP FEATURES: ABSTRACTION**

```
Abstraction ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Employee {
  constructor() {
    if (this.constructor === Employee) {
      throw new Error('Object of Abstract Class cannot be created');
  display() {
    throw new Error('Abstract Method has no implementation');
class Manager extends Employee {
  display() {
    console.log('I am a Manager');
const MANAGER = new Manager();
MANAGER.display(); // -> I am a Manager
```

# OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

## K.I.S.S. (Keep It Simple, Stupid)



## D.R.Y. (Don't Repeat Yourself)



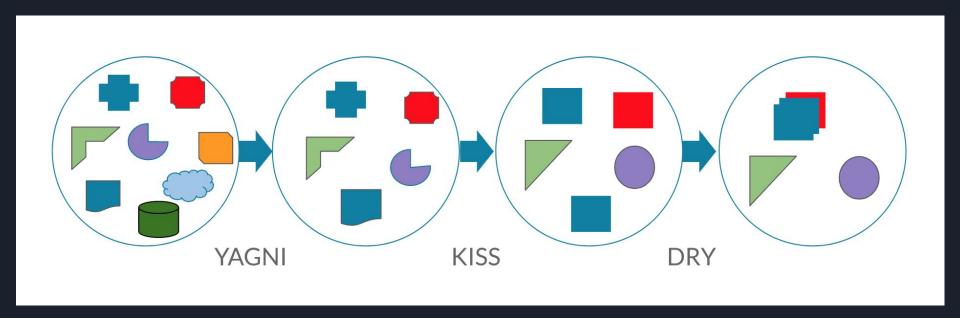


## Y.A.G.N.I. (You Aren't Going to Need It)





## **Y.A.G.N.I. - K.I.S.S. - D.R.Y.**



## **SOLID: Single Responsibility**





"There should never be more than a reason for a class to change"

Robert C. Martin

## SOLID: Open/Closed

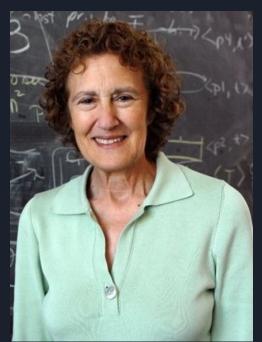


"Software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification"

Bertrand Meyer

## **SOLID: Liskov Substitution**





Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program

Barbara Liskov

## **SOLID: Interface Segregation**





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

Robert C. Martin

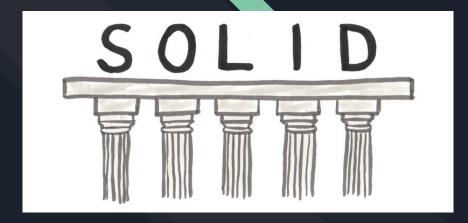
## **SOLID:** Dependency Inversion ▶ ◀



- A. "High-level modules should not depend on low-level modules. Both should depend on abstractions"
- B. Abstractions should not depend on details. Details should depend on abstractions

Robert C. Martin

## SUMMARY





#### ingle Resposibility Principle

A class should have only a single responsibility (i.e. only one potential change in the software's specification should be able to affect the specification of the class)



#### pen / Closed Principle

A software module (it can be a class or method) should be open for extension but closed for modification.



#### iskov Substitution Principle

Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program.



#### nterface Segregation Principle

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



#### ependency Inversion Principle

Program to an interface, not to an implementation.

## **CONTACT US**



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#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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S.O.L.I.D The first 5 principles of Object Oriented Design with JavaScript

Object-oriented programming in JavaScript #1. Abstraction

JavaScript: Object Modelling with Behavior Delegation

JavaScript Class Inheritance

KISS, DRY, and Code Principles Every Developer Should Follow

Pablo's Topic of the Month – March: SOLID Principles

## QUESTIONS?