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

Universidad de La Laguna ~ PAI 2020-2021 Viren Sajju Dhanwani Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez Expósito

WHO ARE WE?



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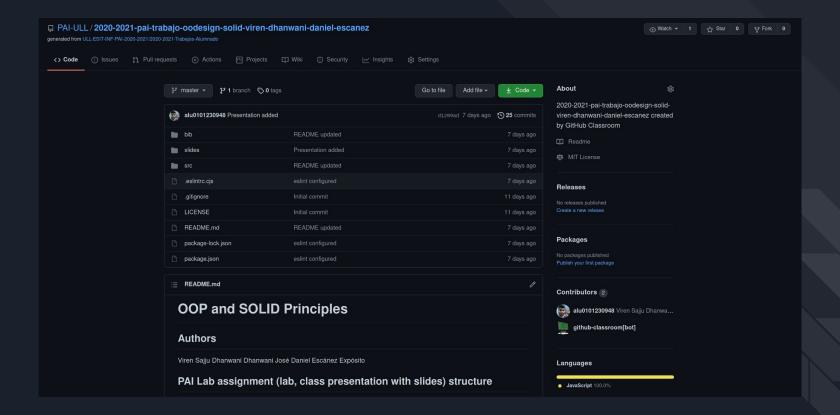
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- Object Oriented Programming terms
 - Classes and Objects
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- OOP Features
 - Encapsulation
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 - Delegation
 - Inheritance
 - Polymorphism
 - Abstraction

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

REPOSITORY



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 (EXPERIMENTAL FEATURE)

Public and private field declarations are an experimental feature (stage 3) proposed at TC39, the JavaScript standards committee. Support in browsers is limited, but the feature can be used through a build step with systems like Babel.



https://developer.mozilla.org/es/docs/Web/JavaScript/ /Reference/Classes/Private_class_fields

PUBLIC, PROTECTED AND PRIVATE IN JS (EXPERIMENTAL FEATURE)

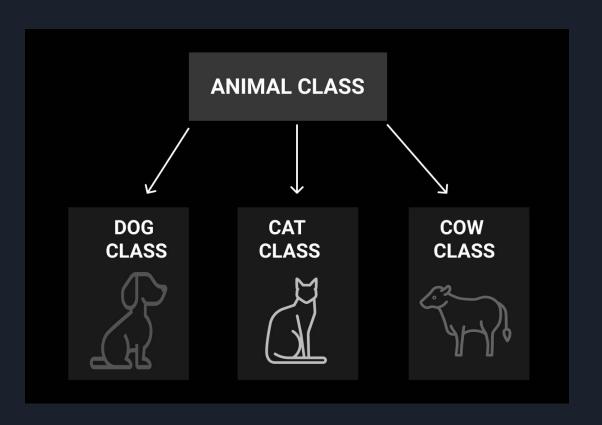
- In the constructor
 - PUBLIC VARIABLE
 - variableName
 - PROTECTED VARIABLE
 - variableName_
- In the class body
 - PRIVATE VARIABLE
 - #variableName



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 );
```



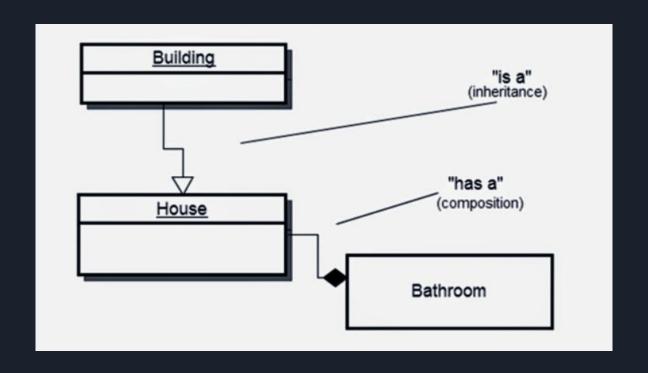
```
Inheritance ~ Viren S. Dhanwani and J. Daniel Escánez
class Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests) {
    this.name = {
      first,
      last,
    };
    this.age = age;
    this.gender = gender;
    this.interests = interests;
  greeting() {
    console.log('Hi! I\'m ' + this.name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

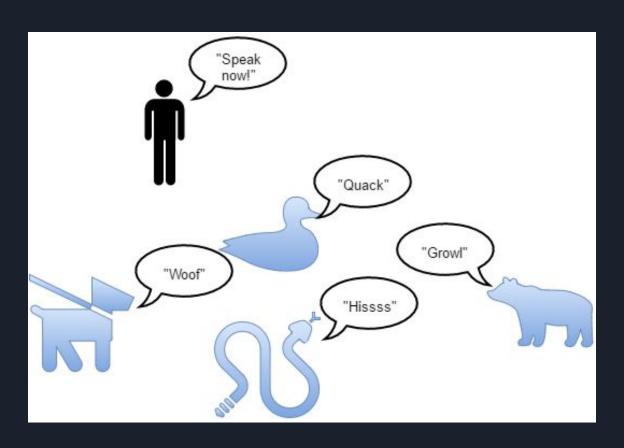
```
class Teacher extends Person {
  constructor(first, last, age, gender, interests, subject, grade) {
    this.name = {
     first,
     last
    };
    this.age = age;
    this.interests = interests;
    // subject and grade are specific to Teacher
    this.grade = grade;
}
```

```
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)



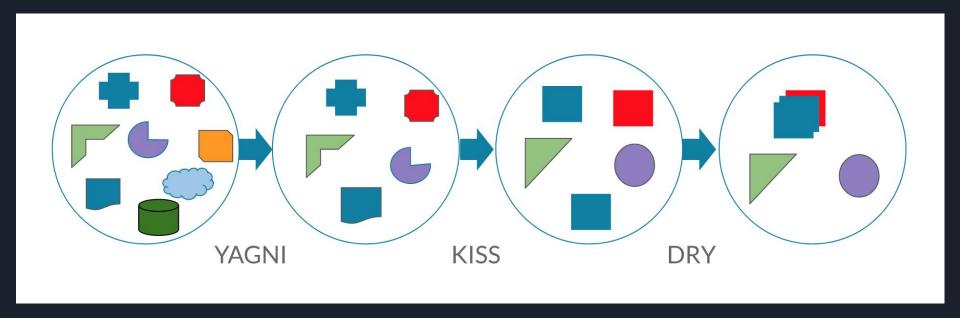


Y.A.G.N.I. (You Aren't Going to Need It)





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



SOLID PRINCIPLES



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.

SOLID: Single Responsibility





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

Robert C. Martin

SOLID: Open/Closed []

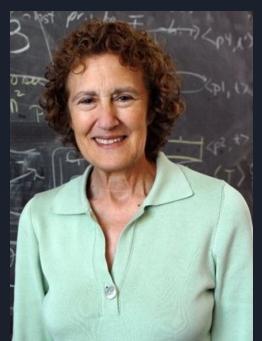


"Software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification"

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

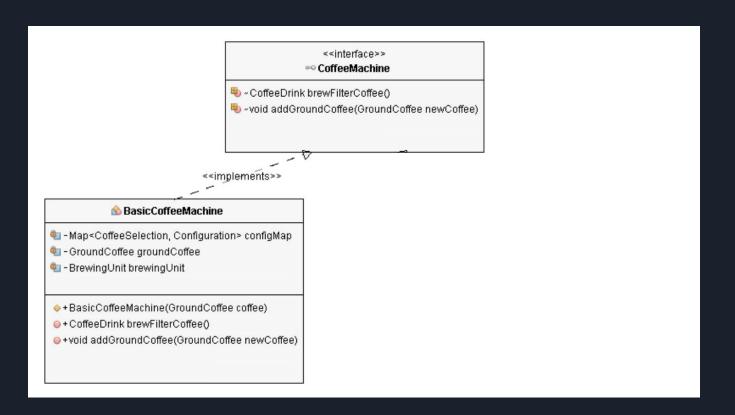




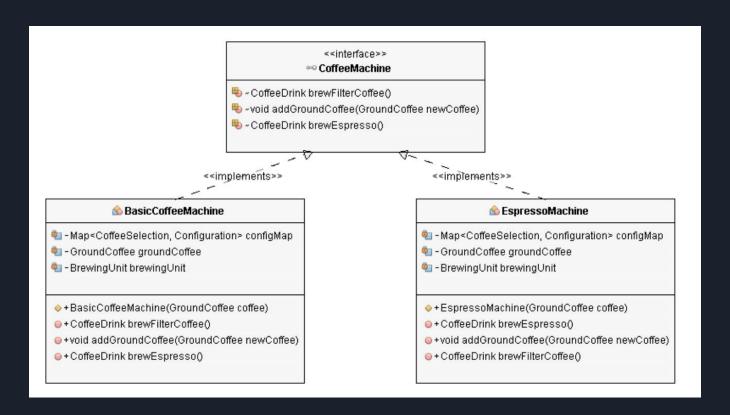
"Clients should not be forced to depend upon the interfaces that they do not use"

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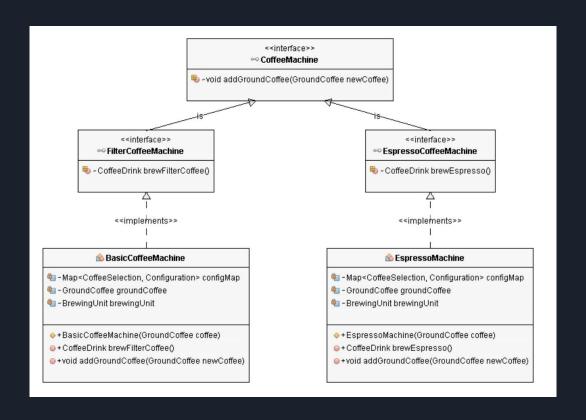
















"Clients should not be forced to depend upon the interfaces that they do not use"

Robert C. Martin

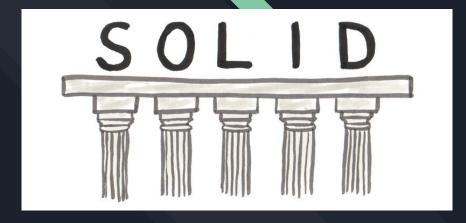
SOLID: Dependency Inversion ▶ ◀



- 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





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CONTACT US



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BIBLIOGRAPHY

OOP and SOLID Principles Repository

Classes - JavaScript | MDN

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?