



**DEPARTMENT OF  
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

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**UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Subject Name – System Design**

**Subject Code – 23CST- 314**

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## ASSIGNMENT-1

### **Q1 . Explain SRP and OCP in detail with proper examples.**

#### **=> 1. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)**

##### **Definition:**

Single Responsibility Principle states that **a class should have only one reason to change**, i.e., it should perform **only one specific responsibility**.

##### **Explanation:**

If a class handles multiple responsibilities (like business logic, data storage, and printing), then a change in one responsibility may affect the others. This makes the system hard to maintain and error-prone.

##### **Example (Violation):**

```
class Report {  
    void calculateReport() { }  
    void saveToFile() { }  
    void printReport() { }  
}
```

Here, the class is doing **calculation, storage, and printing**, which violates SRP.

##### **SRP Applied (Correct Design):**

```
class Report {  
    void calculateReport() { }  
}  
class ReportSaver {  
    void saveToFile() { }  
}  
class ReportPrinter {  
    void printReport() { }  
}
```

##### **Benefit:**

Improves **maintainability, readability, and testability** of the code.

#### **2. Open–Closed Principle (OCP)**



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## Definition:

Open–Closed Principle states that **software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification.**

## Explanation:

This means we should be able to **add new functionality without changing existing code**, reducing the risk of introducing bugs.

## Example (Violation):

```
class Discount {  
    double calculate(String type) {  
        if(type.equals("Student"))  
            return 10;  
        else if(type.equals("Senior"))  
            return 20;  
        return 0;  
    }  
}
```

If a new discount type is added, the class must be modified → **OCP violated.**

## OCP Applied (Correct Design):

```
interface Discount {  
    double calculate();  
}  
class StudentDiscount implements Discount {  
    public double calculate() { return 10; }  
}  
class SeniorDiscount implements Discount {  
    public double calculate() { return 20; }  
}
```

## Benefit:

Makes the system **flexible, scalable, and easy to extend.**

## Q2. Discuss in detail about the violations in SRP and OCP along with their fixes.

### => 1. Violation of Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

#### Violation:

SRP is violated when **a single class performs multiple responsibilities**. If a class handles more than one task, it will have **multiple reasons to change**, which increases complexity and maintenance cost.

#### Example (SRP Violation):

```
class Invoice {  
    void calculateTotal() { }  
    void printInvoice() { }  
    void saveToDatabase() { }  
}
```

This class handles **calculation, printing, and database storage**, violating SRP.

#### Fix:

Separate each responsibility into different classes.

#### Correct Design (SRP Fix):

```
class Invoice {  
    void calculateTotal() { }  
}  
class InvoicePrinter {  
    void printInvoice() { }  
}  
class InvoiceRepository {  
    void saveToDatabase() { }  
}
```

#### Result:

Each class has **one responsibility**, making the system easier to maintain and test.

### 2. Violation of Open–Closed Principle (OCP)



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## Violation:

OCP is violated when **existing code must be modified** to add new functionality. This can introduce bugs in already working code.

## Example (OCP Violation):

```
class Payment {  
    void pay(String method) {  
        if(method.equals("CreditCard")) { }  
        else if(method.equals("UPI")) { }  
    }  
}
```

Adding a new payment method requires modifying the class.

## Fix:

Use **abstraction (interface or inheritance)** to extend behavior without changing existing code.

## Correct Design (OCP Fix):

```
interface Payment {  
    void pay();  
}  
class CreditCardPayment implements Payment {  
    public void pay() { }  
}  
class UPIPayment implements Payment {  
    public void pay() { }  
}
```

## Result:

New payment methods can be added by creating new classes **without modifying existing code**.

**Q3. Design an HLD for an Online Examination System applying these principles.**

=>

Designed the required HLD in attached .drawio file.