**S.O.L.I.D. Principles Of Object Oriented Programming**

SOLID principles are a set of principles that are used in Object Oriented Programming.

The SOLID principle was introduced by Robert C. Martin, also known as Uncle Bob and it is a coding standard in programming.

SOLID principles help to write a program that can more easily respond to changes, are easy to maintain and cost less time to work with.

SOLID principles can be applied to any OOP program.

SOLID principles are actually a set of 5 principles that are :

1. **S.R.P (Single Responsibility Principle)**
2. **O.C.P (Open/Closed Principle)**
3. **L.S.P (Liskov Substitution Principle)**
4. **I.S.P (Interface Segregation Principle)**
5. **D.I.P (Dependency Inversion Principle)**

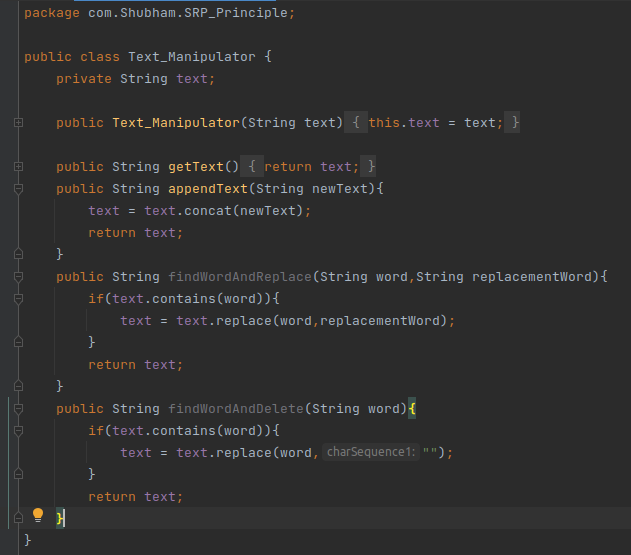
Let’s discuss first 3 Principles with their code examples:-

**S.R.P (Single Responsibility Principle)**

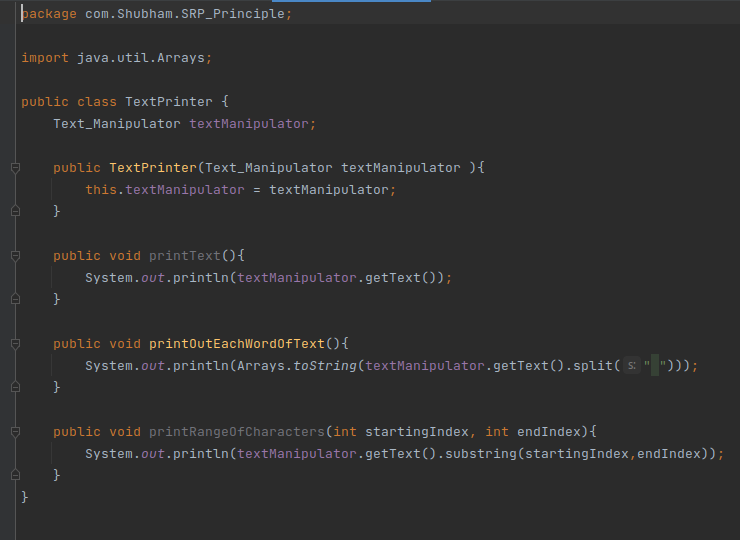
The **single-responsibility principle** states that a class, module or function should perform only one job. In other words, it should have all the responsibilities of a single functionality.

Martin explained this by saying **“a class should have only one reason to change”**. Here the “reason” is that we want to change the single functionality this class pursues. If we do not want this single functionality to change, we will never change this class because all components of the class should relate to that behavior.

**Code Snippet of SRP :-**



Text\_Manipulator class does the functionality of manipulating the text only.



TextPrinter class Print the data only.

**OCP(Open/Closed Principle)**

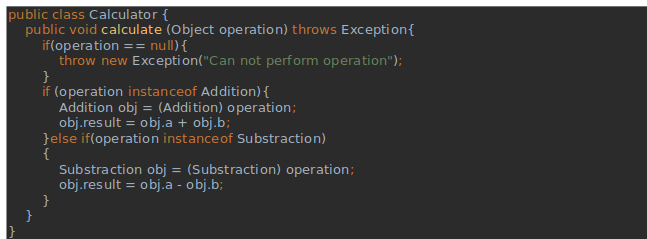
The Open/Closed Principle states that software entities (classes, modules, functions, etc.) **should be open for extension, but closed for modification.**

This means that classes and methods should be allowed to be extended without modification.

This principle teaches us to write code so that we will be able to add new functionality without changing the existing code so that less effort is required and hence avoid any unintended consequences.

This brings the benefits of not testing the already written and tested code when a new functionality is added.

Let us understand this principle by the help of an example:



Here we have a Calculator class with a calculate method that takes instances of Addition and Subtraction for the calculate method.

Here we have the Addition and Subtraction class that will use the Calculator class method (calculate) to perform their respective operations.

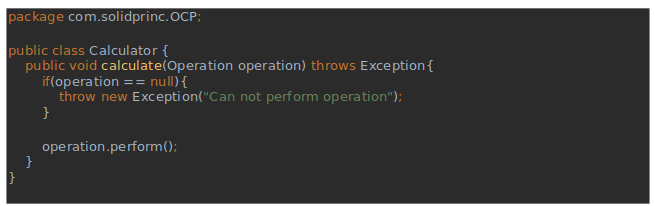
But what will happen if we want to perform multiplication in some cases ? we will have to modify the Calculator class in such conditions to add an operation for multiplication.

This violates the Open/Close principle that says a class is only open for extension and not for modification.

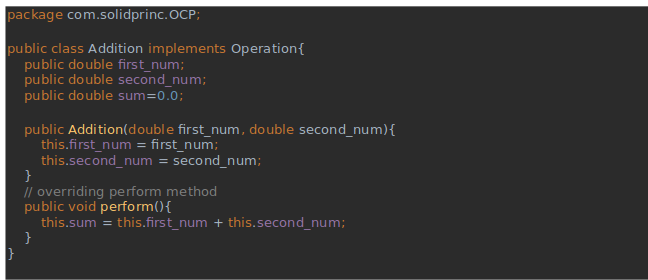
So in order to achieve the OCP in the above example we will use the interface to implement new functionality.

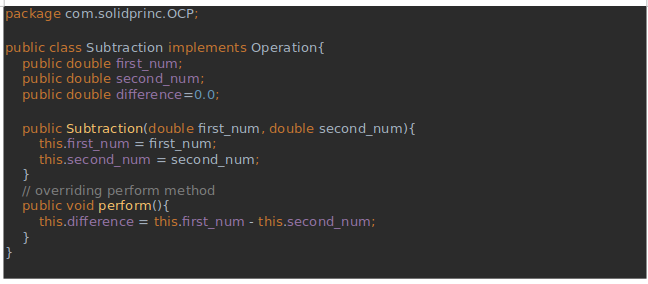


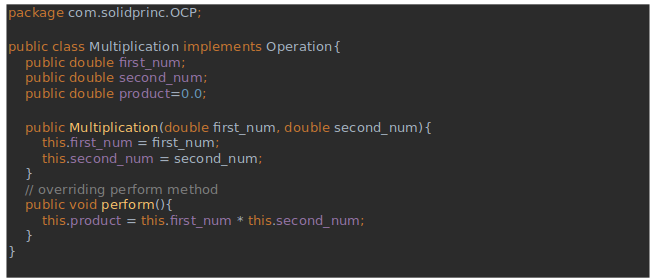
We have used Interface Operation and added an abstract method named perform.



In Spite of adding methods into the Calculator class directly we are using the abstract method “perform” in this class.







Now we can easily add the new functionality of multiplication by implementing the interface and overriding the abstract method “perform” and we don't need to modify the base class Calculator and hence achieving the OCP principle successfully.

**L.S.P (Liskov Substitution Principle)**

Liskov substitution principles define that the object reference of a superclass shall be replaceable with objects of its subclass without breaking the application.It states that :

**“If S is a subtype of T, then objects of type T may be replaced with objects of type S (i.e., an object of type T may be substituted with any object of a subtype S) without altering any of the desirable properties of the program”.**

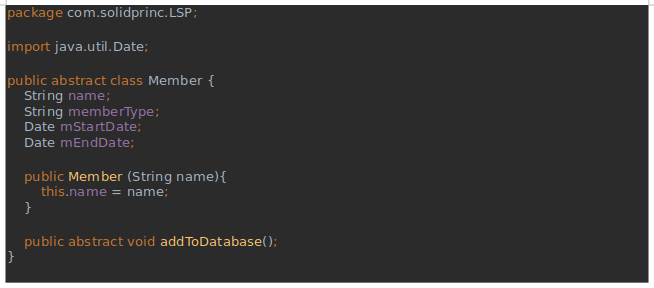
Functions that use references to base classes must be able to use objects of the derived class without knowing it.

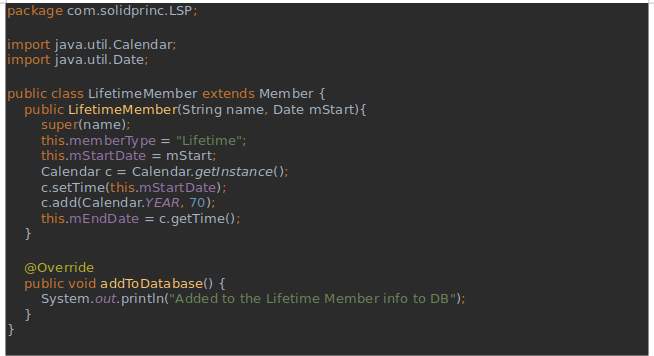
**Liskov Substitution principle (LSP)** is a particular definition of a subtyping relation, called (strong) behavioral subtyping.

In other words, a subclass should completely inherit the behavior of its parent class and their objects are replaceable with the base class object without making any unintended modifications.

Let us understand this principle more with a help of an example:

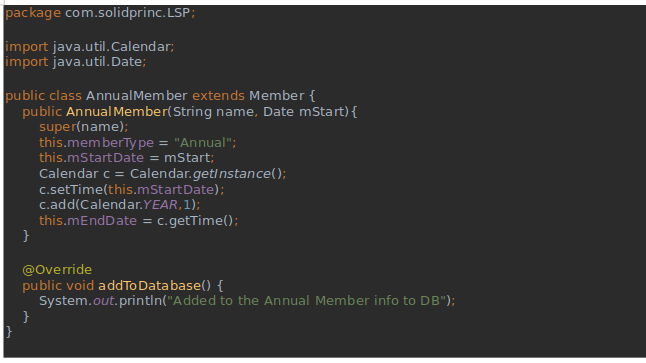
Below in the code we have an abstract class Member that takes multiple string input with an abstract method **“addToDatabase”.**



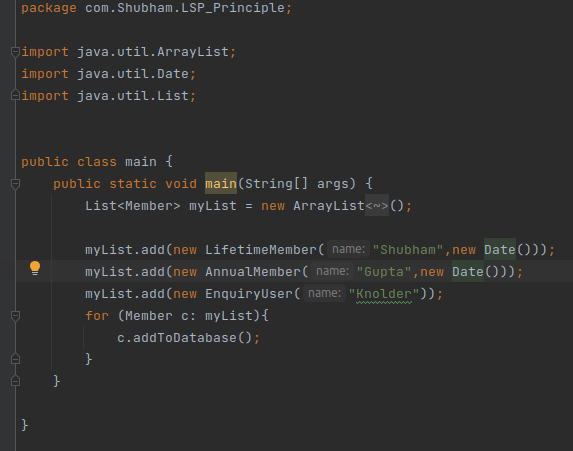


LifetimeMember Class is a subtype of class Member that is overriding the parent class addToDatabse method .

Two more classes of AnnualMember and Enquiry user are there that extend the Member Class.



Now to check whether the above example is following LSP principle or not we require a main class. So let’s see our main class ---



Here in the main class we have made a list of parent type i.e. “**Member”** class but at the run time we are assigning it with the instance of children classes.

In the loop we are running the “**addToDatabase ''** method over each member of the list to check for the LSP and the code worked flowlessly, hence satisfying the **Liskov Substitution Principle.**

Now if we add a **“addBooking”** method in the “**Member”** class then the subclass “**EnquiryUser”** would not be able to substitute this method completely as the Enquiry User does not make booking and overriding that method will have different behavior of that method in the subclass and this will violate the **Liskov Substitution Principle** that says a “**child class should completely substitute its parent class**”.

To achieve LSP is such a case we can make use of Interface to implement the method “**addBooking**” and subclasses will implement the method as per use.

These are the first-three SOLID principles that we have learnt with the help of some good examples in java.