**SOLID Principles of Object-Oriented Programming** 

**Practice Session** 

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

```
class User {
 String name;
 String email;
 User(this.name, this.email);
 void saveUserToDatabase() {
    // save user to the database
 void showWelcomeMessage() {
   print('Welcome, $name!');
```

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

#### Hints:

- 1. Identify different responsibilities in the given code.
- 2. Create separate classes for each responsibility.
- 3. Ensure that each class has only one reason to change.

```
class User {
 String name;
 String email;
 User(this.name, this.email);
class UserRepository {
 void saveUserToDatabase(User user) {
    // save user to the database
class UserView {
 void showWelcomeMessage(User user) {
   print('Welcome, ${user.name}!');
```

#### Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

1. The original code violates the <u>Single</u>

<u>Responsibility Principle</u> because the

User class had more than one
responsibility: <u>holding user data</u>, <u>saving</u>

<u>user data</u> to the database, and <u>displaying</u>
a welcome message to the user. This
makes the class harder to maintain and
modify in the future.

```
class User {
 String name;
 String email;
 User(this.name, this.email);
class UserRepository {
 void saveUserToDatabase(User user) {
    // save user to the database
class UserView {
 void showWelcomeMessage(User user) {
   print('Welcome, ${user.name}!');
```

#### Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

- 2. In the refactored solution, we have separated the responsibilities into three different classes: User,
  UserRepository, and UserView.
- 3. User class is responsible for holding user data, UserRepository class is responsible for saving user data to the database, and UserView class is responsible for displaying a welcome message to the user.