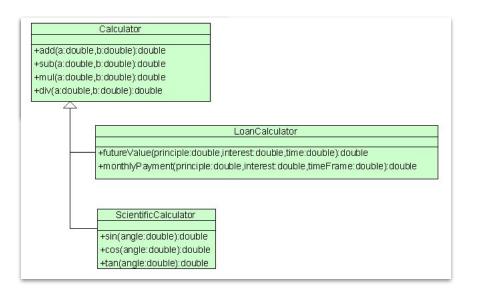
SOLID <u>Principles</u> of object-oriented programming.

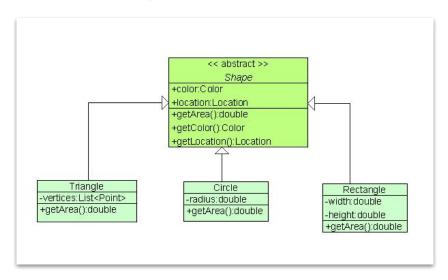
- 1. The <u>single-responsibility principle:</u> "There should never be more than one reason for a class to change." Each class should have only one central responsibility.
- 2. The <u>open-closed principle:</u> "Software entities ... should be open for extension, but closed for modification."
- 3. **The <u>L</u>iskov substitution principle:** "Functions that use pointers, or references to base classes, must be able to use objects of derived classes without knowing it."
- 4. The <u>interface segregation principle</u>: "Clients should not be forced to depend upon interfaces that they do not use."
- 5. The <u>dependency inversion principle</u>: "Depend upon abstractions, [not] concretions."

- 1. The <u>single-responsibility principle</u>: "There should never be more than one reason for a class to change." Each class should have only one central responsibility.
 - a. Persistence
 - b. Pre/Post Conditions Validation
 - c. Notification
 - d. Logging
 - e. Formatting
 - f. Parsing (JSON, XML, CSV, ...)
 - g. Error Handling

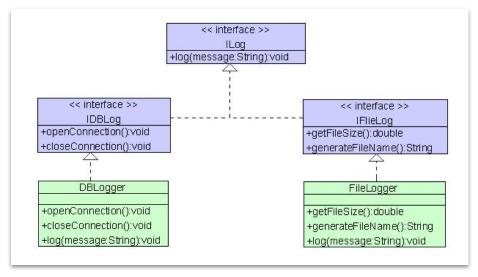
2. **The open-closed principle:** "Software entities ... should be open for extension, but closed for modification."



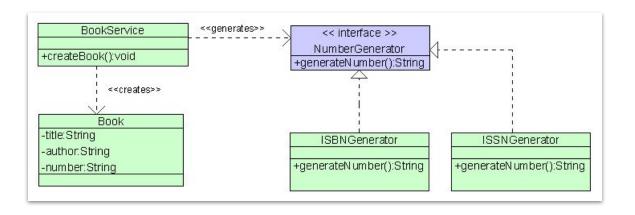
- 3. The <u>Liskov substitution principle</u>: "Functions that use pointers, or references to base classes, must be able to use objects of derived classes without knowing it."
 - a. If class A is a subtype of class B, then we should be able to replace B with A without interrupting the behavior of the program.



- 4. The <u>interface segregation principle</u>: "Clients should not be forced to depend upon interfaces that they do not use."
 - a. Declaring methods in an interface that the caller doesn't need pollutes the interface and leads to a "bulky" or "fat" interface.



5. The <u>dependency inversion principle</u>: "Depend upon abstractions, [not] concretions."



To summarize, we will do the following four things in this course:

- 1. We will learn about the most fundamental design patterns in the industry,
- 2. We will study them in a proper architectural context.
- 3. We will see how they cover the **SOLID** and good architecture principles.
- 4. We will use them practically in a project.