Design a pen

Requirements

- A pen is anything that can write.
- Pen can be Gel, Ball, Fountain, Marker.
- Ball Pen and Gel Pen have a Ball Pen Refill and a Gel Pen Refill respectively to write.
- A refil has a tip and an ink.
- Ink can be of different colour
- A fountain pen has an Ink.
- Refil has a radius.
- For fountain pen, its tip has a radius.
- Each pen can write in a different way.
- Some pens write in the same way.
- Every pen has a brand and a name.
- Some pens may allow refilling while others might not.

Entities and Attributes

- Pen
 - Brand
 - Name
 - Type (Gel, Ball, Fountain, Marker)
 - Price
- Refill
- Type (Ball, Gel)
- Ink
- Nib
- Ink
 - Colour
 - Brand
 - Type (Gel, Ball, Fountain)
- Nib
 - Radius
 - Type (Fountain, Ball, Gel)

Different types of pens

- Gel Pen
 - Type Gel
 - Refill
 - Type Gel
 - Nib Gel
 - Ink
 - Type Gel

- Refillable Yes
- Ball Pen

```
o Type - Ball
```

- o Refill
 - Type Ball
 - Nib Ball
 - Ink
 - Type Ball
 - Refillable Yes
- Throwaway Pen
 - Type Throwaway
 - o Refill
 - Type Ball
 - Nib Ball
 - Ink
 - Type Ball
 - Refillable No
- Fountain Pen
 - Type Fountain
 - o Ink
 - Type Fountain
 - NiB
 - Type Fountain

Single class



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Java Code

```
public class Pen {
    private String brand;
    private String name;
    private PenType type;
    private double price;
    private Refill refill;
    private Ink ink;
```

```
private Nib nib;
    public void write() {
        switch (type) {
            case GEL:
                System.out.println("Gel Pen writes");
                break;
            case BALL:
                System.out.println("Ball Pen writes");
                break:
            case FOUNTAIN:
                System.out.println("Fountain Pen writes");
                break;
            case MARKER:
                System.out.println("Marker Pen writes");
                break;
            case THROW_AWAY:
                System.out.println("Throwaway Pen writes");
        }
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid Pen Type");
    }
    public void changeRefill(Refill refill) {
        if (this.refill.isRefillable()) {
           this.refill = refill;
        }
    }
    public void changeInk(Ink ink) {
        this.ink = ink;
}
```

Problems

- Single Responsibility Principle is violated. There are multiple reasons to change the class such as modifying a single type of pen.
- Open Closed Principle is violated. Adding a new type of pen requires changing the class.
- Null checks are required for handling refill and ink for fountain pens.
- Object creation is complex

Multiple classes (Inheritance)



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Java Code

Java Code

Improvements

- Single Responsibility Principle is followed. Each class has a single responsibility.
- Open Closed Principle is followed. Adding a new type of pen does not require changing the class.
- Null checks are not required for handling refill and ink for fountain pens.

Problems

- Object creation is still complex
- Liskov Substitution Principle is violated since FountainPen does not have a refill, and it throws an exception when changeRefill is called.
- Code duplication
- Subclasses are used to create objects.

Reducing code duplication using Strategy Pattern



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Java Code

Pen class with strategy

Avoiding LSP using abstract classes



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Java Code

Pen class with abstract classes

Improvements

• Liskov Substitution Principle is followed since FountainPen does not have a refill, and it throws an exception when changeRefill is called.

• No field duplication in child classes.

Problems

• Behaviour is tied to the class hierarchy. Adding a new type of pen requires changing the class hierarchy.

Avoiding LSP violation using interface



Java Code

Pen class with interface

Problems

• Field duplication in child classes.