

# Software design principles

## 1 DRY – Don't Repeat Yourself

💡 Every piece of knowledge must have a **single, unambiguous representation** in code. Duplication leads to bugs and maintenance pain.

// ❌ Bad

```
if(user.role.equals("ADMIN")) { ... }  
if(account.owner.role.equals("ADMIN")) { ... }
```

// ✅ Good

```
boolean isAdmin(User user) { return "ADMIN".equals(user.role); }
```

👉 Write it once, use it everywhere.

## 2 KISS – Keep It Simple, Stupid



Complexity is a liability.

The best code is often the **simplest code that works**.

// ❌ Over-engineered

```
new BigDecimal("2").pow(3).intValue();
```

// ✅ Simple

```
int result = 2 * 2 * 2;
```



Don't be clever, be clear.

### 3 YAGNI – You Aren't Gonna Need It

🔮 Don't build features just because you *think* you'll need them.  
Chances are... you won't.

// ❌ Premature abstraction

```
class AbstractUserManagerFactory { ... }
```

// ✅ Just enough

```
class UserService { ... }
```

👉 Build for today, not for hypothetical futures.

## ④ SRP – Single Responsibility Principle (S in SOLID)

Each class should have **one reason to change**.

// ❌ Mixing concerns

```
class Report {  
    void generate() {}  
  
    void saveToFile() {}  
}
```

// ✅ Separation


```
class ReportGenerator {}  
class ReportSaver {}
```

👉 One class = one responsibility.

## 5 OCP – Open/Closed Principle (O in SOLID)

Open for extension , closed for modification .

```
//  Modifying every time  
if(shape instanceof Circle) { ... }  
if(shape instanceof Rectangle) { ... }
```

```
//  Extensible  
interface Shape { double area(); }  
class Circle implements Shape { ... }  
class Rectangle implements Shape { ... }
```

 Add new behavior without breaking old code.

## ⑥ LSP – Liskov Substitution Principle (L in SOLID)

Subtypes must be usable **without breaking the base type's behavior**.

```
// ❌ Violates LSP
class Square extends Rectangle {
    void setWidth(int w) {
        super.setWidth(w); super.setHeight(w);
    }
}
```

👉 A subclass should be a proper replacement for its parent.

## 7 Interface Segregation Principle (I in SOLID)

Clients shouldn't depend on methods they don't use.

// ❌ Fat interface

```
interface Printer { void print(); void scan(); void fax(); }
```

// ✅ Split responsibilities

```
interface Printer { void print(); }
```

```
interface Scanner { void scan(); }
```

👉 Keep interfaces focused.



## 8 Dependency Inversion Principle (D in SOLID)

Depend on **abstractions**, not concretions.

// ❌ Direct dependency

```
class UserService {  
    MySqlRepository repo = new MySqlRepository();  
}
```

// ✅ Inversion

```
class UserService {  
    Repository repo;  
}
```

👉 Makes code testable and flexible.

## 9 Composition over Inheritance

Prefer **has-a** over **is-a** when modeling.

// ❌ Deep inheritance

```
class ElectricCar extends Car {  
    ... }
```

// ✅ Composition

```
class ElectricCar {  
    private Engine engine;  
}
```

👉 More flexible, less fragile.

## 10 Boy Scout Rule



*“Always leave the campground cleaner than you found it.”*

In code: whenever you touch a file, make it a little better.

```
// Before
```

```
if(a==true) { return false; }
```

```
// After
```

```
if(a) return false;
```



Small improvements = big impact over time.