SOLID PRINCIPLES

SREEJAYA V S

CONTENTS

- Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)
- Open/Closed Principle (OCP)
- ► Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)
- ► Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)
- Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP):

The **Movie** class has the responsibility of representing movie information (title and release year).

The **MovieRating** class represents the combination of a movie and its rating.

The RatingCalculator interface defines a single responsibility: calculating movie ratings.

The RatingOperations interface defines operations related to movie ratings, adhering to a single responsibility.

Open/Closed Principle (OCP):

The RatingCalculator interface is open for extension (new implementations can be added, like AdvancedRatingCalculator or BasicRatingCalculator) but closed for modification (existing implementations don't need to be changed to accommodate new ones).

The MovieRatingService class is open for extension (new rating calculation strategies can be added) but closed for modification (existing code doesn't need to change when a new RatingCalculator is introduced).

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP):

The **MovieRating** class can be substituted for its base class (**Object**) without affecting the correctness of the program.

The BasicRatingCalculator and

AdvancedRatingCalculator can be substituted for the RatingCalculator interface without affecting the correctness of the program.

Interface Segregation Principle (ISP):

The RatingCalculator and RatingOperations interfaces are focused on specific responsibilities, avoiding a "fat" or general-purpose interface.

Clients (like

MovieRatingService) are
not forced to depend on
interfaces they do not
use.

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP):

High-level modules (e.g.,

MovieRatingService) depend
on abstractions
(RatingCalculator), not on
concrete implementations
(BasicRatingCalculator,
AdvancedRatingCalculator).

The choice of rating calculator implementation is injected into the MovieRatingService via the constructor, promoting flexibility and ease of testing.

CONCLUSION







INCREASED MAINTAINABILITY: CHANGES IN ONE PART OF THE SYSTEM DON'T AFFECT OTHERS.



ENHANCED FLEXIBILITY: EASIER TO ADD NEW FEATURES WITHOUT MODIFYING EXISTING CODE.



IMPROVED TESTABILITY:
COMPONENTS CAN BE TESTED
IN ISOLATION, PROMOTING
ROBUST TESTING STRATEGIES.