

# The S of SOLID

The Single Responsibility Principle

Maximilian Meffert

# The Single Responsibility Principle

- Probably around since the 1970's
  - David L. Parnas, *On the Criteria To Be Used in Decomposing Systems into Modules*. Commun. ACM 15(12): 1053-1058 (1972)
- What does it say?
  - A module / class should only have one responsibility
  - A module / class should only have one reason to change (Robert C. Martin)
- What does it mean?
  - Separate things which are likely to change because of different reasons
  - Group things together which are likely to change for the same reason

# The Single Responsibility Principle

- Why is it a “good” thing to adhere to?
  - Change of requirements is immanent through the life cycle of most software
  - Decreases change impact, i.e. number of modules to alter
  - Decreases risk of regression because of human error, i.e. developer faults
    - ... uhm, protects software against developers?
  - Increases a software designs capability for adaption to change
    - ... uhm, “agile”?

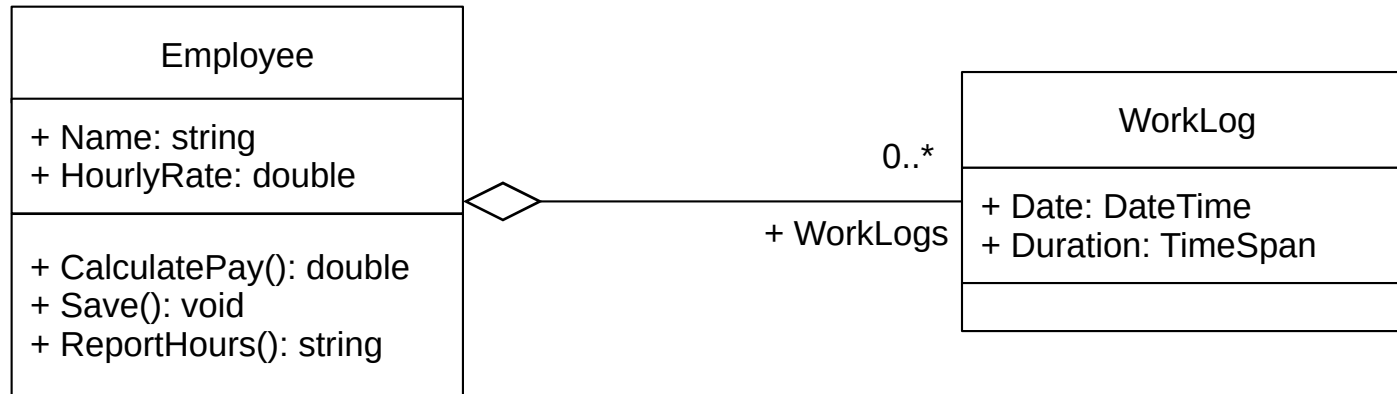
# The Single Responsibility Principle

- What is a “reason to change”?
  - Changes to software are necessary because...
    - a) ... requirements have literally changed
    - b) ... of bugs, where requirements have not been met
  - Requirements originate from stake holders
  - Stake holders are who software must **respond** to
    - Hence: **Responsibility** Principle

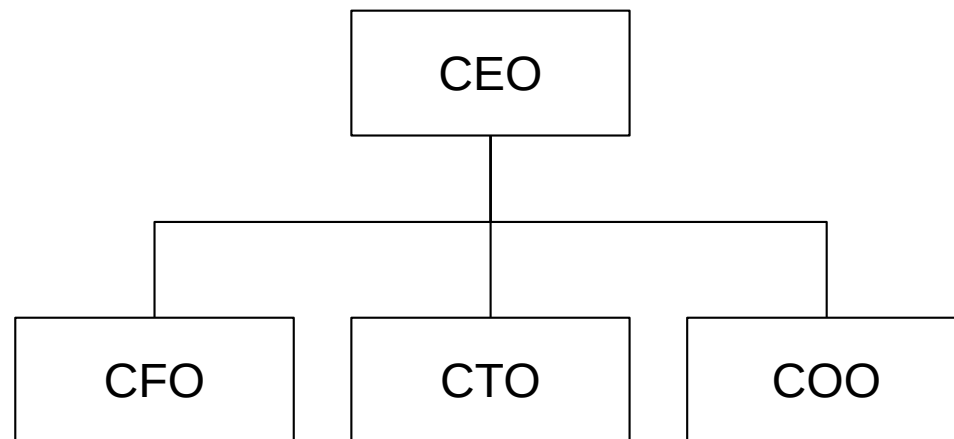
# Example

The Acme Corp. Employee Management System

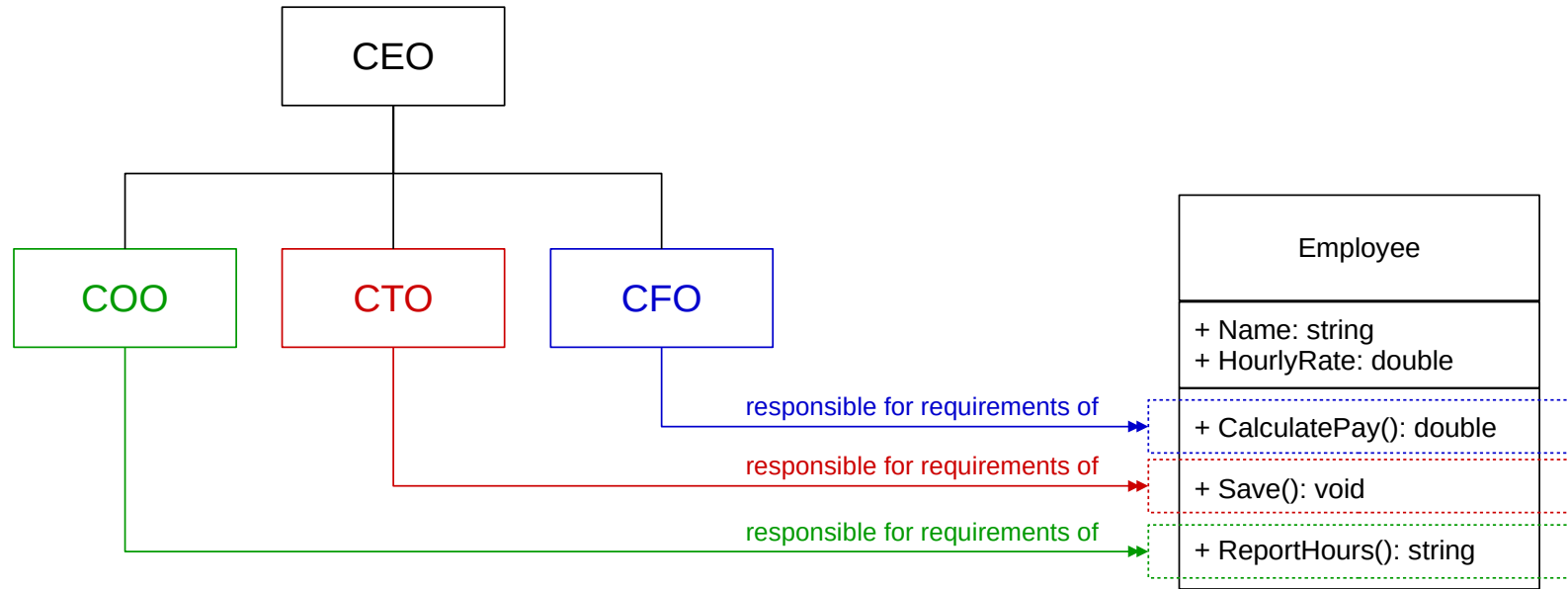
## Acme Corp. Employee Management System



## Acme Corp. Organization Chart

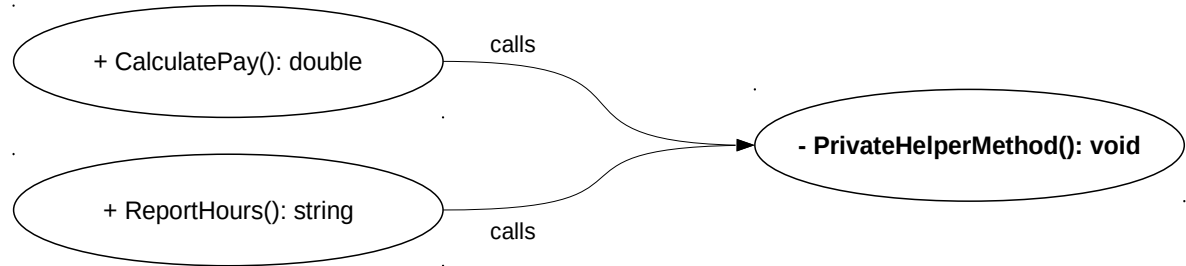
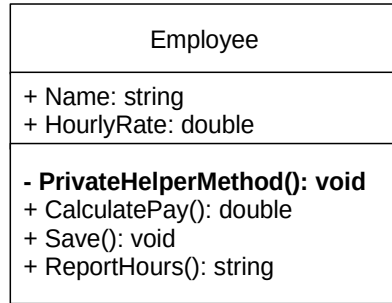


## Responsibilities / Reasons for Change



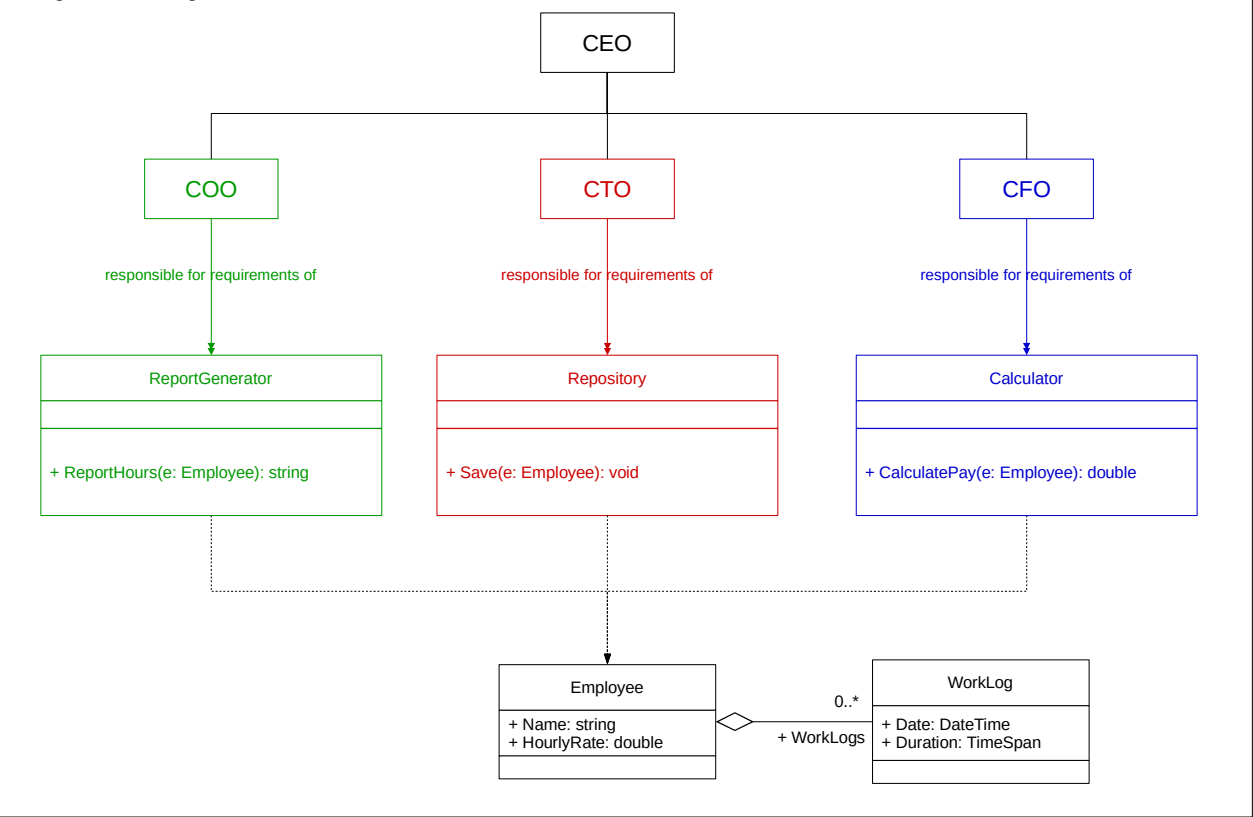


## Method Coupling

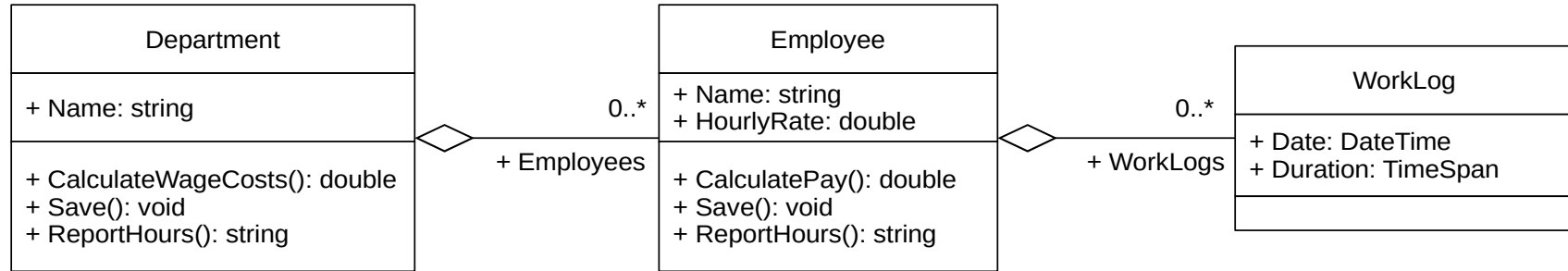


Aggregation of responsibility may lead to hidden coupling which facilitates human error / developer faults

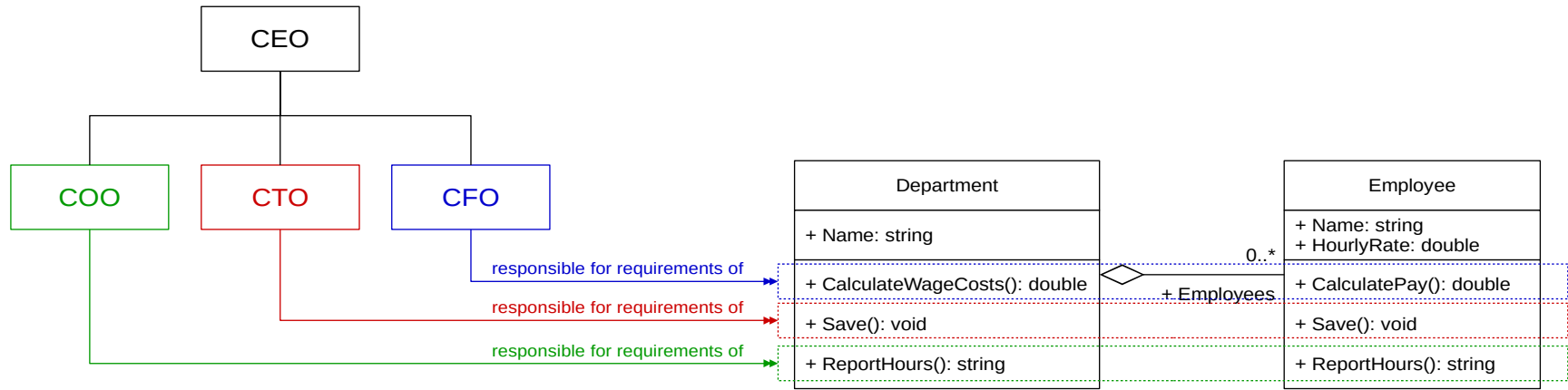
Reorganized Design



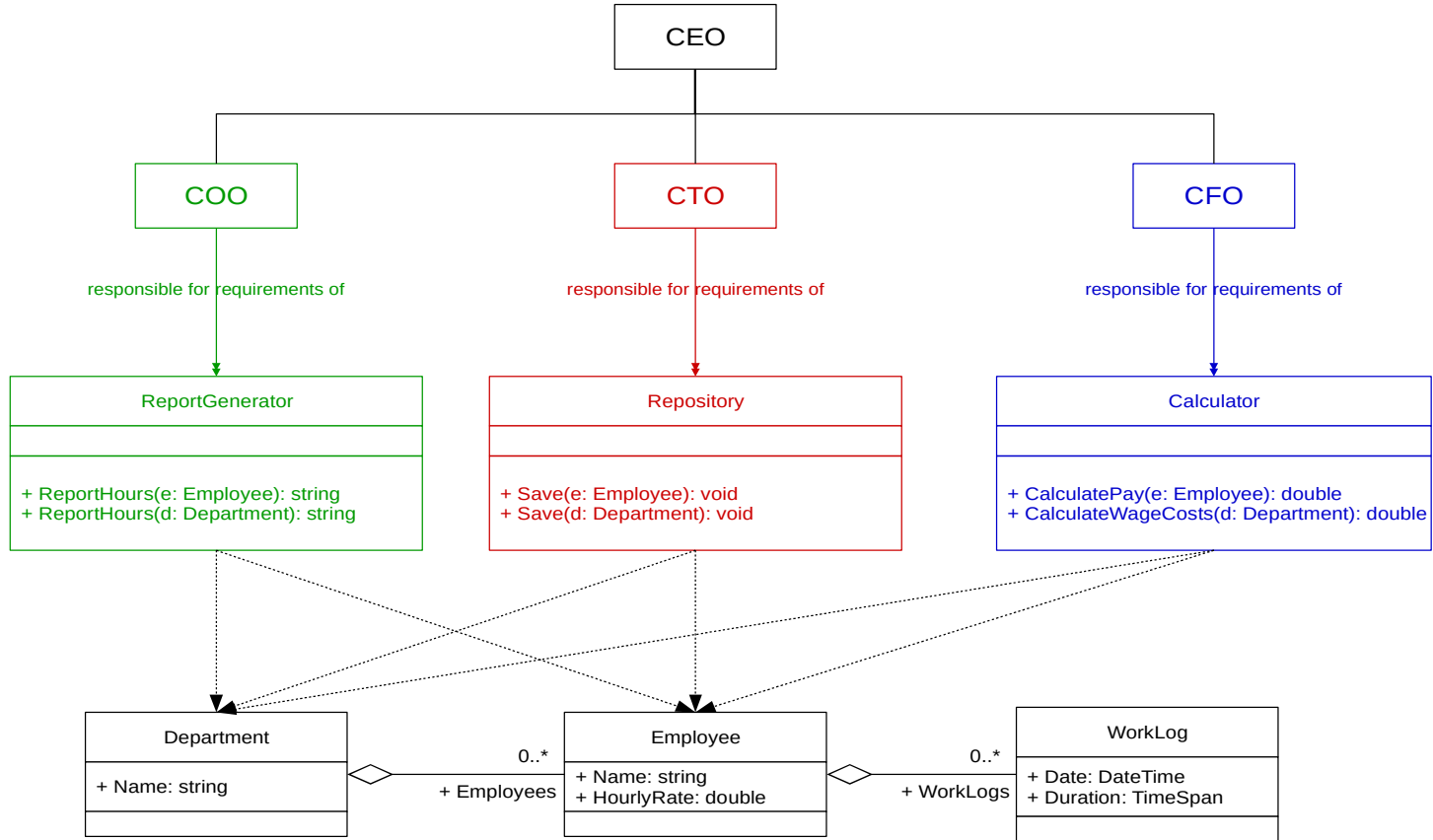
## Acme Corp. Employee Management System 2.0



## Responsibilities / Reasons for Change



## Reorganized Design



Thanks!