

D2D  $\Rightarrow$  H/W, Consistency

(1%)

Performance eq.

$$\text{Performance} = \underbrace{\text{Potential}}_{\uparrow} - \underbrace{\text{Interference}}_{\downarrow}$$

Support @ Scale.com  
Slack

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Don't ask questions until you fail to find the answer.

"what if -- ?"  $\implies$ 

$\rightarrow$ Write	}
$\rightarrow$ Try ( <u>30 min</u> )	
$\rightarrow$ Google ( <u>SOF</u> ) $\xrightarrow{3^{15-20}}$	
<u>Slack <math>\rightarrow</math> DM</u>	

DSA  $\rightarrow$  CS  $\rightarrow$  LLD  
 $\xrightarrow[\substack{\xrightarrow{\text{Fund}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{DBMS}}}]{} \quad$

1 - 1.5 Months

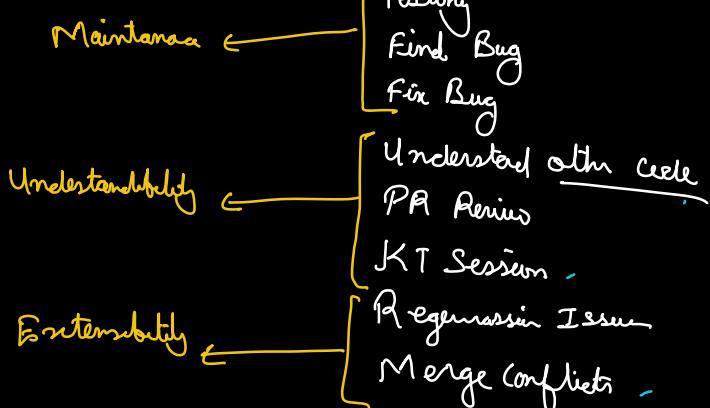
- OOP Basic ↵
- SOLID ✓
- Design Pattern → (creational, structural, behavioral) ↘ 3-5
- UML
- How to approach a LLD problem.
- Case Studies → Pen  
→ Game  
→ Parking lot  
→ Splitwise  
→ Book My Show
- Database schema design
- Hands on Classes (Machine Coding)

10 - 12 %

Easily,

- ✓ Maintainable
  - ✓ Understandable
  - ✓ Extensible
- LLD

88 - 90 %



```
int add(a, b) {
    set a+b;
}
```



## Procedural

①  $\Rightarrow$  main(1)  
→  
→ print ( add (5,3)),  
↓  
②  
↓  
③

```
Start ( Can < ) {  
      
    }  
}  
} [Can.stat ()]
```

## OOP

- Inheritance ✓
  - Abstraction ✓
  - Polymorphism ✓
  - Encapsulation
  - Interface & abstract class.

## Scratch

Knows but  
not sure

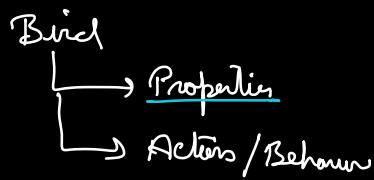
Marti

Kid

## Adult

## Legend.

\* Software that represents a Bird → Template / Black Box



Bird hen = new Bird();

Constructor

hen.wt; hen.type = "hen";

{ hen.fly(); }

Bird eagle = new Bird();

{ eagle.fly(); }

void fly() {

if ( type == "hen" ) {

// fly like a hen; } } 60

}

else if ( type == "eagle" )

// fly like an eagle,

)

+ 48 else-if

+ 1 else-if

Class Bird {

// Attributes

double wt, ht;

String color, type;

// Method

void eat() {

// ---

}

void walk() {

// ---

}

void fly() {

// ---

}

Maintainable X



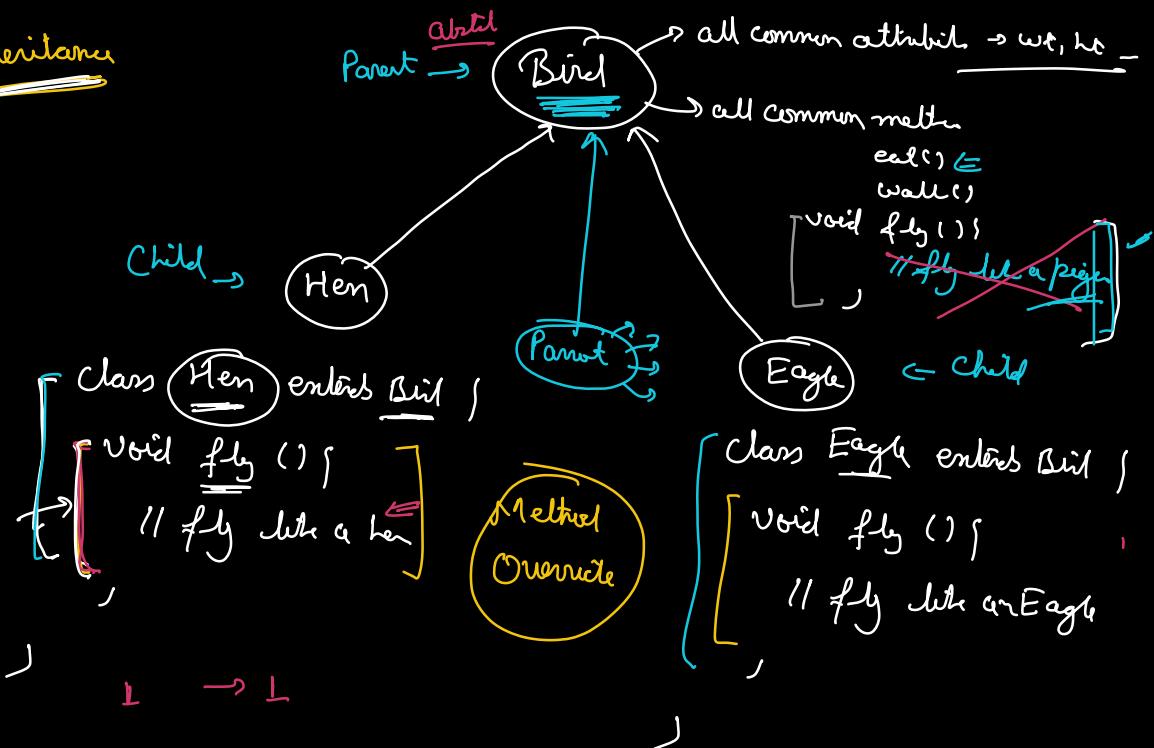
Unmaintainable.

Extensible ⇒

life

eat()    walk

## Inheritance



## Angry Bird

Tech lead

Add Flamingo



Class Flamingo extends Bird {

fly();

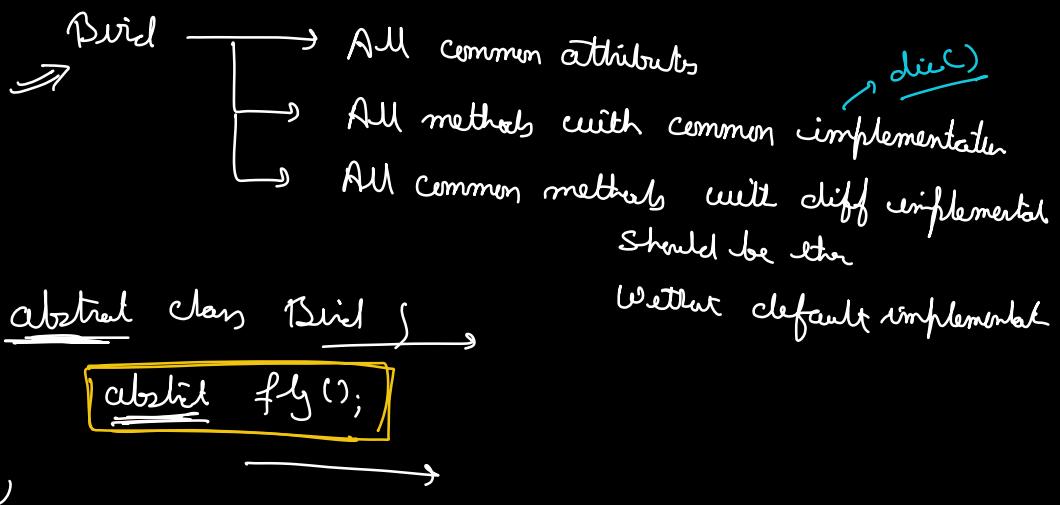
↓

Flamingo f = new Flamingo();

f.fly();

→ fly like pigeon

- 1 No implementation of fly() in Bird is required.
- 2 Creating object of Bird should not be allowed.
- 3 All child classes of Bird must be forced to implement fly().



Class Hen extends Bird {

```

void fly() {
    // ...
}

```

```

int add ( int a, int b ) {
    return a+b;
}

double add ( double a, double b ) {
    return a+b;
}

String add ( String a, String b ) {
    return a+b;
}

```

```

main() {
    double a=1.5, b=2.5;
    add(a, b);
    add("abc", "xyz");
}

```

Method Overloading  
[Compile time]

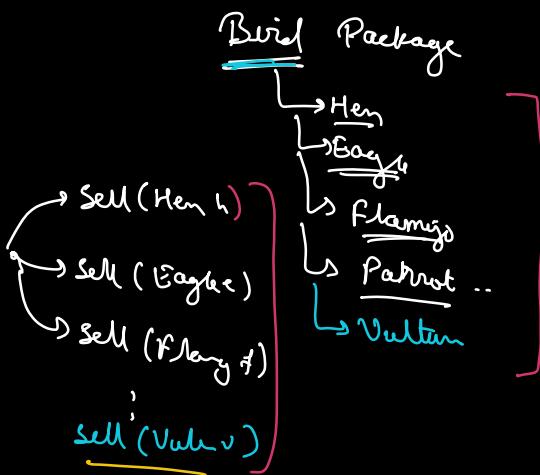
Client

Class Seller {

    Void Sell (Bird b) {

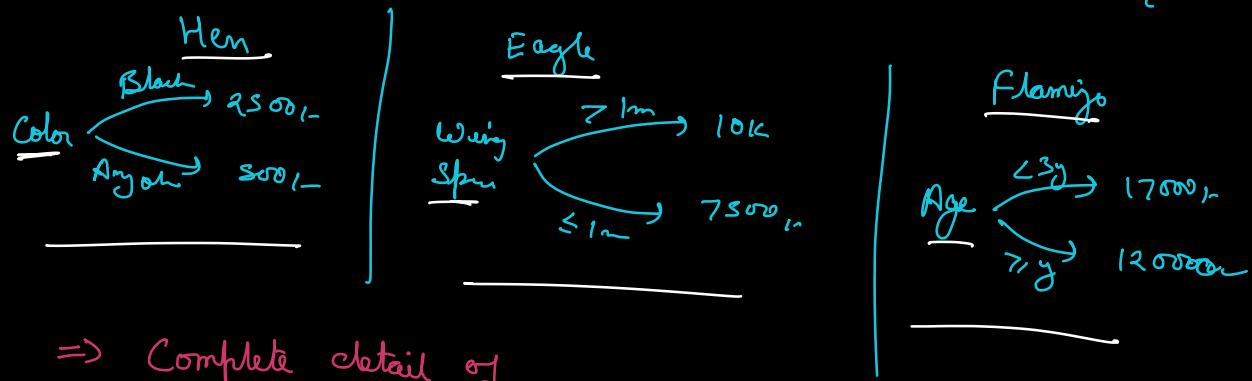
        }

    }

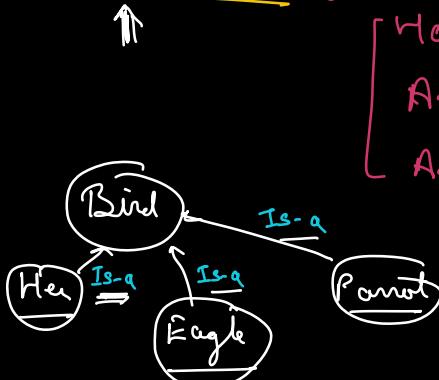


⇒ Every Bird object should be able to tell its price.

⇒ Price of diff types of birds should depend on diff factors/other



⇒ Complete detail of



How many birds are there?  
 Any new addition?  
 Any deletion?

Hen h = new Hen();  
sell(h);

Q

Class Seller {

    void sell (Bird b) {  
        **b.getSP();** ✗  
    }  
}

Abstract

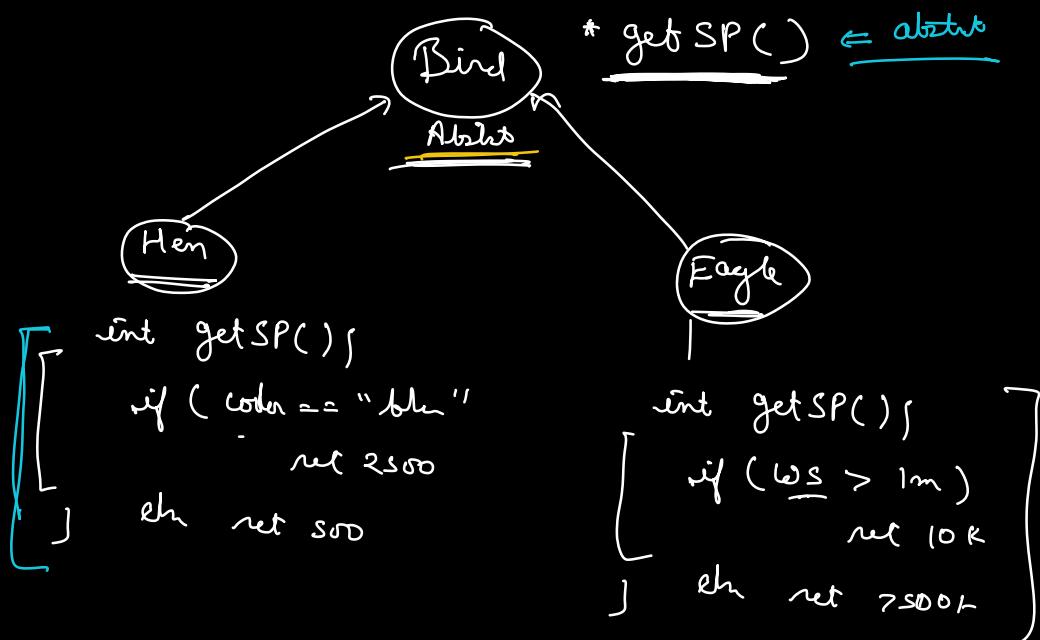
OK

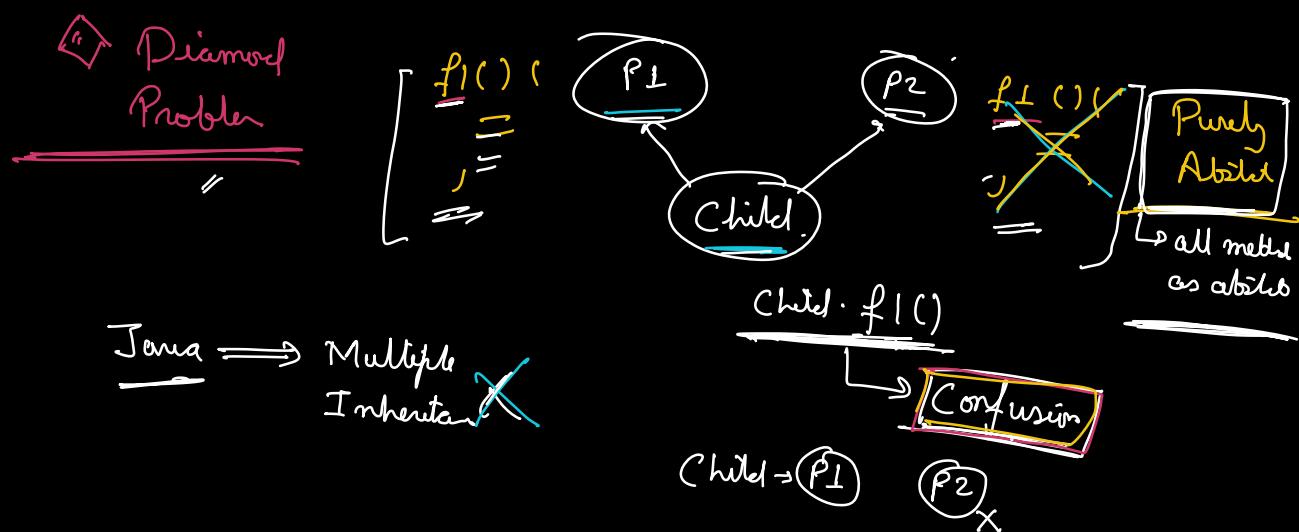
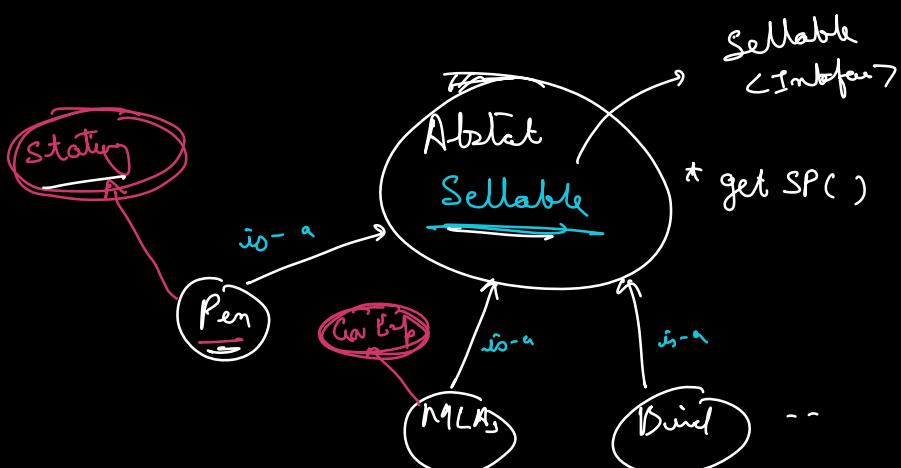
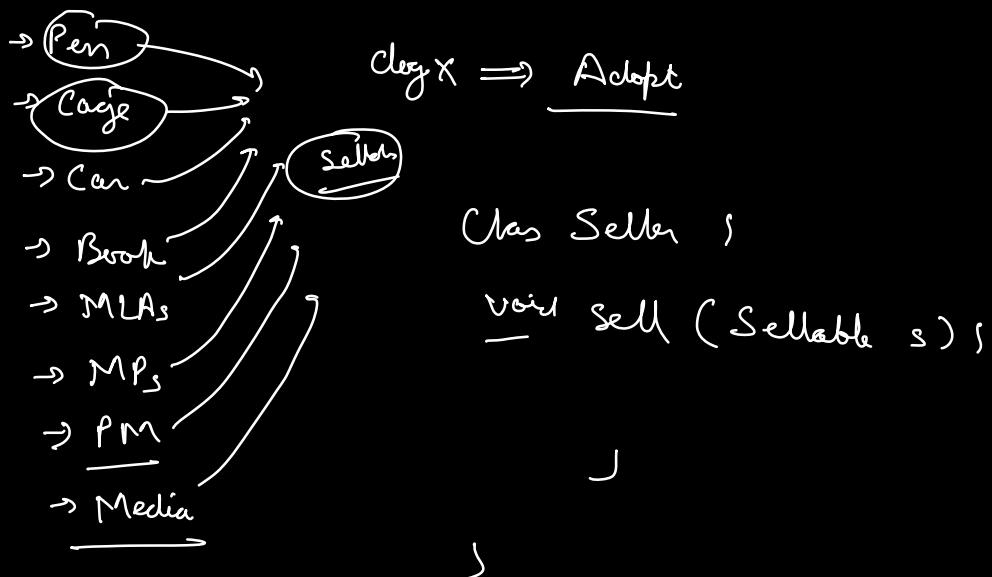
Hen h = new Hen();

Eagle e = new Eagle();

Sell ( h ) ∈  
Hen h = new Hen(); ✗  
[  
    Factory  
    DI  
]  
)

Sell(h);  
Sell(e)





Interface

```

interface Sellable {
    int getSP();
}

```

Class Pen Impl Sellable

```

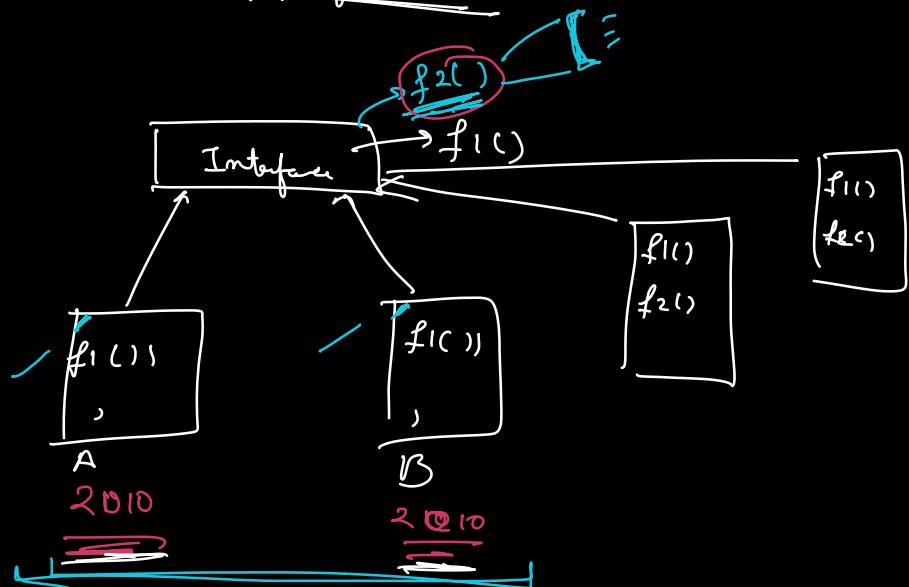
class Pen implements Sellable {
    ...
}
```

Sell(Sellable s)  
↑  
ref

Java 8

↳ Default impl ⇒ Backward Compatibility

# ↳ Specific use case



If it works → don't touch it.