

# Week 1 Lab Activities: Introduction to DRY, SOLID, Coupling, and Cohesion

Objective:

By the end of this lab, students will be able to:

- Understand the **DRY** principle and how to avoid code repetition.
- Implement the **SOLID** principles in both JavaScript and Python.
- Analyze and reduce **coupling** between components.
- Increase **cohesion** within modules and functions.

## Lab Activities Overview

### 1. Activity 1: DRY Principle

- **Language:** JavaScript
- **Time:** 30 minutes
- **Goal:** Demonstrate how to refactor code to remove repetition.

### 2. Activity 2: Implementing SOLID Principles

- **Language:** Python
- **Time:** 45 minutes
- **Goal:** Implement key SOLID principles (Single Responsibility Principle and Open/Closed Principle) in Python code.

### 3. Activity 3: Understanding Coupling and Cohesion

- **Language:** JavaScript
- **Time:** 30 minutes
- **Goal:** Refactor code to reduce coupling and increase cohesion.

### 4. Conclusion: A brief 15-minute Q&A and reflection session on what students learned.

## Activity 1: DRY Principle in JavaScript

### Overview:

Students will start by identifying repeated code in a JavaScript snippet and refactor it to make the code adhere to the **DRY** principle.

### Steps:

1. Provide students with the following JavaScript code that has repetitions:

```
js
Copy code
function getAreaOfSquare(side) {
    return side * side;
}

function getAreaOfCircle(radius) {
    return 3.1416 * radius * radius;
}

function getAreaOfTriangle(base, height) {
    return 0.5 * base * height;
}

function getAreaOfRectangle(length, width) {
    return length * width;
}
```

2. **Task:** Refactor this code to remove repetition by using a single function that takes a shape and its dimensions as input and returns the area.

Example output might look something like this:

```
js
Copy code
function getArea(shape, dimensions) {
    switch (shape) {
        case 'square':
            return dimensions.side * dimensions.side;
        case 'circle':
            return 3.1416 * dimensions.radius * dimensions.radius;
        case 'triangle':
            return 0.5 * dimensions.base * dimensions.height;
        case 'rectangle':
            return dimensions.length * dimensions.width;
        default:
            return null;
    }
}
```

3. **Discussion:** After completing the refactoring, students should explain why the new version is more maintainable and adheres to the DRY principle.

## Activity 2: Implementing SOLID Principles in Python

### Overview:

This activity will focus on implementing the **Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)** and **Open/Closed Principle (OCP)** in Python.

### Steps:

1. Provide students with the following poorly designed Python code:

```
python
Copy code
class Report:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data

    def print_report(self):
        print("Report:")
        for item in self.data:
            print(f"Item: {item}")

    def save_to_file(self, filename):
        with open(filename, 'w') as file:
            for item in self.data:
                file.write(f"Item: {item}\n")
```

2. **Task (SRP):** Refactor the class Report to follow the **Single Responsibility Principle**, by separating the reporting logic from the saving logic.

### Expected Output:

```
python
Copy code
class Report:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data

    def print_report(self):
        print("Report:")
        for item in self.data:
            print(f"Item: {item}")

class ReportSaver:
    @staticmethod
    def save_to_file(report, filename):
        with open(filename, 'w') as file:
            for item in report.data:
                file.write(f"Item: {item}\n")
```

3. **Task (OCP):** Modify the Report class to make it **open for extension, but closed for modification**. Introduce a new feature that allows reports to be saved in multiple formats (e.g., JSON, plain text) without modifying the original save\_to\_file method directly.

### Expected Output:

```
python
Copy code
import json
```

```
class Report:
    def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data

    def print_report(self):
        print("Report:")
        for item in self.data:
            print(f"Item: {item}")

class ReportSaver:
    def save(self, report, filename, format_type="text"):
        if format_type == "text":
            self.save_as_text(report, filename)
        elif format_type == "json":
            self.save_as_json(report, filename)

    def save_as_text(self, report, filename):
        with open(filename, 'w') as file:
            for item in report.data:
                file.write(f"Item: {item}\n")

    def save_as_json(self, report, filename):
        with open(filename, 'w') as file:
            json.dump({"report": report.data}, file)
```

4. **Discussion:** After refactoring, students should explain how this design adheres to the Open/Closed Principle and is more flexible for future extensions.

## Activity 3: Understanding Coupling and Cohesion in JavaScript

### Overview:

Students will review a code sample that exhibits high coupling and low cohesion and will refactor it to reduce coupling and improve cohesion.

### Steps:

1. Provide students with the following tightly coupled JavaScript code:

```
js
Copy code
function displayUserProfile(user) {
  console.log(`Name: ${user.name}`);
  console.log(`Email: ${user.email}`);
  if (user.subscription === 'premium') {
    console.log('Premium user');
  } else {
    console.log('Standard user');
  }
}

function sendUserNotification(user) {
  if (user.subscription === 'premium') {
    console.log('Sending premium notification to', user.email);
  } else {
    console.log('Sending standard notification to', user.email);
  }
}
```

2. **Task:** Refactor this code to reduce **coupling** between the `displayUserProfile` and `sendUserNotification` functions by removing the subscription check from both places and moving it into its own function.

### Expected Output:

```
js
Copy code
function displayUserProfile(user) {
  console.log(`Name: ${user.name}`);
  console.log(`Email: ${user.email}`);
  displayUserSubscription(user);
}

function sendUserNotification(user) {
  console.log(`Sending ${user.subscription} notification to`, user.email);
}

function displayUserSubscription(user) {
  if (user.subscription === 'premium') {
    console.log('Premium user');
  } else {
    console.log('Standard user');
  }
}
```

3. **Discussion:** Students should analyze why the new design improves modularity, reduces coupling, and increases cohesion between related functionalities.

## Conclusion (15 minutes):

- **Reflection & Q&A:** Ask students to reflect on:
  - How their refactored code adheres to **DRY**, **SOLID**, **coupling**, and **cohesion** principles.
  - Real-world scenarios where these principles would be particularly important.