Agenda:

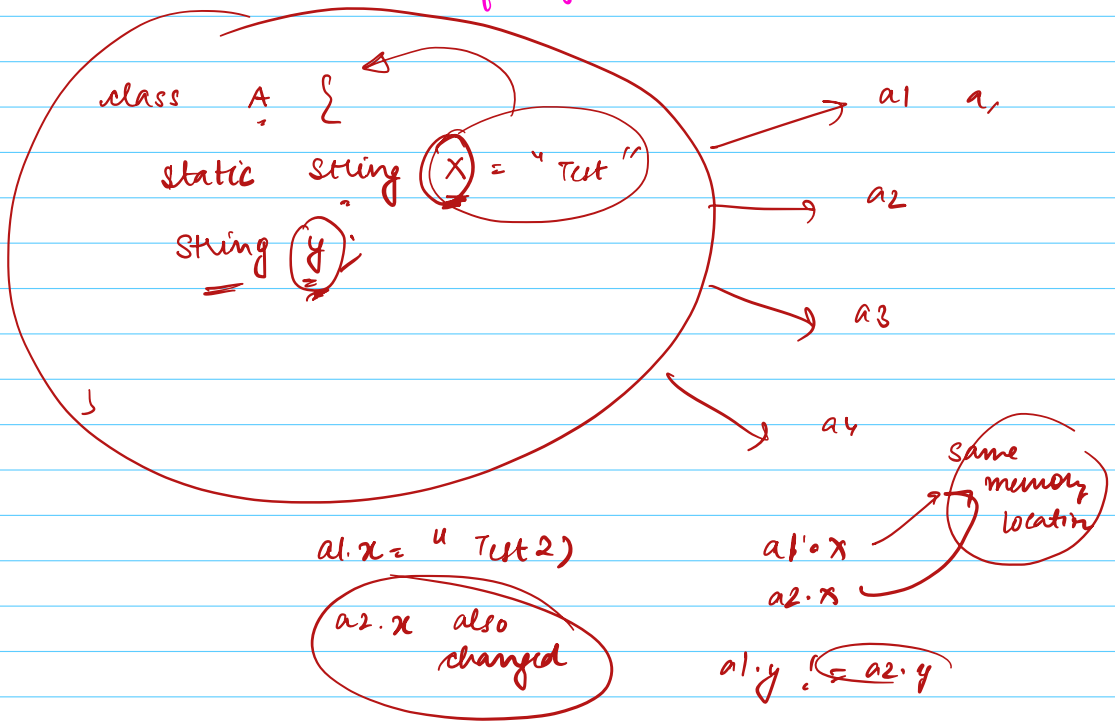
→ L
→ I
→ D
} → of SOLID

→ Dependency Injection

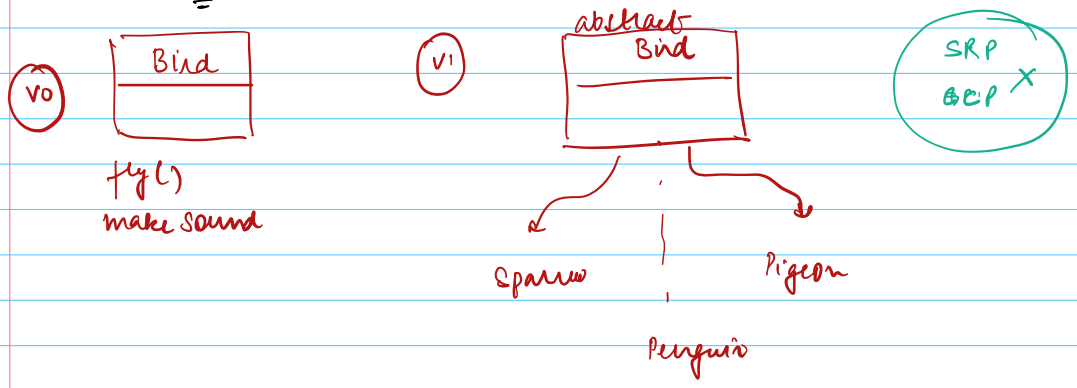
Example
Utils
→ (all static methods)
inp → output

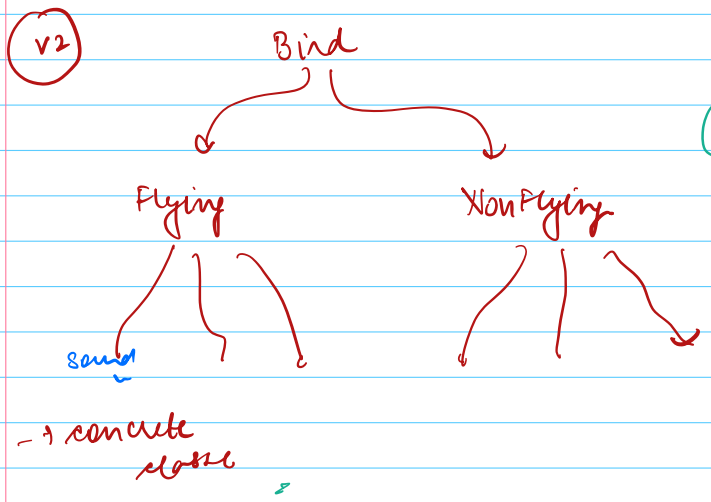
static → variables, methods
→ classes → Builder pattern

→ Associated with class instead of objects.



RECAP





① Class Explosion (2^n)

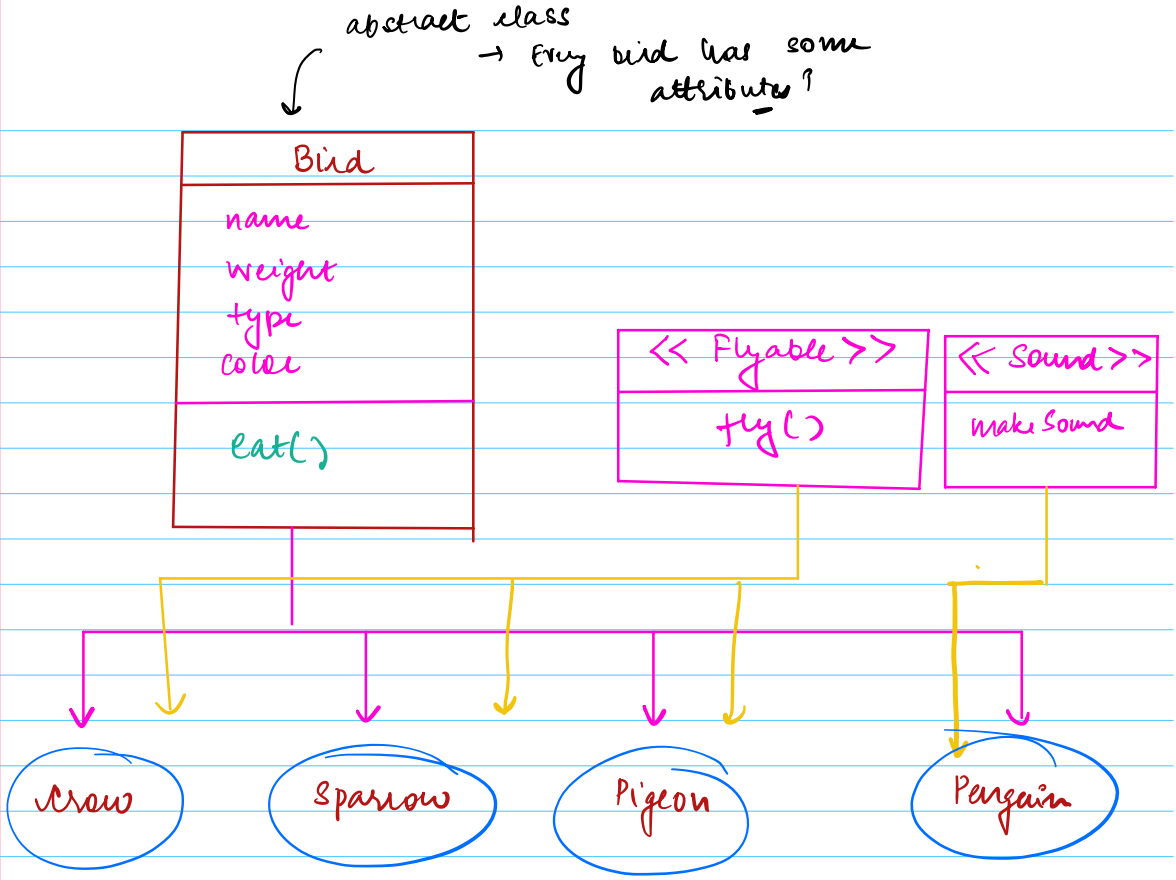
② We were not able to get a common type for a behaviour

{ Example for birds that make sound }

- Behaviours → Abstract classes

Interfaces

Some birds have a behaviour and some don't ⇒ { Implement those behaviours via interface. }



class Pigeon extends Bird
implements Flyable, Sound {

fly() {

}

makeSound() {

}

}

List < Flyable > birds . — —

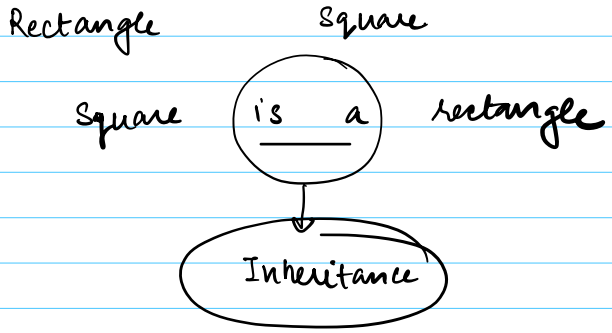
⇒ birds.fly()

Liskov's Substitution Principle [LSP]

We should be able to replace references of parent class by its subclass without breaking the code.

OR

No subclass should provide special meaning to the methods of superclass




```
class Rectangle {

    int height;
    int width;

    void setWidth()
    void setHeight()

    int getHeight()
    int getWidth()
    int getArea()

}
```

```
class Square extends
        Rectangle {

@ setWidth
  and
  setHeight

getArea
  ✗

}
```

We ended up giving a special meaning to the methods of super class.

Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(4, 6)

Square

- get → Break things or give unexpected results

Bird

Penguin

b =

b.fly →

not following LSP

<< Runnable >>

run()

Human implement Runnable

run()

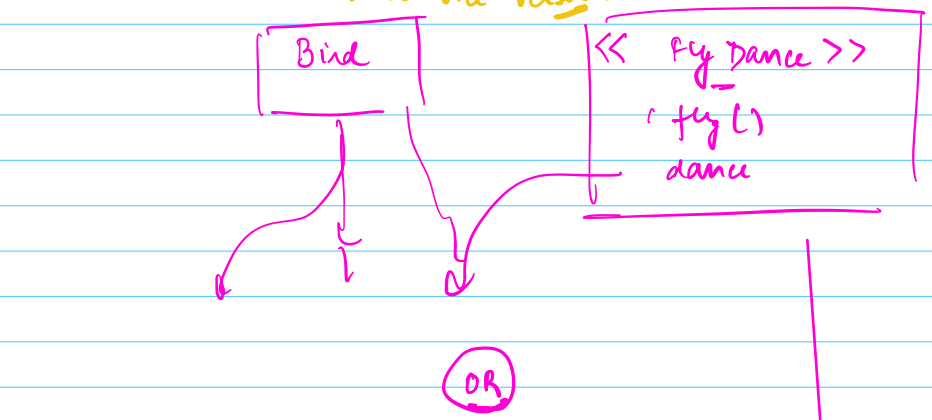
Usain Bolt

INTERFACE SEGREGATION PRINCIPLE (ISP)

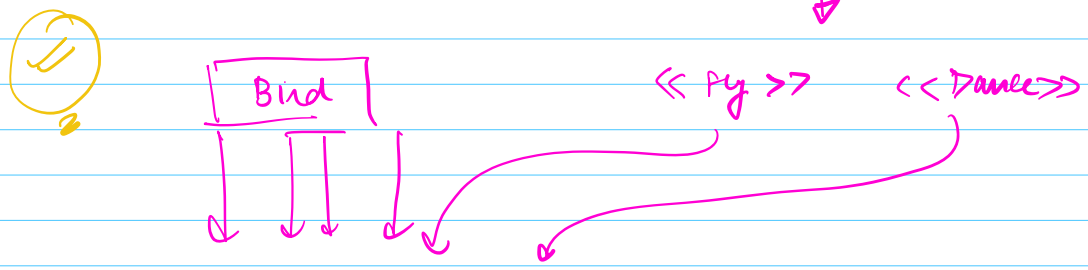
PM:

1. Some birds can fly
2. Some birds can dance
3. Whoever flies, dances.

and vice versa



OR



→ Interfaces should be as light as possible

→ As less behaviours as possible

Functional Interfaces

↓

Ideal → 1 method in an interface.

↳ working with lambda

We should only keep those behaviours together in an interface which are very well related / bound to each other

FileReader

=

{ open()
close()
read() }

SRP on interfaces

DEPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE

Case study

Phonpe

↓

(YesBank)

class BalanceChecker {

YesBankClient yb = new YesBankClient();

BankingService

checkBalance ( )

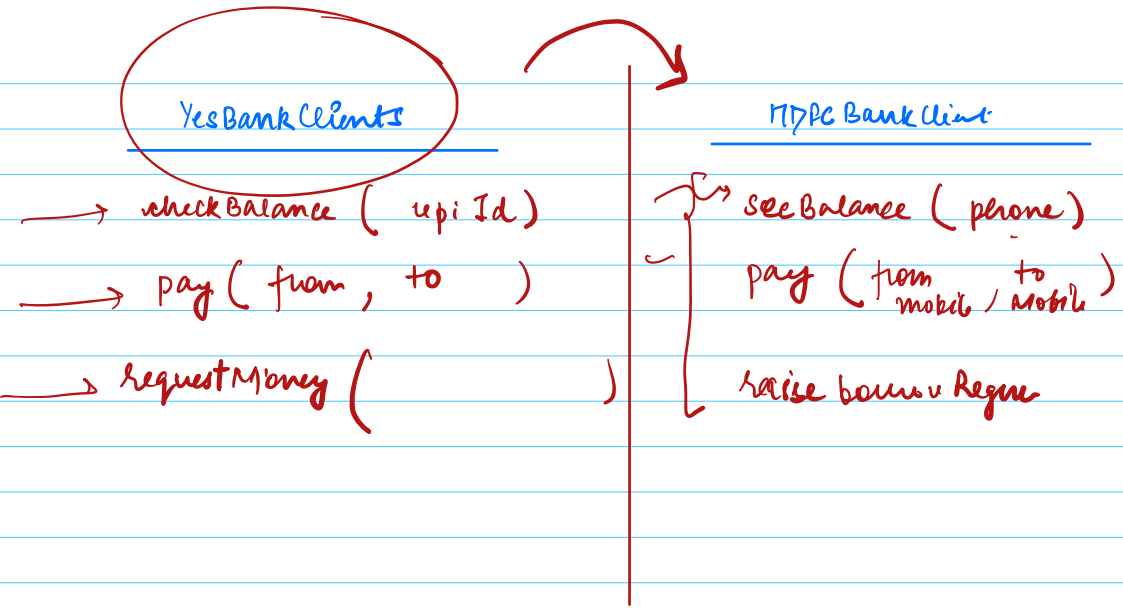
yesBankClient . checkBalance (upi)

establishConnection

authorize

}

YesBank ⟶ ICICIBank



Coded to a Concrete Class

Balance Checker ⟶ Yes BankClient

No 2 concrete classes should be directly depending on each other

They should depend on each other via an Interface

interface Banking Service {

checkBalance()

pay()

requestMoney()

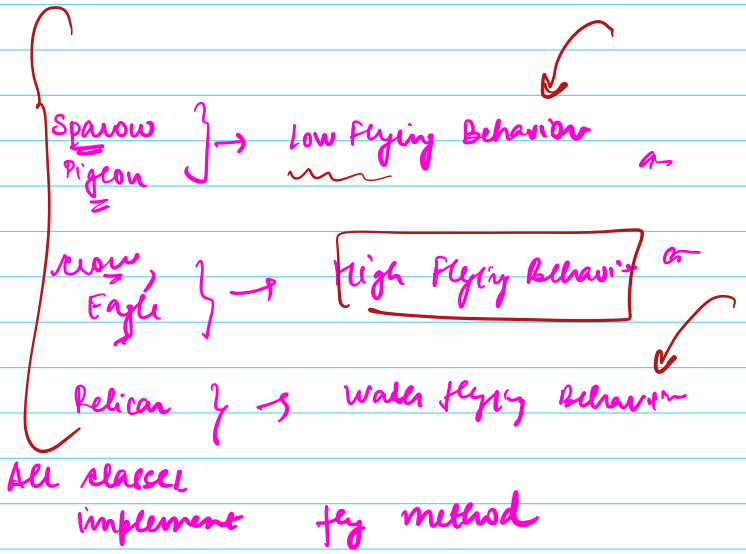
}

YesBank Handle implements BankingService

HDFC Bank Handle implements

class HDFC Bank Handler implements Bank

checkBalance( ) → hdfcBankClient.seeBalance(phone number)



class Sparrow extends Bird
implements Flyable

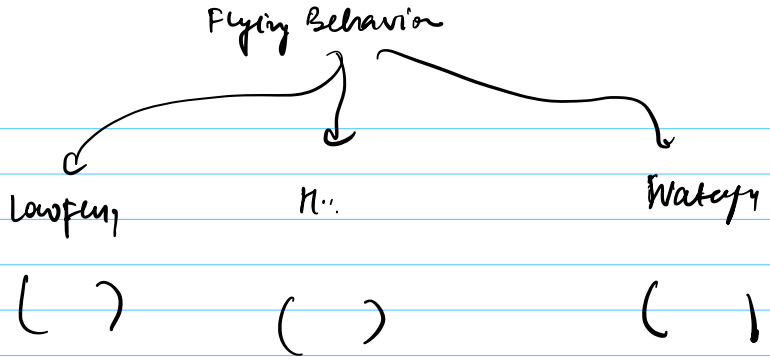
FlyingBehavior fb = new LowFlyingBehavior( )

Gateway
A6

void Fly( ) {

fb.fly( )

Fly

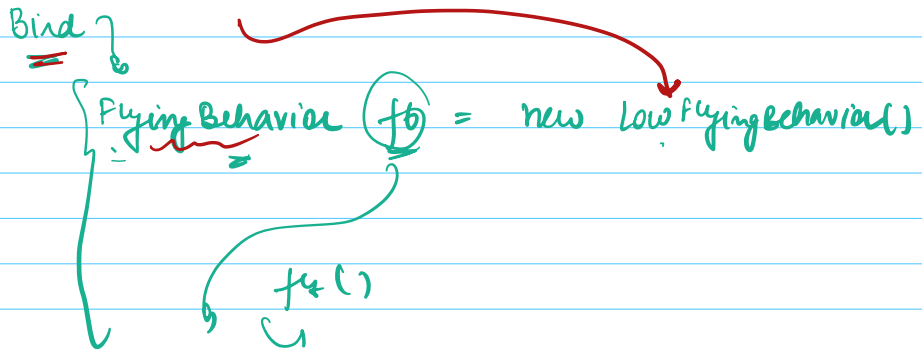


STRATEGY DESIGN PATTERN

DEPENDENCY INJECTION

↓

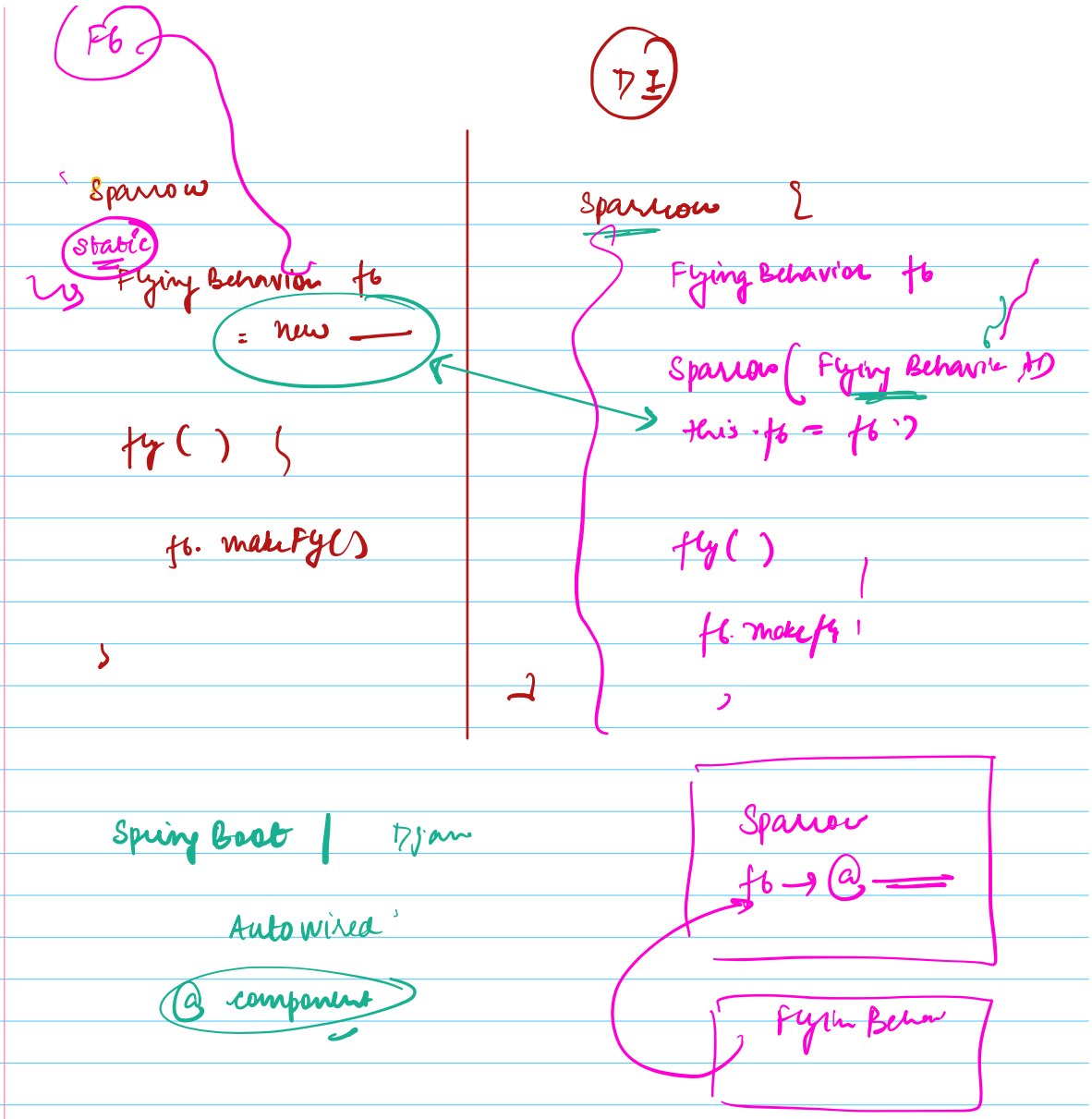
NOT SOLID principle



Our responsibility to invoke the FlyingBehaviour instance.

↓ Dependency Injection

Delegate responsibility to client



Dependency Injection helps achieve

Dependency Inversion