

## Symptoms of Bad Code/Bad Design

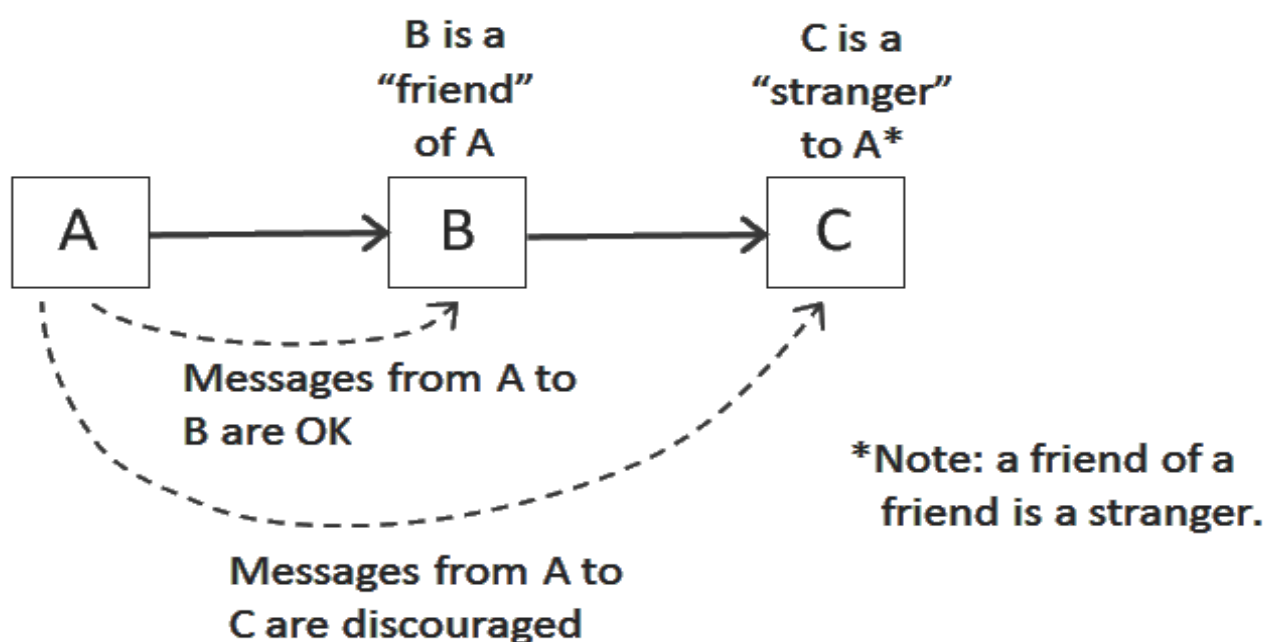
<b>RIGIDITY</b>	Difficult to change. Tightly coupled.
<b>FRAGILITY</b>	Breaks in many places when it is changed.
<b>IMMOBILITY</b>	Refers to inability to reuse code.
<b>VISCOSITY</b>	The resistance against making a change (long compile time, long deploy time etc.).

## Object Oriented Design Principles (Uncle Bob SOLID)

<b>S</b> INGLE RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLE (SRP)	A CLASS SHOULD HAVE ONLY ONE REASON TO CHANGE.
<b>O</b> PEN/CLOSE PRINCIPLE (OCP)	SOFTWARE ENTITIES (CLASSES, MODULES, FUNCTIONS ETC.) SHOULD BE OPEN FOR EXTENSION, BUT CLOSE FOR MODIFICATION.
<b>L</b> ISKOV SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE (LSP)	FUNCTIONS THAT USE POINTERS OR REFERENCES TO BASE CLASSES MUST BE ABLE TO USE OBJECTS OF DERIVED CLASSES WITHOUT KNOWING IT.*
<b>I</b> NTERFACE SEGREGATION PRINCIPLE (ISP)	CLIENTS SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO DEPEND UPON INTERFACES THAT THEY DO NOT USE.
<b>D</b> EPENDENCY INVERSION PRINCIPLE (DIP)	A.HIGH LEVEL MODULES SHOULD NOT DEPEND UPON LOW LEVEL MODULES. BOTH SHOULD DEPEND UPON ABSTRACTIONS.  B.ABSTRACTIONS SHOULD NOT DEPEND UPON DETAILS. DETAILS SHOULD DEPEND UPON ABSTRACTIONS.

\*You should be able to replace an object with any of derived classes. Your code should never have to check which subtype it's dealing with.

## Law of Demeter (LOD) - a way of decoupling



LOD **VIOLATION**: `A.getThis().getThat().doTheWork()`