



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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ASSIGNMENT 1

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Subject Name: System Design

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Q1 : Explain SRP and OCP in detail with proper examples.

1. Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

Definition

- SRP states that a class should have only one responsibility.
- A class should have only one reason to change.
- Mixing multiple functionalities in one class increases complexity and maintenance difficulty.

Example of SRP Violation

- A BankService class handling deposit, withdrawal, loan details, passbook printing, and notifications violates SRP.
- The class manages multiple unrelated tasks, making it difficult to maintain and update.

```
class BankService {  
    public void deposit() {}  
    public void withdraw() {}  
    public void printPassbook() {}  
    public void getLoanInfo() {}  
    public void sendOTP() {}  
}
```

Fix (Applying SRP)

- Split the class into multiple classes based on responsibility.
- Each class handles a single functionality.

```
class PrinterService {  
    public void printPassbook() {}  
}
```



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```
}  
class LoanService {  
public void getLoanInfo() {}  
}  
class NotificationService {  
public void sendOTP() {}  
}
```

Benefits of SRP

- Improves code readability and organization.
- Makes testing and debugging easier.
- Reduces risk of unexpected errors.

2. Open-Closed Principle (OCP)

Definition

- OCP states that software should be open for extension but closed for modification.
 - New features should be added without changing existing code.
 - This prevents breaking stable and tested functionality.
-

Example of OCP Violation

- A notification service using conditional statements violates OCP.
- Adding new notification types requires modifying existing code.

```
class NotificationService {  
public void sendOTP(String method) {  
    if(method.equals("EMAIL")) {}  
    if(method.equals("SMS")) {}  
}  
}
```

Fix (Applying OCP)

Step 1: Create Interface

```
interface NotificationService { void sendOTP(); }
```



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Step 2: Create Separate Implementations

```
class EmailNotification implements NotificationService { public void sendOTP() {} } class  
SMSNotification implements NotificationService { public void sendOTP() {} }
```

Benefits of OCP

- Existing code remains unchanged.
- New features can be added easily.
- Improves scalability and flexibility.



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Q2. Discuss in detail about the violations in SRP and OCP along with their fixes.

SRP Violation

SRP violations commonly occur when a class grows over time and starts handling multiple unrelated responsibilities. Such classes are often called God Classes. These classes are difficult to maintain, test, and extend.

Violation

- A class performs multiple tasks
- Example: Authentication + Logging + Database operations

Problems

- Difficult to maintain
- High coupling
- Hard to test

Fix

- Split responsibilities into separate classes

OCP Violation

OCP violations occur when developers use the conditional logic to handle the variations. This forces modification of existing code whenever a new feature is added.

Violation

- Use of if-else or switch for behavior changes
- Modifying existing code for new functionality

Problems

- Risk of introducing bugs
- Code becomes rigid

Fix

- Use interfaces, inheritance, and polymorphism

Q3. Design an HLD for an Online Examination System applying these principles.



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ONLINE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. **Authentication** - Each Student should be able to login using credentials like email ID / roll number and password
2. **Exam Details** - Student should be able to view available exams and meta data of the test - like date, duration, time window, attempts
3. **Exam Interface** - Start exam, timer display, display questions, navigation to different questions, answer input (radio buttons/text), auto-save answers, submit test
4. **View Result** - View marks/percentage, download scorecard, see correct answers
5. **Help & Support** - for any issues faced

API DESIGN

1. **Authentication APIs:**
POST /api/auth/register
POST /api/auth/login
POST /api/auth/logout
2. **User API:**
GET /api/users/profile
3. **Exam APIs:**
GET /api/exams
GET /api/exams/{examId}
4. **Exam Session APIs:**
POST /api/exams/{examId}/start
5. **Question APIs:**
GET /api/exams/{examId}/questions?index=5
6. **Answer APIs:**
POST /api/exams/{examId}/answers/autosave
7. **Exam Submission API:**
POST /api/exams/{examId}/submit
8. **Result APIs:**
GET /api/results/{examId}

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. **Scalability** - 1M - 2M students
2. **CAP - Availability + Partition tolerance** (the system should be available for students to submit and get their answers auto-saved)
3. **Latency** - 100 ms - 300 ms (The latency to auto-save answers, view questions, and answer submission acknowledgement should be near about 100 ms and rest login and results can take upto 300 ms)
4. **Security** - disable window switching and copy-paste questions
5. **Performance** - Lazy loading of the questions + proxy design pattern

CORE ENTITIES

1. **Authentication**
2. **Exam Details**
3. **Exam Interface**
4. **View Result**
5. **Help & Support**



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