

There are five SOLID principles of Object-Oriented Programming, introduced by Robert Martin. These are the Single Responsibility Principle, the Open-Closed Principle, the Liskov Substitution Principle, the Interface Segregation Principle, and the Dependency Inversion Principle. The SRP, or Single Responsibility Principle, is basically stating that a class should only have one job. The OCP, or Open-Closed Principle, describes that objects should be open to extension but closed to modification. The LSP, or Liskov Substitution Principle, states that a child class cannot change behavior of the parent class. The ISP, or Interface Segregation Principle, explains that you cannot force a class to implement functionality it doesn't use. And the DIP, or Dependency Inversion Principle, is the idea that classes should depend on abstractions.

(<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/conceptual-articles/s-o-l-i-d-the-first-five-principles-of-object-oriented-design#single-responsibility-principle>)

(<https://wearecommunity.io/communities/epam-poland/articles/1190#:~:text=your%20systems%20correctly.-,SOLID%20is%20an%20acronym%20for%20five%20main%20principles%20of%20Object,principle%20and%20dependency%20inversion%20principle.>)

Wildcards in SQL are temporary characters used to represent a character, or characters, in a string. They are used with 'LIKE' to search for specific patterns.

(<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-wildcards.htm#:~:text=SQL%20Wildcards%20are%20special%20temporary,compare%20multiple%20various%20strings%20etc>)

This week I enjoyed learning about SQL and its capabilities the most. I was happy to be able to set up a project that connects Java and SQL in Eclipse.