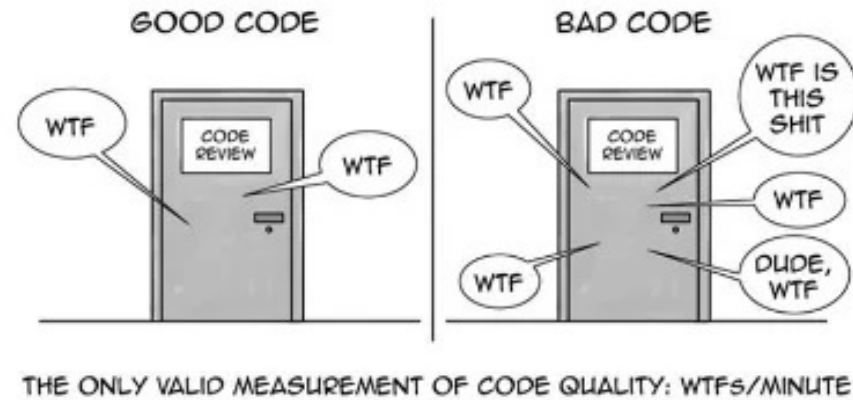


The SOLID Principles

Jan Wedekind

Thursday, Feb 22nd 2024

Motivation



Find guiding design principles to maintain software quality over time.

Software Rot

Symptoms of rotting software design:^a

- **Rigidity**: software difficult (a lot of work) to change
- **Fragility**: changes easily break the software
- **Immobility**: it is easier to rewrite than reuse parts
- **Viscosity**: design preserving methods are harder to employ than hacks

^aRobert C. Martin: [Design Principles and Design Patterns](#)

Aims

In contrast we want to achieve the following:^a

- Keep software application **flexible**
- Keep software application **robust**
- Keep software application **reusable**
- Keep software application **developable**

^aRobert C. Martin: [Design Principles and Design Patterns](#)

SOLID Authors



Robert C. Martin

- Author of **Clean Code**, **Functional Design**, and more books
- Author of **Design Principles and Design Patterns** paper based on his experience and on work by Bertrand Meyer, Barbara Liskov, and Erich Gamma et al.
- <http://cleancoder.com/>



Michael Feathers

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- Author of **Working Effectively With Legacy Code**
 - Summarized Robert C. Martin's paper using the SOLID acronym
 - <https://www.r7krecon.com/>

The SOLID Principles

1. **S**ingle responsibility
2. **O**pen-closed
3. **L**iskov substitution
4. **I**nterface segregation
5. **D**ependency inversion

Single Responsibility - Before

```
def adults_to_html(people):  
    result = "<ul>\n"  
    for person in people:  
        if person.age >= 18:  
            result += " <li>" + person.name + "</li>\n"  
    result += "</ul>"  
    return result  
  
# ...  
page = adults_to_html(people)
```

Single Responsibility - After

```
def select_adults(people):  
    return [person for person in people if person.age >= 18]  
  
def people_to_html(people):  
    result = "<ul>\n"  
    for person in people:  
        result += "  <li>" + person.name + "</li>\n"  
    result += "</ul>"  
    return result  
  
# ...  
page = people_to_html(select_adults(people))
```


Open-Closed - Before

```
def total_area(shapes):  
    result = 0  
    for shape in shapes:  
        match type(shape):  
            case Rectangle:  
                result += shape.width * shape.height  
            case Sphere:  
                result += math.pi * shape.radius ** 2  
            case _:  
                raise f"Unsupported shape {shape}"  
    return result
```

Open-Closed - After

```
class Rectangle:
    def area(self):
        return self.width * self.height

class Circle:
    def area(self):
        return math.pi * self.radius ** 2

def total_area(shapes):
    result = 0
    for shape in shapes:
        result += shape.area()
    return result
```

Liskov-Substitution - Before

```
class Rectangle:
    def __init__(self, width, height):
        self.width = width
        self.height = height
    def set_width(self, width):
        self.width = width
    def set_height(self, height):
        self.height = height
```

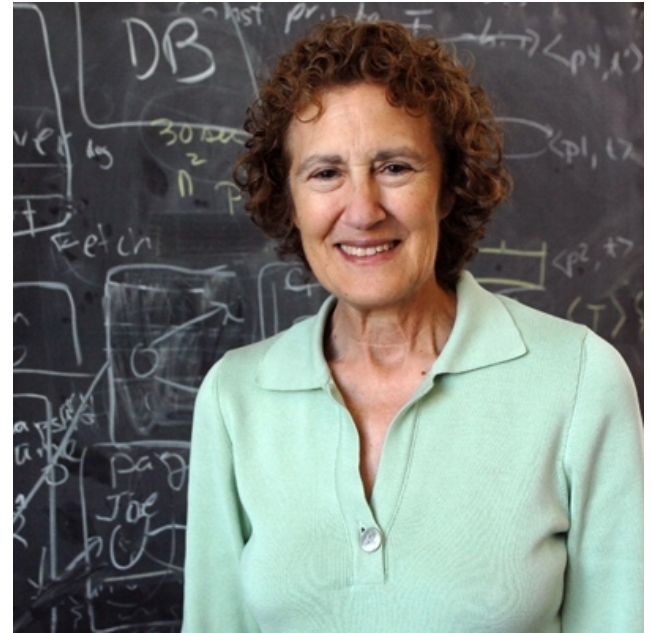
```
class Square(Rectangle):
    def __init__(self, side):
        super().__init__(side, side)
    def set_width(self, width):
        super().set_width(width)
        super().set_height(width)
    def set_height(self, height):
        self.set_width(height)
```

Liskov-Substitution - After

```
class Shape:
    pass

class Rectangle(Shape):
    def __init__(self, width, height):
        self.width = width
        self.height = height
    def set_width(self, width):
        self.width = width
    def set_height(self, height):
        self.height = height

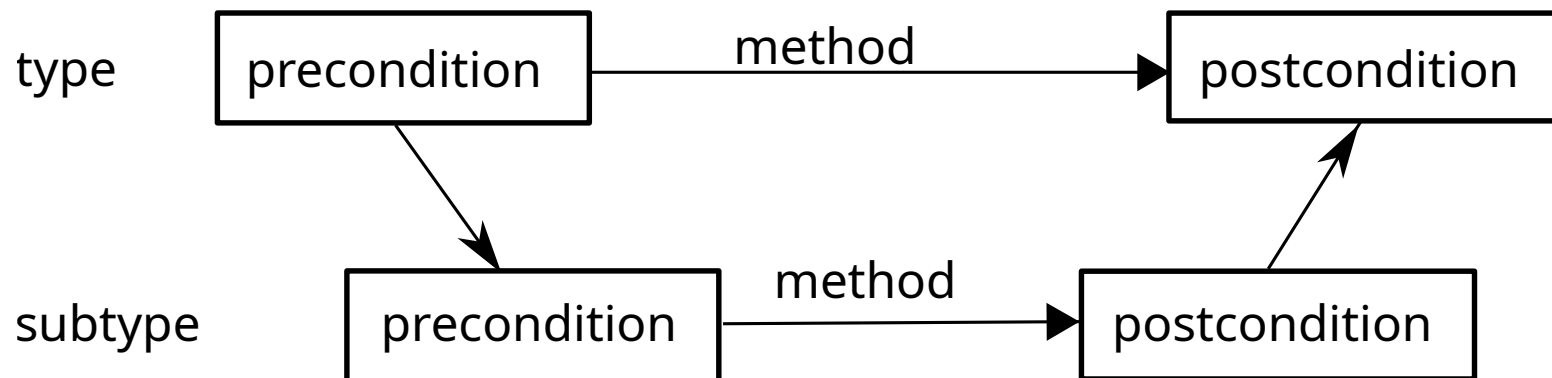
class Square(Shape):
    def __init__(self, side):
        self.side = side
    def set_side(self, side):
        self.side = side
```



Barbara Liskov

Liskov-Substitution - Contracts

“The Liskov Substitution Principle states, among other constraints, that a subtype is not substitutable for its super type if it strengthens its operations’ preconditions, or weakens its operations’ postconditions”^a



^aBaniassad: Making the Liskov Substitution Principle Happy and Sad

Interface Segregation - Before

```
class AccountHolder:
    def __init__(self, name, age, balance):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.balance = balance
    def is_adult(self):
        return self.age >= 18
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self.balance += amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self.balance -= amount
```

Interface Segregation - After

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name, self.age = name, age
    def is_adult(self):
        return self.age >= 18

class Account:
    def __init__(self, balance):
        self.balance = balance
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self.balance += amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self.balance -= amount

class AccountHolder(Person):
    def __init__(self, name, age, account):
        super().__init__(name, age)
        self.account = account
```

Dependency Inversion - Before

```
def get_names(connection):  
    cursor = connection.cursor()  
    cursor.execute('SELECT name FROM member_table')  
    rows = cursor.fetchall()  
    names = [row[0] for row in rows]  
    return names
```

```
connection = sqlite3.connect('example.db')  
names_list = get_names(connection)  
connection.close()  
print(names_list)
```


Dependency Inversion - After

```
class Database(abc.ABC):
    @abc.abstractmethod
    def sql(self, query):
        pass

class SQLiteDatabase(Database):
    def __init__(self, db_file_name):
        self.connection = sqlite3.connect(db_file_name)
    def __del__(self):
        self.connection.close()
    def sql(self, query):
        cursor = self.connection.cursor()
        cursor.execute(query)
        return cursor.fetchall()

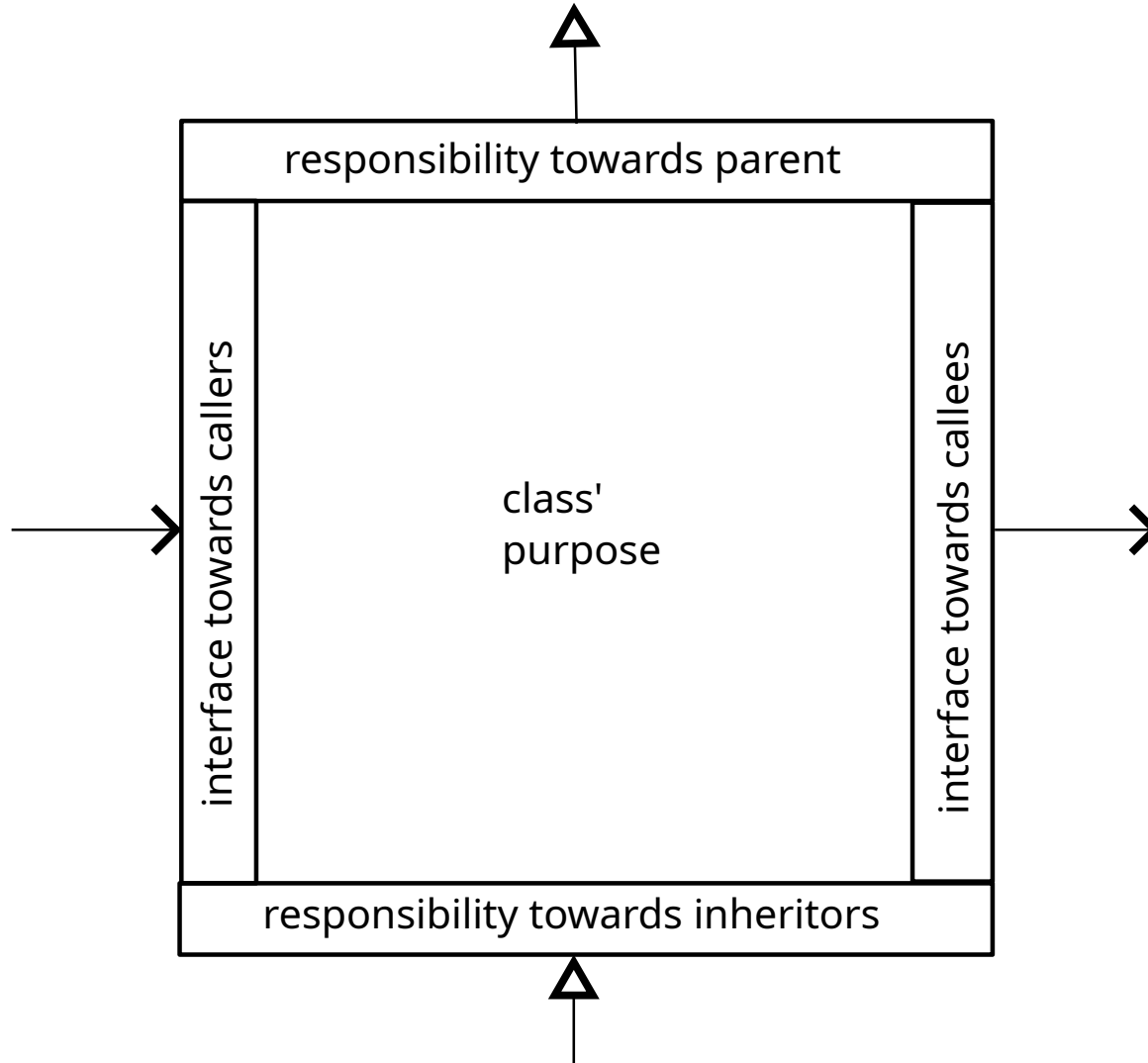
def get_names(database):
    rows = database.sql('SELECT name FROM member_table')
    return [row[0] for row in rows]
```

Dependency Inversion - After

```
database = SQLiteDatabase('example.db')
names_list = get_names(database)
print(names_list)
```

Aspects of a Class

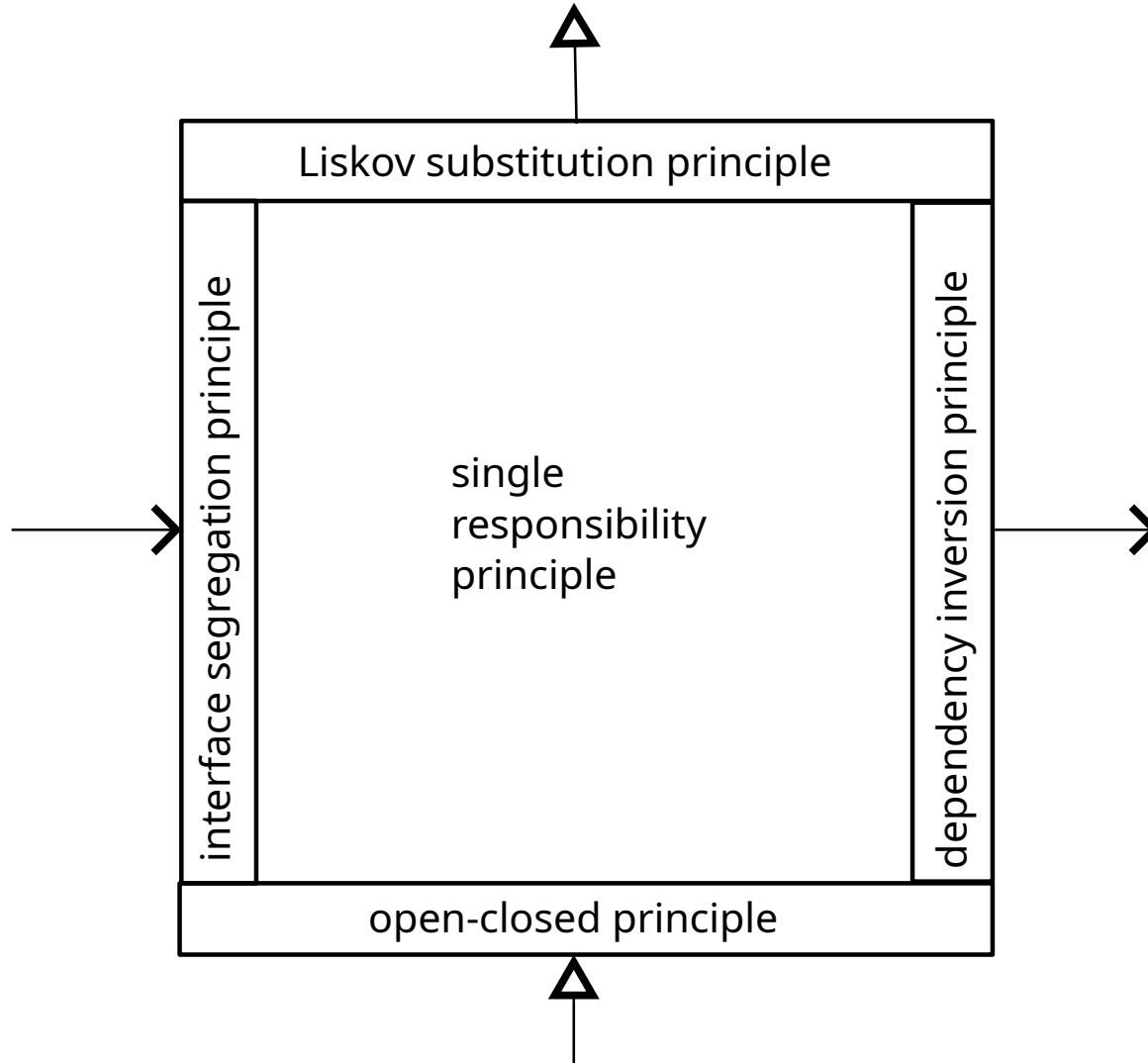
The 5 aspects of the class are:^a



^a Mike Lindner: The Five Principles For SOLID Software Design

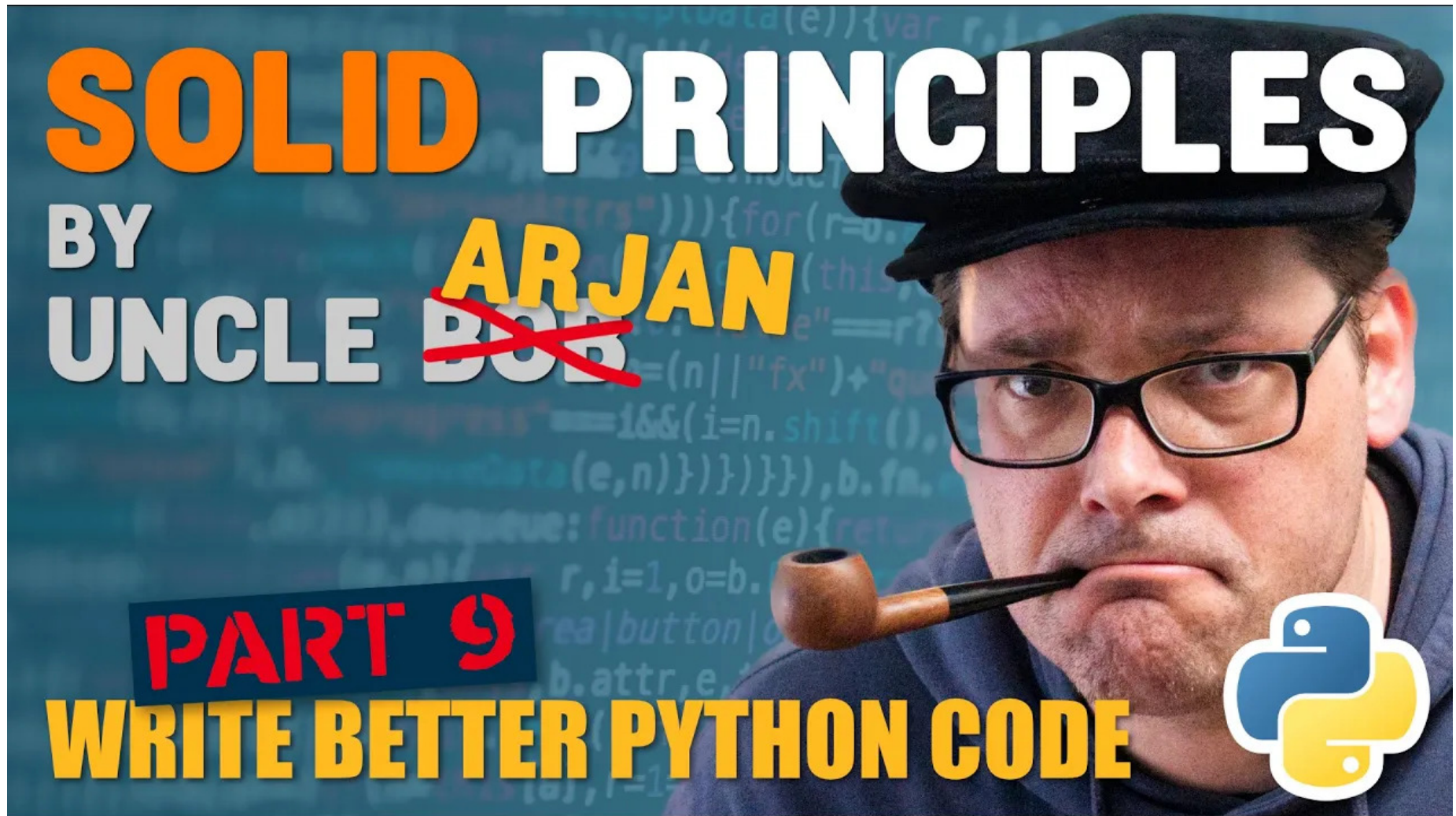
The 5 Principles

The 5 corresponding principles are:^a




^a Mike Lindner: The Five Principles For SOLID Software Design

Arjan Egges: Uncle Bob's SOLID Principles Made Easy



SOLID PRINCIPLES
BY
UNCLE ~~BOB~~ ARJAN

PART 9
WRITE BETTER PYTHON CODE



19 minutes video

Jim Weirich: The Building Blocks of Modularity



33 minutes video