

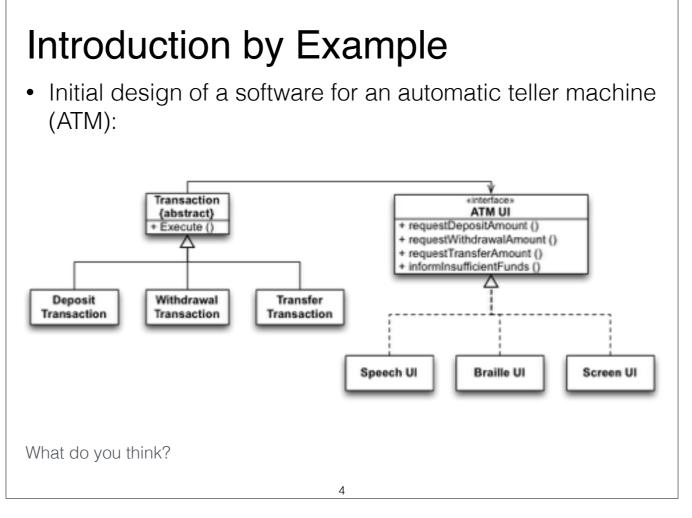
Interface Segregation Principle

Clients should not be forced to depend on methods that they do not use.

-Agile Software Development; Robert C. Martin; Prentice Hall, 2003

Introduction by Example

- Consider the development of software for an automatic teller machine (ATM):
 - Support for the following types of transactions is required: withdraw, deposit, and transfer.
 - Support for different languages and support for different kinds of UIs is also required
 - Each transaction class needs to call methods on the GUI
 E.g., to ask for the amount to deposit, withdraw, transfer.

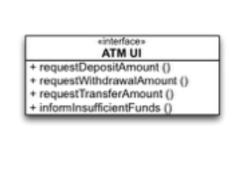


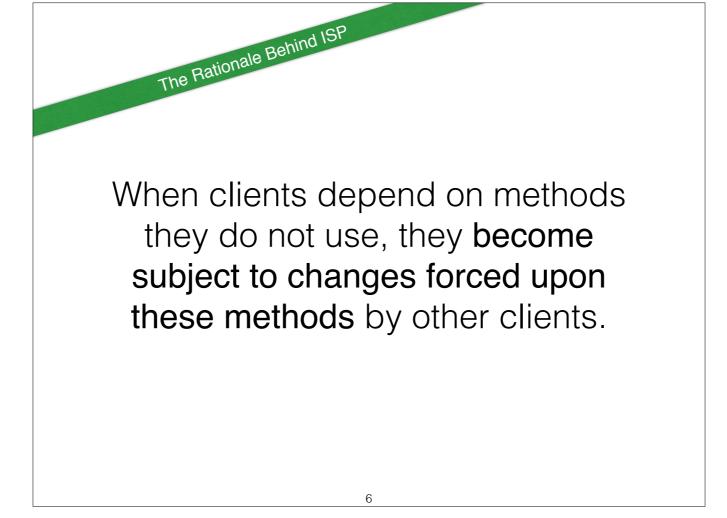
ISP tells us to avoid this. Each transaction class uses a part of the interface, but depends on all others. Any change affects all transactions.

A Polluted Interface

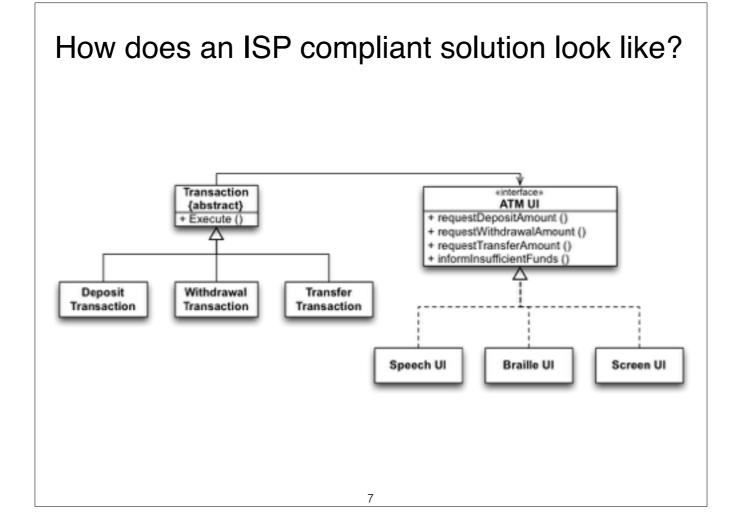
ATM UI is a polluted interface!

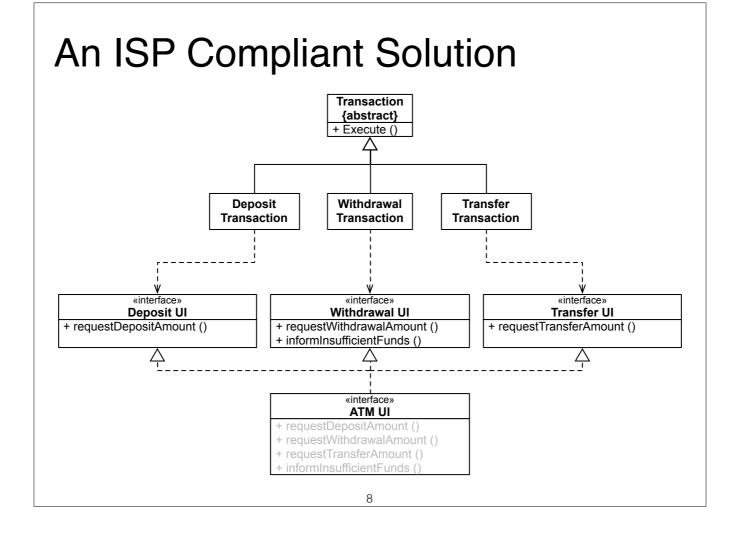
- It declares methods that do not belong together.
- It forces classes to depend on unused methods and therefore depend on changes that should not affect them.
- ISP states that such interfaces should be split.





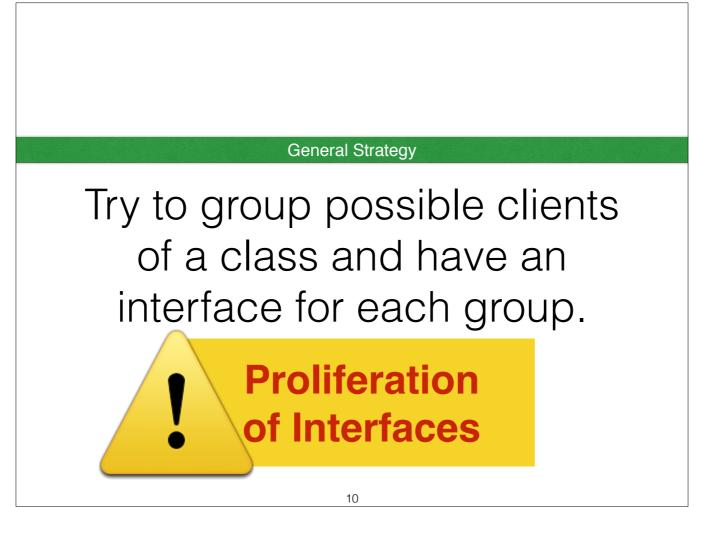
This causes coupling between all clients!





General Strategy

Try to group possible clients of a class and have an interface for each group.



Segregating interfaces should not be overdone!

If you overdue the application of the interface segregation principle, you will end up with 2n-1 interfaces for a class with n methods.

Recall that, in general, a class implementing many interfaces may be a sign of a violation of the single-responsibility principle.

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