

PROGRAMMING IN THE LARGE

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**UTS:
ENGINEERING AND
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

MANAGING COMPLEXITY

Procedural Abstraction

- > Breakdown the task into functions/procedures
- > Separate **what** the function does from **how** it does it

Data Abstraction

- > Think about what data represents, instead of how it is stored (e.g. use struct to store custom defined data types)

Information Hiding

- > Implementation details should not be disclosed to users where possible

Reusable Code

- > Collections of functions stored as a library that links to multiple programs

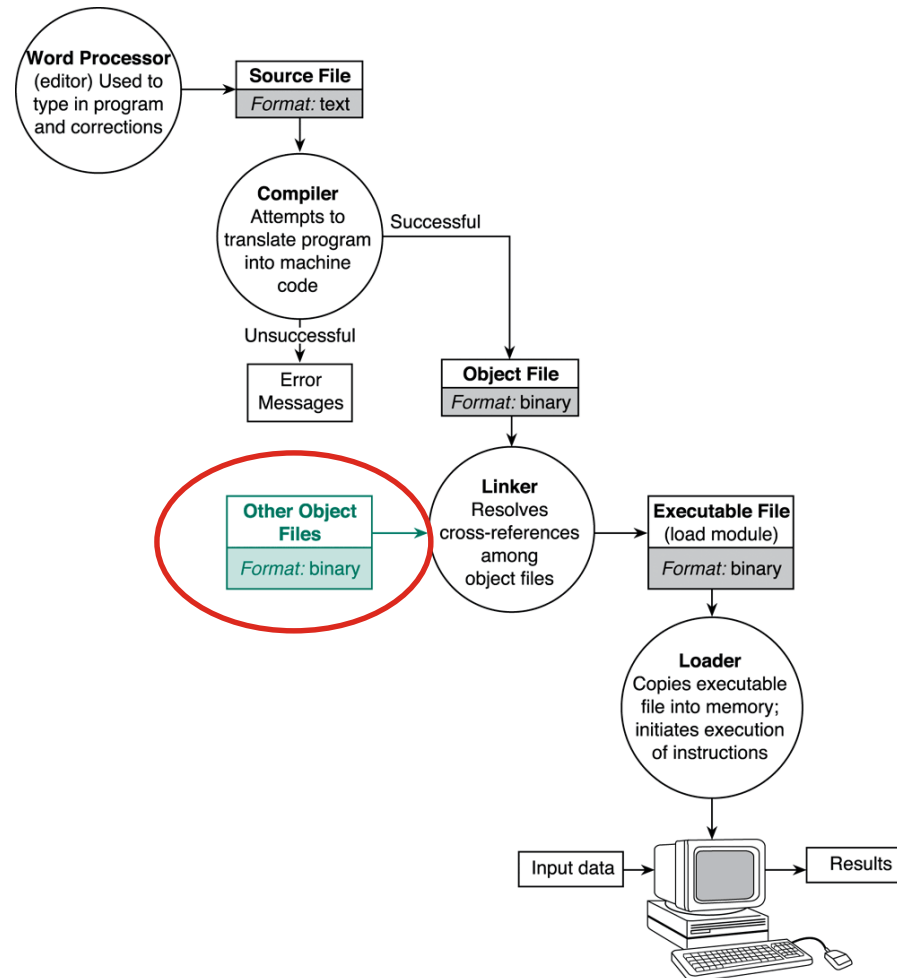
DEVELOPING COMPLEX C PROGRAMS

Standard C libraries are examples for complex C programs – `stdio.h`, `stdlib.h`, `string.h`, `math.h`, etc.

- > Provides access to reusable procedures
- > Header files tell the user what is done, not how it is done

When developing large scale programs often custom libraries are produced

COMPILATION PROCESS



NOTES

Programming in the large

Beeshanga's Notebook > 48430 > 48430

SQUARE(n) $n * n$

SQUARE(n) $(n) * (n)$

SQUARE(5) $5 * 5 = 25$

SQUARE(5-1) $5-1 * 5-1$

$5 - 5 - 1$

-1

→

$(5-1) * (5-1)$

$4 * 4$

16