

POINTERS & MODULARITY

17TH LECTURE SUPPLEMENT

엄현상(Eom, Hyeonsang)
School of Computer Science and Engineering
Seoul National University

©COPYRIGHTS 2019 EOM, HYEONSANG ALL RIGHTS
RESERVED

Pointer

- Pointer Operators
 - **&**: 'Address of' Operator
 - Get the address of the variable
 - *****: 'Indirect' Operator
 - Get the value at the address

```
p=&var;  
*p = 3;
```

- Result



Pointer Example

```
int i, j, *p1, *p2;  
i = 7;  
p1 = &i;  
printf("%d \n", *p1);  
printf("%d \n", *&i);  
j = 10;  
p2 = &j;  
*p1 = 3;  
*p2 = *p1;  
printf("%d, %d \n", i, j);  
printf("%x, %x \n", &i, p1);
```

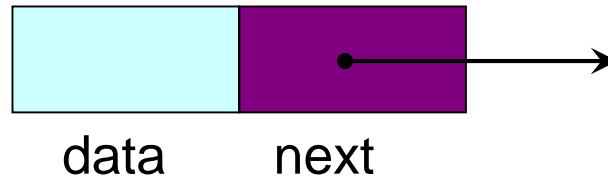
- Result

```
7  
7  
3, 3  
bffffc98, bffffc98
```

Self-Referential Structure

- Structure w/ a Pointer Pointing to a Structure of the Same Type

```
struct node {  
    int data;  
    struct node *next;  
};
```

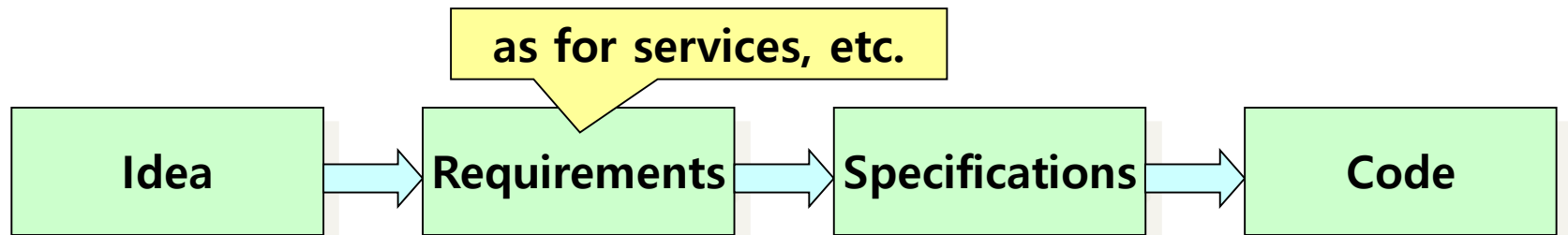


- Example

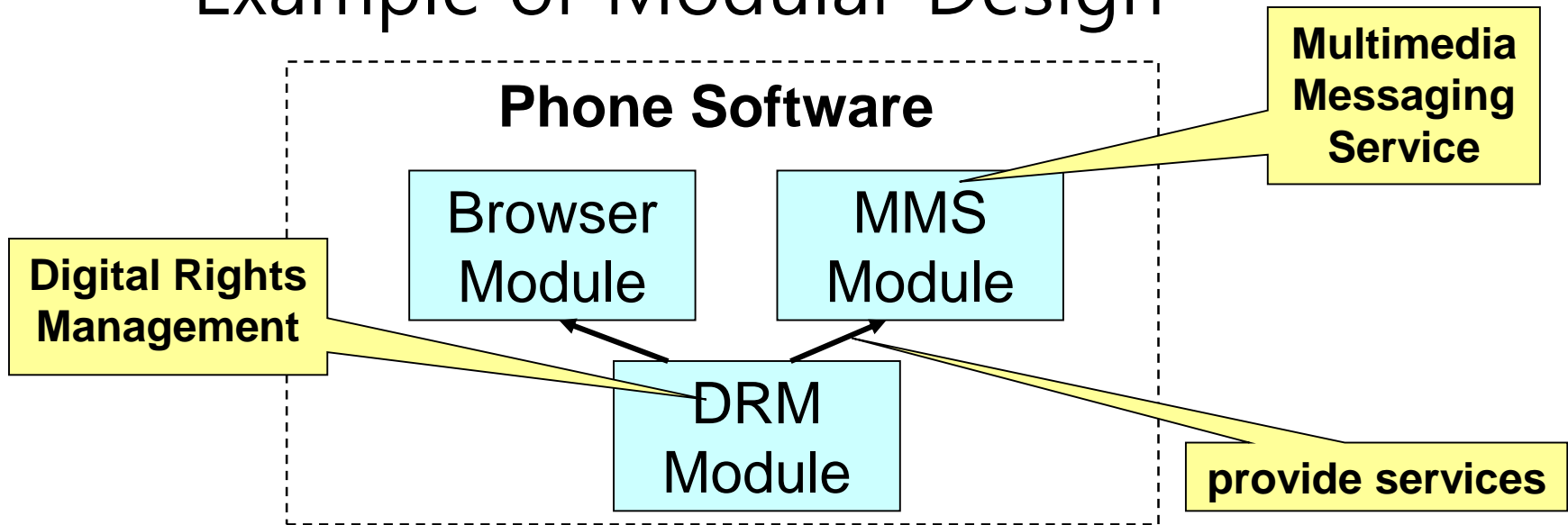
```
struct node a, b;  
a.data = 1;  
b.data = 2;  
a.next = b.next = NULL; /* Pointing to nothing */  
a.next = &b;  
printf("%d \n", a.next->data);
```

Modular Software Design

- Standardized Software Design & Development

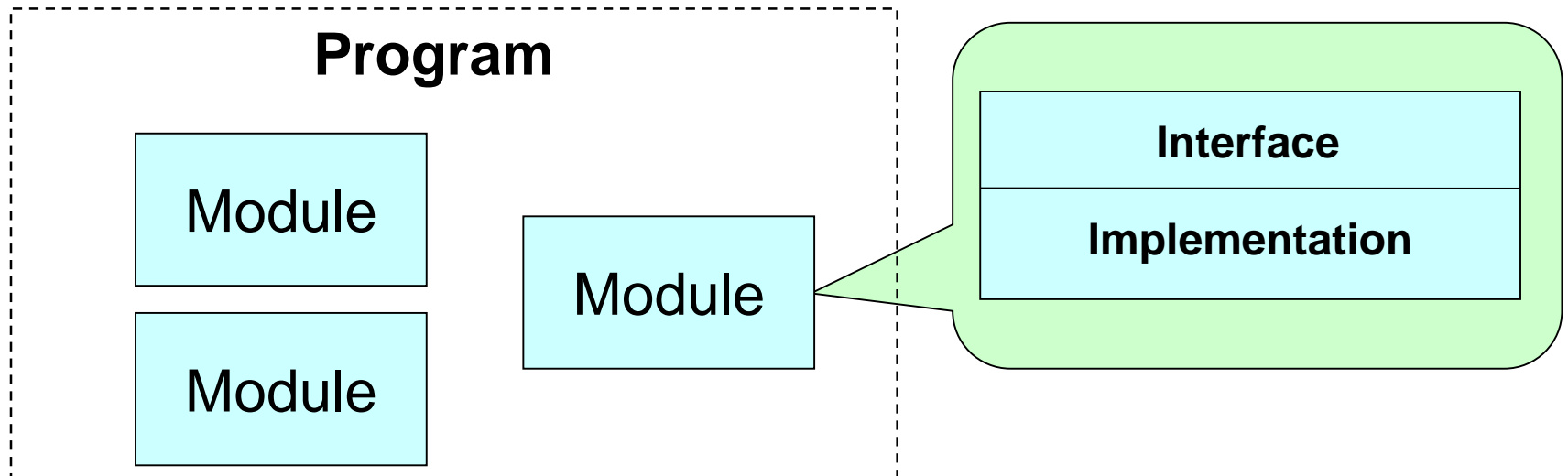


- Example of Modular Design



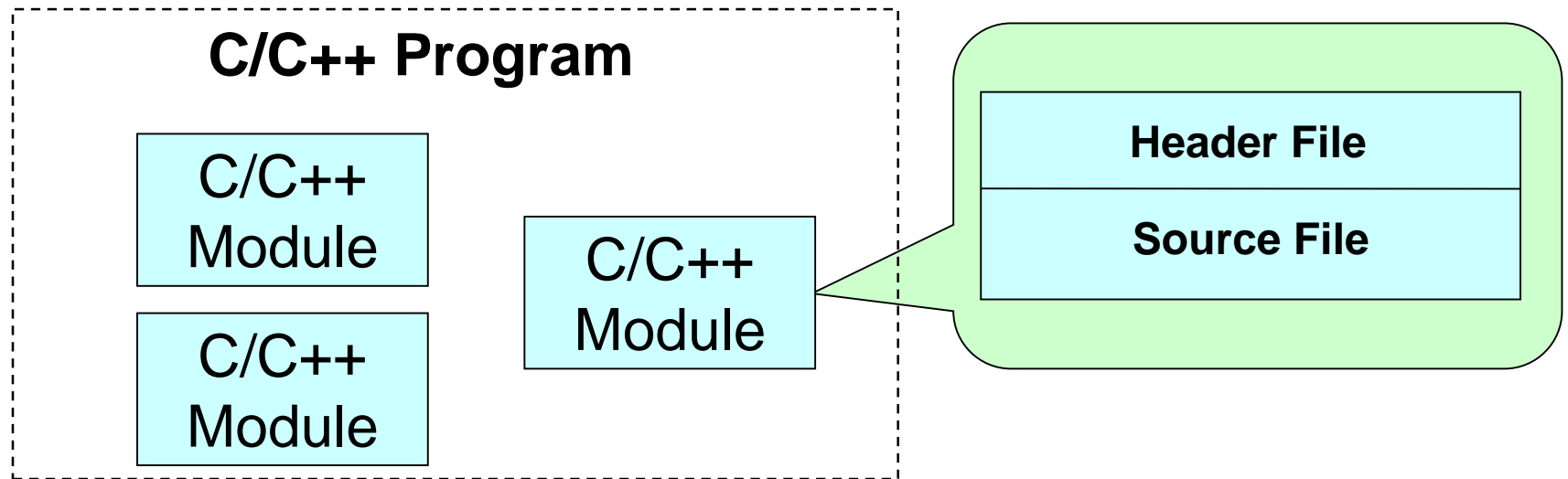
Modules

- Program
 - Independent Modules
- Module
 - Collection of Services
 - Interface: description of available services
 - Implementation: detailed definitions of services



C/C++ Modules

- C/C++ Program
 - Independent C/C++ Modules
- C/C++ Module
 - Collection of Functions
 - Interface: a header file containing prototypes
 - Implementation: a source file containing definitions



Module Example

```
void make_empty();  
int is_empty();  
int is_full();  
void push(int i);  
int pop();
```

Interface

Implementation

stack.h

calc.c

```
#include "stack.h"  
main() {  
    make_empty();  
    ...  
}
```

stack.c

```
#include "stack.h"  
int contents[100];  
int top = 0;  
void make_empty() {  
    ...  
}  
int is_empty() {  
    ...  
}  
int is_full() {  
    ...  
}  
void push(int i) {  
    ...  
}  
int pop() {  
    ...  
}
```


Dividing a Program into Modules

- Advantages
 - Abstraction
 - What they do; interface
 - Reusability
 - Reusable services
 - Maintainability
 - Module-wise maintenance
- Considerations
 - High Cohesion
 - Cooperating towards a common goal
 - Low Coupling
 - Independence

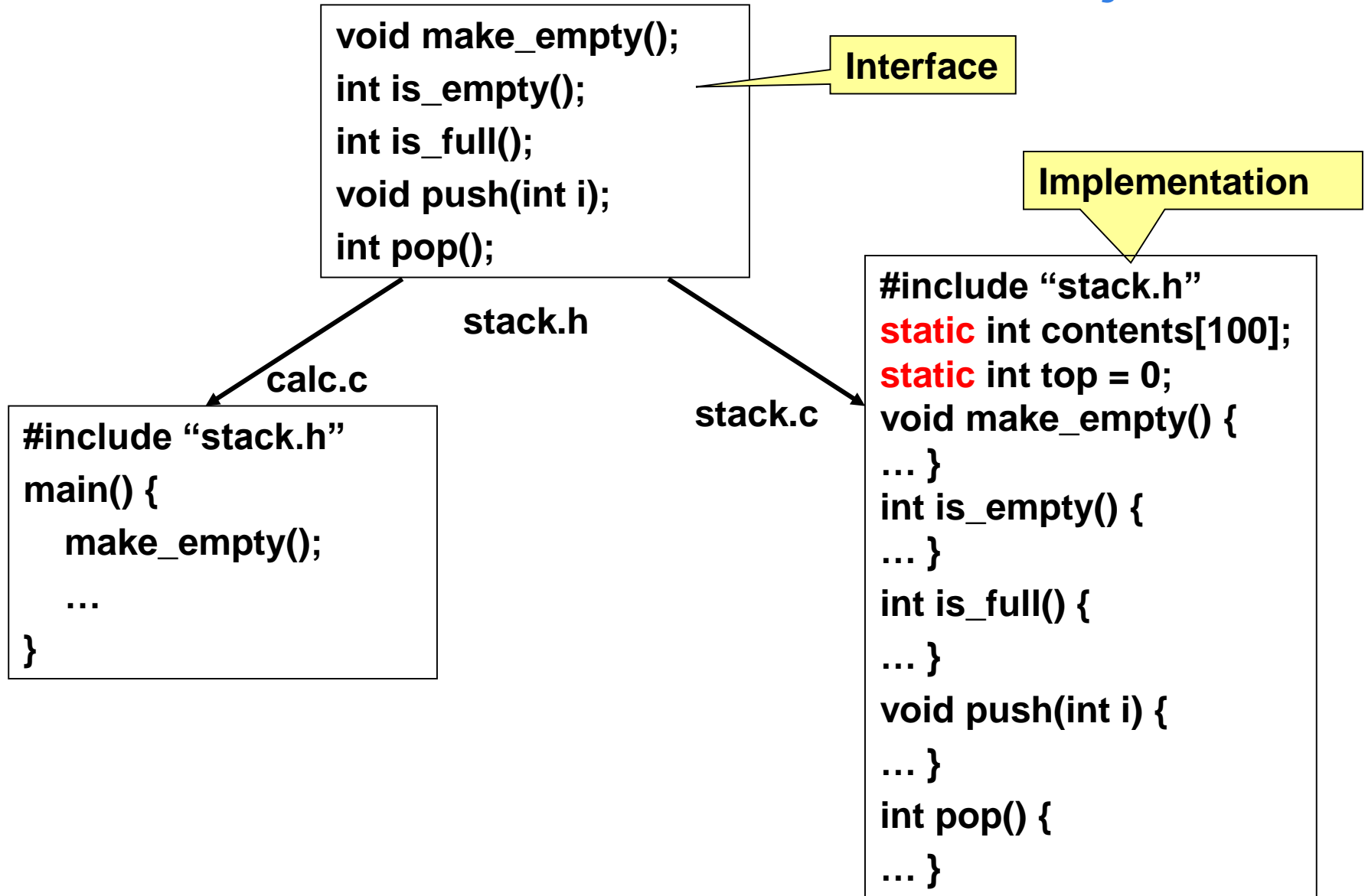
Module Types

- Data Pool
 - Collection of Related Variables and/or Constants
 - e.g., <limits.h>
- Library
 - Collection of Related Functions
 - e.g., <string.h>
- Abstract Object
 - Collection of Functions That Operate on a *Hidden* Data Structure
 - e.g., stack module
- Abstract Data Type (ADT)
 - Type with Its Representation *Hidden*

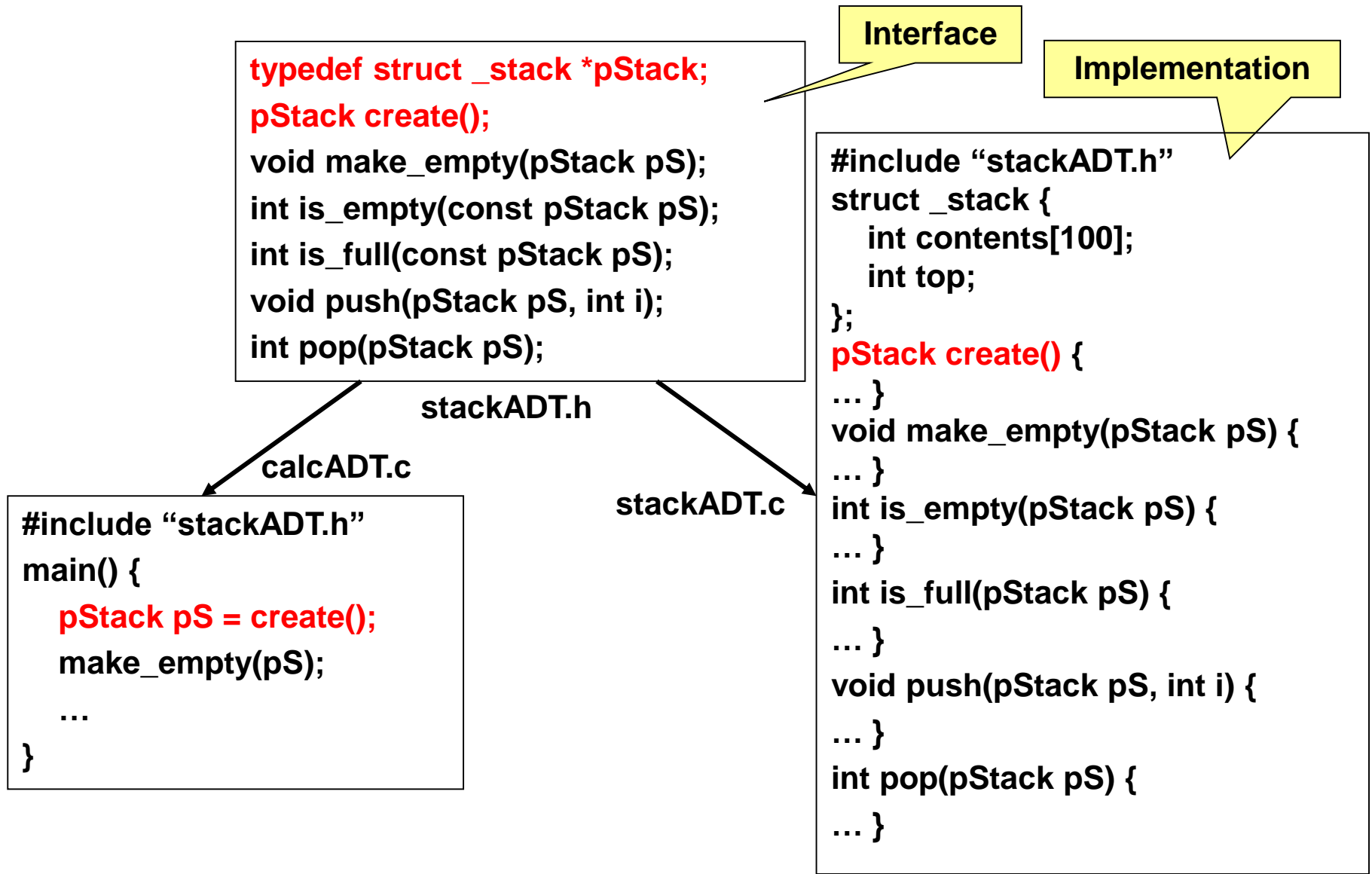
Information Hiding

- Advantages
 - Security
 - Only access to public information possible
 - Flexibility (Due to Abstraction)
 - Separation of interface from implementation
- C/C++ Tool
 - **Static**
 - Static functions callable within the file
 - Static variable accessible within the file/function

Module as an Abstract Object



Module as an ADT



Abstraction

- Definition
 - Process of Separating the Qualities of Something from the Object That They Belong to
 - Separation of *what* from *how*
 - e.g., C/C++ variables
- Major Types
 - Procedural Abstraction
 - Separation of *what* a function does from *how*
 - e.g., function outline & algorithm
 - Data Abstraction
 - Separation of *what* is stored (data object and its operators) from *how*
 - e.g., C/C++ data types

Abstraction Cont'd

- Advantages
 - Reduced Complexity
 - Information Hiding
 - Flexibility
 - Reusability
- Level
 - How to Determine It?