

## Coupling

- \* It indicates how closely two modules interact or how interdependent they are.
- \* The degree of coupling between two modules depends on their interface complexity.
- \* Main purpose of coupling is to minimize the dependency.

### Classification:

Data
Stamp
Control
Common
Content

Degree of coupling.

### Data coupling:

Two modules are data coupled, if they communicate by an elementary data item that is passed as a parameter between the two, e.g. an integer, a float, character etc.

### Stamp coupling:

Two modules are stamp coupled, if they communicate via a composite data item (data structure) e.g. linked list such as record in PASCAL or a structure in C.

## Content Coupling

when a module can directly access or modify or refer to the content of another module.

## Common

when multiple modules have read or write access to some global data, it is called common or global coupling.

## Control

two modules are called controlled coupled if one of them decides the functions of other modules or change its flow of execution.

## Stamp

when multiple modules share common data-structure and work on different part of it, it is called as stamp coupling.

## Declarative