

Modular Programming

Nate Foster Spring 2019

Today's music: "Giorgio By Moroder" by Daft Punk

Moog modular synthesizer



Based in Trumansburg, NY, 1953-1971

Game changing! picked up by the Beatles, the Rolling Stones...

Review

Previously in 3110:

how to build small programs

Today:

 language features for building large programs: structures, signatures, modules

Scale

Staff solution to A1: 100 LoC

• OCaml: 200,000 LoC

• Unreal engine 3: 2,000,000 LoC

Windows Vista: 50,000,000 LoC

http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/million-lines-of-code/

...can't be done by one person

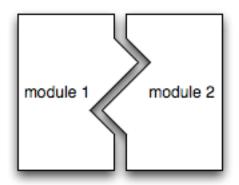
...no individual programmer can understand all the details

...too complex to build with OCaml we've seen so far

Modularity

Modular programming: code comprises independent *modules*

- developed separately
- understand behavior of module in isolation
- reason locally, not globally



Java features for modularity

- classes, packages: organize identifiers (classes, methods, fields, etc.) into namespaces
- interfaces: describe related classes
- public, protected, private: control what is visible outside a namespace
- subtyping, inheritance: enables code reuse

OCaml features for modularity

- **structures:** organize identifiers (functions, values, etc.) into namespaces
- signatures: describe related modules
- abstract types: control what is visible outside a namespace
- functors, includes: enable code reuse

...the OCaml module system

STRUCTURES

Structures

- Collections of definitions
- Evaluated in order
- Structure value can be bound to module name
- Structure values are second class

SIGNATURES

Signatures

- Collections of declarations (and some definitions)
- Not evaluated; just type checked
- Signature type can be bound to module type name

Type checking

```
If you give a module a type...
  module Mod : Sig = struct ... end
```

Then type checker ensures...

- Signature matching: everything declared in Sig must be defined in Mod
 (OK to add new definitions to Mod that aren't declared in Sig)
- 2. Encapsulation: nothing other than what's declared in Sig can be accessed from outside Mod

ABSTRACT TYPES

Exposure is bad

- Client code shouldn't need to know what the representation type is
- Rule of thumb: clients will exploit knowledge of representation if you let them
- Client code shouldn't get to know what the representation type is

COMPILATION UNITS

OCaml features for modularity

- **structures:** organize identifiers (functions, values, etc.) into namespaces
- signatures: describe related modules
- abstract types: control what is visible outside a namespace
- functors, includes: enable code reuse

Upcoming events

- [Now] Team #1 boot-up!
 - Complete survey announced on Discourse
 - Short written assignment due Sunday
- [Wed] A1 due
- [Wed] A2 out

This is game changing.

THIS IS 3110