



PROGRAMACIÓN AVANZADA

WINAPI

LMAD



header:

```
#ifndef HEADER_H
#define HEADER_H

// any source file that includes this will be able to use "global_x"
extern int global_x;

void print_global_x();

#endif
```

- ✓ HEADER
- ✓ SE DECLARAN TODAS LAS VARIABLES GLOBALES CON “EXTERN” PERO SIN ASIGNAR UN VALOR.
- ✓ SE PONEN TODOS LOS PROTOTIPOS DE LAS FUNCIONES DEL SOURCE2.CPP

SOURCE_1.CPP

- ✓ EL INCLUDE AL HEADER
- ✓ DECLARACIONES DE VARIABLES GLOBALES, SE PUEDEN INICIALIZAR.
- ✓ LA FUNCIÓN WINAPI WINMAIN
- ✓ LAS FUNCIONES CALLBACK, CON SUS PROTOTIPOS

source 1:

```
#include "header.h"

// it needs to be defined somewhere
int global_x;

int main()
{
    //set global_x here:
    global_x = 5;

    print_global_x();
}
```

SOURCE_2.CPP

- ✓ INCLUDE AL HEADER
- ✓ Y EL RESTO DE LAS FUNCIONES, CUYO PROTOTIPO SE DECLARÓ EN EL HEADER.

source 2:

```
#include <iostream>
#include "header.h"

void print_global_x()
{
    //print global_x here:
    std::cout << global_x << std::endl;
}
```

DEFINITION –VS – DECLARATION

A **declaration** introduces an identifier and describes its type, be it a type, object, or function. A declaration is **what the compiler needs** to accept references to that identifier. These are declarations:

```
extern int bar;  
extern int g(int, int);  
double f(int, double); // extern can be omitted for function declarations  
class foo; // no extern allowed for type declarations
```

A **definition** actually instantiates/implements this identifier. It's **what the linker needs** in order to link references to those entities. These are definitions corresponding to the above declarations:

```
int bar;  
int g(int lhs, int rhs) {return lhs*rhs;}  
double f(int i, double d) {return i+d;}  
class foo {};
```

A definition can be used in the place of a declaration.

An identifier can be *declared* as often as you want.

EXTERN

C++

```
//fileA.cpp
```

```
int i = 42; // declaration and definition
```

```
//fileB.cpp
```

```
extern int i; // declaration only. same as i in FileA
```

```
//fileC.cpp
```

```
extern int i; // declaration only. same as i in FileA
```

```
//fileD.cpp
```

```
int i = 43; // LNK2005! 'i' already has a definition.
```

```
extern int i = 43; // same error (extern is ignored on definitions)
```

REFERENCES:

[HTTPS://DOCS.MICROSOFT.COM/EN-US/CPP/CPP/HEADER-FILES-CPP?VIEW=VS-2017](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/cpp/header-files-cpp?view=vs-2017)

[HTTPS://DOCS.MICROSOFT.COM/EN-US/CPP/CPP/EXTERN-CPP?VIEW=VS-2017](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/cpp/extern-cpp?view=vs-2017)