C++: Header Files, Namespaces

Header File - Overview

Break up large files, Speeds compilation process

Organizes code

Separates interface from implementation (and reduces your need to know what goes on 'under the hood')

But adds slight complexity

Header File Rules – 1. YOU MUST USE INCLUDE GUARDS

No include guards you get multiply defined symbols

Instead wrap in an include guard

Upshot:: ALWAYS USE INCLUDE GUARDS ON HEADERS

Header File Rules – Just declarations no definitions

```
declaration
In .h file
int a2();
```

```
definition
In .cpp file
int a2(){
    return 2;
}
```

Header File Rules – minimal exposure

In .h file

Only include those files necessary to make header self contained (no compiler errors).

```
#pragma once
//B function definitions
#include <string>

std::string b1();
std::string b2();
std::string b3();
```

In .cpp file

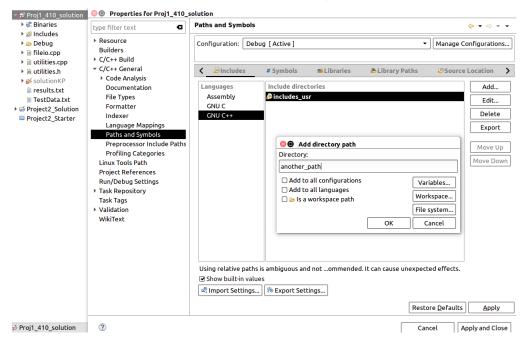
All other includes

Header File General Rules

- <> for system header files
- "" for your header files
- Only const variables (unless part of a class)
- Header file should contain only related stuff
- Never include a .cpp or source file
- Never put a "using namespace ..." declaration in a header file (forces anyone including your header to also use that namespace)
- General strive for complete AND minimal (only what's necessary)

Header Files – Location (eclipse)

- Big projects Organization is key
- Source in one dir, Headers in another
 - Use relative paths (ex. #include "../includes_usr/constants.h"
 - Or let IDE find headers by specifying which directories to search



Exercise - Part 1

- 3_refactor_monolithic_file.cpp has a jumble of functions and constants.
- 1. Refactor it into related .h and cpp files.
- Then place all .h files in the folder 'includes_usr'
- Then place utilities.cpp (the function definitions) in the folder 'utilities'

Steps 2 and 3 require relative paths