

Guide to DLL

1. Official Microsoft guide: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/build/walkthrough-creating-and-using-a-dynamic-link-library-cpp?view=msvc-170>

- Reference:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Learn website interface. At the top, there is a cookie consent banner. Below it is the navigation bar with the 'Learn' logo and various menu items like 'Discover', 'Product documentation', 'Development languages', and 'Topics'. The main navigation path is 'C++ > C++ in Visual Studio overview > Language reference > Libraries > C++ build process > Windows programming with C++'. The article title is 'Walkthrough: Create and use your own Dynamic Link Library (C++)'. The left sidebar shows a 'Version' dropdown set to 'Visual Studio 2022' and a search filter 'Filter by title'. The article content includes a list of 'In this article' topics: 'Prerequisites', 'Create the DLL project', 'Create a client app that uses the DLL', and 'See also'. The right sidebar contains 'Additional resources' such as 'Training' (Module: Call methods from the .NET Class Library using C# - Training) and 'Documentation' (Link an executable to a DLL).

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Version

Visual Studio 2022

Filter by title

Walkthrough: Creating and using a dynamic link library (C++)

> Kinds of DLLs

MFC DLL frequently asked questions

Link an executable to a DLL

DLLs and MSVC run-time library behavior

LoadLibrary and AfxLoadLibrary

GetProcAddress

FreeLibrary and AfxFreeLibrary

Module states of a regular MFC DLL dynamically linked to MFC

> MFC extension DLLs

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Walkthrough: Create and use your own Dynamic Link Library (C++)

Article • 12/10/2021 • 10 contributors

Feedback

In this article

- Prerequisites
- Create the DLL project
- Create a client app that uses the DLL
- See also

This step-by-step walkthrough shows how to use the Visual Studio IDE to create your own dynamic link library (DLL) written in Microsoft C++ (MSVC). Then it shows how to use the DLL from another C++ app. DLLs (also known as *shared libraries* in UNIX-based operating systems) are one of the most useful kinds of Windows components. You can use them as a way to share code and resources, and to shrink the size of your apps. DLLs can even make it easier to service and extend your apps.

In this walkthrough, you'll create a DLL that implements some math functions. Then you'll create a

Additional resources

Training

Module

Call methods from the .NET Class Library using C# - Training

Use functionality in the .NET Class Library by calling methods that return values, accept input parameters, and more.

Certification

Microsoft Certified: Dynamics 365: Finance and Operations Apps Developer Associate - Certifications

Implement and extend finance and operation apps in Microsoft Dynamics 365.

Documentation

Link an executable to a DLL

Learn more about: Link an executable to a DLL

2. Visual Studio: <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/it/>

- Download link: <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/it/thank-you-downloading-visual-studio/?sku=Community&channel=Release&version=VS2022&source=VSLandingPage&cid=2030&passive=false>
- Reference:

GitHub Copilot integrato in Visual Studio

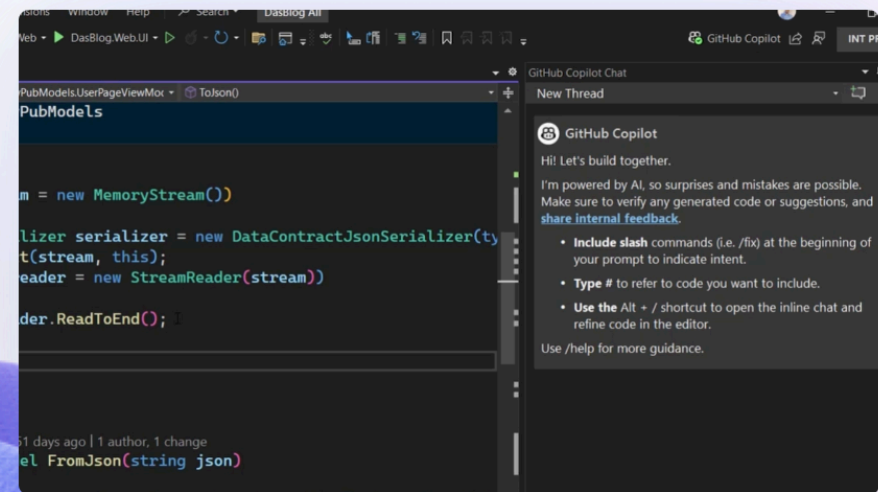
Il tuo partner di codifica con intelligenza artificiale per uno sviluppo più rapido e intelligente

Aumenta l'efficienza. Lasciati aiutare da Copilot e Visual Studio 2022 a generare ed effettuare il refactoring del codice, identificare bug e soluzioni, ottimizzare le prestazioni e ottenere assistenza specifica del contesto nel flusso di lavoro di scrittura del codice.

Scarica Visual Studio

Avvia la versione di valutazione gratuita di Copilot

Altre informazioni su GitHub Copilot in Visual Studio →



3. On Visual Studio:

- Required:

Python development, Game development with C++, Windows application development, Desktop development with C++

- Installation details :

Installation details

- ✓ Windows Universal C Runtime
- ✓ C++ 2022 Redistributable Update


▼ Optional

- ☒ MSVC v143 - VS 2022 C++ x64/x86 build t...
- ☒ C++ profiling tools
- ☒ C++ Build Insights
- ☒ C++ AddressSanitizer
- ☒ vcpkg package manager
- ☒ Windows 11 SDK (10.0.22621.0)
- ☒ IntelliCode
- ☒ IDE support for Unreal Engine
- ☒ HLSL Tools
- ☒ GitHub Copilot
- ☐ Incredibuild - Build Acceleration
- ☒ Windows 11 SDK (10.0.26100.0)
- ☐ Windows 11 SDK (10.0.22000.0)
- ☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.20348.0)
- ☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.19041.0)
- ☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.18362.0)
- ☐ Cocos


- Reference:

Installing — Visual Studio Community 2022 — 17.10.5

WorkloadsIndividual componentsLanguage packsInstallation locations


**Python development**☒

Editing, debugging, interactive development and source control for Python.


**Node.js development**☐

Build scalable network applications using Node.js, an asynchronous event-driven JavaScript runtime.


Desktop & Mobile (5)

**.NET Multi-platform App UI development**☐


Build Android, iOS, Windows, and Mac apps from a single codebase using C# with .NET MAUI.

**.NET desktop development**☐

Build WPF, Windows Forms, and console applications using C#, Visual Basic, and F# with .NET and .NET Frame...

**Desktop development with C++**☒

Build modern C++ apps for Windows using tools of your choice, including MSVC, Clang, CMake, or MSBuild.

**Windows application development**☒

Build applications for the Windows Platform using WinUI with C# or optionally C++.

Installation details

☒ Windows Universal C Runtime

☒ C++ 2022 Redistributable Update

Optional

☒ MSVC v143 - VS 2022 C++ x64/x86 build t...

☒ C++ profiling tools

☒ C++ Build Insights

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☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.20348.0)

☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.19041.0)

☐ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.18362.0)

☐ Cocos

Location

C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community [Change...](#)


Remove out-of-support components

By continuing, you agree to the [license](#) for the Visual Studio edition you selected. We also offer the ability to download other software with Visual Studio. This software is licensed separately, as set out in the [3rd Party Notices](#) or in its accompanying license. By continuing, you also agree to those licenses.

Total space required 23,83 GB

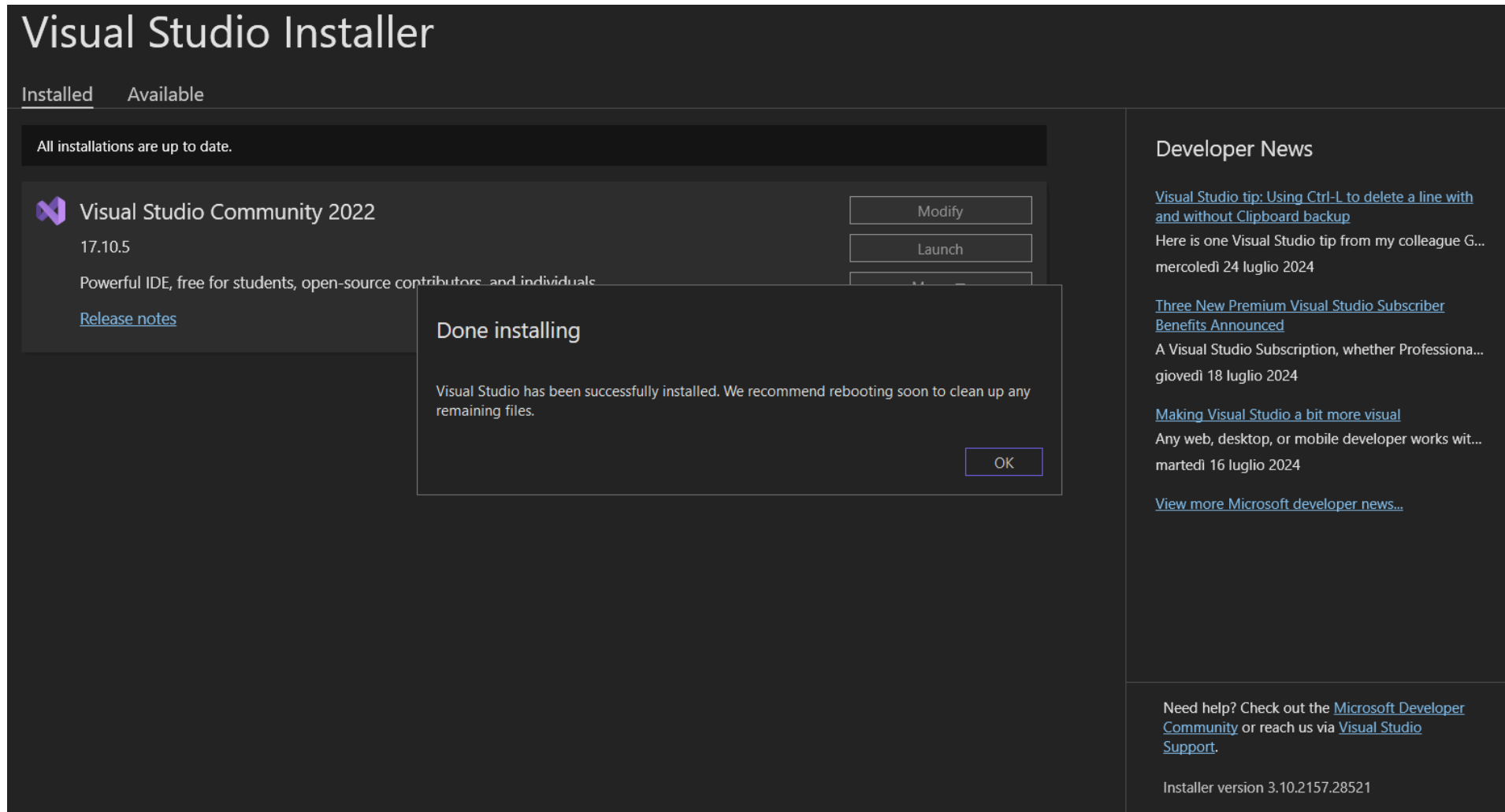
Install while downloading

Install

**Game development with C++**☒

Use the full power of C++ to build professional games powered by DirectX, Unreal, or Cocos2d.

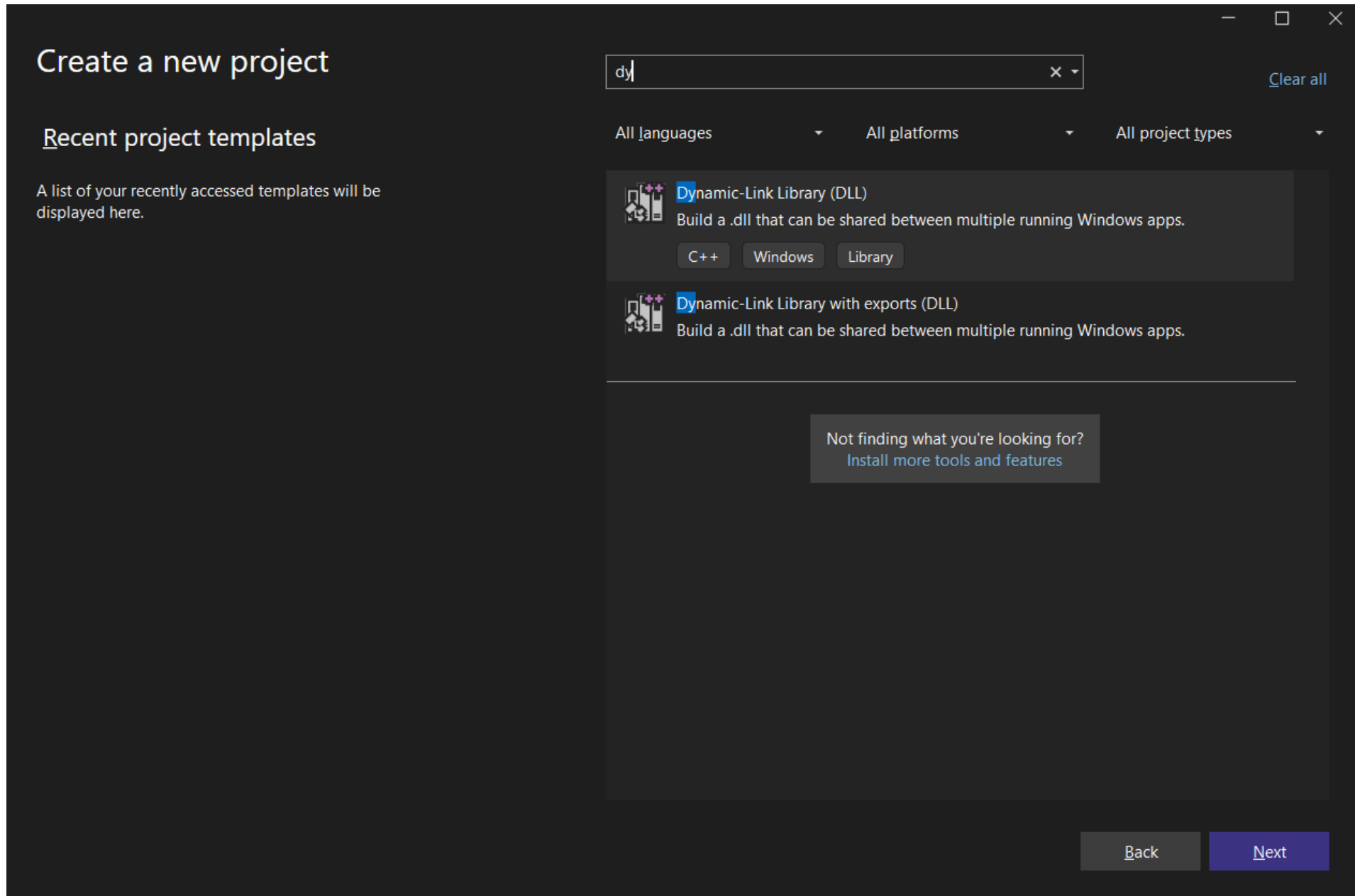
- Click "install" -> so click "ok" when it is done:



4. Create a project:

- Click on "create a new project" into Visual Studio. (I'm using Visual Studio Community 2022).

- Search for "dy" and click on first result:



- Click "next" and rename the project as u like, so press the button "create" to finally make our project:

Configure your new project

Dynamic-Link Library (DLL) C++ Windows Library

Project name
dll_project

Location
C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\ ...

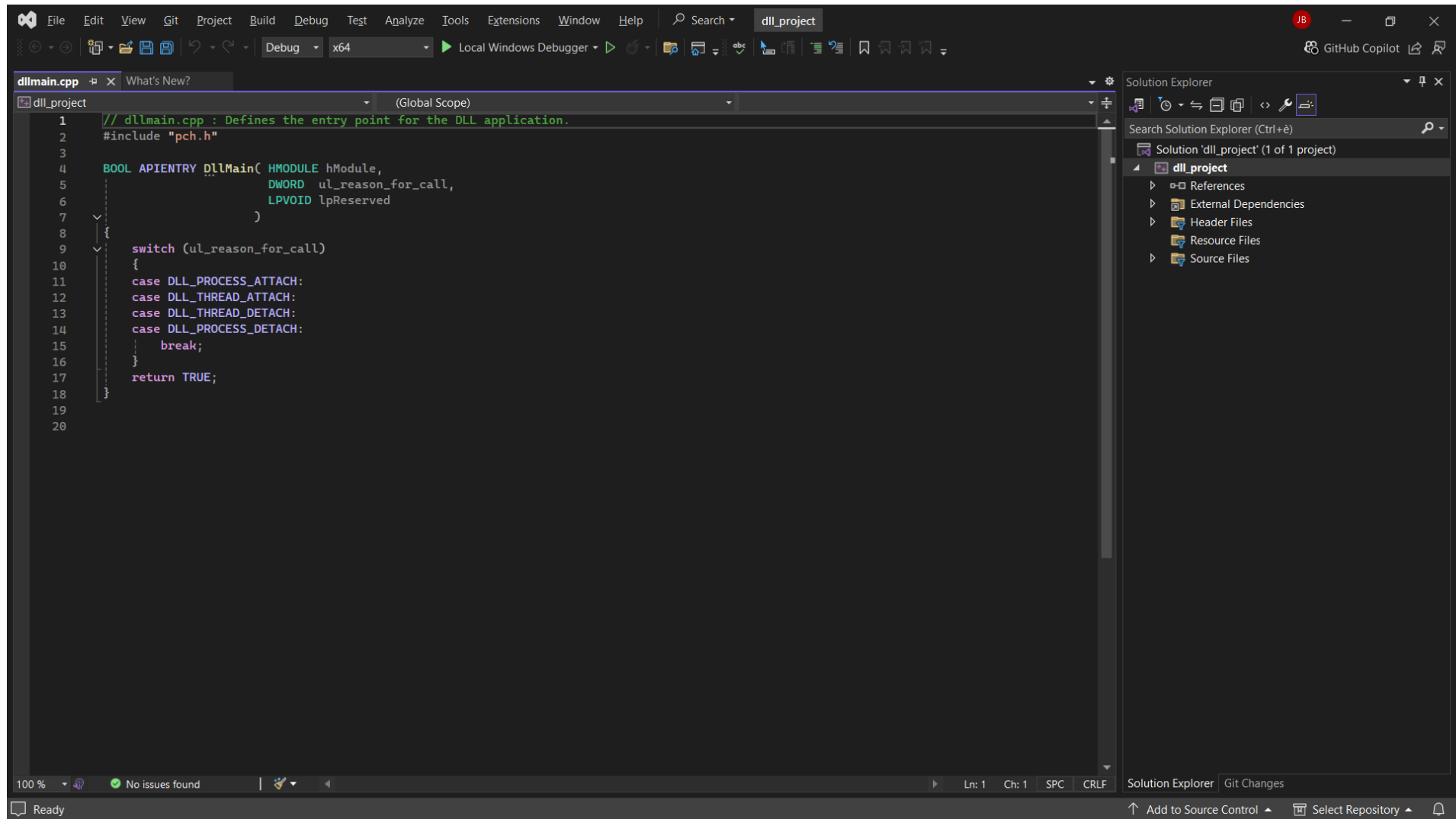
Solution name ⓘ
dll_project

☒ Place solution and project in the same directory

Project will be created in "C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_project\"

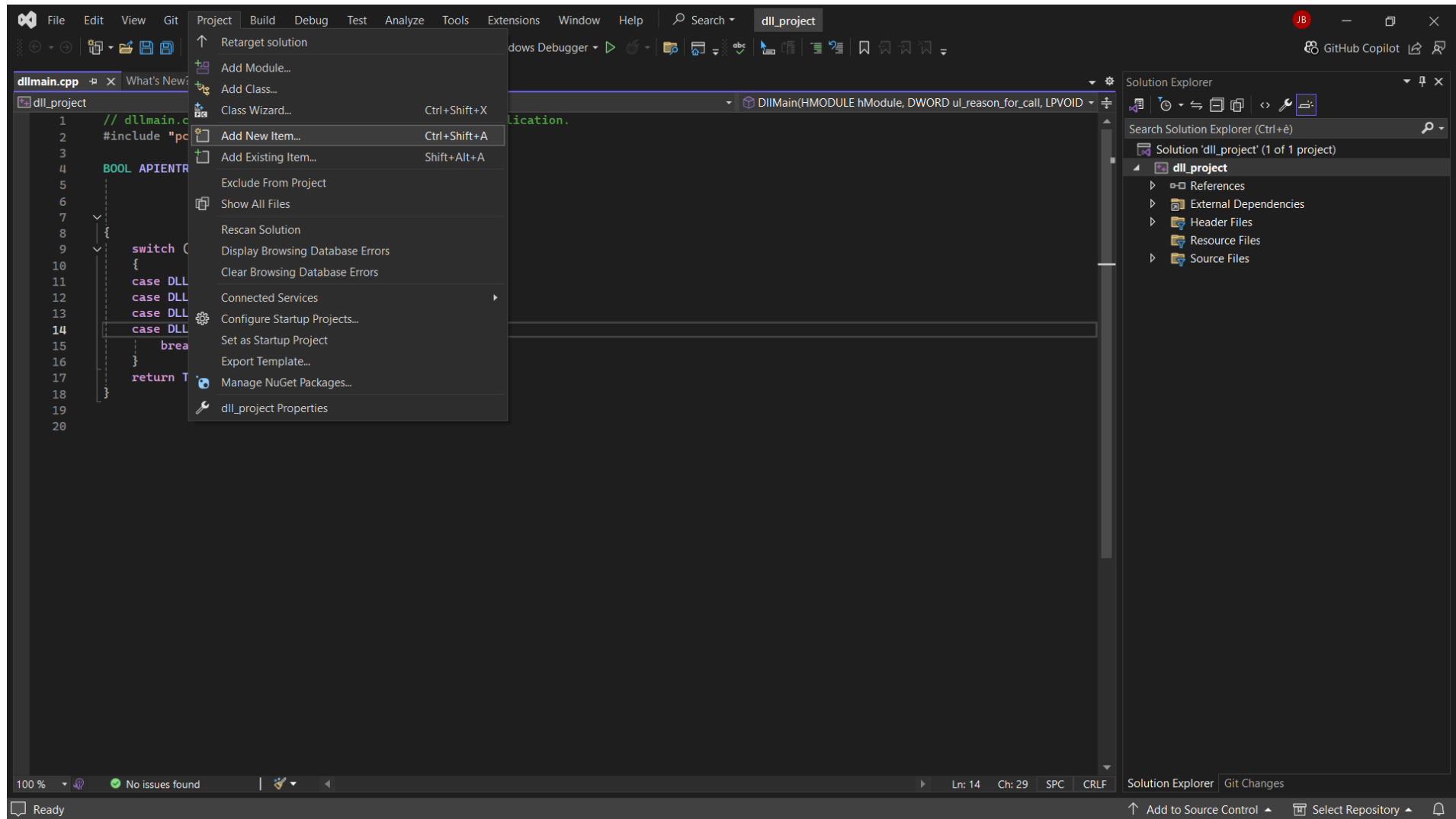
Back Create

- You should get a similar screen:

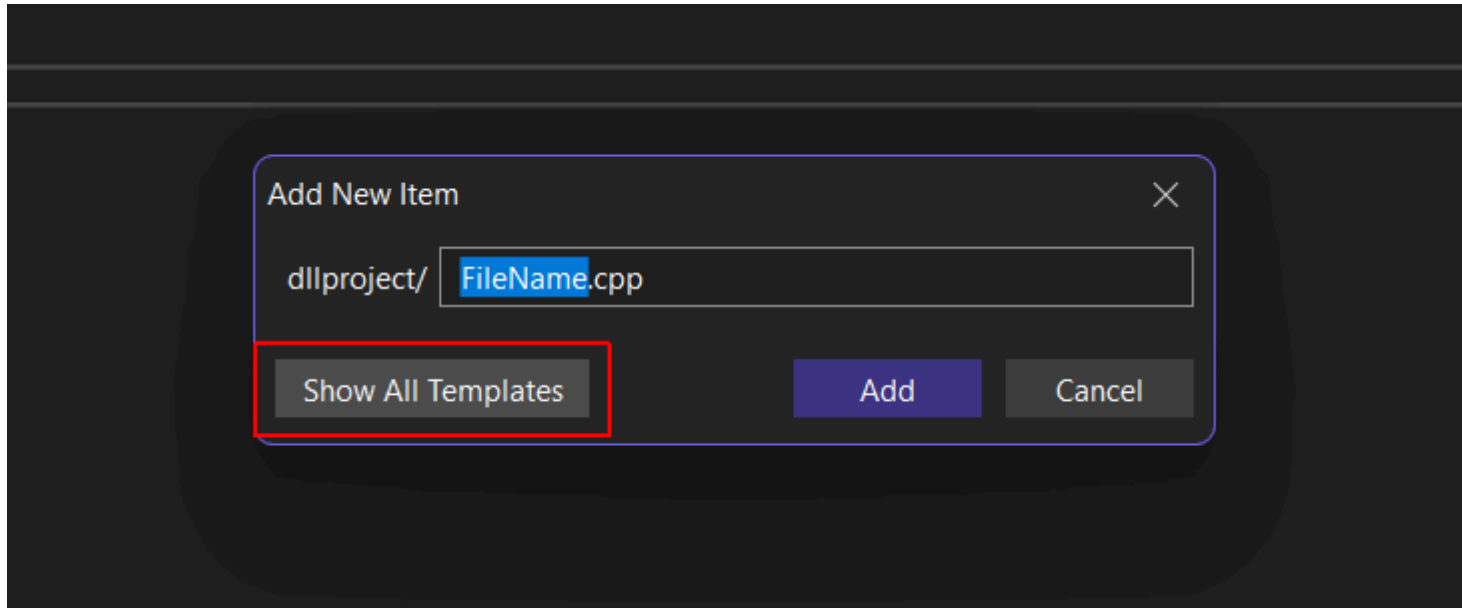


5. Create a header file:

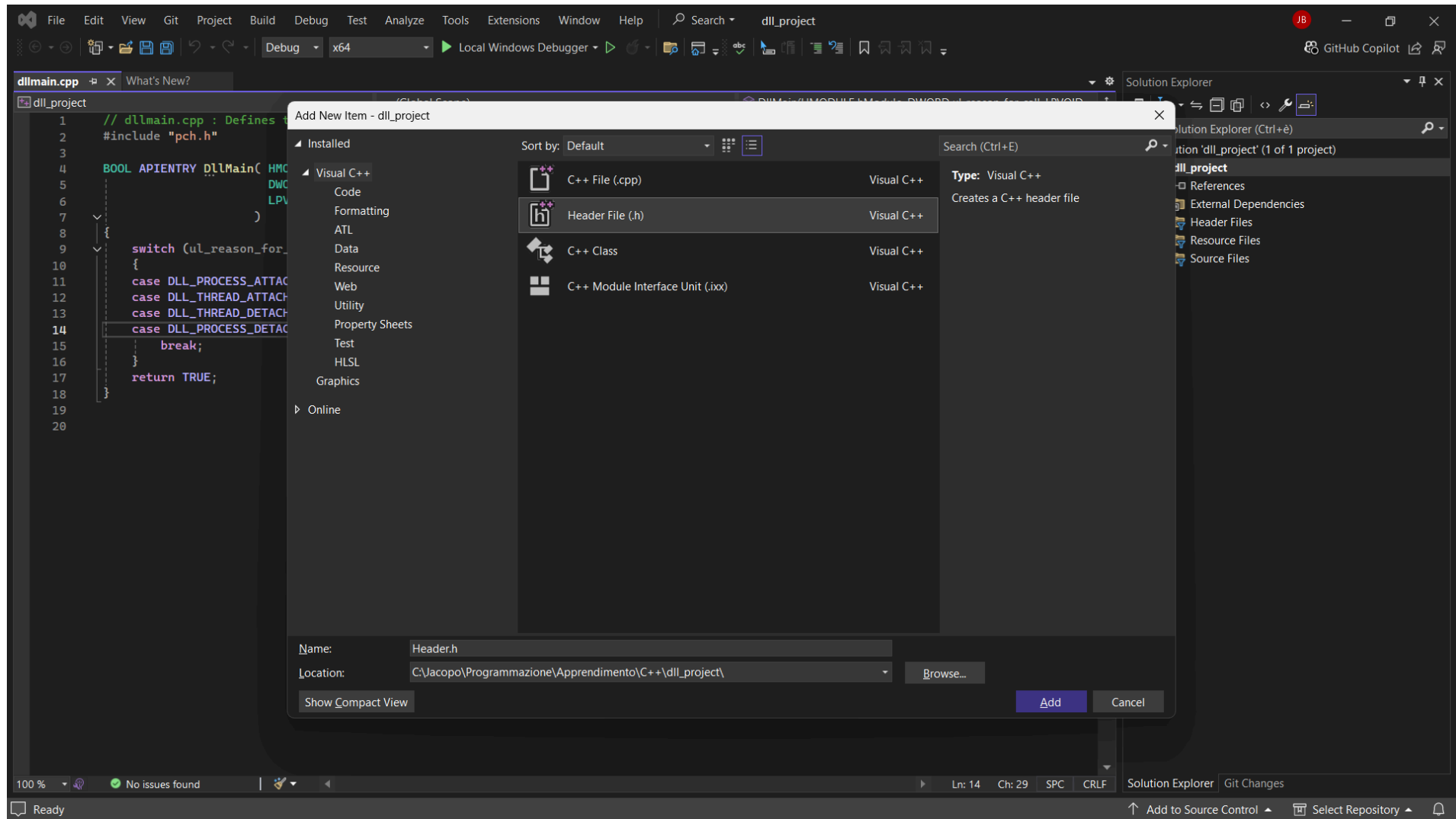
- Press on Project on the menu tab and click to add item:



- On the window that will come up click on "view all templates":



- Choose the Header File and click the button "Add":



- Replace the content with this code:

```
// MathLibrary.h - Contains declarations of math functions
#pragma once

#ifdef MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS
```

```

#define MATHLIBRARY_API __declspec(dllexport)
#else
#define MATHLIBRARY_API __declspec(dllimport)
#endif

// The Fibonacci recurrence relation describes a sequence F
// where F(n) is { n = 0, a
//                { n = 1, b
//                { n > 1, F(n-2) + F(n-1)
// for some initial integral values a and b.
// If the sequence is initialized F(0) = 1, F(1) = 1,
// then this relation produces the well-known Fibonacci
// sequence: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ...

// Initialize a Fibonacci relation sequence
// such that F(0) = a, F(1) = b.
// This function must be called before any other function.
extern "C" MATHLIBRARY_API void fibonacci_init(
    const unsigned long long a, const unsigned long long b);

// Produce the next value in the sequence.
// Returns true on success and updates current value and index;
// false on overflow, leaves current value and index unchanged.
extern "C" MATHLIBRARY_API bool fibonacci_next();

// Get the current value in the sequence.
extern "C" MATHLIBRARY_API unsigned long long fibonacci_current();

// Get the position of the current value in the sequence.
extern "C" MATHLIBRARY_API unsigned fibonacci_index();

```

- Explain:

Preprocessor and Macro

`pragma once`: This command prevents the header file from being included multiple times in a single compilation file, preventing duplication.

`ifdef MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS`: This block checks whether `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` is defined.

`define MATHLIBRARY_API __declspec(dllexport)`: If `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` is defined (that is, when you are compiling the DLL library), `MATHLIBRARY_API` is defined as `__declspec(dllexport)`. This specifies that functions declared with this macro should be exported from the DLL, making them available to other applications.

`else`: If `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` is not defined (that is, when you are using the DLL library in another application), `MATHLIBRARY_API` is defined as `__declspec(dllimport)`. This optimizes the import of functions from the DLL.

`endif`: Closes the `ifdef` block.

Function Declarations.

`extern "C"`: This command tells the compiler to use C linkage for declared functions, instead of C++, which prevents name decoration (name mangling) and allows compatibility with other languages.

`MATHLIBRARY_API`: This prefix applies `__declspec(dllexport)` or `__declspec(dllimport)` to functions, depending on how the `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` macro is defined.

Declared functions:

`fibonacci_init(const unsigned long long a, const unsigned long b)`: Initializes the Fibonacci sequence with initial values `a` and `b`. Must be called before any other function in the library.

`fibonacci_next()`: Calculates the next value of the Fibonacci sequence. Returns true if the operation is successful and updates the current value and index. Returns false in case of overflow, leaving the current value and index unchanged.

`fibonacci_current()`: Returns the current value of the Fibonacci sequence.

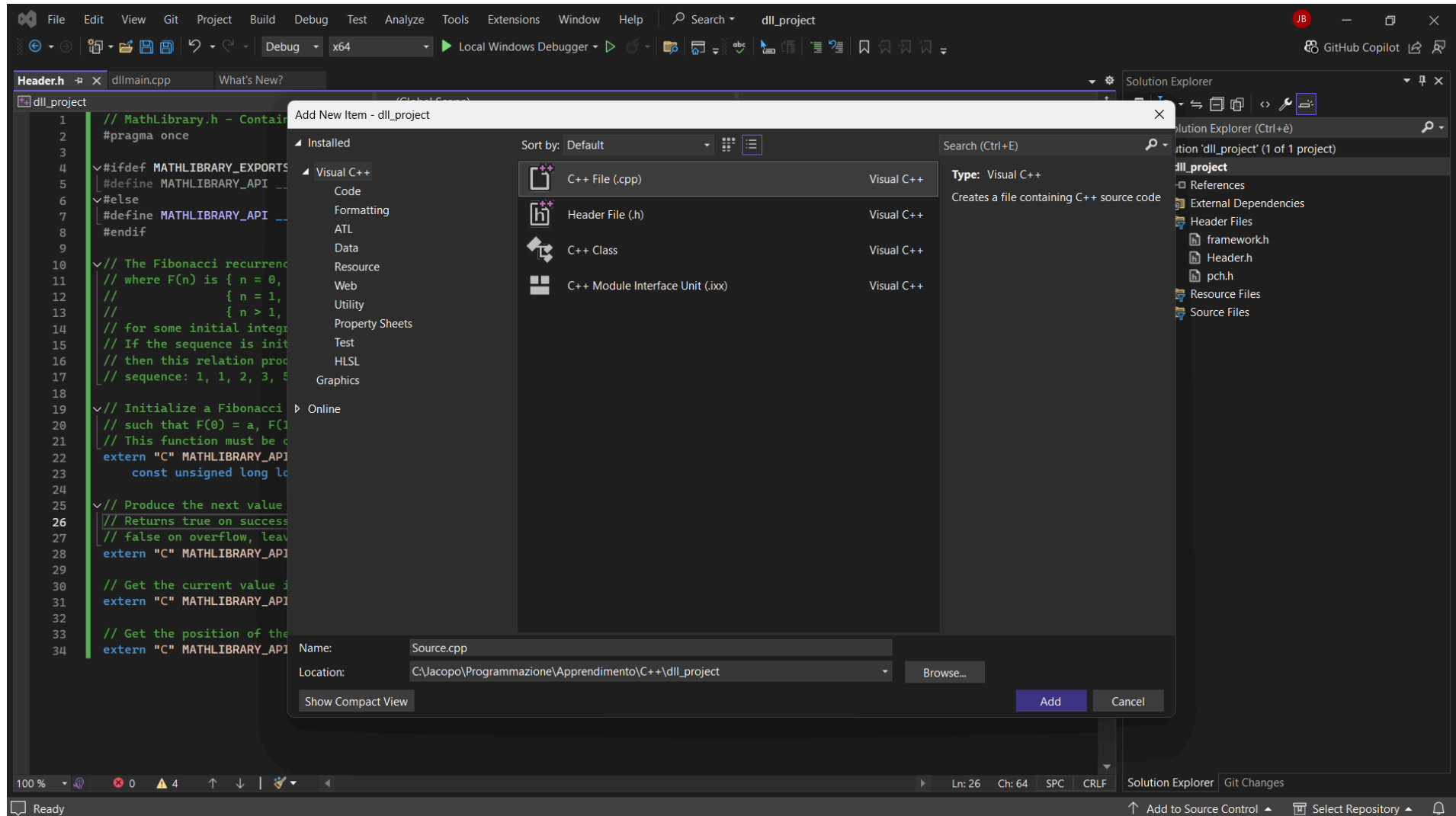
`fibonacci_index()`: Returns the index of the current value in the Fibonacci sequence.

Context of Use

When you compile the DLL library, the `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` macro is defined in the DLL project, so functions are exported

using `__declspec(dllexport)`. When you include this header file in a project that uses the DLL, `MATHLIBRARY_EXPORTS` is not defined, so functions are imported using `__declspec(dllimport)`.

- Add a new C++ file in the same way that u add added the header file:



- Copy the following code and paste it into the C++ file:

```
// MathLibrary.cpp : Defines the exported functions for the DLL.  
#include "pch.h" // use stdafx.h in Visual Studio 2017 and earlier
```

```

#include <utility>
#include <limits.h>
#include "MathLibrary.h"

// DLL internal state variables:
static unsigned long long previous_; // Previous value, if any
static unsigned long long current_;  // Current sequence value
static unsigned index_;              // Current seq. position

// Initialize a Fibonacci relation sequence
// such that  $F(0) = a$ ,  $F(1) = b$ .
// This function must be called before any other function.
void fibonacci_init(
    const unsigned long long a,
    const unsigned long long b)
{
    index_ = 0;
    current_ = a;
    previous_ = b; // see special case when initialized
}

// Produce the next value in the sequence.
// Returns true on success, false on overflow.
bool fibonacci_next()
{
    // check to see if we'd overflow result or position
    if ((ULLONG_MAX - previous_ < current_) ||
        (UINT_MAX == index_))
    {
        return false;
    }

    // Special case when index == 0, just return b value
    if (index_ > 0)

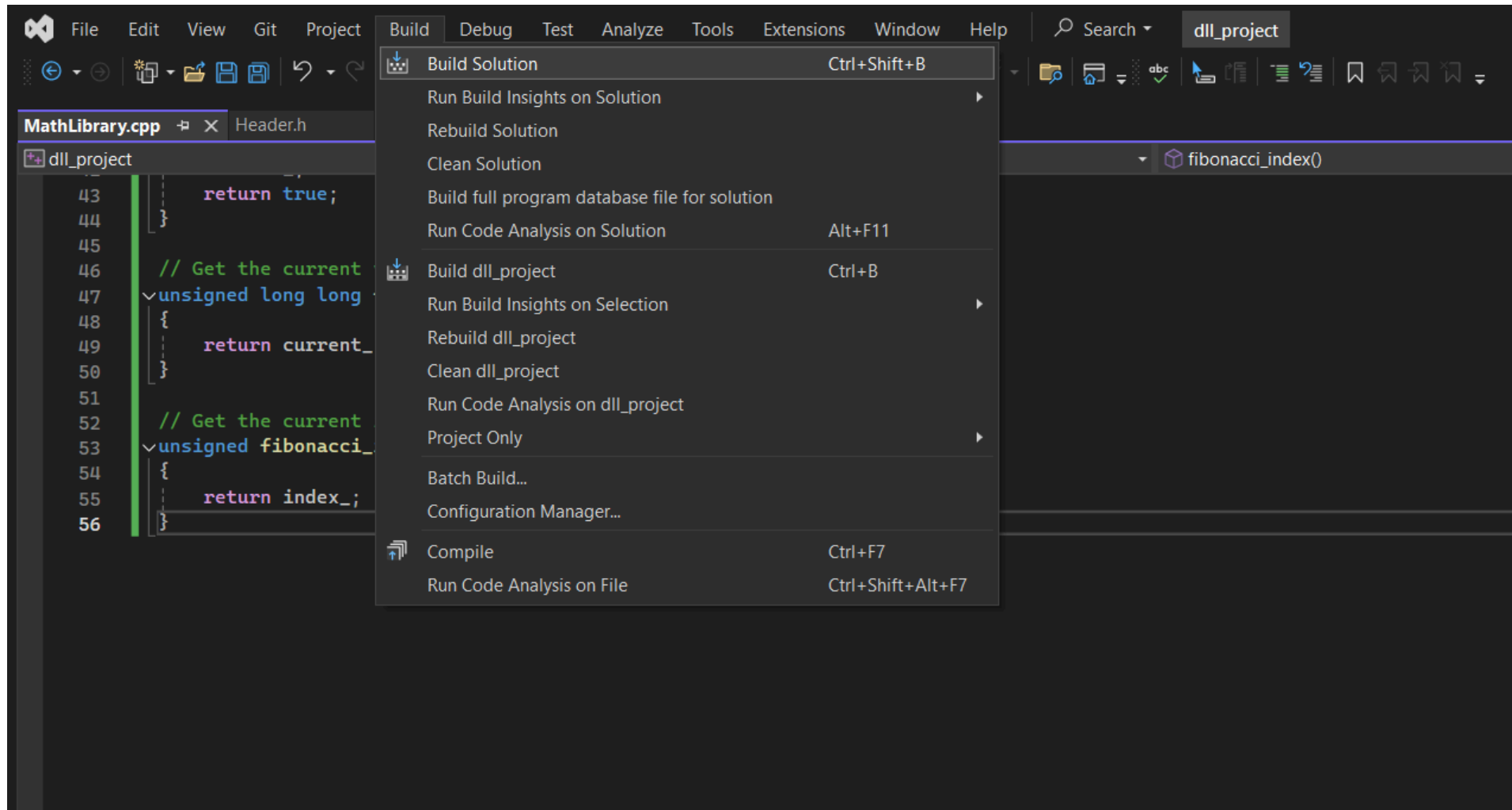
```

```
{
    // otherwise, calculate next sequence value
    previous_ += current_;
}
std::swap(current_, previous_);
++index_;
return true;
}

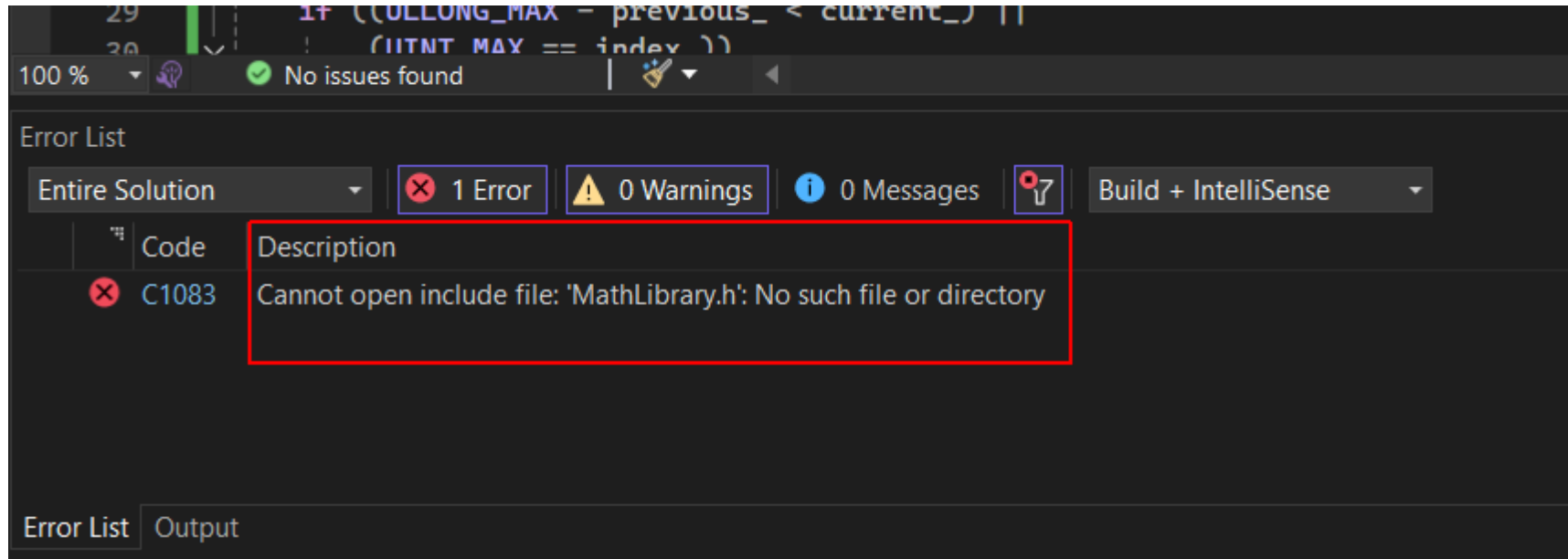
// Get the current value in the sequence.
unsigned long long fibonacci_current()
{
    return current_;
}

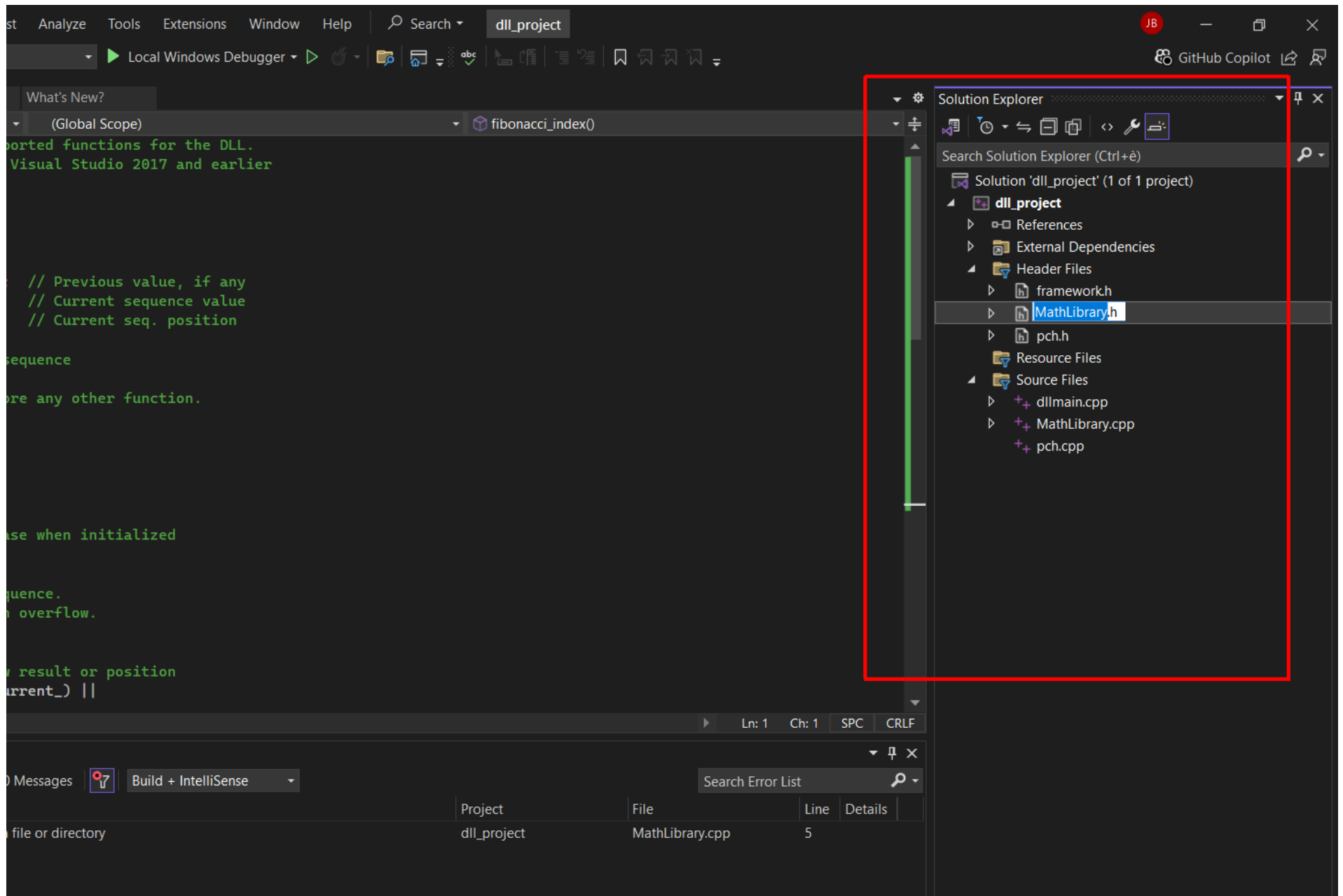
// Get the current index position in the sequence.
unsigned fibonacci_index()
{
    return index_;
}
```


- Now for testing our code go to the tab **Menu -> Build -> Build solution**:

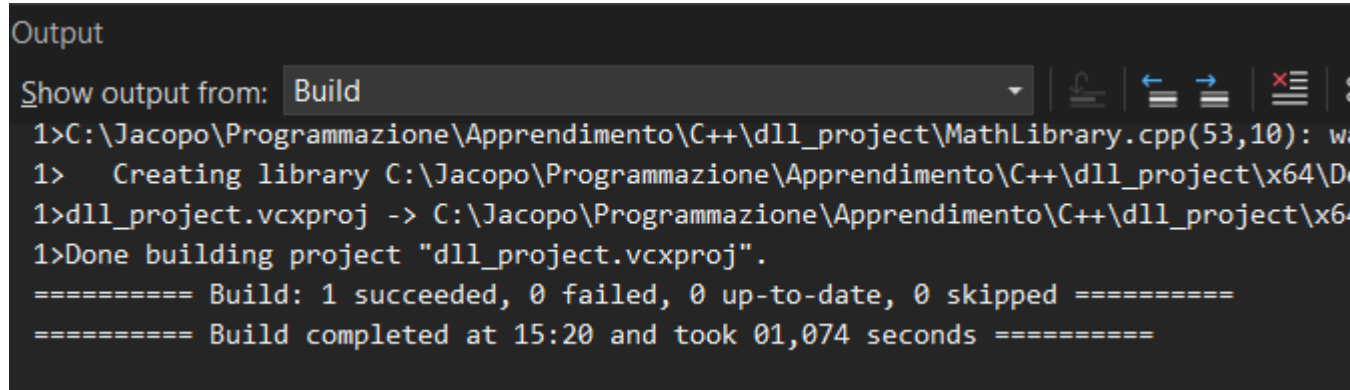


- We will find an error, to fix it we will just rename, in the Menu on the right, our *file_name.h* and rename it "MathLibrary.h":





- Now retry to Build our C++ file; an output like this should appear in the console:



```
Output
Show output from: Build
1>C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_project\MathLibrary.cpp(53,10): wa
1> Creating library C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_project\x64\De
1>dll_project.vcxproj -> C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_project\x64
1>Done building project "dll_project.vcxproj".
===== Build: 1 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 up-to-date, 0 skipped =====
===== Build completed at 15:20 and took 01,074 seconds =====
```

6. Create a client app that uses our DLL:

- Explain:

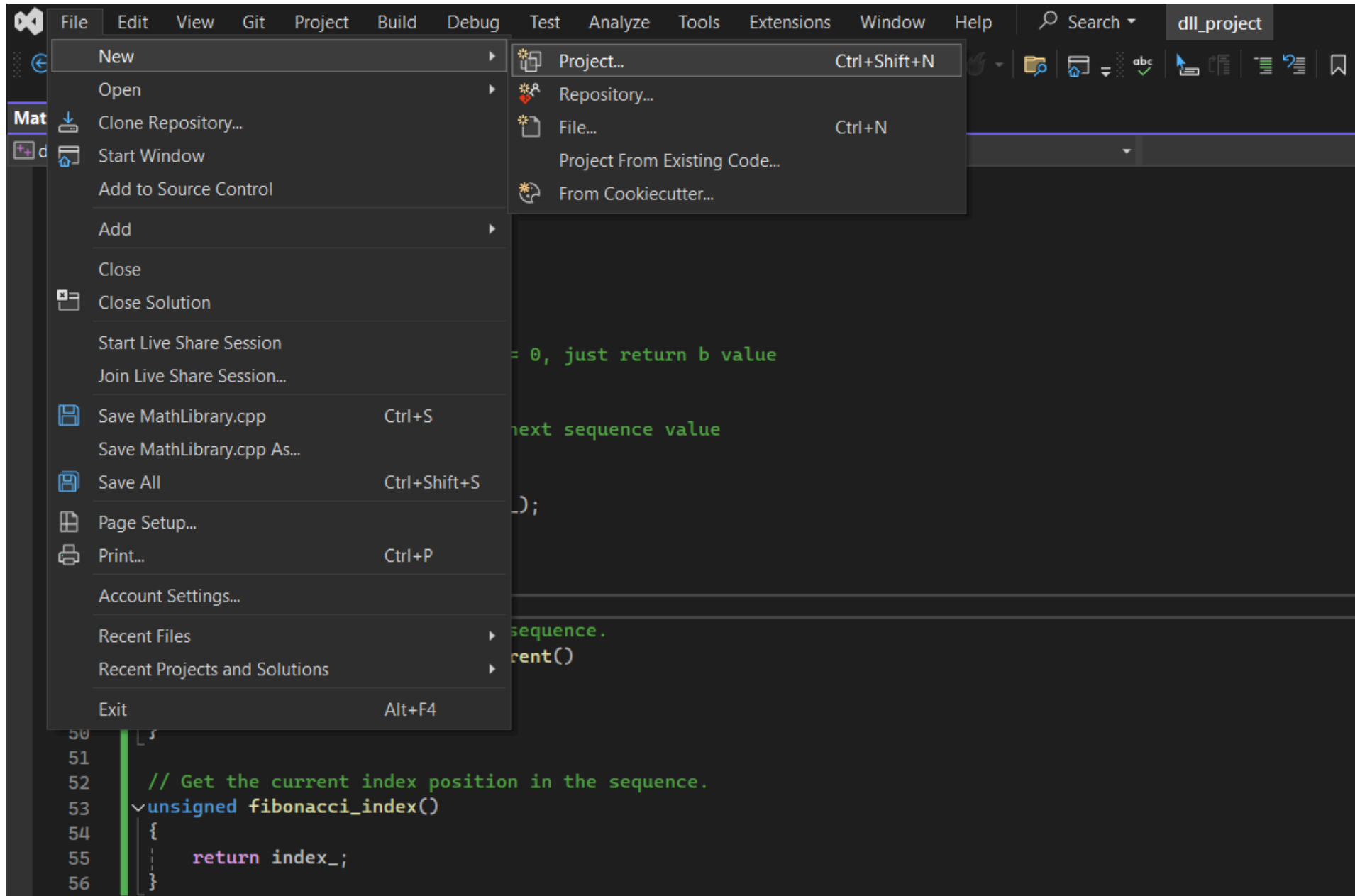
When you create a DLL, think about how client apps may use it. To call the functions or access the data exported by a DLL, client source code must have the declarations available at compile time. At link time, the linker requires information to resolve the function calls or data accesses. A DLL supplies this information in an *import library*, a file that contains information about how to find the functions and data, instead of the actual code. And at run time, the DLL must be available to the client, in a location that the operating system can find.

Whether it's your own or from a third-party, your client app project needs several pieces of information to use a DLL. It needs to find the headers that declare the DLL exports, the import libraries for the linker, and the DLL itself. One solution is to copy all of these files into your client project. For third-party DLLs that are unlikely to change while your client is in development, this method may be the best way to use them. However, when you also build the DLL, it's better to avoid duplication. If you make a local copy of DLL files that are under development, you may accidentally change a header file in one copy but not the other, or use an out-of-date library.

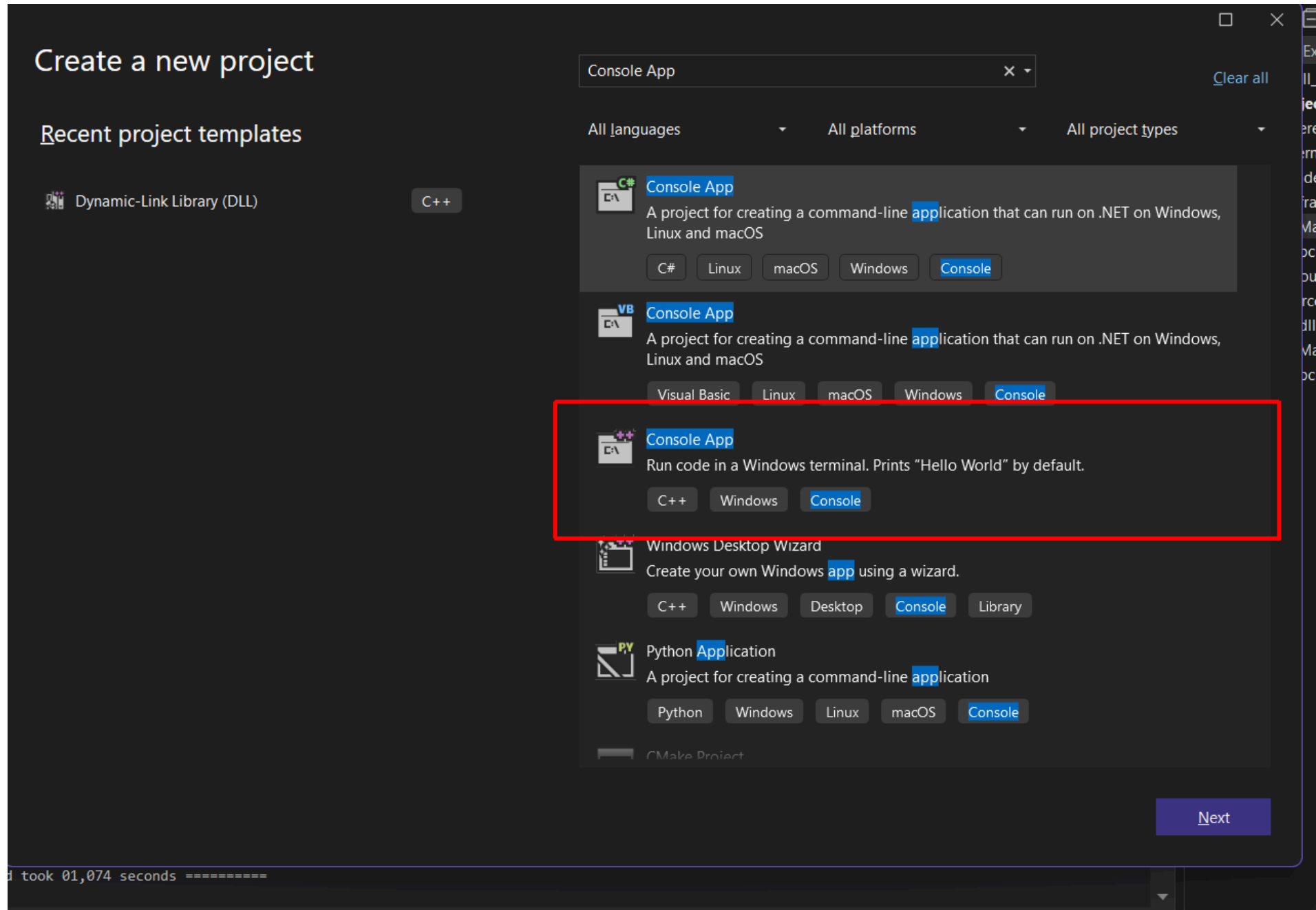
To avoid out-of-sync code, we recommend you set the include path in your client project to include the DLL header files directly from your DLL project. Also, set the library path in your client project to include the DLL import libraries from the DLL project. And finally,

copy the built DLL from the DLL project into your client build output directory. This step allows your client app to use the same DLL code you build.

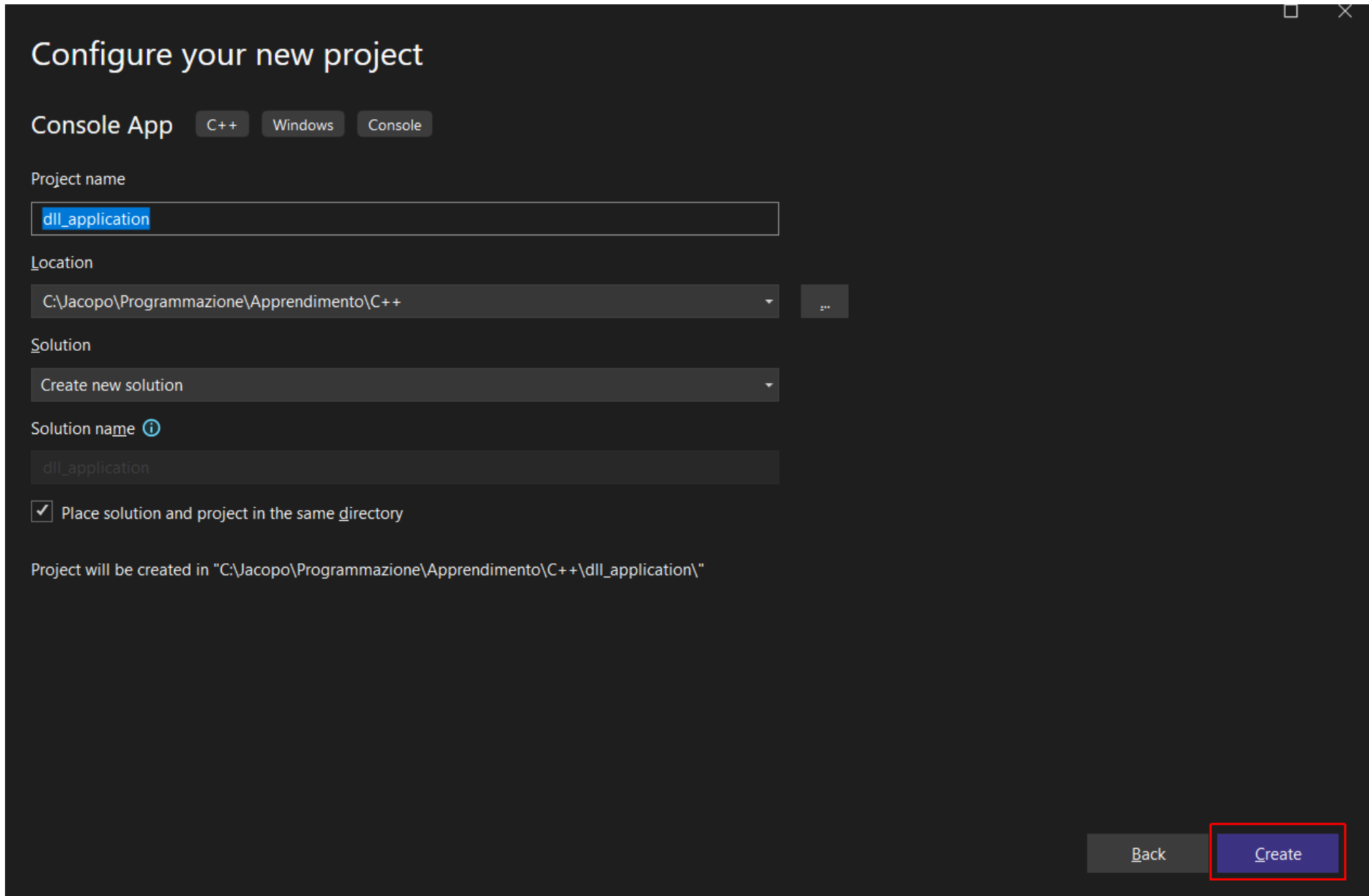
- On the Menu Bar choose **File -> New -> Project** and create a new project:



- Search for "Console App" in C++:



- Rename it and choose the Create button:



Configure your new project

Console App C++ Windows Console

Project name
dll_application

Location
C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++

Solution
Create new solution

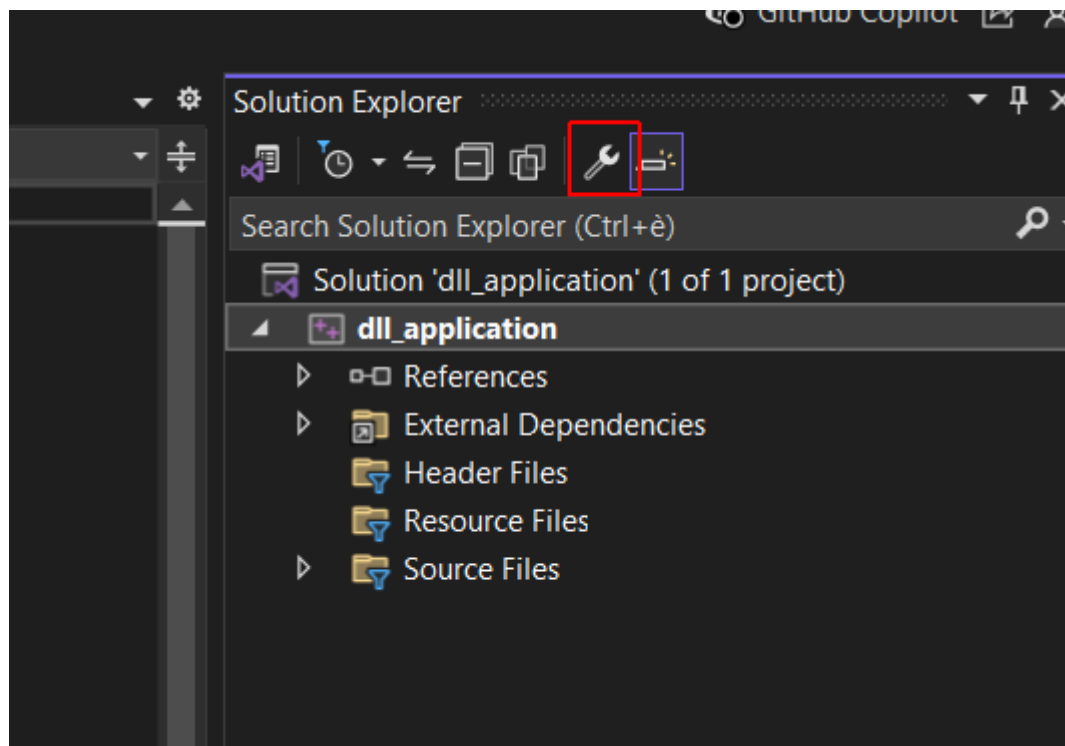
Solution name ⓘ
dll_application

☒ Place solution and project in the same directory

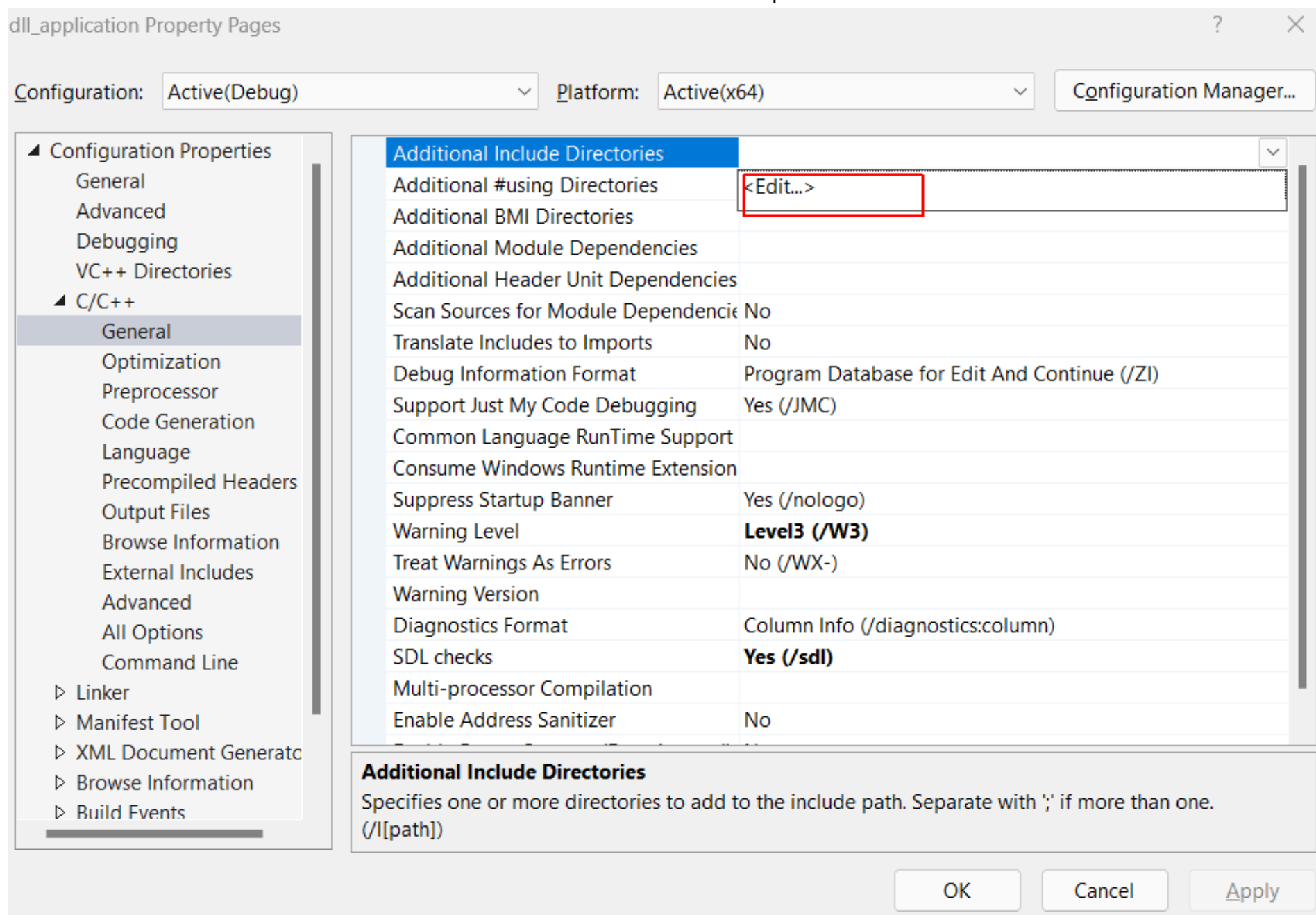
Project will be created in "C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_application\"

Back Create

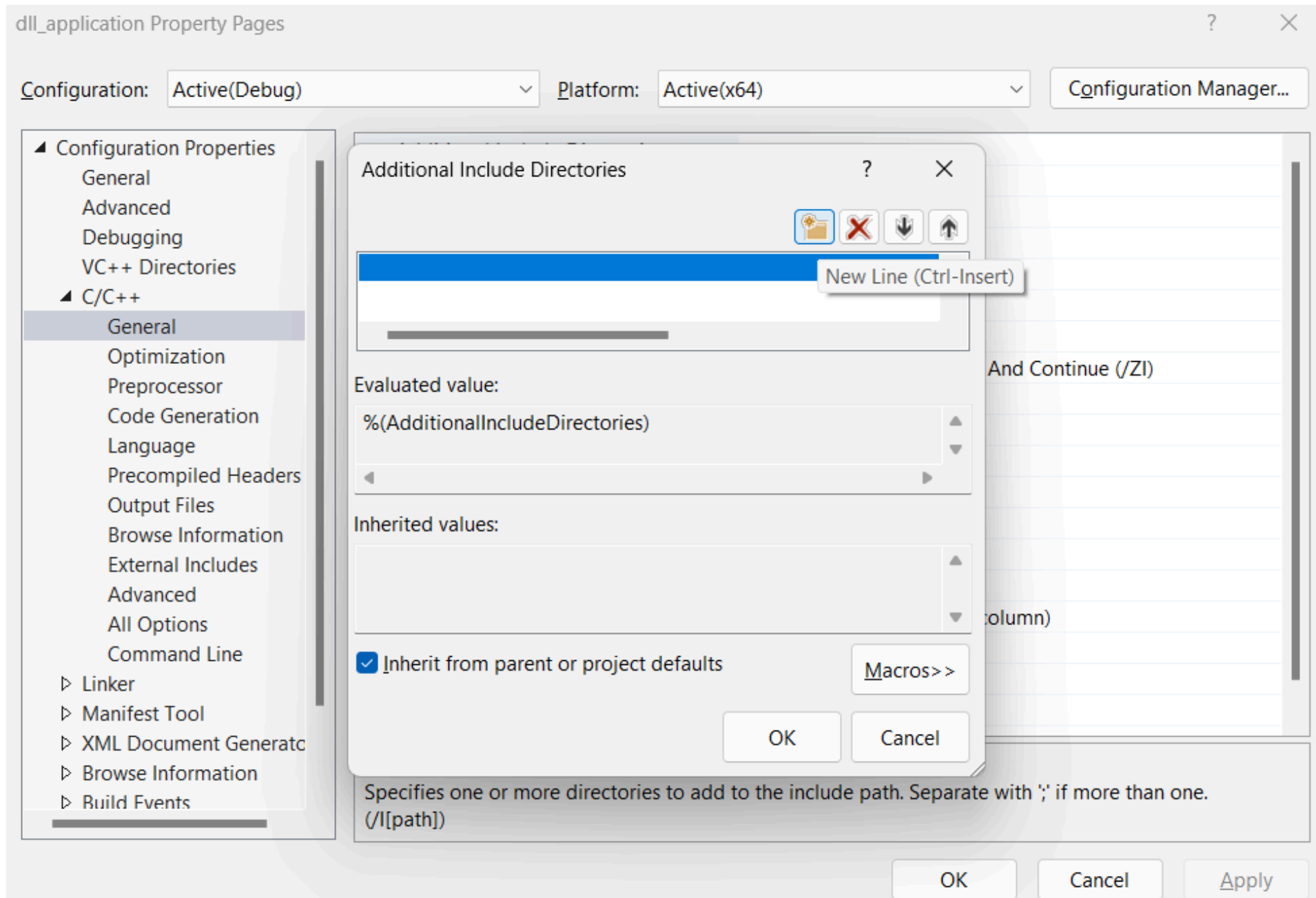
- Add DLL to our application; Go to **Solution Explorer -> Properties:**



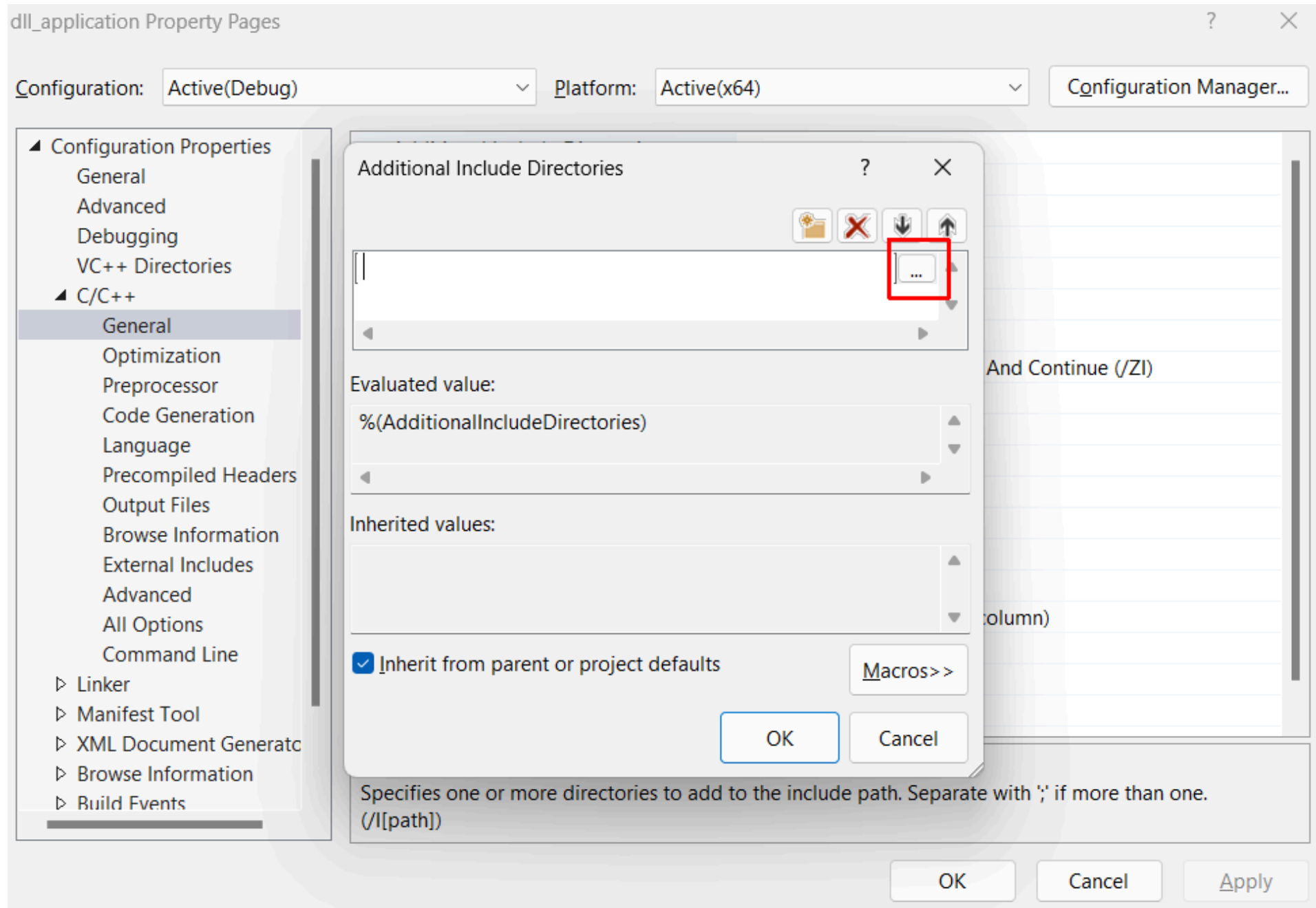
- Go to **C/C++ -> General -> Additional Include Directories** and choose the option **Edit**:



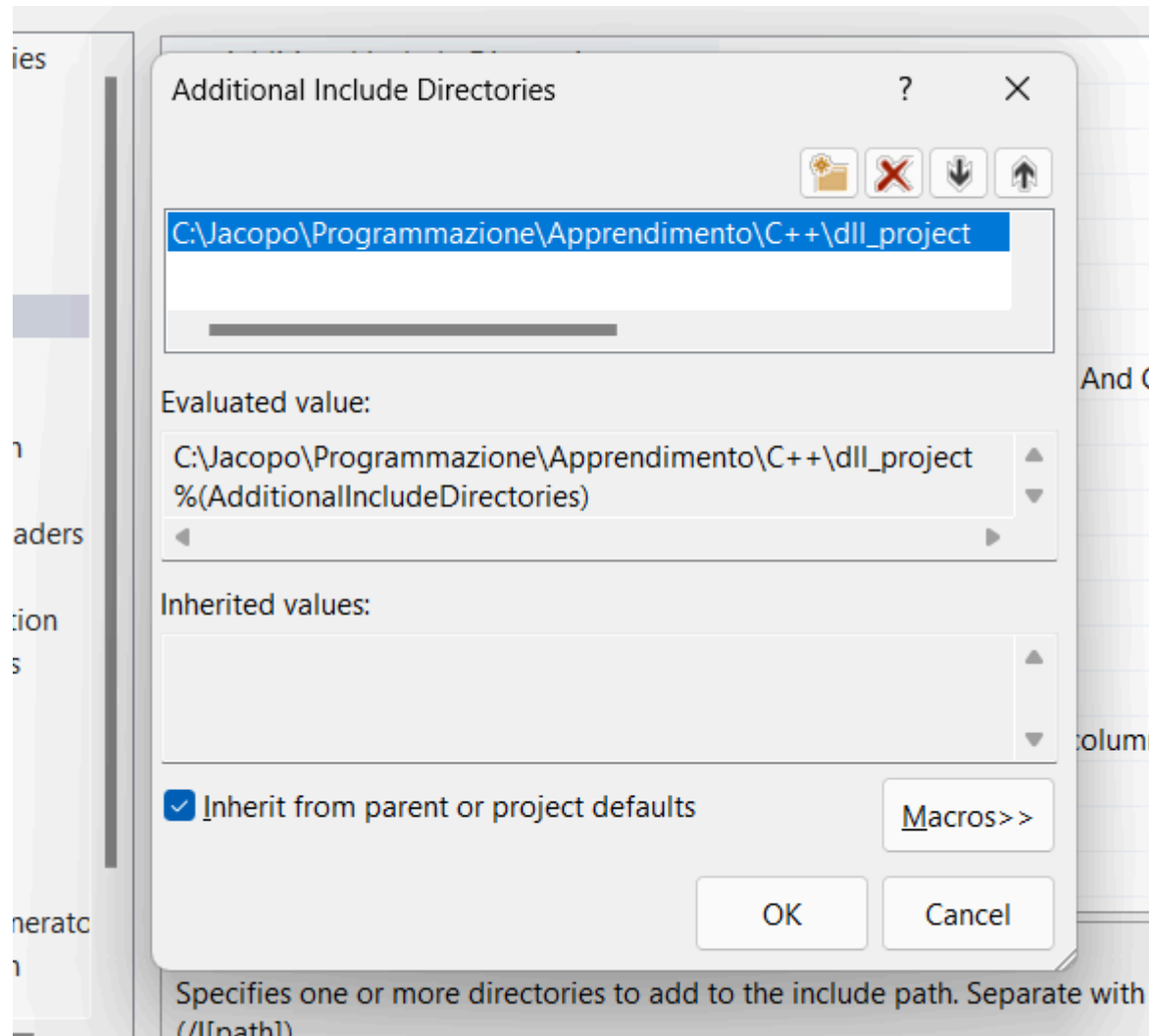
- Select the folder icon:



- Go over the line that u created and select (at the right) the three dots:



- Now select the path to your DLL project:



- At finish press **Ok -> Apply -> Ok**
- In your application code paste this code when is included our **MathLibrary.h** file:

```
// MathClient.cpp : Client app for MathLibrary DLL.  
// #include "pch.h" Uncomment for Visual Studio 2017 and earlier  
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include "MathLibrary.h"

int main()
{
    // Initialize a Fibonacci relation sequence.
    fibonacci_init(1, 1);
    // Write out the sequence values until overflow.
    do {
        std::cout << fibonacci_index() << ": "
                  << fibonacci_current() << std::endl;
    } while (fibonacci_next());
    // Report count of values written before overflow.
    std::cout << fibonacci_index() + 1 <<
              " Fibonacci sequence values fit in an " <<
              "unsigned 64-bit integer." << std::endl;
}
```

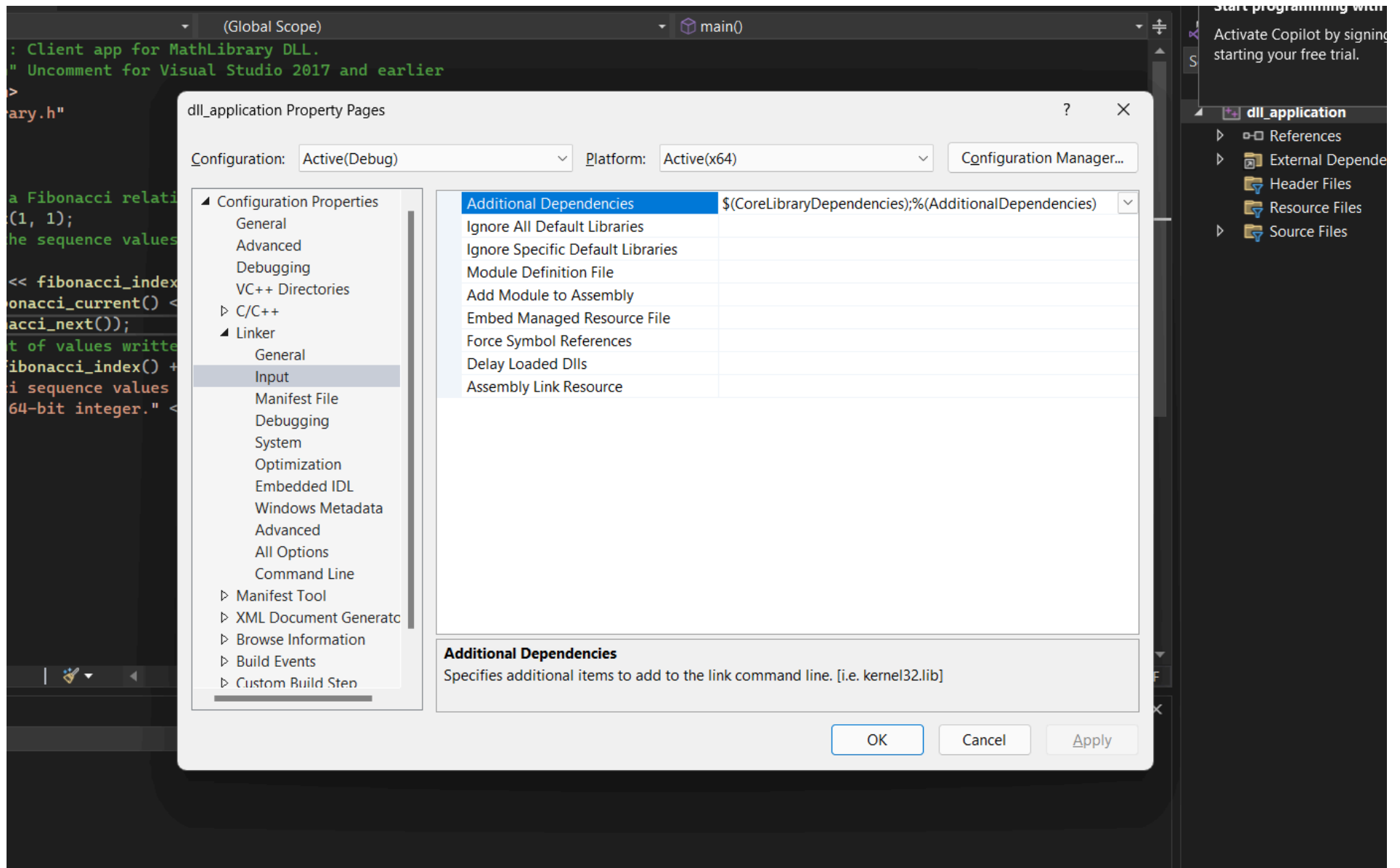
- Info:

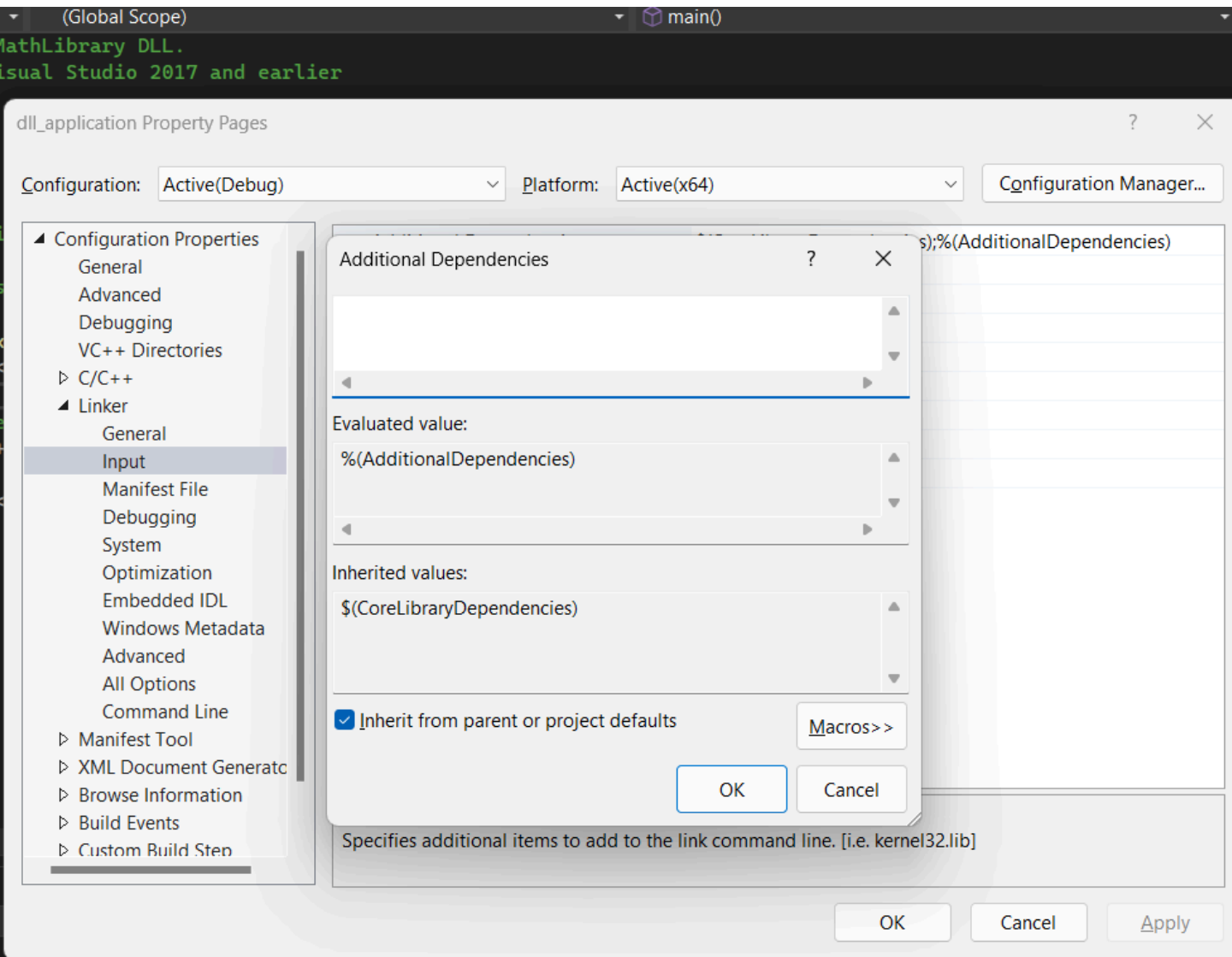
This code can be compiled, but not linked. If you build the client app now, the error list shows several LNK2019 errors. That's because your project is missing some information: You haven't specified that your project has a dependency on the *MathLibrary.lib* library yet. And, you haven't told the linker how to find the *MathLibrary.lib* file.

To fix this issue, you could copy the library file directly into your client app project. The linker would find and use it automatically. However, if both the library and the client app are under development, that might lead to changes in one copy that aren't shown in the other. To avoid this issue, you can set the **Additional Dependencies** property to tell the build system that your project depends on *MathLibrary.lib*. And, you can set an **Additional Library Directories** path in your project to include the path to the original library when you link.

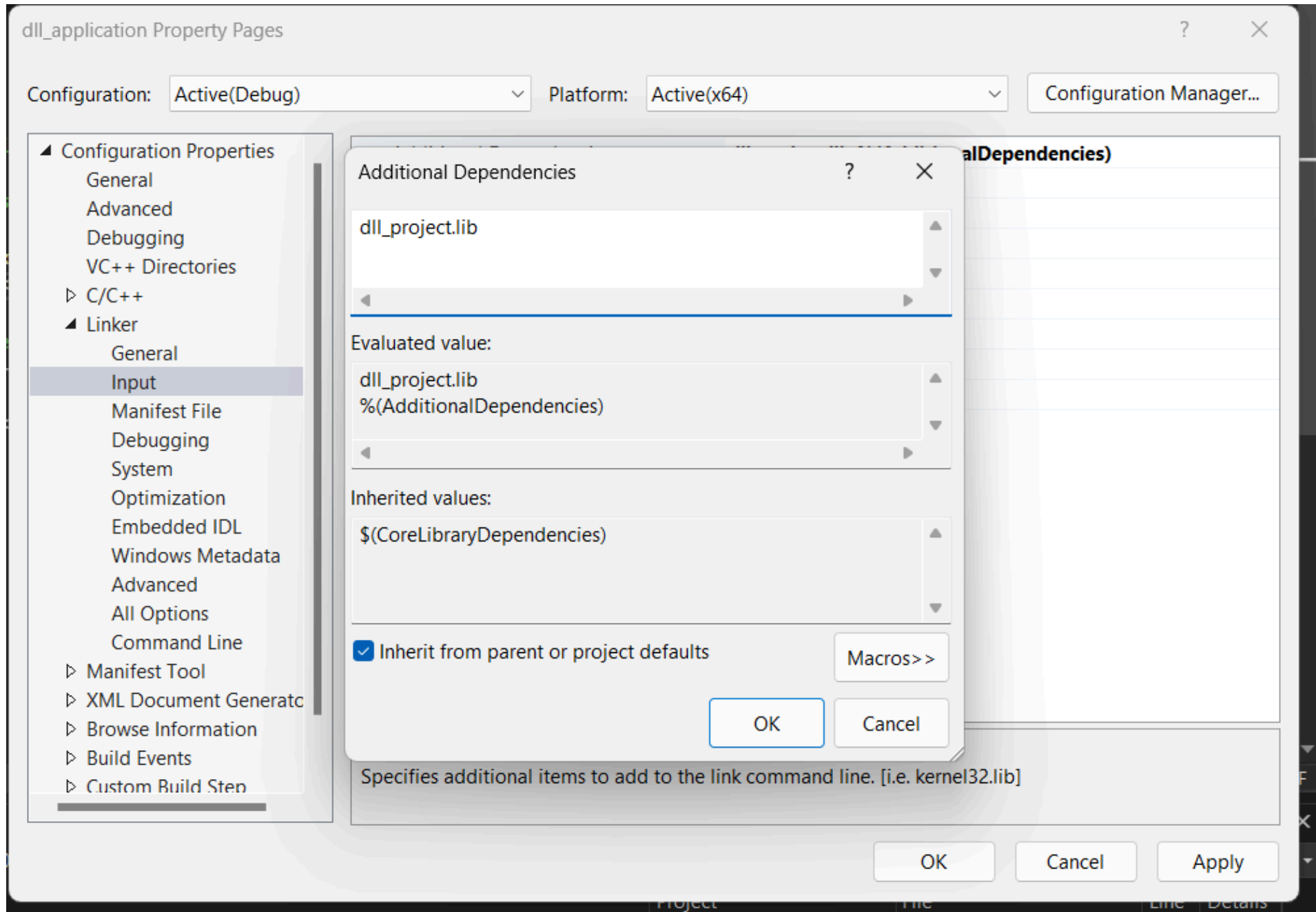
7. Import DLL in our application:

- Go to **Property** [^81bae6](#) -> **Linker** -> **Input** -> **Additional Dependencies** and choose the option **Edit**:

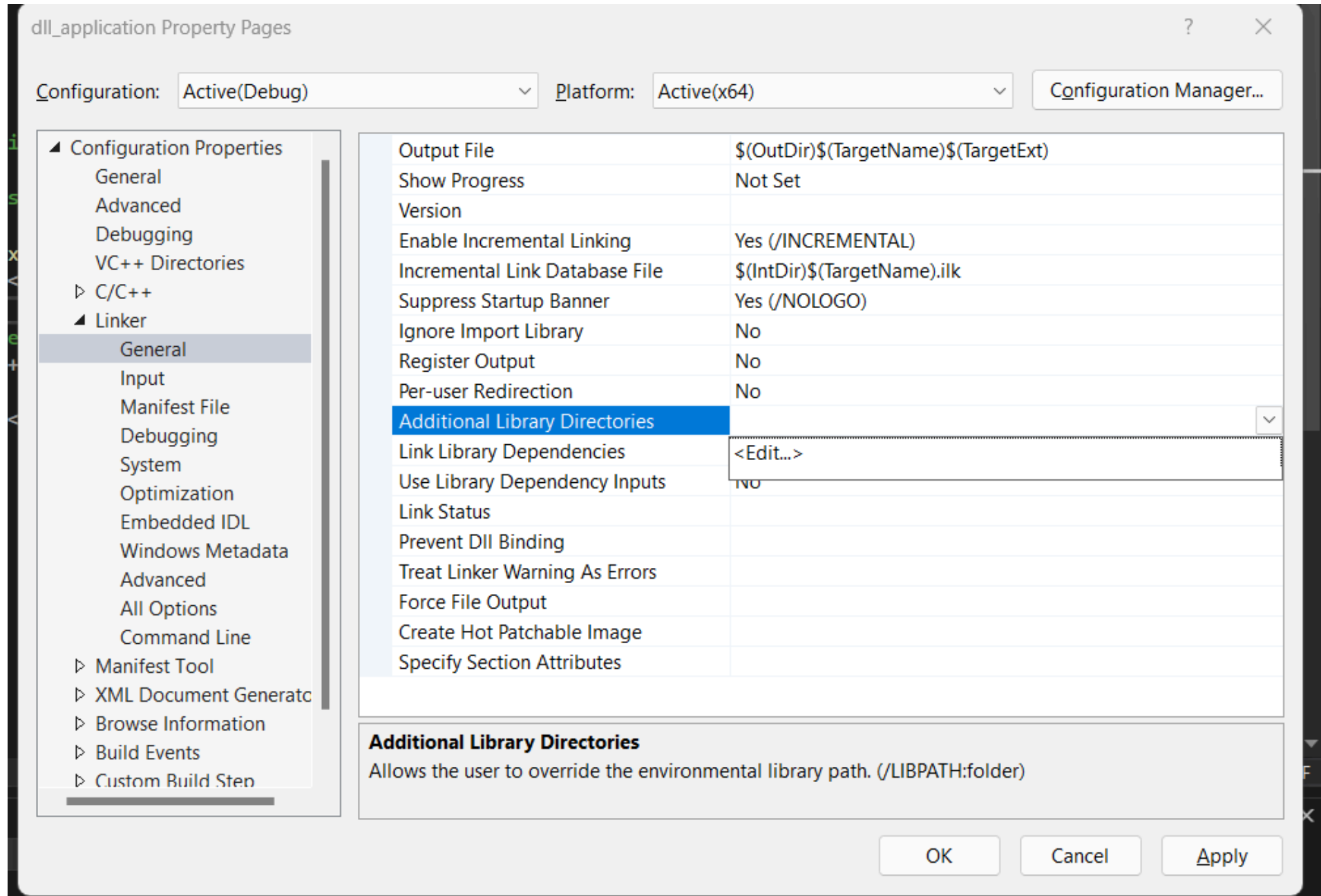




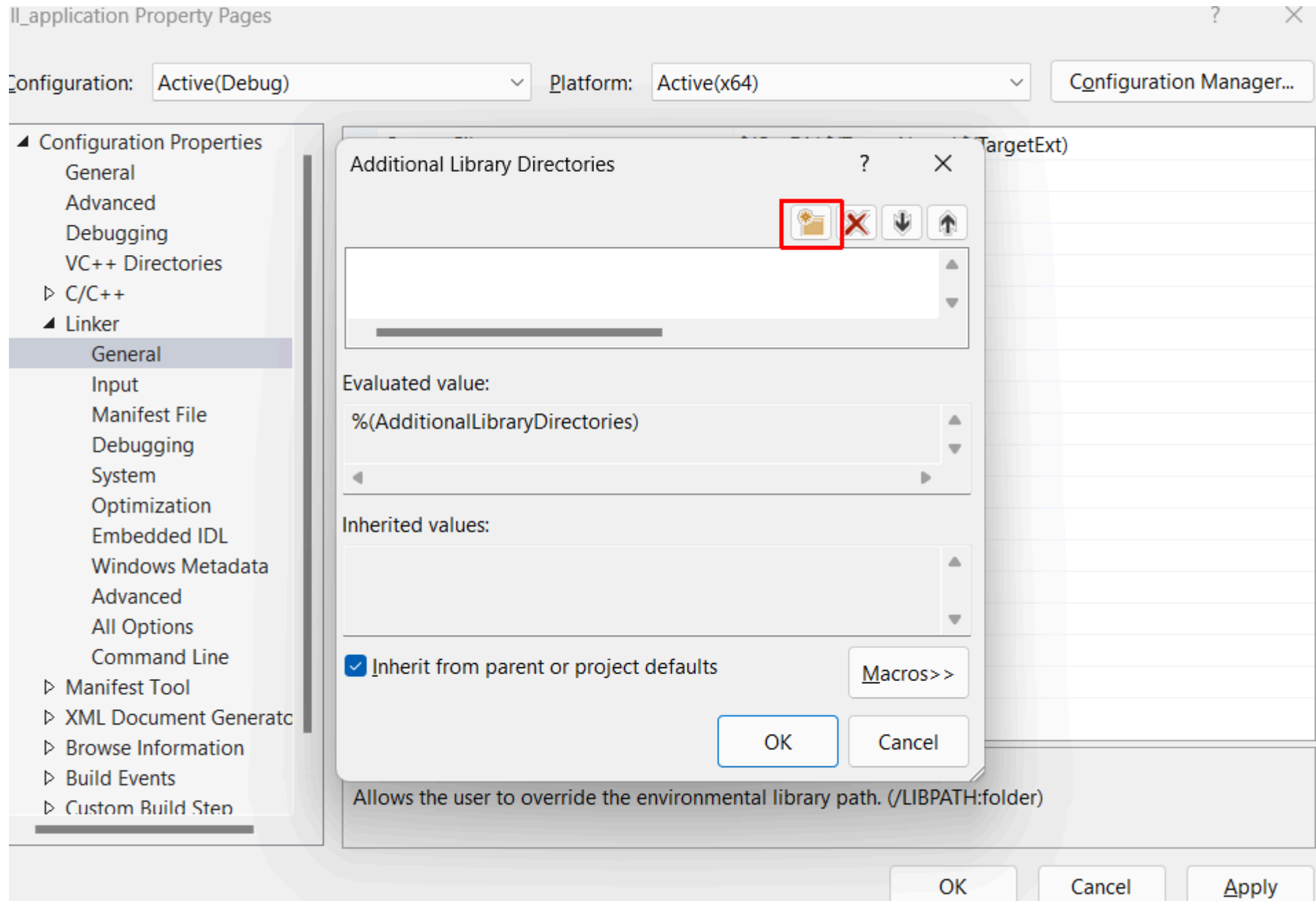
- Into the Additional Dependencies writes **YourProjectName.lib** and click **Ok**:

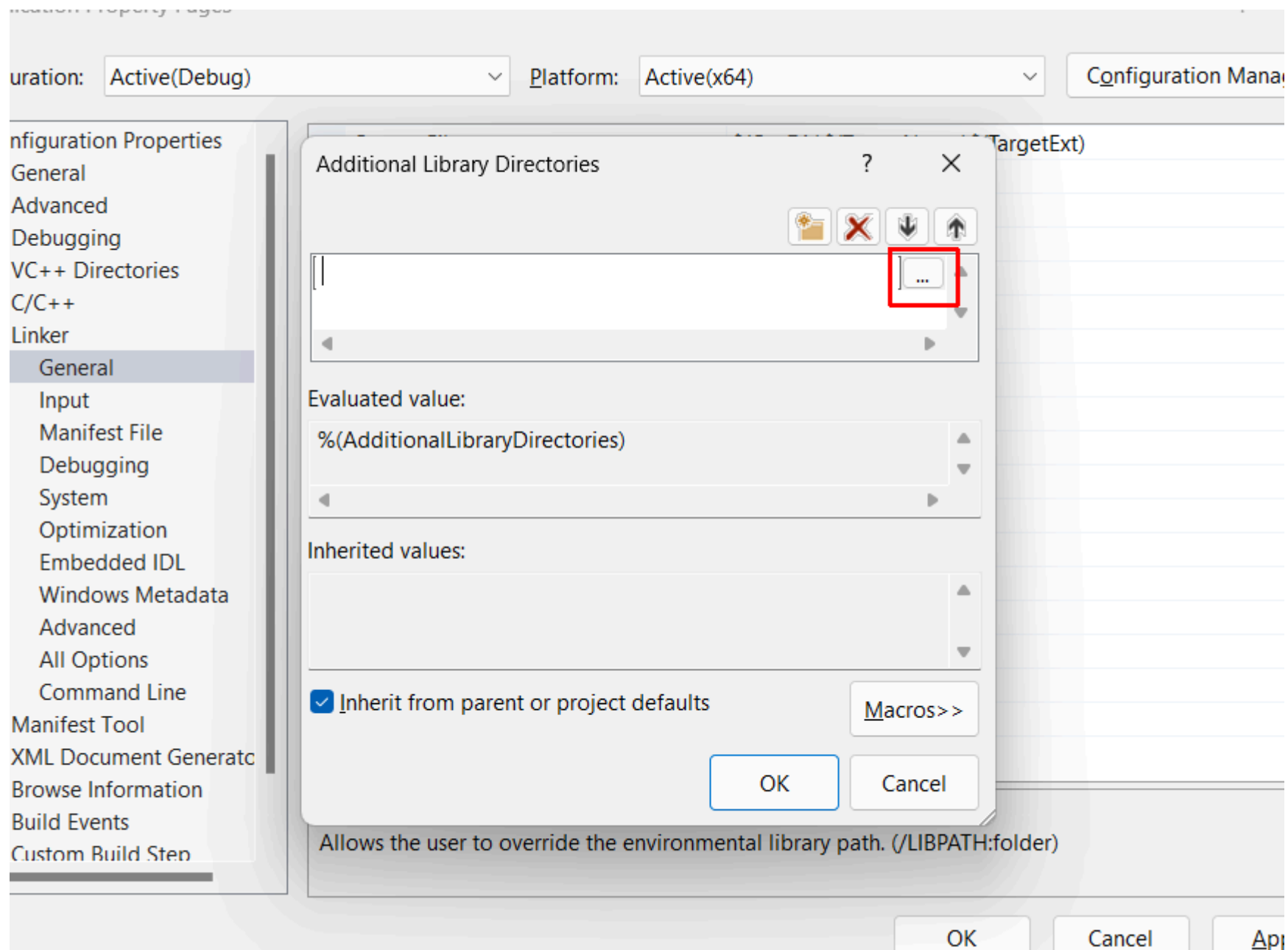


- Now go to **General -> Additional Library Directories** and choose the option **Edit**:



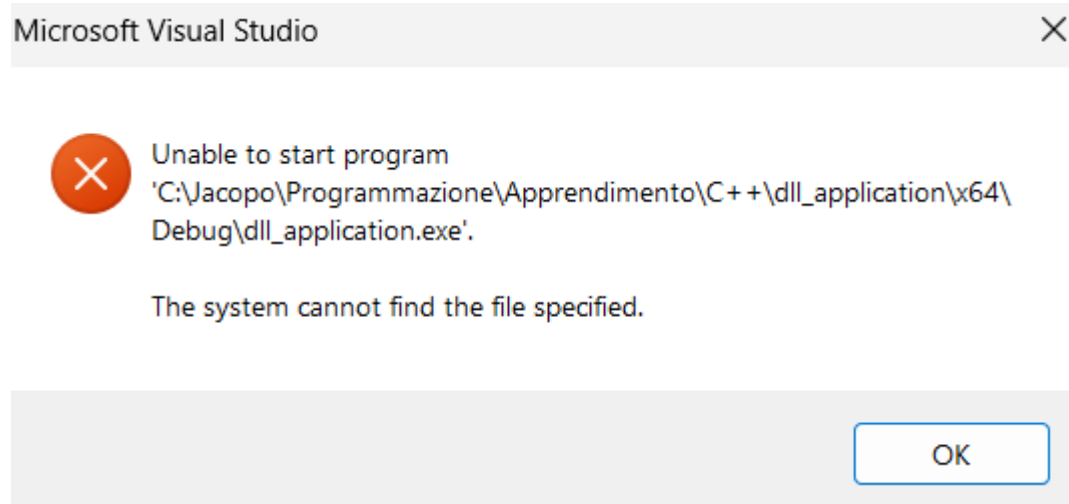
- In this window select the **folder icon** and after click on the **three dots**:





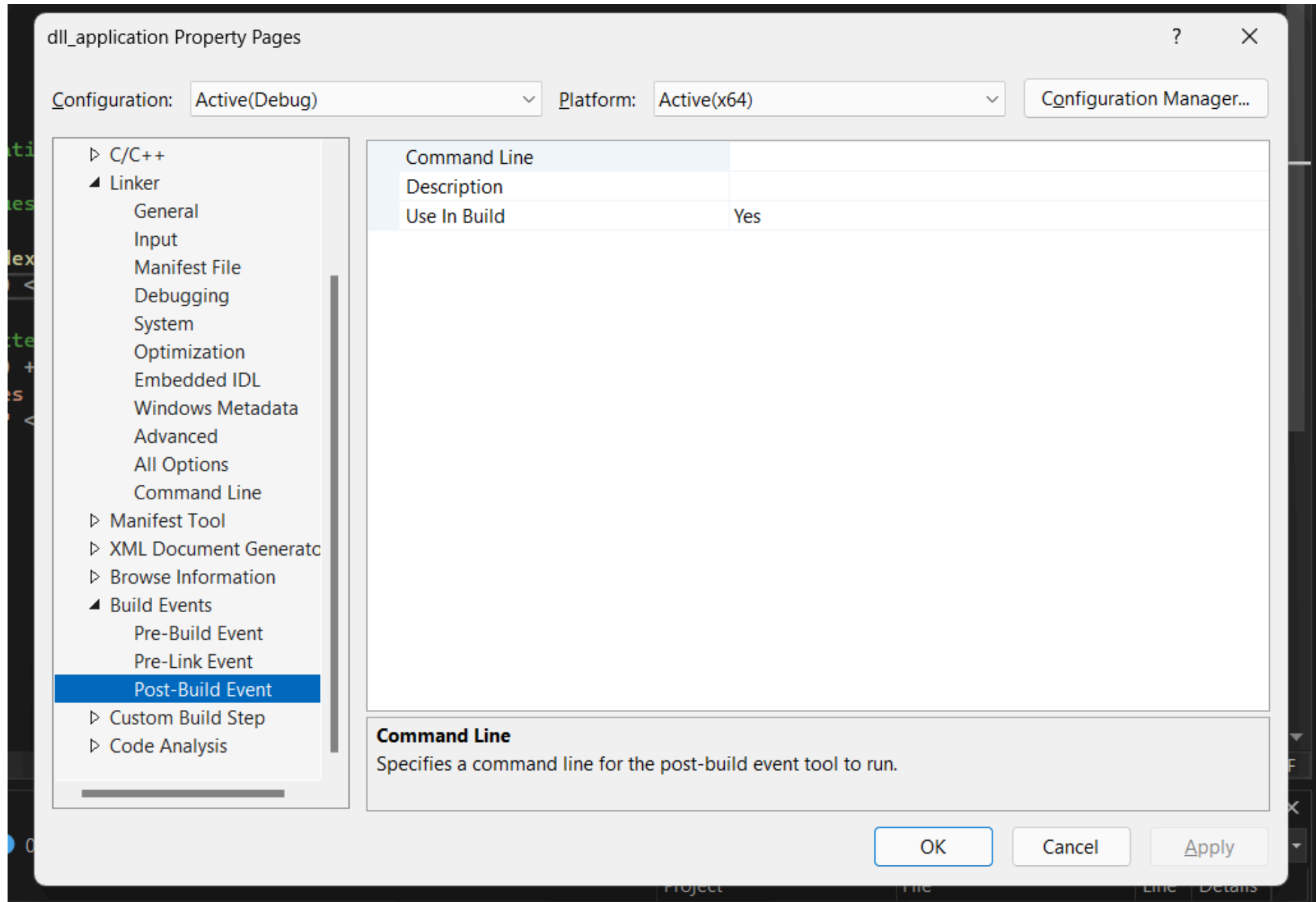
- Select your DLL directory files, The path to our DLL project should look something like this:
`....\dll_project\x64\Debug`

- You will probably get an error like this:



8. Last steps to copy our DLL:

- Go to **Property -> Built Event -> Post-Built Event -> Command Line** and choose the option **Edit**:



- Into the pane copy the code below and click **Ok** -> **Apply** -> **Ok**:

```
xcopy /y /d "..\..\dll_project\x64\Debug"
```

Configuration: Active(Debug) v

Platform: Active(x64) v

Configuration Manager...

▷ C/C++

▲ Linker

General

Input

Manifest File

Debugging

System

Optimization

Embedded IDL

Windows Metadata

Advanced

All Options

Command Line

▷ Manifest Tool

▷ XML Document Generatc

▷ Browse Information

▲ Build Events

Pre-Build Event

Pre-Link Event

Post-Build Event

▷ Custom Build Step

▷ Code Analysis

Command Line ? X

```
xcopy /y /d "..\..\dll_project\$(IntDir)dll_project.dll" "$(OutDir)"
```

Evaluated value:

```
xcopy /y /d "..\..\dll_project\dll_application\x64\Debug\dll_proje
```

Macros>>

OK

Cancel

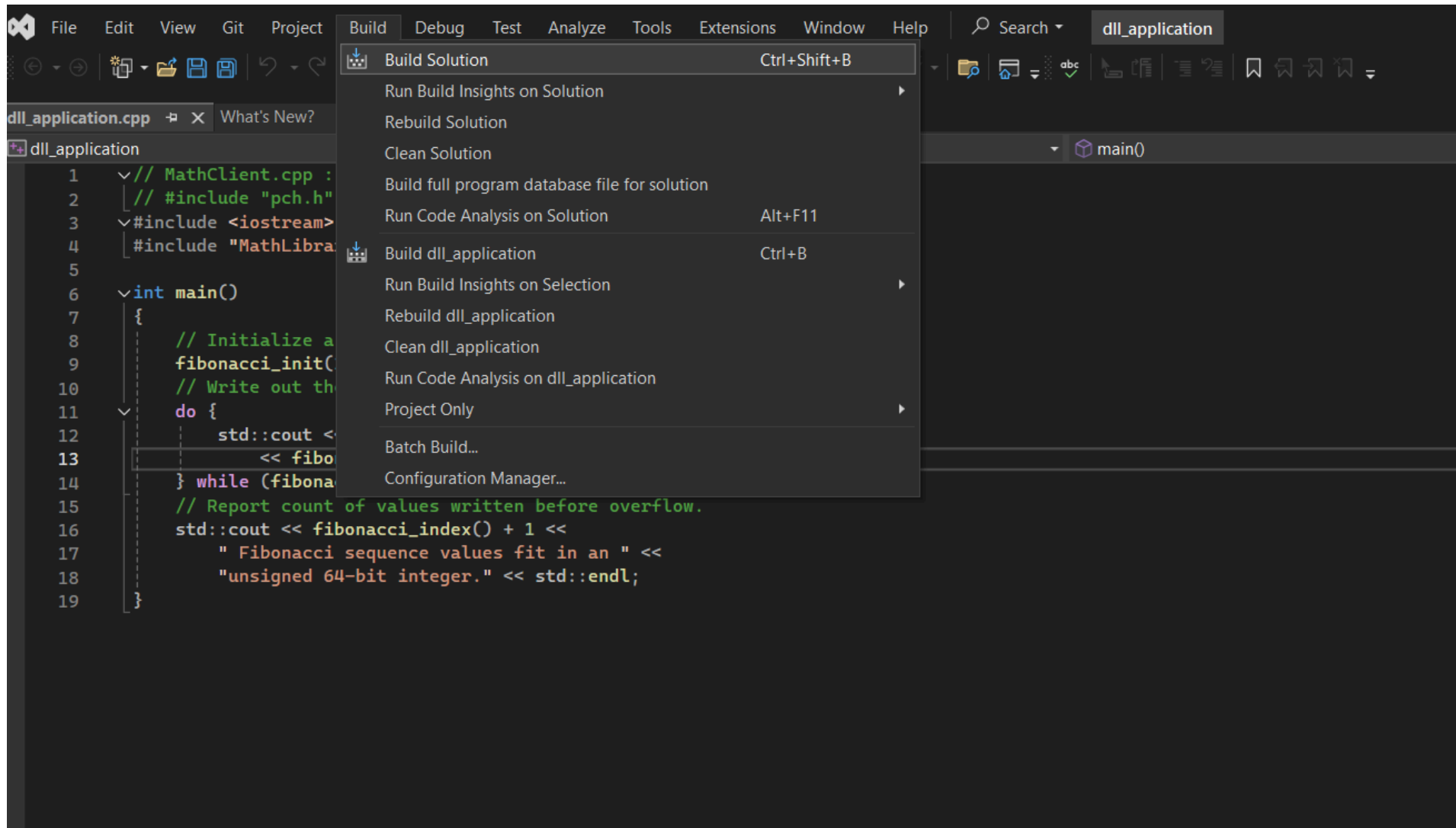
Specifies a command line for the post-build event tool to run.

OK

Cancel

Apply

- Finally on the **Menu bar** click **Build -> Build Solution**:



- Now start the program on the triangle icon:

9. End:

- Once you run the program you should get a result like this:

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
68: 117669030460994
69: 190392490709135
70: 308061521170129
71: 498454011879264
72: 806515533049393
73: 1304969544928657
74: 2111485077978050
75: 3416454622906707
76: 5527939700884757
77: 8944394323791464
78: 14472334024676221
79: 23416728348467685
80: 37889062373143906
81: 61305790721611591
82: 99194853094755497
83: 160500643816367088
84: 259695496911122585
85: 420196140727489673
86: 679891637638612258
87: 1100087778366101931
88: 1779979416004714189
89: 2880067194370816120
90: 4660046610375530309
91: 7540113804746346429
92: 12200160415121876738
93 Fibonacci sequence values fit in an unsigned 64-bit integer.

C:\Jacopo\Programmazione\Apprendimento\C++\dll_application\x64\Debug\dll_application.exe (process 15916) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .|
```