

# Multiple Files Compilation

# If We Want to Write a Program with our Linked List

```
int main()
{
    List l;

    l.insertHead(123);
    l.insertHead(11);
    l.insertHead(9);
    l.insertHead(1);
    l.insertHead(20);

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        cout << "The current list is: ";
        l.print();
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Where should  
we put this?

# One Big .cpp File?



## **Code for Linked List**

```
class ListNode {  
private:  
    int item;  
    ListNode *next;  
...  
}  
....
```

## **Code for the main function**

```
int main() {  
  
}
```

# If We Lump Every Code into ONE SINGLE File

- Microsoft Windows operating system has roughly **50 million lines** of code.
- The file is too large to
  - load/save
  - be understood
  - search for errors
- One single file cannot be shared/distributed if you have more than one programmer

# Project Sizes in University

- Course assignment



- Course project/FYP



# Project Size at Work



# Breaking Into Multiple Files

- Logically, we can break our code into various files based on their functionality

LinkedList.cpp

**Code for Linked List**

```
class ListNode {  
private:  
    int item;  
    ListNode *next;  
...  
}  
....
```

main.cpp

**Code for the main function**

```
int main() {  
  
}
```

# However

- Then the main.cpp will be

```
int main()
{
    List l;

    l.insertHead(123);
    l.insertHead(11);
    l.insertHead(9);
    l.insertHead(1);
    l.insertHead(20);

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        cout << "The current list is: ";
        l.print();
    }

    return 0;
}
```

main.cpp

Compilation  
ERROR!!!

Because "List" is  
not declared



- We can put the declaration of “List” into main.cpp without the body or implementation of “List”
- But then we have to copy the declaration to every file if “List” is used?

```
class ListNode
{
private:
    int _item;
    ListNode *_next;

public:
    ListNode(int);
    int content() { return _item; };
    friend class List;
};

int main()
{
    List l;

    l.insertHead(123);
    l.insertHead(11);
    l.insertHead(9);
    l.insertHead(1);
    l.insertHead(20);

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        cout << "The current list is: ";
        l.print();
    }

    return 0;
}
```

main.cpp

# Header File

- We separate the code for Linked List into two files
  - “.h file”, the **declaration** of all classes and functions
  - “.cpp file”, function **bodies and implementations**

## LinkedList.h

```
class ListNode
{
private:
    int _item;
    ListNode *_next;
public:
    ListNode(int);
    // etc. etc.
};

class List
{
private:
    int _size;
    ListNode *_head;
public:
    List()
    ~List();
    void insertHead(int);
    // etc. etc.
};
```

## LinkedList.cpp

```
ListNode::ListNode(int n)
{
    _item = n;
    _next = NULL;
}

void List::insertHead(int n)
{
    ListNode *aNewNode
        = new ListNode(n);
    aNewNode->_next = _head;
    _head = aNewNode;
    _size++;
};

// etc. etc....
```

# #include

- But then
  - Compilation error because no declaration of List/ListNode
- Use #include to “paste” the whole file of “LinkedList.h” into the .cpp file

LinkedList.cpp

```
#include "LinkedList.h"

ListNode::ListNode(int n)
{
    _item = n;
    _next = NULL;
}

void List::insertHead(int n)
{
    ListNode *aNewNode
        = new ListNode(n);
    aNewNode->_next = _head;
    _head = aNewNode;
    _size++;
};

// etc. etc...
```

# However, What if?

file1.h

```
class Whatever {  
.  
.  
}
```

file2.h

```
#include "file1.h"
```

file3.h

```
#include "file1.h"  
#include "file2.h"
```

file1.cpp

```
#include "file1.h"
```

file2.cpp

```
#include "file2.h"
```

file3.cpp

```
#include "file3.h"
```

Included "file1.h"  
more than one  
time?!

Cause ERROR  
because class  
Whatever is  
declared twice here

# #pragma once

file1.h

```
#pragma once  
  
class Whatever {  
.  
}
```

file1.cpp

```
#include "file1.h"
```

- use “#pragma once” to make sure the file will appear only once even it is included a few times

# Alan's Ph.D Code

```
hcheng@suna0:~/softwares/Skin/Skin back 3-26[1031]$ ls -l
total 72
```

	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 basic							
basic:	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 CompDB							
arg.c											
basic.c	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 delone							
basic.dsp	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 geometry							
basic.h	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 li							
basic.plg	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 Skin							
binio.cpp	drwx-----	3 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 Skin.bak							
binio.h	drwx-----	3 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 SkinMesh							
binio.hpp	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc	4096 Mar 26 2003 sos							
bitvector.	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc								
bitvector.	drwx-----	2 hcheng	compssc								
bitvector.hpp		convert.hpp	history.h	malloc.c	points.hpp						
build.h		data.cpp	iit.c	map.h	pqueue.h						
callbacklist.cpp		data.h	index.h	map.hpp	pqueue.hpp						
callbacklist.h		dumpable.cpp	isort.c	math2.c	prime.c						
callbackobject.cpp		dumpable.h	iterstack.h	miscmath.cpp	qsort.c						
callbackobject.h		dumpable.hpp	iterstack.hpp	miscmath.h	queue.h						
cb_doprnt.c		facepoint.h	kdtree.cpp	multitree.h	queue.hpp						
cb.c		farray.h	kdtree.h	multitree.hpp	raindrop.c						
CompDB:											
compDB.cpp	CompDB.dsp	compDB.h	CompDB.plg								
delone:											
boundary.cpp	dcbuilder.cpp	dcofaces.cpp	dcomp.cpp	dcompiler.cpp	delone.dsp	faces.cpp	ksimpsize.h	simpsize.h			
boundary.h	dcbuilder.h	dcofaces.h	dcomp.h	dcompiler.h	delone.plg	ksimpsize.cpp	simpsize.cpp				
geometry:											
animate.cpp	comp.cpp	edgeset.h	ihandler.cpp	modtrininfo.hpp	segmenttree.cpp	simplex.h	trist.cpp	vertarray.h			
animate.h	comp.h	fliphandler.cpp	ihandler.h	orienter.cpp	segmenttree.h	simplexset.cpp	trist.h	vertex.cpp			
boxes.cpp	computil.cpp	fliphandler.h	ksimplex.cpp	orienter.h	shortestpath.h	simplexset.h	trist.hpp	vertex.h			
boxes.h	computil.h	geometry.dsp	ksimplex.h	ortribv.cpp	shortestpath.h	testint.cpp	tristconnector.cpp	vertset.cpp			
bvtag.cpp	edgecycleset.cpp	geometry.plg	locate.cpp	ortribv.h	simplh.cpp	testint.h	tristconnector.h	vertset.h			
bvtag.h	edgecycleset.h	geomutil.cpp	locate.h	packedihandler.cpp	simplh.h	tolerancer.cpp	tristmodifier.h				
cfaces.h	edgeset.cpp	geomutil.h	modtrininfo.h	packedihandler.h	simplex.cpp	tolerancer.h	vertarray.cpp				
li:											
base.h	det.c	li.dsp	li.hpp	lia.c	liaux.c	lidet.cpp	liminor.cpp	lipoints.cpp	listack.cpp	pool.c	
chars.c	li.cpp	li.h	li.plg	lia.h	liaux.c.old	lidet.h	liminor.h	lipoints.h	listack.h	stack.c	
Skin:											
a.h	ChildFrm.cpp	FormCommandView.cpp	MainFrm.h	resource.h							
AlphaDlg.cpp	ChildFrm.h	FormCommandView.h	ReadMe.txt	Skin.aps							
AlphaDlg.h	dump.stl	InputCQ.cpp	RenderView.cpp	Skin.clw							
beforeRefinement.sav	FileOpenOption.cpp	InputCQ.h	RenderView.h	Skin.cpp							
beforeRefinement.stl	FileOpenOption.h	MainFrm.cpp	res	Skin.dsp							

# How to Compile Multiple Files?

- E.g. we have
  - LinkedList.h
  - LinkedList.cpp
  - main.cpp
- in **VSCode**, you can simply change to the directory contains the files in the terminal and type:  
**g++ LinkedList.cpp main.cpp**
- Noted that you don't need to add in ".h"



# Exectuables

- If there is not error, the executable will be “a.exe” in the same directory. Just type “a.exe” to run the program
- You can rename “a.exe” to another name or simply give it a name, e.g. “myProg.exe” when it compiles by option “-o”



```
g++ LinkedList.cpp main.cpp -o myProg.exe
```

# Using MS Studio

- In MSVS C++ Studio, you can create a “**solution**”(project) to compile multiple files
- But for our assignments, we will created the .sln file for you



# Try Our Assignment One

- Download assignment from coursemology and unzip it
- Find the .sln file inside and double click it

Lab1SimpleLinkedList - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Test Analyze Window Help

Debug Win32 Local Windows Debugger Auto

Quick Launch (Ctrl+Q)

Solution Explorer

Search Solution Explorer (Ctrl+;)

Solution 'Lab1SimpleLinkedList' (1 project)

- Lab1SimpleLinkedList
  - References
  - External Dependencies
  - Header Files
    - simpleIntLinkedList.h
  - Resource Files
  - Source Files
    - main.cpp
    - simpleIntLinkedList.cpp

The 3 Files we have

main.cpp simpleIntLinkedList.cpp

Lab1SimpleLinkedList (Global Scope)

```
#include <iostream>
#include "simpleIntLinkedList.h"
using namespace std;

ListNode::ListNode(int n)
{
    _item = n;
    _next = NULL;
}

void List::insertHead(int n)
{
}
```

Editor to edit the files

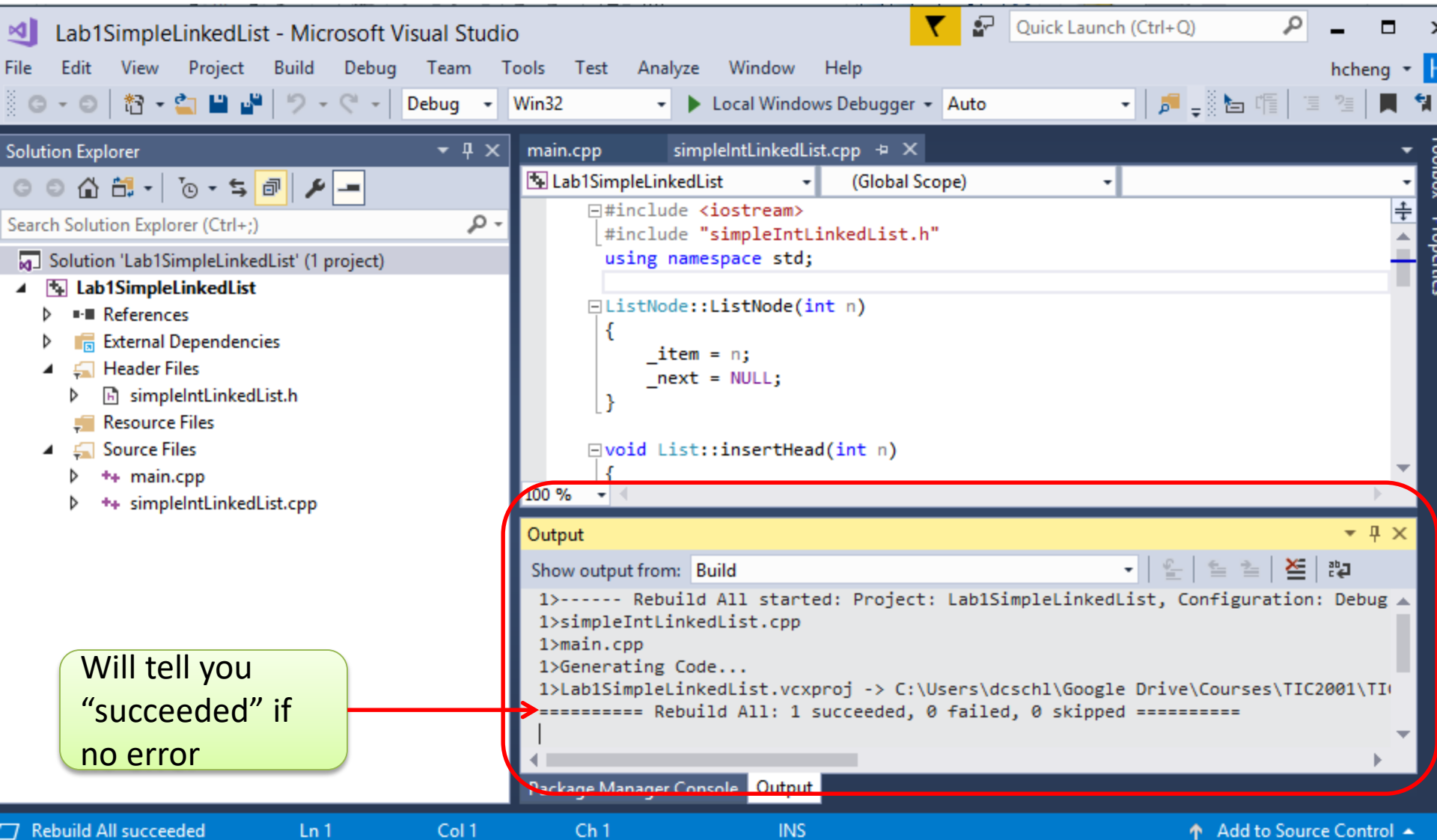
Output

Show output from:

Package Manager Console Output

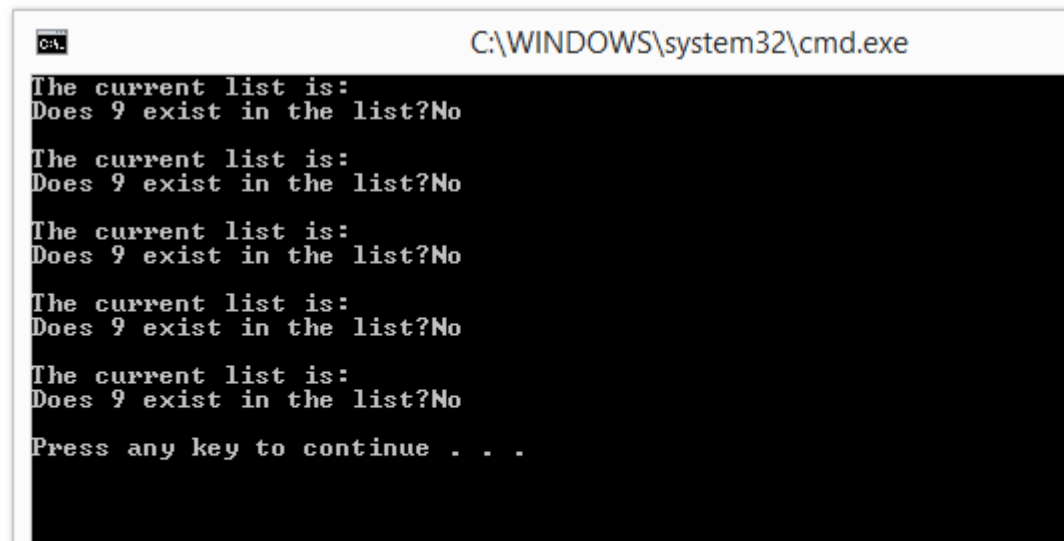
This item does not support... Ln 4 Col 1 Ch 1 INS Add to Source Control

# If You Compile (Build) by “F7”



# Compile and Run

- To Compile your code
  - Build > Build Solution
- To run your code
  - Debug > Start Without Debugging
  - Or simply press “ctrl-F5”
- Example Output:



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar at the top reads "C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe". The window has a black background with white text. The text displayed is as follows:

```
The current list is:  
Does 9 exist in the list?No  
  
The current list is:  
Does 9 exist in the list?No  
  
The current list is:  
Does 9 exist in the list?No  
  
The current list is:  
Does 9 exist in the list?No  
  
The current list is:  
Does 9 exist in the list?No  
  
Press any key to continue . . .
```

# Creating a “Solution” in MSVS

- But if you want to create your own project
  - In which you shouldn’t need to do it for our assignments
- You can create a solution by
  - File > New > Project
  - Or simply “Ctrl-shift-N”

# To Create Simple WS

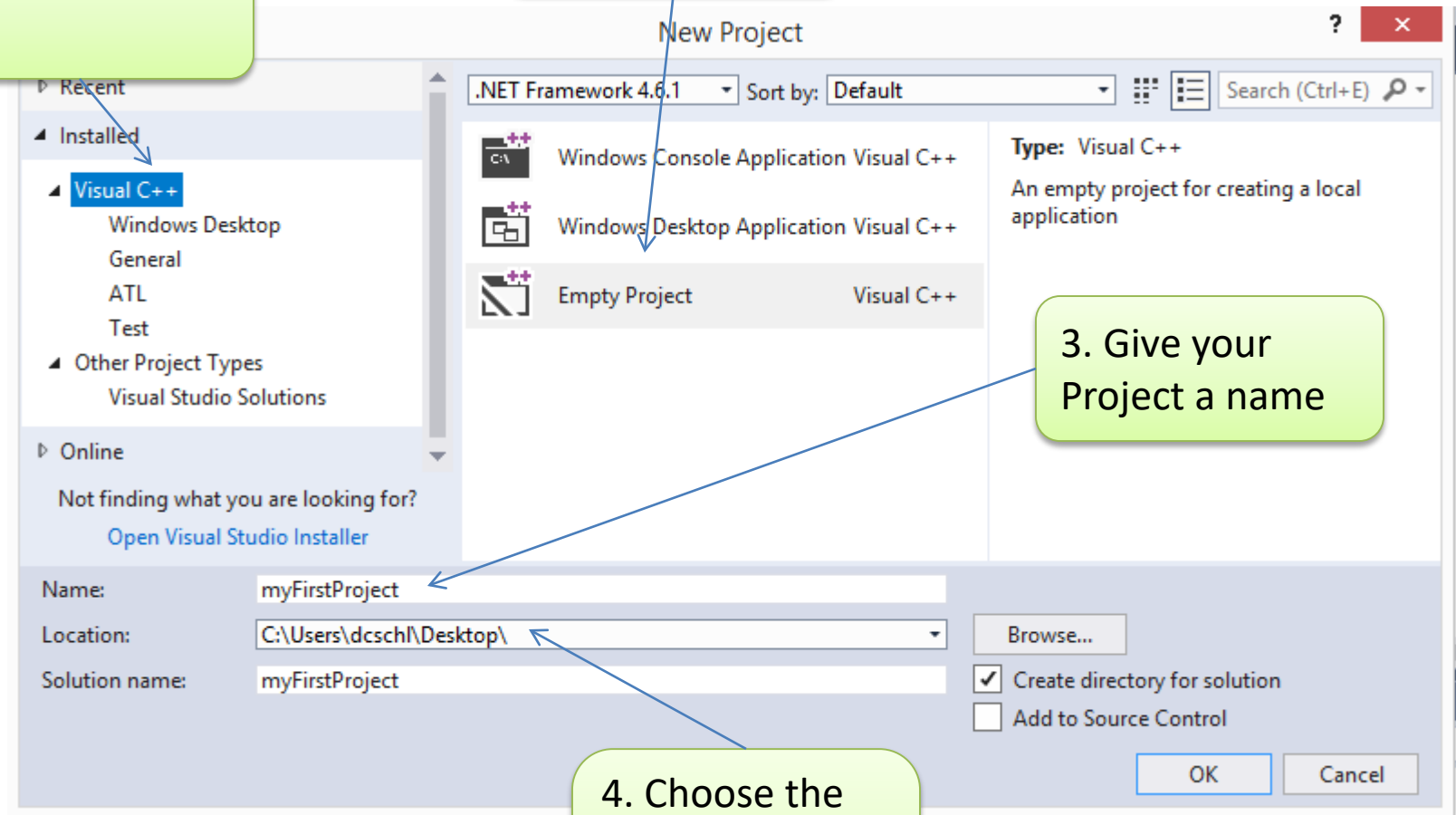
1. Click Visual C++

2. Select "Empty Project"

3. Give your Project a name

4. Choose the directory you want to place the folder

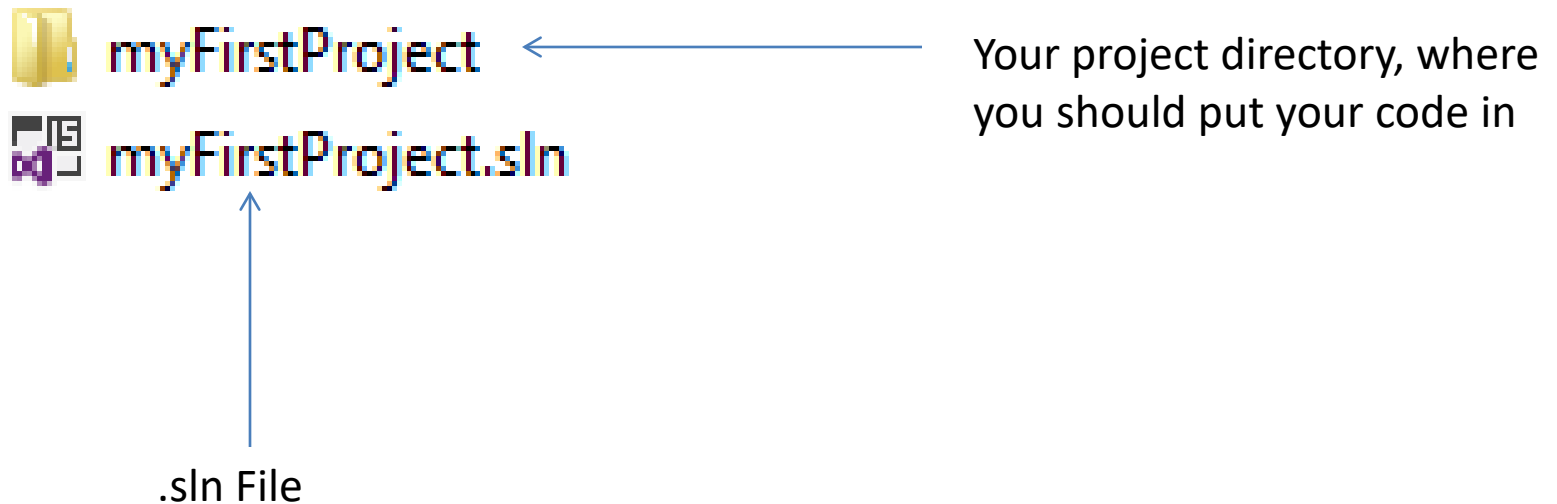
5. Click "OK"





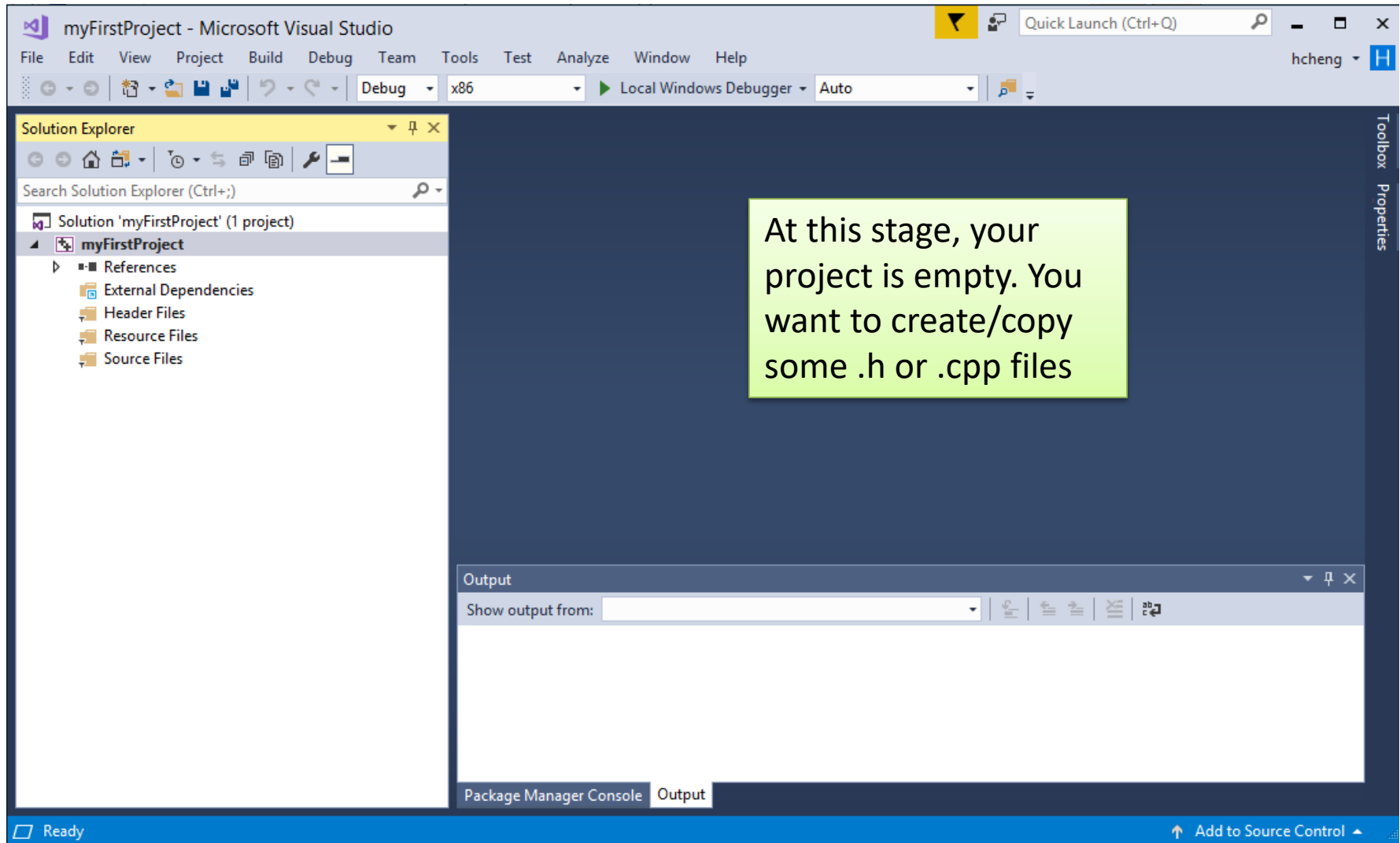
# Files created

- In the folder you created, you will find:



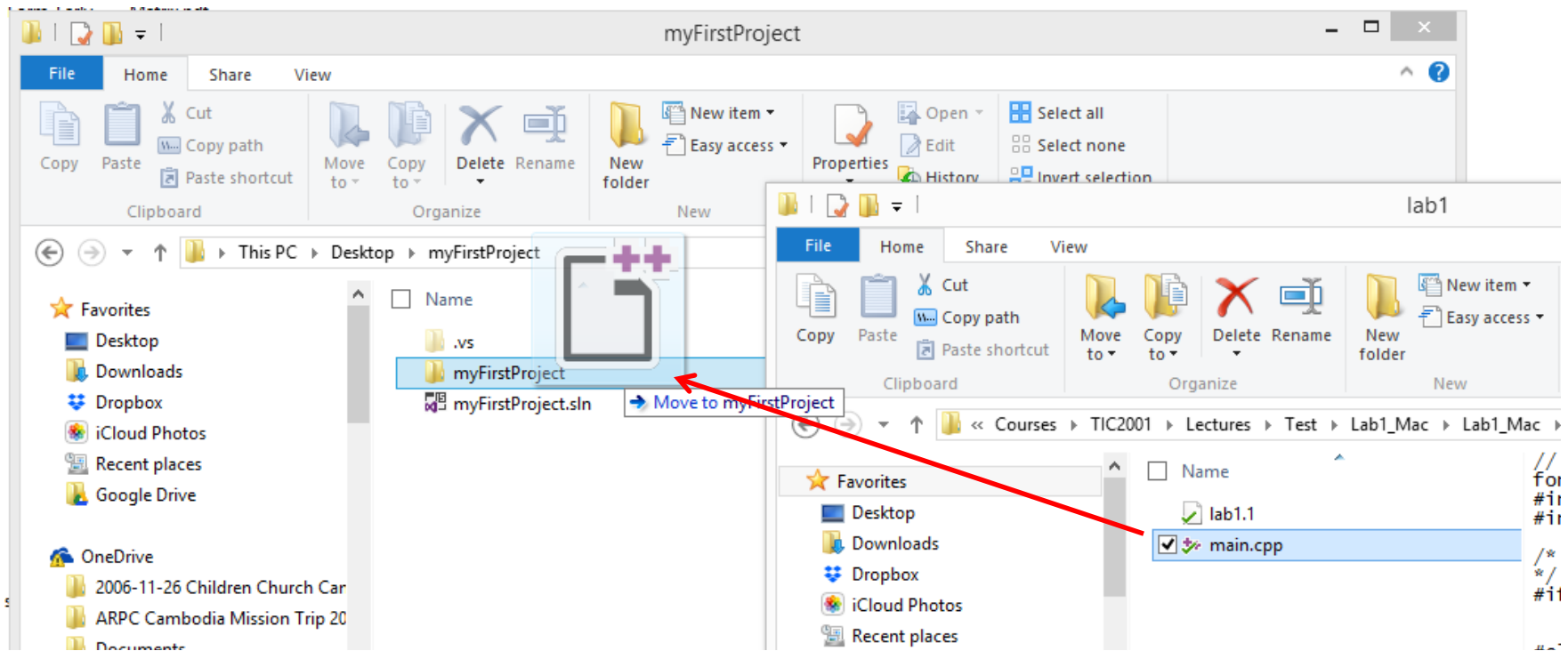
- Whenever you want to re-open your project, just click the .sln file

# Empty Project



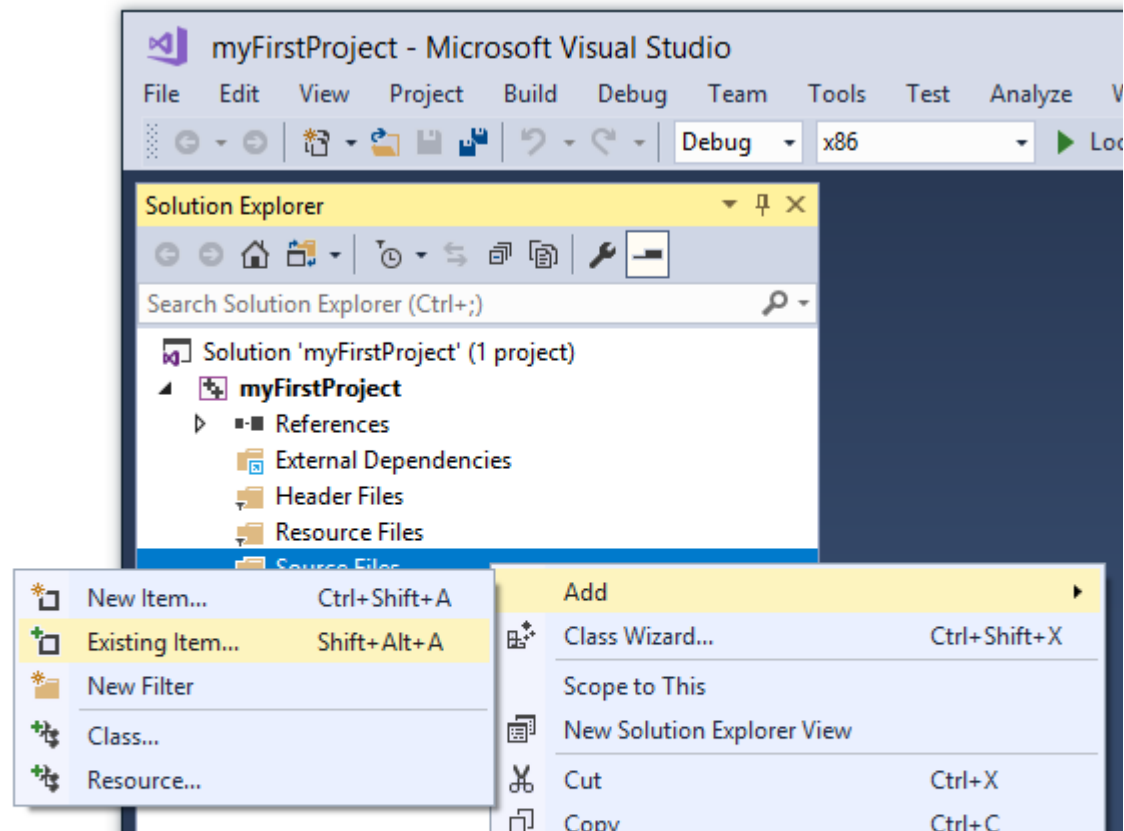
# Copy Old .cpp File

- If you already have some .cpp file (e.g. from your prev. course) you want to compile
  - Copy the .cpp into your project directory



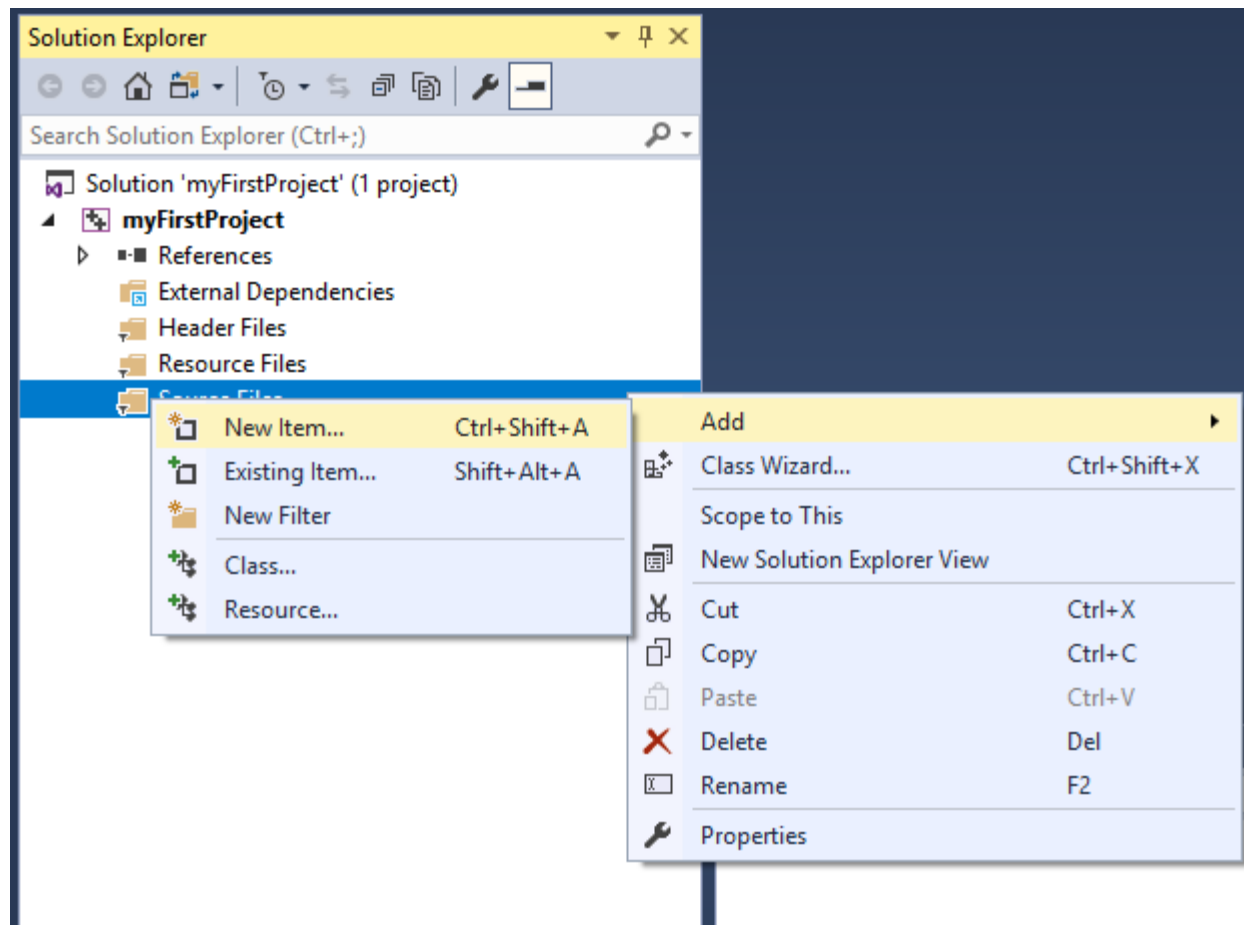
# Then in Your Project

- Right Click “Source Files” > Add > Existing Item
- Then find the file you just copied



# Or, To **Create** a .cpp File from Scratch

- Right click “Source Files” > Add > New Item



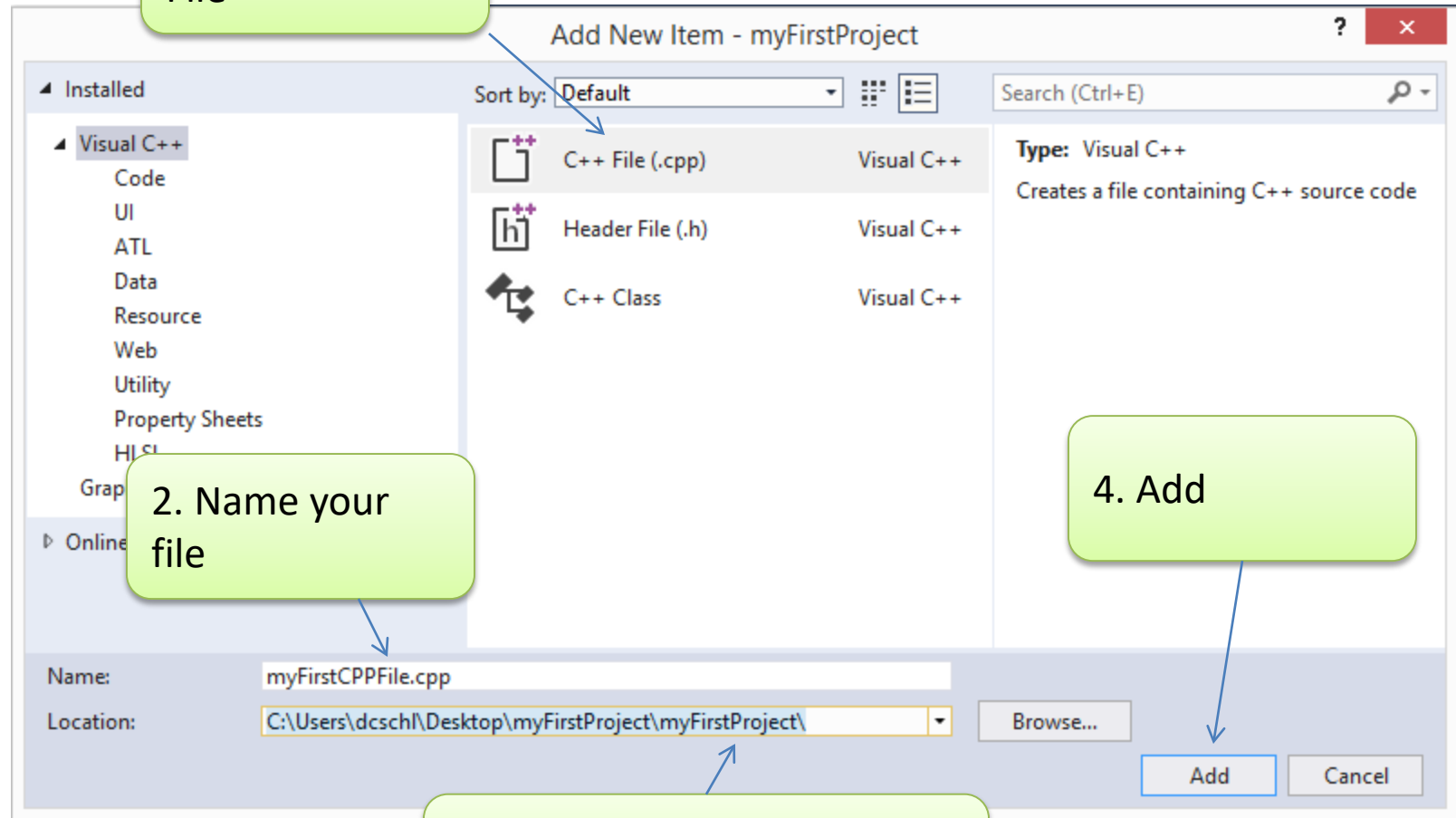
# Or, To **Create** a .cpp File from Scratch

1. Click "C++ File"

2. Name your file

3. Change the directory if you want (usually no need)

4. Add



# Compile and Run (Same same)

- To Compile your code
  - Build > Build Solution
- To run your code
  - Debug > Start Debugging
  - Or simply press “F5”

# If You Run the Program

- Something will “flash” in front of your eyes
  - In fact, that is the output (printout) of your code

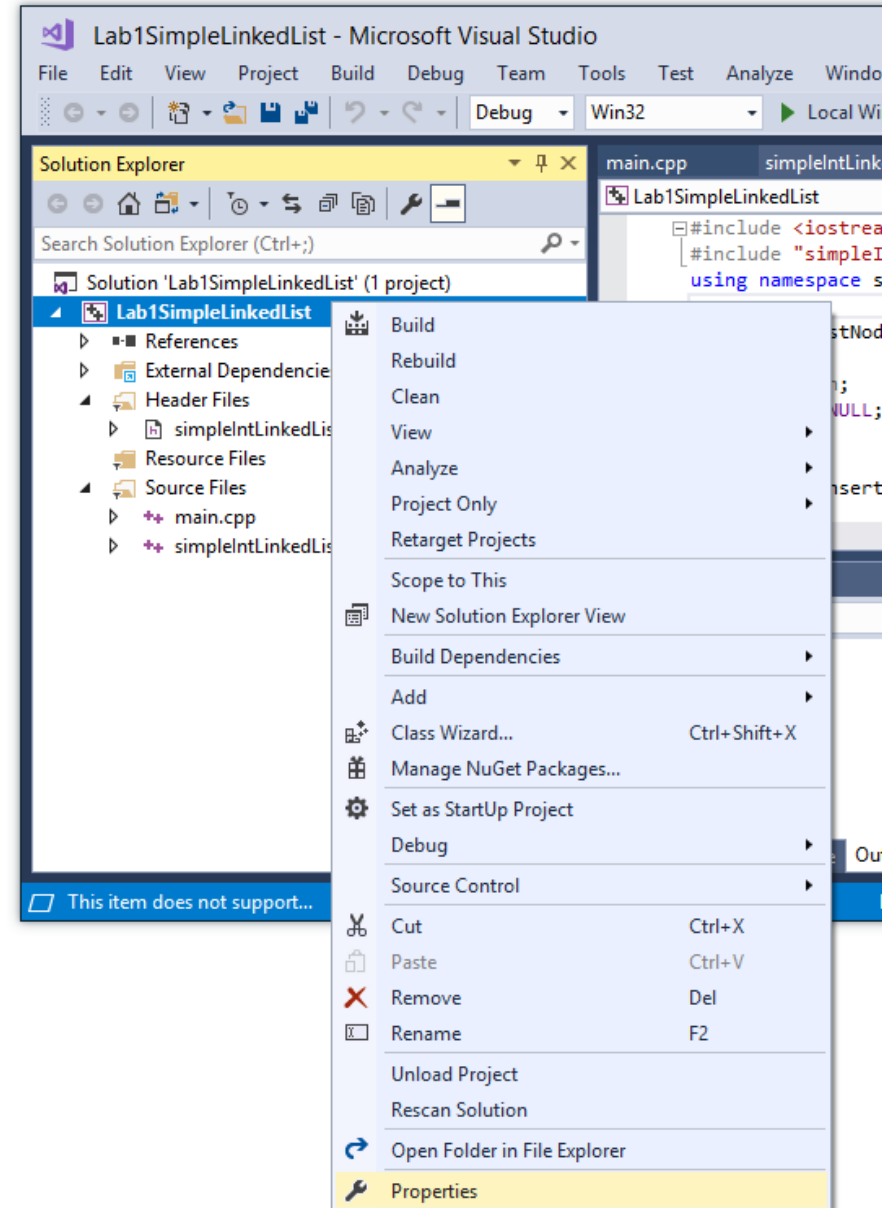


- Because your program runs, then finished, the console with the output will be closed also
  - (Such a stupid thing)



# In Order to View Program Output

- (You only have to do it once)
- Right Click your project
  - Not the first line but the second
- Select Properties

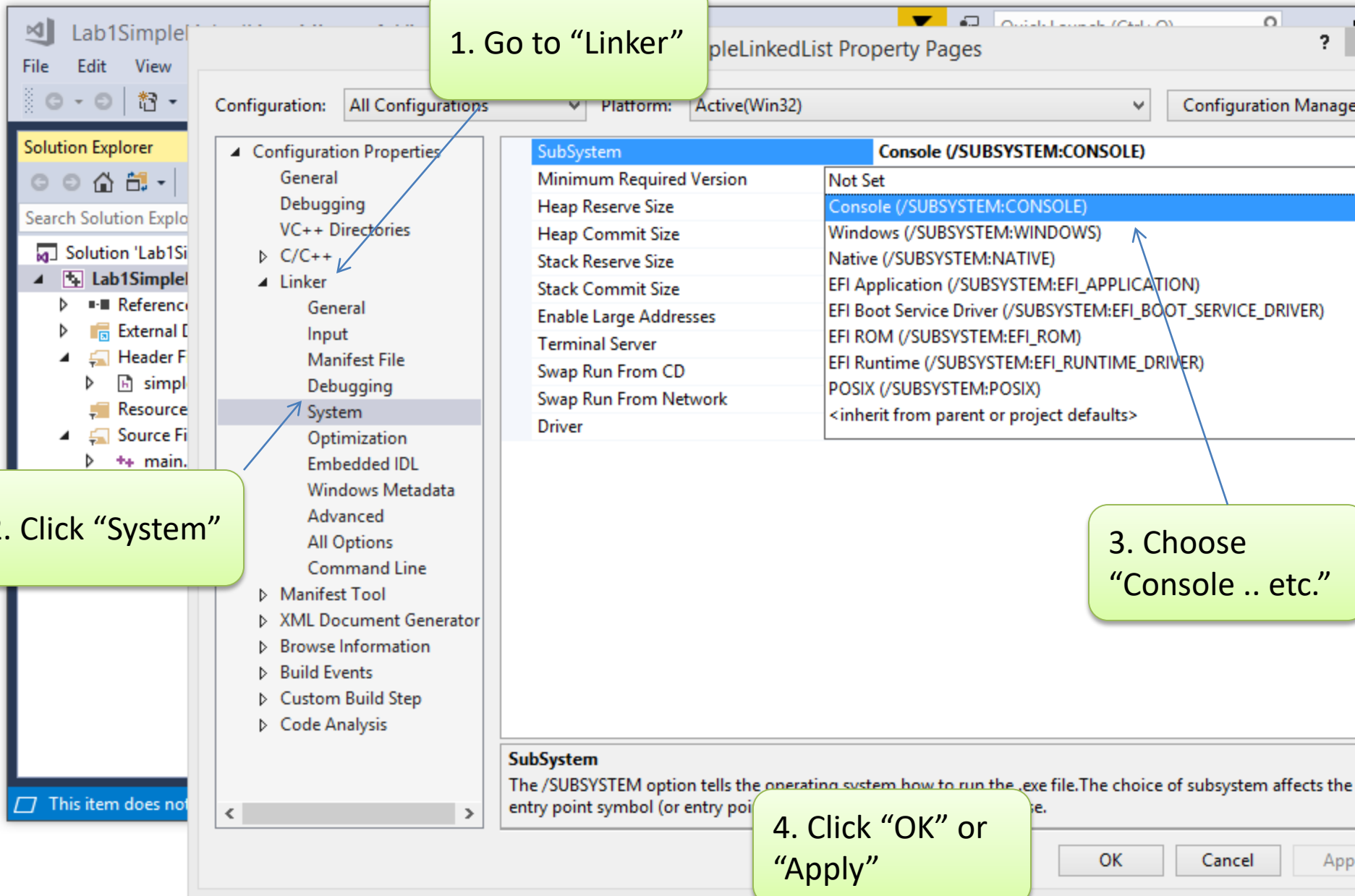


1. Go to "Linker"

2. Click "System"

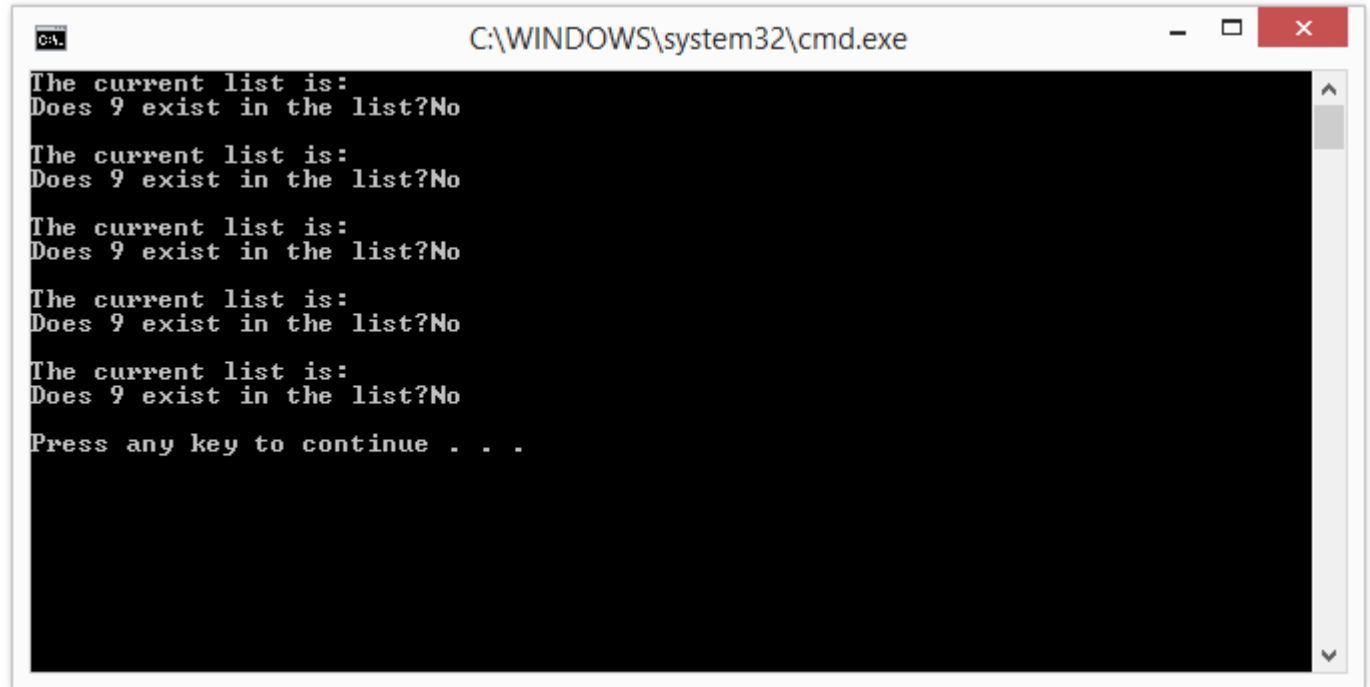
3. Choose  
"Console .. etc."

4. Click "OK" or  
"Apply"



# Pause Before Closing Window

- Then there is a line to wait for you to read your output before closing the window



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

The current list is:
Does 9 exist in the list?No

The current list is:
Does 9 exist in the list?No

The current list is:
Does 9 exist in the list?No

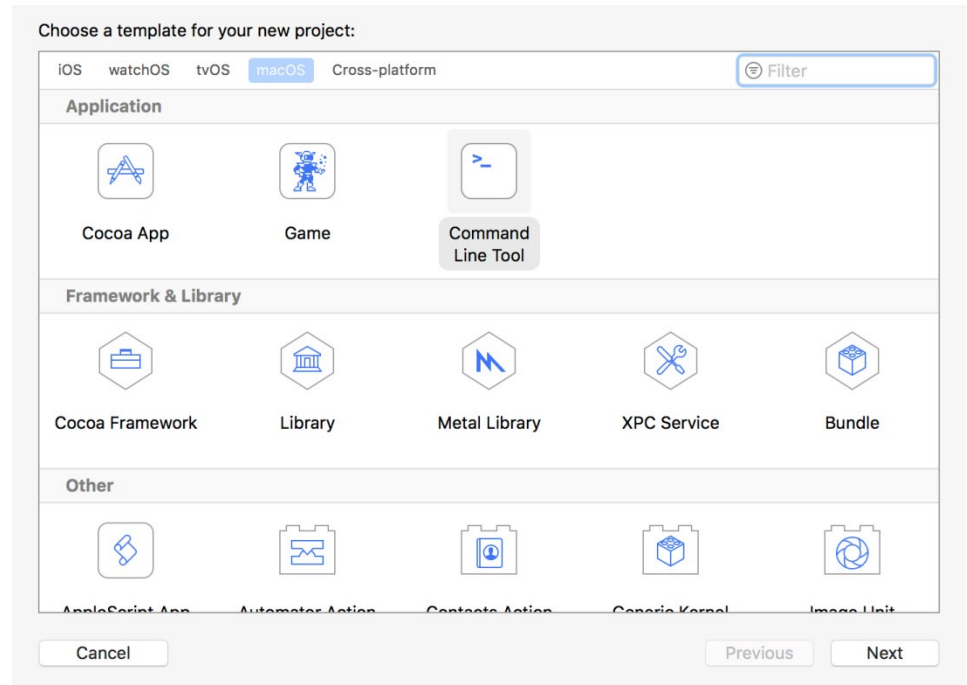
The current list is:
Does 9 exist in the list?No

The current list is:
Does 9 exist in the list?No

Press any key to continue . . .
```

# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- Start Xcode
- “Create a new Xcode project”
- “Command Line Tool” then “Next”



# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

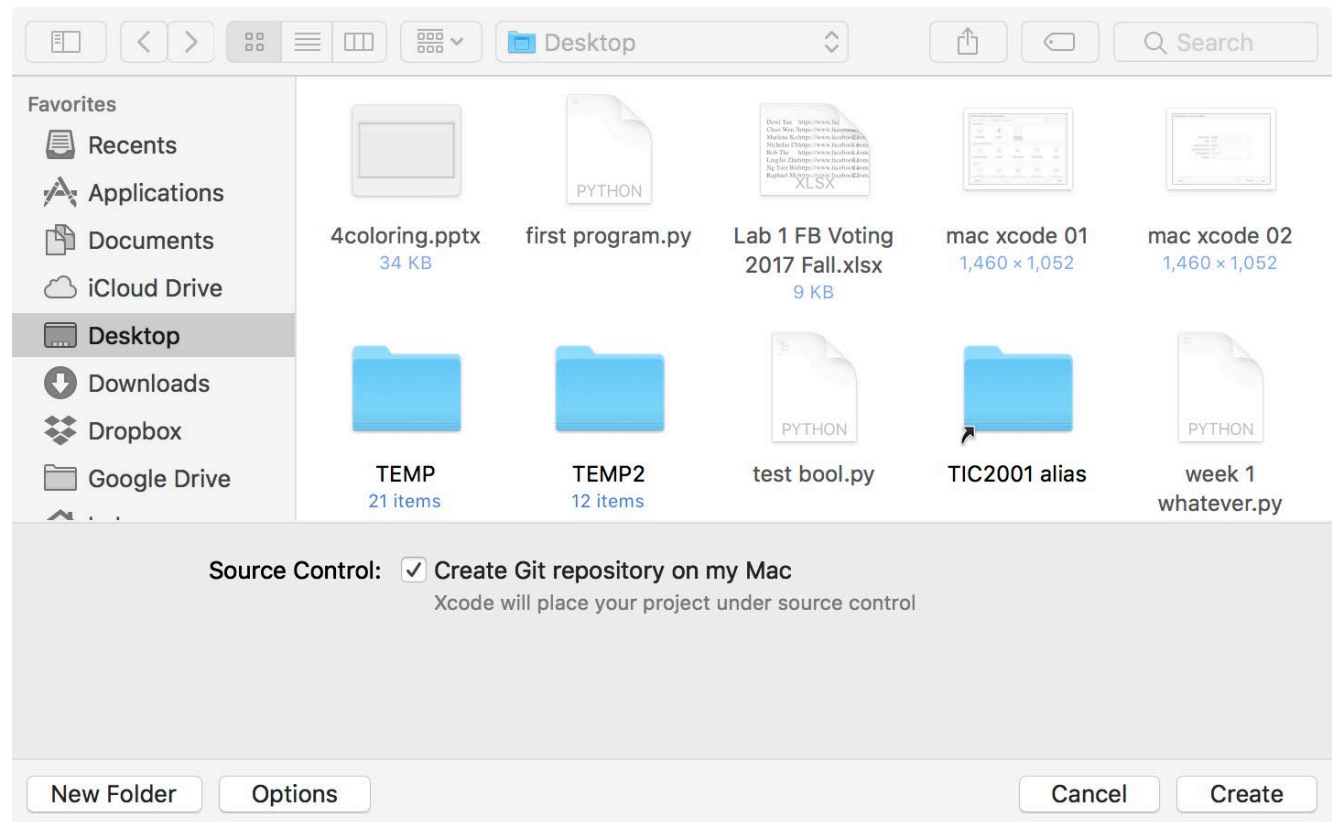
- Name your project name in “Product Name”
- And change other options according to your preference

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name:	<input type="text" value="Lab1Mac"/>
Team:	<input type="text" value="None"/>
Organization Name:	<input type="text" value="TIC2001"/>
Organization Identifier:	<input type="text" value="NUS"/>
Bundle Identifier:	<input type="text" value="NUS.Lab1Mac"/>
Language:	<input type="text" value="C++"/>

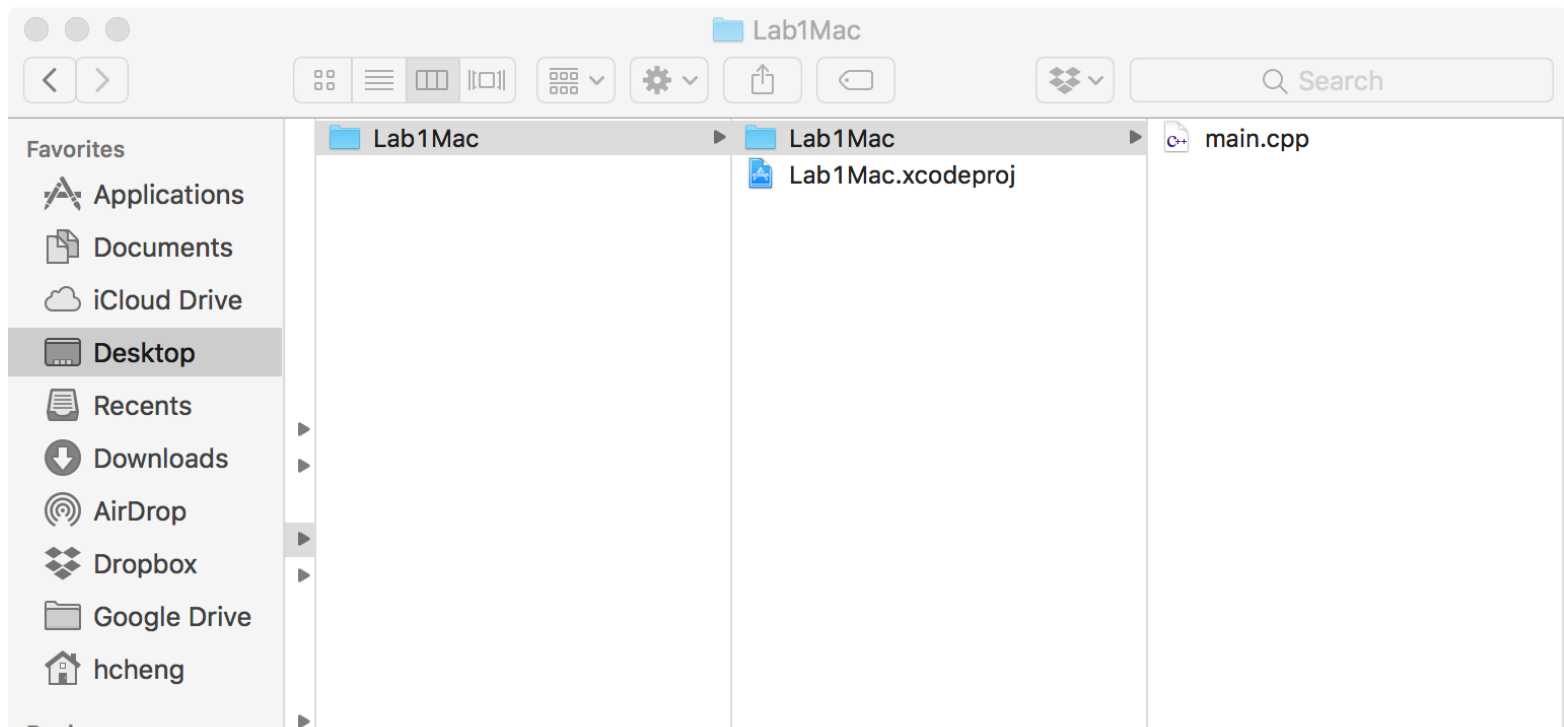
# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- Then choose a directory/folder to create your project



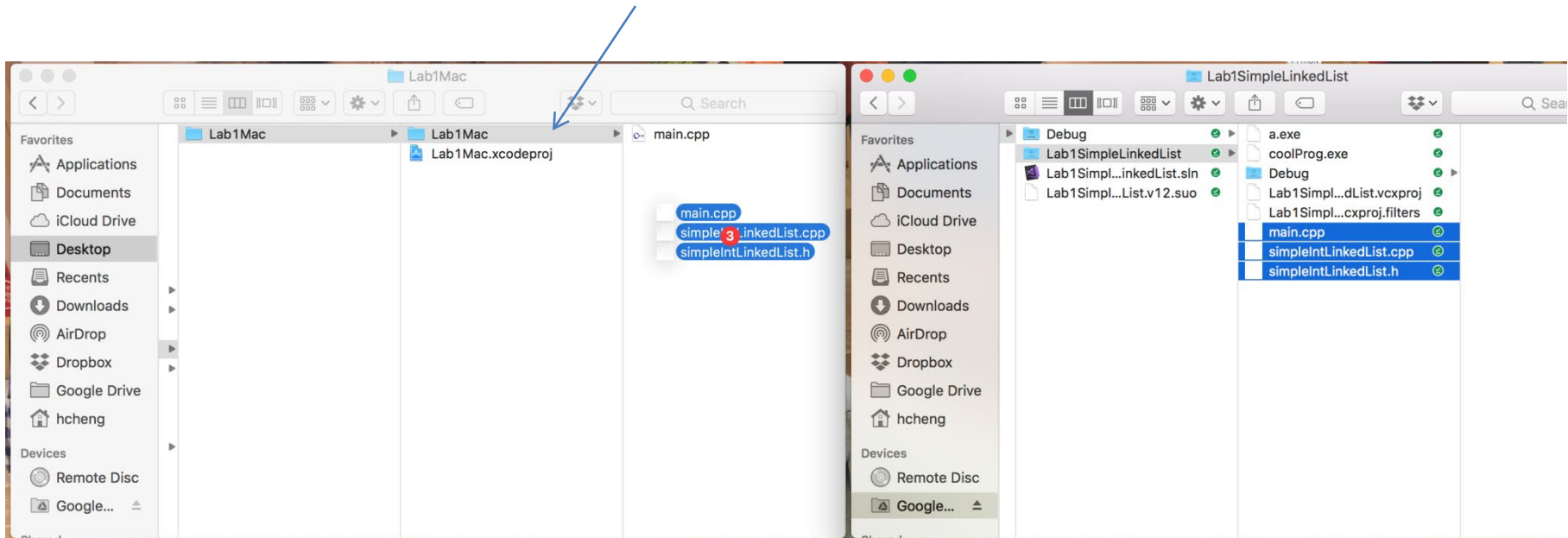
# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- After doing so, you should have a subfolder with the same name
- And a default main.cpp for you



# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

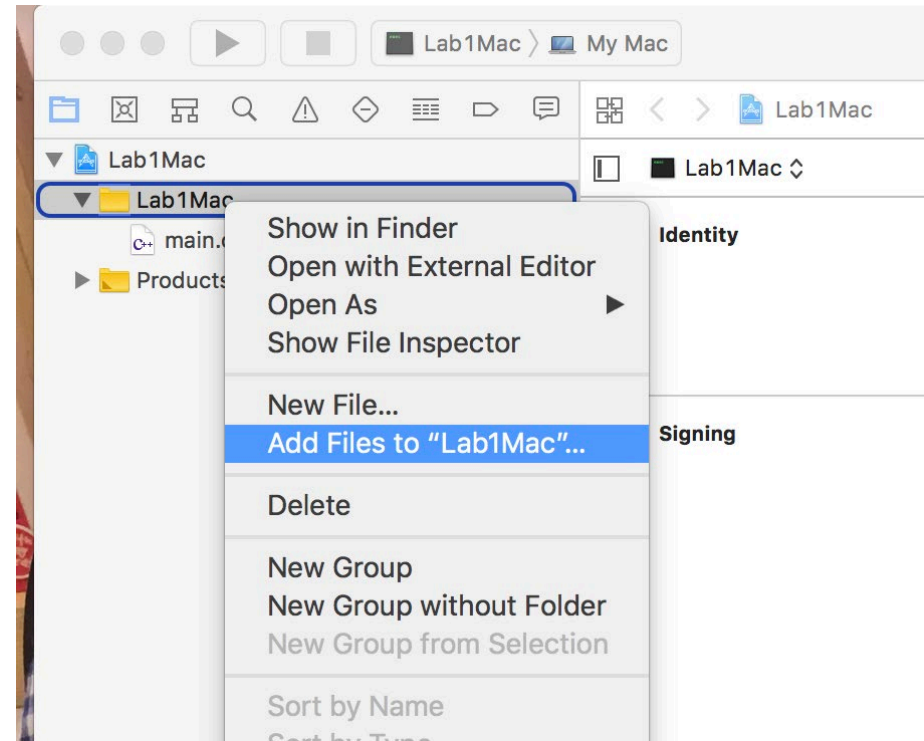
- If you have some existing .h and .cpp files, you can copy them into your project folder
- Usually they should be placed inside the folder besides your .xcodeproj file





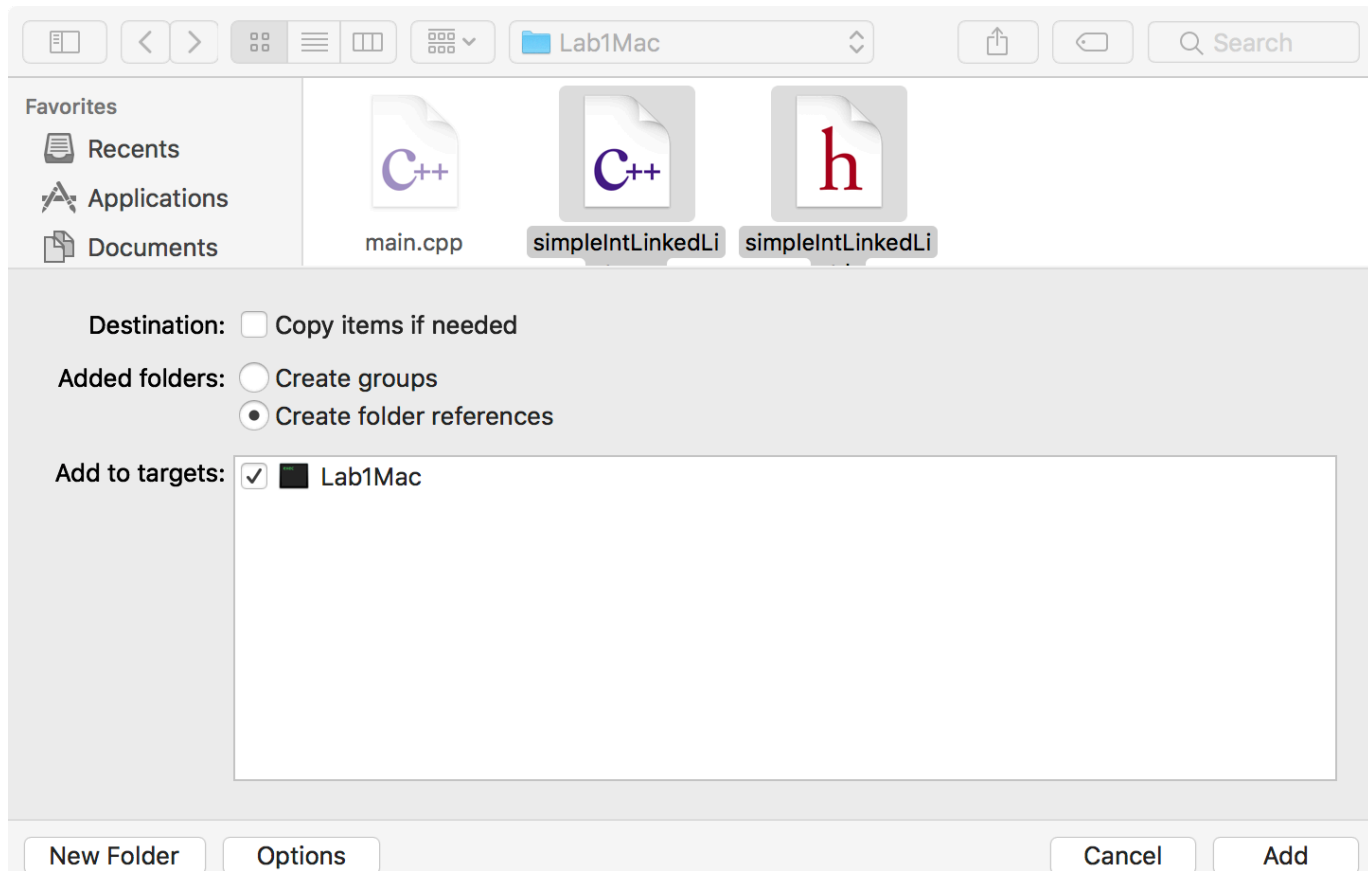
# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- After opening your .xcodeproj file
- You can add your existing files by clicking the project folder inside Xcode and “Add Files to ...”



# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- Then you can choose what files you want to add into your project



# Appendix: Create an Xcode Project

- Finally, you can “Run” your project and the output will be in your output window

