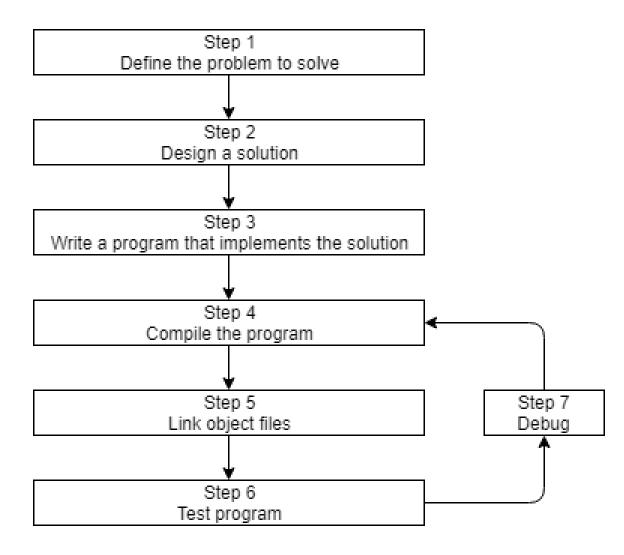
Programming Languages and Tools: Programming with C++ CS:3210:0003

Lecture/Lab #14

Developing C++ Programs



Compile and Link

- Compilation:
 - 1. Check syntax
 - 2. Convert C++ code -> machine language instructions .cpp File -> .o Object File
- Linking:
 - 1. Resolve dependencies between files
 - 2. Resolve library (packaged precompiled) files
 - C++ standard libraries (iostream, etc.)
 - Other libraries
- Building: source code -> executable (binary)

Compile and Link

- g++ file.cpp -o file.bin
 - compiles file.cpp,
 - links included libraries,
 - creates binary file.bin
- g++ -c file.cpp
 - compiles file.cpp to object code file file.o
- g++ -o file.bin file.o
 - links included libraries to binary file.bin

Separate Compilation

- To compile multiple files, use g++ with multiple arguments: g++ file1.cpp ... filen.cpp -o binname.bin
- Compiler doesn't remember definitions from filei.cpp while compiling filej.cpp
- Forward declarations work across files compiled together

- Create a folder workspace/calc
- Copy prob8.cpp from class/homeworks/hw1/solutions/ to workspace/calc/
- Separate prob8.cpp into 3 files and compile to calc.bin:
 - 1. menu.cpp will contain the Menu function
 - 2. **choice.cpp** will contain the **Choice** function
 - 3. main.cpp will contain main()

- Create a folder workspace/bin
- Copy prob3.cpp from class/homeworks/hw2/solutions/to workspace/bin/
- Separate prob3.cpp into 3 files and compile to bin.bin:
 - 1. binio.cpp will contain the inputint() and printBin() and any helper functions
 - 2. conv.cpp will contain the dec2Bin() and bin2Dec() and any helper functions
 - 3. menu.cpp will contain menu() and the functions to perform the menu ops
 - 4. main.cpp will contain main()

Header Files

- Store and propagate declarations to code in .cpp files.
 - Ex: iostream stores declaration of std::cout
- Extension: .h
- Header files:
 - 1. Header guard
 - 2. Declarations
- To access header files (don't compile them): #include "headerName.h"
- Definitions go in corresponding .cpp file

Header Files

- Include header files in corresponding implementation files
 - Because compilers can usually check whether the types match
- Preprocessor replaces #include<header> by contents of header
- Don't define functions inside header files
 - If you do, linker will have to deal with multiple definitions
- Tell the preprocessor where to look
 - 1. #include <headerName> looks in include directories
 - 2. #include "headerName" looks locally first, then in include directories

The One Definition Rule (ODR)

- Within the same scope, an entity (function/variable/type) can have only one definition
- This applies across multiple files if they are compiled together

- If violated, compiler error
- Harder to fix with included files
- Don't #include .cpp files
 - Instead compile them

- Create a folder workspace/bin2 (by copying workspace/bin)
- Move all declarations to header files, #include the right header files in each file, and compile to bin.bin:
 - 1. binio.cpp will contain definitions of inputint() and printBin() and any helper functions, and binio.h the declarations
 - 2. conv.cpp will contain definitions of dec2Bin() and bin2Dec() and any helper functions and conv.h the declarations
 - 3. menu.cpp will contain menu() and functions to perform the menu ops and menu.h the declarations
 - 4. main.cpp will contain main()

Classes in Header Files

- Classes can/should be split into header (.h) and implementation (.cpp) files
 - Define class ClassName in ClassName.h
 - Declare functions inside class
 - Define functions in .cpp file using syntax:
 returnType ClassName::functionName(args) { ... }

- Create a folder workspace/tennis and copy 03-18/05tennis6.cpp,
 Points.txt and Points2.txt into it
- Separate it into:
 - 1. Score.h will contain definitions of GamePoints, Score(), printScore() and declarations of printGamePoints(), incrp1(), incrp2()
 - 2. Score.cpp will contain definitions of printGamePoints(), incrp1(), incrp2()
 - 3. main.cpp will contain main()

GNU make

- GNU make
 - determines which pieces of a large program need to be recompiled
 - issues the commands to recompile them
- From terminal, make --version
- Project directory contains Makefile
 - Build project by running make from terminal
- Makefile contains rules with syntax:

```
targets: prerequisites
recipe
recipe
...
```

GNU make

- Multiple targets are specified, call a specific one by running make targetName
- By default, it runs the topmost target
- A target is run only if one of it's prerequisites are newer than it
- A target is two things:
 - 1. An identifier for a case in the Makefile
 - 2. The name of the file created from makeing the rule
- For . PHONY targets, 2. doesn't apply