Header Files

```
module = Module(
    code="ELEE1147",
    name="Programming for Engineers",
    credits=15,
    module_leader="Seb Blair BEng(H) PGCAP MIET MIHEEM FHEA"
)
```

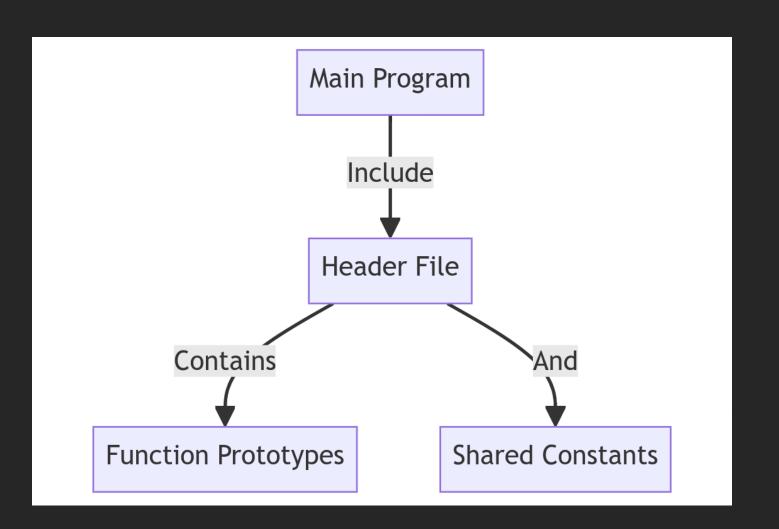


Why Use Header Files?

- Modularity: Separate interface from implementation.
- Reusability: Share functions and data structures.
- Readability: Enhance code organisation.
- Function Prototypes: Allows the compiler to check function signatures during compilation.
- Precompiled Headers: Speeds up compilation by avoiding redundant parsing of headers in multiple source files.



How Does It Work?





```
gcc main.c header.c -o main.exe
```

```
// header.h
#ifndef HEADER H // Header guard
#define HEADER H // Macro
#include <stdio.h> // Other libraries
void greeter(); // Function prototype
#define PI 3.14159 // Shared constant
#define GR ((double)1.61803) // Golden Ratio
// Shared DataStorage
struct Student {
  char name[50];
  int studentId;
  float classification;
};
#endif // HEADER H
```

```
// header.c
#include "header.h"

void greeter() {
    printf("Hello World!")!
}
```



What are Header Guards?

- Purpose: Prevent multiple inclusions of the same header file.
- Issue: Without guards, redefinitions can occur during multiple inclusions.
- Solution: Use preprocessor directives to conditionally include the contents.

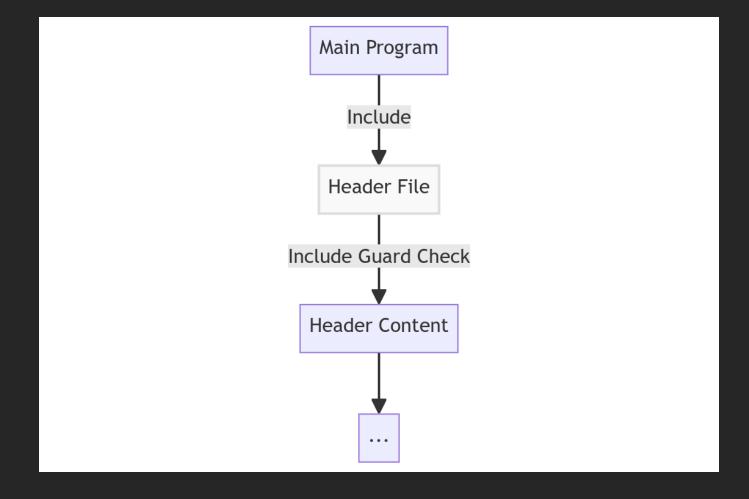


Why Use Header Guards?

- Avoid Redefinitions: Prevent compilation errors due to duplicate declarations.
- Ensure Once-Only Inclusion:

 Each header is included only once in a translation unit.
- Improve Compilation Efficiency:
 Reduce redundant parsing of header contents.

```
#ifndef HEADER_H
#define HEADER_H
...
#endif //end of HEADER_H
```





```
gcc main.c header.c -o main.exe
```

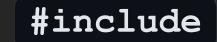
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```



Preprocessor Directive: #include







- Use #include ""
 - o for including header files that are part of your project or are in the current directory.
- Use #include <> for
 - o including standard library header files or other headers that are part of the system include directories.



Standardised Header Examples stdio.h:

```
23. #ifndef _STDIO_H
24. #define _STDIO_H 1
25.
26. #define __GLIBC_INTERNAL_STARTING_HEADER_IMPLEMENTATION
27. #include <bits/libc-header-start.h>
...
878.
879. __END_DECLS
880.
881. #endif /* <stdio.h> included. */
```



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```
// header.c
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}
```



Macros

Macros in C are a way to **define** constants or simple functions using the #define directive. They are preprocessor directives, meaning they are processed before the actual compilation of the code.

```
// example_macros.h

#ifndef EXAMPLE_MACROS_H

#define EXAMPLE_MACROS_H

#define PI 3.14159 // Shared Constant
#define SQUARE(x) ((x) * (x)) // Function

#ifdef _MSC_VER
// Code specific to Microsoft Version C/C++
#endif //end of _MSC_VER

#endif // end of EXAMPLE_MACROS_H
```



Standardised Header Examples: [math.h]

```
((double)2.7182818284590452354) /* e */
130. #define
               ΜE
                                ((double)1.4426950408889634074) /* log 2e */
131. #define
               M LOG2E
                                ((double)0.43429448190325182765) /* log 10e */
132. #define
               M LOG10E
               M LN2
                                ((double)0.69314718055994530942) /* log e2 */
133. #define
134. #define
               M LN10
                                ((double)2.30258509299404568402) /* log e10 */
                                ((double)3.14159265358979323846) /* pi */
135. #define
               M PI
494. int __signbitl(long double);
495.
     END DECLS
496.
497. #endif /* ! MATH H */
```



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