- (c) Macro definitions
- (d) Type definitions
- 3. We saw that writing #include <file> instead of #include "file" may not work if file is one that we've written. Would there be any problem with writing #include "file" instead of #include <file> if file is a system header?
- 4. Assume that debug. h is a header file with the following contents:

```
#ifdef DEBUG
 #define PRINT_DEBUG(n) printf("Value of " #n ": %d\n", n)
 #else
 #define PRINT_DEBUG(n)
 #endif
Let testdebug. c be the following source file:
 #include <stdio.h>
 #define DEBUG
#include "debug.h"
int main(void)
,-{
   int i = 1, j = 2, k = 3;
#ifdef DEBUG
  printf("Output if DEBUG is defined:\n");
#else
  printf("Output if DEBUG is not defined:\n");
#endif
  PRINT DEBUG(i);
  PRINT DEBUG(j);
  PRINT DEBUG(k);
  PRINT_DEBUG(i + j);
  PRINT_DEBUG(2 * i + j - k);
  return 0;
```

- (a) What is the output when the program is executed?
- (b) What is the output if the #define directive is removed from testdebug.c?
- (c) Explain why the output is different in parts (a) and (b).
- (d) Is it necessary for the DEBUG macro to be defined before debug. h is included in order for PRINT_DEBUG to have the desired effect? Justify your answer.

Section 15.4

- 5. Suppose that a program consists of three source files—main.c, fl.c, and fl.c—plus two header files, fl.h and fl.h. All three source files include fl.h, but only fl.c and fl.c include fl.h. Write a makefile for this program, assuming that the compiler is gcc and that the executable file is to be named demo.
- **©** 6. The following questions refer to the program described in Exercise 5.
 - (a) Which files need to be compiled when the program is built for the first time?
 - (b) If f1.c is changed after the program has been built, which files need to be recompiled?
 - (c) If £1.h is changed after the program has been built, which files need to be recompiled?
 - (d) If £2. h is changed after the program has been built, which files need to be recompiled?