# Standard and Non–Standard Libraries in C/C++

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#### 1 Standard Libraries in C

By convention, libraries in C have a .h extension. For a complete listing of ANDI–ISO standard libraries in C please see [1]. As an example, *conio.h* is not part of the standard C and isn't guaranteed to be available or work with all compilers.

#### 2 Standard Libraries in C++

Standard libraries in C++ do not have any extension, e.g. *iostream*, *fstream*. Note that *iostream.h* is not a standard C++ header. Standard C header files in C++ normally start with a 'c' and without .h extension. For example *cstdio*, *cstdlib* etc. For a complete listing of standard C++ libraries see [2].

### 3 namespace std in C++

Following OOP concepts, functions and variables in C++ headers are not part of the global space and are enclosed in *namespace std*. Following comparison illustrates this:

iostream	iostream.h
namespace std {	cout cin
cout	endl
cin	
endl	
}	

Members of std namespace can be accessed with the scope resolution operator, e.g. std::cin, std::cout etc. A using directive can be used to access a particular function or object without the need to use scope resolution operator with every usage, e.g. using std::cin;. With a using namespace std; directive, all objects and functions within the namespace become globally accessible and this is considered a bad programming practice.

### 4 The string class in C++

The standard header for string.h in C++ is cstring. Anther header string is available in C++ and contains the implementation of string class. This is completely different from the string.h and cstring libraries.

## References

- $[1] \ \mathtt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C\_standard\_library}.$
- $[2] \ \mathtt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C2B2B\_standard\_library}.$