

Square.cpp



```
#include "Square.h"
```

Square.h



SquareArray.h



```
#include "Square.h"
```

Rectangle.cpp



```
#include "Rectangle.h"
```

Rectangle.h



Triangle.cpp



```
#include "Triangle.h"
```

Triangle.h



shapeAreas.cpp



```
#include "Square.h"  
#include "Triangle.h"  
#include "Rectangle.h"  
#include "SquareArray.h"
```

All the files involved in a simple project involving different shapes and their areas are shown here...

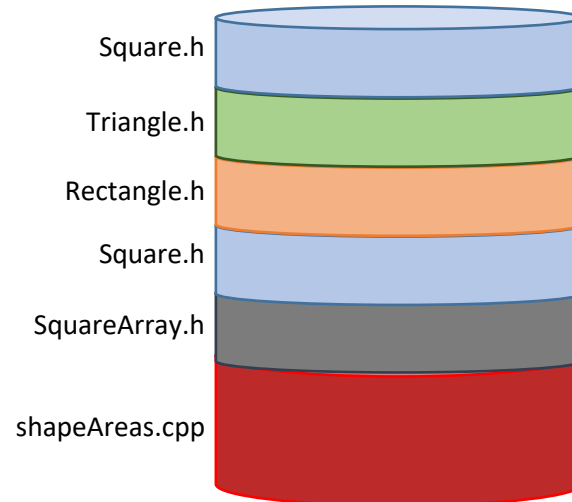
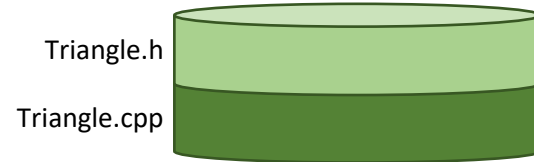
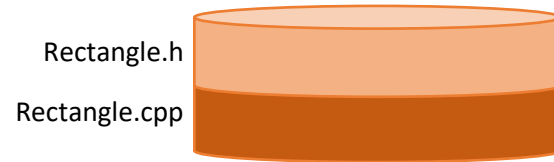
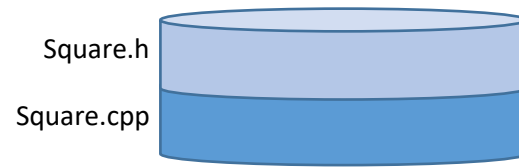
Class interfaces (class definitions with documented prototypes) go in .h files named the same as the class

Class implementations (the implement of the class member functions, bound to the class using scope resolution) go in .cpp files named the same as the class

The main function goes in its own .cpp source file (shapeAreas.cpp in this example).

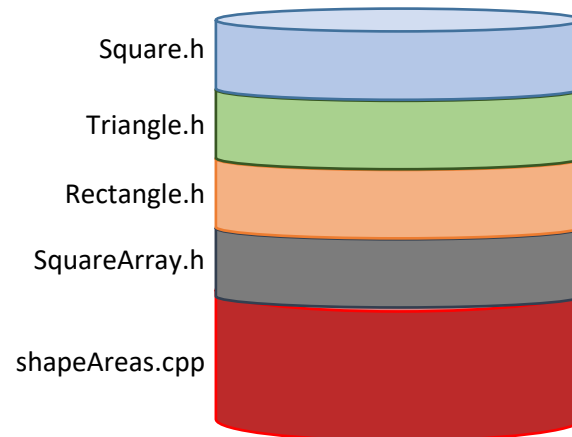
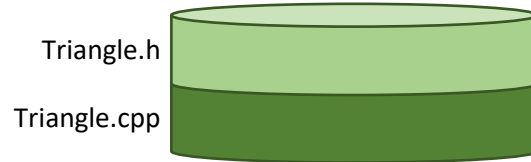
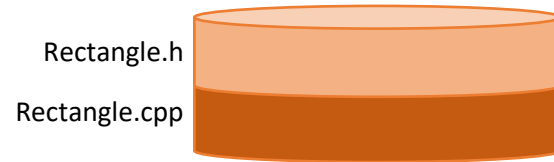
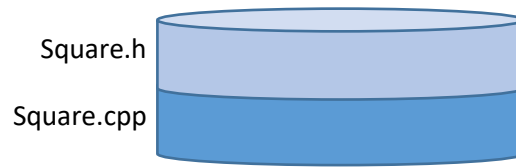
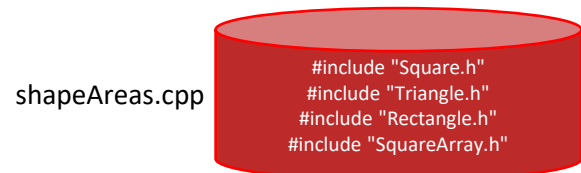
If you had other global functions (i.e. non-member functions):

- each (documented) global function prototype would go in its own .h file named the same as the function.
- each global function implementation would go in its own .cpp file named the same as the function.



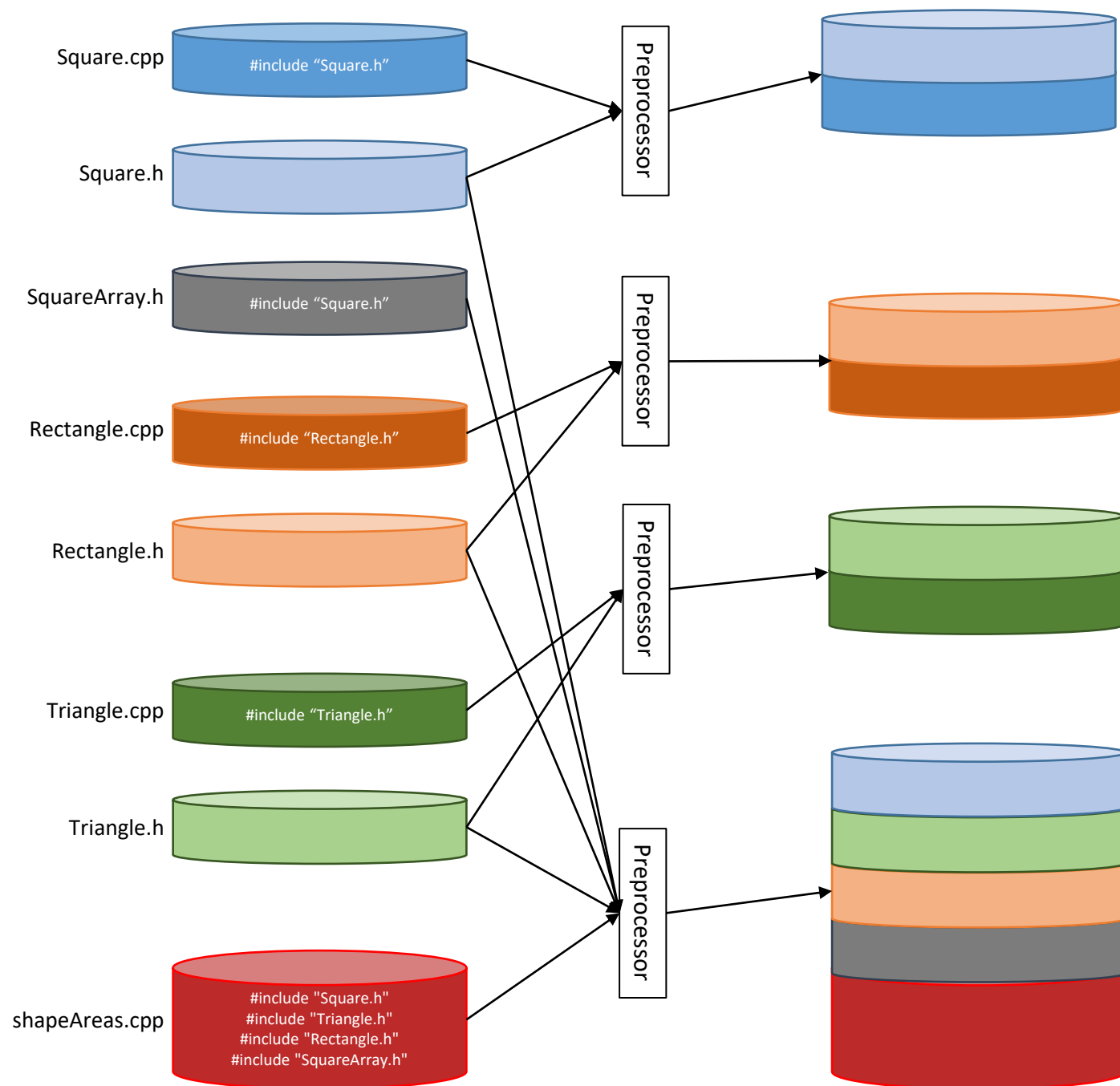
Example of preprocessor outputs,
without #include guards

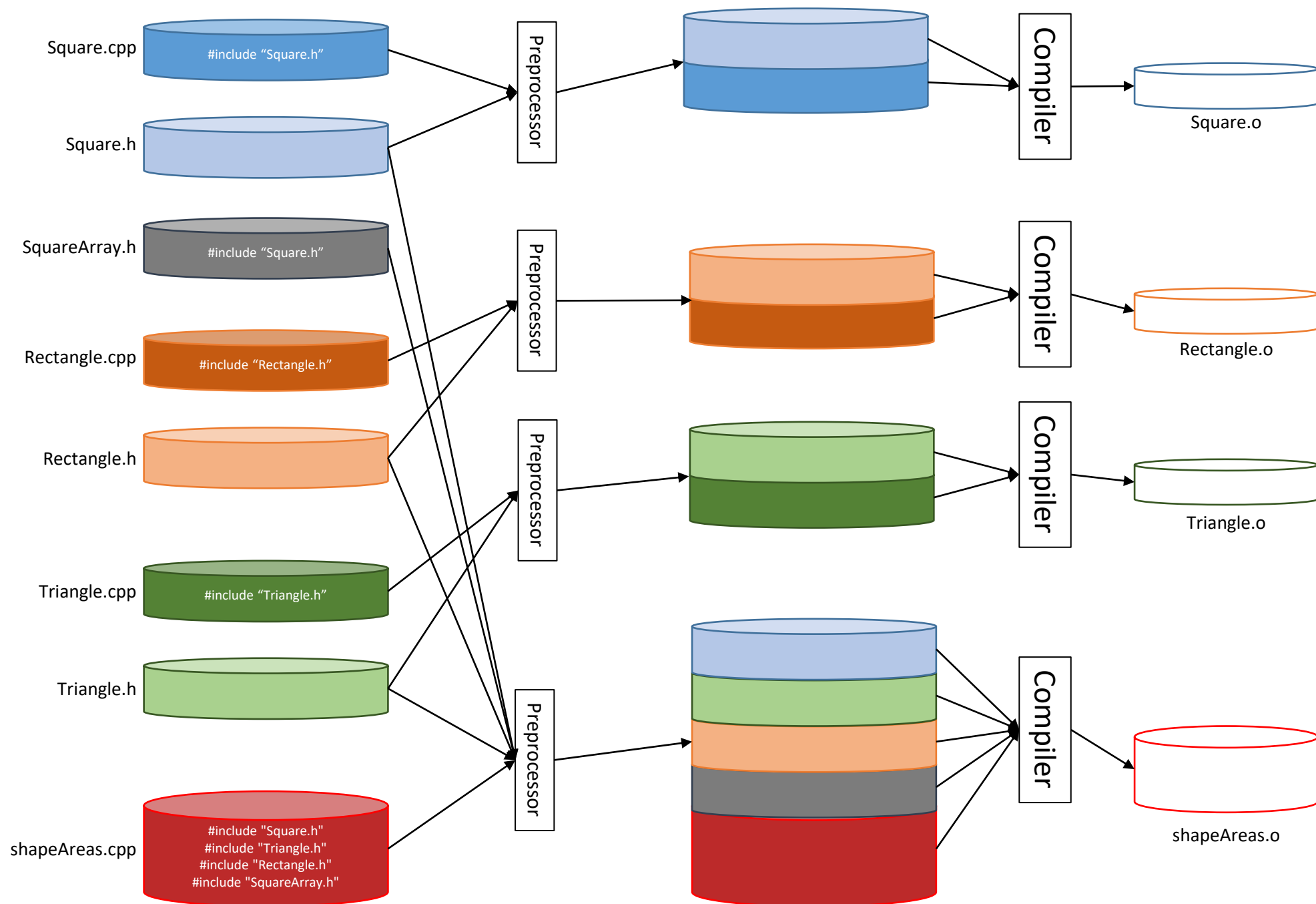
Use of #include guards prevents this
header file from being "pasted" in
multiple times, as shown on the next slide

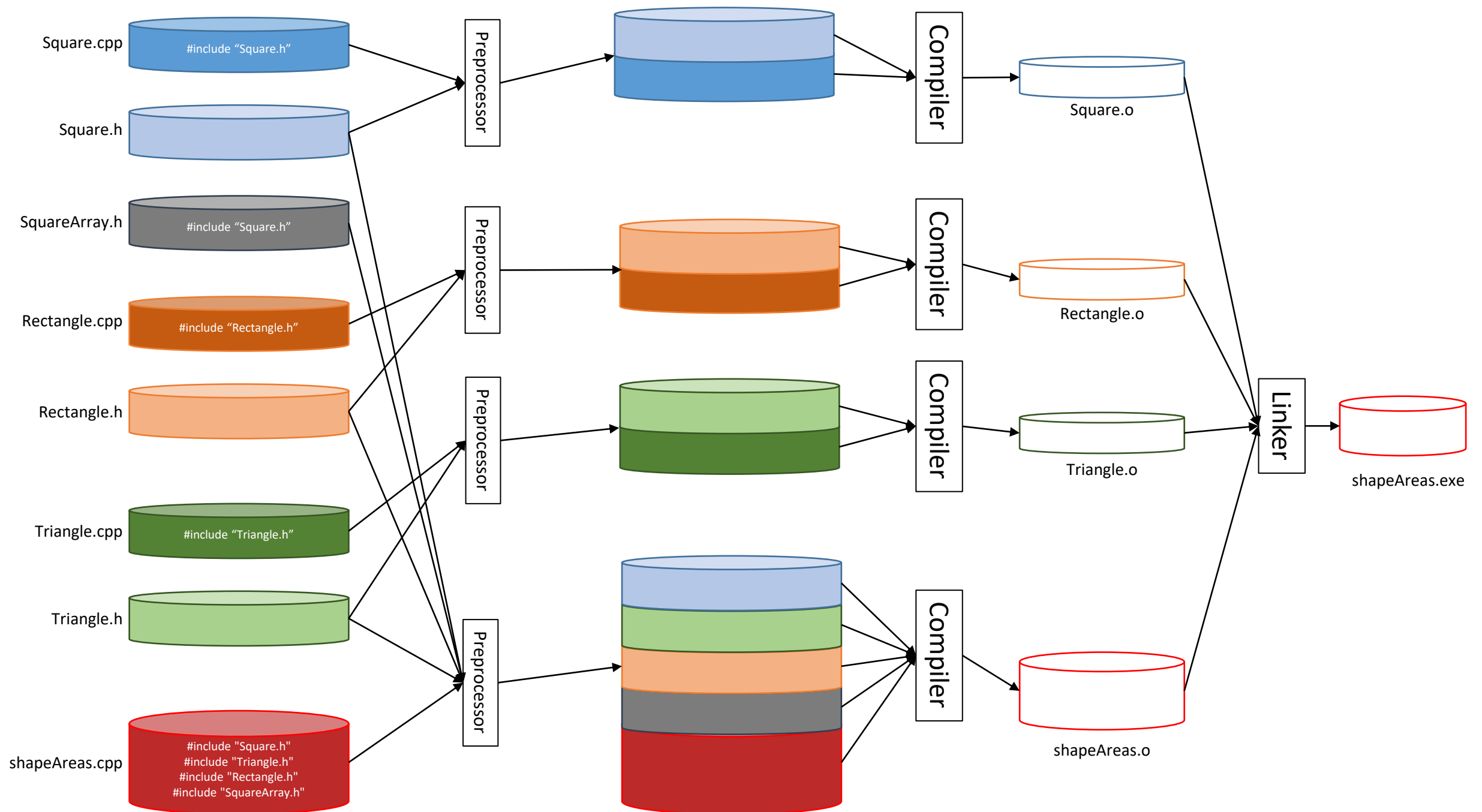


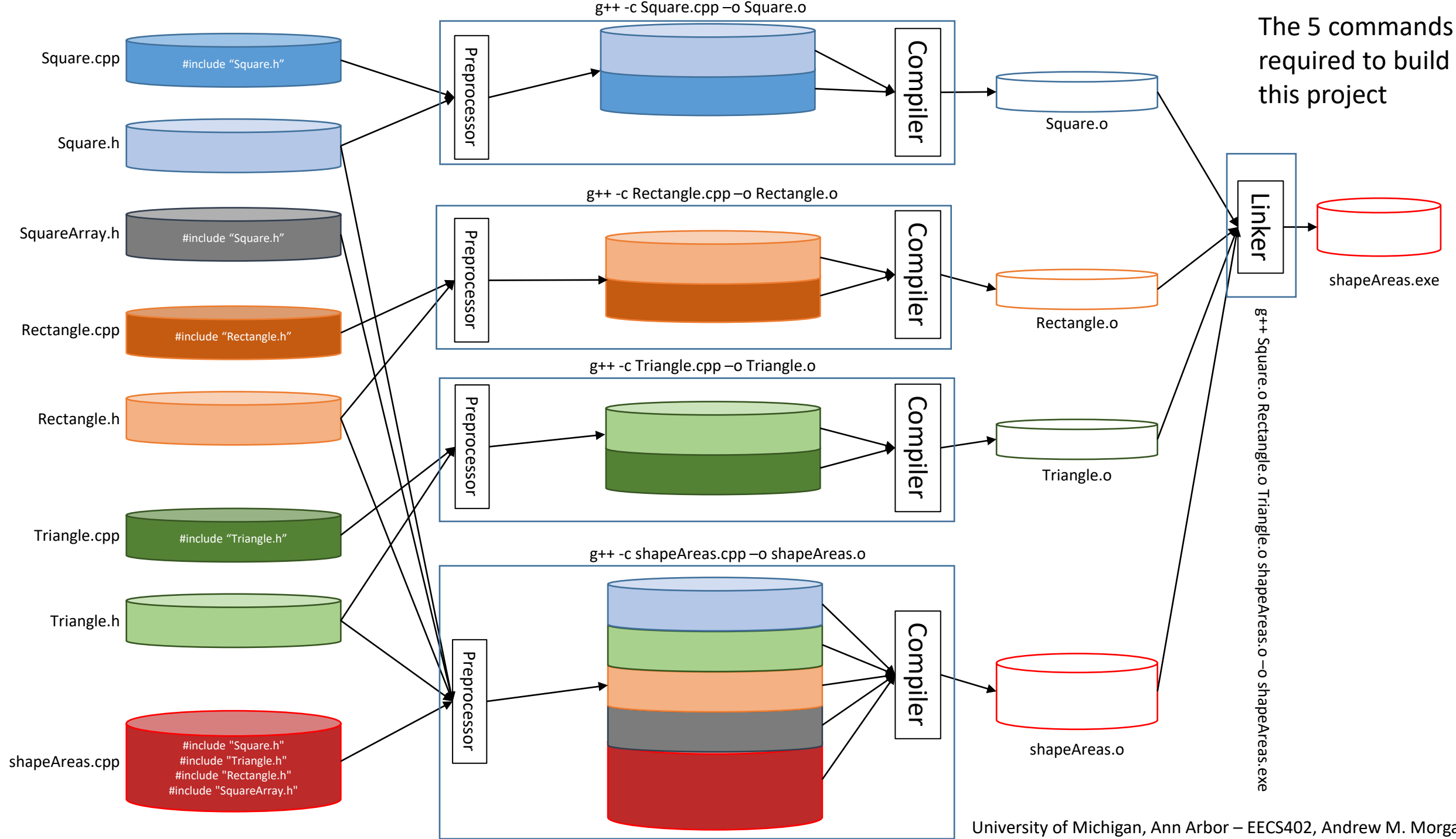
Example of preprocessor outputs,
with #include guards

Everything is now "pasted" in exactly once!





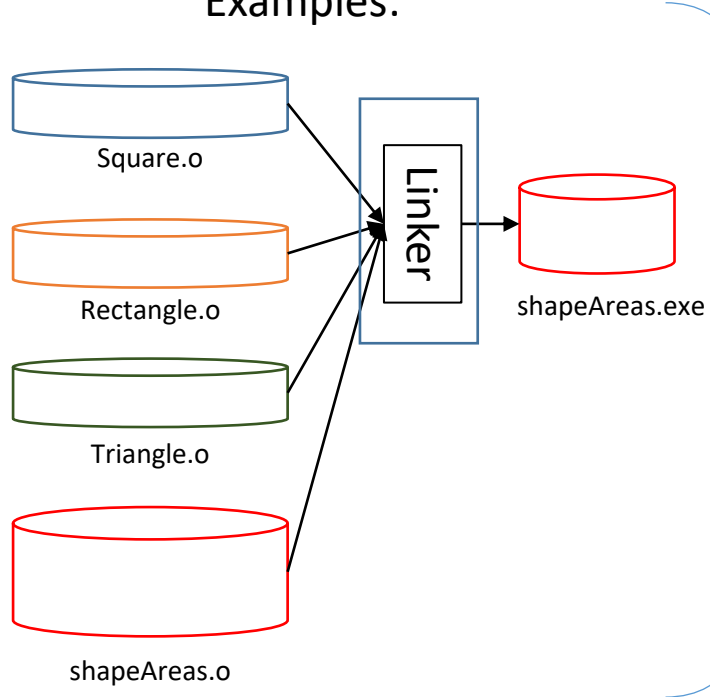




Determining Dependencies:

Look at the commands and the arrows leading into the box

Examples:

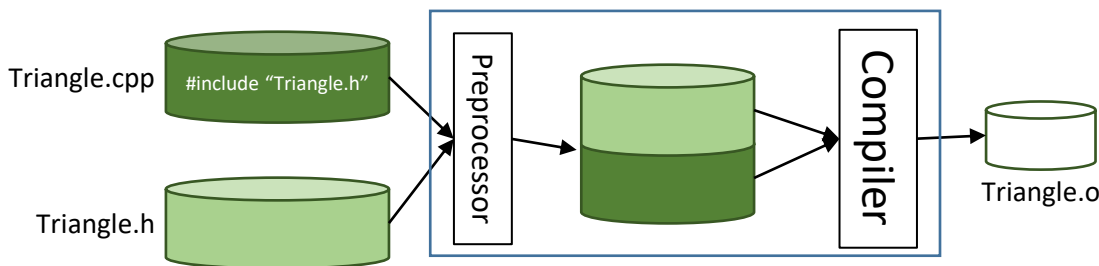


In order to build `shapeAreas.exe` (the “target”), the linker needs to be executed, and it depends on `Square.o`, `Rectangle.o`, `Triangle.o`, and `shapeAreas.o`.

Note: for this case, the `.o` files indicated are all of the dependencies – the linker does not depend on any of the `.cpp` or `.h` files to do its job!

In the Makefile, this command would look like this:

```
shapeAreas.exe: Square.o Rectangle.o Triangle.o shapeAreas.o
g++ Square.o Rectangle.o Triangle.o shapeAreas.o -o shapeAreas.exe
```



In order to build `Triangle.o` (the “target”), “`g++ -c`” needs to be executed, and it depends on `Triangle.cpp` and `Triangle.h`.

In the Makefile, this command would look like this:

```
Triangle.o: Triangle.cpp Triangle.h
g++ -c Triangle.cpp -o Triangle.o
```


The Makefile for the project

Targets before the colons

Dependencies after the colons

Commands to execute after the target line following a *tab* character

target

“all” is a special target – specify it first, and have it depend on the “main” thing(s) you want to build

“clean” is a special target – usually specific last, and simply removes all the “by-products” of the build process so you can “start fresh”

```
all: shapeAreas.exe

shapeAreas.o: shapeAreas.cpp Triangle.h Square.h Rectangle.h SquareArray.h
    g++ -Wall -c shapeAreas.cpp -o shapeAreas.o

Triangle.o: Triangle.cpp Triangle.h
    g++ -Wall -c Triangle.cpp -o Triangle.o

Square.o: Square.cpp Square.h
    g++ -Wall -c Square.cpp -o Square.o

Rectangle.o: Rectangle.cpp Rectangle.h
    g++ -Wall -c Rectangle.cpp -o Rectangle.o

shapeAreas.exe: Triangle.o Square.o Rectangle.o shapeAreas.o
    g++ Triangle.o Square.o Rectangle.o shapeAreas.o -o shapeAreas.exe

clean:
    rm -f *.o *.exe
```

list of dependencies

vi makefile

make