SPLITTING THE CODE

- Sometimes we like to split our program into multiple files (or modules).
- · Advantages: encapsulation, reusability, size.
 - We can also reduce compilation time.
- A module consists in two parts:
 - the header file, where all the declarations available outside the module go (e.g., list.h)
 - the C/C++ code which implements the things declared in the header (e.g., list.cc)
- Another module (say main.cc) that wants to use list.cc will do

```
#include "list.h"
```

- Then list.cc and main.cc will be compiled and linked together.
 - * We use for this purpose a makefile.

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MAKEFILES (CONT'D)

· Example of rules:

```
all: test_list
list.o: list.h list.cc
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o list.o list.cc
main.o: list.h main.cc
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o main.o main.cc
test_list: $(OBJ)
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o test_list $(OBJ)
clean:
    rm -f test_list *~ *.o *.bak core \#*
```

- You type make *target* in some directory *d*.
 - make without arguments produces the first target in the (default) makefile.
- The command looks for a file called Makefile in d and produces the file target.
- All the targets needed by *target* are also made, unless they are up to date.

MAKEFILES

A makefile contains macrodefinitions, e.g.,

```
# this is a comment
CXX = g++
CXXFLAGS = -g -Wall -Werror -ansi -pedantic
OBJ = main.o list.o
```

• Then we have rules of the form:

```
command1
command2
command3
...

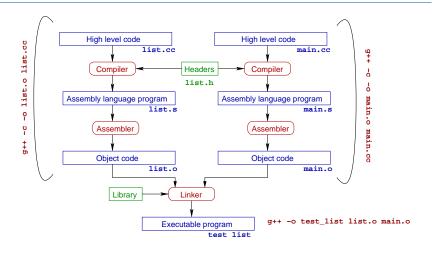
Exactly one TAB on each line here!
```

- a target is the name of the file to be produced
 - * it is produced by executing the corresponding commands
- the sources are the files needed to produce the target (if any)

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PUTTING THE FILES TOGETHER



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