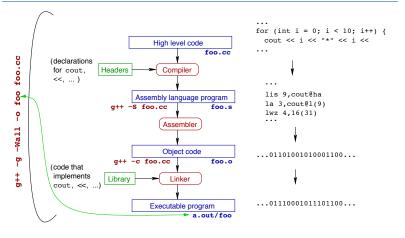
## SPLITTING THE CODE

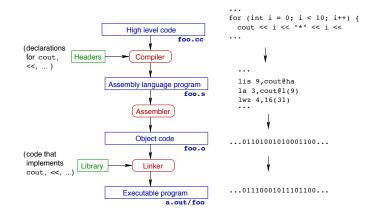
- Sometimes we like to split our program into multiple files (or modules).
- Advantages: encapsulation, reusability, size.
  - We can also reduce compilation time.
- A module consists in two parts:
  - the header file, where all the declarations available outside the module go (e.g., tcp-util.h)
  - the C/C++ code which implements the things declared in the header (e.g., tcp-util.cc)
- Another module (say main.cc) that wants to use tcp-util.cc will do #include "tcp-util.h"
  - Then tcp-util.cc and main.cc will be compiled and linked together.
    - \* We use for this purpose a makefile.

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# BRINGING YOUR PROGRAM TO LIFE

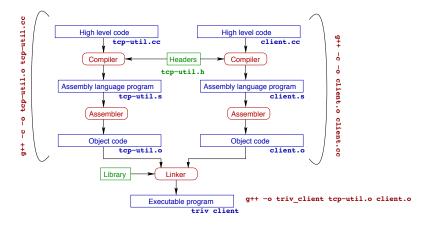


## BRINGING YOUR PROGRAM TO LIFE



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# **PUTTING MANY MODULES TOGETHER**



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## MAKEFILES

- A makefile contains recipes for compiling multiple file programs.
- A makefile contains macrodefinitions, e.g.,

```
# this is a comment
CXX = q++
CXXFLAGS = -g - Wall
```

• Then we have rules of the form:

```
target :[source1 ] [source2 ] [source3 ]
           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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# MAKEFILES (CONT'D)

· Sample of rules:

```
all: triv_client
tcp-utils.o: tcp-utils.h tcp-utils.cc
        $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o tcp-utils.o tcp-utils.cc
client.o: tcp-utils.h client.cc
        $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o client.o client.cc
triv_client: client.o tcp-utils.o
        $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o triv_client client.o tcp-utils.o
clean:
        rm -f triv_client *~ *.o *.bak core \#*
```

- You type make *target* in some directory *d*.
  - make without arguments produces the first target in the 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.

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