

# Separate Compilation

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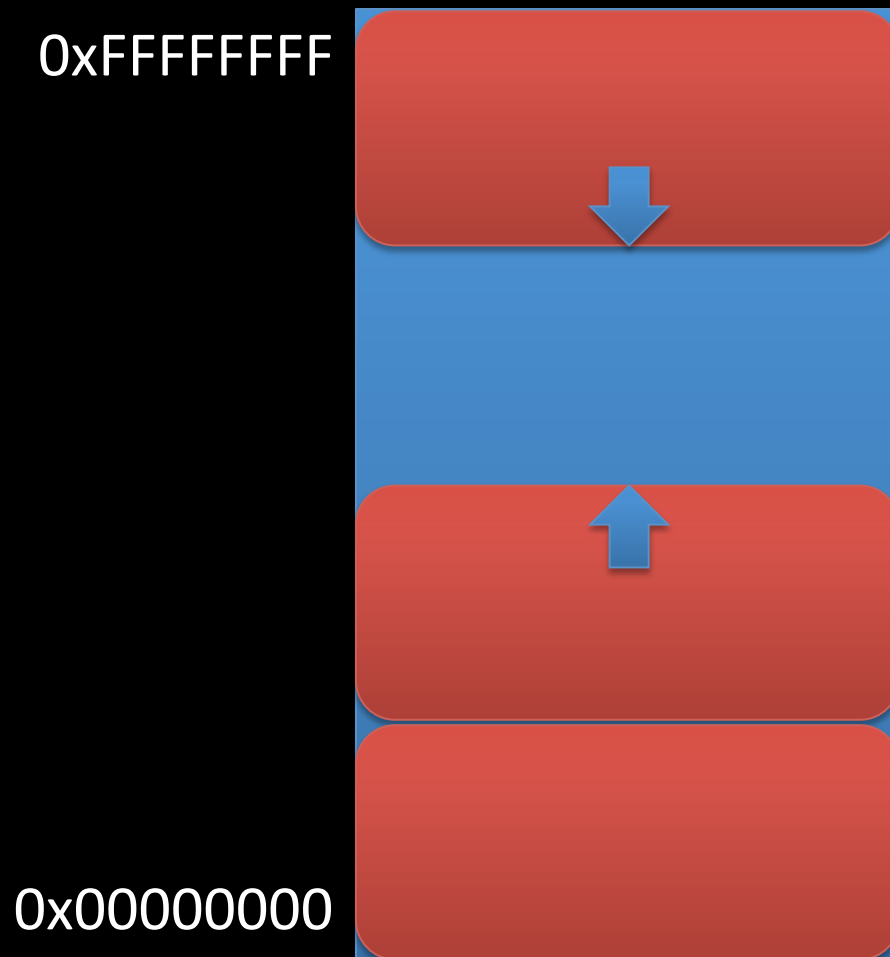
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# Outline

- Monday Review + overflow example
- Lab 2 Solution
- Libraries and Separate Compilation

# **MONDAY REVIEW**

# What are the segments called, and what do they contain?



# Memory Allocation Check

```
int *array_copy(int *values, int n) {  
    int *copy = malloc(sizeof(int) * n);  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)  
        copy[i] = values[i];  
    double pointless[8];  
    return copy;  
}
```

- What is the size of foo's simplified activation record?
- How much memory is allocated from the heap?

# **LIBRARIES AND SEPARATE COMPILATION**

# What?

- A **library** (also referred to as modules) is a collection of structures and functions that perform some function
  - `stdio`: Provides the `FILE` struct and input and output routines
  - `list` (project 1): Provides a `List` struct and associated operations

# Example

- <In class example using the following files:>
  - pre\_library.c
  - library\_usage.c
  - cs24lib.c and cs24lib.h
  - cs24lib\_ext.c and cs24lib\_ext.h



# Notes from the example

- In order to re-use functions they need to be in their own files
- Use MACRO conditionals (*#include guard*) to prevent #including the same *code* more than once
- Separate structure definitions and function declarations into .h files to support *separate compilation*

# Library Components: Header File (.h)

- Provides the *interface* for the module
- Defines data structures (e.g., FILE, List, Node)
- Declares function prototypes
  - `int get_at(struct List *list, int index);`
- Uses macros (`#define`, `#ifndef`, `#endif`) to prevent duplicate declarations

# Library Components: Implementation File (.c)

- Provides the *implementation* for the module
- Uses the `#include` macro to include the associated header
- Provides the function definition (i.e., the completed source code)

# Questions

- Why should you never `#include` a “.c” file?
  - Doing so doesn’t allow for *separate compilation*
- What is the purpose of the “`#ifndef ... #define ... #endif`” guard around the content of “.h” files?
  - Avoids structures and functions from being declared more than once

# Another Question

- What is the primary purpose of separate compilation?
  - To reduce subsequent compilation time by reusing *object* files

# For Next Monday

- Finish reading chapter 1 in the text book (if you haven't already)
- Begin reading chapter 3 (might want skim/read chapter 2) as it's helpful for project 1
  - Note the book uses C++ so (for now) think about how to do similar in C