

```
a.h  
double colat(double a)  
{  
    return 90 * a;  
}  
...
```

```
mod1.c  
#include "a.h"  
void foo()  
{  
    int b = colat(30.0);  
}
```

```
mod2.c  
#include "a.h"  
void bar()  
{  
    int x = colat(40.0);  
}
```

```
mod1.o  
foo:  
    push  
colat:  
    push  
    mov
```

```
mod2.o  
bar:  
    enter 6  
colat:  
    push  
    mov
```

.o (object files) contain code for all fnns defined in .c (including fnns defined in #include-d .h files)

gcc -o Program mod1.o mod2.o

linker fails with multiple definition error
SO DON'T PUT FN DEFINITIONS in .h (and don't #include .c files)
(only put FN declarations in .h)

What the compiler sees for `gcc -c prog.c`

```

a.h
int foo();
...

b.h
#include "a.h"
int bar();
...

prog.c
#include "a.h"
#include "b.h"

int main() {
    foo();
}
    
```

`#define __GUARD__`

```

int foo(); ✓
...
int foo(); ✓ ←
...
int bar();
    
```

with the guard, `__GUARD__` is not not defined the 2nd time `a.h` is `#include-d`, and so inside of `#ifndef` is not re-`#included`

```

a.h
int foo();
#include "b.h"
...

b.h
#include "a.h"
...

prog.c
#include "a.h"

int main() {
    ...
}
    
```

header file guards fix infinite `#include` recursion too

```

a.h
#ifndef __A_H__
#define __A_H__
int foo();
#include "b.h"
...
#endif
    
```

```

b.h
#ifndef __B_H__
#define __B_H__
#include "a.h"
...
#endif
    
```

```

prog.c
#include "a.h"
#include "b.h"

int main() {
    ...
}
    
```

```
#include "b.h"  
...  
#endif
```

```
...  
#endif
```

```
int main() {  
...  
}
```

makefile

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```
Distance: distance.o more_math.o
gcc -o Distance -g distance.o more_math.o -lm

distance.o: distance.c more_math.h
gcc -c -Wall -std=c99 -pedantic -g distance.c

more_math.o: more_math.c more_math.h
gcc -c -Wall -std=c99 -pedantic -g more_math.c
```

target

prerequisites

commands

rule