

# سلسلة تعلم البرمجة بلغة C++ الحديثة

Learn Modern C++ Programming Course

إعداد المهندس أحمد الديب



# #29: Namespaces p2

# Namespaces Are Open

```
namespace A {  
int f(); // now A has member f()  
}  
namespace A {  
int g(); // now A has two members, f() and g()  
}
```

That way, the members of a namespace need not be placed contiguously in a single file. This can be important when converting older programs to use namespaces.

# Namespace Aliases

```
namespace this_is_very_long_namespace_name {  
    struct point {  
        int x;  
        int y;  
    };  
} // namespace this_is_very_long_namespace_name
```

```
this_is_very_long_namespace_name::point pt1;
```

```
namespace short_name = this_is_very_long_namespace_name; // Alias  
short_name::point pt2;
```

This can immensely simplify the task of replacing one version of a library with another.

# Namespace Composition

```
namespace lib_1 {  
class Line {};  
} // namespace lib_1
```

```
namespace lib_2 {  
class Text {};  
} // namespace lib_2
```

```
namespace my_lib {  
using namespace lib_1;  
using namespace lib_2;  
} // namespace my_ib
```

```
my_lib::Line L1;  
my_lib::Text T1;
```

# Namespaces and Overloading

```
// old A.h:  
void f(int);
```

```
// old B.h:  
void f(char);
```

```
// old user.c:  
#include "A.h"  
#include "B.h"  
void g() {  
    f('a'); // f() from B.h  
}
```



```
// new A.h:  
namespace A {  
void f(int);  
}
```

```
// new B.h:  
namespace B {  
void f(char);  
}
```

```
// new user.c:  
#include "A.h"  
#include "B.h"  
  
using namespace A;  
using namespace B;  
void g() {  
    f('a'); // f() from B.h  
}
```

Function overloading works across namespaces. This is essential to allow us to migrate existing libraries to use namespaces with minimal source code changes.

# inline namespace

```
namespace Interface {  
inline namespace V3 { // default  
double f(double);  
int f(int);  
template <class T>  
class C {};  
} // namespace V3
```

```
namespace V2 {  
// ...  
}
```

```
namespace V1 {  
double f(double);  
template <class T>  
class C {};  
} // namespace V1  
} // namespace Interface
```

# inline namespace Example V1

```
// interface-v1.h
namespace Interface_V1 {
    void print(void) {
        std::cout << "print v1" << "\n";
    }
} // namespace Interface_V1
```

```
// interface.h
#include <iostream>
namespace Library {
    inline
    #include "interface-v1.h"
} // namespace Library
```

```
#include "interface.h"

int main() {
    //
    Library::print(); // default
    Library::Interface_V1::print(); // V1
}
```

```
print v1
print v1
```



# inline namespace Example V2

```
// interface-v2.h
namespace Interface_V2 {
    void print_new(void) {
        std::cout << "print new v2" << "\n";
    }
    void print(void) {
        std::cout << "print v2" << "\n";
    }
} // namespace Interface_V2
```

```
// interface.h
#include <iostream>
namespace Library {
    inline
    #include "interface-v2.h"
    #include "interface-v1.h"
} // namespace Library
```

```
#include "interface.h"

int main() {
    //
    Library::print(); // default from V2
    Library::print_new(); // default from V2
}
```

```
print v2
print new v2
```

# inline namespace Example V3

```
// interface-v3.h
namespace Interface_V3 {
    void print_new(void) {
        std::cout << "print new v3" << "\n";
    }
    #include "interface-v2.h"
    using Interface_V2::print;
} // namespace Interface_V3
```

```
// interface.h
#include <iostream>
namespace Library {
    inline
    #include "interface-v3.h"
    #include "interface-v2.h"
    #include "interface-v1.h"
} // namespace Library
```

```
#include "interface.h"

int main() {
    //
    Library::print(); // default from V2
    Library::print_new(); // default from V3
}
```

```
print v2
print new v3
```

**Thank you**