



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



国家超级计算广州中心
NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER IN GUANGZHOU

Compiler Design 编译器构造实验

Lab 1: 实验环境及工具

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Linux Environment

- 所有的实验项目预期是Linux环境
 - 实现语言为C/C++
 - 需要熟悉Terminal和基本的commands，以及Vim、Emacs或其他编辑工具
 - 当然也可以在windows环境下完成，在提交前通过Linux环境下的测试
- 哪些Linux环境可以使用？
 - 虚拟机
 - 本地：Mac OS，Ubuntu，RedHat
 - 远程：通过Putty, MobaXterm等连接Linux服务器
 - 在线：<https://cocalc.com/doc/terminal.html>

Linux Commands

- Show current directory
 - `$pwd`
- Change directory
 - `$cd <your_dest_dir>`
- Create a directory
 - `$mkdir <your_dir>`
- Create a file
 - `$touch <your_file>`
- Rename
 - `$mv <old_name> <new_name>`
- Remove
 - `$rm [-i/r/f] <your_dir_or_file>`

<https://ubuntu.com/tutorials/command-line-for-beginners>

Vim Commands

- Open a file
 - \$vim <your_file>
- Enter insert mode
 - i
- Edit
- Exit insert mode
 - ESC
- Save and close the file
 - :wq

<https://www.linux.com/training-tutorials/vim-101-beginners-guide-vim/>

Let's get start ...

- Set up a folder
 - \$`mkdir lab1`
 - \$`cd lab1`
- Prepare the source code
 - \$`vim hello.c`

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main( )
{
    printf("Hello World!\n");

    return 0;
}
```

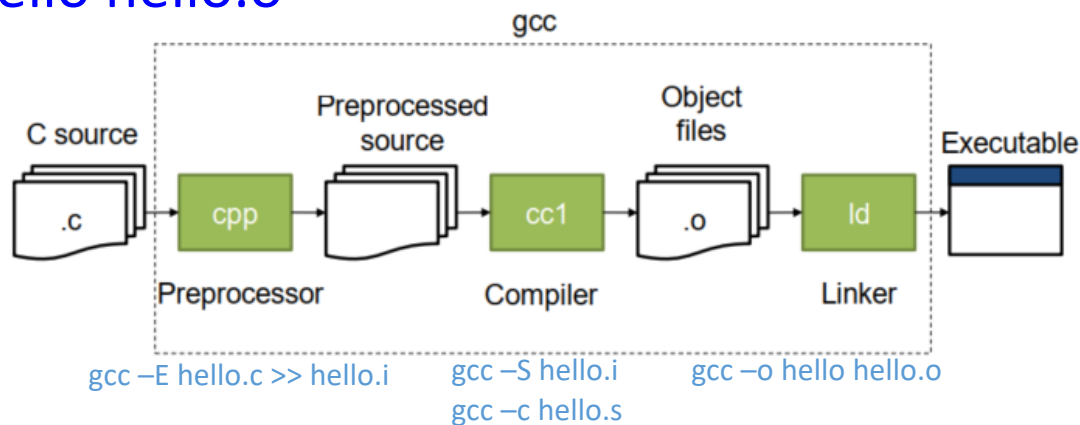
Compile it ...

- Preprocess: *.c → *.i
 - `$gcc -E hello.c > hello.i`
- Compile: *.i → *.s
 - `$gcc -S hello.i`
- Assembly: *.s → *.o
 - `$gcc -c hello.s`
- Link: *.o → exe
 - `$gcc -o hello hello.o`

‘vim’ the output file in each step

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```



```
55
48 89 e5
bf d0 05 40 00
e8 d5 fe ff ff
b8 00 00 00 00
5d
c3
```

One More Step: Disassemble

- `$objdump -d hello.o`
- `$objdump -d ./hello`
- Compare the `<main>`: What are the differences?

```
0000000000000000 <main>:
 0: 55                push    %rbp
 1: 48 89 e5          mov     %rsp,%rbp
 4: 48 83 ec 10       sub     $0x10,%rsp
 8: 89 7d fc          mov     %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
 b: 48 89 75 f0       mov     %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
 f: bf 00 00 00 00    mov     $0x0,%edi
14: e8 00 00 00 00    callq  19 <main+0x19>
19: c9               leaveq  %rsi,%rsp
1a: c3               retq
```

```
000000000040051d <main>:
40051d: 55                push    %rbp
40051e: 48 89 e5          mov     %rsp,%rbp
400521: 48 83 ec 10       sub     $0x10,%rsp
400525: 89 7d fc          mov     %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
400528: 48 89 75 f0       mov     %rsi,-0x10(%rbp)
40052c: bf d0 05 40 00    mov     $0x4005d0,%edi
400531: e8 ca fe ff ff    callq  400400 <puts@plt>
400536: c9               leaveq  %rsi,%rsp
400537: c3               retq
400538: 0f 1f 84 00 00 00 00 nopl    0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
40053f: 00
```

Makefile

- Special format file that help build and manage the compilation automatically
- Create Makefile
 - `$cd lab1`
 - `$vim Makefile`
- Make
 - `$make`
- Clean
 - `$make clean`

```
CC := gcc
CCFLAGS :=
EXEC := hello

# all is the default rule
all: $(EXEC)

$(EXEC): hello.o
    $(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -o $@ $^
    @echo "Built $@ successfully"

hello.o : hello.s
    $(CC) -c $^

hello.s : hello.i
    $(CC) -S $^

hello.i : hello.c
    $(CC) -E $^ > $@

clean:
    rm -f *.i *.s *.o $(EXEC)
```

http://web.mit.edu/gnu/doc/html/make_2.html

Archive

- Uncompressed tar
 - Create: `$tar cvf <archive_name>.tar <dirname>`
 - Extract: `$tar xvf <archive_name>.tar`
 - `$tar cvf lab1.tar lab1/`
- Compressed tar ball
 - Create: `$tar cvfz <archive_name>.tar.gz <dirname>`
 - Extract: `$tar xvfz <archive_name>.tar.gz`
 - `$tar cvfz lab1.tar.gz lab1/`

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tar-command-linux-examples/>