C --- > ARM assembly language --- > Machine code (Binary encoded Assembly instruction)  
  
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Tool chains for this process:  
  
 🡪 Preprocessor: It will take all the .c and .h files, perform substitution if the MACROS.

🡪Compiler: The preprocessed code is passed through a compiler where the C code is converted into an assembly code translation.

🡪Assembler: It converts the assembly code into an object code (Which consists of binary data).

🡪Linker: After all the source file has their object file, the linker will resolve their reference in between each file.

🡪Relocator: The relocator will map all the address of the code and data into the processor’s memory space.

We’ll get the target executable file for the target after this process.

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GNU make: A make is a tool that controls the generation of executables and other non-source files of a program from the program’s source files. The instruction on how to build the program is obtained from a file called a **Makefile.**The Cmake is a cross-platform make, it can work with different operating system. It allows compiler-independent build. The Cmake produces build files for other systems. But in the background it’s actually, the CMake 🡪 generates a Makefile 🡪 it is then used with Make in the platform being used to build.

* Significance of the maximum output speed in USART GPIO configuration.
* MSP file stands for MCU support package