Week2 Report in Class (Fri56)

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Q1

编写c代码存在Q1.c中(截图),代码中使用math库中的sqrt函数,对2进行开方,并打印结果。用gcc命令生成可执行文件Q1并执行(截图)。

```
1 #include <math.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4
5 int main(){
6   float num = 2;
7   float num_sqrt = sqrt(num);
8   printf("%f\n", num_sqrt);
9   return 0;
10 }
```

```
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment Q = - - ×

nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ gcc Q1.c - lm
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ ./a.out

1.414214

nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$
```

编写c代码存在Q2.c中,请实现一个可以打印自己姓名和学号的C语言程序(截图)。用gcc生成目标文件Q2.o,然后生成可执行文件Q2并执行。用file命令查看文件类型(截图)。

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){
    char name_str[20];
    char id_str[20];

printf("Please enter you name: ");
    scanf("%s", name_str);
    printf("Please enter you school ID number: ");
    scanf("%s", id_str);

printf("Your name is: %s\n", name_str);
    printf("Your school ID is: %s\n", id_str);

return 0;
}
```

Q3

请总结C语言的编译过程。

- 1. Pre-process
 - extend #define #include into C code
- 2. Compile & Optimize

- Check the grammar of the code, if there is no mistake, compile it and transform it into intermediate code (assembly language)
- o Optimize the code
- o Output .s files

3. Assemble

- Transform the intermediate code into the target code (machine language)
- o Output .o files

4. Link

- Link all the target code and the static/dynamic library
- o Produce executable file

Q4

windows和ubuntu下的可执行文件的格式分别是什么?

- Windows: .exe
- Ubuntu: There is not suffix of the executable file in Ubuntu, while the The standard Linux executable format is named **Executable and Linking Format (ELF)**

Q5

请编写makefile文件(截图),执行make命令或者执行make file1时通过Q1打印2的开方结果(截图),执行make file2时通过Q2打印自己的姓名学号(截图)。

```
1 main1: Q1.0
2    gcc -o main1 Q1.o -lm
3    Q1.o: Q1.c
4    file1:
5    make main1
6    ./main1
7
8    main2: Q2.o
9    gcc -o main2 Q2.o
10    Q2.o: Q2.c
11    file2:
12    make main2
13    ./main2
14
15    clean:
16    rm Q1.o Q2.o
```

```
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine:~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ make file1
make main1
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/nyh11911839/OSlab/lab2/assignment'
     -c -o Q1.o Q1.c
gcc -o main1 Q1.o -lm
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/nyh11911839/OSlab/lab2/assignment'
./main1
1.414214
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine:~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ make file2
make main2
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/nyh11911839/OSlab/lab2/assignment'
cc -c -o Q2.o Q2.c
gcc -o main2 Q2.o
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/nyh11911839/OSlab/lab2/assignment'
./main2
Please enter you name: NIEYUHE
Please enter you school ID number: 11911839
Your name is: NIEYUHE
Your school ID is: 11911839
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine:~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$
```

06

给定宏定义 #define MUL(x) (x)*(x), MUL(9+3)的计算结果是什么?

```
#define MUL(x) (x)*(x)
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){

float result = MUL(9+3);

printf("%f\n", result);

return 0;

}
```

```
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ gcc Q6.c
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$ ./a.out
144.000000
nyh11911839@nyh-virtual-machine: ~/OSlab/lab2/assignment$
```

Q7

给定宏定义 #define MUL(x) x*x, MUL(9+3)的计算结果是什么?

```
#define MUL(x) x*x
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){

float result = MUL(9+3);

printf("%f\n", result);

return 0;

}
```

The result is 39.

• 9 + 3*9 + 3 = 9 + 27 + 3 = 39