C Program Compilation

Cn6ion

C Program Compilation

- Thus far we have kept our programs to a single file
  - But we know C programs are made up of multiple files, as we are already including libraries like stdlib.h, etc.
- Our latest programs are starting to get pretty big!
  - The linked list and binary search tree code examples could really be a library for each data structure...
- Why do we split our programs across multiple files?

Software architecture

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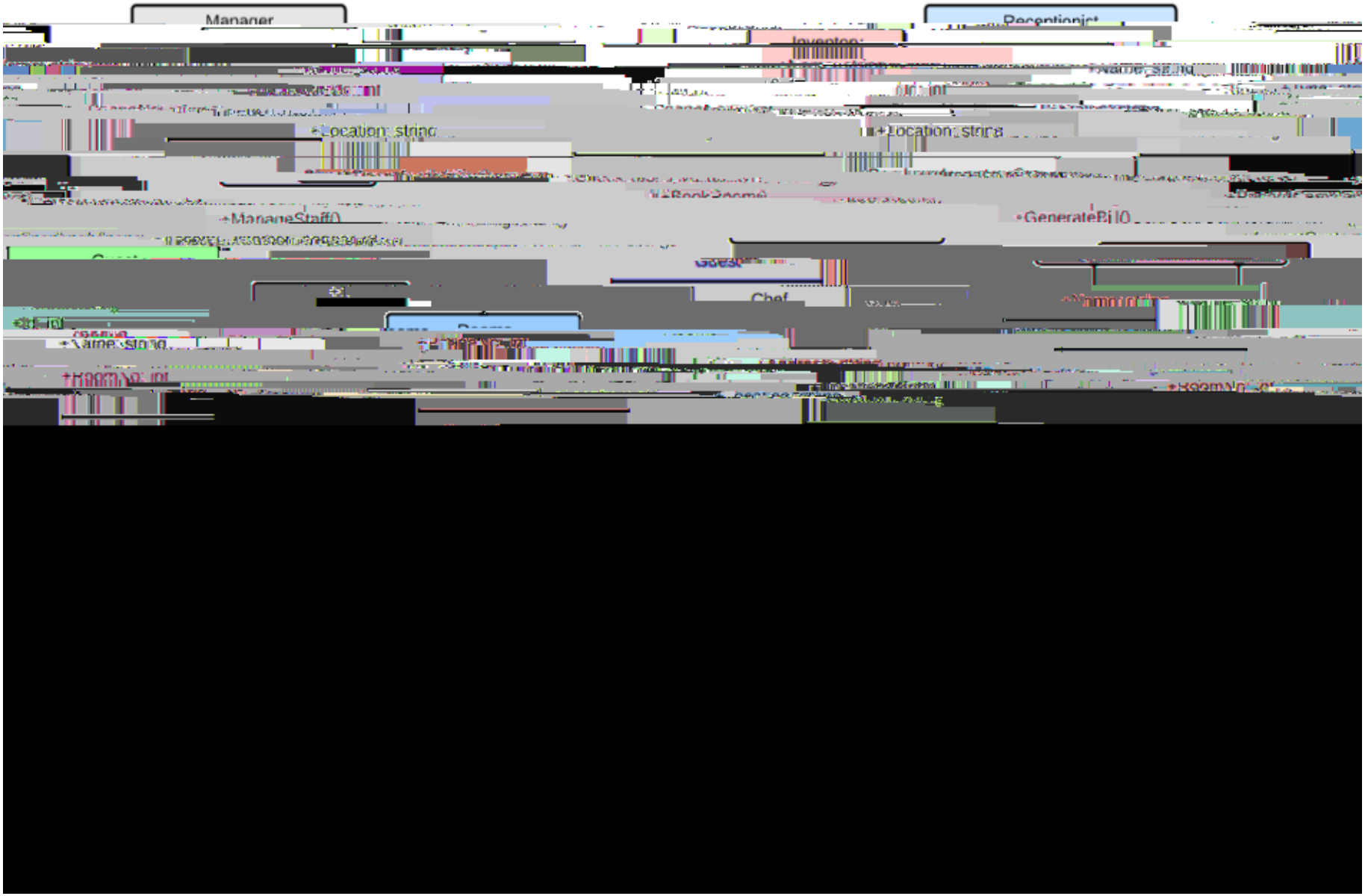
Manager
Receptionist
+Location: string
+ManageStaff()
+GeneratePayroll()
Chef
+Name: string
+RoomNo: int

Component-based architecture

- Components can be re-used in different projects
- If only some components are changed, only those components need to be re-compiled
- Components can be tested individually, which lead

C Compilation

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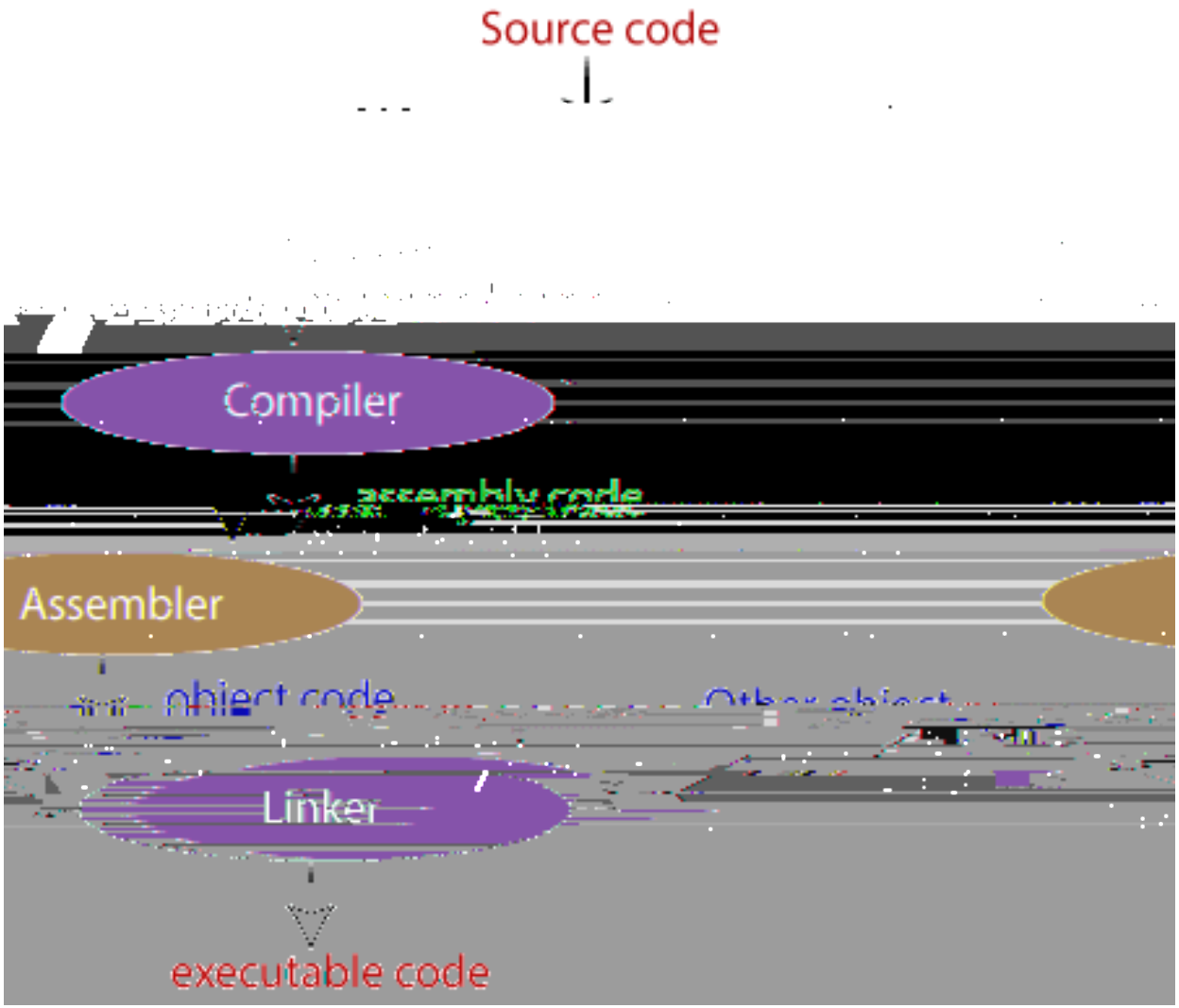

Source: https://static.javatpoint.com/cpages/images/compilation-process-in-c2.png

Preprocessor

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Compilation stage

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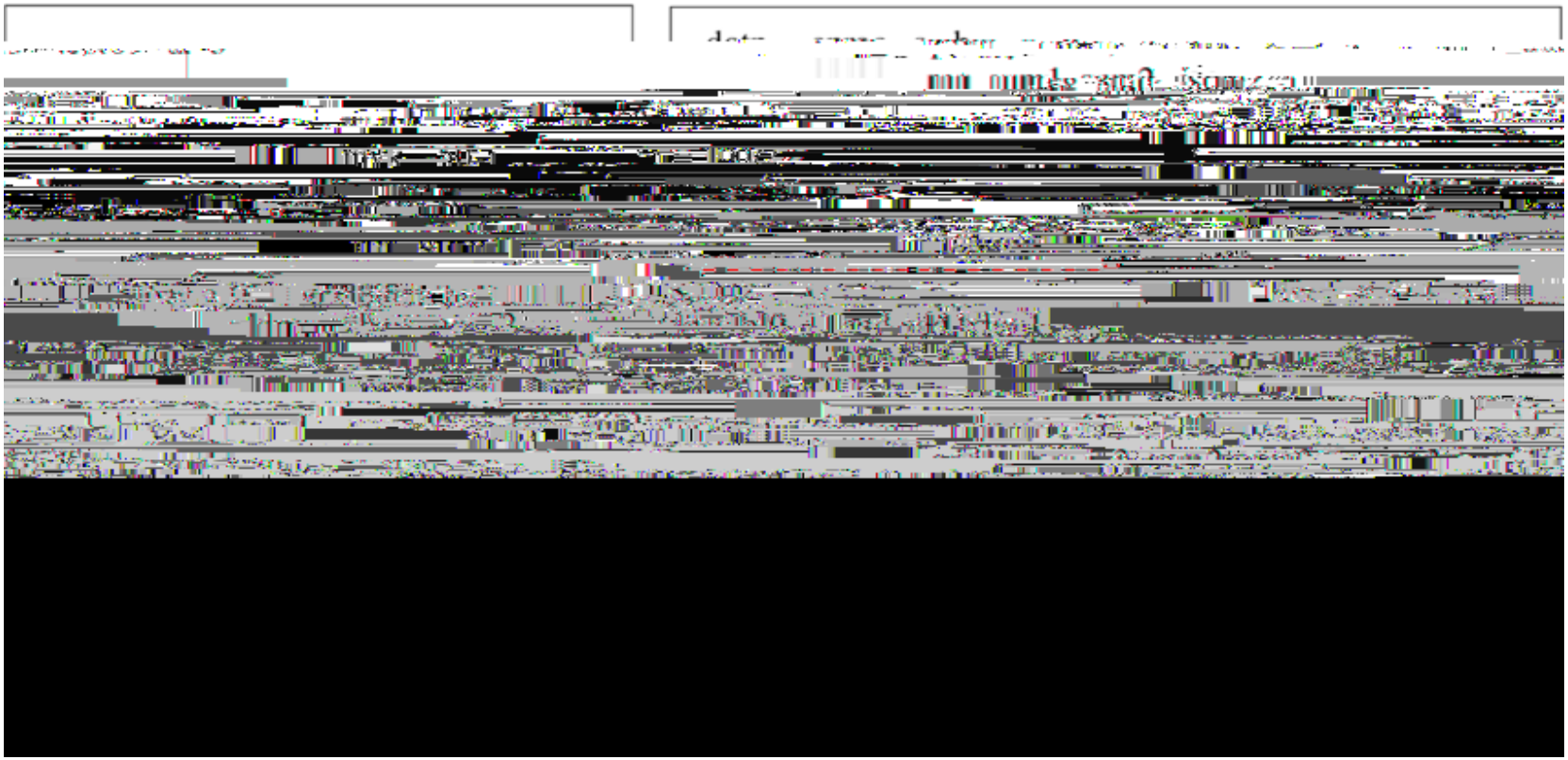
C code to assembly code example



Source: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Edwin-Sha/publication/220305740/figure/fig2/AS:670708619284480@1536920804237/A-dot-product-C-code-and-its-corresponding-assembly-code-from-TI-C6000-25.png

Assembler

- The assembler takes as input the assembly code and produces as output machine code (also known as object code)
  - Unlike compilation, nothing too complicated is happening here in terms of algorithms formsh 73BT/F2 24.025

and pinder

Source: https://cdn.educba.com/academy/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Assembly-Language-vs-Machine-Language-1.png

Linker

- The linker takes as input the various object files required for the program and produces an executable file as output
- Object files could include the object files for standard C libraries (e.g. stdio, stdlib, etc.)
  - These have already been compiled to save time, they just need to be linked at this stage
- Object files could also include object files for libraries we have defined ourselves
  - We need to make sure the compiler knows about these files in order to include them

Source: https://www.tenouk.com/Bufferoverflowc/Bufferoverflow1c.html

Executable file

ÅThe ex(C3i837> BDC q.Q61072loA/MCID 3>> BDC q0.001(91(

Compilation and execution

Source: http://fresh2refresh.com/wp-content/uploads/object%20and%20exe.png

Creating C libraries

- In order to create our own C libraries and include them in our program, we need to:
  - Create a .h file that specifies any function declarations, constant values, etc.
  - Create a .c file that contains the function definitions for each function declaration
  - Include the .h file in our .c file containing the main function
  - Compile both the .c file containing our main function AND the .c file containing the function definitions for our library

Creating C libraries

Let's create a C library!

main.c

main.c

Notice the #include in main.c!

- We used #include "add.h" instead of #include <add.h>
- The #include <something.h> syntax is used for system library headers
- The #include "something.h" syntax is used for our own libraries created for our program

How do we compile this now?

ÅWe can run the command:

Ågcc ς

exe40 r40u 54 te471546neb 54 le

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Compilation

This famous xkcd comic really does have some truth to it...

Source: https://xkcd.com/303/

Compilation

ÅWe can produce object files with ςc in gcc

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Linking

- We can then link these files together with gcc to produce an exectuable

- Example:
  - gcc -o main main.o add.o

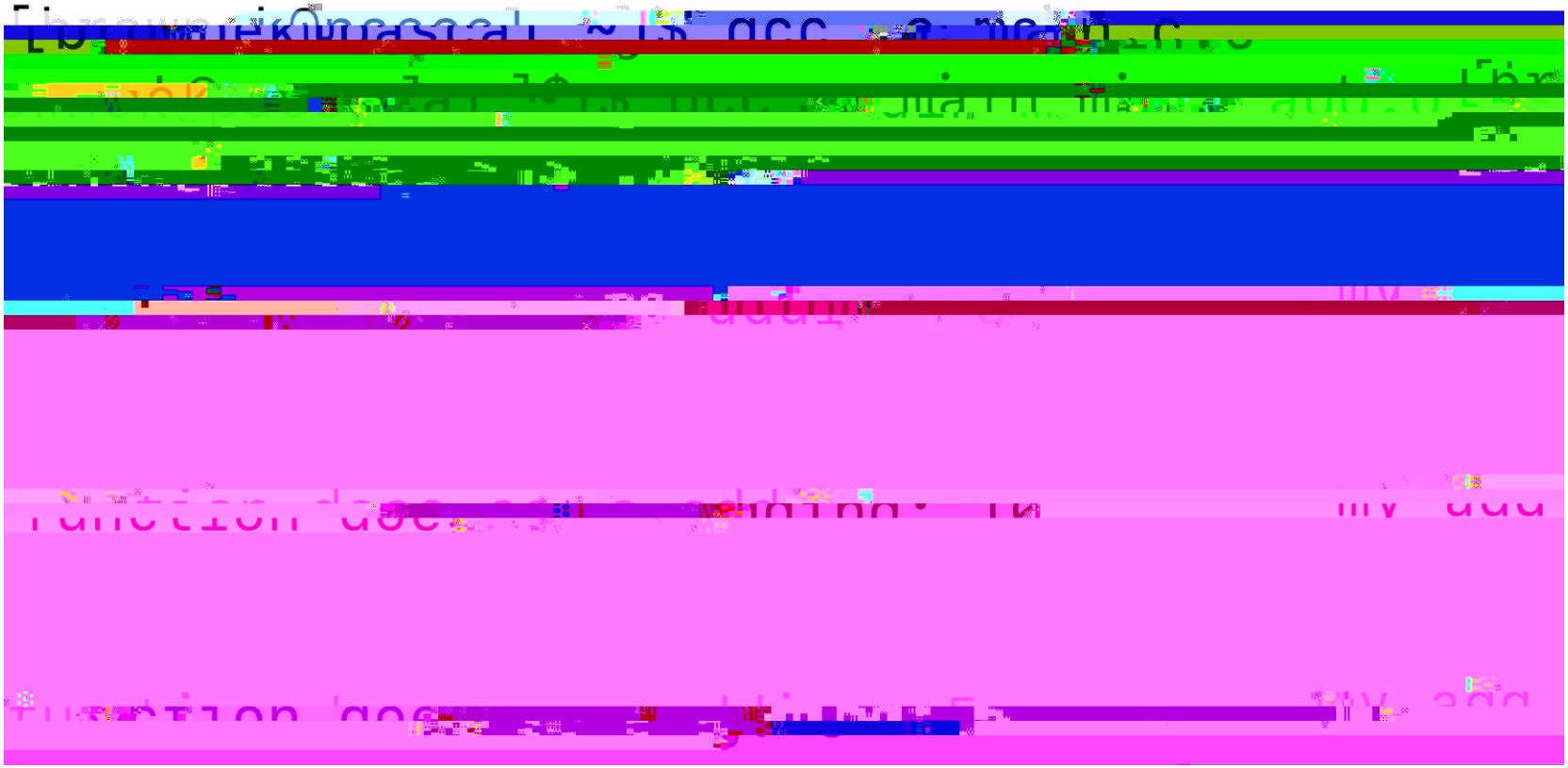
- This will produce an executable main that we can then run

Compilation

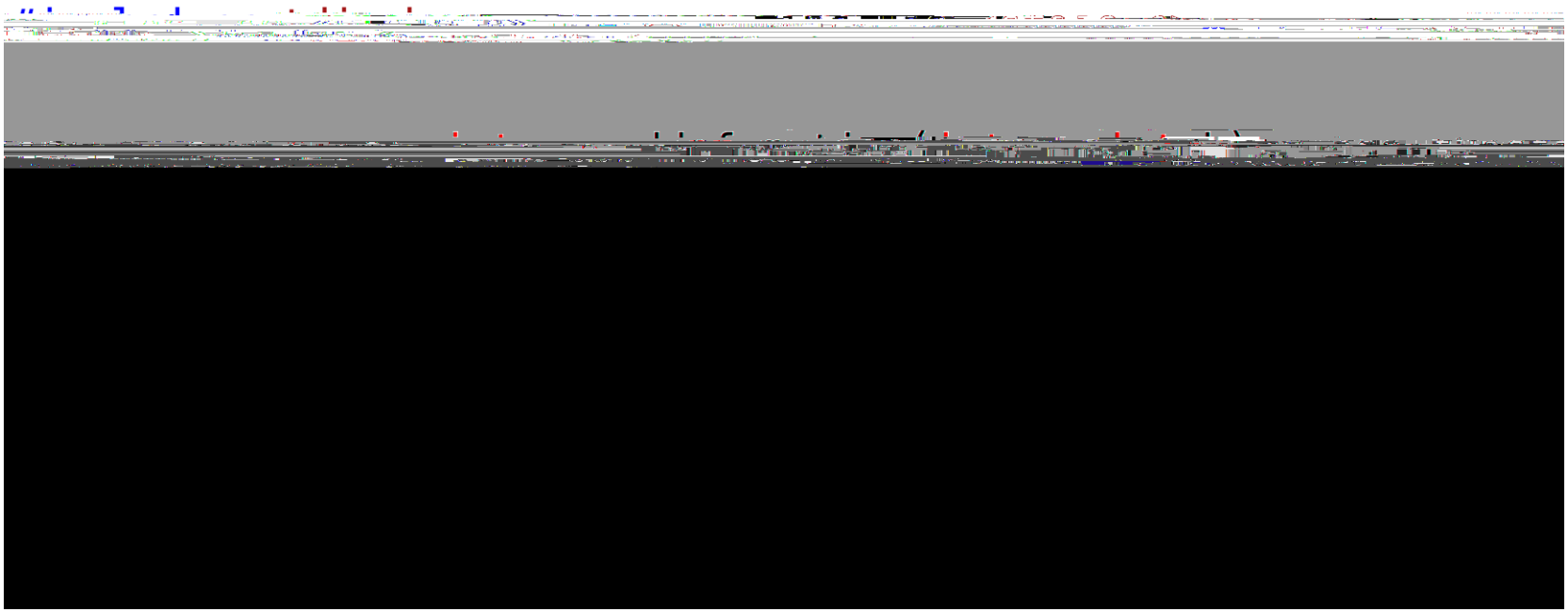
- After we modify main, there is no need to re-compile add.c
  - We can recompile main.c, and then link the object files again

- Example:
  - gcc ς

Compilation and linking example



The same is true if we make modifications to add.c...



We only need to re-compile add.c and then perform another link..

Compilation and linking example

make and make files

Example makefile

Makefiles

- This example makefile:
  - Explains which compiler to use (gcc)
  - What to build (main) and how to build it (using main.o and add.o)
  - Explains how to clean up the result of a build (removing main, main.o, add.o)

- We'll talk more about makefiles tomorrow!