Experiment 07

Aim: Building C project using Makefile

Introduction

- When working on large projects with multiple source files, compiling each file manually becomes inefficient.
- This is where **Makefile** comes in, it automates the compilation process, reducing repetitive tasks and improving efficiency.

Components of the Example Project

The given example demonstrates building a simple project using a Makefile with four key files:

1. hellomake.c

• This is the main file that calls the function myPrintHelloMake().

```
localhost:~# mkdir C_Project
localhost:~# cd C_Project
localhost:~/C_Project# vi hellomake.c
#include <hellomake.h>
int main() {
    myPrintHelloMake();
    return 0;
}
~
```

- It includes hellomake.h, which contains the function prototype.
- The main() function calls myPrintHelloMake().

2. hellofunc.c

- This file defines the function myPrintHelloMake().
- It includes the standard input-output library (stdio.h) to use printf().
- It also includes hellomake.h to ensure function consistency across multiple files.
- The function prints "Hello makefile!".

```
localhost:~/C_Project# vi hellofunc.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <hellomake.h>
void myPrintHelloMake() {
    printf("Hello makefile!\n");
    return;
}
~
```

3. hellomake.h

- This is the header file that declares the function myPrintHelloMake().
- It ensures the function is recognized in all source files that include this header.

```
localhost:~/C_Project# vi hellomake.h
void myPrintHelloMake();
~
```

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4. Makefile

• A **Makefile** is used to automate the compilation process. The example Makefile contains:

Final Execution:

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