

2.2 程序的编译过程

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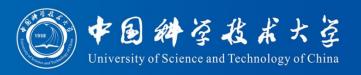
GTC 2022-2023





https://www.nvidia.cn/gtc-global/keynote/

硬件、软件的发展



□包括硬件的迭代、编程模型和编程语言的发展

NVIDIA Accelerator Specification Comparison						
	H100	A100 (80GB)	V100			
FP32 CUDA Cores	16896	6912	5120			
Tensor Cores	528	432	640			
Boost Clock	~1.78GHz (Not Finalized)	1.41GHz	1.53GHz			
Memory Clock	4.8Gbps HBM3	3.2Gbps HBM2e	1.75Gbps HBM2			
Memory Bus Width	5120-bit	5120-bit	4096-bit			
Memory Bandwidth	3TB/sec	2TB/sec	900GB/sec			
VRAM	80GB	80GB	16GB/32GB			
FP32 Vector	60 TFLOPS	19.5 TFLOPS	15.7 TFLOPS			
FP64 Vector	30 TFLOPS	9.7 TFLOPS (1/2 FP32 rate)	7.8 TFLOPS (1/2 FP32 rate)			
INT8 Tensor	2000 TOPS	624 TOPS	N/A			
FP16 Tensor	1000 TFLOPS	312 TFLOPS	125 TFLOPS			
TF32 Tensor	500 TFLOPS	156 TFLOPS	N/A			
FP64 Tensor	60 TFLOPS	19.5 TFLOPS	N/A			
Interconnect	NVLink 4 18 Links (900GB/sec)	NVLink 3 12 Links (600GB/sec)	NVLink 2 6 Links (300GB/sec			
GPU	GH100 (814mm2)	GA100 (826mm2)	GV100 (815mm2)			
Transistor Count	80B	54.2B	21.1B			
TDP	700W	400W	300W/350W			
Manufacturing Process	TSMC 4N	TSMC 7N	TSMC 12nm FFN			
Interface	SXM5	SXM4	SXM2/SXM3			
Architecture	Hopper	Ampere	Volta			

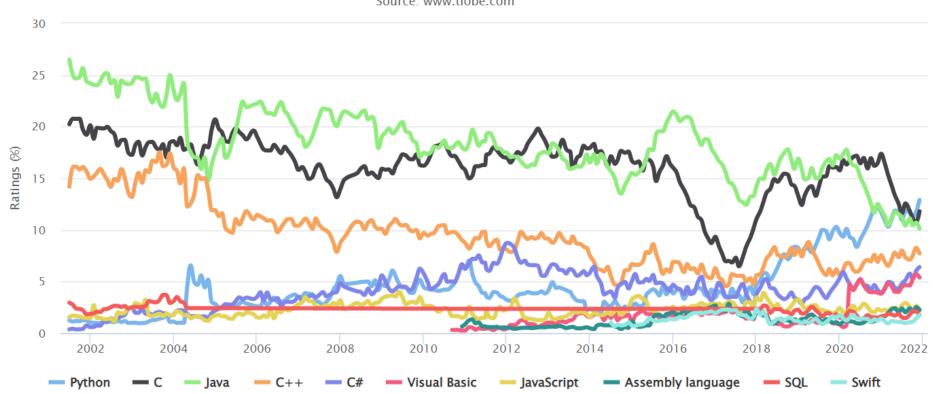


编程语言指数走势(2002-2022)



TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com



https://www.tiobe.com/

编程语言的发展趋势



TIOBE Index for December 2021

9

December Headline: Will C# become the programming language of 2021?

Next month, the TIOBE programming language of the year will be announced. This award is given to the programming language that has had the highes increase in ratings in 2021. At the moment, C# is by far the most likely candidate for this title. It is interesting to note that C# has never won the TIOBE index programming language of the year award during its 21 years of existence, although it has been in the top 10 for the last 2 decades. Let's see what happens next month! Other interesting moves in the TIOBE index this month are Swift (from #14 to #10). R (from #15 to #11), and Kotlin (from #33 to #26). — Paul Janser CBC TIOBE Software

The TIOBE Programming Community index is an indicator of the popularity of programming languages. The index is updated once a month. The ratings are based on the number of skilled engineers world-wide, courses and third party vendors. Popular search engines such as Google, Bing, Yahool, Wikipedia, Amazon, YouTube and Baidu are used to calculate the ratings. It is important to note that the TIOBE index is not about the best programming language or the language in which most lines of code have been written.

The index can be used to check whether your programming skills are still up to date or to make a strategic decision about what programming language should be adopted when starting to build a new software system. The definition of the TIOBE index can be found here.

Dec 2021	Dec 2020	Change	Progra	mming Language	Ratings	Change	
1	3	^	0	Python	12.90%	+0.69%	
2	1	•	9	С	11.80%	-4.69%	
3	2	•	<u>«</u> ,	Java	10.12%	-2.41%	
4	4		9	C++	7.73%	+0.82%	
5	5		0	C#	6.40%	+2.21%	
6	6		VB	Visual Basic	5.40%	+1.48%	
7	7		JS	JavaScript	2.30%	-0.06%	
8	12	*	ASM	Assembly language	2.25%	+0.91%	
9	10	^	SQL	SQL	1.79%	+0.26%	
10	13	^	3	Swift	1.76%	+0.54%	
11	9	•	R	R	1.58%	-0.01%	
12	8	*	php	PHP	1.50%	-0.62%	
13	23	*	970	Classic Visual Basic	1.27%	+0.56%	
14	11	•	Jung	Groovy	1.23%	-0.30%	
15	15			Ruby	1.16%	-0.01%	
16	18	^		Delphi/Object Pascal	1.14%	+0.27%	
17	32	*	B	Fortran	1.04%	+0.59%	
18	14	*		Perl	0.96%	-0.24%	
19	16	•	~GO	Go	0.95%	-0.19%	
20	17	•	A	MATLAB	0.92%	-0.18%	

Programming Language Hall of Fame

The hall of fame listing all "Programming Language of the Year" award winners is show has the highest rise in ratings in a year.

Year	Winner
2020	Python
2019	₽ C
2018	Python
2017	₽ C
2016	🧏 Go
2015	🧏 Java
2014	JavaScript
2013	₹ Transact-SQL
2012	Proprietive-C
2011	Proprietive-C
2010	Python
2009	🧏 Go
2008	₽ C
2007	Python
2006	Ruby
2005	🧏 Java
2004	PHP
2003	<u>₽</u> C++

编程语言受欢迎情况



Very Long Term History

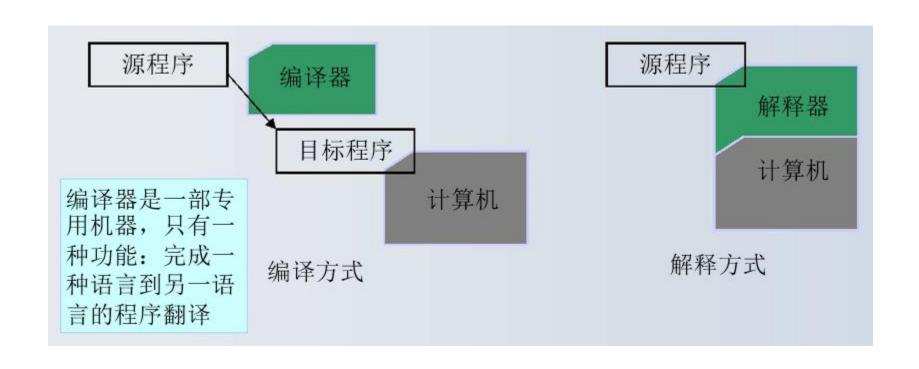
To see the bigger picture, please find below the positions of the top 10 programming languages of many years back. Please note that these are *average* positions for a period of 12 months.

Programming Language	2021	2016	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991	1986
С	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Python	2	5	7	8	20	27	-	-
Java	3	1	1	1	2	15	-	-
C++	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	5
C#	5	4	4	7	11	-	-	-
Visual Basic	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
JavaScript	7	7	10	10	9	20	-	-
PHP	8	6	5	5	10	-	-	-
Assembly language	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
SQL	10	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Fortran	20	26	29	21	25	7	3	8
Ada	28	30	17	17	18	11	4	2
Lisp	32	27	13	13	16	8	7	3
(Visual) Basic	-	-	8	4	4	3	8	6

编程语言实现的方式



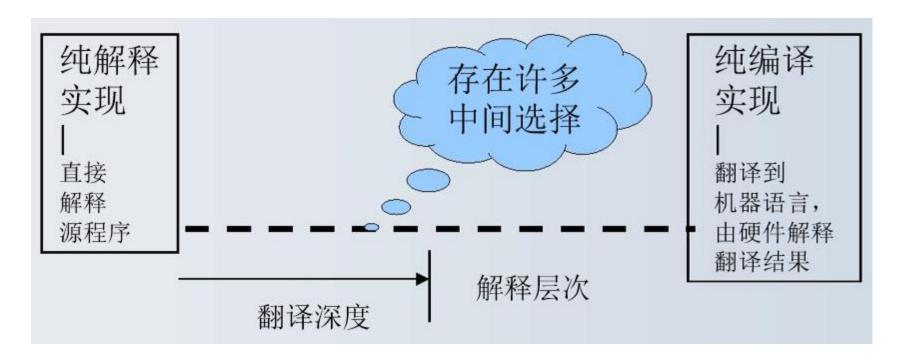
- □ (高级)语言的实现有两种方式,编译和解释。
 - ✓编译: 把源程序编译为机器语言目标程序后执行
 - ✓解释:在目标机器上实现一个源语言的解释器,由这个解释 器直接解释执行源语言程序



编程语言实现的方式



- □ 语言实现方式多种多样,纯粹的编译或纯粹的解释只是两个极端
 - ✓ C、Fortran 语言的常见实现方式可以认为是比较纯粹的编译方式
 - ✓ 早期的 BASIC, DOS 的 bat 文件,现在有些<mark>脚本语言</mark>实现,采用的基本上是纯粹的解释方式
 - ✓ Java等中间层次语言(字节码、语法树等形式)



编译: High Level to Assembly



□ High Level Lang (C, C++, Java, etc.)

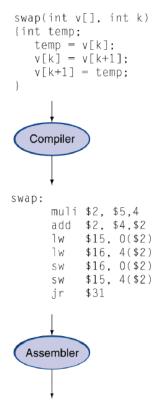
- √ Statements
- ✓ Variables
- ✓ Operators
- √ Methods, functions, procedures

□ Assembly Language

- ✓ Instructions
- ✓ Registers
- ✓ Memory

High-level language program (in C)

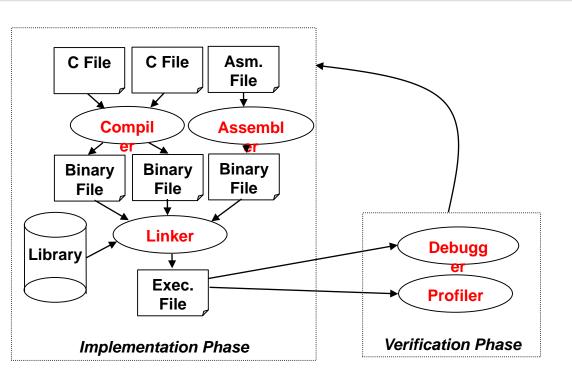
Assembly language program (for MIPS)

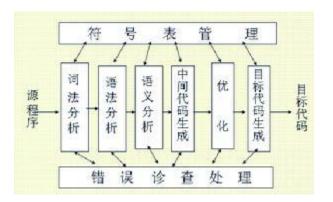


Binary machine language program (for MIPS)

程序开发流程 Program Development Process







■ Implementation Phase

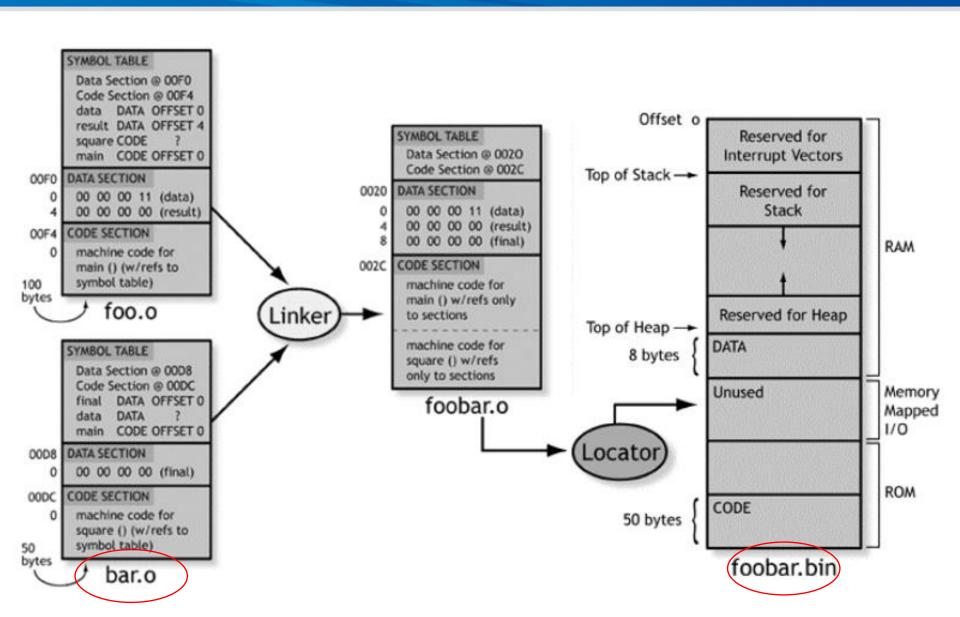
- Editor
- Compilers
 - Cross compiler
 - Runs on one processor, but generates code for another
- Assemblers
- Linkers

□ Verification Phase

- Debuggers
- Profilers

链接与重定位







例子:程序采用GCC编译的过程

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程序编译的过程=>GCC例子 Diversity of Science and Technology of China



- □GCC=一个C编译器? 其实GCC = GNU Compiler Collection
- □目前,GCC可以支持多种高级语言,如
 - **√**C**、**C++
 - ✓ ADA
 - ✓ Object C
 - **✓**JAVA
 - ✓ Fortran
 - **✓ PASCAL**

GCC下的工具



- □cpp 预处理器 GNU C编译器在编译前自动使用cpp对用户 程序进行预处理
- □gcc 符合ISO等标准的C编译器
- □g++ 基本符合ISO标准的C++编译器
- □gcj GCC的java前端
- □gnat GCC的GNU ADA 95前端

GNU Tools—gcc



- □gcc是一个强大的工具集合,它包含了预处理器、编译器、汇编器、链接器等组件。它会在需要的时候调用其他组件。输入文件的类型和传递给gcc的参数决定了gcc调用具体的哪些组件。
- 口对于开发者,它提供的足够多的参数,可以让开发者全面控制代码的生成,这对嵌入式系统级的软件开发非常重要gcc --help

Linux



















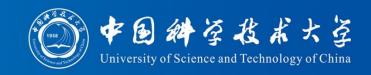






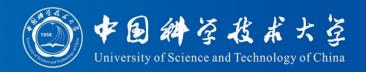


gcc使用举例(1)源程序



```
emacs - testsse.c
 Edit Options Buffers Tools C Cscope Help
//testsse.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
٤
  int i,j;
  i=0;
  j=0;
  i=j+1;
  printf("Hello SSE");
  printf("i=j+1=%d\n",i);
3
```

gcc使用举例(2)编译和运行



```
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# Is

testsse.c
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# gcc -o testsse testsse.c
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# Is

testsse testsse.c
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# ./testsse 运行

Hello SSEi=j+1=1
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]#
```

gcc的编译过程



- 口一般情况下, c程序的编译过程为
 - 1、预处理
 - 2、编译成汇编代码
 - 3、汇编成目标代码
 - 4、链接

1、预处理



- □预处理:使用-E参数 输出文件的后缀为".cpp" gcc -E -o gcctest.cpp gcctest.c
- □使用wc命令比较预处理后的文件与源文件, 可以看到两个文件的差异

```
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# gcc -E -o testsse.cpp testsse.c
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# ls
                                                        预处理
testsse.c testsse.cpp
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]#(wc)testsse.c testsse.cpp
             131 testsse.c
  13
```

943 2128 18053 testsse.cpp

956 2143 18184 总计

行数 单词数 字节数

```
# 1 "/usr/include/bits/typesizes.h" 1 3 4
                                                                     # 135 "/usr/include/bits/types.h" 2 3 4
                                    emacs - testsse.c
                                                                      _extension__ typedef __u_quad_t __dev_t;
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Cscope Help
                                                                      _extension__ typedef unsigned int __uid_t;
                                                                      _extension__ typedef unsigned int __gid_t;
   /testsse.c
                                                                      _extension__ typedef unsigned long int __ino_t;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef __u_quad_t __ino64_t;
  #include <stdio.h>
                                                                     __extension__ typedef unsigned int __mode_t;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef unsigned int __nlink_t;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef long int __off_t;
  int main()
                                                                     __extension__ typedef __quad_t __off64_t;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef int __pid_t;
    int i,j;
    i=0;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef long int __clock_t;
    .j=0;
    i = j + 1;
                                                                     __extension__ typedef __u_quad_t __rlim64_t;
    printf("Hello SSE");
                                                                     __extension__ typedef unsigned int __id_t;
                                                                      _extension__ typedef long int __time_t;
    printf("i=j+1=%d\n",i);
                                                                      _extension__ typedef unsigned int __useconds_t;
                                                                      _extension__ typedef long int __suseconds_t;
                                                                      _extension__ typedef int __daddr_t;
                                                                      _extension__ typedef long int __swblk_t;
```

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C++ Cscope Help
 # 134 "/usr/include/bits/types.h" 3 4
  __extension__ typedef struct { int __val[2]; } __fsid_t;
  __extension__ typedef unsigned long int __rlim_t;
   _extension__ typedef int __key_t;
  -- testsse.cpp 1:16下午 0.30 (C++ Abbrey)--176--C0--
```

emacs - testsse.cpp

2、编译成汇编代码



- □预处理文件→汇编代码
 - 1)使用-x参数说明根据指定的步骤进行工作, cpp-output指明从预处理得到的文件开始编译
 - 2)使用-S说明生成汇编代码后停止工作 gcc -x cpp-output -S -o gcctest.s gcctest.cpp
- □也可以直接编译到汇编代码 gcc -S gcctest.c

Z件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 转到(G) 书签(B) 帮助(H)

emacs - testsse.s

```
root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# gcc -x
root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# ls
estsse.c testsse.cpp testsse.s
root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]#
```

```
## Edit Options Buffers Tools C Cscope Help

//testsse.c

#include (stdio.h)

int main()

int i,j;
    i=0;
    j=0;
    i=j+1;
    printf("Hello SSE");
    printf("i=j+1=%d\n",i);
}
```

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help
          .file
                   "testsse.c"
          .section
                           .rodata
  .LCO:
          .string "Hello SSE"
  .LC1:
          .string "i=j+1=%d\n"
          .text
  .globl main
                  main, @function
          .type
  main:
                  4(%esp), %ecx
          leal
          andl
                  $-16, %esp
                  -4(%ecx)
          pushl
                  %ebp
          pushl
          mov1
                  %esp, %ebp
          pushl
                  %ecx
                  $36, %esp
          subl
                  $0, -12(%ebp)
          mov1
                  $0, -8(%ebp)
          mov1
                  -8(\%ebp), \%eax
          movl
                  $1, %eax
          add1
          movl
                  %eax, −12(%ebp)
                  $.LCO, (%esp)
          movl
          call
                  printf
                  -12(\%ebp), %eax
          mov1
                  %eax, 4(%esp)
          movl
                  $.LC1, (%esp)
          mov1
                  printf
                                     (Assembler)--L1--C0
                      1:18下午 0.11
      testsse.s
```

3、编译成目标代码



□汇编代码→目标代码 gcc -x assembler -c gcctest.s

- □直接编译成目标代码 gcc –c gcctest.c
- ■使用汇编器生成目标代码 as –o gcctest.o gcctest.s

```
donger@donger gcctest $ 1s
gcctest.c gcctest.s
[donger@donger gcctest] $ gcc -x assembler -c gcctest.s
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
                                           '编代码→目标代码
gcctest.c gcctest.o gcctest.s
[donger@donger gcctest]$
|donger@donger gcctest|$ 1s
gcctest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -c gcctest.c 直接编译成目标代码
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c gcctest.o
[donger@donger gcctest]$
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c gcctest.s
[donger@donger gcctest]$ as -o gcctest.o gcctest.s
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c gcctest.o gcctest.s
donger@donger gcctest $
```

testsse.o



□UltraEdit

testsso	e.o ×	
	V	
00000000h	7F 45 4C 46 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	; ELF.
00000010h	01 00 03 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
00000020h	18 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 34 00 00 00 00 00 28 00	;4(.
00000030h	OB 00 08 00 8D 4C 24 04 83 E4 F0 FF 71 FC 55 89	;峀\$.冧?q黆?
00000040h	E5 51 83 EC 24 C7 45 F4 00 00 00 00 C7 45 F8 00	; 錛祓\$荅?荅?
00000050h	00 00 00 8B 45 F8 83 C0 01 89 45 F4 C7 04 24 00	;婨鴥?塃羟.\$.
00000060h	00 00 00 E8 FC FF FF FF 8B 45 F4 89 44 24 04 C7	; 樸 媕魤D\$.?
00000070h	04 24 0A 00 00 00 E8 FC FF FF FF 83 C4 24 59 5D	; . \$椟 兡\$Y]
00000080h	8D 61 FC C3 48 65 6C 6C 6F 2O 53 53 45 0O 69 3D	; 峚 Hello SSE.i=
00000090h	6A 2B 31 3D 25 64 OA OO OO 47 43 43 3A 2O 28 47	; j+1=%dGCC: (G
000000a0h	4E 55 29 20 34 2E 31 2E 32 20 32 30 30 38 30 37	; NU) 4.1.2 200807
000000b0h	30 34 20 28 52 65 64 20 48 61 74 20 34 2E 31 2E	; 04 (Red Hat 4.1.
000000c0h	32 2D 34 36 29 00 00 2E 73 79 6D 74 61 62 00 2E	; 2-46)symtab
000000d0h	73 74 72 74 61 62 00 2E 73 68 73 74 72 74 61 62	; strtabshstrtab
000000e0h	00 2E 72 65 6C 2E 74 65 78 74 00 2E 64 61 74 61	;rel.textdata
000000f0h	OO 2E 62 73 73 OO 2E 72 6F 64 61 74 61 OO 2E 63	;bssrodatac
00000100h	6F 6D 6D 65 6E 74 00 2E 6E 6F 74 65 2E 47 4E 55	; ommentnote.GNU
00000110h	2D 73 74 61 63 6B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	; -stack
00000120h	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	;
		<u>.</u>

□Objdump

```
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# objdump -d testsse.o
                file format elf32-i386
testsse.o:
Disassembly of section .text:
 0000000 <main>:
                                          0x4(%esp), %ecx
        8d 4c 24 04
                                   lea
                                           $0xffffffff0, %esp
        83 e4 f0
                                   and
        ff 71 fc
                                          0xfffffffc(%ecx)
                                   pushl
                                           %ebp
        55
                                   push
        89 e5
                                           %esp, %ebp
                                   mov
        51
                                           %ecx
                                   push
        83 ec 24
                                   sub
                                           $0x24, %esp
        c7 45 f4 00 00 00 00
                                   mo v I
                                          $0x0,0xfffffffff(%ebp)
        c7 45 f8 00 00 00 00
                                          $0x0,0xffffffff8(%ebp)
                                   mo v l
  1 f :
        8b 45 f8
                                          0xffffffff8(%ebp), %eax
                                   mo v
  22:
        83 c0 01
                                   add
                                          $0x1, %eax
        89 45 f4
                                           %eax,0xfffffffff(%ebp)
  25:
                                   mov
  28:
        c7 04 24 00 00 00 00
                                          $0x0, (%esp)
                                   movi
        e8 fc ff ff ff
  2f:
                                   call
                                           30 < main + 0 \times 30 >
  34:
        8b 45 f4
                                           0xffffffff(%ebp), %eax
                                   mov
        89 44 24 04
                                          %eax, 0x4(%esp)
  37:
                                   mov
        c7 04 24 0a 00 00 00
                                          $0xa, (%esp)
  3b:
                                   mo v I
  42:
        e8 fc ff ff ff
                                          43 < main + 0 \times 43 >
                                   call
  47:
        83 c4 24
                                   add
                                           $0x24, %esp
                                          %ecx
  4a:
         59
                                   pop
```

4、编译成执行代码



- □目标代码→执行代码 gcc –o gcctest gcctest.o
- □直接生成执行代码 gcc –o gcctest gcctest.c



```
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c gcctest.o
[donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -o gcctest gcctest.o
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest gcctest.c gcctest.o
[donger@donger gcctest]$ ■
```

```
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -o gcctest gcctest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest gcctest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$
```

testsse.o V.S. testsse

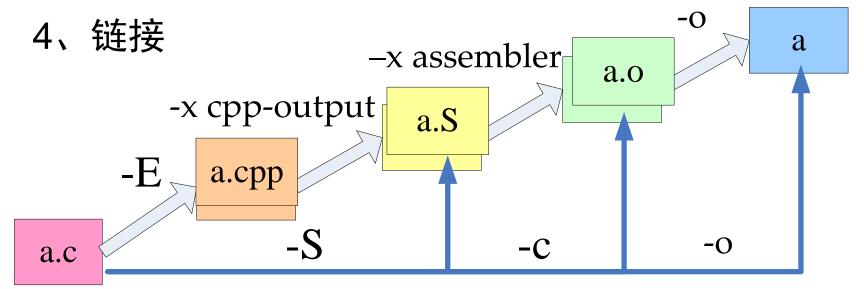
```
[root@ustc-38fadca7df dir]# objdump -d testsse.o
                file format elf32-i386
testsse.o:
Disassembly of section .text:
00000000 <main>:
        8d 4c 24 04
                                   lea
                                          0x4(%esp), %ecx
        83 e4 f0
                                          $0xffffffff0, %esp
                                   and
        ff 71 fc
                                          0xfffffffc(%ecx)
                                   pushl
        55
                                          %ebp
   a:
                                   pusi.
                                          %sp. %ebp
   b:
        89 e5
                                   mov
        51
   d:
                                          %ecx
                                   push
                                          $0x24, %esp
        83 ec 24
   e:
                                   sub
                                          $0x0,0xfffffff(%ebp)
  11:
        c7 45 f4 00 00 00 00
                                   mo v I
                                          $0x0,0xffffffff8(%ebp)
  18:
        c7 45 f8 00 00 00 00
                                   mo v I
                                          0xffffffff8(%ebp),%eax
  1f:
        8b 45 f8
                                   mo v
  22:
        83 c0 01
                                   add
                                          $0x1. %eax
  25:
        89 45 f4
                                          %eax,0xfffffffff(%ebp)
                                   mov
  28:
        c7 04 24 00 00 00 00
                                          $0x0, (%esp)
                                   movi
  2f:
        e8 fc ff ff ff
                                   call
                                          30 < main + 0 \times 30 >
        8b 45 f4
                                          0xffffffff4(%ebp), %eax
  34:
                                   mov
  37:
        89 44 24 04
                                          %eax,0x4(%esp)
                                   mov
                                          $0xa, (%esp)
         c7 04 24 0a 00 00 00
  3b:
                                   mo v I
                                          43 <main+0x43>
        e8 fc ff ff ff
  42:
                                   call
  47:
        83 c4 24
                                          $0x24, %esp
                                   add
        59
                                           %ecx
  4a:
                                   pop
```

```
testsse:
             file format elf32-i386
Disassembly of section .init:
08048250 < init>:
 8048250: 55
                                 push
                                        %ebp
 8048251: 89 e5
                                        %esp,%ebp
 8048253: 83 ec 08
                                        $0x8,%esp
 8048256: e8 79 00 00 00
                                        80482d4 <call gmon start>
 804825b: e8 00 01 00 00
                                 call
                                        8048360 <frame dummy>
 8048260: e8 fb 01 00 00
                                        8048460 < do global ctors aux>
                                 call
 8048265: c9
                                 leave
 8048266: c3
                                 ret
Disassembly of section .plt:
080482b0 < start>:
 80482b0: 31 ed
                                        %ebp,%ebp
 80482b2: 5e
                                 gog
                                        %esi
 80482b3: 89 el
                                        %esp,%ecx
 80482b5: 83 e4 f0
                                        $0xffffffff0,%esp
                                 and
 8048258: 50
                                 push
                                        %eax
 80482b9: 54
                                 push
                                        %esp
 80482ba: 52
                                        %edx
                                 push
 80482bb: 68 e0 83 04 08
                                        $0x80483e0
                                 push
 80482c0: 68 f0 83 04 08
                                        $0x80483f0
                                 push
 8048265: 51
                                 push
                                        %ecx
 80482c6: 56
                                 push
                                        %esi
 80482c7: 68 84 83 04 08
                                 push
                                        $0x8048384
 80482cc: e8 b7 ff ff ff
                                        8048288 < libc start main@plt>
 80482dl: f4
                                 hlt
 80482d2: 90
                                 nop
 80482d3: 90
                                 nop
080 384 <main>:
 8048384: 8d 4c 24 04
                                        0x4(%esp),%ecx
 8048388: 83 e4 f0
                                 and
                                        $0xffffffff0,%esp
 804838b: ff 71 fc
                                 pushl
                                        Oxfffffffc(%ecx)
 804838e: 55
                                 push
                                        %ebp
 804838f: 89 e5
                                        %esp.%ebp
 8048391: 51
                                        %ecx
                                 push
 8048392: 83 ec 24
                                        $0x24,%esp
 8048395: c7 45 f4 00 00 00 00
                                 movl
                                        $0x0,0xffffffff4(%ebp)
 804839c: c7 45 f8 00 00 00 00
                                        $0x0,0xffffffff8(%ebp)
 80483a3: 8b 45 f8
                                        Oxffffffff8(%ebp),%eax
 80483a6: 83 c0 01
                                 add
                                        $0x1,%eax
 80483a9: 89 45 f4
                                        %eax,0xffffffff4(%ebp)
 80483ac: c7 04 24 b0 84 04 08 movl
                                        $0x80484b0,(%esp)
 80483b3: e8 e0 fe ff ff
                                 call
                                        8048298 <printf@plt>
 80483b8: 8b 45 f4
                                 mov
                                        Oxffffffff(%ebp),%eax
 80483bb: 89 44 24 04
                                        %eax,0x4(%esp)
 80483bf: c7 04 24 ba 84 04 08 movl
                                        $0x80484ba,(%esp)
```



口程序的编译->执行过程

- 1、预处理
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- 3、汇编成目标代码



gcc的高级选项



□-Wall: 打开所有的警告信息

```
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -Wall -o gcctest gcctest.c
gcctest.c: 在函数 'main'中:
gcctest.c:13: 警告: 在有返回值的函数中,控制流程到达函数尾
[donger@donger gcctest]$
```

根据警告信息检查源程序



```
//gcctest.c
#include <stdio.h>
                        Main函数的返回值为int
int main()
        int i,j;
        i=0;
        j=0;
        i=j+1;
       printf("Hello World!\n");
        printf("i=j+1=%d\n",i);
     在函数的末尾应当返回一个值
```

修改源程序



```
/gcctest.c
                       [donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
#include <stdio.h>
                      gcctest.c
                       [donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -Wall
                       -o gcctest gcctest.c
int main()
                       [donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
                       gcctest gcctest.c
         int i,j;
                       [donger@donger gcctest]$
         i = 0:
         ,j=0;
         i = j + 1;
         printf("Hello World!\n");
         printf("i=j+1=%d\n",i);
         return 0;
```

优化编译



口优化编译选项有:

✓-O0
缺省情况,不优化

√-01

√-02

不同程度的优化

√-O3

✓等等

gcc的优化编译举例(1) 考虑如下的源代码



```
/mytest.c
                                         [donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
#include <stdio.h>
                                         gcctest.c mytest.c
                                          [donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -00 -o m0 mytest.c
#include <math.h>
                                          [donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -01 -o m1 mytest.c
                                          [donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -02 -o m2 mytest.c
int main()
                                          [donger@donger gcctest]$ gcc -03 -o m3 mytest.c
                                          donger@donger gcctest $ 1s
                                         gcctest.c m0 m1 m2 m3 mytest.c
         int i,j;
                                          donger@donger gcctest $
         double k,k1,k2,k3;
         k=0.0: k1=k2=k3=1.0:
         for (i=0;i<50000;i++)
                  for (j=0; j<50000; j++)
                           k+=k1+k2+k3;
                           k1 += 0.5:
                           k2 += 0.2;
                           k3 = k1+k2;
                           k3 = 0.1:
         return 0:
```

gcc的优化编译举例(2) 使用time命令统计程序的运行



```
[donger@donger gcctest]$ 1s
gcctest.c m0 m1 m2 m3 mytest.c
[donger@donger gcctest]$ time ./m3
real 0m2.756s
user 0m2.658s
sys 0m0.042s
[donger@donger gcctest] $ time ./m2
rea1 0m2.733s
user 0m2.643s
sys 0m0.037s
[donger@donger gcctest] $ time ./ml
real 0m1.829s
user 0m1.767s
    0m0.022s
SVS
[donger@donger gcctest] $ time ./m0
real 0m40.808s
user 0m39.632s
sys 0m0.337s
[donger@donger gcctest]$
```

GNU tools



- □GNU tools和其他一些优秀的开源软件可以完全覆盖上述类型的软件开发工具。为了更好的开发嵌入式系统,需要熟悉如下一些软件
 - **√GCC**
 - ✓Binutils—辅助GCC的主要软件
 - √ Gdb
 - ✓ make
 - **√**CVS

二、GNU binutils



- □binutils是一组二进制工具程序集,是辅助 GCC的主要软件,它主要包括
 - 1.addr2line 把程序地址转换为文件名和行号。 在命令行中给它一个地址和一个可执行文件名, 它就会使用这个可执行文件的调试信息指出在 给出的地址上是哪个文件以及行号。
 - 2.ar 建立、修改、提取归档文件。归档文件是包含多个文件内容的一个大文件,其结构保证了可以恢复原始文件内容。

- 3. as 是GNU汇编器,主要用来编译GNU C编译器gcc输出的汇编文件,他将汇编代码转换成二进制代码,并存放到一个object文件中,该目标文件将由连接器Id连接
- 4. C++filt解码C++符号名,连接器使用它来过滤 C++和 Java 符号,防止重载函数冲突。
- 5. gprof 显示程序调用段的各种数据。
- 6. Id 是连接器,它把一些目标和归档文件结合在一起,重定位数据,并链接符号引用,最终形成一个可执行文件。通常,建立一个新编译程序的最后一步就是调用Id。

- 7. nm 列出目标文件中的符号。
- 8. objcopy把一种目标文件中的内容复制到另一种类型的目标文件中.
- 9. objdump 显示一个或者更多目标文件的信息。 使用选项来控制其显示的信息。它所显示的信 息通常只有编写编译工具的人才感兴趣。
- 10.ranlib 产生归档文件索引,并将其保存到这个 归档文件中。在索引中列出了归档文件各成员 所定义的可重分配目标文件。
- 11.readelf 显示elf格式可执行文件的信息。

- 12.size 列出目标文件每一段的大小以及总体的大小。默认情况下,对于每个目标文件或者一个归档文件中的每个模块只产生一行输出。
- 13.strings 打印某个文件的可<mark>打印字符串</mark>,这些字符串最少4个字符长,也可以使用选项-n设置字符串的最小长度。默认情况下,它只打印目标文件初始化和可加载段中的可打印字符;对于其它类型的文件它打印整个文件的可打印字符,这个程序对于了解非文本文件的内容很有帮助。
- 14.strip 丢弃目标文件中的全部或者特定符号。

- 15. libiberty 包含许多GNU程序都会用到的函数,这些程序有: getopt, obstack, strerror, strtol和 strtoul.
- 16.libbfd 二进制文件描述库.
- 17.libopcodes 用来处理opcodes的库, 在生成一些应用程序的时候也会用到它, 比如objdump. Opcodes是文本格式可读的处理器操作指令.

三、其他GNU工具



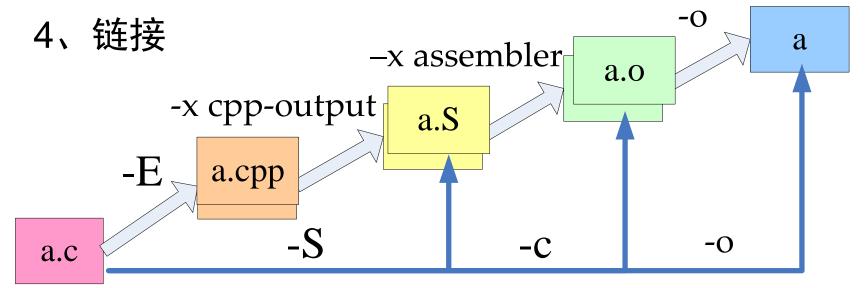
- □Gdb—调试器
- ■GNU make 一软件工程工具
- 口diff, patch 一 补丁工具
- ロCVS--版本控制系统

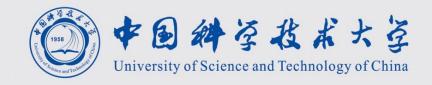
参考 《Linux操作系统分析》课程中的 GNU Tools



口程序的编译->执行过程

- 1、预处理
- 2、编译成汇编代码
- 3、汇编成目标代码





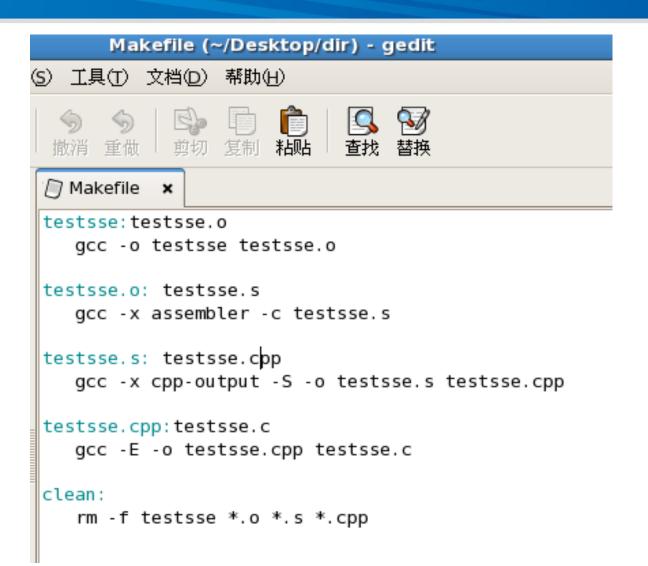
例子2. 使用MakeFile编译

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Makefile



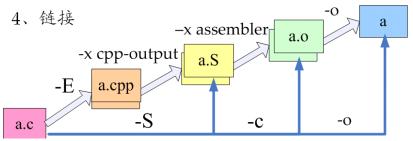


依赖关系

```
Makefile testsse.c
[root@nost-c-236 dir]# make
gcc –E –o testsse.cpp testsse.c
gcc -x cpp-output -S -o testsse.s testsse.cpp
acc –x assembler –c testsse.s
gcc -o testsse testsse.o
[root@host-c-236 dir]# Is
Makefile testsse testsse.c testsse.cpp testsse.o
[root@host-c-236 dir]# ./testsse
Hello SSEi=j+1=1
[root@nost-c-236 dir]# make clean
rm -f testsse *.o *.s *.cpp
[root@host-c-236 dir]# Is
Makefile testsse.c
[root@nost-c-236 dir]#
```

[root@host-c-236 dir]# Is

- •程序的编译->执行过程
 - 1、预处理
 - 2、编译成汇编代码
 - 3、汇编成目标代码



testsse.s

一个"复杂"的例子



```
int add(int a, int b);
```

```
int add(int a, int b)
{
    int c;
    c=a+b;
    return c;
}
```

```
//testsse.c

#include <stdio.h>
#include </root/Desktop/dir/add.h>

int main()
{
   int i,j;
   i=0;
   j=0;
   // i=j+l;
   i=add(j,l);
   printf("Hetto SSE );
   printf("i=j+l=%d\n",i);
}
```

Makefile



```
Makefile 🗙 问 makefile 🗶 问 testsse.c
                                            定义
CC = gcc -01 -Wall
testsse:testsse.o add.o -
  $(CC) -o testsse testsse.o add.o
testsse.o: testsse.c
  $(CC) -c testsse.c
add.o: add.c add.h
   $(CC) -c add.c
clean:
  rm -f testsse *.o *.s *.cpp
```

```
[root@nost-c-236 dir]# Is
add.c add.h Makefile testsse.c
[root@nost-c-236 dir]# make
gcc -O1 -Wall -c testsse.c
testsse.c: In function 'main':
testsse.c:15: 警告: 在有返回值的函数中, 控制流程到达函数尾
gcc -O1 -Wall -c add.c
gcc -O1 -Wall -o testsse testsse.o add.o
[root@host-c-236 dir]# Is
add.c add.h add.o Makefile testsse testsse.c testsse.o
[root@nost-c-236 dir]# ./testsse
Hello SSEi=j+1=1
[root@host-c-236 dir]#
```

在GCC参数较多(灵活)时、文件较多时极为有效



□考虑如下源代码

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,j;
    int a = 0;
    for(i=0;i<500;i++)
        for(j=0;j<500;j++)
        a += 1;
    return a;
}</pre>
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
        int i;
        int a=0;
        for(i=0;i<250000;i++)
            a+=1;
        return a;
}</pre>
```

在不考虑编译器优化的情况下,哪个代码执行效率高(时间短),短多少?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
        int i;
        int a=0;
        for(i=0;i<250000;i++)
            a+=1;
        return a;
}</pre>
```

```
.file
               "test1.c"
       .text
.globl main
               main, @function
       .type
              %ebp
       movl
              %esp, %ebp
       subl
               $16, %esp
       movl
               $0, -8(%ebp) a
       movl
               $0, -4(%ebp) i
               .L2
.L3:
               $1, -8(%ebp)
               $1, -4(%ebp)
       addl
.L2:
               $249999, -4(%ebp)
               .L3
       movl
               -8(%ebp), %eax
       .size main, .-main
       .ident "GCC: (Ubuntu 4.4.3-4ubuntu5) 4.4.3"
                  .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits
       .section
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{

    int i,j;
    int a = 0;
    for(i=0;i<500;i++)
        for(j=0;j<500;j++)
        a += 1;
    return a;
}
```

```
.file
globl main
       .type
              main, @function
              %ebp
              %esp, %ebp
              $16, %esp
              $0, -12(%ebp)
                              а
              $0, -4(%ebp)
.L5:
              $0, -8(%ebp)
                              j
              $1, -12(%ebp)
              $1, -8(%ebp)
L3:
              $499, -8(%ebp)
       addl
              $1, -4(%ebp)
L2:
              $499, -4(%ebp)
              -12(%ebp), %eax
       movl
       .size
              main, .-main
       .ident "GCC: (Ubuntu 4.4.3-4ubuntu5) 4.4.3"
       .section .note.GNU-stack,"",@progbits
```

如何计算哪个更好?



- □一层循环时,共100W条指令
 - √50W addl +25W cmp + 25W JLE
- □二层循环时
 - ✓内层循环共100W条指令
 - 50W addl +25W cmp + 25W JLE
 - ✓外层循环共 2500 条指令
 - 500addl+500cmp+500JLE+500movl+500JMP
- □与指令CPI有关

$$T_{CPU} = CPI \times IC \times T_{CLK}$$



- □了解程序编译的过程
- □通过查看汇编文件判断程序的执行路径
- □性能预评估(不考虑硬件实现与编译优化)

- □思考题(不交):
- □以GCC为例,代码是如何转换为指令的。
- □调研:GCC的不同优化之间的区别在哪些方面
- □自行实现代码,生成指令序列,计算代码执行时间



"The more we study, the more we discover our ignorance."

by Percy Bysshe Shelley