

CS35L Software Construction Laboratory

Lab 5: Sneha Shankar
Week 3; Lecture 1

Lab Assignment 2

- hwnwdseng.htm -> buildwords -> hwords
- Buildwords
 - Read from STDIN and perform work on input
- Store the output in hwords
 - E.g. `cat hwnwdseng.htm | sh buildwords > hwords`

Lab Assignment 2 contd...

- How to construct buildwords?
 - Extract lines which contain words (both English and Hawaiian) (Hint: <td> tag)
 - Get lines with Hawaiian words
 - Even numbered lines
 - sed 's/<[^>]*>//g' a.html to remove all HTML tags
 - Remove leading space
 - sed 's/^\\s*//g'
 - Substitute/split comma and space in between words to newline
 - Delete entries which have any character other than Hawaiian
 - Sort unique

Modifying and Rewriting Software

How to Install Software

- Linux
 - rpm (Redhat Package Management)
 - RedHat Linux (.rpm)
 - apt-get (Advanced Package Tool)
 - Debian Linux, Ubuntu Linux (.deb)
 - **Good old build process**
 - **configure, make, make install**

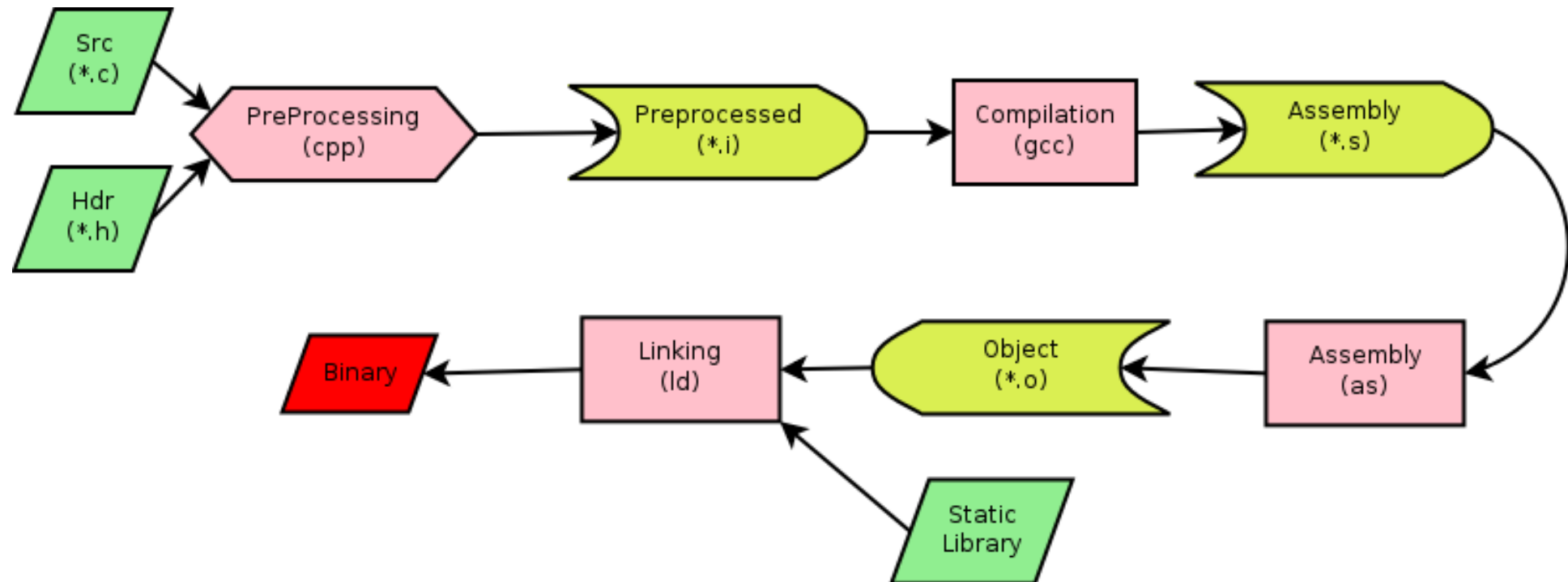
Decompressing Files

- Generally, you receive Linux software in the tarball format (.tgz) or (.gz)
- Decompress file in current directory:
- `$ tar -xzvf filename.tar.gz`
 - Option -x: --extract
 - Option -z: --gzip
 - Option -v: --verbose
 - Option -f: --file

Build Process

- **configure**
 - Script that checks details about the machine before installation
 - Dependency between packages
 - Creates 'Makefile'
- **make**
 - Requires 'Makefile' to run
 - Compiles all the program code and creates executables in current temporary directory
- **make install**
 - make utility searches for a label named install within the Makefile, and executes only that section of it
 - executables are copied into the final directories (system directories)

GCC Compilation Process



Command-Line Compilation

- item.h
- item.c
 - #include item.h
- shoppingList.h
 - #include item.h
- shoppingList.c
 - #include shoppingList.h
- shop.h
- shop.c
 - #includes shoppingList.h and shop.h
- How to compile?
 - **gcc -Wall shoppingList.c item.c shop.c -o shop**

Expanding the command

- gcc - compiler program
- -Wall - turn all warnings on
- -o - to name the executable as the name given, instead of a.out

What if...

- **We change one of the header or source files?**
 - Rerun command to generate new executable
- **We only made a small change to item.c?**
 - not efficient to recompile shoppinglist.c and shop.c
 - Solution: avoid waste by producing a separate object code file for each source file
 - `gcc -Wall -c item.c...` (for each source file)
 - `gcc item.o shoppingList.o shop.o -o shop` (combine)
 - Less work for compiler, saves time but more commands

What if...

- **We change item.h?**
 - Need to recompile every source file that includes it & every source file that includes a header that includes it. Here: item.c, shoppinglist.c and shop.c
 - Difficult to keep track of files when project is large
 - Windows 7 ~40 million lines of code
- => Make

Make

- Utility for managing large software projects
- Compiles files and keeps them up-to-date
- Efficient Compilation (only files that need to be recompiled)

Makefile Example

Makefile - A Basic Example

all : shop #usually first

shop : item.o shoppingList.o shop.o

gcc -Wall -o shop item.o shoppingList.o shop.o

item.o : item.cpp item.h

gcc -Wall -c item.cpp

shoppingList.o : shoppingList.cpp shoppingList.h

gcc -Wall -c shoppingList.cpp

shop.o : shop.cpp item.h shoppingList.h

gcc -Wall -c shop.cpp

clean :

rm -f item.o shoppingList.o shop.o shop

} Rule

■ Comments
■ Targets
■ Prerequisites
■ Commands

} Dependency Line

Makefile Task

- Create files `main.cpp` , `message.h` and `message.cpp`
- Compile everything together with a single command and execute it
- Now create a simple makefile to compile these files
- Run the executable and observe the output
- Invoke `make` again and observe
- Change `message.cpp`, do a `make` again and observe the output
- Now suppose you want `make` to re-compile a file without editing the file, which command will you use? Do it for `main.cpp`