Compiling C modules

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modules in C

C programming projects in industry have more than one source file because it usually takes more than one programmer to complete the job. However, only one of those C source files in an application contains int main() { }. Other C source files are known conceptually as modules. A module's source code contains functions() which work independently or together with other modules. A "main" program calls those functions.

Source files making up an application are grouped together in a Visual Studio IDE Project or in the same folder/workspace when using Visual Studio Code or other development tools including command line compilation.

A typical C application has .h header files, .c module files, and a single main.c source file which calls functions in the modules.

TL;DR for macOS

Visual Studio Code or Xcode are good choices for C development.

TL;DR for Windows

- Visual Studio IDE is the professional's choice for C development on Windows.

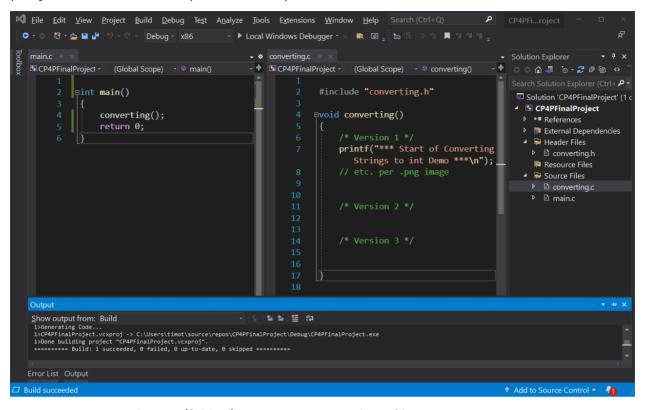
Compiling C modules

TL;DR for command line compilation

- Microsoft Windows cl compiler: https://youtu.be/rqLbyj0Tnlg (see notes below)
- macOS gcc compiler: included with Visual Studio Code or Xcode. See https://youtu.be/we2Oc4WQ7FM
- The gcc compiler is native to the Unix / Linux world. If you are going all hardcore in Windows 10+, do it in the Windows Subsystem for Linux where gcc is very happy.
- You can install gcc to run under Windows. You can also walk across Canada. In both cases, there are easier ways to get there. If you must, see the MinGW-w64 WinLibs.docx file.

helloWorld C source to test a compilation

project C source template example



Your project or workspace/folder/directory contains three files:

- moduleName.h header file
- moduleName.c function file
- main.c with int main() { which calls the function inside moduleName.c }

Command line compilation of Final Project source files

To compile your module for unit testing on

```
macOS or Linux, use gcc
> gcc moduleName.c main.c -o main
e.g.
> gcc converting.c main.c -o main
```

To compile all modules into a program for <u>Integration testing</u>, specify all the module names:

```
> gcc moduleA.c moduleB.c moduleC.c moduleD.c main.c -o main
e.g.
```

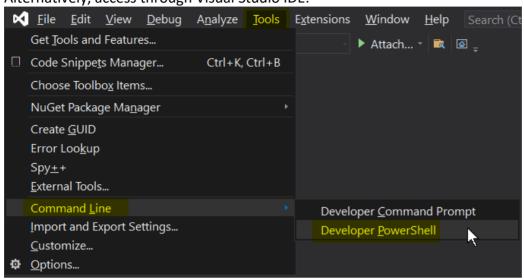
> gcc fundamentals.c manipulating.c converting.c tokenizing.c main.c -o main

To compile a module only and make it runnable: (works only in gcc)

```
> gcc -nostartfiles moduleA.c -o module
e.g. gcc -nostartfiles converting.c -o converting
```

running the Microsoft cl compiler

The c1 compiler runs only from a Visual Studio developer command prompt. VS-IDE or VS Code > menu > View > Terminal [Ctrl + `] shows the terminal. Alternatively, access through Visual Studio IDE:



```
** Visual Studio 2022 Developer PowerShell v17.3.5
**************************
PS C:\Users\me\source\repos\CP4PFinalProject>
  cd "C:\Users\me\Documents\Seneca\CPR101\Final" -> as required
PS C:\Users\me\Documents\Seneca\CPR101\Final>
  cl .\moduleName.c .\main.c /link /out:main.exe
  cl .\converting.c .\main.c /link /out:main.exe
  cl .\converting.c ### source requires main() to call function()
Microsoft (R) C/C++ Optimizing Compiler Version 19.29.30136 for x86
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
converting.c
main.c
Generating Code...
Microsoft (R) Incremental Linker Version 14.29.30136.0
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
/out:converting.exe
/out:main.exe
```

converting.obj

Compiling C modules

```
main.obj
PS C:\Users\timot\source\repos\CP4PFinalProject> .\main.exe
*** Start of Converting Strings to int Demo ***
...
```

Windows Security

