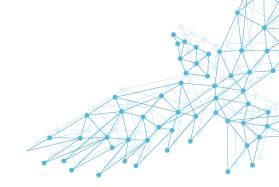


Outline

- Transferring your software
- 2. Compiler environment
- 3. Compiling your software
- 4. Makefile



Transferring your software

Multiple approaches:

- Use sftp/sep (e.g. MobaXterm file transfer)
- Use version control system, e.g. git

Unfortunately an explanation of git does not fit in current time slot

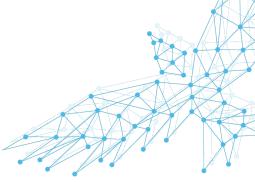


Compiler environment

- Compilers organised in toolchains, including:
 - MPI (Parallel library)
 - FFTW (Fourier transforms)
 - BLAS, LAPACK (linear algebra)
- Three versions available
 - foss: Free Open Source Software GNU compilers Open source!
 - intel: Intel compiler
 Sometimes better CPU optimization
 - PGI: Portland group compiler
 Supports OpenACC for GPU
 compiler only







Common toolchain modules

- foss/2018a
- intel/2018a

(2016a versions also still available)

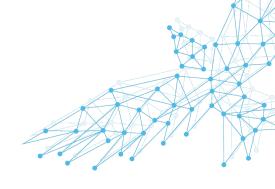
module load foss/2018a





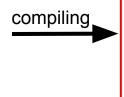
Compiling from source

Two step process:



Source files:

main.cpp
myfunction.cpp
myfunction.h



Object files:

main.o
myfunction.o



myprog

Command line:

- Two steps:
 - Compiling:

```
g++ -c -O2 myfunction.cpp
g++ -c -O2 main.cpp
```

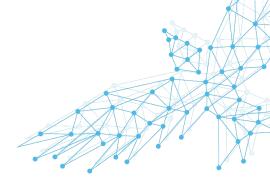
Linking

– Flags:

-c: Skip linking

-02: Optimization level

-o: Name of resulting output file



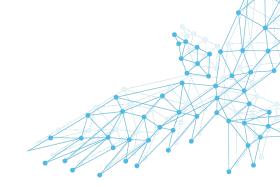




Command line:

Single line:

g++ -O2 main.cpp myfunction.cpp -o myprog

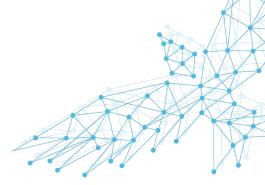


Makefiles

- Recipe for building your program
- Prevents typing a lot of commands
- Skips parts which do not need to be recompiled
- Tutorial: http://mrbook.org/blog/tutorials/make/
- Example provided in course material







Makefile

```
CXX=g++
CXXFLAGS=-c -O3 -Wall
LDFLAGS=
SOURCES=$(wildcard *.cpp)
OBJECTS=$(SOURCES:.cpp=.o)
EXECUTABLE=hello
all: $(SOURCES) $(EXECUTABLE)
$(EXECUTABLE): $(OBJECTS)
< tab >$(CXX) $(LDFLAGS) $(OBJECTS) -o $@
%.o: %.cpp
< tab >$(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) $< -o $@
clean:
< tab >rm $(OBJECTS) $(EXECUTABLE)
   university of
                     center for
                     information technology
   groningen
```

