

## Recitation 1: Makefile and C

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# Recitation Guidelines

- Recitation materials will be released every Sunday at 11:59 PM.
- You will have till corresponding Friday 11:59 pm to submit the **exercises.tar.gz** to **Canvas** as a single tar.gz file.
- Collaborations allowed.
- Submit individual work.

# Overview

- GCC
- Makefile
- C programming
- GDB
- Valgrind
- Exercises

# GCC

- GNU Compiler Collection
- Compiles C code to object file which may be executable

## GCC Examples

```
# -o generates executable object file  
gcc -o p1.o p1.c  
# -c generates unlinked object file  
gcc -o p1.o -c p1.c
```

## make

- Controls the generation of executables and other non-source files of a program.
- Build and install your package without knowing the details
- Figures out automatically which files it needs to update, based on which source files have changed.

# Makefile Guidelines

```
target: dependencies
    rules...
    rules...
```

# Makefile

```
# Execute the object file p1.o
p1: p1.o
    ./p1.o
# Compile p1.o
p1.o: p1.c
    gcc -o p1.o p1.c
```



## Makefile(cont.)

- Make runs the first target by default if no target is provided explicitly.
- Target `p1` depends on `p1.o`, and `p1.o` depends on `p1.c`
- Make errors if `p1.c` is not present in the current folder
- When typing `make` or `make p1` in terminal
  - Make runs `gcc -o p1.o p1.c` and created `p1.o`
  - Make then executes `p1.o`

## Automatic variables

- Variables have values computed afresh for each rule that is executed. Examples(also check target p2 in the sample):
  - `$@`: target name
  - `$<`: first dependency
  - `$?`: names of dependencies newer than target
  - `$^`: names of all the dependencies, with spaces between them
- Makefiles with a different name than `Makefile` could be executed using `make` as follows:
  - `make -f Makefilename.mk target`

## Wildcard and automatic variables

- Wildcard: \* and %
  - \* searches file system for the matching name
  - %: replaced with a string, depends on the usage
- CC, CFLAGS, and CPPFLAGS are **implicit variables**.

# Dynamic Memory Management in C

- Memory allocation and deallocation(check man page)
  - `malloc`
  - `free`
- Projects will have both static and dynamic memory allocation. Ensure to allocate and deallocate correctly.

- GNU debugger
- What is going on inside another program while it executes
- For C, use the `-g` flag while compiling the code to enable debugging
- Once the executable is run using `gdb`, you could step through the code workflow, add watch variables, put breakpoints.

## gdb Example

```
# Compile with debugging symbols
gcc -g -o p3.o p3.c
# Invoke gdb
gdb ./p3.o
# Set breakpoints
(gdb) b p3.c:5
# Start the program
(gdb) r
```

## gdb Example(cont.)

# Print variable

```
(gdb) p variable_name
```

# Next step/instruction

```
(gdb) n/s
```

# Continue

```
(gdb) c
```

# Check memory layout

```
(gdb) info proc mappings
```

# Valgrind

- Tool to detect memory management, threading bugs, and for profiling code.
- Run Valgrind only after compiling code with `-g` flag to get the line numbers
- Use Valgrind to check for memory leaks: `valgrind --leak-check=full target_program`



## Exercises

- Complete Makefile1.mk in the **exercise** folder
  - root.c depends on dep1.c and dep2.c
  - Complete the targets root, dep1 and dep2
  - dep1 and dep2 targets should generate unlinked object files dep1.o and dep2.o
  - root target should generate the executable object file root.o
- Run gdb and Valgrind on root.o
  - Put a breakpoint at the for loop line in gdb
  - Observe the memory layout when the execution reaches the breakpoint(no need to report the result)
  - Run Valgrind and report the memory leak result in a text file, **memleak.txt**
  - Resolve the memory leak in root.c

# Submission

- Submit the **tar.gz** of the completed **exercises** folder to **Canvas**. Add the **memleak.txt** to the tarball as well.
- Please do not submit any other files.
- The submission deadline is **June 13th, 11:59 PM**