



Building

1



Goals of this Lecture

- Help you learn about:
 - The build process for multi-file programs
 - Partial builds of multi-file programs
 - **make**, a popular tool for automating (partial) builds
- Why?
 - A complete build of a large multi-file program typically consumes many hours
 - To save build time, a power programmer knows how to do partial builds
 - A power programmer knows how to automate (partial) builds using **make**

2



Example of a Three-File Program

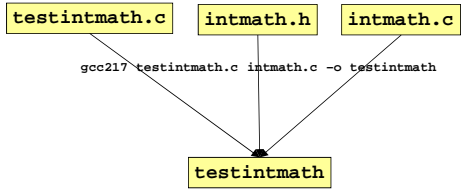
- Program divided into three files
 - **intmath.h**: interface, included into **intmath.c** and **testintmath.c**
 - **intmath.c**: implementation of math functions
 - **testintmath.c**: implementation of tests of the math functions
- Recall the program preparation process
 - **testintmath.c** and **intmath.c** are preprocessed, compiled, and assembled separately to produce **testintmath.o** and **intmath.o**
 - Then **testintmath.o** and **intmath.o** are linked together (with object code from libraries) to produce **testintmath**

3

Motivation for Make (Part 1)



- Building `testintmath`, approach 1:
 - Use one `gcc217` command to preprocess, compile, assemble, and link



That's not how it's done in the real world...

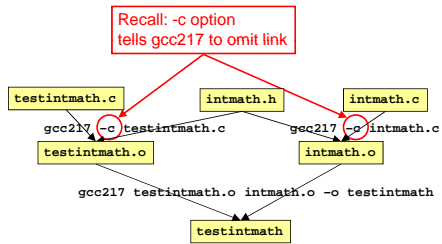
4

Motivation for Make (Part 2)



- Building `testintmath`, approach 2:
 - Preprocess, compile, assemble to produce `.o` files
 - Link to produce executable binary file

That's how it's done in the real world; Why?...

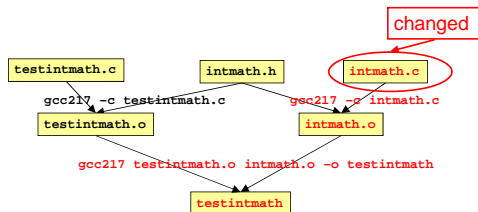


5

Partial Builds



- Approach 2 allows for **partial builds**
 - Example: Change `intmath.c`
 - Must rebuild `intmath.o` and `testintmath`
 - Need not rebuild `testintmath.o`!!!



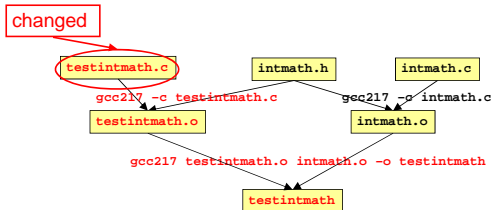
6

Partial Builds (cont.)



- Example: Change `testintmath.c`
 - Must rebuild `testintmath.o` and `testintmath`
 - Need not rebuild `intmath.o`!!!

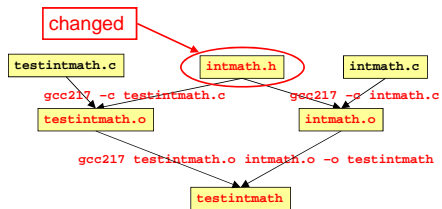
If program contains many `.c` files, could save many hours of build time



Partial Builds (cont.)



- However, changing a `.h` file can be more dramatic
- Example: Change `intmath.h`
 - `intmath.h` is `#included` into `testintmath.c` and `intmath.c`
 - Changing `intmath.h` effectively changes `testintmath.c` and `intmath.c`
- Must rebuild `testintmath.o`, `intmath.o`, and `testintmath`



Wouldn't It Be Nice...



- Observation
 - Doing partial builds manually is tedious and error-prone
 - Wouldn't it be nice if there were a tool
- How would the tool work?
 - Input:
 - Dependency graph (as shown previously)
 - Specifies file dependencies
 - Specifies commands to build each file from its dependents
 - Date/time stamps of files
 - Algorithm:
 - If file B depends on A and date/time stamp of A is newer than date/time stamp of B, then rebuild B using the specified command

- That's **make**!

9

Make Fundamentals



- Command syntax

```
make [-f makefile] [target]
```

- *makefile*

- Textual representation of dependency graph
- Contains **dependency rules**
- Default name is `makefile`, then `Makefile`

- *target*

- What `make` should build
- Usually: `.o` file, or an executable binary file
- Default is first one defined in *makefile*

10

Dependency Rules



- Dependency rule syntax

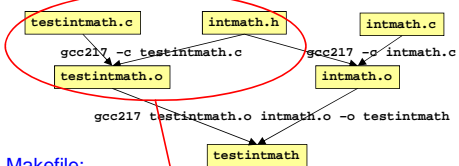
```
target: dependencies  
  <tab>command
```

- *target*: the file you want to build
 - *dependencies*: the files on which the target depends
 - *command*: what to execute to create the target (after a TAB character)
- Dependency rule semantics
 - Build *target* iff it is older than any of its *dependencies*
 - Use *command* to do the build

- Work recursively; examples illustrate...

11

Makefile Version 1



Makefile:

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o  
gcc217 testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath  
  
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h  
gcc217 -c testintmath.c  
  
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h  
gcc217 -c intmath.c
```

Three dependency rules; each captures a fragment of the graph

12

Version 1 in Action



At first, to build testintmath make issues all three gcc commands

Use the touch command to change the date/time stamp of intmath.c

```
$ make testintmath
gcc217 -c testintmath.c
gcc217 -c intmath.c
gcc217 testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath

$ touch intmath.c

$ make testintmath
gcc217 -c intmath.c
gcc217 testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath

$ make testintmath
make: 'testintmath' is up to date.

$ make
make: 'testintmath' is up to date.
```

make does a partial build

make notes that the specified target is up to date

The default target is testintmath, the target of the first dependency rule

13

Non-File Targets



- Adding useful shortcuts for the programmer
 - **make all**: create the final binary
 - **make clobber**: delete all temp files, core files, binaries, etc.
 - **make clean**: delete all binaries
- Commands in the example
 - **rm -f**: remove files without querying the user
 - Files ending in '~' and starting/ending in '#' are Emacs backup files
 - **core** is a file produced when a program "dumps core"

```
all: testintmath
clobber: clean
    rm -f *- \#\#\# core
clean:
    rm -f testintmath *.o
```

14

Makefile Version 2



```
# Dependency rules for non-file targets
all: testintmath
clobber: clean
    rm -f *- \#\#\# core
clean:
    rm -f testintmath *.o

# Dependency rules for file targets
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
gcc217 testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
gcc217 -c testintmath.c
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
gcc217 -c intmath.c
```

15

Version 2 in Action



make observes that "clean" target doesn't exist; attempts to build it by issuing "rm" command

```
$ make clean
rm -f testintmath *.o

$ make clobber
rm -f testintmath *.o
rm -f *- \#*\# core

$ make all
gcc217 -c testintmath.c
gcc217 -c intmath.c
gcc217 testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath

$ make
make: Nothing to be done for 'all'.
```

Same idea here, but "clobber" depends upon "clean"

"all" depends upon "testintmath"

"all" is the default target

16

Macros



- **make** has a macro facility
 - Performs textual substitution
 - Similar to C preprocessor's #define
- Macro definition syntax

```
macroname = macrodefinition
```

 - **make** replaces `$(macroname)` with `macrodefinition` in remainder of Makefile
- Example: Make it easy to change which build command is used

```
CC = gcc217
```
- Example: Make it easy to change build flags

```
CCFLAGS = -DNDEBUG -O3
```

17

Makefile Version 3



```
# Macros
CC = gcc217
# CC = gcc217m
CCFLAGS =
# CCFLAGS = -g
# CCFLAGS = -DNDEBUG
# CCFLAGS = -DNDEBUG -O3

# Dependency rules for non-file targets
all: testintmath
clobber: clean
clean:
    rm -f testintmath *.o

# Dependency rules for file targets
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c testintmath.c
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c intmath.c
```

18

Version 3 in Action



- Same as Version 2

19

Sequence of Makefiles



1. Initial Makefile with file targets
testintmath, testintmath.o, intrmath.o
2. Non-file targets
all, clobber, and clean
3. Macros
CC and CCFLAGS

- See Appendix for 2 additional versions

20

Makefile Guidelines



- In a proper Makefile, object file x.o:
 - Depends upon x.c
 - Does not depend upon any .c file other than x.c
 - Does not depend upon any other .o file
 - Depends upon any .h file that is #included into x.c
 - Beware of indirect #includes: if x.c #includes a.h, and a.h #includes b.h, then x.c depends upon both a.h and b.h
- In a proper Makefile, an executable binary file:
 - Depends upon the .o files that comprise it
 - Does not depend directly upon any .c files
 - Does not depend directly upon any .h files

21

Makefile Gotchas



- Beware:
 - Each command (i.e., second line of each dependency rule) begins with a TAB character, not spaces
 - Use the `rm -f` command with caution

22

Making Makefiles



- In this course
 - Create Makefiles manually
- Beyond this course
 - Can use tools to generate Makefiles automatically from source code
 - See `mkmf`, others
 - Can use similar tools to automate Java builds
 - See `Ant`

23

References on Make



- *Programming with GNU Software* (Loukides & Oram) Chapter 7
- *C Programming: A Modern Approach* (King) Section 15.4
- GNU make
 - <http://www.gnu.org/software/make/manual/make.html>

24

Summary



- Build process for multi-file programs
- Partial builds of multi-file programs
- **make**, a popular tool for automating (partial) builds
 - Example Makefile, refined in three steps

25

Appendix: Fancy Stuff



- Some advanced **make** features
- Optional in the course...

26

Appendix: Abbreviations



- Abbreviations
 - Target file: `$(@)`
 - First item in the dependency list: `$(<)`
- Example

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) testintmath.o intmath.o -o testintmath
```



```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) $(< intmath.o -o $(@
```

27

Appendix: Makefile Version 4



```
# Macros
CC = gcc217
# CC = gcc217m
CCFLAGS =
# CCFLAGS = -g
# CCFLAGS = -DNDEBUG
# CCFLAGS = -DNDEBUG -O3

# Dependency rules for non-file targets
all: testintmath
clobber: clean
rm -f *- \#\#\# core
clean:
rm -f testintmath *.o

# Dependency rules for file targets
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) $< intmath.o -o $@
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c $<
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c $<
```

28

Appendix: Version 4 in Action



- Same as Version 2

29

Appendix: Pattern Rules



- Pattern rule
 - Wildcard version of dependency rule
 - Example:

```
%.o: %.c
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c $<
```

- Translation: To build a .o file from a .c file of the same name, use the command `$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) -c $<`
- With pattern rule, dependency rules become simpler:

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CCFLAGS) $< intmath.o -o $@
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```

Can omit build command

30

Appendix: Pattern Rules Bonus



- Bonus with pattern rules
 - First dependency is assumed

```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $< intmath.o -o $@
testintmath.o: testintmath.c intmath.h
intmath.o: intmath.c intmath.h
```



```
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $< intmath.o -o $@
testintmath.o: intmath.h
intmath.o: intmath.h
```

Can omit first dependency

31

Appendix: Makefile Version 5



```
# Macros
CC = gcc217
# CC = gcc217m
CFLAGS =
# CFLAGS = -g
# CFLAGS = -DNDEBUG
# CFLAGS = -DNDEBUG -O3

# Pattern rule
%.o: %.c
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c $<

# Dependency rules for non-file targets
all: testintmath
clobber: clean
rm -f *~ \#*\# core
clean:
rm -f testintmath *.o

# Dependency rules for file targets
testintmath: testintmath.o intmath.o
$(CC) $(CFLAGS) $< intmath.o -o $@
testintmath.o: intmath.h
intmath.o: intmath.h
```

32

Appendix: Version 5 in Action



- Same as Version 2

33

Appendix: Sequence of Makefiles



1. Initial Makefile with file targets
testintmath, testintmath.o, intmath.o
2. Non-file targets
all, clobber, and clean
3. Macros
CC and CCFLAGS
4. Abbreviations
\$@ and \$<
5. Pattern rules
%.o: %.c

34
