The Edit–Compile–Run Cycle

CS 211

Winter 2020
Road map

• Compilation
• Using the shell
• Using Make
• Using starter code
So you’ve written a C program:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello, CS 211!\n");
}
```

What now?
Compilation

We need to translate our program from

- source code (human readable, e.g., C or Rust)

to

- machine code (machine executable, e.g., x86-64 or ARM).
What does machine code look like? (1/3)

(Each byte value ranges from 0 to 255.)

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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What does machine code look like? (2/3)

(Each byte value ranges from 0x00 to 0xFF.)
What does machine code look like? (2/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>55</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>89</th>
<th>E5</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>83</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>10</th>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>8D</td>
<td>3D</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>B0</td>
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<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>0E</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>C9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>C8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Each byte value ranges from 0x00 to 0xFF.)

(These numbers are written in base 16, a/k/a hexadecimal, which uses letters A–F for digits greater than 9.)
What does machine code look like? (3/3)

55  
48 89 e5  
48 83 ec 10  
48 8d 3d 37 00 00 00  
b0 00  
e8 0e 00 00 00  
31 c9  
89 45 fc  
89 c8  
48 83 c4 10  
5d  
c3

pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $16, %rsp
leaq 55(%rip), %rdi
movb $0, %al
callq 14
xorl %ecx, %ecx
movl %eax, −4(%rbp)
movl %ecx, %eax
addq $16, %rsp
popq %rbp
retq

(Machine code printed as assembly language mnemonics.)
The Unix shell
Using Unix

For the first few weeks of class, we are going to develop and test our programs under Unix.
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Unix  A style of multi-user operating system with half a century of development. (Modern variants include Linux and macOS.)
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shell  The main program for controlling a Unix computer, using text commands.
Using Unix

For the first few weeks of class, we are going to develop and test our programs under Unix.

Unix  A style of multi-user operating system with half a century of development. (Modern variants include Linux and macOS.)

shell  The main program for controlling a Unix computer, using text commands.

terminal  A program (or historically, device) for displaying text-based interactions with a Unix computer, often remote.
Advantages of the Unix shell (1/2)

Compared to point-and-click, you can say more with less:

$ mkdir backup
$ cp *.docx backup
Advantages of the Unix shell (1/2)

Compared to point-and-click, you can say more with less:

```bash
$ mkdir backup
$ cp *.docx backup

$ mkdir thumbs
$ for i in *.png; do
  > convert -geometry 128x128 "$i" "thumbs/$i"
$ done
```
Advantages of the Unix shell (2/2)

You can automate repeated tasks by putting common sequences of commands in shell scripts:

```bash
#!/bin/sh

for dir in "@"; do
  ( cd "$dir"
    mkdir -p thumbs
    for file in *.png; do
      convert -geometry 128x128 "$file" "thumbs/$file"
    done
  )
done
```
Compilation in the Unix shell

$
Compilation in the Unix shell

$ dev

You’ll need to do some setup to enable the dev command…
Compilation in the Unix shell

$  dev
%

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$ dev
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$ dev
% mkdir cs211
% cd cs211
% emacs -nw hello.c
% ls
hello.c
% cc hello.c -o hello
% ls
hello hello.c
% ./hello
Hello, CS 211!

You’ll need to do some setup to enable the dev command…
Compilation in the Unix shell

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Compilation in the Unix shell

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% mkdir cs211
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% ls
hello.c
% cc hello.c -o hello
% ls
hello  hello.c
```

You’ll need to do some setup to enable the dev command…
Compilation in the Unix shell

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% mkdir cs211
% cd cs211
% emacs –nw hello.c
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You’ll need to do some setup to enable the dev command…
Building with Make
Build management

As programs get larger, builds get more complicated:

- More files to compile, in complex combinations
- Want to just recompile the changed files
- Different compilers/machines want different options and work differently
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- More files to compile, in complex combinations
- Want to just recompile the changed files
- Different compilers/machines want different options and work differently

We’ll use a software building system called Make to automate builds for us.
The Makefile

Make is configured using a file called `Makefile`, which is a set of rules that say what you can build, what it’s built from, and how.
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The simplest possible Makefile:

```makefile
hello: hello.c
    cc -o hello hello.c
```
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The simplest possible Makefile:

```
hello: hello.c
    cc -o hello hello.c
```

(Meaning: To build hello from hello.c, run the command cc -o hello hello.c.)
Running a Make recipe

% 

cc -o hello hello.c

make hello
make: `hello' is up to date.

./hello
Hello, CS 211!

16
Running a Make recipe

% make hello
Running a Make recipe

% make hello
cc -o hello hello.c
%
Running a Make recipe

% make hello
cc -o hello hello.c
% make hello

Hello, CS 211!
Running a Make recipe

% make hello
c c -o hello hello.c
% make hello
make: `hello' is up to date.
%
Running a Make recipe

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Hello, CS 211!
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Cleaning up

%
Cleaning up

% cd ..
Cleaning up

% cd ..

%
Cleaning up

% cd ..
% rm -Rf cs211
Cleaning up

% cd ..
% rm -Rf cs211
%
Cleaning up

% cd ..
% rm -Rf cs211
% mkdir cs211
Cleaning up

% cd ..
% rm -Rf cs211
% mkdir cs211
Getting & building starter code
Getting a Make project onto eecs

You can download an example Make project from the course website:

```
% cd cs211
% wget $URL211/lec/01compile.tgz
...
% tar zxf 01compile.tgz
% cd 01compile
% ls
Makefile src
% ls src
hello.c
```
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You can download an example Make project from the course website:

```bash
% cd cs211
```
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...
% tar zxf 01compile.tgz
% cd 01compile
%
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Makefile src
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...
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% cd 01compile
% ls
Makefile  src
% ls src
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  tar zxf 01compile.tgz
  cd 01compile
  ls
  Makefile  src
  ls  src
  hello.c
  %
A fancier Makefile

```bash
# For building CS 211 Lecture 1
CFLAGS = -std=c11 -pedantic -Wall
all: build/hello
build/hello: src/hello.c
    mkdir -p build
    cc -o build/hello src/hello.c $(CFLAGS)
clean:
    rm -Rf build
.PHONY: all clean
```

A fancier Makefile

% cat Makefile

# For building CS 211 Lecture 1
CFLAGS = -std=c11 -pedantic -Wall

all: build/hello

build/hello: src/hello.c
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clean:
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A fancier Makefile

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    mkdir -p build
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clean:
    rm -Rf build

.PHONY: all clean
%
Building the project using Make

```bash
make
mkdir -p build
cc -o build/hello src/hello.c -std=c11 -pedant...
build/hello
Hello, CS 211!
```

```bash
sed -i -e 's/CS 211/everyone/' src/hello.c
build/hello
Hello, everyone!
```

```bash
make
mkdir -p build
cc -o build/hello src/hello.c -std=c11 -pedant...
build/hello
Hello, everyone!
```
Building the project using Make

```sh
% make
```
Building the project using Make

% make
mkdir -p build
c c -o build/hello src/hello.c -std=c11 -pedant...
%

build/hello
Hello, CS 211!
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sed -i -e 's/CS 211/everyone/' src/hello.c

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make
mkdir -p build
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Hello, everyone!
%
– Next time: C syntax & more compilation –
Appendix
## Numeral systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>base</th>
<th>counting</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 (binary)</td>
<td>0, 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111, 1000, 1001, 1010, 1011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (ternary)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 100, 101, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (quinary)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (octal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (nonary)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12</td>
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<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 (undecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 (duodecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 (tetradecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, 10, 11, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 (pentadecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, 10, 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 (hexadecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 (heptadecimal)</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 10</td>
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