

Welcome!

Virtual tutorial starts at 15:00 BST



Make and Compilation

ARCHER Virtual Tutorial, Wed 11th April 2017

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Compiling multiple files

- Compiling a simple code may be easy
 - `cc program.c`
 - `cc -o program.exe program.c`
- All but simplest programs have more than one source file
 - `cc -o program.exe file1.c file2.c file3.c ...`
- This is wasteful so compile independently
 - `cc -c file1.c`
 - `cc -c file2.c`
 - ...
- Then link the object files
 - `cc -o program.exe file1.o file2.o file3.o ...`



The problems

- What if I changed file2.c (and maybe other files ...)
 - `cc -c file2.c`
 - `cc -o program.exe file1.o file2.o file3.o ...`
 - an error-prone procedure!
- Let's be safe
 - `rm *.o`
 - `cc -c file1.c`
 - `cc -c file2.c`
 - ...
 - `cc -o program.exe file1.o file2.o file3.o ...`
 - wasteful again!



More problems ...

- Source files often depend on others, e.g. include files
- What if I edit include3.h
 - how do I know which files to recompile?
- Recompiling all files is slow and unnecessary
- Failing to recompile a file is disastrous
 - if your executable program does not reflect the current source code then debugging is impossible!
- Need a tool which:
 - remembers dependencies between files (in human readable form)
 - recompiles all files that need to be updated
 - recompiles the minimum number of files



Enter “make”

- User specifies **pairwise** dependencies between files
 - “program2.o **depends on** program2.c”
 - “program2.c **depends on** include3.h”
- Make works out the entire **dependency tree**
- User specifies **pairwise** rules for resolving dependencies
 - “to update program2.o run the compiler on program2.c”
- All this information is stored in a **Makefile**
 - tells make **how** to update files
- How does make know **when** to update?
 - Make compares the date stamps of files



Example 1: family1

- Three types of file:
 - david.self
 - david.parent
 - david.child
- Dependencies
 - self is younger than parent (created more recently)
 - child is younger than self
- One final output file
 - **davidfamily** contains a date-ordered listing of the source files
 - if correct, order should be: parent; self; child.
- Update rule is to copy: **cp david.self david.child**



Example 2: family2

- Imagine another family: sally
- Wasteful to specify **explicit** rules all over again
 - file1.o: file1.c
 - cc -c file1.c
 - file2.o: file2.c
 - cc -c file2.c
 - file3.o: file3.c
 - cc -c file2.c
 - ...
- Make also understands **generic** rules based on suffix
 - “this is how you create any child”
 - applies to david.child **and** sally.child



Example 3: C traffic code

- Illustrates use of variables
 - dependencies on header files
 - global change of C compiler by updating a single line
 - creation of one list of variables from another
- Some magic variables
 - e.g. “The thing on left hand side of expression you’re working on”
- Default rule
 - the first one in the Makefile, conventionally *all*
- Dummy rules
 - housekeeping, e.g. delete junk with *clean*
 - to find out object files in variable OBJ, put in a rule to print it out



Example 4: Fortran traffic code

- The same format as the C version
- Slightly complicated by use of modules
- Possible to create relatively simple generic Makefiles
 - extend as appropriate for real cases



The dirty linen

- Tabs have magic significance in Makefiles



- Can't easily cut and paste them from the web!
- GNU make spots this:

```
user@archer> make david.child
```

```
Makefile: *** missing separator (did you  
mean TAB instead of 8 spaces?). Stop.
```



Tricks and tips

- You can make anything under control of make
 - e.g. `make file.o`
- `make -n` prints out *what* make would do without doing it
- `make --debug` prints out *why* make is doing what it does
 - can ask for more verbose output if you want
- update rules can print debug info
 - `echo "updating $@ from $<"; cp $< $@`



Complications

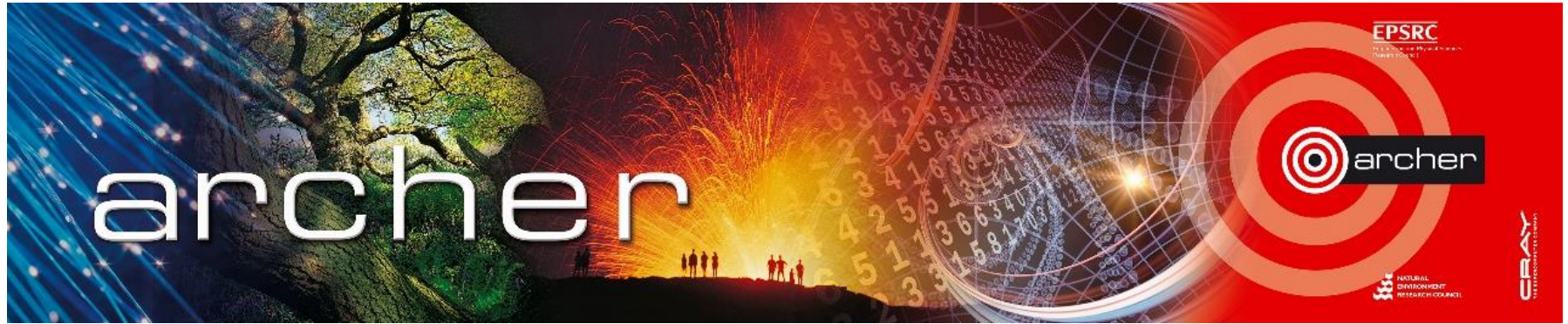
- Fortran modules
 - more sophisticated than C header files but harder to cope with
- What if I have hundreds of header files
 - tools like “makedepend” can write the rules for you
- GNU autotools (e.g. configure) produce Makefiles
 - unfortunately, not human understandable!
- Make has many *implicit* (default) rules and variables
 - I prefer makefiles to be explicit and not assume these



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- Want Makefile that works for all programming environments
 - but different compilers have different options
- Can enquire environment variables within Makefile
 - e.g. whether `$(CRAY_PRGENVCRAY)=loaded`
- Change of compiler module invisible to make
 - module switch `PrgEnv-cray PrgEnv-intel`
 - `make clean`
 - `make`





Goodbye!

Virtual tutorial has finished

