

CS1010

<http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~cs1010/>

Programming Methodology

UNIT 13

Separate Compilation



NUS
National University
of Singapore

School of
Computing

My Ph.D Code

```
hcheng@suna0:~/softwares/Skin/Skin back 3-26[1031]$ ls -l
total 72
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 basic
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 CompDB
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 delone
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 geometry
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 li
drwx----- 3 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 Skin
drwx----- 3 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 Skin.bak
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 SkinMesh
drwx----- 2 hcheng  compsc   4096 Mar 26  2003 sos
```

```

basic:
arg.c          cmdlookup.cpp      farray.hpp          license.cpp          nurbsdata.cpp      rarray.h          rgitypes.h          versions.h
basic.c        cmdlookup.h          files.c             license.h            nurbsdata.h        rarray.hpp         rgivector.cpp      vertexarray.cpp
basic.dsp     command.cpp          flexlm.cpp          list.h              orindex.h          rectsel.cpp        rgivector.h        vertexarray.h
basic.h        command.h            flexlm.h           list.hpp            orindex.hpp        rectsel.h          rgivector.hpp     vltdata.cpp
basic.plg     comment.cpp          freearray.h         lm_attr.h           ortri.h            rgicstring.cpp     spectrum.cpp       vltdata.h
binio.cpp     comment.h            freearray.hpp       lm_code.h           ortri.hpp          rgicstring.h       spectrum.h          wfshortestpather.cpp
binio.h       console.cpp          genmatrix.cpp       lmclient.h          perftimer.cpp      rgicstring.hpp     stackbv.cpp        wfshortestpather.h
binio.hpp     console.h            genmatrix.h         lmpolicy.h          perftimer.h        rgimatrix.cpp      stackbv.h          win_basic.h
bitvector.cpp convert.cpp          getarg.c            logfile.cpp          points.cpp          rgimatrix.h        stringtable.cpp    wireframe.cpp
bitvector.h   convert.h            history.cpp          logfile.h            points.h            rgimatrix.hpp     stringtable.h      wireframe.h
bitvector.hpp convert.hpp          history.h           malloc.c             points.hpp          rgimessage.cpp    time.c             wireframe.hpp
build.h        data.cpp             iit.c               map.h                pqueue.h           rgimessage.h       tokenize.c         xdr.c
callbacklist.cpp data.h               index.h             map.hpp              pqueue.hpp          rgimessagestack.cpp tritype.h          xdr.h
callbacklist.h dumpable.cpp         isort.c             math2.c              prime.c             rgimessagestack.h  uf.c
callbackobject.cpp dumpable.h           iterstack.h         miscmath.cpp         qsort.c             rgistring.cpp      unix_basic.h
callbackobject.h dumpable.hpp         iterstack.hpp       miscmath.h           queue.h              rgistring.h        util.h
cb_doprnt.c   facepoint.h         kdtree.cpp          multitree.h          queue.hpp            rgitranslator.cpp vectmat.cpp
cb.c           farray.h             kdtree.h            multitree.hpp        raindrop.c           rgitranslator.h   vectmat.h

```

```

CompDB:
compDB.cpp  CompDB.dsp  compDB.h    CompDB.plg

```

```

delone:
boundary.cpp  dcbuilder.cpp  dcfaces.cpp  dcomp.cpp          dcompiter.cpp  delone.dsp      faces.cpp          ksimplsize.h      simpsize.h
boundary.h    dcbuilder.h    dcfaces.h    dcomp.h            dcompiter.h    delone.plg      ksimplsize.cpp    simpsize.cpp

```

```

geometry:
animate.cpp   comp.cpp          edgeset.h          ihandler.cpp        modtrinfo.hpp     segmenttree.cpp   simplex.h          trist.cpp          vertarray.h
animate.h     comp.h            fliphandler.cpp    ihandler.h          orienter.cpp       segmenttree.h     simplexset.cpp     trist.h            vertex.cpp
boxes.cpp    computil.cpp      fliphandler.h      ksimplex.cpp        orienter.h         shortestpather.cpp simplexset.h        trist.hpp          vertex.h
boxes.h      computil.h         geometry.dsp        ksimplex.h          ortribv.cpp        shortestpather.h  testint.cpp        tristconnector.cpp vertset.cpp
bvtag.cpp    edgecycleset.cpp geometry.plg        locate.cpp          ortribv.h          simph.cpp         testint.h          tristconnector.h   vertset.h
bvtag.h      edgecycleset.h   geomutil.cpp        locate.h             packedihandler.cpp simph.h           tolerancer.cpp     tristmodifier.h    vertarray.cpp
cofaces.h    edgeset.cpp       geomutil.h          modtrinfo.h         packedihandler.h   simplex.cpp       tolerancer.h

```

```

li:
base.h        det.c           li.dsp           li.hpp            lia.c             liaux.c           lidet.cpp          liminor.cpp        lipoints.cpp       listack.cpp       pool.c
chars.c       li.cpp          li.h             li.plg            lia.h             liaux.c.old       lidet.h            liminor.h          lipoints.h         listack.h         stack.c

```

```

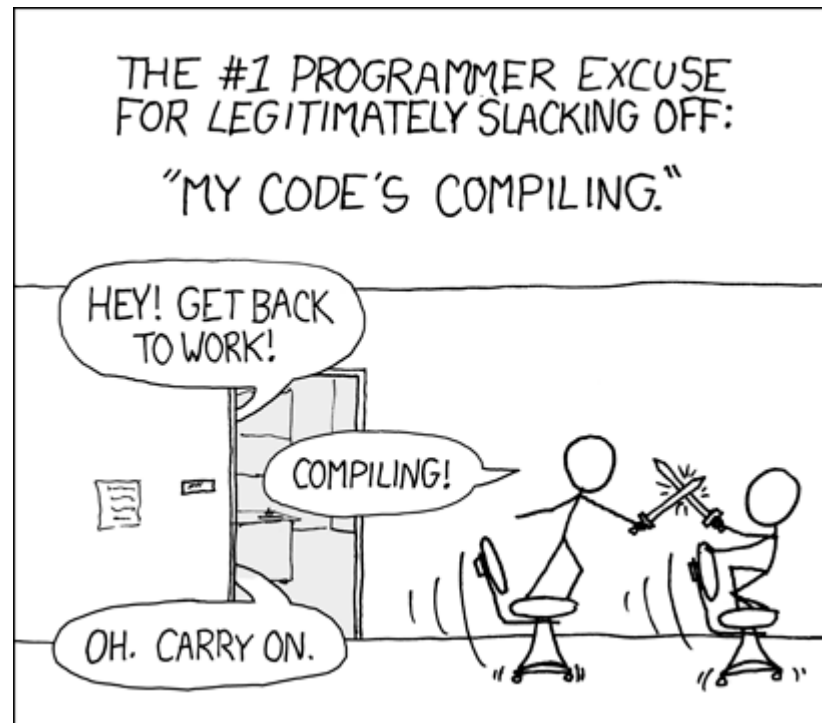
Skin:
a.h           ChildFrm.cpp    FormCommandView.cpp  MainFrm.h          resource.h         Skin.dsw          Skin.plg           SkinView.cpp
AlphaDlg.cpp ChildFrm.h       FormCommandView.h    ReadMe.txt         Skin.aps           Skin.h            Skin.rc            SkinView.h
AlphaDlg.h   dump.stl        InputCQ.cpp          RenderView.cpp     Skin.clw           skin.log          Skin.reg           StdAfx.cpp
beforeRefinement.sav FileOpenOption.cpp InputCQ.h           RenderView.h       Skin.cpp           Skin.ncb          SkinDoc.cpp        StdAfx.h
beforeRefinement.stl FileOpenOption.h  MainFrm.cpp          res                 Skin.dsp           Skin.opt          SkinDoc.h

```

Unit 13: Separate Compilation

Objective:

- Learn how to use separate compilation for program development

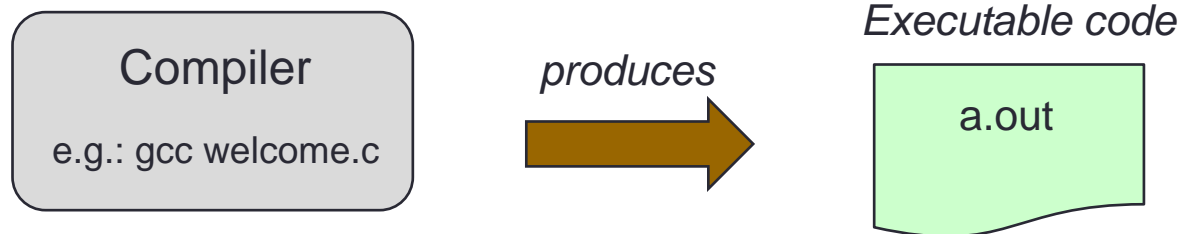


Unit 13: Separate Compilation

1. Introduction
2. Separate Compilation
3. Notes

1. Introduction (1/4)

- So far we have compiled our programs directly from the source into an executable:



- For the development of large programs with teams of programmers the following is practised
 - “**Break**” the program into multiple modules (files)
 - **Compile** the modules **separately** into **object files** (in C)
 - **Link** all object files into an executable file

1. Introduction (2/4)

- Header Files and Separate Compilation
 - Problem is broken into sub-problems and each sub-problem is tackled separately – **divide-and-conquer**
 - Such a process is called **modularization**
 - The modules are possibly implemented by different programmers, hence the need for well-defined interfaces
 - The **function prototype** constitutes the **interface** (header file). The function body (implementation) is hidden – **abstraction**
 - **Good documentation** (example: comment to describe what the method does) aids in understanding

1. Introduction (3/4)

- Example of documentation
 - The function header is given
 - A description of what the function does is given
 - How the function is implemented is not shown

```
double pow(double x, double y);  
// Returns the result of raising  
// x to the power of y.
```

C library function - pow()

Advertisements

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Description

The C library function `double pow(double x, double y)` returns `x` raised to the power of `y` i.e. x^y .

Declaration

Following is the declaration for `pow()` function.

```
double pow(double x, double y)
```

Parameters

- `x` -- This is the floating point base value.
- `y` -- This is the floating point power value.

Return Value

This function returns the result of raising `x` to the power `y`.

Example

The following example shows the usage of `pow()` function.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <math.h>  
  
int main ()  
{  
    printf("Value 8.0 ^ 3 = %lf\n", pow(8.0, 3));  
  
    printf("Value 3.05 ^ 1.98 = %lf", pow(3.05, 1.98));  
  
    return(0);  
}
```

Try it!

1. Introduction (4/4)

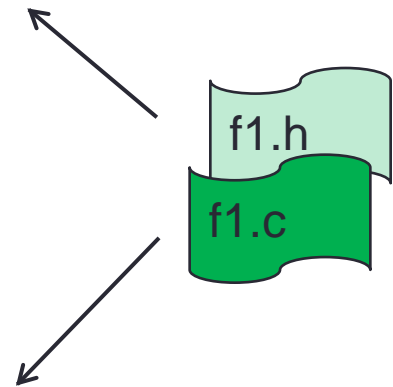
- Reason for Modular Programming
 - Divide problems into manageable parts
 - Reduce compilation time
 - Unchanges modules do not need to be re-compiled
 - Facilitate debugging
 - The modules can be debugged separately
 - Small test programs can be written to test the functions in a module
 - Build libraries of useful functions
 - Faster development
 - Do not need to know how some functionality is implemented, e.g., image processing routines
 - Example: OpenCV – a computer vision library.

2. Separate Compilation (1/2)

- From <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/>
- **Separate Compilation:**
 - A feature of most modern programming languages that allows each program module to be compiled on its own to produce an object file which the linker can later combine with other object files and libraries to produce the final executable file.
- **Advantages**
 - Separate compilation avoids processing all the source code every time the program is built, thus saving development time. The object files are designed to require minimal processing at link time. They can also be collected together into libraries and distributed commercially without giving away source code (through they can be disassembled).
- **Examples of output of separate compilation:**
 - C object files (**.o** files) and Java **.class** files.

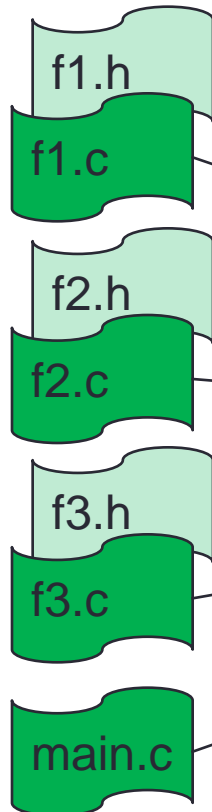
2. Separate Compilation (2/2)

- In most cases, a **module** contains **functions that are related**, e.g., math functions.
- A module consists of
 - A **header file** (e.g. **f1.h**) which contains:
 - Constant definitions, e.g.:
 - `#define MAX 100`
 - Function prototypes, e.g.:
 - `double mean(double, double);`
 - A **source file** (e.g. **f1.c**) which contains:
 - The functions that implement the function prototypes in the header file (e.g., the code for the function `mean(...)`).
 - Other functions, variables, and constants that are only used within the module (i.e., they are module-local).



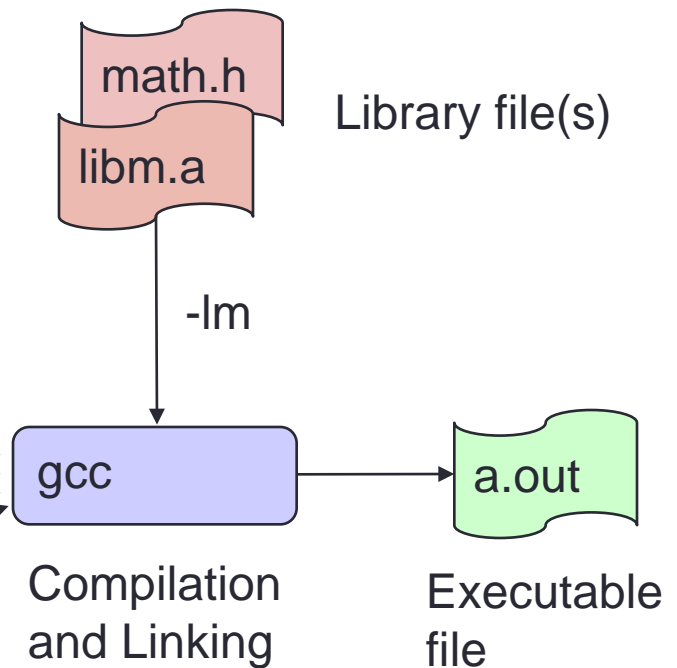
2.1 Separate Compilation: Case 1

Source files
.c & .h



Case 1:

All the source files are compiled and linked in one step.



2.1 Case 1 Demo

- Let's re-visit the Freezer version 2 program in Unit 4 Exercise 6. We will create a module that contains a function to calculate the freezer temperature:
 - Module header file:

```
// Compute new temperature in freezer  
float calc_temperature(float);
```

Unit13_FreezerTemp.h

- Module source file:

```
#include <math.h>  
  
// Compute new temperature in freezer  
float calc_temperature(float hr) {  
    return ((4.0 * pow(hr, 10.0))/(pow(hr, 9.0) + 2.0)) - 20.0;  
}
```

Unit13_FreezerTemp.c

2.1 Case 1 Demo: Main Module

Unit13_FreezerMain.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "Unit13_FreezerTemp.h"

int main(void) {
    int hours, minutes;
    float hours_float; // Convert hours and minutes into hours_float
    float temperature; // Temperature in freezer

    // Get the hours and minutes
    printf("Enter hours and minutes since power failure: ");
    scanf("%d %d", &hours, &minutes);

    // Convert hours and minutes into hours_float
    hours_float = hours + minutes/60.0;

    // Compute new temperature in freezer
    temperature = calc_temperature(hours_float);

    // Print new temperature
    printf("Temperature in freezer = %.2f\n", temperature);

    return 0;
}
```

Include the header file (Note "." instead of <...>).
Header file should be in the same directory as this program.

Now we can write a program which uses the new external function

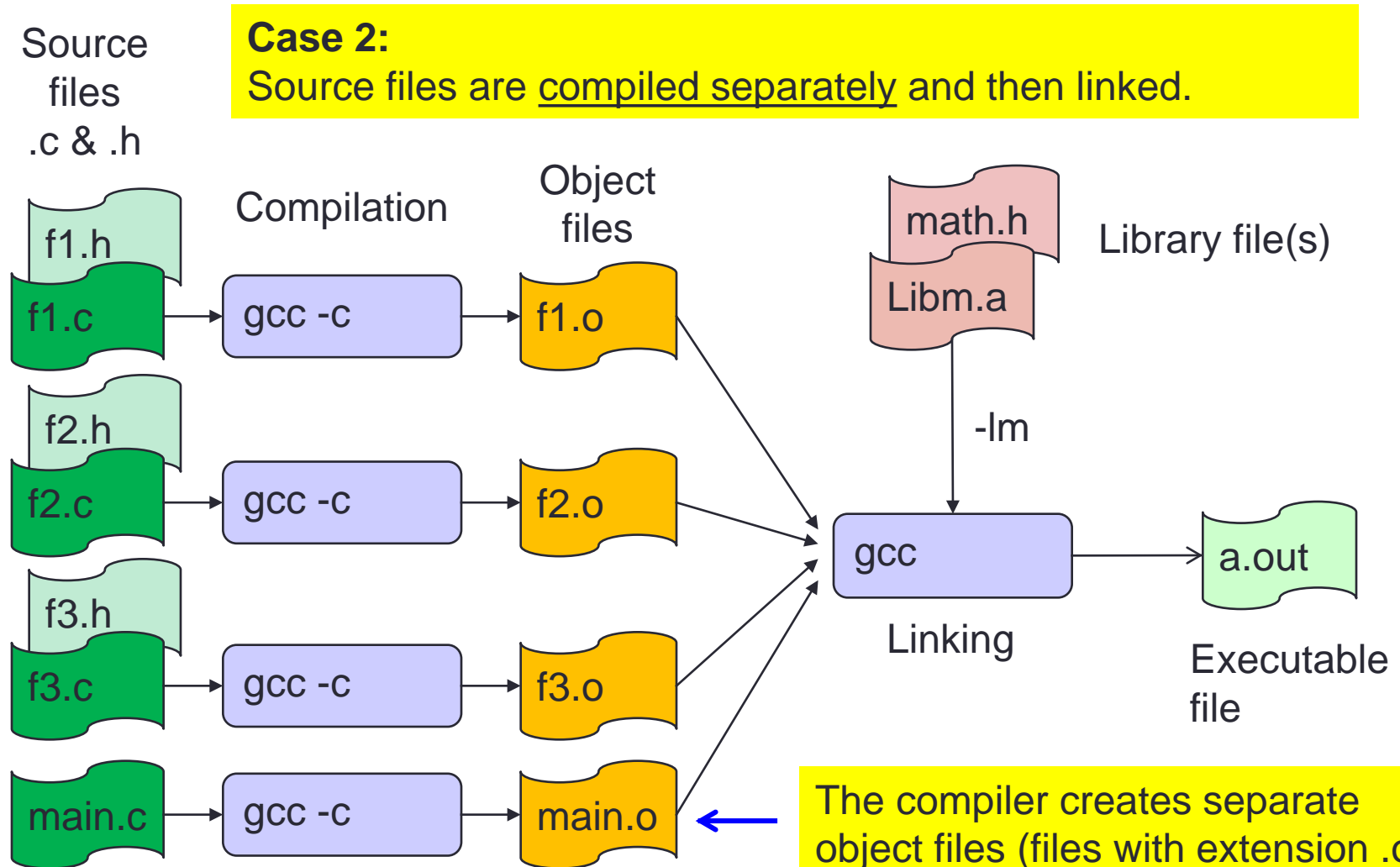
2.1 Case 1 Demo: Compile and Link

- How do we run `Unit13_FreezerMain.c`, since it doesn't contain the function definition of `calc_temperature()`?
- Need to compile and link the programs

```
$ gcc Unit13_FreezerMain.c Unit13_FreezerTemp.c -lm
```

- Here, the compiler creates temporary object files (which are immediately removed after linking) and directly creates `a.out`
- Hence, you don't get the chance to see the object files (files with extension `.o`)
- (Note: The option `-Wall` is omitted above due to space constraint. Please add the option yourself.)

2.2 Separate Compilation: Case 2



2.2 Case 2 Demo: Compile and Link

- For our Freezer program:

```
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerMain.c
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerTemp.c
$ gcc Unit13_FreezerMain.o Unit13_FreezerTemp.o -lm
```

- Here, we first create the `Unit13_FreezerMain.o` and `Unit13_FreezerTemp.o` object files, using the `-c` option in `gcc`.
- Then, we link both object files into the `a.out` executable
- (Note: The option `-Wall` is omitted above due to space constraint. Please add the option yourself.)

```

basic:
arg.c          cmdlookup.cpp      farray.hpp          license.cpp          nurbsdata.cpp      rarray.h          rgitypes.h        versions.h
basic.c        cmdlookup.h          files.c             license.h            nurbsdata.h        rarray.hpp         rgivector.cpp     vertexarray.cpp
basic.dsp      command.cpp          flexlm.cpp          list.h              orindex.h          rectsel.cpp        rgivector.h       vertexarray.h
basic.h        command.h           flexlm.h           list.hpp            orindex.hpp        rectsel.h          rgivector.hpp     vltdata.cpp
basic.plg      comment.cpp         freearray.h         lm_attr.h           ortri.h            rgicstring.cpp     spectrum.cpp       vltdata.h
binio.cpp      comment.h           freearray.hpp       lm_code.h           ortri.hpp          rgicstring.h       spectrum.h         wfshortestpather.cpp
binio.h        console.cpp         genmatrix.cpp       lmclient.h          perftimer.cpp      rgicstring.hpp     stackbv.cpp        wfshortestpather.h
binio.hpp      console.h           genmatrix.h         lmpolicy.h          perftimer.h        rgimatrix.cpp      stackbv.h          win_basic.h
bitvector.cpp  convert.cpp         getarg.c            logfile.cpp          points.cpp          rgimatrix.h        stringtable.cpp   wireframe.cpp
bitvector.h    convert.h           history.cpp          logfile.h            points.h            rgimatrix.hpp     stringtable.h     wireframe.h
bitvector.hpp  convert.hpp         history.h           malloc.c             points.hpp          rgimessage.cpp    time.c            wireframe.hpp
build.h        data.cpp            iit.c              map.h                pqueue.h           rgimessage.h      tokenize.c        xdr.c
callbacklist.cpp  data.h            index.h             map.hpp              pqueue.hpp          rgimessagestack.cpp  tritype.h        xdr.h
callbacklist.h  dumpable.cpp       isort.c             math2.c              prime.c             rgimessagestack.h  uf.c
callbackobject.cpp  dumpable.h         iterstack.h         miscmath.cpp         qsort.c            rgistring.cpp      unix_basic.h
callbackobject.h  dumpable.hpp       iterstack.hpp       miscmath.h           queue.h             rgistring.h        util.h
cb_doprnt.c     facepoint.h        kdtree.cpp          multitree.h          queue.hpp           rgitranslator.cpp vectmat.cpp
cb.c            farray.h            kdtree.h            multitree.hpp        raindrop.c          rgitranslator.h   vectmat.h

CompDB:
compDB.cpp  CompDB.dsp  compDB.h  CompDB.plg

delone:
boundary.cpp  dcbuilder.cpp  dcfaces.cpp  dcomp.cpp  dcompiter.cpp  delone.dsp  faces.cpp  ksimplsize.h  simpsize.h
boundary.h    dcbuilder.h    dcfaces.h    dcomp.h    dcompiter.h    delone.plg  ksimplsize.cpp  simpsize.cpp

geometry:
animate.cpp   comp.cpp        edgeset.h     ihandler.cpp  modtrinfo.hpp  segmenttree.cpp  simplex.h        trist.cpp      vertarray.h
animate.h     comp.h          fliphandler.cpp  ihandler.h    orienter.cpp   segmenttree.h    simplexset.cpp   trist.h        vertex.cpp
boxes.cpp     computil.cpp   fliphandler.h  ksimplex.cpp  orienter.h     shortestpather.cpp  simplexset.h     trist.hpp     vertex.h
boxes.h       computil.h     geometry.dsp   ksimplex.h    ortribv.cpp   shortestpather.h  testint.cpp      tristconnector.cpp  vertset.cpp
bvtag.cpp    edgecycleset.cpp  geometry.plg  locate.cpp    ortribv.h     simph.cpp         testint.h        tristconnector.h  vertset.h
bvtag.h       edgecycleset.h  geomutil.cpp  locate.h      packedihandler.cpp  simph.h          tolerancer.cpp   tristmodifier.h
cofaces.h     edgeset.cpp     geomutil.h    modtrinfo.h   packedihandler.h  simplex.cpp       tolerancer.h     vertarray.cpp

li:
base.h        det.c          li.dsp        li.hpp        lia.c         liaux.c         lidet.cpp        liminor.cpp   lipoints.cpp  listack.cpp  pool.c
chars.c       li.cpp         li.h          li.plg        lia.h         liaux.c.old     lidet.h          liminor.h     lipoints.h    listack.h    stack.c

Skin:
a.h           ChildFrm.cpp  FormCommandView.cpp  MainFrm.h     resource.h     Skin.dsw        Skin.plg         SkinView.cpp
AlphaDlg.cpp ChildFrm.h    FormCommandView.h   ReadMe.txt    Skin.aps       Skin.h          Skin.rc          SkinView.h
AlphaDlg.h   dump.stl     InputCQ.cpp         RenderView.cpp  Skin.clw       skin.log        Skin.reg         StdAfx.cpp
beforeRefinement.sav  FileOpenOption.cpp  InputCQ.h         RenderView.h   Skin.cpp       Skin.ncb        SkinDoc.cpp     StdAfx.h
beforeRefinement.stl  FileOpenOption.h   MainFrm.cpp       res            Skin.dsp       Skin.opt        SkinDoc.h

```

2.2 Case 2 Demo: Compile and Link

- For our Freezer program:

```
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerMain.c  
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerTemp.c  
$ gcc Unit13_FreezerMain.o Unit13_FreezerTemp.o -lm
```

- Let's say if you only modified Unit13_FreezerTemp.c but NOT Unit13_FreezerMain.c, you can skip the first compilation

```
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerMain.c  
$ gcc -c Unit13_FreezerTemp.c  
$ gcc Unit13_FreezerMain.o Unit13_FreezerTemp.o -lm
```

- Speed of a lot if you have tons of files

3. Notes (1/2)

- Difference between
 - `#include < ... >` and `#include " ... "`
 - Use `" ... "` to include your own header files and `< ... >` to include system header files. The compiler uses different directory paths to find `< ... >` files.
- Inclusion of header files
 - Include *.h files only in *.c files, otherwise duplicate inclusions may happen and later may create problems:
 - Example: `Unit13_FreezerTemp.h` includes `<math.h>`
`Unit13_FreezerMain.c` includes `<math.h>` and
"Unit13_FreezerTemp.h"
Therefore, `Unit13_FreezerMain.c` includes `<math.h>` twice.

3. Notes (2/2)

- 'Undefined symbol' error
 - Id: fatal: Symbol referencing errors.
 - The linker was not able to find a certain function, etc., and could not create a complete executable file.
 - Note: A library can have missing functions → it is not a complete executable.
 - Usually this means you **forgot to link** with a certain library or object file. This also happens if you **mistyped** a function name.

Summary

- In this unit, you have learned about
 - How to split a program into separate modules, each module containing some functions
 - How to separately compile these modules
 - How to link the object files of the modules to obtain the single executable file

End of File