

make

Lecture 22

Class 24 of 28 | April 13th 2023 | COMP 211-002 | Joshua Bakita

Fun fact...

Welcome!

Today:

- More on make

Logistics:

- Final exam exceptions:
<https://eef.oasis.unc.edu/>
- For regrade reqs., prefer Gradescope or Pizza
- Research opportunity if you get an A/A-

*vim recognizes make as a command,
so you can just type :make from
normal mode to rebuild your program
(assuming you have a Makefile)*

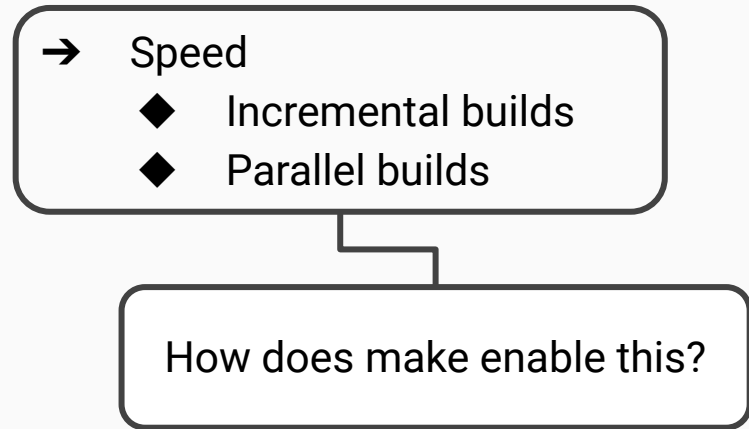
The make command

Picking up from last time...

The make command

Why another layer over gcc?

- Reliability
 - ◆ Never delete your source with a mistyped gcc command
 - ◆ Never forget to rebuild some part of your program
- Ease-of-use
 - ◆ Makes compilation instructions as simple as "Download and run make"



The make command

Terminology Recap

Target

What you're building

Prerequisite

What you need to build it

Commands/Recipe

How to build it

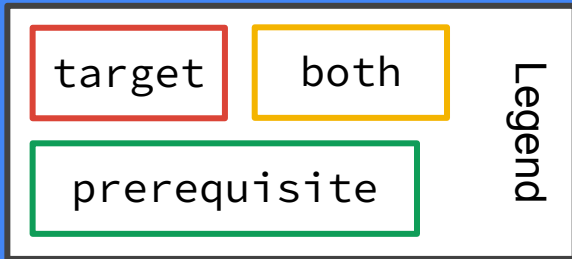
Makefile

The file in which you specify all the above

The make command

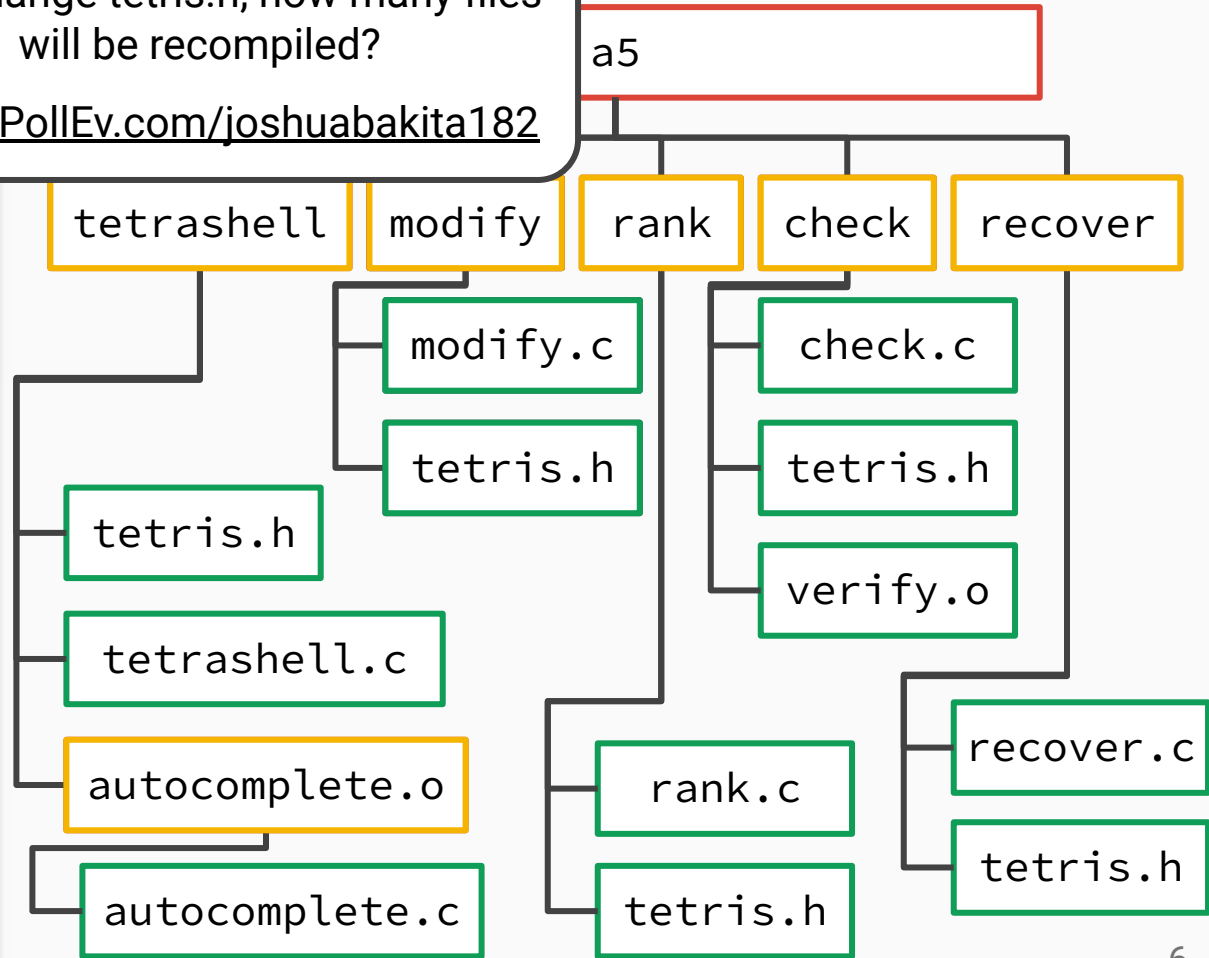
Speed via a Dependency Graph

- A target can be a prerequisite for another target
- The combination of targets and prerequisites defines a tree, alternately known as a dependency graph



If we change tetris.h, how many files will be recompiled?

<https://PollEv.com/joshuabakita182>



The make command

Let's write a Makefile!

The make command

Advanced Features: Automatic Variables

Repeating filenames, like in this example:

```
rank: rank.c tetris.h
    gcc rank.c -o rank
```

can become annoying and error-prone.

See Sec. 2.2.1 "Automatic Variables" (pg. 16-17) in *Managing Projects with GNU Make* for more details.

Automatic variables are created as aliases for the target or prerequisite names. Two useful ones:

- `$$` for the filename of the target
- `$$^` for the list of all prerequisites

Integrating this into the example:

```
rank: rank.c tetris.h
    gcc $$^ -o $$
```


Questions?

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