

EECS 10: Computational Methods in Electrical and Computer Engineering

Lecture 24

Rainer Dömer

doemer@uci.edu

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of California, Irvine

Lecture 24: Overview

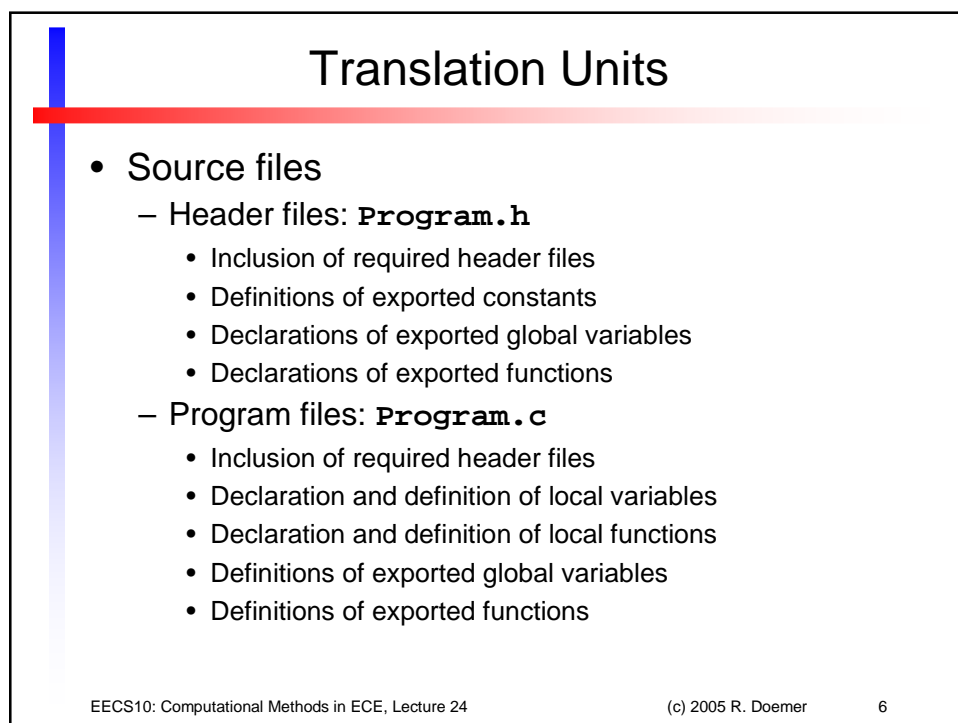
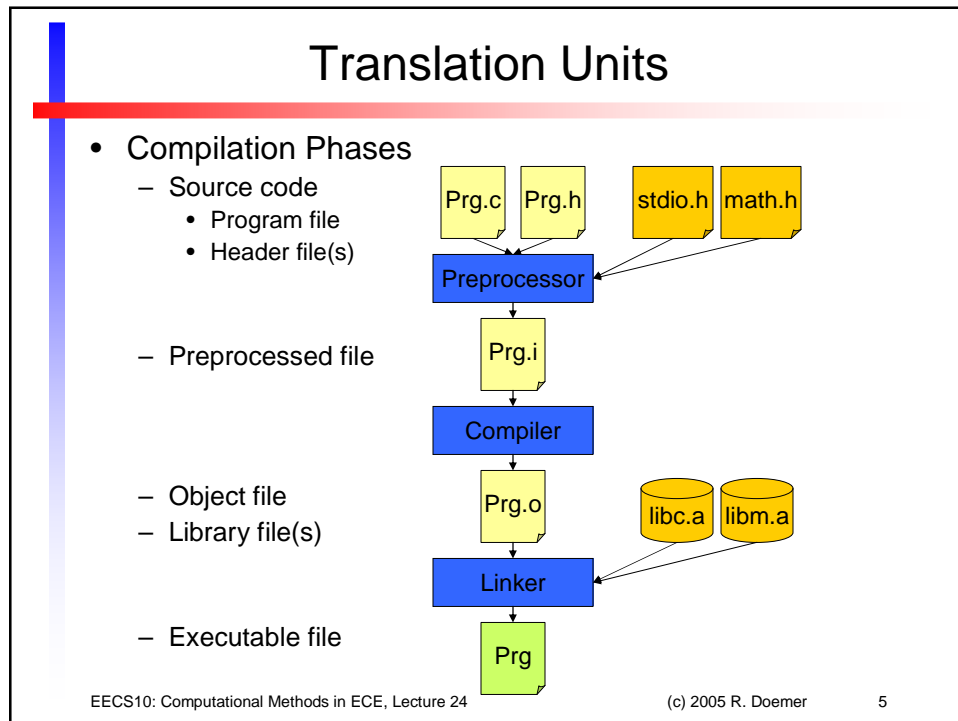
- Course Administration
 - Reminder: Final course evaluation
- Translation Units
 - Introduction
 - Compiler components
 - Modules
 - Program example **PhotoLab**
 - Module **FileIO**
 - Module **Mirror**
 - Module **Main**

Course Administration

- Final Course Evaluation
 - Started last week, **ends end of this week**
 - Nov. 21, 2005, 8am through Dec. 5, 2005, 8am
 - Online via EEE Evaluation application
- Evaluation of Course and Instructor
 - Voluntary
 - Anonymous
 - Very valuable
 - Help to improve this class!
- **Please spend 5 minutes!**

Translation Units

- Introduction
 - C compilation process is a sequence of phases
 - Preprocessing (handle # directives)
 - Scanning and parsing (generate internal data structure)
 - Instruction generation (emit stream of CPU instructions)
 - Assembly (generate binary object file)
 - Linking (combine objects into executable file)
 - C compiler consists of separate components
 - Preprocessor (processes # directives)
 - Compiler (compiles and assembles code)
 - Linker (processes object files and libraries)



Translation Units

- Object files
 - **Program.o**
 - Compiled object code of source file **Program.c**
 - Use option **-c** in GNU compiler call to create object files
`gcc -c Program.c -o Program.o -Wall -ansi`
 - **Library.a**
 - Archive of compiled object files
- Executable file
 - **Program**
 - Object files and libraries linked together into a complete file ready for execution
 - GNU compiler recognizes object files by **.o** suffix, so object files and libraries require no special option
`gcc Program.o -lc -lm -o Program`

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 24

(c) 2005 R. Doemer

7

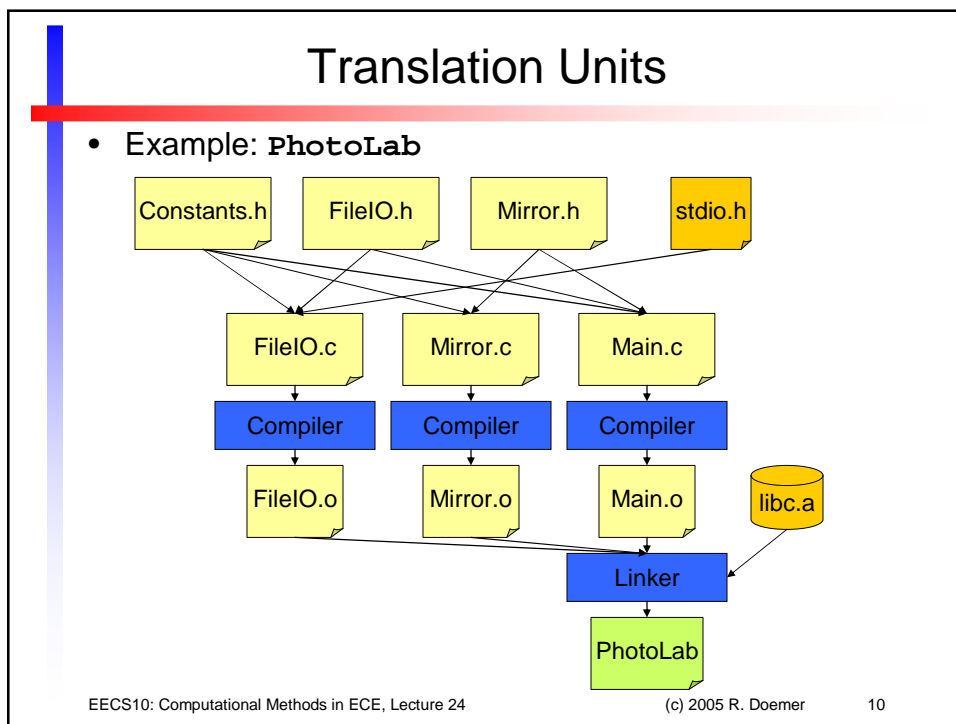
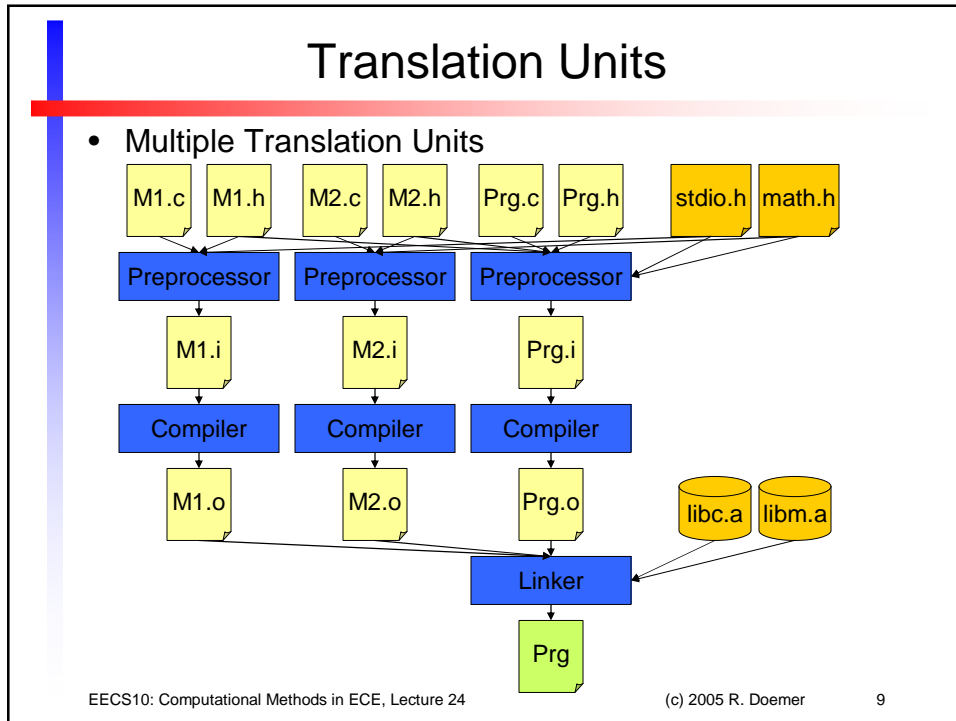
Translation Units

- Multiple Translation Units
 - C programs can be partitioned into multiple translation units, aka. *modules*
 - Modules typically consist of
 - Module header file (file suffix **.h**)
 - Module program file (file suffix **.c**)
 - Module object file (file suffix **.o**)
 - Modules are *linked* together
 - Linker combines object files and required libraries into an executable file
 - `gcc Program.o Mod1.o Mod2.o -lc -lm -o Program`

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 24

(c) 2005 R. Doemer

8



Translation Units

- Example: Header file `Constants.h`

```

/*****
/* Constants.h: header file for constant definitions */
/* author: Rainer Doemer */
/* modifications: (most recent first) */
/* 11/30/04 RD initial version */
*****/

#ifndef CONSTANTS_H
#define CONSTANTS_H

/** global definitions */

#define WIDTH 480 /* width of photo */
#define HEIGHT 640 /* height of photo */
#define SLEN 80 /* max. string length */

#endif /* CONSTANTS_H */

/* EOF Constants.h */

```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 24

(c) 2005 R. Doemer

11

Translation Units

- Example: Header file `FileIO.h`

```

/*****
/* FileIO.h: header file for I/O module */
*****/

#ifndef FILE_IO_H
#define FILE_IO_H

#include "Constants.h"

int ReadPhotoPPM( /* read a photo from file */
    char Filename[SLEN],
    unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT]);

int WritePhotoPPM( /* write a photo to file */
    char Filename[SLEN],
    unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT]);

#endif /* FILE_IO_H */

/* EOF FileIO.h */

```

EECS

Translation Units

- Example: Program file `FileIO.c`

```

/*****
/* FileIO.c: program file for I/O module */
*****/

#include <stdio.h>
#include "FileIO.h"

/**/ function definitions ***/

int ReadPhotoPPM(char Filename[SLEN],
                 unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
                 unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
                 unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT])
{ /* ... function body ... */
}

int WritePhotoPPM(char Filename[SLEN],
                 unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
                 unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
                 unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT])
{ /* ... function body ... */
}

EECS /* EOF FileIO.c */

```

Translation Units

- Example: Header file `Mirror.h`

```

/*****
/* Mirror.h: header file for mirror operation */
*****/

#ifndef MIRROR_H
#define MIRROR_H

/**/ header files ***/

#include "Constants.h"

/**/ function declarations ***/

void Mirror( /* flip the image horizontally */
            unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
            unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
            unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT]);

#endif /* MIRROR_H */

/* EOF Mirror.h */

```

Translation Units

- Example: Program file `Mirror.c`

```

/*****
/* Mirror.c: program file for mirror operation */
/*****

#include "Mirror.h"

/** function definitions */

/* mirror effect: flip the image horizontally */

void Mirror(
    unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT],
    unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT])
{
    /* ... function body ... */
}

/* EOF Mirror.c */

```

Translation Units

- Example: Program file `Main.c`

```

/*****
/* Main.c: main program file */
/*****

#include "Constants.h"
#include "FileIO.h"
#include "Mirror.h"

int main(void)
{
    unsigned char R[WIDTH][HEIGHT];
    unsigned char G[WIDTH][HEIGHT];
    unsigned char B[WIDTH][HEIGHT];

    ReadPhotoPPM("Input.ppm", R, G, B);
    Mirror(R, G, B);
    WritePhotoPPM("Output.ppm", R, G, B);

    return 0;
} /* end of main */

/* EOF Main.c */

```


Translation Units

- Example session:

```
% vi Constants.h
% vi FileIO.h
% vi FileIO.c
% vi Mirror.h
% vi Mirror.c
% vi Main.c
% gcc -c FileIO.c -o FileIO.o -Wall -ansi
% gcc -c Mirror.c -o Mirror.o -Wall -ansi
% gcc -c Main.c -o Main.o -Wall -ansi
% gcc FileIO.o Mirror.o Main.o -o PhotoLab
% PhotoLab
% pnmtjpeg Output.ppm > Output.jpg
%
```

