

Translation Process

1. Macro Processor: **source.cpp** is expanded by the macro processor. All macros and `#define`'s are replaced by C++ code.
2. C++ Language Compiler: **source.cpp**, having all macro directives removed, is translated into object representation. Only identifiers that are defined elsewhere remain in plain text form.
3. Linkage Editor **source.o** is combined with C++ libraries and other **.o** files. External references are resolved. An executable file is created

Notes:

1. **-g** option directs the compiler to include information for the source debugger, `gdb`
2. **-c** option directs the compiler to produce a relocatable object file. External references are not resolved
3. **-E** option directs the compiler to stop after invoking the macro processor. To view the result of the macro processor phase:
`$ g++ -E source.cpp > source.m`
4. **-o** option directs the linker to assign the name following the option to the executable file produced. For example,
`$ g++ -o p01 p01.o list01.o`
directs the linker to name the executable file **p01**.
5. The linker (linkage editor) is invoked when all the input files have a **.o** suffix
- when all the input files are relocatable objects.

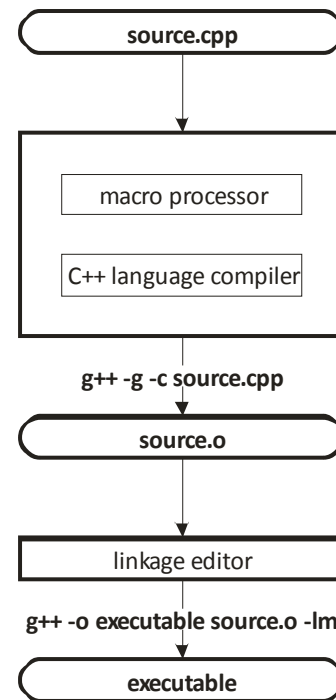


Figure 1. Translation Process

Programs consisting of multiple source files

1. Compile all source files.
 - a. `$g++ -c -g p01.cpp`
 - b. `$g++ -c -g List01.cpp`
2. Link all objects
 - a. `$g++ -o p01 p01.o List01.o -lm`

Function prototypes

1. Inform the compiler how to call a function.
2. Inform the compiler functions may be defined elsewhere
3. Validate function prototypes against actual function definitions

File organization.

1. File description comment
2. Author identification comment
3. Standard C++ Libraries
4. Application includes
5. Macro definitions
6. Class definitions
7. File global data
8. File functions

Include Files

1. The include file contains a class that defines the abstract data type.
2. The `.cpp` file contains the implementation of member functions in the class.
3. Directs compiler how to call functions, number and type of parameters and return type

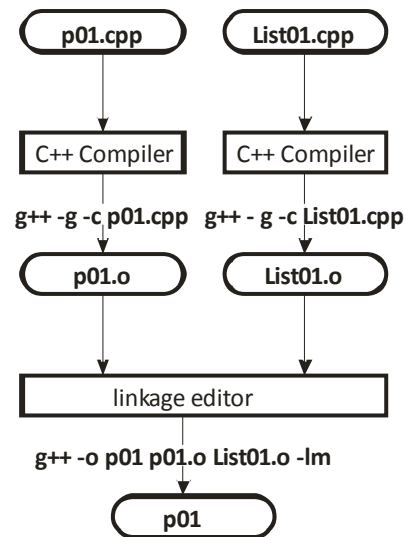


Figure 2. Project 1 Translation

Makefiles

1. Form
 target file: source files
 instructions
2. File **p01make** contains
 p01: **p01.o List01.o**
 g++ -o p01 p01.o List01.o -lm

 p01.o: **p01.cpp List01.h**
 g++ -c -g p01.cpp

 List01.o: **List01.cpp List01.h**
 g++ -c -g List01.cpp
3. Invoking makefiles
 \$ make -f p01make

```
#-----  
# File p01make contains instructions for creating executable file p01. Executable file  
# p01 is the program for project p01, CS2613, Programming II.  
#-----  
# Author:        Ms. Petunia Perfect  
# Student ID:    *00000000  
# E-Mail:        pperfect@uco.edu  
# Course:        CS2613, Programming II  
# CRN:           10847, Autumn, 2003  
# Project:       p01  
# Due:           September 9, 2003  
# Account:       tt000  
#-----  
# Object files  
#-----  
obj     =        p01.o List01.o  
#-----  
# Link object files into executable file p01  
#-----  
p01:        ${obj}  
            g++ -o p01 ${obj} -lm  
#-----  
# Compile p01.cpp that exercises class List  
#-----  
p01.o:       p01.cpp List01.h  
            g++ -g -c p01.cpp  
#-----  
# Compile List.cpp that implements class List  
#-----  
List01.o:    List01.cpp List01.h  
            g++ -g -c List01.cpp
```

Figure 3. File p01make

File **p01make** notes:

1. Lines beginning with a # sign are comments

2. One or more UNIX tabs begin lines that are indented. There is no substitute for an UNIX tab. Code a UNIX tab using an editor on the department computer. A tab in a PC or Windows editor does not translate reliably to an UNIX tab.