In this worksheet we will examine the Makefile for Assignment 2. Remember that the purpose of make is to automate the build process so that

- we don’t have to type a long compile command every time we want to compile our code, and
- dependencies between files are tracked and source files are only recompiled when necessary.

1. Before we look at the full Makefile, consider the following Makefile rule:

   test_print: test_print.o ptree.o
   gcc -Wall -g -std=gnu99 -o test_print test_print.o ptree.o

   (a) Circle the target.

   (b) Underline the prerequisites. What is another term for prerequisites?

   (c) How many actions does this rule have?

   (d) What does a file that ends in .o contain? How is it generated?

2. The Makefile for A2 is on the other side of the page. The remaining questions are about the Makefile. Suppose that the only files in the current working directory are the source files, the header files, and the Makefile. In other words, this is the first time any compilation happens.

   (a) If we were to run make print.ptree which rule is evaluated first?

   (b) What new files would be created?

   (c) What is the last action that is executed in the make command above?

   (d) Which files will the pattern rule (%.o : %.c) match on?

   (e) If we modify ptree.c and run make print.ptree again, which rules are evaluated? Which actions are executed?
FLAGS = -Wall -g -std=gnu99
# FLAGS = -Wall -g -std=gnu99 -DTEST
DEPENDENCIES = ptree.h

all: test_print print_ptree

test_print: test_print.o ptree.o
       gcc ${FLAGS} -o $@ $^ 

print_ptree: print_ptree.o ptree.o
       gcc ${FLAGS} -o $@ $^ 

%.o: %.c ${DEPENDENCIES}
       gcc ${FLAGS} -c $<

clean:
       rm -f *.o test_print print_ptree

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Makefile syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$@</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$&lt;</td>
<td>First prerequisite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$?</td>
<td>All out of date prerequisites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>All prerequisites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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