

Tutorial on Essential Abstractions in GCC

GCC Configuration and Building

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Outline

- A conceptual overview of configuration and building
- Details of configuration and building
- Testing the built compiler



Part 1

Basic Concepts

Configuration

Preparing the GCC source for local adaptation:

- The platform on which it will be compiled
- The platform on which the generated compiler will execute
- The platform for which the generated compiler will generate code
- The directory in which the source exists
- The directory in which the compiler will be generated
- The directory in which the generated compiler will be installed
- The input languages which will be supported
- The libraries that are required
- etc.



Pre-requisites for Configuring and Building GCC 4.5.0

- ISO C90 Compiler / GCC 2.95 or later
 - GNU bash: for running configure etc
 - Awk: creating some of the generated source file for GCC
 - bzip/gzip/untar etc. For unzipping the downloaded source file
 - GNU make version 3.8 (or later)
 - GNU Multiple Precision Library (GMP) version 4.3.2 (or later)
 - MPFR Library version 3.0.0 (or later)
(multiple precision floating point with correct rounding)
 - MPC Library version 0.8.2 (or later)
 - Parma Polyhedra Library (PPL) version 0.10.2
 - CLooG-PPL (Chunky Loop Generator) version 0.15.09
 - jar, or InfoZIP (zip and unzip)
 - libelf version 0.8.12 (or later)
- (for LTO)



Our Conventions for Directory Names

- GCC source directory : `$(SOURCE_D)`
- GCC build directory : `$(BUILD)`
- GCC install directory : `$(INSTALL)`
- Important
 - ▶ `$(SOURCE_D) ≠ $(BUILD) ≠ $(INSTALL)`
 - ▶ None of the above directories should be contained in any of the above directories

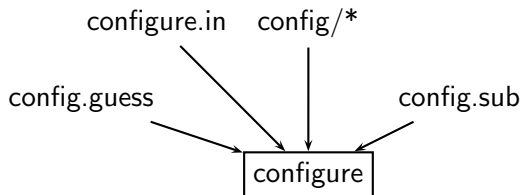


Configuring GCC

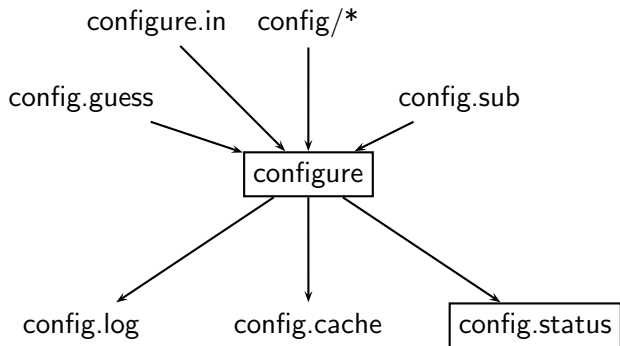
configure



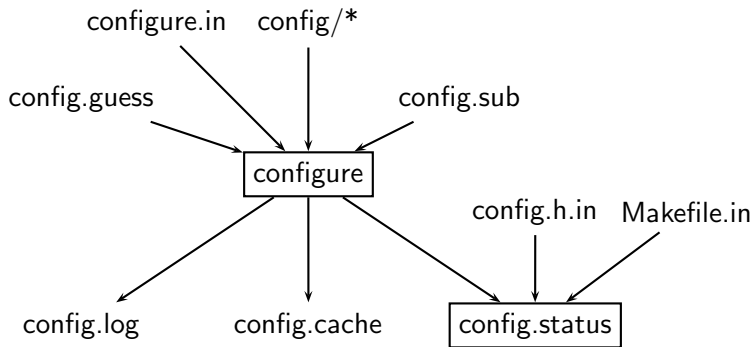
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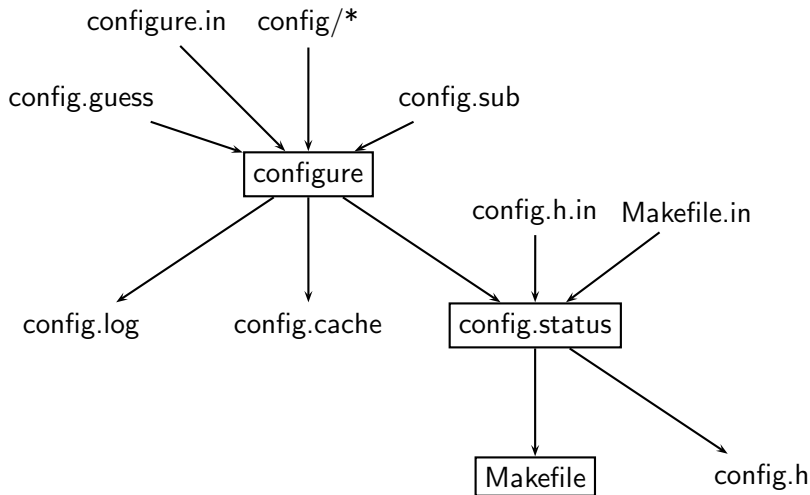
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Configuring GCC



Configuring GCC



Steps in Configuration and Building

Usual Steps

- Download and untar the source
- `cd $(SOURCE_D)`
- `./configure`
- `make`
- `make install`



Steps in Configuration and Building

Usual Steps	Steps in GCC
• Download and untar the source • <code>cd \$(SOURCE_D)</code> • <code>./configure</code> • <code>make</code> • <code>make install</code>	• Download and untar the source • <code>cd \$(BUILD)</code> • <code>\$(SOURCE_D)/configure</code> • <code>make</code> • <code>make install</code>



Steps in Configuration and Building

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***GCC** generates a large part of source code during a build!*



Building a Compiler: Terminology

- The sources of a compiler are compiled (i.e. built) on *Build system*, denoted **BS**.
- The built compiler runs on the *Host system*, denoted **HS**.
- The compiler compiles code for the *Target system*, denoted **TS**.

The built compiler itself **runs** on **HS** and generates executables that run on **TS**.



Variants of Compiler Builds

$BS = HS = TS$	Native Build
$BS = HS \neq TS$	Cross Build
$BS \neq HS \neq TS$	Canadian Cross

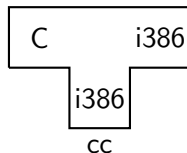
Example

Native i386: built on i386, hosted on i386, produces i386 code.

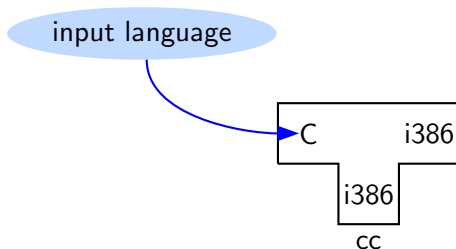
Sparc cross on i386: built on i386, hosted on i386, produces Sparc code.



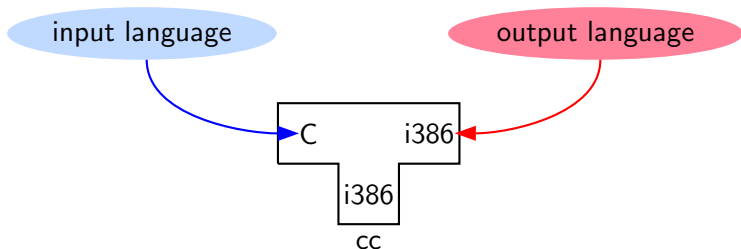
T Notation for a Compiler



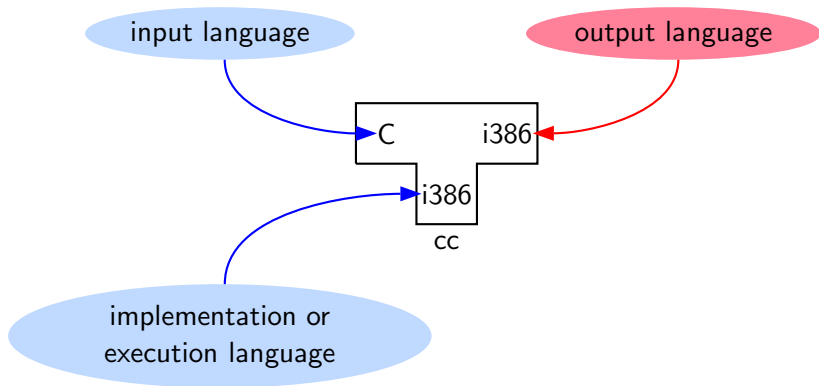
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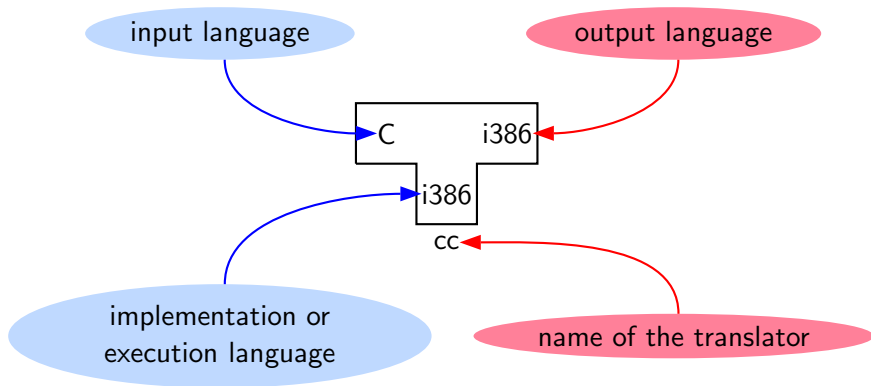
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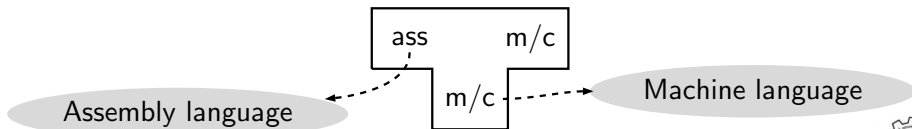
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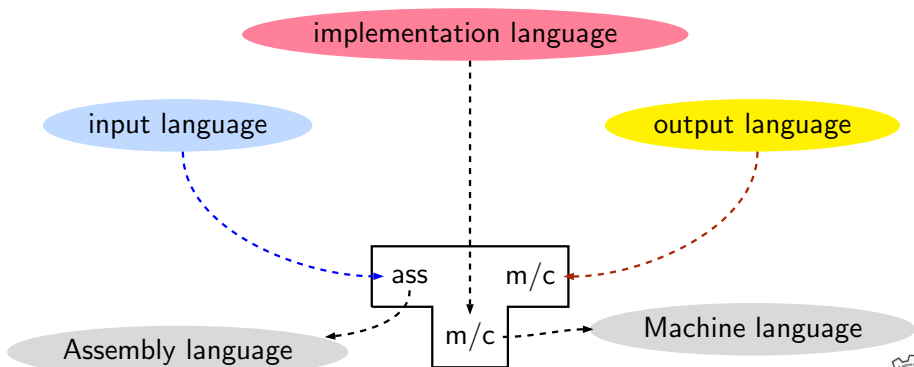
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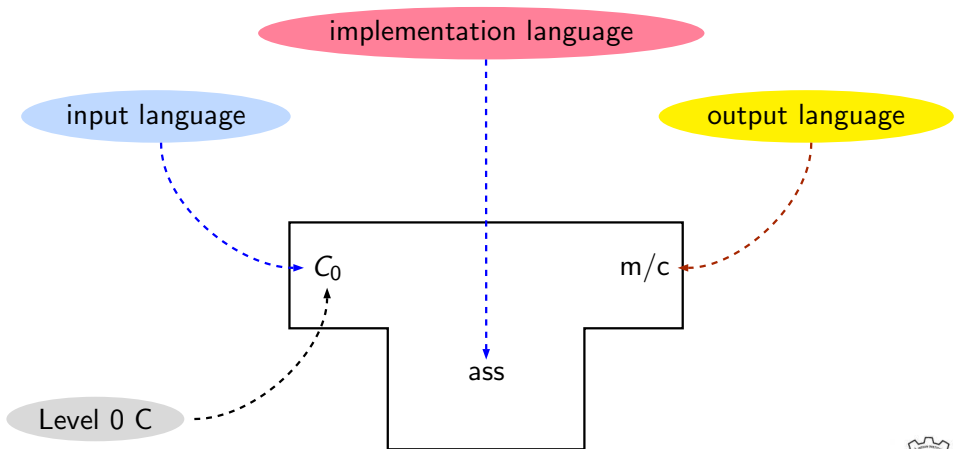
Bootstrapping: The Conventional View



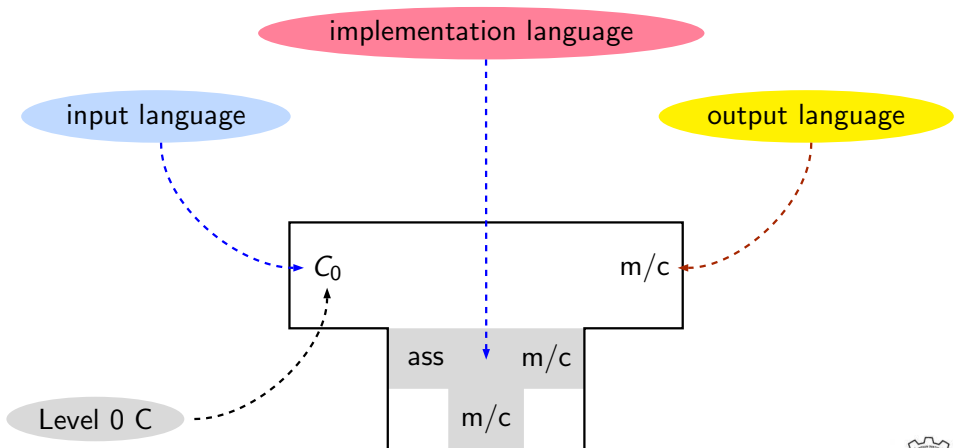
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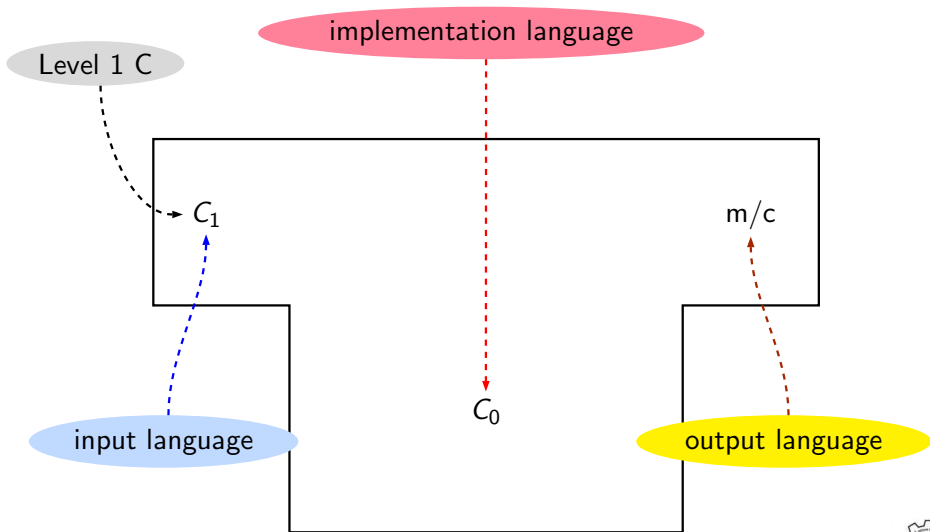
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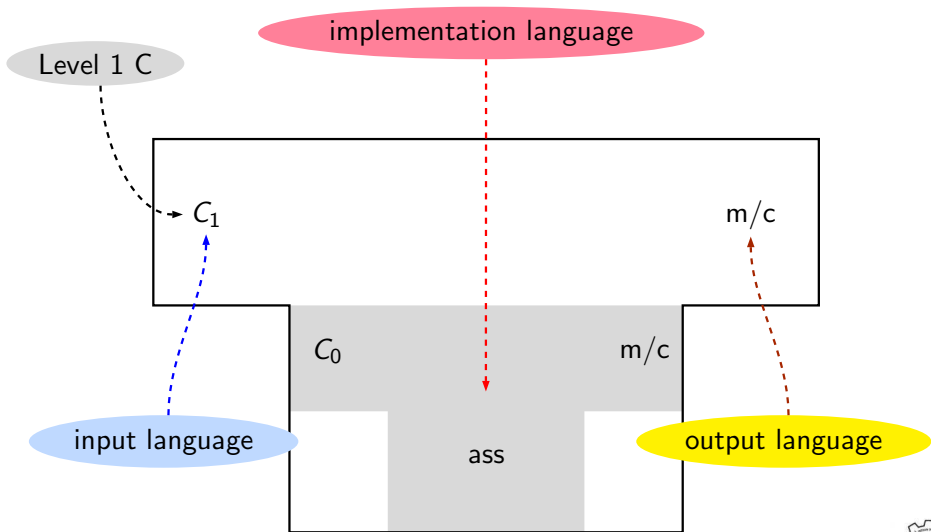
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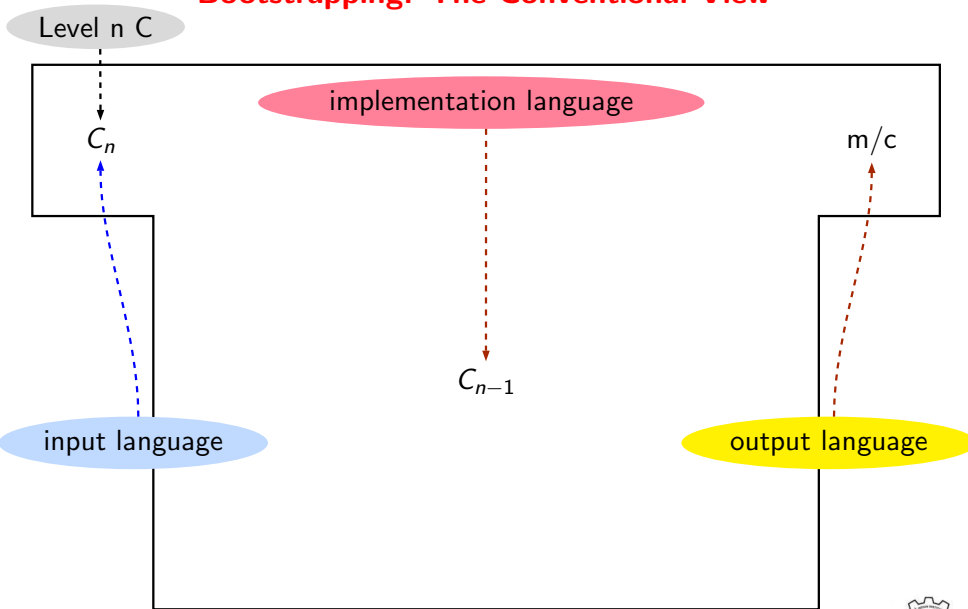
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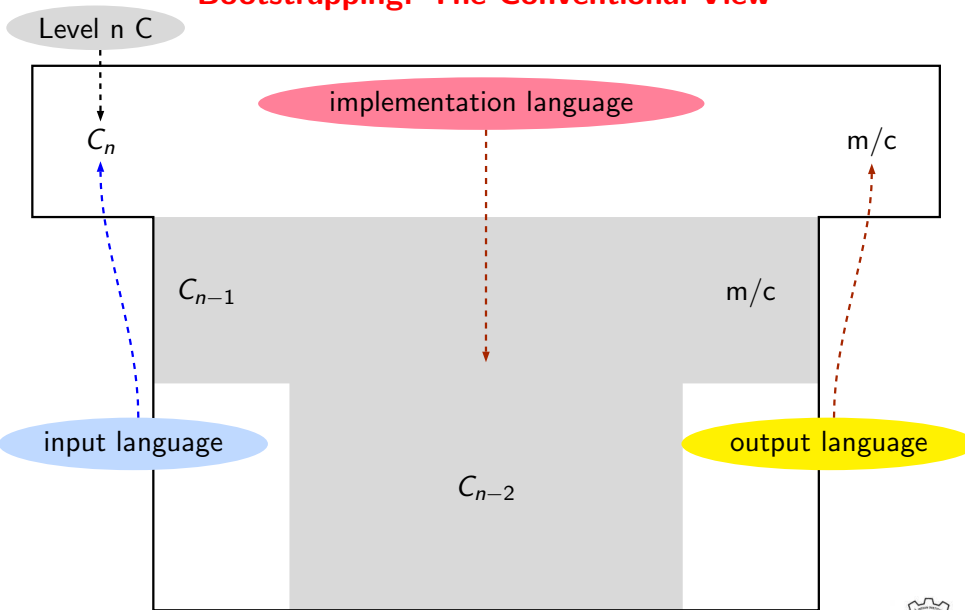
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Bootstrapping: GCC View

- Language need not change, but the compiler may change
Compiler is improved, bugs are fixed and newer versions are released
 - To build a new version of a compiler given a **built** old version:
 - ▶ Stage 1: Build the new compiler using the old compiler
 - ▶ Stage 2: Build another new compiler using compiler from stage 1
 - ▶ Stage 3: Build another new compiler using compiler from stage 2
Stage 2 and stage 3 builds must result in identical compilers
- ⇒ Building cross compilers **stops** after Stage 1!



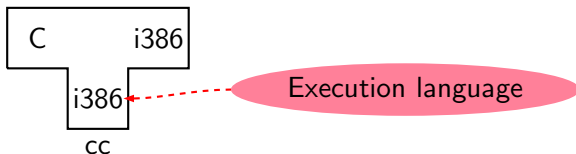
A Native Build on i386

GCC
Source

Requirement: $BS = HS = TS = i386$



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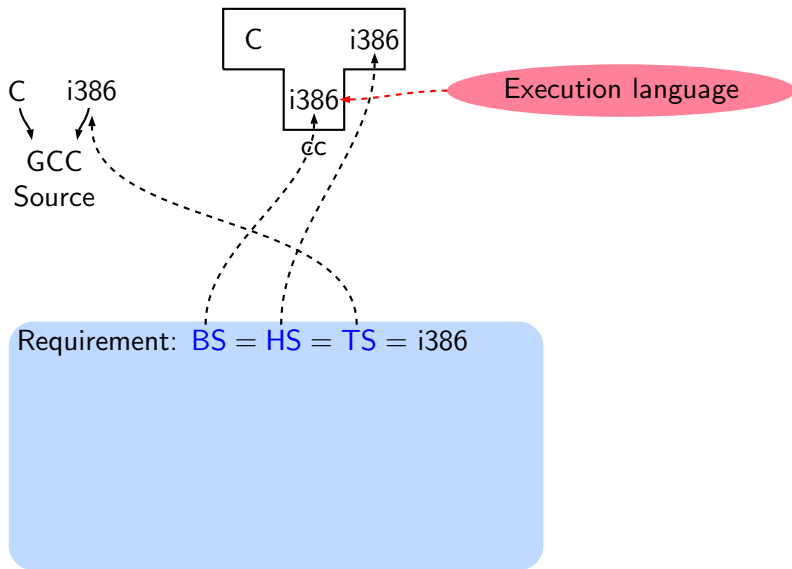


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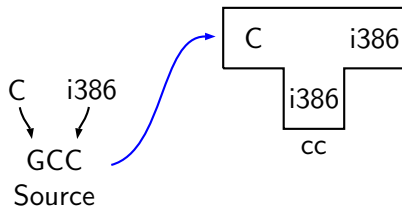
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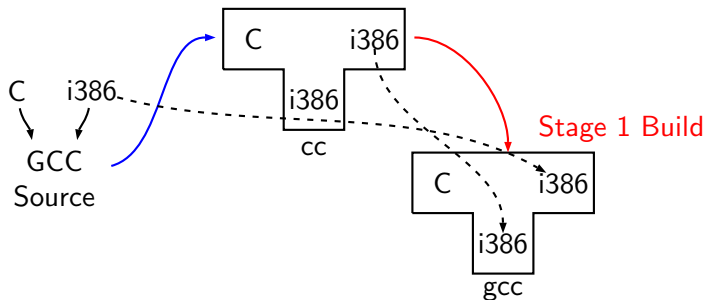


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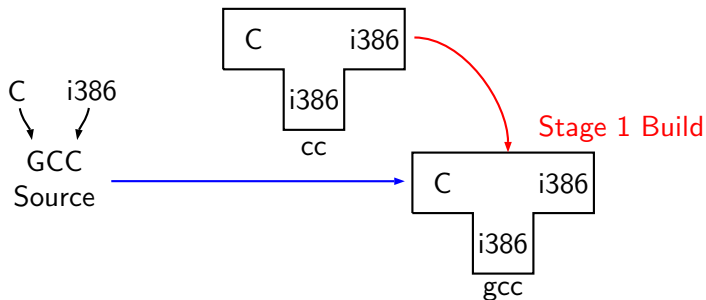


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- Stage 1 build compiled using `cc`



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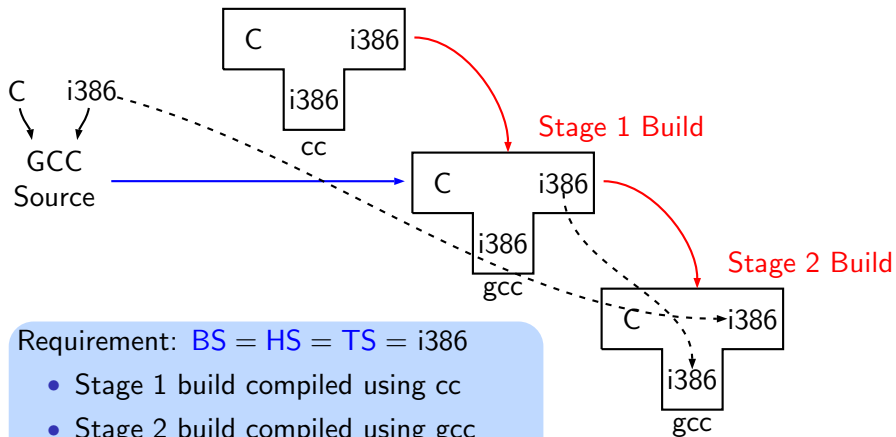


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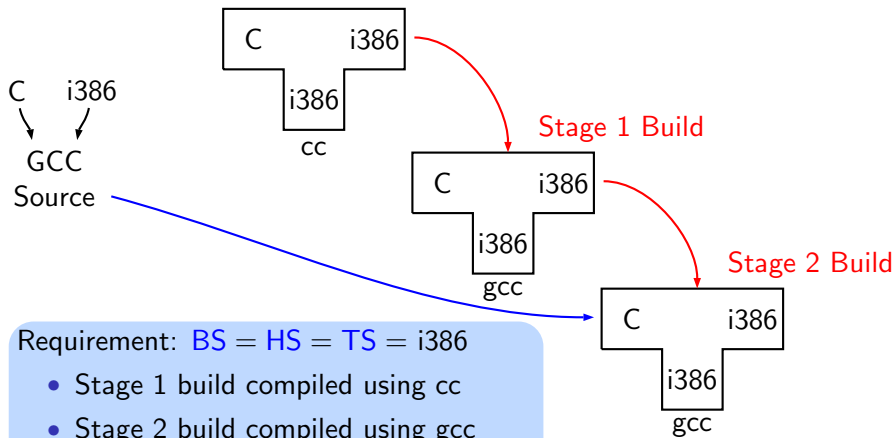


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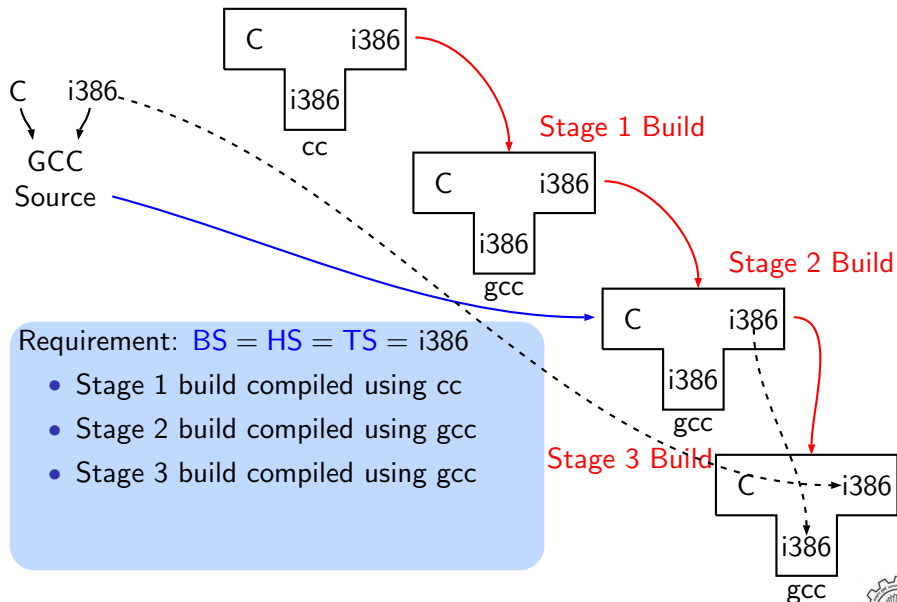
- Stage 1 build compiled using cc
- Stage 2 build compiled using gcc



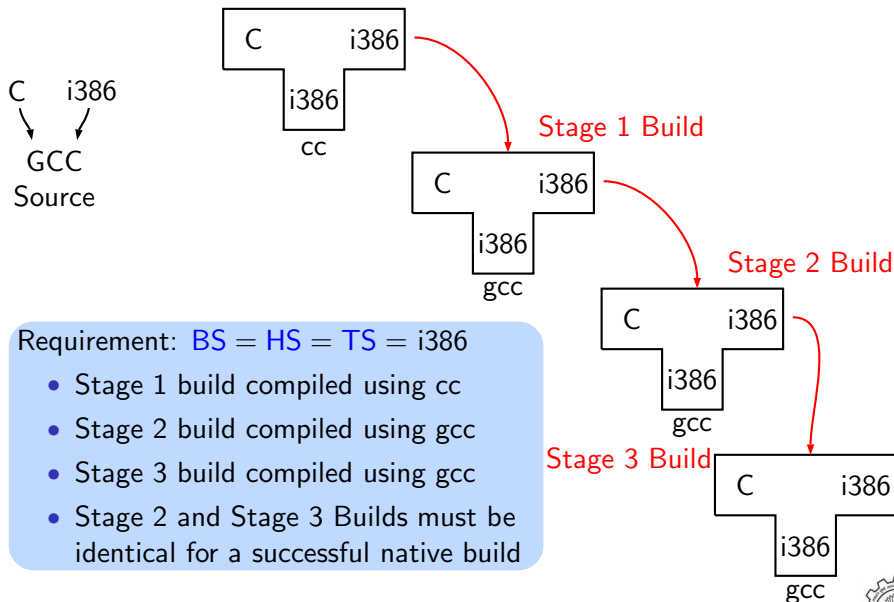
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Commands for Configuring and Building GCC

This is what we specify

- `cd $(BUILD)`



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configure output: customized Makefile



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- `cd $(BUILD)`
- `$(SOURCE_D)/configure <options>`
configure output: customized Makefile
- `make 2> make.err > make.log`
- `make install 2> install.err > install.log`



Build for a Given Target

This is what actually happens!

- Generation
 - ▶ Generator sources
(`$(SOURCE_D)/gcc/gen*.c`) are read and
generator executables are created in
`$(BUILD)/gcc/build`
 - ▶ MD files are read by the generator
executables and back end source code is
generated in `$(BUILD)/gcc`
- Compilation

Other source files are read from
`$(SOURCE_D)` and executables created in
corresponding subdirectories of `$(BUILD)`
- Installation

Created executables and libraries are copied
in `$(INSTALL)`



Build for a Given Target

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Other source files are read from $\$(SOURCE_D)$ and executables created in corresponding subdirectories of $\$(BUILD)$
- Installation

Created executables and libraries are copied in $\$(INSTALL)$

genattr
gencheck
genconditions
genconstants
genflags
genopinit
genpreds
genattrtab
genchecksum
gencondmd
genemit
gengenrtl
genmddeps
genoutput
genrecog
genautomata
gencodes
genconfig
genextract
gengtype
genmodes
genpeep



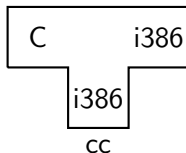
Building a MIPS Cross Compiler on i386

GCC
Source

Requirement: $BS = HS = i386$, $TS = mips$



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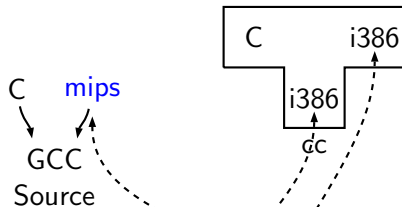


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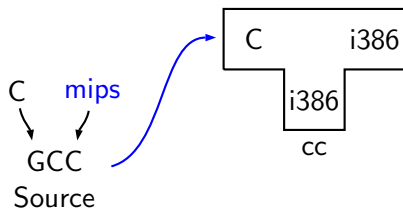
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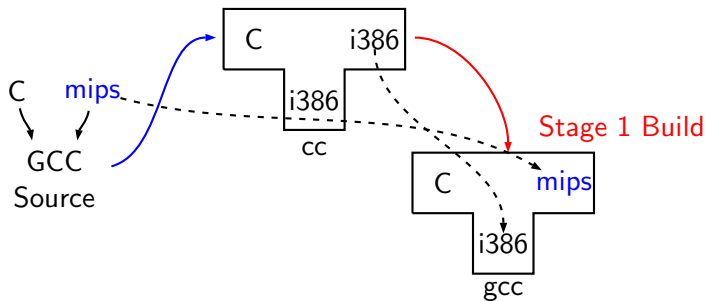
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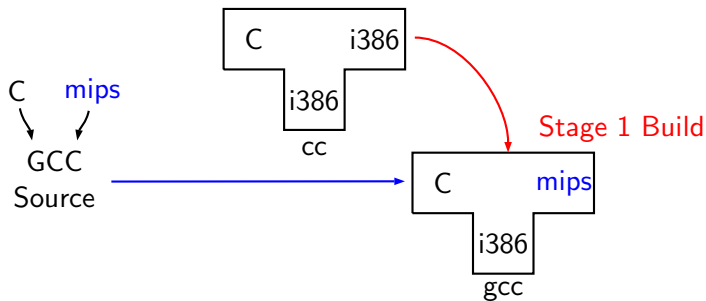


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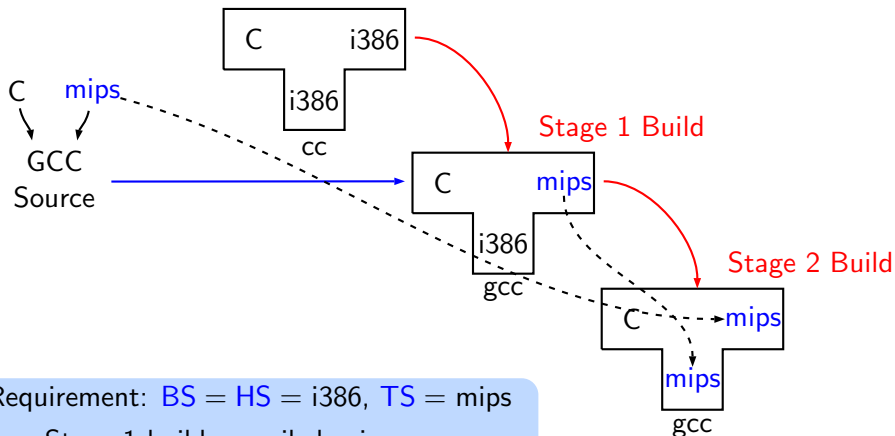


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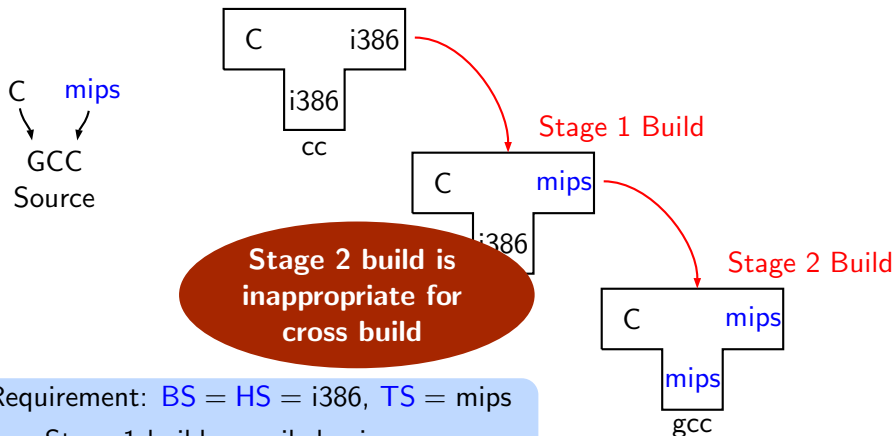


Requirement: $BS = HS = i386$, $TS = mips$

- Stage 1 build compiled using `cc`
- Stage 2 build compiled using `gcc`
Its $HS = mips$ and not $i386$!



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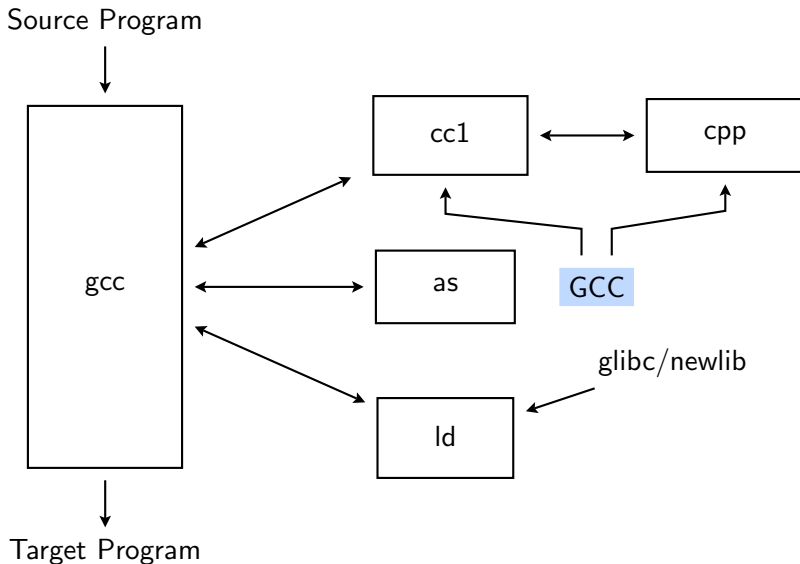


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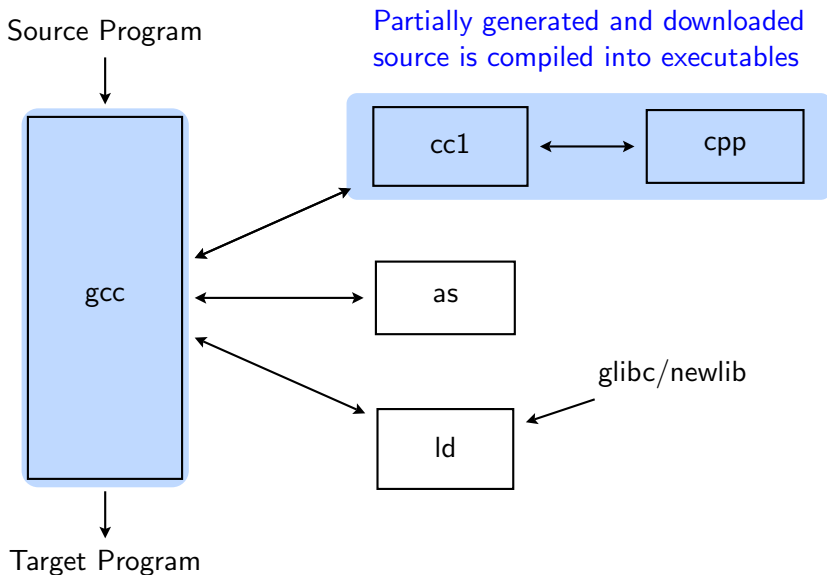
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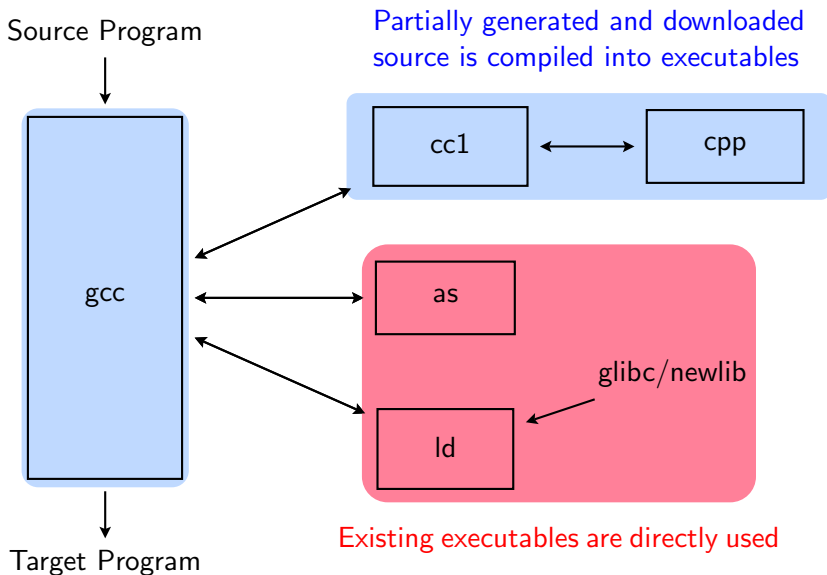
A More Detailed Look at Building



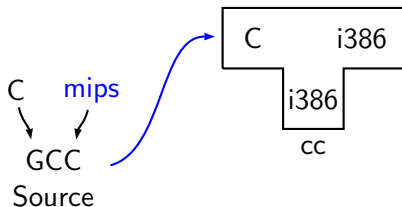
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Building a MIPS Cross Compiler on i386: A Closer Look

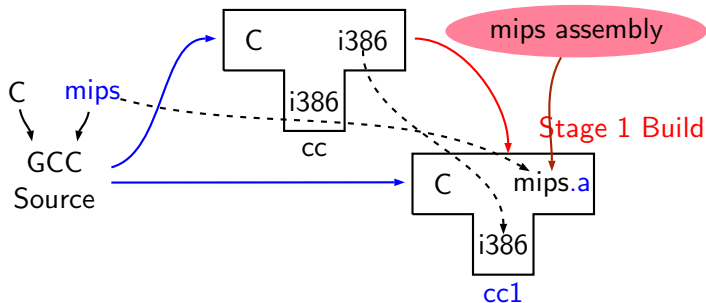


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we have
not built binutils
for mips



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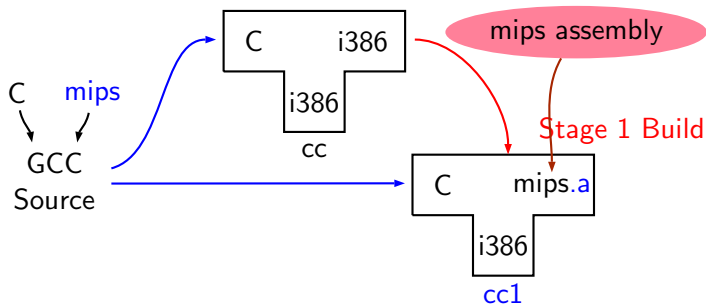
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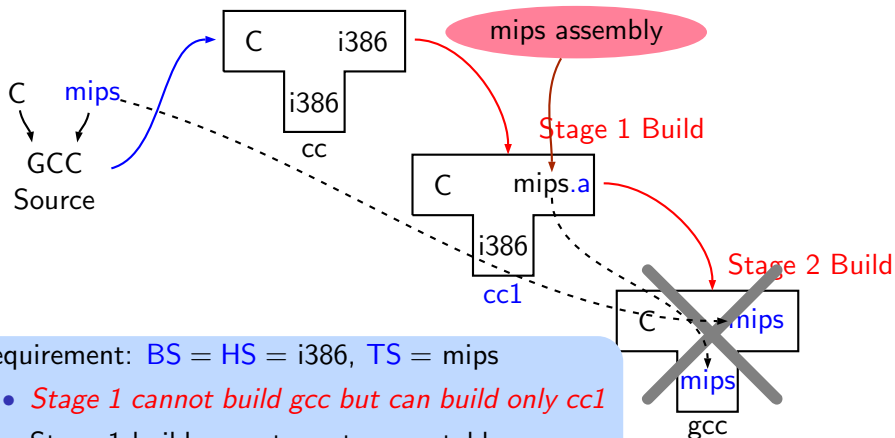
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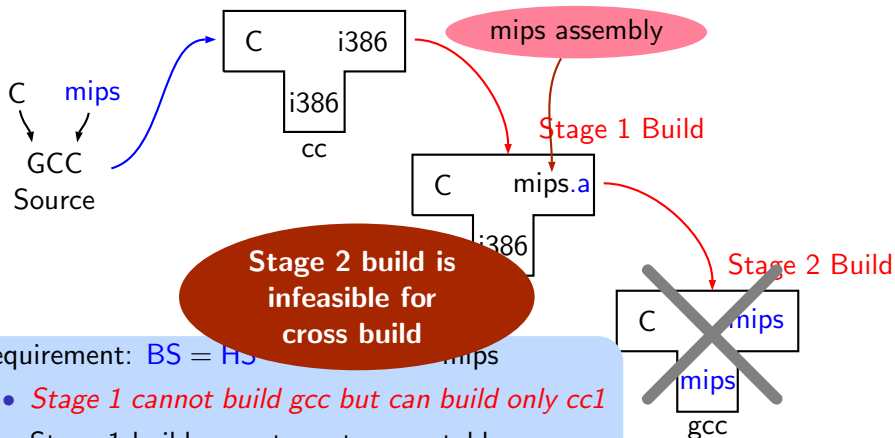
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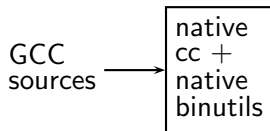
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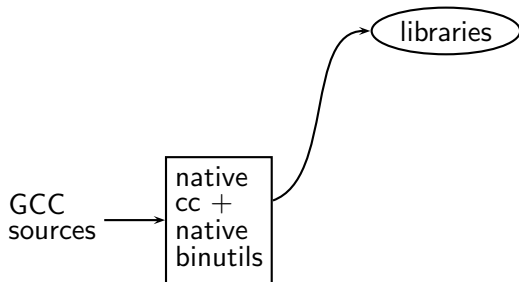
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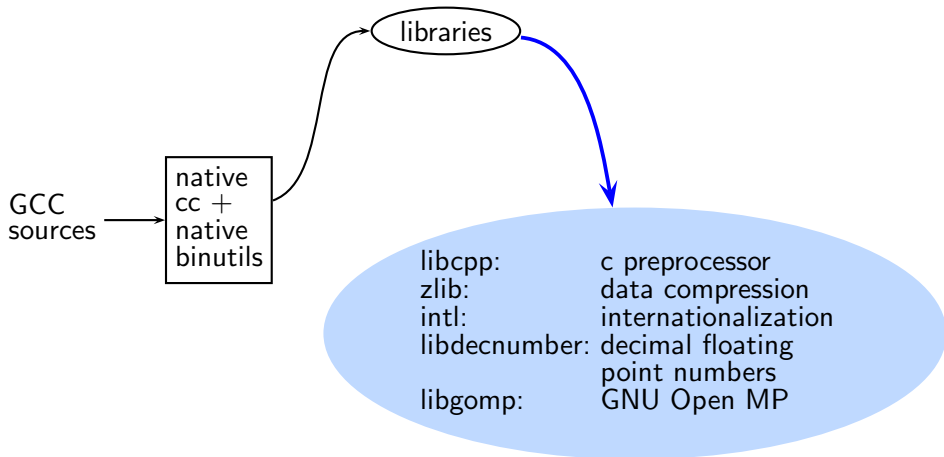
A Closer Look at an Actual Stage 1 Build for C



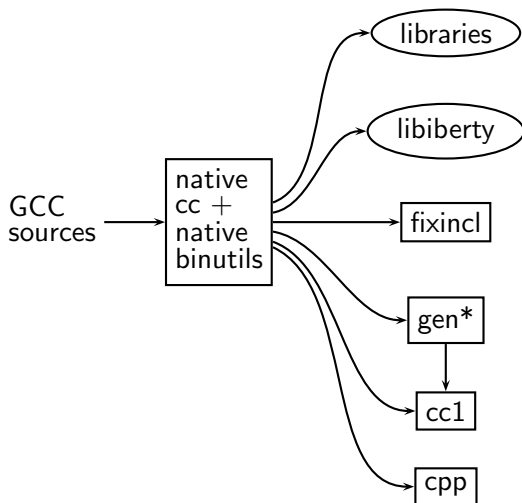
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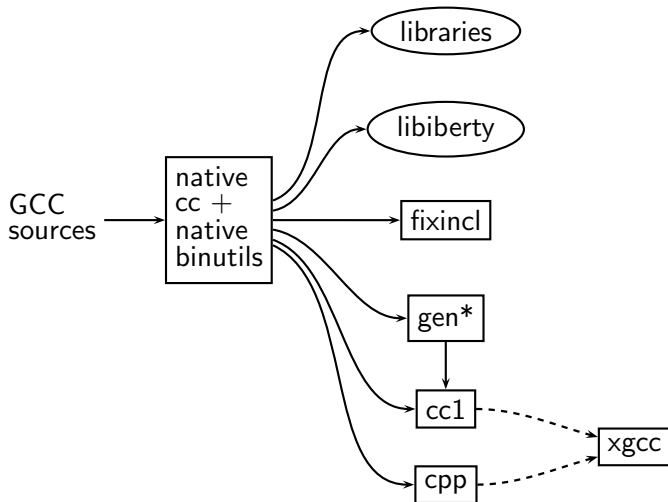
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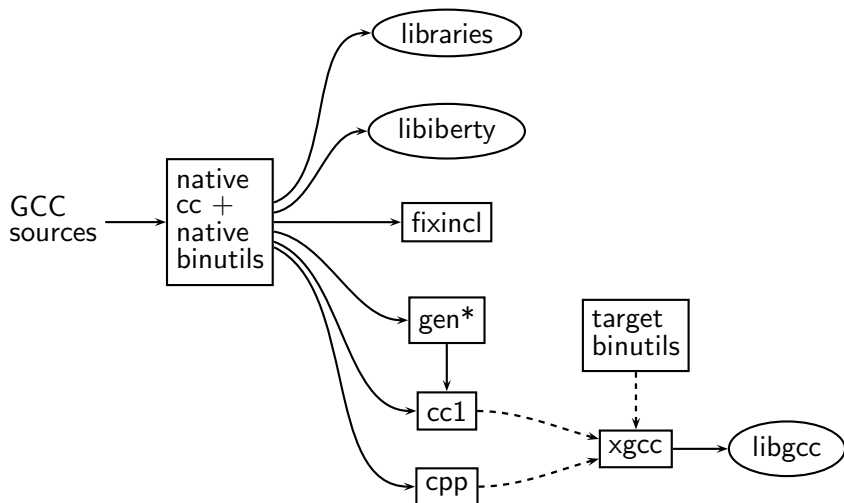
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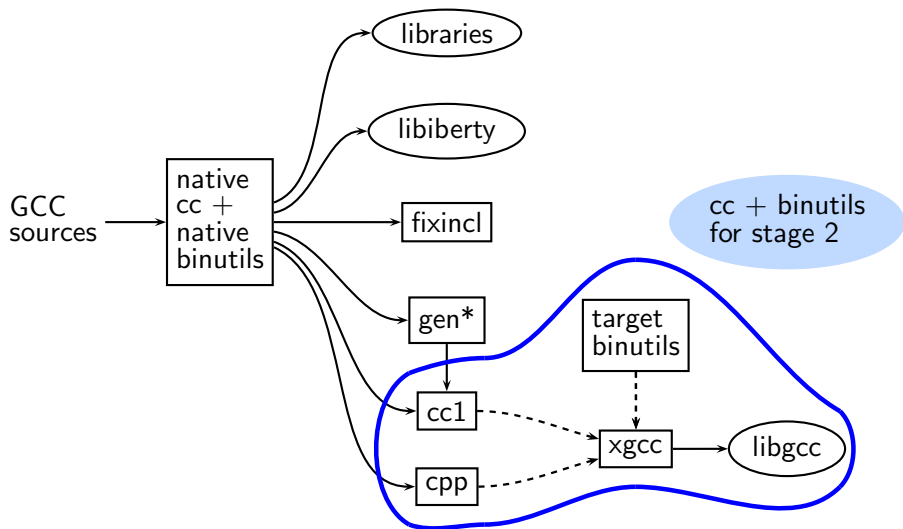
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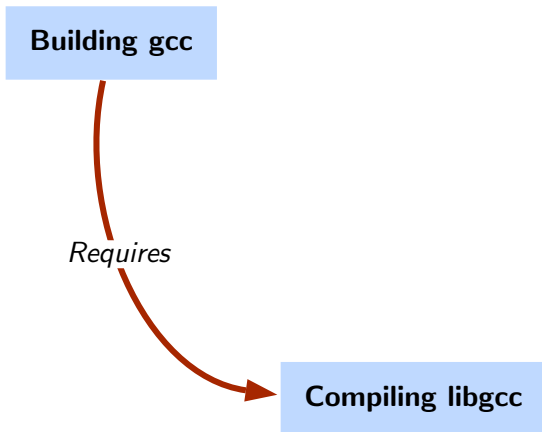


Difficulty in Building a Cross Compiler

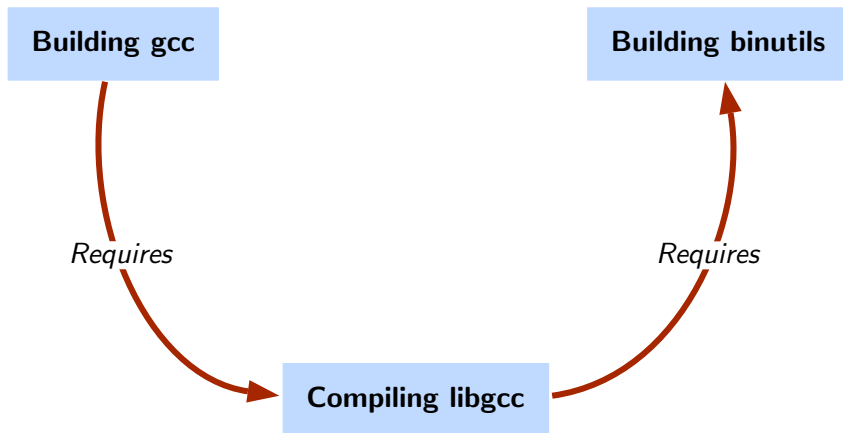
Building gcc



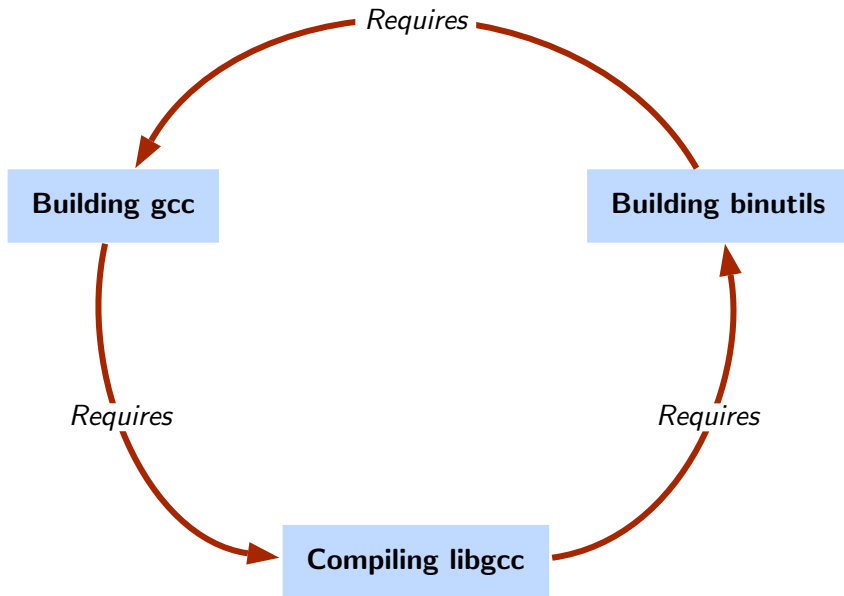
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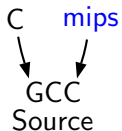
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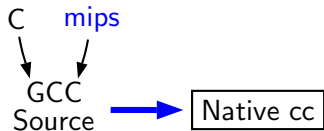
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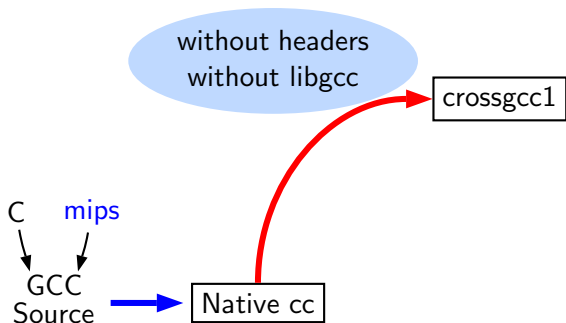
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Building a MIPS Cross Compiler on i386

Installed kernel headers + eglibc



crossgcc1

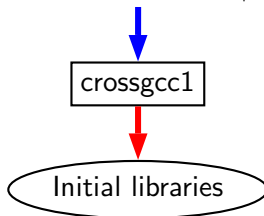
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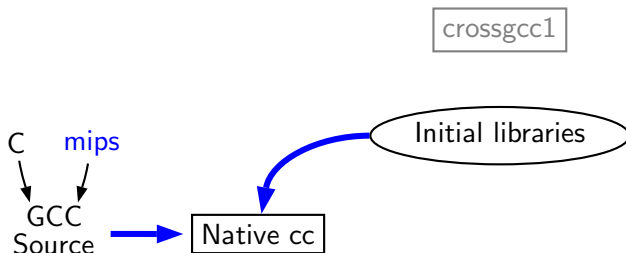
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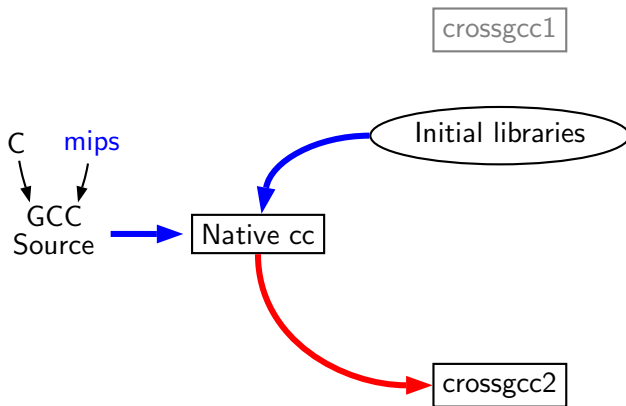
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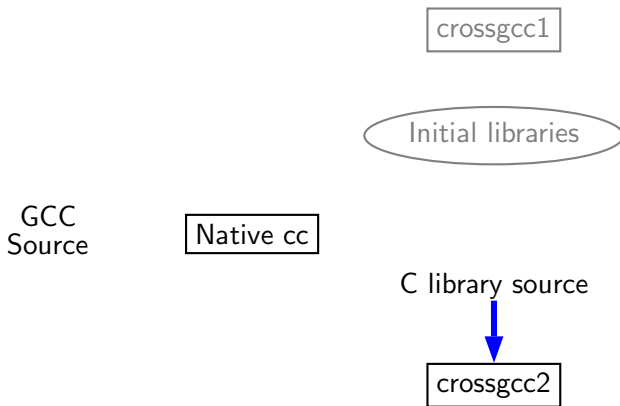
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Installed kernel headers + eglibc



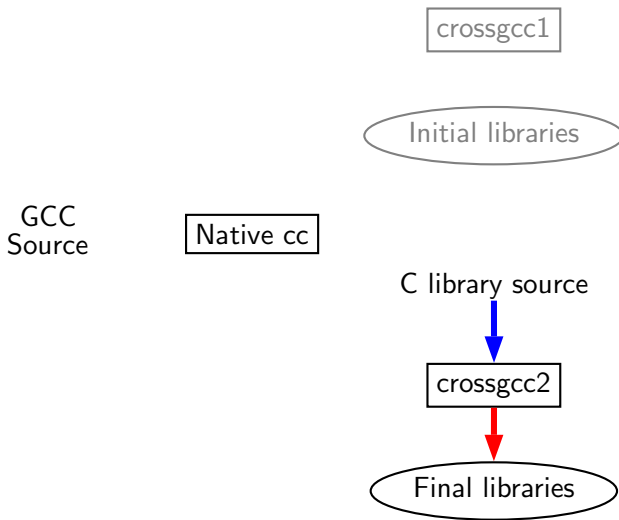
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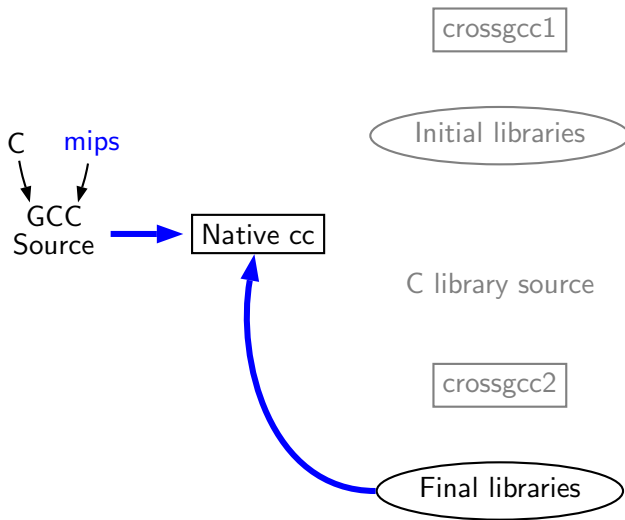
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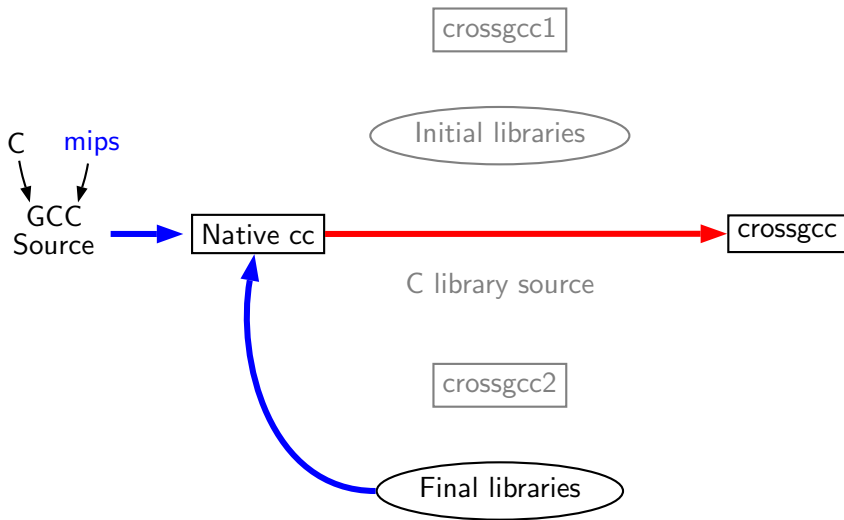
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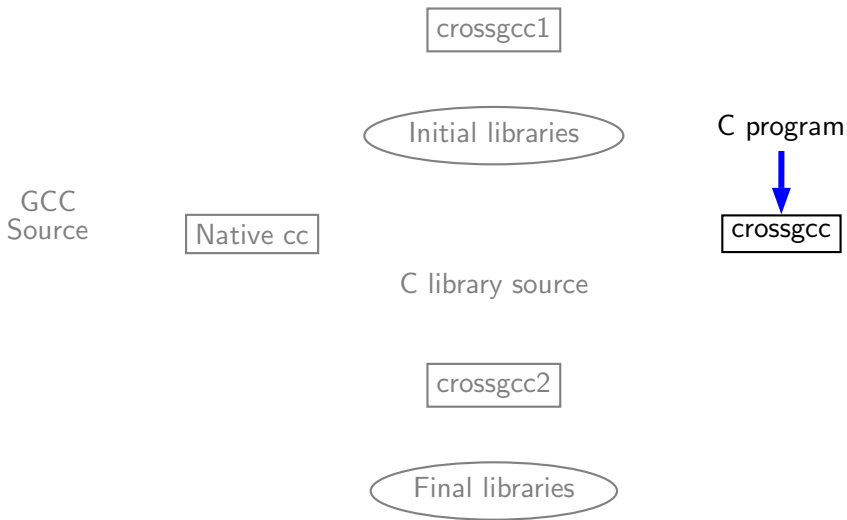
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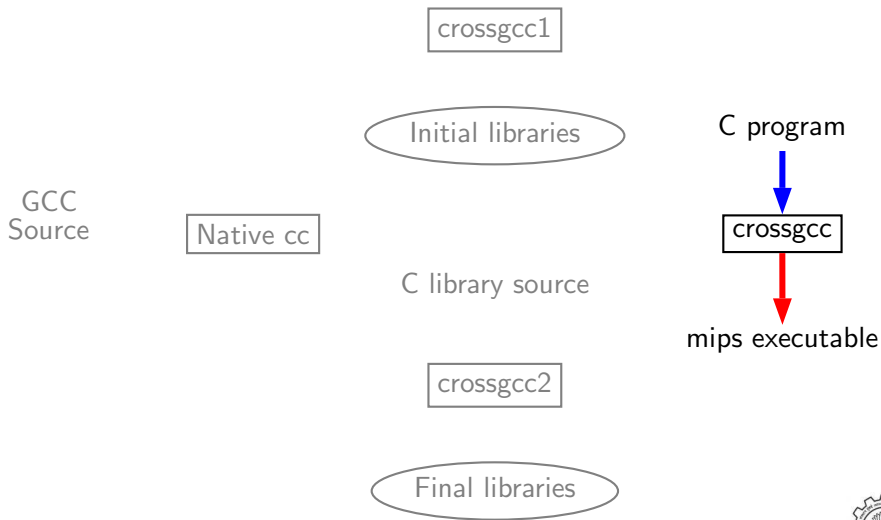
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Common Configuration Options

--target

- Necessary for cross build
- Possible host-cpu-vendor strings: Listed in \$(SOURCE_D)/config.sub

--enable-languages

- Comma separated list of language names
- Default names: c, c++, fortran, java, objc
- Additional names possible: ada, obj-c++, treelang

--prefix=\$(INSTALL)

--program-prefix

- Prefix string for executable names

--disable-bootstrap

- Build stage 1 only



Building cc1 Only

- Add a new target in the Makefile.in

```
.PHONY cc1:
cc1:
    make all-gcc TARGET-gcc=cc1$(exeext)
```
- Configure and build with the command `make cc1`.



Configuring and Building GCC – Summary

- Choose the source language: C (`--enable-languages=c`)
- Choose installation directory: (`--prefix=<absolute path>`)
- Choose the target for non native builds:
(`--target=sparc-sunos-sun`)
- Run: `configure` with above choices
- Run: `make` to
 - ▶ generate target specific part of the compiler
 - ▶ build the entire compiler
- Run: `make install` to install the compiler

Tip

Redirect all the outputs:

```
$ make > make.log 2> make.err
```



Build failures due to Machine Descriptions

- Incomplete MD specifications $\Rightarrow$ Unsuccessful build
- Incorrect MD specification $\Rightarrow$ Successful build but run time failures/crashes
(either ICE or SIGSEGV)



Part 2

Detailed Instructions

GCC Code Organization

Logical parts are:

- Build configuration files
- Front end + generic + generator sources
- Back end specifications
- Emulation libraries
(eg. `libgcc` to emulate operations not supported on the target)
- Language Libraries (except C)
- Support software (e.g. garbage collector)



GCC Code Organization

Front End Code

- Source language dir: `$(SOURCE_DIR)/<lang_dir>`
- Source language dir contains
 - ▶ Parsing code (Hand written)
 - ▶ Additional AST/Generic nodes, if any
 - ▶ Interface to Generic creation

Except for C – which is the “native” language of the compiler

C front end code in: `$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc`

Optimizer Code and Back End Generator Code

- Source language dir: `$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc`



Back End Specification

- `$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc/config/<target dir>/`
Directory containing back end code
- Two main files: `<target>.h` and `<target>.md`,
e.g. for an i386 target, we have
`$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc/config/i386/i386.md` and
`$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc/config/i386/i386.h`
- Usually, also `<target>.c` for additional processing code
(e.g. `$(SOURCE_DIR)/gcc/config/i386/i386.c`)
- Some additional files



Registering New Machine Descriptions

- Define a new system name, typically a triple.
e.g. spim-gnu-linux
- Edit `$(SOURCE_D)/config.sub` to recognize the triple
- Edit `$(SOURCE_D)/gcc/config.gcc` to define
 - ▶ any back end specific variables
 - ▶ any back end specific files
 - ▶ `$(SOURCE_D)/gcc/config/<cpu>` is used as the back end directory for recognized system names.

Tip

Read comments in `$(SOURCE_D)/config.sub` &
`$(SOURCE_D)/gcc/config/<cpu>`.



Order of Steps in Installing GCC 4.5.0

- Building pre-requisites

Build and install in the following order with `--prefix=/usr/local`
Run `ldconfig` after each installation

- ▶ GMP 4.3.2

`CPPFLAGS=-fexceptions ./configure --enable-cxx ...`

- ▶ MPFR 3.0.0

- ▶ MPC 0.8.2

- ▶ PPL 0.10.2

- ▶ CLOOG-PPL 0.15.9

- Building gcc

Follow the usual steps. Disable lto `--disable-lto` for 4.5.0



Overview of Building a Cross Compiler

1. [crossgcc1](#). Build a cross compiler with certain facilities disabled
2. [Initial Library](#). Configure the C library using crossgcc1. Build some specified C run-time object files, but not rest of the library. Install the library's header files and run-time object file, and create dummy libc.so
3. [crossgcc2](#). Build a second cross-compiler, using the header files and object files installed in Step 2
4. [Final Library](#). Configure, build and install fresh C library, using crossgcc2
5. [crossgcc](#). Build a third cross compiler, based on the C library built in Step 4



Downloading Source Tarballs

Download the latest version of source tarballs

Tar File Name	Download URL
gcc-4.5.0.tar.gz	gcc.cybermirror.org/releases/gcc-4.5.0/
binutils-2.20.tar.gz	ftp.gnu.org/gnu/binutils/
Latest revision of EGLIBC	svn co svn://svn.eglibc.org/trunk eglibc
linux-2.6.33.3.tar.gz	www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/



Setting Up the Environment for Cross Compilation

- Create a folder 'crossbuild' that will contain the crossbuilt compiler sources and binaries.

```
$.mkdir crossbuild  
$.cd crossbuild
```

- Create independent folders that will contain the source code of gcc-4.5.0, binutil, and eglibc.

```
crossbuild$.mkdir gcc  
crossbuild$.mkdir eglibc  
crossbuild$.mkdir binutils
```

Setting Up the Environment for Cross Compilation

- Create a folder that will contain the cross toolchain.

```
crossbuild$.mkdir install
```

- Create a folder that will have a complete EGLIBC installation, as well as all the header files, library files, and the startup C files for the target system.

```
crossbuild$.mkdir sysroot
```



Setting Up the Environment for Cross Compilation

- Create a folder that will contain the cross toolchain.

```
crossbuild$.mkdir install
```

- Create a folder that will have a complete EGLIBC installation, as well as all the header files, library files, and the startup C files for the target system.

```
crossbuild$.mkdir sysroot
```

sysroot $\equiv$ standard linux directory layout



Setting the Environment Variables

Set the environment variables to generalize the later steps for cross build.

```
crossbuild$.export prefix=<path_to_crossbuild/install>
crossbuild$.export sysroot=<path_to_crossbuild/sysroot>
crossbuild$.export host=i686-pc-linux-gnu
crossbuild$.export build=i686-pc-linux-gnu
crossbuild$.export target=mips-linux OR
                    export target=powerpc-linux
crossbuild$.export linuxarch=mips OR
                    export linuxarch=powerpc
```



Building Binutils

- Change the working directory to binutils.

```
crossbuild$. cd binutils
```

- Untar the binutil source tarball here.

```
crossbuild/binutils$. tar -xvf binutils-2.20.tar.gz
```

- Make a build directory to configure and build the binutils, and go to that directory.

```
crossbuild/binutils$. mkdir build
```

```
crossbuild/binutils$. cd build
```



Building Binutils

- Configure the binutils:

```
crossbuild/binutils/build$ ./binutils-2.20/configure  
--target=$target --prefix=$prefix --with-sysroot=$sysroot
```

- Install the binutils:

```
crossbuild/binutils/build$ make  
crossbuild/binutils/build$ make install
```

- Change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/binutils/build$ cd ~/crossbuild
```



Building First GCC

- Change the working directory to gcc.

```
crossbuild$. cd gcc
```

- Untar the gcc-4.5.0 source tarball here.

```
crossbuild/gcc$. tar -xvf gcc-4.5.0.tar.gz
```

- Make a build directory to configure and build gcc, and go to that directory.

```
crossbuild/gcc$. mkdir build
```

```
crossbuild/gcc$. cd build
```

libgcc and other libraries are built using libc headers. Shared libraries like 'libgcc_s.so' are to be compiled against EGLIBC headers (not installed yet), and linked against 'libc.so' (not built yet). We need configure time options to tell GCC not to build 'libgcc_s.so'.



Building First GCC

- Configure gcc:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. ../gcc-4.5.0/configure  
--target=$target --prefix=$prefix --without-headers  
--with-newlib --disable-shared --disable-threads  
--disable-libssp --disable-libgomp --disable-libmudflap  
--enable-languages=c
```

'--without-headers' ⇒ build libgcc without any headers at all.

'--with-newlib' ⇒ use newlib header while building other libraries than libgcc.

Using both the options together results in libgcc being built without requiring the presence of any header, and other libraries being built with newlib headers.



Building First GCC

- Install gcc in the install folder:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make all-gcc  
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make  
install-gcc
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. cd ~/crossbuild
```



Installing Linux Kernel Headers

Linux makefiles are target-specific

- Untar the linux kernel source tarball.

```
crossbuild$.tar -xvf linux-2.6.33.3.tar.gz
```

- Change the working directory to linux-2.6.33.3

```
crossbuild$.cd linux-2.6.33.3
```

- Install the kernel headers in the sysroot directory:

```
crossbuild/linux-2.6.33.3$.PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make  
headers_install CROSS_COMPILE=$target-  
INSTALL_HDR_PATH=$sysroot/usr ARCH=$linuxarch
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/linux-2.6.33.3$.cd ~/crossbuild
```



Installing EGLIBC Headers and Preliminary Objects

Using the cross compiler that we have just built, configure EGLIBC to install the headers and build the object files that the full cross compiler will need.

- Change the working directory to eglibc.

```
crossbuild$. cd eglibc
```

- Check the latest eglibc source revision here.

```
crossbuild/eglibc$. svn co svn://svn.eglibc.org/trunk  
eglibc
```

- Some of the targets are not supported by glibc (e.g. mips). The support for such targets is provided in the 'ports' folder in eglibc. We need to copy this folder inside the libc folder to create libraries for the new target.

```
crossbuild/eglibc$. cp -r eglibc/ports eglibc/libc
```



Installing EGLIBC Headers and Preliminary Objects

- Make a build directory to configure and build eglibc headers, and go to that directory.

```
crossbuild/eglibc$. mkdir build  
crossbuild/eglibc$. cd build
```

- Configure eglibc:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. BUILD_CC=gcc  
CC=$prefix/bin/$target-gcc AR=$prefix/bin/$target-ar  
RANLIB=$prefix/bin/$target-ranlib ../eglibc/libc/configure  
--prefix=/usr --with-headers=$sysroot/usr/include  
--build=$build --host=$target --disable-profile  
--without-gd --without-cvs --enable-add-ons
```

EGLIBC must be configured with option '--prefix=/usr', because the EGLIBC build system checks whether the prefix is '/usr', and does special handling only if that is the case.



Installing EGLIBC Headers and Preliminary Objects

- We can now use the 'install-headers' makefile target to install the headers:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. make install-headers  
install_root=$sysroot \install-bootstrap-headers=yes
```

'install-bootstrap-headers' variable requests special handling for certain tricky header files.

- There are a few object files that are needed to link shared libraries. We will build and install them by hand:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. mkdir -p $sysroot/usr/lib  
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. make csu/subdir_lib  
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. cd csu  
crossbuild/eglibc/build/csu$. cp crt1.o crt1.o crtn.o  
$sysroot/usr/lib
```



Installing EGLIBC Headers and Preliminary Objects

- Finally, 'libgcc_s.so' requires a 'libc.so' to link against. However, since we will never actually execute its code, it doesn't matter what it contains. So, treating '/dev/null' as a C source code, we produce a dummy 'libc.so' in one step:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build/csu$. $prefix/bin/$target-gcc  
-nostdlib -nostartfiles -shared -x c /dev/null -o  
$sysroot/usr/lib/libc.so
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. cd ~/crossbuild
```



Building the Second GCC

With the EGLIBC headers and the selected object files installed, build a GCC that is capable of compiling EGLIBC.

- Change the working directory to build directory inside gcc folder.

```
crossbuild$. cd gcc/build
```

- Clean the build folder.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. rm -rf *
```

- Configure the second gcc:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. ../gcc-4.5.0/configure  
--target=$target --prefix=$prefix --with-sysroot=$sysroot  
--disable-libssp --disable-libgomp --disable-libmudflap  
--enable-languages=c
```



Building the Second GCC

- install the second gcc in the install folder:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make
```

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make install
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. cd ~/crossbuild
```



Building Complete EGLIBC

With the second compiler built and installed, build EGLIBC completely.

- Change the working directory to the build directory inside eglibc folder.

```
crossbuild$. cd eglibc/build
```

- Clean the build folder.

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. rm -rf *
```

- Configure eglibc:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. BUILD_CC=gcc  
CC=$prefix/bin/$target-gcc AR=$prefix/bin/$target-ar  
RANLIB=$prefix/bin/$target-ranlib ../eglibc/libc/configure  
--prefix=/usr --with-headers=$sysroot/usr/include  
--build=$build --host=$target --disable-profile  
--without-gd --without-cvs --enable-add-ons
```



Building Complete EGLIBC

- install the required libraries in \$sysroot:

```
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make  
crossbuild/eglibc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make  
install install_root=$sysroot
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. cd ~/crossbuild
```

At this point, we have a complete EGLIBC installation in '\$sysroot', with header files, library files, and most of the C runtime startup files in place.



Building fully Cross-compiled GCC

Recompile GCC against this full installation, enabling whatever languages and libraries you would like to use.

- Change the working directory to build directory inside gcc folder.

```
crossbuild$. cd gcc/build
```

- Clean the build folder.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. rm -rf *
```

- Configure the third gcc:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. ../gcc-4.5.0/configure  
--target=$target --prefix=$prefix --with-sysroot=$sysroot  
--disable-libssp --disable-libgomp --disable-libmudflap  
--enable-languages=c
```



Building fully Cross-compiled GCC

- Install the final gcc in the install folder:

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make
```

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. PATH=$prefix/bin:$PATH make install
```

- change the working directory back to crossbuild.

```
crossbuild/gcc/build$. cd ~/crossbuild
```



Maintaining \$sysroot Folder

Since GCC's installation process is not designed to help construct sysroot trees, certain libraries must be manually copied into place in the sysroot.

- Copy the libgcc_s.so files to the lib folder in \$sysroot.

```
crossbuild$.cp -d $prefix/$target/lib/libgcc_s.so*  
$sysroot/lib
```

- If c++ language was enabled, copy the libstdc++.so files to the usr/lib folder in \$sysroot.

```
crossbuild$.cp -d $prefix/$target/lib/libstdc++.so*  
$sysroot/usr/lib
```

At this point, we have a ready cross compile toolchain in \$prefix, and EGLIBC installation in \$sysroot.



Part 3

Testing

Testing GCC

- Pre-requisites - DejaGNU, Expect tools
- Option 1: Build GCC and execute the command
make check
or
make check-gcc
- Option 2: Use the configure option --enable-checking
- Possible list of checks
 - ▶ Compile time consistency checks
assert, fold, gc, gcac, misc, rtl, rtlflag, runtime, tree, valgrind
 - ▶ Default combination names
 - ▶ yes: assert, gc, misc, rtlflag, runtime, tree
 - ▶ no
 - ▶ release: assert, runtime
 - ▶ all: all except valgrind



GCC Testing framework

- make will invoke runtest command
- Specifying runtest options using RUNTESTFLAGS to customize torture testing
make check RUNTESTFLAGS="compile.exp"
- Inspecting testsuite output: `$(BUILD)/gcc/testsuite/gcc.log`



Interpreting Test Results

- PASS: the test passed as expected
- XPASS: the test unexpectedly passed
- FAIL: the test unexpectedly failed
- XFAIL: the test failed as expected
- UNSUPPORTED: the test is not supported on this platform
- ERROR: the testsuite detected an error
- WARNING: the testsuite detected a possible problem

[GCC Internals document](#) contains an exhaustive list of options for testing



Testing a Cross Compiler

Sample input file test.c:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int a, b, c, *d;
    d = &a;
    a = b + c;
    printf ("%d", a);
    return 0;
}
```

```
$. $prefix/bin/$target-gcc -o test test.c
```



Testing a Cross Compiler

For a powerpc architecture,

```
$. $prefix/bin/powerpc-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc -o test test.c
```

Use readelf to verify whether the executable is indeed for powerpc

```
$. $prefix/bin/powerpc-unknown-linux-gnu-readelf -lh test
```

ELF Header:

```
Magic:  7f 45 4c 46 01 02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

```
...
```

```
Type:                                EXEC (Executable file)
```

```
Machine:                             PowerPC
```

```
...
```

Program Headers:

```
...
```

```
[Requesting program interpreter: /lib/ld.so.1]
```

```
...
```

