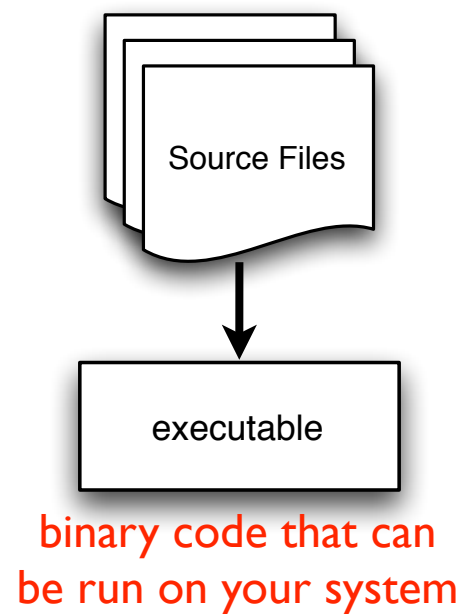


An Introduction to CMake

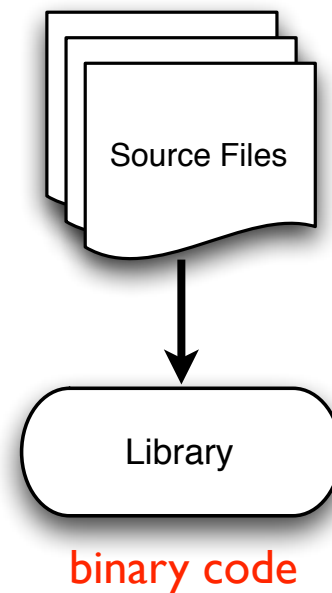
Scratching the Surface...

Common Tasks when Building

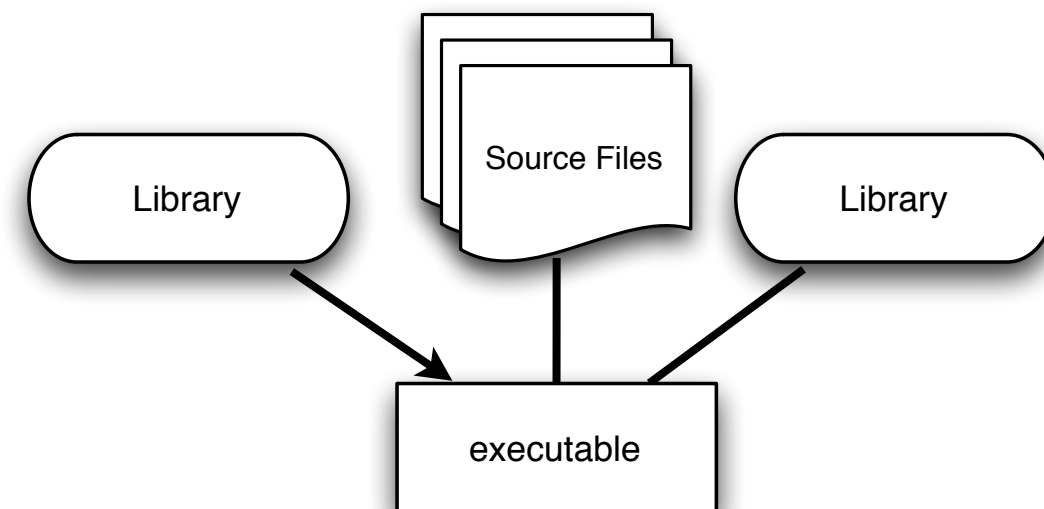
Compile one or more files into an executable



Compile files to form a library



Compile files and link with libraries to get an executable



Options for "build systems"

Maintain a full build system directly

- Works okay for small projects that don't do too much fancy stuff if you are willing to dig into regularly
- If you want to use different build systems (e.g. XCode, MS Visual Studio, etc.) then you must maintain a build system for each platform. YUCK!





Auto-tools

- Scripting level that generates makefiles - only useable on Unix/Linux like platforms
- Quite awkward to use and a steep learning curve.

CMake

- High-level scripting language. Outputs build systems for various platforms.
- Integrated support for testing and installing/packaging
- very powerful - lots of capabilities!
- Large and small projects alike are turning to CMake.
- Download from <http://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html>

Using CMake

-  Create a “CMakeLists.txt” file in the directory containing your source files.
 - In this, tell CMake what you want to do
-  Create a “build” directory where you will build the code.
 - Do NOT do this in the source directory.
-  Run CMake in the build directory, and point to the source directory.
-  Run “make” in the build directory.

A Simple Example

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello" << endl;
}
```

hello.cpp

1. Create hello.cpp
2. Create CMakeLists.txt
3. Create a build directory anywhere.
4. Run "cmake [path to src]"
5. Run "make"

```
# required: set the minimum version of
# CMake (for backward compatibility)
cmake_minimum_required( VERSION 2.8 )

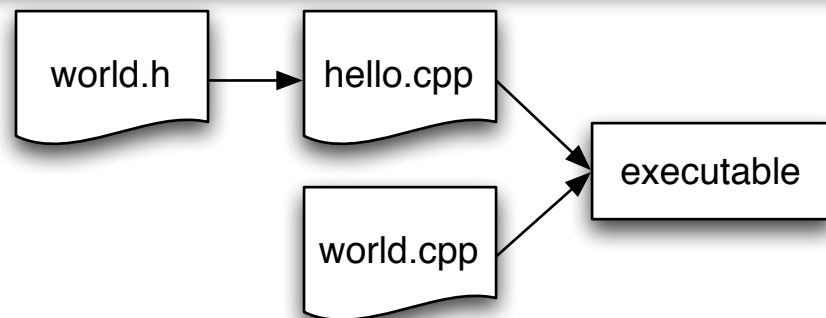
# required: set a name for this project
project( Hello )

# optional: set the language(s) used in
# this project. CXX is the default.
# Also supports C and Fortran.
enable_language( CXX )

# create an executable. First argument
# is the name. Remaining arguments are
# the source files that are to be
# compiled to form the executable.
add_executable( hello hello.cpp )
```

CMakeLists.txt

Multiple Source Files



hello.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "world.h"
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello" << endl;
    world(cout);
}
```

world.h

```
#include <iostream>
void world( std::ostream& );
```

world.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
void world( std::ostream& os )
{
    os << " world!" << std::endl;
}
```

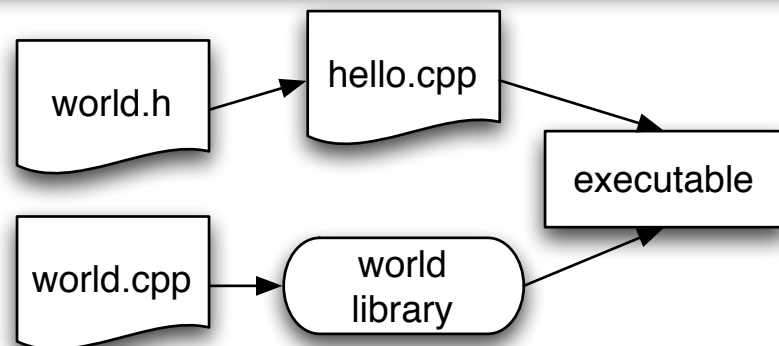
```
cmake_minimum_required( VERSION 2.8 )
project( HelloWorld )
```

```
# create an executable. First argument
# is the name. Remaining arguments are
# the source files that are to be
# compiled to form the executable.
```

```
add_executable(
    hello
    hello.cpp
    world.cpp
)
```

CMakeLists.txt

Creating & Linking Libraries



hello.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "world.h"
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello" << endl;
    world(cout);
}
```

world.h

```
#include <iostream>
void world( std::ostream& );
```

world.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
void world( std::ostream& os )
{
    os << " world!" << std::endl;
}
```

```
cmake_minimum_required( VERSION 2.8 )
project( HelloWorld )
```

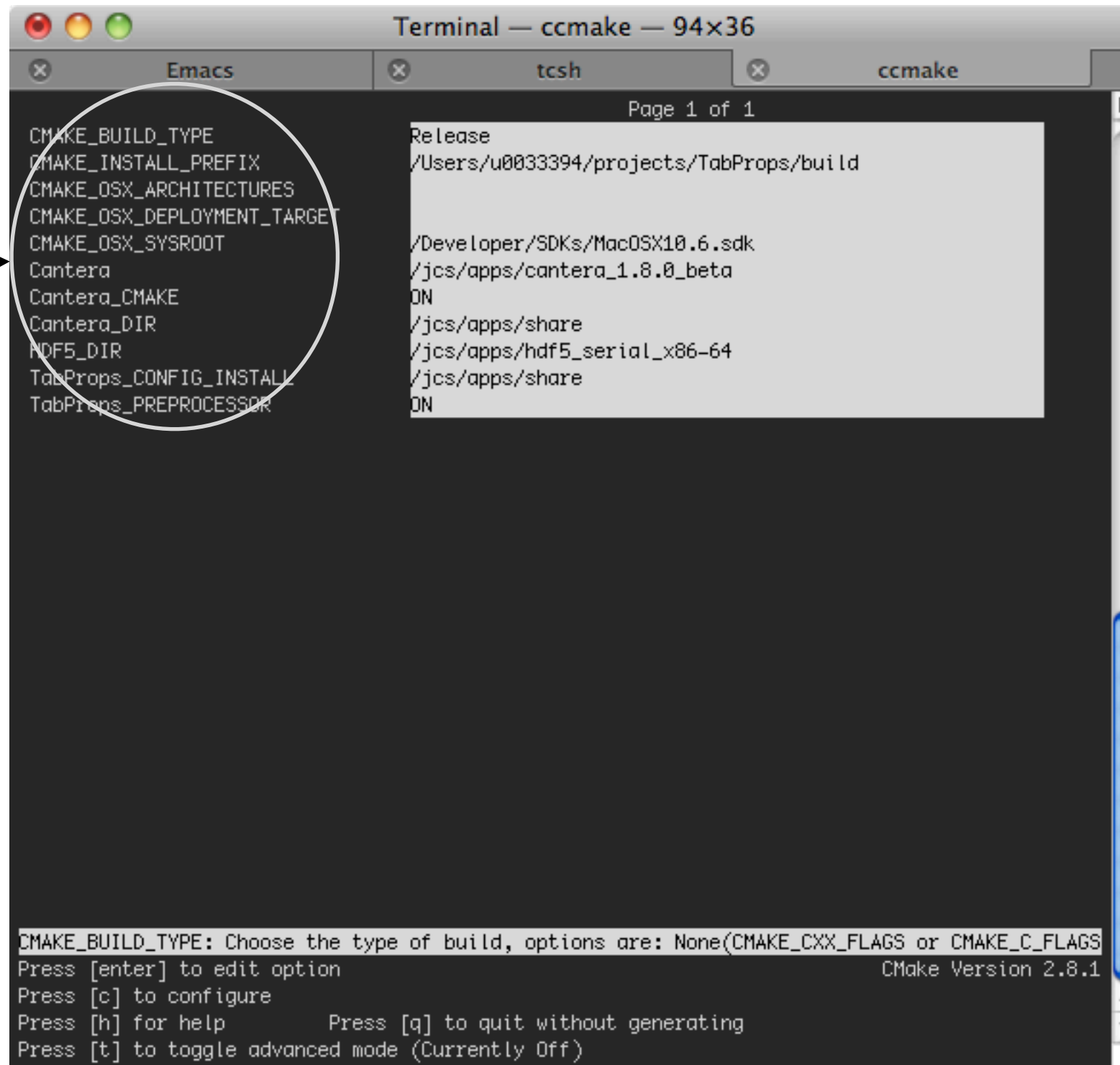
```
add_library( world world.cpp )
add_executable(
    hello
    hello.cpp
)
```

```
# link the "hello" executable with the
"world" library.
target_link_libraries(
    hello
    world
)
```

CMakeLists.txt

CMake

Things to pay attention to.
For simple cases (like our previous examples) there will not be very much here.

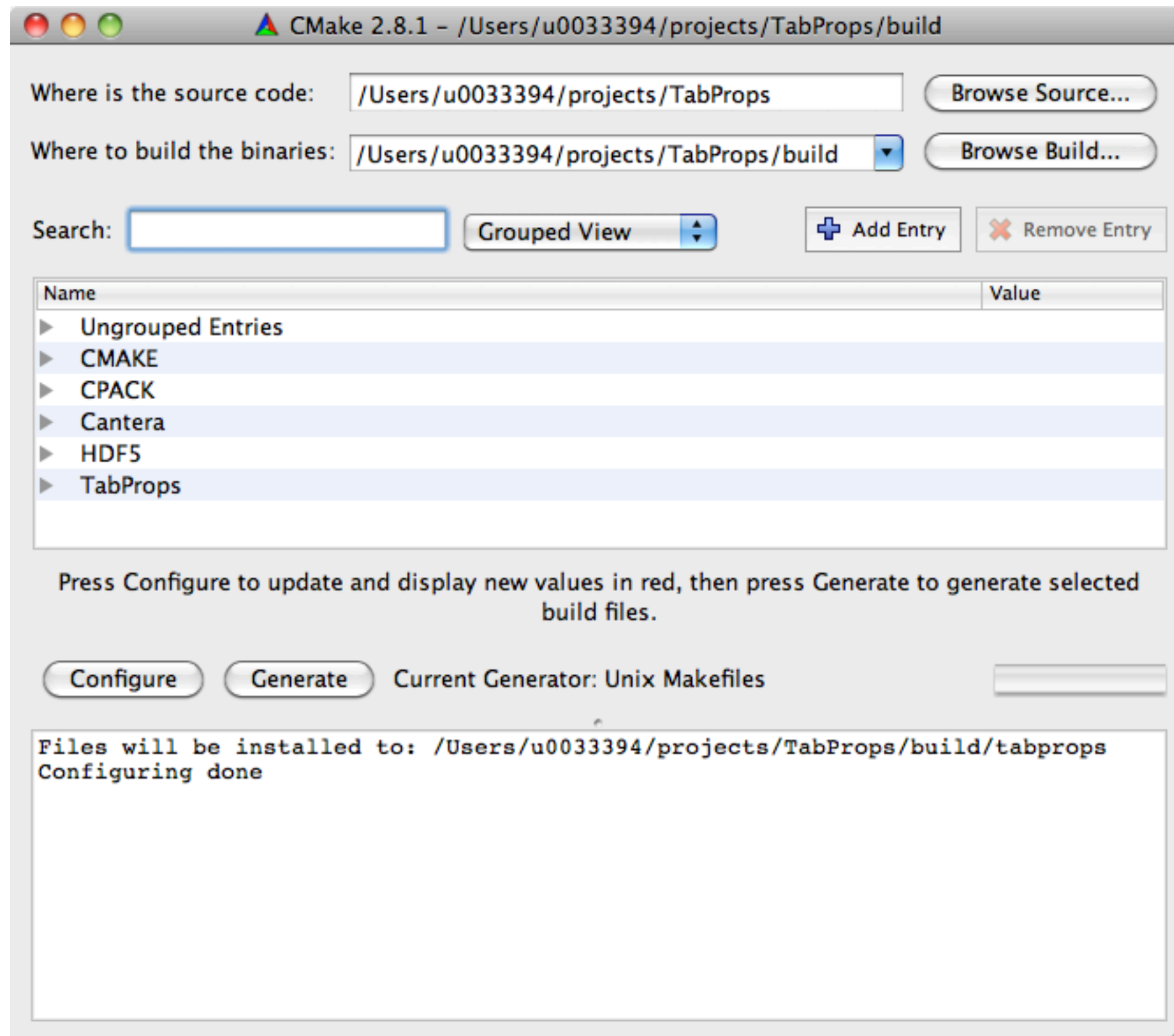


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal — ccmake — 94x36". It has three tabs: "Emacs", "tcsh", and "ccmake". The "ccmake" tab is active, displaying a list of configuration options on the left and their values on the right. A white circle highlights the list of options on the left, with an arrow pointing from the text "Things to pay attention to." to it. The options listed are: CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE (Release), CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX (/Users/u0033394/projects/TabProps/build), CMAKE_OSX_ARCHITECTURES, CMAKE_OSX_DEPLOYMENT_TARGET, CMAKE_OSX_SYSROOT (/Developer/SDKs/MacOSX10.6.sdk), Cantera (/jcs/apps/cantera_1.8.0_beta), Cantera_CMAKE (ON), Cantera_DIR (/jcs/apps/share), HDF5_DIR (/jcs/apps/hdf5_serial_x86-64), TabProps_CONFIG_INSTALL (/jcs/apps/share), and TabProps_PREPROCESSOR (ON). At the bottom, there is a prompt: "CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE: Choose the type of build, options are: None(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS or CMAKE_C_FLAGS) Press [enter] to edit option CMake Version 2.8.1". Below this, there are instructions: "Press [c] to configure", "Press [h] for help", "Press [q] to quit without generating", and "Press [t] to toggle advanced mode (Currently Off)".





```
Terminal — ccmake — 94x36
Emacs tcsh ccmake
Page 1 of 1
CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE Release
CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX /Users/u0033394/projects/TabProps/build
CMAKE_OSX_ARCHITECTURES
CMAKE_OSX_DEPLOYMENT_TARGET
CMAKE_OSX_SYSROOT /Developer/SDKs/MacOSX10.6.sdk
Cantera /jcs/apps/cantera_1.8.0_beta
Cantera_CMAKE ON
Cantera_DIR /jcs/apps/share
HDF5_DIR /jcs/apps/hdf5_serial_x86-64
TabProps_CONFIG_INSTALL /jcs/apps/share
TabProps_PREPROCESSOR ON

CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE: Choose the type of build, options are: None(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS or CMAKE_C_FLAGS)
Press [enter] to edit option CMake Version 2.8.1
Press [c] to configure
Press [h] for help Press [q] to quit without generating
Press [t] to toggle advanced mode (Currently Off)
```


The CMake GUI



CMake Resources

-  CMake wiki
-  Online documentation
-  The book (I have a copy)
-  Me - I have done a lot of work with CMake and can help answer many of your questions.