

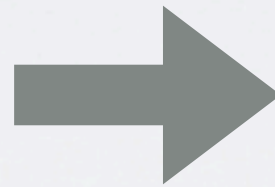
# CMAKE

## AN INTRODUCTION

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Robert Jakob

# GOAL

Source



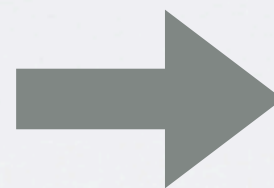
Executable

I don't care

# GOAL

interface  
description → generated.h  
generated.cpp

foo.h  
foo.cpp → bar.cpp  
fb.cpp



You care

Executable

internet.lib

internet.h

pde-solver.lib,  
2.0 < Version <= 2.1.3



# GOAL

interface  
description → generated.h  
generated.cpp

foo.h  
foo.cpp → bar.cpp  
fb.cpp

internet.lib      internet.h

pde-solver.lib,  
2.0 < Version <= 2.1.3

→  
You care

Win exe

Linux exe

Debug

Installer

Mac exe

Release

Library

# GEAR!

interface description → generated.h  
generated.cpp

foo.h  
foo.cpp → bar.cpp  
                    ↓  
                    fb.cpp

internet.lib      internet.h

pde-solver.lib,  
2.0 < Version <= 2.1.3

→  
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Win exe

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# SOLUTIONS

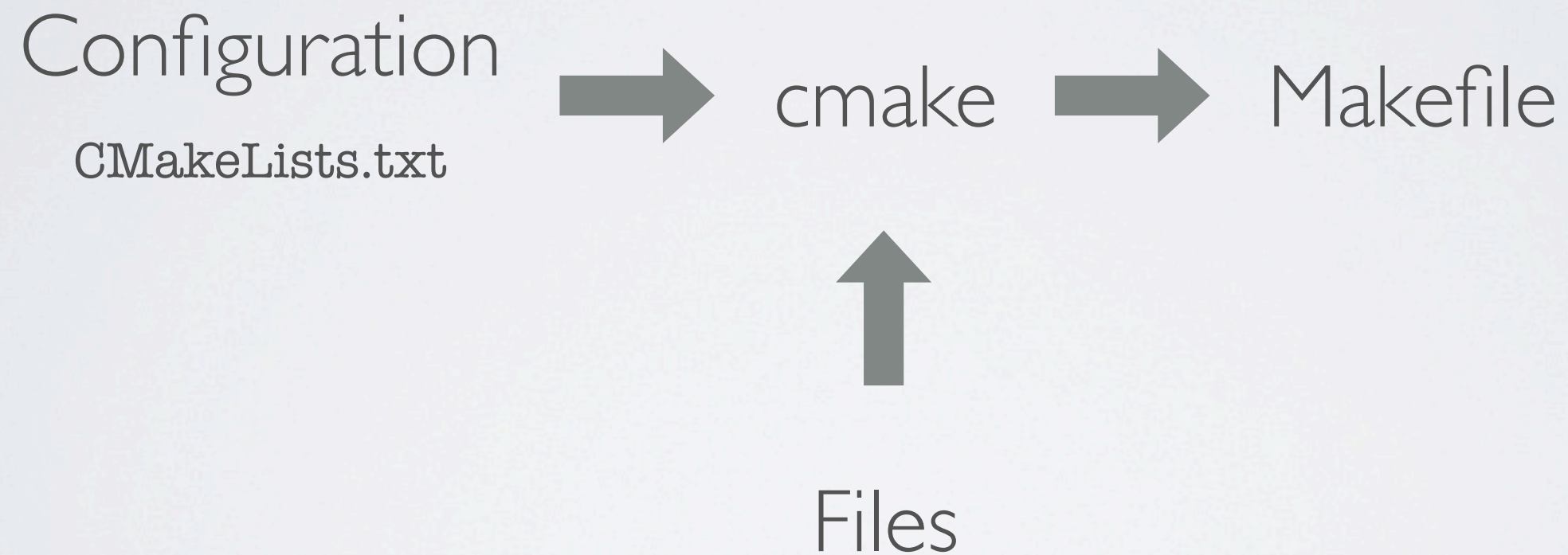
- **GNU Build system** (aka Autotools)  
./configure && make && make install
- **qmake**  
Qt by Nokia's build system
- **Scons**  
Python-based build system
- **cmake**  
cross-platform make system

# WHAT IS IT?

CMake is a build-process management tool

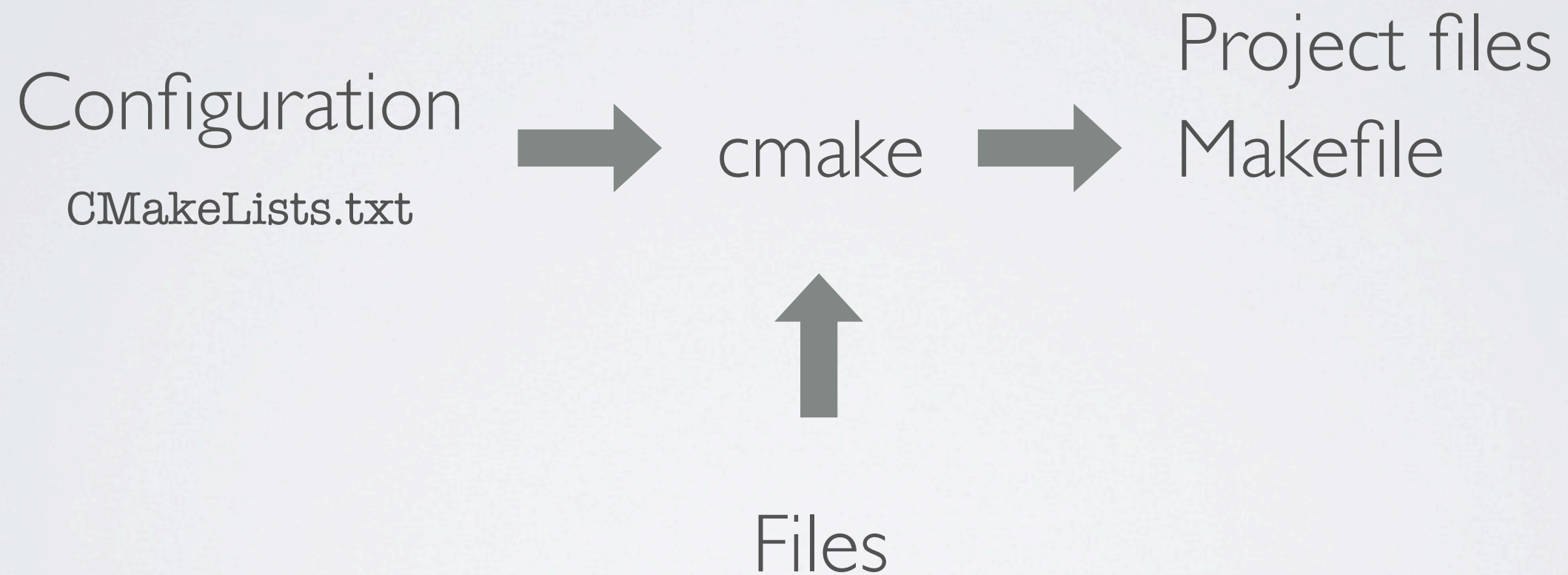
- Platform independent
- Supports various output formats
- Dependencies
- Libraries

# WORKFLOW

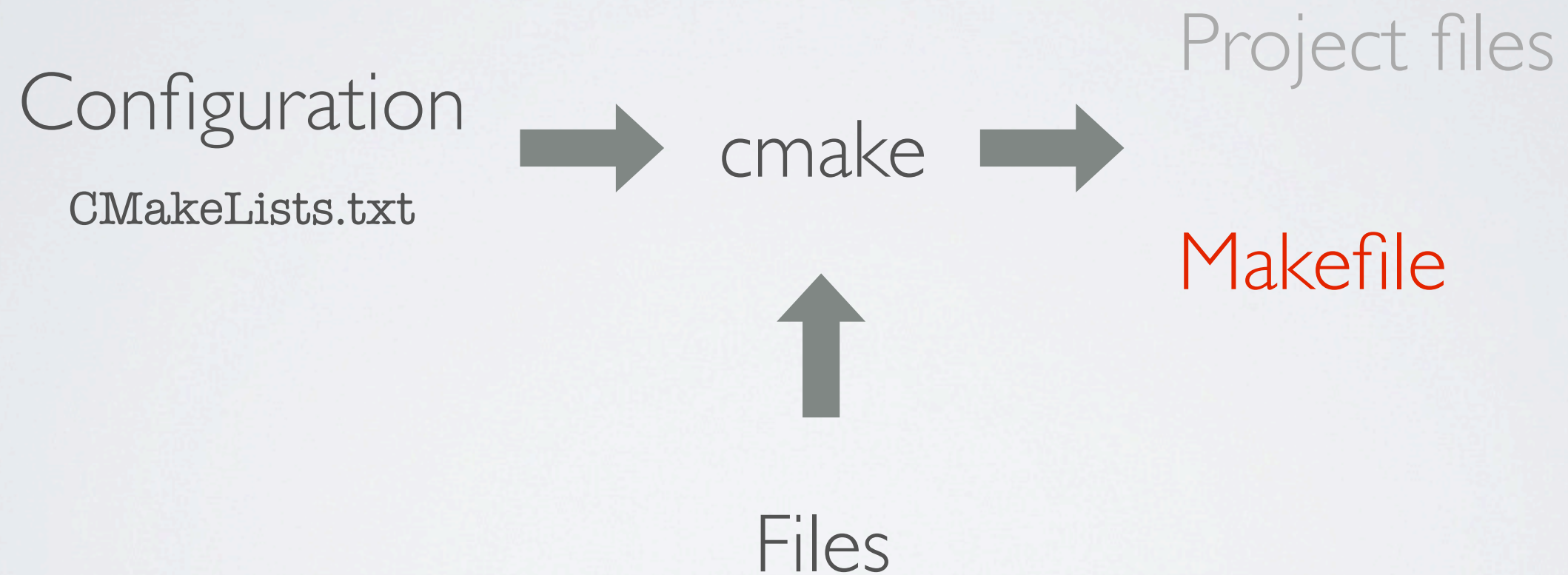




# WORKFLOW



# WORKFLOW





# MAKEFILES (IDEA)

- Makefiles execute commands depending on some conditions
- Makefiles consist of targets, dependencies, and commands:  
target: {dependency}  
      {cmd}
- foo.exe: foo.c another\_target  
      compile --input=foo.c --output=foo.exe
- make foo.exe
  - last\_change (foo.exe) < last\_change(foo.c): compile
  - last\_change (foo.exe) => last\_change(foo.c): nothing



# THE BASICS

# EXAMPLE PROJECT

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <bzlib.h>
#include "adder.h"

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    int bzError = 0;
    char buffer[51];
    int result;
    FILE *tbz2File = fopen(argv[1], "rb");
    memset(&buffer, 0, 51);

    BZFILE *bz = BZ2_bzReadOpen(&bzError, tbz2File, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    BZ2_bzRead(&bzError, bz, buffer, 50);

    printf("%50s\n", buffer);

    result = add(buffer);
    printf("Result: %d\n", result);

    fclose(tbz2File);

    return 0;
}
```



# EXAMPLE PROJECT

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <bzlib.h>
#include "adder.h"
```

Dependencies

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
```

Starting point of program

```
    int bzError = 0;
    char buffer[51];
    int result;
    FILE *tbz2File = fopen(argv[1], "rb");
    memset(&buffer, 0, 51);

    BZFILE *bz = BZ2_bzReadOpen(&bzError, tbz2File, 0, 0, 0, 0);
    BZ2_bzRead(&bzError, bz, buffer, 50);

    printf("%50s\n", buffer);

    result = add(buffer);
    printf("Result: %d\n", result);

    fclose(tbz2File);

    return 0;
}
```

Program code



# MANUAL COMPIRATION

- Compilation command line:

`gcc -g -c adder.c` produces `adder.o`

`gcc -g -c main.c` produces `main.o`

- Linking

`gcc -g adder.o main.o -lbz2` produces `a.out`

- You don't want to run all this steps manually

# DEPENDENCIES

- Main.c depends on adder.h
- Change adder.h means recompilation of main.c
- And linking of all object files

# ABOUT DIRECTORIES

- Good directory structure

```
|—— build-debug
|—— build-release
|—— CMakeLists.txt
|—— src
|   |—— adder.c
|   |—— adder.h
|   |—— main.c
|—— tests
|   |—— test.txt.bz2
```



# CMAKELISTS.TXT

```
project(mygitness)
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.6)

add_definitions(-Wall)

include_directories(${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR})

set(SOURCE
  src/main.c
  src/adder.c)

add_executable(cmakeexample ${SOURCE})

find_package (BZip2)
include_directories(${BZIP_INCLUDE_DIRS})

target_link_libraries (cmakeexample
  ${BZIP2_LIBRARIES})
```



Script execution

# CMAKELISTS.TXT

```
project(mygitness)
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.6)
```

```
add_definitions(-Wall)
```

```
include_directories(${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR})
```

```
set(SOURCE
    src/main.c
    src/adder.c)
```

```
add_executable(cmakeexample ${SOURCE})
```

```
find_package (BZip2)
include_directories(${BZIP_INCLUDE_DIRS})

target_link_libraries (cmakeexample
    ${BZIP2_LIBRARIES})
```

Preamble

Source file definitions

Defining targets

Libraries to link to



# COMMANDS

- Basic syntax  
`command(args...)`
- Project definition  
`project (name [CXX] [C] [JAVA])`
- Setting a variable  
`set(VARIABLE 2)`
- Using a variable  
`${VARIABLE}`



# FLOW CONTROL

- Conditionals

```
if (FOO)
```

```
    # comments
```

```
else (FOO)
```

```
    # comments
```

```
endif (FOO)
```

- If, else, and endif need argument! (may be empty)
- FOO is true if it is I,ON,YES,TRUE,Y

# CONDITIONAL

- `if(var)`
- `if(NOT var)`
- `if(var AND var)`
- `if(var OR var)`
- `if(DEFINED var)`
- `if(EXISTS filename)`
- `if(EXISTS dirname)`
- `if(n1 IS_NEWER_THAN n2)`
- `if(var MATCHES regex)`
- `if(1 LESS 3)`
- `if(FOO STRLESS BAR)`



# LOOPS / MESSAGES

```
set(SRC adder.c main.c)
```

```
message („Printing all source files:“)
```

```
if(NOT DEFINED SRC)
```

```
  message (FATAL_ERROR „No sources defined“)  
endif ()
```

```
foreach (file ${SRC})
```

```
  message(${file})  
endforeach ()
```

```
message („Done printing all source files“)
```

- There is also a while loop



# TARGETS

- Defining a new target of type executable  
`add_executable(foo.exe ${SRC})`
- Defining a new target of type library  
`add_library(foo STATIC foo1.c foo2.c)`  
`add_library(foo SHARED foo1.c foo2.c)`
- Defining an arbitrary target  
`add_custom_target(...)`

# INCLUDE DIRECTORIES

- Add additional include directories  
`include_directories(INCLUDE_DIR)`
- Add the output build directory (e.g. generated files in Qt)  
`include_directories(${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR})`
- Can be called multiple times and appends to the include dirs.



# LIBRARIES

- Linking to libraries is simple  
`target_link_libraries(foo path_to_lib1 path_to_lib2)`
- How to get the path to the library?



# FINDING LIBRARIES

- Looking for the TCL Library

```
find_library (TCL_LIBRARY  
    NAMES tcl tcl84 tcl83 tcl82 tcl80  
    PATHS /usr/lib /usr/local/lib)
```

```
if (TCL_LIBRARY)  
    target_link_library(fooexe ${TCL_LIBRARY})  
endif ()
```

# PREDEFINED MODULES

- ALSA
- Armadillo
- ASPELL
- AVIFile
- BISON
- BLAS
- Boost
- Bullet
- **BZip2**
- CABLE
- Coin3D
- CUDA
- Cups
- CURL
- Curses
- CVS
- CxxTest
- Cygwin
- Dart
- DCMTK
- DevIL
- Doxygen
- EXPAT
- FLEX
- FLTK2
- FLTK
- Freetype
- GCCXML
- GDAL
- Gettext
- GIF
- Git
- GLU
- GLUT
- Gnuplot
- GnuTLS
- GTest
- GTK2
- GTK
- HDF5
- HSPELL
- HTMLHelp
- ImageMagick
- ITK
- Jasper
- Java
- JNI
- JPEG
- KDE3
- KDE4
- LAPACK
- LATEX
- LibArchive
- LibXml2
- LibXslt
- Lua50
- Lua51
- Matlab
- MFC
- Motif
- MPEG2
- MPEG
- MPI
- OpenAL
- OpenGL
- OpenMP
- OpenSceneGraph
- OpenSSL
- OpenThreads
- osgAnimation
- osg
- osgDB
- osg\_functions
- osgFX
- osgGA
- osgIntrospection
- osgManipulator
- osgParticle
- osgProducer
- osgShadow
- osgSim
- osgTerrain
- osgText
- osgUtil
- osgViewer
- osgVolume
- osgWidget
- PackageHandleStandard
- Args
- PackageMessage
- Perl
- PerlLibs
- PHP4
- PhysFS
- Pike
- PkgConfig
- PNG
- PostgreSQL
- Producer
- Protobuf
- PythonInterp
- PythonLibs
- QJSON
- Qt3
- Qt4
- Qt
- QuickTime
- RTI
- Ruby
- SDL
- SDL\_image
- SDL\_mixer
- SDL\_net
- SDL\_sound
- SDL\_ttf
- SelfPackers
- Squish
- Subversion
- SWIG
- TCL
- Tclsh
- TclStub
- Threads
- TIFF
- UnixCommands
- VTK
- Wget
- Wish
- wxWidgets
- wxWindows
- X11
- XMLRPC
- ZLIB



# USE PREDEFINED MODULES

- Predefined „find“-modules search for the libraries and define variables

```
# BZIP2_FOUND - system has BZip2
# BZIP2_INCLUDE_DIR - the BZip2 include directory
# BZIP2_LIBRARIES - Link these to use BZip2
# BZIP2_NEED_PREFIX - this is set if the functions are prefixed with
```

```
BZ2_find_package (BZip2)
include_directories(${BZIP2_INCLUDE_DIRS})
```

```
target_link_libraries (cmakeexample
    ${BZIP2_LIBRARIES})
```



# CMAKELISTS.TXT

```
project(mygitness)
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.6)

add_definitions(-Wall)

include_directories(${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR})

set(SOURCE
  src/main.c
  src/adder.c)

add_executable(cmakeexample ${SOURCE})

find_package (BZip2)
include_directories(${BZIP_INCLUDE_DIRS})

target_link_libraries (cmakeexample
  ${BZIP2_LIBRARIES})
```

# BUILD PROCESS

```
. $ cd build-debug/  
./build-debug $ cmake ../  
-- The C compiler identification is GNU  
-- The CXX compiler identification is GNU  
-- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/gcc  
-- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/gcc -- works  
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info  
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done  
-- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++  
-- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ -- works  
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info  
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done  
-- Found BZip2: /usr/lib/libbz2.so  
-- Looking for BZ2_bzCompressInit in /usr/lib/libbz2.so  
-- Looking for BZ2_bzCompressInit in /usr/lib/libbz2.so - found  
-- Configuring done  
-- Generating done  
-- Build files have been written to: /home/jakobro/projects/cmake-example-app/build-debug  
./build-debug $ make  
Scanning dependencies of target cmakeexample  
[ 50%] Building C object CMakeFiles/cmakeexample.dir/src/main.c.o  
[100%] Building C object CMakeFiles/cmakeexample.dir/src/adder.c.o  
Linking C executable cmakeexample  
[100%] Built target cmakeexample
```



# BUILD PROCESS

```
./build-debug $ change ../src/main.c
```

```
./build-debug $ make
```

```
Scanning dependencies of target cmakeexample
```

```
[ 50%] Building C object CMakeFiles/cmakeexample.dir/src/main.c.o
```

```
Linking C executable cmakeexample
```

```
[100%] Built target cmakeexample
```

# BUILD PROCESS

- When do we have to call cmake again?
  - Normally, no call to cmake necessary
  - Not even if we change something inside

```
./build-debug $ change ../CMakeLists.txt
```

```
./build-debug $ make
```

```
-- Configuring done
```

```
-- Generating done
```

```
-- Build files have been written to: /home/jakobro/projects/cmake-example-app/build-debug
```

```
[ 50%] Building C object CMakeFiles/cmakeexample.dir/src/main.c.o
```

```
[100%] Building C object CMakeFiles/cmakeexample.dir/src/adder.c.o
```

```
Linking C executable cmakeexample
```

```
[100%] Built target cmakeexample
```



# BUILD PROCESS

- cmake has an internal cache (build-debug/CMakeCache.txt)
- If changing cached variables, makefile is not recreated!
- Solution:

```
./build-debug $ make rebuild_cache
```

Running CMake to regenerate build system...

```
-- Configuring done
```

```
-- Generating done
```

```
-- Build files have been written to: build-debug
```

# PROBLEMS

- If you want to see what cmake really does  
cmake --debug-output
- If you want to see the commands make runs  
make VERBOSE=1



# ERROR SOLUTION CHAIN

- Error when running make
  - Try: `make clean && make`
  - `make rebuild_cache`
  - Try: `rm -R build-debug/`
  - Try: `mkdir build-debug && cmake ../`
- Error when running cmake
  - `cmake --debug-output ../`
  - `cmake --trace ../` (This will get you lots of output)

# ADVANCED STUFF



# SUBCONFIGS

- If you have submodules and want them to have an extra config

```
|—— build-debug
|—— build-release
|—— CMakeLists.txt    // toplevel config
|—— src
|   |—— adder.c
|   |—— adder.h
|   |—— main.c
|—— mymathmodule
|   |—— CMakeLists.txt // subconfig
|   |—— math.cpp
```

# SUBCONFIGS

- Two possibilities:
  - Subconfig creates its own executable/library which is used by toplevel config
  - Only describes source and header files and toplevel adds them to its build process



# TOplevel CONFIGURATION

```
set(SOURCE  
  ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/main.cpp  
)
```

```
add_subdirectory("${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/mymathmodule")
```

```
add_executable(fooexec ${SOURCE} ${HEADERS})
```

# SUBCONFIG

```
set(SOURCE
  ${SOURCE}
  ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/file1.cpp
  ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/file2.cpp
  PARENT_SCOPE
)
set(HEADERS
  ${HEADERS}
  ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/file1.hpp
  ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/file2.hpp
  PARENT_SCOPE
)
```



# DEBUG/RELEASE BUILDS

- Either give the cmake process a variable:

- `cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug`
- `cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release`

- or specify it in the config

```
SET(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE Debug)
```

# OPTIONS

- User-definable options
  - building optional parts of the application
  - using special math library
- Shows up in GUI

```
option(BUILD_SPECIAL_PART „Build special part“ OFF)
```

```
$ cmake -DBUILD_SPECIAL_PART=ON
```



# CONFIGURE FILE

- Preprocessor definitions from cmake to Code?

```
#ifdef BUILD_SPECIAL_PART
```

```
...
```

```
#endif
```

# CONFIGURE FILE

- Copy file from in\_file to out\_file and replace all variables with their values:

```
configure_file(„{$PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/configure.h.in“  
              „{$PROJECT_BINARY_DIR}/configure.h“)
```

- Configure.h.in:

```
#cmakedefine BUILD_SPECIAL_PART
```

- Configure.h:

```
#define BUILD_SPECIAL_PART or /* #define BUILD_SPECIAL_PART */
```

- Access to values of variables

```
@VARNAME@
```



# BEYOND CMAKE

- CPack  
Installer creation
- CTest  
Large test framework

- LaTeX

[http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake\\_FAQ#How do I use CMake to build LaTeX documents.3F](http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake_FAQ#How_do_I_use_CMake_to_build_LaTeX_documents.3F)

# REFERENCES

- Martin and Hoffmann: Mastering CMake  
(Available in our library)
- CMake useful variables  
[http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake\\_Useful\\_Variables](http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake_Useful_Variables)
- FAQ  
[http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake\\_FAQ](http://www.cmake.org/Wiki/CMake_FAQ)
- The CMake documentation  
<http://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/documentation.html>



Questions ?