用Google的gflags优雅的解析命令行参数 | 狮子牛



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写了这么多年的Linux下C/C++代码,一直使用getopt_long来解析命令行参数,同时定义一个全局的struct来保存各个命令行参数的值。虽然用得比较"繁琐",但也安于现状。最近突然发现了Google早在多年前就开源了一个解析命令行参数的"神器"gflags。赶紧来爽一把。

安装

1、去官网下载一个最新的版本(gflags-2.1.1.tar.gz)。

https://github.com/schuhschuh/gflags/archive/v2.1.1.tar.gz

2、现在流行cmake的构建方式,gflags的最新版本也改为使用cmake了。还好我最近也刚刚学习了cmake,算是跟上了潮流。有兴趣的话,可以看 《让cmake显示gcc/g++的编译信息》

C++

- 1 [amcool@leoox soft]\$ tar xzvf gflags-2.1.1.tar.gz
- 2 [amcool@leoox soft]\$ cd gflags-2.1.1
- 3 [amcool@leoox gflags-2.1.1]\$ mkdir build
- 4 [amcool@leoox gflags-2.1.1]\$ cd build/
- 5 [amcool@leoox build]\$ cmake .. -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/home/amcool/local/gflags-2.1.1
- 6 [amcool@leoox build]\$ make
- 7 [amcool@leoox build]\$ make install

就是这么简单,安装成功了。值得注意的是,我这里新建了一个build文件夹,即采用"外部构建"的方式。这样编译过程中产生的中间文件(比如.o文件)就都放在build里,不会"污染"gflags源码,做到干干净净。

爽一把,

1、既然安装好了,那赶紧来写个简单的代码来爽一把。话不多说,代码才是王道!

demo.cpp

```
// demo.cpp
1
2
     #include
3
     #include
4
5
     using namespace std;
6
7
     DEFINE_string(confPath, "../conf/setup.ini", "program configure file.");
8
     DEFINE_int32(port, 9090, "program listen port");
9
     DEFINE_bool(daemon, true, "run daemon mode");
10
     int main(int argc, char** argv)
11
12
13
       gflags::ParseCommandLineFlags(&argc, &argv, true);
       cout << "confPath = " << FLAGS_confPath << endl;
14
       cout << "port = " << FLAGS_port << endl;
15
16
      if (FLAGS_daemon) {
17
       cout << "run background ..." << endl;
18
19
      }
20
      else {
21
       cout << "run foreground ..." << endl;
22
      }
23
24
       cout << "good luck and good bye!" << endl;
25
26
      gflags::ShutDownCommandLineFlags();
27
      return 0;
28
     }
29
```

2、很明显,接下来就是要编译了。这里直接用g++写一行命令就可以编译了。但是既然学了cmake,那就"大材小用"一次吧。

CMakeLists.txt

- 1 project(demo)
- 2 cmake minimum required(VERSION 2.8)
- 3 set(CMAKE_VERBOSE_MAKEFILE on)

4

- 5 include_directories("/home/amcool/local/gflags-2.1.1/include")
- 6 link_directories("/home/amcool/local/gflags-2.1.1/lib")

7

- 8 add executable(demo demo.cpp)
- 9 target_link_libraries(demo gflags pthread)

3、那当然就是编译了

C++

- 1 [amcool@leoox demo]\$ Is
- 2 CMakeLists.txt demo.cpp
- 3 [amcool@leoox demo]\$ mkdir build
- 4 [amcool@leoox demo]\$ cd build
- 5 [amcool@leoox build]\$ cmake ..
- 6 [amcool@leoox build]\$ Is
- 7 CMakeCache.txt CMakeFiles cmake_install.cmake Makefile
- 8 [amcool@leoox build]\$ make
- 9 [amcool@leoox build]\$ Is
- 10 CMakeCache.txt CMakeFiles cmake_install.cmake demo Makefile
- 11 [amcool@leoox build]\$

设定命令行参数

1、直接运行,得到的就是我们设定的默认参数。(聪明的你,结合代码一看,就知道参数的默认值是什么了)

C++

- 1 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo
- 2 confPath = ../conf/setup.ini
- 3 port = 9090
- 4 run background ...
- 5 good luck and good bye!

2、设定参数值

i) 可以用 -参数名=参数值 或者 -参数名=参数值 的方式来设定参数值。

ii)对于bool类型的参数,除了上述方式外,还可以用 –参数名 的方式设定为true(即不带值), 使用 –no参数名 的方式设定为false。为了统一,我建议都使用 上面的 第 i)种方法来设定参数。

C++

- 1 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --port=8888 --confPath=./setup.ini --daemon=true
- 2 confPath = ./setup.ini
- 3 port = 8888
- 4 run background ...
- 5 good luck and good bye!
- 6 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo -port=8888 -confPath=./setup.ini -daemon=false
- 7 confPath = ./setup.ini
- 8 port = 8888
- 9 run foreground ...
- 10 good luck and good bye!
- 11 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo -port=8888 -confPath=./setup.ini -daemon
- 12 confPath = ./setup.ini
- 13 port = 8888
- 14 run background ...
- 15 good luck and good bye!
- 16 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo -port=8888 -confPath=./setup.ini -nodaemon
- 17 confPath = ./setup.ini
- 18 port = 8888
- 19 run foreground ...
- 20 good luck and good bye!
- 21 [amcool@leoox build]\$

3、从文件读入"命令行"参数

如果我们的程序比较牛逼,配置项非常多,也就是说命令行参数很多,那你每次启动都要一个一个的输入,那岂不是很麻烦?gflags已经帮我们解决了,用 –flagfile=命令行文件 的方式就可以了。你接着往下看,就明白了。param.cmd就是上面说的命令行文件。

- 1 [amcool@leoox build]\$ vi param.cmd
- 2 --port=8888
- 3 --confPath=./setup.ini
- 4 --daemon=true
- 5 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --flagfile=param.cmd
- 6 confPath = ./setup.ini
- 7 port = 8888
- 8 run background ...
- 9 good luck and good bye!
- 10 [amcool@leoox build]\$

怎么样,这样就不怕参数配置错误了吧。保存到文件,每次启动,就很轻松了。

4、从环境变量读入参数值

gflags另外还给我们提供了 –fromenv 和 –tryfromenv 参数,通过这两个参数,我们的程序可以从环境变量中获取到具体的值。两者有什么不一样呢。你看到他们的区别仅仅是有无"try",聪明的你一定猜到了。

- -fromenv 从环境变量读取参数值 -fromenv=port,confPath 表明要从环境变量读取port,confPath两个参数的值。但是当 无法从环境变量中获取到的时候,会报错,同时程序退出。【注意:gflags的变量名是 FLAGS_我们定义的参数名,开 篇的代码里,估计细心的你已经发现了】
- -tryfromenv 与-fromenv类似,当参数的没有在环境变量定义时,不退出。

也来一个例子,一看便明了。

- 1 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --fromenv=port,confPath
- 2 ERROR: FLAGS confPath not found in environment
- 3 ERROR: FLAGS_port not found in environment
- 4 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --tryfromenv=port,confPath
- 5 confPath = ../conf/setup.ini
- 6 port = 9090
- 7 run background ...
- 8 good luck and good bye!
- 9 [amcool@leoox build]\$ export FLAGS_confPath=./loveyou.ini
- 10 [amcool@leoox build]\$ export FLAGS_port=36888
- 11 [amcool@leoox build]\$ env | grep FLAGS
- 12 FLAGS_port=36888
- 13 FLAGS_confPath=./loveyou.ini
- 14 [amcool@leoox build]\$
- 15 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --fromenv=port,confPath
- 16 confPath = ./loveyou.ini
- 17 port = 36888
- 18 run background ...
- 19 good luck and good bye!
- 20 [amcool@leoox build]\$

版本号和帮助信息

我们一般使用程序的时候,都离不开两个参数 -version 和 -help。来看看上面实现的demo能否支持呢?

C++

- 1 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --version
- 2 demo
- 3 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --help
- 4 demo: Warning: SetUsageMessage() never called

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- 6 Flags from /home/thrift/program/gflags/demo/demo.cpp:
- 7 -confPath (program configure file.) type: string
- 8 default: "../conf/setup.ini"
- 9 -daemon (run daemon mode) type: bool default: true
- 10 -port (program listen port) type: int32 default: 9090

哈,help支持了,但是version没支持,而且help信息里面还有waring。没关系,我们可以用 SetVersionString()和 SetUsageMessage() 方法来满足需求。修改后的代码如下:

【注意: SetVersionString()和 SetUsageMessage()一定要在 ParseCommandLineFlags()之前设定。】 C++ 1 #include 2 #include 3 4 using namespace std; 5 6 DEFINE_string(confPath, "../conf/setup.ini", "program configure file."); 7 DEFINE_int32(port, 9090, "program listen port"); 8 DEFINE_bool(daemon, true, "run daemon mode"); 9 10 int main(int argc, char** argv) 11 { 12 gflags::SetVersionString("1.0.0.0"); 13 gflags::SetUsageMessage("Usage : ./demo "); 14 gflags::ParseCommandLineFlags(&argc, &argv, true); cout << "confPath = " << FLAGS_confPath << endl; 15 16 cout << "port = " << FLAGS_port << endl; 17 18 if (FLAGS_daemon) { 19 cout << "run background ..." << endl;</pre> 20 } 21 else { 22 cout << "run foreground ..." << endl; 23 } 24 25 cout << "good luck and good bye!" << endl; 26 27 gflags::ShutDownCommandLineFlags(); 28 return 0; 29 }

可以来炫一把了:

C++

30

2 demo version 1.0.0.0 3 [amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --help 4 demo: Usage: ./demo 5 6 Flags from /home/amcool/program/gflags/demo/demo.cpp: 7 -confPath (program configure file.) type: string 8 default: "../conf/setup.ini" 9 -daemon (run daemon mode) type: bool default: true 10 -port (program listen port) type: int32 default: 9090 11 12 13 14 Flags from /home/amcool/soft/gflags-2.1.1/src/gflags.cc: -flagfile (load flags from file) type: string default: "" 15 16 -fromenv (set flags from the environment [use 'export FLAGS_flag1=value']) type: string default: "" 17 18 -tryfromenv (set flags from the environment if present) type: string default: "" 19 20 -undefok (comma-separated list of flag names that it is okay to specify on 21 the command line even if the program does not define a flag with that 22 name. IMPORTANT: flags in this list that have arguments MUST use the 23 flag=value format) type: string default: "" 24 25 Flags from /home/amcool/soft/gflags-2.1.1/src/gflags_completions.cc: 26 -tab completion columns (Number of columns to use in output for tab 27 completion) type: int32 default: 80 28 -tab completion word (If non-empty, HandleCommandLineCompletions() will 29 hijack the process and attempt to do bash-style command line flag 30 completion on this value.) type: string default: "" 31 32 Flags from /home/amcool/soft/gflags-2.1.1/src/gflags_reporting.cc: 33 -help (show help on all flags [tip: all flags can have two dashes]) 34 type: bool default: false currently: true 35 -helpfull (show help on all flags -- same as -help) type: bool 36 default: false 37 -helpmatch (show help on modules whose name contains the specified substr) 38 type: string default: ""

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[amcool@leoox build]\$./demo --version

| 39 | -helpon (show help on the modules named by this flag value) type: string |
|----|--|
| 40 | default: "" |
| 41 | -helppackage (show help on all modules in the main package) type: bool |
| 42 | default: false |
| 43 | -helpshort (show help on only the main module for this program) type: bool |
| 44 | default: false |
| 45 | -helpxml (produce an xml version of help) type: bool default: false |
| 46 | -version (show version and build info and exit) type: bool default: false |
| 47 | [amcool@leoox build]\$ |

简单讲解如何使用gflags进行编码

有了上面的演示和代码展示,想必大家对gflags有了比较直观的认识。做了这么久的前戏,接下来,终于可以深入了解啦。请看下文《用Google的gflags轻松的编码解析命令行参数》。

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s=58&d=http%3A%2F%2F0.gravatar.com%2Favatar%2Fad516503a11cd5ca435acc9bb6523536%3Fs%3D58&r=G"
class='avatar avatar-58 photo' height='58' width='58' /> 作者: leoox

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