

CMake use

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What is CMake

Officiel website: <http://www.cmake.org>

CMake is a cross-platform, open-source build system. It is a family of tools designed to build, test and package software

→ The use of CMake can be described as adding a configuration step in the compilation process (like a `./configure` in Linux. This step aims at automatically detect parameters use during the compilation.

The different kinds of parameter detected can refer to:

- ▶ the operating system
- ▶ the compiler used
- ▶ the dependency to other programs, libraries...

CMake allows an out of source tree build

Use: process

1. Build directory creation
 - > `mkdir build`
 - > `cd build`
2. Configuration
 - > `cmake path_to_sources`
3. Compilation
 - > `make`
4. Test (optional)
 - > `make test`
5. Installation (not mandatory)
 - > `make install`

Example: LMGC90v2_dev

Application to the LMGC90v2_dev repository:

```
> mkdir build
> cd build
> cmake ../LMGC90v2_dev
-- The Fortran compiler identification is Intel
-- Check for working Fortran compiler: /opt/intel/Compiler/11.1...
-- Check for working Fortran compiler: /opt/intel/Compiler/11.1...
.
.
.
> make -j4
```

Example: Details

The configuration step creates, among others, a *CMakeCache.txt* file. In this file, all configuration variables are saved (compiler, source file location...)

→ after a configuration, the source file tree or the build file tree can NOT be moved

This configuration step is needed only once. If any source file is modified only a compilation is needed through the command: *make*.

make -jx allows the use of *x* processors instead of only one during the compilation

There is a graphical user interface of CMake: *cmake-gui*

Adding options

Aim of the options:

- ▶ to help cmake with choosing/finding a dependency, a compiler...
- ▶ to parameter the desired compilation

To add an option : $-Option = value$

Options can be added during:

- ▶ the first configuration
 - > `cmake source_path -Doption=value`
- ▶ after the first configuration
 - > `cmake . -Doption=new_value -Doption2=other_value`

Editing and modifying the *CMakeCache.txt* file is not recommended even it may work sometimes.

Example: LMGC90v2_dev

Application to the LMGC90v2_dev repository:

```
> cd build  
> cmake . -DOPT=check  
> make -j4
```

Options defined by cmake:

- ▶ CMAKE_Fortran_COMPILER: choice of Fortran compiler
- ▶ CMAKE_Fortran_FLAGS: adding options when compiling fortran files
- ▶ CMAKE_VERBOSE_MAKEFILE: displaying more information during compilation

Options defined for LMGC90v2_dev :

- ▶ **MATLIB_VERSION**: (STRING *off*, *default*. By default *default*) use of the MatLib
- ▶ **BUILD_CHIPY**: (BOOL default ON) build of the lmgc90 python module (*chipy*)
- ▶ **BUILD_PRE**: (BOOL default ON) build of *prepro_grains* and *prepro_mesh2D* of the preprocessor
- ▶ **OPT**: (STRING : *opt*, *debug* or *check*. Default is *opt*) to modify the optimization level of *gfortran* and *ifort* compilers
- ▶ **BUILD_C_LIB**: (BOOL default OFF) build of a C shared library (API of the wrap)
- ▶ **BUILD_Fortran_LIB**: (BOOL default OFF) build of a Fortran shared library (API of the Core)

- ▶ BUILD_STANDALONE: (BOOL default OFF). Executable without python interface.
- ▶ WITH_OPENMP: (BOOL default OFF). Add openmp parallelization flags to compilation.
- ▶ WITH_MPI: (BOOL default ON if *Doxygen* is found) generation of the python
- ▶ MUMPS_VERSION: (STRING *none, sequential, parallel*). Default is *none*. Allow to use the MUMPs library.
- ▶ WITH_SICONOS_NUMERICS: (BOOL default OFF). Link with Siconos numerics solver library.
- ▶ WITH_DOCSTRING : (BOOL default ON if *Doxygen* is found) generation of the python documentation(*docstring*) of the *chipy* module to modify the optimization level of *gfortran* and *ifort* compilers

In case of OpenMP compilation, ensure to set the environment variables :

```
> export OMP_NUM_THREADS=4  
> export OMP_SCHEDULE=STATIC
```