



C++



Algorithmic Trading & Quant Research Hub



C++ Set-Up for Algo Quant Trading
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C++ Set-Up for Algo Quant Trading



➤ Part 1 – Visual Studio for Windows

- Online C++ Emulators & Code Snippets
- Visual Studio Projects & Solutions
- C++ Building, Compilation & Linking

➤ Part 2 – CMake for Cross-platform Builds

- The CMake Build System
- How to use CMake
- Build Environments & Compilers



Example: Visual Studio & CMake
[https://github.com/nburgessx/QuantResearch
tree/main/CMake%20Examples](https://github.com/nburgessx/QuantResearch/tree/main/CMake%20Examples)

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C++ Online Emulator



Online C++ Compiler
https://www.onlinegdb.com/online_c++_compiler#

- Can Select Language (top-right)
C++, Python, Java ...
- Can Select Version
C++14, C++17, C++23 ...
- Great for Learning C++ Syntax & Testing Ideas
- Great for Code Snippets, Sharing & Debugging
- Links nicely with GitHub



C++ Header and Source Files



1. Header Files (.h)

- Here we **declare** our functions, classes & interfaces

```
h  
int add(int a, int b);
```

2. Source Files (.cpp)

- **Define** and implement the header file declarations
- Contain the actual code logic

```
cpp  
int add(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

3. Object Files (.obj)

- Source code from .cpp is compiled into an object file
- It is first translated into **assembly language** .asm
- The assembler then creates the object file .obj
- Object files contain **binary machine code** ready for linking

```
asm  
add:  
    mov eax, edi      ; move first argument a into register eax  
    add eax, esi      ; add second argument b to eax  
    ret               ; return value in eax
```

```
obj  
B8 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ; mov eax, ?  
01 F0              ; add eax, esi  
C3                 ; ret
```



C++ Build Process – Compile & Link

1. Compile (cl.exe)

- Expands #include directives and checks syntax and types
- Converts each translation unit (.cpp file) into an object file

2. Link (link.exe)

- Verifies all symbols (i.e. functions and global variables) are defined
- Combines object files into a single file (.exe | .lib | .dll)

3. Generated Output Files

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ➤ Object Files: | These are compiled .cpp files (Windows .obj Linux/macOS .o) |
| ➤ Static Library: | A library (.lib) or collection of object files merged together |
| ➤ Dynamic Linked Library (DLL): | Compiled code loaded at runtime (.dll) |
| ➤ Executable: | A fully linked program ready to run (.exe) |



Connecting Projects & Using Libraries



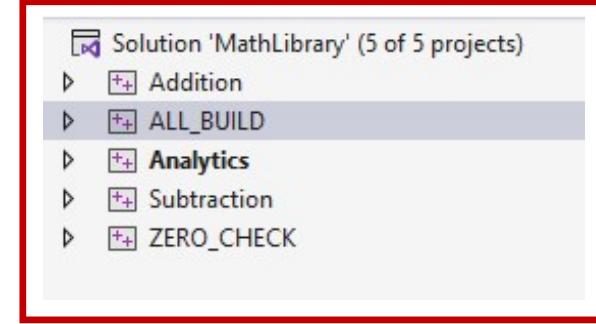
Connecting Projects

- In C++ project folders are independent
- To share projects internally, we typically compile them as libraries (.lib)
- To use them we reference the **path to the include directory** (header files) and the **path to and name of the .lib file**
- To share projects externally we compile as them as a library, executable or DLL

When using Libraries - Why are headers needed?

- **Headers** declare **what exists** (functions, classes, interfaces)
- **Libraries** contain **how it's implemented** (compiled machine code)

Example: Solution & Projects



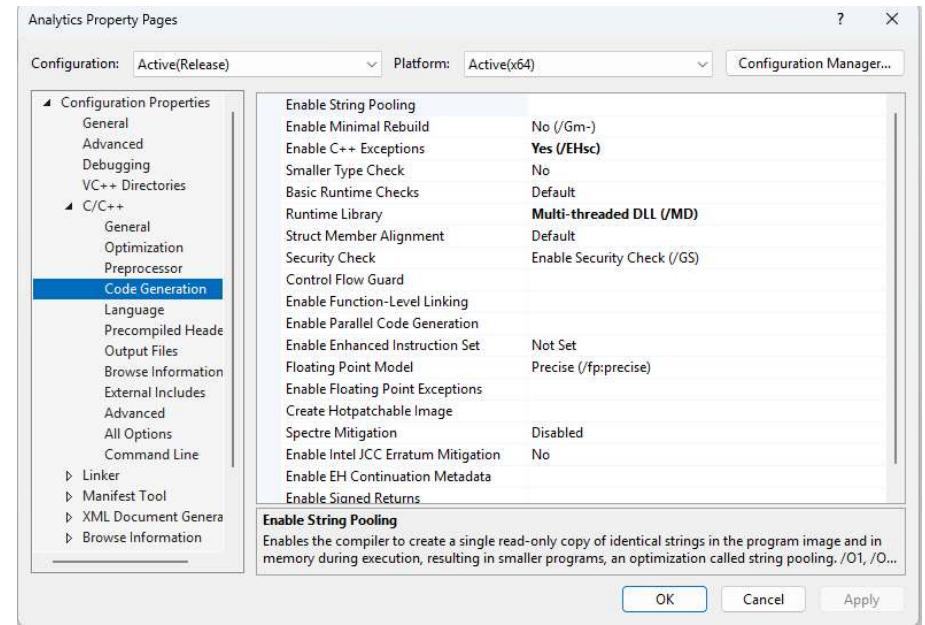
Sharing Projects

- Header file path(s)
- Library file path



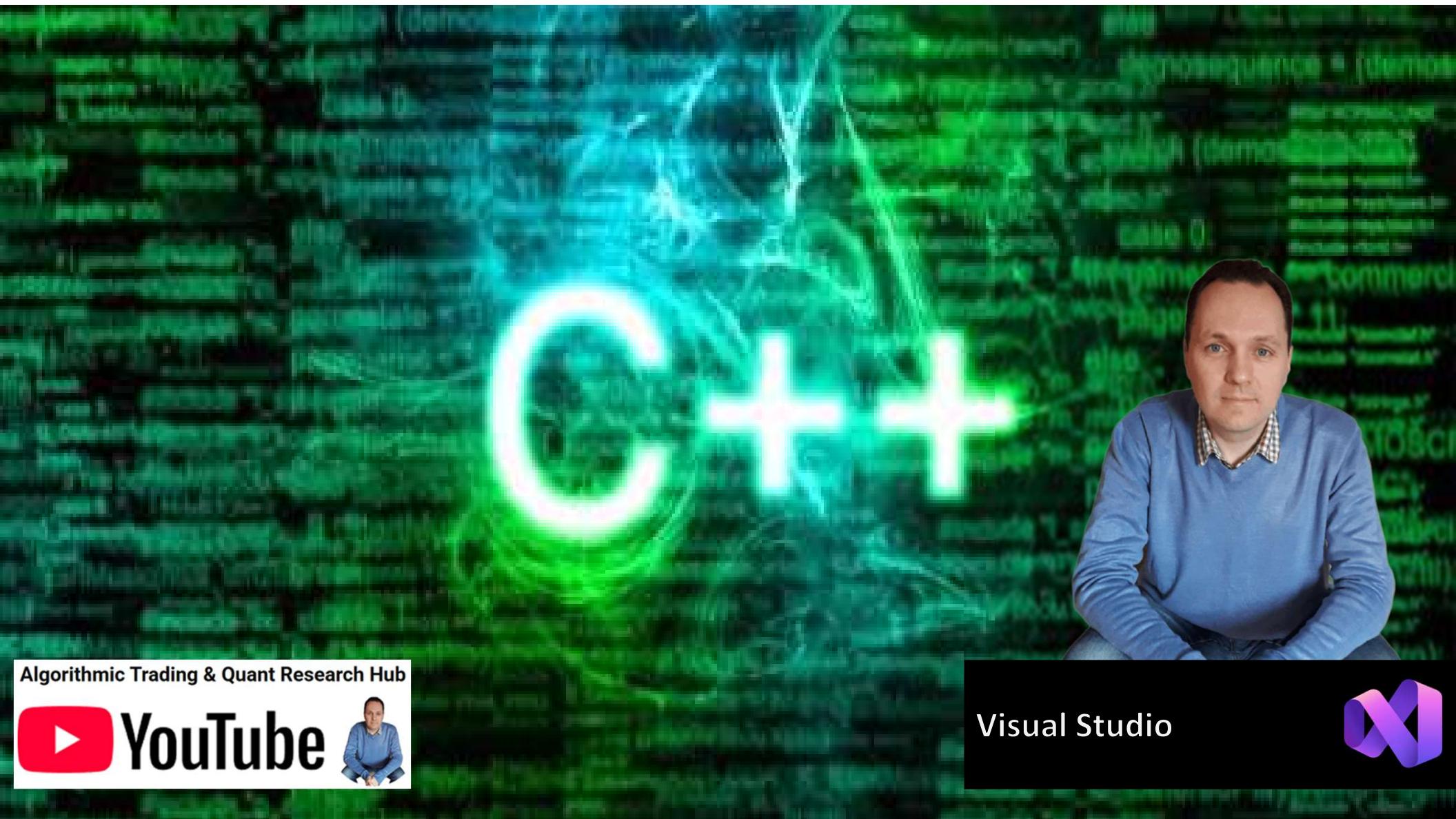
Application Binary Interface (ABI)

- ABI defines how project binaries are linked and how they manage memory
- Projects sharing runtime resources e.g. std::vector or FILE* **must** use the same C++ Runtime library (CRT), which handles memory, I/O and startup support
- Dynamic Linkage (**/MD**) links against a shared C++ Runtime DLL (CRT)
- Static Linkage (**/MT**) embeds a private CRT into each binary
- Mixing /MD and /MT is unsafe – such code often builds successfully but fails and crashes at runtime



Rule of thumb:

/MD → DLLs & large apps (shared runtime, one-heap)
/MT → Fully self-contained tools (no shared ownership)





Visual Studio

➤ Solution File

- Start-Up Project
- Project Dependencies (Build Order)
- Configuration
 - Debug, Release, Custom
 - Can Include/Exclude Projects

➤ Project Files

- Independent Code Project Groups

➤ Features

- Source Control – Git Integration
- Command Line – Dev Command Prompt
- External Tools – Custom Tools / Scripts
- Extensions – e.g. Incredibuild

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE interface. The Solution Explorer on the left displays a solution named 'MathLibrary' containing five projects: Addition, ALL_BUILD, Analytics (which is selected), Subtraction, and ZERO_CHECK. The Output window in the center shows the contents of main.cpp, which includes headers for iostream, add.h, and subtract.h, and defines a main function that adds and subtracts 10 and 3 respectively, then pauses. The main.cpp code is as follows:

```
#include <iostream>
#include "add.h"
#include "subtract.h"

int main()
{
    double a = 10;
    double b = 3;

    std::cout << "Add: " << a << " + " << b
           << " = " << add(a, b) << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Subtract: " << a << " - " << b
           << " = " << subtract(a, b) << std::endl;

    system("PAUSE");
}

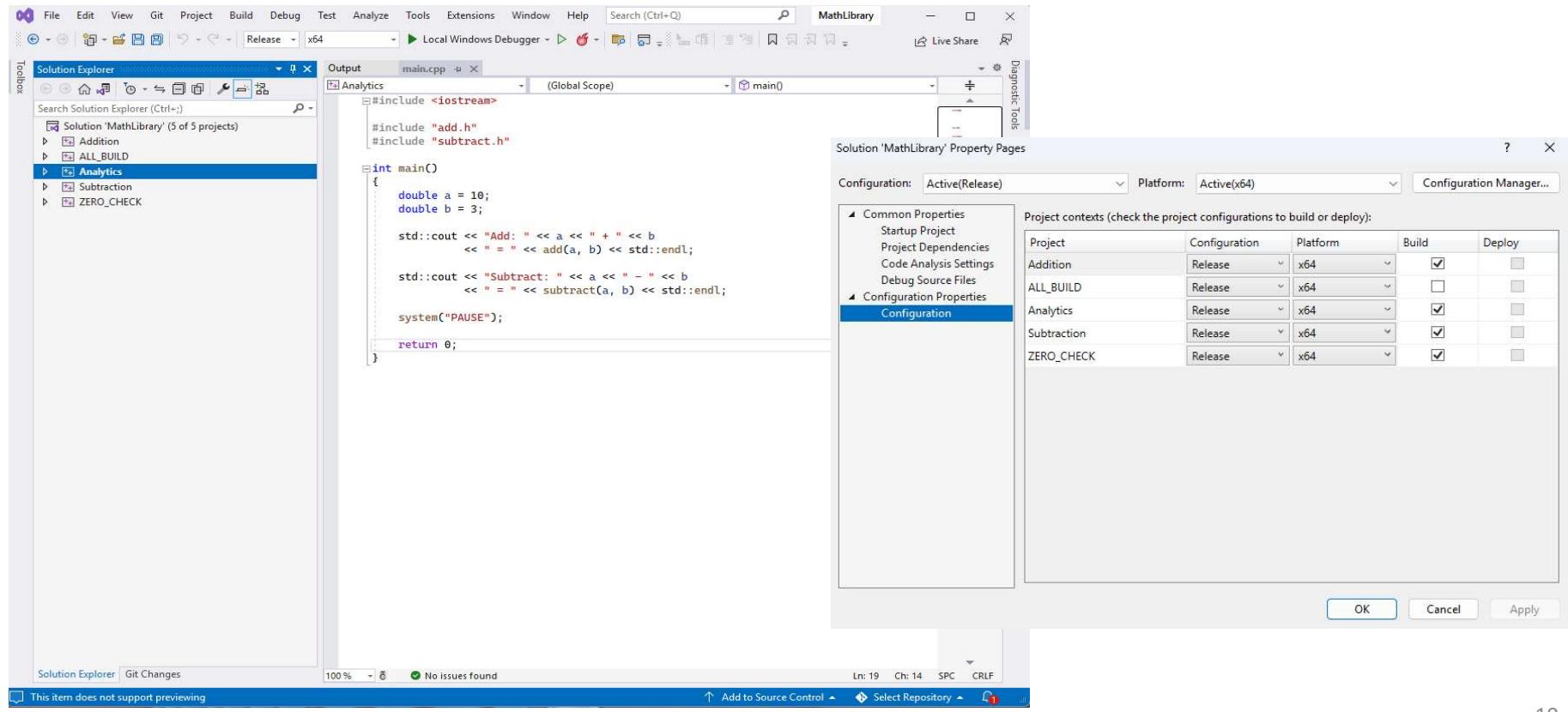
return 0;
}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'No issues found'.

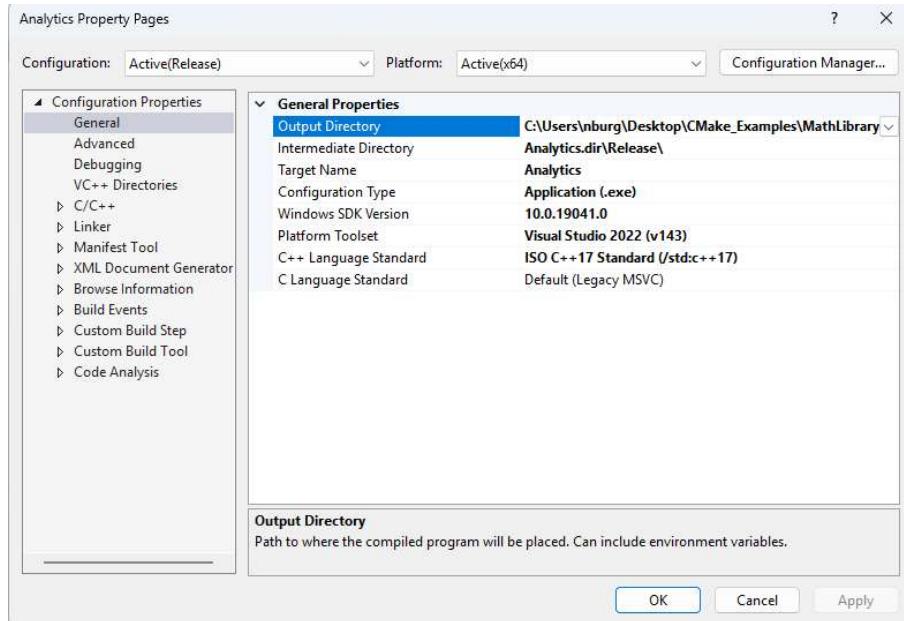


Visual Studio Solution & Projects Files

These are XML files in disguise – Try opening them in notepad!



Visual Studio Project Properties



Output type

- Configuration Type (.lib | .exe | .dll)

Where outputs go

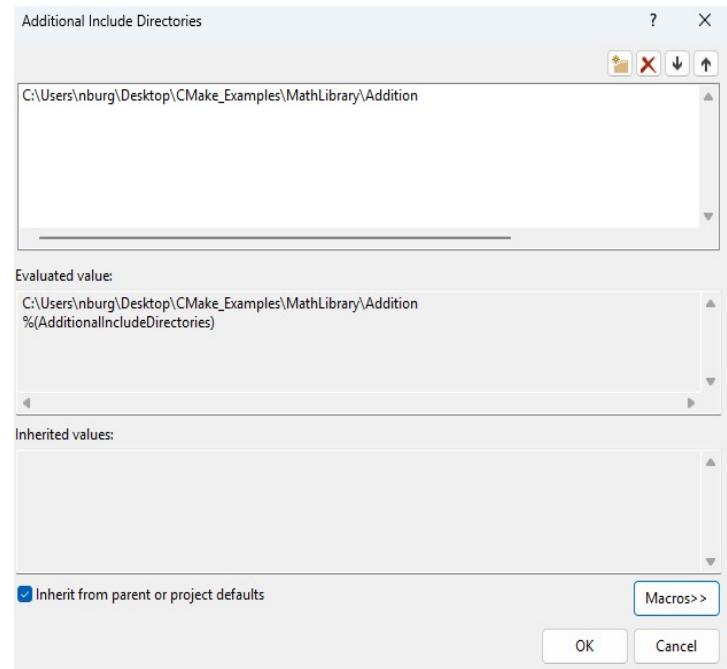
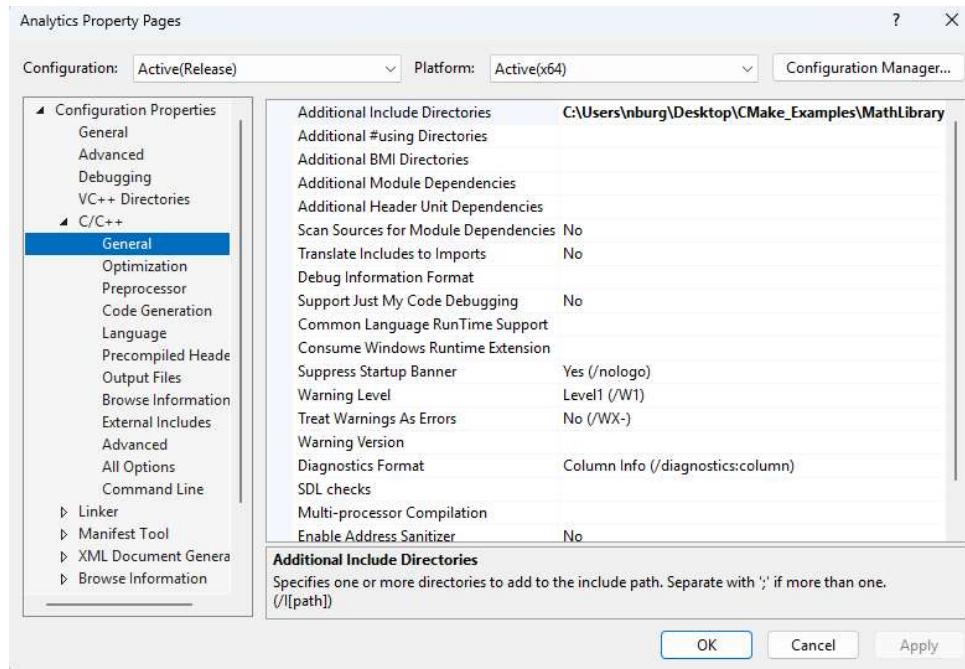
- Intermediate Directory (.obj)
- Output Directory (.lib | .exe | .dll)

Solution and Project Files [TOP TIP]

- These are XML files that can be opened in Notepad
- XML supports extra features e.g. recursive file paths



VS Project Properties – C/C++ Compiler

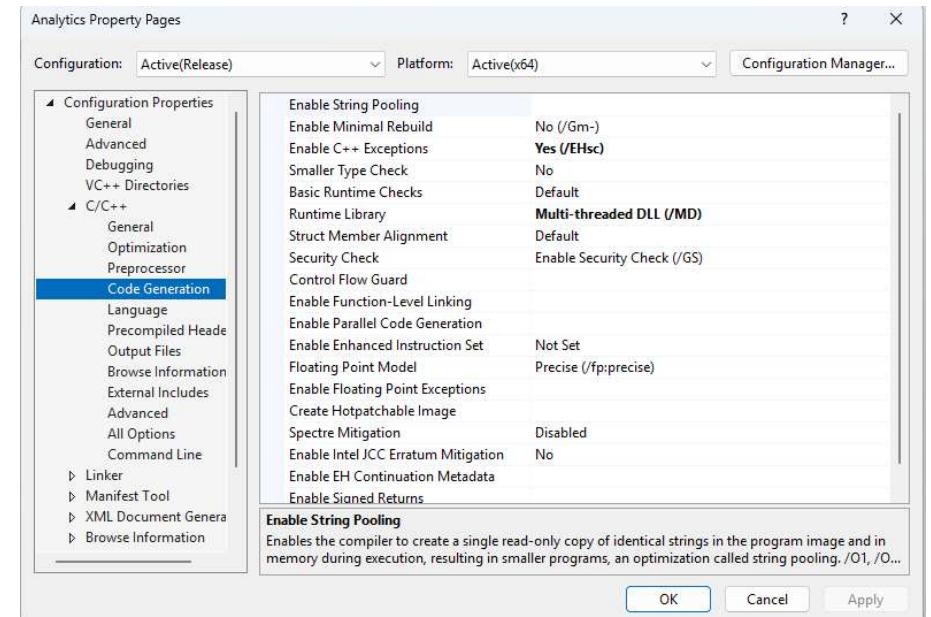
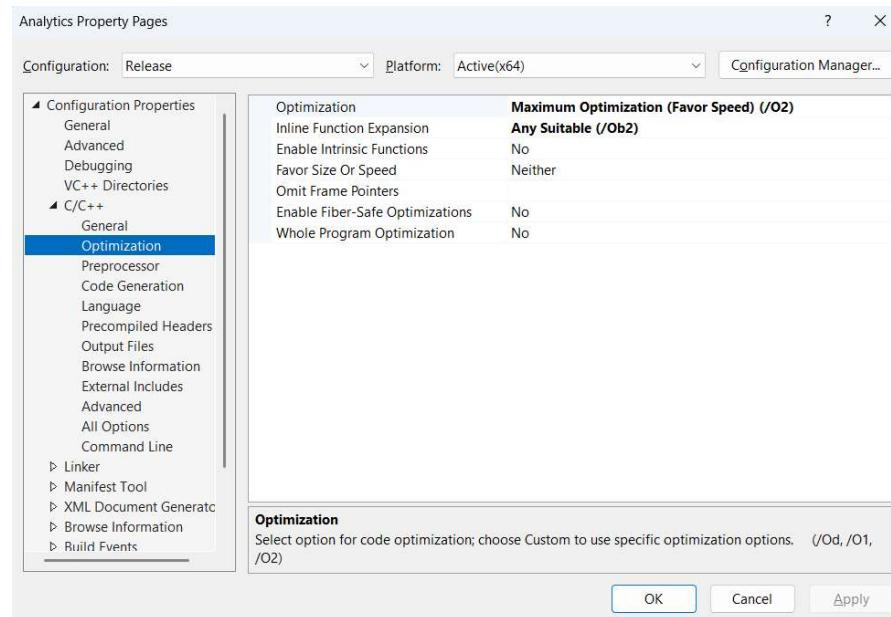


File Path Macros [TOP TIP]

- Click the down arrow on any directory folder, then in the window pop-up press the “**Macros**” button
- View existing file path variables (macros) and/or add new ones e.g. \$(SolutionDir), \$(ProjectDir), ...

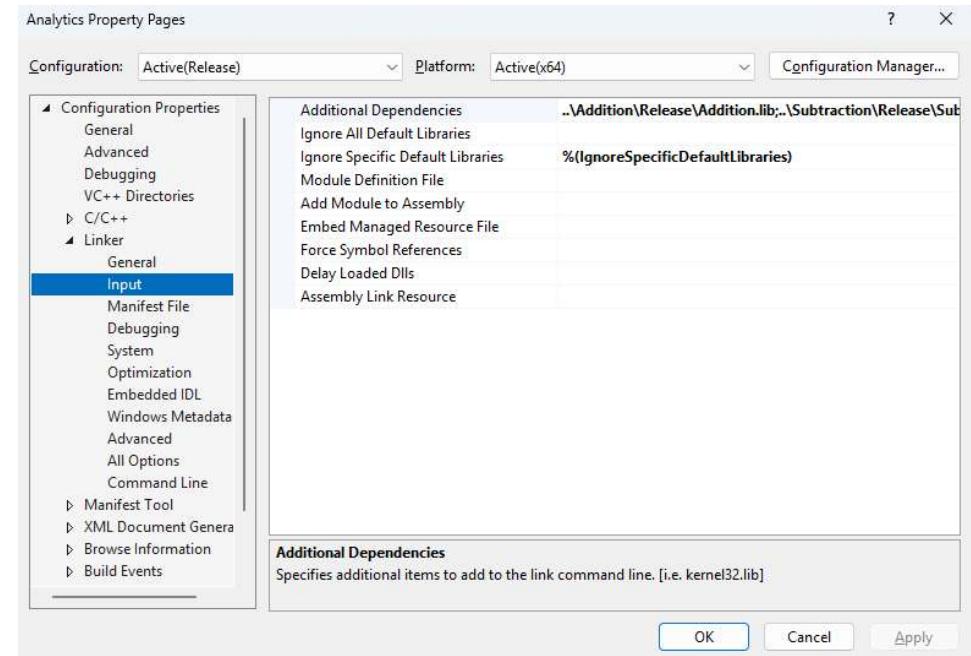
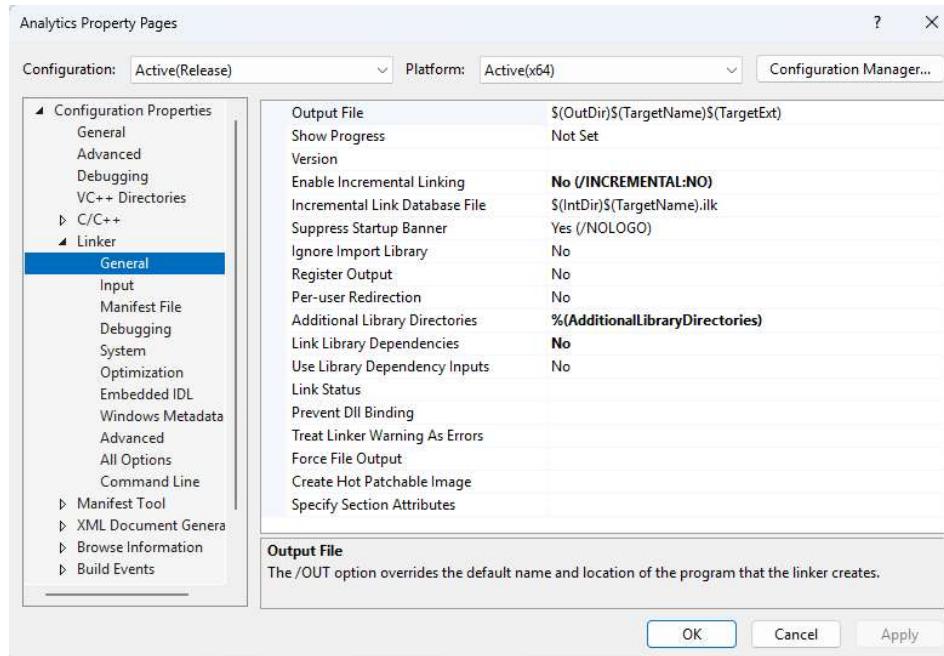


VS Project Properties – C/C++ Compiler





VS Project Properties – Linker/Librarian





Summary – Key Project Properties



➤ General

- **Output Directory** – Specify output path
- **Configuration Type** – Specify the output file type .lib, .exe or .dll
- **C++ Language Standard** – C++14, C++17, C++20 ...

➤ C/C++ → General

- **Additional Include Directories** – To link projects, add include folder(s) here
- **Debug Information Format** – Edit and Continue (/ZI) this allows us to make minor modifications without rebuilding the project
- **Multi-processor Compilation (Yes /MP)** – allows parallel building of .cpp files

➤ C/C++ → Code Generation

- **Enable C++ Exceptions** – /Ehsc allows structured exception handling and helps prevent crashes
- **Runtime Library** – Here we must specify dynamic or static linking of CRT (/MD or /MT), defaults to /MD

➤ Linker → General:

- **Additional Library Directories** - To link projects, add path to .lib files here

➤ Linker → Input:

- **Additional Dependencies** – To link projects, specify .lib path here

➤ Linker → Debugging

- **Generate Debug Info** – To test and debug a release project select /DEBUG



More Info ...





CMake Cross-Platform Build System

CMake – What it is and what it does

- A **cross-platform** build system – not a compiler
- It uses platform-independent configuration files, **CMakeLists.txt**
- Generates native build files e.g. Visual Studio Solutions, Linux Make files, Ninja files, macOS Xcode projects
- Available as part of Visual Studio, see Tools -> Command line -> Developer Command Prompt

How to generate a solution File for Visual Studio?

- Create the necessary CMakeLists.txt files
- Open Visual Studio command line and type:

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 17 2022" <path-to-project-root>
```



CMake Config Files – CMakeLists.txt

CMake Commands for CMakeLists.txt

➤ Solution Config File

- Name the solution file ([project](#))
- Specify what projects to include ([add_subdirectory](#))

➤ Project Config Files

- Name the project ([project](#))
- Specify the project type and list the headers and source files to include ([add_library](#) | [add_executable](#))
- Provide the path to the include folder(s) and header files ([target_include_directories](#))
- List any dependency projects to include ([target_link_libraries](#))



Example: Create Solution File

- Consider a simple C++ maths library where the main project is called **Analytics** that depends on two projects named **Addition** and **Subtraction**. The folder structure looks as follows,

MathLibrary (Root Folder)

CMakeLists.txt

Analytics

CMakeLists.txt | Main.cpp

Addition

CMakeLists.txt | Add.h | Add.cpp

Subtraction

CMakeLists.txt | Subtract.h | Subtract.cpp

- The solution root folder and each project folder requires a **CMakeLists.txt** config file
- The config file defines the **project type** and specifies the **include paths** and **project dependencies**



Solution Config File, CMakeLists.txt

```
1  cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.20)
2
3  project(MathLibrary LANGUAGES CXX)
4
5  # ---- Language standard ----
6  set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 17)
7  set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD_REQUIRED ON)
8
9  # ---- Targets ----
10 add_subdirectory(Addition)
11 add_subdirectory(Subtraction)
12 add_subdirectory(Analytics)
```

- `project` – Name of the solution file
- `add_subdirectory` – List project folders to include

Main Project Config File, CMakeLists.txt

```
1 add_executable(Analytics
2         main.cpp
3     )
4
5 target_link_libraries(Analytics
6     PRIVATE
7         Addition
8         Subtraction
9     )
```

➤ [add_executable](#)

- Creates project that outputs an executable called Analytics.
- List all the .h and .cpp files to include.

➤ [target_link_libraries](#)

- List the project name then the dependency projects to include
- Here we add the addition and subtraction projects to the analytics project



Dependency Project Config File, CMakeLists.txt

```
1 add_library(Addition STATIC
2     add.h
3     add.cpp
4 )
5
6 target_include_directories(Addition
7     PUBLIC
8     ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}
9 )
```

➤ add_library

- Creates a project named Addition. Use **STATIC** to generate a .lib and **SHARED** to generate a .dll
- List all the .h and .cpp files to include.

➤ target_include_directories

- List the include directories for the Addition project
- **\$(CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR)** means use the current folder



Generating the Visual Studio Solution File

How to generate the Visual Studio solution and project files?

- After creating the necessary CMakeLists.txt configuration files
- Open Visual Studio command prompt and navigate to the solution root folder
- Type **mkdir build** to create a folder called ‘build’
- Navigate to the build folder **cd build**

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 17 2022" <path-to-project-root>
```

- To generate the solution file type: **cmake –G “Visual Studio 17 2022” ..**
- Note “..” means the root project is up one folder level

How to generate the native build projects for Linux, macOS and other platforms and compilers?

- Change the name of the compiler from “**Visual Studio 17 2022**” to the compiler of your choice
- Examples: For Linux “**Unix Makefiles**” or “**Ninja**” and for macOS use “**Xcode**”



CMake Resources





Getting Started with CMake

AlgoQuantHub Weekly Deep Dive

Professional C++ with CMake

- Outlines how professional Quants use CMake
- Includes canonical stylized working examples
- Intentionally simple and easy to follow



Professional C++ with CMake for
Quants & Algo Trading

Link: <https://algoquanthub.beehiiv.com/p/professional-c-with-cmake-for-quants-algo-trading>

Examples: <https://github.com/nburgessx/QuantResearch/tree/main/CMake%20Examples>



CMake Tutorial – cmake.org

The screenshot shows the CMake Tutorial page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the CMake logo and "latest release (4.2.1)". Below it is a "Table of Contents" sidebar with sections like "CMake Tutorial" (Introduction, Steps), "Previous topic" (CPack WIX Generator), "Next topic" (Step 0: Before You Begin), "This Page" (Show Source, Quick search), and a "Go" button. The main content area has a title "CMake Tutorial" and a "Introduction" section. It describes the tutorial as a step-by-step guide for common build system issues. The "Steps" section lists two main steps: "Step 0: Before You Begin" and "Step 1: Getting Started with CMake", each with several sub-sections.

Table of Contents	<h2>CMake Tutorial</h2> <h3>Introduction</h3> <p>The CMake tutorial provides a step-by-step guide that covers common build system issues that CMake helps address. Seeing how various topics all work together in an example project can be very helpful.</p> <h3>Steps</h3> <p>The tutorial source code examples are available in this archive. Each step has its own subdirectory containing code that may be used as a starting point. The tutorial examples are progressive so that each step provides the complete solution for the previous step.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Step 0: Before You Begin<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Getting the Tutorial Exercises◦ Getting CMake◦ CMake Generators◦ Single and Multi-Configuration Generators◦ Other Usage Basics◦ Try It Out◦ Getting Help and Additional Resources• Step 1: Getting Started with CMake<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Background◦ Exercise 1 - Building an Executable◦ Exercise 2 - Building a Library◦ Exercise 3 - Linking Together Libraries and Executables◦ Exercise 4 - Subdirectories
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- **CMake Tutorial – cmake.org**
- Provides a step-by-step guides and tutorials on how to use CMake
- Link: <https://cmake.org/cmake/help/book/mastering-cmake/cmake/Help/guide/tutorial/index.html>

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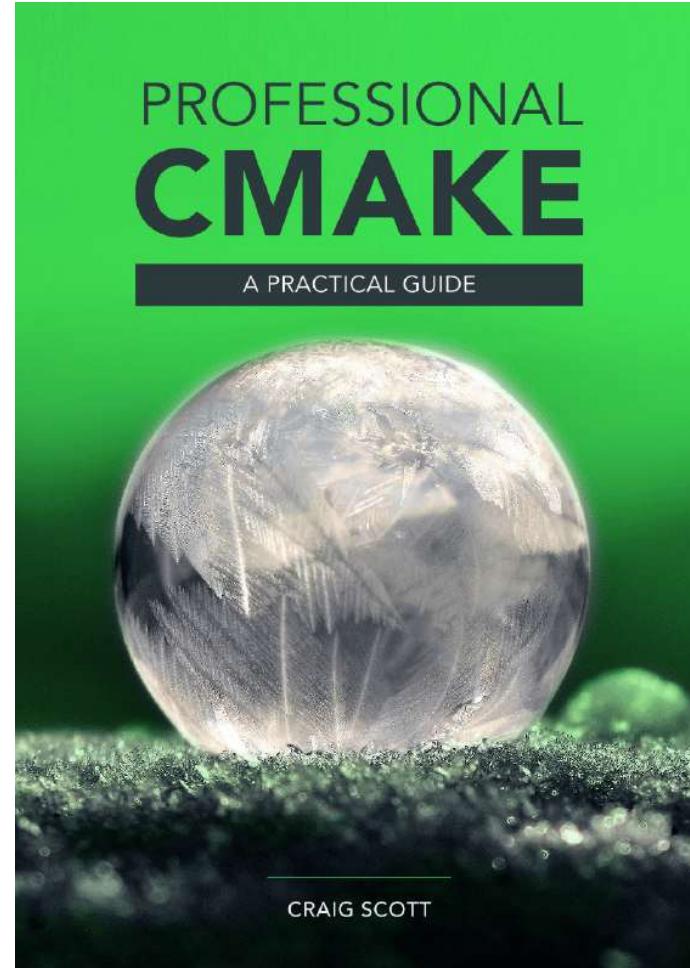
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Professional CMake

- Professional CMake – A Practical Guide
 - Free Book
 - By Craig Scott
 - <https://crascit.com/professional-cmake/>





More Info ...



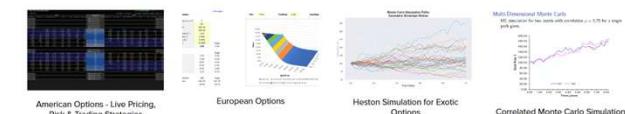


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