

Introduction to make Reproducible Computing @ JSM 2019

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make

- Automatically build software / libraries / documents by specifying dependencies
- Originally created by Stuart Feldman in 1976 at Bell Labs
- Almost universally available (all flavors of unix / linux / osx)

Makefile basics

A Makefile provides a list of targets and their dependencies. For each target you then specify the steps necessary to generate the target using the dependencies.

```
target1: depend1 depend2 depend3 ...  
    step1  
    step2  
    step3  
    ...
```

```
depend1: other_depend  
    step1  
    step2
```

The targets and their dependencies must form a directed acyclic graph - which is how make evaluates what steps to run and in what order.

Steps

Steps are just one or more shell commands to be executed that will eventually generate the target.

Some important features / requirements:

- Steps must be prefixed with a tab character (not spaces)
- Each step executes in its own shell, therefore commands that change state / environment (e.g. `cd`) will not necessarily persist.
 - The solution is to string commands together into a single step using `;` or `&&`.
- To stop a step from echoing its command when running prefix it with a `@`.

Example 1 - Dependencies

```
a: b c
    @printf "Building a\n"

b:
    @printf "Building b\n"

c:
    @printf "Building c\n"
```

Example 2 - Paper

```
paper.html: paper.Rmd Fig1/fig.png Fig2/fig.png  
          Rscript -e "library(rmarkdown);render('paper.Rmd')"
```

```
Fig1/fig.png: Fig1/fig.R  
             cd Fig1;Rscript fig.R
```

```
Fig2/fig.png: Fig2/fig.R  
             cd Fig2;Rscript fig.R
```

Smart Execution

Because the `Makefile` specifies the dependency structure and `make` knows when a file has changed (by examining the file's modification timestamp) it only runs the steps that depend on the file(s) that have changed.

- After running `make` the first time, I edit `paper.Rmd`, what steps run if I run `make` again?
- What if I edit `Fig1/fig.R`?
- What if I rename `paper.html` to `paper2.html`?

Variables

Like shell (or R) we can define variables

```
R_OPTS=--no-save --no-restore --no-site-file
```

```
Fig1/fig.png: Fig1/fig.R
```

```
cd Fig1;Rscript $(R_OPTS) fig.R
```


Special Targets

By default when running `make` without arguments it will attempt to build the **first** target in the `Makefile` (whose name does not start with a `.`). By convention we often include an `all` target as this first target, which explicitly specifies how to build everything within the project.

`all` is an example of what is called a phony target - because there is no `all` file in the directory. Other common phony targets:

- `clean` - remove any files created by the Makefile, restores to the original state
- `install` - for software packages, installs the compiled programs / libraries / headers

Any phony targets in a Makefile can be listed using the `.PHONY` special built-in target name,

```
.PHONY: all clean install
```

Example 3 - Phony

```
.PHONY: c
```

```
a: b c
```

```
    @printf "Building a\n"
```

```
b:
```

```
    @printf "Building b\n"
```

```
c:
```

```
    @printf "Building c\n"
```

Builtin Variables

- `$@` the file name of the target
- `$<` the name of the first dependency
- `$^` the names of all dependencies
- `$(@D)` the directory part of the target
- `$(@F)` the file part of the target
- `$(<D)` the directory part of the first dependency
- `$(<F)` the file part of the first dependency

Pattern Rules

Often we want to build several files in the same way, in these cases we can use % as a special wildcard character to match both targets and dependencies.

So we can go from

```
Fig1/fig.png: Fig1/fig.R  
    cd R;Rscript fig.R  
  
Figs2/fig.png: Fig1/fig.R  
    cd R;Rscript fig.R
```

to

```
Fig%/fig.png: Fig%/fig.R  
    cd $(<D);Rscript $(<F)
```

Example 4 - Paper (Fancy)

```
all: paper.html
```

```
paper.html: paper.Rmd Fig1/fig.png Fig2/fig.png  
    Rscript -e "library(rmarkdown);render('paper.Rmd')"
```

```
Fig%/fig.png: Fig%/fig.R  
    cd $(<D);Rscript $(<F)
```

```
clean:
```

```
    rm -f paper.html  
    rm -f Fig*/*.png
```

```
.PHONY: all clean
```

Further Reading / Reference

- Mike Bostock - [Why use make](#)
- Karl Broman - [minimal make](#)
- [GNU Manual](#)
- GitHub Code Search - [filename:Makefile](#)