

## CMake简介

使用简单方便,可以跨平台,构建项目编译环境。尤其比直接写Makefile简单(在构建大型工程编译时,需要写大量的文件依赖关系),可以通过简单的CMake生成负责的Makefile文件。

## CMake安装

ubuntu上直接执行 **sudo apt install cmake** 安装完成,可以通过cmake -version查看其版本:

```
1 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~$ cmake --version
2 cmake version 3.10.2
3
4 CMake suite maintained and supported by Kitware (kitware.com/cmake).
```

## CMake使用介绍

cmake命令会执行目录下的CMakeLists.txt配置文件里面的配置项,一个基本的CMakeLists.txt的配置文件内容如下:

```
1 cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)    #要求cmake最低的版本号
2 project (demo) # 定义当前工程名字
3 set(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE "Debug")#设置debug模式, 如果没有这一行将不能调试设断点
4 set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS ${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} -g)
5 add_executable(main main.c)
6
7 #进入子目录下执行 CMakeLists.txt文件 这里的lib和tests里面都有可编译的代码文件
8 add_subdirectory(lib)
9 add_subdirectory(tests)
```

### 示例一

生成一个main.cpp源文件,输出"hello world",然后在同级目录创建一个CMakeLists.txt文件,内容如下:

```
1 cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)    #要求cmake最低的版本号
2 project (demo) # 定义当前工程名字
3 set(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE "Debug")#设置debug模式, 如果没有这一行将不能调试设断点
4 add_executable(main main.cpp)
```

保存退出,执行cmake .命令,输出如下:

```
1 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc$ cmake .
2 -- The C compiler identification is GNU 7.4.0
3 -- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 7.4.0
4 -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc
5 -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc -- works
```

```

6  -- Detecting C compiler ABI info
7  -- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done
8  -- Detecting C compile features
9  -- Detecting C compile features - done
10 -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++
11 -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ -- works
12 -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info
13 -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done
14 -- Detecting CXX compile features
15 -- Detecting CXX compile features - done
16 -- Configuring done
17 -- Generating done
18 -- Build files have been written to: /home/tony/code/cmake/rpc

```

ls查看目录，发现除了CMake生成的一些中间文件，还生成好了Makefile文件

```

1  tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc$ ls
2  CMakeCache.txt  CMakeFiles  cmake_install.cmake  CMakeLists.txt  main.cpp  Makefile

```

make开始编译，最终生成可执行文件main

```

1  tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc$ make
2  Scanning dependencies of target main
3  [ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/main.dir/main.cpp.o
4  [100%] Linking CXX executable main
5  [100%] Built target main

```

查看生成的可执行文件：

```

1  tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc$ ls
2  CMakeCache.txt  CMakeFiles  cmake_install.cmake  CMakeLists.txt  main  main.cpp  Makefile

```

上面生成的Makefile里面实现了clean，所以make clean可以清除生成的文件，然后重新编译源码。

## 示例二

如果需要编译的有多个源文件，可以都添加到add\_executable(main main.cpp test.cpp)列表当中，但是如果源文件太多，一个个添加到add\_executable的源文件列表中，就太麻烦了，此时可以用aux\_source\_directory(dir var)来定义源文件列表，使用如下：

```

1  cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)
2  project (demo)
3  aux_source_directory(. SRC_LIST) # 定义变量，存储当前目录下的所有源文件
4  add_executable(main ${SRC_LIST})

```

aux\_source\_directory()也存在弊端，它会把指定目录下的所有源文件都加进来，可能会加入一些我们不需要的文件，此时我们可以使用set命令去新建变量来存放需要的源文件，如下

```

1  cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)
2  project (demo)
3  set( SRC_LIST
4      ./main.cpp
5      ./test.cpp)
6  add_executable(main ${SRC_LIST})

```

## 示例三 - 一个正式的工程构建

一个正式的源码工程应该有这几个目录：

-bin                    存放最终的可执行文件  
-build                 存放编译中间文件  
-include               头文件  
    --sum.h  
    --minor.h

-src                    源代码文件  
    --sum.cpp  
    --minor.cpp

main.cpp

-CMakeLists.txt

CMakeLists.txt如下：

```
1  cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)
2  project (math)
3
4  # 设置cmake的全局变量
5  set(EXECUTABLE_OUTPUT_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/bin)
6
7  #添加头文件路径，相当于makefile里面的-I
8  include_directories(${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/include)
9
10 aux_source_directory (src SRC_LIST)
11
12 add_executable (main main.cpp ${SRC_LIST})
```

然后在build目录里面执行cmake .. 命令，这样所有的编译中间文件都会在build目录下，最终的可执行文件会在bin目录里面

```
1  tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc/build$ cmake ..
2  -- The C compiler identification is GNU 7.4.0
3  -- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 7.4.0
4  -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc
5  -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc -- works
6  -- Detecting C compiler ABI info
7  -- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done
8  -- Detecting C compile features
9  -- Detecting C compile features - done
10 -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++
11 -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ -- works
12 -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info
13 -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done
14 -- Detecting CXX compile features
15 -- Detecting CXX compile features - done
16 -- Configuring done
17 -- Generating done
18 -- Build files have been written to: /home/tony/code/cmake/rpc/build
19 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc/build$ make
20 Scanning dependencies of target main
21 [ 25%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/main.dir/main.cpp.o
22 [ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/main.dir/src/minor.cpp.o
23 [ 75%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/main.dir/src/sum.cpp.o
24 [100%] Linking CXX executable ../bin/main
25 [100%] Built target main
```

```
26 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc$ cd bin/
27 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc/bin$ ls
28 main
```

## 静态库和动态库的编译控制

把上面的sum和minor源文件直接生成静态库或者动态库，让外部程序进行链接使用，代码结构如下：

```
-bin                存放最终的可执行文件
-build              存放编译中间文件
-lib                存放编译生成的库文件
-include            头文件
    --sum.h
    --minor.h

-src                源代码文件
    --sum.cpp
    --minor.cpp
    --CMakeLists.txt

-test              测试代码
    --main.cpp
    --CMakeLists.txt

-CMakeLists.txt
```

最外层的CMakeLists.txt是总控制编译，内容如下：

```
1 cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 2.8)
2 project (math)
3
4 add_subdirectory (test)
5 add_subdirectory (src)
```

src里面的源代码要生成静态库或动态库，CMakeLists.txt内容如下：

```
1 set (LIBRARY_OUTPUT_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/lib)
2 # 生成库，动态库是SHARED，静态库是STATIC
3 add_library (sum SHARED sum.cpp)
4 add_library (minor SHARED minor.cpp)
5 # 修改库的名字
6 #set_target_properties (sum PROPERTIES OUTPUT_NAME "libsum")
7 #set_target_properties (minor PROPERTIES OUTPUT_NAME "libminor")
```

test里面的CMakeLists.txt内容如下：

```
1 set (EXECUTABLE_OUTPUT_PATH ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/bin)
2
3 include_directories (../include) # 头文件搜索路径
4 link_directories (${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/lib) # 库文件搜索路径
5
6 add_executable (main main.cpp) # 指定生成的可执行文件
7 target_link_libraries (main sum minor) # 执行可执行文件需要依赖的库
```

在build目录下执行cmake ..命令，然后执行make，如下

```

1 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc02/build$ make
2 [ 16%] Building CXX object src/CMakeFiles/minor.dir/minor.cpp.o
3 [ 33%] Linking CXX shared library ../../lib/libminor.so
4 [ 33%] Built target minor
5 [ 50%] Building CXX object src/CMakeFiles/sum.dir/sum.cpp.o
6 [ 66%] Linking CXX shared library ../../lib/libsum.so
7 [ 66%] Built target sum
8 Scanning dependencies of target main
9 [ 83%] Building CXX object test/CMakeFiles/main.dir/main.cpp.o
10 [100%] Linking CXX executable ../../bin/main
11 [100%] Built target main

```

查看生成的可执行文件，检验其链接的库有哪些

```

1 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc02/bin$ ls
2 main
3 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc02/bin$ ./main
4 20 + 10 = 30
5 20 - 10 = 10
6 tony@tony-virtual-machine:~/code/cmake/rpc02/bin$ readelf -d ./main
7
8 Dynamic section at offset 0x1d48 contains 31 entries:
9 标记          类型          名称/值
10 0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)          共享库: [libsum.so]
11 0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)          共享库: [libminor.so]
12 0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)          共享库: [libstdc++.so.6]
13 0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)          共享库: [libc.so.6]

```

## CMake常用的预定义变量

PROJECT\_NAME : 通过 project() 指定项目名称

PROJECT\_SOURCE\_DIR : 工程的根目录

PROJECT\_BINARY\_DIR : 执行 cmake 命令的目录

CMAKE\_CURRENT\_SOURCE\_DIR : 当前 CMakeList.txt 文件所在的目录

CMAKE\_CURRENT\_BINARY\_DIR : 编译目录，可使用 add\_subdirectory 来修改

EXECUTABLE\_OUTPUT\_PATH : 二进制可执行文件输出位置

LIBRARY\_OUTPUT\_PATH : 库文件输出位置

BUILD\_SHARED\_LIBS : 默认的库编译方式 ( shared 或 static )，默认为 static

CMAKE\_C\_FLAGS : 设置 C 编译选项

CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS : 设置 C++ 编译选项

CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_DEBUG : 设置编译类型 Debug 时的编译选项

CMAKE\_CXX\_FLAGS\_RELEASE : 设置编译类型 Release 时的编译选项

CMAKE\_GENERATOR : 编译器名称

CMAKE\_COMMAND : CMake 可执行文件本身的全路径

CMAKE\_BUILD\_TYPE : 工程编译生成的版本， Debug / Release