

Make – Scripting Multi-File Builds

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The Problem

- Most software applications require dozens, or even hundreds, of source files!
- The building of applications requires many complex commands.
- This can become very unwieldy very quickly.
- We solve this by using some sort of build system.

Multi-Stage Compilation

- Compiling the entire source every time is quite time consuming.
- Instead we split the compilation into two parts:
 - 1 Compile cpp files.
 - 2 Link cpp files together.
- We can do this by adding the `-c` option to `g++`

Let's Try It!

- 1 Change into the `examples/19-Classy` directory.
- 2 Compile each of the `cpp` files like this:
 - `g++ -c soda-machine.cpp`
 - `g++ -c sodasim.cpp`
- 3 List the directory. Note the **object files** this created.
- 4 Now we will link the executable with the following:
`g++ soda-machine.o sodasim.o -o sodasim`

Enter Make

- Linking object files is faster than compiling source files.
- We only need to recompile the object files when the source file changes.
- This is still a heavy workload!
- This where the tool `make` comes in.
- `make` lets us script the build process in an intelligent way.
- `make` works by processing “recipes”.
- Recipes are either implicit or explicitly.

Implicit Recipes

- Make is “smart enough” to build some things without extra input.
- For instance, try the following:
 - ➊ Change into your `examples/01-Intro-C++` directory
 - ➋ Run the command: `rm hello` to erase the old binary (if you have one)
 - ➌ Type `make hello` and press enter.
 - ➍ Now run `make hello` again.
- This is make’s implicit compilation rules. It is smart enough to convert a single file program into an executable.
- One more thing to try:
`make hello.o`
- Pretty neat, huh?

Makefile – Explicit Recipes

- When we compile multiple files, we need to explicitly tell make how to go about doing it.
- We do this by creating a file named “Makefile”
- In the `Makefile` we write a series of **recipes** in the following format:

```
target: ingredient list
```

- For example, try the following:

- 1 Change to the `examples/19-Classy` directory.
- 2 Create a file named `Makefile` with the following content:

```
sodasim: sodasim.o soda-machine.o
      g++ -o sodasim sodasim.o soda-machine.o
```

```
sodasim.o: sodasim.cpp soda-machine.h
soda-machine.o: soda-machine.cpp soda-machine.h
```

- Remember that when indenting, you must use a literal tab character!

Some Predefined Variables

- The make syntax is itself a scripting language.
- Variables begin with dollar signs \$.
- There are several pre-defined variables, the two most commonly used ones are:
 - `$@` – The name of the target
 - `$^` – The list of all ingredients
- We could simplify the `sodasim Makefile` like so:

```
sodasim: sodasim.o soda-machine.o
        g++ -o $@ $^
```

```
sodasim.o: sodasim.cpp soda-machine.h
```

```
soda-machine.o: soda-machine.cpp soda-machine.h
```


User Defined Variables

- You can also define your own variables:
`TARGETS=stock`
- You refer to your own variables like this:
`$ (TARGETS)`
- This allows you to make compact makefiles.

Making The Program 5 Makefile

```
TARGETS=stock

#application builds
all: $(TARGETS)
stock: iofun.o main.o stock.o transaction.o portfolio.o
      g++ -o $@ $^

#object files
iofun.o: iofun.h iofun.cpp
main.o: main.cpp iofun.h stock.h transaction.h portfolio.h
stock.o: stock.h stock.cpp
transction.o: transaction.cpp transaction.h
portfolio.o: portfolio.cpp portfolio.h

#delete all binaries
clean:
      rm -f *.o $(TARGETS)
```

Building With Make

- Run `make` to build the first recipe in the `Makefile`
- Run `make target` to build any other target.
- For example `make clean` runs the `clean` target.

Lab Activity – Address Book

Using the Program 5 makefile as an example, build a makefile for the address book lab.

```
TARGETS=stock
```

```
#application builds
```

```
all: $(TARGETS)
```

```
stock: iofun.o main.o stock.o transaction.o portfolio.o  
      g++ -o $@ $^
```

```
#object files
```

```
iofun.o: iofun.h iofun.cpp
```

```
main.o: main.cpp iofun.h stock.h transaction.h portfolio.h
```

```
stock.o: stock.h stock.cpp
```

```
transction.o: transaction.cpp transaction.h
```

```
portfolio.o: portfolio.cpp portfolio.h
```

```
#delete all binaries
```

```
clean:
```

```
rm -f *.o $(TARGETS)
```