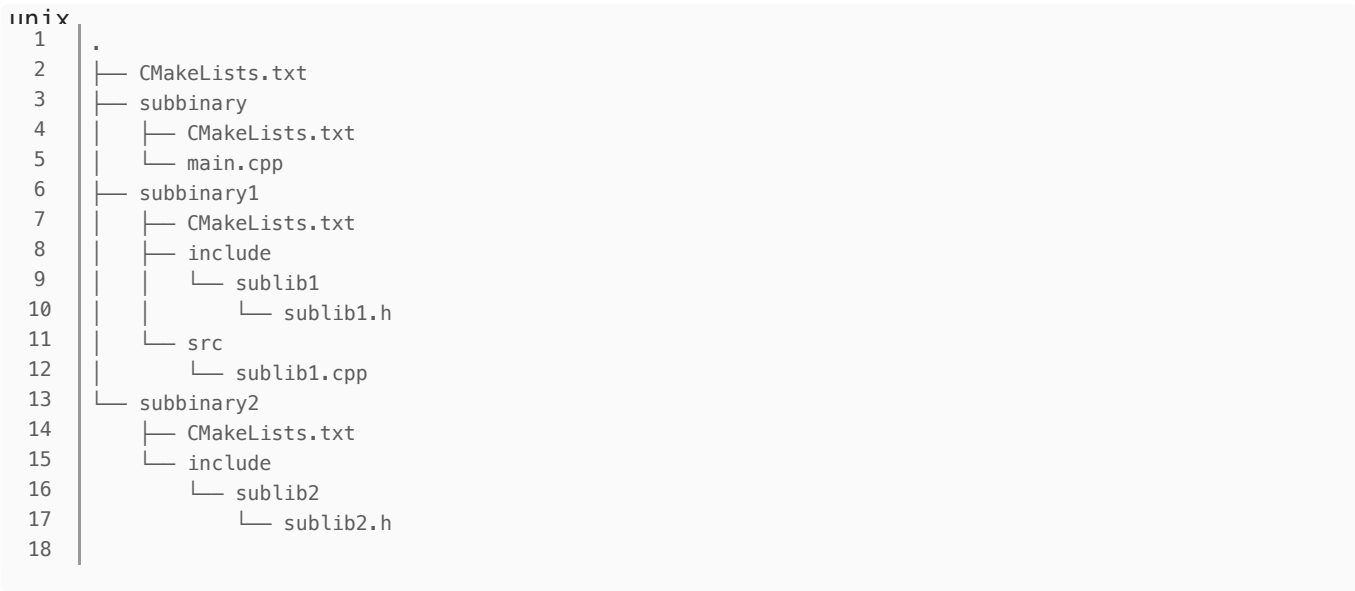


chapter2.1 cmake子工程使用

1. 文件结构：



2. 文件内容填充：

2.1 添加子目录

CMakeLists.txt文件可以包含和调用包含CMakeLists.txt文件的子目录。

```
add_subdirectory(sublibrary1)
add_subdirectory(sublibrary2)
add_subdirectory(subbinary)
```

2.2 引用子项目目录

使用project () 命令创建项目时，CMake将自动创建许多变量， 这些变量可用于引用有关该项目的详细信息。 这些变量然后可以由其他子项目或主项目使用。 例如，要引用您可以使用的其他项目的源目录。

```
${sublibrary1_SOURCE_DIR}
${sublibrary2_SOURCE_DIR}
```

ps: CMake中有一些变量会自动创建:

Variable	Info
PROJECT_NAME	当前project () 设置的项目的名称。
CMAKE_PROJECT_NAME	由project () 命令设置的第一个项目的名称，即顶层项目。
PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR	当前项目的源文件目录。
PROJECT_BINARY_DIR	当前项目的构建目录。
name_SOURCE_DIR	在此示例中，创建的源目录为 sublibrary1_SOURCE_DIR ,sublibrary2_SOURCE_DIR ,and subbinary_SOURCE_DIR
name_BINARY_DIR	本工程的二进制目录是 sublibrary1_BINARY_DIR ,sublibrary2_BINARY_DIR ,和 subbinary_BINARY_DIR

2.3 Header only Libraries

如果您有一个库被创建为仅头文件的库，则cmake支持INTERFACE目标，以允许创建没有任何构建输出的目标：

```
add_library(${PROJECT_NAME} INTERFACE)
```

创建目标时，您还可以使用INTERFACE范围包含该目标的目录。INTERFACE范围用于制定在链接此目标的任何库中使用的目标需求，但在目标本身的编译中不使用。

```
target_include_directories(${PROJECT_NAME}
    INTERFACE
    ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/include
)
```

2.4 引用子项目中的库

如果子项目创建了一个库，则其他项目可以通过在`target_link_libraries()`命令中调用该项目的名称来引用该库。这意味着您不必引用新库的完整路径，而是将其添加为依赖项。

```
target_link_libraries(subbinary
    PUBLIC
    sublibrary1
)
```

或者，您可以创建一个别名目标，该目标允许您在上下文（其实就是某个目标的绰号）中引用该目标。

```
add_library(sublibrary2)
add_library(sub::lib2 ALIAS sublibrary2)
```

To reference the alias, just it as follows:

```
target_link_libraries(subbinary
    sub::lib2
)
```

2.5 包含子项目中的目录

从cmake v3开始从子项目添加库时，无需将项目include目录添加到二进制文件的include目录中。

创建库时，这由`target_include_directories()`命令中的作用域控制。在此示例中，因为子二进制可执行文件链接了`sublibrary1`和`sublibrary2`库，所以当它们与库的PUBLIC和INTERFACE范围一起导出时，它将自动包含`${sublibrary1_SOURCE_DIR}/inc`和`${sublibrary2_SOURCE_DIR}/inc`文件夹。（这个地方设及到了PUBLIC和INTERFACE的使用）

3. 文件解析：

```
.
├── CMakeLists.txt----- called cmake_list_top
├── subbinary
│   ├── CMakeLists.txt----- called cmake_list_0
│   └── main.cpp
├── sublibrary1
│   ├── CMakeLists.txt----- called cmake_list_1
│   ├── include
│   └── sublib1
```

```

|   |   |   └─ sublib1.h
|   |   └─ src
|   |       └─ sublib1.cpp
└─ sublibrary2
    ├── CMakeLists.txt----- called cmakefile_2
    └─ include
        └─ sublib2
            └─ sublib2.h

```

cmakelist_top

```

cmake_minimum_required (VERSION 3.5)

project(subprojects)           创建总项目名称叫做subprojects

# Add sub directories
add_subdirectory(sublibrary1)  添加子目录1—sublibrary1
add_subdirectory(sublibrary2)  添加子目录2—sublibrary2
add_subdirectory(subbinary)    添加子目录3—subbinary

```

cmakelist_0 (in subbinary)

```

(1) 创建子项目3—subbinary
project(subbinary)

# Create the executable
(2) 通过 程序main.cpp 建立 可执行文件${PROJECT_NAME}_此指subbinary
add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME} main.cpp)

# Link the static library from subproject1 using it's alias sub::lib1
# Link the header only library from subproject2 using it's alias sub::lib2
# This will cause the include directories for that target to be added to this project
#使用别名sub :: lib1从subproject1链接静态库
#使用别名sub :: lib2从subproject2链接仅标头的库
#这将导致该目标的包含目录添加到该项目中

(3) 通过链接库sub::lib1&sub::lib2 为 可执行文件${PROJECT_NAME} 引入 头文件sub::lib1&sub::lib2
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
    sub::lib1
    sub::lib2
)

```

cmakelist_1 (in sublibrary1)

```

(1) 创建子项目3—sublibrary1
# Set the project name
project (sublibrary1)

(2) 通过 程序sublib1.cpp 建立 可执行文件${PROJECT_NAME}_此指sublibrary1
# Add a library with the above sources
#此处${PROJECT_NAME}是当前project的名字, sublibrary1
add_library(${PROJECT_NAME} src/sublib1.cpp)

(2.5) 将可执行文件${PROJECT_NAME}改名: from sublibrary1 to sub::lib1
add_library(sub::lib1 ALIAS ${PROJECT_NAME})

(3) 通过链接库sublib1.h 为 可执行文件${PROJECT_NAME} 引入 头文件sublib1.h
target_include_directories( ${PROJECT_NAME}

```

```
PUBLIC ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/include
)
```

cmakelist_2 (in sublibrary2)

(1) 创建子项目3—sublibrary1

Set the project name

```
project (sublibrary2)
```

(2) 通过 程序sublib2.cpp 建立 可执行文件\${PROJECT_NAME}_此指sublibrary2

```
add_library(${PROJECT_NAME} INTERFACE)
```

// 对比: 上面cmakelist_1 为什么这里是INTERFACE而不是 ../sublibrary2

// review: 2.3 如果您有一个库被创建为仅头文件的库, 则cmake支持INTERFACE目标, 以允许创建没有任何构建输出的目标

(2.5) 将可执行文件\${PROJECT_NAME}改名: from sublibrary2 to sub::lib2

```
add_library(sub::lib2 ALIAS ${PROJECT_NAME})
```

(3) 通过链接库sublib2.h 为 可执行文件\${PROJECT_NAME} 引入 头文件sublib2.h

```
target_include_directories(${PROJECT_NAME}
```

```
INTERFACE
```

```
    ${PROJECT_SOURCE_DIR}/include
```

```
)
```

4. 总览:

```
huluobo@huluobodeMacBook-Pro ► ~/cmake-examples/myCmake ► | main ± ► cd chapter2.1
huluobo@huluobodeMacBook-Pro ► ~/cmake-examples/myCmake/chapter2.1 ► | main ± ► cd build
huluobo@huluobodeMacBook-Pro ► ~/cmake-examples/myCmake/chapter2.1/build ► | main ± ► cmake ..
-- The C compiler identification is AppleClang 15.0.0.15000040
-- The CXX compiler identification is AppleClang 15.0.0.15000040
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done
-- Check for working C compiler: /Library/Developer/CommandLineTools/usr/bin/cc - skipped
-- Detecting C compile features
-- Detecting C compile features - done
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done
-- Check for working CXX compiler: /Library/Developer/CommandLineTools/usr/bin/c++ - skipped
-- Detecting CXX compile features
-- Detecting CXX compile features - done
-- Configuring done (0.3s)
-- Generating done (0.0s)
-- Build files have been written to: /Users/huluobo/cmake-examples/myCmake/chapter2.1/build
huluobo@huluobodeMacBook-Pro ► ~/cmake-examples/myCmake/chapter2.1/build ► | main ± ► make
[ 25%] Building CXX object sublibrary1/CMakeFiles/sublibrary1.dir/src/sublib1.cpp.o
[ 50%] Linking CXX static library libsublibrary1.a
[ 50%] Built target sublibrary1
[ 75%] Building CXX object subbinary/CMakeFiles/subbinary.dir/main.cpp.o
[100%] Linking CXX executable subbinary
[100%] Built target subbinary
huluobo@huluobodeMacBook-Pro ► ~/cmake-examples/myCmake/chapter2.1/build ► | main ± ►
```