

#### **CMake**



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A guy that knows C/C++



#### Overview

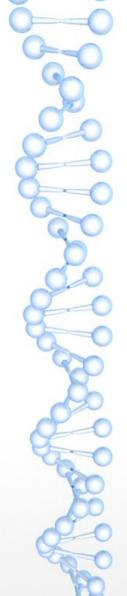
 CMake is a cross-platform tool that automates the building process of software C/C++ projects.

- Main Pros:
- Cross platform discovery of system libraries.
- Automatic discovery and configuration of the toolchain.
- Easier to compile your files into a shared library in a platform agnostic way, and in general easier to use than make.
- Out of source build



#### Out of source build

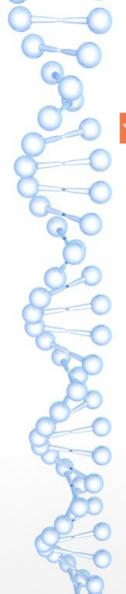
- FloodFill Advanced Solution ▶ ₩ Binaries ▶ ⋒ Includes ▶ build ▶ cmake\_helpers **▶** ⊜lib ▶ bests ▶ InputParser.cpp ▶ InputParser.h ▶ 
   LibBindingLayer.cpp ▶ libBindingLayer.h ▶ 🕝 main.cpp ▲ CMakeLists.txt
- Bonus: don't need to write "make clean"
- Simply do "rm -rf \*" in the build folder



#### Hello, World!

▼ HelloWorld
▶ Includes
▶ main.c
 CMakeLists.txt

- Every logical "level" of your file structure needs a "CMakeLists.txt"
- Run CMake from the **build**(external) folder

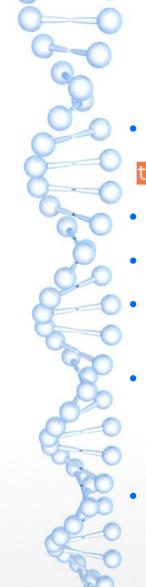


## Listing your source files

#### 🗸 🚅 ListingSources

- ▶ ⋒ Includes
- bazinga.c
- ▶ 🖟 main.c
- ▶ 🖟 someOtherFile.c
- ▶ 
   yetAnotherFile.c

```
#file(GLOB...) allows for wildcard additions:
file(GLOB SOURCES ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/*c)
```

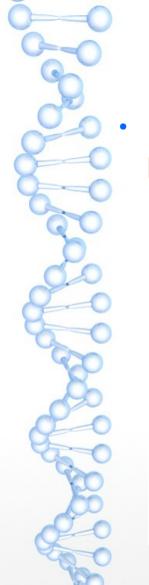


### Including directories

Each project can add directories to it's include path

target\_include\_directories(\${PROJECT\_NAME} PUBLIC \${CMAKE\_CURRENT\_SOURCE\_DIR})

- Access levels are:
- PRIVATE only included for the project itself
- PUBLIC included for itself and everyone, which links with that target (which "inherits it")
- INTERFACE not included for current target but only for those, which links against it
- include\_directories() can be used, but considered bad practice



## Add subdirectory

Each CMakeLists.txt file could invoke a child one (subproject)

```
▼ 🚅 FloodFill_Advanced_Solution
 ▶ Imaries
 ▶ ⋒Includes
 ▶ abuild
                                       #invoke child Cmake files
 ▶  cmake helpers
                                       add subdirectory(${CMAKE CURRENT SOURCE DIR}/lib)
 ▼ ⊜lib
   ▶ 🖟 CommonDefines.h
   ▶ 🖟 LibAPI.c
   Point.h
   ▶ 🖟 Stack.c
                                       cmake minimum required(VERSION 3.5.1)
   ▶ 🖟 Stack.h
    ▲ CMakeLists.txt
 ▶ atests
                                       project(solution)
 ▶ 🖟 InputParser.cpp
 ▶ InputParser.h
 ▶ 
    LibBindingLayer.cpp

 ▶ h LibBindingLayer.h
 ▶ 🖟 main.cpp
   ▲ CMakeLists.txt
```



Each project can link against other targets and directories

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME} PRIVATE solution)
```

- Access levels are the same: PRIVATE, PUBLIC and INTERFACE
- When a target links against other target:
- Cmake automatically handles the dependencies for you. solution will be build before \${PROJECT\_NAME}
- The \${PROJECT\_NAME} inherits all of "solution" PUBLIC/INTERFACE includes
- link\_directories() can be used, but considered bad practice
- NOTE: dependencies between target could be explicitly added
- add\_dependencies(\${PROJECT\_NAME} solution)

#### **Functions**

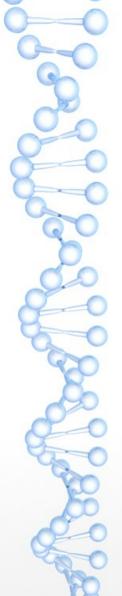
```
function(enable target c warnings target)
    target compile options(
        ${target}
        PRIVATE
          -Wall
          -Wextra
          -Werror
          -Wundef
                                   function(set target c standard target standard)

    -Wuninitialized

                                   set target properties(
          -Wshadow
                                       ${target}
          -Wpointer-arith
                                       PROPERTIES
          -Wcast-align
                                           C STANDARD ${standard}
          -Wcast-qual
                                           C STANDARD REQUIRED YES
          -Wunused-parameter
                                           C EXTENSIONS NO
          -Wlogical-op
          -Wdouble-promotion
                                   endfunction()
          -Wduplicated-cond
          -Wduplicated-branches
```

-Wnull-dereference

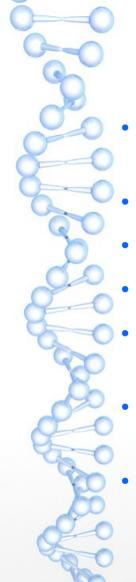
endfunction()



# Helper files and includes

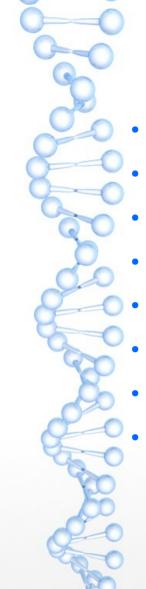
```
include(${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR}/cmake_helpers/helpers_c.cmake)
```

```
set_target_c_standard(${PROJECT_NAME} 11)
enable_target_c_warnings(${PROJECT_NAME})
```



# Building targets

- All targets with their correct dependencies can be build with the command make (Unix Makefiles only)
- Make can be executed paralleled (example "make -j 8")
- You can build standalone targets
- "make solution" will build only solution library
- "make floodfill" will build it's dependencies first (the solution lib) and then the floodfill binary
  - Note: there is a cross-platform make command "cmake --build <dir\_path>"
  - Sadly it does not use cache



# Cmake invoke options

- The CMake build system can be invoked with different arguments
- One of the most common beginner friendly is the build type
- Can be:
- Debug (-g compiler flag)
- Release (-O3 compiler flag)
- RelWithDebInfo (-O2 -g compiler flags)
- MinSizeRel (-O2 with some flags disabled for minimum binary size)
- Invoked from the terminal:
  - "cmake -DCMAKE BUILD TYPE=Release" or
  - "cmake -DCMAKE\_BUILD\_TYPE=Debug"

