

Learn how to write a Makefile

Berend de Boer – eurotex 2001

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introduction

Makefiles codify the following knowledge:

1. How to build: the specification how things need to be processed, i.e. the command to turn a `.tex` document into a `.pdf` document.
2. When to build: they have the ability to only build the things that have been changed. That's what makes them different from ordinary shell scripts.

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structure of a Makefile

Makefiles are usually stored in a file called Makefile. Or they have the extension .mk.

The basic structure of a makefile is:

```
1  target: prerequisites ...
2      command
3      ...
4      ...
```

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basic ConT_EXt makefile

Before delving into the details, first an example of a ConT_EXt makefile:

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```
1  PRODUCT=test.pdf
2
3  .PHONY: clean
4
5  default: $(PRODUCT)
6
7  $(PRODUCT): test.tex graphic_a.1 graphic_b.1
8
9  %.pdf: %.tex
10         texexec $<
11
12  %.1: %.mp
13         mpost $<
14
15  clean:
16         texutil --purge
```

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what Make to use

What make tool should I use, or simply, where can I get it?

The answer is: GNU make. Comes with almost any system. It has a free manual. BSD make might do, but is somewhat less powerful. The advanced options are not compatible.

Windooze users should get cygwin from <http://sources.redhat.com/cygwin/index.html>. Don't be tempted to use brain dead makes from Microsoft, Borland, or anyone else.

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targets

A target is a file. A target is a file. A target is a file.

```
1 myfile.pdf: myfile.tex
2 texexec myfile.tex
```

Did I already say that a target is a file?

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Makefiles can have phony targets (none files).

```
1  default: all
2
3  all: myfile.pdf
4
5  ...
```

If a phony target happens to be a file, you're out of luck. Really save phony targets are written as:

```
1  .PHONY: default
2  .PHONY: all clean
3
4  ...
5
6  clean:
7      texutil --purge
```

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Make accepts as parameters names of targets:

```
1  make clean
2  make all
```

If no target is given, the first target is the default target:

```
1  .PHONY: all default clean
2
3  default: all
4
5  all: myfile.pdf
6
7  clean:
8      texutil --purge
```

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prerequisites

A prerequisite is anything a target depends on:

1. Source file (files that cannot be generated).
2. Other targets.

make will build targets in dependency order.

```
1  myfile.pdf: myfile.tex graphic.1
2      texexec myfile.tex

3  graphic.1: graphic.mp
4      mpost graphic.mp
```

Wildcards are supported:

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```
1 myfile.pdf: *.tex
2 texexec myfile.tex
```

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commands

A command is always passed to your shell. A command is therefore anything (or limited too something) your shell understands. You will detect that `command.exe` (or `cmd.exe`) is extremely limited. If you have download Cygwin, you have a complete Unix shell.

WARNING: a command is always preceded by a TAB character.

You can use variables in commands. `$<` is the name of the first prerequisite.

```
1    myfile.pdf: myfile.tex
2    texexec $<
```

The target is also available in `$@`

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```
1 myfile.pdf: myfile.tex
2 texexec $< --result=$@
```

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your turn

Help me to create a basic Makefile.

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variables

You can use variables to make sure things are defined only once:

```
1 SRC=a.tex b.tex
2 a.pdf: $(SRC)
3 texexec a.tex
4 b.pdf: $(SRC)
5 texexec b.tex
```

Variables can be used anywhere: in targets, prerequisites or commands.

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implicit rules

It's annoying to specify you want to run `texexec` for $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ files if you always want to do that. With implicit rules you can specify such things:

```
1      %.pdf: %.tex
2          texexec $<

3      %.1: %.mp
4          mpost $<
```

A ‘%’ is a template character, a kind of wildcard.

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Tips and Tricks

1. Do not directly generate the target with `texexec` and such: if they fail, `make` thinks they're updated when you do the next run.

```
1  myfile.pdf: myfile.tex
2      texexec $<x --result=temp.pdf
3      mv temp.pdf $@
```

2. Spaces in filenames or directories: make sure you don't have them.
3. You can include other Makefiles, for example you can include your `TEX` implicit rules with:

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```
1 myfile.pdf: myfile.tex
```

```
2 include tex.mk
```

big example

```
1      #
2      # Makefile used with sql2context.tex
3      #
4      # tests/converts/compiles various files
5
6      .PHONY: all clean validate archive
7      .SUFFIXES:
8      .SUFFIXES: .xml .csv .sql .ib .ddl .txt .pdf .tex .ibout .db2
9
10     # main target
11
12     all: sql2context.pdf
13
14     # my document
15
16     DOCSRC = \
17             sql2context.tex \
18             example.xml example.dtd \
```

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```
14      flintstones.ddl flintstones.csv flintstones.xml \
15      csv2xml.pl ib2xml.pl \
16      select1.sql select1.ibout \
17      select2.sql select2.ibout select2.xml \
18      select3.sql select3.ibout select3.tex \
19      program.xml program.xsl eurotex.xml \
20      flintstones.db2 \
21      xsltprocessor.png

22  sql2context.pdf: $(DOCSRC)

23  # cleanup
24  clean:
25      #texutil --purge
26      rm flintstones.interbase flintstones.ib
27      rm flintstones.ibmdb2 flintstones.db2
28      rm *.ibout

29  # validation
30  validate: all
31      SAXCount *.xml
```

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```
32  # packing
33  archive: sql2context.zip

34  sql2context.zip: sql2context.pdf $(DOCSRC) Makefile
35      -rm sql2context.zip
36      zip sql2context $(DOCSRC) Makefile

37  # file generation

38  flintstones.xml: flintstones.csv  example.dtd

39  flintstones.sql: flintstones.ddl

40  flintstones.ib: flintstones.ddl

41  flintstones.db2: flintstones.ddl

42  select2.xml: select2.ibout ib2xml.pl

43  select3.tex: select3.ibout
44      @echo cannot make select3.tex yet
```

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```
45      @echo It should be included, so just say:
46      @echo      touch select3.tex
47      @echo and make again
48      exit 1
```

```
49      select1.ibout: select1.sql
```

```
50      select2.ibout: select2.sql
```

```
51      select3.ibout: select3.sql
```

```
52      eurotex.xml: program.xml program.xsl
```

```
53          testXSLT -in program.xml -XSL program.xsl -out eurotex.x
```

```
54      # db generation
```

```
55      flintstones.interbase: flintstones.ib
```

```
56          rm -f flintstones.gdb flintstones.out
```

```
57          echo 'create database "flintstones.gdb";' > createdb.sql
```

```
58          /opt/interbase/bin/isql -i createdb.sql
```

```
59          /opt/interbase/bin/isql -i flintstones.ib -o flintstones
```

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```
60      echo 'select "surname", "age" from "flintstones" order by
61      touch flintstones.interbase
62      rm flintstones.out

63      flintstones.ibmdb2: flintstones.db2
64      #db2 start database manager
65      -db2 "drop database flint"
66      db2 "create database flint"
67      db2 -td\; -vf flintstones.db2
68      touch flintstones.ibmdb2

69      # rules

70      %.xml: %.csv csv2xml.pl
71      perl -w csv2xml.pl $< > tmp.tmp
72      mv tmp.tmp $@

73      %.xml: %.ibout ib2xml.pl
74      perl -w ib2xml.pl $< > tmp.tmp
75      mv tmp.tmp $@
```

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```
76      %.ib: %.ddl
77          xplain2sql -interbase $< > tmp.tmp
78          mv tmp.tmp $@

79      %.db2: %.ddl
80          xplain2sql -db2 $< > tmp.tmp
81          mv tmp.tmp $@

82      %.sql: %.ddl
83          xplain2sql -ansi $< > tmp.tmp
84          mv tmp.tmp $@

85      %.pdf: %.tex
86          texexec $<

87      %.ibout: %.sql flintstones.interbase
88          if [ -e $@ ]; then rm $@; fi
89          /opt/interbase/bin/isql flintstones.gdb -i $< -o tmp.out
90          mv tmp.out $@
```

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your turn again

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