



GAP Cirrone INFN – Laboratori Nazionali del Sud

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Application build checklist

- Properly organize your code into directories
- 2. Prepare a CMakeLists.txt file
- 3. Create a build directory and run CMake
- 4. Compile (make) the application
- 5. Run the application



1) Structure of an application

3,2K

Official basic/B1 example:

```
4 Dic 14:48 CMakeLists.txt
2,4K
475B
      4 Dic 14:48 GNUmakefile
2,8K
      4 Dic 14:48 History
7,5K
      4 Dic 14:48 README
4,0K
      4 Dic 14:48 exampleB1.cc
226B
      4 Dic 14:48 exampleB1.in
      4 Dic 14:48 exampleB1.out
35K
      4 Dic 14:49 include
272B
```

4 Dic 14:49 include

2,4K 4 Dic 14:48 B1
2 7K 4 Dic 14:48 B1
4 Di Note: Recommended, not enforced!
4 Dic 14:40 [UIII.III]

448B 4 Dic 14:48 run2.mac 272B 4 Dic 14:49 src

338B

553B

3,8K 4 Dic 14:48 vis.mac

Macro file containing the commands

The text file CMakeLists.txt is the CMake script containing commands which describe how to build the exampleB1 application

contains main () for the application

Header files

```
2,2K 4 Dic 14:48 B1ActionInitialization.hh
2,4K 4 Dic 14:48 B1DetectorConstruction.hh
2,4K 4 Dic 14:48 B1EventAction.hh
2,4K 4 Dic 14:48 B1PrimaryGeneratorAction.hh
not enforced! InAction.hh
teppingAction.hh
```

Source files

```
2,9K  4 Dic 14:48 B1ActionInitialization.cc
7,7K  4 Dic 14:48 B1DetectorConstruction.cc
2,6K  4 Dic 14:48 B1EventAction.cc
4,3K  4 Dic 14:48 B1PrimaryGeneratorAction.cc
5,8K  4 Dic 14:48 B1RunAction.cc
```

4 Dic 14:48 B1SteppingAction.cc

2) CMake

- CMake is a build configuration tool
 - it takes configuration file (CMakeLists.txt)
 - it finds all dependencies (in our case, Geant4)
 - there might be others, e.g. ROOT, MySql, ...
 - creates Makefile to run the compilation itself
- You have to write this CMakeLists.txt file
 - take inspiration in examples directories
 - be sure to set the name of your application correctly
 - specify all auxiliary files you need

Note: It is possible but discouraged to base build on GNU make instead of CMake.

CMakeList.txt – an example

File structure

- Cmake minimum version and project name
- 2) Find and configure G4
- 3) Configure the project to use G4 and B1 headers
- 4) List the **sources**
- 5) Define and link the **executable**
- 6) Copy any macro files to the build directory

```
cmake minimum required(VERSION 2.6 FATAL ERROR)
project(B1)
option(WITH GEANT4 UIVIS "Build example with Geant4 UI and Vis
drivers" ON)
if(WITH GEANT4 UIVIS)
 find package(Geant4 REQUIRED ui_all vis_all)
else()
 find package(Geant4 REQUIRED)
endif()
include(${Geant4 USE FILE})
include directories(${PROJECT SOURCE DIR}/include)
file(GLOB sources ${PROJECT SOURCE DIR}/src/*.cc)
file(GLOB headers ${PROJECT SOURCE DIR}/include/*.hh)
add executable(exampleB1 exampleB1.cc ${sources} ${headers})
target_link_libraries(exampleB1 ${Geant4 LIBRARIES})
set(EXAMPLEB1 SCRIPTS
  exampleB1.in
  exampleB1.out
 init vis.mac
  run1.mac
  run2.mac
 vis.mac
foreach(_script ${EXAMPLEB1_SCRIPTS})
 configure file(
    ${PROJECT SOURCE DIR}/${ script}
    ${PROJECT_BINARY_DIR}/${ script}
    COPYONLY
```

3) Build directory & CMake

If modifying the Geant4 examples, copy them to your \$HOME first:

```
cp -r /usr/local/geant4/geant4.v11.2.0/examples/basic/B1 ~
```

Create a **build directory***, where the compiled application will be put:

```
mkdir -p ~/B1-build cd ~/B1-build
```

*Note: It is possible (though not recommended) to compile **inside** source directory.

Run CMake

In the **build** directory you just created, run CMake

Path to Geant4

cmake -DGeant4_DIR=/usr/local/geant4/geant4.10.05.p01install/lib64/Geant4-10.5.1/_ ~/B1/

Path to source

-- The C compiler identification is GNU 4.8.5 -- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 4.8.5 -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc -- Check for working C compiler: /usr/bin/cc -- works -- Detecting C compiler ABI info -- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done -- Detecting C compile features -- Detecting C compile features - done -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ -- works -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done -- Detecting CXX compile features -- Detecting CXX compile features - done -- Configuring done -- Generating done -- Build files have been written to: /path/to/build/directory

4) Compilation

In the build directory, run make

make

(and don't get a cup of coffee)

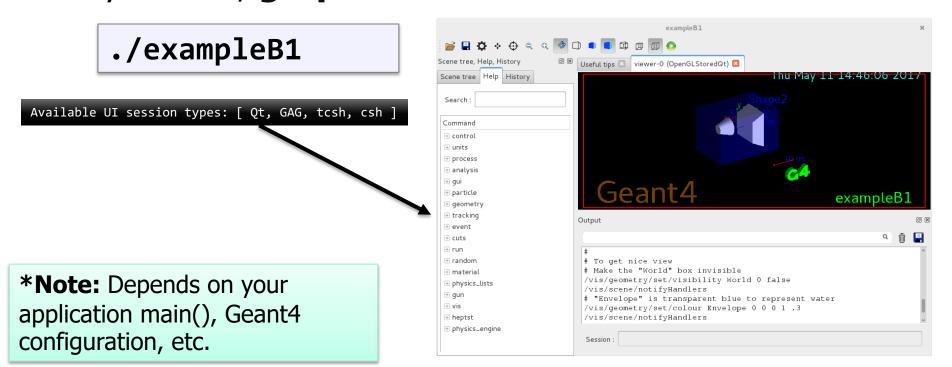
- You have only a couple of files, it should be ready in a minute or two
- An executable with the name of your application is created (e.g. exampleB1) in build directory
- Macros and other auxiliary files are copied into build directory

```
Scanning dependencies of target exampleB1
[ 12%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/exampleB1.cc.o
[ 25%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1RunAction.cc.o
[ 37%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1SteppingAction.cc.o
[ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1DetectorConstruction.cc.o
[ 62%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1PrimaryGeneratorAction.cc.o
[ 75%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1EventAction.cc.o
[ 87%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/exampleB1.dir/src/B1ActionInitialization.cc.o
[ 100%] Linking CXX executable exampleB1
[ 100%] Built target exampleB1
```



5) Running the application - GUI

- Just type the name of your application, including the
 ./ identifier of current directory (e.g. ./exampleB1)
- By default, graphical user interface is started*



Conclusions

Building an application is easy ©