

MK-CONFIGURE (MK-C) – lightweight, easy to use alternative for GNU Autotools

Aleksey Cheusov
vle@gmx.net

Minsk, Belarus, 2012

About this presentation

- ▶ It is a part of official documentation. Latest version is available for download from here
<http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/mk-c/mk-c.pdf>
- ▶ part 1: Introduction
- ▶ part 2: A number of samples of use
- ▶ part 3: More complete list of features, TODO and more.

Concepts behind mk-configure

Design principles and goals

- ▶ **I detest code generation** as in Autotools and CMake!
Library approach is used instead.
- ▶ Written in **bmake**, portable version of **NetBSD make(1)**, and UNIX tools. **No heavy dependencies** like python, ruby and perl. As a programming language bmake is not as powerful as RuPyPe, but **bmake+sh is good enough** for this task.
- ▶ Basic principles are **similar to traditional bsd.*.mk files**. Actually mk-c contains heavily reworked Mk files from NetBSD.
- ▶ **Portability** to all UNIX-like systems.
- ▶ **KISS**. Only about 4000 lines of code.

Concepts behind mk-configure

Design principles and goals

- ▶ mk-configure is not only for end-users and packagers but for developers too. So, one of the main goals is to provide a convenient **tool for development**.
- ▶ Declarative approach of writing Makefile(s). Build and installation process is controlled with a help of special variables and bmake's include files.
- ▶ **Cross-compilation**.
- ▶ **Extensibility**. Extensions to mk-configure are implemented using bmake include files and standard UNIX tools, i.e. shell, awk, sed, grep etc. when needed.
- ▶ MK-C is **Easy to use**. Only one command is needed to build a project — **mkcmake**. **Only Makefile(s)** are needed for specifying build instructions.

Concepts behind mk-configure

Negative side-effects

- ▶ End-users/packagegers have to install bmake and mk-configure to build applications based on mk-configure.

Example 1: Hello world application

Source code

Makefile

```
PROG =      hello
```

```
.include <mkc.prog.mk>
```

hello.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main (int, char **)  
{  
    puts ("Hello World!");  
    return 0;  
}
```

Example 1: Hello world application

How it works

```
$ export PREFIX=/usr SYSCONFDIR=/etc  
$ mkcmake  
checking for compiler type... gcc  
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc  
cc      -c hello.c  
cc      -o hello hello.o  
$ ./hello  
Hello World!  
$ DESTDIR=/tmp/fakeroot mkcmake install  
for d in _ /tmp/fakeroot/usr/bin; do  test "$d" = _ ||  
    install -d "$d";  done  
install  -c -s  -o cheusov -g users -m 755  
    hello /tmp/fakeroot/usr/bin/hello  
$
```

Supported targets: all, clean, cleandir, install, uninstall, installdirs, depend etc.

Example 2: Application using non-standard strcpy(3)

Source code

files in the directory

```
$ ls -l
```

```
total 12
```

```
-rw-r--r--  1 cheusov  users  158 May  2 15:04 Makefile  
-rw-r--r--  1 cheusov  users  187 May  2 15:05 main.c  
-rw-r--r--  1 cheusov  users  332 May  2 15:09 strcpy.c
```

```
$
```

Makefile

```
PROG =          strcpy_test  
SRCS =          main.c
```

```
MKC_SOURCE_FUNC_LIBS =  strcpy  
MKC_CHECK_FUNC3 =      strcpy:string.h
```

```
.include <mkc.prog.mk>
```


Example 2: Application using non-standard strlcpy(3)

Source code

main.c

```
#include <string.h>

#ifdef HAVE_FUNC3_STRLCOPY_STRING_H
size_t strlcpy(char *dst, const char *src, size_t siz);
#endif

int main (int argc, char** argv)
{
    /*    Use strlcpy(3) here    */
    return 0;
}
```

Example 2: Application using non-standard strtncpy(3)

How it works on Linux

```
$ CC=icc mkmkmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... icc
```

```
checking for function strtncpy... no
```

```
checking for func strtncpy ( string.h )... no
```

```
checking for program icc... /opt/intel/cc/10.1.008/bin/icc
```

```
icc -c main.c
```

```
icc -c strtncpy.c
```

```
icc -o strtncpy_test main.o strtncpy.o
```

```
$ echo _mkc_*
```

```
_mkc_cc_type.err _mkc_cc_type.res
```

```
_mkc_func3_strtncpy_string_h.c
```

```
_mkc_func3_strtncpy_string_h.err
```

```
_mkc_func3_strtncpy_string_h.res
```

```
_mkc_funclib_strtncpy.c _mkc_funclib_strtncpy.err
```

```
_mkc_funclib_strtncpy.res _mkc_prog_cc.err _mkc_prog_cc.res
```

```
$
```

Example 2: Application using non-standard strlcpy(3)

How it works on NetBSD

```
$ mkcmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for function strlcpy... yes
```

```
checking for func strlcpy ( string.h )... yes
```

```
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc
```

```
cc -DHAVE_FUNC3_STRLCPY_STRING_H=1      -c main.c
```

```
cc -o strlcpy_test main.o
```

```
$
```

Example 3: Application using plugins

Source code

Makefile

```
PROG =    myapp

MKC_CHECK_FUNCLIBS =    dlopen:dl

.include <mkc.configure.mk>

.if ${HAVE_FUNCLIB.dlopen:U0} ||
    ${HAVE_FUNCLIB.dlopen.dl:U0}
CFLAGS +=        -DPLUGINS_ENABLED=1
.endif

.include <mkc.prog.mk>
```

Example 3: Application using plugins

How it works on QNX

```
$ mkcmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for function dlopen ( -ldl )... yes
```

```
checking for function dlopen... no
```

```
checking for program gcc...
```

```
    /usr/qnx650/host/qnx6/x86/usr/bin/gcc
```

```
gcc -DPLUGINS_ENABLED=1      -c myapp.c
```

```
gcc -o myapp myapp.o -ldl
```

```
$
```

Example 3: Application using plugins

How it works on OpenBSD

```
$ mkcmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for function dlopen ( -ldl )... no
```

```
checking for function dlopen... yes
```

```
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc
```

```
cc -DPLUGINS_ENABLED=1      -c myapp.c
```

```
cc -o myapp myapp.o
```

```
$
```

Example 4: Support for shared libraries and C++

Source code

Makefile

```
LIB = foobar
SRCS = foo.cc bar.cc baz.cc

MKPICLIB ?= no
MKSTATICLIB ?= no

SHLIB_MAJOR = 1
SHLIB_MINOR = 0

.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

Example 4: Support for shared libraries

How it works on Solaris with SunStudio compiler

```
$ mkcmake
checking for compiler type... sunpro
checking for program CC... /opt/SUNWspro/bin
CC -c -KPIC foo.cc -o foo.os
CC -c -KPIC bar.cc -o bar.os
CC -c -KPIC baz.cc -o baz.os
building shared foobar library (version 1.0)
CC -G -h libfoobar.so.1
    -o libfoobar.so.1.0  foo.os bar.os baz.os
ln -sf libfoobar.so.1.0 libfoobar.so
ln -sf libfoobar.so.1.0 libfoobar.so.1
$
```


Example 4: Support for shared libraries

How it works on Darwin

```
$ mkmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for program c++... /usr/bin/c++
```

```
c++      -c -fPIC -DPIC foo.cc -o foo.os
```

```
c++      -c -fPIC -DPIC bar.cc -o bar.os
```

```
c++      -c -fPIC -DPIC baz.cc -o baz.os
```

```
building shared foobar library (version 1.0)
```

```
c++ -dynamiclib -install_name
```

```
    /usr/local/lib/libfoobar.1.0.dylib
```

```
    -current_version 2.0 -compatibility_version 2
```

```
    -o libfoobar.1.0.dylib  foo.os bar.os baz.os
```

```
ln -sf libfoobar.1.0.dylib libfoobar.dylib
```

```
ln -sf libfoobar.1.0.dylib libfoobar.1.dylib
```

```
$
```

Example 4: Support for shared libraries (Exported symbols)

```
$ cat Makefile
```

```
LIB                = foo
```

```
INCS               = foo.h
```

```
EXPORT_SYMBOLS   = foo.sym
```

```
SHLIB_MAJOR        = 1
```

```
MKSTATICLIB        = no
```

```
.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

```
$ mkmkmake
```

```
awk 'BEGIN {print "{ global:}" } {print $0 ";"}'
```

```
    END {print "local: *; };"}' foo.sym
```

```
    > foo.sym.tmp1 && mv foo.sym.tmp1 foo.sym.tmp
```

```
cc      -I.  -c -fPIC -DPIC foo.c -o foo.os
```

```
building shared foo library (version 1)
```

```
ld -shared -soname libfoo.so.1
```

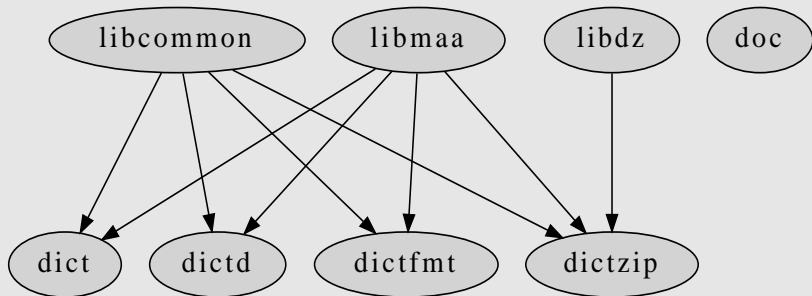
```
    --version-script foo.sym.tmp -o libfoo.so.1  foo.os
```

```
$
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Dependency graph for all subprojects

This project consists of several subprojects: dict, dictd, dictfmt, dictzip, libdz, libmaa and libcommon. libcommon contains common code for executables and should not be installed.



Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Files and directories

```
$ ls -l
```

```
total 4
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 dict  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 dictd  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 dictfmt  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 dictzip  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:03 doc  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 libcommon  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 libdz  
drwxr-xr-x 2 cheusov users 1 Jan 26 12:01 libmaa  
-rw-r--r-- 1 cheusov users 306 Jan 26 12:03 Makefile
```

```
$
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

Makefile

```
SUBPRJ =    libcommon:dict    # dict depends on libcommon
SUBPRJ +=   libcommon:dictd
SUBPRJ +=   libcommon:dictzip
SUBPRJ +=   libcommon:dictfmt
SUBPRJ +=   libmaa:dict
SUBPRJ +=   libmaa:dictd
SUBPRJ +=   libmaa:dictfmt
SUBPRJ +=   libmaa:dictzip
SUBPRJ +=   libdz:dictzip
SUBPRJ +=   doc

.include <mkc.subprj.mk>
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

libcommon/Makefile

```
# Internal static library that implements functions
# common for dict, dictd, dictfmt and dictzip applications

LIB =          common
SRCS =         str.c iswalnum.c # and others

MKINSTALL =   no # Do not install internal library!

.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

libcommon/linkme.mk

```
PATH.common :=      ${.PARSEDIR}

CPPFLAGS +=         -I${PATH.common}/include
DPLIBDIRS +=        ${PATH.common}
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

libmaa/Makefile

```
LIB =      maa
SRCS =     set.c prime.c log.c # etc.

INCS =     maa.h

SHLIB_MAJOR = 1
SHLIB_MINOR = 2
SHLIB_TEENY = 0

# list of exported symbols
EXPORT_SYMBOLS = maa.sym

.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

libmaa/linkme.mk

```
PATH.maa :=      ${.PARSEDIR}
CPPFLAGS +=      -I${PATH.maa}
DPLIBDIRS +=      ${PATH.maa}
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

libmaa/maa.sym

```
hsh_create
hsh_destroy
hsh_insert
hsh_delete
hsh_retrieve
...
lst_create
lst_destroy
lst_insert
...
set_create
set_destroy
set_add
set_union
...
```


Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

libdz/Makefile

```
LIB =          dz
SRCS =         dz.c

INCS =         dz.h

MKC_REQUIRE_HEADERS =    zlib.h
MKC_REQUIRE_FUNCLIBS =  deflate:z
EXPORT_SYMBOLS =         dz.sym
SHLIB_MAJOR =          1
SHLIB_MINOR =          0
LDADD =               -lz

.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

libdz/linkme.mk

```
PATH.dz :=      ${.PARSEDIR}
CPPFLAGS +=     -I${PATH.dz}
DPLIBDIRS +=    ${PATH.dz}
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

Source code

dictzip/Makefile

```
PROG =    dictzip
MAN =     dictzip.1

.include "../libcommon/linkme.mk"
.include "../libdz/linkme.mk"
.include "../libmaa/linkme.mk"

LDADD +=      -lcommon -ldz -lmaa

.include <mkc.prog.mk>
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

How it fails ;-)

```
$ mkcmake configure-dictzip
=====
configure ==> libcommon
...
configure ==> libmaa
...
=====
configure ==> libdz
checking for header zlib.h... no
checking for function deflate ( -lz )... no
checking for function deflate... no
ERROR: cannot find header zlib.h
ERROR: cannot find function deflate:z
...
$ echo $?
1
$
```

Example 5: Big project consisting of several subprojects

How it works

```
$ mkcmake dictzip
...
=====
all ==> libdz
...
checking for header zlib.h... yes
checking for function deflate ( -lz )... yes
...
=====
all ==> dictzip
...
cc -I../libcommon -I../libdz -I../libmaa -c dictzip.c
cc -L/tmp/hello_dictd/libcommon -L/tmp/hello_dictd/libdz
    -L/tmp/hello_dictd/libmaa -o dictzip
    dictzip.o -lcommon -lmaa -ldz
$
```

Example 6: Support for Lua programming language

Source code

Makefile

```
SCRIPTS =      foobar  # scripts written in Lua
LUA_LMODULES = foo bar # modules written in Lua
LUA_CMODULE =  baz     # Lua module written in C

.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

Example 6: Support for Lua programming language

How it works

```
$ mkcmake configure
```

```
checking for program pkg-config...
```

```
    /usr/pkg/bin/pkg-config
```

```
checking for [pkg-config] lua... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for [pkg-config] lua --cflags...
```

```
    -I/usr/pkg/include
```

```
checking for [pkg-config] lua --libs...
```

```
    -Wl,-R/usr/pkg/lib -L/usr/pkg/lib -llua -lm
```

```
checking for [pkg-config] lua --variable=INSTALL_LMOD...
```

```
    /usr/pkg/share/lua/5.1
```

```
checking for [pkg-config] lua --variable=INSTALL_CMOD...
```

```
    /usr/pkg/lib/lua/5.1
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for header lua.h... yes
```

```
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc
```

```
$
```

Example 6: Support for Lua programming language

How it works

```
$ export PREFIX=/usr/pkg  
$ mkmake all  
cc -DHAVE_HEADER_LUA_H=1 -I/usr/pkg/include  
    -c -fPIC -DPIC baz.c -o baz.o  
building shared baz library (version 1.0)  
cc -shared -Wl,-soname -Wl,libbaz.so.1 -o baz.so  baz.o  
    -Wl,-R/usr/pkg/lib -L/usr/pkg/lib -llua -lm  
$
```

Example 6: Support for Lua programming language

How it works

```
$ mkgmake install DESTDIR=/tmp/fakeroot
```

```
...
```

```
$ find /tmp/fakeroot -type f
```

```
/tmp/fakeroot/usr/pkg/bin/foobar
```

```
/tmp/fakeroot/usr/pkg/lib/lua/5.1/baz.so
```

```
/tmp/fakeroot/usr/pkg/share/lua/5.1/foo.lua
```

```
/tmp/fakeroot/usr/pkg/share/lua/5.1/bar.lua
```

```
$
```


Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

Source code

Makefile

```
MKC_CUSTOM_DIR      = ${.CURDIR}/checks

# m4 supports -P flag (GNU, NetBSD)
M4                   ?= m4 # overridable (gm4)
MKC_REQUIRE_CUSTOM += m4P
MKC_CUSTOM_FN.m4P    = m4P.sh
.export: M4

# __attribute (({con,de}structor))
MKC_REQUIRE_CUSTOM += constructor destructor

# sizeof
MKC_CHECK_SIZEOF     = char short int long void* long-long

LIB                   = mylib
CFLAGS                += -DM4_CMD="'${M4}'"
.include <mkc.lib.mk>
```

Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

Source code

Files in checks/ subdirectory

```
$ ls checks/  
constructor.c  
destructor.c  
m4P.sh  
$
```

Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

Source code

checks/m4P.sh

```
#!/bin/sh

input (){
    cat <<'EOF'
m4_define(fruit, apple)
fruit
EOF
}

M4=${M4-m4}

if input | ${M4} -P | grep ^apple > /dev/null; then
    echo 1
else
    echo 0
fi
```

Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

Source code

checks/constructor.c

```
void __attribute ((constructor))  
    dummy (void)  
{  
}
```

checks/destructor.c

```
void __attribute ((destructor))  
    dummy (void)  
{  
}
```

Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

How it works on FreeBSD

```
$ mkcmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for sizeof char... 1
```

```
checking for sizeof short... 2
```

```
checking for sizeof int... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof long... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof void*... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof long long... 8
```

```
checking for custom test m4P... 0 (no)
```

```
checking for custom test constructor... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for custom test destructor... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc
```

```
ERROR: custom test m4P failed
```

```
*** Error code 1
```

```
...
```

```
$
```

Example 7: Custom tests and sizeof of system types

How it works on FreeBSD with GNU m4

```
$ M4=gm4 mckmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for sizeof char... 1
```

```
checking for sizeof short... 2
```

```
checking for sizeof int... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof long... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof void*... 4
```

```
checking for sizeof long long... 8
```

```
checking for custom test m4P... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for custom test constructor... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for custom test destructor... 1 (yes)
```

```
checking for program cc... /usr/bin/cc
```

```
...
```

```
$
```

Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

<http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/mk-configure/nbawk/>

Makefile (part 1)

```
PROG =          awk
SRCS =          awkgram.y b.c lex.c lib.c main.c parse.c
                proctab.c run.c tran.c
YHEADER =       yes

MKC_COMMON_DEFINES.Linux =      -D_GNU_SOURCE
MKC_COMMON_HEADERS =            ctype.h stdio.h string.h
MKC_CHECK_FUNCS1 =              _fpurge:stdio_ext.h fpurge isb
MKC_CHECK_FUNCS3 =              strlcat
MKC_SOURCE_FUNCLIBS =           fpurge strlcat

WARNS=          4
WARNERR=        no # do not treat warnings as errors

MKC_REQD=       0.19.0 # mk-configure>=0.19.0 is required
... # to be continued on the next slide
```

Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

<http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/mk-configure/nbawk/>

Makefile (part 2)

```
... # beginning is on the previous slide
.include <mkc.configure.mk>

.if ${HAVE_FUNC1.isblank:U0}
CPPFLAGS +=          -DHAS_ISBLANK
.endif

.if !${HAVE_FUNC1.fpurge:U1} &&
    !${HAVE_FUNC1.__fpurge.stdio_ext_h:U1}
MKC_ERR_MSG+=        "fpurge(3) cannot be found"
.endif

CPPFLAGS +=          -I.
LDADD +=             -lm

.include <mkc.prog.mk>
```


Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

run.c

```
--- nbawk-20100903/run.c.orig
+++ nbawk-20100903/run.c
@@ -40,6 +40,14 @@
#include "awk.h"
#include "awkgram.h"

+#ifndef HAVE_FUNC1_FPURGE
+int fpurge (FILE *stream);
+#endif
+
+#ifndef HAVE_FUNC3_STRLCAT
+size_t strlcat(char *dst, const char *src, size_t size);
+#endif
+
#define tempfree(x)    if (istemp(x)) tfree(x); else

void stdinit(void);
```

Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

fpurge.c

```
#include <stdio.h>

#if HAVE_FUNC1__FPURGE_STDIO_EXT_H
#include <stdio_ext.h>
#endif

int fpurge(FILE *stream);

int fpurge(FILE *stream)
{
#if HAVE_FUNC1__FPURGE_STDIO_EXT_H
    __fpurge (stream);
    return 0;
#else
#error "cannot find fpurge(3), sorry"
#endif
}
```

Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

strncpy.c

If you need this code, you know where to get it from! ;-)

Example 8: Portable version of AWK from NetBSD

How it works on Linux

```
$ mkcmake
```

```
checking for compiler type... gcc
```

```
checking for function fpurge... no
```

```
checking for function strlcat... no
```

```
checking for func __fpurge ( stdio_ext.h )... yes
```

```
checking for func fpurge... no
```

```
checking for func isblank... yes
```

```
checking for func strlcat... no
```

```
checking for program yacc... /usr/bin/yacc
```

```
...
```

```
cc -Wall -Wstrict-prototypes ...
```

```
    -I. -D_GNU_SOURCE -c awkgram.c
```

```
...
```

```
cc -o awk awkgram.o ... fpurge.o strlcat.o -lm
```

```
$ ./awk
```

```
usage: ./awk [-F fs] [-v var=value] [-f progfile  
      | 'prog'] [file ...]
```

```
$
```

Example 9: Cross-compilation

How it works

```
$ export SYSROOT=/tmp/destdir.sparc64
$ export TOOLCHAIN_PREFIX=sparc64--netbsd-
$ export TOOLCHAIN_DIR=/tmp/tooldir.sparc64/bin
$ uname -srm
NetBSD 5.99.56 amd64
$ mkcmake
checking for compiler type... gcc
/tmp/tooldir.sparc64/bin/sparc64--netbsd-gcc
  --sysroot=/tmp/destdir.sparc64 -c hello.c -o hello.o
/tmp/tooldir.sparc64/bin/sparc64--netbsd-gcc
  --sysroot=/tmp/destdir.sparc64 -o hello hello.o
$ file hello
hello: ELF 64-bit MSB executable, SPARC V9, relaxed
      memory ordering, (SYSV), dynamically linked (uses
      shared libs), for NetBSD 5.99.56, not stripped
$
```

Features

1. Automatic detection of OS features (**mkc.configure.mk**)
 - ▶ **header presence** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_HEADERS)
 - ▶ **function declaration** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_FUNCS[n])
 - ▶ **type declaration** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_TYPES)
 - ▶ **structure member** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_MEMBERS)
 - ▶ **variable declaration** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_VARS)
 - ▶ **define declaration** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_DEFINES)
 - ▶ **type size** (MKC_CHECK_SIZEOF)
 - ▶ **function implementation in the library**
(MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_FUNCLIBS and MKC_SOURCE_FUNCLIBS)
 - ▶ **checks for programs** (MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_PROGS)
 - ▶ **user's custom checks**
(MKC_{CHECK, REQUIRE}_CUSTOM)
 - ▶ **built-in checks** (MKC_CHECK_BUILTINS), e.g. endianness, prog_flex, prog_bison, prog_gawk or prog_gm4)

Features

2. Building, installing, uninstalling, cleaning etc. Supported targets: **all**, **install**, **uninstall**, **clean**, **cleandir**, **installdirs**, **depend** and others.
3. Building **standalone programs** (**mkc.prog.mk**), **static**, **shared** and **dynamically loaded libraries** (**mkc.lib.mk**) using **C**, **C++** and **Objective C** compilers. Shared libraries support is provided for numerous OSes: **NetBSD**, **FreeBSD**, **OpenBSD**, **DragonFlyBSD**, **MirOS BSD**, **Linux**, **Solaris**, **Darwin** (MacOS-X), **Interix**, **Tru64**, **QNX**, **HP-UX**, **Cygwin** (no support for shared libraries and DLLs yet) and compilers: **GCC**, **Intel C/C++** compilers, **Portable C compiler** AKA **pcc**, **DEC C/C++ compiler**, **HP C/C++ compiler**, **Oracle SunStudio** and others.

Features

4. Handling **man** pages, **info** manuals and **POD** documents.
5. Handling **scripts** as well as **plain text files**, i.e. installing, uninstalling and handling **.in files** (replacing, for example, **@bindir@**, **@sysconfdir@**, **@version@** fragments with real values).
6. **Cross-compilation**. mk-configure itself doesn't run target system executables, so you can freely use cross-tools (compiler, linker etc.). You can also override/set any variable initialized by mk-configure.
7. Support for **pkg-config**.
8. Support for **Lua** programming language.
9. Support for **yacc** and **lex**.

Features

11. Support for projects with multiple subprojects (**mkc.subprj.mk** and **mkc.subdir.mk**).
12. Special targets `bin_tar`, `bin_targz`, `bin_tarbz2`, `bin_zip`, `bin_deb` creates `.tar`, `.tar.gz`, `.tar.bz2`, `.zip` archives and `.deb` package (on Debian Linux).
13. Parts of mk-configure functionality is accesible via individual programs, e.g. **mkc_install**, **mkc_check_compiler**, **mkc_check_header**, **mkc_check_funclib**, **mkc_check_decl**, **mkc_check_prog**, **mkc_check_sizeof** and **mkc_check_custom**.

MK-CONFIGURE in real world

Packagers are welcome! ;-)

NetBSD make (bmake) is packaged in the following OSes:

- ▶ FreeBSD, pkgsrc (NetBSD, DragonFlyBSD...) (**devel/bmake**)
- ▶ Gentoo Linux, Fedora Linux, AltLinux
- ▶ Debian/Ubuntu
deb <http://movs.org/~cheusov/pub/debian lenny main>
deb-src <http://movs.org/~cheusov/pub/debian lenny main>

mk-configure is packaged in the following OSes

- ▶ FreeBSD, pkgsrc (NetBSD, DragonFlyBSD...) (**devel/mk-configure**)
- ▶ Debian/Ubuntu
deb <http://movs.org/~cheusov/pub/debian lenny main>
deb-src <http://movs.org/~cheusov/pub/debian lenny main>

MK-CONFIGURE in real world

Real life samples of use

- ▶ Lightweight modular malloc Debugger.
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/lmdbg/>
<http://pkgsrc.se/wip/lmdbg/>
- ▶ NetBSD version of AWK programming language, ported to other Operating Systems.
<http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/mk-configure/nbawk/>
- ▶ Modules support for AWK programming language
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/runawk/>
<http://pkgsrc.se/lang/runawk/>
- ▶ Tool for distributing tasks over network or CPUs
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/paexec/>
<http://pkgsrc.se/wip/paexec/>

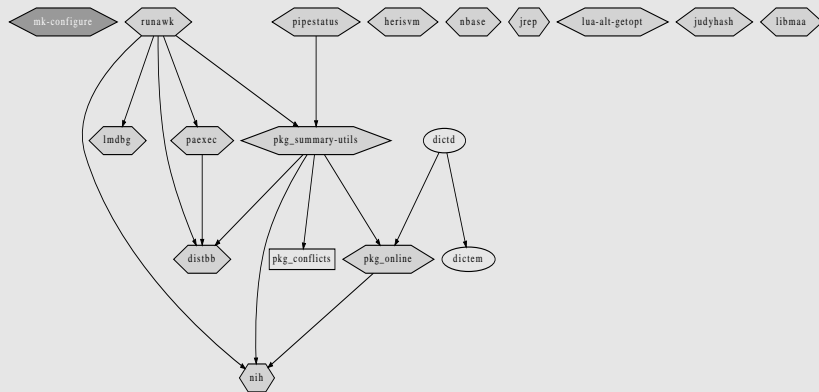
MK-CONFIGURE in real world

Real life samples of use

- ▶ Distributed fault tolerant bulk build tool for pkgsrc
<http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/distbb/>
<http://pkgsrc.se/wip/distbb/>
- ▶ Client/server package search system for pkgsrc
http://mova.org/~cheusov/pub/pkg_online/
http://pkgsrc.se/wip/pkg_online-client/
http://pkgsrc.se/wip/pkg_online-server/
- ▶ Any project based on traditional `bsd.{prog,lib,subdir}.mk` can easily be converted to mk-configure.

MK-CONFIGURE in real world

My opensource projects using mk-configure (filled hexagon),
Mk files (box) and others (oval)



MK-C needs your help ;-)

- ▶ Packagers are welcome (Linux distros, OpenBSD etc.)
- ▶ MK-C distribution contains **a lot of regression tests and samples of use** (samples are used for testing too).
Shell accounts on "exotic" UNIX-like platforms are needed (AIX, HP-UX, non-ELF BSDs, IRIX, Solaris, Hurd etc.) for testing and development.
- ▶ Review of the documentation. At the moment only mk-configure(7), samples/ and this presentation are available.
- ▶ sf.net provides two mailing lists:
mk-configure-help and **mk-configure-discuss**.
- ▶ TODO file in the distribution is full of tasks.

The END.