GNUstep Makefile Package

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction 1

2 Structure of a Makefile 3

3 Running Make 5

3.1 Debug Information 5
3.2 Profile Information 5
3.3 Memory Sanitisation 5
3.4 Static, Shared, and Dynamic Link Libraries 6

4 Project Types 7

4.1 Aggregate (`aggregate.make`) 7
4.2 Graphical Applications (`application.make`) 7
4.3 Bundles (`bundle.make`) 7
4.4 Command Line C Tools (`ctool.make`) 7
4.5 Documentation (`documentation.make`) 7
4.6 Frameworks (`framework.make`) 8
4.7 Java (`java.make`) 8
4.7.1 Project Variables 8
4.8 Libraries (`library.make`) 8
4.8.1 Project Variables 9
4.8.2 Example Makefile 11
4.9 Native Library (`native-library.make`) 12
4.10 NSIS Installer (`nsis.make`) 13
4.11 Objective-C Programs (`objc.make`) 13
4.11.1 Project Variables 14
4.11.2 Example Makefile 14
4.12 Palettes (`palette.make`) 15
4.13 RPMs (`rpm.make`) 15
4.14 Services (`service.make`) 16
4.15 Subprojects (`subproject.make`) 16
4.16 Command Line Tools (`tool.make`) 16

5 Global Variables (`GNUmakefile.preamble`) 17

6 Global Rules (`GNUmakefile.postamble`) 21

7 Common Variables (`common.make`) 23
7.1 Directory Paths 23
7.2 Scripts 26
7.3 Host and Target Platform Information 27
7.4 Library Combination 29
7.5 Overridable Flags 31

8 Other Variables 33

1 Introduction

The Makefile package is a system of make commands that is designed to encapsulate all the complex details of building and installing various types of projects from libraries to applications to documentation. This frees the developer to focus on the details of their particular project. Only a fairly simple main makefile need to be written which specifies the type of project and files involved in the project.

2 Structure of a Makefile

Here is an example makefile (named GNUmakefile to emphasis the fact that it relies on special features of the GNU make program).

```
#
# An example GNUmakefile
#

# Include the common variables defined by the Makefile Package
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/common.make

# Build a simple Objective-C program
TOOL_NAME = simple

# The Objective-C files to compile
simple_OBJC_FILES = simple.m

-include GNUmakefile.preamble

# Include in the rules for making GNUstep command-line programs
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/tool.make

-include GNUmakefile.postamble
```

This is all that is necessary to define the project.

3 Running Make

Normally to compile a package which uses the Makefile Package it is purely a matter of typing `make` from the top-level directory of the package, and the package is compiled without any additional interaction.

3.1 Debug Information

By default the Makefile Package tells the compiler to generate debugging information when compiling Objective-C and C files. The following command illustrates how to tell the Makefile Package to pass the appropriate flags to the compiler so that debugging information is not put into the binary files.

```
make debug=no
```

3.2 Profile Information

By default the Makefile Package does not tell the compiler to generate profiling information when compiling Objective-C and C files. The following command illustrates how to tell the Makefile Package to pass the appropriate flags to the compiler so that profiling information is put into the binary files.

```
make profile=yes
```

3.3 Memory Sanitisation

Production code must not use memory sanitization tools, but during development and debugging these can be extremely useful, so the Makefile Package provides an option to tell the compiler to generate output for address and leak sanitization using https://github.com/google/sanitizers/wiki/addresssanitizer

Unfortunately, AddressSanitizer/LeakSanitizer is not particularly portable and is available on a limited selection of hardware and operating systems, so turning it on in GNUstep-make may not actually work on your system. It is however very good with modern GCC or Clang on the most popular platforms.

The following command illustrates how to tell the Makefile Package to pass the appropriate flags to the compiler so that sanitization is put into the binary and so that the preprocessor can be used to change code behaviour when it is built for sanitization (-fsanitize=address and -DGNUSTEP_WITH_ASAN=1).

```
make asan=yes
```

You can get the same effect by setting an environment variable as follows:

```
export GNUSTEP_WITH_ASAN=1
```

When you build libraries, frameworks, or bundles with sanitization turned on, you must also use ASAN to build any apps or tools which use them. This

is because the library/framework/bundle will have dependencies on the leak sanitization shared library, and those dependencies must be fulfilled when the app/tool is linked.

The basic effect of sanitization is that, in the event of an address error (when the code attempts to access memory it shouldn't), the app/tool is immediately terminated with details of the problem printed to stderr, and in the event of memory leaks (detected at app/tool exit) a report of the locations of the leaks is printed to stderr.

Beware that an app/tool built with ASAN maps a huge amount of virtual memory to help it detect memory violations in the code, and while this virtual memory usage does not require real memory, it does mean that processes monitoring the memory usage of your app/tool will give completely meaningless results.

Beware also, that an app/tool built with ASAN does use considerably more real memory than normal, and its usage of memory continually grows, because it is keeping records of what the app/tool does with memory in order to be able to perform leak analysis and reporting when the app/tool finishes. If you have many apps/tools under test concurrently and for a long time, your system may run out of memory.

3.4 Static, Shared, and Dynamic Link Libraries

By default the Makefile Package will generate a shared library if it is building a library project type, and it will link with shared libraries if it is building an application or command line tool project type. The following command illustrates how to tell the Makefile Package not to build using shared libraries but using static libraries instead.

```
make shared=no
```

This default is only applicable on systems that support shared libraries; systems that do not support shared libraries will always build using static libraries. Some systems support dynamic link libraries (DLL) which are a form of shared libraries; on these systems, DLLs will be built by default unless the Makefile Package is told to build using static libraries instead, as in the above command.

4 Project Types

Projects are divided into different types described below. To create a project of a specific type, just include the particular makefile. For example, to create an application, include this line in your main make file:

```
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/application.make
```

Each project type is independent of the others. If you want to create two different types of projects within the same directory (e.g. a tool and a java program), include both the desired makefiles in your main make file.

The documentation for variables used to control each project type is provided at the start of each individual makefile (common.make and rules.make document more general variables).

The documentation for installing resources (a feature shared by many project types) is in resource-set.make.

4.1 Aggregate (`aggregate.make`)

An Aggregate project is a project that consists of several subprojects. Each subproject can be of any other valid project type (including the Aggregate type). The only project variable is the SUBPROJECTS variable

`SUBPROJECTS` [Aggregate project]

`SUBPROJECTS` defines the directory names that hold the subprojects that the Aggregate project should build.

4.2 Graphical Applications (`application.make`)

An application is an Objective-C program that includes a GUI component, and by default links in all the GNUstep libraries required for GUI development, such as the Base and Gui libraries.

4.3 Bundles (`bundle.make`)

A bundle is a collection of resources and code that can be used to enhance an existing application or tool dynamically using the NSBundle class from the GNUstep base library.

4.4 Command Line C Tools (`ctool.make`)

A ctool is a project that only uses C language files. Otherwise it is similar to the ObjC project type.

4.5 Documentation (`documentation.make`)

The Documentation project provides rules to use various types of documentation such as texi and LaTeX documentation, and convert them into finished documentation (info, PostScript, HTML, etc).

4.6 Frameworks (framework.make)

A Framework is a collection of resources and a library that provides common code that can be linked into a Tool or Application. In many respects it is similar to a Bundle.

4.7 Java (java.make)

This project provides rules for building java programs. It also makes it easy to make java projects that interact with the GNUstep libraries.

4.7.1 Project Variables

`JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME` [Java project]
`JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME` is the reverse DNS style Java package name that resides in this project.

`JAVA_FILES` [Java project]
`xxx_JAVA_FILES` is the list of Java source code files, with a `.java` extension, that are compiled for the **xxx** project. **xxx** should be replaced with the name of the Java package specified in `JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME`.

`JAVA_JNI_FILES` [Java project]
`xxx_JAVA_JNI_FILES` is the list of Java source code files for which `JAVAH` should produce header files for integration with Objective-C code. **xxx** should be replaced with the name of the Java package specified in `JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME`.

`JAVA_PROPERTIES_FILES` [Java project]
`xxx_JAVA_PROPERTIES_FILES` can be used to specify properties files to install. **xxx** should be replaced with the name of the Java package specified in `JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME`.

`JAVA_MANIFEST_FILE` [Java project]
`xxx_JAVA_MANIFEST_FILE` can be used to specify a manifest fragment that is used when building a jar file for the **xxx** package. **xxx** should be replaced with the name of the Java package specified in `JAVA_PACKAGE_NAME`.

`JAVA_JAR_NAME` [Java project]
`xxx_JAVA_JAR_NAME` can be used to specify a custom name for the jar built by `make jar`. The default would be the package name (**xxx**) with all dots replaced by hyphens.

4.8 Libraries (library.make)

The Makefile Package provides a project type for building libraries; libraries can be built as static libraries, shared libraries, or dynamic link libraries

(DLL) if the platform supports that type of library. Static libraries are supported on all platforms; while, shared libraries and DLLs are only supported on some platforms.

4.8.1 Project Variables

`LIBRARY_NAME` [Library project]
`LIBRARY_NAME` should be assigned the list of name of libraries to be generated. Most UNIX systems expect that the filename for the library has the word `lib` prefixed to the name; i.e. the `c` library has filename of `libc`. Prefix the `lib` to the library name when it is specified in the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable because the Makefile Package will not automatically prefix it.

`C_FILES` [Library project]
`xxx_C_FILES` is the list of C files, with a `.c` extension, that are to be compiled to generate the **xxx** library. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`OBJC_FILES` [Library project]
`xxx_OBJC_FILES` is the list of Objective-C files, with a `.m` extension, that are to be compiled to generate the **xxx** library. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`PSWRAP_FILES` [Library project]
`xxx_PSWRAP_FILES` is the list of PostScript wrap files, with a `.psw` extension, that are to be compiled to generate the **xxx** library. PostScript wrap files are processed by the `pswrap` utility which generates a `.c` and a `.h` file from each `.psw` file; the generate `.c` file is the file actually compiled. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`HEADER_FILES` [Library project]
`xxx_HEADER_FILES` is the list of header filenames that are to be installed with the library. If a filename has a directory path prefixed to it then that prefix will be maintained when the headers are installed. It is up to the user to make sure that the installation directory exists; otherwise, an error will occur when the library is installed, see Section 4.8.1 [xxx_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR], page 9. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`HEADER_FILES_DIR` [Library project]
`xxx_HEADER_FILES_DIR` is the relative path from the current directory, where the makefile is located, to where the header files specified by `xxx_HEADER_FILES` are located. If a filename specified in `xxx_HEADER_FILES` has a directory path prefixed to it then that path will not be removed when the Makefile Package accesses the files, so do not specify a path with `xxx_HEADER_FILES_DIR` that is already prefixed to the header filenames,

see Section 4.8.1 [xxx_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR], page 9. `xxx_HEADER_FILES_DIR` is optional; leaving it blank or undefined, and the Makefile Package assumes that the relative path to the header files is the current directory where the makefile resides. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR` [Library project]

`xxx_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR` specifies the relative subdirectory path below `GNUSTEP_HEADERS` where the header files are to be installed. If this directory or any of its parent directories do not exist, then the Makefile Package will create them. The Makefile Package prefixes `xxx_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR` to each of the filenames in `xxx_HEADER_FILES` when they are installed, so if the filenames in `xxx_HEADER_FILES` already have a directory path prefixed then the user is responsible for creating that directory, the Makefile Package will not create. `xxx_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR` is optional; leaving it blank or undefined, and the Makefile Package assumes that the installation directory is just `GNUSTEP_HEADERS` with no subdirectory. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`CPPFLAGS` [Library project]

`xxx_CPPFLAGS` are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler preprocessor when compiling Objective-C and C files to generate the **xxx** library. Adding flags here does not override the default `CPPFLAGS`, see Section 7.5 [CPPFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to `CPPFLAGS`. These flags are specific to the **xxx** library, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS], page 17, to see how to specify global preprocessor flags. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the listed as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`OBJCFLAGS` [Library project]

`xxx_OBJCFLAGS` are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler when compiling Objective-C files to generate the **xxx** library. Adding flags here does not override the default `OBJCFLAGS`, see Section 7.5 [OBJCFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to `OBJCFLAGS`. These flags are specific to the **xxx** library, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_OBJCFLAGS], page 17, to see how to specify global compiler flags. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`CFLAGS` [Library project]

`xxx_CFLAGS` are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler when compiling C files to generate the **xxx** library. Adding flags here does not override the default `CFLAGS`, see Section 7.5 [CFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to `CFLAGS`. These flags are specific to the **xxx** library, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_CFLAGS], page 17, to see how to specify global compiler flags. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`LDFLAGS` [Library project]
`xxx_LDFLAGS` are additional flags that will be passed to the linker when it creates the **xxx** library. Adding flags here does not override the default `LDFLAGS`, see Section 7.5 [LDFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to `LDFLAGS`. These flags are specific to the **xxx** library, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_LDFLAGS], page 17, to see how to specify global linker flags. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

`INCLUDE_DIRS` [Library project]
`xxx_INCLUDE_DIRS` is the list of additional directories that the compiler will search when it is looking for include files; these flags are specific to the **xxx** library, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_INCLUDE_DIRS], page 17, to see how to specify additional global include directories. The directories should be specified as '`-I`' flags to the compiler. The additional include directories will be placed before the normal GNUstep and system include directories, and before any global include directories specified with `ADDITIONAL_INCLUDE_DIRS`, so they will always be searched first. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the library as listed by the `LIBRARY_NAME` variable.

4.8.2 Example Makefile

This example makefile illustrates two libraries, `libone` and `libtwo`, that are to be generated.

```
#
# An example GNUmakefile
#

# Include the common variables defined by the Makefile Package
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/common.make

# Two libraries
LIBRARY_NAME = libone libtwo

#
# The files for the libone library
#
# The Objective-C files to compile
libone_OBJC_FILES = one.m draw.m

# The C source files to be compiled
libone_C_FILES = parse.c

# The PostScript wrap source files to be compiled
libone_PSWRAP_FILES = drawing.psw

# The header files for the library
libone_HEADER_FILES_DIR = ./one
libone_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR = one
```

```
libone_HEADER_FILES = one.h draw.h

#
# The files for the libtwo library
#
# The Objective-C files to compile
libtwo_OBJC_FILES = two.m another.m test.m

# The header files for the library
libtwo_HEADER_FILES_DIR = ./two
libtwo_HEADER_FILES_INSTALL_DIR = two
libtwo_HEADER_FILES = two.h another.h test.h common.h

# Option include to set any additional variables
-include GNUmakefile.preamble

# Include in the rules for making libraries
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/library.make

# Option include to define any additional rules
-include GNUmakefile.postamble
```

Notice that the `libone` library has Objective-C, C, and PostScript wrap files to be compiled; while, the `libtwo` library only has some Objective-C files.

The header files for the `libone` library reside in the `one` subdirectory from where the sources are located, and the header files will be installed into the `one` subdirectory within `GNUSTEP_HEADERS`. Likewise the header files for the `libtwo` library reside in the `two` subdirectory from where the sources are located, and the header files will be installed into the `two` subdirectory within `GNUSTEP_HEADERS`.

4.9 Native Library (`native-library.make`)

A "native library" is a project which is to be built as a shared library on most targets and as a framework on Darwin. (Currently this is only the case for apple-apple-apple.) In other words, it is to be built as the most appropriate native equivalent of a traditional shared library (see Section 4.8 [library.make], page 8, and Section 4.6 [framework.make], page 8).

`NATIVE_LIBRARY_NAME` [Native Library project]

`NATIVE_LIBRARY_NAME` should be the name of the native library, without the 'lib'. All the other variables are the same as the ones used in libraries and frameworks.

To compile something against a native library, you can use `ADDITIONAL_NATIVE_LIBS += MyLibrary` This will be converted into -lMyLibrary link flag on for most targets and into -framework MyLibrary link flag for apple-apple-apple.

To add the corresponding flags, you can use `ADDITIONAL_NATIVE_LIB_DIRS += ../MyPath` This will be converted into -L../MyPath/$(GNUSTEP_OBJ_DIR) flag on for most targets and into -F../MyPath flag for apple-apple-apple.

4.10 NSIS Installer (`nsis.make`)

The NSIS make project provides rules for automatically generating NSIS installers for Windows operating systems. In order to get this functionality, include `Master/nsis.make` from the Makefiles directory in your GNUmakefile.

```
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/Master/nsis.make
```

To create an installer file by itself, run `make nsifile`. To create the full installer executable, run `make nsis`. Note that in order to do this, you must be either running on a Windows computer with a release of the NSIS compiler (from `http://nsis.sourceforge.net`) or you need to be using a cross-compiler and cross-compiled NSIS script compiler. (NOTE: This does not currently work - you need to use the GUI NSIS compiler to compile the installer scripts).

Currently the nsis make package only makes installers for Applications. It will use the `nsi-app.template` file in the GNUstep Makefiles directory. If you want, you can provide your own template with customized script instructions by creating a file called `PACKAGE_NAME.nsi.in`, where `PACKAGE_NAME` is the same as the name of your package (see below).

You also need to define several variables in your main make file. Except for `PACKAGE_NAME`, which is required, all the following variables are optional.

`PACKAGE_NAME` [NSIS]
: `PACKAGE_NAME` defines the name of the NSIS installer. In most cases this will be the same as the name of your project type. For instance, if you are creating a application, and have set `APP_NAME` to '`MyApplication`', Then set `PACKAGE_NAME` to the same thing, or just use `PACKAGE_NAME=$(APP_NAME)`. if `PACKAGE_NAME` is not set, it defaults to `unnamed-package`

`PACKAGE_VERSION` [NSIS]
: Set `PACKAGE_VERSION` to the release version number of your package. If not set, it defaults to 0.0.1

`GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN` [NSIS]
: Set `GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN` to the domain where you want to install the software. This should be either `SYSTEM`), `LOCAL`, or `USER`. If not set it defaults to `LOCAL`.

4.11 Objective-C Programs (`objc.make`)

The Makefile Package provides a project type that is useful for building Objective-C programs that do not depend upon the GNUstep libraries.

Objective-C programs which only use the Objective-C Runtime Library and the classes it defines are candidates for this project type.

4.11.1 Project Variables

Most of the project variables work the same as in Library projects (see Section 4.8 [library.make], page 8).

`OBJC_PROGRAM_NAME` [Objective-C program project]
`OBJC_PROGRAM_NAME` is the list of names of Objective-C programs that are to be built; each name should be unique as it is the name of the executable file that will be generated.

`OBJC_LIBS` [Objective-C program project]
`xxx_OBJC_LIBS` is the list of additional libraries that the linker will use when linking to create the **xxx** Objective-C program executable file. These libraries are specific to the **xxx** Objective-C program, see Chapter 5 [ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS], page 17, to see how to specify additional global libraries. These libraries are placed before all of the Objective-C Runtime and system libraries, and before the global libraries specified with `ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS`, so that they will be searched first when linking. The additional libraries should be specified as '`-l`' flags to the linker as the following example illustrates. Replace the **xxx** with the name of the program as listed by the `OBJC_PROGRAM_NAME` variable.

4.11.2 Example Makefile

This makefile illustrates two Objective-C programs, `simple` and `list` that are to be generated.

```
#
# An example GNUmakefile
#

# Include the common variables defined by the Makefile Package
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/common.make

# Build a simple Objective-C program
OBJC_PROGRAM_NAME = simple list

# Have the Objective-C runtime macro be defined for simple program
simple_CPPFLAGS = $(RUNTIME_DEFINE)

# The Objective-C files to compile for simple program
simple_OBJC_FILES = simple.m

# The Objective-C files to compile for list program
list_OBJC_FILES = list.m linkedlist.m

# The C files to compile for list program
list_C_FILES = sort.c
```

```
# Option include to set any additional variables
-include GNUmakefile.preamble

# Include in the rules for making Objective-C programs
include $(GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES)/objc.make

# Option include to define any additional rules
-include GNUmakefile.postamble
```

The `simple` Objective-C program only consists of single Objective-C file; while, the `list` Objective-C program consists of two Objective-C files and one C file. The `simple` Objective-C program use the variable defined by the Makefile Package, `RUNTIME_DEFINE`, to define a macro based upon the Objective-C Runtime library; presumably `simple.m` has code which is dependent upon the Objective-C Runtime.

4.12 Palettes (`palette.make`)

A palette is a Bundle that provides some kind of GUI functionality. Otherwise it is similar to the Bundle project.

4.13 RPMs (`rpm.make`)

The RPM project provides rules for automatically generating RPM spec files in order to make RPM distributions. Note that this project makefile is included automatically when you include any other project type in your GNUmakefile. It is non necessary to include `rpm.make`.

Except for `PACKAGE_NAME`, which is required, all the following variables are optional. It is recommended that you set them anyway in order to provide the standard information that is present in most RPM distributions.

`PACKAGE_NAME` [RPM]
: `PACKAGE_NAME` defines the name of the RPM distribution. In most cases this will be the same as the name of your project type. For instance, if you are creating a application, and have set `APP_NAME` to '`MyApplication`', Then set `PACKAGE_NAME` to the same thing, or just use `PACKAGE_NAME=$(APP_NAME)`. if `PACKAGE_NAME` is not set, it defaults to `unnamed-package`

`PACKAGE_VERSION` [RPM]
: Set `PACKAGE_VERSION` to the release version number of your package. If not set, it defaults to 0.0.1

`GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN` [RPM]
: Set `GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN` to the domain where you want to install the software. This should be either `SYSTEM`), `LOCAL`, or `USER`. If not set it defaults to `LOCAL`.

`PACKAGE_NEEDS_CONFIGURE` [RPM]
: Set this to `YES` if a configure script needs to be run before compilation

In addition you need to provide a stub spec file named for the package name, such as this example `libobjc.spec.in` file:

```
Release:        1
Source:         ftp://ftp.gnustep.org/pub/gnustep/libs/%{gs_name}-%{gs_v
tar.gz
Copyright:      GPL
Group:          Development/Libraries
Summary:        Objective-C Runtime Library
Packager:       Adam Fedor <fedor@gnu.org>
Vendor:         The GNUstep Project
URL:            http://www.gnustep.org/

%description
Library containing the Objective-C runtime.
```

4.14 Services (`service.make`)

A Service is like a Tool that provides a service to a running GNUstep program.

4.15 Subprojects (`subproject.make`)

A Subproject provides a way to organize code in a large application into subunits. The code in the subproject is merged in with the main tool or application.

4.16 Command Line Tools (`tool.make`)

A tool is an ObjC project that by default links in the GNUstep base library. Otherwise it is similar to the ObjC project type.

5 Global Variables (GNUmakefile.preamble)

GNUmakefile.preamble is an optional file that may be put within the package for declaring global makefile variables for the package. The filename, GNUmakefile.preamble, is just a convention; likewise, the variables defined within it can be put in the normal GNUmakefile versus in this special file. However, the reason for this convention is that the GNUmakefile may be automatically maintained by a project management system, like Project Center, so any changes made to GNUmakefile may be discarded by that project management system.

The file, GNUmakefile.preamble, in the Makefile Package is a template that can be used the project's GNUmakefile.preamble. It is not necessary to have a GNUmakefile.preamble with the project unless it is actually needed, the Makefile Package will only include it if it is available, see Chapter 2 [Makefile Structure], page 3, for information on how the Makefile Package includes a GNUmakefile.preamble.

The rest of this section describes the individual global variables that the Makefile Package uses which are generally placed in the package's GNUmakefile.preamble.

ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler preprocessor. Generally any macros to be defined for all files are placed here; the are passed for both Objective-C and C files that are compiled. RUNTIME_DEFINE, FOUNDATION_DEFINE, GUI_DEFINE, and GUI_BACKEND_DEFINE are some makefile variables which define macros that can be assigned to ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS. The following example illustrates the use of ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS to define a macro for the Objective-C Runtime Library plus an additional macro that is specific to the package.

```
ADDITIONAL_CPPFLAGS = $(RUNTIME_DEFINE) -DVERBOSE=1
```

ADDITIONAL_OBJCFLAGS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_OBJCFLAGS are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler when compiling Objective-C files. Adding flags here does not override the default OBJCFLAGS, see Section 7.5 [OBJCFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to OBJCFLAGS. Generally ADDITIONAL_OBJCFLAGS are placed before OBJCFLAGS when the compiler is executed, but one should avoid having any placement sensitive flags because the order of the flags is not guaranteed. The following example illustrates how you can pass additional Objective-C flags.

```
ADDITIONAL_OBJCFLAGS = -Wno-protocol
```

ADDITIONAL_CFLAGS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_CFLAGS are additional flags that will be passed to the compiler when compiling C files. Adding flags here does not override the

default CFLAGS, see Section 7.5 [CFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to CFLAGS. Generally ADDITIONAL_CFLAGS are placed before CFLAGS when the compiler is executed, but one should avoid having any placement sensitive flags because the order of the flags is not guaranteed. The following example illustrates how you can pass additional C flags.

```
ADDITIONAL_CFLAGS = -finline-functions
```

ADDITIONAL_LDFLAGS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_LDFLAGS are additional flags that will be passed to the linker when it creates an executable; these flags are passed when linking a command line tool, and application, or an Objective-C program. Adding flags here does not override the default LDFLAGS, see Section 7.5 [LDFLAGS], page 31, they are in addition to LDFLAGS. Generally ADDITIONAL_LDFLAGS are placed before LDFLAGS when the linker is executed, but one should avoid having any placement sensitive flags because the order of the flags is not guaranteed. The following example illustrates how you can pass addition linker flags.

```
ADDITIONAL_LDFLAGS = -v
```

ADDITIONAL_INCLUDE_DIRS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_INCLUDE_DIRS is the list of additional directories that the compiler will search when it is looking for include files. The directories should be specified as '-I' flags to the compiler. The additional include directories will be placed before the normal GNUstep and system include directories, so they will always be searched first. The following example illustrates two additional include directories; /usr/local/gnu/include will be searched first, then /usr/gnu/include, and finally the GNUstep and system directories which are automatically defined by the Makefile Package.

```
ADDITIONAL_INCLUDE_DIRS = -I/usr/local/gnu/include -I/usr/gnu/include
```

ADDITIONAL_LIB_DIRS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_LIB_DIRS is the list of additional directories that the linker will search when it is looking for library files. The directories should be specified as '-L' flags to the linker. The additional library directories will be placed before the GNUstep and system library directories so that they will be searched first by the linker. The following example illustrates two additional library directories; /usr/local/gnu/lib will be searched first, then /usr/gnu/lib, and finally the GNUstep and system directories which are automatically defined by the Makefile Package.

```
ADDITIONAL_LIB_DIRS = -L/usr/local/gnu/lib -L/usr/gnu/lib
```

ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS is the list of additional libraries that the linker will use when linking command line tools, applications, and Objective-C

programs, see Section 4.16 [tool.make], page 16, Section 4.2 [application.make], page 7, and Section 4.11 [objc.make], page 13. For Objective-C programs, ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS is placed before all of the Objective-C Runtime and system libraries so that they will be searched first when linking. For command line tools and applications, ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS is placed *before* all of the Objective-C Runtime and system libraries but *after* the Foundation and GUI libraries. Libraries specified with ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS should only depend upon the Objective-C Runtime and/or system functions, not Foundation or GUI classes; Foundation dependent libraries should be specified with ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS and GUI dependent libraries should be specified with ADDITONAL_GUI_LIBS. The additional libraries should be specified as '-l' flags to the linker as the following example illustrates.

```
ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS = -lSwarm
```

ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS is the list of additional libraries that the linker will use when linking command line tools and applications, see Section 4.16 [tool.make], page 16, and Section 4.2 [application.make], page 7. For command line tools, ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS is placed before all of the GNUstep and system libraries so that they will be searched first when linking. For applications, ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS is placed before the Foundation and system libraries but after the GUI libraries. Libraries specified with ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS should only depend upon the Foundation classes and/or system functions, not GUI classes; GUI dependent libraries should be specified with ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS. The additional libraries should be specified as '-l' flags to the linker as the following example illustrates.

```
ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS = -lone -lsimple
```

ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS is the list of additional libraries that the linker will use when linking applications, see Section 4.2 [application.make], page 7. ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS is placed before all of the GUI, Foundation, and system libraries so that they will be searched first when linking. The additional libraries should be specified as '-l' flags to the linker as the following example illustrates.

```
ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS = -lMiscGui
```

ADDITIONAL_INSTALL_DIRS [Variable]

ADDITIONAL_INSTALL_DIRS is the list of additional directories that should be created when the Makefile Package installs the file for the project. These directories are only one that the project needs to be created but that the Makefile Package does not automatically create. The directories should be absolute paths but use the GNUSTEP_LIBRARY variable and other Makefile Package define variables, see Section 7.1 [Directory Paths],

page 23, so that the directories get created in the appropriate place relative to the other file installed for the project. The following example illustrates how two additional directories can be created during installation.

```
ADDITIONAL_INSTALL_DIRS = $(GNUSTEP_RESOURCES)/MyProject
```

LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON [Variable]

LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON is the set of libraries that the shared library depends upon, see Section 4.8 [library.make], page 8, for more information about building shared libraries; this variable is only relevant for library project types. On some platforms when a shared library is built, any libraries which the object code in the shared library depends upon must be linked in the generation of the shared library. This is similar to the process of linking an executable file like a command line tool or Objective-C program except that the result is a shared library. Libraries specified with LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON should be listed as '-l' flags to the linker; when possible use variables defined by the Makefile Package to specify GUI, Foundation, or system libraries; like GUI_LIBS, FND_LIBS, OBJC_LIBS, or SYSTEM_LIBS. LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON is independent of ADDITIONAL_OBJC_LIBS, ADDITIONAL_TOOL_LIBS, and ADDITIONAL_GUI_LIBS, so any libraries specified there may need to be specified with LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON. The following example illustrates the use of LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON for a shared library that is depend upon the Foundation, ObjC, system libraries and an additional user library.

```
LIBRARIES_DEPEND_UPON = -lsimple $(FND_LIBS) $(OBJC_LIBS) $(SYSTEM_LIBS)
```

6 Global Rules (`GNUmakefile.postamble`)

The `GNUmakefile.postamble` file is an optional file you may include in your package to define additional rules that should be executed when making and/or installing the project. There is a template `GNUmakefile.postamble` file in the Makefile package that you can use as an example. Most of the rules are self explanatory. The '`before-`' rules define things that should happen before a process is executed (e.g. '`before-all`' for before compilation, '`before-install`' for before installation). The '`after-`' rules define things that should happen after a process is complete.

You can even define additional rules such as ones that a particular to your specific package or that are to be used by developers only.

7 Common Variables (common.make)

Any of these variables that are defined by common.make can and should be used by the user's makefile fragments to reference directories and/or perform any tasks which are not done automatically by the Makefile Package. Most variables refer to directory paths, both absolute and relative, where files will be installed, but other variables are defined based upon the target platform that the person is compiling for. Do not change the values of any of these automatically defined variables as the resultant behaviour of the Makefile Package is undefined.

7.1 Directory Paths

GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES [Variable]
GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES is the absolute path to the directory where the Makefile Package files are located. Use GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES to refer to a makefile fragment or script file from the Makefile Package within a makefile; the GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES variable should be only be used within makefiles and not referenced within C or Objective-C programs.

GNUSTEP_APPS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_APPS is the absolute path to the directory where GUI applications are installed. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_ADMIN_APPS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_ADMIN_APPS is the absolute path to the directory where GUI applications for the system Administrator are installed. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_WEB_APPS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_WEB_APPS is the absolute path to the directory where web applications (for web development frameworks such as GSWeb or SOPE) are installed. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_TOOLS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TOOLS is the absolute path for the root directory where command line tools are installed. Only command line tools which are target platform independent should be installed in GNUSTEP_TOOLS; target platform dependent command line tools should be placed in the appropriate subdirectory of GNUSTEP_TOOLS, see Section 7.1 [GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR], page 23, and Section 7.1

[TOOL_INSTALLATION_DIR], page 23. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_ADMIN_TOOLS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_ADMIN_TOOLS is the absolute path for the root directory where command line tools for the system administrator are installed. Only command line tools which are target platform independent should be installed in GNUSTEP_ADMIN_TOOLS; target platform dependent command line tools should be placed in the appropriate subdirectory of GNUSTEP_ADMIN)TOOLS, see Section 7.1 [GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR], page 23, and Section 7.1 [TOOL_INSTALLATION_DIR], page 23. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_HEADERS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HEADERS is the absolute path for the root directory where header files are installed. Normally header files are not installed in the GNUSTEP_HEADERS directory, but in a subdirectory as specified by the project which owns the files, see Section 4.8 [library.make], page 8, for more information. GNUSTEP_HEADERS should contain platform independent header files because the files are shared by all platforms. Any target platform dependent header files should be placed in the appropriate subdirectory as specified by GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_LIBRARY [Variable]
GNUSTEP_LIBRARY is the absolute path for the 'Library' directory where all sorts of resources are installed. This directory can be expected to have (at least) some standard subdirectories with fixed names, which are ApplicationSupport, Bundles, Frameworks, ApplicationSupport/Palettes, Services, Libraries/Resources and Libraries/Java. You can access them in your GNUmakefile as GNUSTEP_LIBRARY/ApplicationSupport, GNUSTEP_LIBRARY/Bundles, etc. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_LIBRARIES [Variable]
GNUSTEP_LIBRARIES is the absolute path for the directory where libraries are installed taking the target platform and library combination into account. This directory is generally where library project types, see Section 4.8 [library.make], page 8, will install the library file. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_RESOURCES [Variable]
GNUSTEP_RESOURCES is the absolute path for the directory where resource files for libraries are installed; example resources are fonts, printer type information, model files for system panels, and system images. The resource files are generally associated with libraries, because resources for applications or bundles are included within the application or bundle directory wrapper. GNUSTEP_RESOURCES is the Libraries/Resources subdirectory of GNUSTEP_LIBRARY; it is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_DOC [Variable]
GNUSTEP_DOC is the absolute path for the directory where documentation is installed (with the exception of man pages and info documentation, which need to be installed into GNUSTEP_DOC_MAN and GNUSTEP_DOC_INFO). This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_DOC_MAN [Variable]
GNUSTEP_DOC_MAN is the absolute path for the directory where man pages are to be installed. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_DOC_INFO [Variable]
GNUSTEP_DOC_INFO is the absolute path for the directory where info documentation is installed. This variable is dependent upon the GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN variable, so the path will change accordingly if the user specifies a different installation domain.

GNUSTEP_HOST_DIR [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HOST_DIR is the subdirectory path for the host platform CPU and operating system. It is a composed from the GNUSTEP_HOST_CPU and GNUSTEP_HOST_OS variables.

GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR is the subdirectory path for the target platform CPU and operating system. It is composed from the GNUSTEP_TARGET_CPU and GNUSTEP_TARGET_OS variables. GNUSTEP_TARGET_DIR is generally used as part of the installation path when platform specific files are installed.

GNUSTEP_OBJ_DIR [Variable]
GNUSTEP_OBJ_DIR is the subdirectory path where the Makefile Package places binary files: object files, libraries, executables, produced by the compiler. The Makefile Package separates binary files for different target platforms, different library combinations, and different compile options

into different directories; these different directories are subdirectories from the current directory where the makefile resides. This structure allows a package to be compiled for different target platforms, different library combinations, and different compile options *in place*; i.e. the binary files are separated from each other so a compile pass from one set of options do not overwrite or erase binary files from a previous compile pass with different options. Generally the user does not use this variable; however, if the package needs to manually install some binary files than the makefile fragment uses this variable to reference the path where the binary file is located.

7.2 Scripts

`CONFIG_GUESS_SCRIPT` [Variable]
`CONFIG_GUESS_SCRIPT` is the absolute path to the `config.guess` script within the Makefile Package; this script is used to determine host and target platform information. The Makefile Package executes this script to determine the values of the host platform variables: `GNUSTEP_HOST`, `GNUSTEP_HOST_CPU`, `GNUSTEP_HOST_VENDOR`, `GNUSTEP_HOST_OS`, and the target platform variables: `GNUSTEP_TARGET`, `GNUSTEP_TARGET_CPU`, `GNUSTEP_TARGET_VENDOR`, `GNUSTEP_TARGET_OS`; generally the user does not need to execute this script because the Makefile Package executes it automatically.

`CONFIG_SUB_SCRIPT` [Variable]
`CONFIG_SUB_SCRIPT` is the absolute path to the `config.sub` script within the Makefile Package; this script takes a platform name and canonicalizes it, i.e. it puts the name in a standard form. The Makefile Package uses this script when the user specifies a target platform for compilation; the target platform name is canonicalized so that the Makefile Package can properly parse the name into its different components. Generally the user does not execute this script.

`CONFIG_CPU_SCRIPT` [Variable]
`CONFIG_CPU_SCRIPT` is the absolute path to the `cpu.sh` script within the Makefile Package; this script extracts the CPU name from a canonicalized platform name. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

`CONFIG_VENDOR_SCRIPT` [Variable]
`CONFIG_VENDOR_SCRIPT` is the absolute path to the `vendor.sh` script within the Makefile Package; this script extracts the vendor name from a canonicalized platform name. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

`CONFIG_OS_SCRIPT` [Variable]
`CONFIG_OS_SCRIPT` is the absolute path to the `os.sh` script within the Makefile Package; this script extracts the operating system name from a

canonicalized platform name. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

CLEAN_CPU_SCRIPT [Variable]
CLEAN_CPU_SCRIPT is the absolute path to the clean_cpu.sh script within the Makefile Package; this script takes a platform CPU name and *cleans* it for use by the Makefile Package. The process of cleaning refers to the situation where numerous equivalent processors, which have different names, are mapped to a single name. For example, the Intel line of processors: i386, i486, Pentium, all have different CPU names, but the Makefile Package considers them equivalent and cleans those names so that the single name ix86 is used. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

CLEAN_VENDOR_SCRIPT [Variable]
CLEAN_VENDOR_SCRIPT is the absolute path to the clean_vendor.sh script within the Makefile Package; this script takes a platform vendor name and *cleans* it for use by the Makefile Package. The process of cleaning refers to the situation where numerous equivalent vendors, which have different names, are mapped to a single name. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

CLEAN_OS_SCRIPT [Variable]
CLEAN_OS_SCRIPT is the absolute path to the clean_os.sh script within the Makefile Package; this script takes a platform operating system name and *cleans* it for use by the Makefile Package. The process of cleaning refers to the situation where numerous equivalent operating systems, which have different names, are mapped to a single name. Generally the user does not execute this script; it is used internally by the Makefile Package.

7.3 Host and Target Platform Information

GNUSTEP_HOST [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HOST is the canonical host platform name; i.e. the name of the platform which is performing compilation of programs. For example, a SPARC machine by Sun Microsystems running the Solaris 2.5.1 operating system has the name sparc-sun-solaris2.5.1.

GNUSTEP_HOST_CPU [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HOST_CPU is the CPU name for the canonical host platform name; i.e. the name of the CPU platform which is performing compilation of programs. The Makefile Package cleans this CPU name with the CLEAN_CPU_SCRIPT script before using it internally. For example, the canonical host platform name of i586-pc-linux-gnu has a CPU name of ix86.

GNUSTEP_HOST_VENDOR [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HOST_VENDOR is the vendor name for the canonical host platform; i.e. the name of the vendor platform which is performing compilation of programs. The Makefile Package cleans this vendor name with the CLEAN_VENDOR_SCRIPT script before using it internally. For example, the canonical host platform name of sparc-sun-solaris2.5.1 has a vendor name of sun.

GNUSTEP_HOST_OS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_HOST_OS is the operating system name for the canonical host platform; i.e. the name of the operating system platform which is performing compilation of programs. The Makefile Package cleans this operating system name with the CLEAN_OS_SCRIPT script before using it internally. For example, the canonical host platform name of i586-pc-linux-gnu has an operating system name of linux-gnu.

GNUSTEP_TARGET [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TARGET is the canonical target platform name; i.e. compilation of programs generate object code for this platform. By default the target platform is the same as the host platform unless the user specifies a different target when running make, see Cross Compiling.

GNUSTEP_TARGET_CPU [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TARGET_CPU is the CPU name for the canonical target platform; i.e. compilation of programs generate object code for this CPU platform. The Makefile Package cleans this operating system name with the CLEAN_CPU_SCRIPT script before using it internally. By default the target CPU platform is the same as the host CPU platform, GNUSTEP_HOST_CPU, unless the user specifies a different target platform when running make, see Cross Compiling.

GNUSTEP_TARGET_VENDOR [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TARGET_VENDOR is the vendor name for the canonical target platform; i.e. compilation of programs generate object code for this vendor platform. The Makefile Package cleans this vendor name with the CLEAN_VENDOR_SCRIPT script before using it internally. By default the target vendor platform is the same as the host vendor platform, GNUSTEP_HOST_VENDOR, unless the user specifies a different target platform when running make, see Cross Compiling.

GNUSTEP_TARGET_OS [Variable]
GNUSTEP_TARGET_OS is the operating system name for the canonical target platform; i.e. compilation of programs generate object code for this operating system platform. The Makefile Package cleans this operating system name with the CLEAN_OS_SCRIPT script before using it internally. By default the target operating system platform is the same as the host operating system platform, GNUSTEP_HOST_OS, unless the user specifies a different target platform, see Cross Compiling.

7.4 Library Combination

OBJC_RUNTIME_LIB [Variable]

OBJC_RUNTIME_LIB is assigned the code that indicates the Objective-C Runtime library which compiled Objective-C programs will use; the four possible values are: 'ng' for the GNUstep Runtime with latest language features turned on at acompile time, 'gnu' for the GNU Runtime (or the GNUstep runtime with traditional language features compiled), 'nx' for the NeXT Runtime, and 'sun' for the Sun Microsystems Runtime. The Objective-C Runtime library can be changed to use a library other than the default with the 'library_combo' make parameter, see Chapter 3 [Running Make], page 5, for more details. Read Section 7.4 [Library Combination], page 29, for more information on how the Makefile Package handles different library combinations. If a makefile must perform specific operations dependent upon the Objective-C Runtime library then this variable is the one to check.

RUNTIME_VERSION [Variable]

RUNTIME_VERSION is set to and allows you to override the Objective-C runtime ABI in use by the clang compiler. Generally, gnustep-make will provide a sane default for you.Please be aware that mixing different ABIs in the same binary is not generally supported. Possible values:

'gcc' This is the classic ABI also implemented by GCC which does not support advanced features such as ARC or non-fragile instance variables.

'gnustep-1.8'
This is the first iteration of the GNUstep Objective-C ABI, which supports the advanced features while remaining compatible with the GCC ABI. Requires the GNUstep Objective-C runtime (libobjc2) 1.8 or later.

'gnustep-2.0'
This version breaks compatibility with the older runtime ABIs in order to provide better introspection metadata, reduced memory usage and smaller binaries. Requires the GNUstep Objective-C runtime (libobjc2) 2.0 or later.

RUNTIME_DEFINE [Variable]

RUNTIME_DEFINE is assigned a preprocessor flag that can be passed to the compiler which defines a macro based upon the Objective-C Runtime library that compiled Objective-C programs will use. This macro is useful if the compiled program must execute different code based upon the Objective-C Runtime being used. See Chapter 5 [GNUmakefile.preamble], page 17, for an example on how to pass this preprocessor flag when compiling. The four possible values are: '-DGNUSTEP_RUNTIME=1' for the GNUstep ObjectiveC-2 Runtime,

'`-DGNU_RUNTIME=1`' for the GNU Runtime, '`-DNeXT_RUNTIME=1`' for the NeXT Runtime, and '`-DSun_RUNTIME=1`' for the Sun Microsystems Runtime.

`FOUNDATION_LIB` [Variable]
`FOUNDATION_LIB` is assigned the code that indicates the Foundation Kit library, as specified by the OpenStep specification, which compiled Objective-C programs will use; the four possible values are: '`gnu`' for the GNUstep Base Library, '`nx`' for the NeXT Foundation Kit Library, '`sun`' for the Sun Microsystems Foundation Kit Library, and '`fd`' for the libFoundation Library. The Foundation Kit library can be changed to use a library other than the default with the '`library_combo`' make parameter, see Chapter 3 [Running Make], page 5, for more details. Read Section 7.4 [Library Combination], page 29, for more information on how the Makefile Package handles different library combinations. If a makefile must perform specific operations dependent upon the Foundation Kit library then this variable is the one to check.

`FND_DEFINE` [Variable]
`FND_DEFINE` is assigned a preprocessor flag that can be passed to the compiler which defines a macro based upon the Foundation Kit library, as specified by the OpenStep specification, which compiled Objective-C programs will use. This macro is useful if the compiled program must execute different code based upon the Foundation Kit library being used. See Chapter 5 [GNUmakefile.preamble], page 17, for an example on how to pass this preprocessor flag when compiling. The four possible values are: '`-DGNUSTEP_BASE_LIBRARY=1`' for the GNUstep Base Library, '`-DNeXT_Foundation_LIBRARY=1`' for the NeXT Foundation Kit Library, '`-DSun_Foundation_LIBRARY=1`' for the Sun Microsystems Foundation Kit Library, and '`-DLIB_FOUNDATION_LIBRARY=1`' for the libFoundation Library.

`GUI_LIB` [Variable]
`GUI_LIB` is assigned the code that indicates the Application Kit library, as specified by the OpenStep specification, which compiled Objective-C programs will use; the two possible values are: '`gnu`' for the GNUstep GUI Library and '`nx`' for the NeXT Application Kit Library. The Application Kit library can be changed to use a library other than the default with the '`library_combo`' make parameter, see Chapter 3 [Running Make], page 5, for more details. Read Section 7.4 [Library Combination], page 29, for more information on how the Makefile Package handles different library combinations. If a makefile must perform specific operations dependent upon the Application Kit library then this variable is the one to check.

`GUI_DEFINE` [Variable]
`GUI_DEFINE` is assigned a preprocessor flag that can be passed to the compiler which defines a macro based upon the Application Kit library,

as specified by the OpenStep specification, which compiled Objective-C programs will use. This macro is useful if the compiled program must execute different code based upon the Application Kit library being used. See Chapter 5 [GNUmakefile.preamble], page 17, for an example on how to pass this preprocessor flag when compiling. The two possible values are: '`-DGNUSTEP_GUI_LIBRARY=1`' for the GNUstep GUI Library and '`-DNeXT_Application_LIBRARY=1`' for the NeXT Application Kit Library.

`GUI_BACKEND_LIB` [Variable]

`GUI_BACKEND_LIB` is assigned the code that indicates the backend library which compiled Objective-C programs will use in conjunction with the GNUstep GUI Library. The three possible values are: '`xdps`' for the GNUstep X/DPS GUI Backend Library, '`nsx`' for the NSKit GUI Backend Library, and '`w32`' for the MediaBook WIN32 GUI Backend Library. `GUI_BACKEND_LIB` is only relevant when `GUI_LIB` is set to '`gnu`'; otherwise, `GUI_BACKEND_LIB` will be set to '`nil`' to indicate that there is no backend library. `GUI_BACKEND_LIB` can be changed to use a library other than the default with the '`library_combo`' make parameter, see Chapter 3 [Running Make], page 5, for more details. Read Section 7.4 [Library Combination], page 29, for more information on how the Makefile Package handles different library combinations. If a makefile must perform specific operations dependent upon the backend library then this variable is the one to check.

`GUI_BACKEND_DEFINE` [Variable]

`GUI_BACKEND_DEFINE` is assigned a preprocessor flag that can be passed to the compiler which defines a macro based upon the backend library which compiled Objective-C programs will use in conjunction with the GNUstep GUI Library. This macro is useful if the compiled program must execute different code based upon the backend library being used. See Chapter 5 [GNUmakefile.preamble], page 17, for an example on how to pass this preprocessor flag when compiling. The three possible values are: '`-DXDPS_BACKEND_LIBRARY=1`' for the GNUstep X/DPS GUI Backend Library, '`-DNSX_BACKEND_LIBRARY=1`' for the NSKit GUI Backend Library, and '`-DW32_BACKEND_LIBRARY=1`' for the MediaBook WIN32 GUI Backend Library. `GUI_BACKEND_DEFINE` is not defined if there is not backend library; i.e. `GUI_BACKEND_LIB` is '`nil`'.

7.5 Overridable Flags

`OBJCFLAGS` [Variable]

`OBJCFLAGS` are flags that are passed to the compiler when compiling Objective-C files. The user can override this variable when running make and specify different flags as the following command illustrates:

```
make OBJCFLAGS="-Wno-implicit -Wno-protocol"
```

CFLAGS [Variable]

CFLAGS are flags that are passed to the compiler when compiling C files. The user can override this variable when running make and specify different flags as the following command illustrates:

```
make CFLAGS="-Wall"
```

OPTFLAG [Variable]

OPTFLAG is the flag used to indicate the optimization level that the compiler should perform when compiling Objective-C and C files; this flag is set to '-O2' by default, but the user can override this setting when running make as the following command illustrates:

```
make OPTFLAG=
```

This command sets the optimization flag to be empty so that no optimization will be performed by the compiler.

GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN [Variable]

GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN is the domain where the package will install its files; overriding this variable when running make will change all of the variables within the Makefile Package that depend upon it; the following command illustrates the use of this variable:

```
make GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN=SYSTEM
```

This command states that the SYSTEM domain should be used as the installation root directory; in particular applications in the package will be installed in the $GNUSTEP_SYSTEM_APPS directory, libraries in the package will be installed under the $GNUSTEP_SYSTEM_LIBRARIES directory, command line tools will be installed under the $GNUSTEP_SYSTEM_TOOLS directory, etc. Depending on the filesystem layout, the various directories may be located anywhere, which is why it's important to also refer to them by using variables such as GNUSTEP_APPS, GNUSTEP_LIBRARIES and GNUSTEP_TOOLS, which automatically point to the right directory on disk for this filesystem layout and installation domain.

By default the Makefile Package sets GNUSTEP_INSTALLATION_DOMAIN to LOCAL.

messages [Variable]

messages can be set to 'yes' in order to increase the verbosity and see all the commands the make is executing.

```
make messages=yes
```

documentation [Variable]

documentation controls whether the documentation targets in a project will be executed. If you don't desire building the documentation (which might require a working LaTeX installation, etc.) you can set this to 'no'. Otherwise the documentation will be built.

```
make documentation=no
```

8 Other Variables

Since gnustep-make is a system of scripts rather than compiled code, all the source is always present and available to read, so the main documentation is intentionally provided as comments within that source.

In particular, gnustep-make variables are documented at the head of the project-type files in which they are used. eg $GNUSTEP_MAKEFILES/Instance/library.make for the variables used to build a library.

However, there are some variables which, while not in provided in `common.make` are of more general use, and therefore may reasonably be documented here:

`GS_WITH_ARC` [Variable]

`GS_WITH_ARC` may be set to 1 to turns on ARC for the current build if using the Next Generation runtime setting. This variable may be defined as an environment variable, or on the make command line, or (usually) in the GNUmakefile. The library-combo needs to specify the next generation runtime (eg ng-gnu-gnu) for this variable to take effect. When the ng runtme is used, setting this variable causes the the flags specified in ARC_OBJCFLAGS to be used when compiling any Objective-C source files). If no value is defined for `ARC_OBJCFLAGS` it is assumed to be '-fobjc-arc -fobjc-arc-exceptions' so that code is built with ARC enabled and with support for exceptions (objects are not leaked when an exception occurs). Alternatively, to switch on ARC for individual files, you can have a makefile fragment like this:

```
ifeq ($(OBJC_RUNTIME_LIB), ng)
file1.m_FILE_FLAGS += -DGS_WITH_ARC=1 -fobjc-arc -fobjc-arc-exceptions
file2.m_FILE_FLAGS += -DGS_WITH_ARC=1 -fobjc-arc -fobjc-arc-exceptions
file9.m_FILE_FLAGS += -DGS_WITH_ARC=1 -fobjc-arc -fobjc-arc-exceptions
endif
```

`ARC_CPPFLAGS` [Variable]

`ARC_CPPFLAGS` sets the flags to defien preprocessor values be used when building code for ARC. This variable is used only if ng runtime is used and the `GS_WITH_ARC` variable is set to say that ARC is used.

`ARC_OBJCFLAGS` [Variable]

`ARC_OBJCFLAGS` sets the compiler/linker flags to be used when building code for ARC. This variable is used only if ng runtime is used and the 'GS_WITH_ARC' variable is set to say that ARC is used. The -fobjc-arc flag enables ARC, but by default ARC_OBJCFLAGS is assumed to be -fobjc-arc -fobjc-arc-exceptions, which adds support for exceptions (reducing performance, but preventing leaked memory when an exception occurs).

`xxx_FILE_FILTER_OUT_FLAGS` [Variable]

`xxx_FILE_FILTER_OUT_FLAGS` (where xxx is the file name, such as mframe.m) is a filter-out make pattern of flags to be filtered out from the compilation flags when compiling xxx. In exceptional conditions, you might need to want to use different compiler flags for a file (for example, if a file doesn't compile with optimization turned on, you might want to compile that single file with optimizations turned off).

```
file.m_FILE_FILTER_OUT_FLAGS = -O% -fomit-frame-pointer
```

This says that when compiling file.m we should disable optimization flags, and also remove frame pointer information.

`xxx_FILE_FLAGS` [Variable]

`xxx_FILE_FLAGS` (where xxx is the file name, such as main.m) add special compilation flags to be used when compiling xxx. In exceptional conditions, you might need to want to use different compiler flags for a file (for example, if ou want to turn on automated reference counting for that file)

```
file.m_FILE_FLAGS = -fobjc-arc
```

This says that when compiling file.m we should turn on ARC.