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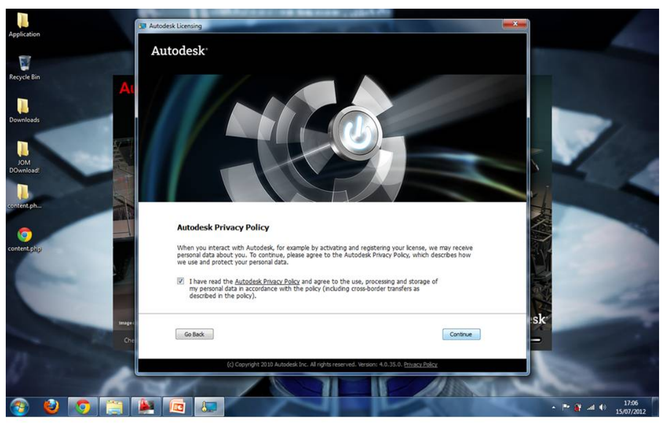

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/lualib_tools coman-gcc autobuild The following configuration options and libraries are useful for building Makefiles: The build configuration Autoconf Automake Libtool See Building for more information In the general case, you can take all libraries (static, dynamic and shared) that you want to add to an already existing build tree. To do this, you first need to add the libraries you want to the static/shared/dynamic sections of your Makefile and then call make. EXAMPLE: The directory structure of the program I wish to build (say "foo"): My directory structure: The Makefile I want to create, in the "dynamic" directory: CC = $(COMAN) $(COMANFLAGS) CPPFLAGS = -I$(SRCDIR) CFLAGS = -c -Wall $(COMAN_CFLAGS) LFLAGS = -static $(COMAN_LFLAGS) LDFLAGS = $(COMAN_LDFLAGS) Here, $(SRCDIR) points to the directory in which the source is located and the $(COMAN_LDFLAGS) points to the corresponding LDFLAGS. The current implementation of the coman tool is not able to handle object files located in the same directory, but this does not mean you cannot add those objects to a makefile. Using the above Makefile, you can build foo and its dependencies, as follows: make foo See the make manual for more details. A: The Makefile.am is the right place for this. A project/module is not defined by having a Makefile.am file, but by having a CMakeLists.txt or something similar. You have to tell CMake where to look for the file. CMakeLists.txt project(project_name) set(SRCS main.c x.c) set(INC_DIR src) if (USE_TESTING) add_subdirectory(test) endif () include_directories(inc) The inc directory is where the Makefile.am file is, so the Makefile. 82157476af