

## 1 Known issues

<b>No: 1</b>	<b>Short desc.:</b> disadvantages of using cxxtestgen as prebuild command
<b>Description</b>	<p>Using cxxtestgen as prebuild commands was made the default behaviour for all environments except gmake and vs2010.</p> <p>Prebuildcommands will always run when the test-project rebuilds and will cause all the test-cpp-files to be recreated and rebuilt.</p> <p>The problem is that rebuild times for the test-project are increased. Currently it's only a few seconds, but it's bad anyway.</p> <p>For vs2010, only test_root.cpp will be recreated and rebuilt, so the loss of time is much smaller.</p>
<b>Workaround(s)</b>	<p>You either accept increased rebuild times or choose an environment which isn't affected or less affected (Makefiles or VS2010).</p>
<b>Solution(s)</b>	<p>Each environment must be customized to meet the requirements.</p> <p>I didn't do it for all environments to reduce the amount of work.</p> <p>On VS2010 I build the sourcefiles when the corresponding headerfiles change. Because test_root.cpp has no corresponding headerfile, I had to use prebuild commands instead. Any better ideas?</p> <p>The approach of the premake3 could be worth looking at, but I guess it won't bring a perfect solution either.</p>
<b>Status Premake3</b>	<p>The Premake3 scripts used a dedicated testgen project. I didn't yet look at this in all the details.</p>

<b>No: 2</b>	<b>Short desc.:</b> Makefiles not exchangeable between OSX and Linux
<b>Description</b>	<p>0ad needs the options "start-group" and "end-group" to compile successfully on Linux while they aren't supported and not needed on OSX.</p> <p>Premake had to be customized so that it includes these options on Linux but not on OSX.</p> <p>The problem is that this check happens during build-time of the makefiles and not during runtime. If you build a makefile on Linux and try to use it on OSX, it will fail.</p>
<b>Workaround(s)</b>	<p>When distributing a new customized version of premake4, you have to either create the makefile on OSX or remove the start-group and end-group flags manually (premake doesn't need them).</p> <p>Linux:</p> <pre>LINKCMD = \$(CC) -o \$(TARGET) \$(OBJECTS) \$(LDFLAGS) \$(RESOURCES) \$(ARCH) -Xlinker --start-group \$(LDDEPS) -Xlinker --end-group \$(LIBS)</pre> <p>OSX:</p> <pre>LINKCMD = \$(CC) -o \$(TARGET) \$(OBJECTS) \$(LDFLAGS) \$(RESOURCES) \$(ARCH) \$(LDDEPS) \$(LIBS)</pre>

	For the makefiles of 0ad there's no workaround. You simply can't exchange them between OSX and Linux.
<b>Solution(s)</b>	Probably the makefile could detect the operating system and set the flags at runtime.
<b>Status Premake3</b>	Also affected.

<b>No: 3</b>	<b>Short desc.:</b> *.app on OSX
<b>Description</b>	OSX automatically creates a *.app "package" instead of a plain executable. Because some of the libraries are just referred to by their name they are expected to be in the same directory as the executable.
<b>Workaround(s)</b>	The easiest workaround is just copying the plain executable from the *.app package/directory to binaries/system.
<b>Solution(s)</b>	Solutions for the future could involve changing install names of libraries and copying libraries and contents inside the *.app package.
<b>Status Premake3</b>	Also affected.

<b>No: 4</b>	<b>Short desc.:</b> Linking fcollada with xcode
<b>Description</b>	Xcode creates a dylib for fcollada and the current code doesn't support loading dylibs.
<b>Workaround(s)</b>	Build fcollada using makefiles.
<b>Solution(s)</b>	I didn't find a way to let Xcode create *.so libraries instead of dylibs, but probably there is one. The other possible solution would be extending the current code to support loading dylibs.
<b>Status Premake3</b>	Not affected because Xcode was not supported.