

Getting Set Up

Integrated Development Environments



Integrated Development Environments

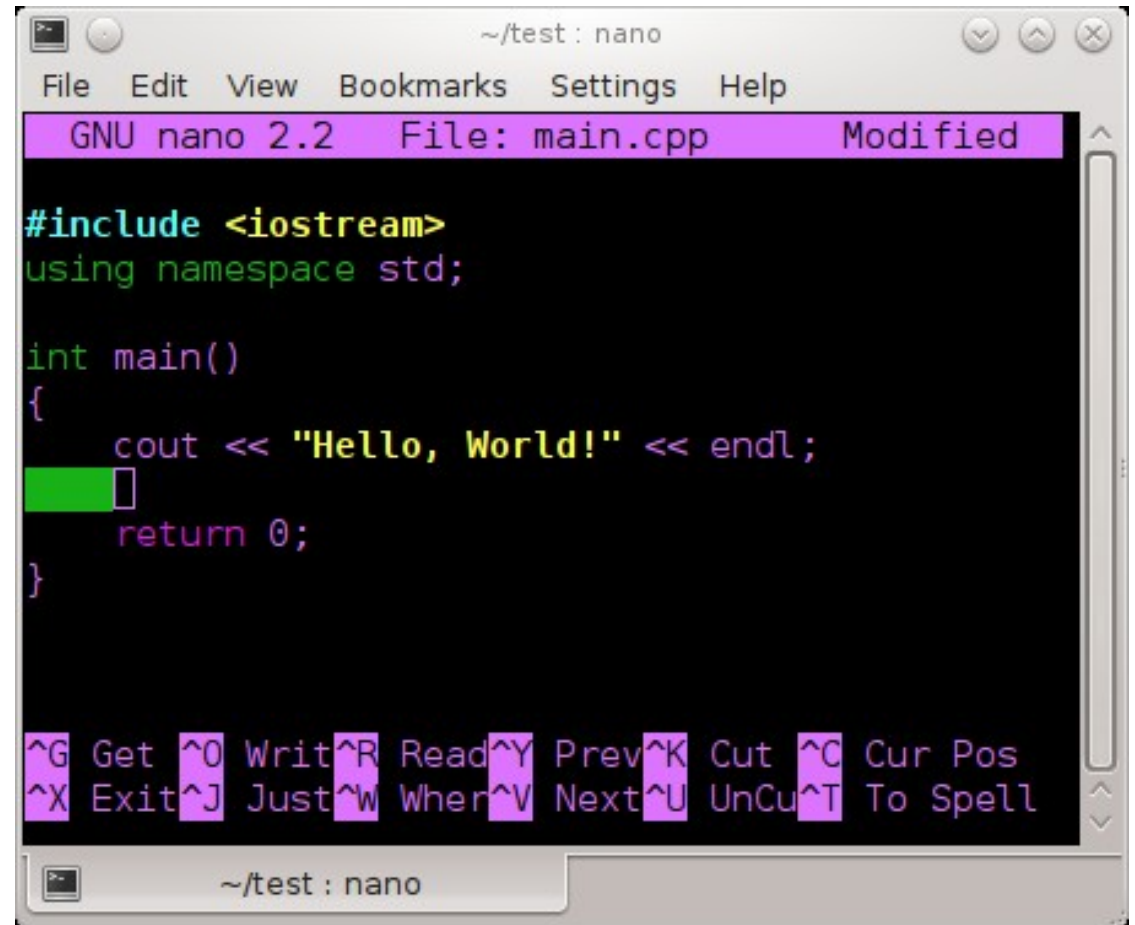
We are going to start out by using an IDE to write our C++ code, even though using an IDE isn't ***required*** to write a C++ program...



Integrated Development Environments

You could write a program with a normal text editor (think: Notepad, but don't use Notepad – it is terrible.)

and then build your program with a **compiler** (this builds it into an executable file.)

A screenshot of the GNU nano 2.2 text editor. The window title is "~/test : nano". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Bookmarks, Settings, and Help. The status bar at the top shows "GNU nano 2.2 File: main.cpp Modified". The main editing area has a black background with syntax-highlighted C++ code:

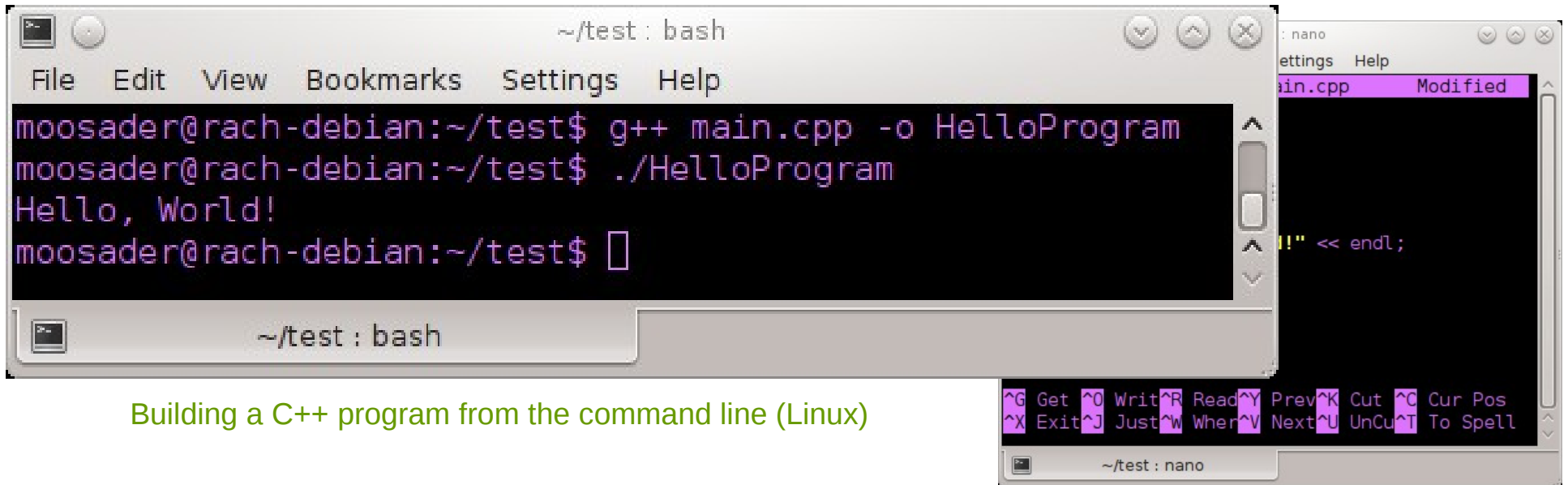
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

The cursor is positioned at the end of the first empty line inside the main function. At the bottom of the editor, there is a help menu with various keyboard shortcuts: ^G Get, ^O Write, ^R Read, ^Y Prev, ^K Cut, ^C Cur Pos, ^X Exit, ^J Just, ^W Where, ^V Next, ^U UnCu, ^T To Spell.

A small C++ program written in **nano**,
A Linux command line text editor.

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The image shows a Linux terminal window and a nano editor window. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
~/test : bash
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
moosader@rach-debian:~/test$ g++ main.cpp -o HelloProgram
moosader@rach-debian:~/test$ ./HelloProgram
Hello, World!
moosader@rach-debian:~/test$
```

The nano editor window shows the contents of main.cpp:

```
main.cpp Modified
...
!" << endl;
```

Below the terminal window, there is a green text label:

Building a C++ program from the command line (Linux)

At the bottom right, there is a keyboard shortcut legend for nano:

```
^G Get ^O Write ^R Read ^Y Prev ^K Cut ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Just ^W Where ^V Next ^U UnCu ^T To Spell
```

This could be useful if you're on a machine that doesn't have a Graphical User Interface
(But, that's another class!)

Integrated Development Environments

An IDE is an
Integrated Development Environment



Generally, it is a **fancy text editor** (with syntax highlighting!), **debugging tools**, and it usually has the **build/compile** option available from within the program, so you don't have to compile externally.

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IDE != Compiler!

Note that the IDE is not the compiler!

The compiler is a separate piece, and many IDEs let you use any compiler you want.

Generally, it ***should not matter**** which compiler you use for writing C++ programs
– C++ is a standardized language.

* But different compilers may support different features.

Names of some compilers...

CL (Used in Visual Studio)

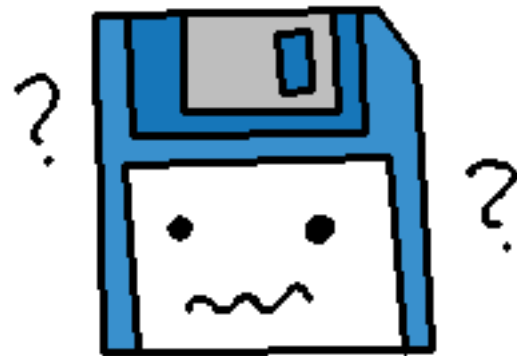
gcc, g++ (For Linux)

mingw (Win version of gcc)

Clang

Borland

**So what should
I download?**



IDEs for your computer

The school has
Visual Studio
available on its computers,
but what if you want to work
on your own machine?



IDEs for your computer

Visual Studio Community

<https://www.visualstudio.com/en-us/products/visual-studio-express-vs.aspx>



Only for Windows

Visual Studio Community is the free version of visual studio, meant for “individual developers, open source projects, academic research, education, and small professional teams.”

(So, basically, don't run your gigantic corporation with VS Community)

IDEs for your computer

Code::Blocks

<http://codeblocks.org/>



For Windows, Linux, and OSX

Code::Blocks is an open source IDE, available on multiple platforms. You can use multiple compilers with it.

If you want something more light-weight than Visual Studio, this is what I would recommend!

Note: If you're running it on Windows you should download the version with mingw
(**Downloads > Binaries > codeblocks-13.12mingw-setup.exe**)

IDEs for your computer

XCode

<https://developer.apple.com/xcode/>



Only for OSX

XCode is Apple's IDE for using their languages (Obj-C, Swift), but also supports languages like C++.

Got one?

Let's try it out!





How to get started in

Visual Studio

Code::Blocks



Visual Studio



Code :: Blocks