

# Chapter 1 | Visual Studio

CS185

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## **Working in Visual Studio**

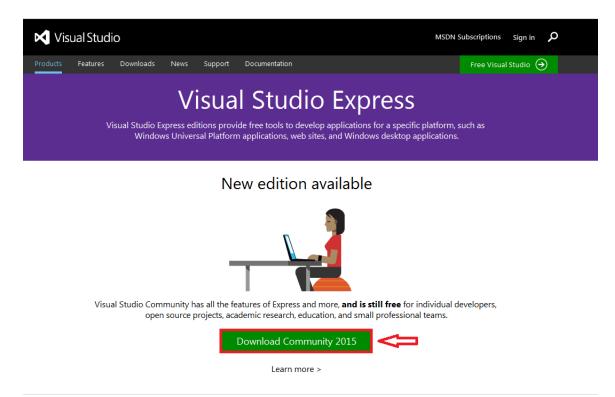
In this class, we will be using Microsoft's C++ compiler and Visual Studio as our IDE. Below you will find the instruction to download, install and create an empty project in Visual Studio.

### **Downloading and Installing Visual Studio**

Microsoft provides an express version of its latest Visual Studio. You can use the following link to download it and install it.

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

Note: You might need to make an account in order to download.



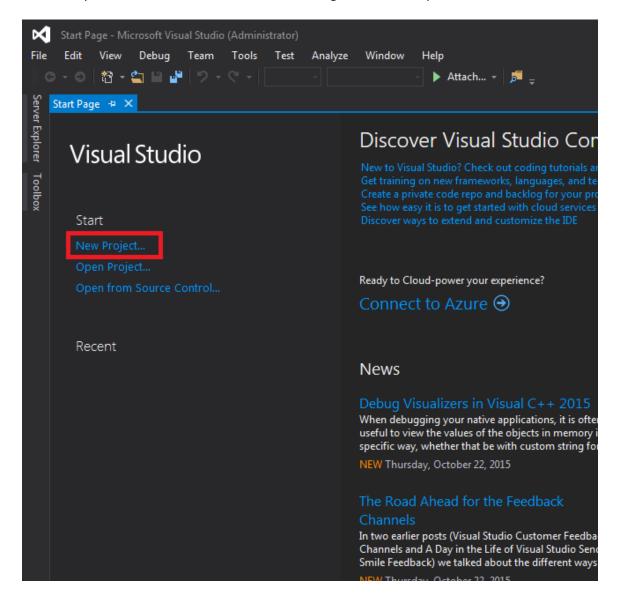
**Note:** The above picture is a screen shot of the current website and can change at anytime.



#### Creating an empty project

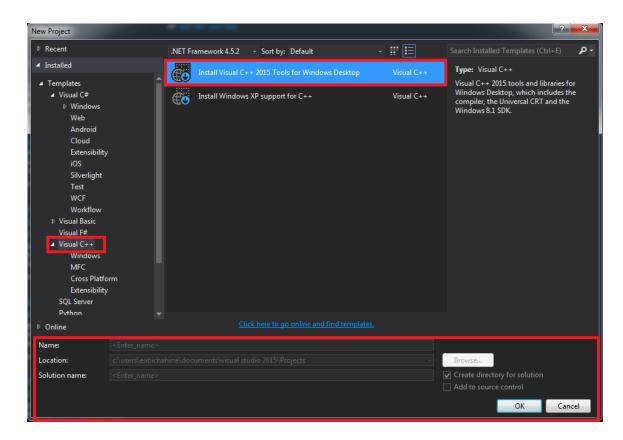
Now that we have installed Visual Studio, launch it and let us create our first project.

• When you first launch Visual Studio the following should show up.

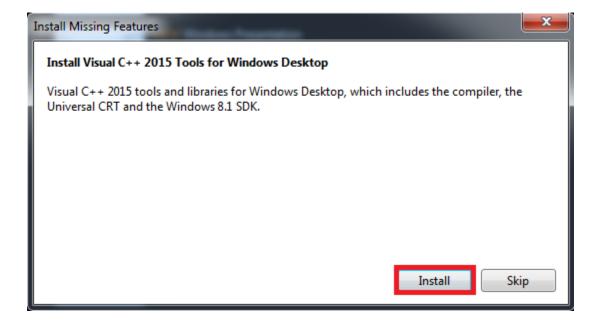




- Under Installed > Template, click on "Visual C++"
- If Visual C++ 2015 is not installed, you will have to install it by doing the following:
  - Click on "Install Visual C++ 2015 Tools for Windows Desktop"
  - Click "OK"

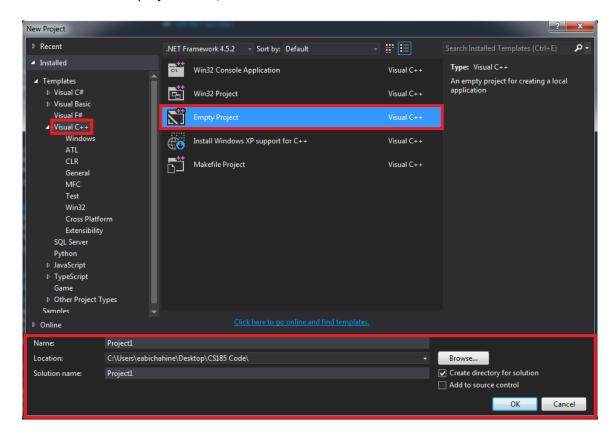


The following dialogue box will show. Click "Install"



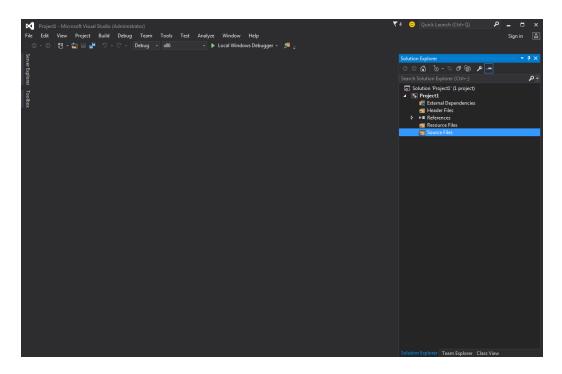


- After all the installation are done, re-launch Visual Studio and follow these steps:
  - Under Installed > Template, click on "Visual C++"
  - Select "Empty Project"
  - Set the project name, location and then click on "OK"

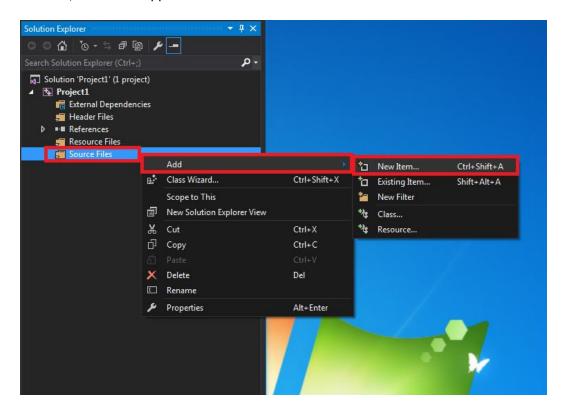




This is how an empty project looks like.

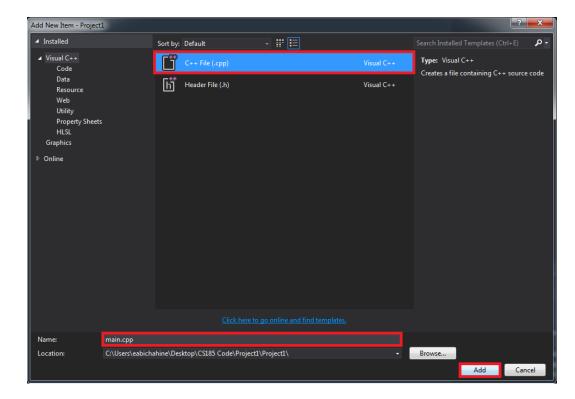


Now, let's add a .cpp file in order to write some code in it.





- Select "C++ File (.cpp)
- Give the file a name (we will call this one main.cpp)
- Click the "Add" button



### **Smallest C++ Program**

- A C++ program is essentially a collection of one or more functions.
- There must be a function named main; it must be in all lowercase.
- main is the program's starting point; it can call other functions by name
- There must be exactly one function named main in every program.

The general form of a C program looks like this: (The parts in bold are required)

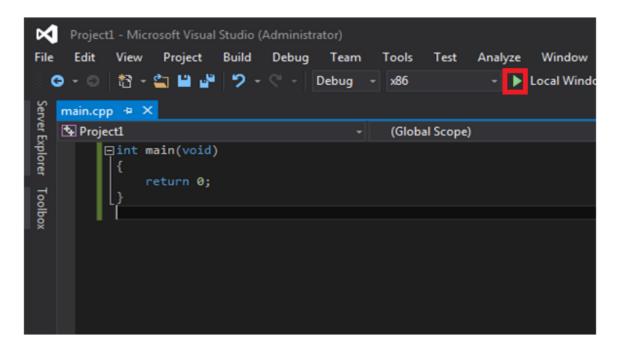
```
include files
function declarations (prototypes)
data declarations (global)

main function header
{
    data declarations (local)
    statements
}

other functions
```

Therefore, the simplest C++ program you can write:

```
int main(void)
{
    return 0;
}
```



It looks simple because it is. It does nothing of interest. But, nevertheless, it produces a "functional" program. This simple program demonstrates many characteristics of a C++ program.

<u>Note:</u> You press F5 or click on the green arrow (highlighted in red in the above picture) in order to run this program. A console window should show up for a second and disappear right away since this program doesn't do anything.

#### **Debug mode and Release mode**

Programmers usually don't present applications from the first build.

Normally, there are mistakes (bugs) in the application and in order to debug the application they use the **Debug** mode in the compiler.

When the application is ready to be published (released), they switch to the **Release** mode in the Project settings.

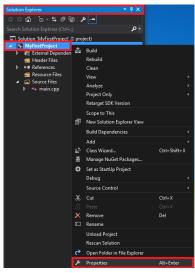
In order to run the program in "Release Mode" you have to change the mode yourself in the editor or you can press "Ctrl + F5".



#### Redirecting the output:

When you run your code, your output is generally shown in a console window. We can redirect the output into a "txt" file by doing the following:

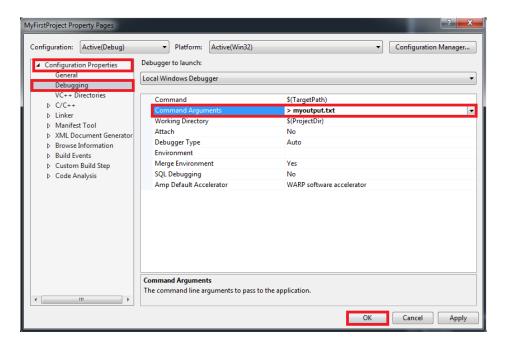
• In the project's "Solution Explorer" window, right click on the project's node and select "Properties"



- Under "Configuration Properties", select "Debugging"
- Add the following command argument in the "Command Arguments" tab

#### > myoutput.txt

• Click "OK"



• Now, when you run your code, any output generated will be redirected to a file called "myoutput.txt" which is located in the project's folder:

