ATAD | Software Requirements

The installation of all the necessary software is presented, according to your operating system, in the following sections:

- 1. Windows/WSL or native Linux.
- 2. MacOSX.

If you are not able to perform a manual software installation, please see Software_Alter nativeMethods.pdf

The *Docker Container* method is particularly advised to owners of Apple silicon machine, e.g., M1 and later chips. It is, howeer, also a good option for Apple Intel machines.

Software Listing

The complete list of software is as follows:

- Windows Subsystem for Linux (Ubuntu LTS 20.04) windows-only
- GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)
- GNU Project Debugger (GDB)
- GNU Make
- Git (already installed in Windows/WSL and Linux)
- Valgrind
- Doxygen
- Visual Studio Code (IDE):
 - (Extension) C/C++
 - (Extension) Doxygen Documentation Generator

1 | Windows/WSL or Linux

Requirements

The overall system requirements are the following:

• An updated installation of Windows 10/11 or a recent Linux distribution (all mainstream Linux distributions have the necessary packages);

- 8GB of RAM;
- 5GB of disk space for Windows/WSL (you'll be installing a base Linux environment), or an additional 500MB for a Linux machine.

Installing

Linux machine?

Go to step 6 if you're on a native Linux environment. The commands provided are for *Ubuntu/Debian* systems, but you should easily find the required packages for other distributions and transpose the commands to your package manager.

Weblink: Install Linux on Windows with WSL | Microsoft Docs

Prerequisites:

- Make sure your operating system is updated;
- Make sure *Virtualization* is enabled in your computer's BIOS (google: "<your machine brand> enable virtualization bios", e.g., "thinkpad enable virtualization bios").

Quick procedure:

You should be able to install WSL+Ubuntu 20.04 in a single command, as per the *link* above. Open PowerShell or Windows Command Prompt in administrator mode by right-clicking and selecting "Run as administrator", enter the wsl –install command:

```
PS> wsl --install
```

then restart your machine and go to **step 4**.

Alternative procedure (manual):

1. Open PowerShell as Administrator, run the following command and restart.

```
PS> Enable-WindowsOptionalFeature -Online -FeatureName

→ Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux
```

- 2. Open Microsoft Store and search for "Ubuntu". Install Ubuntu LTS 20.04 LTS.
- 3. Run *Ubuntu* application and wait for installation.

- 4. During the installation you'll be asked for a **default UNIX user account**. Enter one (no spaces allowed and I recommend all lowercase letters) and your **password** (do not forget this password!)
- 5. The CLI will be presented afterwards.

Updating Ubuntu image

6. Update installed packages with:

```
$> sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
```

... this may take a few minutes. Drink some ...

Installing packages

7. Run the following command to install the necessary packages:

```
$> sudo apt install gcc gdb make valgrind doxygen
```

8. Make sure *git* is already installed (if it is, there is no need for reinstall):

```
$> sudo apt install git
$> git --version
```

9. Close the Ubuntu terminal.

Installing Visual Studio Code in Windows

10. Download and install **System installer 64bit** from Download Visual Studio Code - Mac, Linux, Windows.

and Install the WSL extension:

Name: WSL

ID: ms-vscode-remote.remote-wsl

Description: Open any folder in the Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) and take ad-

vantage of Visual Studio Code's full feature set.

Publisher: Microsoft

Complete and Test the development environment

- 11. Use Explorer to create a folder in your Windows filesystem to contain your C projects, e.g., ATAD.
 - In Explorer open the created folder and perform *Shift* + *Right-Click*. You should see in the context menu an option similar to **Open Linux Shell here**; choose that option and the Ubuntu terminal will open on that folder.
- 12. Clone the CProgram_Template repository.

13. Open the project with VS Code:

```
$> code FirstProgram/
```

• Note: If you're not using the *docker container* methodology, when asked if you would like to "reopen folder to develop in a container", **choose "Don't Show Again"**. Otherwise, use that development option.

VS Code Extensions The previous step will open VS Code with a remote connection to your WSL installation.

- 14. Install the following extensions from VS Code Marketplace (use the extension's **ID** to search for it):
 - Name: C/C++

ID: ms-vscode.cpptools

Description: C/C++ IntelliSense, debugging, and code browsing.

Publisher: Microsoft

Name: Doxygen Documentation Generator

ID: cschlosser.doxdocgen

Description: Let me generate Doxygen documentation from your source code for you.

Publisher: Christoph Schlosser

Compiling (make and gcc)

15. Open the *integrated terminal*: Menu **Terminal > New Terminal**.

Invoke the makefile:

```
$> make
```

and run the program:

```
$> ./prog
```

Debugging

16. Edit the source file main.c and put the following code inside the main function:

```
int main() {
    char str[30] = "Debugging in VS Code";

int i = 0; //Line 9. Place breakpoint here.
    while(str[i] != '\0') {
        printf("%c\n", str[i]);

        i++;
    }
    printf("Done!");

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

- Place a *breakpoint* in the line that contains the while instruction. You should get a red dot at that position.
- In the Run and Debug tab (leftmost side, with a "lady beetle") you should now see a
 green play icon ➤ at the top beside "gdb Debug project". Click on it and the debug will
 start.
 - This will call make debug automatically and run gdb over the prog executable.

- In the **Variables** panel you can see the current values of str (all the positions of the array) and i. The variable i is not yet initialized, because this instruction at line 9 hasn't been executed yet!
- Add the expression "str[i]" to the Watch list, before continuing;
- Now use the **Step Over (F10)** command to proceed line by line, watching the values change as the program executes.

2 | MacOSX

WARNING: Please consider using **Docker container** method described in Software_Alterna tiveMethods.pdf, as it will be easier and you'll have the complete toolchain, guaranteed.

If you're still aiming to manually install the software on your Mac computer, we'll be using **CLang** and **LLDB** which are themselves *forks* of GCC and GDB, but supported natively by Apple. Consequently, follow the next instructions.

Install CLang

Clang may already be installed on your Mac. To verify that it is, open a macOS Terminal window and enter the following command:

```
$> clang --version
```

If Clang isn't installed, enter the following command to install the command line developer tools:

```
$> xcode-select --install
```

git is already included with XCode.

Turn off security prompt for debugging purposes:

\$> sudo DevToolsSecurity --enable

Install Doxygen

\$> brew install doxygen

This should install fine, since it is supported across all major MacOSX versions.

Install Valgrind

WARNING: Valgrind isn't supported for Apple silicon, i.e., M1 and later chips.

This is not a guaranteed installation. What has worked is the following:

\$> brew tap LouisBrunner/valgrind

Followed by:

\$> brew install --HEAD LouisBrunner/valgrind/valgrind

These steps are from the following *git repository*: https://github.com/LouisBrunner/valgrind-macos/

Install VS Code and extensions

Install Visual Studio Code section and C/C++ and Doxygen extensions (step 14).

Additionally, install the **CodeLLDB** extension:

https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=vadimcn.vscode-lldb

Test the environment in MacOSX

In your MacOS terminal, clone the following repository and perform steps 15 and 16:

```
$> git clone https://github.com/estsetubal-atad/CProgram_Template_MacOS.git

→ FirstProgram
```

This is a different repository that contains separate make file and launch. j son files for MacOS environments and the previous tools.

Also, when *debugging* you should see a green play icon ▶ at the top beside "lldb - Debug project".

Troubleshooting

WSL

Most of the times the problems arise from not enabling *Virtualization* on your BIOS settings. References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/troubleshooting

Cannot manually install?

Check Software_AlternativeMethods.pdf for alternative methods.

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You should ask your PL teacher for any help regarding these contents and procedures.