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MinGW
Minimalist GNU for Windows

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Posted May 22nd, 2007 by julienlecomte

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MinGW Installation Notes

MinGW may have problems with paths containing spaces, and if not, usually other programs used with MinGW will experience problems with such paths. Thus, we **strongly recommend** that you **do not install MinGW in any location with spaces in the path name reference**. You should avoid installing into any directory or subdirectory having names like "Program Files" or "My Documents", etc.

No version numbering convention exists for MinGW as a whole. Each package has its own version number, and the installer version number does not correlate, *in any way*, with the version number of any individual package which it installs.

The preferred installation target directory is **C:\MinGW**

The preferred installation method is using the automated installer tool, as described below. While a manual installation is possible, we do not recommend it, unless you have a very old version of MS-Windows which is unable to run the graphical tool. Instructions for manual installation are provided below, if you really want (or need) to resort to it.

After installation you will need to perform some additional tasks yourself to ensure your MinGW applications will run. Most importantly, you will need to make changes to your PATH environment variable. Be careful: there are two PATH variables which can be changed, and changing the wrong one can have significant consequences. Instructions for changing the correct PATH variable are provided below.

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What Can You Do for MinGW?

There are various activities that require willing helpers who have a few minutes to spare each week. Below is a list of a few of those things you can help us with.

- ○ Drupal Administration
- ○ Content Administration
- ○ Wiki Content Updates
- ○ Ubuntu Server Administration
- ○ Software Package Contributions
- ○ Runtime Updates
- ○ Windows API Updates

This is not an exhaustive list there are plenty of other things we do. If you would like to help let us know via the mingw-users@lists.osdn.me mail list.

Recent comments

You will also need to ensure you specify the correct installation target directory to the MinGW environment. While it is possible to install MinGW to a location other than C:\MinGW (e.g. on a different drive), you must ensure that the MinGW environment knows where it is located. Instructions for doing this are also provided below.

Graphical User Interface Installer

An automated GUI installer assistant called **mingw-get-setup.exe** is the preferred method for first time installation. This will guide you through the setup of the **mingw-get** installer proper; you will then use this to perform further package installations, and to manage your installation.

To perform your first time MinGW installation, you should proceed as follows:

1. Click on this mingw-get-setup.exe link, to download the latest available version of mingw-get-setup.exe; (**Note:** you should **always** download the latest available version of this; **never** use a possibly out-of-date copy, which may have been sitting on your local disk drive, or local network, for any appreciable period).

2. Locate the file you have downloaded, and double click on it to start the installer. (**Note:** depending on your version of Windows, and on your local security policies, you may need to grant permission for this application to run).

3. Peruse the "blurb" of the opening dialogue, then click the **Install** button, to proceed with the installation.

4. Review the installation options, as presented in the following dialogue. If you wish to change the installation directory, from the **C:\MinGW** offered by default, **do** please observe the warnings above, and reiterated within the dialogue, relating to path names with embedded spaces. Note that the CLI variant of mingw-get is always installed; the GUI variant is also installed by default, (and is highly recommended), but you may exclude it if you wish. It is recommended

that you **DO NOT** select an *"All Users"* installation.

5. When you have set the installation options to suit your preferences, click the **Continue** button to initiate the download and installation of *mingw-get* itself.

6. At this juncture, *mingw-get-setup.exe* may complain that *mingw-get* appears to be installed already, and you will be offered an opportunity to run it directly, to reinstall, to select an alternative installation directory, or to abort this installation. If you really wanted to manage an existing installation, you should click **Run Now**. Alternatively, if you are trying to upgrade an existing installation of *mingw-get* itself, the **Reinstall** button is a safe choice to achieve this, or you may choose **Change Directory** if you prefer to create an alternative *"side-by-side"* installation.

When you have completed the foregoing procedure, to the point where *mingw-get* is installed, *mingw-get-setup.exe* will offer you a final choice:

○ You may click the **Quit** button, to terminate *mingw-get-setup.exe* immediately. If you choose this option, you may then run *mingw-get* later, at your own convenience, to add packages or otherwise manage your MinGW installation.

○ Alternatively, you may click the **Continue** button, to proceed immediately to package selection and installation. If you choose this option, you will be presented with the *mingw-get GUI* display, (via an integrated copy within *mingw-get-setup.exe*, even if you declined the option to install it permanently), where you may select and install packages to complete your initial MinGW installation.

When running the *mingw-get GUI*, (whether integrated within *mingw-get-setup.exe*, or free standing):

○ You may observe that the window caption appears as *"MinGW Installation Manager"*. However, the *Help/About* dialogue confirms that it **is** a component of the *mingw-get* application suite; *"MinGW Installation*

Manager" may be considered synonymous with *"mingw-get GUI"*.

○ You may select from the (tree view) list of package categories, in the left hand pane of the application window, to see a refined list of packages in the upper right hand (list view) pane; the *"Basic Setup"* category represents (approximately) the choice of packages originally offered by the old, no longer supported *mingw-get-inst.exe* tool, (which *mingw-get-setup.exe* replaces).

○ You may select any one package in the upper right (list view) pane, to see related information on the tabs of the lower right hand pane.

○ At the time of writing, the list of packages associated with the *"Basic Setup"* category has been polluted by extraneous entries; (cf. *MinGW-Bug #2028*). Strictly, only those packages designated as belonging to the *bin* component class should appear in this list.

○ Unlike the case with *mingw-get-inst.exe*, you are no longer obliged to install any particular set of packages. If you do wish to install *mingw-get-inst.exe's* obligatory set, (including the *GNU C Compiler*, the *GNU Debugger (GDB)*, and the *GNU make* tool), you should select the *mingw-base* package for installation.

To complete your initial installation, (or to subsequently manage it), using the *mingw-get GUI*, you should:

1. Select a *package category* in the left hand (tree view) pane, to expose the package you wish to manage within the upper right hand (list view) pane; (for an initial installation, the *Basic Setup* category is a good choice, and is preselected by *mingw-get-setup.exe*).

2. Select the package you wish to manage, (e.g. install), by clicking the icon to the left of its entry in the upper right hand (list view) pane.

3. From the pop-up menu which appears, *mark* the package for subsequent application of the action you wish to perform, (e.g. *Mark for Installation*).

4. Repeat the selection and marking operations, for any other packages you wish to manage.

5. When you have completed selection and
marking, open the *Installation* menu, (on
the menu bar), and select the *Apply
Changes* operation.

6. Review the schedule of pending actions,
then:

  ○ Click the *Apply* button, to commit
  them.

  ○ Click the *Defer* button, if you wish to
  modify your marked selections before
  committing them.

  ○ Click the *Discard* button, to go back
  and start again, without committing
  anything.

After Installing You Should ...

Regardless of how you installed MinGW and/or
MSYS, if yo did choose to install MSYS, you
should check its configuration. You need to
ensure that MSYS knows where MinGW is
located, so:

1. Open a Windows Explorer window and
locate your installation directory (i.e.
C:\MinGW, or any alternative you
nominated during installation).

2. Below your installation directory, you
should find a directory named "msys",
(normally in lower case letters, but mixed
case, or all upper case is okay too); open
this then find and open the additional
subdirectories, "1.0" and "etc".

3. Within the "etc" directory, there should be
a file named "fstab"; (if not, create one,
as a new text file). Open this with a text
editor; (you should be able to do this by
right clicking on it, and in the popup
menu select "Open" or "Open With",
although you may find that you need to
select a suitable editor application to do
so).

4. Edit the file and ensure that it contains
one line, (there may be others), which
reads:

```
C:\MinGW    /mingw
```

(substituting the FULL ABSOLUTE path of
any alternative to C:\MinGW, which you
nominated during installation); ensure
that you follow this path name entry with

> at least one space, or tab, before typing the "/mingw" entry.

5. Before you save the file, ensure that there is at least one blank line at the bottom, below all of the entries that may exist, then save and close the file.

Additionally, if you have installed MSYS, you are advised to create a start menu "MinGW Shell" shortcut in your "Start\Programs\MinGW" folder, (which you may also need to create); this should invoke the C:\MinGW\msys\1.0\msys.bat script, which is installed as a component of MSYS; (if you installed to an alternative directory, you should adjust the C:\MinGW prefix accordingly). Double clicking this shortcut will then open a command window with the correct environment set up for you, including the correct path references, allowing you to run any of the MinGW or MSYS applications within that command window.

Your MinGW and MSYS installations should now be ready for use.

Caveats: (exceptions)

If you ***ever*** intend to run MinGW or its applications using a *cmd.exe* window, you will need to make changes to your PATH environment variable. Instructions for doing so are listed in the ***Environment Settings*** section below.

Note: If you have installed MSYS as an add-on to MinGW, you do ***not*** need to change your PATH environment variable, *(unless you also want to make your MinGW applications available to the cmd.exe shell)*.

Updating or Changing Your MinGW or MSYS Installation

There are two options for updating, adding, or removing components from your installation:

○ Using the MinGW Installation Manager *(mingw-get GUI)*
○ Using the *mingw-get CLI* (Command Line Interface) Installer

Both methods will allow you to modify the original installation packages, in addition to the following available add-on packages:

- C++ (actually g++)
- fortran (Fortran 90/95 compiler)
- ada (Ada compiler)
- java (Java compiler)
- objc (Objective-C compiler)
- mingw32-make (GNU make)
- gdb (GNU debugger)
- msys-base (MSYS shell environment)

Using GUI Installer Development Snapshots

The *mingw-get* application suite is under continuing development. If you are interested in participating in the evaluation and testing of the latest developments, even if your participation is limited to offering suggestions based on your user experience, your input will be greatly appreciated.

Currently, development snapshots are made available here, on an ad-hoc basis. To install the latest snapshot, simply download the (newer) *mingw-get-setup.exe* hosted there, and run it as if installing the released version.

Using the Command Line Interface Installer

The tool used for command line installation is called **mingw-get**. *(Note that this differs from mingw-get-setup.exe, which serves only to install mingw-get itself)*. Although currently designated as a 'beta' release, mingw-get is capable of installing GCC 4.x and the basic (optional) MSYS shell environment recommended to support it.

(Since it is still under development, we ask that you manually perform some follow-up actions, which you might rightfully expect the installer to complete for you; eventually it will, but in the meantime, please bear with us).

Download the latest version of the mingw-get installer and extract the files to the C:\MinGW directory using a program that can extract zip files. Recent versions of Windows may support this directly from the Windows Explorer; alternatively you may use a freeware program such as 7-Zip.

After extracting the files, you will need to make changes to your user PATH environment

variable. See the instructions in the section "Environment Settings" below now.

You should also read the section "After Installation You Should ..." above.

mingw-get is designed to facilitate management of any MinGW installation, entirely from the command line. To use it in this manner, therefore, after setting your user PATH appropriately, you should open a Command Prompt window. Click on "Start\Run" and enter "cmd" then click "OK". (Alternatively, you may prefer to start an MSYS shell, if you have installed that).

From the command (shell) prompt, if you simply wish to invoke the *mingw-get GUI*, you may do so simply by invoking

```
mingw-get
```

with no arguments. On the other hand, if you wish to perform any *mingw-get* installation management function directly from the command line, (e.g. to install the *GNU C Compiler*), you could type, at the prompt:

```
mingw-get install gcc
```

which will download and install the C compiler, and its requisite support packages; (i.e. its *dependencies*, which are mingwrt, w32api and binutils, for those interested).You may also install multiple *independent* packages together; for example, the command:

```
mingw-get install gcc g++ mingw32-make
```

will install the C compiler, C++ compiler, and make utility.You can install more additional packages at any time. For example, the command:

```
mingw-get install fortran gdb
```

will add the Fortran 90/95 compiler and debugger to the existing installation.

If you choose to also install 'msys-base', note that its default installation path is now 'C:\MinGW\MSYS\1.0'. The easiest way to start

the shell is by running the msys.bat file found in that directory.

The first time you start the shell, you may also wish to run the command:

```
/postinstall/pi.sh
```

This is only a temporary measure to establish bindings between your MinGW and MSYS installations. The command will become unnecessary, when appropriate post-install scripting is added to the MSYS package catalogues.

The mingw-get release notes contain more detailed information about the configuration and use of the mingw-get installer. GCC documentation, make documentation, and GDB documentation are available online.

Cautions

- The installers do **not** automatically modify any environment settings, (in particular the *PATH*). **You** will need to add the MinGW `bin' directory, as described in the "Environment Settings" section below.

- **Administrative note** The MinGW team do not recommend modifying the Windows PATH variable system wide. We prefer that you use a script to set PATH for the processes on a per session basis. This is the reason that we do not adjust the PATH.

- For versions of MSYS prior to MSYS-1.0.11; do not install MinGW into the same path as MSYS; (you may install to a subdirectory of the MSYS tree, as long as non-MSYS executables are not placed in the MSYS /*bin* directory). You probably don't have to worry about this.

- When you install both MSYS and MinGW, and have /*mingw* mapped to your MinGW directory (as is the default), if you then install ports, supplementary MinGW programs or dependency libraries, you are advised to install them into the /*mingw* directory tree, to ensure that they will be available for use with GCC; e.g. you should configure with

```
../path/to/configure --prefix=/mingw
```

or

```
../path/to/configure --prefix=`cd /mingw; pwd -W`
```

(This latter form is preferred, when the program being installed is a native Windows binary, and the prefix may be hard coded into the executable).

○ Additional information can be found in the HOWTO and FAQ sections.

Environment Settings

When you install command line tools, such as MinGW, or GnuWin32 tools, you have to tell the command line interpreter where to find them. This is usually accomplished by adding the appropriate directory names to the *PATH* variable in your user environment. The installers will **not** do this for you.

NOTE If you choose to alter your PATH variable, you must ensure you alter your **user** PATH variable, **not** your system PATH variable -- there are two of them!

NOTE The MinGW team do not recommend modifying the system wide Windows PATH variable. We prefer that you use a script to set PATH for the processes on a per session basis. See the notes in the "After Installation You Should" section above.

Warning: Adding entries to the *PATH* is normally harmless. However, if you delete any existing entries, you may mess up your *PATH* string, and you could seriously compromise the functioning of your computer. **Please be careful**. Proceed at your own risk.

1. Right-click on your "My Computer" icon and select "Properties".
2. Click on the "Advanced" tab, then on the "Environment Variables" button.
3. You should be presented with a dialog box with two text boxes. The **top** box shows your **user** settings. The PATH entry in this box is the one you want to modify. Note that the bottom text box allows you to change the **system** PATH variable. You **should not** alter the system path variable in any manner, or you will cause all sorts of problems for you and your computer!

4. Click on the PATH entry in the TOP box, then click on the "Edit" button

5. Scroll to the end of the string and *at the end add*

```
;<installation-directory>\bin
```

6. press OK -> OK -> OK and you are done.

NOTE: Substitute <installation-directory> with the FULL *absolute* path name of the installation target directory you chose (ie C:\MinGW);

NOTE: If you installed MSYS, you may also want to add ";<installation-directory>\MSYS\1.0\local\bin", and "; <installation-directory>\MSYS\1.0\bin" to the end of your user PATH variable.

More Information

More information on Configuring and Using mingw-get is available.

Manual Installation

You may install MinGW by manually downloading and extracting individual components. Please refer to HOWTO Install the MinGW (GCC) Compiler Suite for information on manual installation.

Re: Getting Started

On January 21st, 2011 jacraig says:
yes

Re: Getting Started

On March 25th, 2010 jafet_81 says:

I was trying to install the mingw in the order of files that is above (binutils, mingw-runtime, w32api...) and when I was trying to install the gcc core, appeared a message asking me about overwrite a file called "libiberty" (I don't remember in this moment the extension). What libiberty is the correct to leave, the first or the libiberty that is in the gcc core?

Re: Getting Started

On April 2nd, 2010 earnie says:

It doesn't matter which one you keep. The libiberty.a file is an artifact of both binutils and gcc with the unfortunate side affect of the file being installed with the ``make install *command which is the real error here. The two packages should never install the file but the way the iberty library is packaged within both with a separate ``make install' command allows this to happen. The iberty library is packaged with each because of both the GPL and the GNU Coding Standard.*

MinGW 5.1.6 Error: mismatched long filename

On November 22nd, 2009 stk_pr says:

1)---------------download------------------

MinGW-5.1.6.exe, binutils-2.20-1-mingw32-bin.tar.gz, mingwrt-3.16-mingw32-dev.tar.gz, mingwrt-3.16-mingw32-dll.tar.gz, w32api-3.14-mingw32-dev.tar.gz, make-3.81-20090914-mingw32-bin.tar.gz from sourceforge.net, and

gcc-core-4.4.2.tar.gz, gcc-g++-4.4.2.tar.gz, gcc-fortran-4.4.2.tar.gz, gcc-ada-4.4.2.tar.gz, gcc-java-4.4.2.tar.gz, gcc-objc-4.4.2.tar.gz from gcc.gnu.org mirror ftp

2)-----------modify mingw.ini like this:-------------

[mingw]

Build=12

URL=file://e:\network\download\mingw

Filename=MinGW-5.1.6.exe

packages=previous|current|candidate

[current]

runtime=mingwrt-3.16-mingw32-dev.tar.gz|7616

runtimeDLL=mingwrt-3.16-mingw32-dll.tar.gz|40

w32api=w32api-3.14-mingw32-
dev.tar.gz|14420

binutils=binutils-2.20-1-mingw32-
bin.tar.gz|26979

core=gcc-core-4.4.2.tar.gz|7712

gpp=gcc-g++-4.4.2.tar.gz|15480

g77=gcc-fortran-4.4.2.tar.gz|5272

ada=gcc-ada-4.4.2.tar.gz|33860

java=gcc-java-4.4.2.tar.gz|43160

objc=gcc-objc-4.4.2.tar.gz|3720

make=make-3.81-20090914-mingw32-
bin.tar.gz|723

3)-----------------------install mingw 5.1.6-------
----

disconnect->run mingw.exe->"download and
install"->"current"->"full"->c:\mingw

it start correctly but, there's always an error
message while extracting gcc-g++-4.4.2.tar.gz :

Writing gcc-4.4.2/libstdc++-
v3/testsuite/26_numerics/adjacent_difference/1.cc

tgz_extract: mismatched long filename

Error: Failure reading from tarball.

my OS: windowsxp sp3

file system: ntfs

Re: MinGW 5.1.6 Error: mismatched long filename

On November 23rd, 2009 keith says:

Please read the article again.

You cannot use MinGW-5.1.6.exe to install
any version of GCC later than 3.4.5. Neither
can you gerrymander it, to build from
sources downloaded from any repository
other than our own SF distribution; it
requires the pre-built *binary* package files,
which *we* provide.

What you are trying to do is both unsupported and impossible, with the deprecated installer package you are trying to use.

Re: Getting Started

On October 21st, 2009 SteveChapel says:

I notice that someone has very helpfully updated this page according to information from the "release notes". Could someone add a link to the release notes on this page? That would also be very helpful. Also, does one need to install both the "bin" and "dll" versions of the packages, or just one of them? In either case, it would be very helpful to disambiguate the commas to either "and" or "or", or if punctuation is preferred, "&" or "/". Thanks!

Re: Getting Started

On November 12th, 2009 stephen says:

The release note for MinGW GCC 4.4.0 can be found here.

http://sourceforge.net/project/shownotes.php?release_id=691876

Re: Getting Started

On June 12th, 2009 zonademagia says:

After reading all the comments so I could complete the installation, thanks!

Re: Getting Started

On June 12th, 2009 renato says:

very use full article thanks alot and thats so nice

Re: Getting Started

On April 20th, 2009 pzkocien says:

Hello,

This may be a trivial problem but in spite of updating the path variable (c:\MinGW\bin), gcc/g77/etc. does not work from command line. It works fine in the c:\MinGW\bin directory as well as on my other computer. I am not sure what the problem could be. Any suggestions?

With kind regards,
Pawel

Re: Getting Started

On May 20th, 2009 mkarliner says:

Pawel,

I just installed and had exactly the same problem.
It's not that obvious, you need to set the mount
point of the MinGW directory in the Msys environment.

as a start, just try coping /etc/fstab.sample to /etc/fstab and
restarting the msys..

cheers

Mike

Re: Getting Started

On April 7th, 2009 mago says:

Hi guys.

Will mingw work on future versions of windows?

I'm upgrading to Vista in a short time and i want to know how much 'upgrading' will make me suffer.

My guess is that you guys at Mingw should develop a new version for Vista?

Or is it just the same? What about the Win32 Api? There are surely additions with newer versions of windows.

Thanks.

---

mago

Re: Getting Started

On April 7th, 2009 keith says:

I find it **really** insulting, when someone says "you guys should...".

This is an Open Source project, developed by volunteers in their spare time. **You** have **no right** to tell **me** what I should, or should

not do with my spare time. Why should **I**, rather than **you** do that?

AFAIK, MinGW already **does** work with Vista, but why don't you just try it, and see; then **contribute** on the basis of your experience, either in the form of patches, or failing that, bug reports?

Re: Getting Started

On March 18th, 2009 darrenleeweber says:

Please include the gdb package in the automatic installer.

I need advice on how to install gdb manually. I have two download files:

gdb-6.8-mingw-3-patch

gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar.gz2

I plan to use the .tar.gz2 download for the installation and your instructions for that seem clear enough. Is the patch file required for this installation? That is, do I need to apply the patch file to the extracted content from the .tar.gz2 archive or is the patch file only used with the src download?

Thanks!

Re: Getting Started

On March 19th, 2009 keith says:

GDB is an entirely separate product from GCC. It is not a **prerequisite** for running GCC, as are the majority of other packages which are installed by *MinGW-5.x*, and hence it is not imperative that *MinGW-5.x* should install it. However, the same argument for exclusion could be applied, in the case of *mingw32-make*, which **is** included; conversely, the inclusion of *mingw32-make* sets a precedent for the possible inclusion of GDB. Ultimately, the decision on that is down to the package maintainer; since *MinGW-5.x* is currently **unmaintained**, don't expect it to happen any time soon.

mingw-get, when it eventually becomes available, will install any package -- and optionally all of them -- which is distributed by the MinGW Project.

I'm confused by your reference to *gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar.gz2*, for there is no such thing as gz2 compression; it is either **bz2** or **gz**. In this case, I assume you mean the **binary** release file *gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar.bz2*, rather than the **source** tarball, *gdb-6.8-mingw-3-src.tar.gz*.

The *gdb-6.8-mingw-3-patch* file, to which you refer, (and by which I assume you mean *gdb-6.8-mingw-3.patch*), details the source code changes to **mainline** gdb-6.8 sources, which were applied to achieve this *gdb-6.8-mingw-3* release candidate, (which strictly, should be called *gdb-6.8-mingw32-3*). They are of interest only to those integrating *mingw32* support into **mainline** GDB; you do not need them, if your only interest is in deployment of *gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar.bz2*. (It isn't immediately obvious if these patches have already been incorporated into the **local** sources, *gdb-6.8-mingw-3-src.tar.gz* -- I am not the maintainer of this package -- but the naming convention would suggest that they have).

Re: Getting Started

On June 24th, 2009 mattewong says:

I agree it would be convenient to include gdb. how many programmers are there who want to install a compiler and don't want to also install the debugger?

at the least, it would be useful to just outline the basic steps to install gdb. I downloaded the same files as darrenleeweber and had the same questions-- minGW's default installation (at least with g++ alone) does not include bzip2, nor are there any instructions on how to install these packages. here's what I did after downloading the binary gdb distro. I haven't used gsb before so I can't guarantee this approach works properly,

but fyi:

1. download the bzip2 executable from http://www.bzip.org/downloads.html, rename to "bzip.exe" and put in a path folder (e.g. c:\minGW\bin). in the following, I assume you use c:\minGW as the base minGW folder

2. if you don't have it, install winzip or 7-zip

3. unpack the tarball: C:\MinGW> bzip2 -d C:\MinGW\gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar.bz2

4. using winzip or 7-zip, unpack the resulting gdb-6.8-mingw-3.tar file to folder "gdb-6.8-mingw-3". I did not try to, and do not recommend you try to, extract into the current directory, since it could overwrite some of your shared libs etc that are being used for the rest of your minGW platform.

5. copy gdb.exe into C:\MinGW\bin. one possible problem with this is that gdb.exe might not be consistent with the versions of libs and other shared files in the minGW platform you have installed. It seemed to work for me using minGW 4.4.

Re: Getting Started

On February 27th, 2009 gasto says:

Keith, g++ link worked. Thanks for your time.

Re: Getting Started

On February 16th, 2009 yipinx says:

It would be nice if the automated installer gets updated and restructured a little bit... I know, there is no time, but the installation process could be a little easier. It would be great if one could choose a major version instead of previous, current, candidate.... I mean candidate what? Then the mingw project has a lot of extra utilities that could be bundled with the download as well, like gdb or msys! yes very nice utilities! It would break the confusion between all the different download packages one has at sourceforge, since there is no real documentation about what belongs to what and which package is stable.

Re: Getting Started

On February 24th, 2009 keith says:

What you describe is very much what we hope to provide, with the `mingw-get' package currently under development; however, there is currently no forecast as to when this may become available.

Re: Getting Started

On October 29th, 2008 oyster says:

which environment is used to let GCC find the include and library in? There are 2 reasons I do this:

1. I do not like to install some c-lib to my MINGW directory, because I don't use it frequently. I can delete them easily - is there any other method do something like "make uninstall"?

2. I do like to install 3rd-part lib into /local, which is h:\mingw\msys\local, to make my MINGW clean and small

and on windows, I have tried 2 types(let's think "lib" is used to search libaray files)

[code, which is added in a batch file]

set lib=h:\mingw\msys\local\lib;%lib%

set include=h:\mingw\msys\local\include;%include%

[/code]

or

[code, which is added into profile or typed in msys]

set LIB=/h/mingw/msys/local/lib:$LIB

set INCLUDE=/h/mingw/msys/local/include:$INCLUDE

[/code]

but none works. I have always to add

[code]

```
-I/h/mingw/msys/local/include -
L/h/mingw/msys/local/lib
```

[/code]

to the gcc command-line **by hand**. That make me tired.

So is there any hints to set the environment automatically everytime to save my time?

thanx

Re: Getting Started

On February 24th, 2009 keith says:

See IncludePathHOWTO and SpecsFileHOWTO, (and do heed my comment following the latter).

Re: Getting Started

On February 22nd, 2009 burton says:

The G++ download is dead...

Re: Getting Started

On February 24th, 2009 jonY says:

The gcc-g++ download link works OK for me.

Re: Getting Started

On February 24th, 2009 jsacchetti says:

SourceForge self-extractor:

- Extracting gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz
- untgz::extract -d 'C:\add\MinGW' -z 'C:\add\gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz'
- tgz_extract: bad header checksum
- Error: Failure reading from tarball.

Re: Getting Started

On February 25th, 2009 Citaten says:

I had the same problem.

Manually downloading the file made the install successful.

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 25th, 2009 gallen says:

I have the same problem, the gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz does not install
I cannot open it like the other files with winzip

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 26th, 2009 mwaulk says:

SourceF@#$e is acting up. It looks like its sending people to this URL to download the g++:

http://.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/mingw/gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz

Just take the leading dot out and drop it in the same dir as your MinGW install and you should be good to go.

http://dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/mingw/gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On March 1st, 2009 skgupta1984 says:

Since the mirror is missing in the link for gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz, entering the following worked for me:
http://sourceforge.net/project/downloading.php?

group_id=2435&use_mirror=superb-west&filename=gcc-g%2B%2B-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz&a=49476444
I just put the user_mirror=superb-west (which I noticed for other packages).

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 26th, 2009 keith says:

That doesn't work, for me -- it just jumps to the top level `files' page.

The correct format for the direct link is actually:

http://<your-favourite-mirror>.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/mingw/gcc-g++-3.4.5-20060117-3.tar.gz

If you don't have a favourite mirror, or you don't know its name, please choose one from the list here, (or use `osdn', for SourceForge's master repository, which might help to annoy them into fixing their bug a bit quicker).

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 26th, 2009 destrella says:

Those links work perfect for me, I have downloaded and uncompressed the files succesfully,

Thanks

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 26th, 2009 vhrnfcmatrix says:

Hí,

I can´t download the g++ files. Link broken.

What can I do?

Re: Getting Started, gcc-g++...tar.gz

On February 27th, 2009 keith says:

Duh? What about reading the comments above, which tell you exactly that?

This *wiki* is not a forum for discussion of usage issues. Please use the mingw-users@lists.osdn.me list instead. *We do not allow creation of comments by anonymous or untrusted users, on any page.*

Site Status

Site maintenance performed successfully, site online Dec 13th 12:00 AM Eastern.