

# Recitation 1 – linprog

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# About me

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# linprog log in - Macbook

- open your terminal
- `ssh [your cs id]@linprog.cs.fsu.edu`
- enter your password

## Transfer file

- open your terminal at the folder that contains the file
- `scp [file name] [your cs id]@linprog.cs.fsu.edu:[route/targetfolder]`
- enter your password

# linprog log in - Windows

<https://system.cs.fsu.edu/new/newuser/ssh-how-to/>

- Download Tectia
- for your first connection (download & install may also happen), if your FSUCS id and password cannot work, try:
  - User Name: sshcs
  - Password: letmedownloadit

Transfer data

- Tectia file transfer GUI system

# common linux command

- `cd [folder name]`: enter folder
  - return to higher level folder: `cd ..`
  - return to the top level folder: `cd /`
- `ls`: list content files
  - with details: `ls -l`
  - with specific extension: `ls *.[extension]`
- `mkdir [new folder name]`: make a new folder
- `mv [file name] [new target position/new file name]`: move file
- `rm [file name]`: remove file
  - remove whole folder: `rm -rf [folder name]`
- `cp [file name] [target position]`: copy file

# vim

- vim [your file/new file]
- i – into insert mode
- v – into visual mode
  - using cursor to select
  - y – copy; d – cut; p/P - paste
- esc - break the current mode
- :q – quit file editor
- :wq – save and quit (:w is just save)
- :q! – quit without save

# compile and run

- `g++ -Wall -pedantic -o [exefile] [sourcecode.cpp]`
- compile multiple files (header files)
  - generate .o files: `g++ -c [file1.cpp] [file2.cpp]`
  - generate executable files: `g++ -o [exe file] [file1.o] [file2.o]`
- run
- `[exefile] [arguments] < [input] > [output]`
- `gdb [executable file]` – to run file in the debug mode
  - `q` – to quit debug mode

# `gdb` instructions

<b>run or r</b>	Executes the program from start to end.
<b>break or b</b>	Sets a breakpoint on a particular line.
<b>disable</b>	Disables a breakpoint
<b>enable</b>	Enables a disabled breakpoint.
<b>next or n</b>	Executes the next line of code without diving into functions.
<b>step</b>	Goes to the next instruction, diving into the function.
<b>list or l</b>	Displays the code.
<b>print or p</b>	Displays the value of a variable.
<b>quit or q</b>	Exits out of GDB.
<b>clear</b>	Clears all breakpoints.
<b>continue</b>	Continues normal execution



# makefile

- to construct a makefile: `vim Makefile` (or `makefile`)
- assign variables: (when use, use `$( )` to represent variables in codes)
  - `CC = g++ # Compiler`
  - `CFLAG = -Wall -pedantic # Compiler flags`
- Compile multiple `.cpp` files
  - `SRCS = main.cpp print.cpp factorial.cpp multiply.cpp`
  - `%.o: %.cpp $(CC) $(CFLAG) -c $< -o $@ #for all .cpp files, compile to .o`
  - `OBJS = $(SRCS:.cpp=.o)`
  - `main: $(OBJS) $(CC) $(CFLAG) -o $(TARGET) $(OBJS)`
- extra command: `clean`
  - `clean: rm [file1 you want to delete] [file2] ...`
  - `make clean`
- `make` - default `make Makefile`
  - `make -f [your make file]`

# tar

- Your simple Makefile (if no further instruction):  
write your compiling instructions directly in Makefile
  - `%.o: %.cpp`  
`g++ -Wall -pedantic -c [file1.cpp] [file2.cpp]`
  - `[exe file] : [file1.o] [file2.o]`  
`g++ -Wall -pedantic -o [exe file] [file1.o] [file2.o]`
- tar file: `tar -cf [archive.tar] [file1] [file2] [file3]`
  - `tar -cf [route/folder name ]`
- unzip tar file: `tar -xf [archive.tar]`
  - `tar -xf [archive.tar] -C [specific location]`