

C Programming Environment Setup on Windows

Using Visual Studio Code and GCC

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Table of Contents

1. Installing VS Code and Extensions

1. Installing VS Code

2. Installing C/C++ extensions for VS Code

3. Additional Settings (Optional)

2. Installing the GCC Compiler

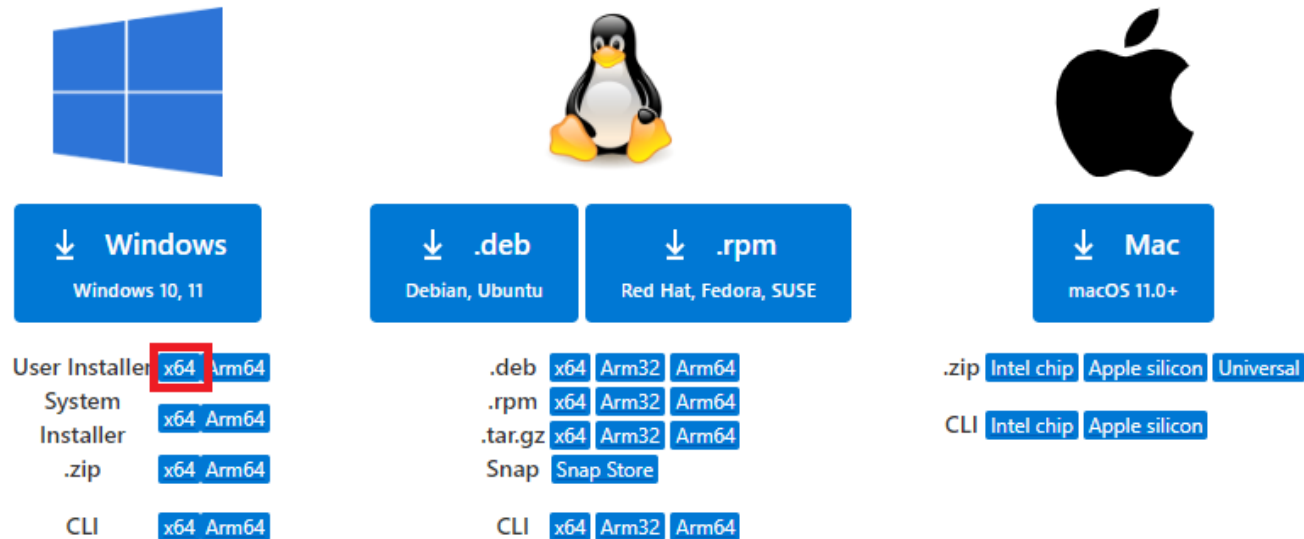
3. Writing and Running Your First C Program

1.1. Installing VS Code(1/3)

Download link: <https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>

Download Visual Studio Code

Free and built on open source. Integrated Git, debugging and extensions.

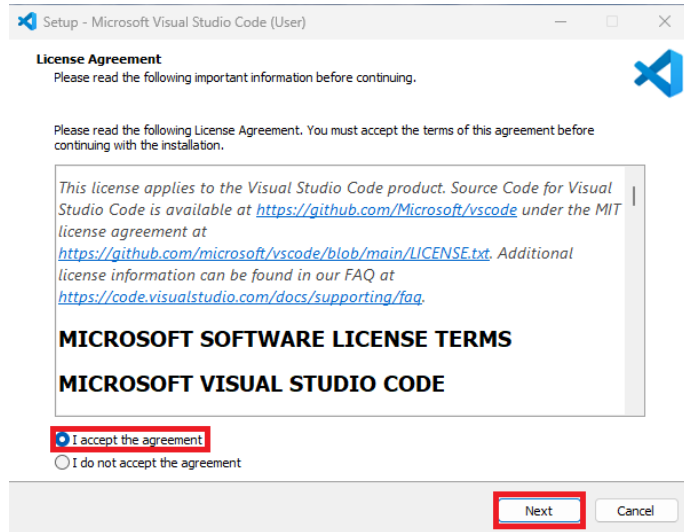


The image shows the download page for Visual Studio Code. It is organized into three main columns for different operating systems: Windows, Linux, and Mac. Each column has a header icon (Windows logo, Tux penguin, and Apple logo respectively) and a blue button with a download icon and the OS name. Below these buttons are lists of available download formats and architectures. In the Windows section, the 'User Installer' row has 'x64' highlighted with a red box. In the Linux section, there are buttons for '.deb' (Debian, Ubuntu) and '.rpm' (Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE). The Mac section has a button for 'Mac' (macOS 11.0+).

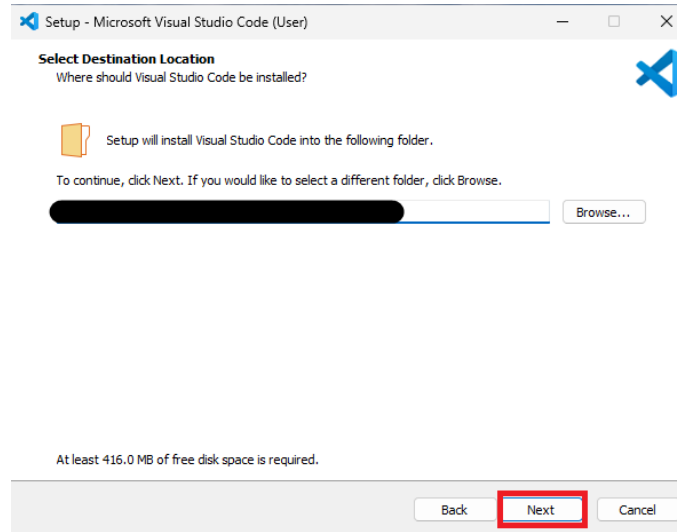
Platform	OS	Download Format	Architecture	
Windows	Windows 10, 11	User Installer	x64, Arm64	
		System Installer	x64, Arm64	
		.zip	x64, Arm64	
		CLI	x64, Arm64	
Linux	Debian, Ubuntu	.deb	x64, Arm32, Arm64	
		.rpm	x64, Arm32, Arm64	
	Red Hat, Fedora, SUSE	.tar.gz	x64, Arm32, Arm64	
		Snap	Snap Store	
		CLI	x64, Arm32, Arm64	
	Mac	macOS 11.0+	.zip	Intel chip, Apple silicon, Universal
			CLI	Intel chip, Apple silicon

Click User Installer (x64) → Run the downloaded file to begin installation

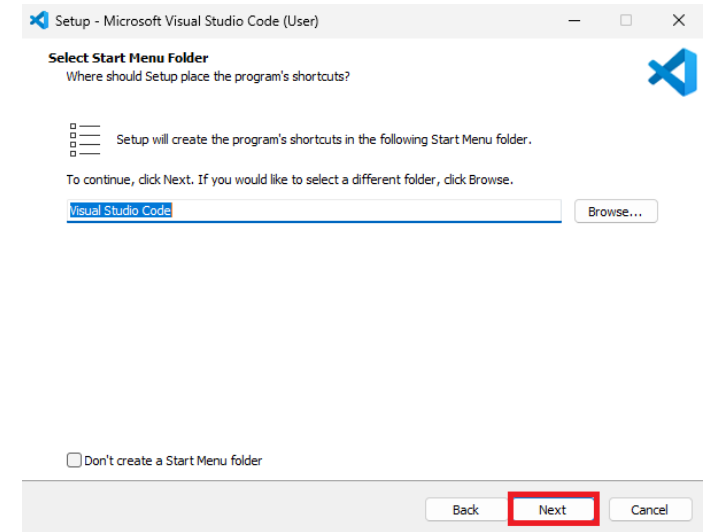
1.1. Installing VS Code(2/3)



- Check I accept the agreement.
- Click Next to continue.

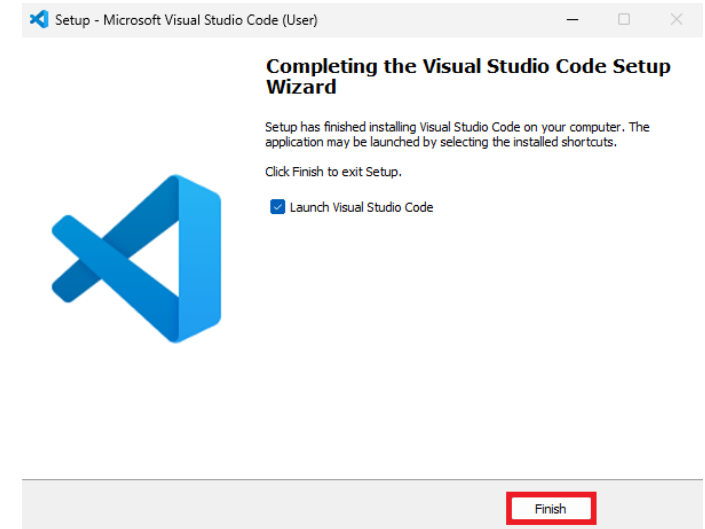
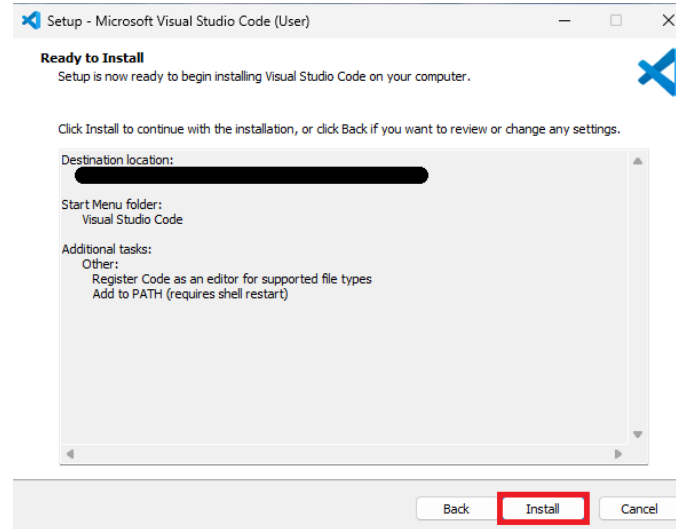
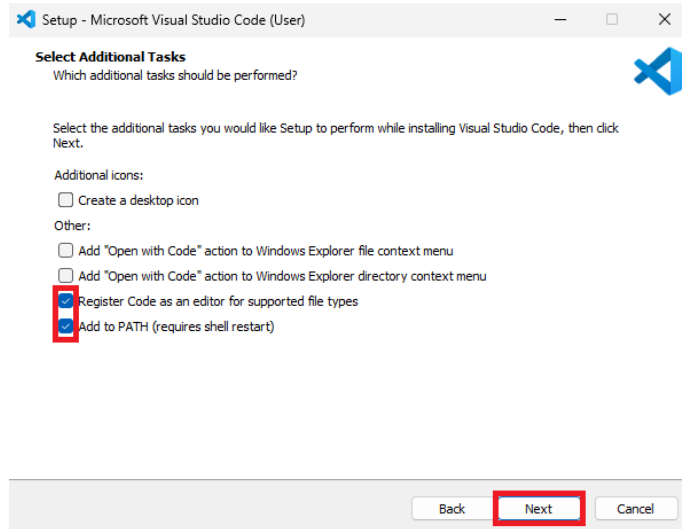


- Click Next to continue.



- Do not check Don't create a Start Menu folder.
- Click Next to continue

1.1. Installing VS Code(3/3)

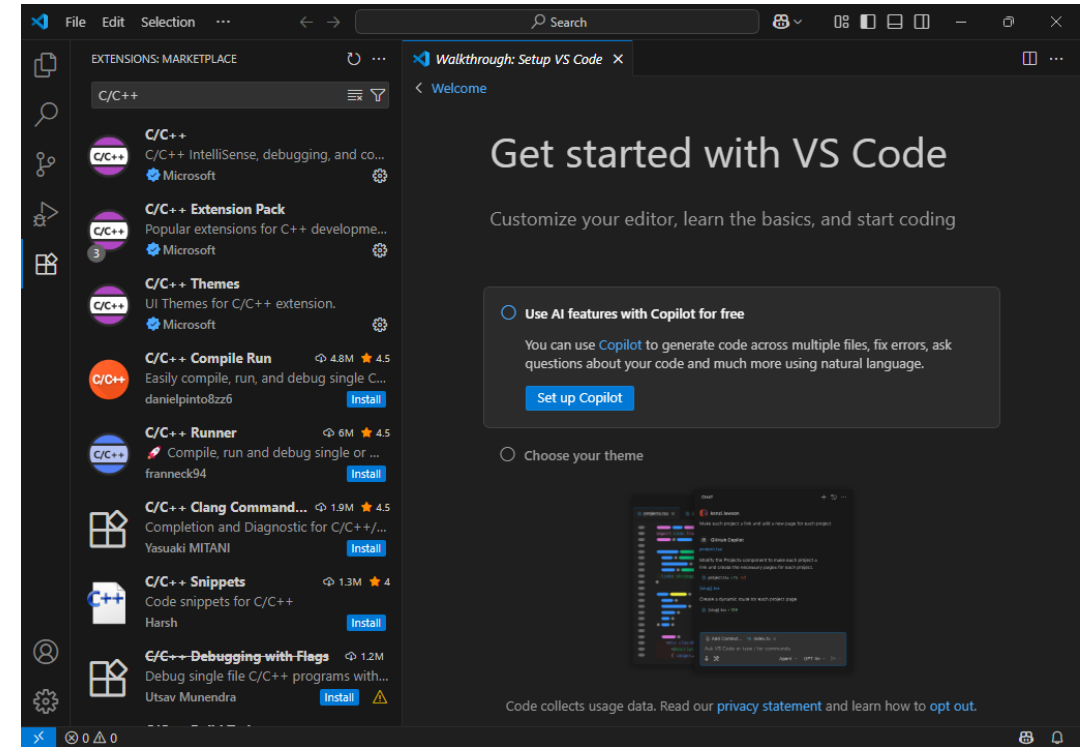
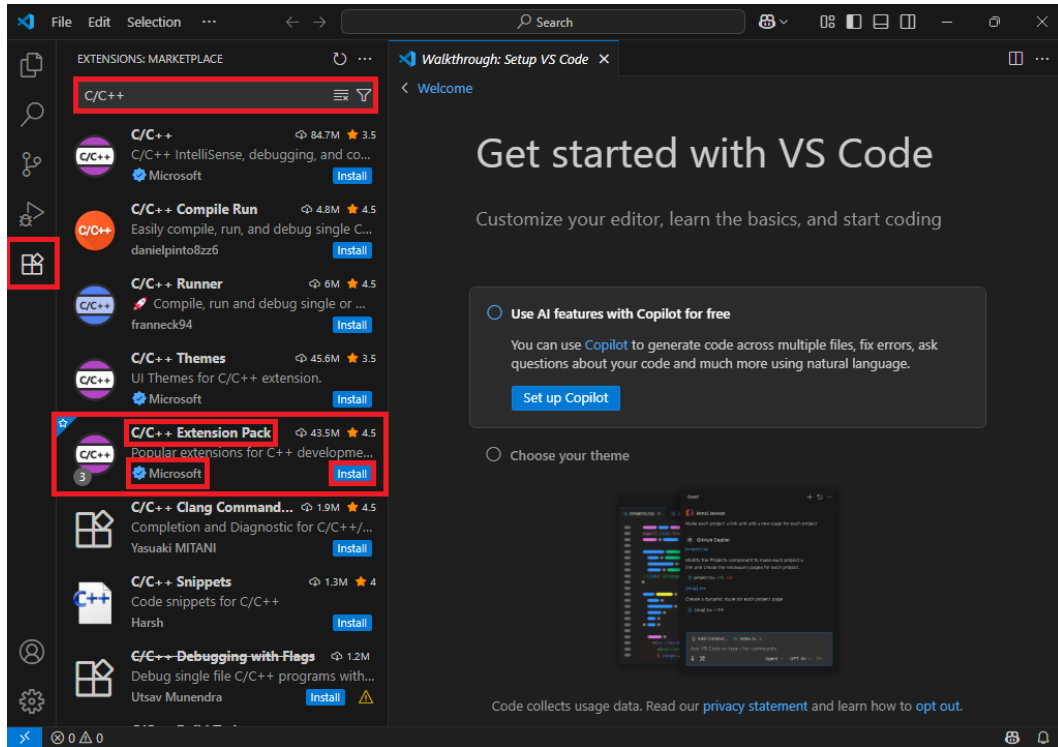


- Check Register Code as an editor for supported file types.
- Check Add to PATH.
- Click Next to continue.

- Click Install to begin the installation.

- Check Launch Visual Studio Code.
- Click Finish to complete the installation.

1.2. Installing C/C++ Extensions for VS Code

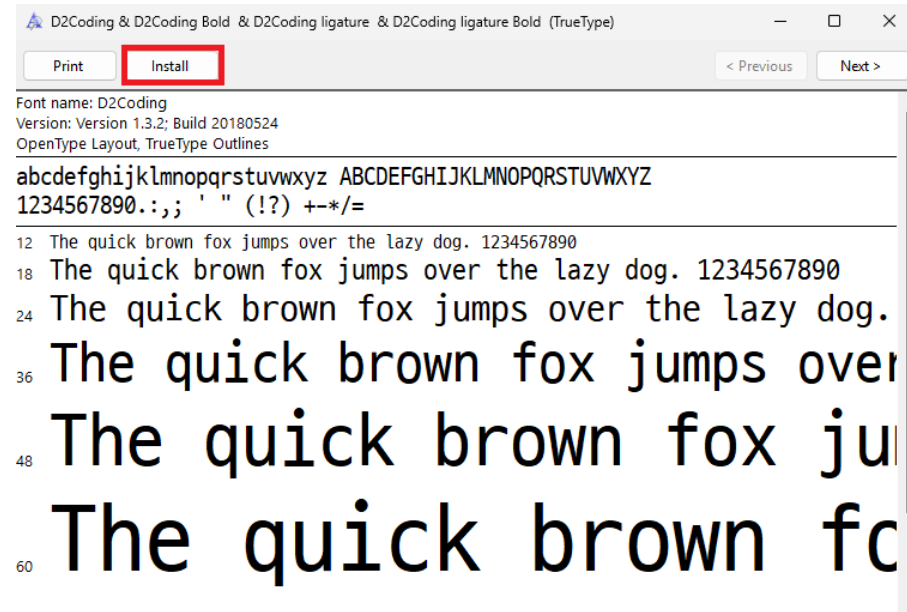
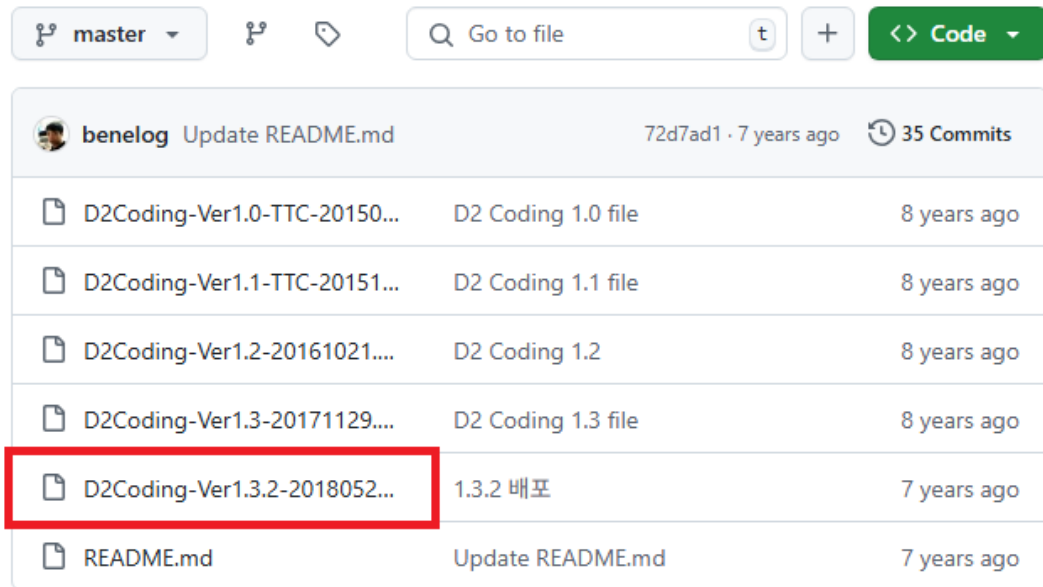


- Click the Extensions icon in the Activity Bar on the left.
- In the search bar, type C/C++.
- Find and install C/C++ Extension Pack by Microsoft.

- After installing, 4 extensions are automatically added:
C/C++, C/C++ Extension Pack, C/C++ Themes, CMake Tools

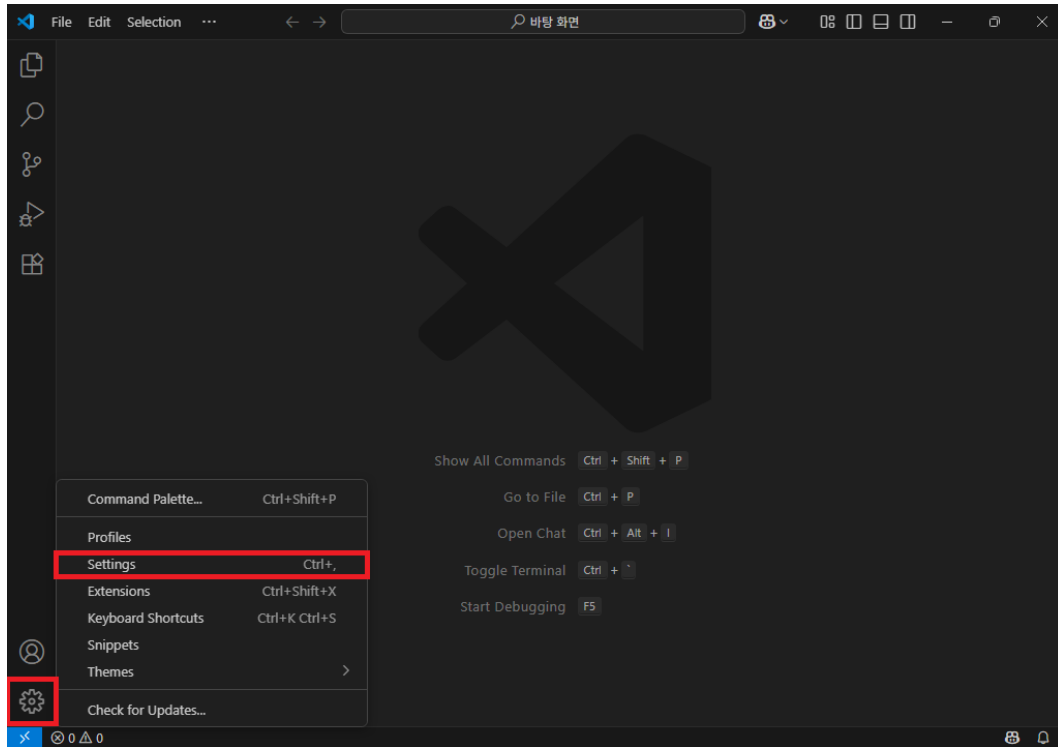
1.3. Additional Settings (Optional) – Fonts(1/2)

Download link: <https://github.com/naver/d2codingfont>

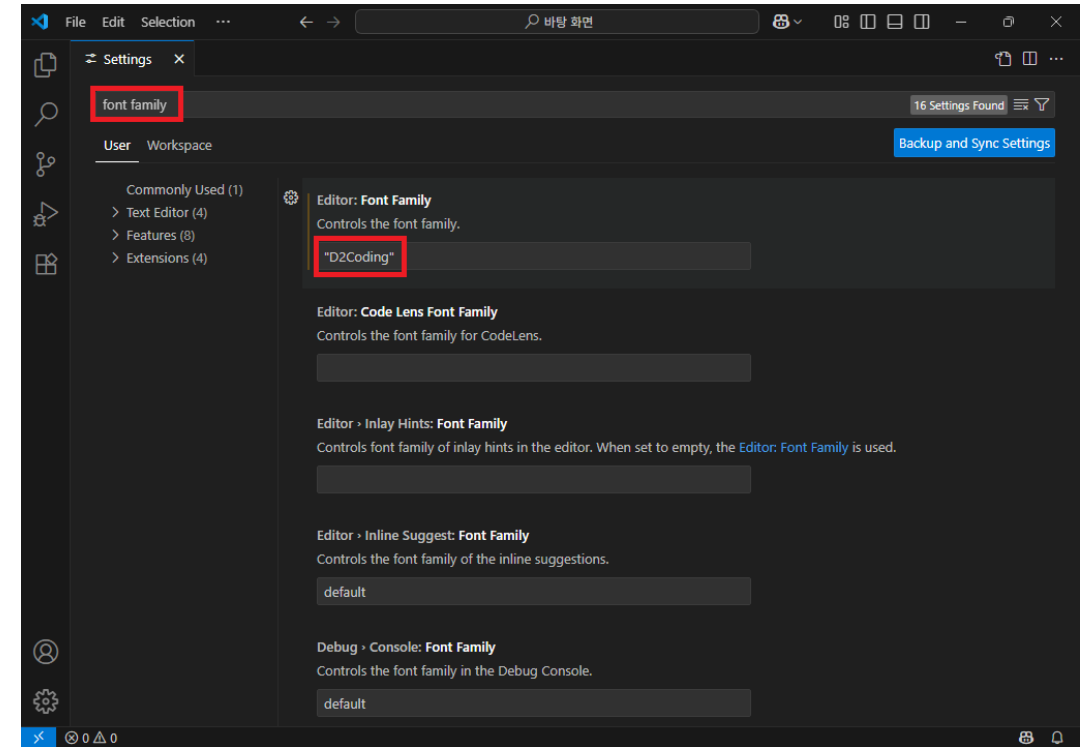


- Download the latest version.
- Extract the downloaded archive.
- Open the .ttc file inside the D2CodingAll.
- Click the Install button to install the font.

1.3. Additional Settings (Optional) – Fonts(2/2)

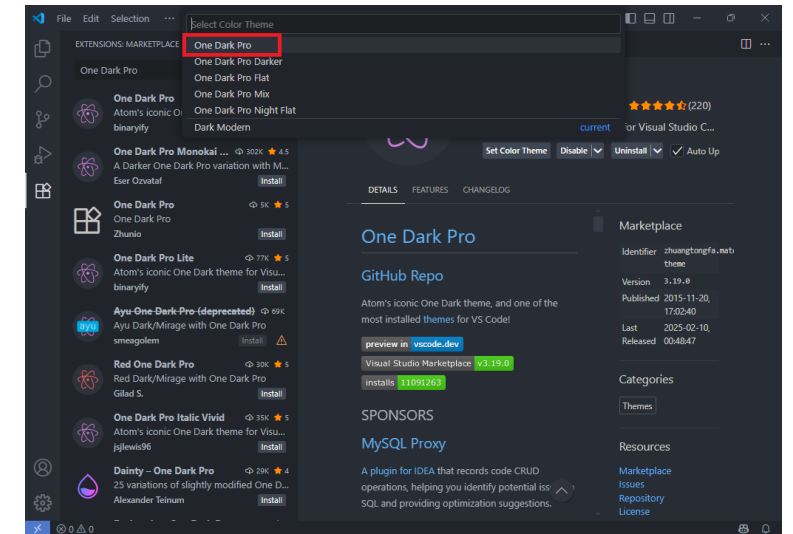
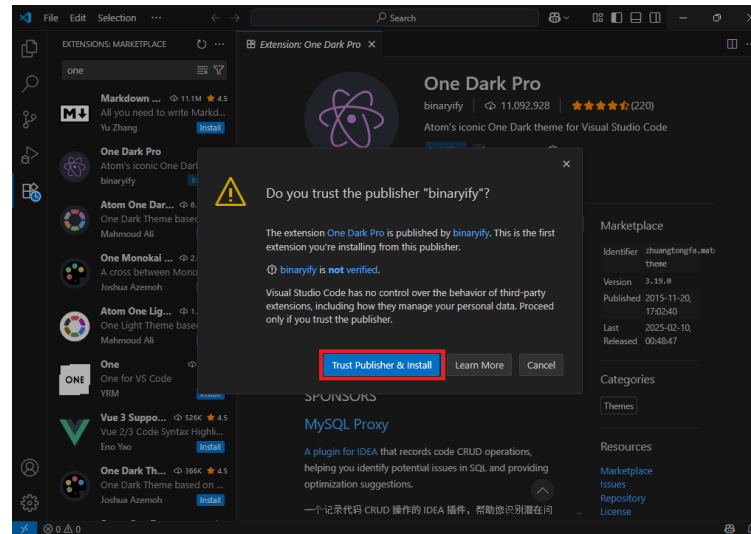
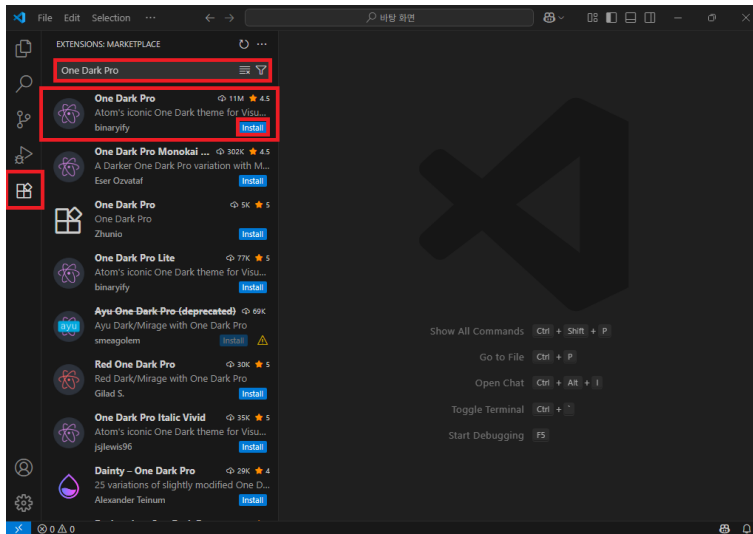


- Click the gear icon in the bottom-left corner to open the menu.
- From the menu, select Settings.



- In the search bar at the top, type font family.
- In Editor: Font Family, type "D2Coding" to set the editor font.

1.3. Additional Settings (Optional) – Themes



- Click the Extensions icon in the Activity Bar on the left.
- In the search bar, type One Dark Pro.
- Find and install One Dark Pro by binaryify.

- Click Trust Publisher & Install when prompted.
- This completes the theme installation.

- After installation, a list of themes appears.
- Select One Dark Pro to apply it.

2. Installing the GCC Compiler(1/4)

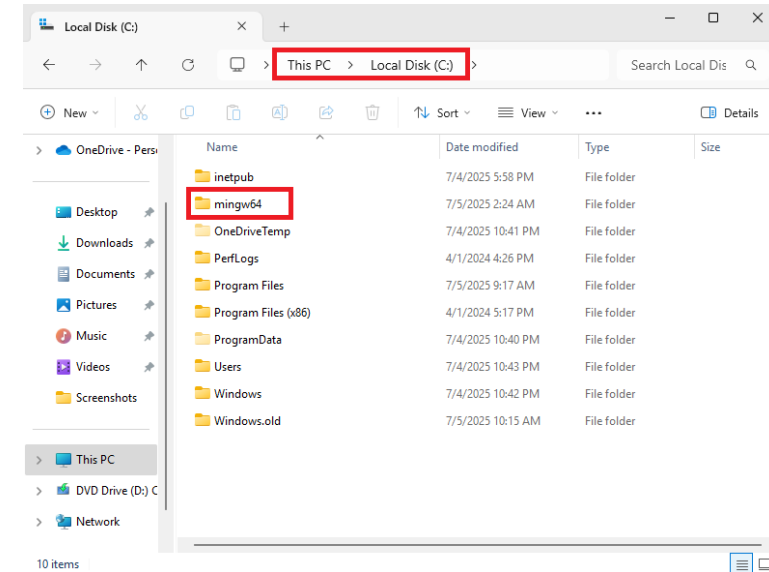
Download link: <https://winlibs.com>

Release versions

UCRT runtime

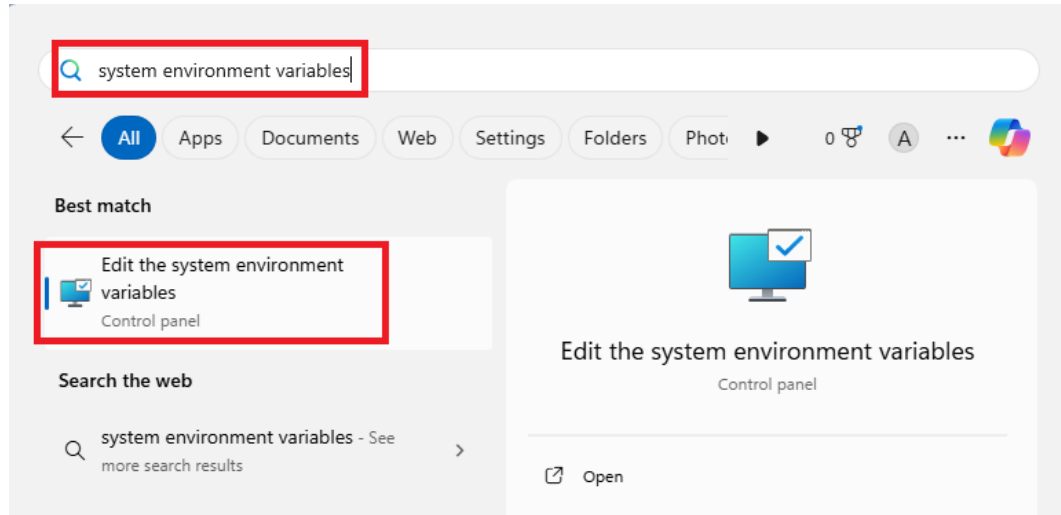
- GCC 15.1.0 (with **POSIX** threads) + MinGW-w64 13.0.0 UCRT - release 2 **(LATEST)**
 - Win32 (without LLVM/Clang/LLD/LLDB): [7-Zip archive*](#) | [Zip archive](#)
 - Win64 (without LLVM/Clang/LLD/LLDB): [7-Zip archive*](#) | [Zip archive](#)
- GCC 15.1.0 (with **POSIX** threads) + MinGW-w64 12.0.0 UCRT - release 1
 - Win32 (without LLVM/Clang/LLD/LLDB): [7-Zip archive*](#) | [Zip archive](#)
 - Win64 (without LLVM/Clang/LLD/LLDB): [7-Zip archive*](#) | [Zip archive](#)

- Click on Zip archive (Win64) to download the latest GCC version.
Recommended: version with UCRT and POSIX threads
- Extract the downloaded archive.

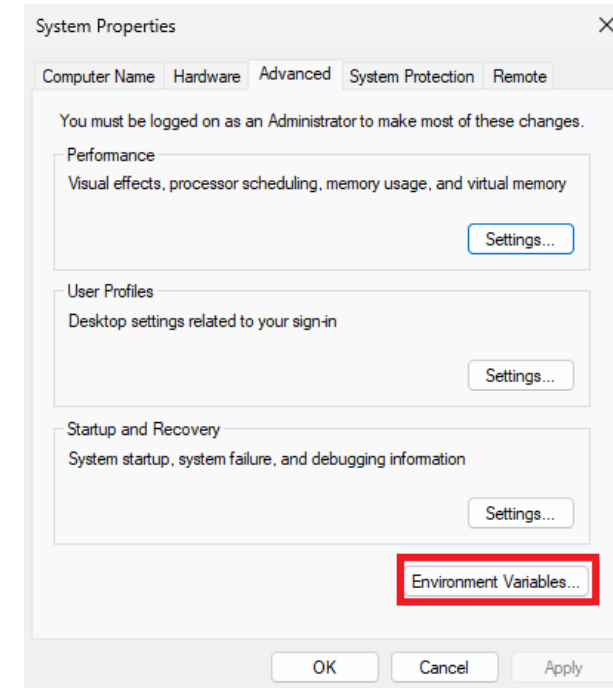


- Move the root-level mingw64 folder to the C: drive.
- Make sure the final path is exactly C:\mingw64.

2. Installing the GCC Compiler(2/4)

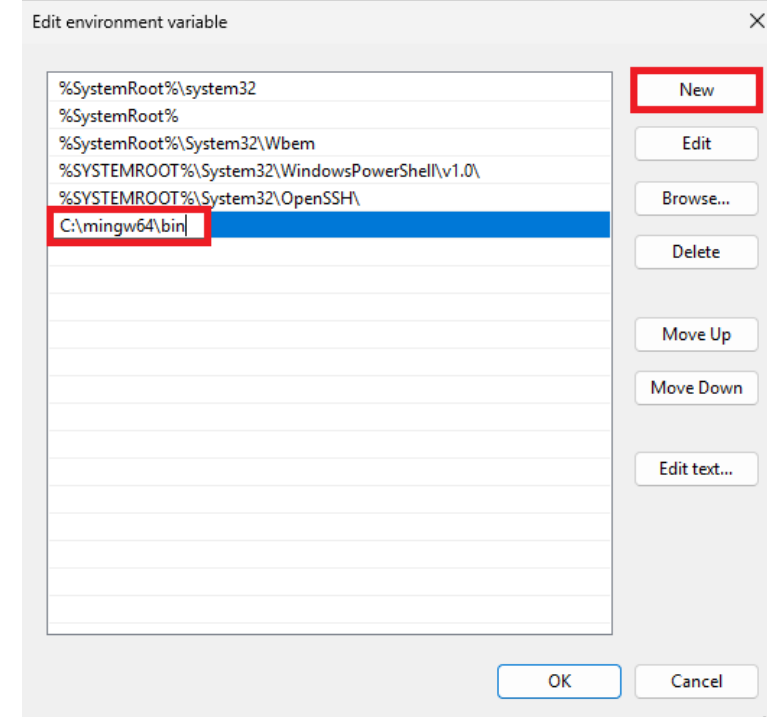
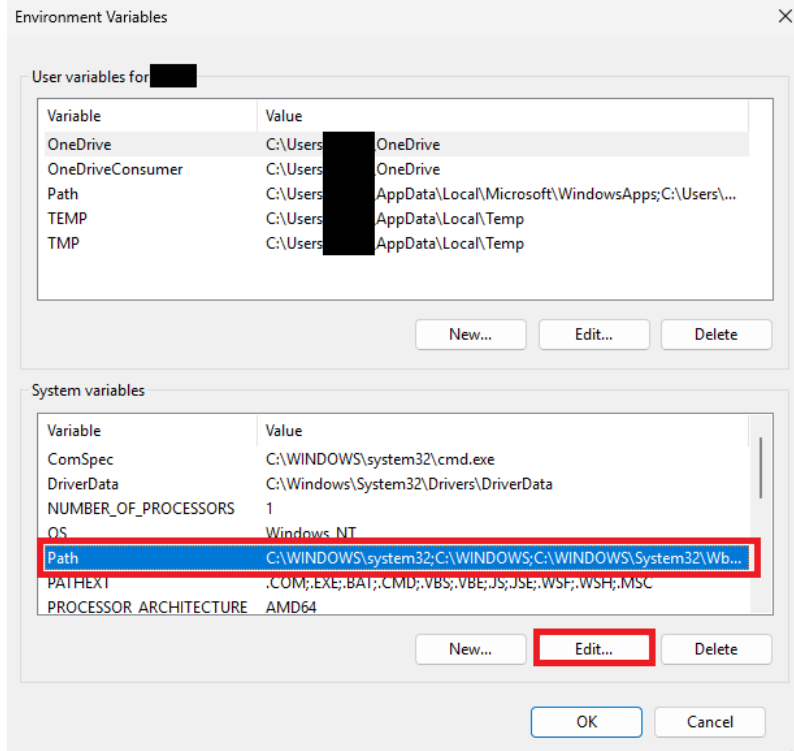


- Press the Windows key and type system environment variables.
- Select "Edit the system environment variables" from the search results.



- Click the "Environment Variables..." button at the bottom.

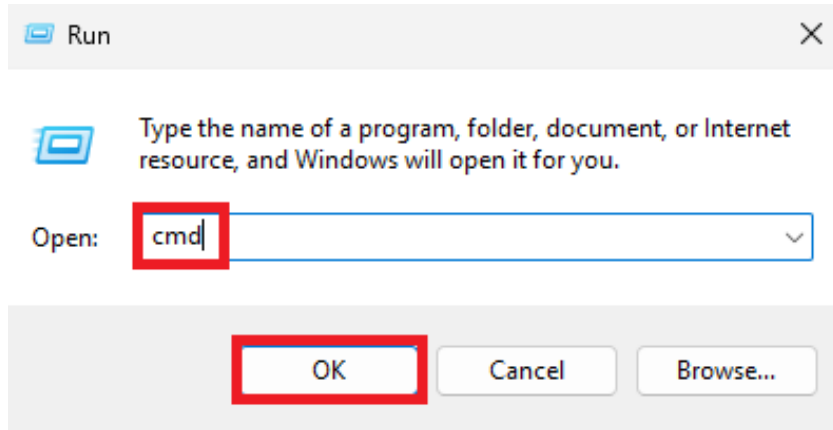
2. Installing the GCC Compiler(3/4)



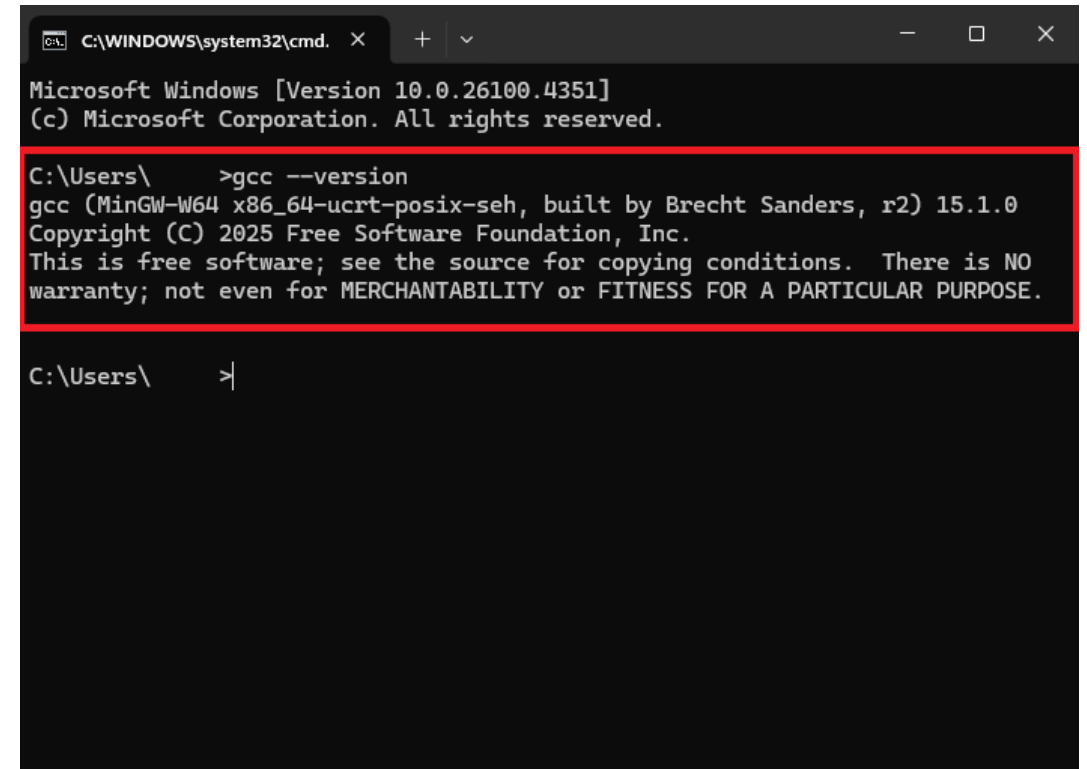
- Under System variables, find and select the Path variable.
- Click "Edit..." to open the list of environment paths.

- Click "New" and add the following path: C:\mingw64\bin
- This allows you to run gcc and related commands from any terminal.
- Click OK on all open dialogs to save the changes and close the windows.

2. Installing the GCC Compiler(4/4)

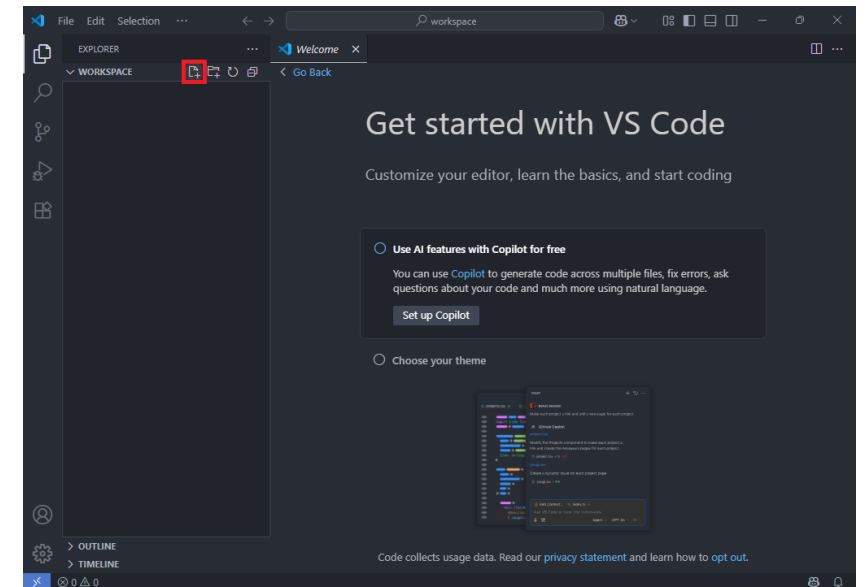
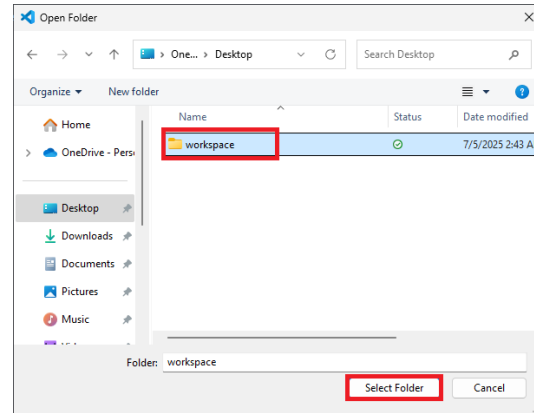
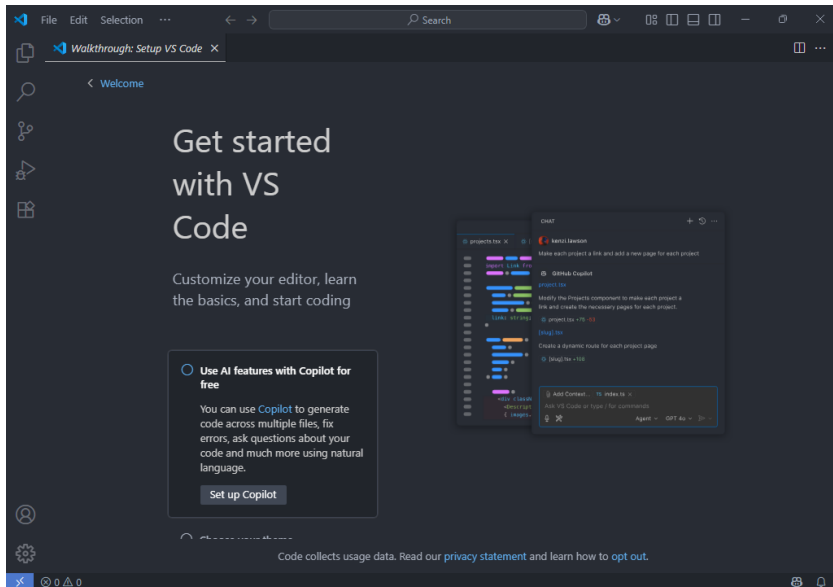


- Press Windows + R, type cmd in the Run dialog box, and click OK

A screenshot of the Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar shows "C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd." and standard window controls. The window content shows the Microsoft Windows version and copyright information. Below that, the command prompt shows the command `>gcc --version` and its output: `gcc (MinGW-W64 x86_64-ucrt-posix-seh, built by Brecht Sanders, r2) 15.1.0` followed by copyright and warranty information. The output text is highlighted with a red rectangle. The prompt then shows `C:\Users\ >`.

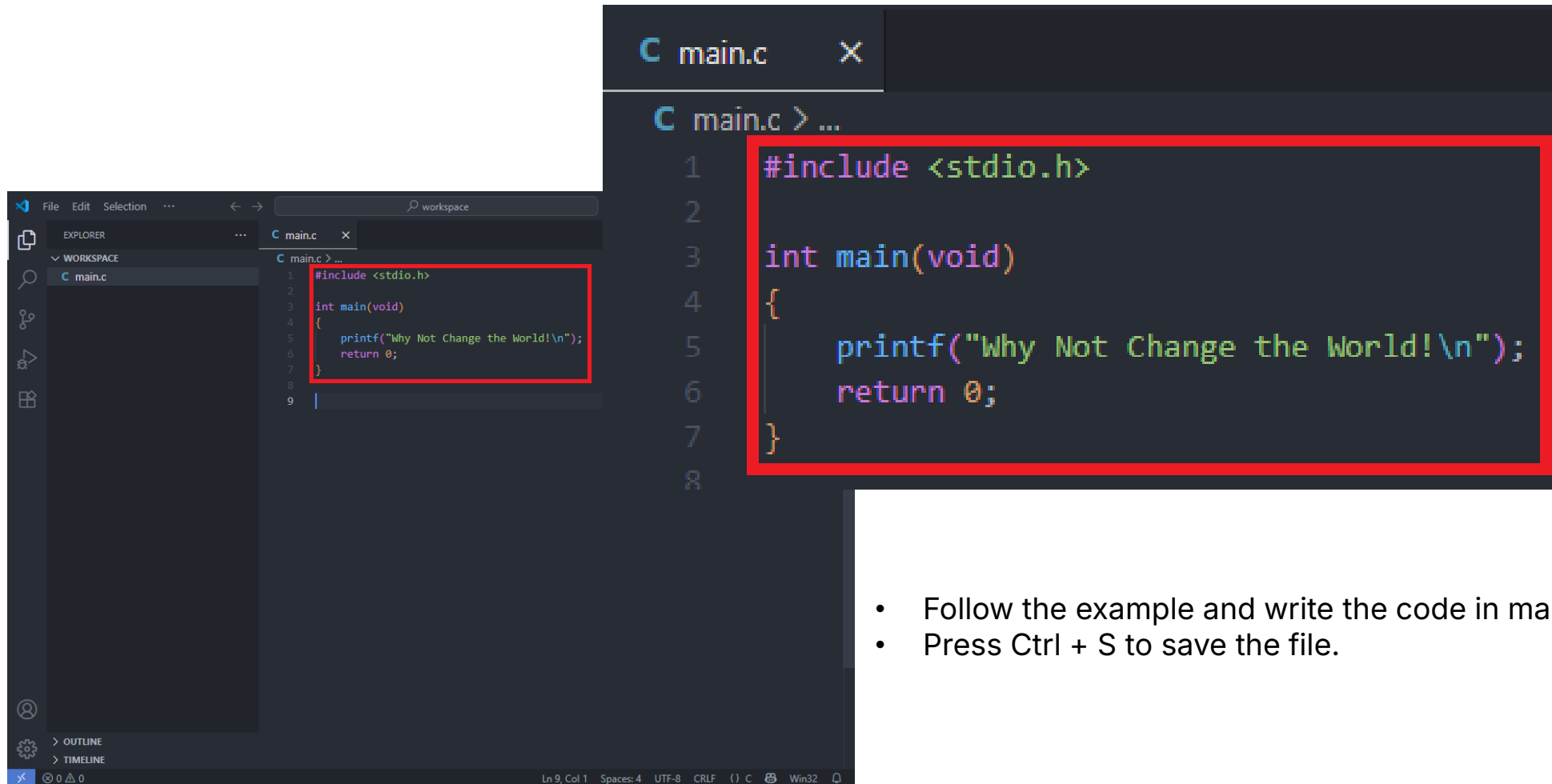
- To verify the setup, open Command Prompt and run `gcc --version`.
- The version number should be displayed without any errors.

3. Writing and Running Your First C Program(1/3)



- Launch Visual Studio Code.
- Press Ctrl + K, then O to open folder you want to use.
- Create a folder and click Select Folder.
- Click the New File icon and create a file named main.c.

3. Writing and Running Your First C Program(2/3)



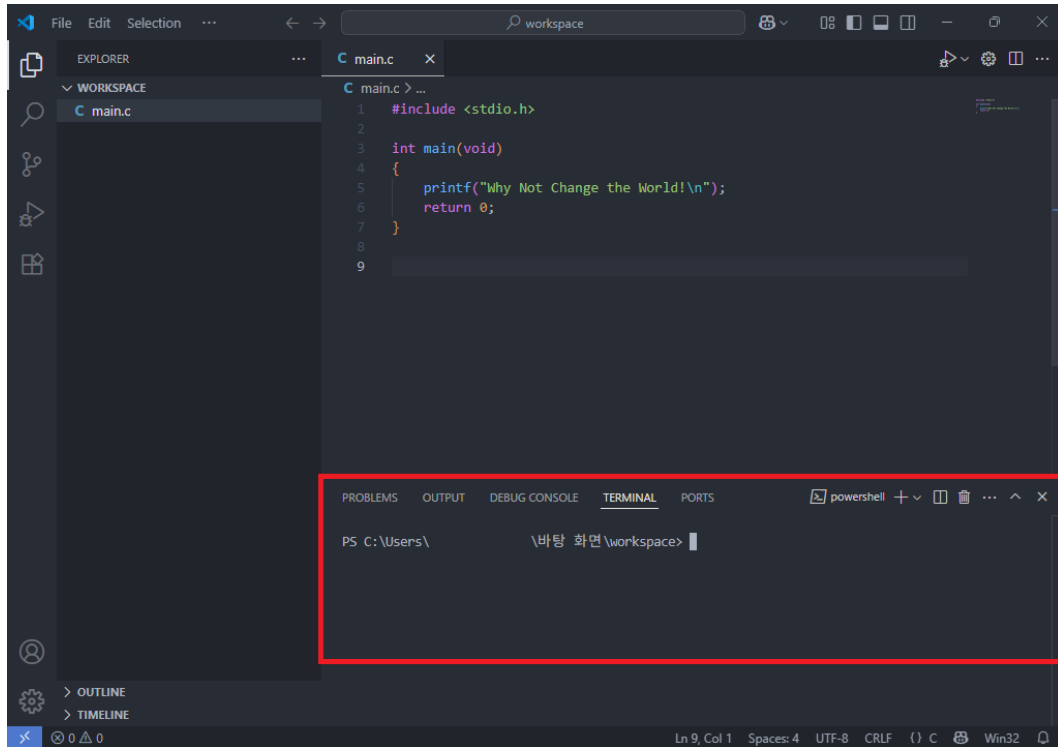
The image shows a screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor. On the left, the Explorer sidebar shows a workspace with a file named 'main.c'. The main editor window displays the code for 'main.c'. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     printf("Why Not Change the World!\n");
6     return 0;
7 }
```

The code is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is 'Ln 9, Col 1'.

- Follow the example and write the code in main.c.
- Press Ctrl + S to save the file.

3. Writing and Running Your First C Program(3/3)

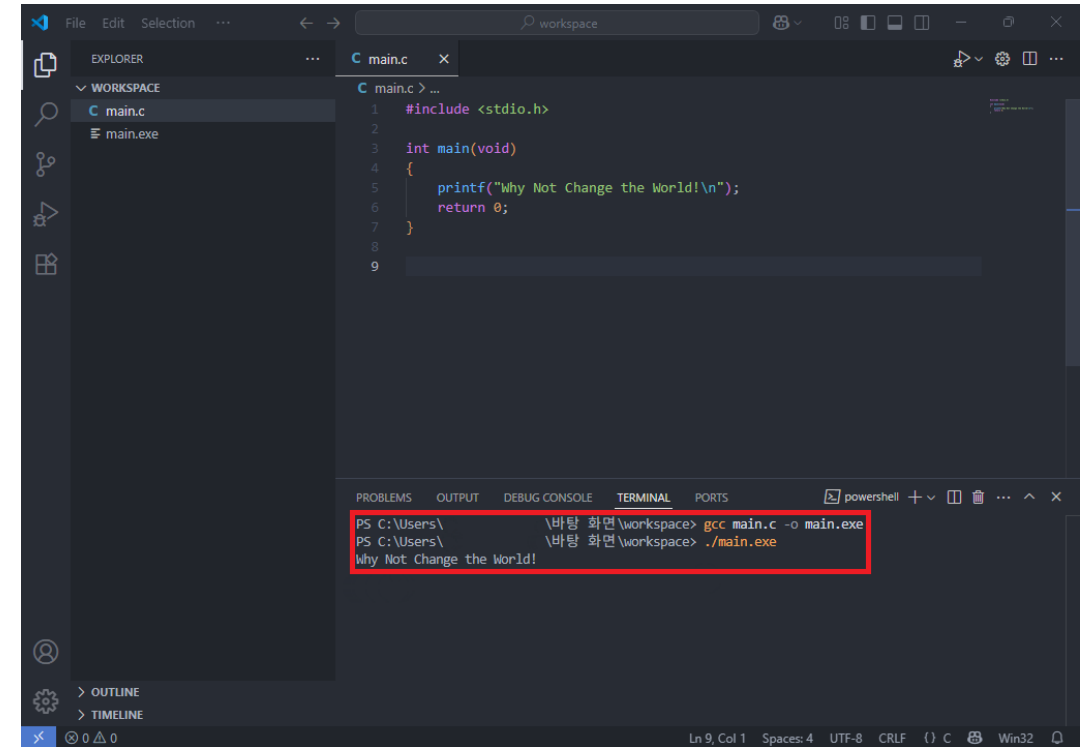


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a C program in `main.c`. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     printf("Why Not Change the World!\n");
6     return 0;
7 }
8
9
```

The integrated terminal at the bottom is open, showing the prompt `PS C:\Users\바탕 화면\workspace>`. The terminal window is highlighted with a red border.

- Press Ctrl + ` to open the integrated terminal at the bottom.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the same C program in `main.c`. The Explorer on the left now shows `main.exe` as a new file. The integrated terminal at the bottom shows the following commands and output:

```
PS C:\Users\바탕 화면\workspace> gcc main.c -o main.exe
PS C:\Users\바탕 화면\workspace> ./main.exe
Why Not Change the World!
```

The terminal output is highlighted with a red border.

- In the terminal, type: `gcc main.c -o main.exe`
- In the terminal, type: `./main.exe`
- Seeing the printed message means the setup is complete.

Thank you

Wishing you an enjoyable and meaningful learning experience.

May you grow into an engineer who learns with joy and shares with others.

For inquiries, contact: potterLim0808@gmail.com

