

Mini Project 3

Gomoku AI

WSL Installation Tutorial

Outline

- Introduction
- Install WSL
- Setup WSL
- Install build-essential
- Compile in WSL
- Execute in WSL

Introduction

- We have noticed that executing the project on Windows is much slower than on Mac or Linux
- There also exists some serious problems like file remove error or baselines got killed too early and failed to output action
- For Windows users, we **recommend using WSL in this project** to avoid these problems

Windows Subsystem for Linux

- WSL enables your Windows computer to run Linux
- Since the final evaluation will take place on a machine with Linux environment, using WSL during development is a good choice
- Using WSL makes your code execute in normal speed
 - Without the lags in Windows
- Also prevents the remove file and baseline invalid move error

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- Introduction
- **Install WSL**
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- Install build-essential
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Go to WSL Installation Guide

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Microsoft Docs page for the 'Windows Subsystem for Linux Installation Guide for Windows 10'. The page is in dark mode and includes a navigation sidebar on the left with links to 'Overview', 'Quickstart', 'Tutorials', 'How-to', 'Frequently Asked Questions', 'WSL 2 FAQ', 'Troubleshooting', and 'Release Notes'. The main content area features the title 'Windows Subsystem for Linux Installation Guide for Windows 10' with a date of '04/07/2021' and a reading time of '10 minutes'. It lists two installation options: 'Simplified install' and 'Manual install'. A 'Note' box states that if an issue occurs during installation, users should check the 'Troubleshooting installation' section. The 'Simplified Installation for Windows Insiders' section explains that the process has been improved in the latest Windows Insiders preview builds, replacing manual steps with a single command. It lists requirements: joining the Windows Insiders Program, installing a preview build of Windows 10 (OS build 20H2 or higher), and opening a command line window with Administrator privileges. The page also includes a 'Download PDF' link at the bottom left and a 'Feedback' section on the right.

Install WSL on Windows 10 | Microsoft Docs

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-win10

Microsoft | Docs | Documentation | Learn | Q&A | Code Samples

Windows / Development environment / WSL / Quickstart / Install WSL & update to WSL 2

Filter by title

WSL Documentation

Overview

Quickstart

Install WSL & update to WSL 2

Install on Windows Server

Create a user account & password

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WSL 2 FAQ

Troubleshooting

Release Notes

Windows Subsystem for Linux Installation Guide for Windows 10

04/07/2021 • 10 minutes to read • +27

There are two options available for installing Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL):

- Simplified install** (preview release): `wsl --install`
- Manual install**: Follow the six steps listed below.

The manual install steps for WSL are listed below and can be used to install Linux on any version of Windows 10.

Note

If you run into an issue during the install process, check the [Troubleshooting installation](#) section at the bottom of this page.

Simplified Installation for Windows Insiders

The installation process for Windows Subsystem for Linux has been significantly improved in the latest Windows Insiders preview builds of Windows 10, replacing the manual steps below with a single command.

In order to use the `wsl --install` simplified install command, you must:

- Join the [Windows Insiders Program](#)
- Install a preview build of Windows 10 (OS build 20H2 or higher).
- Open a command line window with Administrator privileges

Once those requirements are met, to install WSL:

Is this page helpful?

Yes No

In this article

- Simplified Installation for Windows Insiders
- Manual Installation Steps
- Step 1 - Enable the Windows Subsystem for Linux
- Step 2 - Check requirements for running WSL 2
- Step 3 - Enable Virtual Machine feature
- Step 4 - Download the Linux kernel update package
- Step 5 - Set WSL 2 as your default version
- Step 6 - Install your Linux distribution of choice
- Install Windows Terminal (optional)
- Set your distribution version to WSL 1 or WSL 2
- Troubleshooting installation

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Copy the command in step 1

Install WSL on Windows 10 | Microsoft Docs

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install-win10

Filter by title

- WSL Documentation
- Overview
- Quickstart
 - Install WSL & update to WSL 2**
 - Install on Windows Server
 - Create a user account & password
- Tutorials
- How-to
- Frequently Asked Questions
- WSL 2 FAQ
- Troubleshooting
- Release Notes

Downloads and installs a Linux distribution (reboot may be required)

By default, the installed Linux distribution will be Ubuntu. This can be changed using `wsl --install -d <Distribution Name>`. (Replacing `<Distribution Name>` with the name of your desired distribution.) Additional Linux distributions may be added to your machine after the initial install using the `wsl --install -d <Distribution Name>` command.

To see a list of available Linux distributions, enter `wsl --list --online`.

Manual Installation Steps

If you are not on a Windows Insiders build, the features required for WSL will need to be enabled manually following the steps below.

Step 1 - Enable the Windows Subsystem for Linux

You must first enable the "Windows Subsystem for Linux" optional feature before installing any Linux distributions on Windows.

Open PowerShell as Administrator and run:

```
PowerShell
```

```
dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart
```

We recommend now moving on to step #2, updating to WSL 2, but if you wish to only install WSL 1, you can now **restart** your machine and move on to Step 6 - Install your Linux distribution of choice. To update to WSL 2, **wait to restart** your machine and move on to the next step.

Step 2 - Check requirements for running WSL 2

To update to WSL 2, you must be running Windows 10.

- For x64 systems: Version 1903 or higher, with Build 18362 or higher.
- For ARM64 systems: Version 2004 or higher, with Build 19041 or higher.
- Builds lower than 18362 do not support WSL 2. Use the [Windows Update Assistant](#) to update your version of Windows.

To check your version and build number, select **Windows logo key + R**, type `winver`, select **OK**. Update to the latest Windows version in the Settings menu.

Download PDF

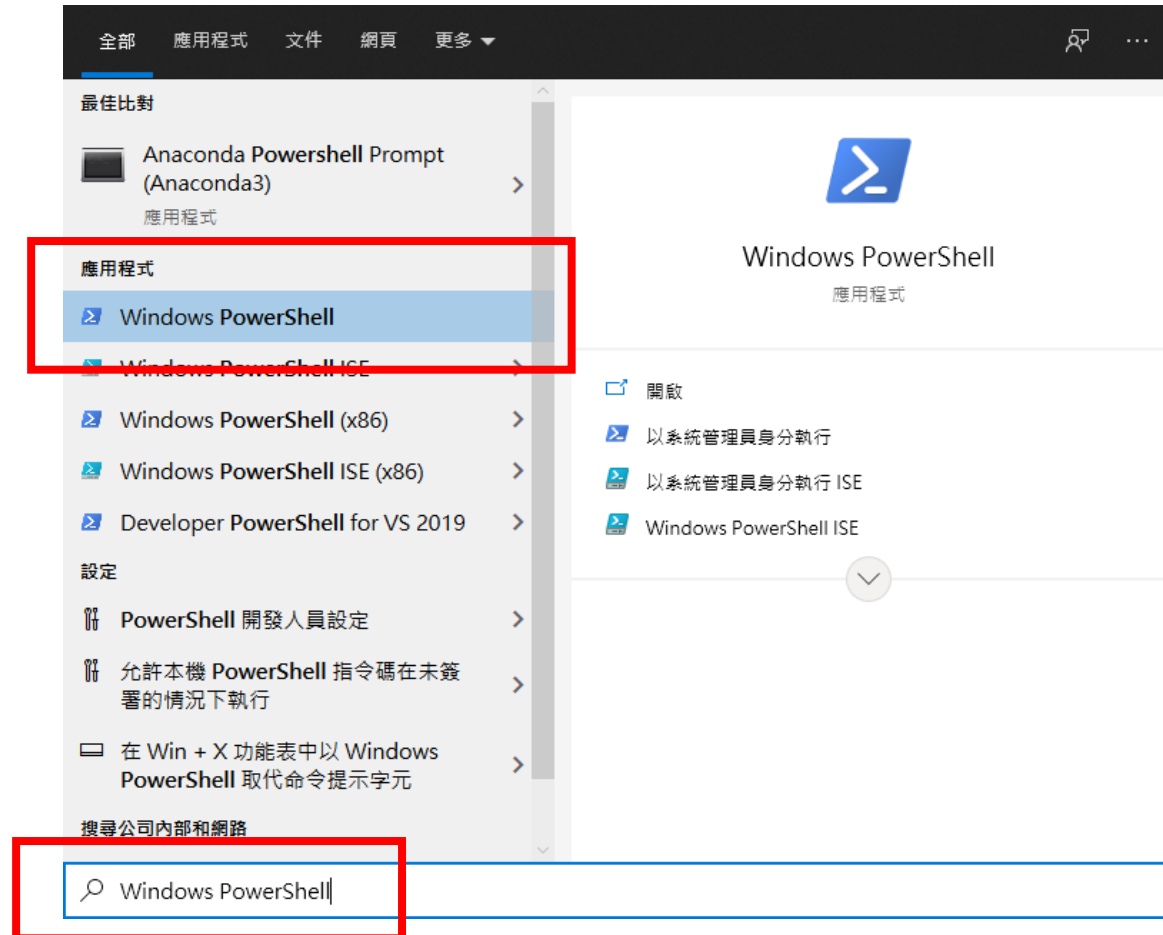
Is this page helpful?

Yes No

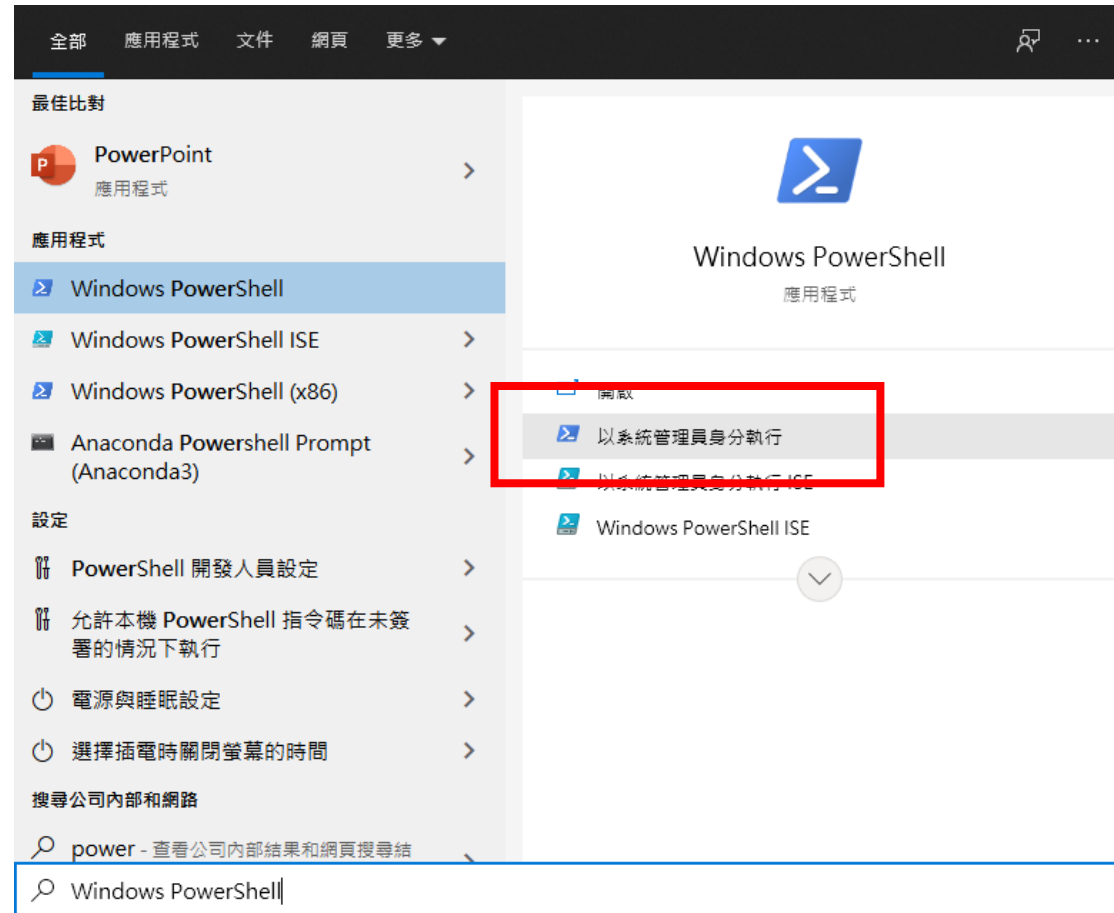
In this article

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- Manual Installation Steps
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- Set your distribution version to WSL 1 or WSL 2
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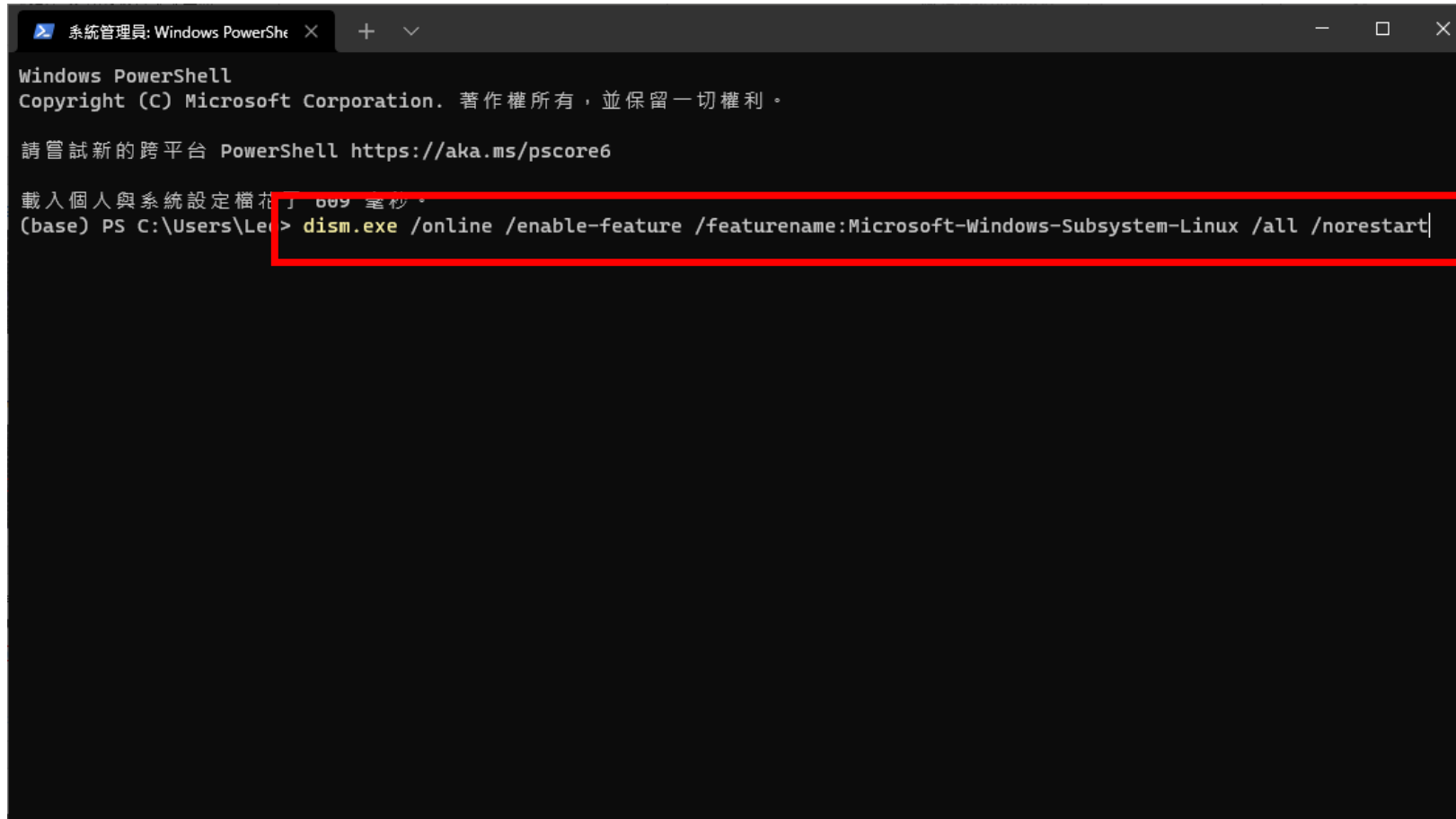
Search for PowerShell with search tool



Open PowerShell as Administrator



Paste the command and press enter



A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell terminal window. The window title is "系統管理員: Windows PowerShell". The terminal text includes: "Windows PowerShell", "Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。", "請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell <https://aka.ms/pscore6>", "載入個人與系統設定檔花了 009 毫秒。", and "(base) PS C:\Users\Lee> **dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart**". The command is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。

請嘗試新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

載入個人與系統設定檔花了 009 毫秒。
(base) PS C:\Users\Lee> dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart
```

Restart your computer

- Since WSL 1 is enough for this project, this slide will not go through step 2 ~ step 5 of the installation guide
- Restart your computer before you proceed to next step
 - If there is “reboot” and “update and reboot”, click “update and reboot”
- If you want to install WSL 2, you can follow the installation guide to complete step 2 ~ step 5 then restart your computer

Install Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

取得 Ubuntu 20.04 LTS - Micro

microsoft.com/zh-tw/p/ubuntu-2004-lts/9n6svws3rx71?rtc=1&activetab=pivotoverviewtab

Google YouTube Gmail NTHU GitHub Deep Learning Kaggle Notion Learn Go Program... NiceHash 工具與點點 Introduction to M... Compiler Design

Microsoft | 首頁 Xbox 軟體與應用程式 遊戲 禮品卡 所有 Microsoft 搜尋 購物車 登入

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

Canonical Group Limited • [開發人員工具](#) > [公用程式](#)

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS on Windows allows you to use Ubuntu Terminal and run Ubuntu command line utilities including bash, ssh, git, apt and many more.

Please note that Windows 10 S does not support running this app.

[更多](#)

一般 普通級

取得

概觀 系統需求 相關

適用平台

電腦

描述

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS on Windows allows you to use Ubuntu Terminal and run Ubuntu command line utilities including bash, ssh, git, apt and many more.

Please note that Windows 10 S does not support running this app.

To launch, use "ubuntu2004" on the command-line prompt (cmd.exe), or click on the Ubuntu tile in the Start Menu.

To use this feature, one first needs to use "Turn Windows features on or off" and select "Windows Subsystem for Linux", click OK, reboot, and use this app.

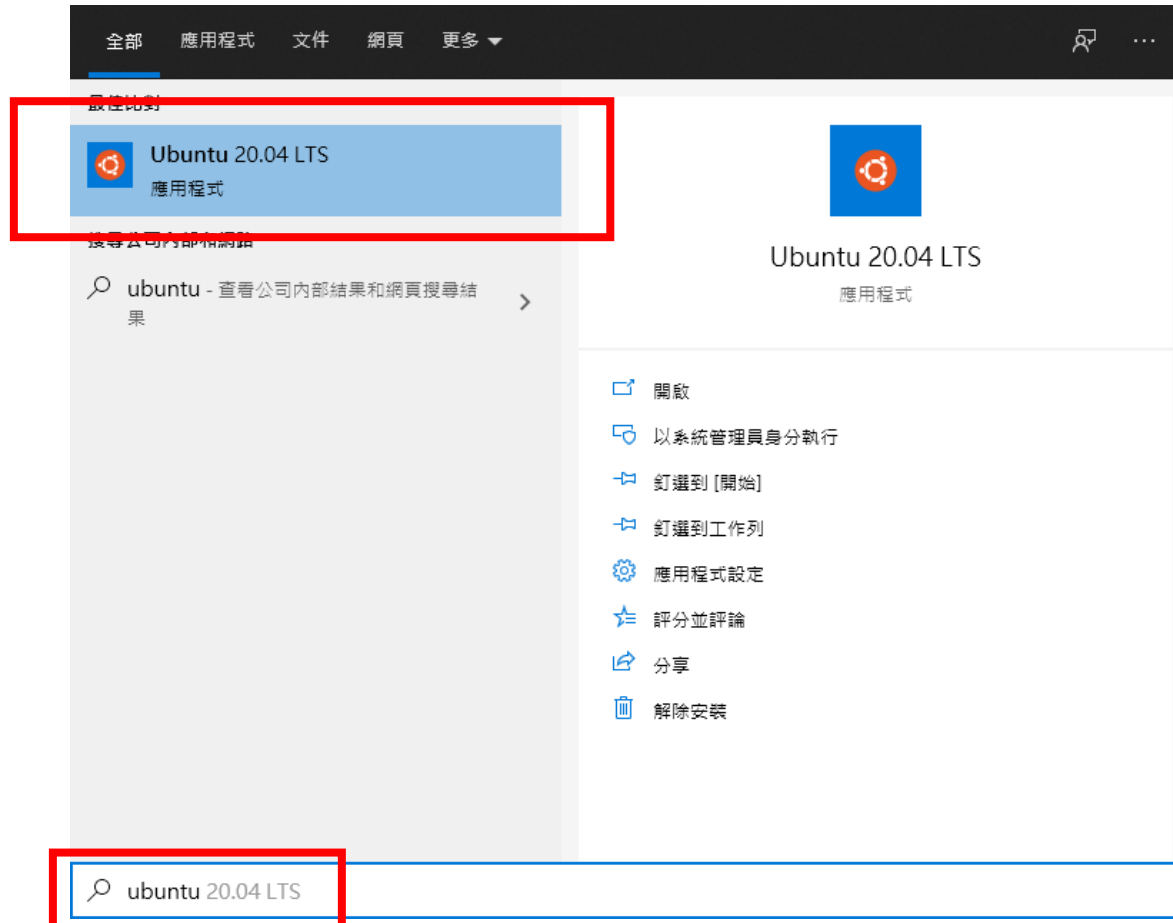
The above step can also be performed using Administrator PowerShell prompt:

For more information, see: [Windows Subsystem for Linux](#)

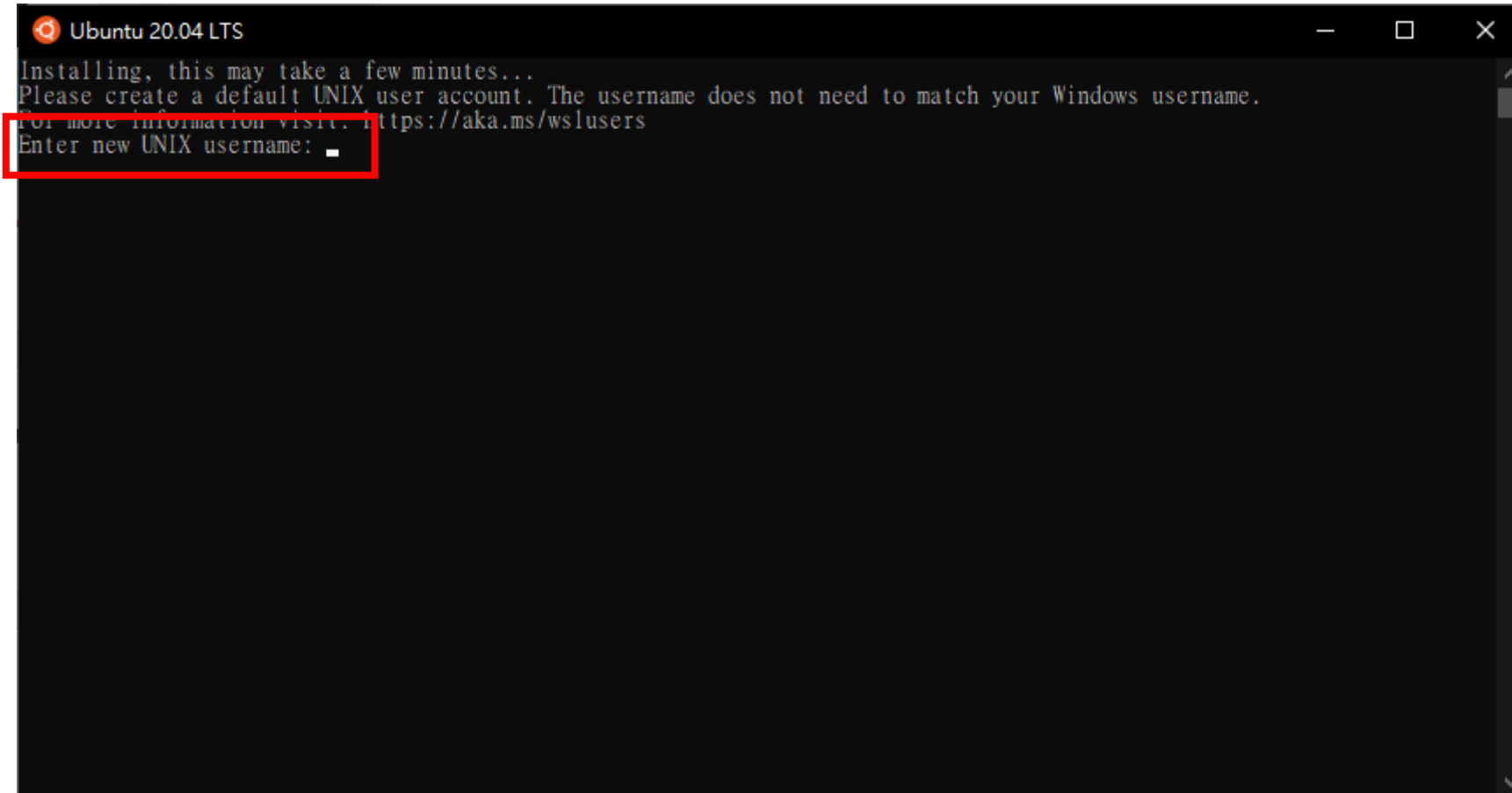
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Search for Ubuntu and start it



Enter your new username for Ubuntu

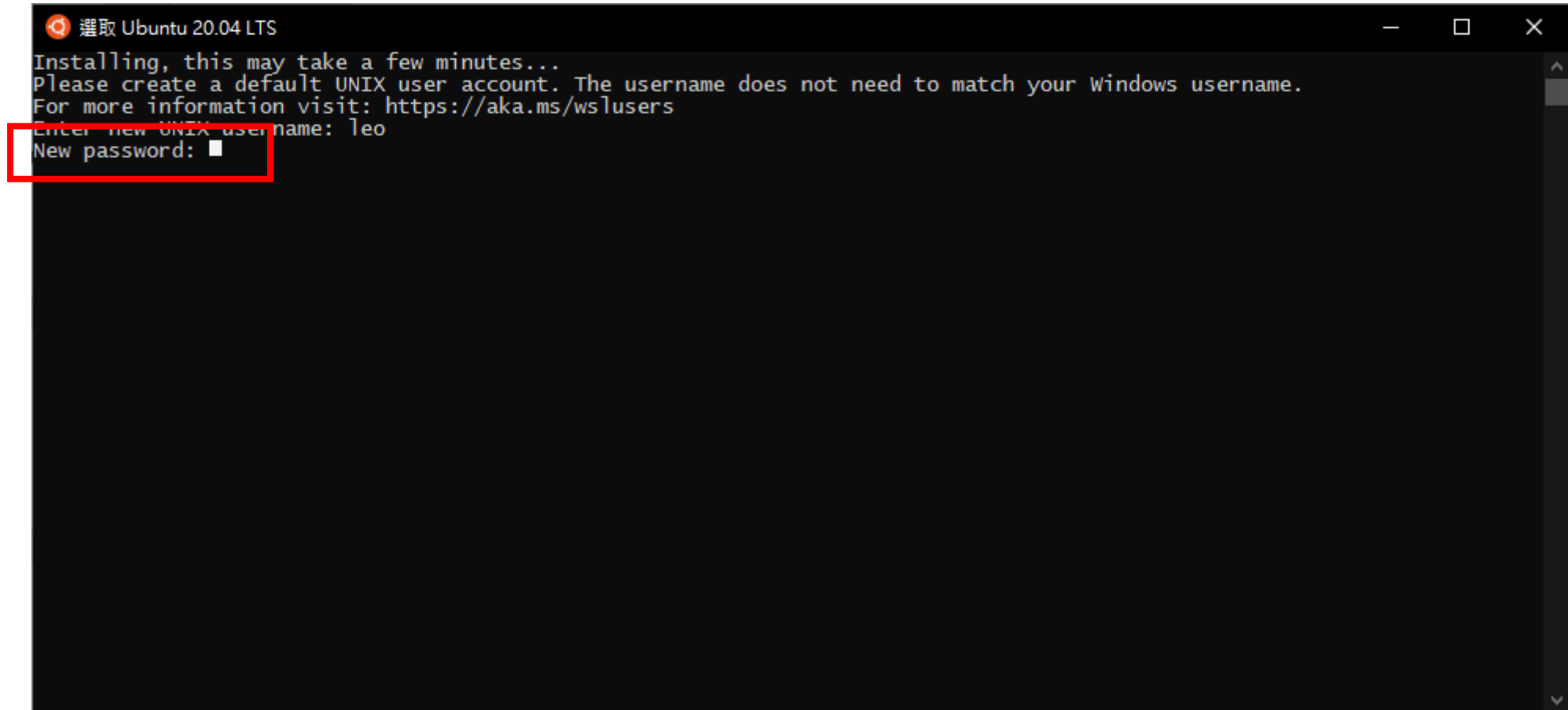


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Ubuntu 20.04 LTS". The window has standard Linux window controls (minimize, maximize, close) in the top right corner. The terminal text is as follows:

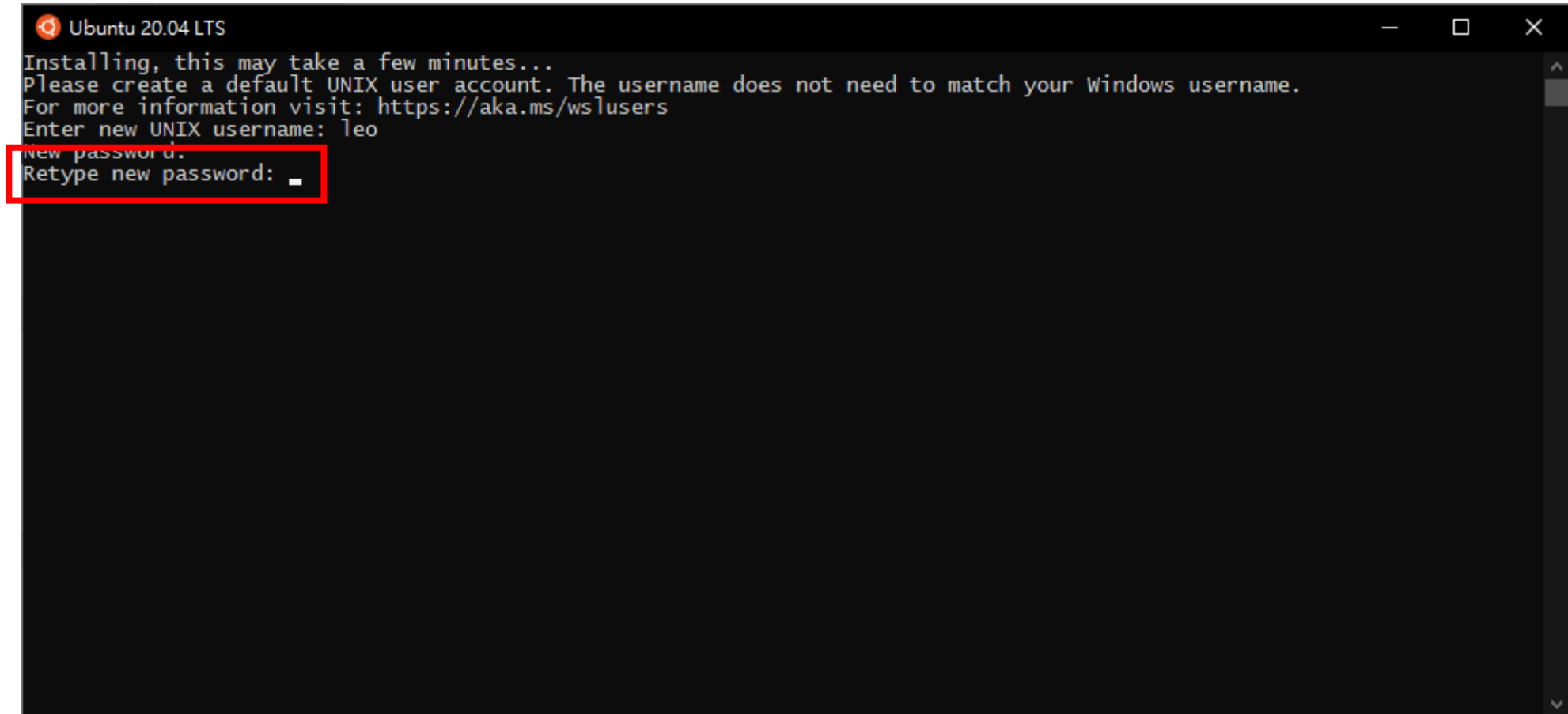
```
Installing, this may take a few minutes...  
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.  
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers  
Enter new UNIX username: _
```

The prompt "Enter new UNIX username: _" is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

Enter your new password for Ubuntu



Validate your new password

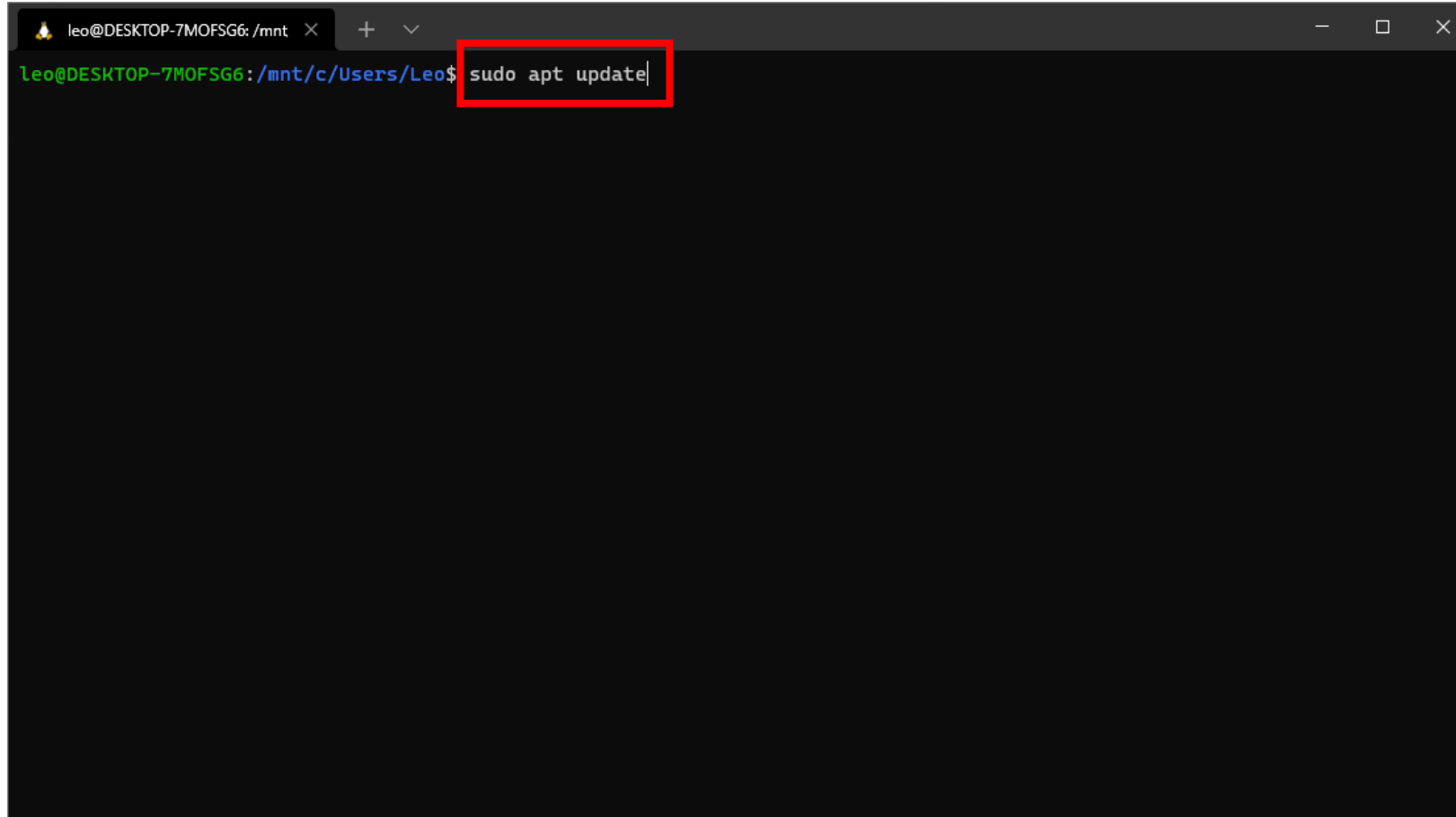


```
Ubuntu 20.04 LTS
Installing, this may take a few minutes...
Please create a default UNIX user account. The username does not need to match your Windows username.
For more information visit: https://aka.ms/wslusers
Enter new UNIX username: leo
new password.
Retype new password: _
```

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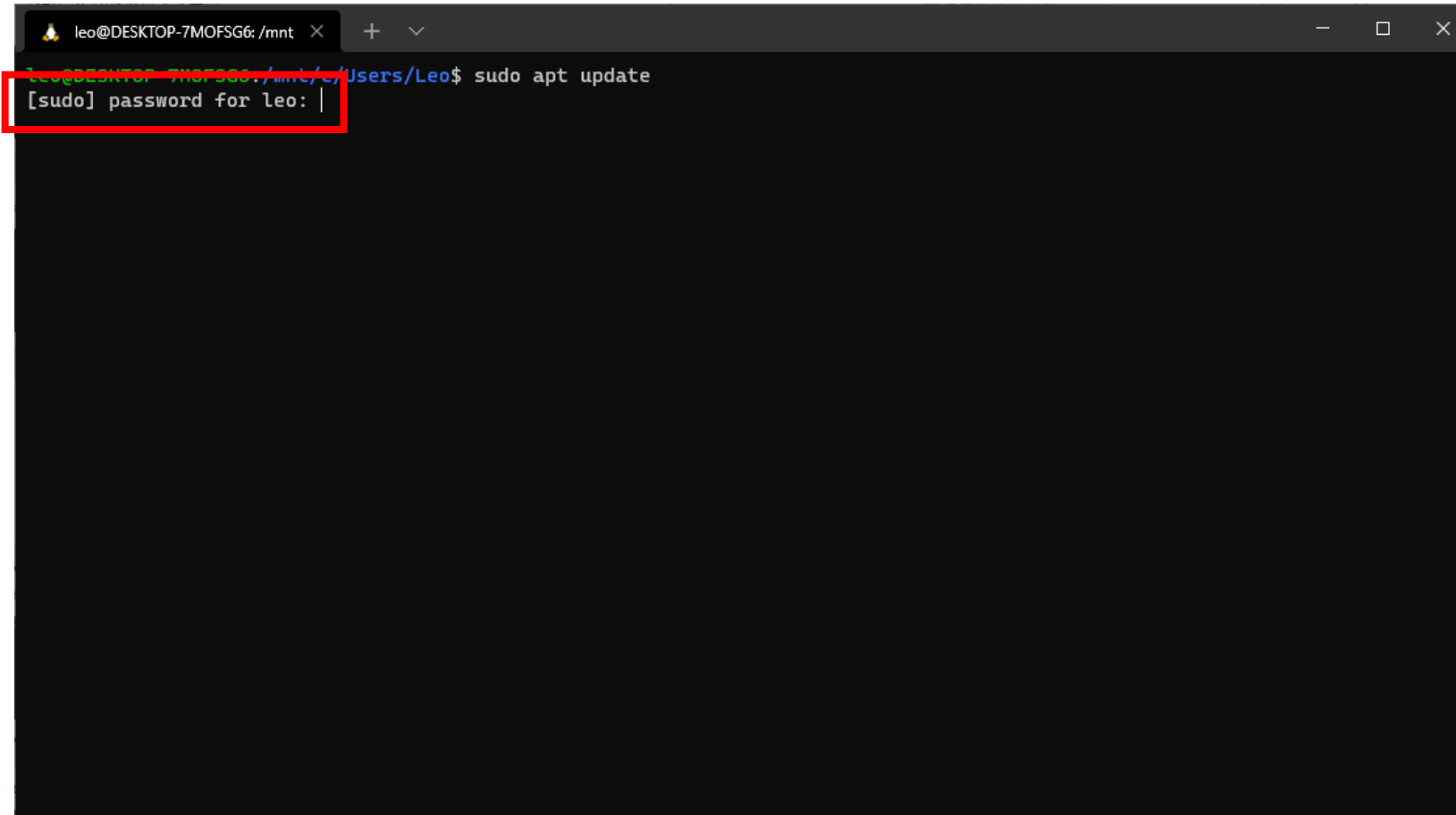
Enter “sudo apt update”



A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows a single tab labeled 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt'. The prompt is 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo\$'. The command 'sudo apt update' is entered and highlighted with a red rectangular box. The window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons in the top right corner.

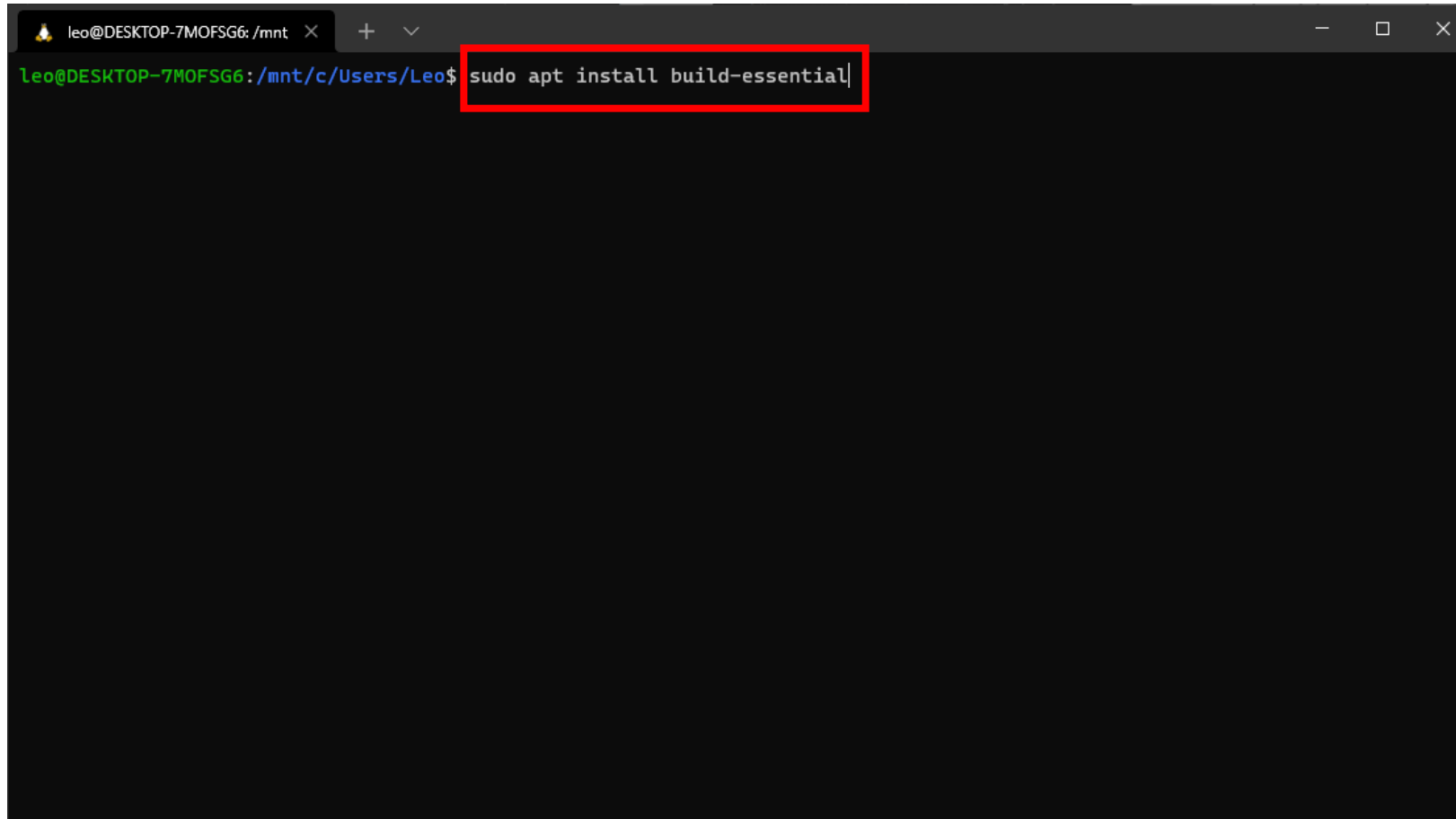
```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo$ sudo apt update
```

Enter your password for Ubuntu

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt'. The prompt is 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo\$'. The command 'sudo apt update' has been entered. Below it, the prompt '[sudo] password for leo: |' is shown, with a red rectangle highlighting it. The rest of the terminal is empty.

```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for leo: |
```

Enter **“sudo apt install build-essential”**

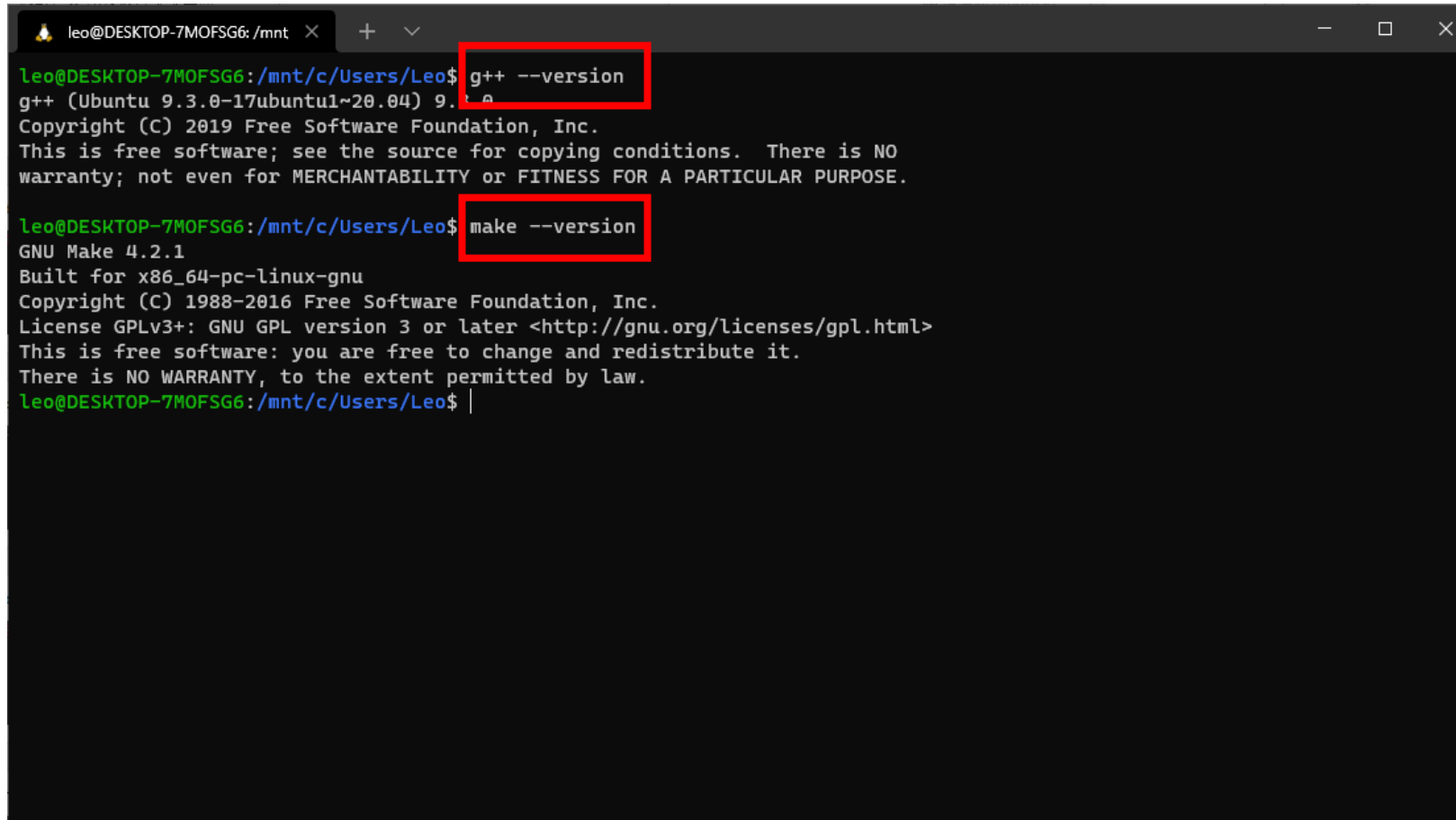
A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt' and standard window controls. The prompt is 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo\$'. The command 'sudo apt install build-essential' is typed and highlighted with a red rectangular box.

```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo$ sudo apt install build-essential|
```

Press enter to continue

```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt  ×  +  ▾  
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo$ sudo apt install build-essential  
[sudo] password for leo:  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu cpp cpp-9 dpkg-dev fakeroot g++ g++-9 gcc gcc-9 gcc-9-base  
  libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan5 libatomic1 libbinutils  
  libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libdpkg-perl libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl  
  libgcc-9-dev libgomp1 libisl22 libitm1 liblsan0 libmpc3 libquadmath0 libstdc++-9-dev libtsan0 libubsan1  
  linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev  
Suggested packages:  
  binutils-doc cpp-doc gcc-9-locales debian-keyring g++-multilib g++-9-multilib gcc-9-doc gcc-multilib autoconf  
  automake libtool flex bison gdb gcc-doc gcc-9-multilib glibc-doc bzip libstdc++-9-doc make-doc  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  binutils binutils-common binutils-x86-64-linux-gnu build-essential cpp cpp-9 dpkg-dev fakeroot g++ g++-9 gcc gcc-9  
  gcc-9-base libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl libasan5 libatomic1 libbinutils  
  libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcc1-0 libcrypt-dev libctf-nobfd0 libctf0 libdpkg-perl libfakeroot libfile-fcntllock-perl  
  libgcc-9-dev libgomp1 libisl22 libitm1 liblsan0 libmpc3 libquadmath0 libstdc++-9-dev libtsan0 libubsan1  
  linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev  
0 upgraded, 41 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.  
Need to get 40.0 MB of archives.  
After this operation, 175 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] |
```

Type “**g++ --version**” and “**make --version**”
to validate installation

A terminal window with a dark background and light green text. The window title is 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt'. The first command 'g++ --version' is highlighted with a red box. The output shows 'g++ (Ubuntu 9.3.0-17ubuntu1~20.04) 9.3.0' followed by copyright and license information. The second command 'make --version' is also highlighted with a red box. The output shows 'GNU Make 4.2.1' followed by similar copyright and license information.

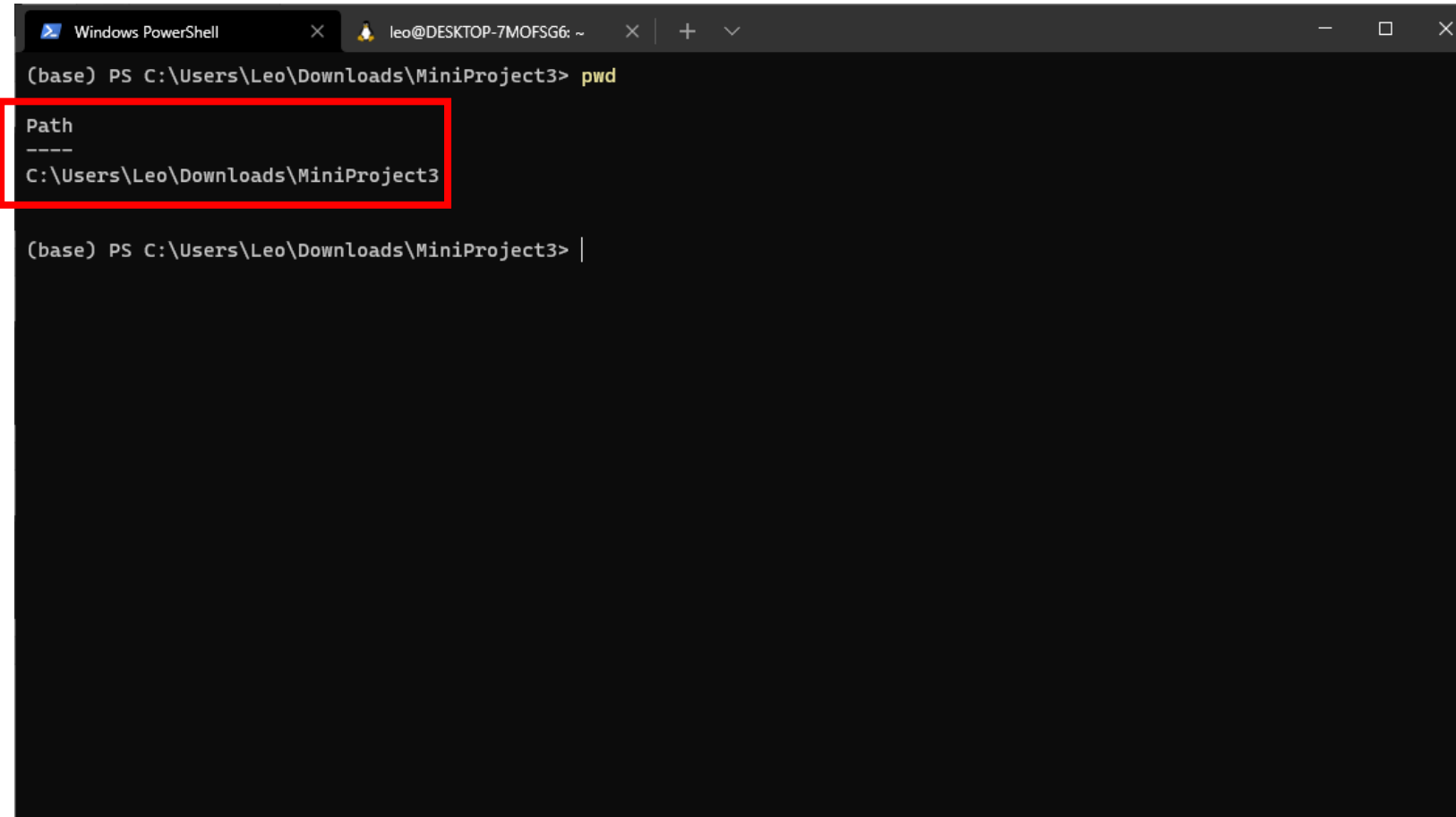
```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt$ g++ --version
g++ (Ubuntu 9.3.0-17ubuntu1~20.04) 9.3.0
Copyright (C) 2019 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo$ make --version
GNU Make 4.2.1
Built for x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
Copyright (C) 1988-2016 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo$
```

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- **Compile in WSL**
- Execute in WSL

In Windows, your project path in C drive would be like “**C:\[project_path]**”



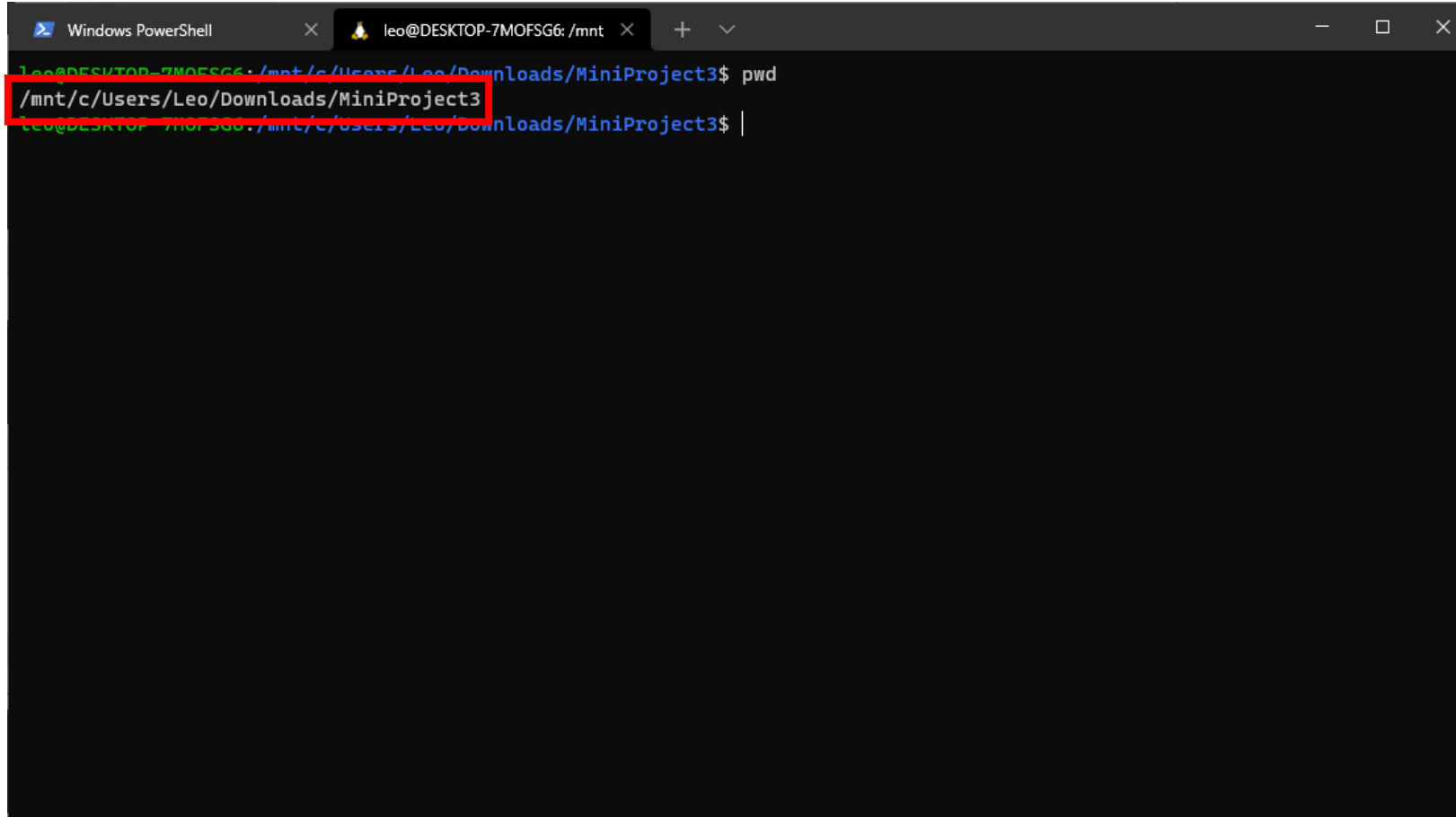
```
Windows PowerShell
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: ~
(base) PS C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3> pwd

Path
----
C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3

(base) PS C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3> |
```

The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell terminal window. The title bar indicates the user is 'leo' on a desktop named 'DESKTOP-7MOFSG6'. The prompt is '(base) PS C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3>'. The user has entered the command 'pwd'. The output shows the current path as 'C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3', which is highlighted by a red rectangular box. Below the output, the prompt is shown again with a cursor: '(base) PS C:\Users\Leo\Downloads\MiniProject3> |'.

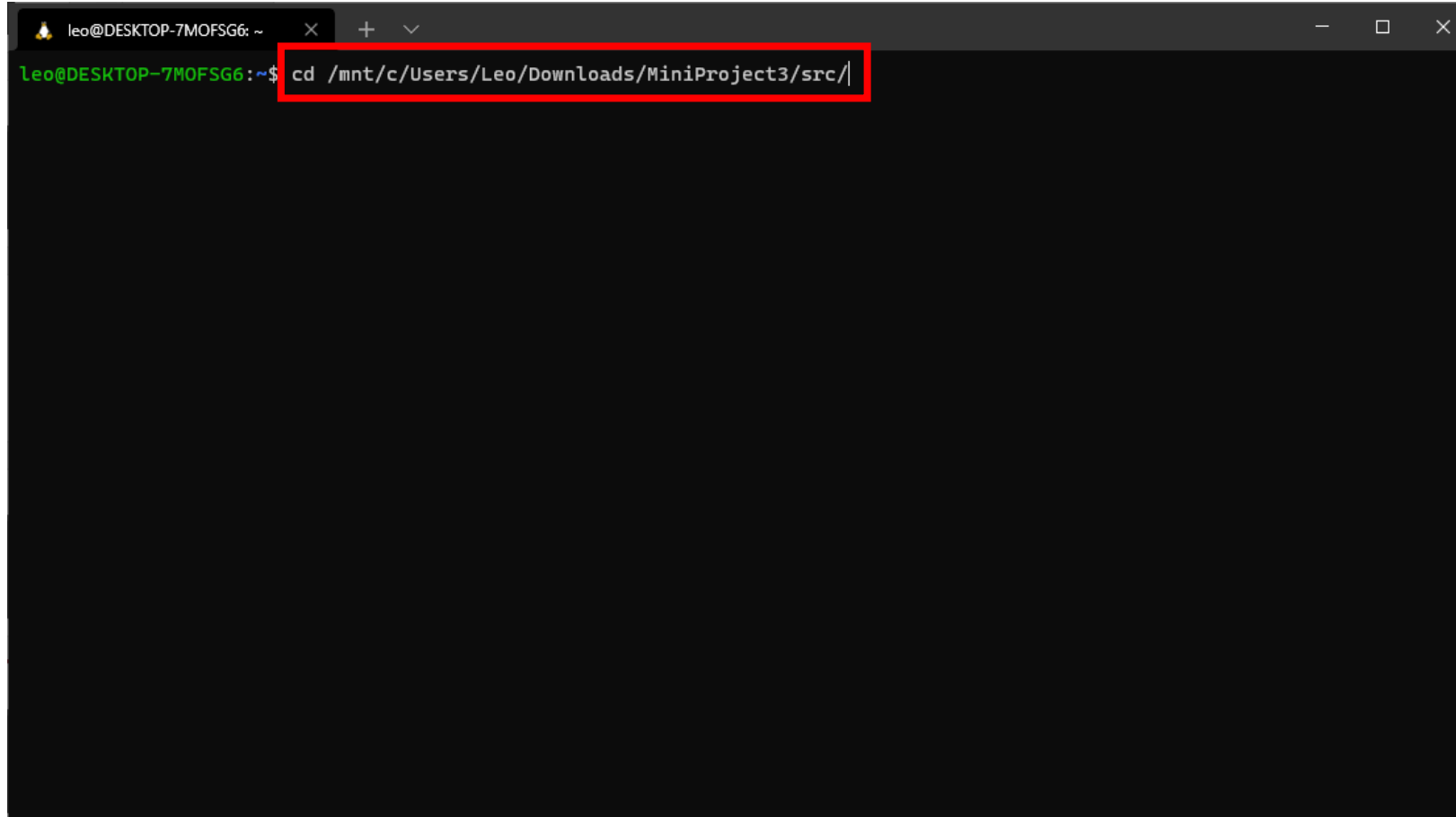
However, in WSL, your project path in **C drive** would be like **“/mnt/c/[project_path]”**



```
Windows PowerShell
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3$ pwd
/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3$ |
```

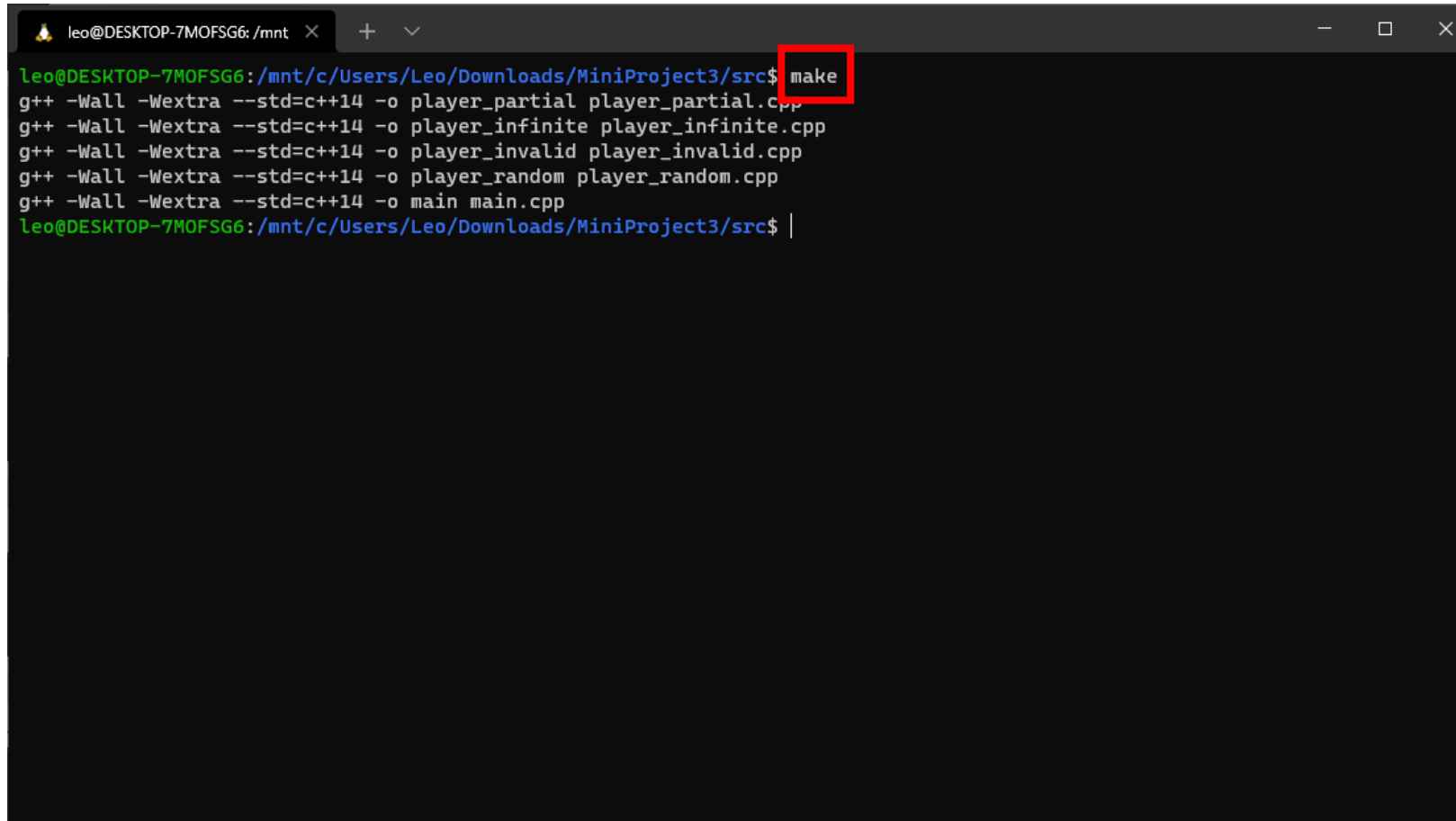
The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell terminal window with a dark background. The title bar indicates the window is titled "Windows PowerShell" and the current session is "leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt". The prompt "leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3\$" is followed by the command "pwd". The output of the command is "/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3", which is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The prompt then changes to "leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3\$ |".

Change directory to the “src” folder
of your project by **“cd [project_path]/src”**

A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. The window title bar shows 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: ~' and standard window controls. The prompt 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:~\$' is visible. The command 'cd /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src/' is entered and highlighted with a red rectangular box. The terminal is otherwise empty.

```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:~$ cd /mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src/
```

Type “**make**” to compile your code

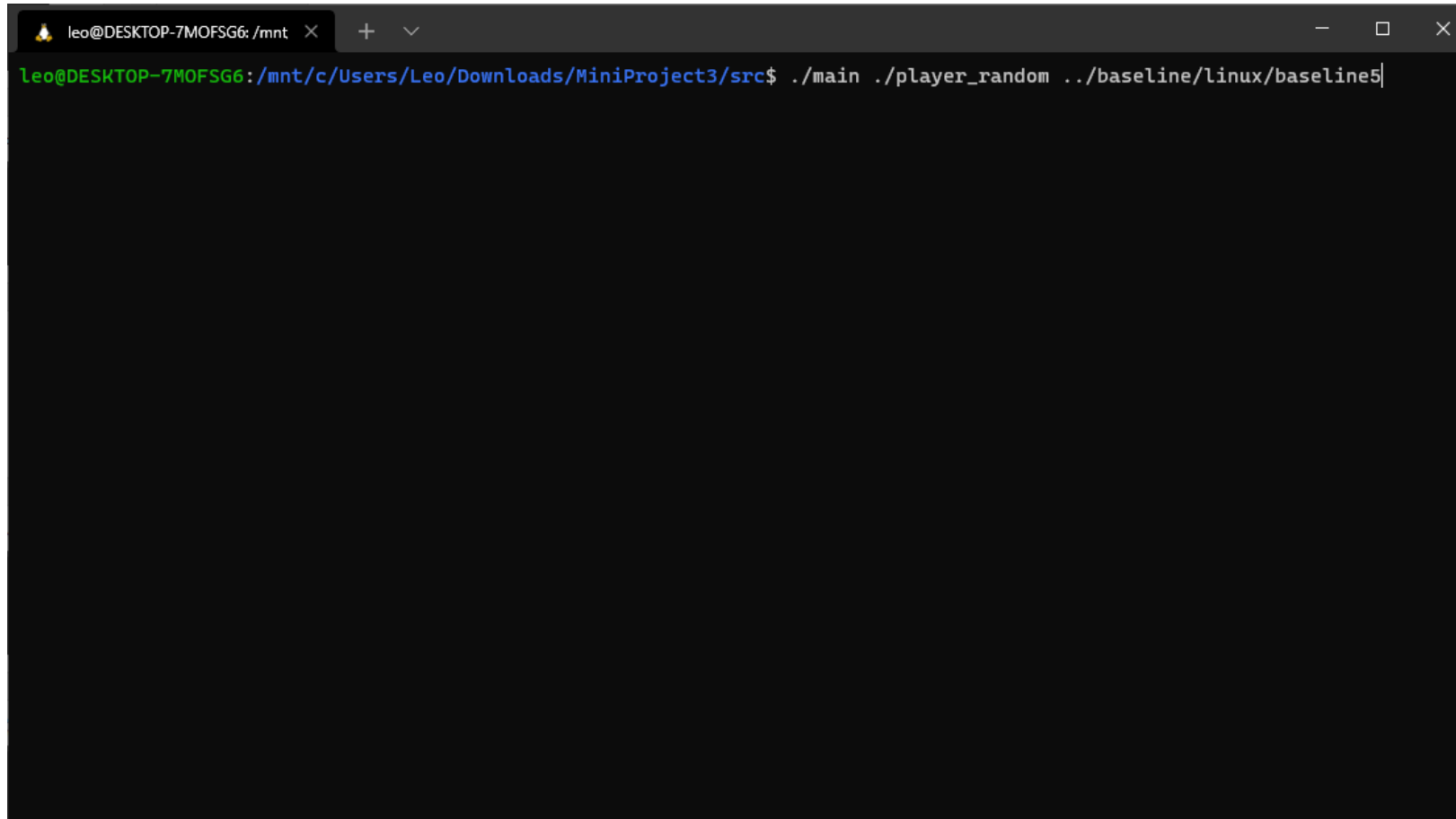


```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt  × + ▾
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src$ make
g++ -Wall -Wextra --std=c++14 -o player_partial player_partial.cpp
g++ -Wall -Wextra --std=c++14 -o player_infinite player_infinite.cpp
g++ -Wall -Wextra --std=c++14 -o player_invalid player_invalid.cpp
g++ -Wall -Wextra --std=c++14 -o player_random player_random.cpp
g++ -Wall -Wextra --std=c++14 -o main main.cpp
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src$ |
```

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- **Execute in WSL**

Type “**./main ./[AI1] ./[AI2]**” in terminal to execute while in the “src” folder of your project

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar shows 'leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt' and standard window controls. The prompt is 'Leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src\$'. The command entered is './main ./player_random ../baseline/linux/baseline5'.

```
leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6: /mnt  X + v
Leo@DESKTOP-7MOFSG6:/mnt/c/Users/Leo/Downloads/MiniProject3/src$ ./main ./player_random ../baseline/linux/baseline5
```

Happy Coding!