



# Using Visual Studio 2010: Part 1

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# Objectives

The slide features a decorative header with six circles. The first circle is solid light purple and partially overlaps the title. The second circle is an outline. The third, fourth, and fifth circles are also outlines. The sixth circle is solid light purple.

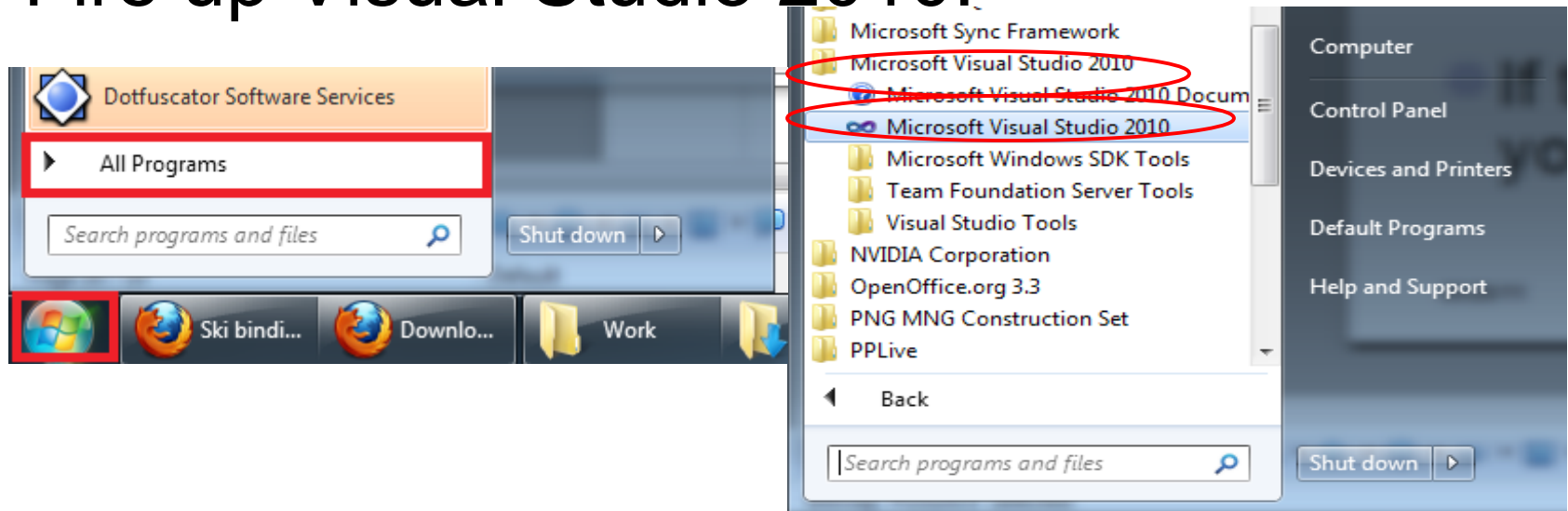
- Installation advice
- Start Microsoft Visual Studio 2010
- Create project
- Add C++ file
- Compile and run a program
- Disable MS Language Extensions
- Miscellaneous

# “I can’t install Microsoft Studio 2010”

- If the software CD is corrupted, ask the instructor for another set.
- If you were getting the software from dreamspark, read the tutorial again and make sure you to follow properly.
- Make sure you update your Windows.
- Seek help with other CS people.

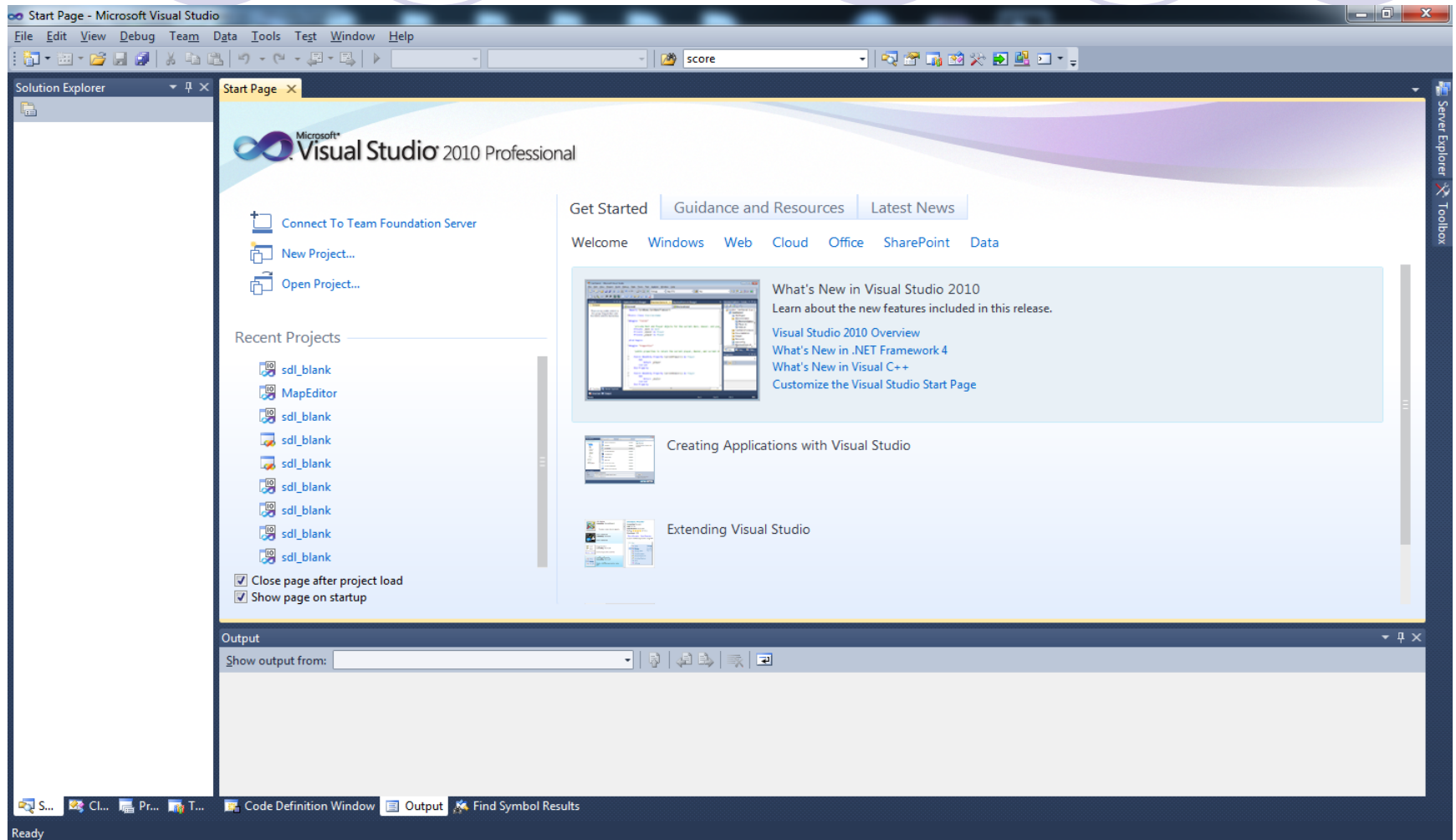
# Start Studio 2010

- Fire up Visual Studio 2010:

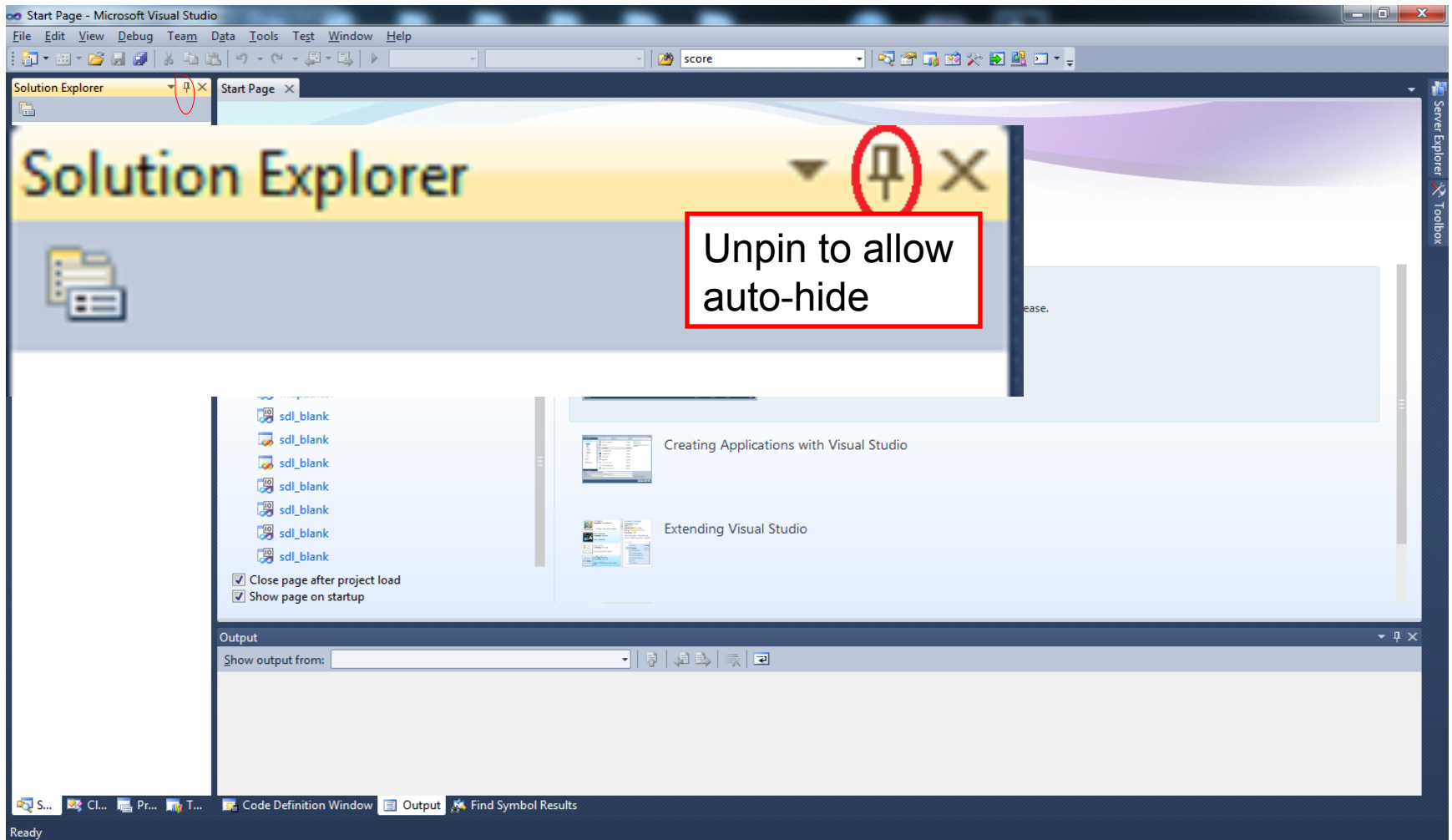


- You should get the following screen ...

# Start Studio 2010

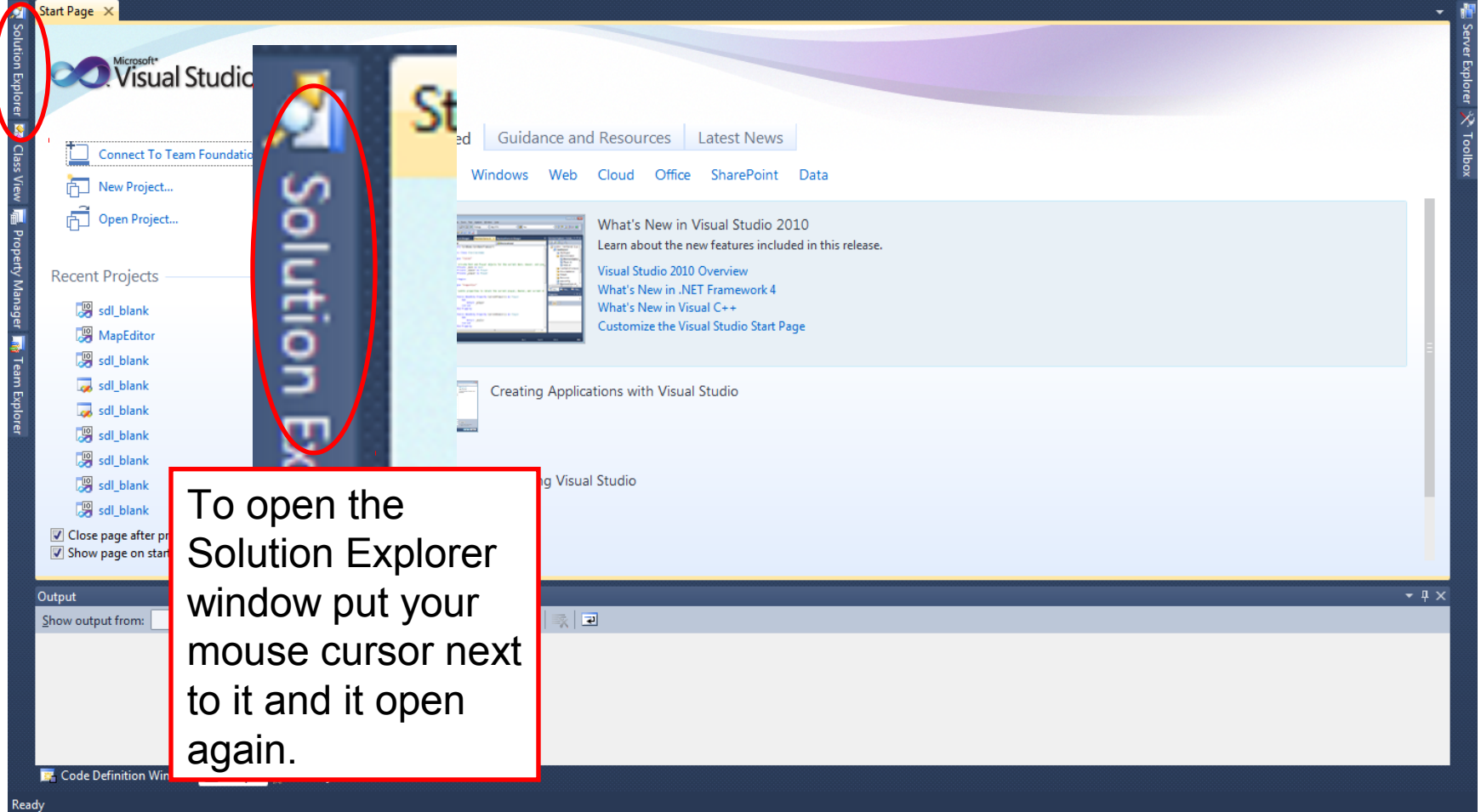


# Auto-Hide Windows



# Auto-Hide Windows

The Solution Explorer window hides to the side



To open the Solution Explorer window put your mouse cursor next to it and it open again.

# Auto-Hide Windows

- Why auto-hide? You need to unclutter your workspace to write programs.
- If you want the Solution Explorer to stay open at all time, pin it



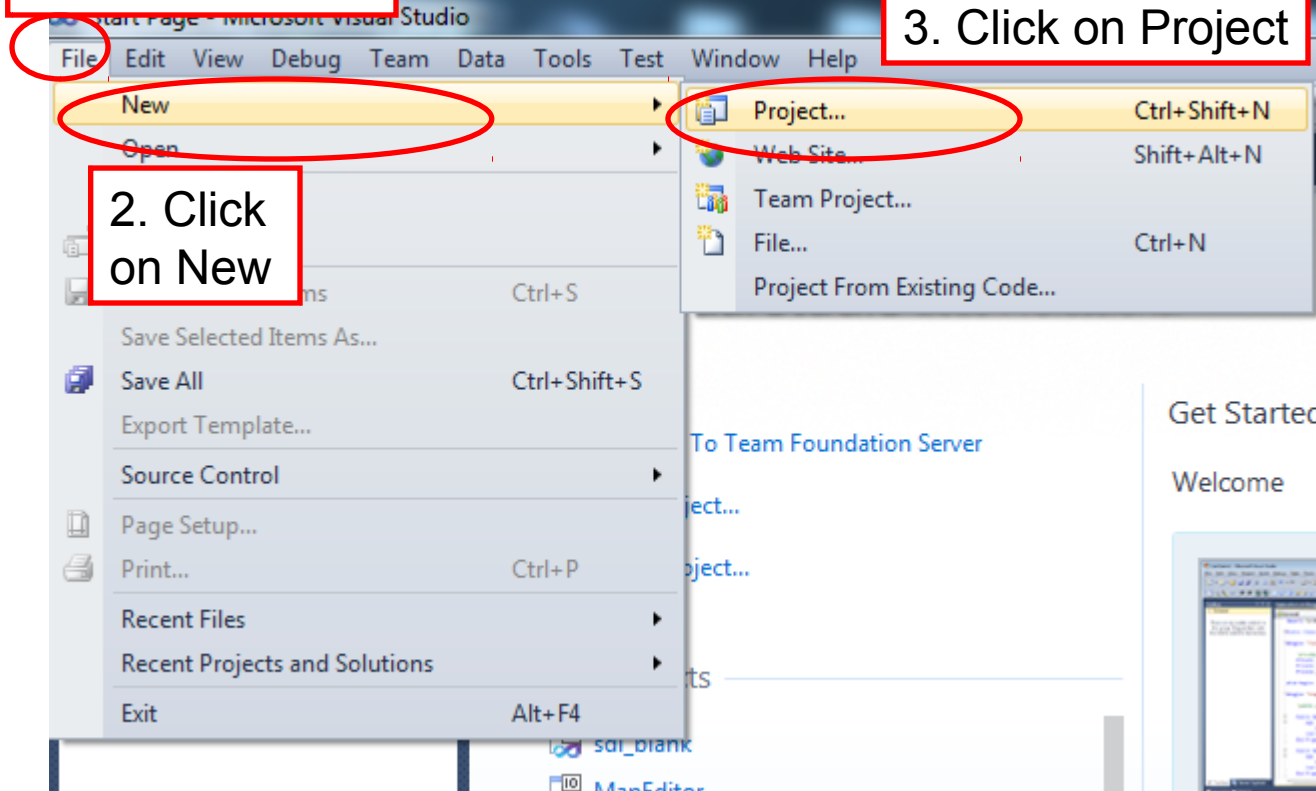


# Creating New Project

- To write a program in Studio 2010, you need to
  - create a project
  - put your program (C++ source file) to the project.
- **Each program requires a new project.**
- Let's begin ...

# Creating New Project

1. Pull down File

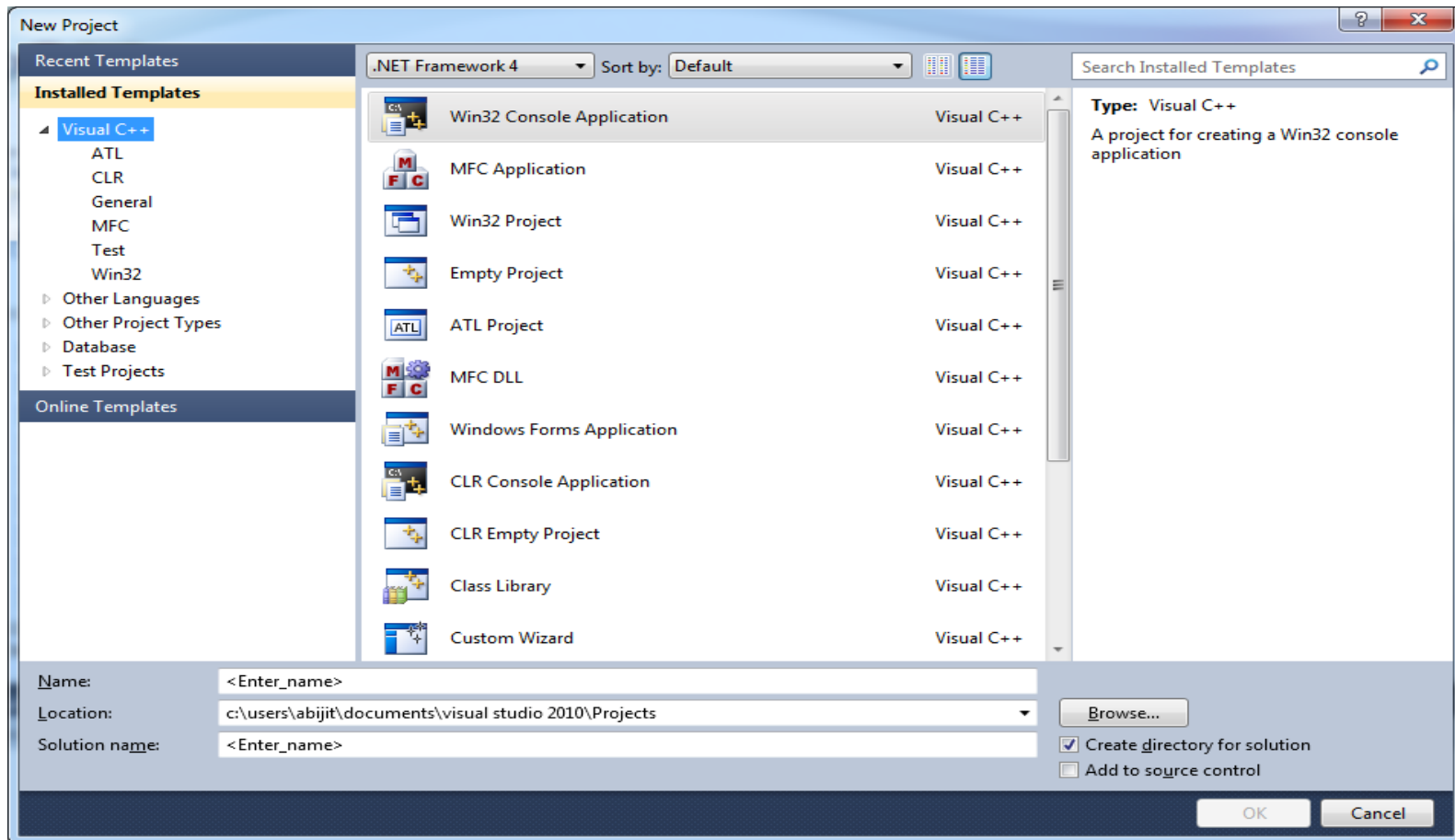


2. Click on New

3. Click on Project

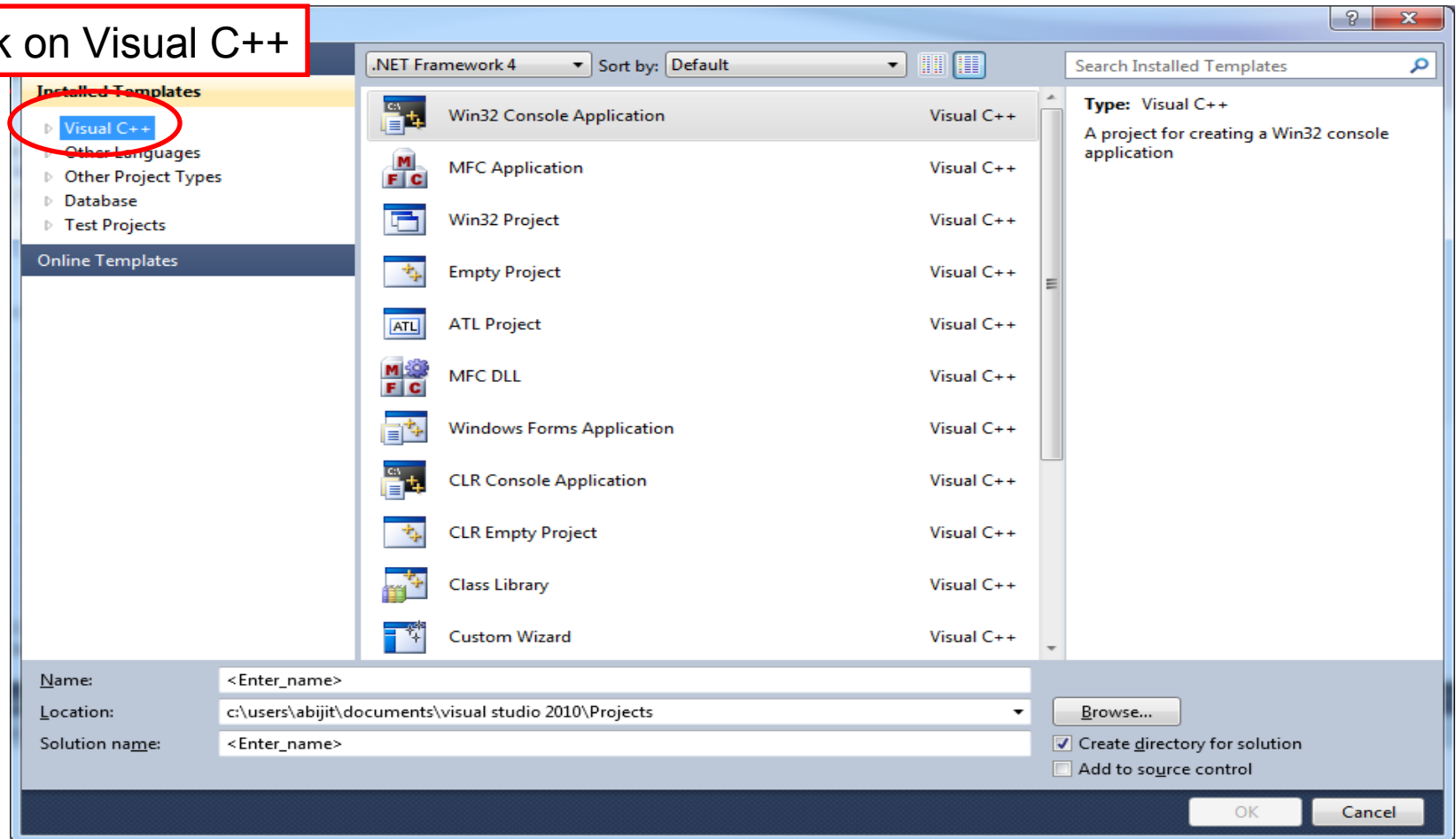
# Creating New Project

You should see this:

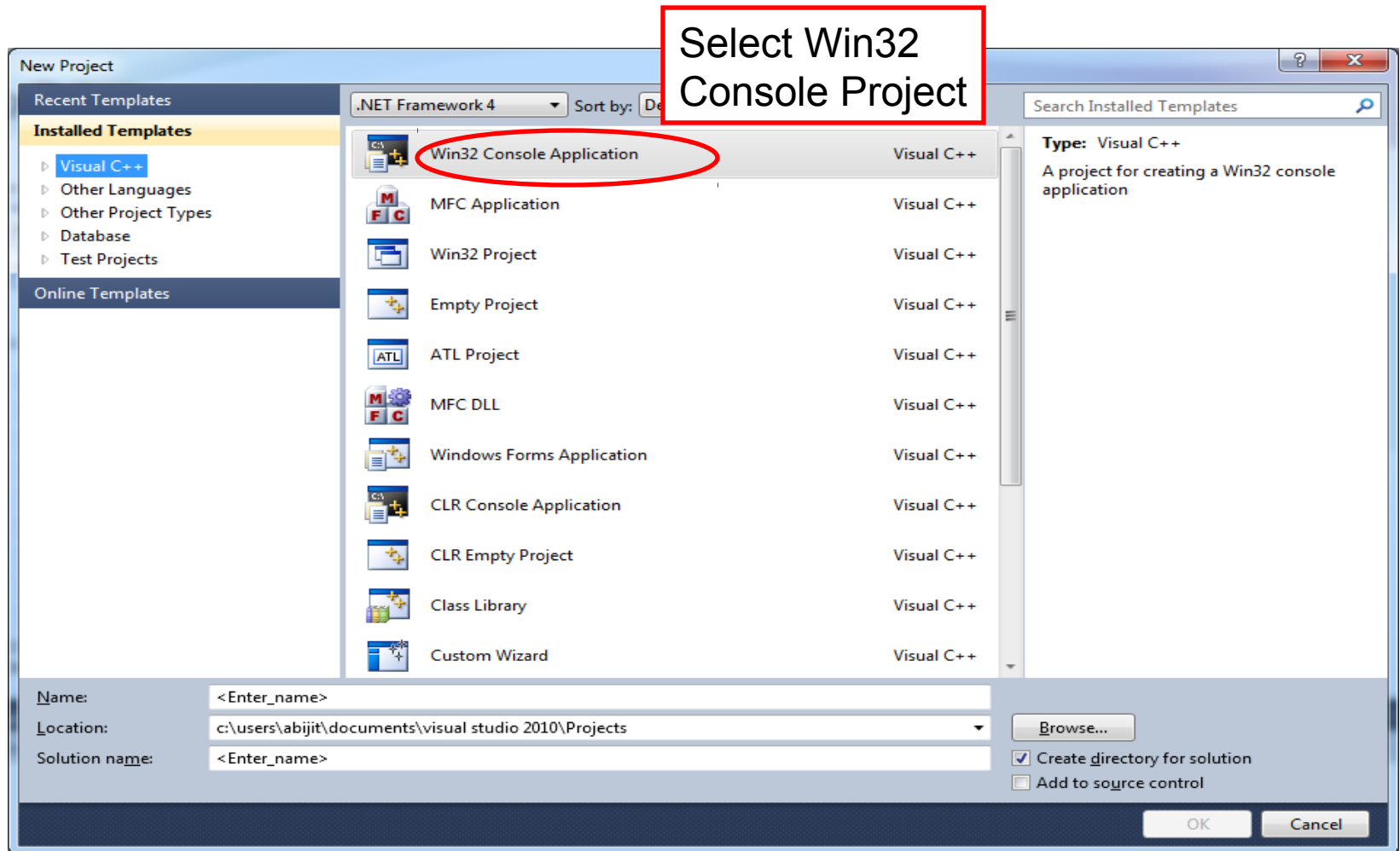


# Creating New Project

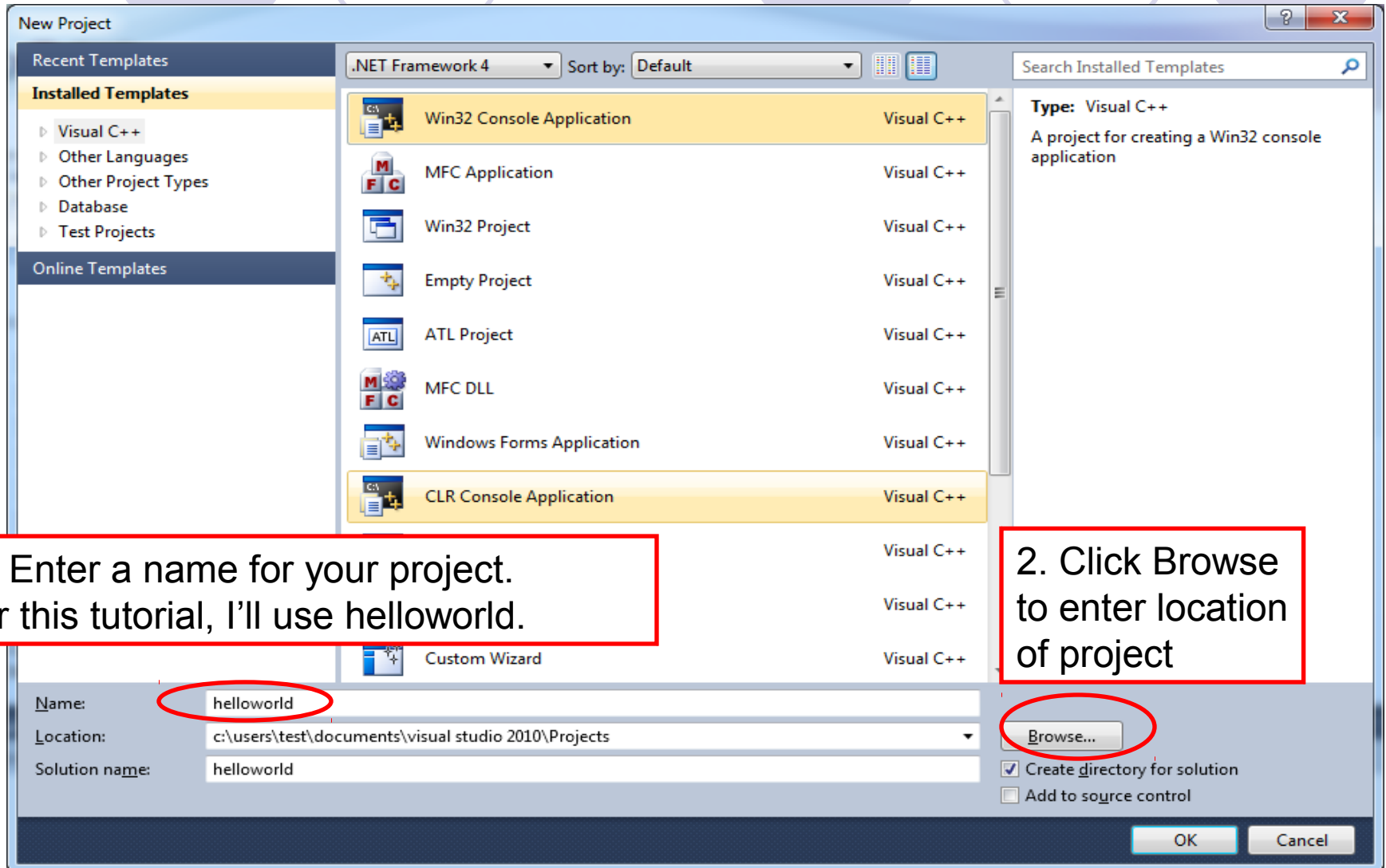
Click on Visual C++



# Creating New Project

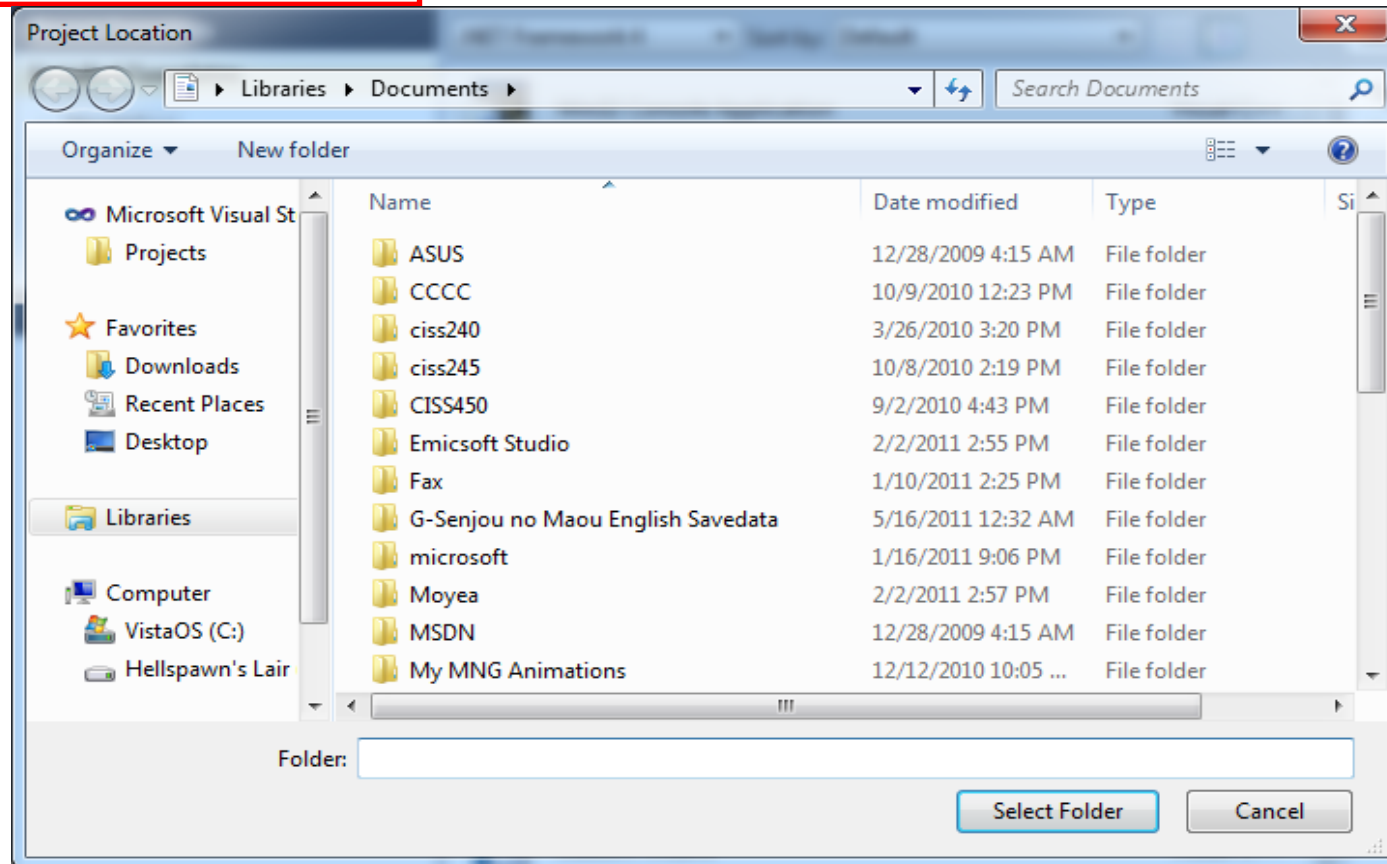


# Creating New Project

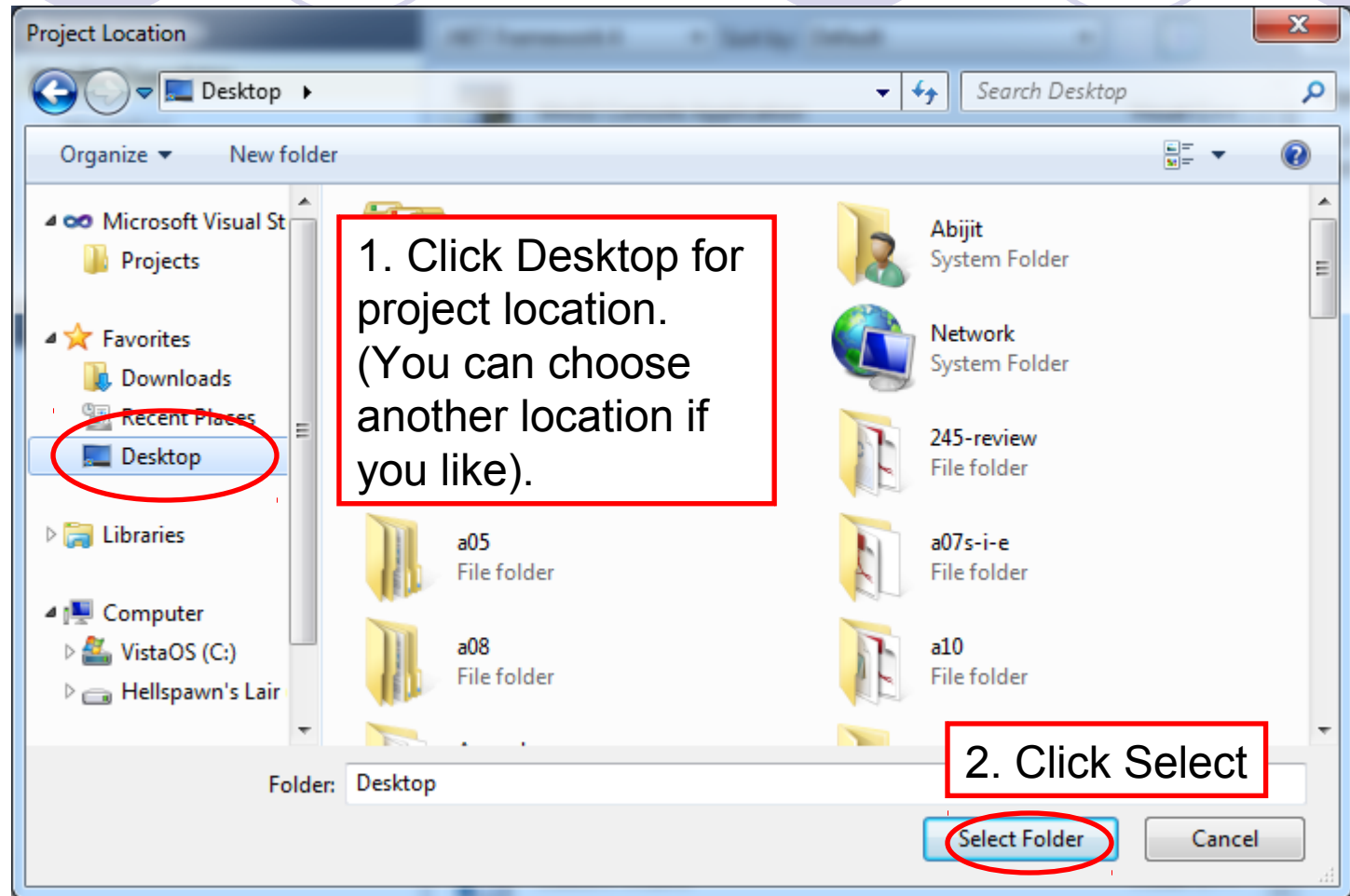


# Creating New Project

You should see this:

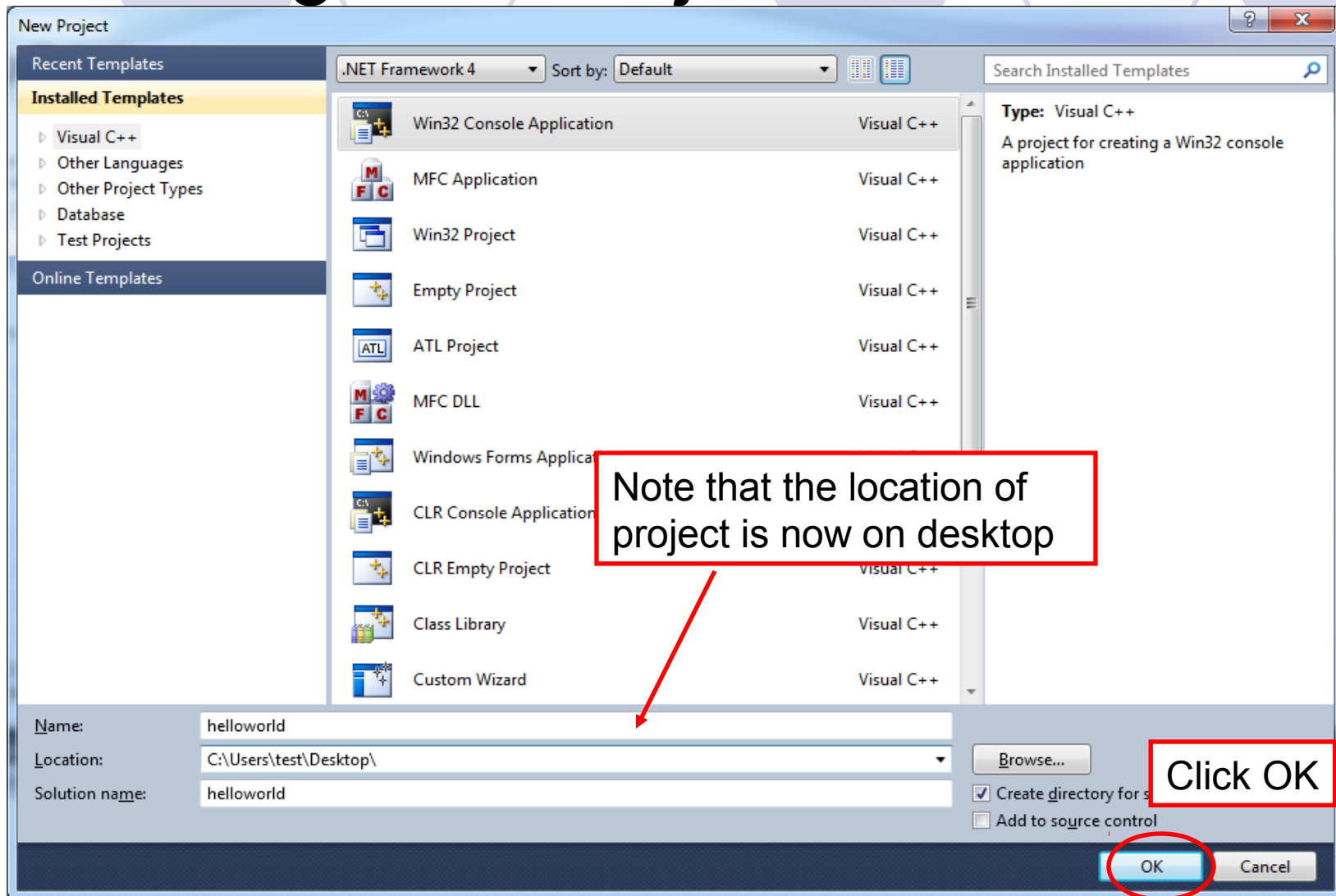


# Creating New Project

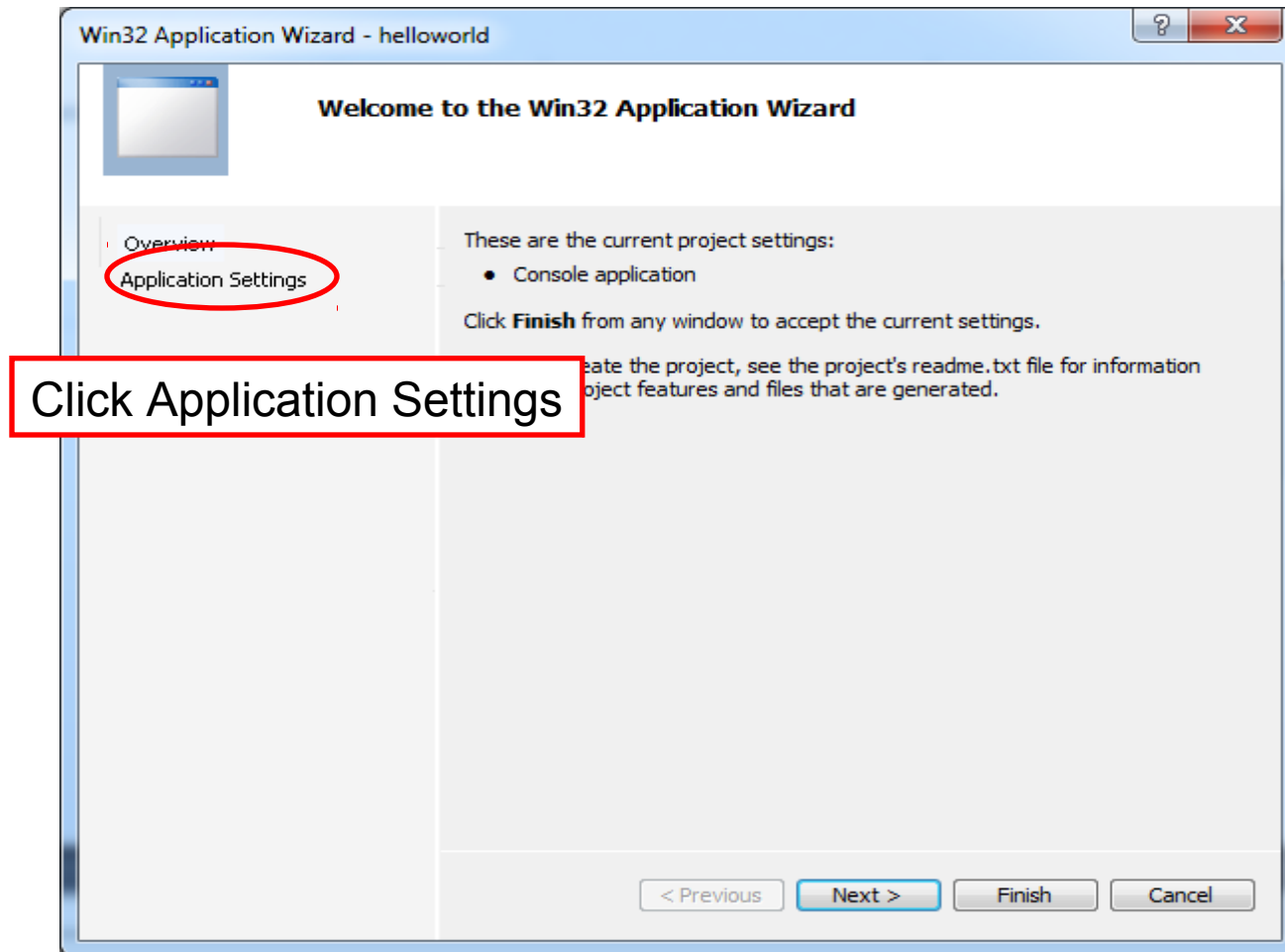




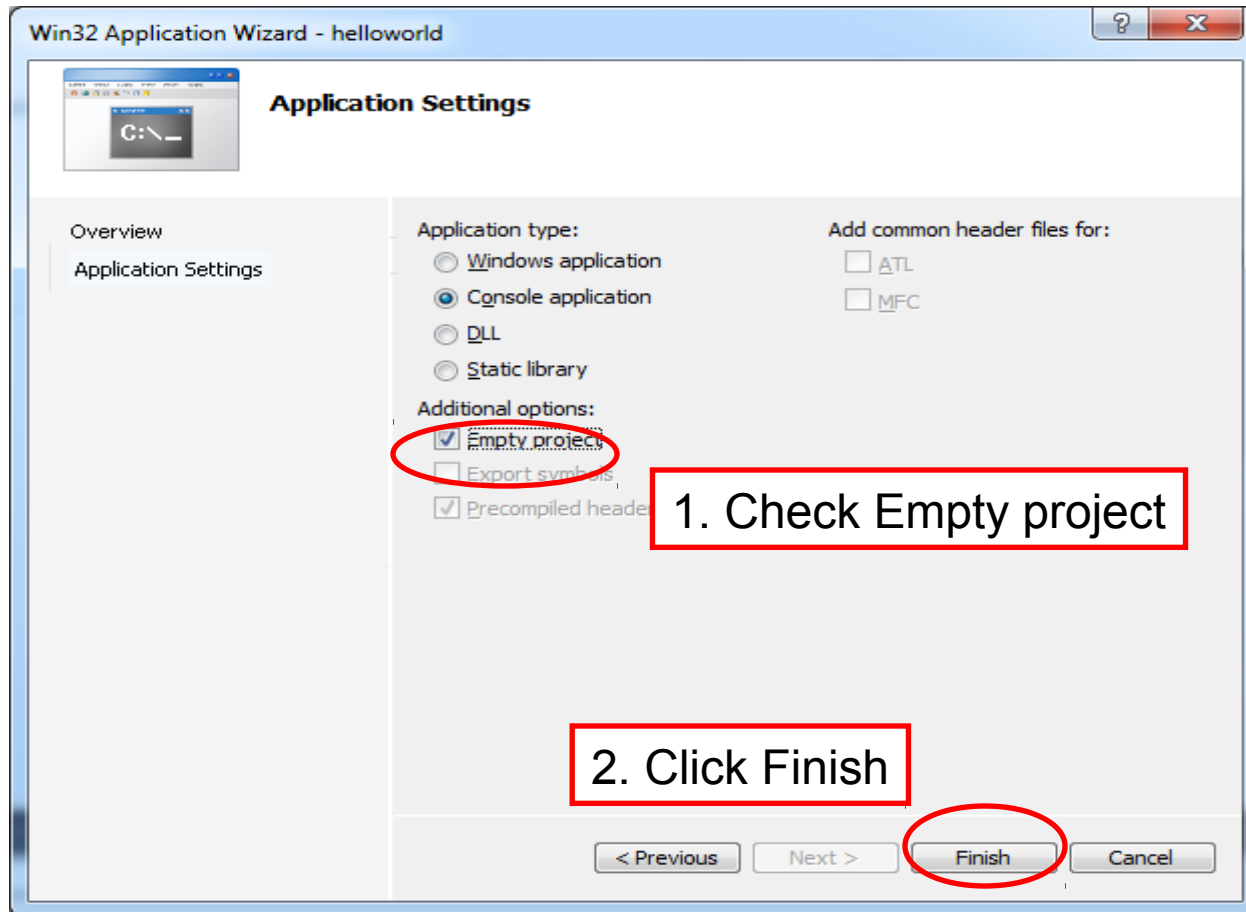
# Creating New Project



# Creating New Project



# Creating New Project



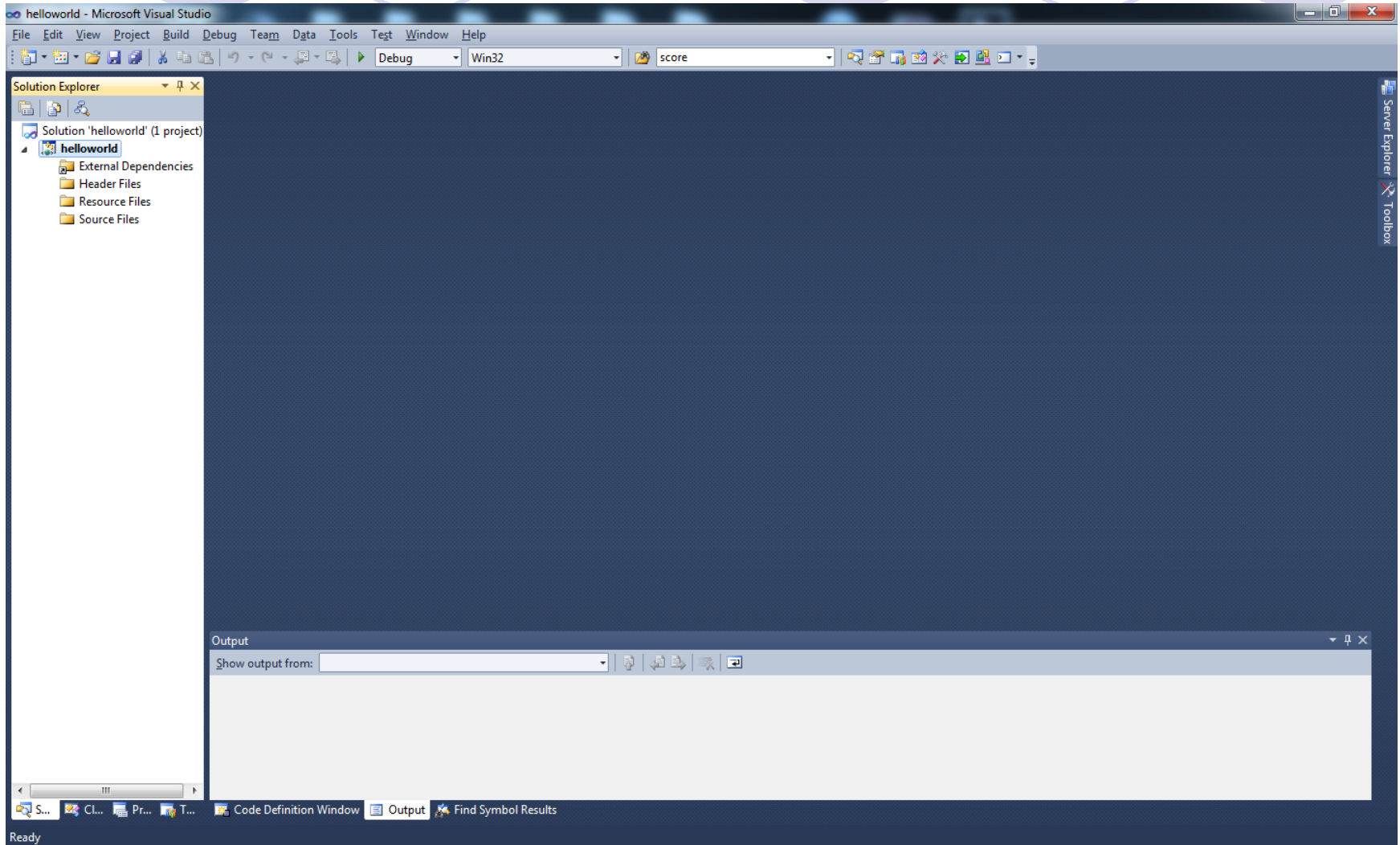
# Creating New Project

- Go to your Desktop and verify that there is a folder on your Desktop:



- The program you write will be in this folder.

# Creating New Project

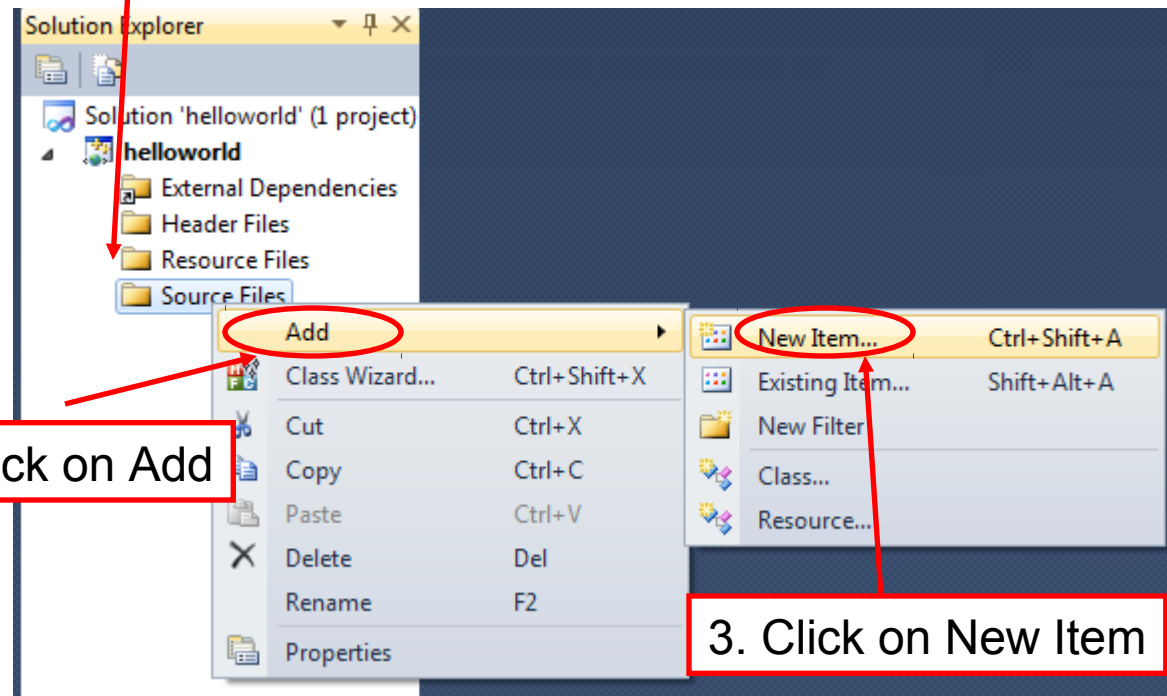


# Add C++ Source File to Project

1. Right-click Source Files

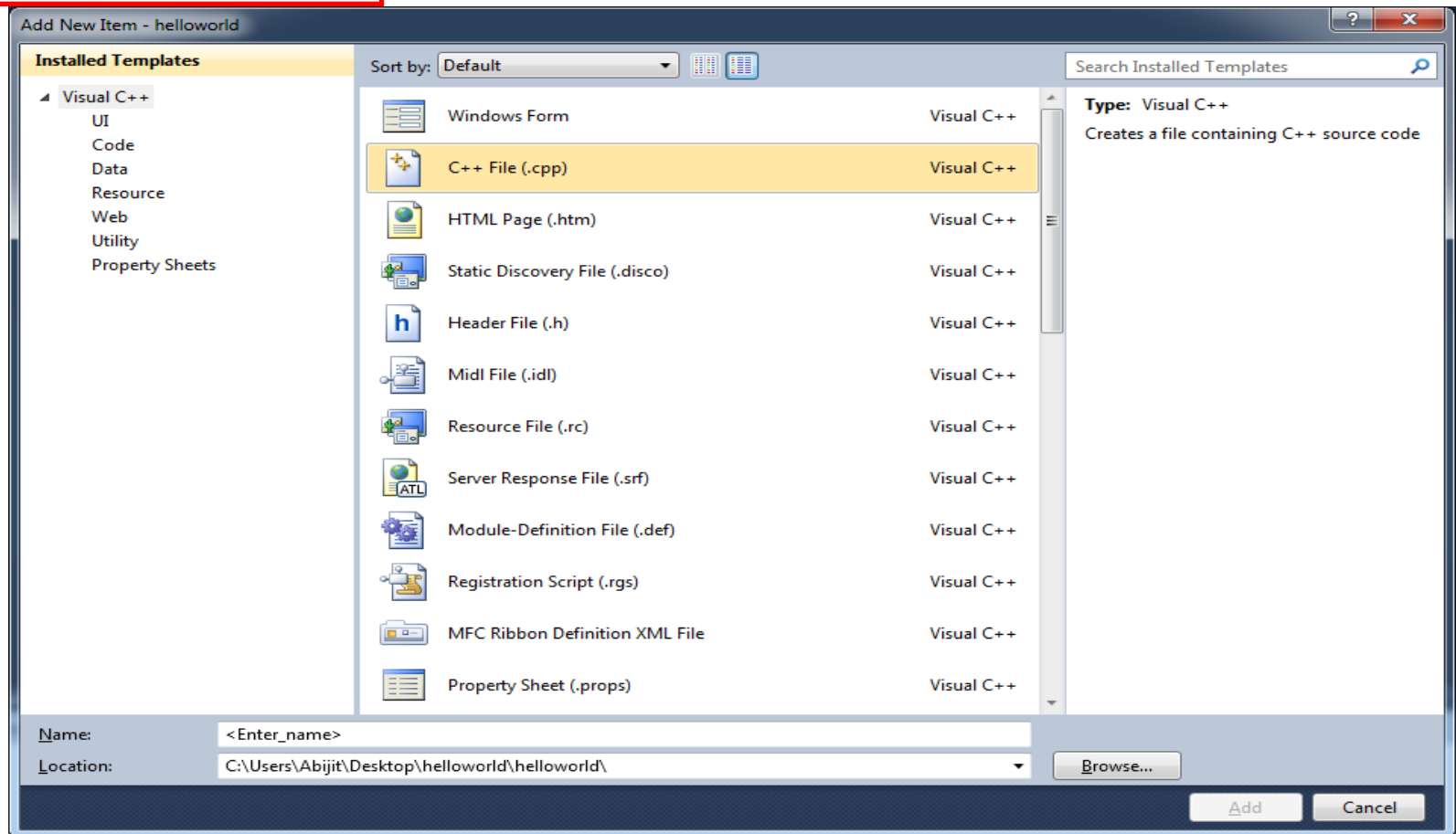
2. Click on Add

3. Click on New Item



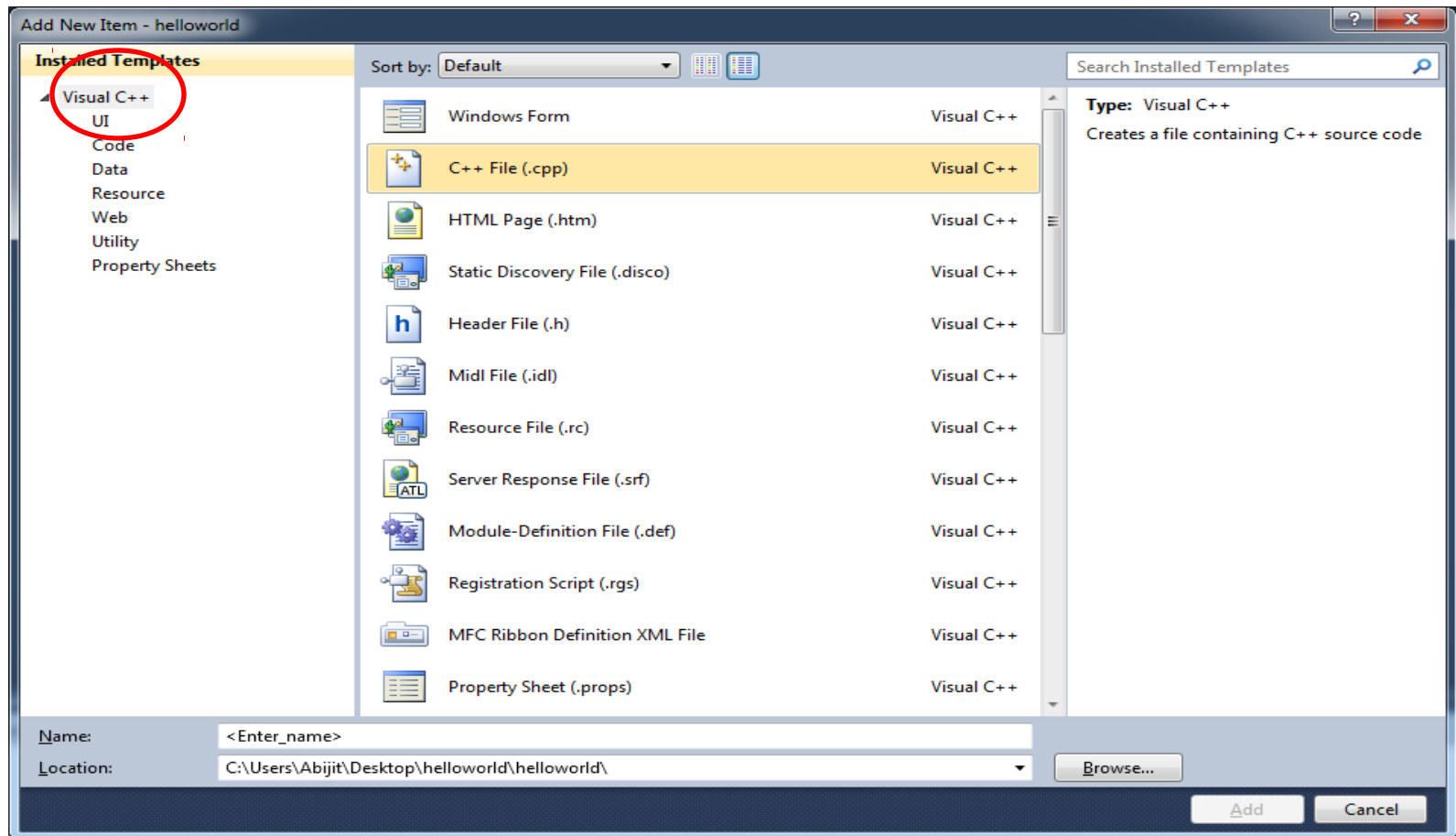
# Add C++ Source File to Project

You should see this:



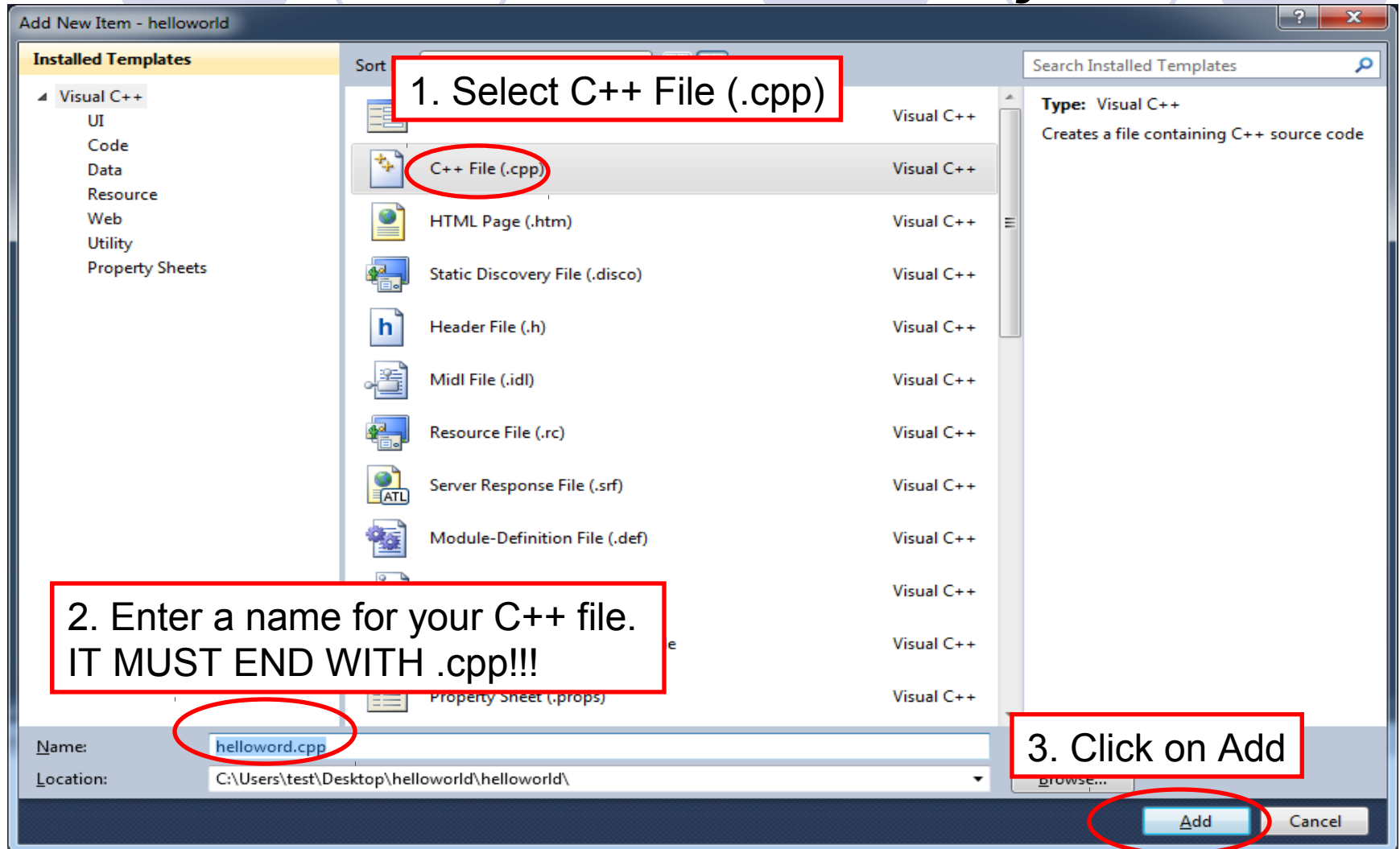
# Add C++ Source File to Project

Click on Visual C++

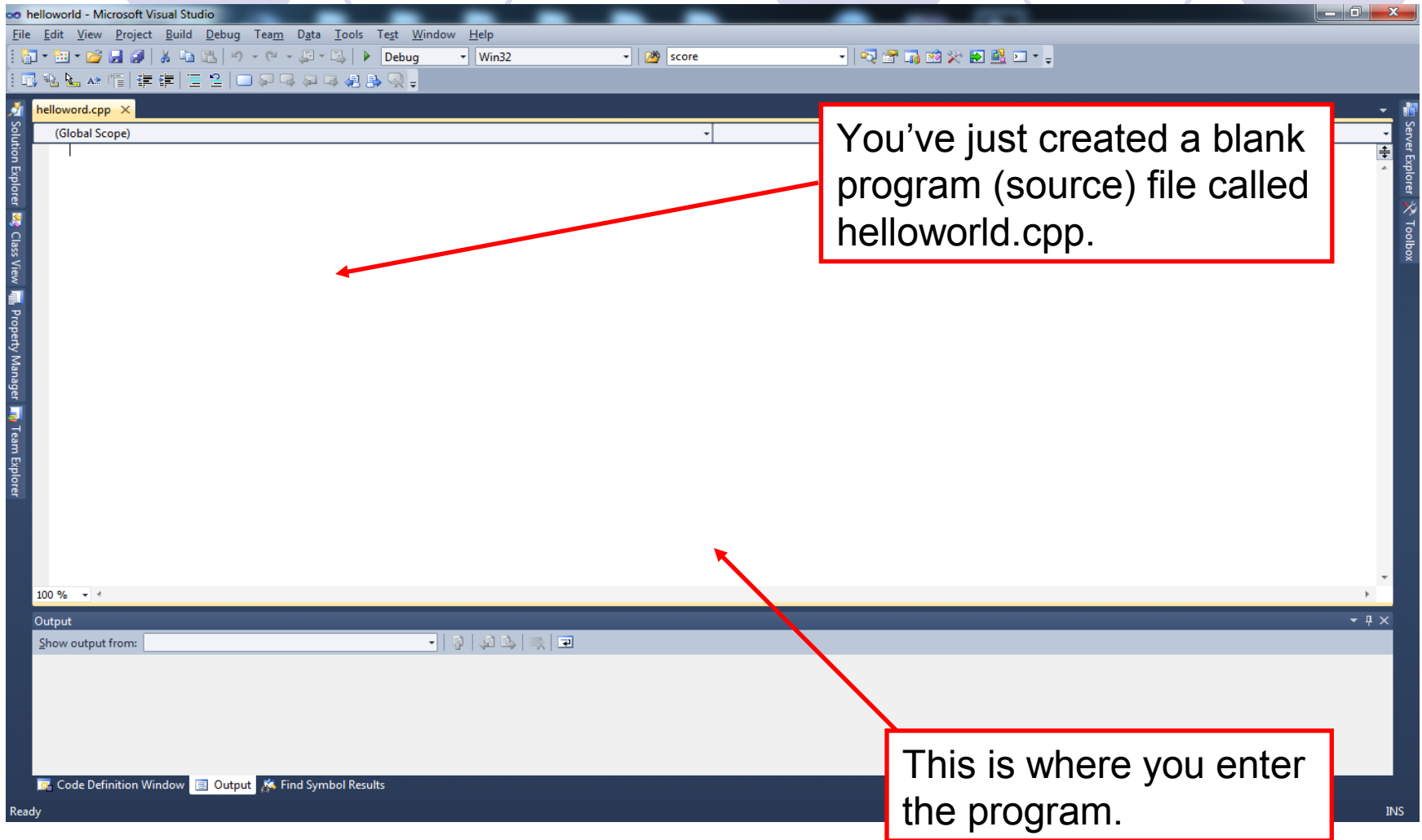




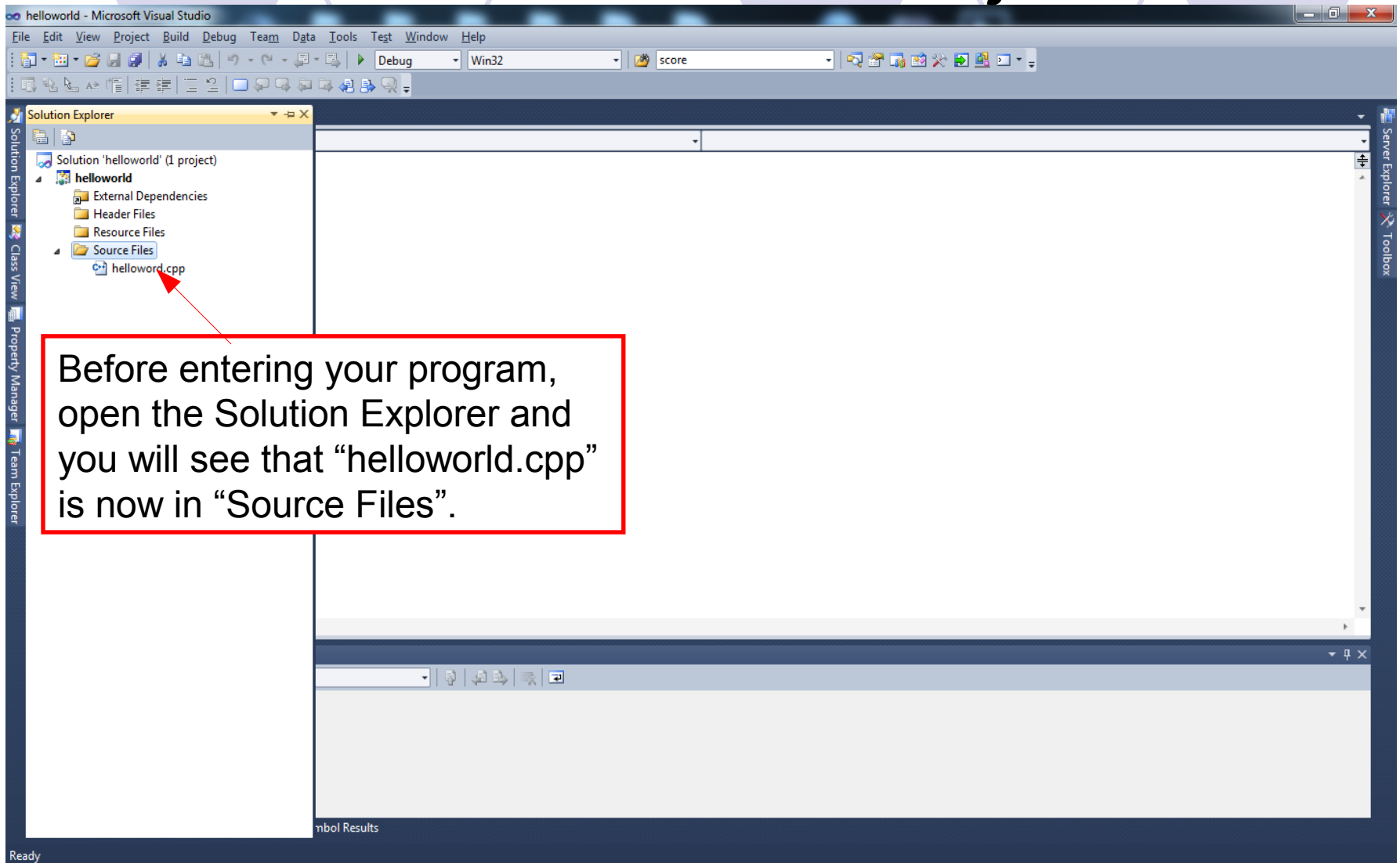
# Add C++ Source File to Project



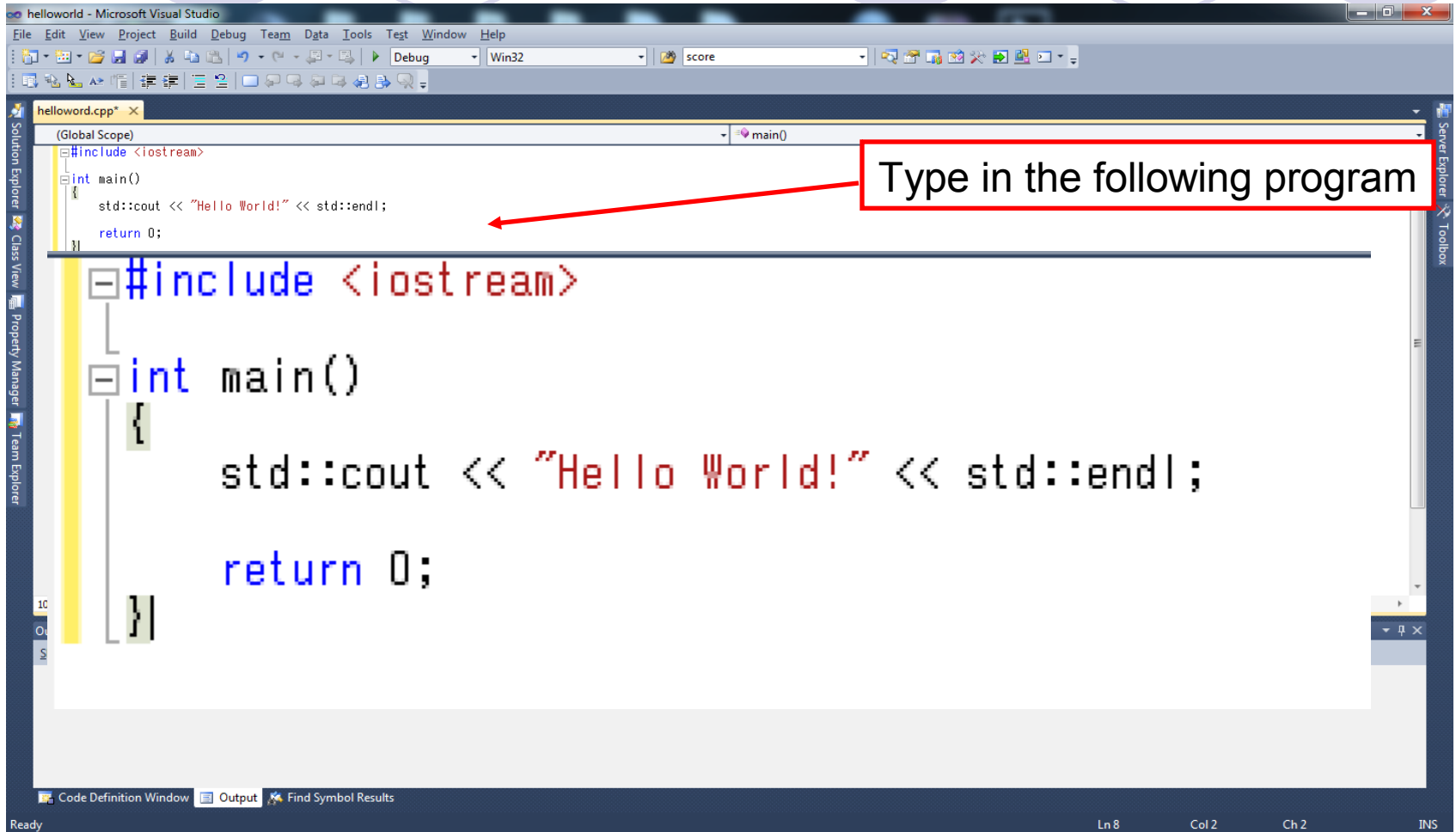
# Add C++ Source File to Project



# Add C++ Source File to Project



# Entering Program



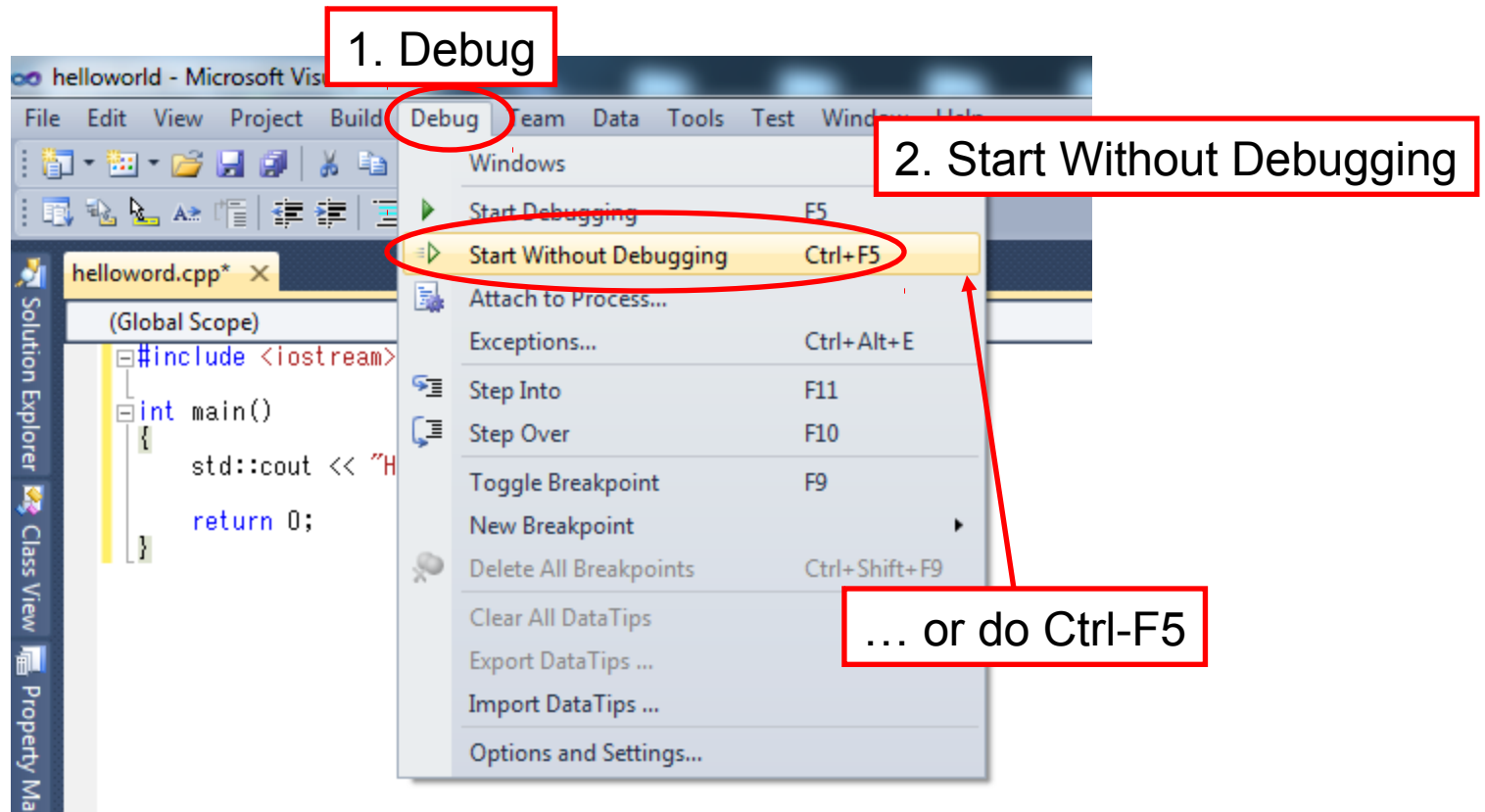
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 interface. The main window displays the file `helloworld.cpp`. The code is as follows:

```
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

A red box highlights the code, and a red arrow points to it with the text "Type in the following program".

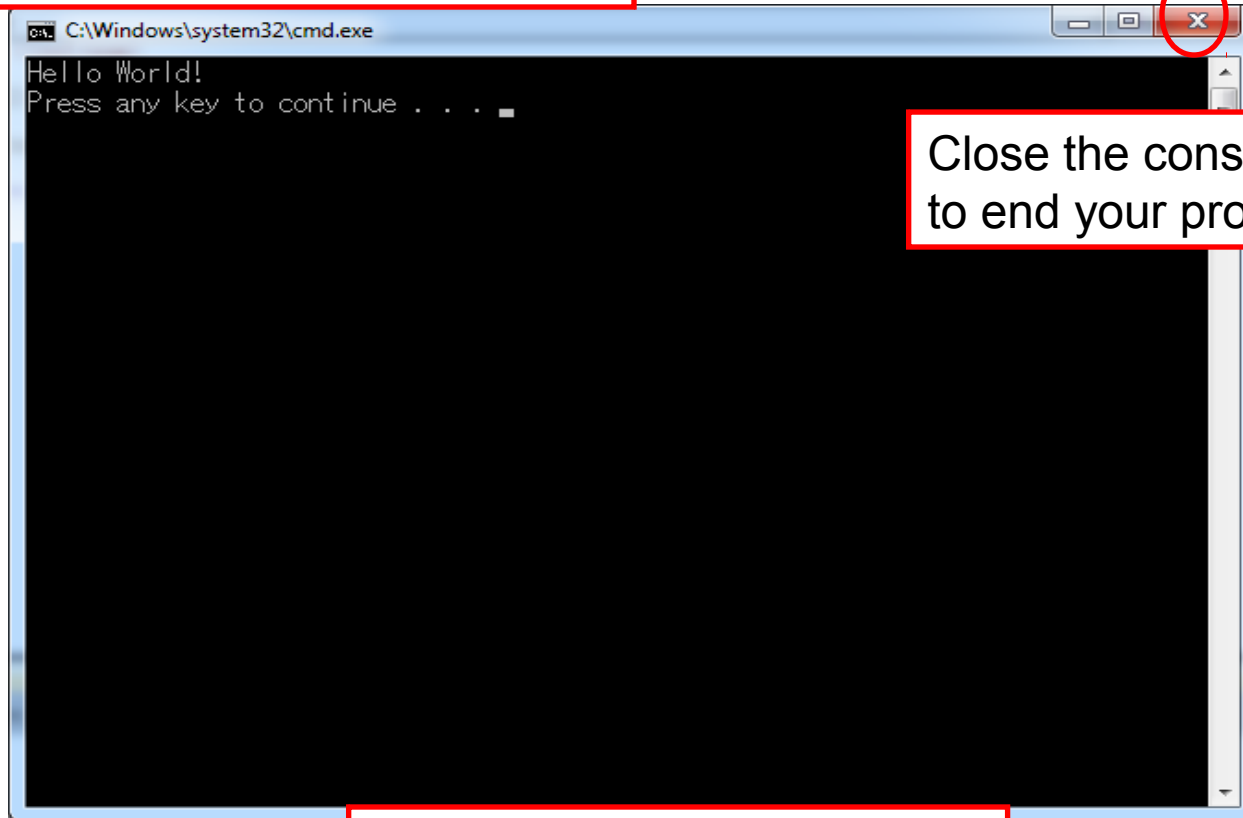
# Compiling and Running the Program



Learn to use Ctrl-F5! Don't let the mouse slow you down!

# Compiling and Running the Program

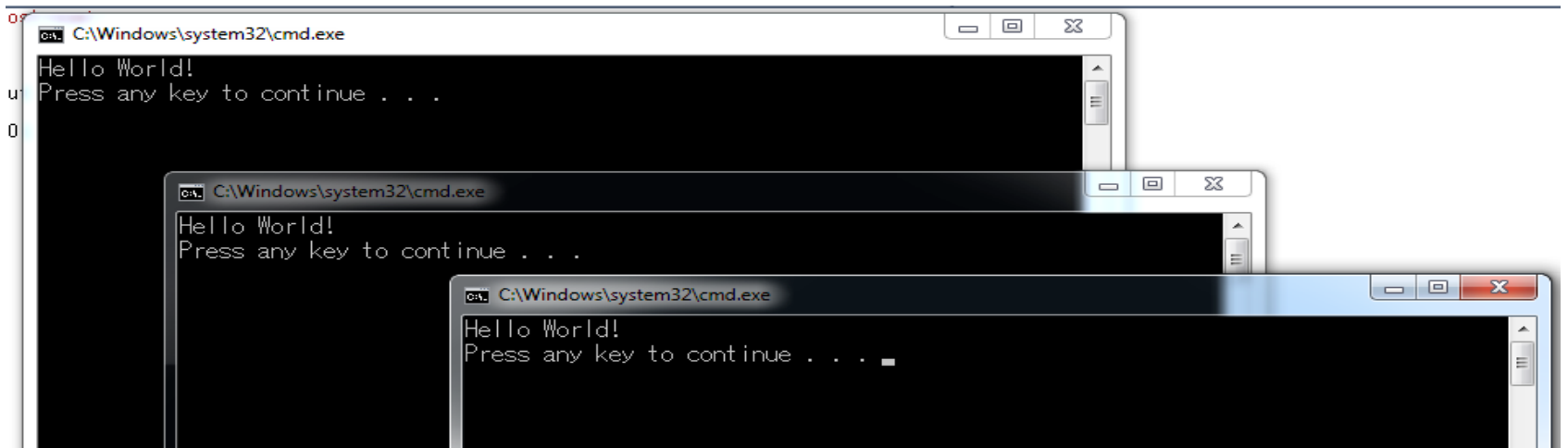
You should see this console window:



Close the console window  
to end your program.

**Congratulations!**

# WARNING to the Trigger Happy



When you have too many console windows you might run into an error. SO ... close useless console windows!!!



# “Press any key to continue”

- Extra line printed: Press any key to continue.
- When you press any key, the window closes.
- **Listen very carefully:** The two effects
  - Printing “Press any key to continue” to the console window
  - Waiting for keypress to close the console window

are commands added by Studio 2010.





# “Press any key to continue”

- Without these extra commands, the program would print Hello, World!, the program ends, and the console window closes.
- Studio 2010 gives you an opportunity to see the output.
- But remember: These two things were not due to your program.



# Project Name and cpp Name

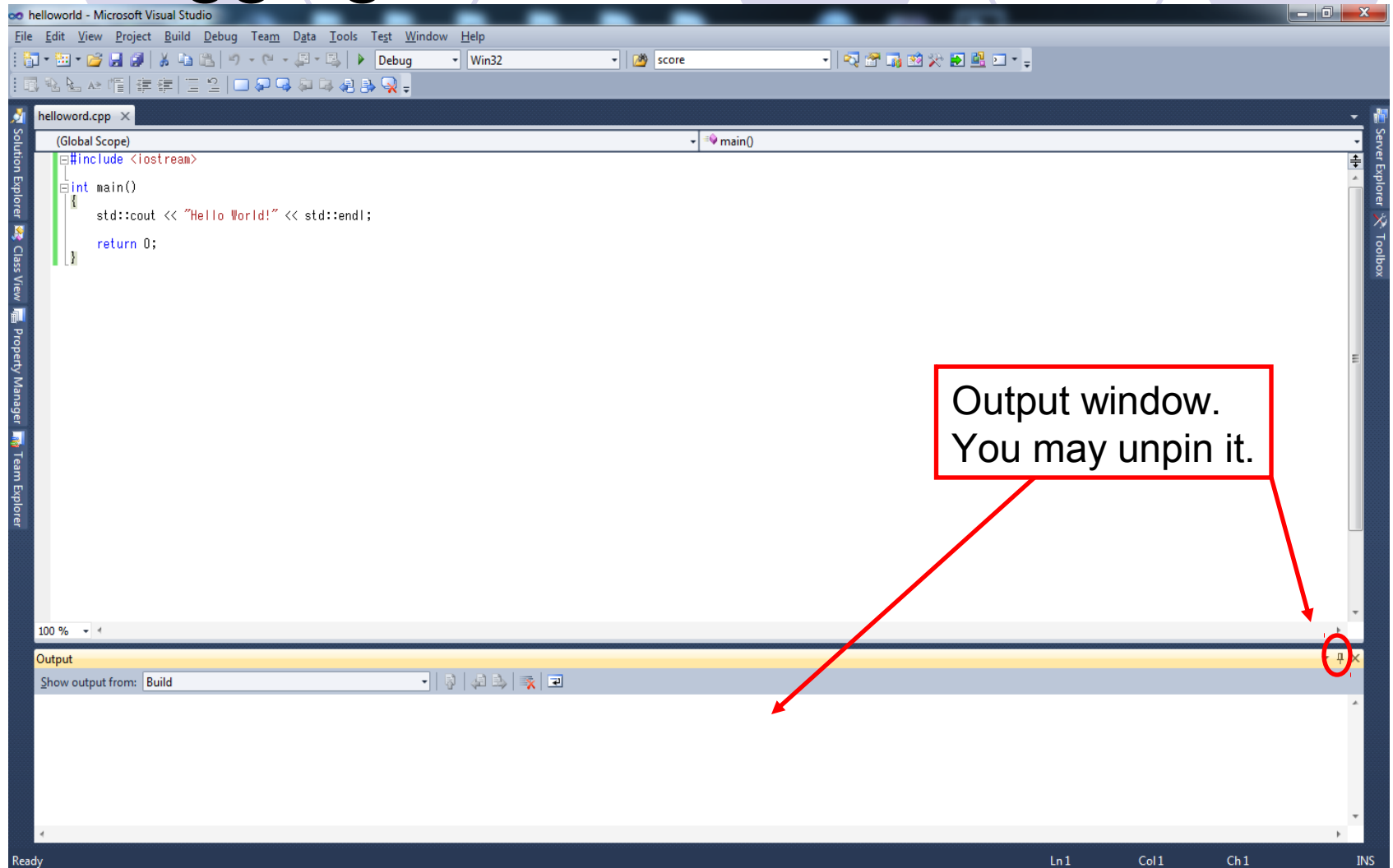
- Project name can be different from cpp source file name

# Debugging

The slide features a decorative header with six circles. The first two circles are positioned behind the title 'Debugging'. The remaining four circles are arranged in a horizontal row to the right of the title. Each circle is light purple with a thin white outline.

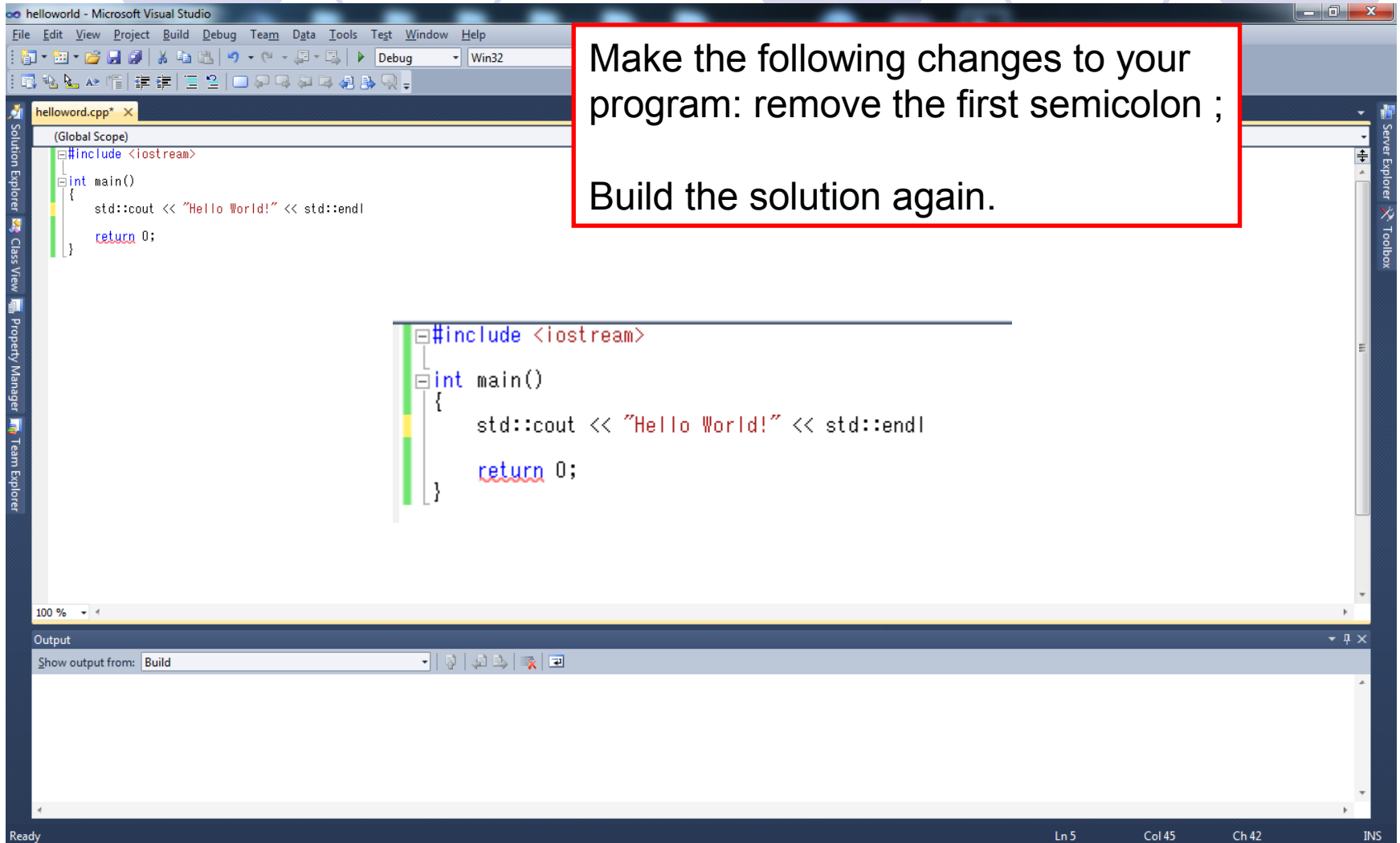
- Debugging = getting rid of “bugs” (i.e. errors) in your program
- Studio 2010 can help you find some errors in your program

# Debugging

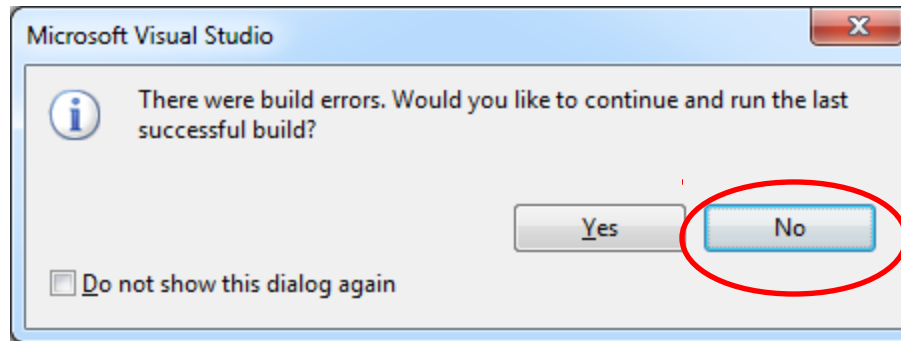


# Debugging

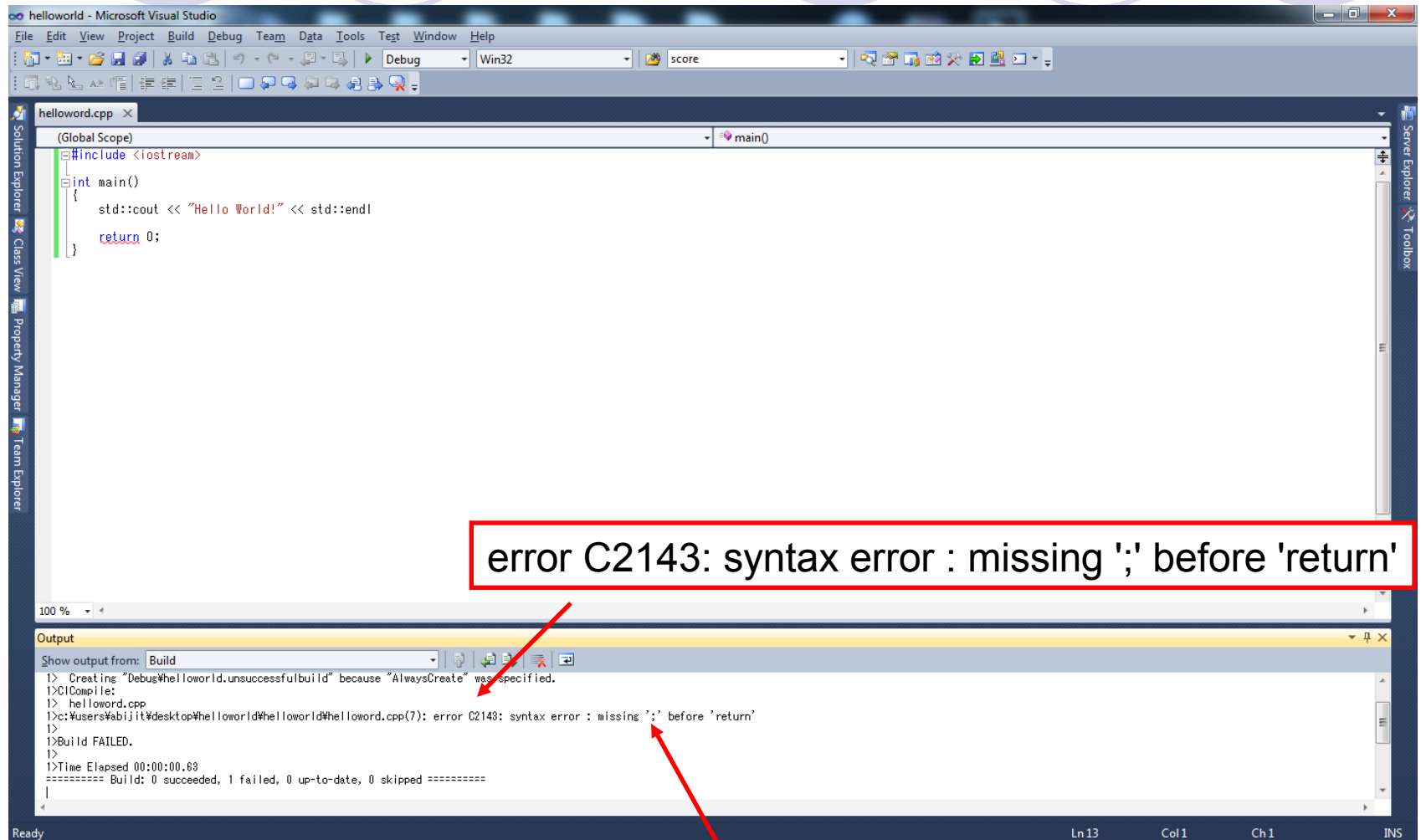
Make the following changes to your program: remove the first semicolon ;  
Build the solution again.



# Debugging



# Debugging



# Debugging

1. Double-click on error and ...

2. ... the cursor jumps to approximately the place where the error occurred. Correct the error and rebuild the solution.

```
helloworld.cpp
(Global Scope)
#include <iostream>
int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output

1> Creating "Debug\helloworld.unsuccessfulbuild" because "AlwaysCreate" was specified.  
1>C:\Compile-  
1> helloworld.cpp  
1>C:\Users\abijit\desktop\helloworld\helloworld\helloworld.cpp(7): error C2143: syntax error : missing ';' before 'return'  
1>  
1>Build FAILED.  
1>  
1>Time Elapsed 00:00:00.63  
\*\*\*\*\* Build: 0 succeeded, 1 failed, 0 up-to-date, 0 skipped \*\*\*\*\*



# Debugging

The slide features a decorative header with the word 'Debugging' in a large, black, sans-serif font. Above the text, there are two sets of three circles. The first set, positioned behind the word, consists of a solid light purple circle, a white circle with a light purple outline, and another solid light purple circle. The second set, to the right, also consists of a solid light purple circle, a white circle with a light purple outline, and another solid light purple circle.

- The error message is sometimes helpful in finding the error.
- The error pointer points to (only) roughly the place when the error occurs. You usually have to analyze the code before the pointer.

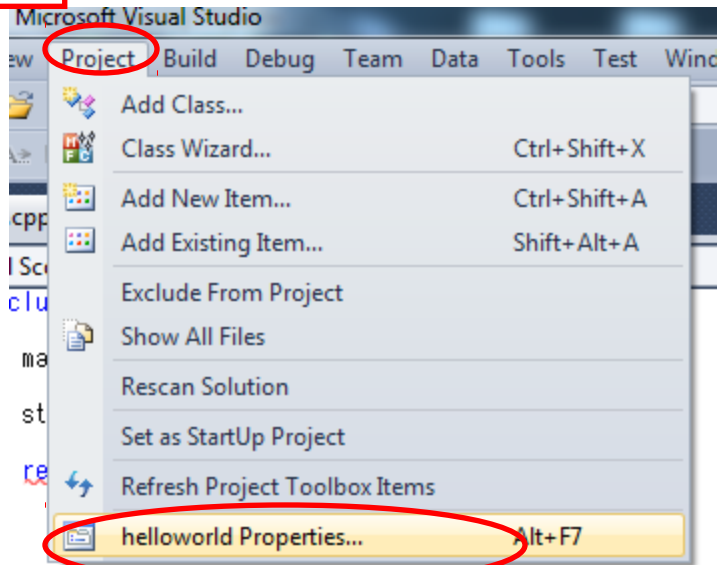
# Disable Language Extensions

- The next step is **very important!**
- You must modify your project property so that Studio 2010 works “correctly”
- Open your project’s property. You can do this in *two* ways; see next slide. (The second method on the right is recommended.)

# Disable Language Extension

1. Open  
Solutions  
Explorer

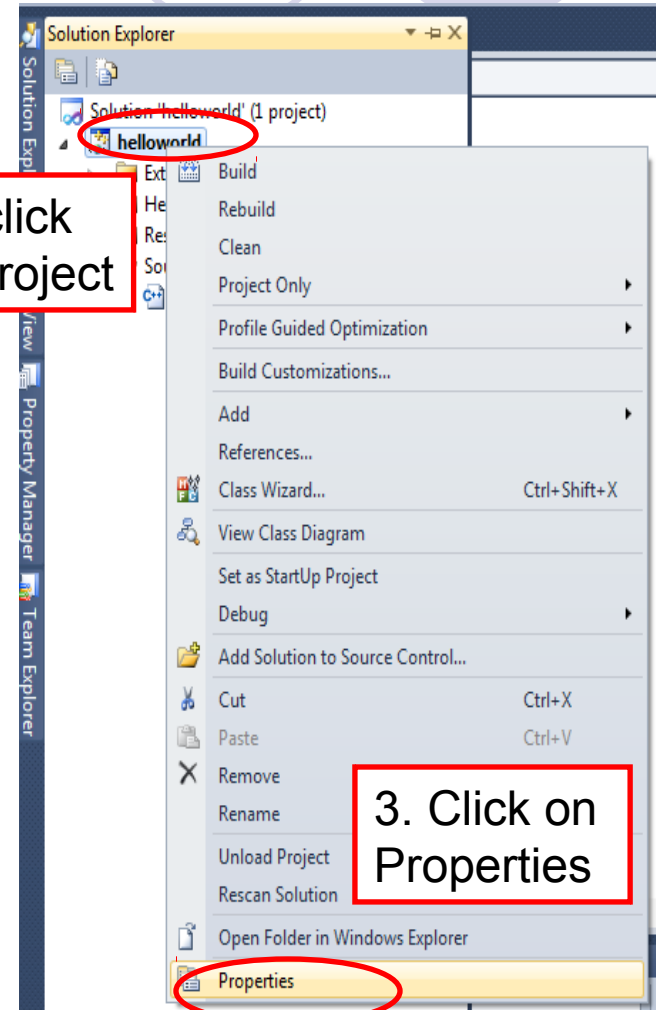
1. Project



2. Click on project's properties

NOTE: If you use the first method, make sure on the Solution Explorer, any part of the helloworld project has been selected.

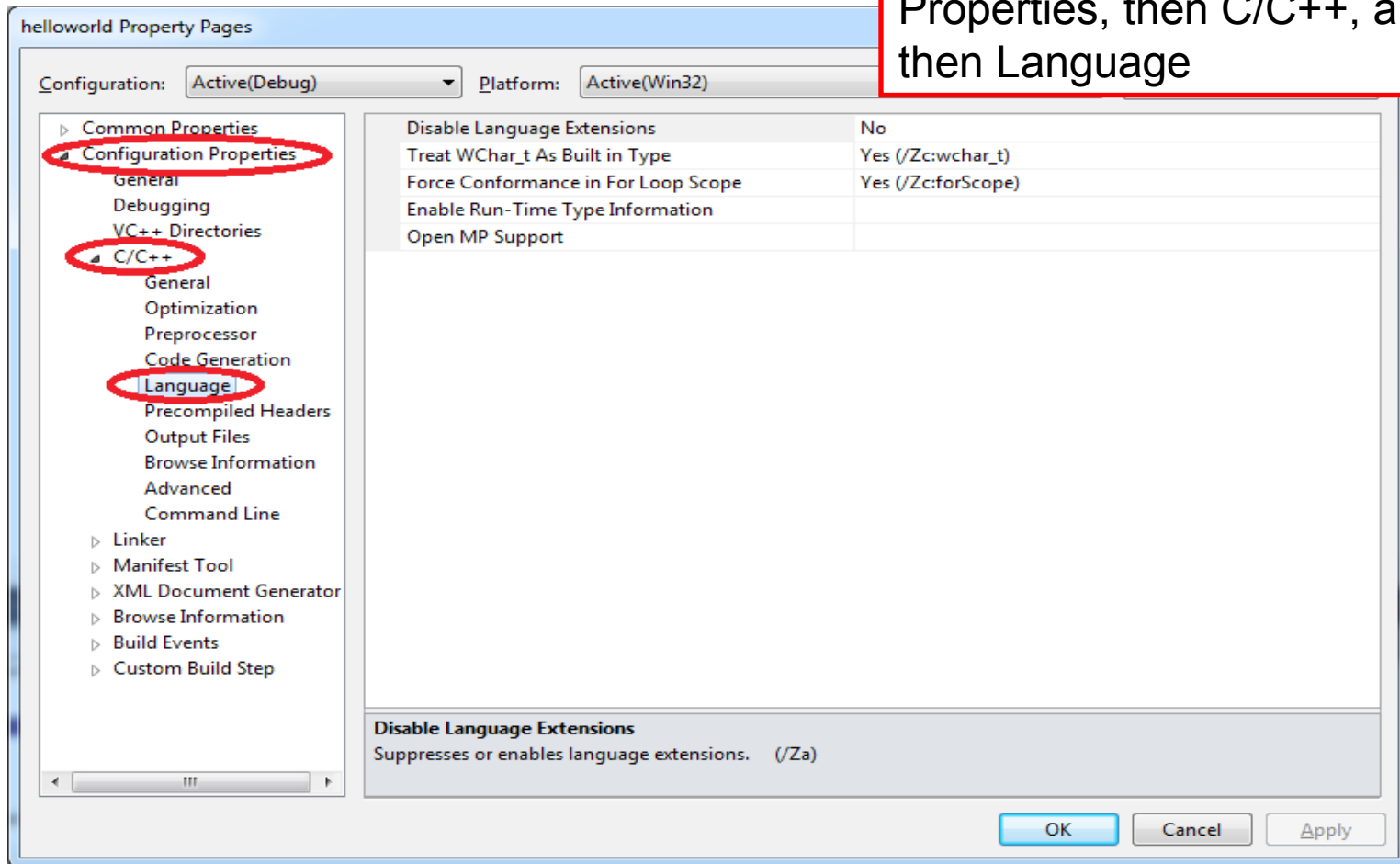
2. Right-click  
on your project



3. Click on  
Properties

# Disable Language Extensions

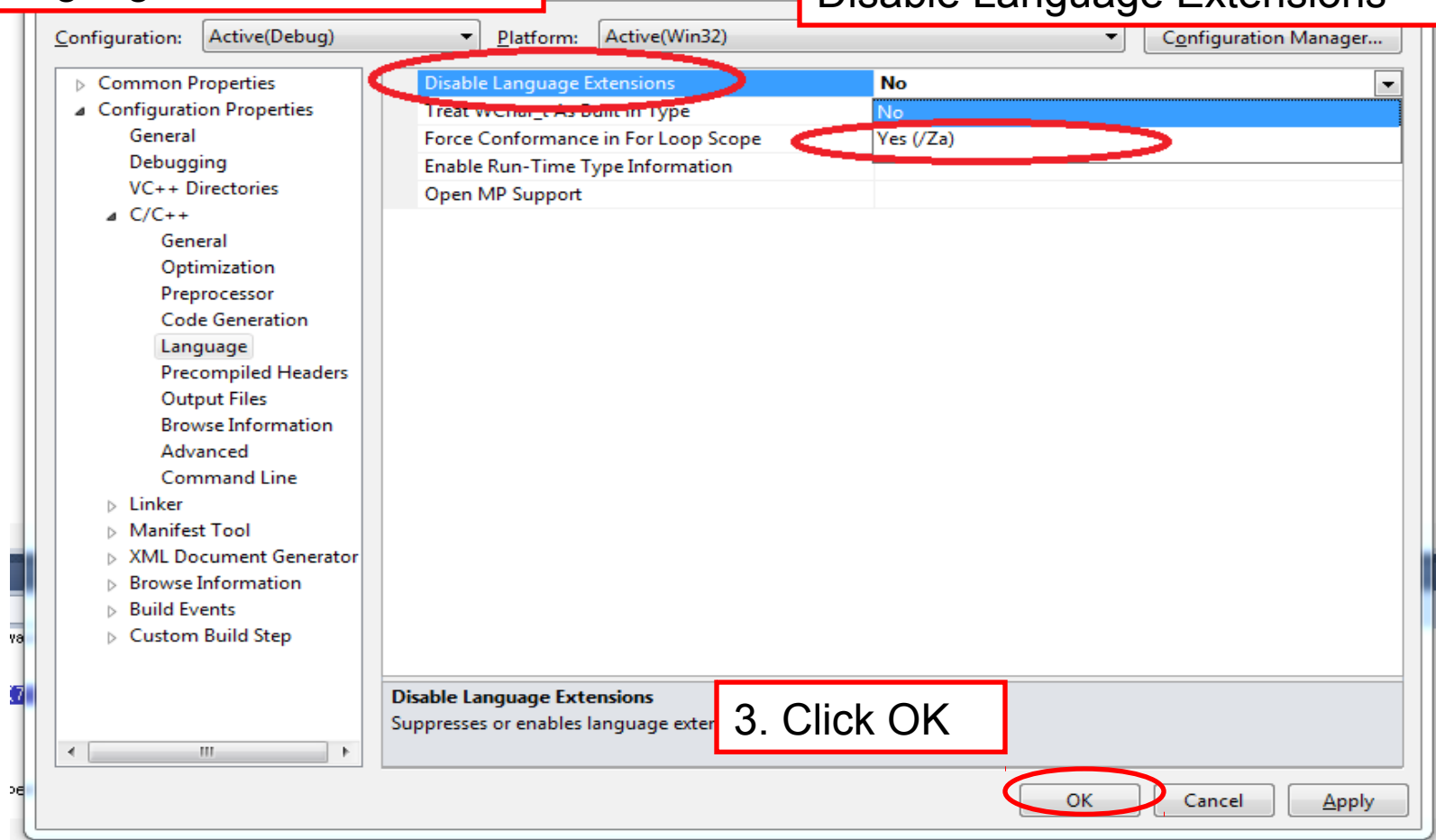
Open Configuration Properties, then C/C++, and then Language



# Disable Language Extensions

1. Click on Disable Language Extensions

2. Select Yes (/Za) for Disable Language Extensions





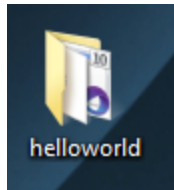
# Disable Language Extensions

- This step (disabling language extensions) should be done **after** adding a cpp file.

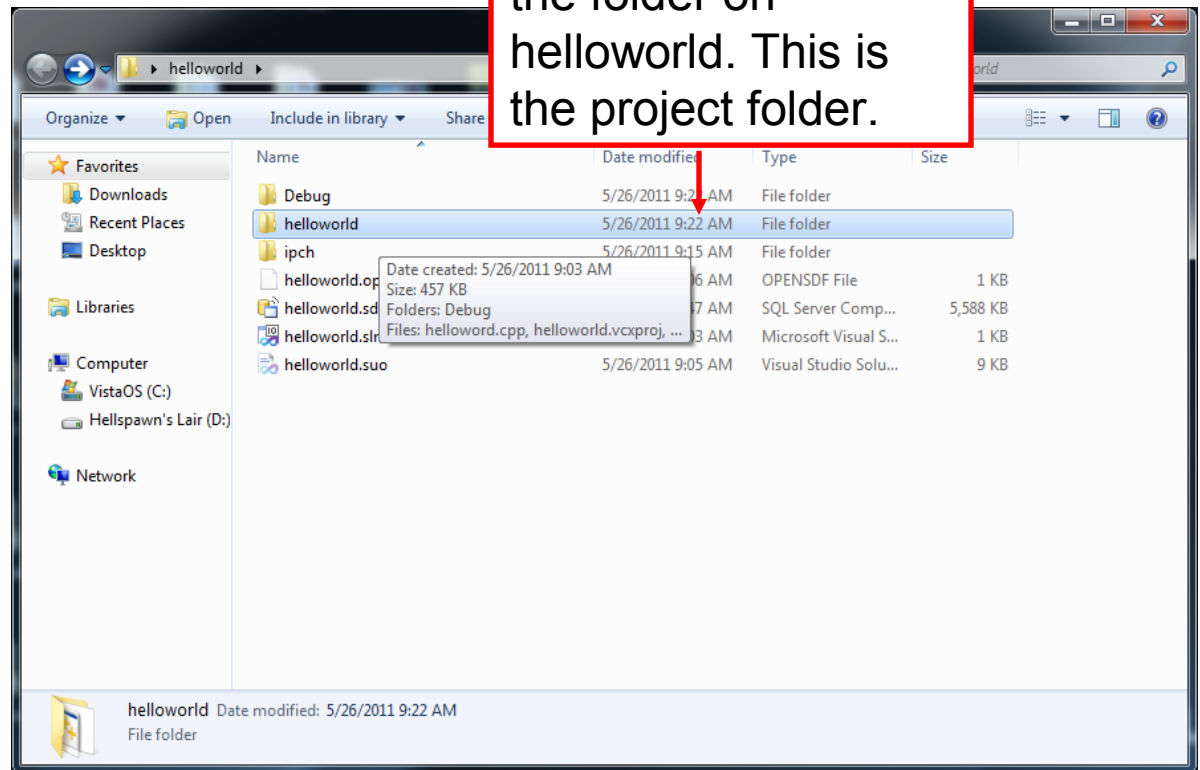
# “Where’s my cpp file???”

1. Double-click on the folder on your Desktop (if you choose Desktop as the location).

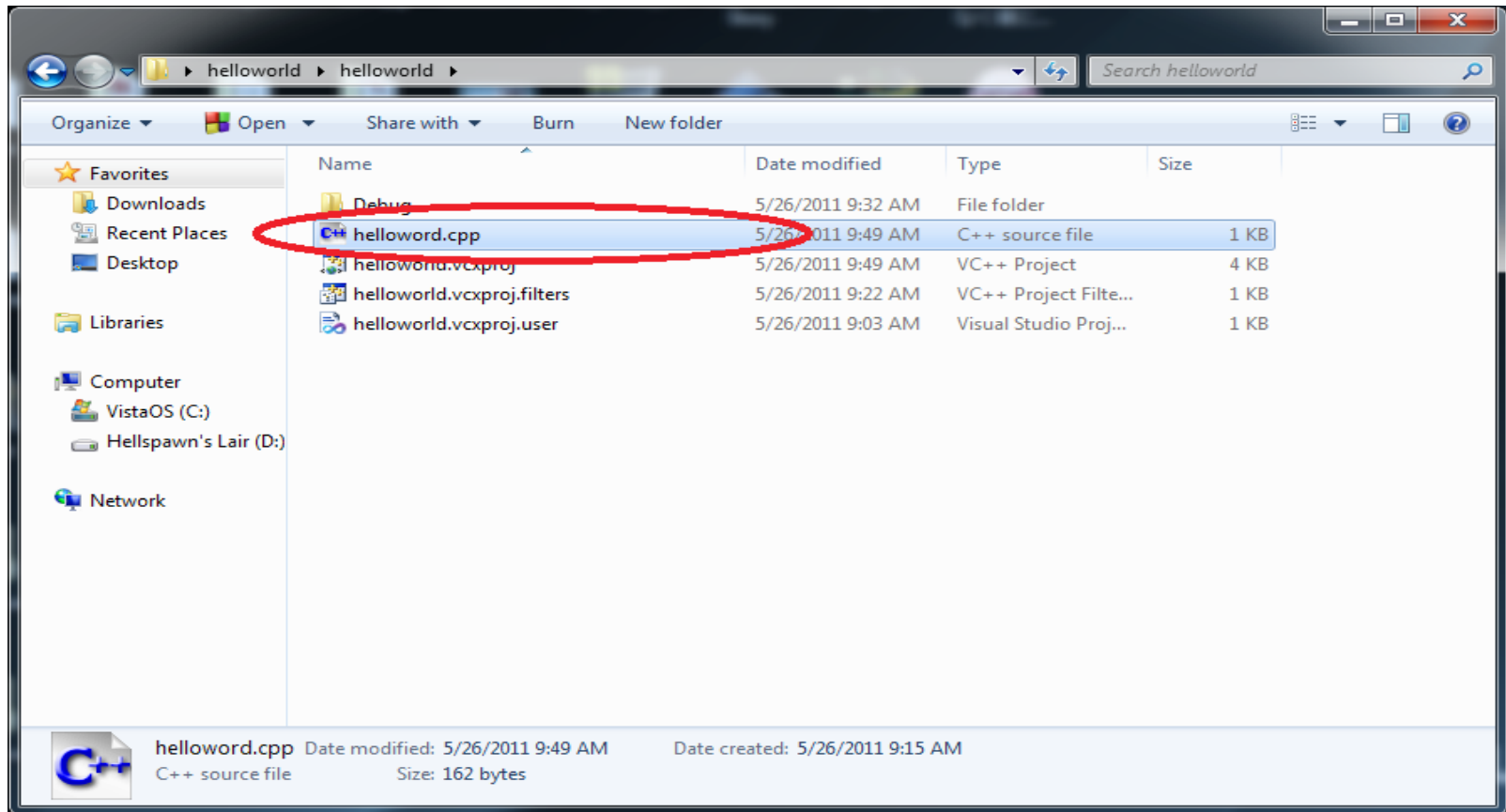
This is the solution folder.



2. Double-click on the folder on helloworld. This is the project folder.



# “Where’s my cpp file???”

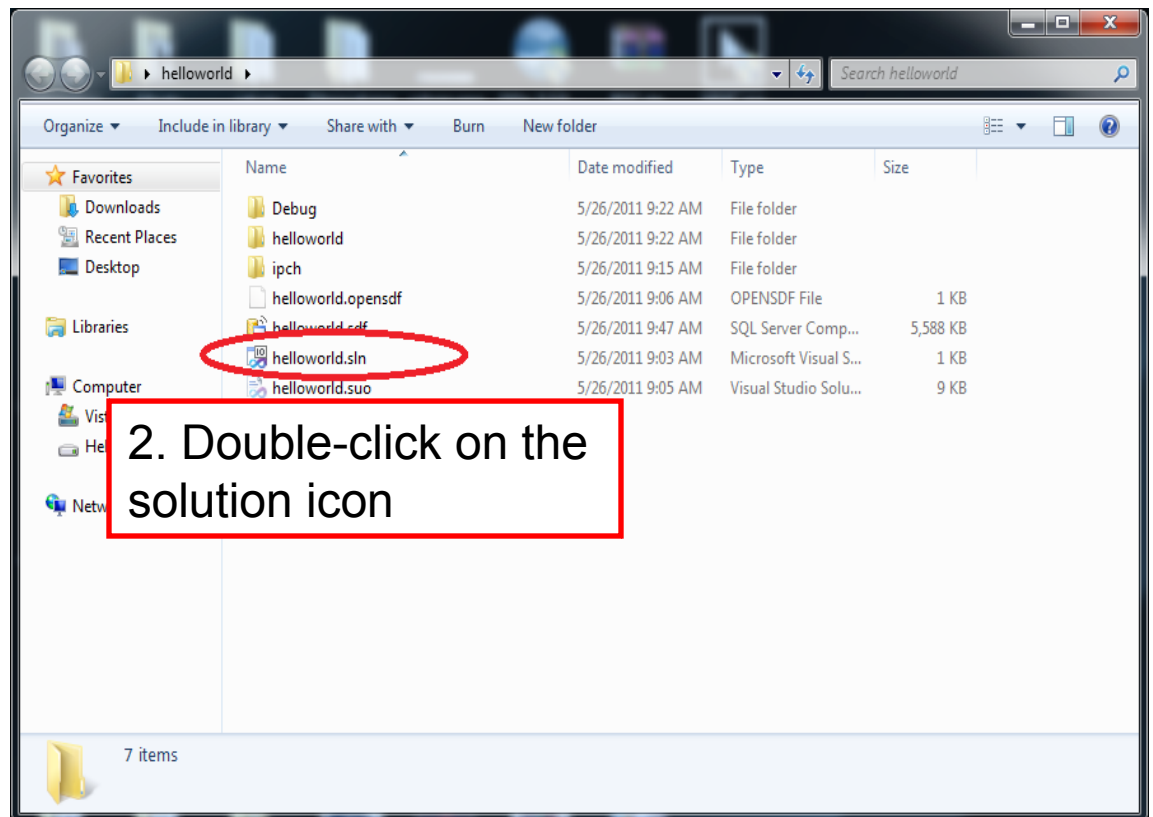




# “What about opening an *old* project?”

- If you know the location of your project:

1. Double-click on the solution folder

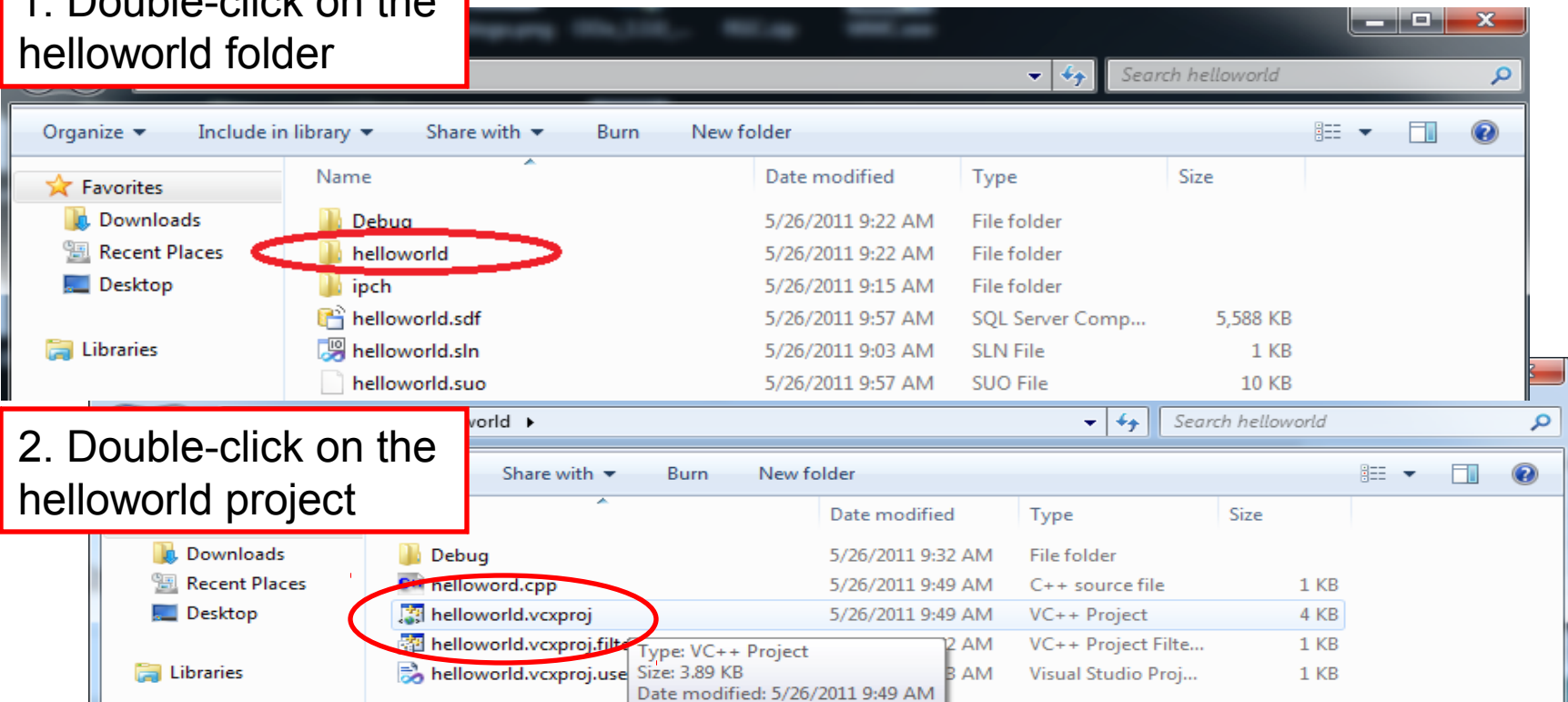


# “What about opening an *old* project?”

- ... or ... you can go one step deeper:

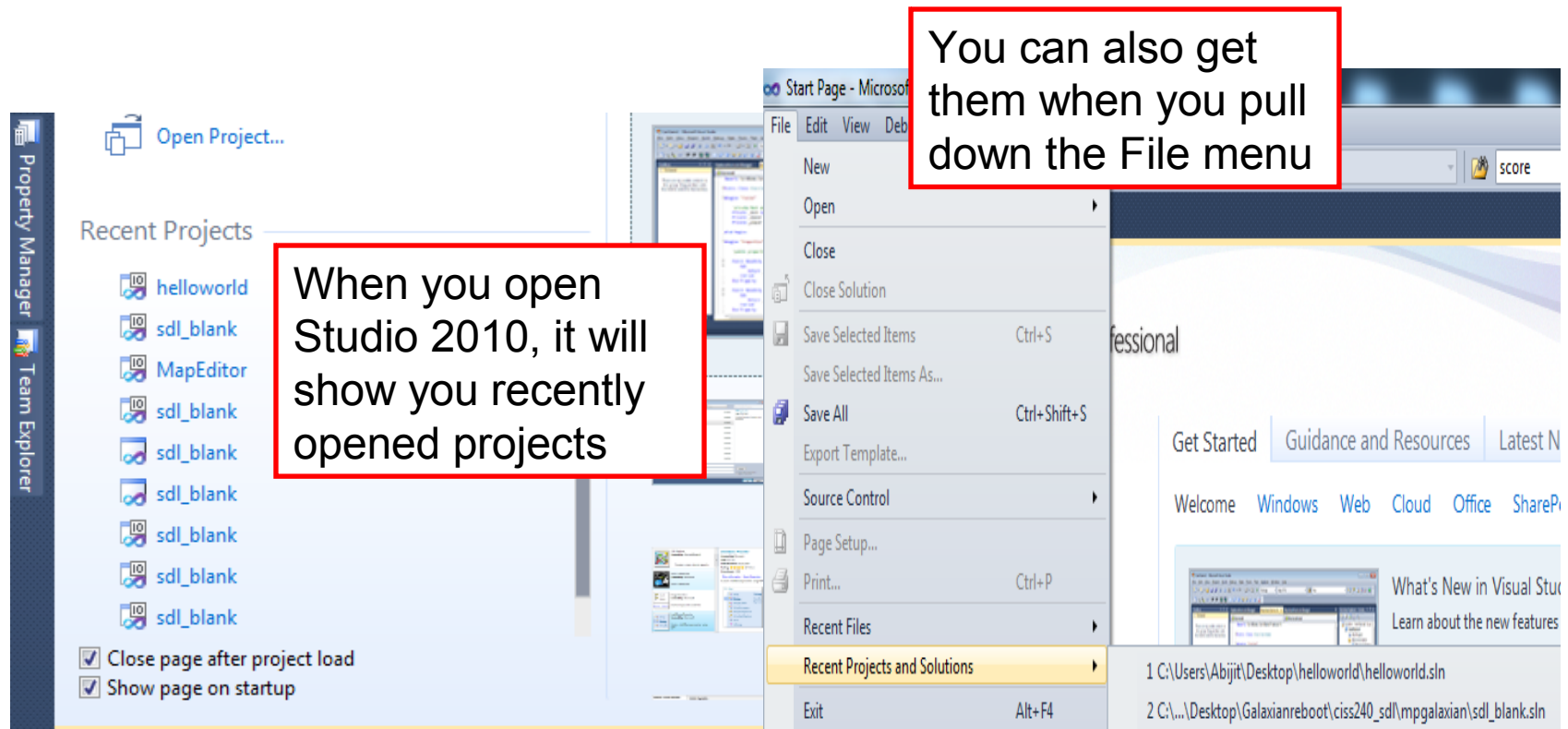
1. Double-click on the helloworld folder

2. Double-click on the helloworld project



# “What about opening an *old* project?”

- If you do not know the location:



# “What about opening an *old* project?”

- We’ve created a “solution” which contains a “project” which contains the cpp file.
- It’s possible to have a solution containing **multiple** projects where **each project** contains a cpp file meant for a single program.
- We’ll stick to **one solution, one project, one cpp file** for each program – this is less confusing for beginners.

# “What about opening an *old* project?”

- Last resort: Search your machine's hard drive for the solution folder if you remember the name.

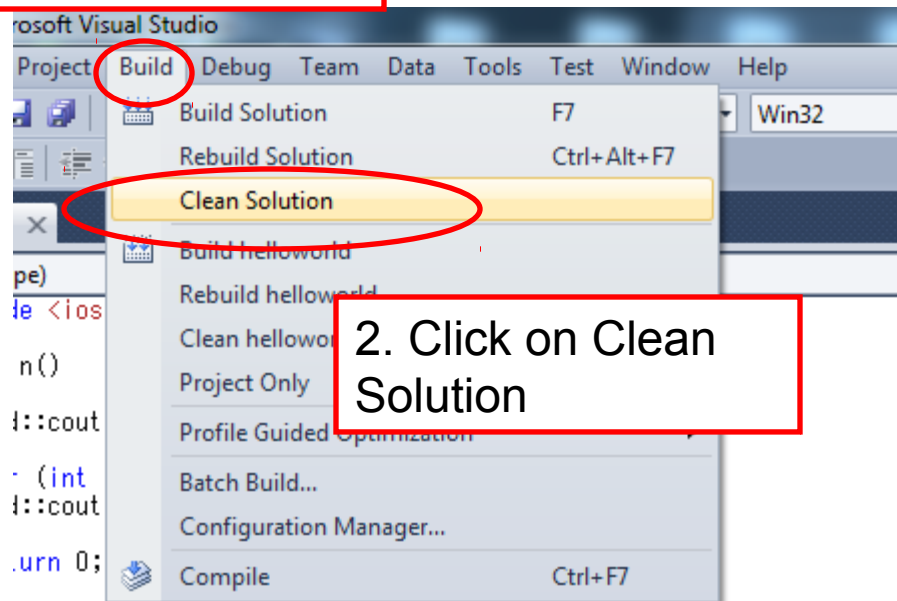


“I’m out of space!”

- Most of the files in your solution folder are created when you do Ctrl-F5 and so can be deleted if you don’t have enough space.
- The easiest way to remove these files is to do “Clean Solution” ...

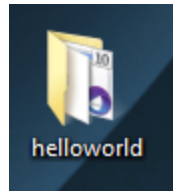
# “I’m out of space!”

1. Pull down Build



# “How do I copy my work to my stick?”

1. Do “Clean Solution”
2. Copy the solution folder you’ve created



to your (USB) storage

- To resume work on another machine: Copy the solution folder from your (USB) storage to the machine and work from there



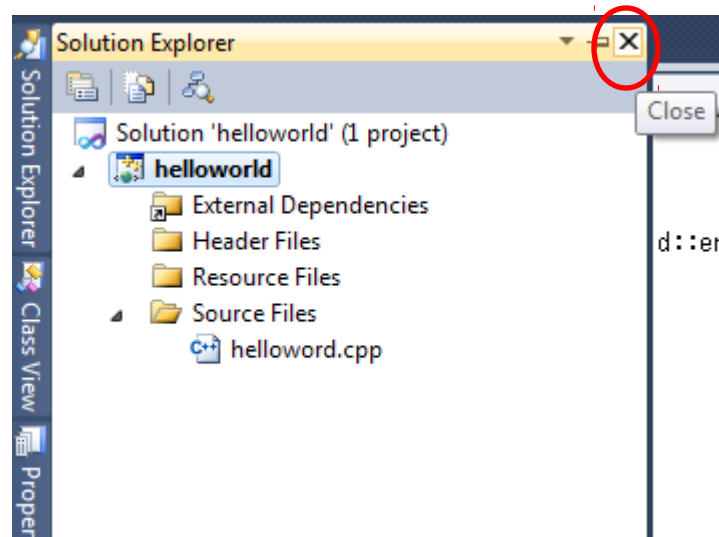


“How do I copy my work to my stick?”

- Note: USB drives are slow. Use it only for backup.

# “Where did Solutions Explorer go?”

Oh no!!! I closed the  
Solution Explorer ...



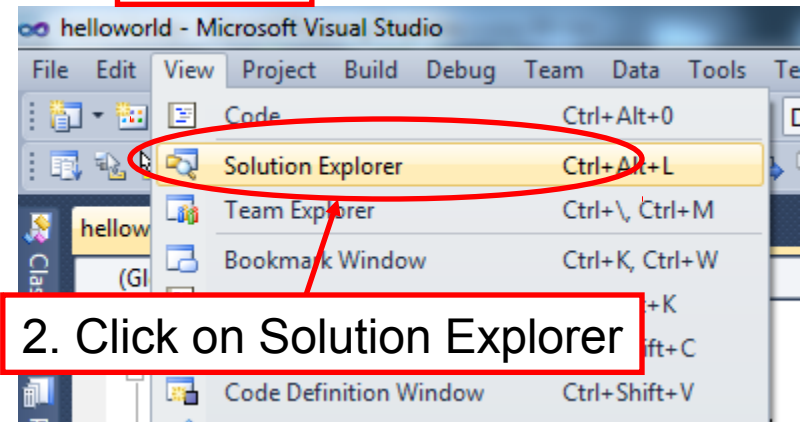
There are two ways to open the Solution  
Explorer ...

# “Where did Solutions Explorer go?”

Click on this icon near the top of Studio 2010



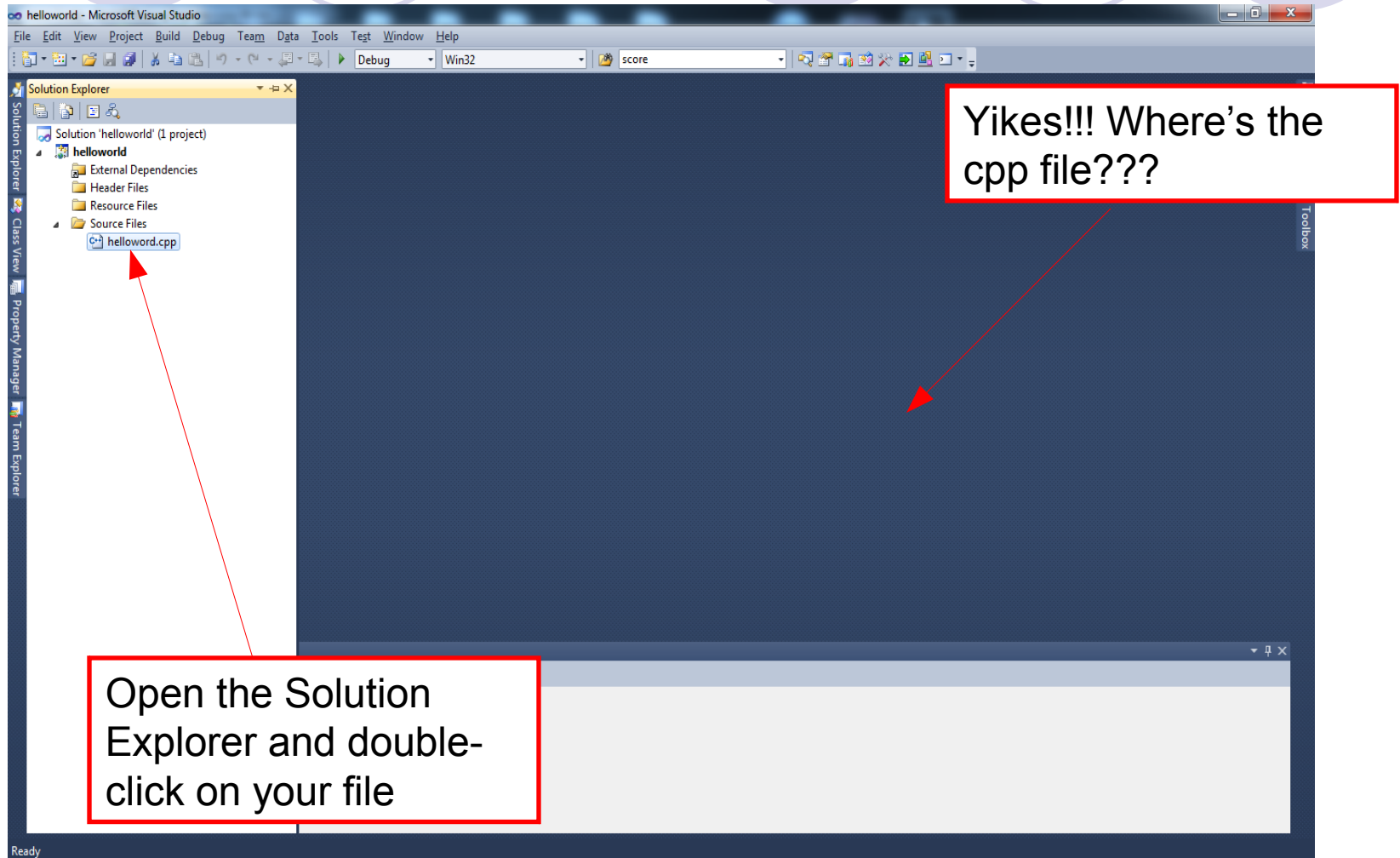
1. View



2. Click on Solution Explorer

You can find most of the windows this way

# “Oops, I closed my source file!!!”



“Ctrl-F5 doesn’t do anything!” or “It runs the same after I changed the cpp file!”

- Do NOT double-click on a C++ file in your Windows environment – you should double-click on the solution icon.
- If in doubt, close MS Studio 2010, and then double-click on the solution icon for the right program.

“Ctrl-F5 doesn’t do anything!” or “It runs the same after I changed the cpp file!”

- The point: In order to build the executable, MS Studio 2010 needs more than just the cpp file. The information needed is associated with the solution (or project), not the cpp file.

# “Can I use another C++ compiler?”

- Yes ... as long as you're writing standard C/C++ code.
- All work will be checked against the following two compilers:
  - g++
  - MS Studio 2010

# Proficiency with Editor



- Knowing how to use a modern-day editor today is like knowing how to use a pen in 1900 – you'd better be proficient with it
- Learn to use hotkeys (shortcuts)
- Most hotkeys in MS Studio 2010 are the same for MS Word, Powerpoint, etc.
- Force yourself to use them



# Proficiency with Editor

- Short list of common hotkeys:
  - Copy                      Ctrl-c
  - Paste                     Ctrl-v
  - Cut                        Ctrl-x
  - Undo                     Ctrl-z
  - Alt-Tab                 Switch between windows
  - Etc. (google for more)
- For building and running your program:
  - Ctrl-F5