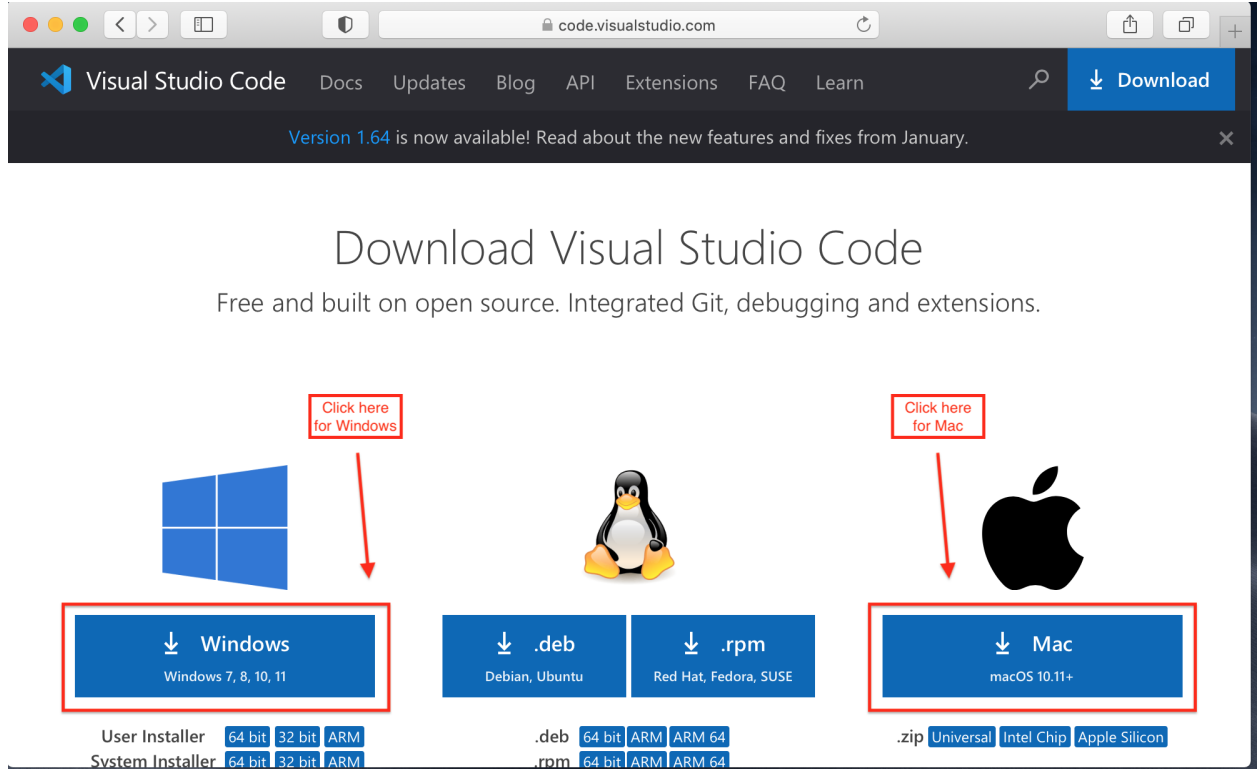


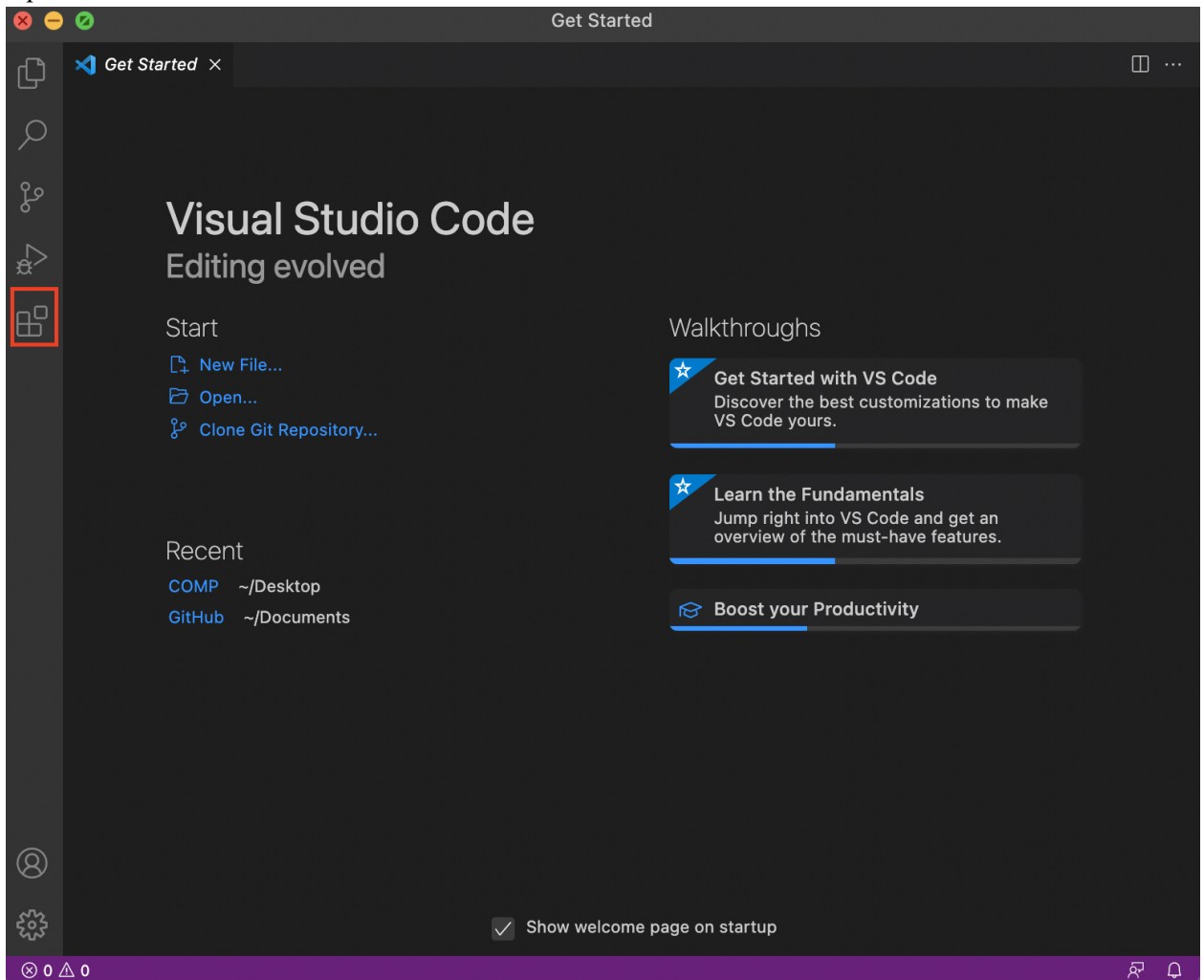
School of Computing and Information Systems
The University of Melbourne
Visual Studio Code Installation

1. Ensure you have first installed GCC as described in the other guides (You will need to follow the WSL guide for Windows and the GCC for MacOS guide for MacOS).
2. Download VSCode from <https://code.visualstudio.com/download> and install.

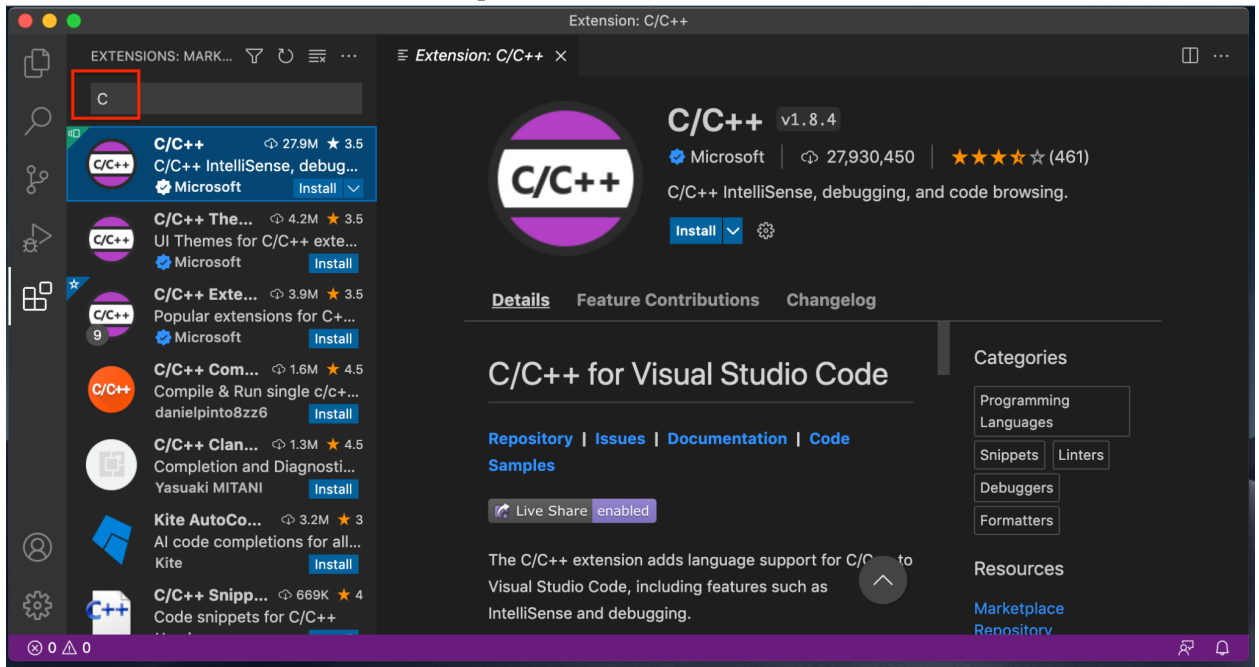


Note, you may be prompted to accept the download and verify before you install it.

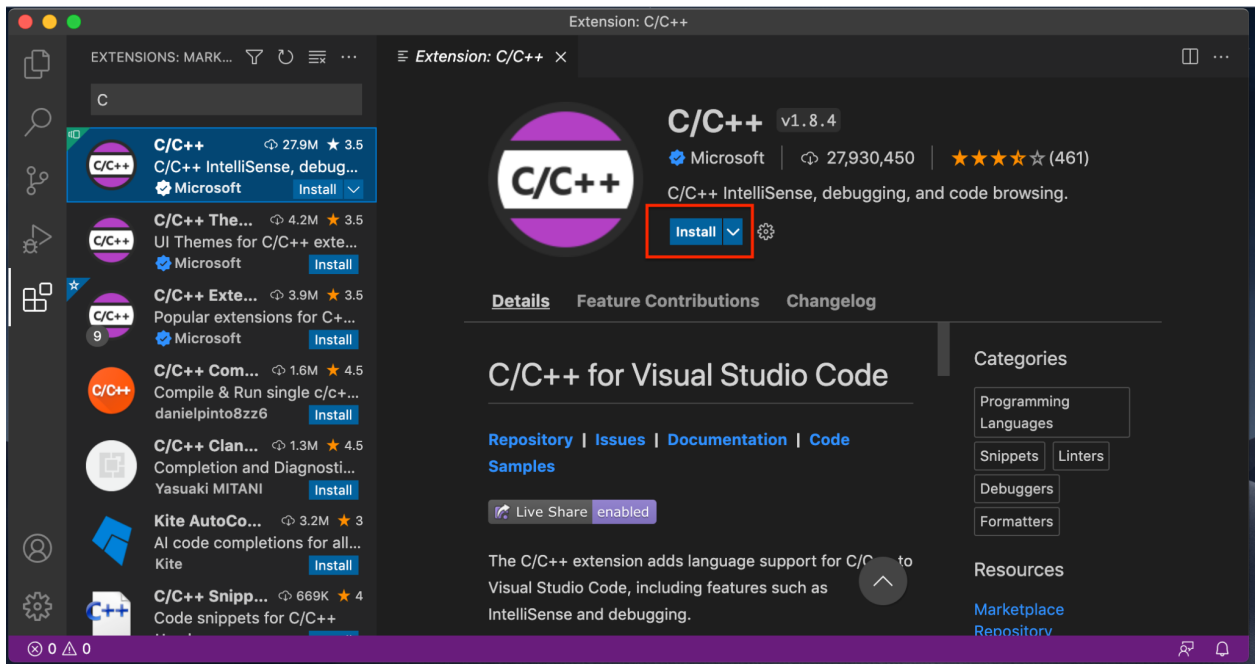
3. Open VSCode and click the “Extensions” tab on the left.



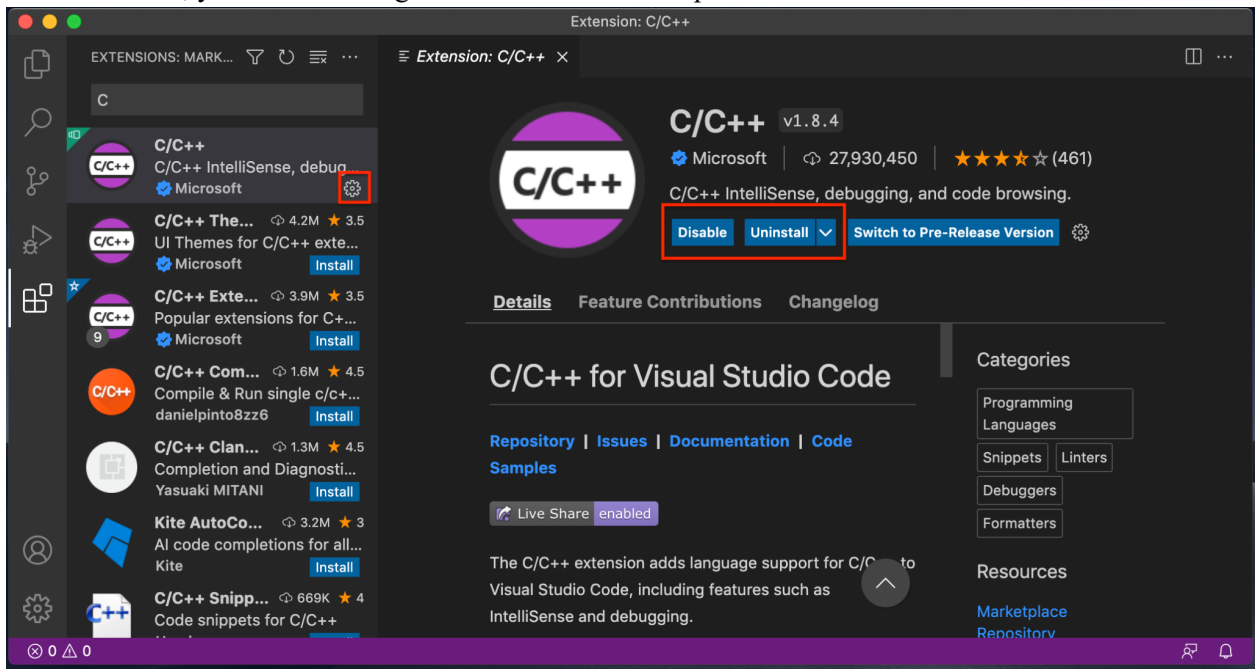
4. Search for 'C' in the search bar in the top left.



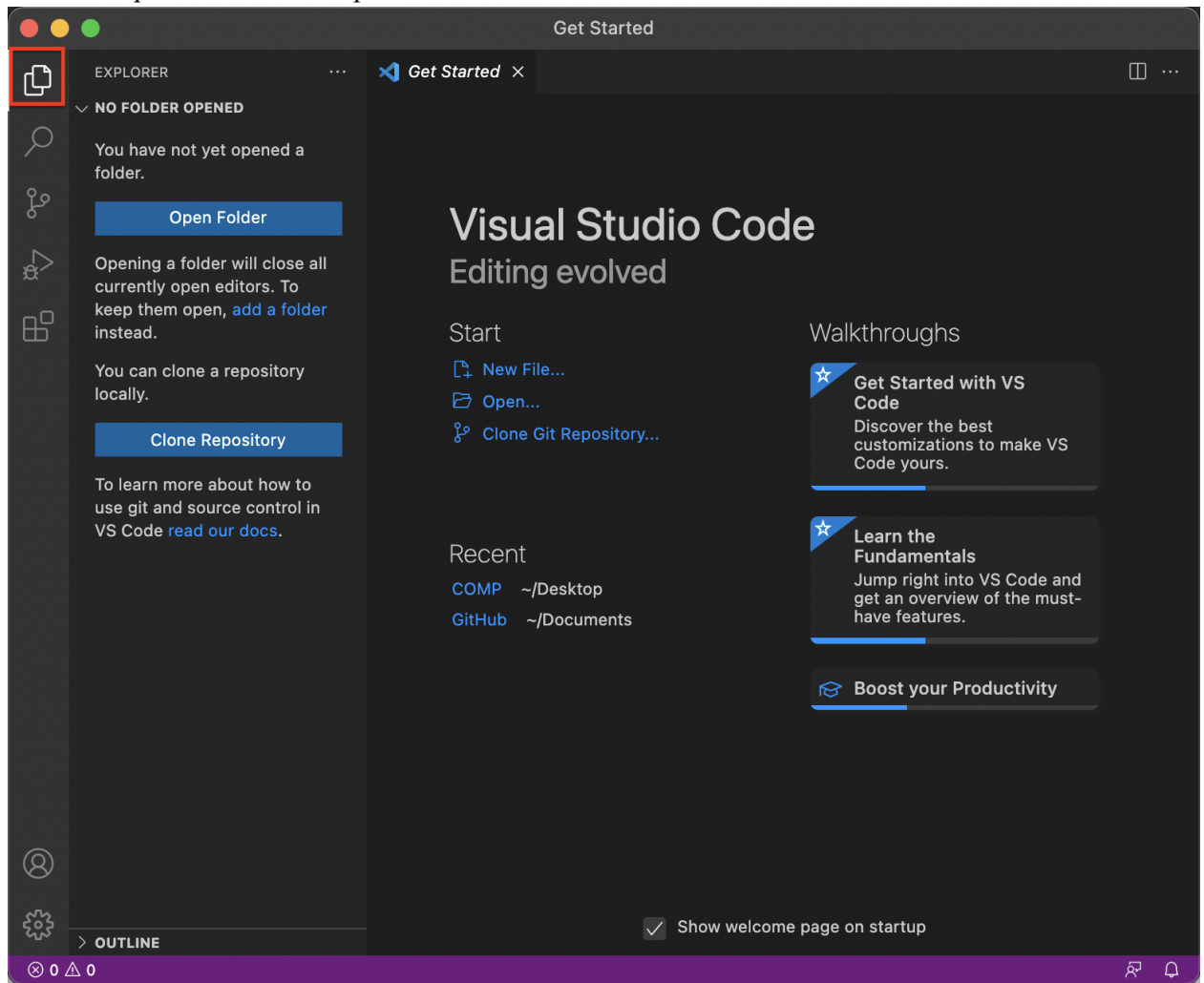
5. The first extension should be called C/C++, select it and click “Install”



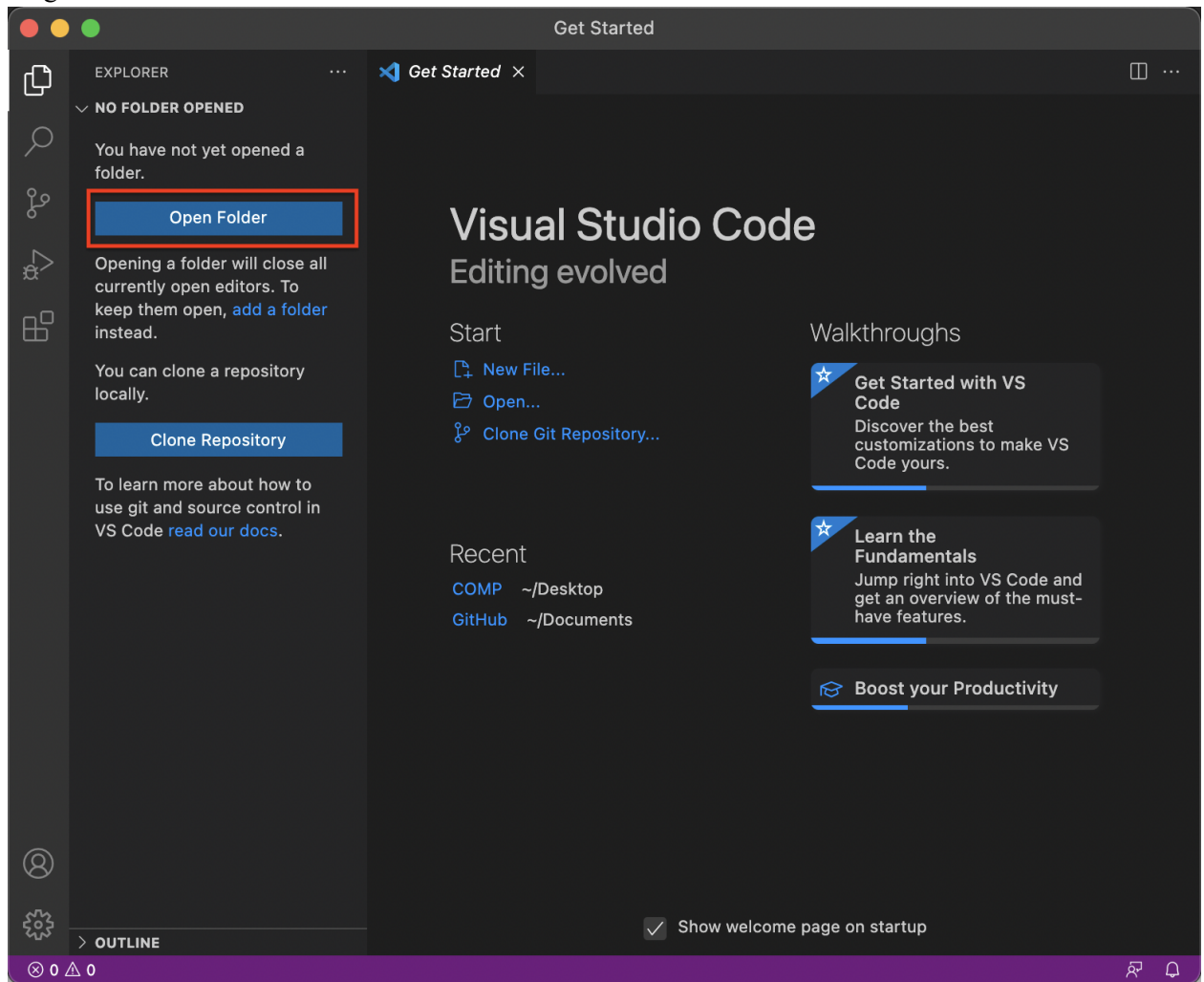
6. When installed, you will see a cog on the left list and the options to “Disable” or “Uninstall”



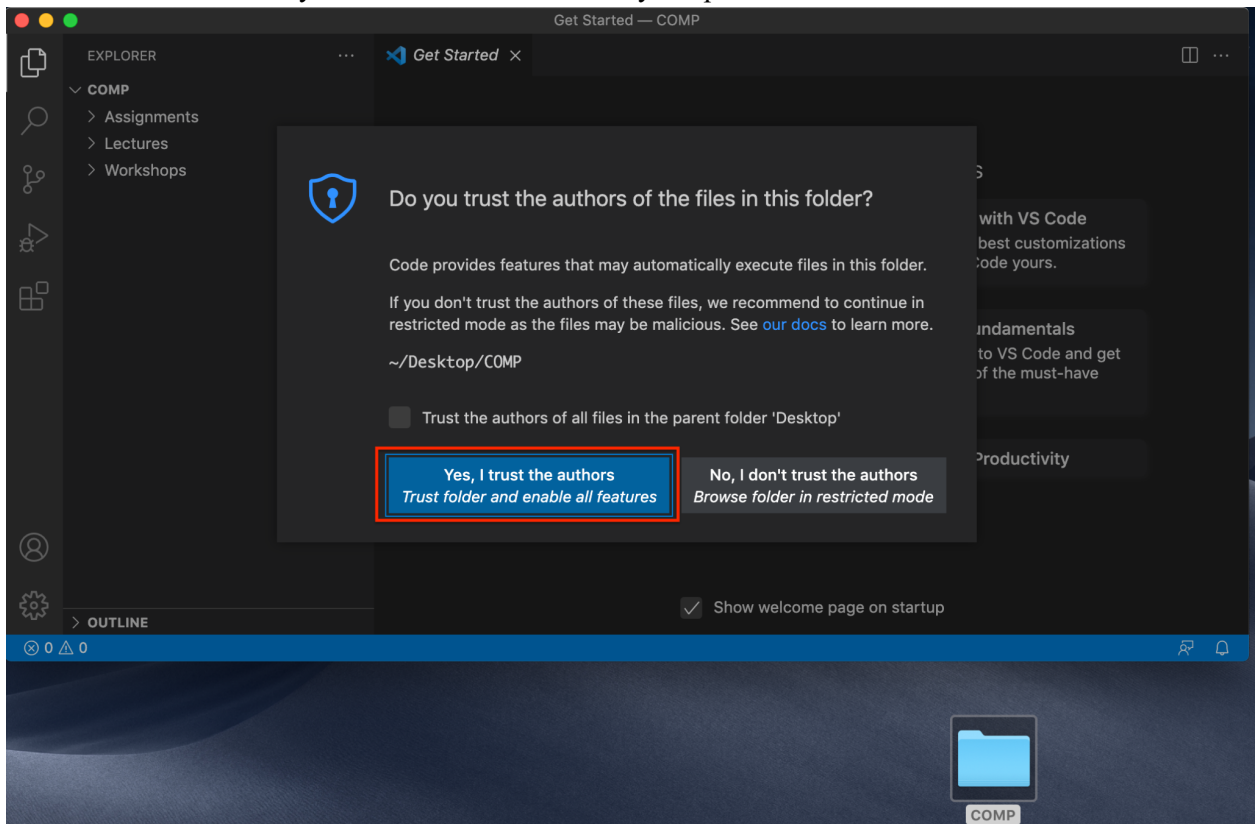
7. Go the “Explorer” tab in the top left.



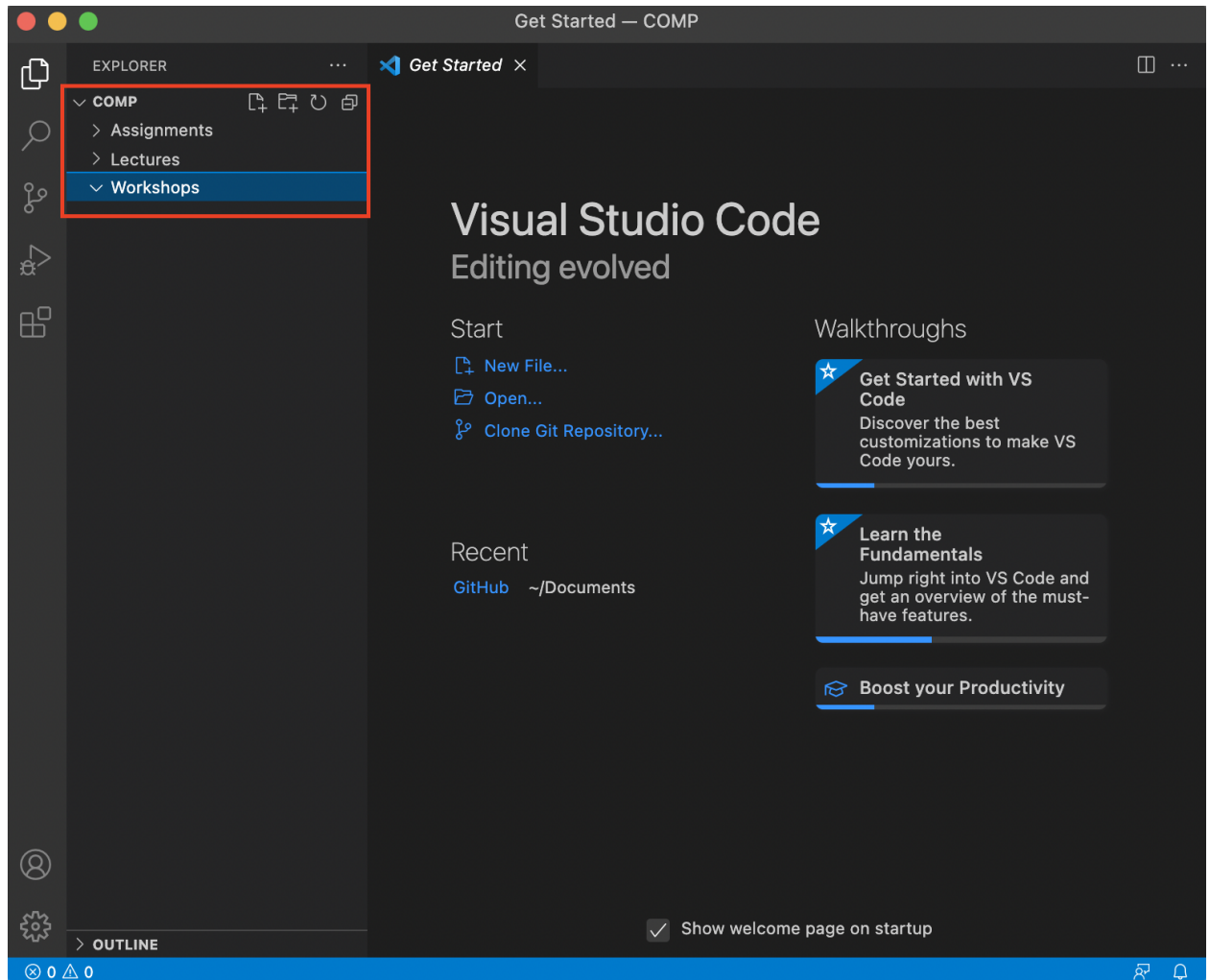
8. You can now open a folder for all your code to be easily accessible. Alternatively, you can create a folder for your COMP subject and sub-folders for Assignments, Lectures and Workshops and drag it in.



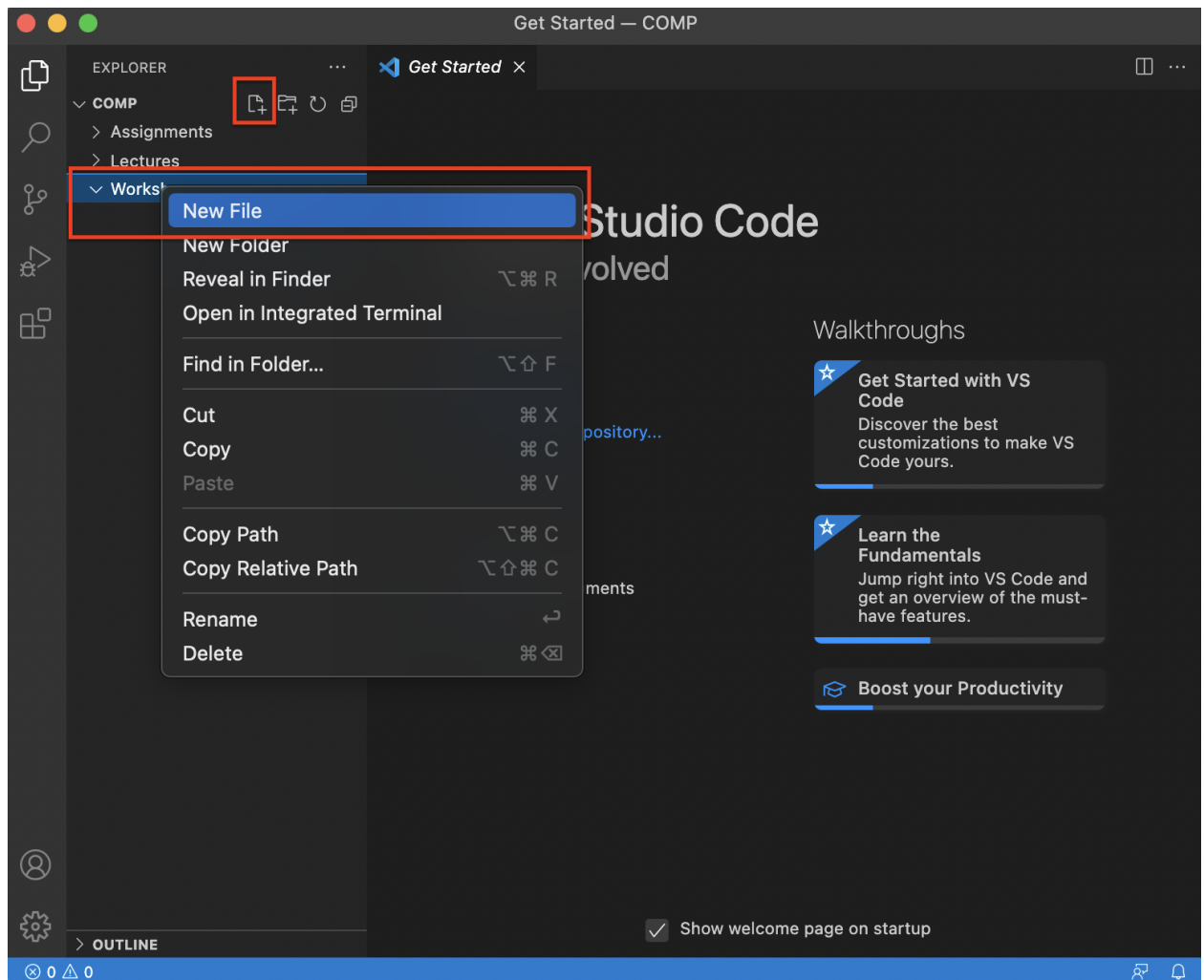
9. You can allow access of your own files in the folders you open.



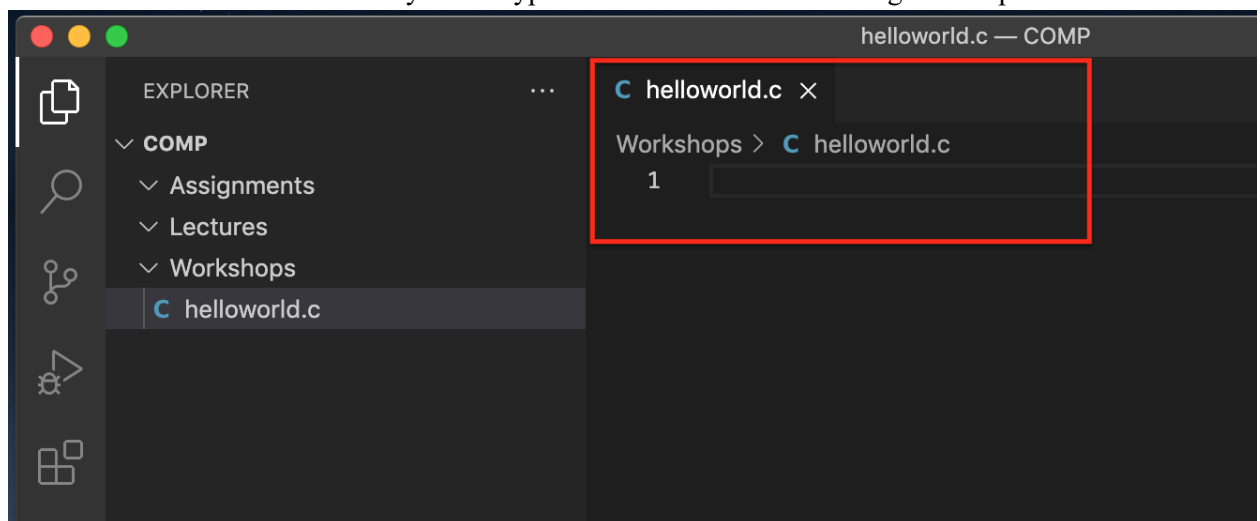
10. You can open your “Workshops” sub folder in the “Explorer”. Note the down arrow for the current folder.



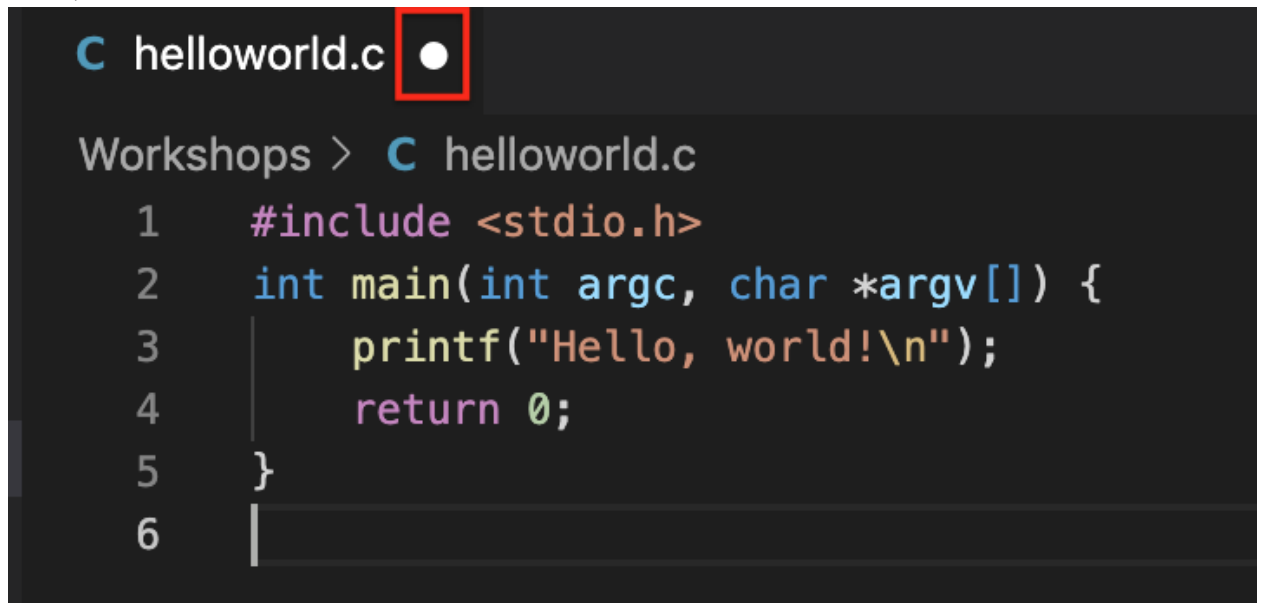
11. Create a new file by secondary click and “New File”. Alternatively, the document with a plus icon also creates a new file.



12. Name the file “helloworld.c” and you can type code in the section on the right that opens.



13. Note the circle next the file name, this is because it has not been saved since it's last changes. Save with a shortcut, “ctrl+s” or “command+s” depending on your OS. Alternatively use the menu, and select “File” then “Save”.

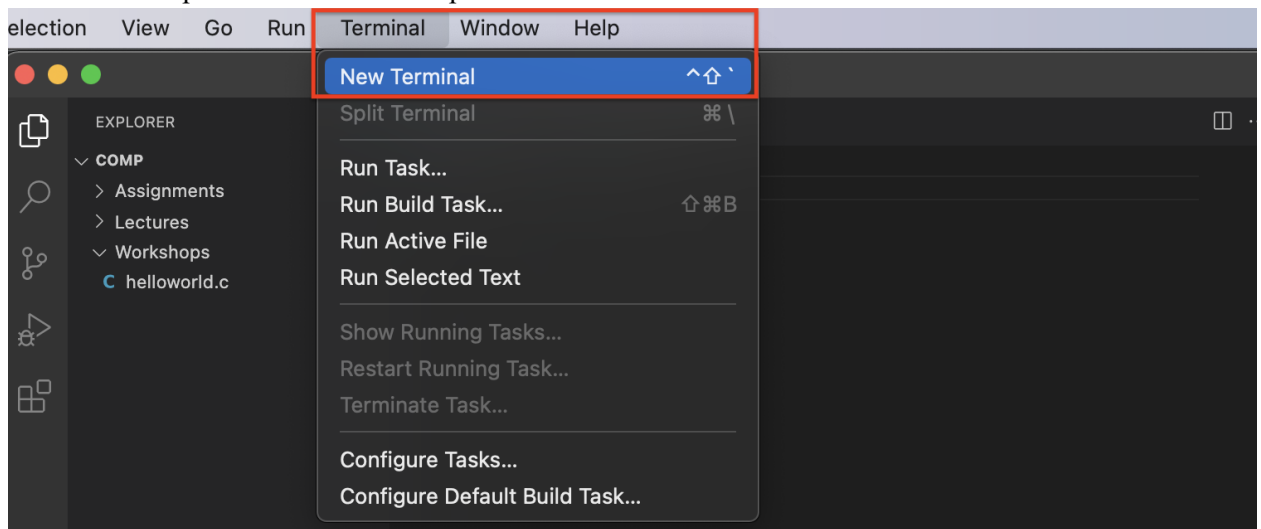


```
C helloworld.c ●

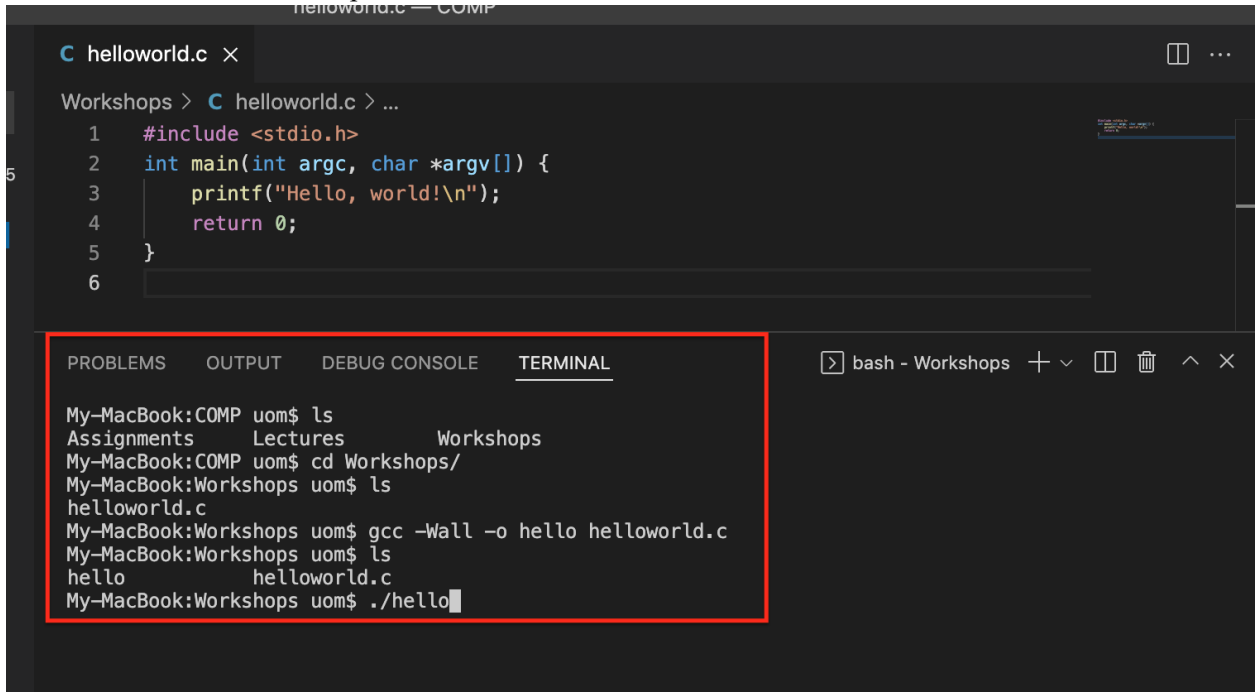
Workshops > C helloworld.c

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
3      printf("Hello, world!\n");
4      return 0;
5  }
6  |
```

14. You can now compile your program to run it with a Terminal window. Note, if you have not installed GCC please follow those steps first.



15. You can type commands to see your current accessible files “ls” in the Terminal, to navigate to your folder “cd <folder_name>”, to compile your program “gcc -Wall -o <executable_name> <C_program_name>” and finally, to execute it “./<executable_name>”. Note, these commands are further described after step 16.



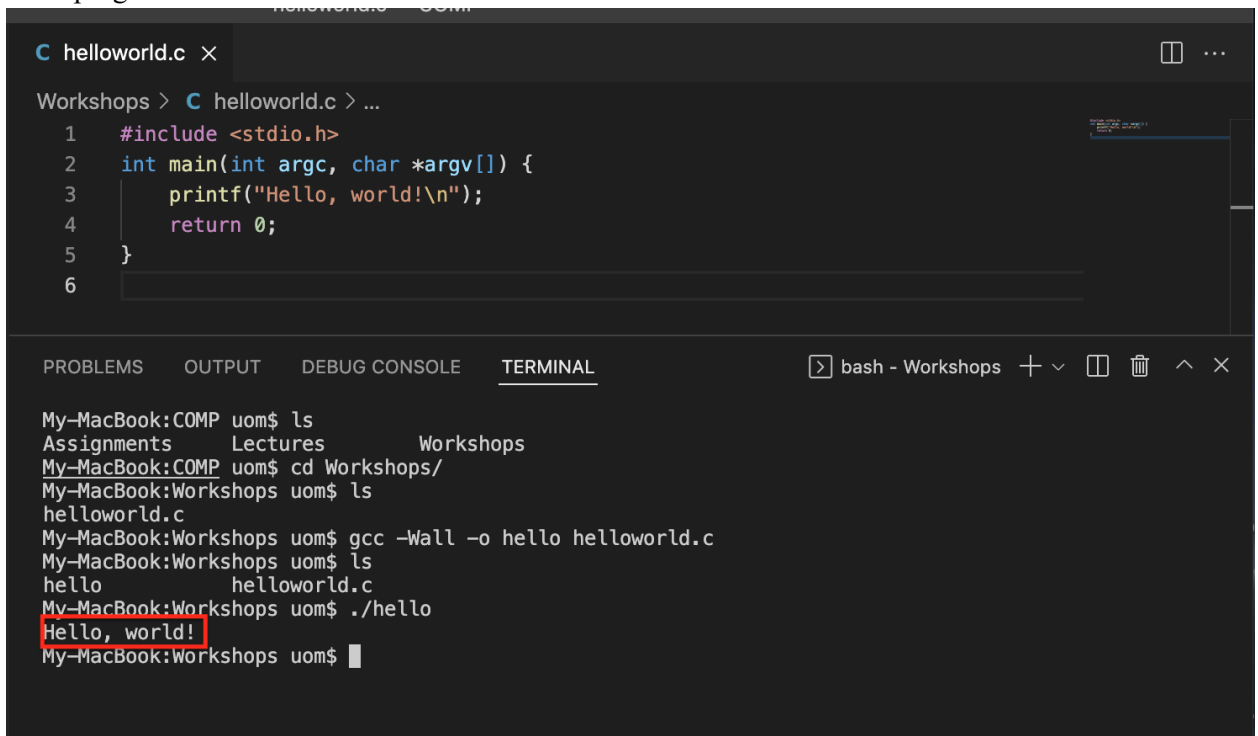
The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named `helloworld.c`. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
3     printf("Hello, world!\n");
4     return 0;
5 }
6
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window titled "bash - Workshops". The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
My-MacBook:COMP uom$ ls
Assignments  Lectures      Workshops
My-MacBook:COMP uom$ cd Workshops/
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ls
helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ gcc -Wall -o hello helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ls
hello        helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ./hello
```

16. Your program will execute in the Terminal window



The screenshot shows the same code editor and terminal window as in the previous image. The terminal now shows the output of the program execution:

```
My-MacBook:COMP uom$ ls
Assignments  Lectures      Workshops
My-MacBook:COMP uom$ cd Workshops/
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ls
helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ gcc -Wall -o hello helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ls
hello        helloworld.c
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$ ./hello
Hello, world!
My-MacBook:Workshops uom$
```

Running Programs via Interactive Shells

For non-trivial programs, it is much more convenient to run them directly from an interactive shell (command line) than via VSCode's debugger or Grok's Run button, especially if input is to be taken from a file, or output collected into a file. Here are the commands you need. As using interactive shell (i.e., cmd/DOS in Windows) is required in this subject, you should familiarise yourself with these commands.

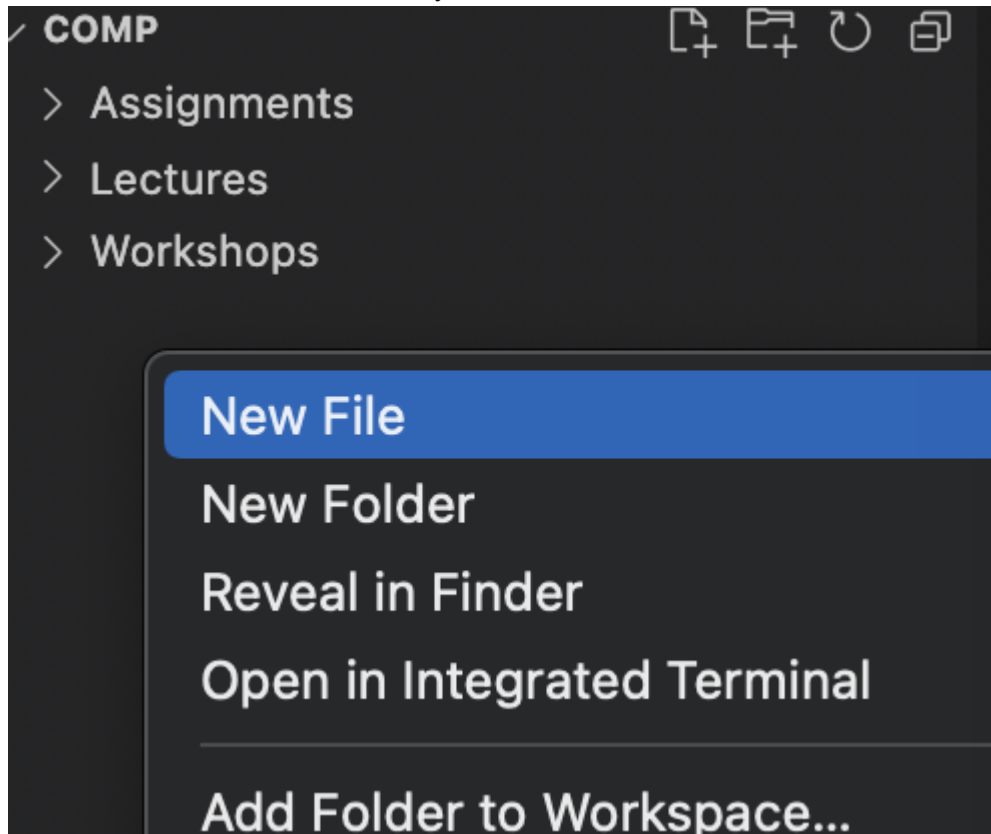
Operation	Command for Mac Terminal or WSL terminal
Start a window to execute a shell	On MacOS, find "Applications", then "Utilities", then double click "Terminal" (might also be available directly from your dock, and if it isn't you can put it there). Open "Powershell" and enter "wsl"
See where you are	<code>pwd</code>
Generate a directory listing	<code>ls</code>
Change to a subdirectory	<code>cd <i>directory</i></code> Note that typing tab may do filename completion, and directory <code>..</code> is the parent.
Move up one directory	<code>cd ..</code>
Delete a file or directory	<code>rm <i>filename</i></code> <code>rmdir <i>directoryname</i></code>
Execute a program	<code>./<i>project</i></code>
View a text file	<code>more <i>filename</i></code>

Use of "<" does input file redirection, and ">" does output file redirection.

MacOS provides the ability to open a terminal at any directory with a secondary click.

Additional Setup for VSCode

17. Create a new file in the root directory, in this case the “COMP” folder.



18. Name it “.clang-format” and paste the following in to the file (sourced from <https://hackmd.io/@exradr/clang-format>):

```
---
# options: https://clang.llvm.org/docs/ClangFormatStyleOptions.html
BasedOnStyle: LLVM
IndentWidth: 4
# Must be 80 characters or less!
ColumnLimit: 80
# does (int) x instead of (int)x
SpaceAfterCStyleCast: true
# spaces for indentation, not tabs!
UseTab: Never
# if (x) doStuff() is not allowed, bad style
AllowShortIfStatementsOnASingleLine: false
AlignTrailingComments: true
SpacesBeforeTrailingComments: 3
```

change the next line to All for Alistair's textbook style

AlwaysBreakAfterReturnType: TopLevelDefinitions

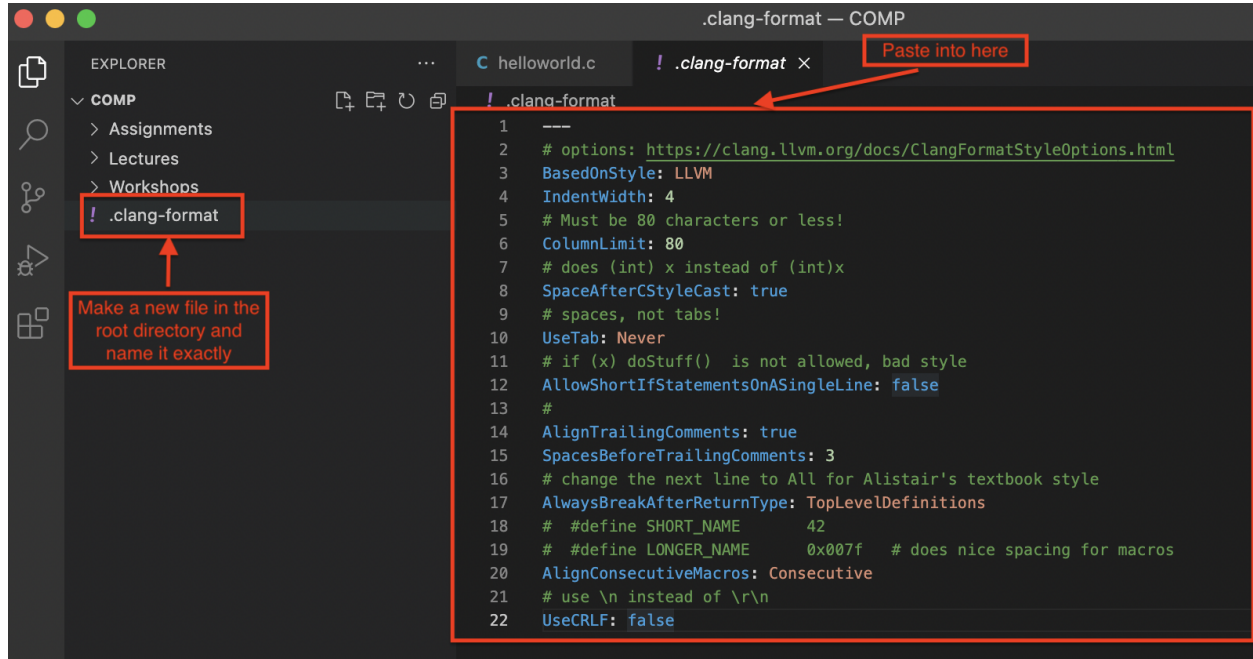
#define SHORT_NAME 42

#define LONGER_NAME 0x007f # does nice spacing for macros

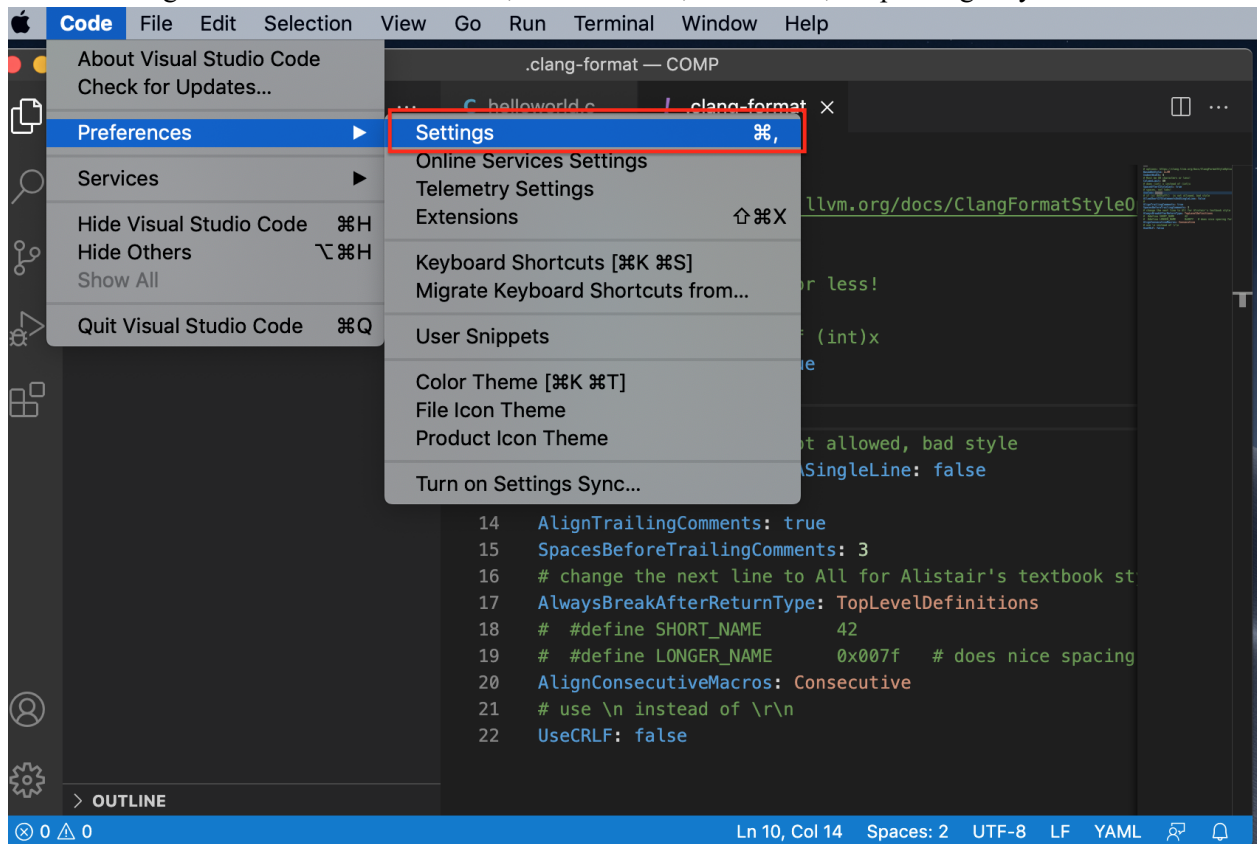
AlignConsecutiveMacros: Consecutive

use \n instead of \r\n - prevents issues on Windows

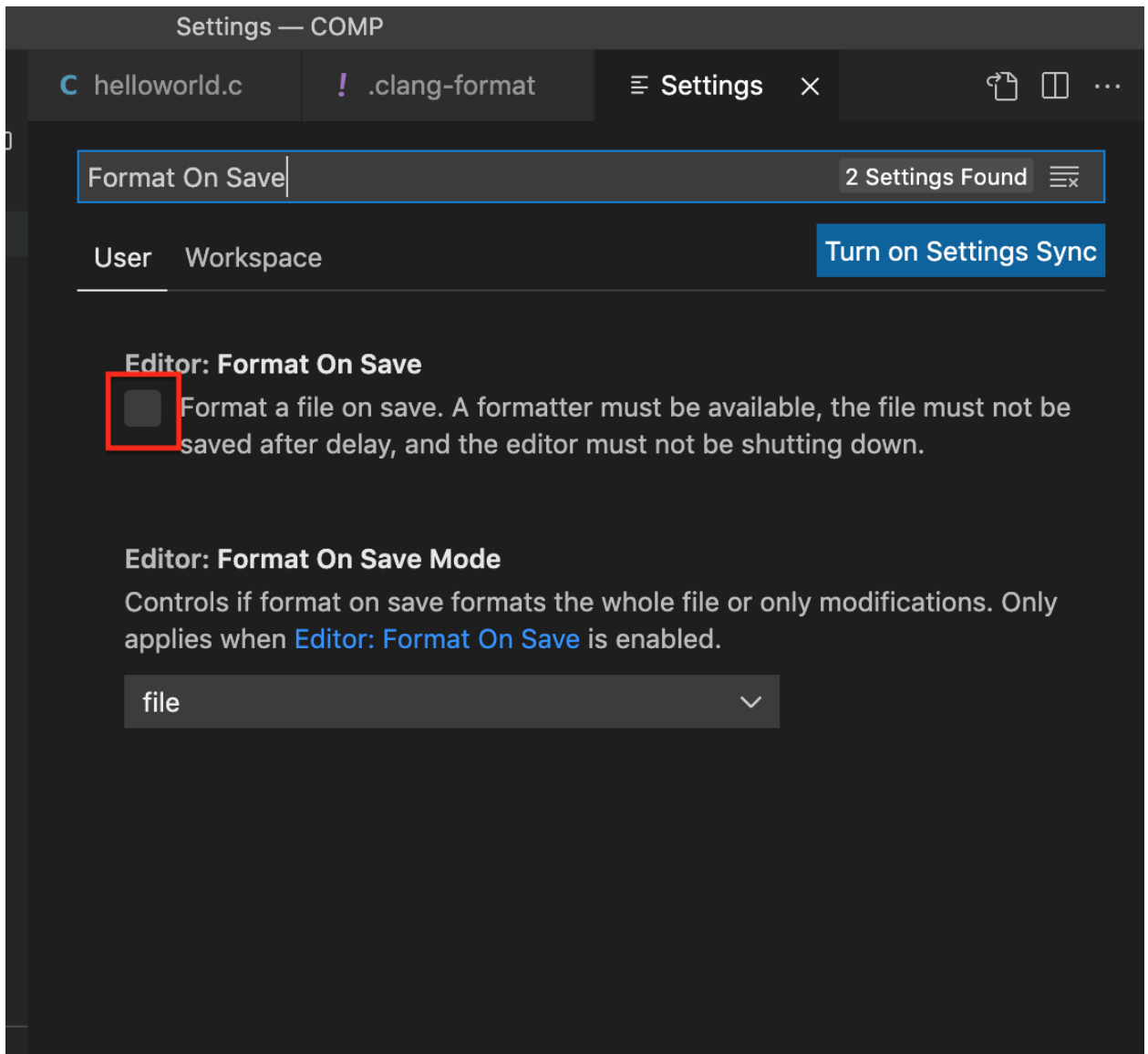
UseCRLF: false



19. Go to “Settings”. You can use the shortcut, “command + ,” or “ctrl + ,” depending on your OS.



20. Do a search in the search bar for “Format On Save” and tick the box.



21. You can test the autoformatting by editing the “helloworld.c” program from earlier. Add in some inconsistent indentation and notice the circle showing changes.



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "C helloworld.c" with a red circle next to the file name. The editor displays the following code:

```
Workshops > C helloworld.c > main(int, char * [])  
1  #include <stdio.h>  
2  int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
3      printf("Hello, world!\n");  
4      return 0;  
5  }
```

The code has inconsistent indentation: line 3 is indented, while line 4 is not. A red circle is drawn around the opening curly brace of the main function on line 2, indicating a change or a formatting issue.

22. Save the file and the program will fix the formatting issues.

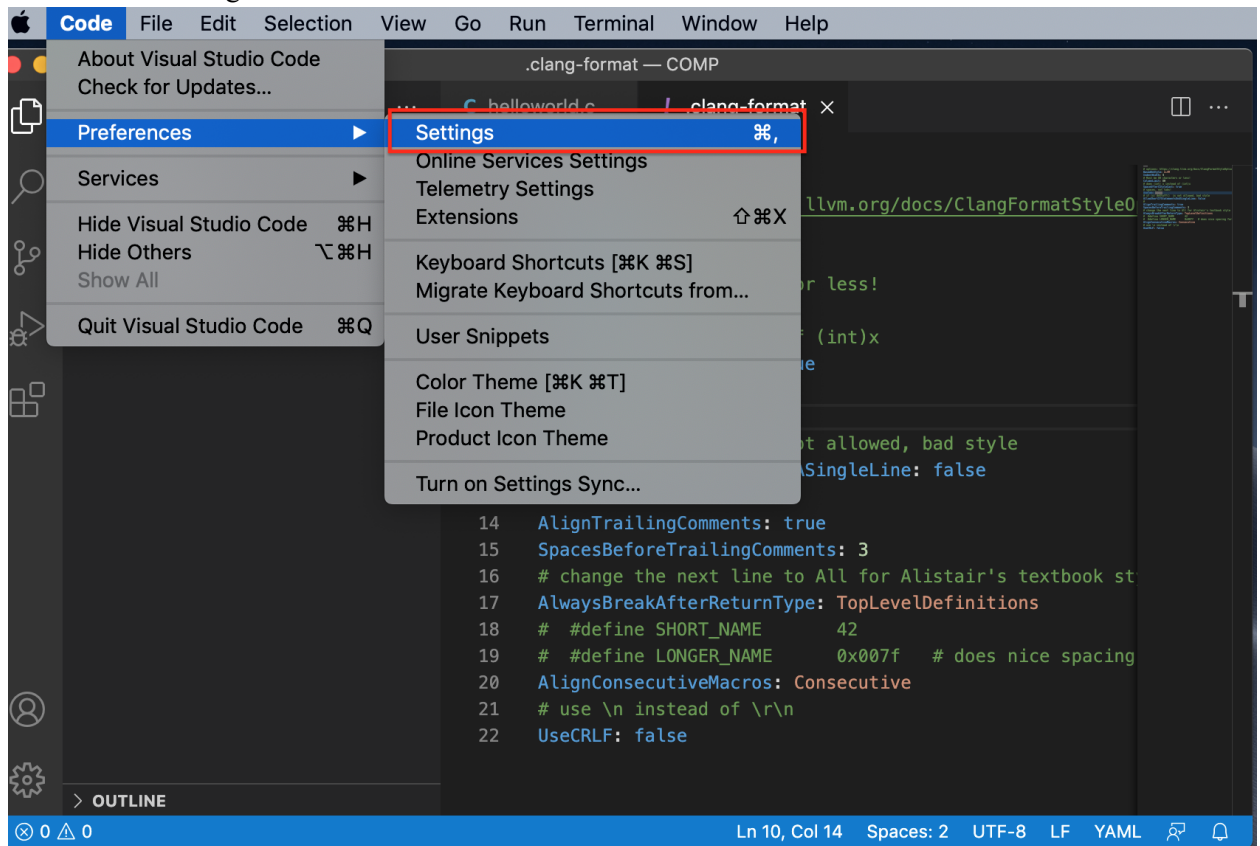


The screenshot shows the same code editor window after saving the file. The code is now formatted with consistent indentation:

```
Workshops > C helloworld.c > main(int, char * [])  
1  #include <stdio.h>  
2  int  
3  main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
4      printf("Hello, world!\n");  
5      return 0;  
6  }
```

The indentation is now consistent: line 2 is at the start, line 3 is indented, and lines 4 and 5 are indented further. The red circle is no longer present.

23. Go back to “Settings”



24. Search for “Bracket Pair Colorization” and tick the box. Note that each set of brackets in the nested code has a unique colouring for easier identification.

