

HOW TO INSTALL ECLIPSE ON WINDOWS O.S.

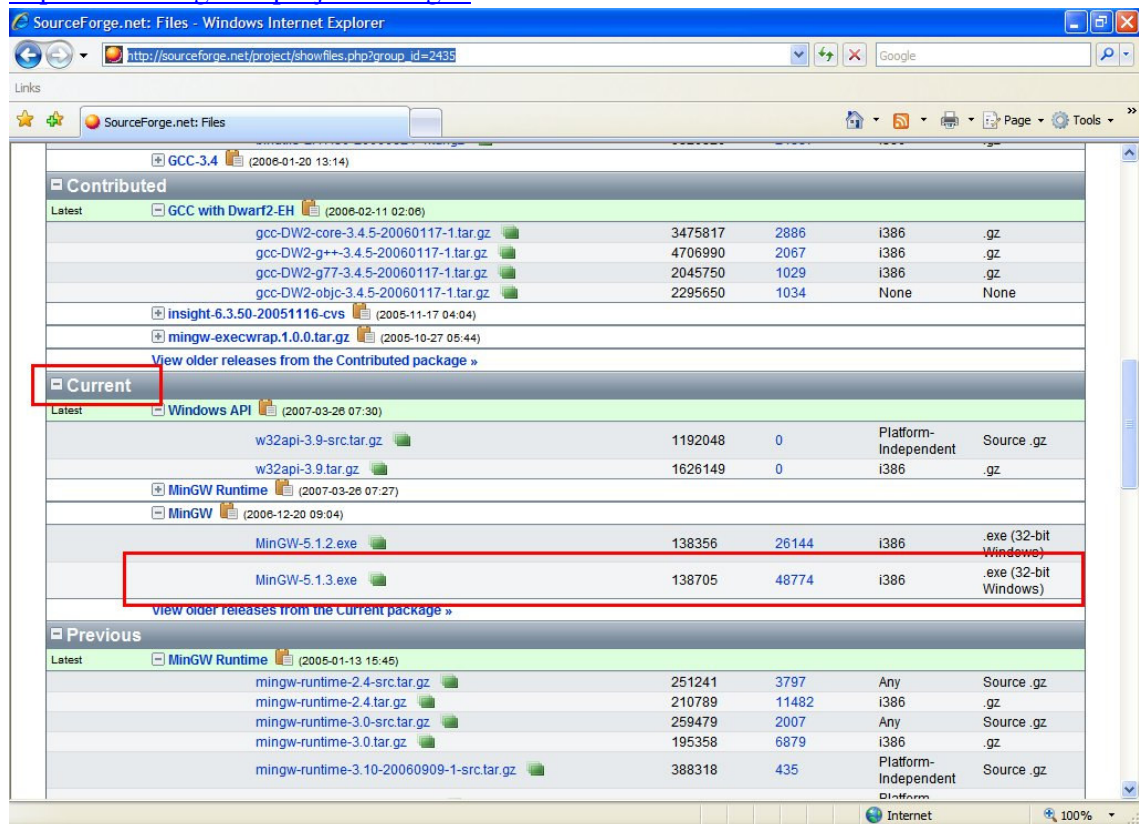
Eclipse is an open source development platform that support many programming languages. Without plugins Eclipse only compiles Java source code. But we will use CDT plugin for Eclipse for C support. Eclipse comes without a C compiler, so we will use MinGW compiler which is a minimal GNU for Windows.

To install Eclipse follow these three steps:

- 1- First you need to install JDK. This is Java Development Kit needed for Eclipse. Download and install JDK 6 from the link below:
<http://java.sun.com/javase/downloads/index.jsp>
- 2- Install MinGW as instructed below.
- 3- Install and run Eclipse with CDT plugin as instructed below.

STEP 2: How to install MinGW Compiler

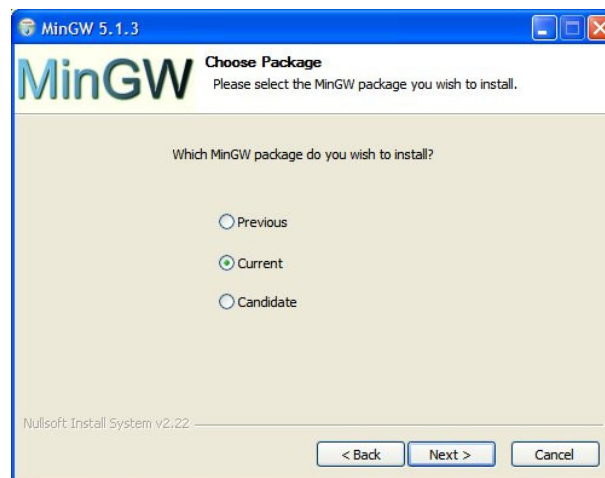
- 1- Download minGW installer from the link below:
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/mingw/>



- 2- The file you download is an online installer, it will download and install the components that you select. Now I recommend you to create a new folder and move the file in it, because the installer downloads the program components in the same directory, so if you don't move it to a new folder, your folder will be mixed up.



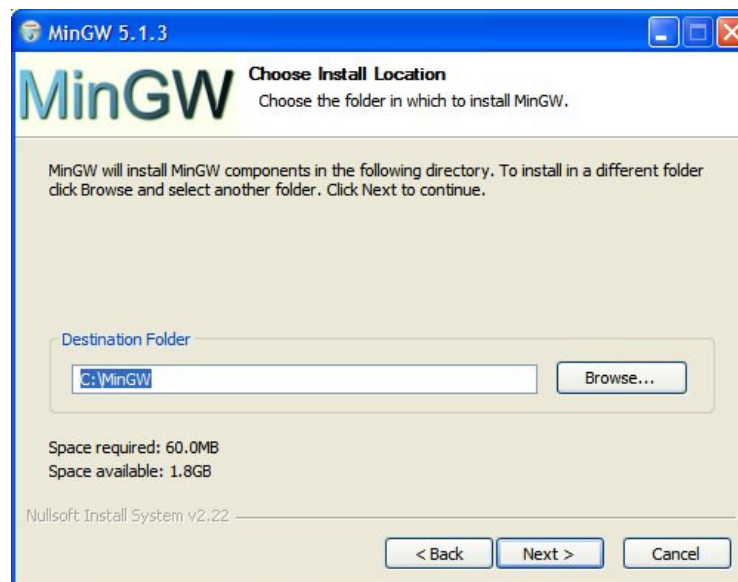
Select Download and install.



Install Current release.

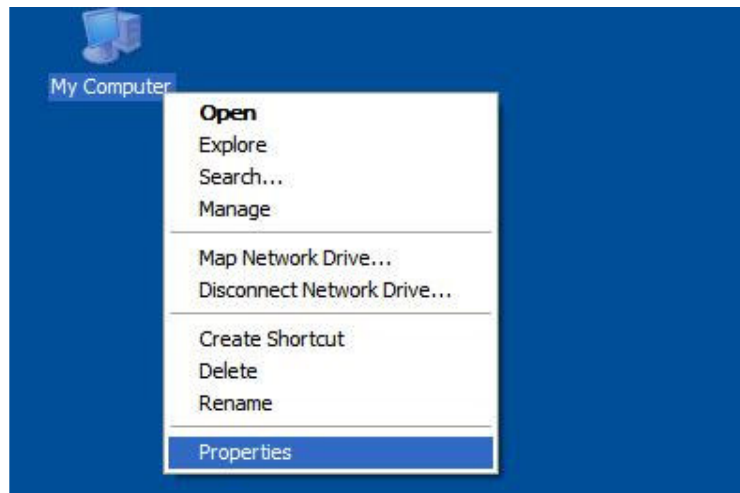


Select “**MinGW base tools**”, “**g++ compiler**” and “**MinGW Make**”.

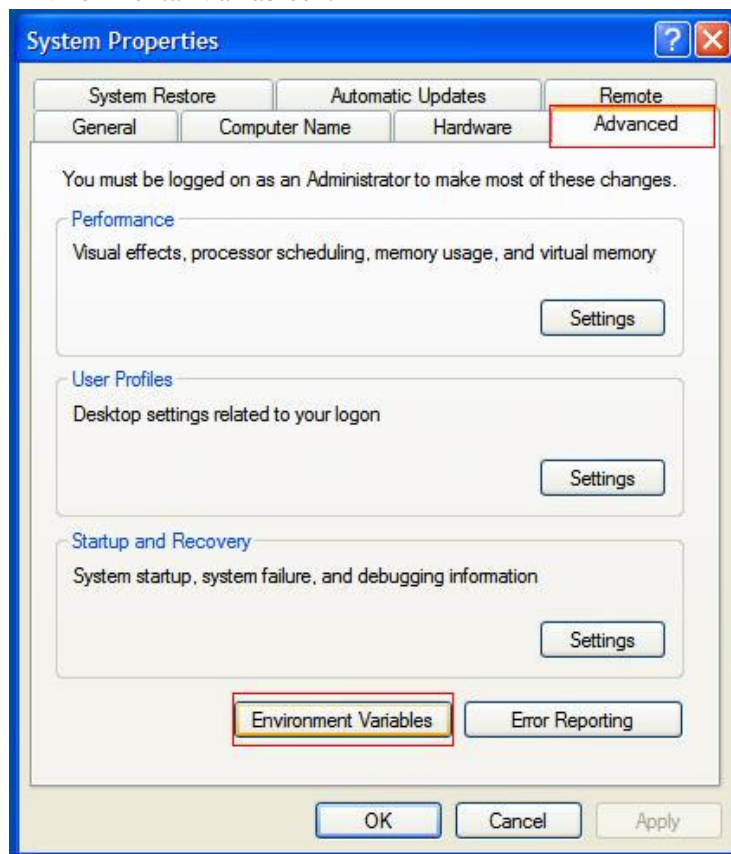


Install to “MinGW” directory. After this step it will download and install the components from internet.

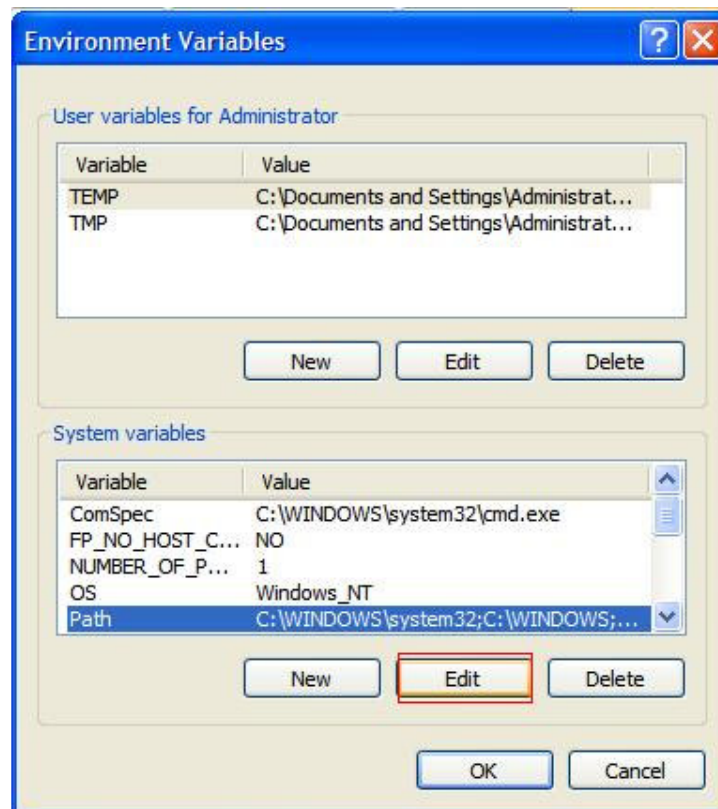
- 3- To run the MinGW compiler commands from every path from the console, we need to point the binary folder to the system. This is done as follows:
 - a- Right click “My Computer”, from the menu select properties.



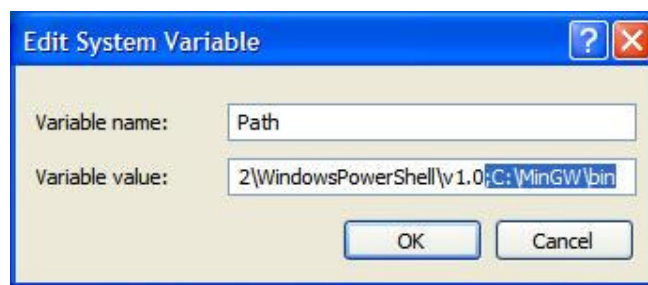
- b- System properties will open. Select “Advanced” menu from the top. Then select “Environmental Variables”.



- c- Select "Path" from System variables and select Edit.



- d- Please be careful at this step. Click Variable value box, press End key to be sure you are at the end, then type ";C:\MinGW\bin". There is no space before or after it.



To check if everything is allright, go to Command Prompt. Click Start then select Run. Type "cmd". Command prompt will open. Type "gcc --help". If you don't see a screen like below, do the steps again carefully.

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>gcc --help
Usage: gcc [options] file...
Options:
  -pass-exit-codes      Exit with highest error code from a phase
  --help               Display this information
  --target-help        Display target specific command line options
  (Use '-v --help' to display command line options of sub-processes)
  -dumpspecs           Display all of the built in spec strings
  -dumpversion         Display the version of the compiler
  -dumpmachine         Display the compiler's target processor
  -print-search-dirs   Display the directories in the compiler's search path

  -print-libgcc-file-name Display the name of the compiler's companion library
  -print-file-name=<lib> Display the full path to library <lib>
  -print-prog-name=<prog> Display the full path to compiler component <prog>
  -print-multi-directory Display the root directory for versions of libgcc
  -print-multi-lib      Display the mapping between command line options and
                        multiple library search directories
  -print-multi-os-directory Display the relative path to OS libraries
  -W<options>           Pass comma-separated <options> on to the assembler
  -Wp,<options>         Pass comma-separated <options> on to the preprocessor

  -Wl,<options>         Pass comma-separated <options> on to the linker
  -Xassembler <arg>   Pass <arg> on to the assembler
  -Xpreprocessor <arg> Pass <arg> on to the preprocessor
  -Xlinker <arg>       Pass <arg> on to the linker
  -save-temps          Do not delete intermediate files
  -pipe                Use pipes rather than intermediate files
  -time                Time the execution of each subprocess
  -specs=<file>         Override built-in specs with the contents of <file>
  -std=<standard>       Assume that the input sources are for <standard>
  -B <directory>       Add <directory> to the compiler's search paths
  -b <machine>         Run gcc for target <machine>, if installed
  -U <version>         Run gcc version number <version>, if installed
  -v                  Display the programs invoked by the compiler
  -###                Like -v but options quoted and commands not executed
  -E                  Preprocess only; do not compile, assemble or link
  -S                  Compile only; do not assemble or link
  -c                  Compile and assemble, but do not link
  -o <file>           Place the output into <file>
  -x <language>       Specify the language of the following input files
                        Permissible languages include: c c++ assembler none
                        'none' means revert to the default behavior of
                        guessing the language based on the file's extension

Options starting with -g, -f, -m, -O, -W, or --param are automatically
passed on to the various sub-processes invoked by gcc. In order to pass
other options on to these processes the -W<letter> options must be used.

For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<URL:http://www.ningw.org/bugs.shtml>.

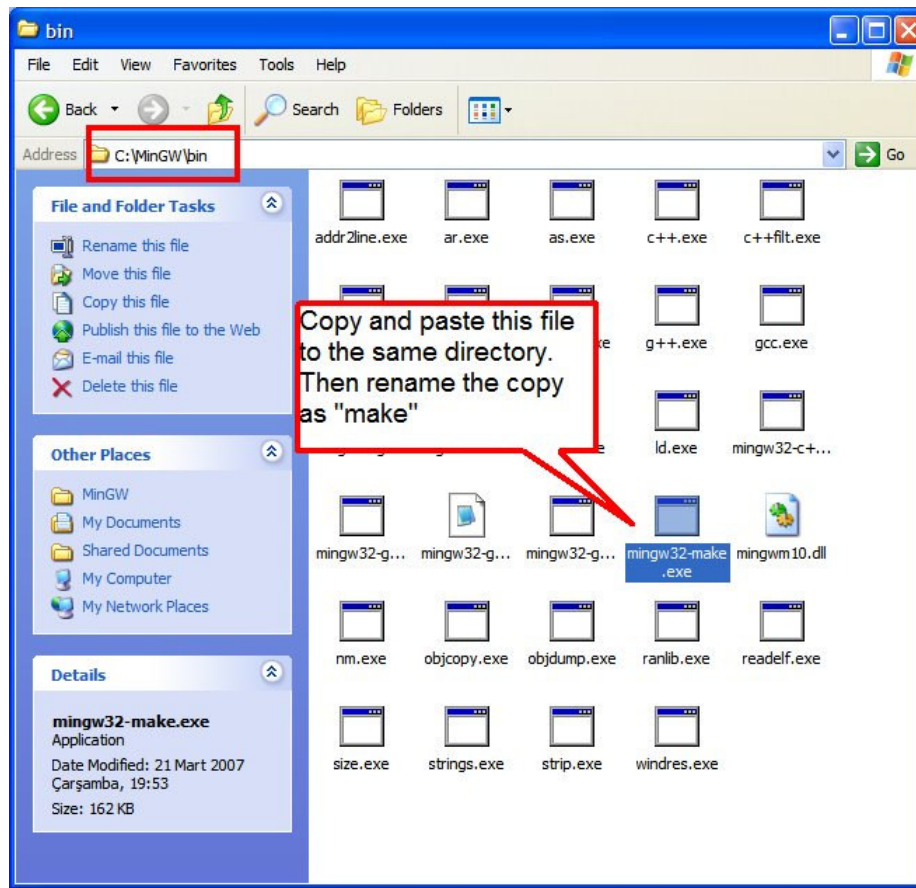
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>

```

Now you have the same gcc compiler that exists in Linux. Now you can compile your files with gcc in Windows.

Some useful hints:

- You can drag and drop a file onto Command Prompt, you don't need to type all the path. Just type "gcc" to console and then drag and drop the C file onto the Command Prompt, full path of the file will be written by Command Prompt.
- Default output files in Linux is called "a.out", but in Windows they are called "a.exe". To run them just double click to "a.exe" file, or again drag and drop "a.exe" onto Command Prompt and press Enter.



Eclipse has a managed make property that is useful if you don't want to write your own make files. But it uses the command "make" which is named as "mingw32-make" in MinGW compiler. You can change this every time you create a project in Eclipse or I recommend you a shortway. Take a copy of "mingw32-make.exe" file which exists in "C:\MinGW\bin" directory and rename the copy of mingw32-make file to "make.exe".

STEP 3: How To Install ECLIPSE

1- Download the latest release of **Eclipse SDK** from the link below:

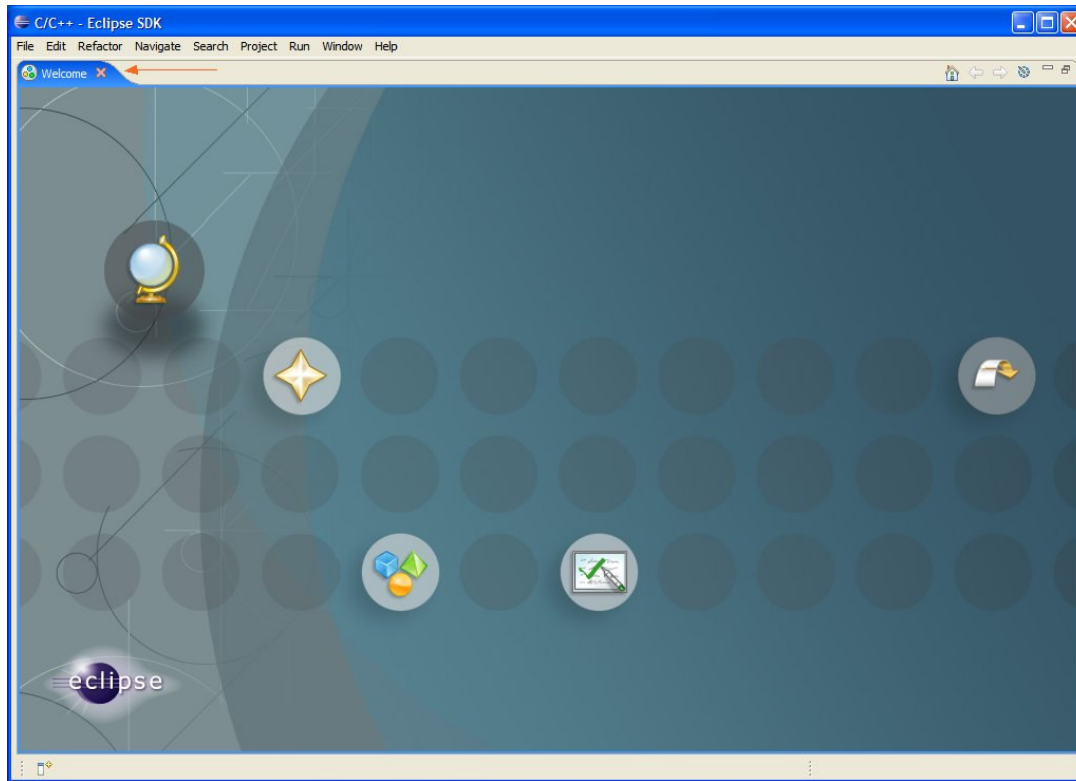
<http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/>

It will download a zip file named like: "eclipse-SDK-3.x.x-win32.zip"

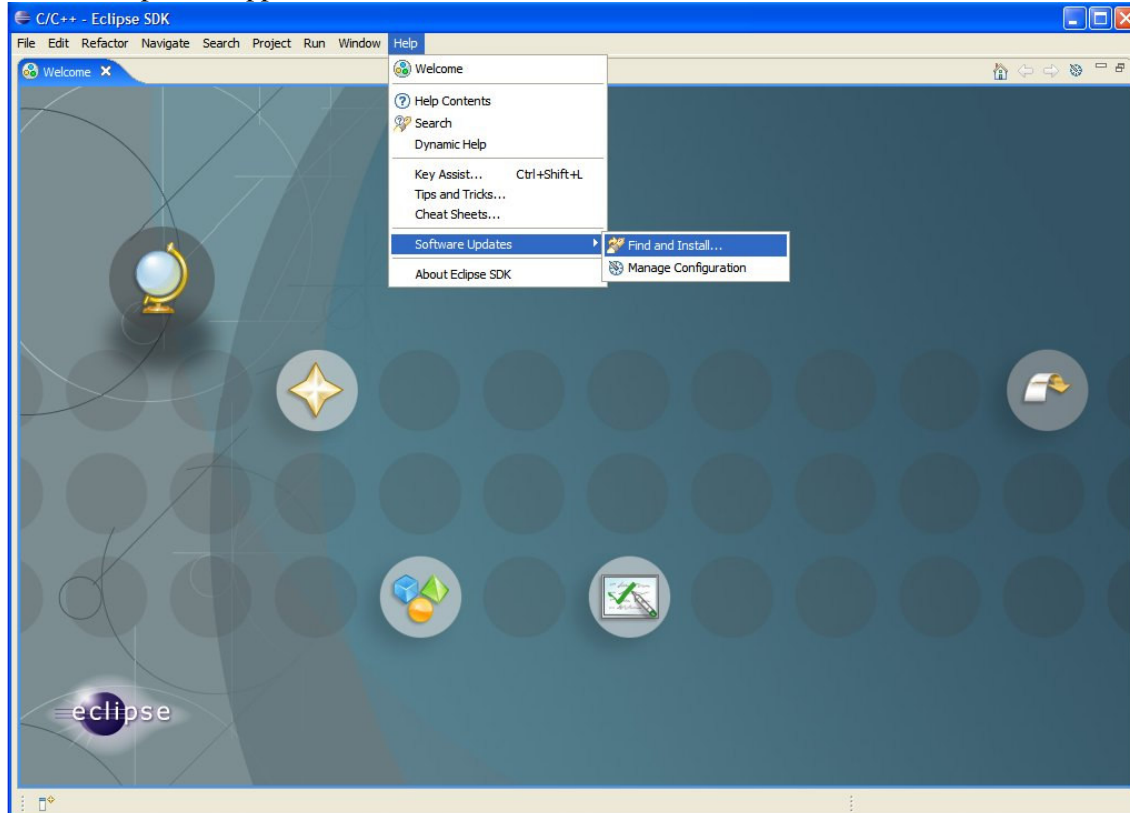
Extract the contents of the zip file to any directory you wish. There is no installation file for Eclipse, it is ready to use. Now go to the folder you extract the zip, there is an "eclipse.exe" file in the folder, just click it to start Eclipse. When you open, it will ask a folder to save in your projects, select any folder or just keep as it is. Then you will see the welcome screen as below:

Close welcome screen from the tab.

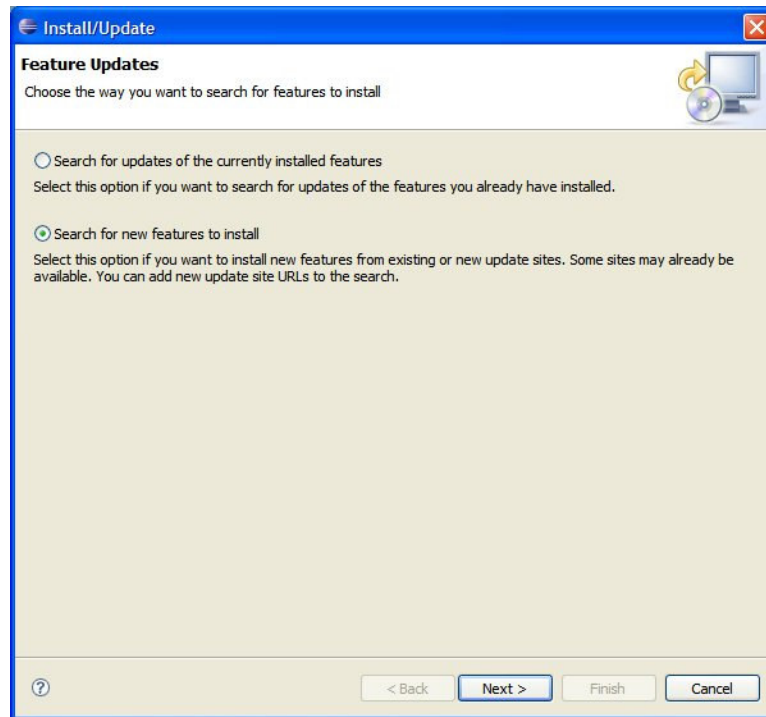
Eclipse with CDT plugin



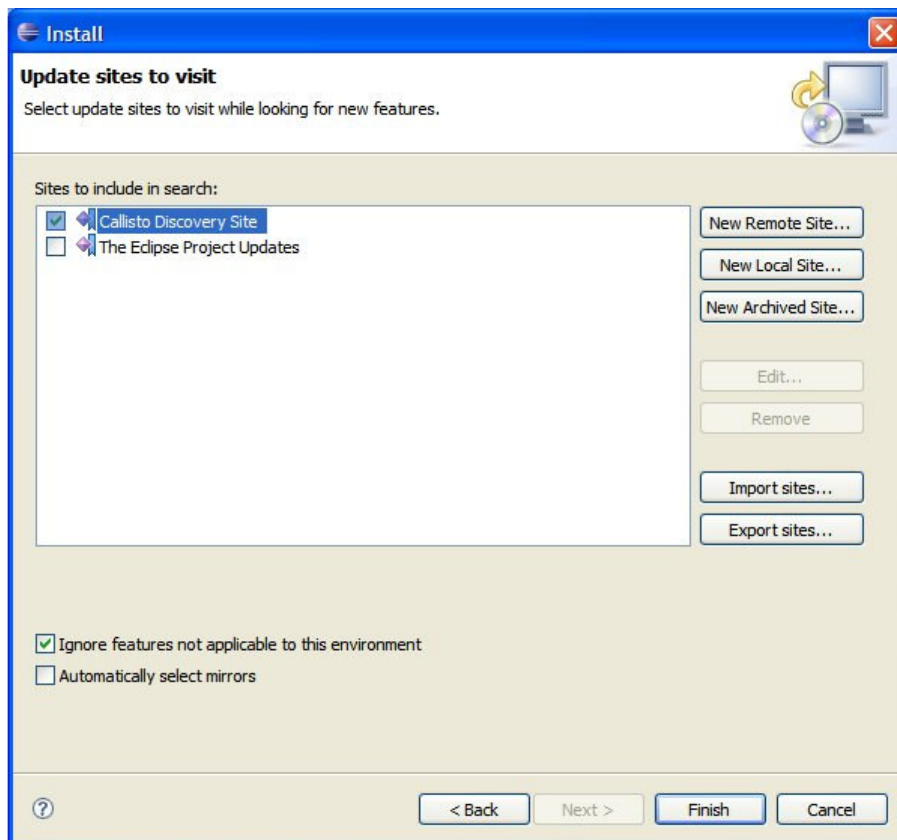
Now Eclipse is ready to compile and run Java code. But we need to install CDT plugin to enable Eclipse to support C/C++ code.



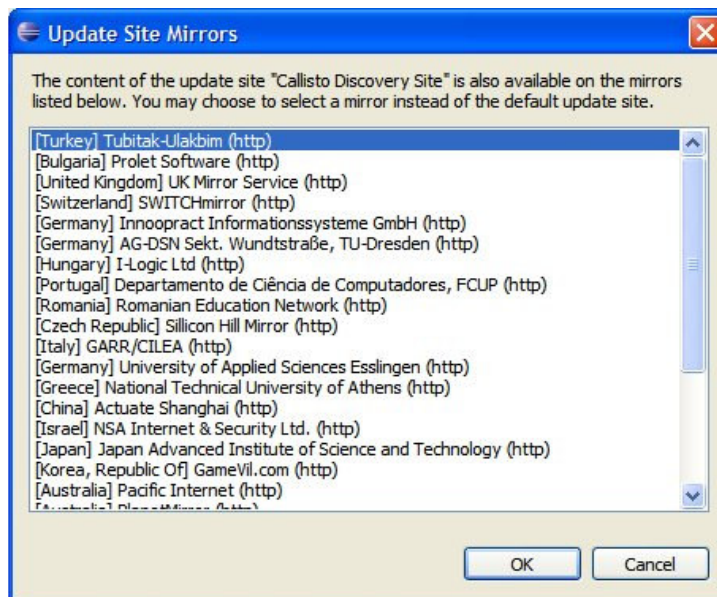
Select "Help / Software Updates / Find and Install"



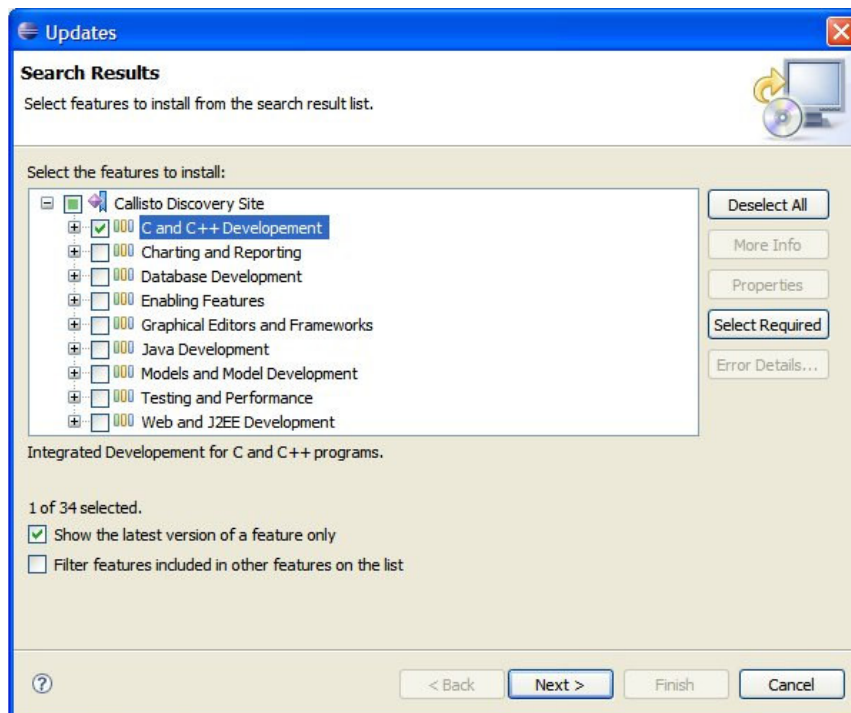
Select "Search for new features to install".



Select "Callisto Discovery Site" and finish.

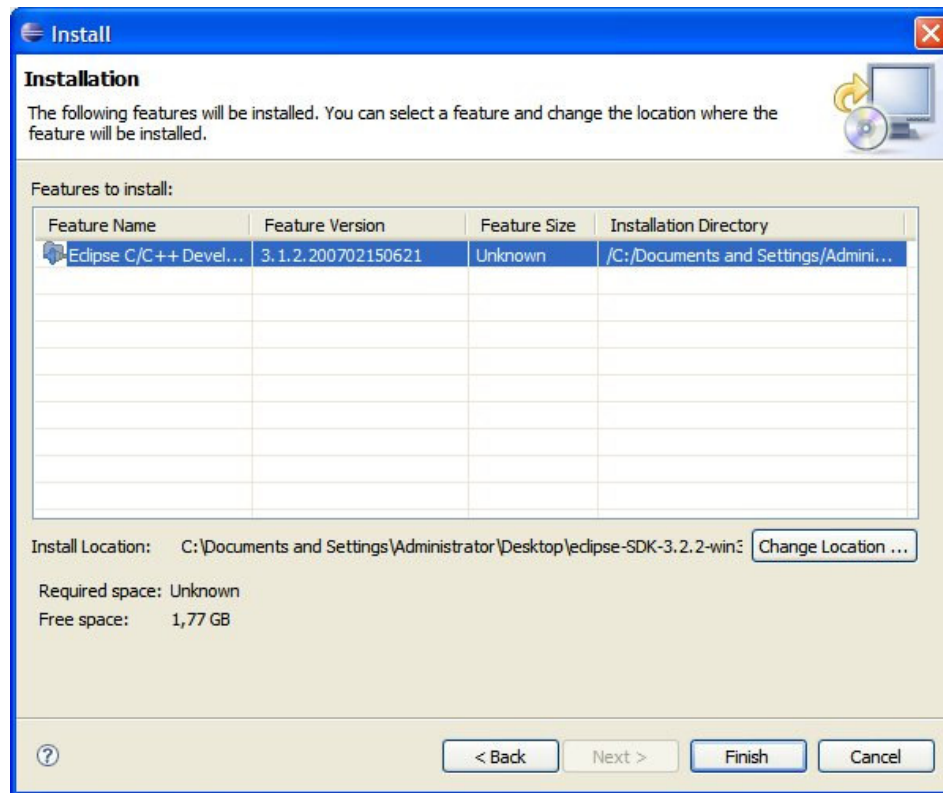


Select a mirror to download.

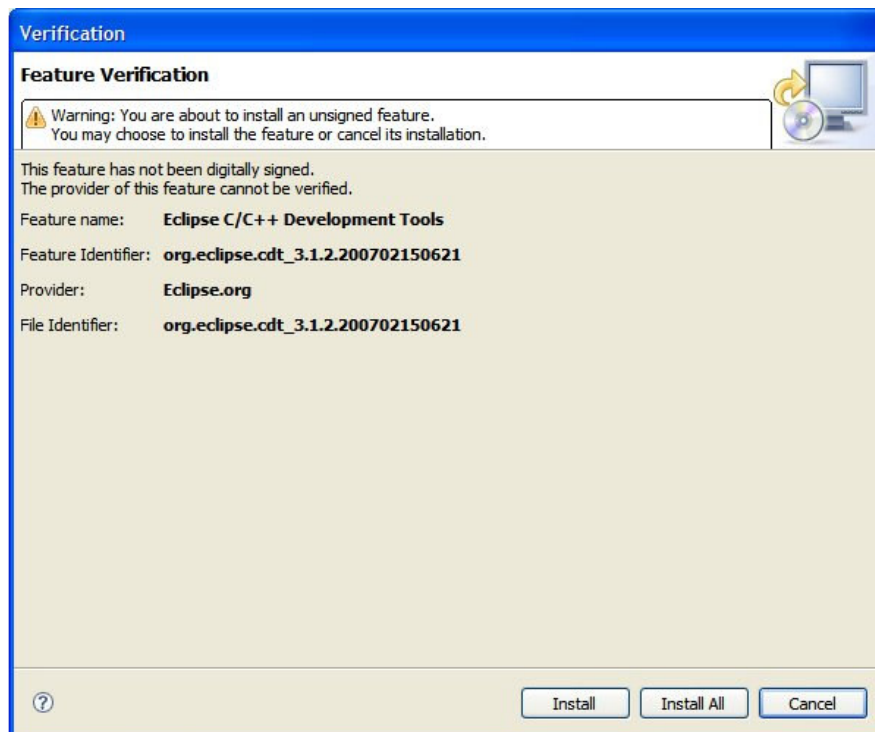


Select only "C and C++ Development". This includes the CDT Plugin for Eclipse.

Eclipse with CDT plugin



After you select Finish, it will download the plugin from internet.

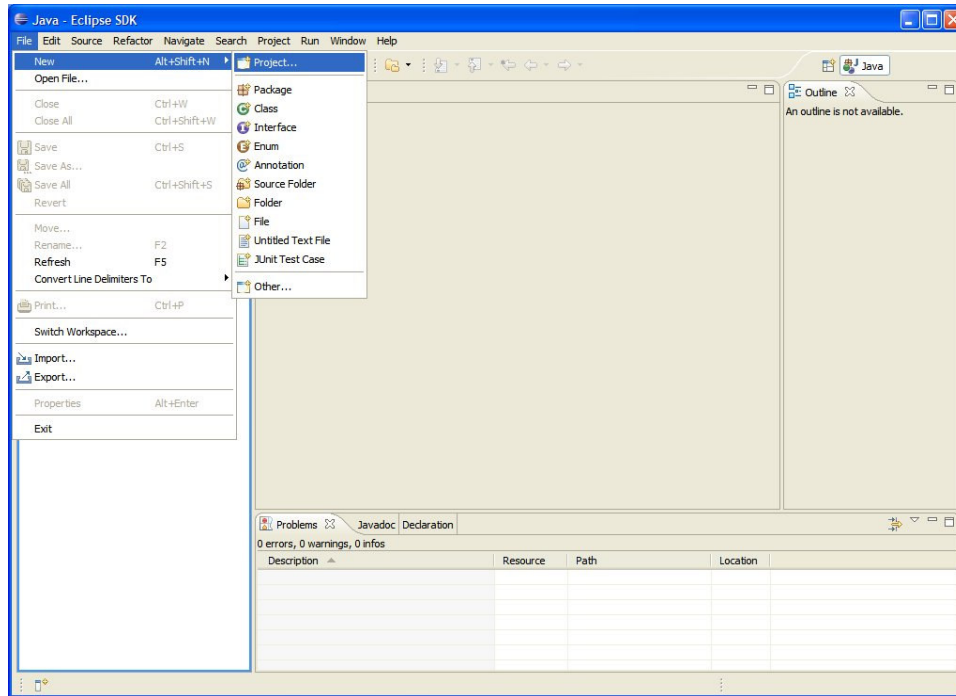


Select Install to install the downloaded CDT plugin. After the installation you need to restart Eclipse.

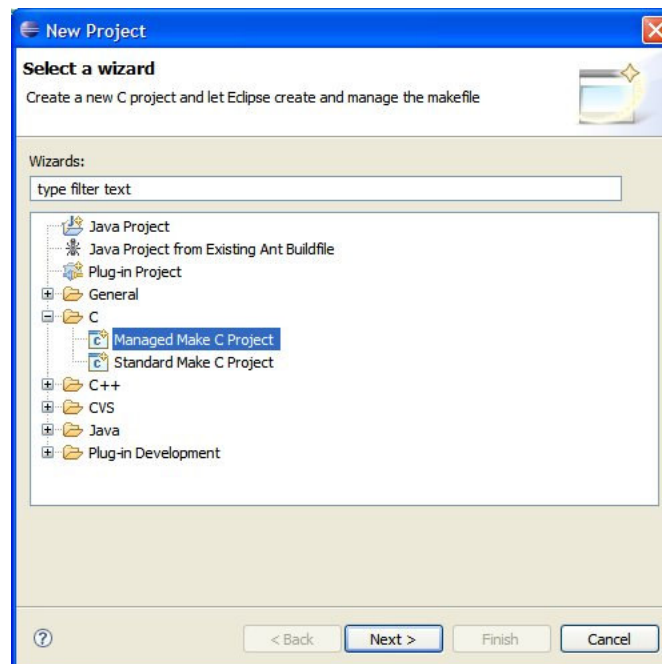
HOW TO USE ECLIPSE AS A C COMPILER

Now Eclipse is ready to use. We installed all the components. Now we will see how to create and compile C projects.

From file menu select new project:

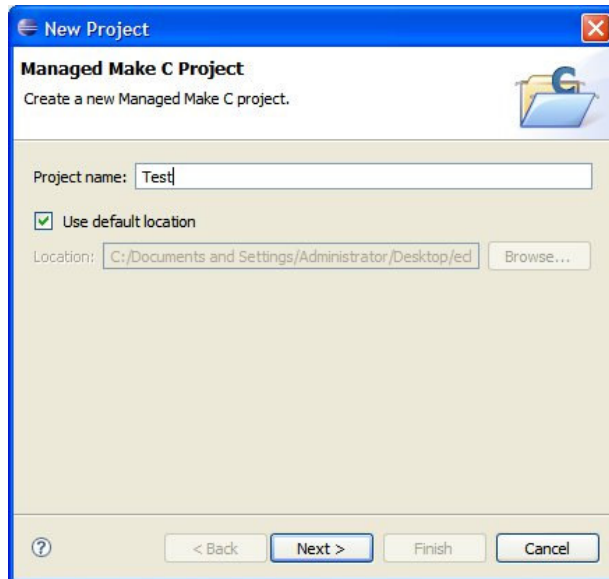


Select Managed Make C Project and click next:

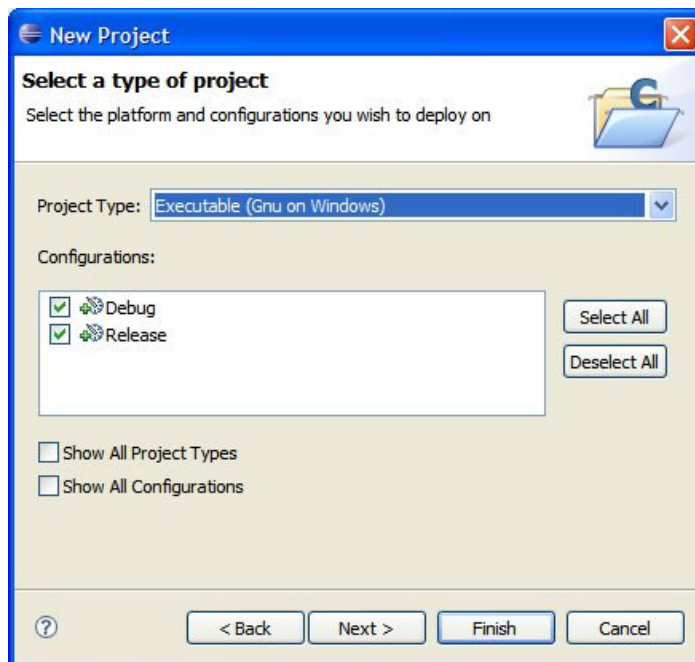


Eclipse with CDT plugin

Give a name for your project:

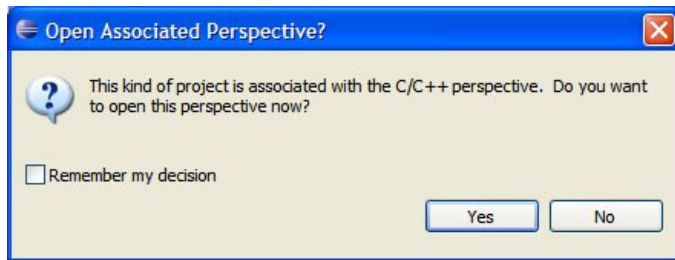


Don't change anything, click finish.

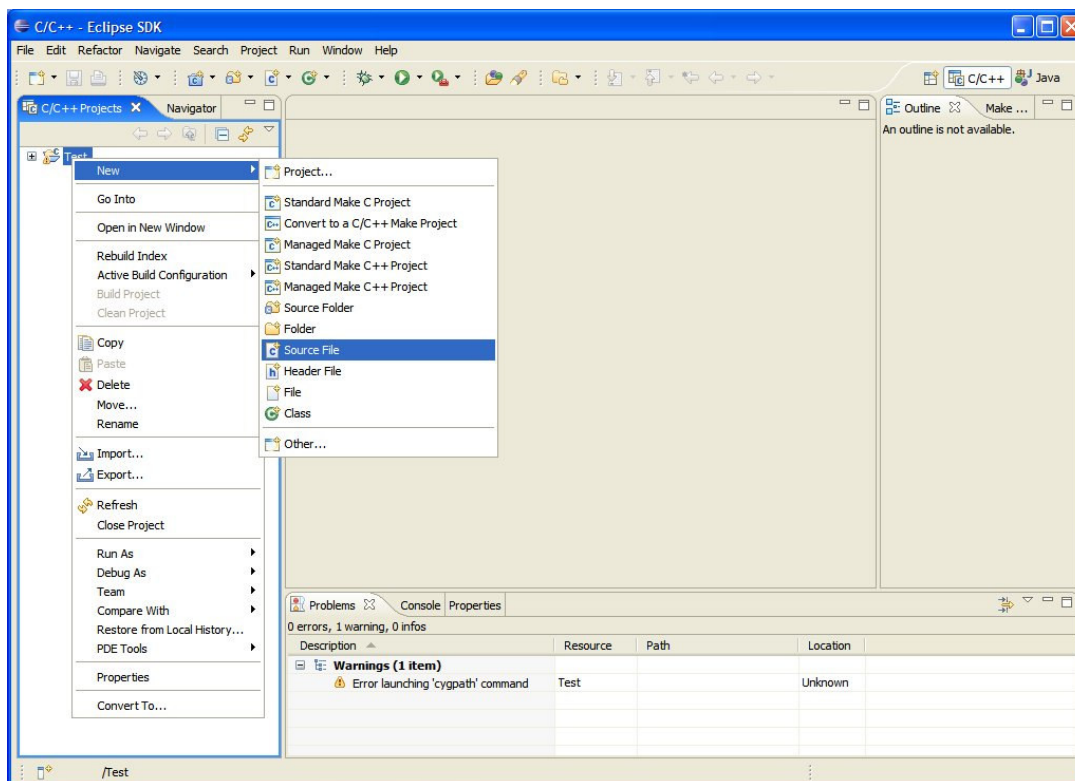


Eclipse with CDT plugin

Select yes.

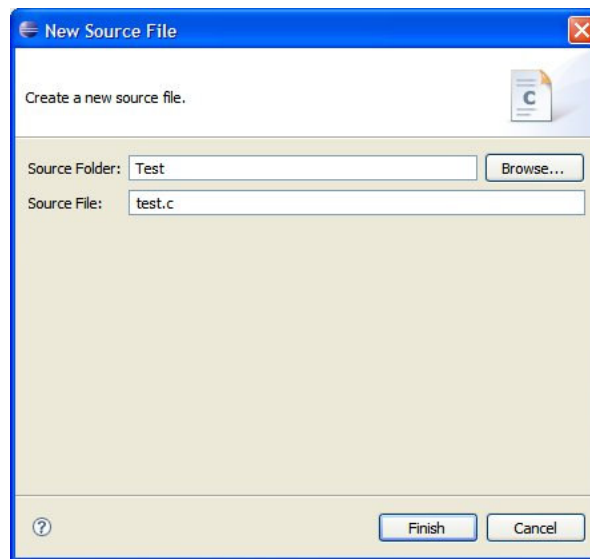


Now our project folder is ready. We need to add source files in it. Right click on project folder and create new Source file.

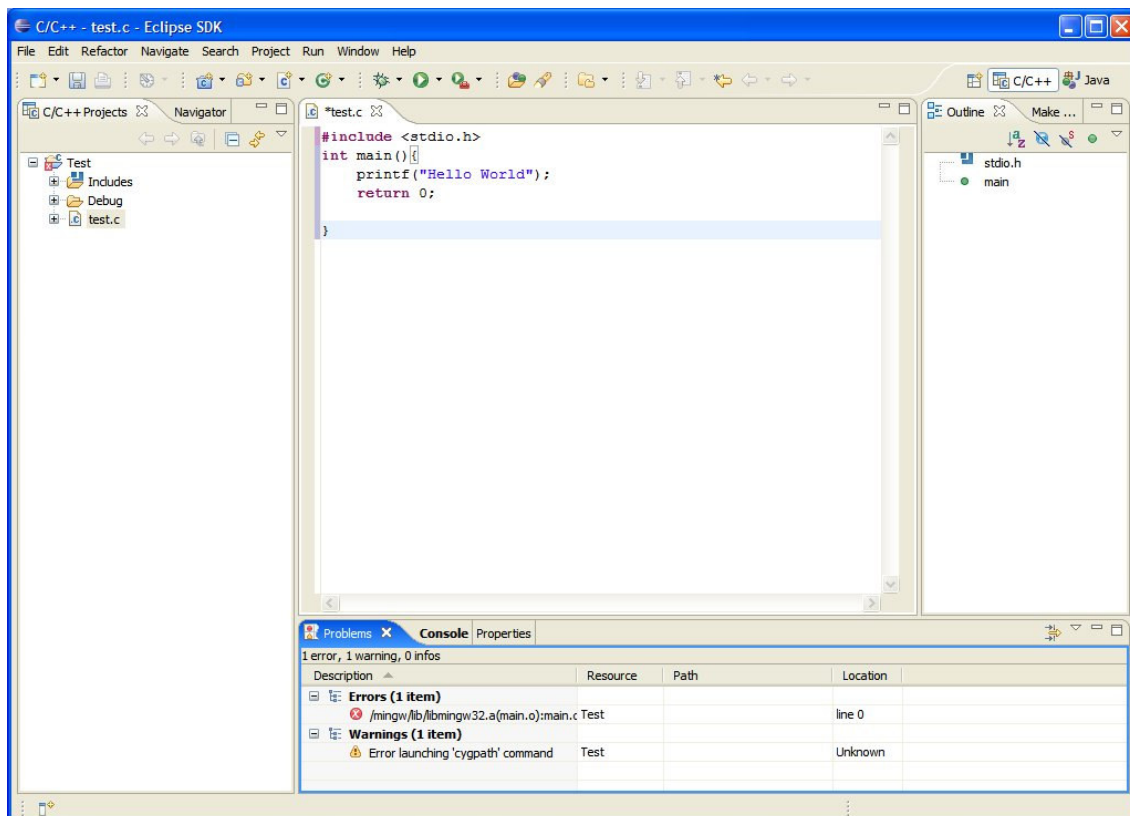


Eclipse with CDT plugin

Give a name to your source file and add an extension “.c” which is default extension of C source files.

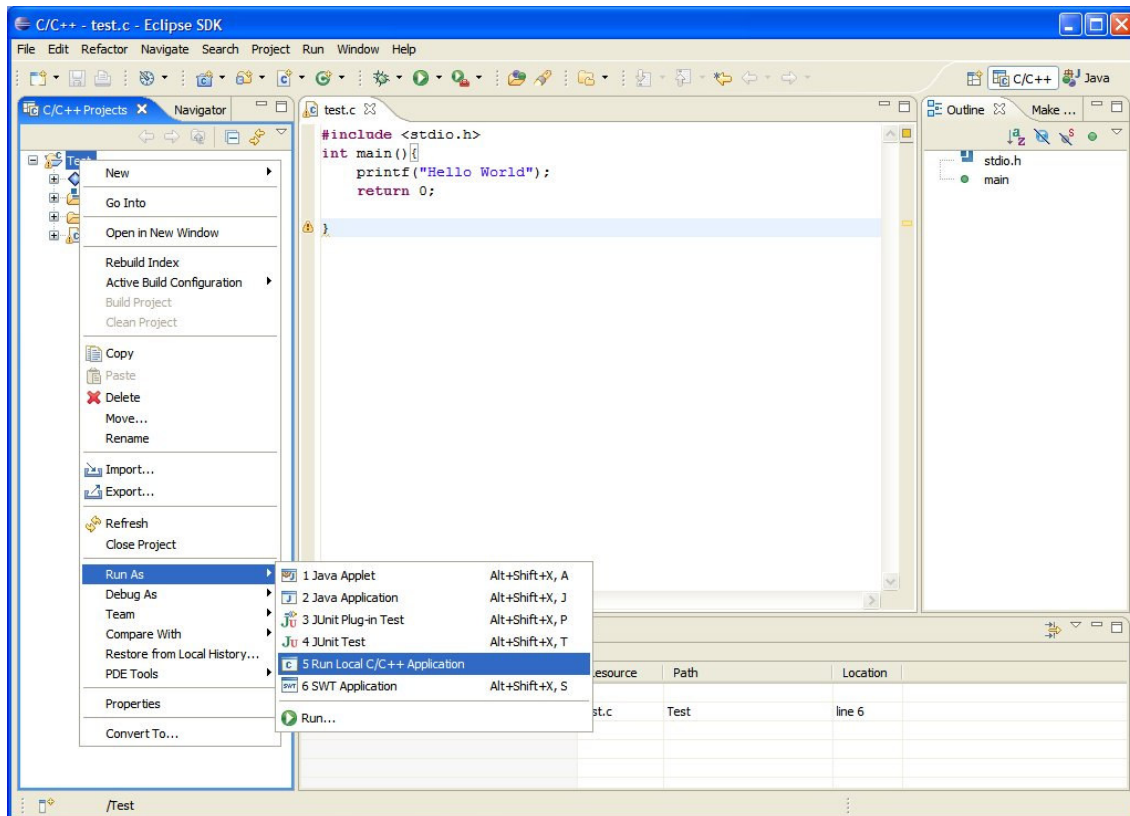


Now your source file will open. I typed some simple code to test if it will work. At the moment you save your source file, it will be automatically compiled by Eclipse. Just press Ctrl+S to save source file.

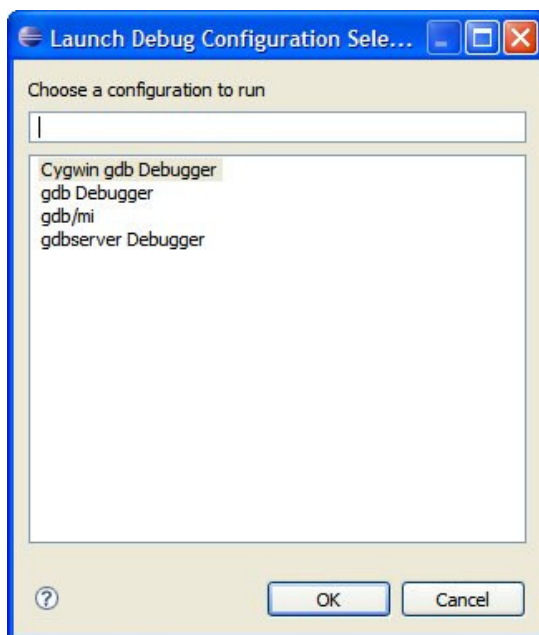


Eclipse with CDT plugin

Now we will run the program and see the output. Right click project folder Run As Local C/C++ Application.

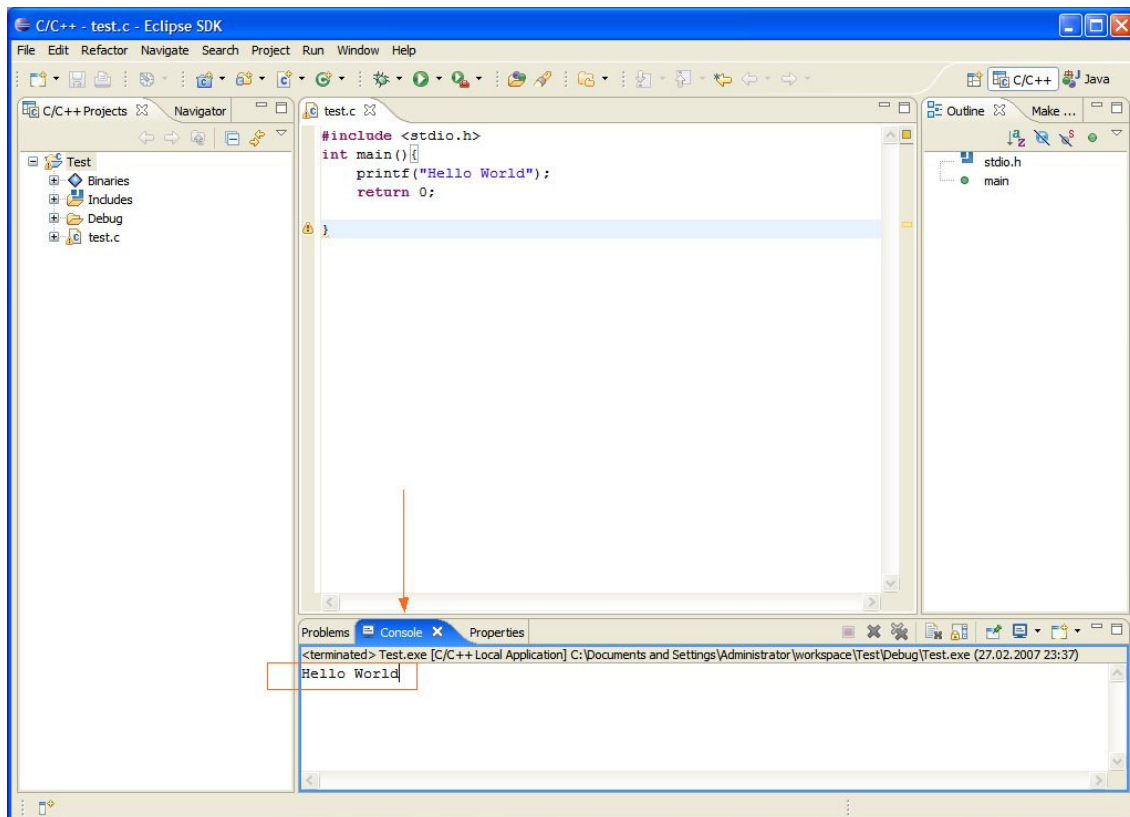


Now it will ask for which Debugger we will use. We will use Cygwin Debugger. Select Cygwin and click OK.



Eclipse with CDT plugin

Finally our source code is compiled and it is ready to run. We will see the output from the console screen.

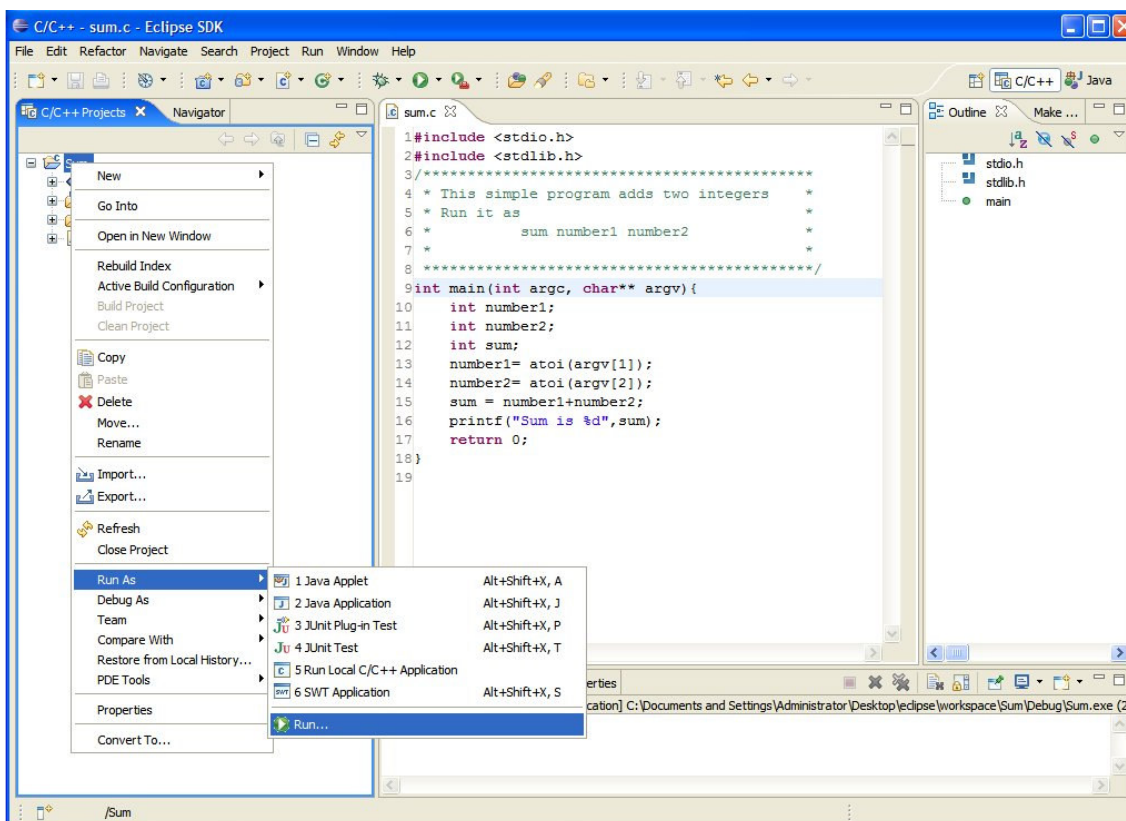


What if your main function needs arguments to run?

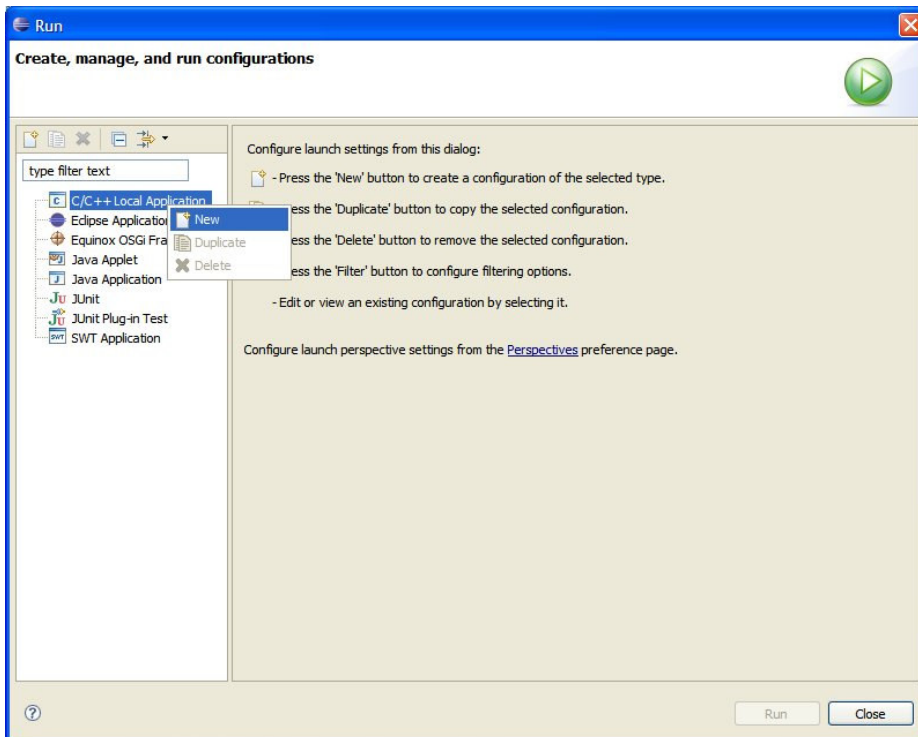
The small program above has a main function which does not need any arguments to run. So we run it using the procedure “Run as / Run Local C/C++ Application”, this procedure runs the program without arguments.

Now if our main function takes arguments to run, apply the procedure below :

Eclipse with CDT plugin

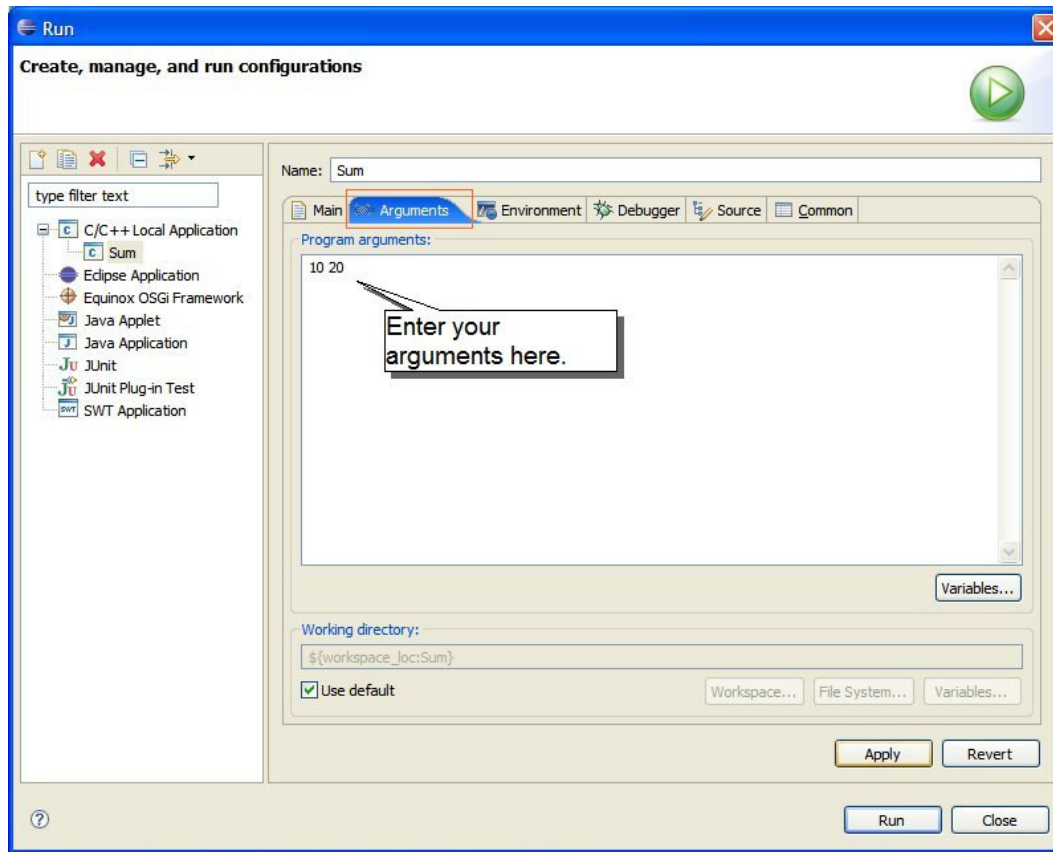


Right click your project and select “Run As / Run”.



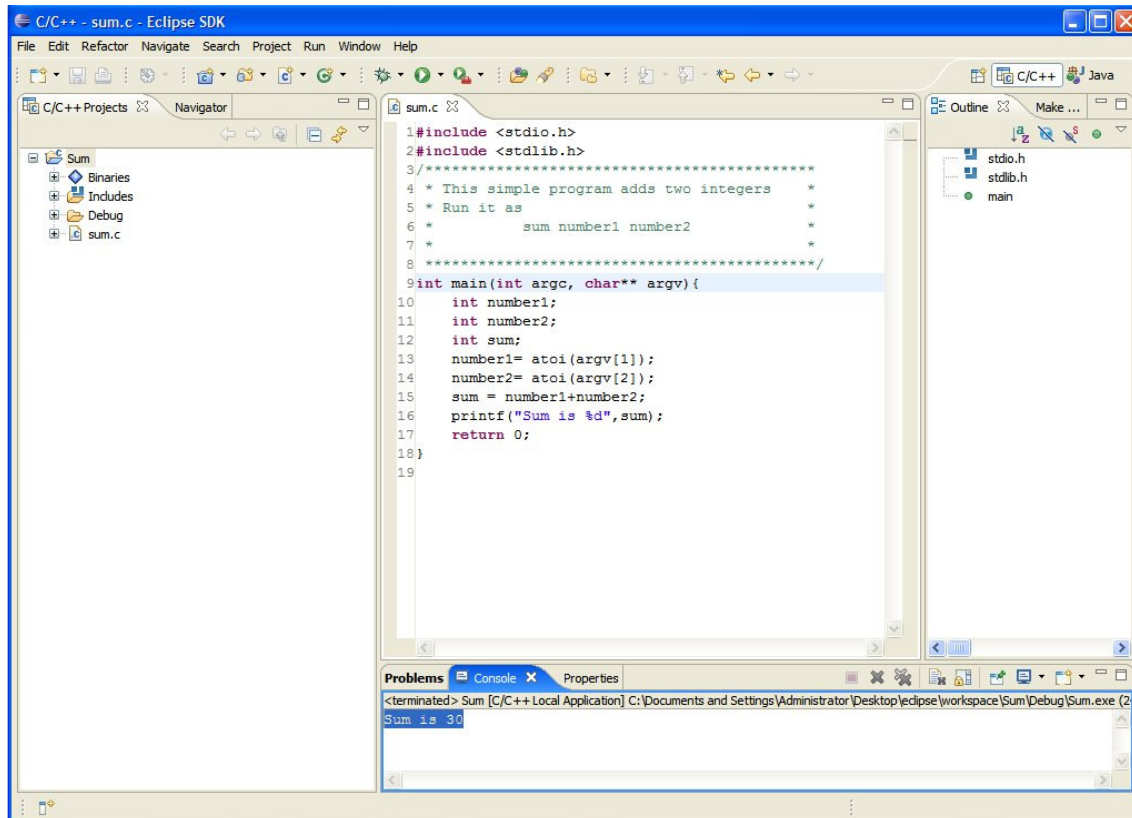
Right click to “C/C++ Local Application” and select “New”, your new application will be created automatically.

Eclipse with CDT plugin



Select “Arguments” from the tabs, enter needed arguments for your program, here my simple addition program takes two arguments and gives their sum. Finally “Apply” and “Run”.

Eclipse with CDT plugin



Now from the Console you can see the output of your program.

Remarks:

- You should create a new project for each of your programs. There must be only one main function in each project.
- Eclipse shows compilation errors and warnings. Compilation errors are shown with red marks and warnings are shown with yellow marks. You can see the explanation of that error or warning if you point your mouse on the error mark.