

# How to Use Dev-C++

This appendix contains the instructions for using Dev-C++, which is a full-featured Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for the C++ language.

## To download and set up Dev-C++:

1. Download Dev-C++. You can download a free copy of Dev-C++ at either <http://sourceforge.net/projects/dev-cpp/> or [http://download.cnet.com/Dev-C/3000-2069\\_4-12686.html?tag=mncol;pop](http://download.cnet.com/Dev-C/3000-2069_4-12686.html?tag=mncol;pop). This book was tested with Dev-C++ 5 Beta 9.2 (4.9.9.2).
2. After downloading Dev-C++, double-click the devcpp-4.9.9.2\_setup.exe file to install Dev-C++. (If you downloaded a different version of Dev-C++, the filename will contain that version number rather than 4.9.9.2.) The default location for installing the Dev-C++ files is C:\Dev-Cpp.
3. Locate and then open the Dev-Cpp folder on your computer. (Or locate and then open the folder in which the Dev-C++ files were installed.)
4. Right-click the devcpp.exe file and then either pin the file to the Start menu or create a shortcut. If you created a shortcut, drag the shortcut to the desktop.

## To start Dev-C++:

1. Use either the Start menu or the desktop shortcut to start Dev-C++.
2. If the Tip of the day dialog box opens, read the tip and then click the Close button. See Figure E-1.

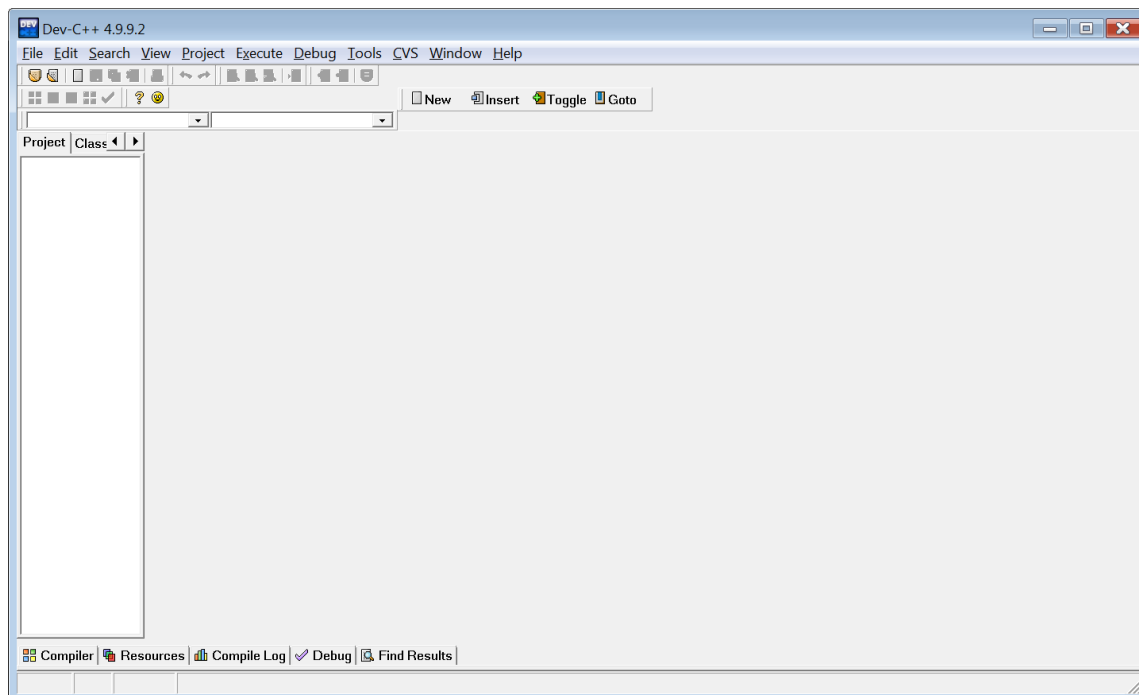


Figure E-1 Dev-C++ IDE

### To create a project:

1. Click File on the Dev-C++ menu bar, point to New and then click Project. The New project dialog box opens.
2. On the Basic tab, click Empty Project. If necessary, select the C++ Project option button. Type the project's name (in this case, MyFirstProject) in the Name box. See Figure E-2.

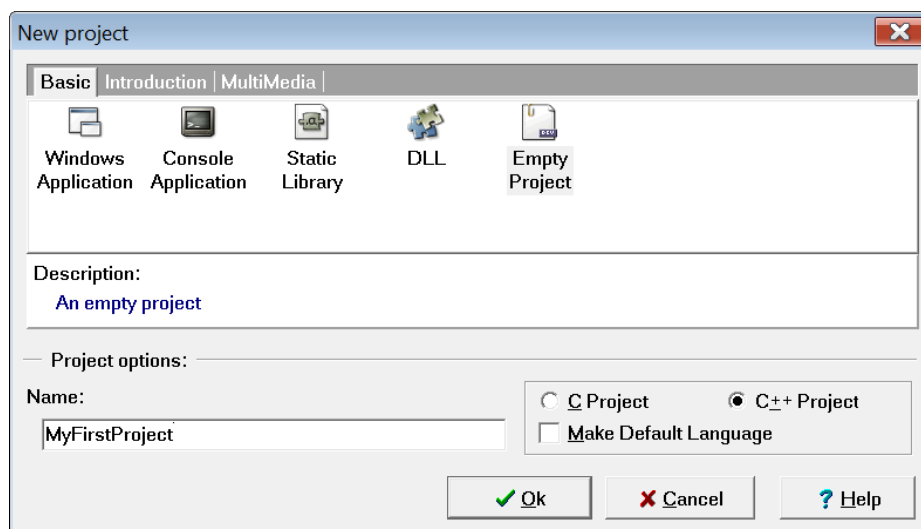


Figure E-2 New project dialog box

3. Click the Ok button. The Create new project dialog box opens. Navigate to the folder in which you want to save the project. (For example, navigate to the Cpp6 folder.) See Figure E-3.

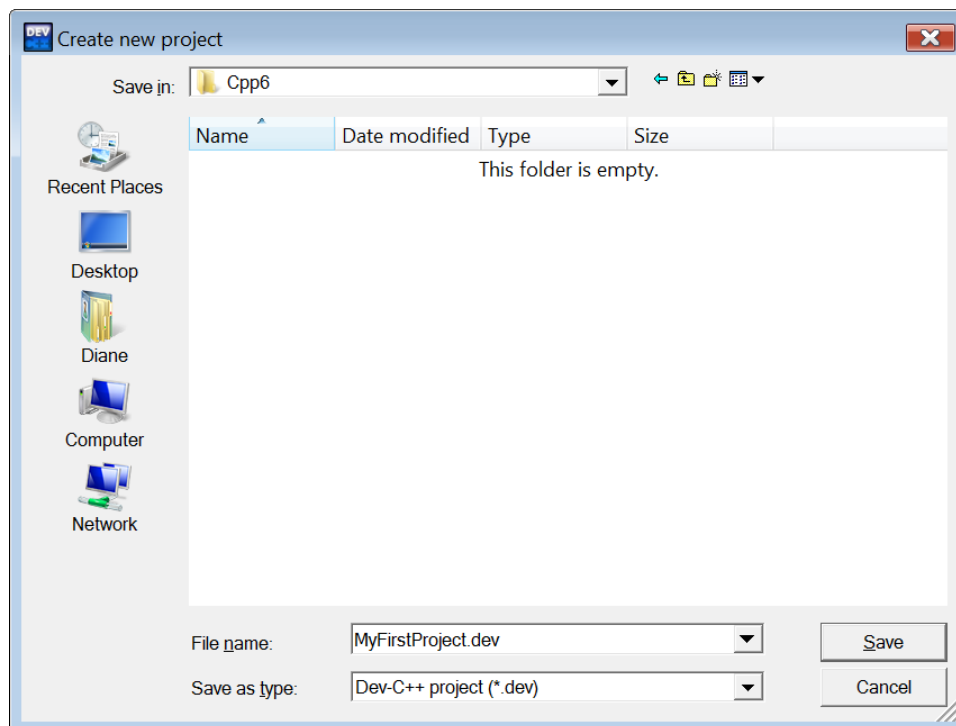


Figure E-3 Create new project dialog box

4. Click the Save button. The name of the project appears on the Project tab in the IDE, as shown in Figure E-4.

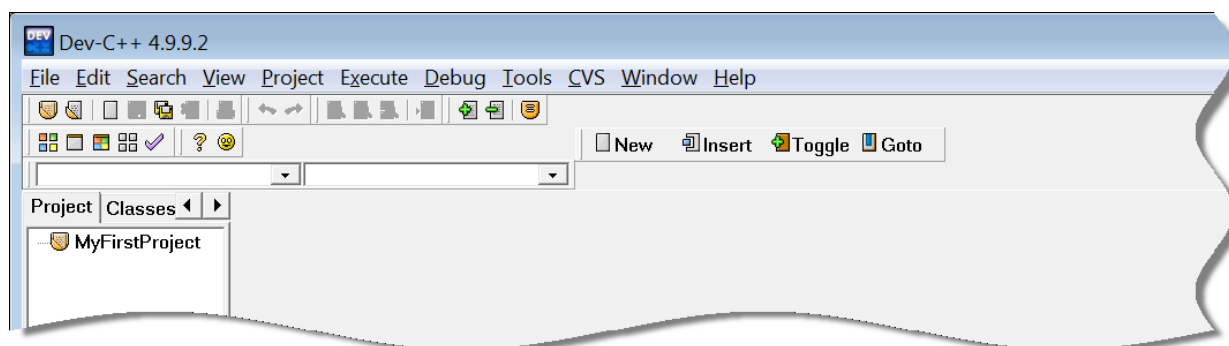


Figure E-4 Project name shown on the Project tab

### To add a new source file to an open project:

1. Click File on the menu bar, point to New and then click Source File. Click the Yes button in the Confirm message box. An editor window named Untitled1 appears in the IDE. See Figure E-5.

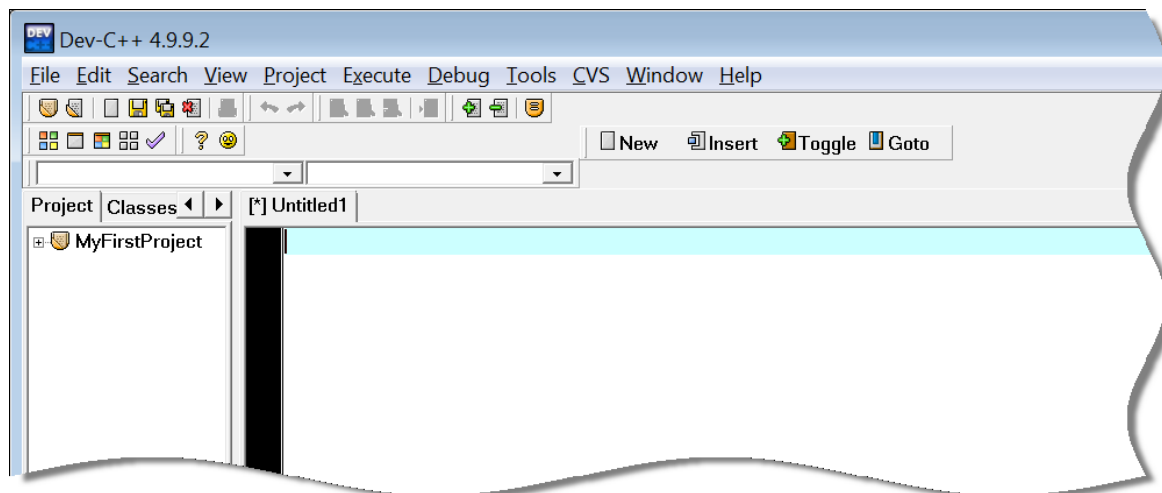


Figure E-5 New source file's editor window

2. Click File on the menu bar, and then click Save As. The Save File dialog box opens. Type the source file's name (in this case, MyFirstSourceFile.cpp) in the File name dialog box. See Figure E-6.

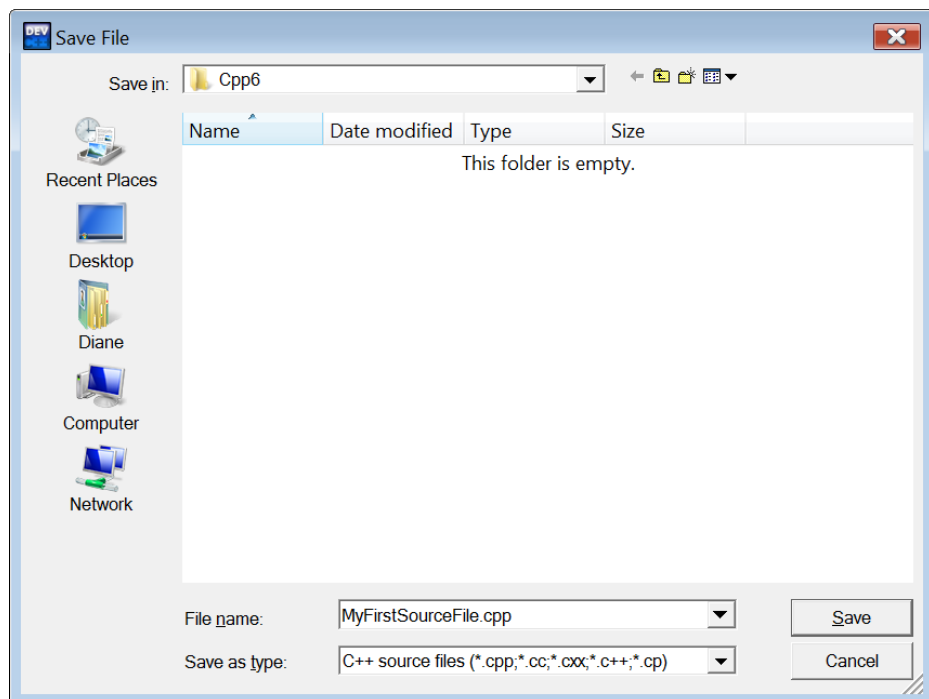


Figure E-6 Save File dialog box

3. Click the Save button. The new filename appears on the tab in the editor window. See Figure E-7.

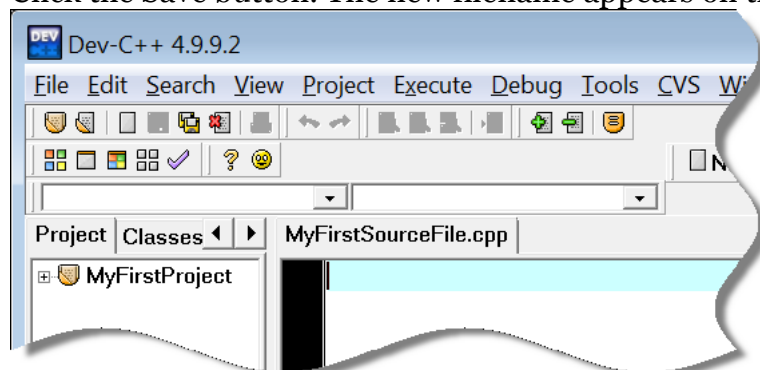


Figure E-7 New source filename appears on the tab in the editor window

### To add an existing file to an open project:

1. Click Project on the menu bar, and then click Add to Project.
2. Locate and then click the name of the file you want to add to the project, and then click the Open button.

### To run a C++ program:

1. Enter your C++ instructions in the source (.cpp) file's editor window, as shown in Figure E-8. Be sure to use the exact capitalization and punctuation shown in the figure. The asterisk on the MyFirstSourceFile.cpp tab indicates that the changes made to the file have not been saved.

*NOTE:* The font type and size shown in Figure E-8 are Courier New and 14 point, respectively. If you want to change your editor window's font type or size, click Tools on the menu bar, then click Editor Options, and then click the Display tab. When you are finished, click the Ok button.

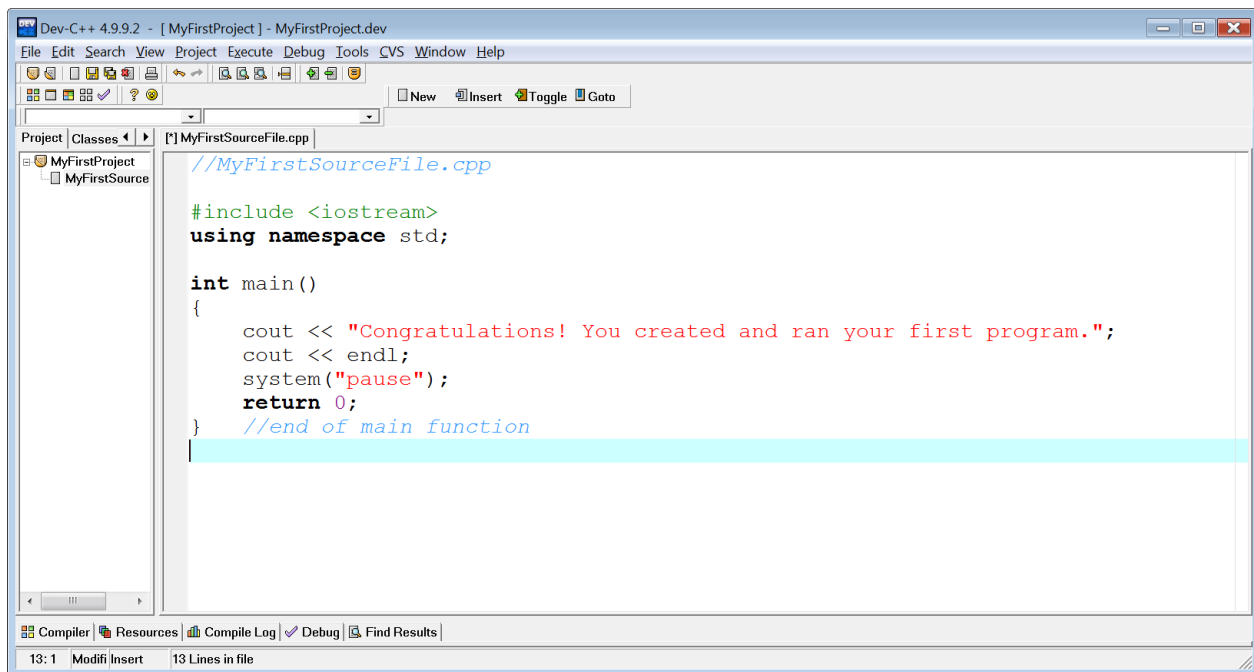


Figure E-8 C++ instructions entered in the editor window

2. Save the project. You can do so by clicking File on the menu bar and then clicking Save All. Or you can click the Save All icon on the standard toolbar.
3. Next, you need to compile the program. As you learned in Chapter 4, the compiler translates the C++ instructions into machine code. Click Execute on the menu bar, and then click Compile. A Compile Progress dialog box opens and shows the compiler's progress. If your program does not contain any errors, you will see the Compile Progress dialog box shown in Figure E-9 when the compiler has completed its task. (If your program contains errors, see the "To debug a program:" section later in this appendix.)

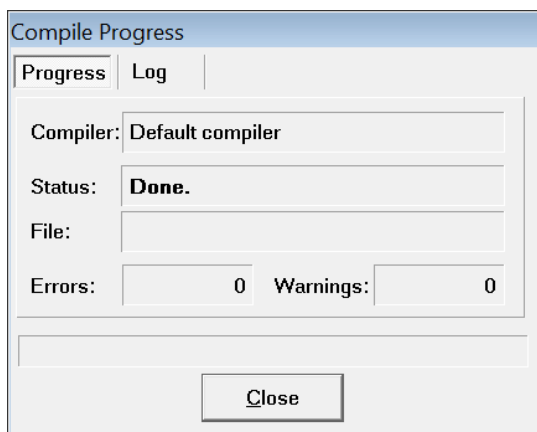


Figure E-9 Compile Progress dialog box

4. Click the Close button to close the Compile Progress dialog box.

- Now you can run the program. Click Execute on the menu bar, and then click Run. The program's output appears in a Command Prompt window, as shown in Figure E-10.

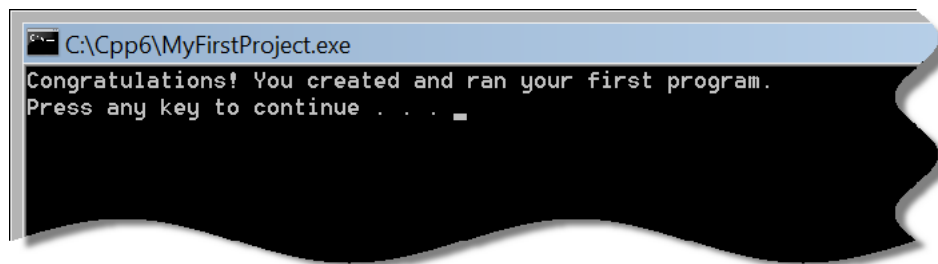


Figure E-10 Program output appears in a Command Prompt window

NOTE: You can change the appearance (for example, the font, size, colors, and so on) of the Command Prompt window by right-clicking the window's title bar and then clicking Properties. When you are finished, click the Ok button to close the Properties window.

- Press Enter (or any key) to close the Command Prompt window.

### To display lines numbers in the editor window:

- Click Tools on the menu bar, and then click Editor Options to open the Editor Options dialog box.
- Click the Display tab, and then select the Line Numbers check box. See Figure E-11.

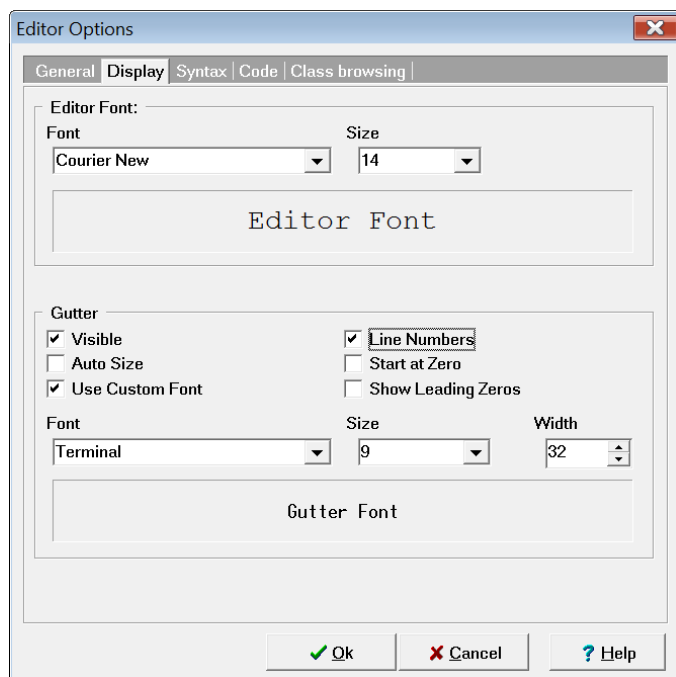


Figure E-11 Editor Options dialog box

3. Click the Ok button. See Figure E-12.

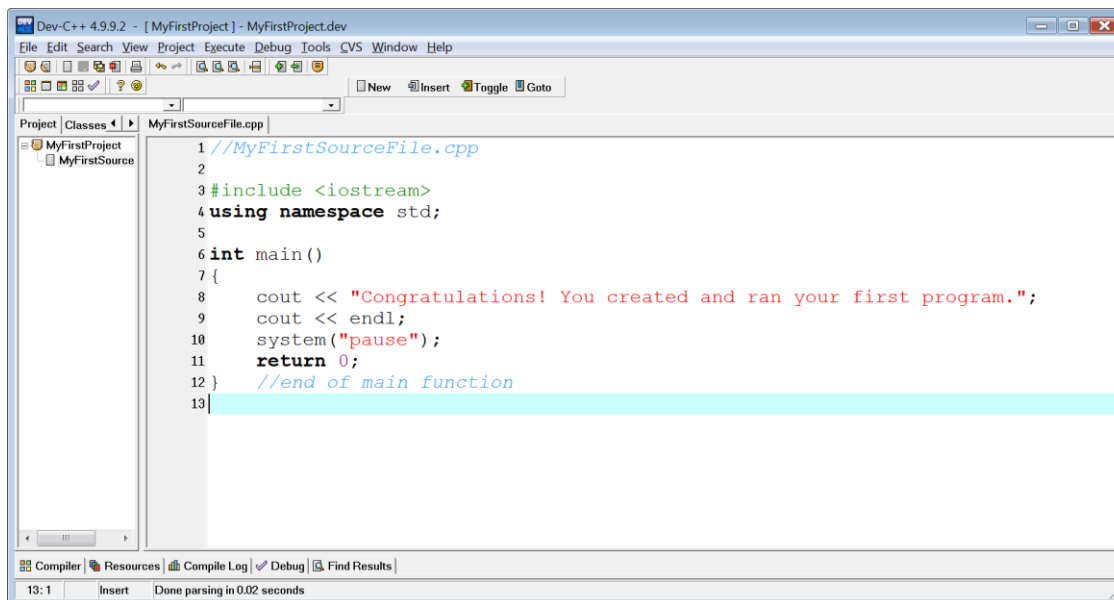


Figure E-12 Line numbers in the editor window

### To debug a program:

1. First, you will introduce an error in the MyFirstSourceFile.cpp program from Figure E-12. Change `cout` in Line 8 to `cut`. Also delete the semicolon that appears at the end of Line 9. See Figure E-13.

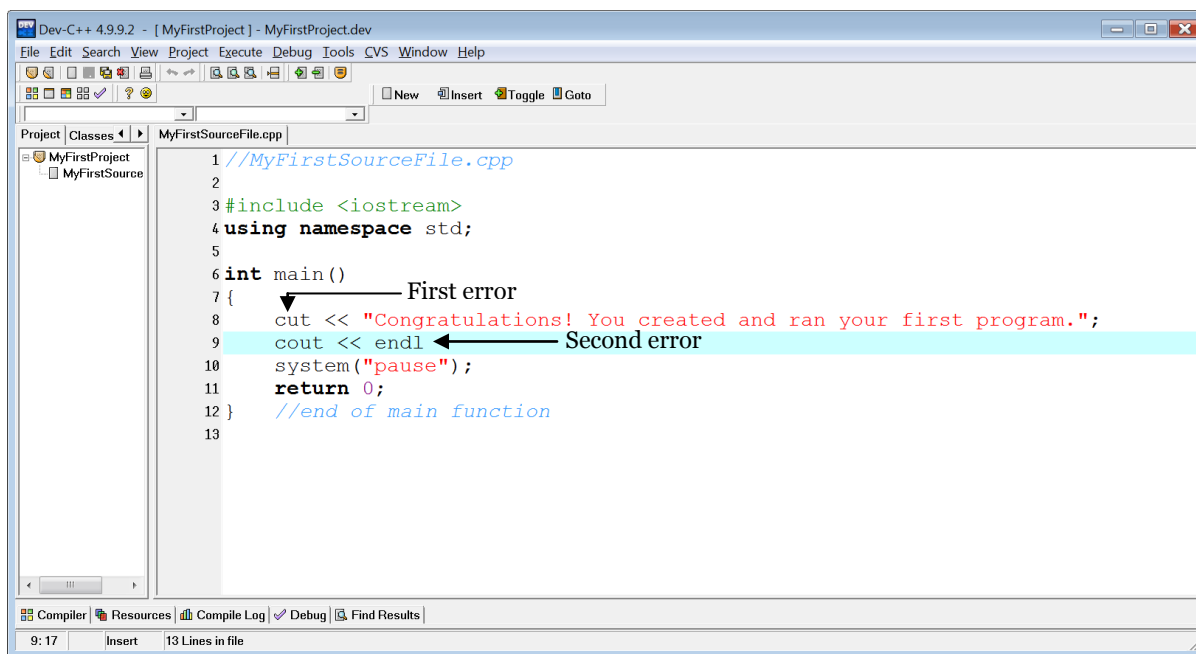


Figure E-13 Two errors introduced in the MyFirstSourceFile.cpp program

- Save the project. Now compile the program by clicking Execute on the menu bar and then clicking Compile. See Figure E-14. The highlighted Line 8, as well as the Compiler tab at the bottom of the screen, indicates that the compiler encountered an error on Line 8 in the program. The error message indicates that the word “cut” is undeclared. This simply means that the compiler does not recognize the word “cut”.

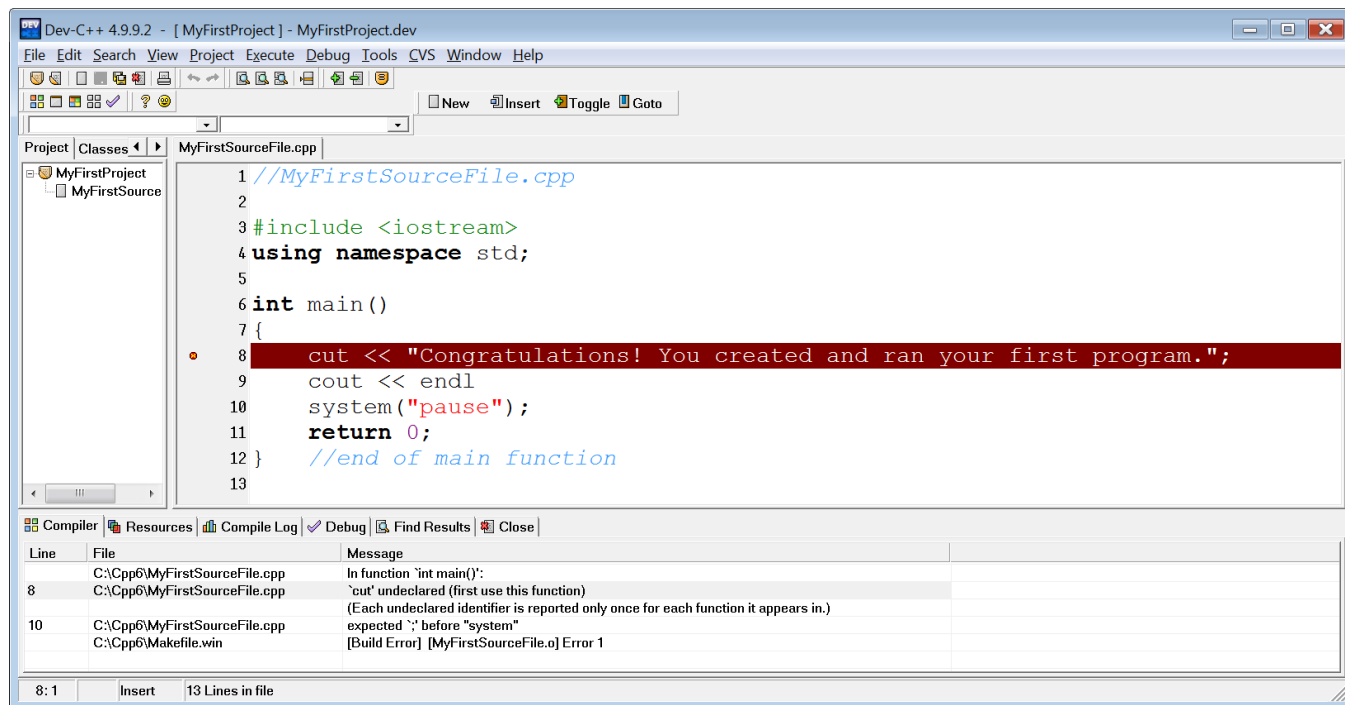


Figure E-14 Result of compiling the program

- Change `cut` in Line 8 to `cout`. Save the project, and then compile the program See Figure E-15. The highlighted Line 10, as well as the Compiler tab at the bottom of the screen, indicates that the compiler encountered an error on Line 10 in the program. The error message indicates that a semicolon was expected before the word “system”.

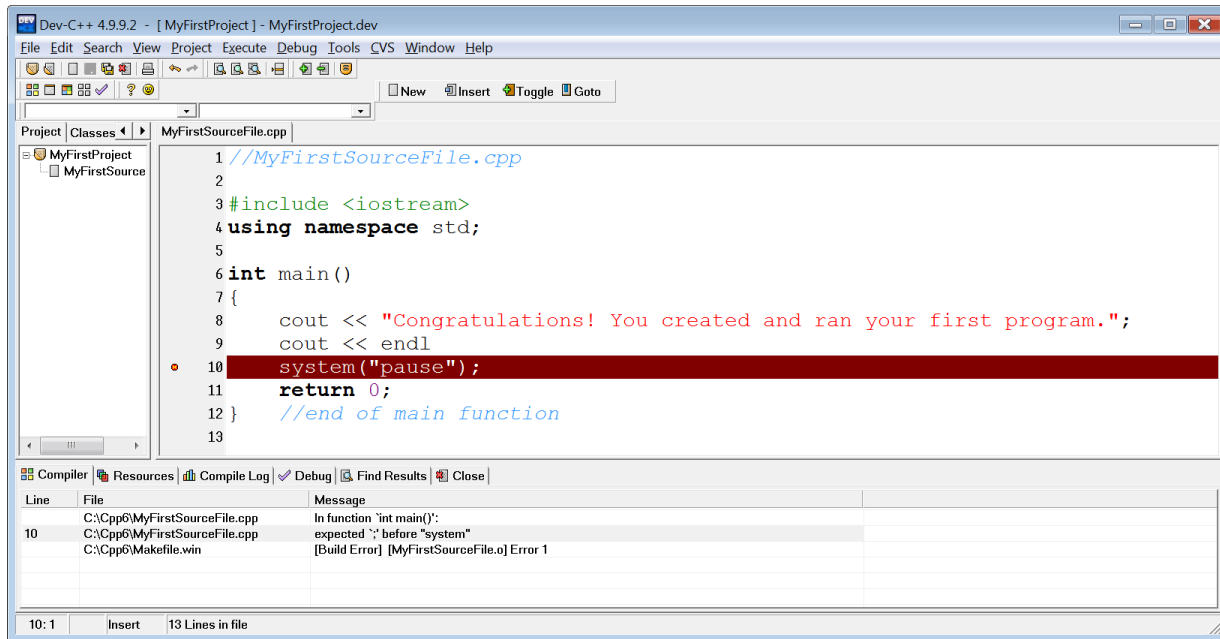


Figure E-15 Result of compiling the program after fixing the first error

4. Although the error message and highlight refer to Line 10, it's the instruction in Line 9 that caused the error. Recall that you deleted the semicolon at the end of that line.
5. Type a semicolon at the end of Line 9.
6. Save the project, and then compile it. Close the Compile Progress dialog box.
7. Finally, use the Execute menu to run the program. Press any key to close the Command Prompt window.

### To print a program's instructions:

1. Click File on the menu bar, and then click Print to open the Print File dialog box. See Figure E-16.

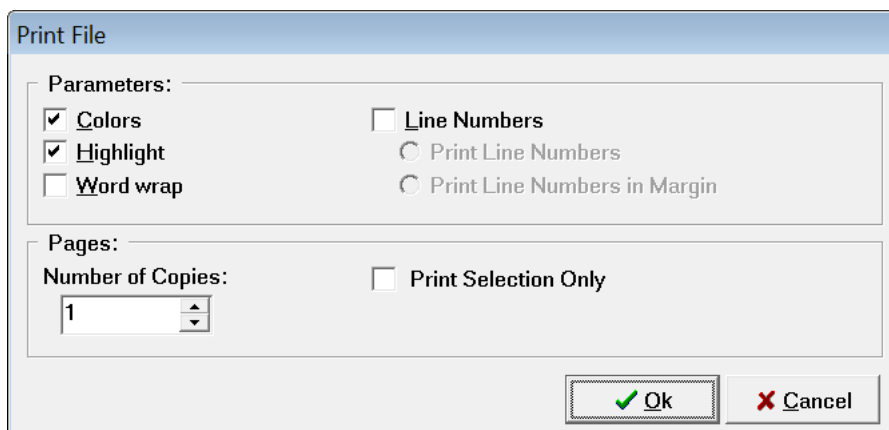


Figure E-16 Print File dialog box

2. If you want the printout to contain line numbers, select the Line Numbers checkbox. Then select either Print Line Numbers or Print Line Numbers in Margin.
3. Click the Ok button.

### To close a project:

1. Click File on the menu bar.
2. Click Close Project.

### To open an existing project:

1. Click File on the menu bar, and then click Open Project or File to open the Open File dialog box.
2. Project filenames have a .dev extension. Navigate to the folder that contains the MyFirstProject.dev file (in this case, the Cpp6 folder). Click MyFirstProject.dev. See Figure E-17.

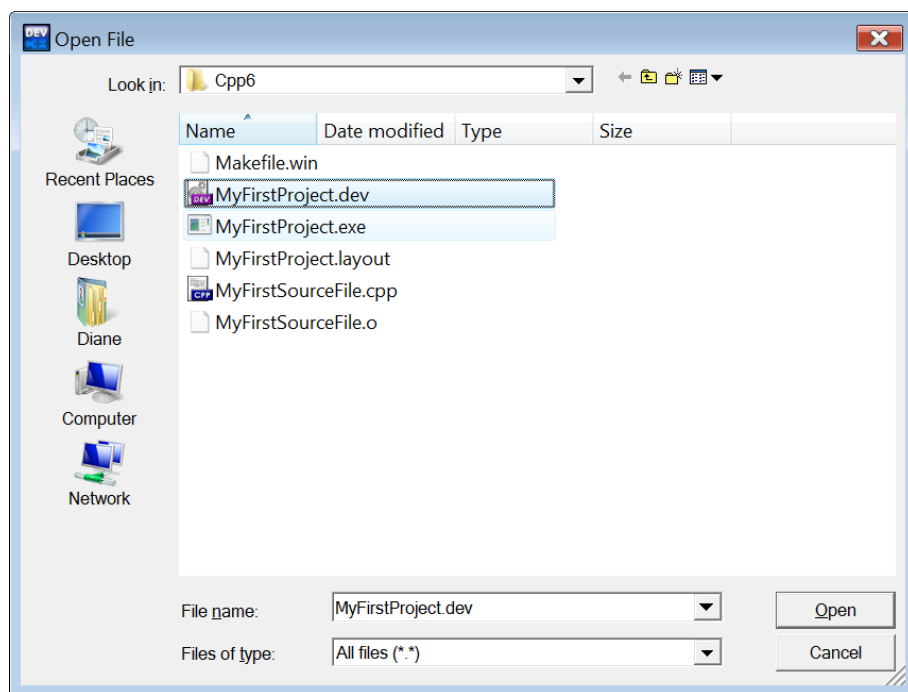


Figure E-17 Open File dialog box

3. Click the Open button.