Editing, Compiling Executing Code

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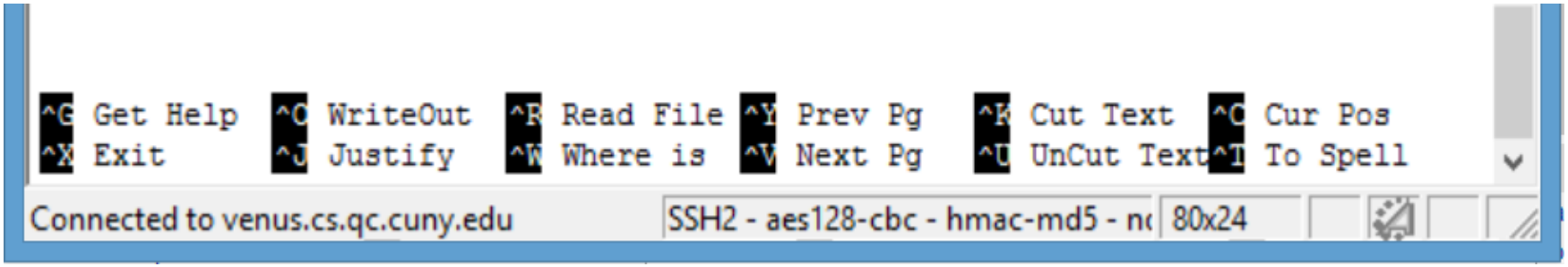
Editing a C++ file on Linux

- To edit a file, it is required to use an editor.
- An example would be notepad on windows.
- We will use pico editor on Linux for this course
- To launch pico to edit the file:
  - pico <name_of_file>
  - Example: pico helloworld.cpp
- The pico editor will create the file if the file doesn't exist. If the file does exist, it would open the existing file for editing.

pico basics

- The pico editor has the menu options listed at the bottom
- The caret key ^ means CTRL
- ^O then ENTER to save file



Exercise

- Type the following c++ code to pico, name it as “hellouser.cpp”

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    string name;
    cout << "Enter your name: ";
    cin >> name;
    cout << "Hello " << name << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Compile and Run program

- To run the program we have just written first we have to compile the program:
  - g++ <name_of_source_code_file.cpp>
  - Example: g++ hellouser.cpp
- If the program compiled successfully, there would be no output from the g++ program, any output you see are errors you will have to fix.
- To run the program:
  - ./a.out
- a.out is the executable of your hellouser.cpp file. Since we did not give it a name after compile, the system gives us a default name a.out to represent that executable file.
  - To give the executable file a name use the –o
  - Example: g++ hellouser.cpp –o hello
  - After that if you use ls command, you should see “hello” in your directory. Then you can run the file using ./hello

Compile and Run Exercise

- Compile and run the program you previously typed up.
- Use the following commands:

  g++ hellouser.cpp

  ./a.out
- At this point you should see the output:

  Enter your name: *Andy*

  Hello Andy