

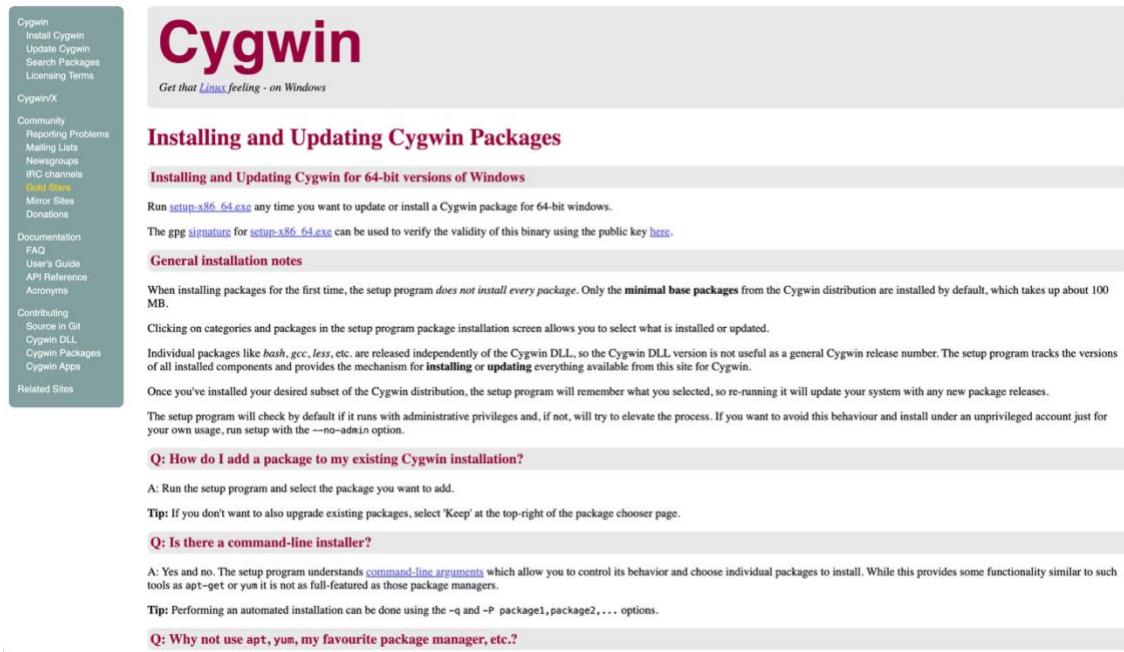
Windows Visual Studio Code Installation Guide (VS Code)

Part 1: Setting a C++ compiler and ensuring VS Code Compatibility

Step 1: Visit this link to download the latest installer from the Cygwin website at:

<https://www.cygwin.com/install.html>

The website should look like the following:



The screenshot shows the Cygwin website with the following content:

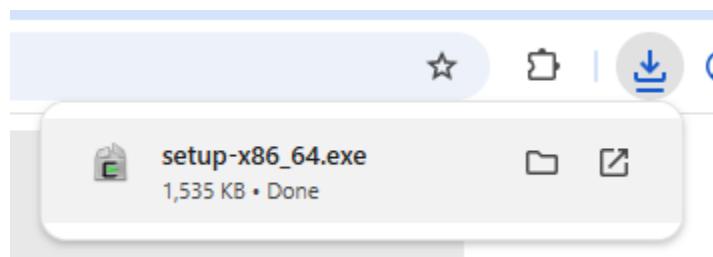
- Left sidebar:** Includes links for Cygwin (Install Cygwin, Update Cygwin, Search Packages, Licensing Terms), Cygwin/X (Community, Reporting Problems, Mailing Lists, Newsgroups, IRC channels, **IRC**, Mirror Sites, Donations), Documentation (FAQ, User's Guide, API Reference, Acronyms), Contributing (Source in Git, Cygwin DLL, Cygwin Packages, Cygwin Apps), and Related Sites.
- Header:** "Cygwin" logo and "Get that *Linux* feeling - on Windows".
- Section:** "Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages".
- Sub-section:** "Installing and Updating Cygwin for 64-bit versions of Windows".
- Text:** "Run `setup-x86_64.exe` any time you want to update or install a Cygwin package for 64-bit windows." and "The gpg signature for `setup-x86_64.exe` can be used to verify the validity of this binary using the public key [here](#)".
- Section:** "General installation notes".
- Text:** "When installing packages for the first time, the setup program *does not install every package*. Only the **minimal base packages** from the Cygwin distribution are installed by default, which takes up about 100 MB." and "Clicking on categories and packages in the setup program package installation screen allows you to select what is installed or updated." and "Individual packages like `bash`, `gcc`, `less`, etc. are released independently of the Cygwin DLL, so the Cygwin DLL version is not useful as a general Cygwin release number. The setup program tracks the versions of all installed components and provides the mechanism for **installing** or **updating** everything available from this site for Cygwin." and "Once you've installed your desired subset of the Cygwin distribution, the setup program will remember what you selected, so re-running it will update your system with any new package releases." and "The setup program will check by default if it runs with administrative privileges and, if not, will try to elevate the process. If you want to avoid this behaviour and install under an unprivileged account just for your own usage, run setup with the `--no-admin` option."
- Section:** "Q: How do I add a package to my existing Cygwin installation?"
- Text:** "A: Run the setup program and select the package you want to add." and "Tip: If you don't want to also upgrade existing packages, select 'Keep' at the top-right of the package chooser page."
- Section:** "Q: Is there a command-line installer?"
- Text:** "A: Yes and no. The setup program understands `command-line arguments` which allow you to control its behavior and choose individual packages to install. While this provides some functionality similar to such tools as `apt-get` or `yum` it is not as full-featured as those package managers." and "Tip: Performing an automated installation can be done using the `-q` and `-P package1,package2,...` options."
- Section:** "Q: Why not use `apt`, `yum`, my favourite package manager, etc.?"

Step 2: Click on **Install Cygwin** on the top left of the webpage, then click on the blue text that says **setupx86_64.exe** to install Cygwin.

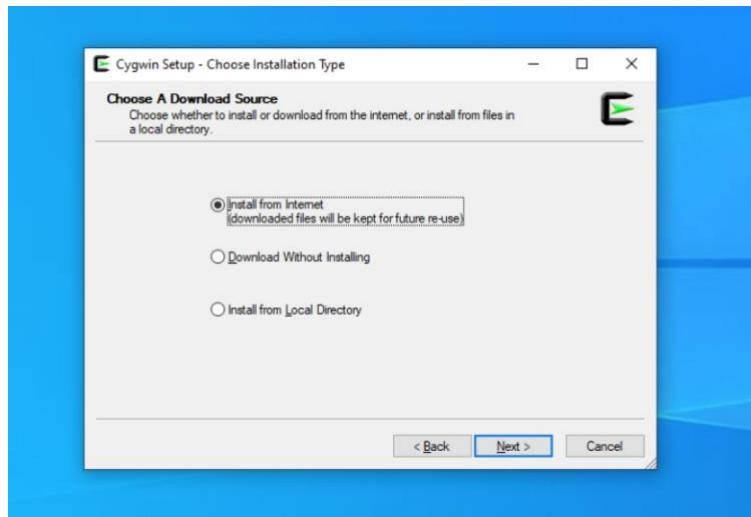
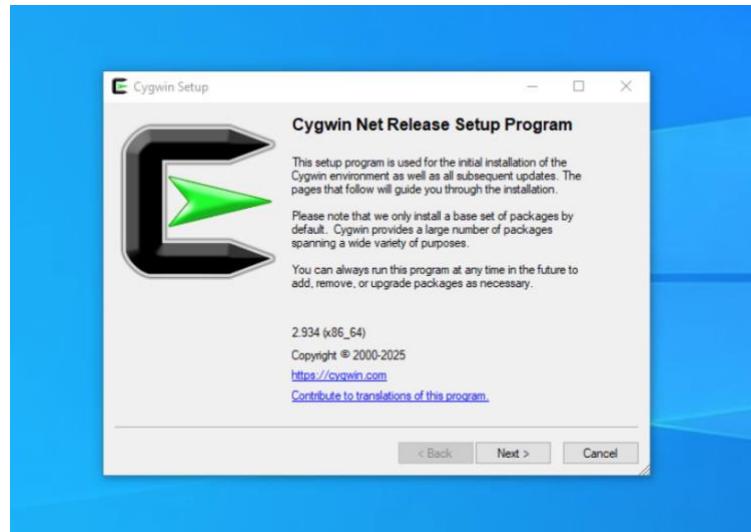


The screenshot shows the Cygwin website. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various links: Cygwin (selected), Install Cygwin (highlighted with a red box and a red arrow), Update Cygwin, Search Packages, Licensing Terms, Cygwin/X, Community, Reporting Problems, Mailing Lists, Newsgroups, IRC channels, Gold Stars, Mirror Sites, Donations, Documentation, FAQ, User's Guide, API Reference, Acronyms, Contributing, Source in Git, Cygwin DLL, Cygwin Packages, and Cygwin Apps. The main content area features a large red 'Cygwin' logo with the tagline 'Get that [Linux](#) feeling - on Windows'. Below the logo, a section titled 'Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages' contains a sub-section 'Installing and Updating Cygwin for 64-bit versions of Windows'. It includes instructions to run [setup-x86_64.exe](#) and a note about using a gpg signature to verify the file. A red box highlights the 'setup-x86_64.exe' link, with a red arrow pointing to it from the sidebar's 'Install Cygwin' link.

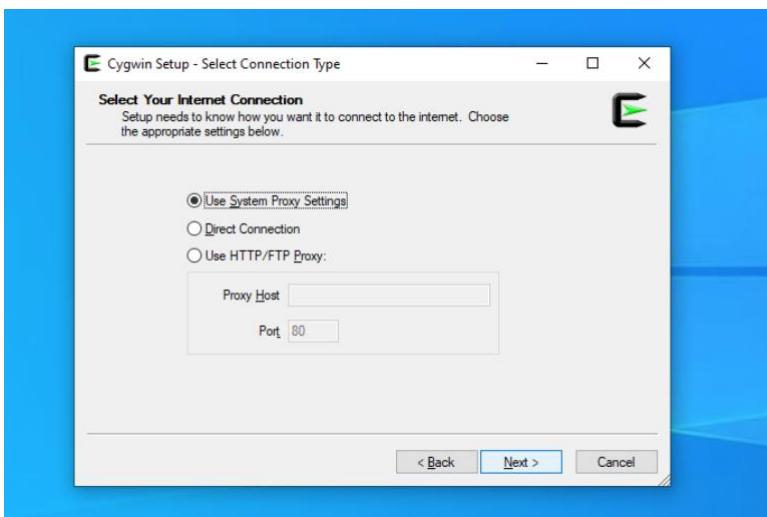
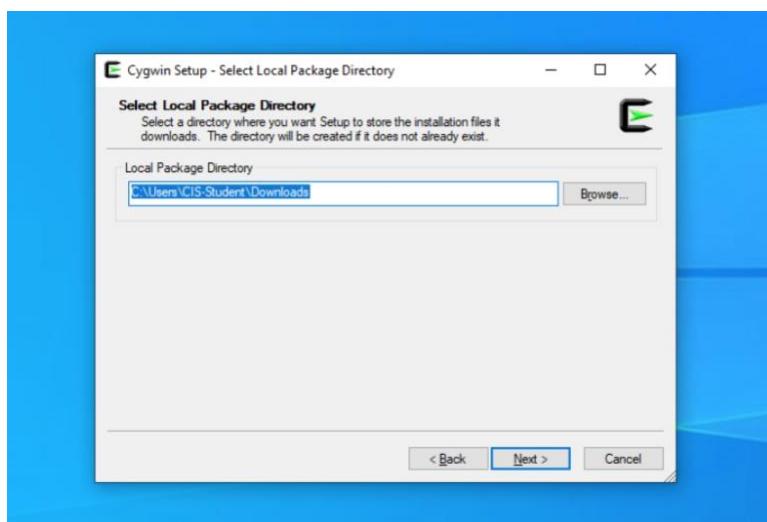
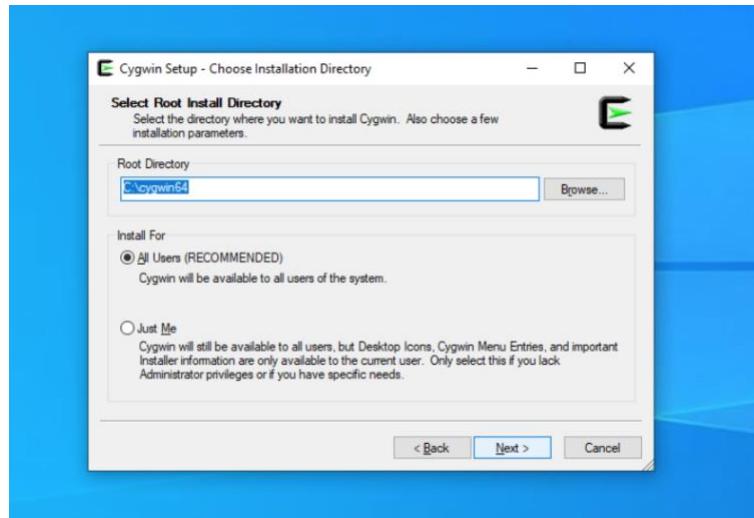
Navigate to the downloads button at the top right and open the Cygwin installer file named **setupx86_64.exe** to run the installation of the program.



Step 3: Continue with the installation and click next through these series of windows:

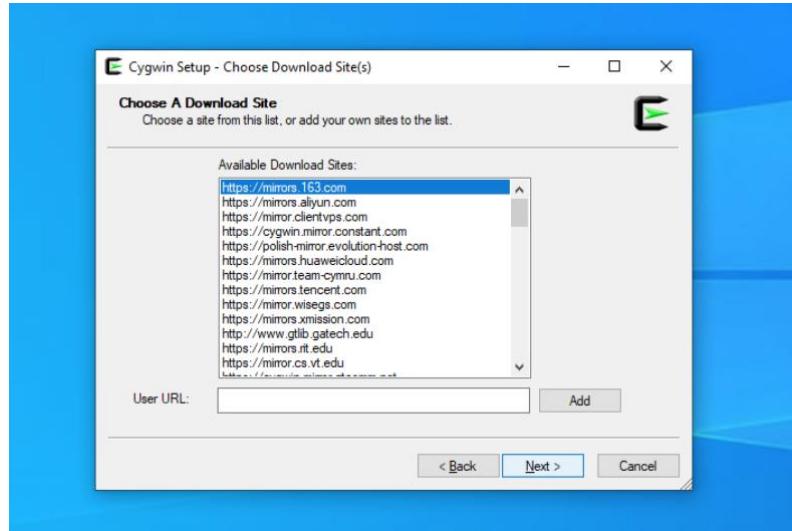


You can choose a custom directory to have Cygwin downloaded, but it's recommended to have it on your C: root drive as is usually defaulted in the installer.

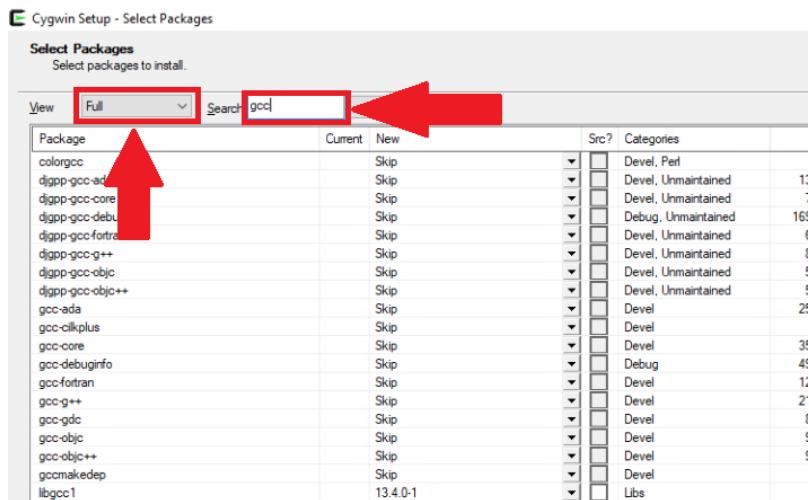


Step 4: On the step that says: Choose a Download Site, select any of the sites and continue.

*It's recommended to download from a .edu site, **but note** that if the download takes too long, it may be worth it to choose an alternative.*



Step 5: On the View filters at the top of the window, select **full** and type in **gcc**.



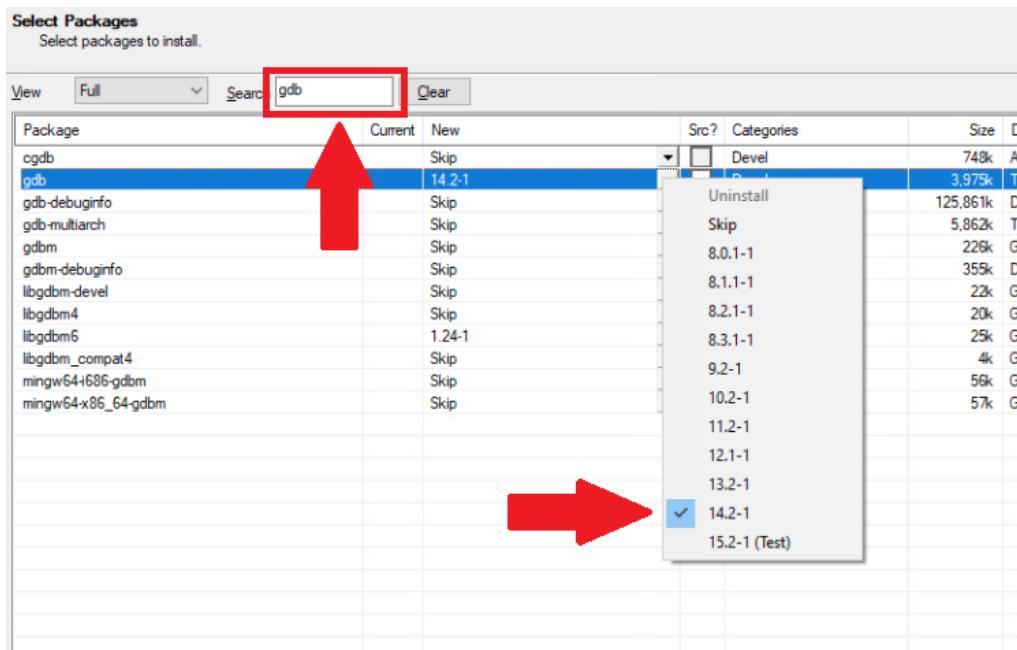
Step 6: Look for **gcc-core** and **gcc-g++**.

Package	Current	New	Size	Categories	Description
polycpp	Skip	Skip	14k	Devil, Perl	Cobolizer for GCC: warning/error messages
dgpp-gcc-ada	Skip	Skip	13.50k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Ada)
dgpp-gcc-core	Skip	Skip	7.92k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (C)
dgpp-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Skip	169.46k	Debug, Unmaintained	Debug info for dgpp-gcc
dgpp-gcc-fortran	Skip	Skip	1.04k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Fortran)
dgpp-gcc-g++	Skip	Skip	8.27k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (C++)
dgpp-gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	5.05k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Objective-C)
dgpp-gcc-objc++	Skip	Skip	5.34k	Devil, Unmaintained	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Objective-C++)
gcc-ada	Skip	Skip	25.02k	Devil	GNU Compiler Collection (Ada)
gcc-cplus	Skip	Skip	27k	Devil	GNU Compiler Collection (C++/Plus)
gcc-core	13.4.0-1	13.4.0-1	21.59k	Devil	GCC for Win32 toolchain (C, OpenMP)
gcc-gdc	Skip	Skip	9.23k	Devil	GNU Compiler Collection (D)
gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	9.77k	Devil	GNU Compiler Collection (Objective-C)
gccmakedep	Skip	Skip	7k	Devil	X Makefile dependency tool for GCC
libgcc1	13.4.0-1	Skip	43k	Lbs	GCC C runtime library
libgcc1	Skip	Skip	8.78k	Lbs	GCC JIT runtime library, header files and documentation
libgcc1	Skip	Skip	32.47k	Lbs	GCC, C, C++, Fortran, Objective-C, Objective-C++ runtime library
mingw64-i686-gcc-core	Skip	Skip	511.70k	Devil	Debug info for mingw64-i686-gcc
mingw64-i686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Skip	12.75k	Devil	GCC for Win32 i686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Fortran)
mingw64-i686-gcc-fortran	Skip	Skip	21.96k	Devil	GCC for Win32 i686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (C++)
mingw64-i686-gcc-g++	Skip	Skip	19.76k	Devil	GCC for Win32 i686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Objective-C,C++)
mingw64-i686-gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	33.55k	Devil	GCC for Win32 i686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Objective-C)
mingw64-i686-gcc-objc++	Skip	Skip	19.46k	Devil	GCC for Win32 i686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (A-GC)
mingw64-i686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Skip	13.47k	Devil	GCC for Win64 toolchain (Fortran)
mingw64-i686-gcc-fortran	Skip	Skip	22.22k	Devil	GCC for Win64 toolchain (C++)
mingw64-i686-gcc-g++	Skip	Skip	20.04k	Devil	GCC for Win64 toolchain (Objective-C,C++)
mingw64-i686-gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	13.762k	Devil	GCC for Win64 toolchain (Objective-C)

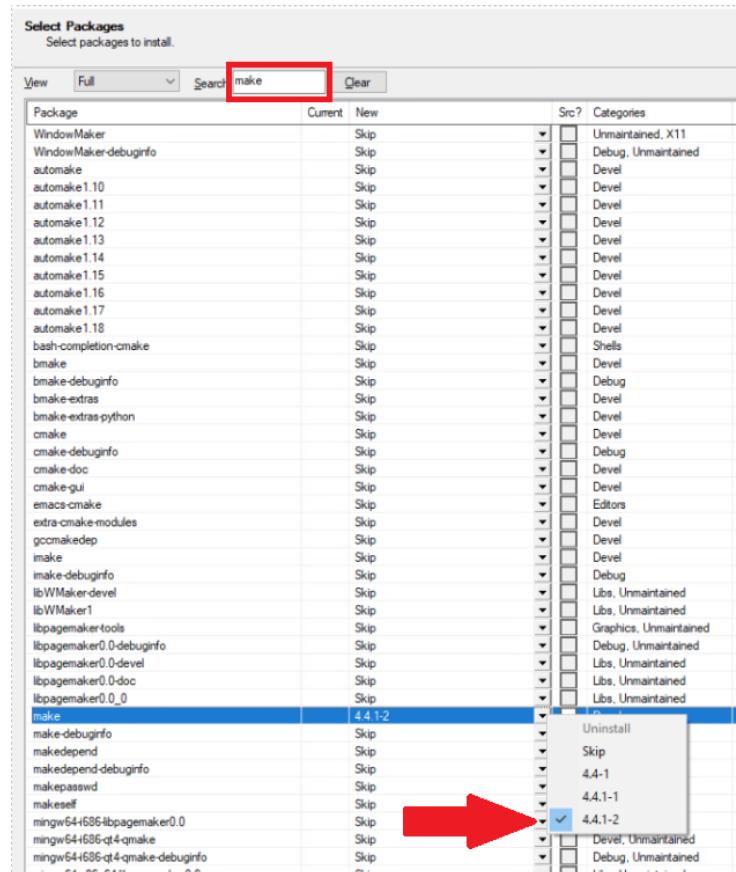
Click on the dropdown menu and select the highest version number that is not a test version. You will be doing this for both **gcc-core** and **gcc-g++**.

gcc-g++	13.4.0-1	13.4.0-1	21.59k
gcc-gdc	Skip	Uninstall	291k
gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	237k
gcc-objc++	Skip	11.5.0-1	774k
gccmakedep	Skip	12.4.0-3	7k
libgcc1	13.4.0-1	12.5.0-1	43k
libgcc1	Skip	12.5.0-1	785k
libgcc1	Skip	13.4.0-1	3k
mingw64-i686-gcc-core	Skip	14.3.1+20250905-0.1 (Test)	473k
mingw64-i686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	15.1.1+20250906-0.1 (Test)	701k
mingw64-i686-gcc-fortran	Skip	16.0.0+20250907-0.1 (Test)	794k
mingw64-i686-gcc-g++	Skip	16.0.0+20250907-0.1 (Test)	964k
mingw64-i686-gcc-objc	Skip	16.0.0+20250907-0.1 (Test)	13.762k

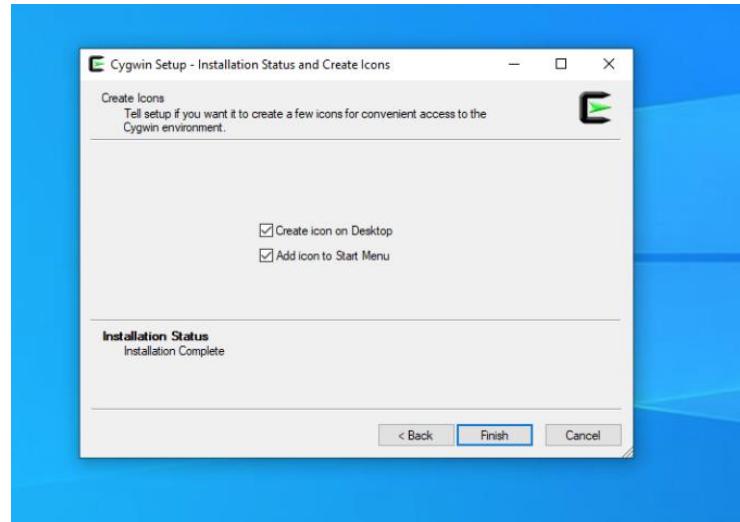
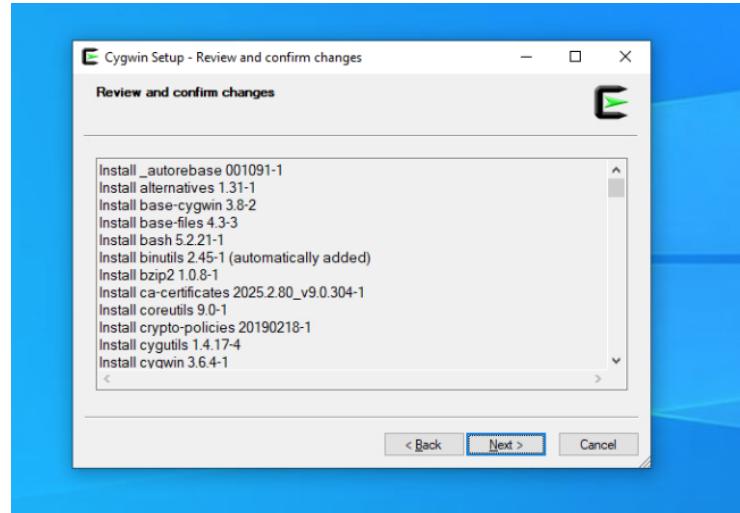
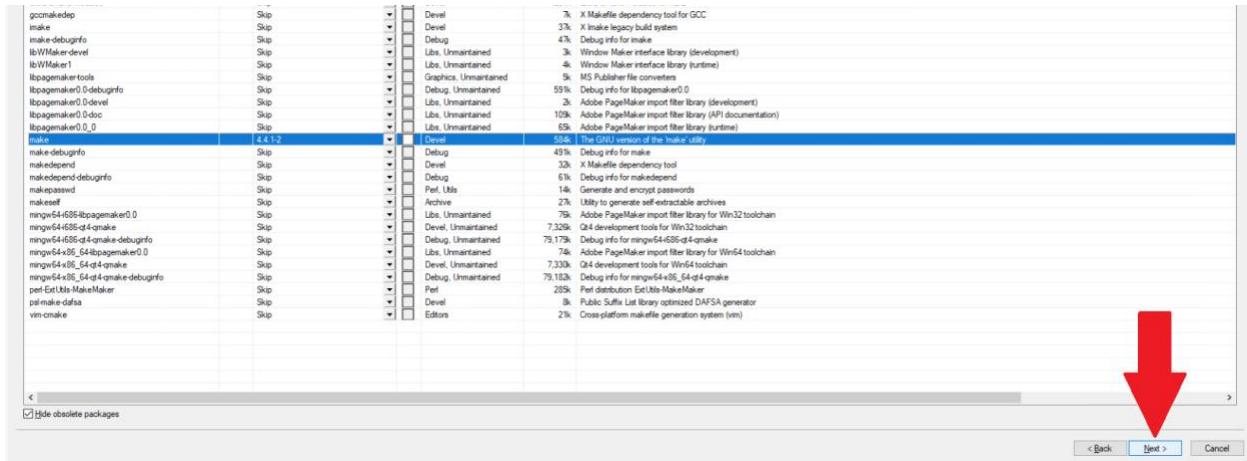
Step 7: Next, type **gdb** in the search bar and select the highest non-test version for **gdb**.



Step 8: Then type **make** in the search bar and select the highest non-test version for **make**.

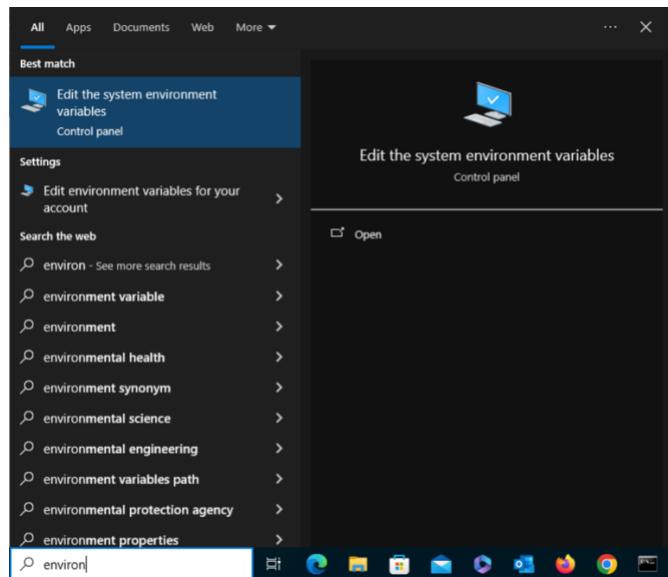


Step 9: Click next once you've selected all of the above, and then click next once again to review and confirm changes and finish the installation.

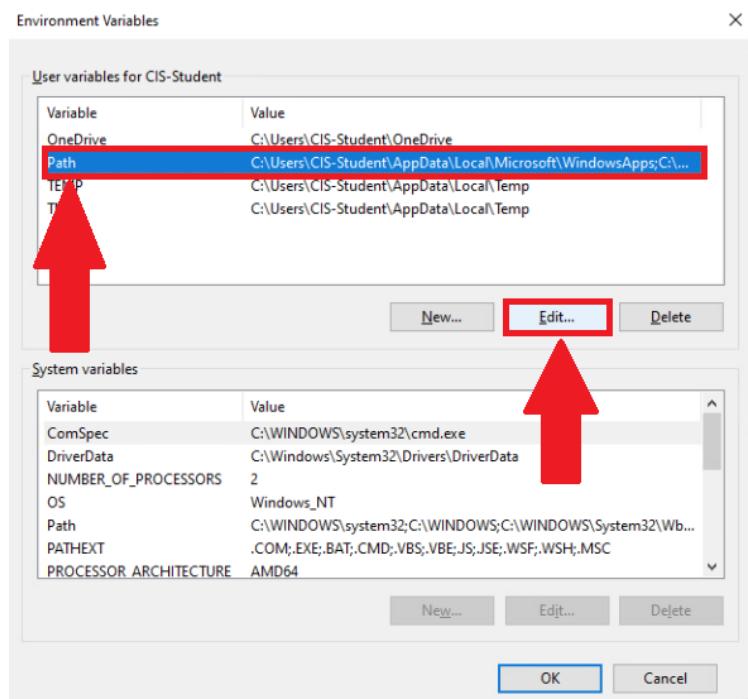


Part 2: Setting up environment variables and confirming installation is complete.

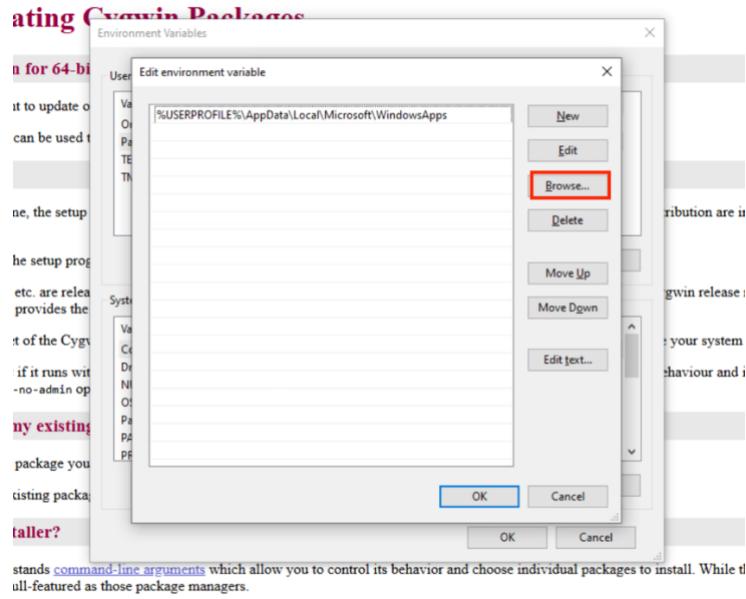
Step 1: In your windows search bar – bottom center if on windows 11, and bottom left on windows 10, search for **Edit the system environment variables**.



Step 2: Select **Path** then click on **Edit**.

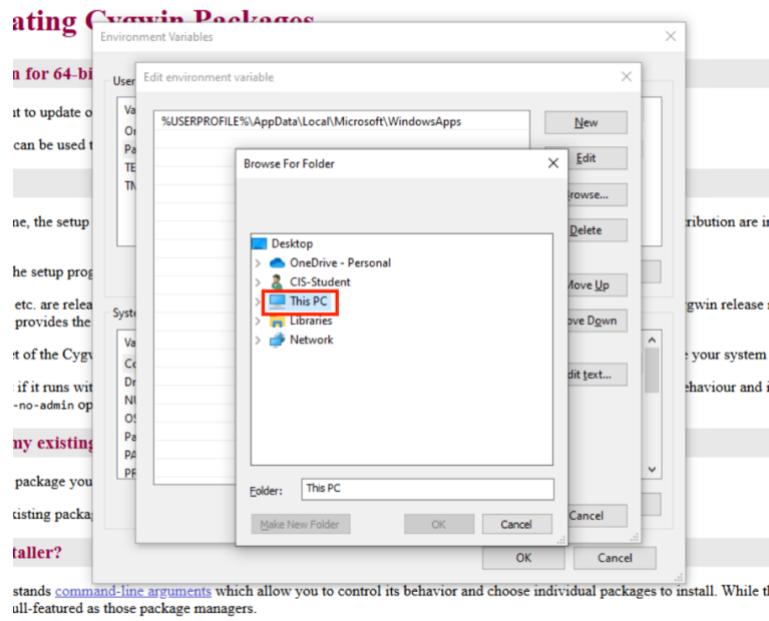


Step 3: Click on **Browse** and navigate to the **/bin** folder within your newly installed Cygwin by following this sequence:



stands [command-line arguments](#) which allow you to control its behavior and choose individual packages to install. While this is not as full-featured as those package managers.

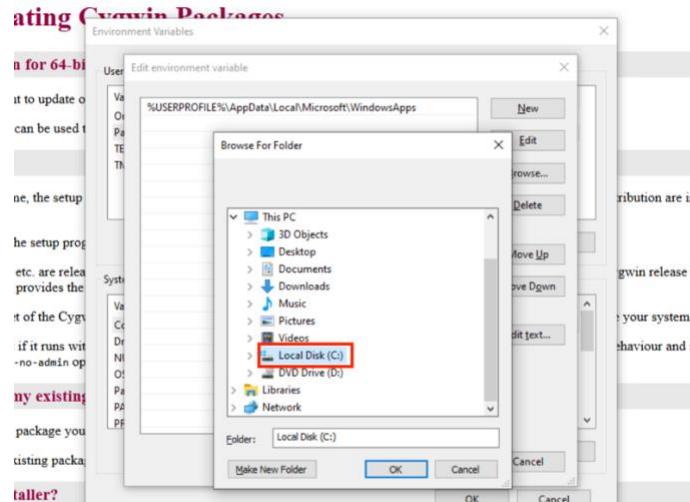
This PC



stands [command-line arguments](#) which allow you to control its behavior and choose individual packages to install. While this is not as full-featured as those package managers.

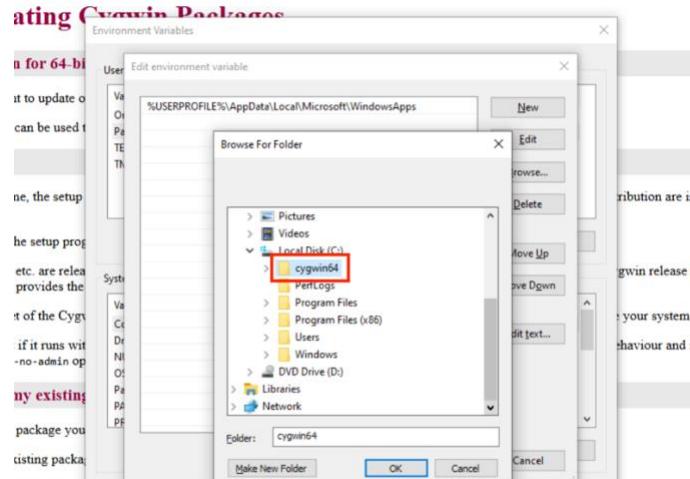
Your personal C: drive

the name may vary on your local computer but should still have the C: label



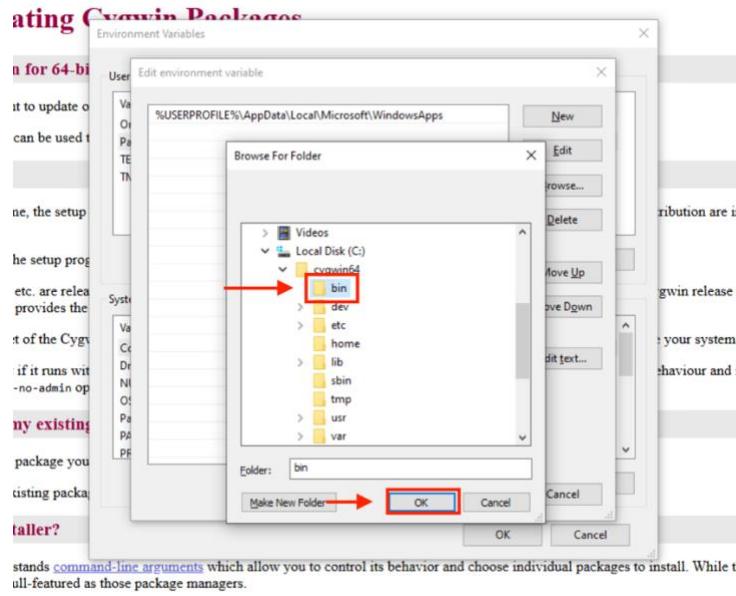
stands [command-line arguments](#) which allow you to control its behavior and choose individual packages to install. While it is not as full-featured as those package managers.

cygwin64

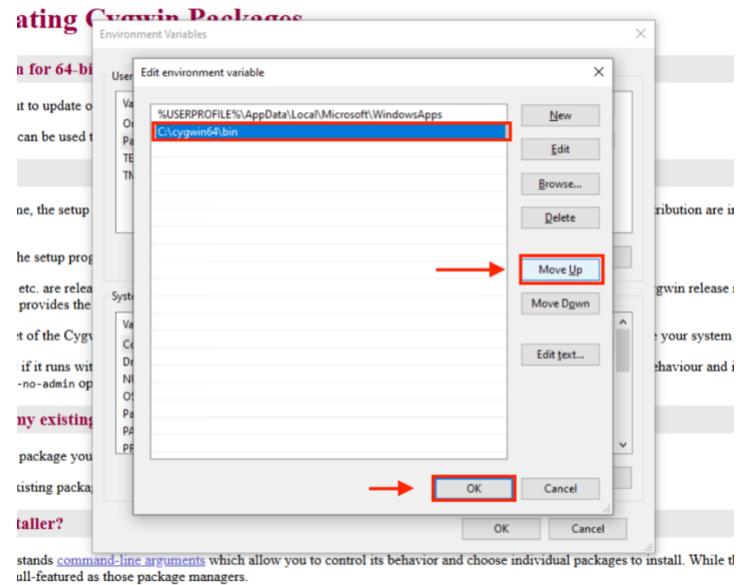


stands [command-line arguments](#) which allow you to control its behavior and choose individual packages to install. While it is not as full-featured as those package managers.

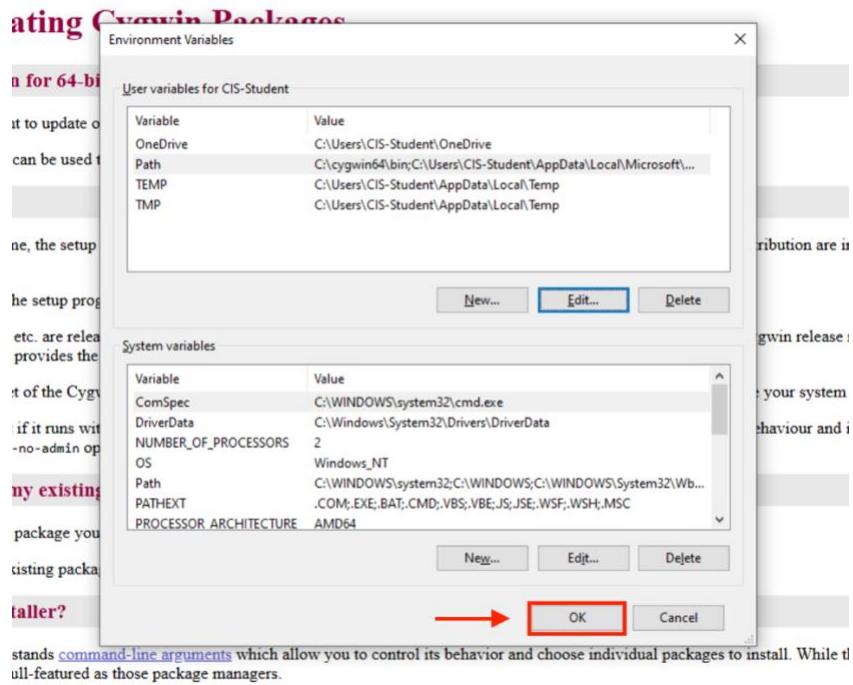
bin, then click **OK**



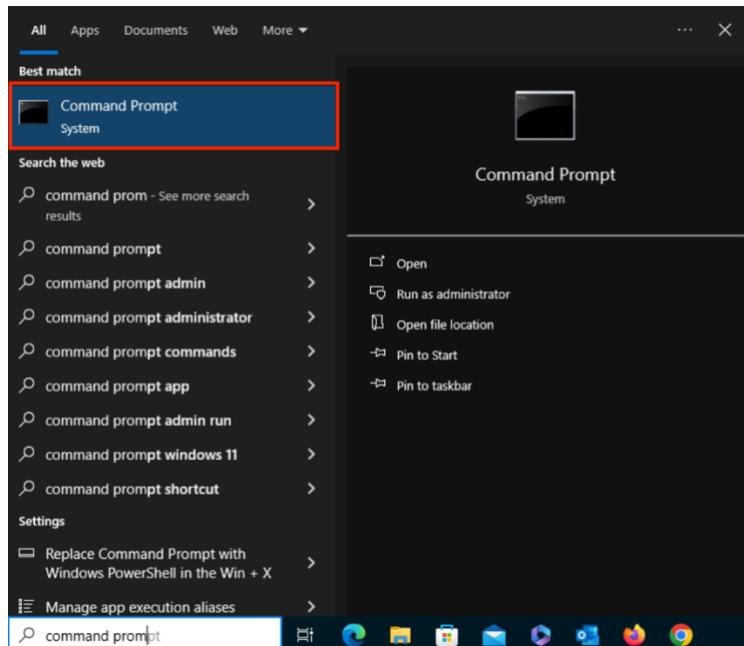
Step 4: Select the new path then make sure you click **Move Up**. This is important as it prioritizes using this environment variable and ensures your computer uses cygwin as the default C++ compiler. Click **OK**.



Step 5: Make sure to click ok to confirm and save your new Environment Variable.

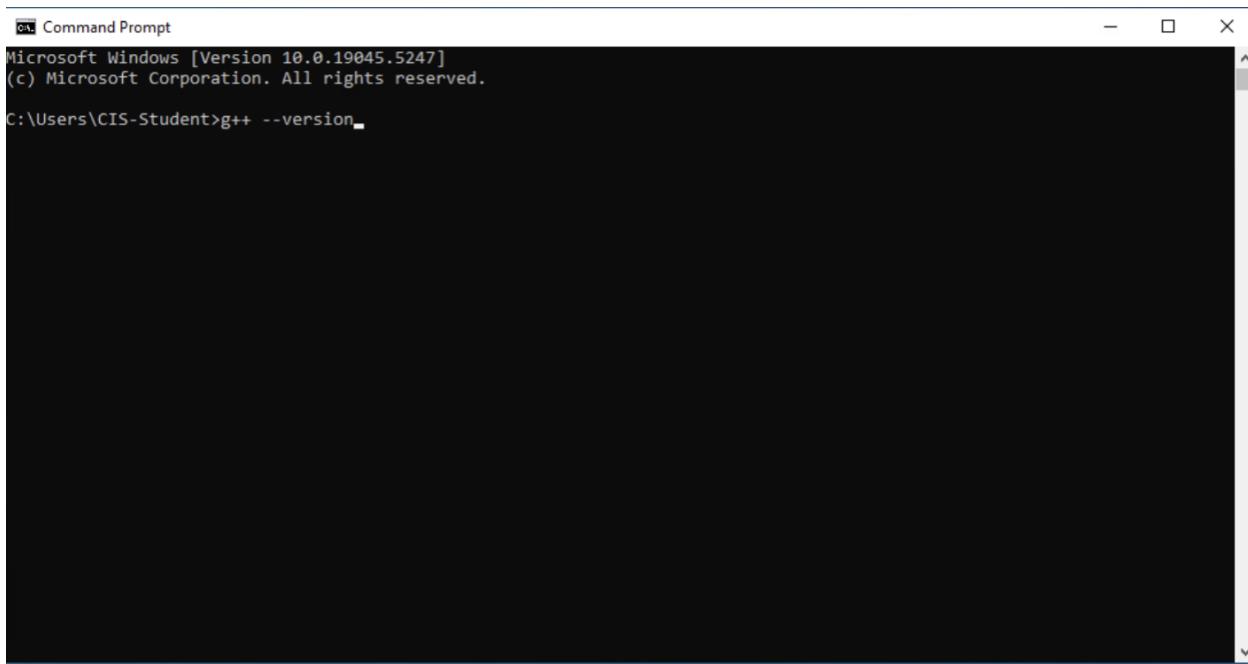


Step 6: In your search bar, type **command prompt** and open the program



Step 7: Within the command prompt, type:

```
g++ --version
```

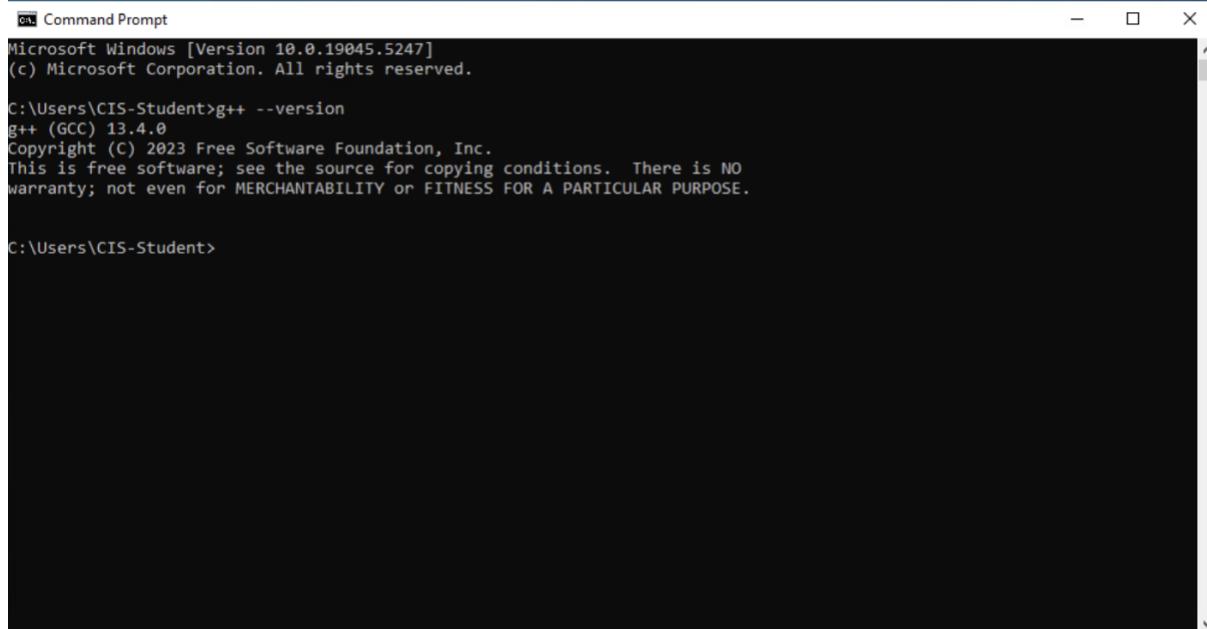


Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5247]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CIS-Student>g++ --version
```

This will then check to see if you have cygwin properly installed. If so, a g++ version should be displayed as follows:



Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5247]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

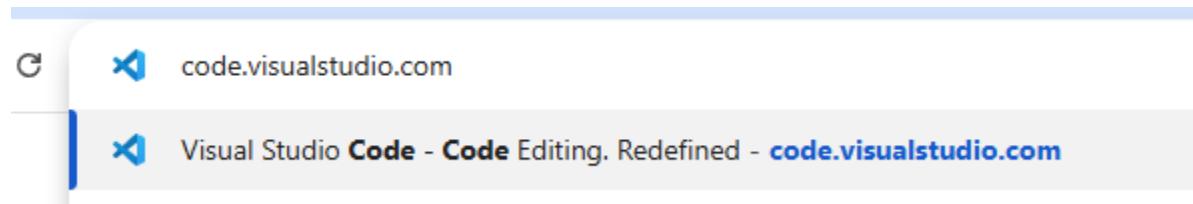
C:\Users\CIS-Student>g++ --version
g++ (GCC) 13.4.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

C:\Users\CIS-Student>
```

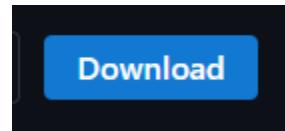
Part 3: Installing the VS Code software on to your computer

Step 1: Go to the official Visual Studio Code (VS Code) website at:

<https://code.visualstudio.com/>



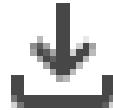
Step 2: Look for a download button to download the software. (As of Fall 2025 it is on the top right corner, but website layout may change over time.)



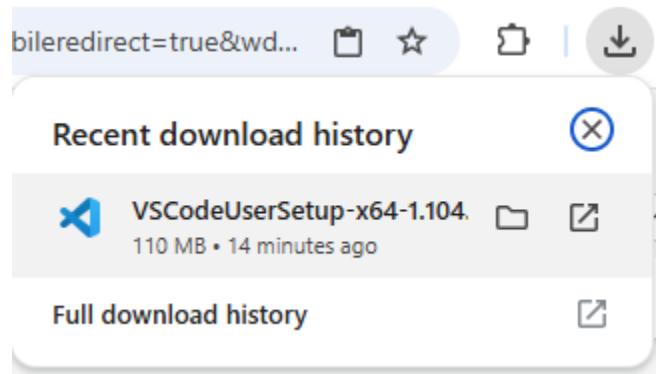
Step 3: Click on the Windows button for Windows 10/11 installation. (If you are on an Apple Computer, otherwise known as Mac, please refer to the Mac installation guide instead.)



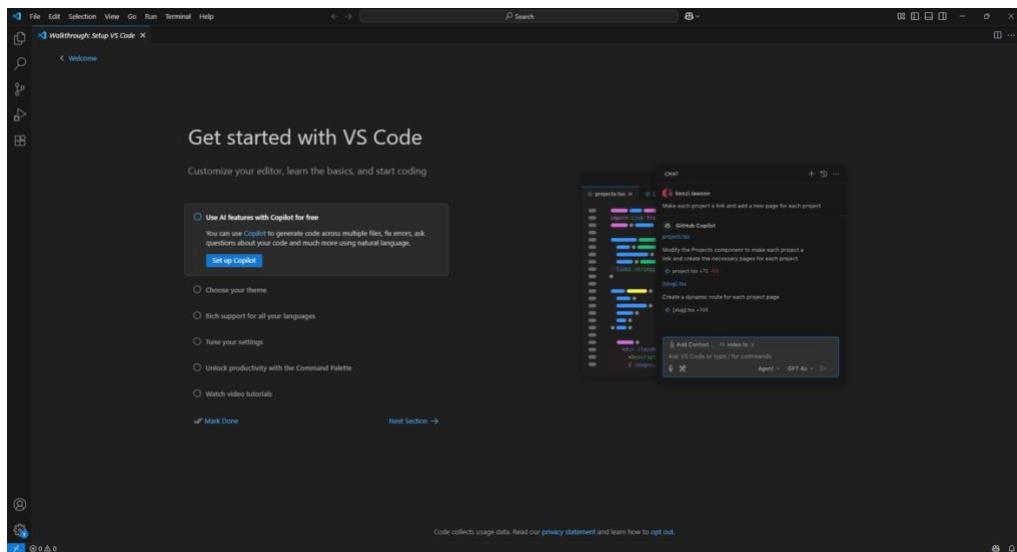
Step 4: Then navigate to the top right of your browser, and there should be a button that looks like the following:



Click on this button and the following window should pop up:

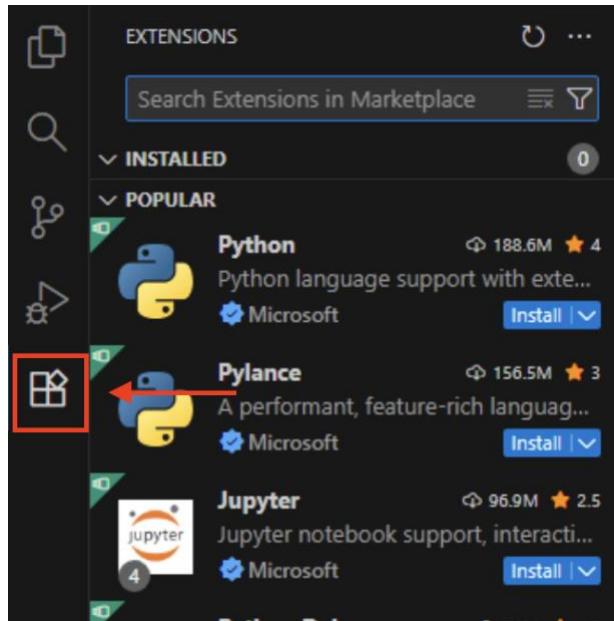


Click on the VS Code User Setup and follow the prompts that follow to install VS Code on your computer. Once you finish the installation process, open the application and it should appear like this:

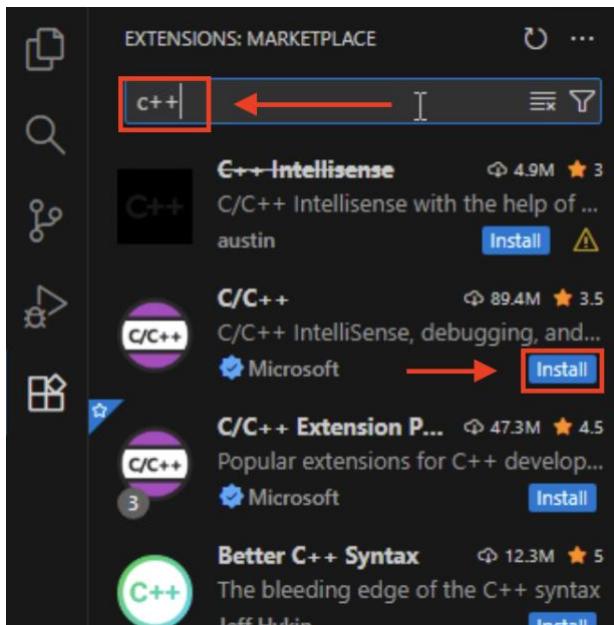


Be very careful to perform the following steps concisely, as if you exit out of the C++ extension's compiler configuration, you must restart the process.

Step 5: Navigate to the extensions tab in your VS Code application by looking for the building blocks icon as shown below.

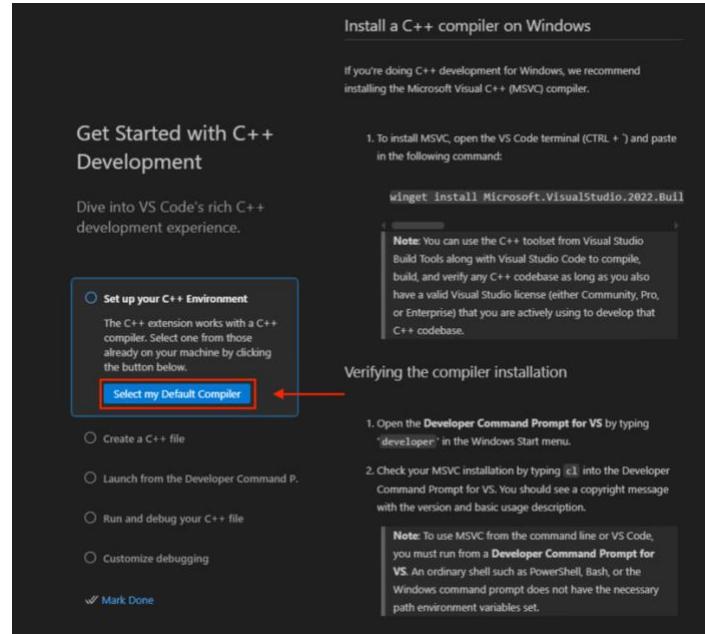


Type C++ in the search box, then install the standard C/C++ extension published by Microsoft.

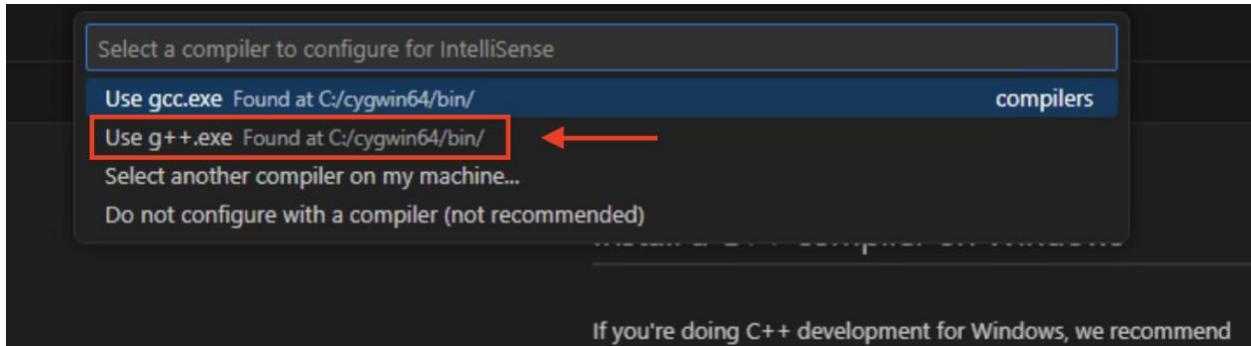


Step 6: When you finish installing the C++ extension, this module should pop up. **Be careful not to navigate away from this module as you will have to re-start the VS Code installation.**

Click on “Select my Default Compiler” within the module, and there should be a dropdown menu that opens at the very top of the application.

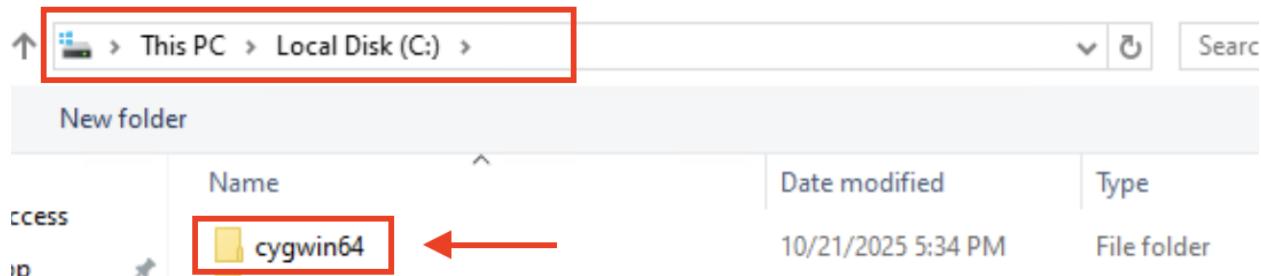


Select “Use g++.exe Found at C:/cygwin64/bin/”

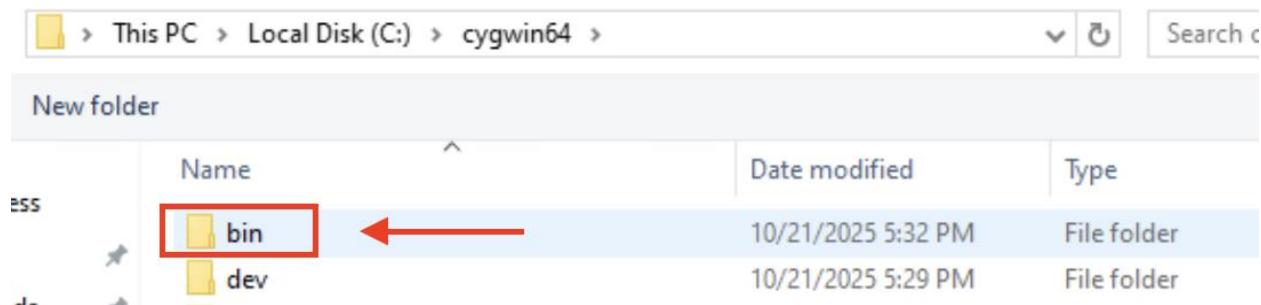


Step 7: A file explorer should then pop up, and you must navigate to the g++ .exe file using the file path listed above and as shown below:

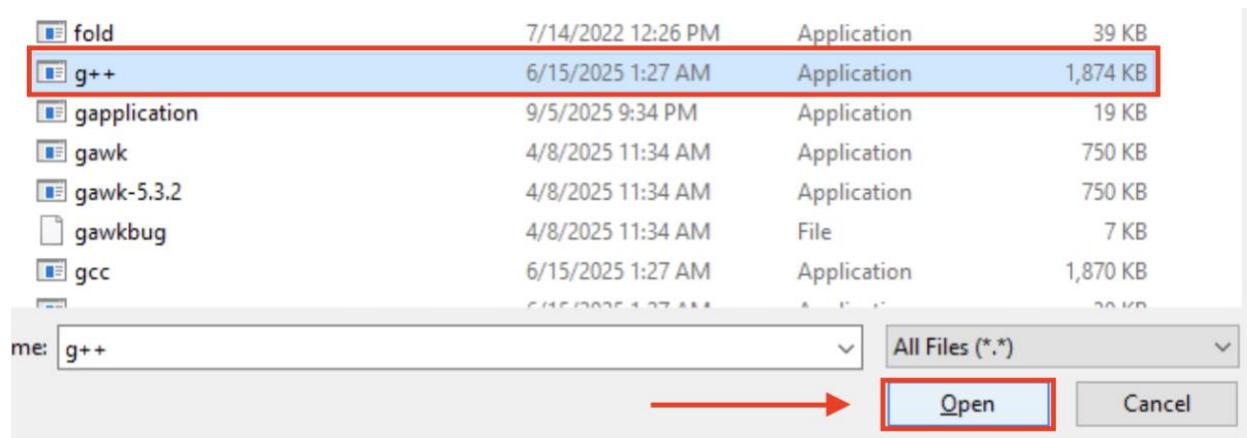
The sequence usually starts at: **This PC, then C:, then cygwin64**



Then open **bin**.

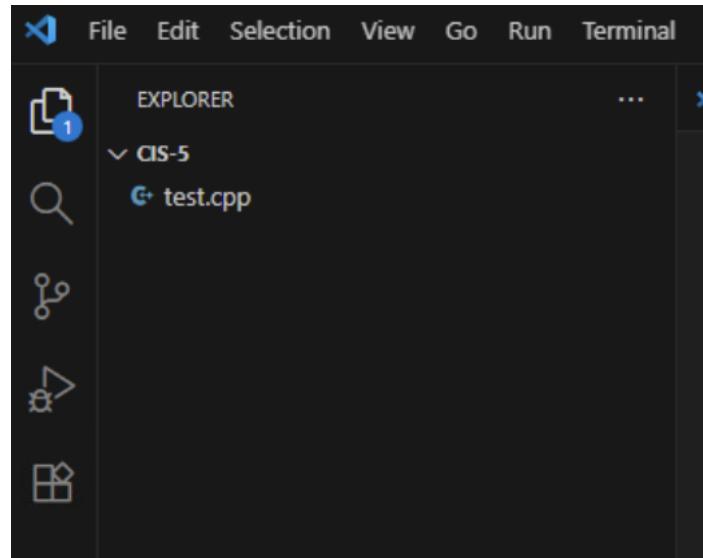


Finally search for **g++** and double click it or select **g++** and click **Open**.



Part 4: Testing Your New Environment

Step 1: Create a file called test.cpp in a folder on your computer and open the folder through VS Code. (It's a good idea to create a folder for your class!)

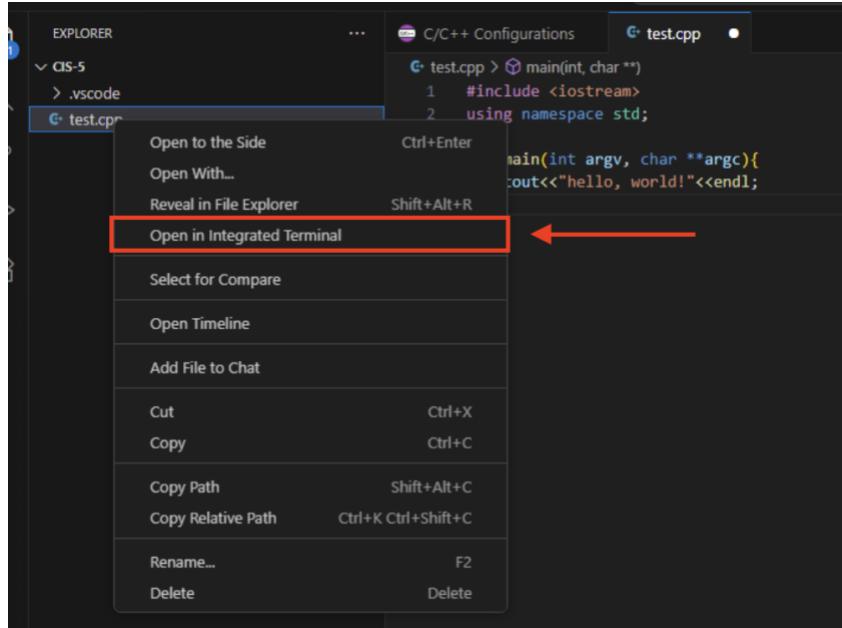


Step 2: Type the following code snippet inside of your test file:

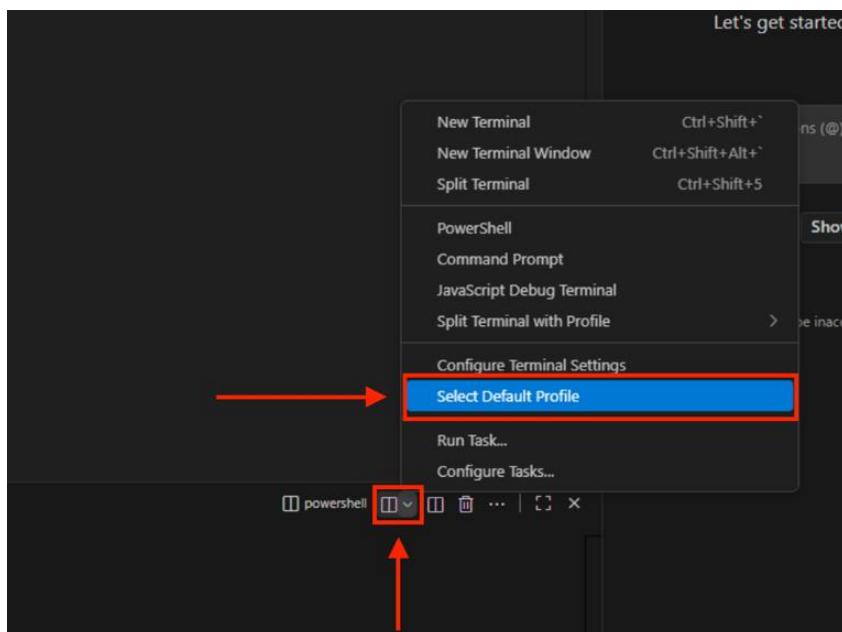
A screenshot of the VS Code editor window. The top navigation bar includes 'Go', 'Run', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The search bar on the right contains the text 'CIS-5'. The editor area shows the 'test.cpp' file with the following code:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main(int argc, char **argv){
5     cout<<"hello, world!"<<endl;
6 }
```

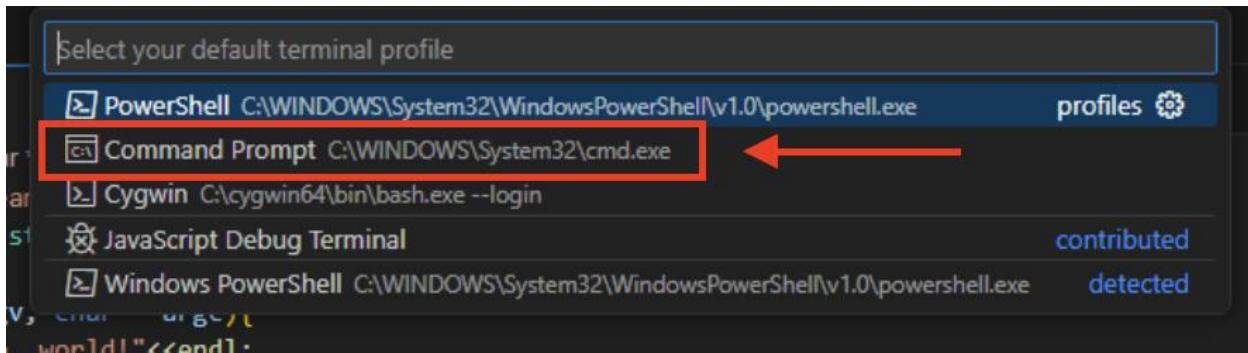
Step 3: Make sure to save your file, then within the file explorer segment to the left of the VS Code application, right click the **test.cpp** file and click on **Open in Integrated Terminal**. This should open a terminal window at the bottom of your VS Code application.



Step 4: Navigate to the terminal dropdown menu, then click on **Select Default Profile**.



Step 5: A dropdown window should open at the very top asking which terminal profile you would like to use. Select **Command Prompt** as the default profile.

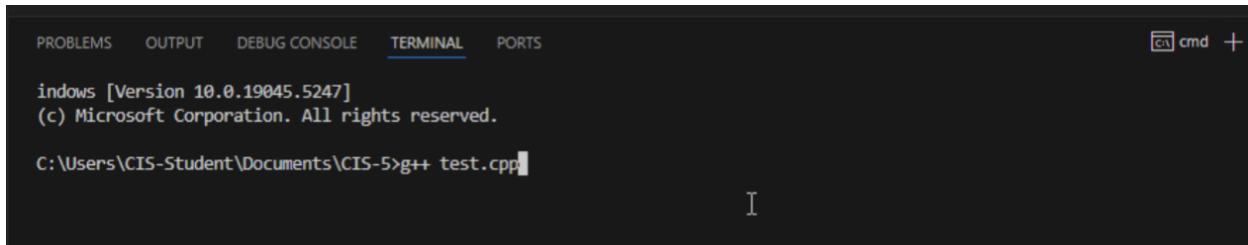


Step 6: Restart VS Code.

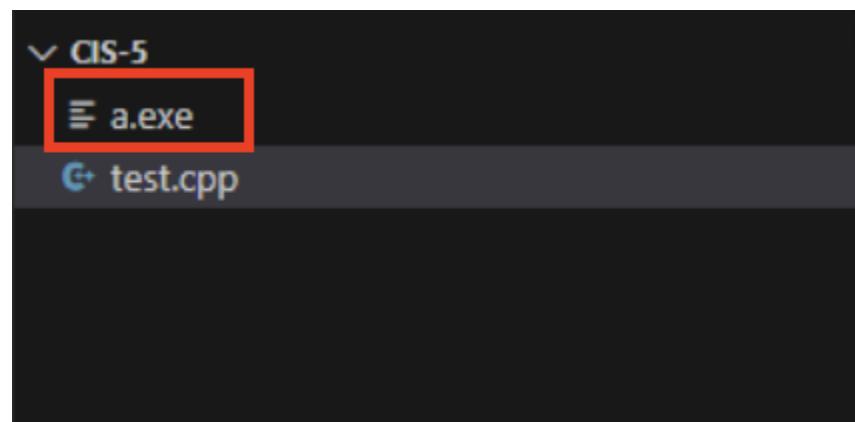
Step 7: Open another integrated terminal using the steps listed above, then type:

```
g++ test.cpp
```

Note: This process is how you will be compiling and running your programs.



This should create a file in your folder titled **a.exe**, which is the default named .exe file which you can rename if you would like.



Step 8: Within your terminal, type **a.exe**.

(Or whatever name you've renamed your program to)

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5247]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CIS-Student\Documents\CIS-5>g++ test.cpp

C:\Users\CIS-Student\Documents\CIS-5>a.exe
```

Step 9: If you've properly followed all the steps, your terminal should say “**hello, world!**”

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5247]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CIS-Student\Documents\CIS-5>g++ test.cpp

C:\Users\CIS-Student\Documents\CIS-5>a.exe
hello, world!

C:\Users\CIS-Student\Documents\CIS-5>
```