

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 displays the Cygwin website's 'Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages' page. On the left is a navigation menu with links such as 'Cygwin', 'Install Cygwin', 'Update Cygwin', 'Search Packages', 'Licensing Terms', 'Cygwin/X', 'Community', 'Reporting Problems', 'Mailing Lists', 'Newsgroups', 'IRC channels', 'Download Sites', 'Mirror Sites', 'Donations', 'Documentation', 'FAQ', 'Users Guide', 'API Reference', 'Acronyms', 'Contributing', 'Source in Git', 'Cygwin DLL', 'Cygwin Packages', 'Cygwin Apps', and 'Related Sites'. The main content area features the 'Cygwin' logo with the tagline 'Get that *Linux* feeling - on Windows'. Below the logo is the section title 'Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages'. A sub-section 'Installing and Updating Cygwin for 64-bit versions of Windows' provides instructions to run 'setup-x86_64.exe' and verify its signature. A 'General installation notes' section explains that only minimal base packages are installed by default and that the setup program tracks versions of installed components. It also mentions that the setup program will check for administrative privileges and can be run with the '--no-admin' option. At the bottom, there are three FAQ-style questions and answers: 'How do I add a package to my existing Cygwin installation?', 'Is there a command-line installer?', and 'Why not use apt, yum, my favourite package manager, etc.?'.

Cygwin
Install Cygwin
Update Cygwin
Search Packages
Licensing Terms
Cygwin/X
Community
Reporting Problems
Mailing Lists
Newsgroups
IRC channels
Download Sites
Mirror Sites
Donations
Documentation
FAQ
Users Guide
API Reference
Acronyms
Contributing
Source in Git
Cygwin DLL
Cygwin Packages
Cygwin Apps
Related Sites

Cygwin

Get that *Linux* feeling - on Windows

Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages

Installing and Updating Cygwin for 64-bit versions of Windows

Run [setup-x86_64.exe](#) any time you want to update or install a Cygwin package for 64-bit windows.

The [gpg signature](#) for [setup-x86_64.exe](#) can be used to verify the validity of this binary using the public key [here](#).

General installation notes

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.

Clicking on categories and packages in the setup program package installation screen allows you to select what is installed or updated.

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.

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.

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.

Q: How do I add a package to my existing Cygwin installation?

A: Run the setup program and select the package you want to add.

Tip: If you don't want to also upgrade existing packages, select 'Keep' at the top-right of the package chooser page.

Q: Is there a command-line installer?

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.

Tip: Performing an automated installation can be done using the `-q` and `-P package1,package2,...` options.

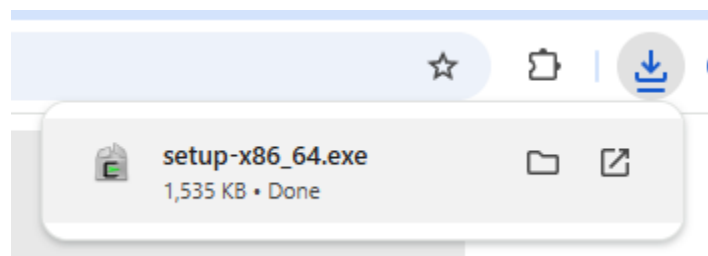
Q: Why not use apt, yum, my favourite package manager, etc.?

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.

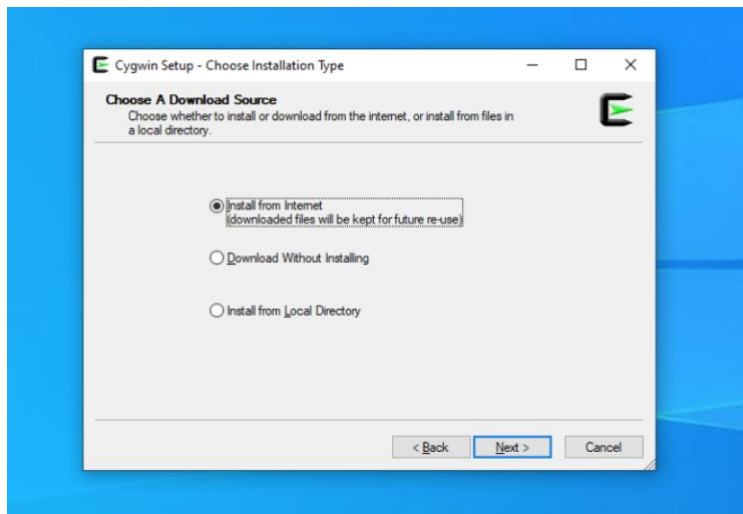
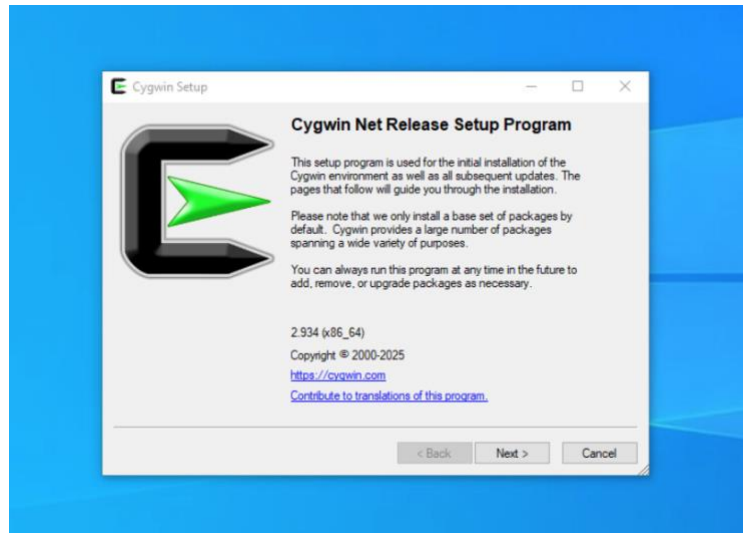


The screenshot shows the Cygwin website. On the left sidebar, the 'Install Cygwin' link is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow points to it. The main header features the 'Cygwin' logo and the tagline 'Get that [Linux](#) feeling - on Windows'. Below this, the section 'Installing and Updating Cygwin Packages' is visible. Within this section, the sub-header 'Installing and Updating Cygwin for 64-bit versions of Windows' is present. The text 'Run [setup-x86_64.exe](#) any time to update or install a Cygwin package for 64-bit windows.' has the link 'setup-x86_64.exe' highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it. Below this, it says 'The gpg signature for [setup-x86_64.exe](#) can be used to verify the validity of this binary using the public key [here](#).' A 'General installation notes' section follows, containing instructions about installing packages for the first time and selecting what to install.

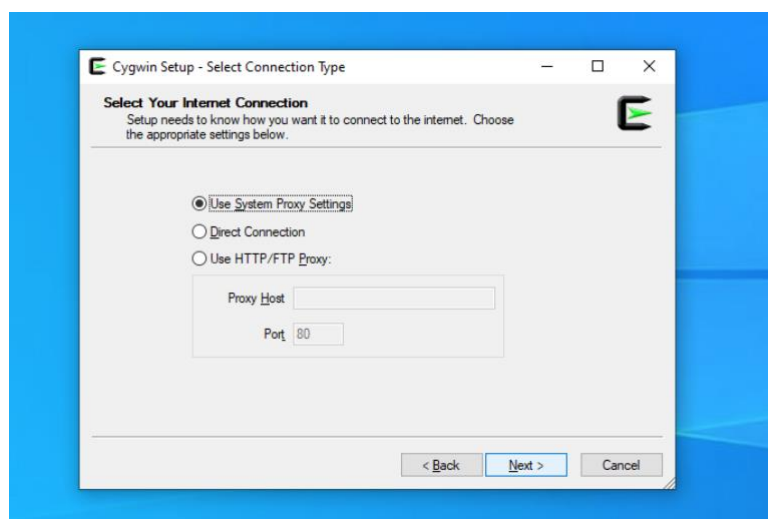
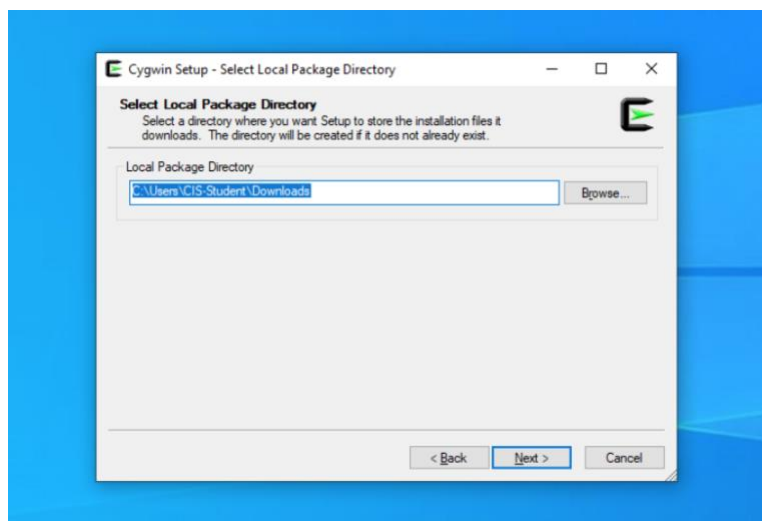
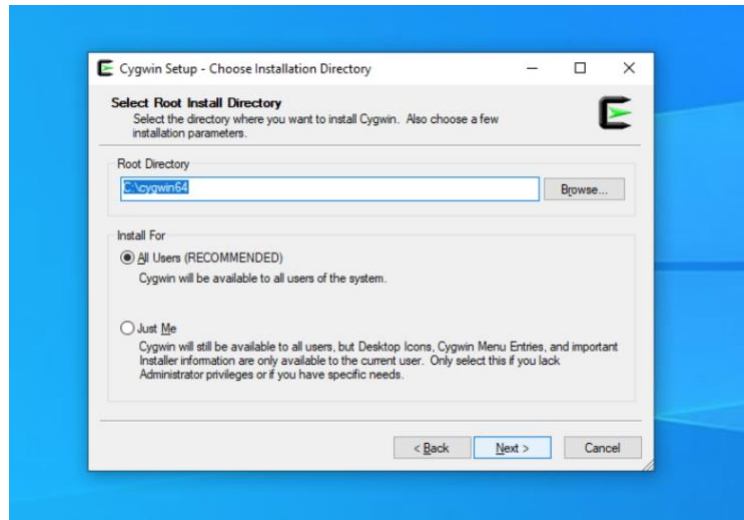
Navigate to the downloads button at the top right and open the Cygwin installer file named **setupx86_64.exe** to run the installation of the program.



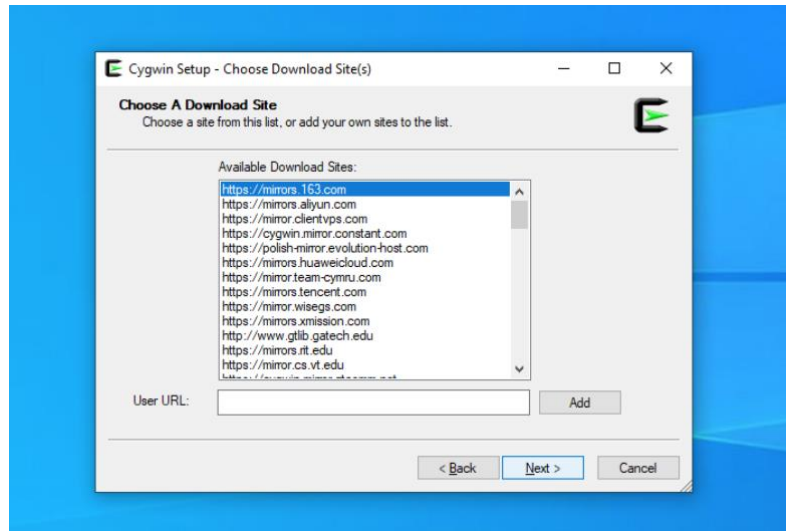
Step 3: Continue with the installation and click next through these series of windows:



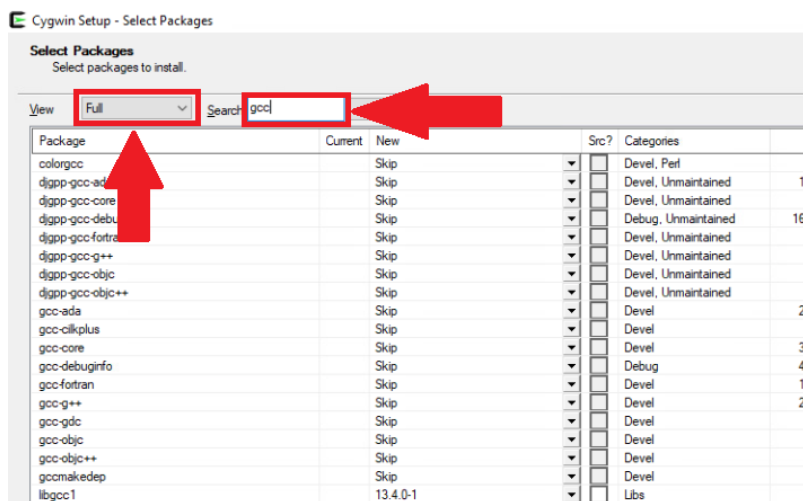
You can choose a custom directory to have Cygwin downloaded, but it's recommended to have it on your C: root drive as is usually defaulted in the installer.



*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++**.

Select Packages
Select packages to install.

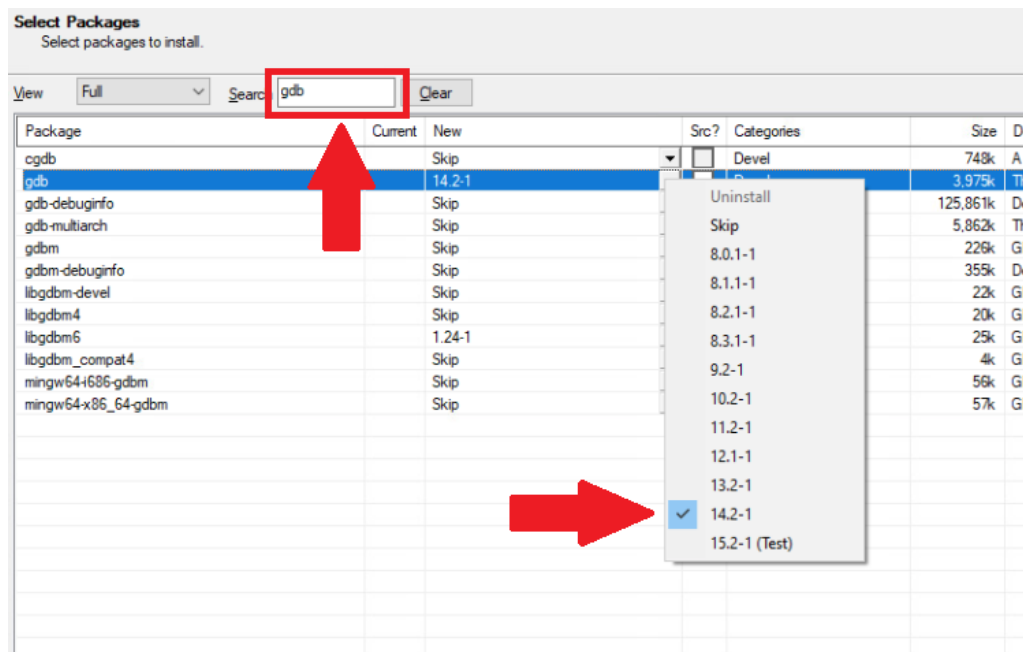
View Full Search gcc Clear

Package	Current	Item	Size	Description
colgpc	Skip	Devel, Perl	14k	Colabor for GCC warning/error messages
dgpp-gcc-ada	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	13.50%	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Ada)
dgpp-gcc-core	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	7.529k	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (C)
dgpp-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Debug, Unmaintained	163.483k	Debug info for dgpp-gcc
dgpp-gcc-fortran	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	6.295k	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Fortran)
dgpp-gcc-g++	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	8.279k	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (C++)
dgpp-gcc-objc	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	5.081k	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Objective-C)
dgpp-gcc-objc++	Skip	Devel, Unmaintained	5.348k	GCC for DUGPP toolchain (Objective-C++)
gcc-ada	Skip	Devel	25.029k	GNU Compiler Collection (Ada)
gcc-cilutils	Skip	Devel	279k	GNU Compiler Collection (CIL Plus)
gcc-core	13.4.0-1	Devel	38.31%	GNU Compiler Collection (C, OpenMP)
gcc-core-gdb	Skip	Debug	40.934k	GNU Compiler Collection (C, OpenMP)
gcc-fortran	Skip	Devel	13.488k	GNU Compiler Collection (Fortran)
gcc-g++	13.4.0-1	Devel	21.994k	GNU Compiler Collection (C++)
gcc-gdc	Skip	Devel	8.229k	GNU Compiler Collection (D)
gcc-objc	Skip	Devel	9.221k	GNU Compiler Collection (Objective-C)
gcc-objc++	Skip	Devel	9.774k	GNU Compiler Collection (Objective-C++)
gcc-makedep	Skip	Devel	7k	X Makelfer dependency tool for GCC
libgcc1	13.4.0-1	Libs	42k	GCC C runtime library
libgccjit0	Skip	Libs	8.785k	GCC JIT runtime library, header files and documentation
libgccpp1	Skip	Libs	3k	Boehm Demers-Wesner garbage collector library
mingw64-686-gcc-core	Skip	Devel	32.473k	GCC for Win32 686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (C, OpenMP)
mingw64-686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Debug	511.701k	Debug info for mingw64-686-gcc
mingw64-686-gcc-fortran	Skip	Devel	12.794k	GCC for Win32 686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Fortran)
mingw64-686-gcc-g++	Skip	Devel	21.964k	GCC for Win32 686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (C++)
mingw64-686-gcc-objc	Skip	Devel	19.763k	GCC for Win32 686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Objective-C)
mingw64-686-gcc-objc++	Skip	Devel	33.923k	GCC for Win32 686-w64-mingw32 toolchain (Objective-C++)
mingw64-686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	Debug	514.444k	Debug info for mingw64-686-gcc
mingw64-686-gcc-fortran	Skip	Devel	13.471k	GCC for Win64 toolchain (Fortran)
mingw64-686-gcc-g++	Skip	Devel	22.229k	GCC for Win64 toolchain (C++)
mingw64-686-gcc-objc	Skip	Devel	20.049k	GCC for Win64 toolchain (Objective-C++)

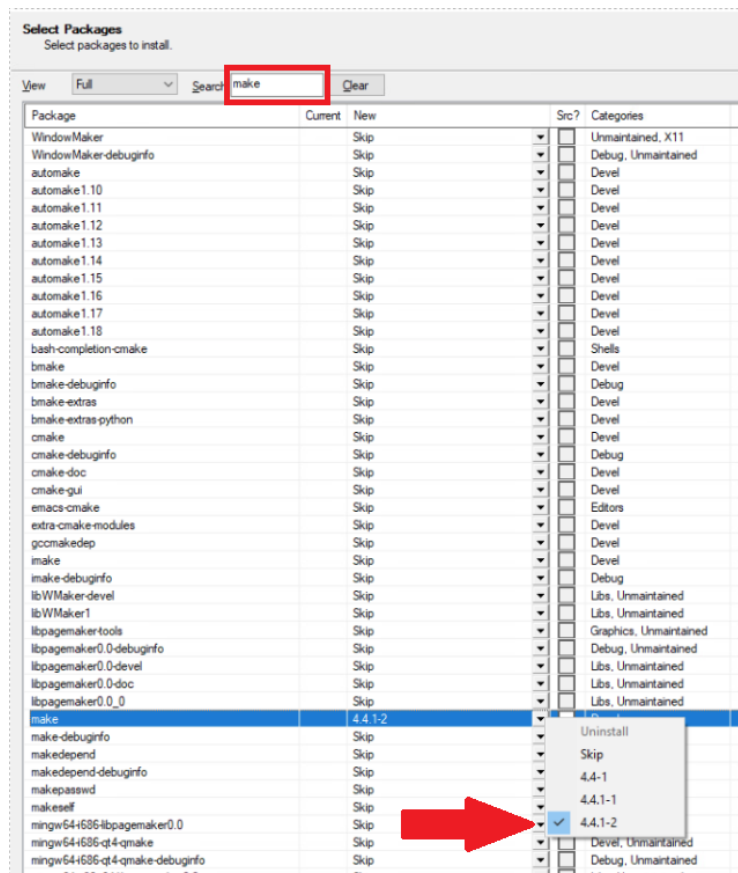
Click on the dropdown menu and select the highest version number that is not a test version. You will be doing this for both **gcc-core** and **gcc-g++**.

gcc-g++	13.4.0-1	Uninstall	21.994k
gcc-gdc	Skip	Skip	8.229k
gcc-objc	Skip	Skip	9.221k
gcc-objc++	Skip	11.5.0-1	774k
gcc-makedep	Skip	12.4.0-3	7k
libgcc1	13.4.0-1	12.5.0-1	43k
libgccjit0	Skip	12.5.0-1	785k
libgccpp1	Skip	13.4.0-1	3k
mingw64-686-gcc-core	Skip	14.3.1+20250905-0.1 (Test)	473k
mingw64-686-gcc-debuginfo	Skip	15.1.1+20250906-0.1 (Test)	701k
mingw64-686-gcc-fortran	Skip	16.0.0+20250907-0.1 (Test)	794k
mingw64-686-gcc-g++	Skip		964k
mingw64-686-gcc-objc	Skip		762k

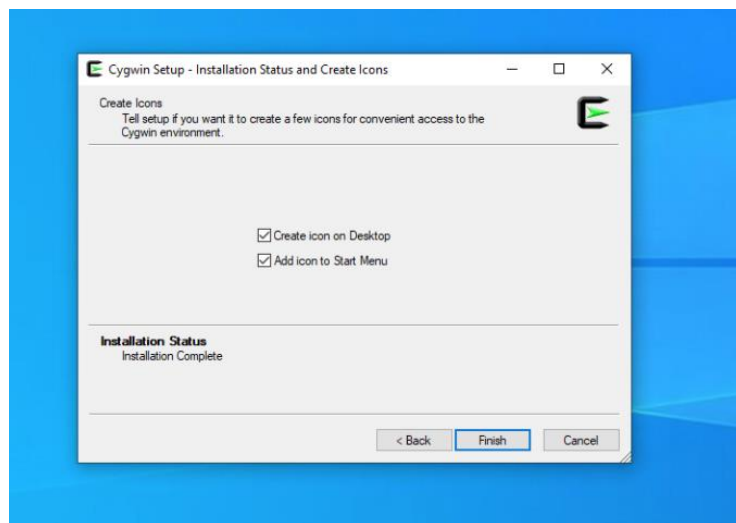
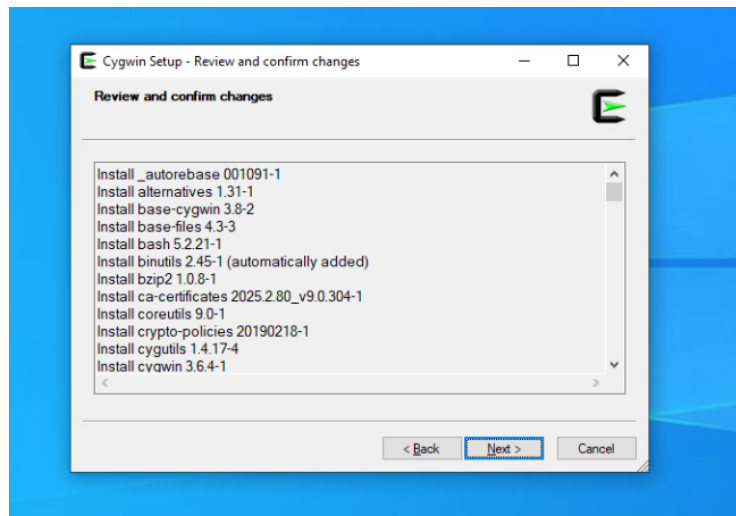
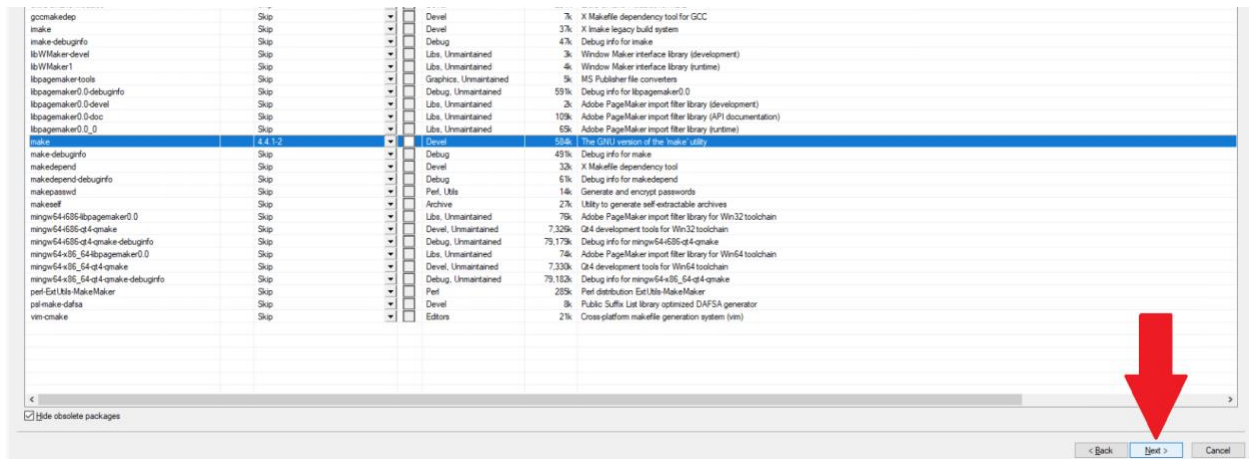
Step 7: Next, type **gdb** in the search bar and select the highest non-test version for **gdb**.



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

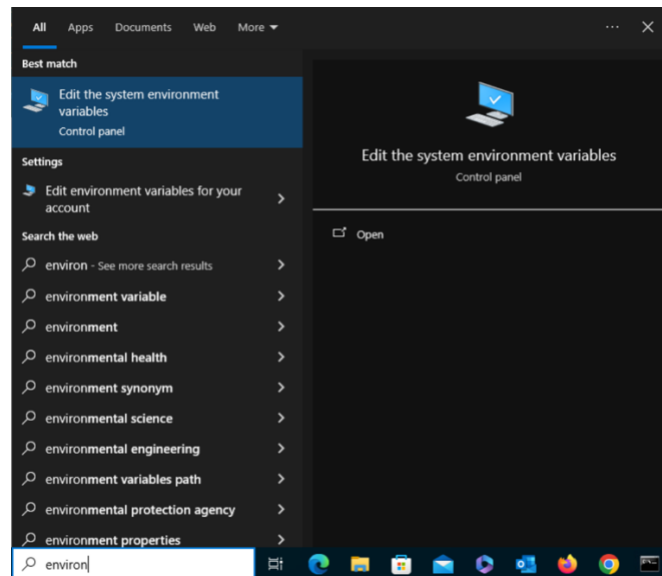


Step 9: Click next once you've selected all of the above, and then click next once again to review and confirm changes and finish the installation.

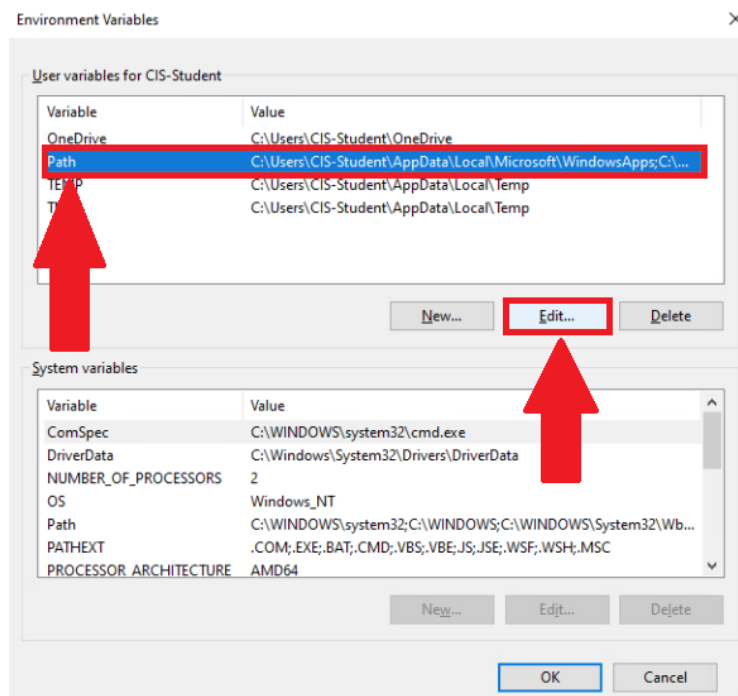


Part 2: Setting up environment variables and confirming installation is complete.

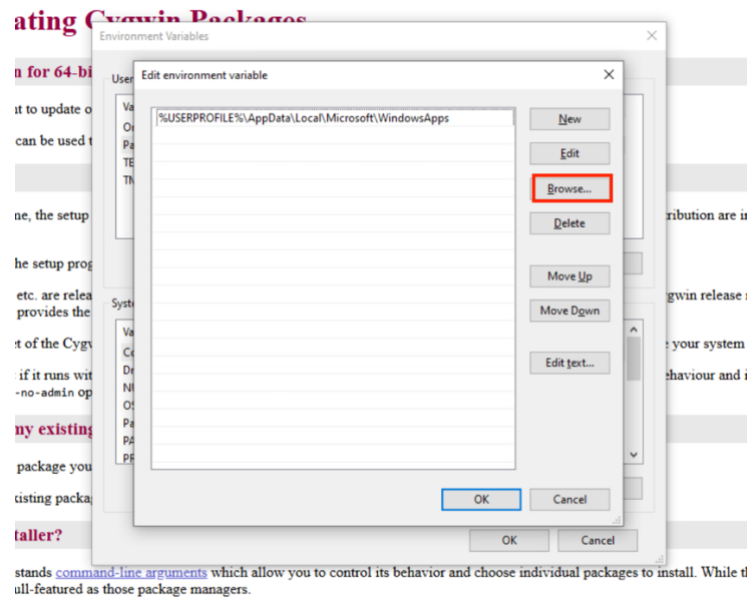
Step 1: In your windows search bar – bottom center if on windows 11, and bottom left on windows 10, search for **Edit the system environment variables**.



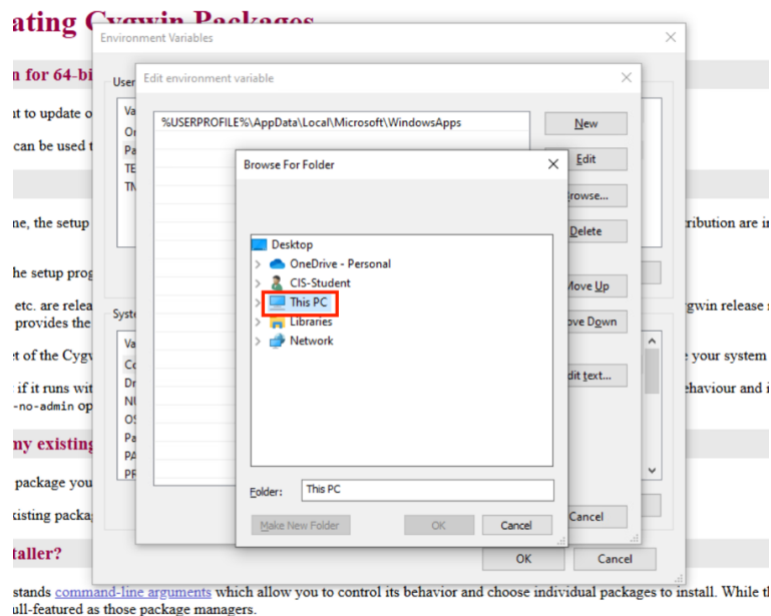
Step 2: Select **Path** then click on **Edit**.



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

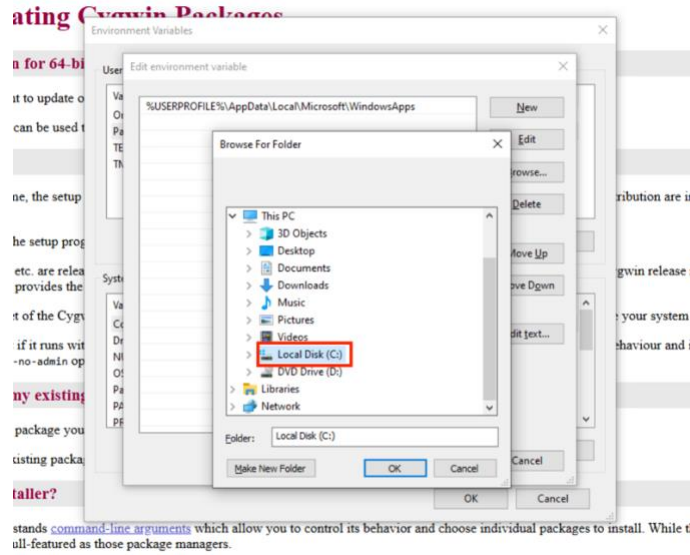


This PC

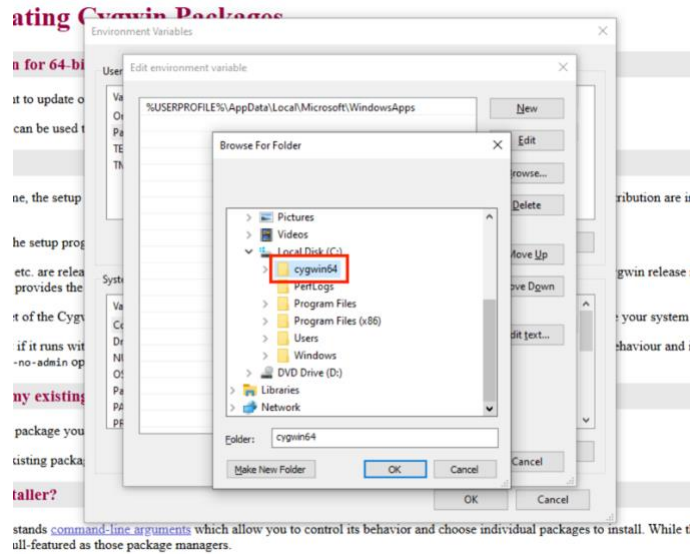


Your personal **C:** drive

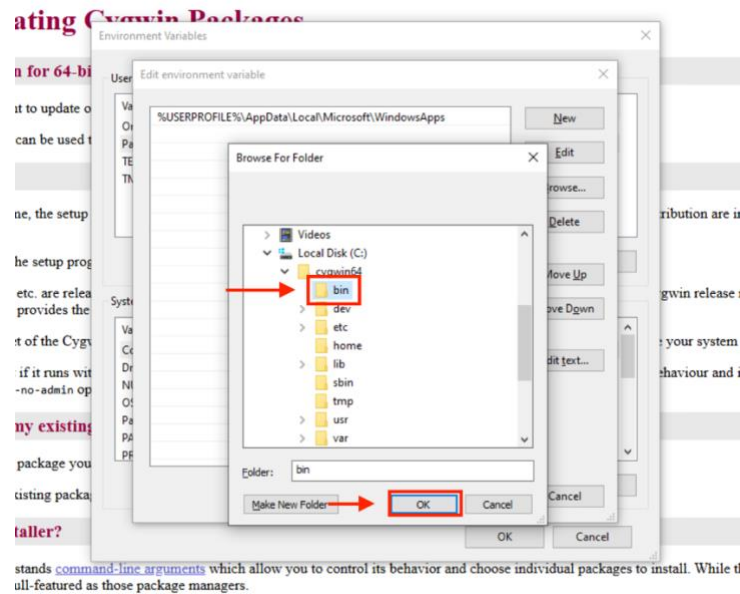
*the name may vary on your local computer but should still have the **C:** label*



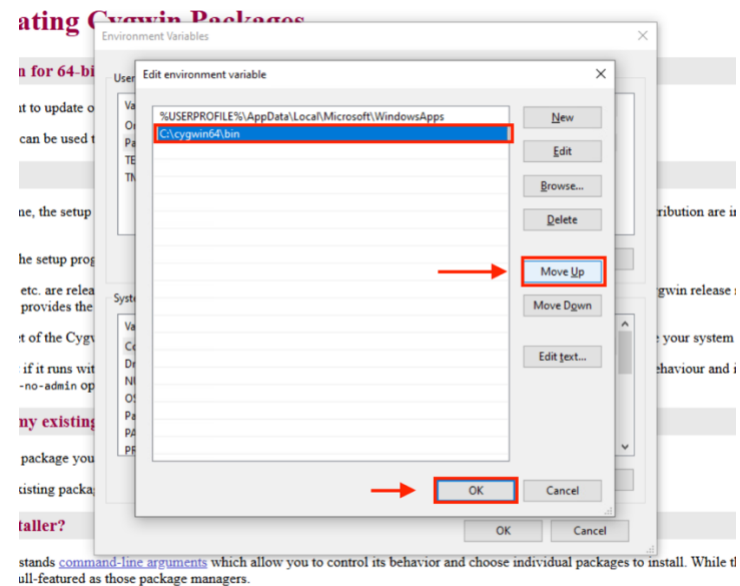
cygwin64



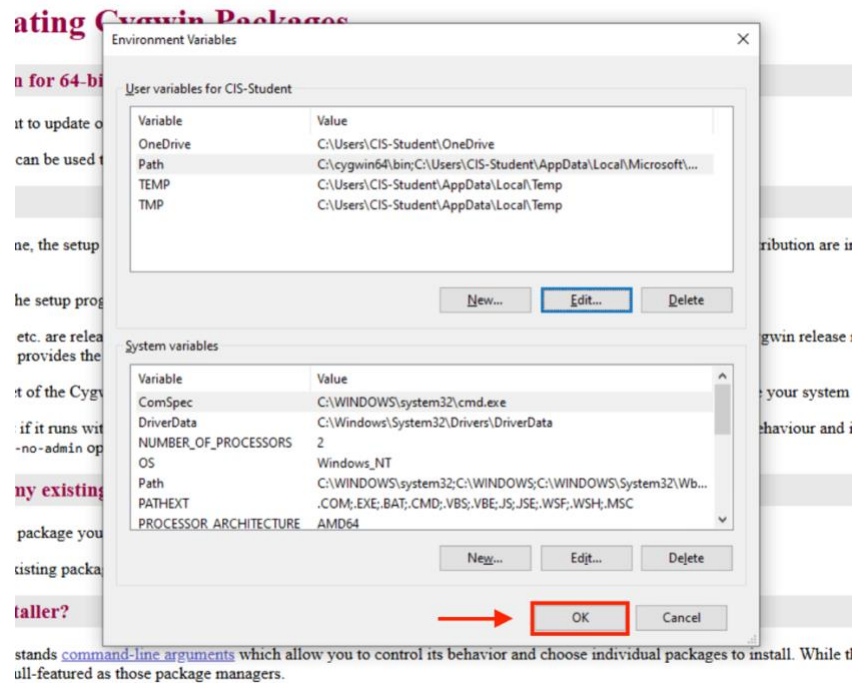
bin, then click **OK**



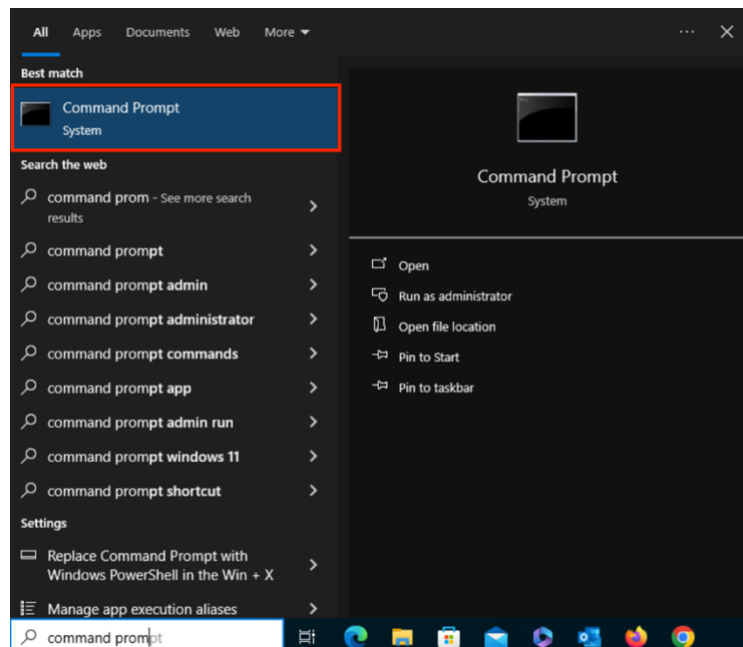
Step 4: Select the new path then make sure you click **Move Up**. This is important as it prioritizes using this environment variable and ensures your computer uses cygwin as the default C++ compiler. Click **OK**.



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

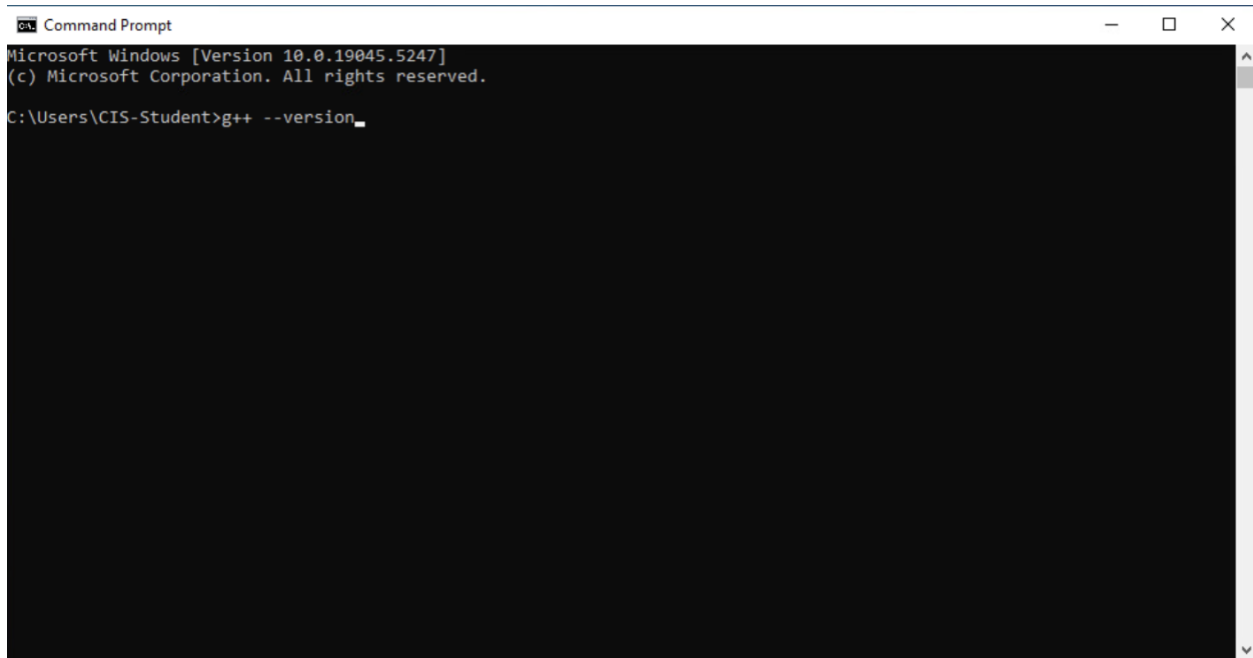


Step 6: In your search bar, type **command prompt** and open the program



Step 7: Within the command prompt, type:

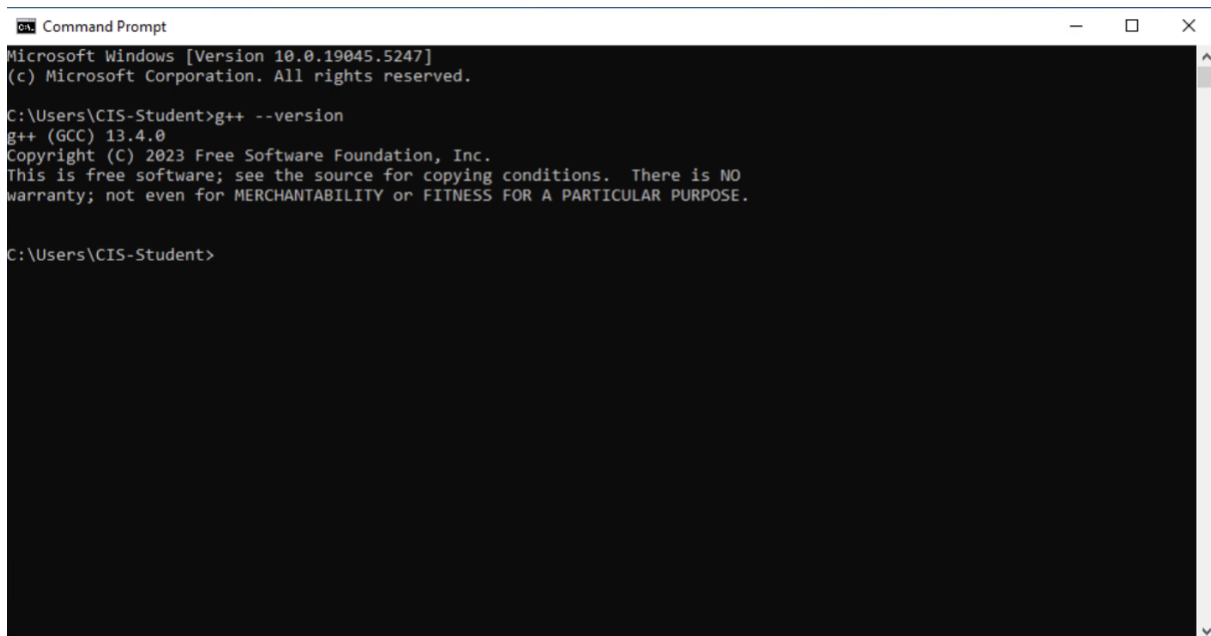
```
g++ --version
```



```
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.

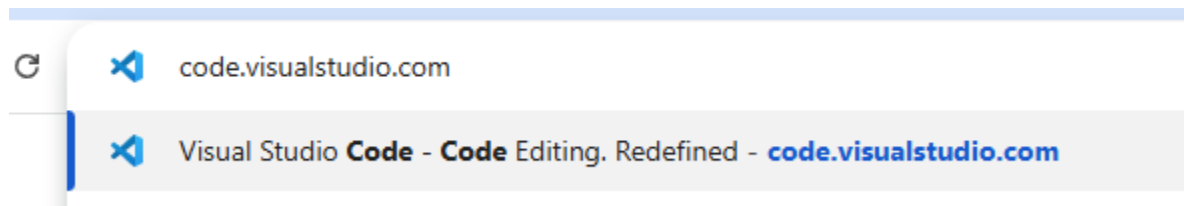
C:\Users\CIS-Student>g++ --version
g++ (GCC) 13.4.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

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

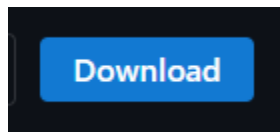
Part 3: Installing the VS Code software on to your computer

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

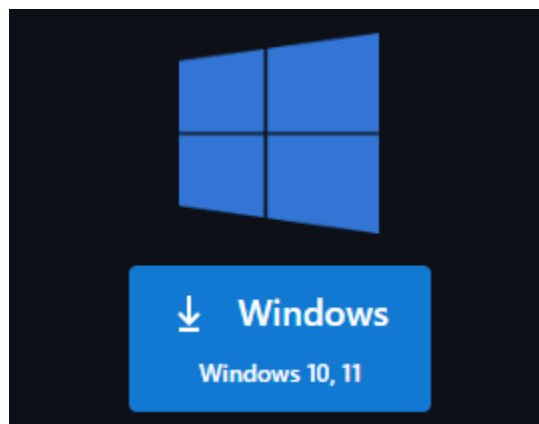
<https://code.visualstudio.com/>



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.)



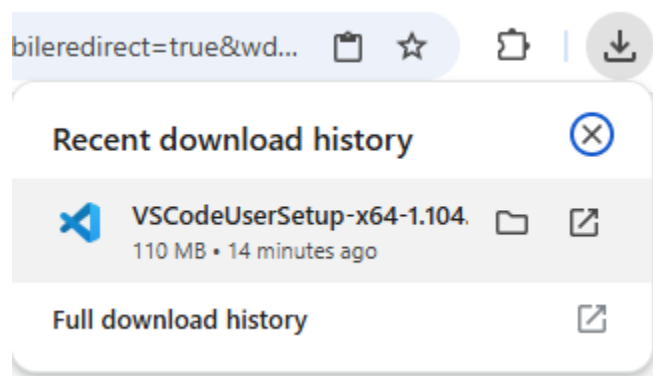
Step 3: Click on the Windows button for Windows 10/11 installation. (If you are on an Apple Computer, otherwise known as Mac, please refer to the Mac installation guide instead.)



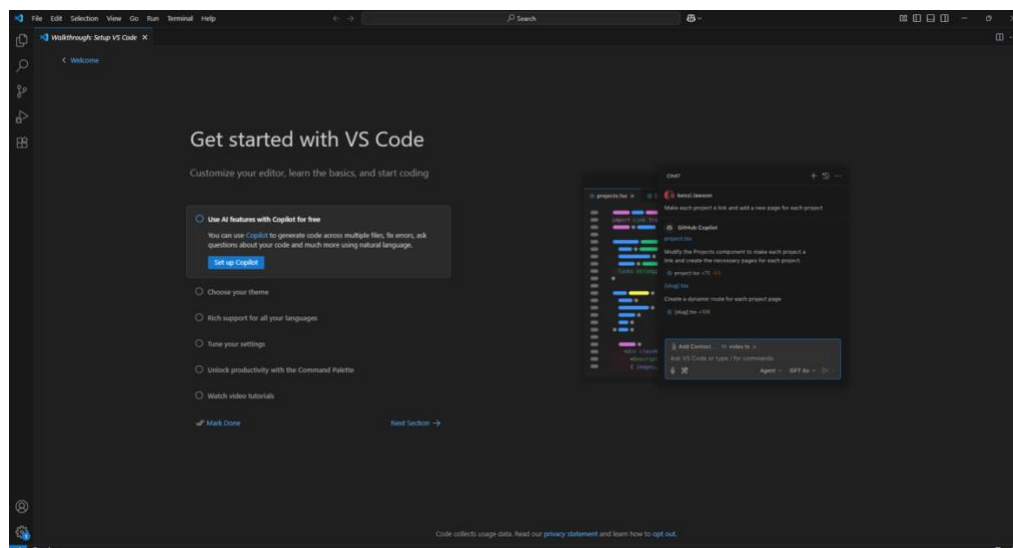
Step 4: Then navigate to the top right of your browser, and there should be a button that looks like the following:



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

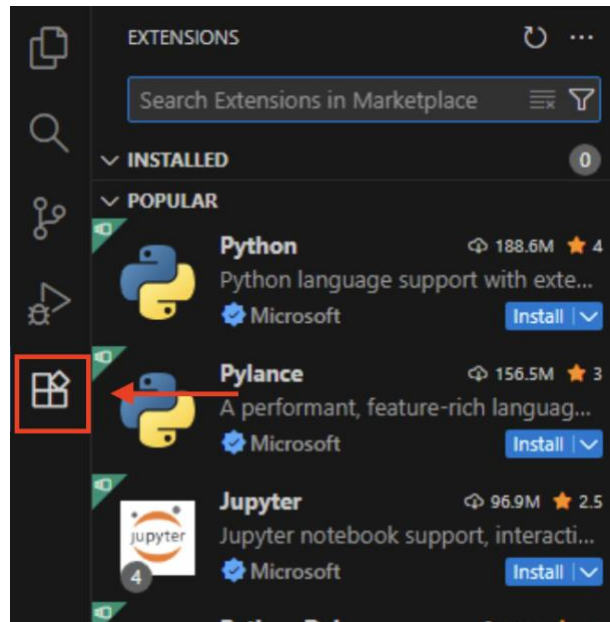


Click on the VS Code User Setup and follow the prompts that follow to install VS Code on your computer. Once you finish the installation process, open the application and it should appear like this:

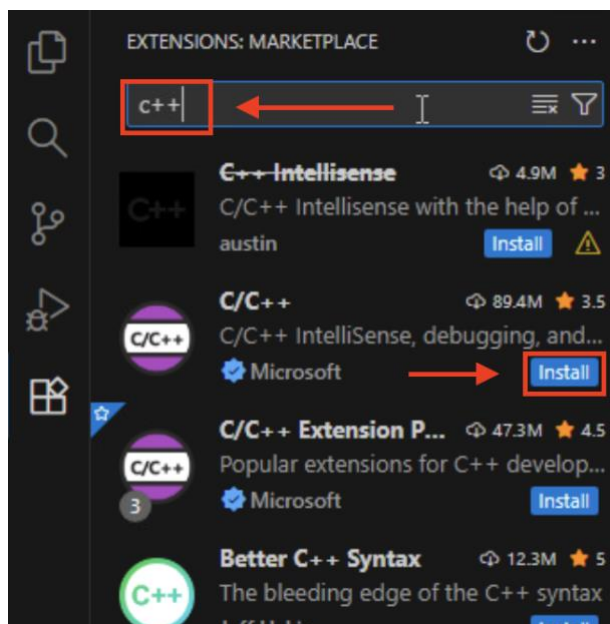


Be very careful to perform the following steps concisely, as if you exit out of the C++ extension's compiler configuration, you must restart the process.

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

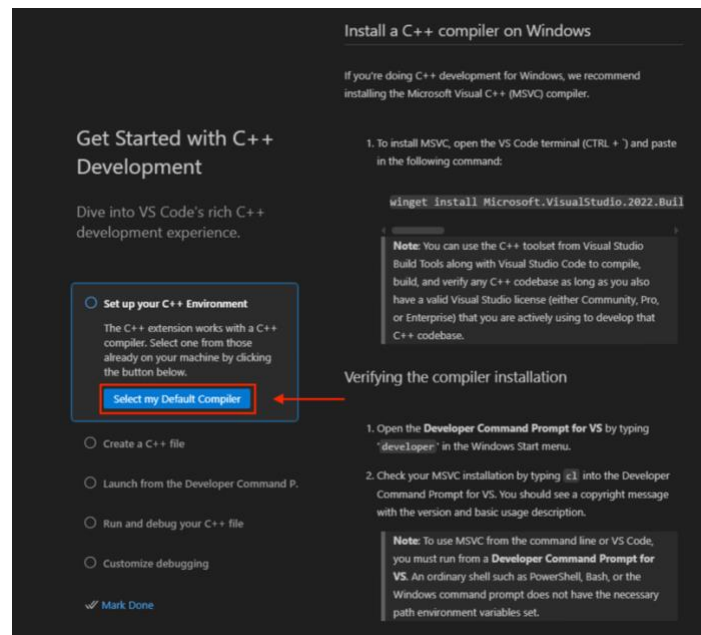


Type C++ in the search box, then install the standard C/C++ extension published by Microsoft.

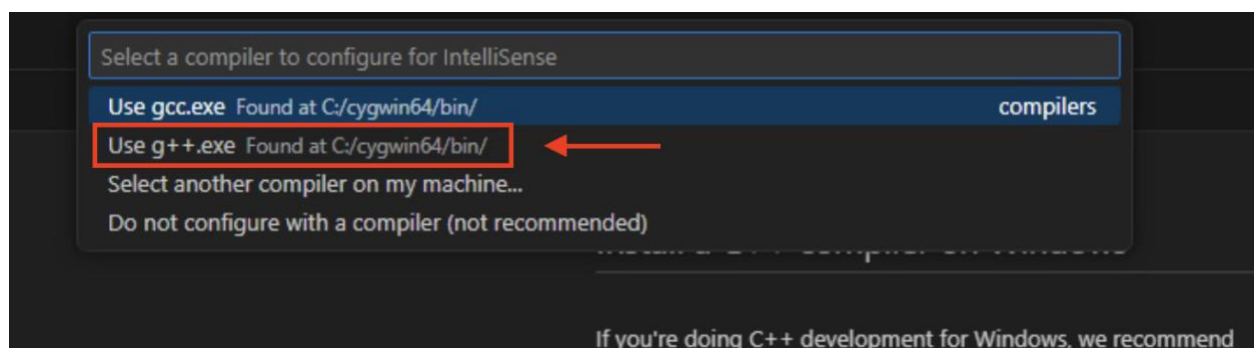


Step 6: When you finish installing the C++ extension, this module should pop up. **Be careful not to navigate away from this module as you will have to re-start the VS Code installation.**

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.

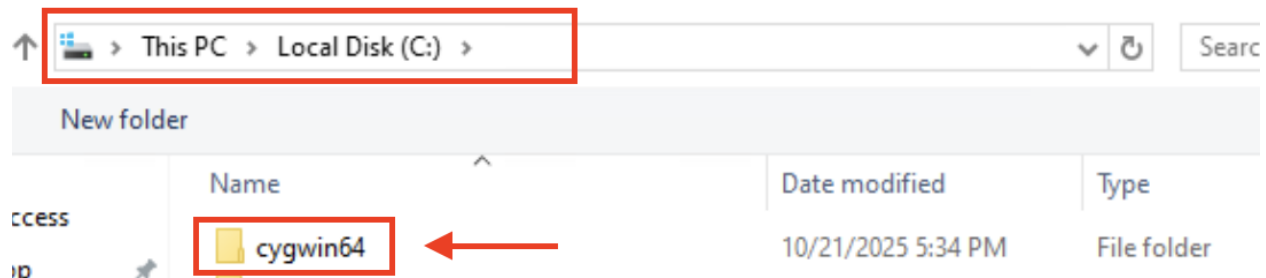


Select “Use g++.exe Found at C:/cygwin64/bin/”

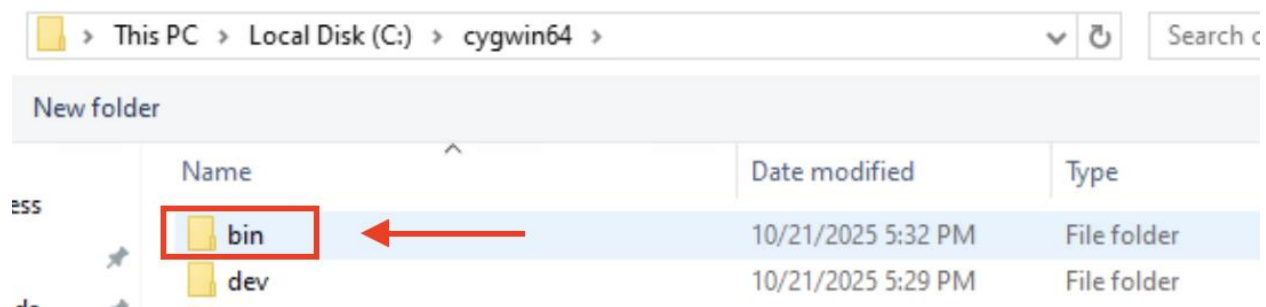


Step 7: A file explorer should then pop up, and you must navigate to the g++ .exe file using the file path listed above and as shown below:

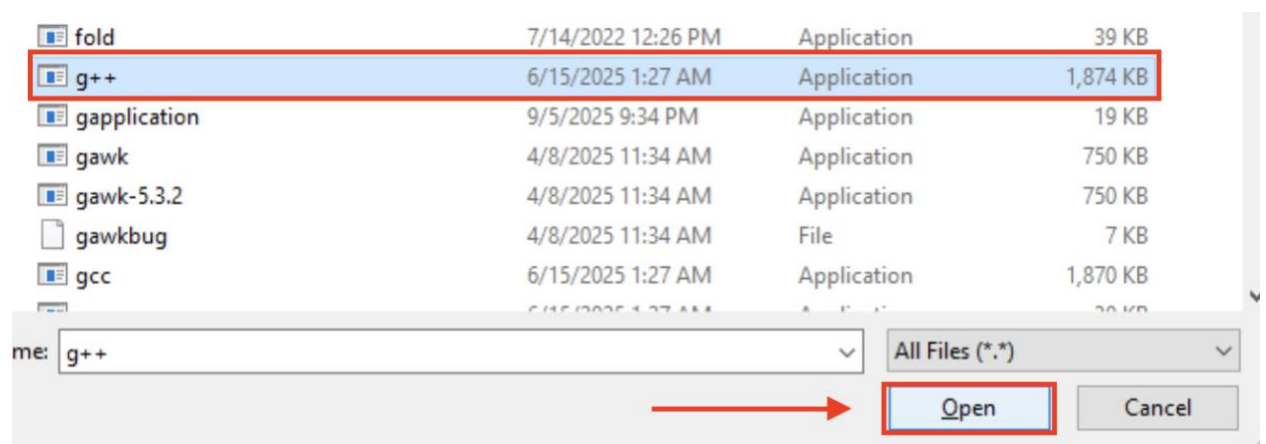
The sequence usually starts at: **This PC, then C:, then cygwin64**



Then open **bin**.

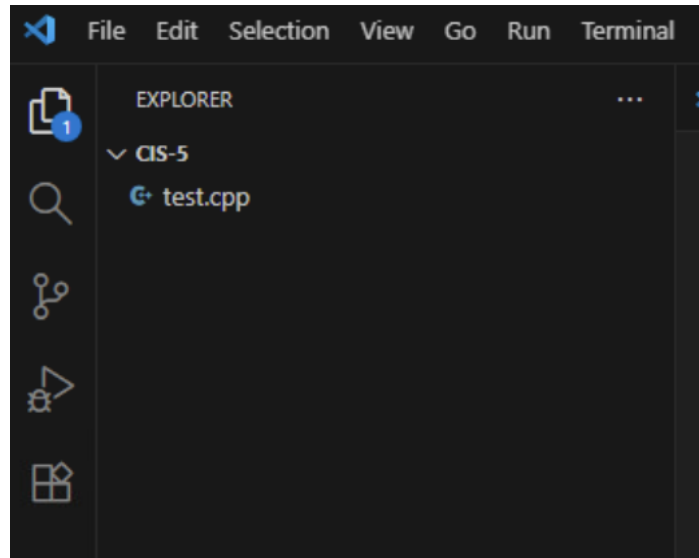


Finally search for **g++** and double click it or select **g++** and click **Open**.

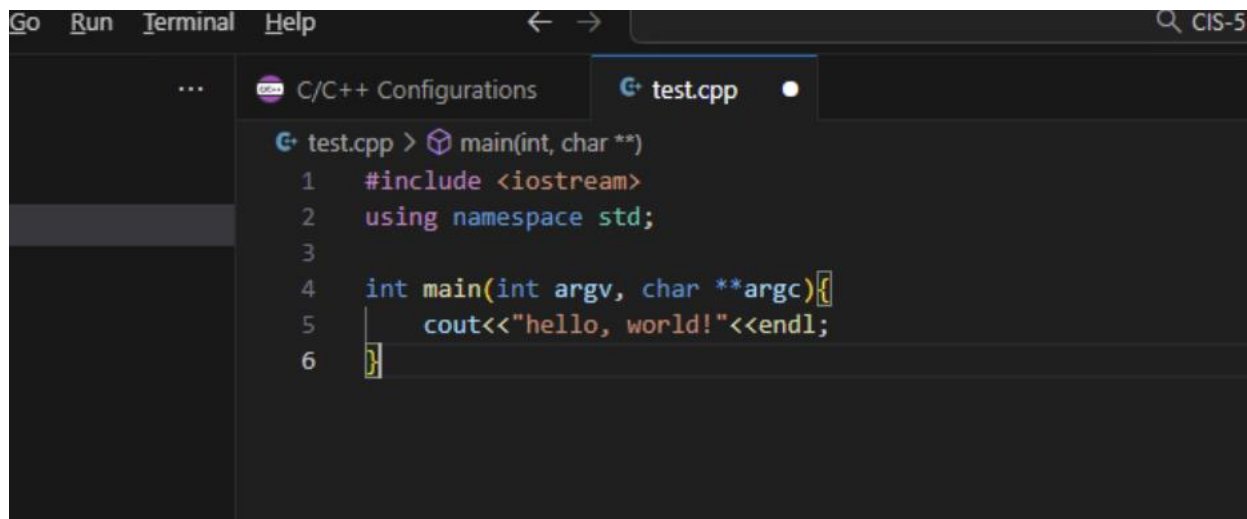


Part 4: Testing Your New Environment

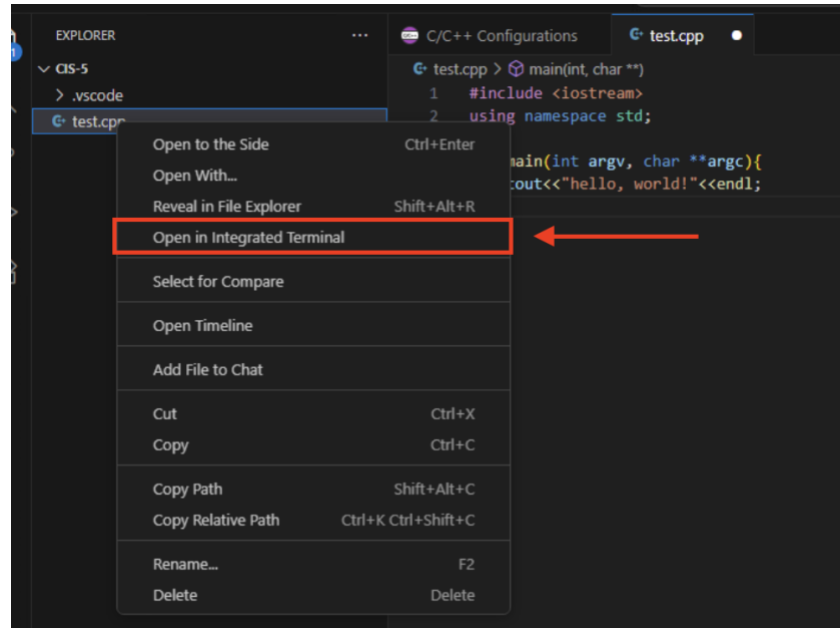
Step 1: Create a file called test.cpp in a folder on your computer and open the folder through VS Code. (It's a good idea to create a folder for your class!)



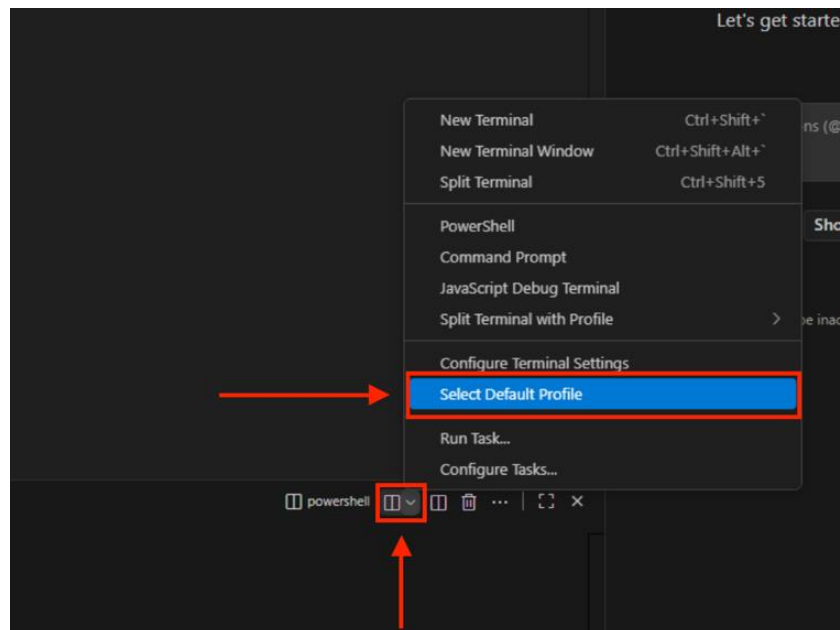
Step 2: Type the following code snippet inside of your test file:



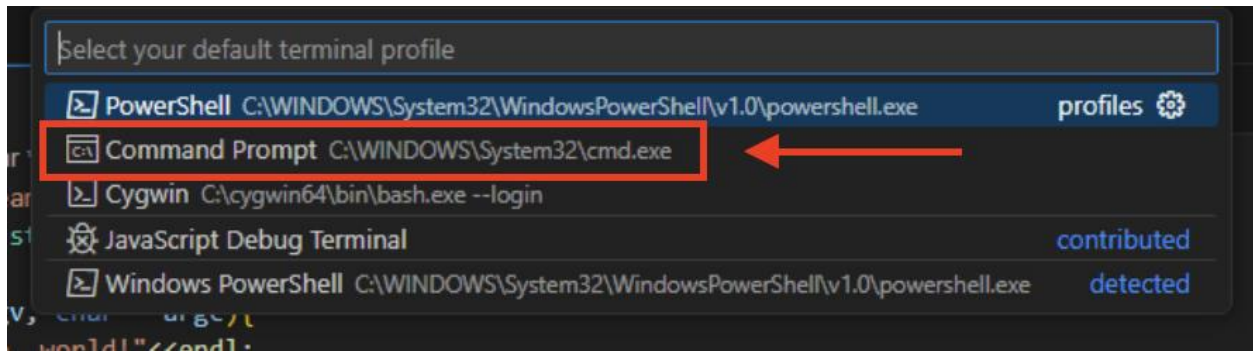
Step 3: Make sure to save your file, then within the file explorer segment to the left of the VS Code application, right click the **test.cpp** file and click on **Open in Integrated Terminal**. This should open a terminal window at the bottom of your VS Code application.



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.

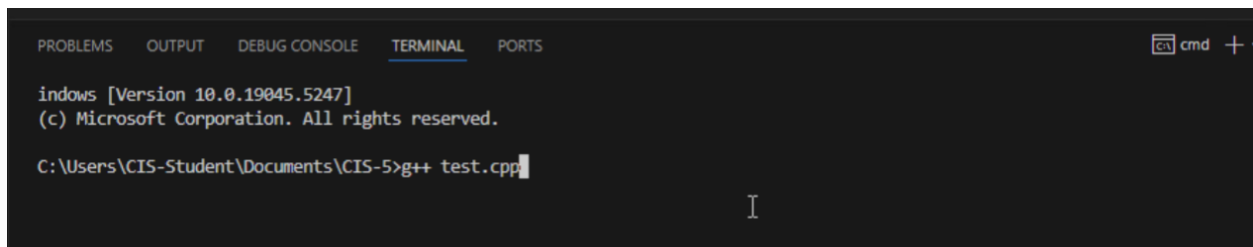


Step 6: Restart VS Code.

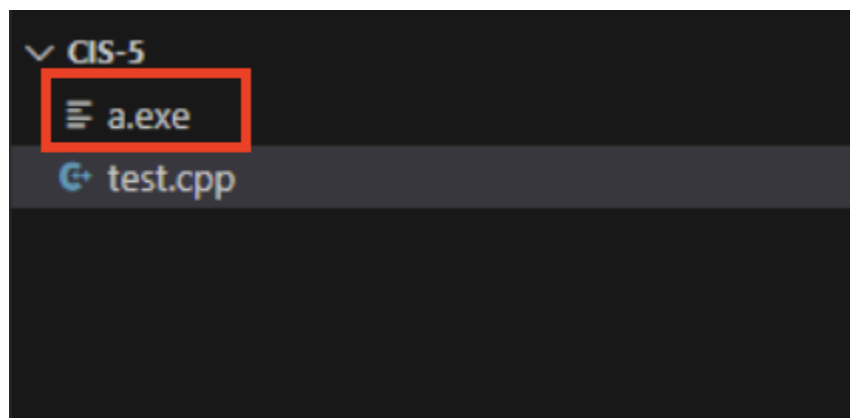
Step 7: Open another integrated terminal using the steps listed above, then type:

```
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>
```