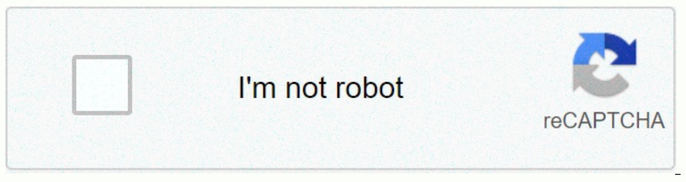

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Compiling windows c code on linux

How can I compile a C or C++ program on a Linux operating system using the application? To compile C or C+ programs on any Linux distro such as Ubuntu, Red Hat, Fedora, Debian and other Linux distro </stdio.h></stdio.h> To install: [donotprint] tutorial description difficulty (RSS) root privilege no need GNU C/C++ compiler time 10m [/donotprint] GNU C and C++ compiler collection development tool development libraries to write IDE or text editor programs if you write Fedora, Red Hat, CentOS, Or scientists are using Linux, use the following Yum command to install the GNU c/c++ compiler: # Yum Group 'Development Tools' If you are using Debian or Ubuntu Linux, type the following appropriate-get command to install the GNU C/C++ compiler: $Sudo Apt-Update $ Sudo APT-Install Build-Required Manpage-Dev Step #2: Type the installation of the following command to display the version number and location of the compiler on Linux. : $ including GCCGCC-- Version Sample Output: Fig 01: How to compile GNU C/C++ compilers on Linux and create a C/C++ program on Linux Create a file called Demo.c demo using vi editor like.c, emacs or which: <stdio.h> #include /* Demo.c: My first C program on a Linux */int main (zero) { printf (hello! This is a test prgoram.); return 0; } how do I compile the program on Linux? Use one of the following syntax to compile a program called Demo.c: CC Program-Source-Code.c -o Executable-File-Name or GCC Program-Source-Code.c -o Axict-File-Name or ## assuming that the executable-file-name exists.c ## Ajaind-file-name demo in this example.c Enter: Or ## value demo.c exists in the current directory ## Make demo If there is no error in your code or C program then the compiler will successfully create an executed file called Demo in the current directory, otherwise you need to fix the code. To verify this, type: $LS -L Demo * How do I run or execute a program called Demo on Linux? Just type the name of the program: $./demo or $/path/to/demo samples session: animated gif 01: Compile and run C and C++ program create a program for compiling demos and running a simple C++ program called demo2. C is as follows: #include iostream // demo2. C - Sample C++ Program int Main (Zero) { std::cout < Hello! This is a C++ program.; return 0; } To compile this program, enter: g++ demo2. C -o demo2 ## or use the following syntax ## make demo2 To run this program, type: How do I generate symbolic information for gdb and warning messages? The syntax is as follows C compiler: cc -g -Wall input.c -o executable The syntax is as follows C++ compiler: g++ -g -Wall input. C -o executable How do I generate optimized code on a Linux machine? The syntax is as follows C compiler: cc -O input.c -o executable The syntax is as follows C++ compiler: g++ -O -Wall input. C -o executable How do I compile a C program that uses math functions? The syntax is as follows when need pass the -lm option with gcc to link with the math cc myth1.c -o executable -lm How do I compile a C++ program that uses Xlib graphics functions? The syntax is as follows when hello!= this= is= a= c++= program.; = return= 0;= }= to= compile= this= program,= enter:= g++= demo2.c= -o= demo2= ##= or= use= the= following= syntax= ##= make= demo2= to= run= this= program,= type:= how= do= i= generate= symbolic= information= for= gdb= and= warning= messages?= the= syntax= is= as= follows= c= compiler:= cc= -g= -wall= input.c= -o= executable= the= syntax= is= as= follows= c++= compiler:= g++= -g= -wall= input.c= -o= executable= how= do= i= generate= optimized= code= on= a= linux= machine?= the= syntax= is= as= follows= c= compiler:= cc= -o= input.c= -o= executable= the= syntax= is= as= follows= c++= compiler:= g++= -o= -wall= input.c= -o= executable= how= do= i= compile= a= c= program= that= uses= math= functions?= the= syntax= is= as= follows= when= need= pass= the= -lm= option= with= gcc= to= link= with= the= math= libraries := cc= myth1.c= -o= executable= -lm= how= do= i= compile= a= c++= program= that= uses= xlib= graphics= functions?= the= syntax= is= as= follows= when=></ Hello! This is a C++ program.; return 0; } To compile this program, enter: g++ demo2. C -o demo2 ## or use the following syntax ## make demo2 To run this program, type: How do I generate symbolic information for gdb and warning messages? The syntax is as follows C compiler: cc -g -Wall input.c -o executable The syntax is as follows C++ compiler: g++ -g -Wall input. C -o executable How do I generate optimized code on a Linux machine? The syntax is as follows C compiler: cc -O input.c -o executable The syntax is as follows C++ compiler: g++ -O -Wall input. C -o executable How do I compile a C program that uses math functions? The syntax is as follows when need pass the -lm option with gcc to link with the math libraries: cc myth1.c -o executable -lm How do I compile a C++ program that uses Xlib graphics functions? The syntax is as follows when > </stdio.h> </stdio.h> Can run it. Output Hello, World! should be executed. Note that on line three. Hello, the world! The message has been executed. Using text editor: </stdio.h> </stdio.h> हैं: add_library (shared_lib.dll साझा shared_lib.cpp shared_lib.एच) set_target_properties (shared_lib.dll गुण PREFIX प्रत्यय LINK_FLAGS -Wl,--add-stdcall-alias POSITION_INDEPENDENT_CODE 0 # # MinGW is to avoid warnings; # MinGW generates status-free-code for DLL by default) To add the executor with the above DLL, you add: target_link_libraries (e.g. shared_lib.dll) using pkg-config the common way to define library compilation flags and directories under Younis is using the PKG-config tool. This way your codebase is not dependent on the exact layout of the distribution directory. Each library provides .pc file with creation parameters such as header locations, compiler flags, etc. Much of the packages compiled for MinGW also provide .pc files under Debian and Arch Linux. For example, add zlib as dependencies lets: Arch Linux: and/mingw-w64-zlib package Debian: libz-mingw-w64-dev Load PkgConfig package and zlib mill: Included (FindPkgConfig) find_package (PkgConf pkg_check_modules (ZLIB zlib) add dependencies for example executing required: include_directories (${ZLIB_INCLUDE_DIRS}) target_link_libraries (example ${ZLIB_LIBRARIES}) adding runtime libraries to wine when you try to run your freshly cross-compiled program under wine, It will probably fail with such a message: 0009:err:Module: import_dll Library is required by libstdc++-6.dll (which l your program.exe) does not mean that alcohol can't find a runtime library that depends on your program. They are usually placed under/usr/i686-w64-mingw32/bin. You need to add this path to the path variable within the wine subsystem. Edit file ~/.wine/system.reg. It is a representation of the Windows registry under alcohol. [System\\0 Current control \\0 Control \0 Session Manager \0 Find the path variable definition under the Environment] section. Attach the library path as translation to the Path like Windows:Z:\0 usr \ i686-w64-mingw32 \ Bin then it looks like this: PATH=str(2): C:\\ windows \ system32; C:\\ windows; C:\ Z:\\i686-w64-mingw32\binClyon should be loaded into the cliyon without issues running with wine under your Seamec project. Windows-specific headers such as windows.h are available. The build will configure itself automatically, but will not be from running the target. Luckily you can create the Run/Debug configuration to run it under alcohol - as shown in the photo: You can easily configure the goal to run under alcohol within the clyon. Clyon.