Configure Ubuntu for Software Development

Ronald Mak Department of Computer Engineering Department of Computer Science Department of Applied Data Science January 11, 2020 Revised: February 16, 2020

Introduction

This tutorial assumes you've installed Ubuntu, either directly on Windows 10 as Windows Subsystem for Linux, or on a virtual machine hosted by VirtualBox running on MacOS X or Windows 10. See the tutorial "Install Ubuntu on Windows 10 and on Virtual Box":

http://www.cs.sjsu.edu/~mak/tutorials/InstallUbuntu.pdf

Install developer tools

An Ubuntu distribution does not include developer tools such as the GNU **gcc** and **g++** compilers and GNU **make**, so you must manually install them.

Open a terminal window in Ubuntu and enter the following commands:

sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt install build-essential

(Use **apt-get** for older versions of Ubuntu before 16.04.) See <u>https://help.ubuntu.com/community/InstallingCompilers</u>

Note: If you receive the error message "Temporary failure resolving us.archive.ubuntu.com", the fix is to enter the following command:

sudo dhclient -v -4

and then try again. See <u>https://askubuntu.com/questions/884604/temporary-failure-resolving-us-archive-ubuntu-com-live-usb-rescue</u>.

After installing the developer tools, you should be able to verify that gcc, g++, and make were properly installed by entering the following commands in the Ubuntu term

| terminal (Figure 1): | OFFLOAD_TARGET_DEFAULT=1 |
|---|--|
| | Target: x86_64-linux-gnu |
| | Configured with:/src/configure -vwith-pkgversion='Ubuntu 8.2.0-7ubuntu1' - |
| | -with-bugurl=file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-8/README.Bugsenable-languages=c,ada,c+ |
| gcc -v | +,go,brig,d,fortran,objc,obj-c++prefix=/usrwith-gcc-major-version-onlyp |
| | rogram-suffix=-8program-prefix=x86_64-linux-gnuenable-sharedenable-lin |
| g++ -v | ker-build-idlibexecdir=/usr/libwithout-included-gettextenable-threads=p |
| make -v | osixlibdir=/usr/libenable-nlswith-sysroot=/enable-clocale=gnuenab |
| make v | <pre>le-libstdcxx-debugenable-libstdcxx-time=yeswith-default-libstdcxx-abi=new</pre> |
| | enable-gnu-unique-objectdisable-vtable-verifyenable-libmpxenable-plug |
| | inenable-default-piewith-system-zlibwith-target-system-zlibenable-ob |
| | jc-gc=autoenable-multiarchdisable-werrorwith-arch-32=i686with-abi=m6 |
| | 4with-multilib-list=m32,m64,mx32enable-multilibwith-tune=genericenab |
| | le-offload-targets=nvptx-nonewithout-cuda-driverenable-checking=release |
| | build=x86_64-linux-gnuhost=x86_64-linux-gnutarget=x86_64-linux-gnu Thread model: posix |
| | gcc version 8.2.0 (Ubuntu 8.2.0-7ubuntu1) |
| | ron@Ubuntu-18:~S make -v |
| | GNU Make 4.2.1 |
| | Built for x86 64-pc-linux-gnu |
| | Copyright (C) 1988-2016 Free Software Foundation, Inc. |
| | License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html |
| Figure 1. Verify that gcc, g++, and make were | This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. |
| properly installed. | There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. |
| F F / | ron@Ubuntu-18:~\$ |

<mark>ron@Ubuntu-18:~\$</mark> gcc -v Jsing built-in specs.

COLLECT_GCC=gcc

ron@Ubuntu-18:~

OLLECT_LTO_WRAPPER=/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/8/lto-wrapper

prope

Useful Ubuntu utility programs

The GUI-based file browser named Nautilus allows you to view and manipulate files in the Ubuntu file system. If it is not already installed, enter the following command into the Ubuntu terminal window:

sudo apt install nautilus

To run Nautilus, open another Ubuntu terminal window and enter the command

nautilus

(You want to run this in another terminal window because you want Nautilus to run as a separate process. Also, Nautilus outputs warning messages that you can usually ignore but are distracting if they appear in your main terminal window.)

The text editor named **Gedit**, provides a GUI to create and edit text files. If it is not already installed, enter the following command into the Ubuntu terminal window:

sudo apt install gedit

To run Gedit and edit an existing text file, enter the gedit command followed by the name of the file, or just gedit if you want to create a new text file. For example:

gedit .bashrc