Step 1: Installing a Unix-style system on your laptop

CS100 requires the installation and use of a Unix-style Operating System on your laptop. Examples of such systems are Linux (various versions), Solaris, and the Mac OS. Find out which version of Unix you should be using from the list below:

- **If you have a Mac...**
  You are already running a version of Unix. Figure out how to open a Terminal window (you may want to put the Terminal Application on your dock). Once you know how to open a terminal window, proceed to **Step Two**.

- **If you have a Windows machine...**
  You should install Cygwin. Cygwin is a Windows program that provides a Unix-like environment strictly within Windows.
  First, browse to http://www.cygwin.com. Click on the *Install Cygwin* link near the top of the teal-colored box on the left-hand side of the page and follow the instructions. Make sure you use the 64-bit version of the setup program if you have a 64-bit computer.
  Answer all the questions using the default answers. You will be asked to select a location from which to download. Pick any location; some will be slow and some will be fast. Hopefully, you’ll pick a fast location. At some point, you will be asked to select some packages. Click on plus signs next to:

  - ‘Devel’ and click on the Skip column entry next to the *gcc-core, gcc-g++, gdb, and make* entries. Note: you can find these packages faster if you type the package you are looking for into the Search box in the upper left area of the Cygwin setup window.
  - ‘Editors’ and click on the Skip labels next to the *emacs, vim, and vim-common* entries.
  - ‘Libs’ and click on the Skip label next to the *libreadline-devel* entry. 32-bit Cygwin users will need to install the *readline* package instead (use the Search box to find this package).
  - ‘Net’ and click on the Skip label next to the *openssh* entry.
  - ‘Util’ and click on the Skip label next to the *ncurses* entry.
  - ‘Web’ and click on the Skip label next to the *wget* entry.

Finally, click on the *Next* button in the lower right corner and continue accepting defaults.

To double-check that things are working, open a Cygwin terminal (there should be an icon on your Desktop now).
Step 2: Installing C (for Mac users only)

Test to see if you have gcc installed. Enter the following command into the terminal window:

```bash
gcc
```

If you get a message saying *The gcc command requires the command line developer tools. Would you like to install them now?* then click the **Install** option.

Check to make sure you have gcc and make installed (type `gcc` and `make` in a terminal window and make sure you don’t see any *command not found* errors).