CheatSheet

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Browsing the web

Use `firefox`. Remember the address of the course Wiki:

`http://www.cs.uu.nl/wiki/USCS2009`

IRC

Use the chat channel. Recommended is `xchat`, for people who like `irssi` is also available.

Choose a nickname as you like. Select the network "Freenode". Then join the channel `#uscs2009`.

Command line

Many Linux commands can best be entered via the command line. To get one, right-click on the desktop and select the "Open Terminal" option.

If you want to learn more about working with the command line, you should read or browse a dedicated tutorial such as

`http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix`

Working with Haskell

There are two basic options. You can run GHC from the command file and use any text editor to edit Haskell files. Or you can use an integrated development environment (IDE) such as Leksah.

Running GHC

From the command line, you type `ghci` to start up GHCi, the interpreter. You can pass the name of a file to load into GHCi as a parameter on the command line.

If you want to compile a file, you typically use `ghc --make Foo` if `Foo.hs` or `Foo.lhs` is the name of the main module. The binary file will be called `Foo` and can be invoked by calling `./Foo` on the command line.

Editing Haskell files

The default editor that you also get when you click on a file is called `gedit`. It provides syntax highlighting for Haskell. Other editors such as `vim` or `emacs` are also available.

Leksah

Leksah is an IDE currently in development for Haskell. It may not be extremely stable, but already is quite cool. Read the Leksah manual and follow the steps to create a minimal "Hello world" package in order to get started with Leksah.