

If you do not have a unix system (Linux or Mac), you will need to download Cygwin, which is basically a unix emulator for windows. If you do have a unix system, you can skip down to the CVS part. Note: while it is convenient to have cygwin on your laptop, you can also use X-windows to connect to a linux box elsewhere.

*Cygwin installation* (not tested for Windows Vista/7)

1. Go to [www.cygwin.com](http://www.cygwin.com) and click the icon that says "Install or update now! (using setup.exe)"
2. When you run this program there will be a series of prompts:
  - a. Choose "Install from Internet"
  - b. Choose "C:\cygwin" for the root directory. The other recommended options are fine.
  - c. Choose whatever you want for the package directory. I usually put "C:\cygwin\install"
  - d. Direct connection
  - e. Any mirror is fine, e.g. Argonne's web server "http://mirror.mcs.anl.gov" as it's close by.
3. The next screen will be a categorical list of everything that can be installed. I recommend clicking on the arrows next to "All" so that everything is installed. You only need to click once, but it takes a few seconds to tick everything on. A full installation takes about 3 GB of disk space.

In any case, there are certain things you need to skip installing. In the "Libs" category, find the packages "fftw3:Discrete Fourier transform library" and "fftw3-doc: Pdf and html documentation for..." and click their version arrows twice so that it says they'll be skipped. In the "Math" category, skip "libfftw3-devel" and "libfftw3\_3".

4. It will tell you that certain things are dependent on having the packages you skipped. Uncheck the (recommended) option to install the dependencies. It will ask you again if you want to proceed despite these conflicts, and say yes.
5. At this point everything will download in one progress bar. A second progress bar will monitor the setup, and a third will show the status of installation.
6. If everything installs successfully you should be able to place shortcuts on your start menu and desktop if you like.

*CVS access*

The Concurrent Version System is a method of maintaining software distribution through changes in code. Some people (e.g. members of the LDM group and collaborators) have full access to the code so can download it, make improvements, then upload their improvements to the central server. This means that the job of maintaining the software is (hopefully) split, and improvements at (for instance) Oxford can be used by someone in India.

There are two ways to access the code:

- a) If you have an account and are a developer, you can access using your account/password combination. In this case you can both checkout the code, refresh your version with improvements from others (the update command in cvs) or add your improvements (the commit command).

- b) If you do not, you can do an anonymous checkout of the code and refresh your version but cannot add improvements for others to use.

In both cases, you can either set the appropriate parameters in your environment to download the files, e.g.

```
export CVSROOT=":pserver:MYACCOUNT@129.105.122.84:/home/cvsroot"  
cvs checkout TheCode
```

or download directly, e.g.

```
cvs -d:pserver:MYACCOUNT@129.105.122.84:/home/cvsroot checkout TheCode
```

where “MYACCOUNT” is either your account name or anonymous, and “TheCode” is any of edm, Numis-2.0 or semper-7.0beta.

#### *Compiling and running edm*

1. To compile the code and install the program, use the following commands one at a time from the edm directory:
  - a. Do a “cd fftw\*” then type “./configure”. This will check your system and set various flags – make sure that there are no warnings/errors.
  - b. Once that is done type “make”
  - c. Finally type “make install”
2. Do a “cd ../forms\*” and repeat ./configure, make, make install
3. Do a “cd ../” and repeat ./configure, make, make install
4. Type “startx” in cygwin (other unix will already have a server running) and X-windows should start in a different window and give you a command prompt.
5. Type “export PATH=\$PATH:/usr/local/edm/bin”. This should return you nothing and send you back to the prompt.
6. Type “edm” and edm should start.

**IMPORTANT POSSIBLE BUG.** For some versions of unix the libtool in the fftw and forms directory is not appropriate, and you will get errors when you do make. If you have this then find the relevant version of libtool for your system (e.g. “which libtool”) then copy this to the fftw/forms directory. You may need to delete ltmain.sh

#### *Compiling and running Semper*

1. To compile the code and install the program, use the following commands one at a time from the semper7 directory:
  - d. First type “./configure”. This will check your system and set various flags – make sure that there are no warnings/errors.
  - e. Once that is done type “make”
  - f. Finally type “make install” then “make help”
2. Type “startx” in cygwin (other unix will already have a server running) and X-windows should start in a different window and give you a command prompt.

3. Type “export PATH=\$PATH:/usr/local/semper-7.0b/bin”. This should return you nothing and send you back to the prompt.
4. Type “semper7” and Semper should start.

#### *Compiling and running Numis-2.0*

1. To compile the code and install the program, use the following commands one at a time from the Numis-2.0 directory:
  - g. First type “./configure”. This will check your system and set various flags – make sure that there are no warnings/errors.
  - h. Once that is done type “make”
  - i. Finally type “make install”
2. Add /usr/local/Numis-2.0/bin to your PATH (as before) and run the various commands. More documentation will be added about these.

#### **WARNINGS**

1. These will not work if your computer is setup in Chinese, Japanese or Russian and there may also be problems with some other languages. The reason is that Chinese, Japanese and Russian all use 16bits for characters, and none of the code understands this.
2. You may have problems if there are spaces in your user name, and/or a mixture of upper and lower case letters.
3. Be aware that edm/semper use X-windows which in turn uses tcp communications. A firewall may consider this suspicious and block it.

#### **Some shortcuts to save time with Cygwin**

To open EDM and go straight to your data source using only two short command lines, follow these steps:

##### **Part 1**

(Open EDM directly in XWin Server instead of going to Cygwin Bash Shell and typing startxwin)

1. Go to the folder in which you installed cygwin, for example, C:\cygwin\home\yourname.
2. Open the .bashrc file using WordPad.
3. Type “export PATH=\$PATH:/usr/local/edm/bin” and click Save.

##### **Part 2**

(Create a soft link to your data source so that you don’t have to change directory every time you want to open a file in EDM.)

1. Find out the folder in which your files or subfolders are stored. That is your target directory.
2. Open Cygwin Bash Shell and type “ln -s {target directory} {shortcut name}”

Suppose that all your files are in C:\users\yourname\Desktop\myfolder, and you want to call your shortcut “myshortcut”. Type “ln -s /cygdrive/C/users/yourname/Desktop/myfolder myshortcut”

Done! Open XWin Server, do a “cd myshortcut”, then type “edm”. When you open a file, you will already be in the folder in which your data are stored.

## Other shortcuts for Cygwin

It is also useful to integrate cygwin and your windows environment better. One tool for this is the “chere” command, i.e. in a cygwin shell run “chere -fi”. This will add an entry for right-click on directories to open a bash shell in that directory.

Also useful are some utilities in cygwin, for instance “cygstart”. The command “cygstart ./” will open a standard Explorer view of your current directory. If you have included the correct path to “wordpad.exe” and/or “notepad.exe” in your .bashrc, then you can do “wordpad case.hkl” for instance to look at case.hkl.

In addition, sometimes you may want an editor. The programs “nano” and/or “pico”. Alternatively, perhaps better, both semper-7.0 and Numis-2.0 have easyeditor, a command “ee” which is not bad. For instance “ee case.hkl” can be used at the terminal. If you are unix proficient, there are several X-based editors available within cygwin. (It will be added to edm “soon”.)

Two sources for some more “simple” tricks with cygwin are

<http://alumni.soe.ucsc.edu/~you/notes/cygwin-install.html#mozTocId125492>

<http://www.jamiedigi.com/2009/06/getting-started-with-cygwin/>

And, to find out more

<http://www.cygwin.com/cygwin-ug-net/cygwin-ug-net.html>