

# The Common Operations and Development Environment (CODE) for the WSR-88D Open RPG

## CODE B13.0r1.6: June 2012

Includes ORPG Build 13.0 (release 1.6)

### **Volume 1. Setting Up the ORPG Development Environment**

- Installing and Compiling ORPG Source Code and CODE Utilities-

The **U.S. Government Edition** of CODE is the complete version. Distribution is limited to within the United States Government.

The **Public Edition** of CODE is intended for public release. Certain Copyrighted material has been removed to permit release outside the U.S. Government.

#### **CODE provides:**

- Instructions for setting up the development environment (includes ORPG source code)
- Guidance for compiling software and configuring new ORPG tasks & products
- Instructions for definition and use of algorithm adaptation data and algorithm dependent parameters
- API Programming Guide and the structure of WSR-88D algorithms (with sample algorithms)
- WSR-88D specific analysis tools
- A set of WSR-88D Archive II Data files and other special test case data.

#### **CODE User provides:**

- An Intel PC with Red Hat Enterprise Workstation or CentOS desktop

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# Volume 1. Guide to Setting Up the Development Environment

CODE is produced in two versions:

1. **National Weather Service Edition** - This is the complete version of CODE. Distribution is limited to within the National Weather Service and other U.S. Government Agencies.
2. **Public Edition** - This version of CODE is intended for public release. Certain proprietary software components have been removed to permit release outside the U.S. Government.
3. Differences between the two CODE editions are described in [Appendix K](#) of this Volume.

## Introduction

This version of CODE contains the source code for an April 2012 build of the ORPG software: Build 13.0 (release 1.6).

## Document 1. [CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions](#)

These instructions provide the basic information to configure the development environment including the installation of the ORPG source code and supplementary tools. Basic procedures for running the ORPG are also provided.

## Document 2. [Install CODE Software](#)

This document includes instructions for the installation of the CODE development and analysis utilities and CODE sample algorithms.

## [Appendices](#)

## Other Documentation

**HCI Guide** - The NWS ROC maintains an on-line guide to the Human Computer Interface (HCI). [http://www.osf.noaa.gov/ops/epss\\_rpg.asp](http://www.osf.noaa.gov/ops/epss_rpg.asp)

**Archive II Disk Data Files** - The CODE ORPG installation includes three volumes of Archive II data in the form of individual disk files in order to provide an immediate source of input data to test the ORPG. The CODE CD includes additional Archive II disk files in the `ar2data` directory.

# Volume 1. Guide to Setting Up the Development Environment

## Document 1. CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions

These instructions provide the basic information to configure the development environment including the installation of the ORPG source code and supplementary tools. The ORPG is designed to be installed into a standard Unix account.

**Section I**      [Preparation for Installation](#)

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# Vol 1. Document 1 - CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions

## Section I Preparation for Installation

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 13

Although Red Hat 5 is the official operating system for ORPG, CentOS 5, which is free, has been tested for CODE installation. CentOS is an Enterprise-class Linux Distribution derived from sources freely provided to the public by a prominent North American Enterprise Linux vendor. The installation of CentOS 5 system is quite similar to the Red Hat 5 system.

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 12

A new package, `gtk2-devel`, has been added to the list of packages to check for after installation of Red Hat Enterprise 5. This package and the package `libgtop2-devel` can be installed by selecting the GNOME SW Development group.

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 11

Red Hat Enterprise 5 *Desktop with Workstation Option* is required for the ORPG. The *Workstation Option* is needed to use the development tools with Red Hat.

Beginning with Red Hat Enterprise 5:

- The installation program no longer provides the option to install 'Everything' when selecting packages to install. This makes the package selection process a little more difficult.
- An 'installation number' obtained from Red Hat is required to get a successful installation. The installation number must reflect a license for Red Hat Desktop with workstation option. Red Hat is rather vague in describing the results of not supplying an installation number when prompted during installation. One result is that not all software packages required for CODE will be installed.

## Red Hat Enterprise 5 Workstation

These instructions are for preparing an Intel PC having Red Hat Enterprise 5 *Desktop with Workstation Option* as the operating system for use in the CODE environment. And can also be used in the similar way to prepare the CentOS 5 system if CODE users do not have Red Hat 5.

The installation script `install_rpg` (or any operational installation script included with the ORPG source code) should not be used. First, the scripts do not accomplish all

configuration steps required for a development environment. Second, in most cases, some actions taken by these scripts must be accomplished in a different manner in order to accommodate your local environment. Third, some actions taken may not be appropriate for workstations that also serve users not involved with ORPG development.

## Introduction

These instructions provide the basic information to configure the development environment including the installation of the ORPG source code and supplementary tools. The ORPG is designed to be installed into a standard Unix account.

**Some experience using a Linux environment is assumed. Some aspects of installation and configuration require basic system administration knowledge.**

**Note:** All procedures should be accomplished while logged into the account into which the ORPG is being installed unless indicated otherwise. Steps requiring administrative privileges are flagged with

**SA**

## System Administration Summary

A knowledgeable system administrator is needed to assess whether the system prerequisites are met:

- If installing Red Hat Enterprise Desktop from scratch, be sure to use the 32-bit releases because current ORPG software is 32-bit only. It is recommended that the latest ISO CD or DVD images be obtained from the Red Hat web site.
- Determining whether the necessary Linux packages have been installed and updating the Red Hat installation if they have not.
- After installation, future updates can be installed automatically or manually.
  - If Red Hat Network is not used to automatically install updates;
    - Updates can be installed manually from the Red Hat Network web site, or
    - The latest ISO CD or DVD images can be downloaded from the Red Hat web site. Installation CDs and DVDs can be burned from these images and used to add additional packages and package updates.
  - If the workstations are going to be registered with the Red Hat Network for automatic updates, it is recommended that all required packages be installed before registration with Red Hat Network.
- Configure the disk storage file systems to provide necessary swap space and room for ORPG development accounts.

The following instructions include actions requiring administrative privileges:

- Installing any required software packages that are not included with the Red Hat Linux distribution.
- Creating the user account into which the ORPG will be installed and in which the ORPG will run.

## Vol 1 Doc 1 Section I - Preparation for Installation

- The workstation must be set up on a functional TCP/IP network with a static IP address. The ORPG is not compatible with dynamic address with DHCP.

In addition to the operating system files, software development packages and patches, the account into which the ORPG is being installed should have a minimum of 1 GB of space available.

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## Special Considerations

### ORPG Previously Installed

**It is recommended that the ORPG not be installed over a prior installation.** The ORPG can be installed in more than one account. With special configuration and sufficient memory, more than one ORPG can be running simultaneously on a single workstation.

**Do not reuse configuration files from the prior version of the ORPG.** These files include: `.cshrc`, `orpg_env_cshrc`, `.bash_profile`, `orpg_env_profile`, `make_rpg`, `make.linux_x86`, `make.common`, `task_tables`, etc. There may be subtle changes in these files that the instructions do not cover.

### Installing more than one ORPG on a Workstation

More than one ORPG can be installed on a single workstation. There are several reasons for having multiple ORPG development environments. When upgrading to a new ORPG, development work can continue on the previous version until the new account is ready. Disk space permitting, it can be easier for more than one developer to share a workstation if not working on the same ORPG (useful if the development efforts are not related or not coordinated). Finally, it could be useful to have different versions of a single project installed at the same time.

When installing more than one ORPG on a single workstation keep the following in mind:

- Each ORPG must be installed in it's own account
- The "installation" script provided with the ORPG must NOT be used. Only scripts supplied with CODE should be used.
- In order to have more than one instance of an ORPG running simultaneously on a single workstation, each must have a different value for the variable `RMPORPT` (see *Editing the customized ORPG Account Files* in Part C of Volume 1, Document 1, Section II).
- ORPG shared memory segments for two data buffers may consume resources. See note below.

**NOTE:** Four primary ORPG data buffers are configured to utilize individual shared memory segments that total over 50 MB in size. These memory segments are not released when the ORPG is shut down. The ORPG normally reuses the same allocated memory segments when restarted\*\*. Each installed ORPG allocates its own memory segments. With multiple ORPGs installed on a single platform this could eventually consume sufficient memory space to prevent ORPG launch and development activities. Currently allocated segments can be listed with the `ipcs -a` command. Rebooting the operating system frees the memory.

\*\* Sometimes the ORPG does not reuse these allocated shared memory segments when restarted. One observed cause of this is an ORPG start that is aborted. This can lead to loss of memory even with only one ORPG installed on a workstation.

## Prerequisite Actions by System Administrator

### 1. Ensure the development workstation is properly configured **SA**

- Properly configured Intel PC Workstation (see [Appendix A](#) CODE System Requirements).
- Installation of Red Hat Linux with all development utilities and desktop environments. [Appendix B](#) contains guidance in selecting software packages during installation.
- [Appendix C](#) contains guidance of installing CentOS 5.8 if CODE users would like to use the free OS system instead of Red Hat 5.

#### Red Hat Linux Pre-Installed

If Red Hat Enterprise is pre-installed on the platform:

- If you wish to partition the disk beyond the single "/" file system usually provided by the vendor, see 'Disk Partitioning' under ADVANCED INSTALLATION for guidance.
- With Red Hat Enterprise 5, the System -> Add/Remove Software tool does not provide the same interface as the installation program. **The only easy way to ensure all required packages are installed is to reinstall Red Hat enterprise 5 from distribution media using the guidance in this Volume.**
- Red Hat 4 is no longer supported since Build 12.
- When finished with the installation, continue with ' Software Not Installed during Red Hat Installation ', item 2 below.

#### Guidance for the Installation of Red Hat Linux

Red Hat 4 is no longer supported since Build 12. Red Hat 5 should be installed.

Before Installing Red Hat Linux

- Become familiar with the contents of the Red Hat *Installation Guide* relating to installation on an Intel PC.
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 should be compatible with most hardware in systems that were factory built during the last two years. It is recommended that a list of hardware components present on the workstation (e.g., graphics display card) be compiled in case problems occur.
- When finished with the installation, continue with ' Software Not Installed during Red Hat Installation ', item 2 below.

Keep the following in mind when accomplishing the procedures in Part 1 of the Red Hat

*Installation Guide.*

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**BASIC INSTALLATION:** With limited experience in administration of Linux workstations, the following guidance will make installation relatively easy.

At the beginning of the installation process, recommend selecting the `graphical` login type rather than the `text` login. This causes the X-windows server to be automatically started when Linux is started.

**Beginning with Red Hat 5, an 'installation number' obtained from Red Hat is required to get a successful installation. The installation number must reflect a license for Red Hat Desktop with workstation option. Red Hat is rather vague in describing the results of not supplying an installation number when prompted during installation. One result is that not all software packages required for CODE will be installed.**

Disk Partitioning -

Option 1: The basic installation creates a single file system where everything except the `/boot` and `swap` partitions is under the root `/` partition.

- a. The easiest installation is to not share the PC with a Microsoft Windows installation or another Linux installation. To accomplish this
  - Select all available drives for installation
  - Select the option:  
'Remove all partitions on selected drives and create default layout'
- b. If sharing the PC with a Microsoft Windows installation (not recommended for CODE):
  - Use a second physical hard disk dedicated to Linux.
  - In some situations it may be easier to not install a boot loader. A Linux boot floppy must then be created.

Make sure  Review and modify partitioning layout is checked so you can confirm the size of the swap space allocated. The sizes of the partitions are then displayed.

- A `/boot` partition is created (approx. 100 MB),
- `swap` space is allocated (confirm at least 1024 MB in size), and
- the rest of space is placed into a single partition with a `/` mount point.

Option 2: If desired the definition and size of disk partitions can be customized. This is an advanced installation topic and should not be considered unless highly experienced in Linux administration.

Boot Loader -

The default Grub boot loader is satisfactory for most installations.

### Network Configuration -

Note: The ORPG is not compatible with DHCP. The network interface can be configured at this time or after Red Hat installation. If configured during installation:

- Make sure that [x] Active is checked for the primary interface `eth0`.
- With the primary interface `eth0` selected, click "Edit" to modify device configuration
  - Deselect "( ) Dynamic IP configuration (DHCP)" and select "(\*) Manual configuration".
  - Enter the workstation IP address and netmask (normally 255.255.255.0).

click OK when finished.

- Select "Set the hostname (\*)manually" and enter the TCP/IP hostname.
- Enter the Gateway address and at least one DNS address.

### Time Setup -

After setting the time zone, recommend deselecting system use UTC time.

### Package Selection -

The default package list is **not** sufficient for the ORPG development environment.

#### Red Hat Enterprise 5

- When presented with Package Defaults, select "(\*)Customize now". This is required in order to get all necessary packages installed.
- **The procedures in [Appendix B](#) must be followed when selecting packages to be installed.**

#### CentOS 5

- When presented with Package Defaults, select "(\*)Customize now". This is required in order to get all necessary packages installed.
- **The procedures in [Appendix C](#) must be followed when selecting packages to be installed.**

### After Software Installation and First Reboot -

When setting the date and time, do NOT check [ ] Enable Network Time Protocol. If there is a problem with the network configuration the next reboot can be significantly delayed.

The Red Hat firewall can be a little quirky to configure. Consider selecting Firewall: "Disabled" if you are on a protected network and this does not conflict with your organization's security procedures. The firewall can be enabled after installation.

When prompted, decline the offer for Red Hat Network Setup and Registration. If desired this can be accomplished later. When installing from media, it is best to ensure all required packages are installed with a successful compile and ORPG launch before obtaining automatic updates from the Red Hat Network.

## 2. Software Not Installed during the OS Installation **SA**

There are a few packages needed by CODE that are not installed during installation of Red Hat or CentOS. These packages cannot be individually selected by the package selection utility. Package `giflib-devel` is used by `cvg`. Package `ncompress` (contains Unix command `compress` and `uncompress`) is required by utility `play_a2` when playing back `.Z` files. Packages `tcl-devel`, `tk-devel`, `gs1` and `gs1-devel` are required for the MIGFA algorithm.

To verify if these packages are installed, execute:

```
rpm -q giflib-devel
rpm -q ncompress
```

The following are required only for the NWS Edition of CODE (MIGFA algorithm):

```
rpm -q tcl-devel
rpm -q tk-devel
rpm -q gs1
rpm -q gs1-devel
```

If these packages are not installed, use `yum` to install them:

```
yum -y install giflib-devel
yum -y install ncompress
```

The following are required only for the NWS Edition of CODE (MIGFA algorithm):

```
yum -y install tcl-devel
yum -y install tk-devel
yum -y install gs1
yum -y install gs1-devel
```

After install all packages, it is better to install all available updates from Red Hat or CentOS.

```
yum -y update
```

## 3. Post Installation Red Hat Configuration Hints

- The GNOME desktop environment is the default if it has been installed. The GNOME desktop is used operationally but either GNOME or the KDE desktop can be used for CODE.
  - To change from GNOME to KDE, prior to logging on select >Session at the bottom of the graphical login screen. Then select (\*)KDE in the resulting pop-up menu and click on the Change Session button. Typically this must only be accomplished once for each user account.
- **SA** If you wish to remotely login to this workstation via XDM, it must be activated. XDM can be activated using the Logon Screen tool.

KDE: Administration -> Login Screen

GNOME: System -> Administration -> Login Screen

In the Remote Tab, change the option from "Remote login disabled" to "Same as local".

- **SA** Many network communication services, for example **httpd** (web server), **rsh**, **rexec**, **telnet**, **nfs**, and the ftp server **gssftp** are not activated by default. On the other hand, some services are activated even if the software is not installed / configured. **For example, sendmail and snmp can prolong system boot if they are activated but the appropriate software was not installed / configured.**
  - These services can be activated or stopped using the Services menu.
    - KDE: Administration -> Server Settings -> Services
    - GNOME: System -> Administration -> Server Settings -> Services
  - Note that **xinetd** must also be activated for many of these services. Don't forget to select File -> Save Changes when finished.
- **SA** Even though DHCP is not selected during installation, the network configuration for TCP/IP is usually not complete. The ORPG will not launch with certain errors in the network configuration. The network device (ethernet card) can be configured using the Administration -> Network menu by selecting the desired device and pressing Edit.
  - A common configuration error resulting via the Red Hat administrative tools involves the `/etc/hosts` file. The tools place the host name on the line containing the `localhost` entry rather than on a separate line with the designated IP address.
  - If unfamiliar with Linux network configuration, the sample network configuration can be found in [Appendix D](#) Linux Network Configuration Files. Be sure to alias the hostname to `rpg` so that you do not need to modify `.rsgd.conf` later.
- **SA** The firewall can be configured using the Administration -> Security Level and Firewall tool (from the KDE desktop).

#### 4. Create the user account for each ORPG installation **SA**

The user account created for each ORPG installation must have a minimum of 1GB of space available in the home directory. The default shell for these accounts should be the C shell. In the future, bash will be supported.

## Platform Preparation Complete - Next Steps

This completes preparation for ORPG installation. Proceed with the instructions in Volume 1, Document 1, Section II for installing an ORPG into a CODE account.

# Vol 1. Document 1 - CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions

## Section II Installation Instructions

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 12

A temporary step of copying the snippet files for the test Dual Pol products has been added.

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 11

Red Hat Enterprise 5 *Desktop with Workstation Option* is required for the ORPG. The *Workstation Option* is needed to use the development tools with Red Hat.

Beginning with Red Hat Enterprise 5:

- The installation program no longer provides the option to install 'Everything' when selecting packages to install. This makes the package selection process a little more difficult.
- An 'installation number' obtained from Red Hat is required to get a successful installation. The installation number must reflect a license for Red Hat Desktop with workstation option. Red Hat is rather vague in describing the results of not supplying an installation number when prompted during installation. One result is that not all software packages required for CODE will be installed.

## Part A. Introduction

This document provides the basic information to configure the development environment on the **Linux PC** Platform.

Parts B - D of this document cover installation procedures for an ORPG in the CODE environment.

Section III contains supplemental information that is not required for installing a basic CODE development environment.

**Some experience using a Unix environment is assumed. Some aspects of installation and configuration require basic system administration knowledge.**

### Note:

- All procedures should be accomplished while logged into the account into which the ORPG is being installed unless indicated otherwise.

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- Steps requiring administrative privileges are flagged with **SA**

*The following procedures assume that the ORPG is installed directly into the account home directory.*

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## Part B. Initial Steps

### Special Consideration - ORPG Previously Installed

**It is recommended that the ORPG not be installed over a prior installation.** The ORPG can be installed in more than one account (assuming the installation script provided with the ORPG was not used). In order to have more than one instance of an ORPG running simultaneously on a single workstation, each must have a different value for the variable `RMPORT` (see Editing the customized ORPG Account Files in **Part C of Volume 1, Document 1, Section II**).

**Do NOT reuse any configuration files from the prior version of the ORPG.** These files include: `.cshrc`, `orpg_env_cshrc`, `build_env_cshrc`, `make_rpg`, `make.linux_x86`, `make.common`, `task_tables`, etc. There may be subtle changes in these files that the installation instructions do not cover.

### Confirm System Admin Steps are Complete

Before proceeding, insure all system administration prerequisites described in Section I of this document have been completed.

1. Determine the user account and the account home directory provided for this ORPG installation.
  - **SA** The ORPG Installation Account  
The user account created for the ORPG installation should have a minimum of 1 GB in the home directory. The account default shell must be the C shell. Other shells will be supported in the future.

### Installing the ORPG Source Code Software Distribution Files

*The following procedures are based on a C shell environment. In the future, when other shells are supported, the appropriate changes must be made to the corresponding configuration files (i.e., `.bash_profile`, `.bashrc`, `.build_env_profile`, and `.orpg_env_profile`).*

**Warning:** Backup copies of the account configuration files, that is `.cshrc`, `.bash_profile`, and `.bashrc` (if they exist) should be made. These files are overwritten when the ORPG distribution files are extracted.

1. Make a copy of the current `.cshrc`, `.bash_profile` and `.bashrc` configuration files.
2. Obtain the ORPG source code distribution archive file (included with the CODE ORPG Software Distribution CD in directory `==/files_orpg_sw/`) and **place into the account home directory**.
3. Uncompress and extract the archive:

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If you have the NWS Edition:

```
tar xvzf rpg_b13_0r1_6_nws_src.tgz
```

If you have the Public Edition:

```
tar xvzf rpg_b13_0r1_6_pub_src.tgz
```

4. Restore the configuration files that reflect your account's environment (if required).
-

## Part C. ORPG Account Configuration Procedures (C shell)

*The following procedures are based on a C shell environment. In the future, when other shells are supported, the appropriate changes must be made to the corresponding configuration files (i.e., `.bash_profile`, `.bashrc`, `.build_env_profile`, and `.orpg_env_profile`).*

This scheme of configuring the ORPG is equivalent to but departs somewhat from the method used for an operational ORPG. The reason is to provide more flexibility in establishing the ORPG / WSR-88D CODE environment. A generic `.cshrc` file is provided with comments documenting the contents and providing guidance on allowed changes.

Rather than extensively editing the `.cshrc` file that is delivered with the ORPG software, we have consolidated the environment required to run the ORPG (`path`, `MANPATH`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, and other environmental variables) into an ORPG *run environment file*. We also localize changes needed to build the entire ORPG software and to compile subsets of the software in a software *build environment file*. These files are sourced at the end of `.cshrc`.

### Extracting the Archive Containing the CODE Customization Files

1. Obtain the `code_config_b13_0r1_6.tgz` file (included with the CODE distribution CD in directory `==/config_files/`) and place into the account home directory.
2. While in home directory extract the archive with the command:

```
tar xvzf code_config_b13_0r1_6.tgz
```

the replacement files and corresponding installation scripts are extracted into a subdirectory `code_config_b13_0r1_6`.

### Installing the customized ORPG environment files

Several files must be customized in order to set up the account as an ORPG development environment. Some files set up the basic account environment and others modify makefiles. These files are installed **after** the ORPG source code archive has been extracted and **before** the ORPG is compiled.

1. While in the subdirectory `$HOME/code_config_b13_0r1_6/env`, install the development environment configuration files with the following command:

```
./inst_env_config
```

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- A list of the installed files is in Part A of Section III of this Document.
  - The files being replaced are saved with a `.OLD` extension.
  - A copy of the new file is made with a `.CODE` extension.
2. Ignore the files in the directory `~/code_config_b13_0r1_6/orpg` for now. They will be installed **after** the ORPG is compiled.

## Editing the customized ORPG Account Files

Only those files that require additional manual edits are listed here. For a description of all the customized files and guidance on additional account configuration topics see Part A of Section III of this Document. Caution must be used when modifying the basic Unix account variables that are set in the CODE customized files (`.cshrc`, etc.).

**Warning:** After modifying any of the installed account configuration files be sure to make backup copies.

### 1. The ORPG run environment file: `orpg_env_cshrc`

This file is sourced at the end of `.cshrc` and sets the environment for running the ORPG.

If more than one installed ORPG is going to be run at the same time on a single workstation, the value of the variable `RMTPORT` must differ. Manually change the defined value of `RMTPORT` on each account. It is recommended that the first account have a value of 50000, the second 51000, etc.

Create a backup copy of the modified `orpg_env_cshrc` file

### 2. The software build environment file: `build_env_cshrc`

**No changes required on the Linux platform.** This file is sourced at the end of `.cshrc` and sets the environment for compiling the ORPG software and for compiling subsets of the software from within the source code tree.

If you make any changes, create a backup copy of the modified `build_env_cshrc` file

## Editing the customized ORPG Makefiles

Only those files that require additional manual edits are listed here. For a description of all the customized files and guidance on additional account configuration topics see Part A of Section III of this Document. There is no reason for additional customization of the ORPG makefile system.

## Final Steps

1. **IMPORTANT**. To ensure the account environment reflects the changes just made, log out and back into the account before attempting to compile the ORPG.
  2. At the command line, run `env` and check the output to verify that both the run environment file and the build environment file are being sourced at login.
-

## Part D. Building (compiling) the ORPG

### Replacing selected ORPG source code files

Currently there are no issues that require patches prior to compiling the ORPG.

### Quick Test Compile

Before attempting to compile the whole ORPG, a quick test compile of a portion of the source code should be conducted (less than 1 minute). This does not catch all possible configuration errors. However, if the correct language compilers are being used with a properly installed operating system, an error free compile of the libraries in `~/src/cpc100` should indicate a properly configured environment.

1. While in the `$HOME` directory, execute the `test_make_cpc100` script with the following command if using `csch`:

```
test_make_cpc100 $HOME >& <your output filename>
```

2. After compilation is complete, compare the created log file with a typical output file to ensure that the build was successful (see [Appendix E](#) CPC100 Compile Problems). This level of compiler warning message is normal. **Ensure there are no Error messages.**
3. **With an unsuccessful build:** Look closely at the first unexpected Error message to determine the probable cause. If the cause is not obvious review all procedural steps taken to this point.

### Compiling the ORPG source code

Executing the `make_rpg` script builds the entire ORPG and installs the binary executables and libraries in the appropriate directories. It takes approximately 15 minutes on a typical Pentium 4 PC.

**IMPORTANT:** Compiling the ORPG installs numerous configuration files. Unless backup copies of modified files are made, any changes or customization made will be lost if the ORPG is subsequently compiled again. This includes the `$HOME/.rssd.conf` file and other files in the home directory. Modifications to any file in the `$HOME/cfg` directory will be lost (e.g., `task_tables`, `comms_link.conf`, etc.).

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1. While in the `$HOME` directory, execute the `make_rpg` script with the following command (using `csch`):  

```
make_rpg $HOME >& <your output filename>
```
2. After compilation is complete, compare the created log file with a typical output file to ensure that the build was successful (see [Appendix F](#) ORPG Compile Problems). This level of compiler warning message is normal. **Ensure there are no unexpected Error messages.**
3. **With an unsuccessful build:** Look closely at the first unexpected Error message to determine the probable cause. If the cause is not obvious review all procedural steps taken to this point.
4. **With a successful build:** The procedures in the following paragraphs, *Replacing missing ORPG binary files* and *Configuring the ORPG Installation* should be accomplished even if the ORPG has been previously successfully built in this account. This is the easiest way to ensure the configuration is complete.

### Replacing missing ORPG binary files

Currently there are no issues that require post build patches.

#### Temporary Steps - Configuration of the Dual Pol Test Products (DP RAWDATA)

Currently the Dual Pol Test Product (Product ID's 600-605 and 700-705) snippet configuration files are installed under `~/tools/cfg`. In order to configure these products, copy the following files from `~/tools/cfg/extensions` to `~/cfg/extensions`:

```
product_attr_table.test_base_prods_8bit_combbase  
product_attr_table.test_base_prods_8bit_refldata  
product_generation_tables.test_base_prods_8bit  
task_attr_table.test_base_prods_8bit_combbase  
task_attr_table.test_base_prods_8bit_refldata  
task_tables.test_base_prods_8bit
```

### Configuring the ORPG Installation

These instructions provide the basic information to configure a standalone workstation running the ORPG with no communication managers (no wideband connection to an RDA or narrowband connections for product distribution). The configuration is based upon specific modifications to standard configuration files. More comprehensive configuration procedures for adding additional algorithm tasks and product data stores are provided in [CODE Guide Volume 2 - ORPG Application Development Guide](#).

**Warning:** Many of the configuration files in `$HOME/cfg` are copied or otherwise derived from default versions located in `$HOME/src/cpc104`. Care should be taken to preserve copies of any manual changes to files in `$HOME/cfg` because they may be overwritten when the system is rebuilt or an installation script is run.

## Installing the customized ORPG configuration files

1. While in the directory `$HOME/code_config_b13_0r1_6/orpg`, install the ORPG configuration files with the following command:

```
inst_orpg_config
```

The script prompts the user for the type of CODE distribution being installed (NWS or Public). This determines which version of the `task_tables` file is installed. If the wrong choice is made it can easily be corrected. See item 2 below.

- A list of the installed files are in Part B of Section III of this Document.
- The files being replaced are saved with a `.OLD` extension.
- A copy of the new file is made with a `.CODE` extension.
- In order to provide an immediate source of input data for testing the ORPG installation, three Archive II data files are installed in `$HOME/ar2data`

## Editing the customized ORPG configuration files

Only those files that require additional manual edits are listed here. For a description of all the customized files and additional guidance on ORPG configuration topics see Part B of Section III of this Document. The only reason additional edits might be required would be if external interfaces for a base data source not normally used for algorithm development or a product distribution interface were desired.

1. **The Remote System Services configuration file: `$HOME/.rssd.conf`**

**Modification required on both platforms.** The sample `.rssd.conf` file installed into the account home directory by the script can be used as a template. *The examples provided indicate correct syntax.* **Substitute information for your installation as appropriate.**

- **Make a client entry for the TCP/IP address (or hostname) of your workstation.**

```
# RPG Development Workstations
Client: rpg
```

- **Make a backup copy of this file.**

## 2. The `$HOME/cfg/task_tables` configuration file

Two versions of the `task_tables` configuration file are installed: `task_tables.nws_code` and `task_tables.public_code`. Several tasks have been commented out in both versions: `cm_ping`, `wbserver`, `wbserver_ingest`, `convert_ldm`, `rpc.ldmd`, `manage_ldm`, `ldm_recomb`, `levelIII_status_ICAO_ldmping`. The CODE script `inst_orpg_config` prompts the user for the type of CODE distribution being installed (Public or NWS). The script then copies the corresponding version of the file to the file `task_tables` which is used by the ORPG.

- The NWS version of `task_tables` includes tasks associated with MIT/LL and NCAR supplied algorithms.
- The Public version of `task_tables` disables the startup of tasks associated with MIT/LL and NCAR supplied algorithms because these tasks are not included with the Public Edition. The following commands in the `Operational_processes` list near the end of the public CODE version of `task_tables` have been commented out.

```
Operational_processes {  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    # data_qual  
    # hiresvil  
    .  
    # hireseet  
    .  
    # nexradMigfa  
    # ntda_alg  
    # ntda_fp  
    .  
    .  
}
```

- **If you have the Public Edition of CODE, the tasks must remain disabled in order for the ORPG to start.**
  - **After initial installation, if you make any changes, make a backup copy of this file.**
3. **IMPORTANT.** To ensure the account environment reflects the changes just made, log out and back into the account before attempting to run the ORPG.
  4. Test the installation by launching the ORPG following the instructions in Section IV of this document: *Running the ORPG*.

## ORPG Installation Complete - Next Steps

This completes the ORPG installation into a CODE account. Proceed with the instructions in Volume 1, Document 2 to install CODE software (CODE utility updates and sample algorithms).

Vol 1 Doc 1 Section II - Installation Instructions

The next section of this document contains optional procedures to create additional CODE accounts from an existing account.

# Vol 1. Document 1 - CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions

## Section III Supplemental Information

**This document is not required for setting up a basic CODE algorithm development environment on a stand-alone workstation.** It contains additional information that would be useful for

- accomplishing additional customization of the Unix user account
- configuring the ORPG external interfaces
- maintaining the CODE distribution

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 12

- In addition to `cm_ping`, two additional tasks related to wide band ingest and output and 5 LDM related tasks have been commented out of the `task_tables` configuration files.

---

## Part A. ORPG and Unix Account Environment Files Modified for CODE

Several files must be customized in order to set up the account as an ORPG development environment. Some files set up the basic account environment and others modify makefiles. These files are installed **after** the ORPG source code archive has been extracted and **before** the ORPG is compiled.

### Files installed with the `inst_env_config` script.

- The following files are replaced with modified CODE versions:

```
$HOME/.cshrc  
$HOME/make_rpg  
$HOME/src/cpc104/lib001/makefile  
$HOME/src/cpc104/lib003/makefile  
$HOME/src/cpc104/lib005/makefile  
$HOME/src/cpc104/lib006/makefile  
$HOME/src/cpc104/lib009/makefile
```

- The following new files are installed:

```
$HOME/build_env_cshrc  
$HOME/orpg_env_cshrc  
$HOME/test_make_cpc100
```

- The following files support the bash shells (not tested):

```
$HOME/.bash_profile
```

```
$HOME/.bashrc  
$HOME/.envfile  
$HOME/build_env_profile  
$HOME/orpg_env_profile
```

- The files being replaced are saved with a `.OLD` extension.
- A copy of the new file is made with a `.CODE` extension.

## Files defining the ORPG Account Environment

### 1. The account's `.cshrc` file

**Typically no change is required in the sample `.cshrc` file installed with the script.** If you wish to customize your environment, **read the comments included in the file** (for example, changing the `umask` setting can adversely affect installation of CODE software and setting the `noclobber` shell variable will prevent ORPG launch).

### 2. The ORPG run environment file: `orpg_env_cshrc`

This file is sourced at the end of `.cshrc` and sets the environment for running the ORPG.

If more than one installed ORPG is going to be run at the same time on a single workstation, the value of the variable `RMTPORT` must differ. Manually change the defined value of `RMTPORT` on each account. It is recommended that the first account have a value of 50000, the second 51000, etc.

### 3. The software build environment file: `build_env_cshrc`

**No changes required on the Linux platform.** This file is sourced at the end of `.cshrc` and sets the environment for compiling the ORPG software and for compiling subsets of the software from within the source code tree.

## ORPG Build Scripts and Makefiles

### 1. The `$HOME/make_rpg` script

**No changes required.** The customized `make_rpg` script file installed by the CODE script has been modified to provide some flexibility in setting up the development environment and to reduce unnecessary Error messages. The changes to this script are documented in [Appendix G](#) Files Modified for CODE.

### 2. The `$HOME/test_make_cpc100` script

**No changes required.** The new `$HOME/test_make_cpc100` script that was installed requires no modification.

3. **The makefile in `$HOME/src/cpc104/lib005`**

**No editing required.** In addition to other configuration files, the current makefile in this directory installs all the standard account configuration files (`.cshrc`, `.bash_profile`, `.bashrc`) at the end of every ORPG compile. This makefile was modified to not install these three files which avoids overwriting files customized for CODE.

4. **The makefile in `$HOME/src/cpc104/lib003`**

**No editing required.** The current makefile in this directory does not install all of the required configuration files into the `~/cfg` and the `~/cfg/dea` directories (this is because another source of initial configuration information is used for the operational ORPG). The script substitutes a makefile that is similar to a previous version in order to install all required configuration files for the development environment.

5. **The makefile in `$HOME/src/cpc104/lib006`**

**No editing required.** This file was modified to install additional files into the `$HOME/cfg/dea` directory.

6. **The makefile in `$HOME/src/cpc104/lib001`**

**No editing required.** This file was modified to install 9 data files into the `$HOME/cfg` directory to support `rda_simulator` tool.

7. **The makefile in `$HOME/src/cpc104/lib009`**

**No editing required.** This file was modified to install a file to `$HOME/tools/cfg/comms` directory so that RPG can be compiled without errors.

## Other Files

1. `.bashrc`, `.bash_profile`, and `.env_file`

Together these files set up the environment for the bash shell (not tested for CODE) as the `.cshrc` does for the csh shell.

2. `orpg_env_profile` and `build_env_profile`

These files set up the ORPG run environment and the build environment for the bash shell (not tested for CODE) and are sourced at the end of `.bash_profile`

## Part B. ORPG Configuration Files Modified for CODE

The installed configuration files provide the basic information to configure a standalone workstation running the ORPG with no communication managers (no wideband connection to an RDA or narrowband connections for product distribution). These files are installed **after** the ORPG is compiled.

**Warning:** Many of the configuration files in `$HOME/cfg` are copied or otherwise derived from default versions located in `$HOME/src/cpc104`. Care should be taken to preserve copies of any manual changes to files in `$HOME/cfg` because they may be overwritten when the system is rebuilt or an installation script is run.

### Files installed with the `inst_orpg_config` script.

- The following files are replaced with modified CODE versions:

```
$HOME/cfg/comms_link.conf  
$HOME/cfg/site_info.dea  
$HOME/cfg/blockage.lb  
$HOME/cfg/task_tables  
$HOME/cfg/task_attr_table
```

- The following new files are installed:

```
$HOME/.rssd.conf  
$HOME/tools/bin/rm_orpg_data  
$HOME/cfg/version_rpg  
$HOME/cfg/task_tables.nws_code  
$HOME/cfg/task_tables.public_code
```

- The files being replaced are saved with an `.OLD` extension.
- A copy of the new file is made with a `.CODE` extension.
- In order to provide an immediate source of input data for testing the ORPG installation, three Archive II data files are installed in `$HOME/data/ar2data`

### Files configuring basic aspects of the ORPG

1. **The Communications Link Configuration file:** `$HOME/cfg/comms_link.conf`

**Normally no editing required.** The customized `comms_link.conf` file installed by the script normally requires no modification for a basic development environment. This file configures a stand-alone ORPG that is not controlling an RDA and does not have any narrowband product distribution lines. The file also assumes that the source of base data is either from an 8mm tape

containing Archive II data or is from reading Archive II data from disk files using the ORPG utility `play_a2`. This file does not require modification unless another source of base data is used or narrow band product distribution lines are configured. The critical entries for a development environment are documented in [Appendix G](#) Files Modified for CODE.

2. **The Remote System Services configuration file: `$HOME/.rssd.conf`**

**Modification might be needed.** The sample `.rssd.conf` file installed into the account home directory by the script uses hostname `rpg` as Client. If the hostname of your computer has been aliased to `rpg` in file `/etc/hosts`, there is no need to change this file. *The examples provided indicate correct syntax.* Otherwise, replace `rpg` with the hostname or IP address of your computer.

- o Make a client entry for the TCP/IP address (or hostname) of your workstation.

```
# RPG Development Workstations
Client: rpg
```

3. **Site Adaptation Data: `site_info.dea` and `blockage.lb`**

**No editing required.** The site adaptation data is set for Melbourne Florida. This is the site that is the source of the sample Archive II disk files provided with the initial ORPG installation. The following files are installed in the `$HOME/cfg` directory: `site_info.dea` and `blockage.lb`.

4. **The `$HOME/cfg/task_tables` configuration file**

Two versions of the `task_tables` configuration file are provided: `task_tables.nws_code` and `task_tables.public_code`. Several tasks have been commented out in both versions: `cm_ping`, `wbserver`, `wbserver_ingest`, `convert_ldm`, `rpc.ldmd`, `manage_ldm`, `ldm_recomb`, `levelIII_status_ICAO_ldmping`. The CODE script `inst_orpg_config` prompts the user for the type of CODE distribution being installed (Public or NWS). The script then copies the corresponding version of the file to the file `task_tables` which is used by the ORPG.

- The NWS version of `task_tables` includes tasks associated with MIT/LL and NCAR supplied algorithms.
- The Public version of `task_tables` disables the startup of tasks associated with MIT/LL and NCAR supplied algorithms because these tasks are not included with the Public Edition. The following commands in the `Operational_processes` list near the end of the public CODE version of `task_tables` have been commented out.

```
Operational_processes {
#   data_qual
#   hiresvil
#   hireset
```

```
      .      .  
#   nexradMigfa  
#   ntda_alg  
#   ntda_fp  
      .      .  
}
```

- If you have the Public Edition of CODE, the tasks must remain disabled in order for the ORPG to start.

5. **The `$HOME/cfg/task_attr_table` configuration file**

**No editing required.** Option `-f` is added to task `control_rda` so that the data being played back looks like coming from RDA.

## Other Files

1. **The `$HOME/tools/bin/rm_orpg_data` script**

**No editing required.** This script provides a safe means to erase all of the ORPG data files located in the data directory (`$ORPGDIR`) configured for the installation account.

# Vol 1. Document 1 - CODE Specific ORPG Installation Instructions

## Section IV Running the ORPG

### Preliminary Notes

- The following actions should be accomplished in the order presented. Specifically, **ORPG tasks should be running before beginning base data ingest (starting the 8mm tape reader or reading Archive II data files).**
  - Having problems starting the ORPG? Refer to [Appendix H ORPG Launch Problems](#).
- 

### TO START ORPG TASKS:

- Log in as an appropriate user, that is the account into which the ORPG is installed.
- Type: `mrpg -p -v startup`
  - The `-v` option provides a verbose output.
  - The `-p` option cleans up all data stores before starting up.
- Wait for the command prompt to return. Startup normally requires less than one minute.

A sample output of this command is provided in [Appendix I](#).

**Note 1:** If you have the Public Distribution Edition of CODE, a few products are not included and are disabled in the `task_tables` configuration file. For example, the `data_qual`, `hiresvil`, `hireseet`, `nexradMigfa`, `ntda_alg` and `ntda_fp` tasks are disabled.

**Note 2:** If the `sysstat` package was not installed on a Linux Platform, you will receive the following `iostat` error message. You may see the following after launching the ORPG. This message does not affect using CODE to develop algorithms.

```
15:18:15 mrpg:      Execute op process: vwindpro -v
15:18:15 mrpg: All operational processes started. Waiting for OP ready ...
15:18:15 mrpg: MGC_system iostat -c 2 60 > /home/code7v2/tmp/iostat.out
                                     & on failed (ret -449)
15:18:16 mrpg: RPG State: OPERATE - mrpg_ma*e_rpg.c:1080
15:18:16 mrpg: RPG Operability Status: ONLINE - mrpg_ma*e_rpg.c:1122
15:18:16 mrpg: RPG system initialized - mrpg_pr*_cmds.c:130
15:18:16 mrpg: RPG startup completed
```

## To Check Status of Running Programs:

- Type: `rpg_ps`

A sample output of `rpg_ps` is provided in [Appendix J](#).

Note: The `rpg_ps` command does not work unless certain ORPG tasks are running (it will not work after executing `mrpg_cleanup`). In this case, the status of running tasks can be checked with the standard `ps -ef` command.

---

## To Launch the ORPG User Interface Program:

- Type: `hci`

When not connected to an operational RDA, it is normal for the `hci` to display a warning for *Wideband Link Failure*.

If the colors of the `hci` application window are washed out, it may be due to having other applications open (i.e. a web browser) on an 8-bit color display.

Note: ORPG algorithm tasks will run without launching the `hci`. Documentation of the `hci` is not included with this package.

---

## Ingest a Source of Base Data

The ORPG utility "`play_a2`" is used for disk file and tape playback. In addition to the command line mode for Archive II disk files, `play_a2` includes an interactive mode for both Archive II disk files and 8mm Archive II tapes.

### Method 1, Using Archive II data disk files:

## Vol 1 Doc 1 Section IV - Running the ORPG

The ORPG utility "`play_a2`" reads individual files each containing a volume of Archive II data and ingests the data into the ORPG. In order to provide a quick test of the ORPG, three files are included with the CODE ORPG configuration files and have been installed in `$HOME/ar2data`. The CODE CD contains additional Archive II disk files.

Execute the following command to ingest these files.

- Type: `play_a2 -d $HOME/ar2data`
- If you have launched the *hci*, observe the RDA radome indicate scanning in progress on the GUI window

If the variable `AR2_DIR` has been set to the `$HOME/ar2data` directory, executing '`play_a2`' will suffice.

See the CODE Utility documentation contained in CODE Guide Volume 4 for additional information the command line mode of `play_a2`.

### **Method 2, Using Archive II data tapes (requires an 8mm tape drive):**

The ORPG `play_a2` utility has an interactive mode for reading radar data off of 8mm tape drives and ingesting into a running ORPG. This mode is selected with the `-a` option.

- Place the Archive II data tape into the 8mm tape drive at the console.
- Type: `play_a2 -a`
- Make selection from displayed menu:

```
Type:    0: Rewind tape
         1: Playback tape
         2: Search a volume and playback
         3: Skip volumes
         4: Options
         5: Exit
```

- If you have launched the *hci*, observe the RDA radome indicate scanning in progress on the GUI window

Note: The `play_a2` uses the default tape device configured for the workstation.

The CODE Utility documentation contained in CODE Guide Volume 4 does not yet cover the interactive modes of `play_a2`. See the man page.

## For Graphic Display of a Subset of Legacy Products:

NOTE: The environmental variable `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must be defined as the path of the location of the default preferences files (normally `$HOME/tools`) for `CVG` to function properly.

- Type: `cvg` to launch the CODEview Graphics Display tool

Once the utility is launched,

a product must be selected from the product database using the product list on the main `CVG` window.

After the product is selected, the desired data packets for display are chosen from the Packet Selection popup-screen.

See the CODE Utility documentation contained in CODE Guide Volume 4 for additional information.

---

## TO STOP ORPG TASKS:

- Type: `mrpg shutdown`
- Type: `mrpg cleanup`

**IMPORTANT:** Even though `mrpg cleanup` command is optional, it **should always be executed in a development environment when stopping the ORPG**. The `hci` and two other ORPG tasks (`rssd` and `mrpg`) are still active after shutdown and this command terminates these. It is important to execute `mrpg cleanup` if the ORPG is installed in more than one account. **If these tasks are not terminated during shutdown, an ORPG that is installed in another account will not launch unless the value of `RMTPORT` has been modified.** The `rpg_ps` command will not function after executing `mrpg cleanup`.

---

## **To Stop Ingest of Base Data:**

### **If using method 1, Archive II disk files:**

- Type **ctrl-C** in the terminal that started the 'play\_a2' utility

### **If using method 2, 8mm Archive II tape:**

- Type **ctrl-C** in the terminal that started the tape
- select item **5** for 'Exit'

# Volume 1. Guide to Setting Up the Development Environment

## Document 2. Installing CODE Software

This document includes instructions for the installation of the CODE development and analysis utilities and CODE sample algorithms.

**Section I**      [Software Requisites for CODE Utilities](#)

**Section II**     [Instructions for CODE Utilities](#)

**Section III**    [Instructions for Sample Algorithms](#)

## Vol 1. Document 2 - Installing CODE Software

### Section I Software Requisites for CODE Utilities

#### New for Build 12

CVG 9.0 and later requires additional software packages from the Red Hat Enterprise 5 installation. This is because CVG uses libgd and libgif from Red Hat rather than internal libraries libgd and libungif.

CVG 9.0 and later requires packages `gd`, `gd-devel`, `giflib`, and `giflib-devel`.

**If the platform preparation instructions (Red Hat Linux installation) in Volume 1 Document 1 and Appendix B are followed, all of the packages will be installed.**

To verify if the required packages are installed, execute:

```
rpm -qa | grep gd-  
rpm -qa | grep giflib-
```

The following procedures require Administrative permissions. 

**If these packages are not installed**, copy the following RPM files from the installation CDs to `/tmp`. The version numbers (and location) of the package may differ with Enterprise distributions:

```
gd-2.0.33-9.4.e15_1.1.rpm  
gd-devel-2.0.33-9.4.e15_1.1.rpm  
giflib-4.1.3-7.1.e15.1.rpm  
giflib-devel-4.1.3-7.1.e15.1.rpm
```

Install the above RPM files with the following commands:

```
rpm -Uvh /tmp/gd-2.0.33-9.4.e15_1.1.rpm  
rpm -Uvh /tmp/gd-devel-2.0.33-9.4.e15_1.1.rpm  
rpm -Uvh /tmp/giflib-4.1.3-7.1.e15.1.rpm  
rpm -Uvh /tmp/giflib-devel-4.1.3-7.1.e15.1.rpm
```

## Vol 1. Document 2 - Installing CODE Software

### Section II Instructions for CODE Utilities

#### Part A. Introduction

**NOTE:** The CVG 9.2 and CVT 4.4.3 utilities are integrated into the Build 13 ORPG source code tree and compiled with the ORPG.

The major enhancements included in CVG 9.2 are:

Product Display Related changes

- Improved display of radial products to greatly reduce the number of black pixels between radials, artifacts of the display resolution and the X-windows drawing primitives.

User Interface Enhancements

- NONE.

Misc Bug Fixes

- BUG Fixed: The product database size in CVG was smaller than the maximum possible in the RPG. This would cause the display of product other than the product selected for display when using larger product databases.

Other:

- NONE.

The major enhancements included in CVT 4.4.3 are:

- A Build 12 change in the radial header for the generic radial component changed the azimuth from center azimuth to beginning azimuth.

- Part B. contains installation instructions for code utility updates (if provided). These procedures accomplish a local installation.
- Part C. provides the optional global (and standalone) installation procedures for CVT and CVG.
- Part D. contains special instructions for the CODE utilities CVG & CVT and the ORPG utility 'play\_a2'. The environmental variables that must be set before using `cvt`, `cvg`, and `play_a2` are described.
- Part E. lists the installed file locations for the CODE utilities.

#### Installation Types

1. The **local installation**, which is accomplished when the ORPG is compiled, has one advantage. With multiple accounts on a workstation, each account could run different versions of a utility. This may be required for CODEview Graphics if some accounts have different ORPG Builds. The local installation requires that `~/tools/bin` and `~/tools/bin/linux_x86` are in the `path` environmental variable.
2. A second installation type, a 'global' installation, is provided for CVT and CVG. A **global installation** is not required and normally not used. A global installation places the installed executables (and the default CVG configuration files) into a location accessible by more than one account on a workstation. As a convenience, scripts are provided (run with root privileges) which place the executables in `/usr/local/bin`. These scripts must be run after CVG / CVT are compiled. The global installation requires that the installed location (e.g., `/usr/local/bin`) be in the `path` environmental variable. Through modification of each utility's global installation script, another location could be chosen. For CODEview Graphics (`cvg`), an environmental variable must be set to load default preferences.

A 'standalone' installation option is provided. The **standalone option** permits CVT and CVG to be used outside of (not logged into) an ORPG account. CVT and CVG must be compiled with the standalone option set. **This option should not be used for a local installation.**

## Prerequisite Software

All requisite software is provided with a full installation of Red Hat Linux, using the Linux ORPG installation instructions.

---

## Part B. Compiling CODE Utility Updates

A **local installation** of CVG 9.2 and CVT 4.4.3 has been included in baseline of Build 13 source code. For a global installation the procedures in Part C. must be accomplished.

**There are no utility updates with this CODE distribution.**

---

## Part C. Global Installation Instructions (Optional)

**A global installation is not required and normally not used because the CODE utilities are installed when the ORPG is compiled.** The purpose of a global installation would be to install the utilities only once and have them accessible by more than one user account.

**IMPORTANT: For best operation, CVG should be compiled with the same ORPG Build with which it will be used.** If multiple accounts on a workstation have a mixture of ORPG Builds (12, or 13, etc.), if the global installation option is used, CVG should be compiled on the most recent build.

All global installation scripts must be executed with **SA** administrative privileges.

The standalone option can be used with a global installation if there is a need to use CVT or CVG outside of an ORPG configured account.

### CVT - Global Installation

1. CVT must first be compiled with the executable in the local source code subdirectory **lnux\_x86**. If a standalone option is desired the environmental variable **STANDALONE\_CVT** must be set prior to compiling CVT (see the **CODE-specific** section of the **.cshrc** file).
2. If accomplishing a global installation of the utility included with the ORPG, the source code directory is **~/src/code\_util/tsk004/**.
3. To install **CVT** under **/usr/local/bin**:  
From within the applicable source code directory execute the global installation script: **SA**

```
./cvt_global_install
```

4. The executable **cv**t can be manually copied to another location (in the **PATH**). In this case ensure the binary is executable by all intended users.

### CVG - Global Installation

1. CVG must first be compiled with the executables in the local source code subdirectory **lnux\_x86**. If a standalone option is desired the environmental variable **STANDALONE\_CVG** must be set prior to compiling CVG (see the **CODE-specific** section of the **.cshrc** file).
2. If accomplishing a global installation of the utility included with the ORPG, the source code directory is **~/src/code\_util/tsk001/**.

3. To install **CVG** under `/usr/local/bin`:

From within the applicable source code directory execute the global installation script: **SA**

```
./cvg_global_install
```

4. The executables `cvg`, `cvg_read_db`, and `cvg_color_edit` can be manually copied to another location (in the **PATH**). In this case ensure the binary is executable by all intended users.
5. To install the default configuration files under `/usr/local/share`:  
execute the following script: **SA**

```
./cvg_install_config
```

6. The default configuration files can manually copied to another location. In this case ensure all intended users have both read and write permissions of the configuration files at the top level (e.g., `cvgn.N/.cvgn.N/`) and read permission of all other files.
-

## Part D. Special Instructions - Before using cvt, cvg, and play\_a2

### CVG - Special Instructions

The CVG configuration files usually differ significantly from prior versions of CVG. These files are installed in directories associated with a specific CVG release.

**WARNING:** Any locally developed products which were used with prior versions of CVG must be reconfigured from scratch. Do not attempt to reuse any configuration files from previous CVG installations other than locally developed color palette files / digital legend files.

1. The option menu on the CVG main window should be used to set the ORPG Build number (for example '8') of the ORPG from which the products were produced. For CVG, the environmental variable `CV_ORPG_BUILD` only affects the initial value in this menu when CVG is first launched.
2. For all installations, the CVG default configuration files must be placed into a directory named `cvgn.N/.cvgn.N` (where `N.N` refers to the CVG version number). These default configuration files must not be modified by the user. The environmental variable `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must point to the parent of that directory (see the **CODE-specific** section of the `.cshrc` file). For example, if the default configuration files are placed in `/mytools/cvg8.0/.cvg8.0`, then `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must be set to `/mytools`. **CRITICAL STEP**
  - o With the **local installation** that is accomplished when the ORPG is compiled, the CVG default configuration files are placed in the directory: `$HOME/tools/cvgn.N/.cvgn.N`. The environmental variable `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must be set to `$HOME/tools` which is the value used in the account configuration file `.cshrc` supplied with CODE.
  - o If the optional **global installation** is accomplished with the `cvg_global_install` and `cvg_install_config` scripts (instructions in Part C.), the CVG default configuration files are placed in the directory: `/usr/local/share/cvgn.N/.cvgn.N`. The environmental variable `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must be set to `/usr/local/share` (see the **CODE-specific** section of the `.cshrc` file).
  - o If the configuration files were manually copied into a custom location or the `cvg_install_config` script was modified during a **global installation**, the definition of `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` must reflect this new location (see the **CODE-specific** section of the `.cshrc` file).

### CVG Notes - Actions during startup

The configuration files in the directory configured with `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` serve as a repository for default configuration files. When launched, `cvg` accomplishes the following:

- Searches for the local configuration directory when launched. If the local configuration directory corresponding to the version of CVG does not exist,
  - o it is created and default configuration files are copied from the default configuration directory. CVG uses a directory named `$HOME/.cvgn.N` - according to the version number (e.g., `$HOME/.cvg9.0`).

- **CVG** also checks to see if the installed map data file are installed and decompressed, then creates several sample map files.

**cvg** uses the local configuration files which can be customized. These local files can be replaced by the defaults by either renaming or deleting the local configuration directory (`$HOME/.cvgN.N`) and subsequently launching **cvg**.

## CVG Notes - Standalone Installation

If the **standalone** option is used with a global installation to permit using CVG from any account:

- The environmental variable `STANDALONE_CVG` must be set before CVG is compiled.
- The CVG File->Preferences menu on the main window must be used to locate the product database linear buffer file.

---

## CVT - Special Instructions

1. **IMPORTANT:** To ensure proper operation, the environmental variable `CV_ORPG_BUILD` must be set to the ORPG build number (for example '11') of the ORPG from which the products were produced (see the **CODE-specific** section of the `.cshrc` file).
2. In order to configure a new product for decoding the data levels in an unsigned integer array (data packet 16 or the generic radial component), the configuration file containing the Scale-Offset parameters must be placed in the `$HOME/.cvt` directory. A sample configuration file `decode_params.1992` is installed in this directory.
3. If the **standalone** option is used with a global installation to permit using CVT from any account:
  - The environmental variable `STANDALONE_CVT` must be set before CVT is compiled.
  - The environmental variable `CVT_DB` must be used to locate the product database linear buffer file.

---

## Archive II Disk File - Special Instructions

The ORPG utility `play_a2` is used for all Archive II disk file ingest capability.

1. The environmental variable `AR2_DIR` must be defined for each account using the `play_a2` utility to replay the Archive II disk files (see the **CODE-specific** section of the `.cshrc` file). This variable represents the default location of stored Archive II disk files. This directory can be used to contain the most commonly used ingest data set. It is convenient to place each data set in individual directories under `AR2_DIR`.

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Note: The CODE ORPG installation places three volumes of data into `$HOME/ar2data` as a convenience in order to easily test the ORPG installation. You may wish to install the more extensive collection of disk files into another location. In any case, the `AR2_DIR` environmental variable must be defined for proper operation of the `play_a2` utility.

---

## Part E. Installed file locations

### CVT - Installed Files

The following files are installed in the indicated location, based upon whether a local or global installation was performed.

Installed File		Installed Location	
Name	type	local	global
cvf	binary	~/tools/bin/linux_x86	/usr/local/bin
decode_params.1992	text	~/ .cvf	~/ .cvf

For a global installation, the location of the executable binary can be changed through modification of the `cvf_global_install` script and appropriate modification of the `path` environmental variable. For a standalone installation, the executable can be manually copied anywhere in the `path`.

### CVG - Installed Files

#### CVG Binary Files

The following files are installed in the indicated location, based upon whether a local or global installation was performed.

Installed File		Installed Location	
Name	type	local	global
cvf	binary	~/tools/bin/linux_x86	/usr/local/bin
cvf_read_db	binary	~/tools/bin/linux_x86	/usr/local/bin
edit_cvfplt	binary	~/tools/bin/linux_x86	/usr/local/bin
map_cvf	binary	~/tools/bin/linux_x86	/usr/local/bin

For a global installation, the location of the executable binaries can be changed through modification of the `cvf_global_install` script and appropriate modification of the `path` environmental variable. For a standalone installation, the executables can be manually copied anywhere in the `path`.

## CVG Map Data Files

The background map data files are installed into the following locations.

Installed File		Installed Location	
Name	type	local	global
us_map.dat.bz2	binary	~/tools/cvg_map	/usr/local/share/cvg_map
ak_map.dat.bz2	binary	~/tools/cvg_map	/usr/local/share/cvg_map
hi_map.dat.bz2	binary	~/tools/cvg_map	/usr/local/share/cvg_map

These map data files are automatically uncompressed when accessed for the first time by the CVG map utility or the associated scripts.

## CVG Configuration Files

The default configuration files are installed into the following locations. The directory name **cvgN.N** represents a version-specific directory name (e.g., **cvg9.0**).

Installed File		Installed Location	
Name	type	local	global
colors	dir	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
help	dir	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
legends	dir	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
prefs	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
radar_info	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
prod_config	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
resolutions	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
site_data	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
prod_db_size	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
sort_method	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
prod_names	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N
descript_source	text	~/tools/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N	/usr/local/share/cvgN.N/.cvgN.N

Note 1: The configuration files in the above installed locations must not be modified by the user.

Note 2: When CVG is launched, if a local directory **\$HOME/.cvgN.N** (where **N.N** is the CVG version number) does not exist, it is created and these configuration files (and directories) are copied into this local configuration directory for use by CVG. Some of the files in this local directory are modified when new products are configured for display.

For a global installation, the location of the default configuration files can be changed through modification of the `cvg_install_config` script and use of an environmental variable. For a standalone installation, the default configuration files can be placed into any `cvgN.N/.cvgN.N` directory as long as the environmental variable `CVG_DEF_PREF_DIR` points to the parent of that directory and the account has read permissions.

---

**Note:** If using the C shell, the added commands can be executed based upon the `path` environmental variable after updating the hash table with the `rehash` command.

## Vol 1. Document 2 - Installing CODE Software

### Section III Instructions for Sample Algorithms

This archive contains the source code for four sample algorithms written in C. The source code for these sample algorithms is not included with the ORPG source code and must be installed and compiled separately. A description of each sample algorithm is provided in CODE Guide Volume 3, Document 3, Section II.

#### Change History

**NEW FOR Sample Algorithms 1.22a (CODE B12r1.7)**

- Eliminated debug output from output file.

**NEW FOR Sample Algorithms 1.22 (Build 12 x1.116)**

- Added a sample algorithm default generation file that modifies the `product_generation_tables` from the Build 12 ORPG.

#### Sample Algorithm Installation Instructions

The following procedures should be accomplished while logged into the applicable ORPG account.

1. Obtain the CODE sample algorithm archive `code_alg_1_22a.tar` (included with the CODE software CD in the `==/files_code_sw/` directory) **and place into the ORPG source code directory** (`$HOME/src`) of the applicable account.
2. While in this directory, extract the archive with the following command:  

```
tar xvf code_alg_1_22a.tar
```
3. The archive is extracted into `$HOME/src/cpc305`. This `cpc` contains 6 tasks. `tsk001` and `tsk002` sub directories contain the source code and makefiles for Sample Algorithms 1 and 2: Digital Reflectivity and Radial Reflectivity. `tsk003` and `tsk004` contain the source code and makefiles for Sample Algorithm 3 (a two-task chained algorithm) and `tsk005` and `tsk006` contain Sample Algorithm 4.
4. While in the `$HOME/src/cpc305` directory run the script:  

```
install_sample_alg
```
5. Restart the ORPG with the `-p` switch to rebuild the binary configuration files.

## Overview: Configuration and Installation of Algorithms (optional)

This portion of the document contains an overview of algorithm configuration and installation. **The installation script `install_sample_alg` used above accomplishes all actions required to configure and compile the sample algorithm automatically.** It accomplished items 2 - 4 below. Item 1 lists the configuration attributes for the tasks and products associated with the sample algorithms.

### 1. Configuration Parameters

Prior to compiling the algorithms, the ORPG should be configured to add the following tasks and products. **The sample algorithms are easily configured by following the procedures in the next step.** The following chart lists all of the configuration parameters used for the sample algorithms. The CODE Guide Volume 2 Document 2 - *The ORPG Application Development Guide* contains a detailed explanation of algorithm configuration.

	Sample Algorithm 1 Base Reflectivity	Sample Algorithm 1 Raw Reflectivity
<b>Product Code</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1990	1995
<b>Buffer Number</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1990	1995
<b>Buffer Name</b> <sup>Note 2</sup>	SR_DIGREFLBASE	SR_DIGREFLRAW
<b>Executable Name</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	sample1_dig	sample1_dig
<b>Task Name</b> <sup>Note 4</sup>	sample1_base	sample1_raw
<b>Path to linear buffer file</b>	base/sample1_base_refl.lb	base/sample1_raw_refl.lb
<b>Input Buffer Number</b>	78	66
<b>Input Buffer Name</b>	SR_REFLDATA	REFL_RAWDATA
This algorithm is a special case. There are two instances of an executable task 'sample1_dig' with different configuration parameters. Each uses a different input and creates a different product.		

	Sample Algorithm 2 Radial 16-level Reflectivity
<b>Product Code</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1991
<b>Buffer Number</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1991
<b>Buffer Name</b> <sup>Note 2</sup>	RADREFL
<b>Executable Name</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	sample2_rad
<b>Task Name</b> <sup>Note 4</sup>	sample2_rad
<b>Path to linear buffer file</b>	base/sample2_radrefl.lb
<b>Input Buffer Number *</b>	79
<b>Input Buffer Name *</b>	REFLDATA

**\* An option is provided to change input buffer to 307 DUALPOL\_REFLDATA.**

	<b>Sample Algorithm 3 Task 1 Intermediate Product</b>	<b>Sample Algorithm 3 Task 2 Final Product</b>
<b>Product Code</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	0	1992
<b>Buffer Number</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1989	1992
<b>Buffer Name</b> <sup>Note 2</sup>	SAMPLE3_IP	SAMPLE3_FP
<b>Executable Name</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	sample3_t1	sample3_t2
<b>Task Name</b> <sup>Note 4</sup>	sample3_t1	sample3_t2
<b>Path to linear buffer file</b>	base/sample3_ip.lb	base/sample3_fp.lb
<b>Input Buffer Number</b>	79	1989
<b>Input Buffer Name</b>	REFLDATA	SAMPLE3_IP

	<b>Sample Algorithm 4 Task 1 Intermediate Product 1</b>	<b>Sample Algorithm 4 Task 1 Intermediate Product 2</b>
<b>Product Code</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	0	0
<b>Buffer Number</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1988	1987
<b>Buffer Name</b> <sup>Note 2</sup>	SAMPLE4_IP1	SAMPLE4_IP2
<b>Executable Name</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	sample4_t1	sample4_t1
<b>Task Name</b> <sup>Note 4</sup>	sample4_t1	sample4_t1
<b>Path to linear buffer file</b>	base/sample4_ip1.lb	base/sample4_ip2.lb
<b>Input Buffer Number</b>	79	79
<b>Input Buffer Name</b>	REFLDATA	REFLDATA
<b>Opt Input Buffer Number</b>	1989	1989
<b>Opt Input Buffer Name</b>	SAMPLE3_IP	SAMPLE3_IP

	<b>Sample Algorithm 4 Task 2 Final Product 1</b>	<b>Sample Algorithm 4 Task 2 Final Product 2</b>
<b>Product Code</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1993	1994
<b>Buffer Number</b> <sup>Note 1</sup>	1993	1994
<b>Buffer Name</b> <sup>Note 2</sup>	SAMPLE4_FP1	SAMPLE4_FP2
<b>Executable Name</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	sample4_t2	sample4_t2
<b>Task Name</b> <sup>Note 4</sup>	sample4_t2	sample4_t2
<b>Path to linear buffer file</b>	base/sample4_fp1.lb	base/sample4_fp2.lb
<b>Input Buffer Number</b>	1988	1987
<b>Input Buffer Name</b>	SAMPLE4_IP1	SAMPLE4_IP2

**Note 1:** The primary include file for each algorithm no longer defines these values. This is not needed because all algorithms use the "by\_name" data access functions. The product code is defined in the `product_attr_table` file and the buffer numbers are in both the `product_attr_table` and `task_attr_table` files.

**Note 2:** The buffer name is defined in the `product_attr_table` file. Though not required, it is highly recommended that the buffer name be used as the registration name in the `task_attr_table` file.

**Note 3:** The individual task binary makefile (`*.mak`) determines the name of the binary executable. If a different name is used these files must be modified. Normally the task name and executable name are the same.

**Note 4:** Normally the task name and executable name are the same. One reason for using a different task name and executable name is to have multiple instances of a task running using the same source code with each having different inputs and/or outputs. Sample algorithm 1 demonstrates this capability.

## 2. Configuration Files

As a convenience, the configuration information is provided in files included with the algorithm source code. The installation script `install_sample_alg` accomplishes the following.

- These new products and tasks can be configured without editing the `product_attr_table`, `task_attr_table`, and `task_tables` configuration files directly. To use this method:
  - Create a subdirectory named `extensions` under the `~/cfg` directory.
  - Then copy the following files from the `~/src/cpc305` directory to the `~/cfg/extensions` directory.  
`product_attr_table.sample_snippet`,  
`task_attr_table.sample_snippet`, and  
`task_tables.sample_snippet`.
- In order to generate the product, either the default generation table in the `product_generation_tables` configuration file must be modified or generation must be selected through the `nci`. The following file configures the sample products for generation.
  - Make a backup copy of `~/cfg/product_generation_tables`.
  - Copy the file `~/src/cpc305/product_generation_tables.sample_alg` to `~/cfg/product_generation_tables`.

## 3. Adaptation Data

Algorithm adaptation data must be configured via specially named configuration files. The algorithms in `tsk001` and `tsk004` require adaptation data. This data is provided with the source code. The installation script `install_sample_alg` accomplishes the following.

- Copy the file `~/src/cpc305/tsk001/sample1_dig_alg` to the `~/cfg/dea/` directory.
- Copy the file `~/src/cpc305/tsk004/sample3_t2_alg` to the `~/cfg/dea/` directory.

#### 4. Compilation Procedures

The algorithms can be compiled by executing the following from within the `~/src/cpc305` directory: The installation script `install_sample_alg` accomplishes the following.

```
make clean
```

```
make all
```

```
make install
```

The algorithms can be compiled individually by executing the same commands from within each task subdirectory.

# Volume 1. Guide to Setting Up the Development Environment

## Appendices

Appendix A. [CODE System Requirements](#)

Appendix B. [Red Hat Enterprise Desktop Package Selection](#)

Appendix C. [CentOS 5.8 Desktop Installation Guidance](#)

Appendix D. [Linux Network Configuration Files](#)

Appendix E. [CPC100 Compile Problems](#)

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Appendix I. [Outputs of ORPG Start up](#)

Appendix J. [Outputs of rpg\\_ps](#)

Appendix K. [Software Removed for the Public Edition](#)

## Appendix A. CODE System Requirements

### Build 13 - What's New?

CentOS 5 has been tested and proved as a good alternative Operating System of Red Hat 5.

### Build 12 - What's New?

The recommended minimum amount of RAM and swap space for the Development Configuration has been increased from 512 MB to 1 GB.

### Build 11 - What's New?

**The operational ORPG uses Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 beginning with Build 11.** The ORPG source is built using the compilers included with Red Hat Enterprise 5 (`gcc` has been upgraded to version `4.1.2` and `g77` has been replaced with `gfortran`).

In addition, the Build 11 source code enforces ANSI/POSIX standards and these are required for all Build 11+ software deliveries. One major impact is that C++ style comments using `/**` are not permitted.

**Only the Linux PC platform is currently supported for CODE.**

#### General Notes:

Do not attempt to compile the ORPG source code without meeting the system requirements stated below.

- Attempting to use any version of Linux other than **Red Hat Enterprise 5 Desktop with Workstation option** or **CentOS 5 Desktop**
- Attempting to use versions of compilers not listed

will require changes to the source code and / or modification of makefiles.

Do not attempt to use 64-bit versions of Linux.

## Workstation Platform

The *Operational Configuration* provides a development platform that is essentially the same as the operational system. This is not required for algorithm development or implementation. The *Development Configuration* provides an acceptable platform for running an ORPG clone and developing ORPG algorithms but does not match the performance criteria of the operational system.

**Performance Testing.** Any desktop PC with a current processor and 2 GB of RAM would be sufficient in order to determine the relative performance of an algorithm.

	<b>Operational Configuration</b> (Note 1)	<b>Development Configuration</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Workstation</b>	AMD Opteron 250 Dual Processor	Any PC with a Pentium 4 or equivalent processor.	
<b>Operating System</b>	Red Hat Enterprise 5 Desktop with Workstation Option (32-bit)	Red Hat Enterprise 5 Desktop with Workstation Option (32-bit) or CentOS 5 Desktop (32-bit)	2
<b>Physical Memory</b>	2 GB	1 GB RAM minimum 2 GB recommended	
<b>Swap Space</b>	TBD	1 GB minimum	3
<b>Disk Drive</b>	serial ATA drives	1 GB plus for each ORPG account	4
<b>Display Capability</b>	N/A	24-Bit color, 1024x768 min, 1280x1024 recommended	

Note 1: **With the amount of overhead in the operational system there is little reason to replicate it for development. Any recent quality desktop PC with 2 GB of RAM can be used to obtain a good idea of an algorithms relative performance.**

Note 2: **Red Hat Enterprise 5 Workstation has been selected as the operating system for the deployed ORPG. The ORPG software requires 32-bit operating systems. CentOS 5 has been tested to be a good alternative Operating System of Red Hat 5.**

Note 3: **Currently 1 GB of swap space is sufficient for the CODE development environment.**

Note 4: Does not include space for compilers and other development tools.

## **Software Language Compilers**

The CODE Linux platform uses libraries and software development tools that are provided with the basic distribution of Red Hat Enterprise 5 Desktop with Workstation option.

### **Compilers used to build the Operational ORPG**

- **Compilers and utilities provided with Red Hat Enterprise Workstation**
    - GCC 4.1.2 (includes gcc, g++, and gfortran)
    - GNU make 3.81-1.1
    - GNU linker in binutils 2.17.50.0.6-5
    - glibc 2.5-18
-

## Appendix B. Red Hat Enterprise Desktop Package Selection

### Red Hat Enterprise 5 Desktop with Workstation Option

#### Build 12 - What's New?

The GNOME SW Development group is installed in order to get the `libgtop2-devel` and `gtk2-devel` packages.

### Red Hat Enterprise Desktop is pre-installed

The required packages must be confirmed if Linux has not been installed using the CODE guidance. Because the current version of the System -> Add/Remove Software tool does not provide the same interface as the installation package selection tool, the easiest way to ensure all required package are installed is to reinstall Linux using distribution media (CDs).

### Installing Red Hat Enterprise from Distribution Media

#### 1. Custom Installation must be selected

During the Linux installation process, an option is provided to customize the installation. The default package list is insufficient for CODE so the (\*) Customize now option must be selected instead of the ( ) Customize later option

Prior versions of Red Hat Enterprise Workstation included an option to install all packages on the distribution media. This option is no longer provided.

#### 2. Package Group Selection

The selection of packages involves ensuring that needed major package groups under several major areas are selected for installation.

If the (\*) Customize now option was checked, the Package Group Selection dialog appears. *If you do not see this dialog before package installation begins, do not continue this installation.*



- a. Depending upon the type of Red Hat Enterprise being installed, package groups are divided into 6 or 7 major areas such as: Desktop Environments, Applications, Development, Servers, Base System, and Languages.
- b. Within each area,
  - o Ensure the following major groups of packages are selected for installation. [x] indicates selected.
- c. Then within each group,
  - o Check the required optional packages are selected as indicated by clicking "Optional Packages". There are a few areas (indicated in the following list) where additional optional packages must be selected for CODE.

**NOTE:** These instructions make no attempt to identify the minimum required set of packages for the CODE algorithm development environment. Deselecting a package group or unchecking an optional package could cause a problem in the development environment for CODE.

**The chart below is representative of Red Hat 5. However the details can change between releases. The existence of groups within each area and the division of packages between groups may vary slightly.**

**The brackets indicate the number of optional packages selected / available in each area. The actual number of packages will vary between Red Hat Releases**

## Desktop Environments

- GNOME 36 of 44
- KDE 10 of 12

## Applications

- Authoring and Publishing
- Eclipse
- Editors 4 of 9
- Engineering and Scientific
- Games and Entertainment
- Graphical Internet 7 of 11
- Graphics 11 of 14
- Office / Productivity
- Sound and Video 9 of 13
- Text-Based Internet

## Development

- Development Libraries 34 of 60
- Development Tools 27 of 45
- GNOME SW Development 16 of 20  
*Verify libgtop2-devel is selected*
- Java Development 5 of 6
- KDE SW Development 10 of 11
- Legacy Software Development 8 of 8
- Ruby
- X Software Development 35 of 43  
*add libXp-devel, add openmotif-devel*

## Servers

- DNS Name Server
- FTP Server 0 of 1
- Legacy Network Server 3 of 10
- Mail Server
- MySQL Database
- Network Servers
- News Server
- PostgreSQL Database
- Printing Support 7 of 10
- Server Configuration tools 6 of 9
- Web Server
- Windows File Server

## Base System

- Administration Tools 13 of 16
- Base 113 of 146
- Dialup Networking Support
- Java
- Legacy Software Support 3 of 11  
*add openmotif22*
- OpenFabric Enterprise Distribution
- System Tools 14 of 55  
*add net-snmp-utils, add sysstat*
- X Window System 31 of 41

**Languages** No additional languages needed.

## Appendix C. CentOS 5.8 Desktop Installation Guidance

CentOS is an Enterprise-class Linux Distribution derived from sources freely provided to the public by a prominent North American Enterprise Linux vendor. It can be downloaded from <http://www.centos.org/> for free.

### 1. Download CentOS 5.8

Download the 32bit CentOS 5.8 ISO DVD images (DVD 2 might not be needed) from <http://www.centos.org/> and burn to DVD:

CentOS-5.8-i386-bin-DVD-1of2.iso

### 2. Custom Installation must be selected

During the CentOS installation process, an option is provided to customize the installation. The default package list is insufficient for CODE. Select “Desktop - Gnome” and the “Customize now” option instead of the “Customize later” option.

### 3. Package Group Selection

If the (\*) Customize now option was checked, the Package Group Selection dialog appears. *If you do not see this dialog before package installation begins, do not continue this installation.*



## Vol 1 Appendix C. CentOS 5.8 Desktop Installation Guidance

- a. For CentOS “Desktop-Gnome” installation, package groups are divided into 9 major areas: Applications, Base System, Cluster Storage, Clustering, Desktop Environments, Development, Languages, Servers, and Virtualization.
- b. Within each area,
  - o Ensure the following major groups of packages are selected for installation. [x] indicates selected.
- c. Then within each group,
  - o Check the required optional packages are selected as indicated by clicking "Optional Packages". There are a few areas (indicated in the following list) where additional optional packages must be selected for CODE.

**NOTE:** These instructions make no attempt to identify the minimum required set of packages for the CODE algorithm development environment. Deselecting a package group or un checking an optional package could cause a problem in the development environment for CODE.

**The chart below is representative of CentOS 5.8 (Final). However the details can change between releases. The existence of groups within each area and the division of packages between groups may vary slightly.**

**The brackets indicate the number of optional packages selected / available in each area. The actual number of packages will vary between CentOS Releases**

### Applications

- Authoring and Publishing
- Eclipse
- Editors 4 of 9
- Engineering and Scientific
- Games and Entertainment
- Graphical Internet 7 of 11
- Graphics 13 of 17
- Office / Productivity
- Sound and Video 9 of 14
- Text-Based Internet

### Base System

- Administration Tools 15 of 18

- Base 105 of 140
- Dialup Networking Support
- Java
- Legacy Software Support 3 of 11  
*add openmotif22*
- OpenFabric Enterprise Distribution
- System Tools 14 of 57  
*add net-snmp-utils, add sysstat*
- X Window System 28 of 39

### Cluster Storage

- Cluster Storage

### Clustering

- Clustering

### Desktop Environments

- GNOME 37 of 45
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### Development

- Development Libraries 36 of 67
- Development Tools 27 of 46
- GNOME SW Development 17 of 21  
*Verify libgtop2-devel is selected*
- Java Development 7 of 8
- KDE SW Development 10 of 11
- Legacy Software Development 8 of 9
- Ruby
- X Software Development 36 of 44  
*add libXp-devel, add openmotif-devel*

## Languages

No additional languages needed.

## Servers

- DNS Name Server
- FTP Server 0 of 1
- Legacy Network Server 3 of 10
- Mail Server
- MySQL Database
- Network Servers
- News Server
- PostgreSQL Database
- Printing Support 7 of 10
- Server Configuration tools 6 of 9
- Web Server
- Windows File Server

## Virtualization

- Xen

## Appendix D. Linux Network Configuration Files

Example contents of four files required for TCP/IP networking:

```
--- /etc/hosts -----  
This is the file which typically is in error if attempting to set  
up the non DHCP configuration during installation.  
The first line of the hosts file contains the local host loopback.  
The second line of the hosts file contains the IP address and the  
Hostname (nimbus) of the workstation. Alias the hostname to rpg.
```

```
127.0.0.1      localhost.localdomain  localhost  
172.16.15.199 nimbus rpg
```

```
--- /etc/resolv.conf -----  
The only required entry in resolv.conf is the IP address of at  
least one DNS server. For example (two nameservers):
```

```
nameserver 172.16.49.25  
nameserver 172.16.49.46
```

```
--- /etc/sysconfig/network -----  
The network file must contain the hostname. On a system with only  
one network device card, this file may contain the GATEWAY  
(default router) address instead of the 'ifcfg-eth0' file.  
For example:
```

```
NETWORKING=yes  
NETWORKING_IPV6=no  
HOSTNAME=nimbus
```

```
--- /etc/sysconfig/networking/devices/ifcfg-eth0 -----  
The eth0 file is the configuration file for the primary (or only)  
network interface card. The entries that must be customized for  
the workstation are: IPADDR (IP address), GATEWAY (default router  
address), NETMASK (typically 255.255.255.0), HWADDR (the MAC  
address of the device card. On systems with only one network  
device card, the GATEWAY may be identified in the 'network' file  
rather than here. ONBOOT should be yes and DEVICE corresponds to  
the filename. For example:
```

```
DEVICE=eth0  
ONBOOT=yes  
BOOTPROTO=static  
IPADDR=172.16.15.199  
NETMASK=255.255.255.0  
NETWORK=172.16.15.0  
BROADCAST=172.16.15.255  
HWADDR=00:13:72:D5:8D:A3  
GATEWAY=172.16.15.254  
TYPE=Ethernet
```

```
-----  
Place copies of the above files into the  
/etc/sysconfig/networking/profiles/default directory.
```

## Appendix E. CPC100 Compile Problems

### Evaluating the Compilation of CPC 100 Libraries

If the CODE specific instructions are followed, the output of the `test_make_cpc100` script contains both the standard output and standard error of the ORPG build attempt.

#### Error Messages

- The first step in checking the saved output of the `test_make_cpc100` script to search the file for the string "Error" (match the case). The output of a good compile will not contain either of these words as **message types**. A good command for returning only the error messages is:

```
grep -e 'Error [1-9]' <output_file_name>
```

**The output of the grep command should be blank (no errors).**

- If Error messages are found, focus on the first few messages in the file. Subsequent errors are often misleading because they are a result of previous errors. Resolve one or two errors and recompile the libraries.
- Comparing the section containing Error messages with the sample build output file may help evaluate the error. The test output file (`test_make_cpc100.out`) is located in directory `code_b13_0r1_6/output_files/`.

#### Typical Configuration Problems

Assuming the correct compilers and tools are installed and the correct version of the operating system is being used, failure to successfully build the ORPG is normally due to some problem in the build environment. The error messages contained in the output from the `test_make_cpc100` script will provide an indication of the problem. The following list provides several hints where to look.

- If a command cannot be found, the error is probably in the `PATH` variable as defined in the `.cshrc` file and the *build environment script*.
- Is the account successfully sourcing the *build environment script*? This can be determined by looking at the output of the `env` command.
- Experiencing file access problems? One cause is not being logged in as the account owner when attempting to compile the ORPG.

#### Warning Messages

It is not necessary to evaluate every Warning message in the output file, however it is generally a good idea to make a general comparison of the types of Warnings to this sample build output file. The test output file (`test_make_cpc100.out`) is located in directory `code_b13_0r1_6/output_files/`.

## Appendix F. ORPG Compile Problems

### Evaluating the Compilation of the ORPG Software

If the CODE specific instructions are followed, the output of the `make_rpg` script contains both the standard output and standard error of the ORPG build attempt.

#### Error Messages

- The first step is checking the saved output of the `make_rpg` script to search the file for the string "Error" (match the case). The output of a good compile normally does not contain either of these words as **message types** (the word 'Error' is included as part of a few names, which is normal). A good command for returning only the error messages is:

```
grep -e 'Error [1-9]' <output_file_name>
```

**The output of the grep command should be blank (no errors).**

- If unexpected Error messages are found, focus on the first few messages in the file. Subsequent errors are often misleading because they are a result of previous errors. Resolve one or two errors and recompile the ORPG.
- Comparing the section containing Error messages with the sample build output file may help evaluate the error. The output file `make_rpg.out` (2.2 MB) is located in directory `code_b13_0r1_6/output_files/`.

#### Meeting Basic System Requirements

If multiple tasks fail to compile, the problem could be not having all the required software packages installed with Red Hat Linux.

Beginning with Red Hat 5, an 'installation number' obtained from Red Hat is required to get a successful installation. The installation number must reflect a license for Red Hat Desktop with workstation option. Red Hat is rather vague in describing the results of not supplying an installation number when prompted during installation. One result is that not all software packages required for CODE will be installed.

#### Typical Configuration Problems

## Vol 1 Appendix F. ORPG Compile Problems

Assuming the correct compilers and tools are installed and the correct version of the operating system is being used, failure to successfully build the ORPG is normally due to some problem in the build environment. The error messages contained in the output from the `make_rpg` script will provide an indication of the problem. The following list provides several hints where to look.

- If a command cannot be found, the error is probably in the `PATH` variable as defined in the `.cshrc` file and the *build environment script*.
- Is the account successfully sourcing the *build environment script*? This can be determined by looking at the output of the `env` command.
- Experiencing file access problems? One cause is not being logged in as the account owner when attempting to compile the ORPG.

### Warning Messages

- It is not necessary to evaluate every Warning message in the output file, however it is generally a good idea to make a general comparison of the types of Warnings to this sample build output file. The output file `make_rpg.out` (2.2 MB) is located in directory `code_b13_0r1_6/output_files/`.

## Appendix G. Files Modified for CODE

### WHAT'S NEW for Build 12

- Removed an unneeded change to the `make_rpg` script.

The two files with the most significant modifications are included in this appendix. Other files modified for CODE are Volume 1, Document 1, Section III parts A and B.

#### `make_rpg`

The following changes have been included in the modified `make_rpg` script for the development environment.

- The definition of the `makecmd` macro was modified for the Solaris platform using the default location for GNU make as follows:

```
##### changed for CODE ### correct path to Gnu make
#makecmd="/cm/tools/bin/$ARCH/make"
makecmd="/usr/local/bin/make"
#####
```

- ALL occurrences of `"/$RPG_LEVEL"` were changed to `"$RPG_LEVEL"` (i.e., removed the leading `"/`). (This change is made because we pass the complete `path` to the ORPG installation directory (`$HOME`) to the `make_rpg` script. The original development environment passed a simple directory name without the leading `"/`).
- A command setting the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` variable was commented out because the variable is set in the `build_env` files in the CODE environment.
- The method of defining symbolic links in the `cpc904` directory was changed in order to support cloning (or copying) of development accounts.

```
##### RELATIVE PATH LINKS FOR CODE ACCOUNT CLONING PROCEDURE ###
##ln -s $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904 $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/lib001/sys/snet
##ln -s $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904 $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/tsk002/sys/snet
##ln -s $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904 $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/tsk003/sys/snet
##ln -s $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904 $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc105/tsk002/sys/snet
cd $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/lib001/sys
rm -f snet
ln -s ../../snet
cd $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/tsk002/sys
rm -f snet
ln -s ../../snet
cd $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc904/tsk003/sys
rm -f snet
ln -s ../../snet
cd $RPG_LEVEL/src/cpc105/tsk002/sys
rm -f snet
```

## Vol 1 Appendix G. Files Modified for CODE

```
ln -s ../../../../cpc904 snet
cd $workdir
#####
```

- The following modification corrects a problem if accomplishing more than one Build attempt for the ORPG on the Linux platform.

```
##### Changed for CODE, eliminates error messages after first build
### existing links stopped subsequent install
if [ -f $MAKETOP/bin/$ARCH/cm_tcpl ]
then
    rm -f $MAKETOP/bin/$ARCH/cm_tcpl
fi
#####
```

- The following modification eliminates error messages on subsequent compiles (if accomplished).

```
##### Changed for CODE, eliminates error messages after first build
### set directory permission to permit subsequent installs
if [ -d $MAKETOP/orda ]
then
    chmod -R u+w $MAKETOP/orda/doc
    chmod -R u+w $MAKETOP/orda/images
fi
#####
```

- A command was modified to permit the removal of a temporary shared library without prompting the user.

```
##### CODE CHANGE: allow removal without prompting the user ###
#rm /$RPG_LEVEL/lib/$ARCH/libinfrlb.*
rm -f $RPG_LEVEL/lib/$ARCH/libinfrlb.*
#####
```

**comms\_link.conf**

The following entries in **comms\_link.conf** are required for a basic development environment that uses Archive II tape or Archive II disk files as the data input.

- The name of the wideband comm manager for the RDA link must be a dummy name (such as **player**). The RDA link is identified by comparing the value in the first column labeled with the value set for **RDA\_link** in later this file. In the example below, the name of the RDA comm manager is **player**.

```
# LN  UN  CN  DN  PN  LT          LR CS          MPS NS  LS DEN CLASS TOUT AW
  0   0   0   0   0   Dedic  1536000 player    4096  1   0   0   1
  :   :   :   :   :   :          :   :          :   :   :   :   :
  .   .   .   .   .   :          :   :          :   :   :   :   :
```

RDA\_link 0

- All other communication line entries must be commented out.

```
# LN  UN  CN  DN  PN  LT          LR CS          MPS NS  LS DEN CLASS TOUT AW
##   0   0   0   0   0   Dedic  1536000 cm_tcp_    4096  1   0   0   1
   0   0   0   0   0   Dedic  1536000 player    4096  1   0   0   1
# the following line can be used for nbtcp distribuion
#   1   1   1   1   0   Dedic  100000 cm_tcp_    128   2   0   1  99   0
##   1   1   1   1   0   D-in    14400 cm_uconx_  128   2   0   1   2  60  LINE
##   2   1   1   1   1   D-in    14400 cm_uconx_  128   2   0   1   2  60  LINE
##   3   9   9   0   0   Dedic  1500000 cm_tcp_    128   2   0   1  99  60
##   4   9   9   0   0   Dedic  1500000 cm_tcp_    128   2   0   1  99  60
##   5   9   9   0   0   Dedic  1500000 cm_tcp_    128   2   0   1  99  60
```

- The number of links must be set to 1 (for the remaining RDA link).

```
number_links 1
```

- Make a backup copy of the new **comms\_link.conf** file if you make any changes.

## Appendix H. ORPG Launch Problems

### Meeting Basic System Requirements

If multiple tasks fail to launch, the problem could be not having all the required software packages installed with Red Hat Linux.

Beginning with Red Hat 5, an 'installation number' obtained from Red Hat is required to get a successful installation. The installation number must reflect a license for Red Hat Desktop with workstation option. Red Hat is rather vague in describing the results of not supplying an installation number when prompted during installation. One result is that not all software packages required for CODE will be installed.

### Typical Configuration Problems

Initially, failure to completely launch the ORPG is normally due to some problem in the run environment. The error messages contained in the output from the `mrpg -v startup` command will provide an indication of the problem. The following list provides several hints where to look.

- Recheck the configuration instructions for missed steps. For example: Are the `.cshrc`, `.profile`, and `.dtprofile` files the same versions provided with the CODE distribution? Was a `~/tmp` directory created with appropriate permissions? Were all of the configuration files modified as instructed and saved? Were both of the CODE installation scripts executed (one before compiling the RPG and one after)?
- Is the account successfully sourcing the *ORPG run environment script*? This can be determined by looking at the output of the `printenv` or `env` command and examining the values of `path`, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, `ORPGDIR`, etc.
- Experiencing file access problems? Unable to create linear buffer files? One cause is not being logged in as the account owner when attempting to run the ORPG.
- Unable to find an executable file or a command? Check the value of the `path` variable.
- One source of a failure of the ORPG to launch is a missing `.rssd.conf` file.

```
code13_0r1_6:code13_0r1_6/ 60 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 18:48:00 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
18:48:00 mrpg: start_rssd failed (0) - mrpg_main.c:124
code13_0r1_6:code13_0r1_6/ 61 >
```

- Another source of a failure is due to certain errors in the TCP/IP network setup. During a Red Hat Linux installation, the `/etc/hosts` file is often misconfigured by the Linux administration tools. For example, the host name is mixed with the localhost:
 

```
127.0.0.1 dev2 localhost.localdomain localhost
192.168.x.x dev2
```

 To fix the problem, just remove the host name (`dev2`) from the localhost line. See Appendix D.

```
code13_0r1_6:code13_0r1_6/ 64 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 18:55:00 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
18:55:00 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
18:55:00 mrpg: Reading task tables
18:55:00 mrpg: Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
18:55:00 mrpg: Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
18:55:00 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
18:55:00 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
18:55:01 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
18:55:01 mrpg: Reading data table
18:55:01 mrpg: Reading data table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
18:55:01 mrpg: Reading product table
18:55:01 mrpg: Reading product table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
18:55:01 mrpg: Generating system configuration file
18:55:01 mrpg: Use old system config file
18:55:01 mrpg: Reading comms configuration
18:55:01 mrpg: RMT: authentication failed in connecting to dev5
18:55:01 mrpg: RMT: authentication failed in connecting to dev5
18:55:01 mrpg: LB_open (create) nds LB dev5:/home/code13_0r1_6/data/infr/nds.lb
failed (ret -1010) - mrpg_pr*_info.c:132
18:55:02 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:code13_0r1_6/ 65 >
```

## Not Related to Initial Configuration

If the ORPG had been running previously and is now experiencing launch problems:

- If there is more than one ORPG installed on this workstation, check for ORPG tasks still running from the other account. Typically these could include **mrpg** and **rssd** which would remain if the other account was shutdown without executing **mrpg cleanup**. These tasks must be killed before an ORPG in a different account can be launched. The launch failure occurs quickly in this case with an **EN\_register** failure:

```
code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 65>mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 19:08:40 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
19:08:40 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
19:08:40 mrpg: RMT: connect to the local rssd failed (errno 111)
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading task tables
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
19:08:40 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
19:08:40 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
19:08:40 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading data table
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading data table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading product table
19:08:40 mrpg: Reading product table file
```

## Vol 1 Appendix H. ORPG Launch Problems

```
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
19:08:40 mrpg: RMT: connect to the local rssid failed (errno 111)
19:08:40 mrpg: EN_register failed (ret -1007) - mrpg_ge*onfig.c:62
19:08:42 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 66>
```

- Another reason for the ORPG launch to fail is a syntax error in the **task\_attr\_table** configuration file. In this case the **mrpg cleanup** command may also fail.

```
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 75 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 19:12:23 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
19:12:23 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
19:12:23 mrpg: Reading task tables
19:12:23 mrpg: Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
19:12:23 mrpg: CS_entry CS_NEXT_LINE failed (-798) - mrpg_re*_tats.c:286
19:12:23 mrpg: Failed in first call to MRT_init
19:12:25 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 76 >
```

- If the ORPG launch stops at the point of Initializing the Product Generation and Distribution function, the **product\_attr\_table** configuration file may have a syntax error or incorrect information entered. The following output of the **mrpg -p -v startup** command is one example of this error:

```
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 86 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 19:21:27 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
19:21:27 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading task tables
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
19:21:27 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
19:21:27 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
19:21:27 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading data table
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading data table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading product table
19:21:27 mrpg: Reading product table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
19:21:27 mrpg: CS: unclosed { (file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table)
- mrpg_main.c:825
19:21:27 mrpg: CS: unclosed { (file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table)
- mrpg_main.c:825
19:21:27 mrpg: CS_entry CS_NEXT_LINE failed (-798) - mrpg_re*_dats.c:650
19:21:27 mrpg: Failed in reading product attributes - mrpg_re*_dats.c:117
19:21:29 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 87 >
```

- Depending upon the manner in which the **site\_info.dea** file is corrupted, there may be no apparent problem at launch. However, if some parameters of the **station\_type** are missing, the

## Vol 1 Appendix H. ORPG Launch Problems

corrupted data could lead to the following message. If the binary adaptation data is corrupted after launch, this can prevent shutdown of the ORPG as well.

```
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 96 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 19:26:13 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
19:26:13 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
19:26:13 mrpg: Reading task tables
19:26:13 mrpg:      Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
19:26:13 mrpg:      Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
19:26:13 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
19:26:13 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
19:26:13 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
19:26:13 mrpg: Reading data table
19:26:13 mrpg:      Reading data table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
19:26:13 mrpg: Reading product table
19:26:13 mrpg:      Reading product table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
19:26:13 mrpg: Generating system configuration file
19:26:13 mrpg:      Use old system config file
19:26:13 mrpg: Reading comms configuration
19:26:14 mrpg: RPG state file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/rpg_state created
19:26:14 mrpg: Removing all RPG operational tasks
19:26:14 mrpg: Removing all RPG tasks ...
19:26:14 mrpg: Checking/creating/clearing RPG data stores - startup
19:26:14 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/config_device.*
19:26:14 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/trap.log
19:26:24 mrpg: Executing init commands - startup
19:26:24 mrpg: --->Initialize Adaptation Data
19:26:24 mrpg: RPG init command (init_adapt_data) failed (exit 1) -
mrpg_pr*_cmds.c:559
19:26:24 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 97 >
```

- A corrupted **product\_generation\_tables** file may produce the following output.

```
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 103 > mrpg -p -v startup
01/26/10 19:28:52 Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/logs/mrpg.log
19:28:52 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
19:28:52 mrpg: Reading task tables
19:28:52 mrpg:      Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
19:28:52 mrpg:      Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
19:28:52 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
19:28:52 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
19:28:52 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
19:28:52 mrpg: Reading data table
19:28:52 mrpg:      Reading data table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
19:28:52 mrpg: Reading product table
19:28:52 mrpg:      Reading product table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
19:28:52 mrpg: Generating system configuration file
```

## Vol 1 Appendix H. ORPG Launch Problems

```
19:28:52 mrpg:      Use old system config file
19:28:52 mrpg: Reading comms configuration
19:28:53 mrpg: RPG state file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/rpg_state created
19:28:53 mrpg: Removing all RPG operational tasks
19:28:53 mrpg: Removing all RPG tasks ...
19:28:53 mrpg: Checking/creating/clearing RPG data stores - startup
19:28:53 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/config_device.*
19:28:53 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/trap.log
19:29:02 mrpg: Executing init commands - startup
19:29:02 mrpg: ---->Initialize Adaptation Data
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize the Binary Task Attribute Table
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize Critical Data Stores
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize RDA Alarms Table
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize the ITCs
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Check HYDROMET Files.
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize HYDROMET Files.
19:29:03 mrpg: ---->Initialize GSM
19:29:04 mrpg: ---->Initialize Binary Product Attributes Table
19:29:04 mrpg: ---->Initialize Product Distribution
19:29:04 mrpg: ---->Initialize Routine Request Product Generation
19:29:04 mrpg: ---->Initialize Product Generation Tables
19:29:04 mrpg: RPG init command (mnttsk_pgt -t startup) failed (exit 1) -
mrpg_pr*_cmds.c:559
19:29:04 mrpg: mrpg exits with 1
code13_0r1_6:cfg/ 104 >
```

- A launch failure could be due to the binary configuration files having become corrupt. They can be replaced by erasing the contents of the `$ORPGDIR` directory by using the `-p` option for `mrpg startup`.
- Another cause of launch failure is the consumption of addressable memory by unreleased shared memory segments. Each installed ORPG allocates four shared memory segments, totaling over 50 MB. These are not released on shutdown. Normally these segments are reused the next time the ORPG is started. However, there are times when the ORPG allocates new memory segments when restarted. Allocated memory segments can be listed by executing the `ipcs -a` command. If more than four are listed for any account into which the ORPG is installed, they can be eliminated by rebooting the operating system.
- **When all else fails, reboot the workstation.** There have been other instances where restarting the operating system has corrected an unknown problem that prevented ORPG launch.

Problems launching the X-windows components of the ORPG (the `hci` and `xpdt`):

- Check the value of the `SCREEN` environmental variable.
- Running from a remote X terminal? If so, check the operation of these applications from the console.

## Appendix I. Outputs of ORPG Start up

```

code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 66>mrpg -p -v startup
05/10/12 18:29:24 mrpg: mrpg goes to background
18:29:24 mrpg: Reading task tables
18:29:24 mrpg:      Reading task attr table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_attr_table
18:29:24 mrpg:      cpu_limit set to 180 for sr_veldeal
18:29:24 mrpg:      mem_limit set to 200 for sr_veldeal
18:29:24 mrpg:      cpu_limit set to 180 for veldeal
18:29:24 mrpg:      mem_limit set to 200 for veldeal
18:29:24 mrpg:      Reading task table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/task_tables
18:29:24 mrpg:      Common cpu_limit set to 50
18:29:24 mrpg:      Common mem_limit set to 60
18:29:24 mrpg:      Common cpu_window set to 40
18:29:24 mrpg: Empty shutdown commands table
18:29:24 mrpg: Cleaning up all data stores...
18:29:24 mrpg: Start up RPG - Non-operational
18:29:24 mrpg: Reading data table
18:29:24 mrpg:      Reading data table file /home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/data_attr_table
18:29:24 mrpg: Reading product table
18:29:24 mrpg:      Reading product table file
/home/code13_0r1_6/cfg/product_attr_table
18:29:24 mrpg: Generating system configuration file
18:29:24 mrpg:      New system config file generated
18:29:24 mrpg: Reading comms configuration
18:29:24 mrpg: RPG state file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/rpg_state created
18:29:24 mrpg: Removing all RPG operational tasks
18:29:24 mrpg: Removing all RPG tasks ...
18:29:25 mrpg: Checking/creating/clearing RPG data stores - startup
18:29:25 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/config_device.*
18:29:25 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/trap.log
18:29:25 mrpg: Checking permanent file /home/code13_0r1_6/data/owr_server.log
18:29:49 mrpg: Executing init commands - startup
18:29:49 mrpg: --->Initialize Adaptation Data
18:29:51 mrpg: --->Initialize the Binary Task Attribute Table
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Critical Data Stores
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize RDA Alarms Table
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize the ITCs
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Check HYDROMET Files.
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize HYDROMET Files.
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize GSM
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Binary Product Attributes Table
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Product Distribution
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Routine Request Product Generation
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Product Generation Tables
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Alert Requests/Alert Thresholds
18:29:52 mrpg: --->Initialize Loadshed Information
18:29:53 mrpg: --->Initialize Clutter
18:29:53 mrpg: --->Initialize RDA Adaptation Data
18:29:53 mrpg: Starting operational processes
18:29:53 mrpg:      Execute op process: recomb -T a_recomb -A -l 1000
18:29:53 mrpg:      Execute op process: alerting
18:29:53 mrpg:      Execute op process: basrflct -T basrflct
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: basspect -T basspect
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: basvgrid
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: basvlcty -T basvlcty

```

## Vol 1 Appendix I. Outputs of ORPG Start up

```
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: bref7bit -T bref7bit
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: bref8bit -T bref8bit
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: bvel7bit -T bvel7bit
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: bvel8bit -T bvel8bit
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: clutprod
18:29:54 mrpg:      Execute op process: cmprfape
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: cmprfcg -T cmprfcg
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: cmprflct
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: combattr
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: control_rda -f -d -l 1000 -v
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: cpcntalg
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: crapeprd
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: data_qual
18:29:55 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_dua_accum -T dp_dua_accum
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_elev_prod
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_lt_accum
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_precip_4bit
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_precip_8bit
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_s2s_accum
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dpprep
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dqa_elev
18:29:56 mrpg:      Execute op process: dualpol4bit
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: dualpol8bit
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: ecotppro
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: elev_prod
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: epre
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hailalg
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hailprod
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hca
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hci_agent
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hhc8bit -T hhc8bit
18:29:57 mrpg:      Execute op process: hireset
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: hiresvil
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: hybrprod
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: itwsdbv
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: lcrap
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: lcrappg
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: lcrflct
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: recomb -T ldm_recomb -A -l 1000
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: mdald
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: mda2d
18:29:58 mrpg:      Execute op process: mda3d
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: mdaproduct
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: mdattnn
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: mllda
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: mlprod -T mlprod
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: mngdskerr
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: nexradMigfa -N
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: ntda_alg
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: ntda_fp
18:29:59 mrpg:      Execute op process: ovr_server -l
18:30:00 mrpg:      Execute op process: pbd -l 1000
18:30:00 mrpg:      Execute op process: pcipdalg
18:30:00 mrpg:      Execute op process: prcpadju
18:30:00 mrpg:      Execute op process: prcpprod
18:30:01 mrpg:      Execute op process: prcpptac
18:30:02 mrpg:      Execute op process: prcpuspt
18:30:02 mrpg:      Execute op process: prfbmap
18:30:02 mrpg:      Execute op process: prfselect
18:30:03 mrpg:      Execute op process: ps_onetime -v 3
```

## Vol 1 Appendix I. Outputs of ORPG Start up

```
18:30:03 mrpg:      Execute op process: ps_routine -v 3 -1500
18:30:04 mrpg:      Execute op process: qia
18:30:04 mrpg:      Execute op process: qperate
18:30:04 mrpg:      Execute op process: radcdmsg -T radcdmsg
18:30:05 mrpg:      Execute op process: recclalg
18:30:05 mrpg:      Execute op process: recclprods
18:30:05 mrpg:      Execute op process: recomb -T recomb -l 1000
18:30:05 mrpg:      Execute op process: basrflct -T replay_basrflct
18:30:05 mrpg:      Execute op process: basspect -T replay_basspect
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: basvlcty -T replay_basvlcty
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: bref7bit -T replay_bref7bit
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: bref8bit -T replay_bref8bit
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: bvel7bit -T replay_bvel7bit
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: bvel8bit -T replay_bvel8bit
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: cmprfcg -T replay_cmprfcg
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: dp_dua_accum -T replay_dp_dua_accum
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: radcdmsg -T replay_radcdmsg
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: srmrmrv -T replay_srmrmrv
18:30:06 mrpg:      Execute op process: user_sel_LRM -T replay_user_sel_LRM
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: vad -T replay_vad
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: vertxsct -T replay_vertsxct
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: rpgdbm -v
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: saaprods
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: saausers
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: segmtalg
18:30:07 mrpg:      Execute op process: snowaccum
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: veldeal -T sr_veldeal -I
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: srmrmrv -T srmrmrv
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: status_prod
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: stmtrprd
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: strucprod
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: superes8bit
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: superob_vel
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: tdald
18:30:08 mrpg:      Execute op process: tda2d3d
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: tda2d3dru
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: tdaruprod
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: trfrcalg
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: tvsprod
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: update_alg_data
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: user_sel_LRM -T user_sel_LRM
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: vad -T vad
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: veldeal -T veldeal
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: vertxsct -T vertxsct
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: viletalg
18:30:09 mrpg:      Execute op process: vilprod
18:30:10 mrpg:      Execute op process: vwindpro
18:30:10 mrpg: All operational processes started. Waiting for OP ready ...
18:30:12 mrpg: RPG State: OPERATE
18:30:12 mrpg: RPG Operability Status: ONLINE
18:30:12 mrpg: RPG System Startup Completed
18:30:12 mrpg: RPG startup completed
code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 67>
```

## Appendix J. Outputs of rpg\_ps

```

code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 67>rpg_ps
      name      pid      cpu      mem      life      command
a_recomb  17959      0m      288K      59s      recomb -T a_recomb -A -.
alerting  17961      0m      316K      59s      alerting
basrflct  17963      0m      332K      59s      basrflct -T basrflct
basspect  17965      0m      328K      59s      basspect -T basspect
basvgrid  17967      0m      300K      59s      basvgrid
basvlcty  17969      0m      332K      59s      basvlcty -T basvlcty
bref7bit  17971      0m      312K      59s      bref7bit -T bref7bit
bref8bit  17973      0m      312K      58s      bref8bit -T bref8bit
bvel7bit  17975      0m      308K      58s      bvel7bit -T bvel7bit
bvel8bit  17977      0m      312K      58s      bvel8bit -T bvel8bit
clutprod  17979      0m      744K      58s      clutprod
cmprfape  17981      0m      424K      58s      cmprfape
cmprfcg   17983      0m      480K      58s      cmprfcg -T cmprfcg
cmprflct  17985      0m      292K      58s      cmprflct
combattr  17987      0m      316K      58s      combattr
control_rda 17989      0m      312K      57s      control_rda -f -d -l 10.
cpcntalg  17991      0m      388K      57s      cpcntalg
crapeprd  17993      0m      476K      57s      crapeprd
data_qual 17995      0m      496K      57s      data_qual
dp_dua_accum 17997      0m      312K      57s      dp_dua_accum -T dp_dua_.
dp_elev_prod 17999      0m      300K      57s      dp_elev_prod
dp_lt_accum 18001      0m      300K      57s      dp_lt_accum
dp_precip_4bit 18003      0m      336K      57s      dp_precip_4bit
dp_precip_8bit 18005      0m      332K      57s      dp_precip_8bit
dp_s2s_accum 18007      0m      312K      56s      dp_s2s_accum
dpprep    18009      0m      288K      56s      dpprep
dqa_elev  18011      0m      300K      56s      dqa_elev
dualpol4bit 18013      0m      308K      56s      dualpol4bit
dualpol8bit 18015      0m      312K      56s      dualpol8bit
ecotppro  18017      0m      452K      56s      ecotppro
elev_prod 18019      0m      288K      56s      elev_prod
epre      18021      0m      316K      56s      epre
hailalg   18023      0m      388K      55s      hailalg
hailprod  18025      0m      408K      55s      hailprod
hca       18027      0m      312K      55s      hca
hci_agent 18029      0m      516K      55s      hci_agent
hhc8bit   18031      0m      308K      55s      hhc8bit -T hhc8bit
hireseet  18033      0m      304K      55s      hireseet
hiresvil  18035      0m      304K      55s      hiresvil
hybrprod  18037      0m      324K      55s      hybrprod
itwsdbv   18039      0m      332K      55s      itwsdbv
lcrap     18041      0m      440K      55s      lcrap
lcrappg   18043      0m      428K      55s      lcrappg
lcrflct   18045      0m      452K      54s      lcrflct
ldm_recomb 18047      0m      288K      54s      recomb -T ldm_recomb -A.
mdald     18049      0m      304K      54s      mdald
mda2d     18051      0m      584K      54s      mda2d
mda3d     18053      0m      1236K     54s      mda3d
mdaproduct 18055      0m      304K      54s      mdaproduct
mdattnn   18057      0m      1432K     54s      mdattnn
mlda      18059      0m      1204K     54s      mllda
mlprod    18061      0m      308K      54s      mlprod -T mlprod
mngdskerr 18063      0m      108K      53s      mngdskerr
mrpg      17868     2660m     720K      88s      mrpg -p -v startup

```

Vol 1 Appendix J. Outputs of rpg\_ps

nexradMigfa	18065	40m	2760K	53s	nexradMigfa -N
ntda_alg	18067	0m	316K	53s	ntda_alg
ntda_fp	18069	0m	312K	53s	ntda_fp
owr_server	18071	0m	152K	53s	owr_server -l
pbd	18074	0m	332K	53s	pbd -l 1000
pcipdalg	18076	0m	316K	53s	pcipdalg
prcpadju	18078	0m	452K	53s	prcpadju
prcpprod	18080	50m	612K	53s	prcpprod
prcpptac	18084	70m	920K	51s	prcpptac
prcpuspt	18086	0m	464K	51s	prcpuspt
prfbmap	18088	0m	432K	51s	prfbmap
prfselect	18090	0m	316K	51s	prfselect
ps_onetime	18092	0m	236K	50s	ps_onetime -v 3
ps_routine	18094	20m	452K	49s	ps_routine -v 3 -1500
qia	18096	0m	284K	49s	qia
qperate	18098	0m	2256K	48s	qperate
radcdmsg	18100	0m	460K	48s	radcdmsg -T radcdmsg
recclalg	18102	0m	300K	47s	recclalg
recclprods	18104	0m	296K	47s	recclprods
recomb	18106	0m	288K	47s	recomb -T recomb -l 1000
replay_basrflct	18108	0m	308K	47s	basrflct -T replay_basr.
replay_basspect	18110	0m	308K	47s	basspect -T replay_bass.
replay_basvlcty	18112	0m	308K	47s	basvlcty -T replay_basv.
replay_bref7bit	18114	0m	308K	47s	bref7bit -T replay_bref.
replay_bref8bit	18116	0m	304K	47s	bref8bit -T replay_bref.
replay_bvel7bit	18118	0m	308K	47s	bvel7bit -T replay_bvel.
replay_bvel8bit	18120	0m	308K	46s	bvel8bit -T replay_bvel.
replay_cmprfcg	18122	0m	480K	46s	cmprfcg -T replay_cmprf.
replay_dp_dua_accum	18124	0m	288K	46s	dp_dua_accum -T replay_.
replay_radcdmsg	18126	0m	460K	46s	radcdmsg -T replay_radc.
replay_srmrmrv	18128	0m	316K	46s	srmrmrv -T replay_srmrm.
replay_user_sel_LRM	18130	0m	1924K	46s	user_sel_LRM -T replay_.
replay_vad	18132	0m	452K	46s	vad -T replay_vad
replay_vertxsct	18134	0m	472K	46s	vertxsct -T replay_vert.
rpgdbm	18138	0m	368K	45s	rpgdbm -v
saaprods	18140	0m	328K	45s	saaprods
saausers	18142	0m	332K	45s	saausers
segmtalg	18144	0m	448K	45s	segmtalg
snowaccum	18146	20m	648K	45s	snowaccum
sr_veldeal	18148	0m	388K	45s	veldeal -T sr_veldeal -I
srmrmrv	18150	0m	336K	45s	srmrmrv -T srmrmrv
status_prod	18152	0m	312K	45s	status_prod
stmtrprd	18154	0m	404K	45s	stmtrprd
strucprod	18156	0m	400K	44s	strucprod
superes8bit	18158	0m	308K	44s	superes8bit
superob_vel	18160	0m	308K	44s	superob_vel
tdald	18162	0m	444K	44s	tdald
tda2d3d	18164	0m	416K	44s	tda2d3d
tda2d3dru	18166	0m	420K	44s	tda2d3dru
tdaruprod	18168	0m	324K	44s	tdaruprod
trfrcalg	18170	0m	384K	44s	trfrcalg
tvsprod	18172	0m	456K	44s	tvsprod
update_alg_data	18174	0m	236K	43s	update_alg_data
user_sel_LRM	18176	0m	1920K	43s	user_sel_LRM -T user_se.
vad	18178	0m	452K	43s	vad -T vad
veldeal	18180	0m	384K	43s	veldeal -T veldeal
vertxsct	18182	0m	472K	43s	vertxsct -T vertxsct
viletalg	18184	0m	436K	43s	viletalg
vilprod	18186	0m	448K	43s	vilprod
vwindpro	18188	0m	348K	43s	vwindpro

## Vol 1 Appendix J. Outputs of rpg\_ps

```
RPG: Operating state - Active - In Operational Mode  
code13_0r1_6:/home/code13_0r1_6: 68>
```

## Appendix K. Software Removed for the Public Edition

### Differences between the U.S. Government and Public Editions of CODE

The significant difference between the U.S. Government Edition and the Public Edition of CODE is the removal of certain proprietary software components in the Public release. The source code archive provided with the Public Edition has been modified to eliminate this software and the filename changed to include the term "pub" for public (e.g., `rpg_b###r###_pub_src_tar.gz`) in order to identify the correct archive.

Currently, this material consists of six operational tasks producing both intermediate and final products. A summary of the software removed is contained in the following table.

Operational Processes Removed from the Public Edition					
Source Code Directory	Executable Task Name	Product Name	ID	Product Description	Source
cpc010	nexradMigfa	MIGFA	140	GFM Gust Front MIGFA and supporting libraries	MIT/LL
cpc022/tsk001	ntda_alg	NTDA_EDR_IP NTDA_CONF_IP	315 316	NTDA EDR Intermediate Prod NTDA CONF Intermediate Prod	NCAR
cpc022/tsk002	ntda_fp	NTDA_EDR NTDA_CONF	156 157	NTDA EDR Final Product NTDA CONF Final Product	NCAR
cpc022/tsk003	data_qual	DQA	297	Edited Reflectivity Data	MIT/LL
cpc022/tsk004	hiresvil	HRVIL	134	High Resolution Digital VIL	MIT/LL
cpc022/tsk005	hireseet	HREET	135	Enhanced Echo Tops	MIT/LL