

FFA23 school - OPAL installation

carl.jolly@stfc.ac.uk

11th September 2023

1 OPAL

The OPAL source code, examples, manual and documentation can be found on the [OPAL GitLab](#). The simplest way to install OPAL on your machine is to [download the pre-compiled binaries](#). **If you have any questions or problems installing please email me before the workshop.**

Of course, OPAL can also be built from source but this is a bit more involved as there are a few dependencies. If you would like to edit the source code and build from source, there are [instructions on GitLab](#).

2 Install on Linux

Instructions on installing on Linux can be found [here](#).

3 Install on MacOS

Instructions on installing on Mac can be found [here](#).

4 Install on Windows

To install on Windows you will need a linux virtual machine. I use the [Windows Subsystem for Linux](#). By default WSL has very little installed but you can install python, compilers etc using the package manager. Once WSL is installed follow the instructions for installing OPAL on linux.

5 Python

For the tutorial you will also need a python3 installed. Most linux systems will already have a python3 interpreter, you can check which version of python you have with:

```
python3 --version
```

If you do not have a python3 interpreter you can install one with:

```
sudo apt-get install python3.8 python3-pip
```

You will also need some common python packages for running the OPAL analysis scripts for the tutorial. Best practice for installing packages is to use a virtual environment. You can create a virtual environment with:

```
python -m venv /path/to/new/virtual/environment/venv
```

Activate the virtual environment:

```
source <path_to_venv>/bin/activate
```

Then you can update pip and then install the required packages with pip:

```
pip install --upgrade pip
pip install matplotlib numpy pandas
```

You can deactivate the environment by entering:

```
deactivate
```

(Optional) If you would like to manage multiple versions of python on linux, [pyvenv](#) is useful.

5.1 MacOS

For MacOS you can install python using the homebrew package manager and follow the same steps as above to make a virtual environment.