# cupcake installation HOW-TO

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This is a brief guide to installing cTOASTER.cupcake under Ubuntu.

These instructions are valid for a fresh install of **Ubuntu** distribution version 22.04 LTS ('Jammy Jellyfish'). For a different distribution or more established installation, different or fewer respectively components may be needed to be installed and may require a little trial-and-error.

Instructions are given step-by-step, although not all the components need be installed in this order. Note that the various **netCDF** component version numbers may not be the current releases. The most recent versions can almost certainly be substituted (but not tested here) with the caveat that you may not be able to mix-and-match very old with very new libraries.

## 0.1 Preparation

Get hold of a computer with **Ubuntu** installed on it. Make sure you have plugged in the network cable. Log in. Obtain a strong cup of coffee.

#### 0.2 Installation

### 1. Get the code!

You may as well start off by cloning<sup>1</sup> the **cupcake** code (although you could equally do this last). From your home directory:

git clone https://github.com/derpycode/ctoaster.cupcake.git

Then ... the following installation steps<sup>2</sup> are in approximately the order you would encounter if you went straight to running the model tests (./tests run basic) only having cloned the code-base and not accomplished anything particularly constructive.

When trying to run ctoaster.cupcake, it checks for a valid **netCDF** installation, so this may as well be your first step ... except you will need the appropriate compilers etc. if you do not already have them ...

#### 2. make

sudo apt install make

3. **gfortran** [FORTRAN compiler]

sudo apt install gfortran

4. **scons** [python-based make replacement]

sudo apt install scons

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>If your system does not know what git is (it should be present by default on Ubuntu 22.04): sudo apt install git

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>They need not be installed in this order (and some may already exist on your system).

... and then a 'xml2-config utility' (and the 'libxml2 development package') ... just because ... and then followed by a cascade of library dependencies ...

#### 5. libxml2-dev

```
sudo apt install libxml2-dev
```

6. m4

```
sudo apt install m4
```

7. libcurl4-openssl-dev

```
sudo apt install libcurl4-openssl-dev
```

8. libz-dev

```
sudo apt install libz-dev
```

9. libhdf5-dev

```
sudo apt install libhdf5-dev
(If your system cannot find the libhdf5-dev package, try: sudo apt update -y first)
```

Now(!) you are ready for **netCDF**. These libraries come rather inconveniently in multiple parts ... first we need to install the main **netCDF** C libraries and then the **FORTRAN** libraries that depend on the C libraries<sup>34</sup>.

#### 10. **netcdf-c** [netCDF C libraries]

(From some random convenient download/temporary directory.)

```
wget https://downloads.unidata.ucar.edu/netcdf-c/4.9.2/netcdf-c-4.9.2.tar.gz
tar xzf netcdf-c-4.9.2.tar.gz
cd netcdf-c-4.9.2
./configure
```

At this point, you may well see: 'configure: error: Can't find or link to the hdf5 library. Use -disable-hdf5, or see config.log for errors' because the **ndf5** libraries you have just only just installed, mysteriously cannot be located ... You need to add their paths, e.g., for Ubuntu 22.04:

```
export LDFLAGS="-L/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/hdf5/serial/lib" export CFLAGS="-I/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/hdf5/serial/include" (If you need to find where hdf5 is hiding: dpkg -L libhdf5-dev). Repeat ./configure if necessary and continue: make check sudo make install
```

For the next step, it can be that the libraries you have just installed cannot be 'found'. You can force an update of the library link cache by:

sudo ldconfig

(cd ..)

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ The examples given are for the most recent versions of the libraries. For details/most recent version, see https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The C++ libraries you do not need now :o)

## 11. **netcdf-fortran** [netCDF FORTRAN libraries]

Lastly, you may still run into issues, and specifically: libraries that cannot be 'found'. If so, try forcing an (yet another) update of the library link cache (the not found libraries may be links to the 'real' library and somehow this link is not working/found)<sup>5</sup>:

sudo ldconfig

That is is for the basic installation!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>[ldconfig ... 'creates the necessary links and cache to the most recent shared libraries found in ... the file /etc/ld.so.conf, and in the trusted directories, /lib and /usr/lib']