

# Installation Guide for

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**L\_SU,  
a graphical user interface  
for Seismic Unix (CSM)**

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# 1 L\_SU Installation

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## 1.1 Tested operating systems

All the installation steps have been tested on new, blank systems and have worked without any errors and are the recommended simplest paths to installing the software.

Particular users have their own specialized software installations and we would like to hear from you if you have any difficulties with the installation (gllore@lsu.edu Subject: L\_SU)

We have used the following instructions to install L\_SU under several different operating systems -- sometimes with a little apprehension-- but without any ensuing difficulties.

Linux operating system	Version tested
CentOS	7.7.1908
Debian	10 (buster)
Ubuntu	18.04.3
RedHat	6.9
Microsoft Windows	10 with cygwin-3.1.2-1

Across all OS's, most installation problems occur when either (1) the environment variables are not properly set and (2) when the necessary Perl CPAN modules do not loaded correctly. The following installation guide may seem extensive because we try to include many of the available operating systems.

One issue you may note is that 'end-of-line termination indicators' differ between Linux systems and Windows. These codes are invisible to the user when editing, but cause errors. If you see errors like that contain confusing messages which include "\r" then you have encountered the issue. A solution is to open the text file in an editor. **Notepad++**, or **vim**, are two examples of text editors that can change the codes for you. In Notepad++ there is a menu option to perform the change using a mouse click or two. In **vim** manually set the file format to "unix: with the following command:

```
:set ff=unix
```

## 1.2 Definition of system variables in your computer work environment (all OS's)

In order for Perl to find all the programs that it needs at run time, it will look in pre-defined areas of your hard drive. These pre-defined directories, whether known to the user or not, exist in all or most operating systems. Your system manager usually adds special file locations as needed. Local users can even override the special file locations although that is not a safe practice.

Do note that **CWPROOT** is a directory path where the C programs that belong to Seismic Unix are usually installed. In the next Linux example, this path = **"/usr/local/pl/cwp\_su\_all\_44R16"**

If you do not have permission to change your local **“.bashrc”** file then ask your systems manager to make some arrangement that will allow your local **“.bashrc”** file to pointing to a system-wide file that only the administrator control, in which case you can add the following line to your local **“.bashrc”** file:

```
source /PATH/bashrc_system
```

But, you will need to know what ‘PATH’ is and what ‘bashrc\_system’ means. If this sounds confusing, see your administrator or write to me at [gllore@lsu.edu](mailto:gllore@lsu.edu).

### 1.2.1 Linux

For example, I usually place Perl programs under **“/usr/local/pl”**. Then, in order for all the Perl scripts and other programs to run, I have to add several new lines of instructions within my file **“.bashrc”** file, which is located in my home directory:

```
# for L_SU
# for general perl directories
export LOCAL=/usr/local/pl
export PL=$LOCAL/pl

# Also for L_SU
export L_SU=$PL/L_SU
export PERL5LIB=$L_SU/configs
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/specs
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/sunix

for category in data datum plot filter header inversion migration model \
    NMO_Vel_Stk par picks shapeNcut shell statsMath transform \
    well
do
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/configs/$category
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/specs/$category
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/sunix/$category
done

export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/gmt:$L_SU/R:$L_SU/big_streams:$L_SU/messages
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/misc
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/reqs:$L_SU/specs:$L_SU/sqlite:$L_SU/streams:$L_SU/geo-
psy:$L_SU/images
```

```
# NOTICE: Because there are executable L_SU-related Perl scripts, PATH must be already defined  
# within your .bashrc file  
# and located somewhere above the current lines, i.e. above the first "for L_SU"  
export PATH=$PATH:$L_SU  
export PATH=$PATH:$L_SU/big_streams  
  
# for Seismic Unix  
export CWPROOT=$LOCAL/cwp_su_all_44R16
```

### 1.2.2 Microsoft Windows

For the Windows example, I usually place Perl programs under “**/usr/local/pl**”. Then, in order for all the Perl scripts and other programs to run, I have to add several new lines of instructions within my file “**.bashrc**” file, which is located in my home directory:

```
# for L_SU
# for general perl directories

# cygwin directory
cygwin=/cygdrive/c/cygwin64

export LOCAL=$cygwin/usr/local
export PL=$LOCAL/pl

# Also for L_SU
export L_SU=$PL/L_SU
export PERL5LIB=$L_SU/configs
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/specs
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/sunix

for category in data datum plot filter header inversion migration model \
    NMO_Vel_Stk par picks shapeNcut shell statsMath transform \
    well
do
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/configs/$category
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/specs/$category
    export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/sunix/$category
done

export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/gmt:$L_SU/R:$L_SU/big_streams:$L_SU/messages
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/misc
export PERL5LIB=$PERL5LIB:$L_SU/reqs:$L_SU/specs:$L_SU/sqlite:$L_SU/streams:$L_SU/geo-
psy:$L_SU/images

# NOTICE: Because there are executable L_SU-related Perl scripts, PATH must be already defined
# within your .bashrc file
# and located somewhere above the current lines, i.e. above the first “for L_SU”
export PATH=$PATH:$L_SU
export PATH=$PATH:$L_SU/big_streams

# for Seismic Unix
```

```
export CWPROOT=$LOCAL/cwp_su_all_44R16
```

## 1.3 Required software by Seismic Unix

In order to install **Seismic Unix** properly you will need to make sure the following libraries and standalone programs are installed.

All OS's will need:

- **evince**

### 1.3.1 CentOS

If you are working under CentOS7x, and you need help with library requirements, please e-mail [gllore@lsu.edu](mailto:gllore@lsu.edu) for help.

Install the following program:

```
% sudo yum install evince
```

### 1.3.2 Ubuntu

Some users experience problems when installing Tk modules. Often this occurs because of missing libraries. For example, some missing libraries such as the following can be installed manually with the following command:

```
% sudo apt-get install dpkg-dev  
% sudo apt-get install libx11-dev libfontconfig-dev libxft-dev  
% sudo apt-get install aptitude libpng-dev libz-dev libjpeg-dev  
% sudo apt-get install evince
```

### 1.3.3 Debian

If you are working under **Debian**, pre-install the following libraries:

```
% sudo apt-get install dpkg-dev  
% sudo apt-get install libx11-dev  
% sudo apt-get install libpng-dev libjpeg-dev  
% sudo apt-get install evince
```

### 1.3.4 Microsoft Windows

We have successfully tried **cygwin**, a linux environment emulator for Windows. When we install **cygwin** we take a minimalist approach by, installing only the smallest system, and adding adding essential elements manually.



#### 1.3.4.1 Libraries

Use **setup-x86\_64** to install libraries:

- *Perl-Log-Log4Perl*
- *libnetpbm-devel*
- *libnetpbm10*
- *libgcc1*
- *libgd-devel*
- *libQtOpenGL4*
- *libQtOpenGL4-devel*
- *libXaw-devel*
- *libXaw7*
- *libX11-devel*
- *libcrypt-devel*
- *libglut*
- *libglut-devel*
- *libXi6 and libXi-devel*
- *libGL1*
- *libGL-devel*
- *libGLU-devel*
- *libGLU1*
- *libXm-devel*

#### 1.3.4.2 General packages

Use **setup-x86\_64** to install the following:

##### 1.3.4.2.1 To aid in compilation of imported codes

- *make*
- *gcc-core*
- *gcc-g++*
- *gcc-fortran*
- *rpcbind*
- *curl*

##### 1.3.4.2.2 For running a windowed environment

- *xinit*
- *xorg-server*
- *gnome-flashback*
- *xlaunch*

##### 1.3.4.2.3 For general text editing

- *vim*

#### 1.3.4.2.4 For viewing postscript files

- *evince (may have problems—do check)*

## 1.4 Perl

Before any further installation steps you first must have installed the Perl language on your linux box. Most linux-type systems come automatically with the Perl language. You can check to see if you have Perl installed by entering the following command:

```
% perl
```

### 1.4.1 Linux

If you install Perl as a regular user the process will create “**perl5**”, as a sub-directory in your home directory. You will have to accept these modifications. You do not need to do anything. However, you will find several lines of code installed also automatically inside your local “**.bashrc**” file.

In contrast, in the following examples, software is installed with superuser permissions (**sudo**).

### 1.4.2 Microsoft Windows

Use **setup-x86\_64** to install **perl**.

### 1.4.3 Loading cpan

For all types of operating systems we recommend that the easiest way to install public Perl modules is by FIRST installing a utility that is written in Perl and known as: **cpan**. You will have to have root privileges, at least temporarily when you install **cpan** and the following modules. Later you will be able to use them in L\_SU as a regular user. (**cpan** downloads from <https://www.cpan.org/>)

#### 1.4.3.1 CentOS8

If you are working under **CentOS8x**, install **cpan** as follows:

```
% sudo dnf install perl-CPAN
```

#### 1.4.3.2 CentOS7

If you are working under CentOS7x, install **cpan** as follows:

```
% sudo yum install cpan
```

#### 1.4.3.3 Ubuntu

If you are working under **Ubuntu**, install **cpan** as follows:

```
% sudo apt-get upgrade
```

```
% sudo cpan -v
```

(Hint: choose to configure **cpan** automatically)

#### 1.4.3.4 Debian

If you are working under **Debian**, it is easier to install **cpan** as follows:

```
% sudo cpan -v
```

To help during **cpan** installations:

```
% sudo cpan Log::Log4perl
```

#### 1.4.3.5 Microsoft Windows

If you are using **cygwin**, then **cpan** comes already installed.

However, when you first use **cpan** answer:

“yes” to automatic configuration,

and “local::lib” as your preferred installation privileges. Both these are the default answers.

### 1.4.4 Loading required Perl Modules from the CPAN

For the general case of any operating system, you will use **cpan** to install some or all of the following required Perl modules:

- ***MIME::Base64***
- ***Shell***
- ***Tk***
- ***Tk::JFileDialog***
- ***Clone***
- ***Tk::Pod***
- ***Moose***

The following packages below have been tested under the following operating systems

Perl module name in cpan format	Ubuntu (18.x)	Debian 9.9	Versions tested under CentOS7x	cygwin
MIME::Base64	3.15			3.15
Perl	5.26.1	5.24.1	5.16.3	5.26.3
Shell	0.73.1	0.73	0.73	0.73
Tk::JFileDialog	2.20?	1.62	1.62	2.20
Tk or PerlTk	804.034	804.033	804.034	804.034
Tk::Pod	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
Moose	2.18	2.187	2.2010	2.2012
Clone	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.43

For each of the above packages use the following commands to install each of them.

#### 1.4.4.1 CentOS 7/8

```
% sudo cpan MIME::Base64
% sudo cpan Shell
% sudo cpan Tk
% sudo cpan Tk::JFileDialog
% sudo cpan Clone
% sudo cpan Tk::Pod
% sudo cpan Moose
% sudo cpan PDL::IO::FlexRaw
```

#### 1.4.4.2 Debian

```
% sudo cpan Tk (e.g., 804.034)
% sudo cpan MIME::Base64 (e.g., 3.15)
% sudo cpan Config::Simple (e.g., 4.58 installed)
% sudo cpan Shell (e.g., 0.73 installed)
% sudo cpan Clone (e.g., 0.43 installed)
% sudo cpan Tk::JFileDialog (e.g., 2.20 installed)
% sudo cpan Tk::Pod (.9943 installed)
% sudo cpan Moose (installed 2.2012)
```

To install evince, a viewer for postscript files, although it may already be present:

```
% sudo apt-get install evince
```

#### 1.4.4.3 Ubuntu

To help during **cpan** installations:

```
% sudo cpan Log::Log4perl
```

Then, continue to install the following:

```
% sudo cpan Tk (e.g., V804.034 installed)
% sudo cpan MIME::Base64 (e.g., V3.15 installed)
% sudo cpan Config::Simple (e.g., V4.58 installed )
% sudo cpan Shell (e.g., V0.73 installed)
% sudo cpan Clone (e.g., V0.43 installed)
% sudo cpan Tk::JFileDialog (e.g., V2.20 installed)
% sudo cpan Tk::Pod (e.g., V2.9943 installed)
```

```
% sudo cpan Moose (e.g., V2.2012 installed)
```

To install **evince**, which is a viewer for postscript files and often already present in your system:

```
% sudo apt-get install evince
```

To help when building Perl modules, install the following:

```
% sudo cpan Module::Build (e.g., V0.4229 installed)
% sudo cpan TAP::Harness (e.g., V3.42 installed)
```

**cpan** will find dependencies for the above packages and install them as well, so you may see a lot of additional packages installed during the process.

#### 1.4.4.4 Microsoft Windows

First, load as many of the needed Perl modules in the simplest fashion. Use **setup-x86\_64** to install the needed libraries:

##### **perl-Clone**

For the following two make sure you have an XLaunch running and an X-window in the background, or the tests cannot be run

##### **perl-Tk**

**perl-Tk\*** (\* is a wildcard for everything that starts with perl-Tk, including perl-Tk-Pod)

Then, use **cpan** from the command line in the **cygwin** window

```
% cpan Shell
% cpan Moose
```

## 1.5 L\_SU and its modules from github (all OS's)

Most of the L\_SU scripts, are written in Perl, available at: [www.github.com/gllore](http://www.github.com/gllore) and can be installed anywhere on your machine, as long as you prescribe their location to the operating system (See 1.3.4).

In order to download these files from the github site you can run the following shell script. You must have administrator privileges. The following example script will place the L\_SU package within the "pl directory" that has the path: **"/usr/local/pl"**. The script below is saved as a file with any name you choose, e.g., **"clone.sh"**. You can create this file inside your home directory. Then to activate the instructions on the command line enter the following:

```
% bash clone.sh
```

### 1.5.1 Linux

The contents of the file “clone.sh” are as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash
# my name is clone.sh

# give a name to directory
installation_directory_for_L_SU= /usr/local/pl/

# create installation directory
mkdir $installation_directory_for_L_SU

# change into the installation directory
cd $installation_directory_for_L_SU

# clone the directory from the remote site to your computer
git clone https://github.com/gllore/L_SU.git

# git status
git status
```

### 1.5.2 Microsoft Windows

The contents of the file “clone.sh” are as follows:

```
#!/bin/bash
# my name is clone.sh

# give a name to directory
installation_directory_for_L_SU=/cygdrive/c/cygwin64/usr/local/pl

# create installation directory
mkdir $installation_directory_for_L_SU

# change into the installation directory
cd $installation_directory_for_L_SU

# clone the directory from the remote site to your computer
git clone https://github.com/gllore/L_SU.git

# git status
```

```
git status
```

In order to run L\_SU you will need an Xserver. Do so by

- Under the menu select: selecting Cygwin-X ->XLaunch or ->XWin Server
- export DISPLAY=:0.0

### 1.5.3 Installation of example data sets and flows

The L\_SU tutorial manual makes use of these two demonstration projects. Servilleta\_demos contains files from the 2018 IRIS internship orientation program and LSBB contains files from Pau University in France, courtesy of Dominique Rousset and Guy Sénéchal, both extensive contributors to the improvement of Seismic Unix.

#### 1.5.3.1 Linux

Once the installation of project: **L\_SU**, is complete on your system, you can copy some of the accompanying demonstration data sets to your home directory, where, for example, **"/home/user"** is the complete path to the location of a user's ("**user**") home directory. Put these instructions in another convenient shell script called, e.g., **"copy\_demos.sh"**

```
#!/bin/bash
# my name is copy_demos.sh

# give a name to directory
installation_directory_for_L_SU=/usr/local/pl

cp -R $installation_directory_for_L_SU/L_SU/Servilleta_demos /home/user/
cp -R $installation_directory_for_L_SU/L_SU/LSBB /home/user/
```

#### 1.5.3.2 Microsoft Windows

Once the installation of project: **L\_SU**, is complete on your system, you can copy some of the accompanying demonstration data sets to your home directory, where, for example, **"/cygdrive/c/cygwin64/home/user"** is the complete path to the location of a user's ("**user**") home directory

```
#!/bin/bash
# my name is copy_demos.sh

# cygwin directory
cygwin=/cygdrive/c/cygwin64

# L_SU directory
installation_directory_for_L_SU=$cygwin/usr/local/pl
```

```
# path to user's directory
user_path=$cygwin/home/user
```

```
cp -R $installation_directory_for_L_SU/L_SU/Servilleta_demos    $user_path
cp -R $installation_directory_for_L_SU/L_SU/LSBB                $user_path
```

Because L\_SU is visual in nature, you will need to have **X** running in the background. Use all the defaults and start by selecting from the Windows Start Menu: **Cygwin-X->XLaunch** to establish your preferences and run **X**.

---

## 2 Seismic Unix installation from github

---

At present, we recommend that you download Seismic Unix and install the program as per the git hub site set up by John Stockwell at: "<https://github.com/JohnWStockwellJr/SeisUnix>"

If you are familiar with the program **git** (must be installed on your OS), the following is an example of my installation procedure, contained within a shell-script file. This file can be called what you please, e.g., "clone\_SU.sh"

There are small differences between the script for linux and for Windows, that depend only on file locations.

### 2.1 Linux

To run this file from the command line using administrative privileges as **sudo**, e.g.:

```
% sudo sh clone_SU.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# my name is clone_SU.sh
```

```
installation_directory_for_SU=/usr/local/cwp_su_all_44R16
```

```
# create installation directory
```

```
mkdir $installation_directory_for_SU
```

```
# move into the installation directory
```

```
cd $installation_directory_for_SU
```

```
# clone
```

```
git clone https://github.com/JohnWStockwellJr/SeisUnix
```

```
git status
```



## 2.2 Microsoft Windows

To run this file from the command line using administrative privileges or it will not run properly.

```
% sh clone_SU.sh
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# my name is clone_SU.sh
```

```
# cygwin directory
```

```
cygwin=/cygdrive/c/cygwin64
```

```
# give a name to directory
```

```
installation_directory_for_SU=$cygwin/usr/local/cwp_su_all_44R16
```

```
# create installation directory
```

```
mkdir $installation_directory_for_SU
```

```
# move into the installation directory
```

```
cd $installation_directory_for_SU
```

```
# clone
```

```
git clone https://github.com/JohnWStockwellJr/SeisUnix
```

```
git status
```

---

## 3 SioSEIS Installation

From the SIOSEIS Website: " SIOSEIS is a software package for enhancing and manipulating marine seismic reflection and refraction data, sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Scripps Industrial Associates. The system currently runs on Mac OSX (PowerPC and Intel) and PCs (Linux and CYGWIN) E-mail phenkart@gmail.com for inquires. Open source can be downloaded from "<http://sioseis.ucsd.edu/index.html>"

I recommend you read the documentation at this website for many details on this valuable software.

L\_SU integrates some of the functionality of SIOSEIS in order to convert data written in a SEG2 format into SU formatted data.

### 3.1.1.1 Download SIOSEIS

You can use your browser to navigate to that website and download the file or you can directly load it into your folder by the following command:

```
% wget http://sioseis.ucsd.edu/src/sioseis-2016.3.1.tar.bz2
```

After you untar and decompact this software read the README file to learn how to install the programs while using root privileges. Later, when L\_SU looks for Sioseis you should have the path to the binary defined.

In order to decompact use bunzip as follows:

```
% bunzip sioseis-2016.3.1.tar.bz2
```

Then, you can untar the directory

```
% tar -xvf sioseis-2016.3.1.tar
```

And move it to your preferred system location:

```
% mv sioseis-2016.3.1 /usr/local/ sioseis-2016.3.1
```

### 3.1.1.2 *Modify system environmental variables*

If you use the common bash shell, the file “**.bashrc**” should contain the following command when **SIOSEIS** is installed within the directory “**/usr/local/sioseis-2016.3.1**”:

```
export $PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/sioseis-2016.3.1
```

Commonly, your “**.bashrc**” file can contain other general definitions to achieve an identical result, for example:

```
export LOCAL=/usr/local/sioseis-2016.3.1
export BIN=$LOCAL/bin
export $PATH=$PATH:$BIN
```