Cincom

Cincom Smalltalk™

Installation Guide

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SIMPLIFICATION THROUGH INNOVATION®

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Software Release VisualWorks 7.7 and Object Studio 8.2

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1

Installing Cincom Smalltalk

This release of Cincom Smalltalk™ contains complete versions of VisualWorks® 7.7 and ObjectStudio® 8.2, including object engines, virtual image, and add-on products. The release contains new features, as well as many fixes.

The release is distributed on two disk:

- one CD containing VisualWorks 7.7
- one DVD containing ObjectStudio 8.1 and a collection of Smalltalk Daily podcasts.

System Requirements

ObjectStudio

ObjectStudio 8.2 runs on these Microsoft Windows platforms

- Microsoft Windows XP, Vista, 2000, or Server 2003

Disk and Memory Requirements

- 512 MB of memory recommended, minimum
- Apx. 435 MB disk space
  - 415 MB in Program Files (cincom/ObjectStudio8.2/)
  - 18 MB in the Home directory (ObjectStudio8.2/)
- DVD-ROM drive

VisualWorks

VisualWorks 7.7 runs on workstations with the following minimum system configurations.

Disk and Memory Requirements

- 512 MB of memory recommended, minimum
- Apx. 610 MB disk space for default installation
- Apx. 780 MB disk space for full, single platform installation
- Apx. 1.2 GB disk space for full installation with all platforms
- CD-ROM drive (for installation)

Microsoft Windows

- A PC or compatible with an Intel Pentium compatible processor
- Windows 2000/Server 2000/XP SP2/Vista/7

HP-UX

- HP 9000 Series 700 workstation
- HP-UX Release 11.x

Sun Solaris

- 32-bit requires at least SPARC V7 processor architecture
- 64-bit requires at least SPARC V9 processor architecture
- Solaris 8 (SunOS 5.8) or better

IBM AIX

- AIX workstation with PowerPC processor
- AIX release 5.2 (ML 5200-03) and up

Apple Mac OS X - Aqua

- Mac OS X Tiger (10.4) or Leopard (10.5)

The Mac OS X object engine is now distributed as a universal binary that will run on either PowerPC or Intel Macintosh computers.

Apple Mac OS X - X11

- Mac OS X Tiger (10.4) or Leopard (10.5)
- X11 libraries for Mac OS X

The Mac OS X object engine is now distributed as a universal binary that will run on either PowerPC or Intel Macintosh computers.

Linux x86/x86-64

- 32-bit requires a Intel Pentium compatible processor
- 64-bit requires an AMD x86-64 compatible processor
- Linux kernel version 2.4 or later
- GNU glibc version 2.2 or later

Linux PowerPC

- A PowerPC compatible processor
- Linux kernel version 2.4 or later
- GNU glibc version 2.2 or later

Getting Help

If, after reading this document, you need additional help:

- Commercial licensees can contact Cincom Technical Support. Cincom provides help on product installation. For other issues, send email to helpna@cincom.com.
- Non-commercial licensees can get help on-line from the resources listed in the VisualWorks *Application Developer's Guide*.

Before contacting Technical Support, please be prepared to provide the following information:

- The release number, which is displayed when you start VisualWorks.
- Any modifications (patch files, auxiliary code, or examples) distributed by Cincom that you have imported into the image.

- The complete error message and stack trace, if an error notifier is the symptom of the problem. To do so, use **Copy Stack**, or select and copy the text in the error window, and paste the text into a file that you can send to Technical Support.
- The hardware platform, operating system, and other system information you are using.

You can contact Technical Support using any of the following methods:

E-mail	Send questions about VisualWorks to:helpna@cincom.com.
Web	Visit: http://supportweb.cincom.com and choose the link to Support.
Telephone	Within North America, call Cincom Technical Support at (800) 727-3525.Outside North America, contact the local authorized reseller of Cincom products.

2

Installing VisualWorks

VisualWorks can be installed either from CD or by download from the Cincom Smalltalk website (non-commercial only).

The VisualWorks installer is the recommended option for most users. To begin, see Running the VisualWorks Installer.

> **Note:** The installer does not set up personal work directories, but we strongly recommend that you do so. You can do this by saving your working image to a work directory. See Save Image for a suggested procedure.

Experienced VisualWorks users may prefer simply to extract files from the CD or website. Configuration details, such as setting paths and file associations, must be performed manually. For details, see Extracting VisualWorks from Downloaded Files.

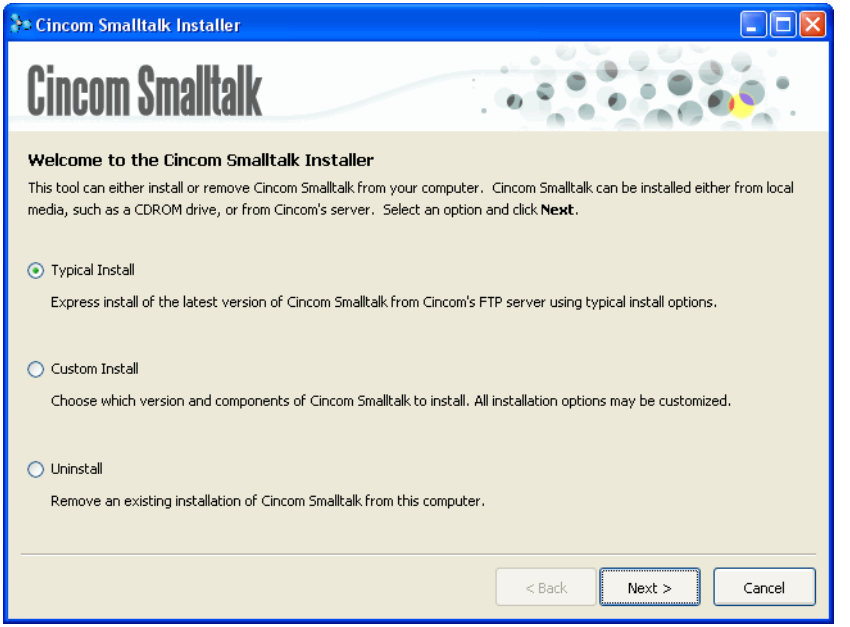
Running the VisualWorks Installer

The VisualWorks Installer can be run from either the Cincom website (non-commercial version only) or a distribution CD (commercial or non-commercial versions).

- To install from the web, visit the Cincom Smalltalk Download site. Select Cincom Smalltalk, and then select to install the Net Installer. Once installed, the Installer starts.
- To install from the Cincom Smalltalk CD, insert the CD in a drive. On many systems the Installer starts automatically. If it does not, start it using the method appropriate to your platform:

- Windows: Double-click on the **`installWin.bat`** script file.
- UNIX/Linux: Execute the installer shell script **`installUnix`**.
- Mac OS X: Double-click on the **`installMacOSX.command`** file.

Upon startup, the Installer provides installation options.



Select and follow the instructions for either a "Typical" Installation or "Custom" Installation.

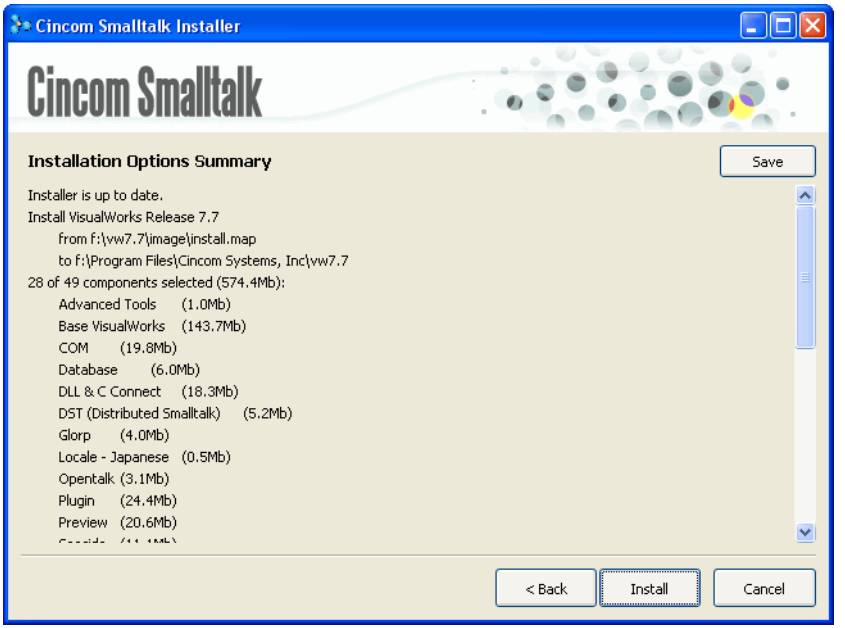
"Typical" Installation

The "Typical" installation option installs base VisualWorks and several of the most commonly used extensions into a pre-determined directory.

1 Select the **Typical Install** option click **Next**.

If the Installer finds a previous "typical" installation, it assumes you wish to make changes or add components, as in a "custom" install. Refer to "Custom" Installation.

2 The Installer displays a summary of the installation. Review the summary and click **Next** to proceed.



3 For non-commercial distributions, review the license agreement. Select **I Accept**, and click **Install**.

The Installer shows progress as each component is copied to the local disk of your workstation.

4 After all components have been installed, the Installer indicates successful completion. Click **Exit** to finish.

This completes the installation.

For Mac OS X, Linus, and Unix installations an informational screen is displayed with instructions for setting your UNIX system variables. This information is also saved in the text file **`userActions.txt`**, located in the install directory.

"Custom" Installation

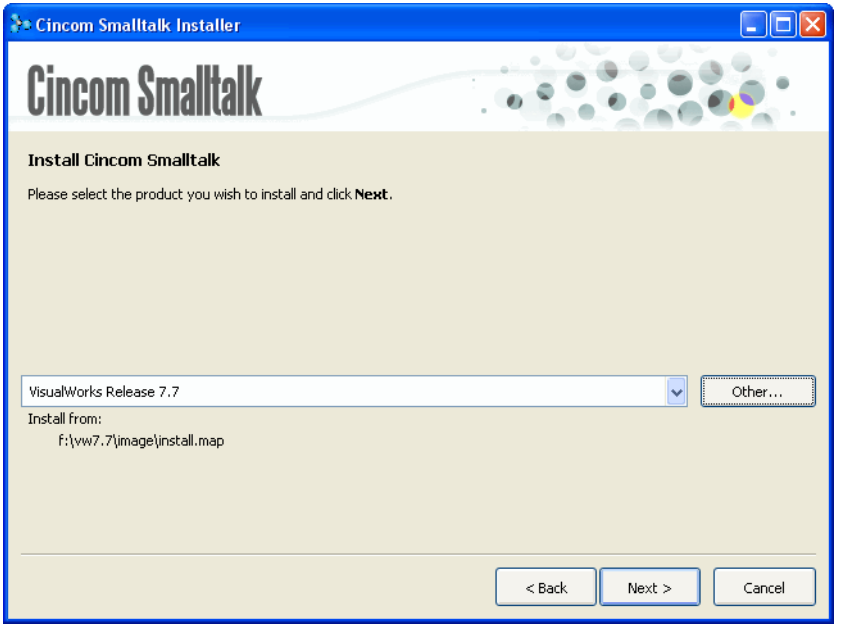
A custom installation allows you to choose the version of VisualWorks to install, the target directory, and the specific components you wish to install.

1 To begin, select **Custom Install**, and click **Next**.

2 On the following page, you may choose among the latest available versions on Cincom's web site by clicking on **Check Server**. If you are installing from a CD, you may skip this step.

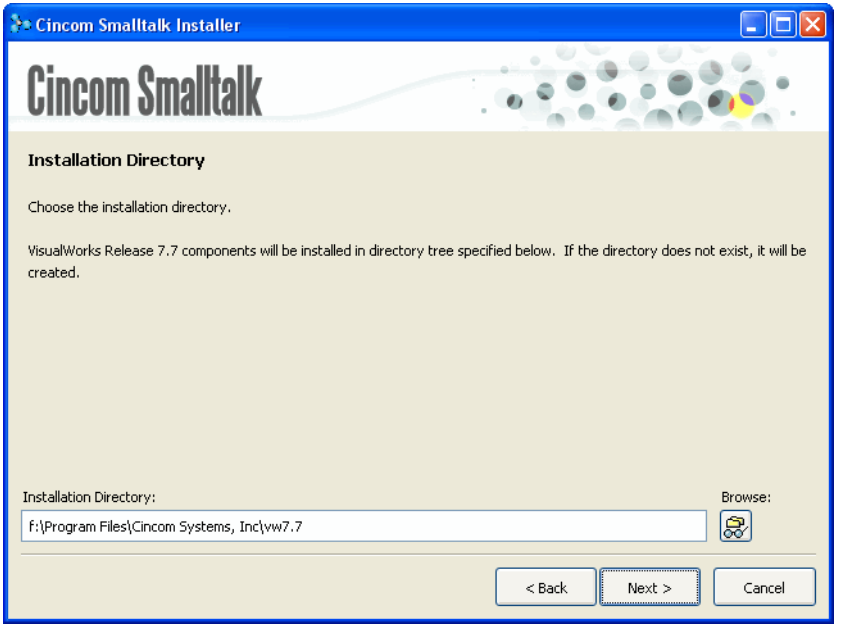
Once the Installer has finished scanning the web site, click on **Next**.

3 Select a product and version to install and click **Next**.



All available products and versions are shown in the drop-down list. Selecting one item causes the Installer to fetch additional details (these may take a few seconds to display).

4 Specify the installation directory and click **Next**.

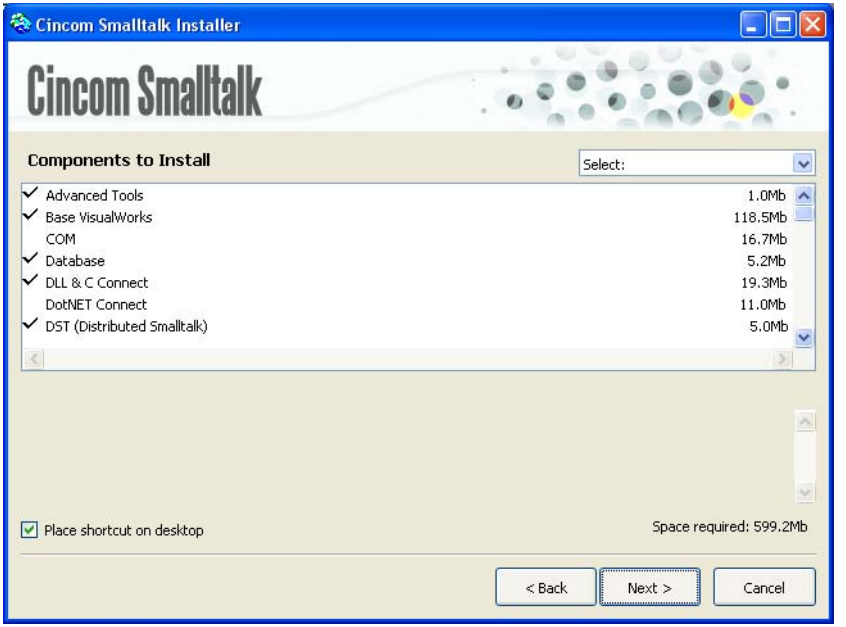


The directory shown as a default by the Installer is typical for the platform you are installing.

If the default does not suit your needs, edit it or **Browse...** to select the directory. If the specified directory does not exist (typically the case for a new installation), it will be created for you.

If you have previous versions of VisualWorks installed, we recommend installing into a new directory. This allows you to run previous versions, and avoids conflicts from mixed versions of component files.

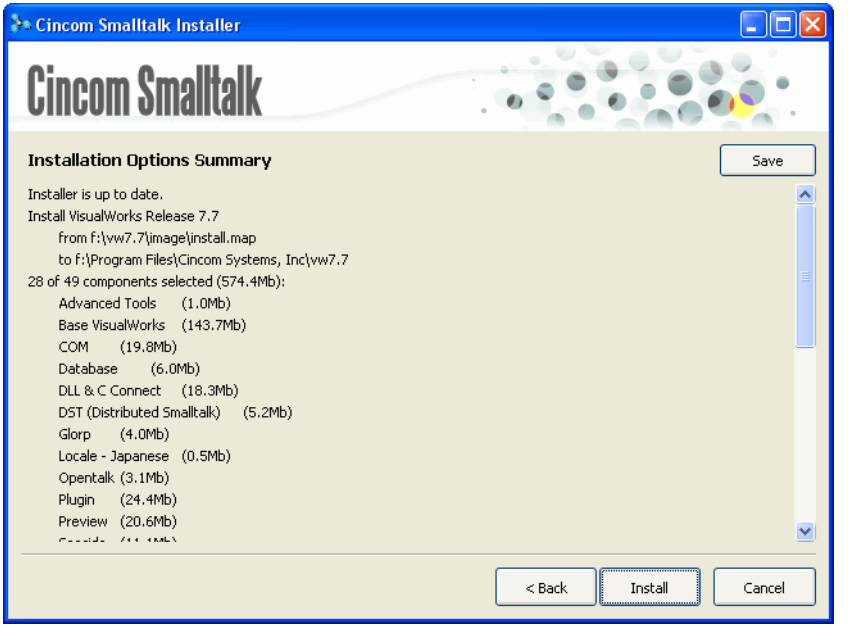
5 Select the VisualWorks components you want to install.



By default, the components for a typical installation are pre-selected. Clic on an item to select or deselect it. Select at least the **Base VisualWorks** component and the **VM** (virtual machine) component for your platform.

When you have made all your selections, click **Next**.

6 Review the summary of installation options an click **Next**.



7 For non-commercial distributions, review the license agreement. Select **I Accept**, and click **Install**.

8 The Installer shows progress as each component is copied to the local disk of your workstation:

9 After all components have been installed, the Installer indicates successful completion. Click **Exit** to finish.

This completes the installation.

For Mac OS X, Linus, and Unix installations an informational screen is displayed with instructions for setting your UNIX system variables. This information is also saved in the text file **`userActions.txt`**, located in the install directory.

Installing Additional VisualWorks Components

After the initial VisualWorks installation, you can use the Installer application again to install additional add-on components.

1 If you installed from the Cincom Smalltalk CD, load it in your computer's CD-ROM drive.

2 Start the installer:

Windows: Go to **Start** > **Programs** > **VisualWorks 7.7** > **Install/Uninstall**

UNIX: Execute the script vw7.7nc/Install_Uninstall

MacOS: Double-click on the installation image file vw7.7nc:image:install.im

3 Once the Welcome screen appears, select **Custom Install**, follow the initial steps as described in the previous section, clicking Next until you reach the **Components to Install** screen.

4 Select the components you wish to add, and click **Next**.

5 When the installation is complete, click **Close** to exit.

Extracting VisualWorks from Downloaded Files

Advanced users may prefer t download and extract individual components. The non-commercial release of VisualWorks 7.7 is available as a collecton of compressed files downloadable from the Cincom Smalltalk web site:

http://www.cincomsmalltalk.com/

From this web page, follow the download links for **VisualWorks Non-Commercial**, and select to download individal files.

The compression format, .tar.gz, is common on UNIX platforms, but is handled well by decompression utilities on other platforms as well. (Note that the MacOS virtual machine is in another format, .sit, which is common on that platform.)

- On Unix and Linux systems, use the usual decompression tools.
- On Windows platforms, use WinZip 7.0 or later, available from http://www.winzip.com.
- On Mac OS X systems, use Dropstuff (5.5 or later) or StuffIt Deluxe (5.5 or later), with Expander.

UNIX and Linux Installation

1 Create an installation directory called vw7.7nc in an appropriate directory, for example /usr/local/vw7.7nc.

2 Download the compressed files to the installation directory.

The product is divided into several files, and you probably to not need to download them all. You do need at least the VisualWorks Base and a virtual machine file. The files are described on the download page to guide your selection.

3 Change (cd) to installation directory, where you downloaded the files.

4 Extract each file using these commands:

```
%gunzip <file_name>.tar.gz
%tar -xvf <file_name>.tar
```

All VisualWorks files are extracted into it in the correct directory structure. Additional subdirectories are created as needed.

5 Configure your environment to set this variable:

VISUALWORKS - e.g., to the value: /usr/local/vw7.7nc

Set this in the appropriate startup file.

This completes the installation.

Windows Installation

On Windows 2000, you must have Power User permissions in order to install software. User permission alone does not permit updating the system registry.

1 Create an installation folder called vw7.7nc, e.g.: c:\vw7.7nc.

2 Download the compressed files to the installation folder.

The product is divided into several files, and you probably do not need to download them all. You do need at least the VisualWorks Base and a virtual machine (VM) file. The files are described on the download page to guide your selection.

3 Start WinZip 7.0 or later.

Open **Options > Configuration > Miscellaneous**, and uncheck **TAR file smart CR/LF conversion**.

4 Open the base VisualWorks downloaded file in WinZip.

You will be prompted, asking whether WinZip should decompress the single file into a temporary folder and open it. Click **Yes**. The temporary file is created in \windows\temp, and has the same file

name except for having only a .tar extension. This file will be deleted when WinZip exits.

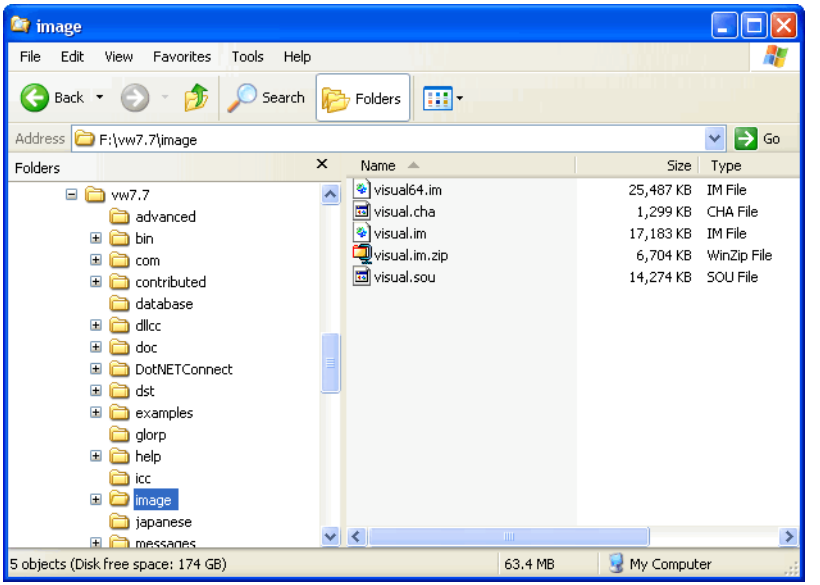
WinZip then displays the contents of the .tar file.

5 Extract the contained files into the installation directory (vw7.7nc).

All VisualWorks files are extracted into it in the correct directory structure. Additional subdirectories are created as required.

6 Repeat steps 3 and 4 for each of the other files as well, selecting the same installation directory (e.g., c:\vw7.7nc) each time.

When you have extracted all of your downloaded files, the VisualWorks files are all installed in their propoer locations. The directory structure, viewed in the Windows Explorer, should look something like this:



That's all there is for installation. But now there is some Windows configuring to make launching reasonably easy.

7 Explore the vw7.7nc\image directory, select an image file (visual.im), and double-click on it.

The .im file type so far should have no association, so a prompter opens asking for the executable.

8 Click **Other...** to open a file browser. Find and select visual.exe (probably in c:\vw7.7nc\bin\win), and click **Open**.

(The visualworks.exe file is an alternative option, but really only useful if you have multiple versions of VisualWorks installed. This is described in the *Application Developer's Guide*.)

9 Check the **Always use this program…** checkbox, and click **OK**.

VisualWorks is now installed, and you can launch it by double-clicking on an image (.im) file in the Windows Explorer.

This completes the installation.

MacOS Installation

1 Create an installation folder called vw7.7nc.

2 Download the compressed file(s) to the installation folder.

Download at least the VisualWorks Base and a virtual machine file. The others are optional. To guide your selection, the files are described on the download page.

3 Start Dropstuff or StuffIt Deluxe with Expander.

Open the Expander **Preferences** and, in the **Cross Platform** options, choose **Never** for **Convert Text Files to Macintosh text format**.

4 Extract each file. A separate vw7.7nc folder is created for each file.

5 Move the contents of all vw7.7nc folders to a single folder (note that you must select the contents of each folder, because MacOS replaces folders rather than merging their contents).

6 Open the folder vw7.7nc/bin/macx and find the compressed VisualWorks virtual machine, named vw7.7.sit. Extract this file (using StuffIt) into the same directory.

This completes the installation.

Starting VisualWorks the First Time

With VisualWorks installed, you can now launch a VisualWorks session.

Depending on your operating system, there may be several ways to launch a session. For example, on Windows systems, a VisualWorks launcher icon is added to your **Start** menu (in a folder under the **Programs** item), or you can double-click on an image file to launch using the file association feature, or you can run a command line in a shortcut.

Under MS-Windows and Mac OS systems, the simplest way to launch VisualWorks is by double-clicking on the file visual.im, located in the image directory of your VisualWorks 7.7 installation.

Regardless of the operating system, however, the various ways to start VisualWorks all do the same thing. The following describes how to launch a VisualWorks session on any system. This information will make it clear what to do to make any platform launcher features work as well.

Launching from the Command Line

To start VisualWorks, you run the object engine (also called the virtual machine) with the image file passed as the

argument:object_engine image_file

On MS-Windows systems, the virtual machine name is visual.exe, and on MacOS and Unix system it is simply visual. By default, the virtual machine is installed in the bin/<platform> subdirectory of the root VisualWorks installation directory.

The initial image file on all platforms is visual.im, (visualnc.im for non-commercial) and is installed in the image subdirectory. The image is exactly the same on all platforms. This file should be write-protected, and you should never save over it. Instead, you will want to save one or more “working” images and use those for your development work.

To launch VisualWorks the first time then, using this command line interface, start by changing to the image subdirectory, and execute the object engine with the image as argument. For example, on Windows:

> cd c:\vw7.7nc\image\ > ..\bin\win\visual.exe visual.im

and on a UNIX or Linux system:

```
$ cd /usr/local/vw7.7nc/image $ exec ../bin/linux86/visual visual.im
```

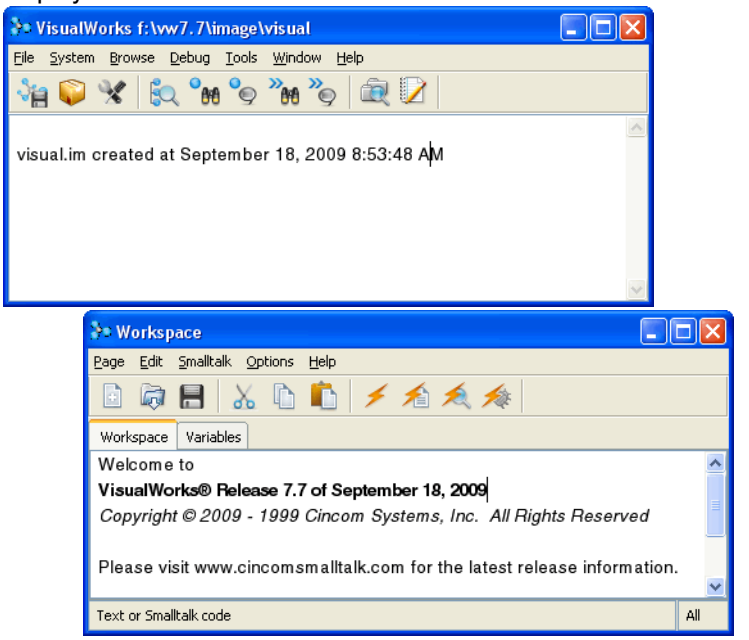
Note that the paths may be different on your system. This approach makes the image directory the current directory for execution, so images will be saved there by default.

On Mac OS X, you must use the open command:

```
user% open -a visual.app visual.im
```

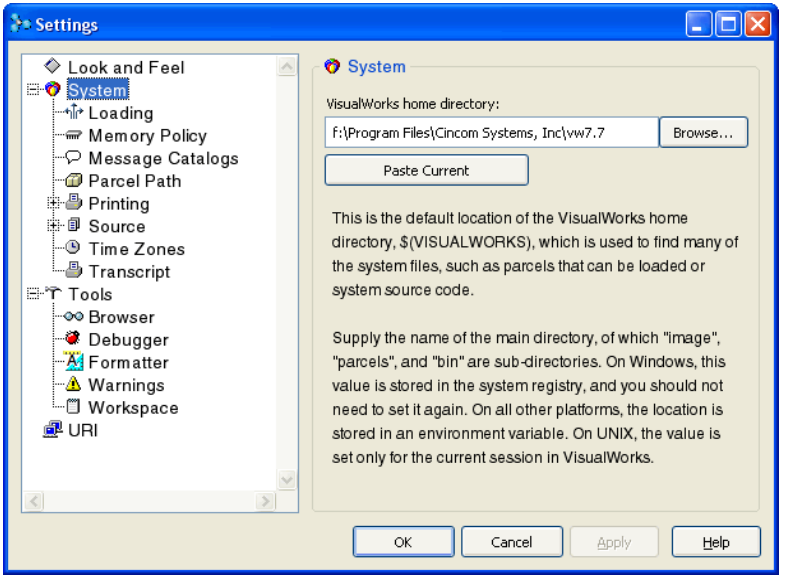
On some platforms, there are several engines you can use, as described in the *Application Developer's Guide*. For development work, it is recommended that you use the engines named vw<platform>, such as vwnt.exe for Windows platforms, and vwlinux86 on Linux. Using these engines can make debugging easier in case of an engine crash.

When successfully launched, the VisualWorks splash screen is displayed, and then, the VisualWorks Launcher and a Workspace are displayed.



Set VisualWorks Home Directory

In order to correctly find additional files, the VisualWorks Home directory must be properly set. Select **File > Set VisualWorks Home** in the Launcher window. A **Settings** window opens, as follows:

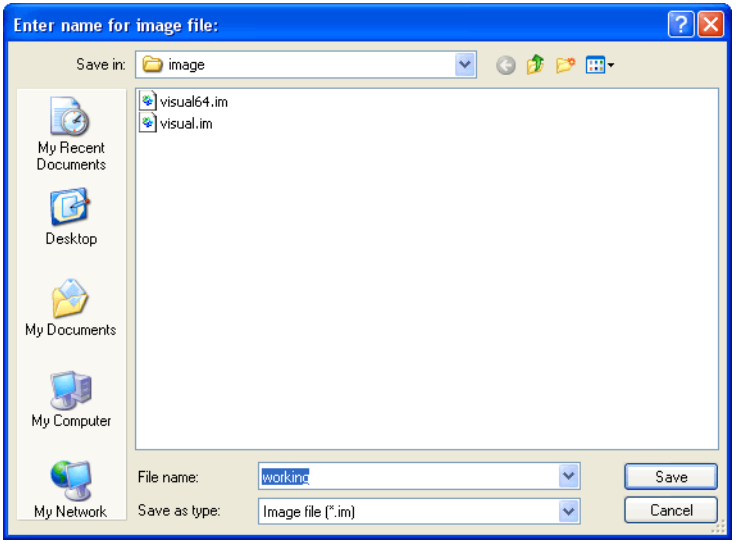


Set the **VisualWorks Home Directory** to the root VisualWorks installation directory, typically c:\vw7.7nc on Windows systems or /usr/local/vw7.7nc on UNIX or Linux systems. Then click **OK**.

On Windows systems, the VisualWorks Home is saved in the system registry. On UNIX and Linux systems, it needs to be set in a system variable, as described in an information screen at the end of the installation (and in the file userActions.txt).

Save Image

Now, before doing any other work, save a working image. This will be the image you use to save your work, leaving visual.im unchanged. Select **File > Save Image As...** in the Launcher to display the **Save Image** dialog:



You should save this image in a personal working file area, rather than in the installation file structure. The typical areas are:

Windows: Documents and Settings\My Documents\VisualWorks\

MacOS: Documents:VisualWorks:

Unix/Linux: $HOME/VisualWorks/

Create the appropriate directory then open it before saving the image.

Enter a name for your working image, such as working, and click **OK**. This will save the image as working.im and create a working.cha file also (see the *Application Developer's Guide* for further discussion of these files). *Do not* include either extension (.im or .cha) when specifying the file name in this dialog.

Since we launched VisualWorks with image as the current directory, working.im and working.cha will be saved into that directory. For another directory, specify either a relative or absolute path.

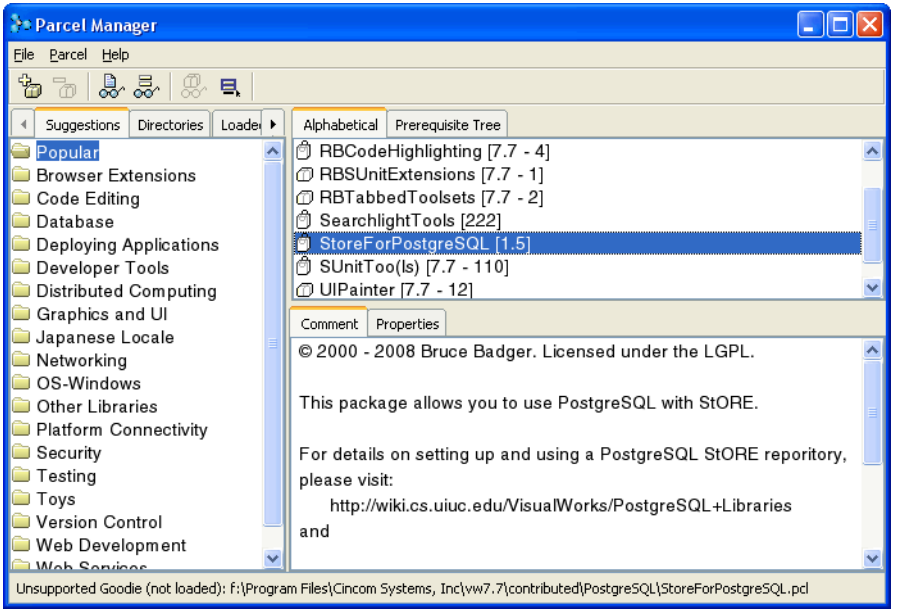
You are now ready to start working with VisualWorks. Additional setup suggestions are provided below, but the essential setup is now complete.

Loading Parcels

VisualWorks is divided into separate parcels, which are external Smalltalk binary and source code components (also known as packages). By selectively loading and unloading parcels, you can control the size of the image, adding only the functionality you need. Loading parcels is much faster than loading and compiling Smalltalk source code.

To load a parcel/component that has already been installed by the Cincom Smalltalk Installer:

1 Start VisualWorks, and open the Parcel Manager (click on **System > Parcel Manager** in the Launcher):



2 Browse the categories (folders) of parcels under the **Suggestions** tab, especially the **Essentials** and **Developer Tools** categories.

VisualWorks has default parcel paths for many add-on products, but if the path for the product you are installing is either not set, or is set incorrectly, the parcel will not appear in the parcel list. In this case, an additional path needs to be added.

To add or correct the parcel path for the product you are installing, use the **Parcel Path** page in the Settings Tool (**System > Settings**).

3 To load a parcel in the Parcel Manager, select the desired parcel and then pick **Parcel > Load**.

A dialog may open, explaining that additional code may be loaded. Typically you should click the **yes to all** button to continue.

Additional configuration may be required by add-on products. If so, instructions are provided in the configuration or installation instructions for that product.

Each parcel file (.pcl) has an associated source file (.pst) that holds the source for all the code in the parcel. Both files are effectively binary and must not be altered except by the parcel publishing mechanism. If you extract parcels from an archive (zip) format, you should disable any conversion options provided by your archiver. For example, if you use WinZip, turn-off **Tar file smart CR/LF conversion**. Failure to do so will result in errors when trying to browse the source for a parcel within VisualWorks.

Setting Up a Network Environment

The section Starting VisualWorks the First Time (above) includes instructions for configuring a stand-alone, single-user environment. In a networked environment there are additional considerations. The following recommendations are targeted at this networked style of configuration.

Here is a recommended setup:

1 Make all the original installation files and directories read-only.

While this is a good idea in a single-user environment as well, it is especially important in multi-user environments. Allowing several developers to write to the same files will cause serious data corruption errors.

2 Each user creates directories for their own images and parcels.

Typically, this will be on the users' local drives or in their private working area of a network drive. For example:

On Windows:

```
c:\vwwork\myimages
c:\vwwork\myparcels
```

On UNIX/Linux

<yourhome>/myimages
<yourhome>/myparcels

3 Set up a launcher mechanism (e.g., shortcuts on Windows, or execution scripts on UNIX) to run the shared virtual machine, but with the programmer's personal image directory as the "current" directory.

For example, in a Windows shortcut, specify the user's personal image directory as the **Start in:** directory. On UNIX systems, a startup command file can be created in the user's bin/ directory which can be executed while the personal image directory is "current," but invoking the shared object engine. (Examples of both of these setups are included by the installer.) Refer to the VisualWorksApplication Developers Guidee for more setup details.

4 Start VisualWorks on the original image (visual.im), and open the Settings Tool (**System** > **Settings**). On the **Parcel Path** page, add your parcels directory (created in step 2).

This will include the user's personal working parcels in lists of parcels available for loading. You can drag the new name to the top of the list to have it searched first.

5 Select **File** > **Save Image As...** in the Visual Launcher, and save a *working* image.

Enter a name for the image, such as working, including path information to your own image directory (step 2).

Because the original image is a read-only (step 1) file, you will not be able to save over it.

6 When saving a parcel, programmers specify the path to their personal parcels directory.

Specifying a relative pathname, especially one relative to the VisualWorks home directory, facilitates moving the image to other platforms. The directory path specified is remembered and proposed as the path in subsequent saves of that parcel.

7 When starting VisualWorks, make the directory containing your image file the current directory before launching VisualWorks.

Uninstalling Products

The VisualWorks Installer comes with an uninstall option. To use it:

1 Windows: From the **Start** menu, select **Programs** > **VisualWorks 7.7nc** > Install/Uninstall.

UNIX: Execute the script ~vw7.7nc:/Install_Uninstall.

MacOS: Double-click ~vw7.7nc:image:install.im

2 On the **Install or Uninstall** page of the Installer, select **Uninstall** and click Next.

The Installer will display all VisualWorks installations in the drop-down menu. Select the product you wish to uninstall and click Next.

3 The Uninstaller will prompt you for the disposition of various aspects of the VisualWorks installation, such as whether you want to delete non-empty directories. Answer these prompts accordingly.

4 When the Uninstaller is finished, you may need to manually remove files and/or directories, such as directories containing files that you created using VisualWorks.

3

Installing ObjectStudio 8

The procedures described in this section install ObjectStudio 8.2 from the Cincom Smalltalk DVD.

The installation is performed using InstallShield, which sets up the required directory structure on the specified disk drive and copies the ObjectStudio files into that structure. Instructions are displayed by the installer as responses are needed.

Running the Installer

The installer launches when you mount the ObjectStudio 8.2 DVD. Alternatively, you can execute the ObjectStudio installer directly from the DVD by running \ostudio\disk1\SETUP.EXE.

The installation proceeds through several pages of instructions, collecting installation parameters. Once the information is gathered, the necessary directories are created and the ObjectStudio files are copied into them.

Because the installation involves installing a few Windows DLL files, the installation recommends that you close all other applications during the installation.

Installation Options

Components

Several components are optional. By default, all are selected for installation. You can deselect components that you do not expect to use.

Brief descriptions of the components are provided in the installer. For full descriptions, refer to the ObjectStudio documentation after completing the installation.

You can install any components later by rerunning the installer.

Program Group Options

You have the choice of installing ObjectStudio in either:

- Common program group, which makes ObjectStudio available to all users of this computer, or
- Personal Program group, which makes ObjectStudio available to the currently logged in user only.

4

Thank You...

... for installing and trying Cincom Smalltalk. We hope, and expect, that you will find this to be an enjoyable and productive development environment.

There are a variety of resources available to help you become productive with VisualWorks and ObjectStudio. Complete documentation is provided for both products. *The VisualWorks Walk Through* provides a simple overview of building an application in VisualWorks.

A variety of web sites also provide information for VisualWorks developers. Visit the Cincom Smalltalk Wiki:

http://www.cincomsmalltalk.com

for information and additional links.