

IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1



Installation Guide

Version 10.1

IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1



Installation Guide

Version 10.1

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in “Notices” on page 29.

First edition

This edition applies to IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 (Program number 5724-U80) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions. Make sure you are using the correct edition for the level of the product.

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About this information

This guide provides detailed installation instructions for IBM® XL C for AIX®, V10.1. It guides you through multiple ways to perform tasks and directs you to reference information in cases requiring atypical installations. It also shows you how to test the installation, launch remotely-accessible HTML help, and enable and view different types of documentation. Please read it carefully before installing. Please also read the README file in the root directory of your installation media, which contains current information about the compiler.

Who should read this document

This document is intended for anyone responsible for installing IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1.

The basic installation methods detailed in this document address the needs of the majority of users. *Basic examples* are tailored to reflect, as much as possible, the steps required to perform a basic installation.

The advanced installation method addresses the needs of users who require a customized installation for various purposes, such as maintaining more than one version of XL C on a single system. These are users who are familiar with compiler installations and with the file structures of the versions of the compiler products installed on the system. *Advanced examples* are tailored to reflect, as much as possible, the steps required to perform an advanced installation.

How to use this document

This document provides procedures for three main installation scenarios:

"Basic" installation

This scenario allows you to install a single version of XL C to a default location. This scenario is applicable to the majority of users, and is the recommended method of installation.

For an overview of the steps that you need to follow to perform a basic installation, refer to Chapter 2, "Basic installation," on page 7.

"Advanced" installation

This scenario allows you to maintain multiple versions of XL C on a single system, or to install the compiler to a non-default location. This scenario is only applicable to advanced users who have specialized needs, and is not recommended for the majority of users.

For an overview of the steps that you need to follow to perform an advanced installation, refer to Chapter 3, "Advanced installation," on page 11.

"Update" installation

This scenario applies to users who have obtained a Program Temporary Fix (PTF) package for an existing XL C V10.1 installation.

For an overview of the steps required to install a PTF, refer to Chapter 4, "Update installation," on page 15.

How this document is organized

This book is organized to reflect the pre-installation, installation, post-installation, and troubleshooting phases of an XL C installation.

Table 1. Phases of an XL C installation

Phase	Chapters	User segment
Pre-installation	Chapter 1, "Before installing XL C," on page 1	All users
Installation	Chapter 2, "Basic installation," on page 7	Users who: • Want to use the simplest, most direct installation process • Do not have any special requirements, such as the use of multiple versions of the compiler.
	Chapter 3, "Advanced installation," on page 11	Users who: • Want to install the compiler in a non-default location • Want to have multiple versions of the compiler on the same system
Post-installation	Chapter 4, "Update installation," on page 15	Users who want to update XL C V10.1 to the next fix level
	Chapter 5, "After installing XL C," on page 21	All users
Product removal	Chapter 6, "Uninstalling XL C," on page 27	Any user who needs to remove an XL C compiler from the system

Conventions

Typographical conventions

The following table explains the typographical conventions used in the IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 information.

Table 2. Typographical conventions

Typeface	Indicates	Example
bold	Lowercase commands, executable names, compiler options, and directives.	The compiler provides basic invocation commands, xlc , along with several other compiler invocation commands to support various C language levels and compilation environments.
<i>italics</i>	Parameters or variables whose actual names or values are to be supplied by the user. Italics are also used to introduce new terms.	Make sure that you update the <i>size</i> parameter if you return more than the <i>size</i> requested.
<u>underlining</u>	The default setting of a parameter of a compiler option or directive.	nomaf <u>maf</u>
monospace	Programming keywords and library functions, compiler builtins, examples of program code, command strings, or user-defined names.	To compile and optimize myprogram.c, enter: xlc myprogram.c -O3.

Syntax diagrams

Throughout this information, diagrams illustrate XL C syntax. This section will help you to interpret and use those diagrams.

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line.

The **▶▶** symbol indicates the beginning of a command, directive, or statement.

The **▶▶** symbol indicates that the command, directive, or statement syntax is continued on the next line.

The **▶▶** symbol indicates that a command, directive, or statement is continued from the previous line.

The **▶▶** symbol indicates the end of a command, directive, or statement.

Fragments, which are diagrams of syntactical units other than complete commands, directives, or statements, start with the **|** symbol and end with the **|** symbol.

- Required items are shown on the horizontal line (the main path):



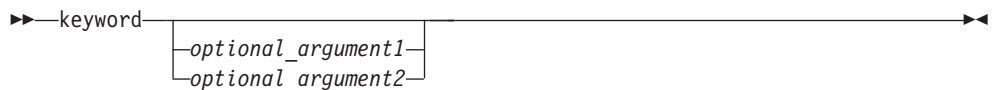
- Optional items are shown below the main path:



- If you can choose from two or more items, they are shown vertically, in a stack. If you *must* choose one of the items, one item of the stack is shown on the main path.



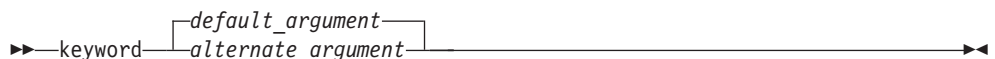
If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack is shown below the main path.



- An arrow returning to the left above the main line (a repeat arrow) indicates that you can make more than one choice from the stacked items or repeat an item. The separator character, if it is other than a blank, is also indicated:



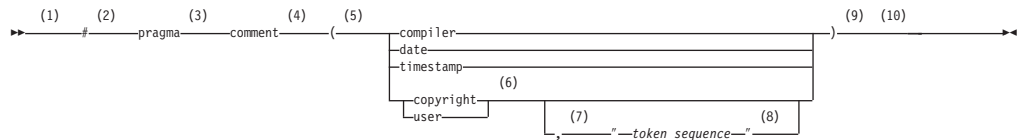
- The item that is the default is shown above the main path.



- Keywords are shown in nonitalic letters and should be entered exactly as shown.
- Variables are shown in italicized lowercase letters. They represent user-supplied names or values.
- If punctuation marks, parentheses, arithmetic operators, or other such symbols are shown, you must enter them as part of the syntax.

Sample syntax diagram

The following syntax diagram example shows the syntax for the **#pragma comment** directive.



Notes:

- 1 This is the start of the syntax diagram.
- 2 The symbol # must appear first.
- 3 The keyword pragma must appear following the # symbol.
- 4 The name of the pragma comment must appear following the keyword pragma.
- 5 An opening parenthesis must be present.
- 6 The comment type must be entered only as one of the types indicated: compiler, date, timestamp, copyright, or user.
- 7 A comma must appear between the comment type copyright or user, and an optional character string.
- 8 A character string must follow the comma. The character string must be enclosed in double quotation marks.
- 9 A closing parenthesis is required.
- 10 This is the end of the syntax diagram.

The following examples of the **#pragma comment** directive are syntactically correct according to the diagram shown above:

```

#pragma comment(date)
#pragma comment(user)
#pragma comment(copyright,"This text will appear in the module")

```

Examples in this information

The examples in this information, except where otherwise noted, are coded in a simple style that does not try to conserve storage, check for errors, achieve fast performance, or demonstrate all possible methods to achieve a specific result.

The examples for installation information are labelled as either *Example* or *Basic example*. *Basic examples* are intended to document a procedure as it would be performed during a basic, or default, installation; these need little or no modification.

Related information

The following sections provide related information for XL C:

IBM XL C information

XL C provides product information in the following formats:

- README files

README files contain late-breaking information, including changes and corrections to the product information. README files are located by default in the XL C directory and in the root directory of the installation CD.

- Installable man pages

Man pages are provided for the compiler invocations and all command-line utilities provided with the product. Instructions for installing and accessing the man pages are provided in the *IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Installation Guide*.

- Information center

The information center of searchable HTML files can be launched on a network and accessed remotely or locally. Instructions for installing and accessing the online information center are provided in the *IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Installation Guide*.

The information center is viewable on the Web at <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/comphelp/v101v121/index.jsp>.

- PDF documents

PDF documents are located by default in the `/usr/vac/doc/LANG/pdf/` directory, where *LANG* is one of `en_US`, `zh_CN`, or `ja_JP`. The PDF files are also available on the Web at <http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix/library>.

The following files comprise the full set of XL C product information:

Table 3. XL C PDF files

Document title	PDF file name	Description
<i>IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Installation Guide, GC23-8885-00</i>	install.pdf	Contains information for installing XL C and configuring your environment for basic compilation and program execution.
<i>Getting Started with IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1, GC23-8896-00</i>	getstart.pdf	Contains an introduction to the XL C product, with information on setting up and configuring your environment, compiling and linking programs, and troubleshooting compilation errors.
<i>IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Compiler Reference, SC23-8882-00</i>	compiler.pdf	Contains information about the various compiler options, pragmas, macros, environment variables, and built-in functions, including those used for parallel processing.
<i>IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Language Reference, SC23-8884-00</i>	langref.pdf	Contains information about the C programming languages, as supported by IBM, including language extensions for portability and conformance to nonproprietary standards.

Table 3. XL C PDF files (continued)

Document title	PDF file name	Description
IBM XL C for AIX , V10.1 Optimization and Programming Guide, SC23-8883-00	proguide.pdf	Contains information on advanced programming topics, such as application porting, interlanguage calls with Fortran code, library development, application optimization and parallelization, and the XL C high-performance libraries.

To read a PDF file, use the Adobe® Reader. If you do not have the Adobe Reader, you can download it (subject to license terms) from the Adobe Web site at <http://www.adobe.com>.

More information related to XL C including redbooks, white papers, tutorials, and other articles, is available on the Web at:

<http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix/library>

Standards and specifications

XL C is designed to support the following standards and specifications. You can refer to these standards for precise definitions of some of the features found in this information.

- *Information Technology – Programming languages – C, ISO/IEC 9899:1990*, also known as C89.
- *Information Technology – Programming languages – C, ISO/IEC 9899:1999*, also known as C99.
- *Information Technology – Programming languages – Extensions for the programming language C to support new character data types, ISO/IEC DTR 19769*. This draft technical report has been accepted by the C standards committee, and is available at <http://www.open-std.org/JTC1/SC22/WG14/www/docs/n1040.pdf>.
- *AltiVec Technology Programming Interface Manual*, Motorola Inc. This specification for vector data types, to support vector processing technology, is available at http://www.freescale.com/files/32bit/doc/ref_manual/ALTIVECPIM.pdf.
- *Information Technology – Programming Languages – Extension for the programming language C to support decimal floating-point arithmetic, ISO/IEC WDTR 24732*. This draft technical report has been submitted to the C standards committee, and is available at <http://www.open-std.org/JTC1/SC22/WG14/www/docs/n1176.pdf>.
- *Decimal Types for C++: Draft 4* <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2006/n1977.html>

Other IBM information

- *AIX Commands Reference, Volumes 1 - 6*, SC23-4888
- *Technical Reference: Base Operating System and Extensions, Volumes 1 & 2*, SC23-4913
- *AIX National Language Support Guide and Reference*, SC23-4902
- *AIX General Programming Concepts: Writing and Debugging Programs*, SC23-4896
- *AIX Assembler Language Reference*, SC23-4923

All AIX information is available at <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/pseries/v5r3/index.jsp>.

- *Parallel Environment for AIX: Operation and Use*
- *ESSL for AIX V4.2 Guide and Reference, SA22-7904*, available at <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/clresctr/windows/public/esslbooks.html>

Other information

- *Using the GNU Compiler Collection* available at <http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs>

Technical support

Additional technical support is available from the XL C Support page at <http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix/support>. This page provides a portal with search capabilities to a large selection of Technotes and other support information.

If you cannot find what you need, you can send e-mail to compinfo@ca.ibm.com.

For the latest information about XL C, visit the product information site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix>.

How to send your comments

Your feedback is important in helping to provide accurate and high-quality information. If you have any comments about this information or any other XL C information, send your comments by e-mail to compinfo@ca.ibm.com.

Be sure to include the name of the information, the part number of the information, the version of XL C, and, if applicable, the specific location of the text you are commenting on (for example, a page number or table number).

Chapter 1. Before installing XL C

Before you install IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1:

- Familiarize yourself with the installation image, which contains the installable compiler filesets.
- Ensure that system prerequisites such as disk space and operating system are met.
- Determine the tasks you need to perform, depending on your installation requirements.
- Become either the root user or a user with administrator privileges.

The installation image and filesets

The installation image contains filesets for all components of the compiler for all supported language locales.

The installation image for XL C is available physically on an installation CD and electronically in the xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar.Z installation package, in the /usr/sys/inst.images directory.

The image includes filesets for the following compiler components:

- “XL C compiler filesets 10.1” on page 2
- “XL C compiler online help filesets 3.1” on page 2
- “Runtime debug memory routine filesets 5.4” on page 2
- “Shared-memory parallelism (SMP) runtime environment filesets 1.8” on page 3
- “Mathematical Acceleration Subsystem (MASS) filesets 5.0” on page 3
- “IBM Debugger filesets 6.1” on page 3

Filesets

The following tables list the filesets included in the installation image and the default directories to which the fileset contents are installed during a basic installation. You may optionally install all available filesets, or only the ones you want. If you select specific filesets for installation, you may also choose to automatically install any prerequisite filesets required by your selections by using the `installp -g` flag.

When fileset names differ only by the locale code, you can choose to install only the filesets relevant to your desired language and location. The `LANG` environment variable determines which message catalogs are used. The `en_US` (English) message catalogs are installed by default. If `LANG` is not defined or is assigned an unsupported locale, `en_US` message catalogs are used. See “National language support” on page 4 for a list of available locales.

XL C compiler filesets 10.1

Table 4. XL C compiler filesets and default installation locations

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
vac.C	XL C compiler	/etc/ /usr/vac/ /usr/vac/bin/ /usr/vac/exe/
vac.Bnd	XL C media defined bundles	/usr/sys/inst.data/ sys_bundles/
vac.include	XL C compiler include files	/usr/vac/include/
vac.aix53	XL C libraries for AIX 5.3	/usr/vac/lib/aix53/
vac.html.LANG	XL C for AIX compiler documentation (HTML) LANG = [en_US, ja_JP, zh_CN]	/usr/vac/eclipse/plugins/
vac.html.common	XL C compiler help system startup files	/usr/vac/bin/
vac.lic	XL C license files	/usr/vac/lib/
vac.man.LANG	XL C compiler manual pages LANG = [en_US, EN_US, ja_JP, JA_JP, Ja_JP, zh_CN, ZH_CN, Zh_CN]	/usr/vac/man/LANG/ man1/
vac.pdf.LANG.C	XL C compiler documentation (PDF) LANG = [en_US, ja_JP, zh_CN]	/usr/vac/doc/LANG/pdf/
vac.msg.LANG	XL C compiler messages LANG = [en_US, EN_US, ja_JP, JA_JP, Ja_JP, zh_CN, ZH_CN]	/usr/lib/nls/msg/LANG/
vac.ndi	XL C non-default installation script	/usr/vac/bin/

XL C compiler online help filesets 3.1

Table 5. XL C compiler online help filesets and default installation locations

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
xlhelp.com	XL compiler help system	/usr/xlhelp/eclipse/ /usr/xlhelp/bin/
xlhelp.html.LANG	XL compiler common documentation LANG = [en_US, ja_JP, zh_CN]	/usr/xlhelp/eclipse/ plugins/ ibm.com.compilers.aix.doc/

Runtime debug memory routine filesets 5.4

Table 6. Runtime debug memory routine filesets and default installation locations

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
memdbg.adt	User heap/memory debug toolkit	/usr/vac/lib/ /usr/vac/lib/profiled/
memdbg.aix53.adt	User heap/memory debug toolkit for AIX 5.3	/usr/vac/lib/aix53/ /usr/vac/lib/profiled/aix53/

Table 6. Runtime debug memory routine filesets and default installation locations (continued)

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
memdbg.msg.LANG	User heap/memory debug messages LANG = [en_US, EN_US, ja_JP, JA_JP, Ja_JP, zh_CN, ZH_CN]	/usr/lib/nls/msg/LANG

Shared-memory parallelism (SMP) runtime environment filesets 1.8

Table 7. SMP runtime filesets and default installation locations

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
xlsmprte	SMP runtime library	/usr/include/ /usr/lpp/xlsmpr/default_msg/
xlsmpr.msg.LANG.rte	SMP runtime messages LANG = [en_US, EN_US, ja_JP, JA_JP, Ja_JP, zh_CN, ZH_CN, Zh_CN]	/usr/lib/nls/msg/LANG/
xlsmpr.aix53.rte	SMP runtime libraries for AIX 5.3	/usr/lpp/xlsmpr/aix53/

Mathematical Acceleration Subsystem (MASS) filesets 5.0

Table 8. MASS filesets and default installation locations

Fileset name	Fileset description	Default installation locations
xlmass.adt.include	IBM MASS application development include files	/usr/xlmass/include/
xlmass.lib	IBM MASS libraries	/usr/xlmass/lib/
xlmass.aix53.lib	IBM MASS libraries for AIX 5.3	/usr/xlmass/lib/aix53/

IBM Debugger filesets 6.1

Table 9. IBM Debugger filesets

Fileset name	Fileset description
ibmdebugger	IBM Debugger for AIX
ibmdebugger.engine	IBM Debugger for AIX Compiled Languages Engine
ibmdebugger.engine.msg.LANG	IBM Debugger messages LANG = [de_DE, en_US, en_ES, fr_FR, it_IT, ja_JP, ko_KR, pt_BR, zh_CN, zh_TW]
ibmdebugger.jre	IBM Debugger for AIX JRE
ibmdebugger.ui	IBM Debugger for AIX UI Components

The Eclipse-based IBM Debugger for AIX, V6.1 is included with the XL C installation image, and adds source-level debugging to your development

environment. In addition, a Windows® version of the Debugger UI is included with the installer, which allows you to remotely debug AIX applications from a Windows platform.

Note: IBM Debugger for AIX, V6.1 supersedes IBM Distributed Debugger. If the IBM Distributed Debugger V9.2 is installed on your system, it will be removed upon installation of the IBM Debugger for AIX, V6.1. The post-installation script then modifies the idebug fileset levels in the Object Data Manager (ODM) database to 99.99.9999.9999 to prevent future installations of idebug.* filesets after ibmdebugger.* filesets have been installed.

Preparing the electronic distribution package

If you have downloaded the XL C electronic distribution package, xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar.Z, follow these steps before attempting to install:

Note: You must be logged in as root user or have superuser authority.

1. Uncompress and unpack the downloaded package into an empty directory:
 - a. To uncompress the file, use the command

```
uncompress xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar.Z
```
 - b. To unpack the resulting tar file, use the command

```
tar -xvf xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar
```
2. Use the command `inutoc directory_name` to generate a .toc file in the specified directory.

The following example shows the steps to prepare the electronic distribution package, xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar.Z, located in the new directory, /compiler/install/ for installation.

```
cd /compiler/install
uncompress -f xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar.Z
tar -xvf xlc.10.1.0.aix.GM.tar
cd usr/sys/inst.images
inutoc .
```

Refer to “System prerequisites” on page 5 to ensure that system prerequisites are met and use the installation methods described in either Chapter 2, “Basic installation,” on page 7 or Chapter 3, “Advanced installation,” on page 11 to install the compiler.

National language support

The XL C messages support the following language locales:

- en_US (ISO8859-1)
- EN_US (UTF-8)
- ja_JP (IBM-eucJP)
- JA_JP (UTF-8)
- Ja_JP (IBM-943)
- zh_CN (IBM-eucCN)
- ZH_CN (UTF-8)
- Zh_CN (GB18030)

English (en_US) is the default national language. Following installation, you can set the NLSPATH so that messages are displayed in a different language. See

“Enabling the XL C error messages” on page 23.

System prerequisites

All system prerequisites must be present on your system before XL C and its accompanying documentation can be successfully installed and run.

- **Supported operating systems:**
 - AIX V5.3 TL 5300-06
 - AIX V6.1
 - i5/OS® PASE V6R1
- **Required hard disk space:** 430 MB
- **Required software for documentation:**
 - HTML browser
 - PDF viewer

Verifying the amount of hard disk space available

You can use the following command to determine the amount of space available in the default installation location (/usr/vac/):

```
df -m /usr
```

If you plan to install the compiler to a non-default location, you can use the following command:

```
df -m installation_path
```

where *installation_path* represents the non-default location.

Verifying that the required filesets are installed

The following filesets *must* be installed on your system in order to install IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1:

Fileset name	Fileset description
bos.adt.include	Base application development include files
bos.adt.lib	Base application development libraries
bos.adt.libm	Base application development math libraries
bos.rte	Base operating system run time
bos.rte.libc	Base application runtime library

As well as at least one of the following locale-specific filesets:

Fileset name	Fileset description
bos.loc.LANG	Base locale support
bos.loc.pc.LANG	Base system locale PC code set
bos.loc.utf.LANG	Base system locale UTF code set
bos.loc.iso.LANG	Base system locale ISO code set

You can view information about the installed filesets by using the **ls1pp** command.

Use the following command to determine if the required filesets have been installed:

```
lslpp -L bos.adt.include bos.adt.lib bos.adt.libm bos.loc.* bos.rte bos.rte.libc
```

Previewing the installation and license agreements

Before installing IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1, you can verify the default installation process, check file sizes and disk space and preview the license agreements using either SMIT or `installp`.

The terms and conditions for using XL C are specified in the following PDF files, which are located in the root directory of the distribution package:

- `LicAgree.pdf`
- `LicInfo.pdf`

After basic installation, the license files can be found in the `/usr/vac/` directory with the file names:

- `LicenseAgreement.pdf`
- `license.pdf`

Using SMIT

You can use the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) to preview the basic XL C installation.

Follow the steps to install the compiler to the default location given in “Using SMIT” on page 8. When prompted with the SMIT dialog to customize the installation in step 3, set the Preview only? field to **yes**. With this setting enabled, SMIT displays progress messages at each stage of the installation but does not actually install the compiler on your system.

Using `installp`

You can also preview the command line installation process and write the output to a log file, using the **`installp`** command. Follow the steps to install the compiler to the default location given in “Using `installp`” on page 9 and specify the **`-p`** flag to preview the process without installing the compiler.

The following example previews the installation of all available compiler filesets in the `/cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images` source directory to the default location, `/usr/vac/` and writes an installation log file to `/tmp/install.log`.

Example:

```
installp -paXgd /cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images -e /tmp/install.log all
```

Chapter 2. Basic installation

You should use the basic installation procedure to install XL C as long as the following are true:

- You are installing IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 to the default directory, /usr/vac/.
- You are maintaining a single version of XL C on your system, and you agree to remove any previously installed XL C components.

If both these conditions apply, the basic installation is the easiest and fastest method, as it allows you to automatically uninstall previous versions of XL C, install the latest version, and configure the compiler, all through the use of a single installation tool.

If either of these conditions does not apply, do *not* use basic installation. Instead, see the procedures in Chapter 3, “Advanced installation,” on page 11.

The basic installation methods below will install XL C to the default directory. If you have root access or a profile with superuser privileges, you can use either the System Management Interface Tool (SMIT) or the **installp** command to install the compiler.

You can use the basic installation methods to do any of the following:

- Install IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 on a clean system.
- Install IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 on a system where IBM XL Fortran for AIX, V12.1 is already installed. In this case, both compilers will use the SMP and MASS libraries provided with XL C for AIX. (For information about installing XL Fortran, refer to the *IBM XL Fortran for AIX, V12.1 Installation Guide*.)
- Install an update on a system where IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 has already been installed. In this case, use the procedure in Chapter 4, “Update installation,” on page 15.

Tasks for basic installation

Before you perform a basic installation, you should make sure that you have a user account with administrator privileges and that your system meets all system requirements. After you have finished installing the compiler, you should confirm that the installation was successful and enable the compiler’s man pages.

The complete procedure for basic installation is outlined in the following table:

Table 10. Steps for basic installation: new or upgrade installation

Task	For more information, see . . .
Become either the root user or a user with administrator privileges.	Documentation supplied with the operating system.
Ensure that all system prerequisites are satisfied.	“System prerequisites” on page 5
Use SMIT or the installp command to install and configure the compiler, using the default paths.	“Using SMIT” on page 8 or “Using installp” on page 9
Confirm that the compiler packages were successfully installed, and test the installation.	“Checking compiler and fileset information” on page 21, “Testing the installation” on page 26

Table 10. Steps for basic installation: new or upgrade installation (continued)

Task	For more information, see . . .
Enable the compiler man pages.	"Enabling the manual pages" on page 23
If your system locale and/or encoding are <i>not</i> en_US, enable the compiler error messages. Otherwise, you can skip this step.	"Enabling the XL C error messages" on page 23

Using SMIT

The SMIT guides you step-by-step through the installation process.

To install the compiler using the SMIT interface, follow these steps:

1. Enter the command `smit install_latest`. This command invokes the SMIT, which presents a menu-driven user interface for the installation process. It will ask you to specify the INPUT device/directory of the software.
2. Press **F4** to select from a list of suggested devices and directories, or type in the name of the CD-ROM device or the path to the location of the packages. If you want to install over a network you must have a network server installed, and then specify the directory on the client that corresponds to the installation source on the network server.
3. Press **Enter**. At this stage you are prompted with a list of questions that will help you customize the compiler installation on your system. Verify the default values, or modify them where necessary to accommodate your preferences.

Important: You must select **yes** next to Accept new LICENSE agreements? to continue with the installation.

Note:

- You can select the SOFTWARE to install field and press **F4** to view the installable filesets on the device or in the directory, then select the filesets to install. Install the runtime libraries first, then install the other filesets in any order. It is recommended that you keep the default setting, `_all_latest`, to install all the filesets.
 - To preview the installation process without actually installing the compiler select **yes** next to the Preview only? field.
4. Press **Enter** and then **Enter** again.

Note:

- Similarly, any language specific filesets that are not supported by your system will produce an error message and fail to install. For example, if local support is not present for Ja_JP, you will get a failure when attempting to install a Ja_JP specific language fileset for the compiler. These error messages are normal and should be ignored.
- The runtime libraries and compiler filesets are always required.
- You do not need all of the compile-time and runtime message catalogs, only those for the national languages that you need for compile-time and runtime messages.
- Messages are displayed as each part is successfully installed.
- The installation log will be stored to file `/home/smit.log`.

Using installp

You can install XL C directly from the command line using the AIX command `installp`.

To install the compiler and write the installation output to a log file using the **installp** command, follow these steps:

Run the command:

```
installp -aXYgd install_images_location -e logfile fileset_names
```

►---installp---aYg---p---X---d---install_images_location---e---logfile---fileset_names---►

-aYg

Specifies that all the latest installable filesets available in the *install_images_location* directory are applied and that the required software license agreement is accepted.

-P

Performs a preview of the installation process by running the preinstallation checks. See *previewing the installation*.

-X

Attempts to expand the file system at the default location if there is insufficient space to complete the install.

-d *install_images_location*

Specifies the directory where the filesets are located. This path may also be a mounted CD-ROM drive.

-e *logfile*

Specifies the name and location of the installation log file.

fileset_names

Specifies a list of names of the filesets in *install_images_location* that you want to install.

Note: The keyword *all* can be used to indicate that all filesets should be attempted during installation.

The following example installs all available compiler filesets in the `/cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images` source directory to the default locations, as specified in “Filesets” on page 1, and writes an installation log file to `/tmp/install.log`.

Example:

```
installp -aXYgd /cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images -e /tmp/install.log all
```

Note:

- Similarly, any language specific filesets that are not supported by your system will produce an error message and fail to install. For example, if local support is not present for Ja_JP, you will get a failure when attempting to install a Ja_JP specific language fileset for the compiler. These error messages are normal and should be ignored.

Chapter 3. Advanced installation

You should use the advanced installation procedure if any of the following are true:

- You are maintaining multiple versions of the same product on a single system.
- You are installing the product to a non-default location.
- You are installing on an i5/OS PASE system.

To perform an advanced installation, you will need to use the `vacndi` Perl script provided with the installation image. This allows you to install XL C to a non-default directory and run multiple versions of XL C on a single system. The script is packaged in the `vac.ndi` fileset. To avoid unexpected behavior during installation, do not modify this script.

Limitations of non-default installation

Although non-default installation gives you more freedom to choose how many versions of XL C to keep on your system and where to install them, in many ways a non-default installation is also more restrictive, demanding to implement, and difficult to maintain than a basic installation.

- The recommended method for installing XL C is installing to the default location. You should only use the `vacndi` script to install XL C if you are an expert user familiar with the compiler and the standard installation process.
- The `vacndi` script does not check whether prerequisite packages are installed.
- You cannot use this script to install the product filesets individually.
- You will not be able to use AIX tools (such as `ls1pp`) to uninstall or to query installed filesets for version or release level information.
- Service refreshes of the compiler assume a default installation path. For a non-default compiler installation, the `vacndi` script must be used to apply service packages.
- To run `vacndi`, you must have Perl version 5.5.3 or higher, runtime environment `perl.rte`, installed on your system. This fileset is shipped with the AIX base operating system.
- The `vacndi` script requires that the original filesets not be renamed. This means that you cannot install the compiler using filesets that have been copied by the SMIT sub-option "Copy Software to Hard Disk for Future Installation" because the version number of the compiler is appended to the filesets when they are copied.

Tasks for advanced installation

Before you perform an advanced installation, you should make sure that you have a user account with administrator privileges and that your system meets all system requirements. You may also want to uninstall any previous versions of XL C on your system. After you have finished installing the compiler you should confirm that the installation was successful and enable the compiler's man pages.

The complete recommended procedure for advanced installation is outlined in the following table:

Table 11. Steps for advanced installation: new or upgrade installation

Task	For more information, see . . .
Become either the root user or a user with administrator privileges.	Documentation supplied with the operating system.
Ensure that all system prerequisites are satisfied.	"System prerequisites" on page 5
If you do not need to maintain multiple versions of the product on your system, remove any existing versions of XL C for AIX.	Chapter 6, "Uninstalling XL C," on page 27
Use the non-default installation script to install the compiler.	"Non-default installation procedure"
Confirm that the compiler packages were successfully installed, and test the installation.	"Checking compiler and fileset information" on page 21, "Testing the installation" on page 26
Enable the compiler man pages.	"Enabling the manual pages" on page 23
If your system locale and/or encoding are <i>not</i> en_US, enable the compiler error messages. Otherwise, you can skip this step.	"Enabling the XL C error messages" on page 23

Non-default installation procedure

To install XL C to a non-default location, first use `installp` to install the `vac.ndi` fileset, then use the `vacndi` Perl script included in that fileset to install the compiler.

Follow these steps to install XL C to an alternate location:

1. First use the **`installp`** command to install the `vac.ndi` fileset. Run the command:

```
installp -aYgd install_images_location -e logfile vac.ndi
```

►—installp—-aYg—[-p]—[-X]—[-d—install_images_location]—[-e—logfile]—vac.ndi—►

-aYg

Specifies that all the latest installable filesets available in the `install_images_location` directory are applied and that the required software license agreement is accepted.

-d `install_images_location`

Specifies the directory where the filesets are located. This path may also be a mounted CD-ROM drive.

-e `logfile`

Specifies the name and location of the installation log file. By default, the installation log file `vacndi.log` will be stored in your working directory.

-p

Performs a preview of the installation process by running the preinstallation checks. See "Previewing the installation and license agreements" on page 6.

-X

Attempts to expand the file system at the default location if there is insufficient space to complete the install.

Example:

```
installp -aYgd /cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images -e /tmp/install.log vac.ndi
```

Note: This command automatically installs and accepts the license agreement fileset, vac.licAgreement, required to install vac.ndi.

2. Install any available updates to the vac.ndi fileset. You can download the latest compiler updates from the support web site: <http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix/support>

To check the version number of the vac.ndi fileset currently installed on your system, use the following command:

```
ls1pp -l vac.ndi
```

To install a new version of the vac.ndi fileset, use the following command:

```
installp -aYgd ptf_images_location -e logfile vac.ndi
```

3. Install XL C by entering the following command:

The diagram shows the command `perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi` followed by five options: `-d`, `-e`, `-b`, `-rte`, and `-version`. Each option is enclosed in a box, and the boxes are connected by lines. The `-d` option is followed by `source_path`, and the `-e` option is followed by `logfile`. The `-b` option is followed by `target_dir`. The `-rte` and `-version` options are not followed by any arguments.

```
perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi -d source_path [-e logfile] [-b target_dir] [-rte] [-version]
```

where:

-d *source_path*

Specifies the directory where the filesets are located. This path may also be a mounted CD-ROM drive.

-e *logfile*

Specifies the name and location of the installation log file. By default, the installation log file vacndi.log will be stored in your working directory.

-b *target_dir*

Specifies the location where the filesets should be copied and expanded. By default, the files will be copied to the vacndi directory in your working directory. If the directory exists already, you will receive an error message and the installation will stop.

-rte

Specifies that only the runtime component is installed.

-version

Displays the version of the non-default installation tool.

The following example uses the vacndi Perl script to install all available compiler filesets in the /cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images source directory to the non-default location, /compiler/xlc/ and writes the installation log file to /tmp/xlc.ndi.inst.log.

Example:

```
perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi -d /cdrom/usr/sys/inst.images -b /compiler/xlc/ -e /tmp/xlc.ndi.inst.log
```

Installing on an i5/OS PASE system

Users installing XL C on an i5/OS PASE system must use the non-default installation method since the AIX SMIT and `installp` utilities are not supported.

If, during installation, the `vacndi` script determines that you are installing the compiler onto a PASE system, it will modify the XL C configuration file's name and one of its variables, `oslevel`, to match the version of PASE you are running. For example, if the compiler were installed on a system running i5/OS PASE V6R1, `vac.cfg.53` would be renamed `vac.cfg.61` and the value of `oslevel` would be changed from 5.3 to 6.1.

For more information about the steps required to install XL C on a PASE system, search the IBM System i[™] information center for keywords 'Install AIX compilers'.

Running XL C from a non-default location

The compiler invocation commands are installed to `/target_dir/usr/vac/bin/`, where `target_dir` is the location of the compiler as set by the `-b` flag during the non-default installation.

For example, if you installed XL C to the `/compiler/xlc` directory, you can run the compiler using:

```
/compiler/xlc/usr/vac/bin/xlc -o hello_c hello.c
```

Alternatively, you can create a shortcut to the compiler invocations, as described in "Creating shortcuts to the XL C invocation commands" on page 24.

Chapter 4. Update installation

A program temporary fix (PTF) is an update to XL C that provides a fix or multiple fixes to the product.

You can download the latest compiler updates from the support web site:
<http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/caix/support>

Tasks for update installation

If you are installing an update to XL C, you should first determine whether the compiler has been installed to a default or non-default directory, and then follow the recommended steps for updating that installation type.

If the compiler has been installed to the default directory, /usr/vac/, you should follow the steps outlined in the following table, Table 12.

Table 12. Steps for basic installation: update installation

Task	For more information, see . . .
Become either the root user or a user with administrator privileges.	Documentation supplied with the operating system.
Ensure that all system prerequisites are satisfied.	"System prerequisites" on page 5
Download, uncompress, and unpack the PTF package.	"Preparing a PTF package for installation" on page 16
Generate a .toc file.	"Preparing a PTF package for installation" on page 16
Use SMIT or the installp command to install PTFs, using the default paths.	"Using SMIT" on page 16 or "Using installp" on page 17
Confirm that the compiler packages were successfully installed, and test the installation.	"Checking compiler and fileset information" on page 21, "Testing the installation" on page 26

If the compiler has been installed to any directory other than /usr/vac/, you should follow the steps outlined in the following table, Table 13.

Table 13. Steps for advanced installation: update installation

Task	For more information, see . . .
Become either the root user or a user with administrator privileges.	Documentation supplied with the operating system.
Ensure that all system prerequisites are satisfied.	"System prerequisites" on page 5
Download, uncompress, and unpack the PTF package.	"Preparing a PTF package for installation" on page 16
Generate a .toc file.	"Preparing a PTF package for installation" on page 16
Install any PTF updates to the vac.ndi fileset using SMIT or installp.	"Using SMIT" on page 16 or "Using installp" on page 17
Use the non-default installation script to install further updates.	"Updating an advanced installation using vacndi" on page 18

Table 13. Steps for advanced installation: update installation (continued)

Task	For more information, see . . .
Confirm that the compiler packages were successfully installed, and test the installation.	"Checking compiler and fileset information" on page 21, "Testing the installation" on page 26

Preparing a PTF package for installation

Updates to the compiler are supplied as PTF packages. Before these PTF packages can be used to update the compiler, they must be downloaded and uncompressed, and a .toc file must be generated.

Use the following instructions to prepare the update package for installation:

Note: You must be logged in as root or have superuser authority.

1. Download the desired PTF package (for example `vac.101.aix.mthyear.ptf.tar.Z`) into an empty directory.
2. Restore the compressed file and extract the PTF filesets from the downloaded package:
 - a. To uncompress the file, use the command
`uncompress package_name.tar.Z`
 - b. To unpack the resulting tar file, use the command
`tar -xvf package_name.tar`
3. Use the command **inutoc directory_name** to generate a .toc file in the same directory as the unpacked filesets.

The following example shows the steps to prepare the package, `vac.101.aix.mthyear.ptf.tar.Z`, located in the new directory, `/compiler/update/` for installation.

```
cd /compiler/update
uncompress -f vac.101.aix.mthyear.ptf.tar.Z
tar -xvf vac.101.aix.mthyear.ptf.tar
inutoc .
```

Updating a basic installation

If you used a basic installation process to install XL C to a default location, it is recommended that you use SMIT or the **installp** command to install PTFs.

Using SMIT

To install a PTF using the SMIT interface, follow these steps:

1. Run the command: `smit install_all`. This command invokes the SMIT, which presents a menu-driven user interface for the installation process.
2. When asked to, specify the INPUT device/directory of the software, enter the path of the directory where the PTF filesets and .toc are located.
3. Press **Enter**.

At this stage, you are prompted with a list of questions that will help you customize the compiler installation on your system. Verify the default values, or modify them where necessary, to accommodate your preferences.

Note: You must select **yes** next to Accept new LICENSE agreements? to continue with the installation.

4. Press **Enter** and then **Enter** again.

Messages are displayed as each part is successfully installed, and the installation log is stored to /home/smit.log.

Note: PTF packages often ship base level filesets as prerequisites. If the command `smit update_all` is used, then those packages will not install, which may cause requisite failures. For this reason we recommend that you use `smit install_all`, which will install the prerequisites and commit the updates.

Using installp

To install a PTF by using the `installp` command and write the output to a log file, follow these steps:

Run the command:

```
►---installp---aYg---p---X---d---PTF_filesets_location---e---logfile---fileset_names---►
```

```
installp -aXYgd PTF_filesets_location -e logfile fileset_names
```

-aYg

Specifies that all the latest installable filesets available in the *PTF_filesets_location* directory are applied and that the required software license agreement is accepted.

-p

Performs a preview of the installation process by running the preinstallation checks. See “Previewing the installation and license agreements” on page 6.

-X

Attempts to expand the file system at the default location if there is insufficient space to complete the install.

-d *PTF_filesets_location*

Specifies the directory where the filesets are located. This path may also be a mounted CD-ROM drive.

-e *logfile*

Specifies the name and location of the installation log file.

fileset_names

Specifies a list of names of the filesets in *PTF_filesets_location* that you want to install.

Note: The keyword *all* can be used to indicate that all filesets should be attempted during installation.

The following example installs all available PTF filesets in the /compiler/update/ source directory to the default locations, as specified in “Filesets” on page 1, and writes an installation log file to /tmp/install.log.

Example:

```
installp -aXYgd /compiler/update/ -e /tmp/install.log all
```

Updating an advanced installation using vacndi

If the XL C compiler has been installed to a non-default directory, you should use `vacndi` to install PTFs.

To update a non-default installation, do the following:

1. Begin by installing the `vac.ndi` fileset included in the PTF. This fileset must be installed first, so that the `vacndi` script inside it can be used to correctly install the remaining filesets.

To determine the version number of the `vac.ndi` fileset currently installed on your system, run the command:

```
ls1pp -l vac.ndi
```

To install a new version of the `vac.ndi` fileset, run the command:

```
installp -aYgd ptf_images_location -e logfile vac.ndi
```

2. Create a text file listing the PTF filesets you want to install. This text file should contain the name of a single PTF file on each line. You can use the `ls` command to do this: `ls source_path > ptf_names_file`.

Example:

```
ls /compiler/update/ > /compiler/update/ptflist
```

3. Use the perl command to run the `vacndi` script:

```
▶▶perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi -d source_path -u ptf_names_file ▶▶
▶[ -e logfile ] [ -b target_dir ] [ -rte ] [ -version ] ▶▶
```

```
perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi -d source_path -u ptf_names_file [-e logfile]
-b [target_dir]
```

where:

-d *source_path*

Specifies the directory where the filesets are located. This path may also be a mounted CD-ROM drive.

-u *ptf_names_file*

Specifies the text file containing the names of PTF filesets you want to install.

-e *logfile*

Specifies the name and location of the installation log file. By default, the installation log file `vacndi.log` will be stored in your working directory.

-b *target_dir*

Specifies the location where the filesets should be copied and expanded. By default, the files will be copied to the `vacndi` directory in your working directory. If the directory exists already, you will receive an error message and the installation will stop.

-rte

Specifies that only the runtime component is installed.

-version

Displays the version of the non-default installation tool.

The following example uses the `vacndi` Perl script to install all available PTF filesets in the `/compiler/update/` source directory to the non-default location, `/compiler/xlc/` and writes the installation log file to `/tmp/xlc.ndi.inst.log`.

Example:

```
perl /usr/vac/bin/vacndi -d /compiler/update/ -u /compiler/update/ptflist  
-b /compiler/xlc/ -e /tmp/xlc.ndi.inst.log
```

Product version migration

If you have a previous version of the compiler, you can replace it with the current version. You can also maintain multiple versions of the compiler on your system.

Before installing IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1, any previously installed versions of the compiler should be uninstalled. If you intend to maintain multiple versions of XL C on your system, refer to Chapter 3, “Advanced installation,” on page 11, otherwise see Chapter 6, “Uninstalling XL C,” on page 27.

If you are upgrading to XL C VV10.1 using a basic installation, any previous versions of the filesets already installed on your system are automatically detected and migrated to the current version.

Once IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 is installed, older compiler versions *cannot* be installed unless VV10.1 is uninstalled first.

Operating system migration

If you have the compiler installed on AIX 5.3, you may want to migrate the operating system to AIX 6.1.

The compiler filesets are not OS specific and do not require migration if XL C VV10.1 is installed on AIX 5.3 and the operating system is migrated to AIX 6.1 or higher. If an OS specific fileset is required in the future for a higher level of AIX, it will be identified in a Tech Note tied to the PTF that will add support for that version of AIX.

Chapter 5. After installing XL C

There are some optional setup and verification procedures that you can use after you have installed the compiler. You may also want to use the product documentation.

These are documented in the following sections:

- “Checking compiler and fileset information”
- “Enabling IBM Tivoli License Compliance Manager (ITLCM)” on page 22
- “Setting environment variables” on page 22
- “Enabling the XL C error messages” on page 23
- “Enabling the manual pages” on page 23
- “Accessing the local documentation” on page 25
- “Testing the installation” on page 26

Checking compiler and fileset information

You can check the versions of the compiler and individual filesets installed by using the `lslpp` command, the `-qversion` compiler option, or by viewing the `.vrmf_history` file.

Using `lslpp`

You can view information on the installed filesets by using the `lslpp` command:

`lslpp option_string`

where *option_string* can be:

`-L fileset`

Displays the version and state of the fileset specified

`-f fileset`

Displays the files and symbolic links associated with the fileset specified

`-w filename`

Indicates which fileset the specified file (*filename*) belongs to

Note: `lslpp` does not detect filesets that were not installed using the SMIT or `installp` methods.

Using `-qversion`

To get more details on the version, release, and PTF levels of the compiler, you can use the `-qversion` compiler option. For more information, refer to the *XL C Compiler Reference*.

Viewing the `.vrmf_history` file

If you installed XL C to a non-default location, you can view the version information for each fileset installed by viewing the `.vrmf_history` text file which is installed in the compiler's main directory.

Note: This file should not be edited as it may result in unexpected behaviour of the `vacndi` script.

Enabling IBM Tivoli License Compliance Manager (ITLCM)

IBM Tivoli® License Compliance Manager (ITLCM) is a Web-based solution that can help you manage software usage metering and license allocation services on supported systems. In general, ITLCM recognizes and monitors the products that are installed and in use on your system.

IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 is ITLCM-enabled for inventory support only, which means that ITLCM is able to detect product installation of XL C, but not its usage.

Note: ITLCM is not a part of the XL C compiler offering, and must be purchased and installed separately.

Once installed and activated, ITLCM scans your system for product inventory signatures that indicate whether a given product is installed on your system. ITLCM also identifies the version, release, and modification levels of the product. Inventory signature files are not updated after PTF installation.

If XL C is installed in the default location, the signature files are in the `/usr/vac/` directory. Otherwise, if XL C is installed in a non-default location, the signature files are in the `/target_dir/usr/vac/` directory, where *target_dir* is the target directory for installation specified by the **-b** option of the non-default installation script. For more information about IBM Tivoli License Compliance Manager Web, see: <http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/license-mgr/>.

Configuring compiler defaults

You can change many of the compiler's default settings by altering the compiler configuration file or the GCC options configuration file.

If you installed XL C onto a system running AIX 5.3, the configuration file is `/etc/vac.cfg.53`, and if you installed the compiler onto a system running AIX 6.1, the configuration file is `/etc/vac.cfg.61`. The GCC options configuration file is `/etc/gxlc.cfg`.

For more information on how to change the XL C compiler's settings, see "Customizing the configuration file" and "Configuring the `gxlc` option mapping" in the *XL C Compiler Reference*.

Setting environment variables

Before using the compiler, verify that the environment variables `LANG`, `MANPATH`, `NLSPATH`, and `PATH` are set.

You can use the **echo** command to determine the current setting of these variables:

```
echo "\n $LANG \n\n $NLSPATH \n\n $MANPATH \n\n $PATH"
```

LANG	Specifies the national language for message and help files. See “National language support” on page 4. The LANG environment variable can be set to any of the locales provided on the system. See the description of locales in <i>AIX General Programming Concepts</i> for more information. The national language code for United States English is en_US. If the appropriate message catalogs have been installed on your system, any other valid national language code can be substituted for en_US.
MANPATH	Optionally specifies the directory search path for finding man pages. MANPATH must contain <code>/usr/vac/man/LANG</code> before the default man path.
NLSPATH	Specifies the path name of the message and help files.
PATH	Specifies the directory search path for the executable files of the compiler.

Note: The LANG and NLSPATH environment variables are initialized when the operating system is installed, and might differ from the ones you want to use.

Enabling the XL C error messages

If your system uses the en_US locale and encoding, the compiler message catalogs are automatically configured to display correctly, whether you used the basic or advanced method of installation and configuration. However, if your system uses any other supported locale, you must set the NLSPATH environment variable so that the compiler and runtime functions can find the appropriate message catalogs following installation.

For example, to specify the Japanese locale with the IBM_eucJP code page, use the following commands:

```
LANG=ja_JP
NLSPATH=/usr/lib/nls/msg/%L/%N:/usr/lib/nls/msg/prime/%N
export LANG NLSPATH
```

Substitute any valid national language code for **ja_JP**, provided the associated message catalogs are installed.

See “National language support” on page 4 for a list of supported language locales.

Enabling the manual pages

Manual pages are provided for the compiler invocation commands and other compiler utilities.

Before you can view the manual pages, you must add the manual page directory to the MANPATH environment variable by entering the following on the command line:

```
export MANPATH=$MANPATH:/usr/vac/man/LANG
```

where *LANG* may be any one of:

- en_US
- EN_US
- ja_JP
- JA_JP
- Ja_JP
- zh_CN
- ZH_CN
- Zh_CN

For example, to set the language of the manual pages to English, run the commands:

```
MANPATH=$MANPATH:/usr/vac/man/en_US
export MANPATH
```

Alternatively, to set the language of the manual pages to one of the other supported languages, run the command:

```
MANPATH=$MANPATH:/usr/vac/man/$LANG
export MANPATH
```

where \$LANG is set to any of the language locales listed above.

To test whether the manual pages have been successfully installed, open one or more of the manual pages, as described in “Viewing the manual pages” on page 26.

Creating shortcuts to the XL C invocation commands

The compiler invocation commands are not automatically installed in /usr/bin/. To invoke the compiler without having to specify the full path, create a shortcut to the invocation commands.

To create a shortcut to the XL C invocation commands, do *one* of the following:

Either

- Create symbolic links for the specific drivers from /usr/vac/bin/ to /usr/bin/.

Example:

```
ln -s /usr/vac/bin/xlc /usr/bin/xlc
```

or

- Add /usr/vac/bin/ to your PATH environment variable.

Example:

```
PATH=$PATH:/usr/vac/bin/
export PATH
```

Note: If XL C resides in a non-default location, the invocation commands are installed to */target_dir/usr/vac/bin* where *target_dir* is the target directory for installation specified by the **-b** option of the non-default installation script. You can create a shortcut to the invocation commands of a non-default installation by adding the location of the compiler invocations, *target_dir/usr/vac/bin/*, to the PATH environment variable.

For example, if you installed XL C to the /compiler/xlc directory, you would run the commands:

```
PATH=$PATH:/compiler/xlc/usr/vac/bin/  
export PATH
```

Accessing the local documentation

Help using IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 is available in both HTML and PDF formats. Manual pages for the compiler invocation commands and other command utilities are also included.

Viewing the HTML documentation

XL C includes a fully searchable HTML-based information center.

The information center can be accessed from the machine on which the compiler is installed or from any other computer on the network.

Note: You must have root access to launch and shut down the Eclipse server (information center).

Follow these steps to access the help system:

1. Run the command:

```
/usr/xlhelp/bin/xlhelp
```

to launch the Eclipse server. (It may take a few minutes to load completely)

2. You can view the information center either locally or remotely:

- To view locally, run:

```
/usr/vac/bin/xlchelp
```

You need to have a web browser, such as Mozilla, installed on your machine to run this command. Otherwise, you can manually go to the following URL in any web browser:

```
http://localhost:1012/help/index.jsp
```

- To view remotely, open the following URL in your web browser:

```
http://machine_name:1012/help/index.jsp
```

where *machine_name* is the name of the computer on which the Eclipse server was launched.

3. To shut down the Eclipse server, run the command:

```
/usr/xlhelp/bin/xlhelp_end
```

Note that the IBM Debugger for AIX, V6.1 documentation consists of HTML online help and additional HTML documentation accessible from the graphical user interface.

Viewing the PDF documentation

PDF versions of the XL C product manuals are available in the `/doc/LANG/pdf/` directory of the installation media (either product CD or electronic package).

After default installation, the PDF documentation can be found in the `/usr/vac/doc/LANG/pdf/` directory. For non-default installations, the PDF documentation is located in the `/target_dir/usr/vac/doc/LANG/pdf/` directory, where *target_dir* is the target directory for installation specified by the **-b** option of the non-default installation script.

LANG can be `en_US`, `ja_JP` or `zh_CN`.

See “Related information” on page ix for a list of IBM XL C publications and descriptions of the PDF files available with the product.

Viewing the manual pages

Man pages are included for all compiler invocation commands and utilities.

For instructions on how to enable the man pages for viewing, see “Enabling the manual pages” on page 23.

To invoke a manual page, run the command:

```
man command
```

where *command* is any XL C invocation or utility command.

Example:

```
man xlc
```

Testing the installation

To test the product installation and the critical search paths, try building, compiling, and running a simple program.

For example:

1. Create the following C program:

```
[hello.c]
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    printf("Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

2. Compile the test program. For example:

```
xlc hello.c -o hello
```

Note: To use shortcuts to the compiler invocation commands, see: “Creating shortcuts to the XL C invocation commands” on page 24. Otherwise, include the full path to the commands to compile the program.

3. Run the program:

```
./hello
```

The expected result is that “Hello World!” is displayed on the screen.

4. Check the exit code of the program:

```
echo $?
```

The result should be zero.

Chapter 6. Uninstalling XL C

This section outlines the steps required to uninstall both basic and advanced installations of XL C.

Note:

1. You must have root user access to uninstall XL C.
2. Some filesets may not be uninstalled if they are required by other installed products. See “Filesets” on page 1 for details about filesets included with IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1.
3. Because automatically uninstalling dependent packages may introduce problems, it is recommended that you preview uninstallation to ensure that all dependent filesets are no longer required.

Uninstalling a basic installation

To uninstall the compiler from the default location, you can use either **SMIT** or **installp** to remove the compiler filesets.

If you attempt to remove a fileset that is required by another installed fileset, the selected fileset will not be removed unless its dependents are also being removed.

Using SMIT

The following steps illustrate how to uninstall IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 using the SMIT interface:

- Run the command:
`smit remove`
- In the SOFTWARE name field, enter the fileset names (wildcards accepted) separated by a space. If you have XL Fortran installed in its default location, you must not remove any filesets which are shared between the compilers. In this case, enter the following in the field:
`vac.*`

Otherwise, enter the following in the field:

`vac.* memdbg.* xlhelp.* xlmass.* xlsmp.*`

In the REMOVE dependent software? field, select **yes**.

Note: To preview the uninstallation, set the PREVIEW only? value to **yes**.

Using installp

To uninstall IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1 using the **installp** command, enter the following on the command line:

`installp -ugw filesets`

where *filesets* is the list of filesets (wildcards accepted) to uninstall.

If you have XL Fortran installed in its default location, you must not remove any filesets which are shared between the compilers. In this case, *filesets* should be:

vac.*

Otherwise, *filesets* should be:

vac.* memdbg.* xlhelp.* xlmass.* xlsmp.*

Uninstalling an advanced installation

If the compiler is installed to a non-default location, you will have to remove the filesets yourself.

To uninstall the XL C compiler installed to a non-default location, simply delete the compiler directory.

To determine which version of each fileset is installed, refer to “Checking compiler and fileset information” on page 21.

To delete the compiler directory, enter the following on the command line:

```
rm -rf target_dir
```

where *target_dir* is the target directory for installation specified by the **-b** option of the non-default installation script.

Uninstalling versions of the MASS components downloaded from the Web

If you previously installed the MASS libraries on the system on which you are installing the IBM XL C for AIX, V10.1, it is recommended that you uninstall the libraries by removing the directory in which they were installed.

To remove the MASS directory, type:

```
rm -rf mass_directory
```

where *mass_directory* is the location of the MASS libraries (/usr/lpp/mass/ by default). If you created symbolic links in the /usr/lib/ directory to the libraries in the MASS directory, you should delete them as well. The compiler installation automatically handles the creation of the necessary symbolic links.

Uninstalling the electronic license agreement

The license agreement text file remains on the system after the license fileset has been uninstalled. This is so you do not have to accept the product license again if you reinstall XL C.

To remove the license agreement text file, run the commands:

```
ODMDIR=/usr/lib/objrepos; odmdelete -o lag -q "fileset=vac.licAgreement"  
rm -rf /usr/swlag/vac/101
```

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