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Installing Bantam 1.9

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Introduction

Bantam is currently supported on the Linux and Solaris operating systems.

Bantam is delivered to you as a compressed tar file. SDS provides the installation file in different compression "flavors". Each is denoted with a different file extension: a suffix of .gz indicates use of the gzip compression utility, whereas a .Z suffix indicates compression with 'compress'. Select a compression flavor and download only the file with the corresponding file extension.

Uncompress and un-tar the distribution file. For instance, if you downloaded the gzipped (.gz) distribution file for Bantam 1.9 :

```
% cd my-download-dir
% gunzip bantam- 1.9 .tar.gz
% tar -xvf bantam- 1.9 .tar
bantam- 1.9 /
bantam- 1.9 /SDS
bantam- 1.9 /install.sh
bantam- 1.9 /README.install
...
```

For the file with the .Z extension, use the 'uncompress' command. Some versions of the 'tar' command can do this in a single step.

Note that extracting the tar file created a directory named for the product and version (i.e., bantam-1.9/). In that directory, you will find this README file, the install script, one or more SDS image files (with extension .sds), and perhaps a few other files. Run the install script as follows:

```
% cd my-download-dir/bantam-1.9
% sh ./install.sh
```

Follow the directions. Tips on answering the questions are given below.

Installation Questions

The following is a basic introduction to the questions asked by the install script, and hints about correct answers. In certain circumstances, additional questions may be triggered by incorrect or incomplete answers. Only the main points are covered here.

Q1: Where would you like to install? Enter the full path:

We recommend that you create a new directory for each installation of new Saratoga software.

Q2: What platforms would you like to install?

This question may not be asked.

Support for multiple platforms may have been included in the Saratoga distribution media you received. If more than one platform was included, you will be given a list from which to choose.

Note that the install for more than one platform can be accomplished in a single directory tree, so it is not necessary to have a separate tree per platform. You may do so, if you prefer, of course, at the possible expense of additional time spent administering multiple installation trees.

Q3: Do you have a license file from Saratoga Data Systems?

You will need a license file to run the software. You can continue with the installation even if you do not have the license file yet. In that case, the install will finish by reminding you to contact Saratoga to get a license file. You will receive directions for installing the licenses into an existing Bantam installation tree as well.

If your license file is configured for floating licenses, you will be given further instructions and options concerning installation of the necessary license server on one or more hosts on your network. See the section "Floating Licenses", below.

What Is Installed

No changes are made to your system outside the directory you provided in response to Question #1 (the "installation tree"). The sole exception to this is in the case of floating licenses (see below).

Inside the installation tree tree, you will find several sub-directories and files. Of most immediate interest will be the doc/ directory, where various documentation files can be found, and the bin/ directory, where the top-level Bantam command, "bantam", is located.

After Installation

Finally, you should add the Bantam bin directory to your PATH environment variable. For example, if you have installed bantam in the directory ~/mySaratogaDir, add ~/mySaratogaDir/bin to your PATH environment variable.

This is best done in the startup files for the particular login shell you use. The name of the file and the command syntax is specific to the shell in question (e.g., Bourne (sh), C-Shell (csh), Bash (bash), etc.)

For example, if you're using Bourne shell, you should edit your `~/.profile` file to appear similar to the following:

```
PATH=${PATH}:$HOME/bin:$HOME/mySaratogaDir/bin
export PATH
```

If you're using Bash, would edit your `~/.bash_profile` file to contain a line like:

```
export PATH=${PATH}:$HOME/bin:$HOME/mySaratogaDir/bin
```

If you're using C-Shell, you should edit your `~/.cshrc` or `~/.login` file to appear similar to the following:

```
set path = ($path $HOME/bin $HOME/mySaratogaDir/bin)
```

Alternatively, in the C-Shell syntax, your startup file may already be using the environment variable syntax, which looks like:

```
setenv PATH ${PATH}:$HOME/bin:$HOME/mySaratogaDir/bin
```

Observe that if you are installing Bantam for site-wide use, the personal startup files mentioned here may not be the most appropriate place to make these changes. There may very likely be a centrally maintained file to simplify sharing software among all your users. Consult your systems administration staff in such cases.

For an introduction, and tips on using Bantam, consult the user's manual. This is installed as `doc/Bantam_User_Manual.pdf` in your software release directory.

Floating Licenses

During the installation, you are prompted to provide the path to a license file, as mentioned above. In the case of a floating licensing configuration, additional steps may need to be taken. You will either need to integrate the licensing for Bantam into your existing FLEXlm licensing infrastructure, or allow us to install FLEXlm license server software on one or more license server hosts.

We are prepared to automate that license server installation, if desired. However, it is still a task best performed by a systems administrator. It requires "root" login privileges on each of the license server hosts. Also, during a floating license installation, the administrator is asked to provide information above and beyond the basics mentioned above in "Installation Questions". This may include:



- the host name(s) or IP address(es) of the license server host(s)
- a directory (local to the license server host) to store licensing binaries
- a log file (local to the license server host) to record licensing activity
- a user account (local to the license server host) to run the license server

The process is done step-by-step, and no changes are made to your system without a final confirmation prompt.

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