

Working with command-line systems and GAMIT/GLOBK

M. A. Floyd T. A. Herring

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA

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Material from R. W. King, T. A. Herring, M. A. Floyd (MIT) and S. C. McClusky (now at ANU)

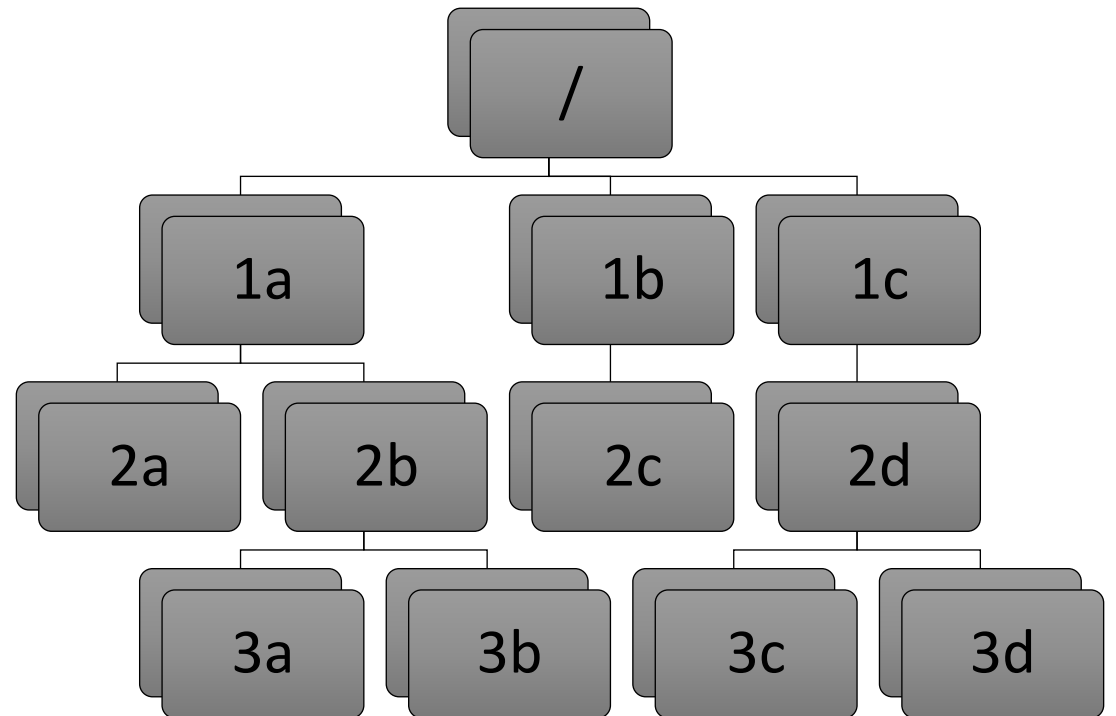
Introduction to command-line computing

- Directory structure and navigation
- Using a command line
- Commands to know
- Introduction to shell scripts

Directory structure and navigation

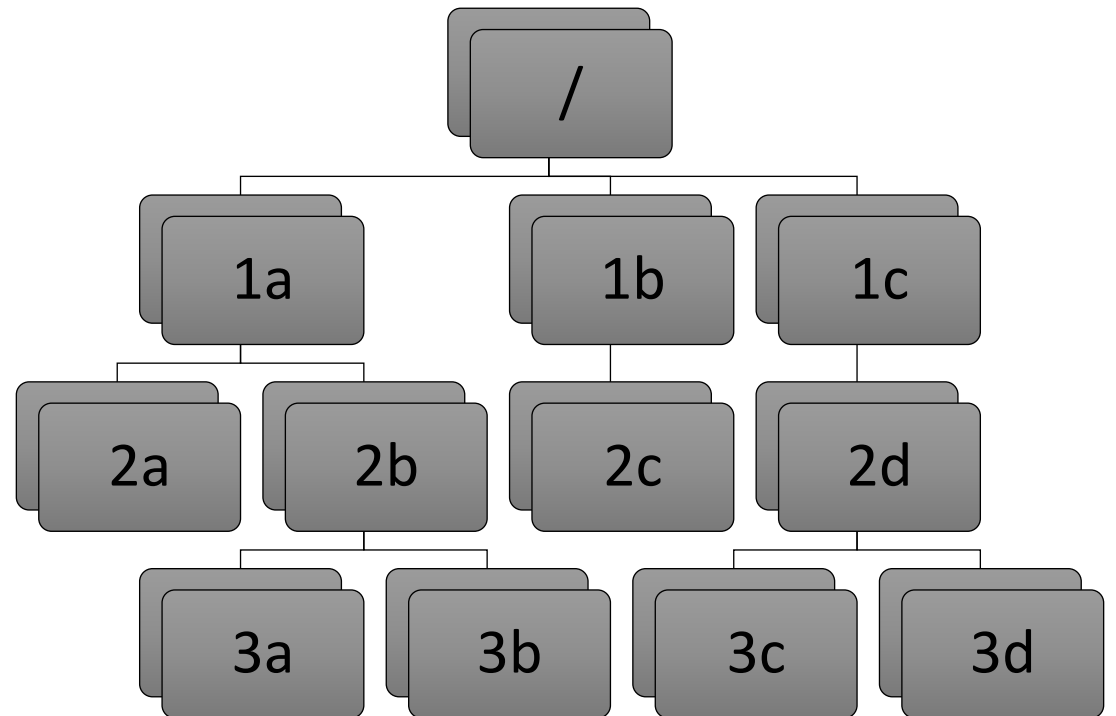
Directory structures

- One must be familiar with the layout of files and directories (or “folders”)
- Once one has a mental “map” of the directory structure, navigating between directories and finding files is easier
- Think of it as a filing cabinet or family tree



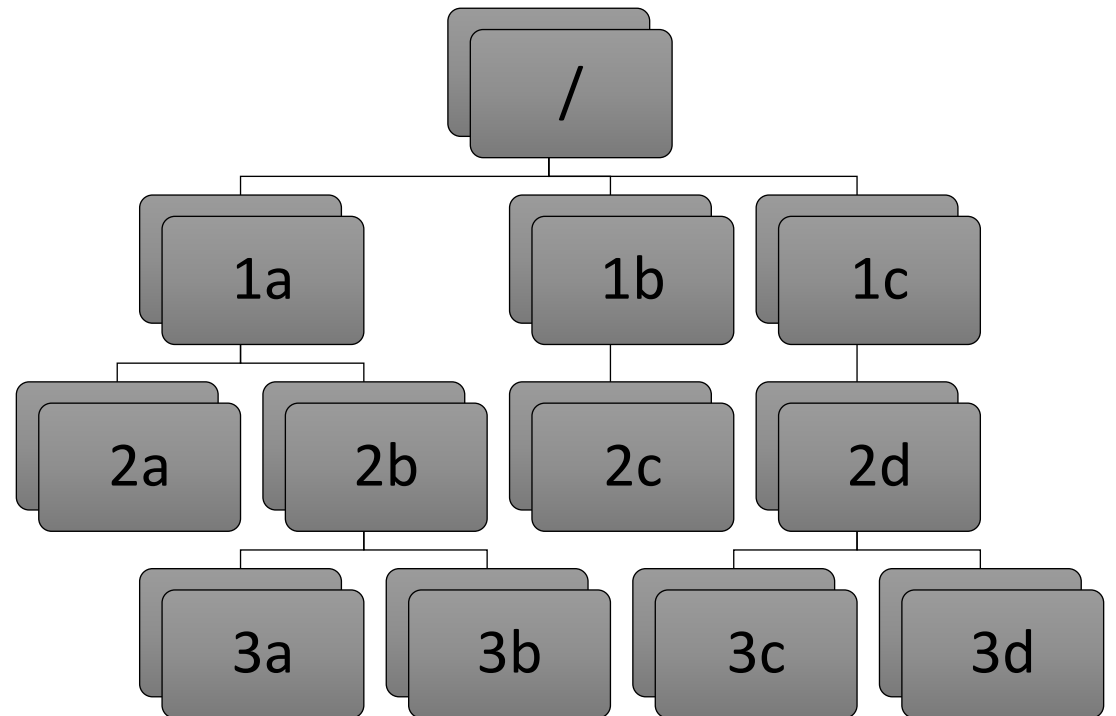
Directory structures

- Top-level (“root”) directory (e.g. “/” on Unix, “C:\” on Windows, etc.)
- User’s current working directory is referred to by the shorthand “.” [dot]
- The “parent” directory is one level above the current working directory in the hierarchy
- Parent directory is referred to by the shorthand “..” [double dot]



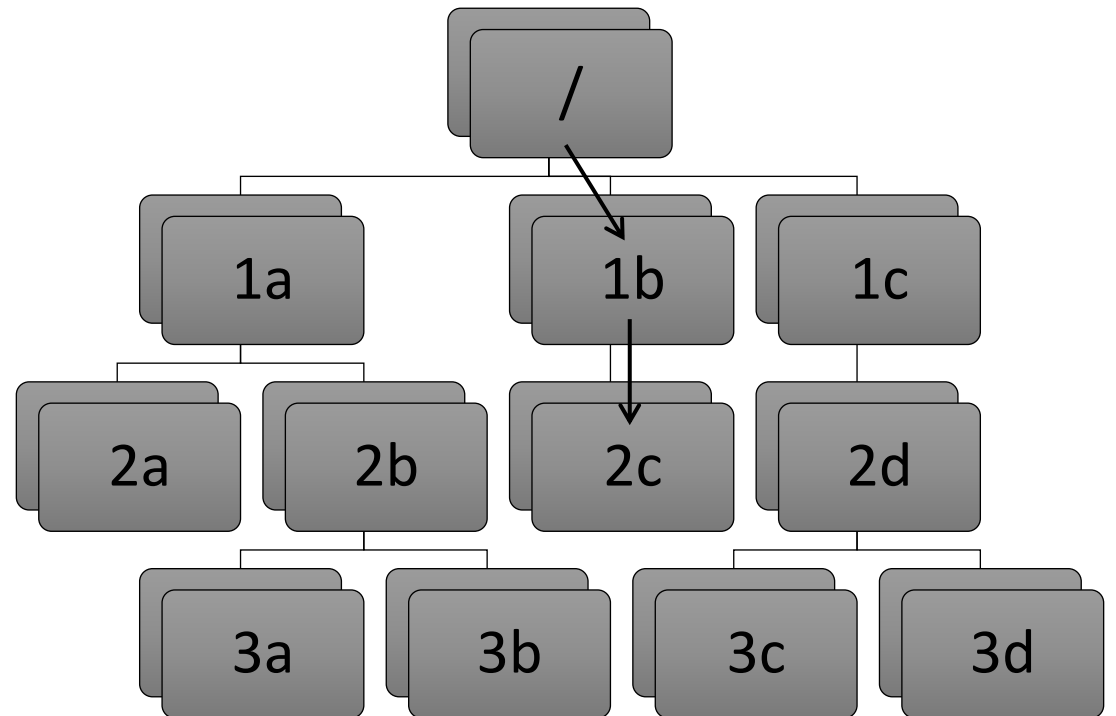
Changing directory

- Once user knows where they are with “mental map” of directory structure, move around. We can move up or down the hierarchy but not sideways.
- `cd /`
 - Takes user to top-level (“root”) directory
- `cd 1b`
 - Takes user to “1b” directory in first level (move down hierarchy)
- `cd 2c`
 - Takes user to “2c” directory in second level, below “1b” (move down hierarchy)
- `cd 2d`
 - Unknown directory. Why?
 - User attempting to move sideways but “2c” not connected directly to “2d”.



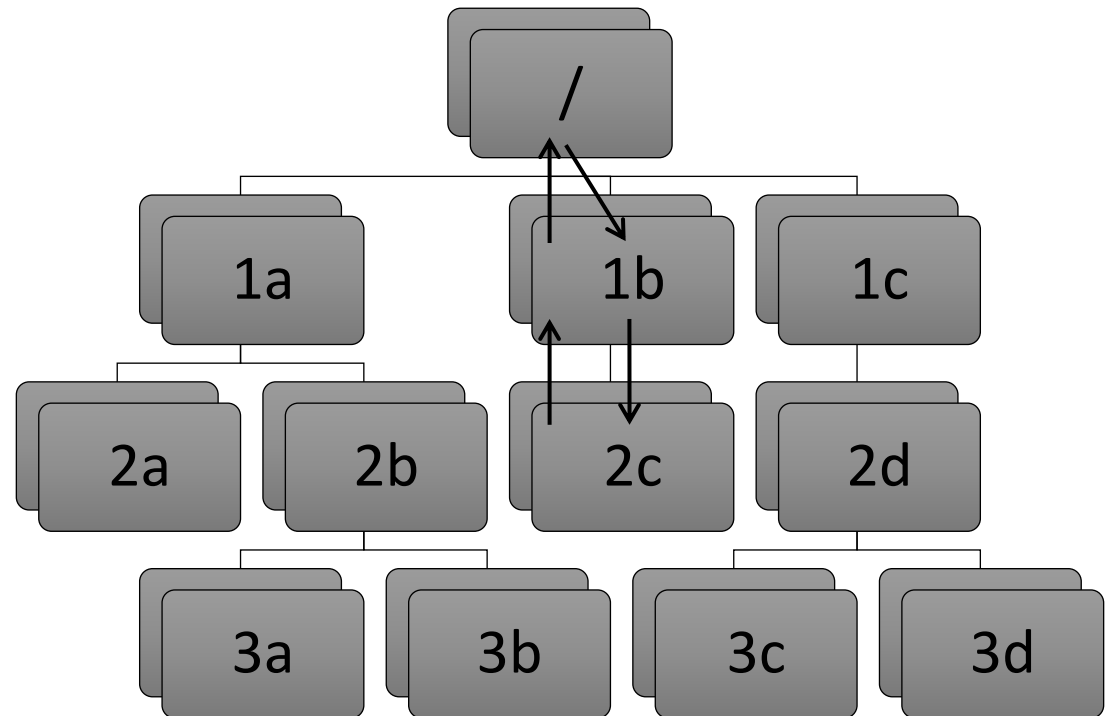
Absolute paths

- To move back up the hierarchy to “2d”, one may explicitly start from the top level, e.g.
- `cd /`
- `cd 1c`
- `cd 2d`
- or, combined, simply
- `cd /1c/2d`
 - Directories are separated by forward slashes



Relative paths

- Or:
- Move back up to “1b”
 - `cd ..`
- Move back up to “/”
 - `cd ..`
- Move down to “1c”
 - `cd 1c`
- Move down to “2d”
 - `cd 2d`
- Or, combined, simply:
 - `cd ../../1c/2d`



Using a command line

Using a command line

- Basic syntax is:
`<command> <options> <argument(s)>`
- `<command>` is the program to run, including directory if not included in `PATH` environment variable (more in a couple of slides...)
- `<options>` are usually prepended by a dash (e.g. `-a`)
- `<argument(s)>` are usually input or output files to work on
- Commands may or may not have options or expect arguments

Basic commands

- `cd`
 - Change directory, for navigating the directory structure
- `pwd`
 - Print working directory, to know where you are
- `ls`
 - List directories and files in current working directory (“.”) or directory given after command
- Use the “tab” key to auto-complete options

Environment variables

- A computer must be told information in order to work the way you expect
- Many important settings are kept in “environment variables”
 - `$HOME` = user’s home directory
 - `$PATH` = list of directories containing programs
 - `$SHELL` = user’s command shell
- `printenv`
 - Prints information on environment variables

Local variables

- To make life easier, one may also set local variables, which may be referred back to at any time
- Useful if one finds the need to write the same thing many times
- sh/bash:
 - `var='Hello'`
 - Instead of writing “Hello”, any reference to `$var` will be equivalent to “Hello”
 - `var=(Hello Goodbye)`
 - Any reference to `${var[0]}` will be equivalent to “Hello” and `${var[1]}` to “Goodbye”
- csh/tcsh:
 - `set var = 'Hello'`
 - Instead of writing “Hello”, any reference to `$var` will be equivalent to “Hello”
 - `set var = (Hello Goodbye)`
 - Any reference to `$var[1]` will be equivalent to “Hello” and `$var[2]` to “Goodbye”

Commands to know

Everyday commands

- `awk`
- `grep`
- `sed`
- `sort`
- `paste/join`
- `tr`
- `echo/cat`

awk

- Powerful formatted read/write utility, e.g.
- `awk ' {print $1,$2,$3} ' <file>`
 - Prints first, second and third white-spaced columns (“fields”) from each line of <file>
- `awk -v n=3 -v FS=',' ' {print $NF/n} ' <csv-file>`
 - Prints the last comma-separated field divided by 3 from each line of <csv-file>
- `awk 'BEGIN {sum=0}; {sum=sum+$1}; END {printf "%.1f\n",sum/NR} ' <file>`
 - Calculate mean of first field: sums first field on each line then divides by number of lines (“records”)

grep

- Pattern-matching command (“general regular expression”)
- `grep 'hello' <file>`
 - Prints all lines from <file> with occurrence of “hello” in them
- `grep -ci '^POS S' <file>`
 - Prints the number (“-c”) of lines that begin (“^”) with “POS S” in either upper- or lower-case letters (“-i”) in <file>
- `grep '^ .* P$' <file>`
 - Print all lines in <file> that begin (“^”) with a space, followed by any number of any characters (“.*”), and end (“\$”) with a space followed by P

sed

- Basic text editor
- `sed 's/ //g' <file>`
 - Substitute (“s”) all (“g”) instances of a single whitespace with nothing (i.e. delete all whitespace)
- `sed '/^ */d; s/hello/goodbye/1' <file>`
 - Delete (“d”) all empty lines and substitute the first instance of “hello” with “goodbye” on each line of <file>

sort

- Sorts records
- `sort <file>`
 - Outputs basic alpha-numerically ordered <file>
- `sort -u <file>`
 - Same as above but uniquely sorted (i.e. removes duplicate records)
- `sort -g -k 3 <file>`
 - General numeric ordering based on third field of <file>
- `sort -u -k 2.1,2.4 <file>`
 - Sort based on first character of second field to fourth character of second field and use this as the basis for the uniqueness test

tr

- Basic translation
- `tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]'`
 - Transposes all upper-case letters to lower-case
- `tr -d '\r'`
 - Deletes all carriage return (“CR”) characters (useful for changing a file’s line ending from DOS to UNIX format)

echo/cat

- Echoes the argument
- `echo 'Help!'`
 - Prints "Help!"
- `cat <file>`
 - Reads out entirety of <file>
- `cat << END`

Help!

END

- Same as "echo 'Help!'"

Redirection

- The output from one command may be written to a file...
 - “>” to overwrite an existing file
 - “>>” to append to an existing file
 - `sort [file] > [sorted file]`
- ...or “piped” to another command, effectively forming the second command’s input
 - “|”
 - `grep '^ .* P$' [file] | sort > [grep'd and sorted file]`

Shorthands

- Top-level (“root”) directory = “/”, e.g.
 - `cd /`
- Your home directory = “~” or “\$HOME”, e.g.
 - `ls ~`
- “Links” or “shortcuts” may be created, e.g.
 - `ln -s /home/user/gg/10.71 ~/gg`
- This creates a link in the user’s home directory called “gg” that points to the directory `/home/user/gg/10.71`
 - Rather than “`cd /home/user/gg/10.71`”, one can get to the same place simply with “`cd ~/gg`”
 - (This is used in GAMIT/GLOBK scripts and must remain in place!)

Useful commands

- `du`
 - Disk usage: useful if you want to know how much space your (or others'!) directories are taking up
- `df`
 - Disk free space: useful if you want to know how much disk space is used and free
- `top`
 - Table Of Processes: useful if you want a real-time overview of processes that are running
- `ps`
 - List processes: useful if you want to see what processes are running and their process numbers, commands, etc.

Introduction to shell scripts

What is a script?

- Scripts contain a series of commands written in one file and prepended by a “hash-bang”
 - `#!/bin/sh` for original Bourne Shell (usually the same as `bash` on modern systems)
 - `#!/bin/bash` for Bourne Again Shell
 - `#!/bin/csh` for C Shell (usually the same as `tcsh` on modern systems)
 - `#!/bin/tcsh` for TENEX C Shell
- The script may then be executed to run all of the commands in sequence as written
- Most scripts in GAMIT/GLOBK are written in `csh` or `tcsh`; many newer scripts are written in `bash`
 - Must have both `csh` and `tcsh` installed to run GAMIT/GLOBK scripts
 - `bash` usually installed by default on current Linux distributions

Script example

```
#!/bin/bash
echo -n 'The ISO date is: '
date '+%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S%Z'
echo -n 'The mean of all numbers between 1 and
10 is: '
echo 1 10 | awk 'BEGIN {sum=0; n=0}; {for (i=$1;
i<=$2; i++) {sum=sum+i; n++}}; END {print
sum/n}'
echo 'Goodbye!'
```

Installing GAMIT/GLOBK

Sources of prerequisite information

- <http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/pre.php>
- http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/GG_Quick_Start_Guide.pdf
- <http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/computing/mac/gfortran/>
- <http://geoweb.mit.edu/~floyd/computing/mac/gv/>

Separation of tasks

- Source code directory
- Installation directory
- Processing directory

Source code directory
(optional)

Source code directory

- Users may wish to keep a local copy of source code
 - As backup in case of problems during installation
 - If unable to reconnect to the source code repository (<ftp://chandler.mit.edu>)
- If you wish to do this, keep it separate from where you intend to install GAMIT/GLOBK, e.g.
 - `~/src/gg/10.71`
 - `~/Applications/src/gg/10.71`

Main installation directory

Main installation directory

- Choose a suitable directory for installing the software
 - Suggested place in home directory, e.g. `~/src/gg`, `~/Programs/gg`, etc. (for example, I install GG version 10.71 in `/Users/maf/Programs/gg/10.71`)
 - Alternative may be your `/usr/local` directory, e.g. `/usr/local/gg/10.71` but you must have administrator permissions
 - Take great care not to mix source versions, e.g. 10.70 versus 10.71
- Change to this directory to download (or copy) the source code
- This will be the directory that is ultimately linked from your home directory (`~/gg`)

Downloading source via FTP

FTP server

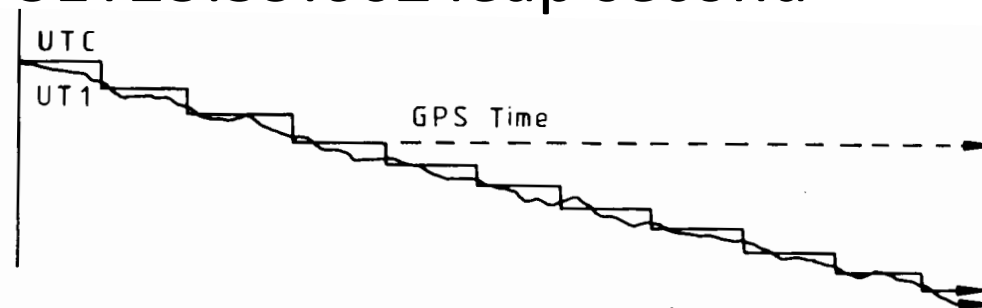
- `chandler.mit.edu`
 - username: `guest`
 - password: [changeable]
- Use FTP client, such as `ftp` or `ncftp`
- Alternatively, use internet browser
 - `ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu`

Source code

- Change directory to `updates/source/`
- Need at least:
 - `com`
 - `gamit`
 - `help`
 - `kf`
 - `libraries`
 - `tables`
 - `incremental_updates` (if any)
- Also download `install_software`
- Depending on your processing strategy, may also need to download grids (e.g. ocean-tide loading, atmospheric loading grids, etc.) from `ftp://everest.mit.edu/pub/GRIDS/`

Updates!

- Incremental updates are made available approximately every month, so please check at least
 - Earth orientation parameters (pole.* and ut1.*; or sh_update_eop)
 - SVN-PRN translation tables (svnav.dat)
 - Differential code biases (dcb.dat)
 - Leap seconds (leap.sec)
 - Loading grids (<ftp://everest.mit.edu/pub/GRIDS/>)
- Example: 2016-12-31T23:59:60Z leap second



Documentation

- Top-level “README” file at <ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu/updates/README>
- Change directory to `updates/documentation/`
 - GAMIT/GLOBK prerequisites in `GAMIT_prerequisites.pdf`
<http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/pre.php>
ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu/updates/documentation/GAMIT_prerequisites.pdf
 - Quick Start Guide in `GG_Quick_Start_Guide.pdf`
http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/GG_Quick_Start_Guide.pdf
 - Introductory GPS material in `Intro_GG.pdf`
http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/Intro_GG.pdf
ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu/updates/documentation/Intro_GG.pdf
 - GAMIT reference manual in `GAMIT_Ref.pdf`
http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/GAMIT_Ref.pdf
ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu/updates/documentation/GAMIT_Ref.pdf
 - GLOBK reference manual in `GLOBK_Ref.pdf`
http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/GLOBK_Ref.pdf
ftp://guest@chandler.mit.edu/updates/documentation/GLOBK_Ref.pdf

Compiling GAMIT/GLOBK

Required tools

- Depending on your system, a number of programs may need to be added. One needs:
- A Fortran code compiler (e.g. gfortran)
- A C code compiler (e.g. gcc or clang on macOS)
- X11 libraries and headers, specifically:
 - libX11.a, libX11.so, libX11.dylib, libX11.la or libX11.dll.a (depending on your system)
 - Xlib.h
- Linux
 - Be sure a C-shell (csh and tcsh) is installed (this is not the case by default with Ubuntu, for instance)
 - X11 libraries and headers may also need to be installed
- Mac
 - Download the latest “Command Line Tools” (Mac OS X 10.7.3 or later)
 - X11 was replaced by XQuartz (<https://www.xquartz.org/>) for Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion) and later
- Windows
 - Ubuntu on VirtualBox or VMWare virtual machine (or Windows Subsystem for Linux on recent versions of Windows 10):
`sudo apt install gfortran make libx11-devel csh tcsh bc`
 - Cygwin: Devel/make; Math/bc; Shells/tcsh; X11/libX11 (or X11/xinit)

Notes on known problems

- Very new gfortran releases, especially those with a version number ending in 0 (e.g. 4.9.0), sometimes are buggy and produce compilation problems
 - If this is the case, try compiling a program using only the “-O3” flag or revert to an older, stable version of gfortran
- Currently running gfortran 8.2.0 on laptop with macOS 10.15 (Catalina) and 4.6.3, 4.8.4 or 7.5.0 on MIT computers with Ubuntu Linux
- See <http://geoweb.mit.edu/gg/issues.php>

Running `install_software`

- From the main installation directory, where the source tar-files and `install_software` should be copied
- Run `./install_software`
- As you pass through the installation process, please read the questions, e.g.

```
Searching directories set in libraries/Makefile.config for
X11 installation
Verified these paths to X11 libs and includes
X11LIBPATH:
X11INCPATH:
Are these paths complete and correct for your system?
(y/n)
```
- If they are not correct, say “n” then `install_software` will search or exit and one can then edit `libraries/Makefile.config` appropriately

A note here on permissions

- A computer may read (“r”), write (“w”) and/or execute (“x”) a directory or file
- Each action may be allowed by a user (“u”), group (“g”) or others (“o”)
- A computer must follow instructions, called “permissions”, on if it allowed to do any or all of these for any
- Any file that you want to run as a program must be made “executable”
 - `chmod a+x <file>`
 - Change moderations (permissions) so executable (“x”) permissions are added to <file> for all (“ugo”)
- You may find you need to verify that directories and files are readable, writable and/or executable as necessary throughout your UNIX experience

Potentially necessary edits

- libraries/Makefile.config is the main control file for the installation process
- Check:
 - X11LIBPATH (path to libX11)
 - X11INCPATH (path to Xlib.h)
 - MAXSIT (max. number of sites to process simultaneously)
 - MAXSAT (do not change)
 - MAXATM (max. atmospheric estimates per session)
 - MAXEPC (max. epochs per session, e.g. 24 hours at 30 s interval = 2880 measurement epochs)
 - OS block (usually no need to change)

Setting environment variables

- sh/bash (e.g. in ~/.bash_profile, ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile):

```
gg=' /Users/maf/Programs/gg/10.71'  
PATH="$gg/com:$gg/gamit/bin:$gg/kf/bin:$PATH"; export  
PATH  
HELP_DIR="$gg/help/"; export HELP_DIR  
INSTITUTE='MIT'; export INSTITUTE
```

- csh/tcsh (e.g. in ~/.cshrc):

```
set gg = ' /Users/maf/Programs/gg/10.71'  
setenv PATH "$gg/com:$gg/gamit/bin:$gg/kf/bin:$PATH"  
setenv HELP_DIR "$gg/help/"  
setenv INSTITUTE 'MIT'
```

Additional environment variables

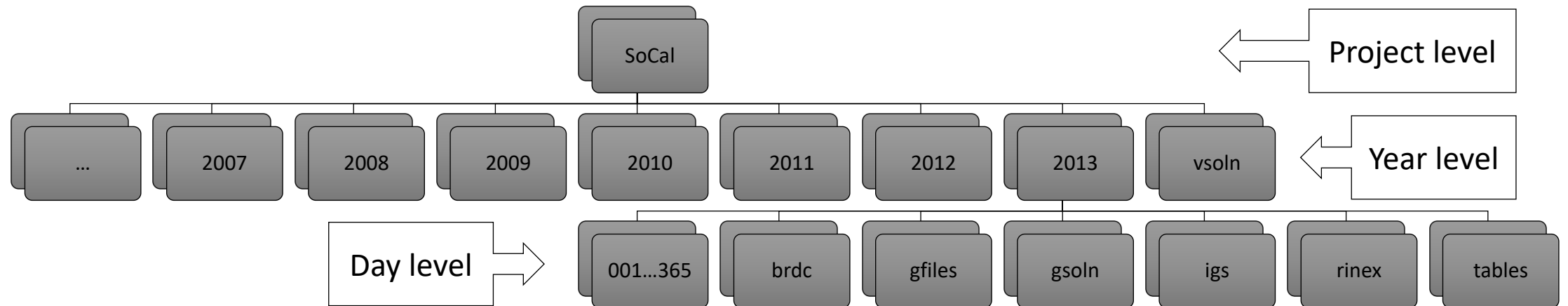
- Some locales (your computer's language and numbers setting) use a comma for the decimal separator rather than a point, e.g. "1000.00" versus "1000,00" for one thousand to two decimal places
- This is typical in many languages other than English
- Using this scheme breaks certain GAMIT/GLOBK scripts that perform basic numeric calculations while formatting data, as well as GMT
- To avoid this problem without having to change your language, set the "LC_NUMERIC" environment variable to "C" or an appropriate language locale, e.g. "en_GB.UTF-8" or "en_US.UTF-8"
 - sh/bash (e.g. in ~/.bash_profile, ~/.bashrc or ~/.profile):
`LC_NUMERIC='C'; export LC_NUMERIC`
 - csh/tcsh (e.g. in ~/.cshrc):
`setenv LC_NUMERIC 'C'`

Processing directories

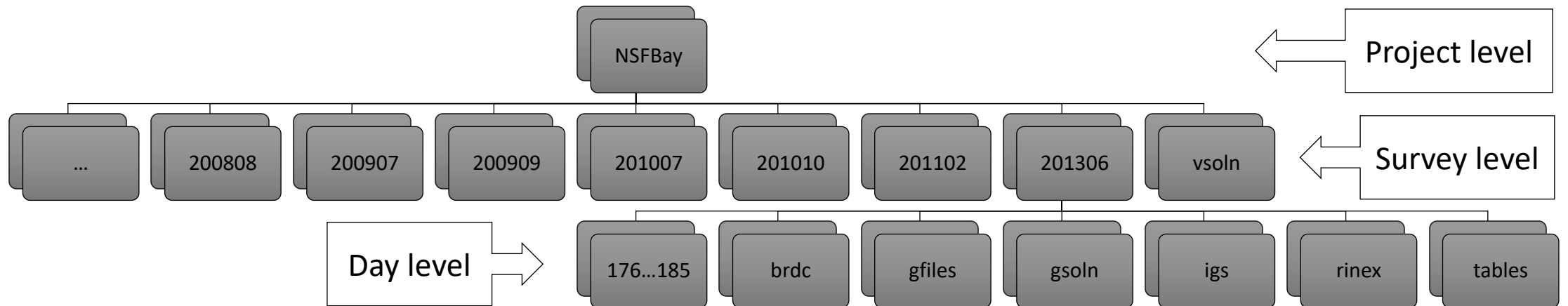
Processing directory

- The processing directory will not have the same structure as the main installation directory
- Choose a different location, do not process in your main installation directory
- We will, however, be copying or linking to the main installation tables (via symbolic link or “shortcut” ~/gg/tables)

Example continuous GPS structure



Example survey GPS structure



Additional software

- Generic Mapping Tools (GMT)
(<https://www.generic-mapping-tools.org/>)
 - Required for plotting scripts to work
 - Scripts in com/ use GMT 5+
 - Prepend com_preGMT5/ to \$PATH if using GMT 4
 - These scripts are no longer updated, so switch to GMT 5 or GMT 6!
- Tom's GGMatlab tools
(<http://geoweb.mit.edu/~tah/GGMatlab/>)
 - tsview
 - velview