

LabVIEW 2018 Additional Installation Information

Installation procedure

Below follows an example of what an installation process might look like. Assuming that the image was mounted as in the example on the LabVIEW page, **su** to root and type:

```
sh /media/username/2018SP1LVLinPro
```

to start the installation.

In the first stage (below) the admin is given the chance to review the license agreement prior to installing the software.

```
By installing LabVIEW software packages, you agree to the terms of the included
NI Software License Agreement (LICENSE.txt). Type 'v' to view the agreement, 'y'
to consent to the agreement, or 'n' to decline the agreement and skip LabVIEW
installation. [Vynq] y
```

```
NOTE: LabVIEW will install by default in /usr/local/natinst/LabVIEW-2018-64, or
in the natinst/LabVIEW-2018-64 subdirectory if you specify an alternate location.
```

In the following stages (below), the admin can choose which additional components to install. Only the first part of the selections is shown below.

The letters [Ynasq?] stand for **Yes** (to install this package), **no** (skip installing this packages), **all** (to install all LabVIEW packages), **skip** (skip installing all packages) **quit** (to abort installation entirely), and **? help** (for help on what each letter stands for).

```
Preparing for installation...
Please indicate whether you would like to install the following components:

labview-2018-rte: LabVIEW Run-Time Engine
[Ynasq?]
```

Please note that some error messages might show up during the installation but these can be ignored as long as the installation process doesn't abort abnormally. Also note that if your glibc library is not up to date (which we recommend you update prior to installation you will be notified about this (see above) and you can update the library after installing LabVIEW.

Possible problems (and solutions) during installation (64-bit)

On unsupported 64-bit Linux platforms, if you receive a lot of errors try installing all 32-bit/i386/i686 compatibility packages (also make sure you already have 32-bit zlib installed) and run the installer again.

On newer **Ubuntu** versions you can try the following command:

```
sudo apt install libbz2-1.0:i386 zlib1g zlib1g:i386
```

On older **Ubuntu** versions (with older LabVIEW versions) try the following:

```
sudo aptitude install ia32-libs lib32asound2 util-linux libc6-i386
```

If you receive an error message concerning libbz2.so.1 make sure you have the 32bit libbz2 package installed. If you do and still receive the error message, then start a shell as root (or another admin account of your choice) and try the following command:

```
cd /usr/lib32
ln -s libbz2.so.1.0 libbz2.so.1
```

On **Fedora** you might also need a 32-bit compatible version of glibc2. Try the following:

```
yum install glibc.i686
```

Possible problems (and solutions) after installation (64-bit)

If you receive an error message concerning libGL make sure you have the 32bit versions of libstdc++ (including libstdc++33 or compat-libstdc++-33) and a 32-bit version of openGL librarys installed.

On **OpenSUSE** you can try the following command:

```
zypper install Mesa-32bit
```

On **Fedora** you can try the following command:

```
yum install mesa-libGL.i686
```

On **Fedora**, if you receive an error message concerning libXinerama, make sure you have the 32bit version of libXinerama.

```
yum install libXinerama.i686
```

On **Fedora**, if you receive an error message concerning libgcc_s.so.1, make sure you have the 32bit version of libgcc.

```
yum install libgcc.i686
```