

Compiling Grisbi 2.0.5 from Source on Salix 15.0

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Grisbi is a personal finance manager / accounting program with a full feature set. The clean UI and functionality are reminiscent of late-1990s era Quicken. Since Grisbi uses single-entry bookkeeping, it is easier to understand than double-entry accounting programs (such as GnuCash).

1 Why Compile from Source?

The version of Grisbi in the official Salix repositories is outdated (1.2.2, released in April 2019). The SlackBuild also uses the old 1.2.2 version. The current stable version of the program is 2.0.5 (released in August 2021). There is not a Flatpak available, so if you want to run the most recent version, you must compile it yourself from source.

The process is not as intimidating as it sounds; I was pleasantly surprised that I was able to compile Grisbi 2.0.5 without much difficulty on Salix 15.0

(Xfce DE). If you are interested in trying, here is a summary of the steps that I followed.

2 Download the Source Files

First, download the `grisbi-2.0.5.tar.bz2` file [7.5 MB in size, modified on 2021-08-31] from Grisbi's SourceForge website:

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/grisbi/files/grisbi%20stable/2.0.x/2.0.5/>

Grisbi Files
Brought to you by: [benj2](#), [carcam](#), [cedric_grisbi](#), [gegeweb](#), and 5 others

Summary **Files** Reviews Support Wiki News Code

Download Latest Version
grisbi_2.0.5-1_amd64.deb (629.7 kB) [Get Updates](#)

Home / [grisbi stable](#) / [2.0.x](#) / 2.0.5

| Name | Modified | Size | Downloads / Week |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| Parent folder | | | |
| Ubuntu 20.04 | 2021-09-06 | | 32 |
| README.md | 2023-03-09 | 128 Bytes | 18 |
| Grisbi-2.0.5.dmg | 2023-03-08 | 33.4 MB | 47 |
| Grisbi-2.0.5-old_macOS.dmg | 2022-03-19 | 27.8 MB | 10 |
| Grisbi-64bit-2.0.5-setup.exe | 2021-09-01 | 48.6 MB | 470 |
| Grisbi-32bit-2.0.5-setup.exe | 2021-09-01 | 48.5 MB | 7 |
| grisbi-2.0.5.tar.bz2 | 2021-08-31 | 7.5 MB | 22 |

3 Move File to /home Directory and Extract It

Move the tarball (i.e., the Grisbi `.tar` file) that you just downloaded to your `/home` folder. Then, use Engrampa Archive Manager—or a similar utility—to extract the compressed files.

4 Install Required Packages and Dependencies

Unlike Debian-based distros with their build-essential tools package, Slackware and Salix come with many core development tools installed by default. Therefore you will not need to manually install packages such as autoconf, automake, make and binutils.

Install the following packages, if they are not already present on your system:

| Package Name | Version No. | Purpose |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| libgsf | 1.14.48 | |
| glib2 | 2.70.3 | |
| glibc | 2.33 | |
| goffice | 0.10.51 | |
| gtk+3 | 3.24.31 | |
| libofx | 0.9.11 | (<i>[optional]</i> for ofx support) |
| libxml2 | 2.9.14 | |
| intltool | 0.51.0 | |
| imagemagick | 7.1.0 | (needed for the make utility) |



Note:

The list above is not exhaustive, as some of these packages will pull in dependencies of their own.

The method below does not follow the “correct,” Slackware-standard way of building a package, but it works as a quick-and-dirty solution.¹

5 Compile the Source Code

Now you are ready to compile Grisbi’s source code.

Open a Terminal and navigate to the extracted Grisbi folder in your /home directory:

```
$ cd grisbi-2.0.5
```

Type:

¹For more information, see the Slackware Documentation Project’s “Building A Package”: http://docs.slackware.com/howtos:slackware_admin:building_a_package

```
$ sudo ./configure
```

(Remember to include the initial period and slash (“./”) before the configure command.)

This step will perform checks / tasks that will allow your system to compile the software successfully. If the configure script detects a missing package, it will notify you of what to do at the end of the script. You will need to install any missing packages that the configure script has detected.

After this step completes, you will see this closing stanza:

```
Build with libxml2:      yes
Build with OpenSSL:     yes
Build with OFX plugin:  yes
Build with goffice:     yes
Build win32:            no
Build gtk_mac_integration: no
CUnit/unit tests support: no
Install french user doc: yes
Enable Debug:          no
Enable Early Debug:    no
Enable Config file:    yes
Enable fail on error:  no
Enable nooptim:        no
Compiler flags:        -g -O2
```

Then, issue the command:

```
$ sudo make
```

The make command will actually begin compiling Grisbi. This will take some time to complete, depending on your available system resources. In my case, the compilation finished in ca. six minutes on my old Dell Latitude E4300 laptop (Intel Core2 Duo P9400 CPU with 8 GB RAM and an SSD).

The final step is to install your now-compiled Grisbi package with the command:

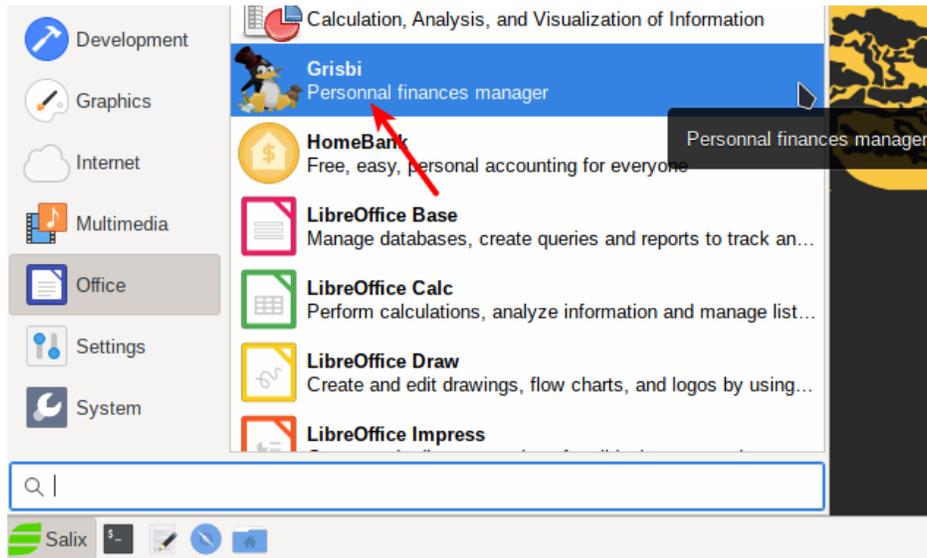
```
$ sudo make install
```

The finished package was installed to the /usr/local/bin directory.

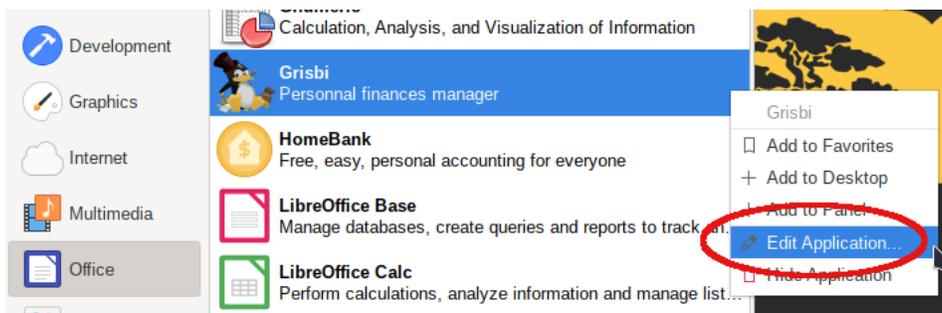
6 Edit the Menu Entry to Fix Typo

I noticed that there is a minor typo in Grisbi's package description in the Xfce Whisker menu: "Personnal [sic] finances manager." If that bothers you, it is easy to fix.

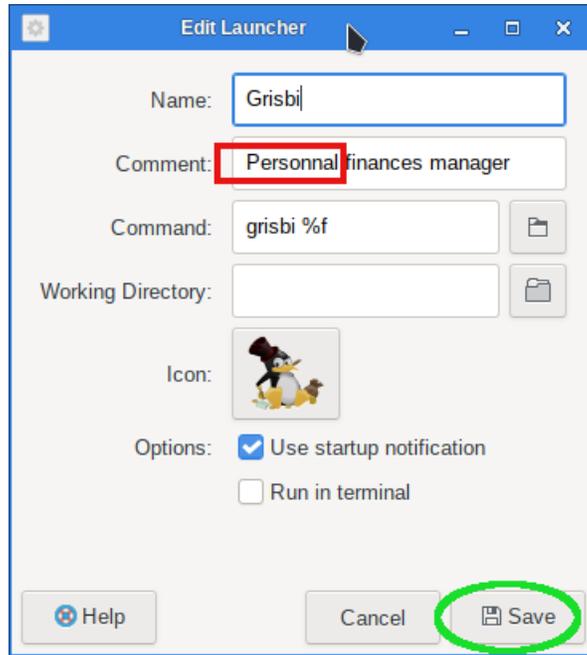
- Look under the Salix menu > Office category > Grisbi:



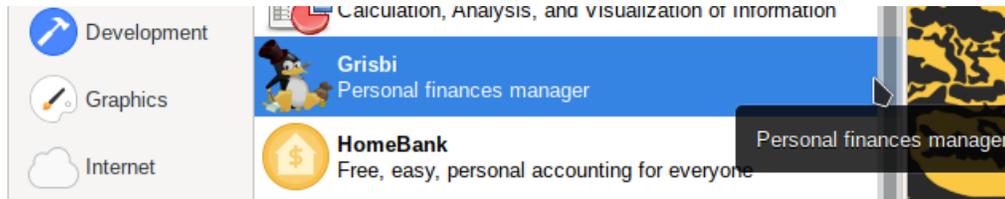
- Right-click on Grisbi's entry and choose Edit Application:



- In the "Edit Launcher" dialog's Comment box, delete the extra "n" in "Personnal":



- Click on the Save button.
- After making this edit, Grisbi's package description should now be correct:



Good luck compiling and Have fun with Grisbi!

