NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/sun3.

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DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 3.0.2 on the *sun3* platform. It is available in four different formats titled `INSTALL.`*`ext`*, where `.`*`ext`* is one of `.ps`, `.html`, `.more`, or `.txt`:

`.ps` PostScript.

`.html` Standard Internet HTML.

`.more` The enhanced text format used on UNIX -like systems by the `more`(1) and `less`(1) pager utility programs. This is the format in which the on-line *man* pages are generally presented.

`.txt` Plain old ASCII.

You are reading the *PostScript* version.

What is NetBSD?

The NetBSD Operating System is a fully functional Open Source UNIX -like operating system derived from the University of California, Berkeley Networking Release 2 (Net/2), 4.4BSD-Lite, and 4.4BSD-Lite2 sources. NetBSD runs on fifty four different system architectures (ports), featuring seventeen machine architectures across fifteen distinct CPU families, and is being ported to more. The NetBSD 3.0.2 release contains complete binary releases for many different system architectures. (A few ports are not fully supported at this time and are thus not part of the binary distribution. For information on them, please see the NetBSD web site at .: **http://www.NetBSD.org/**)

NetBSD is a completely integrated system. In addition to its highly portable, high performance kernel, NetBSD features a complete set of user utilities, compilers for several languages, the X Window System, firewall software and numerous other tools, all accompanied by full source code.

NetBSD is a creation of the members of the Internet community. Without the unique cooperation and coordination the net makes possible, it's likely that NetBSD wouldn't exist.

Changes Between The NetBSD 3.0.1 and 3.0.2 updates

The NetBSD 3.0.2 update is the second security/critical update of the NetBSD 3.0 release branch. This represents a selected subset of fixes deemed critical in nature for stability or security reasons.

These fixes will also appear in future releases (NetBSD 3.1 etc), together with other less-critical fixes and feature enhancements.

Specific updates are as follows:

Kernel

- Avoid a panic in page fault handling that could occer under low-memory conditions.

Networking

- Changed the default `sshd_config`(8) to enable SSH version 2 only.
- Don't accept TCP connections to broadcast addresses.

File system

- Fixed race condition in NFS renaming that could cause the renamed file to be deleted.

Libraries

- When a user is created, initialize the string of secondary groups to avoid it containing garbage when none is added.

Security

- Fixed a buffer overflow in the in-kernel PPP code share by ISDN PPP interfaces `ippp`(4) and `pppoe`(4) (SA2006-019).
- X11: fixed an integer overflow in FreeType (SA2006-020).
- Fixed a potential DoS attack with `sendmail`(8) (SA2006-017).
- Fixed a DoS vulnerability in BIND (SA2006-022).
- Fixed a RSA signature forgery in `openssl`(1) (SA2006-023).
- X11: fixed a vulnerability in Adobe Type 1 font handling (SA2006-021).
- Fixed a number of DoS vulnerabilities in `openssl`(1) (SA in preparation, CVE entries: 2006-2937, 2940, 3738 and 4343).
- Fixed a number of DoS vulnerabilities in `sshd`(8) (SA in preparation, CVE entries: 2006-4924 and 5051).

Miscellaneous

- Fixed cross-building from GCC 4.x hosts.

amd64 specific

- Make sure that the system reboots after a panic instead of halting.

sparc specific

- Disabled threading in `named`(8) on sparc and sparc64 to avoid a crash.

mac68k specific

- sysinst now newfs'es and mounts the target filesystem(s).

Changes Between The NetBSD 3.0 release and 3.0.1 update

The NetBSD 3.0.1 update is the first security/critical update of the NetBSD 3.0 release branch. This represents a selected subset of fixes deemed critical in nature for stability or security reasons.

These fixes will also appear in future releases (NetBSD 3.1 etc), together with other less-critical fixes and feature enhancements.

Specific updates are as follows:

Kernel

- Hold kernel_lock while calling systrace_exit().
- In systrace_make_msg(), sleep uninterruptibly while waiting for the response from the systrace daemon, so that the message protocol between the kernel and the daemon doesn't get out of sync.
- RAIDframe: mark used spares as failed if they encounter IO errors.
- `wdc`(4): after a reset don't wait for drives to come ready if there are no drives (fixes a 30s hang after resume).
- Fix support in `wd`(4) for 1 and 2TB disks.
- Fix a bug in the fragment cache which could cause kernel panics (SA2006-004).
- Fix a crash caused by `azalia`(4) when a connection list has invalid NIDs.
- `aic`(4): work around an rbus resource allocation problem so cards work again.
- RAIDframe was erroneously re-initializing the Parity Stripe Status pool each time a new array was configured. This causes grief with things like 'vmstat -m' by causing it to loop. Make RAIDframe only initialize PSS bits once.
- `twe`(4): fix a memory leak in the TWEIO_GET_PARAM ioctl.
- Prevent system crashes caused by malformed ELF interpreters (SA2006-008).
- `usb`(4): Allow a NULL pointer as argument to usb_get_next_event(), and don't allocate a "struct usb_event" on stack in usb_add_event().
- Check the "oldlen" argument to `sysctl`(2) before passing it to `vslock`(9). This prevents a local DOS (SA2006-013).
- Use a `pmatch`(9) expression which should catch all present and future seagate drives larger than 200GB for the WD_QUIRK_FORCE_LBA48 quirks.
- Fix the 'audioctl of death' problem (SA2006-014).
- Limit the size of any kernel buffers allocated by the VOP_READDIR routines to MAXBSIZE.

Networking

- Make sure all `bridge`(4) structs are initialized to 0.
- Fix a memory disclosure in `bridge`(4) (SA2006-005).
- Use `sigaction`(2) to setup automatic disposal of child processes after daemonizing `rpc.statd`(8). This is more portable and avoids zombie `rpc.statd`(8) processes after an NFS client running e.g. Mac OS X shuts down.
- Prevent system crash when attempting to gather information about a non-existing alias of a network interface via the SIOCGIFALIAS ioctl (SA2006-012).
- Fix a panic caused by insufficient validation when parsing IPv6 socket options (SA2006-016).

File system

- Change union_unmount() to not play with the fs root vnode explicitly. Let it get recycled along with all of the others. This is important as if the root vnode has already been reclaimed, then we get a panic when we try to vget it.

Libraries

- xdr_rec.c missing a bugfix for an improper security check. The correct way to check for a zero record length is to check for it without the LAST_FRAG marker in it, since it's legal to send a LAST_FRAG marker with 0 bytes of data.
- `pam_nologin`(8): use the class of the user, not then default class, when checking for nologin and ignorelogin login.conf(5) capabilities.
- `pam_unix`(8): fix an uninitialized variable, and remove some unreachable code.
- Make PAM work on NetBSD ports without shared library support.
- Make password aging work again.
- Fix a bug in signal handling which could e.g get the MySQL daemon stuck in a tight loop after receiving a HUP signal.

Security

- Improve `rnd`(4) code probing for the Intel hardware RNG to avoid false detections (SA2006-009).
- `mail`(1) creates record file with insecure umask (SA2006-007).
- Fix a remote code execution vulnerability in sendmail (SA2006-010).
- A vulnerability was found in the `fast_ipsec`(4) stack that renders the IPSec anti-replay service ineffective under certain circumstances (SA2006-011).
- Fix a number of small security problems with the games.
- Fix an FPU Information leak on i386/amd64/Xen platforms with AMD CPUs (SA2006-015).
- Fix several integer overflows and NULL-pointer dereferences in freetype2.
- Fix a denial of service vulnerability in sendmail when handling malformed multipart MIME messages (SA2006-017).

Miscellaneous

- Sync the Nvidia drivers with XFree86's sources as of December 24th, 2005. These changes fix lots of problems (i.e. freezes) with the latest cards (such as a GeForce 6600GT).
- Give systrace its own version of realpath() that does what it wants, call it intercept_realpath(). Unbreaks systrace.
- `login`(1), `pam_securetty`(8): don't issue a different message for root login on an insecure terminal.
- Fix some unpaired sigblocks which possibly leave a process with all signals blocked (esp. apparant under Gnome).
- Fix a NULL pointer dereference in `ftp`(1).
- Make `sh`(1) expand "$@" correctly again.

acorn26 specific

- Avoid panics under NetBSD/acorn26 whenever a process exits.
- Stop NetBSD/acorn26 from allocating eight times as much pool memory as it needs, leading to a rapid exhaustion of physical memory. NetBSD/acorn26 now boots multi-user again.

amiga specific

- Installer: don't ask for the root device before the user had a chance to identify how it's called under NetBSD.

hp300 specific

- Fix the bootloader so it doesn't print garbage to the bitmap console.
- Fix a huge number of pkgsrc build problems.
- Fix boot failure problem on HP400t with fb console.
- Fix a problem with the probe of SCSI disks in the installer.

i386 specific

- Update pciide at pnpbios to work with the last changes to `wdc`(4), especially the deferral of drive probe.

m68k specific

- Fix a huge number of pkgsrc build problems.

mips specific

- Avoid kernel panics caused by binaries compiled with "-mips2" or better.
- Update FPE trapsignal functions for new siginfo.

powerpc specific

- Avoid pthreads program crashes.

sparc specific

- For GCC3 and later, use the __builtin_va* constructs. Avoids a build problem with Firefox.

xen specific

- Avoid dom0 kernel crash when destroying a domain with active I/O going.
- Fix the FPU problems detected by paranoia on a NetBSD/Xen guest.
- Check the destination ethernet address when not in promiscous mode. Fix a problem where packets would be duplicated, possibly looping, when a domU is doing IP routing.
- Avoid panics under high system load.

This is the eighth major release of NetBSD/sun3.

The Future of NetBSD

The NetBSD Foundation has been incorporated as a non-profit organization. Its purpose is to encourage, foster and promote the free exchange of computer software, namely the NetBSD Operating System. The foundation will allow for many things to be handled more smoothly than could be done with our previous informal organization. In particular, it provides the framework to deal with other parties that wish to become involved in the NetBSD Project.

The NetBSD Foundation will help improve the quality of NetBSD by:

- providing better organization to keep track of development efforts, including co-ordination with groups working in related fields.
- providing a framework to receive donations of goods and services and to own the resources necessary to run the NetBSD Project.

- providing a better position from which to undertake promotional activities.
- periodically organizing workshops for developers and other interested people to discuss ongoing work.

We intend to begin narrowing the time delay between releases. Our ambition is to provide a full release every six to eight months.

We hope to support even *more* hardware in the future, and we have a rather large number of other ideas about what can be done to improve NetBSD.

We intend to continue our current practice of making the NetBSD-current development source available on a daily basis.

We intend to integrate free, positive changes from whatever sources submit them, providing that they are well thought-out and increase the usability of the system.

Above all, we hope to create a stable and accessible system, and to be responsive to the needs and desires of NetBSD users, because it is for and because of them that NetBSD exists.

Sources of NetBSD

Refer to .: **http://www.NetBSD.org/mirrors/**

NetBSD 3.0.2 Release Contents

The root directory of the NetBSD 3.0.2 release is organized as follows:

`.../NetBSD-3.0.2/`

`CHANGES`	Changes since earlier NetBSD releases.
`LAST_MINUTE`	Last minute changes.
`MIRRORS`	A list of sites that mirror the NetBSD 3.0.2 distribution.
`README.files`	README describing the distribution's contents.
`TODO`	NetBSD 's todo list (also somewhat incomplete and out of date).
`patches/`	Post-release source code patches.
`source/`	Source distribution sets; see below.

In addition to the files and directories listed above, there is one directory per architecture, for each of the architectures for which NetBSD 3.0.2 has a binary distribution.

The source distribution sets can be found in subdirectories of the `source` subdirectory of the distribution tree. They contain the complete sources to the system. The source distribution sets are as follows:

gnusrc This set contains the "gnu" sources, including the source for the compiler, assembler, groff, and the other GNU utilities in the binary distribution sets.
79 MB gzipped, 367 MB uncompressed

pkgsrc This set contains the "pkgsrc" sources, which contain the infrastructure to build third-party packages.
24 MB gzipped, 200 MB uncompressed

sharesrc This set contains the "share" sources, which include the sources for the man pages not associated with any particular program; the sources for the typesettable document set; the dictionaries; and more.
5 MB gzipped, 20 MB uncompressed

src This set contains all of the base NetBSD 3.0.2 sources which are not in **gnusrc**, **sharesrc**, or **syssrc**.
37 MB gzipped, 176 MB uncompressed

syssrc This set contains the sources to the NetBSD 3.0.2 kernel for all architectures; `config`(8); and `dbsym`(8).
26 MB gzipped, 140 MB uncompressed

xsrc This set contains the sources to the X Window System.
84 MB gzipped, 450 MB uncompressed

All the above source sets are located in the `source/sets` subdirectory of the distribution tree.

The source sets are distributed as compressed tar files. Except for the **pkgsrc** set, which is traditionally unpacked into `/usr/pkgsrc`, all sets may be unpacked into `/usr/src` with the command:

```
# ( cd / ; tar -zxpf - )  set_name.tgz
```

In each of the source distribution set directories, there are files which contain the checksums of the files in the directory:

`BSDSUM` Historic BSD checksums for the various files in that directory, in the format produced by the command:
cksum -o 1 *file*.

`CKSUM` POSIX checksums for the various files in that directory, in the format produced by the command:
cksum *file*.

`MD5` MD5 digests for the various files in that directory, in the format produced by the command:
cksum -m *file*.

`SYSVSUM` Historic ATT System V UNIX checksums for the various files in that directory, in the format produced by the command:
cksum -o 2 *file*.

The MD5 digest is the safest checksum, followed by the POSIX checksum. The other two checksums are provided only to ensure that the widest possible range of system can check the integrity of the release files.

NetBSD/sun3 subdirectory structure

The sun3-specific portion of the NetBSD 3.0.2 release is found in the `sun3` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-3.0.2/sun3/`. It contains the following files and directories:

`INSTALL.html`
`INSTALL.ps`
`INSTALL.txt`
`INSTALL.more` Installation notes in various file formats, including this file. The `.more` file contains underlined text using the `more`(1) conventions for indicating italic and bold display.
`binary/`
`kernel/`
`netbsd-GENERIC.gz`
A gzipped NetBSD kernel containing code for everything supported in this release.
`sets/` sun3 binary distribution sets; see below.
`installation/`

`miniroot/`
: sun3 miniroot file system image; see below.

`misc/`

`netboot/`
: Two programs needed to boot sun3 kernels over the network.

`tapeimage/`
: Tape boot programs, and a RAMDISK kernel.

Binary distribution sets

The NetBSD sun3 binary distribution sets contain the binaries which comprise the NetBSD 3.0.2 release for the sun3. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `sun3/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 3.0.2 distribution tree, and are as follows:

base The NetBSD 3.0.2 sun3 **base** binary distribution. You *must* install this distribution set. It contains the base NetBSD utilities that are necessary for the system to run and be minimally functional. It includes shared library support, and excludes everything described below.
16 MB gzipped, 45 MB uncompressed

comp Things needed for compiling programs. This set includes the system include files (`/usr/include`) and the various system libraries (except the shared libraries, which are included as part of the **base** set). This set also includes the manual pages for all of the utilities it contains, as well as the system call and library manual pages.
18 MB gzipped, 69 MB uncompressed

etc This distribution set contains the system configuration files that reside in `/etc` and in several other places. This set *must* be installed if you are installing the system from scratch, but should *not* be used if you are upgrading.
1 MB gzipped, 1 MB uncompressed

games This set includes the games and their manual pages.
3 MB gzipped, 7 MB uncompressed

kern-GENERIC
: This set contains a NetBSD/sun3 3.0.2 `GENERIC` kernel, named `/netbsd`. You *must* install this distribution set.
1 MB gzipped, 2 MB uncompressed

man This set includes all of the manual pages for the binaries and other software contained in the **base** set. Note that it does not include any of the manual pages that are included in the other sets.
8 MB gzipped, 30 MB uncompressed

misc This set includes the (rather large) system dictionaries, the typesettable document set, and other files from `/usr/share`.
3 MB gzipped, 9 MB uncompressed

text This set includes NetBSD's text processing tools, including `groff`(1), all related programs, and their manual pages.
2 MB gzipped, 7 MB uncompressed

NetBSD maintains its own set of sources for the X Window System in order to assure tight integration and compatibility. These sources are based on XFree86, and tightly track XFree86 releases. They are currently equivalent to XFree86 4.4.0. Binary sets for the X Window System are distributed with NetBSD. The sets are:

xbase The basic files needed for a complete X client environment. This does not include the X servers.
6 MB gzipped, 17 MB uncompressed

xcomp The extra libraries and include files needed to compile X source code.
10 MB gzipped, 37 MB uncompressed

xfont Fonts needed by X.
31 MB gzipped, 39 MB uncompressed

xetc Configuration files for X which could be locally modified.
0.03 MB gzipped, 0.17 MB uncompressed

xserver The X server.
4 MB gzipped, 9 MB uncompressed

The sun3 binary distribution sets are distributed as gzipped tar files named with the extension **.tgz**, e.g. `base.tgz`.

The instructions given for extracting the source sets work equally well for the binary sets, but it is worth noting that if you use that method, the filenames stored in the sets are relative and therefore the files are extracted *below the current directory*. Therefore, if you want to extract the binaries into your system, i.e. replace the system binaries with them, you have to run the **`tar -xpf`** command from the root directory (`/`) of your system. This utility is used only in a Traditional method installation.

There is a collection of Sun3 and Sun3X kernels in the `sun3/binary/kernels` subdirectory of the NetBSD 3.0.2 distribution. The ones named `netbsd-ramdisk*.gz` contain a root file system image and should only be used for the initial installation. The others are included for convenience. (Most people will want to use `netbsd-generic.gz` or `netbsd-generic3x.gz` as appropriate.) Please note that these kernels are simply gzipped and are not tar archives.

Note: Each directory in the sun3 binary distribution also has its own checksum files, just as the source distribution does.

NetBSD/sun3 System Requirements and Supported Devices

NetBSD/sun3 3.0.2 runs on most Sun3 machines, including:

3/50	3/60	3/110
3/75	3/150	3/160
3/260	3/280	3/E
3/80	3/470	

Note that NetBSD/sun3 now includes support for 'Sun3X' machines, which used to be supported with a separate NetBSD/sun3x distribution.

The minimal configuration requires 4 MB of RAM and about 80 MB of disk space. To install the entire system requires much more disk space (approx. 100 MB additional space is necessary for full sources). To run X or compile the system, more RAM is recommended. Good performance requires 8 MB of RAM, or 16 MB when running the X Window System.

Here is a table of recommended HD partition sizes for a full install:

Partition	Suggested	+ X	Needed	+ X
/ (root)	20 MB	20 MB	15 MB	15 MB
/usr	175 MB	205 MB	75 MB	105 MB
/var	20 MB	20 MB	5 MB	5 MB
swap	*2*RAM* ...			

Anything else is up to you!

As you may note, the recommended size of `/usr` is 100 MB greater than needed. This is to leave room for a kernel source and compile tree as you will probably want to compile your own kernel. (`GENERIC` is large and bulky to accommodate all people).

Note that the sun3 installation procedure uses a *miniroot* image which is placed into the swap area of the disk. The swap partition must be at least as large as the miniroot image (10 MB).

Supported hardware

- Serial ports (RS232)
  - built-in ttya, ttyb
- Video adapters
  - bwtwo
  - cgtwo
  - cgfour
- Network interfaces:
  - On-board Lance Ethernet
  - On-board or VME Intel Ethernet
  - Sun3/E SCSI/Ethernet board
- SCSI
  - Most SCSI disks, tapes, CD-ROMs, etc
  - On-board Sun3/80 SCSI (*esp*)
  - On-board SCSI-3 (*si*)
  - VME SCSI-3 board (*si*)
  - Sun3/E SCSI/Ethernet board
- SMD Disks
  - Xylogics 450/451
  - Xylogics 753/7053
- Input devices
  - Sun keyboard and mouse
- Miscellaneous
  - Battery-backed real-time clock.
  - On-board floppy controller (Sun3/80 floppy)

If it's not on this list, there is no support for it in this release.

Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

Installation is supported from several media types, including:

- Tape
- NFS
- CD-ROM
- FTP

Note: Installing on a 'bare' machine requires some bootable device; either a tape drive or Sun-compatible NFS server.

The procedure for transferring the distribution sets onto installation media depends on the type of media. Instructions for each type of media are given below.

In order to create installation media, you will need all the files in the directory

```
.../NetBSD-3.0.2/sun3/
```

Creating boot/install tapes

Installing from tape is the simplest method of all. This method uses two tapes; one called the *boot* tape, and another called the *install* tape.

The boot tape is created as follows:

```
# cd .../NetBSD-3.0.2/sun3/installation/tapeimage
# sh MakeBootTape /dev/nrst0
```

The install tape is created as follows:

```
# cd .../NetBSD-3.0.2/sun3/installation/tapeimage
# sh MakeInstallTape /dev/nrst0
```

If the tapes do not work as expected, you may need to explicitly set the EOF mark at the end of each tape segment. It may also be necessary to use the **conv=osync** argument to dd(1). Note that this argument is incompatible with the **bs=** argument. Consult the tape-related manual pages on the system where the tapes are created for more details.

Boot/Install from NFS server

If your machine has a disk and network connection, but no tape drive, it may be convenient for you to install NetBSD over the network. This involves temporarily booting your machine over NFS, just long enough so you can initialize its disk. This method requires that you have access to an NFS server on your network so you can configure it to support diskless boot for your machine. Configuring the NFS server is normally a task for a system administrator, and is not trivial.

If you are using a NetBSD system as the boot-server, have a look at the diskless(8) manual page for guidelines on how to proceed with this. If the server runs another operating system, consult the documentation that came with it (i.e. add_client(8) on SunOS).

When instructed to boot over the network, your sun3 expects to be able to download a second stage bootstrap program via TFTP after it has acquired its IP address through RARP. It will attempt to download a file using a name derived from the machine's recently acquired IP address, and in the case of sun3x machines, an extension which corresponds to the machine architecture. (It may be handy to have a hexadecimal calculator for this next step.) The filename is created by converting the machine's assigned IP address into hexadecimal, most-significant octet first, using uppercase characters for the non-decimal (A-F) digits. sun3x machines use a filename suffix of .SUN3X.

For example, a sun3 which has been assigned IP address 130.115.144.11 will make an TFTP request for 8273900B, and a sun3x will try 8273900B.SUN3X. Normally, this file is a symbolic link to the NetBSD/sun3 netboot program, which should be located in a place where the TFTP daemon can find it. (Remember, many TFTP daemons run in a chroot'ed environment.) The netboot program may be found in the install directory of this distribution.

The netboot program will query a bootparamd server to find the NFS server address and path name for its root, and then load a kernel from that location. The server should have a copy of the netbsd-rd kernel in the root area for your client (no other files are needed in the client root) and /etc/bootparams on the server should have an entry for your client and its root directory. The client will need access to the miniroot image, which can be provided using NFS or remote shell.

If you will be installing NetBSD on several clients, it may be useful to know that you can use a single NFS root for all the clients as long as they only use the netbsd-rd kernel. There will be no conflict between clients because the RAM-disk kernel will not use the NFS root. No swap file is needed; the RAM-disk kernel does not use that either.

Install/Upgrade from CD-ROM

This method requires that you boot from another device (i.e. tape or network, as described above). You may need to make a boot tape on another machine using the files provided on the CD-ROM. Once you have booted netbsd-rd (the RAM-disk kernel) and loaded the miniroot, you can load any of the distribution sets directly from the CD-ROM. The **install** program in the miniroot automates the work required to mount the CD-ROM and extract the files.

Install/Upgrade via FTP

This method requires that you boot from another device (i.e. tape or network, as described above). You may need to make a boot tape on another machine using the files in `.../install` (which you get via FTP). Once you have booted netbsd-rd (the RAM-disk kernel) and loaded the miniroot, you can load any of the distribution sets over the net using FTP. The **install** program in the miniroot automates the work required to configure the network interface and transfer the files.

The preparations for this installation/upgrade method are easy; all you make sure that there's some FTP site from which you can retrieve the NetBSD distribution when you're about to install or upgrade. You need to know the numeric IP address of that site, and, if it's not on a network directly connected to the machine on which you're installing or upgrading NetBSD, you need to know the numeric IP address of the router closest to the NetBSD machine. Finally, you need to know the numeric IP address of the NetBSD machine itself.

Preparing your System for NetBSD installation

Sun3 machines usually need little or no preparation before installing NetBSD, other than the usual, well advised precaution of *backing up all data* on any attached storage devices.

You will need to know the SCSI target ID of the drive on which you will install NetBSD.

Note: SunOS on the sun3 uses confusing names for the SCSI devices: target 1 is `sd2`, target 2 is `sd4`, etc.

It might be a good time to run the diagnostics on your Sun3. First, attach a terminal to the `ttya` serial port, then set the "Diag/Norm" switch to the Diagnostic position, and power-on the machine. The Diag. switch setting forces console interaction to occur on ttya. Note that the 3/80 has a "software" diag switch you can set at the PROM monitor prompt. To turn on diag boot mode, do: **q 70b 12** To return to normal boot mode, do: **q 70b 6**.

The console location (ttya, ttyb, or keyboard/display) is controlled by address 0x1F in the EEPROM, which you can examine and change in the PROM monitor by entering **q1f** followed by a numeric value (or just a '**.**' if you don't want to change it). Console values are:

`00` Default graphics display

`10` tty a (9600-N-8-1)

`11` tty b (1200-N-8-1)

`20` Color option board on P4

Installing the NetBSD System

Installing NetBSD is a relatively complex process, but if you have this document in hand it should not be too difficult.

There are several ways to install NetBSD onto your disk. If your machine has a tape drive the easiest way is **Installing from tape** (details below). If your machine is on a network with a suitable NFS server, then **Installing from NFS** is the next best method. Otherwise, if you have another Sun machine running SunOS you can initialize the disk on that machine and then move the disk. (Installing from SunOS is not recommended.)

Installing from tape

Create the NetBSD/sun3 3.0.2 boot tape as described in the section entitled **Preparing a boot tape** and boot the tape. At the PROM monitor prompt, use one of the commands:

```
b st()
b st(0,8,0)
```

The first example will use the tape on SCSI target 4, where the second will use SCSI target 5. The is the monitor prompt.

After the tape loads, you should see many lines of configuration messages, and then the following 'welcome' screen:

```
            Welcome to the NetBSD/sun3 RAMDISK root!

This environment is designed to do only three things:
1:  Partition your disk (use the command:  edlabel /dev/rsd0c)
2:  Copy a miniroot image into the swap partition  (/dev/rsd0b)
3:  Reboot (using the swap partition, i.e. /dev/sd?b).

Note that the sun3 firmware cannot boot from a partition located
more than 1 GB from the beginning of the disk, so the swap partition
should be completely below the 1 GB boundary.

Copying the miniroot can be done several ways, allowing
the source of the miniroot image to be on any of these:
    boot tape,  NFS server, TFTP server, rsh server

The easiest is loading from tape, which is done as follows:
        mt -f /dev/nrst0 rewind
        mt -f /dev/nrst0 fsf 2
        dd bs=32k if=/dev/nrst0 of=/dev/rsd0b
(For help with other methods, please see the install notes.)

To reboot using the swap partition, first use "halt",
then at the PROM monitor prompt use a command like:
        b sd(,,1) -s

To view this message again, type:  cat /.welcome
```

Copy the miniroot as described in the welcome message, and reboot from that just installed miniroot. See the section entitled **Booting the miniroot** for details.

Installing from NFS

Before you can install from NFS, you must have already configured your NFS server to support your machine as a diskless client. Instructions for configuring the server are found in the section entitled **Getting the NetBSD System onto Useful Media** above.

First, at the Sun PROM monitor prompt, enter a boot command using the network interface as the boot device. On desktop machines this is *le*, and *ie* on the others. Examples:

```
b le() -s
b ie() -s
```

After the boot program loads the RAMDISK kernel, you should see the welcome screen as shown in the **Installing from tape** section above. You must configure the network interface before you can use any network resources. For example the command:

```
ssh ifconfig le0 inet 192.233.20.198 up
```

will bring up the network interface with that address. The next step is to copy the miniroot from your server. This can be done using either NFS or remote shell. (In the examples that follow, the server has IP address 192.233.20.195.) You may then need to add a default route if the server is on a different subnet:

```
ssh route add default 192.233.20.255 1
```

You can look at the route table using:

```
ssh route show
```

Now mount the NFS file system containing the miniroot image:

```
ssh mount -r 192.233.20.195:/server/path /mnt
```

The procedure is simpler if you have space for an expanded (not compressed) copy of the miniroot image. In that case:

```
ssh dd if=/mnt/miniroot of=/dev/rsd0b bs=8k
```

Otherwise, you will need to use **zcat** to expand the miniroot image while copying. This is tricky because the **ssh** program (small shell) does not handle sh(1) pipeline syntax. Instead, you first run the reader in the background with its input set to /dev/pipe and then run the other program in the foreground with its output to /dev/pipe. The result looks like this:

```
ssh run -bg dd if=/dev/pipe of=/dev/rsd0b obs=8k
ssh run -o /dev/pipe zcat /mnt/install/miniroot.gz
```

To load the miniroot using rsh to the server, you would use a pair of commands similar to the above. Here is another example:

```
ssh run -b dd if=/dev/pipe of=/dev/rsd0b obs=8k
ssh run -o /dev/pipe rsh 192.233.20.195 zcat miniroot.gz
```

Installing from SunOS

To install NetBSD/sun3 onto a machine already running SunOS, you will need the miniroot image (miniroot.gz) and some means to decompress it.

First, boot SunOS and place the miniroot file onto the hard drive. If you do not have **gzip** for SunOS, you will need to decompress the image elsewhere before you can use it.

Next, bring SunOS down to single user mode to insure that nothing will be using the swap space on your drive. To be extra safe, reboot the machine into single-user mode rather than using the **shutdown** command.

Now copy the miniroot image onto your swap device (here /dev/rsd0b) with the command

```
gzip -dc miniroot.gz | dd of=/dev/rsd0b obs=32k
```

or if you have already decompressed the miniroot

```
dd if=miniroot.gz of=/dev/rsd0b obs=32k
```

Finally, reboot the machine and instruct the ROM to boot from the swap device as described in the next section.

Booting the Miniroot

If the miniroot was installed on partition 'b' of the disk with SCSI target ID=0 then the PROM boot command would be:

```
b sd(0,0,1) -s
```

With SCSI target ID=2, the PROM is:

```
b sd(0,10,1) -s
```

The numbers in parentheses above are:

1. controller (usually zero)
2. unit number (SCSI-ID * 8, in hexadecimal)
3. partition number

Miniroot install program

The miniroot's install program is very simple to use. It will guide you through the entire process, and is well automated. Additional improvements are planned for future releases.

The miniroot's install program will:

- Allow you to place disklabels on additional disks. The disk we are installing on should already have been partitioned using the RAMDISK kernel.
- Create file systems on target partitions.
- Allow you to set up your system's network configuration. Remember to specify host names without the domain name appended to the end. For example use `foo` instead of `foo.bar.org`. If, during the process of configuring the network interfaces, you make a mistake, you will be able to re-configure that interface by simply selecting it for configuration again.
- Mount target file systems. You will be given the opportunity to manually edit the resulting `/etc/fstab`.
- Extract binary sets from the media of your choice.
- Copy configuration information gathered during the installation process to your root file system (`/`).
- Make device nodes in your root file system under `/dev`.
- Copy a new kernel onto your root partition (`/`).
- Install a new boot block.
- Check your file systems for integrity.

First-time installation on a system through a method other than the installation program is possible, but strongly discouraged.

Post installation steps

Once you've got the operating system running, there are a few things you need to do in order to bring the system into a properly configured state, with the most important ones described below.

1. Configuring `/etc/rc.conf`

   If you or the installation software haven't done any configuration of `/etc/rc.conf` (**sysinst** usually will), the system will drop you into single user mode on first reboot with the message

```
/etc/rc.conf is not configured. Multiuser boot aborted.
```

and with the root file system (/) mounted read-only. When the system asks you to choose a shell, simply press RETURN to get to a /bin/sh prompt. If you are asked for a terminal type, respond with **vt220** (or whatever is appropriate for your terminal type) and press RETURN. You may need to type one of the following commands to get your delete key to work properly, depending on your keyboard:

```
# stty erase '^h'
# stty erase '^?'
```

At this point, you need to configure at least one file in the /etc directory. You will need to mount your root file system read/write with:

```
# /sbin/mount -u -w /
```

Change to the /etc directory and take a look at the /etc/rc.conf file. Modify it to your tastes, making sure that you set rc_configured=YES so that your changes will be enabled and a multi-user boot can proceed. Default values for the various programs can be found in /etc/defaults/rc.conf, where some in-line documentation may be found. More complete documentation can be found in rc.conf(5).

If your /usr directory is on a separate partition and you do not know how to use **ed**, you will have to mount your /usr partition to gain access to **ex** or **vi**. Do the following:

```
# mount /usr
# export TERM=vt220
```

If you have /var on a separate partition, you need to repeat that step for it. After that, you can edit /etc/rc.conf with vi(1). When you have finished, type **exit** at the prompt to leave the single-user shell and continue with the multi-user boot.

Other values that need to be set in /etc/rc.conf for a networked environment are *hostname* and possibly *defaultroute*, furthermore add an *ifconfig_int* for your ⟨int⟩ network interface, along the lines of

```
ifconfig_de0="inet 123.45.67.89 netmask 255.255.255.0"
```

or, if you have *myname.my.dom* in /etc/hosts:

```
ifconfig_de0="inet myname.my.dom netmask 255.255.255.0"
```

To enable proper hostname resolution, you will also want to add an /etc/resolv.conf file or (if you are feeling a little more adventurous) run named(8). See resolv.conf(5) or named(8) for more information. Instead of manually configuring network and naming service, DHCP can be used by setting dhclient=YES in /etc/rc.conf.

Other files in /etc that may require modification or setting up include /etc/mailer.conf, /etc/nsswitch.conf, and /etc/wscons.conf.

2. Logging in

After reboot, you can log in as root at the login prompt. Unless you've set a password in **sysinst**, there is no initial password. If you're using the machine in a networked environment, you should create an account for yourself (see below) and protect it and the "root" account with good passwords. By default, root login from the network is disabled (even via ssh(1)). One way to become root over the network is to log in as a different user that belongs to group "wheel" (see group(5)) and use su(1) to become root.

Unless you have connected an unusual terminal device as the console you can just press RETURN when it prompts for Terminal type? [...].

3. Adding accounts

   Use the useradd(8) command to add accounts to your system. Do not edit /etc/passwd directly! See vipw(8) and pwd_mkdb(8) if you want to edit the password database.

4. The X Window System

   If you have installed the X Window System, look at the files in /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/doc for information.

   Don't forget to add /usr/X11R6/bin to your path in your shell's dot file so that you have access to the X binaries.

5. Installing third party packages

   If you wish to install any of the software freely available for UNIX -like systems you are strongly advised to first check the NetBSD package system. This automatically handles any changes necessary to make the software run on NetBSD, retrieval and installation of any other packages on which the software may depend, and simplifies installation (and deinstallation), both from source and precompiled binaries.

   - More information on the package system is at
     http://www.NetBSD.org/Documentation/software/packages.html
   - A list of available packages suitable for browsing is at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/pkgsrc/README.html
   - Precompiled binaries can be found at ,:
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/
     usually in the 3.0.2/sun3/All subdir. You can install them with the following commands under sh(1):

     ```
     # PKG_PATH=ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/3.0.2/sun3/All
     # export PKG_PATH
     # pkg_add -v tcsh
     # pkg_add -v bash
     # pkg_add -v perl
     # pkg_add -v apache
     # pkg_add -v kde
     # pkg_add -v mozilla
     ...
     ```

     If you are using csh(1) then replace the first two lines with the following:

     ```
     # setenv PKG_PATH ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/3.0.2/sun3/All
     ...
     ```

     The above commands will install the Tenex-csh and Bourne Again shell, the Perl programming language, Apache web server, KDE desktop environment and the Mozilla web browser as well as all the packages they depend on.

   - Package sources for compiling packages on your own can be obtained by retrieving the file
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-current/tar_files/pkgsrc.tar.gz
     They are typically extracted into /usr/pkgsrc (though other locations work fine), with the commands:

     ```
     # mkdir /usr/pkgsrc
     # ( cd /usr/pkgsrc ; tar -zxpf - )  pkgsrc.tar.gz
     ```

After extracting, see the `README` and `doc/pkgsrc.txt` files in the extraction directory (e.g. `/usr/pkgsrc/README`) for more information.

6. Misc

   - Edit `/etc/mail/aliases` to forward root mail to the right place. Don't forget to run `newaliases`(1) afterwards.
   - The `/etc/mail/sendmail.cf` file will almost definitely need to be adjusted; files aiding in this can be found in `/usr/share/sendmail`. See the `README` file there for more information. If you prefer postfix as MTA, adjust `/etc/mailer.conf`.
   - Edit `/etc/rc.local` to run any local daemons you use.
   - Many of the `/etc` files are documented in section 5 of the manual; so just invoking

     ```
     # man 5 filename
     ```

     is likely to give you more information on these files.

Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System

It is possible to easily upgrade your existing NetBSD/sun3 system using the upgrade program in the miniroot. If you wish to upgrade your system by this method, simply select the **upgrade** option once the miniroot has booted. The upgrade program with then guide you through the procedure. The upgrade program will:

- Enable the network based on your system's current network configuration.
- Mount your existing file systems.
- Extract binary sets from the media of your choice.
- Make new device nodes in your root file system under `/dev`.
- Copy a new kernel onto your root partition (`/`).

  Note: the existing kernel *will not* be backed up; doing so would be pointless, since older kernels may not be capable of running NetBSD 3.0.2 executables.
- Install a new boot block.
- Check your file systems for integrity.

Using the miniroot's upgrade program is the preferred method of upgrading your system.

However, it is possible to upgrade your system manually. To do this, follow the following procedure:

- Place *at least* the **base** binary set in a file system accessible to the target machine. A local file system is preferred, since the NFS subsystem in the NetBSD 3.0.2 kernel may be incompatible with your old binaries.
- Back up your pre-existing kernel and copy the 3.0.2 kernel into your root partition (`/`).
- Reboot with the 3.0.2 kernel into single-user mode. (Otherwise you can not install the boot block.)
- Check all file systems:

  ```
  # /sbin/fsck -pf
  ```
- Mount all local file systems:

  ```
  # /sbin/mount -a -t nonfs
  ```

- If you keep `/usr` or `/usr/share` on an NFS server, you will want to mount those file systems as well. To do this, you will need to enable the network:

```
# sh /etc/rc.d/network start
```

- Make sure you are in the root file system (`/` and extract the) **base** binary set:

```
# cd /
# pax -zrvpe -f Ar /path/to/base.tgz
```

- Install a new boot block: (assuming root is on `/dev/rsd0a`)

```
# cd /usr/mdec
# cp -p ./ufsboot /mnt/ufsboot
# sync ; sleep 1 ; sync
# /usr/sbin/installboot -v /dev/rsd0a bootxx /ufsboot
```

- Sync the file systems:

```
sync
```

- At this point you may extract any other binary sets you may have placed on local file systems, or you may wish to extract additional sets at a later time. To extract these sets, use the following commands:

```
# cd /
# pax -zrvpe -f path_to_set
```

Note: You *should not* extract the **etc** set if upgrading. Instead, you should extract that set into another area and carefully merge the changes by hand.

Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases

Users upgrading from previous versions of NetBSD may wish to bear the following problems and compatibility issues in mind when upgrading to NetBSD 3.0.2.

Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 2.1 and older releases.

It is **very important** that you populate the directory `/etc/pam.d` with appropriate configuration files for the Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM) because you will not be able to login any more otherwise. Using *postinstall* as described below will take care of this. Please refer to

http://www.netbsd.org/guide/en/chap-pam.html

for documentation about PAM.

The following issues can generally be resolved by extracting the **etc** set into a temporary directory and running *postinstall*:

```
postinstall -s /path/to/etc.tgz check
postinstall -s /path/to/etc.tgz fix
```

Issues fixed by *postinstall*:

- Various files in `/etc` need upgrading. These include:
  - `/etc/defaults/*`
  - `/etc/mtree/*`
  - `/etc/pam.d/*`
  - `/etc/daily`
  - `/etc/weekly`

- /etc/monthly
- /etc/security
- /etc/rc.subr
- /etc/rc
- /etc/rc.shutdown
- /etc/rc.d/*

The following issues need to be resolved manually:

- The user '_pflogd'
  and the groups '_pflogd' and 'authpf' need to be created.

Using online NetBSD documentation

Documentation is available if you first install the manual distribution set. Traditionally, the "man pages" (documentation) are denoted by 'name(section)'. Some examples of this are

- intro(1),
- man(1),
- apropos(1),
- passwd(1), and
- passwd(5).

The section numbers group the topics into several categories, but three are of primary interest: user commands are in section 1, file formats are in section 5, and administrative information is in section 8.

The *man* command is used to view the documentation on a topic, and is started by entering **man** [*section*] *topic*. The brackets [ ] around the section should not be entered, but rather indicate that the section is optional. If you don't ask for a particular section, the topic with the lowest numbered section name will be displayed. For instance, after logging in, enter

```
# man passwd
```

to read the documentation for passwd(1). To view the documentation for passwd(5), enter

```
# man 5 passwd
```

instead.

If you are unsure of what man page you are looking for, enter

apropos *subject-word*

where *subject-word* is your topic of interest; a list of possibly related man pages will be displayed.

Administrivia

If you've got something to say, do so! We'd like your input. There are various mailing lists available via the mailing list server at majordomo@NetBSD.org. To get help on using the mailing list server, send mail to that address with an empty body, and it will reply with instructions.

There are various mailing lists set up to deal with comments and questions about this release. Please send comments to: netbsd-comments@NetBSD.org.

To report bugs, use the send-pr(1) command shipped with NetBSD, and fill in as much information about the problem as you can. Good bug reports include lots of details. Additionally, bug reports can be sent by mail to: netbsd-bugs@NetBSD.org.

Use of `send-pr`(1) is encouraged, however, because bugs reported with it are entered into the NetBSD bugs database, and thus can't slip through the cracks.

There are also port-specific mailing lists, to discuss aspects of each port of NetBSD. Use majordomo to find their addresses, or visit **http://www.NetBSD.org/MailingLists/**. If you're interested in doing a serious amount of work on a specific port, you probably should contact the 'owner' of that port (listed below).

If you'd like to help with this effort, and have an idea as to how you could be useful, send us mail or subscribe to: `netbsd-help@NetBSD.org`.

As a favor, please avoid mailing huge documents or files to these mailing lists. Instead, put the material you would have sent up for FTP or WWW somewhere, then mail the appropriate list about it, or, if you'd rather not do that, mail the list saying you'll send the data to those who want it.

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The NetBSD Mission
The People's Republic of Ames
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Tino Wildenhain
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– Finally, we thank all of the people who've put sweat and tears into developing NetBSD since its inception in January, 1993. (Obviously, there are a lot more people who deserve thanks here. If you're one of them, and would like to mentioned, tell us!)

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