## NAME

**INSTALL** — Installation procedure for NetBSD/hp700.

## CONTENTS

## DESCRIPTION

### About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 6.0.4 on the *hp700* 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 57 different system architectures (ports) across 15 distinct CPU families, and is being ported to more. The NetBSD 6.0.4 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. Please see the NetBSD web site at **http://www.NetBSD.org/** for information on them.)

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 6.0.3 and 6.0.4 Releases

The complete list of changes can be found in the CHANGES-6.0.4:
**http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-6.0.4/CHANGES-6.0.4**
file in the top level directory of the NetBSD 6.0.4 release tree. An abbreviated list is as follows:

*Security Advisory Fixes*

- NetBSD-SA2013-010:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2013-010.txt.asc**
  Use after free in Xserver handling of ImageText requests (CVE-2013-4396)
- NetBSD-SA2013-011:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2013-011.txt.asc**
  embryonic TCP sockets local DoS
- NetBSD-SA2013-012:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2013-012.txt.asc**
  Router Advertisement sysctl local Denial of Service

- NetBSD-SA2013-013:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2013-013.txt.asc**
  Memory leak when trying to execute bogus ELF binaries
- NetBSD-SA2014-001:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2014-001.txt.asc**
  Stack buffer overflow in libXfont (CVE-2013-6462)
- NetBSD-SA2014-002:
  **http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2014-002.txt.asc**
  ntpd used as DDoS amplifier

Advisories prior to NetBSD-SA2013-009 do not affect NetBSD 6.0.4: ..:
**http://www.NetBSD.org/support/security/patches-6.0.4.html**

*Other Security Fixes*

- bind: Fix CVE-2014-0591.

*Kernel*

- `pci`(4): Work around a QEMU bug preventing NetBSD from booting on some versions of QEMU and KVM. (PR#45671): **http://gnats.netbsd.org/45671**
- Xen: fix dom0 crash with some domUs
- Xen: remove a bogus diagostic message spamming the console. (PR#46313): **http://gnats.netbsd.org/46313**

*Networking*

- NPF: fix byteorder for port range comparison.

*File Systems*

- ffs: Fixed a fsck_ffs internal error on UFS1.

*Miscellaneous*

- `Xserver`(1): Fixed crash on i810e. (PR#48315): **http://gnats.netbsd.org/48315**
- `sysinst`(8): Fixed wrong MBR partiton offset on small disks. (PR#48304): **http://gnats.netbsd.org/48304** `ld.elf_so`(1): Fixed memory corruption. (PR#48324): **http://gnats.netbsd.org/48324**
- sparc64: fix a kernel diagnostic panic.
- sparc64: fixed gcc to not generate invalid asm.

**The NetBSD Foundation**

The NetBSD Foundation is a tax exempt, not-for-profit 501(c)(3) corporation that devotes itself to the traditional goals and Spirit of the NetBSD Project and owns the trademark of the word "NetBSD". It supports the design, development, and adoption of NetBSD worldwide. More information on the NetBSD Foundation, its composition, aims, and work can be found at: **http://www.NetBSD.org/foundation/**

### Sources of NetBSD

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

### NetBSD 6.0.4 Release Contents

The root directory of the NetBSD 6.0.4 release is organized as follows:

`.../NetBSD-6.0.4/`

`CHANGES` Changes between the 5.0 and 6.0 releases.

`CHANGES-6.0` Changes between the initial 6.0 branch and final release of 6.0.

`CHANGES-6.0.1` Changes between the 6.0 and 6.0.1 releases.

`CHANGES-6.0.2` Changes between the 6.0.1 and 6.0.2 releases.

`CHANGES-6.0.3` Changes between the 6.0.2 and 6.0.3 releases.

`CHANGES-6.0.4` Changes between the 6.0.3 and 6.0.4 releases.

`CHANGES.prev` Changes in previous NetBSD releases.

`LAST_MINUTE` Last minute changes and notes about the release.

`README.files` README describing the distribution's contents.

`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 6.0.4 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.

**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.

**src** This set contains all of the base NetBSD 6.0.4 sources which are not in **gnusrc**, **sharesrc**, or **syssrc**.

**syssrc** This set contains the sources to the NetBSD 6.0.4 kernel for all architectures as well as the `config`(1) utility.

**xsrc** This set contains the sources to the X Window System.

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:

`MD5` MD5 digests in the format produced by the command:
**cksum -a MD5** *file*.

`SHA512` SHA512 digests in the format produced by the command:
**cksum -a SHA512** *file*.

The SHA512 digest is safer, but MD5 checksums are provided so that a wider range of operating systems can check the integrity of the release files.

*NetBSD/hp700 subdirectory structure*

The hp700-specific portion of the NetBSD 6.0.4 release is found in the `hp700` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-6.0.4/hp700/`. 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/` hp700 binary distribution sets; see below.

`installation/`
- `misc/` Miscellaneous hp700 installation utilities; see installation section below.

*Binary distribution sets*

The NetBSD hp700 binary distribution sets contain the binaries which comprise the NetBSD 6.0.4 release for hp700. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `hp700/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 6.0.4 distribution tree, and are as follows:

**base** The NetBSD 6.0.4 hp700 **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.

**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.

**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.

**games** This set includes the games and their manual pages.

**kern-GENERIC**
This set contains a NetBSD/hp700 6.0.4 `GENERIC` kernel, named `/netbsd`. You *must* install this distribution set.

**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.

**misc** This set includes the system dictionaries, the typesettable document set, and other files from `/usr/share`.

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

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 X.Org. 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.

**xcomp** The extra libraries and include files needed to compile X source code.

**xfont** Fonts needed by the X server and by X clients.

**xetc** Configuration files for X which could be locally modified.

**xserver** The X server.

The hp700 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 -xzpf`** command from the root directory ( `/` ) of your system.

*Note:* Each directory in the hp700 binary distribution also has its own checksum files, just as the source distribution does.

## NetBSD/hp700 System Requirements and Supported Devices

Since NetBSD/hp700 is an experimental port, the hardware support is in a constant state of flux. Check the `port-hp700@NetBSD.org` mailing list and the NetBSD/hp700 port homepage for an up-to-date list of known supported hardware. **http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp700/**

NetBSD/hp700 6.0.4 works from local disk, once installed, or diskless via netboot.

## Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

To boot NetBSD, you will need a server running the appropriate netboot protocol with a Logical Interchange Format (LIF) volume of the kernel you wish to boot, or the `netinstall.lif` volume available in the `hp700/installation` directory of the NetBSD distribution.

Booting from CD is currently not supported.

Installation is supported from several media types, including:

- CD-ROM / DVD
- FTP
- Remote NFS partition
- Tape
- Existing NetBSD partitions, if performing an upgrade

The steps necessary to prepare the distribution sets for installation depend upon which installation medium you choose. The steps for the various media are outlined below.

*CD-ROM / DVD* Find out where the distribution set files are on the CD-ROM or DVD. Likely locations are `binary/sets` and `hp700/binary/sets`.

Proceed to the instructions on installation.

*FTP* The preparations for this installation/upgrade method are easy; all you need to do is make sure that there's an FTP site from which you can retrieve the NetBSD distribution when you're about to install or upgrade. If you don't have DHCP available on your network, you will 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.

Once you have this information, you can proceed to the next step in the installation or upgrade process. If you're installing NetBSD from scratch, go to the section on preparing your hard disk, below. If you're upgrading an existing installation, go directly to the section on upgrading.

*NFS* Place the NetBSD distribution sets you wish to install into a directory on an NFS server, and make that directory mountable by the machine on which you are installing or upgrading NetBSD. This will probably require modifying the `/etc/exports` file on the NFS server and resetting its mount daemon (mountd). (Both of these actions will probably require superuser privileges on the server.)

You need to know the numeric IP address of the NFS server, and, if you don't have DHCP available on your network and the server is 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.

Once the NFS server is set up properly and you have the information mentioned above, you can proceed to the next step in the installation or upgrade process. If you're installing NetBSD from scratch, go to the section on preparing your hard disk, below. If you're upgrading an existing installation, go directly to the section on upgrading.

*Tape* To install NetBSD from a tape, you need to make a tape that contains the distribution set files, in 'tar' format.

If you're making the tape on a UNIX-like system, the easiest way to do so is probably something like:

```
# tar -cf tape_device dist_directories
```

where *tape_device* is the name of the tape device that describes the tape drive you're using; possibly `/dev/rst0`, or something similar, but it will vary from system to system. (If you can't figure it out, ask your system administrator.) In the above example, *dist_directories* are the distribution sets' directories, for the distribution sets you wish to place on the tape. For instance, to put the **kern-GENERIC, base,** and **etc** distributions on tape (in order to do the absolute minimum installation to a new disk), you would do the following:

```
# cd .../NetBSD-6.0.4
# cd hp700/binary
# tar -cf tape_device kern-GENERIC base etc
```

*Note:* You still need to fill in *tape_device* in the example.

Once you have the files on the tape, you can proceed to the next step in the installation or upgrade process. If you're installing NetBSD from scratch, go to the section on preparing your hard disk, below. If you're upgrading an existing installation, go directly to the section on upgrading.

## Preparing your System for NetBSD installation

*Get to the Boot Administration prompt*

All hp700 workstations have a Boot Administration command line utility in their Boot ROM which lets you configure various settings. For example, you can set whether the system automatically boots an OS, which device to try booting from first, determine the ethernet MAC address, set up a serial console, and possibly do some low level hardware access.

To get to the `BOOT_ADMIN>` prompt, you must press the `ESCAPE` key before it tries to boot an OS. Since these machines often take a long time between powering on and the brief window of time where you can hit the `ESCAPE` key, you must pay attention. Depending on how much RAM your system has, it may take over a minute after pressing the power button before anything will show up on screen.

Once you have escaped out of the `Selecting a system to boot` and `Searching for Potential Boot Devices` you need to type the 'a' key to get to the `BOOT_ADMIN>` prompt. Now, use the online help with the **help** command.

Write down the ethernet address. You will need this later to configure the netboot server for your NetBSD/hp700 system.

```
Selecting a system to boot.
To stop selection process, press and hold the ESCAPE key.
<ESC>
Booting from:     scsi.6.0     SEAGATE ST3600N

Selection process stopped.

Searching for Potential Boot Devices.
To terminate search, press and hold the ESCAPE key.

Device Selection      Device Path             Device Type
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

P0                    scsi.6.0                SEAGATE ST3600N
<ESC>
Search terminated.


b)     Boot from specified device
s)     Search for bootable devices
a)     Enter Boot Administration mode
x)     Exit and continue boot sequence
?)     Help

Select from menu: a
BOOT_ADMIN> lan_addr
LAN Station Address:  080009-123456
BOOT_ADMIN> help
```

*Change the configuration parameters to netboot*

The command syntax is different on the various models. Use the **help path**, **help lan**, and **help autoselect** commands to learn about how to configure your system. On a 735/99, you would type:

BOOT_ADMIN> **path primary lan**
BOOT_ADMIN> **autoselect on**
BOOT_ADMIN> **reset**

The first command sets the primary boot device to be the network interface, and the second command sets the system to always try booting from the primary boot path when it is reset or powered on. The last command stores the new settings and resets the machine.

To return to using the SCSI disk at ID 6 as your primary boot device, you would use something like the following command:

BOOT_ADMIN> **path primary scsi.6.0**

*Determine netboot method*

Most older Series 700 workstations (with PA-7000 (PCXS), PA-7100 (PCXT), or PA-7150 (PCXT)) use the RMP (Remote Maintenance Protocol) to netboot. Specifically, they retrieve their boot program from an `rbootd`(8) server. The following list of RMP-only Series 700 workstations is probably complete, but has not been tested:

- 705
- 710
- 715/33, 715/50, 715/75
- 720
- 725/50, 725/75
- 730
- 735
- 745i
- 747i
- 750
- 755

Newer Series 700 workstations retrieve their boot program from a server running `dhcpd`(8) in `bootpd`(8) compatible mode and `tftpd`(8). The following list of BOOTP-only Series 700 workstations is probably complete, but has not been tested:

- 712
- 715/64, 715/80, 715/100, 715/100XC
- 725/64, 725/100
- newer models, such as the B, C, and J class systems

## Installing the NetBSD System

*Installing NetBSD by using a netboot setup*

1. Introduction

   To netboot a hp700, you must configure one or more servers to provide information and files to your hp700 (the 'client'). If you are using NetBSD (any architecture) on your netboot server(s), the information provided here should be sufficient to configure everything. Additionally, you may wish to look at the `diskless`(8) manual page and the manual pages for each daemon you'll be configuring. If the server(s) are another operating system, you should consult the NetBSD Diskless HOW-TO, which will walk you through the steps necessary to configure the netboot services on a variety of platforms.

   **http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/network/netboot/**

Briefly, the netboot process involves discovery, bootstrap, kernel and file system stages. In the first stage, the client discovers information about where to find the bootstrap program. Next, it downloads and executes the bootstrap program. The server contains one large file (a LIF file system) with the bootloader and the kernel. The bootstrap program simply loads the kernel from the LIF image. Once the kernel is loaded, it starts executing. The kernel tries to mount the NFS share that had the kernel and starts executing `init`(8). Early hp700 systems use HP's proprietary RMP (the `rbootd`(8) daemon) for the discovery stage, bootstrap download, and kernel download stages. Later hp700 systems use BOOTP for the discovery stage and TFTP for the bootstrap and kernel download.

We will use '`CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC`' as the MAC address (ethernet hardware address) of your netboot client machine. You should have determined this address in an earlier stage. In this example, we will use '`192.168.1.10`' as the IP address of your client and '`client.test.net`' as its name. We will assume you're providing all of your netboot services on one machine called '`server.test.net`' with the client's files exported from the directory `/export/client/root`. You should, of course, replace all of these with the names, addresses, and paths appropriate to your environment.

You should set up each netboot stage in order (i.e., discovery, bootstrap, kernel, and then file system) so that you can test them as you proceed.

If your system uses RMP to netboot, you must set up `rbootd`(8) but can skip `dhcpd`(8) and `tftpd`(8). If your system uses BOOTP to netboot, then you must set up `dhcpd`(8) and `tftpd`(8) but can skip `rbootd`(8).

2. `rbootd`(8)

   Get `SYSNBSD` from the `installation` directory of the distribution.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /usr/mdec/rbootd
   # cp SYSNBSD /usr/mdec/rbootd
   # chmod -R a+rX /usr/mdec/rbootd
   ```

   Create `/etc/rbootd.conf` with the following line:

   ```
   CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC SYSNBSD
   ```

   You will need to start the **rbootd**. If it's already running, you will need to restart it to force it to re-read its configuration file. If the server is running NetBSD, you can achieve this with:

   ```
   # /etc/rc.d/rbootd restart
   ```

   If your netboot server is not running NetBSD but other OSs (like Linux, Solaris etc.), you have to use YAMAMORI Takenori's `sun-rbootd` package instead of native `rbootd`(8). Please refer the "Setting up the rbootd server" section in the NetBSD Diskless HOW-TO
   **http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/network/netboot/rbootd/**
   for details.

3. `dhcpd`(8) in `bootpd`(8) compatible mode

   Put the following lines in your `/etc/dhcpd.conf` (see `dhcpd.conf`(5) and `dhcp-options`(5) for more information):

   ```
   ddns-update-style none;
                    # Do not use any dynamic DNS features
                    #
   allow bootp;     # Allow bootp requests, thus the dhcp server
                    # will act as a bootp server.
                    #
   authoritative;   # master DHCP server for this subnet
   ```

```
                #
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
                # Which network interface to listen on.
                # The zeros indicate the range of addresses
                # that are allowed to connect.
}
group {
                # Set of parameters common to all clients
                # in this "group".
                #
        option broadcast-address        192.168.1.255;
        option domain-name              "test.net";
        option domain-name-servers      dns.test.net;
        option routers                  router.test.net;
        option subnet-mask              255.255.255.0;
                #
                # An individual client.
                #
        host client.test.net {
                hardware ethernet       CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC;
                fixed-address           192.168.1.10;
                #
                # Name of the host (if the fixed address
                # doesn't resolve to a simple name).
                #
                option host-name        "client";
                #
                # Name of the bootloader or kernel
                # to download via tftp.
#
                filename                "SYSNBSD";

                #
                # The path on the NFS server.
                #
                option root-path "/export/client/root";

                #
                # If your DHCP server is not your NFS server, supply the
                # address of the NFS server. Since we assume you run everythi
                # on one server, this is not needed.
                #
                # next-server server.test.net;
        }
 #you may paste another "host" entry here for additional
 #clients on this network
}
```

You will need to make sure that the `dhcpd.leases` file exists.

    # **touch /var/db/dhcpd.leases**

You will need to start the **dhcpd**. If it's already running, you will need to restart it to force it to re-read its configuration file. If the server is running NetBSD, you can achieve this with:

# **/etc/rc.d/dhcpd restart**

4. tftpd(8)

The default configuration of the TFTP server is to run in a chroot(8) environment in the /tftpboot directory. Thus, the first order of business is to create this directory:

# **mkdir -p /tftpboot**

Next, edit /etc/inetd.conf and uncomment the line with the TFTP daemon:

```
tftp  dgram  udp  wait  root  /usr/libexec/tftpd tftpd -l -s /tftpboot
```

Now, restart inetd(8). If the server is running NetBSD, you can achieve this with:

# **/etc/rc.d/inetd restart**

Now, you need to copy the bootloader for your hp700 machine to /tftpboot. Get SYSNBSD from the installation directory of the distribution.

# **cp SYSNBSD /tftpboot**

Just to be sure, let's make everything readable.

# **chmod -R a+rX /tftpboot**

Sometimes, the arp(8) table gets messed up, and the TFTP server can't communicate with the client. In this case, it will write a log message (via syslogd(8)) to /var/log/messages saying: 'tftpd: write: Host is down'. If this is the case, you may need to force the server to map your client's ethernet address to its IP address:

# **arp -s client CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC**

5. nfsd(8), mountd(8), and rpcbind(8)

Now your system should be able to load the bootstrap program and start looking for the kernel. Let's set up the NFS server. Create the directory you are exporting for the netboot client:

# **mkdir -p /export/client/root**

Put the following line in /etc/exports to enable NFS sharing:

/export/client/root -maproot=root client.test.net

If your server is currently running an NFS server, you only need to restart mountd(8). Otherwise, you need to start rpcbind(8) and nfsd(8). If the server is running NetBSD, you can achieve this with:

# **/etc/rc.d/rpcbind start**
# **/etc/rc.d/nfsd start**
# **/etc/rc.d/mountd restart**

6. NetBSD kernel

You do not need to place a kernel in /export/client/root since the kernel is contained inside SYSNBSD.

7. Client file system

You need to extract and set up the client's installation of NetBSD. The Diskless HOW-TO describes how to provide better security and save space on the NFS server over the procedure listed here. See

**http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/network/netboot/nfs.html**

for details.

- Extracting distribution sets

  ```
  # cd /export/client/root
  # tar -xpzf /path/to/files/base.tgz
  # tar -xpzf /path/to/files/etc.tgz
  ```

  Continue with the other non-essential distribution sets if desired.

- Set up swap

  ```
  # mkdir /export/client/root/swap
  # dd if=/dev/zero of=/export/client/swap bs=4k count=4k
  # echo '/export/client/swap -maproot=root:wheel client.test.net' | cat >> /
  # /etc/rc.d/mountd restart
  ```

  This creates a 16 MB swap file and exports it to the client.

- Create device nodes

  ```
  # cd /export/client/root/dev
  # ./MAKEDEV all
  ```

  This procedure only works on NetBSD hosts.

- Set up the client's fstab(5)

  Create a file in /export/client/root/etc/fstab with the following lines:

  ```
  server:/export/client/swap   none  swap  sw,nfsmntpt=/swap
  server:/export/client/root   /     nfs   rw 0 0
  ```

- Set up the client's rc.conf(5)

  Edit /export/client/root/etc/rc.conf

  ```
  rc_configured=YES
  hostname="client"
  defaultroute="192.168.1.1"
  nfs_client=YES
  auto_ifconfig=NO
  net_interfaces=""
  ```

  Make sure rc does not reconfigure the network device since it will lose its connection to the NFS server with your root file system.

- Set up the client's hosts(5) file.

  Edit /export/client/root/etc/hosts

  ```
  ::1                    localhost
  127.0.0.1              localhost
  192.168.1.10 client.test.net client
  192.168.1.5  server.test.net server
  ```

8. Setting up the server daemons

   You need these services to start up every time you boot your server, make sure the following lines are present in your /etc/rc.conf:

   ```
   rbootd=YES        rbootd_flags=""
   dhcpd=YES         dhcpd_flags="-q"
   nfs_server=YES          # enable server daemons
   mountd=YES
   ```

```
rpcbind=YES       rpcbind_flags="-l"    # -l logs libwrap
```

Also, you'll need to make sure the `tftpd` line in `/etc/inetd.conf` remains uncommented.

*Running the sysinst installation program*

1. *Introduction*

   Using **sysinst**, installing NetBSD is a relatively easy process. Still, you should read this document and have it in hand when doing the installation process. This document tries to be a good guide to the installation, and as such, covers many details for the sake of completeness. Do not let this discourage you; the install program is not hard to use.

2. *General*

   The following is a walk-through of the steps you will take while getting NetBSD installed on your hard disk. **sysinst** is a menu driven installation system that allows for some freedom in doing the installation. Sometimes, questions will be asked and in many cases the default answer will be displayed in brackets ("[ ]") after the question. If you wish to stop the installation, you may press CONTROL-C at any time, but if you do, you'll have to begin the installation process again from scratch by running the `/sysinst` program from the command prompt. It is not necessary to reboot.

3. *Quick install*

   First, let's describe a quick install. The other sections of this document go into the installation procedure in more detail, but you may find that you do not need this. If you want detailed instructions, skip to the next section. This section describes a basic installation, using a CD-ROM install as an example.

   - What you need.
     - The distribution sets (in this example, they are on CD).
     - The `netinstall.lif` volume on a netboot server as described above.
     - A CD-ROM drive (SCSI), a hard disk and a minimum of 32 MB of memory installed.
     - The hard disk should have at least 200 + *n* megabytes of space free, where *n* is the number of megabytes of main memory in your system. If you wish to install the X Window System as well, you will need at least 215 MB more.
   - The Quick Installation
     - Boot the system as described above. You should be at the **sysinst** main menu.

```
.***********************************************.
* NetBSD-6.0.4 Install System                   *
*                                               *
*>a: Install NetBSD to hard disk                *
* b: Upgrade NetBSD on a hard disk              *
* c: Re-install sets or install additional sets *
* d: Reboot the computer                        *
* e: Utility menu                               *
* f: Config menu                                *
* x: Exit Install System                        *
.***********************************************.
```

     - If you wish, you can configure some network settings immediately by choosing the **Utility menu** and then **Configure network**. It isn't actually required at this point, but it may be more convenient. Go back to the main menu.

- Choose **install**.
- You will be guided through some steps regarding the setup of your disk, and the selection of distributed components to install. When in doubt, refer to the rest of this document for details.
- After your disk has been prepared, choose **CD-ROM** as the medium . The default values for the path and device should be ok.
- After all the files have been unpacked, go back to the main menu and select **reboot**, after you have removed the bootfloppy from the drive.
- NetBSD will now boot. If you haven't already done so in **sysinst**, you should log in as `root` and set a password for that account. You are also advised to edit `/etc/rc.conf` to match your needs.
- Your installation is now complete.

4. *Booting NetBSD*

   Boot your machine. The boot loader will start, and will print a countdown and begin booting.

   If the boot loader messages do not appear in a reasonable amount of time, you either have a bad boot floppy or a hardware problem. Try writing the install floppy image to a different disk, and using that.

   It will take a while to load the kernel from the floppy, probably around a minute or so, then, the kernel boot messages will be displayed. This may take a little while also, as NetBSD will be probing your system to discover which hardware devices are installed. The most important thing to know is that `wd0` is NetBSD's name for your first IDE disk, `wd1` the second, etc. `sd0` is your first SCSI disk, `sd1` the second, etc.

   Note that once the system has finished booting, you need not leave the floppy in the disk drive.

   Once NetBSD has booted and printed all the boot messages, you will be presented with a welcome message and a main menu. It will also include instructions for using the menus.

5. *Network configuration*

   If you do not intend to use networking during the installation, but you do want your machine to be configured for networking once it is installed, you should first go to the **Utility menu** and select the **Configure network** option. If you only want to temporarily use networking during the installation, you can specify these parameters later. If you are not using the Domain Name System (DNS), you can give an empty response when asked to provide a server.

6. *Installation drive selection and parameters*

   To start the installation, select **Install NetBSD to hard disk** from the main menu.

   The first thing is to identify the disk on which you want to install NetBSD. **sysinst** will report a list of disks it finds and ask you for your selection. You should see disk names like `sd0` or `sd1`.

7. *Selecting which sets to install*

   The next step is to choose which distribution sets you wish to install. Options are provided for full, minimal, and custom installations. If you choose sets on your own, **base**, **etc**, and a kernel must be selected.

8. *Partitioning the disk*

   - Which portion of the disk to use.

     You will be asked if you want to use the entire disk or only part of the disk. If you decide to use the entire disk for NetBSD, **sysinst** will check for the presence of other operating systems and you will be asked to confirm that you want to overwrite these.

9. *Editing the NetBSD disklabel*

   The partition table of the NetBSD part of a disk is called a *disklabel*. If your disk already has a disklabel written to it, you can choose **Use existing partition sizes**. Otherwise, select **Set sizes of NetBSD partitions**.

   After you have chosen your partitions and their sizes (or if you opted to use the existing partitions), you will be presented with the layout of the NetBSD disklabel and given one more chance to change it. For each partition, you can set the type, offset and size, block and fragment size, and the mount point. The type that NetBSD uses for normal file storage is called **4.2BSD**. A swap partition has a special type called **swap**. Some partitions in the disklabel have a fixed purpose.

   `a` Root partition (/)

   `b` Swap partition.

   `c` The NetBSD portion of the disk.

   `d-p` Available for other use. Traditionally, `d` is the partition mounted on `/usr`, but this is historical practice and not a fixed value.

   You will then be asked to name your disk's disklabel. The default response will be ok for most purposes. If you choose to name it something different, make sure the name is a single word and contains no special characters. You don't need to remember this name.

10. *Preparing your hard disk*

    *You are now at the point of no return*. Nothing has been written to your disk yet, but if you confirm that you want to install NetBSD, your hard drive will be modified. If you are sure you want to proceed, select **yes**.

    The install program will now label your disk and make the file systems you specified. The file systems will be initialized to contain NetBSD bootstrapping binaries and configuration files. You will see messages on your screen from the various NetBSD disk preparation tools that are running. There should be no errors in this section of the installation. If there are, restart from the beginning of the installation process. Otherwise, you can continue the installation program after pressing the return key.

11. *Getting the distribution sets*

    The NetBSD distribution consists of a number of *sets* that come in the form of gzipped tarfiles. At this point, you will be presented with a menu which enables you to choose from one of the following methods of installing the sets. Some of these methods will first load the sets on your hard disk, others will extract the sets directly.

    For all these methods, the first step is making the sets available for extraction, and then do the actual installation. The sets can be made available in a few different ways. The following sections describe each of those methods. After reading the one about the method you will be using, you can continue to the section labeled 'Extracting the distribution sets'.

12. *Installation from CD-ROM*

    When installing from a CD-ROM, you will be asked to specify the device name for your CD-ROM drive (usually `cd0`), and the directory name on the CD-ROM where the distribution files are.

    **sysinst** will then check if the files are indeed available in the specified location, and proceed to the actual extraction of the sets.

13. *Installation using ftp*

    To be able to install using ftp, you first need to configure your network setup if you haven't already done so. **sysinst** will do this for you, asking you if you want to use DHCP. If you do not use DHCP, you can enter network configuration details yourself. If you do not have DNS set up for the machine that you are installing on, you can just press RETURN in answer to this question, and DNS will not be used.

    You will also be asked to specify the host that you want to transfer the sets from, the directory on that host, the account name and password used to log into that host using ftp, and optionally a proxy server to use. If you did not set up DNS, you will need to specify an IP address instead of a hostname for the ftp server.

    **sysinst** will proceed to transfer all the default set files from the remote site to your hard disk.

14. *Installation using NFS*

    To be able to install using NFS, you first need to configure your network setup if you haven't already done so. **sysinst** will do this for you, asking you if you want to use DHCP. If you do not use DHCP, you can enter network configuration details yourself. If you do not have DNS set up for the machine that you are installing on, you can just press RETURN in answer to this question, and DNS will not be used.

    You will also be asked to specify the host that you want to transfer the sets from and the directory on that host that the files are in. This directory should be mountable by the machine you are installing on, i.e., correctly exported to your machine.

    If you did not set up DNS, you will need to specify an IP address instead of a hostname for the NFS server.

15. *Installation from an unmounted file system*

    In order to install from a local file system, you will need to specify the device that the file system resides on ( for example `sd1e` ) the type of the file system, and the directory on the specified file system where the sets are located. **sysinst** will then check if it can indeed access the sets at that location.

16. *Installation from a local directory*

    This option assumes that you have already done some preparation yourself. The sets should be located in a directory on a file system that is already accessible. **sysinst** will ask you for the name of this directory.

17. *Extracting the distribution sets*

    A progress bar will be displayed while the distribution sets are being extracted.

    After all the files have been extracted, the device node files will be created. If you have already configured networking, you will be asked if you want to use this configuration for normal operation. If so, these values will be installed in the network configuration files.

18. *Configure additional items*

    The next menu will allow you to select a number of additional items to configure, including the time zone that you're in, to make sure your clock has the right offset from UTC, the root user's shell, and the initial root password.

    You can also enable installation of binary packages, which installs the `pkgin`(1) tool for managing binary packages for third-party software. This will feel familiar to users of other package tools, such as **apt-get** or **yum**. Or, you can install the `pkgsrc`(7) tree for installing third-party software from source.

Finally, you can enable some daemons such as `sshd`(8), `ntpd`(8), or `mdnsd`(8).

19. *Finalizing your installation*

    Congratulations, you have successfully installed NetBSD 6.0.4. You can now reboot the machine and boot NetBSD from hard disk.

**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. The most important steps are 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).

   When you have finished editing `/etc/rc.conf`, type **exit** at the prompt to leave the single-user shell and continue with the multi-user boot.

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

   ```
   ifconfig_ie0="inet 192.0.2.123 netmask 255.255.255.0"
   ```

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

   ```
   ifconfig_ie0="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. 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.

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 installed the X Window System, you may want to read the chapter about X in the NetBSD Guide:
   **http://netbsd.org/docs/guide/en/chap-x.html**

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, pkgsrc. pkgsrc automatically handles any changes necessary to make the software run on NetBSD. This includes the retrieval and installation of any other packages on which the software may depend.

   - More information on the package system is available at
     **http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/software/packages.html**
   - A list of available packages suitable for browsing is at
     **ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/current/pkgsrc/README.html**
   - Precompiled binaries can be found at
     **ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/**
     usually in the hp700/6.0.4/All subdir. If you installed pkgin(1) in the **sysinst** post-installation configuration menu, you can use it to automatically install binary packages over the network. Assuming that /usr/pkg/etc/pkgin/repositories.conf is correctly configured, you can install them with the following commands:

     ```
     # pkgin install tcsh
     # pkgin install bash
     # pkgin install perl
     # pkgin install apache
     # pkgin install kde
     # pkgin install firefox
     ...
     ```

     *Note:* Some mirror sites don't mirror the /pub/pkgsrc directory.

     The above commands will install the Tenex-csh and Bourne Again shells, the Perl programming language, Apache web server, KDE desktop environment and the Firefox web browser as well as all the packages they depend on.
   - If you did not install it from the **sysinst** post-installation configuration menu, the pkgsrc(7) framework for compiling packages can be obtained by retrieving the file
     **ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/pkgsrc.tar.gz**.
     It is typically extracted into /usr/pkgsrc (though other locations work fine) with the commands:

     ```
     # cd /usr
     # tar -zxpf pkgsrc.tar.gz
     ```

     After extracting, see the doc/pkgsrc.txt file in the extraction directory (e.g., /usr/pkgsrc/doc/pkgsrc.txt) 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/postfix/main.cf` file will almost definitely need to be adjusted. If you prefer a different MTA, then install it using pkgsrc or by hand and 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**

The easiest way to upgrade to NetBSD 6.0.4 is with binaries, and that is the method documented here.

To do the upgrade, you must have one form of boot media available. You must also have at least the **base** and **kern** binary distribution sets available. Finally, you must have sufficient disk space available to install the new binaries. Since files already installed on the system are overwritten in place, you only need additional free space for files which weren't previously installed or to account for growth of the sets between releases. If you have a few megabytes free on each of your root (`/`) and `/usr` partitions, you should have enough space.

Since upgrading involves replacing the kernel, boot blocks, and most of the system binaries, it has the potential to cause data loss. You are strongly advised to *back up* any important data on the NetBSD partition or on another operating system's partition on your disk before beginning the upgrade process.

The upgrade procedure is similar to an installation, but without the hard disk partitioning. **sysinst** will attempt to merge the settings stored in your `/etc` directory with the new version of NetBSD. Also, file systems are checked before unpacking the sets. Fetching the binary sets is done in the same manner as the installation procedure; refer to the installation part of the document for help.

After a new kernel has been copied to your hard disk, your machine is a complete NetBSD 6.0.4 system. However, that doesn't mean that you're finished with the upgrade process. You will probably want to update the set of device nodes you have in `/dev`. If you've changed the contents of `/dev` by hand, you will need to be careful about this, but if not, you can just cd into `/dev`, and run the command:

# **sh MAKEDEV all**

Finally, you will want to delete old binaries that were part of the version of NetBSD that you upgraded from and have since been removed from the NetBSD distribution.

**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 6.0.4.

Note that **sysinst** will automatically invoke

```
postinstall fix
```

and thus all issues that are fixed by **postinstall** by default (see below) will be handled.

*Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 5.x releases*

The pthread libraries from previous versions of NetBSD require that the `sysctl`(3) node `kern.no_sa_support` be set to `0`. This affects the following environments:

- Running a 5.0 kernel with an older userland.
- Running an older userland inside a chroot'ed environment on a 5.0 system.
- Running older statically linked pthread applications.

The 5.0 kernel defaults to `0` for `kern.no_sa_support`, which covers the first case. However, please note that a full installation of 5.0 ( either from scratch or through an upgrade ) will set `kern.no_sa_support` to 1 during the boot process. This means that for the last two cases, you will have to manually set `kern.no_sa_support` to `0`, using either the `sysctl`(8) command or through `sysctl.conf`(5).

The implementation of SHA2-HMAC in KAME_IPSEC as used in NetBSD-5 and before did not comply to current standards. FAST_IPSEC does, with the result that old and new systems cannot communicate over IPSEC, if one of the affected authentication algorithms (hmac_sha256, hmac_sha384, hmac_sha512) is used.

*Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 4.x releases*

The following issues can generally be resolved by running *postinstall* with the **etc** set:

```
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/daily`
  - `/etc/weekly`
  - `/etc/monthly`
  - `/etc/security`
  - `/etc/rc.subr`
  - `/etc/rc`
  - `/etc/rc.shutdown`
  - `/etc/rc.d/*`
  - `/etc/envsys.conf`

The following issues need to be resolved manually:

- The users '_httpd' and '_timedc' and the groups '_httpd' and '_timedc' need to be created.
- Unprivileged use of the `mount`(8) command now requires the *`nosuid`* and *`nodev`* options to be explicitly specified. Previously, these options were automatically enforced even if they were not explicitly specified.
- A number of things have been removed from the NetBSD 6.0.4 release. See the "Components removed from NetBSD" section near the beginning of this document for a list.

## Using online NetBSD documentation

Documentation is available if you installed 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. See **http://www.NetBSD.org/mailinglists/** for a web interface.

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.

Bugs also can be submitted and queried with the web interface at
**http://www.NetBSD.org/support/send-pr.html**

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-users@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 Luleå Academic Computer Society for providing the backup services server.
- The Columbia University Computer Science Department for hosting the NYC build cluster.
- The Western Washington University Computer Science Department for running the WWU build cluster.
- The many organizations that provide NetBSD mirror sites.
- Without CVS, this project would be impossible to manage, so our hats go off to Brian Berliner, Jeff Polk, and the various other people who've had a hand in making CVS a useful tool.
- We list the individuals and organizations that have made donations or loans of hardware and/or money, to support NetBSD development, and deserve credit for it at **http://www.NetBSD.org/donations/** (If you're not on that list and should be, tell us! We probably were not able to get in touch with you, to verify that you wanted to be listed.)
- 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 be mentioned, tell us!)

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