NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/sparc.

CONTENTS

About this Document....2
Quick install notes for the impatient....2
What is NetBSD?....2
Changes Between The NetBSD 4.0 and 5.0 Releases....3
  General kernel....3
  Networking....4
  File systems....4
  Security....5
  Drivers....5
  Platforms....10
  Userland....15
  Components removed from NetBSD....19
  Known Problems....19
Features to be removed in a later release....19
The NetBSD Foundation....20
Sources of NetBSD....20
NetBSD 5.0 Release Contents....20
  NetBSD/sparc subdirectory structure....21
  Binary distribution sets....22
NetBSD/sparc System Requirements and Supported Devices....24
  Supported machines....24
  Machines not supported by NetBSD/sparc....25
  Supported devices....25
  Unsupported devices....28
Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media....29
Preparing your System for NetBSD installation....31
  Configuring your PROM....31
  Determining how to access your SCSI disk from the....32
  Determining how to boot from an SBUS card....33
  Deciding on partition sizes....35
  Configuration of network interfaces....35
Installing the NetBSD System....35
  Installing NetBSD by placing a bootable file system on....35
  Installing NetBSD by using a bootable CD-ROM....36
  Installing NetBSD by using the bootable floppies....37
  Installing NetBSD by using a netboot setup....38
  Installing NetBSD by using a bootable tape....43
  Running the installation scripts....44
Post installation steps....45
Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System....47
Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases....48
  Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 3.x releases....48
  Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 4.x releases....49
Using online NetBSD documentation....49
Administrivia....50
Thanks go to....50

We are.....51
Legal Mumbo-Jumbo.....60
The End.....64

DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 5.0 on the *sparc* 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.

Quick install notes for the impatient

This section contains some brief notes describing what you need to install NetBSD 5.0 on a machine of the sparc architecture.

- Fetch files needed to install NetBSD. Fetch a CD image, `sparccd-5.0.iso` or the floppy disk images, `sparc/install/floppy/disk1.gz` and `sparc/install/floppy/disk2`. You need either the pair of floppies or the CD to boot your system. Alternatively, you may netboot the installation kernel. This process is covered below, in detail.
- The actual binary distribution is in the `sparc/binary/sets/` directory. When you boot the install floppies or CD-ROM, the installation program can fetch these files for you (using e.g. ftp) if you have a network connection. There are several other methods to get the binary sets onto your machine.

  You will at a minimum need the following sets: `kern-GENERIC.tgz`, `base.tgz` and `etc.tgz`. In a typical workstation installation you will probably want all the installation sets.
- Make sure your sparc's CD-ROM drive is bootable. Burn the CD. Otherwise, write the floppy images directly to a pair of floppies (after uncompressing disk1.gz).

  The disk(s) you just prepared will be used to boot the installation kernel, which contains all the tools required to install NetBSD.
- You will need to get to the OpenBoot PROM "**`ok`**" prompt. After your system first powers on and displays some initial information, press the `STOP-A` keys, or send a BREAK if you're on a serial console. At the "**`ok`**" prompt, type the command to boot your system into NetBSD. The command to boot from CD is one of the following commands (depending on your model): "**`b sd(,30,)`**", "**`boot sd(,30,)`**", or "**`boot cdrom`**".

  The command to boot from floppy is either "**`boot fd(,,1)`**" or "**`boot floppy`**". The installer will prompt you to insert the second floppy when it is ready for it.
- For third-party programs which are not part of the base NetBSD distribution, you will want to explore the **`pkgsrc`** system with its many thousands of third party software applications.

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 5.0 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 4.0 and 5.0 Releases

The NetBSD 5.0 release provides numerous significant functional enhancements, including support for many new devices, integration of hundreds of bug fixes, new and updated kernel subsystems, and many user-land enhancements. The result of these improvements is a stable operating system fit for production use that rivals most commercially available systems.

It is impossible to completely summarize the massive development that went into the NetBSD 5.0 release. The complete list of changes can be found in the CHANGES:

ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-5.0/CHANGES

and CHANGES-5.0:

ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-5.0/CHANGES-5.0

files in the top level directory of the NetBSD 5.0 release tree.

Some highlights include:

General kernel

- Introduced new synchronization primitives and made almost all core kernel subsystems use fine-grained locking, resulting in much greater performance on MP systems. See `mutex`(9), `rwlock`(9), and `condvar`(9).
- The threading system was rewritten and is now based on a 1:1 model.
- Made the process scheduler modular, allowing for different scheduling algorithms to be selected.
- The default scheduler implementation was rewritten, giving large performance improvements on SMP systems, and bringing support for real-time and time-sharing classes.
- Added support for SCHED_M2, a second scheduling algorithm, as an alternative to the original SCHED_4BSD algorithm.
- Added support for POSIX real-time scheduling extensions.
- Added support for POSIX asynchronous I/O.
- Added support for POSIX message queues.
- Added support for processor sets, CPU sets, and thread affinity. See `pset`(3), `cpuset`(3), and `affinity`(3).
- Added MI code to support in-kernel preemption and made i386 and amd64 use it. See `kpreempt`(9).
- Added a new implementation of software interrupts in a machine-independent way to provide software interrupts with thread context. All ports were made to use it. See `softint`(9).
- Added support for per-system call statistics.

- Added support for per-CPU work-queues. See workqueue(9).
- Added support for kernel core dumps to software RAID 1 sets.
- Added mremap(2), to remap virtual memory addresses.
- Added support for dynamic changing of SysV message queues and semaphore limits.
- Improved pagedaemon behavior on memory shortage.
- Added TFTPROOT option for TFTPing root ramdisk at root mount time.
- Added putter(9) (Pass-to-Userspace Transporter), a generic request-response handler for kernel-attached userspace daemons.
- Added a new power management framework, pmf(9).
- By default, the kernel no longer enters ddb(4) if it panics. To get the old behavior, set ddb.onpanic to 1 in /etc/sysctl.conf.
- ddb(4): Added a "whatis" command, inspired by Solaris.
- All ports made to use generic todr(9).
- All ports made to use timecounter(9).
- Added Mersenne Twister PRNG implementation.
- Added posix_madvise(2).
- Numerous improvements to compat_linux(8) and compat_linux32.
- Device attach and detach notifications are now exposed via /dev/drvctl.
- Added sockopt(9), a new kernel API for passing socket options.
- If no usable init(8) program can be found, set the RB_ASKNAME flag and prompt users for the init path.

Networking

- Added ipv6 fast forward support, which increases forwarding speed by hashing/caching flows.
- Added per-socket keepalive timer settings and the ability to change connection timeouts.
- Added support for automatic sizing of TCP socket buffers.
- Added a new socket option SO_NOHEADER to tell the network stack to strip the protocol header from packets received on a raw socket.
- Added accept filters. See accept_filter(9), accf_data(9), and accf_http(9).
- fast_ipsec(4): Added support for IPsec NAT-T.
- pf(4): Made "nat" and "rdr" translation rules obey state policy flags. Extended pf.conf(5) syntax to express the translation-state policies.
- Network statistics were changed to be per-CPU.
- ALTQ: Added support for source address hashing in the WFQ scheduler.
- Pulled in IANA-generated services and protocols files.

File systems

- Added wapbl(4), a preview of metadata journaling for FFS. Contributed by Wasabi Systems.
- Added read-only support for Apple HFS+ file systems. See mount_hfs(8).
- Added read-only support for Silicon Graphics EFS file systems. See mount_efs(8).
- Added write support for UDF file systems. See mount_udf(8).
- Added mount_psshfs(8), to support puffs(3) sshfs.
- Added mount_9p(8), to support 9P file services with puffs(3).
- Added rump_nfs(8), a userspace NFS client.
- Added mount_sysctlfs(8), to support browsing, querying, and modifying the sysctl(3) hierarchy.
- Added refuse(3) for FUSE compatibility functionality, layered on top of puffs(3).
- Added the user kernel file system library, ukfs(3), for standalone file system access.
- Added p2k(3), a puffs(3) to kernel vfs adaption library.
- puffs(4): Added support for NFS exporting puffs file servers.
- Added 32 bit UID/GID support for ext2fs.
- Added a newfs_ext2fs(8) utility to create Ext2 file systems.
- /proc is now mounted by default. Extended the Linux emulation of /proc to include /proc/stat, /proc/loadavg, and /proc/<pid>/statm. Linux compatibility mode is now the default. Use -o nolinux if Linux compatibility is not desired.
- Write speed to FAT file systems was significantly increased and the 255 head limit was removed.
- Imported FreeBSD's unionfs.
- fsck_ext2fs(8), fsck_ffs(8), fsck_lfs(8): Disable userid to username lookups by default and add -U flag to perform them.
- scan_ffs(8): Added -b option to search a partition for valid alternate superblocks.
- fsck_ffs(8): Added -x/-X options, which allow running fsck_ffs -n on a snapshot of a live filesystem.

Security

- Added support for per-user /tmp. See security(8).
- Added support for ASLR (Address Space Layout Randomization) in the kernel and dynamic linker. See security(8).
- Added an opencrypto(9) provider for VIA ACE (AES encryption instructions).
- Added nsp(4), a driver for NetOctave NSP2000, contributed by NBMK Encryption Technologies, ported from vendor FreeBSD SDK and integrated with opencrypto by Coyote Point Systems.
- opencrypto(9): Improved performance by adding asynchronous operation and batched submit/retrieve of requests/results. Contributed by Coyote Point Systems.
- cgd(4): Changed the default IV to encblkno1, which is faster without a real loss of security.
- openssl(1): Enabled support for Camellia.

Drivers

- Audio:
  - Added pad(4), a pseudo-audio device driver for feeding back raw PCM data to userland.
  - Added sgsmix(4), a driver for the SGS 7433 mixer found in some G3 Macs.
  - umidi(4): Added support for Roland UA25, UA4FX, and SonicCell devices.
  - dbri(4): Added support for audio input.
  - auvia(4) now works on big endian machines.
  - azalia(4): AD1984 support was greatly improved. Added support for Realtek ALC662-GR and ALC269 codecs, which are found in EeePCs. Added support for ALC268.
  - auich(4): Fixed a clock accounting problem that prevented detecting sample rates correctly.
- Hardware Monitoring:
  - Imported envsys2, which brings, among other things, the ability to send events to powerd(8). See envsys(4) and sysmon_envsys(9).
  - Added support for hardware monitoring on Sun Ultra Enterprise 450.
  - Added aiboost(4), a driver for the ASUS AI Booster ACPI Hardware monitor.
  - Added smsc(4), a driver for the hardware monitoring portion of the SMSC LPC47B397.
  - Added aps(4), a driver for the IBM Thinkpad Active Protection System.
  - Added coretemp(4), a driver for Intel Core (and newer) on-die thermal sensors.
  - Added finsio(4), a driver for various Fintek Super I/O chips.
  - Added amdtemp(4), a driver for AMD CPU on-die thermal sensors.
  - Added dbcool(4), a driver for Analog Devices dbCool chips including ADT7460, ADT7463, ADT7467, and ADM1030.
  - Added alipm(4), a driver for the Acer Labs M7101 Power Management Controller.
  - Added admtemp(4), a driver for the Analog Devices ADM1021 temperature sensor.
  - viaenv(4): Added support for VIA VT8231.
  - nsclpcsio(4): Added support for the VLM logical device.
  - lm(4): Added an i2c attachment for the LM78 family of temp sensor and fan controllers.
- Networking:
  - Added jme(4), a driver for the JMicron Technologies JME250 Gigabit Ethernet and JME260 Fast Ethernet controllers.
  - Added u3g(4), a driver for many multi-port 3G datacards.
  - Added iwn(4), a driver for the Intel Wireless LAN 4965AGN adapter.
  - Added zyd(4), a driver for ZyDAS ZD1211/ZD1211B USB IEEE 802.11b/g wireless network devices.
  - Added uhmodem(4), a driver for 3G wireless modems including Huawei E220 and E620, E-mobile D01HW and D02HW, and NTT DoCoMo a2502.

  - Added lii(4), a driver for the Atheros L2 Fast Ethernet controller.
  - Added btuart(4), a driver for Bluetooth HCI UART (H4).
  - Firmware images are now shipped for ipw(4), iwi(4), wpi(4), and iwn(4). For ipw(4) and iwi(4), the Intel EULA has to be accepted via sysctl(8).
  - fxp(4): Fixed some TX timeout and RX pool corruption problems. Added a workaround for a hardware ip4csum-tx bug.
  - bge(4): Added support for BCM5786 and BCM5906(M). Fixed fiber card support.
  - nfe(4): Added support for NVIDIA MCP67/73 Ethernet controllers. Fixed wakeup issues on some newer chips. Fixed a problem with receiving jumbo frames.
  - btbc(4): Added support for AnyCom BlueCard devices.
  - rum(4): Added support for MELCO WLI-U2-SG54HP, PLANEX GW-US54Mini2, COREGA CG-WLUSB2GL and K.K. CG-WLUSB2GPX, and ABOCOM WUG2700.
  - makphy(4): Added support for Marvell 88E1116 Gigabit PHY.
  - gem(4): Added support for Sun PCI SX fiber cards and Sun SBus SX fiber cards.
  - wm(4): Added support for the Intel PRO/1000 PT Quad Port Server Adapter. Fixed a bug on receiving a jumbo frame which lead to a panic in sbcompress(). Added support for more ICH9 devices. Fixed an EEPROM-trashing bug on ICH8 and ICH9 chipsets.
  - udav(4): Added support for Shantou ADM8515.
  - brgphy(4): Added support for BCM5708C.
  - re(4): Made hardware vlan(4) insertion/extraction work properly. Added support for the Realtek 8102E/8102EL PCIe 10/100 Ethernet adapters, as well as the 8111C chips that are found on many Intel-based motherboards.
  - sk(4), msk(4): Fixed a lock panic on receiving jumbo packets.
  - msk(4): Fixed a Yukon EC Ultra cold power up issue.
  - bnx(4): Added support for SerDes controllers.
  - vge(4): Added ifconfig down and ALTQ support.

- Storage:
  - Added arcmsr(4), a driver for Areca Technology Corporation SATA RAID controllers.
  - Added siisata(4), a driver for Silicon Image SteelVine SATA-II controllers (SiI3124, SiI3132, and SiI3531).
  - isp(4): Major update, including 4Gb (24XX) card support and new firmware sets.
  - piixide(4): Added support for ICH10.
  - ahcisata(4): Added support for ATAPI devices.
  - svwsata(4): Added support for ServerWorks HT-1000 SATA controller.
  - njata(4): Added support for Workbit CF32A CF adapter.
  - viaide(4): Added support for VIA CX700, CX700M2, NVIDIA MCP67, and MCP73/77 controllers.

- mfi(4): Added support for LSI SAS1078 and Dell PERC 6 controllers.
- mpt(4): Fixed performance problems for old revisions of the Symbios 53c1030.
- cac(4): Added initial bio(4) support; only volume status is handled at this time.
- siop(4): Added support for the non-PCI NCR 53c720/770 in big-endian mode.
- twa(4): Added support for 3ware 9650 and 9690, based on contributions from Wasabi Systems.
- ciss(4): Added bio(4) support.
- ataraid(4): Added NVIDIA MediaShield, JMicron RAID, and Intel MatrixRAID support. Added support for status reports through bio(4).
- ixpide(4): Added support for ATI SB700/SB800 controllers.
- aac(4): Added support for raw I/O mode and >2TB.
- umass(4): Added support for Sony GPS GPS-CS1. Fixed a panic on device removal.
- aic(4): Worked around an rbus resource allocation problem so that aic PCMCIA cards work again.
- Implemented DIOCACHESYNC for RAIDframe, vnd(4), and cgd(4).
- rccide: Added support for the ServerWorks HT-1000 IDE controller.
- wd33c93: Enabled Fast SCSI transfers for WD33C93B parts with appropriate input clocks.

- USB:
  - Added uvideo(4), a driver for USB Video Class capture devices, from Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - Added uslsa(4), a driver for CP210x USB-RS232 devices.
  - Added uchcom(4), a driver for WinChipHead CH341/340 and HL-340 USB-Serial adapters.
  - Added uberry(4), a driver to allow RIM BlackBerries to charge from the USB port.
  - Added appropriate bus_dmamap_sync(9) calls to uhci(4), ohci(4), and ehci(4) to prevent the CPU from reordering loads and stores against DMA descriptors. This fixes "host controller process error/host controller halted" errors.
  - ehci(4): Added isochronous transfer support, contributed by Jeremy Morse as part of his Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - ukbd(4): Added support for function keys F16 through F19.
  - uplcom(4): Added support for Willcom WS002IN PHS and SMART Technologies-badged devices. Recognize Corega CG-USBRS232R as a serial device.
  - ugensa(4): Added support for Novatel Wireless Merlin CMDA and Ovation U727.
  - ubsa(4): Added support for CDMA modems sold by Eurotel/O2.
  - uftdi(4): Added support for Sealevel SeaPORT+4 USB to Serial adapter.
  - slhci(4): Replaced with Matthew Orgass's driver.
- Graphics and Video:
  - Switched to X.Org on amd64, i386, macppc, sgimips, shark, and sparc64.

- Added video(4), a video4linux2 compatible capture interface, part of Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
- Added uvideo(4), a driver for USB Video Class capture devices, from Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
- Added pseye(4), a driver for the Sony PLAYSTATION(R) Eye USB webcam.
- Added genfb(4), a generic framebuffer console driver with PCI and SBus frontends.
- Added AGPv3 support to VIA AGP driver.
- Added support for Fujitsu AG-10e graphics cards.
- Added r128fb, an accelerated console driver for ATI Rage 128 graphics controllers.
- Added isv(4), a driver for the IDEC Supervision/16 image capture board.
- wscons(4): Added scrollback support to vcons.
- cgfourteen(4): Added support for wscons.
- agp(4): Added support for ALI M1689, MB i965Q, Intel Q33/35/G33, Intel 945GME, and Intel 946GZ.
- bktr(4) now works on amd64.

• Miscellaneous:

- Added pud(4), a driver that makes it possible to implement block and character devices in userspace.
- Added spdmem(4), a Serial Presence Detect driver that decodes technical specs stored in the eeprom on common types of memory modules.
- Added bcsp(4) to support the BlueCore Serial Protocol.
- Added thinkpad(4), a driver to support IBM/Lenovo Thinkpad hotkeys, brightness controls, and temperature and fan monitoring.
- Added gcscpcib(4), a driver for the AMD CS5535 and CS5536 Companion Device with support for the timecounter, watchdog timer, and GPIO.
- Added ichsmb(4), a driver for Intel ICH SMBus controllers.
- Added asus(4), a driver for ASUS ACPI hotkeys as found in the EeePC.
- Added acpidalb(4), a driver for PNP0C32 ACPI hotkeys, aka the Direct Application Launch Buttons.
- Added hpqlb(4), a driver for hotkeys on some HP notebooks.
- adb(4): New and simplified MI ADB drivers.
- ichlpcib(4): Added support for the TCO (watchdog) on ICH6 or newer chipsets. Now runs on EM64T systems as well.
- itesio(4): Added support for the watchdog timer.
- ulpt(4): Implemented non-blocking read.
- puc(4): Added support for the I-O DATA RSA-PCI 2 port serial board, Digi International 4 and 8 port boards, and B&B Electronics MIPort serial boards.

- piixpm(4): Added support for ATI SB600, SB700, and SB800 SMBus controllers.
- wscons(4): Added support for the Colemak keyboard layout.
- com(4): Added support for PCMCIA Sierra Wireless Aircard 850.
- nfsmb(4): Added support for numerous NVIDIA chipsets.

Platforms

- x86 (i386, amd64):
  - Removed GENERIC.MP and made MULTIPROCESSOR mandatory.
  - Enabled BUFQ_PRIOCSCAN in GENERIC for better responsiveness under heavy disk I/O.
  - Added fatboot, a sub-512 byte bootloader that can be written into the first sector of a FAT16 file system.
  - Added support for enhanced speedstep on Intel Atom CPUs.
  - Added a High Precision Event Timer driver.
  - Merged amd64 and i386 pmap. Large pages are always used if available.
  - Added support for the Intel 82G965 chipset.
  - Added boot.cfg(5) to configure the bootloader.
  - The boot menu now allows disabling ACPI and/or SMP.
  - Added support for ACPI S3 (suspend-to-RAM) on MP systems.
  - Added mbr(8) variants that directly access serial ports.
  - It is now possible on some systems to get to a ddb(4) session on a VGA console if the system crashed while X11 was running.
  - Added detection of errata for AMD Family 10h steppings A and 2.
  - Added checks for erratum 261 on AMD Family 10h stepping 3 processors.
  - boot(8): Added support for the multiboot protocol. This allows booting Xen without GRUB.
  - The kernel now recognizes CD-ROMs as booted devices.
  - Added an Intel On Demand Clock Modulation driver.
- i386:
  - Removed support for 80386 level CPUs.
  - Added support for Microsoft Xbox.
  - Added cmos(4), a driver for CMOS RAM.
  - Added support for VIA Esther.
  - i386 bootblocks are now able to boot amd64 kernels and support for a.out kernels has been removed.
  - Removed pccons.
  - Added support for sparse kernel core dumps.
  - Removed the MATH_EMULATE option.

  - Added the i386-specific COMPAT_30_PTHREAD option, which restores binary compatibility with netbsd-3 libpthread.

- amd64:
  - Added support for PCI_BUS_FIXUP and PCI_ADDR_FIXUP kernel options.
- acorn32:
  - Added support for Kinetic cards.
  - Fixed up boot32 to work on A7000+.
- algor:
  - Fixed a `delay`(9) issue and now the P5064 kernel works in gxemul.
- alpha:
  - Make dynamic executables work under `compat_osf1`(8) again.
- amiga:
  - Added a `wdc`(4) frontend for the buddha and catweazle Z2 hardware.
- arc:
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
- arm:
  - Added armv6 kernel support.
  - Added arm32 support for kernel crashdumps.
  - Added VFP support.
  - Added AT91 support.
  - Added FA526 support.
  - Added the missing kernel bits that kept `eeprom`(8) from actually changing firmware settings.
- atari:
  - Fixed the sysinst miniroot image and retired the old miniroot.
  - Fixed a hang on loading md_root from floppy during installation.
  - Many pmap bugs were fixed and it was synced with amiga's pmap.
  - Fixed a lost interrupt problem on Falcon `wdc`(4).
  - Renamed the BOOT kernel to SMALL030 and removed BOOTX.
  - Added support for installation from GEMDOS partitions.
  - Fixed an ncr5380 SCSI freezing problem that occurred during boot.
- bebox:
  - Converted to generic powerpc PCI and ISA frameworks.
  - Added support for `genfb`(4).

- cobalt:
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Added support for booting from Ext2fs partitions.
  - Added netboot support for 21041 on Qube 2700.
  - Startup and shutdown messages, as well as a banner and kernel name are now printed on the LCD panel.
  - Added kernel and bootloader support for optional Z85C30 serial on Qube 2700.
  - Fixed a botched `spl`(9) bug which could cause a network freeze on traffic between two network interfaces.
- evbarm:
  - Added support for the Cortina Systems SL3516 evaluation board.
  - Added support for NPE Ethernet found on IXP425 boards.
  - Added a PXA2x0 RTC driver.
- evbmips:
  - Added support for Infineon ADM5120.
- evbppc:
  - Added support for Xilinx Virtex II-Pro/4-FX.
  - Converted PM/PPC to generic powerpc clock, PCI, and interrupt frameworks.
  - Fixed sysinst to refer to the proper WALNUT and OPENBLOCKS266 kernels.
- hp700:
  - Added support for booting from CD-ROM images.
  - Fixed kernel profiling.
  - Kernels are now compiled with -O2.
  - Added `gdb`(1) support.
  - Added bootinfo support.
  - Added support for NCR 53C720.
- hpcmips:
  - Fixed a silent hangup problem on TX3922 machines.
- ibmnws:
  - Converted to generic powerpc clock, PCI, and interrupt frameworks.
- landisk:
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
  - Fixed MD `bus_dmamap_load`(9) so that NFS write works with `re`(4).

- mac68k:
  - Added support for more NuBus video cards, including VillageTronic MacPicasso 340.
  - Added support for Creative Systems Inc Hurdler CPI NuBus parallel printer card.
  - Switched `sn`(4) to use the MI SONIC driver.
- macppc:
  - Switched to generic powerpc interrupt, clock, PCI, `bus_dma`(9), `bus_space`(9), SMP, and IPI frameworks.
  - `genfb`(4) is now the default framebuffer.
  - Switched to the new ADB subsystem.
  - Added support for bus speed control found in some Intrepid-based laptops like the 800MHz iBook G4.
  - Converted to shared ofw_autoconf.
  - Converted to shared powerpc major numbers.
  - Added an experimental Apple UniNorth AGP driver.
- mvmeppc:
  - Converted to generic powerpc clock/PCI/interrupt frameworks.
- m68k:
  - Fixed a panic in FPE code caused by 040/060 specific FDADD instructions on 020/030 machines.
  - `gcc`(1): Fix jump table addressing in the M68k codegen.
  - Fixed floating point handling regressions.
- ofppc:
  - Completely rewrote the ofppc port from scratch.
  - Added support for the bplan/Genesi Pegasos II.
  - Added support for the IBM 7044-270.
  - Added support for the IBM 7046-B50.
  - Added install support and booting from RAID.
  - Fixed ofwboot to work on an IBM CHRP-based RS/6000.
  - Added support for SMP.
- pmppc:
  - Removed pmppc as a port and moved it under evbppc.
- powerpc:
  - Added a generic interrupt handler framework.
  - Added generic shared timecounter-based clock routines.
  - Added shared PReP memory maps.

  - Added generic powerpc OpenFirmware code.
  - Added a generic powerpc IPI framework.
  - Added new generic powerpc SMP support framework.
  - Added tuned assembler from IBM for memcpy(3), memmove(3), and memcmp(3).
  - Added booted_kernel and booted_device sysctl.
  - Added the missing kernel bits that kept eeprom(8) from actually changing firmware settings.
- prep:
  - Switched to generic powerpc PCI, ISA, interrupt, clock, IPI, and SMP frameworks.
  - Added support for the MTX604 RAVEN based machine. Other RAVEN based machines are also likely to work now.
  - Added support for floppy controller/drive.
- sandpoint:
  - Switched to generic powerpc interrupt, clock, PCI, and ISA frameworks.
  - Added a DHCP/NFS bootloader.
  - Converted to shared powerpc major numbers.
- sgimips:
  - Added support for the SGI O2 PS/2 controller macekbc(4), onboard display adapter crmfb(4), and audio driver mavb(4).
  - Added support for Set Engineering's GIO Fast Ethernet board: tl(4).
  - Added support for the SGI Light/Entry/Starter LG1/LG2 framebuffers found in Indigo systems: light(4).
  - Added support for the sq(4) interface on the Challenge S's IOPLUS mezzanine.
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Many bug fixes and improvements to the MAC-110 Ethernet driver found in the O2.
- sh3:
  - Implemented fast path TLB miss handling.
  - Fixed compilation of native sh3 gcc on 64-bit build machines.
  - Added support for single-stepping in ddb(4).
- shark:
  - Added dhclient(8) to the install disk image.
  - The installation disk now uses wscons.
  - Removed pccons, which has been obsoleted by wscons(4).
  - X works again on revision 4 machines.
- sparc:

- Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
- Added support for Sun PGX32 / TechSource Raptor GFX 8P to `genfb`(4).

- sparc64:
  - SMP now works.
  - Fixed boot device matching on U5/U10 machines to properly distinguish cd0 from wd0.
- vax:
  - Turned on generation of PIC code.
  - Added an accelerated driver for SPX graphics cards found in some VAXstations.
  - Fixed Unibus support on VAX11/780 and 8600 models.
- xen:
  - Added support for amd64, both as dom0 and domU.
  - Added support for the i386 PAE extension to Xen3 domU.
  - Fixed PCI_BUS_FIXUP/PCI_ADDR_FIXUP support.
- zaurus:
  - Added the zaurus port, with support for Sharp C3x00 PDAs.
  - Allow Zaurus screen to rotate 90 degrees to a usable state with the keyboard.
  - Added support for detecting the AC adapter and charging the battery.
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.

Userland

- 3rd party software updates:
  - ACPICA 20080321
  - am-utils 6.2a3
  - BIND 9.5.0-P2
  - file 4.26
  - GNU gcc 4.1.3-20080831
  - GNU gdb 6.5 on all ports
  - IPFilter 4.1.29
  - (n)awk 20070501
  - NTP 4.2.4p6
  - nvi 1.81
  - openpam 20071221
  - OpenSSH 5.0p1
  - OpenSSL SNAP-20080509

- PF from OpenBSD 4.2
- Postfix 2.5.4
- texinfo 4.8

- Libraries:
  - pthread(3):
    - Major overhaul, resulting in many performance and stability improvements.
    - Added POSIX real-time extensions.
    - Diagnostic assertions are now disabled by default. Application errors will be reported only by error return from pthread APIs. The assertions can be re-enabled by setting the PTHREAD_DIAGASSERT environment variable as desired.
    - Added a PTHREAD__COMPAT build flag which creates a libpthread that can be dropped into a NetBSD 2/3/4 chroot and used on a kernel without scheduler activations support.
  - Replaced the default malloc(3) with jemalloc, bringing a significant performance boost for many threaded workloads that make heavy use of malloc.
  - curses(3):
    - Merged wide curses work done by Ruibiao Qui as a Google Summer of Code project.
    - Added termattrs(3) and term_attrs(3).
    - Added getwin(3) and putwin(3).
  - util(3):
    - Added estrndup(3).
    - Added raise_default_signal(3).
  - Added C99 complex support (float/double) to math(3).
  - proplib(3):
    - Implemented prop_dictionary_make_immutable(3).
    - Added prop_array_util(3) functions.
  - libc:
    - Added dehumanize_number(3).
    - Added posix_memalign(3).
    - Replaced O(nm) versions of strspn(3), strcspn(3), and strpbrk(3) with O(n+m) implementations.
    - Added getlogin_r(2).
    - Added the C99 functions imaxabs(3) and imaxdiv(3).
    - Enabled atomic_ops(3) in userspace.
    - queue(3): Added TAILQ_CONCAT() and STAILQ_CONCAT().
  - Added libgcov.

- Imported bozohttpd, a small HTTP server. See `httpd`(8).
- Imported dhcpcd 4.0.10.
- Imported openldap 2.4.11.
- Added `rump`(3), the Runnable Userspace Meta Program framework. Allows running kernel code in userspace applications.
- Added `cpuctl`(8), a utility that allows placing CPUs online/offline.
- Added `schedctl`(8), a program to control scheduling of processes and threads.
- Added `psrset`(8), a utility to control processor sets.
- Added `atf`(7), the Automated Testing Framework, Julio M. Merino Vidal's 2007 Google Summer of Code project.
- Added `newgrp`(1), a utility to change effective group ID.
- Added `tcpdrop`(8), a utility to drop `tcp`(4) connections.
- Added acpitools from FreeBSD: `acpidump`(8) and `amldb`(8).
- Added `dkscan_bsdlabel`(8) to scan disks for BSD disklabels.
- Added `btkey`(1), a utility to manage Bluetooth link keys in OS and device storage.
- Added `svhlabel`(8), a tool to update `disklabel`(5) from SGI Volume Header, like `mbrlabel`(8) for MBR labels.
- Added `pcc`(1) as an alternative compiler.
- Added `btpand`(8), a Bluetooth Personal Area Networking profile daemon.
- Added `c99`(1) as a wrapper to run `cc`(1) in C99 mode.
- Added support for Solaris $ORIGIN etc. expansions in paths.
- Added BUILDSEED support to build.sh to yield reproducible C++ builds.
- Added support for "cc -m32" on amd64 and sparc64 to generate 32 bit binaries. 32bit libraries are now provided on these two ports.
- `ld`(1) can now link 32bit objects on amd64.
- `vi`(1) has been updated to nvi 1.81, which supports internationalization. It also grew a new NetBSD-specific expandtab option.
- `pkill`(1): Added the -l (long format) option.
- `find`(1): Added the -delete and -E (extended regex) options.
- `xargs`(1): Replaced with FreeBSD's while keeping our GNU compatible exit values.
- `sdiff`(1): Replaced by OpenBSD's `sdiff`(1).
- `pax`(1): Added a -V flag for verbose summary without listing.
- `top`(1): Allow a single process to be selected by pid. Added a thread mode that displays LWPs.
- `scsictl`(8): Added a setspeed command.
- `split`(1): Added a new option "-n chunk_count" that splits the input into chunk_count smaller files.

- df(1): Fixed the -P option and added the -g (gigabytes) option.
- wtf(6) now searches pkgsrc's help database when called inside a package directory.
- atactl(8): Improved SATA support.
- wlanctl(8): Added a -p flag that only prints public nodes.
- btconfig(8): Added a new "rssi" option to toggle inquiry results with RSSI.
- ifconfig(8): Added "list scan" to ifconfig, which lists access points in the neighborhood.
- newsyslog.conf(5) gained a "J" flag to bzip2 logfiles.
- fdisk(8) now reports the first active partition.
- bioctl(8) was rewritten to handle new features like creating and removing hot-spares, pass-through disks and RAID volumes, start/stop consistency checks in volumes.
- savecore(8) now uses the raw device to read crashdumps.
- make(1): Implemented "-dl" (aka LOUD) to override "@" at the start of script lines.
- monop(6): The save and restore format changed, breaking compatibility with already broken previous save files.
- iconv(1) now allows SUSv3 syntax.
- lint(1): Added _Complex support.
- ftp(1): Added epsv6 and epsv to disable extended passive mode.
- getent(1): Added support for "netgroup" databases.
- ypserv(8): Disabled libwrap address to hostname lookups to avoid the chance of ypserv blocking for an extended period of time due to a long DNS timeout.
- postfix(1): Enabled LDAP support for tables.
- amd(8): Enabled LDAP support for maps.
- newfs(8): Added support for the "t" (terabytes) suffix.
- grep(1): A warning is now printed if "-r" is used without specifying an argument.
- db(1): Added support for encoding or decoding VIS_HTTPSTYLE, and for tuning the page size of the database.
- daily.conf(5): Added run_fsck_flags to allow passing extra options to the daily fsck -n.
- sysinst(8) now supports the Colemak and Dvorak keyboard layouts.
- od(1) Added support for the "-A addressformat" flag.
- etcupdate(8): Removed the "-b binarydir" and "-s srcdir/etc" options which were deprecated in NetBSD-4.0. Deprecate the "-s tgz1:tgz2" option; please use "-s tgz1 -s tgz2" instead.
- postinstall(8): Deprecated the "-s tgz1:tgz2" option; please use "-s tgz1 -s tgz2" instead.
- sed(1): Added the -r flag, which is an alias for -E, to be compatible with GNU sed.
- patch(1): Merged improved version from DragonFly. patch -b now behaves as specified by POSIX.
- rc.conf(5): ifconfig_xxN variables may now have multi-line values, just like /etc/ifconfig.xxN files, and semicolons may be used instead of line breaks.

- `ls`(1): -n now implies -l.
- `ps`(1): Added the -A option, to display information about all processes. Use "O" for LSONPROC like Solaris instead of bundling LSIDL, LSRUN, and LSONPROC to "R".
- `ksh`(1): Fixed POSIX mode interpretation of backslashes inside backquotes inside double quotes.
- `makefs`(8): Made the allow-multidot option for cd9660 useful.
- `restore`(8) now works on Linux dump volumes, by ignoring extended attribute records on these volumes.
- Added an `rc.d`(8) script for `rndctl`(8).
- `MAKEDEV`(8) now creates /dev rather than `init`(8).
- `MAKEDEV`(8) now uses `mtree`(8) in preference to `pax`(1) and `mknod`(8), making node creation more efficient, and `mount_tmpfs`(8) in preference to `mount_mfs`(8) when creating a memory file system.
- `MAKEDEV.local`(8) can now use functions defined in `MAKEDEV`(8).

Besides this list, there have also been innumerable bug fixes and miscellaneous enhancements.

Components removed from NetBSD

In this release of NetBSD, the following software components have been removed from the system. Some were not useful anymore, or their utility did not justify the maintenance overhead. Others were not working properly and there was a lack of interest in fixing them.

- The pc532 port.
- Support for systrace.
- HP-UX binary compatibility.
- The esl driver.
- Support for NQNFS.
- The TPCONS option in netiso.

Known Problems

Using block device nodes directly for I/O may cause a kernel crash when the file system containing `/dev` is FFS and is mounted with -o log. Workaround: use raw disk devices, or remount the file system without -o log.

Occassionally, gdb may cause a process that is being debugged to hang when "single stepped". Workaround: kill and restart the affected process.

gdb cannot debug running threaded programs correctly. Workaround: generate a core file from the program using `gcore`(1) and pass the core to gdb, instead of debugging the running program.

Statically linked binaries using pthreads are currently broken.

Certain early revision AMD Opteron and Athlon 64 processors contain a bug that may cause system instability when running with more than one CPU core active. An OS-level workaround for this issue has been prepared but was not ready in time for inclusion in NetBSD 5.0. It will be available as part of a later release in the 5.0 series.

Large filesystems (over 2TB) may sometimes falsely claim to be out of space. A fix for this is available, but was not made in time for 5.0. It will be available as part of a later release in the 5.0 series.

The sparc port does not have functional SMP support in this release.

Features to be removed in a later release

The following features are to be removed from NetBSD in the future:

- Support for soft dependencies, also knows as soft updates (see "softdep" in `mount`(8)) will be removed in the next major release.

  NetBSD 5.0 includes a preview of WAPBL (Write Ahead Physical Block Logging), which will replace soft dependencies in the next major release. See `wapbl`(4) and
  http://mail-index.netbsd.org/netbsd-announce/2008/12/14/msg000051.html
  for details.

- Support for Xen 2.0.x. The Xen-3 and hypervisor interface is diverging from Xen-2 as development is ongoing, increasing the maintenance cost for NetBSD. It is expected that the netbsd-5 branch will get support for PCI pass-though to domUs before the Xen-2 support is removed from HEAD.

  It should be considered as deprecated. Users are expected to not rely on it any more beyond this major release.

  Further, at least version 3.1 of Xen will be required to run NetBSD as Dom0 or DomU.

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 5.0 Release Contents

The root directory of the NetBSD 5.0 release is organized as follows:

`.../NetBSD-5.0/`

`CHANGES`	Changes between the 4.0 and 5.0 releases.
`CHANGES-5.0`	Changes between the initial 5.0 branch and final release of 5.0.
`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 5.0 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.
82 MB gzipped, 422 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.
7 MB gzipped, 29 MB uncompressed

src This set contains all of the base NetBSD 5.0 sources which are not in **gnusrc**, **sharesrc**, or **syssrc**.
58 MB gzipped, 284 MB uncompressed

syssrc This set contains the sources to the NetBSD 5.0 kernel for all architectures as well as the `config`(1) utility.
36 MB gzipped, 180 MB uncompressed

xsrc This set contains the sources to the X Window System.
133 MB gzipped, 699 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 -a MD5 *file*.

`SHA512` SHA512 digests for the various files in that directory, in the format produced by the command:
cksum -a SHA512 *file*.

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

The SHA512 digest is the safest checksum, followed by the MD5 digest, and finally the POSIX checksum. The other two checksums are provided only to ensure that the widest possible range of systems can check the integrity of the release files.

NetBSD/sparc subdirectory structure

The sparc-specific portion of the NetBSD 5.0 release is found in the `sparc` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-5.0/sparc/`. 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.

`netbsd-GENERIC.MP.gz`
A gzipped NetBSD kernel containing code for everything supported in this release. This kernel supports SMP on systems with more than one CPU.

`netbsd-GENERIC_SCSI3.gz`
A kernel with SCSI ID 3 explicitly mapped to `sd0`.

`netbsd-KRUPS.gz`
A kernel for JavaStation-NC (Krups) machines.

`netbsd-MRCOFFEE.gz`
A kernel for JavaStation-1 (Mr. Coffee) machines using Open Boot Prom firmware.

`netbsd-MRCOFFEE_OFW.gz`
A kernel for JavaStation-1 (Mr. Coffee) machines using Open-Firmware.

`netbsd-GENERIC_SUN4U.gz`
A kernel which supports sparc64 hardware in 32-bit mode only. See the sparc64 INSTALL notes for help installing this kernel on your sparc64 hardware.

`sets/` sparc binary distribution sets; see below.

`installation/`

`bootfs/` Netbootable RAM disk kernel and the file system in the RAM disk; see below.

`floppy/` sparc boot and installation floppies; see below.

`miniroot/` sparc miniroot file system image; see below.

`netboot/` Netboot bootloader and root filesystem with install tools; see below.

`tape/` sparc boot and installation tapes; see below.

Binary distribution sets

The NetBSD sparc binary distribution sets contain the binaries which comprise the NetBSD 5.0 release for sparc. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `sparc/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 5.0 distribution tree, and are as follows:

base The NetBSD 5.0 sparc **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.
27 MB gzipped, 80 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.
39 MB gzipped, 140 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.
4 MB gzipped, 8 MB uncompressed

kern-GENERIC
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `GENERIC` kernel named `/netbsd`. You *must* install this distribution set.
2 MB gzipped, 4 MB uncompressed

kern-GENERIC.MP
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `GENERIC.MP` kernel, which will use multiple processors (if present), named `/netbsd`.
2 MB gzipped, 4 MB uncompressed

kern-GENERIC_SCSI3
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `GENERIC_SCSI3` kernel, which will set SCSI ID 3 to `sd0`, named `/netbsd`.
2 MB gzipped, 4 MB uncompressed

kern-GENERIC_SUN4U
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `GENERIC_SUN4U` kernel, which supports only UltraSPARC systems in 32 bit mode, named `/netbsd`.
4 MB gzipped, 9 MB uncompressed

kern-KRUPS
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `GENERIC-KRUPS` kernel, which supports the JavaStation-NC, named `/netbsd`.
2 MB gzipped, 3 MB uncompressed

kern-MRCOFFEE
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `MRCOFFE` kernel, which which supports the OpenBOOT PROM 2 JavaStation-1, named `/netbsd`.
2 MB gzipped, 3 MB uncompressed

kern-MRCOFFEE_OFW
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc 5.0 `MRCOFFE_OFW` kernel, which which supports the Open-Firmware JavaStation-1, named `/netbsd`.
2 MB gzipped, 3 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.
12 MB gzipped, 50 MB uncompressed

misc This set includes the system dictionaries, the typesettable document set, and other files from `/usr/share`.
4 MB gzipped, 13 MB uncompressed

text This set includes NetBSD's text processing tools, including `groff`(1), all related programs, and their manual pages.
3 MB gzipped, 10 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 4.5.0. 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.
7 MB gzipped, 20 MB uncompressed

xcomp The extra libraries and include files needed to compile X source code.
13 MB gzipped, 47 MB uncompressed

xfont Fonts needed by the X server and by X clients.
31 MB gzipped, 39 MB uncompressed

xetc Configuration files for X which could be locally modified.
1 MB gzipped, 1 MB uncompressed

xserver The X server. This includes Xsun, Xsun24, XsunMono and Xvfb servers with man pages.
13 MB gzipped, 35 MB uncompressed

The sparc 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: The distribution cannot be extracted using the SunOS **`tar`** program

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

NetBSD/sparc System Requirements and Supported Devices

The minimum configuration requires 4 MB of RAM and 100 MB of disk space. To install the entire system requires considerably more space, and more RAM to achieve reasonable performance. NetBSD with 4 MB of RAM feels like Solaris with 4 MB of RAM — slow. Note that until you have around 16 MB of RAM, getting more RAM is more important than getting a faster CPU.

Note: The sparc port does not have functional SMP support in this release. We expect this to be fixed in the next release, but in the meantime, NetBSD 4.0.1 has working SMP support.

Supported machines

- sun4
  - 4/100
  - 4/200
  - 4/300
  - 4/400
- sun4c
  - SPARCstation/server 1
  - SPARCstation/server 1+
  - SPARCstation/server 2
  - IPC
  - ELC
  - IPX
  - SLC
- sun4c clones
  - Aries Parrot II
  - Opus/5000

  - Opus/5250
  - FORCE Sparc CPU1e/4
  - FORCE Sparc CPU2e/4

  (and possibly more)

  Note: NetBSD doesn't support the VME interface on the FORCE models

- sun4m
  - 4/600
  - SPARC Classic
  - SPARC LX
  - SPARCstation 4
  - SPARCstation/server 5
  - SPARCstation/server 10
  - SPARCstation/server 20
  - SPARCstation Voyager
  - JavaStation-1 (Mr. Coffee)
  - JavaStation-NC (Krups)

  Note: All known SuperSPARC, hyperSPARC, microSPARC, and TurboSPARC CPUs are supported

- sun4m clones
  - Axil 245
  - Axil 311
  - Axil 320
  - Cycle C C Cycle 5-IP
  - DTKstation/Classic+
  - RDI PowerLite-85
  - RDI PowerLite-110
  - RDI BriteLite
  - Ross sparc 20
  - Transtec SS5/170
  - Tatung microCOMPstation 5
  - Twinhead TWINstation 5G
  - TWS SuperCOMPstation-20S
  - Tadpole SPARCbook 3 series

  (and possibly more)

Machines not supported by NetBSD/sparc

- sun4d
  - SPARCcenter 1000
  - SPARCcenter 2000
- sun4u and other UltraSPARC based machines in 64-bit mode. They are supported in 32-bit mode with the NetBSD/sparc `GENERIC_SUN4U` kernel.

  UltraSPARC based machines in 32-bit or 64-bit mode are supported by the NetBSD/sparc64 port. Refer to

  http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/sparc64/index.html
- Solbourne machines

Supported devices

- sun4m mbus CPU modules; Sun 4/600, SPARCstation/server 10, SPARCstation/server 20, and clones
  - *cpu0*; All single-CPU systems are supported
  - *cpuN*; All hardware compatible dual-, tri- and quad-CPU SuperSPARC-I, SuperSPARC-II, and hyperSPARC systems are supported with the SMP kernel (`GENERIC.MP`)
    http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/sparc/faq.html#smp-cpus
- sun4c and sun4m video; Sbus card, on-board, or optional
  - *bwtwo*; 1 bpp framebuffer.
    On-board and Sbus card (MG1 and MG2)
  - *cgthree*; 8 bpp framebuffer.
    On-board and Sbus card
  - *cgsix*; 8 bpp accelerated framebuffer.
    On-board and Sbus card (GX, GX+, TGX, and TGX+)
  - *cgfourteen*; SX 24 bpp accelerated framebuffer.
    On-board SPARCstation 10SX and SPARCstation 20, requires optional 4 or 8 MB VSIMM,
    limited to *cgthree* emulation
  - *tcx*; S24 accelerated color framebuffer.
    On-board SPARCstation 4 (8 bpp), JavaStation-1 (24 bpp), and optional on SPARCstation 5 (24 bpp),
    limited to *cgthree* emulation
  - *pnozz*; Weitek p9100 24 bpp accelerated framebuffer.
    On-board Tadpole SPARCbook 3GS and 3GX,
    limited to *cgthree* emulation
  - *zx*; ZX and TZX 24 bpp accelerated framebuffer.
    Sbus card (leo)
    limited to text console (no X)
  - *igsfb*; 24 bpp IGS C1682 accelerated framebuffer.
    On-board JavaStation-NC
    limited to text console (no X)
- sun4 video; VME card, on-board, or P4 (supported only on 4/100 and 4/300 series machines)
  - *bwtwo*; 1 bpp framebuffer.
    On-board and P4
  - *cgtwo*; 8 bpp framebuffer.
    VME card
  - *cgfour*; 8 bpp framebuffer with overlay.
    P4
  - *cgsix*; LEGO 8 bpp accelerated framebuffer.
    P4

- *cgeight*; TC 24 bpp framebuffer with overlay.
  P4 (not well tested)

- Network interfaces
  - *be*; 100 Mbps half-duplex "Big Mac" ethernet.
    Sbus card
  - *en*; Efficient Networks, Inc. ATM interface.
    Sbus card
  - *hme*; 100 Mbps full-duplex "Happy Meal" ethernet.
    On-board (JavaStation-NC) and Sbus card
    This hardware is not supported on the sun4c platform
  - *ie*; 10 Mbps Intel 82586 ethernet.
    On-board (4/100 and 4/200, may not be working properly on 4/400) and VME card
  - *le*; 10 Mbps AMD 9790 Lance ethernet.
    On-board (4/300, sun4c, and sun4m) and Sbus card
  - *qec*; One 100 Mbps be interface and four 10 Mbps Mace ethernet interfaces.
    Sbus card
  - *qfe*; four 100 Mbps full-duplex "Happy Meal" ethernet interfaces.
    Sbus card
  - misc: various ethernet interfaces are found on multi-function Sbus cards (e.g. along with SCSI), the ethernet interfaces work even if the other functions do not

- SCSI interfaces
  - *esp*; 5 MB/s and 10 MB/s (Fast) NCR 53C9x SCSI controller, and 20 MB/s (Fast+Wide) FAS336 controller (known as 'fas' on Solaris).
    On-board (sun4c, sun4m, 4/300, Ultra 1e, and Ultra 2) and Sbus cards
  - *isp*; 10 MB/s (Fast) and 20 MB/s (Fast+Wide) Qlogic ISP 10x0 family.
    Sbus card
  - *si*; 5 MB/s NCR 5380 SCSI controller.
    VME card (Interrupt driven and polled DMA)
  - *sw*; 5 MB/s NCR 5380 "SCSI Weird" controller.
    Onboard 4/110 (polled DMA only)
  - misc: SCSI functionality is sometimes found on multi-function Sbus cards (e.g. along with ethernet), the SCSI *esp* and *isp* portions of those cards should work, even if the other functions do not.

    Note: Non-Sun SCSI CD-ROMs may have trouble booting any OS, NetBSD or otherwise. Your CD-ROM must support 512 byte blocks for the OpenBoot PROM to load a file. Most newer CD-ROM drives support this automatically, and many older drives allow you to set it using a jumper. See
    http://www.ebsinc.com/solaris/suncdrom.html
    for information on bootable CD-ROMs

- VME disk interfaces
  - *xd*; Xylogics 7053 VME/SMD disk controller

- *xy*; Xylogics 450/451 VME disk controller

  Note: VME/IPI disks are not supported

- Floppy drives
  - *fd*; floppy disk drive.
    On-board sun4c and sun4m
  - *sd*; SCSI floppy drive, acts as a SCSI drive to kernel.
    found with some SPARCbook 3 machines
- PCMCIA/Cardbus devices
  - *nell*; PCMCIA interface
    On-board (SPARCstation Voyager) and Sbus card.
    All devices listed in the Machine-independent PCMCIA drivers page should work, but very few have been tested with NetBSD/sparc.
    http://www.NetBSD.org/support/hardware/pcmcia.html

    Note: See the FAQ for more information.
    http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/sparc/faq.html#nell
- Serial interfaces
  - *zs*; Zilog 8530 serial ports, which can be used as the system console
    On-board sun4, sun4c, and sun4m
  - *com*; Zilog 85C30 serial ports (ns16550a)
    On-board Tadpole SPARCbook 3GS and 3GX (internal 14.4 kbps modem, use `/dev/ttyC0`) JavaStation-1, and JavaStation-NC
- Input devices
  - Sun keyboard and mouse
  - SPARCbook 3 keyboard and joystick
  - Third-party keyboards, mice, and trackballs
  - PS/2 keyboards and mice on JavaStation models
- Audio interfaces
  - *audioamd*; AMD 7930-based 8000 Hz, 8 bit, mono, mu-law.
    On-board sun4c and SPARC Classic
  - *audiocs*; CS4231-based 44 KHz, 16 bit, stereo, PCM.
    On-board SPARCStation 5, JavaStation-1, JavaStation-NC, and optional on SPARC-Station 4.
- Misc cards
  - *mtty / mbpp*; Magma Serial/Parallel ports.
    Sbus card
  - *xbox*;
    Sun Sbus expander device
- Parallel ports
  - *bpp*; Bi-directional parallel port.
    On-board and Sbus card

Unsupported devices

- DBRIe-based audio and ISDN.
  On-board some sun4m machines (such as SPARCstation 10, SPARCstation 20, SPARC LX, SPARCstation Voyager, and Tadpole SPARCbook 3)
- *sc*; Sun SCSI.
  VME card
- *cgtwelve*; I.e. GS, 24 bpp framebuffer.
  Sbus card
- PCMCIA interface
  On-board Tadpole SPARCbook 3GS and 3GX

Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

Note that if you are installing or upgrading from writable media, it can be write-protected if you wish. These systems mount a root image from inside the kernel, and will not need to write to the media. If you booted from a floppy, the floppy disk may be removed from the drive after the system has booted.

Installation is supported from several media types, including:

- CD-ROM / DVD
- MS-DOS floppy
- 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 `sparc/binary/sets`.

Proceed to the instructions on installation.

MS-DOS floppy NetBSD does not include split distribution sets for installation by floppy. However, they can be created on a separate machine using the `split`(1) command, running e.g. **`split -b 235k base.tgz base.`** to split the `base.tgz` file from `sparc/binary/sets` into files named `base.aa`, `base.ab`, and so on. Repeat this for all `set_name.tgz` files, splitting them into `set_name.`*`xx`* files. Count the number of `set_name.`*`xx`* files that make up the distribution sets you want to install or upgrade. You will need one sixth that number of 1.44 MB floppies.

Format all of the floppies with MS-DOS. Do *not* make any of them bootable MS-DOS floppies, i.e. don't use `format /s` to format them. (If the floppies are bootable, then the MS-DOS system files that make them bootable will take up some space, and you won't be able to fit the distribution set parts on the disks.) If you're using floppies that are formatted for MS-DOS by their manufacturers, they probably aren't bootable, and you can use them out of the box.

Place all of the `set_name.`*`xx`* files on the MS-DOS disks.

Once you have the files on MS-DOS disks, 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.

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. If you don't have access to a functioning nameserver during installation, the IPv4 address of **ftp.NetBSD.org** is `204.152.190.13` and the IPv6 address is `2001:4f8:3:7:230:48ff:fe31:43f2` (as of April, 2009).

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-5.0
# cd sparc/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 pre-

paring your hard disk, below. If you're upgrading an existing installation, go directly to the section on upgrading.

Preparing your System for NetBSD installation

Configuring your PROM

Before you start, you should configure your PROM. There are three categories of PROM: "sunmon" (sometimes called Restricted Prompt, sun monitor, or old command mode), OpenBoot PROM 1, and OpenBoot PROM 2. The sun4 machines only have sunmon. Some of the early sun4c models default to sunmon but have OpenBoot PROM 1. The later sun4c models and all sun4m models have OpenBoot PROM 2.

First, you need to stop your system from automatically booting when powered on. Pressing the `STOP` key (sometimes called the `L1` key, found on the left side of your keyboard) and the `a` key will halt your system and give you a PROM prompt. If you are using a Tadpole SPARCbook, you press the `Pause` and `a` keys. If you are using a serial console, send a "BREAK" signal from your terminal (the method of sending "BREAK" varies from terminal to terminal).

If the ethernet address of your sparc system is `ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff`, then your NVRAM battery is dead and you will have trouble using ethernet (among other problems). Read the Sun NVRAM/Hostid FAQ.

http://www.squirrel.com/squirrel/sun-nvram-hostid.faq.html

If you have a valid ethernet address and you plan to netboot, write down your system's ethernet address.

Next, you should set your system to always use the OpenBoot PROM (sometimes called "new command mode") if it defaults to sunmon. The NetBSD kernel relies on some of the functionality provided by the OpenBoot PROM. If your machine gives you a '>' prompt instead of an 'ok' prompt, type:

```
> n
ok setenv sunmon-compat? false
ok
```

Next, if you are using any security features of OpenBoot PROM, you should turn them off — NetBSD can't deal well with this.

```
ok setenv security-mode none
```

If you are using a serial console, the NetBSD/sparc installer defaults to using 9600 bps, 8N1 settings. You may want to configure your system and serial terminal like this prior to booting the installer. Additionally, a new installation of NetBSD/sparc will default to these settings as well.

The OpenBoot PROM 1 machines (SPARCstation/server 1, SPARCstation/server 1+, IPC, and SLC) have an odd SCSI quirk you should be aware of. There are three SCSI addressing schemes used by your system: SCSI target ID (set by physical jumpers on the device), PROM 'unit' number (set by OpenBoot PROM 1, based on its SCSI target ID), and the name you reference within an operating system (set by the kernel, based on the PROM 'unit' number).

Sun shipped these systems with the internal drives set to SCSI target IDs 3 and 1. The default value of the OpenBoot PROM variable '`sd-targets`' is '`31204567.`' This variable maps how the OpenBoot PROM 1 assigns 'unit' numbers based on the SCSI target ID. Thus the device at SCSI target ID 3 is considered 'unit' 0, and the SCSI device at target ID 0 is 'unit' 3. When you type "**`boot scsi(0,0,0)`**", the OpenBoot PROM will boot from 'unit' 0 (which is SCSI target ID 3, the internal hard drive). The SunOS kernel is hard-wired to map `sd0` to SCSI target 3, and `sd3` to SCSI target 0.

PROM Unit#	*SCSI Target*	*SunOS name*
0	3	sd0

1	1	sd1
2	2	sd2
3	0	sd3
4	4	st0
5	5	st1
6	6	cdrom

The NetBSD/sparc `GENERIC` kernel does not wire things down as does SunOS. It names the disks in the order that the SCSI targets are probed (01234567). If you only have one disk, it is always `sd0` regardless of its SCSI target ID or its PROM 'unit' number, and there are no problems. If you have two disks, one at SCSI ID 2 ('unit' 2) and SCSI ID 3 ('unit' 0), then they are recognized as `sd0` and `sd1` respectively. This can be a problem if you are not aware of it, particularly when creating an fstab.

There are two approaches to fixing this problem: changing the mapping that OpenBoot PROM 1 does, and changing the NetBSD kernel configuration. To get OpenBoot PROM 1 to number the SCSI 'unit' numbers the same as the SCSI target IDs, you need to run this command:

ok **setenv sd-targets 01234567**

This may, however, cause problems if you were to later attempt to use SunOS on this machine or if you reset the OpenBoot PROM variables.

The other approach is to use a NetBSD kernel that matches the PROM's odd target mapping by treating 'unit' 0 (i.e. SCSI target ID 3) as `sd0` and 'unit' 3 (i.e. SCSI target ID 0) as `sd3`. The `GENERIC_SCSI3` kernel performs this target mapping, but the `GENERIC` and `INSTALL` kernels do not.

Note: This is also a concern when you start building your own customised kernels.

The machines with OpenBoot PROM 2 (SPARCstation/server 2, ELC, IPX, and all sun4m models) have a similar SCSI target mapping in the form of a **devalias** entry. That is, the device alias **disk** is shorthand for the disk at SCSI ID 3 on the internal SCSI controller. Normally, the **disk** device alias is what the PROM uses as the default boot device, i.e. in the absence of a *device* argument to the **boot** command. Note that there are also pre-configured device alias entries for **disk0, disk1, disk2** and **disk3**, which are in fact a one-to-one mapping to the SCSI targets **0** to **3** (all on the internal SCSI controller) .

Again, it may be advantageous to use a fixed "SCSI target" to "NetBSD disk unit" mapping in your kernel configuration file (such as is done in the `GENERIC_SCSI3` kernel) to ensure that your disks remain showing up at the same NetBSD device unit numbers even if you add disks to your system at a later time.

Determining how to access your SCSI disk from the PROM

sunmon and OpenBoot PROM 1 use an archaic `sd(`*c*`,`*u*`,`*p*`)` syntax to address SCSI devices. OpenBoot PROM 2 uses a more intuitive syntax using device aliases.

To calculate the parameters for sunmon and OpenBoot PROM 1:

- *c* specifies the SCSI controller number (first is 0, second is 1, ...)
- *u* the hexadecimal number obtained from evaluating the expression *(8 * TARGET) + LUN*
- *p* the partition number from which to boot ('0' = 'a', '1' = 'b', etc.)

Therefore, to boot from the swap partition on the internal hard drive (first SCSI bus, target 0, lun 0, partition 1), one would use:

ok **boot sd(0,0,1)**

To boot from a CD-ROM (first SCSI bus, target 6, lun 0, partition dynamically determined), one would use:

ok **boot sd(0,30,)**

And, to boot from a kernel named `netbsd-GENERIC` on the fourth partition ('`d`', often the `/usr` partition) on an external hard drive (first SCSI bus, target 2, lun 0, partition 3), one would use:

ok **boot sd(0,10,3)netbsd-GENERIC**

Now, for OpenBoot PROM 2, SCSI devices are specified by an OpenBOOT **devalias** which provides simple mnemonics for the full path to the device. Type **devalias** in OpenBoot PROM 2 to get a list of all of the available aliases. Just the alias and partition are necessary when booting.

Therefore, to boot from the swap partition on the internal hard drive (OpenBoot PROM 2 assumes the internal hard drive is at target 3), one would use:

ok **boot disk:b**

To boot from a CD-ROM (OpenBoot PROM 2 assumes the CD-ROM is at target 6), one would use:

ok **boot cdrom**

And, to boot from a kernel named `netbsd-GENERIC` on the fourth partition ('`d`', often the `/usr` partition) on an external hard drive (target 2, partition 3), one would use:

ok **boot disk2:d netbsd-GENERIC**

The full device path specifier for OpenBoot PROM 2 depends on how OpenBoot PROM 2 recognizes your SCSI controller. Typically, one would use something like: `/sbus/esp/sd@`*t*`,`*p* where t is the SCSI target and p is the partition number.

Determining how to boot from an SBUS card

Some SBUS cards have firmware that lets you use them as a boot device. These cards do not automatically create a **devalias** entry, so you must traverse the device tree to figure out what the OpenBoot PROM calls your card. You will be using OpenBoot PROM commands at the 'ok' prompt. First 'cd' to the top of the device tree and list the nodes there. The following is the procedure to boot from an HME card in a SPARC Classic.

```
ok cd /
ok ls
ffd3b790 TI,TMS390S10@0,f8fffffc
ffd2d254 virtual-memory@0,0
ffd2d198 memory@0,0
ffd2b65c obio
ffd2b310 iommu@0,10000000
ffd2b2a0 openprom
ffd24af0 aliases
ffd24abc options
ffd24a88 packages
```

Usually, you can simply type in the name before the at (@) sign and the OpenBoot PROM will fill in the rest.

```
ok cd iommu
ok ls
ffd2b454 sbus@0,10001000
ok cd sbus
ok ls
ffd467e8 cgthree@3,0
ffd42a1c SUNW,hme@1,8c00000
ffd4297c le@0,c00000
ffd40d28 ledma@4,8400010
```

```
ffd40c9c SUNW,bpp@4,c800000
ffd40c00 audio@4,1300000
ffd3dc68 espdma@4,8400000
ok cd SUNW,hme
ok ls
ok pwd
/iommu@0,10000000/sbus@0,10001000/SUNW,hme@1,8c00000
```

OK, now we know the path to the HME device in this example. Now, we need to determine if it's capable of booting. If it is, it will have the **word** 'open'.

```
ok words
reset           seek            load            open            close
watch-net       selftest        obp-selftest    write           read
preamble-32     enable-link-pulse               disable-link-pulse
force-speeds    reset-transceiver               use-bit-bang-mode
use-frame-mode                  dump-phys       transfer-speed=10
transfer-speed=100              mii-write       mii-read
create-rev-id
```

Great! Also, in case you're interested in further details about your hardware, you can use the '.attributes' command.

```
ok .attributes
hm-rev                  00000022
version                 1.18
model                   SUNW,501-2919
device_type             network
intr                    00000037  00000000
interrupts              00000004
address-bits            00000030
max-frame-size          00004000
reg                     00000001  08c00000  00000108
                        00000001  08c02000  00002000
                        00000001  08c04000  00002000
                        00000001  08c06000  00002000
                        00000001  08c07000  00000020
name                    SUNW,hme
ok
```

So, when it's time to type in a boot command, use the shortened version of the **pwd** command. In this example, you'd type:

```
ok boot /iommu/sbus/SUNW,hme
```

And when the kernel is done booting, it may not automatically use your card as the root device -- you may need to type in the NetBSD/sparc name for that device:

```
root on sd0a dumps on sd0b
no file system for sd0 (dev 0x700)
cannot mount root, error = 79
root device (default sd0a): ?
use one of: fd0[a-h] le0 le1 hme0 sd0[a-h] halt
root device (default sd0a): hme0
dump device: hme0
file system (default generic): nfs
root on hme0
```

Deciding on partition sizes

If you're installing NetBSD/sparc for the first time it's a good idea to look at the partition sizes of disk you intend installing NetBSD/sparc on.

A minimal installation of NetBSD requires about 100 MB. A full installation requires considerably more. A good initial size for the swap partition is twice the amount of physical memory in your machine (unlike SunOS 4.x, there are no restrictions on the size of the swap partition that would render part of your memory unusable).

Note that there are limitations on the size of the root partition for various models.

On sun4 machines, the NetBSD sparc boot loader can only boot from RAID partitions that start at the beginning of the disk.

On sun4 and early PROM version sun4c machines, the PROM can only boot from the first 1Gb of the disk.

On later PROM version sun4c and early PROM version sun4m machines, the PROM can only boot from the first 2Gb of the disk.

On later PROM version sun4m machines, the PROM can only boot from the first 4Gb of the disk.

Configuration of network interfaces

Some network devices (i.e. the built-in *le* interface on sun4m machines) allow a choice between operating on a UTP or a AUI port once the NetBSD kernel is running. The *le* driver supports automatic detection of the port which is actually connected to the wire. Additionally, some of the Fast ethernet devices (such as *be*, *hme*, *qec*, and *qfe*) support selection of various speeds and options. The default is to attempt to automatically detect the speed.

If automatic detection is not available or not working properly in your environment, you may have to specify the type connection using the **media** parameter of `ifconfig`(8). During installation, you'll get the opportunity to specify the appropriate medium. Use `10base5` or `AUI` to select the AUI connector, or `10baseT` or `UTP` to select the UTP connector. Fast ethernet interfaces default to `auto`, which usually does not detect properly and runs at '10BaseT' speed. The options are `10baseT`, `10baseTX`, and `auto`. The *hme* and *qfe* interfaces also allow `10baseT-FDX` and `100baseT-FDX`.

Installing the NetBSD System

Installing NetBSD is a relatively complex process, but if you have this document in hand it shouldn't be too much trouble.

There are several ways to install NetBSD onto your system. The easiest way is to use the `miniroot.fs` image copied to your local disk's swap partition or a scratch drive. If your Sparc is hooked up in a network, you may configure another UNIX-like machine as a netboot server for your Sparc. Alternatively, there is a pair of floppy images that will boot your system and run the installer.

For more information on the commands and variables available in the OpenBoot PROM (present in all sun4c and sun4m machines), go to **http://docs.sun.com** and search for "openboot reference" (without quotes).

Installing NetBSD by placing a bootable file system on a partitioned hard drive

`installation/miniroot/miniroot.fs.gz` is a compressed, self-contained NetBSD file system holding all utilities necessary to install NetBSD onto a disk attached to your system. It is distributed as a compressed plain file you will transfer to a raw disk partition. You will then boot this installer using the appropriate PROM command. The simplest case is where you place the `miniroot.fs` file system on the swap partition of your disk. Alternatively, you can place it on any other unused partition on any disk (such as a Zip disk). Be forewarned that you will not be able to install NetBSD onto the partition that contains the `miniroot.fs` as this partition is needed during the install process.

Loading the file system onto a raw partition is straightforward. First, download `miniroot.fs` to your system. Next, reboot in single-user mode (i.e. **boot -s**) to ensure that your system will not be swapping. Finally, place the `miniroot.fs` on your partition of choice. On NetBSD or SunOS the commands are:

```
# gunzip miniroot.fs.gz
# dd if=miniroot.fs of=/dev/rsd0b bs=4k
```

Here, `/dev/rsd0b` is assumed to be your swap partition. If you decide to place `miniroot.fs` on a non-swap partition, it will overwrite all of the contents of that partition, but you will not need to reboot into single-user mode to write it.

After transferring the file system to disk, bring the system down by:

```
# halt
```

Then boot the installer by typing the appropriate command at the PROM prompt (this example is for the swap partition):

sunmon

```
> b sd(,,1)netbsd -s
```

OpenBoot PROM 1

```
ok boot sd(,,1)netbsd -s
```

OpenBoot PROM 2

```
ok boot disk:b netbsd -s
```

The monitor boot command will load the NetBSD kernel contained in the file system image. After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the installation scripts.** below.

Installing NetBSD by using a bootable CD-ROM

If you wish to burn a CD-R containing a bootable NetBSD installation, then you can either burn the prepared disk image in `installation/cdrom/sparccd-5.0.iso` or create your own. If you wish to create your own, you should follow the directions on the NetBSD Bootable CD-ROM HOW-TO at:

http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/bootcd.html#sparcimage

Once you have downloaded `sparccd-5.0.iso` or created your own disk image, then you need to burn it to a CD-R.

The CD-ROM attached to your Sparc must support 512 byte sectors to be bootable. All Sun brand CD-ROMs will work, as well as many other manufacturers. See the Sun CD-ROM FAQ: **http://saturn.tlug.org/suncdfaq/**

Sun sets their CD-ROM drives to SCSI ID 6. We recommend you do the same.

Boot the installer by typing the appropriate command at the PROM prompt:

sunmon

```
> b sd(,30,)
```

OpenBoot PROM 1

```
ok boot sd(,30,)
```

OpenBoot PROM 2

```
ok boot cdrom
```

After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the installation scripts.** below.

Installing NetBSD by using the bootable floppies

The NetBSD install floppies only work on the sun4c and sun4m machines. Making the install floppies is fairly straightforward.

NetBSD and SunOS use the same commands. First, get two 1.44 MB floppy disks and format them either using the `fdformat`(8) command or a PC.

```
# fdformat
```

Be sure that the 'fdformat' command completes successfully before proceeding; on NetBSD success is a string of all '`V ' s`', and on SunOS success is a string of '`. ' s`'.

Next, transfer the two floppy images (`installation/floppy/disk1.gz` and `installation/floppy/disk2`) to the disks you just formatted. You can do this step from NetBSD, SunOS, or a Windows machine using **`rawrite.exe`** (available in the NetBSD/i386 distribution). Insert the first floppy and run the following commands:

```
# gunzip disk1.gz
# dd if=disk1 of=/dev/rfd0a bs=36k
# eject floppy
```

Insert the second floppy and run the following commands:

```
# dd if=disk2 of=/dev/rfd0a bs=36k
# eject floppy
```

Note that disk2 may be a symlink to .tgz file; do not uncompress it, just follow the instructions above, verbatim. After writing the two floppies, be sure to label them so you can later identify them.

Insert the floppy made from `disk1` into your Sparc. From the OpenBoot prompt, boot the floppy with the following command:

OpenBoot PROM 1

```
ok boot fd(,,1)
```

OpenBoot PROM 1 (alternate)

```
ok boot /fd
```

OpenBoot PROM 2

```
ok boot floppy
```

After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to insert the floppy labeled "NetBSD disk2". If the floppy is not automatically ejected, you can either use a straightened paperclip to eject the disk or do the following:

Press the `STOP` key (sometimes called the `L1` key, found on the left side of your keyboard) and the `a` key, which will halt your system and give you a PROM prompt.

```
ok eject
ok go
```

Now, insert the floppy labeled `disk2`. After the installation tools have been loaded, you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the installation scripts.** below.

Installing NetBSD by using a netboot setup

1. Introduction

   To netboot a sparc, you must configure one or more servers to provide information and files to your sparc (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/

   You may either netboot the installer so you can install onto a locally attached disk, or you may run your system entirely over the network.

   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 bootstrap program goes through another discovery phase to determine where the kernel is located. The bootstrap program tries to mount the NFS share containing the kernel. Once the kernel is loaded, it starts executing. For RAM disk kernels, it mounts the RAM disk file system and begins executing the installer from the RAM disk. For normal (non-RAM disk) kernels, the kernel tries to mount the NFS share that had the kernel and starts executing the installation tools or `init`(8). All sparc systems except JavaStations with OpenFirmware PROM use a combination of RARP and BOOTP for the discovery stage. In the past, these systems used RARP and BOOTPARAMS. JavaStations booting from OpenFirmware use DHCP. TFTP is used in the bootstrap phase to download the bootstrap program, `boot.net`, which has been linked to a file name appropriate to the client's architecture and IP address as described in the TFTP section below. JavaStations with OpenFirmware need a special bootstrap program, `bootjs.net`, which is a version of boot.net in ELF format. It is not linked to the IP address. NFS is used in both the kernel and file system stages to download the kernel, and to access files on the file server.

   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.

2. `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.

                        #
                        # Only needed for JavaStations with OpenFirmware!
                        #
                        filename                "bootjs.net";

                        #
                        # 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
        }
```

Note that for JavaStations booting from OpenFirmware you do not need the

```
allow bootp;
```

statement, since this machines use real DHCP.

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
```

3. `rarpd`(8)

   Note: no **rarpd** is needed to boot OpenFirmware based JavaStations.

   Create an `/etc/ethers` file with the following line:

   ```
   CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC     client
   ```

   Add your client to the server's `/etc/hosts` file:

   ```
   192.168.1.10 client
   ```

   You will need to start the **rarpd**. 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/rarpd 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 sparc machine to `/tftpboot`. Get `boot.net` from the `installation/netboot` directory of the distribution.

   ```
   # cp boot.net /tftpboot
   ```

   Now, you need to link `boot.net` to the filename that your sparc will look for. It will look for a filename composed of the machine's IP address (in hexadecimal) followed by the machine's architecture, separated by a period. For example, a sun4c machine which has been assigned IP address 192.168.1.10, will make a TFTP request for `C0A8010A.SUN4C`.

   You can use `bc`(1) to help calculate the filename:

   ```
   # bc
   obase=16
   192
   C0
   168
   A8
   1
   1
   10
   A
   ```

```
quit
# cd /tftpboot
# ln -s boot.net C0A8010A.SUN4C
```

For OpenFirmware based JavaStations you use the file `bootjs.net` and do not create a symlink for the IP address. This machines do full DHCP autoconfiguration, so the bootstrap filename is provided by the DHCP server.

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 and installation tools

   Now, if you place a kernel named `netbsd` in `/export/client/root` your client should boot the kernel. Use `binary/kernel/netbsd-GENERIC.gz`.

   ```
   # gunzip netbsd-GENERIC.gz
   # mv netbsd-GENERIC /export/client/root/netbsd
   ```

   If you are netbooting the installer, copy the distribution files to the client's root directory and extract the tools from `installation/netboot/rootfs.tgz`.

   ```
   # cp *tgz /export/client/root
   # cd /export/client/root
   # tar -xpzf rootfs.tgz
   ```

7. Client file system

   You can skip this step if you do not plan to run your client diskless after installation. Otherwise, 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

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

```
dhcpd=YES        dhcpd_flags="-q"
rarpd=YES        rarpd_flags="-a"
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.

Now, netboot your Sparc from the server by entering the appropriate **boot** command at the monitor prompt. Depending on the PROM version in your machine, this command takes one of the following forms:

sunmon

> **b le()netbsd**

OpenBoot PROM 1

ok **b le()netbsd**

OpenBoot PROM 2

ok **boot net netbsd**

After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the installation scripts.** below.

Installing NetBSD by using a bootable tape

Sun sets their tape drives to SCSI ID 4. We recommend you do the same.

Get the tape images (`installation/tape/tapefile1.gz` and `installation/tape/tapefile2`) and transfer them to a tape. Make sure you use the 'no rewind scsi tape' device. Run the following commands:

```
# gunzip tapefile1.gz
# mt -f /dev/nrst0 rew
# dd if=tapefile1 of=/dev/nrst0 bs=4k conv=osync
# dd if=tapefile2 of=/dev/nrst0 bs=4k conv=osync
```

Now you can transfer the NetBSD 5.0. distribution sets from (`binary/sets`) to the tape by using a series of additional

```
# dd if=<aset>.tgz of=/dev/nrst0 bs=4k conv=osync
```

commands. See also the section **Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media.** Be sure to mark the location of these files on the tape; you'll need them during the installation procedure.

Insert the tape into your Sparc's tapestation. Boot the installer by typing the appropriate command at the PROM prompt:

sunmon

> **b st()**

OpenBoot PROM 1

ok **boot st()**

OpenBoot PROM 2

ok **boot tape**

After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to confirm the tape device and tape file number containing the installation tools. Then, proceed to the section **Running the installation scripts.** below.

Running the installation scripts

The first thing that the installation scripts will inquire about is the type of console you're using on your machine. If you're using a Sun frame buffer display, choose the terminal type **sun** (this is presented as the default) .

Note: if your frame buffer device is a cgsix Sbus board, you should change the terminal type to **sun-cgsix** to avoid triggering a bug in the board's firmware code that can garble your screen.

If you're using a terminal device connected to a serial port, choose a terminal type appropriate for that device, e.g. **vt100** or **vt200**.

Next, you will be presented with a choice of two installation methods: a new full-screen **sysinst** program, or the traditional script-based **miniroot** program. The **sysinst** program is easier to use, but the **miniroot** program is more flexible. Both of these installation methods will follow the same set of procedures and will fully install NetBSD on your Sparc.

You will frequently be asked for confirmation before the system proceeds with each phase of the installation process.

Occasionally, you will have to provide a piece of information such as the name of the disk you want to install on, partitioning information, or IP addresses and domain names you want to assign. If your system has more than one disk, you may want to look at the output of the dmesg(8) command to see how your disks have been identified by the kernel.

Note: If you repartition a hard drive, be certain that every partition starts on a cylinder boundary for compatibility with the Sparc ROM.

The installation script goes through the following phases:
- determination of the disk on which to install NetBSD
- checking/creation of the partition information on the disk
- creating and mounting the NetBSD file systems
- setup of network configuration
- extraction of the distribution tar files
- installation of bootstrap programs

Now try a reboot. Initially we'd suggest you **boot sd()netbsd -bs**, then try multiuser after that. If you boot single-user the NetBSD incantation to make the root file system writable is

```
# mount -u /dev/sd0a /
```

Your PROM might have been setup to instruct the boot program to load a file called vmunix. On OpenBoot PROM systems you can change it to load netbsd instead using the following commands:

OpenBoot PROM 1

```
ok setenv boot-from sd(0,0,0)netbsd
```

OpenBoot PROM 2

```
ok setenv boot-file netbsd
ok setenv boot-device disk:a
```

Congratulations, you have successfully installed NetBSD 5.0.

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 **sun** for a local console, or whatever is appropriate for your serial console (some systems display garbage with a **sun** terminal type, you may need to use **sun-ss5**) 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_le0="inet 192.0.2.123 netmask 255.255.255.0"
   ```

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

   ```
   ifconfig_le0="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. Select the proper terminal devices

   If you are using a serial console, you will have to edit the `/etc/ttys` file and change sun to the appropriate terminal type, such as vt220.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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

6. 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/NetBSD/packages/pkgsrc/README.html
   - Precompiled binaries can be found at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/
     usually in the sparc/5.0/All subdir. You can install them with the following commands under sh(1):

```
# PKG_PATH=ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/sparc/5.0/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 firefox
...
```

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

```
# setenv PKG_PATH ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/sparc/5.0/All
```

   Note: Some mirror sites don't mirror the /pub/pkgsrc directory. If you would like to use such mirrors, you could also try the /pub/NetBSD/packages/current-packages/NetBSD/sparc/5.0/All directory, which may have the same contents.

   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.

   Note: In some cases the pkg_add(1) command will complain about a version mismatch of packages with a message like the following:

```
Warning: package 'foo' was built for a different version
of the OS:
NetBSD/i386 M.N (pkg) vs. NetBSD/i386 5.0 (this host),
```

This warning is harmless if the formal major release numbers are the same between the pkg and your host. Please refer to the NetBSD release glossary and graphs at
http://www.NetBSD.org/releases/release-map.html
for more information about NetBSD's release numbering scheme.

- The framework for compiling packages can be obtained by retrieving the file
  ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/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.

7. 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 5.0 is with binaries, and that is the method documented here.

To do the upgrade, you must boot the install kernel using one of the methods described above. 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 5.0 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 5.0.

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).

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 3.x releases

See the section below on upgrading from NetBSD 4.x as well.

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 '_proxy', '_rwhod', and '_sdpd' and the groups '_proxy', '_rwhod' and '_sdpd' need to be created and the user 'uucp' needs to be updated.
- A number of things were removed in the NetBSD 4.0 release, including: the evbsh5 port, the Fortran 77 compiler (g77), NETCCITT, NETNS, Sendmail, Sushi, UUCP, and Vinum. If you were using any of these, please see the "Components removed from NetBSD" at
  http://www.NetBSD.org/releases/formal-4/NetBSD-4.0.html#removals

- The replacement of Sendmail by Postfix can be handled automatically by *postinstall* but it is not done by default. If you want to transition to Postfix, the command

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

  will update your `/etc/mailer.conf` file to use Postfix as the MTA. When using **sysinst** to upgrade the system, it will ask if you want this to be done.

  Note that if you have a customized Sendmail setup, you need to set up Postfix in an equivalent way; there is no tool for automatic conversion of Sendmail configuration to a Postfix one.

  Postfix will be started automatically when the system boots. You may see messages like "$sendmail is not set properly" at boot. You can suppress them by removing `/etc/rc.d/sendmail` and `/etc/rc.d/smmsp`. Those files and other parts of sendmail configuration like files under `/usr/share/sendmail` are not removed by default while upgrading for those who want to continue using sendmail from outside the base system. If you want to delete them, *postinstall* can be used:

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

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 5.0 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.

Thanks go to

- The former members of UCB's Computer Systems Research Group, including (but not limited to):

  Keith Bostic
  Ralph Campbell
  Mike Karels
  Marshall Kirk McKusick

  for their work on BSD systems, support, and encouragement.
- The Internet Systems Consortium, Inc. for hosting the NetBSD FTP, CVS, AnonCVS, mail, mail archive, GNATS, SUP, Rsync and WWW servers.
- The Internet Research Institute in Japan for hosting the server which runs the CVSweb interface to the NetBSD source tree.
- 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!)

We are...

(in alphabetical order)

The NetBSD core group:

Alistair Crooks	agc@NetBSD.org
Quentin Garnier	cube@NetBSD.org
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org
YAMAMOTO Takashi	yamt@NetBSD.org
Christos Zoulas	christos@NetBSD.org

The portmasters (and their ports):

Erik Berls	cyber@NetBSD.org	**cobalt**
Manuel Bouyer	bouyer@NetBSD.org	**xen**
Simon Burge	simonb@NetBSD.org	**evbmips**
Simon Burge	simonb@NetBSD.org	**pmax**
Simon Burge	simonb@NetBSD.org	**sbmips**
Julian Coleman	jdc@NetBSD.org	**atari**
Marcus Comstedt	marcus@NetBSD.org	**dreamcast**
Andrew Doran	ad@NetBSD.org	**amd64**
Andrew Doran	ad@NetBSD.org	**i386**
Matthias Drochner	drochner@NetBSD.org	**cesfic**
Gavan Fantom	gavan@NetBSD.org	**iyonix**
Jaime A Fournier	ober@NetBSD.org	**zaurus**
Matt Fredette	fredette@NetBSD.org	**sun2**
Ichiro FUKUHARA	ichiro@NetBSD.org	**hpcarm**
Chris Gilbert	chris@NetBSD.org	**cats**
Ben Harris	bjh21@NetBSD.org	**acorn26**
Ross Harvey	ross@NetBSD.org	**alpha**
Nick Hudson	skrll@NetBSD.org	**hp700**
Martin Husemann	martin@NetBSD.org	**sparc64**
IWAMOTO Toshihiro	toshii@NetBSD.org	**hpcarm**
Darrin Jewell	dbj@NetBSD.org	**next68k**
Søren Jørvang	soren@NetBSD.org	**sgimips**
Wayne Knowles	wdk@NetBSD.org	**mipsco**
Takayoshi Kochi	kochi@NetBSD.org	**ia64**
Paul Kranenburg	pk@NetBSD.org	**sparc**
Michael Lorenz	macallan@NetBSD.org	**macppc**
Anders Magnusson	ragge@NetBSD.org	**vax**
Cherry G. Mathew	cherry@NetBSD.org	**ia64**
NISHIMURA Takeshi	nsmrtks@NetBSD.org	**x68k**
Tohru Nishimura	nisimura@NetBSD.org	**luna68k**
Tohru Nishimura	nisimura@NetBSD.org	**sandpoint**
Andrey Petrov	petrov@NetBSD.org	**sparc64**
Scott Reynolds	scottr@NetBSD.org	**mac68k**
Tim Rightnour	garbled@NetBSD.org	**ofppc**
Tim Rightnour	garbled@NetBSD.org	**prep**
Tim Rightnour	garbled@NetBSD.org	**rs6000**
Noriyuki Soda	soda@NetBSD.org	**arc**
Ignatios Souvatzis	is@NetBSD.org	**amiga**
Jonathan Stone	jonathan@NetBSD.org	**pmax**
Shin Takemura	takemura@NetBSD.org	**hpcmips**
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org	**alpha**
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org	**netwinder**
Jason Thorpe	thorpej@NetBSD.org	**algor**
Jason Thorpe	thorpej@NetBSD.org	**evbarm**
Jason Thorpe	thorpej@NetBSD.org	**shark**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui@NetBSD.org	**ews4800mips**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui@NetBSD.org	**hp300**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui@NetBSD.org	**news68k**

Valeriy E. Ushakov	uwe@NetBSD.org	**landisk**
Nathan Williams	nathanw@NetBSD.org	**sun3**
Steve Woodford	scw@NetBSD.org	**evbppc**
Steve Woodford	scw@NetBSD.org	**mvme68k**
Steve Woodford	scw@NetBSD.org	**mvmeppc**
Reinoud Zandijk	reinoud@NetBSD.org	**acorn32**

The NetBSD 5.0 Release Engineering team:

Manuel Bouyer	bouyer@NetBSD.org
David Brownlee	abs@NetBSD.org
James Chacon	jmc@NetBSD.org
Julian Coleman	jdc@NetBSD.org
Håvard Eidnes	he@NetBSD.org
Liam J. Foy	liamjfoy@NetBSD.org
John Heasley	heas@NetBSD.org
Geert Hendrickx	ghen@NetBSD.org
Soren Jacobsen	snj@NetBSD.org
Phil Nelson	phil@NetBSD.org
Jeff Rizzo	riz@NetBSD.org

NetBSD Developers:

Nathan Ahlstrom	nra@NetBSD.org
Steve Allen	wormey@NetBSD.org
Jukka Andberg	jandberg@NetBSD.org
Julian Assange	proff@NetBSD.org
Lennart Augustsson	augustss@NetBSD.org
Christoph Badura	bad@NetBSD.org
Bang Jun-Young	junyoung@NetBSD.org
Dieter Baron	dillo@NetBSD.org
Robert V. Baron	rvb@NetBSD.org
Alan Barrett	apb@NetBSD.org
Grant Beattie	grant@NetBSD.org
Jason Beegan	jtb@NetBSD.org
Erik Berls	cyber@NetBSD.org
Hiroyuki Bessho	bsh@NetBSD.org
John Birrell	jb@NetBSD.org
Mason Loring Bliss	mason@NetBSD.org
Charles Blundell	cb@NetBSD.org
Rafal Boni	rafal@NetBSD.org
Stephen Borrill	sborrill@NetBSD.org
Sean Boudreau	seanb@NetBSD.org
Manuel Bouyer	bouyer@NetBSD.org
John Brezak	brezak@NetBSD.org
Allen Briggs	briggs@NetBSD.org
Mark Brinicombe	mark@NetBSD.org
Aaron Brown	abrown@NetBSD.org
Andrew Brown	atatat@NetBSD.org

David Brownlee	abs@NetBSD.org
Frederick Bruckman	fredb@NetBSD.org
Jon Buller	jonb@NetBSD.org
Simon Burge	simonb@NetBSD.org
Robert Byrnes	byrnes@NetBSD.org
Pavel Cahyna	pavel@NetBSD.org
D'Arcy J.M. Cain	darcy@NetBSD.org
Daniel Carosone	dan@NetBSD.org
Dave Carrel	carrel@NetBSD.org
James Chacon	jmc@NetBSD.org
Mihai Chelaru	kefren@NetBSD.org
Bill Coldwell	billc@NetBSD.org
Julian Coleman	jdc@NetBSD.org
Ben Collver	ben@NetBSD.org
Marcus Comstedt	marcus@NetBSD.org
Jeremy Cooper	jeremy@NetBSD.org
Chuck Cranor	chuck@NetBSD.org
Alistair Crooks	agc@NetBSD.org
Aidan Cully	aidan@NetBSD.org
Garrett D'Amore	gdamore@NetBSD.org
Johan Danielsson	joda@NetBSD.org
John Darrow	jdarrow@NetBSD.org
Jed Davis	jld@NetBSD.org
Matt DeBergalis	deberg@NetBSD.org
Arnaud Degroote	degroote@NetBSD.org
Rob Deker	deker@NetBSD.org
Chris G. Demetriou	cgd@NetBSD.org
Tracy Di Marco White	gendalia@NetBSD.org
Jaromír Dolecek	jdolecek@NetBSD.org
Andy Doran	ad@NetBSD.org
Roland Dowdeswell	elric@NetBSD.org
Emmanuel Dreyfus	manu@NetBSD.org
Matthias Drochner	drochner@NetBSD.org
Jun Ebihara	jun@NetBSD.org
Håvard Eidnes	he@NetBSD.org
Jaime A Fournier	ober@NetBSD.org
Stoned Elipot	seb@NetBSD.org
Michael van Elst	mlelstv@NetBSD.org
Enami Tsugutomo	enami@NetBSD.org
Bernd Ernesti	veego@NetBSD.org
Erik Fair	fair@NetBSD.org
Gavan Fantom	gavan@NetBSD.org
Hauke Fath	hauke@NetBSD.org
Hubert Feyrer	hubertf@NetBSD.org
Jason R. Fink	jrf@NetBSD.org
Matt J. Fleming	mjf@NetBSD.org
Marty Fouts	marty@NetBSD.org
Liam J. Foy	liamjfoy@NetBSD.org
Matt Fredette	fredette@NetBSD.org

Thorsten Frueauf	frueauf@NetBSD.org
Castor Fu	castor@NetBSD.org
Ichiro Fukuhara	ichiro@NetBSD.org
Quentin Garnier	cube@NetBSD.org
Thomas Gerner	thomas@NetBSD.org
Simon J. Gerraty	sjg@NetBSD.org
Justin Gibbs	gibbs@NetBSD.org
Chris Gilbert	chris@NetBSD.org
Eric Gillespie	epg@NetBSD.org
Brian Ginsbach	ginsbach@NetBSD.org
Paul Goyette	pgoyette@NetBSD.org
Michael Graff	explorer@NetBSD.org
Brian C. Grayson	bgrayson@NetBSD.org
Matthew Green	mrg@NetBSD.org
Andreas Gustafsson	gson@NetBSD.org
Ulrich Habel	rhaen@NetBSD.org
Jun-ichiro itojun Hagino	itojun@NetBSD.org
HAMAJIMA Katsuomi	hamajima@NetBSD.org
Adam Hamsik	haad@NetBSD.org
Juergen Hannken-Illjes	hannken@NetBSD.org
Charles M. Hannum	mycroft@NetBSD.org
Ben Harris	bjh21@NetBSD.org
Ross Harvey	ross@NetBSD.org
Eric Haszlakiewicz	erh@NetBSD.org
John Hawkinson	jhawk@NetBSD.org
HAYAKAWA Koichi	haya@NetBSD.org
John Heasley	heas@NetBSD.org
Geert Hendrickx	ghen@NetBSD.org
René Hexel	rh@NetBSD.org
Iain Hibbert	plunky@NetBSD.org
Kouichirou Hiratsuka	hira@NetBSD.org
Michael L. Hitch	mhitch@NetBSD.org
Ádám Hóka	ahoka@NetBSD.org
Jachym Holecek	freza@NetBSD.org
David A. Holland	dholland@NetBSD.org
Christian E. Hopps	chopps@NetBSD.org
Ken Hornstein	kenh@NetBSD.org
Marc Horowitz	marc@NetBSD.org
Eduardo Horvath	eeh@NetBSD.org
Nick Hudson	skrll@NetBSD.org
Shell Hung	shell@NetBSD.org
Martin Husemann	martin@NetBSD.org
Dean Huxley	dean@NetBSD.org
Love Hörnquist Åstrand	lha@NetBSD.org
Roland Illig	rillig@NetBSD.org
Bernardo Innocenti	bernie@NetBSD.org
Tetsuya Isaki	isaki@NetBSD.org
ITOH Yasufumi	itohy@NetBSD.org
IWAMOTO Toshihiro	toshii@NetBSD.org

Matthew Jacob	mjacob@NetBSD.org
Soren Jacobsen	snj@NetBSD.org
Lonhyn T. Jasinskyj	lonhyn@NetBSD.org
Darrin Jewell	dbj@NetBSD.org
Nicolas Joly	njoly@NetBSD.org
Chris Jones	cjones@NetBSD.org
Søren Jørvang	soren@NetBSD.org
Takahiro Kambe	taca@NetBSD.org
Masanori Kanaoka	kanaoka@NetBSD.org
Antti Kantee	pooka@NetBSD.org
Frank Kardel	kardel@NetBSD.org
Mattias Karlsson	keihan@NetBSD.org
KAWAMOTO Yosihisa	kawamoto@NetBSD.org
Mario Kemper	magick@NetBSD.org
Min Sik Kim	minskim@NetBSD.org
Thomas Klausner	wiz@NetBSD.org
Klaus Klein	kleink@NetBSD.org
John Klos	jklos@NetBSD.org
Wayne Knowles	wdk@NetBSD.org
Takayoshi Kochi	kochi@NetBSD.org
John Kohl	jtk@NetBSD.org
Daniel de Kok	daniel@NetBSD.org
Jonathan A. Kollasch	jakllsch@NetBSD.org
Paul Kranenburg	pk@NetBSD.org
Lubomir Kundrak	lkundrak@NetBSD.org
Jochen Kunz	jkunz@NetBSD.org
Martti Kuparinen	martti@NetBSD.org
Kentaro A. Kurahone	kurahone@NetBSD.org
Arnaud Lacombe	alc@NetBSD.org
Kevin Lahey	kml@NetBSD.org
David Laight	dsl@NetBSD.org
Johnny C. Lam	jlam@NetBSD.org
Martin J. Laubach	mjl@NetBSD.org
Greg Lehey	grog@NetBSD.org
Ted Lemon	mellon@NetBSD.org
Christian Limpach	cl@NetBSD.org
Frank van der Linden	fvdl@NetBSD.org
Joel Lindholm	joel@NetBSD.org
Tonnerre Lombard	tonnerre@NetBSD.org
Mike Long	mikel@NetBSD.org
Michael Lorenz	macallan@NetBSD.org
Warner Losh	imp@NetBSD.org
Tomasz Luchowski	zuntum@NetBSD.org
Federico Lupi	federico@NetBSD.org
Brett Lymn	blymn@NetBSD.org
Paul Mackerras	paulus@NetBSD.org
MAEKAWA Masahide	gehenna@NetBSD.org
Anders Magnusson	ragge@NetBSD.org
Cherry G. Mathew	cherry@NetBSD.org

David Maxwell	david@NetBSD.org
Gregory McGarry	gmcgarry@NetBSD.org
Dan McMahill	dmcmahill@NetBSD.org
Jared D. McNeill	jmcneill@NetBSD.org
Neil J. McRae	neil@NetBSD.org
Julio M. Merino Vidal	jmmv@NetBSD.org
Perry Metzger	perry@NetBSD.org
Luke Mewburn	lukem@NetBSD.org
Jean-Yves Migeon	jym@NetBSD.org
Brook Milligan	brook@NetBSD.org
Minoura Makoto	minoura@NetBSD.org
Simas Mockevicius	symka@NetBSD.org
der Mouse	mouse@NetBSD.org
Joseph Myers	jsm@NetBSD.org
Ken Nakata	kenn@NetBSD.org
Takeshi Nakayama	nakayama@NetBSD.org
Phil Nelson	phil@NetBSD.org
John Nemeth	jnemeth@NetBSD.org
Bob Nestor	rnestor@NetBSD.org
NISHIMURA Takeshi	nsmrtks@NetBSD.org
Tohru Nishimura	nisimura@NetBSD.org
NONAKA Kimihiro	nonaka@NetBSD.org
Takehiko NOZAKI	tnozaki@NetBSD.org
Tobias Nygren	tnn@NetBSD.org
OBATA Akio	obache@NetBSD.org
Jesse Off	joff@NetBSD.org
Tatoku Ogaito	tacha@NetBSD.org
OKANO Takayoshi	kano@NetBSD.org
Masaru Oki	oki@NetBSD.org
Atsushi Onoe	onoe@NetBSD.org
Greg Oster	oster@NetBSD.org
Rui Paulo	rpaulo@NetBSD.org
Jonathan Perkin	sketch@NetBSD.org
Andrey Petrov	petrov@NetBSD.org
Herb Peyerl	hpeyerl@NetBSD.org
Matthias Pfaller	matthias@NetBSD.org
Chris Pinnock	cjep@NetBSD.org
Adrian Portelli	adrianp@NetBSD.org
Peter Postma	peter@NetBSD.org
Dante Profeta	dante@NetBSD.org
Chris Provenzano	proven@NetBSD.org
Niels Provos	provos@NetBSD.org
Mindaugas Rasiukevicius	rmind@NetBSD.org
Michael Rauch	mrauch@NetBSD.org
Marc Recht	recht@NetBSD.org
Darren Reed	darrenr@NetBSD.org
Jeremy C. Reed	reed@NetBSD.org
Antoine Reilles	tonio@NetBSD.org
Tyler R. Retzlaff	rtr@NetBSD.org

Scott Reynolds	scottr@NetBSD.org
Michael Richardson	mcr@NetBSD.org
Tim Rightnour	garbled@NetBSD.org
Alan Ritter	rittera@NetBSD.org
Jeff Rizzo	riz@NetBSD.org
Hans Rosenfeld	hans@NetBSD.org
Gordon Ross	gwr@NetBSD.org
Steve Rumble	rumble@NetBSD.org
Ilpo Ruotsalainen	lonewolf@NetBSD.org
Heiko W. Rupp	hwr@NetBSD.org
Blair J. Sadewitz	bjs@NetBSD.org
David Sainty	dsainty@NetBSD.org
SAITOH Masanobu	msaitoh@NetBSD.org
Kazuki Sakamoto	sakamoto@NetBSD.org
Curt Sampson	cjs@NetBSD.org
Wilfredo Sanchez	wsanchez@NetBSD.org
Ty Sarna	tsarna@NetBSD.org
SATO Kazumi	sato@NetBSD.org
Jan Schaumann	jschauma@NetBSD.org
Matthias Scheler	tron@NetBSD.org
Silke Scheler	silke@NetBSD.org
Karl Schilke (rAT)	rat@NetBSD.org
Amitai Schlair	schmonz@NetBSD.org
Konrad Schroder	perseant@NetBSD.org
Georg Schwarz	schwarz@NetBSD.org
Lubomir Sedlacik	salo@NetBSD.org
Christopher SEKIYA	sekiya@NetBSD.org
Reed Shadgett	dent@NetBSD.org
John Shannon	shannonjr@NetBSD.org
Tim Shepard	shep@NetBSD.org
Takeshi Shibagaki	shiba@NetBSD.org
Naoto Shimazaki	igy@NetBSD.org
Takao Shinohara	shin@NetBSD.org
Takuya SHIOZAKI	tshiozak@NetBSD.org
Daniel Sieger	dsieger@NetBSD.org
Chuck Silvers	chs@NetBSD.org
Thor Lancelot Simon	tls@NetBSD.org
Jeff Smith	jeffs@NetBSD.org
Noriyuki Soda	soda@NetBSD.org
Wolfgang Solfrank	ws@NetBSD.org
SOMEYA Yoshihiko	someya@NetBSD.org
Bill Sommerfeld	sommerfeld@NetBSD.org
Jörg Sonnenberger	joerg@NetBSD.org
Ignatios Souvatzis	is@NetBSD.org
T K Spindler	dogcow@NetBSD.org
Bill Squier	groo@NetBSD.org
Jonathan Stone	jonathan@NetBSD.org
Bill Studenmund	wrstuden@NetBSD.org
Kevin Sullivan	sullivan@NetBSD.org

SUNAGAWA Keiki	kei@NetBSD.org
Kimmo Suominen	kim@NetBSD.org
Robert Swindells	rjs@NetBSD.org
Shin Takemura	takemura@NetBSD.org
TAMURA Kent	kent@NetBSD.org
Shin'ichiro TAYA	taya@NetBSD.org
Ian Lance Taylor	ian@NetBSD.org
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org
Jason Thorpe	thorpej@NetBSD.org
Christoph Toshok	toshok@NetBSD.org
Greg Troxel	gdt@NetBSD.org
Tsubai Masanari	tsubai@NetBSD.org
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui@NetBSD.org
UCHIYAMA Yasushi	uch@NetBSD.org
Masao Uebayashi	uebayasi@NetBSD.org
Shuichiro URATA	ur@NetBSD.org
Valeriy E. Ushakov	uwe@NetBSD.org
Todd Vierling	tv@NetBSD.org
Aymeric Vincent	aymeric@NetBSD.org
Paul Vixie	vixie@NetBSD.org
Mike M. Volokhov	mishka@NetBSD.org
Krister Walfridsson	kristerw@NetBSD.org
Lex Wennmacher	wennmach@NetBSD.org
Leo Weppelman	leo@NetBSD.org
Assar Westerlund	assar@NetBSD.org
Todd Whitesel	toddpw@NetBSD.org
Frank Wille	phx@NetBSD.org
Nathan Williams	nathanw@NetBSD.org
Rob Windsor	windsor@NetBSD.org
Dan Winship	danw@NetBSD.org
Jim Wise	jwise@NetBSD.org
Michael Wolfson	mbw@NetBSD.org
Colin Wood	ender@NetBSD.org
Steve Woodford	scw@NetBSD.org
YAMAMOTO Takashi	yamt@NetBSD.org
Yuji Yamano	yyamano@NetBSD.org
David Young	dyoung@NetBSD.org
Reinoud Zandijk	reinoud@NetBSD.org
S.P.Zeidler	spz@NetBSD.org
Maria Zevenhoven	maria7@NetBSD.org
Christos Zoulas	christos@NetBSD.org

Other contributors:

Dave Burgess	burgess@cynjut.infonet.net
Brian R. Gaeke	brg@dgate.org
Brad Grantham	grantham@tenon.com
Lawrence Kesteloot	kesteloo@cs.unc.edu
Waldi Ravens	waldi@moacs.indiv.nl.net

Legal Mumbo-Jumbo

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This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com)
This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (eay@mincom.oz.au)
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