NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/hp300.

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DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 5.1 on the *hp300* platform. It is available in four different formats titled `INSTALL.`*`ext`*, where *`.ext`* is one of `.ps`, `.html`, `.more`, or `.txt`:

`.ps` PostScript.

`.html` Standard Internet HTML.

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

`.txt` Plain old ASCII.

You are reading the *PostScript* version.

What is NetBSD?

The NetBSD Operating System is a fully functional Open Source UNIX-like operating system derived from the University of California, Berkeley Networking Release 2 (Net/2), 4.4BSD-Lite, and 4.4BSD-Lite2 sources. NetBSD runs on 57 different system architectures (ports) across 15 distinct CPU families, and is being ported to more. The NetBSD 5.1 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.

Dedication

NetBSD 5.1 is dedicated to the memory of Martti Kuparinen, who was the victim of a traffic accident in June 2010.

Martti's technical contributions are too many to list here in full. He created and maintained numerous packages in pkgsrc, updated two packet filter solutions distributed with NetBSD and improved several hardware drivers. Beyond that he was always helpful and friendly. His example encouraged users to contribute to the project and share their work with the community. Some of these users later became NetBSD developers themselves thanks to Martti's efforts.

Changes Between the NetBSD 5.0 and 5.1 Releases

The NetBSD 5.1 release is the first feature update of the NetBSD 5.0 release branch. It represents a selected subset of fixes deemed critical for security or stability reasons, as well as new features and enhancements.

Please note that all fixes in security/critical updates (i.e., NetBSD 5.0.1, 5.0.2, etc.) are cumulative, so the latest update contains all such fixes since the corresponding minor release. These fixes also appear in minor releases (i.e., NetBSD 5.1, 5.2, etc.).

The complete list of changes can be found in the CHANGES-5.1:
http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-5.1/CHANGES-5.1
file in the top level directory of the NetBSD 5.1 release tree. An abbreviated list is as follows:

Security Advisory Fixes

- NetBSD-SA2009-004 (NetBSD OpenPAM `passwd`(1) changing weakness):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-004.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-005 (Plaintext Recovery Attack Against SSH):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-005.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-006 (Buffer overflows in ntp):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-006.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-007 (Buffer overflows in `hack`(6)):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-007.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-008 (OpenSSL ASN1 parsing denial of service and CMS signature verification weakness):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-008.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-009 (OpenSSL DTLS Memory Exhaustion and DSA signature verification vulnerabilities):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-009.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-010 (ISC dhclient subnet-mask flag stack overflow):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-010.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-011 (ISC DHCP server Denial of Service vulnerability):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-011.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-012 (SHA2 implementation potential buffer overflow):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-012.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2009-013 (BIND named dynamic update Denial of Service vulnerability):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2009-013.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-002 (OpenSSL TLS renegotiation man in the middle vulnerability):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-002.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-003 (azalia(4)/hdaudio(4) negative mixer index panic):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-003.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-004 (amd64 per-page No-execute (NX) bit disabled):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-004.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-005 (NTP server Denial of Service vulnerability):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-005.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-006 (Buffer length checking errors in CODA):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-006.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-007 (Integer overflow in libbz2 decompression code):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-007.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-008 (sftp(1)/ftp(1)/glob(3) related resource exhaustion):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-008.txt.asc

- NetBSD-SA2010-010 (Buffer Length Handling Errors in netsmb):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-010.txt.asc
- NetBSD-SA2010-011 (OpenSSL Double Free Arbitrary Code Execution):
  http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/security/advisories/NetBSD-SA2010-011.txt.asc

Advisories prior to NetBSD-SA2009-004 do not affect NetBSD 5.0: *.:*
http://www.NetBSD.org/support/security/patches-5.0.html

Other Security Fixes

- openssl: Fix CVE-2009-4355 and CVE-2010-0740.
- Fix crash in openssl: handshake_dgst[] may be used without being allocated, causing NULL pointer dereference.
- Update BIND server and tools to 9.5.2-P2, fixing CVE-2009-0025, CVE-2009-4022, and CVE-2010-0097.
- `ntpd`(8): Fix CVE-2009-3563.
- expat: Fix SA36425 and CVE-2009-3560.
- `fts`(3): Avoid possible integer overflow on really deep dirs, and subsequent collateral damage. Received from OpenBSD via US-CERT as VU #590371.
- Fix a couple issues with POSIX message queues:
  - An invalid signal number passed to mq_notify() could crash the kernel on delivery -- add a boundary check.
  - A user could set mq_maxmsg (the maximal number of messages in a queue) to a huge value on mq_open(O_CREAT) and later use up all kernel memory by mq_send() -- add a sysctl'able limit which defaults to 16*mq_def_maxmsg.
- `arc4random`(3): Keep arc4_i and arc4_j synchronised after a rekeying. This prevents accidentally ending up in a short ARC4 cycle.
- freetype: Fix CVE-2009-0946.
- `ftpd`(8): Fix a remote crash. PR 43023.
- openldap: Fix CVE-2009-3767.
- Fix an NX regression observed on amd64 kernels, where per-page execution right was disabled (therefore leading to the inability of the kernel to detect fraudulent use of memory mappings marked as not being executable).

Kernel

- Fix random "filesystem full" messages on large FFS file systems.
- Fix a regression in the 4.4BSD scheduler, improving interactive performance under load.
- Remove a race where physio_done() may use memory already freed. PR 39536.
- Fix a crash observed when trying to load a corrupted ELF kernel module.
- Fix PR 41566, where writes on the controlling tty were not being awoken from blocks.
- Various fixes for POSIX message queues.

- Fix a couple deadlocks in the VFS subsystem. PR 41374.
- Fix an issue on some architectures where a softint could fire on the wrong CPU.
- Fixes for POSIX advisory locks.
- A number of other stability fixes.
- Fix a case where `setpriority`(2) returned EACCES instead of EPERM. PR 41489.
- `lockf`(3) passes its arguments through to `fcntl`(2) but is supposed to support -ve lengths (lock area before current offset). Nothing in libc or the kernel allowed for this, so some random part of the file would get locked. PR 41620.
- Fix ktrace of data from iovec based system calls. PR 41819.
- Fix stack size enforcement.

File Systems

- `fsck_ext2fs`(8): Ignore the "-P" option as intended, to make this work with, e.g., "fsck_flags=-pP" in `/etc/rc.conf`. PR 41490.
- UFS quotas: Add missing mutex_destroy() before pool_cache_put(). Prevents a "Mutex error: lockdebug_alloc: already initialized" panic.
- `tunefs`(8): Allow tunefs to clear any type of WAPBL log, not only in-filesystem ones.
- `fsck_ffs`(8): Do some basic checks of the WAPBL journal, and fail if the kernel would refuse to mount the filesystem read/write. Add code to clear the bogus journal when not run in preen (-p) mode.
- `wapbl`(4): If the WAPBL journal can't be read (ffs_wapbl_replay_start() fails), mount the filesystem anyway if MNT_FORCE is present. This allows to still boot single-user a system with a corrupted WAPBL on /, and so get a chance to run fsck to fix it.
- smbfs:
  - Fix some panics while trying to umount a smbfs share.
  - Fix detection of SMB capabilities according to the CIFS spec:
    - SMB_CAP_LARGE_FILES advertises support for 64-bit file offsets.
    - SMB_CAP_LARGE_READX and SMB_CAP_LARGE_WRITEX advertise support for large reads and writes (larger than 64KB). PR 42175.
  - Add support for file sizes greater than 4GB.
  - Prevent malicious local program from causing a kernel crash.
- A number of fixes for ext2fs. PR 28712.
- procfs: Fix memory leak. PR 42053.
- Fix `cp`(1) from NTFS. PR 38531.
- cd9660: Change cd9660_mount, in MNT_UPDATE case, to check dev_t's for equality instead of just vnode pointers. Fixes erroneous "Invalid argument" errors from `mount`(8) with -u against cd9660 root in the presence of mfs or tmpfs `/dev` prepared after initial mountroot.
- A number of fixes to ffs snapshots.
- sysctlfs: Fix a crash while trying to read nodes on amd64. PR 41494.

- Various improvements to UDF.
- xattr: Fix system crash which could be triggered by a malicious command.
- coda: Fix incomplete ioctl parameter verification.
- ffs: Fix a race condition which could lead to data corruption.
- `wapbl`(4): Fix replay problems which could corrupt the fs. PR 43336.

Networking

- `ath`(4): Remove the binary HAL and update to the open source HAL.
- Add the `age`(4) driver for Attansic L1.
- Add the `ale`(4) driver for Atheros AR8121/AR8113/AR8114.
- `brgphy`(4): Add support for BCM5462, BCM54K2 and BCM5722.
- `arp`(4): Don't require the gateway address to have room for both an interface name and address. Fixes a regression in 'arp -s ...' on interfaces such as xennet0 with unusually long names. PR 41878.
- Make tcp msl (max segment life) tunable via sysctl net.inet.tcp.msl.
- Fixed a number of `bge`(4) bugs.
- `ifpci`(4): Fix endianness issues when accessing the B-channel fifos.
- `wm`(4):
  - Numerous fixes for various chips.
  - Add SIOCSIFADDR support for setting the AF_LINK address, necessary for agr to be able to set the mac addresses of each port to the agr address (i.e., so it can receive all intended traffic at the hardware level).
  - Enable hardware VLAN support.
- `re`(4):
  - Detect RTL8169CP, RTL8168D/8111D, and RTL8103E variants.
  - Add hardware checksum support for newer 8168/8111/8102 chips.
  - Fix RX hardware checksum for DESCV2 chips. PR 40605.
- `le`(4): Don't immediately switch UTP/AUI ports on lost carrier.
- `agr`(4): Add vlan support and hardware offload capabilities. Add support for disabling the LACP protocol by setting LINK1 on the agr interface.
- `bnx`(4):
  - Protect against spurious "bnx0: Double mbuf allocation failure!" panics.
  - Add support for BCM5709 and BCM5716.
- Follow exactly the recommendation of draft-ietf-tcpm-tcpsecure-11.txt: Don't check against the last ack received, but the expected sequence number. This makes RST handling independent of delayed ACK.
- `vr`(4): Add suspend/resume support.
- `carp`(4): Improve logging. PR 38260.

- Give 100BASE-TX full duplex higher priority than 100BASE-T4.
- Fix wpa with ral(4).
- vlan(4): Inherit the parent's TCP segmentation offload capability.
- dhcpcd:
  - Update to 5.1.3.
  - Add an rc.d script.
  - Only start dhcpcd per interface if not running the full dhcpcd daemon. Only stop dhcpcd per interface if it's running for the interface. PR 40320.
- Fix a panic when trying to disable IPFilter before enabling it. PR 41364.
- ping(8): Deal with source route and record route specially giving a meaningful error message when remote side doesn't support record route. PR 41111.
- ifconfig(8): Don't require a "vlan" argument with "-vlanif". "ifconfig vlan0 -vlanif" now works as one would expect.
- tap(4): Fix a potential leak on device close. bpf(4): Prevent malicious bytecode from crashing the kernel with a divide-by-zero trap.
- UDPv6: Prevent local crash by malicious user program.

Miscellaneous Drivers

- ehci(4): Add a workaround for ATI SB600 and SB700 revisions A12 and A13 to avoid a USB subsystem hang when the system has multiple USB devices connected to it or one device is re-connected often.
- uftdi(4): Add support for multiple channel cards, specifically quad channel FT4232H.
- ums(4): Add quirks to make MS Wireless Laser Mouse 6000 work. PR 41737. Add support for USB HID devices that report absolute coordinates instead of relative movement data, e.g. touchpanels. Add support for the Microsoft Natural Ergonomic Desktop 7000 mouse.
- apm(4): Fix suspend/resume.

Audio

- Add hdaudio(4), a standards-compliant driver for Intel High Definition Audio. It will replace azalia(4) eventually.
- Add gcscaudio(4), an AMD Geode CS5536 audio driver.
- Add support for playback- or capture-only devices. PR 42050.
- pad(4): Catch up to audio(4) device_t/softc split to prevent pad from corrupting its child device's softc.
- audio(4): OSS audio allows mixer operations on the dsp device. NetBSD would previously return EINVAL in these circumstances. This can break audio in apps running under Linux emulation. Select whether to call mixer_ioctl() or audio_ioctl() based on whether the command smells like a mixer ioctl or not.

Security

- pam(3): Restore the good old UNIX behavior of root password changing: only root may change the root password.
- racoon(8): Fix a bug where racoon used a wrong IPsec-SA handle that was for another peer if it received an ISAKMP message for IPsec-SA that has the same message-id as the message-id that was received before.
- ipsec(4): Add a missing splx() call. PR 41701.
- opencrypto(9):
  - Extend the API to allow the destination buffer size to be specified when it is not the same size as the input buffer.
  - Add user-space access to compression features.
  - Add software gzip support (CRYPTO_GZIP_COMP).
  - Add the fast version of crc32 from zlib to libkern.
  - Fix PRs 41069 and 41070.

Storage

- Add support for RAIDframe parity maps. Drastically reduces the amount of time spent checking parity after an unclean shutdown by keeping better track of which regions might have had outstanding writes. Enabled by default; can be disabled on a per-set basis, or tuned, with the new raidctl(8) commands.
- Add sdmmc framework.
- Add sdhc(4), a driver for SD controllers following the SD Host Controller Standard Simplified Specification.
- Add wb(4), a driver for Winbond W83L518D SD/MMC readers.
- siisata(4): Sync with HEAD, fixing a number of bugs. PR 41579.
- mfi(4): Fix command list corruption seen on heavy I/O load. Add support for MFI gen2 devices.
- twa(4): Disable completely bogus DIAGNOSTIC check.
- wdc(4): use 8bits access to legacy IDE registers through the SATA interface (except data registers). Stops errors such as the following when probing SATA drives through controllers that offer the legacy pciide interface: viaide1 channel 0: reset failed for drive 0
- piixide(4): Add Intel 3400 support.

Platform specific

- x86 (amd64 and i386)
  - Add a workaround for a bug with some Opteron revisions where locked operations sometimes do not serve as memory barriers, allowing memory references to bleed outside of critical sections.
  - ichlpcib(4): Fix watchdog code:
    - The timer bound constants are in tick, so convert period to tick before checking it against the bounds.
    - For ICH5 or older, fix code that would have always written a 0 period to the register.

- Add CPU topology detection support for AMD processors.
- asus(4):
  - Add experimental cpu fan/voltage switching support (sysctl hw.asus0.*).
  - Add fan sensor.
- Add hw.wake.* sysctl subtree for toggling which devices are allowed to restore the system from sleep. By default, the following devices are enabled for wake: sleep/power buttons, lid switch, pc kbd controller.
- agp(4): Add support for Intel G35, G45, and Q45.
- Cut down on the number of lines used in acpi autoconf messages.
- Extend CPU probe of Intel processors to handle extended-models: new Intel 45nm processors, Core i7, Atom, and the 45nm Xeon MP. Properly decode several new Intel cache descriptors, as listed in the most recent (March 2009) edition of Intel's Application Note 485. PRs 41289 and 41290.
- cpuctl(8): Add newer VIA C7 core and VIA Nano. When printing an unknown VIA CPU, default to 'Unknown IDT/VIA' instead of 'C3'.
- Fix NetBSD under qemu with ACPI enabled. PR 38729.
- acpi(4): If the firmware describes duplicate keyboard controller nodes, don't panic when the driver fails to map registers. PR 39671.
- Fix a bug where mapping the very end of iomem accidentally returns an address in the ISA hole. Fixes ohci on VirtualPC 7 for Mac, which places OHCI at base address 0xfffff000 size 0x1000.
- int 15h/AH=86h (WAIT) doesn't work properly on all hardware and emulators, so for the countdown use the more coarsely grained sleep implementation based on int 1ah/AH=00h (GET SYSTEM TIME).
- Use the TSC and current multiplier to calculate bus clock on VIA C7 Esther.
- Add support for VIA C7 temperature sensors (options VIA_C7TEMP) and enable in i386 GENERIC kernel.
- Fix a regression in the boot loader where pressing a letter not bound to a menu item would select a numeric item.
- Enable cgd(4) support on all amd64 and i386 XEN kernels.

- amd64
  - Handle protection faults properly, returning SIGSEGV instead of SIGBUS.
  - Ensure FP state is reset, if FP is used in a signal handler. PR 39299.
  - Build kernel modules with -mno-red-zone like the kernel is built.
  - On amd64, add a third free list distinct from the default free list, holding RAM between 16Mb and 4Gb. This helps preventing bus_dma(9) memory allocation failures for 32bit DMA on large-memory machines.
- i386
  -
  - The FPU Tag word is a 16bit register, in FPU (387) mode it defines 2-bit tags for each FPU data register, in MMX mode it defines 1-bit tags for each data register. The single bit tags are stored in the lower 8 bits and thus in the first byte of the save frame.

  - Fix a local user crash.

- ARM: Work-around a possible process exit corner case which can leave stale data in the cache after a context-switch. PR 41058.
- sgimips
  - haltwo(4): Set delta value for the mixer's master channel.
  - Add a driver for the Indy's front panel buttons. Power button presses are reported to sysmon, volume control buttons are reported to PMF.
  - Fixes for newport video.
- alpha
  - A number of multiprocessor fixes. PRs 41106 and 42174.
  - Add support for booting off a couple of common RAID adapters found on several models of alpha systems: mlx [Mylex DAC060] and iop [I2O]. PR 25829.
  - Change the kernel text to 0xfffffc0000430000 (which is where Tru64 has its kernel).
  - The tsc(4) bus initialization was using a single statically allocated extent storage for each tsp(4), which caused a LOCKDEBUG kernel to fail because the extent storage contained a mutex which panics when the second mutex_init() is attempted. Put the extent storage into the tsp_config structure so each tsp(4) gets its own. PR 38358.
- amiga
  - Switch amiga to the common m68k pmap.
  - Fix a problem with the timecounter running backwards everytime the hardware counter wraps and the clock-interrupt is not yet serviced by hardclock().
  - Improve precision of small kernel delays.
  - Fix keyboard handshaking problems on Amiga 1200.
- atari
  - Rewrite the `binpatch`(8) utility to add support for ELF binaries, old src/usr.sbin/mdsetimage sources which support misc executable formats without LGPL'ed libbfd.
  - Add a workaround for annoying "WARNING: negative runtime; monotonic clock has gone backwards" message.
  - `fd`(4): Correctly detect the default density.
- hp300: Make install.md probe `cd`(4) devices properly.
- hpcmips: Fix pcic kthread creation timing. PRs 41791 and 41164.
- m68k: Ensure functions like `mmap`(2), `mremap`(2), `shmat`(2) or `sbrk`(2) return -1 in case of an error. A side benefit of this is to fix a segfault caused by jemalloc when `mmap`(2) failed.
- macppc: pbms(4): Avoid an immediate crash during attach, and fix the aspect ratio of the trackpad on the geyser2 model.
- pmax: Make `ksyms`(4) actually work.
- sh3: Fix logic error in copyinstr() when deciding whether to return EFAULT or ENAMETOOLONG.

- sparc64:
  - Fix long double support in 32bit libc. PR 41406.
  - When preparing the initial trap frame for a new forked lwp, explicitly clear condition code. Otherwise we might catch a signal before we ever return to userland. PR 41302.
  - Fix a disk I/O regression under heavy load.
  - Build the sunleo X driver.
  - Add `lom`(4), a driver for LOMlite lights out management hardware monitor and watchdog timer.
  - sab(4): Allow the RSC to be the console on an E250, by checking for RSC-specific properties, and by not changing the port baud rate.
- vax
  - binutils: Allocate relocation section using bfd_zalloc() to ensure no garbage relocations when not all the entries are used. PR 39182.
  - Keep track of the previous ICR value and hardclock_ticks to ensure the 32 bit counter doesn't go backwards. Also, the ICR runs from -10000 to -1, so adjust the value when reading it. Now mfpr works quite nicely on a 4000/90.
- sparc
  - Enable `ddb`(4) in GENERIC-like kernels.
  - Fix a number of issues with floppies.
  - Add apc(4), a driver for the Aurora Personality Chip (APC) found on SPARCstation-4/5, and emulated by qemu to idle the simulator when the CPU is idle. Only the CPU idle part implemented at this time.
- xen
  - Now a XEN3_DOM0 kernel properly updates the CMOS time.
  - Implement DIOCGDISKINFO for xbd disk driver.
  - xbdback: implement and publish "feature-flush-cache". xbd: if feature-flush-cache is present, use it for DIOCCACHESYNC. Should improve WAPBL reliability of Xen guests on a NetBSD dom0.
  - xennet: Write a "feature-rx-notify" to the xenstore, which is used by recent linux dom0 kernels. This reduces packet loss when using a NetBSD domU on such linux dom0.
  - xennetback: Announce feature-rx-copy and feature-rx-flip. Add support for request-rx-copy. PR 40650.
  - Add i368PAE support to Xen3 dom0.
  - Add Xen3 PCI pass-through support.
  - Fix stalled xbdback detach that would stall the whole xenbus thread, preventing new domUs from being created.
  - Make it possible to use netbsd-5 domUs running on a Xen2 hypervisor.

Miscellaneous

- `sh`(1): Make the cd builtin accept and ignore -P. PR 42557.
- `fdisk`(8): Fix issues with large disks.
- `savecore`(8): Instead of exiting with an obscure error message if -N /kernelname isn't specified, blithely assume the kernel will consume around 20 megs.
- `newfs`(8): Issue a better error message if attempting to create a file system on a block device. Inspired by PR 41127.
- `newfs_msdos`(8): Make fs size detection get proper size rather than disk size.
- `termcap`(3): Only add the ZZ capability for termcap entries that are larger than 1023 bytes.
- `dkctl`(8): List the partition types addwedge understands. PR 37252. Make dkctl conform to its man page and print the device name on addwedge when the addition was successful (as well as indicating success).
- If the current locale doesn't define the 'thousands' grouping info then use sane defaults (',' every 3 digits). PR 40714.
- `pthread`(3):
  - Make nanosleep cancelable again.
  - Improve the algorithm used in pthread creation so that it does a better job of reusing dead threads.
  - Make sure thread id is set correctly in case a threaded program forks from a thread other than the main thread. Fixes issues with, e.g., ruby.
- `newsyslog`(8): Reset ziptype on each line. Failure to do this caused any log file to be compressed if it was listed after a line using Z or J flag.
- nvi(1):
  - Fix a problem where the pattern / didn't match a dollar sign. PR 41781.
  - Make :ESC, #+ and #- work again.
  - Rename "expandtabs" to "expandtab" to match documentation.
  - Implement the "et" abbreviation for expandtab.
  - Fix regexp on LP64 systems. PR 41924.
  - Fix format string bug: filenames may contain % characters.
  - Fix ~ on big-endian architecturs.
- `pstat`(8): Distinguish between UFS1 and UFS2 inodes by reading the ufsmount structure, the previous heuristic of comparing the size fields of inode and dinode failed.
- `btpin`(1): Add a -P flag to attempt immediate pairing.
- `ksh`(1): Support 0xnn for hexadecimal constants, as well as 16#nn. PR 40512.
- Add support for fr_*.UTF-8 locale. Setting LANG to fr_*.UTF-8 won't get the message catalog right (they're encoded in iso-8859-1), but other locale functions should work properly.
- Add Solaris-like dlinfo() interface to the ELF dynamic linker. Implement RTLD_DI_LINKMAP which returns a pointer to the linkmap chain at the given object.

- kill(1): Make sure that numerical signals and pids are in range for their types. PR 42143.
- pcap(3): pcap_lookupnet(): reset ifr before SIOCGIFNETMASK. Without it we get back a bogus netmask. PR 41367.
- man(1): Accept a pathname to a man file, e.g., "man ./man.1"
- setlocale(3): Handle nonexistent locales properly. PR 42124.
- amldb(8): Check validity of parent to avoid a potential segfault.
- sort(1): Fix a ton of bugs including but not limited to PR 18614 PR 27257 PR 25551 PR 221 82 PR 31095 PR 30504 PR 36816 PR 37860 PR 39308 PR 42094.
- user(8): Fix -p flag: rm_eo is the first character *after* the match, so no need for a +1. Blowfish hashes are only 53 chars long, not 54.
- Update libevent to 1.4.11-stable.
- hunt(6): Fix possible remote DoS of a running hunt game, and prevent a possible theoretical attack involving >= 1 billion ammo.
- systat(1): Fix problems with SIGWINCH. PR 42161.
- gzip(1):
  - Fix support for multi-section bzip2 files, as created by pbzip2.
  - Add "pack" uncompression support.
  - Avoid an overflow in suffix handling.
- audio{ctl,play,record}: Add extended WAVE header support, attempt to play a bunch more WAV files.
- Update Postfix to 2.6.5.
- df(1): Block numbers are measured in f_frsize units. Make -P option use this instead of f_bsize. Also account for reserved blocks like normal non-P output. PR 41541.
- Update libfetch to 2.30.
- window(1): Fix a SEGV with certain terminal types. PR 41581.
- Update pkg_install to 20100204:
  - audit-packages.conf(5) has been superseded by pkg_install.conf(5). The default configuration is the same.
  - Support for pkg_view(1) has been retired.
  - The functionality of audit-packages(1) and download-vulnerability-list(1) has moved into pkg_admin(1). Wrapper scripts that handle the common use cases are provided.
- racoonctl(8): Adjust ADMINPORTDIR to match that of racoon (/var/run). PR 41376.
- schedctl(8): Skip LSIDL and LSZOMB threads when retrieving info.
- postinstall(8) now knows about /etc/dhcpcd.conf.
- drvctl(8): Allow querying for root devices in the tree by specifying an empty device name. Ensure that l_devname is NUL-terminated and fail otherwise. If drvctl -l is used without argument, print the root device nodes.

- paste(1): Null-terminate the delimiter list string after processing escapes (which can shorten it) because the code that issues delimiters depends on it being null-terminated. This caused e.g. paste -d ' ' a b to print a '0' at the beginning of each line. PR 41159.
- Don't attempt to read or write ~/.lesshst if it's not a regular file or a symlink to a regular file. Previously, symlinking to /dev/null would cause less to trash /dev/null if run with sufficient privileges. PR 42237.
- Make rtsold_flags default to -a. PR 39657.
- libevent: Add -fno-strict-aliasing to work around problems with GCC 4 and strict-aliasing.
- Renamed a number of internal getline() functions to get_line() so as to compile under -current.
- Install the Xvidtune app-defaults file. PR 41577.
- Fixes to Linux compat:
  - In sendmsg(2), copy the msghdr structure before trying to use it.
  - In linux_sys_sched_getaffinity(), do not leak memory on error.
- Various METALOG fixes, including sorting entries. PRs 24457 and 41155.
- Update DRM code.
- cdce(4): Add support for the Openmoko Freerunner. PR 40049.
- pms(4): Add elantech multi-touch support.
- Big X.Org update.
- ugen(4): ugen_get_cdesc() can return NULL. When this happens, return EINVAL error instead of crashing.
- Fix a race between nfsd and local rm. PR 41147.
- puc(4): Add support for Oxford Semiconductor OXmPCI952 2 port UARTs. Add support for the IBM 481033H SCC.
- sysinst(8): Try ATA/SCSI identify commands and when successful, use the model information along with the disk size when creating the 'Available disks' menu. PR 41925.
- Fix PR kern/41659: add missing splx() in FAST_IPSEC code.
- Add hungarian keyboard layout.
- Add Swiss German keyboard layout.
- Introduce MKSUBPIXEL, which allows enabling subpixel rendering code in FreeType.
- Support drives over 1TB in size in sysinst. Error if drive is over 2TB in in size (and thus over the disklabel limit).
- Update and add some TNF ssh keys to /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts.
- Prevent makefs(8) from creating invalid ISO format on rockridge support which causes fatal errors in ARC BIOS firmware on MIPS Magnum R4000. PR 42410.
- sysinst(8): When creating /etc/fstab: for the first swap partition use type "sw,dp" instead of "sw", so dump device gets configured correctly if swap is not on the second partition. PR 42148.
- sys/atomic.h: Make atomics usable from C++.

- wc(1): Add support for "-L" option (longest line) as present in the GNU and FreeBSD versions of "wc".
- libm: Add f{min,max,dim}{,l,f}.
- jemalloc: Fix race condition on reallocation of huge category. PR 42876.
- sys/null.h: Enclose (void *)0 in an extra set of parenthese to make the result usable in arbitrary expressions. PR 41890.

Known Problems

Using block device nodes (e.g., wd0a) 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 (e.g., rwd0a), 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.

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 5.1 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 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 5.1 Release Contents

The root directory of the NetBSD 5.1 release is organized as follows:

`.../NetBSD-5.1/`

`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-5.1` Changes between the 5.0 and 5.1 releases.

`CHANGES.prev` Changes in previous NetBSD releases.

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

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

`source/` Source distribution sets; see below.

In addition to the files and directories listed above, there is one directory per architecture, for each of the architectures for which NetBSD 5.1 has a binary distribution.

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

gnusrc This set contains the "gnu" sources, including the source for the compiler, assembler, groff, and the other GNU utilities in the binary distribution sets.
79 MB gzipped, 450 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, 32 MB uncompressed

src This set contains all of the base NetBSD 5.1 sources which are not in **gnusrc**, **sharesrc**, or **syssrc**.
59 MB gzipped, 350 MB uncompressed

syssrc This set contains the sources to the NetBSD 5.1 kernel for all architectures as well as the `config`(1) utility.
34 MB gzipped, 197 MB uncompressed

xsrc This set contains the sources to the X Window System.
127 MB gzipped, 694 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:

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

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

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

NetBSD/hp300 subdirectory structure

The hp300-specific portion of the NetBSD 5.1 release is found in the `hp300` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-5.1/hp300/`. 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-RAMDISK.gz`
A gzipped NetBSD kernel containing code for all of the hardware supported in this release with an embedded ramdisk-based installer. This is the same kernel that is present on the miniroot filesystem, but uses a newer more user-friendly installation program.
`netbsd-RAMDISK.symbols.gz`
Symbols for `netbsd-RAMDISK.gz`.
`sets/` hp300 binary distribution sets; see below.

`installation/`
`miniroot/` hp300 miniroot file system image; see below.
`misc/` Miscellaneous hp300 installation utilities; see installation section below.

`HP-IB.geometry` A file containing geometry for some HB-IB disk drives.

`SYS_INST.gz` A gzipped copy of the SYS_INST miniroot installation program. This is only necessary if you can't use the RAMDISK based installer.

`SYS_UBOOT.gz` A gzipped copy of the universal boot block. Supports Network, tape and disk booting. This is useful if you are installing a diskless NetBSD/hp300 system.

Binary distribution sets

The NetBSD hp300 binary distribution sets contain the binaries which comprise the NetBSD 5.1 release for hp300. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `hp300/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 5.1 distribution tree, and are as follows:

base The NetBSD 5.1 hp300 **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.
26 MB gzipped, 75 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.
36 MB gzipped, 130 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/hp300 5.1 `GENERIC` kernel, named `/netbsd`. You *must* install this distribution set.
2 MB gzipped, 4 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.
6 MB gzipped, 19 MB uncompressed

xcomp The extra libraries and include files needed to compile X source code.
11 MB gzipped, 43 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.
4 MB gzipped, 10 MB uncompressed

The hp300 binary distribution sets are distributed as gzipped tar files named with the extension **.tgz**, e.g. `base.tgz`.

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

Note: Each directory in the hp300 binary distribution also has its own checksum files, just as the source distribution does.

NetBSD/hp300 System Requirements and Supported Devices

NetBSD/hp300 5.1 will run on most HP 9000/300- and 400-series machines. The smallest amount of RAM that has been tested is 4 MB. If you wish to run X, more RAM is recommended.

Supported hardware

- CPUs
  - 318 (16 MHz 68020, with built-in monochrome framebuffer, no expansion)
  - 319 (16 MHz 68020, with built-in 6 bit color framebuffer, no expansion)
  - 320 (16 MHz 68020, 16 KB L2 cache, up to 7.5 MB RAM)
    Requires Human Interface board
  - 330 (16 MHz 68020, 4 MB on motherboard, up to 8 MB RAM)
    Requires Human Interface board
  - 340 (16 MHz 68030, up to 16 MB RAM)
  - 345 (50 MHz 68030 with 32 KB L2 cache, up to 128 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
  - 350 (25 MHz 68020, 32 KB L2 cache, up to 48 MB RAM)
    Requires Human Interface board
  - 360 (25 MHz 68030, with 4 MB RAM built-in, up to 48 MB RAM)
    Requires System Interface board
  - 362 (25 MHz 68030, up to 16 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
    Framebuffer is unsupported, you must use a serial console
  - 370 (33 MHz 68030, 64 KB L2 cache, up to 48 MB RAM)
    Requires System Interface board
  - 375 (50 MHz 68030 with 32 KB L2 cache, up to 128 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
  - 380 (25 MHz 68040, up to 128 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
  - 382 (25 MHz 68040, up to 32 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
    Framebuffer is unsupported, you must use a serial console
  - 385 (33 MHz 68040, up to 128 MB RAM, built-in SCSI)
  - 400s, 400t, 400dl (50 MHz 68030 with 32 KB L2 cache, built-in SCSI, up to 128 MB RAM)
  - 425s, 425t, 425dl (25 MHz 68040 with built-in SCSI, up to 128 MB RAM)
  - 425e (25 MHz 68040, built-in SCSI)
    The BootROM does not support serial console and NetBSD/hp300 *does not support the 425e framebuffer. When the* NetBSD *kernel begins to boot it will default to using the serial port for console*
  - 433s, 433t, 433dl (33 MHz 68040 with built-in SCSI, up to 128 MB RAM)
- HP-IB devices
  - *rd*; CS80 disks: 2200, 2203, 7912, 7914, 7933, 7936, 7937, 7945, 7946, 7957, 7958, and 7959
  - *rd*; CS80 floppy disks: 9122, 9134 (possibly others)
    Requires use of HP-UX LIF utilities via HP-UX emulation
  - *ct*; CS80 Low-density 16 track cartridge (67 MB): 7912, 7914, 7946, and 9144
    Cannot read or write to 32 track tapes
  - *ct*; CS80 High-density 32 track cartridge (134 MB): 9145
    Cannot write to 16 track tapes (read only)
  - *mt*; CS80 Half-inch tape: 7974A, 7978A/B, 7979A, 7980A, and 7980XC.

    Note: You should connect HP-IB tape drives and printers to the slow HP-IB interface and hard drives to the fast HP-IB interface (if present).
- SCSI devices
  - *sd*; SCSI hard drives
  - *cd*; SCSI CD-ROM drives

  - *sd*; SCSI Magneto-optical drives
  - *st*; SCSI tape drives: HP 35450A (DDS-1 DAT), Exabyte EXB-8200 (8mm), Archive (QIC-24), Archive Viper (QIC-60), Archive Viper (QIC-150), Archive Python 25501 (DAT), and Archive Python 28849 (DAT)
  - *ch*; SCSI autochangers

- Serial interfaces
  - *com*; Built-in single serial port on System Interface board and Human Interface board
  - *com*; Built-in Apollo 4-port on Series 400 workstations
  - *dcm*; 98638 8-port (DIO-II board, appears to kernel as two 98642 devices)
  - *dcm*; 98642 4-port (DIO-I board)
  - *com*; 98626, 98644 built-in or add-on (DIO-I board) single serial port

  Note: See the FAQ for more detailed specs and information on configuring:
  http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp300/faq.html#serialinfo

- Network interfaces
  - *le*; 98643 built-in and add-on (DIO-I board) ethernet cards.

- Graphics Devices
  - 98544 monochrome Topcat (1024x768, 1 bit, DIO-II)
  - 98545A color Topcat (1024x768, 4 bits, DIO-II)
  - 98547 color Topcat (1024x768, 6 bits)
  - 98548A monochrome Catseye (1024x768, 1 bit)
  - 98549A color Catseye (1024x768, 6 bits)
  - 98550A Catseye Hi-Res Color (a.k.a. CH) (1280x1024 @ 60 Hz, 8 bits, DIO-II)
  - 98700 and 98710 Gatorbox (1280x1024 @ 60 Hz, 4 or 8 bits)
    Requires 98287 (DIO-I board) to connect to workstation
  - 98720 and 98721 color Renaissance SRX (1280x1024 @ 60 Hz, 8, 12 or 24 bits)
    Requires 98724 (DIO-I board) or 98725 (DIO-II board) to connect to workstation
  - 98730 and 98731 DaVinci TurboSRX (1280x1024 @ 60 Hz, 8, 16, or 24 bits)
    Requires 98726A (DIO-II board) to connect to workstation
  - A1096A monochrome Hyperion (1280x1024, 1 bit)
  - A1416A Kathmandu (a.k.a. Color VRX) (1280x1024 @ 60 hz, 8 bits, DIO-II)

- HP-HIL devices
  - Keyboards
  - Two and three button mice
  - 46094 Quadrature Port (supports normal serial mice)
  - Graphics tablets
  - Dial boxes
  - ID modules

- Miscellaneous boards/interfaces
  - 98265A/98652 SCSI interface (DIO-I board, daughtercard for 98562, or built-in)
  - 98561 Human Interface board (DIO-I board with serial port, HP-HIL, and HP-IB)
  - 98562 System Interface board (DIO-II board with serial port, HP-HIL, HP-IB, DMA, and ethernet, has optional fast HP-IB or SCSI daughterboard)
  - 98620 DMA card (DIO-I board, for use with 98561)
  - 98624 HP-IB interface (DIO-I board or built-in)
  - 98625A and 98625B 'fast' HP-IB interface (DIO-I board or daughtercard for 98562)

Each serial interface has its own quirks, and some of them use non-standard pins. The FAQ describes how to configure and connect serial consoles to hp300 systems.

http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp300/faq.html#serialconsole

When you try booting from a system with a framebuffer that is not supported by NetBSD/hp300, the screen will turn black, and it will try using the serial port for the console.

Unsupported hardware

- CPUs
  - 310 (10 MHz 68010, with built-in monochrome framebuffer, rs232 (25 pin), hil, and slow hpib)
  - 332 (16? MHz 68030, with no floating point unit)
- Graphics Devices
  - SGC support (for 425e built-in EVRX framebuffer)
  - SGC support (for some rare configurations of 4XXt and 4XXdl workstations)
  - 98702 TurboVRX DIO-II graphics device
  - 98705 Tigershark PersonalVRX DIO-II graphics device
  - internal video on models 362/382
- Miscellaneous boards/interfaces
  - domain keyboard and mouse, on Series 400 workstations. Needs wscons
  - parallel port, on 345, 362, 375, 380, 382, 382, and Series 400 workstations
  - EISA support, on Series 400 workstations
  - Token Ring cards (a.k.a. ATR)
  - VME bus adapter, on Series 300 workstations
  - 98628A single port dcl (DIO-I board)
  - 98625C fast HP-IB option on models 345 and 375
  - internal SCSI floppy drive on 362, 382, and 425e

Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

You should wait to decide where to put the NetBSD distribution sets until you have figured out how you are going to boot your system. Refer back to this section after you have done so.

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 `hp300/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 `hp300/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 `204.152.190.15` and the IPv6 address is `2001:4f8:3:7:230:48ff:fec6:9aaa:21` (as of May, 2010).

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-5.1
# cd hp300/binary
# tar -cf tape_device kern-GENERIC base etc
```

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

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

Preparing your System for NetBSD installation

There are two installation tools available. The traditional miniroot installer is script-based and may be netbooted or may be dumped to a disk and run locally. The ramdisk kernel with the **sysinst** installation utility is more flexible, but can only be netbooted and has not been extensively tested.

There are several possible installation configurations described in this document. Other configurations are possible, but less common. If you are unable to install based on the information in this document, post a message to port-hp300@NetBSD.org asking for help. The configurations described in this document are as follows:

- hp300 netboots SYS_UBOOT from a NetBSD server running rbootd(8), or other server platforms (Linux, FreeBSD, SunOS, Solaris, HP-UX etc.) with YAMAMORI Takenori's sun-rbootd package and then runs the miniroot installation tools or a purely diskless installation from a server on the same subnet (you must have root access). For more information, refer to the NetBSD Diskless HOW-TO at
  http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/network/netboot/
  and
  http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/network/netboot/rbootd/
- hp300 loads SYS_UBOOT from a local disk, tape, or floppy and then runs the miniroot installation tools or a purely diskless installation from a server as described above. You will need HP-UX on your hp300 if it does not have a SCSI interface or a floppy drive.
- hp300 loads SYS_INST from a local disk. You partition the drive and then run the miniroot installation tools from that drive. You will need HP-UX on your hp300 if it does not have a SCSI interface.

The preferred method is to use another NetBSD server to netboot the hp300 client. This procedure will not work on the handful of models which are incapable of netbooting. In particular, the 320, 350, 330, 318, and 319 might not have a recent enough BootROM. The BootROM revision is printed when your workstation is first powered on (or rebooted). Revision B or later will definitely work. BootROMs with numeric revisions such as 1.1 (on a 400s) will netboot without any problems. You can netboot from any built-in or add-on ethernet board on a model with a supported BootROM.

If you have access to a NetBSD/hp300 system, it is *much* easier to simply upgrade than to install from scratch. Skip down to the section on **Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System**

Formatting your hard drives

NetBSD/hp300 does not have the capability to perform a low-level format of hard drives. SCSI disks can be formatted on any platform with SCSI support and then used on NetBSD/hp300. HP-IB disks can only be formatted by the HP-UX `mediainit`(1) command. You may need to first create the device nodes for your disk, as HP-UX was never very good about populating `/dev/rdsk` properly.

```
# mknod /dev/dsk/IDs0 b 0 0xSCID00
# mknod /dev/rdsk/IDs0 c 4 0xSCID00
# mediainit -v /dev/rdsk/IDs0
```

ID is the HP-IB address (a.k.a. slave) of the disk in hexadecimal. This is usually between `00` and `07`, but possibly up to `1F` (31 decimal) .

SC is the Select Code of the disk controller. This is usually `07` for slow (i.e. built-in) HP-IB or `0E` (14 decimal) for SCSI or fast HP-IB.

Designing your disk's partition table

This step can sometimes be a real pain, especially when using `SYS_INST`. It's best to calculate it ahead of time.

If you are installing to an HP-IB disk, you will need information about your disk's geometry, based on 512-byte sectors. The file `installation/misc/HP-IB.geometry` in the distribution has geometry information for several HP-IB disks, but may be incomplete. Geometry may be calculated from an HP-UX `/etc/disktab` entry, but note that HP-UX geometry is based on 1024 byte sectors, while NetBSD's is based on 512 byte sectors. You should have all partitions start on cylinder boundaries.

If you are installing to a SCSI disk, you don't need to worry about the details of the geometry. Just create a disklabel based on the total number of sectors available on the disk.

A quick note about partitions: Since the target disk will become the boot disk for your new NetBSD/hp300 installation, you will need to treat the '`a`' and '`c`' partitions in a special manner. Due to the size of the NetBSD/hp300 boot program (it spills into the area after the disklabel), it is necessary to offset the beginning of the '`a`' partition. For HP-IB disks, it is best to offset it by one cylinder from the beginning of the disk. For SCSI disks, just offset it by 100 KB (200 sectors). Later, the '`c`' partition will be marked with the type '`boot`' and may not be used for a file system. (For those unfamiliar with historic BSD partition conventions, the '`c`' partition is defined as the 'entire disk', or the 'raw partition'.)

Note: You will need at least a 6 MB swap partition (although 2-3∗RAM is recommended) if you are unable to netboot the installer, as the miniroot is temporarily placed in this partition.

Here is an example disklabel from a 7959B HP-IB hard drive:

```
# /dev/rrd0a:
type: HP-IB
disk: rd7959B
label:
flags:
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 42
tracks/cylinder: 9
sectors/cylinder: 378
cylinders: 1572
total sectors: 594216
rpm: 3600
interleave: 1
trackskew: 0
```

```
cylinderskew: 0
headswitch: 0           # milliseconds
track-to-track seek: 0  # milliseconds
drivedata: 0

8 partitions:
#        size   offset    fstype   [fsize bsize   cpg]
  a:    37800      378    4.2BSD     1024  8192    16   #
  b:    66150    38178      swap     1024  8192    16   #
  c:   594216        0      boot                       # (Cyl.    0 - 1571)
  d:   489888   104328    4.2BSD     1024  8192    16   #
```

Installing the bootstrap program locally

For earlier models incapable of netbooting, you need to install the bootstrap program on a bootable local device, such as a hard disk, floppy disk, or tape drive. If you will be booting the miniroot over the network, then you will be installing `installation/misc/SYS_UBOOT`.

If you do not have access to a netboot server to serve the miniroot installer, you can use a primitive bootstrap program `installation/misc/SYS_INST` to load the miniroot from a locally attached device (such as a disk, tape or CD-R). This is not recommended, as `SYS_INST` is difficult to use, buggy, and provides no error checking when partitioning your disk.

If your system has SCSI, this is easy. Just take a scratch SCSI disk (hard disk, zip disk, or CD-R) and use any computer to dump the bootstrap program to it. For example, to dump it to the `sd1` disk on a non-i386 platform:

```
# dd if=SYS_UBOOT of=/dev/sd1c
```

If your system has a floppy drive, you can write the bootstrap program to it using any computer with a floppy drive. You will need to dump it using a utility like **rawrite** or `dd`(1). Make sure to read back from the floppy to verify that the file has been written correctly.

If your system does not have SCSI or a floppy drive, you will need a bootable operating system on your hp300 so you can write files to the HP-IB device. You should probably write the bootstrap program to the disk you will be installing NetBSD onto.

Using HP-UX to write to an HP-IB disk:

```
# dd if=SYS_UBOOT of=/dev/rdsk/IDs0
```

ID is the HP-IB address (a.k.a. slave) of the disk in hexadecimal. This is usually between `00` and `07`, but possibly up to `1F` (31 decimal) .

Using HP-UX to write to an HP-IB tape:

```
# dd if=SYS_UBOOT of=/dev/rmt/0mnb obs=20b conv=osync
```

Installing the miniroot file system locally

This step is only necessary if you are not loading the miniroot installer from a netboot server. Follow the same procedure for the bootstrap program, except use the uncompressed miniroot file system (`installation/miniroot/miniroot.fs.gz`) instead of the bootstrap program. The only quirk is that you should place it at the offset of the swap partition you calculated above in the disklabel. In the example disklabel above, the offset is 38178 sectors of 512 bytes. Therefore, the `dd`(1) command would be something like:

```
# gunzip miniroot.fs.gz
# dd if=miniroot.fs of=/dev/rdsk/IDs0 seek=38178b
```

Note the 'b' after the offset, which specifies blocks of 512 bytes.

By dumping the miniroot to disk where the swap partition will be, you're saving a step later where SYS_INST tries to download the miniroot over NFS. Just make sure that when you enter the partition table into SYS_INST you use the same block offset for the swap partition as you dumped the miniroot.

Configuring the netboot server

This step will configure your netboot server to provide SYS_UBOOT and the miniroot installer to your hp300.

1. Introduction

   To netboot a hp300, you must configure one or more servers to provide information and files to your hp300 (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 supported hp300 systems use HP's proprietary RMP (the rbootd(8) daemon) for the first discovery stage and bootstrap download stages. The bootstrap program uses DHCP for its discovery stage. 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. rbootd(8)

   Get SYS_UBOOT from the installation/misc directory of the distribution.

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

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

```
CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC SYS_UBOOT
```

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

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

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

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

for details.

3. `dhcpd`(8)

The bootstrap program uses DHCP to discover the location of the kernel. 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";

                #
                # The path on the NFS server.
                #
```

```
                option root-path "/export/client/root";

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

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

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

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

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

4. `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
   ```

5. NetBSD kernel and installation tools

   Now, if you place a kernel named `netbsd` in `/export/client/root` your client should boot the kernel. If you are netbooting the installer, you can use either the traditional miniroot-based installer `installation/miniroot/miniroot.fs.gz` or the experimental RAM disk-based installer `binary/kernel/netbsd-RAMDISK.gz`.

   To use the miniroot-based installer, mount the miniroot file system on your netboot server. This procedure does *not* work on any operating system other than NetBSD. You'll also need to either set up a new NFS share point or an FTP server for the distribution files, as they won't fit inside the miniroot file system.

   ```
   # gunzip miniroot.fs.gz
   # vnconfig -c /dev/vnd0c /path/to/miniroot.fs
   # mount -o ro /dev/vnd0c /export/client/root
   # ls /export/client/root
    .profile     dist/        install.md   mnt/         sbin/        usr/
    bin/         etc/         install.sub  mnt2/        tmp/         var/
    dev/         install*     kern/        netbsd*      upgrade*
   ```

If there are no files present in your exported directory, then something is wrong.

To use the RAM disk-based installer, uncompress and rename the kernel. Also, copy the distribution files to the client's root directory.

```
# cp *tgz /export/client/root
# gunzip netbsd-RAMDISK.gz
# mv netbsd-RAMDISK /export/client/root/netbsd
```

If you are running your hp300 diskless, simply use `binary/kernel/netbsd-GENERIC.gz`.

6. 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
```

7. 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:

```
rbootd=YES       rbootd_flags=""
dhcpd=YES        dhcpd_flags="-q"
nfs_server=YES         # enable server daemons
mountd=YES
rpcbind=YES      rpcbind_flags="-l"   # -l logs libwrap
```

Put Series 400 systems in HP-UX Compatible Boot Mode

Series 400 systems can be configured to boot either HP-UX or DomainOS. To boot NetBSD/hp300 you must have your system configured in 'HP-UX Compatible Boot Mode'. If, when you power on your machine, it does *not* present a menu like the following, then you need to change your configuration.

```
Copyright 1990,
Hewlett-Packard Company.
All Rights Reserved.

BOOTROM  Series 400  Rev. 1.1
MD12 REV 1.2 1990/08/07.14:27:08
[...]
```

1. Attach a Domain keyboard or an HIL keyboard.
   The BootROM knows how to use either, even if NetBSD doesn't yet.

2. Put your system into 'service mode'.
   For a 4XXs, there's a toggle switch on the back of the machine (near the top). For a 4XXt or 4XXdl, press the green button on the front, behind the silly door. For a 425e, there's a toggle switch on the back of the machine (in the middle). The second green LED should light up.

3. Reset the machine.
   Press the reset button. For a 4XXs, there's a small plunger on the back of the machine (near the top). For a 4XXt or 4XXdl, there's a white button on the front, behind the silly door. For a 425e, there's a button on the back of the machine.

4. Press RETURN to get the Domain boot prompt (>).
   You can type H to get a list of available commands.

5. Type the following sequence of commands to convert to 'HP-UX Compatible Boot Mode'.

   > **CF**
   Type [key] RETURN ? **2**
   Type [key] RETURN ? **2**
   Type T or P RETURN ? **P**
   Type [key] RETURN ? **E**

6. Be sure to turn 'service mode' *off* when you're done. It may prevent you from selecting which device to boot from.

See the FAQ for additional help.

http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp300/faq.html#domain

Searching for a bootable system

All the early hp300 Boot ROMs are very primitive and only allow a few simple operations. You can only interact with it after it is first powered on. If you reboot the machine, it will ignore anything you type and start loading the same OS you previously booted.

At any time after it recognizes the keyboard, while it is doing its self test or searching for a bootable system, you can hit reset to return it to a cold-boot configuration. On HIL keyboards, this is `control-shift-break`, where `break` is the key in the upper left (where escape is on sane keyboards). There is no equivalent over serial terminal, you'll need to power-cycle your machine.

After it beeps (i.e. recognizes the HIL keyboard), press `RETURN` twice to get the list of bootable devices.

```
SEARCHING FOR A SYSTEM (RETURN To Pause)
```

The newer HP Boot ROM, present on Series 400 machines and some of the later 300s (345, 375, 380, 382, 385) is capable of a little bit more. To select which device to boot from, press `RETURN` once after it beeps twice (i.e. recognizes the HIL keyboard) to get the list of bootable devices.

```
RESET To Power-Up, SPACE clears input   Select System, type RETURN       ?
```

The FAQ lists additional things you can do with the BootROM and describes the order the BootROM looks for bootable devices.

http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp300/faq.html

A normal power-on sequence (from a 400s) looks something like this:

```
Copyright 1990,
Hewlett-Packard Company.
All Rights Reserved.

BOOTROM  Series 400  Rev. 1.1
MD12 REV 1.2 1990/08/07.14:27:08
MC68030 Processor
MC68882 Coprocessor
Configuration EEPROM
Utility Chip at 41
HP-HIL.Keyboard
 RESET To Power-Up
 Loading Memory
Self-Test Mode
 RESET To Power-Up, SPACE clears input
Select System, type RETURN
HP-IB
DMA-C0
 Self-Test Mode
RAM 33554158 Bytes
HP98644 (RS-232) at 9
HP PARALLEL at 12
HP98265 (SCSI S 32) at 14
HP98643 (LAN) at 21, AUI, 080009115DB3
Bit Mapped Video at 133 (Console)
```

```
System Search Mode
                                                    :RODIME RO3000T, 1406, 0
                                                       1Z SYS_UBOOT
                                                    :LAN080009115DB3, 2100, 0
                                                       2Z SYS_UBOOT
                                                    :HP7959, 702, 0, 0
                                                       1H SYSHPUX
                                                       1D SYSDEBUG
                                                       1B SYSBCKUP
                                                    :HP9122, 0700, 0, 0
                                                       3Z SYS_INST
```

You should see your bootstrap program somewhere in this list. If it's not here, then your hp300 can't boot it and there's a problem somewhere. To boot from a particular device, type in the two character name for it and press RETURN. In this example, you'd type 2Z to boot from the network.

Selecting ethernet port on Series 400

Series 400 machines have two ethernet media types built into the motherboard. You may only use one at a time. When your Series 400 workstation goes through the self-test when powered on or rebooted, it will say one of the following:

```
HP98643 (LAN) at 21, AUI
HP98643 (LAN) at 21, Thin
```

If the wrong type of network is selected, you will need to change the ethernet port. You will need to open the case (4XXt, 4XXdl, 4XXe) or remove the motherboard (4XXs) to access the jumper. Be sure to use static-prevention measures, as you could easily fry your motherboard from carelessness. If you are uncomfortable with this, ask a friend who is aware of these issues. There is a block of 8 jumpers at the rear of the motherboard, labeled AUI/Thin. You will need to put the jumpers in the position necessary for your type of ethernet.

Running SYS_INST

This step is necessary *only* if you cannot netboot.

Chose SYS_INST from the list of bootable devices that the BootROM found. SYS_INST will load and prompt you for a command.

A quick note about disk numbers: While in the SYS_INST program, you may use different unit numbers for the disks than when the NetBSD kernel is running. The unit number for a disk while in SYS_INST is calculated with the following formula:

```
unit = (controller * 8) + slaveID
```

Controllers are numbered 0, 1, ... starting with the lowest select code. SCSI controllers and HP-IB controllers are counted separately. Therefore, if you had a system with an internal HP-IB interface at select code 7, a fast HP-IB interface at select code 14, and a SCSI interface at select code 16, unit numbers might be something like the following:

Location	**Unit**	
HP-IB at 7, slaveID 2	2	(disk: rd2)
HP-IB at 14, slaveID 5	13	(disk: rd13)
SCSI at 16, slaveID 0	0	(disk: sd0)

You will need to place a disklabel on the disk.

sys_inst> **disklabel**

Note: It may be worth selecting the **zap** option initially to ensure that the disklabel area is clear. This may be especially important if an HP-UX boot block had been previously installed on the disk.

Select the **edit** option, and answer the questions about your disk. There may be several questions which you may not be sure of the answers to. Listed below are guidelines for SCSI and HP-IB disks:

Bad sectoring?	NO
Ecc?	NO
Interleave?	1
Trackskew?	0
Cylinderskew?	0
Headswitch?	0
Track-to-track?	0
Drivedata 0-4?	0 (for all Drivedata values)

Next, you will be asked to fill out the partition map. You must provide responses for all 8 partitions. Remember, you must have the sector offset for the 'b' partition match the location you dumped the miniroot file system image. Set the size and offset of any unused partition to 0. Note that sizes and offsets are expressed in 'n sectors', assuming 512 byte sectors. Care should be taken to ensure that partitions begin and end on cylinder boundaries (i.e. size and offset is an even multiple of the number of sectors per cylinder). While this is not technically necessary, it is generally encouraged.

Note: When setting the partition type of the 'b' partition, make sure to specify it as an `ffs` partition so that the miniroot can be mounted (even if this will be a swap partition). You will be given a chance to clean this up later in the installation process.

Once you have edited the label, select the **show** option to verify that it is correct. If so, select **write** and **done**. Otherwise, you may re-edit the label.

In an earlier step, we already copied the miniroot image to the target disk.

Boot from the miniroot file system.

sys_inst> **boot**

Enter the disk from which to boot. The kernel in the miniroot file system will be booted into single-user mode.

Choosing a kernel location

Once the bootstrap program `SYS_UBOOT` has started, it will pause and let you chose a kernel location, name, and options:

```
>> NetBSD/hp300 Primary Boot, Revision 1.13
>> (gregm@mcgarry, Mon Apr 15 08:46:32 NZST 2002)
>> HP 9000/425e SPU
>> Enter "reset" to reset system.
Boot: [[[le0a:]netbsd][-a][-c][-d][-s][-v][-q]] :-
```

If your kernel is on a different device than `SYS_UBOOT` then you will need to type in where to find it. This is the case, for example, if your model is incapable of netbooting and you started `SYS_UBOOT` from a floppy, and the miniroot installer is on a netboot server. In this case, you'd type in '`le0`' at the prompt.

If you've installed the miniroot on your disk, you can always boot from that by using partition 'b' when prompted by `SYS_UBOOT`. For example, to boot the miniroot from an HP-IB disk on controller 0 at slave ID 2, you'd type:

Boot: [[[rd0a:]netbsd][-a][-c][-d][-s][-v][-q]] :- **rd2b:netbsd**

Installing the NetBSD System

The miniroot's install program is very simple to use. It will guide you through the entire process, and is well automated. If you need to restart the installer, hit `Control-C` which will return you to a shell prompt. From there, just start it over:

```
# ./install
```

The experimental RAM disk-based installer is not described here, but is very self-explanatory.

The miniroot's install program will:

1. Allow you to place disklabels on additional disks. Note that partition sizes and offsets are expressed in sectors. When you fill out the disklabel, you will need to specify partition types and file system parameters. If you're unsure what these values should be, use the following:

   ```
   fstype: 4.2BSD
   fsize: 1024
   bsize: 4096
   cpg: 16
   ```

   If the partition will be a swap partition, use the following:

   ```
   fstype: swap
   fsize: 0 (or blank)
   bsize: 0 (or blank)
   cpg: 0 (or blank)
   ```

   You will also need to specify the number of partitions. The number of partitions is determined by the 'index' of the last partition letter, where `a = 1`, `b = 2`, etc. Therefore, if the last filled partition is partition '`g`', there are 7 partitions. Any partitions with size of 0 may be removed from the list.

   Anything after a '`#`' is a comment.

   The following is an example disklabel partition map:

   ```
   7 partitions:
   #      size   offset    fstype   [fsize bsize   cpg]
   a:    30912      448    4.2BSD     1024  8192    16   # (Cyl.    1 - 69)
   b:   130816    31360      swap                        # (Cyl.   70 - 361)
   c:  1296512        0      boot                        # (Cyl.    0 - 2893)
   e:    81984   162176    4.2BSD     1024  8192    16   # (Cyl.  362 - 544)
   f:   102592   244160    4.2BSD     1024  4096    16   # (Cyl.  545 - 773)
   g:   949760   346752    4.2BSD     1024  8192    16   # (Cyl.  774 - 2893)
   ```

2. Create file systems on target partitions.

3. Allow you to set up your system's network configuration. Remember to specify host names without the domain name appended to the end. For example use `foo` instead of `foo.bar.org`. If, during the process of configuring the network interfaces, you make a mistake, you will be able to re-configure that interface by simply selecting it for configuration again.

4. Mount target file systems. You will be given the opportunity to manually edit the resulting `/etc/fstab`.

5. Extract binary sets from the media of your choice.

6. Copy configuration information gathered during the installation process to your root file system (`/`).

7. Make device nodes in your root file system under `/dev`.

8. Copy a new kernel onto your root partition (/).
9. Install a new boot block.
10. Check your file systems for integrity.

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

Post installation steps

Once you've got the operating system running, there are a few things you need to do in order to bring the system into a properly configured state. 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 **hp300h** for a local console, or whatever is appropriate for your serial console. 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. Logging in

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

3. Adding accounts

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

4. The X Window System

   If you installed the X Window System, you may want to read the chapter about X in the NetBSD Guide:
   http://netbsd.org/docs/guide/en/chap-x.html
   Also, you may want to read through the NetBSD/hp300 FAQ entry on X11.
   http://www.NetBSD.org/ports/hp300/faq.html#x11

5. Installing third party packages

   If you wish to install any of the software freely available for UNIX-like systems you are strongly advised to first check the NetBSD package system, pkgsrc. pkgsrc automatically handles any changes necessary to make the software run on NetBSD. This includes the retrieval and installation of any other packages on which the software may depend.

   - More information on the package system is available at
     http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/software/packages.html
   - A list of available packages suitable for browsing is at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/pkgsrc/README.html
   - Precompiled binaries can be found at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/
     usually in the `hp300/5.1/All` subdir. You can install them with the following commands under `sh`(1):

     ```
     # PKG_PATH=ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/hp300/5.1/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/hp300/5.1/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/hp300/5.1/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 5.1 (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.

6. Misc

   - Edit `/etc/mail/aliases` to forward root mail to the right place. Don't forget to run `newaliases`(1) afterwards.
   - The `/etc/postfix/main.cf` file will almost definitely need to be adjusted. If you prefer a different MTA, then install it using pkgsrc or by hand and adjust `/etc/mailer.conf`.
   - Edit `/etc/rc.local` to run any local daemons you use.
   - Many of the `/etc` files are documented in section 5 of the manual; so just invoking

```
# man 5 filename
```

     is likely to give you more information on these files.

Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System

It is possible to easily upgrade your existing NetBSD/hp300 system using the upgrade program in the miniroot or by manually performing the same steps as the miniroot upgrade program.

Upgrading using the miniroot

If you wish to upgrade your system by this method, simply select the **upgrade** option once the miniroot has booted. The upgrade program with then guide you through the procedure. While you can boot the miniroot using the same methods described above for a fresh install of NetBSD/hp300 there are easier and less intrusive options since your disk is already labeled and bootable. The easiest is to dump the miniroot to your swap partition and boot from that.

1. Download the files you'll need to upgrade

   In particular, make sure you have on your locally mounted file systems `base.tgz` and `miniroot.fs.gz`

2. Boot your hp300 into 'single-user mode':

   Follow the instructions in the section above on **Chosing a kernel location** and type `-s` at the prompt.

3. Extract and install a new boot block:

   Make sure you install the bootstrap program distributed with this version of NetBSD/hp300.

   ```
   # tar -xpvzf base.tgz ./usr/mdec
   # disklabel -B -b ./usr/mdec/uboot.lif root-disk
   ```

   E.g.: *root-disk* could be `sd0` or `rd0`. We'll assume `rd0` for now.

4. Install the miniroot file system:

   First make sure that your 'b' partition has enough room for the uncompressed miniroot (otherwise it might overwrite another partition or the end of the disk).

   ```
   # gunzip miniroot.fs.gz
   # dd if=miniroot.fs of=/dev/rd0b
   ```

5. Boot the miniroot:

   Follow the instructions in the section above on **Chosing a kernel location** and type `rd0b:netbsd` at the prompt.

The upgrade program will:

1. Enable the network based on your system's current network configuration.
2. Mount your existing file systems.
3. Extract binary sets from the media of your choice.
4. Fixup your system's existing `/etc/fstab`, changing the occurrences of **ufs** to **ffs** and let you edit the resulting file.
5. Make new device nodes in your root file system under `/dev`.
6. Don't forget to extract the **kern** set from the distribution.

   Note: The existing kernel *will not* be backed up; doing so would be pointless, since older kernels may not be capable of running NetBSD 5.1 executables.

7. Install a new boot block.
8. Check your file systems for integrity.
9. You'll have to reboot your system manually

Manual upgrade

While using the miniroot's upgrade program is the preferred method of upgrading your system, it is possible to upgrade your system manually. To do this, follow the following procedure:

1. Place *at least* the **base** binary set in a file system accessible to the target machine. A local file system is preferred, since the NFS subsystem in the NetBSD 5.1 kernel may be incompatible with your old binaries.
2. Back up your pre-existing kernel and copy the 5.1 kernel into your root partition (`/`).
3. Extract and install a new boot block:

   Make sure you install the bootstrap program distributed with this version of NetBSD/hp300.

   ```
   # tar -xpvzf base.tgz ./usr/mdec
   # disklabel -B -b ./usr/mdec/uboot.lif root-disk
   ```

   E.g.: *root-disk* could be `sd0` or `rd0`.

4. Reboot with the 5.1 kernel into single-user mode.

5. Check all file systems:

```
# /sbin/fsck -pf
```

6. Mount all local file systems:

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

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

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

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

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

9. Sync the file systems:

```
# sync
```

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

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

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

Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases

Users upgrading from previous versions of NetBSD may wish to bear the following problems and compatibility issues in mind when upgrading to NetBSD 5.1.

If your port uses X.Org and you see messages from the X server indicating that no devices were found, you may need to run **X -configure** and update your existing xorg.conf to use the BusID line from the newly-generated config file.

Dual-head support for PC systems has become broken for many configurations with the update to xorg-server 1.6.x, which has removed the userland PCI configuration mechanism, and needs to rely upon the OS. We hope to correct this for future releases. Workaround: The only workaround is non-trivial and requires programming several PCI BAR registers as they previously were in NetBSD 5.0.

If you are updating to NetBSD 5.1 without the aid of sysinst or postinstall and your port uses X.Org, be sure to remove `/usr/X11R7/lib/X11/xkb/symbols/pc` before extracting the xbase set. In the version of X.Org shipped with 5.0, this was a directory, but in more recent X.Org versions it is a file.

pkg_install now depends on the pkgdb cache for automatic conflict detection. It is recommended to rebuild the cache with

```
# pkg_admin rebuild
```

`audit-packages.conf`(5) has been superseded by `pkg_install.conf`(5). The default configuration is the same.

Support for `pkg_view`(1) has been retired.

The functionality of `audit-packages`(1) and `download-vulnerability-list`(1) has moved into `pkg_admin`(1). However, wrapper scripts that handle the common use cases are provided.

Issues when running older binaries on NetBSD 5.1

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.x kernel with an older userland.
- Running an older userland inside a chroot'ed environment on a 5.x system.
- Running older statically linked pthread applications.

The 5.x kernel defaults to `0` for `kern.no_sa_support`, which covers the first case. However, please note that a full installation of 5.x (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 5.1 release. See the "Components removed from NetBSD" section near the beginning of this document for a list.

Using online NetBSD documentation

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

- `intro`(1),
- `man`(1),
- `apropos`(1),

- passwd(1), and
- passwd(5).

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

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

```
# man passwd
```

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

```
# man 5 passwd
```

instead.

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

```
# apropos subject-word
```

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

Administrivia

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

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

To report bugs, use the send-pr(1) command shipped with NetBSD, and fill in as much information about the problem as you can. Good bug reports include lots of details.

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

There are also port-specific mailing lists, to discuss aspects of each port of NetBSD. Use majordomo to find their addresses, or visit **http://www.NetBSD.org/mailinglists/**

If you're interested in doing a serious amount of work on a specific port, you probably should contact the 'owner' of that port (listed below).

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

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

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- The Luleå Academic Computer Society for providing the backup services server.
- The Columbia University Computer Science Department for hosting the NYC build cluster.
- The Western Washington University Computer Science Department for running the WWU build cluster.
- The many organizations that provide NetBSD mirror sites.
- Without CVS, this project would be impossible to manage, so our hats go off to Brian Berliner, Jeff Polk, and the various other people who've had a hand in making CVS a useful tool.
- We list the individuals and organizations that have made donations or loans of hardware and/or money, to support NetBSD development, and deserve credit for it at **http://www.NetBSD.org/donations/** (If you're not on that list and should be, tell us! We probably were not able to get in touch with you, to verify that you wanted to be listed.)
- Finally, we thank all of the people who've put sweat and tears into developing NetBSD since its inception in January, 1993. (Obviously, there are a lot more people who deserve thanks here. If you're one of them, and would like to be mentioned, tell us!)

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