NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/amiga.

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DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 5.0 on the *amiga* 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 5.0 release contains complete binary releases for many different system architectures. (A few ports are not fully supported at this time and are thus not part of the binary distribution. Please see the NetBSD web site at **http://www.NetBSD.org/** for information on them.)

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

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

Changes Between The NetBSD 4.0 and 5.0 Releases

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

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

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

and CHANGES-5.0:

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

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

Some highlights include:

General kernel

- Introduced new synchronization primitives and made almost all core kernel subsystems use fine-grained locking, resulting in much greater performance on MP systems. See `mutex`(9), `rwlock`(9), and `condvar`(9).
- The threading system was rewritten and is now based on a 1:1 model.
- Made the process scheduler modular, allowing for different scheduling algorithms to be selected.
- The default scheduler implementation was rewritten, giving large performance improvements on SMP systems, and bringing support for real-time and time-sharing classes.
- Added support for SCHED_M2, a second scheduling algorithm, as an alternative to the original SCHED_4BSD algorithm.

- Added support for POSIX real-time scheduling extensions.
- Added support for POSIX asynchronous I/O.
- Added support for POSIX message queues.
- Added support for processor sets, CPU sets, and thread affinity. See `pset`(3), `cpuset`(3), and `affinity`(3).
- Added MI code to support in-kernel preemption and made i386 and amd64 use it. See `kpreempt`(9).
- Added a new implementation of software interrupts in a machine-independent way to provide software interrupts with thread context. All ports were made to use it. See `softint`(9).
- Added support for per-system call statistics.
- Added support for per-CPU work-queues. See `workqueue`(9).
- Added support for kernel core dumps to software RAID 1 sets.
- Added `mremap`(2), to remap virtual memory addresses.
- Added support for dynamic changing of SysV message queues and semaphore limits.
- Improved pagedaemon behavior on memory shortage.
- Added TFTPROOT option for TFTPing root ramdisk at root mount time.
- Added `putter`(9) (Pass-to-Userspace Transporter), a generic request-response handler for kernel-attached userspace daemons.
- Added a new power management framework, `pmf`(9).
- By default, the kernel no longer enters `ddb`(4) if it panics. To get the old behavior, set ddb.onpanic to 1 in /etc/sysctl.conf.
- `ddb`(4): Added a "whatis" command, inspired by Solaris.
- All ports made to use generic `todr`(9).
- All ports made to use `timecounter`(9).
- Added Mersenne Twister PRNG implementation.
- Added `posix_madvise`(2).
- Numerous improvements to `compat_linux`(8) and compat_linux32.
- Device attach and detach notifications are now exposed via /dev/drvctl.
- Added `sockopt`(9), a new kernel API for passing socket options.
- If no usable `init`(8) program can be found, set the RB_ASKNAME flag and prompt users for the init path.

Networking

- Added ipv6 fast forward support, which increases forwarding speed by hashing/caching flows.
- Added per-socket keepalive timer settings and the ability to change connection timeouts.
- Added support for automatic sizing of TCP socket buffers.
- Added a new socket option SO_NOHEADER to tell the network stack to strip the protocol header from packets received on a raw socket.

- Added accept filters. See accept_filter(9), accf_data(9), and accf_http(9).
- fast_ipsec(4): Added support for IPsec NAT-T.
- pf(4): Made "nat" and "rdr" translation rules obey state policy flags. Extended pf.conf(5) syntax to express the translation-state policies.
- Network statistics were changed to be per-CPU.
- ALTQ: Added support for source address hashing in the WFQ scheduler.
- Pulled in IANA-generated services and protocols files.

File systems

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

Security

- Added support for per-user /tmp. See security(8).
- Added support for ASLR (Address Space Layout Randomization) in the kernel and dynamic linker. See security(8).

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

Drivers

- Audio:
  - Added pad(4), a pseudo-audio device driver for feeding back raw PCM data to userland.
  - Added sgsmix(4), a driver for the SGS 7433 mixer found in some G3 Macs.
  - umidi(4): Added support for Roland UA25, UA4FX, and SonicCell devices.
  - dbri(4): Added support for audio input.
  - auvia(4) now works on big endian machines.
  - azalia(4): AD1984 support was greatly improved. Added support for Realtek ALC662-GR and ALC269 codecs, which are found in EeePCs. Added support for ALC268.
  - auich(4): Fixed a clock accounting problem that prevented detecting sample rates correctly.
- Hardware Monitoring:
  - Imported envsys2, which brings, among other things, the ability to send events to powerd(8). See envsys(4) and sysmon_envsys(9).
  - Added support for hardware monitoring on Sun Ultra Enterprise 450.
  - Added aiboost(4), a driver for the ASUS AI Booster ACPI Hardware monitor.
  - Added smsc(4), a driver for the hardware monitoring portion of the SMSC LPC47B397.
  - Added aps(4), a driver for the IBM Thinkpad Active Protection System.
  - Added coretemp(4), a driver for Intel Core (and newer) on-die thermal sensors.
  - Added finsio(4), a driver for various Fintek Super I/O chips.
  - Added amdtemp(4), a driver for AMD CPU on-die thermal sensors.
  - Added dbcool(4), a driver for Analog Devices dbCool chips including ADT7460, ADT7463, ADT7467, and ADM1030.
  - Added alipm(4), a driver for the Acer Labs M7101 Power Management Controller.
  - Added admtemp(4), a driver for the Analog Devices ADM1021 temperature sensor.
  - viaenv(4): Added support for VIA VT8231.
  - nsclpcsio(4): Added support for the VLM logical device.
  - lm(4): Added an i2c attachment for the LM78 family of temp sensor and fan controllers.
- Networking:

- Added jme(4), a driver for the JMicron Technologies JME250 Gigabit Ethernet and JME260 Fast Ethernet controllers.
- Added u3g(4), a driver for many multi-port 3G datacards.
- Added iwn(4), a driver for the Intel Wireless LAN 4965AGN adapter.
- Added zyd(4), a driver for ZyDAS ZD1211/ZD1211B USB IEEE 802.11b/g wireless network devices.
- Added uhmodem(4), a driver for 3G wireless modems including Huawei E220 and E620, E-mobile D01HW and D02HW, and NTT DoCoMo a2502.
- Added lii(4), a driver for the Atheros L2 Fast Ethernet controller.
- Added btuart(4), a driver for Bluetooth HCI UART (H4).
- Firmware images are now shipped for ipw(4), iwi(4), wpi(4), and iwn(4). For ipw(4) and iwi(4), the Intel EULA has to be accepted via sysctl(8).
- fxp(4): Fixed some TX timeout and RX pool corruption problems. Added a workaround for a hardware ip4csum-tx bug.
- bge(4): Added support for BCM5786 and BCM5906(M). Fixed fiber card support.
- nfe(4): Added support for NVIDIA MCP67/73 Ethernet controllers. Fixed wakeup issues on some newer chips. Fixed a problem with receiving jumbo frames.
- btbc(4): Added support for AnyCom BlueCard devices.
- rum(4): Added support for MELCO WLI-U2-SG54HP, PLANEX GW-US54Mini2, COREGA CG-WLUSB2GL and K.K. CG-WLUSB2GPX, and ABOCOM WUG2700.
- makphy(4): Added support for Marvell 88E1116 Gigabit PHY.
- gem(4): Added support for Sun PCI SX fiber cards and Sun SBus SX fiber cards.
- wm(4): Added support for the Intel PRO/1000 PT Quad Port Server Adapter. Fixed a bug on receiving a jumbo frame which lead to a panic in sbcompress(). Added support for more ICH9 devices. Fixed an EEPROM-trashing bug on ICH8 and ICH9 chipsets.
- udav(4): Added support for Shantou ADM8515.
- brgphy(4): Added support for BCM5708C.
- re(4): Made hardware vlan(4) insertion/extraction work properly. Added support for the Realtek 8102E/8102EL PCIe 10/100 Ethernet adapters, as well as the 8111C chips that are found on many Intel-based motherboards.
- sk(4), msk(4): Fixed a lock panic on receiving jumbo packets.
- msk(4): Fixed a Yukon EC Ultra cold power up issue.
- bnx(4): Added support for SerDes controllers.
- vge(4): Added ifconfig down and ALTQ support.

• Storage:

- Added arcmsr(4), a driver for Areca Technology Corporation SATA RAID controllers.
- Added siisata(4), a driver for Silicon Image SteelVine SATA-II controllers (SiI3124, SiI3132, and SiI3531).

- isp(4): Major update, including 4Gb (24XX) card support and new firmware sets.
- piixide(4): Added support for ICH10.
- ahcisata(4): Added support for ATAPI devices.
- svwsata(4): Added support for ServerWorks HT-1000 SATA controller.
- njata(4): Added support for Workbit CF32A CF adapter.
- viaide(4): Added support for VIA CX700, CX700M2, NVIDIA MCP67, and MCP73/77 controllers.
- mfi(4): Added support for LSI SAS1078 and Dell PERC 6 controllers.
- mpt(4): Fixed performance problems for old revisions of the Symbios 53c1030.
- cac(4): Added initial bio(4) support; only volume status is handled at this time.
- siop(4): Added support for the non-PCI NCR 53c720/770 in big-endian mode.
- twa(4): Added support for 3ware 9650 and 9690, based on contributions from Wasabi Systems.
- ciss(4): Added bio(4) support.
- ataraid(4): Added NVIDIA MediaShield, JMicron RAID, and Intel MatrixRAID support. Added support for status reports through bio(4).
- ixpide(4): Added support for ATI SB700/SB800 controllers.
- aac(4): Added support for raw I/O mode and >2TB.
- umass(4): Added support for Sony GPS GPS-CS1. Fixed a panic on device removal.
- aic(4): Worked around an rbus resource allocation problem so that aic PCMCIA cards work again.
- Implemented DIOCACHESYNC for RAIDframe, vnd(4), and cgd(4).
- rccide: Added support for the ServerWorks HT-1000 IDE controller.
- wd33c93: Enabled Fast SCSI transfers for WD33C93B parts with appropriate input clocks.

- USB:
  - Added uvideo(4), a driver for USB Video Class capture devices, from Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - Added uslsa(4), a driver for CP210x USB-RS232 devices.
  - Added uchcom(4), a driver for WinChipHead CH341/340 and HL-340 USB-Serial adapters.
  - Added uberry(4), a driver to allow RIM BlackBerries to charge from the USB port.
  - Added appropriate bus_dmamap_sync(9) calls to uhci(4), ohci(4), and ehci(4) to prevent the CPU from reordering loads and stores against DMA descriptors. This fixes "host controller process error/host controller halted" errors.
  - ehci(4): Added isochronous transfer support, contributed by Jeremy Morse as part of his Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - ukbd(4): Added support for function keys F16 through F19.
  - uplcom(4): Added support for Willcom WS002IN PHS and SMART Technologies-badged devices. Recognize Corega CG-USBRS232R as a serial device.

  - ugensa(4): Added support for Novatel Wireless Merlin CMDA and Ovation U727.
  - ubsa(4): Added support for CDMA modems sold by Eurotel/O2.
  - uftdi(4): Added support for Sealevel SeaPORT+4 USB to Serial adapter.
  - slhci(4): Replaced with Matthew Orgass's driver.
- Graphics and Video:
  - Switched to X.Org on amd64, i386, macppc, sgimips, shark, and sparc64.
  - Added video(4), a video4linux2 compatible capture interface, part of Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - Added uvideo(4), a driver for USB Video Class capture devices, from Patrick Mahoney's Google Summer of Code 2008 project.
  - Added pseye(4), a driver for the Sony PLAYSTATION(R) Eye USB webcam.
  - Added genfb(4), a generic framebuffer console driver with PCI and SBus frontends.
  - Added AGPv3 support to VIA AGP driver.
  - Added support for Fujitsu AG-10e graphics cards.
  - Added r128fb, an accelerated console driver for ATI Rage 128 graphics controllers.
  - Added isv(4), a driver for the IDEC Supervision/16 image capture board.
  - wscons(4): Added scrollback support to vcons.
  - cgfourteen(4): Added support for wscons.
  - agp(4): Added support for ALI M1689, MB i965Q, Intel Q33/35/G33, Intel 945GME, and Intel 946GZ.
  - bktr(4) now works on amd64.
- Miscellaneous:
  - Added pud(4), a driver that makes it possible to implement block and character devices in userspace.
  - Added spdmem(4), a Serial Presence Detect driver that decodes technical specs stored in the eeprom on common types of memory modules.
  - Added bcsp(4) to support the BlueCore Serial Protocol.
  - Added thinkpad(4), a driver to support IBM/Lenovo Thinkpad hotkeys, brightness controls, and temperature and fan monitoring.
  - Added gcscpcib(4), a driver for the AMD CS5535 and CS5536 Companion Device with support for the timecounter, watchdog timer, and GPIO.
  - Added ichsmb(4), a driver for Intel ICH SMBus controllers.
  - Added asus(4), a driver for ASUS ACPI hotkeys as found in the EeePC.
  - Added acpidalb(4), a driver for PNP0C32 ACPI hotkeys, aka the Direct Application Launch Buttons.
  - Added hpqlb(4), a driver for hotkeys on some HP notebooks.
  - adb(4): New and simplified MI ADB drivers.

- ichlpcib(4): Added support for the TCO (watchdog) on ICH6 or newer chipsets. Now runs on EM64T systems as well.
- itesio(4): Added support for the watchdog timer.
- ulpt(4): Implemented non-blocking read.
- puc(4): Added support for the I-O DATA RSA-PCI 2 port serial board, Digi International 4 and 8 port boards, and B&B Electronics MIPort serial boards.
- piixpm(4): Added support for ATI SB600, SB700, and SB800 SMBus controllers.
- wscons(4): Added support for the Colemak keyboard layout.
- com(4): Added support for PCMCIA Sierra Wireless Aircard 850.
- nfsmb(4): Added support for numerous NVIDIA chipsets.

Platforms

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

  - Added support for VIA Esther.
  - i386 bootblocks are now able to boot amd64 kernels and support for a.out kernels has been removed.
  - Removed pccons.
  - Added support for sparse kernel core dumps.
  - Removed the MATH_EMULATE option.
  - Added the i386-specific COMPAT_30_PTHREAD option, which restores binary compatibility with netbsd-3 libpthread.
- amd64:
  - Added support for PCI_BUS_FIXUP and PCI_ADDR_FIXUP kernel options.
- acorn32:
  - Added support for Kinetic cards.
  - Fixed up boot32 to work on A7000+.
- algor:
  - Fixed a `delay`(9) issue and now the P5064 kernel works in gxemul.
- alpha:
  - Make dynamic executables work under `compat_osf1`(8) again.
- amiga:
  - Added a `wdc`(4) frontend for the buddha and catweazle Z2 hardware.
- arc:
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
- arm:
  - Added armv6 kernel support.
  - Added arm32 support for kernel crashdumps.
  - Added VFP support.
  - Added AT91 support.
  - Added FA526 support.
  - Added the missing kernel bits that kept `eeprom`(8) from actually changing firmware settings.
- atari:
  - Fixed the sysinst miniroot image and retired the old miniroot.
  - Fixed a hang on loading md_root from floppy during installation.
  - Many pmap bugs were fixed and it was synced with amiga's pmap.
  - Fixed a lost interrupt problem on Falcon `wdc`(4).
  - Renamed the BOOT kernel to SMALL030 and removed BOOTX.

  - Added support for installation from GEMDOS partitions.
  - Fixed an ncr5380 SCSI freezing problem that occurred during boot.
- bebox:
  - Converted to generic powerpc PCI and ISA frameworks.
  - Added support for `genfb`(4).
- cobalt:
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Added support for booting from Ext2fs partitions.
  - Added netboot support for 21041 on Qube 2700.
  - Startup and shutdown messages, as well as a banner and kernel name are now printed on the LCD panel.
  - Added kernel and bootloader support for optional Z85C30 serial on Qube 2700.
  - Fixed a botched `spl`(9) bug which could cause a network freeze on traffic between two network interfaces.
- evbarm:
  - Added support for the Cortina Systems SL3516 evaluation board.
  - Added support for NPE Ethernet found on IXP425 boards.
  - Added a PXA2x0 RTC driver.
- evbmips:
  - Added support for Infineon ADM5120.
- evbppc:
  - Added support for Xilinx Virtex II-Pro/4-FX.
  - Converted PM/PPC to generic powerpc clock, PCI, and interrupt frameworks.
  - Fixed sysinst to refer to the proper WALNUT and OPENBLOCKS266 kernels.
- hp700:
  - Added support for booting from CD-ROM images.
  - Fixed kernel profiling.
  - Kernels are now compiled with -O2.
  - Added `gdb`(1) support.
  - Added bootinfo support.
  - Added support for NCR 53C720.
- hpcmips:
  - Fixed a silent hangup problem on TX3922 machines.

- ibmnws:
  - Converted to generic powerpc clock, PCI, and interrupt frameworks.
- landisk:
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.
  - Fixed MD `bus_dmamap_load`(9) so that NFS write works with `re`(4).
- mac68k:
  - Added support for more NuBus video cards, including VillageTronic MacPicasso 340.
  - Added support for Creative Systems Inc Hurdler CPI NuBus parallel printer card.
  - Switched `sn`(4) to use the MI SONIC driver.
- macppc:
  - Switched to generic powerpc interrupt, clock, PCI, `bus_dma`(9), `bus_space`(9), SMP, and IPI frameworks.
  - `genfb`(4) is now the default framebuffer.
  - Switched to the new ADB subsystem.
  - Added support for bus speed control found in some Intrepid-based laptops like the 800MHz iBook G4.
  - Converted to shared ofw_autoconf.
  - Converted to shared powerpc major numbers.
  - Added an experimental Apple UniNorth AGP driver.
- mvmeppc:
  - Converted to generic powerpc clock/PCI/interrupt frameworks.
- m68k:
  - Fixed a panic in FPE code caused by 040/060 specific FDADD instructions on 020/030 machines.
  - `gcc`(1): Fix jump table addressing in the M68k codegen.
  - Fixed floating point handling regressions.
- ofppc:
  - Completely rewrote the ofppc port from scratch.
  - Added support for the bplan/Genesi Pegasos II.
  - Added support for the IBM 7044-270.
  - Added support for the IBM 7046-B50.
  - Added install support and booting from RAID.
  - Fixed ofwboot to work on an IBM CHRP-based RS/6000.
  - Added support for SMP.
- pmppc:

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

  - Added `dhclient`(8) to the install disk image.
  - The installation disk now uses wscons.
  - Removed pccons, which has been obsoleted by `wscons`(4).
  - X works again on revision 4 machines.
- sparc:
  - Added support for booting from UFS2 partitions.
  - Added support for Sun PGX32 / TechSource Raptor GFX 8P to `genfb`(4).
- sparc64:
  - SMP now works.
  - Fixed boot device matching on U5/U10 machines to properly distinguish cd0 from wd0.
- vax:
  - Turned on generation of PIC code.
  - Added an accelerated driver for SPX graphics cards found in some VAXstations.
  - Fixed Unibus support on VAX11/780 and 8600 models.
- xen:
  - Added support for amd64, both as dom0 and domU.
  - Added support for the i386 PAE extension to Xen3 domU.
  - Fixed PCI_BUS_FIXUP/PCI_ADDR_FIXUP support.
- zaurus:
  - Added the zaurus port, with support for Sharp C3x00 PDAs.
  - Allow Zaurus screen to rotate 90 degrees to a usable state with the keyboard.
  - Added support for detecting the AC adapter and charging the battery.
  - Added `sysinst`(8) support.

Userland

- 3rd party software updates:
  - ACPICA 20080321
  - am-utils 6.2a3
  - BIND 9.5.0-P2
  - file 4.26
  - GNU gcc 4.1.3-20080831
  - GNU gdb 6.5 on all ports
  - IPFilter 4.1.29
  - (n)awk 20070501

- NTP 4.2.4p6
- nvi 1.81
- openpam 20071221
- OpenSSH 5.0p1
- OpenSSL SNAP-20080509
- PF from OpenBSD 4.2
- Postfix 2.5.4
- texinfo 4.8

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

    - Added `getlogin_r`(2).
    - Added the C99 functions `imaxabs`(3) and `imaxdiv`(3).
    - Enabled `atomic_ops`(3) in userspace.
    - `queue`(3): Added TAILQ_CONCAT() and STAILQ_CONCAT().
  - Added libgcov.
- Imported bozohttpd, a small HTTP server. See `httpd`(8).
- Imported dhcpcd 4.0.10.
- Imported openldap 2.4.11.
- Added `rump`(3), the Runnable Userspace Meta Program framework. Allows running kernel code in userspace applications.
- Added `cpuctl`(8), a utility that allows placing CPUs online/offline.
- Added `schedctl`(8), a program to control scheduling of processes and threads.
- Added `psrset`(8), a utility to control processor sets.
- Added `atf`(7), the Automated Testing Framework, Julio M. Merino Vidal's 2007 Google Summer of Code project.
- Added `newgrp`(1), a utility to change effective group ID.
- Added `tcpdrop`(8), a utility to drop `tcp`(4) connections.
- Added acpitools from FreeBSD: `acpidump`(8) and `amldb`(8).
- Added `dkscan_bsdlabel`(8) to scan disks for BSD disklabels.
- Added `btkey`(1), a utility to manage Bluetooth link keys in OS and device storage.
- Added `svhlabel`(8), a tool to update `disklabel`(5) from SGI Volume Header, like `mbrlabel`(8) for MBR labels.
- Added `pcc`(1) as an alternative compiler.
- Added `btpand`(8), a Bluetooth Personal Area Networking profile daemon.
- Added `c99`(1) as a wrapper to run `cc`(1) in C99 mode.
- Added support for Solaris $ORIGIN etc. expansions in paths.
- Added BUILDSEED support to build.sh to yield reproducible C++ builds.
- Added support for "cc -m32" on amd64 and sparc64 to generate 32 bit binaries. 32bit libraries are now provided on these two ports.
- `ld`(1) can now link 32bit objects on amd64.
- `vi`(1) has been updated to nvi 1.81, which supports internationalization. It also grew a new NetBSD-specific expandtab option.
- `pkill`(1): Added the -l (long format) option.
- `find`(1): Added the -delete and -E (extended regex) options.
- `xargs`(1): Replaced with FreeBSD's while keeping our GNU compatible exit values.

- `sdiff`(1): Replaced by OpenBSD's `sdiff`(1).
- `pax`(1): Added a -V flag for verbose summary without listing.
- `top`(1): Allow a single process to be selected by pid. Added a thread mode that displays LWPs.
- `scsictl`(8): Added a setspeed command.
- `split`(1): Added a new option "-n chunk_count" that splits the input into chunk_count smaller files.
- `df`(1): Fixed the -P option and added the -g (gigabytes) option.
- `wtf`(6) now searches pkgsrc's help database when called inside a package directory.
- `atactl`(8): Improved SATA support.
- `wlanctl`(8): Added a -p flag that only prints public nodes.
- `btconfig`(8): Added a new "rssi" option to toggle inquiry results with RSSI.
- `ifconfig`(8): Added "list scan" to ifconfig, which lists access points in the neighborhood.
- `newsyslog.conf`(5) gained a "J" flag to bzip2 logfiles.
- `fdisk`(8) now reports the first active partition.
- `bioctl`(8) was rewritten to handle new features like creating and removing hot-spares, pass-through disks and RAID volumes, start/stop consistency checks in volumes.
- `savecore`(8) now uses the raw device to read crashdumps.
- `make`(1): Implemented "-dl" (aka LOUD) to override "@" at the start of script lines.
- `monop`(6): The save and restore format changed, breaking compatibility with already broken previous save files.
- `iconv`(1) now allows SUSv3 syntax.
- `lint`(1): Added _Complex support.
- `ftp`(1): Added epsv6 and epsv to disable extended passive mode.
- `getent`(1): Added support for "netgroup" databases.
- `ypserv`(8): Disabled libwrap address to hostname lookups to avoid the chance of ypserv blocking for an extended period of time due to a long DNS timeout.
- `postfix`(1): Enabled LDAP support for tables.
- `amd`(8): Enabled LDAP support for maps.
- `newfs`(8): Added support for the "t" (terabytes) suffix.
- `grep`(1): A warning is now printed if "-r" is used without specifying an argument.
- `db`(1): Added support for encoding or decoding VIS_HTTPSTYLE, and for tuning the page size of the database.
- `daily.conf`(5): Added run_fsck_flags to allow passing extra options to the daily fsck -n.
- `sysinst`(8) now supports the Colemak and Dvorak keyboard layouts.
- `od`(1) Added support for the "-A addressformat" flag.
- `etcupdate`(8): Removed the "-b binarydir" and "-s srcdir/etc" options which were deprecated in NetBSD-4.0. Deprecate the "-s tgz1:tgz2" option; please use "-s tgz1 -s tgz2" instead.

- `postinstall`(8): Deprecated the "-s tgz1:tgz2" option; please use "-s tgz1 -s tgz2" instead.
- `sed`(1): Added the -r flag, which is an alias for -E, to be compatible with GNU sed.
- `patch`(1): Merged improved version from DragonFly. patch -b now behaves as specified by POSIX.
- `rc.conf`(5): ifconfig_xxN variables may now have multi-line values, just like /etc/ifconfig.xxN files, and semicolons may be used instead of line breaks.
- `ls`(1): -n now implies -l.
- `ps`(1): Added the -A option, to display information about all processes. Use "O" for LSONPROC like Solaris instead of bundling LSIDL, LSRUN, and LSONPROC to "R".
- `ksh`(1): Fixed POSIX mode interpretation of backslashes inside backquotes inside double quotes.
- `makefs`(8): Made the allow-multidot option for cd9660 useful.
- `restore`(8) now works on Linux dump volumes, by ignoring extended attribute records on these volumes.
- Added an `rc.d`(8) script for `rndctl`(8).
- `MAKEDEV`(8) now creates /dev rather than `init`(8).
- `MAKEDEV`(8) now uses `mtree`(8) in preference to `pax`(1) and `mknod`(8), making node creation more efficient, and `mount_tmpfs`(8) in preference to `mount_mfs`(8) when creating a memory file system.
- `MAKEDEV.local`(8) can now use functions defined in `MAKEDEV`(8).

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

Components removed from NetBSD

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

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

Known Problems

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

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

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

Statically linked binaries using pthreads are currently broken.

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

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

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

Features to be removed in a later release

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

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

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

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

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

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

The NetBSD Foundation

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

Sources of NetBSD

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

NetBSD 5.0 Release Contents

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

`.../NetBSD-5.0/`

`CHANGES`	Changes between the 4.0 and 5.0 releases.
`CHANGES-5.0`	Changes between the initial 5.0 branch and final release of 5.0.
`CHANGES.prev`	Changes in previous NetBSD releases.
`LAST_MINUTE`	Last minute changes and notes about the release.
`README.files`	README describing the distribution's contents.
`source/`	Source distribution sets; see below.

In addition to the files and directories listed above, there is one directory per architecture, for each of the architectures for which NetBSD 5.0 has a binary distribution.

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

gnusrc This set contains the "gnu" sources, including the source for the compiler, assembler, groff, and the other GNU utilities in the binary distribution sets.
82 MB gzipped, 422 MB uncompressed

sharesrc This set contains the "share" sources, which include the sources for the man pages not associated with any particular program; the sources for the typesettable document set; the dictionaries; and more.
7 MB gzipped, 29 MB uncompressed

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

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

xsrc This set contains the sources to the X Window System.
133 MB gzipped, 699 MB uncompressed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NetBSD/amiga subdirectory structure

The amiga-specific portion of the NetBSD 5.0 release is found in the `amiga` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-5.0/amiga/`. It contains the following files and directories:

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

Miniroot file system

The Amiga now uses a single miniroot file system for both an initial installation and for an upgrade. A gzipped version is available, for easier downloading. (The gzipped version has the **.gz** extension added to their names.)

`miniroot.fs` This file contains a BSD root file system setup to help you install the rest of NetBSD or to upgrade a previous version of NetBSD. This includes formatting and mounting your `/` (root) and `/usr` partitions and getting ready to extract (and possibly first fetching) the distribution sets. There is enough on this file system to allow you to make a SLIP or PPP connection, configure an Ethernet, mount an NFS file system or ftp. You can also load distribution sets from a SCSI tape or from one of your existing AmigaDOS partitions.

Binary distribution sets

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

base The NetBSD 5.0 amiga **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.
25 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/amiga 5.0 `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.
5 MB gzipped, 11 MB uncompressed

The amiga 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 amiga binary distribution also has its own checksum files, just as the source distribution does.

NetBSD/amiga System Requirements and Supported Devices

NetBSD 5.0 runs on any Amiga that has a 68020 or better CPU with some form of MMU, and on 68060 DraCos.

NetBSD does not, and will never, run on run on A1000, A500, A600, A1200, A2000, A4000/EC030, CDTV and CD32 systems that are not enhanced by a CPU board.

For 68020 and 68030 systems, a FPU is recommended but not required for the system utilities. 68LC040, 68040V and 68LC060 systems don't work correctly at the moment.

The minimal configuration requires 6 MB of RAM (not including CHIPMEM!) and about 100 MB of disk space. To install the entire system requires much more disk space, and to run X or compile the system, more RAM is recommended. (6 MB of RAM will actually allow you to compile, however it won't be speedy. X really isn't usable on a 6 MB system.)

You will probably want to compile your own kernel. `GENERIC` is large and bulky in order to accommodate all people. For example, most people's machines have an FPU, so you do not need the bulky FPU_EMULATE option.

If you have less than 8 MB of fast memory, you should make your swap partition large, as your system will be a lot of swapping. In addition, do *not* place your swap partition onto a old small (and normally slow) disk!

Supported devices

- A4000/A1200 IDE controller, including ATAPI devices
- SCSI host adapters
  - 33c93 based boards: A2091, A3000 builtin, A3000 builtin modified for Apollo accelerator board (please note that this is not the same as the SCSI host adapter on the Apollo accelerator board itself, which is unsupported), and GVP series II.
  - 53c80 based boards: 12 Gauge, IVS, Wordsync/Bytesync and Emplant The Emplant SCSI adapter has been reported by a party to hang after doing part of the installation without problems
  - 53c710 based boards: A4091, Magnum, Warp Engine, Zeus and DraCo builtin
  - FAS216 based SCSI boards: FastLane Z3, Blizzard I and II, Blizzard IV, Blizzard 2060, CyberSCSI Mk I and II
  - 53c770 based SCSI boards: Cyberstorm Mk III SCSI, Cyberstorm PPC SCSI
- Video controllers
  - ECS, AGA and A2024 built in on various Amigas
  - Retina Z2 (no X server available), Retina Z3 and Altais
  - Cirrus CL GD 54xx based boards: GVP Spectrum, Picasso II, II+ and IV, Piccolo and Piccolo SD64
  - Tseng ET4000 based boards: Domino and Domino16M proto, oMniBus, Merlin
  - A2410 (no X server available)
  - Cybervision 64
  - Cybervision 64/3D
- Audio I/O
  - Amiga builtin
  - Melody MPEG-audio layer 2 board
  - Repulse audio board
- Ethernet controllers
  - A2065 Ethernet
  - Hydra Ethernet
  - ASDG Ethernet
  - A4066 Ethernet
  - Ariadne Ethernet
  - Ariadne II Ethernet

  - Quicknet Ethernet
  - X-surf Ethernet port
- ARCnet controllers
  - A2060 ARCnet
- Most SCSI tape drives, including Archive Viper, Cipher SCSI-2 ST150
- SCSI-2 scanners behaving as SCSI-2 scanner devices, HP ScanJet II, Mustek SCSI scanner. SCSI scanner support is machine independent, so it should work, but hasn't been tested on most Amiga configurations. There are reports that the Mustek and HP ScanJet hang if accessed from the A3000. This might apply to other 33C93-Adapters, too.
- Most SCSI CD-ROM drives
- Serial/Parallel cards
  - HyperCom 3Z, HyperCom 4, HyperCom 3+ and 4+
  - MultiFaceCard II and III
  - A2232 (normal and clockdoubled)
  - IOBlix Zorro-Bus
- Amiga floppy drives with Amiga (880/1760kB) and IBM (720/1440kB) encoding. Our floppy driver doesn't notice when mounted floppies are write-protected. Your floppy will stay unchanged, but you might not notice that you didn't write anything due to the buffer cache. Also note that HD floppy drives only get detected as such if a HD floppy is inserted at boot time.
- Amiga parallel port
- Amiga serial port
- Amiga mouse
- DraCo serial port, including serial mouse
- DraCo parallel printer port
- Real-time clocks
  - A2000, A3000, A4000 builtin (r/w)
  - DraCo builtin (r/o)

If it's not on the above lists, there is no support for it in this release. In particular, there are no drivers for: Blizzard III SCSI option, Ferret SCSI, Oktagon SCSI.

Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

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

Installation is supported from several media types, including:

- AmigaDOS
- 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.

AmigaDOS partition

To install NetBSD from an AmigaDOS partition, you need to get the NetBSD distribution sets you wish to install on your system on to an AmigaDOS partition.

Note where you place the files as you will need this later.

Once you have done this, you can proceed to the next step in the installation process, preparing your hard disk.

CD-ROM / DVD

To install NetBSD from a CD-ROM drive, make sure it is a SCSI CD-ROM on a SCSI bus currently supported by NetBSD (refer to the supported hardware list) or an ATAPI CD-ROM connected to the A1200 or A4000 internal IDE connector. If it is a SCSI CD-ROM on a non-supported SCSI bus like Blizzard-3 SCSI or Apollo SCSI you must first copy the distribution sets to an AmigaDOS partition as described above.

If your SCSI CD-ROM is connected to a supported SCSI host adapter, or it is an ATAPI cd-rom connected to the A1200/A4000 internal IDE connector, simply put the CD into the drive before installation.

Find out where the distribution set files are on the CD-ROM or DVD. Likely locations are `binary/sets` and `amiga/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 `amiga/binary/sets` into files named `base.aa`, `base.ab`, and so on. Repeat this for all `set_name.tgz` files, splitting them into `set_name.`*`xx`* files. Count the number of `set_name.`*`xx`* files that make up the distribution sets you want to install or upgrade. You will need one sixth that number of 1.44 MB floppies.

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

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

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

FTP

The preparations for this installation/upgrade method are easy; all you need to do is make sure that there's an FTP site from which you can retrieve the NetBSD distribution when you're about to install or upgrade. If you don't have DHCP available on your network, you will need to know the numeric IP address of that site, and, if it's not on a network directly connected to the machine on which you're installing or upgrading NetBSD, you need to know the numeric IP address of the router closest to the NetBSD machine. Finally, you need to know the numeric IP address of the NetBSD machine itself. If you don't have access to a functioning nameserver during installation, the IPv4 address of **ftp.NetBSD.org** is `204.152.190.13` and the IPv6 address is

`2001:4f8:3:7:230:48ff:fe31:43f2` (as of April, 2009).

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

NFS

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

You need to know the numeric IP address of the NFS server, and, if you don't have DHCP available on your network and the server is not on a network directly connected to the machine on which you're installing or upgrading NetBSD, you need to know the numeric IP address of the router closest to the NetBSD machine. Finally, you need to know the numeric IP address of the NetBSD machine itself.

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

Tape

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

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

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

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

```
# cd .../NetBSD-5.0
# cd amiga/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

You will need an AmigaDOS hard drive prep tool to prepare your hard drives for use with NetBSD/amiga. HDToolBox is provided with the system software and on floppy installation disks since Release 2.0 of AmigaDOS, so we will provide instructions for its use.

Note that NetBSD can't currently be installed on disks with a sector size other than 512 bytes (e.g., "640 MB" 90mm M-O media). You can, however, mount ADOSFS partitions on such M-O's.

Preparing your hard disk with HDToolBox

A full explanation of HDToolBox can be found with your AmigaDOS manuals and is beyond the scope of this document.

The first time you partition a drive, you need to set its drive type so that you have working geometry parameters. To do this you enter the "Change drive type" menu, and either use "read parameters from drive" or set them manually.

Note that you will be modifying your HD's. If you mess something up here you could lose everything on all the drives that you configure. It is therefore advised that you:

1. Write down your current configurations. Do this by examining each partition on the drive and the drives parameters (from Change drive type.)
2. Back up the partitions you are keeping.

What you need to do now is partition your drives, creating at least root and swap partitions.

This should be done as the HDToolBox manual describes. One thing to note is that if you are not using a Commodore controller you will need to specify the device your SCSI controller uses, e.g., if you have a Warp Engine you would:

From cli

hdtoolbox warpdrive.device

From wb Set the tooltype

SCSI_DEVICE_NAME=warpdrive.device

The important things you need to do above and beyond normal partitioning include (from Partition Drive section):

1. Marking all NetBSD partitions as non-bootable, with two exceptions: the root partition (/) if you want to boot NetBSD directly, or the swap partition if you want to boot the installation miniroot directly.
2. Changing the file system parameters of the partitions to NetBSD ones. This must be done from the partitioning section and "Advanced options" must be enabled.

To make the needed changes:

1. Click the "Adv. Options" button
2. Click the "Change file system" button
3. Choose "Custom File System"
4. Turn off "Automount" if on.
5. Set the dostype to one of these three choices:

```
root partition  : 0x4e425207  (NBR\007)
swap partition  : 0x4e425301  (NBS\001)
other partitions: 0x4e425507  (NBU\007)
```

Here 'other' refers to other partitions you will format for reading and writing under NetBSD (e.g., /usr)

Make sure you press RETURN to enter this value as some versions of HDToolBox will forget your entry if you don't.

6. Turn custom boot code off
7. Set Reserved Blocks start and end to 0.
8. Click Ok.

On the root (/) (and, for installation, swap) partition:

1. Turn custom boot code on
2. Set Reserved Blocks start and end to 0.
3. Set Number of Custom Boot Blocks to 16.
4. Set Automount This Partition on
5. Click Ok.

   Mask and maxtransfer are not used with NetBSD.

Caveat: The swap (for installation) and the root partition (if you plan to use the bootblocks) *must be within the first* 4 gigabytes of the disk! The reason for the former is that xstreamtodev uses trackdisk.device compatible I/O-calls, the reason for the latter is that the bootblock gets a 32bit partition offset from the operating system.

Once this is done NetBSD/amiga will be able to recognize your disks and which partitions it should use.

Transferring the miniroot file system

The NetBSD/amiga installation or upgrade now uses a *miniroot* file system which is installed on the partition used by NetBSD for swapping. This removes the requirement of using a floppy disk for the file system used by the installation or upgrade process. It also allows more utilities to be present on the file system than would be available when using an 880 KB floppy disk.

Once the hard disk has been prepared for NetBSD, the miniroot file system (`miniroot.fs`) is transferred to the swap partition configured during the hard disk prep (or the existing swap partition in the case of an upgrade). The xstreamtodev utility provided in the `amiga/installation/misc` directory can be used on AmigaDOS to transfer the file system for either a new installation or an upgrade. The file system can also be transferred on an existing NetBSD system for an update by using dd. This should only be done after booting NetBSD into single-user mode. It may also be possible to shutdown to single-user, providing that the single-user mode processes are not using the swap partition.

On AmigaDOS, run the command:

xstreamtodev --input=miniroot.fs --rdb-name=<swap partition>

where <swap partition> is the name you gave to the NetBSD partition to be used for swapping. If **xstreamtodev** is unable to determine the SCSI driver device name or the unit number of the specified partition, you may also need to include the option

--device=<driver.name>

and/or

--unit=<SCSI unit number>

To transfer the miniroot using NetBSD, you should be booted up in single user mode on the current NetBSD system, or use the **shutdown now** command to shutdown to single-user mode. Then copy the miniroot using **dd**:

dd if=miniroot.fs of=/dev/rsd0b

where `/dev/rsd0b` should be the device path of the swap partition your system is configured to use. Once the file is copied, reboot back to AmigaDOS to boot the upgrade kernel.

Caveat: Once you have started installation, if you abort it and want to retry you must reinstall the `miniroot.fs` on the swap partition.

Installing the NetBSD System

Installing NetBSD is a relatively complex process, but, if you have this document in hand and are careful to read and remember the information which is presented to you by the install program, it shouldn't be too much trouble.

Before you begin, you must have already prepared your hard disk as detailed in the section on preparing your system for install.

The following is a walk-through of the steps necessary to get NetBSD installed on your hard disk. If you wish to stop the installation, you may press `CONTROL-C` at any prompt, but if you do, you'll have to begin again from scratch.

Transfer the miniroot file system onto the hard disk partition used by NetBSD for swapping, as described in the "Preparing your System for NetBSD Installation" section above.

Booting

NetBSD, with boot blocks installed

[This description is for V40 (OS 3.1) ROMs. For older ROMs, there might be small differences. Check your AmigaDOS documentation to learn about the exact procedure.] Using bootblocks may not work on some systems, and may require a mountable file system on others.

Reboot your machine, holding down both mouse buttons if you have a 2-button mouse, the outer mouse buttons if you have a 3-button mouse. On the DraCo, press the left mouse button instead, when the boot screen prompts you for it.

From the boot menu, select **`Boot Options`**. Select the swap partition with the miniroot, and then **`ok`**. Select **`Boot`** now. The machine will boot the bootblock, which will prompt your for a command line. You have a few seconds time to change the default. Entering an empty line will accept the default.

The bootblock uses command lines of the form:

`file [options]`

where *`file`* is the kernel file name on the partition where the boot block is on, and [options] may contain the following:

If you have an AGA machine, and your monitor will handle the dblNTSC mode, you may include the **`-A`** option to enable the dblNTSC display mode.

If your machine has a fragmented physical memory space, as, e.g., DraCo machines, you should add the **`-n2`** option to enable the use of all memory segments.

Once your kernel boots

You should see the screen clear and some information about your system as the kernel configures the hardware. Note which hard disk device(s) are configured (`sd0`, `sd1`, etc.) Then you will be prompted for a root device. At this time type `sd0b`, where `sd0` is the device which contains the swap partition you created during the hard disk preparation. When prompted for a dump device, answer '**`none`**' for the install (normally, you would tell it one of the swap devices). When prompted for the root file system type, confirm '**`generic`**', which will auto-detect it.

If the system should hang after entering the root device, try again with

```
netbsd -I ff -b
```

This disables synchronous transfer on all SCSI devices on the first bus.

The system should continue to boot. For now ignore "WARNING" messages about bad dates in clocks, and a warning about `/etc/rc` not existing. Eventually you will be be asked to enter the pathname of the shell, just press `RETURN`. After a short while, you will be asked to select the type of your keyboard. After you have entered a valid response here, the system asks you if you want to install or upgrade your system. Since you are reading the *install* section, '**`i`**' would be the proper response here...

The installer starts with a nice welcome messages. Read this message carefully, it also informs you of the risks involved in continuing! If you still want to go on, type '**`y`**'. The installer now continues by trying to figure out your disk configuration. When it is done, you will be prompted to select a root device from the list of disks it has found.

You should know at this point that the disks are *not* numbered according to their SCSI-ID! The NetBSD kernel numbers the SCSI drives (and other devices on the SCSI bus) sequentially as it finds them. The drive with the lowest SCSI-ID will be called `sd0`, the next one `sd1`, etc. Also, any ATAPI disk drives (e.g. ZIP) will be configured as "SCSI" drives, too, and will be configured before any 'real' SCSI drives if connected to the Amiga internal port on A4000/A1200 (if any are present). Real IDE drives will be configured as `wd0`, `wd1`, etc.

The installer will offer you to look at the NetBSD disk label of the disks at this point. You should do this, to find out what partition letters the NetBSD kernel assigned to the partitions you created, and as a check of whether the disk number you are going to use is right.

you are now at the point of no return. If you confirm that you want to install NetBSD, your hard drive will be modified, and perhaps its contents scrambled at the whim of the install program. Type `Control-C` *now* if you don't want this.

At this time, you will need to tell the installer which partition will be associated with the different file systems. Normally, you'll want to add a partition for `/usr`, at least.

Caveat: Do not use the `rsd`*N*`c` or `sd`*N*`c` partitions for anything! They are for access to the whole disk only and do *not* correspond to any Amiga partition!

The install program will now make the file systems you specified. There should be only one error per file system in this section of the installation. It will look like this:

```
newfs: ioctl (WDINFO): Invalid argument
newfs: /dev/rsd0a: can't rewrite disk label
```

If there are any others, restart from the beginning of the installation process. This error is ok as the Amiga does not write disklabels currently. You should expect this error whenever using newfs.

The install will now ask you want to configure any network information. It will ask for the machine's host name, domain name, and other network configuration information.

Since the network configuration might have lead to additional (NFS) file system entries, you get another chance to modify your fstab.

You are finally at the point where some real data will be put on your freshly made file systems. Select the device type you wish to install from and off you go....

Some notes:

- If you want to install from tape, please read the section about how to create such a tape.
- Some tapes (e.g. Archive Viper 150) refuse to operate with the default tape density (`nrst0`). Try `nrst0h`, `nrst0m`, or `nrst0l` instead.

- Install at least the **base** and **etc** sets.
- If you have to specify a path relative to the mount-point and you need the mount-point itself, use '`.`'.

Next you will be asked to specify the timezone. Just select the timezone you are in. The installer will make the correct setup on your root file system (`/`). After the timezone-link is installed, the installer will proceed by creating the device nodes on your root file system under `/dev`.

Be patient, this will take a while...

Next, the installer will copy your keymap settings to the new system. After this, it will copy the kernel from the installation miniroot to the newly installed / upgraded system. If the installed system already has a kernel, it will ask you for confirmation.

kern.tgz distribution set, this is an old kernel, and you should answer "y" to install a working (although restricted) INSTALL kernel.

If you did install the kern.tgz kernel, you normally should answer "n".

Finally, the installer asks you if you want to install the bootblock code on your root disk. This is a matter of personal choice and can also be done from a running NetBSD system. See the `installboot`(8) manual page about how to do this.

Once the installer is done, halt the system with the **`halt`** command (wait for `halted` to be displayed) and reboot. Then again boot NetBSD this time selecting the root partition (`/`) from the boot menu, and tell it to boot

```
netbsd -s
```

You need to do your final tweaks now. First mount your file systems like so:

```
mount -av
```

Your system is now complete, and it is up to you to configure the rest. You may want to start by looking at `/etc/rc.conf`.

Once you are done with the rest of configuration unmount your file systems and halt your system, then reboot:

```
# cd /
# umount -av
# halt
```

Finally you can now boot your system and it will be completely functional:

```
netbsd
```

When it boots off of the hard drive, you will have a complete NetBSD system! *Congratulations!* (You really deserve them!!!)

Post installation steps

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

1. Configuring `/etc/rc.conf`

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
ifconfig_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

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 `amiga/5.0/All` subdir. You can install them with the following commands under `sh`(1):

```
# PKG_PATH=ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/amiga/5.0/All
# export PKG_PATH
# pkg_add -v tcsh
# pkg_add -v bash
# pkg_add -v perl
# pkg_add -v apache
# pkg_add -v kde
# pkg_add -v firefox
...
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The framework for compiling packages can be obtained by retrieving the file
  ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/packages/pkgsrc.tar.gz
  It is typically extracted into `/usr/pkgsrc` (though other locations work fine) with the commands:

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

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

6. Misc

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

     ```
     # man 5 filename
     ```

     is likely to give you more information on these files.

Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System

The upgrade path to NetBSD 5.0 documented here is by binary sets.

To do the upgrade, you must have the NetBSD kernel on AmigaDOS and you must transfer the miniroot file system `miniroot.fs` onto the swap partition of the NetBSD hard disk. You must also have at least the **base** binary distribution set available. Finally, you must have sufficient disk space available to install the new binaries. Since the old binaries are being overwritten in place, you only need space for the new binaries, which weren't previously on the system. This is typically not more than a few megabytes.

Since upgrading involves replacing the kernel and most of the system binaries, it has the potential to cause data loss. You are strongly advised to BACK UP ANY IMPORTANT DATA ON YOUR DISK, whether on the NetBSD partition or on another operating system's partition, before beginning the upgrade process.

To upgrade your system, begin by transferring the miniroot file system onto the hard disk partition used by NetBSD for swapping, as described in the "Preparing your System for NetBSD Installation" section above.

Now boot up NetBSD, with bootblocks installed

Note: This description is for V40 (OS 3.1) ROMs. For older ROMs, there might be small differences. Check your AmigaDOS documentation to learn about the exact procedure. Booting using bootblocks doesn't work at all on some systems, and may require a mountable file system on others.

Reboot your machine, holding down both mouse buttons if you have a 2-button mouse, the outer mouse buttons if you have a 3-button mouse. On the DraCo, press the left mouse button instead, when the boot screen prompts you for it.

From the boot menu, select **`Boot Options`**. Select the swap partition with the miniroot, and then **`ok`**. Select **`Boot`** now. The machine will boot the bootblock, which will prompt you for a command line. You have a few seconds to change the default. Entering an empty line will accept the default.

The bootblock uses command lines of the form:

`file` [*`options`*]

where *`file`* is the kernel file name on the partition where the boot block is on, and *`options`* may contain the same as described in the INSTALL section.

For installing, use

`netbsd -b`

If you machine has a split memory space, like, e.g., DraCo machines, use this instead:

netbsd -bn2

Once your kernel boots

You should see the screen clear and some information about your system as the kernel configures the hardware. Note which hard disk device is configured that contains your root (`/`) and swap partitions. When prompted for the root device, type `sd0b` (replacing '`0`' with the disk number that NetBSD used for your root/swap device). When prompted for a dump device, answer '**none**' for the upgrade. (For a normal boot, you would tell it one of the swap devices). When prompted for the root file system type, confirm '**generic**', which will auto-detect it.

You will be presented with some information about the upgrade process and a warning message, and will be asked if you wish to proceed with the upgrade process. If you answer negatively, the upgrade process will stop, and your disk will not be modified. If you answer affirmatively, the upgrade process will begin, and your disk will be modified. You may press `CONTROL-C` to stop the upgrade process at any time. However, if you press it at an inopportune moment, your system may be left in an inconsistent (and possibly unusable) state.

You will now be greeted and reminded of the fact that this is a potentially dangerous procedure and that you should not upgrade the **etc** set.

When you decide to proceed, you will be prompted to enter your root disk. After you've done this, it will be checked automatically to make sure that the file system is in a sane state before making any modifications. After this is done, you will be asked if you want to configure your network.

You are now allowed to edit your fstab, but normally you don't have to. Note that the upgrade-kit uses its own copy of the fstab. Whatever you do here *won't* affect your actual fstab. After you are satisfied with your fstab, the upgrade-kit will check all file systems mentioned in it. When they're ok, they will be mounted.

You will now be asked if your sets are stored on a normally mounted file system. You should answer '**y**' to this question if you have the sets stored on a file system that was present in the fstab. The actions you should take for the set extraction are pretty logical (we think).

After you have extracted the sets, the upgrade kit will proceed with setting the timezone and installing the kernel and bootcode. This is all exactly the same as described in the installation section.

Your system has now been upgraded to NetBSD 5.0.

After a new kernel has been copied to your hard disk, your machine is a complete NetBSD 5.0 system. However, that doesn't mean that you're finished with the upgrade process. There are several things that you should do, or might have to do, to insure that the system works properly.

You will probably want to get the **etc** distribution, extract it, and compare its contents with those in your `/etc` directory. You will probably want to replace some of your system configuration files, or incorporate some of the changes in the new versions into yours.

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

Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases

Users upgrading from previous versions of NetBSD may wish to bear the following problems and compatibility issues in mind when upgrading to NetBSD 5.0.

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

- Running a 5.0 kernel with an older userland.

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

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

Note that **`sysinst`** will automatically invoke

```
postinstall fix
```

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

Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 3.x releases

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

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

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

Issues fixed by *postinstall*:

- Various files in `/etc` need upgrading. These include:
  - `/etc/defaults/*`
  - `/etc/mtree/*`
  - `/etc/daily`
  - `/etc/weekly`
  - `/etc/monthly`
  - `/etc/security`
  - `/etc/rc.subr`
  - `/etc/rc`
  - `/etc/rc.shutdown`
  - `/etc/rc.d/*`
  - `/etc/envsys.conf`

The following issues need to be resolved manually:

- The users '_proxy', '_rwhod', and '_sdpd' and the groups '_proxy', '_rwhod' and '_sdpd' need to be created and the user 'uucp' needs to be updated.
- A number of things were removed in the NetBSD 4.0 release, including: the evbsh5 port, the Fortran 77 compiler (g77), NETCCITT, NETNS, Sendmail, Sushi, UUCP, and Vinum. If you were using any of these, please see the "Components removed from NetBSD" at
  http://www.NetBSD.org/releases/formal-4/NetBSD-4.0.html#removals
- The replacement of Sendmail by Postfix can be handled automatically by *postinstall* but it is not done by default. If you want to transition to Postfix, the command

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

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

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

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

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

Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 4.x releases

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

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

Issues fixed by *postinstall*:

- Various files in `/etc` need upgrading. These include:
  - `/etc/defaults/*`
  - `/etc/mtree/*`
  - `/etc/daily`
  - `/etc/weekly`
  - `/etc/monthly`
  - `/etc/security`
  - `/etc/rc.subr`
  - `/etc/rc`
  - `/etc/rc.shutdown`
  - `/etc/rc.d/*`
  - `/etc/envsys.conf`

The following issues need to be resolved manually:

- The users '_httpd' and '_timedc' and the groups '_httpd' and '_timedc' need to be created.
- Unprivileged use of the `mount`(8) command now requires the *`nosuid`* and *`nodev`* options to be explicitly specified. Previously, these options were automatically enforced even if they were not explicitly specified.
- A number of things have been removed from the NetBSD 5.0 release. See the "Components removed from NetBSD" section near the beginning of this document for a list.

Using online NetBSD documentation

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

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

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

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

displayed. For instance, after logging in, enter

```
# man passwd
```

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

```
# man 5 passwd
```

instead.

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

```
# apropos subject-word
```

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

Administrivia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- 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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