NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/hp300.

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DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 5.0 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 5.0 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/hp300 subdirectory structure

The hp300-specific portion of the NetBSD 5.0 release is found in the `hp300` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-5.0/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 5.0 release for hp300. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `hp300/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 5.0 distribution tree, and are as follows:

base The NetBSD 5.0 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.
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/hp300 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.
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 5.0 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 `204.152.190.13` 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 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 reread 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 `hp300/5.0/All` subdir. You can install them with the following commands under `sh`(1):

     ```
     # PKG_PATH=ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/hp300/5.0/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/hp300/5.0/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/hp300/5.0/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

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 5.0 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 5.0 kernel may be incompatible with your old binaries.
2. Back up your pre-existing kernel and copy the 5.0 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 5.0 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 5.0.

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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  Ralph Campbell
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  Marshall Kirk McKusick

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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!)

We are...

(in alphabetical order)

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