NAME

INSTALL — Installation procedure for NetBSD/sparc64.

CONTENTS

About this Document....2
Quick install notes for the impatient....2
What is NetBSD?....3
Changes Between The NetBSD 5.0 and 6.0 Releases....3
Features to be removed in a later release....3
The NetBSD Foundation....3
Sources of NetBSD....4
NetBSD 7.99.1 Release Contents....4
  NetBSD/sparc64 subdirectory structure....5
  Binary distribution sets....5
NetBSD/sparc64 System Requirements and Supported Devices....6
  Supported machines....6
  Unsupported machines....7
  Supported devices....7
  Unsupported devices....8
Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media....9
Preparing your System for NetBSD installation....10
  Deciding on partition sizes....10
  Setting up Open Firmware....10
  Determining how to boot from an SBUS or PCI....11
  Configuration of network interfaces....12
Installing the NetBSD System....12
  Installing NetBSD from CD-ROM....13
  Installing NetBSD by using the NetBSD miniroot....13
  Installing NetBSD by using a NetBSD kernel on a....14
  Installing NetBSD by using a netboot setup....14
  Running the sysinst installation program....19
    Introduction....19
    General....19
    Quick install....19
    Booting NetBSD....20
    Network configuration....20
    Installation drive selection and parameters....21
    Selecting which sets to install....21
    Partitioning the disk....21
    Preparing your hard disk....21
    Getting the distribution sets....21
    Installation from CD-ROM....22
    Installation using ftp....22
    Installation using NFS....22
    Installation from an unmounted file system....22
    Installation from a local directory....22
    Extracting the distribution sets....23
    Configure additional items....23
    Ensure you have the correct kernel installed....23
    Finalizing your installation....23

Manual Installation of NetBSD using Solaris 23
Preparing the disk in Solaris.....24
Installing NetBSD Software from Solaris.....25
Creating NetBSD Device Nodes under Solaris.....25
Configuring the NetBSD system from Solaris.....25
Booting NetBSD for the first time.....25
Post installation steps.....26
Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System.....28
Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases.....28
Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 5.x releases 29
Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 4.x releases 29
Using online NetBSD documentation.....29
Administrivia.....30
Thanks go to.....30
We are.....31
Legal Mumbo-Jumbo.....39
The End.....43

DESCRIPTION

About this Document

This document describes the installation procedure for NetBSD 7.99.1 on the *sparc64* platform. It is available in four different formats titled `INSTALL.`*`ext`*, where *`.ext`* is one of `.ps`, `.html`, `.more`, or `.txt`:

`.ps` PostScript.

`.html` Standard Internet HTML.

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

`.txt` Plain old ASCII.

You are reading the *PostScript* version.

Quick install notes for the impatient

This section contains some brief notes describing what you need to install NetBSD 7.99.1 on a machine of the sparc64 architecture.

- Fetch files needed to install NetBSD. This is either a CD image, `NetBSD-7.99.1-sparc64.iso` or the installation kernel and bootloader, `sparc64/binary/kernel/netbsd-INSTALL.gz` and `sparc64/installation/misc/ofwboot` which can be booted from a Solaris or NetBSD partition. Alternatively, you may netboot the installation kernel. This process is covered below, in detail.
- The actual binary distribution is in the `sparc64/binary/sets/` directory. When you boot the install CD-ROM or installation kernel, the installation program can fetch these files for you (using e.g. ftp) if you have a network connection. There are several other methods to get the binary sets onto your machine.

  You will at a minimum need the following sets: `kern-GENERIC.tgz`, `base.tgz` and `etc.tgz`. In a typical workstation installation you will probably want all the installation sets.
- Burn the CD or put the installation kernel and bootloader at the root level of a bootable Solaris or NetBSD partition.

The disk(s) you just prepared will be used to boot the installation kernel, which contains all the tools required to install NetBSD.

- You will need to get to the OpenFirmware "**ok**" prompt. After your system first powers on and displays some initial information, press the STOP-A keys, or send a BREAK if you're on a serial console. At the "**ok**" prompt, type the command to boot your system into NetBSD. The command to boot from CD is: "**boot cdrom**". The command to boot the NetBSD kernel from a Solaris or NetBSD partition depends on which disk and partition it is on. To boot from the first partition of the first (primary) disk: "**boot disk:a /ofwboot -a**". When it asks you for a kernel, specify "**netbsd-INSTALL.gz**"
- For third-party programs which are not part of the base NetBSD distribution, you will want to explore the **pkgsrc** system with its many thousands of third party software applications.

What is NetBSD?

The NetBSD Operating System is a fully functional Open Source UNIX-like operating system derived from the University of California, Berkeley Networking Release 2 (Net/2), 4.4BSD-Lite, and 4.4BSD-Lite2 sources. NetBSD runs on 57 different system architectures (ports) across 15 distinct CPU families, and is being ported to more. The NetBSD 7.99.1 release contains complete binary releases for many different system architectures. (A few ports are not fully supported at this time and are thus not part of the binary distribution. Please see the NetBSD web site at **http://www.NetBSD.org/** for information on them.)

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

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

Changes Between The NetBSD 5.0 and 6.0 Releases

The NetBSD 7.99.1 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 userland 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 7.99.1 release. The complete list of changes can be found in the CHANGES:

http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-6.0/CHANGES

and CHANGES-6.0:

http://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/NetBSD/NetBSD-6.0/CHANGES-6.0

files in the top level directory of the NetBSD 6.0 release tree.

Features to be removed in a later release

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

- dhclient(8) and rtsol(8) in favor of dhcpcd(8).
- groff(1) is being phased out. Man pages are handled with mandoc(1), and groff(1) can still be found in pkgsrc as textproc/groff.
- kame_ipsec(4) has been replaced by fast_ipsec(4). The option to use the old implementation (see options(4)) will be removed in the next NetBSD release.

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 7.99.1 Release Contents

The root directory of the NetBSD 7.99.1 release is organized as follows:

`.../NetBSD-7.99.1/`

`CHANGES`	Changes between the 5.0 and 6.0 releases.
`CHANGES-6.0`	Changes between the initial 6.0 branch and final release of 6.0.
`CHANGES.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 7.99.1 has a binary distribution.

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

gnusrc	This set contains the "gnu" sources, including the source for the compiler, assembler, groff, and the other GNU utilities in the binary distribution sets.
sharesrc	This set contains the "share" sources, which include the sources for the man pages not associated with any particular program; the sources for the typesettable document set; the dictionaries; and more.
src	This set contains all of the base NetBSD 7.99.1 sources which are not in **gnusrc**, **sharesrc**, or **syssrc**.
syssrc	This set contains the sources to the NetBSD 7.99.1 kernel for all architectures as well as the `config`(1) utility.
xsrc	This set contains the sources to the X Window System.

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

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

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

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

`MD5`	MD5 digests in the format produced by the command: **cksum -a MD5** *file*.
`SHA512`	SHA512 digests in the format produced by the command: **cksum -a SHA512** *file*.

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

NetBSD/sparc64 subdirectory structure

The sparc64-specific portion of the NetBSD 7.99.1 release is found in the `sparc64` subdirectory of the distribution: `.../NetBSD-7.99.1/sparc64/`. It contains the following files and directories:

`INSTALL.html`
`INSTALL.ps`
`INSTALL.txt`
`INSTALL.more` Installation notes in various file formats, including this file. The `.more` file contains underlined text using the `more`(1) conventions for indicating italic and bold display.

`binary/`
`kernel/`
`netbsd-GENERIC.gz`
A gzipped NetBSD kernel containing code for everything supported in this release.
`netbsd-GENERIC.MP.gz`
A gzipped NetBSD kernel containing code for everything supported in this release. This kernel supports SMP on systems with more than one CPU.
`netbsd-INSTALL.gz`
The install kernel.
`sets/` sparc64 binary distribution sets; see below.

`installation/`
`miniroot/` sparc64 miniroot file system image; see below.
`misc/` Miscellaneous sparc64 installation utilities; see installation section below.
`netboot/` Netboot bootloader; see below.

Binary distribution sets

The NetBSD sparc64 binary distribution sets contain the binaries which comprise the NetBSD 7.99.1 release for sparc64. The binary distribution sets can be found in the `sparc64/binary/sets` subdirectory of the NetBSD 7.99.1 distribution tree.

Note: If you want to install 32-bit only binaries, you will still need to boot using the sparc64 installation tools. When sysinst asks you for the distribution set to install, provide the NetBSD/sparc `binary/sets`. Be sure to use the 32 bit sparc `kern-GENERIC_SUN4U.tgz` kernel distribution. Otherwise, continue to follow the sparc64 installation procedure, not the sparc instructions.

Most people will want the 64-bit sparc64 distribution tree:

base The NetBSD 7.99.1 sparc64 **base** binary distribution. You *must* install this distribution set. It contains the base NetBSD utilities that are necessary for the system to run and be minimally functional.

comp Things needed for compiling programs. This set includes the system include files (`/usr/include`) and the various system libraries (except the shared libraries, which are included as part of the **base** set). This set also includes the manual pages for all of the utilities it contains, as well as the system call and library manual pages.

etc This distribution set contains the system configuration files that reside in `/etc` and in several other places. This set *must* be installed if you are installing the system from scratch, but should *not* be used if you are upgrading.

games This set includes the games and their manual pages.

kern-GENERIC
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc64 7.99.1 `GENERIC` kernel named `/netbsd`. You *must* install this or the kern-GENERIC.MP distribution set.

kern-GENERIC.MP
This set contains a NetBSD/sparc64 7.99.1 `GENERIC.MP` kernel, which will use multiple processors (if present), named `/netbsd`.

man This set includes all of the manual pages for the binaries and other software contained in the **base** set. Note that it does not include any of the manual pages that are included in the other sets.

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

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

NetBSD maintains its own set of sources for the X Window System in order to assure tight integration and compatibility. These sources are based on X.Org. Binary sets for the X Window System are distributed with NetBSD. The sets are:

xbase The basic files needed for a complete X client environment. This does not include the X servers.

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

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

xetc Configuration files for X which could be locally modified.

xserver The X server. This includes the modular Xorg and Xvfb servers.

The sparc64 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 sparc64 binary distribution also has its own checksum files, just as the source distribution does.

NetBSD/sparc64 System Requirements and Supported Devices

Supported machines

The minimal configuration requires 32 MB of RAM and ˜120 MB of disk space. To install the entire system requires much more disk space, and to run X or compile the system, more RAM is recommended, as NetBSD with 32 MB of RAM feels like Solaris with 32 MB of RAM - slow. Note that until you have at least 64 MB of RAM, getting more RAM is more important than getting a faster CPU.

Not all of the machines listed here have been tested. Often Sun will use the same motherboard design in multiple models. For example, they'll release a Blade ("workstation") model, Enterprise or Fire ("server") model, and Netra or ft ("telco") model with essentially the same devices, as far as NetBSD is concerned. If one model in this scheme works, it is highly likely another will work.

Sun has also released a few models with names that might imply the systems are UltraSPARC-based but actually have an i386 class CPU. These systems might be supported by the i386 port of NetBSD. See the following site for more info on what system boards are in which models.

http://sunsolve.sun.com/handbook_pub/Devices/System_Board/SYSBD_TOC.html
(requires a SunSolve login with a valid Sun Service Plan)

- Sbus-based UltraSPARC I or II systems
  - Ultra 1 family (Ultra 1, Ultra 1 Creator, Ultra 1 Creator 3D, Netra i 150, Netra nfs 150, Enterprise 1, Enterprise 150)
  - Ultra 2 family (Ultra 2, Ultra 2 Creator, Ultra 2 Creator 3D, Enterprise 2)
  - Enterprise (3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 500x, 5500, 600x, 6500, 10000)
- PCI-based UltraSPARC II, IIi, or IIe systems
  - Ultra 5/10 family (Ultra 5, Ultra 10, Enterprise 5, Enterprise 10)
  - Ultra 30 family (Ultra 30, Netra T 1100)
  - Ultra 60 family (Ultra 60, E220R, Netra T 1120 and T 1125)
  - Ultra 80 family (Ultra 80, E420R, Netra T 1400 and T 1405)
  - Ultra 250 family (Enterprise 250 and E250R)
  - Ultra 450 family (Ultra 450, Enterprise 450, Netra ft 1800)
  - Blade 100 and 150
  - SPARCengine CP1400 or SPARCengine CP1500 system boards (Netra T1 (models 100 and 105), CT400, CT800, CT1600)
  - SPARCengine Ultra AXi family (Netra X1, Fire v100, Fire v120, Netra 120, Netra AC 200, Netra DC 200)
  - SPARCengine Ultra AXe system board

Unsupported machines

- Systems with an UltraSPARC III CPU
- Systems with an UltraSPARC IIIi CPU
- Systems with an UltraSPARC IV CPU
- Systems with an UltraSPARC T1 or T2

Supported devices

- Ethernet devices
  - Sbus LANCE ethernet (*le*)
  - Sbus BigMac ethernet (*be*)
  - On-board, PCI, and Sbus HME ethernet (*hme*)
  - PCI ERI (*gem*)
  - Many other PCI and PCMCIA Ethernet interfaces, including:
    - Tulip-compatible (*tlp*)
    - Intel (*fxp*)
    - Intel gigabit (*wm*)
    - NE2000-compatible (*ne*)
    - Realtek (*rtk* or *re*)
    - SysKonnect XMAC II (*sk*)
    - Marvell GMAC (*msk*)
  - Several USB Ethernet interfaces, such as (*aue*, *cue*, and *kue*)
- Wireless network adapters
  - Atheros wireless cards (*ath*)
- Video devices
  - All on-board frame buffers
    Unless otherwise specified, only text console is supported
  - On-board and SBUS card (GX, GX+, TGX, TGX+) (*cgsix*)
    8 bpp accelerated framebuffer. Accelerated X via the integrated Xorg.

  - UPA devices (ffb and afb, also called Creator3D) 24 bpp accelerated framebuffer. Accelerated X via the integrated Xorg.
  - On-board ATI mach64 framebuffers (found in Ultra 5/10).

- SCSI host controllers
  - ncr53c9x based controllers (*esp*)
  - ncr53c8xx based controllers (*siop* or *esiop*)
  - ISP10x0 based controllers (*isp*)
  - Adaptec AHA-2x4x[U][2][W] cards and onboard PCI designs using the AIC-7770, AIC-7850, AIC-7860, AIC-7870, AIC-7880 and AIC-789x chipsets.

    Note: Some Adaptec cards that support booting on MacOS may be bootable on sparc64 systems.
  - Many other PCI SCSI controllers should work, but no one has tried them
  - Most SCSI disk/tape/CD-ROM devices should work

- PCI IDE host controllers
  - Generic IDE controllers (*pciide*)
  - Acard ATP-850/860 based IDE controllers (*pciide*)
    (including the Acard AEC-6210/6260 and the Sonnet Tempo ATA/66 cards)
  - CMD Tech PCI064[3689] and Silicon Image 0680 IDE Controllers (*cmdide*)
  - Silicon Image 3112, 3114, and 3512 SATA Controller (*satalink*)

    Note: Some IDE cards that support booting on MacOS may be bootable on sparc64 systems.
  - Many other PCI IDE controllers should work, but no one has tried them
  - Most IDE and ATAPI disk/tape/CD-ROM devices should work

- Floppy drives
  - On-board Floppy Disk Controller -- SBus machines only for now (*fdc*)

- Serial devices
  - On-board Sbus z8530 serial (*zs*)
  - On-board PCI 16550-based su and su-pnp serial (*com*)
  - On-board PCI SAB82532 dual UART serial (*sab*)

- Parallel devices
  - On-board and Sbus parallel ports (*bpp*)
  - On-board PCI/Ebus parallel ports (*lpt*)

- Audio devices
  - On-board, PCI, and SBus based CS4231-based 44 KHz, 16 bit, stereo, PCM audio (*audiocs*)

- Other PCI devices
  - PCI "universal" communications cards (*puc*)

There are a large number of untested PCI drivers that have never been tested on UltraSPARC PCI systems that may 'just work'.

Unsupported devices

Smart card readers.

Getting the NetBSD System on to Useful Media

Installation is supported from several media types, including:

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

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

Note: If you are installing the 32-bit sparc distribution sets, you will need to rename `sparc/binary/sets/kern-GENERIC_SUN4U.tgz` to `kern-GENERIC.tgz` since the sparc64 installation tools would otherwise attempt to install the kernel for 32-bit sparc computers which does not boot on sparc64 systems.

CD-ROM / DVD Find out where the distribution set files are on the CD-ROM or DVD. Likely locations are `binary/sets` and `sparc64/binary/sets`.

Proceed to the instructions on installation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
# cd .../NetBSD-7.99.1
# cd sparc64/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

Deciding on partition sizes

If you're installing NetBSD/sparc64 for the first time it's a good idea to look at the partition sizes of the disk you plan to install NetBSD on. Will you be installing NetBSD onto the same disk as Solaris, on its own disk, or will you be netbooting? While NetBSD can work just fine on a disk shared with Solaris, the NetBSD installer does not currently support this. The limitation is that the NetBSD disklabel(8) writes partition info that Solaris is not familiar with. Therefore, if you are sharing a disk with Solaris, any time you change a partition table, you must do it from Solaris.

Assuming a classic partition scheme with / (root) and /usr file systems, a comfortable size for the NetBSD / partition is about 200 MB. A full binary installation including X takes over 600 MB in /usr. Since the pkgsrc binaries are typically installed in /usr/pkg you may want a significantly larger /usr partition. A good initial size for the swap partition is the amount of physical memory in your machine if you've got more than 128 MB RAM. If you've got less RAM, you may want swap to be at least 128 MB.

Note that the OBP on Ultra 1 and Ultra 2 machines can only boot from the first 4Gb of the disk, so this limits the size of the root partition on these models.

Setting up Open Firmware

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

If the ethernet address of your sparc64 system is ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff (check with the Open Firmware "banner" command), then your NVRAM battery is dead and you will have trouble using ethernet (among other problems). Read the Sun NVRAM/Hostid FAQ.

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

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

You cannot use the security modes of the SPARC OpenFirmware.

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

If you are using a serial console, the NetBSD/sparc64 installer defaults to using 9600 bps, 8N1 settings. You may want to configure your system and serial terminal like this prior to booting the installer. A new installation of NetBSD/sparc64 will default to these settings as well.

SCSI devices are specified by an Open Firmware **devalias** which provides simple mnemonics for the full path to the device. Type **devalias** to get a list of all of the available aliases. At a minimum, the alias and partition are necessary when booting.

Therefore, to boot from the swap partition on the internal hard drive one would use:

ok **boot disk:b**

To boot from a CD-ROM (Open Firmware assumes SCSI CD-ROMs are at target 6), one would use:

ok **boot cdrom**

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

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

If you get ".... Fast Data MMU Miss" when booting after the NetBSD installation, your OpenBoot PROM may need updating. It has been reported that version 3.31 lead to a successful boot on an Ultra Enterprise 420R, while version 3.23 did not. Exact values may vary, depending on your hardware, current OpenBoot PROM version and moon phase.

Determining how to boot from an SBUS or PCI card

Some SBUS and PCI cards have firmware that lets you use them as boot devices. These cards do not automatically create **devalias** entries, so you must traverse the device tree to figure out what Open Firmware calls your card. You will be using Open Firmware commands at the 'ok' prompt. First 'cd' to the top of the device tree and list the nodes there. The following is the procedure to boot from an IDE card in an UltraSPARC 30.

```
ok cd /
ok ls
f006cf08 SUNW,ffb@1e,0
f006c32c SUNW,UltraSPARC-II@0,0
f006002c counter-timer@1f,1c00
f005f410 pci@1f,2000
f005eb54 pci@1f,4000
f004cf84 virtual-memory
f004c9a4 memory@0,0
f002ce38 aliases
f002cdc8 options
f002cc90 openprom
f002cc24 chosen
f002cbb4 packages
```

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

```
ok cd pci@1f,4000
ok ls
f0081524 ide@2
f007be50 scsi@3
f0074688 network@1,1
f0060324 ebus@1
ok cd ide@2
ok ls
```

```
0081fe4 cdrom
f0081938 disk
ok cd disk
ok ls
ok pwd
/pci@1f,4000/ide@2/disk
```

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

```
ok words
close          load           write          read           seek
open           write-blocks   read-blocks    max-transfer
block-size     dma-free       dma-alloc      spin-down      spin-up
```

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

So, when it's time to type in a boot command, use the shortened version of the **pwd** command. You need to be more specific if there are two devices with the same name (in this case, two /pci entries). In this example, you'd type:

```
ok boot /pci@1f,4000/ide/disk@0,0
```

You can also store this device path across reboots using the **nvalias** command.

```
ok nvalias wd0 /pci@1f,4000/ide/disk@0,0:a
```

And when the kernel is done booting, it may not automatically use your card as the root device -- you may need to type in the NetBSD/sparc64 name for that device:

```
root on sd0a dumps on sd0b
no file system for sd0 (dev 0x700)
cannot mount root, error = 79
root device (default sd0a): ?
use one of: hme0 sd0[a-h] wd0[a-h] halt
root device (default sd0a): wd0a
dump device: wd0a
file system (default generic): ffs
root on wd0a
```

The root device can also be specified in your kernel config file.

Configuration of network interfaces

Some network devices (i.e., certain SBus cards) allow a choice between operating on a UTP or a AUI port. The `le` driver supports automatic detection of the port which is actually connected to the wire. If automatic detection is not available or not working properly in your environment, you may have to specify the type connection using the *media* parameter of `ifconfig`(8). During installation, you'll get the opportunity to specify the appropriate medium. Use `10base5/AUI` to select the AUI connector, or `10baseT/UTP` to select the UTP connector.

Installing the NetBSD System

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

There are several ways to install NetBSD onto a disk. The easiest way in terms of preliminary setup is to install from CD-ROM. If you don't have access to a CD-ROM or CD-ROM burner, you can use a miniroot image that can be booted off your local disk's swap partition. Alternatively, if your UltraSPARC is hooked up in a network you can find a server and arrange for a diskless setup which is a convenient way to install on

a machine whose disk does not currently hold a usable operating system (see the section **Installing NetBSD by using a diskless setup** below).

If you have problems with these or you are installing NetBSD onto the same disk as Solaris, see the section below on **Manual Installation of NetBSD using Solaris**

Installing NetBSD from CD-ROM

Installing from CD-ROM is the least painful way to install NetBSD. Simply insert the CD-ROM in the drive, power up the computer, and type:

ok **boot cdrom**

This Open Firmware boot command will cause the NetBSD kernel contained in the CD-ROM to be booted. After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the sysinst installation program** below.

Installing NetBSD by using the NetBSD miniroot

The miniroot is a self-contained NetBSD file system holding all utilities necessary to install NetBSD on a local disk. It is distributed as a plain file designed to be transferred to a raw disk partition from which it can be booted using the appropriate OpenFirmware command. Usually, the miniroot will be loaded into the swap partition of a disk. If needed, you can use any other unused partition, but remember that the partition will then not available during the installation process.

Loading the miniroot onto your raw partition is simple using the `dd`(1) command. Just remember to first uncompress the miniroot image and boot your OS with the `-s` flag so that it runs "single-user" and does not attempt to start swapping.

ok **boot -s**

On Solaris you use a command like:

gunzip miniroot.fs.gz
dd if=miniroot.fs of=/dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s1 bs=4k

On NetBSD the command is:

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

Replace `/dev/rdsk/c0t0d0s1` or `/dev/rsd0b` with your swap partition.

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

halt

Then boot the miniroot by typing the appropriate command at the OpenFirmware prompt:

ok **boot disk:b netbsd**

If you've loaded the miniroot onto some other disk than `sd0` use the correct `devalias`, such as

ok **boot disk1:b netbsd**

This Open Firmware boot command will cause the NetBSD kernel contained in the miniroot image to be booted. After the initial probe messages you'll be asked to start the install or upgrade procedure. Proceed to the section **Running the sysinst installation program** below.

Installing NetBSD by using a NetBSD kernel on a Solaris partition

This procedure is very straightforward. You will be putting the NetBSD installation kernel (kernel with a RAM disk installer) on your Solaris partition and telling Open Firmware to boot the NetBSD kernel.

CAVEAT: this method is a bit fragile. Depending on physical partition layout, partition size, and parameters used to create the filesystem of your Solaris root partition, bugs in the bootloader might be triggered and cause this method to fail.

First, copy the `netbsd-INSTALL.gz` kernel and bootloader to the root level of your hard drive and halt your system

```
# cp binary/kernel/netbsd-INSTALL.gz /
# cp installation/misc/ofwboot /
# halt
```

At the Open Firmware prompt, boot NetBSD.

```
ok boot disk:a /ofwboot -a
```

The `-a` flag is needed so that the bootloader will ask you to find your installation kernel.

```
Rebooting with command: boot disk:a /ofwboot -a
Boot device: /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk@0,0:a  File and args: /ofwboot -a
Enter filename [/ofwboot]: <return>
>> NetBSD/sparc64 OpenFirmware Boot, Revision 1.7
>> (autobuild@tgm.netbsd.org, Thu May 20 16:29:20 UTC 2004)
Boot: netbsd-INSTALL.gz
```

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

Installing NetBSD by using a netboot setup

1. Introduction

   To netboot a sparc64, you must configure one or more servers to provide information and files to your sparc64 (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 sparc64 systems use a combination of RARP and DHCP for the discovery stage. TFTP is used in the bootstrap phase to download the bootstrap program, `ofwboot.net`, which has been linked to a file name appropriate to the client's IP address as described in the TFTP section below. NFS is used in both the kernel and file system stages to download the kernel, and to access files on the file server.

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

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

2. dhcpd(8) in bootpd(8) compatible mode

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

```
ddns-update-style none;
                # Do not use any dynamic DNS features
                #
allow bootp;    # Allow bootp requests, thus the dhcp server
                # will act as a bootp server.
                #
authoritative;  # master DHCP server for this subnet
                #
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
                # Which network interface to listen on.
                # The zeros indicate the range of addresses
                # that are allowed to connect.
}
group {
                # Set of parameters common to all clients
                # in this "group".
                #
        option broadcast-address        192.168.1.255;
        option domain-name              "test.net";
        option domain-name-servers      dns.test.net;
        option routers                  router.test.net;
        option subnet-mask              255.255.255.0;
                #
                # An individual client.
                #
        host client.test.net {
                hardware ethernet       CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC;
                fixed-address           192.168.1.10;
                #
                # Name of the host (if the fixed address
                # doesn't resolve to a simple name).
                #
                option host-name        "client";
                #
                # Name of the bootloader or kernel
                # to download via tftp.

                #
```

```
                        # 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
```

3. `rarpd`(8)

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

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

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

   ```
   192.168.1.10 client
   ```

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

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

4. `tftpd`(8)

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

   ```
   # mkdir -p /tftpboot
   ```

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

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

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

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

   Now, you need to copy the bootloader for your sparc64 machine to `/tftpboot`. Get `ofwboot.net` from the `installation/netboot` directory of the distribution.

   ```
   # cp ofwboot.net /tftpboot
   ```

   Now, you need to link `ofwboot.net` to the filename that your sparc64 will look for. It will look for a filename composed of the machine's IP address (in hexadecimal). For example, a machine which has been assigned IP address 192.168.1.10, will make a TFTP request for `C0A8010A`.

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

```
# bc
obase=16
192
C0
168
A8
1
1
10
A
quit
# cd /tftpboot
# ln -s ofwboot.net C0A8010A
```

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

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

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

```
# arp -s client CC:CC:CC:CC:CC:CC
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. NetBSD kernel and installation tools

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

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

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

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

7. Client file system

   You can skip this step if you do not plan to run your client diskless after installation. Otherwise, you need to extract and set up the client's installation of NetBSD. The Diskless HOW-TO describes how to provide better security and save space on the NFS server over the procedure listed here. See

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

   for details.

   - Extracting distribution sets

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

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

   - Set up swap

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

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

   - Create device nodes

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

     This procedure only works on NetBSD hosts.

   - Set up the client's `fstab`(5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

     Edit `/export/client/root/etc/hosts`

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

8. Setting up the server daemons

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

```
dhcpd=YES         dhcpd_flags="-q"
rarpd=YES         rarpd_flags="-a"
nfs_server=YES          # enable server daemons
mountd=YES
rpcbind=YES       rpcbind_flags="-l"   # -l logs libwrap
```

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

Now, netboot your system from the server by entering the appropriate **boot** command at the Open Firmware prompt.

ok **boot net netbsd**

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

Running the sysinst installation program

1. *Introduction*

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

2. *General*

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

3. *Quick install*

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

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

```
.*********************************************.
* NetBSD-7.99.1 Install System                *
*                                             *
*>a: Install NetBSD to hard disk              *
* b: Upgrade NetBSD on a hard disk            *
* c: Re-install sets or install additional sets *
* d: Reboot the computer                      *
* e: Utility menu                             *
* f: Config menu                              *
* x: Exit Install System                      *
.*********************************************.
```

- If you wish, you can configure some network settings immediately by choosing the **Utility menu** and then **Configure network**. It isn't actually required at this point, but it may be more convenient. Go back to the main menu.
- Choose **install**.
- You will be guided through some steps regarding the setup of your disk, and the selection of distributed components to install. When in doubt, refer to the rest of this document for details.

  WARNING: If you are installing onto a disk which you want to use with Solaris, stop here. You will need to perform a manual installation as **sysinst** overwrites the Solaris partition table. See the section on **Manual Installation of NetBSD using Solaris**
- After your disk has been prepared, choose **CD-ROM** as the medium . The default values for the path and device should be ok.
- After all the files have been unpacked, go back to the main menu and select **reboot.**
- Once the system reaches the Open Firmware prompt, you will need to type the correct command to boot from your hard drive. NetBSD will now boot. If you haven't already done so in **sysinst**, you should log in as `root` and set a password for that account. You are also advised to edit `/etc/rc.conf` to match your needs.
- Your installation is now complete.

4. *Booting NetBSD*

   You may want to read the boot messages, to notice your disk's name and capacity. Its name will be something like `sd0` or `wd0` and the geometry will be printed on a line that begins with its name. As mentioned above, you may need your disk's geometry when creating NetBSD's partitions. You will also need to know the name, to tell **sysinst** which disk to use. The most important thing to know is that `wd0` is NetBSD's name for your first IDE disk, `wd1` the second, etc. `sd0` is your first SCSI disk, `sd1` the second, etc.

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

5. *Network configuration*

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

6. *Installation drive selection and parameters*

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

   The first thing is to identify the disk on which you want to install NetBSD. **sysinst** will report a list of disks it finds and ask you for your selection. You should see disk names like `wd0`, `wd1`, `sd0` or `sd1`.

7. *Selecting which sets to install*

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

8. *Partitioning the disk*

   - Which portion of the disk to use.

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

9. *Editing the NetBSD disklabel*

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

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

`a`	Root partition (`/`)
`b`	Swap partition.
`c`	The NetBSD portion of the disk.
`d`–`h`	Available for other use. Traditionally, `g` is the partition mounted on `/usr`, but this is historical practice and not a fixed value.

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

10. *Preparing your hard disk*

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

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

11. *Getting the distribution sets*

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

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

12. *Installation from CD-ROM*

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

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

13. *Installation using ftp*

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

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

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

14. *Installation using NFS*

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

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

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

15. *Installation from an unmounted file system*

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

16. *Installation from a local directory*

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

17. *Extracting the distribution sets*

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

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

18. *Configure additional items*

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

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

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

19. *Ensure you have the correct kernel installed*

    If you are installing from the 32-bit sparc distribution set, make sure that you installed the correct kernel. The sparc64 installation tools do not by default copy the correct 32-bit kernel. Unless you prepared ahead of time by renaming the `kern-GENERIC_SUN4U.tgz` to `kern-GENERIC.tgz` then you will need to follow the next few instructions.

    Go to the main installation menu, and select **Utility menu** and then select the **Run /bin/sh** option, which will give you a shell prompt. 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 '^?'
    ```

    Type the following command (replacing `wd0a` with the partition name of your destination root partition):

    ```
    # mount /dev/wd0a /mnt
    # cd /mnt
    ```

    Now you ned to mount the location of your distribution sets:

    ```
    # mount /dev/cd0a /mnt2
    # tar xpzvf /mnt2/sparc/binary/kernel/kern-GENERIC_SUN4U.tgz
    # umount /mnt
    # umount /mnt2
    # exit
    ```

20. *Finalizing your installation*

    Congratulations, you have successfully installed NetBSD 7.99.1. You can now reboot the machine and boot NetBSD from hard disk.

Skip down to the section on **Booting NetBSD for the first time**

Manual Installation of NetBSD using Solaris

(Adapted from Murray Stokely's <murray@osd.bsdi.com> instructions)

You can use Solaris to prepare the NetBSD user-friendly installer or to perform a full manual installation of NetBSD. If you want to use the user-friendly miniroot installer or RAM disk installation kernel, follow the sections **Installing NetBSD by using the NetBSD miniroot** or **Installing NetBSD by using a NetBSD kernel on a Solaris partition**.

Manual installation from Solaris 10 is not possible because NetBSD cannot use the resulting UFS file system. It is possible to install Solaris 10 and NetBSD on the same disk. To do so, partition the disk with the Solaris format command, then boot NetBSD and perform a manual installation. Be careful not to write a NetBSD disklabel. Use the disklabel command to read the partition size, as constructed from the Solaris disklabel. By default the NetBSD newfs command writes a NetBSD disklabel. Avoid this by using the -F and -s arguments to newfs.

- *Preparing the disk in Solaris*

  The first step is to format and label the disk that you would like to use with NetBSD. This can be accomplished with the `format`(1M) command in Solaris, which allows you to partition a disk and write a disklabel. It also is used to perform a low-level format on SCSI drives. You will want to create a root partition and a swap partition. Depending on your preferences, you may also wish to create separate `/usr` or `/var` partitions.

```
# /usr/sbin/format
Searching for disks...
Mode sense page(3) reports nsect value as 280, adjusting it to 218
done

c0t1d0: configured with capacity of 16.95GB

AVAILABLE DISK SELECTIONS:
       0. c0t0d0 <SUN4.2G cyl 3880 alt 2 hd 16 sec 135>
          /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/sd@0,0
       1. c0t1d0 <IBM-DXHS18Y-0430 cyl 8152 alt 2 hd 20 sec 218>
          /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/sd@1,0
Specify disk (enter its number): 1
selecting c0t1d0
[disk formatted]
Disk not labeled.  Label it now? y

format> format
Ready to format.  Formatting cannot be interrupted
and takes 114 minutes (estimated). Continue? y
Beginning format. The current time is Sat May 29 22:15:13 2004

Formatting...
done
Verifying media...
        pass 0 - pattern = 0xc6dec6de
   8151/19/208
        pass 1 - pattern = 0x6db6db6d
   8151/19/208

Total of 0 defective blocks repaired.
format> partition
partition> print
Current partition table (original):
Total disk cylinders available: 8152 + 2 (reserved cylinders)

Part      Tag    Flag     Cylinders        Size            Blocks
  0       root    wm       0 -   60      129.86MB    (61/0/0)     265960
```

```
1       swap    wu       61 -  121      129.86MB    (61/0/0)     265960
2     backup    wu        0 - 8151       16.95GB    (8152/0/0) 35542720
3 unassigned    wm        0               0         (0/0/0)           0
4 unassigned    wm        0               0         (0/0/0)           0
5 unassigned    wm        0               0         (0/0/0)           0
6        usr    wm      122 - 8151       16.69GB    (8030/0/0) 35010800
7 unassigned    wm        0               0         (0/0/0)           0
```

partition> **label**
Ready to label disk, continue? **y**
partition> **quit**
format> **quit**

After your disk has been labeled you need to create file systems on your slices. The Solaris `newfs`(1M) command will create ffs file systems that can be used by NetBSD.

```
# /usr/sbin/newfs /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s0
# /usr/sbin/newfs /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s6
```

- *Installing NetBSD Software from Solaris*

  You should now mount your NetBSD root and `/usr` partitions under Solaris so that you can populate the file systems with NetBSD binaries.

  ```
  # /usr/sbin/mount /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s0 /mnt
  # mkdir /mnt/usr
  # /usr/sbin/mount /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s6 /mnt/usr
  ```

  Now extract the distribution file sets

  ```
  # cd ~/netbsd/binary/sets
  # gunzip *.tar.gz
  # echo ~/netbsd/binary/sets/*.tar | (cd /mnt; xargs -n1 pax -rpe -f )
  ```

  Now you should copy the NetBSD second stage bootloader into your new root partition and install the bootblocks using Solaris's `installboot`(1M) command.

  ```
  # cp ~/netbsd/installation/misc/ofwboot /mnt
  # /usr/sbin/installboot ~/netbsd/installation/misc/bootblk /dev/rdsk/c0t1d0s0
  ```

- *Creating NetBSD Device Nodes under Solaris*

  This is not a necessary step. If your `/dev` directory is empty, `init`(8) will create a RAM disk with all of the essential device nodes each time the system boots. If you want to create the device nodes on disk, you will need to use the Solaris `mknod`(1M) command. Look in `/dev/MAKEDEV` for the correct names, major and minor numbers, ownership, and permissions.

- *Configuring the NetBSD system from Solaris*

  To save effort, you may want to use your favorite Solaris editor to configure some of the files in `/etc` before booting into NetBSD the first time. In particular, you should look at `/etc/fstab`, `/etc/rc.conf`, `/etc/resolv.conf`, and `/etc/hosts`. See the section below on **Post installation steps** before **Booting NetBSD for the first time**.

Booting NetBSD for the first time

Now it is time to boot NetBSD for the first time. You will boot from your disk using similar syntax as described above in **Setting up Open Firmware** and **Determining how to boot from an SBUS or PCI card**. To boot from your first disk, type:

ok **boot disk**

Post installation steps

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

1. Configuring /etc/rc.conf

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

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

   and with the root file system (/) mounted read-only. When the system asks you to choose a shell, simply press RETURN to get to a /bin/sh prompt. If you are asked for a terminal type, respond with **sun** for a local console, or whatever is appropriate for your serial console (some systems display garbage with a **sun** terminal type, you may need to use **sun-ss5**) and press RETURN. You may need to type one of the following commands to get your delete key to work properly, depending on your keyboard:

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

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

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

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

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

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

   ```
   ifconfig_hme0="inet 192.0.2.123 netmask 255.255.255.0"
   ```

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

   ```
   ifconfig_hme0="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 dhcpcd=YES in /etc/rc.conf.

   Other files in /etc that may require modification or setting up include /etc/mailer.conf, /etc/nsswitch.conf, and /etc/wscons.conf.

2. Select the proper terminal devices

   If you are using a serial console, you will have to edit the /etc/ttys file and change sun-ss5 to the appropriate terminal type, such as vt220.

3. Logging in

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

4. Adding accounts

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

5. The X Window System

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

6. Installing third party packages

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

   - More information on the package system is available at
     http://www.NetBSD.org/docs/software/packages.html
   - A list of available packages suitable for browsing is at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/current/pkgsrc/README.html
   - Precompiled binaries can be found at
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/packages/NetBSD/
     usually in the `sparc64/7.99.1/All` subdir. If you installed `pkgin`(1) in the **sysinst** post-installation configuration menu, you can use it to automatically install binary packages over the network. Assuming that `/usr/pkg/etc/pkgin/repositories.conf` is correctly configured, you can install them with the following commands:

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

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

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

   - If you did not install it from the **sysinst** post-installation configuration menu, the `pkgsrc`(7) framework for compiling packages can be obtained by retrieving the file
     ftp://ftp.NetBSD.org/pub/pkgsrc/pkgsrc.tar.gz.
     It is typically extracted into `/usr/pkgsrc` (though other locations work fine) with the commands:

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

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

7. Misc

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

     ```
     # man 5 filename
     ```

     is likely to give you more information on these files.

Upgrading a previously-installed NetBSD System

The easiest way to upgrade to NetBSD 7.99.1 is with binaries, and that is the method documented here.

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

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

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

After a new kernel has been copied to your hard disk, your machine is a complete NetBSD 7.99.1 system. However, that doesn't mean that you're finished with the upgrade process. You will probably want to update the set of device nodes you have in `/dev`. If you've changed the contents of `/dev` by hand, you will need to be careful about this, but if not, you can just cd into `/dev`, and run the command:

```
# sh MAKEDEV all
```

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

Compatibility Issues With Previous NetBSD Releases

Users upgrading from previous versions of NetBSD may wish to bear the following problems and compatibility issues in mind when upgrading to NetBSD 7.99.1.

Note that **sysinst** will automatically invoke

```
postinstall fix
```

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

Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 5.x releases

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

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

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

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

Issues affecting an upgrade from NetBSD 4.x releases

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

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

Issues fixed by *postinstall*:

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

The following issues need to be resolved manually:

- The users '_httpd' and '_timedc' and the groups '_httpd' and '_timedc' need to be created.
- Unprivileged use of the `mount`(8) command now requires the *`nosuid`* and *`nodev`* options to be explicitly specified. Previously, these options were automatically enforced even if they were not explicitly specified.
- A number of things have been removed from the NetBSD 7.99.1 release. See the "Components removed from NetBSD" section near the beginning of this document for a list.

Using online NetBSD documentation

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

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

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

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

```
# man passwd
```

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

```
# man 5 passwd
```

instead.

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

```
# apropos subject-word
```

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

Administrivia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- The Columbia University Computer Science Department for hosting the NYC build cluster.
- The Western Washington University Computer Science Department for running the WWU build cluster.
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- We list the individuals and organizations that have made donations or loans of hardware and/or money, to support NetBSD development, and deserve credit for it at **http://www.NetBSD.org/donations/** (If you're not on that list and should be, tell us! We probably were not able to get in touch with you, to verify that you wanted to be listed.)
- Finally, we thank all of the people who've put sweat and tears into developing NetBSD since its inception in January, 1993. (Obviously, there are a lot more people who deserve thanks here. If you're one of them, and would like to be mentioned, tell us!)

We are...

(in alphabetical order)

The NetBSD core group:

Alan Barrett	apb@NetBSD.org
Alistair Crooks	agc@NetBSD.org
Matthew Green	mrg@NetBSD.org
Chuck Silvers	chs@NetBSD.org
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org
YAMAMOTO Takashi	yamt@NetBSD.org
Christos Zoulas	christos@NetBSD.org

The portmasters (and their ports):

Reinoud Zandijk	reinoud	**acorn32**
Matt Thomas	matt	**alpha**
Ignatios Souvatzis	is	**amiga**
Ignatios Souvatzis	is	**amigappc**
Noriyuki Soda	soda	**arc**
Julian Coleman	jdc	**atari**
Matthias Drochner	drochner	**cesfic**
Erik Berls	cyber	**cobalt**
Antti Kantee	pooka	**emips**
Simon Burge	simonb	**evbmips**
Steve Woodford	scw	**evbppc**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui	**ews4800mips**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui	**hp300**
Nick Hudson	skrll	**hppa**
Valeriy E. Ushakov	uwe	**hpcsh**
Matt Thomas	matt	**ibmnws**
Gavan Fantom	gavan	**iyonix**
Valeriy E. Ushakov	uwe	**landisk**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui	**luna68k**
Scott Reynolds	scottr	**mac68k**
Michael Lorenz	macallan	**macppc**
Steve Woodford	scw	**mvme68k**
Steve Woodford	scw	**mvmeppc**
Matt Thomas	matt	**netwinder**
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui	**news68k**
Tim Rightnour	garbled	**ofppc**
Simon Burge	simonb	**pmax**
Tim Rightnour	garbled	**prep**
Tim Rightnour	garbled	**rs6000**
Tohru Nishimura	nisimura	**sandpoint**
Simon Burge	simonb	**sbmips**
Søren Jørvang	soren	**sgimips**
SAITOH Masanobu	msaitoh	**sh3**
Martin Husemann	martin	**sparc64**
Anders Magnusson	ragge	**vax**
NISHIMURA Takeshi	nsmrtks	**x68k**
Manuel Bouyer	bouyer	**xen**

The NetBSD 7.99.1 Release Engineering team:

Stephen Borrill	sborrill@NetBSD.org
Manuel Bouyer	bouyer@NetBSD.org
David Brownlee	abs@NetBSD.org
James Chacon	jmc@NetBSD.org
Julian Coleman	jdc@NetBSD.org
Alistair G. Crooks	agc@NetBSD.org
Håvard Eidnes	he@NetBSD.org
John Heasley	heas@NetBSD.org

Martin Husemann	martin@NetBSD.org
Soren Jacobsen	snj@NetBSD.org
Phil Nelson	phil@NetBSD.org
Jeremy C. Reed	reed@NetBSD.org
Jeff Rizzo	riz@NetBSD.org
SAITOH Masanobu	msaitoh@NetBSD.org

NetBSD Developers:

Nathan Ahlstrom	nra@NetBSD.org
Steve Allen	wormey@NetBSD.org
Jukka Andberg	jandberg@NetBSD.org
Julian Assange	proff@NetBSD.org
Lennart Augustsson	augustss@NetBSD.org
Zafer Aydogan	zafer@NetBSD.org
Christoph Badura	bad@NetBSD.org
Marc Balmer	mbalmer@NetBSD.org
Bang Jun-Young	junyoung@NetBSD.org
Dieter Baron	dillo@NetBSD.org
Robert V. Baron	rvb@NetBSD.org
Alan Barrett	apb@NetBSD.org
Grant Beattie	grant@NetBSD.org
Erik Berls	cyber@NetBSD.org
Hiroyuki Bessho	bsh@NetBSD.org
John Birrell	jb@NetBSD.org
Rafal Boni	rafal@NetBSD.org
Stephen Borrill	sborrill@NetBSD.org
Sean Boudreau	seanb@NetBSD.org
Manuel Bouyer	bouyer@NetBSD.org
Allen Briggs	briggs@NetBSD.org
Mark Brinicombe	mark@NetBSD.org
Aaron Brown	abrown@NetBSD.org
Andrew Brown	atatat@NetBSD.org
David Brownlee	abs@NetBSD.org
Jon Buller	jonb@NetBSD.org
Simon Burge	simonb@NetBSD.org
Robert Byrnes	byrnes@NetBSD.org
Pavel Cahyna	pavel@NetBSD.org
D'Arcy J.M. Cain	darcy@NetBSD.org
Taylor R. Campbell	riastradh@NetBSD.org
Daniel Carosone	dan@NetBSD.org
Dave Carrel	carrel@NetBSD.org
James Chacon	jmc@NetBSD.org
Mihai Chelaru	kefren@NetBSD.org
Aleksey Cheusov	cheusov@NetBSD.org
Bill Coldwell	billc@NetBSD.org
Julian Coleman	jdc@NetBSD.org
Marcus Comstedt	marcus@NetBSD.org
Jeremy Cooper	jeremy@NetBSD.org

Thomas Cort	tcort@NetBSD.org
Chuck Cranor	chuck@NetBSD.org
Alistair Crooks	agc@NetBSD.org
Masatake Daimon	pho@NetBSD.org
Johan Danielsson	joda@NetBSD.org
John Darrow	jdarrow@NetBSD.org
Jed Davis	jld@NetBSD.org
Matt DeBergalis	deberg@NetBSD.org
Arnaud Degroote	degroote@NetBSD.org
Rob Deker	deker@NetBSD.org
Chris G. Demetriou	cgd@NetBSD.org
Tracy Di Marco White	gendalia@NetBSD.org
Jaromír Dolecek	jdolecek@NetBSD.org
Andy Doran	ad@NetBSD.org
Roland Dowdeswell	elric@NetBSD.org
Steven Drake	sbd@NetBSD.org
Emmanuel Dreyfus	manu@NetBSD.org
Matthias Drochner	drochner@NetBSD.org
Jun Ebihara	jun@NetBSD.org
Elad Efrat	elad@NetBSD.org
Håvard Eidnes	he@NetBSD.org
Jaime A Fournier	ober@NetBSD.org
Stoned Elipot	seb@NetBSD.org
Michael van Elst	mlelstv@NetBSD.org
Enami Tsugutomo	enami@NetBSD.org
Bernd Ernesti	veego@NetBSD.org
Erik Fair	fair@NetBSD.org
Gavan Fantom	gavan@NetBSD.org
Hauke Fath	hauke@NetBSD.org
Hubert Feyrer	hubertf@NetBSD.org
Jason R. Fink	jrf@NetBSD.org
Matt J. Fleming	mjf@NetBSD.org
Marty Fouts	marty@NetBSD.org
Liam J. Foy	liamjfoy@NetBSD.org
Matt Fredette	fredette@NetBSD.org
Thorsten Frueauf	frueauf@NetBSD.org
Castor Fu	castor@NetBSD.org
Hisashi Todd Fujinaka	htodd@NetBSD.org
Makoto Fujiwara	mef@NetBSD.org
Ichiro Fukuhara	ichiro@NetBSD.org
Quentin Garnier	cube@NetBSD.org
Thomas Gerner	thomas@NetBSD.org
Simon J. Gerraty	sjg@NetBSD.org
Justin Gibbs	gibbs@NetBSD.org
Chris Gilbert	chris@NetBSD.org
Eric Gillespie	epg@NetBSD.org
Brian Ginsbach	ginsbach@NetBSD.org
Oliver V. Gould	ver@NetBSD.org
Paul Goyette	pgoyette@NetBSD.org

Michael Graff	explorer@NetBSD.org
Matthew Green	mrg@NetBSD.org
Andreas Gustafsson	gson@NetBSD.org
Ulrich Habel	rhaen@NetBSD.org
Jun-ichiro itojun Hagino	itojun@NetBSD.org
HAMAJIMA Katsuomi	hamajima@NetBSD.org
Adam Hamsik	haad@NetBSD.org
Juergen Hannken-Illjes	hannken@NetBSD.org
Charles M. Hannum	mycroft@NetBSD.org
Yorick Hardy	yhardy@NetBSD.org
Ben Harris	bjh21@NetBSD.org
Kenichi Hashimoto	hkenken@NetBSD.org
Eric Haszlakiewicz	erh@NetBSD.org
John Hawkinson	jhawk@NetBSD.org
Emile Heitor	imil@NetBSD.org
John Heasley	heas@NetBSD.org
Lars Heidieker	para@NetBSD.org
Geert Hendrickx	ghen@NetBSD.org
Wen Heping	wen@NetBSD.org
René Hexel	rh@NetBSD.org
Iain Hibbert	plunky@NetBSD.org
Kouichirou Hiratsuka	hira@NetBSD.org
Michael L. Hitch	mhitch@NetBSD.org
Ádám Hóka	ahoka@NetBSD.org
Jachym Holecek	freza@NetBSD.org
David A. Holland	dholland@NetBSD.org
Christian E. Hopps	chopps@NetBSD.org
Daniel Horecki	morr@NetBSD.org
Ken Hornstein	kenh@NetBSD.org
Marc Horowitz	marc@NetBSD.org
Eduardo Horvath	eeh@NetBSD.org
Nick Hudson	skrll@NetBSD.org
Shell Hung	shell@NetBSD.org
Darran Hunt	darran@NetBSD.org
Martin Husemann	martin@NetBSD.org
Dean Huxley	dean@NetBSD.org
Love Hörnquist Åstrand	lha@NetBSD.org
Roland Illig	rillig@NetBSD.org
Bernardo Innocenti	bernie@NetBSD.org
Tetsuya Isaki	isaki@NetBSD.org
ITOH Yasufumi	itohy@NetBSD.org
IWAMOTO Toshihiro	toshii@NetBSD.org
Matthew Jacob	mjacob@NetBSD.org
Soren Jacobsen	snj@NetBSD.org
Lonhyn T. Jasinskyj	lonhyn@NetBSD.org
Darrin Jewell	dbj@NetBSD.org
Nicolas Joly	njoly@NetBSD.org
Søren Jørvang	soren@NetBSD.org
Takahiro Kambe	taca@NetBSD.org

Antti Kantee	pooka@NetBSD.org
Frank Kardel	kardel@NetBSD.org
KAWAMOTO Yosihisa	kawamoto@NetBSD.org
Min Sik Kim	minskim@NetBSD.org
KIYOHARA Takashi	kiyohara@NetBSD.org
Thomas Klausner	wiz@NetBSD.org
Klaus Klein	kleink@NetBSD.org
John Klos	jklos@NetBSD.org
Wayne Knowles	wdk@NetBSD.org
Takayoshi Kochi	kochi@NetBSD.org
Mateusz Kocielski	shm@NetBSD.org
Jonathan A. Kollasch	jakllsch@NetBSD.org
Joseph Koshy	jkoshy@NetBSD.org
Radoslaw Kujawa	rkujawa@NetBSD.org
Jochen Kunz	jkunz@NetBSD.org
Martti Kuparinen	martti@NetBSD.org
Arnaud Lacombe	alc@NetBSD.org
Kevin Lahey	kml@NetBSD.org
David Laight	dsl@NetBSD.org
Johnny C. Lam	jlam@NetBSD.org
Guillaume Lasmayous	gls@NetBSD.org
Martin J. Laubach	mjl@NetBSD.org
Greg Lehey	grog@NetBSD.org
Ted Lemon	mellon@NetBSD.org
Christian Limpach	cl@NetBSD.org
Frank van der Linden	fvdl@NetBSD.org
Joel Lindholm	joel@NetBSD.org
Tonnerre Lombard	tonnerre@NetBSD.org
Mike Long	mikel@NetBSD.org
Sergio Lopez	slp@NetBSD.org
Michael Lorenz	macallan@NetBSD.org
Warner Losh	imp@NetBSD.org
Tomasz Luchowski	zuntum@NetBSD.org
Federico Lupi	federico@NetBSD.org
Palle Lyckegaard	palle@NetBSD.org
Brett Lymn	blymn@NetBSD.org
MAEKAWA Masahide	gehenna@NetBSD.org
Anders Magnusson	ragge@NetBSD.org
Anthony Mallet	tho@NetBSD.org
John Marino	marino@NetBSD.org
Roy Marples	roy@NetBSD.org
Pedro Martelletto	pedro@NetBSD.org
Cherry G. Mathew	cherry@NetBSD.org
David Maxwell	david@NetBSD.org
Gregory McGarry	gmcgarry@NetBSD.org
Dan McMahill	dmcmahill@NetBSD.org
Jared D. McNeill	jmcneill@NetBSD.org
Neil J. McRae	neil@NetBSD.org
Julio M. Merino Vidal	jmmv@NetBSD.org

Perry Metzger	perry@NetBSD.org
Luke Mewburn	lukem@NetBSD.org
Jean-Yves Migeon	jym@NetBSD.org
Brook Milligan	brook@NetBSD.org
Minoura Makoto	minoura@NetBSD.org
Simas Mockevicius	symka@NetBSD.org
Ryosuke Moro	szptvlfn@NetBSD.org
der Mouse	mouse@NetBSD.org
Constantine A. Murenin	cnst@NetBSD.org
Joseph Myers	jsm@NetBSD.org
Tuomo Mäkinen	tjam@NetBSD.org
Zoltán Arnold NAGY	zoltan@NetBSD.org
Ken Nakata	kenn@NetBSD.org
Takeshi Nakayama	nakayama@NetBSD.org
Alexander Nasonov	alnsn@NetBSD.org
Phil Nelson	phil@NetBSD.org
John Nemeth	jnemeth@NetBSD.org
NISHIMURA Takeshi	nsmrtks@NetBSD.org
Tohru Nishimura	nisimura@NetBSD.org
NONAKA Kimihiro	nonaka@NetBSD.org
Takehiko NOZAKI	tnozaki@NetBSD.org
Tobias Nygren	tnn@NetBSD.org
OBATA Akio	obache@NetBSD.org
Jesse Off	joff@NetBSD.org
Tatoku Ogaito	tacha@NetBSD.org
OKANO Takayoshi	kano@NetBSD.org
Masaru Oki	oki@NetBSD.org
Ryo ONODERA	ryoon@NetBSD.org
Atsushi Onoe	onoe@NetBSD.org
Greg Oster	oster@NetBSD.org
Ryota Ozaki	ozaki-r@NetBSD.org
Jonathan Perkin	sketch@NetBSD.org
Fredrik Pettai	pettai@NetBSD.org
Herb Peyerl	hpeyerl@NetBSD.org
Matthias Pfaller	matthias@NetBSD.org
Chris Pinnock	cjep@NetBSD.org
Adrian Portelli	adrianp@NetBSD.org
Pierre Pronchery	khorben@NetBSD.org
Chris Provenzano	proven@NetBSD.org
Mindaugas Rasiukevicius	rmind@NetBSD.org
Michael Rauch	mrauch@NetBSD.org
Marc Recht	recht@NetBSD.org
Darren Reed	darrenr@NetBSD.org
Jeremy C. Reed	reed@NetBSD.org
Jens Rehsack	sno@NetBSD.org
Antoine Reilles	tonio@NetBSD.org
Tyler R. Retzlaff	rtr@NetBSD.org
Scott Reynolds	scottr@NetBSD.org
Tim Rightnour	garbled@NetBSD.org

Jeff Rizzo	riz@NetBSD.org
Hans Rosenfeld	hans@NetBSD.org
Steve Rumble	rumble@NetBSD.org
Rumko	rumko@NetBSD.org
Jukka Ruohonen	jruoho@NetBSD.org
Blair J. Sadewitz	bjs@NetBSD.org
David Sainty	dsainty@NetBSD.org
SAITOH Masanobu	msaitoh@NetBSD.org
Kazuki Sakamoto	sakamoto@NetBSD.org
Curt Sampson	cjs@NetBSD.org
Wilfredo Sanchez	wsanchez@NetBSD.org
Ty Sarna	tsarna@NetBSD.org
SATO Kazumi	sato@NetBSD.org
Jan Schaumann	jschauma@NetBSD.org
Matthias Scheler	tron@NetBSD.org
Silke Scheler	silke@NetBSD.org
Karl Schilke (rAT)	rat@NetBSD.org
Amitai Schlair	schmonz@NetBSD.org
Konrad Schroder	perseant@NetBSD.org
Georg Schwarz	schwarz@NetBSD.org
Lubomir Sedlacik	salo@NetBSD.org
Christopher SEKIYA	sekiya@NetBSD.org
Reed Shadgett	dent@NetBSD.org
John Shannon	shannonjr@NetBSD.org
Tim Shepard	shep@NetBSD.org
Naoto Shimazaki	igy@NetBSD.org
Ryo Shimizu	ryo@NetBSD.org
Takao Shinohara	shin@NetBSD.org
Takuya SHIOZAKI	tshiozak@NetBSD.org
Daniel Sieger	dsieger@NetBSD.org
Chuck Silvers	chs@NetBSD.org
Thor Lancelot Simon	tls@NetBSD.org
Nathanial Sloss	nat@NetBSD.org
Jeff Smith	jeffs@NetBSD.org
Noriyuki Soda	soda@NetBSD.org
Wolfgang Solfrank	ws@NetBSD.org
Jörg Sonnenberger	joerg@NetBSD.org
Ignatios Souvatzis	is@NetBSD.org
T K Spindler	dogcow@NetBSD.org
Matthew Sporleder	mspo@NetBSD.org
Bill Squier	groo@NetBSD.org
Adrian Steinmann	ast@NetBSD.org
Bill Studenmund	wrstuden@NetBSD.org
Hiroki Suenaga	hsuenaga@NetBSD.org
Kevin Sullivan	sullivan@NetBSD.org
Kimmo Suominen	kim@NetBSD.org
Grégoire Sutre	gsutre@NetBSD.org
Sergey Svishchev	shattered@NetBSD.org
Robert Swindells	rjs@NetBSD.org

Shin Takemura	takemura@NetBSD.org
TAMURA Kent	kent@NetBSD.org
Shin'ichiro TAYA	taya@NetBSD.org
Hasso Tepper	hasso@NetBSD.org
Matt Thomas	matt@NetBSD.org
Jason Thorpe	thorpej@NetBSD.org
Christoph Toshok	toshok@NetBSD.org
Tamás Tóth	ttoth@NetBSD.org
Greg Troxel	gdt@NetBSD.org
Tsubai Masanari	tsubai@NetBSD.org
Izumi Tsutsui	tsutsui@NetBSD.org
UCHIYAMA Yasushi	uch@NetBSD.org
Masao Uebayashi	uebayasi@NetBSD.org
Shuichiro URATA	ur@NetBSD.org
Valeriy E. Ushakov	uwe@NetBSD.org
Todd Vierling	tv@NetBSD.org
Maxime Villard	maxv@NetBSD.org
Aymeric Vincent	aymeric@NetBSD.org
Paul Vixie	vixie@NetBSD.org
Mike M. Volokhov	mishka@NetBSD.org
Krister Walfridsson	kristerw@NetBSD.org
Mark Weinem	weinem@NetBSD.org
Lex Wennmacher	wennmach@NetBSD.org
Leo Weppelman	leo@NetBSD.org
Assar Westerlund	assar@NetBSD.org
Sebastian Wiedenroth	wiedi@NetBSD.org
Frank Wille	phx@NetBSD.org
Nathan Williams	nathanw@NetBSD.org
Rob Windsor	windsor@NetBSD.org
Jim Wise	jwise@NetBSD.org
Colin Wood	ender@NetBSD.org
Steve Woodford	scw@NetBSD.org
YAMAMOTO Takashi	yamt@NetBSD.org
Yuji Yamano	yyamano@NetBSD.org
David Young	dyoung@NetBSD.org
Arnaud Ysmal	stacktic@NetBSD.org
Reinoud Zandijk	reinoud@NetBSD.org
S.P.Zeidler	spz@NetBSD.org
Tim Zingelman	tez@NetBSD.org
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