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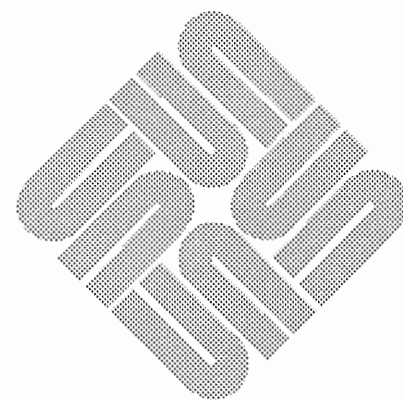
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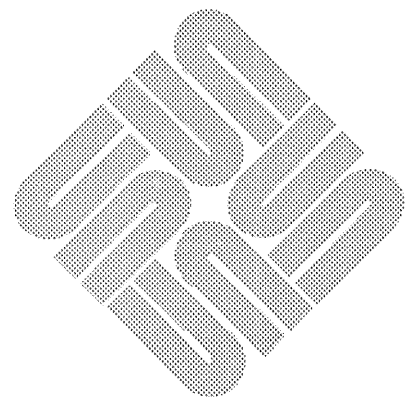
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Release 4.1.1 Quick Install Guide

SunOS™ is preinstalled on all Desktop SPARC® systems with a factory-installed hard disk drive. Systems with disks smaller than 130 MB are installed with SunOS and SunView™, but do not provide OpenWindows™. Systems with disks bigger than 130 MB also include OpenWindows. (See “Returning Your Desktop SPARCsystem to a Preinstalled Configuration” at the end of this guide for a description of the programs included in the two preinstallation configurations.)

If you have a Desktop SPARCsystem, you do not need to install SunOS. You only need to install SunOS on systems that are not factory preinstalled or when you choose a different installation configuration.

The SunInstall™ program provides a Quick Install option. All users who are installing a *standalone* system are encouraged to use the Quick Install option. (A standalone system has one or more disks on which it maintains its own root (/) file system, swap space, /usr filesystem, and home directory. A standalone system does not require a server to boot and can function when the network is down. If your system will not be part of a network, you must install it as a standalone system.)

This guide tells you how to do a Quick Install of SunOS Release 4.1.1 from either tape or CD-ROM (compact disc), how to configure your system, how to prepare your system for reconfiguration, and how to return your system to its original preinstalled configuration. It contains the following sections:

- ❑ **What is Quick Install?** provides background information about the quick install feature of the `suninstall` program.
- ❑ **Before You Begin** tells you the information you need to know before you begin the installation.
- ❑ **Installation Procedure** guides you through a quick installation of SunOS Release 4.1.1.
- ❑ **Using the `sys-config` Program** tells you how to answer the questions on the system configuration screens.
- ❑ **Using the `sys-unconfig` Program** describes how to prepare your system for reconfiguration.
- ❑ **Returning Your Desktop SPARCsystem to a Preinstalled Configuration** tells you how to run the `re-preinstall` program.

What Is Quick Install?

SunInstall offers you a Custom Install and a Quick Install method for installing a Sun workstation as a standalone system. The instructions covered here are specifically for the Quick Install method. The Custom Install procedures are covered in the related document, *Installing the SunOS*.

To perform a Quick Install, you must have a local hard disk and a local tape or CD-ROM drive. You can only configure one Ethernet interface with Quick Install.

You can choose one of four Quick Install options, depending on disk size:

Systems with up to a 104 MB disk can use these Quick Install options:

- `Typical user` provides all of the programs a typical user needs to run SunView applications. It does not include OpenWindows.
- `Programmer` provides typical user programs plus programmer writing and debugging software. It does not include OpenWindows.
- `Mini install` installs the most minimal workable system and does not include SunView or OpenWindows.

Systems with a 130 MB disk or larger can use this Quick Install option, or any of the three previous options:

- `Full install` installs everything on the SunOS installation media, including OpenWindows.

(See the section on “SunOS Installation” for a complete list of the programs in each category.)

If you have a Desktop SPARCstation, you can restore it to its factory preinstalled state with a SunInstall utility called `re-preinstall`. There are two factory installation configurations: one for disks smaller than 130 MB, and one for disks larger than 130 MB. These configurations are different from the four Quick Install options. The last section in this guide, “Returning Your Desktop SPARCsystem to a Preinstalled Configuration” tells you how to run `re-preinstall`.

Before You Begin

Before you begin a quick installation, your disk must be formatted and labeled. In most cases, your disk will already be formatted and have an assigned label. The `format` command, which allows you to format and/or label the disk, is described in Appendix A of *Installing the SunOS*. You can choose the `format` command as part of the miniroot installation described in the next section, “Installation Procedure.”

If you are reinstalling system software, be sure to back up your system before you proceed.

Caution: Quick Install overwrites the disk files in partitions `a` and `g` for all systems. All data on system disks smaller than 130 MB will be overwritten because all of the data is in partitions `a` and `g`. Many Sun-3/80 and Desktop SPARC system have disks that are smaller than 130 MB.

You may need the following information from your system administrator prior to completing the Quick Install:

- A unique system name for your workstation
- Your Internet address
- Your NIS domain name, if you want to use the NIS name service. If your system is already running, you can find out your domain name from a command line prompt by typing **domainname** and pressing Return.
- The media device number for the media and local disk you will use for the installation. Tables 1-1 and 1-2 list the standard device abbreviations, numbers, and descriptions.
- The command used to boot from the appropriate media for your system architecture. Table 1-3 lists the corresponding boot command for each type of Sun system architecture.

Table 1-1 Media Devices

Abbreviation	Media Device No.	Description
xt	xt0	1/2" tape drive (Xylogics controller)
mt	mt0	1/2" tape drive (Tapemaster controller)
sr	sr0	CD-ROM drive
st	st0,st1	SCSI tape drive
tape	st0	1st SCSI tape drive for OpenBoot PROM
tape1	st1	2nd SCSI tape drive for OpenBoot PROM
cdrom	sr0 (sd for booting)	CD-ROM drive for OpenBoot PROM

The device name of the CD-ROM is sr for everything except when you install SunOS from the boot PROM. Use the device name sd, as you would for all other SCSI disk devices when you install SunOS from the boot PROM.

Table 1-2 Disk Devices

Abbreviation	Disk Device No.	Description
sd	sd0 sd1 sd2 sd3 sd4 sd6	SCSI disk
xy	xy0 xy1 xy2 xy3	Xylogics 450/451 SMD disk
xd	xd0 through xd15	Xylogics 7053 SMD disk
id	id000 through id0374	IPI disk

Table 1-3 Boot Syntax for Sun System Architecture

Device	Sun-3 ^{TM1} and Sun-4 TM	Sun-3/80	SPARCstation 1 TM , 1+, IPC, SLC	SPARCstation 2
st0	st(0,0,0)	st(0,0,0)	st(0,0,0)	tape or tape0 ²
st1	st(0,28,0)	st(0,28,1)	st(0,1,0)	tape1
sr	sd(0,30,1) ³	Not supported	sd(0,6,2)	cdrom
xt	xt(0,0,0)	xt(0,0,0)	Not supported	Not supported
mt	mt(0,0,0)	mt(0,0,0)	Not supported	Not supported

1 Except 3/80.

2 Either command works.

3 For Sun-4 systems only.

Abort Sequences

You may want to abort the installation to obtain more information before you proceed or to check with your system administrator as you perform the procedures in the next section.

Caution: Do not type Control-C while disk or tape operations are in progress.

Once the miniroot is loaded and the prompt is displayed, you can abort the procedure in the following ways:

- You can abort the installation by typing L1-A to return to the PROM monitor prompt during Steps 1 through 3 of SunOS installation.
- You can type Control-C at any time while the Quick Install forms are displayed to stop the installation and return to the monitor prompt.

Installation Procedure

The Quick Install procedure has three parts:

First, you copy the miniroot from tape or CD-ROM to a formatted disk. Then you install the release 4.1.1 software onto the disk.

When installation is complete and the system reboots, a set of interactive screens are displayed to assist you in configuring the system with a system name, time zone, network information (if appropriate), and assigning a superuser password. If your system is not on a network, interactive screens are displayed to assist you in setting up a user account and assigning it a user password.

NOTE *Make sure that only the release tape or CD-ROM is loaded into your drive during installation. If SunInstall finds another tape, floppy, or CD-ROM in a drive, it will try to install from that medium.*

To install release 4.1.1 with Quick Install, follow these steps:

1. Load the first tape or CD-ROM into your local drive.

If you have more than one tape or CD-ROM drive, check to be sure there are no tapes or discs in other drives. Be sure you do not have any floppy disks in the floppy drive.

2. Become superuser and halt your machine by typing `/etc/halt` and pressing Return.

When the system halts, the PROM monitor prompt that is displayed depends on your system architecture. The PROM monitor prompt is always displayed as `>` on non-SPARC Sun-3 and Sun-4 systems. The prompt may be displayed as either `>` or `ok` on Desktop SPARCsystems (Sun-4c). The `ok` prompt provides you with additional PROM commands. (See the *Release Notes* for more information.) You can install from either prompt.

Type `n` and press Return to switch from the `>` prompt to the `ok` prompt. Type `old-mode` and press Return to switch from the `ok` prompt to the `>` prompt.

When the `>` prompt is displayed, type the `b` boot command. When the `ok` prompt is displayed, type `boot`.

Miniroot Installation

The miniroot is a small version of the operating system that includes the kernel `vmunix`, plus a few essential utilities such as `cat` and `ed`. The miniroot does not include common programs such as `more` or `vi`. You must use `ed`, the SunOS line editor, if you need to use an editor while in the miniroot. An editor, however, is not required to install SunOS 4.1.1.

1. To copy and boot the miniroot, type the boot command (`b` from the `>` prompt, `boot` from the `ok` prompt) followed by the appropriate boot device syntax from Table 1-3.

In the first example, `n1` is the controller number, `n2` is the SCSI device bus address, and `n3` is the number of the file on the media (tape or CD-ROM).

The syntax for tape or CD-ROM on systems without the OpenBoot PROM is

```
>b devicename (n1, n2, n3)
```

For example, to boot from a CD-ROM on a SPARCstation 1 type `b sd(0, 6, 2)` from the `>` prompt, and press Return.

The syntax for tape or CD-ROM on systems with the OpenBoot PROM is

```
>b devicename
```

For example, to boot from an `st0` tape device on a SPARCstation 2, type `b tape0` from the `>` prompt, and press Return.

When the miniroot is ready to be installed, the following menu is displayed:

```
What would you like to do?
 1 - install SunOS mini-root
 2 - exit to single user shell
Enter a 1 or 2:
```

2. Type 1 and press Return to continue the installation.

The miniroot is copied to the disk if your system has only one SCSI disk. If your system has more than one disk, you must specify the disk number after the following message is displayed:

```
Enter a 1 or 2:1
Beginning system installation - probing for disks.
Which disk do you want to be your miniroot system disk?
 1 - sd0: disk description
 2 - sd1: disk description
 3 - exit to single user shell
Enter a 1, 2, or 3:
```

3. Type the appropriate number to select the disk and press Return.

Quick Install installs the system software on the disk you choose for miniroot.

You can choose to reformat and/or relabel the disk. If you have a new disk, suspect your disk has lost its formatting, or want to change the disk layout by repartitioning it, choose format from the following menu.

```
Enter a 1, 2, or 3:2
selected disk unit "sd1".
Do you want to format and/or label disk "sd1"?
 1 - yes, run format
 2 - no, continue with loading miniroot
 3 - no, exit to single user shell
Enter a 1, 2, or 3:
```

4. Type the appropriate number (1 to format the disk, 2 to continue) and press Return

If you choose **1** to format the disk, the `format` menu is displayed. (See Appendix A in *Installing the SunOS* for information on how to use the `format` command.)

The miniroot is copied to the disk after the disk is formatted (option **1**), or you chose not to format the disk (option **2**). The reboot menu is then displayed:

```

Mini-root installation complete.

What would you like to do?
1 - reboot using the just-installed miniroot
2 - exit into single user shell

Enter a 1 or 2:1

```

5. Type 1 and press Return to reboot the miniroot.

SunOS Installation

After miniroot is rebooted, start the installation.

NOTE You can get online help for some screen prompts while you are doing a Quick Install. To display the help messages, type “?”

1. Type `suninstall` at the # prompt to start SunInstall and press Return.

A number of screens are displayed prompting you for information that is needed to complete the installation. The last screen displays the information you entered. You can then make corrections and changes before you proceed with the installation.

The following screen is displayed after you type `suninstall`:

```

Welcome to SunInstall

Remember: Always back up your disks before beginning an
installation.

SunInstall provides two installation methods:

1 Quick installation

This option provides an automatic installation with a choice
of standard installations, and a minimum number of questions
asked.

2 Custom Installation

Choose this method if you want more freedom to configure your
system. You must use this option if you are installing your
system as a server.

Your choice (or Q to quit) >> 1

```

2. Type 1 and press Return to select the quick installation method.

SunInstall checks for the type of terminal you are using. If you are using a terminal with a Sun bit-mapped display, SunInstall assigns the terminal type and checks the media devices. This can take from 10 to 60 seconds, and the Preserve Data Partitions screen is displayed, which appears later in this section.

NOTE *If you are using a terminal that does not use a Sun bit-mapped display, you must enter a terminal type when the following screen is displayed:*

```
Select terminal type:
  1) Televideo 925
  2) Wyse Model 50
  3) Sun Workstation
  4) Other
>> 2
```

SunInstall checks the media devices, which takes from 10 to 60 seconds, and displays the Preserve Data Partitions screen after you enter a terminal type.

You can use the Preserve Data Partitions screen to preserve data in existing partitions b, d, e, f, and h on the disk on which you are installing SunOS:

```
-----
PRESERVE DATA PARTITIONS
-----
Quick Install gives you the option of saving data partitions that
already exist on the installation disk.  If additional disks are
attached to the system, Quick Install does not affect them.

If you enter 'n', Quick Install will not preserve any partitions
on the installation disk.  The contents of the disk will be
erased before installation begins.

If you enter 'y', Quick Install will install software in the a:
and g: partitions, but preserve the other partitions.  Only the
contents of the a: and g: partitions will be erased before
installation begins.

- If your home directory is currently in the g: partition, it
  will be lost.  This commonly applies to small disks (130 MB
  or less).  Back up your home directory so you can restore
  it from media later.

- If your home directory is currently in the h: partition, it
  will be preserved.  This commonly applies to large disks (over
  130 MB).

Do you want to preserve the existing data partitions? [y/n]: n
```

Type **y** and press Return if you want to preserve any existing data in partitions b, d, e, f, and h. You should back up your entire disk, if not already done, before proceeding with the installation.

Type **n** and press Return in the following circumstances:

- You are installing Release 4.1.1 on a new disk.
- All of the data is in partitions a and g.
- You do not want to preserve the data in partitions b, d, e, f, and h.

If you have not backed up your disk and you want to do so now, type Control-C to exit from Quick Install. Back up your disk and begin the installation procedure again.

3. Type **n** to overwrite the data or **y** to preserve the data in partitions **b**, **d**, **e**, **f**, and **h**, as appropriate. Then press **Return**.

The Standard Installations screen is displayed. It provides you with choices for a typical networked environment; if you have a non-networked environment, other choices are displayed.

```

STANDARD INSTALLATIONS
-----
Select the standard installation that best suits your needs.
Press <Return> or <Space> to move forward a choice or <Control-B>
to move backward. Type 'x' to make a selection or '?' to display
more information about a choice. The menu scrolls up if
additional choices are available.

Select <none of the above> if none of the installations apply.

INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION
-----
Typical_user  Typical user running SunView applications
Programmer    Programmer writing and debugging software
Full_install  Installs everything on the SunOS installation media
Mini_install  Installs smallest workable system (no SunView)
<none of the above>

```

Choose one of the following types of installation:

- Typical_user is suited to the user who is not a programmer but wants to run SunView applications, edit files, use mail, and so on.
- Programmer is suited to programmers who want to develop and test programs in a SunView environment.
- Full_install contains the complete Release 4.1.1 software.
- Mini_install is suited to the user who requires basic network functions but does not need to run SunView applications.
- If you want to quit, choose <none of the above>.

An information message is displayed if you choose an installation type that is too large to fit on your system disk. For example, Full_install will not fit on a 104 MB system disk. You can either quit or choose another type of installation from the Standard Installations screen.

If you want more information about the programs included in a particular type of installation, press **Return** or the space bar to highlight the item, and then type **?** The software for each corresponding installation is displayed. A list of this information follows:

```

Typical_user      root, usr, Kvm, Install,
                  Networking, System_V, Sys,
                  SunView_Users, Text, Manual,
                  Debugging

```

```

Programmer          root, usr, Kvm, Install,
                   Networking, System_V, Sys, TLI,
                   RFS, Debugging, SunView_Users,
                   SunView_Programmers,
                   SunView_Demo, Text, Graphics,
                   Manual

Full_install        root, usr, Kvm, Install,
                   Networking, System_V, Sys, TLI,
                   RFS, Debugging, SunView_Users,
                   OpenWindows_Users,
                   OpenWindows_Fonts,
                   SunView_Programmers,
                   OpenWindows_Programmers,
                   SunView_Demo, Shlib_Custom, Text,
                   User_Diag, Graphics, uucp,
                   Manual, Demo, OpenWindows_Demo,
                   Games, Versatec, Security

Mini_install        root, usr, Kvm, Install,
                   Networking

```

4. Press Return or the space bar to move the cursor down the list of displayed choices. Type x to select an installation.

A confirmation screen shows you the choices you made. An example of a confirmation screen follows:

```

-----
CONFIRMATION
-----
Preserve data partitions:  Yes
Standard Installation:    Typical_user
                          (Typical user running SunView applications)

Enter 'n' if you want to change some information; enter 'q' if
you want to cancel Quick installation.

Start the installation? [y/n]: y

```

5. Choose one of the following options:

- a. If you want to change any information, type n and press Return.
- b. If you want to quit SunInstall and return to miniroot, type q and press Return.

If you quit, Quick Install will not remember the information you entered.

- c. If the information is correct, press Return and begin the installation.

The software installation proceeds and takes from 20 minutes (for a minimal installation on a fast machine) to about an hour and a half (for a full install on a slow system). Information messages are displayed as the media files are installed.

6. After the software is loaded, you are asked whether you want to reboot the system. Type `y` and press Return.

The system reboots and displays informational messages. Quick Install runs the `sys-config` program so you can configure your system as part of the installation process. The `sys-config` program is described in the next section.

Using the `sys-config` Program

The `sys-config` program displays several screens and prompts you to provide information that is used to configure the system so that you can use it. The `sys-config` program runs whenever you boot a Quick Install, preinstalled, or re-preinstalled system for the first time.

NOTE *If you are using a terminal that does not use a Sun bit-mapped display, the Select Terminal Type screen is displayed:*

```
Select terminal type:
  1) Televideo 925
  2) Wyse Model 50
  3) Sun Workstation
  4) Other
>> 2
```

Enter the number for your terminal type and press Return. The System Name screen is displayed.

If your terminal is a Sun bit-mapped display, the System Name screen is the first screen that is displayed:

```

                                     SYSTEM NAME
-----
This screen assigns a name to your workstation.  If your system
is connected to a network, choose a name that is unique within
your local area network.  Type '?' if you want more information
about selecting a name.

hostname : noname
```

1. Press Delete, Control-U, or the Backspace key to erase the sample response (`noname`). Type your system (or machine) name and press Return.

The system name is entered, and the Time Zone screen is displayed.

```

                                TIME ZONE
-----
Select one of the following regions.

      x * United States
      * Canada
      * Mexico
      * South America
      * Europe
      * Asia
      * Australia and New Zealand
      * Greenwich Mean Time

Press <Return> or <Space> to move forward to your choice and type
'x'.
Type '?' if you need more information about choosing a time zone.
```

Review the time zone instructions displayed on your screen. Set the time zone accurately for your region.

2. Press Return or the space bar to move the cursor to the desired category. Type x to choose a country time zone. A submenu of time zones for that category is displayed. Type ? if you need more information about choosing a time zone.

The following screen shows the time zones that are available for the United States:


```

                                UNITED STATES

                                Please use x or X to select your choice

TIME ZONE NAME                AREA

US/Eastern                    Eastern time zone, USA

US/Central                    Central time zone, USA

US/Mountain                    Mountain time zone, USA

X US/Pacific                  Pacific time zone, USA

US/Pacific-New                Pacific time zone, USA
                               with proposed changes to
                               Daylight
                               Saving Time near election time

US/Alaska                     Alaska time zone, USA

US/East-Indiana               Eastern time zone, USA
                               no Daylight Saving Time

US/Hawaii                     Hawaii

Return to Timezone Category Screen

```

3. Press Return or the space bar to move the cursor to the desired category. Type x to choose the time zone category and to redisplay the System Time screen.

The System Time screen is displayed, as shown in the following example:

```

                                SYSTEM TIME
-----
This screen sets the system clock.  If you type 'n' and press
<Return> you must enter the correct time yourself.  Type '?' for
information about entering the time.

Is 'Sat Apr  1 01:01:01 1990 PST' the correct time? [y/n] y

```

4. Choose one of the following options:

- a. If the time is incorrect, type n and press Return.

The Set Time screen is displayed, as shown in the next example. The format for the Set Time screen that is displayed depends on the time zone you selected.

```

-----
                          SET TIME
-----
Enter the current date and local time in the format
      month/day/year      hours:minutes:seconds
If it is 2:20PM on November 20, 1989, for example, enter:
      11/20/89      14:20:00

correct time:      11/20/90      13:26:47

```

Use the format displayed on the Set Time screen to specify the date and time. In this example, the format is mm/dd/yy and hh:mm:ss am/pm. For other time zones, the date and time may be displayed with a different format. Press Delete, Control-U or the Backspace key to erase the sample response. Use the format that is displayed for your time zone to enter the correct date and time. Press Return. The System Time screen is displayed again.

- b. If the time displayed is correct, press Return to choose the y default.

The Network screen is displayed:

```

-----
                          NETWORK
-----
This screen determines whether or not your system will be
configured into a network. If you enter 'y' you will need to
answer some additional questions.

Before the network installation begins, verify that an Ethernet
cable is plugged into the back of your system.

Is your workstation attached to a network? [y/n] y

```

5. If you are not connected to a network, type n and skip to Step 10. If you are connected to a network, press Return to select the y default.

The Network Address screen is displayed:

```

-----
                          NETWORK ADDRESS
-----
This screen assigns a network address to your workstation. Do
not use the displayed address (192.9.200.1). Contact your System
Administrator for the unique network address of your system. Do
not enter an address unless you are sure it is correct.

Type '?' for information about entering your network address

Internet Address:      192.9.200.1

```

Caution: Do not use the example Internet address on this screen. You must first obtain a valid Internet address from your system administrator.

6. Press Delete, Control-U or the Backspace key to erase the sample response. Type your Internet Address and press Return.

The NIS Name Service screen is displayed:

```

                                NIS NAME SERVICE
-----
The NIS is the Network Information Services.  If your site uses
NIS, enter 'y' to ensure correct access to the service.  Ask your
System Administrator if you do not know whether your site uses
NIS.

Will your workstation be using NIS? [y/n] : n

```

7. You have the following choices:

- a. If your system does not use NIS (Network Information Service), press Return.**

The Confirmation Screen is displayed, as shown in Step 9.

- b. If your system is using NIS, type y and press Return.**

The Domain Name screen is displayed:

```

                                DOMAIN NAME
-----
Your domain name distinguishes your network from all other
networks. Do not use the displayed name (noname).  Contact your
System Administrator for the existing domain name of your
network.

Type '?' for information about domain names.

Domain name : noname

```

- 8. Press Delete, Control-U or the Backspace key to erase the sample response (noname). Type your domain name and press Return.**

The Confirmation screen is displayed, as shown in the following example:

```

                                CONFIRMATION
-----

Hostname           : nevada
Time Zone          : US/Pacific
Internet address   : 192.1.111.1

NIS domain 'crater.moon.com'

Use this information? [use/reenter/abort] : u

```

- 9. Verify that the hostname, time zone, Internet address, and NIS domain name information is correct.**

If you have a networked system but are not running NIS, then only the hostname, time zone, and Internet address information is displayed.

- To start over, type **z** and press Return. The System Name screen is displayed, and you can make changes to any screen as they are displayed.
- To abort the installation, type **a**, and press Return. The system shuts down. The next time you boot the machine, the `sys-config` program starts again.
- To confirm the information, type **u** and press Return. The Installation screen is displayed, as shown in the following example:

```

-----
                        INSTALLATION
-----
Hostname                : nevada
Time Zone               : US/Pacific
Internet address       : 192.1.111.1

NIS domain 'crater.moon.com'
```

The system briefly displays the configuration information you chose for your machine on the Installation screen, then prompts for a root password.

The Superuser Password screen is displayed:

```

-----
                        SUPERUSER PASSWORD
-----
To prevent other users from using the Superuser account on your
workstation, you should give it a password. To give a password
to the superuser (root) account, enter the password below.

If you don't want to assign a password, just press RETURN.

Type '?' for help

Password:

Retype new password:
```

10. Type a password and press Return.

You should choose a password for your root account at this time. However, if you do not want to assign a password, you can press Return without typing a password.

11. Type the same password a second time and press Return.

If your system uses NIS, SunInstall completes the installation process without asking you to set up a user account, and reboots.

If your system does *not* use NIS (it is *either* not networked *or* is networked but not with NIS), the User Account screen is displayed so you can set up a user account:

 USER ACCOUNT

To use your system you must have a user account. You may set up an account now.

Before setting up an account, you will need to know the following information:

user full name - the common name of the user, e.g. John Doe
 user name - the login name of the user, e.g. jdoe
 user id - the system numerical id of the user

Do you want to set up a user account? [y/n]: **y**

NOTE *The user name and password are very important. Use them to log into your system. If you choose not to set up a user account at this time, you must manually create the user account at a later date.*

- 1. If you do not want to set up a user account, type n and press Return. The system then reboots. If you want to set up a user account, type y and press Return to proceed.**

The User Account — Full Name screen is displayed:

 USER ACCOUNT - FULL NAME

Please enter your "full name"

This is the usual name of the user, e.g. John Doe. It is put into the comment field of the password file and used by various programs to attach a more meaningful name to a user than the system user name or the user id number.

Enter your full name: **John Doe**

- 2. Type your full name and press Return.**

The User Account — User Name screen is displayed:

 USER ACCOUNT - USER NAME

Each user account must have a "user name". Your user name is the name you will be known by on the system. Your user name may have up to eight lower-case letters, but no spaces. User names often consist of the user's first initial and last name.

User name: **jdoe**

- 3. Type your user name and press Return.**

The User Account — User ID screen is displayed. The User ID must be a unique whole number between 10 and 60000. Always check with your system administrator to be sure you do not duplicate an existing User ID number.

 USER ACCOUNT - USER ID

Each user account must have a number known as the "uid". This number needs to be unique throughout all systems attached to your network. It must be an integer with a value between 10 and 60000. If you are in doubt, please ask your system administrator for help in getting a unique uid number.

uid number: 29877

4. Type your User ID number and press Return.

The User Password screen is displayed:

 USER PASSWORD

You may select a password. Passwords are not required, but they are recommended for security reasons. If you don't choose a password now, you can choose one later while you are using the system.

If you don't want to enter a password, just press RETURN.

Type '?' for help.

Password:

Retype new password:

5. Type your password and press Return.

If you do not want to assign a password to your user account, press Return without typing a password.

6. Type the same password a second time and press Return.

The system finishes the booting process and displays the login prompt.

Automatic reboot in progress...
 ...
 nevada login:

You can now log into the system with your account name and password. (Refer to the information about logging in and logging out in "Beginning and Ending a Session," in the *Sun System User's Guide*, Chapter 2 if you have a SPARCstation. See *Getting Started with SunOs: Beginner's Guide* if you have another type of machine.)

Using the sys-unconfig Program

If you want to change the name of a system, or if you configured it incorrectly, use the `sys-unconfig` program to unconfigure the following settings:

- System name
- Time zone
- Network address
- Domain name

`sys-unconfig` returns your system to its original state before you ran `sys-config`. It does not, however, remove any user accounts that you set up with the User Accounts screens.

You must be root to use `sys-unconfig`. You can run `sys-unconfig` on any architecture from a root prompt by typing `/usr/etc/install/sys-unconfig` and pressing Return.

Two confirmation screens are displayed to be sure you really want to unconfigure your system. If you answer **y** to both questions, the system is unconfigured and halted.

The `sys-config` menus are displayed the next time you boot the system. You can then enter new configuration information.

Returning Your Desktop SPARCsystem to a Preinstalled Configuration

The `re-preinstall` utility within SunOS 4.1.1 SunInstall can be used on Desktop SPARCstations in two ways:

- To create a preinstalled configuration on a standalone system that has not been factory installed
- To reconfigure a system to its preinstalled factory configuration.

`re-preinstall` checks the disk size and decides which of two configurations to install. It installs the following SunInstall categories for systems smaller than 130 MB: `root`, `usr`, `Kvm`, `Install`, `Networking`, `System_V`, `Sys`, `SunView_Users`, `SunView_Demo`, `Text`, `Demo`. The following additional categories are installed for systems larger than 130 MB: `OpenWindows_Users`, `OpenWindows_Fonts`, `OpenWindows_Demo`, `User_Diag`, `Manual`. Note that neither of these configurations match the four Quick Install configurations.

You must boot the miniroot in the same way you would to run the SunInstall installation program in order to use `re-preinstall`.

Caution: All previous disk contents are overwritten when you use the `re-preinstall` program. Be sure to back up any files you want preserved before you begin the reinstallation, and restore them when the installation is complete.

Booting Miniroot

For your convenience, the steps for booting miniroot are repeated here. Use the information from Table 1-4 to determine the boot syntax that is appropriate for your machine.

1. To copy and boot the miniroot, type the boot command (`b` from the `>` prompt, `boot` from the `ok` prompt) followed by the appropriate boot device syntax from Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Boot Syntax for Desktop SPARCstation Machines

Device1	SPARCstation 1, SLC 1+, IPC (Without OpenBoot PROM)	SPARCstation 2 (With OpenBoot PROM)
	st0	st(0,0,0)
st1	st(0,1,0)	tape1
sr	sd(0,6,2)	cdrom

¹ Either command works.

The syntax for tape or CD-ROM on systems without the OpenBoot PROM is

```
>b devicename (n1, n2, n3)
```

For example, to boot from a CD-ROM on a SPARCstation 1, type **b sd(0, 6, 2)** and press Return.

The syntax for tape or CD-ROM on systems with the OpenBoot PROM is

```
>b devicename
```

For example, to boot from an st0 tape device on a SPARCstation 2, type **b tape0** and press Return.

The ok prompt may be displayed instead of the > prompt. When ok is displayed as the prompt, type **boot devicename** instead of **b devicename** and press Return to boot a device.

When the system is ready to install the miniroot, the following menu is displayed:

```
What would you like to do?
 1 - install SunOS mini-root
 2 - exit to single user shell
Enter a 1 or 2:
```

2. Type 1 and press Return to continue the installation.

The miniroot is copied to the disk if your system has only one SCSI disk. If your system has more than one disk, you must specify the disk number after the following message is displayed:


```

Enter a 1 or 2:1
Beginning system installation - probing for disks.
Which disk do you want to be your miniroot system disk?
 1 - sd0: disk description
 2 - sd1: disk description
 3 - exit to single user shell

Enter a 1, 2, or 3:

```

3. Type the appropriate number to select the disk and press Return.

`re-preinstall` installs the system software on the disk you choose for miniroot.

You can choose to reformat and/or relabel the disk. If you have a new disk, suspect your disk has lost its formatting, or want to change the disk layout by repartitioning it, choose `format` from the following menu.

```

Enter a 1, 2, or 3:2
selected disk unit "sd1".
Do you want to format and/or label disk "sd1"?
 1 - yes, run format
 2 - no, continue with loading miniroot
 3 - no, exit to single user shell

Enter a 1, 2, or 3:

```

4. Type the appropriate number (1 to format the disk, 2 to continue) and press Return

If you choose **1** to format the disk, the `format` menu is displayed. (See Appendix A in *Installing the SunOS* for information on how to use the `format` command.)

The miniroot is copied to the disk after the disk is formatted (option **1**), or you chose not to format the disk (option **2**). The reboot menu is then displayed:

```

Mini-root installation complete.

What would you like to do?
1 - reboot using the just-installed miniroot
2 - exit into single user shell

Enter a 1 or 2:1

```

5. Type 1 and press Return to reboot the miniroot.

After miniroot is rebooted, type `re-preinstall` at the `#` prompt and press Return. `re-preinstall` requires two confirmations. You must answer `y` twice before the software is installed. The system redisplay the monitor prompt (either `>` or `ok`) when installation is complete.

When you reboot the system by typing `b` from the `>` prompt (or `boot` from the `ok` prompt) the `sys-config` program runs so you can configure the system. (See “Using the `sys-config` Program” earlier in this book for information on and examples of the `sys-config` screens.)

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