

Installation from Solaris 10 3/05 DVD media

Solaris Installation on SPARC

On a SPARC workstation that has a keyboard, a monitor and a mouse attached, a Solaris installation process that uses CD/DVD media is started by pressing `STOP-A` keyboard combination or, preferably, issuing `init 0` command as a root user.

Continue by entering command `boot cdrom` at the resulting `ok` prompt. A checklist I used for subsequent dialog screens follows.

Solaris Installation on x86/x64

On this platform there is an additional step that allows for testing of detected video card and monitor settings or alternatively allows for choosing a console based text interface.

Common Installation Checklist

Select a language: **English**
Network Connectivity: **Networked**
DHCP: **No**
Host name: **temple** [*Not temple.ucalgary.ca*]
IP Address: **136.159.118.224**
Netmask: **255.255.255.0**
Enable IPv6: **No**
Set the Default Route: **Specify one**
Default Route IP Address: **136.159.118.1**
Enable Kerberos: **No**
Name Service: **DNS**
Domain Name: **ucalgary.ca**
DNS Server Addresses: **136.159.1.21**
Specify Time Zone by: **Geographic Continent/Country/Region**
Continent and Country: **Americas/Canada/Mountain Time - Alberta**
Date and Time: [*Make any corrections if required.*]
Root Password: [*System will take ANY simple password, including an empty one...*]
Confirm Information:
Reboot automatically after software installation? **Yes**
Eject additional CDs/DVDs automatically after software installation? **Yes**

Media [*to install Solaris OS from*]: **CD/DVD**
License: **Accept**
Type of Install: **Custom Install**
[*Although there are some advantages for performing an upgrade, such a process could unexpectedly turn out to be much more complicated, than installing everything anew. Henceforth, I never recommend it for anybody who is not*

an experienced Solaris administrator. Additionally, one has to remember, that an upgrade often turns the system into one with a non-recommended configuration.]

Software Localization: **all of Europe, Australasia, all of Americas**
System Locale: **North America English (Canada, ISO8859-1)(en_CA.ISO8859-1)**

Select Products: **Solaris 10 Extra Value Software Sun Validation Test Suite**

Additional Products: **None**

Select Solaris Software Group: **Entire Group (SUNWCall) Custom Packages**

- deselect **Customer registration application** SUNWjds-registration
- deselect **Remote Shared Memory** SUNWrsm [*This one has to be unchecked before the next one.]*

- deselect **RSMPI Operations Registration Module** SUNWrsm
- deselect **SunButtons and SunDials support** SUNWCdial [*on SPARC only]*
- deselect **SunVideo device driver, runtime environment, and examples** SUNWCrtvc [*on SPARC only]*

- deselect **Thai partial locale pkgs** SUNWtxfnt

[*Deselected SPARC packages support hardware that nowadays users are unlikely to own.]*

[*Users are not asked to register with Sun, when SUNWjds-registration is not installed.]*

[*Package SUNWtxfnt is only useful as a part of Thai language support package.]*

[*If there is a plan to use OpenOffice.org, then the Star Office cluster SUNWCstaroffice could be safely removed too.]*

Lay Out File Systems: **Modify**

[*A new window appears]*

Slice File System Size

0	/	10000 MB
1	swap	2 GB
4	/var	8 GB
6	/localhost	the remainder of the disk
7	/SVM	128 MB for Solaris Volume Manager

[*Back to Installer]*

/SVM slice is not intended to ultimately be mounted as a filesystem. It keeps replicas of the Solaris Volume Manager metadvice state database. If the mount point were not to be created now, then we would need to manually create the slice later.

Choice of slices (partitions) for particular filesystems is not critical. Only s2 should always be left intact, as it describes the whole disk. Traditionally root (/) goes on s0, swap on s1 and SVM metadvice state databases on s7.

One-size-fits-all scenario does not exist. However, the difficult cases happen mostly with very small disks, nowadays that means size 8GB and less.

After the Reboot

There will be a question about NFS v4 domain configuration. Just press **Enter** for the default answer. The non-default answer would only be useful, when using NFS v4 to communicate with systems in a different DNS domain. For example, if machine `temple.ualgary.ca` were to communicate via NFS v4 with machines having their DNS addresses in `enme.ualgary.ca` domain. In such a case, one would need to answer **no** and then supply `enme.ualgary.ca` as the value for NFS v4 domain.