

# Installing SunOS 5.10 on a client by cloning

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This document describes how to install SunOS 5.10, also known as Solaris 10, on a client machine by cloning one hard disk to a second disk.

## **1. Pre-installation**

This material assumes that you are working on a machine known as *flora.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca*

know the IP name,

*flora.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca*

the short name,

*flora*

and the IP address of the machine, eg,

*129.100.27.67*

to get the IP address, type

**host flora.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca**

## 2. Installation

These instructions assume that the OS is correctly installed on a disk known as `/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s2` and is to be copied to the disk `/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s2`

### 2.1. Copying the disk

- 1 **su -**  
to become root
- 2 **init 0**  
to do shutdown  
and get prompt  
OK
- 3 insert *Solaris 10* disk into CDRom drive
- 4 **boot cdrom -s**  
to boot to *standalone* mode
- 5 to check and correct status of disk partitions.  
5.1  
**fsck /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0**  
**fsck /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s7**  
  
5.2 For every query, type  
y<Ret>
- 6 **prtvtoc /dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s2 | fmthard -s - /dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s2**  
to copy disk *volume header information* to update *Volume Table of Contents*
- 7 **CAREFULLY TYPE**  
**dd if=/dev/rdisk/c0t0d0s2 bs=32k of=/dev/rdisk/c0t1d0s2**  
to copy contents of one disk to second disk using blocks of 32Kbytes  
This takes about 80 minutes on a SUN Blade 1500 with a 120 Gbyte IDE drive.
- 8 **init 0**  
to shutdown again
- 9 remove the *Solairis 10* cd
- 10 **boot disk**  
to boot from the original disk

## 2.2. Correcting the new disk

The second disk thinks that it is also *flora*.

We have to change settings so that it knows it is, say *david*

- 1 **su -**  
login in as root.
- 2 mount the second drive in order to make corrections
  - 2.1 **cd /local; mkdir newdisk**  
to create a new mount point
  - 2.2 **mount /dev/dsk/c0t1d0s0 /local/newdisk**  
to make the new disk accessible
- 3 set up new disk so it refers to new name,  
*david*  
rather than old name,  
*flora*

During the next set of commands,  
you may want to check *OFTEN* that you are making changes to  
*/local/newdisk/etc*  
and *NOT* to  
*/etc*

- 3.1 **cd /local/newddisk/etc**
- 3.2 **cp nsswitch.conf nsswitch.conf.good**  
to keep a copy of *nsswitch.conf* which will be changed by the re-initialising of  
*NIS+*;
- 3.3 edit the file *nodename* so that it refers to *david*  
**david.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca**
- 3.4 edit the file *hostname.bge0* so that it refers to *david*  
**david.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca**
- 3.5 **cd inet; pwd**
- 3.6 edit the file *hosts* so that it refers to *david* by  
IP address AND IP name  
for example, the middle line should look like this:  
**129.100.27.152 david.epibio.fmd.uwo.cadavid.biostats.uwo.cadavid**
- 3.7 keep a copy of this file as *hosts.new*.  
**cp hosts hosts.new**
- 4 **cd /local; umount /local/newdisk**  
to un-mount second disk
- 5 **init 0**  
to shutdown
- 6 switch off current machine
- 7 remove second disk and install into new machine

### 2.2.1. Final changes

The main thing to be done is to re-initialise the *NIS+* service, and then to correct the mistakes that this re-initialisation creates.

- 1 switch on the new machine;  
it should boot from its new disk;  
if not, type  
**boot disk**
- 2 login as root,  
because the *NIS+* is not available for the username/password authentication.
- 3 Start the *NIS+* service  
set up the local machine as an *NIS+* client of *sunsage*  
**/usr/lib/nis/nisclient -v -i -h sunsage.epibio.fmd.uwo.ca \  
-a 129.100.27.69 -d biostats.uwo.ca.**
  - 3.1 When the system asks  
type *y* to continue  
type  
**y**
  - 3.2 When prompted, give the root password  
this should only happen once.
- 3 Whether this setup is successful **or** not,  
the */etc/inet/hosts* will have been overwritten.  
Correct this by typing  
**cd /etc/inet  
cp hosts.new hosts**  
and, when asked if it is ok to overwrite *hosts*, say  
**y**
- 4 Similarly, the */etc/nsswitch* file will have been overwritten  
Correct this by typing  
**cd /etc  
cp nsswitch.conf.good nsswitch.conf**  
and, when asked if it is ok to overwrite *nsswitch.conf*, say  
**y**
- 4 **reboot**
- 5 login as yourself  
and check that all is well