NAME

boot procedures − UNIX startup

DESCRIPTION

In the Unlikely (?) Event of a System Crash.

1) Mount a scratch tape with the write ring in place on tape drive as unit 0.

2) Lower Halt Key.

3) Load Address 44 by placing swtiches 5 and 2 up, all others down and depressing and releasing the Load Address Key.

4) Raise Halt Key and depress Start Key. Observe tape motion.

5) When tape stops lower Halt Key and manually rewind and unload tape. Give tape to a SYSTEM GURU.

6) Follow reboot procedures described below.

To Halt System

1) Login as a UNIX user authorized to execute the telinit command on the system TTY.

2) Use the "wall" command to warn all users to log off the system.

3) When the "who" command indicates that you are the only user on the system, type

telinit 7

followed by a carriage return.

4) After waiting about 30 seconds (to allow all programs to terminate) type

sync

followed by a carriage return and when prompt is returned lower the halt key (BEWARE: the processor key should be in the "power" position; if in the "lock" position the processor will not halt).

To Reboot System When Halted

1) Insure that the disk is online.

2) Place 17765000 in the CSW and depress and release the Load Address Key.

3) Place an octal 0 in the CSW to boot from the default boot device.

4) Raise Halt Key and depress and release Start Key. System will respond with

hpboot:

5) Type

unix

followed by a carriage return if the standard UNIX is to be booted. If for some reason the standard UNIX is not functioning properly, unix.old, which is usually a more seasoned version of unix, may be typed for this step instead of unix.

6) The system will then prompt for the new runlevel. If this does not occur, depress the interrupt (delete) key to obtain the prompt. If the system has just crashed and the superuser password is known enter a 7 followed by a carriage return and proceed with step 7 below. Otherwise enter the multiuser run level for your system (usually 0) and proceed with step 8 below.

(PERFORM STEP 7 IF SYSTEM CRASHED AND ROOT PASSWORD IS KNOWN)

7) The system will now prompt for the root password (if one exists). Enter the password followed by a carriage return. If the password you enter is incorrect the system will reprompt for a new runlevel. Enter the multiuser level at this time. If the password you enter is correct, the

system will respond with a pound sign ("#"). Type

> /etc/mount

followed by a carriage return to determine what was mounted at the time of the crash. Check those file systems indicated by the mount command as well as the root file system (/dev/rootdev) by typing

> check rootdev x y z ...

where x y z ... are the names reported by the mount command. If any errors are reported and you are unsure of their exact meaning do *not* proceed, but find a SYSTEM GNOME to fix the problem. If any errors on the root file system are corrected it will be necessary to halt the processor *without* utilizing the sync command and repeat this procedure starting at step one. This should be done when indicated by the check command. After checking the file systems type

> telinit *n*

followed by a carriage return, where *n* is the multiuser runlevel for your system.

8) The system will then prompt for information for the boot history file. After this information has been gathered the system should enter the desired runlevel.

The switches. During operation, the console switches are examined 60 times per second, and the contents of the address specified by the switches are displayed in the display register. If the switch address is even, the address is interpreted in kernel (system) space; if odd, the rounded-down address is interpreted in the current user space.

FILES

> /unix — UNIX code

SEE ALSO

> tp(1), init(7)