VMS Installation and Operations: VAX 8600,8650

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This guide describes the VMS installation procedure for the VAX 8600 and the VAX 8650. It also explains the startup, shutdown, and backup operations for these VAX computers.

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Preface

The VAX 8600 and VAX 8650 are multi-user, multi-programming, multi-language processors. These high performance systems combine 32-bit architecture with 4 Gb of virtual addressing space.

Both CPUs are high-end VAX-based mainframes and fully compatible with software written and used on other VAX processors, including VMS software, optional software, and applications software.

This guide refers to the following products by their abbreviated names:

- The VAX 8600 computer is referred to as the VAX 8600.
- The VAX 8650 computer is referred to as the VAX 8650.

VMS Installations and Operations: VAX 8600, 8650 contains specific installation and operations information for the VAX 8600 and VAX 8650. Store this installation and operations guide in the binder that contains the current version of the *VMS Release Notes*. Place it in the section after the *VMS Release Notes*.

Intended Audience

This guide is for system managers, operators, and users of the VAX 8600 and VAX 8650.

Document Structure

VMS Installations and Operations: VAX 8600, 8650 is organized into two parts. Part I provides an overview of the system and covers installation and post-installation procedures. Part II describes operations that you perform frequently on the system such as system startup, shutdown, and backup.

Part I

- Chapter 1 describes the VMS operating system installation, upgrade, and update procedures.
- Chapter 2 describes the console subsystem.
- Chapter 3 summarizes the basic information you need to know before installing the VMS operating system.
- Chapter 4 tells how to install the VMS operating system from a local tape drive.
- Chapter 5 tells how to install the VMS operating system from an HSC tape drive.
- Chapter 6 lists the tasks you should perform after you install the VMS operating system.
- Chapter 7 describes the User Environment Test Package (UETP) and how to use it to test the system.

Part II

- Chapter 8 contains instructions for starting up the system. It also describes system shutdown procedures.
- Chapter 9 describes backup procedures you should perform on a regular basis.
- The Glossary lists and defines terms.

Associated Documents

The following documents may be useful:

- *VMS Release Notes*—provide notes on the various aspects of the VMS operating system. More importantly, the release notes contain a description of the upgrade and update procedures. The release notes also contain the latest information regarding your VAX computer. You should read the current version of the release notes before installing, updating, or upgrading the VMS operating system or using your VAX computer.
- The hardware manuals supplied with your VAX computer provide detailed information on system hardware.

Conventions

All references to the VAX 8600 also apply to the VAX 8650 unless noted.

Convention	Meaning
RET	In examples, a key name (usually abbreviated) shown within a box indicates that you press a key on the keyboard; in text, a key name is not enclosed in a box. In this example, the key is the RETURN key. (Note that the RETURN key is not usually shown in syntax statements or in all examples; however, assume that you must press the RETURN key after entering a command or responding to a prompt.)
CTRL/C	A key combination, shown in uppercase with a slash separating two key names, indicates that you hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, the key combination CTRL/C indicates that you hold down the key labeled CTRL while you press the key labeled C. In examples, a key combination is enclosed in a box.
$ SHOW TIME 05-JUN-1988 11:55:22	In examples, system output (what the system displays) is shown in black. User input (what you enter) is shown in red.

Convention	Meaning
$ TYPE MYFILE.DAT . . .	In examples, a vertical series of periods, or ellipsis, means either that not all the data that the system would display in response to a command is shown or that not all the data a user would enter is shown.
input-file, . . .	In examples, a horizontal ellipsis indicates that additional parameters, values, or other information can be entered, that preceding items can be repeated one or more times, or that optional arguments in a statement have been omitted.
[logical-name]	Brackets indicate that the enclosed item is optional. (Brackets are not, however, optional in the syntax of a directory name in a file specification or in the syntax of a substring specification in an assignment statement.)
quotation marks apostrophes	The term quotation marks is used to refer to double quotation marks ("). The term apostrophe (') is used to refer to a single quotation mark.

New and Changed Features

Before VMS Version 5.0 the *VAX/VMS System Manager's Reference Manual* included specific information on booting and installing standalone BACKUP on the different VAX computers. The *Guide to VAX/VMS Software Installation* provided information on console subsystems, disk and tape drives, and booting during installation. There were also 19 separate booklets with step-by-step instructions for installing the VMS operating system.

With VMS Version 5.0 DIGITAL is providing one guide for each family of VAX computers. Each guide provides a single source of information on the following:

- Disk and tape drives and the console subsystem
- Installing the VMS operating system on your particular VAX computer
- Testing the system with UETP
- Startup and shutdown operations
- Installing and booting standalone BACKUP
- Backing up and restoring the system disk
- Backing up the console media (if applicable)

The guide for your VAX computer provides all the specific information you need to install the VMS operating system and perform daily startup, shutdown, and backup operations.

Note the following Version 5.0 restrictions for installing the VMS operating system:

- Dual system disks are no longer supported.
- The entire VMS operating system will not fit on an RC25, RD52, or RK07 system disk. DIGITAL suggests that you add more disk storage to your system.
- The VAX–11/782 is no longer supported.

Part I

Part I describes installation and post-installation procedures.

1 The Installation, Upgrade, and Update Procedures

This chapter describes what happens during the installation, upgrade, and update procedures. It also tells when you should do an installation, upgrade, or an update and refers you to the appropriate documentation.

Before you install, upgrade, or update the VMS operating system, read this chapter.

1.1 What Happens During an Installation

When you install the VMS operating system, the installation procedure does the following:

- Initializes the system disk, erasing its contents
- Creates a system directory structure
- Transfers the VMS files from the distribution media to the system disk

Use the installation procedure under the following conditions:

- If your VAX computer is new (it has never had any version of the operating system running on it).
- If your VAX computer is running a version of the VMS operating system and you want to destroy the entire contents of the system disk (both VMS and user files).
- If you are running the VMS operating system, but are not able to perform an upgrade. For example, if you do not have a standard version of the VMS operating system on your system disk, the upgrade procedure does not work correctly.

If you are going to install the VMS operating system, read Chapters 1 through 3 of this guide and follow the appropriate installation procedure.

CAUTION: **The installation procedure initializes the system disk, erasing its contents. For this reason, use the installation procedure only on new VAX computers or if you want to destroy the contents of the system disk.**

1.2 What Happens During an Upgrade

When you upgrade the VMS operating system, the upgrade procedure does the following:

- Makes room for the upgrade by purging and deleting some VMS files, but leaves some of the VMS files and all the user files intact
- Transfers the VMS files from the distribution media to the system disk
- Merges the old VMS files and the new VMS files
- Cleans up files and structures used only during the upgrade

In most cases, if you are already running a standard version of the VMS operating system, you can use the upgrade procedure to obtain a higher version. The upgrade procedure does not intitialize the system disk.

CAUTION: **The upgrade procedure will not work correctly if you have changed the names of system directories on your system disk or if you have deleted VMS files from them. Restore your VMS system disk to a standard system before attempting an upgrade.**

If you are going to perform an upgrade, see the current version of the *VMS Release Notes* for a step-by-step description of the upgrade procedure.

1.3 What Happens During an Update

The update procedure is used to make minor fixes to the operating system. When you update the VMS operating system, the update procedure does the following:

- Applies patches to some VMS files
- Replaces some VMS files

After performing an installation or an upgrade, you perform an update. This update is referred to as the *mandatory update*. The directions for an installation or an upgrade indicate when to perform the mandatory update.

Some maintenance releases of the VMS operating system are also applied with the update procedure. The directions for a maintenance update are in the *VMS Release Notes*.

CAUTION: **The update procedure will not work correctly if you have changed the names of system directories on your system disk or if you have deleted VMS files from them. Restore your VMS system disk to a standard system before attempting an update.**

2 The Console Subsystem

Before you install the VMS operating system, you need to be familiar with the VAX 8600 console subsystem. In general, use the console subsystem to examine and deposit data in memory or processor registers, stop the processor, and boot the operating system. During installation use the console subsystem to boot the processor and monitor the installation process. The console subsystem consists of the following:

- Console terminal
- T-11 microprocessor
- Processor control panel
- Console disk drive
- Console command language
- Optional remote diagnostic port

This chapter describes the parts of the console subsystem that you use to install the VMS operating system. For a complete description of the console subsystem, see the hardware manuals supplied with your VAX computer.

2.1 The Console Terminal

There are two types of console terminals, local and remote.

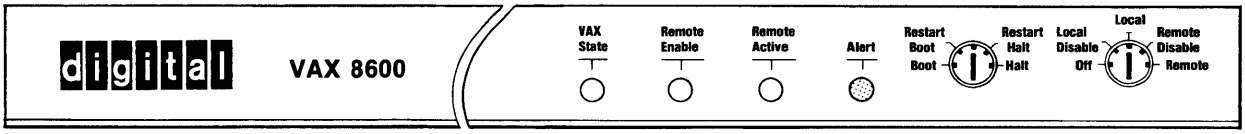
The local console terminal is a hardcopy terminal attached to the system. It prints a log of processor activities. Use the local console terminal to control and monitor system operations.

If you purchased the optional remote diagnostic port, a DIGITAL diagnostics center uses a remote console terminal (located at the diagnostics center) to control the system during diagnostic testing.

2.2 The Processor Control Panel

The VAX 8600 processor control panel is located on the front of the processor. The panel consists of four indicator lights and two keylock switches. Figure 2–1 shows the processor control panel.

Figure 2–1 VAX 8600 and VAX 8650 Processor Control Panel



2.2.1 Indicator Lights

There are four indicator lights on the processor control panel. The first three indicator lights show the state of the processor. The fourth is a warning light that indicates air flow or temperature problems within the processor cabinet.

Table 2–1 describes the four indicator lights.

Table 2–1 Indicator Lights on the VAX 8600 and VAX 8650 Processor Control Panel

Light	Meaning
VAX STATE	Blinks green when the CPU is executing instructions.
REMOTE ENABLE	Glows green when the remote diagnostic port access is enabled.
REMOTE ACTIVE	Glows green when the remote console terminal is connected and the remote diagnostic line is active.
ALERT	Glows red when the temperature in the CPU cabinet gets too hot. When the ALERT light glows, the processor sends a warning message to the console terminal. The light blinks when temperature or air flow conditions exceed their extreme limits. When the ALERT light blinks, the system shuts down automatically within one minute unless you correct the problem.[1]

[1]The processor sends a warning message to the console terminal when the temperature in the CPU cabinet gets too hot.

2.2.2 Switches

The processor control panel has two keylock switches, the TERMINAL CONTROL switch and the RESTART switch. The TERMINAL CONTROL switch is on the right. The RESTART switch is on the left.

2.2.2.1 TERMINAL CONTROL Switch

The TERMINAL CONTROL switch regulates system power and determines how the console subsystem responds to commands from the local and remote console terminals. Table 2–2 describes each TERMINAL CONTROL switch setting. Note that the power supply is turned off only when this switch is set to OFF.

Table 2–2 TERMINAL CONTROL Switch Settings

Setting	Meaning
OFF	Power is turned off.
LOCAL	A DIGITAL diagnostics center cannot use the remote console terminal. You can use the local console terminal in console mode to control the processor or in program mode as a user terminal. In program mode, pressing CTRL/P puts the console subsystem in console mode.
LOCAL DISABLE	A DIGITAL diagnostics center cannot use the remote terminal when the switch is set to LOCAL DISABLE. You can use the local console terminal in console mode to control the processor. In program mode, pressing CTRL/P has no effect on the system. The system ignores the setting of the RESTART switch and attempts a RESTART /BOOT after a shutdown, power failure, or error halt.
REMOTE	You can use the local console terminal in console or program mode. A DIGITAL diagnostics center can use the remote console terminal in both modes also. Pressing CTRL/P at either the local or remote console terminal puts the console subsystem in console mode. In program mode, command lines typed at the local terminal or the remote terminal and the resulting output are echoed on both terminals.
REMOTE DISABLE	You can use the local console terminal in console mode to control the processor or in program mode as a user terminal. In program mode, pressing CTRL/P at the local console terminal puts the console subsystem in console mode. The remote console terminal can also be used as a user terminal. Pressing CTRL/P at the remote console terminal has no effect on the system.

2.2.2.2 RESTART Switch

Setting the RESTART switch determines what happens after any of the following events:

- The power is turned on.
- A power failure occurs, and the battery backup unit did not save the contents of memory.
- The microprogram detects an error halt condition (for example, a HALT instruction executed in kernel mode.)

Table 2–3 describes each RESTART switch setting.

Table 2–3 RESTART Switch Settings

Setting	Processor Action
BOOT	Attempts to boot the system using the default boot command procedure.
RESTART/BOOT	Attempts to restart the system by checking the restart parameter block for valid data. If the restart parameter block is invalid, attempts to boot the system using the default boot command procedure.
HALT	Halts the system and displays the console-mode prompt (> > >) at the console terminal.
RESTART/HALT	Attempts to restart the system by checking the restart parameter block for valid data. If the restart parameter block is invalid, halts the system and displays the console-mode prompt (> > >) at the console terminal.

Note: If the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is in the LOCAL DISABLE position, the system ignores the RESTART switch setting and assumes that it is in the RESTART/BOOT position.

2.3 The Console Disk Drive

The console subsystem has an RL02 disk drive, referred to as the *console disk drive*. It has the device name CSA1. The console disk drive holds the console RL02, which contains the command procedure that *boots*, or loads, the operating system from the system disk into processor memory. The console disk drive is also used to do the following tasks:

- Install updates.
- Install optional software products.
- Boot standalone BACKUP.
- Store boot command procedures (for more information on boot command procedures, see Chapter 8).

2.3.1 Inserting an RL02 Disk

To insert an RL02 disk into the console disk drive, use the following procedure:

1. Press the lid release bar and raise the lid.
2. Grasp the handle on the disk with one hand and lift the disk.
3. Support the base of the protective cover with your other hand, and raise the handle so it is perpendicular to the disk.
4. Using your thumb, push the handle slide to the left. Lift the handle. The disk disengages from the protective cover.
5. Lift the disk away from the protective cover and place the disk in the drive with the handle recess facing the back of the drive.

6 Rotate the handle slightly to make sure the disk is properly seated in the drive.

7 Gently lower the handle to a horizontal position to lock the disk in place.

8 Place the protective cover in the drive so that the cover rests on top of the disk.

9 Close the lid.

10 Spin up the drive.

2.3.2 Removing an RL02 Disk

To remove an RL02 disk from the console disk drive, use the following procedure:

1 Spin down the drive.

2 Press the lid release bar and raise the lid.

3 Remove the protective cover from the drive.

4 While supporting the base of the protective cover with your palm, use the thumb of your other hand to push the handle slide to the left and raise the handle. The disk disengages from the drive.

5 Lift the disk out of the drive and place the disk in the protective cover.

6 Lower the handle to lock the disk to the protective cover.

2.4 The Console Command Language

The console subsystem runs in two different modes, console mode and program mode.

- Console mode—When the console subsystem is in console mode, the console-mode prompt (> > >) is displayed on the console terminal. In console mode, you can control and monitor system operations using console mode commands.
- Program mode—When the console subsystem is in program mode, the VMS operating system is running. In program mode, you can enter DCL commands, run programs, and receive system messages. Table 2–4 describes the most commonly used console mode commands.

Table 2–4 Commonly Used Console Mode Commands

Command	Definition
BOOT	Executes a command procedure that loads a VAX software program into memory. The command procedure transfers control to the program and puts the console subsystem in the program mode. During the installation procedure, use the abbreviation, B, for the BOOT command.
BOOT/NOSTART	Stops the boot operation after the boot command procedure executes. This command lets you deposit values in registers before transferring control to the primary boot program with the START command.
DEPOSIT	Puts a value in the specified register or memory location. During the installation procedure, use the abbreviation, D, for the DEPOSIT command.
HALT	Stops the CPU.
START nnnn	Continues execution of the boot command procedure at the specified address. Use this command in conjunction with the BOOT/NOSTART command.

For more information on the console subsystem and command language, see the hardware manuals supplied with your VAX computer.

3 Before Installing VMS

This chapter describes the following:

- Terms and procedures you need to know before you do an installation
- Choosing the correct installation procedure
- Information you need to install the VMS operating system in a VAXcluster environment

3.1 The Distribution Media and System Disk

When you install the VMS operating system, you work primarily with the distribution media and the system disk. The *distribution media* are the set of disks or tapes that the VMS operating system is supplied on. The VMS operating system is supplied on the distribution media in a format that the system cannot readily use.

The installation procedure transfers the VMS operating system from the distribution media to your system disk and puts it in a format that the system can use. A *system disk* is the disk that contains (or will contain) the VMS operating system in a usable format.

3.2 Local Drives

A drive that is connected directly to a VAX computer is referred to as a *local drive*. For example, a magnetic tape drive connected directly to a VAX computer is referred to as a *local tape drive*.

If you have a single VAX computer, it is likely that all the drives connected to the system are local drives. If you have a VAXcluster environment, you can have local drives or HSC drives, depending on the type of VAXcluster configuration.

Check with the system manager if you are not sure what types of drives you are using for the installation.

3.3 HSC Drives

A drive that is connected to an HSC device is referred to as an *HSC drive*. For example, a magnetic tape drive connected to an HSC device is referred to as an *HSC tape drive*.

If you have a VAXcluster environment, you can have local drives or HSC drives depending on the type of VAXcluster configuration. Check with the system manager if you are not sure what types of drives you are using for the installation.

3.4 Choosing the Correct Installation Procedure

The VMS installation procedure you should follow depends on your answers to the following questions:

- Will you put the distribution media on a local drive or an HSC drive?
- Will the system disk be on a local drive or an HSC drive?

For example, if you intend to put the distribution magnetic tape on a local drive, follow the instructions in Chapter 4.

If you intend to put the magnetic distribution tape on an HSC drive, follow the instructions in Chapter 5.

3.5 Device Names

At different times during the installation you need to tell the system which drive contains the distribution media and which drive contains the system disk. You refer to a drive with its *device name*. A device name has the following format:

ddcu

where:

- *dd* is the *device code*. The device code tells what type of device you are using.
- *c* is the *controller designation*. A controller designation can be one of the alphabetic letters A through Z. The controller designation, along with the unit number, identifies the location of the device.
- *u* is the *unit number*. A unit number can be a decimal number in the range of 0 to *n*.[1] The unit number, along with the controller designation, identifies the location of the device.

Note: The only part of the name you can readily modify is the unit number. The device code is fixed, and the controller designation is made when the hardware is installed.

For example, DUA1 could be the device name for an RA81 drive. *DU* is the device code for an RA81 drive. *A* names the controller (the controller provides the interface between the processor and the drive). *1* is the unit number.

If a drive is connected to an HSC device, precede the device name with the name of the HSC and a dollar sign ($). For example:

```
TROUT$DUA0
```

TROUT is the name of the HSC device, and DUA0 is the device name of an RA82 drive that is connected to it.

[1] The first drive on a controller is usually assigned a unit number of zero, the next drive is assigned a unit number of one, and so on. The range is determined by the bus that supports the device. For example, MASSBUS disks can have unit numbers in the range of 0 to 7. UDA disks can have unit numbers in the range of 0 to 254.

Table 3–1 lists the device codes for the different drives that can be part of a VAX 8600 system. Note that for some drives, the device code is different when it is part of a device name. For example, the device code used in a device name for an RP07 drive is DR. However, when you boot from an RP07 drive, the device code is DB.

Table 3–1 Device Codes for the VAX 8600 and VAX 8650

Device	Used in a Device Name	Used in a Boot Name
Console drive (RL02)	CSA1	CS1
RA60 disk drive	DJ	DU
RA70, RA80, RA81, and RA82 disk drives	DU	DU
RM03, RM05, RM80, and RP07 disk drives	DR	DB
RP05 and RP06 disk drives	DB	DB
TA78, TA79, TA81 /TA81-PLUS and TU81 /TU81-PLUS magnetic tape drives	MU	–
TE16, TU45, and TU77 magnetic tape drives	MT	–
TS11 and TU80 magnetic tape drives	MS	–
TU78 magnetic tape drive	MF	–

You can use any of the disk drives (except the console disk drive) to hold the system disk. When choosing a system disk, you need to be aware of the capacity of the disk as well as the size of the VMS operating system. Keep in mind that a system disk in a VAXcluster environment needs more space for the operating system than a system disk for a standalone system.

Before you begin the installation procedure, make sure you know the device names for both the drive that will hold the distribution media and the drive that will hold the system disk.

3.6 Booting During the Installation

This section explains how to boot the system during the installation procedure. For complete information on booting the system for daily operations, see Chapter 8.

3.6.1 Booting from a Local Drive

When you boot from a disk on a local drive, use the BOOT command followed by a boot name. Boot names have the following format:

ddu

where:

- *dd* is the device code. Table 3–1 lists the device codes to use in device names and boot names. Note that for some drives, the device code is different when it is part of a device name. For example, the device code used in a device name for an RP07 drive is DR. However, when you boot from an RP07 drive, the device code is DB.
- *u* is the unit number.

The following example boots the system disk from an RA81 disk drive with a unit number of zero:

```
>>> B DU0
```

The boot name (in this case DU0) is actually the abbreviation for a boot command procedure. The boot command procedure is a file stored on the console RL02 that contains the list of instructions needed to load the VMS operating system from the system disk into memory. The instructions for booting the system are slightly different for each device. Therefore, a boot command procedure (and boot name) exists for each device that the processor supports.

Before you begin the installation procedure, make sure you know the boot name for the drive that holds the system disk.

3.6.2 Booting from an HSC Drive

When you boot from a disk on an HSC drive, use a boot command procedure. The following are examples of boot command procedures used to boot HSC disks:

CIBOO.COM
CIGEN.COM
DEFBOO.COM

When you boot an HSC system disk during the installation, you use CIBOO.COM. CIBOO.COM deposits values in the processor registers. Depending on your hardware configuration, you may need to manually deposit different values in these registers. After you install the VMS operating system, you can create a default boot command procedure that deposits the proper values each time you boot.

3.7 Information on VAXcluster Environments

If you are installing the VMS operating system in a VAXcluster environment, the installation procedure will ask you for information about your VAXcluster environment. Before proceeding, you must read the *VMS VAXcluster Manual*. If you have a clear understanding of VAXclusters before you do an installation, you are less likely to enter incorrect information during the installation. Entering incorrect information during the installation might force you to repeat the entire procedure.

Following is a list of the VAXcluster information you need to obtain. For a complete explanation of each item, see the *VMS VAXcluster Manual*.

Determine what type of configuration you want: CI-only, local area, or mixed-interconnect. These configuration types are distinguished by the interconnect device that the VAX computers in the cluster use to communicate with one another (CI, Ethernet, or both).

You need to know the *DECnet node name* and *node address* for the VAX computer on which you are installing the VMS operating system. The network or system manager determines the DECnet node name and node address for each VAX computer on the network. See your system or network manager for this information.

During the installation procedure you will be asked for the ALLOCLASS value of the VAX computer you are installing the VMS operating system on. For example:

```
Enter a value for ALICE's ALLOCLASS parameter:
```

Enter the appropriate allocation class value for the VAX computer that you are installing the VMS operating system on. Refer to the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for the rules on specifying allocation class values. Note that in a mixed-interconnect VAXcluster environment the allocation class value cannot be zero. It has to be a value between 1 and 255. This is also true for any VAX computer that is connected to a dual-pathed disk.

When you enter the allocation class value, the installation procedure uses it to automatically set the value of ALLOCLASS, a SYSGEN parameter.

If you are going to set up either a local area or a mixed-interconnect cluster, determine the *cluster group number* and the *cluster password*. Use the following rules to determine the cluster group number and password:

- Cluster group number—A number in the range from 1-4095 or 61440-65535.
- Cluster password—Must be from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters in length and may include dollar signs ($) and underscores (_).

4 Installing VMS from a Local Tape Drive

This chapter describes installing the VMS operating system on a VAX 8600 or VAX 8650 from a *local tape drive*. To install the VMS operating system from an HSC tape drive, see Chapter 5.

All references to the VAX 8600 also apply to the VAX 8650.

CAUTION: The software installation procedure overwrites the contents of the system disk. Use the VMS installation procedure only if your VAX computer is new, or if you want to destroy the contents of the system disk. If your system disk contains files you want to save, upgrade to the new version of the VMS operating system. For a complete description of the upgrade procedure, see the current version of the *VMS Release Notes*.

4.1 Before You Start

Before you install the VMS operating system, do the following:

- Make sure the hardware has been installed and checked for proper operation. For detailed information, see the hardware manual for your VAX 8600.
- Make sure you have all the items listed on the bill of materials in the VMS distribution kit. The VAX 8600 distribution kit should contain the following:
  - A magnetic tape that contains the VMS *required, library,* and *optional* save sets.
  - An RL02 disk that contains standalone BACKUP.
  - A magnetic tape that contains the mandatory update.

  If your kit is incomplete, notify the DIGITAL Software Distribution Center. Request priority shipment of any missing items.
- If you are installing the VMS operating system on a VAX computer in a VAXcluster environment, determine whether you want a CI-only, local area, or mixed-interconnect configuration. For a complete description of configurations, see the *VMS VAXcluster Manual*. Depending on the type of configuration, you need to obtain the following information from either the network or VAXcluster manager:
  - CI-Only Configuration: Obtain the allocation class value, the DECnet node name, and node address for the computer.
  - Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations: You need the allocation class value, the DECnet node name, and node address for the computer. You also need the cluster group number and password.

In addition, you need the console RL02.

Installing VMS from a Local Tape Drive

4.1 Before You Start

The installation procedure transfers the VMS files from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk. The procedure consists of the following stages:

1. Turning on the system
2. Preparing the disk and tape drives
3. Booting standalone BACKUP
4. Creating the system disk
5. Transferring the *library* and *optional* save sets
6. Installing the mandatory update and running AUTOGEN

The entire procedure takes approximately one to two hours.

Note: The screen displays and examples in this manual depict the installation of VMS Version 5.0. Your console screen displays reflect the version that you are installing.

4.2 Turning On the System

This procedure assumes that the system is not turned on when you start the installation. The following steps describe turning the system on and setting the switches on the processor control panel.

1. Turn on the console terminal.
2. Check the console disk drive in the console subsystem. Make sure the console RL02 is in the drive.
3. From the OFF position, set the TERMINAL CONTROL switch to LOCAL.
4. Set the RESTART CONTROL switch to HALT. The console program boots into memory and displays a message.
5. To prepare the disk and tape drives, go to Section 4.3.

4.3 Preparing the Disk and Tape Drives

To set up the disk and tape drives you use during the installation, do the following:

1. Decide which drive will hold the distribution magnetic tape and which drive will hold the system disk. If you create a system disk on a UDA disk drive, the drive must have a unit number in the range of 0 to 3.
2. Follow this step only if the system disk is on an HSC drive in a VAXcluster environment. Otherwise go to step 3.

   Make sure that both the CI780 and the HSC50 or HSC70 are turned on and on line. Obtain the HSC name from the system manager or use the following procedure:

   a. Press CTRL/C at the HSC console terminal.

b. Enter the following command at the HSC> prompt and press RETURN:

```
HSC> SHOW SYSTEM
```

The information displayed includes the name of the HSC. For example:

```
31-Dec-1988 15:00:00.00 Boot:30-Dec-1988 11:31:11.41  Up: 51:00
Version V350              System ID: %X000000011        Name: TROUT
      .
      .
      .
DISK allocation class = 1 TAPE allocation class = 0
Start command file m Disabled

SETSHO - Program Exit
```

For more information, see the *HSC User Guide.*

3 Load the magnetic tape containing the VMS operating system on the tape drive and put the drive on line.

4 Place a scratch disk in the drive for the system disk (unless the system disk is fixed).

5 Spin up the system disk but *do not* write protect it.

6 To boot standalone BACKUP, go to Section 4.4.

4.4 Booting Standalone BACKUP

This section describes the steps for booting standalone BACKUP. Standalone BACKUP lets you transfer the VMS *required* save set from the distribution tape to your system disk. You need the RL02 disk from the distribution kit that is labeled as follows:

Paper Label[1]	Volume Label[2]
VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02	STANDBACKUP

[1] A paper label is the label affixed to a disk

[2] A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to a disk. During the installation, the procedure displays the volume label, not the paper label, in messages.

Booting standalone BACKUP takes approximately 15 minutes.

1 To boot standalone BACKUP, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B CS1
```

2 The procedure displays the following message:

```
G 0E 00000200


Please remove the volume "8600/8650 Console" from the console device.

Insert the first standalone system volume and enter "YES" when ready:
```

3 Remove the console RL02 and insert the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02. When you are ready to continue, type Y and press RETURN. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Resuming load operation on volume 'STANDBACKUP', please stand by...

VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00
```

4 The procedure might ask you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

```
PLEASE ENTER DATE AND TIME (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM) 31-DEC-1988 15:00
```

5 The procedure displays a list of the local devices on your system and, if you have them, HSC and MSCP-served devices. For example:

```
Available device  MINE$DUA0:          device type RA81
Available device  MINE$DJA3:          device type RA60
        .
        .
        .
```

Check the list of devices. If the list is incomplete, make sure that all the drives are properly connected to the system. See your hardware manuals for details.

6 When standalone BACKUP finishes booting, it displays an identification message followed by the dollar-sign prompt ($):

```
%BACKUP-I-IDENT, Stand-alone BACKUP V5.0; the date is 15-DEC-1988 15:05
$
```

Note: Do not remove the standalone BACKUP disk from the console disk drive until directed to do so.

7 To create a system disk on a local drive, go to Section 4.5.

To create a system disk on an HSC drive, go to Section 4.6.

4.5 Creating a System Disk on a Local Drive

This section provides instructions for installing the VMS operating system on a system disk on a local drive. To create a system disk on an HSC drive, see Section 4.6.

The VMS files are stored on the distribution magnetic tape as three save sets: *required, library,* and *optional.* This section describes the steps for transferring the *required* save set from the distribution magnetic tape to your system disk.

The instructions refer to the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* where:

- The *source-drive* is the drive that holds the distribution magnetic tape
- The *target-drive* is the drive that holds the system disk

1 Determine the device names for the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* using Table 3–1. Write these names on a piece of paper. You will need this information throughout the installation.

2 To transfer the *required* save set to your system disk, enter the BACKUP command in the following format:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY source-drive:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET target-drive:
```

Substitute the appropriate device names for *source-drive* and *target-drive*. Make sure you put a colon (:) after each device name and that you use zeros in the device name and VMS050.

For example, if your system has the following configuration:

- A TU80 *source-drive* with a controller designation of A and a unit number of zero
- An RA60 *target-drive* with a controller designation of A and a unit number of one

Enter the following and press RETURN:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY MSA0:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET DJA1:
```

The *required* save set is transferred from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.[1] This takes approximately three minutes. During the process, the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass
```

This message indicates that the *required* save set has been transferred to the system disk and the files are being checked for errors. Approximately three minutes later the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 15:30
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

3 Press CTRL/P to put the system in console mode. The system displays the following message:

```
?MCP-I-CPSRUN, CPU is still running
```

4 At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter HALT to stop the processor. The system displays a message similar to the following:

```
CPU stopped, INVOKED BY CONSOLE (CSM code 11)
PC 80163CFF
```

5 Remove the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02 and insert the console RL02 in the console disk drive. Wait for the READY light on the drive to glow before continuing.

6 To boot the system disk, use the BOOT command in the following format:

```
>>> B ddu
```

Substitute the boot name of the *target-drive* for *ddu*. For a list of device codes that you use in a boot name, see Table 3–1.

[1] The BACKUP command creates a system disk that includes a DIGITAL-provided set of volume parameters, including a CLUSTER_SIZE (disk access scheme) of 1. For more information, see the note at the end of Section 9.2.

For example, suppose the system disk is on an RA80 drive and the unit number is one. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B DU1
```

Booting the system takes approximately three minutes.

7 When the boot is complete, the procedure displays some messages and asks you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

Note: The procedure displays warning messages, similar to the following, that the VMS license is not registered. Continue with the installation procedure. Follow the instructions for registering the VMS license after you finish the installation.

```
  VAX/VMS Version BI50 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

            VAX/VMS Version 5.0 Installation Procedure

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1

%LICENSE-F-EMTLDB, License database contains no license records
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Message from user SYSTEM
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
Startup processing continuing...

Please enter the date and time (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM):31-DEC-1988 15:38
```

8 The procedure asks for the volume label of the system disk. A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to the system disk. If you have a VAXcluster environment, each system disk must have a unique volume label.

You can press RETURN to accept the default volume label, VMSRL5, or you can enter a volume label of your choice. The volume label can be 1 to 12 characters long; spaces are not allowed. For example:

```
If this system disk is to be used in a cluster with multiple
system disks, then each system disk must have a unique volume label.
Any nodes having system disks with duplicate volume labels will fail
to boot into the cluster.

You may indicate a volume label of 1 to 12 characters in length. If you
wish to use the default label of VMSRL5 just press RETURN in response to
the next question.

Enter the volume label for this system disk (no spaces) [VMSRL5]: SYSDSK
```

9 The procedure asks which drive holds the distribution magnetic tape. Enter the device name of the *source-drive*. For example, suppose the *source-drive* is a TU80 tape drive with a controller designation of A and unit number of zero. Enter the following and press RETURN:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media (DDCU): MSA0:
```

10 Several minutes later the system displays the following messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMS050 mounted on _$MSA0:
Restoring LIBRARY saveset.
```

To continue the installation procedure, go to Section 4.7.

4.6 Creating a System Disk on an HSC Drive

This section provides instructions for installing the VMS operating system on a system disk that is on an HSC drive in a VAXcluster environment.

The VMS files are stored on the distribution magnetic tape as three save sets: *required, library,* and *optional.* This section describes the steps for transferring the *required* save set from the distribution magnetic tape to your system disk.

The instructions refer to the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* where:

- The *source-drive* is the drive that holds the distribution magnetic tape
- The *target-drive* is the drive that holds the system disk

1 Determine the device names for the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* using Table 3–1. Write these names on a piece of paper. You will need this information throughout the installation.

2 To transfer the *required* save set to your system disk, enter the BACKUP command in the following format:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY source-drive:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET hsc-name$target-drive:
```

Substitute the appropriate device names for *source-drive* and *target-drive.* Make sure you put a colon (:) after each device name. Precede *target-drive* with the HSC name and a dollar sign ($).

For example, if your system has the following configuration:

- A TU80 *source-drive* with a controller designation of A and a unit number of zero
- An HSC-based RA81 *target-drive* with a controller designation of A, unit number of one, and an HSC name of YOURS

Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY MSA0:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET YOURS$DUA1:
```

The *required* save set is transferred from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.[1] This takes approximately three minutes. During the process, the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass
```

[1] The BACKUP command creates a system disk that includes a DIGITAL-provided set of volume parameters, including a CLUSTER_SIZE (disk access scheme) of 1. For more information, see the note at the end of Section 9.2.

This message indicates that the *required* save set has been transferred to the system disk and the files are being checked for errors. Approximately three minutes later the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 15:30
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

3 Press CTRL/P to put the system in console mode. The system displays the following message:

```
?MCP-I-CPSRUN, CPU is still running
```

4 At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter HALT to stop the processor. The system displays a message similar to the following:

```
CPU stopped, INVOKED BY CONSOLE (CSM code 11)
PC 80163CFF
```

5 Remove the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02 and insert the console RL02 in the console disk drive. Wait for the READY light on the drive to glow before continuing.

6 Boot the system disk. Use the following procedure to boot a system disk on an HSC drive. Note that all numeric entries are made using hexadecimal notation.

a. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> SET QUIET OFF
```

This command lets you see the lines of the boot command procedure as they execute.

b. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> BOOT/NOSTART CIBOO.COM
```

CIBOO executes and deposits values in the processor registers.

c. After CIBOO finishes, look at the DEPOSIT commands that it executed. You might need to change the values in some of the registers to fit your configuration.

Note: After you install the VMS operating system, you can create default boot command procedures that deposit the proper values (see Section 8.4). During the installation you must use the BOOT /NOSTART command and manually deposit the correct values.

If the HSC node number of your processor is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 2 (R2) using the following format:

```
>>> D R2 node-number
```

For example, if the HSC is node number 12 (hexadecimal C), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R2 C
```

Note: If the drive holding the system disk is accessible to two HSCs, deposit both node numbers. Put the greater number in digits 3 and 2. Put the lesser number in digits 1 and 0. For example, if one HSC is node number 18 (hexadecimal 12) and the other is node number 10 (hexadecimal A), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R2 120A
```

d. If the unit number of the drive holding the system disk is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 3 (R3) using the following format:

```
>>> D R3 unit-number
```

For example, if the drive holding the system disk is unit number 21 (hexadecimal 15), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R3 15
```

e. After you deposit the proper values, look for the value displayed by the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed. The console display should look similar to the following:

```
>>> FIND/MEMORY
>>> EXAMINE SP
        G 0E 00000200
>>> LOAD/START:@ VMB
>>> START @
```

f. Enter the START command in the following format:

```
>>>  START xxx
```

where *xxx* is the value displayed in response to the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed.

For example, suppose your console display was the same as the one in step e. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  START 200
```

Booting the system takes approximately three minutes.

7 When the boot is complete, the procedure displays some messages and asks you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

Note: The procedure displays warning messages, similar to the following, that the VMS license is not registered. Continue with the installation procedure. Follow the instructions for registering the VMS license after you finish the installation.

```
VAX/VMS Version BI50 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

            VAX/VMS Version 5.0 Installation Procedure

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1

%LICENSE-F-EMTLDB, License database contains no license records
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Message from user SYSTEM
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
Startup processing continuing...

Please enter the date and time (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM): 31-DEC-1988 15:38
```

8 The procedure asks for the volume label of the system disk. A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to the system disk. If you have a VAXcluster environment, each system disk must have a unique volume label.

You can press RETURN to accept the default volume label, VMSRL5, or you can enter a volume label of your choice. The volume label can be 1 to 12 characters long; spaces are not allowed. For example:

```
If this system disk is to be used in a cluster with multiple
system disks, then each system disk must have a unique volume label.
Any nodes having system disks with duplicate volume labels will fail
to boot into the cluster.

You may indicate a volume label of 1 to 12 characters in length. If you
wish to use the default label of VMSRL5 just press RETURN in response to
the next question.

Enter the volume label for this system disk (no spaces) [VMSRL5]: SYSDSK
```

9 The procedure asks which drive holds the distribution magnetic tape. Enter the device name of the *source-drive*. For example, suppose the *source-drive* is a TU80 tape drive with a controller designation of A and unit number of zero. Enter the following and press RETURN:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media (DDCU): MSA0:
```

10 Several minutes later the system displays the following messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMS050 mounted on _$MSA0:

Restoring LIBRARY saveset.
```

To continue the installation procedure, go to Section 4.7.

4.7 Transferring the Library and Optional Save Sets

This section describes the steps for transferring the *library* and *optional* save sets from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.

1 The installation procedure now transfers the *library* and *optional* save sets to your system disk. During this time the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass

Restoring OPTIONAL saveset.
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass

Creating [VMS$COMMON] directory tree.

In a cluster, you can run multiple systems sharing all files except
PAGEFILE.SYS, SWAPFILE.SYS, SYSDUMP.DMP and VAXVMSSYS.PAR.

Will this node be a cluster member? (Y/N)
```

If you are installing the VMS operating system on a standalone system, type N, press RETURN, and go to step 4.

If you are installing the VMS operating system in a cluster, type Y, press RETURN, and go to step 2.

Note: If you answer YES to the VAXcluster question, you must have a VAXcluster license.

2 The procedure displays the following message:

```
Now configuring system to be a cluster member.
```

3 Determine the type of cluster configuration you want to create (configuration types are described in the *VMS VAXcluster Manual.*) Table 4–1 lists the questions you are asked if you want a CI-only configuration. Table 4–2 lists the questions you are asked if you want either a local area or mixed-interconnect configuration. Typical responses are explained in the tables.

Table 4–1 Installation Questions for CI-Only Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Will this node be a cluster member (Y/N)?	Enter Y.
What is the node's DECnet node name?	Enter the DECnet node name—for example, JUPITR. The DECnet node name may be from 1 to 6 alphanumeric characters in length and may not include dollar signs or underscores.
What is the node's DECnet node address?	Enter the DECnet node address—for example, 2.2.
Will the Ethernet be used for cluster communications (Y/N)?	Enter N. The Ethernet is not used for cluster (SCS internode) communications in CI-only configurations.
Will JUPITR be a disk server (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration requirements. Refer to the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for information on served cluster disks.
Enter a value for JUPITR's ALLOCLASS parameter:	If the system is connected to a dual-ported disk, enter the appropriate allocation class value (it must be a value between 1 and 255). Otherwise, enter 0.
Does this cluster contain a quorum disk (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration. If you enter Y, the procedure will prompt you for the name of the quorum disk. Enter the device name of the quorum disk.

Table 4–2 Installation Questions for Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Will this node be a cluster member (Y/N)?	Enter Y.
What is the node's DECnet node name?	Enter the DECnet node name—for example, JUPITR. The DECnet node name may be from 1 to 6 alphanumeric characters in length and may not include dollar signs or underscores.
What is the node's DECnet node address?	Enter the DECnet node address—for example, 2.2
Will the Ethernet be used for cluster communications (Y/N)?	Enter Y. The Ethernet is required for cluster (SCS internode) communications in local area and mixed-interconnect configurations.
Enter this cluster's group number:	Enter a number in the range from 1 to 4095 or 61440 to 65535.
Enter this cluster's password:	Enter the cluster password. The password must be from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters in length and may include dollar signs and underscores.

Table 4–2 (Cont.) Installation Questions for Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Re-enter this cluster's password for verification:	Re-enter the password.
Will JUPITR be a disk server (Y/N)?	Enter Y. In local area and mixed-interconnect configurations, the system disk is always served to the cluster. Refer to the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for information on served cluster disks.
Will JUPITR serve HSC disks (Y)?	Enter a response appropriate for your configuration.
Enter a value for JUPITR's ALLOCLASS parameter:	Enter the appropriate allocation class value. If you have a mixed-interconnect configuration, the value must be between 1 and 255; you cannot enter 0.
Does this cluster contain a quorum disk (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration. If you enter Y, the procedure will prompt you for the name of the quorum disk. Enter the device name of the quorum disk.

4 The procedure displays the following message:

```
You may now remove the distribution tape from _$MSA0:
```

Remove the distribution magnetic tape from the tape drive.

5 The procedure asks you for new passwords for the SYSTEM, SYSTEST, and FIELD accounts. Passwords must be at least eight characters in length; they do not appear on the display. Press RETURN after you enter each one. For example:

```
Now we will ask you for passwords for the following accounts:
                SYSTEM, SYSTEST, FIELD

Enter new password for account SYSTEM: PANCAKES
Re-enter the password for account SYSTEM for verification: PANCAKES

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

Enter new password for account SYSTEST: BRATWURST
Re-enter the password for account SYSTEST for verification: BRATWURST

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

Enter new password for account FIELD: ZIRHUMBA
Re-enter new password for account FIELD for verification: ZIRHUMBA

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

The procedure will now check and verify passwords for the
following accounts:

                SYSTEM, SYSTEST, FIELD

Passwords that can be guessed easily will not be accepted.
```

If the procedure verifies the passwords, it displays the following messages:

```
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for SYSTEM verified
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for SYSTEST verified
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for FIELD verified
```

If you enter a password incorrectly or if the password is too easy to guess, the procedure displays error messages similar to the following:

```
%VMS-I-PWD_INVALID, account password for SYSTEM is invalid
%VMS-I-PWD_WEAK, password is too easy to guess

Because of the preceding error, you must take action to secure this account.
You must either disable this account, change its password, or do both.
```

When the procedure asks if you want to disable the account, type N (for NO) and press RETURN. When the procedure asks if you want to enter a new password, type Y (for YES) and press RETURN. Then enter a new password. For example:

```
Do you want to disable this account (Y/N)? N
Do you want to change the account password (Y/N)? Y
You must now select a new primary password for the SYSTEM account. The
password you select must be at least 8 characters in length and may not
be the same as the name of the account:

New password: WILLIWAW
Verification:WILLIWAW

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated
%VMS-I-PWD_SET, primary password for account SYSTEM set
```

6 After you have entered the passwords, the procedure creates your RIGHTS database and displays the following messages:

```
Creating RIGHTS database file, SYS$SYSTEM:RIGHTSLIST.DAT
Ignore any "%SYSTEM-F-DUPIDENT, duplicate identifier" errors
        .
        .
        .
%UAF-I-RDBDONEMSG, rights database modified
```

7 After your RIGHTS database is created, go to Section 4.8 to install the mandatory update.

4.8 Installing the Mandatory Update and Running AUTOGEN

Follow the directions in this section to install the mandatory update and run AUTOGEN. AUTOGEN evaluates your hardware configuration and estimates typical workloads. It then sets system parameters, the sizes of the page, swap, and dump files, and the contents of VMSIMAGES.DAT. When AUTOGEN finishes, the installation procedure is complete.

1 After the procedure creates your RIGHTS database, it displays the following message:

```
After the installation finishes, you may want to do one or more of the
following tasks:

- DECOMPRESS THE SYSTEM LIBRARIES - For space considerations, many of the system
libraries are shipped in a data compressed format. If you have enough disk
space, you may decompress them for faster access. Use SYS$UPDATE:LIBDECOMP.COM
to data expand the libraries. If you choose not to decompress these libraries
there will be a negative impact on the performance of the HELP and LINK
commands.

-BUILD A STANDALONE BACKUP KIT - You can build a standalone backup kit
using the procedure described in your VMS installation and operations
guide which is supplied with your VAX processor.

Continuing the VAX/VMS 5.0 Installation Procedure

Configuring all devices on the system.
```

```
You must now install the MANDATORY UPDATE, which can be found
on a separate distribution volume.

        VAX/VMS Software Product Installation Procedure V5.0

It is 31-DEC-1988 at 15:17
Enter a (?) at any time for help.
```

2 The procedure asks you for the device name of the drive that contains the mandatory update. Enter the device name of the *source-drive*. For example:

```
*Where will the distribution volumes be mounted: MSA0:
```

The procedure displays the following message:

```
Please mount the first volume of the set on MSA0:
*Are you ready?
```

3 Load the magnetic tape labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 BIN 16MT9 MANDATORY UPDATE on the tape drive and put it on line. When you are ready to continue, type Y and press RETURN. The procedure displays the following series of messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMSMUP         mounted on _MSA0:

The following products will be processed:

  VMSMUP V5.0

       Beginning installation of VMSMUP V5.0 at 15:30

%VMSINSTAL-I-RESTORE, Restoring product saveset A...

 Installing V5 mandatory update

Do you want to purge files replaced by this installation [YES]?
```

Press RETURN (for YES) and go to the next step.

4 Depending on the version of VMS you are installing, the mandatory update procedure might ask for certain information. Read the screen displays for instructions. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
VMSINSTAL procedure done at 15:30
```

5 AUTOGEN runs and displays the following series of messages:

```
Running AUTOGEN to compute new SYSGEN parameters.

An attempt may be made to re-size the pagefile or swapfile. If
there is insufficient room on the disk, the recommended size is
displayed with a message that the file should be created or
extended manually by the system manager later on.

Running AUTOGEN - Please wait
        .
        .
        .
```

6 After AUTOGEN finishes, the procedure displays a series of shutdown messages that begin as follows:

```
The system is shutting down to allow the system to boot with the
generated site-specific parameters and installed images.

The system will automatically reboot after the shutdown and the
upgrade will be complete.
                .
                .
                .
   SHUTDOWN -- Perform an Orderly Shutdown
```

7 After the shutdown is completed, reboot the system. If there is a default boot command procedure set to boot the system disk, the system may reboot automatically.

If the system does not reboot automatically, halt the system and use the boot procedure described in step 6 of Section 4.5 (for a local system disk) or Section 4.6 (for an HSC system disk).

8 After the system reboots, it displays the following message:

Note: The procedure might display warning messages that the VMS and VAXcluster licenses must be registered. Be sure to register these licenses when the installation procedure finishes.

```
   VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

You have successfully installed the VMS operating system.
The system is now executing the STARTUP procedure.
Please await the completion of STARTUP before logging
into the system (approximately three minutes).

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 16:08  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1
```

Finally, the procedure displays informational messages as well as accounting information. For example:

```
Startup processing continuing...

%SET-I-INTSET, login interactive limit=64, current interactive value = 0
31-DEC-1988 16:15:07.01
  SYSTEM       job terminated at 31-DEC-1988 15:00:00.00

Accounting information:
 Buffered I/O count:       133     Peak working set size:        401
 Direct I/O count:          12     Peak virtual size:           2379
 Page faults:              325     Mounted volumes:                0
 Charged CPU time: 0 00:00:55.23   Elapsed time:      0 00:01:31.24
```

At this point the VMS operating system is running.

9 Press RETURN. The system asks you for a user name and password. Log in to the SYSTEM account so that you can perform certain post installation tasks. For example:

```
    Welcome to VAX/VMS V5.0

USERNAME: SYSTEM
PASSWORD: PANCAKES
        .
        .
        .
    Welcome to VAX/VMS V5.0
```

If you forget the password, follow the instructions for breaking into the system in the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System*.

10 There are several things you must do before you can use the system. For complete information, see Chapter 6.

5 Installing VMS from an HSC Tape Drive

This chapter describes installing the VMS operating system on a VAX 8600 or a VAX 8650 from an *HSC tape drive*. To install the VMS operating system from a local tape drive, see Chapter 4.

All references to the VAX 8600 apply to the VAX 8650.

CAUTION: The software installation procedure overwrites the contents of the system disk. Use the VMS installation procedure only if your VAX computer is new, or if you want to destroy the contents of the system disk. If your system disk contains files you want to save, upgrade to the new version of the VMS operating system. For a complete description of the upgrade procedure, see the current version of the *VMS Release Notes*.

5.1 Before You Start

Before you install the VMS operating system, do the following:

- Make sure your hardware has been installed and checked for proper operation. For detailed information, see the hardware manual for your VAX 8600.
- Make sure you have all the items listed on the bill of materials in the VMS distribution kit. The VAX 8600 distribution kit should contain the following:
  - A magnetic tape that contains the VMS *required, library,* and *optional* save sets
  - An RL02 disk that contains standalone BACKUP
  - A magnetic tape that contains the mandatory update

  If your kit is incomplete, notify the DIGITAL Software Distribution Center. Request priority shipment of any missing items.
- If you are installing the VMS operating system on a VAX computer in a VAXcluster environment, determine whether you want a CI-only, local area, or mixed-interconnect configuration. For a complete description of configurations, see the *VMS VAXcluster Manual*. Depending on the type of configuration, you need to obtain the following information from either the network or VAXcluster manager:
  - CI-Only Configuration: Obtain the allocation class value, the DECnet node name, and node address for the computer.
  - Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations: You need the DECnet node name and node address for the computer. You also need the cluster group number and password. If you have a mixed-interconnect configuration, obtain the allocation class value for the computer.

In addition, you need the console RL02.

Installing VMS from an HSC Tape Drive

5.1 Before You Start

The installation procedure transfers the VMS files from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk. The procedure consists of the following stages:

1. Turning on the system
2. Preparing the disk and tape drives
3. Booting standalone BACKUP
4. Creating the system disk
5. Transferring the *library* and *optional* save sets
6. Installing the mandatory update and running AUTOGEN

The entire procedure takes approximately one to two hours.

Note: The screen displays and examples in this manual depict the installation of VMS Version 5.0. Your console screen displays reflect the version that you are installing.

5.2 Turning On the System

This procedure assumes that the system is not turned on when you start the installation. The following steps describe turning the system on and setting the switches on the processor control panel.

1. Turn on the console terminal.
2. Check the disk drive in the console subsystem. Make sure the console RL02 is in the drive.
3. From the OFF position, set the TERMINAL CONTROL switch to LOCAL.
4. Set the RESTART CONTROL switch to HALT. The console program boots into memory and displays a message.
5. To prepare the disk and tape drives, go to Section 5.3.

5.3 Preparing the Disk and Tape Drives

To set up the disk and tape drives you use during the installation, do the following:

1. Decide which drive will hold the distribution magnetic tape and which drive will hold the system disk. If you create a system disk on a UDA disk drive, the drive must have a unit number in the range of 0 to 3.
2. Make sure that both the CI780 and the HSC50 or HSC70 are turned on and on line. Obtain the HSC name from the system manager or use the following procedure:
   a. Press CTRL/C at the HSC console terminal.
   b. Enter the following command at the HSC> prompt and press RETURN:

```
HSC> SHOW SYSTEM
```

The information displayed includes the name of the HSC. For example:

```
31-Dec-1988 15:00:00.00 Boot:30-Dec-1988 11:31:11.41  Up: 51:00
Version V350              System ID: %X000000011        Name: TROUT
      .
      .
      .
DISK allocation class = 1 TAPE allocation class = 0
Start command file m Disabled

SETSHO - Program Exit
```

For more information, see the *HSC User Guide*.

3 Load the magnetic tape containing the VMS operating system on the tape drive and put the drive on line.

4 Place a scratch disk in the drive for the system disk (unless the system disk is fixed).

5 Spin up the system disk but do *not* write-protect it.

6 To boot standalone BACKUP, go to Section 5.4.

5.4 Booting Standalone BACKUP

This section describes the steps for booting standalone BACKUP. Standalone BACKUP lets you transfer the VMS *required* save set from the distribution tape to your system disk. You need the RL02 disk from the distribution kit that is labeled as follows:

Paper Label[1]	Volume Label[2]
VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02	STANDBACKUP

[1] A paper label is the label affixed to a disk.

[2] A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to a disk. During the installation, the procedure displays the volume label, not the paper label, in messages.

Booting standalone BACKUP takes approximately 15 minutes.

1 To boot standalone BACKUP, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B CS1
```

2 The procedure displays the following message:

```
        G 0E 00000200


Please remove the volume "8600/8650 Console" from the console device.

Insert the first standalone system volume and enter "YES" when ready:
```

3 Remove the console RL02 and insert the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02. When you are ready to continue, type Y and press RETURN. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Resuming load operation on volume 'STANDBACKUP', please stand by...

VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00
```

4 The procedure might ask you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

```
PLEASE ENTER DATE AND TIME (DD-MMM-YYYY  HH:MM) 31-DEC-1988 15:00
```

5 The procedure displays a list of the local devices on your system and, if you have them, HSC and MSCP-served devices. For example:

```
Available device  MINE$DUA0:          device type RA81
Available device  MINE$DJA3:          device type RA60
        .
        .
        .
```

Check the list of devices. If the list is incomplete, make sure that all the drives are properly connected to the system. See your hardware manuals for details.

6 When standalone BACKUP finishes booting, it displays an identification message followed by the dollar-sign prompt ($):

```
%BACKUP-I-IDENT, Stand-alone BACKUP V5.0; the date is 15-DEC-1988 15:05
$
```

Note: Do not remove the standalone BACKUP disk from the console disk drive until directed to do so.

7 To create a system disk on a local drive, go to Section 5.5.

To create a system disk on an HSC drive, go to Section 5.6.

5.5 Creating a System Disk on a Local Drive

This section provides instructions for installing the VMS operating system on a system disk on a local drive in a VAXcluster environment. To create a system disk on an HSC drive, see Section 5.6.

The VMS files are stored on the distribution magnetic tape as three save sets: *required, library,* and *optional.* This section describes the steps for transferring the *required* save set from the distribution magnetic tape to your system disk.

The instructions refer to the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* where:

- The *source-drive* is the drive that holds the distribution magnetic tape.
- The *target-drive* is the drive that holds the system disk.

1 Determine the device names for the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* using Table 3–1. Write these names on a piece of paper. You will need this information throughout the installation.

2 To transfer the *required* save set on your system disk, enter the BACKUP command in the following format.

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY hsc-name$source-drive:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET target-drive:
```

Substitute the appropriate device names for *source-drive* and *target-drive.* Make sure you put a colon (:) after each device name and that you use zeros in the device name and VMS050. Precede the *source-drive* with the HSC name and a dollar sign ($).

For example, if your system has the following configuration:

- An HSC-based TA81 *source-drive* with an HSC name of MINE, a controller designation of A, and a unit number of zero
- An RA80 *target-drive* with a controller designation of A and a unit number of one

Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY MINE$MUA0:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET DUA1:
```

The *required* save set is transferred from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.[1] This takes approximately three minutes. During the process the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass
```

This message indicates that the *required* save set has been transferred to the system disk and the files are being checked for errors. Approximately three minutes later the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 15:00
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

3 Press CTRL/P to put the system in console mode. The system displays the following message:

```
?MCP-I-CPSRUN, CPU is still running
```

4 At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter HALT to stop the processor. The system displays a message similar to the following:

```
CPU stopped, INVOKED BY CONSOLE (CSM code 11)
PC 80163CFF
```

5 Remove the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02 and insert the console RL02 in the console disk drive. Wait for the READY light on the drive to glow before continuing.

6 To boot the system disk, use the BOOT command in the following format:

```
>>> B ddu
```

Substitute the boot name of the *target-drive* for *ddu*. For a list of device codes that you use in a boot name, see Table 3–1.

For example, suppose the system disk is on an RA80 drive and the unit number is one. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B DU1
```

Booting the system takes approximately three minutes.

[1] The BACKUP command creates a system disk that includes a DIGITAL-provided set of volume parameters, including a CLUSTER_SIZE (disk access scheme) of 1. For more information, see the note at the end of Section 9.2.

7 When the boot is complete, the procedure displays some messages and asks you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

Note: The procedure displays warning messages, similar to the following, that the VMS license is not registered. Continue with the installation procedure. Follow the instructions for registering the VMS license after you finish the installation.

```
  VAX/VMS Version BI50 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

            VAX/VMS Version 5.0 Installation Procedure

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1

%LICENSE-F-EMTLDB, License database contains no license records
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Message from user SYSTEM
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
Startup processing continuing...

Please enter the date and time (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM):31-DEC-1988 15:38
```

8 The procedure asks for the volume label of the system disk. A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to the system disk. If you have a VAXcluster environment, each system disk must have a unique volume label.

You can press RETURN to accept the default volume label, VMSRL5, or you can enter a volume label of your choice. The volume label can be 1 to 12 characters long; spaces are not allowed. For example:

```
If this system disk is to be used in a cluster with multiple
system disks, then each system disk must have a unique volume label.
Any nodes having system disks with duplicate volume labels will fail
to boot into the cluster.

You may indicate a volume label of 1 to 12 characters in length. If you
wish to use the default label of VMSRL5 just press RETURN in response to
the next question.

Enter the volume label for this system disk (no spaces) [VMSRL5]: SYSDSK
```

9 The procedure asks which drive holds the distribution magnetic tape. Enter the HSC name and the device name of the *source-drive* separated by a dollar sign ($). Use the following format:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media (DDCU): hsc-name$source-drive:
```

For example, suppose the *source-drive* is an HSC-based TA81 tape drive with an HSC name of MINE, controller designation of A, and a unit number of zero. You would enter the following and press RETURN:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media(DDCU): MINE$MUA0
```

10 Several minutes later the system displays the following messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMS050 mounted on _MINE$MUA0:
Restoring LIBRARY saveset.
```

To continue the installation procedure, go to Section 5.7.

5.6 Creating a System Disk on an HSC Drive

This section provides instructions for installing the VMS operating system on system disk that is on an HSC drive in a VAXcluster environment.

The VMS files are stored on the distribution magnetic tape as three save sets: *required, library,* and *optional.* This section describes the steps for transferring the *required* save set from the distribution magnetic tape to your system disk.

The instructions refer to the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* where:

- The *source-drive* is the drive that holds the distribution magnetic tape
- The *target-drive* is the drive that holds the system disk.

1 Determine the device names for the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* using Table 3–1. Write these names on a piece of paper. You will need this information throughout the installation.

2 To transfer the *required* save set to your system disk, enter the BACKUP command in the following format.

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY hsc-name$source-drive:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET hsc-name$target-drive:
```

Substitute the appropriate device names for *source-drive* and *target-drive.* Make sure you put a colon (:) after each device name. Precede the *source-drive* and the *target-drive* with the HSC name for each and a dollar sign ($).

For example, if your system has the following configuration:

- An HSC-based TU80 *source-drive* with an HSC name of MINE, controller designation of A, and a unit number of zero
- An RA60 *target-drive* with an HSC name of YOURS, controller designation of B, and a unit number of one

Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ BACKUP/VERIFY MINE$MSA0:VMS050.B/SAVE_SET YOURS$DJB1:
```

The *required* save set is transferred from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.[1] This takes approximately three minutes. During the process the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass
```

[1] The BACKUP command creates a system disk that includes a DIGITAL-provided set of volume parameters, including a CLUSTER_SIZE (disk access scheme) of 1. For more information, see the note at the end of Section 9.2.

This message indicates that the *required* save set has been transferred to the system disk and the files are being checked for errors. Approximately three minutes later the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 15:30
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

3 Press CTRL/P to put the system in console mode. The system displays the following message:

```
?MCP-I-CPSRUN, CPU is still running
```

4 At the console-mode prompt (> > >), type HALT to stop the processor. The system displays a message similar to the following:

```
CPU stopped, INVOKED BY CONSOLE (CSM code 11)
PC 80163CFF
```

5 Remove the RL02 disk labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 S/A BKUP RL02 and insert the console RL02 in the console disk drive. Wait for the READY light on the drive to glow before continuing.

6 Boot the system disk. Use the following procedure to boot the system disk on an HSC drive. Note that all numeric entries are made using hexadecimal notation.

a. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  SET QUIET OFF
```

This command lets you see the lines of the boot command procedure as they execute.

b. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> BOOT/NOSTART CIBOO.COM
```

CIBOO executes and deposits values in the processor registers.

c. After CIBOO finishes, look at the DEPOSIT commands that it executed. You might need to change the values in some of the registers to fit your configuration.

Note: After you install the VMS operating system, you can create default boot command procedures that deposit the proper values (see Section 8.4). During the installation you must use the BOOT /NOSTART command and manually deposit the correct values.

If the HSC node number of your processor is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 2 (R2) using the following format:

```
>>> D R2 node-number
```

For example, if the HSC is node number 12 (hexadecimal C), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R2 C
```

Note: If the drive holding the system disk is accessible to two HSCs, deposit both node numbers. Put the greater number in digits 3 and 2. Put the lesser number in digits 1 and 0. For example, if one HSC is node number 18 (hexadecimal 12) and the other is node number 10 (hexadecimal A), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R2 120A
```

d. If the unit number of the drive holding the system disk is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 3 (R3) using the following format:

```
>>> D R3 unit-number
```

For example, if the drive holding the system disk is unit number 21, deposit a hexadecimal 15 into R3. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> D R3 15
```

e. After you deposit the proper values, look for the value displayed by the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed. The console display should look similar to the following:

```
>>> FIND/MEMORY
>>> EXAMINE SP
        G 0E 00000200
>>> LOAD/START:@ VMB
>>> START @
```

f. Enter the START command in the following format:

```
>>>  START xxx
```

where *xxx* is the value displayed in response to the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed.

For example, suppose your console display was the same as the one in step e. You would enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  START 200
```

Booting the system takes approximately three minutes.

7 When the boot is complete, the procedure displays some messages and asks you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

Note: The procedure displays warning messages, similar to the following, that the VMS license is not registered. Continue with the installation procedure. Follow the instructions for registering the VMS license after you finish the installation.

```
VAX/VMS Version BI50 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

          VAX/VMS Version 5.0 Installation Procedure

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1

%LICENSE-F-EMTLDB, License database contains no license records
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:35:12.02  %%%%%%%%%%
Message from user SYSTEM
%LICENSE-E-NOAUTH, DEC VAX-VMS use is not authorized on this node
-%LICENSE-F-NOLICENSE, no license is active for this software product
-%LICENSE-I-SYSMGR, please see your system manager
Startup processing continuing...

Please enter the date and time (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM):31-DEC-1988 15:38
```

8 The procedure asks for the volume label of the system disk. A volume label is the name the VMS operating system uses to refer to the system disk. If you have a VAXcluster environment, each system disk must have a unique volume label.

You can press RETURN to accept the default volume label, VMSRL5, or you can enter a volume label of your choice. The volume label can be 1 to 12 characters long; spaces are not allowed. For example:

```
If this system disk is to be used in a cluster with multiple
system disks, then each system disk must have a unique volume label.
Any nodes having system disks with duplicate volume labels will fail
to boot into the cluster.

You may indicate a volume label of 1 to 12 characters in length. If you
wish to use the default label of VMSRL5 just press RETURN in response to
the next question.

Enter the volume label for this system disk (no spaces) [VMSRL5]: SYSDSK
```

9 The procedure asks which drive holds the distribution magnetic tape. Enter the HSC name and the device name of the *source-drive* separated by a dollar sign ($). Use the following format:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media (DDCU): hsc-name$source-drive:
```

For example, suppose the *source-drive* is an HSC-based TA81 tape drive with an HSC name of MINE, controller designation of A, and a unit number of zero. Enter the following and press RETURN:

```
Enter the name of the drive holding the distribution media (DDCU): MINE$MUA0
```

10 Several minutes later, the system displays the following messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMS050 mounted on _MINE$MUA0:

Restoring LIBRARY saveset.
```

To continue the installation procedure, go to Section 5.7.

5.7 Transferring the Library and Optional Save Sets

This section describes the steps for transferring the *library* and *optional* save sets from the distribution magnetic tape to the system disk.

1 The installation procedure now transfers the *library* and *optional* save sets to your system disk. During this time the procedure displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass

Restoring OPTIONAL saveset.
%BACKUP-I-STARTVERIFY, starting verification pass

Creating [VMS$COMMON] directory tree.

In a cluster, you can run multiple systems sharing all files except
PAGEFILE.SYS, SWAPFILE.SYS, SYSDUMP.DMP and VAXVMSSYS.PAR.

Will this node be a cluster member? (Y/N)
```

If you are installing the VMS operating system on a standalone system, type N, press RETURN, and go to step 4.

If you are installing the VMS operating system in a cluster, type Y, press RETURN, and go to step 2.

Note: If you answer YES to the VAXcluster question, you must have a VAXcluster license.

2 The procedure displays the following message:

```
Now configuring system to be a cluster member.
```

3 Determine the type of cluster configuration you want to create (configuration types are described in *VMS VAXcluster Manual.*) Table 5–1 lists the questions you are asked if you want a CI-only configuration. The Table 5–1 lists the questions you are asked if you want either a local area or mixed-interconnect configuration. Typical responses are explained in the tables.

Table 5–1 Installation Questions for CI-Only Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Will this node be a cluster member (Y/N)?	Enter Y.
What is the node's DECnet node name?	Enter the DECnet node name—for example, JUPITR. The DECnet node name may be from 1 to 6 alphanumeric characters in length and may not include dollar signs or underscores.
What is the node's DECnet node address?	Enter the DECnet node address—for example, 2.2.
Will the Ethernet be used for cluster communications (Y/N)?	Enter N. The Ethernet is not used for cluster (SCS internode) communications in CI-only configurations.
Will JUPITR be a disk server (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration requirements. Refer to the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for information on served cluster disks.
Enter a value for JUPITR's ALLOCLASS parameter:	If the system is connected to a dual-ported disk, enter the appropriate allocation class value (it must be a value between 1 and 255). Otherwise, enter 0.
Does this cluster contain a quorum disk (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration. If you enter Y, the procedure will prompt you for the name of the quorum disk. Enter the device name of the quorum disk.

Table 5–2 Installation Questions for Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Will this node be a cluster member (Y/N)?	Enter Y.
What is the node's DECnet node name?	Enter the DECnet node name—for example, JUPITR. The DECnet node name may be from 1 to 6 alphanumeric characters in length and may not include dollar signs or underscores.
What is the node's DECnet node address?	Enter the DECnet node address—for example, 2.2.
Will the Ethernet be used for cluster communications (Y/N)?	Enter Y. The Ethernet is required for cluster (SCS internode) communications in local area and mixed-interconnect configurations.
Enter this cluster's group number:	Enter a number in the range from 1 to 4095 or 61440 to 65535.
Enter this cluster's password:	Enter the cluster password. The password must be from 1 to 31 alphanumeric characters in length and may include dollar signs and underscores.

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Installation Questions for Local Area and Mixed-Interconnect Configurations

Question	How to Respond
Re-enter this cluster's password for verification:	Re-enter the password.
Will JUPITR be a disk server (Y/N)?	Enter Y. In local area and mixed-interconnect configurations, the system disk is always served to the cluster. Refer to the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for information on served cluster disks.
Will JUPITR serve HSC disks (Y)?	Enter a response appropriate for your configuration.
Enter a value for JUPITR's ALLOCLASS parameter:	If you have a local area configuration, enter 0. If you have a mixed-interconnect configuration, enter the appropriate allocation class value (it must be a value between 1 and 255; you cannot enter 0).
Does this cluster contain a quorum disk (Y/N)?	Enter Y or N, depending on your configuration. If you enter Y, the procedure will prompt you for the name of the quorum disk. Enter the device name of the quorum disk.

4 The procedure displays the following message:

```
You may now remove the distribution tape from MINE$MUA0:
```

Remove the distribution magnetic tape from the tape drive.

5 The procedure asks you for new passwords for the SYSTEM, SYSTEST, and FIELD accounts. Passwords must be at least eight characters in length; they do not appear on the display. Press RETURN after you enter each one. For example:

```
Now we will ask you for new passwords for the following accounts:
                SYSTEM, SYSTEST, FIELD

Enter new password for account SYSTEM: PANCAKES
Re-enter the password for account SYSTEM for verification: PANCAKES

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

Enter new password for account SYSTEST: BRATWURST
Re-enter the password for account SYSTEST for verification: BRATWURST

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

Enter new password for account FIELD: ZIRHUMBA
Re-enter new password for account FIELD for verification: ZIRHUMBA

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated

The procedure will now check and verify passwords for the
following accounts:

                SYSTEM, SYSTEST, FIELD

Passwords that can be guessed easily will not be accepted.
```

If the procedure verifies the passwords, it displays the following messages:

```
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for SYSTEM verified
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for SYSTEST verified
%VMS-I-PWD_OKAY, account password for FIELD verified
```

If you enter a password incorrectly or if the password is too easy to guess, the procedure displays error messages similar to the following:

```
%VMS-I-PWD_INVALID, account password for SYSTEM is invalid
%VMS-I-PWD_WEAK, password is too easy to guess

Because of the preceding error, you must take action to secure this account.
You must either disable this account, change its password, or do both.
```

When the procedure asks if you want to disable the account, type N (for NO) and press RETURN. When the procedure asks if you want to enter a new password, type Y (for YES) and press RETURN. Then enter a new password. For example:

```
Do you want to disable this account (Y/N)? N
Do you want to change the account password (Y/N)? Y
You must now select a new primary password for the SYSTEM account. The
password you select must be at least 8 characters in length and may not
be the same as the name of the account:

New password: WILLIWAW
Verification:WILLIWAW

%UAF-I-MDFYMSG, user record(s) updated
%VMS-I-PWD_SET, primary password for account SYSTEM set
```

6 After you have entered the passwords, the procedure creates your RIGHTS database. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Creating RIGHTS database file, SYS$SYSTEM:RIGHTSLIST.DAT
Ignore any "%SYSTEM-F-DUPIDENT, duplicate identifier" errors
        .
        .
        .
%UAF-I-RDBDONEMSG, rights database modified
```

7 After your RIGHTS database is created, go to Section 5.8 to install the mandatory update and run AUTOGEN.

5.8 Installing the Mandatory Update and Running Autogen

Follow the directions in this section to install the mandatory update and run AUTOGEN. AUTOGEN evaluates your hardware configuration and estimates typical workloads. It then sets system parameters, the sizes of the page, swap, and dump files, and the contents of VMSIMAGES.DAT. When AUTOGEN finishes, the installation procedure is complete.

1 After the procedure creates your RIGHTS database, it displays the following message:

```
After the installation finishes, you may want to do one or more of the
following tasks:

- DECOMPRESS THE SYSTEM LIBRARIES - For space considerations, many of the system
libraries are shipped in a data compressed format. If you have enough disk
space, you may decompress them for faster access. Use SYS$UPDATE:LIBDECOMP.COM
to data expand the libraries. If you choose not to decompress these libraries
there will be a negative impact on the performance of the HELP and LINK
commands.

-BUILD A STANDALONE BACKUP KIT - You can build a standalone backup kit
using the procedure described in your VMS installation and operations
guide which is supplied with your VAX processor.

Continuing the VAX/VMS 5.0 Installation Procedure.

Configuring all devices on the system.

You must now install the MANDATORY UPDATE, which can be found
on a separate distribution volume.

        VAX/VMS Software Product Installation Procedure V5.0

It is 31-DEC-1988 at 15:17
Enter a (?) at any time for help.
```

2 The procedure asks you for the device name of the drive that contains the mandatory update. Enter the device name of the *source-drive*. For example:

```
*Where will the distribution volumes be mounted: MINE$MUA0:
```

The procedure displays the following message:

```
Please mount the first volume of the set on MINE$MUA0:
*Are you ready?
```

3 Load the magnetic tape labeled VAX/VMS V5.0 BIN 16MT9 MANDATORY UPDATE on the tape drive and put it on line. When you are ready to continue type Y, and press RETURN. The procedure displays the following series of messages:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, VMSMUP        mounted on _MUA0: (MINE)

The following products will be processed:

  VMSMUP V5.0

       Beginning installation of VMSMUP V5.0 at 15:30

%VMSINSTAL-I-RESTORE, Restoring product saveset A...

 Installing V5 mandatory update

Do you want to purge files replaced by this installation [YES]?
```

Press RETURN (for YES) and go to the next step.

4 Depending on the version of VMS you are installing, the mandatory update procedure might ask for certain information. Read the screen displays for instructions. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
VMSINSTAL procedure done at 15:30
```

5 AUTOGEN runs and displays the following message:

```
Running AUTOGEN to compute new SYSGEN parameters.

An attempt may be made to re-size the pagefile or swapfile. If
there is insufficient room on the disk, the recommended size is
displayed with a message that the file should be created or
extended manually by the system manager later on.

Running AUTOGEN - Please wait.
        .
        .
        .
```

6 After AUTOGEN finishes, the procedure displays a series of shutdown messages that begin as follows:

```
The system is shutting down to allow the system to boot with the
generated site-specific parameters and installed images.

The system will automatically reboot after the shutdown and the
upgrade will be complete.
                .
                .
                .
   SHUTDOWN -- Perform an Orderly Shutdown
```

7 After the shutdown is completed, reboot the system. If there is a default boot command procedure set to boot the system disk, the system may reboot automatically.

If the system does not reboot automatically, halt the system and use the boot procedure described in step 6 of Section 5.5 (for a local system disk) or Section 5.6 (for an HSC system disk).

8 After the system reboots, it displays the following message:

Note: The procedure might display warning messages that the VMS and VAXcluster licenses must be registered. Be sure to register these licenses when the installation procedure finishes.

```
VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00

You have successfully installed the VMS operating system.
The system is now executing the STARTUP procedure.
Please await the completion of STARTUP before logging
into the system (approximately three minutes).

%%%%%%%%%%  OPCOM 31-DEC-1988 15:00.58.34  %%%%%%%%%%
Logfile has been initialized by operator _$OPA0:
Logfile is SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]OPERATOR.LOG;1
```

Finally, the procedure displays informational messages as well as accounting information. For example:

```
Startup processing continuing...

%SET-I-INTSET, login interactive limit=64, current interactive value = 0
31-DEC-1988 16:15:07.01
  SYSTEM       job terminated at 31-DEC-1988 15:00:00.00

Accounting information:
 Buffered I/O count:       133     Peak working set size:        401
 Direct I/O count:          12     Peak virtual size:           2379
 Page faults:              325     Mounted volumes:                0
 Charged CPU time: 0 00:00:55.23   Elapsed time:      0 00:01:31.24
```

At this point the VMS operating system is running.

9 Press RETURN. The system asks you for a user name and password. Log in to the SYSTEM account so that you can perform certain post installation tasks. For example:

```
    Welcome to VAX/VMS V5.0

USERNAME: SYSTEM
PASSWORD: PANCAKES
        .
        .
        .
    Welcome to VAX/VMS V5.0
```

If you forget the password, follow the instructions for breaking into the system in the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System.*

10 There are several things you must do before you can use the system. For complete information, see Chapter 6.

6 After Installing VMS

After you have installed the VMS operating system, you need to perform several important tasks to prepare the system for operation. This chapter tells you what the tasks are, whether they are optional or required, and the order in which you perform them. The following list summarizes the tasks that are described in this chapter:

- Registering your licenses—You must register the VMS license(s) that came with the software. You must also register the licenses for any system integrated products that you purchased.
- Removing unwanted files from the system disk —You can free up space on the system disk by removing the VMS files that you do not need.
- Customizing the system—Depending on whether you have a standalone system or a system that is part of a VAXcluster environment, there are several things you must do.
- Testing the system—Once you have customized the system, run the VMS User Environment Test Program (UETP) to test the system.
- Decompressing the system libraries—After you test the system you can decompress the system libraries.
- Backing up the system disk—To protect all the work you have just done, make a backup copy of the system disk.

6.1 Registering Your Licenses

The VMS license lets you use the VMS operating system. You must register the VMS license.

After you register the VMS license, you must register the licenses for any of the following system integrated products you have purchased:

- VAXclusters
- DECnet–VAX
- RMS Journaling
- Volume Shadowing

For step-by-step instructions on registering licenses, see the current version of the *VMS Release Notes*.

6.2 Removing Unwanted Files with VMSTAILOR

Read this section if you want to remove some of the VMS operating system files that you do not need from the system disk. For example, if you are not running DECnet–VAX, you do not need the network support files. You can remove unwanted files with the VMSTAILOR program. Log into the SYSTEM account, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ RUN SYS$UPDATE:VMSTAILOR
```

The VMSTAILOR program asks you if you want to tailor files ON or OFF. Type OFF to remove unwanted files.

The VMSTAILOR program lists each group of files and its size in blocks. Files are grouped according to their function. For example, all the files required for cluster support are in one group. A file group is made up of many small subgroups. You can eliminate an entire group of files, or you can eliminate one or more of its subgroups.

Decide which file groups or subgroups you do not need to support your system. The VMSTAILOR program displays step-by-step instructions that are easy to follow.

VMSTAILOR displays the names of the files it deletes. After it finishes, AUTOGEN runs automatically to make the adjustments that are necessary after system files are deleted.

Note: You can use VMSTAILOR at any time to delete or add groups of VMS files to the system disk. After adding files to the system disk, you should apply any updates that affect them.

For example, suppose you do not need the VMS Version 5.0 MAIL utility and you run VMSTAILOR to remove those files. Later on, if you decide you want to use MAIL, you can run VMSTAILOR to return the MAIL files to the system disk. You then apply any VMS upgrade or update that has occurred since 5.0 that affected the MAIL utility.

6.3 Customizing the System

You must customize the system disk so that it automatically performs certain tasks when you boot. In addition, if your processor is part of a VAXcluster environment, you must prepare the cluster operating environment and build the cluster.

For instructions on customizing the system, read the following documentation (in the order given):

1. Read Chapter 8 in this book. Follow the instructions for creating default boot command procedures. This chapter explains the different ways to boot the system. It also tells you how to shut down the system.
2. If the processor is part of a VAXcluster environment, read the *VMS VAXcluster Manual* for further information on setting up a cluster.
   a. Start by reading Chapter 1, which contains general information on VAXcluster environments.
   b. Then follow the directions in Chapter 2 to configure the DECnet–VAX network. In addition, Chapter 2 tells you how to coordinate the cluster command procedures and system files.

c. Follow the directions in Chapter 3 to build the cluster.

3 If you have a standalone system, read the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System* for instructions on customizing and using your system. You will find information on the following tasks:

a. Editing the template files SYCONFIG.COM, SYLOGICALS.COM, SYLOGIN.COM, and SYSTARTUP_V5.COM

b. Setting up user accounts

c. Adjusting system parameters

6.4 Testing the System with UETP

You must run the User Environment Test Package (UETP) to verify the installation. For complete information, see Chapter 7. Note that UETP needs at least 1200 free blocks on the system disk.

6.5 Decompressing the System Libraries

Decompressing the system libraries gives the system faster access to the libraries. The decompressed libraries require approximately 5000 additional blocks of disk space. To find out how much disk space you have, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ SHOW DEVICE SYS$SYSDEVICE
```

If you have enough room on the disk, you can decompress the libraries. The decompression process takes approximately a half hour. Log into the SYSTEM account, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$UPDATE:LIBDECOMP.COM
```

6.6 Backing Up the System Disk

Now that you have spent a lot of time and effort customizing and testing the system, protect your work by making a backup copy of the system disk. DIGITAL recommends that you perform the following operations:

- Make a standalone backup kit
- Back up the system disk
- Back up the console RL02

For complete information on these operations, see Chapter 9. Once you have backed up the system disk, install any software products that you have purchased. Follow the directions given in the software product manuals.

7 Running UETP

The User Environment Test Package (UETP) is a VMS software package designed to test whether the VMS operating system is installed correctly. UETP puts the system through a series of tests that simulate a typical user environment, making demands on the system that are similar to demands that might occur in everyday use.

UETP is not a diagnostic program; it does not attempt to test every feature exhaustively. When UETP runs to completion without encountering nonrecoverable errors, the system being tested is ready for use.

UETP exercises devices and functions that are common to all VMS systems, with the exception of optional features such as high-level language compilers. The system components tested include the following:

- Most standard peripheral devices
- The system's multiuser capability
- DECnet–VAX
- Clusterwide file access and locks

7.1 Summary of UETP Operating Instructions

This section summarizes the procedure for running all phases of UETP with default values. If you are familiar with the test package, refer to this section. If you need further information, refer to Section 7.2.

1 Log into the SYSTEST account as follows:

```
Username: SYSTEST
Password:
```

Note: Because the SYSTEST and SYSTEST_CLIG accounts have privileges, unauthorized use of these accounts might compromise the security of your system.

2 Make sure no user programs are running or user volumes are mounted. By design, UETP assumes and requests the exclusive use of system resources. Unpredictable results could occur if you ignore this restriction.

3 After you log in, check all devices to be sure that the following conditions exist:

- All devices you want to test are powered up and are on line to the system.
- Scratch disks are mounted and initialized.
- Disks contain a directory named [SYSTEST] with OWNER_UIC=[1,7]. (You can create this directory with the DCL command CREATE/DIRECTORY.)

- Magnetic tape drives that you want to test contain a magnetic tape reel with at least 600 feet of tape. The magnetic tape is initialized with the label UETP (using the DCL command INITIALIZE). You should also mount the magnetic tape to make it available to the system.
- Scratch tape cartridges have been inserted in each drive you want to test and are mounted and initialized with the label UETP.
- Line printers and hardcopy terminals have plenty of paper.
- Terminal characteristics and baud rate are set correctly (see the user's guide for your terminal).

Note that some communications devices need to be set up by DIGITAL Field Service (see Section 7.3).

If you encounter any problems in preparing to run UETP, read Section 7.3 before proceeding.

4 To start UETP, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @UETP
```

UETP responds with the following question:

```
Run "ALL" UETP phases or a "SUBSET" [ALL]?
```

Press RETURN to choose the default response enclosed in brackets. UETP responds with three more questions in the following sequence:

```
How many passes of UETP do you wish to run [1]?
How many simulated user loads do you want [n]?
Do you want Long or Short report format [Long]?
```

Press RETURN after each prompt. After you answer the last question, UETP initiates its entire sequence of tests, which run to completion without further input. The final message should look like the following:

```
**************************************************
*                                                *
   END OF UETP PASS 1 AT 31-DEC-1988 16:30:09.38
*                                                *
**************************************************
```

5 After UETP runs, check the log files for errors. If testing completes successfully, the VMS operating system is in proper working order.

Note: After a run of UETP, you should always run the Error Log Utility to check for hardware problems that can occur during a run of UETP. For information on running the Error Log Utility, refer to the *VMS Error Log Utility Manual*.

If UETP does not complete successfully, refer to Section 7.5.

If you want to run UETP without using the default responses, refer to Sections 7.4 through 7.4.4, which explain the options.

7.2 Logging In

Obtain the SYSTEST password from your system manager. Log into the SYSTEST account from the console terminal as follows:

```
Username: SYSTEST
Password:
```

Note: Because SYSTEST has privileges, unauthorized use of this account might compromise the security of your system.

UETP will fail if you do not run the test from the SYSTEST account. Also, if you try to run UETP from a terminal other than the console terminal, the device test phase displays an error message stating that the terminal you are using is unavailable for testing. You can ignore this message.

After you log into the SYSTEST account, enter the command SHOW USERS to make sure no user programs are running and no user volumes are mounted. UETP requires exclusive use of system resources. If you ignore this restriction, UETP may interfere with applications that depend on these resources.

7.2.1 SYSTEST Directories

If you logged in successfully, you should be in the root directory [SYSTEST] on the system disk. UETP uses directories named [SYSTEST] to hold all the files used by UETP command procedure (UETP.COM) and temporary files used by UETP during testing.

The DCL command SHOW LOGICAL displays the translation of the logical name SYS$TEST on a typical system:

```
$ SHOW LOGICAL SYS$TEST
   "SYS$TEST" = "SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSTEST]"  (LNM$SYSTEM_TABLE)
```

If you want UETP to test a particular disk, such as a scratch disk, create either a [SYSTEST] directory or a [SYS0.SYSTEST] directory on that disk. Section 7.3.2 discusses setting up scratch disks for testing.

7.3 Setting Up for UETP

After you log in, you need to set up the devices on the system for UETP testing.

Note: Your system may not have all the devices described in this section.

You should check all devices to be sure that the following conditions exist:

- All devices you want to test are turned on and are on line.
- Scratch disks are mounted and initialized.
- Disks contain a directory named [SYSTEST] with OWNER_UIC=[1,7]. Use the CREATE/DIRECTORY command if the [SYSTEST] directory does not exist on the disk.
- Scratch magnetic tape reels are *physically* mounted on each drive you want tested and are initialized with the label UETP (using the DCL command INITIALIZE). Make sure magnetic tape reels contain at least 600 feet of tape.

- Scratch tape cartridges have been inserted in each drive you want to test and are mounted and initialized with the label UETP.
- Line printers and hardcopy terminals have plenty of paper.
- Terminal characteristics and baud rate are set correctly (see the user's guide for your terminal).

Note that some communications devices discussed in this section need to be set up by DIGITAL Field Service.

7.3.1 Setting Up the System Disk

Before running UETP, make sure that the system disk has at least 1200 blocks available. Note that large systems, such as systems that run more than 20 load test processes, might require a minimum of 2000 available blocks. Running multiple passes of UETP causes log files to accumulate in the default directory, further reducing the amount of disk space available for subsequent passes.

If disk quotas are enabled on the system disk, you should disable them before you run UETP.

7.3.2 Setting Up Additional Disks

The disk test uses most of the available free space on each testable disk. UETP estimates the space that the disk test uses for normal testing as follows:

- On each testable disk, the device test phase tries to create two files. The size of these files depends on how much free space is available on the disk. Usually the test creates each file with 5% of the free space on the disk. However, if the disk is nearly full, the test creates files that are 5 blocks. If the test cannot create 5 block files, it fails. Only the initial file creation can cause the device test to fail because of lack of disk space.
- The test randomly reads and writes blocks of data to the files. After every multiple of 20 writes for each file, the test tries to extend the file. The size of this extension is either 5% of the free disk space, or 5 blocks if the file was created with 5 blocks. This process of extension continues until the combined space of the files reaches 75% of the free disk space.

By creating and extending fragmented files in this way, UETP exercises the disk. This allows the test to check for exceeded quotas or a full disk, and to adjust for the amount of available disk space.

To prepare each disk drive in the system for UETP testing, use the following procedure:

1. Place a scratch disk in the drive and spin up the drive. If a scratch disk is not available, use any disk with a substantial amount of free space; UETP does not overwrite existing files on any volume. If your scratch disk contains files that you want to keep, do not initialize the disk; go to step 3.
2. If the disk does not contain files you want to save, initialize it. For example:

```
$ INITIALIZE DUA1: TEST1
```

This command initializes DUA1, and assigns the volume label TEST1 to the disk. All volumes must have unique labels.

3 Mount the disk. For example:

```
$ MOUNT/SYSTEM DUA1: TEST1
```

This command mounts the volume labeled TEST1 on DUA1. The /SYSTEM qualifier indicates that you are making the volume available to all users on the system.

4 UETP uses the [SYSTEST] directory when testing the disk. If the volume does not contain the directory [SYSTEST], you must create it. For example:

```
$ CREATE/DIRECTORY/OWNER_UIC=[1,7] DUA1:[SYSTEST]
```

This command creates a [SYSTEST] directory on DUA1 and assigns a user identification code (UIC) of [1,7]. The directory must have a UIC of [1,7] to run UETP.

If the disk you have mounted contains a root directory structure, you can create the [SYSTEST] directory in the [SYS0.] tree.

7.3.3 Setting Up Magnetic Tape Drives

To set up each magnetic tape drive in the system, use the following procedure:

1 Place a scratch volume with at least 600 feet of magnetic tape in the tape drive. Make sure that the write-enable ring is in place.

2 Position the magnetic tape at the beginning-of-tape (BOT) and put the drive on line.

3 Initialize each scratch magnetic tape with the label UETP. For example, if you have mounted a scratch magnetic tape on MTA1, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ INITIALIZE MTA1: UETP
```

Magnetic tapes must be labeled UETP to be tested.

If you encounter a problem initializing the magnetic tape, or if the test has a problem accessing the magnetic tape, refer to the description of the INITIALIZE command in the *VMS DCL Dictionary*.

7.3.4 Setting Up Tape Cartridge Drives

To set up tape cartridge drives that you want to test, use the following procedure:

1 Insert a scratch tape cartridge in the tape cartridge drive.

2 Initialize the tape cartridge. For example:

```
$ INITIALIZE MUA0: UETP
```

Tape cartridges must be labeled UETP to be tested.

If you encounter a problem initializing the tape cartridge, or if the test has a problem accessing the tape cartridge, refer to the description of the DCL INITIALIZE command in the *VMS DCL Dictionary*.

7.3.5 Setting Up Terminals and Line Printers

Terminals and line printers must be turned on to be tested by UETP. They must also be on line. Check that line printers and hardcopy terminals have enough paper. The amount of paper required depends on the number of UETP passes that you plan to execute. Each pass requires two pages for each line printer and hardcopy terminal.

Check that all terminals are set to the correct baud rate and are assigned appropriate characteristics (see the user's guide for your terminal).

Spooled devices and devices allocated to queues fail the initialization phase of UETP and are not tested.

7.3.6 Preparing Ethernet Adapters for UETP Testing

Make sure that no other processes are sharing the device when you run UETP.

Note: If your system is part of a local area VAXcluster, you will not be able to test your Ethernet adapter because you need the Ethernet adapter to maintain your cluster connection.

UETP automatically shuts down DECnet and the LAT–11 server for the duration of the device tests and restarts them when the device tests are completed. You must shut down any local applications.

7.3.7 Preparing the DR11–W for UETP Testing

Note: Only DIGITAL Field Service personnel should set up the DR11–W for UETP testing.

The DR11–W uses an internal logical loopback mode that tests all functionality except that of module connectors, cables, and transceivers. Because random external patterns are generated during this operation, the user device or other processor might need to be isolated from the DR11–W being tested until the testing is complete.

To test the DR11–W properly, the E105 switchpack must be set as follows:

Switch 1	Switch 2	Switch 3	Switch 4	Switch 5
Off	On	Off	Off	On

When UETP testing is completed, restore the DR11–W to the proper operating configuration.

7.3.8 Preparing the DRV11–WA for UETP Testing

Note: Only DIGITAL Field Service personnel should set up the DRV11-WA for UETP testing.

To prepare the DRV11–WA on a MicroVAX for UETP testing, make sure the following conditions exist:

- The jumpers on the DRV–11WA board are set to W2, W3, and W6.
- A loop-back cable is connected to the DRV11–WA board.
- The DRV–11WA board is in a slot from 8 to 12. If the DRV11–WA is in a slot other than 8 to 12, you might get timeout errors.

When UETP testing is completed, restore the DRV11–WA to the proper operating configuration.

7.3.9 Preparing the DR750 or the DR780 for UETP Testing

Note: Only DIGITAL Field Service personnel should set up the DR750 or DR780 for UETP testing.

To prepare the DR750 or the DR780 for UETP testing, use the following procedure:

1. Copy the DR780 microcode file, XF780.ULD, from the diagnostic medium to SYS$SYSTEM. Use the procedure described in the documentation provided with the DR780 Microcode Kit.
2. Turn off the power to the DR780.
3. Make the following DR780 backplane jumper changes:
   - Remove the jumper from W7 and W8.
   - Add a jumper from E04M1 to E04R1.
   - Add a jumper from E04M2 to E04R2.
4. Disconnect the DDI cable from the DR780. This cable is either a BC06V–nn cable, which can be disconnected, or a BC06R–nn cable, which requires that you remove its paddle card from the backplane of the DR780.
5. Restore power to the DR780.

When UETP testing is completed, restore the DR750 or the DR780 to the proper operating configuration.

7.3.10 Preparing the MA780 for UETP Testing

Make sure that the MA780 is set up according to the guidelines for shared memory in the *Guide to Maintaining a VMS System*.

If you run the MA780 device test individually, the logical name CTRLNAME must be defined as MPM, regardless of the memory name. As an alternative, you can enter "MPM" in response to the controller designation prompt.

7.3.11 Preparing a Second LPA11-K for UETP Testing

If you have two LPA11-Ks, be sure that each is given a systemwide logical name in the SYS$MANAGER:LPA11STRT.COM file. The logical name for the first LPA11-K should be LPA11$0, and the logical name for the second LPA11-K should be LPA11$1.

7.3.12 Devices Not Tested

UETP does not test the following devices; their status has no effect on UETP execution:

- Devices that require operator interaction (such as card readers)
- Software devices (such as the null device and local memory mailboxes)

UETP does not have specific tests for UDA, HSC, or CI devices; they are tested implicitly by the disk, magnetic tape, and DECnet tests.

UETP also does not test the console terminal or console drives. If you boot the system, log in, and start UETP, you have shown that these devices can be used.

7.3.13 Preparing for VAXcluster Testing

Before you run UETP in a VAXcluster environment, you should check the SYSTEST_CLIG account. The SYSTEST_CLIG account parallels SYSTEST except that it is dedicated to running the cluster-integration test. The requirements for the SYSTEST_CLIG account are as follows:

1 The account should be present in the user authorization file, exactly as distributed by DIGITAL on each system in your VAXcluster.

Note: You may have disabled the SYSTEST_CLIG account as part of the VMS Version 5.0 upgrade procedure. If you did, you should reenable the SYSTEST_CLIG account before you run UETP.

To reenable the SYSTEST_CLIG account, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ RUN AUTHORIZE
UAF> MODIFY /FLAGS=NODISUSER SYSTEST_CLIG
UAF> EXIT
```

2 The account should have a null password.

Note: You may have supplied a password for the SYSTEST_CLIG account as part of the VMS Version 5.0 upgrade procedure. If you did, you should set the password to the null password before you run UETP.

To set the password of the SYSTEST_CLIG account to the null password, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ RUN AUTHORIZE
UAF> MODIFY /NOPASSWORD SYSTEST_CLIG
UAF> EXIT
$
```

Note: DIGITAL recommends that you disable the SYSTEST_CLIG account after testing has completed.

To disable the SYSTEST_CLIG account, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ SET DEFAULT SYS$SYSTEM
$ RUN AUTHORIZE
UAF> MODIFY /FLAGS=DISUSER SYSTEST_CLIG
UAF> EXIT
```

3 The privileges and quotas of the SYSTEST_CLIG account should match those of the SYSTEST account.

UETP requires little additional preparation for the cluster-integration test phase beyond the requirements for other UETP test phases. The additional requirements for cluster integration testing are as follows:

1 Your system must be a member of a VAXcluster. If it is not, UETP displays a message and does not attempt to run the test.

2 Your system must use the same deadlock detection interval as the other systems in the VAXcluster.

3 The files UETCLIG00.COM and UETCLIG00.EXE, located in SYS$TEST, are necessary for each system included in the test.

4 DECnet must be set up between the VAXcluster nodes; UETP uses DECnet to create a process on those nodes. All checks that the test makes depend on its ability to create the SYSTEST_CLIG processes and to communicate with them using DECnet.

5 There must be a [SYSTEST] or [SYS0.SYSTEST] directory on some disk available to the VAXcluster for each node (both VMS and HSC) in the cluster. The test uses the same directory as the UETP disk test to create a file on each cluster node and to see if some other VMS node in the cluster can share access to that file. There must be one such directory per node; the test continues with the next cluster node once it has finished with a file.

7.3.14 Preparing a Small-Disk System

You have a small-disk system if your system disk is an RK07, RD52, or RC25.

After you install the VMS operating system on a small-disk system, you may not have the 1200 blocks of free disk space required to run UETP successfully. If you do not have 1200 free blocks on your system disk, use VMSTAILOR before you run UETP. For instructions on using VMSTAILOR, see Chapter 6.

7.3.15 Preparing DECnet

The DECnet phase of UETP uses more system resources than most other phases. Before you start UETP, you can choose which remote node you want the DECnet phase of the test to run from. By specifying the least busy node to run the DECnet test from, you can minimize disruption to remote system users.

By default, the file UETDNET00.COM chooses the node to run the DECnet test from. If you want to choose the node to run the DECnet test on, enter the following command before you invoke UETP:

```
$ DEFINE/GROUP UETP$NODE_ADDRESS node_address
```

This command equates the group logical name UETP$NODE_ADDRESS to the node address of the node in your area on which you want to run the DECnet phase of UETP.

For example:

```
$ DEFINE/GROUP UETP$NODE_ADDRESS 2.121
```

When you run UETP, a router node attempts to establish a connection between your node and the node defined by UETP$NODE_ADDRESS. Occasionally the connection between your node and the router node might be busy or non-existent. When this happens, the system displays the following error messages:

```
%NCP-F-CONNEC, Unable to connect to listener
-SYSTEM-F-REMRSRC, resources at the remote node were insufficient

%NCP-F-CONNEC, Unable to connect to listener
-SYSTEM-F-NOSUCHNODE, remote node is unknown
```

7.4 Starting UETP

When you have logged in and prepared the system and devices, you are ready to begin the test.

To start UETP, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @UETP
```

UETP displays the following prompt:

```
Run "ALL" UETP phases or a "SUBSET" [ALL]?
```

Throughout the startup dialog, brackets indicate the default value, which you can choose by pressing RETURN.

When running UETP for the first time, it is a good idea to choose the default value (ALL) and run all the phases. If you choose ALL, UETP displays three more questions, which are described in Sections 7.4.2 through 7.4.4. If you want to run all the test phases, skip the next section.

7.4.1 Running a Subset of Phases

You can run a single phase by entering SUBSET or S in response to the following prompt:

```
Run "ALL" UETP phases or a "SUBSET" [ALL]?
```

UETP prompts you for the phase you want to run as follows:

```
You can choose one or more of the following phases:

        DEVICE, LOAD, DECNET, CLUSTER

Phase(s):
```

There is no default; enter one or more phase names from the list. Separate two or more phases with spaces or commas.

If your choice includes the LOAD phase, UETP displays the three prompts described in the next sections. To run the LOAD phase, refer to the next section.

If you exclude the LOAD phase, UETP responds with only two prompts:

```
How many passes of UETP do you wish to run [1]?
Do you want Long or Short report format [Long]?
```

Sections 7.4.2 and 7.4.4 discuss these questions. After you answer both questions, the phase you have selected runs to completion.

7.4.2 Single Run Versus Multiple Passes

If you specified the default ALL or a subset of phases at the last prompt, UETP displays the following message:

```
How many passes of UETP do you wish to run [1]?
```

You can repeat the test run as many times as you want. If you enter 1 in response to the prompt (or press RETURN for the default), UETP stops after completing a single run. If you specify a number greater than 1, UETP restarts itself continuously until it completes the number of passes (runs) specified.

You can run UETP once to check that the system is working, or many times to evaluate the system's response to continuous use. For example, a field service technician who is interested only in verifying that a newly installed system works might run UETP once or twice. A manufacturing technician might let the system run for several hours as part of the system integration and test.

When you specify multiple UETP runs, you might want to request a short console log (see Section 7.4.4). Make certain that all line printers and hardcopy terminals have enough paper; each run requires two pages.

7.4.3 Defining User Load for Load Test

After you specify the number of passes, UETP prompts you as follows:

```
How many simulated user loads do you want [n]?
```

Note: UETP displays this prompt only if you choose to run the LOAD phase, either implicitly (by running all phases), or explicitly (by running a subset and specifying the LOAD phase).

The purpose of the load test is to simulate a situation in which a number of users (detached processes) are competing for system resources. In response to this prompt, enter the number of users you want to simulate for this test. The number in brackets is the default value that UETP computed for your system. The default value depends on the amount of memory and the paging and swapping space that your system has.

Although the given default value is the best choice, you can increase or decrease the user load by entering your own response to the prompt. However, be aware that an increase might cause the test to fail because of insufficient resources.

If you want to see UETP display the user load equation as it runs, see Section 7.5.2.

7.4.4 Long and Short Report Format

The following prompt allows you to choose one of two console report formats:

```
Do you want Long or Short report format [Long]?
```

If you choose the long report format (the default), UETP sends all error messages as well as information on the beginning and end of all phases and tests to the console terminal. UETP records all its output in the UETP.LOG file, regardless of your response to this question.

In many cases, it may not be convenient to have UETP write the bulk of its output to the terminal. For example, if you run UETP from a hardcopy terminal, the printing of all the output can slow the progress of the tests. This delay may not be a problem if you have requested only one run; however you may prefer to use the short format if you intend to run multiple passes of UETP from a hardcopy terminal.

If you request the short format, UETP displays status information at the console, such as error messages and notifications of the beginning and end of each phase. This information enables you to determine whether UETP is proceeding normally. If the short console log indicates a problem, you can look at UETP.LOG for further information. UETP.LOG contains all the output generated by the various phases, as well as the status information displayed at the console.

After you choose the report format, UETP initiates its sequence of tests and runs to completion. If UETP does not complete successfully, refer to Section 7.5 for troubleshooting information.

7.4.5 Termination of UETP

At the end of a UETP pass, the master command procedure UETP.COM displays the time at which the pass ended. In addition, UETP.COM determines whether UETP needs to be restarted. (You can request multiple passes when you start up the test package; see Section 7.4.2).

At the end of an entire UETP run, UETP.COM deletes temporary files and does other cleanup activities.

Pressing CTRL/Y or CTRL/C lets you terminate a UETP run before it completes normally. Normal completion of a UETP run, however, includes the deletion of miscellaneous files that have been created by UETP for the purpose of testing. The use of CTRL/Y or CTRL/C might interrupt or prevent these cleanup procedures.

The effect of these control characters depends on what part of UETP you are executing. For an explanation of the organization of UETP and its components, refer to Section 7.6.

7.4.5.1 Using CTRL/Y

Press CTRL/Y to abort a UETP run. Note, however, that cleanup of files and network processes in the [SYSTEST] directory may not be complete.

If you are running an individual test image, pressing CTRL/Y interrupts the current UETP test and temporarily returns control to the command interpreter. While the test is interrupted, you can enter a subset of DCL commands that are executed within the command interpreter and do not cause the current image to exit. The *VMS DCL Concepts Manual* contains a table of commands that you can use within the command interpreter. In addition, you can enter any of the following commands:

- The CONTINUE command continues the test from the point of interruption (except during execution of the cluster test).
- The STOP command terminates the test; the test aborts and control returns to the command interpreter.

Note: Using the STOP command may prevent cleanup procedures from executing normally. You should use the EXIT command if you want the image to do cleanup procedures before terminating.

- The EXIT command does cleanup procedures and terminates the test (except during execution of the cluster test); control returns to the command interpreter.

If you enter any DCL command other than CONTINUE, STOP, and EXIT, the test does cleanup procedures and terminates, and the DCL command executes.

7.4.5.2 Using CTRL/C

Press CTRL/C to interrupt a UETP run. You cannot continue the same test phase after you press CTRL/C. UETP automatically goes to the next phase in the master command procedure.

Some UETP phases react to CTRL/C by cleaning up all activity and terminating immediately. Such tests display the following message:

```
%UETP-I-ABORTC, 'testname' to abort this test, type ^C
```

The phases that do not display the previous message terminate all processes they have started. These processes might not have a chance to complete normal cleanup procedures.

If you are running an individual test image, however, you can use CTRL/C to terminate the execution of the image and complete cleanup procedures.

Note that CTRL/C does not complete cleanup procedures for the cluster test.

7.5 Troubleshooting

This section explains the role of UETP in interpreting operational errors in a VMS operating system. Section 7.5.4 discusses common errors that can appear in a UETP run and describes how to correct them.

7.5.1 Relationship of UETP to Error Logging and Diagnostics

When UETP encounters an error, it reacts like a user program. Either it returns an error message and continues, or it reports a fatal error and terminates the image or phase. In either case, UETP assumes that the VMS hardware is correctly installed and operating and does not attempt to diagnose the error.

If the cause of an error is not readily apparent, use the following methods to diagnose the error:

- *VMS Error Log Utility*—Run the Error Log Utility to obtain a detailed report of hardware and system errors. Error log reports provide information about the state of the hardware device and I/O request at the time of each error. For information about running the Error Log Utility, refer to the *VMS Error Log Utility Manual*.
- *Diagnostic facilities*—Use the diagnostic facilities to test exhaustively a device or medium to isolate the source of the error.

7.5.2 Interpreting UETP Output

You can monitor the progress of UETP tests at the terminal from which they were started. This terminal always displays status information, such as messages that announce the beginning and end of each phase and messages that signal an error.

The tests send other types of output to various log files depending on how you started the tests. The log files contain output generated by the actual test procedures. Even if UETP completes successfully, with no errors displayed at the terminal, it is good practice to check these log files for errors. Furthermore, when errors are displayed at the terminal, check the log files for more information about their origin and nature.

Each test returns a final completion status to the test controller image, UETPHAS00, using a termination mailbox. This completion status is an unsigned longword integer denoting a condition value. As a troubleshooting aid, UETPHAS00 displays the test's final completion status using the $FAO and $GETMSG system services. Sometimes, however, the $FA0 service needs additional information which cannot be provided using the termination mailbox. When this happens, UETP displays an error message similar to the following:

```
UETP-E-ABORT, !AS aborted at !%D
```

When UETP displays these types of error messages, check the log files for more information. You can also run the individual test to attempt to diagnose the problem.

The error messages that appear at the terminal and within the log files have two basic sources:

- UETP tests
- System components that are tested

To interpret the messages, you might need to refer either to the *VMS System Messages and Recovery Procedures Reference Volume* or to the manual that describes the individual system component.

Several parts of UETP, such as some device tests, UETINIT00.EXE, UETCLIG00.EXE, and UETDNET00.COM, let you obtain additional information concerning the progress of the test run or the problems it encounters. Because this information is usually insignificant, it is not displayed on the screen. To view the information, enter the following command and run the program:

```
$ DEFINE MODE DUMP
```

The following example shows the output for UETINIT00.EXE on a VAX 11/750:

```
$ RUN UETINIT00

        Welcome to VAX/VMS UETP Version V5.0

%UETP-I-ABORTC, UETINIT00 to abort this test, type ^C

You are running on an 11/750 CPU with 8704 pages of memory.
The system was booted from _DRA0:[SYS0.].
```

```
Run "ALL" UETP phases or a "SUBSET" [ALL]?
How many passes of UETP do you wish to run [1]?

The default number of loads is the minimum result of

1) CPU_SCALE * ((MEM_FREE + MEM_MODIFY) / (WS_SIZE * PER_WS_INUSE))
       0.80 * ((    8704 +        323) / (    350 *         0.20))  = 103

2) Free process slots                                               = 56

3) Free page file pages / Typical use of page file pages per process
                  18040 /                                     1000 = 18

How many simulated user loads do you want [18]?
Do you want Long or Short report format [Long]?

UETP starting at  31-DEC-1988 09:08:26.71 with parameters:
DEVICE LOAD DECNET CLUSTER  phases, 1 pass, 18 loads, long report.
$
```

This program does not initiate any phase; it displays the equation used by UETP to determine user load and the specific factors that are employed in the current run.

You should respond to the questions by pressing RETURN. After you respond to the first prompt, the program displays the expressions that determine the default number of simultaneous processes. The following definitions apply:

- CPU_SCALE refers to the relative processing power of the CPU in relation to a VAX-11/780. For example, a VAX-11/785 has a CPU_SCALE of 1.5 because it has 1.5 times the processing power of a VAX-11/780 (1.0).
- MEM_FREE represents memory in pages available to users.
- MEM_MODIFY represents memory pages on the modified page list.
- WS_SIZE represents working set size.
- PER_WS_INUSE represents typical percentage of the working set in active use for each process.

UETINIT00 also displays the specific values represented by the expressions. In this example, UETP selects 18 as the default for simulated user loads, because 18 is the minimum result of the three expressions.

You should deassign the logical name MODE before running UETP, unless you prefer to see the previous breakdown every time you run UETP.

7.5.2.1 Defining a Remote Node for UETP Ethernet Testing

When the UETUNAS00 test of the UETP executes, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether the problems it reports concern the device under test or the remote device. The easiest way to ensure that the test properly reports errors on the device under test is to define a "good turnaround." A "good turnaround" is a remote node that you know turns around Ethernet packets correctly and is up and waiting in the ready state.

You can make the UETUNAS00 test use a known "good turnaround" by performing the following actions. In the commands that follow, assume that the "good" device is on node BETA, and that node BETA is already defined in the network database.

1 Find the address of the "good" Ethernet node by using the Network Control Program (NCP). In order to use NCP, the following conditions must apply:

- DECnet must be up and running on the system.
- The account you are using must have TMPMBX and NETMBX privileges.

Enter the following commands and press RETURN:

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:NCP
NCP> TELL BETA SHOW CHARACTERISTICS ACTIVE LINES
```

If node BETA has not been defined in your network database, NCP displays an error message. In this event, specify another "good" node and retry the command. Otherwise, see your system or network manager.

NCP displays information similar to the following:

```
Active Line Volatile Characteristics as of  15-OCT-1986 16:13:02
                Line = UNA-0
                Counter timer            = 28800
                Receive buffers          = 6
                Controller               = normal
                Protocol                 = Ethernet
                Service timer            = 4000
                Hardware address         = AA-00-04-00-46-D3
                UNA device buffer size   = 1498
```

2 Use the displayed *hardware address* (in this case, AA00040046D3) to define the logical name TESTNIADR to point to the "good turnaround." Note that you do *not* specify the hyphens (-).

First, log in to the SYSTEST account. Then enter the following command:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM TESTNIADR AA00040046D3
```

3 Run UETP.

4 When UETP has completed, deassign the logical name TESTNIADR by entering the following command:

```
$ DEASSIGN/SYSTEM TESTNIADR
```

7.5.3 The Log Files

At the end of a UETP run, the directory SYS$TEST contains a log file named UETP.LOG. This file contains all information generated by all UETP tests and phases. If the run involves multiple passes, you will find a version of UETP.LOG for each pass.

Although UETP.LOG contains information from all the passes, only information from the latest run is stored in this file. Information from the previous run is stored in a file named OLDUETP.LOG, which also has a version for each pass. Using these two files, UETP provides the output from its tests and phases from the two most recent runs.

The cluster test creates a NETSERVER.LOG file in SYS$TEST for each pass on each system included in the run. If the test is unable to report errors (for example, if the connection to another node is lost), the NETSERVER.LOG file on that node contains the result of the test run on that node. UETP does not purge or delete NETSERVER.LOG files; therefore, you must delete them occasionally to recover disk space.

If a UETP run does not complete normally, SYS$TEST might contain other log files. Ordinarily these log files are concatenated and placed within UETP.LOG. You can use any log files that appear on the system disk for error checking, but you must delete these log files before you run any new tests. You may delete these log files yourself or rerun the entire UETP, which checks for old UETP.LOG files and deletes them.

7.5.4 Possible UETP Errors

This section is intended to help you identify and solve problems you might encounter running UETP. You should refer to this section if you need help understanding a system failure and isolating its cause. This section is not intended as a repair manual and is not expected to diagnose any flaws in your system. It should, however, help you to interpret and act upon the information in the error messages.

If you are unable to correct an error after following the steps in this section, you should contact your DIGITAL Field Service representative. Any information you can supply about the measures you have taken to isolate the problem will help your DIGITAL Field Service representative diagnose the problem.

The following are the most common failures encountered while running UETP:

1. Wrong quotas, privileges, or account
2. UETINIT01 failure
3. Insufficient disk space
4. Incorrect VAXcluster setup
5. Problems during the load test
6. DECnet error
7. Errors logged but not displayed
8. No PCB or swap slots
9. Hangs
10. Bugchecks and machine checks

The following sections describe these errors and offer the best course of action for dealing with each one.

7.5.4.1 Wrong Quotas, Privileges, or Account

If your assigned quotas or privileges do not match standard quotas and privileges for the SYSTEST account, UETP displays the following error message:

```
**********************
*  UETINIT00         *
*  Error count =  1  *
**********************
-UETP-W-TEXT,   The following:

        OPER privilege,
        BIOLM  quota,
        ENQLM  quota,
        FILLM  quota,

are nonstandard for the SYSTEST account and may result in UETP errors.
```

This message informs you that the OPER privilege and the BIOLM, ENQLM, and FILLM quotas either are not assigned correctly or are not assigned at all.

Note: UETP displays a similar message if you run the cluster integration test phase, and the privileges and quotas for the SYSTEST_CLIG account are incorrect. The SYSTEST and SYSTEST_CLIG accounts require the same privileges and quotas. Take the same action described in this section.

Solution

To correct the problem, use the following procedure:

1 Display all privileges and quotas in effect for the current account using the DCL commands SHOW PROCESS/PRIVILEGE and SHOW PROCESS /QUOTA as follows:

```
$ SHOW PROCESS/PRIVILEGES

31-DEC-1988 18:06:02.89   OPA0:   User : SYSTEST

Process privileges :

    CMKRNL      may change mode to kernel
    CMEXEC      may change mode to exec
    SYSNAM      may insert in system logical name table
    GRPNAM      may insert in group logical name table
    DETACH      may create detached processes
    DIAGNOSE    may diagnose devices
    LOG_IO      may do logical I/O
    GROUP       may affect other processes in same group
    PRMCEB      may create permanent common event clusters
    PRMMBX      may create permanent mailbox
    SETPRV      may set any privilege bit
    TMPMBX      may create temporary mailbox
    NETMBX      may create network device
    VOLPRO      may override volume protection
    PHY_IO      may do physical I/O
    SYSPRV      may access objects via system protection

$ SHOW PROCESS/QUOTAS

31-DEC-1988 18:06:03.36          OPA0:          User: SYSTEST
```

```
Process Quotas:

    Account name: SYSTEST
    CPU limit:                       Infinite    Direct I/O limit:      55
    Buffered I/O byte count quota:      32768    Buffered I/O limit:    18
    Timer queue entry quota:               20    Open file quota:      100
    Paging file quota:                  19543    Subprocess quota:       8
    Default page fault cluster:            64    AST limit:             98
    Enqueue quota:                        300    Shared file limit:      0
    Max detached processes:                 0    Max active jobs:        0
```

2 Check that the privileges and quotas assigned to the account match the following:

Privileges

CMKRNL	CMEXEC	NETMBX	DIAGNOSE
DETACH	PRMCEB	PRMMBX	PHY_IO
GRPNAM	TMPMBX	VOLPRO	LOG_IO
SYSNAM	SYSPRV	SETPRV	GROUP

Quotas

BIOLM: 18	PRCLM: 8
DIOLM: 55	ASTLM: 100
FILLM: 100	BYTLM: 32768
TQELM: 20	CPU: no limit
ENQLM: 300	PGFLQUOTA: 20480
WSDEFAULT: 256	WSQUOTA: 512
WSEXTENT: 2048	

3 If any privileges or quotas are incorrect, run the Authorize Utility (AUTHORIZE) to add them (AUTHORIZE is explained in the *VMS Authorize Utility Manual*). As an alternative, you can temporarily assign the correct privileges with the DCL command SET PROCESS /PRIVILEGES.

If you are logged in to the wrong account, the following error message asks you to log in to the SYSTEST account:

```
$ @UETP

**********************
*  UETINIT00         *
*  Error count =  1  *
**********************
-UETP-E-ABORT, UETINIT00 aborted at  31-DEC-1988 14:24:10.13
-UETP-E-TEXT, You are logged in to the wrong account.
              Please log in to the SYSTEST account.
$
```

You must run UETP from the SYSTEST account.

7.5.4.2 UETINIT01 Failure

UETINIT01 failures are related to peripheral devices; this type of error message might indicate any of the following:

- Device failure
- Device not supported or not mounted
- Device allocated to another user
- Device write-locked
- Lost vacuum on a magnetic tape drive
- Drive off line

In some cases, the course of action you should take is explicit in the error message. For example, you might receive a message from the Operator Communication Facility (OPCOM) process informing you of a problem and recommending a corrective measure:

```
%OPCOM,  31-DEC-1988 14:10:52.96, request 1, from user SYSTEST
Please mount volume UETP in device _MTA0:
%MOUNT-I-OPRQST, Please mount volume UETP in device _MTA0:
```

Other error messages might relate information in which the solution is implicit:

```
%UETP-S-BEGIN, UETDISK00 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 13:34:46.03

**********************
*  DISK_DRA          *
*  Error count =  1  *
**********************
-UETP-E-TEXT, RMS file error in file DRA0:DRA00.TST
-RMS-E-DNR, device not ready or not mounted
%UETP-S-ENDED, UETDISK00 ended at  31-DEC-1988 13:34:46.80
```

This message tells you that a disk drive is either not ready or not mounted. From this information, you know where to look for the cause of the failure—at the disk drive. If you cannot see the cause of the problem immediately, check the setup instructions in Section 7.3.

In other cases, the cause of a failure might not be obvious from the information in the message. The problem might be related to hardware rather than software. For example, the Ethernet adapter test may produce one of the following messages if UETP does not have exclusive access to the Ethernet adapter:

- Inter-module cable unplugged
- Self-test failure code 0000000

To run the self-test diagnostic on the Ethernet adapter successfully, UETP needs exclusive access to the adapter. Either DECnet or the LAT terminal server might also want to use the Ethernet adapter, which is a shareable device. UETP shuts down DECnet and the LAT terminal server for the duration of the device tests and restarts them when the tests are completed.

Solution

To determine where or when the failure occurs in the execution of UETP, use the following procedure:

- Run the device test individually (see Section 7.4.1). By doing this, you can determine if the failure can be re-created. Also, you are isolating the cause of the problem by reproducing it using the least amount of software possible. For example, if the failure occurs only when you run the entire device phase, and not when you run the affected device test individually, you can conclude the problem is related to device-interaction. Conversely, if you can re-create the error by running the single device test, then you have proved that the error is not related to device interaction.
- Run the device test with different media. If your run of the single device test succeeded in reproducing the error, the magnetic tape or disk media could be defective. Running the same test with new media determines whether this is the problem.
- Call DIGITAL Field Service. If you have tried all the previous steps without solving the problem, you should contact your DIGITAL Field Service representative.

7.5.4.3 Insufficient Disk Space

When you run continuous passes of UETP, log files accumulate on the disk from which UETP was run. These files reduce the amount of free disk space available for each successive pass. If the amount of disk space available becomes too small for the current load, the following error message appears:

```
%UETP-S-BEGIN, UETDISK00 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 08:12:24.34
%UETP-I-ABORTC, DISK_DJA to abort this test, type ^C

**********************
*  DISK_DJA          *
*  Error count = 1   *
**********************
-UETP-F-TEXT, RMS file error in file DJA0:DJA00.TST
-RMS-F-FUL, device full (insufficient space for allocation)

**********************
*  DISK_DJA          *
*  Error count = 2   *
**********************
-UETP-F-TEXT, RMS file error in file DJA0:DJA01.TST
-RMS-F-FUL, device full (insufficient space for allocation)
%UETP-E-DESTP, DISK_DJA stopped testing DJA unit 0 at 08:12:36.91
%UETP-S-ENDED, UETDISK00 ended at  31-DEC-1988 08:12:37.98
```

Solution

Make more space available on the disk. You can do this by using one or more of the following techniques:

- Delete unnecessary files to create more space.
- Purge files, if multiple versions exist.
- Mount a volume with sufficient space.

- Check for disk quotas that may be enabled on the disk. If disk quotas are enabled, either disable or increase them (see the *VMS SYSMAN Utility Manual* for a description of the Disk Quota Utility).
- Run VMSTAILOR if you have a small-disk system. See Chapter 6 for more information.

See Sections 7.2.1 and 7.3.2 for a further discussion of disk space.

7.5.4.4 Incorrect Setup of a VAXcluster

Most problems that can occur during the cluster-integration test are related to improper setup of the VAXcluster or of UETP on the VAXcluster. These problems are most likely to occur at the following stages of the VAXcluster test:

- Near the beginning, when processes on VMS nodes are started
- Toward the end, when cluster file access is checked

The cluster test phase shows that various VMS nodes in your cluster can simultaneously access files on selected nodes in the cluster. First, UETP tries to create a file on a disk drive that is accessible to the other selected nodes in the cluster. The following are the requirements for creating a file in the cluster test phase:

- There must be a [SYSTEST] directory on the disk in either the master file directory (MFD) or in the root directory [SYS0.].
- The [SYSTEST] directory must be protected so that the SYSTEST account can create a file in it.

If UETP is unable to find a suitable device on a certain node, the test displays a warning message and proceeds to the next cluster node.

Nodes on which the operator's terminal (OPA0) is set to the "No Broadcast" terminal characteristic will generate the following error message during the cluster test:

```
**********************
*  UETCLIGOOmaster   *
*  Error count =  1  *
**********************
-UETP-E-TEXT, 0 operator consoles timed out on the cluster test warning
       and 1 operator console rejected it.
-UETP-E-TEXT, Status returned was,
      "%SYSTEM-F-DEVOFFLINE, device is not in configuration or not
      available"
```

Disregard this message if OPA0 is set to "No broadcast".

Solution

Whenever you suspect a problem, you should try to recover the SYS$TEST:NETSERVER.LOG file that was created when the SYSTEST_CLIG process was created. This file may contain additional error information that could not be transmitted to the node running the test. If it was not possible to create the SYSTEST_CLIG process on some node, the system accounting file for that node may contain a final process status in a process termination record.

The following problems can occur during a cluster test:

- Logging in at other nodes—This problem is due to incorrect setup for the cluster test at the remote VMS node. For example, if you specified a password for the SYSTEST_CLIG account or if you disabled the SYSTEST_CLIG account, the test displays the following message:

  ```
  %SYSTEM-F-INVLOGIN, login information invalid at remote node
  ```

  Refer to Section 7.3.13 and Section 7.5.2.1 for information on preparing for VAXcluster testing.

- Communicating with other nodes—A message indicates a DECnet problem. Check the NETSERVER.LOG file on the affected node to determine the cause.

- Taking out locks or detecting deadlocks—The most likely cause of this problem is that you are not logged in to the SYSTEST account. Another possibility is that your cluster is not configured properly.

- Creating files on VAXcluster nodes—This problem is due to incorrect setup for the cluster test; refer to Section 7.3.13 for information on preparing for VAXcluster testing.

7.5.4.5 Problems During the Load Test

A variety of errors can occur during the load test, because the command procedures that are started during the tests run several utilities and do many functions. Tracking a problem can be difficult because UETP deletes the log files that are generated during the load test (see Section 7.6.3).

Solution

If a problem occurs during the load test and the cause is not obvious, you can modify UETP.COM to preserve the log files as follows:

1 Add the /NODELETE qualifier to the following line:

```
$ TCNTRL UETLOAD00.DAT/PARALLEL_COUNT='LOADS/REPORT_TYPE='REPORT
```

2 Delete the following line:

```
$ DELETE UETLO*.LOG;*
```

Rerun the load test with these changes to try to re-create the problem.

If you re-create the problem, look at the contents of the appropriate log file. To determine which log file to read, you need to understand the scheme by which the load test names its processes and log files. (The log file names are derived from the process names.)

The load test creates processes that are named in the following format:

UETLOADnn_nnnn

For example:

```
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD00 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:08.97
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD02_0000 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:09.42
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD03_0001 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:09.63
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD04_0002 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:10.76
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD05_0003 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:11.28
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD06_0004 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:12.56
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD07_0005 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:13.81
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD08_0006 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:14.94
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD09_0007 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:16.99
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD10_0008 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:19.32
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD11_0009 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:19.94
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD02_0010 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:20.20
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD03_0011 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:21.94
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD04_0012 beginning at 31-DEC-1988 15:45:22.99
```

Note that if more than ten processes are created, the numbering sequence for the UETLOADnn portion of the process name starts over at UETLOAD02; however, the four digits of the _nnnn portion continue to increase.

Each load test process creates two log files. The first log file is created by the test controller; the second log file is created by the process itself. The log file that you need to look at for error information on any given load test process is the one that was created by the test controller (the first log file).

The load test log file derives its file name from the process name, appending the last four digits of the process name (from the _nnnn portion) to UETLO. The test-controller log file and the process log file for each process use the same file name; however, the process log file has the higher version number of the two. For example, the log files created by the process UETLOAD05_0003 would be named as follows:

UETLO0003.LOG;1 (test-controller log file)

UETLO0003.LOG;2 (process log file)

Make sure that you look at the log file with the lower version number; that file contains the load test commands and error information.

After you have isolated the problem, restore UETP.COM to its original state and delete the log files from the load test (UETLO*.LOG;*); failure to delete these files might result in disk space problems.

7.5.4.6 DECnet Error

A DECnet error message might indicate that the network is unavailable.

Solution

- If DECnet is included in your system, register the authorization key (see the *VMS Release Notes*).
- If DECnet is not included in your system, ignore the message; it is normal and does not affect the UETP run.

If you encounter other DECnet-related errors, you should do the following:

- Run DECnet as a single phase (see Section 7.4.1) to determine whether the error can be re-created.
- Refer to the *VMS System Messages and Recovery Procedures Reference Volume*.

7.5.4.7 Errors Logged But Not Displayed

If no errors are displayed at the console terminal or reported in the UETP.LOG file, you should run the Error Log Utility to see if any errors were logged in the ERRLOG.SYS file. See the *VMS Error Log Utility Manual* for information about running the Error Log Utility.

7.5.4.8 No PCB or Swap Slots

The following error message indicates that no process control block (PCB) or swap slots are available:

```
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD00 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:16.50
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD02_0000 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:16.76
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD03_0001 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:16.92
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD04_0002 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:17.13
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD05_0003 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:17.35
%UETP-I-BEGIN, UETLOAD06_0004 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:17.61
%UETP-W-TEXT, The process -UETLOAD07_0005- was unable to be created,
  the error message is
-SYSTEM-F-NOSLOT, no pcb or swap slot available
%UETP-W-TEXT, The process -UETLOAD08_0006- was unable to be created,
  the error message is
-SYSTEM-F-NOSLOT, no pcb or swap slot available
%UETP-W-TEXT, The process -UETLOAD09_0007- was unable to be created,
  the error message is
-SYSTEM-F-NOSLOT, no pcb or swap slot available
%UETP-W-TEXT, The process -UETLOAD10_0008- was unable to be created,
  the error message is
-SYSTEM-F-NOSLOT, no pcb or swap slot available
%UETP-W-TEXT, The process -UETLOAD11_0009- was unable to be created,
  the error message is
-SYSTEM-F-NOSLOT, no pcb or swap slot available
%UETP-W-ABORT, UETLOAD00 aborted at  31-DEC-1988 07:47:54.10
-UETP-W-TEXT, Aborted via a user CTRL/C.
 ************************************************
 *                                              *
    END OF UETP PASS 1 AT  31-DEC-1988 07:48:03.17
 *                                              *
 ************************************************
```

Solution

To solve this problem, use the following procedure:

1. Rerun individually the phase that caused the error message (the LOAD phase in the previous example) to see if the error can be reproduced.
2. Increase the size of the page file, using either the command procedure SYS$UPDATE:SWAPFILES.COM or the System Generation Utility (see the *VMS System Generation Utility Manual*).
3. Increase the SYSGEN parameter MAXPROCESSCNT, if necessary, and reboot the system.
4. Increase both the page file size and the MAXPROCESSCNT, if necessary.

7.5.4.9 Hangs

If there is no keyboard response or system disk activity, the system may be hung.

Solution

A system hang can be difficult to trace; you should always save the dump file for reference. To learn why the system hung, run the System Dump Analyzer as described in the *VMS System Dump Analyzer Utility Manual*. Reasons for a system hang include the following:

- Insufficient pool space—Reboot the system with a larger value for NPAGEVIR.
- Insufficient page file space—Increase the page file space using the System Generation Utility as described in the *VMS System Generation Utility Manual*.
- I/O device failure causing driver-permanent loop—Call DIGITAL Field Service.

7.5.4.10 Bugchecks and Machine Checks

When the system aborts its run, a bugcheck message appears at the console.

Solution

Call DIGITAL Field Service. Often a hardware problem causes bugchecks and machine checks; there is no easy way to solve bugchecks or machine checks. It is important, however, that you save the SYS$SYSTEM:SYSDUMP.DMP and ERRLOG.SYS files so that they are available for examination. It is also important to know whether the failure can be re-created; you can verify this by running UETP again.

7.6 UETP Tests and Phases

This section explains in detail the organization of UETP and the individual components within the test package.

You run UETP by starting a master command procedure, which contains commands that start each test phase. The procedure begins by prompting you for information needed by the various test phases. (See Section 7.4 for a detailed description of starting UETP.)

The master command procedure, UETP.COM, contains commands that initiate each test phase. UETP.COM also contains commands that do such tasks as defining logical names and manipulating files generated by the tests.

The UETP.COM procedure also issues commands to start the test controlling program, UETPHAS00.EXE, which in turn controls each test phase. The test controller starts up multiple detached processes. It also reports their completion status and other information the processes report to it.

The following sections describe the various UETP test phases.

7.6.1 Initialization Phase

The following occurs during the initialization phase:

- The image UETINIT00.EXE prompts you for information (see Section 7.4). Your information defines variables that affect the execution of UETP tests.
- The image UETINIT01.EXE gathers information on all the controllers in the system and on their associated devices. This image writes the information into a file called UETINIDEV.DAT.
- Using the information in UETSUPDEV.DAT, UETINIT01.EXE verifies which devices in the system are operable by running the appropriate device test. Each device test completes a simple read/write operation to each device. If a device fails this test, the device's entry in UETINIDEV.DAT specifies that the device cannot be tested. As a result, subsequent UETP tests ignore that device.
- For each testable controller, UETINIT01.EXE writes a line into a file called UETCONT00.DAT. The line associates a test file with the controller it tests.

A summary of UETINIDEV.DAT always exists in UETP.LOG, and UETINIT01.EXE sends that summary to the console if you have requested the long report format.

7.6.2 Device Test Phase

The device test phase includes separate tests for each type of device, such as disk, magnetic tape, line printer, and terminal. This section explains the device test phase and presents instructions for testing a single device. If you want to run the entire device test phase individually, refer to Section 7.4.1.

7.6.2.1 How the Device Phase Works

The UETP device test phase starts an executable image, the phase controller UETPHAS00, which creates a detached process for every device controller to be tested. For example, if a system includes three terminal controllers, one line printer controller, and two disk controllers, the image creates six detached processes. In parallel, the detached processes execute images that test the various types of devices.

The initialization phase of UETP creates a file called UETINIDEV.DAT and a file called UETCONT00.DAT. UETINIDEV.DAT contains data on the VMS-supported controllers in the system and their associated devices; UETCONT00.DAT associates a device test image with each testable controller.

UETPHAS00 uses the information in UETCONT00.DAT to find a device controller name to pass to each detached process that it creates. UETPHAS00 passes the controller name by writing it to a mailbox that is SYS$INPUT to individual tests. Each detached process uses that data to determine which controller to test. The test image then searches UETINIDEV.DAT for the device controller and for all testable units on that controller. The phase controller terminates when all devices on all controllers have completed testing.

Because UETCONT00.DAT is deleted automatically at the end of a UETP run, you cannot run the device phase unless you start UETP.COM; you can run only individual test images. UETINIDEV.DAT exists in SYS$TEST unless you explicitly delete it.

7.6.2.2 Running a Single Device Test

You must be logged in to the SYSTEST account to run the individual tests as described in this section. Also, a copy of UETINIDEV.DAT must exist. If a copy of the file is not present from a previous run (a run of the entire UETP or a run of the device test phase creates UETINIDEV.DAT), you can create it. Note that when you run a single test, no log file is created; the test sends all its output to your terminal.

If you do not want to test all the device types, you can test a specific controller by choosing a test image name from Table 7–1 and executing it as in the following example:

```
$ RUN UETTTYSOO
Controller designation?: TTB
```

UETP prompts you for the controller designation and the device code. Unless you are testing your own terminal, you must explicitly designate a controller name. If you are running the terminal test, you can press RETURN to test your terminal only.

If you plan to repeat the run several times, you might find it more convenient to define the logical name CTRLNAME as follows:

```
$ DEFINE CTRLNAME TTB
$ RUN UETTTYSOO
```

When you define the controller name in this way, the logical name CTRLNAME remains assigned after the test completes. To deassign this logical name, use the DCL command DEASSIGN as follows:

```
$ DEASSIGN CTRLNAME
```

Format of UETINIDEV.DAT

The UETINIDEV.DAT file is an ASCII sequential file that you can type or edit if necessary. The contents of this file are shown in the following command sequence:

```
$ TYPE UETINIDEV.DAT

DDB x ddd
UCB y uuuuu
END OF UETINIDEV.DAT
```

The symbols in this example are defined as follows:

Symbol	Value
x	T, if there are any testable units for this controller; N, if this controller is not to be tested
y	T, if this unit is testable; N, if this unit is not testable

Symbol	Value
ddd	device controller name, for example DUA
uuuuu	device unit number, for example 25

UETINIDEV.DAT contains a DDB (device data block) line for each controller connected or visible to your system. After the DDB line there is a UCB (unit control block) line for each unit connected to that controller. In addition, if your system uses MA780 memory in a loosely coupled CPU configuration, UETINIDEV.DAT includes one UCB line for each MA780 memory. A device test can test a particular device only if both the DDB line and the UCB line indicate that the device is testable.

Running a Test in Loop Mode

If you want to put extra stress on a device, you can run the device test in loop mode, which causes the test to run indefinitely. For example:

```
$ DEFINE MODE LOOP
$ RUN UETDISK00
Controller designation?: DRA
%UETP-I-TEXT, End of pass 1 with 980 iterations at 31-DEC-1988 16:18:51:03

^C
```

You must use CTRL/C to terminate the test run. If you use CTRL/Y, UETP does not complete cleanup procedures.

Functions of Individual Device Tests

For each disk in the system, the disk test allocates two files into which it randomly writes blocks of data. The test then checks the data, reports any errors to SYS$OUTPUT, and deletes the disk files.

When you run the disk test phase in a cluster environment, the test accesses all disks that are mounted by the system being tested, and users of the disk being tested might encounter an insufficient disk space problem. You should warn users on remote nodes (who share disks with users on the local system) that UETP may be testing a disk they are using.

The magnetic tape test exercises all the magnetic tape drives in the system. The test creates a large file on each mounted magnetic tape, into which it writes multiple sequential records of varying sizes. After writing the records, the test rewinds the magnetic tape, validates the written records, and reinitializes the magnetic tape.

The terminal and line printer test generates several pages or screens of output, in which each page or screen contains a header line and a test pattern of ASCII characters. A header line contains the test name, the device name, the date, and the time.

For the laboratory peripheral accelerator (LPA11-K), the test image determines the configuration on the LPA11-K's I/O bus. The image loads all types of microcode to the LPA11-K and reads or writes data for each device on the LPA11-K I/O bus.

The communications device tests fill the transmit message buffer with random data; then, using loopback mode, they transmit and receive the message several times. To check that the looped-back data is correct, an AST routine is associated with a $QIO read to compare the received message against the

transmitted message. The procedure is repeated using messages of different lengths.

The interface device tests put their respective devices in maintenance mode, write random data, and then verify the data.

The MA780 device test creates and modifies mailboxes, common event flags, and global sections in shared memory; then it verifies that modifications can be made. You can run MA780 tests in parallel from separate systems so that the tests interact with each other through common MA780 memories.

The Ethernet adapter test does self-test diagnostics on the device. It also does read and write tasks with test data that uses various adapter modes (such as internal loopback and external loopback).

Table 7–1 lists the device test images and the devices to be tested.

Table 7–1 The Device Tests

Test Image Name	Devices Tested
UETDISK00.EXE	Disks
UETTAPE00.EXE	Magnetic tape drives and tape cartridge drives
UETTTYS00.EXE	Terminals and line printers
UETLPAK00.EXE	LPA11–K
UETCOMS00.EXE	DMC11, DMR11
UETDMPF00.EXE	DMF32, DMP11
UETDR1W00.EXE	DR11–W
UETDR7800.EXE	DR780, DR750
UETMA7800.EXE	MA780
UETUNAS00.EXE	Ethernet Adapters

7.6.3 System Load Test Phase

The purpose of the system load test is to simulate a number of terminal users who are demanding system resources simultaneously. The system load tests, directed by the file UETLOAD00.DAT, create a number of detached processes that execute various command procedures. Each process simulates a user logged in at a terminal; the commands within each procedure are the same types of commands that a user enters from a terminal. The load test creates the detached processes in quick succession, and generally the processes execute their command procedures simultaneously. The effect on the system is analogous to an equal number of users concurrently issuing commands from terminals. In this way, the load test creates an environment that is similar to normal system use.

The load test uses the logical name LOADS to determine the number of detached processes to create. When you initiate the UETP command procedure, it prompts for the number of users to be simulated (see Section 7.4.3) and consequently the number of detached processes to be created. Your response, which depends on the amount of memory and the swapping and paging space in your system, defines the group logical name LOADS.

The UETP master command procedure deassigns all group logical names assigned by its tests as part of the termination phase. The group logical name LOADS remains assigned only if the UETP package does not complete normally.

The command procedures executed by the load test can generate a large amount of output, depending on the number of detached processes created. For each detached process (or user), the test creates a version of an output file called UETLOnnnn.LOG ("nnnn" represents a string of numeric characters). The console displays only status information as the load test progresses.

Whether the load test runs as part of the entire UETP or as an individual phase, UETP combines the UETLOnnnn.LOG files, writes the output to the file UETP.LOG, and deletes the individual output files.

You can run the system load test as a single phase by selecting LOAD from the choices offered in the startup dialog (see Section 7.4.1).

7.6.4 DECnet Test Phase

If DECnet is included in your VMS system, a run of the entire UETP automatically tests DECnet hardware and software. Because communications devices are allocated to DECnet and the DECnet devices cannot be tested by the UETP device test, UETP shuts down DECnet for the duration of the initialization and device test phases. It turns DECnet on again after those phases are completed. The DECnet node and circuit counters are zeroed at the beginning of the DECnet test to allow for failure monitoring during the run.

As with other UETP phases, you can run the DECnet phase individually by following the procedure described in Section 7.4.1.

7.6.4.1 Environment

The DECnet test will work successfully on VMS systems connected to all DECnet-supported node types, including routing and nonrouting nodes and several different types of operating systems (such as RSTS, RSX, TOPS, and RT). There must be some sort of default access on remote systems to copy files between systems. The DECnet phase tests the following:

- The node UETP is running on
- All circuits in sequence
- All adjacent or first-hop nodes and all circuits in parallel

There is no limit on the number of communication lines supported by the tests. A test on one adjacent node should last no more than two minutes at normal communications transfer rates.

7.6.4.2 How the DECnet Phase Works

UETP (under the control of UETPHAS00.EXE) reads the file UETDNET00.DAT and completes the following steps during the DECnet phase:

1. Executes a set of Network Control Program (NCP) LOOP EXECUTOR commands to test the node on which UETP is running.
2. Uses NCP to execute the command SHOW ACTIVE CIRCUITS. The results are placed in UETININET.TMP, from which UETP creates the data file UETININET.DAT. The UETININET.TMP file contains the following information for any circuit in the ON state but not in transition:
   - Circuit name
   - Node address
   - Node name (if one exists)

   The UETININET.TMP file is used throughout the DECnet phase to determine which devices to test.
3. Uses the UETININET.TMP file to create an NCP command procedure for each testable circuit. Each command procedure contains a set of NCP commands to zero the circuit and node counters and to test the circuit and adjacent node by copying files back and forth.

Note: If you do not want the counters zeroed, do not test DECnet.

4. Executes the command procedures from step 3 in parallel to simulate a heavy user load. The simulated user load is the lesser of the following values:
   - The number of testable circuits, multiplied by two
   - The maximum number of user-detached processes that can be created on the system before it runs out of resources (determined by UETINIT00)
5. Executes a program, UETNETS00.EXE, that uses the UETININET.DAT file to check the circuit and node counters for each testable circuit. If a counter indicates possible degradation (by being nonzero), its name and value are reported to the console. All counters are reported in the log file, but only the counters that indicate degradation are reported to the console. Following is an example of UETNETS00 output:

```
%UETP-S-BEGIN, UETNETS00 beginning at  31-DEC-1988 13:45:33.18
%UETP-W-TEXT, Circuit DMC-0 to (NODENAME1) OK.
%UETP-I-TEXT, Node  (NODENAME2) over DMC-1 response timeouts = 1.
%UETP-I-TEXT, Circuit DMC-1 to (NODENAME2) local buffer errors = 34.
%UETP-I-TEXT, Node  (NODENAME3) over DMP-0 response timeouts = 3.
%UETP-S-ENDED, UETNETS00 ended at  31-DEC-1988 13:45:36.34
```

Because degradation is not necessarily an error, the test's success is determined by you, not the system. The following counters indicate possible degradation:

For Circuits

- Arriving congestion loss
- Corruption loss
- Transit congestion loss
- Line down
- Initialization failure
- Data errors inbound
- Data errors outbound
- Remote reply timeouts
- Local reply timeouts
- Remote buffer errors
- Local buffer errors
- Selection timeouts
- Remote process errors
- Local process errors
- Locally initiated resets
- Network initiated resets

For Nodes

- Response timeouts
- Received connect resource errors
- Aged packet loss
- Node unreachable packet loss
- Node out of range packet loss
- Oversized packet loss
- Packet format error
- Partial routing update loss
- Verification reject

7.6.5 Cluster-Integration Test Phase

The cluster-integration test phase, which consists of a single program and a command file, depends heavily on DECnet. This phase uses DECnet to create SYSTEST_CLIG processes on each VMS node in the cluster and to communicate with each node. SYSTEST_CLIG is an account that is parallel to SYSTEST, but limited so that it can only be used as part of the cluster-integration test. The following restrictions on the SYSTEST_CLIG account are necessary for a correct run of the cluster test phase:

- The account must be enabled and the password must be null. For more information, see Section 7.3.13.
- The UIC must be the same as that of the SYSTEST account.
- The account must have the same privileges and quotas as the SYSTEST account. For more information, see Section 7.5.4.1.
- The account can allow login only through DECnet.
- The account must be locked into running UETCLIG00.COM when it logs in.

These items are necessary to ensure the security and privacy of your system. If the test cannot create a SYSTEST_CLIG process on some VMS node, it gives the reason for the failure and ignores that node for the lock tests and for sharing access during the file test. The test makes no attempt to report information relating to a failure at the node where creation was attempted; that is, any possible log file is not copied to the node running the test. If there is a problem communicating with a SYSTEST_CLIG process after it has been created, the test excludes it from further lock and file sharing tests. At the end of the cluster-integration test, an attempt is made to report any errors seen by that node.

UETCLIG00.EXE has two threads of execution: the primary and the secondary. The first, or primary thread, checks the cluster configuration; that is, it checks the VMS and HSC nodes and the disks attached to each of them that can be seen from the node running the test. For selected VMS nodes, the primary thread attempts to start up a SYSTEST_CLIG process through DECnet. Those nodes on which the primary thread was able to start a SYSTEST_CLIG process run the command file UETCLIG00.COM, which starts up UETCLIG00.EXE and runs the secondary execution thread.

The process running the primary thread checks to see that it can communicate with the processes running the secondary threads. It then instructs them to take out locks so that a deadlock situation is created.

The primary thread tries to create a file on some disk on selected VMS and HSC nodes in the cluster. The primary thread writes a block, reads it back and verifies it. The primary thread selects one VMS node at random and asks that node to read the block and verify it. The primary extends the file by writing another block and has the secondary read and verify the second block. The file is deleted.

The secondary processes exit. They copy to the primary process the contents of their SYS$ERROR files, so that the UETP log file and console report show all problems in a central place. DECnet automatically creates a NETSERVER.LOG in SYS$TEST as the test is run, so that if necessary, you can read that file later from the node in question.

During the test run, the primary process uses cluster $BRKTHRU to announce the beginning and ending of the test to each VMS node's console terminal.

You can define the group logical name MODE to the equivalence string DUMP to trace most events as they occur. Note that the logical name definitions apply only to the node on which they were defined. You must define MODE on each system in the VAXcluster on which you want to trace events.

Part II

Part II describes frequently performed system operations such as system startup, shutdown, and backup.

8 Startup and Shutdown Procedures

This chapter contains information on the following:

- Overview of booting the system
- Creating default boot command procedures
- Ways to boot the system
- Shutting down the system

8.1 Overview of Booting

Booting is the process of loading system software into the memory. The VAX 8600 uses boot command procedures to boot the VMS operating system from the system disk into memory. A boot command procedure does the following:

- Sets up the system environment
- Deposits values in registers
- Tells the system what type of drive the system disk is on as well as the controller designation and the unit number of the drive
- Loads the VMS operating system into memory
- Starts the CPU

The instructions for booting the system vary slightly for different types of drives. Therefore, there is a boot command procedure for each type of drive that the processor supports.

For example, you can boot an RA81 drive that has a unit number of zero with the boot command procedure DU0BOO.COM (assuming the controller designation is A). If the drive has a unit number of one, use the boot command procedure DU1BOO.COM. Use CIBOO.COM to boot from a system disk on an HSC drive.

All boot command procedures are located on the console RL02. The console RL02 must be in the console disk drive (CSA1) whenever you boot the system.

A typical boot consists of the following steps:

1. You enter the BOOT command. The specified boot command procedure deposits information in the general purpose registers.
2. VMB.EXE, the primary boot program, is loaded from the boot block on the system disk into memory. VMB.EXE is a program that allows access to the system disk. VMB locates SYS$SYSTEM:SYSBOOT.EXE on the system disk and loads it into memory.

3 SYSBOOT.EXE loads the SYSGEN parameters stored in SYS$SYSTEM:VAXVMSSYS.PAR and checks the conversational boot flag. If the flag is set, the procedure stops and displays the SYSBOOT> prompt. If the flag is not set, SYSBOOT loads the VMS executive into memory and transfers control to the VMS executive.

4 When the VMS executive finishes, it executes the SWAPPER process.

5 The SWAPPER creates the SYSINIT process.

6 SYSINIT creates the STARTUP process.

7 STARTUP executes SYS$SYSTEM:STARTUP.COM (unless you indicated another file at the SYSBOOT> prompt) and SYSTARTUP_V5.COM. The current values of SYSGEN parameters are written back to VAXVMSSYS.PAR.

8 The boot process finishes and you can log into the VMS operating system.

Note: If you plan to boot from a UDA50-supported device, you must keep in mind the following restrictions when you configure the system:

- **Each UNIBUS up to (but not including) the one that supports the system disk must have exactly one UDA50. Each UNIBUS from the system disk upwards can have up to the legally allowable number of UDA50s.**
- **You can boot only from the first UDA50 on a UNIBUS (that is, the one with the fixed CSR and vector).**

8.2 Booting From a Local Drive

To boot the system from a local drive, use the following procedure:

1 Make sure the console RL02 is in the console disk drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2 If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic system reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure, is finished, it displays the following message:

```
SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE -- USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
```

3 Press CTRL/P. At the prompt, enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

4 Enter the BOOT command followed by the boot name of the drive that holds the system disk. The format for a boot name is as follows:

ddu

where:

- *dd* is the device code (with some drives the device code is different when it is part of a boot name, Table 8–1 lists the device codes to use in boot names)
- *u* is the unit number

For example, suppose the system disk is an RA80 disk drive (device code DU) and has a unit number of zero. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B DUO
```

Table 8–1 Device Codes for the VAX 8600 and VAX 8650

Device	Used in a Boot Name
RA60, RA80, RA81, and RA82 disk drives	DU
RK07 disk drive	DM
RM03, RM05, RM80, RP05, RP06, and RP07 disk drives	DB

You also can set up default boot command procedures so that the system automatically boots from a particular drive. To create default boot command procedures, see Section 8.4.

8.3 Booting From an HSC Drive

To boot from a system disk on an HSC drive, use the following procedure. Note that all numeric entries are made in hexadecimal notation.

1. Make sure the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.
2. If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

   If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

   ```
   $ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
   ```

   Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic system reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

   ```
   SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE -- USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
   ```

3. Press CTRL/P. At the prompt, enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

   ```
   >>> HALT
   ```

4. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

   ```
   >>> SET QUIET OFF
   ```

   This command lets you see the lines of the boot command procedure as they execute.

5 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  BOOT/NOSTART CIBOO.COM
```

CIBOO executes and deposits values in the processor registers.

6 After CIBOO finishes, look at the DEPOSIT commands that it executed. You might need to change the values in some of the registers to fit your configuration.

If the HSC node number of your processor is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 2 (R2) using the following format:

```
>>>  D R2 node-number
```

For example, if the HSC is node number 12 (hexadecimal C), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  D R2 C
```

Note: If the drive holding the system disk is accessible to two HSCs, deposit both node numbers. Put the greater number in digits 3 and 2. Put the lesser number in digits 1 and 0. For example, if one HSC is node number 18 (hexadecimal 12) and the other is node number 10 (hexadecimal A), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  D R2 120A
```

7 If the unit number of the drive holding the system disk is not the value that CIBOO deposited, you need to change the value in register 3 (R3) using the following format:

```
>>>  D R3 unit-number
```

For example, if the drive holding the system disk is unit number 21 (hexadecimal 15), enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  D R3 15
```

8 After you deposit the proper values, look for the value displayed by the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed. The console display should look similar to the following:

```
>>> FIND/MEMORY
>>> EXAMINE SP
        G 0E 00000200
>>> LOAD/START:@ VMB
>>> START @
```

9 Enter the START command in the following format:

```
>>>  START xxx
```

where *xxx* is the value displayed in response to the EXAMINE SP command when CIBOO executed.

For example, suppose your console display was the same as the one in step e. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  START 200
```

You also can set up default boot command procedures so that the system automatically boots from a particular drive. By creating default boot command procedures, you avoid correcting information that CIBOO deposits each time you boot. For more information, see Section 8.4.

8.4 Creating Default Boot Command Procedures

To boot the system, you can enter the BOOT command and specify the boot name for a particular drive. You also can create default boot command procedures that boot the system automatically. There are two default boot command procedures: DEFBOO.COM and DEFGEN.COM.

DEFBOO.COM is the nonstop boot procedure. When you boot with DEFBOO.COM, you have no control over the system until the boot process has finished. Use DEFGEN.COM, the conversational boot procedure, when you want to interrupt the boot process and change system parameters.

DEFGEN.COM and DEFBOO.COM do not exist on the console RL02. However, DIGITAL provides boot command procedures that you can edit and rename using the following procedure.

Note: This procedure assumes that the VMS operating system is running and you are logged into the SYSTEM account.

1. Make sure the console RL02 is in the console disk drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2. To connect the console drive to the system, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:SYSGEN
SYSGEN> CONNECT CONSOLE
SYSGEN> EXIT
```

3. Use the Exchange Utility to display a list of boot command procedures on the console RL02. Boot command procedures are the files that start with either CI or D and have a file type of COM. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ EXCHANGE DIRECTORY CSA1:CI*.COM,D*.COM
```

   The Exchange Utility displays a list of boot command procedures. For example:

```
DUABOO.COM
DUAGEN.COM
CIBOO.COM
CIGEN.COM
    .
    .
    .
```

4. If the system disk is on an HSC drive, copy and edit CIBOO.COM and CIGEN.COM.

   If the system disk is on a local drive, look for the files whose first two letters match the device code of the drive holding the system disk. For example, if the system disk is on an RA82 drive, find the file names that begin with DU (DU is the device code for an RA82 disk drive).

If the third character in the file name is a number, it stands for the unit number of a drive with a controller designation of A. For example, DU1BOO.COM boots an RA82 disk drive with a controller designation of A and a unit number of one.

If the third character in the file name is a letter, it stands for the controller designation. There is no corresponding unit number. For example, DUCBOO.COM boots an RA82 disk drive with a controller designation of C.

5 Use the Exchange Utility to copy the appropriate files from the console RL02 to your current directory on the system disk. Enter the COPY command in the following format:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY CSA1:filename.COM *
```

Substitute the name of the boot command procedure for *filename*. For example, to make a copy of CIBOO.COM and CIGEN.COM, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY CSA1:CIBOO.COM *
$ EXCHANGE COPY CSA1:CIGEN.COM *
```

6 If the third character of the file name is a number, go to step 7.

If the file name starts with CI or if the third character of the file name is a letter, edit the file as follows:

a. Make sure the file contains a command that deposits the unit number of the drive holding the system disk in register 3 (R3). Use hexadecimal notation and make sure the command line is not commented out. For example, suppose the system disk is on an RP07 disk drive with a controller designation of C and a unit number of three. After you copy DBCBOO.COM and DBCGEN.COM, make sure both files contain the following line:

```
DEPOSIT R3 00000003     !DISK DRIVE UNIT NUMBER
```

Suppose the system disk is on an HSC-based RA60 disk drive with a unit number of two. After you copy CIBOO.COM and CIGEN.COM, make sure both files contain the following line:

```
DEPOSIT R3 00000002     !DISK DRIVE UNIT NUMBER
```

b. If you copied CIBOO.COM and CIGEN.COM, make sure both files contain a command that deposits the HSC node number in register 2 (R2). Make sure the command line is not commented out. Use the following format:

```
DEPOSIT R2 node-number
```

Substitute a hexadecimal value between 0 and F for *node-number*. For example, if the HSC is node number 12 (hexadecimal C), add the following command:

```
DEPOSIT R2 C
```

Note: If the drive holding the system disk is attached to two HSC controllers, deposit both node numbers in register 2 (R2). Put the greater number in hexadecimal digits 3 and 2. Put the smaller number in digits 1 and 0. For example, if one HSC is node number 18 (hexadecimal 12) and the other is node number 10 (hexadecimal A), use the following command:

```
DEPOSIT R2 120A
```

7 Rename the files. Enter the RENAME command in the following format:

```
$ RENAME filename.COM DEFBOO.COM
$ RENAME filename.COM DEFGEN.COM
```

Substitute the file name of the boot command procedure for *filename*. For example, to rename CIBOO.COM and CIGEN.COM, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ RENAME CIBOO.COM DEFBOO.COM
$ RENAME CIGEN.COM DEFGEN.COM
```

8 Use the Exchange Utility to copy DEFBOO.COM and DEFGEN.COM to the console RL02. Enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY DEFBOO.COM CSA1:*
$ EXCHANGE COPY DEFGEN.COM CSA1:*
```

9 When you are finished, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ DISMOUNT CSA1
```

10 To secure the console RL02 from unauthorized access, you must enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$  MOUNT/FOREIGN/SYSTEM/NOWRITE/NOASSIST CSA1:
```

Now you can use DEFBOO.COM and DEFGEN.COM to boot the VMS operating system, as described in the following sections.

8.4.1 Booting with DEFBOO.COM

You can cause the system to boot using DEFBOO.COM when you do any of the following:

- Set the RESTART switch to RESTART/BOOT or BOOT. Use the TERMINAL CONTROL switch to turn on system power. The system uses DEFBOO.COM to boot automatically.
- Set the RESTART switch to RESTART/BOOT or BOOT. Execute the SHUTDOWN command procedure and specify the auto reboot option. The system uses DEFBOO.COM to reboot automatically.
- Set the RESTART switch to RESTART/BOOT or BOOT. If the system shuts down because of a bugcheck, the system uses DEFBOO.COM to reboot automatically.
- Enter the following command and press RETURN:

  ```
  >>> B
  ```

  The system boots using DEFBOO.COM.

The system sometimes uses DEFBOO.COM when a power failure occurs. If a power failure occurs when the RESTART switch is set to RESTART /BOOT or BOOT and the contents of memory are lost, the system executes DEFBOO.COM when it regains power.

If the battery backup unit saves the contents of memory, the system restarts execution where it was interrupted by the power failure.

8.4.2 Booting with DEFGEN.COM—Conversational Boot

A conversational boot is most commonly used in research and development environments and during software upgrades. Perform a conversational boot to stop the boot process before it completes. The boot process stops after it loads SYS$SYSTEM:SYSBOOT.EXE and displays the SYSBOOT> prompt. At the SYSBOOT> prompt, you can enter certain SYSGEN commands to do the following:

- Look at system parameter values
- Change system parameter values
- Specify another parameter file
- Specify another system startup command procedure
- Select the default system parameter file if you modified system parameters to values that render the system unbootable
- Specify a minimum startup

There are several ways to perform a conversational boot. The following procedure is the most direct:

1. Make sure the console RL02 is in the console disk drive and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.
2. If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

   If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

   ```
   $ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
   ```

   Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic system reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

   ```
   SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE - USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
   ```

3. Press CTRL/P. At the prompt, enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

   ```
   >>> HALT
   ```

4. To begin the conversational boot, enter the following command and press RETURN:

   ```
   >>> @DEFGEN.COM
   ```

5. At the SYSBOOT> prompt, you can enter any of the SYSGEN commands listed in Table 8–2. For more information about these SYSGEN commands, see the *VMS System Generation Utility Manual.*

6. When you finish using the SYSGEN commands, enter the CONTINUE command to complete the boot process.

Table 8–2 SYSGEN Commands Used in SYSBOOT

Command	Description
CONTINUE	Resumes the boot procedure.
DISABLE CHECKS	Inhibits checking of parameter values specified with the SET command.
ENABLE CHECKS	Permits checking of parameter values specified with the SET command.
HELP	Displays a summary of the SYSBOOT commands on the terminal screen.
SET parameter-name	Establishes the value of a system parameter.
SET/STARTUP	Sets the name of the system startup command procedure.
SHOW [parameter]	Displays active, current, default, maximum, and minimum values for specific parameters. Use qualifiers to display characteristics of parameters grouped by categories.
USE [file-spec]	Specifies a parameter file to be used as a source of values (you must enter the entire file specification, including device and directory; you cannot specify a logical name).

The following examples illustrate some operations you may perform during a conversational boot.

You can enter the following commands to set the SYSGEN parameter WSMAX to 512 and complete the boot process:

```
SYSBOOT> SET WSMAX 512
SYSBOOT> CONTINUE
```

When the VMS operating system displays the following message, the new SYSGEN parameter value becomes active.

```
SYSTEM   job terminated at 31-DEC-1988 15:05:11.01
```

If you modified the system parameters to values that render the system unbootable, enter the following commands to boot using default parameter values:

```
SYSBOOT> USE DEFAULT
SYSBOOT> CONTINUE
```

You also can use the conversational boot to specify a minimum startup. For example, if you want to boot your system and avoid autoconfiguring all your peripheral devices, enter the following command:

```
SYSBOOT> SET STARTUP_P1 "MIN"
```

This command initiates a minimum startup that performs the following sequence of operations:

1. Starts the processes that control error logging, the job controller, and the operator's log
2. Installs known images
3. Defines the number of interactive users as eight

4 Logs off

Because this procedure does not invoke SYSTARTUP_V5.COM, it does not autoconfigure the system's peripheral devices.

The values of STARTUP_P1 is saved and affects future boot operations. After the operating system boots, you can run SYSGEN to reset STARTUP_P1. For example, enter the following commands to reset STARTUP_P1 to its default value (null):

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:SYSGEN
SYSGEN> USE CURRENT
SYSGEN> SET STARTUP_P1 ""
SYSGEN> WRITE CURRENT
SYSGEN> EXIT
$
```

8.5 Booting with XDELTA

XDELTA is a debugging tool that system programmers use. To use XDELTA, you need to boot the system in a special way. For information on booting with XDELTA, see the *VMS Delta/XDelta Utility Manual*.

8.6 Booting From a Different Directory on the System Disk

The VMS operating system is installed on the system disk in the system root directory named [SYS0]. You can use VMSKITBLD, described in the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System*, to add a copy of the VMS operating system to another system root directory on the system disk.

To boot the system from a directory other than [SYS0], create a command procedure named SYnBOO.COM, where *n* stands for the name of the other root directory on the system disk. Follow these steps to create a SYnBOO.COM:

1 Make sure that the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2 To connect the console drive, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:SYSGEN
SYSGEN> CONNECT CONSOLE
SYSGEN> EXIT
```

3 Use the Exchange Utility to copy the DEFBOO.COM command procedure from the console RL02 to your current directory on the system disk. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY CSA1:DEFBOO.COM *
```

4 Edit DEFBOO.COM. Change the command line that deposits a value into register 5 (R5). This line contains the comment *! Use R5 for optional boot control flags [SYSB.]*. The value is a hexadecimal number with eight bits. For example:

```
DEPOSIT R5 B00000000     ! Use R5 for optional boot control flags [SYSB.]
```

Change the left-most digit of the value to reflect the name of the root directory from which you want to boot. For example if you want to boot from the directory named [SYSC], change the line as follows:

```
DEPOSIT R5 C0000000     ! Designated root is SYSC
```

5 Rename DEFBOO.COM to SYnBOO.COM, where *n* stands for the name of the other system root directory. Use the following format:

```
$ RENAME DEFBOO.COM SYnBOO.COM
```

For example, if the directory is named [SYSC], enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ RENAME DEFBOO.COM SYCBOO.COM
```

6 Use the Exchange Utility to copy the SYnBOO.COM to the console RL02. Use the following format:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY SYnBOO.COM CSA1:SYnBOO.COM
```

For example, if the directory is named [SYSC], enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY SYCBOO.COM CSA1:SYCBOO.COM
```

7 When you are finished, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ DISMOUNT CSA1
```

8 To secure the console RL02 from unauthorized access, you must enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ MOUNT/FOREIGN/SYSTEM/NOWRITE/NOASSIST CSA1:
```

To boot from a different directory on the system disk, use the following procedure:

1 Make sure the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2 If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic system reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE - USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
```

3 Press CTRL/P. At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

4 Boot from the other root directory using the command procedure you created. For example, to boot from [SYSC], enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B SYC
```

8.7 If the System Does Not Boot

If the system does not boot because a hardware problem occurs, a question mark (?) usually precedes the error message displayed on the console terminal. Examples of hardware problems are a read error on a disk drive or a console diskette, or a machine check error. If you suspect a hardware problem, do the following:

1 Consult the hardware manual for your VAX processor.

2 Contact the appropriate DIGITAL Field Service representative.

When the operating system is loaded into memory, a message similar to the following appears on the console terminal:

```
SYSTEM       job terminated at 31-DEC-1988 15:05:14.00
```

If you do not see this message, a software problem has probably occurred. Do the following:

1 Try to boot the system again.

2 Place a backup copy of the system disk in another drive and try to boot from it.

8.8 Shutting Down the System

You can perform the following three types of shutdown operations:

1 **An orderly shutdown with SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN.COM.** This procedure shuts down the system while performing maintenance functions such as disabling future logins, stopping the batch and printer queues, dismounting mounted volumes, and stopping user processes. To use the SHUTDOWN command procedure, log in to the SYSTEM account, enter the following command, and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

To halt the system after the procedure completes, press CTRL/P and enter the HALT command at the console-mode prompt (> > >).

For more information about the SHUTDOWN command procedure, see the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System.*

2 **An emergency shutdown with OPCCRASH.EXE.** If you cannot perform an orderly shutdown with SHUTDOWN.COM, run the OPCCRASH emergency shutdown program. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:OPCCRASH
```

To halt the system after the procedure completes, press CTRL/P and enter the HALT command at the console-mode prompt (> > >).

For more information about the OPCCRASH program, see the *Guide to Setting Up a VMS System.*

3 **An emergency shutdown with CRASH** . Use this emergency shutdown procedure if OPCCRASH fails. The CRASH command procedure is on the console RL02. Section 8.8.1 describes the CRASH command procedure.

8.8.1 Emergency Shutdown with CRASH

Note: Use CRASH only if the system is hung and you cannot log into the SYSTEM account to use SHUTDOWN.COM or OPCCRASH.

The CRASH console command procedure causes the system to fail, resulting in immediate shutdown. To force your processor to fail with CRASH, do the following:

1 Make sure the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2 Press CTRL/P to obtain the console-mode prompt (> > >). Enter the HALT command and press RETURN.

```
>>> HALT
```

3 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> @CRASH
```

4 CRASH displays a fatal bugcheck message as well as additional messages and information. The procedure examines the program counter (PC), the processor status longword (PSL), and the stack pointers. It then deposits values in the PC and PSL that cause an exception condition that sends the contents of memory to a dump file on the system disk. Later you can read the dump file to determine why the system did not respond.

5 After the CRASH executes, the system attempts to reboot if the RESTART switch is set to the RESTART/BOOT position and the SYSGEN parameter BUGREBOOT is set to 1. Otherwise, reboot the system manually by entering the BOOT command at the console-mode prompt (> > >). If you do not specify a boot name, the system uses DEFBOO.COM.

6 After the system reboots you can examine the dump file. To examine the dump file, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ ANALYZE/CRASH SYS$SYSTEM:SYSDUMP.DMP
SDA> SHOW CRASH
```

For more information about the System Dump Analyzer (SDA), see the *VMS System Dump Analyzer Utility Manual.*

9 Backup Procedures

This chapter describes the following procedures:

- Installing and booting standalone BACKUP on the system disk
- Installing and booting standalone BACKUP on an RL02 disk
- Backing up and restoring the system disk

You should also back up the console RL02 in case the original becomes damaged. Section 9.4 describes using CONSCOPY.COM to do this.

9.1 Overview of Standalone BACKUP

The Backup Utility lets you create and restore backup copies of files, directories, and user disks. Because the Backup Utility copies only what is on the disk and ignores sections of any open files contained in memory, you should use it to back up user disks, not the system disk. If you use the Backup Utility to back up the system disk, the portions of the files that were in memory and data about files not yet written back to the disk (cache) will not be recorded on the resulting backup copy.

Use Standalone BACKUP to make a complete backup of the system disk. Standalone BACKUP is a version of the Backup Utility that runs without the support of the entire VMS operating system. Before you use standalone BACKUP, you must shut down the VMS operating system. The shutdown procedure sends the contents of the caches back to the disk and closes any open files. By shutting the system down and using standalone BACKUP, you can make an exact copy of the system disk.

You can keep standalone BACKUP on the system disk, an RL02 disk, or any other media that your system supports. DIGITAL recommends that you keep standalone BACKUP on your system disk and on an RL02 disk. Usually you boot standalone BACKUP from the system disk because it saves time. However, you need to keep a copy of standalone BACKUP on an RL02 disk in case the system disk becomes damaged. You received standalone BACKUP on an RL02 disk as part of the distribution kit.

9.1.1 Installing Standalone BACKUP on the System Disk

You can install standalone BACKUP in any available root directory on the system disk from [SYS1] to [SYSE]. However, DIGITAL has established [SYSE] as the standard directory for standalone BACKUP.

To install standalone BACKUP in [SYSE], use the following procedure:

1 Log into the SYSTEM account.

2 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$UPDATE:STABACKIT SYS$SYSDEVICE:
```

The procedure places the files in the directories [SYSE.SYSEXE] and [SYSE.SYS$LDR] on the system disk. It lists the files as they are copied. When the procedure finishes, it displays the following message:

```
The kit is complete.
```

3 Create a boot command procedure that lets you boot standalone BACKUP from [SYSE]. For more information see Section 9.1.2.

9.1.2 Booting Standalone BACKUP from the System Disk

You need a special boot command procedure to boot standalone BACKUP from the system disk. DIGITAL recommends that you modify an existing boot command procedure. Ideally, this should be the default boot command procedure, DEFBOO.COM.

You can choose any unique name in the form xxxBOO.COM for the command procedure you create. However DIGITAL suggests you use an existing file name, and change the first letter to an X. For example, if you use a copy of DEFBOO.COM, name the new file XEFBOO.COM.

To create a boot command procedure that boots standalone BACKUP from the [SYSE] root, use the following procedure. The procedure assumes you are using a copy of DEFBOO.COM and renaming it XEFBOO.COM.

1 Make sure the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1).

2 Log in to the SYSTEM account.

3 To connect the console drive to the system, enter the following commands and press RETURN after each one:

```
$ RUN SYS$SYSTEM:SYSGEN
SYSGEN> CONNECT CONSOLE
SYSGEN> EXIT
```

4 Use the EXCHANGE Utility to copy DEFBOO.COM to the current directory on the system disk. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY CSA1:DEFBOO.COM XEFBOO.COM
```

5 Edit XEFBOO.COM. Change the line that deposits a value in register 5 (R5). Change the left-most digit so that it specifies the [SYSE] directory. For example:

```
DEPOSIT R5 E0000000     ! Designated root is SYSE
```

6 Exit from the text editor to save the modified version of the file.

7 To copy XEFBOO.COM back to the console RL02, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ EXCHANGE COPY XEFBOO.COM CSA1:*.*
```

8 When you are finished, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ DISMOUNT CSA1
```

9 To secure the console RL02 from unauthorized access, you must enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ MOUNT/FOREIGN/SYSTEM/NOWRITE/NOASSIST CSA1:
```

After you copy XEFBOO.COM to the console RL02, you can use it to boot standalone BACKUP from the system disk.

To boot standalone BACKUP from the system disk, use the following procedure:

1 Make sure the console RL02 is in the console drive (CSA1) and the TERMINAL CONTROL switch is set to LOCAL.

2 If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE -- USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
```

3 Press CTRL/P. At the prompt, enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

4 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>>  @XEFBOO
```

5 Standalone BACKUP displays the following message:

```
VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00
```

6 The procedure might ask you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

```
PLEASE ENTER DATE AND TIME (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM) 31-DEC-1988 15:30
```

7 The procedure displays a list of the local devices on your system and, if you have them, HSC and MSCP-served devices. For example:

```
Available device  MINE$DUA0:          device type RA81
Available device  MINE$DJA3:          device type RA60
        .
        .
        .
```

Check the list of devices. If the list is incomplete, make sure that all the drives are properly connected to the system. See your hardware manuals for details.

8 When standalone BACKUP finishes booting, it displays an identification message followed by the dollar sign ($) prompt:

```
%BACKUP-I-IDENT, Standalone BACKUP V5.0; the date is 31-DEC-1988 15:05
$
```

To make a backup copy of the system disk, go to Section 9.2.

To restore a backup copy of the system disk, go to Section 9.3.

9.1.3 Installing Standalone BACKUP on an RL02 Disk

DIGITAL recommends that you keep standalone BACKUP on an RL02 disk in case the system disk becomes damaged. To install standalone BACKUP on an RL02 disk, use the following procedure. The procedure takes approximately 15 minutes.

Note: You should have standalone BACKUP on the RL02 disk that came with your distribution kit. Use the procedure in this section if your copy of standalone BACKUP becomes damaged, or if you need to make extra copies.

1. Obtain one blank RL02 disk. Write STANDALONE BACKUP V5.0 on the paper label on the disk.
2. Log into the SYSTEM account.
3. Remove the console RL02 from the console disk drive. Insert the RL02 labeled STANDALONE BACKUP V5.0.
4. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$UPDATE:STABACKIT
```

5. The procedure asks you the name of the target device. Type CSA1 and press RETURN. For example:

```
%STABACKIT-I-SYMDEL, all global symbols deleted
Enter the name of the device on which to build the kit:  CSA1
```

6. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Do you want to initialize CSA1:? Note that this will erase all
files currently on the volume.

It is not necessary to initialize the disk and you would not want to
initialize if you want to add a kit to an existing Files-11 disk. The
disk must be a valid Files-11 disk if you wish to skip initializing,
however.

Do you want to initialize? [Yes/No, default No]:
```

   To accept the default, press RETURN. To initialize the disk, type Y (for YES).

7. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Enter the new volume label [default STANDBACKUP]:
```

   Enter a new volume label or press RETURN to accept the default.

8. The procedure mounts the RL02 disk and displays a number of informational messages. For example:

```
%MOUNT-I-MOUNTED, STANDBACKUP mounted on _CSA1:
%CREATE-I-CREATED, _CSA1:<SYSO.SYSEXE> created
%CREATE-I-CREATED, _CSA1:<SYSO.SYS$LDR> created
                .
                .
                .
```

9 After all the files are copied to the RL02 disk, the procedure displays the following message:

```
The console volume will be mounted /NOWRITE for protection.
Please make sure the original console RL02 is
in the drive CSA1:.

Enter "YES" when ready:
```

10 Remove the RL02 disk labeled STANDALONE BACKUP V5.0 from the console disk drive and insert the console RL02. When you are ready, type Y (for YES) and press RETURN.

11 The procedure may display several mount messages. When the procedure finishes, it displays a message similar to the following:

```
Ending time      31-DEC-1988 14:31
Starting time    31-DEC-1988 14:16

The kit is complete.
```

9.1.4 Booting Standalone BACKUP from an RL02 Disk

If the system disk containing standalone BACKUP should become unusable, you can boot standalone BACKUP from an RL02 disk. You need an RL02 disk that contains standalone BACKUP (either the one that came with the distribution kit or one that you created). To boot standalone BACKUP from an RL02 disk, use the following procedure:

1 Make sure the console RL02 disk is in the console drive (CSA1).

2 If the VMS operating system is not running, go to step 3.

If the VMS operating system is running, log into the SYSTEM account. Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN
```

Answer the questions. When the procedure asks if an automatic reboot should be performed, press RETURN for NO. When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
SYSTEM SHUTDOWN COMPLETE -- USE CONSOLE TO HALT SYSTEM
```

3 Press CTRL/P. At the prompt, enter the HALT command and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

4 To boot standalone BACKUP, enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
>>> B CSA1
```

5 The procedure displays the following message:

```
        G 0E 00000200


Please remove the volume "8600/8650 Console" from the console device.

Insert the first standalone system volume and enter "YES" when ready:
```

6 Remove the console RL02 and insert the RL02 disk that contains standalone BACKUP. When you are ready to continue, type Y and press RETURN. The procedure displays the following message:

```
Resuming load operation on volume 'STANDBACKUP', please stand by...

VAX/VMS Version V5.0 Major version id = 01 Minor version id = 00
```

7 The procedure might ask you for the date and time. Enter the date and time using the 24-hour clock format and press RETURN. For example:

```
PLEASE ENTER DATE AND TIME (DD-MMM-YYYY HH:MM) 31-DEC-1988 15:00
```

8 The procedure displays a list of the local devices on your system and, if you have them, HSC and MSCP-served devices. For example:

```
Available device  MINE$DUA0:          device type RA81
Available device  MINE$DJA3:          device type RA60
        .
        .
        .
```

Check the list of devices. If the list is incomplete, make sure that all the drives are properly connected to the system. See your hardware manuals for details.

9 When standalone BACKUP is finished booting, it displays an identification message followed by the dollar-sign prompt ($):

```
%BACKUP-I-IDENT, standalone BACKUP V5.0; the date is 31-DEC-1988 15:35
$
```

To make a backup copy of the system disk, go to Section 9.2.

To restore a backup copy of the system disk, go to Section 9.3.

9.2 Backing Up the System Disk

You should back up the system disk for the following reasons:

- In case a problem occurs during a VMS upgrade or update, or during the installation of other software products. *Before* you attempt any of these procedures you should back up the system disk. If a problem occurs, you can restore the backup copy of the system disk.
- To prevent loss of system files if they are accidentally deleted. *After* you install or upgrade the VMS operating system, or any other software products, you should back up the system disk. If a system file is deleted and renders the system disk inoperable, you can restore the backup copy and continue to use the system.
- In case the drive that holds the system disk malfunctions. If you have a backup copy of the VMS operating system, you can restore it to a functioning disk and continue to use the system.
- To eliminate disk fragmentation. Fragmentation happens when files are stored noncontiguously on the disk. The BACKUP command creates a copy on which files are stored contiguously.
  - If the system disk is removable, eliminating disk fragmentation is a one-step process. Use the backup copy as the new system disk. Store the old system disk in a safe place.

— If your system disk is fixed, back it up to a disk or magnetic tape. Then restore the files to the original system disk.

DIGITAL recommends that you use standalone BACKUP, which employs a subset of Backup Utility qualifiers, to back up and restore your system disk. It is especially important that you understand the functions of the /IMAGE and /PHYSICAL qualifiers to the BACKUP command before using standalone BACKUP.

Qualifier	Function
/IMAGE	Lets you create a functionally equivalent copy of the entire system disk
/PHYSICAL	Copies, saves, restores, or compares the entire system disk in terms of logical blocks, ignoring any file structure

For a complete description of the Backup Utility and its qualifiers, See the *VMS Backup Utility Manual.*

To back up the system disk, use the following procedure:

1. Obtain a scratch disk or tape that you can use for the backup copy. Place it in the appropriate drive. If you are using a tape drive, put it on line. If you are using a disk, spin it up.
2. Write-protect the system disk by pressing the WRITE PROTECT button on the disk drive.
3. Boot standalone BACKUP as described in Section 9.1.2 or Section 9.1.4.
4. Determine the device names of the drive holding your system disk and the drive holding the backup disk or tape. For a list of device codes, see Table 3–1.
5. Enter the BACKUP command in one of the following formats. If you are backing up the system disk to another disk, use the first command. If you are backing up the system disk to a magnetic tape, use the second command.

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY source-drive: target-drive:
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY/BUFFER=5 source-drive: target-drive:saveset.BCK/REWIND/LABEL=volume-label
```

where:

- *source-drive* is the location of the files you want to back up. Use the device name of the drive holding the system disk.
- *target-drive* is the destination. Use the device name of the drive holding the backup disk or tape.
- *saveset* is the name of the save set (the name should reflect the contents of the tape and cannot exceed 17 characters in length).
- *volume-label* is the volume label of the tape in the target-drive. If the tape has already been initialized, use the same volume label that was assigned by the INITIALIZE command. If the tape has not been initialized, you can assign a volume label at this time. The volume label can have up to six characters.

The following example uses the BACKUP command to make a backup disk. You can use a backup disk as a system disk.

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY DUA0: DUA1:
```

The following example uses the BACKUP command to make a backup tape. You must restore the contents of the backup tape to a disk before you can use them. For more information see Section 9.3.

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY/BUFFER=5 DUA0: MSA0:DEC_31_1988.BCK/REWIND/LABEL=BKUP
```

6 When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 16:10
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

7 Press CTRL/P. At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter HALT and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

8 Reboot the system.

Store the backup copy of the system disk in a safe place.

Note: The BACKUP command creates a system disk that includes a DIGITAL-provided set of volume parameters, including a CLUSTER_SIZE (disk access scheme) of one. (The CLUSTER_SIZE refers to the way files are stored on the disk, NOT to VAXclusters.) You can change most volume parameters later with the SET VOLUME command. However, to change the CLUSTER_SIZE you must back up the system disk to a disk that has been previously initialized with the CLUSTER_SIZE that you want. To prevent the BACKUP command from reinitializing the target disk, use the /NOINITIALIZE qualifier. For more information about initializing a disk, see the *Guide to Maintaining a VMS System.* For more information on the BACKUP command, see the *VMS Backup Utility Manual.*

9.3 Restoring the System Disk

To restore the system disk, use the following procedure:

1 Write-protect the backup disk or tape.

2 Place the backup disk or tape in the appropriate drive. If you are using a tape drive, put it on line. If you are using a disk drive, spin it up.

3 Boot standalone BACKUP as described in Section 9.1.2 or Section 9.1.4.

4 Place a scratch disk in the drive you intend to use for the new system disk. Spin it up but do not write-protect it.

5 Determine the device names of the drive holding the system disk and the drive holding the backup disk or tape. For a list of device codes see Table 3–1.

6 Enter the BACKUP command in one of the following formats. If you have a backup disk, use the first command. If you have a backup tape, use the second command.

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY source-drive: target-drive:

$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY/BUFFER=5 source-drive:saveset.BCK/REWIND target-drive:
```

where:

- *source-drive* is the location of the files you want to restore. Use the device name of the drive holding the backup disk or tape.
- *saveset* is the name of the saveset, if you have a backup tape.
- *target-drive* is the destination. Use the device name of the drive holding the system disk.

The following example uses the BACKUP command to restore the system disk from a backup disk:

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY DUA1: DUA0:
```

The following example uses the BACKUP command to restore the system disk from a backup tape:

```
$ BACKUP/IMAGE/VERIFY/BUFFER=5 MSA0:DEC_31_1988.BCK/REWIND DUA0:
```

7 When the procedure is finished, it displays the following message:

```
%BACKUP-I-PROCDONE, Operation completed. Processing finished at 31-DEC-1988 15:00
If you do not want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
use the console to halt the system.

If you do want to perform another standalone BACKUP operation,
ensure the standalone application volume is online and ready.
Enter "YES" to continue:
```

8 Press CTRL/P. At the console-mode prompt (> > >), enter HALT and press RETURN:

```
>>> HALT
```

9 Reboot the system.

9.4 Backing Up the Console RL02

Make a backup copy of the console RL02 to protect against corruption or loss of the original. First, use CONSCOPY.COM to transfer the files on the console RL02 to a directory on the system disk. Then use it to *restore* the files on the system disk to a new RL02 disk.

To transfer the console files to the system disk, use the following procedure:

1 Log in to the SYSTEM account.

2 Insert the console RL02 disk in the console drive (CSA1).

3 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$UPDATE:CONSCOPY
```

The procedure displays the following message:

```
S Y S $ U P D A T E : C O N S C O P Y . C O M

    Save or restore a VMS console medium.

Which CPU kit do you want to build ?

   78X, includes 11/780 and 11/785
   8600 includes 8650
   8200 includes 8250, 8300 and 8350

[8600, 8200, 78X, 750 or 730, default 8600]:
```

4 Press RETURN to accept the default. The procedure displays the following messages:

```
A SAVE operation involves copying the console medium to
an RT-11  virtual volume, which is a Files-11 file that
is an image of the RT-11 console volume.

A RESTORE operation involves copying the entire contents
of a virtual volume to a console medium.
```

5 When the procedure asks which operation you want, type SAVE and press RETURN. For example:

```
Do you want to SAVE or RESTORE your console RL02?: SAVE
```

6 The procedure asks for the name of the *virtual disk* that you want to save the files on. Press RETURN to select the default (SYS$DISK:CONSOLE.DSK). For example:

```
Enter file name of virtual disk [default SYS$DISK:CONSOLE:DSK]:
```

7 To verify the operation, press RETURN (for YES) in response to the following question:

```
Do you want log messages as files are copied? [Y/N, default YES]
```

8 The procedure asks for the name of the console drive. Type CSA1: and press RETURN. For example:

```
Enter console device drive (DDCU:): CSA1:
```

9 When the procedure displays the following message, press RETURN (the console RL02 is already in the drive):

```
Put your console RL02 into drive _CSA1:,
and type RETURN when ready:
```

After you press RETURN, the procedure mounts the console RL02 and uses the Exchange Utility to begin the *save* operation. The procedure may display several Exchange Utility messages, file header information, and a list of the files being saved. When the procedure is complete, it displays the following message:

```
The SAVE of your console RL02 is complete.
```

To transfer the files that are on the system disk to a new RL02 disk, use the following procedure:

1 Enter the following command and press RETURN:

```
$ @SYS$UPDATE:CONSCOPY
```

The procedure displays the following messages:

```
S Y S $ U P D A T E : C O N S C O P Y . C O M

     Save or restore a VMS console medium.

Which CPU kit do you want to build ?

   78X, includes 11/780 and 11/785
   8600 includes 8650
   8200 includes 8250, 8300 and 8350

[8600, 8200, 78X, 750 or 730, default 8600]:
```

2 Press RETURN to accept the default. The procedure displays the following messages:

```
A SAVE operation involves copying the console medium to
an RT-11  virtual volume, which is a Files-11 file that
is an image of the RT-11 console volume.

A RESTORE operation involves copying the entire contents
of a virtual volume to a console medium.
```

3 When the procedure asks which operation you want, type RESTORE and press RETURN. For example:

```
Do you want to SAVE or RESTORE your console RL02?: RESTORE
```

4 The procedure asks for the name of the *virtual disk* from which you want to restore the files. Press RETURN to select the default (SYS$DISK:CONSOLE.DSK). For example:

```
Enter file name of virtual disk [default SYS$DISK:CONSOLE.DSK]:
```

5 To verify the operation, press RETURN (for YES) in response to the following question:

```
Do you want log messages as files are copied? [Y/N, default YES]
```

6 The procedure asks for the name of the console drive. Type CSA1: and press RETURN. For example:

```
Enter console device drive (DDCU:): CSA1:
```

7 The procedure displays the following message:

```
Put your console RL02 into drive _CSA1:,
and type RETURN when ready:
```

Remove the console RL02 disk from the console drive. Insert the new RL02 disk in the drive. Press RETURN when you are ready to continue.

8 The procedure mounts the RL02 disk and uses the Exchange Utility to begin the *restore* operation. The procedure displays several Exchange Utility messages, file header information, and a list of the files that are being restored. When the procedure is complete, it displays the following message:

```
The RESTORE of your console RL02 is complete.
```

Use the console RL02 that you just created to make sure it works. Treat the original as the backup copy.

Glossary

boot or bootstrap: The process of loading system software into a processor's main memory. This guide uses the term *boot* to refer to this process.

boot command procedure: A program stored on the console RL02 that is used to boot the VMS operating system from a specified drive. DIGITAL provides a boot command procedure for each device type that the processor supports.

boot name: The abbreviated name of the boot command procedure you use to boot the system.

boot server: A computer that is part of a local area VAXcluster. The boot server in a local area VAXcluster has a system disk that contains cluster common files; other nodes in the cluster (satellite nodes) can access these files. See also *satellite node*.

CI750: An interface between the memory interconnect (CMI) of the CPU on a VAX–11/750 and the computer interconnect (CI).

CI780: An interface between the synchronous backplane interface (SBI) of the CPU on the VAX–11/780 and VAX 8600 families and the computer interconnect (CI).

computer interconnect: A type of I/O subsystem that links VAX computers to each other and to HSC devices.

console mode: In console mode, you control the system by entering commands at the console terminal. To put the system in console mode, press CTRL/P at the console terminal. Console mode is indicated by the console-mode prompt (> > >) on the monitor screen. See also *program mode*.

console RL02: The RL02 disk that contains the console program. It is not shipped as part of the VMS distribution kit. The console RL02 is used in the console disk drive (CSA1).

device name: The name you use to identify a device on the system. A device name indicates the device code, controller designation, and unit number.

Hierarchical Storage Controller (HSC) device: A self-contained, intelligent, mass storage subsystem that lets computers in a VAXcluster environment share disks and tapes. Examples of HSC devices are the HSC50 and the HSC70.

HSC drive: Any drive that is connected to an HSC device is referred to as an HSC drive. A system disk on an HSC drive can be shared by several processors in a VAXcluster environment.

local area VAXcluster: Consists of a VAX computer that acts as a boot server and a number of low-end VAX computers that act as satellite nodes. Ethernet connects all of the computers. These computers share a single file system. See also *boot server* and *satellite node*.

local drive: Any drive that is connected directly to a VAX computer is referred to as a local drive.

Mass Storage Control Protocol (MSCP): The protocol used to communicate between a VAX processor and a disk or tape controller. An MSCP server makes local MASSBUS, UNIBUS, and UDA50 disks accessible to all the nodes in a VAXcluster environment.

MASSBUS: A high-speed I/O subsystem. Some of the devices that can be connected to the MASSBUS are RM05 disk drives, RP07 disk drives, and TA78 magnetic tape drives.

media: A generic term that refers to any packaging agent capable of storing computer software. Examples of media are magnetic tapes, floppy diskettes, disk packs, tape cartridges, etc.

mixed-interconnect VAXcluster: A computer system consisting of a number of VAX computers. It uses both the computer interconnect (CI) and the Ethernet to communicate with other VAX computers in the cluster.

program mode: In program mode, the CPU is running and the system is controlled by the VMS operating system. In program mode, you can enter DCL commands, run programs, and receive system messages. See also *console mode*.

satellite node: A computer that is part of a local area VAXcluster. A satellite node is booted remotely from the system disk of the boot server in the local area VAXcluster. See also *boot server*.

save set: The format that the Backup Utility stores files in. The VMS operating system is shipped in this format.

scratch media: Media that are blank or have files that you no longer need. For example, a scratch disk.

spin up/spin down: To spin up means to bring a disk drive up to operating speed. To spin down means to bring it to a gradual stop.

standalone BACKUP: A version of the BACKUP utility that runs from memory without the control of the VMS operating system.

standalone system: A computer system with only one VAX computer.

system disk: The disk that contains (or will contain) the VMS operating system. A VMS system disk is set up so that most of the VMS files can be shared by several computers. In addition, each computer has its own directory on the system disk that contains its page, swap and dump files.

UDA50: An intelligent disk drive controller that supports up to four disk drives on the UNIBUS.

UNIBUS: A medium speed I/O subsystem. Some of the devices that can be connected to the UNIBUS are UDA50s, RL02 disk drives, and TU81 magnetic tape drives.

VAXcluster environment: A computer system consisting of a number of highly integrated VAX computers. There are three types of VAXcluster environments: CI-only, local area, and mixed interconnect.

VMS User Environment Test Package (UETP): A software package that tests all the standard peripheral devices on your system, various commands and operating system functions, the system's multi-user capability, DECnet–VAX, and the VAXcluster environment.

VMSTAILOR: A software program that lets you customize your system disk.

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