Booting and Shutting Down Oracle® Solaris 11.2 Systems
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Using This Documentation

- **Overview** – Describes how to troubleshoot and maintain the server
- **Audience** – Technicians, system administrators, and authorized service providers
- **Required knowledge** – Advanced experience troubleshooting and replacing hardware

Product Documentation Library

Late-breaking information and known issues for this product are included in the documentation library at [http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=E36784](http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=E36784).

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Oracle Solaris is designed to run continuously so that enterprise services, such as databases and web services, remain available as much as possible. This chapter provides overview information and guidelines for booting and shutting down an Oracle Solaris system. Any information in this chapter that applies only to SPARC or x86 based systems is identified as such.

Note - This book focuses primarily on booting and shutting down a single Oracle Solaris instance on servers and workstations. Information about booting and shutting down Oracle Solaris on systems that have service processors and systems that have multiple physical domains is not covered in detail in this book. For more information, see the product documentation for your specific hardware or configuration at http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html.

This is a list of the information that is in this chapter:

- “What’s New in Booting and Shutting Down a System” on page 9
- “Guidelines for Booting a System” on page 10
- “Overview of the Oracle Solaris Boot Architecture” on page 11
- “Description of the Boot Process” on page 14
- “Service Management Facility and Booting” on page 16

What’s New in Booting and Shutting Down a System

In this release, the following changes have been made:

- The eeprom command has been updated to implement NVRAM storage for EEPROM variables specific to the UEFI environment. See “Working With EEPROM Parameters” on page 68 for more information.
- Boot support for advanced format (AF) disks. For more information, see “Using Advanced Format Disks” in “Managing Devices in Oracle Solaris 11.2” and the boot(1M) man page.
Booting from GPT labeled disks is now supported on SPARC as well as x86 systems. The installer automatically writes the EFI GPT disk label to the disk if the firmware supports it. The disk will only boot under Sun System Firmware 8.4.0 or later on SPARC T4 systems or Sun System Firmware 9.1.0 or later on SPARC T5 and SPARC M5 systems. If a host is downgraded to an older version of the Sun System Firmware, then the disk will fail to boot.

Guidelines for Booting a System

Bootstrapping is the process of loading and executing the bootable operating system. Typically, the stand-alone program is the operating system kernel, but any stand-alone program can be booted. After the kernel is loaded, it starts the UNIX system, mounts the necessary file systems, and runs `/usr/sbin/init` to bring the system to the `initdefault` state that is specified in the `/etc/inittab` file.

Keep the following guidelines in mind when booting a system:

- After a SPARC based machine system is shut down, it is booted by using the `boot` command at the PROM level. After a SPARC based system is turned on, the system firmware (in PROM) executes a power-on self-test (POST). The form and scope of these tests depends on the version of firmware in your system. After the tests have successfully completed, the firmware attempts to auto boot, if the appropriate flag has been set in the non-volatile storage area that is used by the firmware. The name of the file to load, and the device to load it from, can also be manipulated.
- An x86 based system is booted by selecting an operating system in the GRUB menu that is displayed at boot time. If no operating system is selected, the system boots the default operating system that is specified in the `grub.cfg` file.
- A system can also be rebooted by turning the power off and then back on.

Reasons to Boot a System

The following table lists reasons that you might need to boot a system. The system administration tasks and the corresponding boot option that is used to complete the task is also described.

| TABLE 1-1 | Booting a System |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Reason for System Reboot | Appropriate Boot Option | For More Information |
| Turn off system power due to anticipated power outage. | Turn system power back on | Chapter 3, “Shutting Down a System (Tasks)" |
# Overview of the Oracle Solaris Boot Architecture

The Oracle Solaris boot architecture includes the following fundamental characteristics:

- **Uses a boot archive.**

  The boot archive contains a file system image that is mounted by using an in-memory disk. The image is self-describing, specifically containing a file system reader in the boot block (or GRUB boot loader in the case of x86 platforms). On SPARC platforms, the file system reader mounts and opens the RAM disk image, then reads and executes the kernel that is contained within it. By default, this kernel is in `/platform/`uname -m`'/kernel/unix`. On x86 platforms, the GRUB boot loader loads the kernel file and the boot archive into memory, then transfers control to the kernel. The default kernel on x86 platforms is `/platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix`.

## Reason for System Reboot | Appropriate Boot Option | For More Information
--- | --- | ---
Change kernel parameters in the `/etc/system` file. | Reboot the system to a multiuser state (run level 3 with NFS resources shared) | “How to Boot a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)” on page 75
Perform file system maintenance, such as backing up or restoring system data. | Press Control-D from a single-user state (run level 5) to bring the system back to a multiuser state (run level 3) | “How to Boot a System to a Single-User State (Run Level 5)” on page 77
Repair a system configuration file such as `/etc/system`. | Interactive boot | “How to Boot a System Interactively” on page 81
Add or remove hardware from the system. | Reconfiguration boot (turn on system power after adding or removing devices, if devices are not hot-pluggable) | “Setting Up Disks for ZFS File Systems” in “Managing Devices in Oracle Solaris 11.2”
Boot a system for recovery purposes due to a lost root password, or to fix a file system or a similar problem. | Depending on the error condition or problem, you might need to boot the system from media, mount the boot environment, or both. | “Shutting Down and Booting a System for Recovery Purposes” on page 111
**x86 only:** Recover from a problem with the GRUB configuration. | Recovery boot from media. | “How to Boot From Media to Resolve a Problem With the GRUB Configuration That Prevents the System From Booting” on page 117
Recover from a hung system by forcing a crash dump. | Recovery boot | “How to Force a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System” on page 118
Boot the system by using the kernel debugger (`kmdb`) to track down a system problem. | Booting `kmdb` | “How to Boot a System With the Kernel Debugger (`kmdb`) Enabled” on page 121

**Overview of the Oracle Solaris Boot Architecture**

The Oracle Solaris boot architecture includes the following fundamental characteristics:
Note - When booting a SPARC based system from disk, the OBP firmware reads the boot blocks from the partition that is specified as the boot device. This stand-alone booter usually contains a file reader that is capable of reading the Oracle Solaris boot archive. See `boot(1M)`.

If you are booting from a ZFS root file system, the path names of both the archive and the kernel file are resolved in the root file system (dataset) that is selected for booting.

- **Uses a boot administration interface to maintain the Oracle Solaris boot archives and to manage GRUB configuration and the GRUB menu on x86 platforms.**

  The `bootadm` command handles the details of boot archive update and verification. During an installation or upgrade, the `bootadm` command creates an initial boot archive. During the process of a normal system shutdown, the shutdown process compares the boot archive's contents with the root file system. If there have been updates to the system such as drivers or configuration files, the boot archive is rebuilt to include these changes so that upon reboot, the boot archive and root file system are synchronized. You can use the `bootadm` command to manually update the boot archive.

  On x86 based systems, the `grub.cfg` file and the x86 boot loader are administered with the `bootadm` command. In this release, the `bootadm` commands has been modified, and some new subcommands have been added to enable you to perform most of the administrative tasks that were previously done by editing the `menu.lst` file. These tasks include managing the GRUB menu, setting kernel arguments for a specific boot entry, and managing the boot loader. See “Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the `bootadm` Command” on page 33 for instructions.

Note - Some `bootadm` command options do not apply to SPARC platforms.

For more information, see the `bootadm(1M)` and `boot(1M)` man pages.

- **Uses a ramdisk image as the root file system during installation.**

  This process is the same on SPARC and x86 platforms. The ramdisk image is derived from the boot archive and then transferred to the system from the boot device.

Note - On SPARC platforms, the OpenBoot PROM continues to be used to access a system's boot device and to transfer the boot archive to the system's memory.

In the case of a software installation, the ramdisk image is the root file system that is used for the entire installation process. Using the ramdisk image for this purpose eliminates the need to access frequently needed installation components from removable media. The ramdisk file system type can be a High Sierra File System (HSFS) or UFS.
Supports booting from GPT labeled disks.

Oracle Solaris includes support for booting from GPT labeled disks. Booting from a GPT labeled disk is slightly different from booting from a disk that uses the MSDOS partitioning scheme. Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 on an x86 or SPARC based system with GPT-aware firmware applies a GPT disk label on the root pool disk that uses the entire disk in most cases. See SPARC: GPT Labeled Disk Support for more information about applying GPT-aware firmware on supported SPARC based systems. Otherwise, installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 on a SPARC based system applies an SMI (VTOC) label to the root pool disk with a single slice 0.

On x86 platforms, the introduction of GRUB 2 enables this support. On systems with BIOS firmware, the MBR is still the first chunk of code that the firmware loads to initiate the boot process. There is no longer a VTOC on GPT labeled disks, only discrete partitions. GRUB now has direct support for reading and interpreting the GPT partitioning scheme, which enables the boot loader to locate the Oracle Solaris kernel and the boot archive inside the root pool that is hosted in a ZFS GPT partition.

On systems with UEFI firmware, the key difference is that the firmware loads the boot application from the (FAT-based) EFI System Partition. After GRUB is loaded on a UEFI system, it performs similar tasks to the BIOS-targeted GRUB.

Description of the Oracle Solaris Boot Archives

A boot archive is a subset of a root file system. This boot archive contains all of the kernel modules, driver.conf files, in addition to a few configuration files. These files are located in the /etc directory. The files in the boot archive are read by the kernel before the root file system is mounted. After the root file system is mounted, the boot archive is discarded by the kernel from memory. Then, file I/O is performed against the root device.

The bootadm command manages the boot archive on both SPARC and x86 platforms, including the details of boot archive update and verification. During the process of a normal system shutdown, the shutdown process compares the boot archive's contents with the root file system. If there have been updates to the system, such as drivers or configuration files, the boot archive is rebuilt to include these changes so that upon reboot, the boot archive and root file system are synchronized.

The files that are part of the x86 boot archive are located in the /platform/i86pc/amd64/archive_cache directory. The files in the SPARC boot archive are located in the /platform/`uname -m`/archive_cache directory. To list the contents of the boot archive on both the SPARC and x86 platforms, use the bootadm list-archive command:

```
$ bootadm list-archive
```

If any files in the boot archive are updated, the archive must be rebuilt. The bootadm update-archive command enables you to manually rebuild the boot archive. The command can be used either as a preventative measure or as part of a recovery process.
Description of the Boot Process

This section describes the basic boot process on the SPARC and x86 platforms. For more information about boot processes on specific hardware types, including systems that have service processors and systems that have multiple physical domains, see the product documentation for your specific hardware at http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html.

The process of loading and executing a stand-alone program is called bootstrapping. Typically, the stand-alone program is the operating system kernel. However, any stand-alone program can be booted instead of the kernel.

On SPARC platforms, the bootstrapping process consists of the following basic phases:

- After you turn on a system, the system firmware (PROM) executes a power-on self-test (POST).
- After the test has been successfully completed, the firmware attempts to autoboot, if the appropriate flag has been set in the non-volatile storage area that is used by the machine's firmware.
- The second-level program is either a file system-specific boot block, when you booting from a disk, or inetboot or wanboot, when you are booting across the network or using the Automated Installer (AI).

On x86 based systems, the bootstrapping process consists of two conceptually distinct phases, kernel loading and kernel initialization. Kernel loading is implemented by GRUB by using the firmware on the system board and firmware extensions in ROMs on peripheral boards. The system firmware loads GRUB. The loading mechanism differs, depending on the type of system firmware that is shipped on the system board.

- After a PC-compatible system is turned on, the system's firmware executes a power-on self (POST), locates and installs firmware extensions from peripheral board ROMS, and then begins the boot process through a firmware-specific mechanism.
- For systems with BIOS firmware, the first physical sector of a hard disk (known as the boot sector) is loaded into memory and its code is executed. Disks that are partitioned with the GUID Partition Table (GPT) must have boot sector code that behaves differently, loading code from another location, because the GPT scheme does not reserve the first sector of each partition for boot sector code storage. In the case where GRUB is running on BIOS firmware, that other location is a dedicated partition, which is known as the BIOS
Boot Partition. After the GRUB boot sector code loads the rest of GRUB into memory, the boot process continues.

The boot program then loads the next stage, which in the case of Oracle Solaris, is GRUB itself. Booting from the network involves a different process on systems with BIOS firmware. See Chapter 5, “Booting a System From the Network (Tasks)”.

- For systems with UEFI-based firmware, the boot process differs significantly. The UEFI firmware searches for the EFI System Partition (ESP) on disks that it has enumerated and then loads and executes UEFI boot programs according to a UEFI-specification-defined process, which results in a UEFI boot application being loaded into memory and executed. On Oracle Solaris, that UEFI boot application is GRUB. The version of GRUB in this release is built to run as a UEFI boot application. The boot process then continues as it does on systems with BIOS firmware.

For more information about boot processes on specific hardware types, including systems that have service processors and systems that have multiple physical domains, see the product documentation for your specific hardware at http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html.

**x86: Differences Between UEFI and BIOS Boot Methods**

GRUB 2 is capable of booting systems with both BIOS and UEFI firmware, as well as GPT labeled disks. To support boot on UEFI firmware and BIOS firmware, GRUB 2 is built targeting two different platforms: i386-pc (BIOS) and x86_64-efi (64-bit UEFI 2.1+) and is therefore delivered as two discrete sets of binaries.

When booting an x86 based system, note the following differences between UEFI-targeted and BIOS-targeted systems:

- **Command differences** – Certain commands that are used by the BIOS boot method are not available on UEFI firmware. Likewise, certain UEFI commands are not available on systems that support the BIOS boot method.

- **PXE network boot differences** – Changes have been made to the DHCP server configuration to support booting systems with UEFI firmware from the network. These changes include support for the new UEFI client architecture identifier value (DHCP option 93).

**Note** - Systems that can be configured to boot by using either UEFI firmware or the BIOS boot method will technically work with Oracle Solaris. GRUB is first installed according to the system firmware type at the time of installation (or image-update). While you can run explicit commands to install GRUB in the boot location that is required by the other firmware type, this method is not supported. Systems with a particular firmware type should not be reconfigured to boot by using an alternate firmware type after installing Oracle Solaris.
x86: Creating Boot Partitions That Support Systems With UEFI and BIOS Firmware

A new -B option has been added to the zpool create command. When a whole disk is passed to the zpool create command, the -B option causes the zpool command to partition the specified device with two partitions: the first partition is a firmware-specific boot partition, and the second partition is the ZFS data partition. This option also is used to create the required boot partition when adding or attaching a whole disk vdev to an existing rpool, if necessary. The conditions under which the bootfs property is allowed have also been modified. Setting the bootfs property to identify the bootable dataset on a pool is allowed, if all system and disk labeling requirements are met on the pool. As part of the labeling requirement, the required boot partition must also be present. For more information, see “Managing Your ZFS Root Pool” in “Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.2 ”.

Service Management Facility and Booting

SMF provides an infrastructure that augments the traditional UNIX startup scripts, init run levels, and configuration files. With the introduction of SMF, the boot process creates fewer messages now. Services do not display a message by default when they are started. All of the information that was provided by the boot messages can now be found in a log file for each service that is in /var/svc/log. You can use the svcs command to help diagnose boot problems. To generate a message when each service is started during the boot process, use the -v option with the boot command.

When a system is being booted you can select the milestone to boot to or select the level of error messages to be recorded. For instance:

- You can choose a specific milestone to boot to by using this command on a SPARC based system.

  ok boot -m milestone=milestone

  The default milestone is all which starts all enabled services. Another useful milestone is none which starts only init, svc.startd and svc.configd. This milestone provides a very useful debugging environment where services can be started manually. See “How to Investigate Problems Starting Services at System Boot” in “Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.2 ” for instructions on how to use the none milestone.

  The run-level equivalents single-user, multi-user, and multi-user-server are also available, but are not commonly used. The multi-user-server milestone, in particular does not start any services which are not a dependency of that milestone, so may not include important services.

- You can choose which level of logging for svc.startd using the following command:

  ok boot -m logging-level
The logging levels that you can select are quiet, verbose and debug. See “Specifying the Amount of Startup Messaging” in “Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.2” for specific information about the logging levels.

- To boot an x86 based system to a specific milestone or choose the level of logging for svc.startd, edit the GRUB menu at boot time to add the -m smf-options kernel argument to the end of the $multiboot line of the specified boot entry. For example:

$$multiboot /ROOT/s11u2_18/@/$kern $kern -B $zfs_bootfs -m logging-level$$

Changes in Boot Behavior When Using SMF

Most of the features that are provided by SMF occur behind the scenes, so users are not typically aware of these features. Other features are accessed by new commands.

Here is a list of the behavior changes that are most visible:

- The boot process creates many fewer messages. Services do not display a message by default when they are started. All of the information that was provided by the boot messages can now be found in a log file for each service that is in /var/svc/log. You can use the svcs command to help diagnose boot problems. In addition, you can use the -v option to the boot command, which generates a message when each service is started during the boot process.

- Because services are automatically restarted if possible, it might seem that a process fails to terminate. If the service is defective, the service is placed in maintenance mode, but normally a service is restarted if the process for the service is terminated. The svcadm command should be used to stop the processes of any SMF service that should not be running.

- Many of the scripts in /etc/init.d and /etc/rc*.d have been removed. The scripts are no longer needed to enable or disable a service. Entries from /etc/inittab have also been removed so that the services can be administered by using SMF. Scripts and inittab entries that are provided by an ISV or are locally developed will continue to run. The services might not start at exactly the same point in the boot process, but they are not started before the SMF services.
x86: Administering the GRand Unified Bootloader (Tasks)

This chapter provides overview and task-related information about the GRand Unified Bootloader (GRUB). GRUB 2, the descendent of the original GRUB 0.97-based boot loader, is the system boot loader on x86 platforms in this release.

**Note** - The original GRUB (GRUB Legacy) continues to be the default boot loader on x86 platforms that run Oracle Solaris 10 and the previous Oracle Solaris 11 release, Oracle Solaris 11 11/11. If you are running an Oracle Solaris release that supports the legacy version of GRUB, see *Booting and Shutting Down Oracle Solaris on x86 Platforms.*

This is a list of the information that is in this chapter:

- “Introducing GRUB 2” on page 19
- “Upgrading Your GRUB Legacy System to a Release That Supports GRUB 2” on page 28
- “Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the bootadm Command” on page 33
- “Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time” on page 45
- “Customizing the GRUB Configuration” on page 48
- “Advanced GRUB Administration and Troubleshooting” on page 49

x86: Introducing GRUB 2

The following information is provided in this section:

- “Description of the GRUB 2 Configuration” on page 21
- “GRUB 2 Partition and Device Naming Scheme” on page 22
- “GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy Task Comparison” on page 25
GRUB 2 is a powerful and more modular boot loader that supports a wider range of platforms and firmware types, including booting from Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) firmware, and booting from GUID Partition Table (GPT) partitioned disks of any size, on systems with BIOS or UEFI firmware. GRUB 2 also supports the UEFI-specified, GPT partitioning scheme.

Like GRUB Legacy, GRUB 2 uses a two-stage boot process. The key difference between GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy is that GRUB 2 places many facilities in dynamically loaded modules, which enables the core GRUB 2 (second-stage boot loader) image to be smaller and therefore load faster and be more flexible. As a result, GRUB functionality is loaded on demand at boot time.

GRUB 2 introduces the following key changes:

- **Configuration changes**
  The GRUB 2 configuration differs syntactically from the GRUB Legacy configuration. The menu.lst file that is used by GRUB Legacy has been replaced by a new configuration file, grub.cfg. Unlike the menu.lst file, the grub.cfg file is automatically regenerated by boot management commands. Therefore, this file should never be directly edited, as any edits are immediately destroyed when the grub.cfg file is regenerated. See “Description of the GRUB 2 Configuration” on page 21.

- **Partition and device naming changes**
  Instead of 0-based indexes, GRUB 2 uses 1-based indexes for partitions and a changed device naming scheme. See “GRUB 2 Partition and Device Naming Scheme” on page 22.

- **Boot loader and GRUB menu administration changes**
  You administer the grub.cfg file through the bootadm command. Modified subcommands and new subcommands enable you to perform most of the administrative tasks that were previously accomplished by editing the menu.lst file. Two examples include setting boot attributes (such as kernel arguments) for an Oracle Solaris boot instance and managing boot loader settings. See “Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the bootadm Command” on page 33.

- **GRUB menu and screen changes**
  The various GRUB menus and some tasks, for example, adding kernel arguments by editing the GRUB menu at boot time, work somewhat differently now. These differences are documented in the various tasks within this document, where appropriate.

- **Other boot loader related command changes**
  The installgrub command is deprecated in this release. Do not use this command to install the boot loader on systems that support GRUB 2, as doing so can prevent the system from booting. Instead, if you are running a release that supports GRUB 2, use the bootadm install-bootloader command. This command supersedes the functionality of the installgrub command on x86 platforms and the installboot command on SPARC platforms. See “Installing GRUB 2 by Using the bootadm install-bootloader Command” on page 49.
You can use the `installgrub` command to install GRUB Legacy on a system, but only after you have verified that the version of GRUB Legacy you are installing supports the ZFS pool version of your root pool, and that there are no remaining GRUB 2 boot environments on the system. For instructions, see “How to Install GRUB Legacy on a System That Has GRUB 2 Installed” on page 51.

x86: Description of the GRUB 2 Configuration

GRUB 2 uses an entirely different configuration than GRUB Legacy. The GRUB Legacy configuration is managed through the `menu.lst` file, but GRUB 2 does not use a `menu.lst` file. Instead, GRUB 2 uses a configuration file, `grub.cfg`, to store the same type of information. Similar to the `menu.lst` file, the `grub.cfg` file is located at the top-level of the ZFS dataset for the root pool, `/pool-name/boot/grub`, for example, `/rpool/boot/grub/grub.cfg`.

The syntax of the `grub.cfg` file is based on a subset of bash scripting, which is more complex and powerful than the directive-like language that is used in the `menu.lst` file that is shown in the following example:

```
title title
  bootfs pool-name/ROOT/bootenvironment-name
  kernel$ /platform/i86pc/kernel/$ISADIR/unix -B $ZFS-BOOTFS
  modules /platform/i86pc/$ISADIR/boot_archive

By comparison, the same configuration is stored in the `grub.cfg` file, as follows:

```
menuentry "<title>" {
  insmod part_msdos
  insmod part_sunpc
  insmod part_gpt
  insmod zfs
  search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root f3d8ef099730bafa
  zfs-bootfs /ROOT/<BE name>/@/ zfs_bootfs
  set kern=/platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
  set gfxpayload="1024x768x32;1024x768x16;800x600x16;640x480x16;640x480x15;640x480x32"
  insmod gzio
  echo -n "Loading ${root}/ROOT/<BE name>/@/platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive: 
  $module /ROOT/<BE name>/@/platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive

Another significant difference between the `grub.cfg` file and the `menu.lst` file is that you do not edit the `grub.cfg` file. The `menu.lst` file supports user-created menu entries and manual changes to global GRUB configuration file settings and variables, in addition to menu entries that are automatically generated by the system. In contrast, the `grub.cfg` file is administered by using various `bootadm` subcommands, many of which are new in this release. The various `bootadm` subcommands enable you to administer most boot loader administration tasks. See “Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the `bootadm` Command” on page 33.
Another feature of the grub.cfg file is that it is autogenerated whenever you make changes to the boot loader configuration. The file is also autogenerated during some operations and when certain boot administration commands are used. If necessary, you can manually generate a new grub.cfg file by running the bootadm command with the new generate-menu subcommand. Use this subcommand to create a new grub.cfg file only if the boot configuration becomes corrupted. See “How to Manually Regenerate the GRUB Menu” on page 35.

**Note** - The autogeneration mechanism for the grub.cfg file is intended for installed systems only.

For reference, the GRUB 2 configuration is stored in the following files:

- **grub.cfg** – Is the main configuration file that is used by GRUB 2.
- **/pool-name/boot/grub/menu.conf** – Is a file that is used by Oracle Solaris to generate the final grub.cfg configuration file.

  The menu.conf file is a separate GRUB meta configuration file that stores the machine-parseable representation of the GRUB 2 configuration.

**Note** - Do not attempt to edit this file.

- **/pool-name/boot/grub/custom.cfg** – Is an editable file that resides in the same location as the grub.cfg and menu.conf files. The custom.cfg file is created by the administrator (and not on the system by default). This file is reserved for the purpose of adding more complex constructs (menu entries or other scripting information) to the basic GRUB configuration.

  The custom.cfg file is referenced in the grub.cfg file. If a custom.cfg file exists on the system, the commands or directives that are in that file are then processed by the grub.cfg file. For more information, see “Customizing the GRUB Configuration” on page 48.

### x86: GRUB 2 Partition and Device Naming Scheme

If you are familiar with how device naming for GRUB Legacy works, you need to be aware of the differences between the GRUB Legacy naming scheme and the GRUB 2 naming scheme. While GRUB Legacy implements a 0-based naming scheme for partition indexes, GRUB 2 uses a 1-based naming scheme for partition indexes.

The GRUB 2 device naming scheme uses the following format:

(hdX, part-typeY, part-typeZ, ...)

Because partition schemes can be nested, GRUB's device naming scheme has been changed to support arbitrary nesting levels. GRUB accepts either the old-style device naming (“(hd0,1)”) or the new-style device naming that includes the partition scheme name. For example:

(hd0, gpt1)

The previous example refers to the first GPT partition on the first disk.

**Note** - Only the GRUB partition numbering has changed, not disk numbering. Disk numbers remain 0-based.

Because GRUB 2 relies on file system UUIDs (or labels) and a built-in search command for automatically locating the proper device or partition name, you are not required to manually specify device names. The following table provides examples of the partition indexes and device names that GRUB uses.

**TABLE 2-1**  GRUB 2 Partition and Device Naming Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hd0, msdos1)</td>
<td>Specifies the first DOS partition on the first disk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hd0, gpt2)</td>
<td>Specifies the second GPT partition on the disk.</td>
<td>This is an example of the prototypical partition where the current release would be installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hd0, msdos1, sunpc1)</td>
<td>Specifies the first VTOC slice in the Oracle Solaris partition that is stored in the first DOS partition on the first disk.</td>
<td>This is an example of the prototypical partition where versions of Oracle Solaris prior to this release would be installed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you need to determine which partition number refers to a partition that interests you, access the GRUB command-line interpreter by pressing the C key (or Control-C, if you are editing a menu entry). Then, run the ls command to list all of the partitions that GRUB can identify, which is similar to the following figure.
The `-l` option to the `ls` command displays more detailed information about each partition, including file system and file system UUID information, which is similar to the following figure.

**Note** - GRUB counts the drive numbers from zero, regardless of their type and does not distinguish between Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) and Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) devices.
## x86: GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy Task Comparison

Although GRUB 2 shares several characteristics with GRUB Legacy, because GRUB 2 does not use a `menu.lst` file, many boot administration tasks are performed differently on systems that support GRUB 2. For example, you manage the GRUB menu and perform various bootloader administrative tasks by using new subcommands of the `bootadm` command.

A new `-P pool` argument is available for most of the `bootadm` subcommands. This option enables you to view or make changes to the GRUB menu and boot entries for a particular root pool. If you are running an operating system that supports GRUB Legacy, the `-P` option might not be available for these `bootadm` subcommands.

For example, you would list the GRUB menu for a specific root pool, as follows:

```
# bootadm list-menu -P pool-name
```

The following table compares some common GRUB 2 tasks and commands to the GRUB Legacy equivalent. For detailed instructions, see the `bootadm(1M)` man page and “Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the `bootadm` Command” on page 33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task or Command</th>
<th>GRUB 2 Method</th>
<th>GRUB Legacy Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List the current boot entries in the GRUB menu.</td>
<td><code>bootadm list-menu</code></td>
<td><code>bootadm list-menu</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can also view individual entries by the entry number or by title. To view an entry by title:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>bootadm list-menu entry-title</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the title has spaces, quotation marks must be used to protect the title from being parsed as multiple arguments. For example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>bootadm list-menu </code>This is a menu entry with a title'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To view an entry by its entry number:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>bootadm list-menu -i entry-number</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate a new GRUB configuration file (<code>grub.cfg</code>) that contains the default boot loader settings and one menu entry for each Oracle Solaris boot environment on each root pool on the system.</td>
<td><code>bootadm generate-menu</code></td>
<td>Manually edit the <code>menu.lst</code> file to add the new information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there is an existing `grub.cfg` file on the system, use the `-f` option with the `generate-menu` subcommand. This syntax destroys the existing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task or Command</th>
<th>GRUB 2 Method</th>
<th>GRUB Legacy Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRUB 2 configuration and replaces it with the new configuration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you use the <code>-P</code> option to generate a new GRUB 2 configuration file for a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific root pool on the system, note that the <code>grub.cfg</code> file that is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>generated is stored in the top-level ZFS dataset for that root pool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add a new entry to the</td>
<td>To add an entry by specifying its entry number:</td>
<td>Manually add the entry to the <code>menu.lst</code> file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUB menu.</td>
<td>bootadm add-entry -i entry-number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To add an entry by specifying its title:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bootadm add-entry entry-title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change an entry in the</td>
<td>To change an entry by specifying its entry number:</td>
<td>Manually edit the <code>menu.lst</code> file to make persistent changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUB menu.</td>
<td>bootadm change-entry -i entry-numberkey=value</td>
<td>As an alternative, edit the GRUB menu at boot time to make changes to the boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To change an entry by specifying its title:</td>
<td>entry that persist just until the next time the system is booted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bootadm change-entry entry-title key=value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the title has spaces, quotation marks must be used to protect the title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from being parsed as multiple arguments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This subcommand is used to make changes to an individual boot entry, for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>example, to specify the Oracle Solaris console device as a kernel argument.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the entry title matches multiple menu entries, only the first entry is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>modified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A boot entry can also be changed by editing the GRUB menu at boot time, just</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as was done in previous releases with a GRUB Legacy entry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove an entry from the</td>
<td>To remove an entry by specifying its entry number:</td>
<td>Manually remove the entry from the <code>menu.lst</code> file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRUB menu.</td>
<td>bootadm remove-entry -i entry-number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To remove an entry by specifying its title:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task or Command</td>
<td>GRUB 2 Method</td>
<td>GRUB Legacy Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootadm remove-entry entry-title</td>
<td>If a title is specified, all of the entries with that title are removed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage the GRUB menu. For example, set the default GRUB menu entry from which to boot.</td>
<td>bootadm set-menu key=value</td>
<td>bootadm set-menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add custom menu entries to the GRUB menu, for example, a Linux entry.</td>
<td>Add the entry to the custom.cfg file, making sure to use the proper GRUB 2 configuration file syntax. See “Customizing the GRUB Configuration” on page 48. <strong>Note</strong> - You must create this file first.</td>
<td>Add the information to the menu.lst file after installing Oracle Solaris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit the GRUB menu at boot time to add boot arguments.</td>
<td>1. Interrupt the boot process by using the arrow keys to select the desired menu entry, then type e. 2. Add boot arguments to the end of the $multiboot line for the specified boot entry. 3. Press Control-X to boot from the modified entry. If the system console is on a serial device, F10 might not be properly recognized on a UEFI system. In that case, use Control-X. <strong>Note</strong> - Pressing the Escape key while editing a menu entry returns you to the menu entry list, and all edits are discarded.</td>
<td>1. Interrupt the boot process by typing e. 2. Add the boot arguments to the end of the kernel$ line for the specified boot entry. 3. Press Return, then type b to boot the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install the boot loader program.</td>
<td>bootadm install-bootloader</td>
<td>installgrub for x86 based systems and installboot for SPARC based systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create boot partitions for either UEFI or BIOS firmware.</td>
<td>Use the new -B option of the zpool create command to automatically create the firmware-appropriate boot partition, and the ZFS data partition into which the new ZFS pool will be stored, at the same time. Attaching a disk to a root pool automatically creates the proper boot partitions and installs the boot loader on that disk. See Chapter 4, “Managing ZFS Root Pool Components,” in “Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.2.”</td>
<td>GRUB Legacy supports systems with BIOS firmware only and therefore does not require a separate boot partition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
x86: Upgrading Your GRUB Legacy System to a Release That Supports GRUB 2

The following information is provided in this section:

- “How to Upgrade Your GRUB Legacy System to a Release That Supports GRUB 2” on page 28
- “How GRUB Legacy Menu Entries Are Migrated to GRUB 2” on page 30
- “Maintaining GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy Boot Environments on the Same System” on page 31

x86: How to Upgrade Your GRUB Legacy System to a Release That Supports GRUB 2

For fresh installations of an Oracle Solaris release that supports GRUB 2 as the default boot loader, nothing is required before performing the installation.

For upgrades to at least Oracle Solaris 11.1, you must install some prerequisite packages prior to the upgrade. These packages are included in the Oracle Solaris package repositories.

Before You Begin

Before upgrading your system to a release that supports GRUB 2, do the following:

- Check for any known issues that might impact the installation or upgrade. See “Oracle Solaris 11.2 Release Notes”.
- Review the information and guidelines in “How GRUB Legacy Menu Entries Are Migrated to GRUB 2” on page 30 and “Maintaining GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy Boot Environments on the Same System” on page 31.
- Preserve your existing GRUB Legacy configuration.

1. Become an administrator.
   
   For more information, see “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. Install the prerequisite packages.
   
   $ pkg update

3. Reboot the system to the new boot environment that was just created in Step 2.

4. After your system is running in the new boot environment, update the pkg package with the fixes that are required to complete the upgrade by running the following command:
$ pkg update pkg

Running this command updates any packages with names that match *pkg, which is the package that contains the pkg command and its dependencies.

5. To complete the update to Oracle Solaris 11.2, run the pkg update command one more time, as follows:

$ pkg update --accept

Note - You must indicate that you agree to and accept the terms of the licenses of the packages that are listed by specifying the --accept option.

The final update installs GRUB 2 as the default system boot loader. The update also creates a grub.cfg file that is based on the contents of the GRUB Legacy menu.lst file.

After the new boot environment is activated, the GRUB Legacy configuration is then migrated to GRUB 2, and GRUB 2 becomes the system's default boot loader. Oracle Solaris boot entries from the menu.lst file are copied to the grub.cfg file in the order in which they appear. Any chainloader entries are also migrated.
x86: How GRUB Legacy Menu Entries Are Migrated to GRUB 2

After upgrading to a version of Oracle Solaris that supports GRUB 2, all of the Oracle Solaris menu entries are automatically migrated from the GRUB Legacy menu.lst file to the new grub.cfg file. Any chainloader entries are also migrated. When the system reboots, only those boot entries that were migrated are displayed in the main GRUB menu. Any other boot entries that you want displayed in the main GRUB menu must be manually converted and added to the custom.cfg file. See “Customizing the GRUB Configuration” on page 48.

Note - All of the boot entries from the menu.lst file are present in the GRUB Legacy submenu for that root pool.

It is also important to note that GRUB 2 can directly boot all supported releases of Oracle Solaris 11, as well as Oracle Solaris 10 releases, starting with the Solaris 10 1/06 release. Previous Oracle Solaris releases can be booted indirectly by using the chainloading mechanism. You can add menu entries that use chainloading to the custom.cfg file in the same way that other custom entries are added.

Although the principle of chainloading is the same for GRUB 2 as it is for GRUB Legacy, the syntax is slightly different. In the following example, the entry is chainloaded to the master boot
record (MBR) on disk 0. This type of chainloading is useful only if GRUB 2 is not installed in that location. Note also that chainloading this way only works on systems with BIOS firmware (which includes all Oracle Solaris 10 systems).

```plaintext
menuentry "Boot from Hard Disk" {
  set root=(hd0)
  chainloader --force +1
}
```

In the following example, Oracle Solaris 10 is installed in the second DOS partition. In addition, the Oracle Solaris 10 version of GRUB Legacy is installed into the partition boot record (PBR) of that partition.

```plaintext
menuentry "Solaris 10" {
  set root=(hd0,msdos2)
  chainloader --force +1
}
```

In this example, the entry is chainloaded to the Oracle Solaris 10 GRUB Legacy menu. The result is that there are two levels of menus: one to chainload from GRUB 2 to the Oracle Solaris 10 GRUB Legacy menu, and one to boot the Oracle Solaris 10 kernel from the Oracle Solaris 10 GRUB Legacy menu. To boot the system, you must select the appropriate Oracle Solaris 10 menu entry.

In addition to the Oracle Solaris menu entries that were converted from the `menu.lst` file, there is one submenu for each root pool that contains a GRUB Legacy `menu.lst` file. This submenu includes all of the menu entries in the respective `menu.lst` file and provides access to all `menu.lst` entries for maximum backward compatibility.

When booting back to an Oracle Solaris boot environment that does not contain the prerequisite packages for GRUB 2, changes to the boot configuration, for example, those that are made by using the `beadm` and `bootadm` commands, are only made to the `menu.lst` file for the appropriate root pool. If you then reboot the system, the GRUB 2 menu does not reflect those changes. Only the Legacy GRUB submenu for the appropriate root pool reflects the changes.

Additionally, these changes do not show up in the main GRUB menu until a GRUB 2 aware boot environment is booted, and the `grub.cfg` file is regenerated. Wherever possible, when a system runs a boot environment that uses GRUB 2, the `menu.lst` file is synchronized with the `grub.cfg` file. This synchronization occurs whenever the `beadm` or `bootadm` command is used to make changes to the GRUB 2 configuration.

---

**x86: Maintaining GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy Boot Environments on the Same System**

You can activate GRUB 2 boot environments on a system that has GRUB Legacy boot environments, but only if the GRUB Legacy boot environments are GRUB 2 aware. Also, you can activate a GRUB Legacy boot environment from a GRUB 2 boot environment. One caveat
for activating GRUB 2 boot environments on systems with GRUB Legacy boot environments is that you must install the GRUB 2 prerequisite packages in the current boot environment before you invoke the `pkg update` command to install an Oracle Solaris release that supports GRUB 2. See “How to Upgrade Your GRUB Legacy System to a Release That Supports GRUB 2” on page 28.

Boot environments are managed through the `beadm` command. See `beadm(1M)`. When the `beadm create` command is used to create a new boot environment, a menu entry is also automatically created for that boot environment. You can display all of the boot environments that are on a system by using the `beadm list` command:

```
$ beadm list
BE                      Active Mountpoint Space Policy Created
--                      ------ ---------- ----- ------ -------
oracle-solaris11-backup -      -          64.0K static 2014-03-29 11:41
oracle-solaris2         -      -          64.0K static 2014-03-29 11:41
solaris11u2             NR     /          3.35G static 2014-02-17 13:22
```

The `beadm` command works with both GRUB 2 and GRUB Legacy configurations. When GRUB 2 boot environments are present in list of boot environments, GRUB 2 is retained as the default boot loader. Oracle Solaris does not attempt to reinstall GRUB Legacy as the default boot loader, even if a GRUB Legacy boot environment is activated. If you remove the last GRUB 2 boot environment from the system, you must manually install GRUB Legacy as the system boot loader. If the system includes the GRUB 2 prerequisite packages, you can use the `bootadm install-bootloader -f` command to manually install the boot loader. See “Installing GRUB 2 by Using the `bootadm install-bootloader Command” on page 49. Otherwise, you can use the `installgrub` command. See `installgrub(1M)`.

Manually reinstalling GRUB Legacy as the default boot loader by using the `bootadm install-bootloader -f` command forcibly installs GRUB Legacy as the system boot loader. To ensure that all boot environments remain bootable, this command must be run from the boot environment that contains the latest GRUB Legacy boot loader version. In addition, prior to reinstalling GRUB Legacy, all GRUB 2 boot environments should be removed from the system by using the `beadm` command. See “How to Install GRUB Legacy on a System That Has GRUB 2 Installed” on page 51.

**Note** - It is important to note that when using the `bootadm install-bootloader` command with the `-f` option on a system with an older boot loader, the older boot loader must be capable of reading the ZFS version on the boot disk. Otherwise, GRUB might not be able to read the root pool at boot time, rendering the system non-bootable.

If this situation occurs, you must install a newer boot loader by booting from another boot environment or by booting from recovery media and installing the boot loader version that matches your pool version. See “How to Boot From Media to Resolve a Problem With the GRUB Configuration That Prevents the System From Booting” on page 117.
The following procedures are provided in this section:

- "How to List GRUB Menu Entries" on page 34
- "How to Manually Regenerate the GRUB Menu" on page 35
- "How to Maintain the GRUB Menu" on page 36
- "How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu" on page 38
- "How to Add a Boot Entry to the GRUB Menu" on page 42
- "How to Remove a Boot Entry From the GRUB Menu" on page 43

On systems that support GRUB Legacy, the GRUB configuration and the GRUB menu is primarily managed by editing the menu.lst file. On systems that support GRUB 2, the grub.cfg file is used. However, this file is not manually edited. Instead, the file is managed by using the boot administration interface, bootadm. The bootadm command can be used to administer most of the tasks that were previously done by editing the menu.lst file. These tasks include administering boot loader settings, the GRUB menu, as well as individual attributes of a particular boot entry.

Note - Because the grub.cfg file can be overwritten without notice whenever changes are made to the boot loader by using either the bootadm command or the beam command, this file should never be directly edited.

The following bootadm subcommands support the administration of the GRUB 2 configuration:

- **add-entry** Adds a boot entry to the GRUB menu.
- **change-entry** Changes the attributes of a specified boot entry in the GRUB menu.
- **generate-menu** Generates a new boot loader configuration file.
- **install-bootloader** Installs the system boot loader. This subcommand applies to both x86 and SPARC platforms.
- **list-menu** Displays the current boot entries in the GRUB menu.

The -P option supports displaying boot entries for a specified root pool. View individual menu entries by title or entry number, as follows:

```
# bootadm list-menu -i 0
```

the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
title: Oracle Solaris 11 FCS
kernel: /platform/i86pc/kernel/$ISADIR/unix
kernel arguments: -B $ZFS-BOOTFS -v

x86: Administering the GRUB Configuration by Using the bootadm Command
How to List GRUB Menu Entries

boot archive: /platform/i86pc/$ISADIR/boot_archive
ZFS root pool: rpool

remove-entry
Removes a boot entry from the GRUB menu.

set-menu
Maintains the GRUB menu. This subcommand is used to set a particular GRUB menu entry as the default and to set other menu options and boot loader options.

The -P option supports changing menus on multiple root pools.

Note - Because SPARC platforms do not use GRUB, there is no boot menu that requires management by using the bootadm command. However, the bootadm command can be used on SPARC based systems to list the contents of the boot archive, to manually update the boot archive, and to install the boot loader. See “Managing the Oracle Solaris Boot Archives” on page 107.

The following procedures describe how to use the bootadm command to manage the GRUB configuration and the GRUB menu. For more complete information, see the bootadm(1M) man page.

▼ x86: How to List GRUB Menu Entries

Use the list-menu subcommand of the bootadm command to list the GRUB menu entries that are currently on the system. This information is supplied by the grub.cfg file. The output of the command also includes the location boot loader configuration files, the default boot entry number, the autoboot-timeout value, and the title of each boot entry.

- List the contents of the grub.cfg file.

$ bootadm list-menu

For example:

$ bootadm list-menu
the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
default 0
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11 FCS
1 Oracle Solaris backup-1
2 Oracle Solaris 11 11.2

If you specify an entry title or entry number when running the command, that information is also displayed.

$ bootadm list-menu -i entry-number
For example:

```
$ bootadm list-menu -i 0

the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub

title: Oracle Solaris 11 FCS
kernel: /platform/i86pc/kernel/$ISADIR/unix
kernel arguments: -B $ZFS-BOOTFS -v
boot archive: /platform/i86pc/$ISADIR/boot_archive
ZFS root pool: rpool
```

## x86: How to Manually Regenerate the GRUB Menu

Use the `bootadm generate-menu` command to manually regenerate a `grub.cfg` file that contains the OS instances that are currently installed on a system.

Information from the `/usr/lib/grub2/bios/etc/default/grub` or the `/usr/lib/grub2/uefi64/etc/default/grub` file, combined with information from GRUB meta configuration file, `/rpool/boot/grub/menu.conf`, is used to generate the final `grub.cfg` file.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Generate the `grub.cfg` file.**

   ```
   # bootadm generate-menu
   ```

   - If the `grub.cfg` file already exists, use the `-f` option to overwrite the existing file.

     ```
     # bootadm generate-menu -f
     ```

   - Generate a new GRUB menu for a root pool other than the current root pool, as follows:

     ```
     # bootadm generate-menu -P pool-name
     ```

3. **Verify that the menu has been updated to reflect the changes.**

   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

   **Note** - If you do not see your changes, check the `grub.cfg` file to verify that the change was made.
x86: How to Maintain the GRUB Menu

Use the `set-menu` subcommand of the `bootadm` command to maintain the GRUB menu. For example, you can use the command to change the menu timeout and the default boot entry in the GRUB menu.

1. Assume the root role.
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. (Optional) List the GRUB menu entries.
   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

3. Make the necessary changes to the GRUB menu.
   ```
   # bootadm set-menu [-P pool] [-R altroot [-p platform]] key=value
   ```
   For more information about each value that you can specify by using the `set-menu` subcommand, see the `bootadm(1M)` man page. Examples of common ways that you can use the `set-menu` subcommand follow this procedure.

4. Verify that the changes have been made.
   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

   Note - If you do not see your changes, check the `grub.cfg` file to verify that the change was made.

Example 2-1  Changing the Default Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu

Use the `bootadm set-menu` command with the appropriate `key=value` option to set the default entry number (for example, 0, 1, or 2) in the GRUB menu. This number designates which operating system is booted when the timer expires.

For example, the output of the following `bootadm list-menu` command shows the default boot entry as 2, which is Oracle Solaris 11_test:

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
```
In this example, the console is set to graphics mode. Other modes that you can set the console to include text and serial.

You can set the default boot entry to 1, as follows:

```
# bootadm set-menu default=1
# bootadm list-menu
```

The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 1
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 GRUB2

In this example, the default menu entry is now 1. When the system is rebooted, it will automatically boot the new Oracle Solaris entry after the default timer expires.

You can also set the default entry in the GRUB menu by using the `change-entry` subcommand. See “How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu” on page 38.

**Example 2-2 Changing the Menu Timeout Value in the GRUB Menu**

Use the `bootadm set-menu` command with the appropriate `key=value` option to set the menu timeout value.

In the following example, the output of the `bootadm list-menu` command shows a default timeout value of 30 seconds that has been changed to 45 seconds. The change takes effect the next time the system is booted.

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
# bootadm set-menu timeout=45
# bootadm list-menu
```

**Example 2-3 Setting the GRUB Console Type**

One value that you can set by using the `set-menu` subcommand of the `bootadm` command is the console type. Changing the console type in this way persists over system reboots.
For example, you would set the console type to `serial` in the `grub.cfg` file, as follows:

```bash
# bootadm set-menu console=serial
```

You can also set the console type to `text` for plain text console. Choose this option if you are using BIOS serial redirection. Or, you can set the console type to `graphics`. This option provides a more graphical menu, and a background image is used.

When you set the console type to `serial`, you can configure the serial parameters that GRUB 2 uses when initializing the serial port at boot time. If you do not specify a `serial_params` value, the default is to use serial port 0 (`COM1/ttya`) and to not specify a speed. Note that if a speed is not specified and only a port is specified, for example, `serial_params=0`, then the speed that is used is undefined and will be whatever speed the serial port was initialized to before GRUB executes. If you want to ensure a specific speed is used, they need to explicitly set it with `serial_params`.

Add the `serial_params` key value to the `bootadm` command line, as follows:

```bash
# bootadm set-menu console=serial serial_params=port[,speed[,data bits[,parity[,stop bits]]]]
```

- **port**
  - Is the port number. Any number from 0 to 3 (usually 0 is used for ttya or COM1) can be used to specify ports ttya through ttyd, or COM1 through COM4, respectively.

- **speed**
  - Is the speed that the serial port uses. If this value is omitted, GRUB 2 uses whatever speed the serial port has been initialized to use. If the serial port has not been initialized, failure to specify the speed might cause unpredictable output. If you are not sure if the serial port has been initialized, and you are not using BIOS console redirection, it is best to specify a speed value.

- **data bits**
  - Is specified with a value of either 7 or 8.

- **parity**
  - Is specified as `e`, `o`, or `n` (for even, odd, or none), respectively.

- **stop bits**
  - Is specified with a value of 0 or 1.

All of the serial parameters, with the exception of the `port` parameter, are optional.

▼ **x86: How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu**

Use the `change-entry` subcommand of the `bootadm` command to set certain boot attributes for a specified boot entry, or a comma-separated list of entries, in the GRUB menu. The entry is
How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu

specified by either an entry title or an entry number. If multiple entries have the same title, all of
the entries are affected.

---

**Note** - A special property, `set-default`, sets the default entry to boot from when the timer
expires. This subcommand functions the same as the `set-menu default=value` subcommand.
See Example 2-1.

For information about how to set attributes for specific boot entries by editing the GRUB
menu at boot time, see “Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot
Time” on page 45.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle
Solaris 11.2”.

2. **(Optional) List the GRUB menu entries.**

   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

3. **Set the boot attributes for the specified entry.**

   ```
   # bootadm change-entry [-P pool] {{entry-title{,entry-title...}}}
   | [-i entry-number{,entry-number...}] { key=value [ key=value ...] }
   | set-default }
   ```

   When specifying a value that includes white space, you must enclose the value in single or
double quotation marks.

   For more information about each value that you can specify by using the `change-entry`
subcommand, see the `bootadm(1M)` man page. Examples of common ways to use the `change-
entry` subcommand follow this procedure.

4. **Verify that the changes have been made to the specified entry.**

   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

---

**Note** - If you do not see your changes, check the `grub.cfg` file to verify that the change was
made.

---

**Example 2-4** Setting the Title for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu

You can set the title for a specified boot entry by using the `change-entry` subcommand of the
`bootadm` command. When setting the title, you can specify either the entry number or the entry
How to Set Attributes for aSpecified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu

Set the title for a boot entry by specifying the entry number, as follows:

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 1
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
# bootadm change-entry -i 2 title="Oracle Solaris 11-backup1"
# bootadm list-menu
```

Set the title for a boot entry by specifying the title, as follows:

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 1
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
# bootadm change-entry "Oracle Solaris 11_test" title="Oracle Solaris 11-backup1"
# bootadm list-menu
```

Example 2-5 Changing a Boot Entry by Specifying Kernel Arguments

The following examples show how to set kernel boot arguments for a specified boot entry by using the `change-entry` subcommand of the `bootadm` command.

In this example, boot entry number 1 is set to boot in single-user mode:

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 1
console graphics
```
How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu

Example 2-6 Changing a Boot Entry by Using the -B Option to Specify Kernel Arguments

The following examples show some of ways that you can set kernel arguments for a specific boot entry by using the -B option.

You would disable the e1000g network driver and load the kernel debugger at boot time, as follows:

```
# bootadm change-entry -i 0 kargs="-B disable-e1000g=true -k"
```

You can specify multiple -B options by using the bootadm change-entry command. For example, you would disable the e1000g driver and ACPI at the same time by using either of the following commands:

```
# bootadm change-entry -i 0 kargs="-B disable-e1000g=true -B acpi-user-options=2"
# bootadm change-entry -i 0 kargs="-B disable-e1000g=true,acpi-user-options=2"
```

You can also use the -B option to set certain boot attributes at boot time by editing the specified boot entry. For instructions, see "Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time" on page 45.
Example 2-7 Removing Previously Added Kernel Arguments From a Boot Entry

In the following example, a kernel argument (-s) is removed from a specific boot entry:

```
# bootadm list-menu -i 1
the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
title: s11.2.backup
ekernel: /platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
kernel arguments: -s
boot archive: /platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive
bootfs: rpool/ROOT/s11.2.backup

# bootadm change-entry -i 1 kargs=
# bootadm list-menu -i 1
the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
title: s11.2.backup
ekernel: /platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
kernel arguments: 
boot archive: /platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive
bootfs: rpool/ROOT/s11.2.backup
```

x86: How to Add a Boot Entry to the GRUB Menu

Use the `add-entry` subcommand of the `bootadm` command to add a new entry to the GRUB menu with the specified entry title. If you specify an entry number, the new entry is inserted at the given position in the GRUB menu. Or, if the entry number is higher than the current number of entries in the menu, the entry is then added as the last entry in the menu.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **(Optional) List the current boot entries in the GRUB menu.**

   ```
   # bootadm list-menu
   ```

3. **Add the new boot entry to the GRUB menu.**

   ```
   # bootadm add-entry -P pool -i [entry-number] entry-title
   ```

4. **Set the `bootfs` property for the newly added entry as follows:**

   ```
   # bootadm change-entry -i new-entry-number bootfs='pool-name/ROOT/be-name'
   ```

   This step ensures that the newly added boot entry does not use the default `bootfs` value that is set in the root pool, which is specified in the `bootfs pool-level` property.

5. **Verify that the boot entry was added.**
How to Remove a Boot Entry From the GRUB Menu

Example 2-8  x86: Adding a Boot Entry to the GRUB Menu

The following example shows how to add a menu entry to the GRUB menu by using the `bootadm add-entry` command. In this example, entry number 2 is added.

```bash
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
course graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
# bootadm add-entry -i 2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
# bootadm change-entry -i 2 bootfs='rpool/ROOT/test'
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
course graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
```

View the contents of the new menu entry by specifying the entry number, as follows:

```bash
# bootadm list-menu -i 2
the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
title: Oracle Solaris 11_test
kernel: /platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
kernel arguments: -B $ZFS-BOTTFS
boot archive: /platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive
ZFS root pool: rpool
```

△ x86: How to Remove a Boot Entry From the GRUB Menu

Use the `remove-entry` subcommand of the `bootadm` command to remove a given entry, or a comma-separated list of entries, from the GRUB menu. If you specify multiple entries with the same title, all of the entries with that title are removed.

1. Assume the root role.
See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **(Optional) List the current boot entries.**

```
# bootadm list-menu
```

3. **Remove the specified entry from the GRUB menu.**

```
# bootadm remove-entry [-P pool] [{entry-title [,entry-title...]} | -i entry-number[,entry-number...]]
```

4. **Verify that the entry has been removed.**

```
# bootadm list-menu
```

**Note** - If you do not see your changes, check the grub.cfg file to verify that the change was made.

---

**Example 2-9**  
**x86: Removing a Boot Entry From the GRUB Menu**

The following example shows the removal of entry number 2 from the GRUB menu.

```
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
2 Oracle Solaris 11_test
bootadm remove-entry -i 2
1 entry removed
# bootadm list-menu
The location of the boot loader configuration file is /rpool/boot/grub
default 2
console graphics
timeout 30
0 Oracle Solaris 11/11
1 Oracle Solaris 11.2
```
x86: Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time

On x86 platforms, you can set boot attributes and kernel arguments for a specific boot entry by editing the GRUB menu at boot time. These changes persist until the next time the system is booted.

To permanently set boot attributes for a specific boot entry, use the `bootadm` command with the `change-entry` subcommand. See “How to Set Attributes for a Specified Boot Entry in the GRUB Menu” on page 38.

When you boot an x86 based system the GRUB main menu is displayed. This menu contains a list of all of the boot entries that are currently on the system. To edit a specific boot entry, use the arrow keys to select the entry, then type `e` to edit the entry. In the GRUB edit screen, navigate to the `$multiboot` line, then type the additional boot option or kernel argument at the end of the line.

The `$multiboot` line in the GRUB edit menu might look similar to the following:

```
$multiboot /ROOT/transition/@/$kern $kern -B console=graphics -B $zfs_bootfs
```

For example, to disable the `e1000g` network driver and load `kmdb` at boot time, you would edit the GRUB menu for the specified entry, as follows:

```
$multiboot /ROOT/solaris/@/$kern $kern -B disable-e1000g=true -k -B $zfs_bootfs
```

To exit the GRUB edit menu and boot the entry you just edited, press Control-X. If you have a system with UEFI firmware, and you are not using a serial console, pressing F10 also boots the entry.

**Note** - If you plan to edit the GRUB menu at boot time, you must reboot the system by using the `-p` option of the `reboot` command to ensure that the GRUB menu is displayed during the boot sequence.

The following kernel arguments and options can be specified when you edit the GRUB menu at boot time:

```
unix

-a

-i altinit
```

- `-unix` Specifies the kernel to boot.
- `-a` Prompts the user for configuration information.
- `-i altinit` Specifies an alternative executable as the primordial process. `altinit` is a valid path to an executable.
### Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time

- **k** Boots the system with the kernel debugger enabled.

- **m smf-options** Controls the boot behavior of the Service Management Facility (SMF).

  There are two categories of options: recovery options and messages options.

- **r** Specifies a reconfiguration boot.

  The system probes all attached hardware devices and then assigns nodes in the file system to represent only those devices that are actually found.

- **s** Boots the system to a single-user state.

- **v** Boots the system with verbose messages enabled.

---

**Note** - When parameters are specified by using the `eeprom` utility and on the GRUB command line, the GRUB command line takes precedence.

For more information, see the `kernel(1M)` man page.

---

### x86: Adding `-B prop=val` Kernel Arguments at Boot Time by Editing the GRUB Menu

You can specify certain kernel arguments at boot time, for example, setting the Oracle Solaris system console, by specifying `-B prop=val` options. The following are the various ways in which you can modify boot parameters on x86 platforms at boot time by adding `-B prop=val` options to a specified boot entry:

- **-B acpi-enum=off** Disables the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI) enumeration of devices.

- **-B acpi-user-options=0x2** Disables ACPI entirely.

- **-B console=force-text** Specifies to use VGA text mode for booting. See “Redirecting the Oracle Solaris Console at Boot Time” on page 48.

- **-B console=graphics** Specifies that the console use graphics mode for booting, which enables a high-resolution state.

- **-B console=text** Specifies that the console use text mode for booting, which enables a high-resolution state.
Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time

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- `screen-#columns=value`, `screen-#rows=value`
  Specifies the number of rows and columns of the frame buffer console. The most appropriate font for the selected number of rows or columns is automatically detected by the system. This option is used to optimize the frame buffer console size.

- `-B console=ttya`
  Redirects the console to ttya.

- `-B console=ttya,acpi-enum=off`
  Redirects the console to ttya and disables the ACPI enumeration of devices.

- `-B uefi_runtime=disable=1`
  Disables the use of UEFI runtime services in Oracle Solaris.

For more information, see the `boot(1M)` man page.

**EXAMPLE 2-10** Configuring Text Mode Boot Parameters for the Oracle Solaris System Console

In text mode, the console output is sent to the frame buffer, and input is received from the keyboard. A variant of text mode, the graphics mode displays an image with an animation until either a key is pressed or console interaction is required by the console login, sulogin, or kmdb command. A new property of text, `console=force-text`, directs the system to not use a VGA adapter as a bitmap device and sets the adapter to VGA text mode.

Note that setting the `console=force-text` property for the console will not transition the VGA adapter to text mode on systems with UEFI firmware.

When this property is not present, the console device reverts to the device that is specified by the `input-device` and `output-device` property pair. When neither the console property, nor the `input-device` and `output-device` property pair are present, the console defaults to the frame buffer and keyboard.

The following example shows how to specify the `-B console=force-text` property on the kernel command line at boot time:

```
-B console=force-text
```

**EXAMPLE 2-11** Enabling a Graphical Display and Configuring Console Text Mode Parameters

By default, the console text mode is 80 columns by 24 rows. To reconfigure this parameter, use the `-B` option with the `screen-#columns=value` and `screen-#rows=value` parameters.

For example, the following parameters can be specified on the kernel command line to enable a graphical display and allocate a console terminal of 100 columns by 60 rows:

```
-B console=graphics,screen-#columns=100,screen-#rows=60
```
Redirecting the Oracle Solaris Console at Boot Time

Oracle Solaris 11 supports higher resolution and color depth on x86 based systems than the older Video Graphics Array (VGA) 640-480 16-color console. This support is provided for systems that use UEFI firmware and traditional BIOS firmware with Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) option read-only memory (ROM). Note that support is limited to when a graphics card or frame buffer is used as a physical or virtual console. There is no impact on the behavior of serial consoles.

To support this feature, two command-line `-B option=val` parameters are available:

- `-B console=force-text` Specifies to use VGA text mode for booting.
- `-B screen-columns=value, screen-rows=value` Specifies the number of rows and columns of the frame buffer console. The most appropriate font for the selected number of rows or columns is automatically detected by the system. This option is used to optimize the frame buffer console size.

Oracle Solaris boot entries will attempt a specific set of graphics modes in a particular order. These modes are listed in the `set gfxpayload` line that follows the `$multiboot` line in the `grub.cfg` file. You can alter this line if you desire a mode that is not listed. To make this change persistent, you must copy the entry to the `custom.cfg` file. Otherwise, the next time the `grub.cfg` file is autogenerated, the `gfxpayload` setting is overwritten.

The syntax for the `set gfxpayload` argument is as follows:

```
WidthxHeight[xbit-depth]
```

The “x” is the actual character, for example:

```
set gfxpayload=1024x768;1280x1024x32
```

This setting means that GRUB will first attempt to locate the 1024x768 mode, in any bit depth (higher bit depths are preferred), then it will attempt to locate 1280x1024, in a 32-bit depth. The special keyword, `text`, chooses the text mode. It should be noted that this keyword might not work on UEFI firmware. The `keep` keyword specifies that the mode that GRUB is using, if a graphical console type is in use, should be maintained and used by Oracle Solaris as its frame buffer console resolution.

x86: Customizing the GRUB Configuration

The `grub.cfg` file contains most of the GRUB configuration. An additional, editable file named `custom.cfg` can be used if you want to add more complex constructs, for example, menu entries or other scripting, to the GRUB configuration. This file does not exist on the system by default.
You must create the file, and it must reside in the same location as the `grub.cfg` and `menu.conf` files, which is in `/pool-name/boot/grub/`.

GRUB processes the commands and any customizations that are in the `custom.cfg` file through the following code that is located at the end of the `grub.cfg` file:

```
if [ -f $prefix/custom.cfg ]; then
    source $prefix/custom.cfg;
fi
```

These instructions direct GRUB to check for the existence of a `custom.cfg` file in the top-level dataset of the root pool, in the `boot/grub` subdirectory. If a `custom.cfg` file exists, GRUB sources the file and processes any commands that are in the file, as if the contents were textually inserted in the `grub.cfg` file.

On a system with 64-bit UEFI firmware, entries in this file might look like the following:

```bash
menuentry "Windows (64-bit UEFI)" {
    insmod part_gpt
    insmod fat
    insmod search.fs_uuid
    insmod chain
    search --fs-uuid --no-floppy --set=root cafe-f4ee
    chainloader /efi/Microsoft/Boot/bootmgfw.efi
}
```

On a system with BIOS firmware, entries in this file might look like the following:

```bash
menuentry "Windows" {
    insmod chain
    set root=(hd0,msdos1)
    chainloader --force +1
}
```

### x86: Advanced GRUB Administration and Troubleshooting

The following information is provided in this section:

- “Installing GRUB 2 by Using the `bootadm install-bootloader` Command” on page 49
- “How to Install GRUB Legacy on a System That Has GRUB 2 Installed” on page 51

### x86: Installing GRUB 2 by Using the `bootadm install-bootloader` Command

If the GRUB 2 boot loader becomes corrupted, and the system can no longer boot, you might be required to boot from media and manually reinstall the boot loader. To reinstall the boot
loader, you must boot from the Oracle Solaris installation media (for example, by using the text installer ISO image) and get to a command prompt.

\[ \text{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{x86: How to Install the Boot Loader}}} \]

You must import the root pool before you can reinstall GRUB 2. The following procedure describes the steps to follow.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Boot the system from the Oracle Solaris media.**

3. **Import the root pool.**
   
   \[ \text{# zpool import -f pool-name} \]

4. **Install the boot loader.**
   
   \[ \text{# bootadm install-bootloader [-f] -P pool-name} \]
   
   `-f` Forces the installation of the boot loader and bypasses any versioning checks for not downgrading the version of the boot loader on the system.

   **Note** - Do not use the `--f` option unless you are sure that you want to overwrite the boot loader with the version that is on the media.

   `-P` Specifies the boot configuration for the pool to be used

5. **Export the root pool.**
   
   \[ \text{# zpool export pool-name} \]

6. **Reboot the system.**

\[ \text{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{x86: How to Install GRUB in a Location Other Than the Default Location}}} \]

On systems with BIOS firmware, sometimes it is necessary or desirable to install GRUB 2 into the master boot record. The following procedure describes how to do so. After the installation,
GRUB 2 is then the default system boot loader, regardless of which DOS partition is marked as the active partition. When DOS partitioning is used on systems with BIOS firmware, and the Solaris partition is a primary partition, the default GRUB 2 installation location is the partition boot record. If the partition is a logical partition, GRUB 2 is always installed in the MBR.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Install the boot loader into the MBR location.**
   
   ```
   # bootadm install-bootloader -M
   ```

3. **Reboot the system.**

**x86: Installing GRUB Legacy on a System That Has GRUB 2 Installed**

Because the system does not automatically reinstall the GRUB Legacy boot loader when you destroy the last GRUB 2 boot environment, if you want to reinstall the GRUB Legacy boot loader, you must first boot to the latest boot environment that includes the GRUB Legacy boot loader files (in `/boot/grub/stage1` and `/boot/grub/stage2`).

The `installgrub` command is deprecated in this release and should only be used if you are running a release that supports the GRUB Legacy boot loader. See `installgrub(1M)`. 

**x86: How to Install GRUB Legacy on a System That Has GRUB 2 Installed**

The following procedure applies if you have upgraded your system from a release that supports GRUB Legacy to Oracle Solaris 11.2.

If you decide to revert your system to the older GRUB Legacy boot loader, use the following procedure.
Caution - Be sure to perform these steps from the boot environment that contains the Oracle Solaris release or a Support Repository Update (SRU) that you used to update to Oracle Solaris 11.2. Additionally, if you have upgraded the ZFS pool's capabilities by using the `zpool upgrade` command past version 33, you will not be able to downgrade to GRUB Legacy or complete Step 2 of this procedure. Forcibly downgrading to GRUB Legacy after the root pool has been upgraded past version 33 results in an unbootable system.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Boot from the boot environment that was upgraded to the Oracle Solaris 11.2 release.**

3. **Remove all of the GRUB 2 boot environments from the system by using the `beadm destroy` command.** See “Destroying a Boot Environment” in “Creating and Administering Oracle Solaris 11.2 Boot Environments”.
   Performing this step ensures that you do not accidentally activate and install GRUB 2, as activating any boot environments that include the Oracle Solaris 11.2 release will replace the Legacy GRUB boot loader with GRUB 2.

4. **On the boot environment that contains the latest GRUB Legacy version, forcibly reinstall GRUB Legacy on the system, as follows:**

   ```
   # bootadm install-bootloader -f
   ```

   **Note** - You do not need to reboot after these steps. On the next full reboot, the GRUB Legacy boot loader will execute.
Shutting Down a System (Tasks)

This chapter provides overview and task-related information for shutting down an Oracle Solaris system. Any information in this chapter that applies only to SPARC or x86 based systems is identified as such.

This a list of the information that is in this chapter:

- “Shutting Down a System” on page 53
- “Guidelines for Shutting Down a System” on page 54
- “Shutting Down a System” on page 55
- “Turning Off Power to System Devices” on page 60

For overview information about booting a system, see Chapter 1, “Booting and Shutting Down a System (Overview)”.

Shutting Down a System

Oracle Solaris is designed to run continuously so that the electronic mail and network software can work correctly. However, some system administration tasks and emergency situations require that the system be shut down to a level where you can safely turn off power. In some cases, the system needs to be brought to an intermediate level, where not all system services are available.

Such cases include the following:

- Adding or removing hardware
- Preparing for an expected power outage
- Performing file system maintenance, such as a backup

For information about using your system's power management features, see the poweradm(1M) man page.
Guidelines for Shutting Down a System

Keep the following in mind when you shut down a system:

- Use either the `shutdown` or the `init` command to shut down a system. Both commands perform a clean system shutdown, which means all system processes and services are terminated normally.
- You need to be the root role to use the `shutdown` and `init` commands.
- Both the `shutdown` and `init` commands take a run level as an argument.

The three most common run levels are as follows:

- **Run level 3** – All system resources are available and users can log in. By default, booting a system brings it to run level 3, which is used for normal day-to-day operations. This run level is also known as the multiuser state, with NFS resources shared.
- **Run level 6** – Shuts down the system to run level 0, and then reboots the system to a multiuser level with SMB or NFS resources shared (or whatever run level is the default in the `inittab` file).
- **Run level 0** – The operating system is shut down, and it is safe to turn off power. You need to bring a system to run level 0 whenever you move a system, or add or remove hardware.

Run levels are fully described in “How Run Levels Work” on page 73.

System Shutdown Commands

The `shutdown` and `init` commands are the primary commands that are used to shut down a system. Both commands perform a clean shutdown of the system. As such, all file system changes are written to disk, and all system services, processes, and the operating system are terminated normally.

The use of a system’s Stop key sequence or turning a system off and then on are not clean shutdowns because system services are terminated abruptly. However, sometimes these actions are needed in emergency situations.

The following table describes the various shutdown commands and provides recommendations for using them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>When to Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>shutdown</code></td>
<td>An executable that calls the <code>init</code> program to shut down the system. The system is brought to run level 5 by default.</td>
<td>Use this command to shut down servers that are operating at run level 3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Shutting Down a System**

The following procedures and examples describe how to shut down a system by using the `shutdown` and `init` commands.

- “How to Determine Who Is Logged in to the System” on page 55
- “How to Shut Down a System by Using the `shutdown` Command” on page 56
- “How to Shut Down a Stand-Alone System by Using the `init` Command” on page 60

For information about shutting down a system for recovery purposes, including using the `halt` command, see “How to Stop a System for Recovery Purposes” on page 112.

### How to Determine Who Is Logged in to the System

For Oracle Solaris systems that are used as multiuser timesharing systems, you might need to determine if any users are logged into the system before shutting it down. Use the following procedure in these instances.

- **To determine who is logged in to a system, use the `who` command, as follows:**

  ```
  $ who
  holly  console  May  7 07:30
  kryten pts/0 May  7 07:35 (starlite)
  lister pts/1 May  7 07:40 (bluemidget)
  ```

- **Data in the first column identifies the user name of the logged-in user.**
- **Data in the second column identifies the terminal line of the logged-in user.**
Data in the third column identifies the date and time that the user logged in.

Data in the fourth column, if present, identifies the host name if the user is logged in from a remote system.

How to Shut Down a System by Using the `shutdown` Command

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **For a server shutdown, find out if any users are logged in to the system.**
   
   `who`
   
   A list of all logged-in users is displayed.

3. **Shut down the system.**
   
   `shutdown -init-state -g grace-period -y`
   
   `-init-state` Brings the system to an init state that is different from the default of S. The choices are 0, 1, 2, 5, and 6.
   
   Run levels 0 and 5 are states reserved for shutting the system down. Run level 6 reboots the system. Run level 2 is available as a multiuser operating state.

   `-g grace-period` Indicates a time (in seconds) before the system is shut down. The default is 60 seconds.

   `-y` Continues to shut down the system without intervention. Otherwise, you are prompted to continue the shutdown process after 60 seconds.

   For more information, see the `shutdown(1M)` man page.

4. **If you are asked for confirmation, type y.**
   
   Do you want to continue? (y or n): y

   If you used the `shutdown -y` command, you will not be prompted to continue.

5. **Type the root password, if prompted.**
   
   Type Ctrl-d to proceed with normal startup.
How to Shut Down a System by Using the `shutdown` Command

(or give root password for system maintenance): `xxxxxx`

6. After you have finished performing any system administration tasks, press Control-D to return to the default system run level.

7. Use the following table to verify that the system is at the run level that you specified in the `shutdown` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified Run Level</th>
<th>x86 Based System Prompt</th>
<th>SPARC Based System Prompt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S (single-user state)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 (power-down state)</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>ok or &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run level 3 (multiuser state with remote resources shared)</td>
<td><code>hostname</code> console login:</td>
<td><code>hostname</code> console login:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 3-1 Bringing a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S) by Using the `shutdown` Command

In the following example, the `shutdown` command is used to bring a system to run level S (the single-user state) in three minutes.

```
# who
root     console     Apr 15 06:20

# shutdown -g180 -y

Shutdown started. Fri Apr 15 06:20:45 MDT 2014

Broadcast Message from root (console) on portia Fri Apr 15 06:20:46...
The system portia will be shut down in 3 minutes

showmount: portia: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on portia Fri Apr 15 06:21:46...
The system portia will be shut down in 2 minutes

showmount: portia: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on portia Fri Apr 15 06:22:46...
The system portia will be shut down in 1 minute

showmount: portia: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on portia Fri Apr 15 06:23:16...
The system portia will be shut down in 30 seconds

showmount: portia: RPC: Program not registered
Changing to init state s - please wait
svc.startd: The system is coming down for administration. Please wait.
root@portia:~# Apr 15 06:24:28 portia svc.startd[9]:

Apr 15 06:24:28 portia syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
Requesting System Maintenance Mode

(See /lib/svc/share/README for more information.)
```
How to Shut Down a System by Using the `shutdown` Command

SINGLE USER MODE

Enter user name for system maintenance (control-d to bypass):xxxxxx
#

Example 3-2 Bringing a System to a Shutdown State (Run Level 0) by Using the `shutdown` Command

In the following example, the `shutdown` command is used to bring a system to run level 0 in five minutes without requiring additional confirmation.

`# who`
root       console   Jun 17 12:39...
userabc    pts/4     Jun 17 12:39   (:0.0)
`# shutdown -i0 -g300 -y`
Shutdown started.  Fri Apr 15 06:35:48 MDT 2014

Broadcast Message from root (console) on murky Fri Apr 15 06:35:48...
The system pinkytusk will be shut down in 5 minutes

showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on murky Fri Apr 15 06:38:48...
The system murky will be shut down in 2 minutes

showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on murky Fri Apr 15 06:39:48...
The system murky will be shut down in 1 minute

showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on murky Fri Apr 15 06:40:18...
The system murky will be shut down in 30 seconds

showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
Broadcast Message from root (console) on murky Fri Apr 15 06:40:38...
THE SYSTEM murky IS BEING SHUT DOWN NOW ! ! !
Log off now or risk your files being damaged

showmount: murky: RPC: Program not registered
Changing to init state 0 - please wait
root@murkey:~# svc.startd: The system is coming down.  Please wait.
svc.startd: 122 system services are now being stopped.
Apr 15 06:41:49 murky svc.startd[9]:
Apr 15 06:41:49 murky svc.startd[9]:
Apr 15 06:41:49murkey syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
Apr 15 06:41:57 The system is down. Shutdown took 69 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
Press any key to reboot.
Resetting...

If you are bringing the system to run level 0 to turn off power to all devices, see “Turning Off Power to System Devices” on page 60.
Example 3-3 Bringing a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3) by Using the shutdown Command

In the following example, the shutdown command is used to reboot a system to run level 3 in two minutes. No additional confirmation is required.

```
# who
root  console  Jun 14 15:49  (:0)
userabc  pts/4  Jun 14 15:46  (:0.0)
# shutdown -i16 -g120 -y
Shutdown started.  Fri Apr 15 06:46:50 MDT 2014
Broadcast Message from root (console) on venus Fri Apr 15 06:46:50...
The system venus will be shut down in 2 minutes
Broadcast Message from root (console) on venus Fri Apr 15 06:47:50...
The system venus will be shut down in 1 minute
Broadcast Message from root (console) on venus Fri Apr 15 06:48:20...
The system venus will be shut down in 30 seconds
Broadcast Message from root (console) on venus Fri Apr 15 06:48:40...
THE SYSTEM venus IS BEING SHUT DOWN NOW !!!
Log off now or risk your files being damaged
showmount: venus: RPC: Program not registered
Changing to init state 6: please wait
root@venus:~# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 123 system services are now being stopped.
Apr 15 06:49:32 venus svc.startd[9]:
Apr 15 06:49:32 venus syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
Apr 15 06:49:40 The system is down. Shutdown took 50 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
rebooting...
SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.2 64-bit
Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Booting to milestone "milestone/single-user:default".
Hostname: venus
NIS domain name is solaris.example.com
.
.
venus console login:
```

See Also Regardless of why you shut down a system, you will probably want to return to run level 3, where all file resources are available, and users can log in. For instructions on bringing a system back to a multiuser state, see Chapter 4, “Booting a System (Tasks)”.

How to Shut Down a Stand-Alone System by Using the `init` Command

Use this procedure when you need to shut down a stand-alone system.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Shut down the system.**

   ```
   # init 5
   ```
   
   For more information, see the `init(1M)` man page.

**Example 3-4** Bringing a System to a Shutdown State (Run Level 0) by Using the `init` Command

In this example, the `init` command is used to bring a stand-alone system to the run level where it is safe to turn off power.

````
# init 0

INIT: New run level: 0
The system is coming down. Please wait.
.
.
.
.
.
.
The system is down.
syncing file systems... [11] [10] [3] done
Press any key to reboot
```

**See Also** Regardless of why you shut down the system, you will probably want to return to run level 3, where all file resources are available, and users can log in.

Turning Off Power to System Devices

You need to turn off power to all system devices when you do the following:

- Replace or add hardware.
- Move the system from one location to another.
- Prepare for an expected power outage or natural disaster such as an approaching electrical storm.
**Note** - You can shut down an x86 based system by pressing the power button. Shutting the system off this way causes an ACPI event to be sent to the system, alerting the system that the user has requested a shutdown. Turning the power off this way is equivalent to running the `shutdown -i0` or `init 0` commands.

For information about turning off power to devices, see the instructions for the specified hardware in the product documentation at [http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/index.html).
Booting a System (Tasks)

This chapter provides task-related information for booting and rebooting an Oracle Solaris System. Any information in this chapter that applies only to SPARC or x86 based systems is identified as such.

This is a list of the information that is in this chapter:

- “Displaying and Setting Boot Attributes” on page 63
- “Booting a System” on page 72
- “Booting From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment” on page 85
- “Rebooting a System” on page 88

For overview information about booting a system, see Chapter 1, “Booting and Shutting Down a System (Overview)”.

Displaying and Setting Boot Attributes

The following information describes the various ways in which you can display and set boot attributes on SPARC and x86 platforms. For specific information about setting boot attributes on x86 based systems, either at boot time or by using the `bootadm` command, see “Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time” on page 45.

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “Displaying and Setting Boot Attributes by Using the OpenBoot PROM” on page 63
- “Working With EEPROM Parameters” on page 68
- “Managing Shutdown Animation Through SMF” on page 72

SPARC: Displaying and Setting Boot Attributes by Using the OpenBoot PROM

The boot PROM is used to boot a SPARC based system and to modify boot parameters. For example, you might want to reset the device from which to boot, change the default boot file or kernel, or run hardware diagnostics before bringing the system to a multiuser state.
If you need to perform any of the following tasks, you need to change the default boot device:

- Add a new drive to the system either permanently or temporarily
- Change the network boot strategy
- Temporarily boot a stand-alone system from the network

For a complete list of PROM commands, see the `monitor(1M)` and `eeprom(1M)` man pages.

### SPARC: How to Identify the PROM Revision Number of a System

1. **Bring the system to the `ok` PROM prompt.**
   ```
   # init 0
   ```

2. **Display a system's PROM revision number by using the `banner` command.**
   ```
   ok banner
   ```

### SPARC: How to Identify Devices on a System

You might need to identify the devices on a system to determine the appropriate devices from which to boot.

**Before You Begin**

Before you can safely use the `probe` commands to determine what devices are attached to the system, you need to do the following:

- Change the PROM `auto-boot?` value to `false`.
  ```
  ok setenv auto-boot? false
  ```
- Issue the `reset-all` command to clear system registers.
  ```
  ok reset-all
  ```

You can view the `probe` commands that are available on your system by using the `sifting probe` command:

```
ok sifting probe
```

If you run the `probe` commands without clearing the system registers, the following message is displayed:

```
ok probe-scsi
This command may hang the system if a Stop-A or halt command has been executed. Please type reset-all to reset the system
```
before executing this command.
Do you wish to continue? (y/n) n

1. **Identify the devices on the system.**

   ok **probe-device**

2. **(Optional) If you want the system to reboot after a power failure or after you use the reset command, then reset the auto-boot? value to true.**

   ok **setenv auto-boot? true**
   auto-boot? = true

3. **Boot the system to a multiuser state.**

   ok **reset-all**

**Example 4-1** SPARC: Identifying the Devices on a System

The following example shows how to identify the devices connected to a system.

   ok **setenv auto-boot? false**
   auto-boot? = false
   ok **reset-all**
   SC Alert: Host System has Reset

Sun Fire T200, No Keyboard
.
.
.
Ethernet address 0:14:4f:1d:e8:da, Host ID: 841de8da.
ok **probe-ide**
   Device 0 ( Primary Master )
   Removable ATAPI Model: MATSHITACD-RW CW-8124

Device 1 ( Primary Slave )
   Not Present

Device 2 ( Secondary Master )
   Not Present

Device 3 ( Secondary Slave )
   Not Present

   ok **setenv auto-boot? true**
   auto-boot? = true

Alternatively, you can use the **devalias** command to identify the device aliases and the associated paths of devices that might be connected to the system. For example:

   ok **devalias**
   ttya /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/isa@2/serial@0,3f8
   nvram /virtual-devices/nvram@3
SPARC: How to Determine the Default Boot Device

1. Bring the system to the \texttt{ok} PROM prompt.

\texttt{# init 0}

2. Determine the default boot device.

\texttt{ok printenv boot-device}

\texttt{boot-device} Identifies the value for setting the device from which to boot. For more information, see the \texttt{printenv(1B)} man page.

The default \texttt{boot-device} is displayed in a format that is similar to the following:

\texttt{boot-device = /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0,2/LSILogic,sas@2/disk@0,0:a}

If the \texttt{boot-device} value specifies a network boot device, the output is similar to the following:

\texttt{boot-device = /sbus@0f,0/SUNW,fas@e,8800000/sd@0,0:a disk net}

SPARC: How to Change the Default Boot Device by Using the Boot PROM

Before You Begin

You might need to identify the devices on the system before you can change the default boot device to some other device. For information about identifying devices on the system, see “How to Identify Devices on a System” on page 64.

1. Bring the system to the \texttt{ok} PROM prompt.

\texttt{# init 0}
2. **Change the value of the `boot-device` value.**

   `ok setenv boot-device device[n]`

   `device[n]` Identifies the `boot-device` value, such as disk or network. The `n` can be specified as a disk number. Use one of the `probe` commands if you need help identifying the disk number.

3. **Verify that the default boot device has been changed.**

   `ok printenv boot-device`

4. **Save the new `boot-device` value.**

   `ok reset-all`

   The new `boot-device` value is written to the PROM.

**Example 4-2** SPARC: Changing the Default Boot Device by Using the Boot PROM

In this example, the default boot device is set to disk.

```
# init 0
#
INIT: New run level: 0
.
.
.
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
ok setenv boot-device /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk@1,0
boot-device = /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk@1,0
ok printenv boot-device
boot-device /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk@1,0
ok boot
Resetting ...

screen not found.
Can't open input device.
Keyboard not present. Using ttya for input and output.
.
.
.
Rebooting with command: boot disk1
Boot device: /pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk@1,0  File and args:
```

In this example, the default boot device is set to the network.

```
# init 0
#
INIT: New run level: 0
.
.
.
```
The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
ok setenv boot-device net
boot-device = net
ok printenv boot-device
boot-device net disk
ok reset

Boot device: net File and args:

pluto console login:

Working With EEPROM Parameters

You can display and modify the value of parameters in the EEPROM by using the `eeprom` command. You do not need any special privileges to display EEPROM parameters. However, to modify these parameters, you must assume the `root` role.

Note the following additional information about how EEPROM properties are set and stored on x86 platforms.

- On x86 platforms, the setting of EEPROM properties is simulated by:
  - Storing Oracle Solaris specific properties in the `/boot/solaris/bootenv.rc` file.
  - Manipulating the GRUB menu to simulate the effect of setting certain EEPROM properties.
  - Implementing NVRAM storage for variables specific to the UEFI environment.
- Setting the `boot-args` or `boot-file` properties causes a special GRUB menu entry to be created and manipulated, as this is the only way to simulate the effect on x86 platforms. The title of the special GRUB menu entry is `Solaris bootenv rc`. This special entry is marked as the default entry when it is created.
- Properties that are set by using the `eeprom` command can be overridden by setting their property names to different values on the kernel command line, for instance, by editing the GRUB menu at boot time. One example would be to set the `console` property to `text` by using the `eeprom` command, then by adding `B console=text` to the kernel command line at boot time. In this case, the console type is set to text, even though the `bootenv.rc` file specifies a value of `graphics`.

For more detailed information, see the `eeprom(1M)` man page.
EEPROM Parameters on UEFI Systems

For UEFI enabled systems, the parameters are stored in two places. Oracle Solaris specific variables are stored in `bootenv.rc` file. UEFI specific variables are set in the NVRAM store. Unlike SPARC with OBP, Oracle Solaris variables are not consumed by UEFI firmware. To make the UEFI specific variables available, use the `-u` option with the `eeprom` command.

Most UEFI variables are in a binary format and are translated to a readable format. When translation is not possible, a hexdump is printed.

Viewing EEPROM Parameters

EEPROM parameters vary by platform. For example, `boot-device` is a parameter on SPARC platforms, but not on x86 platforms. To view the available EEPROM parameters for your system type, use the `eeprom` command with no arguments.

**EXAMPLE 4-3**  Viewing All EEPROM Parameters

The example below shows the output of the `eeprom` command on an x86 based system:

```
$ eeprom
keyboard-layout=Unknown
ata-dma-enabled=1
atapi-cd-dma-enabled=1
ttyb-rts-dtr-off=false
ttyb-ignore-cd=true
ttya-rts-dtr-off=false
ttya-ignore-cd=true
ttyb-mode=9600,8,n,1,-
ttya-mode=9600,8,n,1,-
lba-access-ok=1
console=ttya
```

**EXAMPLE 4-4**  Viewing a Specific EEPROM Parameter

To display the value for a specific EEPROM parameter add the parameter name to the `eeprom` command as follows:

```
$ /usr/sbin/eeprom console
console=ttya
```
EXAMPLE 4-5  Viewing All UEFI EEPROM Parameters

The example below shows how to display all of the UEFI parameters on a system in UEFI mode. You must assume the root role to use this command.

```
# eeprom -u
MonotonicCounter=0x1f2
OsaBootOptNum=0xffff
ConOut=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1c,0x7)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/AcpiAdr(2417549440)
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
ConIn=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x10,0x0)/USB(0x1,0x0)/USB(0x0,0x0)
BootOrder=Boot0000 Boot0001 Boot0002 Boot0003 Boot0004 Boot0005 Boot0006
Lang=eng
PlatformLang=en-US
Timeout=0x1
Boot0001=description:string=[UEFI]USB:USB IN:USB USB Hard Drive, flags:int=1, device_path: \
string=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1a,0x0)/USB(0x1,0x0)/USB(0x2,0x0)/HD(1,MBR,0x00405353,0x800,0x30000), \
optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0002=description:string=[UEFI]PXE:NET0: Intel(R) Ethernet Controller 10 Gigabit X540-AT2, \
flags:int=1, device_path:string=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(012128e77478), \
optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0003=description:string=[UEFI]PXE:NET1: Intel(R) Ethernet Controller 10 Gigabit X540-AT2, \
flags:int=1, device_path:string=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(012128e77479), \
optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0004=description:string=[UEFI]PXE:NET2: Intel(R) Ethernet Controller 10 Gigabit X540-AT2, \
flags:int=1, device_path:string=/PciRoot(0x1)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(012128e7747a), \
optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0005=description:string=[UEFI]PXE:NET3: Intel(R) Ethernet Controller 10 Gigabit X540-AT2, \
flags:int=1, device_path:string=/PciRoot(0x1)/Pci(0x1,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(012128e7747b), \
optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0006=description:string=[UEFI]SAS:PCIe3:ATA HITACHI HTS542080J9AT00, flags:int=1, \
device_path:string=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0) \
/ hd(1,GPT,0x00405353,0x800,0x100,0x00000000), optional_data:string=AMBO
Boot0000=description:string=Oracle Solaris s12-13, flags:int=1, device_path: \
string=/EFI/Oracle/grubx64.efi, file_path:string=/EFI/Oracle/grubx64.efi
USB_POINT=5f1941f700000000
ConOutDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1c,0x7)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/AcpiAdr(2417549440)
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
ConInDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1d,0x0)/USB(0x1,0x0)/USB(0x0,0x0)
BootOptionSupport=0x1
ErrOutDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1c,0x7)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/AcpiAdr(2417549440)
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
ErrOutDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1d,0x0)/USB(0x1,0x0)/USB(0x0,0x0)
BootOptionSupport=0x1
ErrOutDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1c,0x7)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/AcpiAdr(2417549440)
 /PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
ErrOutDev=/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x0)/Serial(0xe0)/UartFlowCtrl(None)/VenPcAnsi()
/PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1d,0x0)/USB(0x1,0x0)/USB(0x0,0x0)
BootOptionSupport=0x1
PlatformLang=en-US
S3PerfAdd=hexdump:989fd6aa00000000
LangCodes=eng
BootCurrent=Boot0000
```
EXAMPLE  4-6   Viewing a Specific UEFI Parameter

```
# eeprom -u Boot0000
Boot0000=description:string=Oracle Solaris s12_13, flags:int=1, device_path: \
    string=HD(1,GPT,C79BB75-60D2-A9E0-83EE-94DAA21B0383,0x100,0x80000), \
    file_path:string=/EFI/Oracle/grubx64.efi
```

▼  SPARC: How to Set a Boot Attribute

The following procedure describes how to set the default boot device on a SPARC based system. On x86 platforms, the boot device is set through the setup utility for your firmware type, for example, UEFI Boot Manager.

---

**Note** - On x86 platforms, the boot device is set through the setup utility for your firmware type, for example, UEFI Boot Manager.

---

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2 ”.

2. **Specify the boot attribute.**
   
   ```
   # eeprom attribute=value
   ```

3. **Verify that the attribute has been set.**
   
   ```
   # eeprom attribute
   ```
   
   The output should display the new eeprom value for the changed attribute.

**Example  4-7**  Setting the auto_boot Parameter

To set the auto_boot parameter to false, type the following command using the root role:

```
# eeprom auto-boot?=false
```

**Example  4-8**  Setting Kernel Boot Arguments

You can set kernel boot arguments by specifying a value for the boot-args parameter. For example, type the following command to specify that the system boot the kernel debugger:

```
# eeprom boot-args=-k
```
How to Delete a UEFI EEPROM Parameter

Example 4-9  Setting Parameters for the Console Device

To switch the Oracle Solaris console setting to graphic mode, use the following command:

```
# eeprom console=graphics
```

Example 4-10  Setting a Parameter on a UEFI Enabled System

This example shows how to change the boot order on a UEFI enabled system:

```
# eeprom -u BootOrder="Boot0005 Boot0001 Boot0002 Boot0003 Boot0004 Boot0000"
```

▼ How to Delete a UEFI EEPROM Parameter

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Delete the UEFI EEPROM parameter.**
   
   In this example, a custom parameter named attribute is deleted.

   ```
   # eeprom -u -d attribute
   ```

3. **Verify that the attribute has been deleted.**
   
   ```
   # eeprom -u attribute
eeprom: read: attribute doesn't exist
   ```

x86: Managing Shutdown Animation Through SMF

During the shutdown process, if the console=graphics option was used to boot the system, and the shutdown is triggered by the Xorg server, a progress status indicator is displayed. To prevent the progress status indicator from displaying, set the new splash-shutdown property of the svc:/system/boot-config SMF service to false, as follows:

```
# svccfg -s svc:/system/boot-config:default setprop config/splash_shutdown = false
# svcadm refresh svc:/system/boot-config:default
```

Booting a System

The following procedures describe how to boot a system to various states, also known as run level booting.
The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “How Run Levels Work” on page 73
- “How to Boot a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)” on page 75
- “How to Boot a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)” on page 77
- “How to Boot a System Interactively” on page 81

How Run Levels Work

A system’s run level (also known as an init state) defines what services and resources are available to users. A system can be in only one run level at a time.

Oracle Solaris has eight run levels, which are described in the following table. The default run level is specified in the /etc/inittab file as run level 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run Level</th>
<th>Init State</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Power-down state</td>
<td>Power-down</td>
<td>To shut down the operating system so that it is safe to turn off power to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s or S</td>
<td>Single-user state</td>
<td>Single-user</td>
<td>To run as a single user with some file systems mounted and accessible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Administrative state</td>
<td>Single-user</td>
<td>To access all available file systems. User logins are disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Multiuser state</td>
<td>Multiuser</td>
<td>For normal operations. Multiple users can access the system and all file systems. All daemons are running except for the NFS server daemons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Multiuser level with NFS resources shared</td>
<td>Multiuser</td>
<td>For normal operations with NFS resources shared. This is the default run level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alternative multiuser state</td>
<td>Multiuser</td>
<td>Not configured by default, but available for customer use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Power-down state</td>
<td>Power-down</td>
<td>To shut down the operating system so that it is safe to turn off power to the system. If possible, automatically turns off power on systems that support this feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reboot state</td>
<td>Reboot</td>
<td>To stop the operating system and reboot to the state that is defined by the initdefault entry in the /etc/inittab file. The SMF service, svc:/system/boot-config:default, is enabled by default. When the config/fastreboot_default property is set to true, init 6 bypasses certain firmware initialization and test steps, depending on the specific capabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, the `svcadm` command can be used to change the run level of a system, by selecting a milestone at which to run. The following table shows which run level corresponds to each milestone.

**TABLE 4-2**  Run Levels and SMF Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Run Level</th>
<th>SMF Milestone FMRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>milestone/single-user:default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>milestone/multi-user:default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>milestone/multi-user-server:default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What Happens When a System Is Booted to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)**

1. The `init` process is started and reads the properties defined in the `svc:/system/environment:init` SMF service to set any environment variables. By default, only the `TIMEZONE` variable is set.
2. Then, `init` reads the `inittab` file and does the following:
   a. Executes any process entries that have `sysinit` in the `action` field so that any special initializations can take place before users log in to the system.
   b. Passes the startup activities to `svc.startd`.

For a detailed description of how the `init` process uses the `inittab` file, see the `init(1M)` man page.

**When to Use Run Levels or Milestones**

In general, changing milestones or run levels is an uncommon procedure. If it is necessary, using the `init` command to change to a run level will change the milestone as well and is the appropriate command to use. The `init` command is also good for shutting down a system.

However, booting a system using the `none` milestone can be very useful for debugging startup problems. There is no equivalent run level to the `none` milestone. For more information, see “How to Investigate Problems Starting Services at System Boot” in “Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.
Determining a System's Current Run Level

To determine a system's current run level, use the `who -r` command.

**EXAMPLE 4-11  Determining a System's Run Level**

The output of the `who -r` command displays information about a system's current run level, as well as previous run levels.

```bash
$ who -r
.  run-level 3  Dec 13 10:10  3  0  S
$ 
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output of <code>who -r</code> command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>run-level 3</td>
<td>Identifies the current run level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 13 10:10</td>
<td>Identifies the date of last run level change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Also identifies the current run level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Identifies the number of times the system has been at this run level since the last reboot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Identifies the previous run level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to Boot a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)**

Use this procedure to boot a system that is currently at run level 0 to run level 3. Any information in this procedure that applies to either the SPARC or x86 platforms is noted accordingly.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Depending on the platform, do one of the following:**
   
   ■ For SPARC platforms:
      
      a. **Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.**
         
         ```bash
         # init 0
         ```
b. **Boot the system to run level 3.**

   ok boot

- **For x86 platforms, reboot the system to run level 3.**

  # reboot

  The boot process displays a series of startup messages and brings the system to run level 3. For more information, see the `boot(1M)` and `reboot(1M)` man pages.

3. **Verify that the system has booted to run level 3.**

   The login prompt is displayed when the boot process has finished successfully.

   hostname console login:

**Example 4-12**  **SPARC: Booting a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)**

The following example shows the messages from booting a SPARC based system to run level 3 after the boot process has started.

   ok boot
   Probing system devices
   Probing memory
   ChassisSerialNumber FN62030249
   Probing I/O buses
   .
   .
   .
   OpenBoot 4.30.4.a, 8192 MB memory installed, Serial #51944031.
   Ethernet address 0:3:ba:18:9a:5f, Host ID: 83189a5f.
   Rebooting with command: boot
   Boot device: /pci@1c,600000/scsi@2/disk@0,0:a File and args:
   SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.2 64-bit
   Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
   misc/forthdebug (455673 bytes) loaded
   Hardware watchdog enabled
   Hostname: portia-123
   NIS domain name is solaris.example.com

   portia-123 console login: NIS domain name is solaris.example.com

**Example 4-13**  **x86: Booting a System to a Multiuser State (Run Level 3)**

The following example shows the messages when booting an x86 based system to run level 3 after the boot process has started. Because the Fast Reboot feature is the default in this release (on x86 platforms), booting the system with the reboot command initiates a fast reboot of the system, meaning the BIOS or UEFI firmware is bypassed. Also, the GRUB menu is not
How to Boot a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

You boot a system to a single-user state for the purpose of performing system maintenance, such as backing up a file system or to troubleshoot other system issues.

1. **Assume the root role.**

   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Depending on the platform, do one of the following:**

   - **For SPARC platforms:**
     
     a. **Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.**
        
        ```
        # init 0
        ```
     
     b. **Boot the system to a single-user state.**
        
        ```
        ok boot -s
        ```
     
     c. **Type the root password when the following message is displayed:**
        
        ```
        SINGLE USER MODE
        ```
How to Boot a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

Root password for system maintenance (control-d to bypass): 

- For x86 platforms:
  a. Perform a standard reboot of the system.
     
     # reboot -p

     Because the Fast Reboot feature is enabled by default, you must specify the -p option when rebooting the system, which enables the GRUB menu to be displayed at boot time. To disable the Fast Reboot feature so that the -p option does not need to be specified, see “Changing the Default Fast Reboot Behavior” on page 94.

  b. If the system displays the Press Any Key to Reboot prompt, press any key to reboot the system. Or, you can also use the Reset button at this prompt.

  c. If the system is shut down, turn the system on with the power switch.

  d. When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the boot entry that you want to modify, then type e to edit that entry.

  e. Using the arrow keys, navigate to the $multiboot line, then type -s at the end of the line.

  f. To exit the GRUB edit menu and boot the entry you just edited, press Control-X. If you are not using a serial console on a system with UEFI firmware, pressing F10 also boots the entry.

     See “Adding Kernel Arguments by Editing the GRUB Menu at Boot Time” on page 45 for more information about editing the GRUB menu at boot time.

3. Verify that the system is at run level S.

   # who -r

4. Perform the maintenance task that required the change to run level S.

5. Reboot the system.

Example 4-14 SPARC: Booting a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

The following example shows the messages from booting a SPARC based system to run level S after the boot process has started.

3. Verify that the system is at run level S.

   # who -r

4. Perform the maintenance task that required the change to run level S.

5. Reboot the system.

Example 4-14 SPARC: Booting a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

The following example shows the messages from booting a SPARC based system to run level S after the boot process has started.
# init 0
# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 122 system services are now being stopped.
Mar  5 10:30:33 system1 syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
umount: /ws busy
umount: /home busy
Mar  5 17:30:50 The system is down. Shutdown took 70 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
(1c) ok boot -s

SC Alert: Host System has Reset
NOV 17 21:46:59 ERROR: System memory downgraded to 2-channel mode from 4-channel mode
NOV 17 21:47:00 ERROR: Available system memory is less than physically installed memory
NOV 17 21:47:00 ERROR: System DRAM Available: 008192 MB Physical: 016384 MB
Sun Fire T200, No Keyboard
.
.
.
Ethernet address 0:14:4f:1d:e8:da, Host ID: 841de8da.

ERROR: The following devices are disabled:

MB/CHP0/CHP2/RB/D0
Boot device: /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0_2/LSILogic,sas@2/disk@0,0:a
File and args: -s

SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.2 64-bit
Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
NOTICE: Hypervisor does not support CPU power management
Booting to milestone "milestone/single-user:default".
Hostname: system1
Requesting System Maintenance Mode
SINGLE USER MODE
Enter root password (control-d to bypass): xxxxxx
single-user privilege assigned to root on /dev/console.
Entering System Maintenance Mode

Mar  5 10:36:14 su: ‘su root’ succeeded for root on /dev/console
Oracle Corporation SunOS 5.11 11.2 July 2014
root@system1-# who -r
run-level S  Mar  5 10:35  S  0  0
root@system1-#

Example 4-15 x86: Booting a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

The following example shows the messages from booting an x86 based system to run level S after the boot process has started.

root@system-04-# init 0
root@system-04-# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 129 system services are now being stopped.
Apr 23 13:51:28 system-04 syslogd: going down on signal 15
How to Boot a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S)

svc.startd: Killing user processes.
rmount: /home busy
Apr 23 13:51:36 The system is down. Shutdown took 26 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
Press any key to reboot.

.LSI Corporation MPT SAS BIDS
MPTBIOS-6.26.00.00 (2008.10.14)
Copyright 2000-2008 LSI Corporation.

Initializing.. Press F2 to run S POPUP (CTRL+P on Remote Keyboard)
Press F12 to boot from the network (CTRL+N on Remote Keyboard)
Auto-Detecting Pri Master.. ATAPI CDROM 0078
Ultra DMA Mode-2

GNU GRUB version 1.99,5.11.0.175.1.0.0.14.0
*****************************************************************************
*Oracle Solaris 11.2
* setparams 'Oracle Solaris 11.2'
* insmod part_msdos
* insmod part_sunpc
* insmod part_gpt
* insmod zf
* search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root cd03199c4187a7d7
* zfs-bootfs /ROOT/s11u2/@/ $zf
* set kern=/platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
* echo -n "Loading ${root}/ROOT/s11u2/@/$kern: "
* $multiboot /ROOT/s11u2/@/$kern $kern -B $zf -s
* set gfxpayload="1024x768x32;1024x768x16;800x600x16;640x480x16;640x480x32"
*****************************************************************************
Use the * and * keys to select which entry is highlighted.
Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands
before booting or 'c' for a command-line.

GNU GRUB version 1.99,5.11.0.175.1.0.0.14.0
*****************************************************************************
* setparams 'Oracle Solaris 11.2'
* insmod part_msdos
* insmod part_sunpc
* insmod part_gpt
* insmod zf
* search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root cd03199c4187a7d7
* zfs-bootfs /ROOT/s11u2/@/ $zf
* set kern=/platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
* echo -n "Loading ${root}/ROOT/s11u2/@/$kern: "
* $multiboot /ROOT/s11u2/@/$kern $kern -B $zf -s
* set gfxpayload="1024x768x32;1024x768x16;800x600x16;640x480x16;640x480x32"
*****************************************************************************
Minimum Emacs-like screen editing is supported. TAB lists
How to Boot a System Interactively

Booting a system interactively is useful if you need to specify an alternate kernel or the /etc/system file during the boot process because the original file is damaged or the system will not boot. Use the following procedure to boot a system interactively.

The following procedure describes how to specify an alternate /etc/system file during an interactive boot of a system that has only one boot environment. Alternatively, you can boot an alternative boot environment.

1. Make backup copies of the /etc/system and boot/solaris/filelist.ramdisk files, then add the etc/system.bak file name to the /boot/solaris/filelist.ramdisk file.

   # cp /etc/system /etc/system.bak
   # cp /boot/solaris/filelist.ramdisk /boot/solaris/filelist.ramdisk.orig
   # echo "etc/system.bak" >> /boot/solaris/filelist.ramdisk

2. Depending on the platform, do one of the following:
How to Boot a System Interactively

■ For SPARC platforms:
  a. Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.
     
   `# init 0`
  
  b. Boot the system interactively.
     
   `ok boot -a`

■ For x86 platforms:
  a. Perform a standard reboot of the system.
     
   `# reboot -p`
  
  b. When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the boot entry that you want to boot interactively, then type `e` to edit the entry.
  
  c. Type `-a` at the end of the `$multiboot` line.
  
  d. To exit the GRUB edit menu and boot the entry you just edited, press Control-X. If you have a system with UEFI firmware, and you are not using a serial console, pressing F10 also boots the entry.

3. When prompted for the alternate file system, specify the backup file that you created, then press Return. For example:
   
   `Name of system file [etc/system]: /etc/system.bak`
   
   Pressing Return without providing any information accepts the system defaults.

4. At the Retire store prompt, press Return or specify `/dev/null` to bypass.

   **Note** - The `/etc/devices/retire_store` file is the backing store for devices that are retired by the Fault Management Architecture (FMA). The system no longer uses these devices. You can provide an alternate file for `/etc/devices/retire_store`, if necessary. However, for recovery purposes, specifying `/dev/null` is the most useful choice to boot the system without respecting the contents of the `/etc/devices/retire_store` file.

5. After the system has booted, correct the problem with the `/etc/system` file.

6. Reboot the system.
Example 4-16  SPARC: Booting a System Interactively

In the following example, the system defaults (shown in square brackets []) are accepted.

```
# init 0
# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 121 system services are now being stopped.
Apr 22 00:34:25 system-28 syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
umount: /home busy
Apr 22 06:34:37 The system is down. Shutdown took 18 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
(11) ok boot -a
```

SC Alert: Host System has Reset
Sun Fire T200, No Keyboard
SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.2 64-bit

Example 4-17  x86: Booting a System Interactively

In the following example, an x86 based system is booted interactively.

```
root@system-04:~# reboot -p
Apr 23 15:37:04 system-04 reboot: initiated by user1 on /dev/console
Terminated
```

LSI Corporation MPT SAS BIOS
MPTB IOS-6.26.00.00 (2008.10.14)
Copyright 2000-2008 LSI Corporation.

Initializing...Press F2 to runS POPUP (CTRL+P on Remote Keyboard)
Press F12 to boot from the network (CTRL+N on Remote Keyboard)
System Memory : 8.0 GB , Inc.
Auto-Detecting Pri Master..ATAPI CDROM
Ultra DMA Mode-2
GNU GRUB version 1.99,5.11.0.0.175.1.0.0.14.0

********************************************************************
*Oracle Solaris 11.2*

Use the * and * keys to select which entry is highlighted. Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting or 'c' for a command-line.

GNU GRUB  version 1.99.5.11.0.175.1.0.0.15.1

```plaintext
| setparams 'Oracle Solaris 11.2'
| inmod part_msdos
| inmod part_sunpc
| inmod part_gpt
| inmod zfs
| search --no-floppy --fs-uuid --set=root cd03199c4187a7d7
| zfs-bootfs /ROOT/s11u2/@/ zfs_bootfs
| set kern=platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix
| echo -n "Loading $(root)/ROOT/s11u2/@$kern: "
| $multiboot /ROOT/s11u2/@/$kern $kern -B $zfs_bootfs -a
| set gfxpayload="1024x768x32;1024x768x16;800x600x16;640x480x16;640x480x16"
```

Minimum Emacs-like screen editing is supported. TAB lists completions. Press Ctrl-x or F10 to boot, Ctrl-c or F2 for a command-line or ESC to discard edits and return to the GRUB menu.

Booting a command list

```
Loading hd0,msdos1,sunpc1/ROOT/s11u2/@/platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix: 0 %...done.
Loading hd0,msdos1,sunpc1/ROOT/s11u2/@/platform/i86pc/amd64/boot_archive: 0%
```

Name of system file [/etc/system]: /etc/system.bak

SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.s 64-bit

Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.: 0 Retire store [/etc/devices/retire_store] [/dev/null to bypass]: Press Return

NOTICE: kmem_io_2G arena created
Hostname: system-04

system-04 console login:
Booting From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “How to Boot From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment” on page 87
- “How to Boot From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment” on page 85

A boot environment (BE) is a ZFS file system that is designated for booting. A boot environment is essentially a bootable instance of the Oracle Solaris OS image, plus any other software packages that are installed into that image. You can maintain multiple boot environments on a single system. Each boot environment can have different OS versions installed. When you install Oracle Solaris, a new boot environment is automatically created during the installation. For more information about the beadm utility, see the beadm(1M) man page. For more information about managing boot environments, including using the utility in a global or non-global zone, see “Creating and Administering Oracle Solaris 11.2 Boot Environments”.

x86 only: If the device that is identified by GRUB as the boot device contains a ZFS storage pool, the grub.cfg file that is used to create the GRUB menu can be found in the pool’s top level dataset. This is the dataset that has the same name as the pool. There is always exactly one such dataset in a pool. This dataset is well-suited for pool-wide data, such as the GRUB configuration files and data. After the system is booted, this dataset is mounted at /pool-name in the root file system.

x86 only: There can be multiple bootable datasets (that is, root file systems) within a pool. The default root file system in a pool is identified by the pool’s bootfs property. If a specific bootfs is not specified with the zfs-bootfs command in a GRUB menu entry located in the grub.cfg file, the default bootfs root file system is used. Each GRUB menu entry can specify a different zfs-bootfs command to use, which enables you to choose any bootable Oracle Solaris instance within a pool. For more information, see the boot(1M) man page.

▼ SPARC: How to Boot From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment

1. Assume the root role.
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.
   
   # init 0
3. (Optional) Display a list of available boot environments by using the `boot` command with the `-L` option.

4. To boot a specified entry, type the number of the entry and press Return:

   Select environment to boot: [1 - 2]:

5. To boot the system, follow the instructions that are displayed on the screen.

   To boot the selected entry, invoke:
   
   ```
   boot [<root-device>] -Z rpool/ROOT/boot-environment
   ok boot -Z rpool/ROOT/boot-environment
   ```

   For example:
   
   ```
   # boot -Z rpool/ROOT/zfs2BE
   ```

6. After the system has booted, verify the active boot environment.

   ```
   # prtcconf -vp | grep whoami
   ```

7. (Optional) To display the boot path for the active boot environment, type the following command:

   ```
   # prtcconf -vp | grep bootpath
   ```

8. (Optional) To determine whether the correct boot environment was booted, type the following command:

   ```
   # df -lk
   ```

Example 4-18 SPARC: Booting From an Alternate Boot Environment

This example shows how to use the `boot -Z` command to boot from an alternate boot environment on a SPARC based system.

```
# init 0
root@system-28:~# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 126 system services are now being stopped.
Jul 3 22:11:33 system-28 syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
umount: /home busy
Jul 3 22:11:50 The system is down. Shutdown took 23 seconds.
syncing file systems... done
Program terminated
(1c) ok boot -L

SC Alert: Host System has Reset
```

Sun Fire T200, No Keyboard

Copyright (c) 1998, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
OpenBoot 4.30.4.4, 16256 MB memory available, Serial #74139288.
**How to Boot From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment**


Boot device: /pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0/disk@0,0:a File and args: -L 1 Oracle Solaris 11.2 SPARC 2 s11u2_backup 3 s11u2_backup2

Select environment to boot: [ 1 - 3 ]: 3

To boot the selected entry, invoke:

```
boot [<root-device>] -Z rpool/ROOT/s11u2_backup2
```

Program terminated

(0) ok

```
boot -Z rpool/ROOT/s11u2_backup2
```

SC Alert: Host System has Reset

Sun Fire T200, No Keyboard

Copyright (c) 1998, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
OpenBoot 4.30.4.d, 16256 MB memory available, Serial #74139288.

Boot device: /pci@780/pci@0/pci@9/scsi@0/disk@0,0:a \\File and args: -Z rpool/ROOT/s11u2_backup2

SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.2 64-bit

Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
WARNING: consofin: cannot find driver for
screen device /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/pci@TSI,mko@

Loading smf(5) service descriptions: Loading smf(5)

service descriptions: Hostname: system-28

system-28 console login: Jul 3 22:39:05 system-28

**x86: How to Boot From an Alternate Operating System or Boot Environment**

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Perform a standard reboot the system.**

   ```
   # reboot -p
   ```

3. **When the GRUB menu is displayed, navigate to the alternate boot environment or operating system that you want to boot.**
Rebooting a System

4. **To boot from the alternate operating system, press Control-X.**

   If you have a system with UEFI firmware, and you are not using a serial console, pressing F10 also boots the alternate operating system.

**Example 4-19**  
**Booting From an Alternate Boot Environment by Using the reboot Command**

You can boot an alternate boot entry by using the `reboot` command specifying the boot entry number, as shown in the following example:

```sh
# bootadm list-menu
the location of the boot loader configuration files is: /rpool/boot/grub
default 1
timeout 30
0 s11.s.backup
1 Oracle Solaris 11.s 814

# reboot 1
Apr 23 16:27:34 system-04 reboot: initiated by userx on /dev/console
Terminated
system-04% syncing file systems... done
SunOS Release 5.11 Version 11.s 64-bit
Copyright (c) 1983, 2014, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Hostname: system-04

system-04 console login:
```

**Rebooting a System**

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “How to Reboot a System by Using the `init` Command” on page 89
- “How to Reboot a System by Using the `reboot` Command” on page 90
- “Accelerating the Reboot Process” on page 91

Normally, the system reboots at power-up or after a system crash. You can reboot a system by using either the `init` command or the `reboot` command. The `init 6` command asks for stop methods (either SMF or `rc.d`). Whereas, the `reboot` command does not, thereby making the `reboot` command a more reliable way of rebooting a system. See `init(1M)` and `reboot(1M)` for details.

The `reboot` performs the following actions:

- Restarts the kernel
- Performs a `sync` operation on the disks
- Initiates a multi-user boot.

Although the `reboot` command can be used by the `root` user at any time, in certain cases, as with the reboot of a server, the `shutdown` command is used first to warn all users who are
logged in to the system of the impending loss of service. For more information, see Chapter 3, “Shutting Down a System (Tasks)”.

How to Reboot a System by Using the init Command

The system is always running in one of a set of well-defined run levels. Run levels are also referred to as init states because the init process maintains the run level. The init command can be used to initiate a run level transition. When using the init command to reboot a system, run levels 2, 3, and 4 are available as multiuser system states. See “How Run Levels Work” on page 73.

The init command is an executable shell script that terminates all active processes on a system and then synchronizes the disks before changing run levels. The init 6 command stops the operating system and reboots to the state that is defined by the initdefault entry in the /etc/inittab file.

Note - Starting with the Oracle Solaris 11 release, the SMF service, svc:/system/boot-config:default, is enabled by default. When the config/fastreboot_default property is set to true (which is the case for all x86 based systems), the init 6 command bypasses certain firmware initialization and test steps, depending on the specific capabilities of the system. On SPARC based systems, this property is set to false by default, but the property can be manually enabled. See “Accelerating the Reboot Process” on page 91.

1. **Assume the root role.**

   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2 ”.

2. **Reboot the system.**

   - To reboot the system to the state that is defined by the initdefault entry in the /etc/inittab file, type the following command:

     ```
     # init 6
     ```

   - To reboot the system to a multiuser state, type the following command:

     ```
     # init 2
     ```
Example 4-20  Rebooting a System to a Single-User State (Run Level S) by Using the \texttt{init} Command

In this example, the \texttt{init} command is used to reboot a system to a single-user state (run level S).

\begin{verbatim}
~# init s
~# svc.startd: The system is coming down for administration. Please wait.
Jul 20 16:59:37 system-04 syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: Killing user processes.
Requesting System Maintenance Mode
(See /lib/svc/share/README for more information.)
SINGLE USER MODE
   Enter user name for system maintenance (control-d to bypass): root
   Enter root password (control-d to bypass): xxxxxx
   single-user privilege assigned to root on /dev/console.
   Entering System Maintenance Mode
Jul 20 17:11:24 su: 'su root' succeeded for root on /dev/console
Oracle Corporation SunOS 5.11 11.2 July 2014
You have new mail.
~# who -r
. run-level S Jul 20 17:11 5 1 3
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{How to Reboot a System by Using the \texttt{reboot} Command}

Use this procedure to reboot a running system to a multiuser state (run level 3).

\textbf{Note} - On x86 platforms, using the \texttt{reboot} command initiates a fast reboot of the system, bypassing the BIOS or UEFI firmware and certain boot processes. To perform a standard reboot of an x86 based system that has the Fast Reboot feature enabled, use the \texttt{-p} option with the \texttt{reboot} command. See “Initiating a Standard Reboot of a System That Has Fast Reboot Enabled” on page 95.

1. \textbf{Assume the root role.}
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. \textbf{Reboot the system.}

   \texttt{# reboot}
Accelerating the Reboot Process

The Fast Reboot feature of Oracle Solaris is supported on both SPARC and x86 platforms. The Fast Reboot feature implements an in-kernel boot loader that loads the kernel into memory and then switches to that kernel, so that the reboot process occurs within seconds.

Support for the Fast Reboot feature is facilitated by a new boot-config service, svc:/system/boot-config:default. This service provides a means for setting or changing the default boot configuration properties of a system, if required. When the config/fastreboot_default property is set to true, the system automatically performs a fast reboot. By default, this property is set to true on an x86 based system and false on a SPARC based system.

On an x86 based system, a fast reboot of the system bypasses the system firmware (BIOS or UEFI) and the boot loader processes. Fast Reboot and Panic Fast Reboot (a fast reboot of system after a system panic) are enabled by default on x86 platforms, so there is no need to use the -f option with the reboot command to initiate a fast reboot of an x86 based system.

The Fast Reboot feature works differently on SPARC based systems than it does on an x86 based systems. Note the following additional information about Fast Reboot support on SPARC platforms:

- Fast Reboot is not supported on sun4u systems.
- Fast Reboot is supported on sun4v systems. However, a fast reboot of a SPARC based system is not the same as a fast reboot of an x86 based system. On SPARC sun4v systems, a fast reboot is a minimal hypervisor initiated restart that delivers that same basic performance as a fast reboot of an x86 based system.
- Fast Reboot behavior on SPARC based systems is not enabled by default. To initiate a fast reboot of a SPARC based system, you must use the -f option with the reboot command. Or, to make a fast reboot the default behavior, you can set the config/fastreboot_default property to true. For instructions, see “Changing the Default Fast Reboot Behavior” on page 94.
- On SPARC based systems the boot-config service also requires the solaris.system.shutdown authorization as the action_authorization and value_authorization.

x86: About the quiesce Function

The system's capability to bypass the firmware when booting a new OS image has dependencies on the device drivers' implementation of a new device operation entry point, quiesce. On supported drivers, this implementation quiesces a device, so that at completion of the function, the driver no longer generates interrupts. This implementation also resets the device to a hardware state, from which the device can be correctly configured by the driver's attach routine,
without a power cycle of the system or being configured by the firmware. For more information about this functionality, see the `quiesce(9E)` and `dev_ops(9S)` man pages.

**Note** - Not all device drivers implement the `quiesce` function. For troubleshooting instructions, see “Conditions Under Which Fast Reboot Might Not Work” on page 124 and “How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update on a System That Does Not Support Fast Reboot” on page 110.

### How to Initiate a Fast Reboot of a System

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Depending on the system’s platform, do one of the following:**

   - **On a SPARC based system, type the following command:**
     ```
     # reboot -f
     ```

   - **On an x86 based system, type either of the following commands:**
     ```
     # reboot
     # init 6
     ```
     
     Running either of these commands reboots the system to the default entry in the `grub.cfg` file.

### x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System to a Newly Activated Boot Environment

There are several ways that you can perform a fast reboot of an x86 based system to an alternate boot environment. The following examples illustrate some of these methods.

**EXAMPLE** 4-21  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System to a Newly Activated Boot Environment

The following example shows activate a boot environment named 2013-06-10-be, so that it will be fast rebooted.
How to Initiate a Fast Reboot of a System

EXAMPLE 4-22  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System While Specifying an Alternate Boot Environment

To fast reboot a system to an alternate boot environment, for example `zfsbe2`, you would type the following command:

```
# reboot -- 'rpool/zfsbe2'
```

To initiate a fast reboot of a system to a dataset named `rpool/zfsbe1`, you would type the following command:

```
# reboot -- 'rpool/zfsbe1'
```

For example, you would initiate a fast reboot of a system to an alternate ZFS root dataset as follows:

```
# reboot -- 'rpool/ROOT/zfsroot2'
```

EXAMPLE 4-23  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System to an Alternate Boot Environment With the Kernel Debugger Enabled

Initiate a fast reboot of a system to the `zfsbe3` boot environment as follows:

```
# reboot -- 'rpool/zfsbe3 /platform/i86pc/kernel/amd64/unix -k'
```

EXAMPLE 4-24  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System to a New Kernel

Initiate a fast reboot of a system to a new kernel named `my-kernel` as follows:

```
# reboot -- '/platform/i86pc/my-kernel/amd64/unix -k'
```

EXAMPLE 4-25  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a Mounted Disk or a Mounted Dataset

Initiate a fast reboot of a mounted disk or a mounted dataset as follows:

```
# reboot -- '/mnt/platform/i86pc/my-kernel/amd64/unix -k'
```

EXAMPLE 4-26  x86: Initiating a Fast Reboot of a System to a Single-User State With the Kernel Debugger Enabled

Initiate a fast reboot of a system to a single-user state, with the kernel debugger enabled, as follows:
# reboot -- '-ks'

## Changing the Default Fast Reboot Behavior

The Fast Reboot feature is controlled by SMF and implemented through a boot configuration service, svc:/system/boot-config. The boot-config service provides a means for setting or changing the default boot parameters.

The fastreboot_default property of the boot-config service enables an automatic fast reboot of the system when either the reboot or the init 6 command is used. When the config/fastreboot_default property is set to true, the system automatically performs a fast reboot, without the need to use the reboot -f command. By default, this property's value is set to true on an x86 based system and false on a SPARC based system.

**EXAMPLE 4-27**  x86: Configuring Properties of the boot-config Service

The svc:/system/boot-config:default service consists of the following properties:

- config/fastreboot_default
- config/fastreboot_onpanic

These properties can be configured by using the svccfg and svcadm commands.

For example, to disable the default behavior of the fastreboot_onpanic property on an x86 based system, you would set the property's value to false, as shown here:

```
# svccfg -s "system/boot-config:default" setprop config/fastreboot_onpanic=false
# svcadm refresh svc:/system/boot-config:default
```

Changing one property's value does not affect the default behavior of the other property.

For information about managing the boot configuration service through SMF, see the svccfg(1M) and svcadm(1M) man pages.

**EXAMPLE 4-28**  SPARC: Configuring Properties of the boot-config Service

The following example shows how to make a fast reboot the default behavior on a SPARC based system by setting the boot-config SMF service property to true.

```
# svccfg -s "system/boot-config:default" setprop config/fastreboot_default=true
# svcadm refresh svc:/system/boot-config:default
```

Setting the property's value to true accelerates the reboot process, which enables systems that support the Fast Reboot feature to bypass certain POST tests. When the property is set to true,
you can perform a fast reboot of the system without having to use the \(-f\) option with the \texttt{reboot} command.

**Initiating a Standard Reboot of a System That Has Fast Reboot Enabled**

To reboot a system that has the Fast Reboot feature enabled, without reconfiguring the \texttt{boot-config} service to disable the feature, use the \(-p\) option with the \texttt{reboot} command, as shown here:

\[ \texttt{# reboot -p} \]
Booting a System From the Network (Tasks)

This chapter provides overview, guidelines, and task-related information for booting SPARC and x86 based systems from the network. Any information in this chapter that applies only to SPARC or x86 based systems is identified as such.

This is a list of the information that is in this chapter.

- “Booting a System From the Network” on page 97
- “Booting a System From the Network” on page 101

For overview information about booting a system, see Chapter 1, “Booting and Shutting Down a System (Overview)”.

For information about booting a system from the network for the purpose of installing Oracle Solaris, see “Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 Systems”.

SPARC: Booting a System From the Network

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “Network Boot Processes” on page 98
- “Requirements for Booting a System From the Network” on page 98
- “Setting Network Boot Arguments in the OpenBoot PROM” on page 98
- “Setting Up an NVRAM Alias to Automatically Boot by Using DHCP” on page 100
- “How to Boot a System From the Network” on page 101

You might need to boot a system from the network for the following reasons:

- To install Oracle Solaris
- For recovery purposes

The network configuration boot strategy that is used in Oracle Solaris is the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).

For general information about how DHCP works in this Oracle Solaris release and specific information about setting up a DHCP server, see “Working With DHCP in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.
SPARC: Network Boot Processes

For network devices, the process of booting over a local area network (LAN) and booting over a WAN is slightly different. In both network boot scenarios, the PROM downloads the booter from a boot server or an install server, which is `inetboot` in this case.

When booting over a LAN, the firmware uses DHCP to discover either the boot server or the install server. The Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) is then used to download the booter, which is `inetboot` in this case.

When you are booting over a WAN, the firmware uses either DHCP or NVRAM properties to discover the install server, the router, and the proxies that are required for the system to boot from the network. The protocol that is used to download the booter is HTTP. In addition, the booter's signature might be checked with a predefined private key.

SPARC: Requirements for Booting a System From the Network

Any system can boot from the network, if a boot server is available. You might need to boot a stand-alone system from the network for recovery purposes, if the system cannot boot from the local disk.

- To perform a network boot of a SPARC based system to install Oracle Solaris for recovery purposes, a DHCP server is required.
  
  The DHCP server supplies the information that the client needs to configure its network interface. If you are setting up an Automated Installer (AI) server, that server can also be the DHCP server. Or, you can set up a separate DHCP server. For more information, see “Working With DHCP in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.
- A boot server that provides `tftp` service is also required.

SPARC: Setting Network Boot Arguments in the OpenBoot PROM

The `network-boot-arguments` parameter of the `eeprom` utility enables you to set configuration parameters to be used by the PROM when you perform a WAN boot. Setting network boot arguments in the PROM takes precedence over any default values. If you are using DHCP, these arguments also take precedence over configuration information that is provided by the DHCP server for the given parameter.

If you are manually configuring an Oracle Solaris system to boot from the network, you must provide the client system with all of the necessary information for the system to boot.
Information that is required by the PROM includes the following:

- IP address of the booting client

**Note** - WAN boot does not include support for IPv6 addresses.

- Name of the boot file
- IP address of the server that is providing the boot file image

In addition, you might be required to provide the subnet mask and IP address of the default router to be used.

The syntax to use for network booting is as follows:

\[
[\text{protocol}, \text{key}=\text{value}, \text{key}=\text{value}, \ldots]
\]

- **protocol** Specifies the address discovery protocol that is to be used.
- **key=value** Specifies configuration parameters as attribute pairs.

The following table lists the configuration parameters that you can specify for the `network-boot-arguments` parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tftp-server</td>
<td>IP address of the TFTP server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>File to download by using TFTP or URL for WAN boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host-ip</td>
<td>IP address of the client (in dotted-decimal notation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router-ip</td>
<td>IP address of the default router (in dotted-decimal notation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subnet-mask</td>
<td>Subnet mask (in dotted-decimal notation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client-id</td>
<td>DHCP client identifier: this can be set to any unique value that the DHCP server allows. For AI clients, this value should be set to the hexidecimal hardware address of the client, preceded by the string 01 to indicate an ethernet network. For example, an Oracle Solaris client with the hexadecimal Ethernet address 8:0:20:94:12:1e uses the client ID 0108002094121E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>Host name to use in the DHCP transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http-proxy</td>
<td>HTTP proxy server specification (IPADDR[:PORT])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tftp-retries</td>
<td>Maximum number of TFTP retries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-retries</td>
<td>Maximum number of DHCP retries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPARC: How to Specify Network Boot Arguments in the OpenBoot PROM**

**Before You Begin**
Complete any preliminary tasks that are required for booting a system from the network. For more information, see “Requirements for Booting a System From the Network” on page 98.

1. **On the system that is to be booted from the network, Assume the root role.**
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Specify the appropriate values for the network-boot-arguments parameter.**
   ```
   # eeprom network-boot-arguments="protocol,hostname=hostname"
   ```
   For example, to use DHCP as the boot protocol and a host name of mysystem.example.com, you would set the values for the network-boot-arguments parameter as follows:
   ```
   # eeprom network-boot-arguments="DHCP,hostname=mysystem.example.com"
   ```

3. **Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.**
   ```
   # init 0
   ```

4. **Boot the system from the network.**
   ```
   ok boot net
   ```

**Note** - When you specify the network-boot-arguments parameter in this way, there is no need to specify the arguments from the PROM command line. Doing so will ignore any other values set for the network-boot-arguments parameter that you have might have specified.

**SPARC: Setting Up an NVRAM Alias to Automatically Boot by Using DHCP**

In Oracle Solaris 11, DHCP is the network configuration boot strategy that is used when booting from the network to install Oracle Solaris. To boot a system from the network with DHCP, a DHCP boot server must be available on your network.

You can specify that a SPARC based system boot by using the DHCP protocol when you run the boot command. Or, you can save the information across system reboots at the PROM level by setting up an NVRAM alias.
The following example uses the `nvalias` command to set up a network device alias for booting with DHCP by default:

```
ok nvalias net /pci@1f,4000/network@1,1:dhcp
```

As a result, when you type `boot net`, the system boots by using DHCP.

---

**Caution** - Do not use the `nvalias` command to modify the `NVRAMRC` file, unless you are very familiar with the syntax of this command and also the `nvunalias` command.

---

**SPARC: How to Boot a System From the Network**

**Before You Begin**

- Perform any prerequisite tasks for setting up DHCP configuration. See “Requirements for Booting a System From the Network” on page 98.
- If you booting the system over the network to install Oracle Solaris, first download the AI client image and create an install service based on that image. For instructions, see Part III, “Installing Using an Install Server,” in “Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 Systems”.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **If necessary, bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.**

   ```
   # init 0
   ```

3. **Boot the system from the network without using the "install "flag.**

   ```
   ok boot net:dhcp
   ```

   **Note** - If you have changed the PROM setting to boot with DHCP by default, you only have to specify `boot net`, as shown here:

   ```
   ok boot net
   ```

---

**x86: Booting a System From the Network**

The following information is provided in this section:
You might need to boot a system from the network for recovery purposes or to install Oracle Solaris. Any system can boot from the network, if a boot server is available. Any x86 based system whose network adapter firmware supports the Preboot eXecution Environment (PXE) specification can be used to boot Oracle Solaris. GRUB 2 is the PXE Network Bootstrap Program (NBP) that is then used to load the Oracle Solaris kernel and to proceed with the boot process.

To perform a network boot of an x86 based system to install Oracle Solaris or for recovery purposes, a DHCP server that is configured for PXE clients is required. A boot server that provides tftp service is also required.

The DHCP server supplies the information that the client needs to configure its network interface. If you are setting up an AI server, that server can also be the DHCP server. Or, you can set up a separate DHCP server. For more information about DHCP, see “Working With DHCP in Oracle Solaris 11.2 “.

### x86: Requirements for Booting a System From the Network

Keep the following information in mind when booting an x86 based system from the network:

- The network configuration boot strategy that is used in Oracle Solaris is the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
- Network booting of Oracle Solaris uses PXE firmware interfaces, which provides a mechanism to load a boot program over the network, independent of data storage devices (like hard disks) and installed operating systems. This firmware is responsible for loading the boot program, which is a specially constructed GRUB 2 image named pxegrub2 for systems with BIOS firmware and grub2netx86.efi for systems with 64-bit UEFI firmware. These files include the basic implementations of the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), DHCP, User Datagram Protocol (UDP), Internet Protocol (IP), and a mini-driver that uses either the Universal Network Device Interface (UNDI) firmware interfaces (on BIOS systems) or the Simple Network Protocol (SNP) interface (on UEFI systems), to transfer packets across the network.
- GRUB 2 uses a similar mechanism to GRUB Legacy PXE based network booting. The GRUB 2 PXE boot image contains the code and modules that are necessary for initializing GRUB, the file system modules that are required to boot from ZFS, as well a number of useful GRUB commands. Because loading modules over the network can add an unnecessary burden on network resources and can also expose the PXE boot process to
failure where essential commands would not be available, modules that implement GRUB commands are built into the GRUB 2 PXE image, instead of remaining on the TFTP server.

- The GRUB 2 boot image includes an embedded `grub.cfg` file that implements the same search algorithm that is present in GRUB Legacy. This algorithm searches in several places on the TFTP server for the `grub.cfg` file to use for booting the operating system.
- Similar to GRUB Legacy, the GRUB 2 PXE boot image is installed in the TFTP server's root directory. The name of the PXE boot image depends on how the Automated Installer (AI) was configured. The appropriate DHCP `BootFile` macro contains the name of the PXE boot image, in accordance with the AI documentation.
- The `installadm` command has been modified to unconditionally copy the BIOS and UEFI PXE images to the proper location on the TFTP server. In addition, the DHCP server must also be able to return the appropriate `BootFile` macro when the appropriate client system architecture tag is sent by the client system so that systems that are running UEFI firmware are given the correct GRUB 2 (UEFI) `BootFile` option during the PXE boot. This information is provided when the DHCP server sends the `DHCPOFFER`.

On an installed Oracle Solaris instance, the PXE boot images are stored in the `/boot/grub/pxegrub2` file (for a BIOS-targeted image), and in the `/boot/grub/grub2netx64.efi` file (for a 64-bit UEFI-targeted image).

If you are booting a system from the network to install Oracle Solaris by using AI, see “Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 Systems” for more information.

The DHCP server must be able to respond to the DHCP classes, `PXEClient` with the following information:

- IP address of the file server
- Name of the boot file, which is `pxegrub2` for systems with BIOS firmware and `grub2netx64.efi` for systems with UEFI firmware.

The sequence for performing a PXE boot from the network is as follows:

1. The firmware is configured to boot from a network interface.
2. The firmware sends a DHCP request.
3. The DHCP server replies with the server address and the name of the boot file.
4. The firmware downloads `pxegrub2` (or `grub2netx64.efi`) by using TFTP and then executes the GRUB 2 image.
5. The system downloads a GRUB configuration file by using TFTP. This file displays the boot menu entries that are available.
6. After you select a menu entry, the system begins to load Oracle Solaris.
**x86: Where the GRUB 2 PXE Boot Image Is Installed**

Similar to GRUB Legacy, the GRUB 2 PXE boot image is installed in the root directory of the TFTP server. The name of the boot image depends on how AI was configured. The appropriate DHCP BootFile option contains the name of the PXE boot image. Both BIOS and UEFI firmware types are supported automatically, if the AI image is GRUB 2 based. No special arguments are required.

On an installed Oracle Solaris instance, the PXE boot images for both a BIOS-targeted and UEFI-targeted images are stored in boot/grub, in the root directory of the AI image, for example, /export/auto_install/my_ai_service/boot/grub.

This directory contains the following contents:

```
bash-4.1$ cd grub/
bash-4.1$ ls
        grub_cfg_net  i386-pc  splash.jpg  x86_64-efi
        grub2netx64.efi  pxegrub2  unicode.pf2
```

There are firmware-specific subdirectories for GRUB 2 modules that are in the i386-pc directory for systems with BIOS firmware, and the x64_64-efi directory for 64-bit UEFI systems. However, files in these directories are not used during a network boot (modules are built into the GRUB 2 images and are not transferred over TFTP).

**Note** - If you are using a DHCP server that is not managed by the `installadm` command, you will need to configure the server in accordance with how the `installadm` command normally configures an accessible DHCP server, which is to set up the BootFile based on the client architecture identifier. As an aid to the administrator, the `installadm` command prints out the client arch boot file paths that should be set for manually configured DHCP servers.

---

**x86: Booting Systems With UEFI and BIOS Firmware From the Network**

Bootable network adapters include firmware that complies with the PXE specification. When activated, the PXE firmware performs a DHCP exchange on the network and downloads the BootFile macro that the DHCP server included in the DHCP response from the TFTP server that is also in the DHCP response. For Oracle Solaris, this BootFile macro, pxegrub2 (for systems with BIOS firmware), or grub2netx64.efi (for systems with 64-bit UEFI firmware), is GRUB 2. GRUB then proceeds to download the unix kernel, and the boot archive then loads both into memory. At which point, control is transferred to the Oracle Solaris kernel.
The network boot process on a system with UEFI firmware is very similar to the process on a system with BIOS firmware, with the exception that systems with UEFI firmware make a slightly different DHCP request, which provides the DHCP server with enough information to customize the `BootFile` macro that is returned for the UEFI system. Systems with UEFI firmware require UEFI boot applications, not BIOS-targeted boot programs, which would otherwise be returned as the `BootFile` macro from the DHCP server. After the UEFI boot application (GRUB) that is specified in the `BootFile` macro (`grub2netx64.efi` or the equivalent) is downloaded to the UEFI client, the boot loader (GRUB) is then executed. As with the BIOS network boot process, GRUB downloads the `unix` kernel and boot archive from the DHCP-specified TFTP server, then loads both into memory, and finally transfers control to the `unix` kernel.

### x86: How to Boot a System From the Network

#### Before You Begin

- Perform any prerequisite tasks for setting up DHCP configuration. See “Requirements for Booting a System From the Network” on page 102.
- If you booting an x86 based system from the network to install Oracle Solaris, you must download the AI client image and create an install service based on that image. For prerequisites and further instructions, see Part III, “Installing Using an Install Server,” in “Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 Systems”.

1. **Assume the root role.**
   
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **Perform a reboot of the system through the BIOS.**

   ```
   # reboot -p
   ```

   On systems that have the Fast Reboot feature enabled by default, the firmware is bypassed during a reboot unless the `-p` option is specified. Specifying this option enables a standard (slow reboot) of the, so you can access the system's firmware utility to specify a PXE boot and installation. For more information about Fast Reboot, see “Accelerating the Reboot Process” on page 91.

3. **Instruct the BIOS or UEFI firmware to boot from the network.**

   - If your system uses a specific keystroke sequence to boot from the network, type that sequence as soon as the BIOS or UEFI firmware screen is displayed.

     For example, press F12 on a system with BIOS firmware to enter the setup utility.
If you need to manually modify the firmware settings to boot from the network, type the keystroke sequence to access the firmware setup utility. Then, modify the boot priority to boot from the network.

4. When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the network installation image that you want to install, and press Return to boot and install that image.

The system will proceed to boot and install the selected Oracle Solaris installation image from the network. The installation can take several minutes to complete. For information about performing AI installations, see Part III, “Installing Using an Install Server,” in “Installing Oracle Solaris 11.2 Systems.”
Chapter 6 • Troubleshooting Booting a System (Tasks)

This chapter describes how to troubleshoot issues that prevent the system from booting or that require you to shut down and reboot the system for recovery purposes. Any information in this chapter that applies only to SPARC or x86 based systems is identified as such.

This is a list of the information that is in this chapter:

- “Managing the Oracle Solaris Boot Archives” on page 107
- “Shutting Down and Booting a System for Recovery Purposes” on page 111
- “Forcing a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System” on page 118
- “Booting a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled” on page 121
- “Troubleshooting Issues With Fast Reboot” on page 123
- “Troubleshooting Issues With Booting and the Service Management Facility” on page 125

For information about stopping and starting Oracle Solaris for recovery purposes, if you are running a service processor, and instructions on controlling Oracle ILOM service processors, see the hardware documentation at http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E19694-01/E21741-02/index.html.

Managing the Oracle Solaris Boot Archives

The following information is provided in this section:

- “How to List Contents of the Boot Archive” on page 108
- “Managing the boot-archive SMF Service” on page 108
- “How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update by Manually Updating the Boot Archive” on page 109
- “How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update on a System That Does Not Support Fast Reboot” on page 110

For an overview of the Oracle Solaris boot archives, see “Description of the Oracle Solaris Boot Archives” on page 13.
In addition to administering the boot loader on x86 platforms, the `bootadm` command is also used to perform the following tasks to maintain both the SPARC and x86 Oracle Solaris boot archives:

- List the files and directories that are included in a system’s boot archive.
- Manually update the boot archive.

The syntax of the command is as follows:

```
bootadm [subcommand] [-option] [-R altroot]
```

For more information about the `bootadm` command, see the `bootadm(1M)` man page.

# How to List Contents of the Boot Archive

1. **Assume the root role.**

   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **To list the files and directories that are included in the boot archive, type:**

   ```
   # bootadm list-archive
   
   list-archive          Lists the files and directories that are included in the boot archive or archives.
   ```

## Managing the boot-archive SMF Service

The boot-archive service is controlled by SMF. The service instance is `svc:/system/boot-archive:default`. The `svcadm` command is used to enable and disable services.

If the boot-archive service is disabled, automatic recovery of the boot archive upon a system reboot might not occur. As a result, the boot archive could become unsynchronized or corrupted, which would prevent the system from booting.

To determine whether the boot-archive service is running, use the `svcs` command, as follows:

```
$ svcs boot-archive
STATE    STIME       FMRI
online    10:35:14   svc:/system/boot-archive:default
```

In this example, the output of the `svcs` command indicates that the boot-archive service is online.

For more information, see the `svcadm(1M)` and `svcs(1)` man pages.
How to Enable or Disable the `boot-archive` SMF Service

1. **Become an administrator.**
   For more information, see “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **To enable or disable the `boot-archive` service, type:**
   ```
   # svcadm enable | disable system/boot-archive
   ```

3. **To verify the state of the `boot-archive` service, type:**
   ```
   # svcs boot-archive
   ```
   If the service is running, the output displays an online service state.
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>STIME</th>
<th>FMRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>online</td>
<td>9:02:38</td>
<td>svc:/system/boot-archive:default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If the service is not running, the output indicates that the service is offline.

How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update by Manually Updating the Boot Archive

1. **Assume the root role.**
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. **To update the boot archive, type the following command:**
   ```
   # bootadm update-archive
   ```
How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update on a System That Does Not Support Fast Reboot

**Note** - To update the boot archive on an alternate root, type:

```
# bootadm update-archive -R /a
```

- `-R altroot` Specifies an alternate root path to apply to the `update-archive` subcommand.

**Caution** - The root file system of any non-global zone must not be referenced with the `-R` option. Doing so might damage the global zone's file system, compromise the security of the global zone, or damage the non-global zone's file system. See the `zones(5)` man page.

3. Reboot the system.

```
# reboot
```

以下简称如何清除自动启动存档更新

3. Reboot the system.

```
# reboot
```

**x86: How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update on a System That Does Not Support Fast Reboot**

During the process of rebooting a system, if the system does not support the Fast Reboot feature, the automatic update of the boot archive could fail. This problem might result in the system's inability to reboot from the same boot environment.

In this case, a warning similar to the following is displayed, and the system enters system maintenance mode:

```
WARNING: Reboot required.
The system has updated the cache of files (boot archive) that is used during the early boot sequence. To avoid booting and running the system with the previously out-of-sync version of these files, reboot the system from the same device that was previously booted.
```

The `svc:/system/boot-config:default` SMF service contains the `auto-reboot-safe` property, which is set to `false` by default. Setting the property to `true` communicates that both the system's firmware and the default GRUB menu entry are set to boot from the current boot device. The value of this property can be changed so that a failed automatic boot archive update can be cleared, as described in the following procedure.

1. **Assume the root role.**
Shutting Down and Booting a System for Recovery Purposes

2. **Reboot the system.**

   ```
   # reboot
   ```

3. If the active BIOS or UEFI boot device and the GRUB menu entries point to the current boot instance, follow these steps to prevent a boot archive update failure:

   a. **Set the auto-reboot-safe property of the svc:/system/boot-config SMF service to true**, as follows:

   ```
   # svccfg -s svc:/system/boot-config:default setprop config/auto-reboot-safe = true
   ```

   b. **Verify that the auto-reboot-safe property is set correctly.**

   ```
   # svccfg -s svc:/system/boot-config:default listprop |grep config/auto-reboot-safe
   config/auto-reboot-safe boolean true
   ```

Shutting Down and Booting a System for Recovery Purposes

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “How to Stop a System for Recovery Purposes” on page 112
- “How to Stop and Reboot a System for Recovery Purposes” on page 113
- “How to Boot to a Single-User State to Resolve a Bad root Shell or Password Problem” on page 114
- “How to Boot From Media to Resolve an Unknown root Password” on page 115
- “How to Boot From Media to Resolve a Problem With the GRUB Configuration That Prevents the System From Booting” on page 117

In the following instances, you must first shut down a system to analyze or troubleshoot booting and other system problems.

- Troubleshoot error messages when the system boots.
- Stop the system to attempt recovery.
- Boot a system for recovery purposes.
- Force a crash dump and reboot of the system.
- Boot the system with the kernel debugger.
You might need to boot the system for recovery purposes.

The following are some of the more common error and recovery scenarios:

- Boot a system to a single-user state to resolve a minor problem, such as correcting the root shell entry in the /etc/passwd file or changing a NIS server.
- Boot from the installation media or from an install server on the network to recover from a problem that is preventing the system from booting or to recover from a lost root password. This method requires you to mount the boot environment after importing the root pool.
- **x86 only:** Resolve a boot configuration problem by importing the root pool. If a problem with the file exists, you do not have to mount the boot environment, just import the root pool, which automatically mounts the rpool file system that contains the boot-related components.

### SPARC: How to Stop a System for Recovery Purposes

1. Bring the system to ok PROM prompt by using the shutdown or init 0 command.
2. Synchronize the file systems.
   
   ok sync
3. Type the appropriate boot command to start the boot process.
   
   For more information, see the boot(1M) man page.
4. Verify that the system was booted to the specified run level.
   
   
   
   run-level s May 2 07:39 3 0 S
5. If the system does not respond to any input from the mouse, do one of the following:
   
   - Press the Reset key to reboot the system.
   - Use the power switch to reboot the system.

Example 6-1  Powering Off a Server

If you are running Oracle Solaris 11 on a host system (server), after shutting down the system, you must switch from the system console prompt to the service processor prompt. From there, you can stop the service processor, as shown in this example:
# How to Stop and Reboot a System for Recovery Purposes

## Chapter 6 • Troubleshooting Booting a System (Tasks)

1. 
   - Assume the root role.
   - See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. 
   - If the keyboard and mouse are functional, type `init 0` to stop the system.

```bash
# shutdown -g0 -i0 -y
# svc.startd: The system is coming down. Please wait.
svc.startd: 91 system services are now being stopped.
Jun 12 19:46:57 wgs41-58 syslogd: going down on signal 15
svc.startd: The system is down.
syncing file systems...done
Program terminated
reboot o)k prompt, h)alt?
# o

ok #.
->

-> stop /SYS
Are you sure you want to stop /SYS (y/n)? y
Stopping /SYS

->

If you need to perform an immediate shutdown, use the `stop -force -script /SYS` command. Before you type this command, ensure that all data is saved.

### Example 6-2  Powering On a Server

The following example shows how to power on the server. You must first be logged in to Oracle ILOM. See [http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E19166-01/E20792/z40002fe1296006.html#scrolltoc](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/E19166-01/E20792/z40002fe1296006.html#scrolltoc).

If you have a modular system, make sure that you are logged into the desired server module.

```bash
-> start /SYS
Are you sure you want to start /SYS (y/n)? y
Starting /SYS

->

If you do not want to be prompted for a confirmation, use the `start -script /SYS` command.

## x86: How to Stop and Reboot a System for Recovery Purposes

1. 
   - Assume the root role.

   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

2. 
   - If the keyboard and mouse are functional, type `init 0` to stop the system.

```bash
# init 0
```
3. If the system does not respond to any input from the mouse, do one of the following:
   - Press the Reset key to reboot the system.
   - Use the power switch to reboot the system.

▼ How to Boot to a Single-User State to Resolve a Bad root Shell or Password Problem

1. Assume the root role.
   See “Using Your Assigned Administrative Rights” in “Securing Users and Processes in Oracle Solaris 11.2 ”.

2. Depending on the platform, do one of the following:
   - For SPARC platforms:
     a. Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.
        
        ```
        # init 0
        ```
     b. Boot the system to a single-user state.
        
        ```
        ok boot -s
        ```
   - For x86 platforms:
     a. Reboot a running system with the -p option of the reboot command.
        
        ```
        # reboot -p
        ```
     b. When the GRUB menu is displayed, select the appropriate boot entry, then type e to edit that entry.
     c. Using the arrow keys, navigate to the $multiboot line, then type -s at the end of the line.
   - To exit the GRUB edit menu and boot the entry you just edited, press Control-X. If you have a system with UEFI firmware, and you are not using a serial console, pressing F10 also boots the entry.
3. Correct the shell entry in the /etc/passwd file.
   
   `# vi /etc/password`

4. Reboot the system.

How to Boot From Media to Resolve an Unknown root Password

Use the following procedure if you need to boot the system to correct an unknown root password or similar problem. This procedure requires you to mount the boot environment after importing the root pool. If you need to recover a root pool or root pool snapshot, see “How to Replace a Disk in a ZFS Root Pool (SPARC or x86/VTOC)” in “Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

1. Boot from the Oracle Solaris media by using one of the following options:

   - **SPARC**: Text installation – Boot from the installation media or from the network, then select the Shell option (option 3) from the text installation screen.

   - **SPARC**: Automated installation – Use the following command to boot directly from an installation menu that allows you to exit to a shell:

     `ok boot net:dhcp`

   - **x86**: Live Media – Boot from the installation media, and use a GNOME terminal for the recovery procedure.

   - **x86**: Text installation – From the GRUB menu, select the Text Installer and command line boot entry, then select the Shell option (option 3) from the text installation screen.

   - **x86**: Automated installation – Boot from an install server on the network. This method requires a PXE boot. Select the Text Installer and command line entry from the GRUB menu. Then, select the Shell option (option 3) from the text installation screen.

2. Import the root pool.

   `zpool import -f rpool`

3. Create a mount point for the boot environment.
# mkdir /a

4. **Mount the boot environment on the mount point /a.**

   # beadm mount solaris-instance\be-name /a

   For example:

   # beadm mount solaris-2 /a

5. **If a password or shadow entry is preventing a console login, correct the problem.**

   a. **Set the TERM type.**

      # TERM=vt100
      # export TERM

   b. **Edit the shadow file.**

      # cd /a/etc
      # vi shadow
      # cd /

6. **Update the boot archive.**

   # bootadm update-archive -R /a

7. **Unmount the boot environment.**

   # beadm umount be-name

8. **Halt the system.**

   # halt

9. **Reboot the system to a single-user state, and when prompted for the root password, press Return.**

10. **Reset the root password.**

    root@system:-# passwd -r files root

    New Password: xxxxxx
    Re-enter new Password: xxxxxx
    passwd: password successfully changed for root

11. **Press Control-D to reboot the system.**

**See Also**

If there is a problem with the GRUB configuration that requires you to boot the system from media, follow the same steps for x86 platforms that are in this procedure. However, you
x86: How to Boot From Media to Resolve a Problem With the GRUB Configuration That Prevents the System From Booting

If your x86 based system will not boot, the problem might be caused by a damaged boot loader or a missing or corrupt GRUB menu. Use the following procedure in these types of situations.

Note - This procedure does not require you to mount the boot environment.

If you need to recover a root pool or root pool snapshot, see “How to Replace a Disk in a ZFS Root Pool (SPARC or x86/VTOC)” in “Managing ZFS File Systems in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

1. Boot from the Oracle Solaris media.
   - Live Media – Boot from the installation media and use a GNOME terminal for the recovery procedure.
   - Text installation – From the GRUB menu, select the Text Installer and command line boot entry, then select the Shell option (option 3) from the text installation screen.
   - Automated installation – Booting from an install server on the network requires a PXE boot. Select the Text Installer and command line entry from the GRUB menu. Then, select the Shell option (option 3) from the text installation screen.

2. Import the root pool.
   
   # zpool import -f rpool

3. To resolve a GRUB configuration issue, do one of the following:
   - If the system will not boot, but no error messages are displayed, the boot loader might be damaged. To resolve the problem, see "Installing GRUB 2 by Using the bootadm install-bootloader Command" on page 49.
   - If the GRUB menu is missing, a “cannot open grub.cfg” error message is displayed at boot time. To resolve this problem, see “How to Manually Regenerate the GRUB Menu” on page 35.
Forcing a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System

- If the GRUB menu has become corrupted, other error messages might be displayed as the system attempts to parse the GRUB menu at boot time. See also "How to Manually Regenerate the GRUB Menu" on page 35.

4. Exit the shell and reboot the system.

    exit

    1 Install Oracle Solaris
    2 Install Additional Drivers
    3 Shell
    4 Terminal type (currently sun-color)
    5 Reboot

    Please enter a number [1]: 5

Forcing a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- "How to Force a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System" on page 118
- "How to Force a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System" on page 120

Forcing a crash dump and reboot of the system are sometimes necessary for troubleshooting purposes. The savecore feature is enabled by default.

For more information about system crash dumps, see "Configuring Your System for Crash Dumps" in "Troubleshooting System Administration Issues in Oracle Solaris 11.2".

▼ SPARC: How to Force a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System

Use this procedure to force a crash dump of a SPARC based system. The example that follows this procedure shows how to use the halt -d command to force a crash dump of the system. You will need to manually reboot the system after running this command.

1. Bring the system to the ok PROM prompt.

2. Synchronize the file systems and write the crash dump.

    > n
    ok sync

    After the crash dump is written to disk, the system will continue to reboot.
3. **Verify that the system boots to run level 3.**

   The login prompt is displayed when the boot process has finished successfully.

   ```
   hostname console login:
   ```

**Example 6-3**  
**SPARC: Forcing a Crash Dump and Reboot of a System by Using the `halt -d` Command**

This example shows how to force a crash dump and reboot of a SPARC based system by using the `halt -d` command.

```bash
# halt -d
Jul 21 14:13:37 jupiter halt: halted by root
panic[cpu0]/thread=30001193b20: forced crash dump initiated at user request
000002a1008f7860 genunix:kadmin+438 (b4, 0, 0, 5, 0)
%l0-3: 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000
%l4-7: 00000000000003cc 0000000000000010 0000000000000004 0000000000000004
000002a1008f7920 genunix:uadmin+110 (5, 0, 0, 6d7000, ff00, 4)
%l0-3: 000030002210938 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000
%l4-7: 00000423791e770 00000000000004102 000003000049380 0000000000000005
syncing file systems... 1 1 done
dumping to /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s1, offset 107413504, content: kernel
100% done: 5339 pages dumped, compression ratio 2.68, dump succeeded
Program terminated
ok boot
Resetting ...
```

```bash
.
.
Rebooting with command: boot
Boot device: /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ide@3/disk@0,0:a
File and args: kernel/sparcv9/unix
configuring IPv4 interfaces: hme0.
add net default: gateway 172.20.27.248
Hostname: jupiter
The system is coming up. Please wait.
NIS domain name is example.com
.
.
Jul 21 14:15:23 jupiter savecore: saving system crash dump
in /var/crash/jupiter/.
Constructing namelist /var/crash/jupiter/unix.
Constructing corefile /var/crash/jupiter/vmcore.
100% done: 5339 of 5339 pages saved
.
.
```
x86: How to Force a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System

If you cannot use the `reboot -d` or the `halt -d` command, you can use the kernel debugger (kmdb) to force a crash dump. The kernel debugger must have been loaded, either at boot time or with the `mdb -k` command for the following procedure to work.

**Note** - You must be in text mode to access the kernel debugger. So, first exit any window system.

1. **Access the kernel debugger.**
   The method that is used to access the debugger is dependent upon the type of console that you are using to access the system.
   - If you are using a locally attached keyboard, press F1–A.
   - If you are using a serial console, send a break by using the method appropriate to that type of serial console.

   The `kmdb` prompt is displayed.

2. **To force a crash, use the `systemdump` macro.**

   ```
   [0]> $<systemdump
   Panic messages are displayed, the crash dump is saved, and the system reboots.
   ```

3. **Verify that the system has rebooted by logging in at the console login prompt.**

   **Example 6-4**  x86: Forcing a Crash Dump and Reboot of the System by Using the `halt -d` Command

   This example shows how to force a crash dump and reboot of an x86 based system by using the `halt -d` command.

   ```
   # halt -d
   4ay 38 15:35:15 wacked.<domain>.COM halt: halted by user
   panic[cpu0]/thread=ffffffff83246ec0: forced crash dump initiated at user request
   ffffffff00006bbd60 genuinx:kadmin+4c1 ()
   ffffffff00006bbec0 genuinx:uadmin+93 ()
   ffffffff00006b1f10 unix:syscall32+101 ()
   syncing file systems... done
   dumping to /dev/dsk/c1t0d0s1, offset 107675648, content: kernel
   NOTICE: adpu320: bus reset
   ```
Booting a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled

The following procedures are provided in this section:

- “How to Boot a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled” on page 121
- “How to Boot a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled” on page 122

If you need to troubleshoot system problems, running a system under the kernel debugger can be very helpful. The kernel debugger can help you investigate system hangs. For example, if you are running the kernel while the kernel debugger is active, and you experience a hang, you might be able to break into the debugger to examine the system state. Also, if the system panics, the panic can be examined before the system is rebooted. In this way, you can get an idea of which section of code might be causing the problem.

The following procedures describe the basic steps for troubleshooting system problems by booting with the kernel debugger enabled.

▼ **SPARC: How to Boot a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled**

This procedure shows how to load the kernel debugger (kmdb) on a SPARC based system.

---

**Note** - Use the `reboot` command and the `halt` command with the `-d` option if you do not have time to debug the system interactively. Running the `halt` command with the `-d` option requires a manual reboot of the system afterward. However, if you use the `reboot` command, the system boots automatically. See the `reboot(1M)` for more information.

---

1. **Halt the system, causing it to display the ok prompt.**

To halt the system cleanly, use the `halt` command.

2. **Type boot -k to request the loading of the kernel debugger. Press return.**
3. **Access the kernel debugger.**

   The method used to enter the debugger depends on the type of console that is used to access the system:

   - If you are using a locally attached keyboard, press Stop-A or L1–A, depending on the type of keyboard.

   - If you are using a serial console, send a break by using the method that is appropriate for your type of serial console.

   A welcome message is displayed when you enter the kernel debugger for the first time.

   ```
   Rebooting with command: kadb
   Boot device: /iommu/sbus/espdma@4,800000/esp@4,8800000/sd@3,0
  .
   .
   .
   ```

   **Example 6-5**  
   **SPARC: Booting a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled**

   The following example shows how to boot a SPARC based system with the kernel debugger (kmdb) enabled.

   ```
   ok boot -k
   Resetting...

   Executing last command: boot kmdb -d
   Boot device: /pci@1f,0/ide@d/disk@0,0:a File and args: kmdb -d
   Loading kmdb...
   ```

   **x86: How to Boot a System With the Kernel Debugger (kmdb) Enabled**

   This procedure shows the basics for loading the kernel debugger. The savecore feature is enabled by default.

   1. **Boot the system.**

   2. **When the GRUB menu is displayed, type e to access the GRUB edit menu.**

   3. **Use the arrow keys to select the $multiboot line.**

   4. **In the GRUB edit menu, type -k at the end of the $multiboot line.**
To direct the system to stop (break) in the debugger before the kernel executes, include -d option with the -k option.

5. **To exit the GRUB edit menu and boot the entry you just edited, press Control-X. If you have a system with UEFI firmware, and you are not using a serial console, pressing F10 also boots the entry.**

   Typing -k loads the debugger (kmdb), then directly boots the operating system.

6. **Access the kernel debugger.**

   The method used to access the debugger is dependent upon the type of console that you are using to access the system.
   - If you are using a locally attached keyboard, press F1–A.
   - If you are using a serial console, send a break by using the method that is appropriate for that type of serial console.

   To access the kernel debugger (kmdb) before the system fully boots, use the -kd option.

   Using the -kd option loads the debugger and then gives you an opportunity to interact with the debugger before booting the operating system.

   A welcome message is displayed when you access the kernel debugger for the first time.

   **See Also**

   For more detailed information about interacting with the system by using kmdb, see the kmdb(1) man page.

---

**x86: Troubleshooting Issues With Fast Reboot**

The following sections describe how to identify and resolve some common issues that you might encounter with the Fast Reboot feature of Oracle Solaris on x86 platforms.

The following information is provided in this section:

- “Debugging Early Panics That Might Occur” on page 124
- “Conditions Under Which Fast Reboot Might Not Work” on page 124

If you need to manually update the Oracle Solaris boot archive on an x86 based system that does not support the Fast Reboot feature, see “How to Clear a Failed Automatic Boot Archive Update on a System That Does Not Support Fast Reboot” on page 110.
x86: Debugging Early Panics That Might Occur

Because the boot-config service has dependencies on the multiuser milestone, users who need to debug early panics can patch a global variable, fastreboot_onpanic in the /etc/system file, as shown in the following example:

```bash
# echo "set fastreboot_onpanic=1" >> /etc/system
# echo "fastreboot_onpanic/W" | mdb -kw
```

x86: Conditions Under Which Fast Reboot Might Not Work

The following are possible conditions under which the Fast Reboot feature might not work:

- **GRUB configuration cannot be processed.**
- **The driver does not implement the quiesce function.**
  
  If you attempt a fast reboot of a system with an unsupported driver, a message similar to the following is displayed:

  ```
  Sep 18 13:19:12 too-cool genunix: WARNING: nvidia has no quiesce()
  reboot: not all drivers have implemented quiesce(9E)
  ```

  If the driver for the network interface card (NIC) does not implement the quiesce function, you can attempt to unplumb the interface first, then retry a fast reboot of the system.

- **There is insufficient memory.**
  
  If there is not enough memory on the system, or not enough free memory to load the new kernel and the boot archive, the fast reboot attempt fails with the following messages, then falls back to a regular reboot:

  ```
  Fastboot: Couldn't allocate size below PA 1G to do fast reboot
  Fastboot: Couldn't allocate size below PA 64G to do fast reboot
  ```

- **The environment is unsupported.**

  Fast reboot functionality is not supported in the following environments:

  - An Oracle Solaris release that is running as a paravirtualized (PV) guest domain
  - Non-global zones

  For more information, see the following man pages:

  - `reboot(1M)`
  - `init(1M)`
Troubleshooting Issues With Booting and the Service Management Facility

The following are issues you might encounter when booting a system:

- Services do not start at boot time.
  A system might hang during boot time, if there are problems starting any Service Management Facility (SMF) services. To troubleshoot this type of issue, you can boot the system without starting any services. For more information, see “How to Investigate Problems Starting Services at System Boot” in “Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.2”

- system/filesystem/local:default SMF service fails during boot.
  Local file systems that are not required to boot the system are mounted by the svc:/system/filesystem/local:default service. When any of those file systems cannot be mounted, the service enters a maintenance state. System startup continues, and any services that do not depend on filesystem/local are started. Subsequently, any services that require filesystem/local to be online before starting through dependencies are not started. The workaround for this issue is to change the configuration of your system so that a sulogin prompt is displayed immediately after the service fails instead of allowing the system startup to continue. For more information, see “How to Force Single-User Login if the Local File System Service Fails During Boot” in “Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.2”.

- quiesce(9E)
- uadmin(2)
- dev_ops(9S)
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