

# **HPT371 UDMA/ATA133 Controller**

## **Caldera OpenLinux 2.3 / 2.4**

### **Installation Guide**

Version 1.0

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# 1 Overview

The purpose of this document is to provide clear instructions on how to install and use HPT371 UDMA/ATA133 Controller on Caldera OpenLinux system.

## 2 Installing OpenLinux on HPT371 Controller

If you would like to install Caldera OpenLinux onto drives attached to HPT371 controller, please perform the following operations:

### Step 1 Prepare Your Hardware for Installation

After you attach your hard disks to HPT371 controller, you can use HPT371 BIOS Setting Utility to configure your hard disks.

Before installation, you must remove all the disk drives, which are not physically attached to HPT371 controller, from your system.

#### Note

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If you have other SCSI adapters installed, you must make sure the HPT371 controller BIOS will be loaded firstly. If not, try to move it to another PCI slot. Otherwise you may be unable to boot up your system.

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### Step 2 Check System BIOS Settings

In your system BIOS SETUP menu, change **Boot Sequence** in such a way that the system will first boot from floppy or CDROM, and then from SCSI. Refer to your BIOS manual to see how to set boot sequence.

If your BIOS settings do not support such a boot sequence, you can first set it to boot from floppy or CDROM. After you finish installation, set SCSI as the first boot device to boot up the system.

### Step 3 Prepare the Boot Diskette

To install Caldera OpenLinux onto HPT371 controller, you must boot from a customized boot diskette to start installation.

First obtain the boot diskette image file, col23boot.img or col24boot.img. If you are installing Caldera OpenLinux 2.3, you should use col23boot.img. If you are installing Caldera OpenLinux 2.4, you should use col24boot.img.

On a DOS or Windows system, you can make the boot diskette using rawrite.exe. It can be found on the Caldera OpenLinux CD (under /dosutils). Just run it under a command window and follow its prompt. (Note: rawrite.exe can only read 8.3 file name format, so the file name "col23boot.img" should be typed as "col23b~1.img").

On a Linux system, you can use the “dd” command to make the boot diskette. Insert a floppy disk into the floppy drive and type the command:

```
# dd if=col23boot.img of=/dev/fd0
```

## Step 4 Install Caldera OpenLinux

- 1) Start installing the Caldera OpenLinux by booting from the bootable disk provided for HPT371 driver.
- 2) When a prompted label "**boot:**" appears, press “**enter**”.
- 3) The hpt371 module will be automatically loaded. You can simply continue the installation as normal. Please refer to Caldera OpenLinux installation guide.

### Note

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The system device mapping order is the same as the order shown in HPT371 BIOS Setting Utility. If you have no other SCSI adapters installed, the device marked as “BOOT” or “HDD0” will be /dev/sda, “HDD1” will be /dev/sdb, “HDD2” will be /dev/sdc, etc. When creating mount points, you must mount /boot on /dev/sda.

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- 4) When the “Setup Boot Loader” screen appears, you must select “write master boot record (MBR)” option to make the system able to boot up from your HPT371 controller.

## 3 Installing HPT371 Driver on an Existing System

If you are currently running Linux and would like to access drives or arrays attached to the HPT371 Controller, you can perform the following steps.

### Note

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If you use a SCSI adapter to boot your system, you must make sure the HPT371 controller BIOS will be loaded after that adapter’s BIOS. If not, try to move it to another PCI slot. Otherwise you may be unable to boot up your system.

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## Step 1 Obtain the Driver Module

You can extract the module file from the boot diskette provided. Insert the boot diskette into floppy drive and type the following commands:

```
# mount /dev/fd0
# gzip -dc /mnt/floppy/initrd.gz > /tmp/initrd.ext2
# mkdir /mnt/initrd
# mount -o loop /tmp/initrd.ext2 /mnt/initrd
# cp /mnt/initrd/lib/modules/2.2.14/scsi/hpt371.o /tmp
# umount /mnt/initrd
```

The driver module, hpt371.o, will be copied to /tmp for your use.

## Step 2 Test the Driver Module

You can test out the module to ensure that it works for your system by typing in "**insmod hpt371.o**".

Sometimes insmod will report "**unresolved symbols**" when you attempt to load the module. This can be caused by two ways:

1) If your system is using a kernel which has not built-in SCSI support, you must load the SCSI module before load hpt371.o. Try to load SCSI modules first.

E.g.            **# insmod scsi\_mod**  
                 **# insmod sd\_mod**  
                 **# insmod hpt371.o**

2) If you recompile the kernel with SCSI support and still receive the "**unresolved symbols**" error, it may be caused that you have not configured symbol versioning correctly. To correct it, recompile the kernel with symbol versioning configured. Please refer to the kernel documents for more information.

If the module has been loaded successfully you should see the HPT371 banner and a display screen of the attached drives. You can now access the drives as a SCSI device (the first device is /dev/sda, then /dev/sdb, etc.).

### Example

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If you have one disk attached to HPT371, it will be registered to system as device **/dev/sda**. You can use "**fdisk /dev/sda**" to create a partition on it, which will be **/dev/sda1**, and use "**mkfs /dev/sda1**" to setup a file system on the partition. Then you can mount **/dev/sda1** to somewhere to access it.

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## Step 3 Configure System to Automatically Load the Driver

Most likely, you will not want to type in "**insmod hpt371.o**" each time you boot up the system. Therefore you must install the module and tell the system about it. To install the module, type in the following commands (first change directory to where the proper hpt371.o can be located):

```
# install -d /lib/modules/2.2.14/scsi  
# install -c hpt371.o /lib/modules/2.2.14/scsi
```

Then you should inform the system when to load the module.

1. If you have no other SCSI adapters installed, you can edit the file "**/etc/modules.conf**" and add the following lines:

```
alias block-major-8 hpt371  
pre-install hpt371 modprobe sd_mod  
options -k hpt371
```

This tells the kernel to try loading the SCSI and hpt371 modules whenever it tries to access a SCSI device `/dev/sd[a-z]`. If you have SCSI support compiled in kernel, you may remove the line “**pre-install hpt371 ...**”.

The line “`options -k hpt371`” ensures the module will not be autocleaned.

### Notice

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Upon your system configuration the modules configuration file may be another file, possibly deprecated “`conf.modules`” file. You may have to check which configuration file you use and modify the correct one.

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Now, reboot the system and try to type in the command “`fdisk /dev/sda`”. The kernel should automatically load the hpt371 driver.

2. If you use a SCSI adapter to boot the system, you cannot do as above since this may conflict with other SCSI devices. However, you can add the driver to the existing RAM disk image. First check which image file you are using by checking the “`initrd=`” line in file `/etc/lilo.conf`, then use the following commands (we assume the file is `/boot/initrd-2.2.14.gz`):

```
# gzip -dc /boot/initrd-2.2.14.gz > /tmp/initrd.ext2
# mkdir /mnt/initrd
# mount -o loop /tmp/initrd.ext2 /mnt/initrd
# cp hpt371.o /mnt/initrd/linux/modules (specify the correct location of hpt371.o
here)
# echo “hpt371” >> /mnt/initrd/etc/modules/rootfs
# umount /mnt/initrd
# gzip -c /tmp/initrd.ext2 > /boot/initrd-2.2.14.gz
# lilo
```

Then reboot your system and the driver will be loaded.

## Step 4 Configure System to Mount Volumes when Startup

Now you can inform the system to automatically mount the array by modifying the file `/etc/fstab`. E.g. You can add the following line to tell the system to mount `/dev/sda1` to location `/mnt/hpt` after startup:

```
/dev/sda1      /mnt/hpt                      ext2      defaults      0 0
```

## 4 Monitoring the Driver

Once the driver is running, you can monitor it through the Linux proc file system support. There is a special file under `/proc/scsi/hpt371/`. Through this file you can view driver status and send control commands to the driver.

### Note

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The file name is the SCSI host number allocated by OS. If you have no other SCSI cards

installed, it will be 0. In the following sections, we will use X to represent this number.

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## Checking Devices Status

Using the following command to show driver status:

```
# cat /proc/scsi/hpt371/X
```

This command will show the driver version number, physical device list and logical device list.

## 5 Updating the Driver

If you are not booting from disks attached to HPT371 controller, you can update the driver just by reinstalling it following the previous section, "**Install driver to an existing system**".

If you are using a system installed to HPT371 controller, you can update the driver by the following steps.

1) First obtain the new driver module file hpt371.o. Refer to the previous section "**Obtain the driver module**". In the following steps, we assume you have copied it to /tmp/hpt371.o.

2) Replace hpt371.o in the boot RAM disk image by using the following commands:

```
# gzip -dc /boot/initrd-2.2.14.gz > /tmp/initrd.ext2
# mkdir /mnt/initrd
# mount -o loop /tmp/initrd.ext2 /mnt/initrd
# cp /tmp/hpt371.o /mnt/initrd/linux/modules/
# umount /mnt/initrd
# gzip -c /tmp/initrd.ext2 > /boot/initrd-2.2.14.gz
```

3) Use "**lilo**" to reinstall the RAM disk:

```
# lilo
```

4) Update the hpt371.o in /lib/modules:

```
# cp /tmp/hpt371.o /lib/modules/2.2.14/scsi/hpt371.o
```

5) Reboot your system to make the new driver take effect.

## 6 Uninstalling

### Uninstalling the Driver

You can only uninstall the driver when your system is not booting from devices attached to HPT371 controller. Just remove the lines you added to /etc/modules.conf and /etc/fstab.