The CIT window

The following sections briefly describe the common installation tool's (CIT) features and options. For complete instructions on installing software with CIT, see the other side of this reference card.

Packages Available

- Lists the package(s) available for installation as found on the CD-ROM.

- To select a package for installation, double-click on the package name.

- To determine dependencies, click once on a package to select it, then choose View -> Dependencies from the CIT main menu.

Packages Installed

- Lists the packages installed on the system during this CIT session. Packages listed do not represent previously installed software.

- To determine dependencies, click on a package once to select it, then choose View -> Dependencies from the CIT main menu.
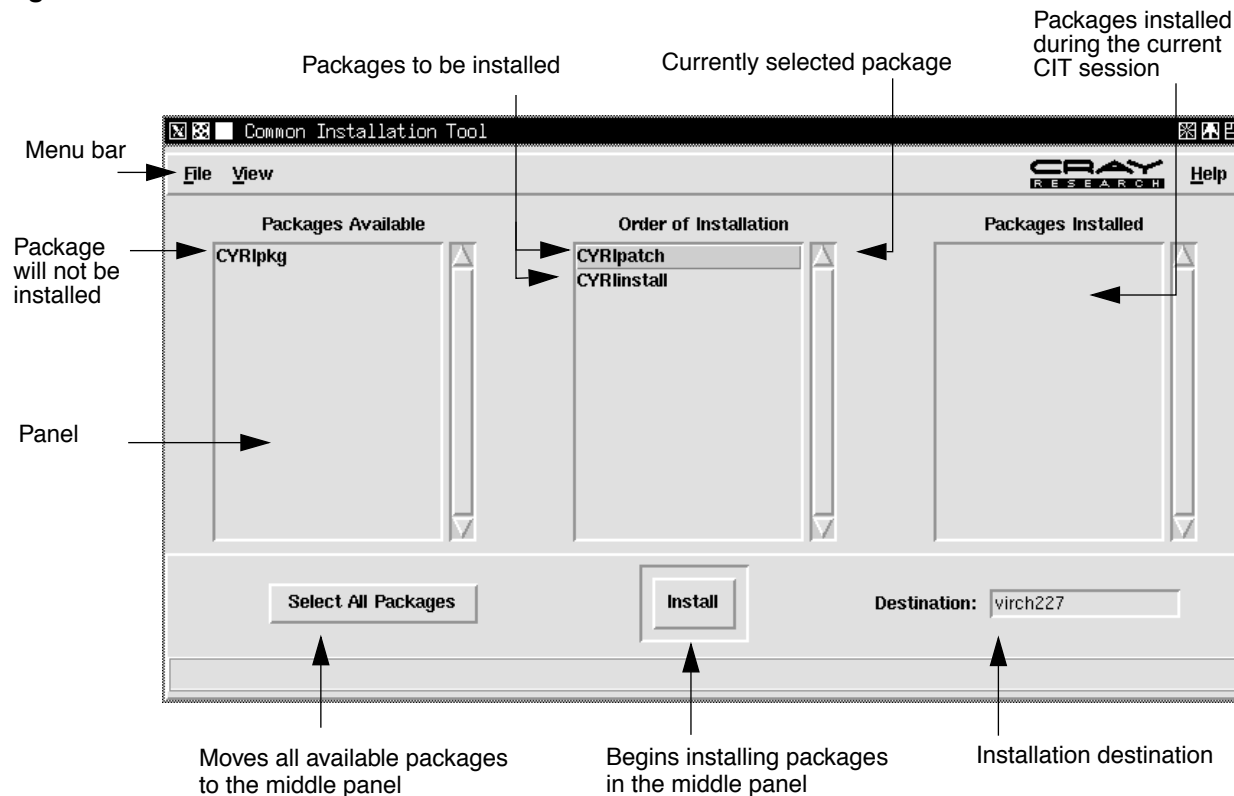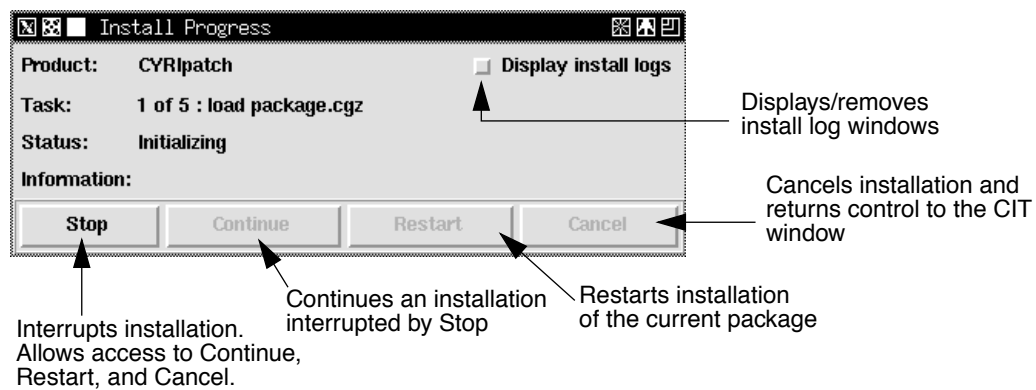
Fig 1. CIT main window

Packages installed during the current CIT session

Packages to be installed · Currently selected package

Menu bar

Package will not be installed

Panel

Moves all available packages to the middle panel

Begins installing packages in the middle panel

Installation destination

Fig 2. CIT progress window

Displays/removes install log windows

Cancels installation and returns control to the CIT window

Interrupts installation. Allows access to Continue, Restart, and Cancel.

Continues an installation interrupted by Stop

Restarts installation of the current package

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Common Installation Tool (CIT) Reference Card

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Use the common installation tool (CIT) to install Cray Research software released on CD-ROM. Software can be installed by CIT on an Operator WorkStation (OWS), Maintenance WorkStation (MWS), System WorkStation (SWS), or other vendors' workstations.

CIT is invoked from the CD-ROM by the `setup` script and writes log files to `/tmp/cit.<login>`. These files contain information that may be useful to you if an installation fails.

The following example shows how to install software using CIT and assumes the user is logged in as `crayadm` and is invoking CIT with the `-l root` argument from a system workstation (SWS).

If you are loading software onto a workstation, both the Cray and the SWS attributes in the following example apply to the workstation. Asynchronous software installations will use a different login than `crayadm`.

1. Prepare communication paths between the SWS and the Cray mainframe.

   CIT uses `rcp` and `remsh` to perform various tasks on the Cray mainframe and to transfer files between the SWS and the Cray mainframe.

   a. Verify the `~crayadm/.rhosts` file on the SWS contains `<CRAY> root`.

      For example: `sn9701 root`

   b. Verify the `.rhosts` file on the Cray mainframe contains `<SWS> crayadm`

      For example: `SWS-sn9701 crayadm`

c. Verify the `.rhosts` file is set up correctly on the SWS and on the Cray with the following command:

   ```
   sws# rsh <CRAY> -l root "remsh \
   <SWS> -l crayadm uname -a"
   SunOS virch315 5.4 Generic_10
   1945--38 sun4m sparc
   ```

   Note: The `.rhosts` file always uses the first name in the `/etc/hosts` file and does not understand an alias (second or third name). Therefore, if your host file has the following entries:

   ```
   xxx.xxx.xxx.15 mycray mycray.com \
   sn6xxx
   ```

   The `.rhosts` file must contain `mycray`. The name `sn6xxx` will not work, as it is not the first name after the IP address.

d. Every failed login attempt to the Cray increments the `logfails` counter by 1. When `logfails` reaches its limit (default is 5), the account is disabled. For example, executing `rsh <CRAY> -l root` five times with an invalid `.rhosts` file on the mainframe will disable the account.

   View current `logfails` in the UDB entry of the root account (for UNICOS and UNICOS/mk):

   ```
   % udbsee -v root | grep logfails
   ```

   Reset logfails in UNICOS and UNICOS/mk:

   ```
   % cll -r root
   ```

2. Insert the CD-ROM into the workstation.

3. If the CD-ROM is automounted, `cd` to the CD-ROM mount point and continue with step 4.

   If you have a Model-E OWS, mount the CD on the OWS with the following command:

   ```
   ows# mount -t hsfs -r /dev/sr0/CDROM
   ows# cd /CDROM
   ```

   For other workstations, check with your system administrator.

4. Use the `setup` script to invoke CIT:

   ```
   setup [-c crayhost] [-l login] \
   [-i] [-v] [package_directory]
   ```

   `-c` specifies the destination of the package(s) to be loaded (usually a Cray). Don't use this option if you are loading software onto a workstation.

   `-l` specifies the login name to be used when CIT logs onto the destination machine.

   `-i` invokes CIT in interactive command line mode. The graphical user interface is not started.

   `-v` displays the version number of CIT and exits.

   `package_directory` specifies the location of the package(s) to be loaded.

   The three-panelled CIT window appears on your screen. (See Fig. 1.)

5. Load packages

   a. Double-click on the package(s) you want to load in the `Packages Available` panel.

      The selected package(s) will move to the `Order of Installation` panel.

   b. Click on the `Install` button at the bottom of the CIT window to load the packages listed in the `Order of Installation` panel.

      Depending on the Cray software you are installing, pre-installation scripts may be invoked before CIT actually loads the software. If this is the case, provide all the information requested in the dialog boxes that appear.

      After you have provided all pre-installation information, CIT's progress window appears (see Fig. 2), and actual installation begins.

      As packages are loaded, they move from the `Order of Installation` panel to the `Packages Installed` panel in the CIT window. The progress window displays loading progress.

      If an error occurs, the progress window turns red and an error dialog box is displayed. Choose the appropriate option for the error listed in the error dialog box.

   c. Select `File -> Quit` from CIT's main menu to exit CIT.