NAME

install – install commands

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/install **–c** *dira* [**–m** *mode*] [**–u** *user*] [**–g** *group*] [**–o**] [**–s**] *file*
/usr/sbin/install **–f** *dirb* [**–m** *mode*] [**–u** *user*] [**–g** *group*] [**–o**] [**–s**] *file*
/usr/sbin/install **–n** *dirc* [**–m** *mode*] [**–u** *user*] [**–g** *group*] [**–o**] [**–s**] *file*
/usr/sbin/install **–d** **|** **–i** [**–m** *mode*] [**–u** *user*] [**–g** *group*] [**–o**] [**–s**] *dirx* ...
/usr/sbin/install [**–m** *mode*] [**–u** *user*] [**–g** *group*] [**–o**] [**–s**] *file* [*dirx* ...]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

install is most commonly used in ''makefiles'' (see **make**(1S)) to install a *file* in specific locations, or to create directories within a file system. Each *file* is installed by copying it into the appropriate directory.

install uses no special privileges to copy files from one place to another. The implications of this are:

- You must have permission to read the files to be installed.
- You must have permission to copy into the destination directory.
- You must have permission to change the modes on the final copy of the file if you want to use the **–m** option.
- You must be super-user if you want to specify the ownership of the installed file with the **–u** or **–g** options. If you are not the super-user, the installed file will be owned by you, regardless of who owns the original.

install prints messages telling the user exactly what files it is replacing or creating and where they are going.

If no options or directories (*dirx* ...) are given, **install** searches a set of default directories (**/bin**, **/usr/bin**, **/etc**, **/lib**, and **/usr/lib**, in that order) for a file with the same name as *file*. When the first occurrence is found, **install** issues a message saying that it is overwriting that file with *file*, and proceeds to do so. If the file is not found, the program states this and exits.

If one or more directories (*dirx* ...) are specified after *file*, those directories are searched before the default directories.

OPTIONS

–c *dira* Install *file* in the directory specified by *dira*, if *file* does not yet exist. If it is found, **install** issues a message saying that the file already exists, and exits without overwriting it.

–f *dirb* Force *file* to be installed in given directory, even if the file already exists. If the file being installed does not already exist, the mode and owner of the new file will be set to **755** and **bin ,** respectively. If the file already exists, the mode and owner will be that of the already existing file.

–n *dirc* If *file* is not found in any of the searched directories, it is put in the directory specified in *dirc*. The mode and owner of the new file will be set to **755** and **bin**, respectively.

–d Create a directory. Missing parent directories are created as required as in

mkdir –**p**. If the directory already exists, the owner, group and mode will be set to the values given on the command line.

–i Ignore default directory list, searching only through the given directories (*dirx* . . .).

–m *mode* The mode of the new file is set to *mode*. Set to **0755** by default.

–u *user* The owner of the new file is set to *user*. Only available to the super-user. Set to **bin** by default.

–g *group* The group id of the new file is set to *group*. Only available to the super-user. Set to **bin** by default.

–o If *file* is found, save the ''found'' file by copying it to **OLD***file* in the directory in which it was found. This option is useful when installing a frequently used file such as **/bin/sh** or **/lib/saf/ttymon**, where the existing file cannot be removed.

–s Suppress printing of messages other than error messages.

SEE ALSO **chgrp**(1), **chmod**(1), **chown**(1), **cp**(1), **make**(1S), **mkdir**(1), **chown**(1M)