NAME

pkgadd – transfer software package to the system

SYNOPSIS

pkgadd [**–n**] [**–a** *admin*] [**–d** *device*] [**–R** *root_path*] [**–r** *response*]
[*pkginst1* [*pkginst2*] . . .]

pkgadd **–s** *spool* [**–d** *device*] [*pkginst1* [*pkginst2*] . . .]]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

pkgadd transfers the contents of a software package from the distribution medium or directory to install it onto the system. Used without the **–d** option, **pkgadd** looks in the default spool directory for the package (**/var/spool/pkg**). Used with the **–s** option, it reads the package to a spool directory instead of installing it.

Certain unbundled and third-party packages are no longer entirely compatible with the latest version of **pkgadd .** These packages require user interaction throughout the installation and not just at the very beginning.

To install these older packages (released prior to Solaris 2.4), set the following environment variable:

NONABI_SCRIPTS=TRUE

pkgadd will permit keyboard interaction throughout the installation as long as this environment variable is set.

OPTIONS

–n Installation occurs in non-interactive mode. The default mode is interactive.

–a *admin* Define an installation administration file, *admin*, to be used in place of the default administration file. The token **none** overrides the use of any *admin* file, and thus forces interaction with the user. Unless a full path name is given, **pkgadd** first looks in the current working directory for the administration file. If the specified administration file is not in the current working directory, **pkgadd** looks in the **/var/sadm/install/admin** directory for the administration file.

–d *device* Install or copy a package from *device*. *device* can be a full path name to a directory or the identifiers for tape, floppy disk or removable disk (for example, **/var/tmp** or **/floppy/***floppy_name*). It can also be a device alias (for example, **/floppy/floppy0**).

–R *root_path* Define the full path name of a subdirectory to use as the *root_path*. All files, including package system information files, are relocated to a directory tree starting in the specified *root_path*.

–r *response* Identify a file or directory which contains output from a previous **pkgask** session. This file supplies the interaction responses that would be requested by the package in interactive mode. *response* must be a full pathname.

–s *spool* Reads the package into the directory *spool* instead of installing it.

pkginst Specify the package instance or list of instances to be installed. The token **all** may be used to refer to all packages available on the source medium. The format *pkginst*.* can be used to indicate all instances of a package.

When executed without options, **pkgadd** uses **/var/spool/pkg** (the default spool directory).

EXAMPLES

The following example installs a package from a Solaris CD-ROM. You are prompted for the name of the package you want to install.

example% pkgadd -d /cdrom/solaris_2_3/s0/Solaris_2.3

EXIT STATUS

The following error values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

SEE ALSO

pkginfo(1), **pkgmk**(1), **pkgparam**(1), **pkgproto**(1), **pkgtrans**(1), **installf**(1M), **pkgask**(1M), **pkgrm**(1M), **removef**(1M), **admin**(4)

NOTES

When transferring a package to a spool directory, the −**r**, −**n**, and −**a** options cannot be used.

The −**r** option can be used to indicate a directory name as well as a filename. The directory can contain numerous *response* files, each sharing the name of the package with which it should be associated. This would be used, for example, when adding multiple interactive packages with one invocation of **pkgadd**.

Each package would need a *response* file. If you create *response* files with the same name as the package (that is, *pkinst1* and *pkinst2*), then name the directory in which these files reside after the −**r**.

The −**n** option causes the installation to halt if any interaction is needed to complete it.