Installation Guide

Using a P420m or P320h PCIe SSD as a Boot Drive

Introduction

This document provides instructions for deploying a Micron® P420m or P320h PCI Express® (PCIe) solid state drive (SSD) as a boot drive for the following Windows and Linux operating systems:

- Windows Server 2012/2012 R2 and Windows 8/8.1
- Windows Server 2008 and Windows 7
- SUSE 11.x x64
- RHEL 6.x x64
- RHEL 5.x x64
- Ubuntu 12.04–12.04.3 LTS
- Citrix XenServer 6.1

These instructions can only be performed on P420m and P320h drives with the bootable option feature. The bootable option is determined by part number (see the Ordering a Bootable Drive section of this guide for details) and is available in both the half-height, half-length (HHHL) and 2.5-inch form factors.

Before you begin, make sure:

1. The BIOS setting on your system has been configured to point to the Micron PCIe SSD as the primary boot device.
2. The drive is installed in the system as described in the appropriate Micron P420m and P320h PCIe SSD Installation Guide.
3. You have access to the latest support pack software from micron.com.

Ordering a Bootable Drive

Only P420m and P320h drives with the bootable option feature (bootable drives) can be used as boot devices. When ordering an SSD, consider whether or not the system will need to boot from it at any point. A bootable SSD can function as a simple storage device, but the bootable option cannot be added to a non-bootable SSD at a later time.

Table 1: Micron's P420m and P320h Bootable SSDs

SSD	Form Factor	Part Number
P420m	HHHL	MTFDGAR700MAX-1AG13ABYY
		MTFDGAR1T4MAX-1AG13ABYY
	2.5-inch	MTFDGAL350MAX-1AG13ABYY
		MTFDGAL700MAX-1AG13ABYY
P320h	HHHL	MTFDGAR350SAH-1N14AB
		MTFDGAR700SAH-1N14AB
	2.5-inch	MTFDGAL175SAH-1N34AB
		MTFDGAL350SAH-1N34AB

Windows Server 2012/2012 R2 and Windows 8/8.1

Before you begin, it is recommended to remove all storage devices from the system except for the P420m/P320h drive or the original OS boot drive.

1. Download and unzip the support pack software.
2. Go to **Windows Driver/os_install_drivers** and navigate to the subdirectory for your operating system:
   - Windows Server 2012 x64: **/x64/win8-server2012**
   - Windows Server 2012 R2 x64: **/x64/win81-server2012r2**
   - Windows 8.1 x64: **/64/win81-server2012r2**
   - Windows 8.1 x86: **/x86/win81**
   - Windows 8 x64: **/64/win8-server2012**
   - Windows 8 x86: **/x86/win8**
3. Copy the contents of the subdirectory for your operating system to external removable media, such as a USB drive. (For example, for Windows Server 2012 x64, copy the contents of the **/x64/win8-server2012** subdirectory.
4. Insert the Windows operating system CD/DVD and the USB drive containing the support pack files into the system and reboot.
5. When prompted, select the option to boot from a CD/DVD.
6. Enter the Windows product key that came with the CD/DVD, if prompted.
7. Select **Core (command line)** or **GUI** to begin the installation. (GUI is recommended for most users.)
8. Select **Custom (Install Windows Only)** when prompted for type of installation.
9. When the installation directory prompt appears, select **Load Driver** and locate the driver files for the P420m or P320h located on the USB drive.

   Note: The installer may specify the USB drive directory with a different drive letter (such as C:\) than what was originally assigned on the host system.

Windows attempts to find the driver located on the USB drive.

10. Select the **Micron Device driver** when prompted for a driver, and then click **Next.**
11. Remove the USB drive from the system.

    The *Where do you want to install Windows* dialog appears again. The drive should appear as a new drive number.

    Note: The drive may be labeled with "unallocated space" and contain a capacity close to the user capacity rated for the drive. (For example, a 350GB drive may appear as 326GB.)

    If you receive a setup error at this point, you may need to do the following:
    a. Cancel the installation.
    b. With the installation DVD and USB drive in the system, reboot the system to the version of Windows already installed on the bootable primary drive. You may need to change the BIOS setting to point to the original drive.
    c. Use Windows Explorer to find the Windows installation DVD, expand the root directory, and run the **setup.exe** file located on the installation DVD.
    d. Follow steps 6–13.
    e. Exit Windows and power down the system.
    f. Power up the system.
    g. If necessary, change the BIOS primary boot drive setting to point to the P420m/P320h drive, and then reboot the system.
    h. Verify that Windows boots from the P420m/P320h drive.
12. Select the drive and click **Next.**
    The Windows installation continues and may take several minutes to complete. During this time, the system reboots automatically several times. Do not attempt to reboot from the CD/DVD.
13. After the installation completes, remove the Windows CD/DVD and reboot the system.
14. Verify the system boots from the OS installed on the drive.

Windows Server 2008 and Windows 7

Before you begin, it is recommended to remove all storage devices from the system except for the P420m/P320h drive or the original OS boot drive.

1. Download and unzip the support pack software.
2. Go to **Windows Driver/os_install_drivers** and navigate to the subdirectory for your operating system:
   - Windows Server 2008 R2 x64: **/x64/win7-server2008r2**
   - Windows 7 x64: **/x64/win7-server2008r2**
   - Windows 7 x32: **/x86/win7**
3. Copy the contents of the subdirectory for your operating system to external removable media, such as a USB drive. (For example, for Windows Server 2008 R2 x64, copy the contents of the **/x64/win7-server2008r2** subdirectory.
4. Insert the Windows operating system CD/DVD and the USB drive containing the support pack files into the system and reboot.
5. When prompted, select the option to boot from a CD/DVD.
6. Select your operating system.
7. Select **Core (command line)** or **GUI** to begin the installation. (GUI is recommended for most users.)

8. Select **Custom (advanced)** when prompted for type of installation.
9. When the installation directory prompt appears, select **Load Driver** and locate the driver files for the P420m or P320h located on the USB drive.

   Note: The installer may specify the USB drive directory with a different drive letter than what was originally assigned on the host system (such as C:\).

   Windows attempts to find the driver located on the USB drive.
10. Select **Micron Device Driver** when prompted for a driver, and then click **Next.**
11. Remove the USB drive from the system.

    The *Where do you want to install Windows* dialog appears again. The drive should appear as a new drive number.

    Note: The drive may be labeled with **unallocated space** and contain a capacity close to the user capacity rated for the drive. (For example, a 350GB drive may appear as 326GB.)

    If you receive a setup error at this point, you may need to do the following:
    a. Cancel the installation.
    b. With the installation DVD and USB drive in the system, reboot the system to the version of Windows already installed on the bootable primary drive. You may need to change the BIOS setting to point to the original drive.
    c. Use Windows Explorer to find the Windows installation DVD, expand the root directory, and run the **setup.exe** file located on the installation DVD.
    d. Follow steps 6–13.
    e. Exit Windows and power down the system.
    f. Power up the system.
    g. If necessary, change the BIOS primary boot drive setting to point to the P420m/P320h drive, and then reboot the system.
    h. Verify that Windows boots from the P420m/P320h drive.
12. Select the drive and click **Next.**
    The Windows installation continues and may take several minutes to complete. During this time, the system reboots automatically several times. Do not attempt to reboot from the CD/DVD. No user intervention is required.
13. After the installation completes, remove the Windows CD/DVD and reboot the system.
14. Verify the system boots from the OS installed on the drive.

SUSE 11.x x64

Before you begin, locate the appropriate ISO file you will need for the version of SUSE installed in the system. (This file is contained with the support pack software in the Linux Driver subdirectory.)

- For SLES11 SP2: **mtip32xx-kmp-default-2.4.2_3.0.13_0.27-1.x86_64.iso**
- For SLES11 SP1: **mtip32xx-kmp-default-2.4.2-2.6.32.12_0.7-1.x86_64.iso**

1. Extract the correct ISO image and copy it to a USB drive or burn it to a CD.
   To copy to a USB drive, you must use a CD burning tool (such as Daemon Tools or Nero) that allows you to view the contents of the ISO image so that it can be extracted to the USB drive. A USB drive is recommended, unless your system contains two CD-ROM drives.

   Note: You can use the following **dd** command to extract the files to the USB drive; however, this command removes any existing data on the USB drive and replaces it with the extracted ISO image contents:

   dd if=<mtip32xx-kmp-default-<kernel_version>.x86_64.iso of=/dev/sdX

   where **/dev/sdX** is the device path of the target USB drive

   If the USB drive contains important files, it is highly recommended to back up the files on alternate media before using this command.
2. Insert the SUSE boot CD/DVD and USB drive containing the P420m/P320h driver image into the system and reboot.
3. When the initial installation screen appears, press **F6** and select **Yes**.
4. Select the USB drive when prompted for the driver, and then select **OK.**
   The driver files are installed. When complete, the installer returns to the same screen prompt.
5. Select **Back** to continue the installation.
6. Remove the USB drive.
   The installation continues and may take several minutes to complete.
7. Select the **Expert Settings** tab when the Installation Settings menu displays.
8. Select the **Bootloader Installation** option.
9. Verify **grub** is the boot loader type and change the default boot location from **Boot from Boot Partition** to **Boot from Master Boot Record**.
   Make sure only the **Boot from Master Boot Record** option is selected.
10. Click **Next** and verify the *Bootloader was installed successfully* message appears.
11. Click **OK** and then **Finish**.
    The installer displays two messages confirming the new settings.
12. Select **I agree**, and then **Yes** for each.
13. Select **Reboot.**
    If an installer error message displays, click **OK** and select **Exit or Reboot** twice to reboot the system. The CD can remain in the system.
14. When the system reboots, boot from the CD/DVD.
15. Select **Boot from Hard Drive** when prompted. Make sure that no other bootable media is connected to the system to make sure the system boots from the SSD. The system should boot from the OS on the SSD.
16. Remove the CD from the system.
17. Reboot the system again and make sure the system boots directly from the SSD without the installer CD.

RHEL 6.x x64

1. Copy the P420m/P320h driver disk image from the support pack software to external removable media such as a USB drive.
   For example, for a USB drive (/dev/sdb):
   a. Create a single partition (**/dev/sdb1**).
   b. Use **mke2fs** to create an ext2 file system or use the Disk Utility tool to format the USB drive to create an **ext2** file system type on that partition.
   c. Use the MOUNT command or Mount Volume option in the Disk Utility tool to specify a mount point for the ext2 file system.
   d. Locate the following image file from the Support Pack\Linux Driver folder: **mtip32xx-diskimage<kernel_version>_rhel6uX.img**
   e. Copy the image file to the newly mounted directory on the USB drive.
2. Insert the RHEL boot CD/DVD and the USB drive containing the P420m/P320h driver image into the system and reboot.
3. Press **ESC** when the initial installation screen appears.
4. Enter the following command at the prompt to start the installation: **linux dd**
5. When the installer prompts for the driver update disk:
   a. Select the device path that points to the USB drive from step 1.
   b. Select the image file on the drive and press **OK.**
   The installer loads the driver.

   Note: More than one device node may be displayed. Browse to each device node to find the USB drive and its image file.

6. Optional: If you intend to use the Linux Volume Manager (LVM), follow these additional steps. Otherwise, continue to Step 7.
   a. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to get to a command prompt.
   b. Enter: **mkdir /etc/lvm**
   c. Create **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** and add the following lines:

   ```
   devices {
                   types = [ "mtip32xx", 16]
           }
   ```

   d. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F6** to return to the installer.
   e. At the last screen before the installation finishes (*Congratulations, your Red Hat Enteprise Linux Installation is complete*), press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to get to a command prompt and do the following:
      - Change root to the boot image: **chroot /mnt/sysimage**
      - Edit **/etc/lvm/lvm.conf** and add the following to the Devices section: **types = ["mtip32xx", 16]**
      - Back up the initramfs file in /boot: **mv /boot/initramfs-<kernel_version> .img /boot/initramfs-<kernel_version>.img.BAK**
      - Create a new initramfs file: **/sbin/dracut /boot/initramfs-<kernel_version>.img <kernel_version>**

        Note: For example, for RHEL 6.1 64-bit, the command would be: **/sbin/dracut /boot/initramfs-2.6.32-131.0.15.el6.x86_64.img 2.6.32-131.0.15.el6.x86_64**

        <kernel_version> can be obtained from the command **uname-r**.

      - Type **exit** to exit the chroot environment.

- Press **Ctrl+Alt+F6** to return to the GUI. Finish the installation by clicking **Reboot.**

Note: Steps 7 and 8 below apply only if your system is booting from a uEFI shell and your drive has been configured with a uEFI boot setting. If your drive has been configured for a legacy boot setting, skip these steps. (Except for specific OEMs, most customer bootable drives are configured with a legacy boot setting, which means steps 7 and 8 can be skipped.)

7. (uEFI boot only) When the installer reaches the disk partitioning step, **/dev/rssda** must be configured to have a minimum 50MB partition of type EFI (or VFAT). This partition contains the EFI boot binary. It is recommended that all of the **/dev/rssdX** drives also be configured with the same size and type (VFAT) partition, even though the installer will only allow the EFI partition on **/dev/rssda** to be mounted to **/boot/efi**.
8. (uEFI boot only) Continue the OS installation, but do not reboot when the installation completes. Before rebooting, perform these steps:
   a. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to get to a command prompt.
   b. Run the following commands for each drive beyond **/dev/rssda**, replacing X with the number of the VFAT partition:
      parted -s /dev/rssdX toggle 1 boot
      dd if=/dev/rssda1 of=/dev/rssdX1

      The last command assumes **/dev/rssda1** is the EFI partition that gets mounted to **/boot/efi**. If a different partition is used for EFI, substitute that partition for **/dev/rssda1** in the above command. Similarly, it assumes the VFAT partition on the other drives is **/dev/rssdX1**. If a different partition is used for VFAT on these other drives, make sure to adjust the 1 to reflect the correct partition number.

   c. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F6** to return to the GUI installer and reboot.
9. (Legacy boot only) Continue with the installation until you are prompted for the type of install.
   a. Select **Create Custom Layout**.
      The GUI menu displays all storage devices detected by the OS.
   b. Locate and select **/dev/rssda** under the **Hard Drive** tab.
   c. Click **Create** to create a new partition.
      You are prompted to specify the mount point and file system type and size.
      - For the mount point, specify: **/**
      - For the file system, specify: **ext4**

        Note: ext2 and **ext3** file systems are alternate choices for the file system.

   d. Specify **Fixed** for the partition size, and then click **Next.**
      The **/dev/rssda1** partition should indicate the size and mount point you specified earlier.

      Note: The actual size of the partition depends on the type of installation. The installer will notify you if the partition size is too small for the OS installation. A minimum of 2GB is recommended to install Linux desktop. (Less space is required for a basic server.) However, it is recommended to double the minimum space requirement to allow space for applications and file storage.

   e. Repeat step c but specify **swap** for the file system.

Note: It is recommended to allocate at least 100GB for the swap size.
The **/dev/rssda1** partition should be created and appear in the Partition Layout screen.

f. Click **Next.**
g. Select **Write Changes to Disk** when prompted.
The partitions are created.
h. After the partitions are written, verify the boot load image is pointing to **/dev/rssda** to make sure the master boot record is written.
i. Click **Next.**

10. Continue through the installation prompts until the *Installation is Complete* message appears.
11. Select **Reboot** when prompted to complete the installation.
12. Verify the OS boots from the SSD.

RHEL 5.x x64

A /boot partition must created while installing RHEL 5.x on the drive. This /boot partition must be:

- Separate from the / (root) partition
- The first partition on the device
- The primary partition
- At least 200MB

1. Using the **dd** command, binary copy the P420m/P320h driver disk image from the support pack software to external removable media such as a USB drive.

   Note: The **dd** command removes any existing data on the USB drive and replaces it with the extracted ISO image contents. If the USB drive contains important files, it is highly recommended to back up the files on alternate media before using this command.

2. Using the **dd** command, binary copy the anaconda update image from the support pack software to a second external drive.
3. Insert the RHEL OS CD/DVD and the two external drives in the system and reboot.
4. Enter the following command to start the installation: **linux dd updates**
5. When prompted for the driver update disk and anaconda update disk, select the external drives from steps 1 and 2. Both drives must be selected.
6. After loading the driver, install the OS as usual.

   Note: During the RHEL 5.x installation, your installation may not be bootable unless certain requirements are met. When this occurs, a message such as the following appears in the fifth console: *Selected cylinder exceeds maximum supported by BIOS*.

   (Press **Ctrl+ALT+F5** to switch to the fifth console and see the message; press **Ctrl +Alt+F6** to return to the installer.)

   This issue is due to a limitation in the BIOS and grub bootloader. To work around this condition, make sure that the stage2 file of grub bootloader is accessible by stage1 of the grub bootloader through BIOS routines. To be compliant, create a separate primary **/boot** partition of at least 200MB as the first partition of the drive.

Ubuntu 12.04–12.04.3 LTS

Network connectivity and a USB drive are required for this procedure. Be aware that any data on the USB drive is erased during this process.

1. Make sure the legacy option rom is enabled on the P420m/P320h drive. If it is enabled, the drive will be presented as a boot target in the legacy BIOS menu.
2. If you are installing a version of Ubuntu older than 12.04.3 on a P420m drive, create an EXT2 file system on a USB drive on a separate Linux system, mount it, and then copy the appropriate release tarball onto it. When complete, unmount and remove the USB drive.
3. Insert the USB drive you created and the Ubuntu DVD in the system.
4. Boot the Ubuntu DVD. Do not boot EFI mode. If you are installing 12.04.3 or later, or if you are installing on a P320h drive, go to step 12.
5. Proceed through the normal installation until you reach the **Setup Users and Passwords** option. Press **Alt+F2** and then enter to activate the console.
6. Mount the USB drive:
   # mount -t ext2 /dev/sda1/mnt
7. Change directory /mnt and decompress the driver package:
   # cd /mnt
   # tar zxvf mtip32xx-<driver_version>-<ubuntu_kernel_version>.dkms.tar.gz
8. Load the mtip32xx driver:
   # insmod /mnt/mtip32xx-<version>/mtip32xx.ko
9. Verify the driver loaded properly:
   # dmesg | tail -n 40
10. Output similar to the following should print:
    Micron RealSSD PCIe Block Driver Version 3.5.0
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: 2 NUMA node(s)
    mtip32xx 000047:00.0: Using NUMA node 0 (closest: 1,0 probe on 0:2)
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: PCI INT A -> GSI 80 (level, low) -> IRQ 80
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: setting latency timer to 64
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Node 0 on package 0 has 6 cpus: 0 2 4 6 8 10
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: irq 131 for MSI/MSI-X
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: ASIC-FPGA design, HS rev 0x800, 8 slot groups, 256 slots
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Time to device ready: 0 ms
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Affinitizing IRQ 131 to cpu 0 on node 0
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Serial No.: 000000001309020454FC
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Firmware Ver.: B2081900
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Model: Micron 420m-MTFDGAR1T4MAX
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Security: 0001
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Capacity: 2734926768 sectors (1335413 MB)
    mtip32xx 0000:47:00.0: Write protect progress: 0% (209715 blocks)
    rssda: unknown partition table

    Note: If the last line does not state *unknown partition table*, make sure the partition table is not GPT; otherwise, subsequent steps will not work. To do this, run the following command then restart at step 4:
    # dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/rssda bs=512 count=1000
11. Unmount and remove the USB drive. Press **ALT+F1** to return the to the installer GUI and continue with the installation.
12. At the disk partitioning step, select the manual partition option. (If you select automatic partitioning, the subsequent steps will fail because the installer will use a GPT partition by default.)

13. Create the **/** (**root**) partition on the **/dev/rssdX** device node, as well as any other mount points such as **<swap>**, **/home**, or **/opt**. If desired, create a separate /boot partition on the drive (otherwise it will be created as part of the / (root) partition).
14. At the end of the installation, an error message "Installation step failed" appears. Ignore the error message and continue with the next step.
15. Press **ALT+F2** to return to a shell prompt. If you are installing 12.04.3 or later, or if you are installing on a P320h drive, go to step 18.
16. Insert the USB drive again and mount the file system:
    # mount -t ext2 /dev/sda1 /mnt
17. Copy the mtip32xx driver binary file into the kernel driver directory and then unmount and remove the USB drive:
    #cp -f /mnt/mtip32xx-<version>/mtip32xx.ko /target/lib/modules/'uname -r' /kernel/drivers/block/mtip32xx
    # unmount /mnt
18. Get a chrooted bash environment:
    # chroot /target
    # bash
    If you are installing 12.04.3 or later, or if you are installing a P320h drive, go to step 20.
19. Resolve module dependencies and rebuild initramfs:
    # depmod -a
    # mkinitramfs -o/boot/initrd.img-'uname-r'
20. Install legacy grub and dkms:
    #mkdir -p /boot/grub
    # apt-get update
    # apt-get install grub dkms
    Press **Y** to proceed, if prompted.
21. Create or edit **/boot/grub/device.map** such that it contains this entry only:
    (hd0) /dev/rssda
22. If present, edit **/etc/default/grub** and comment out **GRUB_DISABLE_LINUX_UUID**
23. Update grub:
    # update-grub -y
24. Install grub in **/dev/rssda:**
    # grub-install /dev/rssda
    If this fails with *The file /boot/grub/stage1 not read correctly* error message, perform the following steps:
    a. Run grub directly:
       # grub --boot-drive=/dev/rssda --device-map=/boot/grub/device.map
    b. At the grub prompt, enter the following commands:
       1. **find /boot/grub/stage1**
       This command should print (hd0,0) or similar. If an error occurs, you may have a GPT partition on the drive already. That partition must be cleared and the process started again at step 4.
       2. **root (hd0,0)**
       Where (hd0,0) was copied from step 1 in this section.
       3. **setup (hd0)**
       You may need to press enter several times until the prompt returns.
       4. **quit**
25. Type **exit** and press **Enter** twice to return to the top-level console.
26. Press **ALT+F1**, select **Continue** > **Continue without boot loader**.
    Ignore the warning *No boot loader installed* and continue.

27. Complete the installation and reboot the system. Make sure you do not update the grub package using Ubuntu updates.

Citrix XenServer 6.1

To use the P420m/P320h as a boot device in XenServer version 6.1, only one drive can be used to store the operating system during the installation. The installation process may not work correctly if there are two or more drives installed.

Note: The support pack includes several ISO images; make sure to select the image that matches the build ID of your system. The driver will not install correctly if the wrong ISO image is used.

To find the build ID of your system:

1. In XenCenter, click **XenServer Host**.
2. Click the **General** tab.
3. Scroll down and expand **Version Details** to view the build number. The last six digits of the ISO name corresponds to the build ID.

To use the P420m/P320h as a boot device in XenServer version 6.1:

1. Copy the **mtip32xx iso** image file that is used to load the driver on the XenServer to a USB device.
2. Boot from the XenServer CD/DVD.
3. When prompted to load a device driver, press **F9** and load the **mtip32xx iso** image from the USB device.
4. Remove the USB device.
5. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F2** to open a terminal.
6. Locate the major number of the P420m/P320h drive through a shell:
   [root@localhost ~]# ls -lh /dev/rssda
   brw-rw----. 1 root disk 252, 0 Jun 10 18:14 /dev/rssda

   In this example, the major number is 252.
7. Edit the /opt/xensource/installer/diskutil.py file using an editor of your choice and add **P420m/P320h** to the disk_nodes variable in /opt/xensource/installer/diskutil.py (between the device nodes **/dev/ida** and **/dev/rd**), replacing <major_num> with the number you obtained in step 6:

   disk_nodes +=[(<major_num>, x*16) for x in range (16)]
8. Save and exit.
9. Start the installation by entering the following command:
   #/opt/xensource/installer/init
10. Continue the installation and select the P420m/P320h device node (for example, **/dev/rssda**) as a disk for virtual machine storage when prompted.
11. Select **Yes** for supplemental pack installation.
12. After the preinstallation step is complete, provide the supplemental pack (for example, oem:mtip32xx 6.1.0-59235p) when prompted by inserting the USB device again and locating the mtip32xx driver.
13. After the mtip32xx driver is installed, select **SKIP** when prompted for additional supplemental packs.
14. Installation is complete when the installer ends at the shell.
15. Enter the **reboot** command to boot the XenServer.

Revision History

Rev. A, 3/14

- Initial release

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