# Installing ivy

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1. Put ivy executables in a folder somewhere, for example /path/to/ivy/.
   * This can be on a local drive, or it could be a file server share.
2. Put the following file in /etc/profile.d to put the ivy executables in the PATH for both foreground and background processes

if ! echo "$PATH" | grep -qE ".\*:/path/to/ivy.\*" ;  
then  
 export PATH="${PATH}:/path/to/ivy"  
fi

1. Set up certificate-based ssh authentication.

One way is to copy from an existing host in a group, from /root/.ssh, copy the files authorized\_keys, config, and id\_rsa to the same folder on the new test host.

For Hitachi internal lab users using a command device, the following additional steps 4) and 5):

1. Install RMLIB.
   * In the RMLIB distribution, look in the Linux folder and you will see a file called “RMLIB”. This file is in an old format for the command line tool “cpio”. Let’s call the path this file /path/to/cpio\_format\_RMLIB
   * Make a subfolder under /usr/lib to contain RMLIB, e.g.

mkdir /usr/lib/RMLIB\_xx-yy-zz

* + Change to this directory and use the "cpio" command to unpack the archive

cd /usr/lib/RMLIB\_xx-yy-zz  
cpio -idmu <path\_to\_cpio\_format\_RMLIB

* + Make a symbolic link from /usr/lib/RMLIB to the folder for this version of RMLIB

ln -s /usr/lib/RMLIB\_xx\_yy\_zz /usr/lib/RMLIB

* + - After this, the folder /usr/lib/RMLIB should have a “bin” subfolder.

1. Install the ivy command device connector license key.

mkdir /usr/local/ivy\_cmddev

* + - Put the license key in this folder. The license key is tied to the subsystem serial number.