As the installation is spread over multiple discs and the system reboots after the first CD is finished, I didn't bother trying to get a full install going at once. Instead, I installed the Core & Extensions.mkext rename it to mach.macosx.mkext

mach_kernel rename it to: mach.macosx

System/Library/CoreServices/BootX

1x Mac (iBook in my case)

Mac gets boot info & kernel image from OpenBSD box & boots, then connects to the OpenDarwin box & starts the GUI/Setup.

I have managed to successfully install OS X 10.3 & 10.4 with this setup though how the install files where shared on the OpenDarwin box varied between the NetInstall of 10.3 & 10.4.

Let's go through the core part of the setup which needs to be done independent of which version of OS X you are going to be installing.

1. Install OpenDarwin, as OpenDarwin x86 runs off a UFS partition you'll need a 2nd partition (atleast 2.2gigs if you're installing 10.4) which you'll format as HFS so remember to partition manually. Note the partition number you've installed onto as you'll need it in the next step!

2. Upon 1st boot you'll have to manually specify the location of the root partition manually as OpenDarwin doesn't seem to find it & sits there idle. Press enter at the prompt to specify boot time options & at the prompt enter:

3. Now format the 2nd partition using the newfs_hfs tool

4. reboot & log back in, if you look in /Volumes/ you should have a folder called pickaname (or whatever name you picked :P)

5. Using the nulli (netinfo utl) you need to create a NFS share

6. With your dhcpd in place, its onto creating the dhcp lease info. open /etc/dhcpd.conf in your editor & paste the following in & edit to your requirements, you'll need the MAC address of your network card.

7. Run ifconfig -a & note the MAC address of your network card.

8. Edit /etc/bootparams & specify the locations of the root & private folders that the mac will mount on boot

9. 7. Run ifconfig -a & note the MAC address of your network card.

10.4.

I have managed to successfully install OS X 10.3 & 10.4 with this setup though how the install files where shared on the OpenDarwin box varied between the NetInstall of 10.3 & 10.4.

1. Install OpenBSD 3.5 (in any configuration you like)

2. Download & extract the sources into /usr/src from the OpenBSD ftp site

3. cp dhcpd /usr/sbin/

4. goto /usr/src/usr.sbin/dhcp/server & run make

5. make a backup copy of your original dhcpd & then overwrite with your new copy

6. Reboot & log back in, if you look in /Volumes/ you should have a folder called pickaname (or whatever name you picked :P)

7. Using the niutil (netinfo util) you need to create a NFS share

8. Using the niutil (netinfo util) you need to create a NFS share

9. 7. Run ifconfig -a & note the MAC address of your network card.

10. You'll need to create a folder on the root of your disc called tftpboot, this folder is going to store the files to boot your mac.

11. Using your Mac or the OpenDarwin box copy the following files from your OS X disks to /tftpboot on your openbsd box:

To Install OSX 10.3 (Panther)

As the install is spread over multiple discs & the system reboots after the 1st CD is finished, I didn't bother trying to get a full install going at once. Instead, I installed the Core & Extensions.mkext
BSD components, then rebooted, mounted the NFS share & installed the other components by hand.
1. Copy the contents of CD1 to your NFS share

```bash
pax -r -w -p e /Volumes/Mac OS X Install Disc 1/* /Volumes/pickaname/
```

2. On your mac you'll need to set the following variables either at the openfirmware prompt directly or using the nvram tool within OS X

```bash
boot-device enet:192.168.0.1
boot-args rf=nfs:192.168.0.10:/Volumes/pickaname
```

If the installer complains that there is 0 space available on your Mac to install onto then make sure you have a folder called .vol on your NFS share.

Theoretically it should be possible to install Tiger this way as well but the installer complains that the harddisk on the Mac cannot be installed onto as the system cannot be started from that volume!!!

To Install OSX 10.4 (Tiger)

Simply copy the .dmg of the latest Beta Seed to the /Volumes/pickaname

On your mac you'll need to set the following variables either at the openfirmware prompt directly or using the nvram tool within OS X

```bash
boot-device enet:192.168.0.1
boot-args rf=nfs:192.168.0.10:/Volumes/pickaname:nameoftigerimage.dmg
```

It should be possible to install 10.3 this way as well though I haven't tried.

If you're planning on only installing from a disk image then theoretically there is no need to create a HFS partition on the OpenDarwin box & if you can get OpenBSD to accept connections from clients on non reserved ports then the OpenDarwin box can be ditched all together.

All info in this guide was sourced from the following pages (thnx guys) & the patch is a mod of Mike Passwals original patch for linux

- http://www.lysator.liu.se/~torkel/computer/netboot-macosx.html
- http://mike.passwall.com/macos/

ToDo:

- Make a patch for dhcpd on OpenBSD 3.6
- Make the whole thing run on OpenBSD