

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF/UTP Adapter

Installation and User's Guide



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Regulatory Compliance Statements

Your Sun product is marked to indicate its compliance class:

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) — USA
- Industry Canada Equipment Standard for Digital Equipment (ICES-003) — Canada
- Voluntary Control Council for Interference (VCCI) — Japan
- Bureau of Standards Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) — Taiwan

Please read the appropriate section that corresponds to the marking on your Sun product before attempting to install the product.

FCC Class A Notice

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if it is not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Modifications: Any modifications made to this device that are not approved by Sun Microsystems, Inc. may void the authority granted to the user by the FCC to operate this equipment.

FCC Class B Notice

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for help.

Modifications: Any modifications made to this device that are not approved by Sun Microsystems, Inc. may void the authority granted to the user by the FCC to operate this equipment.

ICES-003 Class A Notice - Avis NMB-003, Classe A

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

ICES-003 Class B Notice - Avis NMB-003, Classe B

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.


VCCI 基準について

クラス A VCCI 基準について

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BSMI Class A Notice

The following statement is applicable to products shipped to Taiwan and marked as Class A on the product compliance label.

警告使用者：

這是甲類的資訊產品，在居住的環境中使用時，可能會造成射頻干擾，在這種情況下，使用者會被要求採取某些適當的對策。



D33012

T33012

CCC Class A Notice

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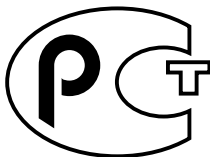
以下声明适用于运往中国且其认证标志上注有 "Class A" 字样的产品。

声明

此为A级产品，在生活环境中，该产品可能会造成无线电干扰。
在这种情况下，可能需要用户 对其干扰采取切实可行的措施。



GOST-R Certification Mark



Safety Agency Compliance Statement

Read this section before beginning any procedure. The following text provides safety precautions to follow when installing a Sun Microsystems product.

Safety Precautions

For your protection, observe the following safety precautions when setting up your equipment:

- Follow all cautions and instructions marked on the equipment.
- Ensure that the voltage and frequency of your power source match the voltage and frequency inscribed on the equipment’s electrical rating label.
- Never push objects of any kind through openings in the equipment. Dangerous voltages may be present. Conductive foreign objects could produce a short circuit that could cause fire, electric shock, or damage to your equipment.

Symbols

The following symbols may appear in this book:



Caution – There is a risk of personal injury and equipment damage. Follow the instructions.



Caution – Hot surface. Avoid contact. Surfaces are hot and may cause personal injury if touched.



Caution – Hazardous voltages are present. To reduce the risk of electric shock and danger to personal health, follow the instructions.

Depending on the type of power switch your device has, one of the following symbols may be used:



On – Applies AC power to the system.



Off – Removes AC power from the system.



Standby – The On/Standby switch is in the standby position.

Modifications to Equipment

Do not make mechanical or electrical modifications to the equipment. Sun Microsystems is not responsible for regulatory compliance of a modified Sun product.

Placement of a Sun Product



Caution – Do not block or cover the openings of your Sun product. Never place a Sun product near a radiator or heat register. Failure to follow these guidelines can cause overheating and affect the reliability of your Sun product.

SELV Compliance

Safety status of I/O connections comply to SELV requirements.

Power Cord Connection



Caution – Sun products are designed to work with power systems having a grounded neutral (grounded return for DC-powered products). To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not plug Sun products into any other type of power system. Contact your facilities manager or a qualified electrician if you are not sure what type of power is supplied to your building.



Caution – Not all power cords have the same current ratings. Do not use the power cord provided with your equipment for any other products or use. Household extension cords do not have overload protection and are not meant for use with computer systems. Do not use household extension cords with your Sun product.



注意 – 添付の電源コードを他の装置や用途に使用しない
添付の電源コードは本装置に接続し、使用することを目的として設計され、その安全性が確認されているものです。決して他の装置や用途に使用しないでください。火災や感電の原因となる恐れがあります。

The following caution applies only to devices with a Standby power switch:



Caution – The power switch of this product functions as a standby type device only. The power cord serves as the primary disconnect device for the system. Be sure to plug the power cord into a grounded power outlet that is nearby the system and is readily accessible. Do not connect the power cord when the power supply has been removed from the system chassis.

The following caution applies only to devices with multiple power cords:



Caution – For products with multiple power cords, all power cords must be disconnected to completely remove power from the system.

Battery Warning



Caution – There is danger of explosion if batteries are mishandled or incorrectly replaced. On systems with replaceable batteries, replace only with the same manufacturer and type or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer per the

instructions provided in the product service manual. Do not disassemble batteries or attempt to recharge them outside the system. Do not dispose of batteries in fire. Dispose of batteries properly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local regulations. Note that on Sun CPU boards, there is a lithium battery molded into the real-time clock. These batteries are not customer replaceable parts.

System Unit Cover

You must remove the cover of your Sun computer system unit to add cards, memory, or internal storage devices. Be sure to replace the cover before powering on your computer system.



Caution – Do not operate Sun products without the cover in place. Failure to take this precaution may result in personal injury and system damage.

Rack System Warning

The following warnings apply to Racks and Rack Mounted systems.



Caution – For safety, equipment should always be loaded from the bottom up. That is, install the equipment that will be mounted in the lowest part of the rack first, then the next higher systems, etc.



Caution – To prevent the rack from tipping during equipment installation, the anti-tilt bar on the rack must be deployed.



Caution – To prevent extreme operating temperature within the rack insure that the maximum temperature does not exceed the product's ambient rated temperatures.



Caution – To prevent extreme operating temperatures due to reduced airflow consideration should be made to the amount of air flow that is required for a safe operation of the equipment.

Laser Compliance Notice

Sun products that use laser technology comply with Class 1 laser requirements.

Class 1 Laser Product
Luokan 1 Laserlaitte
Klasse 1 Laser Apparat
Laser Klasse 1

- Assurez-vous que la tension et la fréquence de votre source d'alimentation correspondent à la tension et à la fréquence indiquées sur l'étiquette de la tension électrique nominale du matériel
- N'introduisez jamais d'objets quels qu'ils soient dans les ouvertures de l'équipement. Vous pourriez vous trouver en présence de hautes tensions dangereuses. Tout objet étranger conducteur risque de produire un court-circuit pouvant présenter un risque d'incendie ou de décharge électrique, ou susceptible d'endommager le matériel.

CD and DVD Devices

The following caution applies to CD, DVD, and other optical devices.



Caution – Use of controls, adjustments, or the performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Conformité aux normes de sécurité

Veuillez lire attentivement cette section avant de commencer. Ce texte traite des mesures de sécurité qu'il convient de prendre pour l'installation d'un produit Sun Microsystems.

Mesures de sécurité

Pour votre sécurité, nous vous recommandons de suivre scrupuleusement les mesures de sécurité ci-dessous lorsque vous installez votre matériel:

- Suivez tous les avertissements et toutes les instructions inscrites sur le matériel.

Symboles

Vous trouverez ci-dessous la signification des différents symboles utilisés:



Attention – Vous risquez d'endommager le matériel ou de vous blesser. Veuillez suivre les instructions.



Attention – Surfaces brûlantes. Evitez tout contact. Les surfaces sont brûlantes. Vous risquez de vous blesser si vous les touchez.



Attention – Tensions dangereuses. Pour réduire les risques de décharge électrique et de danger physique, observez les consignes indiquées.

Selon le type d'interrupteur marche/arrêt dont votre appareil est équipé, l'un des symboles suivants sera utilisé:



Marche – Met le système sous tension alternative.



Arrêt – Met le système hors tension alternative.



Veilleuse – L'interrupteur Marche/Veille est sur la position de veille.

Modification du matériel

N'apportez aucune modification mécanique ou électrique au matériel. Sun Microsystems décline toute responsabilité quant à la non-conformité éventuelle d'un produit Sun modifié.

Positionnement d'un produit Sun



Attention – Evitez d'obstruer ou de recouvrir les orifices de votre produit Sun. N'installez jamais un produit Sun près d'un radiateur ou d'une source de chaleur. Si vous ne respectez pas ces consignes, votre produit Sun risque de surchauffer et son fonctionnement en sera altéré.

Conformité SELV

Le niveau de sécurité des connexions E/S est conforme aux normes SELV.

Connexion du cordon d'alimentation



Attention – Les produits Sun sont conçus pour fonctionner avec des systèmes d'alimentation équipés d'un conducteur neutre relié à la terre (conducteur neutre pour produits alimentés en CC). Pour réduire les risques de décharge électrique, ne branchez jamais les produits Sun sur une source d'alimentation d'un autre type. Contactez le gérant de votre bâtiment ou un électricien agréé si vous avez le moindre doute quant au type d'alimentation fourni dans votre bâtiment.



Attention – Tous les cordons d'alimentation ne présentent pas les mêmes caractéristiques électriques. Les cordons d'alimentation à usage domestique ne sont pas protégés contre les surtensions et ne sont pas conçus pour être utilisés avec des ordinateurs. N'utilisez jamais de cordon d'alimentation à usage domestique avec les produits Sun.

L'avertissement suivant s'applique uniquement aux systèmes équipés d'un interrupteur Veille:



Attention – L'interrupteur d'alimentation de ce produit fonctionne uniquement comme un dispositif de mise en veille. Le cordon d'alimentation constitue le moyen principal de déconnexion de l'alimentation pour le système. Assurez-vous de le brancher dans une prise d'alimentation mise à la terre près du système et facile d'accès. Ne le branchez pas lorsque l'alimentation électrique ne se trouve pas dans le châssis du système.

L'avertissement suivant s'applique uniquement aux systèmes équipés de plusieurs cordons d'alimentation:



Attention – Pour mettre un système équipé de plusieurs cordons d'alimentation hors tension, il est nécessaire de débrancher tous les cordons d'alimentation.

Mise en garde relative aux batteries



Attention – Les batteries risquent d'exploser en cas de manipulation maladroite ou de remplacement incorrect. Pour les systèmes dont les batteries sont remplaçables, effectuez les remplacements uniquement selon le modèle du fabricant ou un modèle équivalent recommandé par le fabricant, conformément aux instructions fournies dans le manuel de service du système. N'essayez en aucun cas de démonter les batteries, ni de les recharger hors du système. Ne les jetez pas au feu. Mettez-les au rebut selon les instructions du fabricant et conformément à la législation locale en vigueur. Notez que sur les cartes processeur de Sun, une batterie au lithium a été moulée dans l'horloge temps réel. Les batteries ne sont pas des pièces remplaçables par le client.

Couvercle de l'unité

Pour ajouter des cartes, de la mémoire ou des périphériques de stockage internes, vous devez retirer le couvercle de votre système Sun. Remettez le couvercle supérieur en place avant de mettre votre système sous tension.



Attention – Ne mettez jamais des produits Sun sous tension si leur couvercle supérieur n'est pas mis en place. Si vous ne prenez pas ces précautions, vous risquez de vous blesser ou d'endommager le système.

Mise en garde relative au système en rack

La mise en garde suivante s'applique aux racks et aux systèmes montés en rack.



Attention – Pour des raisons de sécurité, le matériel doit toujours être chargé du bas vers le haut. En d'autres termes, vous devez installer, en premier, le matériel qui doit se trouver dans la partie la plus inférieure du rack, puis installer le matériel sur le niveau suivant, etc.



Attention – Afin d'éviter que le rack ne penche pendant l'installation du matériel, tirez la barre anti-basculement du rack.



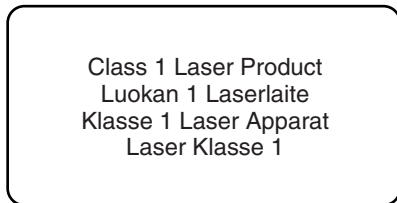
Attention – Pour éviter des températures de fonctionnement extrêmes dans le rack, assurez-vous que la température maximale ne dépasse pas la fourchette de températures ambiantes du produit déterminée par le fabricant.



Attention – Afin d'empêcher des températures de fonctionnement extrêmes provoquées par une aération insuffisante, assurez-vous de fournir une aération appropriée pour un fonctionnement du matériel en toute sécurité

Avis de conformité des appareils laser

Les produits Sun qui font appel aux technologies lasers sont conformes aux normes de la classe 1 en la matière.



Périphériques CD et DVD

L'avertissement suivant s'applique aux périphériques CD, DVD et autres périphériques optiques:



Attention – L'utilisation de contrôles et de réglages ou l'application de procédures autres que ceux spécifiés dans le présent document peuvent entraîner une exposition à des radiations dangereuses.

Einhaltung sicherheitsbehördlicher Vorschriften

Lesen Sie vor dem Ausführen von Arbeiten diesen Abschnitt. Im folgenden Text werden Sicherheitsvorkehrungen beschrieben, die Sie bei der Installation eines Sun Microsystems-Produkts beachten müssen.

Sicherheitsvorkehrungen

Treffen Sie zu Ihrem eigenen Schutz bei der Installation des Geräts die folgenden Sicherheitsvorkehrungen:

- Beachten Sie alle auf den Geräten angebrachten Warnhinweise und Anweisungen.
- Stellen Sie sicher, dass Spannung und Frequenz der Stromversorgung den Nennleistungen auf dem am Gerät angebrachten Etikett entsprechen.
- Führen Sie niemals Fremdobjekte in die Öffnungen am Gerät ein. Es können gefährliche Spannungen anliegen. Leitfähige Fremdobjekte können einen Kurzschluss verursachen, der einen Brand, Stromschlag oder Geräteschaden herbeiführen kann.

Symbole

Die Symbole in diesem Handbuch haben folgende Bedeutung:



Achtung – Gefahr von Verletzung und Geräteschaden. Befolgen Sie die Anweisungen.



Achtung – Heiße Oberfläche. Nicht berühren, da Verletzungsgefahr durch heiße Oberfläche besteht.



Achtung – Gefährliche Spannungen. Befolgen Sie die Anweisungen, um Stromschläge und Verletzungen zu vermeiden.

Je nach Netzschaltertyp an Ihrem Gerät kann eines der folgenden Symbole verwendet werden:



Ein – Versorgt das System mit Wechselstrom.



Aus – Unterbricht die Wechselstromzufuhr zum Gerät.



Wartezustand – Der Ein-/Standby-Netzschalter befindet sich in der Standby-Position.

Modifikationen des Geräts

Nehmen Sie keine elektrischen oder mechanischen Gerätemodifikationen vor. Sun Microsystems ist für die Einhaltung der Sicherheitsvorschriften von modifizierten Sun-Produkten nicht haftbar.

Aufstellung von Sun-Geräten



Achtung – Geräteöffnungen Ihres Sun-Produkts dürfen nicht blockiert oder abgedeckt werden. Sun-Geräte sollten niemals in der Nähe von Heizkörpern oder Heißluftklappen aufgestellt werden. Die Nichtbeachtung dieser Richtlinien kann Überhitzung verursachen und die Zuverlässigkeit Ihres Sun-Geräts beeinträchtigen.

SELV-Konformität

Der Sicherheitsstatus der E/A-Verbindungen entspricht den SELV-Anforderungen.

Anschluss des Netzkabels



Achtung – Sun-Geräte sind für Stromversorgungssysteme mit einem geerdeten neutralen Leiter (geerdeter Rückleiter bei gleichstrombetriebenen Geräten) ausgelegt. Um die Gefahr von Stromschlägen zu vermeiden, schließen Sie das Gerät niemals an andere Stromversorgungssysteme an. Wenden Sie sich an den zuständigen Gebäudeverwalter oder an einen qualifizierten Elektriker, wenn Sie nicht sicher wissen, an welche Art von Stromversorgungssystem Ihr Gebäude angeschlossen ist.



Achtung – Nicht alle Netzkabel verfügen über die gleichen Nennwerte. Herkömmliche, im Haushalt verwendete Verlängerungskabel besitzen keinen Überlastschutz und sind daher für Computersysteme nicht geeignet. Verwenden Sie bei Ihrem Sun-Produkt keine Haushalts-Verlängerungskabel.

Die folgende Warnung gilt nur für Geräte mit Standby-Netzschalter:



Achtung – Beim Netzschalter dieses Geräts handelt es sich nur um einen Ein/Standby-Schalter. Zum völligen Abtrennen des Systems von der Stromversorgung dient hauptsächlich das Netzkabel. Stellen Sie sicher, dass das

Netzkabel an eine frei zugängliche geerdete Steckdose in der Nähe des Systems angeschlossen ist. Schließen Sie das Stromkabel nicht an, wenn die Stromversorgung vom Systemchassis entfernt wurde.

Die folgende Warnung gilt nur für Geräte mit mehreren Netzkabeln:



Achtung – Bei Produkten mit mehreren Netzkabeln müssen alle Netzkabel abgetrennt werden, um das System völlig von der Stromversorgung zu trennen.

Warnung bezüglich Batterien



Achtung – Bei unsachgemäßer Handhabung oder nicht fachgerechtem Austausch der Batterien besteht Explosionsgefahr. Verwenden Sie bei Systemen mit austauschbaren Batterien ausschließlich Ersatzbatterien desselben Typs und Herstellers bzw. einen entsprechenden, vom Hersteller gemäß den Anweisungen im Service-Handbuch des Produkts empfohlenen Batterietyp. Versuchen Sie nicht, die Batterien auszubauen oder außerhalb des Systems wiederaufzuladen. Werfen Sie die Batterien nicht ins Feuer. Entsorgen Sie die Batterien entsprechend den Anweisungen des Herstellers und den vor Ort geltenden Vorschriften. CPU-Karten von Sun verfügen über eine Echtzeituhr mit integrierter Lithiumbatterie. Diese Batterie darf nur von einem qualifizierten Servicetechniker ausgetauscht werden.

Gehäuseabdeckung

Sie müssen die Abdeckung Ihres Sun-Computersystems entfernen, um Karten, Speicher oder interne Speichergeräte hinzuzufügen. Bringen Sie vor dem Einschalten des Systems die Gehäuseabdeckung wieder an.



Achtung – Nehmen Sie Sun-Geräte nicht ohne Abdeckung in Betrieb. Die Nichtbeachtung dieses Warnhinweises kann Verletzungen oder Geräteschaden zur Folge haben.

Warnungen bezüglich in Racks eingebauter Systeme

Die folgenden Warnungen gelten für Racks und in Racks eingebaute Systeme:



Achtung – Aus Sicherheitsgründen sollten sämtliche Geräte von unten nach oben in Racks eingebaut werden. Installieren Sie also zuerst die Geräte, die an der untersten Position im Rack eingebaut werden, gefolgt von den Systemen, die an nächsthöherer Stelle eingebaut werden, usw.



Achtung – Verwenden Sie beim Einbau den Kippschutz am Rack, um ein Umkippen zu vermeiden.



Achtung – Um extreme Betriebstemperaturen im Rack zu vermeiden, stellen Sie sicher, dass die Maximaltemperatur die Nennleistung der Umgebungstemperatur für das Produkt nicht überschreitet



Achtung – Um extreme Betriebstemperaturen durch verringerte Luftzirkulation zu vermeiden, sollte die für den sicheren Betrieb des Geräts erforderliche Luftzirkulation eingesetzt werden.

Hinweis zur Laser-Konformität

Sun-Produkte, die die Laser-Technologie verwenden, entsprechen den Laser-Anforderungen der Klasse 1.

Class 1 Laser Product
Luokan 1 Laserlaite
Klasse 1 Laser Apparat
Laser Klasse 1

CD- und DVD-Geräte

Die folgende Warnung gilt für CD-, DVD- und andere optische Geräte:



Achtung – Die hier nicht aufgeführte Verwendung von Steuerelementen, Anpassungen oder Ausführung von Vorgängen kann eine gefährliche Strahlenbelastung verursachen.

Normativas de seguridad

Lea esta sección antes de realizar cualquier operación. En ella se explican las medidas de seguridad que debe tomar al instalar un producto de Sun Microsystems.

Medidas de seguridad

Para su protección, tome las medidas de seguridad siguientes durante la instalación del equipo:

- Siga todos los avisos e instrucciones indicados en el equipo.
- Asegúrese de que el voltaje y frecuencia de la fuente de alimentación coincidan con el voltaje y frecuencia indicados en la etiqueta de clasificación eléctrica del equipo.
- No introduzca objetos de ningún tipo por las rejillas del equipo, ya que puede quedar expuesto a voltajes peligrosos. Los objetos conductores extraños pueden producir cortocircuitos y, en consecuencia, incendios, descargas eléctricas o daños en el equipo.

Símbolos

En este documento aparecen los siguientes símbolos:



Precaución – Existe el riesgo de que se produzcan lesiones personales y daños en el equipo. Siga las instrucciones.



Precaución – Superficie caliente. Evite todo contacto. Las superficies están calientes y pueden causar lesiones personales si se tocan.



Precaución – Voltaje peligroso. Para reducir el riesgo de descargas eléctricas y lesiones personales, siga las instrucciones.

En función del tipo de interruptor de alimentación del que disponga el dispositivo, se utilizará uno de los símbolos siguientes:



Encendido – Suministra alimentación de CA al sistema.



Apagado – Corta la alimentación de CA del sistema.



Espera – El interruptor de encendido/espera está en la posición de espera.

Modificaciones en el equipo

No realice modificaciones de tipo mecánico ni eléctrico en el equipo. Sun Microsystems no se hace responsable del cumplimiento de normativas en caso de que un producto Sun se haya modificado.

Colocación de un producto Sun



Precaución – No obstruya ni tape las rejillas del producto Sun. Nunca coloque un producto Sun cerca de radiadores ni fuentes de calor. Si no sigue estas indicaciones, el producto Sun podría sobrecalentarse y la fiabilidad de su funcionamiento se vería afectada.

Cumplimiento de la normativa para instalaciones SELV

Las condiciones de seguridad de las conexiones de entrada y salida cumplen los requisitos para instalaciones SELV (del inglés *Safe Extra Low Voltage*, voltaje bajo y seguro).

Conexión del cable de alimentación



Precaución – Los productos Sun se han diseñado para funcionar con sistemas de alimentación que cuenten con un conductor neutro a tierra (con conexión a tierra de regreso para los productos con alimentación de CC). Para reducir el riesgo de descargas eléctricas, no conecte ningún producto Sun a otro tipo de sistema de alimentación. Póngase en contacto con el encargado de las instalaciones de su empresa o con un electricista cualificado en caso de que no esté seguro del tipo de alimentación del que se dispone en el edificio.



Precaución – No todos los cables de alimentación tienen la misma clasificación eléctrica. Los alargadores de uso doméstico no cuentan con protección frente a sobrecargas y no están diseñados para su utilización con sistemas informáticos. No utilice alargadores de uso doméstico con el producto Sun.

La siguiente medida solamente se aplica a aquellos dispositivos que dispongan de un interruptor de alimentación de espera:



Precaución – El interruptor de alimentación de este producto funciona solamente como un dispositivo de espera. El cable de alimentación

hace las veces de dispositivo de desconexión principal del sistema. Asegúrese de que conecta el cable de alimentación a una toma de tierra situada cerca del sistema y de fácil acceso. No conecte el cable de alimentación si la unidad de alimentación no se encuentra en el bastidor del sistema.



Precaución – No ponga en funcionamiento los productos Sun que no tengan colocada la cubierta. De lo contrario, puede sufrir lesiones personales y ocasionar daños en el sistema.

La siguiente medida solamente se aplica a aquellos dispositivos que dispongan de varios cables de alimentación:



Precaución – En los productos que cuentan con varios cables de alimentación, debe desconectar todos los cables de alimentación para cortar por completo la alimentación eléctrica del sistema.

Advertencia sobre las baterías



Precaución – Si las baterías no se manipulan o reemplazan correctamente, se corre el riesgo de que estallen. En los sistemas que cuentan con baterías reemplazables, reemplácelas sólo con baterías del mismo fabricante y el mismo tipo, o un tipo equivalente recomendado por el fabricante, de acuerdo con las instrucciones descritas en el manual de servicio del producto. No desmonte las baterías ni intente recargarlas fuera del sistema. No intente deshacerse de las baterías echándolas al fuego. Deshágase de las baterías correctamente de acuerdo con las instrucciones del fabricante y las normas locales. Tenga en cuenta que en las placas CPU de Sun, hay una batería de litio incorporada en el reloj en tiempo real. Los usuarios no deben reemplazar este tipo de baterías.



Precaución – Por seguridad, siempre deben montarse los equipos de abajo arriba. A saber, primero debe instalarse el equipo que se situará en el bastidor inferior; a continuación, el que se situará en el siguiente nivel, etc.



Precaución – Para evitar que el bastidor se vuelque durante la instalación del equipo, debe extenderse la barra antivolcado del bastidor.



Precaución – Para evitar que se alcance una temperatura de funcionamiento extrema en el bastidor, asegúrese de que la temperatura máxima no sea superior a la temperatura ambiente establecida como adecuada para el producto.



Precaución – Para evitar que se alcance una temperatura de funcionamiento extrema debido a una circulación de aire reducida, debe considerarse la magnitud de la circulación de aire requerida para que el equipo funcione de forma segura.

Cubierta de la unidad del sistema

Debe extraer la cubierta de la unidad del sistema informático Sun para instalar tarjetas, memoria o dispositivos de almacenamiento internos. Vuelva a colocar la cubierta antes de encender el sistema informático.

Aviso de cumplimiento de la normativa para la utilización de láser

Los productos Sun que utilizan tecnología láser cumplen los requisitos establecidos para los productos láser de clase 1.

Class 1 Laser Product
Luokan 1 Laserlaite
Klasse 1 Laser Apparat
Laser Klasse 1

Dispositivos de CD y DVD

La siguiente medida se aplica a los dispositivos de CD y DVD, así como a otros dispositivos ópticos:



Precaución – La utilización de controles, ajustes o procedimientos distintos a los aquí especificados puede dar lugar a niveles de radiación peligrosos.

Nordic Lithium Battery Cautions

Norge



Advarsel – Litiumbatteri — Eksplosjonsfare. Ved utskifting benyttes kun batteri som anbefalt av apparatfabrikanten. Brukt batteri returneres apparatleverandøren.

Sverige



Varning – Explosionsfara vid felaktigt batteribyte. Använd samma batterityp eller en ekvivalent typ som rekommenderas av apparattillverkaren. Kassera använt batteri enligt fabrikantens instruktion.

Danmark



Advarsel! – Litiumbatteri — Eksplosionsfare ved fejlagtig håndtering. Udskiftning må kun ske med batteri af samme fabrikat og type. Levér det brugte batteri tilbage til leverandøren.

Suomi



Varoitus – Paristo voi räjähtää, jos se on virheellisesti asennettu. Vaihda paristo ainoastaan laitevalmistajan suosittelemaan tyyppiin. Hävitä käytetty paristo valmistajan ohjeiden mukaisesti.

Declaration of Conformity

Compliance Model Number: 3008
Product Family Name: Sun PCI-E Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF (X7280A)

EMC

USA—FCC Class B

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This equipment may not cause harmful interference.
2. This equipment must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation.

European Union

This equipment complies with the following requirements of the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC:

Safety: This equipment complies with the following requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC:

EC Type Examination Certificates:

EN 60950-1:2001, 1st Edition

TÜV Rheinland Certificate No.

IEC 60950-1:2001, 1st Edition

CB Scheme Certificate No.

Evaluated to all CB Countries

UL and cUL/CSA 60950-1:2003, CSA C22.2 No. 60950-01-03 File: Vol. Sec.

Supplementary Information: This product was tested and complies with all the requirements for the CE Mark.
This equipment complies with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive 2002/95/EC.

/S/

Dennis P. Symanski
Manager, Compliance Engineering
Sun Microsystems, Inc.
4150 Network Circle, MPK15-102
Santa Clara, CA 95054 U.S.A
Tel: 650-786-3255
Fax: 650-786-3723

DATE

/S/

Pamela J. Dullaghan
Quality Program Manager
Sun Microsystems Scotland, Limited
Springfield, Linlithgow
West Lothian, EH49 7LR
Scotland, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1 506 672 395 Fax: +44 1 506 670 011

DATE

Declaration of Conformity

Compliance Model Number: 3009
Product Family Name: Sun PCI-E Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP (X7281A)

EMC

USA—FCC Class B

This equipment complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This equipment may not cause harmful interference.
2. This equipment must accept any interference that may cause undesired operation.

European Union

This equipment complies with the following requirements of the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC:

Safety: *This equipment complies with the following requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC:*

EC Type Examination Certificates:

EN 60950-1:2001, 1st Edition

TÜV Rheinland Certificate No.

IEC 60950-1:2001, 1st Edition

CB Scheme Certificate No.

Evaluated to all CB Countries

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Scotland, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1 506 672 395 Fax: +44 1 506 670 011

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Preface

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet adapters from Oracle consist of four cards:

- Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low Profile card
- Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low Profile card
- Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule
- Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule

The *Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter Installation and User's Guide* provides installation instructions for all four cards. This manual also describes how to configure the driver software for the `ipge` driver used in SPARC systems, the `e1000` driver used in Linux x86 systems, and the `e1000g` driver used in Solaris x86 systems.

These instructions are designed for enterprise system administrators with experience installing network hardware and software.

Note – In this document the term x86 refers to 64-bit and 32-bit systems manufactured using processors compatible with the AMD64 or Intel Xeon/Pentium product families. For supported systems, see the *Solaris Hardware Compatibility Guide*.

How This Document Is Organized

[Chapter 1](#) describes the Product Name adapter hardware and software.

[Chapter 2](#) describes how to install the adapter in your system and verify that it has been installed correctly.

[Chapter 3](#) describes how to configure `ipge` and `e1000` device driver parameters.

[Chapter 4](#) describes how to configure the `e1000g` driver parameters.

[Chapter 5](#) explains virtual local area networks (VLANs) and provides configuration instructions and examples.

[Appendix A](#) lists the specifications for the Product Name adapter.

[Appendix B](#) provides an overview of the SunVTS diagnostic application and instructions for updating the SunVTS software to recognize the adapter.

[Appendix C](#) explains how to install the driver software in a Linux environment.

Using UNIX Commands

This document might not contain information about basic UNIX commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Refer to the following for this information:

- Software documentation that you received with your system
- Oracle Solaris Operating System documentation, which is at:

<http://docs.sun.com>

Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	<i>machine-name%</i>
C shell superuser	<i>machine-name#</i>
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser	#

Related Documentation

The documents listed as online are available at:

<http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/net.inter.crds>

Application	Title	Part Number	Format	Location
Release Notes	<i>Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter Release Notes</i>	819-4091	PDF HTML	Online
Safety and compliance	<i>Safety and Compliance Manual</i>	821-1590	PDF HTML	Online

Documentation, Support, and Training

Sun Function	URL
Documentation	http://docs.sun.com
Support	http://www.sun.com/support/
Training	http://www.sun.com/training/

Documentation Feedback

Submit comments about this document by clicking the Feedback [+] link at <http://docs.sun.com>.

Include the title and part number of your document with your feedback:

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF/UTP Adapter Installation and User's Guide, part number 819-4090-13.

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter Overview

This chapter describes the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter hardware and software, and includes the following sections:

- [“Hardware Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“ExpressModule Hardware and Software Requirements” on page 8](#)
- [“Patches and Updates” on page 10](#)
- [“Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile Adapter” on page 10](#)
- [“Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile Adapter” on page 11](#)
- [“Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule” on page 11](#)
- [“Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule” on page 12](#)

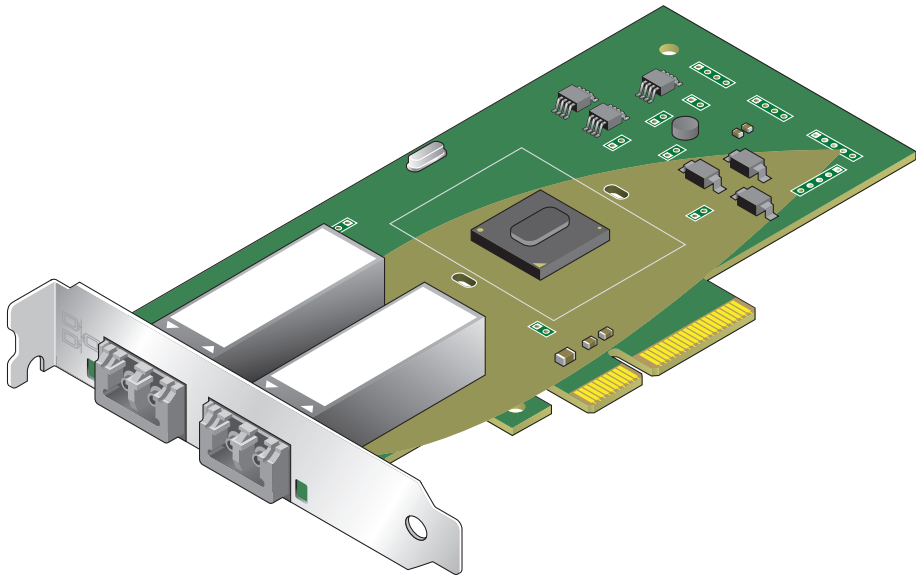
Hardware Overview

The adapter provides a high-performance, highly integrated Ethernet LAN adapter for PCI-Express systems using x4 PCI-E.

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter is a low-profile, dual-port Gigabit Ethernet fiber-optics PCI-Express adapter. It operates in 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet networks.

FIGURE 1-1 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile Adapter



LED Displays on the MMF Low-Profile Adapter

Four LEDs are displayed on the front panel of Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter. The LEDs are labeled as shown in [TABLE 1-1](#).

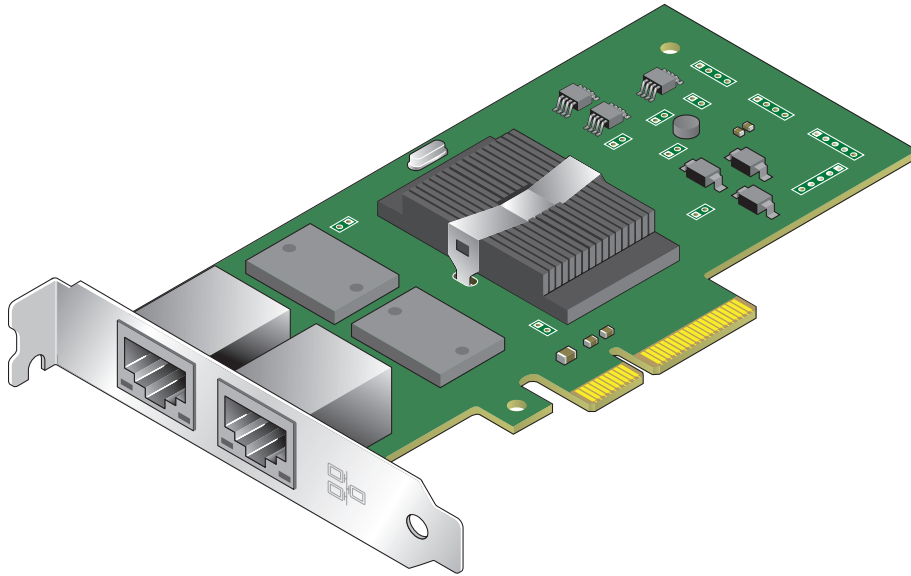
TABLE 1-1 Front Panel Display LEDs for the MMF Low-Profile Adapter

Label	Meaning if Lit	Color	Source
ACT(1)	Data is beeing transmitted or received	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)
LINK(1)	Link is up	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)
ACT(0)	Data is beeing transmitted or received	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)
LINK(0)	Link is up	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter is a low-profile, dual-port gigabit Ethernet copper-based PCI-Express adapter. It can be configured to operate in 10, 100, or 1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet networks. At 10 or 100 Mbit/sec, the adapter can be set to either half or full-duplex. At 1000 Mbit/sec, the adapter must operate at full-duplex.

FIGURE 1-2 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile Adapter



LED Displays on the UTP Low-Profile Adapter

Four LEDs are displayed on the front panel of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter. They are labeled on the front panel as shown in [TABLE 1-2](#)

TABLE 1-2 Front Panel Display LEDs for the UTP Low-Profile Adapter

Label	Meaning if Lit	Color	Source
ACT(1)	Data is being transmitted or received	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)
LINK(1)	Link is up	Green/Amber	I82571 (Circuit on board)
ACT(0)	Data is being transmitted or received	Green	I82571 (Circuit on board)
LINK(0)	Link is up	Green/Amber	I82571 (Circuit on board)

Low-Profile Hardware and Software Requirements

Before using the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter adapter, ensure that your system meets the following hardware and software requirements:

TABLE 1-3 Hardware and Software Requirements for Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter LP Adapter

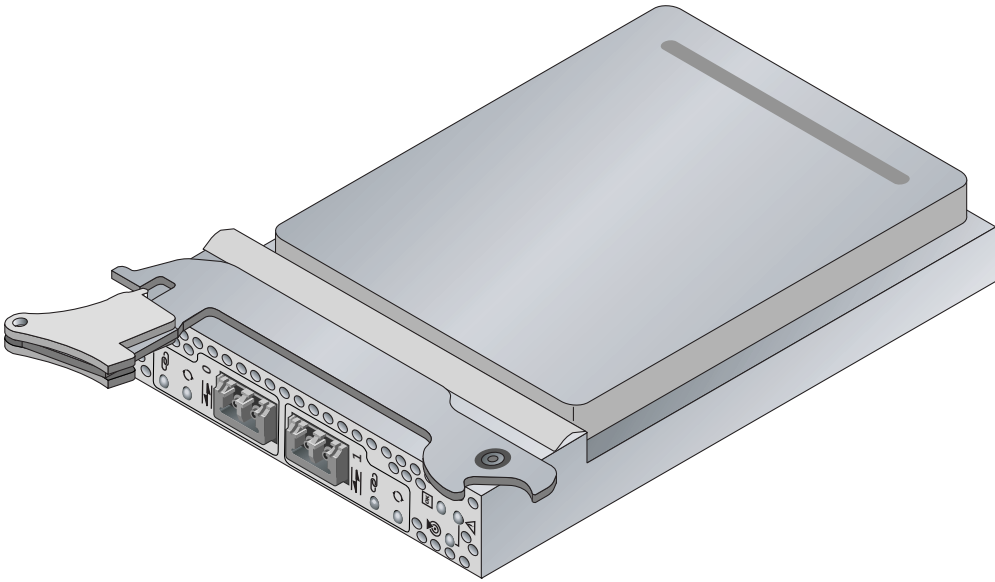
Driver	Operating System	Servers
ipge	Solaris 10 SPARC Operating System and future compatible releases	Sun Fire T2000
e1000g	Solaris 10 x86 Operating System and future compatible releases	Sun Fire X2100, U40
e1000	RedHat Enterprise Linux 4.0 Update 3 SuSe Linux Enterprise Server 9 Service pack 3	Sun Fire X2100, U40

Note – The preceding information is up-to-date at the time this manual was written. Visit Sun on the World Wide Web at <http://www.sun.com/> for the latest information. Subsequent versions of this document have a higher number following the final dash. That is 819-4090-11, becomes 819-4090-12.

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule adapter is a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet fiber-optics ExpressModule adapter. It operates in 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet networks.

FIGURE 1-3 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule Adapter



LED Displays on the MMF ExpressModule Adapter

Two LEDs are displayed on the front panel of Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter. They are labeled on the front panel as shown in [TABLE 1-1](#).

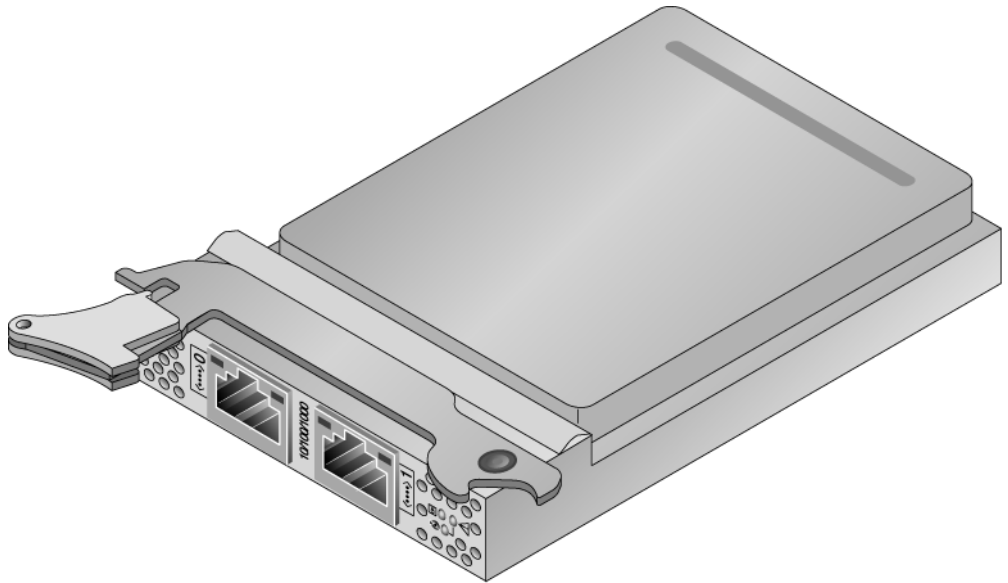
TABLE 1-4 Front Panel Display LEDs for the MMF ExpressModule Adapter

Label	Meaning if Lit	Color	Source
PWR	Power is on.	Green	ExpressModule connector
ATN	Attention required	Amber	ExpressModule connector
ATNSW	Attention Switch is a recessed pushbutton.		

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule adapter is a dual-port Gigabit Ethernet copper-based PCI-Express adapter. It can be configured to operate in 10, 100, or 1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet networks. At 10 or 100 Mbit/sec, the adapter can be set to either half or full-duplex. At 1000 Mbit/sec, the adapter must operate at full-duplex.

FIGURE 1-4 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule Adapter



LED Displays on the UTP ExpressModule Adapter

Two LEDs are displayed on the front panel of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule adapter. They are labeled on the front panel as shown in [TABLE 1-5](#).

TABLE 1-5 Front Panel Display LEDs for the UTP ExpressModule Adapter

Label	Meaning if Lit	Color	Source
PWR	Power is on.	Green	ExpressModule connector
ATN	Attention required	Amber	ExpressModule connector
ATNSW	Attention Switch is a recessed pushbutton.		

ExpressModule Hardware and Software Requirements

Before using the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter ExpressModule, ensure that your system meets the following hardware and software requirements::

TABLE 1-6 Requirements for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet ExpressModule Adapter

Driver	Operating System	Servers
e1000g	Solaris 10 x86 Operating System and future compatible releases	Sun Blade X8000
e1000	RedHat Enterprise Linux 4.0 Update 3 SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9 Service Pack 3	Sun Blade X8000
Intel PRO/1000 PT	Microsoft Windows	Sun Blade X8000

Using the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter ExpressModule with Microsoft Windows

The driver for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Adapter ExpressModule for use with Microsoft Windows operating system is available but unsupported at this time. You can download the driver and documentation at the following URL:
<http://developer.intel.com/design/network/products/lan/controllers/82571eb.htm>

Patches and Updates

Check the Sun Update Connection to ensure that you have the latest recommended Patch Clusters and Security Patches. You can download the latest recommended Patch Clusters and Security Patches at:

<http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patchpage>

Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter addresses the following requirements and provides additional features and benefits:

- Provides a high-performance, highly integrated Ethernet LAN adapter for PCI-Express systems using x4 PCI-E.
- Provides a dual Small Form Factor Multimode 850 nm 1.0625 GBd Fibre Channel 1.25 Gigabit Ethernet Transceiver 2x5 Pinning with LC Connector.
- Provides an out-of-band connection through a serial SMBus.
- Meets low-profile PCI-Express form factor requirements.
- Based upon the Intel 82571EB 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet controller.

Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile Adapter

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter addresses the following requirements, and provides additional features and benefits:

- Provides a high-performance, highly integrated Ethernet LAN adapter for PCI-Express systems using x4 PCI-E.
- Provides a dual RJ-45 connection for 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, and 1000BASE-T connectivity through standard CAT-5 cable.
- Provides an out-of-band connection through a serial SMBus.
- Meets low-profile PCI-Express form factor requirements.
- Based on the Intel 82571EB 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet controller

Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule

- Meets single-wide PCI-Express ExpressModule form factor requirements.
- Based on the Intel 82571EB 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet controller.
- Provides two 1 Gbps Ethernet ports.
- Provides two single SFF multimode 850 nm Ethernet Transceiver 2 x 5 Pinning with LC connectors.
- Provides Link and Activity LEDs for each port.
- Provides I/O Diag, FCode, BootNet, and POST resources.
- Provides EEPROM, AT25128A, 16 Kbyte, connected to 182571 SPI (serial EEPROM) bus.
- Provides thermal monitoring, National LM75 connected to the serial SMBus.
- Supports hot-plugging .
- Supports DC-DC from 12V to 3.3V, 1.8V and 1.2V (1.0V).
- Provides 1.2V, 1.8V, and 3.3V readout and fine adjustment, SMM150, connected to the serial SMBus.

Features of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule

- Meets single-wide PCI-Express ExpressModule form factor requirements.
- Based on the Intel 82571EB 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec Ethernet controller.
- Provides two 1 Gbps Ethernet ports.
- Provides two single RJ45 connectors including LEDs and magnetics.
- Provides I/O Diag, FCode, BootNet, and POST resources.
- Provides EEPROM, AT25128A, 16 Kbyte, connected to 182571 SPI (serial EEPROM) bus.
- Provides thermal monitoring, National LM75 connected to the serial SMBus.
- Supports hot-plugging.
- Supports DC-DC from 12V to 3.3V, 1.8V and 1.2V (1.0V).
- Provides 1.2V, 1.8V, and 3.3V readout and fine adjustment, SMM150, connected to the serial SMBus.

Installing the Adapter

This chapter describes how to install the adapter in your system and verify that it has been installed correctly.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [“Installing the Low-Profile Adapter” on page 13](#)
- [“Installing the ExpressModule Adapter” on page 18](#)

Installing the Low-Profile Adapter

The following instructions describe the basic tasks required to install the adapter. Refer to your system installation or service manual for detailed PCI-Express adapter installation instructions

This section contains the following topics:

- [“To Install the Low-Profile Adapter” on page 13](#)
- [“To Verify the Installation” on page 14](#)

▼ To Install the Low-Profile Adapter

1. Halt and power off your system.
2. Power off all of the peripherals connected to your system.
3. Open the system unit.
4. Attach the adhesive copper strip of the antistatic wrist strap to the metal casing of the power supply. Wrap the other end twice around your wrist, with the adhesive side against your skin.

5. Holding the adapter by the edges, align the adapter edge connector with the PCI-E slot. Slide the adapter face plate into the small slot at the end of the PCI-E opening.
6. Applying even pressure at both corners of the adapter, push the PCI-E adapter until it is firmly seated in the slot.



Caution – Do not use excessive force when installing the adapter into the PCI-E slot. You might damage the adapter’s PCI-E connector. If the adapter does not seat properly when you apply even pressure, remove the adapter and carefully reinstall it.

7. Detach the wrist strap and close the system unit.

8. Connect the cables.

- For the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter, connect the fiber-optic cable (850nm, LC) to the PCI-E adapter and to a fiber-optic Ethernet network.
- For the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter, connect a Cat-5 twisted-pair cable.

▼ To Verify the Installation

After you have installed the Product Name adapter, but *before* you boot your system, perform the following tasks to verify the installation.

Note – Verification is not required if your system supports dynamic reconfiguration (DR).

1. Power on the system, and when the banner appears, interrupt the boot process and display the OpenBoot™ (ok) prompt.

Refer to the documentation for the platform you are using for information on how to interrupt the boot process and display the OpenBoot prompt.

If the card is properly installed and the cables are properly connected to a compatible network, you will see the following message:

```
Sun Fire T2000, No Keyboard
Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.
OpenBoot 4.19.0, 4088 MB memory installed, Serial #64534496.
Ethernet address 0:3:ba:d8:b7:e0, Host ID: 83d8b7e0.
```

2. List the network devices on your system

Use the `show-nets` command to list the system devices. You should see the full path name of the network devices, similar to the following example. In this example the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet devices are shown in ***bold italics***: a) and b) are the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF device and e) and f) are the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP device. The onboard UTP ports are c), d), g), and h).

```
ok show-nets
a) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
b) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0
c) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0,1
d) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0
e) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
f) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0
g) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0,1
h) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0
q) NO SELECTION
Enter Selection, q to quit:
```

Note – If you do not see the device listed, check that the adapter is properly seated and, if necessary, reinstall the adapter.

3. View the device that you installed.

Using the previous example, if you just installed the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter, you might type:

```
ok cd /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
```

Be sure to write down your device path, which in the previous example is `/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1`. Your device path will be similar. You will need this information to make changes to the `ipge.conf` file. See [“Setting ipge Driver Parameters” on page 29](#).

4. View the `.properties` file for a list of device properties.

It might be difficult to tell if the devices on your network are `ipge` devices or other network interface cards. The `.properties` command displays the specific information about the installed adapter.

- a. At the `ok` prompt, change directory to the path of the device you just installed.

b. Then use the `.properties` command to make sure that the device is connected to the network.

Your output will be similar to the following example:

```
ok cd /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
ok .properties
ok device-end
assigned-addresses      82060110 00000000 00360000 00000000
00020000
                        82060114 00000000 00380000 00000000 00020000
                        81060118 00000000 00000020 00000000 00000020
                        82060130 00000000 003a0000 00000000 00020000

phy-type                pcs
board-model             501-7290
version                 Sun PCI-E 1G Ethernet MMF Adapter FCode 1.9
05/09/08
model                   SUNW,pcie-northstar
d-fru-len               00000800
d-fru-off               00006800
d-fru-dev               eeprom
s-fru-len               00000800
s-fru-off               00006000
s-fru-dev               eeprom
compatible              pciex8086,105f.108e.115f.6
                        pciex8086,105f.108e.115f
                        pciex108e,115f
                        pciex8086,105f.6
                        pciex8086,105f
                        pciexclass,020000
                        pciexclass,0200

reg                     00060100 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
                        02060110 00000000 00000000 00000000 00020000
                        02060130 00000000 00000000 00000000 00020000

max-frame-size          00010000
address-bits            00000030
device_type             network
name                    network
local-mac-address       00 15 17 00 02 31
fcode-rom-offset        00011800
interrupts              00000002
class-code              00020000
subsystem-id            0000115f
subsystem-vendor-id     0000108e
revision-id             00000006
device-id               0000105f
vendor-id               00008086
```


The `phy-type` value is assigned as follows:

TABLE 2-1

Media type	phy-type
Fiber	pcs
Copper	mif

Note – If you are going to set the `local-mac-address` property, note the `local-mac-address` of your device at this time. See [“Setting the local-mac-address Property” on page 17](#) for more information.

Setting the `local-mac-address` Property

Note – Setting the `local-mac-address` property is required only if you will be booting from the network.

The network interface of the Product Name adapter has been assigned a unique media access control (MAC) address that represents the 48-bit Ethernet address for that interface. The OpenBoot firmware reports this MAC address by means of the `local-mac-address` property in the device nodes corresponding to the network interface.

A system does not always use this assigned MAC address if it has a system-wide MAC address. In such cases, the system-wide MAC address applies to all network interfaces on the system.

The device driver, or any other adapter utility, can use the network device’s MAC address (`local-mac-address`) while configuring it. In the Solaris Operating System, you can use the MAC address when booting over the network.

The `mac-address` property of the network device specifies the network address (system-wide or `local-mac-address`) used for booting the system. To start using the MAC address assigned to the network interface of the Product Name adapter, set the NVRAM configuration variable `local-mac-address?` to `true`.

```
ok setenv local-mac-address? true
```

Rebooting the System

After verifying the adapter installation, use the `boot -r` command to perform a reconfiguration boot on your system.

```
ok boot -r
```

The reconfiguration boot attaches the driver to the adapter. You can now configure the driver parameters for your Product Name adapter.

Installing the ExpressModule Adapter

The following instructions describe the basic tasks required to install the adapter. Refer to your system installation or service manual for detailed ExpressModule adapter installation instructions.

This section contains the following topics:

- [“To Install the ExpressModule Adapter Using Hot-Plug” on page 18](#)
- [“To Verify the ExpressModule Installation” on page 19](#)

▼ To Install the ExpressModule Adapter With Power Off

1. Open the latch.
2. Insert the module.
3. Close the latch.

▼ To Install the ExpressModule Adapter Using Hot-Plug

1. Insert the ExpressModule for the system blade into its corresponding slot.
2. Close the latch.

3. Press the Attention button.

The power LED should blink about 10 times then remain a steady green light.

▼ To Verify the ExpressModule Installation

1. Use the `cfgadm` command to verify the ExpressModule installation:

```
# cfgadm
```

If the ExpressModule is properly installed and connected, you should see output similar to the following:

Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant
Condition			
pcie5	etherne/hp	connected	configured ok

2. Use the `dladm show-dev` command to verify that the link is up.

```
# dladm show-dev
```

You should see output similar to the following:

e1000g2	link: up	speed: 1000 Mbps	duplex: full
e1000g3	link: up	speed: 1000 Mbps	duplex: full

Configuring ipge and e1000 Driver Parameters

The `ipge(1M)` device driver controls the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet interfaces for Oracle Solaris SPARC systems. You can manually set the `ipge` device driver parameters to customize each device in your system.

The `e1000` device driver controls the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet interfaces for Linux (RedHat and SUSE) systems. You can manually set the `e1000` device driver parameters to customize each device in your system.

This chapter lists the available device driver parameters and describes how you can set these parameters.

- [“Hardware and Software Overview” on page 21](#)
- [“Setting ipge Driver Parameters” on page 22](#)
- [“Reporting Link Partner Capabilities” on page 29](#)
- [“Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Driver Operating Statistics” on page 32](#)
- [“Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Device Driver Parameters” on page 34](#)

Hardware and Software Overview

Each of the two `ipge` channels provides 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, or 1000BASE-T networking interfaces. The device driver automatically sets the link speed to 10, 100, or 1000 Mbit/sec and conforms to the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standard. The single MAC/PHY chip provides the PCI-E interface and media access control (MAC) functions.

The `ipge` driver is capable of all the following operating speeds and modes:

- 1000 Mbit/sec, full-duplex

- 1000 Mbit/sec, half-duplex (not supported)
- 100 Mbit/sec, full-duplex
- 100 Mbit/sec, half-duplex
- 10 Mbit/sec, full-duplex
- 10 Mbit/sec, half-duplex

The Product Name adapter performs autonegotiation with the remote end of the link (the link partner) to select a common mode of operation.

The Product Name adapter also supports a non-auto-negotiated mode of operation. You can set the speed and mode using the `ndd` utility, or, to make sure the changes persist after a system reboot, you can create a `ipge.conf` file. See [“To Set Driver Parameters Using an `ipge.conf` File” on page 27](#) for more information about setting driver parameters.

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter is capable of all the operating speeds and modes listed in [“Setting the Autonegotiation Mode” on page 25](#). The `ipge` device performs auto-negotiation with the remote end of the link (link partner) to select a common mode of operation. The `ipge` device also supports Forced mode operation.

Setting `ipge` Driver Parameters

You can set the `ipge` device driver parameters in two ways:

- Using the `ndd` utility
- Using the `ipge.conf` file

If you use the `ndd` utility, the parameters are valid only until you reboot the system. This method is good for testing parameter settings.

To set parameters so they remain in effect after you reboot the system, create a `/kernel/drv/ipge.conf` file and add parameter values to this file when you need to set a particular parameter for a device in the system.

Setting Parameters Using the `ndd` Utility

Use the `ndd` utility to configure parameters that are valid until you reboot the system. The `ndd` utility supports any networking driver that implements the Data Link Provider Interface (DLPI).

The following sections describe how you can use the `ipge` driver and the `ndd` utility to modify (with the `-set` option) or display (without the `-set` option) the parameters for each `ipge` device.

▼ To Specify Device Instances for the `ndd` Utility

Before you use the `ndd` utility to get or set a parameter for a `ipge` device, you must specify the device instance for the utility.

1. Check the `/etc/path_to_inst` file to identify the instance associated with a particular device.

```
# grep ipge /etc/path_to_inst
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0" 0 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0,1" 1 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0" 2 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1" 3 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0" 4 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0,1" 5 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0" 6 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1" 7 "ipge"
```

The instance numbers in the previous example are in *bold italics* for clarity. Instances 0, 1, 4, and 5 are 4 on-board `ipge` copper ports. Instances 2 and 3 are dual-port `ipge` PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF device (in PCI-E slot 0). Instances 6 and 7 are dual-port `ipge` PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP device (in PCI-E slot 1).

2. Use the instance number to select the device.

```
# ndd -set /dev/ipge instance instance-number
```

For example:

```
# ndd -set /dev/ipge instance 6
```

The device remains selected until you change the selection.

Noninteractive and Interactive Modes

You can use the `ndd` utility in two modes:

- Noninteractive
- Interactive

In noninteractive mode, you invoke the utility to execute a specific command. Once the command is executed, you exit the utility. In interactive mode, you can use the utility to get or set more than one parameter value. Refer to the `ndd(1M)` man page for more information.

▼ To Use the `ndd` Utility in Noninteractive Mode

This section describes how to modify and display parameter values.

1. To modify a parameter value, use the `-set` option.

If you invoke the `ndd` utility with the `-set` option, the utility passes *value*, which must be specified, down to the named `/dev/ipge` driver instance, and assigns the value to the parameter:

```
# ndd -set /dev/ipge parameter-value
```

When you change any parameter, a message similar to the following appears:

```
ipge0: xcvr addr:0x01 - link up 1000 Mbps full duplex
```

2. To display the value of a parameter, specify the parameter name and omit the value.

When you omit the `-set` option, the utility queries the named driver instance, retrieves the value associated with the specified parameter, and prints it:

```
# ndd /dev/ipge parameter
```

▼ To Use the `ndd` Utility in Interactive Mode

1. To modify a parameter value in interactive mode, specify `ndd /dev/ipge:`

```
# ndd /dev/ipge
name to get/set? (Enter the parameter name or ? to view all
parameters)
```

After you enter the parameter name, the `ndd` utility prompts you for the parameter value (see [TABLE 3-4](#) through [TABLE 3-1](#)).

2. To list all the parameters supported by the ipge driver, type ?.

See [TABLE 3-4](#) through [TABLE 3-1](#) for parameter descriptions.

```
# ndd /dev/ipge
name to get/set ? ?
?                               (read only)
instance                       (read and write)
adv_autoneg_cap                (read and write)
adv_1000fdx_cap                (read and write)
adv_1000hdx_cap                (read and write)
adv_100T4_cap                  (read and write)
adv_100fdx_cap                 (read and write)
adv_100hdx_cap                 (read and write)
adv_10fdx_cap                  (read and write)
adv_10hdx_cap                  (read and write)
adv_asmpause_cap               (read and write)
adv_pause_cap                  (read and write)
master_cfg_enable              (read and write)
master_cfg_value               (read and write)
use_int_xcvr                   (read and write)
enable_ipg0                    (read and write)
ipg0                           (read and write)
ipg1                           (read and write)
ipg2                           (read and write)
rx_intr_pkts                   (read and write)
rx_intr_time                   (read and write)
accept_jumbo                   (read and write)
laggr_multistream              (read and write)
name to get/set ?
#
```

Setting the Autonegotiation Mode

By default, autonegotiation is set to on. This means that the adapter communicates with its link partner to determine a compatible network speed, duplex mode, and flow control capability.

▼ To Disable Autonegotiation Mode

If your network equipment does not support autonegotiation, or if you want to specify your network speed, you can set autonegotiation to off on the ipge device.

Note – Disabling autonegotiation mode can cause collisions.

1. Set the following driver parameters to the values that are described in the documentation that shipped with your link partner (for example, a switch):

- `adv-1000fdx-cap`
- `adv-100fdx-cap`
- `adv-100hdx-cap`
- `adv-10fdx-cap`
- `adv-10hdx-cap`
- `adv-asmpause-cap`
- `adv-pause-cap`

See [TABLE 3-5](#) for the descriptions and possible values of these parameters.

Note – According to IEEE 802.3 specifications, when using 1000 Mbit/sec speed over copper media, autonegotiation is not optional. In the absence of autonegotiation, (for example, while using Forced mode), link syncing between link partners may not happen and the link may not come up.

2. Set the `adv-autoneg-cap` parameter to 0.

```
# ndd -set /dev/ipge adv-autoneg-cap 0
```

When you change any `ndd` link parameter, a message similar to the following is displayed:

```
xcvr addr:0x00 - link up 100 Mbps full duplex
```

Setting Parameters Using the `ipge.conf` File

Specify the driver parameter properties for each device by creating a `ipge.conf` file in the `/kernel/drv` directory. Use a `ipge.conf` file when you need to set a particular parameter for a device in the system. The parameters you can set are the read and write parameters listed in [“Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Device Driver Parameters” on page 34](#).

The man pages for `prtconf(1M)` and `driver.conf(4)` include additional details. The next procedure shows an example of setting parameters in a `ipge.conf` file.

- To access any man page, type the `man` command plus the name of the man page.

For example, to access man pages for `prtconf(1M)`, type:

```
% man prtconf
```

▼ To Set Driver Parameters Using an `ipge.conf` File

1. Obtain the hardware path names for the `ipge` devices in the device tree.

- a. Check the `/etc/driver_aliases` file to identify the name associated with a particular device:

```
# grep ipge /etc/driver_aliases
ipge "pciex8086,105e"
ipge "pciex8086,105f"
ipge "pci8086,105e"
ipge "pci8086,105f"
```

- b. Locate the path names and the associated instance numbers in the `/etc/path_to_inst` file.

```
# grep ipge/etc/path_to_inst
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0" 0 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0,1" 1 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0" 2 "ipge"
"/pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1" 3 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0" 4 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0,1" 5 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0" 6 "ipge"
"/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1" 7 "ipge"
```

- In this example:
 - The first part within the double quotes specifies the hardware node name in the device tree.
 - The number not enclosed in quotes is the instance number (shown in bold italics for emphasis).
 - The last part in double quotes is the driver name.
- In the hardware node name, the last component after the last `/` character and before the `@` character is the device name.

- The path name before the last component is the parent name.
- The number after the final @ character within quotes is the unit-address.

To identify a PCI-E device unambiguously in the `ipge.conf` file, use the name, parent name, and the unit-address for the device. Refer to the `pci(4)` man page for more information about the PCI-E device specification.

In this example:

- `parent = "/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0"`
- `unit-address = "1"`

2. Set the parameters for the `ipge` devices in the `/kernel/drv/ipge.conf` file.

In the following example, the `adv_autoneg_cap` and `adv_1000fdx_cap` parameters are set for all Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet devices. See the `driver.conf(4)` man page for more information.

```
adv-autoneg-cap=0 adv-1000fdx-cap=0;
```

In the following example, the `adv-autoneg-cap` and `adv-1000fdx-cap` parameters are set for a single instance of the `ipge` device.

```
name="pciex8086,105f" parent="/pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0"
unit-address="1"
adv-autoneg-cap=0 adv-100hdx-cap=0 adv-100fdx-cap=1 adv-1000fdx-
cap=0 adv-10hdx-cap=0 adv-10fdx-cap=0 adv-1000hdx-cap=0 adv-100T4-
cap=0;
```

Note – If you omit the `name=`, `parent=`, and `unit-address=` definitions, the settings become global to all Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet instances.

3. Save the `ipge.conf` file.

Link Partner Parameters

TABLE 3-1 describes the read-only link partner capabilities.

TABLE 3-1 Read-Only Link Partner Capabilities

Parameter	Description
lp_cap_autoneg	0 = No autonegotiation 1 = Autonegotiation
lp_cap_1000fdx	0 = No 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex transmission 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex
lp_cap_1000hdx	0 = No 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex transmission 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex
lp_cap_100fdx	0 = No 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex transmission 1 = 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex
lp_cap_100hdx	0 = No 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex transmission 1 = 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex
lp_cap_10fdx	0 = No 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex transmission 1 = 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex
lp_cap_10hdx	0 = No 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex transmission 1 = 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex
lp_cap_asm_pause	0 = Not asymmetric pause capable 1 = Asymmetric pause towards link partner capability
lp_cap_pause	0 = Not symmetric pause capable 1 = Symmetric pause capable

If the link partner is *not* capable of autonegotiation (when lp_autoneg_cap is 0), the remaining information described in TABLE 3-1 is not relevant and the parameter value = 0.

If the link partner *is* capable of autonegotiation (when lp_autoneg_cap is 1), then the speed and mode information is displayed when you use autonegotiation and the link partner capabilities.

Reporting Link Partner Capabilities

▼ To Discover Link Partner Capabilities

- Use the `kstat` command to discover link partner capabilities.

```
# kstat ipge:0 | grep lp_
lp_cap_1000fdx          1
lp_cap_1000hdx          1
lp_cap_100T4            0
lp_cap_100fdx           0
lp_cap_100hdx           0
lp_cap_10fdx            0
lp_cap_10hdx            0
lp_cap_asmpause         0
lp_cap_autoneg          1
lp_cap_pause            0
```

▼ To Discover Link Settings

- Use the `kstat` command to discover link settings.

```
# kstat ipge:0 | grep link
link_T4                 0
link_asmpause           0
link_duplex             2
link_pause              0
link_speed              1000
link_up                 1
```

Checking Configurations

The jumbo frame configuration checking occurs at Layer 2 or Layer 3, depending on the configuration method.

▼ To Check Layer 2 Configuration

- **View the maximum transmission unit (MTU) configuration of a ipge instance at any time by using the `kstat` command.**

The `kstat mac_mtu` variable represents the complete size of the Ethernet frame, which includes the Ethernet header, maximum payload, and `crc`. This value is consistent with the definition of MTU presented by switch vendors.

- **Use the following command to get the information.**

```
# kstat ipge:0 | grep mac_mtu
```

To Check Layer 3 Configuration

- **Check the Layer 3 configuration, by invoking the `ifconfig` command on a preconfigured interface as shown in the following example.**

```
ifconfig ipge123000
ce123000: flags=1000843<.....> mtu 8192
inet ip-address-vlan-1 .....
ether 8:0:20:c4:51:df
```

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Driver Operating Statistics

The following tables describe various statistics presented by the `kstat` command.

[TABLE 3-2](#) describes the read-only Media Independent Interface (MII) capabilities. These parameters define the capabilities of the hardware. The Gigabit Media Independent Interface (GMII) supports all of the following capabilities.

TABLE 3-2 Read-Only `ipge` device Capabilities

Parameter	Description (Local interface Capabilities)
<code>cap_autoneg</code>	0 = Not capable of autonegotiation 1 = Autonegotiation capable
<code>cap_1000fdx</code>	Local interface full-duplex capability 0 = Not 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable
<code>cap_1000hdx</code>	Local interface half-duplex capability 0 = Not 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable
<code>cap_100fdx</code>	Local interface full-duplex capability 0 = Not 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable
<code>cap_100hdx</code>	Local interface half-duplex capability 0 = Not 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable
<code>cap_10fdx</code>	Local interface full-duplex capability 0 = Not 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable
<code>cap_10hdx</code>	Local interface half-duplex capability 0 = Not 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable
<code>cap_asm_pause</code>	Local interface flow control capability 0 = Not asymmetric pause capable 1 = Asymmetric pause (from the local device) capable
<code>cap_pause</code>	Local interface flow control capability 0 = Not Symmetric pause capable 1 = Symmetric pause capable

kstat Statistics

TABLE 3-3 describes the kstat transmit and receive parameters.

TABLE 3-3 Transmit and Receive Parameters

Parameter	Description
xcvr_inits	Number of physical layer re-initializations incremented every time you change link parameters using <code>ndd</code> .
rev_id	Revision ID of the <code>ipge</code> device, useful for recognition of device being used in the field.
xcvr_addr	GMII/MII physical layer device address for management interface.
xcvr_id	GMII/MII physical layer device Identification Decimal copy of MII registers 2 and 3.
lb_mode	Copy of the Loopback mode the device is in, if any.
qos_mode	When zero, the TX queues operate in a simple round robin queueing scheme, based on TCP/UDP destination port number. When set, the TX queues operate in a scheme designed to provide VLAN priorities.
tx_starts	Number of times that the driver attempted to transmit a packet.
tx_dma_bind_fail	Number of times a page table entry was not available for enabling the driver to map the kernel memory to device-accessible memory for transmission.
tx_queue0	Number of packets queued for transmission on the first hardware transmit queue.
tx_queue1	Number of packets queued for transmission on the second hardware transmit queue.
tx_max_pend	Maximum number of transmits pending on any of the four queues.
rx_hdr_pkts	Number of packets received that were less than 256 bytes.
rx_mtu_pkts	Number of packets received that were greater than 256 bytes and less than 1514 bytes.
rx_split_pkts	Number of packets that were split across two pages.
rx_no_comp_wb	Number of times the hardware could not post completion entries for received data.
rx_no_buf	Number of times the hardware could not receive data because there is no more receive buffer space.
rx_new_pages	Number of pages that were replaced during reception.
rx_new_hdr_pgs	Of those pages that were filled with packets less than 256 bytes, the number of pages that were replaced during reception.

TABLE 3-3 Transmit and Receive Parameters *(Continued)*

Parameter	Description
<code>rx_new_mtu_pgs</code>	Of those pages that were filled with packets greater than 256 bytes, and less than 1514, the number of pages that were replaced during reception.
<code>rx_new_nxt_pgs</code>	Number of pages that contained packets that were split across pages that were replaced during reception.
<code>rx_hdr_drops</code>	Number of times an entire page of packets less than 256 bytes each was dropped because the driver was unable to map a new page to replace it.
<code>rx_mtu_drops</code>	Number of times an entire page of packets greater than 256 bytes and less than 1514 each was dropped because the driver was unable to map a new page to replace it.
<code>rx_nxt_drops</code>	Number of times a page with a split packet was dropped because the driver was unable to map a new one to replace it.

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Device Driver Parameters

You can manually configure the `ipge` device driver parameters to customize each Product Name device in your system. This section lists the available `ipge` device driver parameters, and describes how to configure these parameters.

[TABLE 3-4](#) describes the parameters and settings for the `ipge` device driver.

TABLE 3-4 `ipge` Driver Parameter, Status, and Descriptions

Parameter	Status	Description
<code>instance</code>	Read and write	Device instance
<code>adv-autoneg-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-1000fdx-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-1000hdx-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-100T4-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-100fdx-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-100hdx-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
<code>adv-10fdx-cap</code>	Read and write	Operational mode parameter

TABLE 3-4 ipge Driver Parameter, Status, and Descriptions *(Continued)*

Parameter	Status	Description
adv-10hdx-cap	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
adv-asmpause-cap	Read and write	Flow control parameter
adv-pause-cap	Read and write	Flow control parameter
master-cfg-enable	Read and write	Gigabit link clock mastership controls
master-cfg-value	Read and write	Gigabit link clock mastership controls
use-int-xcvr	Read only	Use internal transceiver
enable-ipg0	Read and write	Enable additional delay before transmitting a packet
ipg0	Read and write	Additional delay before transmitting a packet
ipg1	Read and write	Interpacket gap parameter
ipg2	Read and write	Interpacket gap parameter
rx-intr-pkts	Read and write	Receive interrupt blanking values
rx-intr-time	Read and write	Receive interrupt blanking values
accept-jumbo	Read and write	Enable Jumbo Frames

Operational Mode Parameters

The parameters in [TABLE 3-5](#) determine the transmit and receive speed and duplexing capability. [TABLE 3-5](#) also describes the operational mode parameters and their default values.

TABLE 3-5 Operational Mode Parameters

Parameter	Description
adv-autoneg-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Forced mode 1 = Autonegotiation (default)
adv-1000fdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable (default)
adv-1000hdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 1000 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable (default)

TABLE 3-5 Operational Mode Parameters *(Continued)*

Parameter	Description
adv-100T4-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 100T4 capable (default) 1 = 100T4 capable
adv-100fdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 100 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable (default)
adv-100hdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 100 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable (default)
adv-10fdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable 1 = 10 Mbit/sec full-duplex capable (default)
adv-10hdx-cap	Local interface capability advertised by the hardware 0 = Not 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable 1 = 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex capable (default)

Note – If a parameter’s initial setting is 0, it cannot be changed. If you try to change the setting, it will revert back to 0.

If all these parameters are set to 1, autonegotiation uses the highest speed possible. If all these parameters are set to 0, you receive the following error message:

```
NOTICE: Last setting will leave ipge0 with no link capabilities.  
WARNING: ipge0: Restoring previous setting.
```

Flow Control Parameters

The `ipge` device sources (transmits) and terminates (receives) pause frames conforming to the IEEE 802.3x Frame Based Link Level Flow Control Protocol. In response to received flow control frames, the `ipge` device can slow down its transmit rate. The `ipge` device sources flow control frames by requesting the link partner to slow down, provided that the link partner supports this feature. By default, the driver advertises both transmit and receive pause capability during autonegotiation.

TABLE 3-6 provides flow control keywords and describes their function.

TABLE 3-6 Read-Write Flow Control Keyword Descriptions

Keyword	Description
adv_asmpause_cap	The adapter supports asymmetric pause, which means it can pause only in one direction. 0=Off (default) 1=On
adv_pause_cap	This parameter has two meanings, each depending on the value of adv_asmpause_cap. (Default=0) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If adv_asmpause_cap = 1 while adv_pause_cap = 1, pauses are received.• If adv_asmpause_cap = 1 while adv_pause_cap = 0, pauses are transmitted.• If adv_asmpause_cap = 0 while adv_pause_cap = 1, pauses are sent and received.• If adv_asmpause_cap = 0, then adv_pause_cap determines whether Pause capability is on or off.

Gigabit Link Clock Mastership Controls

Link clock mastership was introduced with gigabit twisted-pair technology. One side of the link is the master that provides the link clock and the other side is the slave that uses the link clock. Once this relationship is established, the link is up, and

data can be communicated. Two physical layer parameters control whether your side is the master or the slave, or whether mastership is negotiated with the link partner.

TABLE 3-7 Forced Mode Parameters

Parameter	Description
master-cfg-enable	Determines whether or not during the autonegotiation process the link clock mastership is setup automatically.
master-cfg-value	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the master-cfg-enable parameter is set, then the mastership is not set up automatically but depends on the value of master-cfg-value.• If the master-cfg-value is set, then the physical layer expects the local device to be the link master.• If the master-cfg-value is not set, then the parameter expects the link partner to be the master.• If autonegotiation is not enabled, then the value of master-cfg-enable is ignored and the value of master-cfg-value is key to the link clock mastership.• If the master-cfg-value is set, then the physical layer expects the local device to be the link master.• If the master-cfg-value is not set, then the parameter expects the link partner to be the master.



Caution – Do not adjust the link clock mastership parameters unless you clearly understand the settings of the link partner. Incorrect link clock mastership configuration results in link-up failure.

Interpacket Gap Parameters

The ipge device supports a programmable mode called enable_ipg0.

When an instance receives a packet with enable_ipg0 set (the default), The instance adds an additional time delay before transmitting the packet. This delay, set by the ipg0 parameter, is in addition to the delay set by the ipg1 and ipg2 parameters. The additional ipg0 delay helps reduce collisions.

If enable_ipg0 is disabled, the value of ipg0 is ignored and no additional delay is set. Only the delays set by ipg1 and ipg2 will be used. Disable enable_ipg0 if other systems keep sending a large number of back-to-back packets. Systems that have enable_ipg0 set might not have enough time on the network.

You can add the additional delay by setting the `ipg0` parameter from 0 to 255, which is the media byte time delay.

TABLE 3-8 defines the `enable_ipg0` and `ipg0` parameters.

TABLE 3-8 Parameters Defining `enable_ipg0` and `ipg0`

Parameter	Values	Description
<code>enable_ipg0</code>	0	<code>enable_ipg0</code> reset
	1	<code>enable_ipg0</code> set (Default=8)
<code>ipg0</code>	0 to 255	The additional time delay (or gap) before transmitting a packet (after receiving the packet) (Default=8)

The `ipge` device supports the programmable interpacket gap (IPG) parameters `ipg1` and `ipg2`. The total IPG is the sum of `ipg1` and `ipg2`. The total IPG is 0.096 microseconds for the link speed of 1000 Mbit/sec.

TABLE 3-9 lists the default values and allowable values for the IPG parameters.

TABLE 3-9 Read-Write Interpacket Gap Parameter Values and Descriptions

Parameter	Values (Byte-time)	Description
<code>ipg1</code>	0 to 255	Interpacket gap 1 (Default = 8)
<code>ipg2</code>	0 to 255	Interpacket gap 2 (Default = 4)

By default, the driver sets `ipg1` to 8-byte time and `ipg2` to 4-byte time, which are the standard values. (Byte time is the time it takes to transmit one byte on the link, with a link speed of 1000 Mbit/sec.)

If your network has systems that use longer IPG (the sum of `ipg1` and `ipg2`), and if those systems seem to be slow in accessing the network, increase the values of `ipg1` and `ipg2` to match the longer IPGs of other machines.

Interrupt Parameters

TABLE 3-10 describes the receive interrupt blanking values.

TABLE 3-10 RX Blanking Register for Alias Read

Field Name	Values	Description
rx_intr_pkts	0 to 511	Interrupt after this number of packets has arrived since the last packet was serviced. A value of zero indicates no packet blanking. (Default=3)
rx_intr_time	0 to 524287	Interrupt after 4.5 US ticks have elapsed since the last packet was serviced. A value of zero indicates no time blanking. (Default=1250)

Jumbo Frames

The variable `accept-jumbo` enables the driver to instruct the upper layers that the driver is operating in Jumbo Frames mode.

TABLE 3-11 `accept-jumbo` Parameters

Parameter	Values	Description
accept-jumbo	1	Enables Jumbo Frames mode and sets MTU to greater than 1500.
	0	Jumbo Frames is not enabled. MTU is at 1500.

To get the maximum MTU setting use the following command:

ifconfig ipge mtu 8192

Although Jumbo Frames is configurable in 10/100 mode, Jumbo Frames is only supported in the Gigabit (1000 Mbit/sec) mode. Configuring Jumbo Frames enables the Ethernet interfaces to send and receive packets of up to 8192 bytes. However, the actual transfer size depends on the switch capability.

Refer to the documentation that came with your switch for exact commands to configure Jumbo Frames support.

▼ To Configure Jumbo Frames Using `ndd`

1. Shut down and unplumb the interface.

2. Set the instance number:

```
% ndd -set /dev/ipge instance 0
```

In this example, the instance number set is 0.

3. Set the instance to accept Jumbo Frames:

```
% ndd -set /dev/ipge accept-jumbo 1
```

4. Plumb the interface up:

```
% ifconfig ipge0 plumb xx.xx.xx.xx up
```

where *xx.xx.xx.xx* is the IP address of the interface.

▼ To Configure Jumbo Frames in a Linux Environment

1. Ensure that the e1000 software is installed.

```
# modprobe e1000
```

2. Plumb the Product Name interface:

```
# ifconfig eth2 xxx.xxx.xx.xxx up
```

where *xxx.xxx.xx.xxx* is the IP address of the interface.

3. Set the MTU for maximum performance:

```
# ifconfig eth2 mtu 8170
```


Configuring e1000g Driver Parameters

The e1000g device driver controls the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet interfaces for Solaris x86 systems. You can manually set the e1000g device driver parameters to customize each device in your system.

This chapter lists the available device driver parameters and describes how you can set these parameters. Topics include:

- [“Hardware and Software Overview” on page 43](#)
- [“Setting e1000g Driver Parameters” on page 44](#)
- [“Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet e1000g Driver Parameters” on page 50](#)

Hardware and Software Overview

Each of the two e1000g channels provides 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, or 1000BASE-T networking interfaces. The device driver automatically sets the link speed to 10, 100, or 1000 Mbit/sec and conforms to the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standard. The single MAC/PHY chip provides the PCI-E interface and media access control (MAC) functions.

The e1000g driver is capable of all the following operating speeds and modes:

- 1000 Mbit/sec, full-duplex
- 1000 Mbit/sec, half-duplex (not supported)
- 100 Mbit/sec, full-duplex
- 100 Mbit/sec, half-duplex
- 10 Mbit/sec, full-duplex
- 10 Mbit/sec, half-duplex

The Product Name ExpressModule performs autonegotiation with the remote end of the link (the link partner) to select a common mode of operation.

The Product Name ExpressModule also supports a non-autonegotiated mode of operation. You can set the speed and mode using the `ndd` utility, or, to make sure the changes persist after a system reboot, you can create a `e1000g.conf` file. See [“To Set Driver Parameters Using the e1000g.conf File” on page 44](#) for more information about setting driver parameters.

The Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule is capable of all the operating speeds and modes listed in [“Setting Parameters Using the ndd Utility” on page 47](#). The `e1000g` device performs autonegotiation with the remote end of the link (link partner) to select a common mode of operation. The `e1000g` device also supports Forced mode operation.

Setting e1000g Driver Parameters

You can set the `e1000g` device driver parameters using the `e1000g.conf` file

To set parameters so they remain in effect after you reboot the system, create a `/kernel/drv/e1000g.conf` file and add parameter values to this file when you need to set a particular parameter for a device in the system.

▼ To Set Driver Parameters Using the `e1000g.conf` File

1. **Edit the `/kernel/drv/e1000g.conf` file:**

```
# vi /kernel/drv/e1000g.conf
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
# Driver.conf file for Intel e1000g Gigabit Ethernet Adapter
#
# Copyright (c) 2002, by Intel, Inc.
# All Rights Reserved.
#
#ident "@(#)e1000g.conf 1.1      98/09/22 Intel"
#
#
NumTxDescriptors = 256;
```

```

# It can have Minimum 80 or Maximum 256 descriptors.
# If it is set to 256 then on Solaris 7.0 you may get
# into problems while trying to load more than 1 nic as
# it will demand lots of memory...
NumRxDescriptors = 256;
# It can have Minimum 80 or Maximum 256 descriptors.
# If it is set to 256 then on Solaris 7.0 you may get
# into problems while trying to load more than 1 nic as
# it will demand lots of memory...
FlowControl = 3;
# 0: Flow control is completely disabled
# 1: Rx flow control is enabled (we can receive pause frames
#    but not send pause frames).
# 2: Tx flow control is enabled (we can send pause frames
#    but we do not receiving pause frames).
# 3: Both Rx and TX flow control (symmetric) is enabled.
# 4: No software override. The flow control configuration
#    in the EEPROM is used.
MaxNumReceivePackets = 32;
# Minimum value can be 16 and Maximum value would be 1024.
# It will be the value for Maximum number of receive packets
# handled per interrupt. More value means more time to process
# interrupts.
MaxFrgs = 8;
# Minimum Value would be 2 and Maximum Value would be 8.
TxInterruptDelay = 300;
# In units of 1.024 micro seconds units.
# 2 bytes are allocated for it so maximum value can be 65535.
# 0 is invalid value on the hardware so software will simply
# disable the transmit interrupt delay settings.
MaxFreeListBuf=256;
# Minimum value would be 64 and maximum value would be 4096.
# Adjust it as per memory available as driver may not load if
# there is not enough memory.
MWIEnable = 1;
# Boolean value 0 disables Memory write and invalidate and 1 enables it
# Only PCI 450NX chipset needs this value set to 0.
DmaFairness = 1;
# Boolean value 1 means DMA is fair and 0 means Receive will get priority.
MasterLatencyTimer = 0;
# BIOS normally decides this value for PCI , which is normally 64.
# 0 is a good value to start. Maximum value is 255.
ForceSpeedDuplex=7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7;
# This will force Speed and Duplex for following settings for a typical
instance.
# 1 will set the 10 Mbps speed and Half Duplex mode.
# 2 will set the 10 Mbps speed and Full Duplex mode.
# 3 will set the 100 Mbps speed and half Duplex mode.
# 4 will set the 100 Mbps speed and Full Duplex mode.

```

```

# 7 will let adapter autonegotiate.
AutoNegAdvertised=0;
# This parameter determines the speed/duplex options that will be
# advertised during auto-negotiation. This is a bitmap with the
# following settings.
# Bit      | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0
# Setting| N/A | N/A | 1000F | N/A | 100F | 100H | 10F | 10H
#
# For example:
# To advertise 10 Half only AutoNegAdvertised = 1
# To advertise 10 Full only AutoNegAdvertised = 2
# To advertise 10 Half/Full AutoNegAdvertised = 3
# To advertise 100 Half only AutoNegAdvertised = 4
# To advertise 100 Full only AutoNegAdvertised = 8
# To advertise 100 Half/Full AutoNegAdvertised = 12
# To advertise 1000 Full only AutoNegAdvertised = 32
# To advertise all speeds AutoNegAdvertised = 47
MaxFrameSize=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0;
# 0 is for normal ethernet frames.
# 1 is for upto 4k size frames.
# 2 is for upto 8k size frames.
# 3 is for upto 16k size frames.
# These are maximum frame limits, not the actual ethernet frame
# size. Your actual ethernet frame size would be determined by
# protocol stack configuration (please refer to ndd command man pages)
# For Jumbo Frame Support (9k ethernet packet)
# use 3 (upto 16k size frames)
ProfileJumboTraffic=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0;
# 0 is for not profiling Jumbo Traffic.
# 1 is for profiling Jumbo Traffic.
TbiCompatibilityEnable=1;
# 1 turns it on and 0 turns it off.
# Some switches as Cisco 6500/Foundary still operate in TBI mode.
# This setting will fix the problems seen with odd byte packets.
# This setting is valid only for 82543GC based copper adapters.
SetMasterSlave=0;
# 0 sets to hardware default
# 1 forces master
# 2 forces slave
# 3 forces auto
# This setting controls the PHY master/slave setting. Manually forcing
# master or slave can help reduce time to link with some switches
# (Planex 08TX and IO Data switches). It is recommended that this
# setting remain at the hardware default.

```

2. Modify the desired parameter using [TABLE 4-3](#) for available settings.

3. Save the e1000g.conf file.

4. Reboot for the change to take effect:

```
# reboot
```

Setting Parameters Using the `ndd` Utility

In addition to the `e1000g.conf` file, you can also use the `ndd(1M)` command to configure the `e1000g` driver.

```
# ndd -get /dev/e1000g0 ?
```

Using `ndd(1M)`, you can set the link speed/duplex using the advertised capability parameters supported by the `e1000g` device. Each parameter contains a boolean value that determines if the device advertises that mode of operation. The `adv_autoneg_cap` parameter controls autonegotiation. When `adv_autoneg_cap` is set to 1, autonegotiation is performed and the link speed/duplex is autonegotiated to the mode determined by the first nonzero parameter in priority order as listed below:

<code>adv_1000fdx_cap</code>	1000Mbps full duplex
<code>adv_100fdx_cap</code>	100Mbps full duplex
<code>adv_100hdx_cap</code>	100Mbps half duplex
<code>adv_10fdx_cap</code>	10Mbps full duplex
<code>adv_10hdx_cap</code>	10Mbps half duplex

When `adv_autoneg_cap` is set to 0, the link speed/duplex is forced to the mode specified by `force_speed_duplex`. The valid values of `force_speed_duplex` and the corresponding modes are:

TABLE 4-1

Value	Mode
1	10 Mbps half-duplex
2	10Mbps full-duplex
3	100Mbps half-duplex
4	100Mbps full-duplex

Note – Forced 1000Mbps full-duplex is not supported.

▼ To Check Link Partner Settings

- Type the `kstat` command:

```
$ kstat e1000g:0
module: e1000g                                instance: 0
name:    e1000g0                                class:    net
brdcstrcv                432138
brdcstxmt                178
collisions                0
crttime                  170.182560372
ierrors                  0
ifspeed                  100000000
ipackets                 478739
ipackets64               478739
multircv                 2314
multixmt                 0
norcvbuf                 0
noxmtbuf                 0
obytes                   12820705
obytes64                 12820705
oerrors                  0
opackets                 48474
opackets64               48474
rbytes                   52953641
rbytes64                 52953641
snaptime                 289431.413071596
unknowns                 6

module: e1000g                                instance: 0
name:    statistics                                class:    net

crttime                  156.067367304
Good_Octets_Recv_Hi      0
Good_Octets_Recv_Lo      52953641
Good_Octets_Xmitd_Hi      0
Good_Octets_Xmitd_Lo      12820705
Good_Pkts_Recv           478739
Good_Pkts_Xmitd           48474
Interrupt_Type           2
Jumbo Rx Frame 4K         0
Jumbo Rx Frame 8K         0
Jumbo Rx Frame 16K        0
Jumbo Tx Frame 4K         0
Jumbo Tx Frame 8K         0
Jumbo Tx Frame 16K        0
link_up                  1
Pkts_Recv_( 64b)         363888
```


Pkts_Recvd_(65- 127b)	1600
Pkts_Recvd_(127- 255b)	54208
Pkts_Recvd_(256- 511b)	58754
Pkts_Recvd_(511-1023b)	10
Pkts_Recvd_(1024-1522b)	279
Pkts_Xmitd_(64b)	1456
Pkts_Xmitd_(65- 127b)	5011
Pkts_Xmitd_(128- 255b)	37194
Pkts_Xmitd_(255- 511b)	121
Pkts_Xmitd_(512-1023b)	178
Pkts_Xmitd_(1024-1522b)	4514
Recv_Frag	0
Recv_Jabber	0
Recv_Length_Errors	0
Recv_Missed_Packets	0
Recv_Oversize	0
Recv_Symbol_Errors	0
Recv_Undersize	0
Recv_Unsupport_FC_Pkts	0
Reset Count	0
Rx Allocb Failure	0
Rx Desballoc Failure	0
Rx Error	0
Rx Exceed Max Pkt Count	0
Rx Freelist Avail	4096
Rx Freelist Empty	0
Rx No Data	289313
Rx Seq Err Intr	0
Rx Span Multi Desc	0
snaptime	289431.415560756
Total_Octets_Recvd_Hi	0
Total_Octets_Recvd_Lo	52953641
Total_Octets_Xmitd_Hi	0
Total_Octets_Xmitd_Lo	12820705
Total_Packets_Recvd	478739
Total_Packets_Xmitd	48474
Tx Bind Multi Cookies	0
Tx Copy Multi Frags	40665
Tx Desc Insufficient	0
Tx Desc Recycle	0
Tx Desc Recycle Intr	43575
Tx Desc Recycle Retry	0
Tx Desc Recycled None	26
Tx Exceed Max Frags	6306
Tx No Buffer	0
Tx No Desc	0
Tx Pkt Over Size	0
Tx Pkt Under Size	1452
Tx Reschedule	0

Tx Send Bind	10
Tx Send Copy	229694
Tx Send Failure	0
Tx Stall Watchdog	0
Xmit_TCP_Seg_Contexts	0
Xmit_TCP_Seg_Contexts_Fail	0
Xmit_with_No_CRS	0
XOFFs_Recvd	0
XOFFs_Xmitd	0
XONs_Recvd	0
XONs_Xmitd	0

Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet e1000g Driver Parameters

You can manually configure the e1000g device driver parameters to customize each Product Name device in your system. This section lists the available e1000g device driver parameters, and describes how to configure these parameters.

TABLE 4-2 describes the parameters and settings for the e1000g device driver.

TABLE 4-2 e1000g Driver Parameter, Status, and Descriptions

Parameter	Status	Description
AutoNegAdvertised	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
ForceSpeedDuplex	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
MaxFrameSize	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
TbiCompatibilityEnable	Read and write	Operational mode parameter
FlowControl	Read and write	Flow control parameter
SetMasterSlave	Read and write	Gigabit link clock mastership controls
NumRxDescriptors	Read and write	Receive performance
NumTxDescriptors	Read and write	Transmit performance
NumRxFreeList	Read and write	Receive performance
MaxNumReceivePackets	Read and write	Receive performance
TxInterruptDelay	Read and write	Transmit interrupt delay values

Configurable Operational Mode Parameters

The parameters in [TABLE 4-3](#) determine the transmit and receive speed and duplexing capability. [TABLE 4-3](#) also describes the operational mode parameters and their default values

TABLE 4-3 Operational Mode Parameters

Parameter	Description
AutoNegAdvertised	<p>A bitmap for the speeds advertised during autonegotiation. The adapter only autonegotiates to a speed that is advertised. For example: AutoNegAdvertised = 4 causes an adapter to only advertise autonegotiation at 100 Mbps, full duplex. No other link speeds are accepted or given during autonegotiation. AutoNegAdvertised = 47 advertises all speeds available, This is the same as using the default setting of 0.</p> <p>0 - 255 Allowed values.</p> <p>4 = AutoNegAdvertised = 100 Mbps.</p> <p>0 = AutoNegAdvertised = 47 (default).</p>
ForceSpeedDuplex	<p>Specify the speed and duplex mode for each instance.</p> <p>If you set ForceSpeedDuplex = 7,4, the e1000g0 is set to autonegotiate and e1000g1 is set to 100 Mbps, full duplex. Note that fiber optic ethernet adapters ignore this setting.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <p>1 = 10 Megabits per second, Half Duplex.</p> <p>2 = 10 Megabits per second, Full Duplex.</p> <p>3 = 100 Megabits per second, Half Duplex.</p> <p>4 = 100 Megabits per second, Full Duplex.</p> <p>7 = autonegotiate speed and duplex. (Default).</p>
MaxFrameSize	<p>Upper limit on the maximum MTU size the driver allows. All Intel gigabit adapters (except the 82542-based Intel PRO/1000 adapter) allow the configuration of jumbo frames.</p> <p>The maximum MTU accepted by the MAC is 16128. Use ifconfig(1M) to configure jumbo frames. Use ifconfig with the adapter instance and the MTU argument (ifconfig e1000g0 mtu 16128) configures adapter e1000g0 for the maximum allowable jumbo frame size.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <p>0 = Standard frames with an MTU of 1500. (default)</p> <p>1 = Jumbo frames with a maximum MTU of 4096.</p> <p>2 = Jumbo frames with a maximum MTU of 8192.</p> <p>3 = Jumbo frames with a maximum MTU of 16384.</p>

TABLE 4-3 Operational Mode Parameters *(Continued)*

Parameter	Description
FlowControl	<p>Flow control utilizes Ethernet XON and unicast and multicast XOFF packets to allow Ethernet equipment to slow down the stream of data between two Ethernet devices.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <p>0 = Disable. Packets can get dropped in high-throughput situations, leading to reduced network performance.</p> <p>1 = Receive only.</p> <p>2 = Transmit only.</p> <p>3 = Receive and transmit. (default).</p> <p>4 = Use adapter's EEPROM-programmed factory default setting.</p>
TbiCompatibilityEnable	<p>You must enable this feature on Intel 82543CG-based copper adapters to operate correctly with TBI mode ethernet hardware.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <p>0 = Disable.</p> <p>1 = Enable. (default).</p>
SetMasterSlave	<p>Controls the PHY master/slave setting. Manually forcing master or slave can reduce time needed to link with Planex 08TX and IO data switches. This setting should remain as the hardware default.</p> <p>Allowed values are:</p> <p>0 = Hardware default. (default).</p> <p>1 = Force master.</p> <p>2 = Force slave.</p> <p>3 = Force auto.</p>

Nonconfigurable Operational Mode Parameters

By default, the following configuration options are not displayed in the `e1000g.conf` file. Although they are actually configurable, you should not change these options:

TABLE 4-4 Nonconfigurable Operational Mode Parameters

Parameter	Description
NumRxDescriptors	Number of available receive descriptors. Multiple receive descriptors increase receive performance, but decrease available memory. 80-4096 Allowed values. 1024 = Default.
NumRxFreeList	Number of pre-allocated buffers that the driver can use for received data. Pre-allocating buffers can improve receive performance but decrease available memory. 60-4096 Allowed values. 1024 Default.
MaxNumReceivePackets	Maximum number of receive packets that the driver can handle for each interrupt. CPU utilization can be lowered through more efficient interrupt management. If this value is increased, the time needed by the CPU to process the individual interrupts increases, thereby nullifying any performance gains realized by handling less interrupts. 0-1024 Allowed values. 32 Default.
TxInterruptDelay	Amount of time (in 1.024 micro second units) between the time transmit data is queued in a transmit descriptor and the transmit interrupt is sent. 0-65535 Allowed values. A value of 0 completely disables any transmit interrupt delay. Some delay is beneficial in reducing CPU utilization by the driver.

Jumbo Frames

Although Jumbo Frames is configurable in 10/100 mode, Jumbo Frames is only supported in the Gigabit (1000 Mbit/sec) mode. Configuring Jumbo Frames enables the Ethernet interfaces to send and receive packets of up to 8192 bytes. However, the actual transfer size depends on the switch capability.

Refer to the documentation that came with your switch for exact commands to configure Jumbo Frames support.

▼ To Configure Jumbo Frames in a Solaris x86 Environment

1. Edit the /kernel/drv/e1000g.conf file:

```
# cd /kernel/drv/e1000g.conf
```

2. Modify the MaxFrameSize value:

```
MaxFrameSize=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0;
               ^ ^ ^
               | | |
               | | e1000g2
               | e1000g1
               e1000g0

# 0 is for normal ethernet frames.
# 1 is for upto 4k size frames.
# 2 is for upto 8k size frames.
# 3 is for upto 16k size frames.
# These are maximum frame limits, not the actual ethernet frame
# size. Your actual ethernet frame size would be determined by
# protocol stack configuration (please refer to ndd command man
# pages)
# For Jumbo Frame Support (9k ethernet packet)
# use 3 (upto 16k size frames)
```

3. Reboot for the change to take effect:

```
# reboot
```

4. Plumb:

```
# ifconfig eth2 xxx.xxx.xx.xxx up
# ifconfig eth2 mtu 8170
```

Note – The MTU size cannot be set to higher than max limit in e1000g.conf. For example: if MaxFrameSize=0,0,2... then max MTU of e1000g2 will be 8k, First plumb of e1000g2 the MTU will be set to 8168 automatically, you can change it to 1500 but not 9000.

Configuring VLANs

This chapter explains virtual local area networks (VLANs) in detail and provides configuration instructions and examples. It contains the following sections:

- [“Overview of VLANs” on page 57](#)
- [“Configuring VLANs” on page 59](#)

With multiple VLANs on an adapter, a server with a single adapter can have a logical presence on multiple IP subnets. By default, 128 VLANs can be defined for each VLAN-aware adapter on your server. However, this number can be increased by changing the system parameters.

If your network does not require multiple VLANs, you can use the default configuration, in which case no further configuration is necessary.

Note – If you change any of the VLAN configuration parameters, you must reboot the system before the changes take effect. If you make changes and do not reboot, you might experience configuration problems.

Overview of VLANs

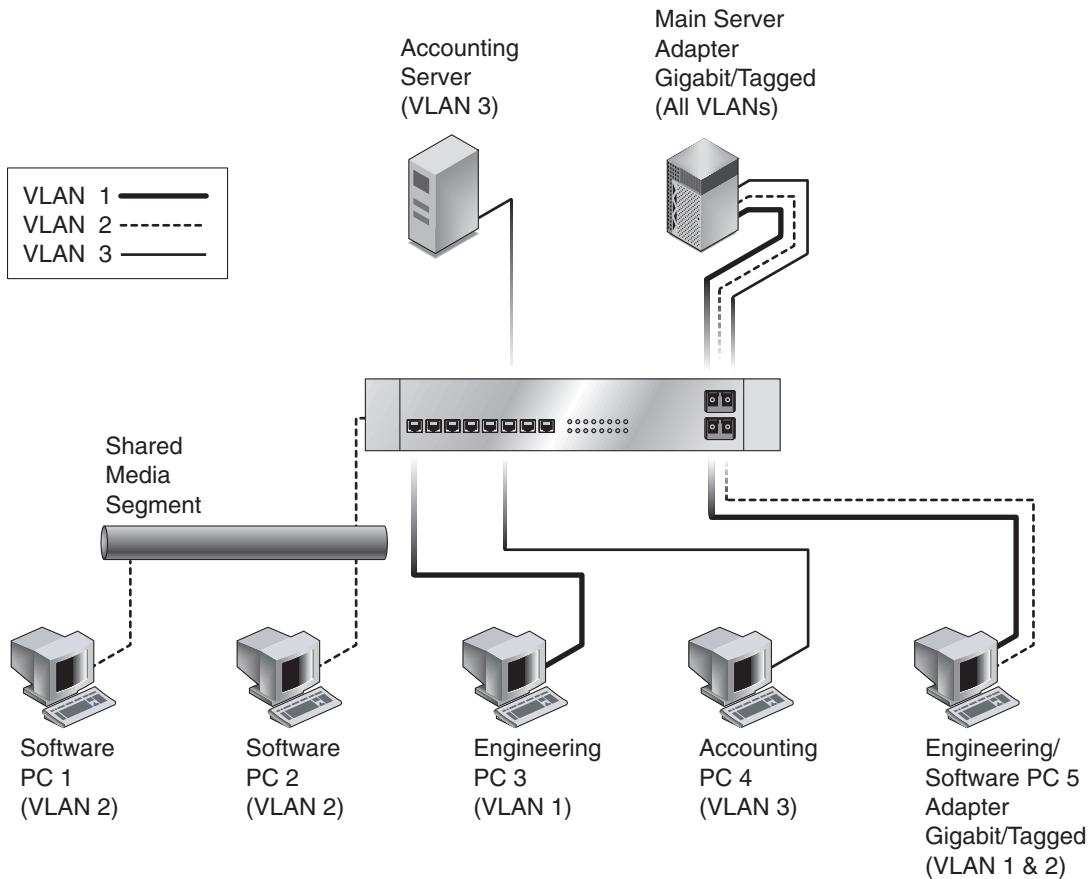
VLANs enable you to split your physical LAN into logical subparts, providing an essential tool for increasing the efficiency and flexibility of your network.

VLANs are commonly used to separate groups of network users into manageable broadcast domains, to create logical segmentation of workgroups, and to enforce security policies among each logical segment. Each defined VLAN behaves as its own separate network, with its traffic and broadcasts isolated from the others, increasing the bandwidth efficiency within each logical group.

Although VLANs are commonly used to create individual broadcast domains and/or separate IP subnets, it can be useful for a server to have a presence on more than one VLAN simultaneously. Several Sun products support multiple VLANs on a per port or per interface basis, allowing very flexible network configurations.

FIGURE 5-1 shows an example network that uses VLANs.

FIGURE 5-1 Example of Servers Supporting Multiple VLANs With Tagging Adapters



The example network has the following features:

The physical LAN network consists of a switch, two servers, and five clients. The LAN is logically organized into three different VLANs, each representing a different IP subnet.

- VLAN 1 is an IP subnet consisting of the Main Server, Client 3, and Client 5. This represents an engineering group.

- VLAN 2 includes the Main Server, Clients 1 and 2 by means of a shared media segment, and Client 5. This is a software development group.
- VLAN 3 includes the Main Server, the Accounting Server, and Client 4. This is an accounting group.

The Main Server is a high-use server that needs to be accessed from all VLANs and IP subnets. The server has a Sun 10-Gigabit Ethernet adapter installed. All three IP subnets are accessed by means of the single physical adapter interface. The server is attached to one of the switch's Gigabit Ethernet ports, which is configured for VLANs 1, 2, and 3. Both the adapter and the connected switch port have tagging turned on. Because of the tagging VLAN capabilities of both devices, the sever is able to communicate on all three IP subnets in this network, but continues to maintain broadcast separation between all of them. The following list describes the components of this network:

- The Accounting Server is available to only VLAN 3. It is isolated from all traffic on VLANs 1 and 2. The switch port connected to the server has tagging turned off.
- Clients 1 and 2 are attached to a shared media hub that is then connected to the switch. They belong to only VLAN 2, and are logically in the same IP subnet as the Main Server and Client 5. The switch port connected to this segment has tagging turned off.
- Client 3 is a member of VLAN 1, and can communicate only with the Main Server and Client 5. Tagging is not enabled on Client 3's switch port.
- Client 4 is a member of VLAN 3, and can communicate only with the servers. Tagging is not enabled on Client 4's switch port.
- Client 5 is a member of both VLANs 1 and 2, and has a Sun 10-Gigabit Ethernet adapter installed. It is connected to switch port 10. Both the adapter and the switch port are configured for VLANs 1 and 2 and have tagging enabled.

VLAN tagging is only required to be enabled on switch ports that create trunk links to other VLAN-aware Ethernet switches, or on ports connected to tag-capable end-stations, such as servers or workstations with VLAN-aware adapters.

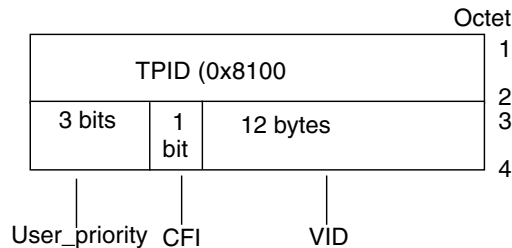
Configuring VLANs

VLANs can be created according to various criteria, but each VLAN must be assigned a VLAN tag or VLAN ID (VID). The VID is a 12-bit identifier between 1 and 4094 that identifies a unique VLAN. For each network interface (`ipge0`, `ipge1`, `ipge2`, and so on), 4094 possible VLAN IDs can be selected. Only 512 unique IDs can be used simultaneously. Because IP subnets are commonly used, it is best to use

IP subnets when setting up a VLAN network interface. This means that each VID assigned to a VLAN interface of a physical network interface will belong to different subnets.

Tagging an Ethernet frame requires the addition of a tag header to the frame. The header is inserted immediately following the destination MAC address and the source MAC address. The tag header consists of two bytes of Ethernet Tag Protocol identifier (TPID, 0x8100) and two bytes of tag control information (TCI). [FIGURE 5-2](#) shows the Ethernet tag header format.

FIGURE 5-2 Ethernet Tag Header Format



By default a single VLAN is configured for every port, which groups all ports into the same broadcast domain, just as if there were no VLANs at all. This means that VLAN tagging for the switch port is turned off.

Note – If you configure a VLAN virtual device for an adapter, all traffic sent or received by that adapter must be in VLAN-tagged format.

▼ To Configure Static VLANs

1. **Create one `hostname6.ipgenunder` file for each VLAN that will be configured for each adapter on the server.**

Use the following naming format, which includes both the VID and the physical point of attachment (PPA):

VLAN logical PPA = $1000 * VID + Device\ PPA$
`ipge123000 = 1000*123 + ipge`

This format limits the maximum number of PPAs (instances) you can configure to 1000 in the `/etc/path_to_inst` file.

For example, on a server with the Sun 10-Gigabit Ethernet adapter having an instance of 0, belonging to a member of two VLANs, with VID 123 and 224, you would use `ipge123000` and `ipge224000`, respectively, as the two VLAN PPAs.

2. Use the `ifconfig(1M)` to configure a VLAN virtual device, for example:

```
# ifconfig ipge123000 plumb up
# ifconfig ipge4000 plumb up
```

The output of `ifconfig -a` on a system having VLAN devices `ipge123000` and `ipge224000`:

```
# ifconfig -a
ipge4000: flags=
201000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4,CoS> mtu 1500 index
5
    inet 0.0.0.0 netmask ff000000
    ether 0:3:ba:d8:d3:a6
ipge123000: flags=
201000843<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST,IPv4,CoS> mtu 1500 index
4
    inet 0.0.0.0 netmask ff000000
    ether 0:3:ba:d8:d3:a6
```

3. On the switch, set VLAN tagging and set VLAN ports to coincide with the VLANs you have set up on the server.

Using the examples in [Step 2](#), you would set up VLAN ports 123 and 224 on the switch.

Refer to the documentation that came with your switch for specific instructions for setting VLAN tagging and ports.

Specifications

This appendix lists the specifications for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet adapters from Oracle. It contains the following sections:

- “Connectors” on page 63
- “Low-Profile Performance Specifications” on page 66
- “Low-Profile Performance Specifications” on page 66
- “Low-Profile Power Requirements” on page 67
- “ExpressModule Performance Specifications” on page 67
- “ExpressModule Physical Characteristics” on page 68
- “ExpressModule Power Requirements” on page 68
- “ExpressModule Environmental Requirements” on page 68

Connectors

FIGURE A-1 shows the connector for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile adapter.

FIGURE A-1 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF Low-Profile Adapter Connector

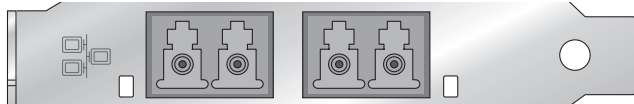


TABLE A-1 lists the characteristics of the LC connector (850 nm).

TABLE A-1 LC Connector Link Characteristics (IEEE P802.3z)

Description	62.5 Micron MMF	50 Micron MMF
Operating range	Up to 260 meters	Up to 550 meters

FIGURE A-2 shows the connector for the version of the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile adapter.

FIGURE A-2 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile Adapter Connector

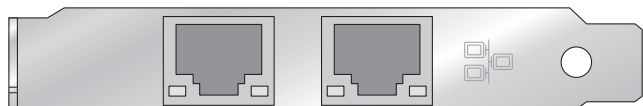


Table A-2 lists the characteristics of the Cat-5 connector used by the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP Low-Profile adapter.

TABLE A-2 Cat-5 Connector Link Characteristics

Description	Distance
Operating range	Up 100 meters

FIGURE A-3 shows the connector for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule adapter.

FIGURE A-3 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF ExpressModule Adapter Connector

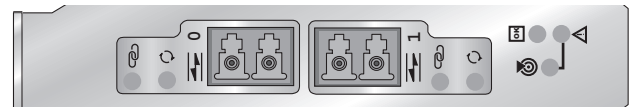


TABLE A-3 lists the characteristics of the MMF ExpressModule connector.

TABLE A-3 Connector Link Characteristics (IEEE P802.3z)

Description	62.5 Micron MMF	50 Micron MMF
Operating range	Up to 260 meters	Up to 550 meters

FIGURE A-4 shows the connector for the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule adapter.

FIGURE A-4 Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP ExpressModule Adapter Connector

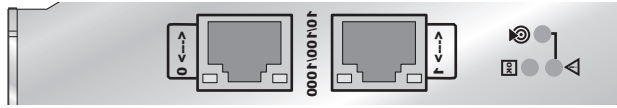


TABLE A-4 lists the characteristics of the connector used by the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet UTP adapter.

TABLE A-4 ExpressModule Connector Link Characteristics

Description	Distance
Operating range	Up to 100 meters

Low-Profile Performance Specifications

TABLE A-5 Low-Profile Performance Specifications

Feature	Specification
Bus type	PCI-Express 1.0a
Bus width	x4 lane PCI-Express, operable in x4, x8, x16 slots
Bus speed (x4, encoded rate)	10 Gbit/sec uni-directional; 20 Gbit/sec bidirectional
1 Gbit/sec, 850 nm (MMF)	1000 Mbit/sec (full-duplex)
1 Gbit/sec (UTP)	10/100/1000 Mbit/sec (half-duplex or full-duplex)

Low-Profile Physical Characteristics

TABLE A-6 Low-Profile Physical Characteristics

Dimension	Measurement
Length	5.1 inches (12.95 cm)
Width	2.7126 inches (6.89 cm)
Height of full-height end bracket	4.725 inches (12.0 cm)
Height of low-profile end bracket	3.118 inches (7.92 cm)

Low-Profile Power Requirements

TABLE A-7 Low-Profile Power Requirements

Specification	Measurement
Typical UTP power consumption	4.95 W (3.3 V @ 1.5 A)
Typical MMF power consumption	3.3v (1.0A @ 3.3v)

ExpressModule Performance Specifications

TABLE A-8 ExpressModule Performance Specifications

Feature	Specification
Bus type	PCI ExpressModule 1.0a
Bus width	x4 lane PCI Express, operable in x4, x8, x16 slots
Bus speed (x4, encoded rate)	(x4, encoded rate) 10 Gbit/sec uni-directional; 20 Gbit/sec bi-directional
1 Gbit/sec, 850 nm (MMF)	1000 Mbit/sec (full-duplex)
1 Gbit/sec (UTP)	10/100/1000 Mbit/sec (half-duplex or full-duplex)

ExpressModule Physical Characteristics

TABLE A-9 ExpressModule Physical Characteristics

Dimension	Measurement
Length	6.61 inches (168 mm)
Width	4.25 inches (108 mm)

ExpressModule Power Requirements

TABLE A-10 ExpressModule Power Requirements

Specification	Measurement
Typical UTP power consumption	4.4 W (12V @ 0.36A)
Typical MMF power consumption	3.3 W (12V @ 0.27A)

ExpressModule Environmental Requirements

TABLE A-11 ExpressModule Environmental Requirements

Specification	Measurement
Temperature	5 to 40 degrees Centigrade
Humidity	Operating: 20 to 80% RH (noncondensing) Nonoperating: 95% RH (noncondensing)

TABLE A-11 ExpressModule Environmental Requirements

Specification	Measurement
Altitude	Operating: 0 to 10,000 feet Nonoperating: 0 to 12,000 feet
Vibration (Random)	Operating: 0.0001 G/Hz, 5 - 150 Hz, -12 db/octave slope 150 - 500 Hz Nonoperating: 0.001 G/Hz, 5 - 150 Hz, -12 db/octave slope 150 - 500 Hz (per IEC-60068-2-6864)
Shock	Operating: 3 G, 11 ms, half sine Nonoperating: 10 G, 11ms, half sine (per IEC-60068-2-27)

Diagnostic Software

This appendix provides an overview of the SunVTS diagnostic application and instructions for updating the SunVTS software to recognize the adapter. This appendix contains the following sections:

- [“SunVTS Diagnostic Software” on page 71](#)
 - [“Updating SunVTS to Recognize the Adapter” on page 72](#)
 - [“Using the SunVTS `netlbttest`” on page 73](#)
 - [“Using the OpenBoot PROM FCode Self-Test” on page 74](#)
-

SunVTS Diagnostic Software

The SunVTS software executes multiple diagnostic hardware tests from a single user interface and is used to verify the configuration and functionality of most hardware controllers and devices. The SunVTS software operates primarily from a graphical user interface, enabling test parameters to be set quickly and easily while a diagnostic test operation is being performed.

Note – Ensure that you have SunVTS diagnostic software 6.2 or higher installed for full support of Product Name adapters.

You can use the SunVTS `nettest` diagnostic to test all of the networking interfaces on the system, including the interfaces on the adapter.

To use the `nettest` diagnostic, you must have the SunVTS software installed on your system. Refer to your Solaris documentation for installation instructions.

Refer to the SunVTS documentation (listed in [TABLE B-1](#)) for instructions on how to run and monitor the `nettest` diagnostic. These SunVTS documents are available online at:

<http://www.sun.com/documentaiton>

Select the document for the Solaris release on your system.

TABLE B-1 SunVTS Documentation

Title	Description
<i>SunVTS User's Guide</i>	Describes the SunVTS diagnostic environment
<i>SunVTS Test Reference Manual</i>	Describes each SunVTS test (including the <code>nettest</code>) and describes the various test options and command-line arguments
<i>SunVTS Quick Reference</i>	Provides an overview of the user interface

Updating SunVTS to Recognize the Adapter

Current versions of SunVTS do not recognize the Product Name Low-Profile adapter. You must update the SunVTS configuration.

▼ To Update SunVTS to Recognize the Low-Profile Adapter

1. **Connect a loopback cable.**
2. **Ensure that the SunVTS software and the `ipge` driver are installed on your system.**
3. **Add the following lines to the `/opt/SUNWvts/lib/conf/netlbttest.conf` and `/opt/SUNWvts/lib/conf/nettest.conf` files:**

<code>ipge</code>	<code>ipge</code>	<code>1GbE</code>
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

▼ To Update SunVTS to Recognize the ExpressModule Adapter

1. **Connect a loopback cable.**

2. Ensure that the SunVTS software and the e1000g driver are installed on your system.
3. Add the following lines to the `/opt/SUNWvts/lib/conf/netlbttest.conf` and `/opt/SUNWvts/lib/conf/nettest.conf` files:

```
e1000g    e1000g    1kbaseT
```

Using the SunVTS netlbttest

You must have the Ethernet card and the device driver installed, a loopback connector in place, and Intervention mode enabled before running `netlbttest`. `netlbttest` cannot run if the network interface is connected to a live network, and requires that the Ethernet device be configured offline before running the test. Use the `ifconfig(1M)` command to bring the Ethernet device down before running `netlbttest`.

▼ To Use the netlbttest

1. Ensure that the SunVTS software and the ipge driver are installed on your system.
2. Connect a loopback cable.
3. Unplumb the interface from the system, using the `ifconfig` command:

```
# ifconfig ipgeinstance down
# ifconfig ipgeinstance unplumb
```

where *instance* is the instance number of the interface.

Refer to SunVTS documentation for instructions on how to run `netlbttest`.

Using the OpenBoot PROM FCode Self-Test

The Product Name Low-Profile adapter self-test is a suite of tests that reside in the adapter's FCode PROM.

You can only invoke the FCode self-test diagnostics using the OpenBoot PROM `test` or `test-all` commands. In order to access the OpenBoot PROM, you must shut down and halt your system to display the `ok` prompt.

You can use the adapter's self-test any time you want to determine the status of the hardware. If you encounter an error while running the diagnostic test, the self-test displays appropriate error messages.

Note – Although the self-test does not require the adapter's interface to be connected to an active network, you will see failing error messages if it is not connected.

▼ To Run the FCode Self-Test Diagnostic

For more information about the OpenBoot commands (including `test`) in this section, refer to the *OpenBoot Command Reference* manual.

1. **Before shutting down the OS and halting the system, ensure that all significant application and network activity on the server has stopped.**
2. **Follow the appropriate procedures, as documented in the system's service manual, to shut down and halt the system.**

Refer to the system's documentation for the complete shutdown procedure.

After shutting down the system, you should see the OpenBoot PROM's `ok` prompt on the system console.

3. **At the `ok` prompt, set the `auto-boot?` configuration variable to `false`.**

```
ok setenv auto-boot? false
```

4. Set the `diag-switch?` parameter to `true` in order to see the diagnostic power-on self-test (POST) messages.

```
ok setenv diag-switch? true
```

5. Reset the system to activate these parameter changes.

```
ok reset-all
```

6. Use the `show-nets` command to display the list of network devices on the system.

Among the list of devices, you should see the interfaces specific to the Product Name Low-Profile adapter you want to test, as shown in the following example.

```
ok show-nets
a) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
b) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@8/network@0
c) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0,1
d) /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@2/network@0
e) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
f) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0
g) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0,1
h) /pci@780/pci@0/pci@1/network@0
q) NO SELECTION
Enter Selection, q to quit:
```

Note – The preceding device paths are examples. The actual device paths on your system might be different from the examples shown here.

7. Use the `test` command and the device paths found in [Step 6](#) to test the adapter when you use the FCode self-test.

The structure of the `test` command line includes the following device parameters:

```
ok test device-path:speed=s,duplex=d,link-clock=c,promiscuous,
```

where:

`s` = 1000, 100, 10, auto

`d` = half, full, auto

`c` = master, slave, auto

Note – The `speed`, `duplex`, and `link-clock` parameters are optional tests.

The following default tests are run when you execute the `test` command:

- Tests six groups of Ophir registers (You can see the names of the six groups in the output sample shown on the following page.)
- Internal loopback test for the UTP card and external loopback test for the MMF card.
- 10 Mbps PHY loopback.

Refer to the appropriate *OpenBoot Command Reference Manual* for more information about the `test` command.

Note – To test all of the interfaces of the adapter, you need to execute the `test` command separately for each SUNW, ipge interface.

If all of the tests pass, you will see these messages:

```
ok test /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
Testing /pci@780/pci@0/pci@8/network@0,1
Interrupt registers test PASSED.
Receive registers test PASSED.
Transmit registers test PASSED.
Wakeup registers test PASSED.
PCI-E registers test PASSED.
Diagnostic registers test PASSED.

Loopback test (1000Mbps, full duplex) PASSED
1000 Mbps full duplex Link up
ok
```

If the adapter being tested is the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet MMF adapter and the external loopback cable is not connected, you will see the following error message:

```
ok test /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1
Testing /pci@7c0/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1
Interrupt registers test PASSED.
Receive registers test PASSED.
Transmit registers test PASSED.
Wakeup registers test PASSED.
PCI-E registers test PASSED.
Diagnostic registers test PASSED.

Loopback test (1000Mbps, full duplex) Internal loopback packet RX
failed
Check if an external loop is plugged then try again.
Exiting further tests
ok
```

8. After testing the adapter, type the following commands to return the OpenBoot PROM to the standard operating mode.

```
ok setenv diag-switch? false
```

9. At the `ok` prompt, reset the `auto-boot?` configuration variable to `true`.

```
ok setenv auto-boot? true
```

10. Reset and reboot the system.

```
ok reset-all
```

Refer to the system's documentation for the correct procedures for bringing up the system.

Installing the Sun PCI-Express Dual Gigabit Ethernet Device Driver on Linux Platforms

This appendix explains how to install the Product Name device driver in a Linux environment. This appendix contains the following sections:

- [“Setting Up the Driver on a Linux Platform” on page 79](#)
- [“Tuning for Maximum Performance” on page 82](#)
- [“Setting Driver Parameters in a Linux Environment” on page 84](#)

Setting Up the Driver on a Linux Platform

If your system uses the Linux operating system you will need to perform the following procedure to be sure the Product Name device driver is properly installed and loaded.

▼ To Set Up the Driver on a Linux Platform

1. **Build the Product Name device driver:**
 - For RedHat, use the following command:

```
# rpmbuild --rebuild sun-pci-e-dual-gigabit-kernel-6.1.5.src.rpm
```

2. Build the man pages (optional):

For RedHat, use the following command:

```
# rpmbuild --rebuild sun-pci-e-dual-gigabit-kernel-6.1.5.src.rpm
```

3. Change to the rpm directory:

For RedHat, use the following command:

```
# cd /usr/src/redhat/RPMS/arch
```

4. Install the Product Name rpms, using the same command for both RedHat and Suse:

```
# rpm -ivh sun-pci-e-dual-gigabit-kernel-6.1.5.rpm
```

5. Use the depmod command to register the Sun 10-Gigabit Ethernet module:

```
# depmod
```

6. Load e1000 driver for all instances:

```
# modprobe e1000
```


7. Verify that the driver is loaded.

In the following example, the e1000 driver is shown in ***bold italic***. On your system the driver will be indistinguishable from the other modules.

```
# lsmod

Module                Size  Used by
nfs                    261833  0
lockd                  81905  1 nfs
parport_pc             29569  0
lp                     15281  0
parport                47437  2 parport_pc,lp
autofs4                29129  2
i2c_dev                14145  0
i2c_core               27841  1 i2c_dev
sunrpc                199993  3 nfs,lockd
ds                     20681  0
yenta_socket           22209  0
pcmcia_core            69585  2 ds,yenta_socket
button                 8161  0
battery               10313  0
ac                     5833  0
md5                    4801  1
ipv6                   289313  8
joydev                 11073  0
ohci_hcd               26193  0
ehci_hcd               36805  0
e1000                 122220  0
forcedeth              23105  0
tg3                    100165  0
dm_snapshot            17705  0
dm_zero                 2753  0
dm_mirror              25977  0
ext3                   139473  2
jbd                     86897  1 ext3
dm_mod                 67369  6 dm_snapshot,dm_zero,dm_mirror
sata_nv                10949  2
libata                 53769  1 sata_nv
sd_mod                 19265  3
scsi_mod               150577  2 libata,sd_mod
```

8. Run the dmesg command to see which devices the e1000 driver was mapped to:

```
# dmesg
divert: allocating divert_blk for eth3
e1000: eth3: e1000_probe: Intel(R) PRO/1000 Network Connection
e1000: eth2: e1000_watchdog: NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex
e1000: eth3: e1000_watchdog: NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex
```

9. Add the **e1000** interfaces to the **/etc/modules.conf** file for 2.4 based kernels and to **/etc/modprobe.conf** file for 2.6 based kernels.

```
alias eth2 e1000

alias eth3 e1000
```

10. Use the **ethtool** command to check the parameter configurations that apply to the **e1000** driver.

```
# ethtool eth3

Settings for eth3:
    Supported ports: [ FIBRE ]
    Supported link modes:   1000baseT/Full
    Supports auto-negotiation: Yes
    Advertised link modes:  1000baseT/Full
    Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
    Speed: 1000Mb/s
    Duplex: Full
    Port: FIBRE
    PHYAD: 0
    Transceiver: internal
    Auto-negotiation: on
    Supports Wake-on: umbg
    Wake-on: g
    Current message level: 0x00000007 (7)
    Link detected: yes
```

Tuning for Maximum Performance

The following tunings will improve the performance of the Sun 10-Gigabit Ethernet device driver on a system running the Linux operating system.

1. Create a performance tuning script (for example, `e1000_perf.sh`), and edit this file to add the interface or device ID of Product Name Low-Profile adapter.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "configuring network performance"
# set mmrbc to 4k reads, modify only Sun PCI-E Dual Gigabit device
IDs

# set the MTU (max transmission unit) - it requires your switch and
# clients to change too and should support the value you provide
here.
# Also set the txqueuelen on your SSun PCI-E Dual Gigabit adapter.
# If your adapter was configured as eth2, you would the following:
ifconfig eth2 mtu 16110 txqueuelen 1000 up

# call the sysctl utility to modify /proc/sys entries; update the
# location of the sysctl_e1000.conf file as appropriate
sysctl -p ./sysctl_e1000.conf
```

2. Create the conf file (for example, sysctl_e1000.conf) that will be called by the sysctl utility.

```
### IPV4 specific settings
# turns TCP timestamp support off, default 1, reduces CPU use
net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps = 0
# turn SACK support off, default on systems with a VERY fast bus ->
# memory interface this is the big gainer
net.ipv4.tcp_sack = 0
# sets min/default/max TCP read buffer, default 4096 87380 174760
net.ipv4.tcp_rmem = 1000000 1000000 1000000
# sets min/pressure/max TCP write buffer, default 4096 16384 131072
net.ipv4.tcp_wmem = 1000000 1000000 1000000
# sets min/pressure/max TCP buffer space, default 31744 32256 32768
net.ipv4.tcp_mem = 1000000 1000000 1000000

### CORE settings (mostly for socket and UDP effect)
# maximum receive socket buffer size, default 131071
net.core.rmem_max = 524287
# maximum send socket buffer size, default 131071
net.core.wmem_max = 524287
# default receive socket buffer size, default 65535
net.core.rmem_default = 524287
# default send socket buffer size, default 65535
net.core.wmem_default = 524287
# maximum amount of option memory buffers, default 10240
net.core.optmem_max = 524287
# number of unprocessed input packets before kernel starts dropping
# them, default 300
net.core.netdev_max_backlog = 300000
```

Setting Driver Parameters in a Linux Environment

In a Linux operating system, the driver parameters can only be set at the time the driver is loaded. If you have already loaded the driver and have not set the parameters at the same time. Remove the driver and reinstall it.

▼ To Set e1000 Parameters in a Linux Environment

1. Remove the Product Name device driver, if it is already loaded.

```
# rmmod e1000
```

2. Load the Product Name device driver:

```
# modprobe e1000 option=VAL1, VAL2, ...
```

Or you can use the `insmod` command:

```
# insmod e1000 option=VAL1, VAL2, ...
```

where *VAL1* applies to the first e1000 interface and *VAL2* to the next interface and so on.

TABLE C-1 lists the tunable e1000 driver parameters for Linux operating systems, and describes their function.

TABLE C-1 Tunable e1000 Driver Parameters for Linux Operating Systems

Keyword	Description
FlowControl	<p>Valid Range: 0-3 (0=none, 1=Rx only, 2=Tx only, 3=Rx&Tx)</p> <p>Default: Read from the EEPROM</p> <p>If EEPROM is not detected, default is 3.</p> <p>This parameter controls the automatic generation (Tx) and response (Rx) to Ethernet PAUSE frames.</p>
RxDescriptors	<p>Valid Range: 80-4096</p> <p>Default Value: 256</p> <p>This value is the number of receive descriptors allocated by the driver. Increasing this value allows the driver to buffer more incoming packets. Each descriptor is 16 bytes. A receive buffer is also allocated for each descriptor and can be either 2048, 4056, 8192, or 16384 bytes, depending on the MTU setting. When the MTU size is 1500 or less, the receive buffer size is 2048 bytes. When the MTU is greater than 1500 the receive buffer size will be either 4056, 8192, or 16384 bytes. The maximum MTU size is 16114.</p>
RxIntDelay	<p>Valid Range: 0-65535 (0=off)</p> <p>Default Value: 128</p> <p>This value delays the generation of receive interrupts in units of 0.8192 microseconds. Receive interrupt reduction can improve CPU efficiency if properly tuned for specific network traffic. Increasing this value adds extra latency to frame reception and can end up decreasing the throughput of TCP traffic. If the system is reporting dropped receives, this value may be set too high, causing the driver to run out of available receive descriptors.</p>
TxDescriptors	<p>Valid Range: 80-4096</p> <p>Default Value: 256</p> <p>This value is the number of transmit descriptors allocated by the driver. Increasing this value allows the driver to queue more transmits. Each descriptor is 16 bytes.</p>
XsumRX	<p>Valid Range: 0-1</p> <p>Default Value: 1</p> <p>A value of 1 indicates that the driver should enable IP checksum offload for received packets (both UDP and TCP) to the adapter hardware.</p>

▼ To Configure VLANs in a Linux Environment

1. Ensure that the `e1000` module is loaded:

```
# modprobe e1000
```

2. Plumb the Product Name interface:

```
# ifconfig eth2 xxx.xxx.xx.xxx up
```

where `xxx.xxx.xx.xxx` = the IP address of the interface.

3. Insert the VLAN module:

```
# /sbin/modprobe 8021q
```

4. Add the VLAN instance (VID):

```
# /sbin/vconfig add eth2 5
```

5. Configure the `e1000` VLAN (`eth2` in this example):

```
# ifconfig eth2.5 xxx.xxx.xx.xxx up
```

where `xxx.xxx.xx.xxx` = the IP address of the interface.

▼ To Configure Bonding for Multiple e1000 Interfaces

1. **Modify the `/etc/modules.conf` file for 2.4 kernels or the `/etc/modprobe.conf` file for 2.6 kernels file by adding these lines:**

```
alias bond0 bonding
options bonding max_bonds=2 mode=4 miimon=1000
```

where:

- `bond0` is the bonding device.
- `max_bonds` is the number of bond interfaces to be created.
- `mode` specifies the bonding policies.
- `miimon` is the frequency in milliseconds that MII link monitoring will occur.

Refer to Linux documentation for more information.

2. **Load the bonding driver:**

```
# modprobe bonding
```

3. **Configure `bond0` interface.**

In this example, `bond0` is the master of the two interfaces `eth2` and `eth3`.

```
# ip addr add 192.12.38.64/24 brd + dev bond0
# ip link set dev bond0 up
# ifenslave bond0 eth2 eth3
```


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