

# **Emulex Drivers for Solaris**

**User Manual** 

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# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This document provides information for using the Broadcom<sup>®</sup> Emulex<sup>®</sup> Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) out-of-box drivers for Solaris StorEdge SAN Foundation Software (SFS), which is part of the SFS (Leadville) stack. The module name for this FCoE driver is elxfc.

This document also provides information for using the Broadcom Emulex network interface card (NIC) out-of-box driver for Solaris, which operates the NIC function of the Broadcom Emulex OneConnect adapters. The module name for this NIC driver is elemic.

# 1.1 Supported Operating Systems

One of the following operating systems must be installed:

- Solaris 10 (x64)
- Solaris 11 (x64)
- Solaris 11.3 (x64)

#### **NOTE**

- For the FCoE (elxfc) driver, Solaris 11.1, Solaris 11.2, or Solaris 11.3 is required. For earlier updates of Solaris 11, use the earlier version of elxfc posted on the Broadcom website.
- For the most current FC driver, see the latest Oracle updates.
- For the NIC (elxnic) driver, Solaris 10 and Solaris 11 are supported. Use the latest Oracle updates.
- SPARC is not supported.

See the Broadcom website for the latest supported operating systems.

# 1.2 Supported Adapters and Firmware

For adapters that are compatible with the Broadcom Emulex FCoE and NIC drivers, see the driver's Downloads page on the Broadcom website.

For compatible firmware versions, see the Downloads page for the specific adapter.

The NIC driver supports the Solaris Ethernet stack, including NIC virtualization (Crossbow), vSwitch, and vRouter.

# 1.3 Abbreviations

APIC advanced programmable interrupt controller

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange

CLI command line interface
CNA Converged Network Adapter
CPU central processing unit

DHCHAP Diffie-Hellman Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol

DR dynamic reconfiguration

FC Fibre Channel

FCA Fibre Channel adapter
FCIO FC input/output
FC-IP Fibre Channel over IP

FCoE Fibre Channel over Ethernet

FCTL FC transport library

FW firmware

Gbps gigabits per second
GFC gigabit Fibre Channel
GUID Globally Unique Identifier

HBA host bus adapter

HW hardware

IOCTL input/output control IOV I/O virtualization

IPS Solaris Image Packaging System
IRM interrupt resource management

IRQ interrupt request

LACP Link Aggregation Control Protocol

MSI-X message signaled interrupts – extended

MTU maximum transmission unit
NIC network interface card
NPIV N\_Port ID Virtualization

OS operating system

PCI Peripheral Component Interconnect

PF physical function POST power-on self-test

SCSI Small Computer System Interface

SFS SAN Foundation Software
SLI Service Level Interface
SP IOV

SR-IOV single root I/O virtualization

tar tape archive

UMC universal multi-channel

VF virtual function

VLAN virtual local area network

VM virtual machine
VPort virtual port
vRouter virtual router
vSwitch virtual switch

# **Chapter 2: Installing and Uninstalling the Solaris Drivers**

This chapter details the procedures for installing and uninstalling the Solaris drivers.

# 2.1 Installing the Drivers for Solaris 10

## 2.1.1 FCoE Out-of-Box Driver (elxfc)

To install the FCoE out-of-box driver:

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Download the platform-specific FCoE out-of-box driver from the Broadcom website to a convenient directory. The file is a regular tar file.
- 3. Extract the installation image from the tar file. For example:

```
cd <location of driver package>
tar xvf elxfc kit-11.x.xx.yy-s10-i386.tar
```

4. Install the driver kit. For example:

```
cd <location of driver package>
pkgadd -d ./
```

Reboot the system.

**NOTE** 

The emlxdrv utility must be used to bind the adapter to the elxfc driver. For more information on the emlxdrv utility, see the latest *Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual*, which is available on the Broadcom website.

## 2.1.2 NIC Out-of-Box Driver (elxnic)

To install the NIC out-of-box driver:

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Download the platform-specific NIC out-of-box driver from the Broadcom website to a convenient directory. The file is a regular tar file.
- 3. Extract the installation image from the tar file. For example:

```
cd <location of driver package>
tar xvf elxnic_kit-11.x.xx.yy-s10-i386.tar
```

4. Install the driver kit. For example:

```
cd <location of driver package>
pkgadd -d./
```

5. Reboot the system.

#### Binding a Driver to a Device-id Instance

Because the out-of-box NIC driver (elxnic) and the inbox NIC driver (oce) support the same set of device-ids, only one driver can be attached to a device-id instance. By default, the oce driver claims all the device-ids. Therefore, when

installing the elxnic driver on top of the oce driver, the elxnic driver installation fails. To re-establish the device-id to driver bindings:

- 1. Unbind the oce driver using the emlxdrv utility. For more information on the emlxdrv utility, see the latest *Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual*.
- 2. Retry the elxnic installation.

This ensures a successful package installation and will automatically bind the NIC driver.

# 2.2 Uninstalling the Drivers for Solaris 10

## 2.2.1 FCoE Driver

To uninstall the FCoE out-of-box driver:

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Remove the out-of-box driver by typing

```
pkgrm <00B_pkg_name>
For example:
    pkgrm EMLXelxfc
```

3. Reboot the system.

## 2.2.2 NIC Driver

To uninstall the NIC out-of-box driver:

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Remove the out-of-box driver by typing

```
pkgrm <nic_pkg_name>
For example:
    pkgrm EMLXelxnic
```

3. Reboot the system.

# 2.3 Installing the Drivers for Solaris 11

This section details the procedures for installing the drivers for Solaris 11.

## 2.3.1 FCoE Out-of-Box Driver (elxfc)

You can install the FCoE out-of-box driver (for S11.1) using one of two options:

- Remote Repository Installation
- P5P Archive Installation

#### 2.3.1.1 Option 1: Remote Repository Installation

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Add the Emulex IPS repository to the publisher list. For example:

```
$ pkg set-publisher -O http://<Emulex provided URL> emulex
```

3. List all available versions of elxfc. For example:

4. On the system whose output was displayed in step 3, the following command will install version 10.4.xx.y.x-0:

```
$ pfexec pkg install elxfc
```

By default, the latest version of elxfc that is compatible with the image is installed. To install a specific version of elxfc, append the package version to the package name as follows:

```
$ pfexec pkg install elxfc@11.x.xx.yy-0
```

In instances where two publishers provide packages of the same name, specify the publisher name as follows:

```
$ pfexec pkg install //emulex/elxfc
```

After elxfc installation is complete, Solaris must be configured to discover and bind the elxfc driver to Broadcom Emulex adapters. Use the Broadcom Emulex emlxdrv utility to configure these device bindings. For more information on emlxdrv utility, see Chapter 3 Utilities for Solaris Drivers.

5. Reboot the system:

\$ reboot

#### 2.3.1.2 Option 2: P5P Archive Installation

You can use a scripted installation or a manual installation.

#### **Scripted Installation**

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Download the p5p tar file from the Broadcom website.
- 3. Untar the archive:

```
$ tar -xvf elxfc p5p-11.x.xx.yy-s11.tar
```

4. Run the installation script:

```
$ ./elxfc install
```

5. Reboot the system:

\$ reboot

#### **Manual Installation**

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Download the p5p tar file from the Broadcom website.
- 3. Extract the p5p archive from the tar file:

```
$ tar -xvf elxfc p5p-<version>.tar
```

4. Run the following command to install the package:

```
$ pfexec pkg install -g elxfc_<version>.p5p
```

5. Reboot the system:

\$ reboot

#### NOTE

The emlxdrv utility must be used to bind the adapter to the elxfc driver. For more information on the emlxdrv utility, see the latest Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual.

## 2.3.2 NIC Out-of-Box Driver (elxnic)

You can install the NIC out-of-box driver using one of two options:

- remote repository installation
- p5p archive installation

#### 2.3.2.1 Option 1: Remote Repository Installation

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Add the Emulex IPS repository to the publisher list. For example:

```
pkg set-publisher -O <Emulex provided URL> emulex
```

3. List all available versions of elxnic For example:

4. Install the elxnic driver:

```
pfexec pkg install elxnic
```

By default, the latest version of elxnic that is compatible with the rest of the image will be installed. To install a specific version of elxnic, append the package version to the package name as follows:

```
$ pfexec pkg install elxnic@11.x.xy.x-0
```

In instances where two publishers provide packages of the same name, specify the publisher name as follows:

```
$ pfexec pkg install //emulex/elxnic
```

After the elxnic installation is complete, you must configure Solaris to discover and bind the elxnic driver to Broadcom Emulex adapters. Use the Broadcom Emulex emlxdrv utility to configure these device bindings. For more information on emlxdrv utility, see Chapter 3 Utilities for Solaris Drivers.

5. Reboot the system.

#### 2.3.2.2 Option 2: p5p Archive Installation

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Download the p5p tar file from the Broadcom website.
- 3. Untar the archive:

```
tar -xvf elxnic_p5p-11.x.xx.yy-s11.tar
```

4. Run the installation script:

```
./elxnic install
```

5. Reboot the system:

reboot

## Binding a Driver to a Device-id Instance

Because the out-of-box NIC driver (elxnic) and the inbox NIC driver (oce) support the same set of device-ids, only one driver can be attached to a device-id instance. By default, the oce driver claims all of the device-ids. Therefore, when installing the elxnic driver on top of the oce driver, the elxnic driver installation fails. To re-establish the device-id to driver bindings:

- 1. Unbind the oce driver using the emlxdrv utility. For more information on the emlxdrv utility, see the latest *Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual*, which is available on the Broadcom website.
- 2. Retry the elxnic installation.

This ensures a successful package installation and will automatically bind the NIC driver.

# 2.4 Uninstalling the Drivers for Solaris 11

### 2.4.1 FCoE Driver

You can uninstall the FCoE out-of-box driver by using scripted removal or manual removal.

## 2.4.1.1 Scripted Removal

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Run the following command to remove elxfc from the system:
  - \$ ./elxfc remove
- 3. Reboot the system. Type
  - \$ reboot

The script is included in the downloadable p5p tar file that can be retrieved from the Broadcom website. The scripted uninstall also cleans up the files in the installation directory.

#### 2.4.1.2 Manual Removal

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Run the following command to remove elxfc from the system:
  - \$ pkg uninstall elxfc
- 3. Reboot the system:
  - \$ reboot

#### 2.4.2 NIC Driver

To uninstall the NIC out-of-box driver:

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Remove the out-of-box driver by typing

```
pkg uninstall <driver_name>
For example:
```

pkg uninstall elxnic

Reboot the system.

# 2.4.2.1 Scripted Removal

- 1. Log in as root.
- 2. Run the following command to remove elxnic driver by typing
  - ./elxnic\_remove
- 3. Reboot the system.

# **Chapter 3: Utilities for Solaris Drivers**

Broadcom provides three utilities to facilitate configuring and using the Solaris drivers:

- emlxdrv utility (included in the FCA utilities)
- emlxadm utility (included in the FCA utilities)
- OneCommand Manager application

NOTE

When you install the OneCommand Manager application, also install the Solaris FCA Utilities.

# 3.1 OneCommand Manager Application

The OneCommand Manager application provides the functionality of the emlxadm utility along with additional features, allowing you to remotely manage multiple systems. It offers a choice of a graphical user interface and a scriptable command-line interface. It is a direct-user interface to the FCIO interface provided by the Oracle StorEdge SFS. The FCIO interface provides an Oracle-common IOCTL interface to the FCTL, which manages the FCA drivers for each FCoE adapter attached to the host system. The OneCommand Manager application also directly interfaces with the Broadcom Emulex network driver, allowing you to manage the NIC function of Broadcom Emulex adapters. For more information, see the Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Manual, which is available on the Broadcom website.

# 3.2 emlxadm Utility

The emlxadm utility changes driver parameters through a local interactive or CLI mode. It can also update firmware on non-Oracle branded devices. For more information, see the *Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual*.

# 3.3 emlxdrv Utility

The emlxdrv utility is used for binding (associating) the Broadcom Emulex Solaris FCoE and NIC drivers to the various models of Broadcom Emulex adapters. If the driver binding configuration is changed, the host system must be rebooted for the new configuration to take effect.

The out-of-box drivers (elxfc and elxnic) and their respective inbox drivers (emlxs and oce) support the same set of Broadcom Emulex adapter device-ids. Because only one driver can be bound to a specific device-id, the inbox driver initially binds to all device-ids by default. In order to install an out-of-box driver on top of an inbox driver, you must use the emlxdrv utility to establish the device-id to driver bindings.

For more information, see the Emulex Solaris FCA Utilities User Manual.

# **Chapter 4: FCoE Driver Configuration**

The module name for the Broadcom Emulex SFS FCA out-of-box driver is <code>elxfc</code>. You can configure the Broadcom Emulex SFS FCA driver parameters by

- Editing the configuration file (elxfc.conf), which is described in this section.
- Using the Broadcom Emulex FCA utilities: emlxadm and emlxdrv. For more information, see the *Emulex Solaris* FCA Utilities User Manual.
- Using the OneCommand Manager application. For more information, see the Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Manual.

# 4.1 Editing the FCoE Configuration File (elxfc.conf)

The configuration file contains all the parameters necessary to initialize the Broadcom Emulex SFS FCA out-of-box driver.

## 4.1.1 Changing Driver Parameters

The configurable driver parameters are defined in Table 1, FCoE Configuration File Parameters.

To change driver parameters:

- 1. Open the configuration file in a text editor.
- 2. Change the parameters to the desired settings.
- 3. Save the file.
- 4. If the driver is already loaded, you must unload and reload the driver to implement your changes. For more information, see Chapter 2, Installing and Uninstalling the Solaris Drivers,.

To determine the requirement for the parameter change to take effect, see the Activation column in Table 1, FCoE Configuration File Parameters.

# 4.1.2 Configuring NPIV Support

This section details the procedure for configuring NPIV support.

## 4.1.2.1 Enabling NPIV Support on Solaris 10

To enable NPIV support in the driver:

- 1. Log in as root, or su to root.
- 2. Set enable-npiv=1 in the configuration file.
- 3. The FC port (fp) driver parameters are updated when the Broadcom Emulex emlxu utilities package (EMLXemlxu) is installed. Entries from 2 to 254 can be added to the /kernel/drv/fp.conf file. For example:

```
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=0;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=1;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=2;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=3;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=4;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=5;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=6;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=7;
```

```
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=8;
name="fp" class="fibre-channel" port=9;
```

The first two lines are listed by default because ports 0 and 1 are required. The above example shows that ports 2 to 9 have been added to support up to 10 virtual ports. The port number of each entry must increment by 1 in sequential order, without gaps in the number sequence. That is, you cannot have "name="fp"

```
class="fibre-channel" port=7;" and then have the next line be "name="fp"
class="fibre-channel" port=10;".
```

4. Reboot the system.

To create, delete, or list the virtual ports after a system reboot, see the *Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Manual*.

## 4.1.2.2 Enabling NPIV Support on Solaris 11

To enable NPIV support in the driver:

- 1. Log in as root, or su to root.
- 2. The enable-npiv parameter is set to 0 by default. To enable NPIV, set enable-npiv to 1 in the configuration file.

See Chapter 6 of the Solaris Express SAN Configuration and Multipathing Guide, which is available on the Oracle website.

#### 4.1.2.3 NPIV Limitations

The following limitations apply to NPIV:

- Due to the limitation of the Solaris SFS stack, deleting a virtual port causes that virtual port to go offline.
- FC-IP is not supported on virtual ports.
- The Broadcom Emulex LPe12000- series adapters can support up to 255 virtual ports.
- You cannot delete a virtual port with a mounted file system.

#### 4.1.2.4 NPIV and Operating System Virtualization

Solaris has several operating system virtualization solutions, including Oracle VM for x86 and Solaris containers. Devices configured to be seen on an Broadcom Emulex FCoE port (either a physical port or a virtual port) can be used with any of these operating system virtualization solutions. Consult the latest document on these technologies to learn the best use of resources related to NPIV technology.

#### 4.1.2.5 Using VPorts with Oracle VM Server for Solaris Containers or Oracle VM Server for 86

To use NPIV with Solaris containers or Oracle VM Server for x86 (formerly xVM) user domains:

- 1. Create virtual ports for the domains or containers to which you want to present dedicated storage.
- 2. Discover and attach the targets to the virtual ports.
- 3. Assign the target to the domain or container. The attachment runs through the virtual port that provides the path to the target.

# 4.2 FCoE Configuration File Parameters

#### NOTE

- All adapter-specific parameters have an elxfcX prefix, where X is the driver instance number. For example, setting elxfc0-log-errors=0xffffffff enables all the error messages for the 0 instance of the elxfc driver.
- All parameters are adapter-specific.

If you want to override a driver parameter for a single driver-loading session, you can specify it as a parameter to the modload command. The following example is for 64-bit platforms:

modload /kernel/drv/amd64/elxfc automap=0

- The OneCommand Manager application reflects the configuration file driver parameters. For more information, see the Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Manual.
- The Activation column in Table 1 shows the requirement for the parameter change to take effect. Activation requirements include adapter reset, dynamic reset (no reset is necessary), link reset, and reboot.

The following table lists the FCoE configuration file parameters.

**Table 1 FCoE Configuration File Parameters** 

| Parameter            | Description   | Activation |  |  |
|----------------------|---|------------|--|--|
| ack0                 | Indicates whether the adapter uses or attempts to use ACK0 for Class 2.  0 = The adapter only uses ACK1 when running Class 2 traffic (default).  1 = The adapter attempts to use ACK0 when running Class 2 traffic to a device.  If the device does not support ACK0, then the adapter uses ACK1. |            |  |  |
| adisc-support        | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |            |  |  |
| assign-alpa          | If multiple adapter instances on the same host are on the same loop, set this property differently for each adapter.  Possible values are 0x00 to 0x0ef. A 0x00 setting (default) means no preference.  NOTE This property is only applicable if the topology is set to loop.                     |            |  |  |
| console-errors       | Verbose mask for driver error messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF. The default value is 0x0000000.  |            |  |  |
| console-notices      | Verbose mask for driver notice messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF. The default value is 0x0000000.  | Dynamic    |  |  |
| console-<br>warnings | Verbose mask for driver warning messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF. The default value is 0x0000000.   | Dynamic    |  |  |
| cr-count             | Specifies a count of I/O completions after an interrupt response is generated. The possible values are 1 to 255. The default value is 1.  NOTE This property is disabled if cr-delay=0.   |            |  |  |
| cr-delay             | Specifies a count in milliseconds after which an interrupt response is generated if cr-count has not been satisfied. Possible values are 0 to 63. The default value is 0.  NOTE If cr-delay=0, the Coalesce Response parameter (cr_count) is disabled.  |            |  |  |
| enable-auth          | DHCHAP support in the driver.  0 = Disabled (default)  1 = Enabled  |            |  |  |

**Table 1 FCoE Configuration File Parameters (Continued)** 

| Parameter     | Description  | Activation       |  |  |
|---------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| enable-npiv   | NPIV support in the driver.  0 = Disabled-remove all vports first  1 = Enabled (requires SLI-3 and later)  |                  |  |  |
| linkup-delay  | ·  | Adapter<br>reset |  |  |
| log-errors    | Verbose mask for driver error messages to the messages file. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF. The default value is 0xFFFFFFF.   | Dynamic          |  |  |
| log-notices   | Verbose mask for driver notice messages to the messages file. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF. The default value is 0xFFFFFFF.  | Dynamic          |  |  |
| log-warnings  | Verbose mask for driver warning messages to the messages file. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFFF. The default value is 0xFFFFFFFF.   | Dynamic          |  |  |
| max-xfer-size | Sets the maximum SCSI transfer size in bytes per I/O. This property determines the scatter gather list buffer size. A pool of buffers is reallocated by the driver during boot. A larger transfer size requires a larger memory allocation.  The minimum value is 131072. The maximum value is 1388544. The default value is 339968. | Reboot           |  |  |
|               | <b>NOTE</b> For OCe11100-series and LPe16000 and LPe15000-series adapters, the maximum transfer size is 1040384 bytes.   |                  |  |  |
| network-on    | IP networking support in the driver.  ■ 0 = Disabled  ■ 1 = Enabled (default)  | Reboot           |  |  |
| num-iocbs     | The number of IOCB buffers to allocate. Possible values are 128 to 10240. The default value is 1024.   | Adapter<br>reset |  |  |
| num-nodes     | The number of remote FC nodes (N_Ports) the driver supports. Possible values are 0 to 4096. The default value is 0, which means no_limit.  | Adapter<br>reset |  |  |
| pci-max-read  | Sets the PCI-X maximum memory read byte count. Possible values are 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096. The default value is 2048.  | Adapter<br>reset |  |  |
| pm-support    | Power management support in the driver.  0 = Disabled (default)  1 = Enabled   |                  |  |  |
| target-depth  | Sets the remote FCP target queue depth. Possible values are 0 to 2048. The default value is 512. A value of 0=no_limit.  | Link reset       |  |  |
| topology      | Sets the topology. Set to point-to-point mode if you want to run as an N_Port. Set to loop mode if you want to run as an NL_Port.  0 = loop, then point-to-point (default)  2 = point-to-point only  4 = loop only  6 = point-to-point, then loop  | Link reset       |  |  |

**Table 1 FCoE Configuration File Parameters (Continued)** 

| Parameter       | Description  |            |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|------------|--|--|--|
| ub-bufs         | Sets the number of unsolicited buffers the driver should allocate. Possible values are 40 to 16320. The default value is 1000.   |            |  |  |  |
| vport           | NOTE This property is applicable to Solaris 10 only.   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | Virtual port registration table. The enable-npiv parameter must be set to 1. The virtual port registration table can have any number of comma delimited entries. Each entry must be of the form:                                   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | "PHYS_WWPN:VPORT_WWNN:VPORT_WWPN:VPORT_ID"   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | Where:   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | ■ PHYS_WWPN = World Wide Port Name of adapter's physical port  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | ■ VPORT_WWNN = Desired World Wide Node Name of virtual port  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | ■ VPORT_WWPN = Desired World Wide Port Name of virtual port  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | ■ VPORT_ID = Desired virtual port ID (1 to maximum vPorts)   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | For entries with the same PHYS_WWPN, VPORT_WWNN, and VPORT_WWPN, the VPORT_ID must start at 1, and increment by one sequentially, without gaps in the number sequence. The VPORT_ID=0 is reserved for the physical port.           |            |  |  |  |
|                 | For example:   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | <pre>vport= "10000000c9123456:28010000c9123456:20010000c9123456:1",</pre>  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | "10000000c9123456:28020000c9123456:20020000c9123456:2",  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | "10000000c9123457:28010000c9123457:20010000c9123457:1",  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | "10000000c9123457:28020000c9123457:20020000c9123457:2",  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | "10000000c9123457:28030000c9123457:20030000c9123457:3";  |            |  |  |  |
|                 | All entries are automatically created or removed by the OneCommand Manager application.  |            |  |  |  |
| vport-restrict- | Sets the virtual port's behavior when discovering targets in the SAN.  | Link reset |  |  |  |
| login           | 1 = Prevents the vPort from logging into other initiator ports on the<br>SAN. Also rejects logins from other ports in the SAN because it<br>assumes that all ports that send a PLOGI are initiators. This is the<br>default value. |            |  |  |  |
|                 | <ul> <li>0 = The driver attempts to login to every port that it can access in the<br/>SAN and accept logins from all ports.</li> </ul>   |            |  |  |  |
|                 | <b>NOTE</b> In a SAN that has other initiators, this parameter greatly reduces the driver's use of hardware resources.   |            |  |  |  |

# **Chapter 5: NIC Driver Configuration**

In Solaris 10, the driver exports certain parameters that can be configured by editing the Broadcom Emulex NIC out-of-box driver for Solaris configuration file (elxnic.conf). See Section 5.1.2, NIC Configuration File Parameters, and Table 1, NIC Configuration File Parameters.

In Solaris 11, while you can configure the driver using the <code>elxnic.conf</code> file, use the <code>dladm</code> utility (available by default on Solaris 11 systems). For more information on using this Solaris NIC configuration utility, see the <code>dladm(1M)</code> man page.

NOTE

man pages are available on the Oracle website.

# 5.1 Using the NIC Configuration File (elxnic.conf)

This section provides information on using and configuring the NIC driver parameters.

## **5.1.1 Changing Driver Parameters**

The configurable driver parameters are described in Table 1, NIC Configuration File Parameters.

To edit the elxnic.conf file:

- 1. Open the file in a text editor.
- 2. Change the parameters to the desired settings.

The syntax of single lines in the file:

```
<variable> = <value>;
For example:
   default_mtu = 9000;
```

Comment lines must start with a # character.

- 3. Save the file.
- 4. If the driver is already loaded, unload and reload it. Changes to the configuration file require you to unload and reload the driver. For more information, see Chapter 2, Installing and Uninstalling the Solaris Drivers.

# **5.1.2** NIC Configuration File Parameters

For the Solaris 10 driver, you can configure the <code>elxnic</code> driver parameters using either the <code>elxnic.conf</code> file (for driver parameters that are common to all the elxnic devices) or the <code>ndd</code> utility (for driver parameters that may need to be set with different values for different elxnic devices). For the Solaris 11 driver, use the <code>dladm</code> utility or the <code>elxnic.conf</code> file.

The following table lists the NIC configuration file parameters.

**Table 1 NIC Configuration File Parameters** 

| Parameter     | Definition   |
|---------------|--|
| default_mtu   | Sets the default MTU for the driver. The possible values are 1500 and 9000. The default value is 1500.   |
| flow control  | Sets the Ethernet flow control. The possible values are:   |
| _             | ■ 0 - Flow control disabled  |
|               | ■ 1 - Transmit only  |
|               | ■ 2 - Receive only   |
|               | ■ 3 - Both transmit and receive (default)  |
|               | Flow control cannot be disabled on NIC/FCoE adapters.  |
| fm_capability | Sets the driver's device fault management capability to one of the values defined for Solaris fault management capability.   |
|               | The fm_capability value is a bitmap of one or more of these values:  |
|               | <ul> <li>0x00000000 = DDI_FM_NOT_CAPABLE; A value of zero indicates that the<br/>fm_capability is disabled.</li> </ul>   |
|               | ■ 0x00000001 = DDI_FM_EREPORT_CAPABLE  |
|               | 0x00000002 = DDI_FM_ACCCHK_CAPABLE   |
|               | 0x00000004 = DDI_FM_DMA_CHK_CAPABLE  |
|               | The default value is 0x00000007 (DDI_FM_ACCCHK_CAPABLE, DDI_FM_ACCCHK_CAPABLE, and DDI_FM_DMA_CHK_CAPABLE).  |
| log_level     | Sets the driver's verbosity for logs in /var/adm/messages. The log_level parameter is comprised of MOD_MASK (upper 16 bits) and SEVERITY (lower 16 bits).  |
|               | The MOD_MASK value is a bitmap of one or more of these values:   |
|               | ■ 0x10000 = MOD_CONFIG   |
|               | ■ 0x20000 = MOD_TX   |
|               | ■ 0x40000 = MOD_RX   |
|               | ■ 0x80000 = MOD_ISR  |
|               | The possible values for SEVERITY:  |
|               | ■ 0x0 = CE_CONT  |
|               | ■ 0x1 = CE_NOTE  |
|               | ■ 0x2 = CE_WARN  |
|               | ■ 0x3 = CE_PANIC   |
|               | ■ 0x4 = CE_IGNORE  |
|               | For details on MOD_MASK and SEVERITY, see Section 8.1, Setting MOD_MASK and SEVERITY.  |
| max_rx_rings  | Sets the maximum number of receive queues. Possible values are:  |
|               | ■ 1 to 5: OCe11102. The default value is 5.  |
|               | ■ 1 to 16: OCe11102 in advanced mode on Solaris 10. The default value is 8.  |
|               | ■ 1 to 16: OCe11102 in advanced mode on Solaris 11. The default value is 8.  |
|               | The actual number of transmit and receive queues that are created depends on the number of vectors allocated. The actual number can be checked using the ndd (1m) command on Solaris 10 or the dladm (1M) command on Solaris 11. For more information, run man ndd on Solaris 10 or "man dladm" on Solaris 11. |
|               | On non-IRM capable machines with FLEX10 or multi-adapter setup, some of the functions may fail to attach because of a lack of interrupts. See Section 5.1.6, Changing Interrupt Priorities for more information.   |

**Table 1 NIC Configuration File Parameters (Continued)** 

| Parameter      | Definition   |
|----------------|--|
| max_tx_rings   | Sets the maximum number of transmit queues. The possible values are:  1 for OCe11102 in legacy mode.   |
|                | ■ 1 to 8 for OCe11102 in advanced mode on Solaris 10. The default value is 8.  |
|                | ■ 1 to 16 for OCe11102 on Solaris 11. The default value is 8.  |
| rss_key_static | Enables static RSS key generation. The possible values are 0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). The default value is 0.  |
| rx_bcopy_limit | Sets the receive buffer size threshold to use the copy mode. The possible values are any values that are less than or equal to the default_mtu value. The default value is 128.  |
|                | <b>NOTE</b> On Solaris 11, consider changing this value to fine-tune the receive performance.  |
| rx_frag_size   | Sets the size of the pre-allocated receive buffer. A higher value results in better resource utilization. The possible values are 2048, 4096, and 8192. The default value is 2048.   |
|                | <b>NOTE</b> On Solaris 10, consider changing the value to 4096 or 8192 if the default_mtu value is 9000.   |
| rx_max_bufs    | Sets the maximum number of pre-allocated receive buffers. The possible values are 1024 to 8192. The default value is 2048.   |
|                | <b>NOTE</b> On Solaris 10, consider increasing the rx_max_bufs value if the rx_drops_no_frags_q[x] increments continuously in the kstat output.  |
| tx_bcopy_limit | Sets the transmit buffer size threshold to use the copy mode. The possible values are 128, 256, 512, 1024, and 2048. The default value is 512.   |
|                | <b>NOTE</b> On Solaris 11, consider reducing this value if a wqb pool empty message is frequently observed. Consider increasing the value if a wqm pool empty message is frequently observed. For descriptions of these messages, Table 4, Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11. |
| tx_intr_enable | Enables the handling of transmit completions in interrupt mode. The possible values are 0 (disabled) or 1 (enabled). The default value is 0.   |
|                | <b>NOTE</b> Enable this parameter if you observe frequent frame loss. Also, consider using this in conjunction with rx_max_bufs.   |

# **5.1.3** Configuring the NIC Interface

The NIC interface must be created before you can configure it. You can verify that the driver is loaded on the system and the NIC interface is created with one of the following commands:

```
dladm show-dev (Solaris 10 driver)
dladm show-phys (Solaris 11 driver)
```

After you have determined that the NIC interface has been created, you can proceed to configure it.

To configure the NIC interface(s):

1. Plumb the interface:

```
#ifconfig elxnic<X> plumb (Solaris 10 driver)
#ifconfig net<X> plumb (Solaris 11 driver)
```

Where <X> is the interface number.

To see the created interfaces, run

dladm show-link

The dladm show-link command lists all the interfaces in the system.

2. Assign a static IP address:

```
#ifconfig elxnic<X> <IP_Address> netmask <NetMask> up (Solaris 10 driver)
#ifconfig net<X> <IP Address> netmask <NetMask> up (Solaris 11 driver)
```

- 3. Edit the /etc/hosts file (a symlink to /etc/inet/hosts) and add the IP address and hostname that you wish to assign to the given NIC interface. See the hosts (4) man page for more information.
- 4. Edit the /etc/inet/ipnodes file and add an entry for the IP address and hostname for the given interface. The /etc/inet/ipnodes file is primarily for IPv6 only, but this step is necessary for the IP address change to take effect.
- 5. Edit the /etc/netmasks file and add an entry with the IP address and desired subnet mask for the given interface. See the netmasks (4) man page for more information.
- 6. Restart the network service. Run

```
svcadm restart network/physical
or reboot the system.
```

# 5.1.4 Removing the NIC Interface using elxnic

To remove the NIC interface:

- 1. Remove all the elxnic entries from /etc/hosts.
- 2. Remove all the entries from /etc/inet/ipnodes that are related to elxnic interfaces.
- 3. Remove all the elxnic netmask entries from /etc/netmasks.
- 4. Unplumb the interface, using the following command:

For the Solaris 10 driver:

```
ifconfig elxnic<X> down unplumb
For the Solaris 11 driver:
   ifconfig net<X> down unplumb
where <X> is the interface number.
```

Alternatively, you can use the sys-unconfig(1M) utility for Solaris 10 or sysconfig(1M) utility for Solaris 11 to remove a device configuration. These utilities can delete the configurations of IP address, netmask, hostname, nfs mounts, Idap, and so on, on the host. The sys-unconfig(1M) or sysconfig(1M) utility reboots the system and clears the existing IP configuration, so you must enter all the information again, even for the existing NICs already configured in the sys-unconfig(1M) or sysconfig(1M) utility must be executed from a console. On reboot, you are presented with a set of user-interface-based data entry forms that facilitate the required change in configuration.

## 5.1.5 Multi-ring Mode and the Effect of ddi\_msix\_alloc\_limit

#### 5.1.5.1 Solaris 10

The elxnic driver is enabled to work in the multi-ring mode by default. To check the number of active transmit and receive (tx/rx) rings, type

```
#ndd -get /dev/elxnic<X> rx_rings
#ndd -get /dev/elxnic<X> tx rings
```

The variable <X> is the interface number of the elxnic driver.

The following table shows how the value of ddi\_msix\_alloc\_limit affects receive traffic distribution across CPU cores for Solaris 10:

Table 2 Effect of "ddi\_msix\_alloc\_limit" across CPU Cores for Solaris 10

| NIC      | Mode     | APIC   | Value of ddi_msix_alloc_limit in /etc/system | CPU Cores<br>Participating in<br>RX Processing | Limiting Factor              |
|----------|----------|--------|--|--|------------------------------|
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | xAPIC  | Default                                      | 2  | Solaris and APIC in platform |
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | xAPIC  | 4  | 4  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | x2APIC | Default                                      | 4  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | xAPIC  | Default                                      | 2  | Solaris and APIC in platform |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | xAPIC  | 8  | 8  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | x2APIC | Default                                      | 8  | firmware and driver          |

#### 5.1.5.2 Solaris 11

Solaris 11 is multi-ring enabled by default. It creates eight transmit rings and eight receive rings on OCe11102 devices in advanced mode. To check the number of rx and tx rings, use dladm show-phys -H command. In Table 3, the number 8 in column 5 is applicable only if the number of rx rings is increased to the maximum (16).

NOTE

On non-IRM systems with multiple adapters, the attach for few NIC functions may fail because of lack of interrupt vectors allowed at the default level. To solve this issue, use Table 3.

The following table shows how the value of ddi\_msix\_alloc\_limit affects receive traffic distribution across CPU cores for Solaris 11.

Table 3 Effect of "ddi\_msix\_alloc\_limit" across CPU Cores for Solaris 11

| NIC      | Mode     | APIC   | Value of ddi_msix_alloc_limit in /etc/system | CPU cores<br>participating in<br>RX processing | Limiting Factor              |
|----------|----------|--------|--|--|------------------------------|
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | xAPIC  | Default                                      | 2  | Solaris and APIC in platform |
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | xAPIC  | 4  | 4  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Legacy   | x2APIC | Default                                      | 4  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | xAPIC  | Default                                      | 2  | Solaris and APIC in platform |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | xAPIC  | 8  | 8  | firmware and driver          |
| OCe11102 | Advanced | x2APIC | Default                                      | 8  | firmware and driver          |

## **5.1.6 Changing Interrupt Priorities**

The Solaris operating system divides the available interrupts among multiple priority levels; each priority level has a maximum of 31 vectors. By default, each function has a maximum of two MSI-X vectors. For example, with three OCe11102 adapters in FLEX10 mode, there are 24 functions, and the driver needs at least two vectors per function for a total of 48 vectors. If the MSI-X allocation fails, the driver reverts to the INTx allocation, which results in suboptimal performance. Normally, the network drivers allocate vectors at level 6, but the requirement of 48 vectors is beyond the limit of 31, which causes issues. A solution is to assign level 6 to 12 functions and level 5 to the remaining functions so

that all functions can get two MSI-X vectors for optimum performance. It is not uncommon to assign level 5 or 6 on Solaris under these conditions.

The following example shows how the interrupt-priority for a PCI function can be configured to a level 5:

1. Type

```
# grep elxnic /etc/path_to_inst
"/pci@0,0/pci8086,340d@6/pci10df,e743@0" 0 "elxnic"
"/pci@0,0/pci8086,340d@6/pci10df,e743@0,1" 1 "elxnic"
"/pci@0,0/pci8086,3410@9/pci10df,e742@0" 2 "elxnic"
"/pci@0,0/pci8086,3410@9/pci10df,e742@0,1" 3 "elxnic"
# grep elxnic /etc/driver_aliases
elxnic "pciex19a2,710"
```

NOTE

In the previous example, /pci@n, n/pcinnnn, nnnd@n represents the parent of the PCI function, the unit number follows the last @ symbol, and pciexnnan,nnn indicates the device name.

2. Add the following entry to /kernel/drv/elxnic.conf file:

```
name= "pciex19a2,710" parent = "/pci@0,0/pci8086,3410@9" unit-address =
"0" interrupt-priorities = 5;
```

**NOTE** The path and unit number may vary on your system.

3. Reboot the system.

Interrupt priorities can be examined using the mdb command. For example:

```
# echo "::interrupts "| mdb -k | grep oce
```

The third column shows the interrupt priority level of the vector in the following output:

| IRQ | Vect | IPL Bus | Trg Type  | CPU | Share | APIC/INT# | ISR(s)  |
|-----|------|---------|-----------|-----|-------|-----------|---------|
| 64  | 0x42 | 5       | Edg MSI-X | 3   | 1     | _         | oce_isr |
| 65  | 0x43 | 5       | Edg MSI-X | 0   | 1     | _         | oce isr |

# 5.2 Using the dladm Utility for Solaris 11

## 5.2.1 Configuring the NIC Interface Using dladm

To configure the interface on Solaris 11:

Use the dladm utility to configure the NIC interface and also perform a runtime update of the following driver parameter:

For example, to change the MTU in Solaris 11, unplumb the interface and run

```
$> dladm set-linkprop -p mtu=9000 <interface>
where "<interface>" is net<0,1,2...>.
To see the plumbed interfaces, run
$> ifconfig -a.
```

#### 5.2.1.1 Tunable Parameters

Tunable parameters can be changed during runtime. On Solaris 10, the ndd command can be used to change the value of tunable parameters. On Solaris 11, these values can be changed using the dladm command. The parameters on Solaris 11 are named differently. They include a prefix of \_ to each of the parameter names. Through the dladm utility, the following tunable parameters are provided by the driver along with their usage:

#### log\_level

```
$> dladm set-linkprop -p log level=<value> <interface>
```

**NOTE** See Section 8.1, Setting MOD\_MASK and SEVERITY for log\_level

#### rx bcopy limit

\$> dladm set-linkprop -p rx bcopy limit=<value in bytes> <interface>

#### tx\_bcopy\_limit

\$> dladm set-linkprop -p tx bcopy limit=<value in bytes> <interface>

## tx\_ring\_size

```
$> dladm set-linkprop -p _tx_ring_size=<values between 256 and 2048>
<interface>
```

-or-

\$> dladm set-linkprop -p \_tx\_ring\_size=<values less than tx\_ring\_size>
\cinterface>

#### 5.2.1.2 Private (or Unlisted) Parameters

Private (or unlisted) parameters can be set during driver attach through the dladm utility and also the elxnic.conf file.

To see the value of private driver parameters using the dladm utility, type

\$> dladm show-linkprop -p property name> <interface>

The driver provides the following private parameters:

- fw version
- log\_level
- rx bcopy limit
- rx ring size
- rx rings
- rx rings per group
- tx bcopy limit
- tx reclaim threshold
- tx ring size
- tx rings fw version (read only)

## 5.2.2 Creating a Virtual NIC Using dladm

To create a vNIC, use the dladm utility with the create-vnic option. For example:

```
$ dladm create-vnic -l net0 vnic1
```

After a vNIC is created, it can be assigned to a zone using the zonecfg utility. For example:

```
$ zonecfg -z zone1
zonecfg:zone1: No such zone configured
zonecfg:zone1> create
zonecfg:zone1> set zonepath=/export/zone1
zonecfg:zone1> create
zonecfg:zone1> add net
```

```
zonecfg:zone1> set physical=vnic1
zonecfg:zone1> set address=192.168.1.100
zonecfg:zone1> verify
zonecfg:zone1> commit
```

Up to 63 VLANs can be used with each UMC virtual channel. For information on configuring UMC, refer to the *Emulex Universal Multi-Channel Reference Guide*, which is available on the Broadcom website.

## **Considerations**

- UMC can be configured using the OneCommand Manager application CLI. For more information, refer to the Emulex OneCommand Manager Command Line Interface User Manual, which is available on the Broadcom website.
- Using UMC in a hypervisor environment is not advised if the UMC interface is going to be part of the hypervisor virtual switch. This configuration may cause performance issues.
- You cannot run LACP if UMC is enabled.

# **Chapter 6: Troubleshooting**

This chapter explains some of the situations in which your system may operate in an unexpected manner, and some possible resolutions to unexpected behavior.

# 6.1 Solaris 11 elxfc Driver Installation Situation

The following table lists a Solaris 11 elxfc driver installation situation and the resolution.

Table 1 Solaris 11 elxfc Driver Installation Situation and the Resolution

| Situation  | Resolution   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| An older elxfc (SVR4-style) package is installed on a system that is already running | Confirm that the IPS and SVR4 packages differ. If so, remove the SVR4 package.  1. View the IPS data to confirm that the versions do not match. Type |  |  |  |
| a different package version installed with IPS/p5p.                                  | <pre>\$ pkg list elxfc The system displays the following:</pre>  |  |  |  |
| <b>NOTE</b> See Section 2.1.1, FCoE Out-of-Box Driver (elxfc) for                    | NAME (PUBLISHER) VERSION IFO driver/network/elxfc emulex) version_1 i3   |  |  |  |
| older installation instructions.   | 2. View the version number for the loaded module. Type \$ modinfo grep elxfc   |  |  |  |
|  | The system displays  178 ffffffffffee5000 e4ce8 40 1 elxfc (elxfc FCA version_2)   |  |  |  |
|  | 3. After confirming that the versions do not match, type \$ pkg uninstall elxfc  |  |  |  |
|  | 4. Reboot the system.  |  |  |  |
|  | 5. Proceed with the p5p or remote repository elxfc driver installation. See Section 2.3.1, FCoE Out-of-Box Driver (elxfc).                           |  |  |  |

### **NOTE**

If an elxfc IPS package is installed and then removed using the older SVR4 method, inconsistences may develop that could affect re-installing or upgrading the driver. IPS packages should be installed only after removing older (SVR4) packages.

# **Chapter 7: FCoE Driver Console and Log Messages**

This chapter describes the situations, console messages, and log messages you may see from the FCoE driver.

# 7.1 Setting Notices, Warnings, and Error Logging Levels

The following table lists the types of notices, warnings, and error logging levels you may set using the appropriate FCoE driver parameters.

Table 1 Setting Types of Console and Log Messages for the FCoE Driver

| elxfc Parameter  | Description  | Ipfc Parameter   |
|------------------|--|--|
| console-notices  | Verbose mask for driver error messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.   | log-only: if set to 0, log<br>messages are logged to the               |
|                  | The default value is 0x0000000   | system log file and also printed on the console.                       |
| console-warnings | Verbose mask for driver notice messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.  | Default = Disabled   |
|                  | The default value is 0x0000000   |  |
| console-errors   | Verbose mask for driver warning messages to the console. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.  The default value is 0x0000000           |  |
| log-notices      | Verbose mask for driver error messages to the messages file.<br>Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.<br>The default value is 0xFFFFFFF. | log-verbose: if set to<br>non-zero, verbose<br>messages are generated. |
| log-warnings     | Verbose mask for driver notice messages to the messages file. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.                                      | Default = Disabled   |
|                  | The default value is 0xFFFFFFF.  |  |
| log-errors       | Verbose mask for driver warning messages to the messages file. Possible values are 0x0000000 to 0xFFFFFFF.  The default value is 0xFFFFFFFF.   |  |

# 7.2 Log Messages

# 7.2.1 Types of Log Messages Logged in the System File

Log messages are logged to the  $\sqrt{var}/adm/messages$  system file. The following table lists the types of log messages that can be logged to the system file.

Table 2 Log Message Types for the FCoE Driver

| Verbose Bit | Log Message Verbose Mask | Verbose Description             | Pages    |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 0x00000001  | LOG_MISC                 | Miscellaneous events            | 31 to 32 |
| 0x00000002  | LOG_DRIVER               | Driver attach and detach events | 32 to 33 |
| 0x00000004  | LOG_INIT                 | Adapter initialization events   | 34 to 34 |
| 0x00000008  | LOG_MEM                  | Memory management events        | 35 to 36 |
| 0x0000010   | LOG_SLI                  | SLI events                      | 36 to 39 |

Table 2 Log Message Types for the FCoE Driver (Continued)

| Verbose Bit | Log Message Verbose Mask | Verbose Description         | Pages    |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 0x00000020  | LOG_MBOX                 | Mailbox events              | 39 to 39 |
| 0x00000040  | LOG_NODE                 | Node events                 | 40 to 41 |
| 0x00000080  | LOG_LINK                 | Link events                 | 41 to 42 |
| 0x00000100  | LOG_ELS                  | ELS events                  | 42 to 43 |
| 0x00000200  | LOG_PKT                  | General I/O packet events   | 43 to 44 |
| 0x00000400  | LOG_FCP                  | FCP traffic events          | 45       |
| 0x00001000  | LOG_IP                   | IP traffic events           | 45 to 46 |
| 0x00002000  | LOG_SFS                  | Solaris SFS events          | 46 to 47 |
| 0x00004000  | LOG_IOCTL                | IOCTL events                | 47 to 48 |
| 0x00008000  | LOG_FIRMWARE             | Firmware download events    | 48 to 49 |
| 0x00010000  | LOG_CT                   | Common transport events     | 50 to 50 |
| 0x00020000  | LOG_FCSP                 | FCSP events                 | 51 to 52 |
| 0x00040000  | LOG_FCF                  | FCF events                  | 52 to 52 |
| 0x007C0000  | LOG_RESERVED             | Reserved                    | -        |
| 0x01000000  | LOG_FCSP_DETAIL          | Detailed FCSP events        | 51       |
| 0x02000000  | LOG_NODE_DETAIL          | Detailed node events        | 40, 40   |
| 0x04000000  | LOG_IOCTL_DETAIL         | Detailed IOCTL events       | 47, 48   |
| 0x0800000   | LOG_IP_DETAIL            | Detailed IP events          | 45       |
| 0x10000000  | LOG_FIRMWARE_DETAIL      | Detailed firmware events    | 48       |
| 0x20000000  | LOG_SFS_DETAIL           | Detailed Solaris SFS events | 46       |
| 0x40000000  | LOG_MBOX_DETAIL          | Detailed mailbox events     | 39       |
| 0x80000000  | LOG_SLI_DETAIL           | Detailed adapter SLI events | 39       |
| 0XFFFFFFF   | LOG_ALL_MSG              | All logging on all events   | -        |

# 7.2.2 Log Message Severity Levels

The following table lists the severity type of the FCoE driver log message in the order of severity.

**Table 3 Severity Levels of FCoE Driver Log Messages** 

| Severity Level         | Description   |
|------------------------|---|
| DEBUG (Informational)  | Message provides engineering debugging information.                   |
| NOTICE (Informational) | Message provides general purpose information.                         |
| WARNING                | Message provides a general purpose warning.                           |
| ERROR                  | Message indicates that a driver error has occurred.                   |
| PANIC (Severe)         | Message indicates that the driver has forced a system panic to occur. |

# 7.2.3 Log Message Example

The following is an example of a log message on the system console:

[5.0336]elxfc0: NOTICE: 720: Link up. (8Gb, fabric)

The following is an example of the same message in the system message log (/var/adm/messages) file:

```
Jan 19 14:45:36 sunv240 elxfc: [ID 349649 kern.info] [5.0336]elxfc0:
NOTICE: 720: Link up. (8Gb, fabric)
```

#### In the above system log message:

- Jan 19 14:45:36 the date and time when the error or event occurred.
- sunv240 the name of the host machine.
- elxfc:-the module where the message originates. In this case, elxfc means that it is from Broadcom Emulex
   SFS FCA out-of-box driver.
- [ID 349649 kern.info] a Solaris-specific message ID and kernel message level. This changes from one driver message to another.
- [5.0336] the driver message context tag. This may change from one driver version to another.
- elxfc0: the module or instance where the message originates. In this case, elxfc0 means that it is from Broadcom Emulex SFS FCA out-of-box driver, instance of 0. This changes from one driver instance to another.
- NOTICE: identifies the driver message severity level. This may change from one driver version to another. For other severity information, see Table 3, Severity Levels of FCoE Driver Log Messages.
- 720: identifies the driver message identification number. This number does change from one driver version to another.
- Link up. identifies the actual error or event message. This message does not change from one driver version to another.
- (8 Gbps, fabric) identifies additional information specific to the error or event message. This information is normally intended for technical support. This may change from one driver version to another.

# 7.3 Log Messages for the FCoE Driver

## 7.3.1 Miscellaneous Events (Message IDs: 0001 to 0099)

```
0001 DEBUG:
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)
      DESCRIPTION: This is a general purpose informational message.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
     MESSAGE: None
     ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0002 NOTICE:
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)
      DESCRIPTION: This is a general purpose informational message.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice
     MESSAGE: None
     ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0003 WARNING:
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)
      DESCRIPTION: This is a general purpose warning message.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning
     MESSAGE: None
     ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0004 ERROR:
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)
      DESCRIPTION: This is a general purpose error message.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Error
```

MESSAGE: None

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0005 PANIC:

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)

DESCRIPTION: This is a general purpose panic message.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Panic (Severe)

MESSAGE: None

ACTION: Contact your customer service representative.

#### 0010 DEBUG: Event.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)

DESCRIPTION: This is debug information about a driver event.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0011 DEBUG: Event queued.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a driver event is being queued.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Event queued.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0012 DEBUG: Event dequeued.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MISC (0x0000001)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a driver event is being dequeued.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Event dequeued.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

## **7.3.2** Driver Events (Message IDs: 0100 to 0199)

#### 0100 NOTICE: Driver attach.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver is performing an attach

operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Driver attach.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0101 ERROR: Driver attach failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to attach due to some issue

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Driver attach failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware and software configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 0102 DEBUG: Driver attach.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver is performing a attach operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Driver attach.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0110 NOTICE: Driver detach.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver is performing a detach operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Driver detach.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0111 ERROR: Driver detach failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to detach due to some issue.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Driver detach failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware and software configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0112 DEBUG: Driver detach.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver is performing a detach  $\cdot$ 

operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Driver detach.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0120 DEBUG: Driver suspend.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

 ${\tt DESCRIPTION:}$  This indicates that the driver is performing a suspend

operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Driver suspend.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0121 ERROR: Driver suspend failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to suspend due to

some issue.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Driver suspend failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware and software configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

## 0130 DEBUG: Driver resume.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver is performing a resume operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Driver resume.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0131 ERROR: Driver resume failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG DRIVER (0x0000002)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to resume due to some issue.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Driver resume failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware and software configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

## 7.3.3 Adapter Initialization Events (Message IDs: 0200 to 0299)

## 0200 NOTICE: Adapter initialization.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter is initializing.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Adapter initialization.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0201 ERROR: Adapter initialization failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to initialize the adapter has failed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Adapter initialization failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0202 DEBUG: Adapter initialization.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter is initializing.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Adapter initialization.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0210 DEBUG: Adapter transition.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x00000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter is changing states.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Adapter transition.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0220 DEBUG: Adapter online.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter is online and ready to

communicate.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Adapter online.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

## 0230 DEBUG: Adapter offline.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

 ${\tt DESCRIPTION:}$  This indicates that the adapter is offline and unable to

communicate.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Adapter offline.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0231 WARNING: Adapter shutdown.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has been shutdown and will

require a reboot to reinitialize.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Adapter shutdown.

ACTION: Contact your customer service representative.

#### 0240 ERROR: Adapter reset failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG INIT (0x0000004)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to reset the adapter has failed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Adapter reset failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

## 7.3.4 Memory Management Events (Message IDs: 0300 to 0399)

#### 0300 DEBUG: Memory alloc.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver allocated system memory.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Memory alloc.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0301 ERROR: Memory alloc failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to allocate system memory. The system is low on memory resources.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Memory alloc failed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your system administrator.

#### 0310 ERROR: Memory pool error.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a problem has occurred with the memory buffer pool management.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Memory pool error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0311 DEBUG: Memory pool alloc failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver was unable to allocate memory from one of its own memory pools.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Memory pool alloc failed.

ACTION: If the problem occurs frequently you may be able to configure more resources for that pool. If this does not solve the problem, report these errors to customer service.

#### 0312 DEBUG: Memory pool detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about memory bufferpool management.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Memory pool detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0320 NOTICE: No unsolicited buffer available.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver's unsolicited buffer pool is exhausted. The I/O will be dropped and most likely retried by the remote device.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: No unsolicited buffer available.

ACTION: If the problem occurs frequently you may be able to configure more resources for that pool. If this does not solve the problem, report these errors to customer service.

#### 0330 ERROR: Invalid access handle.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver had an invalid access handle assigned by the system.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Invalid access handle.

ACTION: If the problem occurs frequently, report these errors to customer service.

#### 0331 ERROR: Invalid DMA handle.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MEM (0x0000008)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the driver had an invalid dma handle

assigned by the system. SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Invalid DMA handle.

ACTION: If the problem occurs frequently, report these errors to customer

service.

# 7.3.5 Service Level Interface Events (Message IDs: 0400 to 0499)

#### 0400 DEBUG: Vital Product Data.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This provides vendor specific information about the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Vital Product Data.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0410 DEBUG: Link atten.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has triggered a link attention

interrupt.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Link atten.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0411 DEBUG: State change.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has changed state.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: State change.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0412 DEBUG: Link Up atten.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has triggered a link up

attention interrupt. SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Link Up atten.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0413 DEBUG: Link Down atten.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has triggered a link down

attention interrupt. SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Link Down atten.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0420 ERROR: Adapter hardware error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an interrupt has occurred and the status register indicates a nonrecoverable hardware error.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Adapter hardware error.

ACTION: This error usually indicates a hardware problem with the adapter. Try running adapter diagnostics. Report these errors to customer service.

#### 0421 NOTICE: Adapter temperature.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has provided general

information about the adapter's temperature.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Adapter temperature.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0422 WARNING: Adapter temperature.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter's temperature is too hot.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Adapter temperature.

ACTION: Check hardware ventilation. Reduce adapter usage. Shutdown host system.

#### 0423 NOTICE: Adapter notice.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has provided general

information about the adapter's condition.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Adapter notice.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 0424 WARNING: Adapter warning.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an interrupt has occurred indicating a

recoverable adapter error.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Adapter warning.

ACTION: This error usually indicates a hardware or firmware problem with the

adapter. Check and/or update firmware levels. Report these errors to

customer service.

# 0425 ERROR: Adapter error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a recoverable adapter error has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Adapter error.

ACTION: This error usually indicates a hardware or firmware problem with the

adapter. Check and/or update firmware levels. Report these errors to

customer service.

#### 0426 NOTICE: Adapter Async Status.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the adapter has provided general

information about the adapter's async status.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Adapter Async Status.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0430 DEBUG: Ring event.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an SLI ring event has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Ring event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0431 DEBUG: Ring error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an SLI ring error is being reported by the

adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Ring error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0432 DEBUG: Ring reset.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an SLI ring is being reset.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Ring reset.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0440 DEBUG: Adapter msg.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a message was sent to the driver from the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Adapter msg.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0450 ERROR: IOCB invalid.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IOCB was received from the adapter with an illegal value. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error MESSAGE: IOCB invalid.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0451 DEBUG: IOCB queue full.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the IOCB queue is full. This will occur during normal operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
MESSAGE: IOCB queue full.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0452 DEBUG: IOCB event.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IOCB local error event is being reported by the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: IOCB event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0453 DEBUG: IOCB stale.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IOCB completed after its associated

packet completed.
SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: IOCB stale.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0460 DEBUG: SLI.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI DETAIL (0x8000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about an SLI event.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: SLI detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0461 ERROR: SLI ERROR.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This error provides information about an SLI event.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error MESSAGE: SLI ERROR.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0462 DEBUG: SLI DEBUG.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SLI (0x0000010)

DESCRIPTION: This provides debug information about an SLI event.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: SLI DEBUG.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# **7.3.6** Mailbox Events (Message IDs: 0500 to 0599)

#### 0500 DEBUG: Mailbox event.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MBOX (0x0000020)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a mailbox event has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Mailbox event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0501 DEBUG: Mailbox detail.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_MBOX\_DETAIL (0x4000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about a mailbox event.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Mailbox detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0510 DEBUG: Stray mailbox interrupt.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MBOX (0x0000020)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a mailbox command completion interrupt was received and the mailbox is not valid. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Stray mailbox interrupt.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 0520 DEBUG: Mailbox error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG MBOX (0x0000020)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsupported or illegal mailbox command was completed. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Mailbox error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 0530 ERROR: Mailbox timeout.

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```
VERBOSE MASK: LOG MBOX (0x0000020)
      DESCRIPTION: The firmware did not response a mailbox command. This error
      could indicate a hardware or firmware problem.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Error
      MESSAGE: Mailbox timeout.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,
      report this error to your customer service representative.
Node Events (Message IDs: 0600 to 0699)
0600 DEBUG: Node create.
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE (0x0000040)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node has been created for a remote
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
      MESSAGE: Node create.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0601 DEBUG: Node opened.
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE DETAIL (0x02000000)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node has been opened for I/O transport.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
      MESSAGE: Node opened.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0602 NOTICE: Node create failed.
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE (0x0000040)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node create request for a remote device
      has failed.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice
      MESSAGE: Node create failed.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0603 DEBUG: Node updated.
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE (0x0000040)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node has been updated for a remote
      device.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
      MESSAGE: Node updated.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0610 DEBUG: Node destroy.
      VERBOSE_MASK: LOG NODE (0x00000040)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node has been destroyed for a remote
      device.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
      MESSAGE: Node destroy.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0611 DEBUG: Node closed.
      VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE DETAIL (0x02000000)
      DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a node has been temporarily closed for I/O
      transport.
      SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
      MESSAGE: Node closed.
      ACTION: No action needed, informational.
0612 NOTICE: Node missing.
```

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_NODE (0x00000040)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a FCP2 device node has been found missing.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Node missing.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0620 DEBUG: Node not found.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE (0x0000040)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that there was an attempt to send an I/O pkt to an unknown device node. The driver maintains a node table entry for every device it needs to communicate with on the FC network.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Node not found.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0621 DEBUG: Node timeout.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG NODE (0x0000040)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the node timer expired; the node is ready to be opened, or it has been offline too long and needs to be flushed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Node timeout.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 7.3.8 Link Events (Message IDs: 0700 to 0799)

#### 0700 DEBUG: Link event.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SLI  $(0 \times 00000010)$  or LOG\_LINK  $(0 \times 00000080)$  DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a link event has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Link event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0710 NOTICE: Link down.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_LINK (0x00000080)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the Fibre Channel link is down to the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Link down.

ACTION: Check your network connections. If the problem persists, report this error to your system administrator.

#### 0720 NOTICE: Link up.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG LINK (0x0000080)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the Fibre Channel link is up.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Link up.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0721 NOTICE: NPIV Link up.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_LINK (0x00000080)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the Fibre Channel link is up for all virtual ports.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: NPIV Link up.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0730 NOTICE: Link reset.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_LINK (0x00000080) or LOG\_SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an issue has forced the Fibre Channel link

to be reset.
SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Link reset.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0731 ERROR: Link reset failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG LINK (0x00000080) or LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to reset the Fibre Channel link

has failed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Link reset failed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

# 7.3.9 ELS Events (Message IDs: 0800 to 0899)

#### 0800 DEBUG: ELS sent.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ELS command is being sent.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: ELS sent.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0801 DEBUG: ELS comp.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ELS command completed normally.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: ELS comp.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0810 ERROR: Stray ELS completion.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ELS command completion was received without issuing a corresponding ELS command. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Stray ELS completion.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0811 DEBUG: Abnormal ELS completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ELS command completed with a status error in the IOCB. It could mean the Fibre Channel device on the network is not responding or the Fibre Channel device is not an FCP target. The driver will automatically

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Abnormal ELS completion.

ACTION: retry this ELS command if needed. If the command is a PLOGI or PRLI, and the destination PortID is not an FCP Target, no action is needed.

Otherwise, check physical connections to Fibre Channel network and the state the remote PortID is in.

# 0820 DEBUG: ELS rcvd.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited ELS command was received.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: ELS rcvd.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0821 DEBUG: Unsolicited ELS dropped.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited ELS command was received and

then dropped for some reason.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Unsolicited ELS dropped.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0822 DEBUG: ELS reply.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a reply is being sent for an unsolicited

ELS command.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: ELS reply.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0830 ERROR: Invalid ELS command found.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG ELS (0x0000100)

 ${\tt DESCRIPTION:} \ \, {\tt This \ indicates \ that \ an \ ELS \ command \ was \ found \ with \ an \ invalid}$ 

command code.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Invalid ELS command found.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

# 7.3.10 General I/O Packet Events (Message IDs: 0900 to 0999)

#### 0900 NOTICE: Packet abort.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_PKT (0x00000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet is being aborted.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Packet abort.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0901 WARNING: Packet abort failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to abort an I/O packet has

failed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Packet abort failed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 0910 DEBUG: Packet timeout.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet has timed out and is being

aborted.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
MESSAGE: Packet timeout.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0911 DEBUG: CHANNEL watchdog.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that I/O(s) are getting stale waiting on a I/O(s)

channel tx queue.
SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: CHANNEL watchdog.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0912 DEBUG: TXQ watchdog.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O was found missing from the transmit

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: TXQ watchdog.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0920 DEBUG: Packet flush.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet is being flushed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Packet flush.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0921 DEBUG: Packet flushed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x00000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet has been flushed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Packet flushed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0922 NOTICE: Packet flush timeout.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet flush request has timed out with some I/O packets's still not completed. The driver will attempt to recover by itself.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Packet flush timeout.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 0930 NOTICE: Packet transport failed.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_PKT (0x00000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to send an I/O packet failed. The I/O packet will be retried by the upper layer.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Packet transport failed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0931 ERROR: Packet transport error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x00000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an error occurred while attempting to send an I/O packet. The I/O packet will likely be failed back to the user application.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Packet transport error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

### 0932 DEBUG: Packet transport.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x00000200)

DESCRIPTION: This provides additional information about a packet being sent.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug
MESSAGE: Packet transport.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 0940 DEBUG: Packet completion error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG PKT (0x0000200)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an I/O packet was completed with an error

status. This can occur during normal operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Packet completion error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

# 7.3.11 FCP Traffic Events (Message IDs: 1000 to 1099)

# 1000 DEBUG: Stray FCP completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCP (0x0000400)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an FCP command completion was received without issuing a corresponding FCP command. This error could indicate a

driver or firmware problem.

MESSAGE: Stray FCP completion.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1001 DEBUG: FCP completion error.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCP (0x0000400)

 ${\tt DESCRIPTION:} \ \, {\tt This \ indicates \ that \ an \ FCP \ command \ completed \ with \ an \ error}$ 

status. These errors can occur during normal operation.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: FCP completion error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# **7.3.12** IP Traffic Events (Message IDs: 1200 to 1299)

#### 1200 DEBUG: IP detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP DETAIL (0x08000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's IP

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: IP detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1210 ERROR: Stray IP completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP (0x00001000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IP sequence completion was received without issuing a corresponding IP sequence. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Stray IP completion.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1211 DEBUG: Abnormal IP completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP (0x00001000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IP sequence completed with a status error in the IOCB. It could mean the Fibre Channel device on the network is not responding.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Abnormal IP completion.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your system administrator.

#### 1220 DEBUG: Unsolicited IP dropped.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP (0x00001000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited IP sequence was received,

but was dropped for some reason.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Unsolicited IP dropped.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1221 DEBUG: IP recvd.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP (0x00001000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited IP sequence was received.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: IP recvd.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1230 ERROR: Invalid IP sequence found.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IP (0x00001000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an IP sequence was found with an invalid code.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Invalid IP sequence found.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 7.3.13 Solaris SFS Events (Message IDs: 1300 to 1399)

#### 1300 DEBUG: SFS.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the driver's SFS

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: SFS.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1301 DEBUG: SFS detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS DETAIL (0x2000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's SFS

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: SFS detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1310 WARNING: Diagnostic error.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a diagnostic request did not complete

because of some issue.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Diagnostic error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1311 DEBUG: ECHO diagnostic completed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ECHO diagnostic has completed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: ECHO diagnostic completed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1312 WARNING: ECHO diagnostic failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an ECHO diagnostic has failed to return a positive result. This could indicate a connectivity problem with your FC network.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: ECHO diagnostic failed.

ACTION: Check your network connections. If the problem persists, report this error to your system administrator.

#### 1313 DEBUG: BIU diagnostic completed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a BIU diagnostic has completed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: BIU diagnostic completed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

### 1314 ERROR: BIU diagnostic failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a BIU diagnostic has failed to return a positive result. This usually caused by an adapter hardware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: BIU diagnostic failed.

ACTION: Contact your customer service representative.

#### 1315 DEBUG: POST diagnostic completed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a POST diagnostic has completed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: POST diagnostic completed.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1316 ERROR: POST diagnostic failed.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_SFS (0x00002000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a POST diagnostic has failed to return a positive result. This is usually caused by an adapter hardware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: POST diagnostic failed.

ACTION: Contact your customer service representative.

# 7.3.14 **IOCTL Events (Message IDs: 1400 to 1499)**

#### 1400 DEBUG: IOCTL.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IOCTL (0x00004000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the driver's IOCTL

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: IOCTL.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1401 DEBUG: IOCTL detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IOCTL DETAIL (0x04000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's IOCTL

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: IOCTL detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1410 DEBUG: DFC

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IOCTL (0x00004000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the driver's DFC

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: DFC

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1411 DEBUG: DFC detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IOCTL DETAIL (0x0400000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's DFC

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: DFC detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1420 DEBUG: DFC Error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG IOCTL (0x00004000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an error was found while processing a DFC

request.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: DFC Error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 7.3.15 Firmware Download Events (Message IDs: 1500 to 1599)

#### 1500 DEBUG: Firmware image.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the firmware image.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Firmware image.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1501 DEBUG: Firmware detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE DETAIL (0x1000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the firmware image.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Firmware detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1502 NOTICE: Firmware Library

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_DRIVER (0x00000002)

DESCRIPTION: This shows the versions of firmware contained in the driver's library.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Firmware Library

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1510 ERROR: Bad firmware image.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a bad firmware image was provided to the download function.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Bad firmware image.

ACTION: Obtain the proper image file. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1511 ERROR: Firmware image not compatible.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that the firmware image provided was not

compatible with the existing hardware.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Firmware image not compatible.

ACTION: Obtain the proper image file. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1520 NOTICE: Firmware download.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to download a firmware image has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice MESSAGE: Firmware download.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1521 NOTICE: Firmware download complete.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to download a firmware image was successful.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Notice

MESSAGE: Firmware download complete. ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1522 ERROR: Firmware download failed.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an attempt to download a firmware image was failed.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Firmware download failed.

ACTION: Check your hardware configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

#### 1523 WARNING: Firmware updated.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that new firmware has been updated on the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning MESSAGE: Firmware updated.

ACTION: A reboot or adapter power cycle will be required to activate the new firmware.

#### 1530 DEBUG: Firmware dump.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a firmware core dump has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: Firmware dump.

ACTION: Check your hardware configuration. If the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 1540 WARNING: Firmware update required.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FIRMWARE (0x00008000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a firmware update is required on the adapter.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Warning

MESSAGE: Firmware update required.

ACTION: The user must perform a manual adapter reset or link reset once the host environment is stable to trigger an automatic firmware download. Do not power cycle or reboot the system during the download operation.

# 7.3.16 Common Transport Events (Message IDs: 1600 to 1699)

# 1600 DEBUG: CT sent. VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_CT (0x00010000) DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a CT command is being sent. SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: CT sent. ACTION: No action needed, informational. 1601 DEBUG: CT comp. VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_CT (0x00010000) DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a CT command completed normally. SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: CT comp. ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1610 ERROR: Stray CT completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a CT command completion was received without issuing a corresponding CT command. This error could indicate a driver or firmware problem.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Stray CT completion.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists, report this error to your customer service representative.

# 1611 DEBUG: Abnormal CT completion.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a CT command completed with a status error in the IOCB. It could mean the Fibre Channel device on the network is not responding. The driver will automatically retry this CT command if needed. SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Abnormal CT completion.

ACTION: Check physical connections to Fibre Channel network and the state the remote PortID is in.

#### 1620 DEBUG: CT rcvd.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited CT command was received.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: CT rcvd.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1621 DEBUG: Unsolicited CT dropped.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an unsolicited CT command was received and then dropped for some reason.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: Unsolicited CT dropped.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1622 DEBUG: CT reply.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a reply is being sent for an unsolicited CT command.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: CT reply.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1630 ERROR: Invalid CT command found.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG CT (0x00010000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that a CT command was found with an invalid

command code.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Error

MESSAGE: Invalid CT command found.

ACTION: No action needed, informational. However, if the problem persists,

report this error to your customer service representative.

# 7.3.17 FCSP Events (Message IDs: 1700 to 1799)

#### 1700 DEBUG: FCSP

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the driver's FCSP

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: FCSP

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1701 DEBUG: FCSP detail.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP DETAIL (0x01000000)

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's FCSP

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1702 DEBUG: FCSP error.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an error was found while processing a DFC

request.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1705 DEBUG: FCSP state.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an authentication state is changing.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP state.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1706 DEBUG: FCSP event.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an authentication event has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP event

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1707 DEBUG: FCSP status.

VERBOSE\_MASK: LOG\_FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an authentication status is being updated.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP status.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1710 DEBUG: FCSP start.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that authentication is being started to a

specific node.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP start.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1720 DEBUG: FCSP comp.

VERBOSE MASK: LOG FCSP (0x00020000)

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that authentication is being stopped or

completed to a specific node.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCSP comp.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 7.3.18 FCF Events (Message IDs: 1800 to 1899)

#### 1800 DEBUG: FCF

VERBOSE MASK:

DESCRIPTION: This provides general information about the driver's FCF

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug

MESSAGE: FCF

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1801 DEBUG: FCF detail.

VERBOSE MASK:

DESCRIPTION: This provides detailed information about the driver's FCF

interface.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCF detail.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1810 DEBUG: FCF error.

VERBOSE MASK:

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an error was found while processing an FCF

request.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCF error.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# 1820 DEBUG: FCF state.

VERBOSE\_MASK:

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an FCF object state is changing.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCF state.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

#### 1830 DEBUG: FCF event.

VERBOSE MASK:

DESCRIPTION: This indicates that an FCF event has occurred.

SEVERITY LEVEL: Debug MESSAGE: FCF event.

ACTION: No action needed, informational.

# **Chapter 8: NIC Driver Log Messages**

This chapter describes the log messages you may see from the NIC driver.

NOTE

To reset the adapter, reboot the system.

# 8.1 Setting MOD\_MASK and SEVERITY

Log messages are generated based on the settings of the Module Mask (MOD\_MASK) and the Severity Level (SEVERITY) as indicated in the log\_level parameter. See the log\_level parameter in Table 1, NIC Configuration File Parameters.

The following table details the values and meanings of MOD\_MASK in the log\_level parameter.

Table 1 MOD\_MASK Information for NIC Driver Log Messages

| Name       | MOD_MASK <sup>a</sup> | Meaning   |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| MOD_CONFIG | 0x10000               | Messages in the device configuration path are logged. |
| MOD_TX     | 0x20000               | Messages in the transmit data path are logged.        |
| MOD_RX     | 0x40000               | Messages in the receive data path are logged.         |
| MOD_ISR    | 0x80000               | Messages in the interrupt path are logged.            |

a. MOD\_MASK is a bitmap of one or more of these values.

The following table details the values and meanings of SEVERITY in the log\_level parameter.

**Table 2 Severity Level Information for NIC Driver Log Messages** 

| Name      | SEVERITY Value | Meaning                              |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| CE_CONT   | 0x0            | Continuation                         |
| CE_NOTE   | 0x1            | Information                          |
| CE_WARN   | 0x2            | Warning                              |
| CE_PANIC  | 0x3            | Causes the operating system to panic |
| CE_IGNORE | 0x4            | No action                            |

# 8.2 Log Messages for the NIC Driver

# **8.2.1** For Solaris 10

The following table details the log messages provided by the NIC driver for Solaris 10 operating systems.

Table 3 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 10

| Log Message   | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | SEVERITY |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| "Insufficient Vectors"  | Reload the driver after changing the interrupt priorities.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre><code> POST ERROR!!</code></pre>   | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre><code> soft_reset bit asserted[1]. Reset failed</code></pre>                       | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit</dev_path>  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Alloc intr failed: ret <ret code="">, navail <code>, nallocd <code></code></code></ret> | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Block Enable Interrupts Failed <code></code>  | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not allocate fn_config_dbuf <code></code>   | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not reset firmware, ERR bit set pd_ctrl: <code></code>                            | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not reset firmware, ERR bit set pd_ctrl: <reg></reg>                              | Firmware reset failed. Reset the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| CQ create failed - status: <code></code>  | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>ddi_dma_addr_bind_handle() failed rc: <code></code></pre>                          | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| ddi_intr_get_pri() failed   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Device in error state   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| device is in Suspended state  | Resume the device.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 3 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 10 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | SEVERITY |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| Device Unknown   | The driver does not support a particular adapter. Contact Broadcom for further information.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| EQ create failed - status: <code></code>                       | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| EQ ring alloc failed   | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Error recovery failed, device is in error state                | The hardware or driver cannot recover from a serious hardware error. Reset the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Error recovery failed/timed out                                | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Error recovery timed out                                       | The hardware or driver cannot recover from a serious hardware error. Reset the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Extended MQ create failed - status: <code></code>              | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to Enable Interrupt <code></code>                       | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to add interrupt handlers                               | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to allocate bmbx: size <code></code>                    | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to allocate Queue memory                                | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to Configure the Adapter                                | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to create WQ ring                                       | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to del q - status:<br><status code=""></status>         | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to init stats   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to init tx/rx rings                                     | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to read MAC address - status: <status code=""></status> | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to register mac   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to setup interrupts                                     | Reload the driver after changing the interrupt priorities.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 3 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 10 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | SEVERITY |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| FUNCTION RESET FAILED rc: <code></code>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Hardware UE Detected: <code></code>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| HW Initialization Failed   | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| HW POST FAILED   | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Insufficient Vectors   | Reload the driver after changing the interrupt priorities.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Invalid q length. Must be [256, 512, 1024, 2048]: <code></code>  | Correct the tx q length in the elxnic.conf file.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>Invalid rx_frag_size: <code> valid values are 2K, 4K, 8K, 16K only.</code></pre>                    | Correct the rx_frag_size in the elxnic.conf file.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>IRM action <code> count <code> ddi_intr_free() failed rc: <ret_code></ret_code></code></code></pre> | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>IRM: Alloc intr failed: ret <ret_code>, count <code>, nallocd <code></code></code></ret_code></pre> | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| lancer physdev reset failed  | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>lancer_physdev_reset INP bit polling timedout: <timeout> pd_ctrl: <code></code></timeout></pre>     | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Legacy MQ create failed - status: <code></code>  | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Legacy MQ ring alloc failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 3 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 10 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | SEVERITY |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| Mailbox initialization Failed with rc: <code></code>   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| mod_install failed   | Uninstall the driver, try installing the driver after a reboot.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| MQ EXT ring alloc failed   | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| No response from FW for<br>Mailbox command. Mailbox<br>stalled till recovery                                     | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| oce_detach: Rx buffers pending with stack  | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP Dump Image not present   | Diagnostic Dump image is not present. Retry the Dump initiation   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP failed   | Diagnostic Dump initiation by an application failed. Retry the Dump initiation.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP failed due to recovery timeout   | Device Recovery failed after<br>Diagnostic Dump initiation. Reboot<br>the system.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>oce_m_unicast: Factory mac addition failed, status: <status_code></status_code></pre>                       | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>oce_m_unicast: mac delete failed, status: <code></code></pre>   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| oce_m_unicast: ucast mac<br>addition failed,<br>staus: <status_code> Resetting<br/>to Factory MAC.</status_code> | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| oce_rx:no frags?   | Malfunctioning hardware – Check the SFP and the adapter; replace them if necessary.   | MOD_RX     | CE_WARN  |
| PCI Initialization Failed  | Reset or replace the adapter, or move the adapter to different slot.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>pci_config_setup() failed with rc: <code></code></pre>  | Reset or replace the adapter.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Pending buffers <code> cannot destroy RQ <code> cache</code></code>  | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Ring buffer allocation failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| RQ bdesc alloc failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| RQ Buffer Pool create failed   | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 3 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 10 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | SEVERITY            |
|--|---|------------|---------------------|
| RQ create failed: <code></code>  | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| RQ ring create failed  | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| RQ shadow ring alloc failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| SLIPORT Error Detected: SLIPORT_ERROR1: <code> SLIPORT_ERROR2: <code></code></code>                | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ Buffer Pool create failed   | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ create failed <code></code>   | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ MAP Handles Pool create failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ Packet Desc Pool create failed  | Increase the memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQCQ create failed   | Hardware error – Download the same firmware image to the adapter and reboot; replace the adapter if necessary.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| Unrecognized Optics state  | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |
| Optics faulted/incorrectly installed/not installed - Reseat optics. If issue not resolved, replace | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |
| Optics of two types installed.<br>Remove one optic or install<br>matching pair of optics.          | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |
| Incompatible optics. Replace with compatible optics for card to function.                          | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |
| Unqualified optics. Replace with Avago optics for Warranty and Technical Support.                  | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |
| Uncertified optics. Replace with Avago-certified optics to enable link operation.                  | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN/C<br>E_NOTE |

# **8.2.2** For Solaris 11

The following table details the log messages provided by the NIC driver for Solaris 11 operating systems.

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11

| Log Message                                  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| Alloc intr failed                            | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not allocate dbuf                      | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system. Increase the memory  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not allocate dbuf for getting mac list | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system. Increase the memory  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not allocate stats_dbuf                | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not allocate vstats_dbuf               | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not find the MAC <mac addr=""></mac>   | Provide the correct MAC address.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not get size of bar                    | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not get supported intrs                | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not map bar                            | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Could not retrieve num_bars                  | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| CQ allocation failed                         | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| CQ create failed - status: <code></code>     | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| CQ ring alloc failed                         | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message   | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| ddi_intr_free failed: <ret code=""></ret>   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Device in error state   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Device Unknown  | The device is not supported by the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| EQ create failed - status: <code></code>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| EQ ring alloc failed  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| error recovery failed, device is in suspended state   | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Error recovery failed/timed out   | Reset the system.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Error recovery timed out  | The hardware or driver cannot recover from a serious hardware error. Reset the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to enable interrupt <int num="">, type <int type="">, cnt <num_vectors>, ret <ret code=""></ret></num_vectors></int></int> | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to add interrupt handler   | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to allocate bmbx   | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to allocate rings  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system. Increase the memory.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to Configure RSS - status: <code></code>   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to create WQ ring  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message   | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| Failed to del - status: <code></code>   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to delete MAC <mac_add></mac_add>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to disable the interrupts  | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to enable interrupts during IRM  | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get controller attributes - status: <code></code>   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get hardware stats, version <ver num="">, status <code></code></ver>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get pport stats   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get vlan list - status: <code> Failed to configure vlan list - status:<code> Failed to activate vlan list on vf</code></code> | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message                                    | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| Failed to get vport stats                      | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to init rings                           | Low system resources. Reboot the system to see if the issue resolves itself. If possible, add more memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to remove interrupt                     | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to retrieve intr types                  | Unload and then reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to set EQ delay - status: <code></code> | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to Setup handlers                       | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to Setup handlers during IRM            | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to setup_interface during IRM           | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get firmware version - status        | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to get firmware configuration - status  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| FUNCTION RESET FAILED                          | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Hardware UE Detected                           | Upgrade the firmware to the correct version.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| HW initialization failed with ret_code         | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|--|---|------------|----------|
| HW POST1 FAILED  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Interrupt block disable failed   | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>Interrupt setup failed with <ret_code></ret_code></pre>   | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Interrupts block enable failed   | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Invalidqlength.Mustbe [256, 2000]  | Set the correct queue length using the dladm utility.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>IRM: Alloc intr failed: ret <ret code=""> count <code> nallocd <alloc_vectors></alloc_vectors></code></ret></pre> | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| kstat creation failed  | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| kstat setup Failed with <ret_code></ret_code>  | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>lancer_physdev_reset INP bit polling timedout: <timeout> pd_ctrl: <reg></reg></timeout></pre>                     | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Legacy MQ create failed  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Legacy MQ ring alloc failed  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Failed to read MAC address - status  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| MAC allocation Failed  | Unload and then reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| MAC registration failed  | Unload and then reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG |          |
| MAC unregister failed. Detach failed.  | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Mailbox initialization failed with <ret code=""></ret>   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| MAP FAILED   | Low System resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_TX     | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message   | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| Map PCI config failed with <ret_code></ret_code>      | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| mcast ADD/DEL failed                                  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| mod_install failed rval                               | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| MSIX not available                                    | The system continues to work with INTx.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| <pre>oce_detach : Rx buffers pending with stack</pre> | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP Dump Image not present              | Diagnostic Dump image is not present.<br>Retry the Dump initiation.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP failed                              | Diagnostic Dump initiation by an application failed. Retry the Dump initiation.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| OCE_INITIATE_DUMP failed due to recovery timeout      | Device Recovery failed after Diagnostic Dump initiation. Reboot the system.   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| oce_isr EQ Not started                                | Unplumb and plumb the device. If the error persists reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| oce_rx:no frags?                                      | The system cannot receive data because the driver is low on resources. Reload the driver. If the same error recurs, reset the adapter.  | MOD_RX     | CE_WARN  |
| PCI initialization failed                             | Reset the adapter.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| POST ERROR  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| Ring buffer allocation failed < code >                | Configure the server with more memory.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| RQ bdesc alloc failed - status: <code></code>         | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| RQ create failed                                      | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |
| RQ ring create failed                                 | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN  |

Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action  | MOD_MASK   | Severity            |
|--|---|------------|---------------------|
| RQ shadow ring alloc failed  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG |                     |
| <pre>soft_reset bit asserted[1]. Reset failed</pre>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| <pre>UE Detected or FW Dump is requested SLIPORT_ERR1 = <code> and SLIPORT_ERR2 = <code></code></code></pre>                           | Reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| Unable to get intr priority  | Reload the driver.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| Failed to create an interface - VPORT_SRIOV - staus: <code> Failed to create an interface - VPORT_NORMAL - staus: <code></code></code> | Upgrade the firmware to the correct version.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WCCQ create failed   | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ Buffer Pool create failed   | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ create failed - status:<br><code></code>  | Check for the faulty hardware using fmadm faulty. If the hardware is faulty, acquit the hardware using fmadm acquit <dev_path> and reset the adapter. If the hardware is not faulty, reset the adapter without issuing acquit.</dev_path> | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ MAP Handles Pool create failed  | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| WQ Packet Desc Pool create<br>failed   | Low system resources. Repeat the operation that generated the log. If the error log is generated again, reboot the system.  | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN             |
| wqb pool empty   | The system cannot transmit data because the driver is low on resources. Check for a process generating heavy traffic.   | MOD_TX     | CE_WARN             |
| wqm pool empty   | The system cannot transmit data because the driver is low on resources. Check for a process generating heavy traffic.   | MOD_TX     | CE_WARN             |
| Unrecognized Optics state  | Replace with the compatible SFP   | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |

# Table 4 Log Messages for the NIC Driver for Solaris 11 (Continued)

| Log Message  | Recommended Action              | MOD_MASK   | Severity            |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Optics faulted/incorrectly installed/not installed - Reseat optics. If issue not resolved, replace | Replace with the compatible SFP | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |
| Optics of two types installed.<br>Remove one optic or install<br>matching pair of optics.          | Replace with the compatible SFP | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |
| Incompatible optics. Replace with compatible optics for card to function.                          | Replace with the compatible SFP | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |
| Unqualified optics. Replace with Avago optics for Warranty and Technical Support.                  | Replace with the compatible SFP | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |
| Uncertified optics. Replace with Avago-certified optics to enable link operation.                  | Replace with the compatible SFP | MOD_CONFIG | CE_WARN<br>/CE_NOTE |

