Emulex® Universal Multichannel

Reference Manual

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Chapter 1: Introduction

This manual describes Emulex® Universal Multichannel (UMC) and how to configure it for supported Emulex OneConnect® adapters. UMC provides powerful port partitioning and traffic management capabilities to optimize bandwidth allocation. With UMC, system administrators can partition Emulex adapters into Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) functions (logical ports or channels) with assigned bandwidth that can be integrated into both physical and virtual servers. This is particularly beneficial for virtualized servers, in which individual functions can be assigned for virtual machine (VM) migration, system management, and input/output (I/O) intensive applications running in VMs.

NOTE The information in this document is relevant to firmware and NIC driver versions 11.2 and later only.

1.1 Abbreviations

ARI	alternative routing-ID interpretation
BIOS	basic input/output system
CLI	command line interface
CLP	Command Line Protocol
DCB	Data Center Bridging
FCoE	Fibre Channel over Ethernet
Gb	gigabit
GbE	Gb Ethernet
Gb/ps	Gb per second
GUI	Graphical User Interface
I/O	input/output
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IP	Internet Protocol
IPL	initial program load
iSCSI	Internet Small Computer System Interface
LACP	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
LAN	local area network
LPVID	logical port VLAN ID
MAC	Media Access Control
NAS	network attached storage
NIC	network interface card
NFS	Network File System
PCIe	Peripheral Component Interconnect Express
PF	physical function
PXE	Preboot Execution Environment
QoS	quality of service
RHEL	Red Hat Enterprise Linux

SLES	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
SR-IOV	single root I/O virtualization
UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
UMC	Universal Multichannel
VLAN	virtual LAN
VLAN ID	VLAN identifier
VM	virtual machine
vSwitch	virtual switch

Chapter 2: Universal Multichannel

UMC enables up to four PCIe functions per port for OCe11100-series and up to 16 physical functions per port for OCe14000-series adapters.

- For OCe11100-series adapters, each port can support the following:
  - Four NIC functions
  - Three NIC functions and an iSCSI function
  - Three NIC functions and an FCoE function

  NOTE For OCe11100-series adapters, both ports must have exactly the same configuration. For example, if one port is configured for three NICs + FCoE, the other port must also be configured for three NICs + FCoE.
- For OCe14400-series one-port adapters, the port can support the following:
  - 16 NIC functions
  - 15 NIC functions and a storage function (iSCSI or FCoE)
  - 14 NIC functions, an iSCSI function, and an FCoE function (if the adapter supports it)
- For OCe14100-series one- and two-port adapters, each port can support the following:
  - Eight NIC functions
  - Seven NIC functions and a storage function (iSCSI or FCoE)
  - Six NIC functions, an iSCSI function, and an FCoE function (if the adapter supports it)
- For OCe14100-series four-port adapters, each port can support the following:
  - Four NIC functions
  - Three NIC functions and a storage function (iSCSI or FCoE)
  - Two NIC functions, an iSCSI function, and an FCoE function (if the adapter supports it)

  NOTE UMC is supported on Emulex OCe11100-series and OCe14000-series adapters only.

  UMC can be configured only on ports running at 10 Gb/ps or greater speeds.

Bandwidths for each function can be specified as a percentage of the full port speed for the adapter.

Most servers are currently deployed with multiple 1Gb Ethernet (GbE) physical connections. Typically these additional ports are used to support virtual servers and high availability, and to provide bandwidth needed for I/O-intensive applications. UMC provides a similar capability for 10GbE and 40GbE networking using individually configurable partitions of the 10GbE or 40GbE port. With UMC, data centers can save on costs for cabling, adapters, switches, and power.

2.1 Considerations

- If UMC is enabled on an adapter, SR-IOV must be disabled.
- The valid LPVID range is 2 to 4094.
- You cannot run LACP on UMC NICs.
- Make sure you correctly configure your switch to support UMC. You must configure the switch ports with all of the LPVIDs for the NIC channels connected to that switch port.

2.2 Capabilities

- Switch-agnostic support (works with any 10GbE or 40GbE switch)
- Creation of up to 16 PFs per physical port, depending on the adapter model
- Separate transmit and receive queues for each channel
- Channel isolation with unique VLAN assignments (based on the IEEE 802.1Q VLAN standard; each channel has its own independent broadcast and multicast domain)

  NOTE A corresponding VLAN configuration is required in the switch.
- Optimized virtual server deployments, which enable allocation of separate PFs for VM migration, console management, iSCSI and NFS storage, and network traffic for individual VMs

2.3 Physical Functions

Although support for UMC channels is switch-agnostic, a switch that supports DCB is required for FCoE and iSCSI. UMC is supported with powerful traffic management and provisioning capabilities, such as dynamic rate control, priorities, MAC configuration, and VLAN assignment.

With UMC, the physical functions are presented to an operating system or hypervisor as independent adapters. UMC channels are presented to the operating system or hypervisor as a physical port with a separate MAC address and assigned bandwidth.

2.3.1 For OCe11100-Series Adapters

If UMC is enabled on an OCe11100-series two-port network adapter, each 10GbE port is partitioned into four isolated PFs (channels). A total of eight PFs are available on an OCe11100-series two-port adapter.

Port mapping examples are shown in Table 1, and Table 2. In Table 1, all of the physical functions are configured as NICs. In Table 2, one of the physical functions for each port is configured for storage.

Table 1 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Only

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0 Physical Function	Port 1 Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1
1	NIC	PF2	PF3
2	NIC	PF4	PF5
3	NIC	PF6	PF7

Table 2 UMC Port Mapping – NIC and Storage

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0 Physical Function	Port 1 Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1
1	Storage (iSCSI or FCoE)	PF2	PF3
2	NIC	PF4	PF5
3	NIC	PF6	PF7

2.3.2 For OCe14000-Series Adapters

If UMC is enabled on an OCe14000-series network adapter, each port can be partitioned into isolated PFs (channels). You can configure up to 16 functions on a one-port OCe14400-series adapter, up to eight functions per port on a one or two-port OCe14100-series adapter, and up to four functions per port on a four-port OCe14100-series adapter.

The maximum number of functions allowed on an adapter is controlled by the adapter's IPL file and the system's support for ARI.

ARI must be available to support more than eight functions on an adapter. OCe14000-series adapters automatically support ARI. However, the following requirements must be met to support more than eight functions on an adapter.

1. The system hardware (the motherboard and BIOS) must support ARI.
2. ARI must be enabled in the system BIOS.
3. The host operating system must support ARI:
   - Windows Server 2012 and newer versions
   - RHEL 6.4 and newer versions
   - SLES 11 SP2 and newer versions
   - SLES 12 and newer versions
   - ESXi 5.5 and newer versions
4. The application management tools must support ARI.

If these conditions are not met, you may be able to configure more than eight functions, but only up to eight functions will be running and discovered after a reboot.

UMC channel protocol assignments are subject to the following rules:

- The first channel and any channels above the third channel are always assigned the NIC protocol.
- The second channel can be configured for storage.
- For adapter models that allow more than one storage protocol to be assigned to a port (concurrent mode storage), a storage protocol (different from the storage protocol assigned to the second channel) can be assigned to the third channel.

Port mapping examples are provided in the following sections based on the number of adapter ports.

2.3.2.1 One-Port OCe14401 Adapters (16 Channels)

Table 3 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Only (One-Port OCe14401 Adapter – 16 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0 to 15	NIC	PF0 to PF15

Table 4 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Plus Storage (One-Port OCe14401 Adapter – 16 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0
1	iSCSI or FCoE	PF1
2	NIC	PF2
3 to 15	NIC	PF3 to PF15

Table 5 UMC Port Mapping – Concurrent Mode Storage (One-Port OCe14401 Adapter – 16 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE	PF1
2	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF2
3 to 5	NIC	PF3 to PF15

a. Channel 2's storage type must be different than channel 1's storage type.

2.3.2.2 One-Port OCe14101 Adapters (8 Channels)

Table 6 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Only (One-Port OCe14101 Adapter – 8 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0 to 7	NIC	PF0 to PF7

Table 7 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Plus Storage (One-Port OCe14101 Adapter – 8 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0
1	iSCSI or FCoE	PF1
2	NIC	PF2
3 to 7	NIC	PF3 to PF7

Table 8 UMC Port Mapping – Concurrent Mode Storage (One-Port OCe14101 Adapter – 8 Channels)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE	PF1
2	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF2
3 to 7	NIC	PF3 to PF7

a. Channel 2's storage type must be different from channel 1's storage type.

2.3.2.3 Two-Port OCe14102 Adapters

Table 9 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Only (Two-Port OCe14102 Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function	Port 1, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1
1	NIC	PF2	PF3
2	NIC	PF4	PF5
3	NIC	PF6	PF7
4	NIC	PF8	PF9
5	NIC	PF10	PF11
6	NIC	PF12	PF13
7	NIC	PF14	PF15

Table 10 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Plus Storage (Two-Port OCe14102 Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function	Port 1, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF2	PF3
2	NIC	PF4	PF5
3	NIC	PF6	PF7
4	NIC	PF8	PF9
5	NIC	PF10	PF11
6	NIC	PF12	PF13
7	NIC	PF14	PF15

a. For channel 1 on each port, the channel type can be different. For example, port 0, channel 1 could be FCoE and port 1, channel 1 could be iSCSI. In addition, assigning storage on all ports for channel 1 is not required. Channel 1 could be assigned as NIC on some ports.

Table 11 UMC Port Mapping – Concurrent Mode Storage (Two-Port OCe14102 Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0, Physical Function	Port 1, Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF2	PF3
2	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF4	PF5
3	NIC	PF6	PF7
4	NIC	PF8	PF9
5	NIC	PF10	PF11
6	NIC	PF12	PF13
7	NIC	PF14	PF15

a. Storage types on channels 1 and 2 cannot be the same. In addition, channels 1 and 2 could be assigned as NIC on some ports and as storage on others.

2.3.2.4 Four-Port OCe14100-Series Adapters

NOTE Functions above PF7 require ARI support.

Table 12 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Only (Four-Port OCe14100-Series Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0 Physical Function	Port 1 Physical Function	Port 2 Physical Function	Port 3 Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1	PF2	PF3
1	NIC	PF4	PF5	PF6	PF7
2	NIC	PF8	PF9	PF10	PF11
3	NIC	PF12	PF13	PF14	PF15

Table 13 UMC Port Mapping – NIC Plus Storage (Four-Port OCe14100-Series Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0 Physical Function	Port 1 Physical Function	Port 2 Physical Function	Port 3 Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1	PF2	PF3
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF4	PF5	PF6	PF7
2	NIC	PF8	PF9	PF10	PF11
3	NIC	PF12	PF13	PF14	PF15

a. For channel 1 on each port, the channel type can be different. For example, port 0, channel 1 could be FCoE and port 1, channel 1 could be iSCSI. In addition, assigning storage on all ports for channel 1 is not required. Channel 1 could be assigned as NIC on some ports.

Table 14 UMC Port Mapping – Concurrent Mode Storage (Four-Port OCe14100-Series Adapter)

Channel Number	Channel Type	Port 0 Physical Function	Port 1 Physical Function	Port 2 Physical Function	Port 3 Physical Function
0	NIC	PF0	PF1	PF2	PF3
1	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF4	PF5	PF6	PF7
2	NIC, iSCSI, or FCoE[a]	PF8	PF9	PF10	PF11
3	NIC	PF12	PF13	PF14	PF15

a. Storage types on channels 1 and 2 cannot be the same. In addition, channels 1 and 2 could be assigned as NIC on some ports and as storage on others.

2.4 Assigning LPVIDs

The LPVID is the default VLAN ID (2 to 4094) that identifies the NIC's network channel. It is automatically inserted on untagged transmit packets, and automatically removed on receive packets. Effectively, the LPVID converts untagged packets into VLAN tagged packets without any operating system knowledge.

The LPVID for a UMC NIC is configured using the PXESelect utility, the UEFI BIOS utility, or the OneCommand® CNA Manager application.

NOTE An LPVID is required for a UMC physical function with a NIC function type (UMC NIC). A VLAN ID is optional for a UMC physical function with a storage function type (iSCSI or FCoE). You can configure an iSCSI VLAN ID through the iSCSISelect utility or OneCommand CNA Manager application. You can configure an FCoE VLAN ID through the OneCommand CNA Manager application.

For existing network environments, assign LPVIDs that correspond to VLANs previously configured on the switches in your network. The switch port should be set to trunking mode to carry traffic for multiple LPVIDs. The switch port must allow all LPVIDs that are assigned to UMC NICs for the adapter port.

UMC NICs work like physical adapter ports within the network. VLAN membership and trunking-mode between multiple switches are left to the discretion of the system administrator, but they must include *all* VLAN IDs and LPVIDs for traffic to be accepted by other systems in the network.

NOTE Each UMC NIC channel must be configured with a unique LPVID within the physical port.

The same LPVID can be assigned to UMC NICs on all ports of the adapter for redundancy and high availability. An example is shown in Table 15.

Table 15 UMC Port Mapping for High Availability (Two-Port OCe14000-Series Adapter)

Port 0 Function Number	LPVID	Port 1, Physical Function	LPVID
PF0	2	PF1	2
PF2	5	PF3	5
PF4	9	PF5	9
PF6	12	PF7	12
PF8	15	PF9	15
PF10	18	PF11	18
PF12	21	PF13	21
PF14	24	PF15	24

See Chapter 3, Configuration, for additional information on configuring UMC for high availability on various operating systems.

2.4.1 Overriding LPVIDs with VLAN IDs

LPVID values assigned to the NIC channels can be overridden using the operating system or hypervisor utilities to assign a VLAN ID to the NIC driver instance running on a UMC channel. The NIC driver sends the VLAN ID to the adapter each time it loads, which overrides the LPVID configured on that channel.

If the operating system for that PCI function has set up a VLAN ID:

- For transmit packets, the operating system-configured VLAN ID takes precedence over the LPVID.
- For receive packets, the operating system-configured VLAN ID and LPVID-tagged packets are both received.

If the operating system has not set up any VLAN IDs, the LPVID is inserted into all packets.

CAUTION LPVIDs and user-configured VLAN IDs must be different values.

Chapter 3: Configuration

You must determine your network requirements such as VLANs, bandwidth, trunk ports, and load balance prior to configuring UMC. Converged traffic, such as FCoE or iSCSI over DCB, requires specialized network switches. If your configuration requirement is for multiple NICs only, you can use a standard 10GbE Layer 2 switch.

Complete the following steps before configuring UMC:

1. Install the Emulex OCe11100 or OCe14000-series adapter.
2. Install the appropriate drivers.
3. Install the OneCommand CNA Manager application or, for VMware systems, install the required CIM provider and the OneCommand CNA Manager for VMware vCenter. On VMware systems, you can also use the OneCommand CNA Manager Windows GUI to manage your hosts through the CIM provider.
4. Install the appropriate adapter firmware. The .UFI firmware image contains both the firmware and boot code. A server reboot is required after the firmware update.

You can configure UMC using the following Emulex utilities:

- PXESelect utility – Refer to the *Emulex Boot for NIC, iSCSI, and FCoE Protocols User Guide* for more information.
- UEFI BIOS utility – Refer to the *Emulex Boot for NIC, iSCSI, and FCoE Protocols User Guide* for more information.
- OneCommand CNA Manager application – Refer to the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager Application User Guide* or the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager CLI User Guide* for more information.
- OneCommand CNA Manager for VMware vCenter – Refer to the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager for VMware vCenter User Guide* for more information.

3.1 Recommended Configuration Guidelines

Broadcom® recommends following these guidelines to ensure that UMC is configured properly:

- Set the LPVID on each NIC channel. Set the VLAN ID on switches and any remote servers (if UMC is not enabled on the remote server).
- Do not set the operating system VLAN ID to the same value as the LPVID if UMC is enabled. (If you must have both the operating system VLAN ID and LPVID set when UMC is enabled, you must ensure that the LPVID and operating system VLAN ID are not the same value).
- Configure the maximum bandwidth setting to take advantage of excess bandwidth in your network or storage solution.
- Configure the minimum bandwidth setting for a storage channel to ensure adequate storage traffic speeds for your network usage model. The minimum bandwidth setting is guaranteed bandwidth.
- If UMC support is enabled, SR-IOV support must be disabled.
- With UMC enabled, any VLAN IDs to be used by the operating system or applications must also be configured in the NIC driver.
- You cannot run LACP on UMC NICs.
- Use the OneCommand CNA Manager application help file or the CLI (Brcmhbacmd) help command, or refer to the appropriate user guides, for information on the required UMC settings and syntax.
- Make sure you correctly configure your switch to support UMC. You must configure the switch ports with the LPVIDs (four per port) on the switch. Additionally, if you configure additional VLAN IDs on a channel, these VLAN IDs must also be configured on the switch port.
- Use one of the following Emulex management utilities to verify that your UMC settings are complete:
  - OneCommand CNA Manager application
  - OneCommand CNA Manager for VMware vCenter

  - PXESelect or UEFI BIOS Option ROM utilities during system boot
- Reboot or reset the server if you are enabling or disabling UMC. The Emulex management utilities will prompt you for a reboot. After enabling UMC and rebooting, additional reboots are not necessary if you make changes to the UMC channel's LPVID and bandwidth settings.
- The physical port's speed setting must be set to 10 Gb/s or higher before UMC is enabled. For example, if the port's speed is set to 1 Gb/s only, UMC cannot be enabled. Multiple speed settings that include 10 Gb/s are acceptable (for example, 100 Mb/s, 1 Gb/s, 10Gb/s).

3.2 Configuration Options

This section provides information on UMC configuration options.

3.2.1 LPVID Assignment

You must assign an LPVID to all enabled NIC channels. The LPVID should be a value between 2 and 4094, and the LPVIDs must be unique across all channels on an adapter port.

3.2.2 Bandwidth Assignments

You must assign minimum and maximum bandwidths to all enabled channels. Bandwidths are assigned in percentages. The total of all the minimum bandwidths for all enabled channels on an adapter port must add up to 100%. The maximum bandwidth for each channel must be between the channel's minimum bandwidth and 100 percent.

NOTE If the minimum and maximum bandwidth are set to 0, the logical link state for the channel is disabled.

3.2.3 Configurable Parameters

Table 16, summarizes all configurable parameters with UMC enabled or disabled.

Table 16 UMC Configurable Parameters

Configurable Parameter	UMC Disabled	UMC Enabled
Quality of service (QoS)	Based on physical port	Based on channel
Link State	Mimics physical link state	Configurable through bandwidth assignment
Configuration Entity	Not applicable	BIOS, CLP, Switch, OneCommand CNA Manager application
PXE/iSCSI/FCoE Boot	Yes	Yes – first primary function per port
Personality change	For OCe11100-series adapters: NIC, iSCSI, FCoE For OCe14000-series adapters: NIC, iSCSI, FCoE	For OCe11100-series adapters: NIC, iSCSI, FCoE For OCe14000-series adapters: NIC, iSCSI, FCoE
Per function (PF) protocol change This parameter applies to OCe14000-series adapters only.	Yes	Yes

3.3 High Availability with UMC

UMC NICs can be configured for high availability with the same procedures that are used for physical ports. The following sections provide information to configure high availability for Windows, Linux, VMware, and Solaris.

NOTE UMC NICs do not support link aggregation or port trunking using IEEE 802.3ad LACP.

3.3.1 Windows

NOTE The following conditions also apply if Hyper-V is used.

You can team UMC NICs with other UMC NICs or other physical adapters. Make sure the selected UMC NICs for teaming are not associated with the same physical port. This ensures that traffic fails over to the secondary port and switch in the event of a link failure.

Use the OneCommand CNA Manager application to identify and select the correct physical function, IP address, or MAC for the physical ports.

NOTE If you are creating teams when Hyper-V is in use, do not set the VLAN IDs with the utility if UMC is enabled. Instead, set the VLAN IDs in the driver's Device Manager Property page and within the Hyper-V switch.

3.3.2 Linux

Use the OneCommand CNA Manager application to identify MAC addresses and physical PCIe function numbers. Use the `ifconfig` command to configure IP addresses for all UMC NICs. Use the Linux bonding driver to team UMC NICs with other UMC NICs or other physical adapters.

NOTE Refer to the documentation included with the Linux distribution for information on configuring Linux bonding.

Best practices:

- Verify the UMC-adapter physical port association, PCIe function, and MAC address prior to bonding UMC NICs.
- Ensure that all bonded UMC NICs are not partitioned on the same physical port. This provides redundancy in the event of a physical link failure.

3.3.3 VMware

From the vSphere Client, use Networking vSwitch Properties to assign UMC NICs to a vSwitch as an uplink for vSphere standard or distributed switches. UMC NICs can be used for individual VMs, VMotion, console management, and other network traffic types, such as NAS.

VMware recognizes a UMC NIC as an available vmnic that can be configured using a vSwitch to handle network traffic. As a best practice, configure UMC NICs across physical ports using equal bandwidth to ensure consistency across active and standby or aggregated link paths. Also, ensure that the vmnics selected for redundant paths are not on the same physical port.

3.3.4 Solaris

Use the OneCommand CNA Manager application to identify MAC addresses and physical PCIe function numbers. Use the `ifconfig` command to configure IP addresses for all UMC NICs.

Use the OneCommand CNA Manager application to identify physical PCIe function numbers and determine their association with the physical ports using the port mapping outlined in Section 2.3, Physical Functions. Using that information, the interfaces should be selected from the `/etc/path_to_inst` file. The interfaces belong to different physical ports and are used to form the members of the aggregation group.

The aggregation group is created using the `dladm create-aggr` command. For more information on this command, refer to the `dladm` man page or the *Oracle Solaris Administration: Network Interfaces and Network Virtualization* manual.

CAUTION Using UMC in a Solaris 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.

3.4 Considerations

The following considerations should be understood when using UMC with the specific operating systems or environments.

3.4.1 Windows NIC Teaming Considerations

3.4.1.1 UMC NIC Channels on the Same Physical Port Cannot Be Placed in the Same Team

Each of the NIC channels is presented to the operating system as a separate and unique port running a NIC function. However, this can create an issue if the NIC channels on the same physical port are placed in the same team.

While teaming can provide increased reliability and increased bandwidth, this is not the case in this circumstance. Since the channels are assigned to the same physical port, reliability is not increased because it is still a single physical port and not equal to two ports combined. In addition, bandwidth increases are not realized. Greater throughput could be achieved by assigning the combined bandwidths of the channels to a single channel as the overhead of teaming would not be a factor in that case.

3.4.1.2 Teaming Is Supported on Multiple Channels

Teaming is supported on multiple channels under UMC. However, LACP configuration is not supported when UMC is enabled.

3.4.1.3 ARI Is Not Supported for the NIC Teaming Driver

For Windows 2012 and later systems, ARI is not supported for the NIC teaming driver.

3.4.2 Windows Deployment Considerations

The following sections describe how to configure UMC effectively for Windows systems.

3.4.2.1 Enabling UMC for the First Time on OCe14000-Series Adapters

On Windows systems, you must update the Windows driver after enabling UMC on OCe14000-series adapters. This needs to be performed only the first time that UMC is enabled.

NOTE If the Windows driver has been updated prior to enabling UMC and the names that are displayed in the device manager are different, you should uninstall the devices and scan for new devices. When the list of new devices is displayed, the correct driver name should be associated with each device.

3.4.2.2 Using the LPVID

The LPVID is a convenient method to assign a single VLAN tag to a UMC NIC, without the host even recognizing the VLAN usage. This tag must be configured according to the network topology, such as using a separate UMC NIC for each class of traffic: network storage, backup, virtual machines, clients, and so on. The mapping of the LPVID to an operating system NIC device requires noting the PCI function number with the corresponding LPVID, and comparing that to the function number listed in the Windows Device Manager.

Teaming can be used with the LPVID. In this configuration, the LPVID is entirely hidden from the teaming software. Individual UMC NICs that form a team must all be configured with the same LPVID. By definition, that requires the functions be from separate Ethernet ports. When using the LPVID, VLAN IDs should not be programed in either the operating system or teaming software.

3.4.2.3 Windows Device Manager VLAN ID

If you use VLAN IDs in the operating system, you must use different VLAN IDs than the LPVIDs, by specifying them within the NIC driver's property pages accessed through the Windows Device Manager. This does not require you to enter the PXESelect BIOS. See Section 3.4.2.4, Multiple VLAN Configuration in Windows, for more information.

This VLAN ID replaces the LPVID for all transmit packets, but the function still receives both the LPVID packets and the new VLAN ID–configured packets. The VLAN ID configured in the Device Manager is visible to the operating system, unlike the LPVID. Therefore, receive packets can be filtered based on VLAN ID in teaming drivers or Hyper-V, so it may be necessary to configure these software components with the same VLAN ID in the following locations:

- **Device Manager property page for each UMC NIC** – This configures the VLAN ID.
- **Teaming software (if applicable)** – VLAN IDs should be defined within teaming only if Hyper-V is not being used. In this case, the VLAN IDs must match the VLAN IDs defined in the Device Manager.

  If Hyper-V is being used, do not define the VLAN IDs within teaming. They must be defined in the Device Manager and within the Hyper-V switch. The team should use its default native VLAN ID. This enables the team to run in VLAN promiscuous mode, which allows packets to pass unchanged whether they have a VLAN tag or not.
- **Hyper-V Manager (if applicable)** – The receive packets have a VLAN tag that is filtered by the virtual switch unless Hyper-V is configured for the same VLAN value. All Hyper-V interfaces must have the same VLAN ID.

The VLAN ID must be different than all LPVID values for the given Ethernet port.

3.4.2.4 Multiple VLAN Configuration in Windows

The Broadcom Emulex NIC's VLAN ID parameter in Device Manager can contain a space-delimited list of VLAN IDs or a VLAN ID range separated with a dash.

For example, the VLAN ID string `3-6 45 47` will filter on all VLANs 3, 4, 5, 6, 45, and 47. If multiple VLANs are configured, the driver is configured to receive all of these VLANs.

NOTE If Hyper-V is in use, you should define the VLAN IDs in the Device Manager and within the Hyper-V switch. Do not define the VLAN IDs within the teaming utility.

If Hyper-V is not in use, the same VLAN IDs must be configured in the teaming utility.

Each NIC channel on a physical port should be configured with a unique set of VLANs. This allows the hardware to efficiently direct receive frames to the correct PCI function, even if the port is running in MAC promiscuous mode.

If UMC mode is enabled, untagged packets will not work. All traffic must have a VLAN assigned, whether explicitly in the host operating system or using the LPVID.

3.4.3 VMware NIC Teaming Considerations

3.4.3.1 UMC NIC Channels on the Same Physical Port Cannot Be Placed in the Same Team

Each of the NIC channels is presented to the operating system as a separate and unique port running a NIC function. However, this can create an issue if the NIC channels on the same physical port are placed in the same team.

While teaming can provide increased reliability and increased bandwidth, this is not the case in this circumstance. Since the channels are assigned to the same physical port, reliability is not increased because it is still a single physical port and not equal to two ports combined. In addition, bandwidth increases are not realized. Greater throughput could be achieved by assigning the combined bandwidths of the channels to a single channel as the overhead of teaming would not be a factor in that case.

Chapter 4: Troubleshooting

This section includes UMC troubleshooting information.

Table 17 UMC Troubleshooting

Issue	Answer/Solution
No network traffic on a particular channel.	■ LPVID value is set to 0 or an invalid value — If the LPVID is set to 0, the LPVID has not been set. Enter a valid value for the LPVID. Refer to the *Emulex Boot for NIC, iSCSI, and FCoE Protocols User Guide* for information on configuring the LPVID. — Verify that the LPVID and operating system VLAN ID are not the same value. They must be different values if UMC is enabled. — An invalid LPVID can send all traffic to the wrong VLAN. Refer to the *Emulex Boot for NIC, iSCSI, and FCoE Protocols User Guide*, the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager Application User Guide,* or the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager CLI User Guide* for information on configuring the LPVID. ■ Admin logical link is down — Indicates that the admin logical link is not set properly, or the minimum and maximum bandwidths on the channel have been set to 0. Refer to the *Emulex Boot for NIC, iSCSI, and FCoE Protocols User Guide,* the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager Application User Guide,* or the *Emulex OneCommand CNA Manager CLI User Guide* for information on configuring the admin logical link. ■ Invalid switch configuration — Verify that the switch configuration is set to allow VLANs.
Emulex utilities do not allow UMC to be enabled.	Check that the port's speed is not configured for single speeds less than 10 Gb/s. The port must be configured to run at 10 Gb/s or higher to enable UMC.


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