



Emulex[®] Drivers for Linux

**User Guide
Release 12.2**

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Overview

This guide provides installation, updating, uninstalling, configuring, and troubleshooting procedures for several types of Emulex®-supported drivers for Linux.

This guide is applicable to several versions of drivers, operating systems, firmware, and adapters. For supported firmware versions and their latest release, refer to the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com for the specific adapter.

This product supports the following Emulex FC HBAs:

- LPe12000-series adapters
- LPe16000-series adapters
- LPe31000-series adapters
- LPe32000-series adapters
- LPe35000-series adapters

For a list of Emulex adapters that are compatible with the stand-alone driver kits, refer to the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com for the specific driver.

1.2 Abbreviations

The following table lists the acronyms and abbreviations used in this document.

Table 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
ADISC	Address discovery
ANA	asymmetric namespace access
CDB	Command Descriptor Block
CQ	completion queue
CQID	completion queue identifier
CT	common transport
DIF	data integrity field
DIMM	dual inline memory module
DIX	Data Integrity Extension
DM	Device Mapper
DMA	direct memory access
ELS	Extended Link Service
EQ	Event Queue
EQE	event queue entry
FAN	File Area Network
FCFI	Fibre Channel Forwarder Indicator
FCP	Fibre Channel Protocol
FDMI	Fabric-Device Management Interface

Table 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations (Continued)

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
FLOGI	fabric login
GnuPG	GNU Privacy Guard
I/O	input/output
IOCB	input/output command block
IOCBQ	I/O command block queue
IOPs	input/output operations per second
IOTAG	input/output tag
IP CSUM	IP checksums
ISR	interrupt service routine
LPFC	Light Pulse Fibre Channel
MB	megabyte
MDS	Multilayer Director Switch
MQ	MultiQueue
MSI	message signaled interrupt
MSI-X	extended message signaled interrupt
NAA	Network Address Authority
NPIV	N_Port ID Virtualization
PLOGI	Port Login
RPI	remote port indicator
RPM	resource package manager
RQ	Receive Queue
RSCN	registered state change notification
Rx	receive
SGE	Oracle (formerly Sun) grid engine
SGL	scatter-gather list
ULP	upper layer protocol
VPI	NPIV port ID
WQ	work queue

Chapter 2: Installing and Uninstalling

The Linux driver supports both FCP and NVMe over FC.

Emulex releases Linux binary RPMs that are digitally signed using the GNU Privacy Guard (GnuPG) standard. This allows certification of the contents of the RPMs and verification that the contents have not been modified since they were created by Emulex. The RPMs have been digitally signed by Emulex with a GnuPG private key that is only held by Emulex. Instructions for creating the GnuPG public key file are located at:

docs.broadcom.com/docs/1334566

2.1 General Installation Requirements

NOTE: Update the latest driver on the operating system before updating the firmware.

Prior to driver installation, follow these general requirements:

- Install a supported Emulex adapter in the system. Refer to the adapter's installation guide for specific hardware installation instructions.
- Use a supported operating system. Refer to the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com for supported operating systems.
- Install the latest driver.
- Update the latest firmware on the adapter.

NOTE: For LPe35000-series adapters only:

In some cases, a firmware update requires either a firmware reset or a basic PCIe reset, depending on the features available in the new firmware. A firmware reset is performed automatically if it is needed, regardless of the operating system. A basic PCIe reset is also performed automatically, but only on the following Linux operating systems:

- SLES 12 SP3 and later
- SLES 15 and later
- RHEL 7.6 and later

In some cases, a full reboot is required to activate new firmware or to enable a new feature. In that case, a message similar to one of the following messages appears after the firmware download is complete:

Download successfully completed. Please reboot the system to activate new firmware.

Download completed. Some features require an optional reboot. Refer to the Adapter's Firmware and Boot Code Release Notes for details.

For a list of features that require a reboot to be enabled, refer to the *Emulex LPe35000-Series HBA Firmware and Boot Code Release Notes*.

2.2 Emulex FC Driver Kit

The Emulex FC driver kit contains the following:

- A zipped tar file that includes the driver binary RPMs for a specific driver version and Linux distribution. On select driver kits, the zipped tar file may also include any of the following RPMs:
 - `nvme-fc-connect` RPM
 - `elx-lpfc-vector-map` RPM
 - `elx-lpfc-extras` RPM

NOTE: Use only officially released Linux distribution kernels. The binary RPM packages support only officially released Linux distribution kernels and do not support pre-release distribution kernels. Refer to the *Emulex Drivers for Linux Release Notes* for details of kernel versions supported by the driver.

- An installation script, `elx_lpfc_install.sh`, that installs the FC driver binary RPM that corresponds to the target system's architecture and kernel memory variant.
- A `README` file that provides a description of the kit structure, its contents, and distribution support scope.

2.2.1 Installing the Emulex FC Driver Kit

NOTE: You must uninstall any FC driver kits that are not part of this distribution. For example, you must uninstall any previous FC driver kits before installing this driver kit. This installation fails if a previous version of the FC driver kit is detected. For more information, see [Section 2.2.2, Uninstalling the Emulex FC Driver Kit](#).

After the operating system is installed, perform the following steps to install the Emulex FC driver:

1. Download version 12.0 or later of the driver kit for SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, SLES 15, or RHEL 7.6 from the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com.

2. Log in to a terminal as `root`.

3. Untar the driver kit by typing the following command:

```
tar -zxvf elx-lpfc-dd-<Linux distribution version>-<driver_version>-ds-n.tar.gz
```

4. Change to the directory into which the driver kit was extracted by typing the following command:

```
cd elx-lpfc-dd-<Linux distribution version>-<driver_version>-ds/
```

- For installing only the Emulex FC driver kit:

Run the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script without options to install the driver kit:

```
./elx_lpfc_install.sh
```

After the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script has finished running successfully, the Emulex FC driver is loaded, and devices that are connected to the system are accessible.

- For installing the Emulex FC driver kit with NVMe:

Run the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script with the `-n` option:

```
./elx_lpfc_install.sh -n
```

This installs `lpfc` driver along with the `nvme-fc-connect` rpm.

After the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script has finished running successfully, the NVMe over FC driver is installed.

5. Reboot the system to enable the newly added driver options in the ramdisk.
6. You can use the following command to verify if the version of the newly installed LPFC driver is correct:

```
cat /sys/module/lpfc/version
```


2.2.2 Uninstalling the Emulex FC Driver Kit

NOTE: You must run the uninstall script that shipped with the version of the driver kit you want to remove.

To uninstall the Emulex FC driver, perform the following steps to install the Emulex FC driver:

1. Log in as `root`.
2. If possible, exit all applications that use FC-attached drives, and then unmount the drives. If you cannot exit all applications that use FC-attached drives, the uninstall script works properly, but you must reboot after the uninstall is complete.
3. Run the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script with the `--uninstall` option:

```
./elx_lpfc_install.sh --uninstall
```

NOTE: The `--uninstall` options also uninstalls `elx-lpfc-vector-map`, `elx-lpfc-extras`, and `nvme-fc-connect`.

2.3 Booting from a Nonzero LUN Attached to an Emulex FC Adapter

To configure SLES 12 or SLES 15 SPx to boot from an FC-attached disk device other than a LUN 0 device, refer to the *Boot for the Fibre Channel Protocol User Guide*, which is available at the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com.

2.4 Emulex OneCommand Manager Application

The Emulex OneCommand[®] Manager application is a powerful and centralized adapter management suite. It provides discovery, reporting, and management of local and remote adapters from a single console anywhere in the SAN and across platforms. Both a GUI and CLI are provided. For instructions on installing and using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application, refer to the *OneCommand Manager Application User Guide*, which is available at the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com.

2.5 Installing the SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, or SLES 15 GA OS

Install the SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, or SLES 15 GA operating system on the computer, following the instructions provided with the operating system. Installing the operating system automatically installs an inbox initiator and target NVMe driver.

NOTE: The SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4 LPFC target drivers are meant for evaluation and testing during development only. They are not currently at production grade. If you need assistance working with the target driver, contact Broadcom Technical Support.

Installation also allows you to install the `nvme-cli` utility and the `nvmetcli` utility. The `nvme-cli` utility, which is required on initiators and on targets that use NVMe disks, supports initiation of new NVMe over fabric connections, and it functions as a general utility that allows you to query and manipulate an NVMe device. The `nvmetcli` utility, which is required on targets only, supports the configuration of a system to be an NVMe over fabric target device.

At this time, Emulex supports NVMe over FC on target devices on SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4. During the installation, configure the following items:

- Select the system role of **Default System**.
- In **Installation Settings**, select the following features:
 - Install **NVMe CLI**.
 - Install **NVMeT CLI** (SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4 only).

NOTE: For NVMe over FC target systems, you must update to the latest SUSE kernel and the latest SUSE release of the NVMe CLI and NVMeT CLI packages. Refer to the *Emulex Drivers for Linux Release Notes* for more information.

2.6 Installing the RHEL 7.6 GA OS

Install the RHEL 7.6 GA operating system on the computer, following the instructions provided with the operating system.

Installing the operating system automatically installs an inbox initiator NVMe driver. During the installation, select the system role of **Default System**.

After the operating system is installed, extract the `nvme-cli` utility from the operating system .ISO image. The `nvme-cli` utility supports initiation of new NVMe over fabric connections, and it functions as a general utility that allows you to query and manipulate an NVMe device. To install the `nvme-cli` utility, type this command:

```
rpm -ivh nvme-cli-x.x.x.rpm
```

You must update to the latest RHEL kernel and the latest RHEL release of the NVMe CLI package. Refer to the *Emulex Drivers for Linux Release Notes* for more information.

Chapter 3: Configuration

3.1 FC Driver Configuration

The following section describes how to configure parameters for the FC driver.

3.1.1 FC Driver Parameters

The FC driver parameters determine some aspects of the driver's behavior. There are two main types, static and dynamic. Changes to the static parameters require a driver reload for the change to take effect. Changes to most dynamic parameters take effect immediately; some do not take effect until there is a link-down and link-up sequence.

For more information on driver parameters, see [Section 3.1.1.1, Static FC Driver Parameters](#), and [Section 3.1.1.2, Dynamic FC Driver Parameters](#).

3.1.1.1 Static FC Driver Parameters

Changes to static parameters require a driver reload for the change to take effect. The following table lists the static FC driver parameters.

Table 2: Static FC Driver Parameters

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_ack0	When enabled, ACK0 is used for Class 2. The enabled value is 1. The disabled value is 0 (default).	Yes	SLI-3 only	Driver reload
lpfc_auto_imax	When enabled, provides adaptive interrupt coalescing on EQs. A value of 0 disables interrupt coalescing. This setting offers low latency. A value of 1 (default) enables interrupt coalescing for high IOPs. NOTE: This parameter is applicable only for RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels.	Yes		
lpfc_discovery_threads	Specifies the maximum number of ELS commands that can be outstanding for a discovery. NOTE: The <code>lpfc_discovery_threads</code> parameter defaults to a value of 64 for private loop topologies regardless of the configured value. If multiple ports are configured on the host, the value of 64 is used only for those ports that are connected in a private loop topology. The configured value is used for all other ports. The minimum value is 1. The maximum value is 64. The default value is 32.	No	All	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_bg	Enables the BlockGuard (T10-DIF) feature. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 1.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_da_id	When enabled, the FC driver issues a <code>DA_ID CT</code> command to the fabric when vPorts log out of the fabric. The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	Yes	All	Driver reload

Table 2: Static FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_enable_fc4_type	When enabled, this parameter defines the FC4 types that are supported. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = Enable just FCP 3 = Enable both FCP and NVMe (default) The default value is 3.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_hba_heartbeat	When enabled, the heartbeat logic in the FC driver is able to detect whether the adapter is functional. If the heartbeat logic detects that the adapter is not functional, the driver will shut down the adapter. The disabled value is 0 (default). The enabled value is 1.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_hba_reset	When enabled, the FC driver can pass resets to the adapter. This action is typically used for debugging purposes. The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_npiv	When enabled, the FC driver can use NPIV to create vPorts (if supported by the fabric). The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_nvmet	Specifies the WWPN of the ports enabled for NVMe target.	No	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_enable_SmartSAN	Sets up FDMI support for SmartSAN. The disabled value is 0 (default). The enabled value is 1.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_EnableXLane	For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, this parameter specifies whether the ExpressLane™ feature is enabled or disabled. The disabled value is 0 (default). The enabled value is 1.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Driver reload
lpfc_fcp_class	Specifies either FC Class 2 or 3 for FCP data transmission. For Class 2, the value is 2. For Class 3, the value is 3 (default).	Yes	All	Driver reload

Table 2: Static FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_fcp_io_channel	For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, and LPe32000-series adapters, this parameter defines the number of I/O channels supported by the driver. For more information, see Section 3.3, FC Driver Performance Tuning . At least 1 I/O channel is required. The default value is 4 I/O channels. The maximum allowed value is 32 I/O channels. A value of 0 configures the number of IO channels to the number of CPUs present. For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect. NOTE: This parameter is applicable only for RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels. On RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems, this parameter is replaced by the <code>lpfc_hdw_queue</code> parameter.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Driver reload
lpfc_fdmi_on	Specifies if FDMI support is enabled or disabled. The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_hba_queue_depth	Limits the number of outstanding commands per HBA. The minimum value is 32. The maximum value is 8192 (default).	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_hdw_queue	Defines the number of I/O channels supported by the driver. The default value is 0. A value of 0 means the driver looks at the number of online CPUs in the system. Use the default value. The supported range is 0 to 128. NOTE: This parameter is applicable for RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems.	Yes		
lpfc_irq_chann	Defines the number of EQs (and MSI-X vectors) requested. Default is operating system specific. 0 = "per cpu", limited by the lesser of number of CPUs and <code>lpfc_hdw_queue</code> . NOTE: This parameter is applicable for RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems.			
lpfc_lun_queue_depth	Specifies the default maximum number of commands sent to a single logical unit (disk drive). The minimum value is 1. The maximum value is 512. The default value is 30. The value of <code>lpfc_lun_queue_depth</code> is dependent on the <code>max_xri</code> value received. The <code>max_xri</code> value might vary per adapter type.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_max_luns	Specifies the highest available LUN ID that is valid, per target. For example, a value of 19 means that LUN IDs from 0 to 19 are valid for the target. The SCSI layer scans each target until it reaches this specified LUN ID. The minimum value is 0. The maximum value is 65535. The default value is 255.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_max_scsicmpl_time	Uses command completion time to control queue depth. The units are in milliseconds. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 6000.	Yes	All	Driver reload

Table 2: Static FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_nvme_io_channel	Defines the number of I/O channels supported by the driver. The default value is 0. A value of 0 means the driver looks at the number of online CPUs in the system. Use the default value. NOTE: This parameter is applicable only for RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels. On RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems, this parameter is replaced by the <code>lpfc_hdw_queue</code> parameter.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_nvmet_mrq	Configures the allocation of multi-receive queues (NVMe target mode only). The default value is 0 (the driver sets the appropriate value). The maximum value is 16.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_ras_fwlog_buffsize	Specifies the buffer size to be allocated in host memory for firmware logging. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Disable firmware log written to the host memory (default) 1 = ¼ MB (256K) host memory to be allocated for the firmware log 2 = ½ MB (512K) host memory to be allocated for the firmware log 3 = ¾ MB (768K) host memory to be allocated for the firmware log 4 = 1 MB host memory to be allocated for the firmware log 	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_ras_fwlog_func	Configures the function on which firmware logging support will be enabled. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 7. Default value: Logging enabled on Function 0.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_ras_fwlog_level	Configures the firmware logging level. Valid only if firmware logging is enabled. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 4.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload
lpfc_restrict_login	When enabled, restricts the vPorts login to remote initiators. The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	No	All	Driver reload
lpfc_scan_down	When enabled, selects the <i>scan down</i> method (scanning the AL_PA from high to low) to assign a SCSI ID. The enabled value is 1 (default). The disabled value is 0.	Yes	FC adapters only	Driver reload

Table 2: Static FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_sg_seg_cnt	Controls the scatter/gather maximum segment count passed to the FC driver. This variable is applicable per SCSI command. For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, the minimum value is 64 (default), and the maximum value is 4096. For all other adapters, the minimum value is 64 (default), and the maximum value is 510.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_sli_mode	For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter allows you to force the SLI mode requested by the adapter driver. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Auto-select (default). 2 = SLI-2. 3 = SLI-3. NOTE: For all other adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect.	No	SLI-3 only	Driver reload
lpfc_use_msi	When enabled, this parameter determines whether the driver uses MSI or MSI-X. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = MSI disabled; INTx mode is used. 1 = MSI; allows a maximum of 32 interrupts. 2 = MSI-X; allows a maximum of 2048 interrupts (default value). NOTE: The default is 2. This value reverts to 1 if the system does not support MSI-X. This value reverts to 0 if the system does not support MSI.	Yes	All	Driver reload
lpfc_xri_split	When enabled, this parameter defines the division of XRI resources between SCSI and NVMe. This parameter is only used if the value of the <code>lpfc_enable_fc4_type</code> parameter is 3—register both FCP and NVMe and the port is not configured for NVMET. The supported values are in percentages. The <code>lpfc_xri_split</code> value is the percentage of XRI resources allocated to the SCSI port. The remaining percentage of XRI resources is allocated to NVMe. The supported range is 10% to 90%, The default value is 50%. NOTE: This parameter is applicable only for RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels.	Yes	LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters	Driver reload

3.1.1.2 Dynamic FC Driver Parameters

Changes to the dynamic parameters take effect immediately. All `lpfc` dynamic parameters are read/write using `sysfs`. The following table lists the dynamic FC driver parameters.

Table 3: Dynamic FC Driver Parameters

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
<code>lpfc_cr_count</code>	For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter determines the value for I/O coalescing for <code>lpfc_cr_count</code> outstanding commands. The minimum value is 1 (default). The maximum value is 255. NOTE: For all other adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect.	Yes	SLI-3 only	Port reset
<code>lpfc_cr_delay</code>	For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter determines the value for I/O coalescing for <code>lpfc_cr_delay</code> (milliseconds) outstanding commands. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 63. NOTE: For all other adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect.	Yes	SLI-3 only	Port reset
<code>lpfc_devloss_tmo</code>	Specifies the number of seconds to hold an I/O error when a device disappears. The minimum value is 1. The maximum value is 255. The default value is 30.	Yes	All	Dynamic
<code>lpfc_enable_auth</code>	Enables or disables DHCHAP authentication. The possible values are: 0 = Authentication is disabled (default). 1 = Authentication is enabled. NOTE: DHCHAP and Dynamic D_Port are mutually exclusive. If both features are enabled simultaneously, warning messages will result. You must either disable DHCHAP using the <code>lpfc_enable_auth</code> parameter, or disable Dynamic D_Port using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic
<code>lpfc_enable_bbcr</code>	For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, this parameter specifies if the Buffer-to-Buffer Credit Recovery feature is enabled or disabled. The minimum value is 0. The maximum value is 1 (default).	Yes	SLI-4 only	Port reset
<code>lpfc_enable_mds_diags</code>	For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, this parameter enables or disables the MDS Diagnostics feature. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 1. NOTE: The parameter must be disabled (set to 0) after diagnostics are complete.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Port reset

Table 3: Dynamic FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_fcp_imax	<p>For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, this parameter specifies the maximum number of fast-path FCP interrupts per second.</p> <p>For RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels: A value of 0 (default) provides dynamic interrupt coalescing that adapts to provide low latency or high IOPs according to I/O load. The minimum value is 0 or OFF and 5000. The maximum value is 5,000,000. The default value is 0.</p> <p>For RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems: NOTE: For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect.</p>	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic
lpfc_fcp_io_sched	<p>For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, this parameter determines which algorithm to use when scheduling an FC I/O to an I/O channel. For more information, see Section 3.3, FC Driver Performance Tuning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels: The value 0 (default) configures “round-robin scheduling”. A value of 1 configures “schedule by CPU”. ■ For RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems: The value 0 configures “schedule by hardware queue” (rather than round robin). A value of 1 (default) configures “schedule by CPU”. <p>For Emulex LPe12000-series adapters, this parameter is not applicable and has no effect.</p>	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic
lpfc_first_burst_size	Configures first burst size on targets that support first burst. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 65,536.	Yes	All	Dynamic

Table 3: Dynamic FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_link_speed	Specifies the FC link speed. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = Auto-select (default). 2 = 2Gb/s. 4 = 4Gb/s. 8 = 8Gb/s. 16 = 16Gb/s. 32 = 32Gb/s. NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For LPe32000-series adapters running 11.2 firmware or later, this parameter is ignored. Setting this option incorrectly can cause the adapter to fail to initialize. If you configure the link speed in a BIOS utility, the link speed can be overwritten by the operating system according to its own configuration settings. To avoid this issue, configure the link speed in both the operating system driver and the Boot BIOS or UEFI driver. 	Yes	FC adapters only	Port reset
lpfc_log_verbose	Specifies the log verbosity level of the messages posted by the driver. Extra activity logging (bit mask). The minimum value is 0x0 (default). The maximum value is 0xFFFFFFFF.	Yes	All	Dynamic
lpfc_req_fw_upgrade	Set to 1 to update firmware.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic
lpfc_suppress_rsp	Negotiates whether or not to suppress the RSP from a target during a PLOGI. The minimum value is 0. The maximum value is 1. The default value is 1.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic
lpfc_tgt_queue_depth	Limits the number of outstanding commands per target port. The minimum value is 10. The maximum value is 65,535 (also default).	Yes	All	Dynamic
lpfc_throttle_log_cnt	Specifies the number of messages logged within <code>throttle_log_time</code> . The minimum value is 1. The maximum value is 1000. The default value is 10.	Yes	All	Dynamic
lpfc_throttle_log_time	Specifies the time limit for <code>throttle_log_cnt</code> . The minimum value is 1. The maximum value is 60. The default value is 1.	Yes	All	Dynamic
lpfc_topology	For FC adapters, this parameter sets the link topology. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0x0 = Loop first; if loop fails, then point-to-point (default). 0x2 = Point-to-point only. 0x4 = Loop only. 0x6 = Point-to-point first; if point-to-point fails, then loop. 	Yes	FC adapters only	Port reset
lpfc_use_adisc	When enabled, an ADISC is sent instead of a PLOGI for device discovery or RSCN. The enabled value is 1. The default value is 0 (disabled).	Yes	All	Dynamic

Table 3: Dynamic FC Driver Parameters (Continued)

Parameter	Description	sysfs Visible	Applicable Adapters	Activation
lpfc_XLanePriority	For Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters, when enabled, this parameter defines the frame priority to be used for the ExpressLane feature. The minimum value is 0 (default). The maximum value is 0x7F.	Yes	SLI-4 only	Dynamic

3.1.2 Configuring FC Driver Parameters

You can configure the FC driver parameters using any of the following methods:

- The `modprobe` Linux program for temporary configuration.
- The `elx-lpfc.conf` file for persistent configuration.
- The `sysfs` interface (to view and modify parameters after loading the FC driver).

NOTE: Not all parameters visible in the `sysfs` directory can be modified; some are read-only.

- The Emulex OneCommand Manager application (refer to the *OneCommand Manager Application User Guide* for more information).

NOTE: The FC driver parameter changes made using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application remain after the FC driver is uninstalled. To return to the default settings, you must reset them using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application.

3.1.2.1 Temporary Configuration with `modprobe`

When you manually load the FC driver as a module using the `modprobe` command and you change one or more driver parameter values in the command line, the configuration is temporary. These changes are considered temporary because they are valid only for the current session or until the FC driver is unloaded.

The `modprobe` command uses the `elx-lpfc.conf` file, but parameters passed to it using the command line override the parameters in the `elx-lpfc.conf` file. Values can be expressed in hexadecimal or decimal notation.

If you want to temporarily set `lun_queue_depth` to 20 (the default is 30) for all HBAs in your system, load the FC driver with the following command:

```
modprobe lpfc lpfc_lun_queue_depth=20
```

3.1.2.2 Persistent Configuration with the `elx-lpfc.conf` file

To make the FC driver parameters persist across module loads and reboots, perform these steps:

1. In the `/etc/modprobe.d` directory, create a file with the driver name `elx-lpfc.conf`.
2. In `/etc/modprobe.d/elx-lpfc.conf`, use the `options` command to add the appropriate FC driver parameters and their desired values. For example, adding the following command to the `elx-lpfc.conf` file sets the verbose flag:

```
options lpfc lpfc_log_verbose=0x3FFFF
```

If driver parameters are added to the `elx-lpfc.conf` file, the FC driver must be reloaded for the parameters to take effect. Also, a new ramdisk image is required if you want the changes to take effect in the next boot. For information on creating a new ramdisk, see [Section 3.1.3, Creating a New Ramdisk Image](#).

If the same parameter is specified on the `modprobe` command line and in the `elx-lpfc.conf` file, the value specified in the `modprobe` command line takes precedence.

3.1.2.3 Configure Parameters with a Read/Write to sysfs

`sysfs` is a virtual file system that exposes the structure of the system. It also includes interfaces to driver parameters through which the FC driver parameters can be viewed and modified. Because these interfaces are available only after driver load, only dynamic FC driver parameters can be changed. However, both static and dynamic FC driver parameters can be read through `sysfs`.

NOTE:

- `sysfs` changes exist only during driver load and are lost when the FC driver is unloaded or the system is rebooted.
- Driver parameters that are set through module parameters are global; setting them through `sysfs` is on a SCSI host (adapter port) basis.

For example:

```
echo 0x7f > /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_log_verbose only affects host 7.
```

```
modprobe lpfc lpfc_log_verbose=0x7F applies to all SCSI host (ports) managed by the lpfc driver.
```

Viewing Parameters with sysfs:

The `sysfs` file system is mounted and available as `/sys`. You must first identify the `scsi_host` that represents the adapter for which you want to modify the FC driver parameters. All `scsi_hosts` bound to the FC driver can be viewed with the following command:

```
ls -d /sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/*/host*
```

Assuming you are interested in adapter `scsi_host 7`, you can list the FC driver parameters for this particular adapter as:

```
ls -l /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc*
```

An example output follows:

```
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_ack0
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_fcp_class
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_fdmi_on
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_link_speed
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 15:34 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_log_verbose
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_lun_queue_depth
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_max_luns
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_devloss_tmo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_scan_down
-r--r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_topology
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4096 Feb 28 17:03 /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_use_adisc
```

Temporary Configuration Parameters with sysfs:

In the previous example, notice that the FC driver parameters are available as files. Reading a file displays the current value of a driver parameter. If the permissions allow it, you can write a value to the file and it will take effect immediately.

Reading the `lpfc_log_verbose` file might show that its value is 0:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_log_verbose
0
```

To modify the `lpfc_log_verbose` value to `0xffffffff`:

```
echo 0xffffffff > /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_log_verbose
```

Reading the `lpfc_log_verbose` file now shows a value of `0xffffffff`:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host7/lpfc_log_verbose
0xffffffff
```

NOTE: Setting the `lpfc_log_verbose` value to `0xffffffff` might degrade system performance.

3.1.3 Creating a New Ramdisk Image

The `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script creates a ramdisk image containing the FC driver for the currently running kernel.

NOTE: You must create a new ramdisk image whenever the `lpfc` options in `/etc/modprobe.conf` are changed and you want the change to take effect on the next reboot.

To create a new initial ramdisk image for inbox FC drivers and installed binary RPM FC driver kits, type:

```
dracut -f /boot/initramfs-<kernel-version>.img <kernel-version>
```

3.1.4 Dynamically Recognizing LUNs and Targets (Using Scan)

The FC driver enables you to dynamically recognize LUNs and targets without unloading or reloading the FC module and without resetting the adapter.

To rescan an adapter's targets with `sysfs`, given the adapter's host number (in this example, 3), type:

```
echo "- - -" > /sys/class/scsi_host/host3/scan
```

To limit the rescan to a particular target, given the adapter's host number (in this example, 3) and the target number (in this example, 2), type:

```
echo "- 2 -" > /sys/class/scsi_host/host3/scan
```

You can also use the `lun_scan` script in the `/usr/sbin/lpfc` directory.

3.1.5 Persistent Naming

The generic device manager for the Linux kernel is `udev`, which primarily manages device nodes in the `/dev` directory.

3.1.5.1 Using `udev` to Discover Logical-to-Physical Mappings for `sd` Devices

In Linux, the driver for SCSI disk drives is `sd`. A disk device name has an `sd` prefix. Persistent names for `sd` devices are provided in the `/dev/disk/by-id` directory. To find the persistent `udev` name for the disk, which is currently `sdC`, type:

```
cd /dev/disk/by-id
ls -l | grep sdC
```

The sample output follows:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 2006-08-01 19:08 scsi-32000000c5005d6e6 -> ../../sdC
```

In the previous example, the disk has no partitions. If the disk had two partitions, the output would look like the following:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 2006-08-01 19:08 scsi-32000000c5005d6e6 -> ../../sdC
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 2006-08-01 19:08 scsi-32000000c5005d6e6-part1 -> ../../sdC1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 10 2006-08-01 19:08 scsi-32000000c5005d6e6-part2 -> ../../sdC2
```

3.1.5.2 Configuring the System to Boot Using Persistent Names

For SLES 12 and SLES 15:

NOTE: The SLES 12 and SLES 15 operating systems are configured by default with `udev` to provide persistent names for hard disks, including FC-attached disks.

To use a persistent name for a boot device:

1. Do one of the following:

- For Legacy boot

In `/boot/grub/menu.lst`, find the kernel line for the default boot. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz root=/dev/sda2 vga=0x314
```

- For UEFI boot

In `/boot/efi/EFI/sles/grub.cfg`, find the kernel line for the default boot. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz root=/dev/sda2 vga=0x314
```

2. Find the persistent name for the root partition (following `root=` on the kernel line) by using the instructions in [Section 3.1.5.1, Using udev to Discover Logical-to-Physical Mappings for sd Devices](#).

3. In the same file on Legacy boot or UEFI boot, replace the text after `root=` with the partition's persistent name. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz root=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-32000000c5005d6e6-part2 vga=0x314
```

4. Change any mounts listed in `/etc/fstab` that refer to this root partition by either its `/dev/sd` name or a file system label to use the persistent name as well.

For RHEL 7.x:

To use a persistent name for a boot device:

1. Do one of the following:

- For Legacy boot

In `/boot/grub/grub.conf`, find the kernel line for the default boot. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz -<kernel version> ro root=/dev/sda2
```

- For UEFI boot

In `/boot/efi/EFI/redhat/grub.cfg`, find the kernel line for the default boot. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz -<kernel version> ro root=/dev/sda2
```

2. Find the persistent name for the root partition (following `root=` on the kernel line) by using the instructions in [Section 3.1.5.1, Using udev to Discover Logical-to-Physical Mappings for sd Devices](#).

3. In the same file depending on Legacy boot or UEFI boot, replace the text after `root=` with the partition's persistent name. For example:

```
kernel /boot/vmlinuz -<kernel version> ro root=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-32000000c5005d6e6-part2
```

4. Change any mounts listed in `/etc/fstab` that refer to this root partition by either its `/dev/sd` name or a file system label to use the persistent name as well.

3.1.5.3 Using udev with st Devices

In Linux, the driver for SCSI tape drives is `st`. A tape device name has an `st` prefix. The `udev` rules for tape devices are the same as for disk devices. A unique ID must exist that persists across initiator reboots and persists regardless of discovery order.

You must consider whether the tape device is an FC tape device or an FC-SCSI tape device (in which multiple SCSI tape devices reside behind an FC controller). If it is an FC tape device, the WWPN is unique and can be used to create the persistent name. In this case, the `scsi_id` command should return the WWPN as the unique identifier with a single-digit prefix. If the FC controller has multiple SCSI tape devices behind it, the WWPN is not unique, and the persistent name must use multiple information elements to build the unique ID. [FC Tape Device Examples](#) and [FC-SCSI Tape Device Example](#) are examples of each scenario.

FC Tape Device Examples:

The following examples use the `scsi_id` command to retrieve and generate a unique SCSI identifier:

```
scsi_id [options]
```

For these examples, the following `[options]` are used:

- `-g` Treats the device as white listed. It is needed on the command line or in the `scsi_id.config` file for the `scsi_id` command to generate any output. In the examples, the `-g` option is needed on the command line because the vendor and model for this tape device are not in the `/etc/scsi_id.config` file.
- `-s` Generates an ID for the `sysfs`-device. Note that `-s` is an invalid option for `scsi_id` version 147.

NOTE: Because the `[options]` can vary depending on the version of the `scsi_id` command, refer to the `scsi_id` man page on your system for the correct and complete list of the `[options]`.

The following example is an FC tape device using the SCSI generic driver (`sg`) rather than the SCSI tape driver. The value returned has a leading prefix of 3, which is the NAA type. The remaining digits represent the FC controller's WWPN.

```
scsi_id -g -s /sys/class/scsi_generic/sg0
350060b000029b592
```

The following example is an FC tape device using the SCSI tape driver. The value returned is the same as the previous example.

```
scsi_id -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst0
350060b000029b592
```

The following example uses a different FC tape vendor. Notice that the value returned is similar to the previous examples, with respect to the leading digit and the WWPN.

```
/sbin/scsi_id -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst0
35005076300015101
```

FC-SCSI Tape Device Example:

The following is an example of an FC controller with multiple SCSI tape devices behind it (FC-SCSI tape device). When the Emulex driver is loaded, the SCSI mid-level discovers the SCSI tape devices as follows:

```
scsi scan: INQUIRY to host 14 channel 0 id 0 lun 0
scsi: unknown device type 12
Vendor: ADIC      Model: SNC 4000      Rev: 42d4
Type:   RAID      ANSI SCSI revision: 03
Attached scsi generic sg5 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 0, type 12
scsi scan: INQUIRY to host 14 channel 0 id 0 lun 1
Vendor: ADIC      Model: Scalar 24     Rev: 227A
Type:   Medium Changer ANSI SCSI revision: 02
Attached scsi generic sg6 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 1, type 8
scsi scan: INQUIRY to host 14 channel 0 id 0 lun 2
Vendor: IBM       Model: ULTRIUM-TD2   Rev: 38D0
Type:   Sequential-Access ANSI SCSI revision: 03
Attached scsi tape st0 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 2
st0: try direct i/o: yes (alignment 512 B), max page reachable by HBA 4503599627370495
Attached scsi generic sg7 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 2, type 1
```

```
scsi scan: INQUIRY to host 14 channel 0 id 0 lun 3
Vendor: IBM          Model: ULTRIUM-TD2          Rev: 38D0
Type: Sequential-Access          ANSI SCSI revision: 03
Attached scsi tape st1 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 3
st1: try direct i/o: yes (alignment 512 B), max page reachable by HBA 4503599627370495
Attached scsi generic sg8 at scsi14, channel 0, id 0, lun 3, type 1
```

This log output shows a controller at LUN 0, the medium changer at LUN 1, and two SCSI tape devices at LUNs 2 and 3.

The following example is the result of a `scsi_id` call:

```
scsi_id -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst0
1IBM      ULTRIUM-TD2      1110133831
scsi_id -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst1
1IBM      ULTRIUM-TD2      1110133994
```

Notice that the unique ID contains three values with space delimiters. A `udev` rule must have a unique ID for the device, so that all three parts of this returned string are required. To do this, use the following command:

```
scsi_id -u -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst0
1IBM_____ULTRIUM-TD2_____1110133831
scsi_id -u -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst1
1IBM_____ULTRIUM-TD2_____1110133994
```

Creating the udev Persistent Name for SCSI Tape Device:

After you know the SCSI ID call needed to extract a unique ID, use the same process to create a `udev` persistent name for a SCSI tape device as on a SCSI disk device.

The rule for the FC tape device follows:

```
BUS="scsi", SYSFS{vendor}="HP", SYSFS{model}="ULTRIUM 3-SCSI", PROGRAM="/sbin/scsi_id -p 0x83 -u -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst%n", RESULT="350060b000029b592", SYMLINK="fc_lun_st%n"
```

The rule for the FC-SCSI tape device follows:

```
BUS="scsi", SYSFS{vendor}="IBM", SYSFS{model}="ULTRIUM-TD2", PROGRAM="/sbin/scsi_id -p 0x83 -u -g -s /sys/class/scsi_tape/nst%n", RESULT="1IBM_____ULTRIUM-TD2_____1110133831", SYMLINK="fc_lun_st%n"
BUS="scsi", RESULT="1IBM_____ULTRIUM-TD2_____1110133994", SYMLINK="fc_lun_st%n"
```

Create a new file named `/etc/udev/rules.d/45-local.rules`, and put the appropriate rule in it. Then run `udevtrigger` to reload the `udev` rules, and the output of the rules will follow:

```
udevtrigger
ls -al /dev/fc*
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 3 Apr  7 15:03 fc_lun_st0 -> st0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 3 Apr  7 15:03 fc_lun_st1 -> st1
```

3.1.5.4 Persistent Naming References

See the following references for more information on persistent naming:

- www.reactivated.net/udevrules.php by Daniel Drake (dsd)
- kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/hotplug/udev_vs_devfs by Greg Kroah-Hartman

3.1.6 ExpressLane Support

The host servers do not distinguish between lower and higher priority workloads being sent to LUNs. For flash storage deployed in mixed storage environments, the combination of data from rotating media and flash devices can cause congestion on the network and reduced performance for the flash storage devices.

The ExpressLane feature enables special priority queuing for selected LUNs (ExpressLane LUNs). The ExpressLane LUN performance is superior to that of regular LUNs. Mixed storage environments can use the ExpressLane feature to alleviate congestion, reduce latency, and improve throughput, ensuring that key applications receive highest priority. Switches can provide up to three priority levels: Low, Medium, and High,

NOTE: The ExpressLane feature is supported only on Emulex LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, and LPe32000-series adapters.

The following requirements must be met to use the ExpressLane feature:

An ExpressLane LUN must be enabled in the driver before it can be used by the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. Additionally, the priority value to mark each of the ExpressLane frames must be specified to the FC driver through the appropriate driver parameters. For additional information, refer to the *OneCommand Manager User Guide*.

NOTE: Enabling the ExpressLane feature on a LUN, when maximum LUNs are already enabled for ExpressLane, it might result in an error. Use the `/usr/sbin/lpfc/lpfc_clean_xlane_conf.sh` script to clear any unwanted entries and retry enabling ExpressLane.

3.2 vPort Configuration

This section describes how to create, delete, and display vPorts. You can also configure the vPorts using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. For more information, refer to the *OneCommand Manager User Guide*.

3.2.1 vPort Configuration Prerequisites

Before configuring vPorts, consider the following points:

- Ensure that you are using the latest firmware for vPort functionality. For the latest firmware, check the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com.

NOTE: Before performing a firmware update, driver installation is required. For more information on installing the driver, see [Chapter 2, Installing and Uninstalling](#).

- Loop devices and NPIV are not supported on the same port simultaneously. If you are running a loop topology and you create a vPort, the vPort link state is offline.
- vPorts do not persist across system reboots.

3.2.2 Creating, Deleting, and Displaying vPorts

vPorts are created through `sysfs` entries that are presented in the physical port's `sysfs` directory. There are three scripts to create, delete, and display vPorts. The scripts reside in the `/usr/sbin/lpfc` directory and are part of the Emulex OneCommand Manager application kit.

When NPIV is enabled and vPorts are configured, it can take longer for the adapter to finish discovery in some cases because each vPort must perform discovery independently. As more vPorts are configured, the amount of time that the driver and adapter take to finish discovery of remote ports on the SAN increases. To compensate for this extended amount of time taken in discovery, set the `lpfc_devloss_tmo` parameter to 60 seconds when NPIV is enabled.

3.2.2.1 Creating vPorts Using the `mkvport.sh` Script

You can use the `mkvport` script to create vPorts. To see the usage information, run the script with no parameters specified. The `mkvport.sh` script uses the following syntax:

```
./mkvport.sh <Physical Port's Host number> <Port Name> <Node Name>
```

You must supply the physical port's host number, WWPN, and WWNN when using the `mkvport.sh` script. For example, to create a vPort with port name of `10000000c94ac63a` and a node name of `20010000c94ac63a` on the physical port with `scsi_host` name `host7`, type:

```
./mkvport.sh host7 10000000c94ac63a 20010000c94ac63a
```

This script fails if the vPort is not created.

NOTE: It is possible for a vPort to be created successfully but to be in a failed state. For example, loop devices and NPIV are not supported on the same port simultaneously. If you are running a loop topology and you create a vPort, the vPort's link state will be offline.

3.2.2.2 Deleting vPorts Using the `rmvport.sh` Script

NOTE: You must unmap, unmount, and flush I/Os to vPort-connected devices before deleting the vPort.

You can use the `rmvport.sh` script to delete vPorts. To see the usage information, run the script with no parameters specified. The `rmvport.sh` script uses the following syntax:

```
./rmvport.sh <vPort Host number>
```

Or

```
./rmvport.sh <Port Name> <Node Name>
```

To delete the vPort with a port name of `10000000c94ac63a` and a node name of `20010000c94ac63a`, type:

```
./rmvport.sh 10000000c94ac63a 20010000c94ac63a
```

This script can take up to 30 seconds to finish. The script fails if the vPort is not deleted.

3.2.2.3 Displaying vPorts Using the `lsvport.sh` Script

You can use the `lsvport.sh` script to display the vPorts and physical ports that are present on the system. Run the script with no parameters to display port information.

For example:

```
./lsvport.sh
lpfc0: host6 10000000c93a5b5e:20000000c93a5b5e LP10000 NPIV Not Supported
lpfc1: host7 10000000c93a5b5d:20000000c93a5b5d LP10000 NPIV Not Supported
lpfc2: host8 10000000c93cc8dd:20000000c93cc8dd LPe12000 NPIV Physical
lpfc3: host9 10000000c93cc8dc:20000000c93cc8dc LPe12000 NPIV Physical
lpfc4: host10 10000000c94ac63a:20010000c94ac63a NPIV Virtual (VPI 1)
```

In reference to the previous example:

- For LPFC0 and LPFC1, `NPIV Not Supported` indicates that this adapter/firmware combination does not support the creation of vPorts.
- For LPFC2 and LPFC3, `NPIV Physical` refers to a physical port of this adapter.
- For LPFC4, `NPIV Virtual` refers to a vPort of this adapter.

3.2.3 vPort sysfs

This section describes the vPort `sysfs` structure and vPort `sysfs` entries.

3.2.3.1 vPort sysfs Tree

When a vPort is created, three new directories are created in the class tree:

```
/sys/class/scsi_host/hostY/  
/sys/class/fc_host/hostY/  
/sys/class/fc_vports/vport-X:0-Z/-
```

Creating a new vPort also creates a new `sysfs` directory in the bus and devices tree:

```
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY  
/sys/devices/pci0000:A/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY
```

In both directories, a `hostY` directory contains the remote ports that this new host can access:

```
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY  
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY/rport-Y:0-0  
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY/rport-Y:0-1  
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:A:B:C/hostX/vport-X:0-Z/hostY/rport-Y:0-2
```

In this example:

- `X` indicates the host value for the parent `fc_host` from which this vPort was created.
- `Y` indicates the new host value for the vPort that was created.
- `Z` indicates the instance of vPort created from the parent `fc_host`. `A`, `B`, and `C` indicate the PCI hierarchy for each physical FC port.

`hostY` is the new host created for the new vPort. `vport-X:0-Z` uniquely identifies the vPort and indicates the parent host structure (`X`) that created this vPort.

For example, if a vPort is created from `host5`, a new `scsi_host`, a new `fc_host`, a new `fc_vport`, and a new entry under the bus tree are created as well.

```
ls /sys/class/scsi_host/  
host0 host1 host4 host5 host6  
ls /sys/class/fc_host/  
host4 host5 host6  
ls /sys/class/fc_vports/  
vport-5:0-0
```

3.2.3.2 vPort sysfs Entries

NOTE: vPort `sysfs` entries shown in the following table are present only if the driver was loaded with `lpfc_enable_npiv` enabled.

Table 4: vPort sysfs Entries

vPort <code>sysfs</code> Entries	Type	Range/Input	Location and Description
<code>lpfc_peer_port_login</code>	Read/Write	0 = Off (default) 1 = On	<p><code>/sys/class/scsi_host/hostX/lpfc_peer_port_login</code></p> <p>This entry sets the port behavior when discovering targets in the SAN. The default behavior (value = 0) logs in only to <code>N_Ports</code> that are physically located on a different port. The port still attempts to log in to targets on all other ports (including the other port in a dual port adapter).</p> <p>If this parameter is turned on (value = 1), the port attempts to log in to all <code>N_Ports</code>, even if they are physically located on the same port.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter was created to reduce the amount of hardware resources (for example, RPIs) that the driver requires. In a configuration where there are many vPorts on one physical port, this capability greatly reduces the number of RPIs that the driver uses.</p>
<code>lpfc_restrict_login</code>	Read/Write	0 = Off 1 = On (default)	<p><code>/sys/class/scsi_host/hostX/lpfc_restrict_login</code> (vPorts only)</p> <p>This entry sets the vPort behavior when discovering targets in the SAN. The default behavior (value = 1) prevents the vPort from logging into other initiator ports in the SAN. It also rejects logins from other ports in the SAN because it assumes that all ports that send a PLOGI are initiators.</p> <p>If this <code>sysfs</code> entry is turned off, the driver attempts to log in to every port that it can access in the SAN, and accepts logins from all ports.</p> <p>NOTE: This parameter was created to reduce the amount of hardware resources (for example, RPIs) that the driver requires. In a SAN where other initiators exist, this capability greatly reduces the number of RPIs that the driver uses.</p>
<code>max_npiv_vports</code>	Read-only	integers	<p><code>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/max_npiv_vports</code></p> <p>This entry displays the maximum number of vPorts that are supported by the underlying <code>fc_host</code> hardware.</p> <p>This <code>sysfs</code> entry exists only if the <code>vport_create</code> and <code>vport_delete</code> <code>sysfs</code> entries exist. If an <code>fc_host</code> does not support NPIV, this <code>sysfs</code> entry might not exist.</p> <p>Use this <code>sysfs</code> entry with the <code>npiv_vports_inuse</code> entry to determine whether the maximum number of vPorts have been created on this <code>fc_host</code>.</p>

Table 4: vPort sysfs Entries (Continued)

vPort sysfs Entries	Type	Range/Input	Location and Description
node_name	Read-only	16-byte hexadecimal value	<p>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/node_name /sys/class/fc_vports/vport-X:0-Z/node_name</p> <p>These entries display the physical or vPort node name.</p> <p>You assign this value when the vPort is created, and it is transmitted to the fabric upon fabric login.</p>
npiv_vports_inuse	Read-only	integers	<p>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/npiv_vports_inuse</p> <p>This entry displays the number of vPorts that were created on this fc_host.</p> <p>This sysfs entry exists only if the vport_create and vport_delete sysfs entries exist. If an fc_host does not support NPIV, this sysfs entry might not exist.</p> <p>Use this sysfs entry with max_npiv_vports to determine whether the maximum number of vPorts have been created on this fc_host.</p>
port_name	Read-only	16-byte hexadecimal value	<p>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/port_name /sys/class/fc_vports/vport-X:0-Z/port_name</p> <p>This entry displays the physical or vPort port name.</p> <p>You assign this value when the vPort is created, and it is transmitted to the fabric upon fabric login.</p>
vport_create	Write-only	WWPN; WWNN	<p>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/vport_create</p> <p>This entry creates a vPort on the physical port on which hostX is located. The new vPort has a WWPN and WWNN present on the fabric based on the WWPN and WWNN that are entered with this sysfs entry.</p> <p>This entry returns a 0 if the vPort creation was successful. A nonzero value indicates that the vPort was not created.</p> <p>If an fc_host does not support NPIV, this sysfs entry might not exist.</p> <p>NOTE: It is possible for the vPort creation to succeed the vPort to be in a failed or inoperative state. Use the new sysfs tree created by the new vPort to check the state of the new vPort.</p>

Table 4: vPort sysfs Entries (Continued)

vPort sysfs Entries	Type	Range/Input	Location and Description
vport_delete	Write- only	WWPN; WWNN	<p>/sys/class/fc_host/hostX/vport_delete</p> <p>This entry deletes a vPort on the physical port on which <code>hostX</code> is located. The vPort matching the WWPN and WWNN is immediately deleted.</p> <p>This entry returns a 0 if the vPort deletion was successful. A nonzero value indicates that the vPort was not deleted.</p> <p>If an <code>fc_host</code> does not support NPIV, this <code>sysfs</code> entry might not exist.</p> <p>NOTE: This entry deletes the vPort even if there are mounted file systems being accessed through this vPort, or if there are open files on it.</p>

3.2.4 Monitoring vPorts with `fc_vport`

The transport creates an `fc_vports` directory that you can use to monitor vPorts. This directory is populated entirely of vPorts and has links from each to the `fc_host` associated with that vPort.

```
ls /sys/class/fc_vports/
vport-5:0-0
ls -d /sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/*/host*/*/host*
/sys/bus/pci/drivers/lpfc/0000:03:06.1/host5/vport-5:0-0/host6
ls /sys/devices/pci*/*/host5/vport-5*/host6
power rport-6:0-0 rport-6:0-1 rport-6:0-2 uevent
ls /sys/devices/pci*/*/host5/vport-5*/host6/rport-*
/sys/devices/pci00:03/00:03:06.1/host5/vport-5:0-0/host6/rport-6:0-0:
power uevent

/sys/devices/pci00:03/00:03:06.1/host5/vport-5:0-0/host6/rport-6:0-1:
power uevent

/sys/devices/pci00:03/00:03:06.1/host5/vport-5:0-0/host6/rport-6:0-2:
power target6:0:0 uevent
```

In this example:

- A new entry exists in the `fc_vports` directory for the vPort (`vport-5:0-0`). The `vport-5:0-0` entry indicates that the vPort was created from `host5`, and it is the first (0) vPort to be created on that `fc_host`.
- The new host for the vPort is `host6`, and it appears in the usual directories.
- A new directory exists in the bus tree. This new directory indicates that `host6` was created under `vport-5:0-0` (which was created from `host5`).

3.2.5 vPort Configuration Limits

vPort configuration limits are designated as enforced or unenforced. Enforced limits are limits that the driver enforces and prevents you from exceeding. Unenforced limits are limits that the driver cannot enforce, but configurations that exceed them are unsupported.

The following vPort configuration limits have been tested with and are supported by the Emulex driver. Configurations that exceed one or more of these limits are unsupported.

- Before the vPort is deleted or the driver is unloaded, I/O devices accessed through a vPort must be stopped and file systems must be unmounted.
- The maximum number of vPorts configurable on a physical port is 255.
- The maximum number of LUNs supported on each driver port is 256.
- The maximum number of targets supported for each driver port is 255.
- The maximum number of driver ports in one zone is 64. This limit is based on the system's ability to recover from link events within the time constraints of the default timers.

The NPIV use-cases that involve virtual server environment include associating a vPort with a virtual machine, and placing the virtual machine in its own zone, which results in one vPort per zone. In the case of load-balanced environments, this can increase typically to two vPorts per virtual machine, to a practical limit of something far less than 50.

In the NPIV cases not related to virtual server environments, zoning is typically initiator-zoning, again resulting in one vPort, or a low number of vPorts in the case of load-balancing, within a given zone. If too many vPorts exist within a single zone, expected behavior includes devices being lost after link events.

The minimum lifetime of a vPort is 60 seconds. An unenforced limit of 60 seconds exists between the creation of a vPort and the deletion of the same vPort. vPorts are designed to exist for a long time in the system, and the creation of vPorts is asynchronous, which means that a vPort might not be finished with FC or SCSI discovery when the command to create a vPort is finished.

3.3 FC Driver Performance Tuning

This section describes how to tune the FC driver for best performance.

3.3.1 Overview

The following configurable parameters can enhance performance on RHEL 7.5 and earlier kernels:

- `lpfc_fcp_io_channel`
- `lpfc_fcp_io_sched`
- `lpfc_fcp_imax`

The following configurable parameters can enhance performance on RHEL 7.6, SLES 12, and SLES 15 operating systems.

- `lpfc_hdw_queue`
- `lpfc_irq_chann`

These features are available through module parameters that are defined in the FC driver as well as `sysfs` entries defined by the Linux kernel.

In addition, you can use the `lpfc_vector_map.sh` script to map a specific I/O channel to a specific CPU. Determination of the mapping of the I/O channel to a specific CPU is also handled by the driver.

This section provides more information about how the tuning parameters and script can improve Emulex adapter performance.

NOTE: The parameters in this section do not apply to LPe12000-series adapters.

3.3.1.1 lpfc_fcp_io_channel

The `lpfc_fcp_io_channel` module parameter can be configured at driver load time. It defines the number of I/O channels supported by the driver. The driver is capable of supporting parallel I/O paths, and each I/O path is capable of posting and completing FCP commands independent of the other.

Emulex adapters that are running in MSI-X interrupt mode can use more than one I/O path. Each I/O channel is composed of a unique MSI-X vector- EQ/CQ/WQ tuple. This parameter will override the value of the `lpfc_fcp_eq_channel` parameter.

NOTE: The Emulex LPe12000-series adapters support only one I/O path, so this parameter has no effect on them.

By default, the driver is configured for four I/O channels per port. The driver will also limit the number of I/O channels to not exceed the number of online *logical* CPUs (as reported by `/proc/cpuinfo`).

3.3.1.2 lpfc_fcp_io_sched

The `lpfc_fcp_io_sched` module parameter can be configured at driver load time. It also can be set dynamically as an `sysfs` entry. The driver uses the parameter to determine which algorithm to use when scheduling an FCP I/O to an I/O channel.

When multiple I/O channels are in use, I/Os can be scheduled to an I/O channel in a round-robin fashion, or by determining which CPU is running when the I/O is submitted.

The default value (0) configures the driver for round-robin scheduling. A value of 1 configures scheduling by CPU.

NOTE: This parameter is only applicable for LPe16000-series, LPe31000-series, and LPe32000-series adapters and, by default, the value is configured to CPU scheduling.

3.3.1.3 lpfc_fcp_imax

The `lpfc_fcp_imax` parameter can be configured at driver load time. It also can be set dynamically as an `sysfs` entry. This parameter defines the maximum number of interrupts per second that each adapter port will support.

Considerations:

- The lower the value set, the more completions are coalesced by the adapter, which causes the driver to handle multiple completions under the context of one interrupt. The higher the value, the faster an interrupt is generated for a completed command. Therefore, a balanced or *tuned* system must be found.
- A lower value equals higher interrupt latency; a higher value equals lower interrupt latency.
- Faster completions consume more system resources and CPU cycles, as the overhead of one interrupt completes fewer commands. The value is divided by the number of I/O channels, and each I/O channel is separately configured for its own interrupt latency.

By default, the module parameter is configured for 50,000 interrupts per second per adapter port. Older driver versions have a default value of 10,000.

3.3.1.4 lpfc_vector_map.sh

The `lpfc_vector_map.sh` script uses kernel `sysfs` entry points to map a specific I/O channel (MSI-X vector-EQ/CQ/WQ tuple) to a specific CPU. Run the script immediately after the driver is loaded.

This script resides in `/usr/sbin/lpfc`. Run this script by adding the following line to `/etc/modprobe.d/elx-lpfc.conf` and through `/etc/rc.d` for the initial boot:

```
install lpfc /sbin/modprobe --ignore-install lpfc; /usr/sbin/lpfc/lpfc_vector_map.sh
```

This script is installed by the `elx-lpfc-vector-map` RPM. The `elx-lpfc-vector-map` RPM creates a file called `/etc/modprobe.d/elx-lpfc-vector-map.conf` with the following entry:

```
install lpfc /sbin/modprobe --ignore-install lpfc $CMDLINE_OPTS; /usr/sbin/lpfc/lpfc_vector_map.sh; /usr/sbin/lpfc/lpfc_configure_oas.sh
```

The script is executed automatically every time the `lpfc` driver is loaded using `modprobe`.

The script maps each interrupt vector allocated by the driver to a CPU, thereby spreading the interrupt load of the ports across multiple CPUs. Each vector, with its associated I/O channel, is sequentially mapped to a CPU in a round-robin fashion. The number of vectors assigned to each adapter port is defined by the `lpfc_fcp_io_channel` module parameter.

I/O channels, which correspond to vectors, are typically mapped to unique CPUs to enhance the ability of the driver to run multiple FCP commands in parallel. In addition, running this script forces I/O scheduling to be by CPU (`lpfc_fcp_io_sched = 1`), which increases performance when a specific I/O channel is mapped to a specific CPU.

The script has two modes of operation: Driver mode and HBA mode. By default, the script runs in Driver mode.

The script is supported on RHEL 7 operating system.

Driver Mode:

Driver mode maps all vectors for all driver ports, starting with CPU0, sequentially assigning a new CPU for each vector belonging to the entire driver. If more interrupt vectors exist than CPUs, the vector assignment wraps back to CPU0 as needed.

HBA Mode:

HBA mode maps all vectors for each specific adapter port, starting with CPU0, sequentially assigning a new CPU for each vector belonging to that adapter port.

3.3.1.5 lpfc_hdw_queue

The `lpfc_hdw_queue` module parameter can be configured at driver load time. It defines the number of hardware queues supported by the driver for each port. The driver is capable of supporting parallel I/O paths, and each I/O path is capable of posting and completing FCP / NVMe commands independent of the other.

Emulex adapters that are running in MSI-X interrupt mode can use more than one I/O path. Each hardware queue is composed of a unique CQ/WQ pair.

NOTE: The Emulex LPe12000-series adapters support only one I/O path, so this parameter has no effect on them.

By default, `lpfc_hdw_queue` is configured for the number of online logical CPUs per port. The driver also limits the number of hardware queues to not exceed the number of online logical CPUs (as reported by `/proc/cpuinfo`). It is highly desirable, for performance, to have 1 hardware queue per CPU.

3.3.1.6 lpfc_irq_chann

The `lpfc_irq_chann` module parameter can be configured at driver load time. It defines the number of MSI-X vectors supported by the driver for each port. The driver is capable of supporting parallel I/O paths, and each I/O path is capable of posting and completing FCP / NVME commands independent of the other.

Each IRQ channel is composed of a unique MSI-X vector- and a EQ.

NOTE: The Emulex LPe12000-series adapters support only one I/O path, so this parameter has no effect on them.

By default, `lpfc_irq_chann` is configured for the number of online logical CPUs per port. The driver will also limit `lpfc_irq_chann` to not exceed the number of online logical CPUs (as reported by `/proc/cpuinfo`) and not to exceed `lpfc_hdw_queue`. If `lpfc_irq_chann` is less than `lpfc_hdw_queue`, then multiple hardware queues need to share the same IRQ channel. It is highly desirable, for performance, to have 1 IRQ channel per hardware queue.

Chapter 4: Configuring NVMe over FC on SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, SLES 15, and RHEL 7.6

To configure NVMe over FC, you must perform the following procedures in the indicated sequence:

1. Configure NVMe over FC on target systems using an Emulex adapter (see [Appendix B, Configuring NVMe over FC on a Target \(SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4 Only\)](#)).
2. Configure NVMe over FC on initiator systems, as described in this chapter.

NOTE:

- The `nvmeofc-connect` RPM is not installed by default. To install the RPM, the `elx_lpfc_install.sh` script includes an `-n` option. When the `-n` option is used, the install script installs the driver RPM and the `nvmeofc-connect` RPM.
- Before configuring NVMe over FC using native NVMe CLI commands, ensure that you have installed the latest Emulex firmware for the LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters.
- The target system must be configured and up before you connect the host system to the target.

4.1 Configuring NVMe over FC Initiator on SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, SLES 15, and RHEL 7.6 Using Native CLI Commands

NVMe over FC on an initiator is configured automatically with the lpfc installer script `elx_lpfc_install.sh`. During the installation process, the `lpfc_enable_fc4=3` driver parameter is added to the `elx-lpfc.conf` file:

To install the lpfc driver with NVMe on the initiator, perform the following steps:

1. Type the following command:

```
# elx_lpfc_install.sh -n
```

`-n` installs the `nvmeofc-connect` RPM if the running operating system is supported.

NOTE:

- The existing lpfc driver parameters in the `elx-lpfc.conf` file are not affected.
- The `lpfc_enable_fc4_type=3` parameter allows both SCSI and NVMe protocols to be enabled on the port; by default, the port is an initiator for the SCSI protocol.

2. Reboot the system.

After the system is rebooted, the configured protocols are enacted on the FC ports.

The `nvmeofc-connect.rpm` file, which is installed with the out-of-box Linux driver, automatically causes the initiator to connect to the target devices. Connections are established whenever any of the following events occur, as long as the target is running:

- A host system reboot
- A linkup event on the initiator port
- A fabric zone event

After configuring the initiator, you can run the `nvme_info` command to verify that your configuration is working by typing the following command on the initiator:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host<X>/nvme_info
```

where `<X>` is the host number.

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
NVME Initiator Enabled
XRI Dist lpfc0 Total 6144 IO 5894 ELS 250
NVME LPORT lpfc0 WWPN x10000090fa9429e4 WWNN x20000090fa9429e4 DID x011d00 ONLINE
NVME RPORT      WWPN x10000090fa942f0c WWNN x20000090fa942f0c DID x010a00 TARGET DISCSRV ONLINE

NVME Statistics
LS: Xmt 0000000348 Cmpl 0000000348 Abort 00000000
LS XMIT: Err 00000000 CMPL: xb 00000000 Err 00000000
Total FCP Cmpl 00000000000019cb Issue 00000000000019cf OutIO 0000000000000004
        abort 00000000 noxri 00000000 nondlp 00000000 qdepth 00000000 wqerr 00000000 err 00000000
FCP CMPL: xb 00000010 Err 00000015
```

3. If multipathing is used in SLES 15, skip to [Step 4](#). For RHEL 7.6, SLES 12 SP3, or for SLES 15 with a single path, use the `nvme list` command to display target connections by typing the following command on the initiator:

```
nvme list
```

NOTE: There are two similar commands to list all NVMe namespace devices:

- `nvme list` (with a space) is a native NVMe CLI command.
- `nvme-list-linux` (with a hyphen) is an Emulex OneCommand Manager CLI command.

This chapter refers to the `nvme list` command.

Information similar to the following is displayed:

Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage	Format	FW Rev
/dev/nvme0n1	981fadb118adb0fa	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44	GB 512 B + 0 B	4.4.70-2
/dev/nvme0n2	981fadb118adb0fa	Linux	2	268.44 GB / 268.44	GB 512 B + 0 B	4.4.70-2

Skip to [Step 5](#).

4. For multipathing in SLES 15, type the following command to display target connections on the initiator:

```
nvme list-subsys
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
NVME-SUBSYS0 - NQN=NQN.2014-08.ORG.NVMEXPRESS:NVMF:UUID:19D48A6D-3644-4F65-8046-80BD88FE45A6
\
+- NVME0 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F1F:PN-0x100000109B346F1F
+- NVME3 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F20:PN-0x100000109B346F20
NVME-SUBSYS1 - NQN=NQN.2014-08.ORG.NVMEXPRESS:NVMF:UUID:2C6D862F-B77E-43B1-B345-7F990125088E
\
+- NVME1 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F1F:PN-0x100000109B346F1F
+- NVME6 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F20:PN-0x100000109B346F20
NVME-SUBSYS2 - NQN=NQN.2014-08.ORG.NVMEXPRESS:NVMF:UUID:4BBBD877-6DE2-4A67-AD56-E0333E2437B5
```

```

\
+- NVME2 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F1F:PN-
0x100000109B346F1F
+- NVME7 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F20:PN-
0x100000109B346F20
NVME-SUBSYS3 - NQN=NQN.2014-08.ORG.NVMEXPRESS:NVMF:UUID:C8DA7263-FEFE-4563-A14C-A9F0362DCB03
\
+- NVME5 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F1F:PN-
0x100000109B346F1F
+- NVME9 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F20:PN-
0x100000109B346F20
NVME-SUBSYS4 - NQN=NQN.2014-08.ORG.NVMEXPRESS:NVMF:UUID:5F1D7788-FAB1-45CF-AF9C-D30DC9A9CE89
\
+- NVME4 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F1F:PN-
0x100000109B346F1F
+- NVME8 FC TRADDR=NN-0x20000090FA942E16:PN-0x10000090FA942E16 HOST_TRADDR=NN-0x200000109B346F20:PN-
0x100000109B346F20

```

NOTE: For additional information on multipathing, see [Appendix C, Native NVME Multipathing](#).

5. You can run the `lsblk` command on the initiator to display all the block devices, including newly discovered ones, by typing the following command:

```
lsblk
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINT
sda	8:0	0	136.7G	0	disk	
└─sda1	8:1	0	2G	0	part	
└─sda2	8:2	0	40G	0	part	
└─sda3	8:3	0	94.7G	0	part	
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400	254:0	0	136.7G	0	mpath	
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part1	254:1	0	2G	0	part	[SWAP]
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part2	254:2	0	40G	0	part	/var/opt
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part3	254:3	0	94.7G	0	part	/home
sdb	8:16	0	3G	0	disk	
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300340000	254:4	0	3G	0	mpath	
sdc	8:32	0	3G	0	disk	
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300350000	254:5	0	3G	0	mpath	
sdd	8:48	0	3G	0	disk	
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300360000	254:6	0	3G	0	mpath	
nvme0n1	259:0	0	3G	0	disk	
nvme0n2	259:1	0	3G	0	disk	

Note that the `/dev/sde` and `/dev/sdf` block devices, which were previously referred to on the NVMe target system, are now discovered by the NVMe initiator system, and they appear as the NVMe block devices `/dev/nvme0n1` and `/dev/nvme0n2`.

4.2 Emulex Support for NVMe CLI Commands

The SLES 12 SP3, SLES 12 SP4, SLES 15, and RHEL 7.6 operating systems include many native NVMe CLI commands for initiators. Of these, Emulex has tested, and thus supports, only the following commands at this time:

- `list`
- `connect-all`
- `connect`
- `gen-hostnqn`
- `list-subsys` (SLES 15 only)

Documentation for these commands is available with the operating system.

Chapter 5: Troubleshooting

This section explains some of the situations in which your system can operate in an unexpected manner and some possible resolutions.

5.1 Hardware Situations and Resolutions

Table 5 lists the hardware situations and their resolutions.

Table 5: Hardware Situations and Their Resolutions

Situation	Resolution
An unapproved optical transceiver is used to connect the adapter.	<p>The system log can generate one or more of these events if an unapproved optical transceiver is detected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unsupported module ■ Optics faulted, incorrectly installed, or not installed ■ Incompatible optics ■ Unknown port SFB status <p>To resolve this issue, do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power off the system. 2. Replace the unapproved optical transceiver with an approved one. 3. Power on the system. <p>NOTE: For more information on replacing an optical transceiver, refer to the specific adapter hardware guide available at the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com.</p>

5.2 FC Driver Situations and Their Resolutions

Table 6 lists the FC driver situations and their resolutions.

Table 6: FC Driver Situations and Their Resolutions

Situation	Resolution
FC link fails to come up.	If an FC link fails to come up, verify that an 8Gb/s or 16Gb/s adapter is not attempting to connect to a 1Gb/s device. Only 2Gb/s, 4Gb/s, and 8Gb/s devices are supported on 8Gb/s adapters. Only 4Gb/s, 8Gb/s, and 16Gb/s devices are supported on 16Gb/s adapters.
If a SAN configuration has 256 targets mapped by the FC driver, any additional added targets do not get a target ID mapping by the driver and cause target discovery to fail.	Removing targets or reinitializing the link does not solve this issue. Unload and reload the driver to reset available target IDs. Ensure that the SAN configuration is correct prior to rebooting the driver. This action clears the driver consistent binding table and frees target IDs for new target nodes.
<code>rmmmod</code> fails to unload FC driver module due to <code>ERROR: Module lpfc is in use.</code>	<p>This message can appear when you attempt to remove the driver and a Logical Volume Group is dependent on the driver.</p> <p>Driver unload is not supported in SAN-booted environments unless the inbox driver supports SAN boot. Otherwise, use these steps to resolve this situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the Logical Volume Group unavailable. Type: <code>lvchange -a n xxxxxxxx</code> The xxxxxxxx parameter is the Volume Group Name. 2. Stop the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. 3. Stop Device Mapper.

Table 6: FC Driver Situations and Their Resolutions (Continued)

Situation	Resolution
<code>rmmmod</code> hangs and module reference count is 0.	Due to a small race condition in the kernel, it is possible for an <code>rmmmod</code> command to hang. Issue the <code>rmmmod -w</code> command. If this does not help, reboot the computer.
<code>rmmmod</code> fails to unload driver due to device or resource busy.	This message occurs when you attempt to remove the driver without first stopping the Emulex OneCommand Manager application or when FC disks connected to an Emulex adapter are mounted. To resolve this situation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop the Emulex OneCommand Manager application before attempting to unload the driver. The script is located in the <code>/usr/sbin/ocmanager</code> directory. Type: <pre>./stop_ocmanager</pre> 2. Unmount any disks connected to the adapter. 3. Unload the driver. Type: <pre>rmmmod lpfc</pre>
An <code>lspci</code> shows recent Emulex adapters as unknown.	This situation occurs because of the delay of getting new product IDs into the Linux development cycle. There is no resolution at this time.
Slow targets or extended link faults on the storage side might result in storage being marked offline by the midlevel and remaining offline (not recovered) when the link faults are corrected.	This version of the driver should eliminate this issue. However, if you experience offline device issues, increase the SCSI command timeout to a value greater than or equal to 60 seconds. Emulex also provides a script that addresses this issue. To access the <code>lun_change_state.sh</code> script, go to the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com .
Under certain conditions of an I/O load, some targets cannot complete an I/O issued by a Linux initiator within the default timeout of 30 seconds given by the SCSI midlevel.	If the situation is not corrected, the initiator-to-target condition deteriorates into abort or recovery storms, leading to I/O failures in the block layer. These types of failures are preceded by a SCSI I/O error of hexadecimal 6000000. Emulex provides a script that addresses this issue. To access the <code>set_target_timeout.sh</code> script, go to the Documents and Downloads area of www.broadcom.com .
The FC driver fails to recognize an adapter and logs unknown IOCB messages in the system log during driver load.	The adapter is running outdated firmware. Install the latest firmware on the adapter. NOTE: Before performing a firmware update, driver installation is required. For more information on installing the driver, see Section 2.2.1, Installing the Emulex FC Driver Kit .
Loading the FC driver on SLES operating systems reports <code>unsupported module, tainting kernel</code> in system log.	This message is logged by the kernel whenever a module that is not shipped with the kernel is loaded. Ignore this message.
The system panics when it is booted with a failed adapter installed.	Remove the failed adapter and reboot the system.
Driver installation fails.	The <code>elx_lpfc_install.sh</code> script fails to install the driver. The install script can fail for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A previous version of the driver is installed. Run the <code>elx_lpfc_install.sh --uninstall</code> script and then try to install the driver. ■ The current driver is already installed. ■ Run a supported RHEL or SLES kernel. ■ Required dependencies are not installed.

Table 6: FC Driver Situations and Their Resolutions (Continued)

Situation	Resolution
No module <code>lpfc</code> found for kernel <code>KERNELVERSION</code> RPM error message appears when upgrading the kernel.	These three situations can be resolved by upgrading the kernel. There are two ways to install the driver into an upgraded kernel. The method you use depends on whether you are updating the driver.
A recently upgraded kernel cannot find the ramdisk. After upgrading the kernel, the kernel cannot find the ramdisk, which halts or panics the system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upgrade the kernel using the same version of the driver. ■ Upgrade the kernel using a new version of the driver.
The driver is not loaded after a system reboot after upgrading the kernel.	For more information on upgrading the kernel, see Chapter 2, Installing and Uninstalling .
Driver uninstall fails.	<p>The <code>elx_lpfc_install.sh --uninstall</code> script fails with an error. Try the following solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uninstall the Emulex OneCommand Manager application; refer to the <i>OneCommand Manager Application User Guide</i> for instructions. ■ Unmount all FC disk drives. ■ Unload the <code>lpfc</code> driver. ■ Use <code>rpm -e `rpm -qa grep lpfc`</code> to uninstall the <code>lpfc</code> driver RPM.
The <code>elx_lpfc_install.sh</code> script exit message.	The <code>elx_lpfc_install.sh</code> script contains exit messages that can be useful in diagnosing installation issues.
The Emulex driver for Linux does not load in ramdisk for a custom-built kernel.	<p>Emulex does not support custom-built kernels. However, the Emulex install script attempts to install the driver into a ramdisk that follows the naming scheme used by RHEL or SLES kernels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The RHEL naming scheme for ramdisk images is: <code>/boot/initrd-KERNELVERSION.img</code> ■ The SLES naming scheme for ramdisk images is: <code>/boot/initrd</code> <p>If a custom-built kernel has a ramdisk image that does not follow the appropriate naming scheme, change the name of the image using the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change the name of the ramdisk image to match the SLES naming scheme. 2. Update any file links to the ramdisk image. 3. Edit the boot loader configuration file (for example, <code>/etc/lilo.conf</code>, <code>/etc/yaboot.conf</code>, <code>/boot/grub/grub.conf</code>, <code>/boot/grub/menu.lst</code>), find any references to the old ramdisk image name, and replace them with the new name. 4. Reboot the system to verify the changes. 5. Install the Emulex Linux driver kit.
The Linux SCSI subsystem sees only eight LUNs when more are present.	<p>Some SCSI drivers do not scan past eight LUNs when the target reports itself as a SCSI-2 device.</p> <p>To resolve this situation, force a SCSI bus scan with the following command:</p> <pre>/usr/sbin/lpfc/lun_scan.</pre> <p>SUSE supplies a <code>/bin/rescan-scsi-bus.sh</code> script, which can be changed to scan everything.</p>

5.3 Log Messages

5.3.1 FC Driver Log Messages

The following section describes retrieving and interpreting FC driver log messages.

5.3.1.1 Retrieving FC Driver Log Messages

LPFC error log messages are logged in the `/var/log/messages` file.

An example of an LPFC message follows:

```
Jul 2 04:23:34 daffy kernel: lpfc 0000:03:06.0: 0:1305 Link Down Event x2f2 received Data: x2f2 x20
x110
```

In this example:

- `lpfc 0000:03:06.0` – Identifies the PCI location of the particular LPFC hardware port.
- `0:` – Indicates Emulex adapter 0.
- `1305` – Indicates a log message number of 1305.

NOTE:

- If `Data:` is present in a log message, any information following `Data:` is intended only for Broadcom® Technical Support or Engineering use.
- If an error message instructs you to perform a firmware update, ensure that the driver is installed first. For more information on installing the driver, see [Chapter 2, Installing and Uninstalling](#).

5.3.1.2 LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions

The following table lists the LPFC error log messages and their descriptions.

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions

<p>0111: Dropping received ELS cmd The driver decided to drop an ELS Response ring entry. Data: (1) ulpStatus (2) ulpWord[4] (3) ulpTimeout Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0113: An FLOGI ELS command <elsCmd> was received from DID <did> in Loop Mode While in Loop Mode, an unknown or unsupported ELS command was received. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Check device DID.</p>
<p>0115: Unknown ELS command <elsCmd> received from NPORT <did> Received an unsupported ELS command from a remote N_Port. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Check the remote N_Port for a potential issue.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0125: FDISC Failed (x%x). Fabric out of resources The fabric rejected an FDISC because the switch cannot support additional virtual ports. Data: lsRjtError Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Reconfigure the switch to support more NPIV logins. If this issue persists, contact Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0126: FDISC failed ulpStatus ulpWord4 Data: lsRjtError Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Reconfigure the switch to support more NPIV logins. If this issue persists, contact Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0127: ELS timeout An ELS IOCB command was posted to a ring and did not complete within ULP timeout seconds. Data: (1) elscmd (2) remote_id (3) ulpcommand (4) ulpIoTag Severity: Error Log: Always Action: If no ELS command is going through the adapter, reboot the system. If the issue persists, contact Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0133: PLOGI: no memory for reg_login Memory allocation error. Data: (1) nlp_DID (2) nlp_state (3) nlp_flag (4) nlp_rpi Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Memory allocation error. Check system resources. Unload unused modules.</p>
<p>0134: PLOGI cannot issue reg_login The ELS PLOGI mailbox command has failed. Data: (1) nlp_DID (2) nlp_state (3) nlp_flag (4) nlp_rpi Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Check the port and switch configuration.</p>
<p>0135: cannot format reg_login Could not allocate an RPI or DMA buffer for the mailbox command. Data: (1) nlp_DID (2) nlp_state (3) nlp_flag (4) nlp_rpi Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0136: PLOGI completes to NPort <DID> completion A PLOGI has completed for which there is no NDLP. Data: (1) ulpStatus (2) ulpWord[4] Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0137: No retry ELS command <ELS_CMD> to remote Data: (1) ulpStatus (2) ulpWord[4] Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0138: ELS rsp: Cannot issue reg_login for <DID> REG_LOGIN mailbox command failed. Data: (1) nlp_DID (2) nlp_state (3) nlp_flag (4) nlp_rpi Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0139: Ignoring ELS cmd tag <ioTag> completion Data This ELS command was aborted. Data: (1) ulpStatus (2) ulpWord[4] (3) ulpTimeout Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0140: PLOGI Reject: invalid name Invalid node WWN provided. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0141: PLOGI Reject: invalid pname Invalid port WWN provided. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0142: PLOGI RSP: Invalid WWN The PLOGI sent to the port by a remote port had an invalid WWN. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0143: SLI4 Adapter Hardware Error Data: <status0>/<status1> The HBA has encountered an unrecoverable error. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Use hbacmd to retrieve a dump file.</p>
<p>0144: Not a valid WCQE code: <Completion Code> The completion queue handler detected an invalid type. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0147: Failed to allocate memory for RSCN event Memory could not be allocated to send the RSCN event to the management application. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0148: Failed to allocate memory for LOGO event Memory could not be allocated to send the LOGO event to the FC transport. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0149: Failed to allocate memory for ELS event Memory could not be allocated to send the ELS event to the FC transport. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0154: Authentication not complete Authentication was restarted because the previous authentication did not complete. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0200: CONFIG_LINK bad hba state <hba_state> A CONFIG_LINK mailbox command completed and the driver was not in the right state. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0203: Devloss timeout on WWPN <address> NPort <nlp_DID> A remote N_Port that was discovered by the driver disappeared for more than lpfc_devloss_tmo seconds. Data: (1) nlp_flag (2) nlp_state (3) nlp_rpi Severity: Error Log: Always Action: If the device generating this message is not a target to which the HBA is connected, this error will not affect the data integrity of the I/O between the HBA and the attached storage and can be ignored.</p>
<p>0206: Device discovery completion error This indicates that an uncorrectable error was encountered during device discovery after a link-up. FC devices will not be accessible if this message is displayed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Reboot the system. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support. Run with verbose mode enabled for more information.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0207: Device <DID> (<WWN>) sent invalid service parameters. Ignoring device. Invalid service parameters were received from DID. This remote port is ignored.</p> <p>Data: DID, WWN</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Verify the remote port's configuration. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support. Run with verbose mode on for more details.</p>
<p>0217: Block sgl registration required DMAsize <reqlen> great than a page</p> <p>The request to post SGL pages does not fit on a page.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0221: FAN timeout</p> <p>A link-up event was received without the login bit set, so the driver waits E_D_TOV for the fabric to send a FAN. If no FAN if received, a FLOGI will be sent after the timeout.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_DISCOVERY verbose</p> <p>Action: None required. The driver recovers from this condition by issuing a FLOGI to the fabric.</p>
<p>0222: Initial FLOG/FDISKI timeout</p> <p>The driver sent the initial FLOGI or FDISK to the fabric and never received a response.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Check fabric configuration. The driver recovers from this situation and continues with device discovery.</p>
<p>0223: Timeout while waiting for NameServer login</p> <p>Login request to the NameServer was not acknowledged within R_A_TOV.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Check the fabric configuration. The driver recovers from this and continues with device discovery.</p>
<p>0224: NameServer Query timeout</p> <p>Node authentication timeout, node Discovery timeout. A NameServer Query to the fabric or discovery of reported remote N_Ports is not acknowledged within R_A_TOV.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_ns_retry (2) fc_max_ns_retry</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Check fabric configuration. The driver recovers from this situation and continues with device discovery.</p>
<p>0226: Device discovery completion error</p> <p>This indicates that an uncorrectable error was encountered during device discovery after a link-up. FC devices will not be accessible if this message is displayed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Reboot the system. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support. Run with verbose mode on for more details.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0227: Node Authentication timeout</p> <p>The driver has lost track of what N_Ports are being authenticated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: None required. The driver should recover from this event.</p>
<p>0228: CLEAR LA timeout</p> <p>The driver issued a CLEAR_LA that never completed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: None required. The driver should recover from this event.</p>
<p>0230: Unexpected timeout, hba linkstate <link_state></p> <p>Discovery has timed out, and the HBA state is not ready.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_DISCOVERY</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0231: RSCN timeout</p> <p>The driver has lost track of which N_Ports have RSCNs pending.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_ns_retry (2) lpfc_max_ns_retry</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: None required. The driver should recover from this event.</p>
<p>0233: Nodelist not empty</p> <p>Driver unloaded or hot plug detected a node still in use.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_DISCOVERY</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0237: Pending Link Event during Discovery: State <hba_state></p> <p>Received link event during discovery. Causes discovery restart.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_DISCOVERY verbose</p> <p>Action: None required, unless this issue persists. If persistent, check cabling.</p>
<p>0241: NameServer rsp error</p> <p>The driver received a NameServer response containing a status error.</p> <p>Data: (1) CommandResponse.bits.CmdRsp (2) ReasonCode (3) Explanation (4) fc_flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_DISCOVERY verbose</p> <p>Action: Check the fabric configuration. The driver recovers from this situation and continues with device discovery.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0246: RegLogin failed</p> <p>The firmware returned a failure for the specified RegLogin.</p> <p>Data: (1) Did (2) mbxStatus (3) hbaState</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: This message indicates that the firmware could not do RegLogin for the specified DID. There might be a limitation on how many nodes an HBA can see.</p>
<p>0249: Cannot issue Register Fabric login: Err %d\</p> <p>Could not issue the fabric register login, the error value is unique for each possible failure.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELS</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0251: NameServer login: no memory</p> <p>Could not allocate memory for the NDLP structure.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELS</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0252: Cannot issue NameServer login</p> <p>Could not issue an ELS PLOGI to the NameServer DID.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELS</p> <p>Action: Check the port connection and the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0253: Register VPI: Can't send mbox\</p> <p>Could not issue the REG_VPI mailbox command for this vPort.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0254: Register VPI: no memory" goto mbox_err_exit</p> <p>Could not allocate memory for the REG_VPI mailbox command.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0255: Issue FDISC: no IOCB</p> <p>All of the preallocated IOCBs are in use.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELS</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0256: Issue FDISC: Cannot send IOCB\ Unable to send the fabric IOCB. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>0257: GID_FT Query error The GID_FT CT request for the NameServer has failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0258: Register Fabric login error: The REG_LOGIN for the fabric has failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: Check the port connection and the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0259: No NPIV Fabric support The switch to which the port is connected does not support NPIV. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0260: Register NameServer error: The REG_LOGIN mailbox command has failed for the NameServer. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Check the switch configuration</p>
<p>0261: Cannot register NameServer login: Either a memory allocation issue or an invalid parameter was sent to the REG_LOGIN. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: At least one message (0142 0121 0133 0134 0135) should precede this message.</p>
<p>0262: No NPIV Fabric support The switch to which the port is connected does not support NPIV. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0263: Discovery Mailbox error: state: Either the driver could not allocate resources or it could not send <code>sparam_mbox</code> or <code>cfglink_mbox</code>. Data: (1) address of <code>sparam_mbox</code> command (2) address of <code>cfglink_mbox</code> command Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_MBOX</code> Action: Attempt to unload and reload the driver when it is convenient.</p>
<p>0264: No NPIV Fabric support The switch to which the port is connected does not support NPIV. Data: None Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_ELS</code> Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0266: Issue NameServer Req <cmdcode> err <rc> Data: <fc_flag> <fc_rscn_id_cnt> The driver was unable to send the NameServer CT command. Data: (1) <code>vports fc_flag</code> (2) <code>vports fc_rscn_id_cnt</code> Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_DISCOVERY</code> Action: Check the port and switch configurations.</p>
<p>0267: NameServer GFF Rsp <did> Error (<ulpStatus> <un.ulpWord[4]>) Data: <fc_flag> <fc_rscn_id_cnt> The NameServer GFF CT request failed. Data: (1) <code>vports fc_flag</code> (2) <code>vports fc_rscn_id_cnt</code> Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_DISCOVERY</code> Action: Check the port and switch configurations.</p>
<p>0268: NS cmd <cmdcode> Error (<ulpStatus> <un.ulpWord[4]>) The NameServer CT request failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_DISCOVERY</code> Action: Check the port and switch configurations.</p>
<p>0271: Illegal State Transition: node <nlp_DID> event <evt>, state <nlp_state> Data: <nlp_rpi> <nlp_flag> The current node state does not have a handler for this event. Data: (1) <code>nlp_rpi</code> (2) <code>nlp_flag</code> Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_DISCOVERY</code> Action: Verify that all targets are still visible to the SCSI mid-layer.</p>
<p>0272: Illegal State Transition: node <nlp_DID> event <evt>, state <nlp_state> Data: <nlp_rpi> <nlp_flag> The driver is completing a PLOGI but does not have the <code>rcv_plogi</code> flag set. Data: (1) <code>nlp_rpi</code> (2) <code>nlp_flag</code> Severity: Error Log: <code>LOG_DISCOVERY</code> Action: Verify that all targets are still visible to the SCSI midlayer.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0273: Unexpected discovery timeout, vport State x%x The discovery process has timed out. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: Verify that all targets are still visible.</p>
<p>0274: lpfc_nlp_put: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>
<p>0275: lpfc_nlp_put: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) A kref_put was called again after the node was already inactive. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>
<p>0276: lpfc_nlp_get: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) A kref_get was attempted on a node that was being released. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>
<p>0277: lpfc_enable_node: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) Enable node was attempted on an inactive node. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>
<p>0278: lpfc_enable_node: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) Enable node was attempted on an inactive node. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>
<p>0280: lpfc_cleanup_node: ndlp:x%p usgmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atomic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount) Node cleanup was attempted on a node that has already been marked for memory free. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_NODE Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0281: lpfc_cleanup_node: ndlp:x%pusegmap:x%x refcnt:%d, void *)ndlp, ndlp->nlp_usg_map, atom-ic_read(&ndlp->kref.refcount)</p> <p>Node cleanup was called to prepare the node for release.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_NODE</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0282: ldid:x%x ndlp:x%pusegmap:x%x refcnt:%d, ndlp->nlp_DID, (void *)ndlp, lpfc_init.c-ndlp->nlp_usg_map,</p> <p>Driver clean-up has found a node that is still on the node list during driver unload or PCI hot plug removal.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_NODE</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0283: Failed to allocate mbox cmd memory</p> <p>Mailbox allocation error.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0285: Allocated DMA memory size <alloclen> is less than the requested DMA memorysize<reqlen></p> <p>Memory allocation was truncated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0286: lpfc_nlp_state_cleanup failed to allocate statistical data buffer <nlp_DID></p> <p>Memory allocation failed for node's statistical data.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0287: lpfc_alloc_bucket failed to allocate statistical data buffer DID <nlp_DID></p> <p>Memory allocation failed for node's statistical data.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_NODE</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0289: Issue Register VFI failed: Err <rc></p> <p>The driver could not register the Virtual Fabric Index for the FCFI.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELS</p> <p>Action: Check the switch and port configurations.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0290: The SLI4 DCBX asynchronous event is not handled yet The SLI-4 DCBX asynchronous event is not handled yet.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0291: Allocated DMA memory size (x%x) is less than the requested DMA memory size (x%x) The asynchronous DCBX events are not handled in the driver.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0293: PM resume failed to start worker thread: error=<error> The PCI resume (hot plug) could not start the worker thread for the driver.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0294: PM resume Failed to enable interrupt The PCI resume (hot plug) could not get an interrupt vector.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0297: Invalid device group<pci_dev_grp> While unloading the driver, the driver detected a PCI device that it should not have claimed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0299: Invalid SLI revision <sli_rev> While processing a host attention or unrecoverable error, the driver detected an invalid SLI revision.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0300: LATT: Cannot issue READ_LA: Data:<rc> The link attention handler could not issue a READ_LA mailbox command.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0301: READ_SPARAM: no buffers</p> <p>The driver attempted to issue a READ_SPARAM mailbox command to the adapter, but there were no buffers available.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX verbose</p> <p>Action: This message indicates one of these two issues: (1) Kernel virtual memory is depleted. Check that the system meets minimum RAM requirements for the adapter. Try closing other applications to free some memory. (2) A possible driver buffer management issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0302: REG_LOGIN: no buffers</p> <p>The driver attempted to issue a REG_LOGIN mailbox command to the adapter, but no buffers were available.</p> <p>Data: (1) Did, (2) flag</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX verbose</p> <p>Action: This message indicates one of these two issues: (1) Kernel virtual memory is depleted. Check that the system meets minimum RAM requirements for the adapter. Try closing other applications to free some memory. (2) A possible driver buffer management issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0313: Ring <ringno> handler: unexpected Rctl <Rctl> Type <Type> received</p> <p>The RCTL/Type of a received frame did not match any for the configured masks for the specified ring.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI verbose</p> <p>Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware, or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0303: Ring <ringno> handler: portRspPut <portRspPut> is bigger then rsp ring <portRspMax></p> <p>The port rsp ring put index is larger than the size of the rsp ring.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware, or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0304: Stray mailbox interrupt, mbxCommand <mbxcommand> mbxStatus <mbxstatus></p> <p>Received a mailbox completion interrupt and there are no outstanding mailbox commands.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0306: CONFIG_LINK mbxStatus error <mbxStatus> HBA state <hba_state></p> <p>The driver issued a CONFIG_LINK mailbox command to the HBA that failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: This error could indicate a firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0310: Mailbox command <mbxcommand> timeout</p> <p>A mailbox command was posted to the adapter and did not complete within 30 seconds.</p> <p>Data: (1) hba_state (2) sli_flag (3) mbox_active</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If no I/O is going through the adapter, reboot the system. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0312: Ring <ringno> handler: portRspPut <rspPutInx> is bigger then rsp ring <numRiocb> The IOCB command rings put pointer is ahead of the get pointer. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0313: Ring <ringno> handler: unexpected Rctl <Rctl> Type <Type> received The RCTL/Type of a received frame did not match any for the configured masks for the specified ring. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI verbose Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0315: Ring <ringno> issue: portCmdGet <local_getidx> is bigger then cmd ring <max_cmd_idx> The port command ring get index is greater than the size of the command ring. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0317: iotag <ulp_IoTag> is out of range: max iotag <max_iotag> wd0 <wd0> The IoTag in the completed IOCB is out of range. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0318: Failed to allocate IOTAG. last IOTAG is <last_allocated_iotag> The driver cannot allocate an IOTAG. Display the last value used. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This message indicates the adapter HBA I/O queue is full. Typically this happens when heavy I/O is running on a low-end (3-digit) adapter. Upgrade to a higher-end adapter.</p>
<p>0319: READ_SPARAM mbxStatus error <mbxStatus> hba state <hba_state> The driver issued a READ_SPARAM mailbox command to the HBA that failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0320: CLEAR_LA mbxStatus error <mbxStatus> hba state <hba_state> The driver issued a CLEAR_LA mailbox command to the HBA that failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a firmware or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0322: Ring <ringno> handler: unexpected completion IoTag <IoTag> The driver could not find a matching command for the completion received on the specified ring. Data: (1) ulpStatus, (2) ulpWord[4], (3) ulpCommand, (4) ulpContext Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI verbose Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0323: Unknown Mailbox command <mbxCommand> Cmpl A unknown mailbox command completed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware, or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0324: Config port initialization error, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> READ_NVPARM, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> The READ_NVPARMS mailbox command failed during port configuration. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware, or hardware issue. Report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0328: Rsp Ring <ring number> error: IOCB Data: The firmware has returned an error for this IOCB. Data: (1) <iocb word[0]:iocb word[7]>, (2) <rsp word[0]:rsp[word[7]> Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0330: IOCB wake NOT set The completion handler associated with the IOCB was never called. Data: (1) timeout (2) timeleft/jiffies Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver, firmware, or hardware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0334: Unknown IOCB command Received an unknown IOCB command completion. Data: (1) type (2) ulpCommand (3) ulpStatus (4) ulploTag (5) ulpContext Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0335: Unknown IOCB command Received an unknown IOCB command completion. Data: (1) ulpCommand (2) ulpStatus (3) ulploTag (4) ulpContext Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0336: Rsp Ring <ringno> error: IOCB An IOCB error has occurred on the specified ring. Data: (1) ulpWord[0], (2) ulpWord[1], (3) ulpWord[2], (4) ulpWord[3], (5) ulpWord[4], (6) ulpWord[5], (7) irsp+6, (8) irsp+7 Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI verbose Action: If this issue persists, check the targets. If the targets are not the problem, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0340: Adapter temperature is OK now Adapter temperature has reverted to normal range. Data: Temperature in Celsius Severity: Error Log: LOG_TEMP verbose Action: No action needed, informational.</p>
<p>0341: Ring <ringno> Cannot find buffer for an unsolicited iocb tag <un.ulpWord[3]> No more preallocated buffers are available to handle unsolicited buffers. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: Ensure that this port is not being managed by multiple ports.</p>
<p>0342: Ring <ringno> Cannot find buffer for an unsolicited iocb tag <unsli3.sli3Words> This is a multiple IOCB unsolicited command, and sufficient buffer space cannot be allocated for it. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0343: Ring <ringno> Cannot find buffer for an unsolicited iocb tag <un.ulpWord[3]> No more preallocated buffers are available to handle unsolicited buffers. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0344: Ring <ringno> Cannot find buffer for an unsolicited iocb tag <unsli3.sli3Words[7]> No more preallocated buffers are available to handle unsolicited buffers. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0345: Resetting board due to mailbox timeout iocb. tag 0x%x A mailbox command failed to complete. The driver is resetting the port. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: If the mailbox command fails again, set the <code>lpfc_log_verbose</code> to LOG_MBOX and retry.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0346: Ring <ring number> handler: unexpected ASYNC_STATUS evt_code <evt code> W0 <hex w0> W1 <hex w1> W2 <hex W2> W3 <hex W3> W4 <hex W4> W5 <hex W5> W6 <hex W6> W7 <hex W7> W8 <hex W8> W9 <hex W9> W10 <hex W10> W11<hex W11></p> <p>The HBA received an asynchronous event that was not a temperature event.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0347: Adapter is very hot, please take corrective action</p> <p>Adapter temperature is above normal range.</p> <p>Data: Temperature in Celsius</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_TEMP verbose</p> <p>Action: Shut down and remove the HBA. Contact Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0348: NameServer login: node freed</p> <p>The enable mode failed to free up the NameServer login.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_ELSI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0349: rc should be MBX_SUCCESS</p> <p>The next mailbox command on the mailbox queue has failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0350: rc should have been MBX_BUSY</p> <p>Attempting to unregister a default RPI from an interrupt context, and the mailbox state is not busy.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0351: Config MSI mailbox command failed, mbxCmd <u.mb.mbxComm>, mbxStatus <u.mb.mbxStatus></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to the firmware to configure the adapter to use MSI-X has failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: Ensure that the hardware platform supports MSI-X.</p>
<p>0352: Config MSI mailbox command failed, mbxCmd <u.mb.mbxCommand>, mbxStatus <u.mb.mbxStatus></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to the firmware to configure the HBA to use MSI-X has failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: Ensure that the hardware platform supports MSI-X.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0353: Active Mailbox cleared - mailbox timeout exiting</p> <p>The mailbox timeout handler has determined that the driver is in the process of completing this mailbox command.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0357: MSI-X interrupt with no EQE</p> <p>SLI-4 adapter interrupt on the slow path but there is no associated EQE.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0358: MSI-X interrupt with no EQE</p> <p>SLI-4 adapter interrupt on the fast path but there is no associated EQE.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0359:Not a valid slow-path completion event: majorcode=x%x, minorcode=x%x\n, bf_get(lpfc_eqe_major_code, eqe), bf_get(lpfc_eqe_minor_code, eqe));</p> <p>SLI-4: The EQE is invalid.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0360:Unsupported EQ count. <entry_count></p> <p>Cannot create an event queue of this size.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0361:Unsupported CQ count. <entry_count></p> <p>Cannot create an completion queue of this size.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0362:Unsupported MQ count. <entry_count></p> <p>Cannot create MQ of this size.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0364:Invalid param: SLI-4: The post-SGL function was passed an invalid XRI. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0365:Slow-path CQ identifier <CQID> does not exist: The completion queue identifier passed in the event queue entry does not reference a valid completion queue. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0366:Not a valid fast-path completion event: majorcode=<major code hex>, minor-code=<minor code hex> The major or minor code in the Event Queue field is invalid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0367: Fast-path completion queue does not exist The fast-path completion queue referenced by the completion queue identifier does not exist. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0368: Mis-matched fast-path completion queue identifier: eqcqid=%d, fcpcqid=%d The completion queue identifier in the event queue entry does not match the fcp_cqid that was passed into the routine. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0369: No entry from fast-path completion queue fcpcqid=<queue_id> No completions in the completion queue were referenced by fcp_cqid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0370: Invalid completion queue type <type> The event queue entry is not for a mailbox or a work queue entry. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0371: No entry from the CQ: identifier <queue_id>, type <type> No completion queue event existed for this event queue entry. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0372: iotag <iotag> is out of range: max iotag (<sli.last_iotag>) The IOCB lookup cannot be performed because the iocb_tag is out of range. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0373: FCP complete error: status=<status> hw_status=<hw status>, total_data_specified=<total data transferred>, parameter=<rsp word[4]>, word3=<wcqe word 3> Logs the FCP failure. Status and parameter are equivalent to ulpStatus and ulpWord[4]. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0374: FCP complete with no corresponding cmdiocb: iotag <iocb iotag> No IOCB was on the in-progress list that matched this iotag. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0375: FCP cmdiocb not callback function iotag: <iocb iotag> The IOCB found for this iotag does not have a completion handler set in it. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0377: Error <rc> parsing vpd. Using defaults. Could not parse the VPD data, so the driver is using the default values. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: None required.</p>
<p>0378: No support for fcpi mode. Could not configure the port to run in FCP initiator mode. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0379: Feature Mismatch Data: <req_ftr word2 hex> <req_ftr word3 hex> <cfg_enable_npiv> <max_vpi hex> The features passed in to the driver as module parameters do not match what the firmware can do. Setting to default values. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0381: Error %d during queue setup. Could not set up all the queues that the driver requires to exchange I/Os with the HBA. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: Reload the driver.</p>
<p>0382: READ_SPARAM command failed status <issue status>, mbxStatus <mailbox status> The READ_SPARAM mailbox command has failed during initialization. The HBA has been set to error state. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI: Action: Perform a dump with <code>hbacmd</code> and then try reloading the driver.</p>
<p>0383: Error <rc> during scsi sgl post operation The SGL entries could not be registered with the adapter. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: Reset the adapter using <code>hbacmd</code>.</p>
<p>0384: There is pending active mailbox cmd The mailbox commands have overlapped. This command should have been added to the mailbox queue. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0385: rc should have been MBX_BUSY The completion handler for <code>REG_LOGIN</code> detected the <code>IMMED_UNREG</code> flag and tried to issue the <code>UNREG_LOGIN</code> command from an interrupt level. The mailbox status should still be busy. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0386: ELS complete with no corresponding cmdioch: iotag <iotag> The completion that the ISR is handling cannot find a tag associated with the IOTAG. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0387:Failed to allocate an iocbq Failed to get an IOCBQ from the list of available IOCBQs. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0388:Not a valid WCQE code: x<hex cqe_code> The event code is invalid. This event will be dropped. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: Ensure that the adapter firmware is current.</p>
<p>0391:Error during rpi post operation The driver was trying to post pages to the firmware to keep target login information and encountered a failure. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0393:Error <rc> during rpi post operation The driver was trying to post pages to the firmware to keep target login information and encountered a failure. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0394: Failed to allocate CQ_EVENT entry The asynchronous event handler was unable to allocate an event queue entry to which to transfer the asynchronous event. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: This could be a V-LINK clear from the switch or a fatal error from the firmware. Perform a dump from the Emulex OneCommand Manager application.</p>
<p>0395: The mboxq allocation failed The asynchronous link event handler could not allocate a mailbox command to issue the READ_LA (read link attention) mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>0396:The lpfc_dmabuf allocation failed The asynchronous link event handler could not allocate a mailbox command to issue the READ_LA mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0397: The mbuf allocation failed</p> <p>The asynchronous link event handler could not allocate DMA for the READ_LA mailbox command.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0398 Invalid link fault code: <hex link_fault></p> <p>The attempt to read the link attention register returned an unknown value.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0399 Invalid link attention type: <hex link_type></p> <p>The READ_LA mailbox command returned an invalid link type.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0401: Ignoring change to nodev_tmo because devloss_tmo is set</p> <p>Attempting to change the nodev timeout when the devloss has already been set.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0402: Cannot find virtual addr for buffer tag on ring <ringno></p> <p>A DMA buffer is unavailable for this unsolicited command.</p> <p>Data: (1) tag (2) next (3) prev (4) postbufq_cnt</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0404: lpfc_devloss_tmo attribute cannot be set to <val>, allowed range is [<LPFC_MIN_DEVLOSS_TMO>, <LPFC_MAX_DEVLOSS_TMO>]</p> <p>Attempt to set the devloss timeout value is outside the allowed range.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Set the devloss timeout between the minimum and maximum devloss range.</p>
<p>0405: lpfc_link_speed attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed values are ["LPFC_LINK_SPEED_STRING"]</p> <p>Attempt to set the link speed value is outside the allowed range.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Set the link speed between 0 and the maximum.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0406: Adapter maximum temperature exceeded <temperature>, taking this port offline The driver has received an error for the HBA indicating that the maximum allowable temperature has been exceeded. Data: (1) work_hs (2) work_status[0] (3) work_status[1] Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Ensure that the server fans are not blocked. Shut down the server if the airflow is restricted.</p>
<p>0407: Ignoring nodev_tmo module parameter because devloss_tmo is set. Both module parameters (nodev and devloss) were set so the driver is ignoring the nodev parameter. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set only one of these parameters.</p>
<p>0410: Cannot find virtual addr for mapped buf on ring <ringno> The driver cannot find the specified buffer in its mapping table. Therefore, it cannot find the virtual address needed to access the data. Data: (1) phys (2) next (3) prev (4) postbufq_cnt Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a software driver or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0421: MSI-X slow-path request_irq failed <rc> The kernel API to request an IRQ has failed. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Use module parameter lpfc_use_msi=0 (INTx).</p>
<p>0422: lpfc_restrict_login attribute cannot be set to <val>, allowed range is [0, 1] Attempt to set the restrict login parameter to something other than on or off. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Use 0 (Off) or 1 (On)</p>
<p>0423: lpfc_"#attr" attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is ["#minval", "#maxval"] This compile time macro is used by several module parameters during initialization. Each module parameter has its own minimum and maximum values that are displayed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set the module parameter between the minimum and maximum values.</p>
<p>0424:lpfc_"#attr" attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is ["#minval", "#maxval"] This is a compile time macro that is used by several module parameters to set the value. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set the module parameter between the minimum and maximum values.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0425:lpfc_restrict_login attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is [0, 1] The module parameter lpfc_restrict_login can only be set to 0 (off) or 1 (on). Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set lpfc_restrict_login = [0,1].</p>
<p>0426: Failed to enable interrupt The driver failed to start the interrupt. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0427: Cannot re-enable interrupt after slot reset The driver was unable to enable the interrupt after an HBA reset. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0429: MSI-X fast-path request_irq failed (<rc>) The driver received an error for the request_irq_call. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0430: PM resume Failed to enable interrupt The driver power management resume function could not enable the interrupt. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Perform another PM suspend and resume or HBA reset.</p>
<p>0431: Failed to enable interrupt. The driver failed to start the interrupt. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0433: Wakeup on signal: rc=<rc> A signal other than the LPFC_DATA_READY was received on the worker thread. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0434: PM resume failed to start worker thread: error=<error> The driver's power management resume function could not start the worker thread. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0435: Adapter failed to get Option ROM version status <rc> The driver could not read the HBA option ROM. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Reset the HBA. Ensure the adapter firmware is current.</p>
<p>0436: Adapter failed to init, timeout, status reg <status> The adapter failed during powerup diagnostics after it was reset. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0437: Adapter failed to init, chipset, status reg <status> The adapter failed during powerup diagnostics after it was reset. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0438: Adapter failed to init, chipset, status reg <status> The adapter failed during powerup diagnostics after it was reset. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0439: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> READ_REV, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a READ_REV mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0440: Adapter failed to init, READ_REV has missing revision information A firmware revision initialization error was detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. Install the latest firmware revision. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0442: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> CONFIG_PORT, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a CONFIG_PORT mailbox command. Data: (1) hbainit Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0446: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> CFG_RING, mbxStatus <mbxStatus>, ring <num> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a CFG_RING mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0447: Adapter failed init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> CONFIG_LINK mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a CONFIG_LINK mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0448: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> READ_SPARM, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a READ_SPARM mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0449: lpfc_%attr attribute cannot be initialized to %d, allowed range is [%min, %max] The sysfs attribute value written exceeds attribute range. Data: (1) attribute name (2) value written (3) minimum value (3) maximum value Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Write a value within the supported range.</p>
<p>0450: lpfc_%attr attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is [%min, %max] The sysfs attribute value written exceeds attribute range. Data: (1) attribute name (2) value written (3) minimum value (3) maximum value Severity: Error Log: Always Action: Write a value within the supported range.</p>
<p>0451: Enable interrupt handler failed The driver attempted to register the HBA interrupt service routine with the host operating system, but failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or driver issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0453: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> READ_CONFIG, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing a READ_CONFIG mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0454: Adapter failed to init, mbxCmd <mbxCommand> INIT_LINK, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> Adapter initialization failed when issuing an INIT_LINK mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0456: Adapter failed to issue ASYNCEVT_ENABLE mbox status x%x The mailbox command to enable an asynchronous event notification failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Ensure the adapter firmware is current. Reload the driver.</p>
<p>0457: Adapter Hardware Error The driver received an interrupt indicating a possible hardware issue. Data: (1) status (2) status1 (3) status2 Severity: Error Log: Always Action: This error could indicate a hardware or firmware issue. If this issue persists, report the error to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>0458: Bring adapter online The FC driver received a request to bring the adapter online. This issue might occur when running lputil. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT verbose Action: None required.</p>
<p>0459: Adapter heartbeat failure, taking this port offline. The Heartbeat mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Ensure that the adapter firmware is current. Reload the driver.</p>
<p>0460: Bring adapter offline The FC driver received a request to bring the adapter offline. This issue might occur when running lputil. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT verbose Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0466: Outstanding I/O when bringing Adapter offline The I/O is still pending while attempting to stop the driver. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0467: lpfc_topology attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is [0, 6], phba->brd_no, val. The lpfc_topology module parameter is invalid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Use a value in the valid range.</p>
<p>0468: lpfc_restrict_login must be 0 for Physical ports. "vport->cfg_restrict_login = 0; Cannot restrict the login for the physical port. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0469: lpfc_link_speed attribute cannot be set to %d, allowed range is [0, 8] The link speed module parameter is invalid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Use a link speed parameter in the valid range.</p>
<p>0472: PCI channel I/O permanent failure The PCI bus detected an error. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Issue an HBA reset.</p>
<p>0474: Unable to allocate memory for issuing MBOX_CONFIG_MSI command Mailbox memory pool allocation error. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0475: Not configured for supporting MSI-X cfg_use_msi: 0x%x The lpfc_use_msi module parameter should have been set to 2. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set module parameter lpfc_use_msi= 2.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0476: HBA not supporting SLI-3 or later SLI Revision: <sl_i_rev> The HBA does not support SLI-3 or SLI-4. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: This HBA does not support msi. Set <code>lpfc_use_msi = 0</code>.</p>
<p>0478: MSI request_irq failed (<rc>). The request_irq kernel API failed. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set <code>lpfc_use_msi = 0</code>.</p>
<p>0479: Deferred Adapter Hardware Error An adapter hardware error was sent to the driver. Data: (1) work_hs, (2) work_status[0], (3) work_status[1] Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Perform a dump using <code>hbacmd</code>.</p>
<p>0483: Invalid link-attention link speed: x%x", bf_get(lpfc_acqe_link_speed, acqe_link). The link speed reported in the link attention interrupt is invalid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Check the switch configuration.</p>
<p>0485: MSI-X slow-path request_irq failed (<rc>). The request_irq kernel API failed. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set module parameter <code>lpfc_use_msi = 0</code>.</p>
<p>0486: MSI-X fast-path (<index>) request_irq failed (<rc>). The request_irq kernel API failed. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set module parameter <code>lpfc_use_msi = 0</code>.</p>
<p>0490: MSI request_irq failed (<rc>). The request_irq kernel API failed. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: Set module parameter <code>lpfc_use_msi = 0</code>.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0492: Unable to allocate memory for issuing SLI_CONFIG_SPECIAL mailbox command Mailbox memory pool allocation error. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0493: SLI_CONFIG_SPECIAL mailbox failed with status<rc> Mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Ensure that the adapter firmware is current. Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0494: Unable to allocate memory for issuing "SLI_FUNCTION_RESET mailbox command" Mailbox memory pool allocation error. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0495: SLI_FUNCTION_RESET mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc>. Mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Reset the HBA.</p>
<p>0496: Failed allocate slow-path EQ The event queue for the slow path was not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0497: Failed allocate fast-path EQ The event queue for the fast path was not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>0499: Failed allocate fast-path FCP CQ (<fcp_cqidx>). The completion queue event for the fast path could not be allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: Unload and reload the driver.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0500: Failed allocate slow-path mailbox CQ Failed to allocate slow-path mailbox CQ. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0501: Failed allocate slow-path ELS CQ Failed to allocate slow-path ELS CQ. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0503: Failed allocate fast-path FCP Failed to allocate fast-path FCP. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0504: Failed allocate slow-path ELS WQ Failed to allocate slow-path ELS WQ. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0505: Failed allocate slow-path ELS MQ Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0506: Failed allocate receive HRQ\n Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0507: Failed allocate receive DRQ Failed to allocate receive DRQ. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0520: Slow-path EQ not allocated The slow-path EQ not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0522: Fast-path EQ <fcp_eqidx> not allocated</p> <p>The fast-path EQ is not allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0523: Failed setup of fast-path EQ <fcp_eqidx>, rc = <rc></p> <p>The fast-path EQ setup failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0526: Fast-path FCP CQ <fcp_cqidx> not allocated</p> <p>The fast-path FCP is not allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0527: Failed setup of fast-path FCP CQ <fcp_cqidx>, rc = <rc></p> <p>The fast-path FCP CQ setup failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0528: Mailbox CQ not allocated</p> <p>The mailbox CQ is not allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0530: ELS CQ not allocated</p> <p>The ELS CQ is not allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0534: Fast-path FCP WQ <fcp_wqidx> not allocated</p> <p>The fast-path FCP WQ is not allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0535: Failed setup of fast-path FCP WQ <fcp_wqidx>, rc = <rc> The fast-path FCP WQ setup failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0536: Slow-path ELS WQ not allocated The slow-path ELS WQ is not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0538: Slow-path MQ not allocated The slow-path MQ is not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0540: Receive Queue not allocated The Receive Queue is not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0542: lpfc_create_static_vport failed to allocate mailbox memory Failed to allocate mailbox memory for vPort creation. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0543: lpfc_create_static_vport failed to allocate vport_info\n")) Failed to allocate vport_info. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>0544: lpfc_create_static_vport failed to issue dump mailbox command ret <rc> status <mbxStatus> Failed to issue a dump mailbox command for static vPort creation. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0545: lpfc_create_static_vport bad information header 0x%x 0x%x\n", le32_to_cpu(vport_info->signature), le32_to_cpu(vport_info->rev) & VPORT_INFO_REV_MASK);</p> <p>Invalid information header; the signature or revision is invalid.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0546: lpfc_create_static_vport failed to create vport</p> <p>Failed to create a vPort.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0582: Error <rc> during sgl post operation</p> <p>The SGL post operation failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_IP verbose</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0602: Failed to allocate CQ_EVENT entry</p> <p>Failed to allocate a CQ_EVENT entry.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0603: Invalid work queue CQE subtype (x%x)\n", cq-<subtype></p> <p>Invalid work queue CQE.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0700: Bus Reset on target <i> failed</p> <p>The bus reset for the specified target failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0704: At limitation of <total> preallocated command buffers</p> <p>The maximum number of command buffers have already been allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP verbose</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0705: Allocation request of <num> command buffers will exceed max of <hba_queue_depth>. Reducing allocation request to <size></p> <p>The number of command buffers requested will exceed the maximum so a smaller quantity will be allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP verbose</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0708: Allocation request of <num_to_alloc> command buffers did not succeed. Allocated <num_allocated> buffers.</p> <p>The allocation request for the specified command buffers did not succeed. However, the specified number of buffers are allocated.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0711: detected queue full - lun queue depth adjusted to %d</p> <p>The driver detected a queue full status on a SCSI command response. New LUN queue depth is reported.</p> <p>Data: (1) New LUN queue depth</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP verbose</p> <p>Action: This might indicate an oversubscribed target array. Check your SAN configuration and I/O workload.</p>
<p>0713: SCSI layer issued Device Reset (%d, %d)</p> <p>A device reset was issued.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>0714: SCSI layer issued bus reset</p> <p>The SCSI layer is requesting the driver to abort all I/Os to all targets on this HBA.</p> <p>Data: (1) ret</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: Check the state of the targets in question.</p>
<p>0720: FCP command <cmnd[0]> residual overrun error</p> <p>A residual overrun error occurred while processing the specified FCP command.</p> <p>Data: (1) request_bufflen (2) resid</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP verbose</p> <p>Action: If this issue persists, check the targets for errors.</p>
<p>0721: Device Reset rport failure: rdata <rdata></p> <p>The reset of the R_Port failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_FCP</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0722: Target Reset rport failure: rdata <rdata> The reset of the target failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_FCP Action: None required.</p>
<p>0723: SCSI layer issued Target Reset (%d, %d) The SCSI layer issued a target reset. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_FCP Action: None required.</p>
<p>0724: I/O flush failure for context <"LUN","TGT","HOST","Unknown">: cnt <cnt> The I/O flush to the LUN, target, or host failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_FCP Action: None required.</p>
<p>0727: TMF <cmd> to TGT <TGT#> LUN <LUN#> failed (<ulpStatus>, <ulpWord[4]>) The task management command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_FCP Action: None required.</p>
<p>0729: FCP cmd <cmd> failed <target>/<lun> status: <status> result: <result> The specified device failed an FCP command. Data: (1) ulpContext (2) iotag Severity: Warning Log: LOG_FCP verbose Action: Check the state of the target in question.</p>
<p>0730: FCP command failed: RSP The FCP command failed with a response error. Data: (1) resp_info (2) scsi_status (3) ResId (4) SnsLen (5) RspLen (6)rsplInfo3 Severity: Warning Log: LOG_FCP verbose Action: Check the state of the target in question.</p>
<p>0734: FCP read check error The issued FCP command returned a read check error. Data: (1) fcpDI (2) rspResId (3) fcpi_parm (4) cmd[0] Severity: Warning Log: LOG_FCP verbose Action: Check the state of the target in question.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>0735: FCP Read Check Error and Underrun Data HBA reported under run from storage array. Data: (1) vpi (2) fcpDI (3) res_id (4) fcpi_parm Severity: Warning Log: LOG_FCP_ERROR verbose Action: No action needed, informational.</p>
<p>0748: Abort handler timed out waiting for abort to complete:ret <status> D <target id> LUN <lun id> The abort handler timed out waiting for abort to complete. Data: None Severity: Error Log: Always Action: None required.</p>
<p>0749: SCSI layer issued abort device The SCSI layer aborted a device. Data: (1) ret, (2) id, (3) lun, (4) snum Severity: Warning Log: LOG_FCP verbose Action: None required.</p>
<p>0915 Register VPI failed:<mbxStatus> Could not register the VPI. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>1019: Request tranid <tran_id> timed out A transaction with storage array could not complete due to timeout. Data: (1) tran_id Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY verbose Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1021: ERROR: attempted to queue security work, when no workqueue created Driver encountered missing queue required for processing security information. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1022: Security request does not exist A security request operation failed because no match was found for such request. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1023: Warning - data may have been truncated. Data: <data> reqdl: <data_len> mesdl:<data_len> A security message exchange operation failed because the response was missing or unreliable. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1028: Start Authentication: No buffers The authentication failed because some memory resources were not allocated. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1029: Reauthentication Failure The driver encountered errors and there was a failure to reauthenticate. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1031: Start Authentication: Get config failed The authentication failed due to some error during port configuration. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1032: Start Authentication: get config timed out The node authentication was aborted because waiting for port configuration to complete, timed out. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1033: Received auth_negotiate from Nport: < nlp_DID> Unsolicited authentication negotiation message received from a port. Data: (1) nlp_DID Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: No action, this message is informational.</p>
<p>1034: Not Expecting Challenge - Rejecting Challenge Unsolicited authentication challenge received from a port was rejected. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>elx_mag1036: Authentication transaction reject - re-auth request reason <reason> exp <explanation> An authentication was rejected and requested again due to reason as displayed with explanation. Data: (1) reason (2) explanation. Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1037: Authentication transaction reject - restarting authentication, reason <reason> exp <explanation> An authentication process was rejected then restarted and an authentication requested was again due to reason as displayed with the explanation. Data: (1) reason (2) explanation. Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1039: Not Expecting Reply - rejecting. State <state> An unanticipated reply was received during authentication and was subsequently rejected. Data: (1) auth_state Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1040: Bad Reply trans_id- rejecting. Trans_id < trans_id > Expecting: < trans_id> Unexpected transaction id was received during authentication and was subsequently rejected. Data: (1) auth_state Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1043: Authentication LS_RJT The authentication request was rejected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>1045: Issue AUTH_NEG failed Status:%x The authentication negotiation failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>1048: Issue AUTH_REJECT failed Could not issue the reject for the authentication request. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>elx_msg1050: Authentication mode is disabled, but is required by the fabric Discovery failed because the switch fabric required authentication, but either authentication was not configured or the authentication mode for this port pair is disabled. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Configure the driver to authenticate with the switch or disable authentication on the switch to this port.</p>
<p>1053: Start Authentication: Security service offline The authentication failed because security service was unavailable. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1055: Authentication parameter is disabled, but is required by the fabric FLOGI failed because the fabric indicated that authentication is required, but authentication is not yet configured or enabled on the HBA. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Configure authentication on this HBA.</p>
<p>1057: Authentication transaction reject. reason <reason> exp <explanation> An authentication was rejected and requested again due to the reason as displayed with the explanation. Data: (1) reason (2) explanation. Severity: Error Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1058: Waiting for authentication service A delay occurred when the authentication service was not initially available as expected. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1059: Authentication became available The authentication service came online, but it was not initially available as expected. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SECURITY Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1201: Failed to allocate dfc_host Failed to allocate memory for the dfc_host_struct. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1210: Invalid cmd size: cmd <cmd> cmdsz <cmdsize> rspsz <rspsize> The management command for LPFC 2100 failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LIBDFC Action: None required.</p>
<p>1211: genreq alloc failed\n"); Resource allocation failure. Data: (1) return code Log: LOG_LIBDFC Severity: Error Action: Kernel memory resources are too low.</p>
<p>1223: menlo_write: couldn't alloc genreq Resource allocation failure. Data: None Log: LOG_LIBDFC Severity: Error Action: Kernel memory resources too low.</p>
<p>1229: Waiting for menlo mnt Waiting for the LPFC 2100 to enter maintenance method. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_LIBDFC Action: None required.</p>
<p>1231: bad bpl: An invalid buffer list was detected upon completion. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LIBDFC Action: None required.</p>
<p>1240: Unable to allocate command buffer memory Could not allocate memory for the command buffer. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1243: Menlo command error. code=%d.\n", mlorsp->code The Menlo maintenance command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1244: Unable to allocate response buffer memory. Could not allocate memory for the management command response. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1257: lpfc_menlo_issue_iocb: handler set for <context3>. Data: None Log: LOG_LIBDFC Severity: Warning Action: None required.</p>
<p>1259: mbox: Issued mailbox cmd <u.mb.mbxCommand> while in stopped state. Only the dump mailbox command and reset adapter mailbox command are allowed when in the stopped state. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>1262: Failed to allocate dfc_host Could not allocate memory to the dfc_host_struct. Data: None Log: LOG_LIBDFC Severity: Error Action: None required.</p>
<p>1268: Find ndlp returned NULL for oxid:x%x SID:x%x, oxid, sid.(int)off, rc. Could not find the node for this DID. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>1302: Invalid speed for this board: Reset link speed to auto: <cfg_link_speed> The driver is reinitializing the link speed to autodetect. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT verbose Action: None required.</p>
<p>1303: Link Up Event <eventTag> received A link-up event was received. It is possible for multiple link events to be received together. Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) granted_AL_PA (3) UlnkSpeed (4) alpa_map[0] Detail: If link events received, log (1) last event number received, (2) AL_PA granted, (3) Link speed, (4) number of entries in the loop init LILP AL_PA map. An AL_PA map message is also recorded if LINK_EVENT verbose mode is set. Each AL_PA map message contains 16 AL_PAs. Severity: Error Log: Always Action: If numerous link events are occurring, check the physical connections to the FC network.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1304: Link Up Event ALPA map</p> <p>A link-up event was received.</p> <p>Data: (1) wd1, (2) wd2, (3) wd3, (4) wd4</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT verbose</p> <p>Action: If numerous link events are occurring, check the physical connections to the FC network.</p>
<p>1305: Link Down Event <eventTag> received</p> <p>A link-down event was received.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) hba_state (3) fc_flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: Always</p> <p>Action: If numerous link events are occurring, check the physical connections to the FC network.</p>
<p>1306: Link Up Event in loop back mode x%x received Data: x%x x%x x%x x%x</p> <p>Link-up notification; configured for loopback.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) granted_AL_PA (3) UlnkSpeed (4) alpa_map[0]</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1308: Menlo Maint Mode Link up Event x%x rcvd Data: x%x x%x x%x</p> <p>Link-down notification; configured for loopback.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) port_state (3) vport fc_flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1309: Link Up Event npiv not supported in loop topology</p> <p>NPIV is not supported in loop topology.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1310: Menlo Maint Mode Link up Event <eventTag> rcvd</p> <p>The link is up in maintenance mode; only management commands are allowed.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) port_state (3) vport fc_flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1312: Link Down Event <eventTag> received</p> <p>Maintenance mode link-up notification received without entering link-down.</p> <p>Data: (1) fc_eventTag (2) port_state (3) vport fc_flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_LINK_EVENT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1400: Failed to initialize sgl list. Failed to initialize SGL list during initialization. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1401: Failed to enable pci device. Failed to enable PCI device during initialization. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1402: Failed to set up pci memory space. PCI initialization failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1403: Failed to set up driver resource. Driver resource initialization failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1404: Failed to set up driver resource. Driver resource initialization failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1405: Failed to initialize iocb list. Driver resource initialization failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1406: Failed to set up driver resource. Initialization failed to set up driver resource. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1407: Failed to create scsi host. Initialization failed to create SCSI host. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1408: Failure HBA POST Status: sta_reg=0x%x, ""perr=x%x, sfi=x%x, nip=x%x, ipc=x%x, xrom=x%x, ""dl=x%x, pstatus=x%x\n", sta_reg.word0, bf_get(lpfc_hst_state_perr, &sta_reg), The HBA POST failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1409: Failed to enable pci device. Failed to enable PCI device during initialization. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1410: Failed to set up pci memory space. Initialization failed to set up PCI memory space. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1411: Failed to set up driver resource. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1412: Failed to set up driver resource. Initialization failed to set up driver resource. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1413: Failed to initialize iocb list. Initialization failed to initialize the IOCB list. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1414: Failed to set up driver resource. Initialization failed to set up driver resource. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1415: Failed to create scsi host. Initialization failed to create SCSI host. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1416: Failed to allocate sysfs attr Initialization failed to sysfs attribute. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1418: Invalid HBA PCI device group: <dev_grp> Invalid HBA PCI device group detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1419: Invalid HBA PCI device group: <dev_grp> Invalid HBA PCI device group detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1420: Invalid HBA PCI device group:<dev_grp> Invalid HBA PCI device group detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1421: Failed to set up hba Initialization failed to set up the HBA. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1422: HBA Unrecoverable error: uerr_lo_reg=<ue lo>, uerr_hi_reg=<ue hi>, online0_reg=<Online0>, online1_reg=<Online1></p> <p>The HBA notified the driver that it encountered an unrecoverable error.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Perform a dump from the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. Then, unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>1423: HBA Unrecoverable error: uerr_lo_reg=<ue lo>, uerr_hi_reg=<ue hi>, online0_reg=<Online0>, online1_reg=<Online1></p> <p>The HBA notified the driver that it encountered an unrecoverable error.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: Perform a dump from the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. Then, unload and reload the driver.</p>
<p>1424: Invalid PCI device group:<pci_dev_grp></p> <p>Invalid HBA PCI device group detected.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1425: Invalid PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp></p> <p>Invalid HBA PCI device group detected.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1426: Invalid PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp></p> <p>Invalid HBA PCI device group detected.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1427: Invalid PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp></p> <p>Invalid HBA PCI device group detected.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1428: Invalid PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp></p> <p>Invalid HBA PCI device group detected.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1429: Invalid PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp> Invalid HBA PCI device group detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1430: Failed to initialize sql list Failed to initialize SQL list. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1431: Invalid HBA PCI device group: <pci_dev_grp> Invalid HBA PCI device group detected. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1432: Failed to initialize rpi headers. Failed to initialize RPI headers. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1476: Failed to allocate sysfs attr Failed to allocate sysfs attributes. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1477: Failed to set up hba Failed to set up the HBA. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1603: Loopback test did not receive expected data length. actual length <len>expected length <full_size>. The loopback test did not receive the same amount of data that it transmitted. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_LIBDFC Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1800: Could not issue unreg_vpi Driver attempt to unregister VPI failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1801: Create vport work array FAILED: cannot do scsi_host_get The driver was unable to get a reference to a SCSI host. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: Software driver warning. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1816: FLOGI NPIV supported, response data <port> The fabric reports support for NPIV upon FLOGI. Data: (1) response_multiple_NPort Severity: Warning Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: No action needed, informational.</p>
<p>1817: Fabric does not support NPIV - configuring single port mode The fabric reports no support for NPIV upon FLOGI. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: No action needed, informational.</p>
<p>1818: VPort failed init, mbxCmd <mailbox command> READ_SPARM mbxStatus <mailbox status> , rc = <status> A pending mailbox command that was issued to initialize the port failed. Data: (1) mbxCmd (2) mbxStatus (3) rc Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1819: Unrecognized lpfc_sli_mode parameter: <mode> An attempt was made to set the SLI mode to an invalid value. The valid values for the SLI mode are 0, 2, and 3. Data: (1) lpfc_sli_mode Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: Correct the lpfc_sli_mode driver parameter setting. Valid values are 0, 2, and 3.</p>
<p>1820: Unable to select SLI-3. Not supported by adapter. The HBA is incapable of operating in a given mode. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT verbose Action: SLI-3 mode is only available on some HBAs. Do not attempt to force the SLI mode to 3 on HBAs that do not support SLI-3 mode. This is an informational message. HBAs that do not support SLI-3 will be configured to run in SLI-2 mode, but use the auto setting (0).</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1821: Create VPORT failed. Invalid WWN format</p> <p>The port could not be created due to an invalid WWNN or WWPN format.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: Provide a valid WWN when creating Vports.</p>
<p>1822: Invalid <name>: <xx: xx: xx: xx: xx: xx: xx: xx></p> <p>An invalid WWN was used when creating a vPort.</p> <p>Data: (1) type_name (2) wwn[1] (3) wwn[3] (3) wwn[5] (4) wwn[7]</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: When creating a vPort, you must furnish a valid WWN.</p>
<p>1823: Create VPORT failed. Duplicate WWN on HBA.</p> <p>The port could not be created because it would duplicate an existing WWN HBA address. The resources for the port were discarded.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: Provide a unique WWN.</p>
<p>1824: NPIV enabled: Override lpfc_sli_mode parameter (<mode>) to auto(0)</p> <p>The lpfc_enable_npiv and lpfc_sli_mode driver parameter settings conflict. The HBA must be configured for SLI-3 mode to support NPIV.</p> <p>Data: (1) lpfc_sli_mode</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: This is an informational message that indicates that the lpfc_enable_npiv and lpfc_sli_mode parameter settings are not compatible. Resolve the parameter conflict by setting the SLI mode to 0 or 3 or, if SLI-2 mode is required, disable NPIV.</p>
<p>1825: Vport Created.</p> <p>This message indicates that a port was created in the system. It is displayed at this level to ensure that it always appears at all log levels.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: No action, informational.</p>
<p>1826: Vport Disabled.</p> <p>The port had to be disabled in the system.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: No action, informational.</p>
<p>1827: Vport Enabled</p> <p>The port was enabled after possible recovery from some errors.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: No action, informational.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1828: Vport Deleted</p> <p>A Vport was deleted.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: No action, informational.</p>
<p>1829: CT command failed to delete objects on fabric.</p> <p>A command issued to the fabric to delete an associated resource for an object, such as for a port, failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: Software driver error. If this issue persists, report these errors to Broadcom Technical Support.</p>
<p>1830: Signal aborted mbxCmd <command></p> <p>A pending mailbox command was aborted because the thread received a signal.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: Retry the attempted command.</p>
<p>1831: Create VPORT Interrupted</p> <p>The port creation process was unexpectedly interrupted at a critical time, and the operation was unsuccessful.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT verbose</p> <p>Action: The process was interrupted while creating a vPort. Retry the command.</p>
<p>1832: No pending MBOX command to handle</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1835: Vport discovery quiesce failed: state <port_state> fc_flags <fc_flag> wait msecs <jiffies_to_msecs(jiffies - start_time)></p> <p>Could not pause discovery on this vPort.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_VPORT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>1836: Could not issue unreg_login(all_rpis) status <rc></p> <p>The unreg_login cannot be issued.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_VPORT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>1837: Vport_delete failed: Cannot delete static vport Static vPorts cannot be deleted. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT Action: None required.</p>
<p>1838: Failed to INIT_VPI on vpi <vpi> status <rc> Failed to INIT_VPI. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_VPORT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2000: Failed to allocate mbox for read_FCF cmd Failed to allocate mailbox for READ_FCF command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2001: Unable to allocate memory for issuing SLI_CONFIG_SPECIAL mailbox command Unable to allocate memory for issuing the SLI_CONFIG_SPECIAL mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2002: Error Could not grow rpi count An error occurred because the RPI count could not be increased. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2004: Failed to allocate XRI.last XRITAG is <XRI> Max XRI is <MAX_XRI>, Used XRI is <USED_XRI>. All XRIs are in use. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2005: Unable to deregister pages from HBA: <rc> The SGL pages could not be unregistered from the firmware. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2007: Only Limited Edition cmd Format supported <iocb.ulpCommand> The SGL pages could not be unregistered from the firmware. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2008: Error <rc> posting all rpi headers The RPI headers could not be posted to the firmware. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2009: Failed to allocate mbox for ADD_FCF cmd Failed to allocate mailbox for ADD_FCF command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2010: Resume RPI Mailbox failed status <status>, mbxStatus <mbx status> Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2011: Unable to allocate memory for issuing SLI_CONFIG_SPECIAL mailbox command Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2012: Mailbox failed , mbxCmd <mbx_cmd> READ_CONFIG, mbxStatus <mbx status> The READ_CONFIG mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2013: Could not manually add FCF record 0, status <rc> Could not add an FCF record to the FCF list. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2014: Invalid command <iocb.ulpCommand> The IOCB command is invalid. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2015: Invalid CT %x command <iocb.ulpCommand> Invalid command type in the IOCB is not supported. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2017: REG_FCFI mbxStatus error <mbx status> HBA state <port_state> The REG_FCFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2018: REG_VFI mbxStatus error <mbx status> HBA state <port_state> The REG_VFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2020: Failed to allocate mbox for ADD_FCF cmd Failed to allocate mailbox for ADD_FCF command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2022: VPI Mailbox failed status <status>, mbxStatus <mbxStatus> The INIT-VPI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2401: Failed to allocate memory for ELS XRI management array of size <els_xri_cnt>. Initialization failed to allocate memory for the ELS XRI management array. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2500: EQ_CREATE mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc> The mailbox command sent to create the event queue failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2501: CQ_CREATE mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to create the completion queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2502: MQ_CREATE mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to create the mailbox queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2503: WWQ_CREATE mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to create the work queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2504: RQ_CREATE mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to create the RQ failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2505: EQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the event queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2506: CQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the completion queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2507: MQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the mailbox queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2508: WQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the work queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2509: RQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the work queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2510: RQ_DESTROY mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the work queue failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2511: POST_SGL mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc>n</p> <p>The mailbox command sent to post the SGL pages to the firmware failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2512: REMOVE_ALL_SGL_PAGES mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to delete the SGL pages from the firmware failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2513: POST_SGL_BLOCK mailbox command failed status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status> mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to post the SGL pages to the firmware failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2514: POST_RPI_HDR mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command sent to post the RPI header pages to the firmware failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2515: ADD_FCF_RECORD mailbox failed with status <rc></p> <p>The mailbox command to add the FCF record failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2516: DEL_FCF of default FCF Index failed mbx status <rc>, status <shdr_status> add_status<shdr_add_status></p> <p>The mailbox command to delete the FCF record failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2517: Unregister FCFI command failed status %d, mbxStatus x%x", rc, bf_get(lpfc_mqe_status, &mbx->u.mqe)</p> <p>The driver was unable to unregister the FCFI from the firmware.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2518: Requested to send 0 NOP mailbox cmd</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2519: Unable to allocate memory for NOP mailbox command</p> <p>Memory allocation for this mailbox command failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2520: NOP mailbox command failed status x%x add_status x%x mbx status x%x, shdr_status, shdr_add_status, rc.</p> <p>The NOP mailbox command failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2521: READ_FCF_RECORD mailbox failed with status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status>, mbx</p> <p>The READ_FCF_RECORD mailbox command failed.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2523: Allocated DMA memory size (<alloc_len>) is less than the requested DMA memory size (<req_len>)</p> <p>The ADD_FCF_RECORD mailbox command failed to retrieve the length required from the firmware.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2524: Failed to get the non-embedded SGE virtual address</p> <p>The READ_FCF_RECORD mailbox command could not retrieve the SGE that was requested.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2527: Failed to allocate non-embedded SGE array.</p> <p>Failed to allocate the nonembedded SGE array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2528: Mailbox command <vpi> cannot issue</p> <p>The mailbox command could not be issued because the mailbox interrupt is disabled.</p> <p>Data: (1) mbxCommand (2) sli_flag (3) flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2529: Mailbox command <vpi> cannot issue</p> <p>Data: (1) mbxCommand (2) sli_flag (3) flag</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2530: Mailbox command <vpi> cannot issue The SLI layer in the driver is inactive. Data: (1) mb.mbxCommand (2) sli_flag (3) flag Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2531: Mailbox command <cpi> cannot issue Data: (1) mb.mbxCommand (2) sli_flag (3) flag Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2532: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue The mailbox bootstrap code detected that the SLI layer is active. Data: (1) sli4_mbox_opcode (2) sli_flag,(3) MBX_POLL Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2533: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue Data: (1) sli4_mbox_opcode (2) sli_flag (3) MBX_NOWAIT Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2535: Unsupported RQ count. (<entry_count>) The RQ ring can only be 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2536: Unsupported RQ count. (<entry_count>) The RQ ring can only be 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2537: Receive Frame Truncated! The receive unsolicited handler detected a truncated frame. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2539: Dropped frame rctl:%s type:%s\n An unsupported frame was received by the port and dropped. Data: (1) rctl_names[fc_hdr->fh_r_ctl], (2) type_names[fc_hdr->fh_type] Severity: Error Log: Always Action: No action needed, informational.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2540: Ring <ring #> handler: unexpected Rctl <fh_rctl> Type <fh_type> The received frame has an unsupported RCTL or FH_TYPE. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2541: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue Data: (1) sli_mbox_opcode (2) sli_flag (3) flag Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2542: Try to issue mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) synchronously ahead of async mailbox command queue Attempting to send a synchronous mailbox command ahead of the asynchronous mailbox commands. Data: (1) sli4_mbx_opcode or sli_mbox_opcode, (2) sli_flag, (3) flag Severity: Warning Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2543: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue The mailbox command does not have all of the fields set correctly. Data: (1) sli_mbox_opcode (2) sli_flag (3) flag Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2544: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue The HBA cannot be accessed on the PCI bus. Data: (1) sli_mbox_opcode (2) sli_flag (3) flag Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2546: New FCF found index <index> tag <event_tag> A new FCF is found. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: None required.</p>
<p>2547: Read FCF record failed Could not read the FCF record from the firmware. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2548: FCF Table full count <count> tag <event_tag> The FCF table is full. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2549: FCF disconnected from network index <index> tag <event_tag> The FCF disconnected from the network. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: None required.</p>
<p>2550: UNREG_FCFI mbxStatus error <u.mb.mbxStatus> HBA state <port_state>. The UNREG_FCFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2551: UNREG_FCFI mbox allocation failed HBA state <port_state> The allocation for the UNREG_FCFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2552: UNREG_FCFI issue mbox failed rc <rc> HBA state <port_state>. The UNREG_FCFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2553: lpfc_unregister_unused_fcf failed to read FCF record HBA state. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2554: Could not allocate memory for fcf record Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2555: UNREG_VFI mbxStatus error <u.mb.mbxStatus> HBA state <port_state> The UNREG_VFI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2556: UNREG_VFI mbox allocation failed HBA state <port_state> Could not allocate memory for UNREG_VFI mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2557: UNREG_VFI issue mbox failed rc <rc> HBA state <port_state> Could not issue the UNREG_VFI mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2558: ADD_FCF_RECORD mailbox failed with status<shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status> The ADD_FCF_RECORD mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2559: Block sgl registration required DMA size <reqlen> great than a page. Attempting to register more SGEs with the firmware than can fit in a page. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2560: Failed to allocate mbox cmd memory\n Failed to allocate mailbox command memory. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2561: Allocated DMA memory size (<alloclen>) is less than the requested DMA memory size (<reqlen>) Could not get the memory required for the number of XRIs that are attempting to be posted. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2562: No room left for SCSI XRI allocation max_xri=<sli4_hba.max_cfg_param.max_xri>, els_xri=<els_x-ri_cnt>n The number of allocated XRIs reached the max_xri value. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2563: Failed to allocate memory for SCSI XRI management array of size <sli4_hba.scsi_xri_max>. Initialization could not allocate memory to hold the XRIs.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2564: POST_SGL_BLOCK mailbox command failed status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status> mbx status <rc></p> <p>The list of XRI SGEs failed to be registered with the firmware.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2566: Failed to allocate table entry</p> <p>Failed to allocate connection table entry.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2567: Config region 23 has bad signature</p> <p>The driver was unable to read Config Region 23 because it has an invalid signature.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2568: Config region 23 has bad version</p> <p>The driver was unable to read Config Region 23 because it is an invalid version.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2572: Failed allocate memory for fast-path per-EQ handle array</p> <p>Failed to allocate memory for the fast-path per-EQ handle array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2573: Failed allocate memory for msi-x interrupt vector entries</p> <p>The driver was unable to allocate memory during initialization of the MSI-X interrupt array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2574: Not enough EQs (<sli4_hba.max_cfg_param.max_eq>) from the pci function for supporting FCP EQs (<cfg_fcp_eq_count>)</p> <p>Failed to create the minimum fast-path event queues.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2575: Not enough EQs (<max_eq>) from the pci function for supporting the requested FCP EQs (<cfg_fcp_eq_count>), the actual FCP EQs can be supported: <eq_count></p> <p>The driver was not configured with enough fast-path event queues.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2576: Failed allocate memory for fast-path EQ record array</p> <p>Failed to allocate memory for the fast-path EQ record array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2577: Failed allocate memory for fast-path CQ record array</p> <p>Failed to allocate memory for the fast-path EQ record array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2578: Failed allocate memory for fast-path WQ record array</p> <p>Failed to allocate memory for the fast-path EQ record array.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2579: Slow-path wqe consume event carries miss-matched qid: wcqe-qid=<wcqe_qid>, sp-qid=<sp_qid></p> <p>The consumed entry does not have the queueID of the slow-path.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2580: Fast-path wqe consume event carries miss-matched qid: wcqe-qid=<fcp_wqid>.</p> <p>The consumed entry does not have the queueID of the fast path.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2581: Not enough WQs (<sli4_hba.max_cfg_param.max_wq>) from the pci function for supporting FCP WQs (<cfg_fcp_wq_count>)</p> <p>The driver was not configured with the minimum number of fast-path work queues.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2582: Not enough WQs (<max_wq>) from the pci function for supporting the requested FCP WQs (<cfg_wq_count>), the actual FCP WQs can be supported: <wq_count></p> <p>The driver was not configured with enough fast-path work queues.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2593: The FCP EQ count(<cfg_fcp_eq_count>) cannot be greater than the FCP WQ count(<cfg_fcp_wq_count>), limiting the FCP EQ count to <cfg_fcp_wq_count></p> <p>The fast-path event queue cannot be greater than the fast-path work queue count.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Warning</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2597: Mailbox command <vpi> (<mbxCommand>) cannot issue Synchronou(2) sli_flag (3) flag</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_MBOX, LOG_SLI</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2598: Adapter Link is disabled.</p> <p>The adapter link is disabled.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2599: Adapter failed to issue DOWN_LINK mbox command rc <rc></p> <p>The driver was unable to issue the DOWN_LINK mailbox command.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>
<p>2600: lpfc_sli_read_serdes_param failed to allocate mailbox memory</p> <p>Failed to allocate mailbox memory.</p> <p>Data: None</p> <p>Severity: Error</p> <p>Log: LOG_INIT</p> <p>Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2605: lpfc_dump_static_vport: memory allocation failed Failed to allocate mailbox memory. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2606: No NPIV Fabric support No NPIV Fabric support. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>2607: Failed to allocate init_vpi mailbox Failed to allocate the INIT_VPI mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2608: Failed to issue Init VPI mailbox The driver was unable to send an INIT_VPI mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2609: Init VPI mailbox failed <u.mb.mbxStatus> The INIT_VPI mailbox command failed. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2610: UNREG_FCFI mbox allocation failed Failed to allocate mailbox memory. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>
<p>2611: UNREG_FCFI issue mbox failed Could not issue the UNREG_FCFI mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY, LOG_MBOX Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2619: Config region 23 has bad signature Configuration region 23 has an invalid signature. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2620: Config region 23 has bad version Configuration region 23 has an invalid version. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2621: Failed to allocate mbox for query firmware config cmd Failed to allocate mailbox memory. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>
<p>2622: Query Firmware Config failed mbx status <rc>, status <shdr_status> add_status <shdr_add_status> Could not read the firmware configuration. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2707: Ring <Ring#> handler: Failed to allocate iocb Rctl <fh_rctl> Type <fh_type> received The driver was unable to allocate memory to send a query config mailbox command. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_SLI Action: None required.</p>
<p>2717: CT context array entry [<index>] over-run: oxid:<fh_ox_id>, sid:<fh_SID> All of the array slots to hold buffers that are passed to the application are in use. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>2718: Clear Virtual Link Received for VPI <index> tag <event_tag> A Clear virtual link was received from the fabric for this VPI. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_DISCOVERY Action: None required.</p>

Table 7: LPFC Error Log Messages and Their Descriptions (Continued)

<p>2719: Invalid response length: tgt <TGT_ID> lun <LUN> cmd <CMD> rsplen <RSPLEN> The response length for this FCP command is not supported. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_FCP Action: None required.</p>
<p>2721: ndlp null for oxid %x SID %x\n, icmd->ulpContext, dfchba->ct_ctx[tag].SID); The node value for this SID is not in the node list. Data: None Severity: Warning Log: LOG_ELS Action: None required.</p>
<p>2726: READ_FCF_RECORD Indicates empty FCF table The driver requested the firmware provide a list of FCF entries to connect to and the firmware responded that the FCF table is empty. Data: None Severity: Error Log: LOG_INIT Action: None required.</p>

Appendix A: lpfc Driver BlockGuard Functionality

This appendix describes how to enable BlockGuard and set `lpfc` driver module parameters.

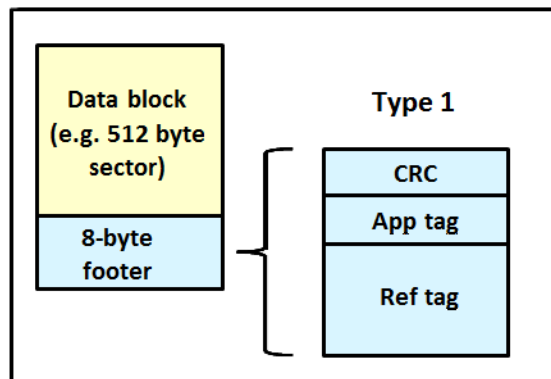
A.1 Overview

The BlockGuard feature checks the integrity of data read from and written to the host to the disk and back through the SAN. This check is implemented through the DIF defined in the ANSI T10 standard.

The Emulex `lpfc` driver supports T10 DIF Type 1. In the Type 1 implementation, the 8-byte DIF consists of a Ref Tag (or LBA), an App Tag, and a Guard Tag (or CRC). A Type 1 DIF is defined as having a 2-byte Guard Tag, a 2-byte App tag, and a 4-byte Ref tag, which consists of the lower 32 bits of the logical block address.

The following figure shows a data block (with a 512-byte sector) with the 8-byte footer attached to the end. The contents of the 8-byte footer are shown with the fields that make up the Type 1 DIF: the Guard Tag, the App Tag, and the Ref Tag. The App Tag is not used by the `lpfc` driver.

Figure 1: Data Block Showing Type 1 DIF



When data is written, the DIF is generated by the host, or by the adapter, based on the block data and the LBA. The DIF field is added to the end of each data block, and the data is sent through the SAN to the storage target. The storage target validates the CRC and Ref tag and, if correct, stores both the data block and DIF on the physical media. If the CRC does not match the data, the data was corrupted during the write. A Check Condition is returned back to the host with the appropriate error code. The host records the error and retransmits the data to the target. In this way, data corruption is detected immediately on a write and never committed to the physical media. On a read, the DIF is returned along with the data block to the host, which validates the CRC and Ref tags. Because this validation is done by the hardware, it adds a very small amount of latency to the I/O.

The format of the Guard Tag can optionally be an IP Checksum instead of the CRC mandated by T10 DIF. This setting can be beneficial because the initiator host uses less CPU overhead to generate an IP Checksum than it does with a CRC. The IP Checksum is typically passed as the Guard Tag between the initiator host and the adapter. The adapter hardware translates the IP Checksum into a CRC, or visa versa, on data being sent to and received from on the wire. The CRC is called a DIF protection type, and the IP Checksum is referred to as DIX protection type.

A.2 Enabling BlockGuard

BlockGuard is disabled by default. To enable it, the `lpfc_enable_bg` parameter must be passed to the driver as follows:

```
insmod lpfc.ko lpfc_enable_bg=1
```

For a permanent configuration that will persist across system reboots, create the `/etc/modprobe.d/elx-lpfc.conf` file, and place the following line into it:

```
options lpfc lpfc_enable_bg=1
```

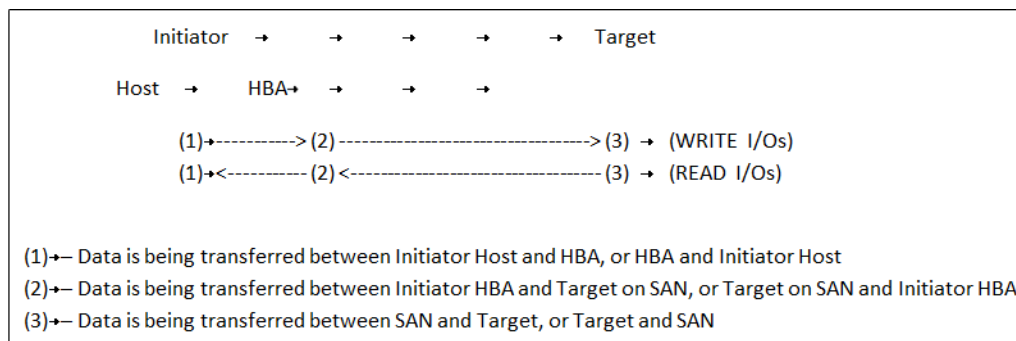
Additional module parameters can be added to this line, separated by spaces.

A.3 SCSI Command Support – SCSI Operation Codes

When there are both `READ` and `WRITE` requests, the CDB passed to the adapter from the Initiator Host has a read protect/write protect (`RDPROTECT`/`WRPROTECT`) field that indicates to the target whether to perform data integrity verification. It also indicates whether to transfer protection data between initiator and target. The adapter does not know if a target supports protection information or with which type of protection it is formatted. The Initiator Host, which has this knowledge, will always prepare a CDB with the appropriate `RDPROTECT`/`WRPROTECT` information, depending on target format and capabilities. The request will also include information about the protection type with which the target has been formatted.

In addition, the Initiator Host will also provide the adapter with an operation code that tells the controller how to place the protection data for the type of I/O to perform. Each I/O is logically a two-step process. The data is transferred between the Initiator Host and the adapter (over the PCI bus) and between the adapter and the target (over the SAN) as shown in the following figure. The type of operation defines whether the data transfer has protection data.

Figure 2: Data Transfer between Initiator Host and the Adapter



The initiator operations are listed in the following table.

Table 8: Initiator Operations

Initiator Operation	Initiator Host <-> Adapter	Adapter <-> Target	Comment
NORMAL	Unprotected	Unprotected	Used for unprotected I/O.
READ_INSERT	Protected	Unprotected	Reads the data from the target. The adapter then generates the protection data and transfers both data and protection data to the Initiator Host. No protection data is sent on the SAN. The adapter can insert the protection data guard tag as CRC or IP CSUM.
READ_PASS	Protected	Protected	Reads the data and protection data from the target on the SAN. The adapter will verify data integrity and transfer both data and protection data to the Initiator Host. The adapter can convert the protection data guard tag from CRC to IP CSUM.
READ_STRIP	Unprotected	Protected	Reads data and protection data from the target. The adapter will verify data integrity, discard protection data, and only transfers the data to the Initiator Host. It does not send the protection data to the Initiator Host. Protection data is only sent on the SAN.
WRITE_INSERT	Unprotected	Protected	Transfers the data from the Initiator Host. The adapter will then generate protection data and write both the data and protection data to the target. Protection data is only sent on the SAN.
WRITE_PASS	Protected	Protected	Transfers the data and protection data from the Initiator Host to the adapter. The adapter will verify protection data and write both data and protection data to the target on the SAN. The adapter can convert the protection data guard tag from IP CSUM to CRC.
WRITE_STRIP	Protected	Unprotected	Transfers data and protection data from the Initiator Host. The adapter will verify data integrity, discard protection data, and writes only the data to the target. No protection data is sent on the SAN.

A.4 lpfc Driver Module Parameters

The `lpfc` driver has two module parameters: `lpfc_prot_mask` and `lpfc_prot_guard`. Using these parameters, you can control which DIF capabilities the `lpfc` driver registers with the Linux SCSI subsystem. This, in turn, controls which initiator operations (BlockGuard profiles) are used during I/O operations. These parameters are set up when the driver loads and cannot be changed while the driver is running.

A.4.1 lpfc_prot_mask

This parameter controls the DIF operations that the driver registers with the operating system. The operating system selects an operation to use for each I/O command that matches the adapter DIF capability. The driver indicates its capabilities by the operations it registers with the operating system.

If the parameter is not passed to the driver, the default DIX_TYPE0 is used.

The SCSI layer will typically use the bit masks listed in the following table to determine how to place the protection data associated with I/Os to the SCSI host. The default value for `lpfc_prot_mask` is to allow all of the options.

Table 9: `lpfc_prot_mask` Protection Types

Flag	Value	Indicates	Description
SHOST_DIF_TYPE1_PROTECTION	1	Adapter supports T10 DIF Type 1	Adapter to target Type 1 protection
SHOST_DIX_TYPE0_PROTECTION	8	Adapter supports DIX Type 0	Host to adapter protection only
SHOST_DIX_TYPE1_PROTECTION	16	Adapter supports DIX Type 1	Host to adapter Type 1 protection

The following table shows how protection data gets placed for each supported profile.

Table 10: Protection Data Placement for Supported Profiles

Flag	Value	BlockGuard Profile	Operation
SHOST_DIF_TYPE1_PROTECTION	1	A1	READ_STRIP / WRITE_INSERT
SHOST_DIX_TYPE0_PROTECTION	8	AST2	READ_INSERT / WRITE_STRIP
SHOST_DIX_TYPE1_PROTECTION SHOST_DIF_TYPE1_PROTECTION	17	AST1 / C1	READ_PASS / WRITE_PASS

A.4.2 `lpfc_prot_guard`

This `lpfc_prot_guard` parameter correlates to the `SCSI_host_guard_type` of the Linux kernel. This parameter specifies the type of CRC the Linux operating system will pass to the `lpfc` driver. The following table shows the two guard types: CRC and IP-CSUM, with values of 0x1 and 0x2, respectively.

Table 11: `lpfc_prot_guard` Guard Types

Flag	Value	Indicates
SHOST_DIX_GUARD_CRC	0x1	Adapter supports T10 DIF CRC
SHOST_DIX_GUARD_IP	0x2	Adapter supports both T10 DIF CRC and IP-CSUM

The default value for `lpfc_prot_guard` is `SHOST_DIX_GUARD_IP`. This value defines the format for the guard tag when the data is transferred between the host and the adapter. When data is transferred on the wire, the protection data guard tag is always translated into a T10 DIF CRC. To override the default, you can pass a module parameter value with either `insmod` or `modprobe`.

The SCSI layer typically uses an IP-CSUM as the method for computing the protection data guard tag because it uses less CPU overhead.

Appendix B: Configuring NVMe over FC on a Target (SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4 Only)

NOTE: Before configuring NVMe over FC on a target using native NVMe CLI commands, ensure that you have installed the latest Emulex firmware for the LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters.

NOTE: At this time, NVMe over FC on target devices is supported on SLES 12 SP3 and SLES 12 SP4 only.

B.1 Configuring the elx-lpfc.conf File

To configure the `elx-lpfc.conf` file, perform the following steps:

1. Find the WWPNs of HBAs that are available to be used as NVMe target ports by typing the following command:

```
cat /sys/class/fc_host/host*/port_name
```

Information similar to the following is displayed (the low number is usually port 0 of the adapter):

```
0x10000090fa931110
0x10000090fa931111
```

Record the WWPNs of the LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters you want to use as target ports; you will need this information in [Step 5](#).

2. Find the WWNNs of the HBAs in [Step 1](#) by typing the following command:

```
cat /sys/class/fc_host/host*/node_name
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
0x20000090fa931110
0x20000090fa931111
```

Record the WWNNs of the LPe31000-series, LPe32000-series, and LPe35000-series adapters you want to use as target ports; you will need this information in [Step 5](#).

3. NVMe subsystems and namespaces are created from the storage block devices on the target. An existing storage block device on the target can be used by NVMe namespaces as their storage media. Display the available storage block devices to share over the NVMe fabric by typing the following command:

```
lsblk
```

All block devices found by the target are displayed, for example:

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINT
sda	8:0	0	136.7G	0	disk	
└─sda1	8:1	0	2G	0	part	
└─sda2	8:2	0	40G	0	part	
└─sda3	8:3	0	94.7G	0	part	
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400	254:0	0	136.7G	0	mpath	
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part1	254:1	0	2G	0	part	[SWAP]
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part2	254:2	0	40G	0	part	/var/opt
└─3600508b1001037383941424344450400-part3	254:3	0	94.7G	0	part	/home
sdb	8:16	0	3G	0	disk	
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300340000	254:4	0	3G	0	mpath	
sdc	8:32	0	3G	0	disk	

└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300350000	254:5	0	3G	0	mpath
sdd	8:48	0	3G	0	disk
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300360000	254:6	0	3G	0	mpath
sde	8:64	0	3G	0	disk
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300370000	254:7	0	3G	0	mpath
sdf	8:80	0	3G	0	disk
└─3600000e00d2a0000002a017300380000	254:8	0	3G	0	mpath

Record the block devices you want to use, for example `/dev/sde`, `/dev/sdf`, or `/dev/nvme0n1`.

NOTE: Block devices are located in the `/dev` directory.

4. Navigate to the `/etc/modprobe.d` subdirectory, and create a file with the driver name `elx-lpfc.conf`.

5. Insert the following line in the `elx-lpfc.conf` file:

```
options lpfc lpfc_enable_nvmet=<WWPN1, WWPN2> lpfc_enable_fc4_type=3
where <WWPN1, WWPN2> are the WWPNs from Step 1.
```

NOTE: `lpfc_enable_fc4_type=3` allows both SCSI and NVMe over FC protocols to be enabled on the port; by default, the port is an initiator for the SCSI protocol. The WWPNs that are listed indicate FC ports that are exclusively NVMe over FC targets; the SCSI protocol is not used on these ports.

6. Save the `elx-lpfc.conf` file.

7. Regenerate the ramdisk for the server by typing the following command:

```
#dracut --force
```

8. Reboot the system.

After the system is rebooted, the configured protocols are enacted on the FC ports, and the ports identified by the WWPNs in [Step 5](#) are now running as target ports.

B.2 Configuring Subsystems, Namespaces, and Ports

This procedure creates target subsystems, namespaces, and ports and is for example purposes only. Refer to any operating system or community-provided NVMe CLI documentation on how to use `nvmetcli` to create NVMe target subsystems with all the potential features. For example, although newer NVMe CLI implementations support ANA attributes, the procedure that follows does not attempt to manage ANA group defaults or assignments for the subsystems or ports. If ANA is desired, refer to the operating system or community documentation for the necessary steps.

Use the NVMe CLI for target systems to create the target subsystems, namespaces, and ports, and save them to a `.json` file by performing the following procedure:

1. Start the NVMe CLI for target systems by typing the following command:

```
nvmetcli
```

NOTE: A warning message might appear the first time you run this command. Ignore the message.

A separate utility screen appears. [Step 2](#) through [Step 13](#) are performed in this screen.

2. Navigate to the `/subsystems` directory, and create a subsystem, such as `fcctest1`, by typing the following command:

```
create fcctest1
```

3. Navigate to the `/subsystems/fctest1` subdirectory, and set the `allow_any_host` parameter to 1, by typing the following command:

```
set attr allow_any_host=1
```
 4. Navigate to the `/subsystems/fctest1/namespaces` subdirectory, and create namespace 1 by typing the following command:

```
create 1
```
 5. Navigate to the `/subsystems/fctest1/namespaces/1` subdirectory, and set the device path to the backing storage device you recorded previously in [Step 3](#) in [Section B.1, Configuring the elx-lpfc.conf File](#), by typing the following command:

```
set device path=/dev/<blockdevice>
```

`<blockdevice>` can be a SCSI disk or an NVMe disk.

For example:

```
set device path=/dev/sde
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
Parameter path is now '/dev/sde'.
```
- NOTE:** This step causes the namespace to use the specified backing storage device, which already exists, as its storage media.
6. Enable namespace 1 by typing the following command:

```
enable
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
The Namespace has been enabled.
```

The target NVMe over FC subsystems and namespaces have been created. You can create and enable additional namespaces by repeating [Step 4](#) through [Step 6](#) in this section, incrementing the namespace number each time.
 7. After you have created all of the namespaces, navigate to the `/ports` directory and create a link to the desired port; in this case, Port 1, by typing the following command:

```
create 1
```
 8. Navigate to the `/ports/1` subdirectory, and set the NVMe type (the `trtype` and `adrfam` parameters) to `fc`:
 - a. Type the following command:

```
set addr trtype=fc
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
Parameter trtype is now 'fc'.
```
 - b. Type the following command:

```
set addr adrfam=fc
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
Parameter adrfam is now 'fc'.
```
 9. Set the network address (the `traddr` parameter) to the WWNN and WWPN of the target HBA obtained in [Step 1](#) and [Step 2](#) in [Section B.1, Configuring the elx-lpfc.conf File](#) by typing the following command:

```
set addr traddr=nn-<WWNN1>:pn-<WWPN1>
```

For example:

```
set addr traddr=nn-0x20000090fa931110:pn-0x10000090fa931110
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

```
Parameter traddr is now 'nn-0x20000090fa931110:pn-0x10000090fa931110'
```
 10. Set the transport service ID (the `trsvcid` parameter) to `none` by typing the following command:

```
set addr trsvcid=none
```

Information similar to the following is displayed:

Parameter trsvcid is now 'none'.

The port connection has been created. You can create additional port connections by repeating [Step 7](#) through [Step 10](#), incrementing the port number each time.

11. Link the port to the subsystem by navigating to the `/ports/1/subsystems` directory and typing the following command:

```
create <subsystem>
```

where `<subsystem>` is the same name as the subsystem you created in [Step 2](#).

For example:

```
create fctest1
```

12. Save the `.json` file by typing the following command:

```
saveconfig <filename>.json
```

NOTE: If you want the configuration to be restored automatically after rebooting, this file must be named `config.json`, and it must be saved under the path `/etc/nvmet/`. Otherwise, `<filename>` can be any valid file name.

13. Exit the NVMe CLI for target systems utility screen by typing the following command:

```
exit
```

The target configuration is now stored in the `<filename>.json` file in the directory that was current before you started the NVMeT CLI, or in the `/etc/nvmet/` directory.

Unless you want to change the subsystems, namespaces, or port configurations, you perform [Step 1](#) through [Step 13](#) only the first time you set the configuration.

After configuring the target, you can run the `nvme_info` command to verify that your configuration is working by typing the following command on the target:

```
cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host<X>/nvme_info
```

where `<X>` is the host number.

Information similar to the following appears:

```
NVME Target Enabled State REGISTERED
NVME Target: lpfc0 WWPN x10000090fa942779 WWNN x20000090fa942779 DID x011400

NVME Target: Statistics
LS: Rcv 00000004 Drop 00000000 Abort 00000000
LS: Xmt 00000004 Drop 00000000 Cmpl 00000004 Err 00000000
FCP: Rcv 00000002 Defer 00000000 Release 00000002 Drop 00000000
FCP Rsp: RD 00000000 rsp 00000000 WR 00000002 rsp 00000002 drop 00000000
FCP Rsp Cmpl: 00000004 err 00000000 drop 00000000
ABORT: Xmt 00000000 Cmpl 00000000
ABORT: Sol 00000000 Usol 00000000 Err 00000000 Cmpl 00000000
IO_CTX: 00001706 WAIT: cur 00000000 tot 00000000
CTX Outstanding 00000000
```

The NVMe over FC target configuration is now complete. You must now configure NVMe over FC on an initiator. The block devices configured can be discovered by the NVMe initiator system as `nvme` devices (for example: `/dev/nvme0n1`).

If you reboot the system, or if you need to restore the NVMe target, type the following command:

```
nvmetcli restore <filename>.conf
```

NOTE: If a situation arises in which the initiator system boots before the target system, you must use the Linux `issue_lip` command after the target system is up. This command allows the initiator to discover the targets. On the initiator system, type the following command:

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/fc_host/host<X>/issue_lip
```

where `host<X>` represents the host number.

If you want to clear the active configuration, perform the following steps:

1. Disable the initiator links.
2. Reboot the initiator.
3. Clear the active configuration by typing the following command at the target end:
`nvmectl clear`
4. Reconfigure the target by following the instructions in [Step 1](#) through [Step 13](#).
5. Enable the initiator links.

You can set the saved configuration to be restored automatically after a reboot by using `systemctl` to enable the `nvmet.service`. Type the following command:

```
systemctl enable nvmet.service
```

NOTE: The service requires that the `.json` file must be named `config.json`, and it must be saved under the path `/etc/nvmet/`, for it to be loaded automatically at boot time.

To disable the `nvmet.service` using `systemctl`, type the following command:

```
systemctl disable nvmet.service
```

Appendix C: Native NVMe Multipathing

Two multipathing options can be used with NVMe storage: Device Mapper and Native NVMe Multipathing.

DM is a general block-device multipathing framework that can work with devices of any protocol. DM supports the addition of hardware-specific handlers to help manage the storage device and its path management. DM has been used extensively with SCSI storage. DM can be used in its generic form with NVMe storage. However, DM currently does not support advanced NVMe features, such as ANA support. Refer to the operating system release documentation for the level of DM and NVMe storage integration supported.

Native NVMe Multipathing is a kernel-level feature that may be enabled to add a NVMe-specific multipath module to the kernel which automatically detects subsystems and manages paths to the subsystems. The NVMe-specific module supports the NVMe ANA feature. Inclusion and enablement of Native NVMe Multipath module is operating system-specific. Refer to the operating system release documentation for the level of Native NVMe Multipathing supported.

Native NVMe Multipathing is included, but is not enabled by default, in SLES12 SP4 and SLES15.

To enable NVMe Multipathing on SLES12 SP4 and SLES15 initiators, add `nvme-core.multipath=Y` in the kernel command line, either in the grub boot loader or during bootup.

To verify if NVMe Multipathing is enabled, run the following command:

```
# cat /sys/module/nvme_core/parameters/multipath
```

If NVMe Multipathing is enabled, the output displayed is `Y`.

If NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, the output displayed is `N`.

When enabled, Native NVMe Multipathing changes the manner in which NVMe devices are presented and related in `/sys/class/nvme`, especially in cases where multiple paths to target namespaces exist. These changes significantly affect the views generated by the kernel and system utilities, such as `nvme-cli`. This appendix describes these new views.

When Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, if an NVMe device is connected to a subsystem, a controller element is created. If the subsystem is connected using multiple paths, multiple controller elements are created. Each controller element is considered a unique and separate storage entity, even though the subsystem and namespaces the controller could access might be the same.

When Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, controller elements are still created for each connection to a subsystem. However, when a controller is created, the subsystem is compared to the list of subsystems that have already been found in the system, and one of the following actions occurs:

- If the subsystem is not found, a new subsystem element is created and added to the system list, with the controller linked to it as a path.
- If the subsystem is found, the controller is linked to the subsystem as an additional path.

Namespaces are elements of the NVMe subsystem, and not the NVMe controller. A controller acts as a communication port to a subsystem. If a subsystem contains two controllers (communication ports), and namespace 1 is changed by controller A, controller B sees this change as an action on namespace 1, because the namespace is a singular component of the subsystem.

When Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, because each controller is seen as unique, namespaces for the subsystem are created for every controller on which the namespace is found. Processing of I/O requests by the device name are handled only by the controller, and they are blindly passed on to the storage device. If concurrent actions occur on namespaces on different controllers connected to the same subsystem, the application or administrator must realize that the namespace is a single entity behind the controllers, and the application or administrator must access the two controllers accordingly, so as to provide data coherency and to avoid data corruption.

When Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, namespace device names are created when the device initially connects to the subsystem, and the controller is the first path to the subsystem. The device name reflects the subsystem of which the controller is a part. If multiple controllers connect to the same subsystem, no additional namespace device names are created, because the controllers are simply paths that provide access to the same storage device. To maintain compatibility with utilities that are operating on NVMe devices on which Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, the name format used for the namespace device name has been kept the same. This can present some confusion, because the namespace device name (for example, `/dev/nvme0n1`) contains an `nvme<x>` prefix that, when Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, was the controller name, but on systems on which Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, is a prefix for the subsystem instance. In addition, for compatibility with management of NVMe controllers, the device name used for NVMe controllers (for example, `/dev/nvme2`) was left the same in systems which have Native NVMe Multipathing enabled. So, when Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, you might see both a `/dev/nvme3` controller name and a `/dev/nvme3n1` namespace name, but no correlation exists between the `nvme3` portion of both names. In summary, when Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, the name `/dev/nvme<A>n<x>` means *namespace number <x> on subsystem instance <A>*, whereas the name `/dev/nvme<A>` means *controller instance <A>*. The only way the two names correlate is if controller instance `<A>` actually connects to subsystem instance `<A>`, and is therefore a path to subsystem instance `<A>`.

Beyond the device name difference, the other place this change in behavior is seen is in system utilities, such as `nvme-cli`. For example, the `nvme list` command lists all NVMe namespace devices.

NOTE: Two similar commands can be used to list all NVMe namespace devices:

- `nvme list` (with a space) is a native NVMe CLI command.
- `nvme-list-linux` (with a hyphen) is an Emulex OneCommand Manager CLI command.

This appendix refers to the `nvme list` command.

Thus, if two controllers are connected to a single subsystem with a single namespace, information similar to the following is displayed when Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled:

Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage	Format	FW Rev
<code>/dev/nvme0n1</code>	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
<code>/dev/nvme1n1</code>	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-

On the other hand, information similar to the following is displayed in when Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled:

Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage	Format	FW Rev
<code>/dev/nvme0n1</code>	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-

When Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, you can display the list of subsystems that have been detected by the system using the new `nvme list-subsys` command. For example:

```
nvme list-subsys
nvme-subsys0 - NQN=nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:NVMf:uuid:19d48a6d-3644-4f65-8046-80bd88fe45a6
\
+- nvme0 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f1f:pn-0x100000109b346f1f
+- nvme3 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f20:pn-0x100000109b346f20
nvme-subsys1 - NQN=nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:NVMf:uuid:2c6d862f-b77e-43b1-b345-7f990125088e
\
+- nvme1 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f1f:pn-0x100000109b346f1f
+- nvme6 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f20:pn-0x100000109b346f20
nvme-subsys2 - NQN=nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:NVMf:uuid:4bbbd877-6de2-4a67-ad56-e0333e2437b5
\
+- nvme2 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f1f:pn-0x100000109b346f1f
+- nvme7 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f20:pn-0x100000109b346f20
nvme-subsys3 - NQN=nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:NVMf:uuid:c8da7263-fefe-4563-a14c-a9f0362dcb03
\
+- nvme5 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f1f:pn-0x100000109b346f1f
+- nvme9 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f20:pn-0x100000109b346f20
nvme-subsys4 - NQN=nqn.2014-08.org.nvmexpress:NVMf:uuid:5f1d7788-fab1-45cf-af9c-d30dc9a9ce89
\
+- nvme4 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f1f:pn-0x100000109b346f1f
+- nvme8 fc traddr=nn-0x20000090fa942e16:pn-0x10000090fa942e16 host_traddr=nn-0x200000109b346f20:pn-0x100000109b346f20
```

In the previous example, five subsystems are displayed. Each subsystem contains multiple controllers representing multiple paths. Note that the `nvme-subsys` numbering is disassociated from the component controller identification, as demonstrated by `nvme-subsys3`, and controllers `nvme5` and `nvme9`.

In the preceding example configuration, each of the five subsystems contain four namespaces. The `nvme list-subsys` view shows two controllers. When Native NVMe Multipathing is not enabled, each namespace and path is uniquely presented to the operating system. When Native NVMe Multipathing is enabled, each namespace is displayed once.

```
nvme list
```

Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage	Format	FW Rev
/dev/nvme0n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme0n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme0n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme0n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme1n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme1n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme1n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme1n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-

Node	SN	Model	Namespace	Usage	Format	FW Rev
/dev/nvme2n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme2n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme2n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme2n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme3n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme3n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme3n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme3n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme4n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme4n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme4n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme4n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme5n1	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme5n2	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme5n3	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-
/dev/nvme5n4	0000000000000000	Linux	1	268.44 GB / 268.44 GB	512 B + 0 B	4.4.131-

Note that the naming includes the subsystem and namespace numbering in the form `/dev/nvme{subsystem instance}n{namespace}`. The controller (or path) is not shown.

You can also view the device nodes using the `ls` command:

```
ls -l /dev/nvme*
0 crw----- 1 root root 10, 57 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme-fabrics
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 0 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme0
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 231 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme0n1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 271 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme0n2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 303 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme0n3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 311 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme0n4
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 1 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 323 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme1n1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 343 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme1n2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 347 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme1n3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 351 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme1n4
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 2 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 359 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme2n1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 363 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme2n2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 381 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme2n3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 383 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme2n4
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 3 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 397 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme3n1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 399 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme3n2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 401 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme3n3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 403 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme3n4
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 4 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme4
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 385 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme4n1
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 387 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme4n2
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 389 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme4n3
0 brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259, 391 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme4n4
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 5 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme5
0 crw----- 1 root root 246, 6 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme6
```

```
0 crw----- 1 root root 246,   7 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme7
0 crw----- 1 root root 246,   8 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme8
0 crw----- 1 root root 246,   9 Jun 10 16:02 /dev/nvme9
```

This example demonstrates that one device node is created per namespace, with the form `/dev/nvme{subsystem instance}n{namespace}`.

Additionally, nodes are created for the controller instances `/dev/nvme{controller instance}`, but it is important to note that the subsystem instance and the controller instance are not correlated, as demonstrated by the previous `nvme list-subsys` example.

You can also list all of the block devices that are NVMe devices using the `ls` command. The file names are displayed as symbolic links to the actual block devices.

```
ls -l /sys/block/nvme*
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c222n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme0/nvme0c222n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c222n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme0/nvme0c222n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c222n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme0/nvme0c222n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c222n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme0/nvme0c222n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c227n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme3/nvme0c227n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c227n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme3/nvme0c227n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c227n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme3/nvme0c227n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0c227n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme3/nvme0c227n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys0/nvme0n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys0/nvme0n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys0/nvme0n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme0n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys0/nvme0n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c223n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme1/nvme1c223n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c223n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme1/nvme1c223n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c223n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme1/nvme1c223n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c223n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme1/nvme1c223n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c229n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme6/nvme1c229n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c229n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme6/nvme1c229n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c229n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme6/nvme1c229n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1c229n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme6/nvme1c229n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys1/nvme1n1
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys1/nvme1n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys1/nvme1n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme1n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys1/nvme1n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c224n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme2/nvme2c224n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c224n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme2/nvme2c224n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c224n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme2/nvme2c224n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c224n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme2/nvme2c224n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c230n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme7/nvme2c230n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c230n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme7/nvme2c230n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c230n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme7/nvme2c230n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2c230n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme7/nvme2c230n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys2/nvme2n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys2/nvme2n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys2/nvme2n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme2n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys2/nvme2n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c228n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme5/nvme3c228n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c228n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme5/nvme3c228n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c228n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme5/nvme3c228n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c228n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme5/nvme3c228n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c232n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme9/nvme3c232n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c232n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme9/nvme3c232n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c232n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme9/nvme3c232n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3c232n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme9/nvme3c232n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys3/nvme3n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys3/nvme3n2  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys3/nvme3n3  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme3n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-  
subsys3/nvme3n4  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c226n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme4/nvme4c226n1  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c226n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/  
nvme4/nvme4c226n2
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c226n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme4/nvme4c226n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c226n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme4/nvme4c226n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c231n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme8/nvme4c231n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c231n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme8/nvme4c231n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c231n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme8/nvme4c231n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4c231n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-fabrics/ctl/
nvme8/nvme4c231n4
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4n1 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys4/nvme4n1
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4n2 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys4/nvme4n2
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4n3 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys4/nvme4n3
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 0 Jun 11 09:56 /sys/block/nvme4n4 -> ../devices/virtual/nvme-subsystem/nvme-
subsys4/nvme4n4
```

In the previous example, the symbolic links illustrate that the available namespaces are assigned a virtual controller (or path) number that is uniquely associated with the subsystem.

Appendix D: Trunking Support

NOTE:

- Dynamic D_Port cannot co-exist with the trunking feature (also called FC port aggregation) on LPe35000-series adapters. If trunking is enabled, the firmware automatically disables Dynamic D_Port.
- FA-PWWN and Dynamic D_Port cannot co-exist with the trunking feature on LPe35000-series adapters. If trunking is enabled, the firmware automatically disables FA-PWWN and Dynamic D_Port.
- Trunking is only supported on LPe35000-series adapters.
- Trunking is not supported at 8 Gb/s speeds, and the link will not come up at this speed.

Trunking enables you to combine multiple physical FC links to form a single logical link (aggregated port). The aggregated port's maximum link speed is the sum of the maximum link speeds of the individual physical links comprising the aggregated port. For example, an aggregated port comprised of two physical links running at 32 Gb/s each will have a potential logical (aggregate) link speed of 64 Gb/s. The actual link speed of the aggregated port depends on the states (active/non-active) of the individual physical links comprising the aggregated port.

The physical links comprising an aggregated port are referred to as lanes. Both 2-lane and 4-lane aggregated ports are supported. For LPe35002 adapters, only 2-lane port aggregation is possible. If 2-lane port aggregation is configured on an LPe35002 adapter, the two physical links are combined to form a single 2-lane aggregated port whose aggregate speed is potentially 64 Gb/s, assuming both physical links are active.

LPe35004 adapters support both 2-lane port aggregation and 4-lane port aggregation. If 2-lane port aggregation is configured on an LPe35004 adapter, the four physical links on the adapter will be divided among two separate aggregated ports. The two lowest numbered physical links will form the first aggregated port, and the two highest number physical links will form the second aggregated port. If 4-lane port aggregation is configured on an LPe35004 adapter, all four physical links will be combined to form a single 4-lane trunk whose aggregate speed is potentially 128 Gb/s, assuming all 4 links are active.

There are no driver parameters to enable trunking. Trunking can be configured using the UEFI or x86 BIOS. Trunking is a one-time configuration and the configuration is performed through the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. For more information on configuring trunking, refer to the *Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Guide*.

You can view the existing trunk links using `sysfs`.

An example of an LPe35002 adapter, showing 2-lane port aggregation with a single SCSI host follows:

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host14/link_state
Link Up - Ready
Fabric
Trunk port 0: Link Up
Trunk port 1: Link Up
```

An example of an LPe35004 adapter, showing 2-lane port aggregation with a single SCSI host follows.

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host13/link_state
Link Up - Ready
Fabric
Trunk port 0: Link Up
Trunk port 1: Link Up
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host14/link_state
Link Up - Ready
Fabric
Trunk port 2: Link Up
Trunk port 3: Link Up
```

An example of an LPe35004 adapter, showing 4-lane port aggregation with a single SCSI host follows.

```
# cat /sys/class/scsi_host/host13/link_state
Link Up - Ready
    Fabric
Trunk port 0: Link Up
Trunk port 1: Link Up
Trunk port 2: Link Up
Trunk port 3: Link Up
```


Appendix E: FC-SP-2 Authentication (DHCHAP) Support

NOTE:

- DHCHAP is available only for physical ports, not for virtual ports.
- The authentication driver parameters are only available on local hosts and not for any remote hosts.
- Boot from SAN is not supported when DHCHAP authentication is enabled.
- DHCHAP is not supported on FA-PWWN ports.
- DHCHAP is not supported if Dynamic D_PORT is enabled.

Fibre Channel Security Protocol-2 (FC-SP-2) DHCHAP is a secret based authentication and key management protocol that uses the CHAP algorithm augmented with an optional Diffie-Hellmann algorithm with hash priority (MD5 and SHA1).

You can configure FC-SP-2 DHCHAP authentication between an adapter and a switch.

FC-SP-2 DHCHAP authentication is disabled by default.

To enable it, the `lpfc_enable_auth` parameter must be passed to the driver by typing the following command:

```
insmod lpfc.ko lpfc_enable_auth=1
```

For a permanent configuration that will persist across system reboots, create the `/etc/modprobe.d/elx-lpfc.conf` file, and place the following line into it:

```
options lpfc lpfc_enable_auth=1
```

NOTE: Boot from SAN is not supported when FC-SP-2 authentication is enabled.

After DHCHAP has been activated and configured, you can manually initiate authentication per adapter, you can get, set, update, or delete a password using the Emulex OneCommand Manager application. For more information on manually initiating authentication, refer to the *Emulex OneCommand Manager Application User Guide*.

