Platform Notes: The hme Fast Ethernet™ Device Driver
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Introduction to the \texttt{hme Fast Ethernet Device Driver}

This book describes how to configure the \texttt{hme} driver for the Sun™ Ultra™ 1 Series systems, the Sun Ultra 2 Series system, the Ultra™ Enterprise™ 3000, 4000, 5000, and 6000 systems, the SunSwift™ SBus Adapter, and the SunFastEthernet™ Adapter 2.0. To configure the \texttt{hme} driver you can use the \texttt{ndd} utility to set the parameters. If you use the \texttt{ndd} utility, the parameter values are effective until you reboot the system. To keep the values in effect even after rebooting the system, enter the parameter values into the \texttt{/etc/system} file or the \texttt{hme.conf} file in the \texttt{/kernel/drv} directory.

Chapter 2 describes the \texttt{hme} device driver and includes topics such as operating speeds and modes, auto-negotiation, the internal transceiver, and the external transceiver. Chapter 3 describes the parameters and settings for the \texttt{hme} device driver. Chapter 4 describes how to set the \texttt{hme} device driver parameter values using the \texttt{ndd} utility and also in the \texttt{/etc/system} and \texttt{hme.conf} files.

Related Documentation

The following related books provide an overview of the \texttt{hme} driver and the FEPS ASIC, give more information on the Ethernet standard, and list man pages for the \texttt{hme} driver.

- \textit{SMCC SPARC Hardware Platform Guide}: Provides an overview of the \texttt{hme} driver and the Fast Ethernet Parallel Port SCSI (FEPS) ASIC

- \textit{IEEE 802.3u Ethernet Standard}: Provides additional information about the Ethernet standard
• Solaris Reference Manual for SMCC-Specific Software: Explains the following man pages:
  • ndd (1M) man page summarizes information on how to use the ndd utility
  • prtconf (1M), system (4), and driver.conf (4) man pages describe information about entering parameter values into the /etc/system file and the hme.conf file

Typographic Conventions

Table 1-1 describes the typographic conventions used in this book.

Table 1-1  Typographic Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typeface or Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output</td>
<td>Edit your .login file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use ls -a to list all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>machine_name% You have mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output</td>
<td>machine_name% su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Password:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>Command-line placeholder: replace with a real name or value</td>
<td>To delete a file, type rm filename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AaBbCc123</td>
<td>Book titles, new words or terms, or words to be emphasized</td>
<td>Read Chapter 6 in the User’s Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>These are called class options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You must be root to do this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shell Prompts in Command Examples

Table 1-2 shows the default system prompt and superuser prompt for the C shell, Bourne shell, and Korn shell.

Table 1-2    Shell Prompts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Prompt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C shell</td>
<td>machine_name%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C shell superuser</td>
<td>machine_name#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordering Sun Documents

The SunDocs Order Desk is a distribution center for Sun Microsystems technical documentation. You can use major credit cards and company purchase orders. You can order documentation in the following ways (see Table 1-3):

Table 1-3    How to Order Sun Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1-800-873-7869</td>
<td>1-800-944-0661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>0-800-89-88-88</td>
<td>0-800-89-88-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>05-90-61-57</td>
<td>05-90-61-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>02-720-09-09</td>
<td>02-725-88-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>32-2-720-09-09</td>
<td>32-2-725-88-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>01-30-81-61-91</td>
<td>01-30-81-61-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>06-022-34-45</td>
<td>06-022-34-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>020-79-57-26</td>
<td>020-79-57-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>155-19-26</td>
<td>155-19-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>0120-33-9096</td>
<td>0120-33-9097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Wide Web: http://www.sun.com/sunexpress/
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• Email: smcc-docs@sun.com
• Fax: SMCC Document Feedback
  1-415-786-6443
The hme Device Driver

The hme device driver handles the SUNW, hme device on these hardware devices:

- SunSwift SBus Adapter
- SunFastEthernet Adapter 2.0
- Sun Ultra 1 Creator Series systems
- Sun Ultra 2 Series system
- Ultra Enterprise 3000, 4000, 5000, and 6000 systems

This chapter gives a hardware overview of the SUNW, hme device, provides information on the operating speeds and modes for the SUNW, hme device, and discusses auto-negotiation, the internal transceiver, and the external transceiver for the hme device driver. Note that the external transceiver is not present on the SunSwift SBus Adapter.

Hardware Overview

The SUNW, hme device provides 10BASE-TX or 100BASE-T networking interfaces using the Fast Ethernet Parallel Port SCSI (FEPS) ASIC and an internal transceiver. The driver automatically sets the link speed to 10 or 100 Mbps and conforms to the 100BASE-T IEEE 802.3u Ethernet standard. The FEPS ASIC provides the SBus interface and Media Access Control (MAC) functions. The internal transceiver, which connects to an RJ-45 connector on all of the above hardware devices, provides the physical layer functions.
In addition to the RJ-45 connector, a Media Independent Interface (MII) connector, which is an Ultra DB 40 connector, is also provided on Sun systems. The MII connects to an external transceiver that may use any physical media, such as copper or fiber as specified in the 100BASE-TX standard. When an external transceiver is connected to the MII, the driver selects the external transceiver and disables the internal transceiver. The external transceiver may also support the 100BASE-T4 standard, which allows the link to operate in 100 Mbps speed using four pairs of category 3 or better cable.

**Operating Speeds and Modes**

You can operate the link in any of the following speeds and modes with the SUNW, hme device:

- 100 BASE-T4 (with external transceiver only)
- 100 Mbps, full-duplex
- 100 Mbps, half-duplex
- 10 Mbps, full-duplex
- 10 Mbps, half-duplex

**Note** – An industry standard for full-duplex operation does not currently exist. Use the full-duplex mode only when two SUNW, hme devices are connected back-to-back.

The 100BASE-T standard, *IEEE 802.3u Ethernet Standard*, describes these speeds and modes.

**Auto-Negotiation**

The *auto-negotiation* protocol, as specified by the 100BASE-T standard, selects the operation mode (half-duplex or full-duplex) at boot time or when the link state changes (the link goes down or tried to come up). The hme driver operates the SUNW, hme device in half-duplex mode only by default. The auto-negotiation protocol also selects the speed.

The auto-negotiation protocol does the following:

- Identifies all link partner-supported modes of operation
- Advertises its capabilities to the link partner
Selects the highest common denominator mode of operation based on the following priorities:

- 100 BASE-T4
- 100 Mbps, full-duplex
- 100 Mbps, half-duplex
- 10 Mbps, full-duplex
- 10 Mbps, half-duplex

The link partner is the networking device (system, Ethernet hub, or Ethernet switch) at the other end of the link or cable. If the SUNW, hme device is connected to a remote system or interface that is not capable of auto-negotiation, the system automatically selects the correct speed and half-duplex mode.

If adapters or systems are connected to a link partner and the auto-negotiation protocol fails to operate successfully, you can configure the device so it does not use this protocol. This forces the driver to set up the link in the mode and speed that you choose instead of using the auto-negotiation protocol.

**Internal Transceiver**

The internal transceiver is a feature supported by the driver and is capable of all the operating speeds and modes (except the 100BASE-T4 mode) listed in the section “Operating Speeds and Modes” on page 6. When the internal transceiver is used, the default is auto-negotiation by the hme driver, which automatically selects the speed and mode of the link. The internal transceiver performs auto-negotiation with the remote end of the link (link partner) to select a common mode of operation.

The internal transceiver also supports a forced mode of operation. This is where the user selects the speed and mode using the ndd utility, the /etc/system file, or the hme.conf file. The ndd utility makes calls to the hme driver to choose the speed and mode.

**External Transceiver**

When an external transceiver (not present on the SunSwift SBus Adapter) is connected to the MII interface, the driver selects the external transceiver for networking operations.
• If the external transceiver supports auto-negotiation, the driver uses the auto-negotiation feature to select the link speed and mode.

• If the external transceiver does not support auto-negotiation, the driver selects the highest priority mode supported by the transceiver.

You can also manually select the speed and mode of the link. For example, two transceivers might not support the same mode and speed. Therefore, you must select the highest mode and speed that both transceivers support using the ndd utility. See the list of operating speeds and modes in the section, “Operating Speeds and Modes” on page 6.
Parameter Definitions

This chapter describes the parameters and settings for the hme device driver.

Driver Parameter Values and Definitions

The following sections describe the hme driver parameters, which are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1  hme Driver Parameter, Status, and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transceiver_inuse</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Defines the current status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_status</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Defines the current status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_speed</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Defines the current status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_mode</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Defines the current status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg1</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Inter-packet gap parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg2</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Inter-packet gap parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use_int_xcvr</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pace_size</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_autoneg_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_100T4_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_100fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-1  hme Driver Parameter, Status, and Descriptions  (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adv_100hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_10fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_10hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Operational mode parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoneg_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver auto negotiation capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100T4_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability of the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability of the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability of the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability of the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability of the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_autoneg_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner auto negotiation capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_100T4_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_100fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_100hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_10fdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp_10hdx_cap</td>
<td>Read only</td>
<td>Link partner capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Device instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lance_mode</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Additional delay before transmitting a packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg0</td>
<td>Read and write</td>
<td>Additional delay before transmitting a packet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining the Current Status

The read-only parameters described in Table 3-2 explain the operational mode of the interface. These parameters define the current status.

Table 3-2  Read-Only Parameters Defining the Current Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transceiver_inuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Internal transceiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= External transceiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_status</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Link down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Link up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_speed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= 10 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 100 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_mode</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Half duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Full duplex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inter-Packet Gap Parameters

The Fast Ethernet Parallel Port SCSI (FEPS) ASIC supports programmable Inter-Packet Gap (IPG) parameters ipg1 and ipg2. The total IPG is the sum of ipg1 and ipg2. The total IPG is 9.6 microseconds when the link speed set by the auto-negotiation protocol is 10 Mbps. When the link speed is 100 Mbps, the total IPG is 0.96 microseconds.

Table 3-3 lists the default values and allowable values for the inter-packet gap (IPG) parameters, ipg1 and ipg2.

Table 3-3  Read-Write Inter-Packet Gap Parameter Values and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values (Byte-time)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipg1</td>
<td>0, 255</td>
<td>ipg1 = 8 (default at initialization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg2</td>
<td>0, 255</td>
<td>ipg2 = 4 (default at initialization)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By default, the driver sets \texttt{ipg1} to 8-byte time and \texttt{ipg2} to 4-byte time, which are the standard values. (Byte time is the time it takes to transmit one byte on the link, with a link speed of either 100 Mbps or 10 Mbps.)

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

**Defining an Additional Delay Before Transmitting a Packet Using \texttt{lance\_mode} and \texttt{ipg0}**

The Fast Ethernet Parallel Port SCSI (FEPS) ASIC supports a programmable mode called \texttt{lance\_mode}. The \texttt{ipg0} parameter is associated with \texttt{lance\_mode}.

After a packet is received with \texttt{lance\_mode} enabled (default) an additional delay is added by setting the \texttt{ipg0} parameter before transmitting the packet. This delay, set by the \texttt{ipg0} parameter, is in addition to the delay set by the \texttt{ipg1} and \texttt{ipg2} parameters. The additional delay set by \texttt{ipg0} helps to reduce collisions. Systems that have \texttt{lance\_mode} enabled might not have enough time on the network.

If \texttt{lance\_mode} is disabled, the value of \texttt{ipg0} is ignored and no additional delay is set. Only the delays set by \texttt{ipg1} and \texttt{ipg2} are used. Disable \texttt{lance\_mode} if other systems keep sending a large number of back-to-back packets.

You can set the additional delay with the \texttt{ipg0} parameter from 0 to 31, which is the nibble time delay. Note that nibble time is the time it takes to transfer four bits on the link. If the link speed is 10 Mbps, nibble time is equal to 400 ns. If the link speed is 100 Mbps, nibble time is equal to 40 ns.

For example, if the link speed is 10 Mbps, and you set \texttt{ipg0} to 20 nibble times, multiply 20 by 400 ns to get 800 ns. If the link speed is 100 Mbps, and you set \texttt{ipg0} to 30 nibble-times, multiply 30 by 40 ns to get 120 ns.
Table 3-4 defines the `lance_mode` and `ipg0` parameters.

Table 3-4  Parameters Defining `lance_mode` and `ipg0`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>lance_mode</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><code>lance_mode</code> disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>lance_mode</code> enabled (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipg0</code></td>
<td>0-31^1</td>
<td>Additional IPG before transmitting a packet (after receiving a packet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The default value is 16 nibble-times, which is 6.4 microseconds for 10 Mbps and 0.64 microseconds for 100 Mbps.

Operational Mode Parameters

Table 3-5 describes the operational mode parameters and their default values.

Table 3-5  Operational Mode Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>adv_autoneg_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability advertised by the hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Forced mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= Auto-negotiation (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>adv_100T4_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability advertised by the hardware; read/write parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Not 100BASE-T4 capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 100BASE-T4 capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>adv_100fdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability advertised by the hardware; read/write parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Not 100Mbit/sec full-duplex capable (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 100Mbit/sec full-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>adv_100hdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Local transceiver capability advertised by the hardware; read/write parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Not 100Mbit/sec half-duplex capable (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 100Mbit/sec half-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting the Internal or External Transceiver

Use the use_int_xcvr parameter to change the default behavior. For example, you can select the internal transceiver, even though the driver is capable of selecting the external transceiver. The driver, not the hardware, makes the selection between the internal and external transceiver.

If the external transceiver, which is connected to the MII interface, is present, the driver selects the external transceiver using the default use_int_xcvr 0. If the external transceiver is not present, the driver selects the internal transceiver. When this parameter is set to use_int_xcvr 1, the driver selects the internal transceiver, even if the external transceiver is connected.
Defining the Number of Back-to-Back Packets To Transmit

The `pace_size` parameter (see Table 3-6) defines the maximum number of back-to-back packets you can transmit at one time. If the value is zero, there is no limit to the number of back-to-back packets that can be transmitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>pace_size</code></td>
<td>1 to 255</td>
<td>= Number of back-to-back packets transmitted at one time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= No limit to the number of back-to-back packets that can be transmitted (default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporting Transceiver Capabilities

Table 3-7 describes the read-only transceiver capabilities (either the internal transceiver or the external transceiver), whichever is selected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>autoneg_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not capable of auto-negotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= Auto negotiation capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>100T4_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not 100BASE-T4 capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 100BASE-T4 capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>100fdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not 100Mbit/sec full-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 100Mbit/sec full-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The parameters in Table 3-7 define the capabilities of the hardware. The internal transceiver can support all of these capabilities. The capabilities of the external transceiver are dependent on the device. If the external transceiver is not capable of auto-negotiation but has the capability of all speeds and modes (100 Mbps, 10 Mbps, half-duplex, and full-duplex), you must determine the capabilities of the external transceiver.

**Reporting the Link Partner Capabilities**

Table 3-8 describes the read-only link partner capabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100hdx_cap</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not 100Mbit/sec half-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 100Mbit/sec half-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10fdx_cap</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not 10Mbit/sec full-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 10Mbit/sec full-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10hdx_cap</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>= Not 10Mbit/sec half-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>= 10Mbit/sec half-duplex capable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the link partner is not capable of auto-negotiation (when `lp_autoneg_cap` is 0) the information described in Table 3-8 is not relevant and the parameter value=0.

If the link partner is capable of auto-negotiation (when `lp_autoneg_cap` is 1) then the speed and mode information is displayed when you use auto-negotiation and get the link partner capabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>lp_100hdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No 100Mbit/sec half-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100Mbit/sec half-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lp_10fdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No 10Mbit/sec full-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10Mbit/sec full-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>lp_10hdx_cap</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No 10Mbit/sec half-duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10Mbit/sec half-duplex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Parameters

This chapter describes how to configure the hme driver parameters using the ndd utility in the /etc/system file, or in the hme.conf file. Use the ndd utility to configure parameters that are valid until you reboot the system.

To configure the hme driver parameters for all devices in the system so that the parameter values are always in effect (even after rebooting the system), enter the parameter values in the /etc/system file. When the system is rebooted, it reads the /etc/system file and sets the parameter values in that file.

To set a particular parameter for a device in the system, set the parameter in the hme.conf file in the /kernel/drv directory. The parameters set in the hme.conf file have precedence over the parameters set in the /etc/system file and override the parameters set in the /etc/system file. Setting hme.conf parameter values are always in effect (even after rebooting the system).

Parameter Options

You can set the hme device driver parameters in three ways (ndd, /etc/system, and hme.conf), depending on your needs. To set parameters that are valid until you reboot the system, use the ndd utility. Using ndd is a good way to test parameter settings.
To set parameters so they remain in effect after you reboot the system:

- Add the parameter values to `/etc/system` when you want to configure parameters for all devices in the system.
- Create the `hme.conf` file and add parameter values to `hme.conf` when you need to set a particular parameter for a device in the system.

If you want to test parameter settings, use the `ndd` utility described in Chapter 3. With `ndd`, the parameters are effective until you reboot the system. To make the parameter settings permanent, enter the values in `/etc/system` or `hme.conf` as described in this chapter.

### Setting Parameters Using `ndd`

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

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

### Identifying Device Instances

Before you use the `ndd` utility to get or set a parameter for the `hme` device, you must specify the device instance for the utility if there is more than one `SUNW,hme` device.

#### Note
- If there is only one `SUNW,hme` device, the device is automatically chosen by the `ndd` utility.

#### To specify the device instance for the `ndd` utility

1. Check the `/etc/path_to_inst` file to identify the instance associated with a particular device.
2. Use that instance number to select the device as follows:

```bash
% ndd -set /dev/hme instance <instance#>
```

The device remains selected until you change the selection.

**Non-Interactive and Interactive Modes**

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

- Non-interactive
- Interactive

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

**Using the `ndd` Utility in Non-Interactive Mode**

This section describes how to modify a parameter value and how to display a parameter value.

▼ **To modify a parameter value**

♦ **Use the `-set` option.**

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

```bash
% ndd -set /dev/hme parameter value
```
To display the value of a parameter

Specify the parameter name (and omit the value).
When you omit the -set option, a query operation is assumed and the utility queries the named driver instance, retrieves the value associated with the specified parameter, and prints it:

```
% ndd /dev/hme parameter
```

Using the ndd Utility in Interactive Mode

To modify a parameter value in interactive mode

Specify ndd hme, as shown below.
The ndd utility then prompts you for the name of the parameter:

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

After entering the parameter name, the ndd utility prompts you for the parameter value (see Tables 3-1 through 3-8).
To list all the parameters supported by the hme driver

Type `ndd /dev/hme \?`.
(Refer to Table 3-1 through 3-8 for parameter descriptions.)

```plaintext
example# ndd /dev/hme \?
?
   (read only)
transceiver_inuse
   (read only)
link_status
   (read only)
link_speed
   (read only)
link_mode
   (read only)
ipg1
   (read and write)
ipg2
   (read and write)
use_int_xcvr
   (read and write)
pace_size
   (read and write)
adv_autoneg_cap
   (read and write)
adv_100T4_cap
   (read and write)
adv_100fdx_cap
   (read and write)
adv_100hdx_cap
   (read and write)
adv_10fdx_cap
   (read and write)
adv_10hdx_cap
   (read and write)
autoneg_cap
   (read only)
100T4_cap
   (read only)
100fdx_cap
   (read only)
100hdx_cap
   (read only)
10fdx_cap
   (read only)
10hdx_cap
   (read only)
lp_autoneg_cap
   (read only)
lp_100T4_cap
   (read only)
lp_100fdx_cap
   (read only)
lp_100hdx_cap
   (read only)
lp_10fdx_cap
   (read only)
lp_10hdx_cap
   (read only)
instance
   (read and write)
lance_mode
   (read and write)
ipg0
   (read and write)
example#
```
Setting Forced Mode

This section describes how to set forced mode (not capable of auto-negotiation).

▼ To select one of the five local transceiver capabilities and set the mode to forced mode

1. Select one of the following capabilities: adv_100T4_cap, adv_100fdx_cap, adv_100hdx_cap, adv_10fdx_cap, or adv_10hdx_cap, and set its value to 1.
   If you select more than one of the local transceiver capabilities, the driver selects the one that is highest in the priority order (see the footnote from Table 3-5 on page 13).

2. Set the local transceiver capabilities advertised by the hardware to forced mode = 0, which is not capable of auto-negotiation: adv_autoneg_cap 0
   Use the ndd utility as described in “Using the ndd Utility in Interactive Mode” on page 22.

Auto-Negotiation Mode

This section describes how to select at least one of the five local transceiver capabilities and set the mode to auto-negotiation.

▼ To set the mode to auto-negotiation

1. Select at least one of the five capabilities (adv_100T4_cap, adv_100fdx_cap, adv_100hdx_cap, adv_10fdx_cap, adv_10hdx_cap) that you want to advertise to the remote system, and set its value to 1.

2. Set the local transceiver capabilities advertised by the hardware to 1, the auto-negotiation setting: adv_autoneg_cap 1
   Use the ndd utility as described in “Using the ndd Utility in Interactive Mode” on page 22.
Configuring TCP/IP for Maximum Performance

This section describes how to benchmark the TCP/IP throughput and how to set the TCP/IP hiwater marks for best performance.

▼ To benchmark the TCP/IP throughput
♦ Use the `ndd` command to configure the values of some of the TCP parameters for maximum performance.

▼ To set the TCP hiwater marks for best performance
♦ Type the following `ndd` commands:

```
# ndd -set /dev/tcp tcp_xmit_hiwat 65535
# ndd -set /dev/tcp tcp_recv_hiwat 65535
# ndd -set /dev/tcp tcp_cwnd_max 65534
```

Setting Parameters in the `/etc/system` File

To configure the `hme` driver parameters for all `SUNW,hme` devices in the system so that the parameter variables are always effective (even after rebooting the system), enter the parameter variables in the `/etc/system` file. When you reboot the system, the system reads the `/etc/system` file and sets these parameter variables in the `hme` module in the operating system kernel.

Table 4-1 lists the variables you need to set in the `/etc/system` file.

*Table 4-1* Setting Variables in the `/etc/system` File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipg1</td>
<td>hme_ipg1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg2</td>
<td>hme_ipg2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use_int_xcvr</td>
<td>hme_use_int_xcvr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pace_size</td>
<td>hme_pace_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_autoneg_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_autoneg_cap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These parameter values, described in Chapter 3, are applicable to all SUNW, hme devices on the system. Refer to Table 3-2 on page 11 through Table 3-8 on page 16 for parameter descriptions. For example:

To set the **ipg1** to **10** and **ipg2** to **5** when you reboot

1. Become superuser.
2. Add the following lines to the `/etc/system` file:

   ```
   set hme:hme_ipg1 = 10
   set hme:hme_ipg2 = 5
   ```

3. Save the `/etc/system` file.
4. Save all files and exit all programs. Exit the windowing system.
5. Reboot the system by typing `init 6` at the `#` prompt.
   The system is halted and then rebooted.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adv_100T4_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_100T4_cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_100fdx_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_100fdx_cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_100hdx_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_100hdx_cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_10fdx_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_10fdx_cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv_10hdx_cap</td>
<td>hme_adv_10hdx_cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lance_mode</td>
<td>hme_lance_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipg0</td>
<td>hme_ipg0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Table 4-1  Setting Variables in the `/etc/system` File (Continued)*
Setting Parameters Using the \texttt{hme.conf} File

You can also specify the properties described in the section “Setting Parameters in the \texttt{/etc/system File}” on page 25 on a per device basis by creating the \texttt{hme.conf} file in the \texttt{/kernel/drv} directory. The properties set in the \texttt{hme.conf} file will override the parameters set in the \texttt{/etc/system} file. Use \texttt{hme.conf} when you need to set a particular parameter for a device in the system. The parameters you set are read and write parameters that are listed in Chapter 3.

The man pages for \texttt{prtconf (1M)}, \texttt{system (4)} and \texttt{driver.conf (4)} include additional details. For example:

### ▼ To set \texttt{ipg1} to 20 and \texttt{ipg2} to 10 for the SUNW, hme device in SBus slot 0xe

1. Invoke the \texttt{prtconf -v} command and pipe the output to the \texttt{more} command (\texttt{prtconf -v | more}) or redirect the output of the command to a file name (\texttt{prtconf -v > filename}) and print the redirected file.

2. Find the section in the \texttt{prtconf -v output for SUNW, hme, instance #0}, or \texttt{SUNW, hme, instance #1}, and so on. The output for \texttt{SUNW, hme, instance #0} for a Sun Ultra 1 Creator Series system follows:

```
SUNW,hme, instance #0
   Driver software properties:
       name <pm_norm_pwr> length <4>
           value <0x00000001>.
       name <pm_timestamp> length <4>
           value <0x30743b26>.
   Register Specifications:
       Bus Type=0xe, Address=0x8c00000, Size=108
       Bus Type=0xe, Address=0x8c02000, Size=2000
       Bus Type=0xe, Address=0x8c04000, Size=2000
       Bus Type=0xe, Address=0x8c06000, Size=2000
       Bus Type=0xe, Address=0x8c07000, Size=20
```

4. Create the hme.conf file in the /kernel/drv directory using a text editor and add lines similar to the following to the file:

- Specify name="hme" and class="sbus."
- Use the reg property to specify the device, 0xe in this case. Use the value following Bus Type in the prtconf -v output.
- Type the addresses followed by the specified sizes. Precede each size with 0x and leading zeros, as indicated in the following screen.
- Set ipg1 and ipg2. These parameters are set to 20 and 10, respectively, in this example. Type a semicolon (;) after the last value. The ipg parameters are defined in Chapter 3.

```
name="hme" class="sbus"
reg=0xe,0x8c00000,0x00000108,0xe,0x8c02000,0x00002000,0xe,0x8c04000,0x00000200,0xe,0x8c06000,0x00002000,0xe,0x8c07000,0x00000020
ipg1=20 ipg2=10;
```

5. Save the hme.conf file.

6. Save and close all files and exit all programs; exit the windowing system.

7. Reboot the system by typing the init 6 command at the # prompt.