

Remote Boot and Remote Storage for Intel[®] Ethernet Adapters and Devices

Overview

Welcome to the Remote Boot and Storage Guide for Intel® Ethernet Adapters and devices. This guide covers initiator (client) hardware setup, software configuration on initiators and targets, and troubleshooting tips for remote boot and remote storage configurations.

Intel® Boot Agent

The Intel® Boot Agent is a software product that allows your networked client computer to boot using a program code image supplied by a remote server. Intel Boot Agent complies with the Pre-boot eXecution Environment ([PXE](#)) Version 2.1 Specification. It is compatible with legacy boot agent environments that use [BOOTP](#) protocol.

Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot

Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot provides the capability to boot a client system from a remote iSCSI disk volume located on an iSCSI-based Storage Area Network (SAN).

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot provides the capability to boot a client system from a remote disk volume located on an Fibre Channel Storage Area Network (SAN).

Using Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager

There are two ways to navigate to the FCoE properties in Windows Device Manager: by using the "Data Center" tab on the adapter property sheet or by using the Intel® "Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE Storage Controllers" property sheet.

DCB (Data Center Bridging)

Data Center Bridging (DCB) is a collection of standards-based extensions to classical Ethernet. It provides a lossless data center transport layer that enables the convergence of LANs and SANs onto a single unified fabric.

iSCSI Over DCB

Intel® Ethernet adapters support iSCSI software initiators that are native to the underlying operating system. In the case of Windows, the Microsoft iSCSI Software Initiator, enables connection of a Windows host to an external iSCSI storage array using an Intel Ethernet adapter.

In the case of Open Source distributions, virtually all distributions include support for an Open iSCSI Software Initiator and Intel® Ethernet adapters will support them. Please consult your distribution documentation for additional configuration details on their particular Open iSCSI initiator.

Intel® 82599 and X540-based adapters support iSCSI within a Data Center Bridging cloud. Used in conjunction with switches and targets that support the iSCSI/DCB application TLV, this solution can provide guaranteed minimum bandwidth for iSCSI traffic between the host and target. This solution enables storage administrators to segment iSCSI traffic from LAN traffic, similar to how they can currently segment FCoE from LAN traffic. Previously, iSCSI traffic within a DCB supported environment was treated as LAN traffic by switch vendors. Please consult your switch and target vendors to ensure that they support the iSCSI/DCB application TLV.

Intel® Ethernet FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet)

Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) is the encapsulation of standard Fibre Channel (FC) protocol frames as data within standard Ethernet frames. This link-level encapsulation, teamed with an FCoE-aware Ethernet-to-FC gateway, acts to extend an FC fabric to include Ethernet-based host connectivity. The FCoE specification focuses on encapsulation of FC frames specific to storage class traffic, as defined by the Fibre Channel FC-4 FCP specification.

Jumbo Frames

The base driver supports FCoE mini-Jumbo Frames (2.5k bytes) independent of the LAN Jumbo Frames setting.

FCoE VN to VN (VN2VN) Support

FCoE VN to VN, also called VN2VN, is a standard for connecting two end-nodes (ENodes) directly using FCoE. An ENode can create a VN2VN virtual link with another remote ENode by not connecting to FC or FCoE switches (FCFs) in between, so neither port zoning nor advance fibre channel services is required. The storage software controls access to, and security of, LUNs using LUN masking. The VN2VN fabric may have a lossless Ethernet switch between the ENodes. This allows multiple ENodes to participate in creating more than one VN2VN virtual link in the VN2VN fabric. VN2VN has two operational modes: Point to Point S (PT2PT) and Multipoint.

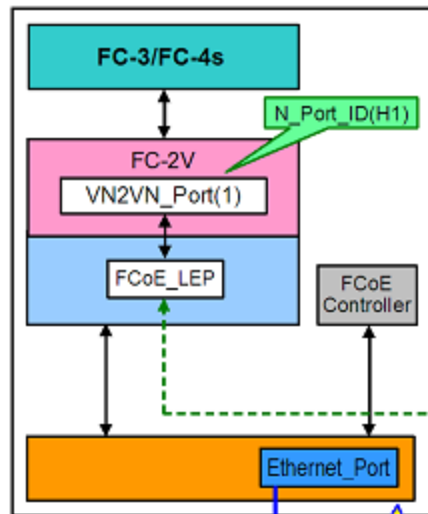


NOTE: The mode of operation is used only during initialization.

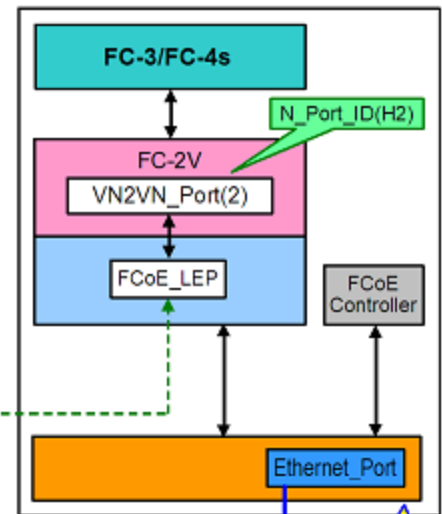
Point to Point (PT2PT) Mode

In Point to Point mode, there are only two ENodes, and they are connected either directly or through a lossless Ethernet switch:

ENode H1



ENode H2



ENode MAC
H1

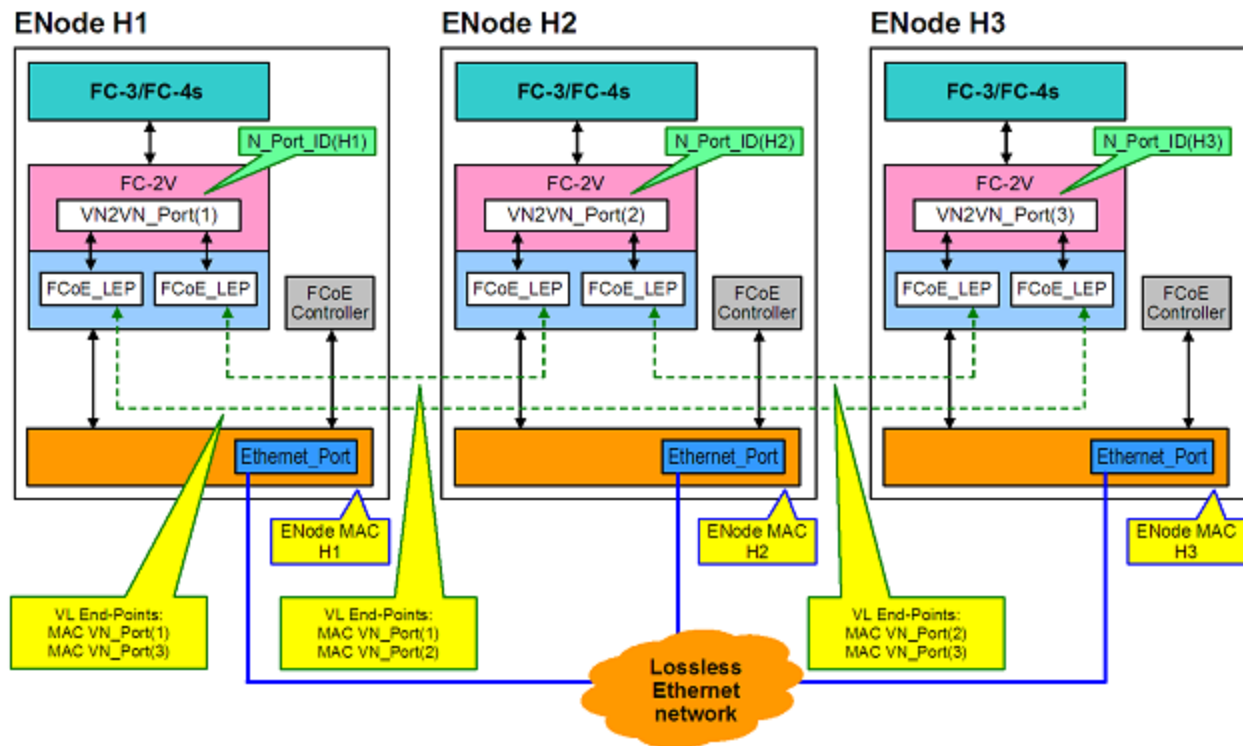
ENode MAC
H2

VL End-Points:
MAC VN_Port(1)
MAC VN_Port(2)

Lossless
Ethernet
Network
(optional)

MultiPoint Mode

If more than two ENodes are detected in the VN2VN fabric, then all nodes should operate in Multipoint mode:



Enabling VN2VN in Microsoft Windows

To enable VN2VN in Microsoft Windows:

1. Start Windows Device Manager.
2. Open the appropriate FCoE miniport property sheet (generally under Storage controllers) and click on the Advanced tab.
3. Select the VN2VN setting and choose "Enable."

UEFI

The UEFI network driver for Intel® Ethernet Network Connection enables network connectivity under UEFI. It can be used in conjunction with UEFI software components available from other sources to perform network functions in the UEFI environment. Intel's UEFI network driver supports Intel's FLB3 file format. This format extends the header information in the FLB file, enabling more than 16 image types, including a combined Option ROM and NVM image.



NOTE: If you update your adapter's NVM image, you must completely power cycle your system, including removing main power, for the update to take effect.

Supported UEFI Implementations

The UEFI network driver supports UEFI platforms based on the following UEFI/EFI specifications:

- UEFI 2.3 (<http://www.uefi.org>)
- UEFI 2.2

- UEFI 2.1
- UEFI 2.0
- EFI 1.10 (<http://www.intel.com/technology/efi>)

UEFI driver binaries are provided for 64-bit (x86-64), and Itanium processor family platforms.

Supported Adapters and Devices

Intel Boot Agent

Intel Boot Agent supports all Intel 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 1 Gigabit Ethernet, and PRO/100 Ethernet Adapters.

FCoE

A list of Intel Ethernet Adapters that support FCoE can be found at <http://www.intel.com/support/go/network/adapter/fcoefaq.htm>

iSCSI

A list of Intel Ethernet Adapters that support iSCSI can be found at <http://www.intel.com/support/go/network/adapter/iscsiadapters.htm>

Flash Images

"Flash" is a generic term for nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM), firmware, and option ROM (OROM). Depending on the device, it can be on the NIC or on the system board.

Enabling the Flash

If you have an Intel Desktop Adapter installed in your client computer, the flash ROM device is already available in your adapter, and no further installation steps are necessary. For Intel Server Adapters, the flash ROM can be enabled using the BootUtil utility. For example, from the command line type:

```
BOOTUTIL -E  
BOOTUTIL -NIC=1 -FLASHENABLE
```

The first line will enumerate the ports available in your system. Choose a port. Then type the second line, selecting the port you wish to enable. For more details, see the bootutil.txt file.

Updating the Flash in Microsoft Windows

Intel® PROSet for Windows* Device Manager can flash the Boot ROM. However, if you need to enable or disable the Boot ROM use BootUtil.

Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager can only be used to program add-in Intel PCI, PCI-X, and PCIe network adapters. Use BootUtil to program LOM (LAN On Motherboard) network connections and other devices.

Using Intel PROSet to flash the UEFI Network Driver Option ROM

Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager can install the UEFI network driver on an Intel network adapter's option ROM. The UEFI network driver will load automatically during system UEFI boot when installed in the option ROM. UEFI specific *.FLB images are included on the CD release media. The "Boot Options" tab in Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager will allow the UEFI *.FLB image to be installed on the network adapter.

Installing/Updating the Flash in MS-DOS Environments

Use BootUtil to install or update the device's flash in an MS-DOS environment:

1. Obtain or create an MS-DOS-bootable USB drive (or other bootable media) and copy the BootUtil utility to it. You can obtain the most up-to-date version from Intel's website at www.intel.com/support/
2. Boot your computer to an MS-DOS prompt.



CAUTION: The next several steps require that your computer be booted only to MS-DOS. These steps cannot be performed from an MS-DOS Command Prompt window or using an MS-DOS task within Windows.

3. Type `BOOTUTIL -nic=x -upgrade` (where x is the number of the adapter you wish to update) and press **Enter**. Refer to the bootutil.txt file for more information.

--or--

Type `BOOTUTIL -all -upgrade` (to update all the adapters).

A message similar to the one below appears showing a list of all compatible network adapters found in your system, assuming both the adapter and the [flash ROM](#) device are properly installed.



NOTE: Actual adapter-related data may vary depending upon the adapters installed.

Adapter Choices						
NIC	Network Address	Series	WOL	Boot ROM Type	Version	
1	00D0B7D36018	Gigabit	No	PXE	4.1.17	
2	000347003E35	Gigabit	No	PXE	4.1.17	

4. Type **Y** (yes) to create a backup of the current contents of the [flash ROM](#) device (not yet updated) onto a file. If such a file already exists, you'll be asked if you want to overwrite the file. If you type **Y** (yes), the flash image file is overwritten with the current contents of the flash ROM. The new Intel Boot Agent image is then written into the flash ROM device used by the adapter. The process takes approximately one minute.



NOTE: The BootUtil utility automatically names the flash image file (backup file) with a .IBA extension.

--or--

Type **N** (no) to cause BootUtil to proceed without first saving a copy of the current contents of the [flash ROM](#) device onto a file. BootUtil asks you to confirm your choice as follows:

```
Continue Update without Restore Image? (Y)es or (N)o:
```

If you type **N** (no), BootUtil cancels the update, leaving the flash contents unchanged, and returns to the DOS prompt. If you type **Y** (yes), a new Intel Boot Agent image is written into the [flash ROM](#) device used by the adapter.

5. You may need to go into the BIOS to change the boot order.

Updating the Flash from Linux

The BootUtil command line utility can update the flash on an Intel network adapter. Run BootUtil with the following command line options to update the flash on all supported Intel network adapters. For example, enter the following command line:

```
bootutil64e -up=efi -all
```

BootUtil can only be used to program add-in Intel network adapters. LOM (LAN On Motherboard) network connections cannot be programmed with the UEFI network driver option ROM.

See the bootutil.txt file for details on using BootUtil.

Installing the UEFI Network Driver Option ROM from the UEFI Shell

The BootUtil command line utility can install the UEFI network driver on an Intel network adapter's option ROM. The UEFI network driver will load automatically during system UEFI boot when installed into the option ROM. Run BootUtil with the following command line options to install the UEFI network driver on all supported Intel network adapters:

For x64 systems:

```
FS0:\>bootutil64e -up=efi -all
```

For ia64 systems:

```
FS0:\>bootutil64 -up=efi64 -all
```

BootUtil can only be used to program add-in Intel PCI, PCI-X, and PCIe network adapters. LOM (LAN On Motherboard) network connections cannot be programmed with the UEFI network driver option ROM.

See the bootutil.txt file for details on using BootUtil.

UEFI Network Device Driver for Intel® Ethernet Network Connections

UEFI Network Stack

As of UEFI 2.1 there are two network stack configurations under UEFI. The most common configuration is the PXE based network stack. The alternate network stack provides IPv4 TCP, UDP, and MTFTP network protocol support. As of UEFI 2.1 the PXE and IP-based network stacks cannot be loaded or operate simultaneously. The following two sections describe each UEFI network stack configuration.

Reference implementations of the PXE and IP based network stack source code are available for download at www.tianocore.org.

Loading the UEFI Network Driver

The network driver can be loaded using the UEFI shell "load" command:

```
load e3040e2.efi
```

Configuring UEFI Network Stack for PXE

The PXE (Preboot eXecution Environment) based UEFI network stack provides support for UEFI network boot loaders downloaded from a WFM compliant PXE server. Services which can be enabled include Windows Deployment Services (WDS), Linux network installation (Elilo), and TFTP file transfers. To enable UEFI PXE services the following network protocol drivers must be loaded with: snp.efi, bc.efi, and pxe dhcp4.efi. These drivers can be loaded from the UEFI "load" shell command, but are often included as part of the UEFI system firmware. The UEFI shell command "drivers" can be used to determine if the UEFI PXE drivers are included in the UEFI implementation. The drivers command will output a table listing drivers loaded in the system. The following entries must be present in order to network boot a UEFI system over PXE:

DRV	VERSION	TYPE	CFG	DIAG	#D	#C	DRIVER NAME	IMAGE NAME
F5	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	Simple Network Protocol Driver	SNP
F7	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	PXE Base Code Driver	BC
F9	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	PXE DHCPv4 Driver	PxeDhcp4
FA	03004000	B	X	X	2	2	Intel(R) Network Connection 3.0.00	/e3000e2.efi

A network boot option will appear in the boot options menu when the UEFI PXE network stack and Intel UEFI network driver have been loaded. Selecting this boot option will initiate a PXE network boot.

Configuring UEFI Network Stack for TCP/UDP/MTFTP

An IP-based network stack is available to applications requiring IP-based network protocols such as TCP, UDP, or MTFTP. The following UEFI network drivers must be built into the UEFI platform implementation to enable this stack: SNP (Simple Network Protocol), MNP (Managed Network Protocol), ARP, DHCP4, IPv4, ip4config, TCPv4, UDPv4, and MTFTPv4. These drivers will show up in the UEFI "drivers" command output if they are included in the platform UEFI implementation:

DRV	VERSION	TYPE	CFG	DIAG	#D	#C	DRIVER NAME	IMAGE NAME
F5	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	IP4 CONFIG Network Service Driver	Ip4Config
F7	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	Simple Network Protocol Driver	SNP
F8	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	ARP Network Service Driver	Arp
F9	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	Tcp Network Service Driver	Tcp4
FA	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	IP4 Network Service Driver	Ip4
FB	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	DHCP Protocol Driver	Dhcp4
FC	00000010	D	-	-	6	-	UDP Network Service Driver	Udp4
FD	00000010	D	-	-	2	-	MTFTP4 Network Service	Mtftp4
FE	00000010	B	-	-	2	6	MNP Network Service Driver	/mnp.efi
FF	03099900	B	X	X	2	2	Intel(R) Network Connection 3.0.00	/e3000e2.efi

The ifconfig UEFI shell command must be used to configure each network interface. Running "ifconfig -?" from the UEFI shell will display usage instructions for ifconfig.

Unloading the UEFI Network Driver

To unload a network driver from memory the UEFI "unload" command is used. The syntax for using the unload command is as follows: "unload [driver handle]", where driver handle is the number assigned to the driver in the far left column of the "drivers" output screen.

Force Speed and Duplex

The UEFI network driver supports forced speed and duplex capability. The force speed and duplex menu can be accessed with UEFI shell command "drvcfg":

```
drvcfg -s [driver handle] [control handle]
```

The following speed and duplex configurations can be selected:

- Autonegotiate (recommended)
- 100 Mbps, full duplex
- 100 Mbps, half duplex
- 10 Mbps, full duplex
- 10 Mbps, half duplex

The speed and duplex setting selected must match the speed and duplex setting of the connecting network port. A speed and duplex mismatch between ports will result in dropped packets and poor network performance. It is recommended to set all ports on a network to autonegotiate. Connected ports must be set to autonegotiate in order to establish a 1 gigabit per second connection.

Fiber-optic and 10 gigabit ethernet adapters do not support forced speed and duplex.

Diagnostic Capability

The UEFI network driver features built in hardware diagnostic tests. The diagnostic tests are called with the UEFI shell `drvdiag` command.

```
drvdiag -s -Performs a basic hardware register test.  
drvdiag -e -Performs an internal loopback transmit and receive test.
```

Client/Initiator Setup

To set up your client system,

1. Enable the Flash on the selected port or adapter.
2. Update the Flash with the latest Flash Image.
3. Configure the boot protocol you wish to use.

Boot Agent Client Configuration Setup

The Intel® Boot Agent software provides configuration options that allow you to customize the behavior of the Intel Boot Agent software. You can configure the Intel Boot Agent in any of the following environments:

- A Microsoft* Windows* Environment
- A Microsoft* MS-DOS* environment
- A pre-boot environment (before operating system is loaded)

The Intel Boot Agent supports PXE in pre-boot, Microsoft Windows*, and DOS environments. In each of these environments, a single user interface allows you to configure PXE protocols on Intel® Ethernet Adapters.

To enter the Intel Boot Agent setup menu, press and hold <Ctrl>-S during system start-up.

Configuring the Intel® Boot Agent in a Microsoft Windows Environment

If you use the Windows operating system on your client computer, you can use Intel® PROSet for Windows* Device Manager to configure and update the Intel Boot Agent software. Intel PROSet is available through the device manager. Intel PROSet provides a special tab, called the *Boot Options* tab, used for configuring and updating the Intel Boot Agent software.

To access the Boot Options tab:

1. Open Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager by opening the **System** Control Panel. On the **Hardware** tab, click **Device Manager**.
2. Select the appropriate adapter and click the **Boot Options** tab. If the tab does not appear, update your network driver.
3. The Boot Options tab shows a list of current configuration parameters and their corresponding values. Corresponding configuration values appear for the selected setting in a drop-down box. A brief description of the setting's function appears in the Description box below it. See [Boot Agent Configuration Settings](#) for a list of configuration parameters, their possible values, and detailed descriptions.
4. Select a setting you want to change from the **Settings** selection box.
5. Select a value for that setting from the **Value** drop-down list.
6. Repeat the preceding two steps to change any additional settings.
7. Once you have completed your changes, click **Apply Changes** to update the adapter with the new values.

Configuring the Intel® Boot Agent in an MS-DOS Environment

Intel provides a utility, Intel® Ethernet Flash Firmware Utility (BootUtil) for installing and configuring the Intel Boot Agent using the DOS environment. See bootutil.txt for complete information.

Configuring the Intel® Boot Agent in a Pre-Boot PXE Environment



NOTE: Intel Boot Agent may be disabled in the BIOS.

You can customize the behavior of the Intel Boot Agent software through a pre-boot (operating system independent) configuration setup program contained within the adapter's flash ROM. You can access this pre-boot configuration setup program each time the client computer cycles through the boot process.

When the boot process begins, the screen clears and the computer begins its Power On Self Test (POST) sequence. Shortly after completion of the POST, the Intel Boot Agent software stored in flash ROM executes. The Intel Boot Agent then displays an initialization message, similar to the one below, indicating that it is active:

```
Initializing Intel(R) Boot Agent Version X.X.XX
PXE 2.0 Build 083
```



NOTE: This display may be hidden by the manufacturer's splash screen. Consult your manufacturer's documentation for details.

The configuration setup menu shows a list of configuration settings on the left and their corresponding values on the right. Key descriptions near the bottom of the menu indicate how to change values for the configuration settings. For each selected setting, a brief "mini-Help" description of its function appears just above the key descriptions.

1. Highlight the setting you need to change by using the arrow keys.
2. Once you have accessed the setting you want to change, press the spacebar until the desired value appears.
3. Once you have completed your changes, press **F4** to update the adapter with the new values. Any changed configuration values are applied as the boot process resumes.

The table below provides a list of configuration settings, their possible values, and their detailed descriptions:

Intel Boot Agent Configuration Settings

Configuration Setting	Possible Values	Description
Network Boot Protocol	PXE (Preboot eXecution Environment)	Select PXE for use with network management programs, such as LANDesk® Management Suite. NOTE: Depending on the configuration of the Intel Boot Agent, this parameter may not be changeable.
Boot Order	Use BIOS Setup Boot Order	Sets the boot order in which devices are selected during boot up if the computer does not have its own control method.

	Try network first, then local drives Try local drives first, then network Try network only Try local drives only	If your client computer's BIOS supports the BIOS Boot Specification (BBS), or allows PnP -compliant selection of the boot order in the BIOS setup program, then this setting will always be Use BIOS Setup Boot Order and cannot be changed. In this case, refer to the BIOS setup manual specific to your client computer to set up boot options. If your client computer does not have a BBS- or PnP-compliant BIOS, you can select any one of the other possible values listed for this setting except for Use BIOS Setup Boot Order .
Legacy OS Wakeup Support. (For 82559-based adapters only)	0 = Disabled (Default Value) 1 = Enabled	If set to 1, the Intel Boot Agent will enable PME in the adapter's PCI configuration space during initialization. This allows remote wakeup under legacy operating systems that don't normally support it. Note that enabling this makes the adapter technically non-compliant with the ACPI specification, which is why the default is disabled.



NOTE: If, during PXE boot, more than one adapter is installed in a computer and you want to boot from the boot ROM located on a specific adapter, you can do so by removing the adapter from the BIOS Boot Order or disabling the flash by running `BootUtil -FlashDisable` on the desired adapter.

While the configuration setup menu is displayed, diagnostics information is also displayed in the lower half of the screen. This information can be helpful during interaction with Intel Customer Support personnel or your IT team members. For more information about how to interpret the information displayed, refer to [Diagnostics Information for Pre-boot PXE Environments](#).

iSCSI Initiator Setup

Configuring Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot on a Microsoft* Windows* Client Initiator

Requirements

1. Make sure the iSCSI initiator system starts the iSCSI Boot firmware. The firmware should be configured properly, be able to connect to iSCSI target, and detect the boot disk.
2. You will need Microsoft* iSCSI Software Initiator with integrated software boot support. This boot version of the initiator is available [here](#).
3. To enable crash dump support, follow the steps in [Crash Dump Support](#).

Configuring Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot on a Linux* Client Initiator

1. Install the Open-iSCSI initiator utilities.

```
#yum -y install iscsi-initiator-utils
```

2. Refer to www.open-iscsi.org/docs/README.

3. Configure your iSCSI array to allow access.
 - a. Examine `/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi` for the Linux host initiator name.
 - b. Update your volume manager with this host initiator name.
4. Set iscsi to start on boot.

```
#chkconfig iscsd on
#chkconfig iscsi on
```

5. Start iSCSI service (192.168.x.x is the IP Address of your target).

```
#iscsiadm -n discovery -t s -p 192.168.x.x
```

Observe the target names returned by iscsi discovery.

6. Log onto the target (-m XXX -T is XXX -I XXX -).

```
iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2123-01.com:yada:yada: -p 192.168.2.124 -l
```

iSCSI Boot POST Setup

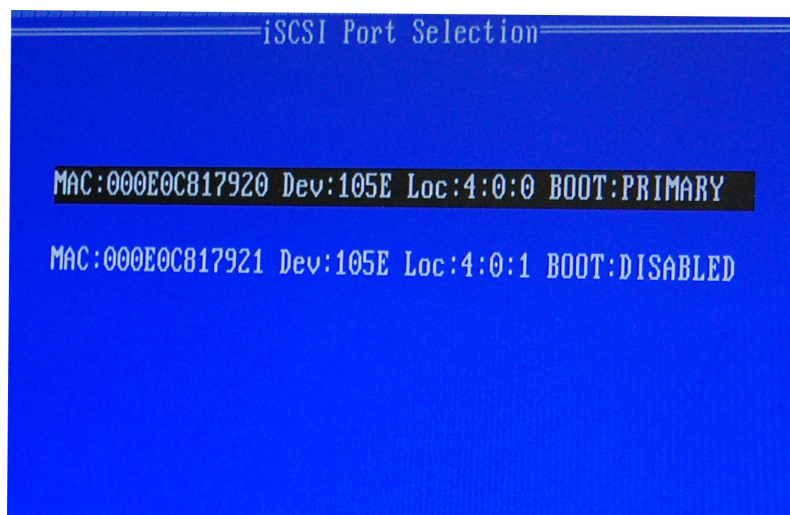
Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot features a setup menu which allows two network ports in one system to be enabled as iSCSI Boot devices. To configure Intel® iSCSI Boot, power-on or reset the system and press the Ctrl-D key when the message "Press <Ctrl-D> to run setup..." is displayed. After pressing the Ctrl-D key, you will be taken to the Intel® iSCSI Boot Port Selection Setup Menu.



NOTE: When booting an operating system from a local disk, Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot should be disabled for all network ports.

Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot Port Selection Menu

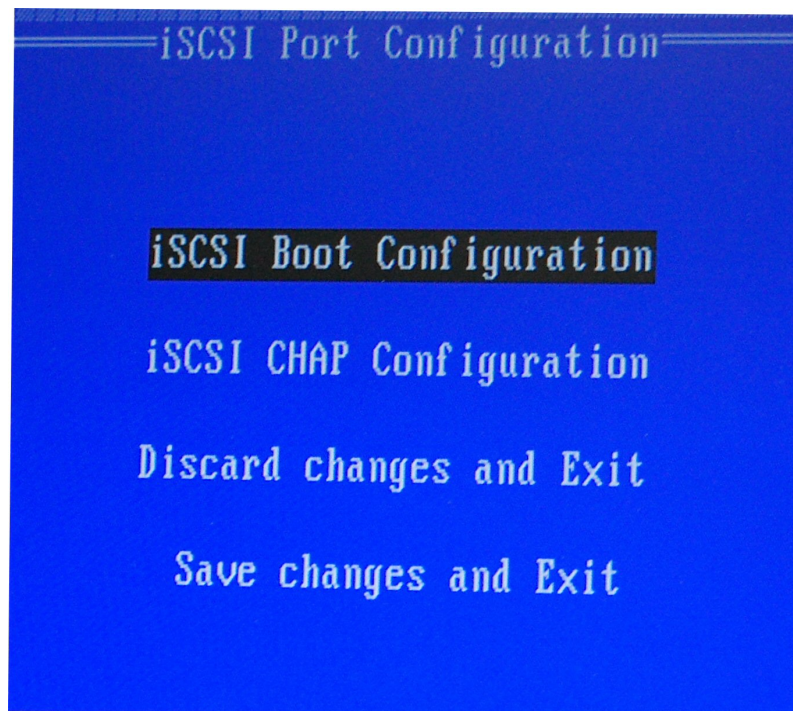
The first screen of the Intel® iSCSI Boot Setup Menu displays a list of Intel® iSCSI Boot-capable adapters. For each adapter port the associated PCI device ID, PCI bus/device/function location, and a field indicating Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot status is displayed. Up to 10 iSCSI Boot-capable ports are displayed within the Port Selection Menu. If there are more Intel® iSCSI Boot-capable adapters, these are not listed in the setup menu.



The usage of this menu is described below:

- One network port in the system can be selected as the primary boot port by pressing the 'P' key when highlighted. The primary boot port will be the first port used by Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot to connect to the iSCSI target. Only one port may be selected as a primary boot port.
- One network port in the system can be selected as the secondary boot port by pressing the 'S' key when highlighted. The secondary boot port will only be used to connect to the iSCSI target disk if the primary boot port fails to establish a connection. Only one port may be selected as a secondary boot port.
- Pressing the 'D' key with a network port highlighted will disable Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot on that port.
- Pressing the 'B' key with a network port highlighted will blink an LED on that port.
- Press the Esc key to leave the screen.

Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot Port Specific Setup Menu



The port specific iSCSI setup menu has four options:

- **Intel® iSCSI Boot Configuration** - Selecting this option will take you to the iSCSI Boot Configuration Setup Menu. The [iSCSI Boot Configuration Menu](#) is described in detail in the section below and will allow you to configure the iSCSI parameters for the selected network port.
- **CHAP Configuration** - Selecting this option will take you to the CHAP configuration screen. The [CHAP Configuration Menu](#) is described in detail in the section below.
- **Discard Changes and Exit** - Selecting this option will discard all changes made in the iSCSI Boot Configuration and CHAP Configuration setup screens, and return back to the iSCSI Boot Port Selection Menu.
- **Save Changes and Exit** - Selecting this option will save all changes made in the iSCSI Boot Configuration and CHAP Configuration setup screens. After selecting this option, you will return to the iSCSI Boot Port Selection Menu.

Intel® iSCSI Boot Configuration Menu

The Intel® iSCSI Boot Configuration Menu allows you to configure the iSCSI Boot and Internet Protocol (IP) parameters for a specific port. The iSCSI settings can be configured manually or retrieved dynamically from a DHCP server.

iSCSI Boot Configuration

☐ Use dynamic IP configuration (DHCP)

Initiator Name: iqn.1987-05.com
Initiator IP: 10.0.0.10
Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0
Gateway: 10.0.0.254
VLAN ID:

☐ Use DHCP for iSCSI Target information

Target Name: iqn.1991-05.com
Target IP: 10.0.0.50
Target Port: 3260
Boot LUN: 0

[OK] [Cancel]

Listed below are the options in the Intel® iSCSI Boot Configuration Menu:

- **Use Dynamic IP Configuration (DHCP)** - Selecting this checkbox will cause iSCSI Boot to attempt to get the client IP address, subnet mask, and gateway IP address from a DHCP server. If this checkbox is enabled, these fields will not be visible.
- **Initiator Name** - Enter the iSCSI initiator name to be used by Intel® iSCSI Boot when connecting to an iSCSI target. The value entered in this field is global and used by all iSCSI Boot-enabled ports in the system. This field may be left blank if the "Use DHCP For Target Configuration" checkbox is enabled. For information on how to retrieve the iSCSI initiator name dynamically from a DHCP server see the section ["DHCP Server Configuration"](#).
- **Initiator IP** - Enter the client IP address to be used for this port as static IP configuration in this field. This IP address will be used by the port during the entire iSCSI session. This option is visible if DHCP is not enabled.
- **Subnet Mask** - Enter the IP subnet-mask in this field. This should be the IP subnet mask used on the network which the selected port will be connecting to for iSCSI. This option is visible if DHCP is not enabled.
- **Gateway IP** - Enter the IP address of the network gateway in this field. This field is necessary if the iSCSI target is located on a different sub-network than the selected Intel® iSCSI Boot port. This option is visible if DHCP is not enabled.

- **Use DHCP for iSCSI Target Information** - Selecting this checkbox will cause Intel® iSCSI Boot to attempt to gather the iSCSI target's IP address, IP port number, iSCSI target name, and SCSI LUN ID from a DHCP server on the network. For information on how to configure the iSCSI target parameters using DHCP see the section "[DHCP Server Configuration](#)". When this checkbox is enabled, these fields will not be visible.
- **Target Name** - Enter the IQN name of the iSCSI target in this field. This option is visible if DHCP for iSCSI target is not enabled.
- **Target IP** - Enter the target IP address of the iSCSI target in this field. This option is visible if DHCP for iSCSI target is not enabled.
- **Target Port** - TCP Port Number.
- **Boot LUN** - Enter the LUN ID of the boot disk on the iSCSI target in this field. This option is visible if DHCP for iSCSI target is not enabled.

iSCSI CHAP Configuration

Intel® iSCSI Boot supports Mutual CHAP MD5 authentication with an iSCSI target. Intel® iSCSI Boot uses the "MD5 Message Digest Algorithm" developed by RSA Data Security, Inc.

iSCSI CHAP Configuration

Specify the same authentication information as configured on the target.

☒ Use CHAP

User Name: iscsiboot

Target Secret: *****

☒ Use Mutual CHAP

Initiator Secret: *****

Minimum CHAP secret length is 12 and maximum 16.

[OK] [Cancel]

The iSCSI CHAP Configuration menu has the following options to enable CHAP authentication:

- **Use CHAP** - Selecting this checkbox will enable CHAP authentication for this port. CHAP allows the target to authenticate the initiator. After enabling CHAP authentication, a user name and target password must be entered.
- **User Name** - Enter the CHAP user name in this field. This must be the same as the CHAP user name configured on the iSCSI target.

- **Target Secret** - Enter the CHAP password in this field. This must be the same as the CHAP password configured on the iSCSI target and must be between 12 and 16 characters in length. This password can not be the same as the **Initiator Secret**.
- **Use Mutual CHAP** – Selecting this checkbox will enable Mutual CHAP authentication for this port. Mutual CHAP allows the initiator to authenticate the target. After enabling Mutual CHAP authentication, an initiator password must be entered. Mutual CHAP can only be selected if Use CHAP is selected.
- **Initiator Secret** - Enter the Mutual CHAP password in this field. This password must also be configured on the iSCSI target and must be between 12 and 16 characters in length. This password can not be the same as the **Target Secret**.

The CHAP Authentication feature of this product requires the following acknowledgements:

This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (eyay@cryptsoft.com). This product includes software written by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).

This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit. (<http://www.openssl.org/>).

Intel® PROSet for Windows® Device Manager

Many of the functions of the Intel® iSCSI Boot Port Selection Setup Menu can also be configured or revised from Windows Device Manager. Open the adapter's property sheet and select the **Data Options** tab. You must install the latest Intel Ethernet Adapter drivers and software to access this.

iSCSI Over DCB (Data Center Bridging)

iSCSI installation includes the installation of the iSCSI DCB Agent (iscsidcb.exe) user mode service.



NOTE: DCB does not install in a VM. iSCSI over DCB is only supported in the base OS. An iscsi initiator running in a VM will not benefit from DCB ethernet enhancements.

Configuring iSCSI Over DCB

Enable DCB on the adapter by the following:

1. From **Windows Device Manager**, expand **Networking Adapters** and highlight the appropriate adapter (such as Intel® Ethernet Server Adapter X520). Right click on the **Intel adapter** and select **Properties**.
2. In the **Property Page**, select the **Data Center Tab**.

Data Center Bridging is most often configured at the switch. If the switch is not DCB capable, the DCB handshake will fail but the iSCSI connection will not be lost. The **Data Center Tab** provides feedback as to the DCB state, operational or non- operational, as well as providing additional details should it be non-operational.

Using iSCSI over DCB with ANS Teaming

The Intel® iSCSI Agent is responsible for maintaining all packet filters for the purpose of priority tagging iSCSI traffic flowing over DCB-enabled adapters. The iSCSI Agent will create and maintain a traffic filter for an ANS Team if at least one member of the team has an "Operational" DCB status. However, if any adapter on the team does not have an "Operational" DCB status, the iSCSI Agent will log an error in the Windows Event Log

for that adapter. These error messages are to notify the administrator of configuration issues that need to be addressed, but do not affect the tagging or flow of iSCSI traffic for that team, unless it explicitly states that the TC Filter has been removed.

Go here for more information about [DCB](#).

FCoE Client Setup

Installing and Configuring Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot on a Microsoft* Windows* Client



WARNINGS:

- **Do not update the base driver via the Windows Update method**
Doing so may render the system inoperable, generating a blue screen. The FCoE Stack and base driver need to be matched. The FCoE stack may get out of sync with the base driver if the base driver is updated via Windows Update. Updating can only be done via the Intel® Network Connections Installer.
- **If you are running Microsoft* Windows Server* 2012 R2, you must install KB2883200.**
Failure to do so may result in an Error 1719 and a blue screen.

New Installation on a Windows Server* system

From the Intel CD: Click the **FCoE/DCB checkbox** to install Intel® Ethernet FCoE Protocol Driver and DCB. The MSI Installer installs all FCoE and DCB components including Base Driver.

Microsoft Hotfixes

The following Microsoft hotfixes have been found to be needed for specific use cases:

Windows 2008 R2

- KB983554 - High-performance storage devices fix
- KB2708811 - Data corruption occurs under random write stress

Multipath I/O (MPIO)

Windows 2008 R2

- KB979743 - MPIO - write errors
- KB981379 - MS DSM - target issues

Windows 2008 R2 SP1

- KB2406705

Configuring MPIO Timers: <[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee619749\(WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee619749(WS.10).aspx)> contains additional information about these registry settings.

Set the PathRecoveryInterval value to 60

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Configuration Using Intel® PROSet for Windows* Device Manager

Many FCoE functions can also be configured or revised using Intel PROSet for Windows* Device Manager, accessed from the **FCoE Properties** button within the **Data Center** tab. You can use Intel PROSet to perform the following tasks:

- Configure FCoE initiator specific settings
- Go to the corresponding port driver
- Review FCoE initiator information
- Obtain general information
- Review statistics
- Obtain information about the initiator
- Obtain information about attached devices
- FIP discovered VLANs and status

In addition, you can find some FCoE RSS performance settings under the Performance Options of the Advanced tab of the Network Adapter device properties. For additional information see the Receive Side Scaling subsection of the Microsoft Windows Advanced Features section of the Intel(R) 10GbE Adapter Guide.



NOTES:

- PROSetCL.EXE is used for DCB/FCoE configuration on Microsoft* Windows* Server 2008 Core and Microsoft* Windows* Server 2008 R2 Core operating systems.
 - From the **Boot Options Tab**, the user will see the **Flash Information Button**. Clicking on the **Flash Information Button** will open the **Flash Information Dialog**. From the **Flash Information Dialog**, clicking on the **Update Flash** button allows Intel® iSCSI Remote Boot, Intel® Boot Agent (IBA), Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot, EFI, and CLP to be written. The update operation writes a new image to the adapter's Flash and modifies the EEPROM, which may temporarily disable the operation of the Windows* network device driver. You might need to reboot the computer following this operation.
 - You cannot update the flash image of a LOM; this button will be disabled.
1. Create a disk target (LUN) on an available Fibre Channel target. Configure this LUN to be accessible to the WWPN address of the initiator of the host being booted.
 2. Make sure the client system starts the Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot firmware. The firmware should be configured properly, be able to connect to Fibre Channel target, and detect the boot disk.

Intel® PROSet for Windows* Device Manager

Many of the functions of the Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot Port Selection Setup Menu can also be configured or revised using Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager.

- Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot version is displayed on the **Boot Options** tab if the combo image supports FCoE Boot.
- Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot is an **Active Image** option if FCoE Boot is supported by the combo image.
- The **Active Image** setting enables/disables Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot in the EEPROM.
- Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot settings are displayed if **FCoE Boot** is the active image.

Installing Windows Server from a Remote Disk ("Diskless Install")

After the Option ROM is installed, if you wish to install the Windows Server operating system directly to the FCoE disk, do the following:

1. Locate the FCoE drivers in \APPS\FCOEBOOT\Winx64\. Extract all zipped files and copy to a CD/DVD or USB media.
2. Boot the install media.
3. Perform a Custom install and proceed to the "Where do you want to install Windows?" screen.
4. Use **Load Driver** to load the FCoE drivers. Browse to the location you chose in Step 1 in this section and load the following two drivers in the specified order:
 1. Intel(R) Ethernet Setup Driver for FCoE.
 2. Intel(R) Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE.

Note: the FCoE drivers will block any other network traffic from the FCoE-supported ports until after Step 7 in this section. Do not attempt to install an NDIS miniport for any FCoE-supported ports prior to Step 7 in this section.

5. You should now see the FCoE disk or disks appear in the list of available install targets. All disks accessible by this initiator through the boot port should appear.
6. Select the FCoE disk configured for boot in the Option ROM and continue the install until Windows is installed and you are at the desktop.
7. Follow the instructions for [installing Windows Server and the FCoE stack](#). This will install the networking drivers and configure the FCoE drivers to work with the networking drivers. Note that you cannot deselect the FCoE feature. You will be prompted to reboot at the end of the installation process.
8. Windows may prompt you to reboot once again after it returns to the desktop.

Installing Windows Server with Local Disk

After the Option ROM is installed, if you wish to install Windows Server with local disk, do the following:

1. Follow the instructions for [installing Windows Server and the FCoE stack](#).
2. Verify that the FCoE Boot disk is available in the **Fabric View** tab of Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager, and verify that you are online using Windows Disk Manager.
3. Open a command prompt, run the fcoeprep.bat batch file. To find the batch file, navigate to the \APPS\FCOEBOOT\Winx64\ directory.
4. Shut Windows down and capture the OS image to a local disk partition.
5. Transfer the image from the local hard drive to the FCoE target. This may be done from within the local Windows installation.
6. For Windows 2008 R2 SP1 only: Run bcdboot.exe from the local Windows installation to make the FCoE disk bootable.
 - If a System Reserved partition exists on the FCoE disk, type: `bcdboot F:\Windows /s E:`
where E: is the FCoE System Reserved partition and F: is the FCoE partition with the Windows directory.
 - If a System Reserved partition does not exist, type: `bcdboot E:\Windows /s E:`
where E: is the FCoE partition with the Windows directory.
7. Shut down and remove the local disk.
8. Configure the system BIOS to boot from the FCoE disk and boot.



NOTE: See Microsoft's documentation for more detailed instructions.

Upgrading Windows Drivers on an Intel® Ethernet FCoE-Booted System

Upgrading an FCoE-booted system can only be done via the Intel® Network Connections Installer. A reboot is required to complete the upgrade. You cannot upgrade a port's Windows driver and software package if the port is in the path to the virtual memory paging file and is also part of a Microsoft Server 2012 NIC Team (LBFO Team). To complete the upgrade, remove the port from the LBFO team and restart the upgrade.

Validation and Storage Certification

The software components for Intel® Ethernet FCoE are comprised of two major components: the Intel® Ethernet base driver and the Intel® Ethernet FCoE Driver. They are developed and validated as an ordered pair. You are strongly encouraged to avoid scenarios, either through upgrades or Windows update, where the Intel® Ethernet driver version is not the version released with the corresponding Intel® Ethernet FCoE driver. For more information, visit the [download center](#).



NOTES:

- Individually upgrading/downgrading the Intel® Ethernet FCoE driver will not work and may even cause a blue screen; the entire FCoE package must be the same version. Upgrade the entire FCoE package using the Intel® Network Connections installer only.
- If you uninstalled the Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE component, just find the same version that you uninstalled and re-install it; or uninstall and then re-install the entire FCoE package.

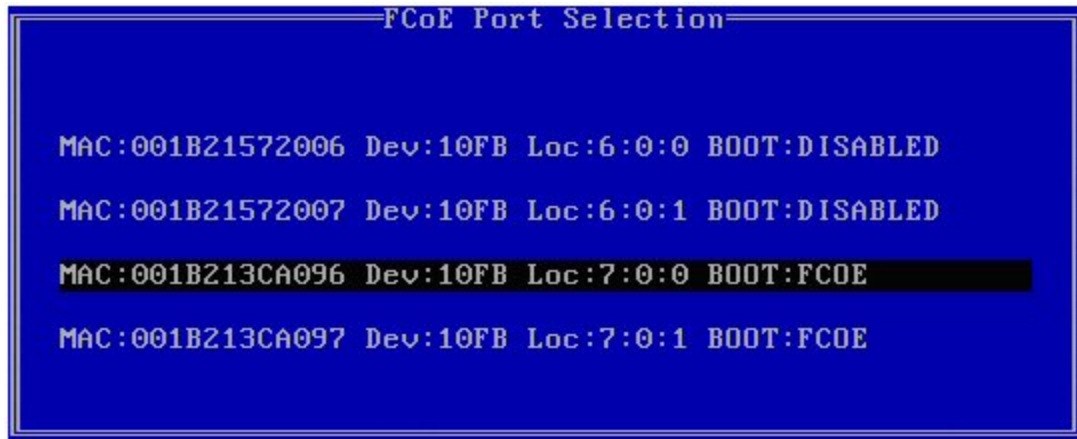
Intel and the storage vendors spend considerable effort ensuring that their respective products operate with each other as expected for every version that we release. However, given the sheer number of releases and each respective organizations' differing schedules, you are ***strongly encouraged*** to use their storage vendor's support matrix to ensure that the versions that they are deploying for the Intel® Ethernet Protocol Driver, the switch and storage vendor have been tested as an integrated set.

Setting up Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot on a Linux* Client

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot Option ROM Setup

FCoE Port Selection Menu

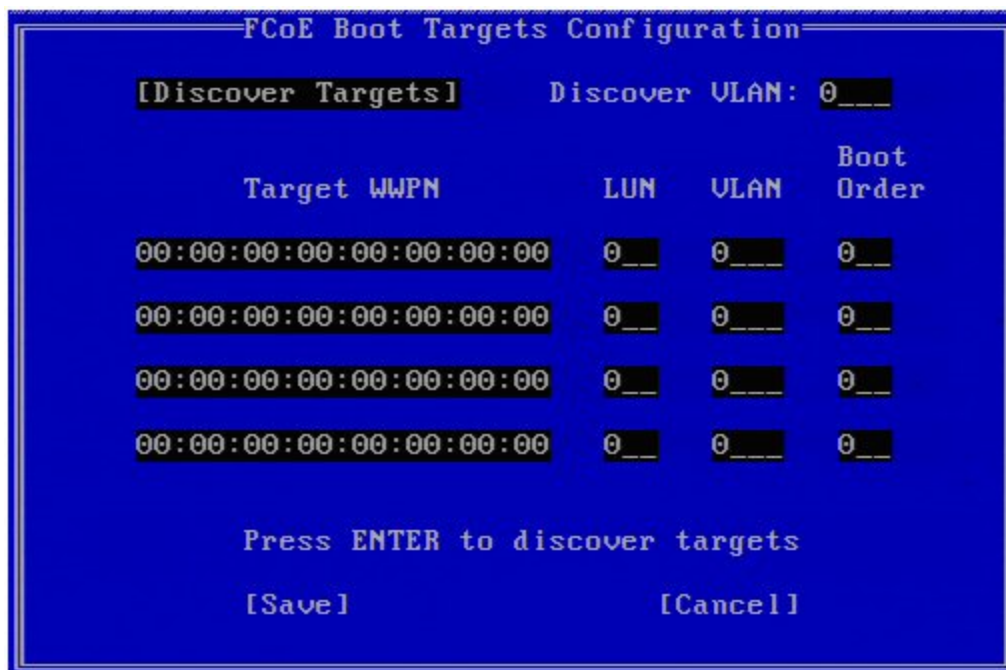
To configure Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot, power-on or reset the system and input the Ctrl-D key combination when the message "Press <Ctrl-D> to run setup..." is displayed. After inputting the Ctrl-D key combination, you will be taken to the Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot Port Selection Setup Menu.



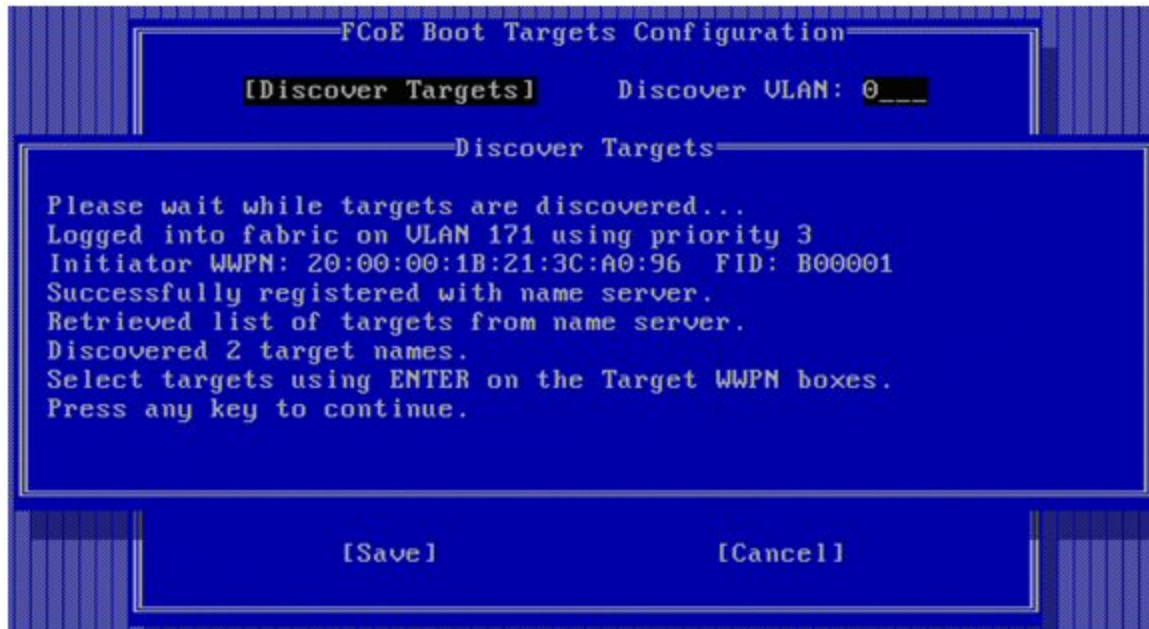
The first screen of the Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot Setup Menu displays a list of Intel® FCoE Boot-capable adapters. For each adapter port, the associated SAN MAC address, PCI device ID, PCI bus/device/function location, and a field indicating FCoE Boot status is displayed. Up to 10 FCoE Boot-capable ports can be displayed within the Port Selection Menu. If there are more Intel® FCoE Boot-capable adapters, these are not listed in the setup menu.

Highlight the desired port and press **Enter**.

FCoE Boot Targets Configuration Menu



FCoE Boot Targets Configuration: **Discover Targets** is highlighted by default. If the **Discover VLAN** value displayed is not what you want, enter the correct value. Highlight **Discover Targets** and then press **Enter** to show targets associated with the **Discover VLAN** value. Under **Target WWPN**, if you know the desired WWPN you can manually enter it or press **Enter** to display a list of previously discovered targets.



FCoE Target Selection Menu



Highlight the desired **Target** from the list and press **Enter**.

FCoE Boot Targets Configuration

[Discover Targets] Discover VLAN: **171_**

Target WWPN	LUN	VLAN	Boot Order
20:16:00:A0:B8:42:13:8C	0__	171_	1__
50:00:CC:A0:04:41:6B:2E	1__	171_	2__
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00	0__	0__	0__
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00	0__	0__	0__

[Save] [Cancel]

Manually fill in the **LUN** and **Boot Order** values.

Boot Order valid values are 0-4, where 0 means no boot order or ignore the target. A 0 value also indicates that this port should not be used to connect to the target. Boot order values of 1-4 can only be assigned once to target(s) across all FCoE boot-enabled ports.

VLAN value is 0 by default. You may do a **Discover Targets** which will display a VLAN. If the VLAN displayed is not the one you require, enter the VLAN manually and then perform **Discover Targets** on that VLAN.

Hit **Save**.



NOTE: After the **Discover Targets** function is executed, the Option ROM will attempt to remain logged into the fabric until the **FCoE Boot Targets Configuration Menu** is exited.

- Keyboard Shortcuts: Up/Down, TAB and SHIFT-TAB to move between the controls. Left/Right/Home/End/Del/Backspace in the edit boxes.
- Press the Esc key to leave the screen.

UEFI Setup for Intel® FCoE Boot

Boot the platform into the UEFI shell and proceed as follows:

1. Make sure the UEFI UNDI driver is loaded. Check this using `Drivers` command. If the driver is not loaded, softload the driver with the `load E####x4.efi` command.
2. Load the UEFI FCoE Boot driver: `fs0:\> load FcoeDxe.efi`
3. Launch `FcoeConfig.efi` application: `fs0:\> FcoeConfig.efi`

Note: On UEFI 2.3.1 platforms you can configure FCoE Driver using the firmware setup menu.

Note: Once you complete the configuration it will be stored in the system's firmware memory.

The following screen will appear, allowing per port configuration:



4. After selecting a specific port, select Discover Targets and press ENTER.
5. If targets are discovered, they can be configured by selecting a row in targets list.
6. You can now either configure the values manually or select [Select from Discovered Targets].



7. Select target from the list.
8. Appropriate values will be populated into the target configuration fields. Set the correct LUN number and Boot Order (1-4). Select Save to save the configuration.
9. Select [Save Targets] to save all targets configuration.
10. When you are finished configuring ports, select [Exit] to quit FcoeConfig application:
11. Reboot the machine to UEFI –Shell
12. Perform steps 1. and 2. again.

13. The FCoE Driver will display information about the remote disk it is attempting to connect to:

```
fs1:\> load FCOEDXE.EFI
load: Image fs1:\FCOEDXE.EFI loaded at 7B350000 - Success

Initializing adapter configuration - MAC address(001B215A6AF3) .

Attempting to connect to target WUPN: 50:06:01:60:44:60:29:CC
Logged into fabric on VLAN 200 using priority 3
Initiator WUPN: 20:00:00:1B:21:5A:6A:F3 FID: C2001F
Successfully registered with name server.
Retrieved target FID from name server - FID: 0D00EF
Successfully logged into target.
Attempting to connect to target LUN: 0
LUN: 0 DEVICE: DGC RAID 10 20.0 GB

fs1:\> _
```

14. Execute command: fs0:\> connect -r
15. Refresh the device mapping table: fs0:\> map -r

```
Device mapping table
fs0 :HardDisk - Alias hd73aablcbfkgkpd-3735348569142393264a1 blk0
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x7,0x0) /Pci (0x0,0x1) /MAC (001B215A6AF3,0x0) /?/Fib
e (0xCC29604460010650,0x0) /HD (1,GPT,8347CDED-2C39-44FE-84F9-553CBAC12AC0,0x800,0
4E000)
fs1 :Removable HardDisk - Alias hd80c0b0b blk1
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x1A,0x7) /USB (0x2,0x0) /USB (0x1,0x0) /HD (1,MBR,0x00
F68F0,0x3F,0x3BB641)
fs2 :Removable CDROM - Alias cd80a2ke blk2
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x1A,0x7) /USB (0x0,0x2) /CDROM (0xFE,0x10,0x17F)
blk0 :HardDisk - Alias hd73aablcbfkgkpd-3735348569142393264a1 fs0
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x7,0x0) /Pci (0x0,0x1) /MAC (001B215A6AF3,0x0) /?/Fib
e (0xCC29604460010650,0x0) /HD (1,GPT,8347CDED-2C39-44FE-84F9-553CBAC12AC0,0x800,0
4E000)
blk1 :Removable HardDisk - Alias hd80c0b0b fs1
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x1A,0x7) /USB (0x2,0x0) /USB (0x1,0x0) /HD (1,MBR,0x00
F68F0,0x3F,0x3BB641)
blk2 :Removable CDROM - Alias cd80a2ke fs2
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x1A,0x7) /USB (0x0,0x2) /CDROM (0xFE,0x10,0x17F)
blk3 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      Acpi (PNP0A08,0x0) /Pci (0x7,0x0) /Pci (0x0,0x1) /MAC (001B215A6AF3,0x0) /?/Fib
e (0xCC29604460010650,0x0) /HD (2,GPT,055B8435-2CFB-491C-B8C2-9378069C5ECA,0x4E800
0x403800)
blk4 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
```

Note: If FCoE Driver has connected to LUN successfully, relevant remote disk should be now mapped (blk0 device in above example).

Note: If remote disk has FAT16/FAT32 formatted partition fsX entry will be also visible in device mapping table.

16. If the OS was deployed on UEFI enabled system a FAT32 UEFI GPT partition should be available. Change directory to EFI\BOOT and run bootx64.efi: fsX:\> EFI\BOOT\bootx64.efi, where X is the GPT partition file system mapping number.

The system will start booting.

Target/Server Setup

Intel Boot Agent Server System Setup

Overview

For the Intel® Boot Agent software to perform its intended job, there must be a server set up on the same network as the client computer. That server must recognize and respond to the [PXE](#) or [BOOTP](#) boot protocols that are used by the Intel Boot Agent software.



NOTE: When the Intel Boot Agent software is installed as an upgrade for an earlier version boot ROM, the associated server-side software may not be compatible with the updated Intel Boot Agent. Contact your system administrator to determine if any server updates are necessary.

Linux* Server Setup

Consult your Linux* vendor for information about setting up the Linux Server.

Windows* Deployment Services

Nothing is needed beyond the standard driver files supplied on the media. Microsoft* owns the process and associated instructions for Windows Deployment Services. For more information on Windows Deployment Services perform a search of Microsoft articles at: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/default.aspx>

iSCSI Boot Target Configuration

For specific information on configuring your iSCSI target system and disk volume, refer to instructions provided by your system or operating system vendor. Listed below are the basic steps necessary to setup Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot to work with most iSCSI target systems. The specific steps will vary from one vendor to another.



NOTE: To support iSCSI Boot, the target needs to support multiple sessions from the same initiator. Both the iSCSI Boot firmware initiator and the OS High Initiator need to establish an iSCSI session at the same time. Both these initiators use the same Initiator Name and IP Address to connect and access the OS disk but these two initiators will establish different iSCSI sessions. In order for the target to support iSCSI Boot, the target must be capable of supporting multiple sessions and client logins.

1. Configure a disk volume on your iSCSI target system. Note the LUN ID of this volume for use when configuring in Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot firmware setup.
2. Note the iSCSI Qualified Name (IQN) of the iSCSI target, which will likely look like:

```
iqn.1986-03.com.intel:target1
```

This value is used as the iSCSI target name when you configuring your initiator system's Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot firmware.

3. Configure the iSCSI target system to accept the iSCSI connection from the iSCSI initiator. This usually requires listing the initiator's IQN name or MAC address for permitting the initiator to access to the disk volume. See the ["Firmware Setup"](#) section for information on how to set the iSCSI initiator name.

4. One-way authentication protocol can optionally be enabled for secure communications. Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is enabled by configuring username/password on iSCSI target system. For setting up CHAP on the iSCSI initiator, refer to the section ["Firmware Setup"](#) for information.

Booting from Targets Larger than 2TB

You can connect and boot from a target LUN that is larger than 2 Terabytes with the following restrictions:

- The block size on the target must be 512 bytes
- The following operating systems are supported:
 - VMware* ESX 5.0, or later
 - Red Hat* Enterprise Linux* 6.3, or later
 - SUSE* Enterprise Linux 11SP2, or later
 - Microsoft* Windows Server* 2012, or later
- You may be able to access data only within the first 2 TB.



NOTE: The Crash Dump driver does not support target LUNs larger than 2TB.

DHCP Server Configuration

If you are using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), the DHCP server needs to be configured to provide the iSCSI Boot configurations to the iSCSI initiator. You must set up the DHCP server to specify Root Path option 17 and Host Name option 12 to respond iSCSI target information back to the iSCSI initiator. DHCP option 3, Router List may be necessary, depending on the network configuration.

DHCP Root Path Option 17:

The iSCSI root path option configuration string uses the following format:

```
iscsi:<server name or IP address>:<protocol>:<port>:<LUN>:<targetname>
```

- **Server name:** DHCP server name or valid IPv4 address literal.
Example: 192.168.0.20.
- **Protocol:** Transportation protocol used by iSCSI. Default is tcp (6).
No other protocols are currently supported.
- **Port:** Port number of the iSCSI. A default value of 3260 will be used if this field is left blank.
- **LUN:** LUN ID configured on iSCSI target system. Default is zero.
- **Target name:** iSCSI target name to uniquely identify an iSCSI target in IQN format.
Example: iqn.1986-03.com.intel:target1

DHCP Host Name Option 12:

Configure option 12 with the hostname of the iSCSI initiator.

DHCP Option 3, Router List:

Configure option 3 with the gateway or Router IP address, if the iSCSI initiator and iSCSI target are on different subnets.

Creating a Bootable Image for an iSCSI Target

There are two ways to create a bootable image on an iSCSI target:

- Install directly to a hard drive in an iSCSI storage array (Remote Install).
- Install to a local disk drive and then transfer this disk drive or OS image to an iSCSI Target (Local Install).

Microsoft* Windows*

Microsoft* Windows Server* natively supports OS installation to an iSCSI target without a local disk and also natively supports OS iSCSI boot. See Microsoft's installation instructions and Windows Deployment Services documentation for details.

SUSE* Linux Enterprise Server

For the easiest experience installing Linux onto an iSCSI target, you should use SLES10 or greater. SLES10 provides native support for iSCSI Booting and installing. This means that there are no additional steps outside of the installer that are necessary to install to an iSCSI target using an Intel Ethernet Server Adapter. Please refer to the SLES10 documentation for instructions on how to install to an iSCSI LUN.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

For the easiest experience installing Linux onto an iSCSI target, you should use RHEL 5.1 or greater. RHEL 5.1 provides native support for iSCSI Booting and installing. This means that there are no additional steps outside of the installer that are necessary to install to an iSCSI target using an Intel Ethernet Server Adapter. Please refer to the RHEL 5.1 documentation for instructions on how to install to an iSCSI LUN.

Microsoft Windows Server iSCSI Crash Dump Support

Crash dump file generation is supported for iSCSI-booted Windows Server x64 by the Intel iSCSI Crash Dump Driver. To ensure a full memory dump is created:

1. Set the page file size equal to or greater than the amount of RAM installed on your system is necessary for a full memory dump.
2. Ensure that the amount of free space on your hard disk is able to handle the amount of RAM installed on your system.

To setup crash dump support follow these steps:

1. Setup Windows iSCSI Boot.
2. If you have not already done so, install the latest Intel Ethernet Adapter drivers and Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager.
3. Open Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager and select the Boot Options Tab.
4. From Settings select iSCSI Boot Crash Dump and the Value Enabled and click OK.

FCoE Boot Target Configuration

For specific information on configuring your FCoE target system and disk volume, refer to instructions provided by your system or operating system vendor. Listed below are the basic steps necessary to setup Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot to work with most FCoE targets. The specific steps will vary from one vendor to another.

Installing Microsoft Windows Server from a Remote Disk ("Diskless Install")

After the Option ROM is installed, if you wish to install the Windows Server operating system directly to the FCoE disk, do the following:

1. Locate the FCoE drivers in \APPS\FCOEBOOT\Winx64\. Extract all zipped files and copy to a CD/DVD or USB media.
2. Boot the install media.
3. Perform a Custom install and proceed to the "Where do you want to install Windows?" screen.
4. Use **Load Driver** to load the FCoE drivers. Browse to the location you chose in [Step 1 in this section](#) and load the following two drivers in the specified order:
 1. Intel(R) Ethernet Setup Driver for FCoE.
 2. Intel(R) Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE.

Note: the FCoE drivers will block any other network traffic from the FCoE-supported ports until after [Step 7 in this section](#). Do not attempt to install an NDIS miniport for any FCoE-supported ports [Step 7 in this section](#).

5. You should now see the FCoE disk or disks appear in the list of available install targets. All disks accessible by this initiator through the boot port should appear.
6. Select the FCoE disk configured for boot in the Option ROM and continue the install until Windows is installed and you are at the desktop.
7. Follow the instructions for installing Windows Server and the [FCoE stack](#). This will install the networking drivers and configure the FCoE drivers to work with the networking drivers. Note that you cannot deselect the FCoE feature. You will be prompted to reboot at the end of the installation process.
8. Windows may prompt you to reboot once again after it returns to the desktop.

Installing Windows Server with Local Disk

After the Option ROM is installed, if you wish to install Windows Server with local disk, do the following:

1. Follow the instructions for installing Windows Server and the [FCoE stack](#).
2. Verify that the FCoE Boot disk is available in the **Fabric View** tab of Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager, and verify that you are online using Windows Disk Manager.
3. Open a command prompt, run the fcoeprp.bat batch file. To find the batch file, navigate to your architecture's directory within the \APPS\FCOEBOOT\Winx64\ directory.
4. Shut Windows down and capture the OS image to a local disk partition.
5. Transfer the image from the local hard drive to the FCoE target. This may be done from within the local Windows installation.
6. For Windows 2008 R2 SP1 only: Run bcdboot.exe from the local Windows installation to make the FCoE disk bootable.
 - If a System Reserved partition exists on the FCoE disk, type: `bcdboot F:\Windows /s E:`
where E: is the FCoE System Reserved partition and F: is the FCoE partition with the Windows directory.
 - If a System Reserved partition does not exist, type: `bcdboot E:\Windows /s E:`
where E: is the FCoE partition with the Windows directory.
7. Shut down and remove the local disk.
8. Configure the system BIOS to boot from the FCoE disk and boot.



NOTE: See Microsoft's documentation for more detailed instructions.

SUSE* Linux Enterprise Server

For the easiest experience installing Linux onto an FCoE target, you should use SLES11 or greater. SLES11 provides native support for FCoE Booting and installing. This means that there are no additional steps outside of the installer that are necessary to install to an iSCSI target using an Intel Ethernet Server Adapter. Please refer to the SLES11 documentation for instructions on how to install to an iSCSI LUN.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux

For the easiest experience installing Linux onto an iSCSI target, you should use RHEL 6 or greater. RHEL 6 provides native support for iSCSI Booting and installing. This means that there are no additional steps outside of the installer that are necessary to install to an iSCSI target using an Intel Ethernet Server Adapter. Please refer to the RHEL 6 documentation for instructions on how to install to an iSCSI LUN.

Data Center Bridging (DCB) for Intel® Network Connections

Data Center Bridging provides a lossless data center transport layer for using LANs and SANs a single unified fabric.

Data Center Bridging includes the following capabilities:

- Priority-based flow control (PFC; IEEE 802.1Qbb)
- Enhanced transmission selection (ETS; IEEE 802.1Qaz)
- Congestion notification (CN)
- Extensions to the Link Layer Discovery Protocol standard (IEEE 802.1AB) that enable Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange Protocol (DCBX)

There are two supported versions of DCBX.

CEE Version: The specification can be found as a link within the following document: <http://www.ieee802.org/1/files/public/docs2008/dcb-baseline-contributions-1108-v1.01.pdf>

IEEE Version: The specification can be found as a link within the following document: <https://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/802.1Qaz-2011.html>



NOTE: The OS DCBX stack will default to the CEE version of DCBX, and if a peer is transmitting IEEE TLVs, it will automatically transition to the IEEE version.

For more information on DCB, including the DCB Capability Exchange Protocol Specification, go to <http://www.ieee802.org/1/pages/dcbbridges.html>

DCB for Windows Configuration:

Intel Ethernet Adapter DCB functions can be configured using from Windows Device Manager. Open the adapter's property sheet and select the **Data Center** tab.

You can use the Intel® PROSet to perform the following tasks:

- **Display Status:**
 - Enhanced Transmission Selection
 - Priority Flow Control
 - FCoE Priority

Non-operational status: If the Status indicator shows that DCB is non-operational, there may be a number of possible reasons:

- DCB is not enabled - select the checkbox to enable DCB.
- One or more of the DCB features is in a non-operational state. The features which contribute to the non-operational status are PFC and APP:FCoE.

A non-operational status is most likely to occur when **Use Switch Settings** is selected or **Using Advanced Settings** is active. This is generally a result of one or more of the DCB features not getting successfully exchanged with the switch. Possible problems include:

- One of the features is not supported by the switch.
- The switch is not advertising the feature.
- The switch or host has disabled the feature (this would be an advanced setting for the host).
- Disable/enable DCB
- Troubleshooting information

Hyper-V (DCB and VMQ)



NOTE: Configuring a device in the VMQ + DCB mode reduces the number of VMQs available for guest OSes.

DCB for Linux

DCB is supported on RHEL6 or later or SLES11 SP1 or later. See your operating system documentation for specifics.

Troubleshooting and Known Issues

Intel® Boot Agent Messages

Message Text	Cause
Invalid PMM function number.	PMM is not installed or is not working correctly. Try updating the BIOS .
PMM allocation error.	PMM could not or did not allocate the requested amount of memory for driver usage.
PXE-E00: This system does not have enough free conventional memory. The Intel Boot Agent cannot continue.	System does not have enough free memory to run PXE image. The Intel Boot Agent was unable to find enough free base memory (below 640K) to install the PXE client software. The system cannot boot via PXE in its current configuration. The error returns control to the BIOS and the system does not attempt to remote boot. If this error persists, try updating your system's BIOS to the most-recent version. Contact your system administrator or your computer vendor's customer support to resolve the problem.
PXE-E01: PCI Vendor and Device IDs do not match!	Image vendor and device ID do not match those located on the card. Make sure the correct flash image is installed on the adapter.
PXE-E04: Error reading PCI configuration space. The Intel Boot Agent cannot continue.	PCI configuration space could not be read. Machine is probably not PCI compliant. The Intel Boot Agent was unable to read one or more of the adapter's PCI configuration registers. The adapter may be mis-configured, or the wrong Intel Boot Agent image may be installed on the adapter. The Intel Boot Agent will return control to the BIOS and not attempt to remote boot. Try to update the flash image. If this does not solve the problem, contact your system administrator or Intel Customer Support .
PXE-E05: The LAN adapter's configuration is corrupted or has not been initialized. The Intel Boot Agent cannot continue.	The adapter's EEPROM is corrupted. The Intel Boot Agent determined that the adapter EEPROM checksum is incorrect. The agent will return control to the BIOS and not attempt to remote boot. Try to update the flash image. If this does not solve the problem, contact your system administrator or Intel Customer Support .

PXE-E06: Option ROM requires DDIM support.	The system BIOS does not support DDIM . The BIOS does not support the mapping of the PCI expansion ROMs into upper memory as required by the PCI specification. The Intel Boot Agent cannot function in this system. The Intel Boot Agent returns control to the BIOS and does not attempt to remote boot. You may be able to resolve the problem by updating the BIOS on your system. If updating your system's BIOS does not fix the problem, contact your system administrator or your computer vendor's customer support to resolve the problem.
PXE-E07: PCI BIOS calls not supported.	BIOS -level PCI services not available. Machine is probably not PCI compliant.
PXE-E09: Unex- pected UNDI loader error. Status == xx	The UNDI loader returned an unknown error status. xx is the status returned.
PXE-E20: BIOS extended memory copy error.	BIOS could not move the image into extended memory.
PXE-E20: BIOS extended memory copy error. AH == xx	Error occurred while trying to copy the image into extended memory. xx is the BIOS failure code.
PXE-E51: No DHCP or BOOTP offers received.	The Intel Boot Agent did not receive any DHCP or BOOTP responses to its initial request. Please make sure that your DHCP server (and/or proxyDHCP server, if one is in use) is properly configured and has sufficient IP addresses available for lease. If you are using BOOTP instead, make sure that the BOOTP service is running and is properly configured.
PXE-E53: No boot filename received.	The Intel Boot Agent received a DHCP or BOOTP offer, but has not received a valid filename to download. If you are using PXE , please check your PXE and BINL configuration. If using BOOTP , be sure that the TFTP service is running and that the specific path and filename are correct.
PXE-E61: Media test fail- ure.	The adapter does not detect link. Please make sure that the cable is good and is attached to a working hub or switch. The link light visible from the back of the adapter should be lit.
PXE-EC1: Base-code _ ROM ID struc- ture was not found.	No base code could be located. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.

PXE-EC3: BC ROM ID structure is invalid.	Base code could not be installed. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-EC4: UNDI ROM ID structure was not found.	UNDI ROM ID structure signature is incorrect. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-EC5: UNDI ROM ID structure is invalid.	The structure length is incorrect. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-EC6: UNDI driver image is invalid.	The UNDI driver image signature was invalid. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-EC8: !PXE structure was not found in UNDI driver code segment.	The Intel Boot Agent could not locate the needed !PXE structure resource. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-EC9: PXENV + structure was not found in UNDI driver code segment.	The Intel Boot Agent could not locate the needed PXENV+ structure. An incorrect flash image is installed or the image has become corrupted. Try to update the flash image.
PXE-M0F: Exiting Intel Boot Agent.	Ending execution of the ROM image.
This option has been locked and cannot be changed.	You attempted to change a configuration setting that has been locked by your system administrator. This message can appear either from within Intel® PROSet's Boot Options tab when operating under Windows* or from the Configuration Setup Menu when operating in a stand-alone environment. If you think you should be able to change the configuration setting, consult your system administrator.
PXE-M0E: Retrying network boot; press ESC to cancel.	The Intel Boot Agent did not successfully complete a network boot due to a network error (such as not receiving a DHCP offer). The Intel Boot Agent will continue to attempt to boot from the network until successful or until canceled by the user. This feature is disabled by default. For information on how to enable this feature, contact Intel Customer Support .

Intel Boot Agent Troubleshooting Procedures

Common Issues

The following list of problems and associated solutions covers a representative set of problems that you might encounter while using the Intel Boot Agent.

After booting, my computer experiences problems

After the Intel® Boot Agent product has finished its sole task (remote booting), it no longer has any effect on the client computer operation. Thus, any issues that arise after the boot process is complete are most likely not related to the Intel Boot Agent product.

If you are having problems with the local (client) or network operating system, contact the operating system manufacturer for assistance. If you are having problems with some application program, contact the application manufacturer for assistance. If you are having problems with any of your computer's hardware or with the [BIOS](#), contact your computer system manufacturer for assistance.

Cannot change boot order

If you are accustomed to redefining your computer's boot order using the motherboard BIOS setup program, the default settings of the Intel Boot Agent setup program can override that setup. To change the boot sequence, you must first override the Intel Boot Agent setup program defaults. A configuration setup menu appears allowing you to set configuration values for the Intel Boot Agent. To change your computer's boot order setting, see [Configuring the Boot Agent in a Pre-boot PXE Environment](#).

My computer does not complete POST

If your computer fails to boot with an adapter installed, but *does* boot when you remove the adapter, try moving the adapter to another computer and using BootUtil to disable the Flash ROM.

If this does not work, the problem may be occurring before the Intel Boot Agent software even begins operating. In this case, there may be a BIOS problem with your computer. Contact your computer manufacturer's customer support group for help in correcting your problem.

There are configuration/operation problems with the boot process

If your PXE client receives a DHCP address, but then fails to boot, you know the PXE client is working correctly. Check your network or PXE server configuration to troubleshoot the problem. Contact [Intel Customer Support](#) if you need further assistance.

POST hang may occur if two or more ports on Quad Port Server Adapters are configured for PXE

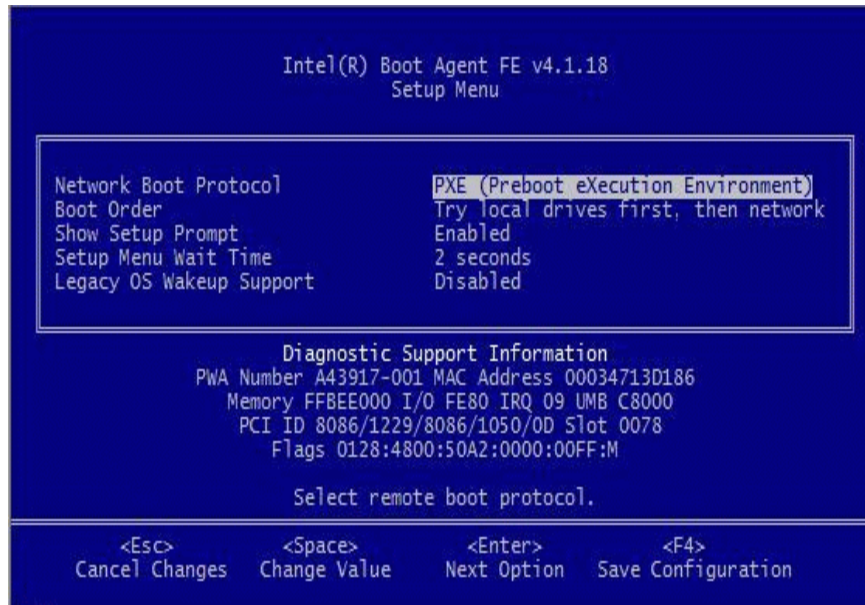
If you have an Intel® Gigabit VT Quad Port Server Adapter, Intel® PRO/1000 PT Quad Port LP Server Adapter, or an Intel® PRO/1000 PF Quad Port Server Adapter with two or more ports configured for PXE, you may experience POST hangs on some server systems. If this occurs the suggested workaround is move the adapter to another system and disable PXE on all but one port of the Adapter. You may also be able to prevent this problem by disabling any on-board SCSI or SAS controllers in your system BIOS.

Diagnostics Information for Pre-boot PXE Environments

Anytime the configuration setup menu is displayed (see [Configuring the Boot Agent in a Pre-boot PXE Environment](#)), diagnostics information is also displayed on the lower portion of the screen. The information displayed appears similar to that shown in the lower half of the screen image below. This information can be helpful during interaction with [Intel Customer Support](#) personnel or your IT team members.



NOTE: Actual diagnostics information may vary, depending upon the adapter(s) installed in your computer.



Diagnostics information may include the following items:

Item	Description
PWA Number	The Printed Wire Assembly number identifies the adapter's model and version.
MAC Address	The unique Ethernet address assigned to the device.
Memory	The memory address assigned by the BIOS for memory-mapped adapter access.
I/O	The I/O port address assigned by the BIOS for I/O-mapped adapter access.
IRQ	The hardware interrupt assigned by the system BIOS.
UNB	The address in upper memory where the Boot Agent is installed by the BIOS.
PCI ID	The set of PCI identification values from the adapter in the form: VendorID/DeviceID/SubvendorID/SubdeviceID/Revision
Slot	The PCI bus address (slot number) reported by the BIOS . NOTE: The number displayed is the BIOS version of the PCI slot number. Therefore, actual positions of NICs within physical slots may not be displayed as expected. Slots are not always enumerated in an obvious manner, and this will only report what is indicated by the BIOS .
Flags	A set of miscellaneous data either read from the adapter EEPROM or calculated by the

Boot Agent initialization code. This information varies from one adapter to the next and is only intended for use by Intel customer support.

iSCSI Troubleshooting

The table below lists problems that can possibly occur when using Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot. For each problem a possible cause and resolution are provided.

Problem	Resolution
Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot does not load on system startup and the sign-on banner is not displayed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While the system logon screen may display for a longer time during system startup, Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot may not be displayed during POST. It may be necessary to disable a system BIOS feature in order to display messages from Intel iSCSI Remote Boot. From the system BIOS Menu, disable any quiet boot or quick boot options. Also disable any BIOS splash screens. These options may be suppressing output from Intel iSCSI Remote Boot.• Intel Ethernet iSCSI Remote Boot has not been installed on the adapter or the adapter's flash ROM is disabled. Update the network adapter using the latest version of BootUtil as described in the "Flash Images" section of this document. If BootUtil reports the flash ROM is disabled, use the "<code>BOOTUTIL -flashenable</code>" command to enable the flash ROM and update the adapter.• The system BIOS may be suppressing output from Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot.• Sufficient system BIOS memory may not be available to load Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot. Attempt to disable unused disk controllers and devices in the system BIOS setup menu. SCSI controllers, RAID controller, PXE enabled network connections, and shadowing of system BIOS all reduce the memory area available to Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot. Disable these devices and reboot the system to see if Intel iSCSI Boot is able to initialize. If disabling the devices in the system BIOS menu does not resolve the problem then attempt to remove unused disk devices or disk controllers from the system. Some system manufacturers allow unused devices to be disabled by jumper settings.
After installing Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot, the system will not boot to a local disk or network boot device. The system becomes unresponsive after Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot displays the sign-on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A critical system error has occurred during iSCSI Remote Boot initialization. Power on the system and press the 's' key or 'ESC' key before Intel iSCSI Remote Boot initializes. This will bypass the Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot initialization process and allow the system to boot to a local drive. Use the BootUtil utility to update to the latest version of Intel Ethernet iSCSI Remote Boot. If the problem persists, use "<code>BOOTUTIL -flashdisable</code>" to disable Intel iSCSI Remote Boot.

banner or after connecting to the iSCSI target.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the system BIOS may be a solution.
"Intel® iSCSI Remote Boot" does not show up as a boot device in the system BIOS boot device menu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system BIOS may not support Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot. Update the system BIOS with the most recent version available from the system vendor. A conflict may exist with another installed device. Attempt to disable unused disk and network controllers. Some SCSI and RAID controllers are known to cause compatibility problems with Intel iSCSI Remote Boot.
Error message displayed: "Failed to detect link"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot was unable to detect link on the network port. Check the link detection light on the back of the network connection. The link light should illuminate green when link is established with the link partner. If the link light is illuminated but the error message still displays then attempt to run the Intel link and cable diagnostics tests using <code>DIAGS.EXE</code> for DOS or Intel PROSet for Windows.
Error message displayed: "DHCP Server not found!"	<p>iSCSI was configured to retrieve an IP address from DHCP but no DHCP server responded to the DHCP discovery request. This issue can have multiple causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DHCP server may have used up all available IP address reservations. The client iSCSI system may require static IP address assignment on the connected network. There may not be a DHCP server present on the network. Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on the network switch may be preventing the Intel iSCSI Remote Boot port from contacting the DHCP server. Refer to your network switch documentation on how to disable Spanning Tree Protocol.
Error message displayed: "PnP Check Structure is invalid!"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot was not able to detect a valid PnP PCI BIOS. If this message displays Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot cannot run on the system in question. A fully PnP compliant PCI BIOS is required to run Intel iSCSI Remote Boot.
Error message displayed: "Invalid iSCSI connection information"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The iSCSI configuration information received from DHCP or statically configured in the setup menu is incomplete and an attempt to login to the iSCSI target system could not be made. Verify that the iSCSI initiator name, iSCSI target name, target IP address, and target port number are configured properly in the iSCSI setup menu (for static configuration) or on the DHCP server (for dynamic BOOTP configuration).

<p>Error message displayed: "Unsupported SCSI disk block size!"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The iSCSI target system is configured to use a disk block size that is not supported by Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot. Configure the iSCSI target system to use a disk block size of 512 bytes.
<p>Error message displayed: "ERROR: Could not establish TCP/IP connection with iSCSI target system."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intel Ethernet iSCSI Boot was unable to establish a TCP/IP connection with the iSCSI target system. Verify that the initiator and target IP address, subnet mask, port and gateway settings are configured properly. Verify the settings on the DHCP server if applicable. Check that the iSCSI target system is connected to a network accessible to the Intel iSCSI Remote Boot initiator. Verify that the connection is not being blocked by a firewall.
<p>Error message displayed: "ERROR: CHAP authentication with target failed."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHAP user name or secret does not match the CHAP configuration on the iSCSI target system. Verify the CHAP configuration on the Intel iSCSI Remote Boot port matches the iSCSI target system CHAP configuration. Disable CHAP in the iSCSI Remote Boot setup menu if it is not enabled on the target.
<p>Error message displayed: "ERROR: Login request rejected by iSCSI target system."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A login request was sent to the iSCSI target system but the login request was rejected. Verify the iSCSI initiator name, target name, LUN number, and CHAP authentication settings match the settings on the iSCSI target system. Verify that the target is configured to allow the Intel iSCSI Remote Boot initiator access to a LUN.
<p>When installing Linux to Net App Filer, after a successful target disk discovery, error messages may be seen similar to those listed below.</p> <p>Iscsi-sfnet:hostx: Connect failed with rc - 113: No route to host Iscsi-sfnet:hostx: establish_session failed. Could not connect to target</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If these error messages are seen, unused iscsi interfaces on Net App filer should be disabled. • Continuous=no should be added to the iscsi.conf file
<p>Error message displayed: "ERROR: iSCSI target not found."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A TCP/IP connection was successfully made to the target IP address, however an iSCSI target with the specified iSCSI target name could not be found on the target system. Verify that the configured iSCSI target name and initiator name match the settings on the iSCSI target.

Error message displayed. "ERROR: iSCSI target can not accept any more connections."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The iSCSI target cannot accept any new connections. This error could be caused by a configured limit on the iSCSI target or a limitation of resources (no disks available).
Error message displayed. "ERROR: iSCSI target has reported an error."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An error has occurred on the iSCSI target. Inspect the iSCSI target to determine the source of the error and ensure it is configured properly.
Error message displayed. ERROR: There is an IP address conflict with another system on the network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system on the network was found using the same IP address as the iSCSI Option ROM client. If using a static IP address assignment, attempt to change the IP address to something which is not being used by another client on the network. If using an IP address assigned by a DHCP server, make sure there are no clients on the network which are using an IP address which conflicts with the IP address range used by the DHCP server.

iSCSI Known Issues

Microsoft Windows iSCSI Boot Issues

Microsoft Initiator does not boot without link on boot port:

After setting up the system for Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot with two ports connected to a target and successfully booting the system, if you later try to boot the system with only the secondary boot port connected to the target, Microsoft Initiator will continuously reboot the system.

To work around this limitation follow these steps:

- Using Registry Editor, expand the following registry key:

```
\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters
```

- Create a DWORD value called DisabledDHCPMediaSense and set the value to 0.

Support for Platforms Booted by UEFI iSCSI Native Initiator

Starting with version 2.2.0.0, the iSCSI crash dump driver gained the ability to support platforms booted using the native UEFI iSCSI initiator over supported Intel Network Adapters. This support is available on Windows Server or newer and only on x64 architecture. Any hotfixes listed above must also be applied.

Since network adapters on UEFI platforms may not provide legacy iSCSI option ROM, the boot options tab in DMIX may not provide the setting to enable the iSCSI crash dump driver. If this is the case, the following registry entry has to be created:

```
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Class\{4D36E97B-E325-11CE-BFC1-08002BE10318}\<InstanceID>\Parameters
DumpMiniport      REG_SZ      iscsdump.sys
```

Moving iSCSI adapter to a different slot:

In a Windows* installation, if you move the iSCSI adapter to a PCI slot other than the one that it occupied when the drivers and MS iSCSI Remote Boot Initiator were installed, then a System Error may occur during the middle of the Windows Splash Screen. This issue goes away if you return the adapter to its original PCI slot. We recommend not moving the adapter used for iSCSI boot installation. This is a known OS issue.

If you have to move the adapter to another slot, then perform the following:

1. Boot the operating system and remove the old adapter
2. Install a new adapter into another slot
3. Setup the new adapter for iSCSI Boot
4. Perform iSCSI boot to the OS via the original adapter
5. Make the new adapter iSCSI-bootable to the OS
6. Reboot
7. Move the old adapter into another slot
8. Repeat steps 2 - 5 for the old adapter you have just moved

Uninstalling Driver can cause blue screen

If the driver for the device in use for iSCSI Boot is uninstalled via Device Manager, Windows will blue screen on reboot and the OS will have to be re-installed. This is a known Windows issue.

Adapters flashed with iSCSI image are not removed from the Device Manager during uninstall

During uninstallation all other Intel Network Connection Software is removed, but drivers for iSCSI Boot adapters that have boot priority.

I/OAT Offload may stop with Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot or with Microsoft Initiator installed

A workaround for this issue is to change the following registry value to "0":

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\IOATDMA\Start

Only change the registry value if iSCSI Boot is enabled and if you want I/OAT offloading. A blue screen will occur if this setting is changed to "0" when iSCSI Boot is not enabled. It must be set back to "3" if iSCSI Boot is disabled or a blue screen will occur on reboot.

NDIS Driver May Not Load During iSCSI Boot F6 Install With Intel® PRO/1000 PT Server Adapter

If you are using two Intel® PRO/1000 PT Server Adapters in two PCI Express x8 slots of a rack mounted Xeon system, Windows installation can be done only via a local HDD procedure.

Invalid CHAP Settings May Cause Windows® Server 2008 to Blue Screen

If an iSCSI Boot port CHAP user name and secret do not match the target CHAP user name and secret, Windows Server 2008 may blue screen or reboot during installation or boot. Ensure that all CHAP settings match those set on the target(s).

F6 Driver Does Not Support Standby Mode.

If you are performing an F6 Windows without a Local Disk installation, do not use Standby Mode.

Microsoft* Windows Server* 2008 Installation When Performing a WDS Installation

If you perform a WDS installation and attempt to manually update drivers during the installation, the drivers load but the iSCSI Target LUN does not display in the installation location list. This is a known WDS limitation with no current fix. You must therefore either perform the installation from a DVD or USB media or inject the drivers on the WDS WinPE image.

Microsoft has published a knowledge base case explaining the limitation in loading drivers when installing with iSCSI Boot via a WDS server.

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/960924>

iSCSI Boot and Teaming in Windows

Teaming is not supported with iSCSI Boot. Creating a team using the primary and secondary iSCSI adapters and selecting that team during the Microsoft initiator installation may fail with constant reboots. Do not select a team for iSCSI Boot, even if it is available for selection during initiator installation.

For load balancing and failover support, you can use MSFT MPIO instead. Check the Microsoft Initiator User Guide on how to setup MPIO.

Setting LAA (Locally Administered Address) on an iSCSI Boot-Enabled Port Will Cause System Failure on Next Reboot

Do not set LAA on ports with iSCSI Boot enabled.

F6 installation may fail with some EMC targets

An F6 installation may fail during the reboot in step 10 of "Installing Windows 2003 without a Local Disk" because of a conflict between the Intel F6 driver, the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator and the following EMC target model firmware versions:

- AX4-5 arrays: 02.23.050.5.705 or higher.
- CX300, CX500, CX700, and CX-3 Series arrays: 03.26.020.5.021 or higher.
- CX-4 Series arrays: 04.28.000.5.701 or higher, including all 04.29.000.5.xxx revisions.

To avoid the failure, ensure that the secondary iSCSI port cannot reach the target during the reboot in step 10.

With high iSCSI traffic on Microsoft* Windows 2003 Server* R2, link flaps can occur with 82598-based silicon

This issue is caused by the limited support for Large Send Offload (LSO) in this Operating System. Please note that if iSCSI traffic is required for Windows 2003 Server R2, LSO will be disabled.

Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot version does not match between displayed versions on DMIX and the scrolling text during boot

If a device is not set to primary but is enumerated first, the BIOS will still use that device's version of iSCSI Boot. Therefore the user may end up using an earlier version of Intel® Ethernet iSCSI Boot than expected. The solution is that all devices in the system must have the same version of iSCSI Boot. To do this the user should go to the Boot Options Tab and update the devices' flash to the latest version.

IPv6 iSCSI login to Dell EqualLogic arrays using jumbo frames

To establish an iSCSI session using IPv6 and jumbo frames with Dell EqualLogic arrays, TCP/UDP checksum offloads on the Intel iSCSI adapter should be disabled.

Microsoft Windows iSCSI/DCB Known Issues

iSCSI over DCB using Microsoft* Windows Server* 2012

iSCSI over DCB (priority tagging) is not possible on the port on which VMSwitch is created. This is by design in Microsoft* Windows Server* 2012.

Automatic creation of iSCSI traffic filters for DCB is only supported on networks which make use of IPv4 addressing

The iSCSI for Data Center Bridging (DCB) feature uses Quality of Service (QOS) traffic filters to tag outgoing packets with a priority. The Intel iSCSI Agent dynamically creates these traffic filters as needed on networks using IPv4 addressing.

Automatic creation of iSCSI traffic filters for DCB, using Virtual Adapters created by Hyper-V, is only supported on Microsoft* Windows Server* 2008 releases R2 and later.

The iSCSI for Data Center Bridging (DCB) feature uses Quality of Service (QOS) traffic filters to tag outgoing packets with a priority. The Intel iSCSI Agent dynamically creates these traffic filters as needed for Windows Server 2008 R2 and later.

IPv6 iSCSI login to Dell EqualLogic arrays using jumbo frames

To establish an iSCSI session using IPv6 and jumbo frames with Dell EqualLogic arrays, TCP/UDP checksum offloads on the Intel iSCSI adapter should be disabled.

Linux Known Issues

Authentications errors on EqualLogic target may show up in dmesg when running Red Hat* Enterprise Linux 4

These error messages do not indicate a block in login or booting and may safely be ignored.

Channel Bonding

Linux Channel Bonding has basic compatibility issues with iSCSI Boot and should not be used.

iBFT System using RHEL 5.2

In an iBFT system using RHEL 5.2, Anaconda does not automatically start networking upon installation. The user has to manually bring up networking through a console. Please refer to the RedHat documentation for details on how to manually force up the network.

CHAP Support with RHEL 5.2

RHEL 5.2 does not support CHAP during installation time. If you use CHAP authentication on the target, please disable CHAP during installation and enable it after the installation is complete.

RHEL 5.1

On RHEL5.1 systems, the wrong network interface is brought up on the first iSCSI Boot after installation. This causes the system to hang and requires a reinstallation at the very least. The workaround for this issue is to edit the init script soon after installation and change the interface you wish to bring up. We strongly encourage our users to use RHEL5.2 to avoid this issue.

LRO and iSCSI Incompatibility

LRO (Large Receive Offload) is incompatible with iSCSI target or initiator traffic. A panic may occur when iSCSI traffic is received through the ixgbe driver with LRO enabled. To workaround this, the driver should be built and installed with:

```
# make CFLAGS_EXTRA=-DIXGBE_NO_LRO install
```

RHEL 5.X

From a remote LUN, iSCSI boot only works on the same port that was used to install to the remote LUN. You cannot boot from an alternate LAN port after iSCSI is install.

FCoE Known Issues

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Windows Issues

Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE may disappear from Device Manager

The Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE may disappear from the Device Manager after either:

- A virtual network is removed.
- The underlying Intel NIC adapter settings are modified.

This can occur when the corresponding Intel adapter is virtualized to create a new virtual network or delete or modify an existing Virtual Network. It can also happen when the underlying Intel NIC adapter settings are modified, including disabling or re-enabling the adapter.

As a workaround, the user should remove all the resource dependency of the Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE that are currently being used by the system before making any changes to the Intel adapter for virtualization. For example, in one use case scenario, the user may have assigned the FCoE disk (s) from the FCoE storage driver to run one of its Virtual Machines, and at the same time the user wants to alter the configuration of the same Intel adapter for virtualization. In this scenario the user must remove the FCoE disks(s) from the Virtual Machine before altering the Intel adapter configuration.

Virtual Port may disappear from Virtual Machine

When the Virtual Machine starts, it asks the Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE ("the driver") to create a Virtual Port. If the driver is subsequently disabled, the Virtual Port may disappear. The only way to get the Virtual Port back is to enable the driver and reboot the Virtual Machine.

When installing FCoE after installing ANS and creating AFT Team, Storports are not installed

If the user installs ANS and creates an AFT team and then installs FCoE/DCB, the result is that DCB is off by default. If the user then enables DCB on one port, the OS detects Storports and the user must manually click on the new hardware wizard prompts for each of them to install. If the user does not do that, DCB status is non-operational and the reason given is no peer.

Intel® PROSet for Windows Device Manager (DMiX) is not synched with FCoE CTRL-D Utility

When the user disables FCoE via the Control-D menu, the Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager User Interface states that the flash contains an FCoE image, but that the flash needs to be updated. Updating the flash with the FCoE image again, re-enables FCoE and returns the user to the state where all the FCoE settings are available.

If the user uses the control-D menu to disable FCoE, then they should use the control-D menu to enable it because Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager does not support enabling or disabling FCoE.

82599 and X540-based adapters don't display as SPC-3 compliant in Windows MPIO configuration

Because the FCoE initiator is a virtualized device it does not have its own unique hardware ID and thus is not displayed as a SPC-3 compliant device in Windows MPIO configuration.

When removing ALB teaming, all FCOE functions fail, all DMIX tabs are grayed out, and both adapter ports fail

For ANS teaming to work with Microsoft Network Load Balancer (NLB) in unicast mode, the team's LAA must be set to cluster node IP. For ALB mode, Receive Load Balancing must be disabled. For further configuration details, refer to <http://support.microsoft.com/?id=278431>

ANS teaming will work when NLB is in multicast mode, as well. For proper configuration of the adapter in this mode, refer to [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-ca/library/cc726473\(Ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-ca/library/cc726473(Ws.10).aspx)

FCoE and TCP/IP traffic on the same VLAN may not work on some switches

This is a known switch design and configuration issue.

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot Issues

Option ROM Known Issues

Discovery problems with multiple FCoE VLANs

The FCoE Option ROM may not discover the desired VLAN when performing VLAN discovery from the Discover Targets function. If the Discover VLAN box is populated with the wrong VLAN, then enter the desired VLAN before executing Discover Targets.

Windows Known Issues

Brocade switch support in Release 16.4

Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot does not support Brocade switches in Release 16.4. If necessary, please use Release 16.2.

Windows uses a paging file on the local disk

After imaging, if the local disk is not removed before booting from the FCoE disk then Windows may use the paging file from the local disk.

Crash dump to FCoE disks is only supported to the FCoE Boot LUN

The following scenarios are not supported:

- Crash dump to an FCoE disk if the Windows directory is not on the FCoE Boot LUN.
- Use of the DedicatedDumpFile registry value to direct crash dump to another FCoE LUN.

FCoE uninstall from a local disk may be blocked because installer inaccurately reports system is booted from FCoE

When the FCoE Option ROM connects to an FCoE disk during boot, the Windows installer may be unable to determine if the system was booted from FCoE or not and will block the FCoE uninstall. To uninstall, configure the Option ROM so that it does not connect to an FCoE disk.

Unable to create VLAN interfaces with Intel® Ethernet FCoE Boot enabled

When booted with FCoE, a user cannot create VLANs and/or Teams for other traffic types. This prevents converged functionality for non-FCoE traffic.

Server adapter configured for FCoE Boot available as External-Shared vnic via Hyper-V

If a port is set as a boot port, when the user installs the Hyper V role in the system and then goes into the Hyper V Network Manager to select which port to externally virtualize, the boot port displays, which it should not.

When setting the port to a boot port in Intel PROSet for Windows Device Manager, a message shows that the user should restart the system for the changes to be effective but does not force a restart. As a result the user level applications are in boot mode (i.e., Data Center Tab is grayed out) but kernel level drivers haven't been restarted to indicate to the OS that the port is a boot port. When the user then adds the Hyper V service to the system, the OS takes a snap shot of the ports available and this is the snap shot that it uses after the Hyper V role is added, system restarted and the user goes into the Hyper V Virtual Network Manager to virtualize the ports. As a result, the boot port also shows up.

Solutions:

Restart the system after setting a port to a boot port and before adding the Hyper V role. The port does not appear in the list of virtualizable ports in the Hyper V Virtual network manager.

Disable/enable the port in Device Manager after setting it to boot and before adding the Hyper V role. The port does not appear in the list of virtualizable ports in the Hyper V Virtual network manager.

FCoE Linkdown Timeout fails prematurely when Remote Booted

If an FCoE-booted port loses link for longer than the time specified in the **Linkdown Timeout** advanced setting in the Intel® Ethernet Virtual Storage Miniport Driver for FCoE, the system will crash. **Linkdown Timeout** values greater than 30 seconds may not provide extra time before a system crash.

Windows fails to boot properly after using the image install method

The following situation may arise when installing Windows for FCoE Boot using the imaging method: Windows boots successfully from the FCoE LUN when the local drive is installed, but when the local drive is removed, Windows seems to boot, but fails before reaching the desktop.

In this case it is likely that the Windows installation resides on both the FCoE LUN and local drive. This can be verified by booting from the FCoE LUN with the local drive installed, then comparing the drive letter in the path of files on the desktop with the drive letter for the boot partition in Windows' Disk Management tool. If the drive letters are different, then the Windows installation is split between the two disks.

If this situation is occurring, please ensure that **fcoeprep** is run prior to capturing the image, and that the system is not allowed to local boot between running **fcoeprep** and capturing the image. In addition, the local drive could be removed from the system prior to the first boot from the FCoE LUN.

UEFI Known Issues

Long Initialization Times

Long initialization times observed with Intel's UEFI driver are caused when the UNDI.Initialize command is called with the PXE_OPFLAGS_INITIALIZE_CABLE_DETECT flag set. In this case, UNDI.Initialize will try to detect the link state.

If the port is connected and link is up, initialize will generally finish in about 3.5 seconds (the time needed to establish link, dependent on link conditions, link speed and controller type) and returns PXE_STATFLAGS_COMMAND_COMPLETE. If the port is disconnected (link is down), initialize will complete in about 5 seconds and return PXE_STATFLAGS_INITIALIZED_NO_MEDIA (driver initializes hardware then waits for link and timeouts when link is not establish in 5 seconds).

When UNDI.Initialize is called with PXE_OPFLAGS_INITIALIZE_DO_NOT_DETECT_CABLE the function will not try to detect link status and will take less than 1 second to complete.

The behavior of UNDI.Initialize is described in UEFI specs 2.3.1: Initializing the network device will take up to four seconds for most network devices and in some extreme cases (usually poor cables) up to twenty seconds. Control will not be returned to the caller and the COMMAND_COMPLETE status flag will not be set until the adapter is ready to transmit.

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITIONS
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
BBS	BIOS Boot Specification
BC	Base Code. The PXE Base Code is comprised of a simple network stack (UDP/IP) and a few common network protocols (DHCP , ARP, TFTP) that are useful for remote booting machines.
BINL	Binary Image Negotiation Layer
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System. The program a personal computer's microprocessor uses to get the computer system started after you turn it on. It also manages data flow between the computer's operating system and attached devices.
Boot Targets	The server-side system in an FCoE SAN configuration. The FCoE Boot Target system hosts the FCoE target drives which are accessed by an FCoE Boot initiator.
BOOTP	Bootstrap Protocol. A legacy remote booting protocol developed originally for use with UNIX. Used as Linux's server side PXE host software. Runs a Daemon once installed.
BootUtil	Intel® Ethernet Flash Firmware Utility (BootUtil).
CEE	Converged Enhanced Ethernet
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol, CHAP is the standard authentication protocol used on iSCSI SAN networks.
CLP	Command Line Protocol.
Data Link Interface	Interface to the chip at the MAC layer.
DCB	Data Center Bridging
DCBX	DCB Exchange Protocol
DDIM	Device Driver Initialization Model
DDP	Direct Data Placement

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Descriptor Queues	Descriptor queues are used by software to submit work requests like send and receive and get completion status.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. An industry standard Internet protocol defined by the IETF. DHCP was defined to dynamically provide communications-related configuration values such as network addresses to network client computers at boot time. DHCP is specified by IETF RFCs 1534, 2131, and 2132.
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ETS	Enhanced Transmission Selection
FC	Fibre Channel
FCF	Fibre Channel Forwarder
FCoE	Fibre Channel over Ethernet
Flash	A high-density, truly non-volatile, high-performance, read-write memory solution, also characterized by low power consumption, extreme ruggedness, and high reliability.
Flash ROM	The non-volatile memory embedded in Intel® Network Connections. Flash ROM is used to store Intel® iSCSI Boot.
HBA	Host Bus Adapter
IRP	IO Request Packet
iSCSI	Internet SCSI
iSCSI initiator	The client side system in an iSCSI SAN configuration. The iSCSI initiator logs into the iSCSI target system to access iSCSI target drives.
iSCSI target	The server side system in an iSCSI SAN configuration. The iSCSI target system hosts the iSCSI target drives which are accessed by an iSCSI initiator.
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol, IEEE802.1AB
LOM	LAN On Motherboard. This is a network device that is built onto the motherboard (or baseboard) of the machine.
LUN	Logical Unit Number (LUN) is the identifier of a device which is being addressed by protocols such as Fibre Channel and iSCSI

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Native TCP/IP Stack	TCP/IP stack implemented in software and provided as part of the operating system.
NFS	Network File System
NIC	Network Interface Card. Also referred to as an adapter or device. Technically, this is a network device that is inserted into a bus on the motherboard or into an expansion board. For the purposes of this document, the term NIC will be used in a generic sense, meaning any device that enables a network connection (including LOMs and network devices on external busses, such as USB 1394 , etc).
Packet Buffers	Packet buffers are hardware FIFOs that either receive or transmit packets. Each packet buffer can be associated with one or more traffic classes
PCI	Peripheral Components Interface
PFC	Priority Flow Control
PMM	POST Memory Manager. A mechanism used by option ROMs to allocate RAM memory for use during system startup.
PnP	Plug and Play. PnP refers to a set of industry standard specifications that allows installed devices to self-configure.
POST	Power On Self-Test
proxyDHCP	Used to ease the transition of PXE clients and servers into an existing network infrastructure. proxyDHCP provides additional DHCP information that is needed by PXE clients and boot servers without making changes to existing DHCP servers.
PXE	Preboot Execution Environment. PXE provides a way for a system to initiate a network connection to various servers prior to loading an operating system. This network connection supports a number of standard IP protocols such as DHCP and TFTP , and can be used for purposes such as software installation and system inventory maintenance.
RDMA	Remote Direct Memory Access
RIS	Remote Installation Services. A Microsoft* service that uses PXE to deliver the Network Bootstrap Program to start the boot process.
ROM	Read-Only Memory. When used in this guide, ROM refers to a non-volatile memory storage device on a NIC .

TERM	DEFINITIONS
RSS	Receive Side Scaling is a mechanism for hardware to distribute receive packets to queues that are associated with a specific processor core and thereby distributing the processing load.
RX	Receive
SAN	Storage Area Network
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol. An industry standard Internet protocol defined by the IETF to enable the transmission of files across the Internet. Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP, Revision 2) to support NBP download is specified by IETF RFC 1350.
TLV	Type Length Value
Transport Interface	Interface to the chip at the transport layer.
TX	Transmit
UNDI	Universal Network Driver Interface. UNDI provides a hardware-independent mechanism for the PXE base code to use an adapter for network access without controlling the adapter hardware directly.
USB	Universal Serial Bus. A Plug and Play (PnP) interface between a computer and add-on devices.
VBD	Virtual Bus Driver. Driver that exposes two virtual physical Devices on a single physical device and enables sharing of LAN and SAN traffic on a common Ethernet port.
VFT	Virtual Fabric Tagging is a Fibre Channel defined extended frame header.
VLAN	Virtual LAN (VLAN) is a group of hosts with a common set of requirements that communicate as if they were attached to the same broadcast domain, regardless of their physical location.
VMDq	Virtual Machine Device Queues
WOL	Wake on LAN*

VN2VN Key Terms

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
N_Port	A device port that generates/terminates FC-4 channel traffic
ENode (FCoE Node)	A Fiber Channel node (FC-FS-3) that is able to transmit FCoE frames using one or more ENode MACs
FCoE_LEP (FCoE Link End-Point)	The data forwarding component of an FCoE Entity that handles FC frame encapsulation/decapsulation, and transmission/reception of encapsulated frames through a single Virtual Link
Lossless Ethernet network	An Ethernet network composed only of full duplex links, Lossless Ethernet MACs, and Lossless Ethernet bridging elements
Virtual Link	The logical link connecting two FCoE_LEPs
VN_Port (Virtual N_Port)	An instance of the FC-2V sublevel of Fibre Channel that operates as an N_Port (see FC-FS-3) and is dynamically instantiated on successful completion of a FIP FLOGI or FIP NPIV FDISC Exchange
VN_Port MAC address	The MAC address used by an ENode for a particular VN_Port

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