



# eDiag OEM User's Guide

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# Preface

## Intended Audience

This document is for administrators who want to use the eDiag OEM utility.

## What Is in This Guide

The following information are included in this guide:

- [“Introduction” on page 1](#)
- [“Operating Environment” on page 2](#)
- [“Command Line Options List” on page 5](#)

## Related Materials

For information about downloading documentation from the QLogic Web site, see [“Downloading Updates” on page xv](#).

## Documentation Conventions

This guide uses the following documentation conventions:

- **NOTE** provides additional information.
- Text in [blue](#) font indicates a hyperlink (jump) to a figure, table, or section in this guide, and links to Web sites are shown in [underlined blue](#). For example:
  - ❑ [Table 9-2](#) lists problems related to the user interface and remote agent.
  - ❑ See [“Installation Checklist” on page 6](#).
  - ❑ For more information, visit [www.qlogic.com](http://www.qlogic.com).
- Text in **bold** font indicates user interface elements such as a menu items, buttons, check boxes, or column headings. For example:
  - ❑ Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Accessories**, and then click **Command Prompt**.
  - ❑ Under **Notification Options**, select the **Warning Alarms** check box.

- Text in `Courier` font indicates a file name, directory path, or command line text. For example:
  - To return to the root directory from anywhere in the file structure:  
Type `cd /root` and press ENTER.
  - Enter the following command: `sh ./install.bin`
- Key names and key strokes are indicated with UPPERCASE:
  - Press CTRL+P.
  - Press the UP ARROW key.
- Text in *italics* indicates terms, emphasis, variables, or document titles. For example:
  - For a complete listing of license agreements, refer to the *QLogic Software End User License Agreement*.
  - What are *shortcut keys*?
  - To enter the date type *mm/dd/yyyy* (where *mm* is the month, *dd* is the day, and *yyyy* is the year).
- Topic titles between quotation marks identify related topics either within this manual or in the online help, which is also referred to as *the help system* throughout this document.
- Command line interface (CLI) command syntax conventions include the following:
  - Plain text indicates items that you must type as shown. For example:
    - `qauccli -pr nic -ei`
  - `< >` (angle brackets) indicate a variable whose value you must specify. For example:
    - `<serial_number>`

---

#### NOTE

For CLI commands only, variable names are always indicated using angle brackets instead of *italics*.

---

- `[ ]` (square brackets) indicate an optional parameter. For example:
  - `[<file_name>]` means specify a file name, or omit it to select the default file name.

- ❑ | (vertical bar) indicates mutually exclusive options; select one option only. For example:
  - on|off
  - 1|2|3|4
- ❑ ... (ellipsis) indicates that the preceding item may be repeated. For example:
  - x... means *one* or more instances of x.
  - [x...] means *zero* or more instances of x.
- ❑ ( ) (parentheses) and { } (braces) are used to avoid logical ambiguity. For example:
  - a|b c is ambiguous
  - { (a|b) c } means a or b, followed by c
  - { a | (b c) } means either a, or b c

## Technical Support

Customers should contact their authorized maintenance provider for technical support of their QLogic products. QLogic-direct customers may contact QLogic Technical Support; others will be redirected to their authorized maintenance provider. Visit the QLogic support Web site listed in [Contact Information](#) for the latest firmware and software updates.

For details about available service plans, or for information about renewing and extending your service, visit the Service Program Web page at <http://www.qlogic.com/Support/Pages/ServicePrograms.aspx>.

## Downloading Updates

The QLogic Web site provides periodic updates to product firmware, software, and documentation.

### To download firmware, software, and documentation:

1. Go to the QLogic Downloads and Documentation page: [driverdownloads.qlogic.com](http://driverdownloads.qlogic.com).
2. Type the QLogic model name in the search box.
3. In the search results list, locate and select the firmware, software, or documentation for your product.
4. View the product details Web page to ensure that you have the correct firmware, software, or documentation. For additional information, click **Read Me** and **Release Notes** under Support Files.
5. Click **Download Now**.

6. Save the file to your computer.
7. If you have downloaded firmware, software, drivers, or boot code, follow the installation instructions in the *Readme* file.

Instead of typing a model name in the search box, you can perform a guided search as follows:

1. Click the product type tab: **Adapters, Switches, Routers, or ASICs**.
2. Click the corresponding button to search by model or operating system.
3. Click an item in each selection column to define the search, and then click **Go**.
4. Locate the firmware, software, or document you need, and then click the item's name or icon to download or open the item.

## Training

QLogic Global Training maintains a Web site at [www.qlogictraining.com](http://www.qlogictraining.com) offering online and instructor-led training for all QLogic products. In addition, sales and technical professionals may obtain Associate and Specialist-level certifications to qualify for additional benefits from QLogic.

## Contact Information

QLogic Technical Support for products under warranty is available during local standard working hours excluding QLogic Observed Holidays. For customers with extended service, consult your plan for available hours. For Support phone numbers, see the Contact Support link at [support.qlogic.com](http://support.qlogic.com).

### Support Headquarters

QLogic Corporation  
12701 Whitewater Drive  
Minnetonka, MN 55343 USA

### QLogic Web Site

[www.qlogic.com](http://www.qlogic.com)

### Technical Support Web Site

[support.qlogic.com](http://support.qlogic.com)

### Technical Support E-mail

[support@qlogic.com](mailto:support@qlogic.com)

### Technical Training E-mail

[training@qlogic.com](mailto:training@qlogic.com)

## Knowledge Database

The QLogic knowledge database is an extensive collection of QLogic product information that you can search for specific solutions. QLogic is constantly adding to the collection of information in the database to provide answers to your most urgent questions. Access the database from the QLogic Support Center: [support.qlogic.com](http://support.qlogic.com).



# 1 Introduction

This document provides the information on how to use QLogic's eDiag utility for manufacturing and engineering level diagnostics for the following QLogic's 10 Gbps Ethernet controllers: BCM5771x, BCM578xx.

This manual is intended for engineers, testers, and technicians at QLogic and OEM customers.

This manual describes the eDiag commands and usage, and all the diagnostic tests supported on BCM5771x, BCM578xx and its associated components. Some tests may not apply, depending upon the hardware installed in the system and the available software licenses.

# 2 Operating Environment

This section provides the following operating environment information on the eDiag utility:

- [MS-DOS Environment](#)
- [Linux Environment](#)
- [Unified Extensible Firmware Interface Environment](#)

## MS-DOS Environment

The eDiag utility operates in an MS-DOS environment. It includes a DOS extender (PMODE/W) that is embedded into the executable and provides access to memory above 1 MB.

OS: MS-DOS 6.22

Additional driver(s):

- ANSI.SYS
- HIMEM.SYS

Software: eddiag.exe

## Installing Additional Drivers

### Installing the ANSI.SYS Driver

Use the following procedure to install the ANSI.SYS driver:

1. Place the **ANSI.SYS** file in some directory (C:\DOS).
2. Add a line (`DEVICEHIGH=C:\DOS\ANSI.SYS`) in the **config.sys** file.

#### NOTE

The ANSI driver allows the manufacturing mode tests to display the test results clearly the Red/Green colors for Fail/Pass status. Note that the eDiag utility will run correctly even without the ANSI driver installed.

### Installing the HIMEM.SYS Driver

Use the following procedure to install the HIMEM.SYS driver:

1. Place **HIMEM.SYS** file in a directory (C:\DOS).
2. Add a line (`DEVICE=C:\DOS\HIMEM.SYS`) in the **config.sys** file.

#### NOTE

The HIMEM driver is required for TOE test D7 to pass.

## Running the eDiag Tool

Use the following procedure to run the eDiag tool:

- Run **eDiag** from your DOS prompt.

## Input File List

Whenever required, the following files should be placed in the same folder where **ediag.exe** is present.

- **Macaddr.txt:** This text file is used to program the primary MAC and iSCSI MAC addresses of the Everest devices during OEM manufacturing. It consists of a range of available MAC addresses (for L2 and iSCSI functionality) to be used when programming the MAC address of the Everest controller. As addresses are programmed into the Everest controller, eDiag will update the **macaddr.txt** file and reduce the range of available addresses by the number of addresses used. This file is not required for normal eDiag operation. Refer to [“macaddr.txt” on page 113](#) for more details.
- **Everest.rdf, ipblocks.rdf:** These files include the Everest registers definitions: Offset, access type, data width, address width.
- These files are required in order to perform **nictest** testing on the Everest controller:
  - ☐ uniblock.rdf
  - ☐ uniregs.rdf
  - ☐ everst2.rdf
  - ☐ everst3.rdf
  - ☐ everst3b.rdf
  - ☐ evrst15.rdf

## Linux Environment

Linux eDiag currently supports:

- RH4 and RH5
- SLES9 and SLES10 distributions
- Open Source kernels

---

### NOTE

Linux eDiag supports both 32-bit and 64-bit kernels. There are different Linux eDiag distributions for 32-bit and 64-bit versions.

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- Concurrent mode with the **bnx2x** driver. In this mode, only basic functionality is enabled. The **driver** and **lmdev** commands are disabled in this mode.

## Software

The following are the Linux eDiag software:

- **load.sh** – script that should be used to run the tool.
- **edrv.ko** – kernel driver.
- **lediag** – Linux eDiag application.

## Building and Running Linux eDiag

Use the following procedure to build and run Linux eDiag:

1. Open a distribution tarball.
2. Enter the `lediag-<version number>-<platform>` directory.
3. Run the **make** command to build the platform dependent kernel module.
4. Link the application.
5. Run `./load.sh` to run the Linux eDiag.

## Compatibility with DOS eDiag

The **load.sh** script receives the same parameters as DOS eDiag (-b10eng). Linux eDiag distribution includes the same complementary files as DOS version (macaddr.txt, RDF files). Linux eDiag supports most of commands supported by DOS eDiag except for a few like serial. See release notes for more details.

## Unified Extensible Firmware Interface Environment

The unified extensible firmware interface (UEFI) eDiag utility operates in UEFI shell environment

OS: UEFI shell version 2.0 or above

Software:

- eddiag\_x64.efi for x64 architecture
- eddiag\_ia64.efi for ipf architecture

### Running the UEFI eDiag Tool

Use the following procedure to run the UEFI eDiag:

- Use `ediag_x64` / `ediag_ia64` from the UEFI shell prompt.

### Input File List:

UEFI eDiag requires the same input files (macaddr.txt, RDF files) as required by eddiag (described in [“MS-DOS Environment” on page 3](#)).

# 3 Modes of Operation

The eDiag utility has the following two modes of operation:

- [Manufacturing Mode](#)
- [Engineering Mode](#)

## Manufacturing Mode

Manufacturing mode is optimized for manufacturing environments and is characterized by its extensive use of command-line arguments to perform configuration tasks and component testing. The following commands are examples of manufacturing mode testing:

- `C:\>ediag`
- `C:\>ediag -t alc2`
- `C:\>ediag -mac 11:22:33:44:55:66 -wol 0`

## Engineering Mode

Engineering mode provides an interactive test environment that supports all of the functionality of manufacturing mode plus additional commands for specific tasks such as reading/writing individual chip registers, generating specific traffic patterns for wire testing, and developing complex scripts for more advanced testing.

The following command starts eDiag in engineering mode:

```
C:\>ediag -b10eng
```

The below variation is also supported for backwards compatibility:

```
C:\>ediag -b06eng
```

## Command Prompt

When eDiag is executed in engineering mode, it will display a command prompt and wait for a user to enter commands (documented in [“Engineering Mode Commands” on page 55](#)). The command prompt has the following format:

```
<Everest Device#>
```

For example, a command prompt of `1:>` indicates that eDiag is currently operating on the first Everest device (as found on the PCI bus). A command prompt of `2.:>` indicates that the second Everest device is selected.



# 4 Using eDiag Over UART

Use the following procedure to use eDiag over UART:

1. Connect a serial cable between the QLogic 10 Gbps Ethernet controller board serial I/O port to the machine serial I/O port on which eDiag utility is executed.

---

## NOTE

The purpose of using eDiag over UART is mainly to debug failures in which the host machine fails to respond via PCI interface.

---

2. Start eDiag using `C:\>ediag -no_pci`.

---

## NOTE

- The command prompt for eDiag over UART has the following format: **NO\_PCI:>**
  - To use eDiag over USB UART, start eDiag using the following option:
    - ❑ `c:\>ediag -no_pci -usb`
    - ❑ `c:\>ediag -usb`
- 

3. Open a serial connection using `NO_PCI:> set_duart open 1 19200`.
4. Run commands or diagnostics scripts (**idle\_chk.tcl**) to debug the failure.

---

## NOTE

Windows can use UART over USB serial simply by using the correct port. For Linux `-usb` must be specified.

---

For example to execute IDLE check using eDiag over UART do the following steps:

- a. Connect a serial cable between the QLogic 10 Gbps Ethernet controller board serial I/O port to the machine serial I/O port on which eDiag utility is executed.
- b. Run `ediag -no_pci`.
- c. Run `set_duart open 1 19200`.
- d. Run `idle_chk`.

---

**NOTE**

Some of the eDiag commands are not available in this mode such as **device**, **nictest**.

---

# 5 eDiag Test List

This section provides the following eDiag test list information:

- eDiag Testing Groups
- Group A–Basic Functional Tests
- Group B–Memory Test
- Group C–Block Test
- Group D–Ethernet Traffic Tests
- Group E–PHY External Loopback Tests
- Group F–Firmware Traffic Tests (External Loopback)

## eDiag Testing Groups

The eDiag utility provides a wide range of tests to verify specific blocks of functionality within the Everest controller. The tests are divided into six groups (labeled A through F), with a variable number of specific tests within each group.

The [Table 5-1](#) describes what each testing group includes:

**Table 5-1. eDiag Testing Groups**

Group Name	Group Description
Group A	Basic tests: registers tests for each block in the chip, PCI test, MSI test, MSI-X test, Interrupt test.
Group B	Memory tests for each block in the chip. The memory tests are based on “marching ones” and “marching zeros” algorithms for testing memory.
Group C	Functionality test of DMAE, content addressable memory, timers, and physical layer.
Group D	Traffic tests via MAC loopback, physical layer loopback. Tests include sending packets of various types, receiving them and performing data integrity. Also includes large segment offload, remote procedure call and statistics tests.
Group E	Physical layer external loopback tests and L2 traffic test with external loopback. This group is disabled by default.
Group F	L2 traffic tests with external loopback, with different parameters, mainly for firmware testing. This group is disabled by default.

## Running the Default Test Suite

Use the appropriate procedure to run the default test suite:

- **Manufacturing Mode**  
Type `C:\> eddiag` in the DOS prompt:
- **Engineering Mode**  
Type `1.NONE:> nictest` in the engineering mode command prompt:

---

**NOTE**

User can run **nictest** on a desired device (2:> nictest).

---

Some of the diagnostic tests described below will require external configuration (such as an external loopback adapter) for the test to pass. These tests must be explicitly enabled to run. By default these tests are disabled.

## Running a Specific Test

Use the following procedure to run a specific test or a specific test group in manufacturing mode:

### ■ Manufacturing Mode

Type the following command at the DOS prompt:

```
C:\> eddiag [-none] [-t <groups>] [-T <groups>] [-I <num>]  
[-cof] [-dev <device#>]
```

### ■ Engineering Mode

Type the following command at the DOS prompt:

```
1:> nictest [-none] [-t <groups>] [-T <groups>] [-I  
<num>] [-cof]
```

Table 5-2 shows the code definitions.

**Table 5-2. Code Definition**

Code	Definition
-none	Exclude all tests
-t	Exclude specified tests
-T	Include specified tests
-I	Specify the number of iterations to run
-cof	Enables to continue after test failure
-dev	Execute tests on specified device or device list (e.g. -dev 1 -dev 1-2)
-debug	Print debug printouts

### Example 1: Will perform only test group A and will continue over failure

#### ■ Manufacturing Mode Command:

```
C:> eddiag -none -T A -cof
```

#### ■ Engineering Mode Command:

```
1:> nictest -none -T A -cof
```

**Example 2: Will perform only test B1**

■ Manufacturing Mode Command:

```
C:> eddiag -none -T B1
```

■ Engineering Mode Command:

```
1:> nictest -none -T B1
```

---

**NOTE**

Note that in all the examples the manufacturing mode will run on all Everest devices, while the engineering example will run only on the device specified in the port (or the matching port if the **-port** option was used).

---

## Group A–Basic Functional Tests

### Register Test (A1–A29)

The Register Tests verify that registers access through the PCI/PCI-E interface implement the expected read-only or read/write attributes by attempting to modify those registers.

---

**NOTE**

The test uses the relevant RDF (Registers Definition File) file according to the device type.

---

#### Register Test Procedure Overview

1. Reset the chip.
2. Verify the reset value of each register is as expected in the RDF file.
3. Write to each register an all zeros value.
4. Verify the following:
  - read-write registers have changed accordingly
  - read-only registers did not change.
  - read-clear registers have changed their values to zero upon the second read.
5. Repeat the previous steps with writing an all ones value.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -none -T A1`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:>regtest -b <block name>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes. Except for test A11 Misc block register which is not enabled by default, since it fails if not run after a hard-reboot.

---

Special Requirements: Some critical registers are not tested as the system and/or the chip may become unstable when the register value is changed. The **MISC** and **NIG** block registers are also not tested.

---

## EMAC Register Test (A30)

The EMAC Register Tests verify that EMAC registers access through the PCI/PCI-E interface implement the expected read-only or read/write attributes by attempting to modify EMAC registers.

Unlike the previous blocks, the EMAC block registers can have different read/write attributes per its bits, thus require a different test apart from the **regtest** described above.

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\>ediag -none -T A30
Engineering Mode Command:	1:>emactest
Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
Possible Failure Causes:	Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.
Enabled by Default:	No
Special Requirements:	Some critical registers are not tested as the system and/or the chip may become unstable when their value is changed.

## MCP Register Test (A31)

The MCP Register Tests verify that MCP registers access through the PCI/PCI-E interface implement the expected read-only or read/write attributes by attempting to modify MCP registers.

Unlike the previous blocks, the MCP block registers can have different read/write attributes per its bits, thus require a different test apart from the **regtest** described above.

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> ediag -none -T A31
Engineering Mode Command:	1:> mcptest
Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
Possible Failure Causes:	Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.
Enabled by Default:	No
Special Requirements:	Some critical registers are not tested as the system and/or the chip may become unstable when their value is changed.



## PCI Configuration Test (A32)

The PCI Configuration Test checks the functionality of the PCI BAR (Base Address Register) by varying the amount of memory requested by the BAR and verifying that the BAR actually requests the correct amount of memory by checking the PCICFG\_BAR.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: C:\>ediag -none -T A32

---

Engineering Mode Command: 1:>pcitest

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: None

---

## MSI\_X Test (A33)

The MSI\_X Test checks the functionality of the MSIX (Message Signaled Interrupt). The test generates an interrupt command to the STORM, and then waits up to 10 ms for MSI-X interrupt to be generated. Verifies there are no INTA interrupts during this time and that only the correct MSI-X vector is written at this time.

A negative test is also performed to verify that when the MSI-X is masked it does not generate an MSI-X interrupt upon an interrupt command to the STORM.

The test also checks that the functionality of disabling MSI-X.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: C:\>ediag -none -T A33

---

Engineering Mode Command: 1:>int\_msix

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: Any failure could indicate a chip defect.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: None

---

## MSI Test (A34)

The MSI Test checks the functionality of the MSI (Message Signaled Interrupt). The test generates an interrupt command to the STORM, and then waits up to 10 ms for MSI interrupt to be generated. Verifies there are no INTA interrupts during this time and that only the correct MSI vector is written at this time.

A negative test is also performed to verify that when the MSI is masked it does not generate an MSI interrupt upon an interrupt command to the STORM.

The test also checks that the functionality of the disable MSI.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\>ediag -none -T A34
-----------------------------	------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:>msitest
---------------------------	------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	No
---------------------	----

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## IGU, PGLUE\_B, ATC Register Tests (A35 – A36)

Register tests, similar to A1-A29 for BCM57712 device new blocks: IGU, PGLUE\_B.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\>ediag -none -T A35
-----------------------------	------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:>regtest -b <block name>
---------------------------	----------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	Only on the BCM57712 device.
---------------------	------------------------------

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## Group B–Memory Test

### Memory Tests (B1–B30)

The Group B tests verify all memory blocks of the Everest adapter by writing various data patterns (marching zeroes, marching ones) to each memory location in each block of the Everest controller and then reading back the data, comparing it to the value written.

The marching ones algorithm tests each memory entry with values 0x1, 0x11 until an all ones value is tested. The marching zeros algorithm tests each memory entry with all ones value until an all zeros value is tested.

Group B includes memory tests for each memory in the Everest controller blocks:

1. Block BRB1 Memory Test
2. Block CCM Memory Test
3. Block CDU Memory Test
4. Block CFC Memory Test
5. Block CSDM Memory Test
6. Block CSEM Memory Test
7. Block DBG Memory Test
8. Block DMAE Memory Test
9. Block HC Memory Test
10. Block NIG Memory Test
11. Block PBF Memory Test
12. Block PXP Memory Test
13. Block PXP2 Memory Test (not run on default setting)
14. Block QM Memory Test
15. Block SRC Memory Test
16. Block TCM Memory Test
17. Block TM Memory Test
18. Block TSDM Memory Test
19. Block TSEM Memory Test
20. Block UCM Memory Test
21. Block UPB Memory Test
22. Block USDM Memory Test
23. Block USEM Memory Test
24. Block XCM Memory Test
25. Block XPB Memory Test
26. Block XSDM Memory Test
27. Block XSEM Memory Test
28. Block IGU Memory Test
29. Block ATC Memory Test
30. Block VFC Memory Test

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\>ediag -none -T Bx (where x is replaced by the specific test number)
-----------------------------	---

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> memtest -b <block name>
---------------------------	-----------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. Tests B28-B30 are only for the BCM57712 device. Test B30 is not performed by default.
---------------------	--

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## BIST Test (B31)

The CPU BIST test verifies all memory by operating the memory BIST HW through the GRC.

The BIST is a self-test circuit that internally generates test data patterns and expected resulting data for comparing the expected resulting data with actual resulting data.

The BIST interfaces circuitry for loading the test data patterns into memory and reading back the actual resulting data from memory.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\>ediag -none -T B31
-----------------------------	------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> bist_test
---------------------------	---------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	Any failure in this test usually indicates a defective controller.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	No
---------------------	----

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## Group C-Block Test

### DMA Engine Test (C1)

The DMA Engine Test verifies the functionality of the DMA Engine block by performing numerous DMA operations with random parameters (using CMD #0 of the DMAE block). All four flows are exercised: PCI-to-PCI, PCI-to-GRC, GRC-to-PCI and GRC-to-GRC.

After each operation the test waits for completion, and upon receiving a completion, the test compares the source and destination data and a mismatch is considered an error.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -none -T C8`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> dmaetest`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the **driver load** at the beginning of the test failed. A failure in this test may indicate there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: This test includes a patch of **driver load** and **driver unload** since the initialization of this script is incomplete. Without this patch the traffic tests after this DMAE test will fail.

---

## CAM Access Test (C2)

The CAM Test Checks the functionality of the CAM (content-addressable memory) of the TSEM, CSEM, XSEM, and USEM blocks. The test performs for each block: Initialization and **marching ones** and **marching zeros** algorithms.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -none -T C2`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> cam_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Only on primary device.

---

Special Requirements: None

---

## CAM Search Test (C3)

The CAM Search Test checks the functionality of the CAM search mechanism of all the CAMs in the Everest controller using the BIST enable flag of each CAM.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> ediag -none -T C3`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> cam_search`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Only on primary device. On FPGA, this test is not performed.

---

Special Requirements: None

---

## Timers Test (C4)

The Timers Test checks the functionality of the timers on the requested port. The test generates random timeouts on 512 connections of up to 8 seconds and check that a timer has expired for all 512 connections.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T C4`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> tmr_test -conn 512 -timeout 8000`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes on functions 0,1 only.

---

Special Requirements: None

---

## GRC Test (C5)

The GRC Test checks the functionality of the GRC by attempting to access an un-mapped address and expecting a relevant attention alarm. The test attempts to access an address which is not mapped to RBC and expects an attention #123 to be asserted. The test attempts to access an address which is not mapped to RBCN and expects an attention #119 to be asserted. The test also checks the **close the gate** feature.

---

### NOTE

The GRC timeout feature is not tested since it is not possible to **force** a block not to respond to a GRC transaction.

---

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T C5`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> grc_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: Test is performed on port 0 and not available on port 1.

---

## Debug Bus Test (C6)

The Debug Bus Test performs a debug bus check with output to PXP. Each STORM outputs numerous print commands to the debug bus at the same time and the Debug block transmits all the data to the PXP. The test reads from the PXP and compares the read data to the sent data.

The test is performed on port 0 only.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T C6`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> dbg_pxp`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Only on primary device.

---

Special Requirements: None

---



## SERDES Register Access Test (C7)

The SERDES Register Access Test performs reset value check and read/write access check to all the SERDES registers which are part of the link training.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C7
-----------------------------	-------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> unicore_regs_test -phy SERDES
---------------------------	-----------------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.
---------------------	---

---

Special Requirements:	If the NVRAM configuration indicates that the SERDES is not connected for this device, the test will be excluded from testing.
-----------------------	--

---

## XGXS Register Access Test (C8)

The XGXS Register Access Test performs reset value check and read/write access check to all the XGXS registers which are part of the link training.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C8
-----------------------------	-------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> unicore_regs_test -phy XGXS
---------------------------	---------------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. On FPGA/Emulation this test is not performed.
---------------------	--

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## SERDES PRBS Internal Loopback Test (C9)

The SERDES PRBS Internal Loopback Test performs PRBS test using internal loopback. The SERDES generates and collects patterns independently of other blocks.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C9
-----------------------------	-------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> prbs_test -phy Serdes -l internal
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.
---------------------	---

---

Special Requirements:	If the NVRAM configuration indicates that the SERDES is not connected for this device, the test will be excluded from testing
-----------------------	---

---

## XGXS PRBS Internal Loopback Test (C10)

The XGXS PRBS Internal Loopback Test performs PRBS test using internal loopback. The XGXS generates and collects patterns independently of other blocks.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C10
-----------------------------	--------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> prbs_test -phy xgxs -l internal
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. On FPGA/Emulation this test is not performed.
---------------------	--

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## NVM Test (C11)

The NVM Test fills NVM last two pages with address patterns, then reads the last two pages and verifies that the data is as expected. The test then restores the original values in the last two pages of the NVM.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C11
-----------------------------	--------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> nvm_test
---------------------------	--------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the NVM is defective.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	Yes. On FPGA/Emulation, this test is not performed.
---------------------	---

---

Special Requirements:	None
-----------------------	------

---

## RMII External Loopback Test (C12)

The UMP MAC Loopback test verifies the UMP block in external loopback mode. It exercises different functions in the UMP block, including frame type pre-fetch register, ingress and egress path isolation, flow control, operation in FIFO cut through mode, and traffic test with different packet size.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T C12
-----------------------------	--------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> ump_extlb_test
---------------------------	--------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test, depending on the area of verification, may indicate that the specific function is missing, external loopback failure, or that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	--

---

Enabled by Default:	No
---------------------	----

---

Special Requirements:	This test requires an external loopback connector to be installed.
-----------------------	--

---

## VFC CAM test (C13)

The VFC CAM test performs memory tests on VFC CAMs located at TSEM\_REG\_SEM\_FAST\_VFC\_ADDR and XSEM\_REG\_SEM\_FAST\_VFC\_ADDR using special marching ones and marching zeros tests.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T C13`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> vfc_cam_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate chip is defective. Test is relevant to chip 57712 or above.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: Test is relevant to chip 57712 or above.

---

---

### NOTE

Group C tests are not performed on ZLR (Zero-Length) machines.

---

## Group D–Ethernet Traffic Tests

### MAC Loopback Test (D1)

The MAC Loopback test will enable BMAC loopback mode in the Everest controller and transmit 9000 Layer-2 packets of various sizes. As the packets are received back by eDiag, they are checked for errors. Packets are returned through the MAC receive path and never reach the PHY.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T D1`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> bmac1b_test -case 3 -subcase A`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## PHY Loopback Test (D2)

The PHY Loopback test will enable PHY loopback mode (XGXS 10 loopback) in the Everest controller and transmit about 9000 Layer-2 packets of various sizes. As the packets are received back by eDiag they are checked for errors. Packets are returned through the PHY receive path and never reach the wire.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -t abcd -T d2`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> phylb_test -case 3 -subcase A`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## External Loopback Test (D3)

The External Loopback test will transmit about 9000 Layer-2 packets of various sizes. As the packets are received back by eDiag they are checked for errors.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T D3`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 3 -subcase A`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external loopback adapter is not installed, that a LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## LSO Test (D4)

The LSO test verifies the functionality of the Everest Large Send Offload support by enabling BMAC loopback mode and transmitting large TCP packets with different MSS sizes, payload sizes, IP option sizes and VLAN on/off. As the packets are received back by eDiag they are checked for proper segmentation (according to the selected MSS size) and any other errors.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T D4`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> bmac Iso_test -type basic`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---



## Statistics Test (D5)

The Statistics test verifies that the basic statistics information maintained by the chip is correct by enabling BMAC loopback mode and sending Layer-2 packets of various sizes and various types (Unicast/ Multicast/ Broadcast) and verifying statistics counters are as expected.

The test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -none -T D5`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> stat_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## RPC Test (D6)

The RPC test verifies the Receive Path Catch-up path by sending packets with different sizes with incremental or fixed payload and marking them to go through the RPC path. The packets will return to the receive buffers as received packets. As packets are received back by eDiag, they are checked for errors.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T D6`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:>rpc_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## TOE Test (D7)

The TOE test verifies the Layer-4 functionality by opening TX and RX connections. Setting the **rcv\_next** parameter to almost 4G, transmitting data and waiting for completions. At the end of the test, the connection is terminated and an **idle\_chk** is performed to verify that the Everest controller is back at IDLE state after this test.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T D7`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> bmacl4_test -mode pre -case 6`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test can be due to lack of free memory in the tested setup. Verify himem.sys is installed according to section 1.1.

From version 4.6.15 and above, a failure in this test can be a result of the license key not existing on the board or the max TOE connections allowed is less than 250 connections.

A failure in this test may indicate that the interrupt was not asserted, that an error was encountered on the PCI/PCI-E bus, that the chip is improperly installed on the system, that an external LAN connection is present and receiving traffic, that there are issues with the system chipset, or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## External PHY Loopback Test (D8)

The External PHY Loopback test will enable External PHY loopback mode (for now, only if external PHY type is SFX7101), then transmit about 9000 Layer-2 packets of various sizes. As the packets are received back by eDiag they are checked for errors.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\>ediag -t abcd -T d8`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extphy_test`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the external PHY is defective or that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Only if external PHY type is SFX7101 (nvm cfg option 39)

---

Special Requirements: The controller should not be connected to a network.

---

## Group E-PHY External Loopback Tests

### SerDes PRBS External Loopback Test (E1)

The SerDes PRBS External Loopback Test performs a PRBS test using external loopback. The SerDes generates and collects patterns independently of other blocks.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T E1`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> prbstest -l EXTERNAL -phy SERDES`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: Yes. This test is excluded if SERDES external PHY is not connected.

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

### XGXS PRBS External Loopback Test (E2)

The XGXS PRBS External Loopback Test performs a PRBS test using external loopback. The XGXS generates and collects patterns independently of other blocks.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T E2`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> prbstest -l EXTERNAL -phy XGXS`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## Group F–Firmware Traffic Tests (External Loopback)

### Raw Packets with Random Payload Test (BDs 1-13) (F1)

The Raw Packets with Random Payload Test includes 13 subcases, each subcase is with a different number of BDs (1-13).

Each subcase includes generation of a specification packet with random payload and the requested number of BDs, then transmission of numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes, then receiving the packets.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F1`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 1`  
optional:  
`-subcase <A..M>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

### Raw Packets with Fixed Payload Test (BDs 1-13) (F2)

The Raw Packets with Fixed Payload Test includes 13 subcases, each subcase is with a different number of BDs (1-13).

Each subcase includes generation of a specification packet with fixed payload (0x55aa) and the requested number of BDs, then transmission of numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F2`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 2`  
 optional:  
`-subcase <A..M>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## Raw Packets with Incremental Payload Test (BDs 1-13) (F3)

The Raw Packets with Incremental Payload Test includes 13 subcases, each subcase is with a different number of BDs (1-13).

Each subcase includes generation of a specification packet with incremental payload and the requested number of BDs, then transmission of numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F3`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 3`  
 optional:  
`-subcase <A..M>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## Raw Packets with Four BDs, (X, 0, 0, X) Bytes in BD Test (F4)

The Raw Packets with Four BDs Test includes 13 subcases, each subcase includes generation of a specification packet with incremental payload and four BDs. The number of bytes in BD is according to the subcase (1,0,0,1) in the first case, meaning 1 byte in the first and last BD and rest of the bytes in the left BDs. (2,0,0,2) in the second case.

The test then transmits numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F4`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 4`  
optional:  
`-subcase <A..M>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## Raw Packets with Four BDs, (2, 2, 0, 0) Bytes in BD Test (F5)

The Raw Packets with Four BDs (2, 2, 0, 0) Test generates a specification packet with incremental payload and four BDs (2, 2, 0, 0) – two bytes in the first two BDs and the rest of the bytes in the left BDs.

The test then transmits numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.



This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F5`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 5`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## Raw Packets with Four BDs, (0, 3, 3, 0) Bytes in BD Test (F6)

The Raw Packets with Four BDs (0, 3, 3, 0) is similar to the previous test with the difference that the test generates a specification packet with incremental payload and four BDs (0, 3, 3, 0) - meaning 3 bytes in the second and third BDs and the rest of the bytes are in the first and last BDs.

## Raw Packets with Four BDs, (0, 4, 4, 4) Bytes in BD Test (F7)

The Raw Packets with Four BDs (0, 4, 4, 4) is similar to the previous test with the difference that the test generates a specification packet with incremental payload and four BDs (0, 4, 4, 4) - meaning 4 bytes in the last BDs and the rest of the bytes are in the first.

## Raw Packets with Four BDs, (5, 5, 5, 0) Bytes in BD Test (F8)

The Raw Packets with Four BDs (5, 5, 5, 0) is similar to the previous test with the difference that the test generates a specification packet with incremental payload and four BDs (5, 5, 5, 0) - meaning 5 bytes in the first BDs and the rest of the bytes are in the last BDs.

## Raw Packets with VLAN Tag Test (F9)

The Raw Packets with VLAN Tag Test generates a specification packet with incremental payload (four BDs) and software inserted VLAN tag (0x55aa). The test then transmits numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-9018 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F9`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 9 -port <port# 0 or 1>`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## LLC Snap Packets w/o VLAN Tag Test (F10)

The LLC Snap Packets w/o VLAN Tag Test generates a specification packet with incremental payload (four BDs) and encapsulation mode 802.3llc (w/o VLAN tag). The test then transmits numerous packets with packet lengths from 64-1492 bytes. Then eDiag receives the packets and performs data-integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F10`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 10`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

## LLC Snap Packets with VLAN Tag Test (F11)

The LLC Snap Packets with VLAN Tag Test is similar to the previous test with the difference that the packets include VLAN tag.

## TCP Packets Test (F12)

The TCP Packets Test transmits 100 packets with incremental payload and incremental length (starting with 64 bytes), then receives the data and performs data integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T F15
-----------------------------	--------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> extlb_test -case 15
---------------------------	-------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	No
---------------------	----

---

Special Requirements:	This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.
-----------------------	---

---

## Raw packets with VLAN Offload Test (F13)

The Raw Packets with VLAN Offload Test generates a specification packet with incremental payload, 4 BDS, 1000 bytes and hardware inserted VLAN tag (0x55aa). The test transmits a packet of this type, receives it and performs a data integrity check.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command:	C:\> eddiag -none -T F16
-----------------------------	--------------------------

---

Engineering Mode Command:	1:> extlb_test -case 16
---------------------------	-------------------------

---

Return Codes:	0 – Test passed
---------------	-----------------

---

Possible Failure Causes:	A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.
--------------------------	---

---

Enabled by Default:	No
---------------------	----

---

Special Requirements:	This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.
-----------------------	---

---

## LLC Snap Packets with VLAN Offload Test (F14)

The LLC Snap Packets with VLAN Offload Test is similar to the previous test with the use of packets with 802.3llc encapsulation mode instead of raw packets.

## RX BD Ring Full test (F15)

The RX BD Ring Full Test transmits 500 packets of 1500 bytes and verifies that after transmission the TX ring is empty and the RX ring is full. Then the test receives the packets and verifies that the RX ring difference is similar to the difference saved before the test started.

This test is disabled by default, since it requires an external loopback cable. When enabled, this test is performed on both port 0 and port 1 of the Everest controller.

---

Manufacturing Mode Command: `C:\> eddiag -none -T F18`

---

Engineering Mode Command: `1:> extlb_test -case 18`

---

Return Codes: 0 – Test passed

---

Possible Failure Causes: A failure in this test may indicate that the chip is defective.

---

Enabled by Default: No

---

Special Requirements: This test requires that an external loopback connector be installed on the tested port.

---

# 6 Command Line Options

The followings are the available command line options in eDiag diagnostic tool. To be used in the command line (for example: `eDiag -log results.log -rc regress.tcl`).

**Table 6-1. eDiag Command Line Options**

Options	Description
<code>-rc &lt;script&gt;</code>	Specify a script to source right after startup.
<code>-I &lt;iteration#&gt;</code>	Specify how many iterations tests need to run (Default is 1).
<code>-ver</code>	Display information on eDiag version and exits.
<code>-log &lt;logfile&gt;</code>	Log the tests' execution results into the specified file.
<code>-b10eng</code>	Enter eDiag engineering mode, a prompt will be shown. The default mode is manufacture mode, in which nicest tests will start automatically. A detailed description of the commands available in engineering mode is available in <a href="#">“Engineering Mode Commands” on page 55</a> . This option is similar to <code>-b06eng</code> which is also supported for backwards compatibility.
<code>-no_pci</code>	Do not use the PCI. In this mode, the user can enable the Debug UART for GRC access instead of PCI.
<code>-no_pci -usb</code>	To use eDiag over USB UART.
<code>-noinit</code>	Start eDiag without pre-selecting any device. (Default selected device is 1)
<code>-dev &lt;device#&gt;</code>	Select device number that the tests will be running on. In manufacture mode, tests will run on both devices. In engineering mode, enables to select a device. This option is similar to <code>-c</code> , which was used in Teton eDiag tool.

**Table 6-1. eDiag Command Line Options**

Options	Description
-pwd <password>	Specify password to update MAC address and NVM. Otherwise, user is not authorized to use <b>-m</b> , <b>-mac</b> , <b>-iscsimac</b> , <b>-rdmamac</b> and <b>-nvm</b> options.
-mac <mac>	Specify the primary MAC address (in format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx)
-iscsimac <mac>	Specify the iSCSI MAC address (in format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx)
-rdmamac <mac>	Specify the RDMA MAC address (in format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx)
-m	Interactive add the MAC addresses (primary and iSCSI MAC addresses for both devices).
-autom	Automatically generate iSCSI and a secondary MAC address.
-num_mac	Number of MAC addresses for device <2 or 4>. Works with <b>-autom</b> option. Determines the gap between the MAC addresses of sequential devices. Default is 2, thus no gap between the MAC addresses of sequential devices.
-wol <1 0>	Enable (1) / Disable(0) magic packet Wake-on-LAN option.
-mba <1 0>	Enable (1) / Disable(0) multiple boot agent.
-mbap <n>	Specify MBA boot protocol: PXE(0), RPL(1), BOOTP(2), iSCSI_boot(3), FCoE_boot(4).
-mbav <1 0>	Enable(1) / Disable(0) MBA virtual LAN.
-mbavval <n>	Specify MBA virtual LAN value (< 65536)
-mbabr <0-7>	MBA boot retry count (< 8)
-mfw <1 0>	Enable(1) / Disable(0) management firmware agent.
-sn <number>	Specify serial number for the card.
-t <grps/tests>	Disable certain groups/tests (-t A5).
-T <grps/tests>	Enable certain tests/groups (-T A5)
-cof	Allow tests to continue tests on failure.
-none	Disable all tests.

**Table 6-1. eDiag Command Line Options**

Options	Description
-slave	Select device number to be in host loopback mode. The device is simply echoing all received packets, and not operable for other purposes.
-fbc <bc_image>	Specify the bin file for combined boot code.
-fbc1 <bc1_image>	Specify the bin file for boot code 1.
-fbc2 <bc2_image>	Specify the bin file for boot code 2.
-fl2b <bc2_image>	Specify the bin file for L2 firmware.
-fipmi <ipmi_image>	Specify the bin file for IPMI firmware.
-fump <ump_image>	Specify the bin file for universal management port (UMP) firmware. Similar to using <code>nvm upgrade -ump &lt;UMP image&gt;</code> .
-fmbs <mbs_image>	Specify the bin file for MBS.
-fncsi <ncsi_image>	Specify the bin file for NCSI firmware.
-fib <ib_image>	Specify the bin file for iSCSI boot.
-fibp	Program iSCSI configuration utility, used with <code>-fib &lt;ib_image&gt;</code>
-ffeb <fcoe_file>	Specify the bin file for Fibre Channel over Ethernet boot.
-ffebc <fcoe_file>	Specify the bin file for Fibre Channel over Ethernet boot and config block FEB_CFG.
-ffebp <fcoe_file>	Specify the bin file for Fibre Channel over Ethernet boot and config program FEB_CPRG.
-ffebcp <fcoe_file>	Specify the bin file for Fibre Channel over Ethernet boot, config block (FEB_CFG) and config program (FEB_CPRG).
-fmbs <mbs_image>	Specify the bin file for MBS.
-fnvm <raw_image>	Program raw image into NVM.
-fnvm <img1> <img2>	In case of <b>-asiccnt 2</b> , support two NVM images for ASIC1 and ASIC2.
-raw	Program complete NVM raw image, used with <code>-fnvm</code> .
-skip_ec	Preserve EC field in VPD block, used with <code>-fnvm</code> .
-skip_sn	Preserve SN field in VPD block, used with <code>-fnvm</code> .

**Table 6-1. eDiag Command Line Options**

Options	Description
-idmatch	Enable matching of VID, DID, SVID, and SSID from image file with device's IDs. Used with <b>-fnvm &lt;raw_image&gt;</b> only.
-F	Force to upgrade image without checking version.
-fmac <file>	Specify a file that contains the MAC addresses to be programmed. Refer to <a href="#">“Engineering Mode Macros” on page 106</a> for more information on the format of the <b>mac-addr.txt</b> file.
-cfgchk <board type>	Check NVRAM configuration against expected default setting of this board type.
-nvmchk	Perform NVRAM image CRC checks.
-arg	Provide arbitrary arguments to be used by scripts.
-pnchk	Check part number against input value from <b>stdin</b> .
-sysop	Run a set of nictests on several cards, with hot-swap between cards.
-mkey <file>	Program manufacture license key file.
-ukey <file>	Program upgrade license key file.
-chkkey <sm su smu>	Validate manufacture, upgrade, or both license key(s).
-fextphy <image file>	Upgrade external PHY firmware with <b>ext_phy_image</b> .
-dcbx <1 0>	Enable (1) / Disable(0) data center bridging exchange(DCBX) protocol.
-asiccnt	Indicates the number of Everest ASICs on board (for <b>-sysop</b> mode).
-nicp_mac	Automatically generate NICP MAC addresses (for <b>-sysop</b> mode)
-stride	Indicates primary LAN MAC address alignment (for <b>-sysop</b> mode)
-no_swap	No hot-swap between boards, automatically exit after testing (for <b>-sysop</b> mode)
-fmfw <mfw_image>	Specify the bin file for MFW code
-help	Prints out this help



**Table 6-1. eDiag Command Line Options**

Options	Description
-list	Display information on eDiag version and devices and exits.

---

**NOTE**

- Command lines are performed by default on all devices installed on the machine. In the event the devices were selected by **-dev** or **-c**, the command line will be performed on the selected devices only.
  - For command lines: **-fnvm**, **-fbc**, **-fl2b**, **-fipmi**, **-fump**, **-fmfw** the command line will be performed on the primary devices only, since these are shared options between ports. For example on two-port board, the **-fnvm** option will be performed on port 0 only, since there is no need to repeat the NVM programming on port 1.
-

# 7 Return Codes

The following are the available return codes upon exit of eDiag.

The return codes are backward compatible with xDiag return codes with additional return codes specific for Everest (starting at 101).

Unused return codes are reserved for xDiag backward compatibility.

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_NONE	00	No error
ERR_REG_TEST	01	Register test fails
ERR_PCICFG_TEST	02	PCI config test fails
ERR_INTR_TEST	03	Interrupt test fails
ERR_PCIE_LINK_TEST	04	PCIE link test fails
ERR_MSI_TEST	05	MSI test fails
ERR_NETLINK_TEST	07	Network link test fails
ERR_CAM_TEST	28	CAM test fails
ERR_TIMER_TEST	29	Timer test fails
ERR_NVRAM_TEST	32	NVRAM test fails
ERR_DMAE_TEST	34	DMA engine test fails
ERR_MACLB_TEST	38	MAC loopback test fails
ERR_PHYLB_TEST	39	PHY loopback test fails
ERR_EXTLB_TEST	40	External loopback test fails
ERR_LSO_TEST	41	LSO traffic test fails
ERR_STAT_TEST	42	Statistic test fails
ERR_RPC_TEST	43	RPC test fails
ERR_BAD_PASSWD	44	Invalid password

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_BAD_ARGS	45	Invalid command switch(es)
ERR_NO_DEV_FOUND	46	Operation(s) skipped, no device found
ERR_NOT_AUTH	47	Not authorized to perform the operation(s)
ERR_ONE_DEV_ONLY	48	Specify one device, no more, no less
ERR_MAC_REDUND	49	Redundant MAC address input methods
ERR_FMAC_BAD_FILE	50	Bad MAC address range file (not exist, bad format)
ERR_FMAC_RUN_OUT	51	All MAC address have been used up in the range file
ERR_FMAC_UPDATE	52	Fail to update the MAC address range file
ERR_PROMPT_MAC	53	Fail to input MAC address
ERR_MAC_TOO_DIFF	54	Primary and iSCSI MAC addresses are not consecutive
ERR_SAME_MAC_ADDR	55	Primary and iSCSI MAC addresses are the same
ERR_PRG_NVM_IMAGE	56	Fail to program NVRAM image
ERR_PRG_PRIM_MAC_ADDR	57	Fail to program primary MAC address
ERR_PRG_ISCSI_MAC_ADDR	58	Fail to program iSCSI MAC address
ERR_SEL_DEV	59	Fail to select the device for operation(s)
ERR_PRG_BC	60	Fail to program boot code
ERR_PRG_MFW	61	Fail to program IPMI/UMP firmware
ERR_PRG_MBA	62	Fail to program MBA image
ERR_CFG_WOL	63	Fail to configure WOL
ERR_CFG_MFW	64	Fail to configure IPMI/UMP firmware
ERR_CFG_MBA	65	Fail to configure MBA image
ERR_PN_NOT_FOUND	66	Fail to extract part number from device
ERR_PN_BAD_INPUT	67	Fail to capture part number from input
ERR_PN_MISMATCH	68	Part number does not match
ERR_CFG_MISMATCH	69	Configuration mismatch
ERR_RESTORE_PCI	70	Fail to restore PCI info to the next board
ERR_USER_ABORT	71	User abort

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_PRG_MKEY	72	Fail to program manufacturing license key
ERR_PRG_UKEY	73	Fail to program upgrade license key
ERR_CHKKEY_SS	74	Fail to validate the SS portion of the key
ERR_CHKKEY_MK	75	Fail to validate the manufacturing license key
ERR_CHKKEY_UK	76	Fail to validate the upgrade license key
ERR_NVRAM_CRC	77	CRC check fails on one of the NVRAM blocks
ERR_CFG_MBA_SPD	78	Fail to configure MBA link speed
ERR_CFG_MBA_PROT	79	Fail to configure MBA protocol parameter
ERR_CFG_MBA_VLAN	80	Fail to configure MBA VLAN
ERR_CFG_MBA_VLAN_VAL	81	Fail to configure MBA VLAN value
ERR_MSIX_TEST	90	MSIX test fails
ERR_REG_BRB1_TEST	101	BRB1 Register test fails
ERR_REG_CCM_TEST	102	CCM Register test fails
ERR_REG_CDU_TEST	103	CDU Register test fails
ERR_REG_CFC_TEST	104	CFC Register test fails
ERR_REG_CSDM_TEST	105	CSDM Register test fails
ERR_REG_CSEM_TEST	106	CSEM Register test fails
ERR_REG_DBG_TEST	107	DBG Register test fails
ERR_REG_DMAE_TEST	108	DMAE Register test fails
ERR_REG_DORQ_TEST	109	DORQ Register test fails
ERR_REG_HC_TEST	110	HC Register test fails
ERR_REG_MISC_TEST	111	MISC Register test fails
ERR_REG_NIG_TEST	112	NIG Register test fails
ERR_REG_PBF_TEST	113	PBF Register test fails
ERR_REG_PRS_TEST	114	PRS Register test fails
ERR_REG_PXP_TEST	115	PXP Register test fails
ERR_REG_QM_TEST	116	QM Register test fails
ERR_REG_SRC_TEST	117	SRC Register test fails
ERR_REG_TCM_TEST	118	TCM Register test fails

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_REG_TM_TEST	119	TM Register test fails
ERR_REG_TSDM_TEST	120	TSDM Register test fails
ERR_REG_TSEM_TEST	121	TSEM Register test fails
ERR_REG_UCM_TEST	122	UCM Register test fails
ERR_REG_UPB_TEST	123	UPB Register test fails
ERR_REG_USDM_TEST	124	USDM Register test fails
ERR_REG_USEM_TEST	125	USEM Register test fails
ERR_REG_XCM_TEST	126	XCM Register test fails
ERR_REG_XPB_TEST	127	XPB Register test fails
ERR_REG_XSDM_TEST	128	XSDM Register test fails
ERR_REG_XSEM_TEST	129	XSEM Register test fails
ERR_REG_EMAC_TEST	130	EMAC Register test fails
ERR_REG_MCP_TEST	131	MCP Register test fails
ERR_MEM_BRB1_TEST	132	BRB1 Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_CCM_TEST	133	CCM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_CDU_TEST	134	CDU Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_CFC_TEST	135	CFC Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_CSDM_TEST	136	CSDM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_CSEM_TEST	137	CSEM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_DBG_TEST	138	DBG Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_DMAE_TEST	139	DMAE Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_DORQ_TEST	140	DORQ Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_HC_TEST	141	HC Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_NIG_TEST	142	NIG Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_PBF_TEST	143	PBF Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_PXP_TEST	144	PXP Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_QM_TEST	145	QM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_SRC_TEST	146	SRC Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_TCM_TEST	147	TCM Memory test fails

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_MEM_TM_TEST	148	TM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_TSDM_TEST	149	TSDM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_TSEM_TEST	150	TSEM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_UCM_TEST	151	UCM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_UPB_TEST	152	UPB Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_USDM_TEST	153	USDM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_USEM_TEST	154	USEM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_XCM_TEST	155	XCM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_XPB_TEST	156	XPB Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_XSDM_TEST	157	XSDM Memory test fails
ERR_MEM_XSEM_TEST	158	XSEM Memory test fails
ERR_CAM_SEARCH_TEST	159	CAM test fails
ERR_GRC_TEST	160	GRC test fails
ERR_DBG_PXP_TEST	161	Debug bus w out to PXPX test fails
ERR_SERDES_REG_TEST	162	Serdes Register test fails
ERR_XGXS_REG_TEST	163	XGXS Register test fails
ERR_SERDES_INTLB_TEST	164	Serdes Internal loopback test fails
ERR_XGXS_INTLB_TEST	165	XGXS Internal loopback test fails
ERR_TOE_TEST	166	TOE test fails
ERR_EXTPHY_TEST	167	External PHY Loopback test fails
ERR_SERDES_EXTLB_TEST	168	Serdes External loopback test fails
ERR_XGXS_EXTLB_TEST	169	XGXS External loopback test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE1_TEST	170	External loopback case1 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE2_TEST	171	External loopback case2 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE3_TEST	172	External loopback case3 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE4_TEST	173	External loopback case4 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE5_TEST	174	External loopback case5 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE6_TEST	175	External loopback case6 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE7_TEST	176	External loopback case7 test fails

**Table 7-1. Return Codes**

Return Code	Value	Description
ERR_EXTLB_CASE8_TEST	177	External loopback case8 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE9_TEST	178	External loopback case9 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE10_TEST	179	External loopback case10 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE11_TEST	180	External loopback case11 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE12_TEST	181	External loopback case12 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE13_TEST	182	External loopback case13 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE14_TEST	183	External loopback case14 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE15_TEST	184	External loopback case15 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE16_TEST	185	External loopback case16 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE17_TEST	186	External loopback case17 test fails
ERR_EXTLB_CASE18_TEST	187	External loopback case18 test fails
ERR_EXTLBO_BASIC_TEST	188	External LSO basic test fails
ERR_EXTLBO_EXTND_TEST	189	External LSO extended test fails
ERR_EXTLBO_SNAP_TEST	190	External LSO snap test fails
ERR_EXTLBO_SNAP_EXTND	191	External LSO snap extended test fails
ERR_PRG_RDMA_MAC_ADDR	192	Fail to program iSCSI MAC address
ERR_CFG_SERIAL_NO	193	Fail to configure serial number
ERR_PRG_L2B	194	Fail to program L2B image
ERR_PRG_IB	195	Fail to program iSCSI boot image

# 8 Engineering Mode Commands

The command line interface available in engineering mode is based on the Tool Command Language or TCL. (Refer to [“Appendix A–Tcl Reference” on page 118](#) for additional information on TCL.) In addition to the core TCL commands such as **set**, **return**, **expr**, **if/else**, **while** and additional commands have been added to provide specific support for interacting with the Everest controller.

All of the commands available in engineering mode use a TCL syntax of the form **command arg1 arg2 arg3**. Every command has a return value.

To start eDiag in engineering mode, use the following DOS command:

```
C:\> eddiag -bl0eng
```

---

## NOTE

- When a command uses a number as command line argument, the number can be specified either in decimal form or hexadecimal form (prefix with 0x).
  - Commands that require a filename (such as the load firmware command) should use the UNIX standard forward-slash (or “/”) rather than the DOS style backward-slash (or “\”) when using directories outside of the eDiag working directory. It is also possible to provide the path using a double DOS style backward-slash (or “\\”).
- 

This section shows the available commands in the eDiag tool, along with their usage and examples. The commands are listed in alphabetic order.



## Add\_help

Usage: `add_help <command name> <description string>`

Description: This command can be used by TCL script writers to add help on new commands written in the TCL script.

Example: `add_help parse_rdf "Parses the RDF file into global arrays"`

## Assert

### Assert last\_index

Usage: `assert last_index_offset <instance>`

Description: This command returns the offset address of the last assert index. The command's input is the instance **t** (for TSEM), **x** (for XSEM), **u** (for USEM) or **c** (for CSEM).

Example: `asset last_index_offset t`

### Assert get\_offset

Usage: `assert get_offset <instance> <index>`

Description: This command returns the offset address of an assert by its index number. The command's input is the instance **t** (for TSEM), **x** (for XSEM), **u** (for USEM) or **c** (for CSEM) and the index of the assert.

Example: `asset get_offset t 1`

## Bar

### Bar read

Usage: `bar <index> read <addr> <nbytes>`

Description: This command reads from bar (index 0 or 1) from address `<addr>` a number of bytes `<nbytes>`. The number of bytes can be 1, 2 or 4.

Example: `1:> bar 0 read 0x0 4`  
`0x164a14e4`

### Bar write

Usage: `bar <index> write <addr> <value> <nbytes>`

Description: This command writes to bar (index 0 or 1), to address `<addr>` the value `<value>`. The number of bytes can be 1, 2 or 4.

Example: `1:> bar 0 write 0x0 0x164a14e4 4`

### Bar show

Usage: `bar <index> show <addr> <nbytes>`

Description: This command shows a number of bytes `<nbytes>` from bar (index 0 or 1) address `<addr>`. The number of bytes can be any number of bytes.

Example: `1:> bar 0 show 0x0 10`  
`00000000:164a14e4 02b0011e 02000002`

## Bits

### Bits clear

Usage: `bits clear <bit_pos [bit_pos...]>`

Description: This command clears a bit position `bit_pos` (0-31) in a 32-bit hexadecimal number to 0 and the remaining bits to 1. It then displays the value.

Example: `1:> bits clear 0 31`  
`0x7fffffff`

## Bits set

Usage: `bits set <bit_pos [bit_pos...]>`

Description: This command sets a bit position `bit_pos` (0-31) in a 32-bit hexadecimal number to 1 and the remaining bits to 0. It then displays the value.

Example: `1:> bits set 2 31`  
`0x80000004`

## Debug

Usage: `debug set <path|level> <value>`

Description: The debug command enables to change the debug message level or path.

The debug levels are:

- VERBOSE – All debug messages will be shown to screen.
- INFORM – Debug messages with INFORM level and above will be shown to screen.
- WARN – Debug messages with WARN level and above will be shown to screen.
- FATAL – Only fatal debug messages will be shown to screen.

The debug messages paths are:

INIT, NVM, L2\_SP, L2\_SEND, L2\_RECV, L2\_INTERRUPT, L2, L4\_SP, L4\_SEND, L4\_RECV, L4, L5\_SP, L5\_SEND, L5\_RECV, L5, DIAG, MISC , ALL

Example: `1:> debug set level INFORM`  
`1:> debug set path CP_ALL`

## Delay

Usage: `delay [us | ms] <count>`

Description: Used by script to add delay of count microseconds or milliseconds.

Example: `delay us 5`

## Device

Usage: `device [<devNum>]`

Description: Without an argument, this command displays some brief device information of all devices it detects. When `devNum` is provided, the device with the given number will be set as **current** device. In this case the DUT address (see [“Pci setdut” on page 98](#)) will be set to the address of the selected device. This command enables the user to move to the second device (port) using **device 2**.

Example:

```
1:> device
C: Brd:Rv Bus PCI Spd Base IRQ MAC FmwVer Config.
1: 57710:A0 02:00:00 PCIE-4 2.5 0xFA00 11 001018112233 4.0.2 auto
   T1001 v2.0 p2 0xFA80 S.N.:BCM957710A0
2: 57710:A0 02:00:01 PCIE-4 2.5 0xFB00 10 00101807FBB1 4.0.2 auto
   T1001 v2.0 p2

1:> device 2
2:> exit
```

## Disp64

Usage: `disp64 signed/unsigned <high_val> <low_val>`

Description: This command combines a 32-bit number `high_val` as the upper 32 bits of a 64-bit number with another 32-bit number `low_val` as the lower 32 bits of a 64-bit number. Then returns the 64-bit value. These commands are for QLogic internal use only.

Example:

```
1:> disp64 signed 9 2
38654705666

1:> disp64 unsigned 15 4
64424509444
```

## Driver

The driver commands are used to change the driver state.

### Driver setup

Usage: `driver setup`

Description: This command is used to setup the driver.

### Driver start

Usage: `driver start`

Description: This command starts the driver operation.

### Driver load

Usage: `driver load`

Description: This command sets up the driver and starts its operation. It replaces the use of **driver setup** and **driver start**.

### Driver intr

Usage: `driver intr <enable flag>`

Description: This command enables (enable flag = 1) or disables (enable flag = 0) the interrupts.

### Driver strip\_crc

Usage: `driver strip_crc <enable flag>`

Description: This command enables (enable flag = 1) or disables (enable flag = 0) the mode when driver assumes CRC stripped from L2 packet (set by default).

## Driver intrcnt

Usage: `driver intrcnt`

Description: This command shows the number of times the ISR was called.

## Driver link\_state

Usage: `driver link_state`

Description: This command returns the last indicated link state. The state is returned in the form of list {<Media type name>, <Media speed>, <Duplex mode>, <UP|DOWN>}.  
Example: 1:> driver link\_state  
MAC\_LOOPBACK 10GBPS FULL\_DUPLEX DOWN  
1:>

## Driver poll

Usage: `driver poll`

Description: This command changes the driver's mode to polling mode and triggers an immediate call to the ISR.

## Driver unload

Usage: `driver unload`

Description: This command unloads the driver and returns the driver into state `DRIVER_STATE_SETUP`.

## Driver disable\_stat

Usage: `driver disable_stat`

Description: This command disables the periodic collection of statistics.

## Driver enable\_stat

Usage: `driver enable_stat`

Description: This command enables the periodic collection of statistics.

## Driver stat

Usage: `driver stat <high array name> <low array name>`

Description: Creates two TCL Associative Arrays with the given names, and inserts the statistics into them, with field name as the key value, and the statistics value as the array value. The values kept in each array are 32-bits in width. A total of 64-bits of information will be stored for each statistics field.

## Ext\_phy\_fw

External PHY firmware operations.

### Ext\_phy\_fw upgrade

Usage: `ext_phy_fw upgrade <fileName>`

`<fileName>` file name of the PHY firmware to upgrade

`-F` flag to force driver load prior to `ext_phy_fw upgrade`

Description: Upgrade the external PHY firmware.

### Ext\_phy\_fw version

Usage: `ext_phy_fw version`

Description: Reads the external PHY firmware version.

## exit

Usage: `exit`

Description: This command will exit eDiag and return to an operating system.

Example: `1:> exit`  
`C:\>`

## Gpio

The **gpio** command allows the user to directly manipulate the state of the GPIO pins supported on the Everest controller. Since the use of the GPIO pins is generally system specific, users should use caution when directly manipulating GPIO pins as they may directly affect the hardware operation of the system.

### Gpio read

Usage: `gpio read [optional: < pin>]`

Description: This command reads from GPIO pin 0,1, 2 or 3. If no `<pin>` input all pins are read.

Example: `1:> gpio read 1`  
`1:> 0`  
`1:> gpio read`  
`1:> 0: 0 1 0 1`

### Gpio write

Usage: `gpio write < pin> < value>`  
`gpio write < pin_n> {< value_n> <value_n+1> <value_n+2>}`

Description: This command writes to GPIO pin 0,1,2 or 3 the `<value>` 0 or 1. There is also the option to write from `<pin_n>` the values `<value_n>` `<value_n+1>` `<value_n+2>` to the next pins.

Example: `1:> gpio write 0 1`  
`1:> gpio write 0 {1 0 1}`  
`1:> gpio read`



## Help

Usage: `help [<command name>]`

Description: With no arguments, the help command will list all the eDiag commands in an alphabetic order and a short description on each command.

When a command name is used as an input argument, the help command will show a short description on this command and its usage.

Note: The help command will also show help on new commands written in TCL scripts, on which the script writer has used the `add_help` to add help on these new commands.

## hex

The **hex** command allows the user to create hexadecimal numbers from decimal numbers.

### hex16

Usage: `hex16 <value>`

Description: Displays a decimal number in 16-bit hexadecimal format. Returns the 16-bit hexadecimal value of the decimal argument.

Example: `1:> hex16 20`  
0014

### hex32

Usage: `hex32 <value>`

Description: Displays a decimal number in 32-bit hexadecimal format. Returns the 16-bit hexadecimal value of the decimal argument.

Example: `1:> hex32 20`  
00000014

## hmem

### hmem alloc

Usage: `hmem alloc <bytecount> [<description_string>]`

Description: This command allocates a host memory region of **bytecount** bytes. If `description_string` is specified, the allocated memory will associate with the `description_string` name. The `description_string` is limited to 30 characters with no space in between. It returns the virtual address of the buffer. Each double word of the allocated buffer is initialized to 0xdeadbeef.

Example: `1:> hmem alloc 100 MyMemory`  
`0x15bae58`  
`1:>`

### hmem fill

Usage: `hmem fill <low32addr> [<high32addr>] <dword_count> <pattern>`

Description: This command fills host memory with `dword_count` of double words at specified address. The `<pattern>` can be any 32-bit value or it can be the keyword `increment`, which will increment each byte value by 1, starting at 0.

Example: `1:> hmem fill 0x6000 20 0x12121212`

### hmem free

Usage: `hmem free <low32addr> [<high32addr>]`

Description: This command fills host memory with `dword_count` of double words at specified address. The `<pattern>` can be any 32-bit value or it can be the keyword `increment`, which will increment each byte value by 1, starting at 0.

Example: `1:> hmem free 0x15bae58`

## hmem inuse

Usage: `hmem inuse`

Description: This command displays all the allocated host memory regions by **hmem** command.

Example: `1.MCP:> hmem inuse`  
`( 112.015bae54/00000000) 015bae54/00000000 100 bytes(Virt) MyMemory`  
Inside ( ) is only for debugging. The next value is the virtual address, next one being physical (in DOS virtual == physical).

## hmem paddr

Usage: `hmem paddr <low32addr> [<high32addr>]`

Description: This command returns the physical address of a buffer with virtual address (applicable only when memory is allocated using **hmem palloc** command).

Example: `1:> hmem palloc 200 Mybuf`  
`0x15baf10`  
`1:>paddr 0x15baf10`  
`0x15baf10`

## hmem palloc

Usage: `hmem palloc <bytecount> [<description_string>]`

Description: This command allocates a continuous memory region of **bytecount** bytes. If **description\_string** is specified, the allocated memory will associate with the **description\_string** name. The **description\_string** is limited to 30 characters with no space in between. It returns the virtual address of the buffer.

Example: `1:> hmem palloc 48`  
`0x15bb9b8`

## hmem read

Usage: `hmem read <low32addr> [<high32addr>]`

Description: This command reads a double word at specified address from host memory.

Example: `1:> hmem read 0`  
`0xa1b0a61`

## hmem show

Usage: `hmem show <low32addr> [<high32addr>] <byte_count>`

Description: This command displays a number bytes specified by `byte_count` (multiple Of 4) of host memory at specified host memory address.

Example: `1:> hmem show 0 20`  
`00000000:0a1b3434 007006f4 1c33f416 00700601 007006f4`

## hmem write

Usage: `hmem write <low32addr> [<high32addr>] <value>`

Description: This command writes double word at specified address to host memory.

Example: `hmem write 0 0x34343434`

# ioport

## ioport read

Usage: `ioport read byte|word|dword <addr>`

Description: This command either reads a byte, a word, or a double word from port address.

Example: `1:> ioport read byte 0xc78`  
`0x55`  
`1:> ioport read word 0xc78`  
`0x5555`  
`1:> ioport read dword 0xc78`  
`0x55555555`

## ioport write

Usage: `ioport write byte|word|dword <addr> <value>`

Description: This command either writes a byte, a word, or a double word to port address.

Example: `1:> ioport write byte 0xc78 0x55`  
`1:> ioport write word 0xc78 0x5555`  
`1:> ioport write dword 0xc78 0x55555555`

## keyhit

The **keyhit** command is used in scripts to pause the script action until a keyboard key has been pressed.

Usage: `keyhit <char_str>`

Description: This command checks for keyboard activity, used in script environment. When the optional `char_str` argument is used, only a key in the argument will allow the **keyhit** command to return. Returns 0 when a key has been pressed.

Example: `keyhit`  
`keyhit yn`  
`white { 1 } {`  
 `# Check for ESC character only`  
 `if {[keyhit *\x1b"] != ""} {`  
 `}`  
`}`

## L2spec

This section will describe the `l2spec` commands used to generate an L2 packet specification.

### L2spec gen

Usage: `l2spec gen`

Description: This command generates and returns an L2 packet specification variable with the default values.

Example: `1:> l2spec gen`  
`L2spec:0x002184c`

## L2spec update

Usage: `l2spec update [list <parameter> <value>]`

Description: This command enables the user to change a certain parameter's value in the L2 packet specification variable.

Example:

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x002184c
1:> l2spec update $myl2spec [list maxBDs 5]
1:> l2spec update $myl2spec [list l3type ip iptype tcp]
1:> l2spec update $myl2spec [list lpDA "1.1.16.16" ipSA "1.1.16.17"]
```

(\*) This command enables also to generate an IPv6 packet specification, and updating the IPv6 header fields - `ipv6Priority`, `ipv6FlowLabel`, `ipv6NextHdr`, `ipv6HopLimit`, `ipv6DA`, `ipv6SA`.

```
1:> set spc [l2spec gen]
L2Spec: 0x00547e9c
1:> l2spec update $spc [list encapmode ethernetII l3type ipv6 iptype tcp]
1:> l2spec update $spc [list ipv6SA
5555:6666:7777:8888:9999:AAAA:BBBB:CCCC:DDDD]
```

## L2spec dump

Usage: `l2spec dump <l2spec variable name>`

Description: This command enables the user to dump the content of the L2 packet specification variable.

Example: 1:> `l2spec dump $myl2spec`  
 1:> `pktCnt 1 maxPktLen 1518 minPktLen 64 pktLenMode fixed  
 encapMode ethernetII vlanMode false vlanTag 0x0000 vlan-  
 HwInsert hardware macDA ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff macSA  
 00:10:18:00:00:00 l3Type ip ipType tcp ipDA 1.1.16.16  
 ipSA 1.1.16.17 ipOptionSize 0 ipRandOption true ipChk-  
 sumGen software ipChksumVal 0x0000 tcpDP 200 tcpSP 100  
 tcpOptionSize 0 tcpRandOption false tcpChksumGen soft-  
 ware tcpChksumVal 0x0000 tcpSeq none tcpAck none tcpPush  
 0 SN none crcGen hardware crcVal 0x00000000 filtered  
 false minIPG 12 maxIPG 12 ipgMode fixed pauseTime 65535  
 payloadPtn increment maxBDs 5 randBDs false minBdSize 1  
 coalesceNow false`

The dump result of an L2 IPv6 packet specification:

1:> `l2spec dump $spc`  
`pktCnt 1 maxPktLen 1518 minPktLen 64 pktLenMode fixed  
 encapMode ethernetII vlanMode false vlanTag 0x0000 vlan-  
 HwInsert hardware macDA ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff macSA  
 00:10:18:00:00:00 l3Type ipv6 ipType tcp ipDA 1.2.3.4  
 ipSA 4.3.2.1 ipOptionSize 0 ipRandOption true ipChksum-  
 Gen software ipChksumVal 0x0000 ipTTL 128 ipv6Priority 0  
 ipv6FlowLabel 0x00000000 ipv6NextHdr tcp ipv6HopLimit 128  
 ipv6DA 1111:2222:3333:4444:5555:6666:7777:8888 ipv6SA  
 5555:6666:7777:8888:9999:aaaa:bbbb:cccc tcpDP 200 tcpSP  
 100 tcpOptionSize 0 tcpRandOption false tcpChksumGen  
 software tcpChksumVal 0x0000 tcpSeq none tcpAck none  
 tcpPush 0 SN none crcGen hardware crcVal 0x00000000 fil-  
 tered false minIPG 12 maxIPG 12 ipgMode fixed pauseTime  
 65535 payloadPtn increment maxBDs 3 randBDs false  
 minBdSize 1 coalesceNow false`

## L2pkt

This section will describe the **l2pkt** commands used to generate an L2 packet out of an L2 specification packet.

### L2pkt gen

Usage: `l2pkt gen <l2spec variable> <pkt list name>`

Description: This command generates and returns a list of L2 packets according to the input L2 packet specification.

Example: 

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x002184c
1:> l2pkt generate $myl2spec pktsList
1:> {L2packet: 0x00210e74 0x00210ee4}
```

### L2pkt phys\_addr

Usage: `l2pkt phys_addr <pkt variable>`

Description: This command returns the physical address of the first data byte of the packet. The user should choose the required packet variable from the packet list by its index using the TCL **lindex** command.

Example: 

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x00201c7c
1:> l2pkt gen $myl2spec pktsList
{L2packet: 0x00212050 0x002120c0}
1:> set mypkt [lindex $pktsList 0]
1:> l2pkt phys_addr $mypkt
1:> 217072
```



## L2pkt virt\_addr

Usage: `l2pkt virt_addr <pkt variable>`

Description: This command returns the virtual address of the first data byte of the packet. The user should choose the required packet variable from the packet list by its index using the TCL **lindex** command.

Example: 

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x00201c7c
1:> l2pkt gen $myl2spec pktsList
{L2packet: 0x00212050 0x002120c0}
1:> set mypkt [lindex $pktsList 0]
1:> l2pkt virt_addr $mypkt
1:> 217072
```

To see the actual content of the packet data, use:

```
1:> hmem disp 217072 25
0x2120c0: ffffffff 1000ffff 00000018 01000000 05040302 09080706
```

## L2pkt send <l2pkt list / l2pkt>

Usage: `l2pkt send <l2pkt list / l2pkt>`

Description: This command is used to send an L2pkt list or a single L2pkt.

Example: 

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x00201c7c
1:> l2pkt gen $myl2spec pktsList
{L2packet: 0x00212050 0x002120c0}
1:> set mypkt [lindex $pktsList 0]
1:> l2pkt send $mypkt
1:> l2pkt send $pktsList
```

## L2pkt receive

Usage: `l2pkt receive <number of packets>`

Description: This command is used to receive <number\_of\_packets> L2 packets. If there is no input argument, only one L2 packet is received.

Example: 

```
1:> set received_pkts [l2pkt receive 10]
1:> set pkt [lindex $received_pkts 0]
1:> l2pkt dump $pkt
```

## L2pkt check

Usage: `l2pkt check <l2spec variable> <pkt variable>`

Description: This command is used to verify the L2 packet against the L2 packet specification. The command decomposes the packet into its protocol components and verifies each component against the packet specification component and returns the component which differs.

Example: In the example below the macDA, payload and macCrc components differ.

```
1:> set mypkt [lindex $pktsList 0]
{L2Packet: 0x00212050 0x002120c0}
1:> l2pkt check $myl2spec $mypkt
macDA {ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff (ref) vs. aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa (src) }
payload {46 differences} macCrc {0x34b30d7c (ref) vs.
0x00000003 (src) CRC error (s/w); no CRC check indication}
```

## L2pkt dump

Usage: `l2pkt dump <l2spec variable>`

Description: This is an additional command which is useful for testing and integration. The command decodes a packet into an array. The array fields are detailed in the table below.

Example: In the example below the macDA, payload and macCrc components differ.

```
1:> set myl2spec [l2spec gen]
L2spec:0x00201c7c
1:> l2pkt generate $myl2spec pktsList
{L2packet: 0x00212050 0x002120c0}
1:> set mypkt [lindex $pktsList 0]
1:> l2pkt dump $mypkt
```

## L4spec

This section will describe the l4spec commands used to generate an L4 states specification.

### L4spec <neigh|path|tcp> new

Usage: l4spec <neigh|path|tcp> new

Description: This command creates a new instance of **neighbour|path|tcp** context with the default parameters, which may be changed with the **update** command later.

Example: 1:> set tcpSpec [l4spec tcp new]

### L4spec <neigh|path|tcp> update

Usage: l4spec <neigh|path|tcp> update

Description: This command changes the values of the specified fields.

Example: 1:> l4spec update \$tcpSpec [list destPort 50]

### L4spec <neigh|path|tcp> show

Usage: l4spec <neigh|path|tcp> show

Description: This command prints the current values of the state specification.

Example: 1:> l4spec show \$a

```
-----  
NEIGHBOUR state parameters:  
-----
```

```
1: Source MAC address      (const): 01:02:03:04:05:06  
2: VLAN tag                (const): 1  
3: Destination MAC address (cached): 0a:0b:0c:0d:0e:0f
```

Item 1 above shows the parameter index. The parameter class can either be constant, cached or delegated.

## L4spath

This section will describe the **l4spath** commands used for L4 slow path operations.

### L4spath ofld

Usage: `l4spath ofld <state specification>`

Description: This command offloads the provided state specification. On success, returns the context for the offloaded state.

Example: 

```
set neighOfld [l4spath ofld $neighSpec]
set pathOfld [l4spath ofld $pathSpec $neighOfld]
set tcpOfld [l4spath ofld $tcpSpec $pathOfld]
```

### L4spath poll

Usage: `l4spath poll <offloaded state context> [number of cqe's to poll]`

Description: This command polls for SP completion on the provided offloaded context (tcp, path or neighbor). Returns the list of triples {<state> <cqe type> <requested data>}. The number of elements in the list is less or equal to the requested number.

Note: If CQ is empty the list will be of the zero length.

In case of upload request completion, **request data** will be a TCP or PATH specification handle with updated delegated parameters (according to upload request type).

### L4spath fin

Usage: `l4spath fin <tcp state context>`

Description: This command posts a FIN request.

### L4spath rst

Usage: `l4spath rst <tcp state context>`

Description: This command posts an abortive disconnect request.

## L4spath get\_info

Usage: `l4spath get_info [-l] <tcp context>`

Description: This command returns (if `-l` key is given) or prints the events information for the given TCP state. The information is returned in the following list: {<Remote FIN received>, <Remote RESET received>}

## L4spath upld

Usage: `l4spath upld <offloaded state context>`

Description: This command uploads the TCP, PATH or NEIGHBOUR state.

## L4spath update

Usage: `l4spath update <offloaded context handle> <spec. handle>`

Description: Updates the provided offloaded context (tcp, path or neighbor) cached parameters to the given new ones (update slow path request). The request is completed on the SP ring, hence `l4spath poll` should be called.

## L4fpath

This section will describe the **l4fpath** commands used for L4 fast path operations.

### L4fpath send

Usage: `l4fpath send <offloaded TCP con. handle> <App. Buf. handle> [  
[<number of repetitions>]`

Description: This command sends the given application buffer (arg2) to the given TCP connection (arg1), the given number of times (arg3 – optional, default is 1 time).

### L4fpath poll\_txt|poll\_rx

Usage: `l4fpath poll_tx|poll_rx <offloaded TCP con. handle>`

Description: This command polls for a TX/RX completion on the given TCP connection. If there is no pending completion on the given TCP conn, an empty list is returned. If there is a pending buffer but it has not been fully completed yet, a pair {PENDING, <number of Network Buffers left>} is returned. If there is a completion, a pair {<Completion status>, <number of xfered bytes>} is returned.

### L4fpath post\_rx\_buf

Usage: `l4fpath post_rx_buff <offloaded TCP con. handle> <App. Buf. handle> [  
 <number of repetitions>]`

Description: This command posts received buffer (arg2) on the given TCP connection (arg1).

### L4fpath has\_gen

Usage: `l4fpath has_gen <offloaded TCP con. handle>`

Description: This command checks if there is data from generic buffers pending on this connection. If so, returned value is 1, otherwise 0.

### L4fpath get\_gen

Usage: `l4fpath get_gen <offloaded TCP con. handle>`

Description: This command returns the following list: {<Ctx.>, {<addr1>, <size1>}, {<addr2>, <size2>}, ...} <ctx> is a context to be used with ret\_gen command and the further list of (64\_bit\_address, size) pairs is the SGL for the received data.

### L4fpath ret\_gen

Usage: `l4fpath ret_gen <offloaded TCP con. handle> <Ctx>`

Description: This command returns the generic buffer to the driver.

## L4fpath accept\_all | reject\_all

Usage: `l4fpath accept_all|reject_all <offloaded TCP con. handle> <Ctx>`

Description: This command configures the connection to work in generic data mode.

## L4data

This section will describe the **L4data** commands used for L4 application buffer operations.

### L4data new

Usage: `l4data new <Net. buf. list len.> <SGL len. of each NB> <SGLE size> [  
no_push flag - 0 or 1>]`

Description: This command creates one application buffer with the given number of network buffers (arg 0), each of which has the same number of SG elements (arg1) of the same size (arg2). By default, NO\_PUSH flag is cleared. On success, returns the application buffer handle.

### L4data delete

Usage: `l4data delete <Application Buffer handle>`

Description: This command deletes the given application buffer and frees its memory.

### L4data list

Usage: `l4data list <Application Buffer handle>`

Description: This command returns the following list `{{addr11, size11}, {addr12, size12}, ..., {{addr21, size21}, {addr22, size22}, ...,` which contains the SGLs of each TCP buffer of the given application buffer.

## License

The **license** command is used for installing and verifying Everest licensing support.

### License secret

Usage: `license secret <filename>`

Description: This command reads the binary file specified by filename for the shared secret content and programs the value into NVRAM.

Example: `1:> license secret ss_evrst.bin`

### License storekey

Usage: `license storekey -m|-u <filename>`

Description: This command reads the binary file specified by filename for a license key and programs the value into NVRAM. The command switch **-m** indicates the key is stored as a manufacturing key while the switch **-u** indicates the key is stored as an upgrade key. The command also verifies that the key was generated by the shared secret previously programmed by the **license secret** command. If the key validation fails, the key is not programmed.

Example: `1:> license storekey -m mkey_m.bin`

### License rmkey

Usage: `license rmkey -m|-u`

Description: This command removes either the manufacturing key (**-m**) or the upgrade key (**-u**). If the key does not exist, no error will be indicated.

Example: `1:> license rmkey -m`



## License display

Usage: `license display -m|-u`

Description: This command displays the license content of either the manufacturing key (**-m**) or the upgrade key (**-u**).

If the key does not exist an error will be displayed:

Key is either corrupted or does not exist.

Example: `1:> license display -m`  
`1:> license display -m`  

0. Max TOE conn (65535 for unlimited)	: 65535
1. Max RDMA conn (65535 for unlimited)	: 65535
2. Max iSCSI initiator conn (65535 for unlimited)	: 65535
3. Max iSCSI target room (65535 for unlimited)	: 65535
4. Serial number	: 5246784

## License chkkey

Usage: `license chkkey <-s|-m|-u>`

Description: This command checks the integrity of the license keys as well as the shared secret inside the NVRAM. If an optional switch is provided, only the shared secret (**-s**), the manufacturing key (**-m**), or the upgrade key (**-u**) will be checked. It may seem counter-intuitive, but it is possible that the check fails on shared secret while the check passes on the license keys. The likely reason for this is that there is a mismatch between the shared secret (hence the licenses as well) used and the PCI SVID. Returns **OK** if the secret/key is valid, otherwise nothing.

Example: `1:> license chkkey`  

Shared secret	:OK
Manuf key	:OK
Upgrade key	:Invalid/Nonexistent

## Log

The log command enables the user to save the execution results in a log file. There are two available log commands: log open | close.

### Log open

Usage: `log open <logfile>`

Description: This command opens a log file and start logging all display to the log file.

Example: `1:> log open results.log`

### Log close

Usage: `log close`

Description: This command closes and saves the log file.

Example: `1:> log close`

## Led

This section will describe the **led** command which is used to control the five led in the Everest card.

### Led mode

Usage: `led mode <set | get> <port> [<mode>]`

Description: This command sets or gets the led mode of the led of the requested port 0 or 1. In case of **get** option, the command returns the led mode of the requested port.

In case of **set** option, the command sets the led mode of the requested port according to the `<mode>` input argument:

```
"MAC1 ", "PHY1 ", "PHY2 ", "PHY3 ", "MAC2 ", "PHY4 ", "PHY5 ",  
"PHY6 ", "MAC3 ", "PHY7 ", "PHY8 ", "PHY9 ", "MAC4 ", "PHY10 ",  
"PHY11 "
```

## Led override

Usage: `led override <port> <led name> <value>`

Description: This command overrides the requested led value `<0 or 1>` by its name and port `<0 or 1>`. The led names are: 10M, 100M, 1000M, 2500M, 10G or TRAFFIC.

## Led blink

Usage: `led blink <port> [optional: <blink rate>]`

Description: This command blinks the traffic led of port 0 or 1, at the requested blink rate (in msec).

## Led status

Usage: `led status <port> <led name>`

Description: This command returns the status of the requested led by its name and port number 0 or 1. The led names are: 10M, 100M, 1000M, 2500M, 10G or TRAFFIC.

## Lmdev

This section describes the **lmdev** commands used to get information from the Everest controller **lm\_device**.

### lmdev prod\_index

Usage: `lmdev prod_index <chain type> <RSS index>`

Description: This command shows the `lm_device` producer index of the requested chain type (**tx**, **rx**, **rcq**, or **sq**) and the requested RSS index (0-15).

### lmdev cons\_index

Usage: `lmdev cons_index <chain type> <RSS index>`

Description: This command shows the `lm_device` consumer index of the requested chain type (**tx**, **rx**, **rcq**, or **sq**) and the requested RSS index (0-15).

## lmdev ring\_info

Usage: `lmdev ring_info <chain type> <RSS index>`

Description: This command shows the `lm_device` information, including producer index, consumer index, and number of left BDs of the requested chain type (**tx**, **rx**, **rcq**, or **sq**) and the requested RSS index (0-15).

Note: In the event of **sq**, then the RSS index is not relevant.

## lmdev show

Usage: `lmdev ring_info <RSS index>`

Description: This command shows the `lm_device` information, including producer index, consumer index, and number of left BDs of all rings of the requested RSS index (0-15).

Note: In the event of **sq**, then the RSS index is not relevant.

## lmdev vlan\_remove

Usage: `lmdev vlan_remove <mode>`

Description: This command sets the `lm_device` **enable VLAN** flag to 1.

## lmdev set\_medium

Usage: `lmdev set_medium <type>`

Description: This command sets the `lm_device` `req_medium` to either `PHY_LB` or `BMAC_LB` to enable PHY internal loopback or BMAC internal loopback.

## lmdev set\_mtu

Usage: `lmdev set_mtu <576-9216>`

Description: This command sets MTU values between 576 – 9216.

### **lmdev get\_mtu**

Usage: `lmdev get_mtu`

Description: This command returns the current MTU value.

### **lmdev set\_rx\_mode**

Usage: `lmdev set_rx_mode <rx_mode>`

Description: This command sets the RX mode to NONE, UNICAST, MULTICAST, ALL\_MULTICAST, BROADCAST, ERROR\_PACKET, PROMISC.

### **lmdev set\_speed**

Usage: `lmdev set_speed <10M, 100M, 1000M, 2500M, 10G, 20G or AUTONEG>`

Description: This command sets the speed as requested.

### **lmdev set\_mac\_addrs**

Usage: `lmdev set_mac_addrs [list <mac_addr 1> <mac_addr 2> <mac_addr 3> ...]`

Description: This command sets the LM's MAC addresses.

### **lmdev get\_link\_cnt**

Usage: `lmdev get_link_cnt`

Description: Gets lmdev link changes counter result, which indicates if there was a link change.

### **lmdev enable\_e2\_integ**

Usage: `lmdev enable_e2_integ`

Description: Sets lm\_device param e2\_integ\_testing\_enabled to 1.

## lmdev disable\_e2\_integ

Usage: `lmdev disable_e2_integ`

Description: Clears `lm_device` param `e2_integ_testing_enabled` to 0.

## Mcp

The **mcp** command implements a debugger for the on-chip MIPS processor.

Usage: `mcp run`  
`mcp halt`  
`mcp gpr [reg value]`  
`mcp ctrl [reg value]`  
`mcp step [number of steps] [none|both|ctrl|gpr]`  
`mcp load`  
`mcp mem [addr [value1 [value2 ... ]]]`  
`mcp disasm [addr [count]]`  
`mcp free_disasm [addr [count]]`  
`mcp trace`  
`mcp access addr [value]`  
`mcp fill [len [value]]`  
`mcp reset`

## mem\_info

The **mem\_info** implements memory allocation tracking API.

Usage: `mem_info < virt | phys>`

Description: Returns the currently allocated virtual / physical memory (in Bytes).

## mtest

The **mtest** command implements memory test using **Marching Ones/Marching Zeroes** algorithms. This command is a C-implementation of time consuming parts of the memory test.

## mtest init

Usage: `mtest init <first offset> <last offset> <number of DWORDS in one register>`

Description: Zeroes the group of registers defined by the parameters. Offsets should be 4-bytes aligned.

## mtest [march\_1s | march\_0s]

Usage: `mtest march_1s <first offset> <last offset> <number of bits in each register> <first offset> <last offset> <number of DWORDS in one register> <number of DWORDS in each register> <access type: R,RC,RW,ST,W,WB,WB_R,WB_W,WR>`

Description: Performs **Marching Ones** or **Marching zeros** test on the given registers block. Offsets should be 4-bytes aligned.

## nictest

Usage: nictest [-t <groups>] [-T <groups>] [-I <num>] [-cof]  
[-debug] [-hlb] [-none]

**-t** Exclude specified tests  
**-T** Include specified tests  
**-I** Specify the number of iterations to run  
**-cof** Enable to continue after test failure  
**-debug** Runs the test with debug messages  
**-hlb** Sets host loopback on another device.  
**-none** Disables all tests

Description: This command performs the functional testing of the Everest chip. The various test groups are described in [“eDiag Test List” on page 10](#).

Example: 1:> nictest -t ab

```
Group C. Blocks and Network Tests on port 0
C01. DMAE functionality test.....: passed
C02. CAM R/W functionality test.....: passed
C03. CAM Search test.....: passed
C04. Timers test, 512 connections.....: passed
C05. GRC test access to un-mapped addresses...: passed
C06. Debug bus check with output to PXP.....: passed
C08. XGXS Register access test.....: passed
C10. XGXS PRBS Internal loopback test.....: passed
Group D. Traffic Tests on port 0
D01. BMAC Loopback Test.....: passed
D02. PHY Loopback Test.....: passed
D03. LSO Test.....: passed
D04. LSO Test.....: passed
D05. Statistics Test.....: passed
D06. RPC Test.....: passed
D07. TOE Test.....: passed
1:> nictest -none -T C1
Group C. Blocks and Network Tests on port 0
C01. DMAE functionality test.....: passed
```

## nvm

The **nvm** command provides access to the Everest NVRAM.



## Nvm cfg

Usage: `nvm cfg`  
`nvm cfg [<option=choice>]`  
`nvm cfg [board type] [-dump <filename>]`  
`nvm cfg <option> -`

Description: This command implements both an interactive and a scripted mode of operation that allows a user to view and modify the Everest controller configuration.

- When invoked without any options, the user is presented with a listing of the current NVRAM configuration, and is given the opportunity to change the configuration and save the results.
- When invoked with options, only that NVRAM configuration setting is modified.

Each option is described with a [P] for per-port option or [S] for shared-between-ports option prefix. In the case of `nvm cfg <board type>`, the default choices for this board type are set. The `[-dump <filename>]` dumps the NVM configuration into the file.

Notes:

1. Running **nvm cfg** without any option will show the NVRAM configurations groups.

```
1:> nvm cfg
                                NVRAM Configuration Groups:
                                -----
1 . IFFE
2 . VF
3 . Board Config
4 . Board I/O
5 . Dual PHY
6 . Features
7 . Link Settings
8 . Management FW
9 . NPAR
10. PCIE
11. PHY
12. Pre-Boot
13. Temperature Control
```

2. To identify the configuration group of a specific option, type `nvm cfg <option>-`. This command will return the configuration group of this option.
3. Use of the `nvm cfg <board type>` command replaced by **XXXnvm.txt** (where **XXX** is the board type) configuration files.
4. To insert an option that includes a string with spaces, use curly braces {} (for example: `nvm cfg {11=PCIE 2-P 10Gbe-SFP+ adapter}`)
5. Upgrading the MAC address field in the NVRAM via **nvm cfg** does not required system reboot.
6. In case of an **nvm cfg** options which does require system reboot a warning message **Please reboot the system for change to take effect** will appear.

Example:

```
1:> nvm cfg A1022G
1:> nvm cfg T1001
1:> nvm cfg T1001 -dump test.txt
1:> nvm cfg 1=00:10:18:00:11:22
1:> nvm cfg {11=PCIE 2-P 10Gbe-SFP+ adapter}
1:> nvm cfg 114-
                                Group: npar (Group 7)
                                -----
114: [S] MAC partition global cfg
                                {Disabled(0), Enabled(1)}           : Disabled
```

## Nvm chk

Usage: `nvm chk <board type> [-fix]`

Description: Compare the NVM configuration to the default configuration setting expected for this board type.

Example: `1:> nvm chk T1001`  
 The following errors were found in the configuration:  
 ID 40 for port 0: "Serdes external PHY address (8 bits)" mismatch:  
     Expected 10  
     Existing 0  
`1:> nvm chk T1001 -fix`

## Nvm crc

Usage: `nvm crc [-fix <entry>]`

Description: Checks the integrity of the NVRAM CRC, optionally updating the CRC to match the data.

Example: `1:> nvm crc`

Region	Start	Length	Content	Computed	Result
BOOTSTRAP	0x00000000	0x00000014	0xD2CC5FC1	0xD2CC5FC1	OK
DIRECTORY	0x00000014	0x000000EC	0x9846510B	0x9846510B	OK
HW_INFO	0x00000100	0x00000350	0x7702C28E	0x7702C28E	OK
FEAT_INFO	0x00000450	0x000000F0	0x8C28D421	0x8C28D421	OK
MKEY_INFO	0x00000720	0x0000007C	0x28FF4014	0xE33E6C5E	Mismatch
BC1	0x00000818	0x000029B4	0x8A8B620B	0x8A8B620B	OK
BC2	0x000031CC	0x000066D4	0x16FA419A	0x16FA419A	OK

## Nvm dir

Usage: `nvm dir [-delete <entry>]`

Description: Displays a listing of the firmware programmed in NVRAM, optionally deleting a particular image. Shows the image offset in NVM, size (in byte count), and version.

Example: `1:> nvm dir`

Image	SRAM Addr	NVM Offset	Byte Cnt	CPU	Version
MBA	0x00000000	0x0003DBF8	0x00040604	HOSTPC130_CLP	MBA 6.4.16
					EFI x64 6.4.8
L2T	0x001C0000	0x0001E204	0x000041A4	TSTORM	L2T 6.0.0
L2C	0x00240000	0x000203A8	0x00000964	CSTORM	L2C 6.0.0
L2X	0x002C0000	0x00020D0C	0x00002444	XSTORM	L2X 6.0.0
L2U	0x00340000	0x00023150	0x00001974	USTORM	L2U 6.0.0
MODULES_PN	0x00000000	0x0003ADA4	0x0000005C	HOST	Rev 1
ISCSI_B	0x08000010	0x00024AC4	0x0000EFF4	HOST	ipv4_ipv6 v6.4.1
I_B_CFG	0x08000010	0x00033AB8	0x00000800	HOST	v2.0
I_B_CFG2	0x08000010	0x000342B8	0x00000800	HOST	v2.0
I_B_CPRG	0x08000010	0x00034AB8	0x000062EC	HOST	v6.4.0
NIV	0x08000010	0x0003AF8C	0x00000468	HOST	Rev1
NIVPROFILES	0x08000010	0x0003B3F4	0x00002804	HOST	MFW1 6.4.13
MFW1	0x08000040	0x00000C28	0x000062DC	MCP	MFW2 6.4.13
MFW2	0x08009400	0x00006F04	0x00017300	MCP	SWIM1 6.4.13
SMIM1	0x08000040	0x0007E1FC	0x00009034	MCP	SWIM2 6.4.13
SWIM2	0x08000040	0x00087230	0x000080BC	MCP	SWIM3 6.4.13
SWIM3	0x08000040	0x0008F2EC	0x00003D8C	MCP	SWIM4 6.4.13
SWIM4	0x08000040	0x00093078	0x00001B30	MCP	SWIM4 6.4.13

`1:> nvm dir -delete MBA`

## Nvm dump

Usage: `nvm dump [<offset> <length>] <filename>`

With possibility to add flags: **-a -s -l -b**

- l** little endian format
- b** big endian format (default)
- s** ST type flash (default)
- a** ATMEL type flash
- m\_pn** Qualified optic modules information

Flags can be in any order, if contradicting flags are given, the latter is considered.

Description: This command reads NVRAM starting at the offset for a length of length bytes (which must be a multiple of 4) and writes the contents to the file filename. If the offset or length arguments are omitted, the offset will default to 0 and the length will default to the entire NVRAM. If **-l** option is specified, the output will be in little endian format. If **-b** is specified – then the format will be big endian. If neither **-l** nor **-b** flags are given, then the default is big endian. Optionally, either **-a** or **-s** option can be provided to specify whether the resulting file is for a particular type of NVRAM (**-a** for Atmel and **-s** for ST), and the default (without specifying either option) is the native format, determined by the NVRAM used by the current device.

Note: The **-m\_pn** option was added to dump the context of the MODULES\_PN image which includes the qualified optic modules information into output text file: 1:> `nvm dump -m_pn test.txt`

Example:

```
1:> nvm dump file.bin
1:> nvm dump file.bin -a      ATMEL flash      big endian format
1:> nvm dump file.bin -s      ST flash          big endian format
1:> nvm dump file.bin -l      ST flash          little endian format
1:> nvm dump file.bin -s -l   ST flash          little endian format
```

## Nvm fill

Usage: `nvm fill <addr> <bytecount> <value32 | inc | addr>`

Description: This command fills NVRAM, starting at the offset **addr** for a length of **bytecount** bytes. If the argument **value32** is specified, it fills each NVRAM DWORD with that 32-bit value. If the argument **inc** is specified, it fills each NVRAM DWORD with an incrementing value starting from 0. If the argument **addr** is specified, it fills each NVRAM DWORD with its offset value.

Note: This command will not overwrite the L2 MAC address or iSCSI MAC addresses, and it will recalculate the CRC for the NVRAM manufacturing block, if it is modified as a result of this command. The **nvm write** command should be used to modify these NVRAM offsets instead.

Example: `1:> nvm fill 0 0x100 0xdeadbeef`  
Programming from: 0x00000000 to 0x00000100  
Done

## Nvm prg

Usage: `nvm prg [options] <offset> [<filename>|<hostaddr>] [size (optional)]`

<options> below are the available options:

<b>-mem</b>	input from host memory
<b>-l</b>	little endian file format
<b>-force_mac</b>	force to update MAC addresses according to file
<b>-force_lic</b>	force to update license blocks
<b>-force_ibcfg</b>	force to overwrite iSCSI boot parameters (I_B_CFG, I_B_CFG2) in NVM, with parameters from the file image
<b>-force_febcfg</b>	force to overwrite FCoE boot parameters (FEB_CFG, FEB_CFG2) in NVM with parameters from the ile image.
<b>-force_lic</b>	force to update license blocks
<b>-skip_lic</b>	skip updating license blocks
<b>-skip_sn</b>	preserve serial number in VPD
<b>-skip_ec</b>	preserve engineer change in VPD
<b>-no_idmatch</b>	skip device ID check
<b>-idmatch</b>	match device VID, DID
<b>-raw</b>	program the complete raw image
<b>-skip_options</b>	preserve user defined options
<b>&lt;offset&gt;</b>	NVM offset address from which to start programming
<b>[&lt;filename&gt; &lt;hostaddr&gt;]</b>	binary file or host memory address
<b>&lt;size&gt;</b>	Optional - the number of bytes read from host memory

**Description:** This command programs NVRAM starting at the offset `offset`. If **-mem** is specified, the data is expected to be read from host memory at the address `hostaddr` for a length of `size` bytes. Otherwise, the data is read from the file specified by `filename`. If **-l** is specified, the input is read in little endian file format. If **-idmatch** is specified, then the vendor ID and the device ID of the loaded image will be validated. If **-no\_idmatch** is specified, then this check is not performed.

- By default, when programming the NVRAM image from offset 0, the MAC addresses of the boards are preserved. The option **-force\_mac** allows the user to override this default.
- The option of **-skip\_lic** allows users to skip the license key blocks when programming the NVRAM image from offset 0. The option of **-force\_lic** allows users to override the license key blocks when programming the NVRAM image from offset 0.
- The options of **-skip\_sn** and **-skip\_ec** allows users to preserve the serial number, engineer change in VPD (options 13, 14 in `nvm cfg`).
- By default, when programming the NVRAM image from offset 0, the iSCSI and FCoE boot parameters (`I_B_CFG`, `I_B_CFG2`, `FEB_CFG`, `FEB_CFG2`) are preserved and not over-written by the parameters in the file image to be programmed. This is in case the file image does include iSCSI and FCoE boot parameters.
- The options **-force\_ibcfg**, **-force\_febcfg** allow the user to force overwrite of iSCSI and FCoE boot parameters in NVM with the parameters in the file image used for programming.
- The option **-raw** programs the complete raw image. In this case, the options **-force\_mac**, **-force\_ibcfg**, **-force\_febcfg**, **-force\_lic** are turned on. The options **-skip\_ec**, **-skip\_sn**, **-skip\_lic**, **-skip\_config** are turned off.
- The option **-skip\_options** preserved the user defined options. The NVM configuration options defined by the user are saved with their original value and not over-written by the image programming.

After programming is completed, the controller needs to be reset to reflect the new NVRAM contents.

**Example:**

```
1:> nvm prg 0 t100cr.img
1:> nvm prg -skip_config 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -skip_config -force_mac 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -force_lic 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -skip_lic 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -skip_ec -skip_sn 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -force_ibcfg -force_febcfg 0 t1000cr.img
1:> nvm prg -raw 0 t1000cr.img
1:> set options 1,9,55 ; nvm prg 0 -skip_options $options image.bin
```

## Nvm read

**Usage:** `nvm read <addr>`

**Description:** This command reads a DWORD from NVRAM at the offset `addr`.

**Example:**

```
1:> nvm read 0
0x669955aa
```

## Nvm show

Usage: `nvm show <begin_addr> [nbytes]`

Description: This command performs the same operation as the **nvm read** command except that it formats the output in a more user-friendly manner. The optional argument `nbytes` (which must be a multiple of 4) specifies the number of bytes to display.

Example: 

```
1:> nvm show 0 0x40
0000000:669955aa 08006c00 0000030c 00000ec8 08000000 07001f98 00002000
0000020:00000000 11010840 0000c400 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
```

## Nvm write

Usage: `nvm write <addr> <value1 [value2...]>`

Description: This command writes NVRAM beginning at the offset `addr` with the 32-bit value **value1 value 2**.

Example: 

```
1:> nvm write 0 0x01234567
```

## Nvm upgrade

Usage: `nvm upgrade [-F] -bc|-bc1|-bc2|-mfw|-mba|-ncsi  
|-l2t|-l2c|-l2x|-l2u|-ipmi|-m_pn|-ib|-ibpe|-ib_ipv6|-ib_ipv  
4n6 <filename>`

Description: This command upgrades the firmware or bootcode for the Everest controller. The filename specifies the name of the file that contains the appropriate image. If the upgrade version is the same or older than the version in NVRAM, the upgrade will be aborted. The **-F** option is to force the upgrade without checking the version.

---

OPTION	NAME OF FIRMWARE OR BOOT IMAGE
<b>bc [1 2]</b>	bootcode (combined or 1 or 2)
<b>mfw [1 2]</b>	Management Firmware (replaces bootcode)
<b>swi[1-8]</b>	Swappable images (as part of MFW)
<b>l2 [c t x u]</b>	L2 firmware
<b>ncsi</b>	ncsi driver
<b>mba</b>	MBA (PXE) code
<b>ipmi</b>	IPMI code
<b>ump</b>	UMP firmware
<b>ib</b>	iSCSI boot driver
<b>ibpe</b>	iSCSI utility program
<b>ib_ipv6</b>	iSCSI ipv6 boot driver
<b>ib_ipv4n6</b>	iSCSI ipv4/ ipv6 boot driver
<b>feb</b>	FCOE boot
<b>feb -c</b>	FCOE boot and config block (FEB_CFG)
<b>feb -p</b>	FCOE boot and config program (FEB_CPRG)
<b>feb -cp</b>	FCOE boot and config block and program (FEB_CFG, FEB_CPRG)
<b>m_pn</b>	Qualified optic modules information
<b>vpd</b>	Virtual Product Data
<b>nicp</b>	NIC PRTION image
<b>niv</b>	NIV image
<b>niv_profiles</b>	NIV_PROFILE image
<b>mbi</b>	MBI code
<b>bdn</b>	Bette-Davis image
<b>mdump</b>	MFW dump image
<b>cfg_extended_shared</b>	nvm sahred configuration extended image

Option **-mfw** upgrades the combined management firmware (MFW + SWIM) images. On the first time MFW is upgraded, the BC image will be deleted and replaced by MFW image.

```
1:> nvm upgrade -mfw /nfs/usr/mcp/mf712v64.13
Deleting old BC image...
Upgrading MFW1 image: to version MFW1 6.4.13
Upgrading MFW2 image: to version MFW2 6.4.13
Upgrading SWIM1 image: to version SWIM1 6.4.13
Upgrading SWIM2 image: to version SWIM2 6.4.13
Upgrading SWIM3 image: to version SWIM3 6.4.13
Upgrading SWIM4 image: to version SWIM4 6.4.13
info burned into nvm successfully.
```

### SWIM Shadow Feature

When performing an MFW upgrade (using option **-mfw**), eDiag checks if there is enough space in NVRAM for two instances of SWIM images: old and new. If there is enough space, eDiag will not delete the old SWIMs and will leave them in NVRAM.

The motivation for this feature is usage by other upgrade tools running while the operational driver is up. In this case, the old MFW (compatible with old SWIMs) is still running, so to avoid the need to immediately reboot, the old MFW can continue using the old SWIMs until reboot.

Therefore, when upgrading MFW, SWIMs will be written to the empty group (the one not including the current-running SWIMs) - group A (images SWIM1-SWIM5) or group B (SWIM1B-SWIM5B).



**Other Notes Regarding nvm Upgrade:**

- The latest iSCSI boot file actually contains multiple images, including the iSCSI boot driver itself, iSCSI configuration, and iSCSI configuration utility program.
- Using **-ib** option will burn the iSCSI driver together with the configuration data for the board devices (I\_B\_CFG and I\_B\_CFG2 in case of dual port board, only I\_B\_CFG in case of single port board).
- Option **-ibpe** is the only way to burn the utility program.

Option **m\_pn** was added to upgrade the qualified optic modules information image. The input file should be a text file with the following format:

```
# Each none empty line that does not start with "#" should
# have all 3 module's parameters separated by coma ",":
# module name (up to 16 bytes)
# OUI (3 hex single bytes numbers is xx-xx-xx format)
# part number (up to 16 bytes)
#
# it is possible to replace a parameter with "*" to indicate any
# value is
# acceptable
#
JDSU , 00-01-9c , PLRXPLSCS4321N
```

After the upgrade completes, the controller needs to be reset in order to load and run the new firmware.

Examples:

```
1:> nvm upgrade -bcl bcl.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -mba evmma.nic
1:> nvm upgrade -ib iscsi.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -ibpe iscsi.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -ib_ipv6 iscsi.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -ib_ipv4n6 iscsi.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -m_pn modules.txt
1:> nvm upgrade -feb fcoe_b.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -feb -c fcoe_b.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -feb -p fcoe_b.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -feb -cp fcoe_b.bin
1:> nvm upgrade -mfw mf712v64.13
```

Note: NVM upgrade can fail if there is not enough space in NVRAM from the new image. In this case, an error message **not enough room in NVM for this image type** will be shown on screen. To check if there is enough space in NVM for a new image, you can run **nvm dir**, sum up all images **byte\_cnt** including the new image size and check if it does not exceed the `$::current(NVM_SIZE)`.

## Pci

The **Pci** commands enable to search for PCI devices and get their information.

### Pci init

Usage: `pci init`

Description: This command restores PCI-related information back to the device. This is useful in NIC manufacturing to use PCI/PCIE extender to shut off the device instead of shutting off the entire system.

### Pci scan

Usage: `pci scan`

Description: This command scans all PCI devices of the system.

Example: `1:> pci scan`  
X-DIAG format;

Domain	Bus	Dev	Func	Vendor ID	Device ID	Class	Base/IO Address	IRQ
0	0	0	0	8086	2774	06:00:00	00000000:00000000	0
0	0	1	0	8086	2775	06:05:00	00000000:00000000	11
0	0	27	0	8086	27D8	04:03:00	00000000:FEBFC000	11
0	0	28	0	8086	27D0	06:04:00	00000000:00000000	11
0	0	28	4	8086	27E0	06:04:00	00000000:00000000	11
0	0	28	5	8086	27E2	06:04:00	00000000:00000000	10
0	0	29	0	8086	27C8	0C:03:00	00000000:00000000	9
0	0	29	1	8086	27C9	0C:03:00	00000000:00000000	5
0	0	29	2	8086	27CA	0C:03:00	00000000:00000000	3
0	0	29	3	8086	27CB	0C:03:00	00000000:00000000	10
0	0	29	7	8086	27CC	0C:03:20	00000000:FFA80800	9
0	0	30	0	8086	244E	06:04:01	00000000:FFA80800	0
0	0	31	0	8086	27B8	06:01:00	00000000:FFA80800	0
0	0	31	1	8086	27DF	01:01:8A	00000000:FFA80800	11
0	0	31	2	8086	27C1	01:06:01	00000000:0000FE00	5
0	0	31	3	8086	27DA	0C:05:00	00000000:0000FE00	10
0	1	0	0	10DE	0165	03:00:00	00000000:FC000000	11
0	2	0	0	14E4	1662	02:00:00	00000000:F7800000	11
0	2	0	0	14E4	1662	02:00:00	00000000:F6800000	10
0	4	0	0	14E4	1677	02:00:00	00000000:FBEF0000	10

## Pci search

Usage: `pci search [-did <deviceID>] [-vid <vendorID>] [-class <class>]`

Description: This command searches the entire PCI/PCIE bus for all devices with device ID, **deviceID**, or with a **vendor ID**, **vendorID**, or with a class code of **class**. If it finds any device, the corresponding bus number, device number, and function number will be displayed.

Example: `1:> pci search -did 0x164c`  
`{6 0 0} {9 0 0}`

## Pci setdut

Usage: `pci setdut <domain> <bus> <device> <function>`

Description: This command sets the address of the device to be used with `pcicfg` and `reg` `iread/iwrite` commands. After this command, the current device will be unset (no device will be set as current). The following conditions must be met so that the operation succeeds: bus < 256, device < 32, function < 8.

When the command **pci setdut** is used with no arguments, it displays the current `<domain> <bus> <device> <function>`

Example: `1:> pci setdut`  
`0 2 0 0`  
`1:> pci setdut 0 2 0 3`  
`0 2 0 3`

## Pcicfg

The `pcicfg` command provides a mechanism to read, modify, display, and write PCI configuration space registers.

### pcicfg read

Usage: `pcicfg read <addr>`

Description: This command reads data from PCI configuration space using PCI config cycle. A 32-bit value that corresponds to **addr** is returned.

Example: `1:> pcicfg read 0`  
`0x165a14e4`

## pcicfg show

Usage: `pcicfg show <begin_addr> < nbytes>`

Description: This command performs **pcicfg read** with the same argument and formats the output to be user-friendly. An additional argument, **nbytes**, (must be a multiple of 4) can be provided to indicate how much data to display

Example: `1:> pcicfg show 0 0x20`  
`00000000: 164a14e4 02b0011e 02000001 00002008 da000004`  
`00000000 00000000 00000000`

## pcicfg write

Usage: `pcicfg write <addr> < value>`

Description: This command treats **value** as a 32-bit value and writes it into the configuration register at **addr**. It returns 1 to indicate the success of the command.

Example: `1:> pcicfg write 0x10 0xffffffff`

## Reg

The **reg** command enables access to registers for read / write. Access can be done either in a direct way by writing to the register's address the data or indirectly using `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_ADDRESS` and `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_DATA` to write to the register address this data.

### Reg read / dread / iread

Usage: `reg (read | iread | dread) <addr>`

Description: This command reads the register's data. The `read` and `dread` perform a direct read register (use memory cycle to access). The **iread** carries out the operation through indirect register access method (for example: use PCI config cycles via `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_ADDRESS` and `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_DATA`).

Example: `1:> reg read 0x400`  
`0x0`

## Reg show / ishow

Usage: `reg (show | ishow) <begin_addr> < nbytes>`

Description: This command performs **reg read** from the `<begin_addr>`. An additional argument `<nbytes>` (must be a multiple of 4) can be provided to indicate how much data to display. The `reg show` performs a direct read from the registers and `reg ishow` carries out the operation through the indirect register access (for example: use PCI config cycles via `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_ADDRESS` and `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_DATA`).

Example: 

```
1:> reg show 0x408
0000400:.....02000a9a
1:> reg show 0x400 0x20
0000400:00000000 00000000 02000a9a c40000ff 0a000064
0a000064 01020304 11121314
```

## Reg write / dwrite / iwrite

Usage: `reg (write | iwrite) <addr> < value>`

Description: This command treats value as a 32-bit value and writes it into the register at `addr`. This command returns 1 for success. The `write` and `dwrite` perform the operation through direct register access method (for example: use memory cycle to access). The `iwrite` carries out the operation through the indirect register access (for example: use PCI config cycles via `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_ADDRESS` and `PCICFG_REG_WINDOW_DATA`).

Example: 

```
1:> reg write 0x808 0x01234567
```

## serialport

The **serialport** command allows eDiag to control the system's serial port and redirect console input and output through the serial port.

### open

Usage: `serialport open <comport> < baudrate> < settings>`

Description: This command attempts to open a communication port for I/O to be redirected to a dumb terminal. The terminal setting is configurable. The baud rate can be optionally specified as 1200, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200 (default). The setting can also be optionally specified with either 7 or 8 data bits, any parity setting (odd, even, or none), and 1 or 2 stop bits. The default setting is 8N1.

Example: `1:> serialport open 2`  
`opened port 2 settings: 115200, 8N1`  
`1:>`

### redirect

Usage: `serialport redirect`

Description: This command moves the console input and output to the serial port that is open by **serialport open** command. As soon as the command is executed, all input and output are redirected to that port selected in **serialport open** command. It is also necessary to designate which port I/O and statistic information goes by setting the `$::sys(IO_PORT)` and `$::sys(STAT_PORT)` to the appropriate value.

Example: `1:> serialport redirect`

### close

Usage: `serialport close <comport>`

Description: This command closes the communication port specified by **comPort** and restores all console input and output to the standard display. This command is usually issued at the remote terminal.

Example: `1:> serialport close`

## Sb

The **sb** commands enable to view the status blocks. The status blocks are used by the hardware to inform the driver of events such as interrupts. The status blocks are mapped on the host memory. There are two types of status blocks: **Default status block** and **RSS status block**. There are 16 RSS status blocks (with indexes 0 -15).

Each status block includes:

- **Consumer IDs** – The hardware can alert the host driver of events.
- **Status index** - Used by the driver to see if there was a change in the status block.
- **Block ID** – The status block ID.

### sb cons\_id

Usage: `sb cons_id <RSS index (0-15)> <storm prefix (u or c)>`

Description: This command returns the consumer IDs of the requested storm section (**ustorm** or **cstorm**) of the requested RSS status block storm (index 0-15).

Example: `1:> sb cons_id 0 c`  
`0x0 0x0 0x20 0x0`

### sb status\_index

Usage: `sb status_index <RSS index (0-15)> <storm prefix (u or c)>`

Description: This command returns the status index of the requested storm section (**ustorm** or **cstorm**) of the requested RSS status block storm (index 0-15).

Example: `1:> sb status_index 0 u`  
`0x0`

### sb block\_id

Usage: `sb block_id <RSS index (0-15)> <storm prefix (u or c)>`

Description: This command returns the block ID of the requested storm section (**ustorm** or **cstorm**) of the requested RSS status block storm (index 0-15).

Example: `1:> sb block_id 0 c`  
`0x20`

## sb show

Usage: `sb show <RSS index (0-15)>`

Description: This command shows all the available information on the requested RSS status block storm (index 0-15).

Example: `1:> sb show 0`  
Status block 0 show result:  
u-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
u-storm status index 0  
u-storm block id 0  
c-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
c-storm status index 0  
c-storm block id 20

## sb default

Usage: `sb default`

Description: This command shows all the available information on the default status block storm.

Example: `1:> sb default`  
u-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
u-storm status index 0  
u-storm block id 10  
c-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
c-storm status index 0  
c-storm block id 30  
t-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
t-storm status index 0  
t-storm block id 70  
x-storm consumer ids: 0 0 0 0  
x-storm status index 0  
x-storm block id 50

## Spio

The **spio** commands enable the user to read/write to SPIO pins.



## Spio read

Usage: `spio read [optional: < pin>]`

Description: This command reads from GPIO pin 0,1,2... 7. If no <pin> input all pins are read.

Example: `1:> spio read 1`  
`1:> 0`  
`1:> spio read`  
`1:> 0: 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1`

## Spio write

Usage: `spio write < pin> < value>`

`spio write < pin_n> {< value_n> <value_n+1> <value_n+2>}`

Description: This command writes to SPIO pin 0,1,2... 7 the <value> 0 or 1. There is also the option to write from <pin\_n> the values <value\_n> <value\_n+1> <value\_n+2> to the next pins.

Notes:

- Pin 0,1 connected to VAUX enable/disable accordingly
- Pin 2 is read-only, Pin 3 is not connected
- Pin 6,7 are connected to UMP 0,1

Example: `1:> spio write 0 1`  
`1:> spio write 0 {1 0 1}`      `-> write pin0=1 pin1=0 pin2=1`  
`1:> spio write 4 {1 1 1}`      `-> write pin4=1 pin4=1`

## value

Usage: `value <value>`

Description: This command displays the **value** value in hexadecimal, binary, and decimal format.

Example: `1:> value 50`  
`0x00000032 00000000 00000000 00000000 00110010 50`  
`1:> value 0x4b`  
`0x0000004b 00000000 00000000 00000000 01001011 75`

## version

Usage: `version`

Description: This command displays the version string for eDiag.

Example: `0:> version`  
`ediag version: 4.0.4`

## xfer

The **xfer** command is used to send files through a serial port connection.

### send

Usage: `xfer send <send_file>`

Description: This command is used to upload file **send\_file** from device to a laptop computer running Hyperterminal via the serial port. The path of **send\_file** is relative to `$env(DIAG_ROOT)/tmp` directory unless absolute path is specified. If **send\_file** already exists, it will be overwritten. Note that the serial port has to be ready to use by issuing **serialport open** command.

### receive

Usage: `xfer receive <rcv_file>`

Description: This command is used to download the file **rcv\_file** from a laptop computer running Hyperterminal to the device. The path of **rcv\_file** is relative to `$env(DIAG_ROOT)/tmp` directory unless absolute path is specified. Usually the terminal software issues the **rz** command to eDiag and user does not have to run the **xfer receive** command. If **rcv\_file** already exists, it will be overwritten. Note that the serial port has to be ready to use by issuing **serialport open** command. The directory `$env(DIAG_ROOT)/tmp` must exist in order to receive the file if absolute path is not used.

# 9 Engineering Mode Macros

Engineering Mode Macros are very similar to Engineering Mode Commands in that they can both be executed from the engineering mode command prompt. The only effective difference is that the command is implemented completely in TCL and generally makes use of the Engineering Mode Commands.

## qstat

Usage: `qstat`

Description: This macro displays the statistics gathered information from the Everest controller registers and firmware.

Example: `1:> qstat`

Tx Packets	:	100
Tx Unicast Packets	:	0
Tx Multicast Packets	:	0
Tx Broadcast Packets	:	100
Tx Octets	:	11350
Rx Packets	:	100
Rx Unicast Packets	:	0
Rx Multicast Packets	:	0
Rx Broadcast Packets	:	100
Rx Octets	:	11350
Dot3 FCS Errors	:	0
Dot3 Internal Mac Transmit Errors	:	0
Dot3 Carrier Sense Errors	:	0
Dot3 Alignment Errors	:	0
Dot3 Single Collision Frames	:	0
Dot3 Multiple Collision Frames	:	0
Dot3 Deferred Transmissions	:	0
Dot3 Excessive Collisions	:	0
Dot3 Late Collisions	:	0
Ether Collisions	:	0
In Frames L2 Filter Discards	:	0
In TTL0 Discards	:	0
In Overflow Discards	:	0
In MBUF Discards	:	0
In Errors	:	0
In No Brb Buffer	:	0
In False Carrier Errors	:	0
Out Discards	:	0

## reset\_chip

Usage: `reset_chip`

Description: This macro resets the chip and puts it to a stable state.

## Parse\_rdf

Usage: `parse_rdf -f <RDF file> [optional: -b <Block name> -skip <Block to skip> -e <ending block> ]`

Description: This macro parses the registers RDF file (everest.rdf) into global arrays to be used. The following are some of the options available:

- **-b** option enables to parse only one block.
- **-skip** option enables to skip a block.
- **-e** option enables to stop parsing at the ending block and not at the end of file.

## block\_offset

Usage: `block_offset -b <block name>`

Description: This macro returns the block's offset from BAR by its name.

Example: `1:> parse_rdf -f everest.rdf`  
Completed parsing everest.rdf successfully  
0  
`1:> block_offset -b BRB1`  
0x060000

## block\_regs

Usage: `reg_read -n <regName>`

Description: This macro reads a register's value by its name.

Example: `1:> parse_rdf -f everest.rdf`  
Completed parsing everest.rdf successfully  
0  
`1:> reg_read -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
0x64

## reg\_offset

Usage: `reg_offset -n <regName>`

Description: This macro gets the register's offset address from BAR by its name.

Example: `1:> reg_offset -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
`0x00140150`

## reg\_size

Usage: `reg_size -n <regName>`

Description: This macro gets the register's size (in bits) by its name.

Example: `1:> reg_size -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
`24`

## reg\_type

Usage: `reg_type -n <regName>`

Description: This macro gets the register's access type (RW/R/ST/WB) by its name.

Example: `1:> reg_type -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
`ST`

## reset\_value

Usage: `reset_value -n <regName>`

Description: This macro gets the register's reset value by its name.

Example: `1:> reset_value -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
`0x0`

## reg\_info

Usage: `reg_info -n <regName>`

Description: This macro prints all the registers information, including: offset, size, type and reset value.

Example: `1:> reg_info -n PBF_REGISTERS_NUM_SENT_PKTS_P0`  
offset: 0x00140150 size: 24 type: ST

## read\_regs

Usage: `read_regs -out <outfile> [-all -b <blockName> -noPrint]`

Description: This macro reads all the registers values and print them into a file. The following are some of the options available:

- **-all** options enables to read all registers (default)
- **-b <blockname>** option reads only this block registers
- **-noPrint** options disables any extra print-outs

Example: `1:> read_regs -b PBF`

name	offset	size	type	value
PBF_REGISTERS_CCM_AGG_DEC_TYPE	0x00140130	4	RW	0x5
PBF_REGISTERS_CCM_HDR	0x0014012c	12	RW	0x0
PBF_REGISTERS_CCM_INIT_CRD	0x001400c0	4	RW	0x6
PBF_REGISTERS_CCM_MSG_CNT	0x0014016c	24	ST	0x0
PBF_REGISTERS_CMDS_RCVD_ON_P0	0x00140188	24	ST	0x0
PBF_REGISTERS_CMDS_RCVD_ON_P1	0x0014018c	24	ST	0x0

## idle\_chk

Usage: `idle_chk <-ignoreAssert>`

Description: This macro is used to verify that the chip is in the IDLE state. This script is useful for running via UART incase the machine on which the chip is running is stuck.

## Phy

Usage: `phy <port> <reg> [value]`

Description: Read/Write PHY register. In case of read, no need for the **[value]** field.

## extphy

Usage: `extphy <port> <dev> <reg> [value]`

Description: Read/Write external PHY register. In case of read, no need for the **[value]** field.



# 10 Configuration Files

The eDiag Diagnostic tool supports various configuration files which are used to configure or verify various Everest device parameters during manufacturing. This section will document the usage and syntax for each of these files.

The **macaddr.txt** provides a range of MAC address values that can be used to program the primary MAC and iSCSI MAC address onto the device for OEM manufacturing.

## macaddr.txt

The macaddr.txt file is used to program the primary MAC and iSCSI MAC address of all Everest devices during OEM manufacturing. It consists of a range of MAC addresses that are automatically updated after the MAC address is programmed and is invoked from the eDiag command-line as follows:

```
eDiag -fmac macaddr.txt
```

Note that the MAC addresses must be consecutive and that the primary MAC address will be assigned first. After the MAC addresses have been programmed the macaddr.txt file will be updated such that the **mac\_addr\_start** value is incremented by two or four (depending of the number of devices on board) to reflect the allocated addresses. For example, if **mac\_addr\_start** has a value of 042240 before eddiag -fmac macaddr.txt is run, after the command is executed, **mac\_addr\_start** will have a value of 042244. When **mac\_addr\_start** value equals **mac\_addr\_end** value, it means that the range of addresses provided when the file is first used have all been taken and a new range has to be specified.

[Table 10-1](#) shows a description of each field in **macaddr.txt**.

**Table 10-1. macaddr.txt Description**

Parameter	Description
mac_addr_pref	Specify the first 3 bytes of MAC address. Values are in hexadecimal without <b>0x</b> prefix.
mac_addr_start	Specify the start of the address range. The first value forms the last 3 bytes of primary MAC address and the next consecutive value forms the last 3 bytes of iSCSI MAC address. Values are in hexadecimal without <b>0x</b> prefix.
mac_addr_end	Specify the end of the address range. Values are in hexadecimal without <b>0x</b> prefix.

The following is a sample **macaddr.txt** file:

```
mac_addr_pref = 001018
mac_addr_start = 042240
mac_addr_end = 042246
```

# 11 Common eDiag Tasks

This section provides examples of common tasks that are performed with eDiag:

- [Writing Scripts](#)
- [Configuring and Exporting an Everest NVRAM Image](#)
- [Checking NVM Configuration and Content](#)

## Writing Scripts

The command set can be written in a form of a script to allow regression using the **-rc** command line option. Keep in mind that although the command can be abbreviated at the command prompt, the script requires the commands to be fully spelled out. This promotes the readability of the script and avoids ambiguity.

Scripts can include jointed commands separated by ; (semicolon).

For example:

```
1:> nvm dir MBA; puts "Testing"
```

---

### NOTE

Some commands set the TCL interpreter result, thus running them with a second jointed command will cause overwrite of the first command result. Thus it is not recommended to use the following commands within jointed commands:

- nvm prg
  - nvm read
  - device -l
  - driver get\_context
  - gpio read
  - spio read
  - hmem alloc/palloc
  - l2pkt
  - l4data
  - l4fpath
  - l4spath
  - multiSend
  - pci search
  - sb
  - license chkkey/display
-

## Configuring and Exporting an Everest NVRAM Image

This task will focus on installing the Everest bootcode on a blank NVRAM, performing the initial configuration of the controller, and saving the contents of NVRAM to a separate file for use as a **Golden Master** for manufacturing.

Use the following procedure to configure and export an Everest NVRAM Image:

1. Start eDiag in engineering mode with the following command-line:

```
ediag -bl0eng
```

2. Configure NVM default setting using the following command line:

```
nvm cfg <board type>
```

3. Program the bootcode using the following command line:

```
nvm upgrade
```

4. Dump the NVM content into file using the following command line:

```
nvm dump <filename.img>
```

Examples:

```
1:> nvm cfg A1020G
1:> nvm upgrade -F -bcl bcl.bin
1:> nvm dump image.img
write_bin_file: file write 262144 bytes; buf=007f50d0
```

## Checking NVM Configuration and Content

This task will describe how to check NVM configuration using **nvm cfg** and **nvm chk** commands. Check the NVM content using **nvm dir** and **nvm crc** commands.

The following are some of the additional options:

- **nvm cfg -dump filename.txt** enables to dump the NVM configuration into a file.
- **nvm chk <board type>** command checks the current NVM configuration against the expected default NVM settings for this board type.
- **nvm chk <board type> -fix** enables to fix the differences in NVM configuration against the expected default settings.

Examples:

```
1:> nvm cfg -dump tmp.txt
```

```
1:> nvm chk T1001
```

The following errors were found in the configuration:

ID 40 for port 0: "Serdes external PHY address (8 bits)" mismatch:

Expected 10

Existing 0

```
1:> nvm chk T1001 -fix
```

```
1:> nvm dir
```

Image	SRAM Addr	NVM Offset	Byte Cnt	CPU	Version
BC1	0x08000010	0x00000818	0x000029B4	MCP	BC1 4.0.2.0D
BC2	0x08008180	0x00003244	0x00006B6C	MCP	BC2 0.30.22.
UMP	0x08000010	0x00009DB0	0x00007D18	MCP	UMP 0.28.21.

```
1:> nvm crc
```

Region	Start	Length	Content	Computed	Result
BOOTSTRAP	0x00000000	0x00000014	0xD2CC5FC1	0xD2CC5FC1	OK
DIRECTORY	0x00000014	0x000000EC	0x751CD84D	0x751CD84D	OK
HW_INFO	0x00000100	0x00000350	0xB5DF17EB	0xB5DF17EB	OK
FEAT_INFO	0x00000450	0x000000F0	0x2CB3B527	0x2CB3B527	OK
BC1	0x00000818	0x000029B4	0x2E7ECABE	0x2E7ECABE	OK
BC2	0x00003244	0x00006B6C	0x09E42778	0x09E42778	OK
UMP	0x00009DB0	0x00007D18	0x3D914929	0x552A1424	Mismatch

# A Appendix A–Tcl Reference

The eDiag utility draws extensively on the Tool Command Language (or Tcl) for its engineering mode interface, allowing a rich environment for developing and implementing scripts. Refer to <http://www.tcl.tk> for additional information on the basic Tcl command syntax. The eDiag utility is based on the Tcl command interpreter v8.3.3.

The following are two TCL tutorials and manuals that can be of use to beginners:

- <http://www.tcl.tk/man/tcl8.5/tutorial/tcltutorial.html>
- [http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~rhl/Tcl-Tk\\_docs/tcl8.0a1/contents.html](http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~rhl/Tcl-Tk_docs/tcl8.0a1/contents.html)

# B

## Appendix B–TCL Environmental Variables

The eDiag utility provides numerous environment settings for users to develop their own testing and configuration scripts. TCL environment variables are accessed using the syntax `$::(<array_idx>)`.

### B.1 env

This environment variable inherits the setting from DOS. Depending upon what is set while in the DOS environment, users can also retrieve the DOS setting via this variable.

For example:

```
$::env(COMSPEC) could be C:\COMMAND.COM.
```

### B.2 current

This variable maintains information for the currently selected device. Note that these variables are meant to be read-only, and they will change as users switch from one device to another.

**Table B-1. current**

Variables	Definition
<code>\$::current(DID)</code>	The device ID of selected device (for example: 5730).
<code>\$::current(CHIP_REV)</code>	The chip revision of the selected device (for example: A0).
<code>\$::current(DEV)</code>	The currently selected device (value = 0, 1,...)
<code>\$::current(DRV_STATE)</code>	The current state of the driver (for example: SETUP, RUNNING)
<code>\$::current(MAC_ADDR)</code>	The MAC address of the selected device (for example: 001018010B23).



**Table B-1. current**

Variables	Definition
<code>\$::current(PHY_TYPE)</code>	The PHY medium type of the device (for example: COPPER, SERDES).
<code>\$::current(TOTAL_DEV)</code>	Total number of devices (for example: 1, 2).
<code>\$::current(FUNC)</code>	Stores the function number of the current device.
<code>\$::current(NVM_SIZE)</code>	Stores the NVMRAM size in bytes (524288 in case of 4Mbit NVM, 1048576 in case of 8Mbit NVM)

## B.3 sys

The sys environment variable is used to maintain state information used by eDiag. Changing any of these variables will change the behavior of eDiag.

**Table B-2. sys**

Variables	Definition
<code>\$sys(IO_PORT)</code>	The COM port number that the I/O will go to. This is usually set for the command <b>serialport open</b> .
<code>\$sys(STAT_PORT)</code>	The COM port number that the statistic window will go to. This is usually set for the command <b>serialport open</b> .
<code>\$sys(ARG)</code>	Stores the arbitrary argument for any internal test scripts to use. The command line switch <b>-arg</b> , followed by a string must be included at the time eDiag is invoked.
<code>\$sys(DO_DEF_SEL)</code>	Stores the status of the device selection. If set default device (1) is selected. Otherwise, no device is selected.
<code>\$sys(NO_PCI)</code>	If set, then PCI bus is used to access GRC, other wise Debug UART should be used while accessing GRC.

# C Appendix C—External PHYs

eDiag supports different external PHYs:

- BCM8072
- BCM8073
- BCM8705
- BCM8706
- BCM8726
- BCM8727
- BCM8481
- BCM84823
- BCM54640
- SFX7101

SN0154532-00 A Some of the external PHYs support firmware upgrade using **ext\_phy\_fw upgrade**. The external PHYs which support firmware upgrade are:

- BCM8073
- BCM8726
- SFX7101
- BCM8727
- BCM8481
- BCM84823
- BCM84833
- BCM8706

# D Appendix D—Setting up NIC Partitioning

The NIC PARTITION feature allows up to 8 functions per port.

## Setting the NIC Partitioning

Use the following procedure to setup the NIC PARTITIONING:

1. Select the **nvm cfg** menu.
2. Select the **9.npar** menu.
3. Complete the following additional settings required:
  - a. Install the latest MBA image (evpxe.nic) from the following folder:  
\\brcm-irv\dfs\projects\nseg\rels\bcm57710\drivers\mba\<VERSION>\fw30\_clp
  - b. Enable MBA via **nvm cfg 22=1**.
  - c. Set nvm cfg option 73 **Forct SF Mode** to **Switch Indpet(3)**.
4. Use one of the following two options to change NPAR values:
  - **Using MBA**
    - a. Reboot the system.
    - b. During boot, press **Ctrl+S**.
    - c. Select the **NIC PARTITION** menu and enable it on both devices.

■ **Using eDiag**

- ❑ Manually change the NPAR values detailed above, as required (using `nvm cfg <field>=<new value>`).

---

**NOTE**

Note that some of the fields are per port and per function. The only change will be to the value relevant to the current device's port/function.

---

```
1:> nvm cfg

                                NVRAM Configuration Groups:
                                -----

1 . IFFE
2 . VF
3 . Board Config
4 . Board I/O
5 . Dual PHY
6 . Features
7 . Link Settings
8 . Management FW
9 . NPAR
10. PCIE
11. PHY
12. Pre-Boot
13. Temperature Control

Select: (q to quit)
9

                                Group: npar (Group 9)
                                -----

115: [P] MAC partition flow control
      {auto(0), tx_only(1), rx_only(2), both(3),
      none(4)}                                : auto
116: [P] MAC partition physical link speed
      {1G(0), 2.5G(1), 10G(2)}                : 1G
118: [F] MAC partition func flags
      {enabled(0x1), ethernet(0x2),
      iSCSI_offload(0x4), FCOE_offload(0x8)}    : 0
119: [F] MAC partition func bandwidth weight    : 0
120: [F] MAC partition func max bandwidth      : 0
121: [F] MAC partition func net MAC addr       : 00:00:00:00:00:00
122: [F] MAC partition func iscsi MAC addr     : 00:00:00:00:00:00
123: [F] MAC partition func fcoe MAC addr      : 00:00:00:00:00:00
136: [F] mac partition func fcoe node wwn mac addr : 00:00:00:00:00:00
137: [F] mac partition func fcoe port wwn mac addr : 00:00:00:00:00:00
138: [S] niv image version : 0
```

# **E** Appendix E—Setting up NIC Partitioning Switch Dependent (SD) Mode

The NIC PARTITION SD feature allows up to 8 functions per port.

## Setting the NIC Partitioning SD Mode

Use the following procedure to set the NIC PARTITIONING SD Mode:

1. Select the **nvm cfg** menu.
2. Select **7. npar** menu.
3. Change the value of option 138 **niv image version** to 1.

---

### NOTE

After changing that value, two new NPAR-SD NVRAM images will be generated.

---

4. Complete the following additional settings required:
  - a. Install the latest MBA image (evpxe.nic) from the following folder:  
\\brcm-irv\dfs\projects\nseg\rels\bcm57710\drivers\mba\<VERSION>\fw30\_clp
  - b. Enable MBA via **nvm cfg 22=1**.
  - c. Set nvm cfg option 73 **Forct SF Mode** to **NIV mode(4)**.
5. Use one of the following two options to change NPAR values:
  - **Using MBA**
    - a. Reboot the system.
    - b. During boot, press **Ctrl+S**.
    - c. Select the **VNTAG configuration** menu and enable it on both devices.

■ **Using eDiag**

- ❑ Manually change the NPAR-SD values detailed above, as required (using `nvm cfg <field>=<new value>`).

**NOTE**

Note that some of the fields are per port and per function. The only change will be to the value relevant to the current device's port/function.

---

```
1:> nvm cfg

                                NVRAM Configuration Groups:
                                -----

1 . IFFE
2 . VF
3.  Board Config
4 . Board I/O
5 . Dual PHY
6 . Features
7 . Link Settings
8 . Management FW
9 . NPAR
10. PCIE
11. PHY
12. Pre-Boot
13. Temperature Control

Select: (q to quit)
9

                                Group: npar (Group 9)
                                -----

138: [S] niv image version                      : 1
139: [P] niv port flow control
      {auto(0), tx_only(1), rx_only(2), both(3),
      none(4)}                                  : auto
140: [P] niv port physical link speed
      {1G(0), 2.5G(1), 10G(2)}                  : 1G
142: [P] niv port profiles list                  :
      ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
143: [F] niv func bw weight                      : 0
144: [F] niv func max bandwidth                  : 0
145: [F] niv func vif type
      {enabled(0x1), ethernet(0x2),
      iSCSI_offload(0x4), FCOE_offload(0x8)}     : 0
146: [F] niv func remote boot enabled
      {Disabled(0), Enabled(1)}                  : Disabled
148: [F] niv func net mac addr                   : 00:00:00:00:00:00
149: [F] niv func iscsi mac addr                  : 00:00:00:00:00:00
150: [F] niv func fcoe mac addr                   : 00:00:00:00:00:00
more., 'q' to quit
151: [F] niv func fcoe node wwn mac addr          : 00:00:00:00:00:00
152: [F] niv func fcoe port wwn mac addr          : 00:00:00:00:00:00
153: [F] niv func profile name :
```





**Corporate Headquarters** QLogic Corporation 26650 Aliso Viejo Parkway Aliso Viejo, CA 92656 949.389.6000 [www.qlogic.com](http://www.qlogic.com)  
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