

Intel® PRO/100 S Server Adapter

*Trusted, Managed 10/100 Connections
Optimized for Servers*

Installation Guide



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Intel® PRO/100 S

Server Adapter

Installation Guide

October 1999

Where to go for more information

Readme Files

For more information about installing drivers for NetWare*, Microsoft Windows* NT* and other operating systems, see the readme text files. To view the files, go to the **Info** folder on the CD. Open the files with any text editor.

Online Services

You can use the Internet to download software updates, troubleshooting tips, installation notes, and more. Online services are on the World Wide Web at:

<http://support.intel.com>

Late Breaking News

Look for the *Late Breaking News* document in your shipping container. This document provides useful information about adapter compatibility and gives special installation release notes.

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Where to go for more information	ii
Put the Adapter in the Server	1
Connect the Network Cable	2
Using Wake on LAN	3
Make a Setup Floppy Disk	4
Configure the Adapter and Install the Drivers	5
Novell NetWare* 5.0 Only	5
Novell NetWare 4.1x or 4.2 Only	6
Windows 95	7
Windows 98	9
Windows* 2000	10
Windows NT Automatic Configuration	11
Adding an Adapter While Installing Windows NT	11
Windows NT Version 4.0 Only	11
Windows NT Version 3.51 Only	12
Windows NT Troubleshooting	12
DOS and Windows 3.1 Setup for Novell NetWare DOS ODI Clients	13
Responder Testing on the Network (Optional)	14
Intel® Network Encryption Co-Processor	14
PROSet: An Overview	15
Intel® Priority Packet: An Overview	15
Prioritizing Network Traffic	15
IEEE 802.1p Tagging	16
Intel High Priority Queue	17
Duplex Mode (Optional)	17
Manually Configuring for Full Duplex	18
Join a Virtual LAN	19
General Configuration Notes	20
To join a VLAN from Windows NT 4.0	20
Choose Adapter Teaming Options	21
General Configuration Notes	21
Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance	21
Setting up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows NT 4.0	22
Setting up Adapter Fault Tolerance in NetWare	22

Setting Up Adaptive Load Balancing	24
Setting Up ALB in Windows NT 4.0	24
Setting up ALB in NetWare	24
Setting Up Cisco Fast EtherChannel*	25
Setting Up FEC in NetWare	25
Teaming Options Supported by OS and Protocol	26
PCI Installation Tips	26
Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 95 and Windows 98	27
Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows NT	27
Push Installation for Windows 95	27
Fast Ethernet Wiring	28
Boot Agent	28
Configuration	28
Troubleshooting Boot Agent	30
Troubleshooting and FAQs	30
If the Adapter Can't Connect to the Network	30
Testing the Adapter (Diagnostics)	32
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)	32
Adapter Specifications	33
Network Software License Agreement	34
Limited Lifetime Hardware Warranty	35
Returning a Defective Product	36
Intel Adapter Money-Back Guarantee (North America Only) ..	36
Limitation of Liability and Remedies	36
FCC Compliance Statement	37
Canadian Compliance (Industry Canada)	37
Manufacturer Declaration	37
VCCI Class B Statement	37
Year 2000 Statement	38
Intel Automated Customer Support	38
Readme Files on Your Product Disk	38
Web and Internet Sites	38
Customer Support Technicians	38

Put the Adapter in the Server

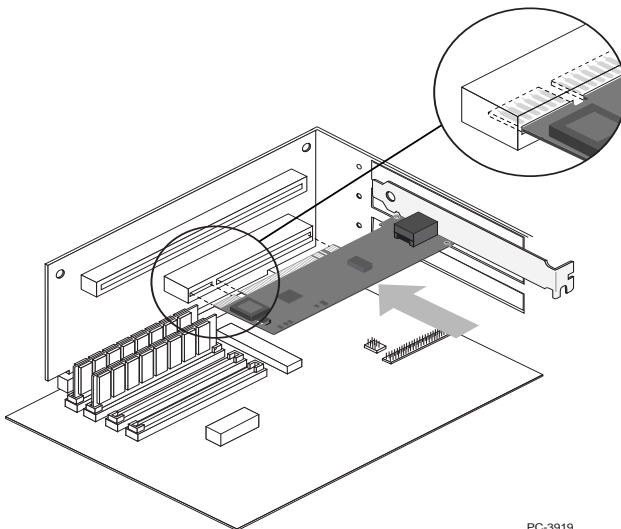
NOTE: If you are replacing an existing adapter with the PRO/100 S adapter in Windows* 95 or Windows 98, see the section *Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 95/98* later in this guide. If you are replacing an existing adapter with the PRO/100 S adapter in Windows NT*, see the section *Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows NT* later in this guide.

- 1 Shut down Windows (if it's running) by clicking the Start button, and then clicking Shut Down.
- 2 Turn off the server and unplug the power cord. Then, remove its cover.



WARNING: Turn off and unplug power to the server before removing its cover. Failure to do so could shock you and may damage the adapter or server.

- 3 Remove the cover bracket from a PCI busmaster adapter slot by unscrewing the screw which secures it. Most computers have busmaster-enabled slots. If you have configuration problems, see your computer's documentation to determine if the PCI slots are busmaster-enabled.
- 4 If you want to enable the Wake On LAN* feature, see the *Connect the Wake On LAN Power Cable* section later in this guide before completing the rest of these steps.
- 5 Insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter into a PCI slot and push it into the slot until it's firmly seated. Then secure the adapter bracket with the screw you removed in step 3.



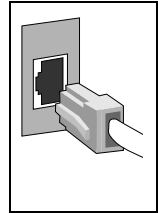
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- 6 Replace the server cover and plug in the power cord.

Connect the Network Cable

- 1 Connect a Twisted Pair Ethernet (TPE) network cable to the adapter as shown below.
 - For 100BASE-TX, your network cable must be Category 5, twisted-pair wiring. If you want to run the adapter at 100 Mbps, it must be connected to a 100BASE-TX hub or switch (not a 100BASE-T4 hub).
 - For 10BASE-T, use Category 3, 4, or 5 twisted-pair wiring. If you want to use this adapter in a residential environment, you must use a Category 5 cable.

NOTE: Use a Category 5 TPE cable and an RJ-45 connector for this adapter. Do not use Category 3 wiring at 100 Mbps. At 100 Mbps, connect to a TX hub, not a T4 hub. For full duplex, see the *Duplex Mode* section later in this guide. For more information on 100BASE-TX wiring requirements and limitations, see the *Fast Ethernet Wiring in PCI Installation Tips* section later in this guide.



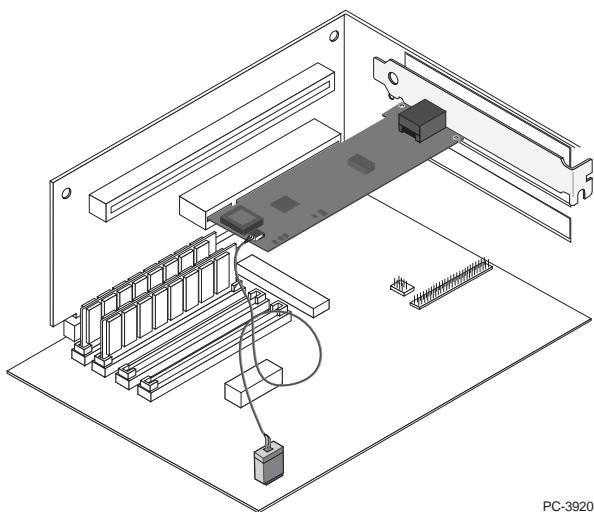
- 2 To configure the adapter, continue with the procedures specific to your operating system outlined later in this guide.

Connect the Wake on LAN* Power Cable

For the Wake on LAN* (WOL) feature to work correctly, the adapter must be connected to a continuous power source. This allows the PRO/100 S Server adapter to “listen to” the network even when the computer is turned off. To install the WOL power cable, carefully follow the procedure below.

WARNING: Turn off and unplug power to the computer before installing the WOL cable. The WOL connector on your motherboard is live when the computer is plugged in to a power outlet. Failure to do so could damage the adapter or computer. Likewise, always unplug the computer prior to removing an adapter from the computer.

- 1 Make sure your computer is unplugged from the power outlet.
- 2 Locate the 3-pin WOL connector on the PRO/100 S adapter. Attach one end of the WOL cable to the adapter as shown in the diagram that follows. Note that the connector is notched so as to prevent incorrect attachment.



- 3 Locate the WOL connector on your motherboard. The location varies, depending on the vendor and model of motherboard. The WOL connector is usually located near other power connectors, such as the LED connectors.
- 4 Connect the other end of the WOL cable to the connector on the motherboard as shown in the diagram.
- 5 Some computers may require you to change a setting in your computer's BIOS or Setup program to enable the WOL feature. Check your computer owner's manual or contact your dealer for more information.
- 6 Replace the computer cover and plug in the power cord.

Using Wake on LAN

The Wake on LAN feature operates according to a published specification. In simple terms, the specification allows designers to build network adapters that are capable of “listening” to network activity even when the computer is turned off.

WOL adapters have a special low-power standby mode that is active when the rest of the computer is without power. The adapter will respond to a special “wake-up” packet sent by another computer or network device. Typically, this wake-up packet causes the adapter to signal the computer to power up and run a pre-defined program.

The wake-up packet structure and behavior are defined in a WOL information brief, available on the Web at:

<http://www.us.pc.ibm.com/infobr/iblan.html>

See the *Troubleshooting and FAQs* section later in this guide for general troubleshooting and a listing of common problems and solutions for Wake on LAN operability.

Make a Setup Floppy Disk

If you need to use a floppy disk to install the adapter drivers, use the MAKEDISK.BAT utility located in the \MAKEDISK directory on the PRO/100 S Server adapter CD.

```
MAKEDISK [operating system] [destination]
```

where [operating system] is the OS for which you are creating the diskette, and [destination] is the drive letter and path (such as A:).

The possible [operating system] options are:

NT = Microsoft Windows NT

W9X = Microsoft Windows 95 and Windows 98

NW = Novell NetWare servers and clients

DOS = Microsoft MS-DOS*, Windows 3.1 and IBM OS/2*

NOTE: This utility MUST be run from the \MAKEDISK directory.

Configure the Adapter and Install the Drivers

Novell NetWare* 5.0 Only

Use the NetWare Install program to install the PRO/100 S Server adapter driver in Novell NetWare* 5.0. For Novell NetWare 4.1x, see the *Novell NetWare 4.1x or 4.2 Only* section later in this guide. For 3.11, 3.12 and 3.2, see the readme files. For DOS ODI, see the *DOS and Windows 3.1 Setup for Novell NetWare DOS ODI Clients* section later in this guide. The following procedure is a condensed description of the installation process:

- 1 From the NetWare console, type NWCONFIG and press Enter.
- 2 From the Configuration Options screen, choose Driver Options and press Enter.
- 3 Choose Configure network drivers and press Enter. If any drivers are already loaded, a list of them appears.
- 4 Choose Select an additional driver and press Enter. A list of drivers appears.
- 5 Insert the Intel floppy disk or CD and press the Insert key to install an unlisted driver.
- 6 To specify the correct path to your media (if necessary), press F3. Press Enter to search the floppy or CD-ROM drive. To install from the CD, type the CD Volume Name:\NetWare Server Name. For example, PRO100S35:\NWSERVER.
- 7 Select the appropriate Intel PRO PCI Adapter and press Enter.
- 8 Respond to the Copy and Save prompts.
- 9 Use the arrow keys to select additional protocol types, F3 to manually set IPX* Frame types, or choose the defaults.
- 10 Enter the slot number. (You can find the slot number by switching to the Console and manually loading the driver. A list of available slot numbers is displayed. Then, abort (press Esc) the manual install and return to the NWConfig screen.)
- 11 Select Save parameters and load driver to continue.
- 12 For each additional adapter you want to install, respond to the prompt and then repeat steps 7-11.
- 13 To complete the driver installation process, press the Esc key until you arrive back at the Installation Options screen.
- 14 To return to the console prompt, choose Exit.

NOTE: If the adapter cannot transmit or receive following the installation, you may need to modify the frame type in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file.

Novell NetWare 4.1x or 4.2 Only

Use the NetWare install program to install the PRO/100 S Server adapter driver in Novell NetWare 4.1x. For Novell NetWare 3.11, 3.12 and 3.2, see the readme files. For DOS ODI, see the *DOS and Windows 3.1 Setup for Novell NetWare DOS ODI Clients* section later in this guide. The following procedure is a condensed description of the installation process:

NOTE: Prior to installing, either load DOS or NetWare drivers from your computer's CD-ROM drive or create a floppy disk from the CD using the MAKE-DISK.BAT utility. See the *Making a Setup Floppy Disk* section earlier in this guide.

- 1 From the NetWare console, type `LOAD INSTALL` and press Enter.
- 2 From the Installation Options screen, choose Driver options and press Enter.
- 3 Choose Configure network drivers and press Enter. If any drivers are already loaded, a list of them appears.
- 4 Choose Select an additional driver and press Enter. A list of drivers appears.
- 5 Insert the Intel floppy disk or CD and choose Install an unlisted driver by clicking Insert.
- 6 If necessary, specify the correct path to your media by pressing F3. Press Enter to search the floppy or CD-ROM drive.
- 7 The driver name is displayed: Intel PRO/100 S Server adapter. Press Enter to select it.
- 8 The next screens ask for frame and protocol types. Use the arrow keys to select specific items or choose the defaults. Select Save parameters and load driver to continue.
- 9 For each additional adapter you want to install, press Esc, and then repeat steps 7-8.
- 10 To complete the driver installation process, press the Esc key until you arrive back at the Installation Options screen.
- 11 To return to the console prompt, choose Exit.

NOTE: If the adapter cannot transmit or receive following the installation, you may need to modify the frame type in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file.

Windows 95

Windows 95 Automatic Configuration

PCI computers automatically detect and configure PCI-compliant adapters during start-up. The BIOS automatically sets the adapter IRQ level and I/O address each time you start your server.

Start your server to automatically configure the adapter. Resource configuration is complete when Windows 95 starts.

If your server displays an error while starting, it may require additional steps to configure. See the *PCI Installation Tips* section later in this guide for more information.

Install Network Drivers from Disk

Have your Windows 95 installation CD or diskettes available; you'll be prompted for them when you install the new adapter.

- 1 After you put the adapter in the server and connect the cable, start Windows 95. You'll see the New Hardware Found dialog box.

NOTE: If this dialog box does not appear and Windows 95 starts normally, you may need to manually add the adapter. See the MS.TXT readme file in the \MS directory for more information.

- 2 Click "Driver from disk provided by hardware manufacturer," then click OK. You'll see the Install From Disk dialog box.
- 3 Insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk.
- 4 For the path, type D : \ (for a CD-ROM drive) or A : \ (for floppy), and then click OK.
- 5 Follow the prompts for any Windows 95 installation disks and restart the computer when prompted.

NOTE: If you installed from the CD, the installation files are typically located at D:\Win95, where D is your CD-ROM drive.

After restarting Windows 95, connect to your network by double-clicking the Network Neighborhood icon on the desktop.

Windows Troubleshooting

If you can't connect to a server or if Windows 95/98 reports an error after you double-click Network Neighborhood, try the suggestions here first, then turn to the *Troubleshooting and FAQs* section if necessary.

- Make sure you're using the drivers that are on the drivers disk that ships with this adapter.
- Make sure the driver is loaded and the protocols are bound. Check the Device Properties list for trouble indicators (an X or ! symbol).
- Test the adapter with the PROSet advanced configuration utility that was installed on your system when you installed the PRO/100 S Server adapter. To start PROSet, double-click the PROSet icon in Control Panel. To run diagnostics, select the adapter and click the Diagnostics tab, then click Run Tests. For additional information, click Help in the PROSet window.
- Check with your LAN administrator — you may need to install additional networking software.

Windows 98

Windows 98 Automatic Configuration

PCI computers automatically detect and configure PCI-compliant adapters while starting the computer. The BIOS automatically sets the adapter IRQ level and I/O address each time you start your server.

Start your server to automatically configure the adapter. Resource configuration is complete when Windows 98 starts.

If your server displays an error while starting, it may require additional steps to configure. See the *PCI Installation Tips* section later in this guide for more information.

Install Network Drivers from Disk

- 1 After you put the adapter in the server and connect the cable, start Windows 98. You'll see the New Hardware Found dialog box.

NOTE: If this dialog box does not appear and Windows 98 starts normally, you may need to manually add the adapter. See the *Manually Installing the Network Drivers* section below.

- 2 When prompted, insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk.
- 3 For the path, type D : \ (for a CD-ROM drive) or A : \ (for floppy), and then click OK.
- 4 Restart the system when prompted.

Manually Installing the Network Drivers

- 1 From the Control Panel, double-click the System icon.
- 2 Click the Device Manager tab.
- 3 Double-click Other Devices or Network Adapters in the list area.
- 4 Double-click a PCI Ethernet Controller.
- 5 Click the Driver tab, then click Update Driver.
- 6 Click Next at the Update Device Driver Wizard.
- 7 Select "Display a list of all the drivers..." and click Next.
- 8 Insert the PRO/100 S adapter disk and click Have Disk.
- 9 Enter the appropriate drive for your disk media (A:, D:, etc.), and click OK.
- 10 Click OK at the Select Device dialog box.
- 11 The Update Wizard displays the message that it has found the driver. Click Next.
- 12 Click Finish.
- 13 Restart your computer when prompted.

NOTE: For troubleshooting information, see the *Windows Troubleshooting* section earlier in this guide.

Windows* 2000

NOTE: These instructions are based on the Beta version of Windows* 2000. For the most up-to-date instructions, see the Intel Support Web Site at:

<http://support.intel.com>

Install Network Drivers from Disk

After you put the PRO/100 S adapter in the computer, connect the cable, plug in the power cord and start the computer. Windows automatically installs a driver for the adapter from its own library of drivers.

However, you should still install the driver that is included on the PRO/100 S adapter CD to ensure you have the complete set of features described in this guide. You can install this driver manually using the following instructions.

NOTE: If Windows 2000 is enabled for IPsec encryption, the PRO/100 S adapter *automatically* offloads the intensive encryption and authentication functions onto the IPsec co-processor on the adapter. (The PRO/100 S adapter driver registers with the operating system to automatically enable this function.) The result is an increase in throughput and a decrease in CPU utilization.

- 1 Insert the PRO/100 S adapter CD in the CD-ROM drive.
- 2 From the Control Panel, double-click the System icon, select the Hardware tab, and click the Device Manager button.
- 3 Select "Network Adapters" and right-click on the Intel(R) PRO/100 S adapter listing to display its menu. Then click the Properties menu option.
- 4 From the Properties dialog box, click the Driver tab and click the **Update Driver** button. The Update Device Driver Wizard appears. Click Next.
- 5 At the prompt "What do you want the wizard to do?", select the "Search for a suitable driver for my device" radio button, and click Next.
- 6 Select the CD-ROM drives check box and click Next.
- 7 Select the "Install one of the other drivers" check box and click Next.
- 8 Select the driver on the PRO/100 S adapter CD and click Next.
- 9 Restart your computer if prompted.

After restarting Windows, connect to your network by double-clicking the My Network Places icon on the desktop.

Windows NT Automatic Configuration

PCI computers automatically detect and configure PCI-compliant adapters while starting the computer. The adapter IRQ level and I/O address are automatically set by the BIOS each time you start your server.

Start your server to automatically configure the adapter. Configuration is complete when Windows NT starts or when the DOS prompt appears.

If your server displays an error while booting, it may require additional steps to configure. See the *PCI Installation Tips* section later in this guide for more information.

Adding an Adapter While Installing Windows NT

The Intel driver that ships with Windows NT 4.0 is an older driver that does not support this adapter.

Therefore, if you want to install the PRO/100 S Server adapter software while installing Windows NT, you need to either install the adapter after the installation of Windows NT is complete, or install the adapter software from a floppy installation disk created from the PRO/100 S adapter CD (using the MAKEMS.BAT file on the root of the CD). When running the MAKEMS.BAT batch file, you may see an error message indicating that a .CAT file could not be copied. Ignore this message.

Windows NT Version 4.0 Only

After putting the adapter in the server, connecting the cable, and starting Windows NT, you need to install the correct drivers.

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 Click the Adapters tab.
- 3 Click Add. You'll see a list of adapters.
- 4 Don't select an adapter from this list. Instead, insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk or CD into the appropriate drive and click Have Disk.
- 5 Specify the appropriate drive in the dialog box and click OK. Then follow the prompts to complete installation. When the adapter is added you'll see a new adapter listed in the Network adapters list.
- 6 Click Close to finish.
- 7 Restart Windows NT when prompted.

Windows NT Version 3.51 Only

After putting the adapter in the server, connecting the cable, and starting Windows NT; you need to install the correct drivers.

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 Click Add Adapter.
- 3 When the list of adapters appears, scroll to the end of the list and select <Other> Requires disk from manufacturer, then click Continue.
- 4 Insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk or CD in the appropriate drive, specify that drive, then click OK.
- 5 Select the Intel PRO Adapter, then click OK. Drivers and utilities are installed.
- 6 The TCP/IP Configuration dialog box appears. Enter the appropriate information and click OK. Remove the installation disk or CD.
- 7 When prompted, restart Windows NT.

NOTE: For troubleshooting information, see the next section, *Windows NT Troubleshooting*.

Windows NT Troubleshooting

If Windows NT reports an error or you can't connect to the network, try the suggestions here first, then turn to the *Troubleshooting and FAQs* section later in this guide, if necessary.

- Make sure that you use the drivers for this adapter. Drivers are located on the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk or CD.
- In your computer's BIOS settings, make sure "Plug and Play OS" is set to NO.
- Make sure the driver is loaded and the protocols are bound. Check the Settings in the Control Panel's Network/Bindings dialog box.
- Check the Windows NT Event Viewer for error messages.
- If you are attaching to a NetWare network, check your frame type and verify that NetWare client or server software has been installed.
- Test the adapter with the PROSet advanced configuration utility that was installed on your system when you installed the PRO/100 S Server adapter. To start PROSet, double-click the PROSet icon in the Windows Control Panel. To run diagnostics, select the adapter and click the Diagnostics tab, then click Run Tests. For additional information, click Help in the PROSet window.
- Check with your LAN administrator — you may need to install supplemental networking software.

DOS and Windows 3.1 Setup for Novell NetWare DOS ODI Clients

NOTE: Windows 95/98 users should refer to the previous sections on Windows 95/98. NetWare Client 32 users should refer to the NetWare readme files in the \NETWARE directory.

DOS and Windows 3.1 Automatic Configuration

PCI computers automatically detect and configure PCI-compliant adapters when the computer starts. The BIOS sets the adapter IRQ level and I/O memory address automatically each time you start your server.

Start your server to automatically configure the adapter. Resource configuration is complete when the DOS prompt appears. You can now continue with the procedure below.

If your server displays an error during startup, it may require additional steps to configure a PCI adapter. See the *PCI Installation Tips* section later in this guide for more information.

Run Setup to Install Network Drivers

Setup can automatically install NetWare DOS ODI client drivers for you or display a readme file with installation instructions for other Network Operating System (NOS) drivers.

- 1 If your server already has network drivers installed, restart the server without loading them. If the drivers are loaded from the AUTOEXEC.BAT or CONFIG.SYS file, type REM in front of each line that loads a network driver. Or, with DOS 6.x or later, press F5 as DOS starts to bypass the drivers.
- 2 Insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk in a drive, switch to that drive, and at the DOS prompt, type `SETUP` and press Enter.
- 3 Select the adapter from the menu.
- 4 From the Main menu, select Automatic Setup. Then, follow the instructions on the screen. If you want to test the adapter with a responder on the network, see the *Responder Testing on the Network (Optional)* section later in this guide.

Setup displays the adapter's configuration and then runs a series of diagnostic tests that make sure the adapter and network are functioning properly. If Setup finds a problem, it displays the results and some possible solutions.

When Setup finishes the tests, you'll see the Install Network Drivers screen.

- 5 Select the driver you want to install. Setup can install a NetWare client driver for you. If you want to install other drivers, Setup displays a readme file with installation instructions.

To set duplexing options, see the *Duplex Mode (Optional)* section later in this guide.

Troubleshooting

If you can't connect to a server, first try the suggestions here, then turn to the *Troubleshooting and FAQs* section later in this guide.

- Make sure you're using the drivers for this adapter. The driver file name contains the letter B (for example, E100BODI.COM).
- If you're replacing an existing adapter, make sure the LINK statement in your NET.CFG is correct for the new adapter. For example, the LINK statement for a NetWare client is: `LINK DRIVER E100BODI`
- Verify that the frame type in your NET.CFG file matches your network.
- Test the adapter by running diagnostics in Setup. Additional testing is available by using a responder (see the next section).
- Check the readme files (see the inside front cover for instructions).

Responder Testing on the Network (Optional)

Setup can test the adapter more thoroughly if there is a responder on the network while you run the tests.

- 1 Go to a computer on the network with a comparable PCI adapter installed.
- 2 Run the appropriate configuration program for the installed adapter and set it up as a responder.
- 3 Return to the server that has the new adapter. Run Setup and test the adapter by running diagnostics.

NetWare* 3.11, 3.12, 3.2, Client 32, UNIX*, Banyan VINES*, and Other Operating Systems

Refer to the online documents. On a DOS computer, view the appropriate readme file for information on installing your network driver.

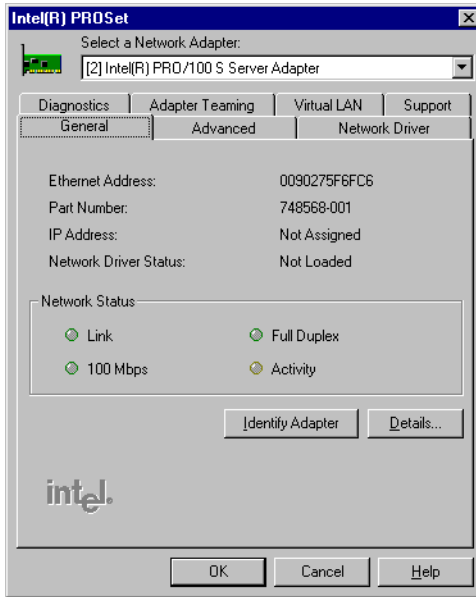
To view the readme files, insert the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk into a drive, switch to that drive, type `SETUP /README` and press Enter.

Intel® Network Encryption Co-Processor

The Intel® PRO/100 S Family of Network Adapters includes an Intel 82594ED IPsec encryption co-processor. If Windows 2000 is enabled for IPsec encryption, it automatically offloads the intensive encryption and authentication functions onto the adapter, increasing throughput and decreasing CPU utilization.

PROSet: An Overview

When you install the PRO/100 S Server adapter Windows drivers, an advanced configuration utility called PROSet is also installed. Users running Windows NT, Windows 95, or Windows 98 can easily test hardware and set standard and advanced adapter features with PROSet. PROSet runs when you select an adapter and click the Properties button in the Network Control Panel.



Intel® Priority Packet: An Overview

Intel® Priority Packet is a traffic-prioritization utility that enables you to set up priority filters to process high priority traffic before normal traffic. Using Priority Packet, you can give priority to critical applications or users.

Priority Packet is available on the PRO/100 S adapter CD in the \PRTPKT directory.

Prioritizing Network Traffic

Priority Packet lets you set up priority filters to send information from critical nodes or applications with an indicated priority. By prioritizing traffic at the host or entry point of the network, network devices can base forwarding decisions on priority information defined in the packet.

Priority Packet prioritizes traffic based on priority filters — parameters you assign to be applied to outgoing (transmit) packets. Using the Priority Filter Wizard, you can set up pre-defined or custom priority filters based on a node (MAC) address, Ethernet type, or by various properties of the protocol and port. Priority Packet provides two different methods for prioritizing traffic: IEEE 802.1p tagging and Intel High Priority Queue.

IEEE 802.1p Tagging

IEEE 802.1p is a new IEEE standard for tagging, or adding additional bytes of information to, packets with different priority levels. Packets are tagged with four additional bytes, which increase the packet size and indicate a priority level. When these packets are sent out on the network, the higher-priority packets are transferred first. Priority packet tagging (also known as Traffic Class Expedited) allows the adapter to work with other elements of the network (switches, routers) to deliver priority packets first. 802.1p tagging enables you to assign specific priority levels from 0 (low) to 7 (high).

Using the IEEE 802.1p standard for packet tagging, you can assign values to packets based on their priority. This method requires a network infrastructure that supports packet tagging. The routing devices receiving and transferring these packets on your network must support 802.1p for tagging to be effective.

After you set up the priority filter in Priority Packet, you must launch Intel PROSet and select 802.1p/802.1Q Tagging on the Advanced tab.

CAUTION: IEEE 802.1p tagging increases the size of the packets it tags. Some hubs and switches won't recognize the larger packets and will drop them. Check your hub or switch documentation to see if it supports 802.1p. (You can configure the switch to strip the tags from the packets and send it on to the next destination as normal traffic.) If these devices don't support 802.1p or you're not sure, use High Priority Queue (HPQ) to prioritize network traffic.

The requirements for effectively using IEEE 802.1p tagging are:

- The other devices receiving and routing 802.1p tagged packets must support 802.1p.
- The adapters on these devices must support 802.1p (adapters using the Intel 82558 or later Ethernet controller). All PRO/100 S Server and Client adapters support 802.1p. PRO/100B adapters do not.
- The adapter(s) cannot be assigned to an adapter team.
- If you're setting up VLANs and packet tagging on the same adapter, you must select the 802.1p/802.1Q Tagging and the Enable option on the Intel PROSet Advanced tab.

Intel High Priority Queue

If your network infrastructure devices don't support IEEE 802.1p or you're not sure, you can still define priority filters and send packets as high priority. While High Priority Queue (HPQ) doesn't provide the precise priority levels of 802.1p tagging, it does assign traffic as either high or low priority, and sends high priority packets first. Therefore, if there are multiple applications on a system sending packets, the packets from the application with a priority filter are sent out first. HPQ doesn't change network routing, or add any information to the packets.

To assign HPQ, you can specify it using Priority Packet when you create or assign a priority filter.

To effectively use HPQ tagging, the adapter(s) cannot be assigned to an adapter team.

Duplex Mode (Optional)

Duplexing is a performance option that lets you choose how the adapter sends and receives data packets over the network. The adapter can operate at full duplex only when connected to a full duplex 10BASE-T or 100BASE-TX switch, or to another full duplex adapter.

The possible settings for duplexing are:

- **Auto** (requires a full duplex adapter or switch with auto-negotiation capability). The adapter negotiates with the switch to send and receive packets at the highest rate. This is the default setting. If the switch does not provide auto-negotiation, the adapter runs at half duplex.
- **Full duplex** (requires a full duplex switch or adapter). The adapter can send and receive packets at the same time. This mode can increase adapter performance capability. If the full duplex switch provides auto-negotiation, the adapter runs at full duplex. If the full duplex switch does not provide auto-negotiation, you need to set the adapter duplex mode manually (see the following sections), because it defaults to half duplex.
- **Half duplex**. The adapter performs one operation at a time; it either sends or receives.

NOTE: If an adapter is running at 100 Mbps and half duplex, your potential bandwidth is higher than if you run it at 10 Mbps and full duplex.

Manually Configuring for Full Duplex

If your switch supports auto-negotiation with the NWay* standard, duplex configuration is automatic and no action is required on your part. However, many currently-installed switches do not support auto-negotiation. Check with your network system administrator to verify whether your switch supports this feature. Most installations require manual configuration to change to full duplex.

Configuration is specific to the driver you're loading for your network operating system (NOS).

To set up the duplex mode, refer to the section below that corresponds to your operating system.

CAUTION: Adapter performance may suffer or your adapter may not operate if your switch doesn't support full duplex and you configure the adapter to full duplex. The switch settings must always agree with the adapter. Also, make sure to always set the speed when you configure duplex.

Setting Full Duplex in Windows 95/98/NT/2000

While running Windows:

- 1 Double-click the PROSet icon from the Control Panel.
- 2 Click the Advanced Tab.
- 3 Select Duplex.
- 4 In the Duplex Mode list box, click Full-Duplex.
- 5 Click OK.
- 6 Restart Windows.

Setting Full Duplex in DOS, ODI, NDIS 2.01 Clients

For each adapter, edit the NET.CFG or PROTOCOL.INI file. If editing the NET.CFG file, add the following keywords to the Link Driver section. For the PROTOCOL.INI file, add these keywords anywhere:

```
FORCEDUPLEX 2
```

```
SPEED 100 (or 10 if 10BASE-T)
```

Setting Full Duplex in NetWare Servers

For each adapter in AUTOEXEC.NCF, edit the LOAD command and add the following options (you must include the equal sign for servers):

```
FORCEDUPLEX=2
```

```
SPEED=100 (or 10 if 10BASE-T)
```

For more information, see the readme file for NetWare servers.

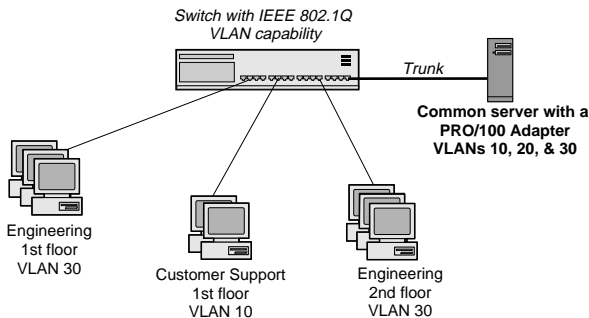
Setting Full Duplex in Other Operating Systems

See the OTHER.TXT readme file in the \OTHER directory on the PRO/100 S Server adapter disk. Open the file with any text editor

Join a Virtual LAN

A Virtual LAN (VLAN) is a logical grouping of network devices put together as a LAN regardless of their physical grouping or collision domains. VLANs let a user see and access only specified network segments. This increases network performance and improves network security.

VLANs offer the ability to group users and stations together into logical work-groups. This can simplify network administration when connecting clients to servers that are geographically dispersed across the building, campus, or enterprise network.



Typically, VLANs consist of co-workers within the same department but in different locations, groups of users running the same network protocol, or a cross-functional team working on a joint project. Joining workers with VLANs forms logical working groups.

Normally, VLANs are configured at the switch and any computer can be a member of one VLAN per installed network adapter. The PRO/100 S Server adapter supersedes this by communicating directly with a switch, allowing multiple VLANs on a single adapter (up to 10 VLANs).

To set up VLAN membership, your adapter must be attached to a switch with VLAN capability.

For more information on VLANs in NetWare, see the NWTEAM.TXT file on the PRO/100 S adapter CD.

For more information on VLANs in Windows NT, continue to the next section.

General Configuration Notes

- Windows NT versions prior to 4.0 don't support VLANs.
- VLANs require Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 5.0 (or later). See the *Late Breaking News* for details.
- In Windows NT, VLANs cannot be implemented on adapters that have been configured for teaming options.

To join a VLAN from Windows NT 4.0

- 1 Create a VLAN on the switch. Use the parameters you assign there to join the VLAN from the server. See your switch documentation for more information.
- 2 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 3 On the Adapters tab, select the adapter you want to be on a VLAN and click Properties.
- 4 In PROSet, click Join VLAN. Note that VLANs cannot be assigned to adapters that are already in an Adapter Teaming option.
- 5 Enter the VLAN ID and VLAN Name. The VLAN ID must match the VLAN ID on the switch. Valid ID range is from 0-4095. The VLAN Name is for informational purposes only and doesn't have to match the name on the switch.
- 6 Click Join VLAN. Repeat steps 3-5 for each VLAN you want the server to join. The VLANs you add are listed on the Adapters tab.
- 7 Click Close and restart the computer.

Choose Adapter Teaming Options

The PRO/100 S Server adapter provides several options for increasing throughput and fault tolerance when running Windows 2000, Windows NT 4.0 or NetWare 4.1x or newer:

NOTE: Use of the teaming features requires Intel Server adapters.

Adapter Fault Tolerance (AFT) — provides automatic redundancy for your adapter. If the primary adapter fails, the secondary takes over. Adapter Fault Tolerance supports two to eight adapters per team.

Adaptive Load Balancing (ALB) — allows balancing the transmission data flow among two to eight adapters. Also includes the AFT option. Works with any 100BASE-TX switch.

Cisco Fast EtherChannel* (FEC) — creates a team of two, four, six or eight adapters to increase transmission and reception throughput. Also includes AFT option. Requires a switch with FEC capability. (See your switch documentation for the number of ports you can aggregate in a team.)

To set up an option, go to the appropriate section in the pages that follow.

General Configuration Notes

- Windows NT versions prior to 4.0 don't support adapter teaming options.
- Adapter Teaming options require Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 4 or higher, or Service Pack 3.0 and the NDIS driver hotfix from Microsoft. See the *Late Breaking News* for details.

Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance

NOTE: Use this procedure for setting up AFT only. If setting up ALB or FEC, use the procedures in the next sections. The AFT feature runs automatically when you enable ALB or FEC.

Adapter Fault Tolerance (AFT) provides the safety of an additional backup link between the server and buffered repeater or switch. In the case of a buffered repeater or switch port, cable, or adapter failure, you can maintain uninterrupted network performance through an adapter team.

AFT is implemented with a primary adapter and one or more backups, or secondary adapters. During normal operation, the backup adapters are in standby. If the link to the primary adapter fails, the link to the secondary adapter takes over.

AFT teams can be PRO/100 adapters, or a mix of PRO/1000, PRO/100 S and PRO/100+ adapters, if these adapters are installed in your server or workstation and linked to the same network. When teaming adapters with different speeds, Intel recommends that you use only the AFT mode for that team.

Setting up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows NT 4.0

- 1 See software requirements for AFT in the previous section, *General Configuration Notes*.
- 2 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 3 On the Adapters tab, select a PRO/100 S Server adapter that will be in the team and click Properties. (Don't use an adapter that is on a VLAN.)
- 4 In the PROSet window, click the Adapter Teaming tab.
- 5 Click the Add Adapter to a Team button.
- 6 The Teaming Wizard starts. Follow the wizard steps for assigning adapters to a team. AFT supports up to eight PRO/100 S Server, PRO/1000, or PRO/100+ Server adapters per team, in any combination. Note that you can specify a Preferred Primary adapter, which in most cases will be your highest bandwidth adapter. See the PROSet Help for more information.
- 7 Click OK, then click Close to finish. When prompted, restart your computer.

Configuring Properties

The default AFT properties are suitable for most applications. To adjust them, follow this procedure.

- 1 Run PROSet.
- 2 On the adapter list, select the desired AFT team.
- 3 Click the Advanced Settings tab.
- 4 Adjust parameters as required. Click Help for more information.

Deleting a Team

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select the AFT team to delete.
- 3 Click Remove. A confirmation dialog box appears. Click Yes.
- 4 Click Close. Restart Windows NT when prompted.

NOTE: When IPX is used, the frame type for each adapter in the team reverts to Auto when a team is deleted. You may need to set it to the specific frame type to connect to your network.

Setting up Adapter Fault Tolerance in NetWare

- 1 Copy the following lines from the EXAMPLES.TXT file (on the Intel Configuration and Drivers CD), paste them into the appropriate files, and modify them. These commands assume the IANS.NLM and CE100B.LAN files are in the system directory (SYS:SYSTEM) of your server. (Files must be copied from the PRO/100 S adapter CD to your server's hard drive).

NOTE: The IANS.LAN driver requires more resources (memory) than a traditional LAN driver. To accommodate this, the minimum and maximum packet receive buffers need to be increased. The exact numbers depend on the complexity of the team; however, the following settings (which are to be added to the STARTUP.NCF file) should be sufficient for most single team systems.

Copy these lines into the STARTUP.NCF file

```
SET MINIMUM PACKET RECEIVE BUFFERS=500
SET MAXIMUM PACKET RECEIVE BUFFERS=2000
```

Copy these lines into the AUTOEXEC.NCF file

```
;- Load the base driver for each adapter
load ce100b slot=x name=primary
load ce100b slot=y name=secondary
```

; Do not bind protocols to the base (ce100b) driver.

```
;- Load IANS to form the basis of a team
load IANS
```

```
;- Bind IANS to each physical adapter
bind IANS ce100b primary
bind IANS ce100b secondary
```

```
;- Use IANS to commit the team
load IANS commit mode=z
```

```
;- Bind the protocol to IANS instead of to the base driver
bind ipx IANS net=1
```

slot= the slot number your PRO/100 S Server adapter is installed in, such as 1.
If you don't know the number, load the driver without it. NetWare will prompt you with available PCI device numbers.

x is the primary adapter's slot number.

y is the secondary adapter's slot number.

z is the teaming mode of your choice: Specify AFT for Adapter Fault Tolerance, ALB for Adaptive Load Balancing, or FEC for Fast EtherChannel.

Note that you can specify a Preferred Primary adapter, which in most cases will be your highest bandwidth adapter. See the NW411.TXT file on the CD for more information.

- 2 Modify the lines to match your server's requirements.
- 3 Save the AUTOEXEC.NCF file and restart your server.

Deleting a Team

To remove a team in AFT or ALB mode, comment out the lines above and restart the server.

Setting Up Adaptive Load Balancing

Adaptive Load Balancing (ALB) is a simple and efficient way to balance the transmission load of your server among two to eight PRO/100 S Server, PRO/1000, or PRO/100+ Server adapters. With ALB, you group PRO/100 S Server adapters in teams. The ALB software continuously analyzes transmit loading on each adapter and balances the rate across the adapters as needed. Adapter teams configured for ALB also provide the benefits of AFT. Receive data is not load-balanced.

NOTE: For maximum benefit, ALB should not be used under NetBEUI and some IPX* environments. For a list of specific IPX environments supported, see the *Teaming Options Supported by OS and Protocol* section later in this guide.

To use ALB, your adapters must be configured as a team in your server and be connected to the same switch.

Setting Up ALB in Windows NT 4.0

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select an adapter that will be in the team, and then click Properties. (Don't use an adapter that is on a VLAN.)
- 3 In the PROSet window, click the Adapter Teaming tab.
- 4 Click the Add Adapter to a Team button.
- 5 The Teaming Wizard starts. Follow the wizard steps for assigning adapters to a team. Note that you can specify a Preferred Primary adapter, which in most cases will be your highest bandwidth adapter. See the PROSet Help for more information.
- 6 Click OK, then click Close to finish. When prompted, restart your server.

Deleting a Team

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select the ALB team to delete.
- 3 Click Remove. You'll see a confirmation dialog box. Click Yes.
- 4 Click Close. Restart when prompted.

NOTE: When IPX is used, the frame type for each adapter in the team reverts to Auto when a team is deleted. You may need to set it to the specific frame type to connect to your network.

Setting up ALB in NetWare

To set up ALB in NetWare, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in NetWare* section earlier in this guide, substituting "ALB" for the "Z" parameter.

Setting Up Cisco Fast EtherChannel*

Fast EtherChannel (FEC) is a performance technology developed by Cisco to increase throughput between switches. Intel has implemented FEC on server adapters to increase your server's throughput. Unlike ALB, FEC can be configured to increase both transmission and reception channels between your server and switch. FEC works only with FEC-enabled Cisco switches, such as the Catalyst 5000 series. With FEC, as you add adapters to your server, you can group them in teams to provide up to 800 Mbps at full duplex, with a maximum of eight PRO/100 S Server adapters. The FEC software continuously analyzes loading on each adapter and balances network traffic across the adapters as needed. Adapter teams configured for FEC also provide the benefits of AFT.

To use FEC, you must have two, four, six or eight PRO/100 S Server adapters configured as an FEC Team in your server or workstation and linked to the same FEC-enabled Cisco switch.

Setting up FEC in Windows NT 4.0

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select a PRO/100 S Server adapter that will be in the team and click Properties. (Don't use an adapter that is on a VLAN.)
- 3 In the PROSet window, click the Adapter Teaming tab.
- 4 Click the Add Adapter to a Team button.
- 5 The Teaming Wizard starts. Follow the wizard steps for assigning adapters to a team. Note that you can specify a Preferred Primary adapter, which in most cases will be your highest bandwidth adapter. See the PROSet Help for more information.
- 6 Click OK, then click Close to finish. When prompted, restart your computer.

Deleting a Team

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select the FEC team to delete.
- 3 Click Remove. A confirmation dialog box appears. Click Yes.
- 4 Click Close. Restart when prompted.

NOTE: When IPX is used, the frame type for each adapter in the team reverts to Auto when a team is deleted. You may need to set it to the specific frame type to connect to your network.

Setting Up FEC in NetWare

To set up FEC in NetWare, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in NetWare* section earlier in this guide, substituting "FEC" for the "Z" parameter.

Teaming Options Supported by OS and Protocol

	Windows NT 4.0	NetWare 4.11, 4.2, 5.0
AFT	IP, NetBEUI, IPX(NCP*), IPX (NetBIOS)	IP, IPX (NCP), AppleTalk*
ALB	IP, IPX (NCP)	IP, IPX (NCP)
FEC	IP, NetBEUI, IPX (NCP), IPX (NetBIOS)	IP, IPX (NCP)

Note that only IPX packets type NCP (NetWare Core Protocol*) are load balanced. Under FEC, all protocols can be load balanced.

PCI Installation Tips

PCI computers are designed to automatically configure add-in cards each time the server starts. Your PCI server sets the I/O address and IRQ level for your network adapter when the server starts. These values cannot be changed by Intel adapter software. If you experience a problem when the server starts, you may need to follow additional configuration steps.

On some servers, manual configuration is possible through the server's PCI BIOS setup utility. Refer to your server's documentation. You may need to verify or change some BIOS settings.

Some common PCI solutions are listed here:

- Bus master-enabled slots. On some servers, not all slots are bus master enabled by default. Check your BIOS PCI bus setting. It will be set to either Busmaster or Non-busmastered. Choose Busmaster.
- Reserve interrupts (IRQs) and/or memory addresses for ISA adapters. This prevents PCI cards from trying to use the same settings ISA cards are using. Check your PCI BIOS setup program. There may be IRQ options such as Enable for ISA, Reserve for ISA, or Disable for PCI. This option is sometimes in the Plug and Play area of the BIOS setup.
- Enable the PCI slot. In some PCI servers, you must use the PCI BIOS setup program to enable the PCI slot. This is especially common in PCI servers with the PhoenixBIOS*.
- Update your PCI BIOS. An updated PCI system BIOS can correct some PCI configuration problems. Call your server manufacturer to see if an updated BIOS version is available for your server.
- Configure the slot for level-triggered interrupts. The slot the adapter is using must be configured for level-triggered interrupts rather than edge-triggered interrupts. Check your PCI BIOS Setup program.

Here are some examples of PCI BIOS setup program parameters:

PCI slot #:	<i>Slot where the adapter is installed</i>
Master:	ENABLED
Slave:	ENABLED
Latency timer:	40
Interrupt:	<i>Choose an IRQ from the list</i>
Edge-level:	Level

The exact wording of these parameters varies with different servers.

Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 95 and Windows 98

If you are replacing an existing adapter with a PRO/100 S adapter, follow these steps *before* physically removing the adapter card:

- 1 Double-click My Computer.
- 2 Double-click Control Panel.
- 3 Double-click System.
- 4 Click the Device Manager tab.
- 5 Double-click Network Adapters.
- 6 Select the adapter driver listed below the Network Adapters group and click Remove.
- 7 Click OK.
- 8 Follow the instructions in the section *Put the Adapter in the Computer* at the start of this manual.

Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows NT

- 1 From the Control Panel, double-click the Network icon.
- 2 Click the Adapters tab.
- 3 Under the “Network Adapters” field, highlight the adapter you’re removing and click the Remove button.
- 4 Click OK.
- 5 Follow the instructions in the section *Put the Adapter in the Computer* at the start of this manual.

Push Installation for Windows 95

If you are a LAN administrator setting up a server-based push installation of Windows 95 as defined in the Microsoft Windows 95 Resource Kit, you’ll need to follow additional steps for this adapter. Refer to the *Push Installation for Windows 95* readme file on the Intel support Web site, <http://support.intel.com>.

Fast Ethernet Wiring

The 100BASE-TX specification supports 100 Mbps transmission over two pairs of Category 5 twisted-pair Ethernet (TPE) wiring. One pair is for transmit operations and the other for receive operations. Segment lengths are limited to 100 meters with 100BASE-TX for signal timing reasons. This complies with the EIA 568 wiring standard.

Boot Agent

The Boot Agent is a utility program that is stored in a flash memory chip on the adapter, allowing the adapter to remotely boot the system from the network using either of 2 methods. The default method is PXE, a remote boot procedure defined by the “Wired for Management” specifications and used by powerful network management programs, such as Intel® LANDesk(R) Management suite. The alternate method is RPL, an established industry standard historically utilized for remote booting of diskless workstations from network operating systems such as NetWare* and Windows NT* Server.

Computers do not need to be Wake on LAN enabled to use this feature, and the feature will work with or without the 3-pin auxiliary power connector attached.

Configuration

When the computer is first powered-on, the Boot Agent will execute and display the following message (version number may change);

Initializing Intel PRO/100 S Boot Agent Version x.x

Press Ctrl+S to enter the Setup Program.

By default, this message will display for 2 seconds and then the adapter attempts to boot the system from a local drive. If the attempt to boot from a local drive fails, the adapter attempts to boot the system remotely.

To change the configuration of the Boot Agent, press Ctrl+S during the time that this message is displayed. This opens the Boot Agent configuration screen.

There are 7 configurable parameters. Follow the on-screen instructions to select, change and save the different parameters. The different parameters are explained below, with the default parameter listed first.

Boot Protocol

Selections are PXE and RPL. Select PXE for use with Wired for Management compliant network management programs, such as Intel LANDesk Management Suite. Select RPL for legacy style remote booting.

PnP/BEV Boot

Selections are Disable and Enable. Select Disable for normal remote boot operation. Select Enable if you wish to use the computer BIOS boot sequence instead of the Intel PRO/100 S Boot Agent.

Default Boot

Selections are Local and Network. If Local is selected, the Boot Agent will attempt to boot from a local drive first, then attempt to boot from the network if local boot fails. If Network is selected, the Boot Agent will attempt to boot from the network first.

Local Boot

Selections are Enable and Disable. If you select Enable, the system will boot from a local drive (floppy drive or hard drive). If you select Disable, the system cannot boot from a local drive. This occurs regardless of the Default Boot setting.

Prompt Time

Selections are 2, 3, 5, and 8. The number represents the amount of time in seconds the "Initializing Intel Boot Agent Version x.x - Press Ctrl+S to enter the Setup Program." message displays every time the system is booted.

Setup Message

Selections are Disable and Enable. If enabled, the message "Initializing Boot Agent Version x.x - Press Ctrl+S to enter the Setup Program." will be displayed during boot up. If Disable is selected, only the message "Initializing Boot Agent Version x.x" will appear. However, you will still be able to enter Ctrl+S to enter the setup program at that time.

Power Management

The selections are ACPI and APM. ACPI should work in most computers.

The APM selection will pre-enable the Wake-on-LAN function of the adapter. Set this selection to APM if one of the following apply;

1. You are having difficulty with remote wake up in computers that are compliant with the PCI 2.2 specification. You are running an OS that is not ACPI (Advanced Control and Power Interface) aware and you are not using the 3-pin header cable.
2. You are running an ACPI aware OS (such as Windows 98) on a none-ACPI computer and the link light goes out when you shut down the system, disabling Wake-on-LAN.

Troubleshooting Boot Agent

If you do not see the message “ Initializing Intel Boot Agent Version x.x”, check the following:

In the computer setup, check for the boot device sequence. If Intel Boot Agent or Network is listed, move it ahead of the hard drive in the boot sequence.

Some computers require manual intervention to execute the Boot Agent. Look for an informational note on the computer monitor after power on that may instruct you on executing a network boot. For example, some Intel computers display the message, “F12 Network Service Boot”, on the Intel banner screen.

Refer to the Boot Agent User’s Guide (\BOOTAGNT\BOOTROM.PDF) on the PRO/100 S adapter CD for the latest information.

Troubleshooting and FAQs

If the Adapter Can’t Connect to the Network

Make sure the cable is installed properly.

The network cable must be securely attached at both RJ-45 connections (adapter and hub). The maximum allowable distance from adapter to hub is 100 meters. If the cable is attached and the distance is within acceptable limits but the problem persists, try a different cable.

If you’re directly connecting two servers without a hub or switch, use a cross-over cable.

Check the LED lights on the adapter.

The adapter has two diagnostic LEDs, one on each side of the cable connector. These lights help indicate if there’s a problem with the connector, cable, or switch/hub.

LED Function Indicators

LED	Meaning
ACT/LNK On	The adapter and switch are receiving power; the cable connection between the switch and adapter is good.
ACT/LNK Off	<p>The adapter and switch are not receiving power or there is a driver configuration problem.</p> <p>If the LED is off:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure power is connected to the PC. If power is connected and the LED is still off: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Make sure the WOL cable is attached and power is applied to the computer. —Make sure the network cable is attached at both ends. • Make sure you've loaded the network drivers. • Check all connections at the adapter and the switch and make sure both ends are connected. • Try another port on the switch. • Make sure the duplex mode setting on the adapter matches the setting on the switch. • Make sure you have the correct type of cable between the adapter and the hub. 100BASE-TX requires two pairs. Some hubs require a cross-over cable, while others require a straight-through cable. • Make sure you've loaded the correct network drivers.
ACT/LNK Flashing	<p>The adapter is sending or receiving network data. The frequency of the flashes varies with the amount of network traffic.</p> <p>If the ACT/LNK LED does not flash, the cause could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network may be idle. Try accessing a server. • The adapter may not be transmitting or receiving data. Try another adapter. • Make sure you're using two-pair cable for TX wiring.
100 On	Operating at 100 Mbps.
100 Off	Operating at 10 Mbps.

Make sure you're using the correct drivers.

Make sure you're using the drivers that come with this adapter. The driver file name always contains the letter B (for example, E100BODI.DOS). Drivers that support previous versions of this adapter don't support this version of the adapter.

Make sure the switch port and the adapter have the same duplex setting.

If you configured the adapter for full duplex, make sure the switch port is also configured for full duplex. Setting the wrong duplex mode can degrade performance, cause data loss, or result in lost connections.

Testing the Adapter (Diagnostics)

Test the adapter by running diagnostics. For DOS or Windows 3.1, run Setup on the PRO/100 S adapter disk. For Windows NT*, Windows 95 and Windows 98, run PROSet by double-clicking the PROSet icon in the Windows Control Panel. To run diagnostics, select the adapter and click the Diagnostics tab, then click Run Tests. For additional information, click Help in the PROSet window.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

SETUP.EXE reports the adapter is “Not enabled by BIOS.”

The PCI BIOS isn't configuring the adapter correctly. See *PCI Installation Tips* later in this guide.

The server hangs when the drivers are loaded.

- Change the PCI BIOS interrupt settings. See *PCI Installation Tips* for more information.
- If you are using EMM386, it must be version 4.49 or newer (this version ships with MS-DOS 6.22 or newer).

Diagnostics pass, but the connection fails or errors occur.

- At 100 Mbps, use Category 5 wiring and make sure the network cable is securely attached.
- At 100 Mbps, connect to a 100BASE-TX hub/switch (not 100BASE-T4).
- For NetWare, make sure you specify the correct frame type in your NET.CFG file.
- Make sure the duplex mode setting on the adapter matches the setting on the switch.

The adapter stopped working without apparent cause.

- Run the diagnostics.
- Try reseating the adapter in its slot, or try a different slot if necessary.
- The network driver files may be corrupt or missing. Remove the drivers and then reinstall them.

The Wake on LAN feature is not working.

- Make sure the WOL cable is attached and that power is being applied to the computer.
- Check the BIOS for its WOL setting. Some computers may need to be configured for WOL.
- Make sure the network cable is fully attached to the adapter.

Adapter Specifications

Compatibility	PCI v2.2 systems
Media (cable) Connectors and Wiring	RJ45 Use Category 5 cabling at 100 Mbps Supports 100BASE TX Fast Ethernet
Data Rate Mode	10 or 100 Mbps
Interrupt Levels	PCI: INTA
SRAM Transmit/Receive Buffer	6 Kbytes
Power Requirements	1.06 Watts @ 5.0VDC
Isolation Voltage	200V RMS
Operating Temperature	0 - 55 degrees C
Humidity	10% - 90% non-condensing
Diagnostic LEDs	Activity/Link, 100 Mbps
Diagnostic Software	On-board PROSet, Setup Responder
Compliance & Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety — UL• FCC Class B• CE & Immunity• C-tick (Australian)

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Limited Lifetime Hardware Warranty

Intel warrants to the original owner that the adapter product delivered in this package will be free from defects in material and workmanship. This warranty does not cover the adapter product if it is damaged in the process of being installed or improperly used.

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Intel may replace or repair the adapter product with either new or reconditioned parts, and any adapter product, or part thereof replaced by Intel becomes Intel's property. Repaired or replaced adapter products will be returned to you at the same revision level as received or higher, at Intel's option. Intel reserves the right to replace discontinued adapter products with an equivalent current generation adapter product.

Returning a Defective Product

From North America:

Before returning any adapter product, contact Intel Customer Support and obtain a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number by calling +1 916-377-7000.

If the Customer Support Group verifies that the adapter product is defective, they will have the RMA department issue you an RMA number to place on the outer package of the adapter product. Intel cannot accept any product without an RMA number on the package.

All Other Locations:

Return the adapter product to the place of purchase for a refund or replacement.

Intel Adapter Money-Back Guarantee (North America Only)

Intel wants you to be completely satisfied with the Intel adapter product that you have purchased. Any time within ninety (90) days of purchase, you may return your Intel adapter to the original place of purchase for a full refund of the purchase price from your dealer. Resellers and distributors, respectively, accepting returns and refunding money back to their customers may return Intel adapters to their original place of purchase. Intel guarantees that it will accept returns under this policy and refund the original purchase price to customers purchasing directly from Intel.

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Software: Software provided with the adapter product is not covered under the hardware warranty described above. See the applicable software license agreement which shipped with the adapter product for details on any software warranty.

FCC Compliance Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

NOTE: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

CAUTION: If the device is changed or modified without permission from Intel, the user may void his or her authority to operate the equipment.

Canadian Compliance (Industry Canada)

When tested in at least one intended host:

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the interference-causing equipment standard entitled "Digital Apparatus", ICES-003 of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Cet appareil numérique respecte les limites bruits radioélectriques applicables aux appareils numériques de Class B prescrites dans la norme sur le matériel brouilleur: "Appareils Numériques", NMB-003 édictée par le Ministre Canadien des Communications.

Manufacturer Declaration

This certifies that the Intel PRO/100 S Server adapter complies with the EU Directive 89/336/EEC, using the EMC standards EN55022 (Class B) and EN50082-1. This product also meets or exceeds EN 60950 requirements. This product has been tested and verified to meet CISPR 22 Class B requirements.

Intel Corporation, Mailstop JF3-446
Hillsboro, Oregon 97124-6497 USA

VCCI Class B Statement

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取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

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An Intel® product, when used in accordance with its associated documentation, is "Year 2000 Capable" when, upon installation, it accurately stores, displays, processes, provides, and/or receives date data from, into, and between 1999 and 2000, and the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, including leap year calculations, provided that all other technology used in combination with said product properly exchanges date data with it. Intel makes no representation about individual components within the product should they be used independently from the product as a whole.

See <http://www.intel.com/support/year2000> for more information.

Intel Automated Customer Support

You can reach Intel's automated support services 24 hours a day, every day at no charge. The services contain the most up-to-date information about Intel products. You can access installation instructions, troubleshooting information, and general product information.

Readme Files on Your Product Disk

Use the file editor of your choice to view the readme files located under the \INFO directory of the PRO/100 S adapter disk. Or, you can view these files from the DOS prompt. To do so, insert the PRO/100 S adapter disk in a disk drive, switch to that drive, and type:

`SETUP /README` and then press Enter.

Web and Internet Sites

Support: <http://support.intel.com>

Network Products: <http://www.intel.com/network>

Corporate: <http://www.intel.com>

FTP Host: download.intel.com

FTP Directory: [/support/network/adapter/](http://support.intel.com/support/network/adapter/)

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US and Canada: 1-916-377-7000 (7:00 - 17:00 M-F Pacific Time)

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