



## **Ethernet Related Issues**

Issue	Cause	Solution
Ethernet interfaces renaming fails leaving them with names such as renameXY.	Invalid udev rules.	<p>Review the udev rules inside the "/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules" file. Modify the rules such that every rule is unique to the target interface, by adding correct unique attribute values to each interface, such as dev_id, dev_port and KERNELS or address).</p> <p>Example of valid udev rules:  SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", ATTR{dev_port}=="0", KERNELS=="0000:08:00:0", NAME="eth4" SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", KERNEL=="eth*", ATTR{dev_port}=="1", KERNELS=="0000:08:00:0", NAME="eth5"</p>
No link.	Misconfiguration of the switch port or using a cable not supporting link rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the switch port is not down</li> <li>• Ensure the switch port rate is configured to the same rate as the adapter's port</li> </ul>
Degraded performance is measured when having a mixed rate environment (10GbE, 40GbE and 56GbE).	Sending traffic from a node with a higher rate to a node with lower rate.	<p>Enable Flow Control on both switch ports and nodes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the server side run: ethtool -A &lt;interface&gt; rx on tx on</li> <li>• On the switch side run the following command on the relevant interface: send on force and receive on force</li> </ul>
No link with break-out cable.	Misuse of the break-out cable or misconfiguration of the switch's split ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use supported ports on the switch with proper configuration. For further information, please refer to the MLNX_OS User Manual.</li> <li>• Make sure the QSFP breakout cable side is connected to the SwitchX.</li> </ul>

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