

Put the Adapter in the Computer

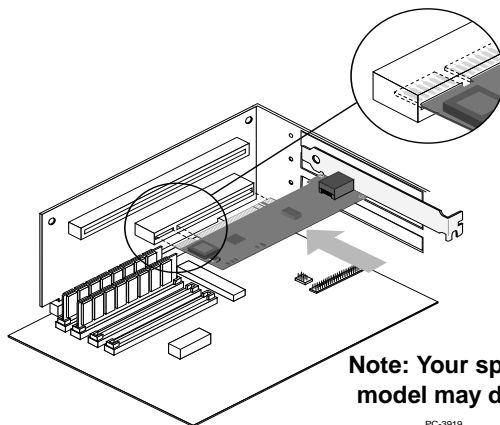
NOTE: If you are replacing an existing adapter with a new adapter in Windows* 95 or Windows 98, see the section *Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 95/98* later in this guide. For replacing an adapter in Windows NT* or Windows 2000*, see the sections *Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows NT* or *Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 2000* 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 computer and unplug the power cord. Then, remove its cover.



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

- 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 are installing an Intel® PRO/100+ or Intel® PRO/100 S Server Adapter and you want to enable the Wake on LAN* feature, see the section *Connect the Wake On LAN Power Cable* later in this guide.
- 5 If you are installing an Intel® PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapter, see the section *Managing Ethernet Addresses on Dual Port Adapters* later in this guide before completing the rest of these steps.
- 6 Insert the 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.



Note: Your specific adapter model may differ from that shown.

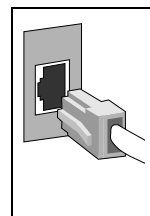
PC-3919

- 7 Replace the computer cover and plug in the power cord. Then, continue to the section *Connect the Network Cable*.

Connect the Network Cable

- 1 Connect a Twisted Pair Ethernet (TPE) network cable to the port(s) of 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 in the section *Configure the Adapter and Install the Drivers*.

Connect the Wake on LAN* Power Cable (Optional)

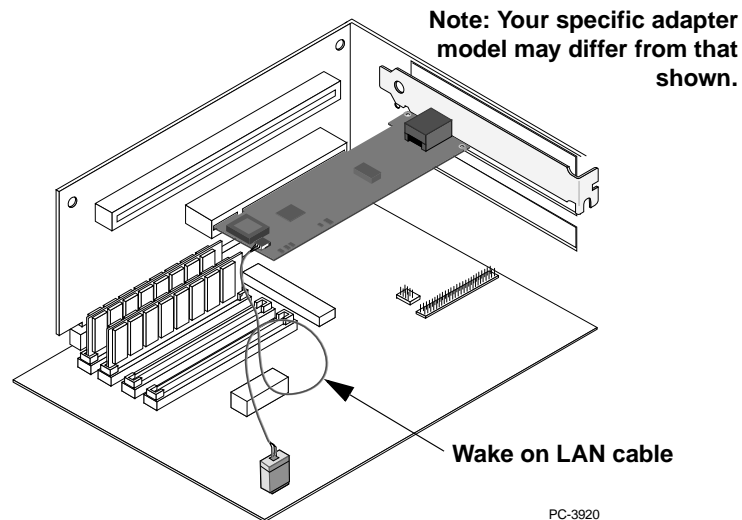
NOTE: The Wake on LAN* feature and Wake on LAN cable are not available on the Intel PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapter.

For the Wake on LAN* (WOL) feature to work correctly, the adapter must be connected to a continuous power source. This allows the 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 turn off and 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 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.
- 7 See the section on using Wake on LAN below, then continue to the section *Configure the Adapter and Install the Drivers*.

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/infobrf/iblan.html>

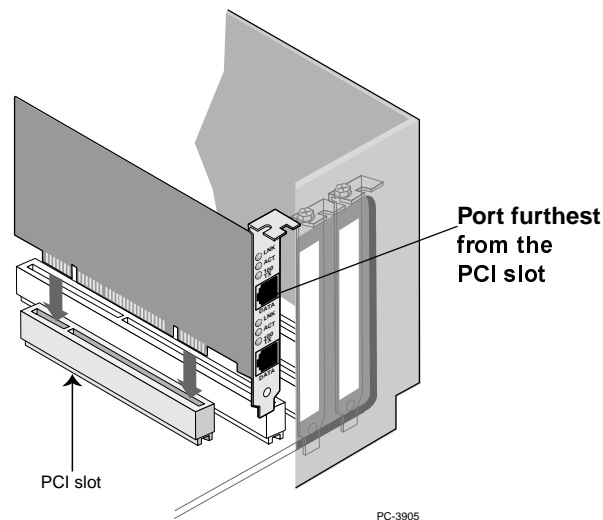
See the *Troubleshooting and FAQs* section later in this guide for general troubleshooting and a listing of common problems and solutions for Wake on LAN operability.

Managing Ethernet Addresses on Dual Port Adapters

If you're installing an Intel PRO/100+ Dual Port Server adapter, you'll need a way to identify the Ethernet address for each port of the adapter. To do so:

- **All users:** Before inserting the server adapter in a PCI slot, write down the adapter's 12-digit, hexadecimal Ethernet address that is printed on a sticker on the adapter. Note also which adapter this address applies to. You will refer to this number often in configuring and monitoring the adapter.

NOTE:For dual port adapters, the Ethernet address printed on the identification sticker refers to the port closest to the PCI slot. Increment this address by one for the second port. For example, if the Ethernet address on the sticker reads 00A0C93F7F77, then the address of the port furthest from the PCI slot would be 00A0C93F7F78.



- **All users:** Note that each Intel PRO/100+ Dual Port Server adapter appears and acts as two separate adapters during installation and configuration.

- **NetWare users:** The server drivers use the PCI slot number to identify each installed port. You can correlate the PCI slot number to the port by using the Ethernet address printed on a sticker on the adapter. Run Setup from the Intel® adapter disk to view the Ethernet address and slot number for each port. For more information, see the readme files. NetWare 4.11 server installations use unique slot numbers that are assigned during server setup.

Make a Setup Floppy Disk (Optional)

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 Intel 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:

W2K = Microsoft Windows 2000

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. Also, make sure you have a 1.44 MB formatted, non-bootable diskette in the floppy drive when using this utility.

Configure the Adapter and Install the Drivers

Novell NetWare* 5.0 Only

Use the NWCONFIG program to install the Intel 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 adapter 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 Computer Name. For example, PRO100S35:\NWSERVER.
- 7 Select the appropriate Intel(R) 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 Intel 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 MAKEDISK.BAT utility. See the *Make 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(R) PRO PCI 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, 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 computer.

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

If your computer 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 computer 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 \INFO\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 Intel 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 Intel server adapter. To start PROSet, double-click the Intel(R) 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 computer.

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

If your computer 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 computer 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 Intel 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 Intel 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 TO USERS OF THE INTEL PRO/100 S ADAPTER: 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.

NOTE: In order to enable 3DES encryption in Windows 2000, you must install the Windows 2000 High Encryption Pack. (By default, Windows 2000 ships with DES support only). This pack is available at the Microsoft download page at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/windows2000/beta/downloads/>

Updating Network Drivers from Disk

After you put the Intel adapter in the computer, you should connect the network 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 Intel adapter CD to ensure you have the complete set of features for your adapter as described in this guide. You can install this driver manually using the following instructions:

- 1 Insert the Intel adapter CD in the CD-ROM drive. (If the Intel® Product Setup Autorun screen appears, you may close it.)
- 2 From the Control Panel, double-click the System icon, select the Hardware tab, and click the Device Manager button.
- 3 Expand the “Network Adapters” listing by clicking the plus sign in front of it. Highlight the Intel(R) adapter listing, right-click to display its menu, and select Properties.
- 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 Intel adapter CD and click Next.
- 9 Restart your computer if prompted.

NOTE: If you have multiple Intel adapters installed in your computer, you must repeat the steps above for each adapter.

After restarting your computer, 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 computer.

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

If your computer 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 may not support the Intel adapter.

Therefore, if you want to install the Intel 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 Intel 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 computer, 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 Intel 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 computer, 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 Intel 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 Intel 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 Intel adapter. To start PROSet, double-click the Intel(R) 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 computer.

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

If your computer 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 computer already has network drivers installed, restart the computer 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 Intel 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.
- If you're replacing an existing adapter, make sure the LINK statement in your NET.CFG is correct for the new adapter.
- 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.

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 computer 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 Intel adapter disk into a drive, switch to that drive, type `SETUP /README` and press Enter.

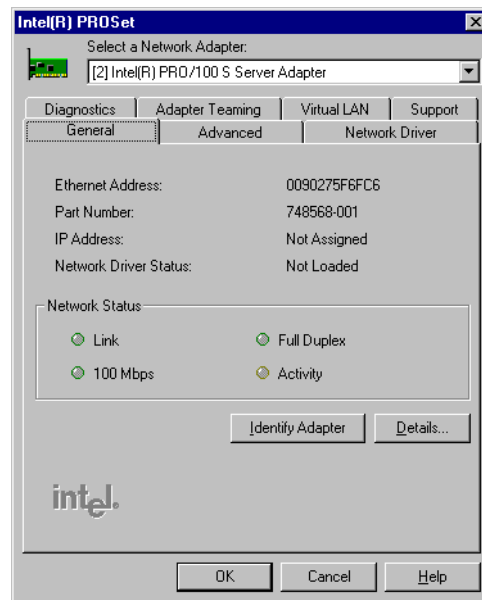
Intel® Network Encryption Co-Processor

NOTE: This feature is *only* available on PRO/100 S adapters.

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 Intel 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 Intel 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+ and PRO/100 S Server and Client adapters support 802.1p. PRO/100B adapters (using the 82557 Ethernet controller) 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 Intel(R) 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 your computer if prompted.

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.

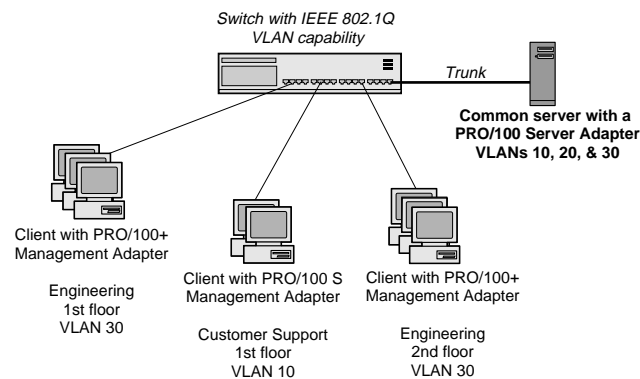
Setting Full Duplex in Other Operating Systems

See the OTHER.TXT readme file in the \OTHER directory on the Intel 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.

VLANs are normally only configurable at the switch. The Intel adapter software, however, permits you to configure a NetWare server with up to 64 VLANs, and 55 VLANs for Windows NT 4.0.

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 Intel 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 2000 or Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 5.0 (or later).
- In Windows NT and Windows 2000, VLANs cannot be implemented on adapters that have been configured for teaming options.
- 802.1p/802.1q is required for VLANs to function. You can enable this feature through the Advanced tab in PROSet.
- Intel(R) PRO/100 adapters only support VLANs configured in compliance with the IEEE 802.1q specification. Only the PRO/100 Intelligent adapter supports Cisco ISL (Inter-Switch Link) VLANs.

Adding a VLAN in 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.

Adding a VLAN in Windows 2000

IMPORTANT: You must use PROSet to add or remove a VLAN in Windows 2000. Do not use the Network and Dial-up Connections dialog box to enable or disable VLANs. Otherwise, the VLAN driver may not be correctly enabled or disabled.

- 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 In PROSet, click the Virtual LAN tab. Note that VLANs cannot be assigned to adapters that are already in an Adapter Team.

- 3 Under the Virtual LAN tab, click the ADD button.
If this is the first VLAN you're creating, you may see the following message: "In order for VLANs to function, you must be connected to a switch which supports IEEE VLANs (802.1Q).
Also, 802.1p/802.1Q Tagging must be enabled on this adapter. Would you like to enable 802.1p/802.1Q Tagging on this adapter?"
If this message appears, click Yes to continue. PROSet will automatically enable the 802.1p/802.1Q feature on the Advanced tab.
- 4 Enter the VLAN ID and VLAN Name and click OK.
The VLAN ID must match the VLAN ID on the switch. Valid ID range is from 1-4094. The VLAN Name is for informational purposes only and doesn't have to match the name on the switch.
- 5 Repeat steps 3 and 5 for each VLAN you want the server to join. 802.1p/802.1q is enabled for all VLANs after it is enabled for the first VLAN. The VLANs you add are listed on the Adapters tab.
- 6 At the Virtual LAN tab, click OK and restart the computer.

Choose Adapter Teaming Options (Optional)

The Intel 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 to 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

- In Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 2000, you can add an adapter to a team, or join an adapter to a VLAN, but you cannot have one adapter do both.
- Windows NT versions prior to 4.0 don't support adapter teaming options.
- Adapter Teaming options require Windows 2000 or Windows NT 4.0 with Service Pack 5 or higher.

Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance

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.

An AFT team can consist of any combination of Intel server adapters, linked to the same network. When teaming adapters of different speed capabilities, you are limited to using only the AFT mode for that team.

Setting up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows NT 4.0

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select an Intel 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.
- 6 Click OK, then click Close to finish. Restart your computer when prompted.

Configuring Properties in NT 4.0

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

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

Deleting a Team in NT 4.0

- 1 Double-click the Network icon in Control Panel.
- 2 On the Adapters tab, select the team to delete.
- 3 Click Remove. A confirmation dialog box appears. Click Yes.
- 4 Click Close. Restart the computer 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 Windows 2000

- 1 See software requirements for AFT in the previous section, *General Configuration Notes*.
- 2 Double-click the Intel(R) PROSet icon in the Control Panel.
- 3 Highlight an Intel Server adapter from the list of adapters.
- 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.

NOTE: You can specify a Preferred Primary adapter for AFT mode, which in most cases will be your highest bandwidth adapter.

- 7 Click OK, then click Close to finish. Restart your computer if prompted.

Configuring Properties in Windows 2000

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

- 1 Run PROSet.
- 2 In the Select a Network Adapter drop-down list, select the desired team.
- 3 Click the Advanced tab.
- 4 Adjust parameters as required. Click Help for more information.

Deleting a Team in Windows 2000

- 1 Run PROSet.
- 2 In the Select a Network Adapter drop-down list, select the team you want to delete.
- 3 Click the Team Configuration tab.
- 4 In the Adapters in Team list, select an adapter in the team and click the Remove button. Click OK to confirm.
- 5 Repeat step 4 for each adapter in the team.
- 6 Click OK to close PROSet.
- 7 From the Control Panel, double-click the System icon, select the Hardware tab, and click the Device Manager button.
- 8 Expand the "Network Adapters" listing by clicking the plus sign in front of it.
- 9 Highlight the adapter team you want to delete, right-click to display its menu, and select Uninstall.
- 10 A confirmation dialog box appears. Click OK to confirm.



WARNING: If the team is uninstalled without first removing the adapters from the team, the system may hang.

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

NOTE: EXAMPLES.TXT (located in the \INFO\NETWARE directory on the Intel adapter CD) includes examples for creating teams in AFT, ALB and FEC modes, with multiple configurations and protocols.

- 1 Copy the following lines from the EXAMPLES.TXT file, paste them into the appropriate files, and modify them. These commands assume the IANS.LAN and CE100B.LAN files are in the system directory (SYS:SYSTEM) of your server. (Files must be copied from the Intel 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.

Add these lines to 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 Intel 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 NETWARE.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 the computer when prompted.

Deleting a Team

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

Setting Up Adaptive Load Balancing

Adaptive Load Balancing (ALB) is a simple and efficient way to balance the transmission load of your server across two to eight Intel server adapters. With ALB, you group your Intel 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

To set up ALB in Windows NT 4.0, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows NT 4.0* section earlier in this guide.

Setting Up ALB in Windows 2000

To set up ALB in Windows 2000, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows 2000* section earlier in this guide.

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 1600 Mbps at full duplex, with a maximum of eight Intel server adapters. (Note that the switch must support more than four adapters in FEC in order for more than four adapters to work in FEC. Consult your switch documentation.) 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 to eight Intel server adapters configured as an FEC Team in your server or workstation and linked to the same FEC-enabled Cisco switch.

NOTE: FEC is not compatible with the "FAIL" option in Compaq's Hot Plug* Utility.

Setting Up FEC in Windows NT 4.0

To set up FEC in Windows NT 4.0, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows NT 4.0* section earlier in this guide.

Setting Up FEC in Windows 2000

To set up FEC in Windows 2000, use the instructions in the *Setting Up Adapter Fault Tolerance in Windows 2000* section earlier in this guide.

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 and Windows 2000	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)

If a particular protocol is not listed above, it means that protocol's traffic is routed through the primary adapter of the team. 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 computer starts. Your PCI computer sets the I/O address and IRQ level for your network adapter when the computer starts. These values cannot be changed by Intel adapter software. If you experience a problem when the computer starts, you may need to follow additional configuration steps.

On some computers, manual configuration is possible through the computer's PCI BIOS setup utility. Refer to your computer'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 computers, 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 computers, you must use the PCI BIOS setup program to enable the PCI slot. This is especially common in PCI computers with the PhoenixBIOS*.
- Update your PCI BIOS. An updated PCI system BIOS can correct some PCI configuration problems. Call your computer manufacturer to see if an updated BIOS version is available for your computer.

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

```

The exact wording of these parameters varies with different computers.

Removing an Existing Adapter in Windows 95 and Windows 98

If you are replacing an existing adapter with an Intel network 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 2000

If you are replacing an existing adapter with an Intel network adapter, follow these steps *before* physically removing the adapter card:

- 1 From the Control Panel, double-click the System icon, select the Hardware tab, and click the Device Manager button.
- 2 Expand the "Network Adapters" listing by clicking the plus sign in front of it. Highlight the adapter listing you want to remove and press the Del key.
- 3 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

If you are replacing an existing adapter with an Intel network adapter, follow these steps *before* physically removing the adapter card:

- 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*.

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

NOTE: This feature is not available on the PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapter.

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® 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 a message similar to the following (version number may change);

Initializing Intel 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 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 Intel 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 Intel 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 Intel 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 computers without a hub or switch, use a crossover 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 Intel 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)

The computer 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.

SETUP.EXE (for DOS-only installation) reports the adapter is “Not enabled by BIOS.”

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

Adapter Specifications

For PRO/100 S and PRO/100+ Server Adapters

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 (INTA and INTB for PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapters)
SRAM Transmit/Receive Buffer	6 Kbytes (6Kbytes per port for PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapters)
Power Requirements	1.06 Watts @ 5.0VDC (6.5 Watts @ 5.0VDC for PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapters)
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)

Adapter Attributes

For PRO/100 S and PRO/100+ Server Adapters

Attribute	Benefit	Intel PRO/100 S Server Adapter	Intel PRO/100+ Server Adapter	Intel PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapter
Adapter Identifier	Enables identification of adapters (number printed on sticker on adapter)	3DES: 748568-xxx DES: 748565-xxx	729757-xxx	714303-xxx and 711269-xxx
Adapter Fault Tolerance	Automatic redundant connections to increase uptime	•	•	•
Adaptive Load Balancing	Up to 400Mbps using multiple Fast Ethernet adapters or up to 4Gbps with multiple Gigabit adapters at full-duplex	•	•	•
Fast Ether-Channel*	Up to 800 Mbps at full-duplex with multiple adapters	•	•	•
Intel Link Aggregation	Up to 800Mbps with multiple Fast Ethernet adapters	•	•	•
PCI HotPlug and Active PCI*	Replace an adapter with the server running	•	•	•
Intel Priority Packet, 802.1p Traffic Prioritization	Improve performance for time-sensitive and mission-critical applications	•	•	•
802.1Q VLANs	Improve network efficiency and security through flexible allocation of server resources	•	•	•
IPSec Standard	Standards-based data protection for your corporate LAN	•		
Intel® 82594ED network encryption co-processor	Offloads security encryption from PC to the adapter, reducing processor utilization and maximizing network performance	•		

For PRO/100 S and PRO/100+ Server Adapters

Attribute	Benefit	Intel PRO/100 S Server Adapter	Intel PRO/100+ Server Adapter	Intel PRO/100+ Dual Port Server Adapter
Optimized for Windows* 2000	Specifically designed for Windows* 2000 in collaboration with Microsoft to run encryption on your network without compromising performance	•		
DES and 3DES encryption algorithms	Provides the highest level of encryption widely available for maximum data protection	•		

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From North America:

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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.

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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 network adapter shipped with this manual complies with the EU Directive 89/336/EEC, using the EMC standards EN55022 (Class B) and either EN50082-1 or EN55024. 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
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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 Intel adapter disk. Or, you can view these files from the DOS prompt. To do so, insert the Intel 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

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