

SiS 900/7016 Fast Ethernet Device Driver

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SiS 900/7016 Fast Ethernet Device Driver

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This document gives some information on installation and usage of SiS 900/7016 device driver under Linux.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This document describes the revision 1.06 and 1.07 of SiS 900/7016 Fast Ethernet device driver under Linux. The driver is developed by Silicon Integrated System Corp. and distributed freely under the GNU General Public License (GPL). The driver can be compiled as a loadable module and used under Linux kernel version 2.2.x. (rev. 1.06) With minimal changes, the driver can also be used under 2.3.x and 2.4.x kernel (rev. 1.07), please see Chapter 5. If you are intended to use the driver for earlier kernels, you are on your own.

The driver is tested with usual TCP/IP applications including FTP, Telnet, Netscape etc. and is used constantly by the developers.

Please send all comments/fixes/questions to Lei-Chun Chang
(mailto:lcchang@sis.com.tw).

Chapter 2. Changes

Changes made in Revision 1.07

1. Separation of sis900.c and sis900.h in order to move most constant definition to sis900.h (many of those constants were corrected)
2. Clean up PCI detection, the pci-scan from Donald Becker were not used, just simple pci_find_*.
3. MII detection is modified to support multiple mii transceiver.
4. Bugs in read_eeprom, mdio_* were removed.
5. Lot of sis900 irrelevant comments were removed/changed and more comments were added to reflect the real situation.
6. Clean up of physical/virtual address space mess in buffer descriptors.
7. Better transmit/receive error handling.
8. The driver now uses zero-copy single buffer management scheme to improve performance.
9. Names of variables were changed to be more consistent.
10. Clean up of auto-negotiation and timer code.
11. Automatic detection and change of PHY on the fly.
12. Bug in mac probing fixed.
13. Fix 630E equalizer problem by modifying the equalizer workaround rule.
14. Support for ICS1893 10/100 Interated PHYceiver.
15. Support for media select by ifconfig.
16. Added kernel-doc extratable documentation.

Chapter 3. Tested Environment

This driver is developed on the following hardware

- Intel Celeron 500 with SiS 630 (rev 02) chipset
- SiS 900 (rev 01) and SiS 7016/7014 Fast Ethernet Card

and tested with these software environments

- Red Hat Linux version 6.2
- Linux kernel version 2.4.0
- Netscape version 4.6
- NcFTP 3.0.0 beta 18
- Samba version 2.0.3

Chapter 4. Files in This Package

In the package you can find these files:

`sis900.c`

Driver source file in C

`sis900.h`

Header file for `sis900.c`

`sis900.sgml`

DocBook SGML source of the document

`sis900.txt`

Driver document in plain text

Chapter 5. Installation

Silicon Integrated System Corp. is cooperating closely with core Linux Kernel developers. The revisions of SiS 900 driver are distributed by the usual channels for kernel tar files and patches. Those kernel tar files for official kernel and patches for kernel pre-release can be downloaded at official kernel ftp site (<http://ftp.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/>) and its mirrors. The 1.06 revision can be found in kernel version later than 2.3.15 and pre-2.2.14, and 1.07 revision can be found in kernel version 2.4.0. If you have no prior experience in networking under Linux, please read Ethernet HOWTO (<http://www.tldp.org/>) and Networking HOWTO (<http://www.tldp.org/>) available from Linux Documentation Project (LDP).

The driver is bundled in release later than 2.2.11 and 2.3.15 so this is the most easy case. Be sure you have the appropriate packages for compiling kernel source. Those packages are listed in Document/Changes in kernel source distribution. If you have to install the driver other than those bundled in kernel release, you should have your driver file `sis900.c` and `sis900.h` copied into `/usr/src/linux/drivers/net/` first. There are two alternative ways to install the driver

5.1. Building the driver as loadable module

To build the driver as a loadable kernel module you have to reconfigure the kernel to activate network support by

```
make menuconfig
```

Choose “Loadable module support --->”, then select “Enable loadable module support”.

Choose “Network Device Support --->”, select “Ethernet (10 or 100Mbit)”. Then select “EISA, VLB, PCI and on board controllers”, and choose “SiS 900/7016 PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter support” to “M”.

After reconfiguring the kernel, you can make the driver module by

```
make modules
```

The driver should be compiled with no errors. After compiling the driver, the driver can be installed to proper place by

Chapter 5. Installation

```
make modules_install
```

Load the driver into kernel by

```
insmod sis900
```

When loading the driver into memory, some information message can be view by

```
dmesg
```

or

```
cat /var/log/message
```

If the driver is loaded properly you will have messages similar to this:

```
sis900.c: v1.07.06 11/07/2000
eth0: SiS 900 PCI Fast Ethernet at 0xd000, IRQ 10, 00:00:e8:83:7f:a4.
eth0: SiS 900 Internal MII PHY transceiver found at address 1.
eth0: Using SiS 900 Internal MII PHY as default
```

showing the version of the driver and the results of probing routine.

Once the driver is loaded, network can be brought up by

```
/sbin/ifconfig eth0 IPADDR broadcast BROADCAST netmask NETMASK media TYPE
```

where IPADDR, BROADCAST, NETMASK are your IP address, broadcast address and netmask respectively. TYPE is used to set medium type used by the device. Typical values are "10baseT"(twisted-pair 10Mbps Ethernet) or "100baseT" (twisted-pair 100Mbps Ethernet). For more information on how to configure network interface, please refer to Networking HOWTO (<http://www.tldp.org/>).

The link status is also shown by kernel messages. For example, after the network interface is activated, you may have the message:

```
eth0: Media Link On 100mbps full-duplex
```

If you try to unplug the twist pair (TP) cable you will get

```
eth0: Media Link Off
```

indicating that the link is failed.

5.2. Building the driver into kernel

If you want to make the driver into kernel, choose “Y” rather than “M” on “SiS 900/7016 PCI Fast Ethernet Adapter support” when configuring the kernel. Build the kernel image in the usual way

```
make clean
```

```
make bzlilo
```

Next time the system reboot, you have the driver in memory.

Chapter 6. Known Problems and Bugs

There are some known problems and bugs. If you find any other bugs please mail to lcchang@sis.com.tw (mailto:lcchang@sis.com.tw)

1. AM79C901 HomePNA PHY is not thoroughly tested, there may be some bugs in the “on the fly” change of transceiver.
2. A bug is hidden somewhere in the receive buffer management code, the bug causes NULL pointer reference in the kernel. This fault is caught before bad things happen and reported with the message: `eth0: NULL pointer encountered in Rx ring, skipping` which can be viewed with `dmesg` or `cat /var/log/message`.
3. The media type change from 10Mbps to 100Mbps twisted-pair ethernet by `ifconfig` causes the media link down.

Chapter 7. Revision History

- November 13, 2000, Revision 1.07, seventh release, 630E problem fixed and further clean up.
- November 4, 1999, Revision 1.06, Second release, lots of clean up and optimization.
- August 8, 1999, Revision 1.05, Initial Public Release

Chapter 8. Acknowledgements

This driver was originally derived from Donald Becker (mailto:becker@cesdis1.gsfc.nasa.gov)'s pci-skeleton (ftp://cesdis.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/linux/drivers/kern-2.3/pci-skeleton.c) and rtl8139 (ftp://cesdis.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/linux/drivers/kern-2.3/rtl8139.c) drivers. Donald also provided various suggestions regarding improvements made in revision 1.06.

The 1.05 revision was created by Jim Huang (mailto:cmhuang@sis.com.tw), AMD 79c901 support was added by Chin-Shan Li (mailto:lcs@sis.com.tw).

Chapter 9. List of Functions

sis900_get_mac_addr

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_get_mac_addr` — Get MAC address for stand alone SiS900 model

Synopsis

```
int __devinit sis900_get_mac_addr (struct pci_dev * pci_dev,  
struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the sis900 pci device

net_dev

the net device to get address for

Description

Older SiS900 and friends, use EEPROM to store MAC address. MAC address is read from `read_eeprom` into `net_dev->dev_addr`.

sis630e_get_mac_addr

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis630e_get_mac_addr` — Get MAC address for SiS630E model

Synopsis

```
int __devinit sis630e_get_mac_addr (struct pci_dev * pci_dev,
struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the sis900 pci device

net_dev

the net device to get address for

Description

SiS630E model, use APC CMOS RAM to store MAC address. APC CMOS RAM is accessed through ISA bridge. MAC address is read into `net_dev->dev_addr`.

sis635_get_mac_addr

LINUX

Name

`sis635_get_mac_addr` — Get MAC address for SIS635 model

Synopsis

```
int __devinit sis635_get_mac_addr (struct pci_dev * pci_dev,  
struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the sis900 pci device

net_dev

the net device to get address for

Description

SiS635 model, set MAC Reload Bit to load Mac address from APC to rfdr. rfdr is accessed through rfc. MAC address is read into `net_dev->dev_addr`.

sis96x_get_mac_addr

LINUX

Name

`sis96x_get_mac_addr` — Get MAC address for SiS962 or SiS963 model

Synopsis

```
int __devinit sis96x_get_mac_addr (struct pci_dev * pci_dev,  
struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the sis900 pci device

net_dev

the net device to get address for

Description

SiS962 or SiS963 model, use EEPROM to store MAC address. And EEPROM is shared by LAN and 1394. When access EEPROM, send EEREQ signal to hardware first and wait for EEGNT. If EEGNT is ON, EEPROM is permitted to be access by LAN, otherwise is not. After MAC address is read from EEPROM, send EEDONE signal to refuse EEPROM access by LAN. The EEPROM map of SiS962 or SiS963 is different to SiS900. The signature field in SiS962 or SiS963 spec is meaningless. MAC address is read into `net_dev->dev_addr`.

sis900_probe

LINUX

Name

`sis900_probe` — Probe for sis900 device

Synopsis

```
int __devinit sis900_probe (struct pci_dev * pci_dev, const
struct pci_device_id * pci_id);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the sis900 pci device

pci_id

the pci device ID

Description

Check and probe sis900 net device for *pci_dev*. Get mac address according to the chip revision, and assign SiS900-specific entries in the device structure.

ie

`sis900_open`, `sis900_start_xmit`, `sis900_close`, etc.

sis900_mii_probe

LINUX

Name

`sis900_mii_probe` — Probe MII PHY for sis900

Synopsis

```
int __init sis900_mii_probe (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to probe for

Description

Search for total of 32 possible mii phy addresses. Identify and set current phy if found one, return error if it failed to found.

sis900_default_phy

LINUX

Name

`sis900_default_phy` — Select default PHY for sis900 mac.

Synopsis

```
u16 sis900_default_phy (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to probe for

Description

Select first detected PHY with link as default. If no one is link on, select PHY whose types is HOME as default. If HOME doesn't exist, select LAN.

sis900_set_capability

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_set_capability` — set the media capability of network adapter.

Synopsis

```
void sis900_set_capability (struct net_device * net_dev,  
struct mii_phy * phy);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to probe for

phy

default PHY

Description

Set the media capability of network adapter according to mii status register. It's necessary before auto-negotiate.

read_eeprom

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`read_eeprom` — Read Serial EEPROM

Synopsis

```
u16 __devinit read_eeprom (long ioaddr, int location);
```

Arguments

ioaddr

base i/o address

location

the EEPROM location to read

Description

Read Serial EEPROM through EEPROM Access Register. Note that location is in word (16 bits) unit

mdio_read

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`mdio_read` — read MII PHY register

Synopsis

```
int mdio_read (struct net_device * net_dev, int phy_id, int  
location);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to read

phy_id

the phy address to read

location

the phy register id to read

Description

Read MII registers through MDIO and MDC using MDIO management frame structure and protocol(defined by ISO/IEC). Please see SiS7014 or ICS spec

mdio_write

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`mdio_write` — write MII PHY register

Synopsis

```
void mdio_write (struct net_device * net_dev, int phy_id, int  
location, int value);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to write

phy_id

the phy address to write

location

the phy register id to write

value

the register value to write with

Description

Write MII registers with *value* through MDIO and MDC using MDIO management frame structure and protocol(defined by ISO/IEC) please see SiS7014 or ICS spec

sis900_reset_phy

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

sis900_reset_phy — reset sis900 mii phy.

Synopsis

```
u16 sis900_reset_phy (struct net_device * net_dev, int
phy_addr);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to write

phy_addr

default phy address

Description

Some specific phy can't work properly without reset. This function will be called during initialization and link status change from ON to DOWN.

sis900_open

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`sis900_open` — open sis900 device

Synopsis

```
int sis900_open (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to open

Description

Do some initialization and start net interface. enable interrupts and set sis900 timer.

sis900_init_rxfilter

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_init_rxfilter` — Initialize the Rx filter

Synopsis

```
void sis900_init_rxfilter (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to initialize for

Description

Set receive filter address to our MAC address and enable packet filtering.

sis900_init_tx_ring

LINUX

Name

`sis900_init_tx_ring` — Initialize the Tx descriptor ring

Synopsis

```
void sis900_init_tx_ring (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to initialize for

Description

Initialize the Tx descriptor ring,

sis900_init_rx_ring

LINUX

Name

`sis900_init_rx_ring` — Initialize the Rx descriptor ring

Synopsis

```
void sis900_init_rx_ring (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to initialize for

Description

Initialize the Rx descriptor ring, and pre-allocate receive buffers (socket buffer)

sis630_set_eq

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis630_set_eq` — set phy equalizer value for 630 LAN

Synopsis

```
void sis630_set_eq (struct net_device * net_dev, u8 revision);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to set equalizer value

revision

630 LAN revision number

Description

630E equalizer workaround rule(Cyrus Huang 08/15) PHY register 14h(Test)

Bit 14

0 -- Automatically detect (default) 1 -- Manually set Equalizer filter

Bit 13

0 -- (Default) 1 -- Speed up convergence of equalizer setting

Bit 9

0 -- (Default) 1 -- Disable Baseline Wander Bit 3~7 -- Equalizer filter setting

Link ON

Set Bit 9, 13 to 1, Bit 14 to 0 Then calculate equalizer value Then set equalizer value, and set Bit 14 to 1, Bit 9 to 0

Link Off

Set Bit 13 to 1, Bit 14 to 0

Calculate Equalizer value

When Link is ON and Bit 14 is 0, SIS900PHY will auto-detect proper equalizer value. When the equalizer is stable, this value is not a fixed value. It will be within a small range(eg. 7~9). Then we get a minimum and a maximum value(eg. min=7, max=9) 0 <= max <= 4 --> set equalizer to max 5 <= max <= 14 --> set equalizer to max+1 or set equalizer to max+2 if max == min max >= 15 --> set equalizer to max+5 or set equalizer to max+6 if max == min

sis900_timer

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_timer` — sis900 timer routine

Synopsis

```
void sis900_timer (unsigned long data);
```

Arguments

data

pointer to sis900 net device

Description

On each timer ticks we check two things, link status (ON/OFF) and link mode (10/100/Full/Half)

sis900_check_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_check_mode` — check the media mode for sis900

Synopsis

```
void sis900_check_mode (struct net_device * net_dev, struct  
mii_phy * mii_phy);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to be checked

mii_phy

the mii phy

Description

Older driver gets the media mode from mii status output register. Now we set our media capability and auto-negotiate to get the upper bound of speed and duplex between two ends. If the types of mii phy is HOME, it doesn't need to auto-negotiate and autong_complete should be set to 1.

sis900_set_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_set_mode` — Set the media mode of mac register.

Synopsis

```
void sis900_set_mode (long ioaddr, int speed, int duplex);
```

Arguments

ioaddr

the address of the device

speed

the transmit speed to be determined

duplex

the duplex mode to be determined

Description

Set the media mode of mac register `txcfg/rxcfg` according to speed and duplex of phy. Bit `EDB_MASTER_EN` indicates the EDB bus is used instead of PCI bus. When this bit is set 1, the Max DMA Burst Size for TX/RX DMA should be no larger than 16 double words.

sis900_auto_negotiate

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_auto_negotiate` — Set the Auto-Negotiation Enable/Reset bit.

Synopsis

```
void sis900_auto_negotiate (struct net_device * net_dev, int  
phy_addr);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to read mode for

phy_addr

mii phy address

Description

If the adapter is link-on, set the auto-negotiate enable/reset bit. `autong_complete` should be set to 0 when starting auto-negotiation. `autong_complete` should be set to 1 if we didn't start auto-negotiation. `sis900_timer` will wait for link on again if `autong_complete = 0`.

sis900_read_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_read_mode` — read media mode for sis900 internal phy

Synopsis

```
void sis900_read_mode (struct net_device * net_dev, int *  
speed, int * duplex);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to read mode for

speed

the transmit speed to be determined

duplex

the duplex mode to be determined

Description

The capability of remote end will be put in mii register autorec after auto-negotiation. Use AND operation to get the upper bound of speed and duplex between two ends.

sis900_tx_timeout

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`sis900_tx_timeout` — sis900 transmit timeout routine

Synopsis

```
void sis900_tx_timeout (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to transmit

Description

print transmit timeout status disable interrupts and do some tasks

sis900_start_xmit

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`sis900_start_xmit` — sis900 start transmit routine

Synopsis

```
int sis900_start_xmit (struct sk_buff * skb, struct net_device
* net_dev);
```

Arguments

skb

socket buffer pointer to put the data being transmitted

net_dev

the net device to transmit with

Description

Set the transmit buffer descriptor, and write TxENA to enable transmit state machine. tell upper layer if the buffer is full

sis900_interrupt

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_interrupt` — sis900 interrupt handler

Synopsis

```
irqreturn_t sis900_interrupt (int irq, void * dev_instance,
struct pt_regs * regs);
```

Arguments

irq

the irq number

dev_instance

the client data object

regs

snapshot of processor context

Description

The interrupt handler does all of the Rx thread work, and cleans up after the Tx thread

sis900_rx

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_rx` — sis900 receive routine

Synopsis

```
int sis900_rx (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device which receives data

Description

Process receive interrupt events, put buffer to higher layer and refill buffer pool

Note

This function is called by interrupt handler, don't do "too much" work here

sis900_finish_xmit

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_finish_xmit` — finish up transmission of packets

Synopsis

```
void sis900_finish_xmit (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to be transmitted on

Description

Check for error condition and free socket buffer etc schedule for more transmission as needed

Note

This function is called by interrupt handler, don't do "too much" work here

sis900_close

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_close` — close sis900 device

Synopsis

```
int sis900_close (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to be closed

Description

Disable interrupts, stop the Tx and Rx Status Machine free Tx and RX socket buffer

sis900_get_drvinfo

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_get_drvinfo` — Return information about driver

Synopsis

```
void sis900_get_drvinfo (struct net_device * net_dev, struct  
ethtool_drvinfo * info);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to probe

info

container for info returned

Description

Process ethtool command such as “`ethtool -i`” to show information

sis900_set_wol

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_set_wol` — Set up Wake on Lan registers

Synopsis

```
int sis900_set_wol (struct net_device * net_dev, struct  
ethtool_wolinfo * wol);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to probe

wol

container for info passed to the driver

Description

Process ethtool command “wol” to setup wake on lan features. SiS900 supports sending WoL events if a correct packet is received, but there is no simple way to filter them to only a subset (broadcast, multicast, unicast or arp).

mii_ioctl

LINUX

Name

`mii_ioctl` — process MII i/o control command

Synopsis

```
int mii_ioctl (struct net_device * net_dev, struct ifreq *  
rq, int cmd);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to command for

rq

parameter for command

cmd

the i/o command

Description

Process MII command like read/write MII register

sis900_get_stats

LINUX

Name

`sis900_get_stats` — Get sis900 read/write statistics

Synopsis

```
struct net_device_stats * sis900_get_stats (struct net_device  
* net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to get statistics for

Description

get tx/rx statistics for sis900

sis900_set_config

LINUX

Name

`sis900_set_config` — Set media type by `net_device.set_config`

Synopsis

```
int sis900_set_config (struct net_device * dev, struct ifmap *
map);
```

Arguments

dev

the net device for media type change

map

ifmap passed by ifconfig

Description

Set media type to 10baseT, 100baseT or 0(for auto) by ifconfig we support only port changes. All other runtime configuration changes will be ignored

sis900_mcast_bitnr

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`sis900_mcast_bitnr` — compute hashtable index

Synopsis

```
u16 sis900_mcast_bitnr (u8 * addr, u8 revision);
```

Arguments

addr

multicast address

revision

revision id of chip

Description

SiS 900 uses the most significant 7 bits to index a 128 bits multicast hash table, which makes this function a little bit different from other drivers SiS 900 B0 & 635 M/B uses the most significant 8 bits to index 256 bits multicast hash table.

set_rx_mode

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual May 2006

Name

`set_rx_mode` — Set SiS900 receive mode

Synopsis

```
void set_rx_mode (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to be set

Description

Set SiS900 receive mode for promiscuous, multicast, or broadcast mode. And set the appropriate multicast filter. Multicast hash table changes from 128 to 256 bits for 635M/B & 900B0.

sis900_reset

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`sis900_reset` — Reset sis900 MAC

Synopsis

```
void sis900_reset (struct net_device * net_dev);
```

Arguments

net_dev

the net device to reset

Description

reset sis900 MAC and wait until finished reset through command register change
backoff algorithm for 900B0 & 635 M/B

sis900_remove

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualMay 2006

Name

`sis900_remove` — Remove sis900 device

Synopsis

```
void __devexit sis900_remove (struct pci_dev * pci_dev);
```

Arguments

pci_dev

the pci device to be removed

Description

remove and release SiS900 net device