

What should I do if I encounter an SRAM parity error with Sniffer10G or DBL?

Model:

N/A

Software:

Both Sniffer10G and DBL software.

Operating System:

Supports both the Linux and Windows Operating Systems.

Information:

An SRAM parity error on a Myri-10G network adapter is a very rare occurrence.

When such an error is detected by the Sniffer10G software, you will see the following text (**REBOOT_STATUS=0x04**) appear in the kernel log.

```
Aug 13 17:10:47 xxx: myri_snf INFO: REBOOT_STATUS=0x040391b4
```

```
Aug 13 17:10:47 xxx: myri_snf WARN: myriC0: NIC has SRAM Parity Error
```

A similar message (with myri_snf replaced by myri_dbl) is displayed for the DBL software.

This message indicates that the host must be rebooted and the driver reloaded. Note that it is not sufficient to only reload the driver. The host must be rebooted.

An SRAM parity error does not indicate a hardware failure of the network adapter.

SRAM parity errors are “soft errors” in the NIC SRAM induced by high-energy particles (e.g., solar flares) that can change the state of memory bits. It is a very common problem today with small-feature-size CMOS. These and other errors also occur in processors, cache memory, main memory, and IO buses. The detection of parity errors in the NIC SRAM is performed to protect the computation from errors.

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Change</u>
1	8/2/2016	Initial Draft



