## **Enabling Jumbo Packet Support for C6678**

### Content is no longer maintained and is being kept for reference only!

This wiki will detail the necessary steps required to enable jumbo packet support for the Texas Instruments C6678.

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# **Software Requirement**

For this document the following software versions are required

- BIOS MCSDK 2 1 2 6
- NDK 2 21 01 38
- pdk C6678 1 1 2 6
- Bios\_6\_33\_06\_50
- xdias\_7\_21\_01\_07
- xdctools\_3\_23\_04\_60
- Compiler c6000\_7.4.4

 $\boldsymbol{bios\text{-}mcsdk}$  can be downloaded from the following link

 $http://software-dl.ti.com/sdoemb/sdoemb\_public\_sw/bios\_mcsdk/latest/index\_FDS.html= line for the control of t$ 

### **NDK** modifications

In order to have the Jumbo support for C6678 (packet sizes 1.5kb-9kb), the \_INCLUDE\_JUMBOFRAME\_SUPPORT preprocessor definition has to be added in various files. The modifications below (file paths in bold) are the only changes made to the appropriate files. Please search through your file to find the relevant line. Also, note that some lines of code have been truncated for brevity, and any lead-up comments have been included to show the general vicinity of the change.

'ndk\_2\_21\_01\_38\packages\ti\ndk\netctrl\package.bld'

```
" -D INCLUDE JUMBOFRAME SUPPORT " +
 -DNETSRV_ENABLE_TELNET=1 " +
 -DNETSRV ENABLE HTTP=1 " +
/* IPv6 netctrl_full library */
var libName = "netctrl_full";
var libOptions = {
copts: " -D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG " +
" -D INCLUDE JUMBOFRAME SUPPORT " +
" -DNETSRV_ENABLE_TELNET=1 " +
" -DNETSRV ENABLE HTTP=1 " +
" -DNETSRV_ENABLE_NAT=1 " +
/* IPv4 netctrl_min library */
var libName = "netctrl min ipv4";
var libOptions = {
copts: " -D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG " +
" -D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT " +
" -DNETSRV_ENABLE_TELNET=0" +
/* IPv4 netctrl "standard" library */
var libName = "netctrl_ipv4";
var libOptions = {
copts: " -D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG " +
" -D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT " +
" -DNETSRV_ENABLE_TELNET=1" +
/* IPv4 netctrl_full library */
var libName = "netctrl_full_ipv4";
var libOptions = {
copts: " -D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG " +
" -D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT " +
 -DNETSRV_ENABLE_TELNET=1" +
```

### ndk\_2\_21\_01\_38\packages\ti\ndk\stack\package.bld

```
/*
* Jumbo frame support
* To add support for jumbo frames, add the following file to this array
* and throw the following define to the compiler in 'copts' below:

* -D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT
*/
* "pbm/jumbo_pbm.c",

/* stk.lib */
var libOptions = {
copts: "-D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG -D_INCLUDE_NIMU_CODE " + "-D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT",
incs: ndkPathInclude,
};
```

```
/* stk6_ppp_pppoe.lib */
var libName = "stk6_ppp_pppoe";
var libOptions = {
copts: "-D_INCLUDE_PPP_CODE -D_INCLUDE_PPPOE_CODE " +
    "-D_NDK_EXTERN_CONFIG -D_INCLUDE_NIMU_CODE " +
    "-D_INCLUDE_IPv6_CODE " + "-D_INCLUDE_JUMBOFRAME_SUPPORT",
incs: ndkPathInclude,
};
```

# **Building the NDK packages**

Once the above changes have been made to the NDK package, it has to be rebuilt. This rebuilt NDK will be included in the NIMU driver, and also for the compilation of the test example that will be discussed in later section (5).

Modify the *ndk.mak* file as needed. The modifications for this example are below.

```
ndk_2_21_01_38\ndk.mak
```

```
DESTDIR ?=
```

```
XDC_INSTALL_DIR ?= C:/ti/bios_mcsdk_2126_jumbomodtest/xdctools_3_23_04_60 SYSBIOS_INSTALL_DIR ?= C:/ti/bios_mcsdk_2126_jumbomodtest/bios_6_33_06_50 ti.targets.elf.C66 ?= C:/ti/ccsv5/tools/compiler/c6000_7.4.4
```

For the purpose of this document, the NDK was rebuilt using gmake on a Windows 7 machine. The process is documented here.

http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/Rebuilding\_The\_NDK\_Core\_Using\_Gmake

If the build errors related to the package.bld files are encountered, ensure that the spaces are left trailing the flag e.g + "-D\_INCLUDE\_JUMBOFRAME\_SUPPORT" Errors can be encountered when incorrect formatting is used.

■ Add the <xdc\_install\_dir> to your PATH environment variable so that the gmake executable can be found.

```
> gmake -f ndk.mak
```

Once the gmake command is entered, it could take a while for the NDK to build.

```
C:\ti\bios_mcsdk_2126_jumbomodtest\ndk_2_21_Ø1_38>gmake -f ndk.mak building ndk packages ...
building ndk packages ...
making all: Fri Oct 24 Ø9:52:49 EDT 2014 ...
======= .interfaces [./packages/ti/ndk] ======
making package.mak (because of .xdcenv.mak) ...
======= .interfaces [./packages/ti/ndk/config] =======
making package.mak (because of .xdcenv.mak) ...
======= .interfaces [./packages/ti/ndk/config/family] ========
```

### **NIMU** modifications

 $pdk\_C6678\_1\_1\_2\_6 \backslash packages \backslash ti \backslash transport \backslash ndk \backslash nimu \backslash src \backslash nimu\_eth.c$ 

```
/* Allocate the PBM packet for the Max MTU size*/
if (NULL == (hPkt = PBM_alloc(10236))) {
/* could not get a free NDK packet, maybe the next time around we can... */
gRxDropCounter++;
```

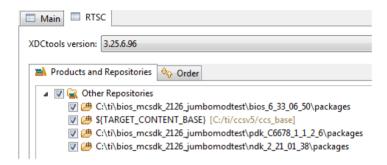
## **Rebuilding the NIMU**

In order to the Jumbo support to be incorporated into the NIMU, it has to be rebuilt. Open CCS and navigate to the NIMU project located at  $pdk\_C6678\_1\_1\_2\_6$ \packages\ti\transport\ndk\nimu\. Import this project into the CCS workspace.

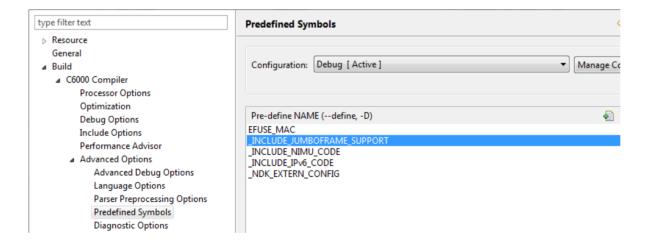


#### Right click on project>properties.

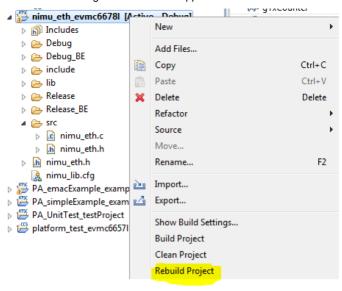
In RTSC, the path to the NDK does not necessarily needs to point to the modified NDK. The main change was PBM alloc(10236) in nimu eth.c.



The predefined symbol \_INCLUDE \_JUMBOFRAME \_SUPPORT has also to be included in the build. Add this, by clicking the + symbol.



Rebuild the NIMU project.



## **Building an example**

In order to test the jumbo packet functionality, import the helloWorld example from the path:  $mcsdk\_2\_o1\_o2\_o6\endo{examples}\ndk\helloWorld\endo{evmc6678l}$ . Modify helloWorld.c to use a static IP of your choice. For this example, 192.168.0.101 is used. You can also use DHCP which can be enabled on the EVM. Ensure that you have the right mode selected on the EVM:

SW9

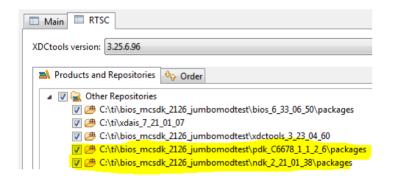
User Switch 2 ON : DHCP User Switch 2 OFF: Static IP

This is also mentioned in the C6678 HW wiki section 5

http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/TMDXEVM6678L\_EVM\_Hardware\_Setup

```
// Configuration
//
char *HostName = "tidsp";
char *LocalIPAddr = "192.168.0.101";
char *LocalIPMask = "255.255.255.0"; // Not used when using DHCP
char *GatewayIP = "192.168.0.101"; // Not used when using DHCP
char *DomainName = "demo.net"; // Not used when using DHCP
char *DNSServer = "0.0.0.0"; // Used when set to anything but zero
```

This project needs to be built with the new NDK and NIMU that was built in the previous steps.



Right-click and rebuild the project.

### Demo

This Demo was run with the following setup:

C6678LE EVM (192.168.0.101) <----> Ubuntu PC (192.168.0.106)

Wireshark running on the Ubuntu machine was used to observe the network traffic.

Before proceeding, ensure that the Ethernet interface on the Ubuntu machine is configured to handle a MTU size of 9100

#### \$sudo ifconfig etho mtu 9100

```
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr (%: :LJ:f::8 :.
inet addr:192.168.0.106 Bcast:192.168.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
inet6 addr: fe80::d6be:d9ff:fe80::665/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:9100 Metric:1
RX packets:273622236 errors:0 dropped:24272 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:349453259 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:187852318524 (187.8 GB) TX bytes:177601454093 (177.6 GB)
Interrupt:20 Memory:e1a00000-e1a20000
```

- In CCS, launch the C6678 target in no-boot mode.
- Connect to Core0 and load the C6678 helloworld evmc6678l.out project that was built.
- Run the program.

Observe the console for the example to come up. The IP address of the EVM will show up on the console.

```
TCP/IP Stack 'Hello World!' Application

PASS successfully initialized

Ethernet subsystem successfully initialized

Ethernet eventId : 48 and vectId (Interrupt) : 7

Registration of the EMAC Successful, waiting for link up ...

Network Added: If-1:192.168.0.101
```

At this point, you can ping from the Linux machine with an instance of Wireshark running. You can vary the packet sizes by using the -s flag for ping.

#### \$ ping 192.168.0.101 -s 9050

```
PING 192.168.0.101 (192.168.0.101) 9050(9078) bytes of data.

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=1 ttl=255 time=2089 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=2 ttl=255 time=1090 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=3 ttl=255 time=90.3 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=4 ttl=255 time=0.954 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=5 ttl=255 time=0.954 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=5 ttl=255 time=0.949 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=6 ttl=255 time=0.952 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=7 ttl=255 time=0.946 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=8 ttl=255 time=0.949 ms

9058 bytes from 192.168.0.101: icmp_req=8 ttl=255 time=0.942 ms

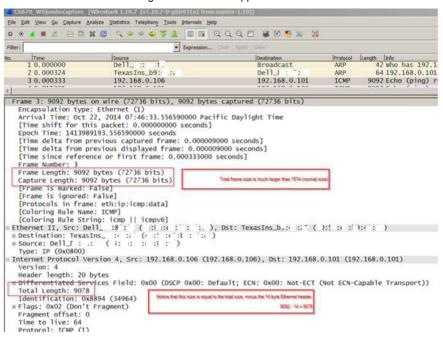
^C

--- 192.168.0.101 ping statistics ---

9 packets transmitted, 9 received, 0% packet loss, time 8004ms
```

#### On Wireshark

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info	
	1 0.000000	192.168.0.106	192.168.0.101	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) request	id=0x5b4b, seq=1/256, ttl=64
	2 0.000929	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.106	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x5b4b, seq=1/256, ttl=255
	3 1.001030	192.168.0.106	192.168.0.101	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) request	id=0x5b4b, seq=2/512, ttl=64
	4 1.001954	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.106	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x5b4b, seq=2/512, ttl=255
	5 2.002052	192.168.0.106	192.168.0.101	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) request	id=0x5b4b, seq=3/768, ttl=64
	6 2.002984	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.106	ICMP	9092 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x5b4b, seq=3/768, ttl=255



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