

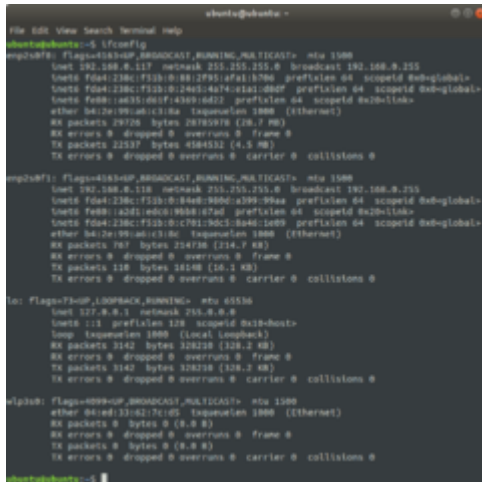
Neue HEDT-Plattform mit OpenCore für Videoproduktion

Beitrag von „Tirom“ vom 30. März 2020, 10:07

Eigentlich ist mein Vorgehen, wie mehrfach hier und anderswo beschrieben. Sogar mein Offset stimmt mit deinem überein:

1. Ubuntu-Bootstick booten
2. Terminal öffnen
3. `sudo apt install ethtool net-tools`

Bei dieser Version von Ubuntu heißen die Ethernet-Ports `enp2s0f0` und `enp2s0f1`



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
enp2s0f0: flags=4096<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.117 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    inet6 fd0a:238c:f323:0:81:2f81:4fa1:5790 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x8<global>
    inet6 fd0a:238c:f323:0:81:2f81:4fa1:5100 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x8<global>
    inet6 fe80::a031:ae03:9d58:47ad prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 94:2e:99:ae:c1:30a typegenieles 1900 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 29726 bytes 28783976 (28.7 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 22537 bytes 4844511 (4.6 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

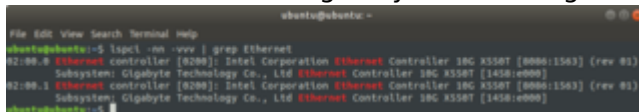
enp2s0f1: flags=4096<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.118 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    inet6 fd0a:238c:f323:0:81:2f81:4fa1:5790 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x8<global>
    inet6 fd0a:238c:f323:0:81:2f81:4fa1:5100 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x8<global>
    inet6 fe80::a031:ae03:9d58:47ad prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 94:2e:99:ae:c1:30a typegenieles 1900 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 110 bytes 18108 (18.1 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x1<host>
    loop typegenieles 1900 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 3142 bytes 328238 (328.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 3142 bytes 328238 (328.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

wlp3s0: flags=4096<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 94:2e:99:ae:c1:30a typegenieles 1900 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

4. `lspci -nn -vv | grep Ethernet`

In meinem Fall lautet die Subsystem Vendor id 1458 und die zu ändernde Subsystem Device id e000. Der MagicKey zusammengesetzt aus Device und Vendor id `0x15638086`



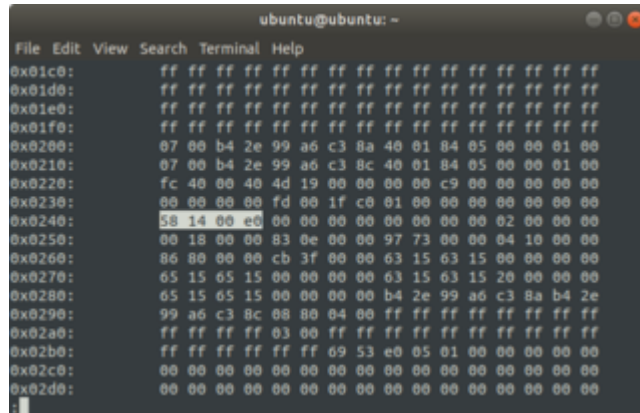
```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ lspci -nn -vv | grep Ethernet
02:00.0 Ethernet controller [8086]: Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 38C X550T [8086:1563] (rev 03)
    Subsystem: Gigabyte Technology Co., Ltd Ethernet Controller 38C X550T [1458:e000]
02:00.1 Ethernet controller [8086]: Intel Corporation Ethernet Controller 38C X550T [8086:1563] (rev 03)
    Subsystem: Gigabyte Technology Co., Ltd Ethernet Controller 38C X550T [1458:e000]
```

5. `sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f0 raw on > Desktop/enp2s0f0-backup.bin`
`sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f1 raw on > Desktop/enp2s0f1-backup.bin`

6. `sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f0 | less`

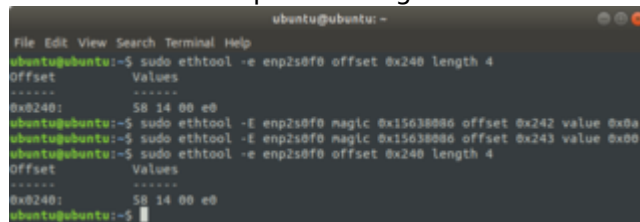
In less den entsprechenden Offset suchen (durch tippen der folgenden Tasten mit Slash, Abstand und ENTER am Ende): `/58 14 00 e0`

In meinem Fall ist es `0x0242` und `0x0243`



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
0x01c0: ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x01d0: ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x01e0: ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x01f0: ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x0200: 07 00 b4 2e 99 a6 c3 8a 40 01 84 05 00 00 01 00  
0x0210: 07 00 b4 2e 99 a6 c3 8c 40 01 84 05 00 00 01 00  
0x0220: fc 40 00 40 4d 19 00 00 00 00 c9 00 00 00 00 00  
0x0230: 00 00 00 00 fd 00 1f c0 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x0240: 58 14 00 e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00  
0x0250: 00 18 00 00 83 0e 00 00 97 73 00 00 04 10 00 00  
0x0260: 06 00 00 00 cb 3f 00 00 63 15 63 15 00 00 00 00  
0x0270: 65 15 65 15 00 00 00 00 63 15 63 15 20 00 00 00  
0x0280: 65 15 65 15 00 00 00 00 b4 2e 99 a6 c3 8a b4 2e  
0x0290: 99 a6 c3 8c 08 00 04 00 ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x02a0: ff ff ff ff 03 00 ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff  
0x02b0: ff ff ff ff ff ff 09 53 e0 05 01 00 00 00 00 00  
0x02c0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x02d0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
:
```

- 7. `sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f0 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x242 value 0x0a`
- `sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f0 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x243 value 0x00`
- `sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f1 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x242 value 0x0a`
- `sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f1 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x243 value 0x00`



```
ubuntu@ubuntu: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f0 offset 0x240 length 4  
Offset Values  
-----  
0x0240: 58 14 00 e0  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f0 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x242 value 0x0a  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo ethtool -E enp2s0f0 magic 0x15638086 offset 0x243 value 0x00  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f0 offset 0x240 length 4  
Offset Values  
-----  
0x0240: 58 14 00 e0  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Leider passiert dadurch aber nichts.

`sudo ethtool -e enp2s0f0 offset 0x240 length 4`

zeigt die ursprünglichen HEX-Werte an. Neugestartet unter macOS ist das gleich Bild: Subsystem Device id ist e000.