Dell™ PowerEdge™ 1850 Systems

Information Update

Notes, Notices, and Cautions

NOTE: A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your computer.

NOTICE: A NOTICE indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

For a complete list of abbreviations and acronyms, see "Glossary" in your *User's Guide*.

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This document provides updated information for your system on the following topics:

- Enabling video hardware acceleration in the Microsoft® Windows® Server 2003 operating system
- Correcting flat-panel display video problems during Microsoft Windows Server 2003 operating system installations
- NIC teaming limitations
- Failure to load usb-ohci driver message on systems running Red Hat® Enterprise Linux (version 2.1)
- System memory information

Enabling Video Hardware Acceleration in the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Operating System

By default, video hardware acceleration is set to a low setting by the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 operating system. Your system's video controller supports enhanced features and requires that the video hardware acceleration be set to its highest (**Full**) setting. Operating the system without adjusting the video hardware acceleration to its highest setting may cause the system to become unstable under certain conditions. To adjust the video hardware acceleration:

1. Click **Start**, point to **Control Panel**, and then click **Display**.

   You can also right-click the desktop, and then click **Properties**.
2. Click the **Settings** tab in the **Display Properties** window, and then click **Advanced**.
3. Click the **Troubleshoot** tab, and move the hardware acceleration slider to **Full**.
4. Click **OK**, and then click **OK**.

If you reinstall or update the video drivers, or if you reinstall Windows Server 2003, you must reset the video hardware acceleration to its **Full** setting again.

Correcting Flat-Panel Display Video Problems During Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Operating System Installations

NOTE: The following information applies only to Microsoft Windows Server 2003 operating system installations on systems that have certain flat-panel displays attached. Systems that have a CRT monitor attached, or systems that have any other operating system installed, are not affected.

Under certain conditions, the image on some flat-panel displays may roll during the installation of the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 operating system. This is caused by console redirection being enabled in the System Setup program (console redirection is disabled by default).

Console redirection is intended for system management from a terminal attached to the system's serial port. When Windows Server 2003 detects that console redirection is enabled, it optimizes its installation screens to a low-resolution text mode for a vt100-compatible terminal. Some flat-panel displays cannot synchronize to that mode.

To correct the problem, restart the system, enter the System Setup program, and disable console redirection. After installing the Windows Server 2003 operating system, enter the System Setup program, and enable console redirection, if desired.

NIC Teaming Limitations

If you configure the baseboard management controller (BMC) to access the system using the first integrated NIC (NIC1), teaming functionality and BMC functionality will be affected in certain situations, as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Effect of BMC Use of NIC1 on Teaming Functionality

	AFT, ALB/RLB, and SFT Teaming Mode	IEEE 802.3ad and Ether Channel Teaming Mode
Action	**Effect**	**Effect**
NIC1 allocated to BMC *before* team is created	Normal teaming and BMC functionality.	Normal teaming functionality. BMC functionality may be affected because of loss of management traffic.
	BMC and NIC1 issues a warning message about the loss of management traffic in the event of adaptive failover.	BMC and NIC1 issues a warning message about loss of management traffic in the event of adaptive failover.
NIC1 allocated to BMC *after* team is created	Normal teaming and BMC functionality.	Normal teaming functionality. BMC functionality may be affected because of loss of management traffic.
	BMC issues a warning message about the loss of management traffic in the event of adaptive failover.	BMC issues a warning message about loss of management traffic in the event of adaptive failover.
	NIC1 does not display a warning message but teaming functions normally.	NIC1 does not display a warning message but teaming functions normally.
NIC1 BMC access disabled *before* team is created	Normal teaming functionality	Normal teaming functionality
NIC1 BMC access disabled *after* team is created	Normal teaming functionality	Normal teaming functionality

NOTE: To avoid false error messages, use only the Intel® NIC drivers provided by Dell.

Failure to Load usb-ohci Driver Message on Systems Running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (Version 2.1)

A failure message may be displayed when `Initializing USB controller (usb-ohci)` appears during startup. Update versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (version 2.1) prior to Update 4 mistakenly attempt to load this driver for the USB 2.0 controller. Red Hat Enterprise Linux (version 2.1) does not support USB 2.0. To avoid this erroneous message on versions prior to Update 4, remove the line in **/etc/modules.conf** that causes **usb-ohci** to load. Otherwise, install Red Hat Enterprise Linux (version 2.1) Update 4 to resolve the problem.

System Memory Information

Troubleshooting System Memory

The following procedure provides enhanced system memory troubleshooting instructions.

Problem

- Faulty memory module.
- Faulty system board.
- System status indicator is amber.
- System beep code indicates a memory problem.
- Systems management software issues a memory-related message.

Action

Memory-related beep code during system startup.

CAUTION: Only trained service technicians are authorized to remove the system cover and access any of the components inside the system. See your *Product Information Guide* for complete information about safety precautions, working inside the computer, and protecting against electrostatic discharge.

1. Turn off the system and attached peripherals, and disconnect the system from the electrical outlet.
2. Open the system. See "Opening the System" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.
3. Reseat the memory modules in their sockets. See "Installing Memory Modules" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.
4. Close the system. See "Closing the System" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.
5. Reconnect the system to the electrical outlet, and turn on the system and attached peripherals.

   If there is no memory-related beep code, the problem is resolved.

6 Turn off the system and attached peripherals, and disconnect the system from the electrical outlet.

   a Open the system.

   b Remove all memory modules from the system. See "Removing Memory Modules" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

   c Replace one of the memory modules in socket DIMM1_B.

   d Close the system.

   e Reconnect the system to the electrical outlet, and turn on the system and attached peripherals.

   f If there is no memory-related beep code, the memory module is not faulty.

   If the beep code reoccurs, the memory module is faulty and should be replaced.

7 Perform the following steps:

   a Turn off the system and attached peripherals, and disconnect the system from its electrical outlet.

   b Open the system.

   c Repeat step c through step f in step 6 for each memory module installed.

8 If you have tested all the memory modules and the problem persists, or none of the memory modules passes, the system board is faulty. See "Getting Help" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

The system starts up successfully but there are memory-related error messages.

⚠ **CAUTION: Only trained service technicians are authorized to remove the system cover and access any of the components inside the system. See your *Product Information Guide* for complete information about safety precautions, working inside the computer, and protecting against electrostatic discharge.**

1 Turn off the system and attached peripherals, and disconnect the system from the electrical outlet.

2 Open the system. See "Opening the System" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

3 Ensure that the memory modules are populated correctly. See "General Memory Module Installation Guidelines" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

   If the memory modules are populated correctly, continue to the next step.

4 Reseat the memory modules in their sockets. See "Installing Memory Modules" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

5 Close the system. See "Closing the System" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

6 Reconnect the system to the electrical outlet, and turn on the system and attached peripherals.

If there is no memory-related error message, the problem is resolved.

If the problem persists, see "Getting Help" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

There are memory-related error messages in the SEL.

1 Enter the System Setup program and disable the **Redundant Memory** option, if applicable. See "Using the System Setup Program" in your *User's Guide*.

2 Run the appropriate online diagnostic test. See "Using Server Administrator Diagnostics" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

3 Replace the memory module(s) identified by the diagnostics. See "Installing Memory Modules" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

4 Enter the System Setup program and enable the **Redundant Memory** option, if disabled in step 1.

5 Restart the system. If there are still memory-related errors in the SEL, see "Getting Help" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

System Memory Configurations

The following table of sample memory configurations updates Table 6-1 in "Installing System Components" in your *Installation and Troubleshooting Guide*.

Table 1-2. Sample Memory Configurations

Total Memory	DIMM1_A	DIMM1_B	DIMM2_A	DIMM2_B	DIMM3_A	DIMM3_B
256 MB	256 MB	none	none	none	none	none
1 GB	256 MB	256 MB	256 MB	256 MB	none	none
1 GB	512 MB	512 MB	none	none	none	none
2 GB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	none	none
2 GB	1 GB	1 GB	none	none	none	none
3 GB	1 GB	1 GB	512 MB	512 MB	none	none
3 GB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB
4 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB	none	none
4 GB	1 GB	1 GB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB	512 MB
6 GB	2 GB	2 GB	1 GB	1 GB	none	none
6 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB	1 GB
8 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB	none	none
8 GB	4 GB	4 GB	none	none	none	none
12 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB	2 GB
16 GB	4 GB	4 GB	4 GB	4 GB	none	none