

Linux

How to change speed / duplex setting of a network connection?

Well, you can do this with mii-tool or ethtool, both should be working nicely. On Debian to install those, run this:

```
aptitude install ethtool net-tools
```

After that you can check the interface status by running this command:

```
ethtool eth01
```

Should give output like this:

```
Settings for eth1:
Supported ports: [ TP ]
Supported link modes:   10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
                        1000baseT/Full
Supports auto-negotiation: Yes
Advertised link modes:  10baseT/Half 10baseT/Full
                        100baseT/Half 100baseT/Full
                        1000baseT/Full
Advertised pause frame use: No
Advertised auto-negotiation: Yes
Speed: 1000Mb/s
Duplex: Full
Port: Twisted Pair
PHYAD: 1
Transceiver: internal
Auto-negotiation: on
MDI-X: off
Supports Wake-on: pumbag
Wake-on: g
Current message level: 0x00000001 (1)
Link detected: yes
```

here the alternative with mii-tool:

```
mii-tool eth1
```

Should give output just like this:

```
eth1: negotiated 1000baseT-FD flow-control, link ok
```

So now, after we can see what is going on, remember this, before changing the network speed: if you set the network speed manually, you have to do this on both sides. So you need to change the switch network speed, or whatever your server/computer is attached too to the matching setting. Otherwise you most likely will have duplex / speed mismatches with either lead in very slow performance or the network is not working at all!

Linux

This will set the network connection into 100mbit full duplex:

```
mii-tool eth1 -F 100baseTx-FD
```

Same for ethtool:

```
ethtool -s eth1 speed 100 duplex full
```

After that check if it was really set the way you wanted, if not, you need to disable auto negotiation first:

```
ethtool -s eth1 autoneg off
```

Unique solution ID: #1136

Author: n/a

Last update: 2012-11-07 19:51