

1. Power on the host, which causes the network processor board to power on and run a boot monitor from Flash memory.
2. A device driver on the host communicates across the PCI bus with the boot monitor to load an operating system (e.g., Embedded Linux) and an initial RAM disk configuration into the network processor's memory.
3. The host signals the boot monitor to start the StrongARM.
4. When it finishes booting, the operating system runs a login process on the serial line and starts a telnet server.
5. Both the host operating system and the operating system on the StrongARM configure the PCI bus to act as an Ethernet emulator; the StrongARM uses NFS to mount two file systems, R and W, from a server running on the host.

Figure 21.3 The five steps required to boot the Intel network processor testbed. A loadable device driver on the host allows the PCI bus to emulate an Ethernet.