

Para-Virtualized Drivers for Red Hat Enterprise Linux

1.0

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This document will explain how to install , configure and troubleshoot the para-virtualized drivers for networking and storage I/O in Red Hat Enterprise Linux HVM (Hardware Virtual Machine) full-virtualized guests. It is assumed the reader is familiar with system administration tasks associated with software installation and configuration in Red Hat Enterprise Linux environment.

Para-Virtualized Drivers for Red Hat Enterprise Linux:

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Preface

1. Document Conventions

Certain words in this manual are represented in different fonts, styles, and weights. This highlighting indicates that the word is part of a specific category. The categories include the following:

Courier font

Courier font represents `commands, file names and paths, and prompts`.

When shown as below, it indicates computer output:

```
Desktop      about.html    logs          paulwesterberg.png
Mail         backupfiles  mail          reports
```

Courier font

Bold Courier font represents text that you are to type, such as: `service jonas start`

If you have to run a command as root, the root prompt (`#`) precedes the command:

```
# gconftool-2
```

italic Courier font

Italic Courier font represents a variable, such as an installation directory:

```
install_dir/bin/
```

font

Bold font represents **application programs** and **text found on a graphical interface**.

When shown like this: **OK**, it indicates a button on a graphical application interface.

Additionally, the manual uses different strategies to draw your attention to pieces of information. In order of how critical the information is to you, these items are marked as follows:



Note

A note is typically information that you need to understand the behavior of the system.



Tip

A tip is typically an alternative way of performing a task.



Important

Important information is necessary, but possibly unexpected, such as a configuration change that will not persist after a reboot.



Caution

A caution indicates an act that would violate your support agreement, such as recompiling the kernel.



Warning

A warning indicates potential data loss, as may happen when tuning hardware for maximum performance.

2. We Need Feedback!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a report in Bugzilla: <http://bugzilla.redhat.com/bugzilla/> against the product **Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux**.

When submitting a bug report, be sure to mention the manual's identifier:

Para-Virtualized_Drivers

If you have a suggestion for improving the documentation, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the section number and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily.

An Introduction to Para-Virtualized Drivers

The distributed RPM packages for the para-virtualized drivers contain storage and network device drivers for Red Hat Enterprise Linux guests. These drivers will enable high performance throughput of IO in unmodified Red Hat Enterprise Linux guest operating systems on top of a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 (or greater) host.

The supported guest operating systems are:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5

The drivers will not be supported on Red Hat Enterprise Linux guest operating systems prior to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 .

Using Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 as the virtualization platform allows the consolidation of Linux and Windows workloads on newer, more power/cooling efficient and more powerful hardware. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 (as of update 6) are aware of the underlying virtualization technology and can interact efficiently with it using specific interfaces and capabilities. This approach can achieve similar throughput and performance characteristics as compared to a bare metal system.

As this approach requires modifications in the guest operating system not all operating systems and use models can use para-virtualized virtualization. For operating systems which can not be modified the underlying virtualization infrastructure has to emulate the server hardware (CPU, Memory as well as IO devices for storage and network). Emulation for IO devices can be very slow and will be especially troubling for high-throughput disk and network subsystems. The majority of the performance loss occurs in this area.

The para-virtualized device drivers part of the distributed RPM packages bring many of the performance advantages of para-virtualized guest operating systems to unmodified operating systems because only the para-virtualized device driver (but not the rest of the operating system) is aware of the underlying virtualization platform.

After installing the para-virtualized device drivers, a disk device or network card will continue to appear as a normal, physical disk or network card to the operating system. However, now the device driver interacts directly with the virtualization platform (with no emulation) to efficiently deliver disk and network access, allowing the disk and network subsystems to operate at near native speeds even in a virtualized environment, without requiring changes to existing guest operating systems.

The para-virtualized drivers can be deployed in 32-bit and 64-bit fully-virtualized/HVM guest

operating systems. If the underlying host is running as a 64-bit platform the guest operating systems can be either 64-bit or 32-bit as well as mixing 32-bit and 64-bit guest operating systems is supported), in either case the para-virtualized drivers can be installed. On a 32-bit host only 32-bit guest operating systems can be deployed.

1. System Requirements

This section provides the requirements for para-virtualized drivers with Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

Installation.

Before you install the para-virtualized drivers the following requirements (listed below) must be met.

You will need the following RPM packages for para-virtualized drivers for each guest operating system installation. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 requires:

- `kmod-xenpv`.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 requires:

- `kmod-xenpv`,
- `modules-init-tools` (for versions prior to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.6z you require `modules-init-tools 3.1-0.pre5.3.4.el4_6.1` or greater), and
- `modversions`.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3

- `kmod-xenpv`.

Minimum host operating system version

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 or higher

Minimum guest operating system version

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 and higher
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 Update 6 and higher
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 Update 9 and higher

You require at least 50MB of free disk space in the `/lib` filesystem

Restrictions and Support

The following items must be considered before using para-virtualized drivers on Red Hat Enterprise Linux. What we support and the restrictions put upon support can be found in the sections below.

Supported Guest Operating Systems.

Support for para-virtualized drivers is available for the following operating systems and versions:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 Update 6
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 Update 9

You are supported for running a 32-bit guest operating system with para-virtualized drivers on 64 bit Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Virtualization.

The table below indicates the kernel variants supported with the para-virtualized drivers. You can use the command shown below to identify the exact kernel revision currently installed on your host. Compare the output against the table to determine if it is supported.

```
# rpm -q --queryformat '%{NAME}-%{VERSION}-%{RELEASE}.%{ARCH}\n' kernel
```

The Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 i686 and x86_64 kernel variants include Symmetric Multiprocessing(SMP), no separate SMP kernel RPM is required.

Kernel Architecture	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5
athlon	Supported		
athlon-SMP	Supported		
i32e	Supported		
i686	Supported	Supported	Supported
i686-PAE			Supported
i686-SMP	Supported	Supported	
i686-HUGEMEM	Supported	Supported	
x86_64	Supported	Supported	Supported
x86_64-SMP	Supported	Supported	
x86_64-SMP		Supported	
Itanium (IA64)			Supported

Table 2.1. Supported kernel architectures for para-virtualized drivers



Note

The table above is for guest operating systems. Hardware versions X,Y and Z on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 and above are the supported choice for the host.



Take note

Write the output of the command below down or remember it. This is the value that determines which packages and modules you need to download.

```
# rpm -q --queryformat '%{NAME}-%{VERSION}-%{RELEASE} . %{ARCH}\n'
kernel
```

Your output will look something like this:

```
kernel-2.6.18-53.1.4.el5.i686
```

The name of the kernel is xen, kernel version is 2.6.18, the release is 53.1.4.el5 and the architecture is i686. The kernel rpm should always be in the format **kernel-name-version-release.arch.rpm**.

Important Restrictions.

The guest boot device can not be located on a disk using a para-virtualized block device drivers. However, user data and applications can reside on devices using the para-virtualized block device driver.

The para-virtualized device driver needs to be installed after the successful installation of the guest operating system.

After you installed the para-virtualized drivers in a guest operating system you should only use the `xm` command to start the guests. If `xm` is not used the network interfaces (for example, `eth1`) will not get connected correctly during boot. This problem is known and the Bugzilla number is 300531. A fix is in progress. The bug connects the network interface to `qemu-dm` and subsequently limits the performance dramatically.

Installation and Configuration of para-virtualized drivers

The sections in this chapter describe how to install and configure your fully virtualized guests to run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 or above with para-virtualized drivers.

1. Common installation steps

The list below covers the high level steps common across all guest operating system versions.

1. Copy the RPM (or RPMs) corresponding to the hardware architecture for your system to a suitable location in your guest operating system. Your home directory is sufficient. If you do not know which RPM you require see the table at [Chapter 2, Restrictions and Support](#).
2. Use the `rpm` utility to install the RPM packages. The `rpm` utility will install the following four new kernel modules into
`/lib/modules/[%kversion][%kvariant]/extra/xenpv/%release:`
 - the PCI infrastructure module, `xen-platform-pci.ko`,
 - the ballooning module, `xen-balloon.ko`,
 - the virtual block device module, `xen-vbd.ko`,
 - and the virtual network device module, `xen.vnif.ko`.
3. If the guest operating does not support automatically loading the para-virtualized drivers (for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3) perform the required post-install steps to copy the drivers into the operating system specific locations.
4. Shutdown your guest operating system.
5. Reconfigure the guest operating system configuration file on the host to use the installed para-virtualized drivers.
6. Remove the “type=ioemu” entry for the network device.
7. Add any additional storage entities you want to use for the para-virtualized block device driver.
8. Restart your guest using the “`xm create YourGuestName`” command where *YourGuestName* is the name of the guest operating system.
9. Reconfigure the guest network

2. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3

This section contains detailed instructions for the para-virtualized drivers in a Red Hat Enterprise 3 guest operating system.



Please note

These packages do not support booting from a para-virtualized disk. Booting the guest operating system kernel still requires the use of the emulated IDE driver, while any other (non-system) user-level application and data disks can use the para-virtualized block device driver.

Driver Installation.

The list below covers the steps to install a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 guest with para-virtualized drivers.

1. Copy the `kmod-xenpv` rpm corresponding to your hardware architecture and kernel variant to your guest operating system.
2. Use the `rpm` utility to install the RPM packages. Make sure you have correctly identified which package you need for your guest operating system variant and architecture.

```
[root@rhel3]# rpm -ivh kmod-xenpv*
```

3. You need to perform the commands below to enable the correct and automated loading of the para-virtualized drivers. `%kvariant` is the kernel variant the para-virtualized drivers have been build against and `%release` corresponds to the release version of the para-virtualized drivers.

```
[root@rhel3]# mkdir -p /lib/modules/'uname -r'/extra/xenpv
[root@rhel3]# cp -R
/lib/modules/2.4.21-52.EL[%kvariant]/extra/xenpv/%release \
/lib/modules/'uname -r'/extra/xenpv
[root@rhel3]# cd /lib/modules/'uname -r'/extra/xenpv/%release
[root@rhel3]# insmod xen-platform-pci.o
[root@rhel3]# insmod xen-balloon.o`
[root@rhel3]# insmod xen-vbd.o
[root@rhel3]# insmod xen-vnif.o
```



Note

Warnings will be generated by `insmod` when installing the binary driver modules due to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 having **MODVERSIONS** enabled. These

warnings can be ignored.

4. Verify `/etc/modules.conf` and make sure you have an alias for `eth0` like the one below. If you are planning to configure multiple interfaces add an additional line for each interface.

```
alias eth0 xen-vnif
```

Edit `/etc/rc.local` and add the line:

```
insmod /lib/modules/$(uname -r)/extra/xenpv/%release/xen-vbd.o
```



Note

Substitute “%release” with the actual release version (for example 0.1-5.el) for the para-virtualized drivers. If you update the para-virtualized driver RPM package make sure you update the release version to the appropriate version.

5. Shutdown the virtual machine (use “`#shutdown -h now`” inside the guest).
6. Edit the guest configuration file in `/etc/xen/YourGuestsName` in the following ways:
 - Remove the “`type=ioemu`” entry from the “`vif=`” entry.
 - Add any additional disk partitions, volumes or LUNs to the guest so that they can be accessed via the para-virtualized (`xen-vbd`) disk driver.
 - For each additional physical device, LUN, partition or volume add an entry similar to the one below to the “`disk=`” section in the guest configuration file. The original “`disk=`” entry might also look like the entry below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel3_64_fv.dsk,hda,w" ]
```

- After adding any additional physical devices, LUNs, partitions or volumes to be used with the para-virtualized driver the entry should resemble the entry shown below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel3_64_fv.dsk,hda,w",  
        "tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage.dsk,xvda,w" ]
```



Note

Use "tap:aio" for the para-virtualized device if a file based image is used.

7. Boot the virtual machine using the `xm` command:

```
# xm create YourGuestName
```



Note

You must use "`xm create <virt-machine-name>`" if you are using the `virt-manager` (or `virsh`) interface the para-virtualized network driver(`xen-vnif`) will not be connected to `eth0` properly. This issue is currently a known bug, BZ 300531.



Be aware

The para-virtualized drivers are not automatically added and loaded to the system because `weak-modules` and `modversions` support is not provided with those packages. [[I am not sure if this is right, please review]] To insert the module execute the command below.

```
insmod xen-vbd.ko
```

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 requires the manual creation of the special files for the block devices which use `xen-vbd`. The steps below will cover how to create and register para-virtualized block devices.

Use the following script to create the special files after the para-virtualized block device driver is loaded.

```
#!/bin/sh
module="xvd"
mode="664"
major=`awk "\\$2==\"$module\" {print \\$1}" /proc/devices`
# < mknod for as many or few partitions on xvd disk attached to FV guest >
# change/add xvda to xvdb, xvbd, etc. for 2nd, 3rd, etc., disk added in
# in xen config file, respectively.
mknod /dev/xvdb b $major 0
mknod /dev/xvdb1 b $major 1
```



```

mknod /dev/xvdb2 b $major 2
chgrp disk /dev/xvd*
chmod $mode /dev/xvd*

```

For each additional virtual disk, increment the minor number by 16. In the example below an additional device, minor number 16, is created.

```

mknod /dev/xvdc b $major 16
mknod /dev/xvdc1 b $major 17

```

This would make the next device 32 which can be created by:

```

mknod /dev/xvdd b $major 32
mknod /dev/xvdd1 b $major 33

```

Now you should verify the partitions which you have created are available.

```

[root@rhel3]# cat /proc/partitions
major    minor    #blocks  name

   3         0     10485760  hda
   3         1      104391  hda1
   3         2     10377990  hda2
  202         0       64000  xvdb
  202         1       32000  xvdb1
  202         2       32000  xvdb2
  253         0     8257536  dm-0
  253         1     2031616  dm-1

```

In the above output, you can observe that the partitioned device “xvdb” is available to the system.

The commands below mount the new block devices to local mount points and updates the `/etc/fstab` inside the guest to mount the devices/partitions during boot.

```

[root@rhel3]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel3]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p2
[root@rhel3]# mount /dev/xvdb1 /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel3]# mount /dev/xvdb2 /mnt/pvdisk_p2

[root@rhel3]# df /mnt/pvdisk_p1
Filesystem            1K-blocks      Used    Available Use%    Mounted on
/dev/xvdb1              32000         15         31985   1% /mnt/pvdisk_p1

```

For performance reasons, when using a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 host(dom0), the "noapic" parameter should be added to the kernel boot line in your virtual guest's `/boot/grub/grub.conf` entry. Keep in mind your architecture and kernel version may be

different.

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.4.21-52.EL ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/rhel3_x86_64 rhgb  
noapic
```

A Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.2 dom0 will not need this kernel parameter for the guest.



Please note

IA64 binary RPM packages and builds are not presently available.

3. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4

This section contains detailed instructions for the para-virtualized drivers in a Red Hat Enterprise 4 guest operating system.



Please note

These packages do not support booting from a para-virtualized disk. Booting the guest operating system kernel still requires the use of the emulated IDE driver, while any other (non-system) user-level application and data disks can use the para-virtualized block device driver.

Driver Installation.

The list below covers the steps to install a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 guest with para-virtualized drivers.

1. Copy the `kmod-xenpv`, `modules-init-tools` and `modversions` rpms corresponding to your hardware architecture and kernel variant to your guest operating system.
2. Use the `rpm` utility to install the RPM packages. Make sure you have correctly identified which package you need for your guest operating system variant and architecture. An updated `module-init-tools` is required for this package, it is available with the RHEL4-6-z kernel and beyond.

```
[root@rhel4]# rpm -ivh modversions  
[root@rhel4]# rpm -Uvh module-init-tools  
[root@rhel4]# rpm -ivh kmod-xenpv*
```

**Note**

There are different packages for UP, SMP, Hugemem and architectures so make sure you have the right rpms for your kernel.

3. Execute `cat /etc/modules.conf` to verify you have an alias for `eth0` like the one below. If you are planning to configure multiple interfaces add an additional line for each interface. If it does not look like the entry below change it.

```
alias eth0 xen-vnif
```

4. Shutdown the virtual machine (use `#shutdown -h now` inside the guest).
5. Edit the guest configuration file in `/etc/xen/YourGuestsName` in the following ways:
 - Remove the `"type=ioemu"` entry from the `"vif="` entry.
 - Add any additional disk partitions, volumes or LUNs to the guest so that they can be accessed via the para-virtualized (`xen-vbd`) disk driver.
 - For each additional physical device, LUN, partition or volume add an entry similar to the one shown below to the `"disk="` section in the guest configuration file. The original `"disk="` entry might also look like the entry below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel4_64_fv.dsk,hda,w" ]
```

- After adding any additional physical devices, LUNs, partitions or volumes to be used with the para-virtualized driver the entry should resemble the entry shown below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel3_64_fv.dsk,hda,w",  
"tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage.dsk,xvda,w" ]
```

**Note**

Use `"tap:aio"` for the para-virtualized device if a file based image is used.

6. Boot the virtual machine using the `xm` command:

```
# xm create YourGuestName
```



Note

You must use "xm create <virt-machine-name>" if you are using the virt-manager (or virsh) interface the para-virtualized network driver(xen-vnif) will not be connected to eth0 properly. This issue is currently a known bug, BZ 300531.

On the first reboot of the virtual guest, kudzu will ask you to "*Keep or Delete the Realtek Network device*" and "*Configure the xen-bridge device*". You should configure the xen-bridge and delete the Realtek network device.

For performance reasons, using a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 host(dom0), the "noapic" parameter should be added to the kernel boot line in your virtual guest's /boot/grub/grub.conf entry as seen below. Keep in mind your architecture and kernel version may be different.

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.9-67.EL ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/rhel4_x86_64 rhgb
noapic
```

A Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.2 dom0 will not need this kernel parameter for the guest.

Now, verify the partitions which you have created are available.

```
[root@rhel4]# cat /proc/partitions
major    minor    #blocks  name

   3         0    10485760  hda
   3         1     104391  hda1
   3         2    10377990  hda2
  202         0     64000  xvdb
  202         1     32000  xvdb1
  202         2     32000  xvdb2
  253         0    8257536  dm-0
  253         1    2031616  dm-1
```

In the above output, you can see the partitioned device "xvdb" is available to the system.

The commands below mount the new block devices to local mount points and updates the /etc/fstab inside the guest to mount the devices/partitions during boot.

```
[root@rhel4]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel4]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p2
[root@rhel4]# mount /dev/xvdb1 /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel4]# mount /dev/xvdb2 /mnt/pvdisk_p2

[root@rhel4]# df /mnt/pvdisk_p1
```

Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/xvdb1	32000	15	31985	1%	/mnt/pvdisk_p1

**Note**

This package is not supported for RHEL4-GA through RHEL4-U2 systems and kernels.

**Also note...**

IA64 binary RPM packages and builds are not presently available.

**A handy tip**

If the `xen-vbd` driver doesn't automatically load. Issue the following command from the guest's terminal. Substitue `%release` with the correct release version for the para-virtualized drivers.

```
[root@rhel4]# insmod /lib/modules/'uname
-r' /weak-updates/xenpv/%release/xen-vbd.ko
```

4. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5

This section contains detailed instructions for the para-virtualized drivers in a Red Hat Enterprise 5 guest operating system.

**Please note**

These packages do not support booting from a para-virtualized disk. Booting the guest operating system kernel still requires the use of the emulated IDE driver, while any other (non-system) user-level application and data disks can use the para-virtualized block device driver.

Driver Installation.

The list below covers the steps to install a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 guest with para-virtualized drivers.

1. Copy the `kmod-xenpv` rpm corresponding to your hardware architecture and kernel variant to your guest operating system.
2. Use the `rpm` utility to install the RPM packages. Make sure you correctly identify which package you need for your guest operating system variant and architecture.

```
[root@rhel5]# rpm -ivh kmod-xenpv*
```

3. Issue the command below to disable automatic hardware detection inside the guest operating system

```
[root@rhel5]# chkconfig kudzu off
```

4. Execute `cat /etc/modules.conf` to verify you have an alias for `eth0` like the one below. If you are planning to configure multiple interfaces add an additional line for each interface. If it does not look like the entry below change it.

```
alias eth0 xen-vnif
```

5. Shutdown the virtual machine (use “`#shutdown -h now`” inside the guest).
6. Edit the guest configuration file in `/etc/xen/YourGuestsName` in the following ways:
 - Remove the “`type=ioemu`” entry from the “`vif=`” entry.
 - Add any additional disk partitions, volumes or LUNs to the guest so that they can be accessed via the para-virtualized (`xen-vbd`) disk driver.
 - For each additional physical device, LUN, partition or volume add an entry similar to the one shown below to the “`disk=`” section in the guest configuration file. The original “`disk=`” entry might also look like the entry below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel4_64_fv.dsk,hda,w" ]
```

- After adding any additional physical devices, LUNs, partitions or volumes to be used with the para-virtualized driver the entry should resemble the entry shown below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel3_64_fv.dsk,hda,w",  
"tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage.dsk,xvda,w" ]
```



Note

Use “`tap:aio`” for the para-virtualized device if a file based image is used.

7. Boot the virtual machine using the `xm` command:

```
# xm create YourGuestName
```



Note

You must use "`xm create <virt-machine-name>`" if you are using the `virt-manager` (or `virsh`) interface the para-virtualized network driver(`xen-vnif`) will not be connected to `eth0` properly. This issue is currently a known bug, BZ 300531.

To verify the network interface has come up after installing the para-virtualized drivers issue the following command on the guest. It should display the interface information including an assigned IP address

```
[root@rhel5]# ifconfig eth0
```

Now, verify the partitions which you have created are available.

```
[root@rhel5]# cat /proc/partitions
major minor #blocks name
 3         0      10485760 hda
 3         1       104391 hda1
 3         2      10377990 hda2
202        0        64000 xvdb
202        1        32000 xvdb1
202        2        32000 xvdb2
253        0       8257536 dm-0
253        1       2031616 dm-1
```

In the above output, you can see the partitioned device "`xvdb`" is available to the system.

The commands below mount the new block devices to local mount points and updates the `/etc/fstab` inside the guest to mount the devices/partitions during boot.

```
[root@rhel5]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel5]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_p2
[root@rhel5]# mount /dev/xvdb1 /mnt/pvdisk_p1
[root@rhel5]# mount /dev/xvdb2 /mnt/pvdisk_p2
[root@rhel5]# df /mnt/pvdisk_p1
Filesystem            1K-blocks      Used    Available Use%    Mounted on
/dev/xvdb1              32000         15         31985    1%    /mnt/pvdisk_p1
```

For performance reasons, using a Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.1 host(dom0), the "`noapic`"

parameter should be added to the kernel boot line in your virtual guest's `/boot/grub/grub.conf` entry as seen below. Keep in mind your architecture and kernel version may be different.

```
kernel /vmlinuz-2.6.9-67.EL ro root=/dev/VolGroup00/rhel5_x86_64 rhgb noapic
```

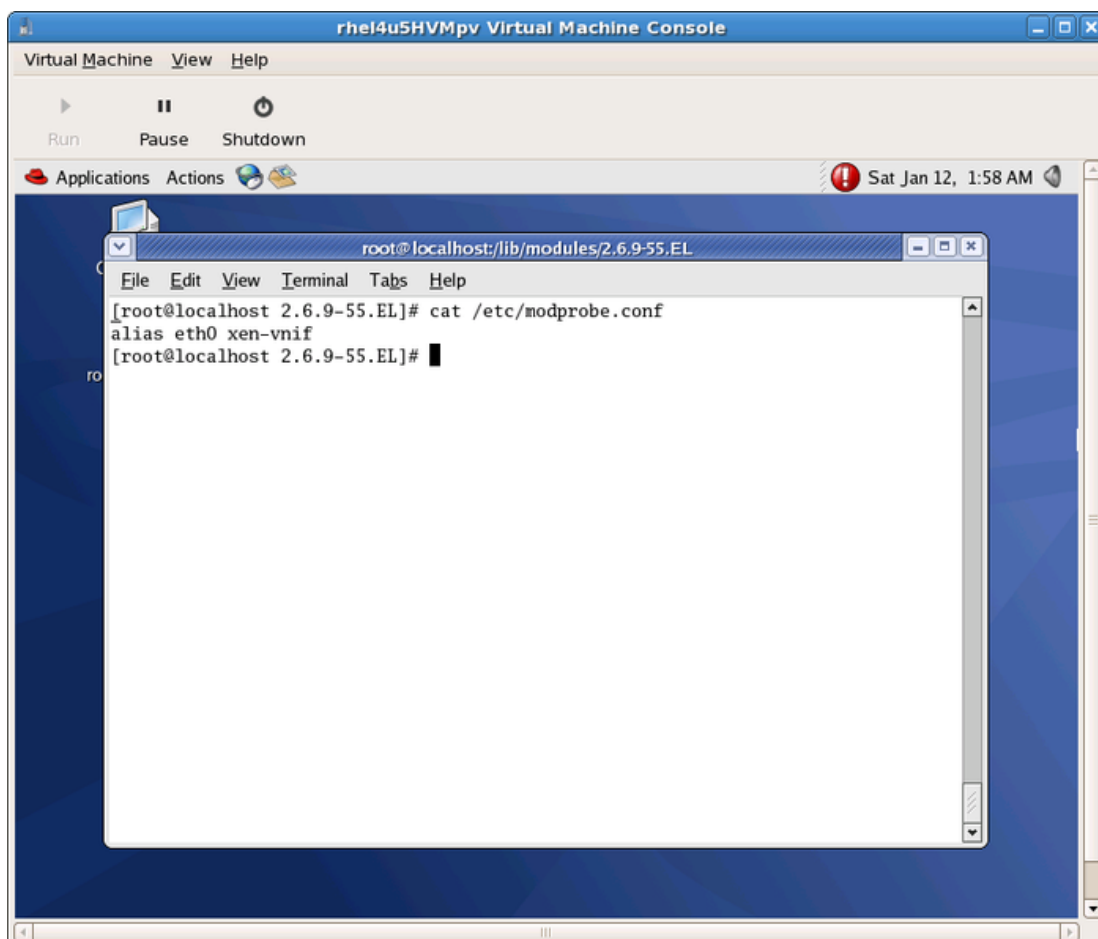
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.2 will not need this kernel parameter for the guest.

Configuring the guest network interface after loading the para-virtualized network driver

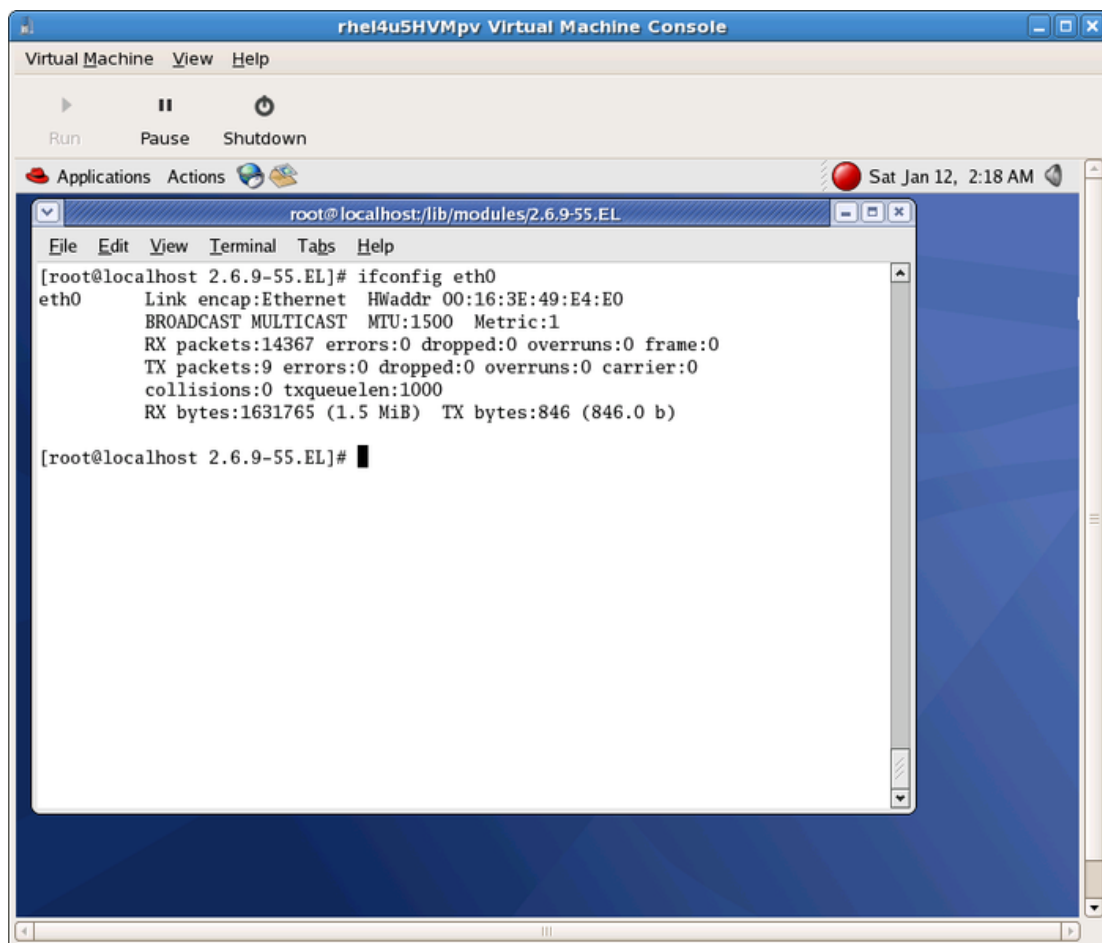
Once the para-virtualized network driver is loaded you may need to reconfigure the guest's network interface to reflect the driver and virtual ethernet card change.

Perform the following steps to reconfigure the network interface inside the guest.

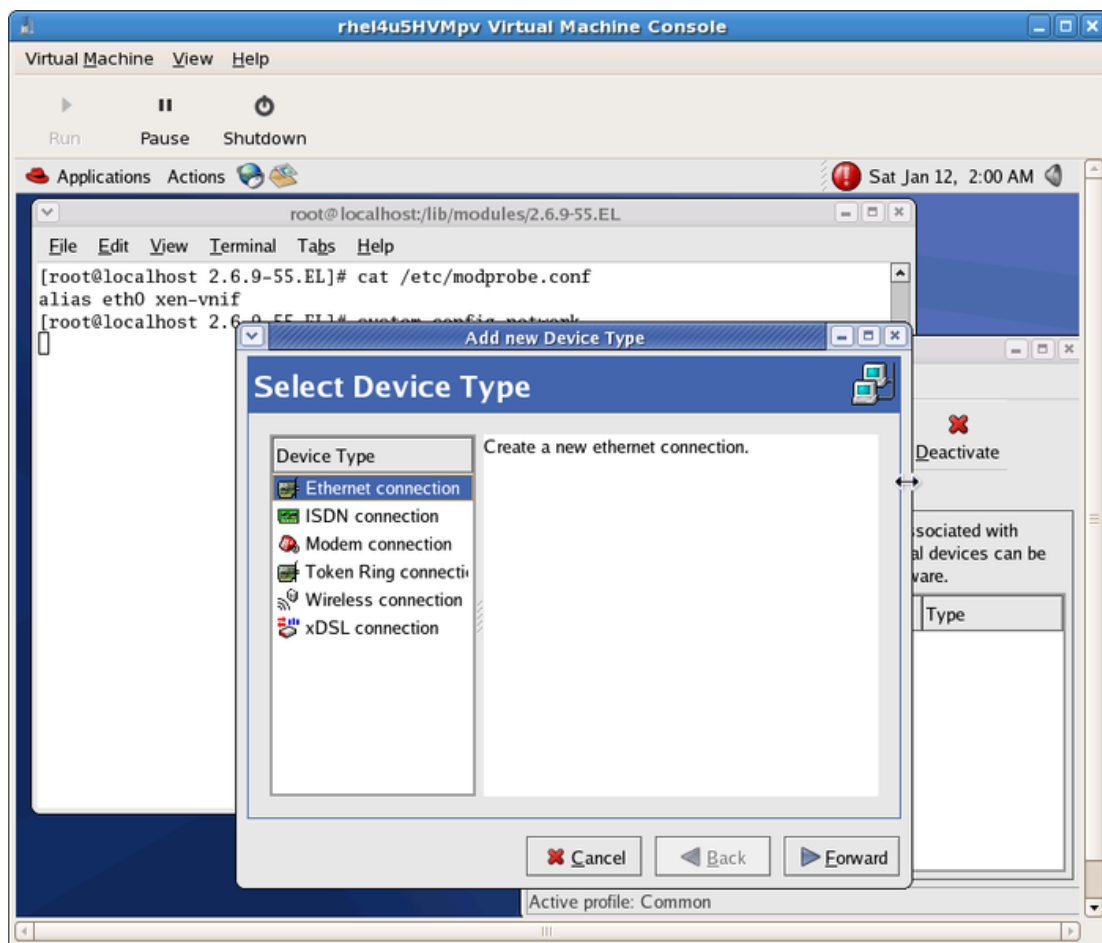
1. In `virt-manager` open the console window for the guest and log in as `root`.
2. On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 verify the file `/etc/modprobe.conf` contains the line “`alias eth0 xen-vnif`” as seen in the screenshot below.



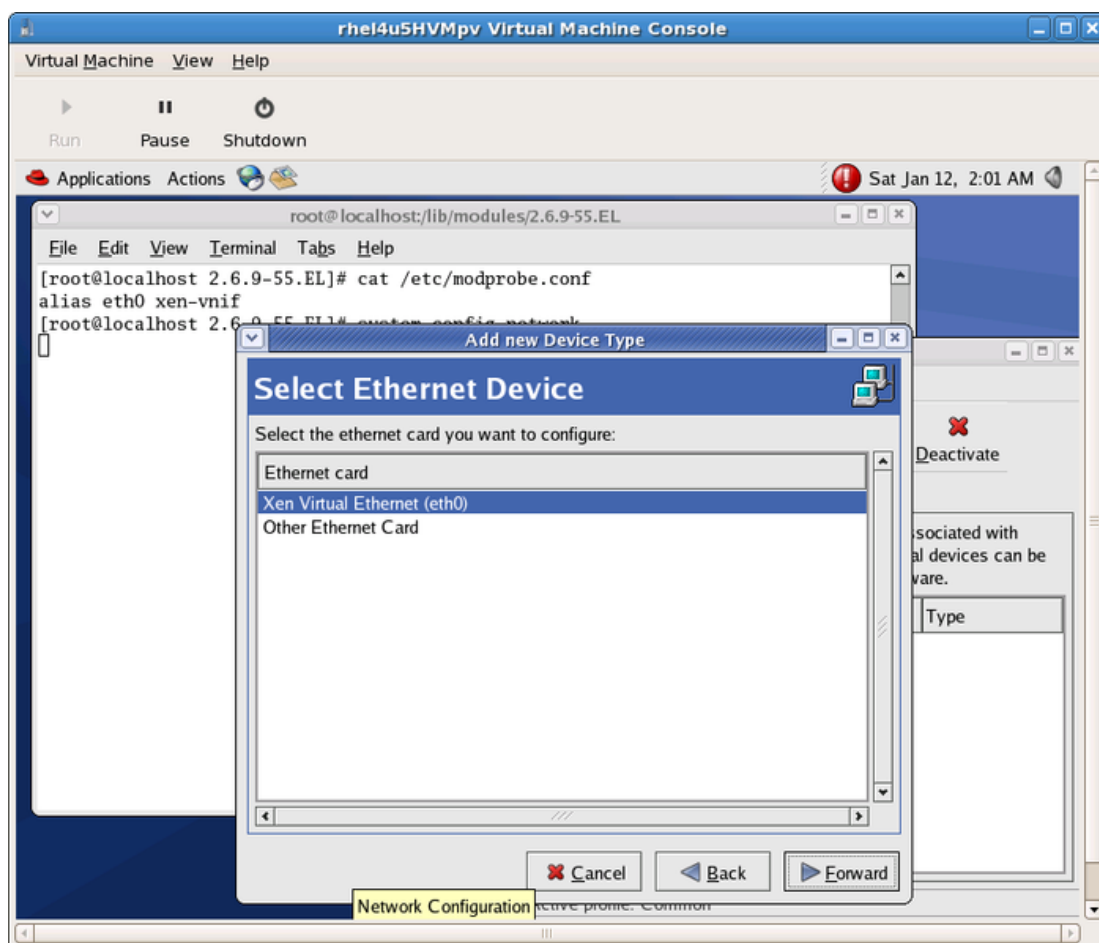
3. To display the present settings for `eth0` execute “`# ifconfig eth0`”. If you receive an error about the device not existing you should load the modules manually as outlined in [Manually loading the para-virtualized drivers](#).



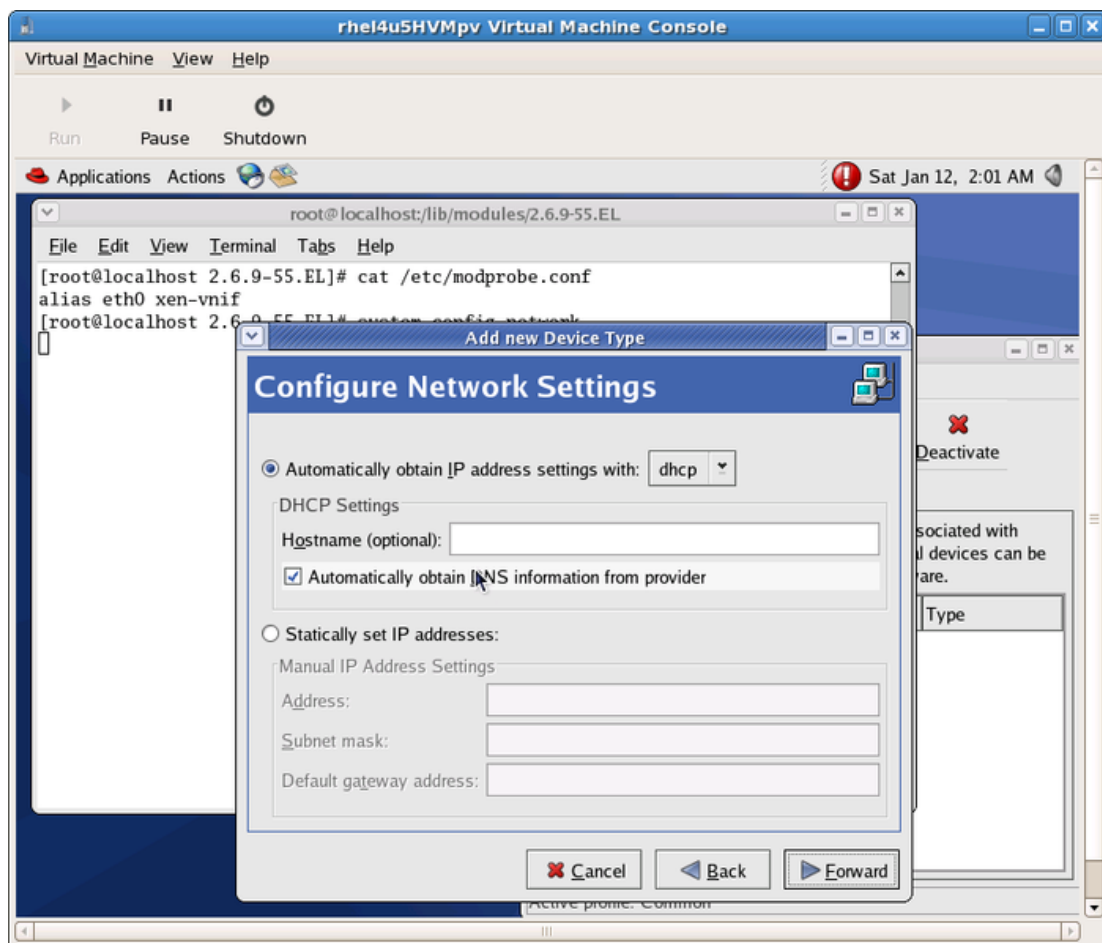
4. Start the network configuration utility(NetworkManager) with the command "# system-config-network". Click on the **"Forward"** button to start the network card configuration.



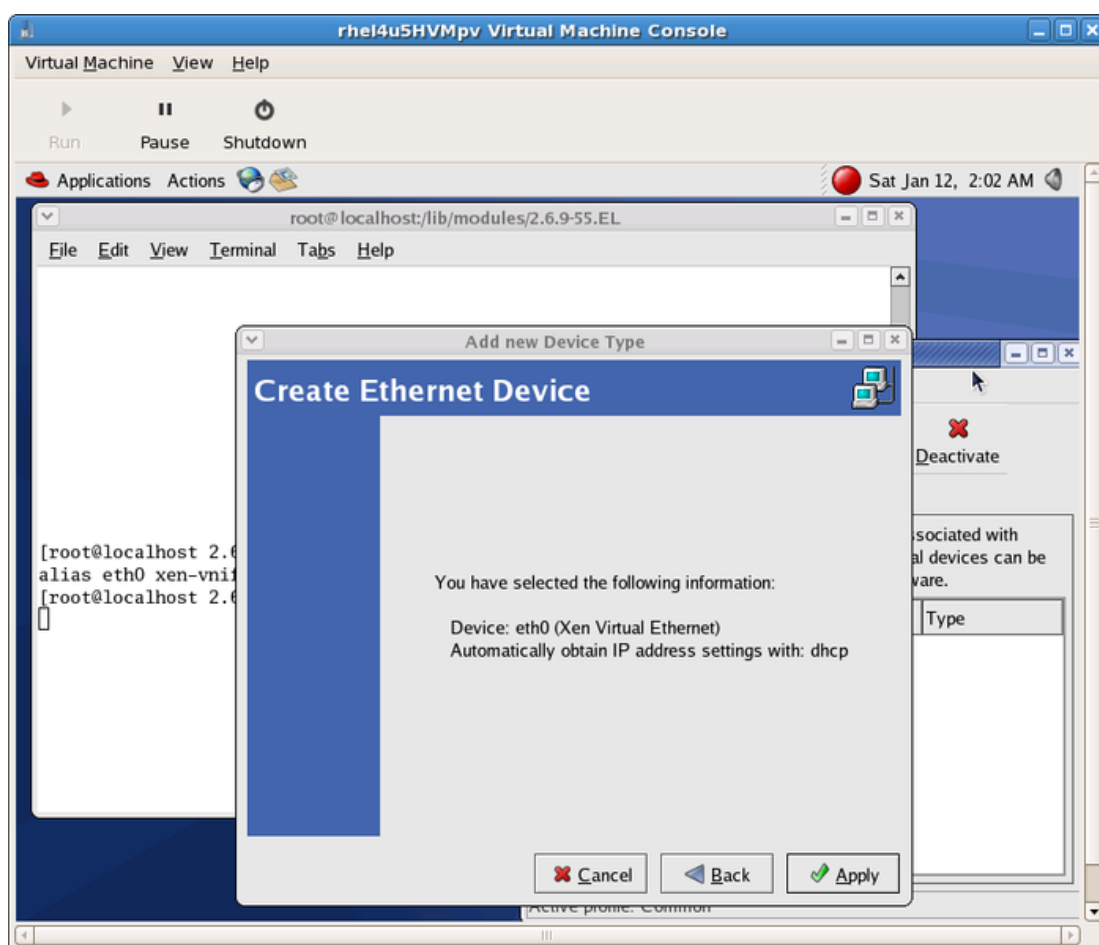
5. Select the '**Xen Virtual Ethernet Card (eth0)**' entry and click '**Forward**'.



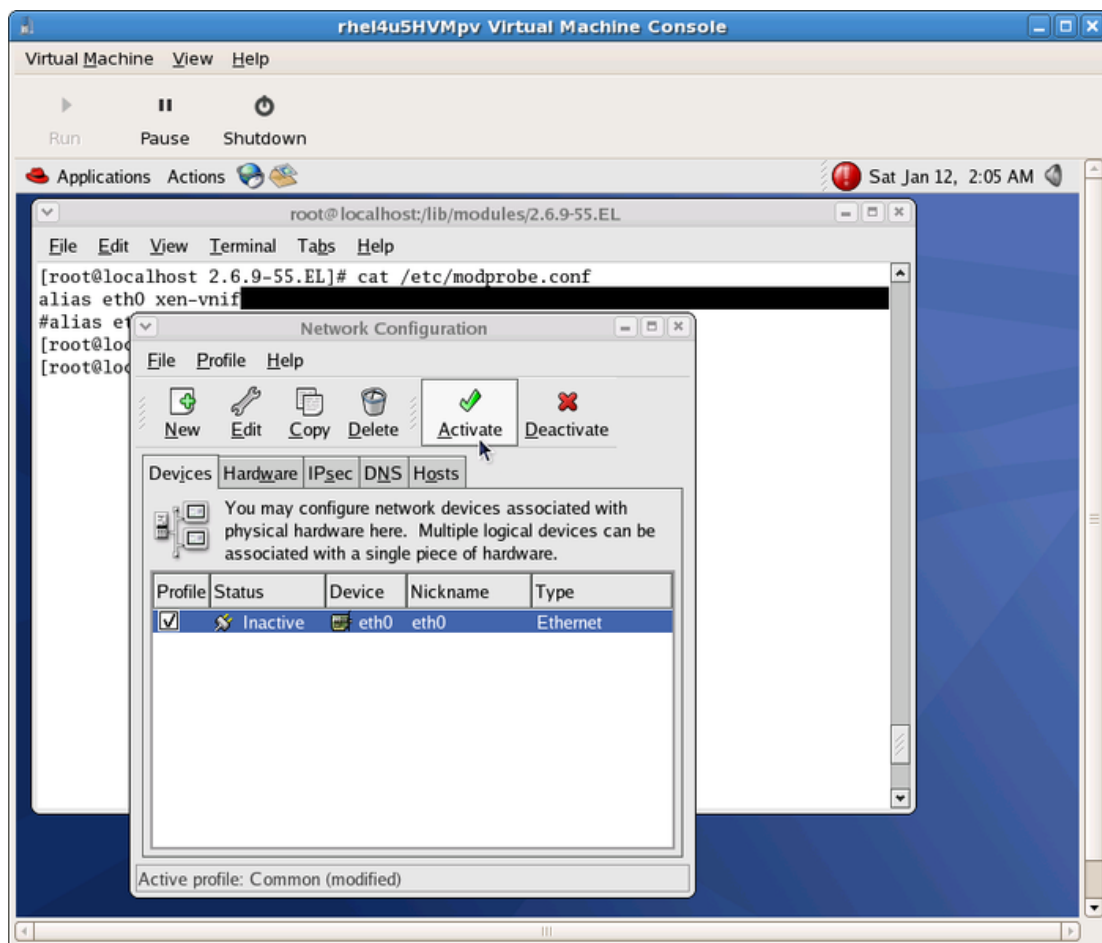
Configure the network settings as required.



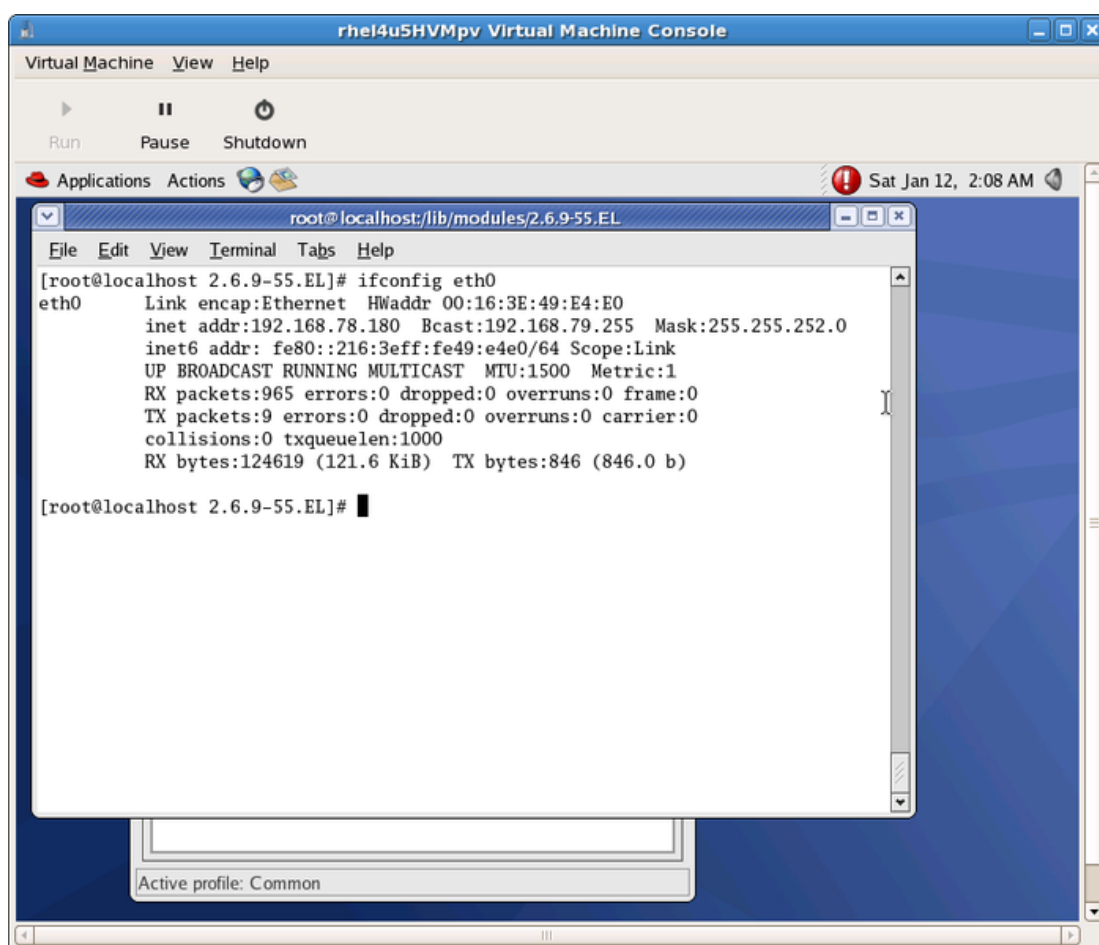
6. Complete the configuration by clicking '**Apply**'.



7. Click the '**Activate**' button to apply the new settings and restart the network.



8. You should now see the new network interface with an IP address assigned.



```
rhel4u5HVMpv Virtual Machine Console
Virtual Machine  View  Help
Run  Pause  Shutdown
Applications  Actions
Sat Jan 12, 2:08 AM

root@localhost:/lib/modules/2.6.9-55.EL
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
[root@localhost 2.6.9-55.EL]# ifconfig eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:16:3E:49:E4:E0
          inet addr:192.168.78.180  Bcast:192.168.79.255  Mask:255.255.252.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::216:3eff:fe49:e4e0/64  Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:965 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:9 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:124619 (121.6 KiB)  TX bytes:846 (846.0 b)

[root@localhost 2.6.9-55.EL]#
```

Active profile: Common

Configuring additional virtualized hardware components

This section will explain how to add additional virtual network and/or storage to a guest operating system. For more details on configuring network and storage resources on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Virtualization read the document available on [Emerging Technologies, Red Hat.com](http://et.redhat.com/~jmh/docs/Installing_RHEL5_Virt.pdf) [http://et.redhat.com/~jmh/docs/Installing_RHEL5_Virt.pdf]

1. Virtualized Network Interfaces

Perform the following steps to configure additional network devices for your guest.

Edit your guest configuration file in `/etc/xen/YourGuestName` replacing `YourGuestName` with the name of your guest.

The original entry may look like the one below.

```
vif = [ "mac=00:16:3e:2e:c5:a9,bridge=xenbr0" ]
```

Add an additional entry to the “`vif=`” section of the configuration file similar to the one seen below.

```
vif = [ "mac=00:16:3e:2e:c5:a9,bridge=xenbr0",  
        "mac=00:16:3e:2f:d5:a9,bridge=xenbr0" ]
```

Make sure you generate a unique MAC address for the new interface. You can use the command below.

```
# echo 'import virtinst.util ; print virtinst.util.randomMAC()' | python
```

After the guest has been rebooted perform the following step in the guest operating system. Verify the update has been added to your `/etc/modules.conf` in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 or `/etc/modprobe.conf` in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5. Add a new alias for each new interface you added.

```
alias eth1 xen-vnif
```

Now test that each new interface you added make sure it is available inside the guest.

```
# ifconfig eth1
```

The command above should display the properties of **eth1**, repeat the command for **eth2** if you

added a third interface, and so on.

Now you can configure the new network interfaces using `redhat-config-network` or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3 or `system-config-network` on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.

2. Virtualize Storage Devices

Perform the following steps to configure additional virtual storage devices for your guest.

Edit your guest configuration file in `/etc/xen/YourGuestName` replacing `YourGuestName` with the name of your guest. The original entry may look like the one below.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel5_64_fv.dsk,hda,w" ]
```

Add an additional entry for your new physical device, LUN, partition or volume to the “`disk=`” section of the configuration file. The storage entity the para-virtualized driver the updated entry would like the following. Note the use of “`tap:aio`” for the para-virtualized device if a file based image is used.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel5_64_fv.dsk,hda,w",  
        "tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage1.dsk,xvda,w" ]
```

If you want to add more entries just add them to the “`disk=`” section as a comma separated list



Note

You need to increment the letter for the 'xvd' device, that is for your second storage entity it would be 'xvdb' instead of 'xvda'.

```
disk = [ "file:/var/lib/xen/images/rhel5_64_fv.dsk,hda,w",  
        "tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage1.dsk,xvda,w" ],  
        "tap:aio:/var/lib/xen/images/UserStorage2.dsk,xvdb,w" ]
```

Verify the partitions have been created and are available

```
[root@rhel5]# cat /proc/partitions  
      major minor  #blocks  name  
        3      0    10485760  hda  
        3      1     104391  hda1  
        3      2    10377990  hda2  
       202      0       64000  xvda  
       202      1       64000  xvdb  
       253      0     8257536  dm-0  
       253      1     2031616  dm-1
```

In the above output you can see the partition or device “xvdb” is available to the system

Mount the new devices and disks to local mount points and update the `/etc/fstab` inside the guest to mount the devices and partitions at boot time.

```
[root@rhel5]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_xvda
[root@rhel5]# mkdir /mnt/pvdisk_xvdb
[root@rhel5]# mount /dev/xvda /mnt/pvdisk_xvda
[root@rhel5]# mount /dev/xvdb /mnt/pvdisk_xvdb
[root@rhel5]# df /mnt/pvdisk_p1
```

		Filesystem	1K-blocks	Used	Available
Use%	Mounted on				
1%	/mnt/pvdisk_xvda	/dev/xvda	64000	15	63985
1%	/mnt/pvdisk_xvdb	/dev/xvdb	64000	15	63985

Troubleshooting

This section will cover some basic troubleshooting tips and hints. The normal approach to troubleshooting, including techniques and tools, apply to a guest operating system using para-virtualized drivers. However there are some messages and tasks which are specific to guest operating systems using para-virtualized drivers.

The sections below provide methods you can use for identifying where the problems lie and how to fix them.

Verifying the para-virtualized drivers have successfully loaded.

One of the first tasks you will want to do is to verify that the drivers have actually been loaded into your system.

After the para-virtualized drivers have been installed and the guest has been rebooted you can verify that the drivers have loaded. First you should confirm the drivers have logged their loading into `/var/log/messages`

```
[root@rhel4u4]# grep -E "vif|vbd|xen" /var/log/messages
xen_mem: Initialising balloon driver
vif vif-0: 2 parsing device/vif/0/mac
vbd vbd-768: 19 xlvbd_add at /local/domain/0/backend/vbd/21/76
vbd vbd-768: 19 xlvbd_add at /local/domain/0/backend/vbd/21/76
xen-vbd: registered block device major 202
```

You can also use the `lsmod` command to list the loaded para-virtualized drivers. It should output a list containing the `xen_vnif`, `xen_vbd`, `xen_platform_pci` and `xen_balloon` modules.

```
[root@rhel4u4]# lsmod|grep xen
xen_vbd                19168  1
xen_vnif                28416  0
xen_balloon            15256  1 xen_vnif
xen_platform_pci       98520  3 xen_vbd,xen_vnif,xen_balloon,[permanent]
```

Manually loading the para-virtualized drivers.

If for some reason the para-virtualized drivers failed to load automatically during the boot process you can attempt to load them manually.

This will allow you to reconfigure network or storage entities or identify why they failed to load in the first place. The steps below should load the para-virtualized driver modules.

First, locate the para-virtualized driver modules on your system.

```
[root@rhel]# cd /lib/modules/$(uname -r)/
[root@rhel]# find . -name 'xen-*.ko' -print
```

Take note of the location and load the modules manually. Substitute {LocationofPV-drivers} with the correct location you noted from the output of the commands above.

```
[root@rhel]# insmod /lib/modules/'uname
-r'/{LocationofPV-drivers}/xen-platform-pci.ko
[root@rhel]# insmod /lib/modules/'uname
-r'/{LocationofPV-drivers}/xen-balloon.ko
[root@rhel]# insmod /lib/modules/'uname
-r'/{LocationofPV-drivers}/xen-vnif.ko
[root@rhel]# insmod /lib/modules/'uname
-r'/{LocationofPV-drivers}/xen-vbd.ko
```

Identifying available storage and partitions.

Verify the block driver is loaded and the devices and partitions are available to the guest. This can be done by executing "cat /proc/partitions" as seen below.

```
[root@rhel3]# cat /proc/partitions
major minor  #blocks  name
202     16     104857600 xvdb
3         0       8175688  hda
```

Xen Virtual Ethernet not found by network tools.

The networking tools cannot identify the '*Xen Virtual Ethernet*' networking card inside the guest operation system you should execute `cat /etc/modprobe.conf`(in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5) or `cat /etc/modules.conf`(in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3). The output should contain the line "`alias eth0 xen-vnif`" and a similar line for each additional interface. To fix this problem you will need to add the aliasing lines (for example, `alias eth0 xen-vnif`) for every para-virtualized interface for the guest.

The system still has limited throughput.

If network throughput is still limited even after installing the para-virtualized drivers and you have confirmed they are loaded correctly (see [Verifying the para-virtualized drivers have successfully loaded](#)). To fix this problem, remove the '`type=ioemu`' part of '`vif=`' line in your guest's configuration file.

What to do if the guest operating system has been booted with `virt-manager` or `virsh`.

As mentioned in the installation notes, a guest operating system with network para-virtualized drivers installed must be started using the "`# xm create GuestName`" command.

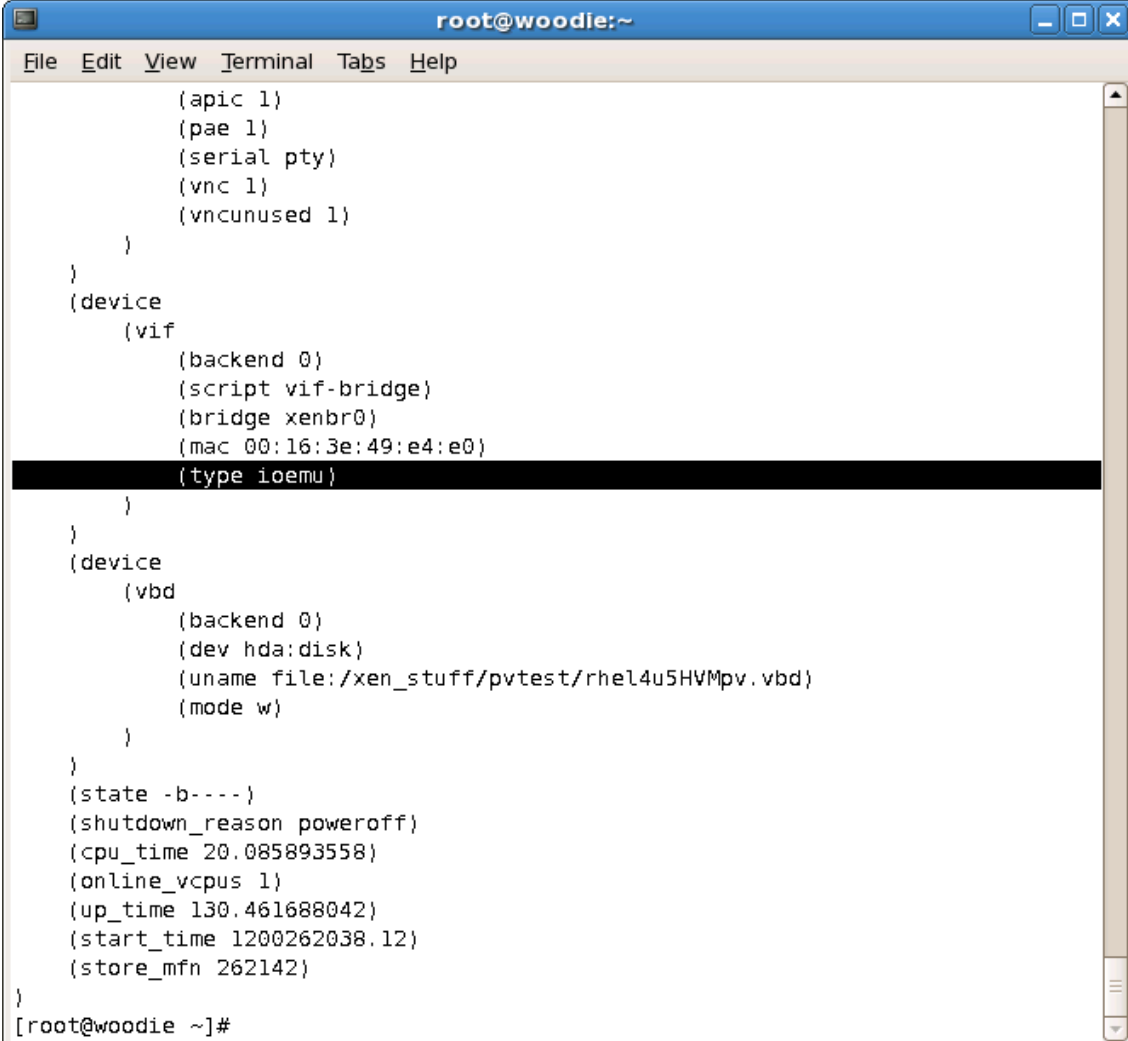
If the guest operating system has been booted using the `virt-manager`(the GUI tool) or `virsh`(the command line application) interface the boot process will detect the "new" old Realtek card. This due to the fact `libvirt`, as the underlying API to `virt-manager` and `virsh`, will always add `type=ioemu` to the networking section followed by prompting the systems

administrator to reconfigure networking inside the guest. It is recommend you interrupt the boot process (using `virt-manager`, `virsh` or `xm`) and to boot the guest using the `xm` command. In the event of the guest operating system has booted all the way to multi-user mode you will detect that there is no networking active as the backend and frontend drivers are not connected properly.

To fix this issue, shut down the guest and boot it using "`xm create`". During the boot process `kudzu` (the hardware detection process) will detect the "old" Realtek card. Simply select "**Remove Configuration**" to delete the Realtek card from the guest operating system. The guest should continue to boot and configure the network interfaces correctly.

You can identify if your guest has been booted with `virt-manager`, `virsh` or "`xm create`" using the command "`# xm list -long YourGuestName`"

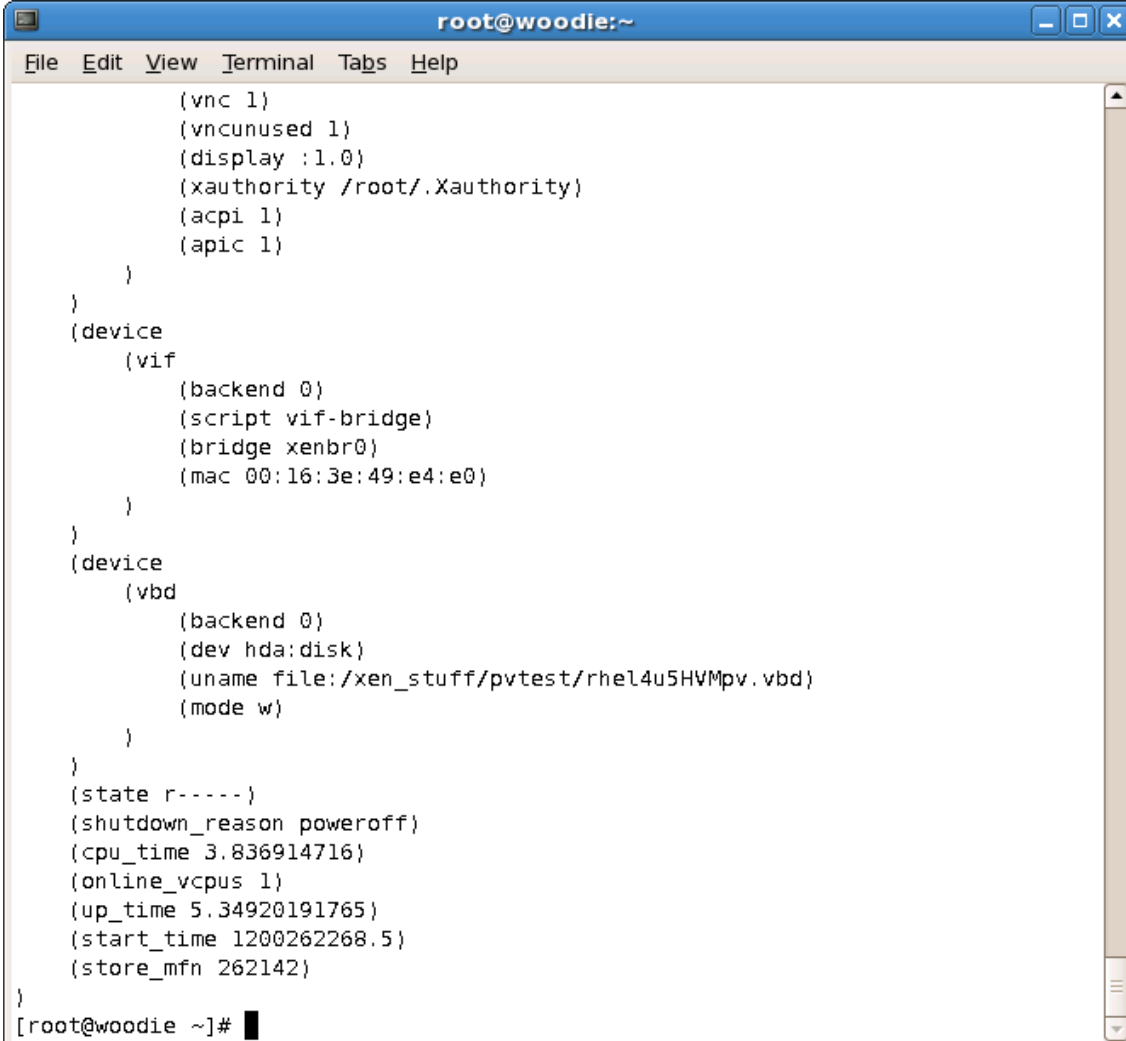
In the screenshot below you can see the entry "`ioemu`" highlighted in the "`device vif`" (networking) section. This would mean the guest was booted with `virt-manager` or `virsh` and networking is not configured correctly, that is, without the para-virtualized network driver.



```
root@woodie:~  
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help  
(apic 1}  
(pae 1}  
(serial pty}  
(vnc 1}  
(vncunused 1}  
}  
(device  
  (vif  
    (backend 0}  
    (script vif-bridge}  
    (bridge xenbr0}  
    (mac 00:16:3e:49:e4:e0}  
    (type ioemu}  
  )  
)  
(device  
  (vbd  
    (backend 0}  
    (dev hda:disk}  
    (uname file:/xen_stuff/pvtest/rhel4u5HVMpv.vbd}  
    (mode w}  
  )  
)  
(state -b-  
(shutdown_reason poweroff}  
(cpu_time 20.085893558}  
(online_vcpus 1}  
(up_time 130.461688042}  
(start_time 1200262038.12}  
(store_mfn 262142}  
)  
[root@woodie ~]#
```

In the screenshot below you can see there is no "`type ioemu`" entry in the "`device vif`" section so you can safely assume the guest has been booted with "`xm create YourGuestName`". This

means networking is configured to use the para-virtualized network driver.



```
root@woodie:~  
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help  
(vnc 1)  
(vncunused 1)  
(display :1.0)  
(xauthority /root/.Xauthority)  
(acpi 1)  
(apic 1)  
}  
(device  
  (vif  
    (backend 0)  
    (script vif-bridge)  
    (bridge xenbr0)  
    (mac 00:16:3e:49:e4:e0)  
  )  
)  
(device  
  (vbd  
    (backend 0)  
    (dev hda:disk)  
    (uname file:/xen_stuff/pvtest/rhel4u5HVMpv.vbd)  
    (mode w)  
  )  
)  
(state r-----)  
(shutdown_reason poweroff)  
(cpu_time 3.836914716)  
(online_vcpus 1)  
(up_time 5.34920191765)  
(start_time 1200262268.5)  
(store_mfn 262142)  
)  
[root@woodie ~]#
```


Rebuilding the RPM packages from source code

You may need to rebuild the RPMs to get them working properly on your system for specific architectures. Use the source RPMs provided by Red Hat.

Before compiling, the `kverrel` and `kverbase` variables in the `xenpv.spec` file must be changed to match the kernel version that binary modules are being built for. Usually, this is the value returned from `'uname -r'`.

You can then use the following command to rebuild the `kmod-xenpv` package. [[umm what commands]]

Additional Information Links

- [Red Hat](http://www.redhat.com/) [http://www.redhat.com/]
- [Virtualization Infocenter](http://www.openvirtualization.com/) [http://www.openvirtualization.com/]
- [libvirt](http://www.libvirt.org/) [http://www.libvirt.org/]
- [virt-Manager](http://virt-manager.et.redhat.com/) [http://virt-manager.et.redhat.com/]
- [Red Hat Cluster Suite](http://www.redhat.com/solutions/gfs/) [http://www.redhat.com/solutions/gfs/]
- [Red Hat Emerging Technology Group](http://et.redhat.com/) [http://et.redhat.com/]

Appendix A. Revision History

Revision History

Revision 1.0

Chris Curran

Conversion to Docbook xml and editing

