Subject: failcnt in privvmpages
Posted by iLinux85 on Wed, 31 Oct 2012 18:35:14 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

how could i fix privvmpages failcnt for the following UBC result

kmemsize	23180312	42371648	2147483646	2147483646	0
lockedpages	8189	8197	999999	999999	0
privvmpages	813490	1104963	1048576	1048576	3940
shmpages	67434	267043	524288	524288	0
numproc	142	311	999999	999999	0
physpages	246534	356916	0	2147483647	0
vmguarpages	0	0	524288	2147483647	0
oomguarpages	251168	359874	524288	2147483647	0
numtcpsock	53	173	7999992	7999992	0
numflock	22	43	999999	999999	0
numpty	1	3	500000	500000	0
numsiginfo	1	31	999999	999999	0
tcpsndbuf	1032640	2811200	214748160	396774400	0
tcprcvbuf	868352	3450496	214748160	396774400	0
othersockbuf	83840	4310528	214748160	396774400	0
dgramrcvbuf	0	443712	214748160	396774400	0
numothersock	62	206	7999992	7999992	0
dcachesize	2413004	2743012	2147483646	2147483646	0
numfile	7780	9649	23999976	23999976	0
numiptent	39	39	999999	999999	0
swappages	4634	4662	0	0	0

Subject: Re: failcnt in privvmpages
Posted by seanfulton on Sun, 11 Nov 2012 12:37:19 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

What kernel are you using?

Subject: Re: failcnt in privvmpages
Posted by iLinux85 on Mon, 12 Nov 2012 21:25:42 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Linux 2.6.18-274.7.1.el5.028stab095.1PAE #1 SMP Mon Oct 24 21:55:06 MSD 2011 i686 i686 i386 GNU/Linux

Subject: Re: failcnt in privvmpages
Posted by seanfulton on Mon, 12 Nov 2012 21:45:32 GMT
View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

If you can, upgrade to the 2.6.32 kernel series (RH6). It makes memory management very simple, just

vzctl set VEID --physpages 0:xG --save
vzctl set VEID --swappages 0:xG --save

If you can't do that, try running vzsplit. It will divide your machine into even chunks and you can tweak from there.

Just increasing privvmpages:

vzctl set VEID --privvmpages ##:## --save

is a quick fix but that setting is one of three or five that control memory and it is difficult to tweak them if you don't know what you are doing. What will happen is you will likely get things mis-aligned and then when the system gets under load you will have problems. The easiest thing to do is run RHEL6/CENTOS6/SL6--the new kernels are much, much easier to manage.

sean