Table of Contents

Preface ................................................................................................................................. v
About this document ........................................................................................................ vii
1 Introduction .................................................................................................................... 1
2 What’s New ...................................................................................................................... 3
3 Requirements and Scalability Limits .............................................................................. 5
   3.1 Engine Host Requirements ...................................................................................... 5
   3.2 KVM Host Requirements ....................................................................................... 6
   3.3 Firewall Requirements ............................................................................................ 7
      3.3.1 Engine Host Firewall Requirements ................................................................... 7
      3.3.2 Remote Component Firewall Requirements .................................................... 8
      3.3.3 KVM Host Firewall Requirements ................................................................... 9
   3.4 Storage Requirements ............................................................................................. 10
   3.5 Scalability Limits ..................................................................................................... 11
   3.6 Guest Operating System Requirements .................................................................. 11
4 Technology Preview ........................................................................................................ 13
5 Deprecated Features ....................................................................................................... 15
6 Known Issues .................................................................................................................. 17
   6.1 Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Issues ........................................................... 17
   6.2 Global Configuration Issues ................................................................................... 18
   6.3 Compute Issues ....................................................................................................... 20
   6.4 Network Issues ....................................................................................................... 25
   6.5 Storage Issues ......................................................................................................... 29
   6.6 Virtual Machine Issues ........................................................................................... 31
7 Feedback and Support ..................................................................................................... 37
Preface

The Oracle® Linux Virtualization Manager documentation provides information on installing and configuring a virtualization environment that you can use to manage compute, network and storage resources.

Audience

This document is intended for both new and existing users of Oracle® Linux Virtualization Manager. It is assumed that readers are familiar with virtualization and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

Documentation Location

The documentation for this product is available at:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/virtualization/oracle-linux-virtualization-manager/

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

- **boldface**: Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

- **italic**: Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.

- **monospace**: Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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Diversity and Inclusion

Oracle is fully committed to diversity and inclusion. Oracle respects and values having a diverse workforce that increases thought leadership and innovation. As part of our initiative to build a more inclusive culture that positively impacts our employees, customers, and partners, we are working to remove insensitive terms from our products and documentation. We are also mindful of the necessity to maintain compatibility with our customers’ existing technologies and the need to ensure continuity of service as Oracle's offerings and industry standards evolve. Because of these technical constraints, our effort to remove insensitive terms is ongoing and will take time and external cooperation.
About this document

This document is part of the documentation set for Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, which is available at https://docs.oracle.com/en/virtualization/oracle-linux-virtualization-manager/.

This documentation set comprises:

**Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Release Notes**

This document provides a summary of the new features, changes, fixed bugs, and known issues in the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager. It contains last-minute information, which may not be included in the main body of documentation.

**Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Architecture and Planning Guide**

This document provides an architectural overview of Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, prerequisites, and planning information for your environment.

**Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Getting Started Guide**

This document explains how to install, configure and get started with the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager. There is an example scenario that covers some of the basic procedures for setting up the environment, such as, adding hosts and storage, creating virtual machines, configuring networks, working with templates, and backup and restore tasks. In addition, there is information on upgrading your engine and hosts as well as deploying a self-hosted configuration.

**Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Administration Guide**

This document provides common administrative tasks for Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager. In addition, you will find information on setting up users and groups, configuring high-availability, memory and CPUs, configuring and using event notifications, configuring vCPUs and virtual memory.

In addition to the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager documentation, you can also refer to the upstream documentation:

- oVirt Documentation
- oVirt 4.3.10 Release Notes

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager is a complete solution for managing the compute, network and storage resources and the virtual machines, in enterprise-class virtualization environments.

Oracle Linux is the operating system on which Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager is installed. Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager is free to download and includes all patches and updates, under the same licensing restrictions as Oracle Linux.

The packages needed to install the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager are available from the Oracle Linux yum server at http://yum.oracle.com, and from the Oracle Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) at https://linux.oracle.com.

This release is based on the oVirt 4.3.10 release. This document is in addition to the upstream oVirt 4.3.10 Release Notes.

In addition to the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager documentation, see oVirt Documentation.
Chapter 2 What's New

The following new features are included with the Release 4.3.10 of Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.

Important
This release updates a number of rpms, such as ovirt engine and vdsms, that address a number of bug fixes and security updates.

- **Oracle Linux templates**

  Oracle provides pre-installed and pre-configured templates that allow you to deploy a fully-configured software stack. Use of Oracle Linux templates eliminates the installation and configuration costs and reduces the ongoing maintenance costs. You can import an Oracle Linux template OVA file from http://yum.oracle.com/oracle-linux-templates.html.

  For more information, see *Importing an Oracle Linux Template* in the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Administration Guide.

- **Upgrade or update path**

  You can *upgrade* Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager from Release 4.2.8 to Release 4.3.10 by upgrading your engine and KVM hosts. You can also perform an *update* from Release 4.3.6 to Release 4.3.10.

  Note
  An upgrade is considered to be a move from one Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager version to another, such as 4.2 to 4.3. If you are moving within a version, such as 4.3.x to 4.3.x, this is considered an update.

  For more information, see *Upgrade or Update Path* or *Updating the Self-Hosted Engine* in the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Getting Started Guide.

- **Support for huge pages**

  You can configure a virtual machine for high performance, so that it runs with performance metrics as close to bare metal as possible. When you choose high performance optimization, the virtual machine is configured with a set of automatic and recommended manual settings for maximum efficiency. By using huge pages, you increase the page size which reduces the page table, reduces the pressure on the Translation Lookaside Buffer cache, and improves performance.

  For more information, see *Configuring Huge Pages* in the Deployment Optimization section of the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Administration Guide.
Chapter 3 Requirements and Scalability Limits

Table of Contents

3.1 Engine Host Requirements ................................................................. 5
3.2 KVM Host Requirements ................................................................. 6
3.3 Firewall Requirements ................................................................. 7
  3.3.1 Engine Host Firewall Requirements ............................................ 7
  3.3.2 Remote Component Firewall Requirements .................................... 8
  3.3.3 KVM Host Firewall Requirements ............................................... 9
3.4 Storage Requirements ................................................................. 10
3.5 Scalability Limits ......................................................................... 10
3.6 Guest Operating System Requirements ........................................... 11

The following sections provide detailed requirements for a Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Release 4.3.10 environment as well as the scalability limitations.

3.1 Engine Host Requirements

The following are the system requirements for the host system where you want to install Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.

- Oracle Linux 7.6 (or later) with Minimal Install selected as the base environment for the installation.

  Note
  Oracle Linux 8 is currently not supported for either the Engine host or the KVM host.

- Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 5 Update 1 (or later) or Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 6

The following table identifies the specific system hardware requirements for the host system where you want to install Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.

Table 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>64-bit dual-core CPU</td>
<td>64-bit quad core or greater CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>4 GB of available system RAM</td>
<td>16 GB or greater of system RAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
If Data Warehouse is installed and if memory is being consumed by existing processes, consider using the...
### 3.2 KVM Host Requirements

The following are the minimum system requirements for Oracle Linux KVM hosts.

- Oracle Linux 7.6 (or later) with **Minimal Install** selected as the base environment for the installation.

  **Note**

  Oracle Linux 8 is currently not supported for either the Engine host or the KVM host.

  - Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 5 Update 1 (or later) or Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 6
  - 64-bit dual-core CPU

  **Recommended:** Multiple CPUs

  The CPUs must support either the Intel VT-x or the AMD AMD-V hardware virtualization extensions and the extensions must be enabled in the host's BIOS. The CPUs must also support the No eXecute flag (NX).

  - 2 GB RAM

  **Maximum Tested:** 6 TB

  The amount of RAM required varies depending on guest operating system requirements, guest application requirements, and guest memory activity and usage.
Firewall Requirements

- 1 network interface card (NIC) with bandwidth of at least 1 Gbps
  **Recommended:** 2 or more NICs with bandwidth of at least 1 Gbps

Multiple NICs are recommended so that NICs can be dedicated for network intensive activities, such as virtual machine migration.

- 60 GB of locally accessibly, writable disk space dedicated to Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, allocated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ (root)</td>
<td>30 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/boot</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/var</td>
<td>29 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about x86-based servers that are certified for Oracle Linux with UEK, see the *Hardware Certification List for Oracle Linux and Virtualization*.

**Warning**

Do not install any third-party watchdogs on your Oracle Linux KVM hosts, as they can interfere with the watchdog daemon provided by VDSM.

Do not install any other applications on the Oracle Linux KVM hosts as they may interfere with the operation of the KVM hypervisor.

For more details about system requirements and known issues with installation, see:

- *Oracle® Linux 7 Documentation*
- *Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Documentation*

### 3.3 Firewall Requirements

Before you install and configure the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager engine or any KVM hosts ensure you review the following firewall requirements.

**Note**

Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager requires IPv6 to remain enabled on the computer or virtual machine where you are running the Manager. Do not disable IPv6 on the Manager machine, even if your systems do not use it.

#### 3.3.1 Engine Host Firewall Requirements

When you run the `engine-setup` command to configure Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, you can have the Setup program automatically configure the firewall ports on the host. Use the following information if you want to manually configure firewalls.

The following ports are the default ports. The Setup program enables you to choose different ports for some of the configuration options, see *Engine Configuration Options* in the *Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Getting Started Guide*.

**Table 3.2 Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Host Firewall Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>Oracle Linux KVM hosts</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) Diagnostics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Remote Component Firewall Requirements

Some Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager components can run on separate remote hosts. Use the following information to configure the firewall on these hosts.

**Table 3.3 Remote Component Firewall Requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>External systems</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) SSH access to the Manager host for administration and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Administration Portal clients&lt;br&gt;VM Portal clients&lt;br&gt;Oracle Linux KVM hosts&lt;br&gt;REST API clients</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>HTTP access to the Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Administration Portal clients&lt;br&gt;VM Portal clients&lt;br&gt;Oracle Linux KVM hosts&lt;br&gt;REST API clients</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>HTTPS access to the Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2222</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Clients</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>SSH access to virtual machine serial consoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5432</td>
<td>TCP,UDP</td>
<td>Manager host&lt;br&gt;Data Warehouse Service&lt;br&gt;External systems</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) Connections to PostgreSQL database server&lt;br&gt;Only required if the Engine database or the Data Warehouse database run on the Manager host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6100</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Administration Portal clients&lt;br&gt;VM Portal clients</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) WebSocket proxy access to the noVNC or HTML 5 virtual machine consoles&lt;br&gt;Only required if the WebSocket proxy runs on the Manager host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7410</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>Oracle Linux KVM hosts</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) Kdump notifications&lt;br&gt;Only required if Kdump is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54323</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Administration Portal clients</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) Image I/O Proxy access to upload images&lt;br&gt;Only required if the Image I/O Proxy runs on the Manager host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KVM Host Firewall Requirements

When you add an Oracle Linux KVM host to Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, the existing firewall configuration on the host is overwritten and the required firewall ports are configured automatically.

To disable automatic firewall configuration when adding a KVM host, clear the **Automatically configure host firewall** check box under **Advanced Parameters**. Then use the following information to manually configure the firewall.

#### Table 3.4 Oracle Linux KVM Host Firewall Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>(Optional) SSH access to KVM hosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>NFS storage server</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>(Optional) NFS connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only required if you use NFS storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>(Optional) Simple network management protocol (SNMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only required if you want to send SNMP traps to external SNMP managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2223</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>SSH access to virtual machine serial consoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5900 to 6923</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Administration Portal clients VM Portal clients</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>Access to virtual machine consoles using VNC or RDP protocols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5989</td>
<td>TCP,UDP</td>
<td>Common Information Model Object Manager (CIMOM)</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>(Optional) CIMOM connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only required if you use CIMOM to monitor virtual machines running on the host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6081</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>(Optional) Open Virtual Network (OVN) connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only required if the OVN network provider is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9090</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Manager host</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>(Optional) Cockpit connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16514</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>KVM hosts</td>
<td>Virtual machine migration using <strong>libvirt</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Storage Requirements

Before you can create virtual machines, you must provision and attach storage to a data center. You can use Network File System (NFS), Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI), Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), or Gluster storage. You can also configure local storage attached directly to hosts.

Storage devices in Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager are referred to as **data domains**, which are used to store virtual hard disks, snapshots, ISO files, and templates. Every data center must have at least one data domain. Data domains cannot be shared between data centers.

For more information, see:
- *Storage* in the *Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Architecture and Planning Guide*
- *Storage* in the *Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Administration Guide*
- *Adding Storage* in the *Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager: Getting Started Guide*

### 3.5 Scalability Limits

The following table shows the limits for the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager host, Oracle Linux KVM hosts, networks, virtual machines and storage.

#### Table 3.5 Manager Host Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Servers managed by one engine</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLANs managed by one engine</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrently running virtual machines</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3.6 Oracle Linux KVM Host Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical CPUs (cores)</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>6 TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrently running virtual machines</td>
<td>600, depending on the performance of the host</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3.7 Virtual Machine Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual CPUs</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guest Operating System Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual RAM</td>
<td>2 TB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.8 Storage Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domains</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosts per domain</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical volumes per block domain</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNs per block domain</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk size</td>
<td>500 TiB (limited to 8 TiB by default)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Guest Operating System Requirements

There are several guest operating systems you can use to configure a KVM host for use with Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.

For detailed information on the supported guest operating systems, see the Oracle® Linux: KVM User’s Guide.
Chapter 4 Technology Preview

The following features of Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager are currently still under development, but are made available for testing and evaluation purposes:

**Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager**

- Automate configuring of Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager using the Ansible roles provided in the `ovirt-ansible-roles` package.
- Data warehouse service and history database and engine database installation or migration to a separate host.
- Full sampling scale for data warehouse.
- Dashboard migration to a separate host.
- Additional functionality to the Admin Portal through custom user interface plugins.
- External providers that provide external resources to Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.
- The `ovirt-engine-rename` command (the oVirt Engine Rename Tool) changes the fully qualified DNS name of Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.
- The `engine-config` command (the Engine Configuration Tool) changes to global configuration settings for Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.
- USB Filter Editor used to create the `usbfilter.txt` policy file for filtering USB devices on Windows client devices.
- Quotas and service level agreements to control access to resources.
- Custom hooks to extend the functionality of the host agent (VDSM).
- Configuring additional internal local user domains for Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.
- External directory server apart from Active Directory and OpenLDAP Standard Schema (options 3 and 9 when you use the `ovirt-engine-extension-aaa-ldap-setup` command).
- Users log in automatically to the Administration Portal or VM Portal using the credentials obtained from a Kerberos or LDAP server (single sign-on).
- moVirt Android client for the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager.

**Compute**

- CPU quality of service (QoS) entries to control the amount processing capability virtual machines can access on hosts.
- Trusted compute pools to deploy virtual machines on clusters that use Intel Trusted Execution Technology (Intel TXT).
- Existing Gluster storage cluster.
- GPU passthrough that attaches host GPUs directly to virtual machines.
Network

- Host network interfaces configured to use `ethtool` or Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) custom properties.
- PCI network cards attached directly to virtual machines (PCI passthrough or SR-IOV).
- Network bonds that use bond modes 0 (round-robin policy), 2 (XOR policy), 3 (broadcast policy), and 5 (adaptive transmit load balancing policy).
- Host quality of service entries that to control the bandwidth a logical network uses on a physical interface.
- Virtual machine quality of service entries to control the input/output of VNICs.
- External network providers, including the Open Virtual network (OVN) provider.
- Network security groups provided by the OpenStack Neutron service.
- Networks and interfaces managed with the Cisco Unified Computing System (UCS).

Storage

- Wipe after delete functionality to zero out used blocks in virtual disks.
- Storage quality of service (QoS) entries to control the maximum throughput and I/O operations for virtual disks in a storage domain.
- Disk profiles to define the maximum throughput and I/O for virtual disks in a storage domain.

Virtual Machines (Guests)

- Seal and automate the initialization of Windows guests using `sysprep`.
- Automatic installs of guest additions in Windows guests using the Application Provisioning Tool (APT).
- User log in automatically to virtual machines using their Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager credentials (single sign-on).
- User log in automatically to virtual machines using the credentials obtained from a Kerberos or LDAP server (single sign-on).
- Host devices directly attached to virtual machines, including SCSI devices such as disks, PCI devices such as NICs and GPUs, and USB devices such as webcams (passthrough or SR-IOV).
- Virtual machine authentication using smart cards on client devices (smart card authentication).
- Multiple displays with virtual machines.
- Remote access to USB devices on Windows client devices using the `usbdk` driver (USB redirection).
- Virtual NUMA nodes configured on virtual machines and pinned them to NUMA nodes on a physical host.
- SAP monitoring in virtual machines enabled through the Administration Portal.
Chapter 5 Deprecated Features

The following features are marked as deprecated in the upstream release and may be removed in a future release.

- **Log Collector Analyzer Tool.** The Log Collector Analyzer Tool (`ovirt-log-collector-analyzer`) is a command-line tool that analyzes and reports on the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager environment.

- **Export Storage Domains.** Export domains are temporary storage repositories that are used to copy and move images between data centers and Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager environments. Use data domains instead.

- **ISO Storage Domains.** ISO domains store ISO files which you can attach to virtual machines and use to install and boot operating systems and applications. Use data domains instead.

- **ISO Uploader Tool.** The ISO Uploader Tool (`engine-iso-uploader`) is a command-line tool for uploading ISO images to an ISO storage domain. Use the Administration Portal or the REST API to upload ISO images to data domains instead.

- **ovirt-shell Command Line Interface.** The `ovirt-shell` command line interface has not been updated to support any new features added to the upstream release since version 4.0. For automation purposes, either use the REST API or another tool such as Ansible.

- **USB Clerk.** USB Clerk is a service that is able to install and uninstall USB drivers in Windows virtual machines. Use the `usbdk` driver instead.

- **FAILED_QUERIES_NOTIFICATION_RECIPIENTS Variable.** In the event notifications configuration file (`/usr/share/ovirt-engine/services/ovirt-engine-notifier/ovirt-engine-notifier.conf`), the `FAILED_QUERIES_NOTIFICATION_RECIPIENTS` variable is deprecated. Use the `FILTER` variable instead.
Chapter 6 Known Issues

Table of Contents

6.1 Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Issues ................................................. 17
6.2 Global Configuration Issues ............................................................................. 18
6.3 Compute Issues ................................................................................................. 20
6.4 Network Issues .................................................................................................. 25
6.5 Storage Issues .................................................................................................... 29
6.6 Virtual Machine Issues ....................................................................................... 31

In addition to the known issues for Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Release 4.3.10 listed here, you should also check the following documents:

• The upstream oVirt 4.3.10 Release Notes.

• Oracle® Linux 7: Release Notes for Oracle Linux 7

• Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel: Release Notes for Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 5

• Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel: Release Notes for Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 6

6.1 Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Issues

Unable to Log in to Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Using the Host IP Address

If you access Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager using the host IP address, you see the following message and you are not able to log in:

The FQDN used to access the system is not a valid engine FQDN.
You must access the system using the engine FQDN or one of the engine alternate FQDNs.

Solution: Only use the fully qualified domain name to access Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager. Proper hostname resolution must be in place.

Bug: 29062264

Setup Scripts for Active Domain Restrict Users to Verify for Root AD Forest and Not a Specific Subdomain

When attempting to configure authentication using the ovirt-engine-extension-aaa-ldap extension, you can add only the forest domain for authentication. When attempting to use the subdomain, you see the following warning and error messages:

[ INFO ] Resolving Global Catalog SRV record for subdomain1.mydomain.domain.local
[WARNING] Cannot resolve Global Catalog SRV record for subdomain1.mydomain.domain.local. Please check you have entered correct Active Directory forest name and check that forest is resolvable by your system DNS servers
[ ERROR ] Failed to execute stage 'Environment customization': Active Directory forest is not resolvable, please make sure you've entered correct forest name. If for some reason you can't use forest and you need some special configuration instead, please refer to examples
Active Directory Profile Missing After Restoring the Engine

When restoring from a backup to a fresh installation of the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, the Active Directory profile is missing.

Solution: Perform the following steps:

1. Reinstall the `ovirt-engine-extension-aaa-ldap-setup` package:

   ```
   # yum install ovirt-engine-extension-aaa-ldap-setup
   ```

2. Restart the Manager.

   ```
   # service ovirt-engine restart
   ```

3. Add the IP address of the Active Directory to the `/etc/host` and `/etc/resolve.conf` files, respectively.

   Bug: 29410228

Removed Storage Domains Are Still Shown in the Dashboard

After you remove a storage domain, it is still shown in the Dashboard.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29494264

Unable to Set up a Connection to an OpenLDAP Directory

When you use `ovirt-engine-extension-aaa-ldap` extension to set up a connection to an OpenLDAP server (option 9 - OpenLDAP Standard Schema), the setup fails because you are unable to authenticate to the directory server.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior. Issue also occurs in the upstream oVirt release.

Bug: 29525988

6.2 Global Configuration Issues

Virtual Machine Started on KVM Host Whose Virtual Machine Count Exceeds the HighVirtualMachineCount Property Set for an Evenly_Distributed Scheduling Policy

A virtual machine started on a KVM host whose virtual machine count exceeded the number of virtual machines set in the `HighVMCount` property for an Evenly_Distributed scheduling policy. Based on the scheduling policy configured in this scenario, load balancing should have been triggered and this virtual machine should have started on another KVM host in the cluster.
Virtual Machine Can Be Started on a KVM Host Whose CPU Utilization Exceeds the HighUtilization Property Set for an Evenly_Distributed Scheduling Policy

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29168788

Virtual Machine Can Be Started on a KVM Host Whose CPU Utilization Exceeds the HighUtilization Property Set for an Evenly_Distributed Scheduling Policy

In a 3-host cluster where only one host is active (the other two hosts are in Maintenance mode), 5 virtual machines are created by importing OVA files. An Evenly_Distributed scheduling policy is configured with the HighUtilization property set to 50. When the CPU utilization exceed 50% on the KVM host and a virtual machine is started, the virtual machine should fail to startup; however, the virtual machine is starting up on the KVM host in this scenario.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29171712

CPU Load Not Evenly Load Balanced for an Evenly_Distributed Scheduling Policy

In a 3-host cluster where an Evenly_Distributed scheduling policy is configured with the HighUtilization property set to 50 and the CPUOverCommitDuration set to 1, CPU load did not evenly distribute across the KVM hosts in the cluster. In this scenario, virtual machines did not migrate that should have been migrated due to load balancing based on the configured scheduling policy.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29172270

Power_Saving Scheduling Policy Not Shutting Down Any of the KVM Hosts in a Cluster with CPU Utilization Less Than 20%

In a cluster with 3 running KVM hosts and with 4 running virtual machines, a Power_Savings scheduling policy is configured with the EnableAutomaticHostPowerManagement property set to true when the CPU and memory is found to be low on the KVM hosts. After this policy is set, the KVM hosts are not being shutdown and the virtual machines are not being migrated, even though the CPU utilization is less than 20%. Given the configured Power_Savings scheduling policy for this scenario, some of the hosts should have been shutdown.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29418541

Virtual Machine Not Migrating After Exceeding the MaxFreeMemoryForOverUtilized Property Value for a Power_Savings Scheduling Policy

A virtual machine is observed not migrating to another KVM host in a cluster that has enough free memory when the virtual machine exceeds the value set for the MaxFreeMemoryForOverUtilized property of a Power_Savings scheduling policy.
MinFreeMemoryForUnderUtilized Property Not Working for Evenly_Distributed and Power_Savings Scheduling Policies

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29419399

MinFreeMemoryForUnderUtilized Property Not Working for Evenly_Distributed and Power_Savings Scheduling Policies

In a cluster with 3 active hosts where there are 4 running virtual machines (3 virtual machines running on one of the hosts and 1 virtual machine running on another one of the hosts), an Evenly_Distributed policy is configured with a value set for the MinFreeMemoryForUnderUtilized property. The virtual machines in this environment then exceed the MinFreeMemoryForUnderUtilized property value set for the policy, but neither the KVM hosts are shutdown nor are the virtual machines migrated in this scenario.

The policy is then changed to a Power_Savings scheduling policy and the MinFreeMemoryForUnderUtilized property is changed to the same value as previously set for the Evenly_Distributed scheduling policy, and again it is observed that neither the KVM hosts are shutdown nor the virtual machines are migrated when this property value is exceeded.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29425062

MacPoolAdmin Role Is Available Only for System-Level Users

Although the MacPoolAdmin role can be assigned to users of different levels (for example, System, Data Center, Cluster, and so on), only users who are given this role at the System level are actually able to perform MacPoolAdmin tasks on the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager, such as creating, editing, or deleting MAC address pools.

Solution: If a user requires MacPoolAdmin privileges, ensure that the user is assigned the MacPoolAdmin role at the System level on the Manager.

Bug: 29534106

6.3 Compute Issues

KVM Host Under the Control of an Engine Host Can Be Accidentally Added to Another Manager Host Without Validation of Its Current State

When an KVM host is already deployed on a Manager host, you can add this KVM host to another Manager host, causing this Manager host to take the KVM host away from the original owning Manager host. Adding a KVM host that is already under the control of a Manager host is highly not recommended, but it can be done by accident. In this event, the KVM host that resides on the original owning Manager host changes to a status of Nonresponsive and all virtual machines running on it change to a status of Unknown. When you attempt to put the nonresponsive host into Maintenance mode, the following error message is generated:

Error while executing action: Cannot switch Host to Maintenance mode.
Host still has running VMs on it and is in Non Responsive state.

Solution: For information about the workaround for this issue, refer to the related issue Removing a Stolen, Defunct, Nonresponsive, or Destroyed KVM Host.

Bug: 29127349
Duplicate KVM Host Cannot Be Moved into Maintenance Mode After Host Addition Fails

If you add a KVM host that is running virtual machines to the Manager host and you attempt to add the same KVM host using a different host name (either IP address or FQDN), the Manager host fails to add this KVM host. When you try moving the failed KVM host into Maintenance mode to remove it from the Manager, it causes the KVM host to be stuck in Preparing for Maintenance mode.

**Solution:** Migrate all virtual machines that are UP on the running KVM host to a different KVM host in the cluster. Doing that changes the status on the failed KVM host to Maintenance mode. You can then remove the KVM host.

**Bug:** 29127707

SSH Connection Hangs When Adding a New KVM Host with Firewalld Disabled to the Engine

SSH Connection hangs when adding a new KVM host with firewalld disabled to the Manager.

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior. The SSH connection is eventually restored after some delay.

**Bug:** 29135914

Bridge Is Not Cleaned When Undeploying and Removing a KVM Host

After a KVM host is undeployed and removed from the Manager host, the previous bridges are not cleaned on the KVM host.

**Solution:** Networking resources should be manually removed or cleaned after removing the KVM host from the Manager host, and the default management network, ovirtmgmt, should not be modified.

A tool is available upstream that you can use to remove the networks that are configured by VDSM from a KVM host. For more information, refer to https://gerrit.ovirt.org/#/c/79495/.

**Bug:** 29167000

Creating a New Cluster in a Non-Default Data Center Without a Management Network Causes Dialog Box to Hang and Generates Uncaught Exception in UI Log

The steps to reproduce this issue are as follows:

1. Create a new data center with the default settings.
2. Click **Configure Later** when prompted on the **Data Center - Guide Me** dialog box.
3. Create a new cluster by adding the cluster to the new data center, giving the cluster a new name but leaving the **Management Network** blank.
4. Click **OK**.

**Note**

By default, the Manager adds the ovirtmgmt management network as the Management Network. This field can only be left blank if this management...
network has been removed and no other management networks have been created. This issue occurs only if the Management Network field is left blank.

The dialog box then hangs, but there are no error messages that are generated in the engine.log file; however, an uncaught exception is generated in the ui.log file.

After this issue is encountered, each time the new data center is clicked, a UI exception is generated. It is also observed that the new data center could be removed, even though the new cluster and a host in this data center still reside on this Manager.

**Solution:** If you encounter this issue, there are two possible workarounds:

- Close the dialog box, delete the data center, and create a new data center. Creating a new data center brings back the ovirtmgmt management network.
  
  Or:

- Close the dialog box, create a new network in this data center, and when creating the new cluster, select this new network as the management network.

**Bug:** 29385759

**Incomplete Error Message Stopping a KVM Host**

This issue is seen with a KVM host whose Status is Unassigned. The steps to reproduce the issue are as follows:

1. Go to Compute and then click Hosts.

2. On the Hosts pane, click Management and from the drop-down list select Stop.

   The following incomplete Operation Canceled error message is generated:

   Error while executing action

   Although this error message is incomplete, it is accurate; however, the message does not provide a workaround.

   **Solution:** The Status of the KVM host must be UP before you can stop the KVM host. Try setting the KVM host to Maintenance mode and then stopping it. If this does not work, you must log in to the KVM host, resolve the issue, and bring it back up.

   **Bug:** 29298704

**Host Console Indicates KVM Host Is Registered on the Engine Host After Its Removal**

The Host Console indicates that an KVM host is still registered on the Manager host after it has been removed from the Manager host. This issue is observed in the following scenario.

1. Remove the KVM host by using the Manager as follows:
   
   a. On the Hosts pane, put the KVM host in Maintenance mode by clicking Management and then selecting Maintenance from the drop-down list.

   b. Click Installation and then select Reinstall from the drop-down list.
c. Click **Hosted Engine** and then select **Undeploy** from the drop-down list.
d. Click **OK**.
e. Then set the KVM host to **Maintenance** mode again and click **Remove** to open the **Remove Host(s)** confirmation window and click **OK**.

2. Open the Host Console.
3. Go to **Virtualization** and then click **Hosted Engine**.

   The **Host Engine Setup** screen indicates that the system is already registered to the removed KVM host.

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior.

**Bug:** 29444179

### Removing a Stolen, Defunct, Nonresponsive, or Destroyed KVM Host

A KVM host that is under the control of a Manager host can be taken over by another Manager host. See also [KVM Host Under the Control of a Engine Host Can Be Accidentally Added to Another Manager Host Without Validation of Its Current State](#).

For example, a KVM host that is already in use by a Manager host can be added as a **New Host** by a different Manager host. In this scenario, the original Manager is unable to communicate with its KVM host. Because the KVM host has a running a virtual machine, attempts to put the host into **Maintenance** mode are rejected with the following error message:

```
Host still has running VMs on it, and is Non responsive state
```

**Solution:** There are two available methods for handling this situation:

- Method to resolve the issue of a host being taken over by another Manager host.
- Method to remove a KVM host that has become permanently nonfunctional.

### Method to Resolve the Issue of a Host Being Taking Over by Another Engine Host

When the new Manager host takes over the KVM host, the following symptoms are observed:

- On the original owning Manager host, the KVM host shows a status of **Connecting** and the virtual machines show up as running.
- On the new Manager host, copies of the virtual machines show up as **external_vm-name** and they are running.

Perform the following steps:

1. Power off the KVM host.

   After powering off the KVM host, the following events occur:

   - The KVM host eventually goes into a status of **NonResponsive** on both Manager hosts.
   - The virtual machines go into a status of **Unknown** on both Manager hosts.
Removing a Stolen, Defunct, Nonresponsive, or Destroyed KVM Host

• The following events are triggered for this KVM host on both Manager hosts: Handling non responsive Host host-name.

2. Wait for these events to fail.

On both Manager hosts, perform the following steps:

1. Click More Actions and select Confirm Host has been Rebooted from the drop-down list.

2. Select the Confirm Operation checkbox and click OK.

   This action causes the virtual machines to be marked as Down on the Managers and the host to display a value of 0 under the Virtual Machines column. The virtual machines may now be migrated by the old manager to another host if that is permitted by the Migration Mode settings of the virtual machines.

3. Set the KVM host to Maintenance mode.

Then, on the new Manager host, perform the following steps:

1. Remove the virtual machine copies.

2. Remove the KVM host.

When the KVM host comes back up, SSH to it and remove all authorized keys.

   # rm /root/.ssh/authorized_keys*

Then, on the original owning Manager host, reinstall the KVM host using password authentication (for simplicity).

Note

If the installation fails on the setup due to network issues causing the KVM host to go into a NonResponsive status on the Manager host, set the KVM host back to Maintenance mode and reinstall it with an SSH key.

Method to Remove a KVM Host That Has Become Permanently Nonfunctional

Assuming the Manager host shows the KVM host status as Nonresponsive, the following symptoms are observed:

• The virtual machines that were running on the KVM host show a status of Unknown.

• The following events are generated on the Manager host for this KVM host:

   Handling non responsive Host host-name

   These events eventually fail.

Perform the following steps:

1. Click More Actions and select Confirm Host has been Rebooted from the drop-down list.

2. Select the Confirm Operation checkbox and click OK.

   This action causes the virtual machines to be shutdown and the host to display a value of 0 under the Virtual Machines column.
3. Set the KVM host to Maintenance mode.
4. Remove the KVM host.

For more information about these methods, refer to Doc ID 2540819.1 in the Oracle Support Knowledge Base.

Bug: 29685904

6.4 Network Issues

MAC Address Displayed on the Engine for the Non-Primary Subordinate Port of a Bond Not Synchronized With KVM Host

After a bond is created on an KVM host with 2 subordinate ports, the MAC address of the non-primary subordinate port is changed to be the same as the primary subordinate port on the KVM host, but the Manager continues to display the previous MAC address of the subordinate port.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29049447

Engine Does Not Update the IP Address of a Virtual Machine When Switching the Virtual Machine Network for a Running Virtual Machine

In a scenario where a virtual machine is running with one VNIC interface connected to a VM network, it is observed that the Manager allows the user to change the VNIC interface for the running virtual machine to a different VM network. This action causes the virtual machine to lose its VM network and to become inaccessible (that is, its IP address is no longer pingable). The Manager, however, still displays its old IP address and does not generate any error messages.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29060999

Default Route Still Set to Yes After Default Route Role Is Removed from Connected Network

Changing the default route on a network that is attached to a host and that has virtual machines connected to that network is illegal and is rejected by VDSM. The Manager host gets notified about the request failure and logs the error, but the Manager is unaware of the failure; that is, the Manage Networks pane shows that default route change was successful.

Solution: When you modify the network configuration, make sure the interface configuration accurately reflects the most recent changes.

Bug: 29133844

Exception Generated When VLAN Network Is Added with Interface Name Longer Than 15 Characters

Adding an VLAN interface whose interface exceeded 15 characters generates the following failure message:
Adding KVM Host Connected to VLAN Network Fails When VLAN Network Is Not Configured on Management Network

Adding a KVM host that is connected to a VLAN network fails when the ovirtmgmt management network is not configured on the VLAN network.

**Solution:** All servers that are part of a single cluster must be on the same VLAN management network.

Perform the following steps:

1. Go to **Network** and then click **Networks**.
2. Select the ovirtmgmt network under the **Name** column.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. Select the **Enable VLAN tagging** checkbox and enter the VLAN tag ID in the text entry field.
   
   Make sure that the VLAN tag ID is the same as the VLAN ID set on the host interface to be connected to the ovirtmgmt management network.
5. Go to **Compute** and then click **Hosts**.
6. Click **New**.
7. On the **Hosts** pane, click on the KVM host.
8. Click on the **Network Interfaces** tab.
9. Click **Setup Host Networks** and add the ovirtmgmt management network to the appropriate interface.

**Bug:** 29245869

Network Synchronization Fails but Is Reported as Succeeding

After creating a VLAN network with a MTU value and adding the network to a host interface, the network is not synchronized because the host retains the default MTU value of 1500. When clicking **Sync All Networks**, the Manager reports the following message, indicating that the network synchronization is completed:

*Finished Synchronizing networks on host*

The network, however, is still not synchronized.

**Solution:** Try clicking **Sync All Networks** again.
KVM Host Becomes Non-Operational When a Bondport Connected to Virtual Machine Network Changed from an Unsupported Mode to a Supported Mode

**Bug:** 29311422

**KVM Host Becomes Non-Operational When a Bondport Connected to Virtual Machine Network Changed from an Unsupported Mode to a Supported Mode**

When a bondport is created with a mode that is not supported for a VM network, the network can be connected to a non-VM network successfully; however, if the non-VM network is changed to VM network, the network becomes out of sync. Furthermore, if the user follows the instructions provided in the error message to fix the network issue, the KVM host becomes non-operational. This issue is caused by the network change (non-VM to VM network) combined with the bond mode change.

**Note**

No issues occur when performing these actions in reverse; that is, changing a VM network to a non-VM network and then changing the bond mode accordingly.

The steps to reproduce this issue are as follows:

1. Create a non-VM network and connect the network to a bondport mode in 0, 5, or 6.
2. Change the network mode to a VM Network by editing the network in the Manager and selecting the **VM Network** checkbox.
   
   This action causes the network to become out of sync.
3. Click **Sync All Networks**.
   
   The following error is generated: *Network name is attached to bond number. VM networks cannot be attached to bonds in mode 0, 5 or 6.*
4. Change the bond mode to a mode available for a VM network (1, 2, or 4) and click **OK**.
   
   After the network setup window closes, the **Sync All Network** button appears again, indicating that the network is out of sync, and the host becomes non-operational.

**Solution:** You can click **Sync All Networks** again to bring the KVM host up. Alternatively, to bring the KVM host up, you can put this KVM host in **Maintenance** mode and activate it after the network is back in sync.

**Bug:** 29312752

**Engine Does Not Check Connectivity When Removing an Interface**

When you connect a host interface to a network, the Manager validates their connectivity before establishing the connection. However, when removing an interface, the Manager does not check their connectivity. This behavior is observed in a network configuration where the management network is already connected to a bondport with 3 or more subordinate ports and only 1 of the ports is in UP state and is able to communicate with the management network.

In this situation, when you attempt to remove the UP port (primary port) in the **Setup Host Networks** dialog box, the Manager generates the following **Operation Canceled** error message:

*Error while executing action HostSetupNetworks: Could not connect to peer host*

This error message, which is generated during the removal of the subordinate port, is referring to the new connection that cannot be established, even though the removal of the primary port has already occurred.
Network Scale Limitation When Adding Networks to a KVM Host

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior. In this situation, you need to make sure the remaining communication between the bondport and the management network are not interrupted after the subordinate port is removed, otherwise the host loses connection with the Manager and becomes non-responsive.

Bug: 29338703

Network Scale Limitation When Adding Networks to a KVM Host

In an Oracle Linux environment you can add approximately 389 networks to a KVM host, after which network communication timeout errors start appearing in the Manager log file and no further networks can be added to the host.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.

Bug: 29383782

Network Label Failure Generates Illegal Network Parameters Error When Performing Other Network Operations on the KVM Host

In a scenario where two VLANs are erroneously created with duplicate VLAN numbers, a warning in the form of an orange exclamation mark appears as expected in the Manager next to the duplicate VLAN on the Setup Host dialog box with the following error message:

```
Cannot have networks with duplicate vlan id on same interface.
```

After this network configuration error, attempting to perform other network operations on the KVM host generates the following Operation Canceled error message:

```
Error while executing action HostSetupNetworks: Illegal Network parameters
```

Solution: You must resolve the network label failure before other network operations can be performed.

Bug: 29424399

Cannot Modify a VNIC in a Running Virtual Machine if an MTU Value is Set

If a virtual machine is running, editing a VNIC that has an MTU value set fails with the following message:

```
Error while executing action Edit VM Interface properties: General Exception
```

The following message is displayed in the `/var/log/vdsm/vdsm.log` file:

```
libvirtError: Operation not supported: cannot modify MTU
```

Solution: Shut down the virtual machine before editing the VNIC. A known issue in the upstream oVirt release.

Bug: 29456945

VM Network Bridge Name Does Not Match VM Network Name

When you create a new VM network, VDSM creates a bridge named after the VM network and its associated configuration file (`/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-vm_network`) on the Oracle Linux KVM hosts.

If the VM network name is longer than 15 characters, or it contains special characters or a space character, VDSM generates a name for the bridge and the configuration file in the format
“onXXXXXXXXXXXXXX” where XXXXXXXXXXXXX is the first 13 hexadecimal characters extracted from the UUID of the network.

This is a Linux kernel limitation, bridge names must be 15 characters or less, and must not contain any special characters.

**Solution:** Limit VM network names to 15 characters and avoid any special characters.

**Bug:** 29409851

### 6.5 Storage Issues

**Using the Change CD Option When Changing to an ISO Attached to Block-Based Storage Domain Fails**

If you try to use the Change CD option for a CD/DVD-ROM attached to a virtual machine coming from a block-based storage domain like iSCSI or fiber channel, you get the following error:

```
Error while executing action Change CD: Drive Image file could not be found.
```

**Solution:** This is an upstream bug, however, you do have two workaround options:

- Change an ISO with a virtual machine booted using either a local storage domain or an NFS storage domain.
- Stop the virtual machine before changing the ISO or mount the ISO on the virtual machine.

**Bug:** 31598688

**Storage Must be on the Same Subnet as the KVM Hosts**

In order to avoid issues with routing, a storage must be located on the same subnet as the Oracle Linux KVM hosts that will use the storage.

**Bug:** 29220930

**Decreasing the Storage Size Used in Storage Domains Is Not Recommended**

Although the size of NFS Ext 3 and 4 filesystems can be decreased and Block Storage (iSCSI and Fibre Channel) provides the capability to decrease storage size by resizing the underlying LUN, decreasing the storage size that is used for a storage domain is potentially a dangerous operation and is highly not recommended.

**Solution:** Do not decrease the storage size used in storage domains in your virtualization environment.

**Bug:** 29285337

**Manager Not Updating the Size of an iSCSI-Based Virtual Disk After ZFS Storage Resized**

The Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager is not updating the size of an iSCSI-based virtual disk after the ZFS storage is resized. This issue is seen after creating an LUN, attaching the virtual disk to a running virtual machine, resizing the LUN, and restarting VDSM. After the refreshing the Disks pane, the iSCSI-based virtual disk size does not update accordingly. However, when checking the iSCSI disk on the SPM host, the size of the disk is correctly updated.
Virtual Machine Templates Can Be Imported with MAC Addresses Not in Range for the MAC Address Pool

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior.

**Bug:** 29370809

Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager Does Not Prevent Adding a Direct LUN Disk Being Used by an Active Storage Domain

The Manager prevents creating a storage data domain on LUNs that are being used by direct LUN disks. The Manager, however, does not prevent adding a direct LUN disk that is being used by an active storage domain.

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior. If you attempt to add a direct LUN disk that is being used by an active storage domain, the Manager prompts you to approve the operation with the following warning message: *This message might be unrecoverable and destructive!*

**Bug:** 29449334

Microsoft Windows 8 (and Later) Virtual Machines Disabling Third-Party Mini-Port Drivers

Microsoft Windows 8 (and later) virtual machines are disabling third-party mini-port drivers.

**Solution:** To bring back the third-party mini-port drivers, perform the following steps:

1. Start a virtual machine using the IDE interface.
2. Open the console for the virtual machine.
3. Open the Command Prompt in the Microsoft Windows virtual machine and set the machine to boot in Safe Mode.

```bash
> bcdedit /set {current} safeboot minimal
```

4. Shutdown the virtual machine.
5. Change the storage type.

The virtual machine now starts normally.

6. Reset the `bcdedit` setting to boot the virtual machine in Normal Mode.

```bash
> bcdedit /deletvalue {current} safeboot
```

7. Reboot the virtual machine.
Bug: 29472477

Manager Does Not Prevent Attaching VirtIO-SCSI Disks to OL6U10_X86 Virtual Machines

Manager does not prevent attaching VirtIO-SCSI disks to OL6U10_X86 virtual machines. The VirtIO-SCSI option in the Manager should be disabled for OL6U10_X86 virtual machines in the Virtual Machine: Resource Allocation Settings.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior. Do not attach VirtIO-SCSI disks to OL6U10_X86 virtual machines.

Bug: 29499061

6.6 Virtual Machine Issues

Trouble Starting Virtual Machines Requiring More Than 1TB RAM

Virtual Machines can be configured with virtual RAM up to the maximum limit noted in the Chapter 3, Requirements and Scalability Limits. To avoid issues with starting Virtual Machines that require more than 1TB of memory, consider the following:

• Virtual machines requiring more than 1TB virtual RAM are not supported with AMD architecture hosts.
• Virtual machines should be configured using Q35 BIOS and CPU emulation type.

Solution: Run virtual machines requiring more than 1TB virtual RAM on Intel architecture hosts.

Bug: 32108264

Virtual Machine Does Not Boot with Allow Privileged SCSI I/O Option Enabled

If you have configured a virtual machine on Oracle Linux 7.7 with a physical LUN and the Allow Privileged SCSI I/O option enabled, the virtual machine does not boot and reports an error:

libvirtError: Requested operation is not valid: unpriv_sgio is not supported by this kernel

Solution: Do not use the Allow Privileged SCSI I/O option if your virtual machine has access to a physical LUN.

Bug: 31021044

Virtual Machines Not Migrated As Expected Through Virtual Machine Affinity and Host Affinity Rules Set to Active and Enforcing

In a 2-host cluster where 4 virtual machines are running on one of the hosts, a Vm Affinity Rule and a Host Affinity Rule are set on the Manager to Active and Enforcing. These rules, however, are not applied correctly because the virtual machines defined in the affinity group should have migrated to the other host; instead, the other KVM host is filtered out in this scenario.

Solution: Enabling the VM Affinity Rule or the Host Affinity Rule Enforcing option imposes strict limits on whether virtual machines can start or be migrated. With VM Affinity Rule Enforcing enabled (shown as Hard in the list of Affinity Groups), the system does not migrate a virtual machine to a host different from
where the other virtual machines in its affinity group are running, even if attempting to satisfy a Host Affinity Rule that only permits the virtual machines to run on a host other than where they are presently running.

The workaround for both VM and Host affinity rules is to not enable enforcing unless all scenarios including migration scenarios are understood. The rules are not disabled if you do not select the Enforcing option; it changes the enforcement from Hard to Soft, permitting the system to temporarily break the rule as adjustments in virtual machine placement are made.

Bug: 29190112

Cannot Start or Edit Virtual Machine Imported from OVA with More Than Three Disks

When a Microsoft Windows virtual machine is imported from an OVA with more than 3 disks, the virtual machine cannot be started or edited.

Solution: If you want to import a Microsoft Windows virtual machine from an OVA with more than 3 disks, the workaround is to set the disks to inactive after the import and before you reboot. Then, change the disk connection protocol from IDE to virtio-scsi.

Bug: 30776581

Changing Watchdog Actions on a Running Virtual Machine Requires a Virtual Machine Restart for New Attribute to Take Effect

After enabling a watchdog device and setting the watchdog action attribute to reset, the virtual machine is restarted. Changing the watchdog action to a different attribute, such as poweroff, causes the Pending Virtual Machine Changes window to open with the following message:

Changes that require Virtual Machine restart: watchdog. The VM is then restarted.

The issue is that even though watchdog action is changed to poweroff, the attribute value did not take effect immediately. The virtual machine must first be restarted before the new attribute takes effect.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior. If a watchdog action is changed on a running virtual machine, you must restart the virtual machine for the attribute changes to take effect.

Bug: 29213956

Guest Agent Hooks Do Not Work If a Migration Policy Is Set to Legacy

The guest agent hooks do not work for migration policies that are set to Legacy.

Solution: This behavior is expected, as the guest hooks are enabled depending on the migration policy that is configured, and the guest agent hook mechanism is disabled for migration policies set to Legacy. To use guest agent hooks, you must use one of the other available migration policy types.

Bug: 29261746

Importing Several OVA Files Resulted in Only One Virtual Machine Being Imported

When importing virtual machines, multiple OVA files can be selected, but only one virtual machine is actually imported. If there is a limitation, the Manager should block attempts to import multiple OVA files.

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.
High-Availability Virtual Machines Fail to Restart After Restarting KVM Host

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior. The KVM host eventually starts up several minutes later.

Migration Mode Greyed Out When Setting Pinning-to-Host Setting for a Virtual Machine

Solution: Try changing the pinning-to-host option to Any Host in Cluster and then change the setting back to Specific Hosts again.

Cannot Assign Virtual Machine from a Virtual Machine Pool: Manager Claims That the Virtual Machine Is Attached When It Is Not

Solution: A known issue in the upstream oVirt release. There is no workaround for this behavior.

Manager Does Not Generate a Warning Message to Prevent OVA Export from a Virtual Machine Whose Guest OS Is Installed on a Direct LUN Disk

Solution: There is no workaround for this behavior.
Manager Allows OVA Export from a Virtual Machine Whose Guest OS Is Installed on a Direct LUN Disk

The Manager allows OVA export from a virtual machine whose guest OS is installed on a direct LUN disk. The Manager should prevent attempts to export an OVA from a virtual machine whose guest OS is installed on a direct LUN disk image.

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior.

**Bug:** 29432323

Manager Does Not Prevent Virtual Machine Shutdown When Creating a Snapshot

The Manager does not prevent a virtual machine from being shutdown when creating a snapshot, thereby causing the snapshot to hang. In this situation, the virtual machine cannot be started or removed and the creation of the snapshot cannot be stopped.

When inspecting the Manager log, the follow message is seen repeatedly:

```
[org.ovirt.engine.core.bll.SerialChildCommandsExecutionCallback]
(EE-ManagedThreadFactory-engineScheduled-Thread-34)
[7363ae20-1f20-451c-8318-215f122fccc5] Command 'CreateSnapshotForVm' (id: 'b50fee33-204b-4fc0-a8e6-d40c7f58d485') waiting on child command id: '3c843771-8b8f-4c07-9230-822bd2892481' type:'AddDisk' to complete
2019-03-08 03:55:22,992Z INFO
```

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior.

**Bug:** 29457750

Engine Exception When Unplugging a NIC Connected to a Virtual Machine Network on a Running Virtual Machine

Unplugging a NIC that is connected to a VM network on a running virtual machine may fail on the Manager with the following *Operation Canceled* message:

```
Error while executing action Edit VM Interface properties: Failed to deactivate VM Network Interface.
```

When inspecting the Manager log, you may see the following EngineException:

```
EngineException: org.ovirt.engine.core.vdsbroker.vdsbroker.VDSErrorException: VDSGenericException: VDSErrorException: Failed to HotUnplugNicVDS, error = Timeout detaching <Interface name=vnet3, type=bridge, mac=00:21:f6:00:04:6b at 0x7f6d30377868>, code = 50 (Failed with error DEACTIVATE_NIC_FAILED and code 50)
```

**Solution:** Try unplugging the NIC again.

**Bug:** 29460927

Highly Available Virtual Machine Not Started on Other Host When Source Host Dies Unexpectedly

Highly available virtual machines are not started on the other host when the source host is powered off or dies unexpectedly.
**VNC Console Session for a Running Virtual Machine Closes During Virtual Machine Migration**

If you have a VNC console open for an active virtual machine during virtual machine migration, the session closes. This behavior occurs when using either the native client or noVNC.

**Solution:** There is no workaround for this behavior.

**Bug:** 29491251

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**Migrate VM Dialog Box Cannot Be Closed While a Virtual Machine Is Being Started**

The Migrate VM dialog box cannot be closed while a virtual machine is being started in the Manager.

**Solution:** Refresh the browser page.

**Bug:** 29498386

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**Unable to Perform CPU Hot Unplug with Default Machine Type (pc-i440fx-2.6) for Oracle Linux Virtual Machine**

The CPU hot unplug feature on the Manager is not working with the default emulated machine type for Oracle Linux virtual machines (pc-i440fx-2.6).

**Solution:** To enable CPU hot unplug feature for a particular Oracle Linux virtual machine, you must perform the following steps:

1. Shutdown the virtual machine.
2. Change the Custom Emulated Machine to pc-i440fx-2.7 by performing the following steps in the Administration Portal:
   a. Go to Compute and click Virtual Machines.
   b. Select the Oracle Linux virtual machine and click Edit Virtual Machine.
   c. Click the System tab on the sidebar.
   d. Click Advanced Parameters to expand the menu.
   e. On the Custom Emulated Machine drop-down menu, select pc-i440fx-2.7.
   f. Click OK to save your changes.
3. Restart the virtual machine.

**Bug:** 29517731
VM Portal Displays Error for User With Super User Permission When VM in Pool is Running

If a user with SuperUser permission logs into the VM Portal and a VM in a Pool is in a running state, the VM Portal displays an error message "Sorry, VM Portal is currently having some issues."

**Solution:** For users who require access to the VM Portal, create a new user who does not have SuperUser permission and log into the VM Portal as that new user.

**Bug:** 30770232

Cannot Import OVA Files That Contain More Than 1 Virtual Machine

If an Open Virtualization Appliance file contains more than one virtual machine, then the virtual machines in the file cannot be imported. The import begins and appears to import the first virtual machine, but then the import fails and no virtual machine are installed successfully.

**Solution:** Restrict Open Virtualization Appliance files to one virtual machine.

**Bug:** 30771759

Graphics Protocol Set to None When Using virt-v2v Upload

When using virt-v2v -o ovirt-upload, the graphics protocol is set to None and the Console button is grayed out.

**Solution:** The workaround is to click on the Edit button and then close the pop-up by clicking on OK, which sets the value to VNC.

**Bug:** 30807213
Chapter 7 Feedback and Support

Support for the Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager is available to customers with an Oracle Linux Premier Support subscription. Refer to the *Oracle® Linux 7: Licensing Information User Manual* for information about Oracle Linux support levels.

Providing Feedback and Support

If you need to report an issue and have an Oracle Linux Premier support subscription, you should open a case with Oracle Support at [https://support.oracle.com](https://support.oracle.com)

If you are reporting an issue, please provide the following information where applicable:

- Description of the problem, including the situation where the problem occurs, and its impact on your operation.
- Machine type, operating system release, browser type and version, locale and product release, including any patches you have applied, and other software that might be affecting the problem.
- Detailed steps on the method you have used, to reproduce the problem.
- Any error logs or core dumps.

Obtaining the Log Files

The Oracle Linux Virtualization Manager provides the log collector tool to collect relevant logs from across the virtualization environment when requesting support. When submitting a Service Request (SR), please include the archive file that is generated by the log collector tool. This information can be used by Oracle Support to analyze and diagnose issues with the Manager.

To use the log collector tool to generate an archive file for Oracle Support, perform the following steps:

1. Install the log collector tool:

   ```
   # yum install ovirt-log-collector
   ```

2. Perform the log collection on the Manager host:

   ```
   # ovirt-log-collector
   ```

   To use the log collector tool, you are required to log in as the *root* user and provide the administration credentials for the Manager.

   The `ovirt-log-collector -h` command displays usage information, including a list of all valid options for the `ovirt-log-collector` command.

   When the `ovirt-log-collector` command is run without specifying any additional parameters, its default behavior is to collect all logs from the Manager and its attached hosts. This command also collect database logs unless this collection is excluded using the `--no-postgresql` command option.

   After the log collector tools performs the log collection, the collected logs are placed in an archive file under the `/tmp/logcollector` directory. The log collector tool automatically assigns a name to the archive file.