diagnose issue: primary steps to diagnose network issues.

A) Network diagnose.

Basic network configuration checking.

- 1) All cables are at least of cat 5e or cat 6.
- 2) network switch should be of gigabyte capacity.
- 3) all NIC should be of gigabyte capacity (includes both server, and endpoints)
- 4) all switches are powered on.
- 5) following services should be running.

dnsmasq

tftpd-hpa

iscsitarget

Network performace check

- 1) NIC capacity can be checked by command "ethtool eth0"
- 2) network transfer rate can be check by starting server iperf using command...

iperf -s

iperf -c 192.168.100.20

NOTE: in above command "iperf -s" is used to start server iperf

iperf -c 192.168.100.20 is executing client to pull/push data to server

at 192.168.100.20

3) to get statistic on disk io "iostat -tx -t 5 /dev/sdb" command can be used on server.

NOTE: -tx is used for Display extended statistics

-t 5 is used to display output at intervel of 5 second

/dev/sdb is the device to check io on.

4) To check network transfer for incoming and outgoing "nload" command can be used.

NOTE: approach to get network analysis data should be as follows.

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- 1) collect data when there is no load (only one endpoint is booting)
- 2) also collect data for shutdown endpoint.
- 3) check same thing when 3 endpoint are booting at a time.

Then do same for more number like 10, and 30 at same time.

B) Hardware check.

- 1) server should have nic with gigabyte capacity.
- 2) all switches, and cable should also support gigabyte transfer rate.
- 3) to get faster boot and performance SSD is used, with caching enabled/configured on server

Following is the script to check configured status of flash cach

bash /opt/infracc/managed-host/bin/infracc-flashcache-manage.sh status

4) Some times it is also necessary to check I/O speed on SSD

dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb1 bs=8M count=1280

above command write 10GB of data on ssd (assuming that /dev/sdb1 is partition on SSD)

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