

Table of Contents

BIOS Tweaking	1
Add S3 storage	1
NUMA Info	1
Disk performance (not for SSD)	1
List CEPH Snapshot	1
Windows Preparation	1
Import HyperV	1
BBR	1
Jumbo Frames	2
HA Logic	2
Migrate Hyper-V to KVM	2
OpenVZ / PROXMOX Tips	2
Set ULIMIT	2
Cluster	3
ext3 vs ext4	3
How to edit Proxmox config without quorum	3
Change node IP address	3
Update	3
Graphs Problems	3
Network Bond	4
Root minimum size	4
Speedup migration	4
KSM Sharing default at 50% used	4
KVM IO	4
Disable the USB tablet device	4
Do not use balloon driver	4
IO Scheduler in KVM	4
Mount ext4 in KVM	4
SSD / LVM-Thin	5
Check IOMMU Support	5
Single node	5
Unmanaged LXC	5
Convert QCOW2 to RAW	5
Kernel clean	6

BIOS Tweaking

I/OAT DMA Engine	?	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I/O_Acceleration_Technology
SRV/IOV Global Enable	Enabled	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-root_input/output_virtualization
X2Apic	Enabled	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Programmable_Interrupt_Controller

IBM lab tests show that enabling the x2APIC support for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 guests can result in 2% to 5% throughput improvement for many I/O workloads.

Add S3 storage

<https://dragontek.com/blog/post/adding-s3-capabilities-proxmox>

NUMA Info

```
numactl --hardware
```

When possible, create smaller VMs, instead of “Monster” VMs, that fit into a single NUMA node.

Disk performance (not for SSD)

```
echo 100000 > /sys/block/sdX/queue/nr_requests
```

List CEPH Snapshot

```
rbd --pool ceph-pool snap ls vm-100-disk-1
```

```
rbd snap rm ceph-pool/vm-100-disk-1@vzdump
```

Windows Preparation

```
sysprep.exe [/oobe | /audit] [/generalize] [/reboot | /shutdown | /quit] [/quiet]  
[/unattend:answerfile]
```

Import HyperV

```
qemu-img convert -O qcow2 disk.vhdx /var/lib/vz/images/112/vm-112-disk-1.qcow2
```

BBR

```
/etc/sysctl.conf
```

```
net.ipv4.tcp_congestion_control=bbr
```

Jumbo Frames

/etc/network/interface

```
pre-up ip link set <interface name> mtu 9000
```

```
post-up ip link set eth2 mtu 9000 && ip link set eth3 mtu 9000 && ip link set bond1 mtu 9000
```

Instantly ip link set <interface name> mtu 9000

HA Logic

shutdown: stops VMs, then move them to other nodes

reboot: stops VMs, put the into freeze state

Migrate Hyper-V to KVM

```
qemu-img check -r all disk.vhdx  
qemu-img convert -O qcow2 disk.vhdx output.qcow2
```

OpenVZ / PROXMOX Tips

Proxmox “no subscription” patch

/usr/share/pve-manager/ext6/pvemanagelib.js Modify

```
-if (data.status !== 'Active') {  
+if (false) {
```

System limits [Hints for Redhat Linux](#)

Set ULIMIT

When you are using large JAVA applications, Databases
in Proxmox Hypervisor edit /etc/security/limits.conf

```
*      soft nofile 65535  
*      hard nofile 65535  
root soft nofile 65535  
root hard nofile 65535  
*      soft stack unlimited  
*      hard stack unlimited  
root soft stack unlimited  
root hard stack unlimited  
*      soft memlock unlimited  
*      hard memlock unlimited  
root soft memlock unlimited
```

```
root hard memlock unlimited
```

Cluster

```
pvecm create YOUR-CLUSTER-NAME
pvecm status
pvecm add IP-ADDRESS-CLUSTER (from new node)
pvecm nodes
pvecm delnode NAME
```

ext3 vs ext4

ext3 have better performance, ext4 much faster fsck.

How to edit Proxmox config without quorum

```
/etc/default/pve-cluster so that DEAMON_OPTS="-l"
```

(set local mode) and reboot
or try.

```
systemctl stop pve-cluster
pmxcfs -l
```

Change node IP address

```
/etc/network/interfaces
/etc/hosts
/etc/pve/cluster.conf
```

Update

edit **nano /etc/apt/sources.list** and add public repo

```
# PVE pve-no-subscription repository provided by proxmox.com, NOT recommended for production
use
deb http://download.proxmox.com/debian stretch pve-no-subscription
```

edit **nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pve-enterprise.list**
disable enterprise by hash #

apt-get update && apt-get dist-upgrade

Graphs Problems

Clean directory /var/lib/rrdcached/* then restart.

Network Bond

- 1) Remove vmbr0
- 2) Create bond0
- 3) Assign eth0 eth1 eth2 etc + Balance-RR (Switch support 2Gbit / up-down) or Balance-TLB (any switch 2Gb up / 1Gb down)
- 4 Create vmbr0 set IP and Bridge ports bond0

```
cat /proc/net/bonding/bond0
```

Root minimum size

Approx. 8GB

Speedup migration

datacenter.cfg

```
migration: network=172.24.16.1/24,type=insecure
```

KSM Sharing default at 50% used

/etc/ksmtuned.conf

KVM IO

```
Cache -> Writeback  
Discard on -> LVM Thin
```

Disable the USB tablet device

Do not use balloon driver

IO Scheduler in KVM

Set noop or deadline

Mount ext4 in KVM

```
/dev/X /c ext4 defaults,noatime,nodiratime,nobh,commit=40,barrier=0,data=writeback 0 2
```

SSD / LVM-Thin

Edit hddisk setting and check “discard”

Check IOMMU Support

```
#!/bin/sh
if [ $(dmesg | grep ecap | wc -l) -eq 0 ]; then
    echo "No interrupt remapping support found"
    exit 1
fi

for i in $(dmesg | grep ecap | awk '{print $NF}'); do
    if [ $(( (0x$i & 0xf) >> 3 )) -ne 1 ]; then
        echo "Interrupt remapping not supported"
        exit 1
    fi
done
```

Single node

You can disable

```
systemctl disable zed
systemctl disable zfs
systemctl disable zfs-import-scan
systemctl disable zfs-mount
systemctl disable zfs-share
systemctl disable zfs-zed

pve-ha-crm
pve-la-hrm
pve-firewall
pvefw-logger
```

Unmanaged LXC

```
pct create 128 /mnt/pve/synology-vm/template/cache/aws-2-standard-amd64.tar.gz --arch amd64 -
--hostname amazon --rootfs ceph-rbd:128 --memory 1024 --cores 2 --ostype unmanaged --
unprivileged 1
```

Convert QCOW2 to RAW

```
qemu-img convert -f qcow2 -O raw image.qcow2 image.raw
```

Kernel clean

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jordanhillis/pvekc clean/master/pvekc clean.sh>

From:

<https://wiki.janforman.com/> - **wiki.janforman.com**

Permanent link:

<https://wiki.janforman.com/proxmox?rev=1701867435>

Last update: **2023/12/06 13:57**

