

**Содержание**

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## 3 FAQ

- How to check the current release (CCC)?

```
fastdpi -re
```

- How to check the current version?

```
fastdpi -ve
```

- How to roll back to a previous version?

```
rollback example, from 2.7 to 2.6 version:  
yum downgrade fastdpi-2.6
```

- There is an error in the log: "error loading DSCP settings, res=-4"  
Error is displayed because of the lack of autonomous system dscp. It can be ignored.
- [What are the lock counters stored in the statistics log?](#)
- [Commands aren't always processed and the following error is displayed, "ERROR : Can't connect to 127.0.0.1:29000, errcode=99 : Cannot assign requested address Autodetected fastdpi params : dev='lo', port=29000 connecting 127.0.0.1:29000 ...". We suspect that our way of subscribers loading to the VAS Experts DPI is not quite good enough. \(we load each subscriber resulting in at least 50000 commands while initializing, that takes place in addition once a day just to be on the safe side\)](#)
- [Migration scripts from SCE SM to VAS Experts DPI DB, the description is inside the archive](#)
- How to check CPU core usage between available CPU cores

In order to view the CPU usage between available CPU cores, please launch the "top" utility from terminal and press "1"  
To get the CPU usage of a fastdpi's processes launch the following command:  
`ps -p `pidof fastdpi` H -o %cpu,lwp,pri,psr,comm`

Example output:

%CPU	LWP	PRI	PSR	COMMAND
0.0	23141	41	0	fastdpi_main
0.0	23146	41	0	fastdpi_dl
0.3	23147	41	0	fastdpi_ctrl
35.8	23148	41	0	fastdpi_ajb
32.7	23152	41	1	fastdpi_rx_1
34.1	23165	41	2	fastdpi_wrk0
34.1	23170	41	3	fastdpi_wrk1

The dpi tasks are allocated to PSR cores in order to avoid interference with each other:

- wrk thread is responsible for the network packet data analysis
- rx thread is responsible for the data transfer over the network ports
- the rest threads handle application and auxiliary tasks  
(netflow generation, control commands reception, lists loading, pcap recording etc.)

and may cause peak CPU loads, so they are set to run at specific core.

- Got an error in fastdpi\_alert.log, what should we do?:  
[CRITICAL][2017/10/06-16:36:44:616019][0x7fdb297ac700] metadata\_storage : Can't allocate memory [repeat 1], cntr=188889, allocated=188889

This error means, that fragmented packet can't be reassembled. Usually it indicates a DDoS attack.

You can just ignore it. The "CRITICAL" level of the error is inaccurate, it'll be changed to "WARNING" in future versions.

- Got an error in fastdpi\_alert.log, what should we do?  
[CRITICAL][2017/10/06-16:36:44:616019][0x7fdb297ac700] metadata\_storage : Can't allocate memory [repeat 1], cntr=188889, allocated=188889

DPI preallocates resources before it gets started according to the given subscribers number by default.

It is adjusted by the "mem\_ip\_metadata\_recs" configuration option.

So to increase the number of subscribers to 500000 "mem\_ip\_metadata\_recs" option should be edited in /etc/dpi/fastdpi.conf:

```
mem_ip_metadata_recs=500000
```

DPI restart is needed:

```
service fastdpi restart
```

- What files are suggested to be archived?

```
cp /etc/pf_ring/ /BACKUPDIR/pf_ring
```

```
cp /etc/dpi /BACKUPDIR/etc/
```

```
md5_copy /var/db/dpi /BACKUPDIR/db/
```

- ipmi consume 100% CPU, so it disturb dpi operation

```
echo 100 > /sys/module/ipmi_si/parameters/kipmid_max_busy_us
```

To make your changes persistent (to avoid this setting reset after the next server restart), you need to add the above command to the /etc/rc.local file.