

# Monitoring Solaris LDomS (Logical Domains) Servers

## Key benefits of the eG Enterprise Monitor for Solaris LDomS Server

- 360 degree view of each Solaris LDomS server including the physical server, the control domain, and each of the guest domains
- Provides proactive, real-time alerts based on hundreds of metrics collected and analyzed from each LDomS server
- Enables anytime, anywhere LDomS monitoring and reporting using just a web browser
- Automatic root-cause analysis ensures that Level 1 support staff are effectively used and Solaris experts do not have to be involved in routine firefighting
- Offers integrated monitoring of the entire IT infrastructure including network, server, applications, and databases, and cross-correlation for bottleneck identification and analysis

## Solaris LDomS Virtualization Technology

Solaris LDomS is a server virtualization and partitioning technology that is used by many enterprises to host multiple instances of Solaris or Linux virtual machines (VMs) on a Sun server. The LDomS (or Logical Domains) technology allows administrators to allocate a system's various resources, such as memory, CPUs, and devices, into logical groupings and create multiple, discrete systems, each with their own operating system, resources, and identity within a single computer system.

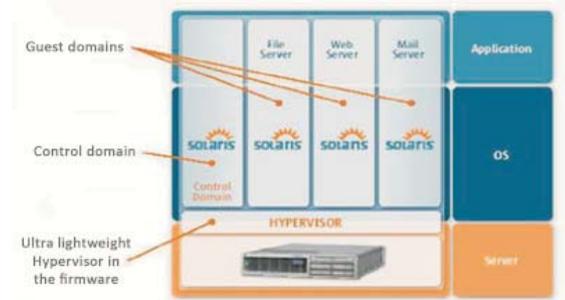


Figure 1. The architecture of a Solaris LDomS server

A Solaris LDomS server has multiple guest domains and a single control domain for monitoring and reconfiguration of the guest domains. The guest domains are where the applications are hosted, and can be independently powered on and off without affecting other domains. The applications on the logical domains use the virtual CPU/disk/memory resources that the hypervisor allocates to every guest.

As with any virtualization technology, while virtualization provides significant cost savings (by reducing power and space required and sharing physical server resources), it also makes monitoring and management more challenging. Since all the guests and the control domain share the physical resources available on the server, a malfunctioning application in one of the guests or the control domain can reduce the resources available to the other guests, thereby impacting the performance of applications running inside the guest VMs. Resource shortage on the physical server because many guests are running on it can also impact the performance of application executing on the guest VMs. Application performance is also impacted if the logical domain used to host an application is not properly sized. A monitoring solution should be able to differentiate between these different scenarios that all result in application performance degradation.

## What the eG Solaris LDomS Server Monitor Reveals

- What is the utilization of the CPU and memory resources of the physical server?
- What portion of the physical resources is the control domain using and what portion is available for the logical domains (VMs)?
- Are any resource-intensive processes executing on the control domain?
- How many logical domains are configured on the physical server, what is the IP address of each of the domains, what operating system is running on each guest domain, and what is the state of each of the logical domains?
- What portion of the physical resources is each logical domain configured with?
- What percentage of the physical resources of the server is each logical domain taking up? Which are the most resource intensive logical domains?
- What are the most resource intensive processes in each of the logical domain and what percentage of the resources allocated to that domain is each process taking up?
- When was the physical server rebooted last? When a logical domain was last powered on?
- Is each logical domain accessible over the network? Is the physical server available?
- Have sufficient CPU and memory resources been allocated to the logical domains?



## Monitoring Solaris LDomS with eG Enterprise

eG Enterprise offers real-time monitoring, diagnosis, and reporting for Solaris LDomS server farms. An eG agent deployed on the control domain of the Solaris LDomS server collects key metrics about the performance of the physical server and the control domain. The same agent auto-discovers the guest domains hosted on the physical server and tracks the resource usage of each of the guest domains. Using a patent-pending In-N-Out monitoring approach, the eG agent monitors the fraction of physical resources that each logical domain is using, and by connecting to each logical domain, it also determines the exact application processes executing in each logical domain that is responsible for the resource usage. The combined inside and outside views of each logical domain provide a 360 degree view of performance of the Solaris LDomS infrastructure.

## Analysis and Reporting on Solaris LDomS Performance

With its ability to provide in-depth monitoring for key applications (e.g., web server, databases, middleware, etc.) hosted on Solaris LDomS servers, eG Enterprise provides a single pane of glass view into the entire infrastructure. The performance of the physical servers, guest VMs, and applications executing in the guest VMs can all be viewed from the same web console.

All the metrics collected by eG Enterprise are compared against thresholds to determine metrics that may indicate abnormality. The thresholds are either pre-configured based on industry standard best practices, fine tuned by administrators, or automatically determined by eG Enterprise based on past history of the metrics.

From the Virtual Server layer, with one click, you can see the top 10 CPU processes that are running on that guest OS (see Figure 3). This enables administrators to identify misbehaving processes within a guest, and if necessary, terminate them.

A key value proposition of eG Enterprise is its ability to perform root-cause diagnosis automatically, with no human intervention. This is achieved using a patented root-cause analysis engine that automatically correlates alerts from the physical servers, the logical domains, and applications. Correlation is done in a multi-step manner. A hierarchical layer model of Solaris LDomS servers is used to correlate physical server performance with logical domain performance. For example, excessive disk usage on the physical server will generate an alert at the Operating System layer but will also cause secondary alerts within each guest OS. In this situation, eG Enterprise automatically downgrades the severity the alerts from the guest layer and highlights that the problem is being caused in the physical machine's operating system layer.

Using its real-time auto-discovery process, eG Enterprise maps applications to logical domains. This information is used to construct virtual topologies showing application to physical server and logical domain dependencies. The virtual topologies are used for application to Solaris LDomS performance correlation.

Licensing of the eG Enterprise monitoring solution for LDomS server is by the number of physical servers monitored and not based on the number of CPUs, memory available, or the number of guest VMs hosted on each server.

Inside view of Ldoms guests  
 Outside view of Ldoms guests  
 Physical server network  
 Hypervisor & Control domain

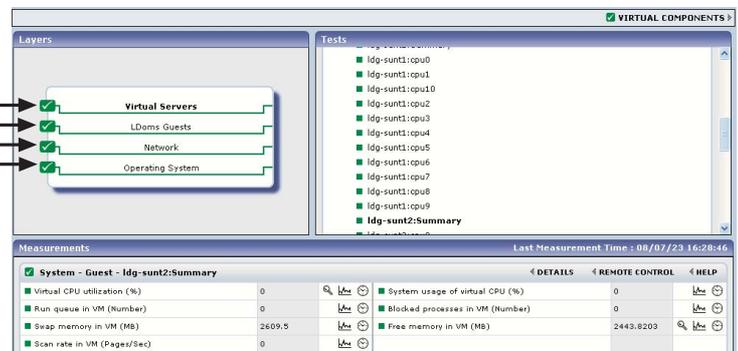


Figure 2. The layer model of a Solaris LDomS server

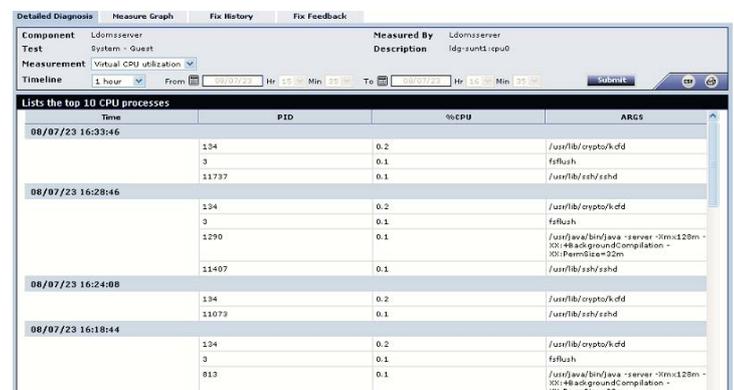


Figure 3. The top 10 CPU consuming processes in an LDomS guest

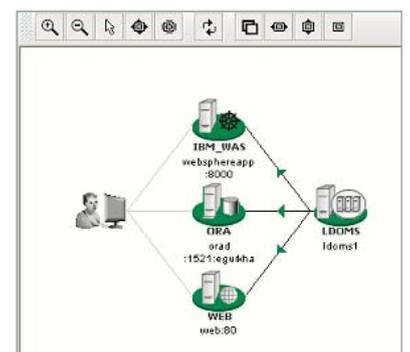


Figure 4. Virtual topology showing application to LDomS server dependencies