



VZMaster - User Manual

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Introduction

VZMaster is a web-based administration tool for OpenVZ* based system developed by **Crossover Software LLC**. VZMaster enriches you with simple tool, keeping you away from backend troubles, to maintain and run the OpenVZ system.

VZMaster allows you to create, monitor, modify and destroy VPS† online with ease. It also allows you to define your own VPS package, which can be used to create any number of VPS. It also monitors the health of all the VPS hosted in the Hardware Node and presents you, the boiled down extract.

Features of VZMaster

VZMaster 1.0.0 has following features

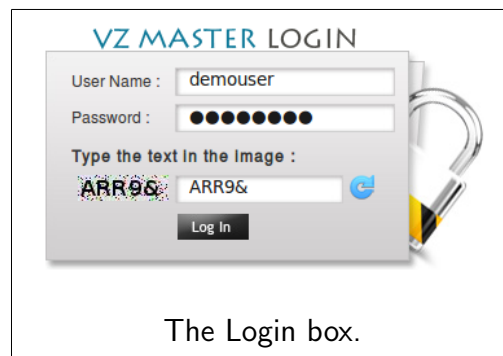
- *Create VPS*: It will prepare a fresh Virtual Server once you feed it with some essential parameter.
- *Create and Manage VPS-Package*: You can create any number of packages by defining different parameters. This will help you to standardize the Virtual Server, and allow yourself to launch different schemes.
- *Manage OS-Template cache*: It provides you, an interface to manage templates in the template cache.
- *Status and Information of Virtual Servers*: VZMaster monitors the status of virtual servers and warns you, if any VPS fails.
- *View details of Virtual Servers*: You can browse through the detail of the Virtual Server and view the resource usage of that particular VPS at anytime.
- *Manage Virtual Servers*: VZMaster allows you to Start, Stop, Lock or Unlock any Virtual Server anytime you want.
- *Other Information*: VZMaster provides you, the update from your Hardware Node(HN); like: disk usage, memory usage, VPS memory and disk utilization, uptime ...

*A virtualization Solution by Parallels, <http://www.openvz.org>

†Virtual Private Server

Using VZMaster

VZMaster is a tool for system administrators. They need to **login using their System login name and password**. To insure that no robotic agent tries to enter into the system image validation(CAPTCHA*) is placed.



The image shows a login form titled "VZ MASTER LOGIN". It contains the following fields and elements:

- User Name : demouser
- Password : [masked with dots]
- Type the text in the Image : ARR9& (with a CAPTCHA image showing the text "ARR9&")
- Log In button

The form is set against a background of a padlock and a key.

The Login box.

After logging in you can see the following interface.



The image shows the VZMaster user interface. It features a header with the user name "demouser", a "MY ACCOUNT LOGOUT" link, and the date "Jan 26 2010". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Open VZ (Status)
- Virtual Server
- Package
- Template
- System Information: Hostname: crossover, IP Address: 127.0.0.1, Kernel: GNU/Linux 2.6.24-9.1-co i686, System Uptime: 1 hrs, 21 mins, Disk Space: 7.79Gb used out of 143.89Gb, Memory Space: 167.27Mb used out of 978.13Mb.

The footer contains the text "VZMaster-1.3, Copyright 2009 © Crossover LLC" and "A Product of Crossover LLC".

VZMaster User Interface

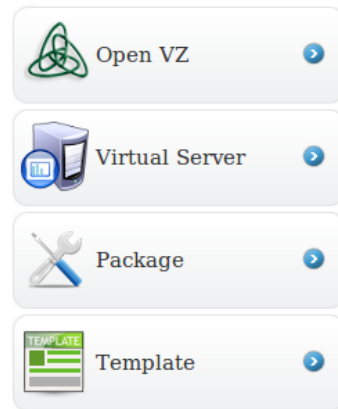
*CAPTCHA : <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAPTCHA>



System Administrator is a privileged user of the system, which should be a member of *admin* group to login into VZMaster . And remember *root* is a super-privileged user and is not allowed to login into VZMaster .

VZMaster has a clean design where the tools are well organized under different heading. First thing first; just below the header on the left side there are navigations which provides you, the core features of the VZMaster . When you click on the navigation feature, specific tools will be loaded in the right side of the navigation (In the above Image you can see the basic system details of Hardware Node). And at the top (header) there are two options labled **MY ACCOUNT** and **LOGOUT** , which allow you to change your personal settings and logout respectively.

The following sections introduce you with the features of VZMaster in detail.



▲ The Navigation

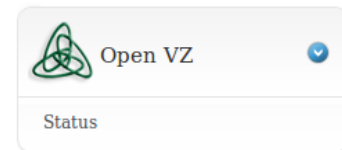
Open VZ

At the top of the navigation you can see **Open VZ** — Under the navigation menu, there is a submenu called **Status**. This will show you the basic information of the physical server. The following section describes it in detail.

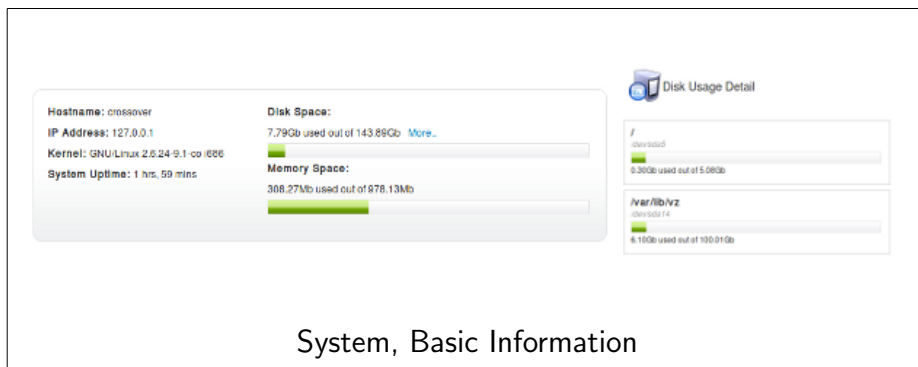
Status

The **Status** submenu shows the basic information of the Open VZ System, the hardware node. The information includes the hostname, IP Address, Kernel information, System uptime, Disk and memory usage.

Disk usage can also be seen in detail on the basis of partitions. Just click on more.



▲ Under Open VZ

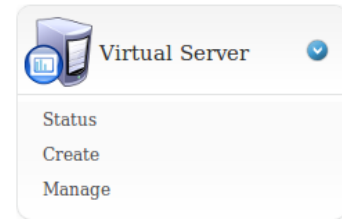


Virtual Server

Under this section, are listed all those tools that will help you to create and manage the Virtual Servers that are hosted in the Hardware Node.

Creating Virtual Server(VPS)

To create a virtual server, click on the **Create** submenu under **Virtual Server** menu. This will present you with a input form as shown in figure below.



▲ Under Virtual Server

VPS Owner: The name of the owner of the the virtual server that is going to be created.

Email Address: The email Address of the owner of the VPS (as stated above). The owner is automatically notified via email System.

Create Virtual Server

*VPS Owner :		?
*Email Address :		?
*VPS ID:	105	?
*VPS Name :	VPS105	?
*OS Template :	Select Template ▾	?
*Package :	Select a Package. ▾	?
*IP Address :		?
*Hostname :		?
Put Online Now :	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No ?	
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>		

Form to Create Virtual Server

VPSID: A numeric id that will be used to identify this particular VPS. Remember, this VPSID should be unique in the whole HN system. By default a number is suggested by VZMaster(in the above figure,

a number **105** is suggested), which is unique in the HN and is greater than 100*.

VPS Name: Give a suitable name here so that you can identify it later on. This name is completely for displaying purpose.

OS Template: Choose a template from the dropdown box. This template will be used to create the Container for the Virtual Server. The list of the templates shown is dependent upon the templates available in the system. VZMaster (as OpenVZ) searches for the available templates in `/var/templates/cache/` path. See:- [Template](#)

Package: Choose a package from the dropdown box. This determines the different parameters that are assigned to the Virtual Server. The packages shown in the list can be defined by you as well. See:- [Creating a New Package](#)

IP Address: The IP Address for the Virtual Server.

Hostname: The hostname for the Virtual Server.

Put Online Now: If you don't want this server to go online soon after creation—Check **no**. Otherwise just leave it as it is, to put the server online soon after creation.



Creating a VPS takes a lot of time depending upon the OS Template you choose. Approximately, the time may range from 20-30 Seconds to as many as 2-4 Minutes.



As soon as the virtual server is created, it is automatically turned on to make some initial configurations (you cannot disable this). But if you opt not to put it online. It will again be turned off. So in terms of time, opting to put the server offline will take more time than to put it online soon after creation.

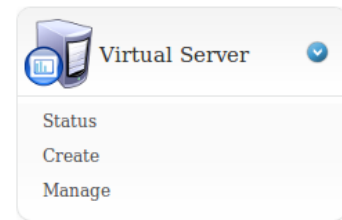
After the submission of the form, a VPS will be created and the Owner of the VPS will be notified via email. This email format can be customized according to your need. **Read MAIL-NOTIFICATION-README inside the VZMaster installer for customizing the mail.**

*OpenVZ requires all the VPSID to be unique and ≥ 100

List all Virtual Servers

Click on **Manage** under **Virtual Server** to see the list of virtual servers available in the hardware node.

This will present you the managing interface, as shown below.



▲ Under Virtual Server

Manage VPS

VPS : 1 - 5 of 50 | Display : 5 per page among All VPS



	VPS ID	VPS Name	Hostname (IP)		Status	Detail	Edit	Delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	100	VPS100	HOST100 (192.168.240.100)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	101	VPS101	HOST101 (192.168.240.101)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	102	VPS102	HOST102 (192.168.240.102)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	103	VPS103	HOST103 (192.168.240.103)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	104	VPS104	HOST104 (192.168.240.104)					

Page : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 <>

Form to Create Virtual Server

Before we move on, lets see what the symbols depicts.

- Click on this icon to view the detail of this virtual server.
- Click on this icon to edit this virtual server.
- The virtual server is stopped and can be started by clicking on this.
- The virtual server is stopped and can't be started as it is disabled (because it is locked).
- The virtual server is running and can be stopped by clicking on this.
- The virtual server is not locked and can be locked by clicking on it.
- The virtual server is not locked and cannot be locked either (because it is running).
- The virtual server is locked and can be unlocked by clicking on it.

-  The virtual server can be destroyed by clicking on it.
-  The virtual server cannot be destroyed now (because it is running).



Just a quick note here. Whenever the user clicks on an icon a action is performed. So a faint icon means its not possible to perform that action right now due to some reason.

So lets analyse, what the symbols in above image depict.

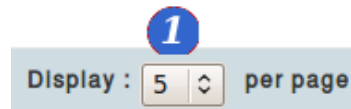
The first three virtual servers with VPSID 100, 101 and 102 respectively are running and can be stopped, but cannot be locked and destroyed right now.

The fourth virtual server(VPSID:103) is stopped. It can be either locked or started or even destroyed right now.

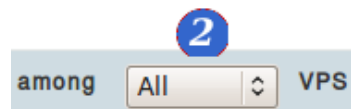
The fifth virtual server(VPSID:104) is stopped and is locked. It can be either unlocked or destroyed right now. It cannot be started till it is locked.

As pointed by the numbers in the picture above,

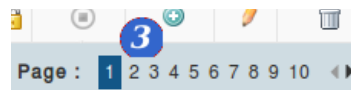
① From this list you can select any number of virtual server to list in a page.



② From this list you can choose to list **All** or **Running** or **Stopped** virtual servers only.




③ You can navigate from one page to another using page-navigation.





Details of virtual server

To view the detail of any virtual server click on corresponding  icon.

Basic Parameters


Virtual Server: **VPS100**

Basic
Advanced
Users

VPS ID: 100  Edit  Delete

Hostname :	HOST100	Name :	VPS100
IP Address :	192.168.240.100	Load Average :	0.00/0.00/0.00
CPU Limit :	0	CPU Units :	1672
Status :	Running	Start with HN :	yes
OS Template :	ubuntu-8.04-i386-minimal-co	Package :	silver
	Used	Softlimit	Hardlimit
Disk Space	123228	1024000	1050000
Disk Inodes	8863	59189	65109

Details of VPS 100 [**Basic Tab**]

The basic details includes:

Hostname The hostname of the virtual server.

Name The Name for this virtual server.

IP Address IP Address given to the virtual server.

Load Average The load inside the container. The load average is displayed in the format of **1 Min Avg/5 Min Avg/15 Min Avg**.

CPU Limit This parameter defines the maximum CPU capacity (in percentage) inside this VPS. For a quad-core server(HN), the total CPU Limit is 400 (ie 4x100%).

CPU Units This parameter determines the actual CPU time given to this virtual server. The CPU time obtained is inversely proportional to the number of VPS and directly proportional to the CPU Units allocated to them.

Status One of **Running/Stopped**, specifying that this VPS is currently running or stopped respectively.


Start with HN One of **yes/no**, specifying that the VPS will be started or not soon after the OpenVZ service is started. Logically this means, that the virtual server will be started soon after the hardware node boots – if specified **yes**.

OS Template The Operation System template that the virtual server was built from.

Package The VPS-Package that you have used while creating this virtual server. You can define your own Package. See:- [Creating a New Package](#)

Disk Space Virtual storage capacity for this virtual server. This is the hard-disk size seen by the virtual server. This parameter is defined in terms of **Kilo Bytes (KB)**.

Disk Inodes This determines the number of the files/directories and all other entities that points to the disk location (said—simply, inode in *nix systems). Understand it as a parameter that limits the number of files that can be created in side the virtual server.

 **Usage** specifies the current total usage of the parameter. **Softlimit** specifies the virtual limit for that parameter. After this limit the server is often not allowed to use more from that parameter. And the **Hardlimit** specifies a red line, beyond which the virtual server will never go. So in critical cases the virtual server may use the capacity upto the Hardlimit for grace time period.

Advanced Parameters

Virtual Server: VPS100

Basic Advanced Users

	Used	Max-held	Barrier	Limit	Fall Count
No. of Process	3	12	240	240	0
No. of TCP Sockets	1	2	240	240	0
No. of Other Sockets	3	6	240	240	0
Guaranteed VM Pages	0	0	23751	2147483647	0
Kernel Memory Size	312499	887857	4438799	4882678	0
TCP send buffers	0	0	750959	1479599	0
TCP Receive buffers	0	0	750959	1479599	0
Other Socket buffers	4472	5684	375479	1104119	0
Receive buffers of UDP	0	8380	375479	375479	0
Out-of-memory guarantee	443	1090	23751	2147483647	0
Private VM Pages	612	1605	71253	78378	0
Locked Pages	0	0	65	65	0
Shared memory	5	6	7125	7125	0
Total size of RAM	443	1090	0	2147483647	0
No. of files open	95	223	2144	2144	0
No. of file locks	0	1	214	235	0
No. of pseudo-terminals	0	0	24	24	0
No. of siginfo structures	0	1	512	512	0
Size of dentry/Inode str's	43180	51816	959179	987955	0
No. of packet filtering entries	10	10	40	40	0

Details of VPS 100 [**Advanced Tab**]

Under this section you can see all those parameters that govern the capacity and capability of the container.

In the following picture:

The first column lists the name of the parameter. This name should give you the basic idea of what the parameter is about.


The second column(**Used**) shows you how much of the corresponding parameter is used right now.

The third column(**Max-held**) shows you the maximum usage of the

corresponding parameter during the whole online session.

The fourth column(**Barrier**) shows you the maximum value that the corresponding parameter can reach safely (The Barrier).

The fifth column(**Limit**) shows you the ultimate maximum value that the corresponding parameter can reach but through a tough way (The Limit).

 Any VPS are allowed to go beyond the Barrier upto Limit but only in critical cases for grace time period. The OpenVZ system will soon bring the usage within the Barrier. It will even kill processes belonging to that virtual server to achieve this.

The six column(**Fail Count**) shows the number of times the server has cross the **Barrier**.

For details about all these parameter, See:- [Appendix A](#)

Managing Admin Users inside VPS

Administrator user can be added into the virtual server, when its online. You can see (in the image below), a admin user, **vpsadmin** does exist inside the virtual server. This user was created by default at the time of creation of VPS.

Virtual Server: VPS100

Basic Advanced **Users**

+ Add Admin User

Admins	UID	GID	User Info	Home Dir	Shell	Actions
vpsadm	1000	1000	VPS Admin	/home/vpsadm	/bin/sh	

Details of VPS 100 [Users Tab]

To **add a admin user** inside the virtual server click on icon. You will see a input form as shown below. Just fill it and submit. Remember, the password will be seen in clear text.

Add Admin User

User Name:

Password:

User Info:

Submit

Add Admin user inside virtual server

To **change the password** of existing admin user click on icon and enter the new password in the input form as shown below.


Change Password

User Name: **vpsadm**

Change Password:

Submit


Reset the admin user password inside virtual server

To **remove existing admin user** click on  icon. Here you will be asked to conform — just accept it.

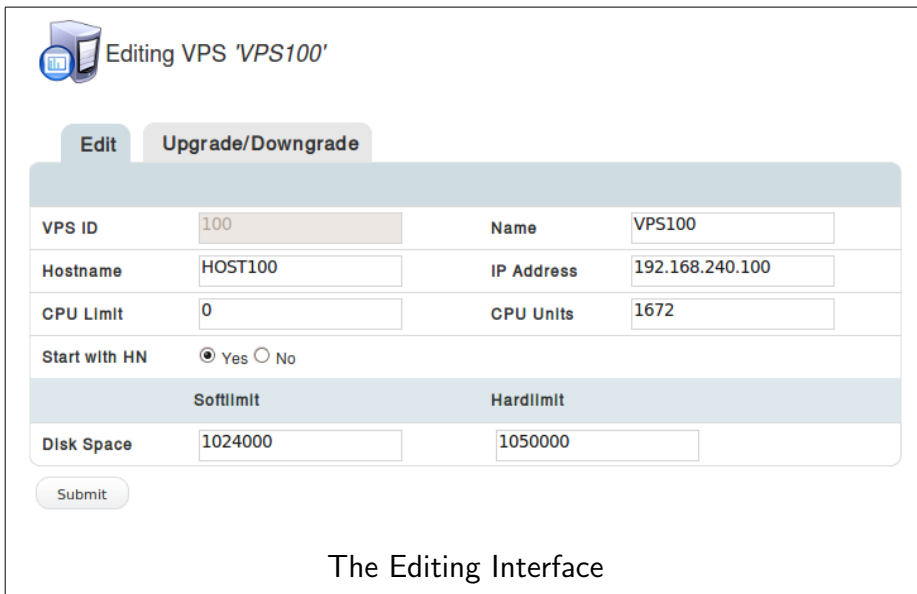


This feature of adding/modifying and deleting admin user inside any VPS is intended for the purpose of providing support when the VPS owner needs a initial account, or forgets the password.

Editing virtual server

To edit some basic parameters of any virtual server click on corresponding  icon, either in the **Managing interface** or in **Basic Detail interface**.

The editing interface is shown below:



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Editing VPS 'VPS100'". It has two tabs: "Edit" (selected) and "Upgrade/Downgrade". Below the tabs is a form with the following fields:

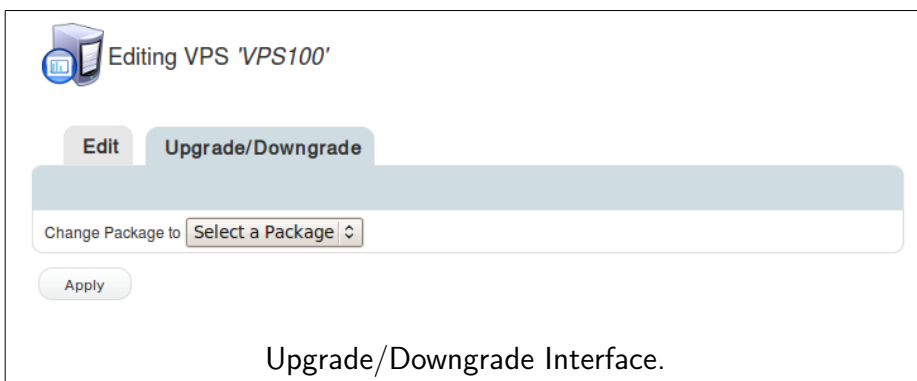
VPS ID	<input type="text" value="100"/>	Name	<input type="text" value="VPS100"/>
Hostname	<input type="text" value="HOST100"/>	IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.240.100"/>
CPU Limit	<input type="text" value="0"/>	CPU Units	<input type="text" value="1672"/>
Start with HN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
SoftLimit		HardLimit	
Disk Space	<input type="text" value="1024000"/>	<input type="text" value="1050000"/>	

At the bottom of the form is a "Submit" button.

The Editing Interface

Beside editing the basic parameters, you can also choose to down-grade/upgrade the package for the VPS. This will ultimately modify other UBC parameter as required.

To Upgrade or Downgrade the VPS click on the **Upgrade/Downgrade Tab** and select a package from the list and then click on **Apply**.



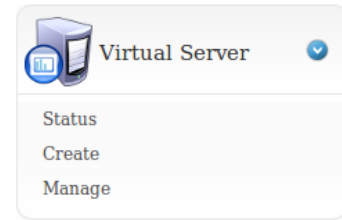
The screenshot shows the "Upgrade/Downgrade" tab selected in the "Editing VPS 'VPS100'" interface. The form contains a "Change Package to" label followed by a dropdown menu with the text "Select a Package". Below this is an "Apply" button.

Upgrade/Downgrade Interface.

Overall status of all virtual server

VZMaster checks the health of all the virtual servers and presents you with the summary.

To view the overall status, click on the **Status** submenu under **Virtual Server** menu – interface as shown below will be displayed.



▲ Under Virtual Server

All Virtual Server Status

System Detail

4 out of 50 Virtual Servers are Running.

CPU utilization:
 Current CPU utilization: 7688
 Power of the node: 85080

Memory Utilization of all running VPS:
 Output values in Mbytes

veid	LowMem util	LowMem commit	RAM util	MemSwap util	MemSwap commit	Alloc util	Alloc commit	Alloc limit
150	0.29	8.89	2.04	2.04	101.67	2.68	101.67	315.05
102	0.29	8.89	2.03	2.03	101.67	2.68	101.67	315.05
101	0.30	8.89	2.03	2.03	101.67	2.68	101.67	15.92
100	0.30	8.89	2.03	2.03	101.67	2.69	101.67	315.05

Summary:	1.19	35.56	8.13	8.13	406.67	10.74	406.67	961.08
	352.00	352.00	978.00	5080.00	5080.00	5080.00	5080.00	5080.00

Resource Allocation for Virtual Servers

All Virtual Servers are running within allocated resource.

Overall status of all VPS

The **System Detail** portion shows the overall CPU utilization and Memory utilization of all running virtual server. For more detail about the value shown please refer the OpenVZ Manual*.

Resource Allocation for Virtual Servers

The following Virtual Server(s) have failed while allocation resources.
[CT:101 => 1 resource\(s\) have failed.](#)


Resource allocation error illustration

The second portion **Resource Allocation for Virtual Servers** shows

*http://wiki.openvz.org/User_Guide/Managing_Resources#Monitoring_Memory_Consumption

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resource allocation error occurred in any virtual servers. To see the error in detail, click on the it. This will forward you to the detail of virtual server, where the parameter resulting in the error will be highlighted as shown below.

 Virtual Server: VPS101

Basic Advanced Users

	Used	Max-held	Barrier	Limit	Fall Count
No. of Process	3	14	240	240	0
Out-of-memory guarantee	444	1357	23751	2147483647	0
Private VM Pages	611	1745	1720	1800	20
Total size of RAM	444	1357	0	2147483647	0
No. of packet filtering entries	10	10	40	40	0

Resource allocation error in detail
(Shanked for clarity)

Package

Package, in VZMaster is a predefined set of parameters that when applied to any virtual server, governs the capacity and the capability of the virtual server. In OpenVZ term these packages are called Configuration files.

Although most of the parameter defined in the package can be modified separately for each virtual server, VZMaster doesn't allow you to modify the parameter separately. And this will save your system from being a complete mess. You can categorize all the VPS according to the packages (you can call it a hosting plan as well), and hence keeps your system well organized.



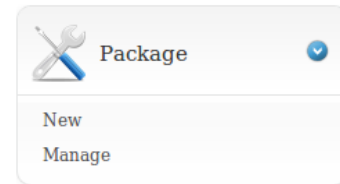
There's an exception, you can always increase the storage capacity for each virtual server independently.



Unless you know what you are doing don't edit/modify any parameters in packages randomly. So make sure you know at least the basics of OpenVZ before doing so. However, the parameters are defined briefly where they occur, which should be sufficient for you to understand things.

Viewing all the Package

To view all the packages, click on **Manage** submenu under **Package** menu.




▲ Under Package


 A screenshot of the 'Manage Package' interface. At the top left is a wrench and screwdriver icon. The title is 'Manage Package'. Below the title is a status bar showing 'Packages : 1 - 5 of 5' and 'Display : 5' with a dropdown arrow. The main content is a table with columns for 'SN', 'Package Name', 'Detail', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. There are five rows of packages: 'light', 'vps.basic', 'gold', 'platinum', and 'silver'. The 'Detail', 'Edit', and 'Delete' columns contain icons: a plus sign in a circle, a pencil, and a trash can, respectively. The 'Detail' column for the first two packages (light and vps.basic) has a plus sign in a circle, while the others have a plus sign in a circle with a checkmark. The 'Edit' column for the first two packages is disabled (greyed out), while the others have a pencil icon. The 'Delete' column for the first two packages is disabled (greyed out), while the others have a trash can icon. At the bottom right of the table is a 'Page : <>' indicator.


SN	Package Name	Detail	Edit	Delete
1	light	+	✎	🗑️
2	vps.basic	+	✎	🗑️
3	gold	+	✎	🗑️
4	platinum	+	✎	🗑️
5	silver	+	✎	🗑️

List of Packages (Managing interface)


In the image above you can see five different packages. The first two packages are default which are installed in your system by OpenVz (to be specific, by vzctl package). This is why the VZMaster doesn't allow you to delete/edit those packages. The rest of the packages are created for demonstration purpose.


Click on  icon to view the package detail.

Click on  icon to edit the package detail.

Click on  icon to delete the package.

Detail of the package

When you click on  icon of a package you will be able to view the detail of the package as shown below.

 Detail Config: **silver** Edit Delete

General Parameters

Parameter	Value
CPU Limit	100
CPU Units	1668
Quota Time	0

Disk Parameters

Parameter	Softlimit	Hardlimit
Disk Space	214500	235951
Disk Inodes	59189	65109

Package Detail *[Part 1]*


Parameters governing the processing potential(CPU Limit and CPU Units), Grace time(Quota Time), Storage capacity(Disk Space and Disk Inodes), Memory usage, Process counts, File counts, etc. . . of VPS are seen in this interface.

For details of these parameters See:- [Appendix A](#)

Advanced Parameters		
Parameter	Barrier	Limit
No. of Process	240	240
Average no. of process	67	67
No. of TCP Sockets	240	240
No. of Other Sockets	240	240
Guaranteed VM Pages	23751	2147483647
Kernel Memory Size	4438799	4882678
TCP send buffers	750959	1479599
TCP Receive buffers	750959	1479599
Other Socket buffers	375479	1104119
Receive buffers of UDP	375479	375479
Out-of-memory guarantee	23751	2147483647
Private VM Pages	71253	78378
Locked Pages	65	65
Shared memory	7125	7125
Total size of RAM	0	2147483647
No. of files open	2144	2144
No. of file locks	214	235
No. of pseudo-terminals	24	24
No. of sigInfo structures	512	512
Size of dentry/node str's	959179	987955
No. of packet filtering entries	40	40


Package Detail *[Part 2]*

Editing a New Package

To edit a package you can click on  icon of a package either in managing interface or in detail interface. You will be presented with a editing interface as shown below, where you can edit the parameter as you wish.



Editing a package won't affect the virtual server that you have already created from this package.



Editing Package: **silver**

Save

General Parameters

Parameter	Value
CPU Limit	<input type="text" value="100"/>
CPU Units	<input type="text" value="1668"/>
Quota Time	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Disk Parameters

Parameter	Softlimit	Hardlimit
Disk Space	<input type="text" value="214500"/>	<input type="text" value="235951"/>
Disk Inodes	<input type="text" value="59189"/>	<input type="text" value="65109"/>

Advanced Parameters

Parameter	Barrier	Limit
No. of Process	<input type="text" value="240"/>	<input type="text" value="240"/>
Average no. of process	<input type="text" value="67"/>	<input type="text" value="67"/>
Out-of-memory guarantee	<input type="text" value="23751"/>	<input type="text" value="2147483647"/>
Private VM Pages	<input type="text" value="71253"/>	<input type="text" value="78378"/>

Save

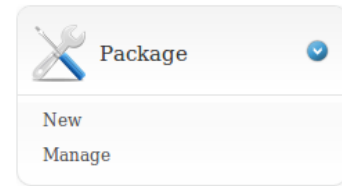
Editing a package

(Shanked for clarity)

For details of these parameters See:- [Appendix A](#)

Creating a New Package

Creating a new package is just as easy as editing a package. To create a new package click on **New** submenu under **Package** menu. Next choose one, from the list of old packages to use as reference.



▲ Under Package

New Package

Please choose a Package for reference

Choose one : --Select a Package for reference-- ▾

Creating package - [Step 1]

Soon after selecting a package you will be presented a interface to create a new package.

New Package

i (Using "silver" as Reference)

Save

General Parameters

Parameter	Value
Package Name	<input type="text" value="newPackage"/>
CPU Limit	<input type="text" value="100"/>

Disk Parameters

Parameter	Softlimit	Hardlimit
Disk Space	<input type="text" value="214500"/>	<input type="text" value="235951"/>
Disk Inodes	<input type="text" value="59189"/>	<input type="text" value="65109"/>

Advanced Parameters

Parameter	Barrier	Limit
No. of Process	<input type="text" value="240"/>	<input type="text" value="240"/>
Private VM Pages	<input type="text" value="71253"/>	<input type="text" value="78378"/>

Save

Creating package - [Step 2] *(Shanked for clarity)*

Everything is same as editing a package, except that, there is a field to input the name for new pacakage.

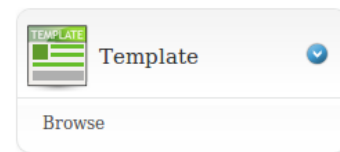
Template

Template for OpenVZ, are the stub for virtual server creation. Under this section you will be able to:

- browse all the available OpenVZ templates.
- edit and view the detail of those templates.

Browse Templates

To browse the templates available in your physical server, select **Browse** submenu from **Templates** menu. *(In the image shown below, there is only one template available in hardware node.)*



▲ Under Template

Templates list

Templates: 1 - 1 of 1 Display : 1

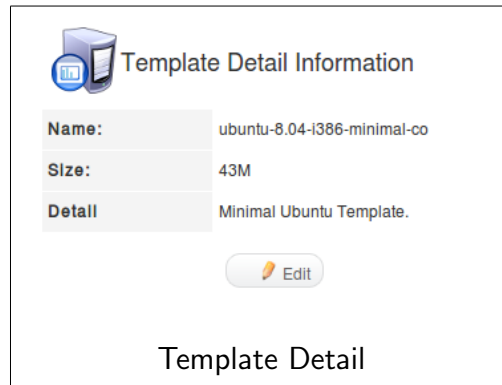
	SN	Template Name	Detail	Size	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	ubuntu-8.04-i386-minimal-co	Minimal Ubuntu Template.	43M	

Page: 1


List of Templates

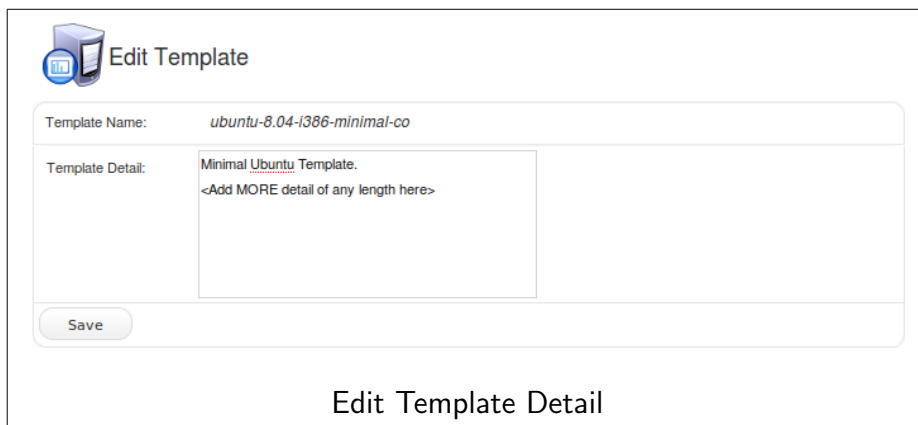
View Template Detail

To view the **complete detail** click on the **(shortened) detail text** of the corresponding template in the list.



Edit Template

To edit the template detail click on  icon of corresponding template either from the browsing list or from the detail of the corresponding template.



Just edit the detail and click on **Save** to save it.

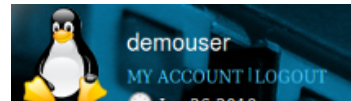
My Account

Vzmaster doesn't have any special personal settings besides the following two.


First— it allows user to change their password. **Remember vzmaster uses the system login credentials to login, so changing the password will ultimately change the password in the system as well.**

Second— as **look and feel** varies from person to person, respecting this VZMaster provies user to choose from diffrent UI (themes), for their comfortability.

To change either of this, Click **MY ACCOUNT**, on the header, just beside the LOGOUT.



Changing the Password

 Account Setting
Change Password
User Name: *demouser*
Old Password:
Change Password:
Confirm Password:

Change Password

After going into **Account Settings**, to change the password enter your current-password and new-password as asked and submit. You will be notified with the change.


Themes in VZMaster

VZMaster offers different themes for your comfortability. You can select any theme from the list of the themes available. The theme will start working right from the moment you make that active.

After going into **Account Settings**,

Change Themes

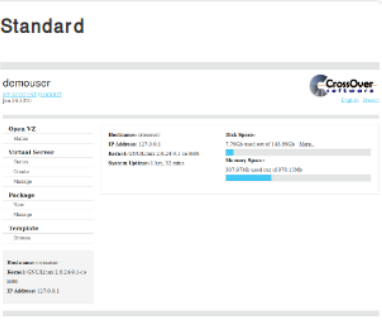
Vista



Vista with professional looks, with w3c valid code

Color :

Standard



Light Themes with cool blue color- fast download themes

Choose Theme

Just choose the color (if any) and click on corresponding **Active it** button.



All this User Manual has been written using the Vista Theme in Blue color.

Appendix A

CPU Limit This is a positive number indicating the CPU time in percent, the corresponding virtual server is not allowed to exceed.

CPU Units This is a positive integer number that determines the minimal guaranteed share of the CPU time the corresponding virtual server will receive.

Quota time The grace period of the disk quota specified in seconds. The virtual server is allowed to temporarily exceed the soft limit values for the disk space and disk inodes quotas for no more than the period specified by this parameter.

Disk Space Total size of disk space that can be consumed by the virtual server in 1-Kb blocks. When the space used by the virtual server hits the soft limit, the virtual server can allocate additional disk space up to the hard limit during the grace period specified by the Quota time.

Disk Inodes Total number of disk inodes (files, directories, and symbolic links) the Virtual Server can allocate. When the number of inodes used by the virtual server hits the soft limit, the virtual server can create additional file entries up to the hard limit during the grace period specified by the Quota time parameter.

No. of Process The maximal number of processes and threads the virtual server may create.

Average no. of process The average number of processes and threads.

No. of TCP Sockets This parameter limits the number of TCP connections and, thus, the number of clients the server application can handle in parallel.

No. of Other Sockets The number of sockets other than TCP ones. Local (UNIX-domain) sockets are used for communications inside the system. UDP sockets are used, for example, for Domain Name Service (DNS) queries. UDP and other sockets may also be used in some very specialized applications (SNMP agents and others).

Guaranteed VM Pages The memory allocation guarantee, in pages (one page is 4 Kb). virtual server applications are guaranteed to

be able to allocate additional memory so long as the amount of memory accounted as **Private VM Pages** does not exceed the configured barrier of this parameter. Above the barrier, additional memory allocation is not guaranteed and may fail in case of overall memory shortage.

Kernel Memory Size The size of unswappable kernel memory allocated for the internal kernel structures for the processes of a particular virtual server.

TCP send buffers The amount of kernel memory allocated for the data sent from an application to a TCP socket, but not acknowledged by the remote side yet.

TCP Receive buffers The amount of kernel memory allocated for the data received from the remote side, but not read by the local application yet.

Other Socket buffers The total size of UNIX-domain socket buffers, UDP, and other datagram protocol send buffers.

Receive buffers of UDP The total size of receive buffers of UDP and other datagram protocols.

Out-of-memory guarantee The out-of-memory guarantee, in pages (one page is 4 Kb). Any virtual server process will not be killed even in case of heavy memory shortage if the current memory consumption (including both physical memory and swap) does not reach the barrier of this parameter.

Private VM Pages The size of private (or potentially private) memory allocated by an application. The memory that is always shared among different applications is not included in this resource parameter.

Locked Pages The memory in pages not allowed to be swapped out.

Shared memory The total size of shared memory in pages allocated by the processes of a particular virtual server.

Total size of RAM *This is an accounting-only parameter currently.* The total size of RAM used by the virtual server processes. For the memory pages used by several different virtual servers (mappings of shared libraries, for example), only the corresponding fraction

of a page is charged to each virtual server. The sum of the phys-pages usage for all virtual servers corresponds to the total number of pages used in the system by all the accounted users.

No. of files open The number of files opened by all virtual-server-processes.

No. of file locks The number of file locks created by all virtual-server-processes.

No. of pseudo-terminals The number of pseudo-terminals, such as an ssh session, the screen or xterm applications, etc.

No. of siginfo structures The number of siginfo structures (essentially, this parameter limits the size of the signal delivery queue).

Size of dentry/inode str's The total size of dentry and inode structures locked in the memory.

No. of packet filtering entries The number of IP packet filtering entries.

More details about all these parameter can be obtained from OpenVZ wiki.



See: http://wiki.openvz.org/UBC_parameters and http://wiki.openvz.org/User_Guide/Managing_Resources.

Glossary

Container	See Virtual Server, 5
CT	Container, See Virtual Server, 5
CT0	see Hardware Node, 5
CTID	See VPSID, 5
Hardware Node(HN)	The real system that sits just above the Hardware. Also known as CT0 (Container Zero) in OpenVZ terminology., 1
OpenVZ	A virtualization Solution by Parallels, http://www.openvz.org , 1
VE	Virtual Environment, See Virtual Server, 5
VEID	See VPSID, 5
Virtual Private Server	See Virtual Server, 5
Virtual Server	AKA, Virtual Private Server(VPS) refers to all those virtual systems that are hosted in the Hardware Node. These VPS is also called Container in OpenVZ terminology., 5
VPS	See Virtual Server, 5
VPSID	A numeric, unique id given to each VPS. Also called CTID, VEID. <i>Compate to</i> CT0, 5

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