

Troubleshoot "KNI: Out of Memory" Errors on QvPC-DI Platforms

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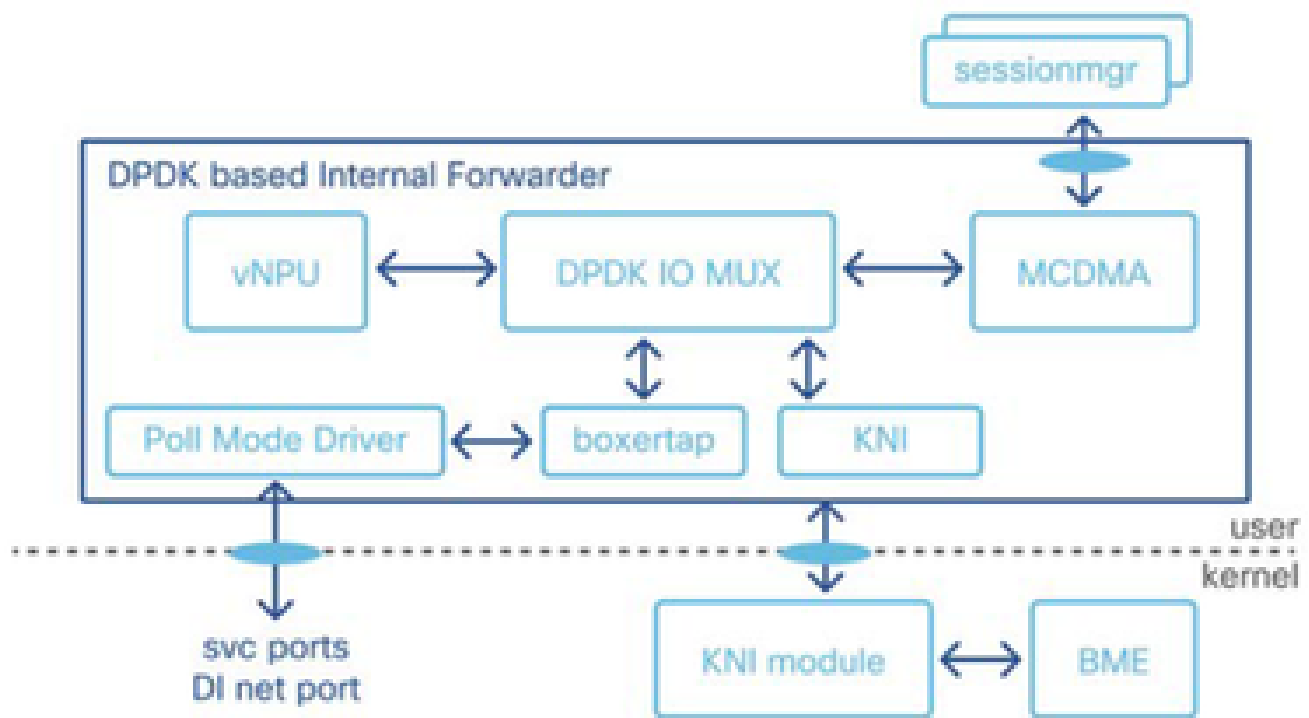
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Introduction

This document describes how to determine if **StarOS KNI: Out of Memory** logs are caused by issues in the StarOS application or by hardware drivers.

Background

The Kernel Network Interface (KNI) module, within the DPDK Internal Forwarder (IFTASK) process, is a mechanism that allows user-space programs to receive packets directly from a network interface, bypassing the Linux networking and Linux IP stack completely.



KNI: Out of Memory logs rate-limiting warnings are produced when there is a resource contention issue affecting the KNI Module.

1. Memory buffers are not cleared at the bare-metal (hardware) level, causing an overrun of the buffer.
2. The KNI pools, from which the **iftask** allocates the message buffer for these packets, run out of space.
3. The virtual function queries for more packets, but the physical function responds that it does not have anything.
4. Once the **KNI: Out of Memory** condition occurs, the **iftask** goes into backup memory pool to allocate and process the packet further. If the backup pool also runs out of memory, the system drops the packets.
5. Because the **iftask** cannot read the burst of packets coming from the kernel, the **KNI: Out of Memory** log is produced on the StarOS.

Triggers for **KNI: Out of Memory** condition:

Potential triggers for the buffer overflow condition can vary, such as running SFTP or SCP applications or a very large file transfer between CF and SF cards.

Steps to Investigate

Step 1. Observe the Symptoms

Step 2. Check for DI-Network Health Degradation

Step 3. Check for Userspace KNI Drops

Step 4. Check the Hardware Drivers

Step 1. Observe the Symptoms

Correlate the timing of **KNI: Out of Memory** errors with other symptoms, such as packet losses or application layer degradations (**egtpc** path failures).

KNI: Out of Memory logs

- In the StarOS Syslogs, you can see logs indicating that the kernel network interface is out of memory.

```
2023-Nov-16+09:18:03.205 [iftask 214701 error] [1/0/9602 <evlogd:0> evlgd_syslogd.c:236] [software inte
```

- If the backup memory is exhausted, you can see error messages indicating that the backup pool's memory is also exhausted.

```
RTE_LOG(ERR, KNI, "Out of memory from Backup pool, kni port %s, socket_id=%d, total=%d, iter=%d\n", kni
```

- In the IFTask logs, found in the tmp directory in the debug shell, you can observe the **KNI: Out of Memory** errors:

```
Wed Nov 15 17:20:30 2023 PID:7387 KNI: Out of memory, kni port cpbond0, socket_id=0, total=-759247296,
```

EGTPC path failures

- Spikes in gtpc path failures to various peers can occur with the cause **No response from peer** can occur during the time of the packet losses.

```
2023-10-23T00:14:33.813+00:00 Nodename evlogd: [local-60sec33.780] [egtpmgr 143137 info] [6/0/12364 <eg
```

Step 2. Check for DI-Network Health Degradation

Locate which connections are having the degradation. When seen on a sustained basis, higher drop or loss percentages in DI-network health outputs can indicate DI-network configuration or operational issues, traffic overload, or VM or Host issues.

show session recovery status verbose

- Use **show session recover status verbose** outputs to identify which virtual function card is serving as the Demux card.

***** show session recovery status verbose *****

Tuesday October 24 11:23:45 EDT 2023

Session Recovery Status:

Overall Status : Ready For Recovery

Last Status Update : 1 second ago

cpu state	----sessmgr---		----aaamgr----		demux active	status
	active	standby	active	standby		
3/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
4/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
5/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
6/0 Active	0	0	0	0	10	Good (Demux)
7/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
8/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
9/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
10/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
11/0 Active	24	1	24	1	0	Good
12/0 Standby	0	24	0	24	0	Good

show cloud monitor di-network detail

- Use "show cloud monitor di-network detail" outputs to identify which DI-network connections between virtual function cards have drops in heartbeats.

- Drops in heartbeats from CF and SF cards to SF Card 6 are shown. Outputs for CF and SF cards to other CF and SF cards show no heartbeat drops.

***** show cloud monitor di-network detail *****

Tuesday October 24 11:23:51 EDT 2023

Card 1 Heartbeat Results:

ToCard	Health	5Min-Loss	60Min-Loss
--------	--------	-----------	------------

6	Good	0.00%	0.66%
---	------	-------	-------

Card 2 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	14.67%	3.50%
---	-----	--------	-------

Card 3 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	5.35%	2.69%
---	-----	-------	-------

Card 4 Heartbeat Results:

6	Good	0.00%	0.00%
---	------	-------	-------

Card 5 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	18.57%	3.90%
---	-----	--------	-------

Card 6 Heartbeat Results:

1	Good	0.00%	0.90%
2	Bad	12.63%	3.31%

3	Bad	2.90%	2.14%
4	Good	0.00%	0.00%
5	Bad	13.09%	3.30%
7	Good	0.00%	0.00%
8	Bad	2.91%	2.20%
9	Good	0.00%	0.93%
10	Bad	14.28%	3.38%
11	Bad	3.67%	2.09%
12	Good	0.00%	0.00%

...
Card 7 Heartbeat Results:

6	Good	0.00%	0.00%
---	------	-------	-------

...
Card 8 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	7.47%	2.85%
---	-----	-------	-------

...
Card 9 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	0.00%	1.07%
---	-----	-------	-------

...
Card 10 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	16.01%	3.73%
---	-----	--------	-------

...
Card 11 Heartbeat Results:

6	Bad	7.47%	2.71%
---	-----	-------	-------

...
Card 12 Heartbeat Results:

6	Good	0.00%	0.00%
---	------	-------	-------

show cloud monitor controlplane

- Use **show cloud monitor controlplane** outputs to identify which DI-network connections have degradation.

***** show cloud monitor controlplane *****

Tuesday October 24 11:24:22 EDT 2023

Cards		15 Second Interval			5 Minute Interval			60 Minute Interval		
Src	Dst	Xmit	Recv	Miss%	Xmit	Recv	Miss%	Xmit	Recv	Miss%
...										
01	06	75	75	0.0%	1500	1500	0.0%	18000	17842	0.9%
...										
02	06	75	75	0.0%	1500	1265	15.7%	18000	17546	2.5%
...										
03	06	75	75	0.0%	1500	1396	6.9%	18000	17491	2.8%
...										
04	06	75	75	0.0%	1500	1500	0.0%	18000	18000	0.0%
...										
05	06	75	75	0.0%	1500	1267	15.5%	18000	17325	3.8%
...										
06	01	75	75	0.0%	1500	1500	0.0%	18000	17823	1.0%

06	07	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	0	36000	0.0%
...										
06	08	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	0	36000	0.0%
...										
06	09	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	1	35999	0.0%
...										
06	10	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	0	36000	0.0%
...										
06	11	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	0	36000	0.0%
...										
06	12	0	150	0.0%	0	3000	0.0%	0	36000	0.0%

Step 3. Check for Userspace KNI Drops

show iftask stats

- Collect **show iftask stats** outputs multiple times to verify that KNI drops are not incrementing in the **IFTASK** userspace application level (StarOS).

```

***** show iftask stats *****
Tuesday October 24 11:22:06 EDT 2023
...
                                CARD 6 STATS
-----
Counters                SF6                SF6_PPS
-----
svc_rx                   2587301598                2203
svc_tx                   548969428                 295
di_rx                   2260147059                2258
di_tx                   4072038717                3966
__ALL_DROPS__           0                         0
svc_tx_drops            0                         0
di_rx_drops            0                         0
di_tx_drops            0                         0
sw_rss_enq_drops       0                         0
kni_thread_drops       0                         0
kni_drops               0                         0
mcdma_drops            0                         0
mux_deliver_hop_drops  0                         0
mux_deliver_drops      0                         0
mux_xmit_failure_drops 0                         0
mc_dma_thread_enq_drops 0                         0
sw_tx_egress_enq_drops 0                         0
cpeth0_drops           0                         0
mcdma_summary_drops    0                         0
fragmentation_err      0                         0
reassembly_err         0                         0
reassembly_ring_enq_err 0                         0
__DISCARDS__           241984                    0
__BOND_DISCARDS__     55282718                  142
...
                                TOTAL STATS
-----
Counters                TOTAL                TOTAL_PPS
-----
svc_rx                   27964563261                24791
svc_tx                   36109966153                30168

```

di_rx	74133486629	51929
di_tx	73958155063	50897
__ALL_DROPS__	0	0
svc_tx_drops	0	0
di_rx_drops	0	0
di_tx_drops	0	0
sw_rss_enq_drops	0	0
kni_thread_drops	0	0
kni_drops	0	0
mcdma_drops	0	0
mux_deliver_hop_drops	0	0
mux_deliver_drops	0	0
mux_xmit_failure_drops	0	0
mc_dma_thread_enq_drops	0	0
sw_tx_egress_enq_drops	0	0
cpeth0_drops	0	0
mcdma_summary_drops	0	0
fragmentation_err	0	0
reassembly_err	0	0
reassembly_ring_enq_err	0	0
__DISCARDS__	2324968	0
__BOND_DISCARDS__	55635534	149

NDR is 100.0000
CONTINUE_TRAFFIC

Step 4. Check the Hardware Drivers

With the application layer cleared from culpability, focus on underlying drivers at the hardware level to address the **KNI: Out of Memory** errors.

Because the bare-metal hardware driver allocates a certain amount of buffer for each virtual function, resource contention issues are commonly the result of a driver mismatch or defective drivers at the hardware level. The defective hardware driver that allocated the buffers that were needed for an application did not release the memory.

If third party (non-Cisco) virtualization software and/or hardware are in use, investigate the versions and drivers for potential compatibility mismatch or defect.

Summary

To determine if **KNI: Out of Memory** errors, are caused by application level processes or by underlying hardware drivers, check for evidence of DI-network degradation and userspace KNI drops. If DI-network degradation exist without a corresponding userspace KNI dedgradation, the cause can be concluded to be at the hardware level. **KNI: Out of Memory** errors with hardware level degredation indicate faulty hardware drivers.

An offload of the node and reload of the host computes upon which the affected application-level StarOS virtual function resides can temporarily clear the memory buffers on the underlying compute, resulting in a temporarily reduction in errors and packet losses. However, this is not a permanent solution! Packet losses and **KNI: Out of Memory** errors recur, when the buffer overflow condition recurs on the faulty hardware driver.