Troubleshooting [B]

This appendix describes situations that you may encounter and the steps you can take to resolve them.

B.1 `guest` command fails

The `guest`(1) command can fail because it cannot obtain the desired guest memory. If this occurs, do the following:

1. Increase the memory retry count (`MEMORY_RETRIES=#`) in your `guest.rc` file and run the command again.
2. If retrying is unsuccessful, suspend longer processes until guest memory can be allocated.

B.2 `cannot open root device` message

If the guest system panics immediately with a `cannot open root device` message, do the following:

1. Ensure that the root file system specified in the guest parameter file is not mounted on the host.
2. Check the `guest`(1) command output to ensure that the file system was unmounted without error (if the logical device was specified in the user's `guest.rc` file).

B.3 NQS does not start on the guest

If the Network Queuing System (NQS) does not start on the guest, check the NQS configuration for the guest to ensure that a unique machine ID (`mid`) is specified for the guest's TCP host name. The `/etc/config/nqs_config` file contains the machine IDs.

B.4 Guest does not recognize tape mounts

If the guest does not recognize tape mounts, even though the drive appears to be configured up on the guest, ensure that the host and guest configurations are

identical. Device ordinals for each drive must be the same. Check the output of the `tpdev`(8) command on both the host and guest system. If the device ordinals do not match, reorder the devices in the guest's `/etc/config/tapeconfig` file, and restart both tape daemons.

B.5 Kernel decompression loops forever

If the kernel decompression step of the guest startup seems to run forever, make sure that the `kcompress`(8) version (`KCOMPRESS` entry in your `guest.rc` file) matches the guest kernel being booted. It is normal for this step to take several (15 or more) seconds.