

Teradici PCoIP® Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) Administrator's Guide

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Revision History

Version	Date	Description
8	Jan. 15, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document for Teradici PCoIP® Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) driver release 2.3.3 to state that VMware Horizon View™ 5.3 is now supported.
7	Nov. 12, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document for Teradici PCoIP® Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) driver release 2.3.2 to state that ESXi 5.5 is supported for VMware View 2.2.
6	Aug 20, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document for Teradici PCoIP® Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) driver release 2.3.0. Added information about vGPU and image caching support in section 1.1.1, Benefits. Revised descriptions for bw_disable_threshold and bw_enable_threshold in section 4.1.1, Specifying Property Settings for a VM. Updated document to reflect the new name for this product.
5	July 2, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document for Teradici APEX 2800 Server Offload Card driver release 2.2.1 to state that ESXi 5.1 Update 1 is supported.
4	Apr 1, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document and screen captures with information for Teradici APEX 2800 Server Offload Card driver release 2.2, ESXi 5.1, VMware View 5.2, and Teradici Arch™ published desktop. Edited and restructured document.
3	Sep 25, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated document and screen captures for Teradici APEX 2800 Server Offload Card driver release 2.1.
2	Feb 24, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated the document for ESXi 5.0. Added Lenovo RD240 to list of tested VDI Server platforms. Added information about disabling ESXi interrupt remapping to the Troubleshooting section. Removed the information about the PCoIP Imaging Caching Size.
1	Jan 27, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial release.

Contents

Revision History	3
1 Welcome	6
1.1 Introduction	6
1.1.1 Benefits	7
1.2 System Requirements	8
1.2.1 Server Platform	8
1.2.2 Client	9
1.2.3 Network	9
2 Installing the Hardware Accelerator Hardware and Drivers	10
2.1 Installation Overview	10
2.2 Downloading the Installation Package	10
2.2.1 Drivers Package Contents	10
2.3 Installing the Hardware Accelerator in the Server	11
2.4 Installing the ESXi Driver	12
2.4.1 Enable Remote Login on the ESXi Server	12
2.4.2 Copy the ESXi Installation Package to the ESXi Server	12
2.4.3 Install the ESXi Driver	13
2.4.4 Exit Maintenance Mode	14
2.5 Verifying the Hardware Accelerator Installation	14
2.6 Installing the Virtual Machine Driver	15
2.6.1 Run the Virtual Machine Driver Installer	16
2.6.2 Verify the Virtual Machine Driver Installation	17
2.7 Verifying the Policy Settings	17
2.8 Verifying Display Offloading	18
2.9 Installing Additional Hardware Accelerators	18
2.10 Uninstalling the Hardware Accelerator ESXi Driver	19
3 Managing the Hardware Accelerator	21
3.1 Using View Administrator to Assign Priorities	21
3.1.1 Assigning Priority to the Global Pool	21
3.1.2 Assigning Priority to a Desktop Pool	22
3.1.3 Assigning Priority to a User	23
3.2 PCoIP Session Variables	24
4 Using the Hardware Accelerator CLI	26
4.1 Hardware Accelerator Command Line Interface	26

4.1.1 Command Syntax	26
4.2 Example: Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status	29
4.3 Example: Viewing VM Usage and Monitoring Status	31
4.4 Example: Enabling/Disabling the Hardware Accelerator	33
4.5 Example: Setting a Property	33
4.6 Displaying VM Property Values	33
4.7 Example: Viewing and Setting the Maximum Display Resolution	34
4.8 Example: Setting the Log Level	35
4.9 Example: Monitoring the ESXi Server Load	36
4.9.1 Using the esxtop Tool	36
4.9.2 Viewing Performance Charts	37
4.9.3 Using the Hardware Accelerator Dashboard	38
5 Troubleshooting	39
5.1 Overview	39
5.2 Enabling a Syslog Server	39
5.3 Determining the Hardware Accelerator Status	40
5.3.1 From the ESXi Console	40
5.3.2 From a User's Display	40
5.4 Identifying a Failed Card	42
5.5 Disabling ESXi Interrupt Remapping	42
Appendix A: VDI Server Platforms Tested	43
Glossary of Definitions	44

1 Welcome

1.1 Introduction

The Teradici PCoIP® Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) provides hardware-accelerated PCoIP® image encoding for server-hosted VMware View™ virtual desktops (often referred to as Virtual Desktop Infrastructure, or VDI).

The Hardware Accelerator monitors the graphical demands of displays and automatically offloads the PCoIP encoding tasks of the most demanding displays from the vCPUs to the Hardware Accelerator. To support multiple server types, the Hardware Accelerator is available in the form factors shown below. For all cards, the features and functionality are the same.

- **Full height:** Standard full height, half length card that can fit into a PCIe x8 or x16 slot (supports PCIe Gen 1.1 and 2.0)
- **Low profile (LP):** Half height, half length card that can fit into a PCIe x4 slot (supports PCIe Gen 2.0 only)
- **MXM:** An MXM card for HP Gen8 blade servers
- **DXM-A by Amulet HotKey:** A DXM-A card for Dell "M" series blade servers

As demands change, the card seamlessly and automatically shifts between hardware encoding on the Hardware Accelerator and software encoding on the vCPU(s) of the virtual desktops. This lets the Hardware Accelerator support a large number of desktops while providing optimal use of resources.

The Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator offloads up to 100 displays, depending on the [maximum display resolution configuration](#) and the display topology (i.e., whether [landscape or portrait mode is enabled](#)). The maximum number of offloaded displays for various scenarios is shown in the table below.

Note: Each virtual machine display is monitored separately. The number of displays offloaded may vary based on screen resolution and display activity.

Table 1-1: Maximum Number of Offloaded Displays

Maximum Width	Maximum Height	Maximum No. Offloaded Displays
Portrait mode enabled:		
2560	1600	25
1920	1200	40

Maximum Width	Maximum Height	Maximum No. Offloaded Displays
1680	1050	50
1280	1024	100
Portrait mode disabled:		
2560	1600	40
1920	1200	64
1680	1050	85
1280	1024	100

Note: Please see www.teradici.com for more information about hardware accelerator solutions.

1.1.1 Benefits

The Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator delivers the following benefits:

- **Consistent user experience:** The Hardware Accelerator constantly monitors the graphic encoding demands of each display and dynamically offloads up to 100 of the most active displays. This reduces peaks in server CPU utilization, ensuring a consistently optimal experience across all users, regardless of task or activity level.
- **Enhanced application performance:** Increased virtual CPU headroom results in more dependable application performance, enabling intensive applications to run more smoothly.
- **Improved VDI consolidation ratio:** The increased virtual CPU headroom also improves VDI consolidation ratio (i.e., the number of virtual servers required on each physical host). These gains occur for typical office workloads as well as scenarios with high levels of pixel changes (e.g., a number of users watching videos at the same time).
- **Compatible with GPU implementations in VMware Horizon View:** The Hardware Accelerator supports Virtual Shared Graphics Acceleration (vSGA) and Virtual Dedicated Graphics Acceleration (vDGA) rendering on the ESXi server to further improve user experience without affecting the VDI consolidation ratio.

Note: A reduction in frame rate may be experienced when using vDGA rendering.

- **Improved bandwidth utilization:** Image caching capabilities on the Hardware Accelerator allow for optimal session bandwidth utilization.
- **Client compatibility:** The Hardware Accelerator is compatible with all existing PCoIP zero clients and VMware View software clients.

- **Simple installation and setup:** The Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator plugs into industry standard servers and is managed via VMware View Administrator. Installation and configuration are simple, and do not require management tools.

1.2 System Requirements

The Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator can be used in VMware View™ virtual desktop environments that meet the following system requirements.

1.2.1 Server Platform

The virtual server platform for the Hardware Accelerator requires the following elements:

- An available card slot for one of the following form factors:
 - PCIe x8 or x16, full height, half length for the standard Hardware Accelerator (supports PCIe Gen 1.1 only)
 - PCIe x4, half height, half length for the Hardware Accelerator LP (supports PCIe Gen 2.0 only)
 - Hardware Accelerator MXM for HP blade servers
 - Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator by Amulet HotKey (DXM-A) for Dell "M" series blade servers
- ESXi versions supported:
 - ESXi 5.5
 - ESXi 5.1 Update 1
 - ESXi 5.1
 - ESXi 5.0 Update 2
 - ESXi 5.0 Update 1
 - ESXi 5.0
 - ESXi 4.1 Update 3
 - ESXi 4.1 Update 2
 - ESXi 4.1 Update 1
- VMware View versions supported:
 - VMware Horizon View™ 5.3
 - VMware Horizon View™ 5.2
 - VMware View™ 5.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2
 - VMware View™ 5.0, 5.0.1
 - VMware View™ 4.6, 4.6.1

- Virtual operating systems:
 - Windows 7 32-bit/64-bit
 - Windows Vista 32-bit/64-bit
 - Windows XP
- Maximum of two Hardware Accelerators per server, with up to 200 displays offloaded.

To get the latest drivers, please register at the [Teradici support site](#), and subscribe to Knowledge Base support topic 15134-650.

1.2.2 Client

- PCoIP zero clients with firmware 4.1.0 (Tera2/Tera1) or newer
- VMware View 4.x clients or newer
- Displays with a maximum resolution of 2560 x 1600

1.2.3 Network

The PCoIP protocol provides a real-time delivery of a rich user desktop experience. To ensure a responsive desktop, the PCoIP protocol must be deployed across a properly architected virtual desktop network infrastructure that meets bandwidth, QoS, latency and packet-loss requirements. For more details, see "PCoIP[®] Protocol Virtual Desktop Network Design Checklist" (TER1105004).

2 Installing the Hardware Accelerator Hardware and Drivers

Note: The driver build numbers displayed in the screen shots in this section may differ from the build numbers for your drivers.

2.1 Installation Overview

The following is an overview of the steps for installing and configuring the Hardware Accelerator.

1. [Download the latest drivers.](#)
2. [Install the Hardware Accelerator in the server.](#)
3. [Install the ESXi driver package on the server.](#)
4. [Verify the Hardware Accelerator installation.](#)
5. [Install the Hardware Accelerator virtual driver on each VDI desktop.](#)
6. [Verify pool policy settings.](#)
7. [Verify that Hardware Accelerator is offloading the display encoding.](#)

You can also watch a video tutorial showing the installation process for the Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator. Please see Knowledge Base support topic 15134-776 on the [Teradici support site](#).

2.2 Downloading the Installation Package

Before beginning the installation, download the latest drivers to a convenient PC as follows:

1. On the [Teradici support site](#), navigate to the **Downloads** page.
2. From the **Downloads Center** navigation pane, select the **Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator (APEX 2800) > Drivers** link to see the latest Hardware Accelerator driver downloads.
3. Select the appropriate version of the drivers package depending on the ESXi version you are running.
4. Accept the license agreement and download the package to your PC.
5. Extract the Hardware Accelerator drivers package contents.

2.2.1 Drivers Package Contents

The Hardware Accelerator drivers package includes the following components:

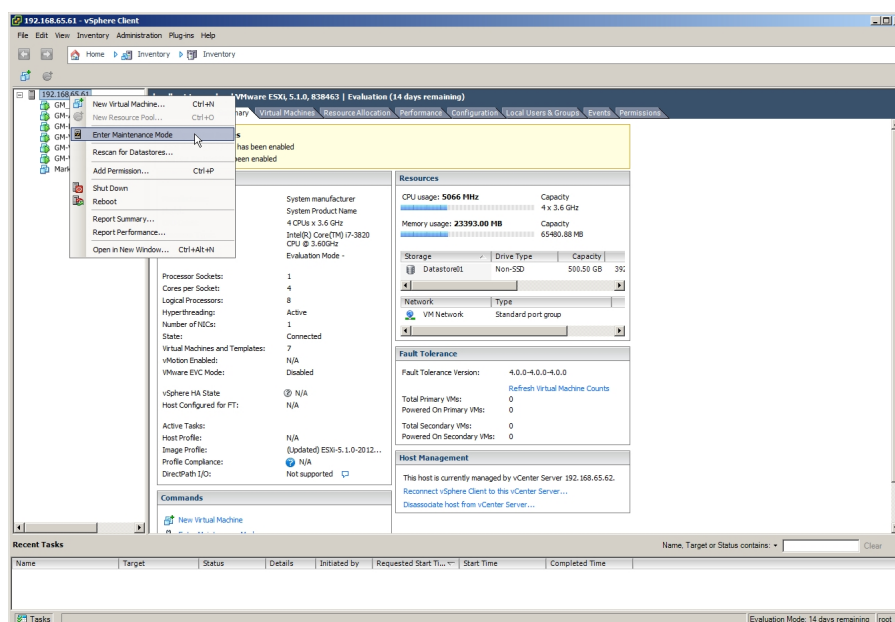
- **ESXi drivers package:** apex2800-2.3.0-rel-esxi-*<esxi version>*-*<APEX 2800 esxi build number>*.zip

- **Virtual machine driver installer:** apex2800-2.3.0-rel-<APEX 2800 VM driver build number>.exe

2.3 Installing the Hardware Accelerator in the Server

Warning! Before beginning the installation:

- Power down and disconnect devices from AC power before handling them. Failure to do this can result in personal injury or equipment damage. Some circuitry on the server PC can continue to operate even though the front panel power switch is off.
 - Ensure you observe correct anti-static handling to avoid potential ESD damage to the card.
1. Make sure all virtual machines hosted by the ESXi server are powered down or migrated to another server.
 2. From the VMware vSphere client, right-click on the ESXi server in the inventory, and then select **Enter Maintenance Mode**.



3. Before physically installing the Hardware Accelerator, power down the server and disconnect it from the AC power. Also ensure you observe the correct anti-static handling to avoid potential ESD damage to the card.
4. Insert the Hardware Accelerator into an available PCIe or mezzanine slot, and then secure the card.
5. Plug the server into a surge-protected AC outlet, and then power it on.

2.4 Installing the ESXi Driver

This procedure has the following steps:

- [Enable remote login on the ESXi server](#)
- [Copy the ESXi installation package to the ESXi server using WinSCP](#)
- [Install the ESXi driver using an SSH client](#)
- [Exit maintenance mode from the vSphere client](#)

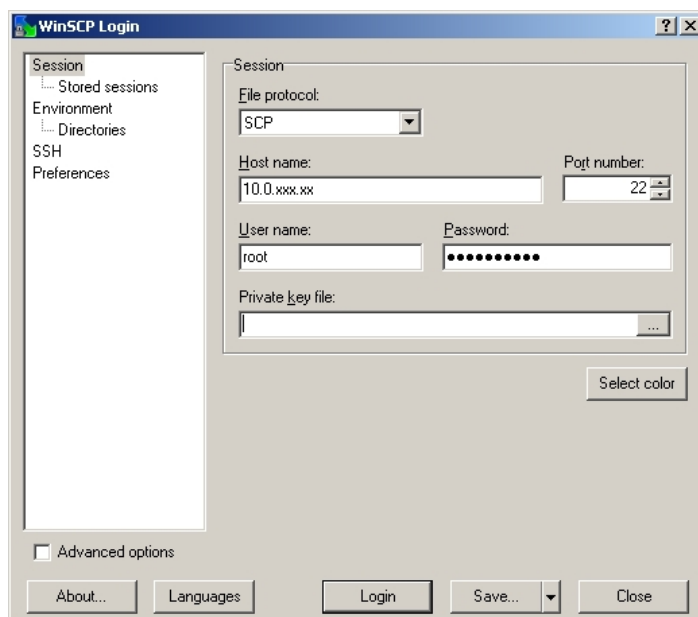
2.4.1 Enable Remote Login on the ESXi Server

1. From the VMware vSphere client, select the ESXi server in the inventory.
2. From the **Configuration** tab, select **Software > Security Profile**.
3. In the **Services** section, click the **Properties** link.
4. In the **Remote Access** pane of the **Services Properties** dialog, select one of the following:
 - **ESXi Shell** (for ESXi 5.x)
 - **Remote Tech Support (SSH)** (for ESXi 4.1)
5. At the **I/O Redirection Options** dialog, select the desired startup policy, and then click **Start**.
6. Click **OK** to close the dialog.
7. After verifying that the selected startup policy shows as "Running" in the **Daemon** column of the **Service Properties** dialog, click **OK** to close the dialog.

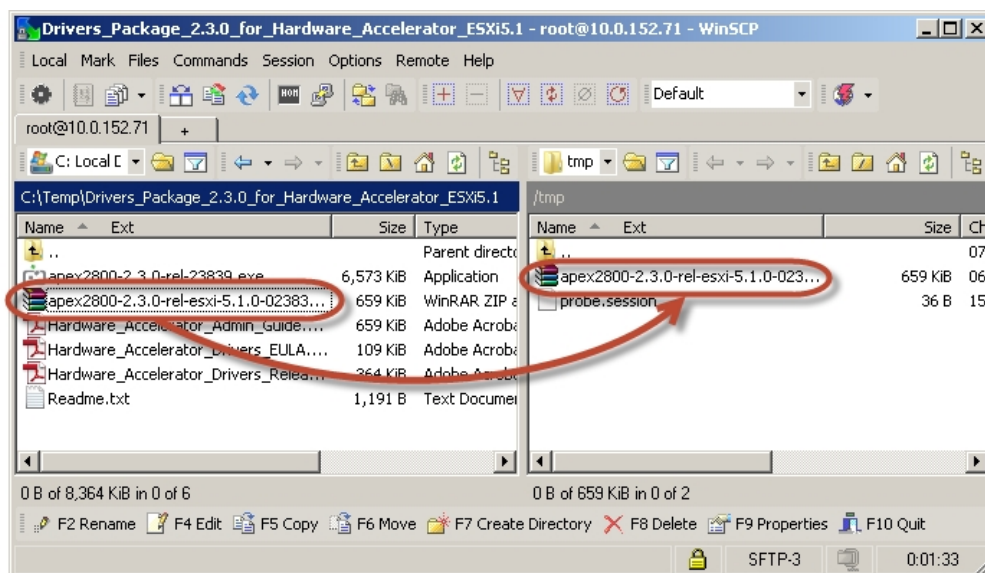
2.4.2 Copy the ESXi Installation Package to the ESXi Server

This step requires WinSCP (Windows Secure Copy). If you do not have this program installed on your local PC, please download and install it before proceeding.

1. In the WinSCP **Login** screen, select **SCP** as the file protocol.
2. Enter the ESXi server's IP address along with the administrator username and password for the server, and then click **Login**.



3. Navigate to the directory on your local PC that contains the downloaded Hardware Accelerator driver installation package (left pane) and to the **/tmp** directory on the ESXi server (right pane), and then copy the package to the ESXi server by dragging it over.



2.4.3 Install the ESXi Driver

Note: Ensure the ESXi server is in Maintenance Mode before proceeding. For details, see [Installing the Hardware Accelerator in the Server](#).

1. Using an SSH client from your local PC (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Navigate to the **/tmp** folder, and install the [ESXi driver package](#) using the following syntax:
 - For ESXi 5.x:
esxcli software vib install -d <ESXi 5.x driver package filename>.zip
 - For ESXi 4.1:
esxupdate --bundle <ESXi 4.1 driver package filename>.zip update

After a few minutes, the installation result output displays. It should report that two VIBs (vSphere Installation Bundles) were installed, as shown below.

```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
login as: root
Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
Password:
The time and date of this login have been sent to the system logs.

VMware offers supported, powerful system administration tools. Please
see www.vmware.com/go/sysadmintools for details.

The ESXi Shell can be disabled by an administrative user. See the
vSphere Security documentation for more information.
~ # cd /tmp
/tmp # ls
apex2800-2.3.0-rel-esxi-5.1.0-023839.zip
probe.session
vmware-root
/tmp # esxcli software vib install -d /tmp/apex2800-2.3.0-rel-esxi-5.1.0-023839.
zip
Installation Result
  Message: The update completed successfully, but the system needs to be reboot
ed for the changes to be effective.
  Reboot Required: true
  VIBs Installed: teradici_bootbank_pcoip-ctrl_2.3-023839, teradici_bootbank_te
ra2_2.3-023839
  VIBs Removed:
  VIBs Skipped:
/tmp #
  
```

Note: If you do not put the ESXi server in Maintenance Mode, the installation output will indicate that two VIBs were skipped.

3. When you see the "completed successfully" message, type **reboot** at the prompt to restart the ESXi server.

2.4.4 Exit Maintenance Mode

1. From the VMware vSphere client, right-click on the ESXi server in the inventory.
2. Select **Exit Maintenance Mode** from the context menu.

2.5 Verifying the Hardware Accelerator Installation

You can use a PCoIP control command to check that the card and ESXi driver were installed correctly.

1. From an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Enter the following command:

ESXi 5.x:

/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -l

ESXi 4.1:

pcoip-ctrl -l

3. Ensure that "APEX2800 device present" occurs in the APEX2800 driver information output. Also check the ESXi driver and firmware versions, as shown below.

```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -l

APEX2800 Driver Information:
- SVN revision (23839), Built Aug 1 2013 : 16:24:20
- Display Manager IS (ENABLED)
- Display Portrait Mode is (DISABLED)
- Maximum Resolution Supported: 1920 x 1200
- Number of displays supported: 64

APEX2800 Device Summary:
(1) APEX2800 device present
-- APEX2800-LP PCIe (Bus 5) (IN_SERVICE)
++ Serial Number (L12110006584)
++ Firmware SVN revision (23839), Built Aug 1 2013 : 16:21:22
++ CPU Temperature (40c), Ambient/Board Temperature (37c)
++ Device Util (0), Image Pipeline (0) Kpps

Virtual Machine Summary:
-- (5) Virtual Machines Found
-- (1) PCoIP Session Found
-- (0) PCoIP Displays Offloaded
~ #
  
```

For more information about the **pcoip-ctrl -l** command, see [Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status](#).

2.6 Installing the Virtual Machine Driver

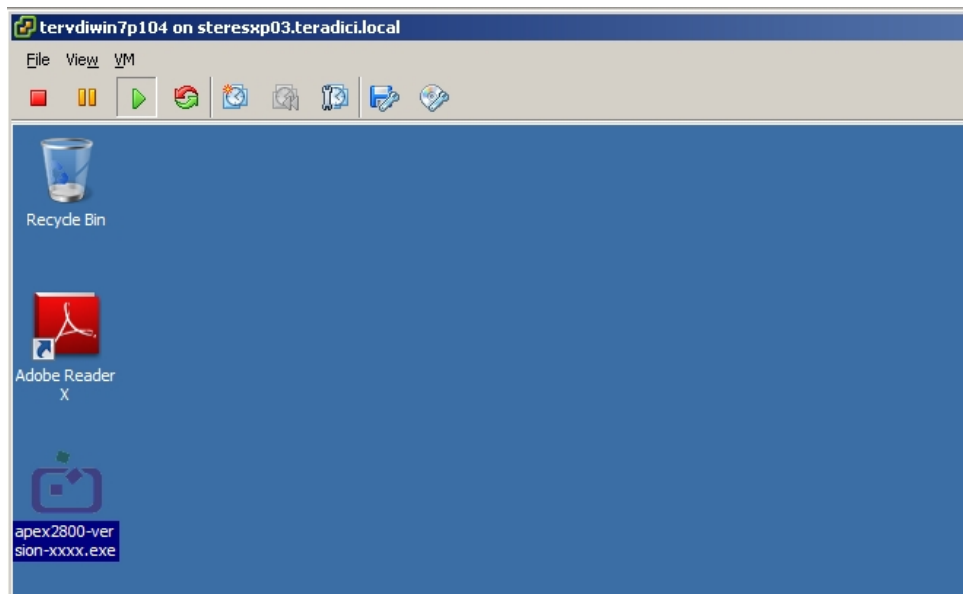
For VMware View VDI deployments, the Hardware Accelerator virtual machine driver must be installed on each virtual machine. The installation program must be run from the VMware vSphere virtual machine console. It cannot be run from within a PCoIP session.

This procedure has the following steps:

- [Run the virtual machine driver installer executable](#)
- [Verify the virtual machine driver installation](#)

2.6.1 Run the Virtual Machine Driver Installer

1. Power up the virtual machine and copy the [virtual machine driver installer](#) to the virtual desktop.
2. From the VMware vSphere client, open a console window to the virtual machine.



3. Run the virtual machine driver installer on the virtual machine and follow the steps in the installation wizard.
4. When the installation finishes, choose to reboot the machine later.
5. **Important:** Power the virtual machine off and then back on again to ensure that the ESXi server inspects the updated virtual machine image. A simple reboot does not cause the driver to take effect.

Performing a Silent Installation

You can also perform a silent installation of the virtual machine driver by typing the following at the virtual machine's command line:

```
<location>\apex2800-2.3.0-rel-XXXXX.exe /S
```

where "<location>" is the full path to the folder containing the virtual machine installer, and "XXXXX" is the driver build number.

2.6.2 Verify the Virtual Machine Driver Installation

1. From an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Enter the following command:

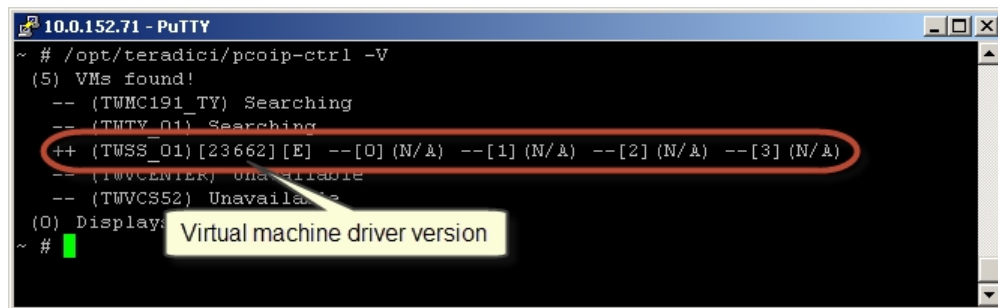
ESXi 5.x:

/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -V

ESXi 4.1:

pcoip-ctrl -V

3. Check the firmware version on the virtual machine, as shown below.



```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -V
(5) VMs found!
-- (TWMCI91_TY) Searching
-- (TWTY_01) Searching
++ (TWSS_01) [23662] [E] --[0] (N/A) --[1] (N/A) --[2] (N/A) --[3] (N/A)
-- (TWVCE1ER) Unavailable
-- (TWVCS52) Unavailable
(0) Display:
~ #
  
```

2.7 Verifying the Policy Settings

The Hardware Accelerator monitors the display activity for all virtual machines that have the [virtual machine driver](#) installed and that PCoIP hardware acceleration enabled. This maximizes the card benefit by allowing the Hardware Accelerator to offload the most active displays.

To verify that hardware acceleration is enabled:

1. Log in to your VMware View Connection server.
2. From the **VMware View Administrator** main window, select **Policies > Global Policies**.
3. Make sure that the **PCoIP hardware acceleration** setting is enabled (i.e., set to **Allow**) for any policies that inherit from the global policy. (For details, see [Assigning Priority to the Global Pool](#).)
4. In any custom policies, also make sure the option for enabling and disabling PCoIP hardware acceleration is set to **Allow**. (For details, see [Assigning Priority to a User](#).)

2.8 Verifying Display Offloading

You can use a PCoIP control command to check that the Hardware Accelerator is offloading the display encoding.

1. From an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Enter the following command:

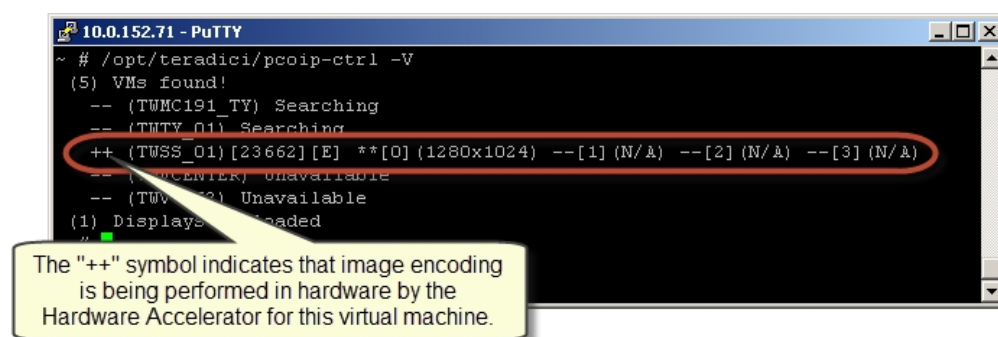
ESXi 5.x:

/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -V

ESXi 4.1:

pcoip-ctrl -V

3. Check the virtual machines that the Hardware Accelerator is monitoring and the number of displays it is currently offloading.



For more information about the **pcoip-ctrl -V** command, see [Viewing the VM Usage and Monitoring Status](#).

2.9 Installing Additional Hardware Accelerators

When additional Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerators are installed on the same server, they act as a single resource and can automatically offload additional displays.

To install an additional card and check its status, see [Installing the Hardware Accelerator in the Server](#) and [Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status](#), respectively.

2.10 Uninstalling the Hardware Accelerator ESXi Driver

The steps to uninstall the Hardware Accelerator ESXi driver vary slightly depending on the version of ESXi being used.

1. From VMware vSphere client, shut down all virtual machines hosted by the server.
2. Right-click on the ESXi server in the inventory, and then select **Enter Maintenance Mode**.
3. Using an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY) on your PC, connect to the ESXi server.
4. Identify the Hardware Accelerator driver components to uninstall using the following command:

For ESXi 5.x:

esxcli software vib list

This command lists two Hardware Accelerator driver VIBs to remove: **pcoip-ctrl** and **tera2**.

Name	Version	Architecture	Vendor	Product	Release Date
net-sky2	1.20-2vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
net-tg3	3.110h.v50.4-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
net-vmxnet3	1.1.3.0-3vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
ohci-usb-ohci	1.0-3vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-ahci	3.0-13vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-ata-piix	2.12-6vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-sata-nv	3.5-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-sata-promise	2.12-3vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-sata-sil24	1.1-1vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
sata-sata-sil	2.3-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-aacraid	1.1.5.1-9vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-adp94xx	1.0.8.12-6vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-aic79xx	3.1-5vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-bnx2i	1.9.1d.v50.1-5vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-fnic	1.5.0.3-1vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-hpsa	5.0.0-21vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-ips	7.12.05-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-lpfc820	8.2.3.1-127vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-megaraid-mbox	2.20.5.1-6vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-megaraid-sas	5.34-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-megaraid2	2.00.4-9vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-mpt2sas	10.00.00.00-5vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-mptsas	4.23.01.00-6vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-mptspi	4.23.01.00-6vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-qla4xxx	902.k1.1-9vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-qla4xxx	5.01.03.2-4vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
scsi-rs2e	2.0.2.0088-1vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
uhci-usb-uhci	1.0-3vmw.510.0.0.799733	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-04-18	
tools-light	5.1.0-0.9.914609	VMware	VMwareCertified	2013-05-31	
pcoip-ctrl	2.3-023839	teradici	PartnerSupported	2013-08-07	
tera2	2.3-023839	teradici	PartnerSupported	2013-08-07	

Note: For Hardware Accelerator ESXi driver versions prior to version 2.1, a third VIB, **tera-compat-esx**, also appears in this list and must be removed.

For ESXi 4.1:

esxupdate query

This command lists the driver package name, **TERA2_XXXXXX**, where "XXXXXX" is the driver build number.

5. Uninstall the Hardware Accelerator ESXi driver using the following command:

For ESXi 5.x:

```
esxcli software vib remove --vibname=pcoip-ctrl --vibname=tera2
```

Note: For Hardware Accelerator ESXi driver versions prior to version 2.1, you also need to uninstall a third VIB by appending the following to this command:

```
--vibname=tera-compat-esx
```

For ESXi 4.1:

```
esxupdate -b TERA2_XXXXXX remove
```

where "XXXXXX" is the driver build number.

6. When you see the "update completed successfully" message, type **reboot** at the prompt to restart the ESXi server.
7. From the VMware vSphere client, right-click on the ESXi server in the inventory, and then select **Exit Maintenance Mode** from the context menu.

3 Managing the Hardware Accelerator

3.1 Using View Administrator to Assign Priorities

VMware View Administrator is used to manage the Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator. No other management tool is required.

For example, you can use View Administrator to refine how the Hardware Accelerator prioritizes display offloads when the card is operating at full capacity. By assigning one of five available priority levels to the global pool, a specific desktop pool, or an individual user, you can apply your knowledge about the known graphic demands of existing desktop pools to the card's prioritization of display offloads.

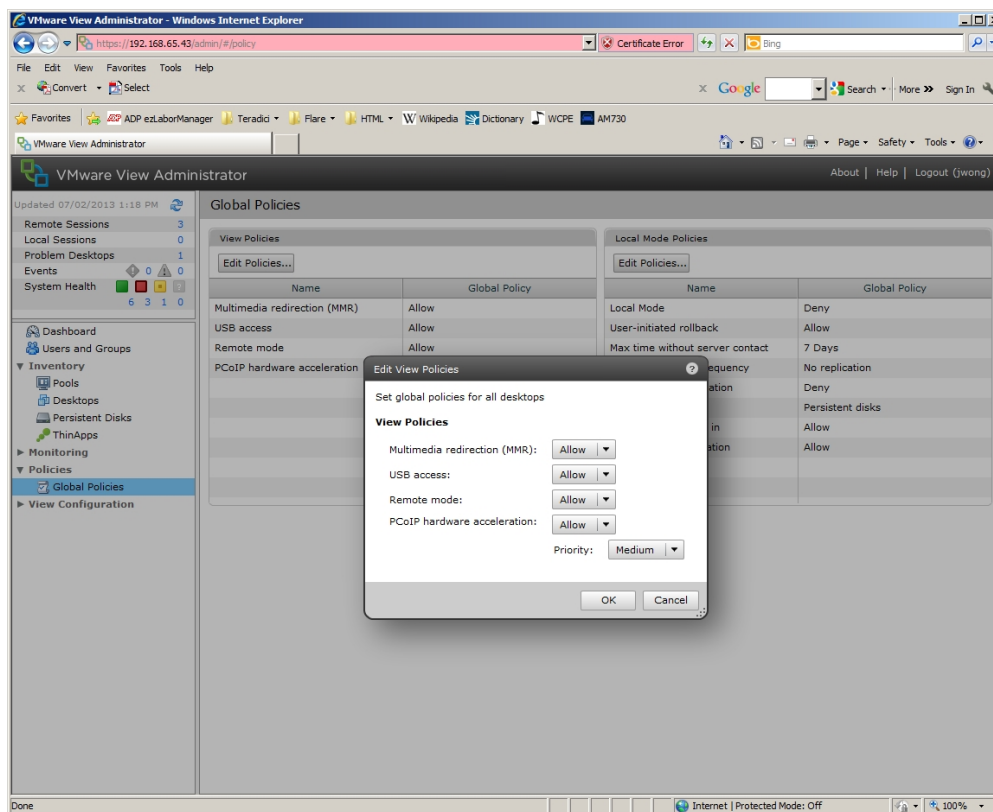
The default priority level for PCoIP hardware accelerating is "Medium." This ensures that displays belonging to higher priority desktop pools are encoded on the Hardware Accelerator processor before lower priority displays, regardless of the amount of pixel activity being generated by the higher priority desktops. To change the priority to another level, follow the steps in the sections below.

Note: For full details about View Administrator settings, please see your VMware View documentation.

3.1.1 Assigning Priority to the Global Pool

To change the priority setting for your global pool:

1. From the View Connection Server's **VMware View Administrator** window, select **Policies > Global Policies**.
2. Click the **Edit Policies** button.

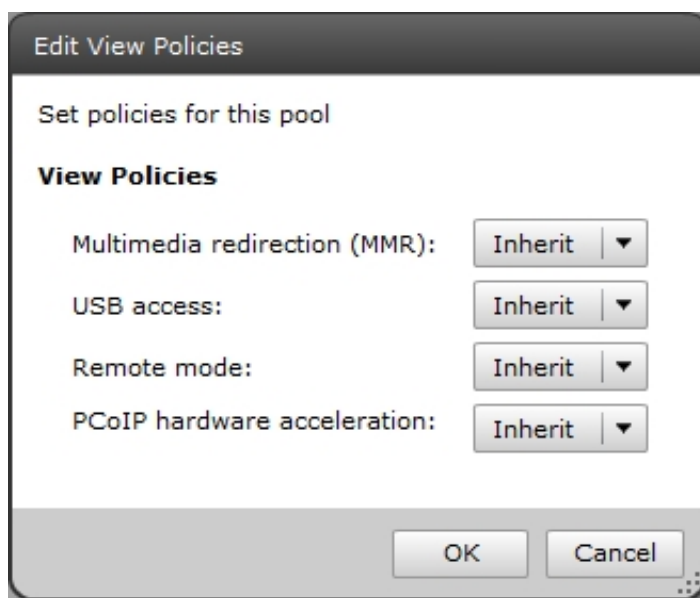


3. The **PCoIP hardware acceleration** drop-down box is set to **Allow** by default. You can change the **Priority** setting to any of the available options to apply the new priority to the desktop pools that inherit the global setting.

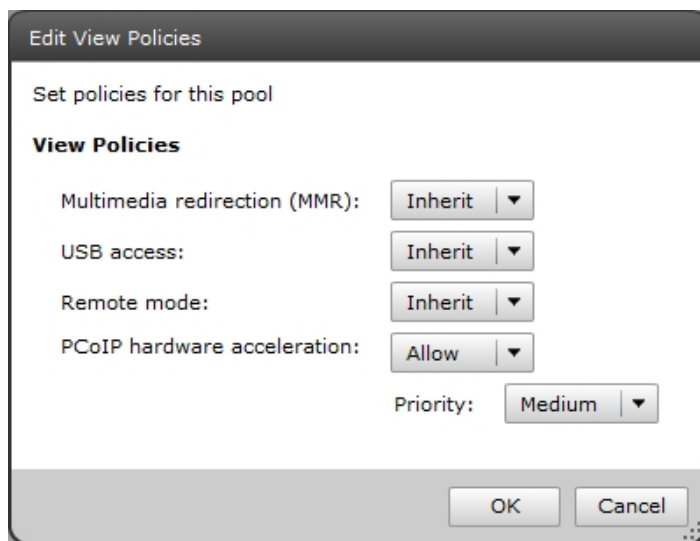
3.1.2 Assigning Priority to a Desktop Pool

To assign a priority level to a specific desktop pool:

1. From the View Connection Server's **VMware View Administrator** window, select **Inventory > Pools**.
2. Double-click the ID of the applicable desktop pool, and then click the **Policies** tab.
3. To configure general session policies, click **Edit Policies** from the **View Policies** pane.



4. Change the **PCoIP hardware acceleration** setting to **Allow** to enable the **Priority** box, and then select the desired priority.



5. Click **OK** to save your changes. The new priority setting is applied to all users in the desktop pool except any users who have an individual priority setting applied to them.

3.1.3 Assigning Priority to a User

To assign a priority to a specific user within a desktop pool:

1. From the View Connection Server's **VMware View Administrator** window, select **Inventory > Pools**.

2. Double-click the ID of the applicable desktop pool, and then click the **Policies** tab.
3. Click **Edit Policies** from the **View Policies** pane to display the **Edit View Policies** window.
4. Click the **User Overrides** link.
5. Select the user to which you want to apply the priority setting, and then click **Next**.
6. Set **PCoIP hardware acceleration** to **Allow**, and then select the desired priority level.

7. Click **Finish** to save your settings.

3.2 PCoIP Session Variables

Most of the PCoIP session settings configured in VMware View are maintained by the Hardware Accelerator. The following table shows some common session settings and whether or not they are supported by the Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator.

Session Setting	Supported by Hardware Accelerator
PCoIP Image Quality Levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Image Quality • Maximum Initial Image Quality • Maximum Frame Rate 	Yes. Yes. Yes.

Session Setting	Supported by Hardware Accelerator
Maximum PCoIP Session Bandwidth	Supported dynamically. Receives the bandwidth limit values from the PCoIP software in VMware View.
PCoIP Session Bandwidth Floor	Supported dynamically. Receives the bandwidth floor from the PCoIP software in VMware View.
Turn Off Build-to-Lossless	Yes.
Configure PCoIP client image cache size policy	<p>Yes.</p> <p>For information on how to configure this policy, please see Knowledge Base support topic 15134-1039 on the Teradici support site.</p> <p>Note: The Hardware Accelerator does not support client image caching in releases prior to Hardware Accelerator driver release 2.3.</p> <p>Note: The Tera1 zero client does not support image caching, but the Tera2 zero client supports this feature with VMware View 5.2 and later.</p>

4 Using the Hardware Accelerator CLI

Note: The driver build numbers displayed in the screen shots in this section may differ from the build numbers for your drivers.

4.1 Hardware Accelerator Command Line Interface

The Teradici PCoIP Hardware Accelerator supports a command line interface (CLI) on the ESXi server consisting of a **pcoip-ctrl** command with a series of command line options that you can use to configure and monitor your Hardware Accelerators.

To use the Hardware Accelerator CLI:

1. From an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Enter the desired **pcoip-ctrl** command at the command prompt.

Note: All configured settings, with the exception of the offload indicator setting, appear in the PCoIP server logs.

4.1.1 Command Syntax

The structure for the **pcoip-ctrl** command is shown below.

Note: ESXi 5.x version of the **pcoip-ctrl** command requires you to specify the command path (i.e., **/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl...**), but the ESXi 4.1 version does not.

ESXi 5.x:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl [-d <device number>][-x][-e][-L <log level>][-I][-V][-O]  
[-P "<property name> <property value>"] [-X name]
```

ESXi 4.1:

```
pcoip-ctrl [-d <device number>][-x][-e][-L <log level>][-I][-V][-O]  
[-P "<property name> <property value>"] [-X name]
```

Command Line Options	Description
-d	Specifies the device number (bus number) to control.
-x	Disables the Hardware Accelerator device specified using the -d option.
-e	Enables the Hardware Accelerator device specified using the -d option.

-I	Outputs the general driver and device information.	
-V	Outputs virtual machine and display usage information.	
-C	Outputs all software and firmware log event categories and current levels.	
-O	Outputs all virtual machine properties.	
-P <property name> <property value>	Sets the specified property value for a VM.	
	offload_indicator	Enables/disables the red dot offload indicator if the display is eligible. (Disabled by default.) For more information, see Specifying Property Settings for a VM.
	bw_enable_threshold bw_disable_threshold	For View 5.x clients, enables/disables network bandwidth thresholds for offload enabling and cancelling. For more information, see Specifying Property Settings for a VM.
-X <property_name>	Removes the specified property.	
-L <log level>	Sets the default log level in the APEX 2800 ESXi driver and firmware (e.g., pcoip-ctrl -L0):	
	0	CRITICAL log level
	1	ERROR log level
	2	INFO log level
--get-max-resolution	Retrieves a list of supported maximum resolutions and the current maximum resolution.	
--set-max-resolution <selection>	Selects a particular maximum resolution.	
--enable-portrait-mode	Enables portrait mode. (Because landscape orientation is the most common mode for a display, portrait mode is disabled by default.)	

--disable-portrait-mode	Disables portrait mode.
--reset-properties	Resets all properties to the manufacturing default (i.e., deletes all properties set by the user).
--get-encoder-mode-switch-thresholds	Retrieves the client capability thresholds at which the encoder mode is switched.
--set-encoder-mode-switch-thresholds "<enable_kbps> <disable_kbps>"	Sets the client capability thresholds at which the encoder mode is switched.

Specifying Property Settings for a VM

This section describes the VM property names and values available for the **pcoip-ctrl -P "<property name> <property value>"** command.

Hardware Accelerator Property	Description
offload_indicator	<p>Sets the red dot display offload indicator option.</p> <p>Operation: Provides a way to see if a display is offloaded at the end user's display by a small dot overlay appearing at the top left corner of the screen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red dot: The display is offloaded using PColP hardware compression in the Hardware Accelerator. Blue dot: The display is using PColP software compression and is not offloaded. <p>Property value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Enable the offload indicator. 2: Disable the offload indicator. <p>Default: Disabled.</p>

bw_disable_threshold bw_enable_threshold	<p>Sets the enable/disable network bandwidth threshold for offload cancelling. To view the enable or disable state for a VM, type pcoip-ctrl -V.</p> <p>Note: This setting applies to VMware View 5.x clients.</p> <p>Operation: When the network bandwidth for a session goes below the bw_disable_threshold, display offloading is cancelled. Once the network bandwidth is above the bw_enable_threshold, the display(s) are eligible for offloading again based on the VM priority and Hardware Accelerator resource availability.</p> <p>Property value: 0 to any bandwidth number.</p> <p>Usage: At lower network bandwidths, there is a smaller load on the Hardware Accelerator and as a result, less offload benefit. Automatically cancelling display offload below a network threshold helps maximize the benefit of the Hardware Accelerator.</p> <p>Also, automatic display offload cancelling below a network threshold lets the session take advantage of WAN bandwidth optimization features in PCoIP software, such as client image caching (if available on the client).</p> <p>Defaults</p> <p>Session bandwidth threshold for offload cancelling (bw_disable_threshold): 5 Mbps.</p> <p>Session bandwidth threshold for offload enabling (bw_enable_threshold): 6 Mbps.</p>
---	--

4.2 Example: Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status

When the installation and configuration of the Hardware Accelerator is complete, you can verify the working status of the card and display general information about the ESXi driver, Hardware Accelerator card, and virtual machines by typing the following command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -l
```

```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -I

APEX2800 Driver Information:
- SVN revision (23839), Built Aug  1 2013 : 16:24:20
- Display Manager is (ENABLED)
- Display Portrait Mode is (DISABLED)
- Maximum Resolution Supported: 1920 x 1200
- Number of displays supported: 64

APEX2800 Device Summary:
(1) APEX2800 device present
-- APEX2800-LP PCIe (Bus 5) (IN_SERVICE)
++ Serial Number (L12110006584)
++ Firmware SVN revision (23839), Built Aug  1 2013 : 16:2
1:22
++ CPU Temperature (40c), Ambient/Board Temperature (36c)
++ Device Util (0), Image Pipeline (0) Kpps

Virtual Machine Summary:
-- (6) Virtual Machines Found
-- (1) PCoIP Session Found
-- (0) PCoIP Displays Offloaded
~ #

```

APEX2800 Driver Information:	
SVN revision	Displays the ESXi driver version.
Display Manager	Communicates with the virtual machine driver to monitor displays and offload them based on their activity and priority levels. Enabled by default.
Display Portrait Mode	<p>Indicates whether offloading is enabled for displays in portrait mode or landscape mode. This option is set by the --enable-portrait-mode and --disable-portrait-mode switches.</p> <p>When portrait mode is disabled, only displays configured in landscape mode are eligible for offloading. When portrait mode is enabled, displays configured in both portrait and landscape modes are eligible for offloading.</p> <p>Note: This information only displays for Hardware Accelerator driver version 2.0 and later.</p>
Maximum Resolution Supported	Indicates the maximum resolution that is configured. This option is set by the --set-max-resolution switch.

Number of displays supported	Indicates the number of displays currently supported. This number depends on the maximum resolution and portrait mode settings that are configured. Note: This information only displays for Hardware Accelerator driver version 2.0 and later.
APEX2800 Device Summary:	
APEX2800 device present	Indicates that the card is installed correctly.
APEX2800 PCIe	Displays the status of the card.
Serial Number	Displays the card's serial number. Note: This information only displays for Hardware Accelerator driver version 2.1 and later.
Firmware SVN revision	Displays the card's firmware version.
CPU Temperature	Displays onboard temperatures for both the processor and board.
Device Util	Shows the current activity for the card. Values range from 0 to 99, with 0 indicating idle.
Virtual Machine Summary:	
Virtual Machines Found	Displays the number of virtual machines the card is currently supporting.
PCoIP Session Found	Displays the number of PCoIP sessions currently found.
PCoIP Display Offloaded	Displays the number of displays currently being offloaded.

4.3 Example: Viewing VM Usage and Monitoring Status

You can view information about each virtual machine the Hardware Accelerator is currently monitoring by typing the following command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -V
```

```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -V
(6) VMs found!
-- (TWTY_01) Unavailable
-- (TWSS_02) Unavailable
-- (TWMC191_TY) Unavailable
++ (TWSS_01)[23662][E] --[0] (N/A) --[1] (N/A) --[2] (N/A) --[3] (N/A)
-- (TWVCS52) Unavailable
-- (TWVCENTER) Unavailable
(0) Displays Offloaded
~ #
  
```

Virtual Machine Entries:	
(VM name) Unavailable	The virtual machine does not have the Hardware Accelerator virtual machine driver installed and running.
(VM name) PCoIP Session Closed	The virtual machine is not in an active PCoIP session. If hardware acceleration is disabled for this user's virtual machine, this command also reports the PCoIP session as closed. For more information about hardware acceleration, see Using View Administrator to Assign Priorities .
(VM name) [VM driver build #] [E/D] ++[0] (display resolution) -- [1] (N/A) --[2] (N/A) --[3] (N/A)	<p>The virtual machine is in a PCoIP session. The following information is also displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [E]: Indicates the VM is eligible for offloading because the bandwidth between the VM and PCoIP client is above the configured bw_disable_threshold, or because the VM is connected to a client not capable of image caching. • [D]: Indicates the VM is not eligible for offloading, because the bandwidth between the VM and PCoIP client is below the configured bw_enable_threshold <i>and</i> the VM is connected to a client that supports image caching. • ++: Indicates that the display is currently being offloaded. • --: Indicates that the display is currently not being offloaded (i.e., it is using PCoIP software encoding). <p>Note: The bandwidth threshold setting applies only to VMware View 5.0 or later clients.</p>

4.4 Example: Enabling/Disabling the Hardware Accelerator

These examples show how to disable and enable the Hardware Accelerator by typing the **pcoip-ctrl -d <device number>** command at the prompt.

Note: The device number (i.e., bus number) used by the card is displayed in the "APEX2800 PCIe" line of the "APEX2800 Device Summary" output of the **pcoip-ctrl -l** command. For details, see [Example: Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status](#).

To disable the card in bus number 6:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -d 6 -x
```

To enable the card in bus number 6:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -d 6 -e
```

Note: The VM must be eligible for offloading for these settings to take effect.

4.5 Example: Setting a Property

These examples show how to enable and disable the offload indicator (i.e., the small red square on the user's display) by typing the **pcoip-ctrl -P "<property name> <property value>"** command at the prompt:

To enable the offload indicator:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -P "offload_indicator 1"
```

To disable the offload indicator:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -P "offload_indicator 0"
```

To set the bandwidth threshold for offload enabling:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -P "bw_enable_threshold 1200"
```

To set the bandwidth threshold for offload cancelling:

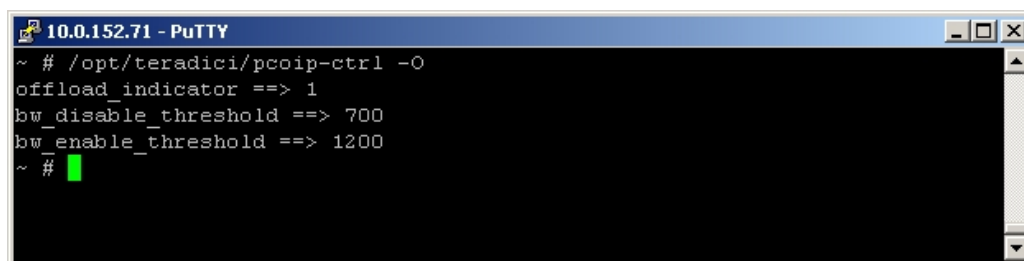
```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -P "bw_disable_threshold 700"
```

For more information about these commands, see [Specifying Property Settings for a VM](#).

4.6 Displaying VM Property Values

To view the offload indicator and bandwidth threshold settings for a virtual machine, type the following command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -O
```



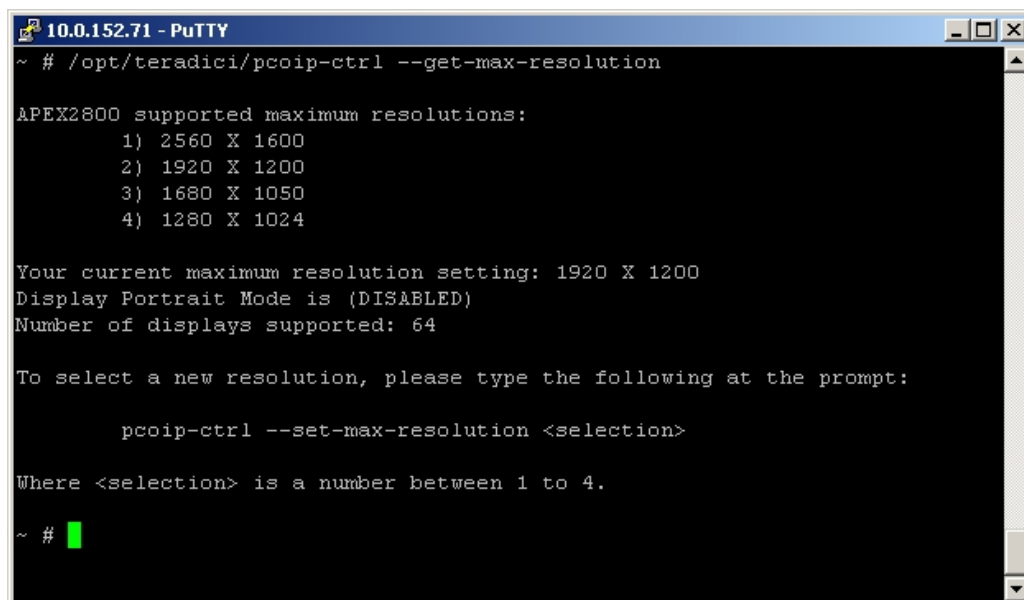
```
10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -O
offload_indicator ==> 1
bw_disable_threshold ==> 700
bw_enable_threshold ==> 1200
~ #
```

For more information about these settings, see [Specifying Property Settings for a VM](#).

4.7 Example: Viewing and Setting the Maximum Display Resolution

To view the configured maximum display resolution, type the following command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl --get-max-resolution
```



```
10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl --get-max-resolution

APEX2800 supported maximum resolutions:
  1) 2560 X 1600
  2) 1920 X 1200
  3) 1680 X 1050
  4) 1280 X 1024

Your current maximum resolution setting: 1920 X 1200
Display Portrait Mode is (DISABLED)
Number of displays supported: 64

To select a new resolution, please type the following at the prompt:

    pcoip-ctrl --set-max-resolution <selection>

Where <selection> is a number between 1 to 4.

~ #
```

To select a new resolution, type the following command at the prompt (where the number refers to the supported maximum resolutions that are listed in the **pcoip-ctrl --get-max-resolution** output):

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl --set-max-resolution 2
```

4.8 Example: Setting the Log Level

The Hardware Accelerator ESXi driver and firmware support multiple levels of logging to balance sufficient data, system performance, and log file size. The following log levels are available in both the Hardware Accelerator ESXi and the Hardware Accelerator firmware:

Log Level	Description
0-Critical	The system can no longer function correctly. This log level only shows the critical event messages in the log.
1-Error	This is the default log level. It includes critical and error event message but does not include Information messages.
2-Info	This event log shows all log levels.

To set a log level, type the **pcoip-ctrl -L <log level>** command at the prompt:

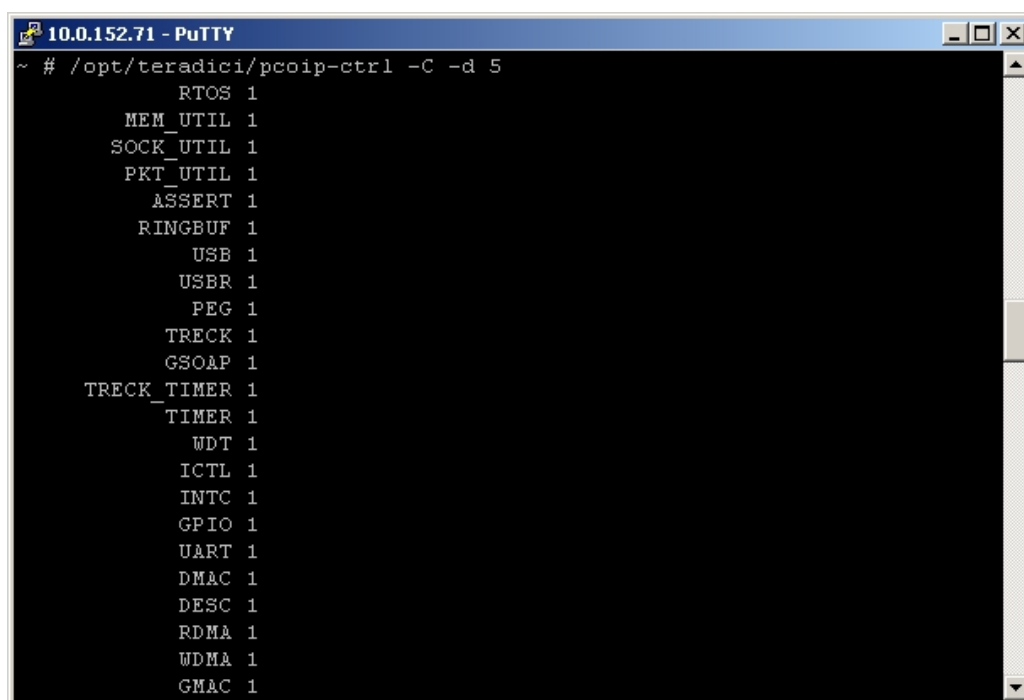
```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -L 1
```

Note: Using a syslog server is recommended to ensure the necessary information is available in the event of an issue. See [Enabling a Syslog Server](#) for more details.

To view the current level of event messages that appear in your error log, type the **pcoip-ctrl :-C -d <device number>** command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -C -d 4
```

Note: The device number (i.e, bus number) used by the card is displayed in the "APEX2800 PCIe" line of the "APEX2800 Device Summary" output of the **pcoip-ctrl -I** command. For details, see [Example: Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status](#).



```

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY
~ # /opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -C -d 5
    RTOS 1
    MEM_UTIL 1
    SOCK_UTIL 1
    PKT_UTIL 1
    ASSERT 1
    RINGBUF 1
    USB 1
    USBR 1
    PEG 1
    TRECK 1
    GSOAP 1
    TRECK_TIMER 1
    TIMER 1
    WDT 1
    ICTL 1
    INTC 1
    GPIO 1
    UART 1
    DMAC 1
    DESC 1
    RDMA 1
    WDMA 1
    GHAC 1
  
```

4.9 Example: Monitoring the ESXi Server Load

You can monitor the CPU loading for an ESXi server in two ways:

- [Using the **esxtop** tool to gather CPU statistics](#)
- [Viewing CPU statistics from vSphere or vCenter performance charts](#)

4.9.1 Using the **esxtop** Tool

You can use the VMware View **esxtop** command to monitor server load by viewing physical CPU statistics (PCPU USED(%) and PCPU UTIL(%)) for an ESXi server. The recommended method is to run the command in batch mode and save the values to a file.

1. From an SSH client (e.g., PuTTY), connect to the ESXi server.
2. Enter the **esxtop** command with the **-b** option to run the command in batch mode and save the performance statistics to a CSV file. E.g.,

```
esxtop -b > myfile.csv
```

You can view the output file with Microsoft Excel or another applicable tool. The physical CPU (PCPU) values appear at the top part of the window, as shown below:

10.0.152.71 - PuTTY

11:37:52pm up 2:33, 371 worlds, 6 VMs, 12 vCPUs; CPU load average: 0.04, 0.04, 0.04

PCPU USED(%): 2.6 1.4 1.8 1.2 3.2 1.2 2.1 0.8 AVG: 1.8

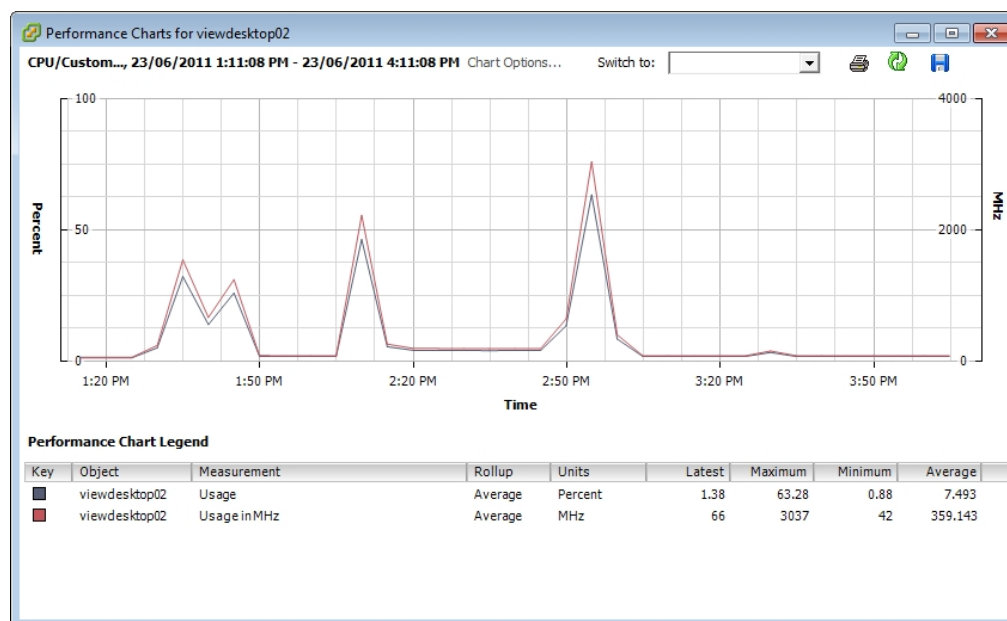
PCPU UTIL(%): 4.8 2.9 3.7 2.8 5.4 2.7 4.4 1.4 AVG: 3.5

CORE UTIL(%): 7.3 6.1 7.8 5.5 AVG: 6.7

ID	GID	NAME	NWLD	%USED	%RUN	%SYS	%WAIT
1	1	idle	8	379.36	800.00	0.00	0.00
12062	12062	TWSS_01	8	5.39	10.35	0.06	790.11
12054	12054	TWVCS52	8	4.00	5.86	0.06	794.61
12046	12046	TWVCENTER	7	1.62	3.07	0.01	697.39
14498	14498	esxtop.12534	1	1.15	1.31	0.00	98.77
12090	12090	TWTY_01	8	0.51	1.10	0.01	799.46
12082	12082	TWSS_02	8	0.47	0.94	0.01	799.60
12070	12070	TWMC191_TY	8	0.27	0.56	0.03	799.99
53	53	vmkapimod	16	0.18	0.37	0.00	1600.00
8	8	helper	91	0.09	0.18	0.00	9100.00
1491	1491	hostd.4908	22	0.06	0.12	0.00	2200.00
2401	2401	vpaa.5392	19	0.03	0.06	0.00	1900.00
1411	1411	rhttpproxy.4866	13	0.03	0.05	0.00	1300.00
2159	2159	net-lacp.5268	3	0.01	0.01	0.00	300.00
3560	3560	sshd.6058	1	0.01	0.01	0.00	100.00
1341	1341	vmware-usbarbit	2	0.01	0.01	0.00	200.00
2681	2681	openwsmad.5550	3	0.00	0.01	0.00	300.00

4.9.2 Viewing Performance Charts

You can view CPU statistics for an ESXi server from VMware View vSphere or vCenter by selecting it in the inventory, and then selecting the **Performance** tab.



Note: Although you can monitor the server CPU resources through vSphere or vCenter, it is not recommended for benchmarking the Hardware Accelerator because the usage is only updated every 20 seconds, and this timing misses spikes in server CPU loads.

4.9.3 Using the Hardware Accelerator Dashboard

Teradici has also developed a Hardware Accelerator dashboard interface to simplify demonstrations, evaluations, and proof-of-concept trials. The dashboard interface monitors CPU usage and performance, as shown in the figure below. For more information, see "APEX™ Dashboard Getting Started Guide" (TER1206002).



Figure 4-1: Teradici APEX 2800 Dashboard Interface

Note: The APEX 2800 dashboard interface is not suitable for production environments.

5 Troubleshooting

Note: The driver build numbers displayed in the screen shots in this section may differ from the build numbers for your drivers.

5.1 Overview

This section describes the following procedures for troubleshooting Hardware Accelerator problems.

- [Enabling a syslog server](#) to capture log data
- [Determining a card's status](#) from the console and from a user's display
- [Identifying a failed card](#)
- [Disabling ESXi Interrupt Remapping](#)

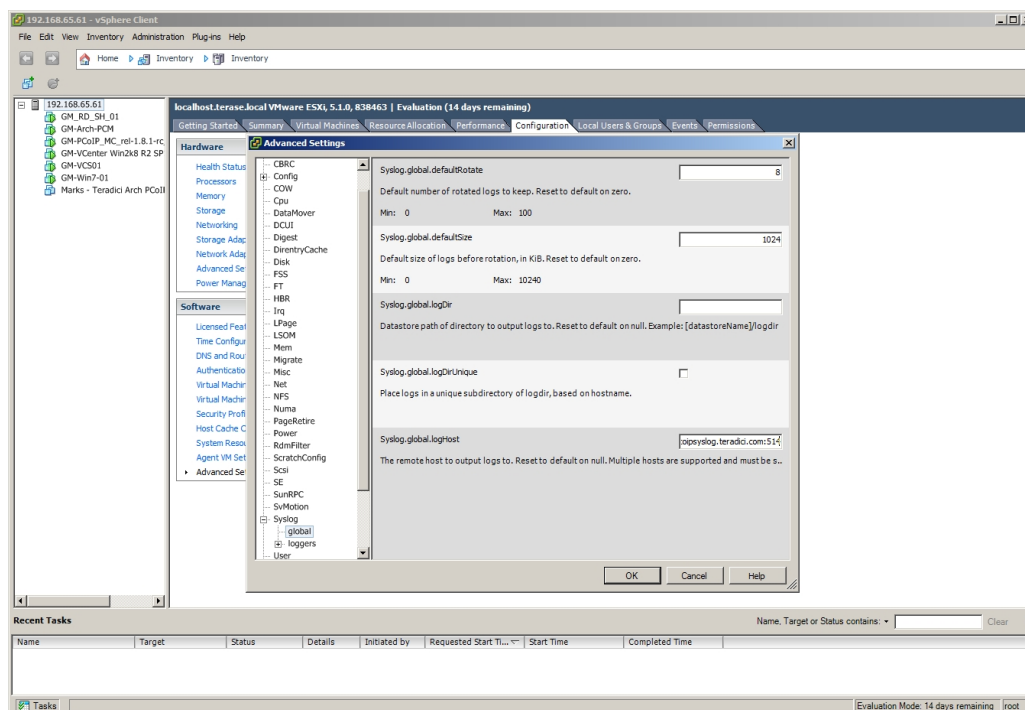
Note: For further troubleshooting information, please visit the [Teradici support site](#).

5.2 Enabling a Syslog Server

It is important to enable a syslog server to capture the log data in the event of an issue. Due to the volume of information, the event logs are overwritten quickly. Also, logs can be lost during a reboot. Enabling a syslog ensures the necessary data is available for troubleshooting.

To configure syslog on an ESXi server:

1. From the VMware vSphere client, select the ESXi server in the inventory, and then the **Configuration** tab.
2. In the **Software** panel, select **Advanced Settings > Syslog**.
3. To set up logging globally, select **global**, and then configure the required fields.



Note: If a syslog server is not available, you can move your logging to a non-scratch directory by following the steps outlined in the following VMware Knowledge Base articles:

- [VMware KB 1016621](#)
- [VMware KB 1005030](#)

5.3 Determining the Hardware Accelerator Status

You can determine the status of a Hardware Accelerator from the ESXi console or by viewing a user's display.

5.3.1 From the ESXi Console

To view the status of one or more Hardware Accelerators from the ESXi console, open an SSH session with the ESXi server, and then enter the following command at the prompt:

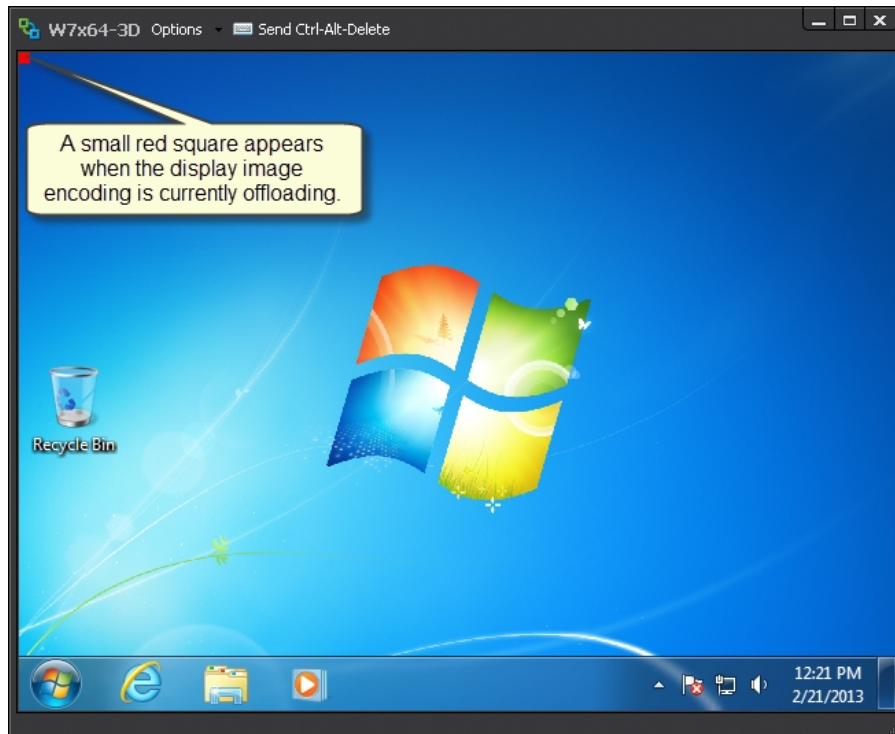
```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -l
```

For more information about this command, see [Viewing the Hardware Accelerator Status](#).

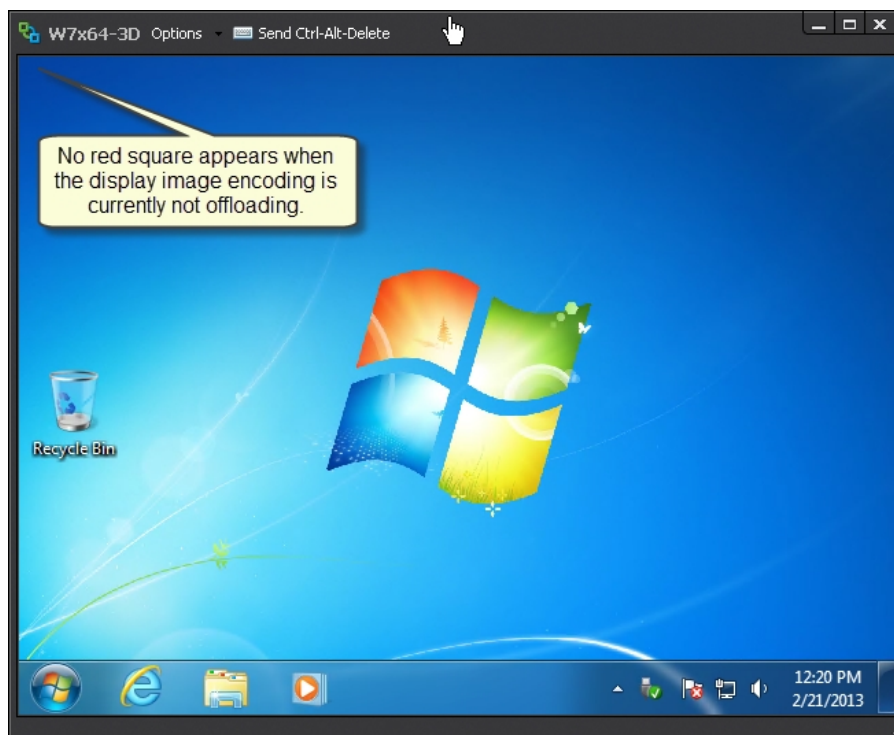
5.3.2 From a User's Display

If you have [enabled the offload indicator](#), you can also determine from the user's screen if an individual display is offloaded:

- **Offloaded:** A small, red square appears in the top left-hand corner of the screen when the display is using PCoIP hardware compression in the Hardware Accelerator.



- **Not offloaded:** A small blue square appears in the top left-hand corner of the screen when the display is using PCoIP software compression.



Note: By default the offload indicator is disabled.

5.4 Identifying a Failed Card

From the ESXi console, open an SSH session with the ESXi server, and then enter the following command at the prompt:

```
/opt/teradici/pcoip-ctrl -l
```

If the output does not show information for your card, or if the number of devices present does not match the number of installed cards (maximum of two), then one or more Hardware Accelerators have failed.

For more information about this command, see [Viewing the Hardware AcceleratorStatus](#).

5.5 Disabling ESXi Interrupt Remapping

In some cases unrelated to the Hardware Accelerator, enabling the interrupt remapping on the ESXi server can cause a loss of communication with PCIe devices. This problem can occur with any PCIe card, not just the Hardware Accelerator. The interrupt remapping triggers the halt of any display offload onto the card.

If you experience this problem, disabling the ESXi interrupt remapping is the recommended solution. For more information, see [VMware KB 1030265](#).

Appendix A: VDI Server Platforms Tested

The following VDI server platforms have been tested to date:

- Cisco C200, C240 M3, and C420 M3
- HP Proliant DL 2 sockets rack servers
- Dell PowerEdge rack servers
- IBM System x servers
- Part of Lenovo VHL program on Lenovo rack servers
- Fujitsu PRIMERGY 2-socket tower servers
- Compatible with any rack servers on VMware View compatibility list with PCIe slot available

Glossary of Definitions

AWI	Administrative Web Interface	PCLe	Peripheral Component Interconnect Express
CLI	Command Line Interface	PCoIP host	Host side of PCoIP system
CPU	Central Processing Unit	PCoIP software	Software implementation of the PCoIP protocol that is integrated into VMware View Agent/Client release 4.0 and later
ECC	Error Correction Code	PCoIP zero client	Desktop (client) side of PCoIP system; e.g., PCoIP zero client or PCoIP integrated display
ESX/ESXi	VMware hypervisor (virtual machine manager)	PCoIP®	Personal Computer over Internet Protocol (PC-over-IP)
FPS	Frames per second	PC-over-IP®	Personal Computer over Internet Protocol
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit	QoS	Quality of Service
GUI	Graphical User Interface presented by the zero client On Screen Display (OSD) when not operating in a PCoIP session	vCPU	Virtual CPU within a virtual machine
MC	Management Console	VCS	View Connection Server
Mpps	Megapixels per second	vDGA	Virtual Dedicated Graphics Acceleration
MXM	Mobile PCI Express Module	VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
OS	Operating System	VIB	VMware vSphere Installation Bundle
OSD	On Screen Display		

VM

Virtual Machine

VPN

Virtual Private Network

vSGA

Virtual Shared Graphics Acceleration

zero client

See PCoIP zero client