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Bekannte Probleme des VMserver 2.00

Hier mal die bekannten Probleme von der Download-Seite bei VMware in kurzer Auflistung und ihre mögliche Lösung.

VMware Server Version 2.0 | 29 OCT 2008 | Build 122956

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Known Issues

The following are known issues with VMware Server 2.0:

- When attempting to install VMware Server on a Windows host, you might see the message Please verify the md5 hash value of this executable and then press 'Yes' to continue.
Workaround: This message is sometimes displayed when the installer package size is large. You can check the md5 hash value to verify the package before you continue the installation. The md5 hash values are listed on the VMware Server 2.0 download page.
- When attempting to install VMware Server on a Windows 2003 Server host, you might see the error message Error 1718. File installer_name.msi was rejected by digital signature policy.
Workaround: For more information and possible workarounds, see <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/925336>. Make sure that your operating system has all the latest updates applied.
- When attempting to install VMware Server on a Windows 2003 Server host, you might see the error message System Administrator has set policies to prevent this installation.
Workaround: Right-click the installer file, choose Run as, and enter the Administrator username and password. Additional configuration steps might be required. See [Forbidden by system policy](#).
- When upgrading on a Windows host, the installer might prompt you to reboot the system. After the system is rebooted, you might see the message This installation package could not be opened. Verify that the package exists and that you can access it, or contact the application vendor to verify that this is a valid Windows Installer Package.
Workaround: Manually restart the installation from the VMware Server installer executable.
- On Windows Server 2008, network settings are not preserved when upgrading to the release version of VMware Server 2.
- The default VI Web Access HTTP connection port is 8222 and the default HTTPS port is 8333. If you use these defaults, or any values other than 80 (HTTP) and 443 (HTTPS), you must specify the port number when you connect to VMware Server using VI Web Access. You must also allow connection to these ports through your firewall. An example URL to connect to VI Web Access is `http://server_host:8222`
If you want to use ports 80 (HTTP) and 443 (HTTPS), override the default values during installation.
Note: If you are running IIS or Apache web server on the default ports, specify alternate HTTP and HTTPS ports when prompted by the Windows installer or vmware-config.pl.

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Alternatively, stop IIS's default Web site or any other Web site running on these ports. On Linux, shut down Apache or any other application using these ports and make sure they are not configured to restart automatically.

- On Windows, the VMware Server desktop and Start menu shortcuts use the NetBIOS name in the connection URL. This might cause VI Web Access to fail to connect to VMware Server. VMware Remote Console connections might also fail, with the error Error opening the remote virtual machine machine_name: The host name could not be resolved.

Workaround: Enter the correct host name as the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) when prompted by the Windows installer. Or, if the URL specified in the shortcut does not work, use the correct host name, IP address, or localhost, as appropriate, in the connection URL. You can also manually enter the short name and the FQDN, or localhost, in the /etc/hosts file.

- When you connect to VI Web Access using Firefox 3, a Security Connection Error is displayed, indicating that the VMware Server host is using an invalid security certificate. The certificate is not trusted because it is self signed.

Workaround: To allow VI Web Access to connect to the host:

1. Click **Or you can add an exception**.
 2. Click **Add Exception**.
 3. Click **Get Certificate**.
 4. Verify that **Permanently store this exception** is selected.
 5. Click **Confirm Security Exception**.
- If you use a CIFS datastore and the Windows Credential Manager becomes unavailable for that storage location, virtual machines using that datastore become inaccessible. If you attempt to remove the CIFS datastore from VMware Server while virtual machines are stored on the datastore or virtual CD/DVD drives are connected to ISO image files on the datastore, it will fail with an error message indicating that resources are in use.
Workaround: If you have a virtual machine stored on a CIFS datastore that is inaccessible:
 1. Remove the virtual machine, but DO NOT delete the associated disk files.
 2. Move the virtual machine files to a non-CIFS datastore (unless you want to re-add the CIFS datastore).

If any virtual machines are connected to an image file stored on a CIFS datastore that is inaccessible:

1. Edit the virtual machine's CD/DVD drive and disconnect the image file or remove that CD/DVD drive from the virtual machine.
2. Move the ISO image to a non-CIFS datastore (unless you want to re-add the CIFS datastore).

After you complete these steps for all virtual machines using the CIFS datastore:

1. Remove the datastore.
 2. Add the datastore.
 3. Add the virtual machine to the inventory.
- On some SLES hosts, VMware services do not start automatically after reboot.

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Workaround: To start VMware services, log on to the host as root and enter the command:

```
/etc/init.d/vmware-mgmt start
```

- If you click Install VMware Tools in VI Web Access after uninstalling VMware Tools, the VMware Tools image is not mounted in the guest.

Workaround: To successfully mount the VMware Tools image:

1. In VI Web Access, click Eject Installer to cancel the VMware Tools installation.
 2. In VMware Remote Console, disconnect the CD/DVD drive by selecting **Devices > CD/DVD Drive 1 > Disconnect**.
 3. In VI Web Access, click Install VMware Tools.
 4. In VMware Remote Console, complete the VMware Tools installation.
- Automatic VMware Tools upgrade might fail in Windows 2003 Server guests.
Workaround: Upgrade VMware Tools interactively.
 - In RHEL 4.6 AS 64-bit guests, mouse behavior is not correct after VMware Tools is installed.
Workaround: Restart the guest or the Xsession after VMware Tools is installed.
 - On RHEL systems, sometimes the arrow keys that allow you to cycle between multiple instances of VMware Remote Console in full screen mode are grayed out and cannot be used.
Workaround: Close all instances of VMware Remote Console and delete the file `/tmp/vmware-$USER/vmplayer-daemon-$DISPLAY` (for example, `/tmp/vmware-root/vmplayer-daemon-:0.0`). Then restart one or more instances of VMware Remote Console.
 - In Netware 6 guests with VMware Tools installed, it is not possible to transfer control of the mouse from VMware Remote Console back to your computer unless you press Ctrl+Alt.

- Connected devices are not listed the VMware Tools control panel Devices tab.
Workaround: Users that have the appropriate permissions can connect and disconnect devices using VI Web Access or VMware Remote Console.

- The `vmnet-netifup` daemons do not terminate when VMware Server is stopped.
Workaround: Disable IPv6 on your host.

- If you create quiesced backups and you set `vmwriter.overrideSnapshots` to `TRUE` in the VMware VSS Writer configuration file, existing snapshots for all virtual machines on that host are overwritten unless the snapshots are locked.

Workaround: Lock any snapshots that you don't want to overwrite in the Configure VM Snapshots tab.

- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 with SELinux enabled, the host agent will not start due to library loading errors.

Workaround: Use the `chcon` command to change the security context for any libraries that fail to load, for example:

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chcon -t texrel_shlib_t /usr/lib/vmware/vmcore/libvmcore.so.1.0.

- On Linux hosts, USB devices are not correctly released from a powered off virtual machine. It is possible to connect released devices to another virtual machine, but then neither virtual machine can successfully use the devices when both virtual machines are powered on.

Workaround: Do not attempt to share a USB device between virtual machines.

Manually disconnect the USB device before you connect it to a different virtual machine.

- If you rename a virtual machine in the VI Web Access inventory panel, the virtual machine is not automatically moved to the correct alphabetical position in the inventory list. Collapsing and expanding the inventory list does not fix navigation in the inventory panel, which can cause other unexpected results.

Workaround: Refresh the page after renaming a virtual machine.

- If you create a new preallocated virtual disk (by selecting the **Allocate all disk space now** file option) in the Add Hardware wizard, you can only add one new preallocated disk at a time. If you select More Hardware and attempt to add a second new preallocated virtual disk before you finish adding the first preallocated virtual disk, the wizard might hang in a Loading state.

Workaround: Click Finish after adding each new preallocated virtual disk, rather than selecting More Hardware to create multiple virtual disks at the same time. Alternatively, do not select **Allocate all disk space now**.

- When adding a new permission, the error Database temporarily unavailable or has network problems is displayed.

Workaround:

1. Stop the VMware Server host agent (at the command line, enter `/etc/init.d/vmware-mgmt stop`).

2. Create a backup copy of the `/etc/vmware/hostd/authorization.xml` file.

3. Open the `/etc/vmware/hostd/authorization.xml` file in an editor and set `NextAceld` to the next integer value that is not being used as as an `ACEDatald`. For example, if the file contains the entry setting `NextAceld` to 11, set `NextAceld` to 12.

4. Save the updated file.

5. Restart the host agent (at the command line, enter `/etc/init.d/vmware-mgmt start`).

- If you use the Quick Find feature in the Create Permissions dialog box in VI Web Access, the search might fail with a general system error.

Workaround: Close the dialog box and reopen it before attempting to search again.

- If you use Avira AntiVir antivirus software on Windows hosts, you might have problems running virtual machines.

- If you have a legacy version of Neoteris Secure Application Manager installed on a client system where you are running VMware Remote Console, VMware Remote Console may fail to connect to a virtual machine on a Windows host.

Workaround: Uninstall Neoteris Secure Application Manager and upgrade to the most recent version, available through Juniper Networks.

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- When you attempt to install a new version of the VMware Remote Console add-on over an existing version in Internet Explorer version 7.0.5730.11, a message indicating that the installation was canceled is displayed, and the installation fails. It is not possible to delete the add-on.

Workaround: Upgrade Internet Explorer to a more recent version.

- On some Linux guest systems, including Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 and Suse 9.3, the guest operating system binds virtual network adapters to specific MAC addresses. When the MAC address changes (for example, when the virtual machine is cloned), you must update the associated guest operating system configuration.

- If you are not using the default ports (8222/8333) for VI Web Access, clicking Help from the virtual network editor on the host displays a failure to load page error in the Web browser instead of the appropriate help page.

Workaround: Change port number in the help URL or access the virtual network editor help from VI Web Access.

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