КАК - VMware (ESXi) 5 No core dump target has been configured. Host core dumps cannot be saved

http://zamadmina.blogspot.ru/p/wmware-esxi-5-no-coredump.html

Что делать когда в WMware появляется ошибка
"No coredump target has been configured. Host core dumps cannot be saved."

!!! Проверялось на ESXi 5.5.0 !!!

1. Заходим по SSH (изначально закрыт, нужно открыть через админку или VShare)

2. После того как получили доступ по SSH. Проверяем наличие - отсутствие раздела coredump
esxcli system coredump partition get

Вывод (должен быть):
Active: mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7
Configured: mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7

У меня:
Not a known device: mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0

Если как у меня тогда читаем далее

3. Нам нужен раздел не менее 100 мегабайт. Для этого выведем весь список дисков.
esxcli storage core path list

Вывод:

```
usb.vmhba32-usb.0:0-mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0
   UID: usb.vmhba32-usb.0:0-mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0
   Runtime Name: vmhba32:C0:T0:L0
   Device: mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0
   Device Display Name: Local USB Direct-Access (mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0)
   Adapter: vmhba32
   Channel: 0
   Target: 0
   LUN: 0
   Plugin: NMP
   State: active
   Transport: usb
   Adapter Identifier: usb.vmhba32
   Target Identifier: usb.0:0
   Adapter Transport Details: Unavailable or path is unclaimed
   Target Transport Details: Unavailable or path is unclaimed
   Maximum IO Size: 122880

usb.vmhba32-usb.0:0-mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L1
   UID: usb.vmhba32-usb.0:0-mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L1
   Runtime Name: vmhba32:C0:T0:L1
   Device: mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L1
   Device Display Name: Local USB Direct-Access (mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L1)
   Adapter: vmhba32
   Channel: 0
   Target: 0
   LUN: 1
   Plugin: NMP
   State: active
```

```
   Transport: usb
   Adapter Identifier: usb.vmhba32
   Target Identifier: usb.0:0
   Adapter Transport Details: Unavailable or path is unclaimed
   Target Transport Details: Unavailable or path is unclaimed
   Maximum IO Size: 122880

fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a-fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb-
naa.6006016036d03900bc6fd78c414de411
   UID: fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a-fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb-
naa.6006016036d03900bc6fd78c414de411
   Runtime Name: vmhba3:C0:T0:L0
   Device: naa.6006016036d03900bc6fd78c414de411
   Device Display Name: DGC Fibre Channel Disk (naa.6006016036d03900bc6fd78c414de411)
   Adapter: vmhba3
   Channel: 0
   Target: 0
   LUN: 0
   Plugin: NMP
   State: active
   Transport: fc
   Adapter Identifier: fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a
   Target Identifier: fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb
   Adapter Transport Details: WWNN: 50:01:43:80:28:cc:07:6b WWPN: 50:01:43:80:28:cc:07:6a
   Target Transport Details: WWNN: 50:06:01:60:88:60:4f:db WWPN: 50:06:01:6a:08:60:4f:db
   Maximum IO Size: 33553920

fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a-fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb-
naa.6006016036d0390015169e359d4ee411
   UID: fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a-fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb-
naa.6006016036d0390015169e359d4ee411
   Runtime Name: vmhba3:C0:T0:L1
   Device: naa.6006016036d0390015169e359d4ee411
   Device Display Name: DGC Fibre Channel Disk (naa.6006016036d0390015169e359d4ee411)
   Adapter: vmhba3
   Channel: 0
   Target: 0
   LUN: 1
   Plugin: NMP
   State: active
   Transport: fc
   Adapter Identifier: fc.5001438028cc076b:5001438028cc076a
   Target Identifier: fc.5006016088604fdb:5006016a08604fdb
   Adapter Transport Details: WWNN: 50:01:43:80:28:cc:07:6b WWPN: 50:01:43:80:28:cc:07:6a
   Target Transport Details: WWNN: 50:06:01:60:88:60:4f:db WWPN: 50:06:01:6a:08:60:4f:db
   Maximum IO Size: 33553920
```

Как видно. Есть кужа дисков. НО! одни начинаются на USB, другие на FC (Fibre Channel или оптика). Нам нужны те что по USB.

4. Выбираем любой диск, например первый в списке (usb.vmhba32-usb.0:0-mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0). Смотрим его имя
(Device Display Name: Local USB Direct-Access (mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0)), нам нужно только то что в скобках mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0

5. Теперь нужно выбрать раздел на диске

```
 fdisk -l
```

Вывод:

```
Disk /dev/disks/mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0: 15568896 sectors, 14.8M
Logical sector size: 512
Disk identifier (GUID): ed6f43dc-d1cd-4ac3-9823-f3dd1e86529e
Partition table holds up to 128 entries
First usable sector is 34, last usable sector is 15568862

Number  Start (sector)    End (sector)  Size      Code  Name
  1          64          8191       8128   0700
  5        8224        520191       499K   0700
  6      520224       1032191       499K   0700
  7     1032224       1257471       219K   0700
  8     1257504       1843199       571K   0700
  9     1843200       7086079      5120K   0700
```

Выбираем 9 раздел. И дописываем его к имени

5. Далее указываем его как coredump раздел

```
esxcli system coredump partition set --partition="mpx.vmhba32:C0:T0:L0:9"
esxcli system coredump partition set --enable true
```

6. !!! Что бы сделать все автоматически

```
esxcli system coredump partition set --enable true --smart
```

Но у меня не сработало

вывод:

```
Unable to smart activate a dump partition.  Error was: Not a known device: mpx.vmhba33:C0:T0:L0.
```

7. Проверяем

```
esxcli system coredump partition list
```

Готово!!!

Источник вдохновления
http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=2088669

Configuring a diagnostic coredump partition on an ESXi 5.x host (2004299)
Purpose
This article provides steps to add a VMKcore diagnostic partition on a local or shared disk post-installation using the esxcli command line utility. A diagnostic partition can also be created using the vSphere Client. For more information, see the *Creating a Diagnostic Partition* section of the vSphere Storage Guide.

The diagnostic coredump partition is used to capture the output of a purple diagnostic screen in the event of an ESXi host failure. For more general information, see Configuring an ESX/ESXi host to capture a VMkernel coredump from a purple diagnostic screen (1000328).

Resolution
Listing currently configured diagnostic coredump partition on disk
To display the currently configured diagnostic coredump partition:

1. Open a console session to the ESXi host, or the location the vSphere Command-Line Interface (vCLI) is installed.
2. Retrieve the currently active diagnostic partition using the esxcli command line utility:
3.
4. esxcli system coredump partition get
5.
6. The output appears similar to:
7.
8. Active: mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7
9. Configured: mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7

Creating and activating a diagnostic coredump partition on disk
To create a new diagnostic coredump partition on disk:

1. Open a console session to the ESXi host. For more information, see the *Log In to the ESXi Shell* section of the vSphere Security guide.
2.
3. **Note**: Diagnostic partitions cannot be created using the vCLI, but existing diagnostic partitions can be activated.
4. Select a storage device with at least 100 MB of free space that is accessible by the ESXi host. For more information, see Identifying disks when working with VMware ESX/ESXi (1014953).
5.
6. **Note**:
    - Ensure the storage device you intend to use does not contain any useful data as it will be overwritten.
    - If using a non-boot local USB storage device, see Configuring a vSphere ESXi host to use a local USB device for VMkernel coredumps (1038228).

7. Use the partedUtil command line utility to create a new partition, 100 MB in size, with type 0xFC = 252. Take care not to affect other existing partitions on the same disk. For more information, see Using the partedUtil command line utility on ESXi and ESX (1036609).
8. Use the esxcli command line utility to list all accessible diagnostic partitions. Validate that the list of partitions includes the one created in step 3.
9.
10. esxcli system coredump partition list
11.
12. The output appears similar to:
13.
14. Name Path Active Configured
15. ---------- ---------- ------ ----------
16. **mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7** /vmfs/devices/.... false false

17. Set and activate one of the accessible diagnostic partitions using the esxcli command line utility. Either specify a device explicitly, or use the Smart Activate feature to automatically select one of the accessible diagnostic partitions:
    - To configure and activate a specific device partition by its VMkernel device path, use the commands:
    -
    - esxcli system coredump partition set --partition="*Partition_Name*"
    - esxcli system coredump partition set --enable true
    -
    - For example:
    -
    - esxcli system coredump partition set --partition="*mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7*"
    - esxcli system coredump partition set --enable true
    - To automatically select and activate an accessible diagnostic partition, use the command:
    -
    - esxcli system coredump partition set --enable true --smart
18. Validate that the diagnostic partition is now active using the command:
19.
20. esxcli system coredump partition list
21.
22. The output appears similar to:
23.
24. Name Path Active Configured
25. ---------- ---------- ------ ----------
26. **mpx.vmhba2:C0:T0:L0:7** /vmfs/devices/.... true true

Activating or deactivating an existing diagnostic coredump partition on disk using Host Profiles
If a diagnostic partition is available on shared or local disks, it can be activated or deactivated across a group of ESXi 5.x hosts using Host Profiles. For more information, see the vSphere Host Profiles documentation.

To configure use of diagnostic coredump partitions using Host Profiles:

1. Connect to vCenter Server using the vSphere Client.
2. Click **Home** and select **Host Profiles**.
3. Create or edit a host profile.
4. Select **Coredump Partition Settings** > **Fixed Coredump Partition Policy**.
5. The configuration option **Enable or disable coredump partition** is available. Specify the preferred option:
    - When deselected, the ESXi host deactivates any previously active diagnostic partition.
    - When selected, the ESXi host automatically selects and activates an accessible diagnostic partition. If a diagnostic partition is already configured, it is activated.
6. Save and apply the host profile.