



Troubleshooting

Table of contents

[Hugepages Issues](#)

[Remove Old CUDA Toolkit and Driver](#)

[How to Fix Apt Update Error Due to Incorrect System Time](#)

[How to Resize the Default LVM Volume](#)

[How to Identify the NIC Interface Name and MAC Address](#)

This page documents solutions to common issues that you might encounter.

Hugepages Issues

Normally the hugepages settings are updated through the `/etc/default/grub` configuration file. However, depending on the version of operating system, the settings changes may become overwritten by another configuration file: `/etc/grub`.

Remove Old CUDA Toolkit and Driver

If the system has an old version installed, run the following to remove the CUDA Toolkit and driver :

```
sudo apt-get --purge remove "*cublas*" "*cufft*" "*curand*" "*cusolver*"
"*cuspars*" "*npp*" "*nvjpeg*" "cuda*" "nsight*" "*nvidia*" sudo apt-get
autoremove
```

How to Fix Apt Update Error Due to Incorrect System Time

You may see the apt update error if the system time is incorrect.

```
E: Release file for https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/focal/InRelease
is not valid yet (invalid for another 2d 10h 51min 11s). Updates for this repository
will not be applied.
```

Run the following commands to set the date and time via NTP once (this will not enable the NTP service):

```
sudo apt-get install ntpdate sudo ntpdate -s pool.ntp.org
```

How to Resize the Default LVM Volume

When installing Ubuntu 22.04 server, it partitions the whole disk but only creates a 200GB logical volume. This is what you will see on a newly installed devkit:

```
# Devkit has 1TB SSD but default lv uses only 200GB lsblk NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO
TYPE MOUNTPOINT loop0 7:0 0 55.5M 1 loop /snap/core18/2246 loop1 7:1 0 55.5M
1 loop /snap/core18/2253 loop2 7:2 0 67.3M 1 loop /snap/lxd/21545 loop3 7:3 0
67.2M 1 loop /snap/lxd/21835 loop4 7:4 0 61.9M 1 loop /snap/core20/1242 loop5
7:5 0 61.9M 1 loop /snap/core20/1169 loop6 7:6 0 32.5M 1 loop /snap/snapd/13640
loop7 7:7 0 42.2M 1 loop /snap/snapd/14066 sda 8:0 0 894.3G 0 disk sda1 8:1 0
512M 0 part /boot/efi sda2 8:2 0 1G 0 part /boot sda3 8:3 0 892.8G 0 part
ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv 253:0 0 200G 0 lvm /
```

The following commands resize the logic volume to use the entire disk, then resize the file system to use the entire logic volume.

```
# Test mode first sudo lvresize -t -v -l +100%FREE /dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--
lv # Remove -t if test mode succeeds sudo lvresize -v -l +100%FREE
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv lsblk NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE
MOUNTPOINT loop0 7:0 0 55.5M 1 loop /snap/core18/2246 loop1 7:1 0 55.5M 1
loop /snap/core18/2253 loop2 7:2 0 67.3M 1 loop /snap/lxd/21545 loop3 7:3 0
67.2M 1 loop /snap/lxd/21835 loop4 7:4 0 61.9M 1 loop /snap/core20/1242 loop5
7:5 0 61.9M 1 loop /snap/core20/1169 loop6 7:6 0 32.5M 1 loop /snap/snapd/13640
loop7 7:7 0 42.2M 1 loop /snap/snapd/14066 sda 8:0 0 894.3G 0 disk sda1 8:1 0
512M 0 part /boot/efi sda2 8:2 0 1G 0 part /boot sda3 8:3 0 892.8G 0 part
ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv 253:0 0 892.8G 0 lvm / # Resize file system sudo resize2fs -p
/dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv df -h -T Filesystem Type Size Used Avail Use%
Mounted on udev devtmpfs 39G 0 39G 0% /dev tmpfs tmpfs 9.4G 2.0M 9.4G 1%
/run /dev/mapper/ubuntu--vg-ubuntu--lv ext4 878G 77G 764G 10% / tmpfs tmpfs
47G 0 47G 0% /dev/shm tmpfs tmpfs 5.0M 0 5.0M 0% /run/lock tmpfs tmpfs 47G 0
47G 0% /sys/fs/cgroup /dev/sda2 ext4 976M 460M 450M 51% /boot /dev/loop0
squashfs 56M 56M 0 100% /snap/core18/2246 /dev/sda1 vfat 511M 5.3M 506M 2%
/boot/efi /dev/loop1 squashfs 56M 56M 0 100% /snap/core18/2253 /dev/loop5
squashfs 62M 62M 0 100% /snap/core20/1169 /dev/loop2 squashfs 68M 68M 0
100% /snap/lxd/21545 /dev/loop4 squashfs 62M 62M 0 100% /snap/core20/1242
/dev/loop6 squashfs 33M 33M 0 100% /snap/snapd/13640 /dev/loop3 squashfs 68M
```

```
68M 0 100% /snap/lxd/21835 /dev/loop7 squashfs 43M 43M 0 100%  
/snap/snapd/14066 overlay overlay 878G 77G 764G 10%  
/var/lib/docker/overlay2/851cbfd83b022a24f61fb0f87a007c56da8065a7528f6b661bf4  
tmpfs tmpfs 9.4G 4.0K 9.4G 1% / run/user/1000
```

How to Identify the NIC Interface Name and MAC Address

Use the `sudo lshw -c network | grep -i 'product\|bus info\|name\|serial'` command to find the bus address and MAC address of each NIC on the system. Here is an example:

```
$ sudo lshw -c network | grep -i 'product\|bus info\|name\|serial' product: I210  
Gigabit Network Connection bus info: pci@0000:05:00.0 logical name: eno1 serial:  
18:c0:4d:79:49:b6 product: I210 Gigabit Network Connection bus info:  
pci@0000:06:00.0 logical name: enp6s0 serial: 18:c0:4d:79:49:b7 product: MT2892  
Family [ConnectX-6 Dx] bus info: pci@0000:b5:00.0 logical name: ens6f0 serial:  
b8:ce:f6:33:fd:ee product: MT2892 Family [ConnectX-6 Dx] bus info:  
pci@0000:b5:00.1 logical name: ens6f1 serial: b8:ce:f6:33:fd:ef
```

© Copyright 2024, NVIDIA.. PDF Generated on 06/06/2024