

Catalyst 9K平台上的GuestShell故障排除

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簡介

本文檔介紹如何對Cat9K交換機上的訪客外殼問題進行故障排除。

必要條件

需求

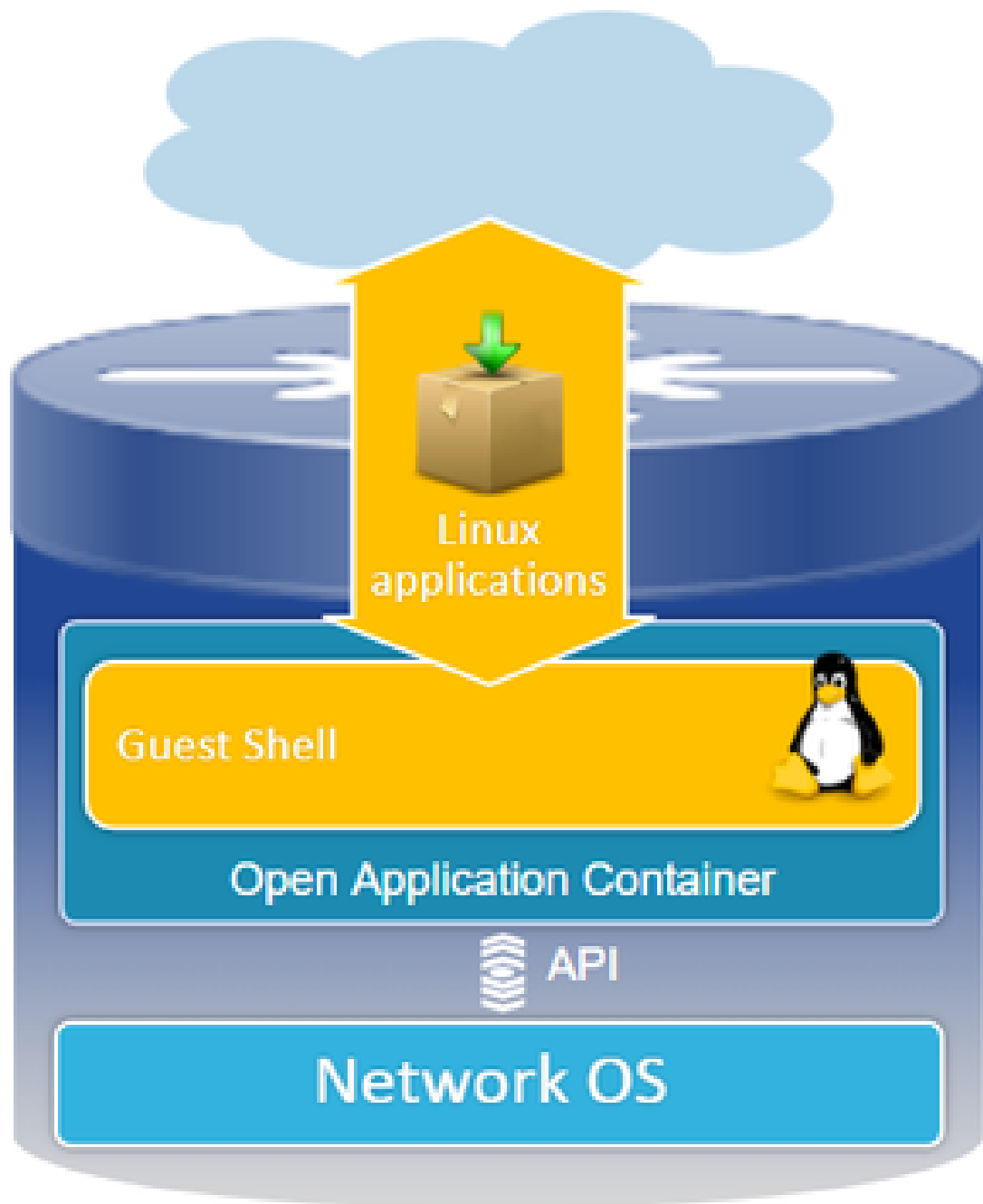
- 對Cisco IOS® XE軟體的基本瞭解
- Linux檔案系統
- Linux命令

採用元件

本文中的資訊係根據以下軟體和硬體版本：

- Catalyst 9200
- Catalyst 9300

- Catalyst 9400
- Catalyst 9500
- Catalyst 9600
- Cisco IOS XE 17.9.1及更高版本



本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除（預設）的組態來啟動。如果您的網路運作中，請確保您瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

背景資訊

Guest Shell概述

- Guest Shell提供在Linux Container(LXC)中運行的隔離執行環境。
- 網路訪問：管理員可以通過Linux網路介面連線到網路，從而實現強大的連線和管理。
- Bootflash訪問：可以直接訪問bootflash儲存，有助於高效的檔案管理和系統操作。
- Cisco IOS CLI訪問：管理員能夠直接與Cisco IOS命令列介面互動，從而實現了無縫整合和控制。
- 指令碼執行：該環境支援安裝和執行Python指令碼，從而實現自動化和自定義。
- 應用程式支援：32位和64位Linux應用程式都可以安裝和運行，提供靈活性和各種功能可能性。

疑難排解

組態

1.啟用IOX。

<#root>

Switch#

conf terminal

Switch(config)#

iox

Switch(config)#

等待1-5分鐘，等待IOX初始化。確保IOX正常運行。您可以通過檢視show命令的輸出來檢查CLI會話期間顯示的消息。

<#root>

*Mar 10 15:35:40.206: %UICFGEXP-6-SERVER_NOTIFIED_START: Switch 1 R0/0: psd: Server iox has been notified

*Mar 10 15:35:51.186: %IOX-3-PD_PARTITION_CREATE: Switch 1 R0/0: run_ioxn_caf: IOX may take upto 5 mins

*Mar 10 15:37:56.643: %IOX-3-IOX_RESTARTABILITY: Switch 1 R0/0: run_ioxn_caf: Stack is in N+1 mode, di

***Mar 10 15:38:05.835: %IM-6-IOX_ENABLEMENT: Switch 1 R0/0: ioxman: IOX is ready**

Switch#show iox-service

IOx Infrastructure Summary:

IOx service (CAF) :

Running

IOx service (HA) :

Running

I0x service (I0xman) :

Running

I0x service (Sec storage) :

Running

Libvirtd 5.5.0 :

Running

Dockerd v19.03.13-ce :

Running

Sync Status : Disabled

2.網路配置。

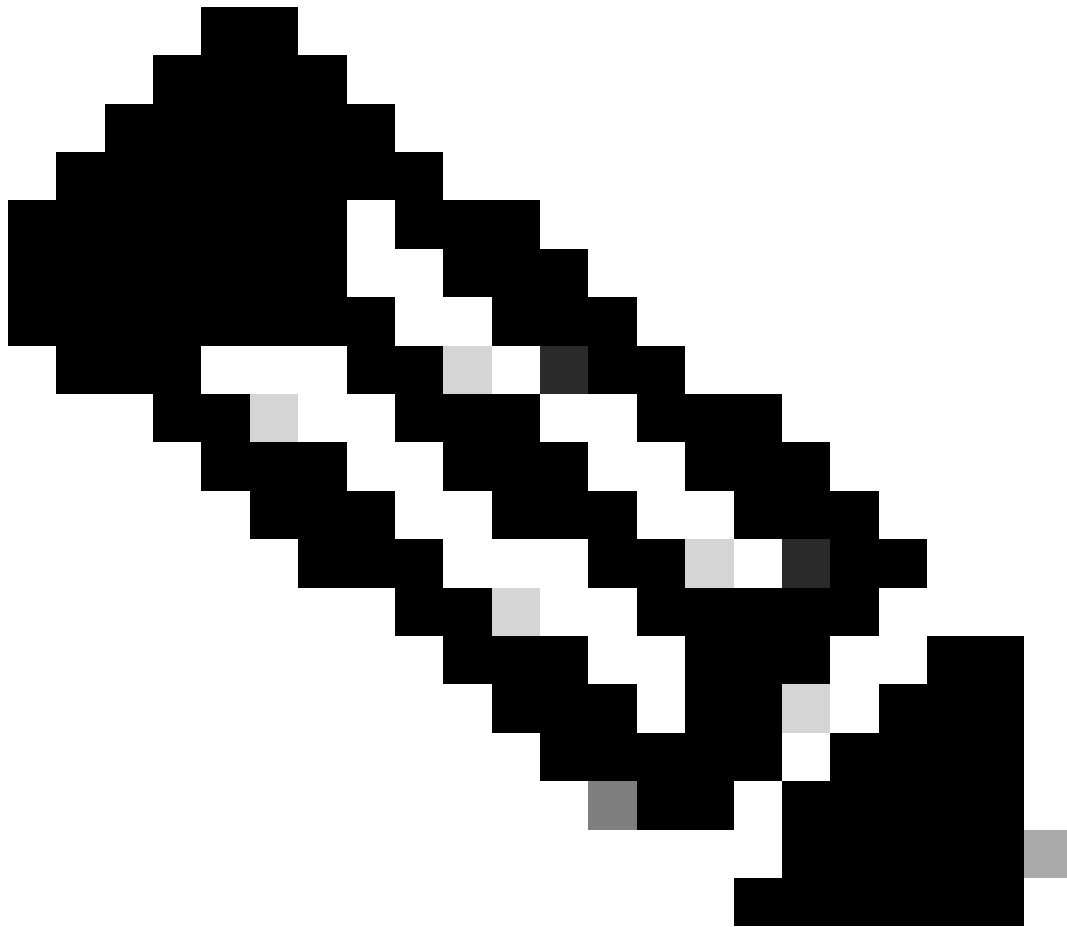
此示例使用AppGigabitEthernet介面提供網路訪問。

<#root>

```
!  
interface AppGigabitEthernet1/0/1  
  switchport trunk allowed vlan 50  
  switchport mode trunk  
!  
app-hosting appid guestshell  
  app-vnic AppGigabitEthernet trunk  
  vlan 50 guest-interface 0
```

guest-ipaddress 192.168.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0

```
  name-server0 192.168.10.254  
end  
!
```



附註：GuestShell使用靜態IP地址，因為預設情況下它不包括DHCP客戶端服務。可以安裝DHCP客戶端服務以動態獲取IP地址。

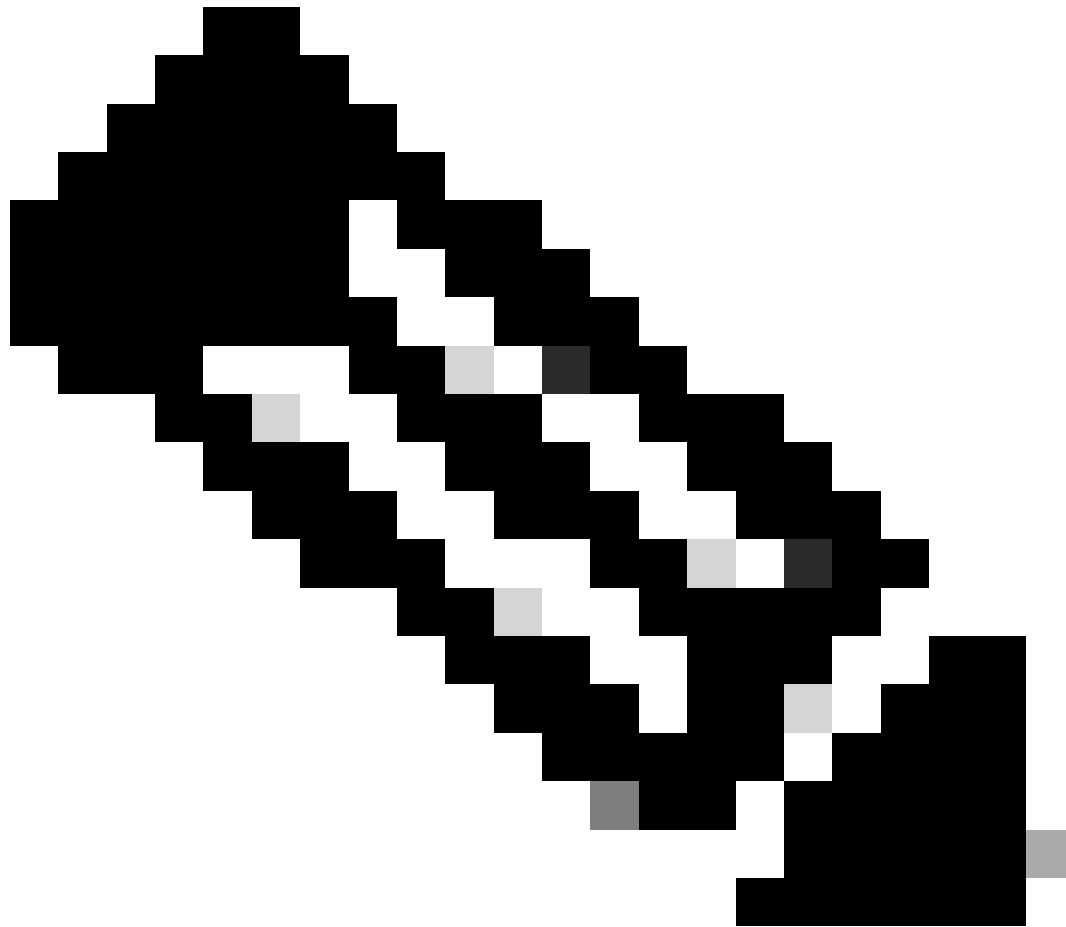
此示例使用管理介面(Gi0/0)提供網路訪問。在管理模式下，GuestShell使用網路管理埠Cisco IOS配置的管理埠IP地址充當網關。

```
<#root>
```

```
!  
app-hosting appid guestshell
```

```
app-vnic management guest-interface 0
```

```
    name-server0 8.8.8.8  
!
```



附註：使用管理介面時，外殼eth0介面的預設配置硬編碼為IP地址192.168.30.2。

您可以配置虛擬埠組介面：

- 虛擬埠組配置：使用靜態IP地址建立虛擬埠組。
- Internet連線：確保前埠介面連線到Internet以允許外部訪問。
- NAT配置：在虛擬埠組和前埠之間設定NAT，以促進網路地址轉換。
- GuestShell IP分配：將IP地址分配給虛擬埠組介面所在子網內的GuestShell。

```
!  
interface VirtualPortGroup0  
  ip address 192.168.35.1 255.255.255.0  
  ip nat inside  
!  
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3  
  no switchport  
  ip address 192.168.100.10 255.255.255.0  
  ip nat outside  
!
```

```
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.100.254
ip route vrf Mgmt-vrf 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.10.254
ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.35.2 7023 192.168.100.10 7023 extendable
!
!
ip access-list standard NAT_ACL
 10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
!
app-hosting appid guestshell
  app-vnic gateway1 virtualportgroup 0 guest-interface 0
  guest-ipaddress 192.168.35.2 netmask 255.255.255.0
  app-default-gateway 192.168.35.1 guest-interface 0
  name-server0 8.8.8.8
end
```

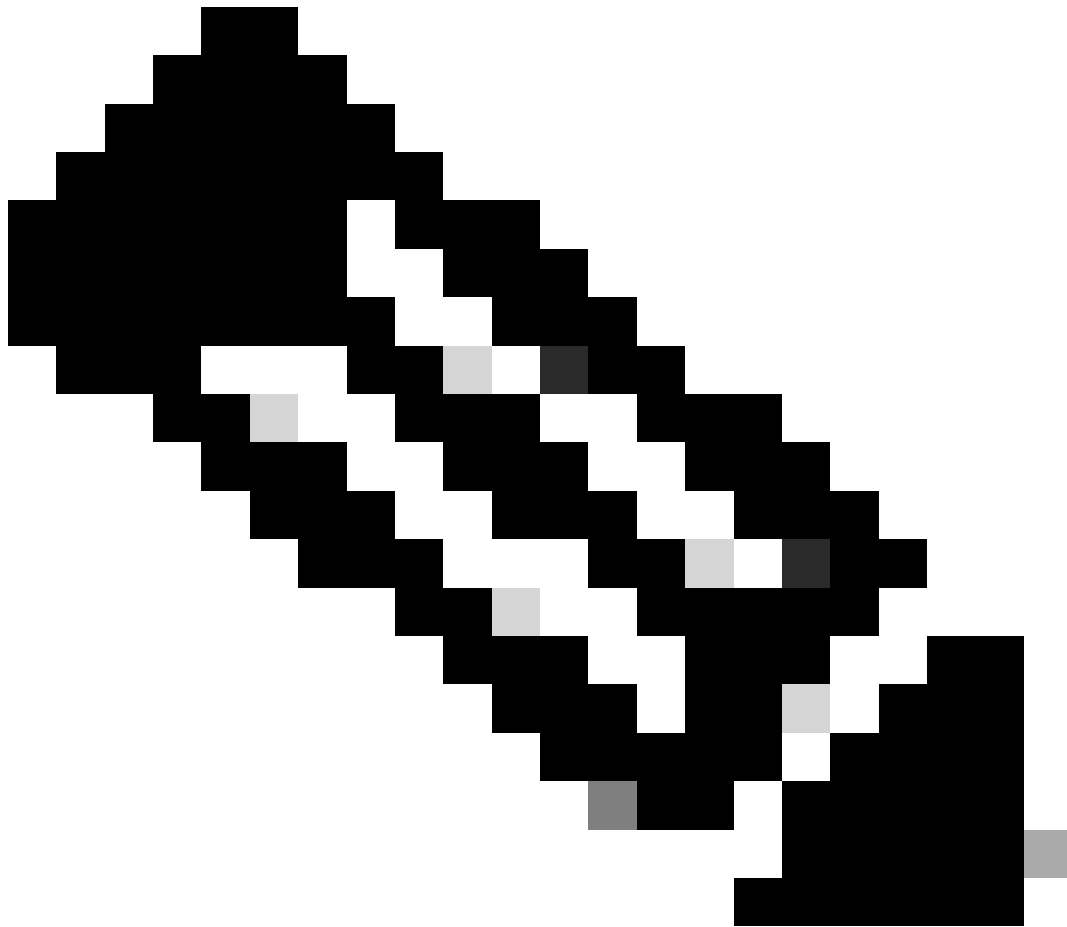
3.啟用guestshell。

<#root>

Switch#

guestshell enable

```
Interface will be selected if configured in app-hosting
Please wait for completion
guestshell installed successfully
Current state is: DEPLOYED
guestshell activated successfully
Current state is: ACTIVATED
guestshell started successfully
Current state is: RUNNING
Guestshell enabled successfully
```



附註：guestshell enable命令是安裝guestshell的唯一方式。使用應用託管CLI啟用/連線/停用可用於控制guestshell。建議您改用guestshell exec CLI。

Guest Shell生命週期

GuestShell禁用：禁用GuestShell將刪除對GuestShell的訪問並終止當前會話。檔案/資料被保留，可以使用guestshell enable恢復訪問。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
guestshell disable
```

```
Guestshell disabled successfully
```

GuestShell destroy:這將以不可逆的方式刪除來賓外殼檔案系統。所有檔案/資料/指令碼

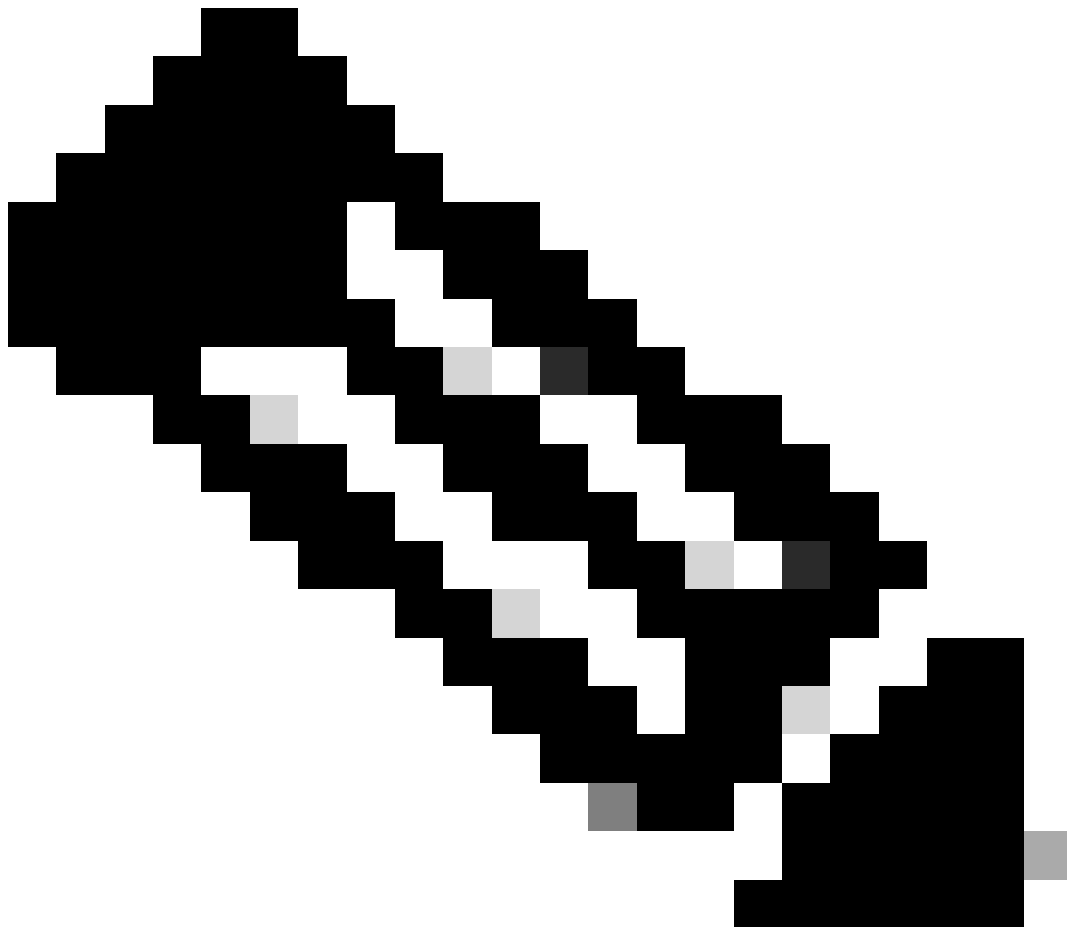
/settingguestshell/已安裝的軟體包和模組。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
guestshell destroy
```

```
Guestshell destroyed successfully
```



注意：運行此命令時，所有資料都將不可逆轉地丟失。

Guestshell運行：Guestshell運行命令**guestshell run bash**在Guest Shell中建立shell，允許您使用/bin和/sbin下的任何Linux二進位制檔案。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
guestshell run bash
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ ping 192.168.10.1
PING 192.168.10.1 (192.168.10.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.10.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=0.517 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.10.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=254 time=0.552 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.10.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=254 time=0.447 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.10.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=254 time=0.549 ms
```

GuestShell運行python:使用此命令啟動互動式python解釋程式。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
guestshell run python3
```

```
Python 3.6.8 (default, Dec 22 2020, 19:04:08)
[GCC 8.4.1 20200928 (Red Hat 8.4.1-1)] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

驗證

可以使用以下命令驗證GuestShell:

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
show app-hosting detail appid guestshell
```

```
App id           : guestshell
Owner            : iox
State            :
```

RUNNING

```
Application
Type          : lxc
Name          : GuestShell
Version       : 3.3.0
Description   : Cisco Systems Guest Shell XE for x86_64
Author        : Cisco Systems
Path          : /guestshell/guestshell.tar
URL Path      :
Multicast     : yes
Activated profile name : custom
```

```
Resource reservation
Memory        : 256 MB
Disk          : 1 MB
CPU           : 800 units
CPU-percent   : 11 %
```

VCPU : 1

Platform resource profiles

Profile Name	CPU(unit)	Memory(MB)	Disk(MB)
--------------	-----------	------------	----------

Attached devices

Type	Name	Alias
serial/shell	iox_console_shell	serial0
serial/aux	iox_console_aux	serial1
serial/syslog	iox_syslog	serial2
serial/trace	iox_trace	serial3

Network interfaces

eth0:

MAC address	: 52:54:dd:5b:c4:b8
IPv4 address	: 192.168.30.2
IPv6 address	: ::
Network name	: mgmt-bridge200

Port forwarding

Table-entry	Service	Source-port	Destination-port
-------------	---------	-------------	------------------

Switch#show app-hosting list

App id	State
--------	-------

guestshell

RUNNING

Switch#

guestshell run sudo ifconfig

eth0: flagestshell=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.10.255
inet6 fe80::5054:ddff:fece:a7c9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20
ether 52:54:dd:ce:a7:c9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 3 bytes 266 (266.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 9 bytes 726 (726.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flagestshell=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 338 bytes 74910 (73.1 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 338 bytes 74910 (73.1 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

調整資源大小

<#root>

```
!  
app-hosting appid guestshell  
  app-vnic management guest-interface 0
```

app-resource profile custom

```
  cpu 1000  
  memory 512  
  persist-disk 200  
!
```

您需要禁用並啟用客機Shell才能使更改生效。

<#root>

Switch#

guestshell disable

```
Guestshell disabled successfully  
Switch#
```

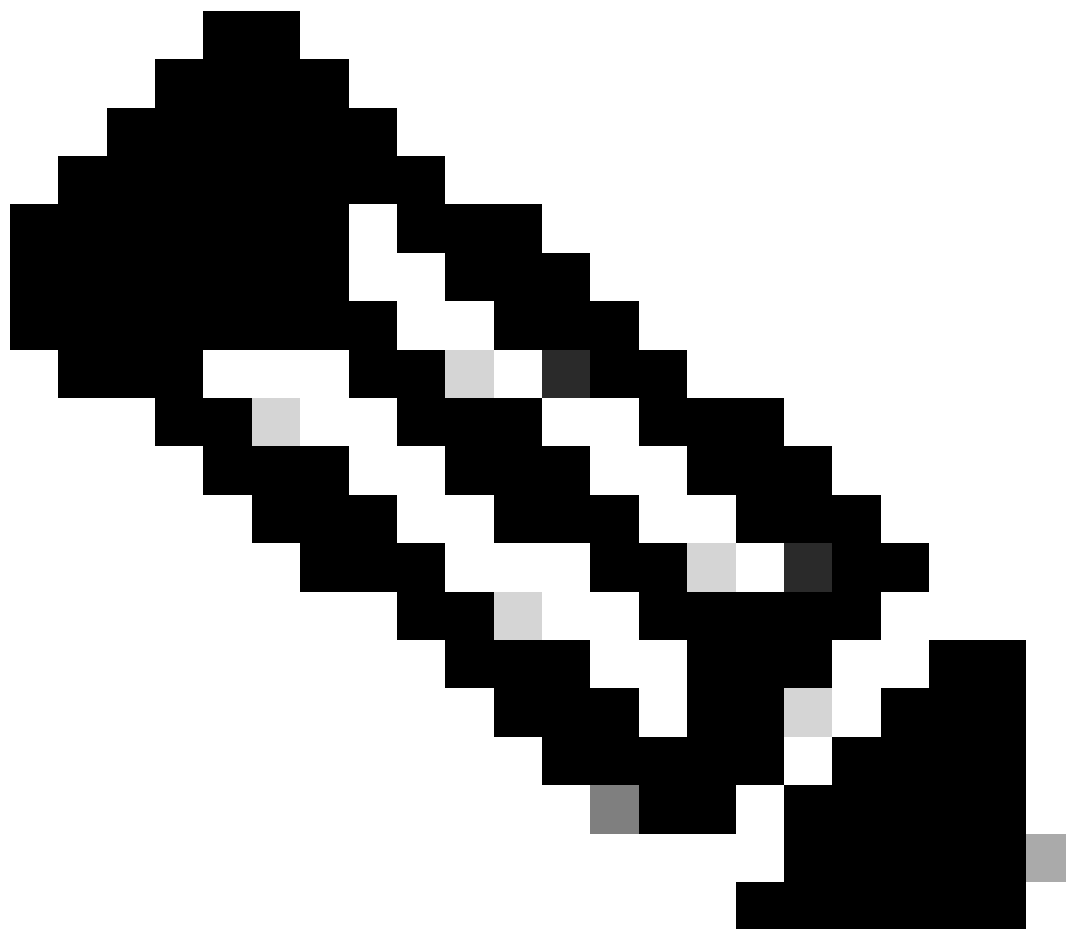
guestshell enable

```
*Mar 11 01:17:46.841: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by coguestshell enable  
Interface will be selected if configured in app-hosting  
Please wait for completion  
guestshell activated successfully  
Current state is: ACTIVATED  
guestshell started successfully  
Current state is: RUNNING  
Guestshell enabled successfully  
Switch#
```

show app-hosting detail appid guestshell | sec Resource reservation

Resource reservation

Memory	: 512 MB
Disk	: 200 MB
CPU	: 1110 units
CPU-percent	: 15 %
VCPU	: 1



附註：在交換機上，資源大小調整最多允許達到平台的最大限制，請參閱[Cisco Catalyst 9000平台硬體資源用於應用。](#)

常見方案

DHCP配置

問題:DHCP使用者端二進位(DHCLIENT)不存在。

解決方案

可以使用Yum實用程式和`sudo yum install dhcp-client`命令來安裝DHCP客戶端。但是，請注意，CentOS Stream 8的儲存庫不再可用。

1.必須避免在應用託管中設定IP地址以允許DHCP正常工作。

```
!
interface AppGigabitEthernet1/0/1
 switchport trunk allowed vlan 50
 switchport mode trunk
!
app-hosting appid guestshell
 app-vnic AppGigabitEthernet trunk
  vlan 50 guest-interface 0
name-server0 8.8.8.8
!
```

2.將mirrorlist更改為Yum回購中的baseurl vault。

<#root>

Switch#

guestshell run bash

[guestshell@guestshell ~]\$

sudo find /etc/yum.repos.d/ -type f -exec sed -i 's/mirrorlist=/#mirrorlist=/g' {} +

[guestshell@guestshell ~]\$

sudo find /etc/yum.repos.d/ -type f -exec sed -i 's/#baseurl=/baseurl=/g' {} +

[guestshell@guestshell ~]\$

sudo find /etc/yum.repos.d/ -type f -exec sed -i 's/mirror.centos.org/

/g' {} +

[guestshell@guestshell ~]\$ cat /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Stream-RealTime.reporepo

CentOS-Stream-RealTime.repo

The mirrorlist system uses the connecting IP address of the client and the
update status of each mirror to pick current mirrors that are geographically
close to the client. You should use this for CentOS updates unless you are
manually picking other mirrors.

#

If the mirrorlist does not work for you, you can try the commented out
baseurl line instead.

[rt]

name=CentOS Stream \$releasever - RealTime

#mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=\$stream&arch=\$basearch&repo=RT&infra=\$infra

baseurl=http://

/\$contentdir/\$stream/RT/\$basearch/os/

```
gpgcheck=1
enabled=0
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-centosofficial
```

3.安裝軟體包。

<#root>

guestshell@guestshell ~]\$

sudo yum install dhcp-client

ast metadata expiration check: 0:50:34 ago on Wed Mar 12 17:44:46 2025.
Dependencies resolved.

Package	Architecture	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
dhcp-client	x86_64	12:4.3.6-50.e18	baseos	319 k
Installing dependencies:				
bind-export-libs	x86_64	32:9.11.36-13.e18	baseos	1.1 M
dhcp-common	noarch	12:4.3.6-50.e18	baseos	208 k
dhcp-libs	x86_64	12:4.3.6-50.e18	baseos	148 k

Transaction Summary

Install 4 Packages

Total download size: 1.8 M

Installed size: 3.9 M

Is this ok [y/N]: y

Downloading Packages:

(1/4): dhcp-client-4.3.6-50.e18.x86_64.rpm	284 kB/s 319 kB	00:01
(2/4): dhcp-common-4.3.6-50.e18.noarch.rpm	171 kB/s 208 kB	00:01
(3/4): dhcp-libs-4.3.6-50.e18.x86_64.rpm	572 kB/s 148 kB	00:00
(4/4): bind-export-libs-9.11.36-13.e18.x86_64.r	577 kB/s 1.1 MB	00:02

Total	908 kB/s 1.8 MB	00:02
-------	-------------------	-------

CentOS Stream 8 - BaseOS	1.6 MB/s 1.6 kB	00:00
--------------------------	-------------------	-------

Importing GPG key 0x8483C65D:

Userid : "CentOS (CentOS Official Signing Key) <CentOS Official Signing Key>"

Fingerprint: 99DB 70FA E1D7 CE22 7FB6 4882 05B5 55B3 8483 C65D

From : /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-centosofficial

Is this ok [y/N]: y

Key imported successfully

Running transaction check

Transaction check succeeded.

Running transaction test

Transaction test succeeded.

Running transaction

Preparing	:	1/1
-----------	---	-----

Installing	: dhcp-libs-12:4.3.6-50.e18.x86_64	1/4
------------	------------------------------------	-----

Installing	: dhcp-common-12:4.3.6-50.e18.noarch	2/4
------------	--------------------------------------	-----

Installing	: bind-export-libs-32:9.11.36-13.e18.x86_64	3/4
------------	---	-----

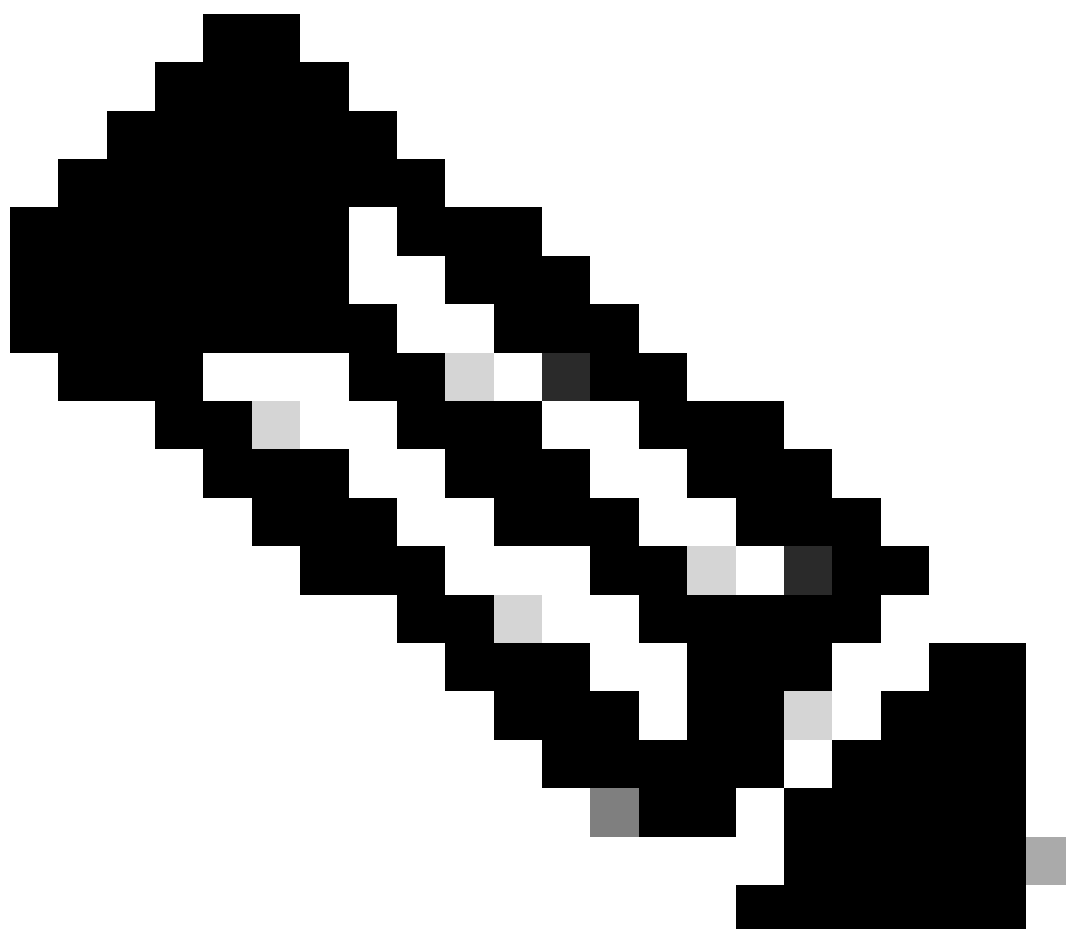
Running scriptlet:	bind-export-libs-32:9.11.36-13.e18.x86_64	3/4
--------------------	---	-----

```
Installing      : dhcp-client-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64      4/4
Running scriptlet: dhcp-client-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64      4/4
Verifying       : bind-export-libs-32:9.11.36-13.el8.x86_64 1/4
Verifying       : dhcp-client-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64      2/4
Verifying       : dhcp-common-12:4.3.6-50.el8.noarch       3/4
Verifying       : dhcp-libs-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64        4/4
```

Installed:

```
bind-export-libs-32:9.11.36-13.el8.x86_64  dhcp-client-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64
dhcp-common-12:4.3.6-50.el8.noarch         dhcp-libs-12:4.3.6-50.el8.x86_64
```

Complete!



附註： (對於CALO) 可以為Yum配置Proxy。這允許Yum透過代理伺服器連線以進行封包下載：

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~] $ echo "proxy=http://<IP_address:port>/" | sudo tee -a /etc/yum.conf > /dev/null
```

4.請求eth0的DHCP IP地址。

```
<#root>
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo dhclient eth0
```

5.通過檢查IP地址分配來驗證DHCP客戶端是否工作正常。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
guestshell run ifconfig
```

```
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
```

```
inet 192.168.10.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.10.255
```

```
    inet6 fe80::5054:ddff:fea0:4aef prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20
    ether 52:54:dd:a0:4a:ef txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1516 bytes 2009470 (1.9 MiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 687 bytes 54603 (53.3 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
```

```
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 773 bytes 90658 (88.5 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 773 bytes 90658 (88.5 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

DNF資料包管理器更新失敗

問題:由於以下錯誤，無法在Guestshell上完成sudo dnf update -y:

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ sudo dnf upgrade --refresh
Warning: failed loading '/etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-Base.repo', skipping.
```

解決方案

1.重新安裝並升級RPM軟體包。

<#root>

! Clean packages

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ sudo dnf clean all
```

! Reinstall and update the tpm2-tss package:

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo dnf install tpm2-tss-2.3.2-3.el8
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo dnf upgrade rpm
```

2.單獨安裝git包。

<#root>

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo dnf install git -y
```

升級後丟失的Guestshell訪問

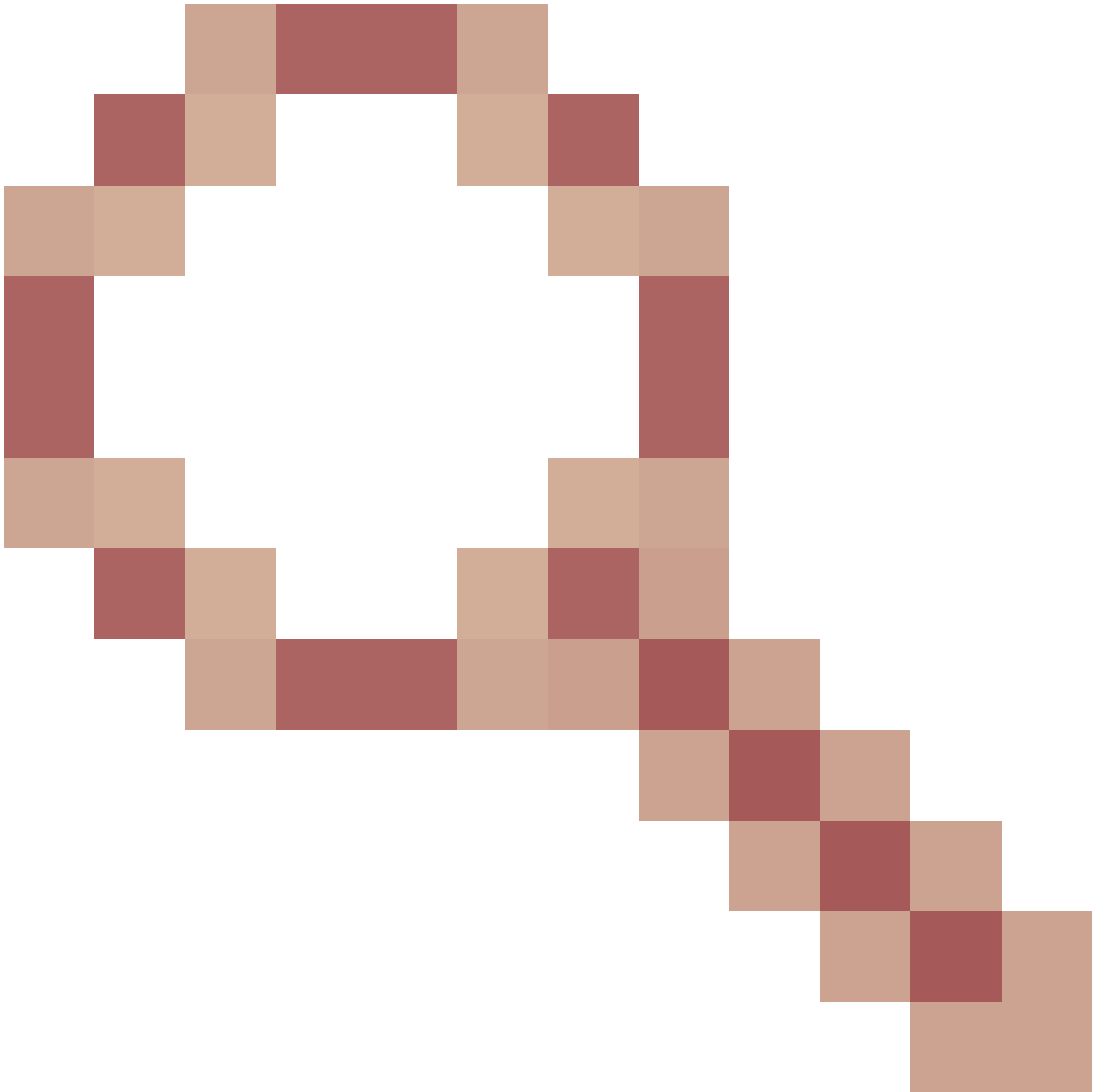
問題:升級到版本17.08.01或更高版本後，Guest Shell變得不可訪問，從而導致無法執行指令碼。

```
Switch#guestshell run bash
```

```
Switch#
```

解決方案

此問題與思科錯誤ID [CSCwi63075](#)相關



，在交換機上啟用FIPS時，在升級期間觸發。

1.禁用FIPS。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)#
```

```
no fips authorization-key
```

FIPS: Authorization-key erased ONLY from the Flash.
But the authorization-key is still operational. Use

"reload"

command for complete removal of key and to enter into non fips-mode.
Make sure to remove fips key from all the members of the stack individually

2.您可以升級到包含修補程式、版本17.12.04或任何更高版本的版本之一。

限制IPv6編址

問題:此問題涉及出現在思科GuestShell環境中的介面上的意外IPv6地址。但是，並非有意配置。

在使用IPV4的交換器上觀察到的組態如下：

<#root>

```
!  
app-hosting appid guestshell  
  app-vnic AppGigabitEthernet trunk  
    vlan 50 guest-interface 0
```

guest-ipaddress 192.168.20.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 <-- IPv4 address configured

```
app-default-gateway 192.168.20.1 guest-interface 0  
app-resource profile custom  
name-server1 192.168.20.1  
!
```

在GuestShell環境中運行ifconfig命令時，IPv4和IPv6地址均可見。

<#root>

```
lat1-2-ssw01.gts#guestshell run bash  
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

sudo ifconfig

```
eth0: flags=4163  mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.20.10  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.20.255
```

```
inet6 2620:119:5022:515:5054:ddff:fe41:c643  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x0  
    inet6 fe80::5054:ddff:fe41:c643  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20
```

```
    ether 52:54:dd:41:c6:43  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 7829  bytes 1750981 (1.6 MiB)  
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0  
    TX packets 5551  bytes 744320 (726.8 KiB)  
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

```
lo: flags=73  mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10  
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 292  bytes 63812 (62.3 KiB)  
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0  
    TX packets 292  bytes 63812 (62.3 KiB)
```

```
TX errors 0   dropped 0 overruns 0   carrier 0   collisions 0
```

解決方案

步驟 1:在Guestshell中禁用IPv6路由和定址。

```
<#root>
```

```
lat1-2-ssw01.gts#
```

```
guestshell run bash
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo sysctl -w net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6=1
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo sysctl -w net.ipv6.conf.default.disable_ipv6=1
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo sysctl -w net.ipv6.conf.lo.disable_ipv6=1
```

步驟 2:檢驗IPv6是否已禁用。

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ /sbin/ifconfig
```

```
eth0: flags=4163  mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.20.10  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.20.255
    ether 52:54:dd:41:c6:43  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 7829  bytes 1750981 (1.6 MiB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 5551  bytes 744320 (726.8 KiB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

```
lo: flags=73  mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 292  bytes 63812 (62.3 KiB)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 292  bytes 63812 (62.3 KiB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

運行Python指令碼時出現磁碟空間錯誤

問題:此問題涉及在GuestShell中的嵌入式事件管理器(EEM)上運行的Python指令碼。由於磁碟空間不足，指令碼失敗，錯誤為：

```
<#root>
```

```
guestshell run python3 /flash/guest-share/monitoring.py -rt True -bgp True
---- pushing bgp status ----
OSError: [Errno 28] No space left on device
```

During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/flash/guest-share/monitoring_periodic_tasks.py", line 18, in
    print(bgp_status())
  File "/bootflash/guest-share/monitoring_bgp_status.py", line 15, in bgp_status
    vrf = cli.cli('show vrf')
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/cli/__init__.py", line 311, in cli
    _log_to_file("CLI execution invoked for '" + command + "'")
  File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/cli/__init__.py", line 87, in _log_to_file
    logfile.close()
```

OSError: [Errno 28] No space left on device

! This error indicates that the disk space allocated for logging command executions within the Guestshell is insufficient.

解決方案

要解決磁碟空間不足的問題，您需要增加Guestshell環境的持久磁碟大小：

1.修改應用程序資源配置檔案，以增加持久磁碟的大小。

<#root>

```
Switch(config-app-hosting)#
app-resource profile custom

Switch(config-app-hosting-profile)#
persist-disk 100

Switch(config-app-hosting-profile)#
cpu 800

Switch(config-app-hosting-profile)#
memory 256

Switch(config-app-hosting-profile)#
end
```

2.儲存配置並啟用/禁用GuestShell。

```
Switch# write memory
Switch#guestshell disable
Guestshell disabled successfully
Switch#guestshell enable
Interface will be selected if configured in app-hosting
Please wait for completion
```

```
guestshell installed successfully
Current state is: DEPLOYED
guestshell activated successfully
Current state is: ACTIVATED
guestshell started successfully
Current state is: RUNNING
Guestshell enabled successfully
```

日誌記錄Syslog

您可以在guestshell中運行這些命令以顯示系統日誌消息：

```
<#root>
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo logger -p 1 "Priority 1"
```

```
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$
```

```
sudo cat /var/log/messages
```

```
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[248]: user@0.service: Failed at step PAM spawning /usr/lib/systemd/sy
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: user@0.service: Failed with result 'protocol'.
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: Failed to start User Manager for UID 0.
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: Stopping /run/user/0 mount wrapper...
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: run-user-0.mount: Succeeded.
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: user-runtime-dir@0.service: Succeeded.
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[1]: Stopped /run/user/0 mount wrapper.
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost root[250]: Priority 1
[guestshell@guestshell ~]$ sudo cat /var/log/secure
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost systemd[248]: pam_unix(systemd-user:account): expired password for user root
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost sudo[246]: pam_systemd(sudo:session): Failed to create session: Start job for
Mar 11 02:05:24 localhost sudo[246]: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
```

跟蹤日誌

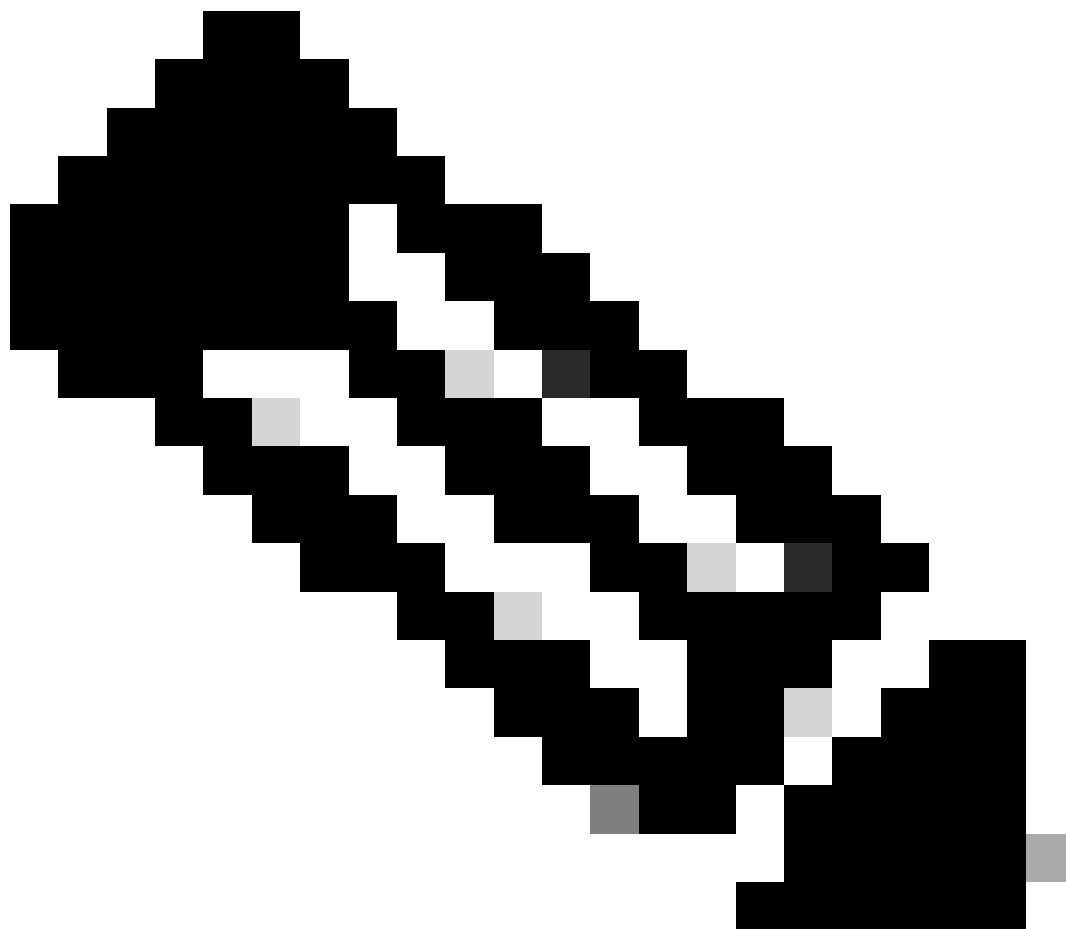
可以使用app-hosting move appid guestshell log to bootflash:folder_name來旋轉檔案。這可用於旋轉到目標目錄，但也會旋轉到traceloguestshell目錄。

```
<#root>
```

```
Switch#
```

```
app-hosting move appid guestshell log to bootflash:
```

```
Successfully moved tracelog to flash:/ioxapploguestshell/iox_R0-0_R0-0.14195_0.20250311023831.bin.gz
```



附註：IOX guestshell.log始終是/tmp/rp/trace ·下的活動tracelog文件。當此檔案達到1MB時，會自動將其旋轉為帶有時間戳的bootflash:traceloguestshell/，並啟動一個新檔案。

相關資訊

- [Cisco Catalyst 9000系列交換機上的應用託管白皮書](#)
- [Cisco Catalyst 9300系列交換機硬體安裝指南](#)
- [可程式設計性配置指南，Cisco IOS XE 17.9.x](#)
- [Catalyst 9300 Stackwise 系統架構白皮書](#)
- 思科錯誤ID [CSCwi63075](#) - 在升級到17.08.01或更高版本後，如果啟用FIPS模式，則無法通過CLI訪問Guestshell
- [技術支援與文件 - Cisco Systems](#)

關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件，讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注意，即使是最佳機器翻譯，也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準確度概不負責，並建議一律查看原始英文文件（提供連結）。