

# Configuring your Host

If you select a Host in the tree view, information about it is shown in the details view. This information is divided into four tabs: Host info, Pools, Guests and Network. At this point, the Pools and Guests tab should be empty. You can find more information about them in the Administration Guide.

## Host info tab

This tab displays basic information about the *Host*, and a summary of its available resources.

The screenshot shows the flexVDI Dashboard interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with 'Guests Hosts & Pools' expanded, showing 'Hosts' > 'flexnuc01'. The main content area is titled 'Host: flexnuc01' and has a 'Disable' button. Below the title are four tabs: 'Host info' (selected), 'Pools', 'Guests', and 'Network'. The 'Host info' tab is divided into two sections: 'General' and 'Virtual CPU / Virtual RAM (MiB)'. The 'General' section shows the current state as 'ENABLED' with a message 'The operation was successfully completed.' It includes fields for Name (flexnuc01), Description, Host Address (10.111.9.100), Host VDI Address (10.111.9.100), Hypervisor (flexVDI Agent v3.1.0), and CPU type (Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-7300U CPU @ 2.60GHz). The 'Virtual CPU' section features a pie chart and a table showing CPU resources: Reserved in use (2), Reserved not used (3), Not reserved (3), and Total (8). Below this are input fields for Physical Cores (4), CPU Overcommit (2), and CPU Virtual Total (8). The 'Virtual RAM (MiB)' section features another pie chart and a table showing RAM resources: Reserved in use (2048), Reserved not used (3072), Not reserved (2048), and Total (7168). Below this are input fields for Physical RAM (7168), RAM Overcommit (1), and RAM Virtual Total (7168). At the bottom right are 'Refresh' and 'Save' buttons.

The information shown in this tab, from top to bottom and left to right:

- Current and desired state. If they differ, the Manager will try to bring the *Host* to the desired state.
- Message provided by the Host's agent in case of error.
- Name, description and IP address.
- VDI address, to provide an alternative connection address to clients. **NOTE:** This option is deprecated and will disappear in future releases, use [flex xVDI Gateway](#) instead.
- CPU type and Hypervisor version.

The graphs show a summary of the available resources in this *Host*. *Hosts* provide CPU and RAM resources to *Guests*. The total resources offered by a *Host* consist of its physical resources adjusted by an overcommit factor. By overcommitting, a *Host* can offer more resources than actually available.

Resources must be first reserved by a *Pool*, then used by a *Guest* of the *Pool*. The graphs show how much resources are in use by *Guests*, how much are free, and how much are not yet reserved by any *Pool*. Next to the graphs there is also the same information in numeric form. Under the graphs, there is a relation of physical and overcommitted resources.

## Configure the Host's resources

The following fields are editable:

- Description
- Host address.
- CPU and RAM overcommit.

As stated before, overcommitting allows the Host to report more resources than physically available. Overcommitting CPU resources is very useful, because it is a time-shared resource. It allows to run several virtual machines on the same CPU, reducing its idle time and optimizing its utilization. Besides, it is safe to overcommit the CPU, because in case of congestion the system will gracefully degrade its performance, allowing the administrator to solve the problem. On a typical desktop (web browsing, office applications, etc...), a CPU overcommit factor of 4 is recommended. If you plan to run more CPU-intensive tasks, start at 1 and increase the value until you feel comfortable.

On the other hand, overcommitting RAM resources is not recommended at all. RAM is not a shared resource, each Guest gets an exclusive amount of it. If the physical RAM is exhausted, the system will start to use swap space (if available), and the performance of both the Guests and the Host will be severely affected. Do it under your own responsibility.

In order to avoid removing resources from a Host that has Guests running, you can always increase the overcommit factors of a Host, or decrease them if total resources are still higher than the reserved ones. In order to decrease the overcommit factors even further, you must disable the Host.

## Network tab

This tab shows the network interfaces available to the selected *Host*, which can be configured with the *flexVDI Config* tool:

- Physical interfaces.
- Bridge interfaces.
- Bonding interfaces.
- VLAN interfaces.

The screenshot shows the flexVDI Dashboard for Host: flexnuc01. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Physical Interfaces:** A table with columns #, Interface, IP Address, Netmask, Gateway, and HW Address. It contains one entry: #1, interface enp0s31f6, with None for IP Address, Netmask, Gateway, and HW Address.
- Bridge Interfaces:** A table with columns #, Interface, IP Address, Netmask, Gateway, and Slave interfaces. It contains one entry: #1, interface virbr0, IP Address 10.111.9.100, Netmask 255.255.255.0, Gateway 10.111.9.1, and Slave interfaces enp0s31f6.
- Bonding Interfaces:** A message stating "There is no bond interface".
- VLAN Interfaces:** A table with columns #, Interface, IP Address, Netmask, Gateway, and Slave interfaces. It contains one entry: #1, interface virbr.0.8, IP Address 10.111.8.100, Netmask 255.255.255.0, and Gateway None.

At the bottom of the dashboard, there is a task log section with a search bar and a table with columns: Object, Action, Status, Result, Message, and Finish time. The table currently displays "No data available in table".