Cloud.com CloudStack 2.2.9  
Release Notes

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# Overview

These Release Notes provide a brief description of new features and known issues for the 2.2.9 release of the Cloud.com CloudStack.

Please read Known Issues on page 23 before installing. The Installation Guide provides step by step instructions for installation.

Upgrades from 2.1.8, 2.1.9, and 2.1.10 to 2.2.4+ are now supported. Customers that are at a release prior to 2.1.8 will need to upgrade to 2.1.8 or later 2.1.x before upgrading to 2.2.4+.

Upgrades from 2.2.0, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 to 2.2.9 are supported. The procedure is later in this document.

We would like to hear your feedback. You may submit feedback to us at support@cloud.com.

# 2.2.9

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10860 | In upgrading to 2.2.8, it was possible for the premium upgrade to fail to run. This has been fixed. |
| 10714 | A limitation on the number of templates per zone (roughly 300) has been removed. |
| 10842 | vSphere: a bug that could prevent starting a VM with an attached disk has been fixed. |
| <many> | The CloudStack can manage up to 20,000 physical hosts. |
| 10681 | If a secondary storage unmount fails, the CloudStack will no longer delete secondary storage contents. |
| 10929 | Under some error circumstances, it was possible for VMs to transition to the Error state incorrectly. This could lead to the erroneous deletion of the VMs. This has been fixed. |
| 10867 | VPN support has been restored. |

## New Features in 2.2.9

There are no new features in 2.2.9.

# 2.2.8

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9866 | Copying a VHD from secondary storage now sets the size properly. |
| 9367 | listUsers will now return the API key and secret key. |
| 9371 | Multiple console proxies will not be started unnecessarily. |
| 9981 | The direct network behavior between XenServer and vSphere is now consistent. |
| 9507 | It is now possible to create a template from a snapshot of a deleted volume. |
| 9604 | Networks can now be renamed. |
| 9543 | Cloud-setup-management will no longer fail with updated sudoers file. |
| 8183 | sourceId and sourceType are set on volume creation. |
| 9445 | Host status is set to 'Storage down' when a storage failure occurs. |
| 9356 | Updating console proxy certificates works correctly. |
| 9519 | A performance problem with a large number of usage events has been fixed. |
| 9138 | Template limits now work correctly. |
| 10414 | Host status changes initiated from vCenter are tracked correctly. |
| 10513 | Disable accounts will work correctly. |
| 4387 | The agent protocol is more robust in the face of bad data. |
| 9059 | Host detail information now considers stopped VMs. |
| 9470 | Line breaks for events are now properly escaped. |
| 6442 | VMs that were transitioned during an HA event will have usage information tracked properly. |
| 9750 | listVolumes for the domain administrator will no longer return the virtual router's volume. |
| 10028 | When a host is removed the cluster capacity will be updated correctly. |
| 9959 | Special characters in passwords are handled properly in the UI. |
| 9182 | Newline characters in volume detach descriptions are handled properly. |
| 9920 | The SSVM properly handles a much larger amount of templates for a single user. |
| 9655 | The same subnet may be made available in multiple VLANs. |
| 9568 | On host restarts and in general the hosts are balanced across multiple management servers. |
| 9771 | Metadata is now available at the "standard" URL location. The previous location is still provided for backwards compatibility. |
| 9828 | Metadata is recreated when the virtual router is recreated. |

## New Features in 2.2.8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3224 | Multiple NFS servers may be used to provide secondary storage for a zone. |
| 4942 | Networking metering may be performed on direct networks. This is in conjunction with InMon Traffic Sentinel and sFlow/NetFlow enabled switches. |
| 6451 | XenServer host passwords may be changed using the CloudStack API. |
| 6873 | Clusters, Pods and Zones may be put into a maintenance mode. In this mode no new VM allocations will be made to them. Administrators can still create VMs on this hardware. |
| 7507 | KVM now supports local disk for primary storage. |
| 7553 | The virtual router is now sized according to a system VM service offering. This allows for increasing virtual hardware available to some users' routers. |
| 8115 | Source IP filtering is now available in the virtual router. |
| 8146 | SRX devices can be used in basic networking zones. |
| 8208 | The CloudStack supports bare metal provisioning. Images are placed on host disks without a hypervisor. |
| 8280 | SRX devices in advanced zones can use interface NAT. |
| 8350 | The software load balancer in the virtual router has been tuned for performance. |
| 8830 | The parent template ID is provided for templates created from snapshot. This allows for template usage tracking. |
| 8901 | The CloudStack UI will give indication that a snapshot is in progress. |
| 9109 | Japanese keymapping is supported for the console viewer. |
| 9158 | It is now possible to list instances that are associated with a particular primary storage. |
| 9250 | A new guest OS type "Other PV" is available for XenServer. These are other types of templates that are paravirtualized. |
| 9534 | In service offerings it is now possible to enforce a hard cap in CPU consumption. |
| 9579 | It is now possible to add a custom DNS suffix per direct network. |
| 9651 | Multiple cloud guest networks may be added. Then direct networks may be associated with the administrator's choice of guest network. |
| 9724 | The listEvents API has been extended to allow specifying hours and minutes on queries. |
| 10152 | XenServer 5.6 SP2 is supported, except when used with security groups. |

# 2.2.7

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10456 | Create template from volume will work correctly. |
| 10334 | The default security group is assigned to VMs correctly. |

## New Features in 2.2.7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10435 | The VPN feature has been removed from the CloudStack. We expect to make the VPN feature available again in approximately one month. |

# 2.2.6

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <many> | Several upgrade bugs from 2.1.x were fixed. |
| 10093 | vSphere: Metadata now works correctly on guest VMs. |
| 10068 | vSphere: taking a snapshot will no longer break volume tracking. |
| 10091 | Volume deletion will correctly delete associated snapshots from primary storage. |
| 10094 | XenServer: HA may fail to restart some VMs when multiple hosts fail simultaneously or primary storage fails (causing multiple hosts to reboot simultaneously). |
| 10118 | vSphere: a guest shutdown request will be a clean shutdown if VMware tools are installed in the guest. |
| 10200 | vSphere: an attached data disk will be detached before VM destroy is processed. |
| 9896 | KVM: Windows 2008 R2 can now attach data disks. |

## New Features in 2.2.6

There are no new features in 2.2.6.

# 2.2.5

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9873 | VMs are now assigned to the default security group. |
| 9891 | Upgrade from 2.2.3 to 2.2.4 no longer fails on usage\_stats. |
| Many | The upgrade from 2.2.1 to 2.2.2 then to 2.2.4 now works properly. |
| 9941 | After upgrade to 2.2.5, the UI will now show all available volumes. |
| Many | The detection and use of the cloud.version table now works correctly. This fixes many upgrade bugs. |
| 8990 | Upgrade when augeas 0.8 is installed now works. |

## New Features in 2.2.5

There are no new features in 2.2.5.

# 2.2.4

Important: the behavior of storage allocation is more conservative in 2.2.4 than in 2.1.7 and prior releases or 2.2.0-2.2.3. The CloudStack will no longer create volumes on primary storage resources that have a storage percentage used higher than that defined by "storage.capacity.threshold" in global configuration. Previously the CloudStack would allocate a primary storage resource up to 100% full. This space reservation is required as a fix to cases where snapshots of VMs could not be taken when the storage had been allocated to 100% full. The use of a threshold setting allows the administrator to reserve space for snapshots in progress for existing volumes. **Deployments with primary storage that is close to full should examine the value of this parameter before upgrading.** If all primary storage resources are more full than storage.capacity.threshold no new volumes can be created after upgrade.

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9702 | KVM: VM live migration will work reliably. |
| 9152 | Space is reserved on each primary storage volume for snapshots. |
| 8103 | Attempts to remove a host with running VMs will correctly fail. |
| 8816 | Listing system VM IP addresses will distinguish link local from private IP addresses. |
| 8898 | The service offering upgrade option is now always shown to users. Attempts to upgrade the service offering for a running VM will fail with a clear error message. |
| 9079 | Login problems with Safari have been fixed. |
| 9087 | Attach/detach of a data disk in a multi-cluster deployment will work correctly. Previously the data disk could be deleted. |
| 9140 | ISOs that are not bootable may now be uploaded. |
| 8955 | KVM: Userdata and instance metadata now work correctly. |
| 8666 | The guest network CIDR must be a RFC1918 address. |
| 8959 | Port forwarding with the virtual router will now work with IP addresses from multiple VLANs. |
| 9106 | The VM's metered running time is now correct. |
| 9369 | IP address releases will not intermittently fail. |
| 9370 | XenServer: the network throttling values are now correctly applied. |
| 9460 | vSphere: a reboot of a guest VM will first attempt a soft shutdown. If that fails a hard shutdown (power off) will be performed. |
| 8802 | Windows password management scripts work correctly in the presence of external network elements. |
| 8911 | A security vulnerability that allowed download of some files from the console proxy VM has been fixed. |
| 8954 | End users are no longer allowed access to the console of their virtual router. |
| 9130 | Security groups are no longer present in the UI in Advanced Networking zones. |
| 9192 | Performance of the listVirtualMachines API call in the presence of many VMs has been improved significantly. |
| 9247 | vSphere: Attaching an ISO works correctly. |
| 9663 | A security issue that could allow end users to snapshot another user's volume has been fixed. |
| 9243 | XenServer: a stop VM request will forcefully stop the VM even if qemu has crashed on the XenServer host. |
| 7723 | Host tagging now works correctly. |
| 7935 | Usage clients have a path to determining the OS type of a guest booted from a blank VM. |
| 8532 | KVM: HA failover works correctly with OCFS2. |
| 8714 | Users may again create four parallel snapshot schedules. |
| 8967 | vSphere: network bandwidth limiting works correctly. |
| 8994 | vSphere: user data and instance metadata now work correctly. |
| 9180 | XenServer: local storage now works correctly. |
| 9539 | CPU over-provisioning now works correctly. |
| 8897 | Zone delete now works correctly. |
| 8902 | Cluster delete now works correctly. |
| Many | Several bugs around resource limit tracking have been fixed. |
| 9093 | Firefox 4 and IE 9 are supported browsers. |

## New Features in 2.2.4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 7424 | Network throttling may be disabled altogether. |
| 8932 | The listTemplates API call will return an MD5 sum of the template. |
| 3316 | Virtual machines may be manually live-migrated by the administrator. The administrator may pick a VM and the host that the VM should be placed on. |
| 8831 | A network may be dedicated to a domain. Only users in that domain and its children will have access to the network. |
| 8945 | The global configuration parameter default.page.limit has been added. This sets the maximum number of results that will be returned by list\* API calls. Default is 500. |
| 9098 | The UI has been changed to provide clearer monitoring of snapshot progress. |
| 9635 | The Java process's heap size has been increased from 128 MB to 1024 MB. |
| 9653 | Tagged private network is now supported in VMware. The CloudStack private network will share the vCenter management network and inherit its configuration. If the vCenter management network is tagged through a VLAN, the CloudStack private network will be tagged as well. |

# 2.2.3

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.3

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| --- | --- |
| 8951 | vSphere host capacity numbers now match the physical capacity of the host. |
| 8977 | The default route for the secondary storage VM will correctly use the public network gateway. |

## New Features in 2.2.3

There are no new features in 2.2.3.

# 2.2.2

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8614 | The storage allocator now functions correctly. |
| 8731 | Console view of guests on vSphere hosts now works correctly. |
| 8865 | It is now possible to start VMs whose networks were shutdown when using 2.2.0. |
| 8635 | Direct network VM creation will work correctly in the CloudStack UI wizard. |
| 8514 | The OS type dropdown is correctly populated when creating a template from a volume. |
| 8892 | The DNS server for guests in direct tagged networks is now set properly. |
| 8912 | Password management scripts now work correctly with multiple NIC guests in all cases as well as external firewall configurations. |
| 8604 | Adding a second management server will work reliably. |
| 7935 | There is a mechanism to bill differently for guests of different hypervisor type when the guests are started from ISO images. |
| 8530 | Adding vSphere hosts to an existing cluster will work reliably. |
| 7762 | The snapshot and volume copy logic for vSphere hosts has been moved into the Secondary Storage VM. |
| 8806 | The set of hypervisors present in the cloud is now represented correctly by the API and UI. |
| Many | Several bugs in HA functionality across hypervisors and storage types have been fixed. |
| Many | Several bugs in internationalization and localization have been fixed. |
| 8632 | The dashboard view or domain administrators is now correct. |
| 8104 | If the secondary storage VM is down, booting a guest off ISO will work. |
| Many | Several logging improvements have been made. Logging is less verbose in some cases and more descriptive in others. |

## New Features in 2.2.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8349 | Routers may be listed by network ID. |
| 8250 | KVM: Security groups will work with direct tagged networks. |
| 8664 | A maximum page size is enforced. This limits server memory impact from large queries. |
| 8263 | A domain specific zone may have its scope adjusted to be public. |

# 2.2.1

## Issues Fixed in 2.2.1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 8574 | Account deletion could fail leaving resources orphaned. |
| 8631 | The DHCP server would not start in the case of external firewall integration. |

## New Features in 2.2.1

There are no new features in 2.2.1.

# New Features in 2.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue Number** | **Issue Description** |
| 591 | Virtual Machines may have multiple NICs. |
| 6802 | Service offerings and disk offerings may be made private to a domain. |
| 1974 | The Virtual Router memory may be changed. |
| 2461 | A user may VPN into their virtual network using IPSec/L2TP. |
| 3120 | 1:1 NAT of public IPs is possible. |
| 3346 | There is a command line interface (CLI) tool for the CloudStack. It is called cloudadm. This tool is in a beta state and its syntax may change substantially in future releases. |
| 3386 | Zones may be dedicated to domains. This allows for hardware dedication and a higher level of isolation. |
| 3676 | Multiple hypervisor types may exist in the same CloudStack cloud. An individual cluster consists of nodes of the same hypervisor type. |
| 4286 | Templates may be extracted via HTTP download or HTTP POST. |
| 4774 | ISOs may be public. |
| 4836 | Limits may be set on a domain basis. This allows an administrator to prescribe aggregate limits that apply to a set of accounts. |
| 5060 | Disk offerings can have arbitrary sizes. |
| 5147 | Primary storage devices may be placed into a maintenance mode. Then they may be taken offline and later returned to service. |
| 5190,5191 | The URL used by the Console Proxy code and its associated SSL certificate may be configured and changed. |
| 5507 | VMware vSphere ESX/ESXi are supported as hypervisor types. The CloudStack can manage vCenter clusters or standalone nodes. |
| 5559 | Snapshots are supported for local disk storage. |
| 5592 | The DNS domain for guests may be configured. |
| 5688 | KVM CloudStack nodes now support VLANs for isolation. |
| 5784 | KVM CloudStack now supports snapshots. |
| 5800 | KVM CloudStack supports cluster functionality, analogous to vSphere and XenServer. |
| 6103 | The "look back period" for which the system considers a stopped VM to still be consuming resources is configurable. |
| 6994 | XenServer: administrators may add pre-existing SRs as primary storage to CloudStack. This enables support for FiberChannel storage. |
| 7871 | KVM: Shared mountpoint storage is available. This enables the use of clustered filesystems like OCFS2 as primary storage. |
| 8495 | Support Juniper SRX as a managed router for guest virtual networks. |
| 8496 | Support F5 load balancer as a managed device for load balancing in virtual networks. |
| <many> | There have been many API enhancements, including the ability to show the lineage of a volume, show a volume's attachment time, determine a cloud's capabilities, find the OS type of a virtual machine, search for deleted templates, and more. |

# API Changes

The API has had several enhancements for 2.2. There are a large number of small changes to the API. The API was significantly improved and made more consistent. As a result most applications developed against the API will need to be adapted to be compatible with 2.2.

2.2 API documentation is available at:

Global Admin: http://download.cloud.com/releases/2.2.0/api/TOC\_Global\_Admin.html

Domain Admin: http://download.cloud.com/releases/2.2.0/api/TOC\_Domain\_Admin.html

User: http://download.cloud.com/releases/2.2.0/api/TOC\_User.html

# Known Issues

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue Number** | **Issue Description** |
| 8105 | KVM: NFS v4 for primary storage may not work. Use v3. |
| 8076 | KVM: Unable to process quoted strings in ifcfg-eth0 when setting up the CloudStack Agent. |
| 8486 | XenServer: putting a host into maintenance mode will fail if some guests do not have PV drivers. |
| 7145, 9912 | Basic mode networking: if the Secondary Storage VM's private and public IP ranges are in the same subnet the SSVM will not function properly. |
| 10624 | The download volume function is unreliable. |
| 10507 | The SSVM does not get assigned a route to the internal DNS server. |
| 5573 | KVM: editing the name of a Pod will prevent VMs from starting. |
| <many> | The internationalization feature of the CloudStack is immature. Some strings have not been extracted and will still render in English. |

# Upgrade

**WARNING: The CloudStack upgrade does not preserve UI customizations. Customers with customizations should save altered files before applying the upgrade. Then create a script that will re-apply the changes after the upgrade. Any customizations should be tested on a staging environment prior to upgrade to a new version.**

## Upgrade from 2.2.0, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7 or 2.2.8 to 2.2.9

Perform the following to upgrade from 2.2.0, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7 or 2.2.8 to 2.2.9.

1. Stop all Usage Servers if running. Run this on all Usage Server hosts.

# service cloud-usage stop

1. Stop the Management Servers. Run this on all Management Server hosts.

# service cloud-management stop

1. On the MySQL master take a backup of the MySQL databases. We recommend performing this step even in test upgrades. If there is an issue this will assist with debugging.

# mysqldump cloud > cloud-backup.dmp

# mysqldump cloud\_usage > cloud-usage-backup.dmp

1. Untar the tgz download and cd into the resulting directory. Then update the software on each Management Server.

# ./install.sh

Choose "U" to update the packages.

1. Start one Management Server. Do not start the other Management Servers.

# service cloud-management start

1. Wait until the UI is accessible.
2. vSphere only. The CloudStack 2.2.9 release provides flexibility in naming the vCenter management network. This flexibility introduces two new global configuration parameters that must be configured to match the values in vCenter. In deployments with multiple vCenters each vCenter must be configured with the same management network label. The CloudStack defaults these configuration variables to match the defaults provided by vCenter. If you have changed the vCenter defaults you will need to configure CloudStack with the correct values. CloudStack will assume a management network label of “Management Network” for all ESXi hosts and “Service Console” for all ESX hosts.  If you have configured a different name, you now need to change the global configuration parameters “vmware.management.portgroup” for ESXi hosts and “vmware.service.console” for ESX hosts to match your deployment's specific name. If you made a change then restart the management server.

# service cloud-management restart

1. Start the other Management Servers. Perform this on each Management Server host.

# service cloud-management start

Note: the CloudStack Management Server logs may contain warnings like the following. These will stop when the upgrade is completed.

java.io.IOException: SSL: Fail to init SSL! java.io.IOException: Connection closed with -1 on reading size

1. Start all Usage Servers (if previously running). Perform this on each Usage Server host.

# service cloud-usage start

1. In the CloudStack Administrator UI, check the status of the hosts. All hosts should come to Up state (except for those that you know to be offline). You may need to wait 20 or 30 minutes depending on the number of hosts you have. Do not proceed to the next step until the hosts show in Up state. If the hosts do not come to the Up state contact support.
2. Stop, then start, all Secondary Storage VMs, Console Proxy VMs, and virtual routers. A script is provided to implement this. The script should be run once on one management server. The script requires the IP address of the MySQL instance, the MySQL user to connect as, and the password to use for that user. In addition to those parameters you need to provide the "-a" argument. For example,

# nohup cloud-sysvmadm -d 192.168.1.5 -u cloud -p password -a > sysvm.log 2>&1 &

# tail -f sysvm.log

This will take some time to run, perhaps an hour depending on the number of accounts in the system.

### KVM Hosts

Additional steps are required for each KVM host. These steps should be performed after the Management Server upgrade above. These steps will not impact running guests in the cloud. These steps are required only for clouds using KVM as hosts and only on the KVM hosts.

On each KVM host:

1. Copy the tgz download to the host, untar it, and cd into the resulting directory.
2. Stop the running agent.

# service cloud-agent stop

1. Update the agent software.

# ./install.sh

Choose "U" to update the packages.

1. Start the agent.

# service cloud-agent start

## Upgrade from 2.1.8, 2.1.9, or 2.1.10 to 2.2.9

Important: **Upgrades from versions 2.1.0-2.1.7 directly to 2.2.9 will fail.** The CloudStack must first be upgraded to 2.1.8 or later. Please see the 2.1.8+ Release Notes for information about this procedure.

The database transformation between 2.1.x releases to 2.2.x releases is complex. In order to ensure your successful production upgrade, Cloud.com is offering all customers free professional services to assist with the upgrade. Cloud.com will, at no expense to the customer, assist with running the upgrade on the customer's production system. Assistance will be remote, provided from Cloud.com's offices. Please contact support@cloud.com if you would like to take advantage of this offer. You will be asked to make a production database dump (as in step 9 below) available to the support team. Cloud.com will run the database segment of the upgrade and report back to you. Any errors will be fixed and a patch will be implemented and provided to you to insure a successful production upgrade.

The steps to upgrade a 2.1.8, 2.1.9 or 2.1.10 system to 2.2.9 are as follows:

1. Schedule a time with Cloud.com support so that we are on alert when you attempt the production upgrade.
2. While running the 2.1.x system, make sure you will not encounter bug 10714. After entering mysql, run this query:

mysql> select host\_id, count(\*) from template\_host\_ref inner join vm\_template on vm\_template.id=template\_host\_ref.template\_id where vm\_template.removed is null group by host\_id;

This will provide two columns of information. Check if any value in the "count(\*)" column is greater than 200. If so, cancel the upgrade and contact Cloud.com support.

1. While running the 2.1.x system, make sure you will not encounter the effects of a bug from 2.1.x. After entering mysql, run this query:

mysql> select \* from ip\_forwarding where forwarding=1 and (private\_port!=concat('',

0+private\_port) or public\_port!=concat('', 0+public\_port));

This will return 0 or more rows. If there are 0 rows returned then you may proceed to step 4. If rows are returned, note the id of each returned row. Then, for each such id, delete it with this command:

mysql> DELETE from ip\_forwarding where id=<id>;

1. If you are using advanced networking zones, check the value of the global configuration parameter direct.attach.untagged.vlan.enabled. This value must be set to false for deployments with advanced zones. If this value is true and you have advanced zones, set it to false.
2. While running the 2.1.x system, add the 2.2.x System VM template through the admin UI. Fields MUST be the following (do not change these):

Name: systemvm-xenserver-2.2.4

Display Text: systemvm-xenserver-2.2.4

URL: <http://download.cloud.com/releases/2.2.0/systemvm.vhd.bz2>

Zone: All Zones

OS Type: CentOS 5.4(64-bit)

Format: VHD

Password Enabled:no

Public: no

Featured: no

1. Ensure that the template downloads successfully on UI. Do not proceed until this is successful.
2. Edit /etc/sudoers. Make sure that "default requiretty" is commented out. Do this by placing a "#" character at the beginning of the line with "default requiretty".
3. Enter mysql. Run the following SQL command.

mysql> select count(\*) from cloud.vm\_template where name='systemvm-xenserver-2.2.4' AND removed is null;

That command should return 1 as its result. If some other value is returned, cancel the upgrade and contact technical support. The upgrade will not succeed. Do not proceed until this command returns 1.

Exit mysql.

1. Stop all Usage Servers if running. Run this on all Usage Server hosts.

# service cloud-usage stop

1. Stop the Management Servers. Run this on all Management Server hosts.

# service cloud-management stop

1. On the MySQL master take a backup of the mysql databases. We recommend performing this step even in test upgrades. If there is an issue this will assist with debugging.

# mysqldump cloud > cloud-backup.dmp

# mysqldump cloud\_usage > cloud-usage-backup.dmp

1. Untar the tgz download and cd into the resulting directory. Then update the software on each Management Server.

# ./install.sh

Choose "U" to update the packages.

1. Start one management server. Do not start other management servers. The database upgrade will run.

# service cloud-management start

This will take approximately 1 minute per 4000 rows in the vm\_instance table to run.

1. You will not be able to access the UI until the database upgrade finishes. Wait for the database upgrade to finish. Tail the management server log (/var/log/cloud/management/management-server.log) and look for errors. If the database upgrade fails the server will exit.

**Important: if the database upgrade fails contact support and provide the entire management server log. Do not proceed with the upgrade.**

1. When you can access the UI start the remaining management servers. These should start quickly.

# service cloud-management start

1. Start the usage servers.

# service cloud-usage start

1. In the CloudStack Administrator UI, check the status of the hosts. All hosts should come to Up state (except for those that you know to be offline). You may need to wait 20 or 30 minutes depending on the number of hosts you have. Do not proceed to the next step until the hosts show in Up state. If the hosts do not come to the Up state contact support.
2. Stop, then start, all Secondary Storage VMs, Console Proxy VMs, and virtual routers. A script is provided to implement this. The script should be run once on one management server. The script requires the IP address of the MySQL instance, the MySQL user to connect as, and the password to use for that user. In addition to those parameters you need to provide the "-a" argument. For example,

# nohup cloud-sysvmadm -d 192.168.1.5 -u cloud -p password -a > sysvm.log 2>&1 &

# tail -f sysvm.log

This will take some time to run, perhaps an hour depending on the number of accounts in the system.

**Important: in previous upgrades this step could be delayed. In this upgrade it is imperative that this step be done immediately.**

1. You may need to edit your service offerings.  In 2.1.x the service offerings included network as well as computing resources.  For example, you may have one service offering that is "small with direct networking" and another that is "small with virtual networking".  In 2.2.x the choice of computing resource and network model is separated.  As a result we recommend deleting one of a pair of service offerings when the only difference is the network type.  Then you may need to edit the description of the remaining service offering.  For example, in the case previously mentioned, delete "small with virtual networking" and rename "small with direct networking" to just "small".
2. You may need to edit global configuration values regarding limits. With the 2.2 series there are global configuration values that are used as the default for resource limits consumed by users when there are no account-specific limits set. These values all default to "20". You should review these values. If you have users that are already consuming more than 20 of any of these you should increase the corresponding value to something that will not impact their ability to provision new resources. The global configuration parameters for limits are shown in the following table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| max.account.public.ips | The default maximum number of public IPs that can be consumed by an account. |
| max.account.snapshots | The default maximum number of snapshots that can be created for an account. |
| max.account.templates | The default maximum number of templates that can be deployed for an account. |
| max.account.user.vms | The default maximum number of user VMs that can be deployed for an account. |
| max.account.volumes | The default maximum number of volumes that can be created for an account. |

**After changing these values you will need to restart the management server(s).**

1. You may need to edit resource limits on domains. In 2.1 the domain resource limits provide defaults for accounts in the domain. In 2.2 the domain resource limits are enforced on an aggregate limit. A domain's limit provides a maximum on the count of such resources on all accounts in that domain and all its subdomains. For example, if the ROOT domain has a VM limit of 20, the CloudStack will prohibit the creation of a 21st VM across the entire cloud. If you have implemented domain limits on 2.1 it is likely you will need to increase them, perhaps significantly. A limit of "-1" indicates that no limit is in place.

If a VM will not start after the upgrade you should check global configuration, domain, and account resource limits.

1. You may need to edit the default virtual network offering. If your deployment uses only virtual networking or uses only basic zones (direct untagged) you may skip this step. If your deployment uses direct tagged networking you should set the availability to optional. Go to Configuration -> Network Offerings -> DefaultVirtualizedNetworkOffering. In Actions choose Edit, then change the Availability to Optional. You may also set Virtual Networking availability to "Unavailable". This is useful if you want to require that users create VMs on only direct tagged networks.