CloudStack  
Basic Installation Guide

For CloudStack Version 3.0.0 – 3.0.1

Revised April 3, 2012 4:42 AM Pacific

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# What's In This Guide

This Basic Installation Guide describes how to install CloudStack for a basic trial setup. It includes a brief overview of CloudStack's functionality, followed by a guided walkthrough that shows how to set up the simplest possible configuration so that you can get started using CloudStack right away. We'll help you set up a cloud with the following features: a single machine that runs CloudStack software and uses NFS to provide storage; a single machine running VMs under the XenServer or KVM hypervisor; and a shared public network.

You can find out more about CloudStack's many additional features and installation options in the other CloudStack documentation available at http://docs.cloud.com:

* CloudStack Advanced Installation Guide
* CloudStack Administrator's Guide

# What Is CloudStack?

CloudStack™ is an open source software platform that pools computing resources to build public, private, and hybrid Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) clouds. CloudStack manages the network, storage, and compute nodes that make up a cloud infrastructure. Use CloudStack to deploy, manage, and configure cloud computing environments.

**Who Should Read This**

If you are new to CloudStack or you want to learn more about concepts before installing and running CloudStack, read this overview.

If you just want to get started, you can skip to Overview of Basic Installation Steps on page 12.

Typical users are service providers and enterprises. With CloudStack, you can:

* Set up an on-demand, elastic cloud computing service. Service providers can sell self‑service virtual machine instances, storage volumes, and networking configurations over the Internet.
* Set up an on-premise private cloud for use by employees. Rather than managing virtual machines in the same way as physical machines, with CloudStack an enterprise can offer self-service virtual machines to users without involving IT departments.



## What Can CloudStack Do?

###### Multiple Hypervisor Support

CloudStack works with a variety of hypervisors. A single cloud deployment can contain multiple hypervisor implementations. You have the complete freedom to choose the right hypervisor for your workload.

CloudStack is designed to work with open source Xen and KVM hypervisors as well as enterprise-grade hypervisors such as VMware vSphere and Citrix XenServer.

###### Massively Scalable Infrastructure Management

CloudStack can manage tens of thousands of servers installed in multiple geographically distributed datacenters. The centralized management server scales linearly, eliminating the need for intermediate cluster-level management servers. No single component failure can cause cluster- or cloud-wide outage. Periodic maintenance of the management server can be performed without affecting the functioning of virtual machines running in the cloud.

###### Automatic Configuration Management

CloudStack automatically configures each guest virtual machine’s networking and storage settings.

CloudStack internally manages a pool of virtual appliances to support the cloud itself. These appliances offer services such as firewalling, routing, DHCP, VPN access, console proxy, storage access, and storage replication. The extensive use of virtual appliances greatly simplifies the installation, configuration, and on-going management of a cloud deployment.

###### Graphical User Interface

CloudStack offers an administrator's Web interface, used for provisioning and managing the cloud, as well as an end-user's Web interface, used for running VMs and managing VM templates. The UI can be customized to reflect the desired service provider or enterprise look and feel.

###### Standard API Support

CloudStack provides an API that gives programmatic access to all the management features available in the UI. The API is maintained and documented.

## Deployment Architecture

A CloudStack installation consists of two parts: the Management Server and the cloud infrastructure that it manages. When you set up and manage a CloudStack cloud, you provision resources such as hosts, storage devices, and IP addresses into the Management Server, and the Management Server manages those resources.

The minimum installation consists of one machine running the CloudStack Management Server and another machine to act as the cloud infrastructure (in this case, a very simple infrastructure consisting of one host running hypervisor software). A more full-featured installation consists of a highly-available multi-node Management Server installation and up to thousands of hosts using any of several advanced networking setups. You can read about how to create such a setup in the CloudStack Advanced Installation Guide.

Management Server

Hypervisor

Machine 1

Machine 2

Simplified view of a basic deployment

### Management Server Overview

The Management Server:

* Provides the web user interfaces for the administrator and end users.
* Provides the APIs for the CloudStack platform.
* Manages the assignment of guest VMs to particular hosts.
* Manages the assignment of public and private IP addresses to particular accounts.
* Manages the allocation of storage to guests as virtual disks.
* Manages snapshots, templates, and ISO images, possibly replicating them across data centers.
* Provides a single point of configuration for the cloud.



Management Server Components

For more, see Management Server Installation on page 15.

### Cloud Infrastructure Overview

As its name implies, the Management Server is there to manage something -- one or more zones (typically, datacenters) containing host computers where guest virtual machines will run. The cloud infrastructure is organized as follows:

* **Zone**: Typically, a zone is equivalent to a single datacenter. A zone consists of one or more pods and secondary storage. In the Basic Installation, the zone will be a simplified version. See About Zones on page 24.
* **Pod**: A pod is usually one rack of hardware that includes a layer-2 switch and one or more clusters. Again, in the Basic Installation, the pod is simplified. See About Pods on page 26.
* **Cluster**: A cluster consists of one or more hosts and primary storage. See About Clusters on page 28.
* **Host**: A single compute node within a cluster. The hosts are where the actual cloud services run in the form of guest virtual machines. See About Hosts on page 29.
* **Primary storage** is associated with a cluster, and it stores the disk volumes for all the VMs running on hosts in that cluster. See About Primary Storage on page 35.
* **Secondary storage** is associated with a zone, and it stores templates, ISO images, and disk volume snapshots. See About Secondary Storage on page 36.

Host

Zone

Pod

Cluster

Secondary Storage

Primary Storage

Nested organization of a zone

### Network

CloudStack offers two types of networking scenario: basic and advanced. In the Basic Installation, we use basic networking.

###### Basic Networking

Basic networking provides a single shared network. Guest isolation can be provided through layer-3 means such as security groups (IP address source filtering). All guests allocated in the zone share a single network.

###### Advanced Networking

We won't go into much detail about advanced networking here, since we're doing a Basic Installation. Advanced networking is for more sophisticated network topologies. This network model provides the most flexibility in defining guest networks. When you are ready, you can find out more in the CloudStack Advanced Installation Guide.

# Overview of Basic Installation Steps

###### Prepare

1. Make sure you have the required hardware ready (p. 13)

###### Install the CloudStack software

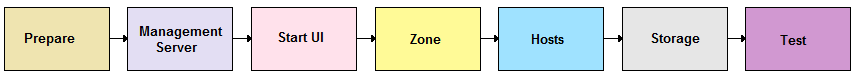
1. Install the CloudStack Management Server (p. 15)
2. Log in to the CloudStack UI (p. 22)

###### Provision your cloud infrastructure

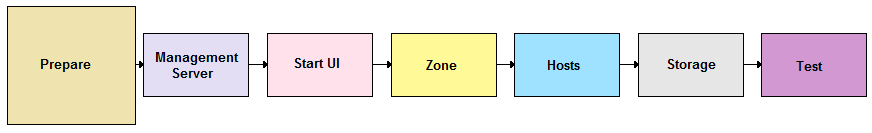
1. Add a zone (p. 24)
2. Add a pod (p. 26)
3. Add a cluster (p. 28)
4. Add a host (p. 29)
5. Set up primary storage (p. 35)
6. Set up secondary storage (p. 36)

**Try using the cloud**

1. Initialization and testing (p. 37)



# Minimum System Requirements



Before you can start the CloudStack trial installation, you'll need two computers that match the following requirements.

## Machine 1: Management Server, Database, and Storage

This machine will run the Management Server and MySQL database node, as well as provide primary and secondary storage. In a Basic Installation, we will use NFS on the machine with the Management Server for both types of storage. The Management Server may be placed on a virtual machine.

* Operating system:
* Commercial users: RHEL 6.2+ 64-bit; CentOS 6.2+ 64-bit
* Open-source community users: RHEL 6.2+ 64-bit; CentOS 6.2+ 64-bit
* 64-bit x86 CPU (more cores results in better performance)
* 4 GB of memory
* 250 GB of local disk (more results in better capability; 500 GB recommended)
* At least 1 NIC
* Statically allocated IP address
* Fully qualified domain name as returned by the hostname command

## ​Machine 2: Host/Hypervisor

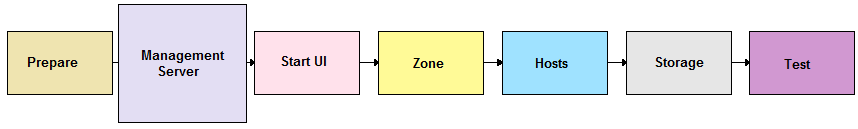
The host is where the cloud services run in the form of guest virtual machines. For a small-scale setup, you need only one machine that meets the following requirements:

* You will be installing one of the following hypervisors. The host must be certified as compatible with your selected hypervisor.
* XenServer 6.0 (for CloudStack 3.0.0) or XenServer 6.0.2 (for CloudStack 3.0.1). See the Citrix Hardware Compatibility Guide: <http://hcl.xensource.com/>
* KVM
* Must be 64-bit and must support HVM (Intel-VT or AMD-V enabled).
* 64-bit x86 CPU (more cores results in better performance)
* Hardware virtualization support required
* 4 GB of memory
* 30 GB of local disk
* At least 1 NIC
* Statically allocated IP Address

If re-using an existing host:

* (XenServer) You must re-install Citrix XenServer if you are going to re-use a host from a previous install.
* When you deploy CloudStack, the hypervisor host must not have any VMs already running.

# Management Server Installation



When you have the correct hardware ready, the first step of a CloudStack Basic Installation is to install the CloudStack Management Server.

## About the Management Server

The Management Server is the CloudStack software that manages cloud resources. By interacting with the Management Server through its UI or API, you can configure and manage your cloud infrastructure.

The Management Server is a dedicated server or VM. It controls allocation of virtual machines to hosts and assigns storage and IP addresses to the virtual machine instances. The CloudStack Management Server runs in a Tomcat container and requires a MySQL database for persistence.

For a Basic Installation, you will install a single instance of the CloudStack Management server and install MySQL on the same machine. The machine must meet the system requirements described in Machine 1: Management Server, Database, and Storage on page 13.

## Management Server Installation Overview

The procedure for the installation is:

1. Prepare the Operating System
2. Install the Management Server
3. Install the MySQL Database
4. Prepare NFS Shares for Storage
5. Prepare the System VM Template

## Prepare the Operating System

The OS must be prepared to host the Management Server using the following steps.

1. Log in to your OS as root. All the following commands should be run as root.
2. Check for a fully qualified hostname.

# hostname --fqdn

This should return a fully qualified hostname, such as kvm1.lab.example.org. If it does not, edit /etc/hosts so that it does.

1. Disable SELinux. Set SELinux up to be permissive by default.
   1. First, set the SELINUX variable in /etc/selinux/config to “permissive”. This ensures that the CloudStack Agent can run properly on system reboot.
   2. Then set SELinux to permissive until the system is rebooted:

# setenforce permissive

1. Make sure that the Management Server can reach the Internet.

# ping www.google.com

1. (RHEL 6.2) If you do not have a Red Hat Network account, you need to prepare a local Yum repository.
   1. If you are working with a physical host, insert the RHEL 6.2 installation CD. If you are using a VM, attach the RHEL6 ISO.
   2. Mount the CDROM to /media.
   3. Create a repo file at /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel6.repo. In the file, insert the following lines:

[rhel]

name=rhel6

baseurl=file:///media

enabled=1

gpgcheck=0

## Install the Management Server

1. Download the CloudStack Management Server at one of the following links. If your operating system is CentOS, use the download file for RHEL.

* Open-source community: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/cloudstack/files/>
* Commercial customers: <https://www.citrix.com/English/ss/downloads/>

You will need a [MyCitrix account](http://www.citrix.com/lang/English/publicindex.asp?destURL=%2FEnglish%2FmyCitrix%2Findex.asp%3F).

1. Install the CloudStack packages. You should have a file in the form of “CloudStack-NNNN.tar.gz”. Untar the file and then run the install.sh script inside it. Replace the file and directory names below with those you are using:

# tar xzf CloudStack-VERSION-1-OSVERSION.tar.gz

# cd CloudStack-VERSION-1-OSVERSION

# ./install.sh

You should see a few messages as the installer prepares, followed by a list of choices.

1. Choose “M” to install the Management Server software.

>M

1. Wait for a message like “Complete! Done,” which indicates that the software was installed successfully.
2. When the installation is finished, run the following commands to start essential services (the commands might be different depending on your OS):

# service rpcbind start

# service nfs start

# chkconfig nfs on

# chkconfig rpcbind on

## Install the MySQL Database

1. If you already have a version of MySQL installed on the Management Server node, make one of the following choices, depending on what version of MySQL it is. The most recent version tested with CloudStack is 5.1.58.

**WARNING**

It is important that you make the right choice of database version. Never downgrade an existing MySQL installation that is being used with CloudStack.

* If you already have installed MySQL version 5.1.58 or later, skip to step 4.
* If you have installed a version of MySQL earlier than 5.1.58, you can either skip to step 4 or uninstall MySQL and proceed to step 2 to install a more recent version.

1. On the same computer, re-run install.sh.

# ./install.sh

You should see a few messages as the installer prepares, followed by a list of choices.

1. Choose D to install the MySQL server from the distribution’s repo.

> D

Troubleshooting: If you do not see the D option, you already have MySQL installed. Please go back to step 1.

1. Edit the MySQL configuration (/etc/my.cnf or /etc/mysql/my.cnf, depending on your OS) and insert the following lines in the [mysqld] section. You can put these lines below the datadir line. The max\_connections parameter should be set to 350 multiplied by the number of Management Servers you are deploying. This example assumes 1 Management Server, since we are doing a Basic Installation.

innodb\_rollback\_on\_timeout=1

innodb\_lock\_wait\_timeout=600

max\_connections=350

log-bin=mysql-bin

binlog-format = 'ROW'

**NOTE:** The binlog-format variable is supported in MySQL versions 5.1 and greater. It is not supported in MySQL 5.0. In some versions of MySQL, an underscore character is used in place of the hyphen in the variable name. For the exact syntax and spelling of each variable, consult the documentation for your version of MySQL.

1. After editing my.cnf, restart the MySQL server, then invoke MySQL as the root user.

# service mysqld restart

# mysql -u root

1. Best Practice: On RHEL and CentOS, MySQL does not set a root password by default. It is very strongly recommended that you set a root password as a security precaution. Run the following commands, and substitute your own desired root password for <password>.

mysql> SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD('<password>');

mysql> exit

From now on, start MySQL with mysql -p so it will prompt you for the password.

1. Set up the database. The following command creates the cloud user on the database.

* In dbpassword, specify the password to be assigned to the cloud user. You can choose to provide no password.
* In deploy-as, specify the username and password of the user deploying the database. In the following command, it is assumed the root user is deploying the database and creating the cloud user.

# cloud-setup-databases cloud:<dbpassword>@localhost --deploy-as=root:<password>

1. Configure the OS for the Management Server using the following command. This command will set up iptables, sudoers, and start the Management Server.

# cloud-setup-management

## Prepare NFS Shares for Storage

CloudStack needs a place to keep primary and secondary storage. In a Basic Installation, it is typical to use the Management Server machine as an NFS storage server for both. This section tells how to set up the NFS shares before adding the storage to CloudStack.

It is assumed that you will have less than 16TB of storage on the host.

The exact commands for the following steps may vary depending on your operating system version.

1. On the Management Server host, create two directories that you will use for primary and secondary storage.

For example:

# mkdir -p /export/primary

# mkdir -p /export/secondary

1. To configure the new directories as NFS exports, edit /etc/exports.

# vi /etc/exports

Insert the following line.

/export  \*(rw,async,no\_root\_squash)

1. Export the /export directory.

# exportfs -a

1. Edit the /etc/sysconfig/nfs file and uncomment the following lines.

LOCKD\_TCPPORT=32803

LOCKD\_UDPPORT=32769

MOUNTD\_PORT=892

RQUOTAD\_PORT=875

STATD\_PORT=662

STATD\_OUTGOING\_PORT=2020

1. Edit the /etc/sysconfig/iptables file and add the following lines at the beginning of the INPUT chain.

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p udp --dport 111 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 111 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 2049 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 32803 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p udp --dport 32769 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 892 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p udp --dport 892 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 875 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p udp --dport 875 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p tcp --dport 662 -j ACCEPT

-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -p udp --dport 662 -j ACCEPT

1. Run the following commands:

# service iptables save

# service iptables restart

1. If NFS v4 communication is used between client and server, add your domain to /etc/idmapd.conf. You will be doing this on both the Management Server (now) and the hypervisor host (later).

# vi /etc/idmapd.conf

Remove the character # from the beginning of the Domain line in idmapd.conf and replace the value in the file with your own domain. In the example below, the domain is company.com.

Domain = company.com

1. Reboot the server.

Two NFS shares called /export/primary and /export/secondary are now set up.

1. It is recommended that you test to be sure the previous steps have been successful.
   1. Log in to the hypervisor host.
   2. Be sure NFS and rpcbind are running. The commands might be different depending on your OS. For example (substitute your own management server name):

# service rpcbind start

# service nfs start

# chkconfig nfs on

# chkconfig rpcbind on

# reboot

* 1. Log back in to the hypervisor host and try to mount the /export directories. For example (substitute your own management server name):

# mkdir /primarymount

# mount -t nfs <management-server-name>:/export/primary /primarymount

# umount /primarymount

# mkdir /secondarymount

# mount -t nfs <management-server-name>:/export/secondary /secondarymount

# umount /secondarymount

## Prepare the System VM Template

Secondary storage must be seeded with a template that is used for CloudStack system VMs.

1. On the Management Server, run the following command to retrieve and decompress the system VM template. If your secondary storage NFS share is not named /export/secondary, substitute your own name.

When copying and pasting a command, be sure the command has pasted as a single line before executing. Some document viewers may introduce unwanted line breaks in copied text.

This process will require approximately 10 GB of free space on the local file system and up to 30 minutes each time it runs.

* For XenServer:

# /usr/lib64/cloud/agent/scripts/storage/secondary/cloud-install-sys-tmplt -m /mnt/secondary -u http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.vhd.bz2 -h xenserver -F

* For KVM:

# /usr/lib64/cloud/agent/scripts/storage/secondary/cloud-install-sys-tmplt -m /mnt/secondary -u http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.qcow2.bz2 -h kvm -F

## Management Server Installation Complete! Next Steps

Congratulations! You have now installed CloudStack Management Server and the database it uses to persist system data.

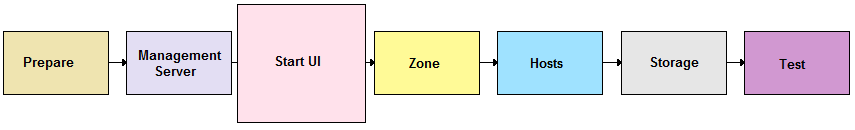
Management Server

MySQL cloud\_db

What should you do next?

* Even without adding any cloud infrastructure, you can run the UI to get a feel for what's offered and how you will interact with CloudStack on an ongoing basis. See Log In to the CloudStack UI on page 22.
* When you're ready, use the UI to add cloud infrastructure and try running some virtual machines on it. See Provision Your Cloud Infrastructure on page 23.

# Log In to the CloudStack UI



After the Management Server software is installed and running, you can run the CloudStack user interface. This UI is there to help you provision, view, and manage your cloud infrastructure.

1. Open your favorite Web browser and go to this URL. Substitute the IP address of your own machine:

http://<management-server-ip-address>:8080/client

The default username and password are "admin" and "password". Use these to login to the CloudStack UI. The first time you start the UI after a fresh Management Server installation, a guided tour splash page appears.

1. Choose “Continue with basic installation.” You're just trying CloudStack, and you want a guided walkthrough of the simplest possible configuration so that you can get started using CloudStack right away. We'll help you set up a cloud with the following features: a single machine that runs CloudStack software and uses NFS to provide storage; a single machine running VMs under the XenServer or KVM hypervisor; and a shared public network.
2. When prompted, choose a new password.

You are logging in as the root administrator. This account manages the CloudStack deployment, including physical infrastructure. The root administrator can modify configuration settings to change basic functionality, create or delete user accounts, and take many actions that should be performed only by an authorized person. Please change the default password to a new, unique password.

1. The prompts in the screens that follow should give you all the information you need, but if you want just a bit more detail, you can follow along in this Guide. Continue to Provision Your Cloud Infrastructure on page 23.

# Provision Your Cloud Infrastructure

After the Management Server is installed and running, you need to add the compute resources for it to manage. This section tells how to use the CloudStack UI to describe your infrastructure to CloudStack.

Log in to the CloudStack UI (see p. 22), then follow these procedures to provision your cloud infrastructure:

**Background Concepts**

See Cloud Infrastructure Overview on page 10.

1. Add a Zone on page 24
2. Add a Pod on page 26
3. Add a Cluster on page 28
4. Add a Host on page 29
5. Add Primary Storage on page 35
6. Add Secondary Storage on page 36
7. Initialization and Testing on page 37

When you have finished with these steps, you will have a deployment with the following basic structure:

Host

Zone

Pod

Cluster

Management Server

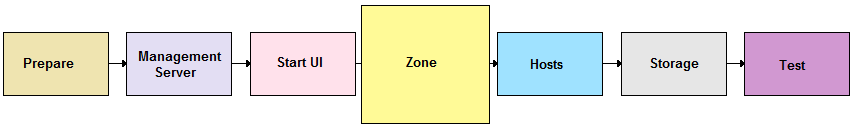
Secondary Storage

Primary Storage

MySQL cloud\_db

Conceptual view of a basic deployment

# Add a Zone



## About Zones

A zone is the largest organizational unit within a CloudStack deployment. A zone typically corresponds to a single datacenter, although it is permissible to have multiple zones in a datacenter. The benefit of organizing infrastructure into zones is to provide physical isolation and redundancy. For example, each zone can have its own power supply and network uplink, and the zones can be widely separated geographically (though this is not required).

A zone consists of:

* One or more pods. Each pod contains one or more clusters of hosts and one or more primary storage servers.
* Secondary storage, which is shared by all the pods in the zone.

Host

Zone

Pod

Cluster

Secondary Storage

Primary Storage

In the Basic Installation, you will have a single zone with one pod, a single-host cluster, one primary storage, and one secondary storage.

## Adding a Zone

These steps assume you have already logged in to the CloudStack UI and chosen Basic Installation (see p. 22). The Zone page of the Installation Wizard appears.

1. Enter the following details.

CloudStack distinguishes between internal and public DNS. Internal DNS is assumed to be capable of resolving internal-only hostnames, such as your NFS server’s DNS name. Public DNS is provided to the guest VMs to resolve public IP addresses. You can enter the same DNS server for both types, but if you do so, you must make sure that both internal and public IP addresses can route to the DNS server.

* **Name**. A name for the zone.
* **DNS 1 and DNS2**. These are DNS servers for use by guest VMs in the zone. These DNS servers will be accessed via the public network you will add later. The public IP addresses for the zone must have a route to the public DNS server named here.
* **Internal DNS 1 and Internal DNS2**. These are DNS servers for use by system VMs in the zone. These DNS servers will be accessed via the private network interface of the System VMs. The private IP address you provide for the pods must have a route to the internal DNS server named here.

1. Click Continue.

Your zone is now added.

# Add a Pod

## About Pods

A pod often represents a single rack. Hosts in the same pod are in the same subnet.

A pod is the second-largest organizational unit within a CloudStack deployment. Pods are contained within zones. Each zone can contain one or more pods; in the Basic Installation, you will have just one pod in your zone.

A pod consists of one or more clusters of hosts and one or more primary storage servers.

Host

Pod

Cluster

Primary Storage

In the Basic Installation, you will have just one cluster in your pod.

## Adding a Pod

These steps assume you have already logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone.

1. Click Continue. The Add Pod screen appears.
2. Enter the following details.

* **Name**. A name for the pod.
* **Gateway**. The gateway for the hosts in that pod.
* **Netmask**. The netmask in use on the subnet the guests will use.
* **IP Range**: This is the reserved IP range in the private network that CloudStack uses to manage various system VMs, such as Secondary Storage VMs, Console Proxy VMs, and DHCP. These IP addresses are taken from the same subnet as computing servers. You therefore need to make sure computing servers and Management Servers use IP addresses outside of this range. These two values combine to give the system control over a certain IP address range, and leave you in control of allocation for IP addresses in the CIDR but outside of the start and end range. For example, suppose we have start=192.168.154.2 and end=192.168.154.7. CloudStack can use .2 to .7 for System VMs, leaving .8 to .254 for the Management Server and hypervisor host.

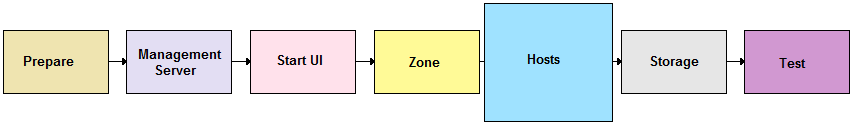
1. Click Continue.
2. The Add Guest Network screen appears.
3. Enter the following details.

* **Gateway**. The gateway that the guests should use.
* **Netmask**. The netmask in use on the subnet the guests will use.
* **IP Range**. The range of IP addresses that will be available for allocation to guests in this zone.

1. Click Continue.

Your pod is now added.

# Add a Cluster



You need to tell CloudStack about the hosts that it will manage. Hosts exist inside clusters, so before you begin adding hosts to the cloud, you must add at least one cluster.

## About Clusters

A cluster provides a way to group hosts. The hosts in a cluster all have identical hardware, run the same hypervisor, are on the same subnet, and access the same shared storage. Virtual machine instances (VMs) can be live-migrated from one host to another within the same cluster, without interrupting service to the user.

A cluster is the third-largest organizational unit within a CloudStack deployment. Clusters are contained within pods, and pods are contained within zones.

A cluster consists of one or more hosts and one or more primary storage servers. CloudStack allows multiple clusters in a cloud deployment. For a Basic Installation, we only need one cluster containing a single host and primary storage.

Host

Cluster

Primary Storage

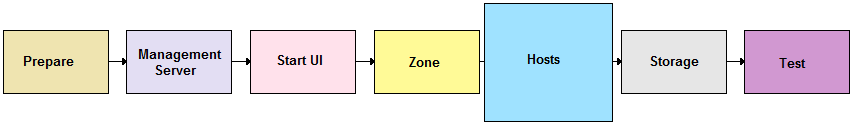
## Add a Cluster

These steps assume you have already logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone and pod.

1. Click Continue. The Add Cluster screen appears.
2. In Hypervisor, select XenServer or KVM.
3. Enter a name for the cluster. This can be text of your choosing and is not used by CloudStack.
4. Click Continue.

Your cluster is now added.

# Add a Host



After adding a cluster to your CloudStack configuration, you can start adding hosts. Each cluster can contain one or more hosts (see Best Practices in the Advanced Installation Guide for some hints on practical limits). In a Basic Installation, you need only one host.

## About Hosts

A host is a single computer. Hosts provide the computing resources that run the guest virtual machines. Each host has hypervisor software installed on it to manage the guest VMs (except for bare metal hosts, which are a special case discussed in the Advanced Installation Guide). For example, a Linux KVM-enabled server, a Citrix XenServer server, and an ESXi server are hosts. In a Basic Installation, we use a single host running XenServer or KVM.

The host is the smallest organizational unit within a CloudStack deployment. Hosts are contained within clusters, clusters are contained within pods, and pods are contained within zones.

Hosts in a CloudStack deployment:

* Provide the CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources needed by the virtual machines
* Interconnect using a high bandwidth TCP/IP network and connect to the Internet
* May have different capacities (different CPU speeds, different amounts of RAM, etc.), although the hosts within a cluster must all be homogeneous

For a host to function in CloudStack, you must do the following:

* Install hypervisor software on the host
* Assign an IP address to the host
* Ensure the host is connected to the CloudStack Management Server

## Install XenServer Hypervisor on the Host

If you have chosen to use XenServer in your basic installation, follow these steps. The alternative is to use KVM (see page 30). Make sure the hypervisor you install on the host matches the choice you made in Add a Cluster on page 28.

1. Download XenServer 6.0 (for CloudStack 3.0.0) or XenServer 6.0.2 (for CloudStack 3.0.1) from the Citrix Website (<https://www.citrix.com/English/ss/downloads/>) and install it on your second machine. Follow the Citrix XenServer Installation Guide.
2. Enable NFS and rpcbind on the host.

# service rpcbind start

# service nfs start

# chkconfig nfs on

# chkconfig rpcbind on

# reboot

After the reboot, log back in to the hypervisor host.

1. If NFS v4 communication is used between client and server, add your domain to /etc/idmapd.conf on the hypervisor host. You should have already added it on the Management Server during Prepare NFS Shares for Storage on page 18.

# vi /etc/idmapd.conf

Remove the character # from the beginning of the Domain line in idmapd.conf and replace the value in the file with your own domain. In the example below, the domain is company.com.

Domain = company.com

1. In a basic installation, security groups are automatically enabled. For security groups to work on XenServer, you need to download and install the CloudStack XenServer Support Package (CSP). Download the CSP software onto the XenServer host from one of the following links:

For XenServer 6.0.2 (used with CloudStack 3.0.1):

<http://download.cloud.com/releases/3.0.1/XS-6.0.2/xenserver-cloud-supp.tgz>

For XenServer 6.0 (used with CloudStack 3.0.0):

<http://download.cloud.com/releases/3.0/xenserver-cloud-supp.tgz>

1. Extract the file:

# tar xf xenserver-cloud-supp.tgz

1. Run the following script:

# xe-install-supplemental-pack xenserver-cloud-supp.iso

1. If the XenServer host is part of a zone that uses basic networking, disable Open vSwitch (OVS):

# xe-switch-network-backend bridge

Accept the restart of the host when prompted.

## Install KVM Hypervisor on the Host

If you have chosen to use KVM in your basic installation, follow these steps. The alternative is to use XenServer (see page 29). Make sure the hypervisor you install on the host matches the choice you made in Add a Cluster on page 28.

The material in this section doesn't duplicate KVM installation documentation, but it does give some CloudStack-specific tweaks.

### Supported Operating Systems for KVM

KVM is included with a variety of Linux-based operating systems. Those supported for use with CloudStack can be downloaded from the following websites and installed by following the Installation Guide provided with each operating system. Within a cluster, all KVM hosts must be running the same operating system.

Officially supported OS version for KVM hosts:

* RHEL 6.2: <https://access.redhat.com/downloads>

The following are also available for community use. We do not guarantee access to CloudStack support personnel for users of these versions:

* RHEL versions 5.5 – 5.x: <https://access.redhat.com/downloads>
* CentOS versions 5.5 – 5.x: <http://www.centos.org/modules/tinycontent/index.php?id=15>
* CentOS 6.0: <http://www.centos.org/modules/tinycontent/index.php?id=15>
* Ubuntu 10.04: <http://releases.ubuntu.com/lucid/>
* Fedora 16: <https://mirrors.fedoraproject.org/publiclist/Fedora/14/>

### System Requirements for KVM Hosts

* Must be certified as compatible with the selected operating system. For example, see the RHEL Hardware Compatibility Guide at <https://hardware.redhat.com/>**.**
* Must support HVM (Intel-VT or AMD-V enabled).
* Within a single cluster, the hosts must be homogenous. The CPUs must be of the same type, count, and feature flags.
* **Within a single cluster, the hosts must be of the same kernel version. For example, if one host is RHEL6 64 bit, they must all be RHEL6 64 bit.**
* 64-bit x86 CPU (more cores results in better performance)
* Hardware virtualization support required
* 4 GB of memory
* 36 GB of local disk

**WARNING**

The lack of up-do-date hotfixes can lead to data corruption and lost VMs.

* At least 1 NIC
* Statically allocated IP Address
* Be sure all the hotfixes provided by the hypervisor vendor are applied. Track the release of hypervisor patches through your hypervisor vendor’s support channel, and apply patches as soon as possible after they are released. CloudStack will not track or notify you of required hypervisor patches. It is essential that your hosts are completely up to date with the provided hypervisor patches. The hypervisor vendor is likely to refuse to support any system that is not up to date with patches.

### KVM Installation Steps

1. Download KVM from one of the websites listed in System Requirements for KVM Hosts on page 31 and install it by following the Installation Guide provided with your chosen operating system.
2. Following installation, perform the following configuration tasks, which are described in the next few sections:

* Install the CloudStack agent on the host (p. 32)
* Physical network configuration (p. 33)
* Time synchronization (p. 33)

### Installing the CloudStack Agent on a KVM Host

Each KVM host must have the CloudStack Agent installed on it. Install the CloudStack Agent on each host using the following steps. Some of the steps in the installation procedure apply only to hosts running certain operating systems; these are noted at the beginning of the step.

1. (RHEL 6.2) Check for a fully qualified hostname.

# hostname --fqdn

This should return a fully qualified hostname such as "kvm1.lab.example.org". If it does not edit /etc/hosts so that it does.

1. (RHEL 6.2) Remove qemu-kvm. CloudStack provides a patched version.

# yum erase qemu-kvm

1. (RHEL 6.2) If you do not have a Red Hat Network account, you need to prepare a local Yum repository.
   1. If you are working with a physical host, insert the RHEL 6.2 installation CD. If you are using a VM, attach the RHEL6 ISO.
   2. Mount the CDROM to /media.
   3. Create a repo file at /etc/yum.repos.d/rhel6.repo. In the file, insert the following lines:

[rhel]

name=rhel6

baseurl=file:///media

enabled=1

gpgcheck=0

1. Install the CloudStack packages. You should have a file in the form of “CloudStack-NNNN.tar.gz”.

Untar the file and then run the install.sh script inside it. Replace the file and directory names below with those you are using:

# tar xzf CloudStack-VERSION-1-OSVERSION.tar.gz

# cd CloudStack-VERSION-1-OSVERSION

# ./install.sh

You should see a few messages as the installer prepares, followed by a list of choices.

1. Choose “A” to install the Agent software.

> A

1. When the agent installation is finished, log in to the host as root and run the following commands to start essential services (the commands might be different depending on your OS):

# service rpcbind start

# service nfs start

# chkconfig nfs on

# chkconfig rpcbind on

1. On the KVM host, edit the file /etc/libvirt/qemu.conf file and make sure the line "vnc\_listen = 0.0.0.0" is uncommented. If necessary, uncomment the line and restart /etc/init.d/libvirtd.

# vi /etc/libvirt/qemu.conf

# /etc/init.d/libvirtd restart

The CloudStack Agent is now installed.

### Physical Network Configuration for KVM

You should have a plan for how the hosts will be cabled and which physical NICs will carry what types of traffic. By default, CloudStack will use the device that is used for the default route. This device will be placed in a CloudStack-created bridge.

If a system has multiple NICs or bonding is desired, the admin may configure the networking on the host. The admin must create a bridge and place the desired device into the bridge. This may be done for each of the public network and the management network. Then edit /etc/cloud/agent/agent.properties and add values for the following:

* public.network.device
* private.network.device

These should be set to the name of the bridge that the user created for the respective traffic type. For example:

* public.network.device=publicbondbr0

This should be done after the install of the software as described previously.

### Time Synchronization

The host must be set to use NTP. All hosts in a pod must have the same time.

1. Install NTP.

# yum install ntp

1. Edit the NTP configuration file to point to your NTP server.

# vi /etc/ntp.conf

You can use the NTP servers provided by Citrix:

0.xenserver.pool.ntp.org

1.xenserver.pool.ntp.org

2.xenserver.pool.ntp.org

3.xenserver.pool.ntp.org

1. Restart the NTP client.

# service ntpd restart

1. Make sure NTP will start again upon reboot.

# chkconfig ntpd on

## Add the Host to CloudStack

When you add a hypervisor host to CloudStack, the host must not have any VMs already running.

These steps assume you have already installed XenServer or KVM on your host, logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone, pod, and cluster.

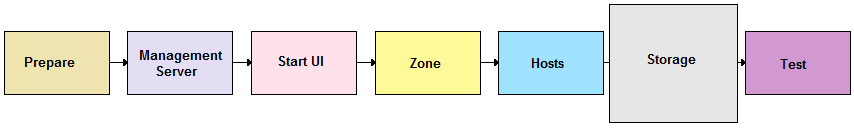
1. Click Continue. The Add Host screen appears.
2. Provide the following details.

* **Host Name**. The DNS name or IP address of the host.
* **Username**. Usually root.
* **Password**. This is the password for the user named above (from your hypervisor install).

1. Click Continue.

Your host is now added.

# Add Primary Storage



## About Primary Storage

Primary storage is associated with a cluster, and it stores the disk volumes for all the VMs running on hosts in that cluster.

## Adding Primary Storage

These steps assume you have already logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone, pod, cluster, and host.

**WARNING**

Be sure there is nothing stored on the server. Adding the server to CloudStack will destroy any existing data.

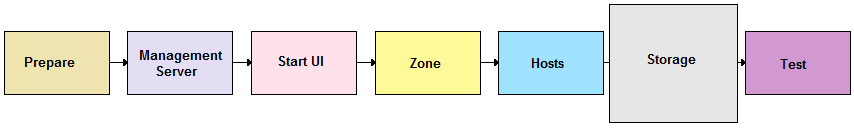
1. In the Basic Installation Wizard, click Continue. The Add Primary Storage screen appears.
2. Provide the following details.

* **Name**. The name of the storage device.
* **Server**. The IP address or DNS name of the NFS server. In a basic setup, this is your Management Server machine.
* **Path.** The exported path from the server. For example, /export/primary.

1. Click Continue.

The primary storage is now added.

# Add Secondary Storage



## About Secondary Storage

Secondary storage is associated with a zone, and it stores the following:

* Templates – OS images that can be used to boot VMs and can include additional configuration information, such as installed applications
* ISO images – disc images containing data or bootable media for operating systems
* Disk volume snapshots – saved copies of VM data which can be used for data recovery or to create new templates

The items in secondary storage are available to all hosts in the zone.

## Adding Secondary Storage

These steps assume you have already logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone, pod, cluster, host, and primary storage. You must also prepare NFS storage as described in Prepare NFS Share on page 18.

**WARNING**

Be sure there is nothing stored on the server. Adding the server to CloudStack will destroy any existing data.

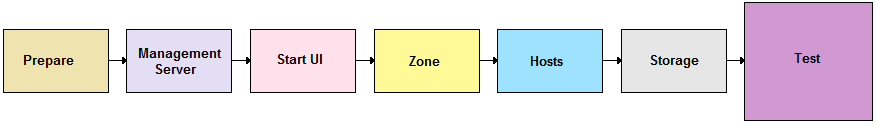
1. In the Basic Installation Wizard, click Continue. The Add Secondary Storage screen appears.
2. Provide the following details:

* **NFS Server**. The IP address of the NFS server. In a basic setup, this is your Management Server machine.
* **Path**. The exported path from the server. For example, /export/secondary.

1. Click Continue.

The Basic Installation's cloud infrastructure is now provisioned.

# Initialization and Testing



These steps assume you have already installed the Management Server, logged in to the CloudStack UI, chosen Basic Installation, and added a zone, pod, cluster, host, primary storage, and secondary storage.

1. In the Basic Installation Wizard's final screen, click Launch.

CloudStack will perform its initialization. This can take several minutes or more, depending on the speed of your network. When finished, you should see a success message.

Now use the following steps to try creating a virtual machine:

1. Log in to the CloudStack UI.
2. Verify that the system is ready. In the left navigation bar, select Templates. Click on the CentOS 5.5 (64bit) no Gui (KVM) template. Check to be sure that the status is “Download Complete.” Do not proceed to the next step until this status is displayed.
3. Go to the Instances tab, and filter by My Instances.
4. Click Add Instance and follow the steps in the wizard.
   1. Choose the zone you just added.
   2. In the template selection, likely only the provided CentOS template is available.
   3. Select a service offering. Be sure that the hardware you have allows starting the selected service offering.
   4. In data disk offering, if desired, add another data disk. This is a second volume that will be available to but not mounted in the guest. For example, in Linux on XenServer you will see /dev/xvdb in the guest after rebooting the VM. A reboot is not required if you have a PV-enabled OS kernel in use.
   5. In default network, choose the primary network for the guest. In the Basic Installation, you should have only one option here.
   6. Optionally give your VM a name and a group. Use any descriptive text you would like.
   7. Click Launch VM. Your VM will be created and started. It might take some time to download the template and complete the VM startup. You can watch the VM’s progress in the Instances screen.
5. To use the VM, click the View Console button. 

For more information about using VMs, including instructions for how to allow incoming network traffic to the VM, start, stop, and delete VMs, and move a VM from one host to another, see Working With Virtual Machines in the Administrator’s Guide.

Congratulations! You have successfully completed a Basic CloudStack Installation.

# Troubleshooting

## Checking the Management Server Log

The command below shoes a quick way to look for errors in the management server log. When copying and pasting this command, be sure the command has pasted as a single line before executing. Some document viewers may introduce unwanted line breaks in copied text.

# grep -i -E 'exception|unable|fail|invalid|leak|invalid|warn' /var/log/cloud/management/management-server.log

## Can't Add Host

A host must have a statically allocated IP address. Host addition will error and fail if a dynamically-assigned address is present.

## Contacting ****Support****

**Open-source community**

A variety of channels are available for getting help with CloudStack, from forums to IRC chat and more. For details, see <http://cloudstack.org/discuss/>.

**Commercial customers**

The CloudStack support team is available to help commercial customers plan and execute their installations. To contact the support team, log in to the support portal at <https://na6.salesforce.com/sserv/login.jsp?orgId=00D80000000LWom> using the account credentials you received when you purchased your support contract.