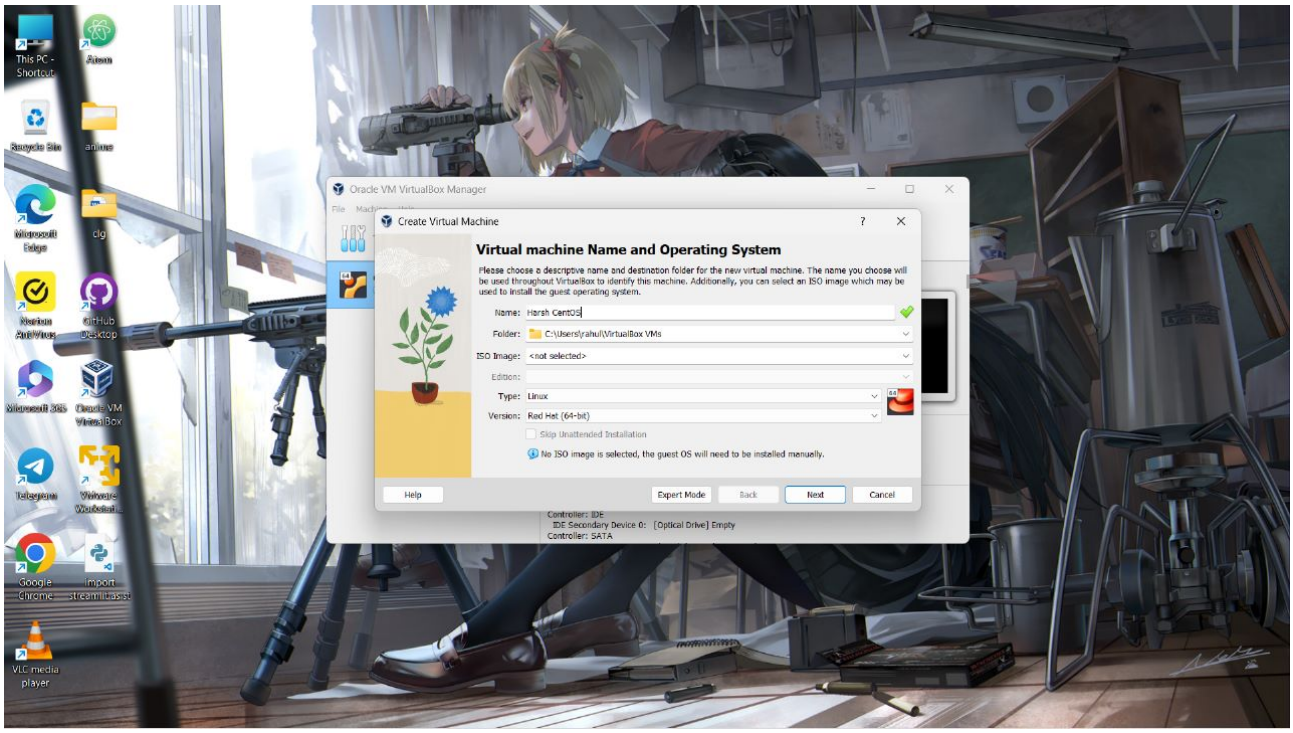
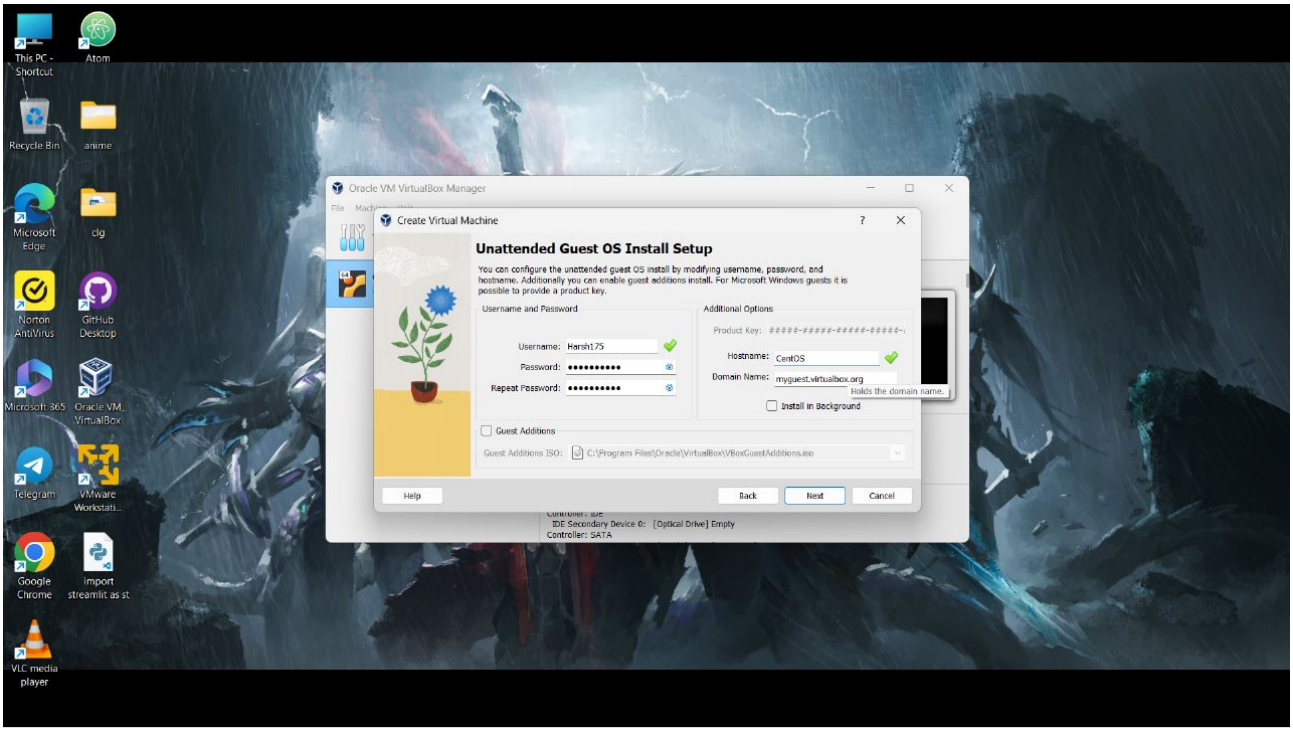
NAME:- Harsh Yadav
SAP ID:- 500088021
BATCH:- CCVT B4

CentOS-OpenStack-Packstack-Installation
(Oracle VM virtualbox)

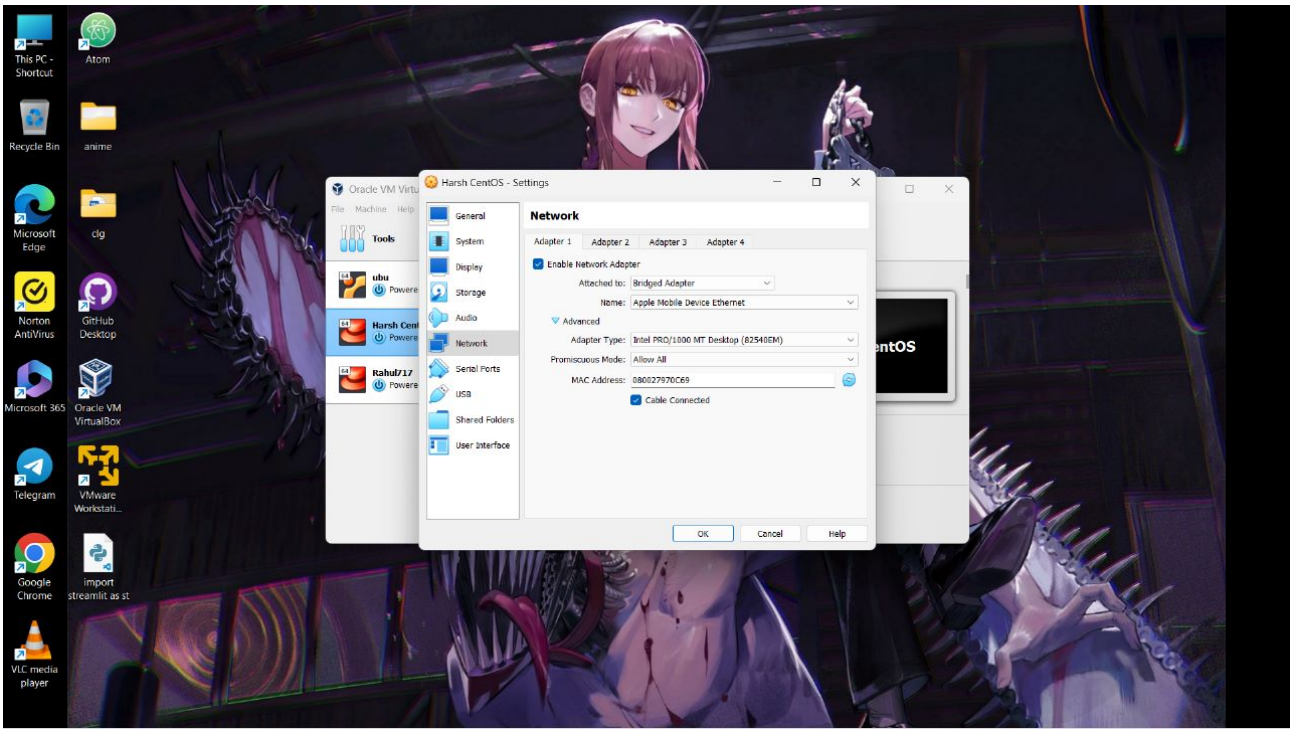


Firstly we have to download the iso file which was named as CentOS-7-x86_64-Minimal-2207-02.iso which was download from the centos.org website under the centos linux, x86_64.

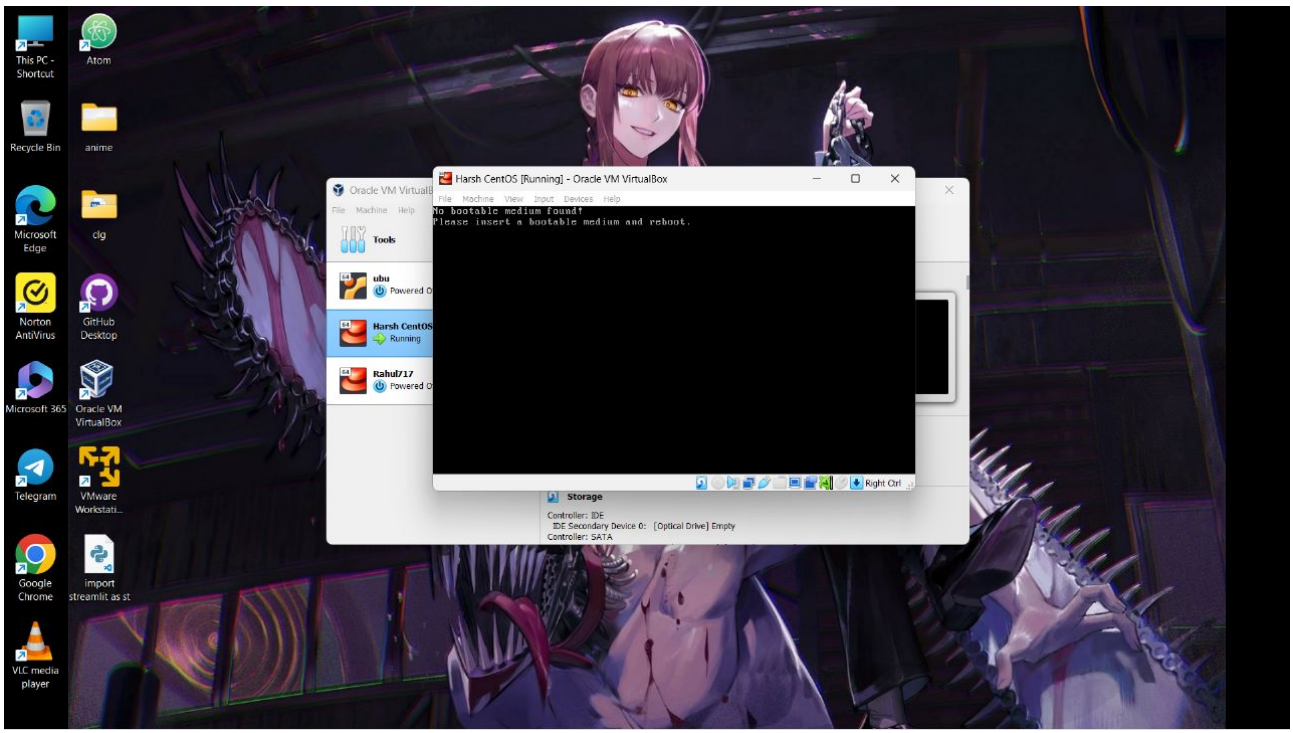
Then, open oracle VM virtualbox, create a new VM with the name of Centos. And browse the iso file and click on the next.

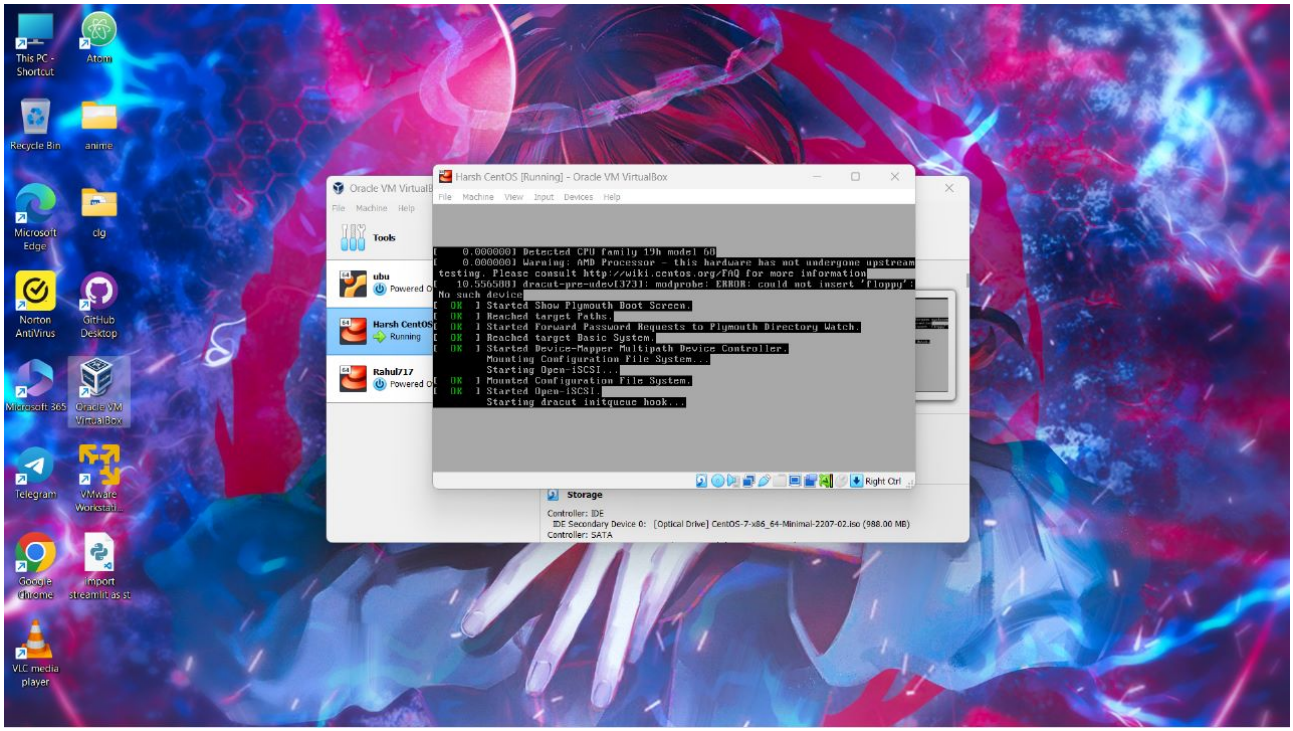


Create username and password and click on the next. When the VM is created Change the network setting under attached to, from NAT to Bridged Adapted and in advance selection change the promiscuous mode to Allow all. And save the settings.

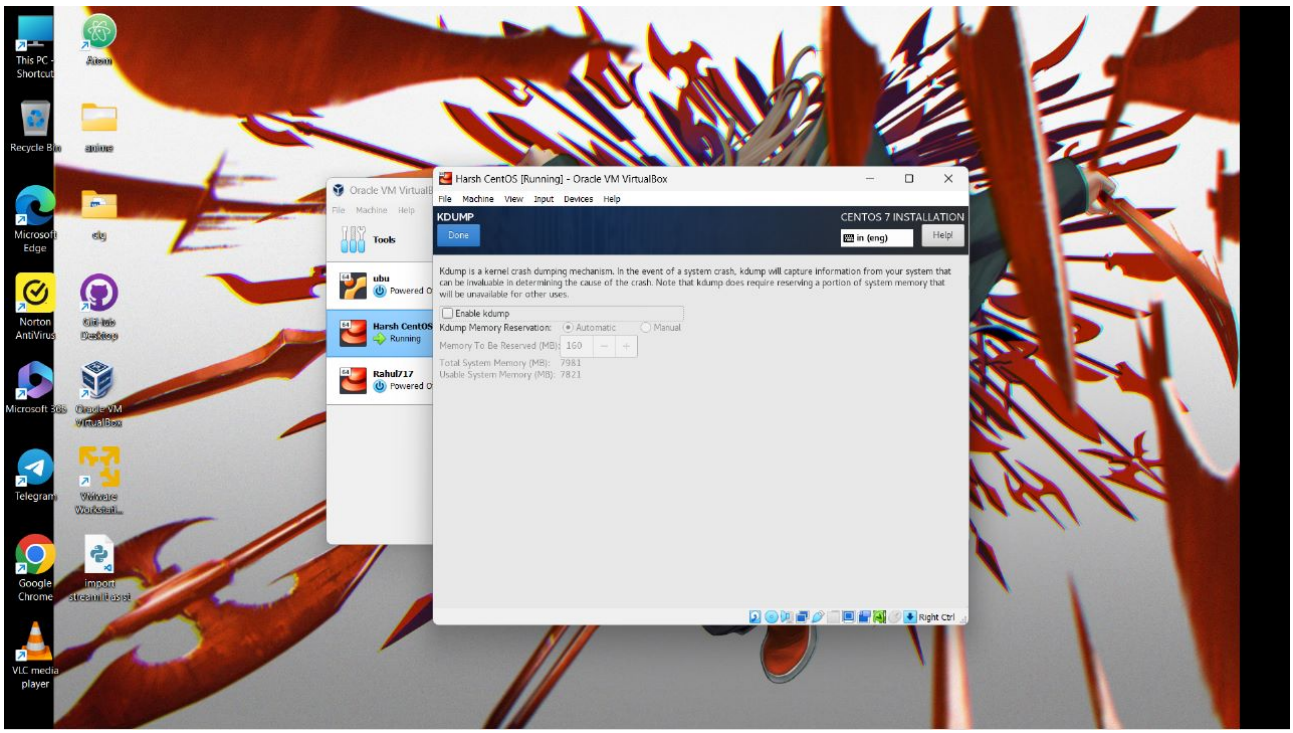


Now, power on the VM after selecting the DVD file.

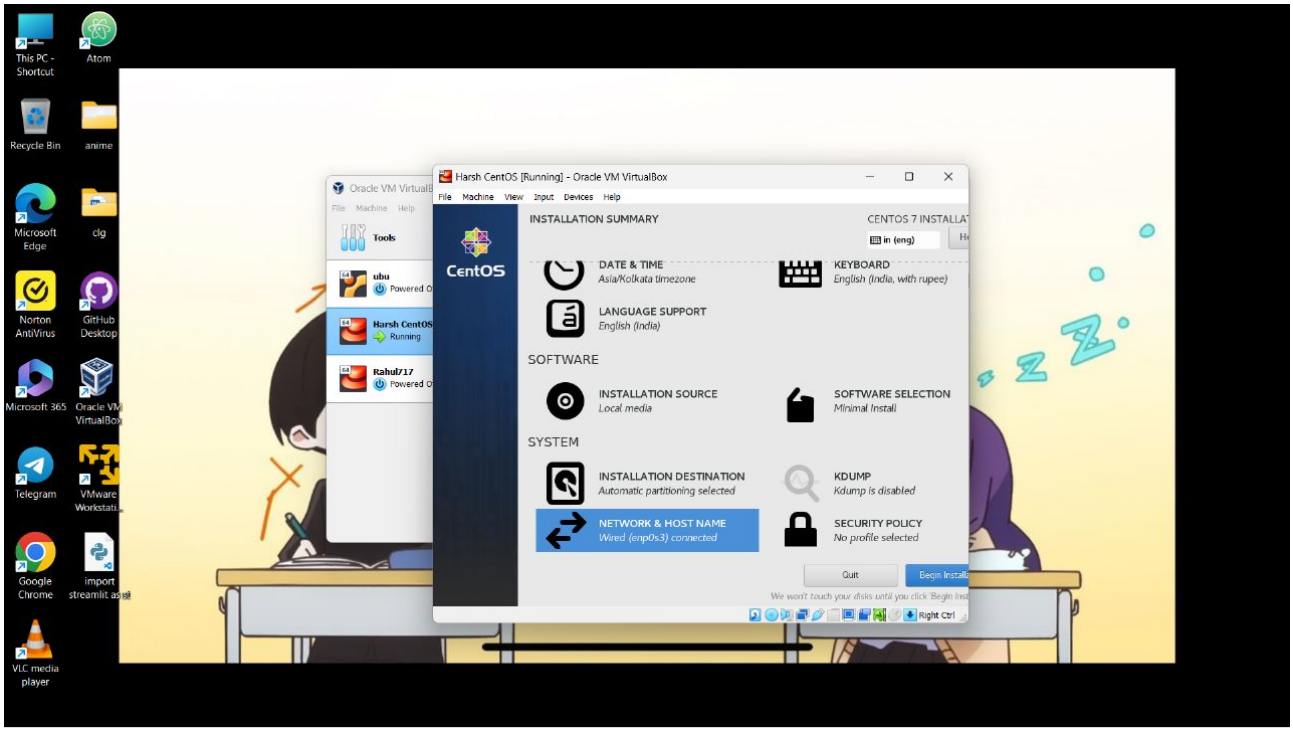


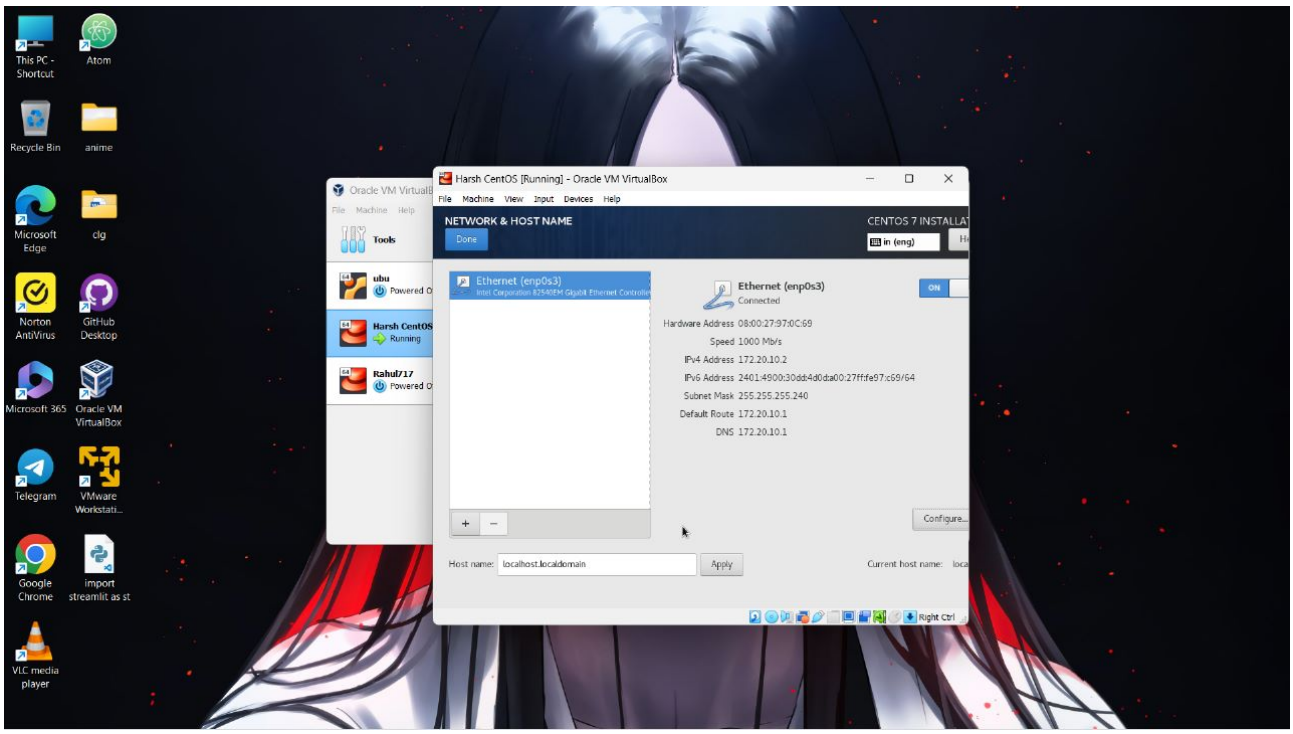


Before finishing the setup part, change the KDUMP setting to untick the enable KDUMP option.

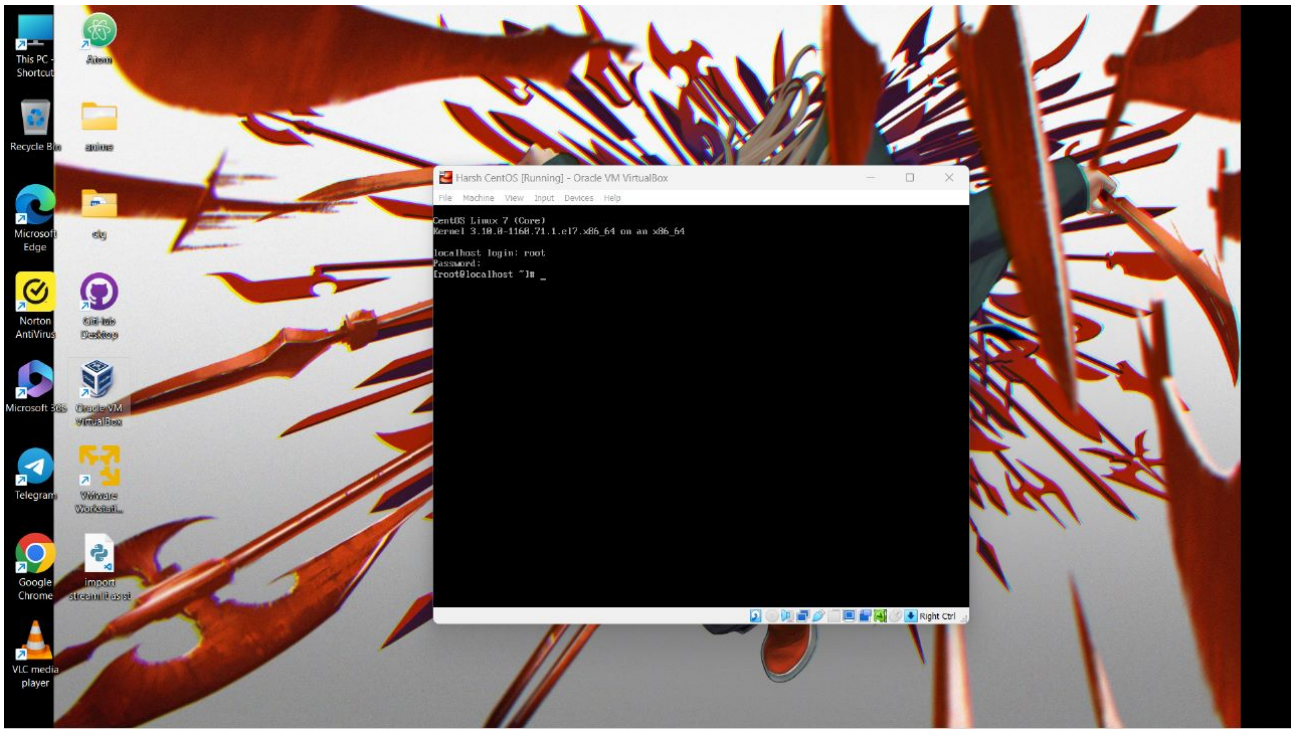


Also, change the network and host Name settings.
Click on the config button on the right lower side and change the IPv6 setting to ignore.



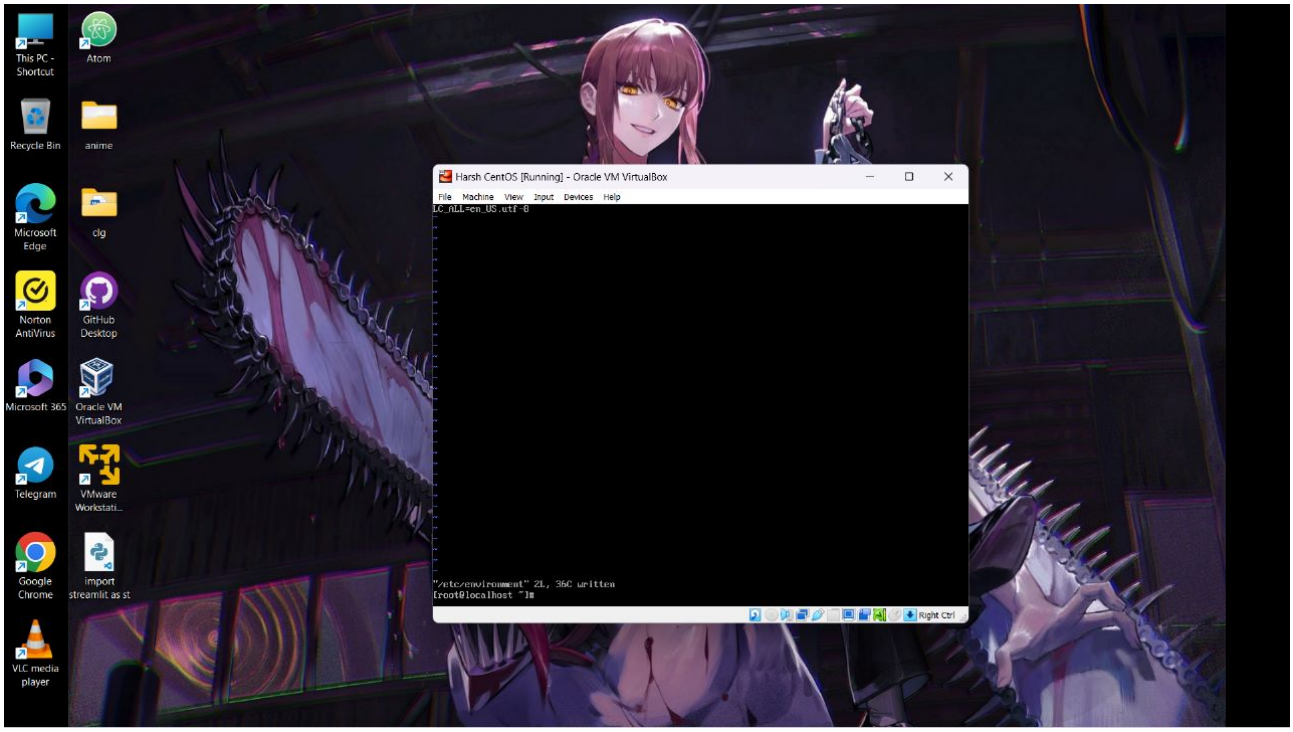


After it, setup will be completed now you are logged in inside the VM.
Log in into the localhost using root and password which was set earlier.



Perform the `cat /etc/redhat-release`

The "`cat /etc/redhat-release`" command is used to display the version information of a Red Hat-based Linux distribution, such as CentOS. This file contains the release version number, product name, and build information.



The file "/etc/environment" in CentOS is used to set system-wide environment variables for all users on the system. we use the `vi` text editor to modify the file.

Perform the “**systemctl status firewall, systemctl stop firewall, systemctl disable firewall**” commands

`systemctl` is a tool used to manage system services in Linux distributions that use the Systemd init system. The following commands can be used to manage the firewall service in CentOS:

1. `systemctl status firewall` - This command shows the status of the firewall service. It displays whether the firewall service is running, inactive, or not found.
2. `systemctl stop firewall` - This command stops the firewall service. It can be used to temporarily disable the firewall to troubleshoot issues or make changes to the firewall rules.
3. `systemctl disable firewall` - This command disables the firewall service from starting automatically at boot time. It can be used to permanently disable the firewall if it is not needed.

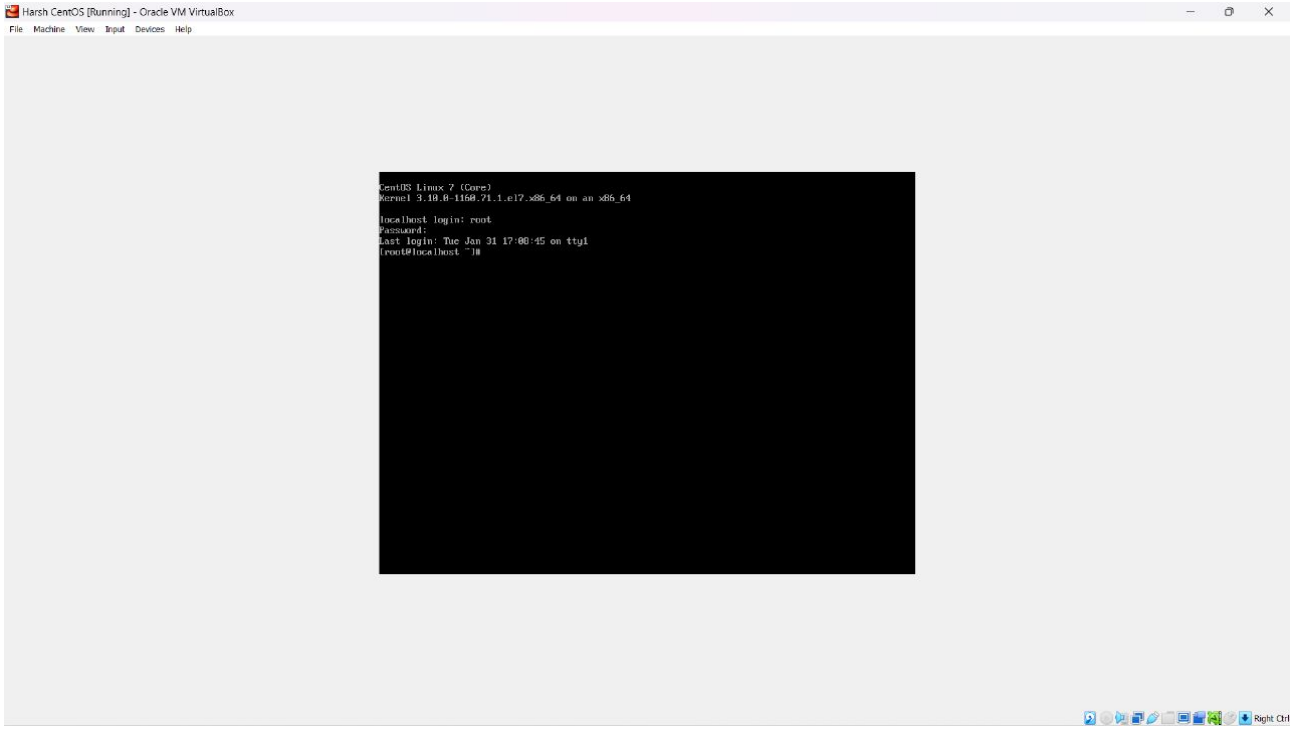
Perform the “**systemctl status NetworkManager, systemctl stop NetworkManager systemctl disable NetworkManager**” commands

1. `systemctl status NetworkManager` - This command shows the status of the NetworkManager service. It displays whether the service is running, inactive, or not found.
2. `systemctl stop NetworkManager` - This command stops the NetworkManager service. It can be used to temporarily disable the NetworkManager service if you need to troubleshoot network issues or make changes to the network configuration.

3. `systemctl disable NetworkManager` - This command disables the NetworkManager service from starting automatically at boot time. It can be used to permanently disable the NetworkManager service if you need to manage the network through other means, such as network scripts.

Disable selinux from its config.

Reboot after disable the **selinux**



And log in again using the password.

Run the “**GETENFORCE**” command.

The `getenforce` command in CentOS is used to check the current status of the SELinux (Security-Enhanced Linux) security framework. SELinux is a mandatory access control system that provides additional security by enforcing security policies on processes, files, and other system resources.
The `getenforce` command returns the current SELinux mode, which can be either "Enforcing", "Permissive", or "Disabled".

Now, perform the “**sudo yum install -y centos-release-openstack-train**” command

The command `sudo yum install -y centos-release-openstack-train` is used to install the "CentOS OpenStack Train Repository" package on a CentOS system. The package provides the necessary repository information to install packages related to OpenStack Train, which is a specific version of the OpenStack cloud computing platform.

perform the “**sudo yum install yum-utils**” command

The command `sudo yum install yum-utils` is used to install the `yum-utils` package on a CentOS system.
The `yum-utils` package provides a collection of utilities and plugins for the `yum` package manager. These utilities make it easier to manage packages, resolve dependencies, and perform various other tasks related to package management.

perform the “**sudo yum-config-manager —enable openstack-train**” command

The command `sudo yum-config-manager --enable openstack-train` is used to enable the OpenStack Train repository in a CentOS system. This repository contains packages related to the OpenStack Train version of the OpenStack cloud computing platform.

perform the “**sudo yum update -y**” command

The command `sudo yum update -y` is used to update packages on a CentOS system.

perform the “**sudo yum update -y**” command

The command `sudo yum install -y openstack-packstack` is used to install the Packstack package on a CentOS system.

Packstack is a tool that automates the installation of OpenStack. It allows you to quickly set up a proof-of-concept OpenStack environment, making it easier to test and evaluate the platform.

Perform the “**ip address show**” command

The command `ip address show` is used to display information about the network interfaces and their configuration on a CentOS system.

END OF THE EXERCISE