

**eSDK Cloud Storage Plugins  
25.1.0**

# **FusionStorage OpenStack Driver Configuration Guide**

<b>Issue</b>	01
<b>Date</b>	2025-06-30



**Copyright © Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. 2025. All rights reserved.**

No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without prior written consent of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

## **Trademarks and Permissions**



HUAWEI and other Huawei trademarks are trademarks of Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

All other trademarks and trade names mentioned in this document are the property of their respective holders.

## **Notice**

The purchased products, services and features are stipulated by the contract made between Huawei and the customer. All or part of the products, services and features described in this document may not be within the purchase scope or the usage scope. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, all statements, information, and recommendations in this document are provided "AS IS" without warranties, guarantees or representations of any kind, either express or implied.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to ensure accuracy of the contents, but all statements, information, and recommendations in this document do not constitute a warranty of any kind, express or implied.

## **Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.**

Address: Huawei Industrial Base  
Bantian, Longgang  
Shenzhen 518129  
People's Republic of China

Website: <https://e.huawei.com>

# Security Declaration

## Product Lifecycle

Huawei's regulations on product lifecycle are subject to the *Product End of Life Policy*. For details about this policy, visit the following web page:

<https://support.huawei.com/ecolumnsweb/en/warranty-policy>

## Vulnerability

Huawei's regulations on product vulnerability management are subject to the *Vul. Response Process*. For details about this process, visit the following web page:

<https://www.huawei.com/en/psirt/vul-response-process>

For vulnerability information, enterprise customers can visit the following web page:

<https://securitybulletin.huawei.com/enterprise/en/security-advisory>

## Initial Digital Certificate

The Initial digital certificates on Huawei devices are subject to the *Rights and Responsibilities of Initial Digital Certificates on Huawei Devices*. For details about this document, visit the following web page:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/bulletins-service/ENEWS2000015789>

## Huawei Enterprise End User License Agreement

This agreement is the end user license agreement between you (an individual, company, or any other entity) and Huawei for the use of the Huawei Software. Your use of the Huawei Software will be deemed as your acceptance of the terms mentioned in this agreement. For details about this agreement, visit the following web page:

<https://e.huawei.com/en/about/eula>

## Lifecycle of Product Documentation

Huawei after-sales user documentation is subject to the *Product Documentation Lifecycle Policy*. For details about this policy, visit the following web page:

<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/bulletins-website/ENEWS2000017761>

# About This Document






## Intended Audience

This document is intended for:

- Technical support engineers
- O&M engineers
- Engineers with basic knowledge of storage and OpenStack

## Symbol Conventions

The symbols that may be found in this document are defined as follows.

Symbol	Description
	Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
	Indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in equipment damage, data loss, performance deterioration, or unanticipated results. NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.
	Supplements the important information in the main text. NOTE is used to address information not related to personal injury, equipment damage, and environment deterioration.

## Change History

Issue	Date	Description
01	2025-06-30	This issue is the first official release.

# Contents

<b>About This Document.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1 Overview.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Version Mappings.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Storage Product Versions Supported by FusionStorage Cinder Driver.....	2
2.2 Support for FusionStorage Cinder Driver Features.....	3
<b>3 Specifications and Restrictions.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4 Installing FusionStorage Cinder Driver.....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Obtaining Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver.....	9
4.2 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode....	10
4.2.1 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode (SCSI Networking of the Mitaka Version).....	10
4.2.2 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode (Other Networking).....	11
4.3 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Containerized Mode.....	12
<b>5 Configuring Basic Properties of FusionStorage Cinder Driver.....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver (SCSI Networking of the Mitaka Version)....	14
5.2 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver (Other Networking).....	16
5.3 Configuring Host Multipathing (iSCSI Networking).....	21
5.3.1 Installing the Multipathing Tool Package.....	21
5.3.2 Configuring the Multipathing Service.....	22
5.4 Configuring OpenStack Multipathing (iSCSI Networking).....	22
5.4.1 Configuring Multipathing for OpenStack Nova Nodes.....	22
5.4.2 Configuring Multipathing for OpenStack Cinder Nodes.....	22
5.5 Configuring the SmartQoS Property.....	23
5.6 Configuring the Two-Way Certificate.....	26
<b>6 FAQ.....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1 Failed to Create a Volume from an Image After verify_glance_signatures = enabled Is Configured.....	29
6.2 Failed to Create a VM on the Specified Host If iscsi_manager_groups Is Used When iSCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage.....	30
6.3 When SCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Number of Concurrent I/Os to a Disk on a VM is Limited to Less than 64.....	31

6.4 When the iSCSI Network Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Storage Pool Link Balancing Feature Cannot Be Used..... 32

**7 Appendix.....33**

7.1 Configuring a Volume-backend Image..... 33

7.2 Configuring the Image-Volume Cache..... 33

7.3 Security Hardening..... 34

# 1 Overview

---

Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver is a plug-in deployed on the OpenStack Cinder module. It can be used to provide functions such as the logical volume and snapshot for virtual machines (VMs) in OpenStack.

# 2 Version Mappings

This chapter describes the version mappings among Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver, FusionStorage, and OpenStack.

- 2.1 Storage Product Versions Supported by FusionStorage Cinder Driver
- 2.2 Support for FusionStorage Cinder Driver Features

## 2.1 Storage Product Versions Supported by FusionStorage Cinder Driver

Table 2-1 Storage product versions supported by FusionStorage Cinder Driver

OpenStack Version	Storage Product Version
Mitaka/Newton/Ocata/Pike/ Queens/Rocky/Stein/Train/Ussuri/ Victoria/Wallaby/Xena/Yoga/Zed/ Antelope/Bobcat/Dalmatian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>FusionStorage Block 8.0.1</li><li>OceanStor Pacific series 8.1.0/8.1.1/8.1.2/8.1.3/8.1.5/8.2.0/8.2.1</li></ul>

 NOTE

The Mitaka version supports only OceanStor Pacific series 8.1.0.

## 2.2 Support for FusionStorage Cinder Driver Features

**Table 2-2** Support for FusionStorage Cinder Driver features (√: supported; x: not supported)

Feature	Mitaka	Newton/ Ocata/ Pike/ Queens/ Rocky/ Stein	Train/ Ussuri/ Victoria	Wallaby/ Xena/ Yoga/Zed/ Antelope/ Bobcat/ Dalmatian	Remarks
Create Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Delete Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Attach Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Detach Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Extend Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Create Snapshot	√	√	√	√	-
Delete Snapshot	√	√	√	√	-
Create Volume from Snapshot	√	√	√	√	-
Create Volume from Image	√	√	√	√	-
Create Volume from Volume	√	√	√	√	-
Create Image from Volume	√	√	√	√	-
SmartThin	√	√	√	√	-
Manage/ Unmanage Volume	√	√	√	√	-

Feature	Mitaka	Newton/ Ocata/ Pike/ Queens/ Rocky/ Stein	Train/ Ussuri/ Victoria	Wallaby/ Xena/ Yoga/Zed/ Antelope/ Bobcat/ Dalmatian	Remarks
Manage/ Unmanage Snapshot	x	√	√	√	-
Multipath	√	√	√	√	-
QoS	√	√	√	√	-
Retype	√	√	√	√	-
Migrate Volume	x	√	√	√	Only OceanStor Pacific 8.1.5 and later versions support cross-storage migration.
iSCSI	√ (limited commercial use)	√	√	√	-

Feature	Mitaka	Newton/ Ocata/ Pike/ Queens/ Rocky/ Stein	Train/ Ussuri/ Victoria	Wallaby/ Xena/ Yoga/Zed/ Antelope/ Bobcat/ Dalmatian	Remarks
SCSI	√	x	√	x	x indicates that SCSI verification is not performed. To use SCSI, you need to install VBS. However, VBS has compatibility requirements on the operating system. For details about the installation method, see <a href="https://support.huawei.com/hedex/hdx.do?docid=DOC1100953605&amp;id=EN-US_TOPIC_0000001238986610&amp;lang=en">https://support.huawei.com/hedex/hdx.do?docid=DOC1100953605&amp;id=EN-US_TOPIC_0000001238986610&amp;lang=en</a> .
MultiAttach	x	√	√	√	-
Revert to Snapshot	x	√	√	√	-
Backup Volume	√	√	√	√	-
HyperMetro	x	x	x	x	-
Replication V2.1	x	x	x	x	-
HyperMetro Consistency Group	x	x	x	x	-
Backup Snapshot	x	x	x	x	-

Feature	Mitaka	Newton/ Ocata/ Pike/ Queens/ Rocky/ Stein	Train/ Ussuri/ Victoria	Wallaby/ Xena/ Yoga/Zed/ Antelope/ Bobcat/ Dalmatian	Remarks
Snapshot Consistency Group	x	√	√	√	-
Consistency Group	x	√	√	√	-

# 3 Specifications and Restrictions

Table 3-1 Specifications and restrictions

Feature	Sub-feature	Description	Remarks
Mapping platform	Native OpenStack platform	OpenStack versions: Mitaka/Newton/Ocata/Pike/Queens/Rocky/Stein/Train/Ussuri/Victoria/Wallaby/Xena/Yoga/Zed/Antelope/Bobcat/Dalmatian	-
Configuration	Multipathing configuration	Host multipathing: You need to manually install multipathing software and enable the multipathing service.	-
		OpenStack multipathing: OpenStack multipathing is disabled by default. You need to manually modify Nova and Cinder configurations.	-
Policy	SmartQoS	The priority of <b>maxIOPS</b> is higher than that of <b>total_iops_sec</b> .	maxIOPS maxMBPS total_iops_sec total_bytes_sec qos_trigger_key
		The priority of <b>maxMBPS</b> is higher than that of <b>total_bytes_sec</b> .	
		When configuring the <b>qos_trigger_key</b> parameter, ensure that the storage system version is FusionStorage V100R008C00 or later.	

Feature	Sub-feature	Description	Remarks
		When configuring the <b>qos_trigger_key</b> parameter, ensure that the user role is the super administrator.	
		When configuring the <b>qos_trigger_key</b> parameter, ensure that the OpenStack environment time is the same as the storage system time.	

# 4 Installing FusionStorage Cinder Driver

---

[4.1 Obtaining Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver](#)

[4.2 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode](#)

[4.3 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Containerized Mode](#)

## 4.1 Obtaining Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver

You can obtain Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver in either of the following ways:

- Method 1: OpenStack community warehouse.  
Since the Rocky version, Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver has been integrated into the OpenStack community warehouse. After OpenStack is installed, FusionStorage Cinder Driver is provided and stored in the `../cinder/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage` directory.
- Method 2: Huawei warehouse. Perform the following steps.

**Step 1** Open a browser and enter [https://github.com/Huawei/FusionStorage\\_OpenStack\\_Driver](https://github.com/Huawei/FusionStorage_OpenStack_Driver) in the address box.

**Step 2** Click **Download ZIP** to download Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver package to a local PC.

**Step 3** Decompress the package.

**Step 4** In the decompressed directory, find the **Cinder** directory, which contains Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver of multiple OpenStack versions.

----End

 NOTE

- After OpenStack community versions are released, new features cannot be integrated. The bug fixing period is long and risks exist. Huawei OpenStack FusionStorage Cinder Driver warehouse versions ensure that new features are released and bugs are fixed in time. These versions are more stable than OpenStack community versions.
- The OpenStack community maintains only 2 stable versions. Huawei OpenStack FusionStorage Cinder Driver warehouse maintains 16 stable versions (M-B), ensuring long-term stable running of historical versions.
- It is strongly recommended that OpenStack community versions be replaced by Huawei warehouse versions.

## 4.2 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode

### 4.2.1 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode (SCSI Networking of the Mitaka Version)

**Step 1** Log in to each OpenStack controller node and run the **mkdir -p fsc\_cli** command to create a directory named **fsc\_cli**.

**Step 2** Upload the **xx\_Fsc\_Cli\_Mitaka.tar.gz** file to the **fsc\_cli** directory and run the **tar xvf xx\_Fsc\_Cli\_Mitaka.tar.gz** command to decompress the installation package.

 NOTE

To download the Fsc\_Cli package, visit <https://support.huawei.com/enterprise> for enterprise users or <https://support.huawei.com> for carrier users. Enter **xx** in the search box, where **xx** indicates the storage type, such as FusionStorage, OceanStor 100D, or OceanStor Pacific. Then click the suggested path to enter the corresponding product page. For enterprise users, click **Software Download**. For carrier users, click **Software**. Then, search for and download the software package of the desired version and its **\*.asc** digital certificate file.

**Step 3** Run the **sh appctl.sh install** command to install **fsc\_cli**.

**Step 4** Copy all files in the **Mitaka** directory to the **/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers** directory. If the directory does not exist, create it.

 NOTE

Replace **/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers** with the actual path.

**Step 5** Change the owner of the **dsware.py** and **fspythonapi.py** files in the **/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers** directory to **root:root** and the file permission to **644**.

```
chown root:root /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/dsware.py
chown root:root /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fspythonapi.py
chmod 644 /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/dsware.py
chmod 644 /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fspythonapi.py
```

**Step 6** Configure service parameters. For details, see [5 Configuring Basic Properties of FusionStorage Cinder Driver](#).

- Step 7** After the configuration is complete, run the following command to restart the Cinder Volume service.

```
systemctl restart openstack-cinder-volume.service
```

- Step 8** Run the **cinder service-list** command to view the service startup details. If **State** of the Cinder Volume service is **up**, the service is started properly.

```
root@redhat:/# cinder service-list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| Binary | Host | Zone | Status | State | Updated_at | Disabled Reason |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
| cinder-volume | redhat@fusionstorage_8_scsi | nova | enabled | up | 2020-09-03T08:03:34.000000 | - |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
```

----End

## 4.2.2 Deploying FusionStorage Cinder Driver for the Cinder Volume Service in Non-Containerized Mode (Other Networking)

- Step 1** Use a remote access tool (for example, PuTTY) to log in to an OpenStack Cinder Volume node through the management IP address, and search for the original Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver code in the system. For details about how to search for the code, see the following note. The default installation path is **/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage**.

### NOTE

The absolute path may vary in different systems. You can search for the code directory of Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver as follows:

- Method 1:

Run the following command. In the command output, **/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage** is the code directory.

```
# python -c "from cinder.volume.drivers import fusionstorage; print (fusionstorage.__path__)"
[/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage']
```

- Method 2:

Run the following command. In the command output, **/usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage** is the code directory.

```
# python3 -c "from cinder.volume.drivers import fusionstorage; print (fusionstorage.__path__)"
[/usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage']
```

- Step 2** Copy all Huawei FusionStorage Cinder Driver code files of the corresponding version to the directory returned in [Step 1](#). The minimum permission required for the FusionStorage Cinder Driver code files is **644**. (**644** is a Linux system permission. **-rw-r--r--** indicates the minimum permission required.)

```
# ls -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1138 May 15 08:23 cipher.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1138 May 15 08:23 constants.py
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 1138 May 15 08:23 customization_driver.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 22174 May 15 08:23 dsware.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18880 May 15 08:23 fs_client.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4799 May 15 08:23 fs_conf.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 14419 May 15 08:23 fs_flow.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2248 May 15 08:23 fs_qos.py
```



 NOTE

- Replace `***.***` with the name and version of the original Cinder Volume container image.
- Replace `/fusionstorage/cinder/driver/path` with the path of FusionStorage Cinder Driver in the container. You can use the following command to search for the path (Python 2.7 is used as an example).

```
# python -c "from cinder.volume import drivers; print (drivers.__path__)"  
['/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers']
```

The preceding command output shows the directory of all drivers. The path of FusionStorage Cinder Driver is as follows:

```
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage
```

If the directory does not exist, manually create the directory and modify the permission.

```
mkdir -p /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage  
chown root:root /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage  
chmod 755 /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/cinder/volume/drivers/fusionstorage
```

**Step 5** Run the following command to build an image.

```
docker build -t ***.*** .
```

 NOTE

Replace `***.***` with the name and version of the original Cinder Volume container image.

**Step 6** Configure service parameters. For details, see [5 Configuring Basic Properties of FusionStorage Cinder Driver](#).

**Step 7** Run the `docker restart cinder_volume` command to restart the Cinder Volume container.

----End

# 5 Configuring Basic Properties of FusionStorage Cinder Driver

This chapter describes how to configure FusionStorage Cinder Driver.

[5.1 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver \(SCSI Networking of the Mitaka Version\)](#)

[5.2 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver \(Other Networking\)](#)

[5.3 Configuring Host Multipathing \(iSCSI Networking\)](#)

[5.4 Configuring OpenStack Multipathing \(iSCSI Networking\)](#)

[5.5 Configuring the SmartQoS Property](#)

[5.6 Configuring the Two-Way Certificate](#)

## 5.1 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver (SCSI Networking of the Mitaka Version)

**Step 1** Configure the `/etc/cinder/cinder.conf` file.

1. Modify the **enabled\_backends**, **dsware\_manager**, and **fusionstorageagent** fields under **[DEFAULT]**. The following is an example:

```
[DEFAULT]
enabled_backends=fusionstorage_8_scsi
dsware_manager = 192.168.211.99
fusionstorageagent = 192.168.211.82,192.168.211.85,192.168.211.86
```

2. Add the following fields to the end of the file.

```
[fusionstorage_8_scsi]
volume_backend_name = fusionstoragescsi
volume_driver = cinder.volume.drivers.dsware.DSWARELocalDriver
pool_id_list = 0,1
over_ratio = 3.0
manager_ips=
    node1.hw.com:192.168.160.177,
    node2.hw.com:192.168.160.178
```

**Table 5-1** describes the parameters in the configuration file.

**Table 5-1** Parameter description

Parameter	Description
enabled_backends	Name of the storage node that needs to take effect in the system. For example, <b>fusionstorage_8_scsi</b> . If multiple storage nodes need to take effect, separate their names with commas (,).
dsware_manager	Floating IP address of FusionStorage.
fusionstorageagent	Management IP address of the OpenStack compute node (VBS) used for the communication between OpenStack and FusionStorage. If there are multiple IP addresses, separate them using commas (,).
volume_backend_name	Name of the back-end storage for the volume. For example, <b>fusionstoragescsi</b> .
volume_driver	Path of the storage system driver. The value is fixed to <b>cinder.volume.drivers.dsware.DSWARELocalDriver</b> .
pool_id_list	Storage pool list. This parameter specifies the storage pool where the volume is created. If there are multiple storage pools, you can use this parameter to create volumes in the storage pool with the specified ID.
over_ratio	Thin provisioning ratio. In thin provisioning mode, you can set the storage overcommitment rate. This parameter is optional. You can set this parameter to <b>1</b> or higher. If you do not set this parameter, default value <b>1</b> is used. <b>3.0</b> or higher is recommended.
manager_ips	Host name of OpenStack and the management IP address used for creating VBS. Multiple IP addresses are separated by commas (,) and line breaks. The information about the last VBS is not followed by a comma.  In this example, <b>node1.hw.com</b> is the host name of OpenStack, and <b>192.168.160.177</b> is the management IP address displayed on VBS after VBS is created for the OpenStack node.

**Step 2** Run the **fsc\_cli --op getDSwareIdentifier --manage\_ip x.x.x.x --ip y.y.y.y** command to test the connectivity of fsc\_cli.

 **NOTE**

*x.x.x.x* indicates the floating IP address of FusionStorage, and *y.y.y.y* indicates the IP address of the VBS node.

If no error message similar to the following is reported, the test is successful.

```
result=51011000  
[2022-03-30 15:05:03] [ERROR] [fsc_cli_send:101] ERROR - description="System socket send error"
```

----End

## 5.2 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver (Other Networking)

**Step 1** Configure the `/etc/cinder/cinder.conf` file. Add a FusionStorage backend and configure parameters according to [Table 5-2](#).

### NOTE

The owner and user group of `/etc/cinder/cinder.conf` are `cinder:cinder`.

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 cinder cinder 2839 Aug 29 15:29 cinder.conf
```

```
[fusionstorage]  
volume_driver = cinder.volume.drivers.fusionstorage.dsware.DSWAREDriver  
volume_backend_name = fusionstorage  
manager_ips =  
    node1.hw.com:192.168.160.177,  
    node2.hw.com:192.168.160.178  
dsware_rest_url = https://x.x.x.x:28443  
san_ip = x.x.x.x  
san_port = 28443  
san_login = xxx  
san_password = xxx  
dsware_storage_pools = xxx1;xxx2;xxx3  
storage_pools = xxx1;xxx2;xxx3  
target_ips = x.x.x.x,y.y.y  
iscsi_manager_groups = x.x.x.x1;x.x.x.x2;x.x.x.x3;x.x.x.x4  
use_ipv6 = False  
force_delete_volume = False  
full_clone = False  
rest_timeout = 50
```

### NOTE

If iSCSI-based mounting is used, set `volume_driver` to `cinder.volume.drivers.fusionstorage.dsware.DSWAREISCSIDriver`.

```
[fusionstorage]  
...  
volume_driver = cinder.volume.drivers.fusionstorage.dsware.DSWAREISCSIDriver  
...
```

**Step 2** Modify the following content in the `[DEFAULT]` section and add the FusionStorage backend

```
[DEFAULT]  
...  
enabled_backends=fusionstorage
```

**Step 3** If Cinder Volume is deployed on multiple nodes, you need to configure a distributed lock in the `[coordination]` section. For details about `<user>`, `<password>`, `<host>`, and `<database>`, see the value of `connection` under `[database]` in the configuration file.

```
[coordination]  
backend_url = mysql://<user>:<password>@<host>/<database>?charset=utf8
```

For example, if the configuration of `[database]` is as follows:

```
[database]  
connection = mysql+pymysql://cinder:302824058e9a4f31@127.0.0.1/cinder
```

You can configure **[coordination]** as follows:

```
[coordination]  
backend_url = mysql://cinder:302824058e9a4f31@127.0.0.1/cinder
```

----End

**Table 5-2** Parameter description

Default Driver Configuration File Parameter	Description	Mandatory
volume_backend_name	Back end name of the default driver.	Yes.
volume_driver	Default driver.	Yes.
dsware_rest_url	URL and port number used by a Cinder node to access FusionStorage. <b>NOTE</b> If the management IP address of FusionStorage is an IPv6 address, configure <b>https://[ipv6_ip]:28443</b> , where <i>[ipv6_ip]</i> indicates the management IPv6 address of FusionStorage.	Yes. Specify either this parameter or <b>san_ip</b> and <b>san_port</b> . If <b>san_ip</b> , <b>san_port</b> , and <b>dsware_rest_url</b> are configured at the same time, <b>dsware_rest_url</b> has a higher priority.
san_ip	IP address used by a Cinder node to access FusionStorage. <b>NOTE</b> If the management IP address of FusionStorage is an IPv6 address, configure <i>[ipv6_ip]</i> , where <i>[ipv6_ip]</i> indicates the management IPv6 address of FusionStorage.	Yes. <b>san_ip</b> and <b>san_port</b> must be configured at the same time. Specify either the parameters or <b>dsware_rest_url</b> . If <b>san_ip</b> , <b>san_port</b> , and <b>dsware_rest_url</b> are configured at the same time, <b>dsware_rest_url</b> has a higher priority.

Default Driver Configuration File Parameter	Description	Mandatory
san_port	Port number used by a Cinder node to access FusionStorage.	Yes. <b>san_ip</b> and <b>san_port</b> must be configured at the same time. Specify either the parameters or <b>dsware_rest_url</b> . If <b>san_ip</b> , <b>san_port</b> , and <b>dsware_rest_url</b> are configured at the same time, <b>dsware_rest_url</b> has a higher priority.
san_login	User name used by a Cinder node to access FusionStorage.	Yes.
san_password	Password used by a Cinder node to access FusionStorage. <b>NOTE</b> If the customer has security requirements, see <a href="#">7.3 Security Hardening</a> .	Yes.
dsware_storage_pools	Name of an existing storage pool on a FusionStorage storage array.	Yes. Specify either this parameter or <b>storage_pools</b> . If <b>dsware_storage_pools</b> and <b>storage_pools</b> are configured at the same time, <b>dsware_storage_pools</b> has a higher priority.

Default Driver Configuration File Parameter	Description	Mandatory
storage_pools	Name of an existing storage pool on a FusionStorage storage array.	Yes. Specify either this parameter or <b>dsware_storage_pools</b> . If <b>dsware_storage_pools</b> and <b>storage_pools</b> are configured at the same time, <b>dsware_storage_pools</b> has a higher priority.
manager_ips	Host name of OpenStack and the management IP address used for creating VBS. Multiple IP addresses are separated by commas (,) and line breaks. The information about the last VBS is not followed by a comma. In this example, <b>node1.hw.com</b> is the host name of OpenStack, and <b>192.168.160.177</b> is the management IP address displayed on VBS after VBS is created for the OpenStack node.	Mandatory for SCSI networking.
scan_device_timeout	Timeout interval of disk scanning for SCSI networking. The value is an integer expressed in seconds. The default value is 3.	Optional for SCSI networking.
target_ips	Management IP addresses of nodes for iSCSI networking. Separate them with commas (,).	Conditionally mandatory for iSCSI networking. Specify either this parameter or <b>iscsi_manager_groups</b> .

Default Driver Configuration File Parameter	Description	Mandatory
iscsi_manager_groups	<p>IP address group consisting of management IP addresses for iSCSI networking. Use semicolons (;) to separate the values in an IP address group and use commas (,) to separate IP address groups.</p> <p><b>NOTE</b> Only 8.0.1.5 SPH503 and 8.1.0 and later versions support this parameter.</p>	Conditionally mandatory for iSCSI networking. Specify either this parameter or <b>target_ips</b> . (Recommended. However, but there are version requirements. For details, see the note.)
iscsi_link_count	<p>Number of iSCSI links for iSCSI networking. The default value is 4. When the number of iSCSI service network links on a storage array is less than 4, all the links are returned.</p> <p>Establish at least the following number of links: number of configured storage pools + 2. That is, if one storage pool is configured, at least 3 links are returned.</p> <p><b>NOTE</b> Only 8.1.2 and later versions are supported. iSCSI links can be queried only when the iSCSI IP addresses of the entire cluster are all IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. Moreover, ensure that all iSCSI service network IP addresses can communicate with OpenStack node IP addresses.</p>	Conditionally mandatory for iSCSI networking. This parameter takes effect when <b>target_ips</b> and <b>iscsi_manager_groups</b> are not configured. There are version requirements. For details, see the note.
use_ipv6	<p>Whether to use IPv6 addresses as service IP addresses. The default value is <b>False</b>.</p> <p><b>NOTE</b> Only 8.0.1.5 SPH502 and 8.1.0 and later versions support this parameter.</p>	Optional for iSCSI networking.
force_delete_volume	<p>Whether to forcibly delete a volume that has been mapped on the storage when the volume is being deleted. The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b>: yes</li> <li>• <b>False</b>: no</li> </ul> <p>The default value is <b>False</b>.</p>	No.

Default Driver Configuration File Parameter	Description	Mandatory
full_clone	Whether to use the full clone capability. The value can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>True:</b> yes (supported only by OceanStor Pacific 8.1.2 and later versions)</li><li>• <b>False:</b> no</li></ul> The default value is <b>False</b> .	No.
rest_timeout	Timeout interval for invoking a storage RESTful interface, expressed in seconds. The value can only be a number. If this parameter is not specified, the default value ( <b>50</b> ) is used. <b>NOTE</b> The timeout interval is the time for waiting for a response when a storage interface is invoked. The recommended value ranges from 50 to 70. If the timeout interval is too long or too short, the corresponding function may be abnormal.	No

## 5.3 Configuring Host Multipathing (iSCSI Networking)

Multipathing is configured to improve the link reliability of LUNs on SAN storage. If multipathing is incorrectly configured, I/O errors will occur when a single link is faulty. As a result, the file systems on a VM are read-only or faulty, affecting VM service delivery.

When configuring multipathing, install the multipathd service on the host and configure proper parameters. Then, configure multipathing parameters on OpenStack.

### 5.3.1 Installing the Multipathing Tool Package

This section describes how to install the multipathing tool package.

**Step 1** Install the multipathing tool package based on the OS.

- CentOS:  

```
yum install -y device-mapper-multipath
```
- Ubuntu:  

```
apt-get install -y multipath-tools  
apt-get install -y multipath-tools-boot
```

**Step 2** Enable the host multipathing service.

- CentOS:  

```
/sbin/mpathconf --enable  
systemctl start multipathd.service
```

```
systemctl enable multipathd.service
systemctl restart multipathd.service
```

- Ubuntu:  
systemctl restart multipath-tools.service

----End

## 5.3.2 Configuring the Multipathing Service

- Step 1** Add the following content to the **devices** field in the **/etc/multipath.conf** file. The configuration varies depending on the OS. For details, see "[Configuring Multipathing for an Application Server \(Red Hat or CentOS\)](#)" in *FusionStorage 8.0.1 Block Storage Basic Service Configuration Guide*.

```
devices {
  device {
    vendor          "Huawei"
    product         "VBS fileIO"
    path_grouping_policy  multibus
    path_checker    tur
    prio            const
    path_selector   "service-time 0"
    failback        immediate
    no_path_retry   "10"
  }
}
```

- Step 2** After the configuration is complete, restart the multipathd service.

```
systemctl restart multipathd.service
```

----End

## 5.4 Configuring OpenStack Multipathing (iSCSI Networking)

### 5.4.1 Configuring Multipathing for OpenStack Nova Nodes

- Step 1** Configure the **/etc/nova/nova.conf** file.

Add **volume\_use\_multipath = True** to **[libvirt]** in the **/etc/nova/nova.conf** file of the Nova Compute node.

 **NOTE**

- If the OpenStack version is Mitaka or earlier, add **iscsi\_use\_multipath = True** to **[libvirt]** in the **/etc/nova/nova.conf** file of the Nova Compute node.
- If the OpenStack version is Newton or earlier, add **volume\_use\_multipath = True** to **[libvirt]** in the **/etc/nova/nova.conf** file of the Nova Compute node.

- Step 2** Restart the Nova-compute service.

```
systemctl restart openstack-nova-compute.service
```

----End

### 5.4.2 Configuring Multipathing for OpenStack Cinder Nodes

- Step 1** Add the following content to the end of **BACKEND** in the **/etc/cinder/cinder.conf** file.

```
[fusionstorage]
...
use_multipath_for_image_xfer = true
enforce_multipath_for_image_xfer = true
```

**Step 2** Restart the Cinder-volume service.

```
systemctl restart openstack-cinder-volume.service
```

----End

## 5.5 Configuring the SmartQoS Property

The QoS feature of OpenStack depends on the front-end hypervisor and back-end storage.

For details about front-end QoS configuration, see <https://docs.openstack.org/cinder/latest/admin/blockstorage-basic-volume-qos.html>.

This section describes how to configure QoS on Huawei back-end storage.

**Step 1** Create a volume type. *<name>* indicates the name of the volume type.

```
# cinder type-create <name>
```

**Step 2** Enable the SmartQoS property. *<vtype>* indicates the name of the volume type created in [Step 1](#).

```
# cinder type-key <vtype> set capabilities:QoS_support='<is> true'
```

**Step 3** Create a QoS specification. *<name>* indicates the name of the QoS specification.

```
# cinder qos-create <name> <qos_key>=*** <qos_trigger_key>=***
```

**Table 5-3** qos\_key parameters

Parameter	Description	Remarks	Mandatory
maxIOPS	Maximum IOPS.	The value is an integer greater than 0. The default value is 999999999.	No. A parameter must be specified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The priority of <b>maxIOPS</b> is higher than that of <b>total_iops_sec</b>.</li><li>The priority of <b>maxMBPS</b> is higher than that of <b>total_bytes_sec</b>.</li></ul>
maxMBPS	Maximum bandwidth.	The value is an integer greater than 0, expressed in MB/s. The default value is 999999.	
total_iops_sec	Maximum IOPS.	The value is an integer greater than 0. The default value is 999999999.	

Parameter	Description	Remarks	Mandatory
total_bytes_sec	Maximum bandwidth.	The value is an integer greater than 0, expressed in byte/s. The default value is: 999999 x 1024 x 1024.	

 NOTE

- When configuring the **qos\_trigger\_key** parameter, ensure that the storage system version is FusionStorage V100R008C00 or later.
- When configuring the **qos\_trigger\_key** parameter, ensure that the user role is the super administrator.
- When configuring the **qos\_trigger\_key** parameter, ensure that the OpenStack environment time is the same as the storage system time.

**Table 5-4** qos\_trigger\_key parameters

Parameter	Description	Remarks	Mandatory
scheduleType	QoS policy type.	The value can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 0: always executed</li><li>• 1: one-off</li><li>• 2: daily</li><li>• 3: weekly</li></ul> If this parameter is not specified, the default value 0 is used.	No
startDate	Date when the QoS policy takes effect.	The value cannot be earlier than the current date. The date format is <i>xx-xx-xx</i> , for example, <b>2019-06-01</b> .	Conditionally mandatory. This parameter is mandatory when <b>scheduleType</b> is not set to 0.
startTime	Time when the QoS policy takes effect.	The 24-hour system is used. The time format is <i>xx:xx</i> , for example, <b>08:00</b> .	Conditionally mandatory. This parameter is mandatory when <b>scheduleType</b> is not set to 0.

Parameter	Description	Remarks	Mandatory
durationTime	Duration of the QoS policy every day.	The value ranges from 30 minutes to 24 hours. The format is <i>xx:xx</i> , for example, <b>24:00</b> or <b>0:30</b> .	Conditionally mandatory. This parameter is mandatory when <b>scheduleType</b> is not set to <b>0</b> .
dayOfWeek	Days in a week when the QoS policy takes effect.	<p>When <b>scheduleType</b> is set to <b>3</b>, you need to specify the days in a week when the QoS policy takes effect. The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mon</li><li>• Tue</li><li>• Wed</li><li>• Thur</li><li>• Fri</li><li>• Sat</li><li>• Sun</li></ul> <p>The values above represent Monday to Sunday, respectively. Multiple options can be configured and are separated by spaces. For example, <b>Mon Tue Thur Sun</b> indicates that the QoS policy takes effect on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.</p>	Conditionally mandatory. This parameter is mandatory when <b>scheduleType</b> is set to <b>3</b> .

**Step 4** Associate the QoS specification with the volume type. *<qos\_specs>* indicates the ID of the QoS specifications created in [Step 3](#), and *<volume\_type\_id>* indicates the ID of the volume type created in [Step 1](#).

```
# cinder qos-associate <qos_specs> <volume_type_id>
```

**Step 5** Use the volume type created in [Step 1](#) to create a volume.

----End

## 5.6 Configuring the Two-Way Certificate

This section describes how to use the plug-in to configure the two-way certificate. After the configuration is complete, two-way authentication can be performed between the plug-in and storage.

### NOTICE

Operations in this section support only non-SCSI networking. For details about the networking configuration, see [5.2 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver \(Other Networking\)](#).

### Prerequisites

You have obtained the two-way certificate file, and the client key in the file cannot be encrypted again.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Use a remote access tool, such as PuTTY, to log in to an OpenStack Cinder node through the management IP address.
- Step 2** Save the obtained certificate to a directory on the host. The requirements for the directory and file permission are as follows:
- Directory: can be accessed by Cinder, for example, `/etc/cinder/`.
  - File permission: 644 or higher.
- Step 3** Add the following information to the `/etc/cinder/cinder.conf` file added in [5.2 Configuring the conf File of FusionStorage Cinder Driver \(Other Networking\)](#). [Table 5-5](#) describes the parameters.

```
storage_ssl_two_way_auth = True
storage_ca_filepath=****
storage_cert_filepath=****
storage_key_filepath=*****
```

**Table 5-5** Two-way authentication parameters

Parameter	Optional/ Mandatory/ Conditionally Mandatory	Description
storage_ssl_two_way_auth	Optional	Whether two-way authentication is supported. The value can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>True</b>: Two-way authentication is used.</li><li>• <b>False</b>: Two-way authentication is not used.</li></ul> The default value is <b>False</b> .

Parameter	Optional/ Mandatory/ Conditionally Mandatory	Description
storage_ca_filepath	Conditionally mandatory	<p>Absolute path of the CA certificate on the server (storage).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>True</b>: Enter the path of the CA certificate on the server (storage).</li> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>False</b>: This parameter is optional.</li> </ul> <p>For example: <b>storage_ca_filepath=/etc/cinder/storage_ca.crt</b></p>
storage_cert_filepath	Conditionally mandatory	<p>Absolute path of the certificate on the client (server).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>True</b>: Enter the path of the certificate on the client (server).</li> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>False</b>: This parameter is optional.</li> </ul> <p>For example: <b>storage_cert_filepath=/etc/cinder/client.crt</b></p>
storage_key_filepath	Conditionally mandatory	<p>Absolute path of the private key of the certificate on the client (server).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>True</b>: Enter the path of the private key of the certificate on the client (server).</li> <li>When the value of <b>storage_ssl_two_way_auth</b> is <b>False</b>: This parameter is optional.</li> </ul> <p>For example: <b>storage_key_filepath=/etc/cinder/client.key</b></p>

**Step 4** Run the following command to restart the Cinder Volume service.

```
systemctl restart openstack-cinder-volume.service
```

**Step 5** Run the **cinder service-list** command. If the value of **State** is **up**, the Cinder Volume service is successfully started.

Binary	Host	Zone	Status	State	Updated_at	Cluster	Disabled Reason	Backend State
cinder-volume	openstack-wallaby-18v6	nova	enabled	up	2021-12-03T07:56:23.000000	-	-	up

----End

# 6 FAQ

---

6.1 Failed to Create a Volume from an Image After `verify_glance_signatures = enabled` Is Configured

6.2 Failed to Create a VM on the Specified Host If `iscsi_manager_groups` Is Used When iSCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage

6.3 When SCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Number of Concurrent I/Os to a Disk on a VM is Limited to Less than 64

6.4 When the iSCSI Network Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Storage Pool Link Balancing Feature Cannot Be Used

## 6.1 Failed to Create a Volume from an Image After `verify_glance_signatures = enabled` Is Configured

### Symptom

OpenStack creates a volume from an image. After the image is copied for a period of time, the error message **Failed to copy metadata to volume: Glance metadata cannot be updated, key signature\_verified exists for volume id b75f957c-0ba4-4099-8706-866c68012779** is displayed. As a result, the volume fails to be created.

### Environment Configuration

- OS: CentOS 7.6
- Server model: 5288 V5
- OpenStack version: Rocky

### Root Cause Analysis

Community bug link: <https://bugs.launchpad.net/cinder/+bug/1823445>

In Rocky and later versions, the `verify_glance_signatures` field is added to `cinder.image.glance.py`. The default value is `enabled`. When `CONF.verify_glance_signatures != 'disabled'` is configured and

**signature\_verification** exists in the image, the DB API does not allow **signature\_verification** to be written repeatedly. As a result, an exception is thrown.

## Solution or Workaround

In the [DEFAULT] section of the **cinder.conf** file, set **verify\_glance\_signatures** to **disabled**. The following is an example:

```
[DEFAULT]
...
verify_glance_signatures = disabled
...
```

## 6.2 Failed to Create a VM on the Specified Host If iscsi\_manager\_groups Is Used When iSCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage

### Symptom

After **iscsi\_manager\_groups** is configured, OpenStack mounts volumes to a VM. At the beginning, the mounting is successful. However, volumes cannot be mounted to VMs from a certain time point, the Cinder Driver does not report any error logs, and iSCSI-based links fail to be established.

*target ip* returned to the Nova host from the Cinder Volume log is obtained. On the Nova host, the **ping target ip** command is executed to check the IP address connectivity. In addition, whether the **iscsiadm** command can be used to establish a link is checked. *target ip* failed to be pinged from the host.

### Environment Configuration

- OS: CentOS 7.6
- Server model: 5288 V5
- OpenStack version: Pike or later

### Root Cause Analysis

The data plane network between the Nova host and storage array is faulty.

## Solution or Workaround

Rectify the data plane network fault and deliver a new VM.

## 6.3 When SCSI Networking Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Number of Concurrent I/Os to a Disk on a VM is Limited to Less than 64

### Symptom

When SCSI networking is used to connect to distributed storage, the management plane is normal. However, on the service plane, the number of concurrent I/Os to a disk on a VM is limited to less than 64, and the VM cannot be pressed.

### Environment Configuration

OpenStack networking: SCSI

### Root Cause Analysis

After the disk is mapped to a host machine, **libvirt** needs to be used for virtualization and a configuration file needs to be generated. When SCSI networking is used, Nova does not have the **driver\_io = "native"** configuration item. As a result, the disk I/O mode is **threads** (default), affecting the concurrent size.

### Solution or Workaround

- Step 1** On each Nova node, add **conf.driver\_io = "native"** to the **get\_config** method of **LibvirtVolumeDriver** in **nova.virt.libvirt.volume.volume.py**.

```
class LibvirtVolumeDriver(LibvirtBaseVolumeDriver):
    """Class for volumes backed by local file."""
    def __init__(self, host):
        super(LibvirtVolumeDriver, self).__init__(host, is_block_dev=True)
    def get_config(self, connection_info, disk_info):
        """Returns xml for libvirt."""
        conf = super(LibvirtVolumeDriver, self).get_config(connection_info, disk_info)
        conf.source_type = "block"
        conf.source_path = connection_info['data']['device_path']
        conf.driver_io = "native"
        return conf
```

- Step 2** Restart the Nova-compute service.

```
systemctl restart openstack-nova-compute.service
```

----End

## 6.4 When the iSCSI Network Is Used to Connect to Distributed Storage, the Storage Pool Link Balancing Feature Cannot Be Used

### Symptom

After the storage is upgraded, the storage pool link balancing feature does not take effect. The original method is still used to obtain iSCSI link information.

### Root Cause Analysis

To reduce the load on storage, the storage pool link balancing feature does not use the periodic update policy. After the storage is upgraded, you need to manually restart the cinder-volume service for the upgrade to take effect. You can run the following command to restart the service:

```
systemctl restart openstack-nova-compute.service
```

# 7 Appendix

---

## NOTICE

This appendix describes how to configure some capabilities of native OpenStack. The open-source Stein version is used as an example. For details about the configuration methods and information, see the corresponding cloud platform documentation.

[7.1 Configuring a Volume-backend Image](#)

[7.2 Configuring the Image-Volume Cache](#)

[7.3 Security Hardening](#)

## 7.1 Configuring a Volume-backend Image

This function is provided by the native OpenStack platform. It is used to store images in the storage backend of Cinder to accelerate the speed of creating volumes from images. Official link: [Click here](#).

For details about the configuration, see OpenStack official documentation of the desired version.

## 7.2 Configuring the Image-Volume Cache

This function is provided by the native OpenStack platform. Image volume cache can significantly improve the performance of creating EVS disks from images. Official link: [Click here](#).

For details about the configuration, see OpenStack official documentation of the desired version.

## 7.3 Security Hardening

### NOTE

The OpenStack platform does not have a good solution to encrypting and decrypting plaintext passwords in configuration files. Therefore, in open-source scenarios, the driver stores plaintext passwords in configuration files.

The driver is released as Python source code and provides a security hardening entry for users to perform secondary development to meet their security requirements.

The secondary development entry code is as follows:

Find the **cipher.py** file in the driver code in [Step 2](#) and modify the following code in the file.

```
def decrypt_cipher(text_info, is_need_decrypt=False):
    """
    This interface is used to decrypt sensitive information.
    When text_info is a plaintext password, no decryption is required by default.

    When cipher_text is set to text_info, please set is_need_decrypt to True
    and use your own decryption component to decrypt the ciphertext
    """
    if is_need_decrypt:
        # Please modify this interface and use your own decryption
        # component to decrypt the ciphertext.
        pass

    return text_info
```

### NOTE

When configuring a password upon code modification, configure the encrypted ciphertext to the specified position. The driver will call the **decrypt\_cipher** method in the corresponding position to decrypt the ciphertext.

The following configuration item involves ciphertext configuration:

**san\_password** configuration item in the **cinder.conf** file corresponding to the Huawei driver backend