

Create a New Subnet in an Existing Tenant Network

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Lab Connection Information

- Labs may take up to five minutes to build
- Access to the Horizon Dashboard is provided on the Live! Lab page, along with your login credentials
- SSH information is provided on the Live! Lab page
- Labs will automatically end once the alloted amount of time finishes

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Introduction

OpenStack gives users the power to create their own networks, both on the administrative and user-level, depending on settings. This lab looks at reviewing existing networks, and also creating new networks as the *demo* user.

Review Existing Subnets

Log in to the web GUI as the *admin* user, and navigate to the **Networks** page, located under **System**. Two networks are already created, a *private* network for the demo tenant, and a *public* network under the admin tenant. What makes a network a public network? Public networks can access outside environments.

Switch to your terminal and log into the server. Run ifconfig to view all the interfaces set up. At the top, the bridge adapter, *br-ex*, sets an IP address range. This is the same range as the *public* network provided in the lab.

Create a Tenant-Level Subnet

Log out of the Horizon Dashboard as the *admin* user, and log back in as *demo* with the *demo* tenant selected. Navigate to the **Networks** page, under the **Network** tab. The same private network we viewed as admin is available. However, what if we want to create another subnet?

Create Network Via the GUI

Still on the Networks page of the Horizon Dashboard, select the +Create Network button. We named ours *private2*. Press Next to create a subnet, *private2-sub*, with a Network Address of 10.1.0.0/24. Next. Ensure *Enable DHCP* is selected, then select Create.

We now want to create a virtual machine to run on this network. Go to Compute, then Instances. Press Launch Instance, then give the instance a name (we choose *test*), a Flavor of *ml.tiny*, Instance Count of 1, Boot Source as *Boot from Image*, and Image Name of *cirros*. Navigate to the Networking tab, and select your *private2* subnet. Launch.

Create a second image with the same details and name of your choice (ours is *test2*).

Create Network Via the CLI

Return to your terminal and source your *demo.sh* file (more details about this in previous labs).

Create a new network:

```
root@openstack:~# neutron net-create private3
Created a new network:
l Field
                   l Value
| admin_state_up
lid
                   48dd4ae4-501a-4a08-a605-2685a9176125
                  | 1450
| mtu
                  | private3
name
| port_security_enabled | True
shared
                   | False
status
                   I ACTIVE
subnets
| tenant_id
                  ab78aea6c044423d8ce24d2f9165c59f
```

Then create a new subnet within that network:

```
root@openstack:~# neutron subnet-create --name private3-sub private3 10.2.0.0/24
Created a new subnet:
| Field | Value
| allocation_pools | {"start": "10.2.0.2", "end": "10.2.0.254"}
                 10.2.0.0/24
l cidr
| dns_nameservers
enable_dhcp
                | True
                 | 10.2.0.1
| gateway_ip
| host_routes
                | bb7d2f36-0b8f-4ab0-9477-fd1c28228420
| ipv6_address_mode |
| ipv6_ra_mode
                 | private3-sub
l name
                 48dd4ae4-501a-4a08-a605-2685a9176125
network_id
| subnetpool_id
                 ab78aea6c044423d8ce24d2f9165c59f
| tenant_id
```

private3 being the name of the network this subnet is located under, and 10.2.0.0/24 the CIDR notation of the IP space.

As before, we want to create some test virtual machines under this subnet. Check the available images, flavors, and subnets:

root@openstack:~# nova image-list

4		L		
	ID	Name	Status 	Server
	7dd25a-de20-413e-bda6-407dcc542d5d		ACTIVE	
	6e747c-6e48-48a9-b04a-737b5de9c74d	cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-kernel	ACTIVE	

ace451-779e-4004-a16b-590f18b798a4 cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-ramdisk ACTIVE						ļ				
root@openstack:~# nova flavor-list										
ID	Name	MemoryMB	Disk	Eph	emeral	Swap	VCPUs	RXTX_Factor	Is_Public	
1 2 3 4 42 451 5 84	m1.tiny m1.small m1.medium m1.large m1.nano m1.heat m1.xlarge m1.micro	512 2048 4096 8192 64 512 16384 128	1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			1 1 2 4 1 1 8 1	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	True True True True True True True True	+ +
root@op + ID +	penstack:~#	nova net—lis	st 	+-	Labe l	-+ CID	+ R +			
48dd4ae4-501a-4a08-a605-2685a9176125 97eaf4ca-1f1a-4c26-b6be-f3819a13e82f 2192ed5e-d54e-46e6-9e09-2b734d7c7c2c fd05e24f-f9b7-4229-9209-c461d450d478				2f 2c	private3 private public private2	Non Non	e e			

These are the options we have with which to work. Make note of the IDs for the image and network names, then create the image:

root@penstack:~# nova boot --flavor m1.tiny --image 7dd1b25a-de20-413e-bda6-407dcc542d5d
--nic net-id=48dd4ae4-501a-4a08-a605-2685a9176125 test4

Property	Value
OS-DCF:diskConfig OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone OS-EXT-STS:power_state OS-EXT-STS:task_state OS-EXT-STS:vm_state OS-SRV-USG:launched_at OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at accessIPv4 accessIPv6	MANUAL 0
adminPass	C9BgxyTUbDEB
config_drive created flavor hostId	2016-06-08T20:09:22Z
id image	84e86827-79b8-4b45-a0eb-25e0c9ec6b2e cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec (7dd1b25a-407dcc542d5d)
key_name metadata name	- {} test4
os—extended—volumes:volumes_attached progress	[]

security_groups	default
status	BUILD
tenant_id	ab78aea6c044423d8ce24d2f9165c59f
updated	2016-06-08T20:09:22Z
user_id	b1948f4d826f47539f52928395ddd96a
4	·

Following previous naming conventions, we called ours *test4*. To confirm, run nova list again, or review the **Instances** page on the Horizon Dashboard. You can also look at the **Network Topology** page to review the virtual machines and associated networks.

