


Service subnets

[« \(config-subnet-pools.html\)](#) | [» \(config-trunking.html\)](#) |  (https://bugs.launchpad.net/neutron/+filebug?field.title=Service%20subnets%20in%20Neutron&field.comment=%0A%0A%0AThis bug tracker is for errors with the documentation, use the following as a template and remove or add fields as you see fit. Convert [] into [x] to check boxes:%0A%0A- [] This doc is inaccurate in this way: ____%0A- [] This is a doc addition request.%0A- [] I have a fix to the document that I can paste below including example: input and output. %0A%0AIf you have a troubleshooting or support issue, use the following resources:%0A%0A - Ask OpenStack: http://ask.openstack.org%0A - The mailing list: http://lists.openstack.org%0A - IRC: 'openstack' channel on Freenode%0A%0A-----%0ARelease:%2012.0.1.dev11%20on%202018-03-07%2021:05%0ASHA:%2043df2709acbdce86686a40b75fd34e96880427d0%0ASource:%20https://git.openstack.org/cgit/openstack/neutron/tree/doc/source/admin/config-service-subnets.rst%0AURL: https://docs.openstack.org/neutron/queens/admin/config-service-subnets.html&field.tags=doc)

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Service subnets enable operators to define valid port types for each subnet on a network without limiting networks to one subnet or manually creating ports with a specific subnet ID. Using this feature, operators can ensure that ports for instances and router interfaces, for example, always use different subnets.

Operation

Define one or more service types for one or more subnets on a particular network. Each service type must correspond to a valid device owner within the port model in order for it to be used.

During IP allocation, the [IPAM \(config-ipam.html#config-ipam\)](#) driver returns an address from a subnet with a service type matching the port device owner. If no subnets match, or all matching subnets lack available IP addresses, the IPAM driver attempts to use a subnet without any service types to preserve compatibility. If all subnets on a network have a service type, the IPAM driver cannot preserve compatibility. However, this feature enables strict IP allocation from subnets with a matching device owner. If multiple subnets contain the same service type, or a subnet without a service type exists, the IPAM driver selects the first subnet with a matching service type. For example, a floating IP agent gateway port uses the following selection process:

- **network:floatingip_agent_gateway**
- **None**

Note

Ports with the device owner **network:dhcp** are exempt from the above IPAM logic for subnets with **dhcp_enabled** set to **True**. This preserves the existing automatic DHCP port creation behaviour for DHCP-enabled subnets.

Creating or updating a port with a specific subnet skips this selection process and explicitly uses the given subnet.

Usage

Note

Creating a subnet with a service type requires administrative privileges.

Example 1 - Proof-of-concept

This following example is not typical of an actual deployment. It is shown to allow users to experiment with configuring service subnets.

1. Create a network.

```
$ openstack network create demo-net1
```

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
description	
headers	
id	b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02
ipv4_address_scope	None
ipv6_address_scope	None
mtu	1450
name	demo-net1
port_security_enabled	True
project_id	a3db43cd0f224242a847ab84d091217d
provider:network_type	vxlans
provider:physical_network	None
provider:segmentation_id	110
revision_number	1
router:external	Internal
shared	False
status	ACTIVE
subnets	
tags	[]

2. Create a subnet on the network with one or more service types. For example, the **compute:nova** service type enables instances to use this subnet.

```
$ openstack subnet create demo-subnet1 --subnet-range 192.0.2.0/24 \
  --service-type 'compute:nova' --network demo-net1
```

Field	Value
id	6e38b23f-0b27-4e3c-8e69-fd23a3df1935
ip_version	4
cidr	192.0.2.0/24
name	demo-subnet1
network_id	b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02
revision_number	1
service_types	['compute:nova']
tags	[]
tenant_id	a8b3054cc1214f18b1186b291525650f

3. Optionally, create another subnet on the network with a different service type. For example, the **compute:foo** arbitrary service type.

```
$ openstack subnet create demo-subnet2 --subnet-range 198.51.100.0/24 \
  --service-type 'compute:foo' --network demo-net1
```

Field	Value
id	ea139dcd-17a3-4f0a-8cca-dff8b4e03f8a
ip_version	4
cidr	198.51.100.0/24
name	demo-subnet2
network_id	b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02
revision_number	1
service_types	['compute:foo']
tags	[]
tenant_id	a8b3054cc1214f18b1186b291525650f

4. Launch an instance using the network. For example, using the **cirros** image and **m1.tiny** flavor.

```
$ openstack server create demo-instance1 --flavor m1.tiny \
  --image cirros --nic net-id=b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02
```

Field	Value
OS-DCF:diskConfig	MANUAL
OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone	
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host	None
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname	None
OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name	instance-00000009
OS-EXT-STS:power_state	0
OS-EXT-STS:task_state	scheduling
OS-EXT-STS:vm_state	building
OS-SRV-USG:launched_at	None
OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at	None
accessIPv4	
accessIPv6	
addresses	
adminPass	Fn85skabdxBL
config_drive	
created	2016-09-19T15:07:42Z
flavor	m1.tiny (1)
hostId	
id	04222b73-1a6e-4c2a-9af4-ef3d17d521ff
image	cirros (4aaec87d-c655-4856-8618-b2dada3a2b11)
key_name	None
name	demo-instance1
os-extended-volumes:volumes_attached	[]
progress	0
project_id	d44c19e056674381b86430575184b167
properties	
security_groups	[{'u'name': 'u'default'}]
status	BUILD
updated	2016-09-19T15:07:42Z
user_id	331afbeb322d4c559a181e19051ae362

5. Check the instance status. The **Networks** field contains an IP address from the subnet having the **compute:nova** service type.

```
$ openstack server list
```

ID	Name	Status	Networks
20181f46-5cd2-4af8-9af0-f4cf5c983008	demo-instance1	ACTIVE	demo-net1=192.0.2.3

Example 2 - DVR configuration¹

The following example outlines how you can configure service subnets in a DVR-enabled deployment, with the goal of minimizing public IP address consumption. This example uses three subnets on the same external network:

- 192.0.2.0/24 for instance floating IP addresses
- 198.51.100.0/24 for floating IP agent gateway IPs configured on compute nodes
- 203.0.113.0/25 for all other IP allocations on the external network

This example uses again the private network, **demo-net1** (b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02) which was created in [Example 1 - Proof-of-concept](#).

1. Create an external network:

```
$ openstack network create --external demo-ext-net
```

2. Create a subnet on the external network for the instance floating IP addresses. This uses the **network:floatingip** service type.

```
$ openstack subnet create demo-floating-ip-subnet \
  --subnet-range 192.0.2.0/24 --no-dhcp \
  --service-type 'network:floatingip' --network demo-ext-net
```

3. Create a subnet on the external network for the floating IP agent gateway IP addresses, which are configured by DVR on compute nodes. This will use the **network:floatingip_agent_gateway** service type.

```
$ openstack subnet create demo-floating-ip-agent-gateway-subnet \
  --subnet-range 198.51.100.0/24 --no-dhcp \
  --service-type 'network:floatingip_agent_gateway' \
  --network demo-ext-net
```

4. Create a subnet on the external network for all other IP addresses allocated on the external network. This will not use any service type. It acts as a fall back for allocations that do not match either of the above two service subnets.

```
$ openstack subnet create demo-other-subnet \
  --subnet-range 203.0.113.0/25 --no-dhcp \
  --network demo-ext-net
```

5. Create a router:

```
$ openstack router create demo-router
```

6. Add an interface to the router on demo-subnet1:

```
$ openstack router add subnet demo-router demo-subnet1
```

7. Set the external gateway for the router, which will create an interface and allocate an IP address on demo-ext-net:

```
$ neutron router-gateway-set demo-router demo-ext-net
```

8. Launch an instance on a private network and retrieve the neutron port ID that was allocated. As above, use the **cirros** image and **m1.tiny** flavor:

```
$ openstack server create demo-instance1 --flavor m1.tiny \
  --image cirros --nic net-id=b5b729d8-31cc-4d2c-8284-72b3291fec02
$ openstack port list --server demo-instance1
```

ID	Name	MAC Address	Fixed IP Addresses	Status
a752bb24-9bf2-4d37-b9d6-07da69c86f19		fa:16:3e:99:54:32	ip_address='203.0.113.130', subnet_id='6e38b23f-0b27-4e3c-8e69-fd23a3df1935'	ACTIVE

9. Associate a floating IP with the instance port and verify it was allocated an IP address from the correct subnet:

```
$ openstack floating ip create --port \
  a752bb24-9bf2-4d37-b9d6-07da69c86f19 demo-ext-net
```

Field	Value
fixed_ip_address	203.0.113.130
floating_ip_address	192.0.2.12
floating_network_id	02d236d5-dad9-4082-bb6b-5245f9f84d13
id	f15cae7f-5e05-4b19-bd25-4bb71edcf3de
port_id	a752bb24-9bf2-4d37-b9d6-07da69c86f19
project_id	d44c19e056674381b86430575184b167
revision_number	1
router_id	5a8ca19f-3703-4f81-bc29-db6bc2f528d6
status	ACTIVE
tags	[]

10. As the **admin** user, verify the neutron routers are allocated IP addresses from their correct subnets. Use **openstack port list** to find ports associated with the routers.

First, the router gateway external port:

```
$ neutron port-show f148ffeb-3c26-4067-bc5f-5c3dfddae2f5
```

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
device_id	5a8ca19f-3703-4f81-bc29-db6bc2f528d6
device_owner	network:router_gateway
extra_dhcp_opts	
fixed_ips	ip_address='203.0.113.11', subnet_id='67c251d9-2b7a-4200-99f6-e13785b0334d'
id	f148ffeb-3c26-4067-bc5f-5c3dfddae2f5
mac_address	fa:16:3e:2c:0f:69
network_id	02d236d5-dad9-4082-bb6b-5245f9f84d13
revision_number	1
project_id	
status	ACTIVE
tags	[]

Second, the router floating IP agent gateway external port:

```
$ neutron port-show a2d1e756-8ae1-4f96-9aa1-e7ea16a6a68a
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| admin_state_up | UP |
| device_id | 3d0c98eb-bca3-45cc-8aa4-90ae3deb0844 |
| device_owner | network:floatingip_agent_gateway |
| extra_dhcp_opts | |
| fixed_ips | ip_address='198.51.100.10', |
| | subnet_id='67c251d9-2b7a-4200-99f6-e13785b0334d' |
| id | a2d1e756-8ae1-4f96-9aa1-e7ea16a6a68a |
| mac_address | fa:16:3e:f4:5d:fa |
| network_id | 02d236d5-dad9-4082-bb6b-5245f9f84d13 |
| project_id | |
| revision_number | 1 |
| status | ACTIVE |
| tags | [] |
+-----+
```

⏪ (config-subnet-pools.html) ⏩ (config-trunking.html) 🐛 (https://bugs.launchpad.net/neutron/+filebug?field.title=Service%20subnets%20in%20Neutron&field.comment=%0A%0A%0AThis bug tracker is for errors with the documentation, use the following as a template and remove or add fields as you see fit. Convert [] into [x] to check boxes:%0A%0A- [] This doc is inaccurate in this way: ____%0A- [] This is a doc addition request.%0A- [] I have a fix to the document that I can paste below including example: input and output. %0A%0AIf you have a troubleshooting or support issue, use the following resources:%0A%0A - Ask OpenStack: http://ask.openstack.org%0A - The mailing list: http://lists.openstack.org%0A - IRC: 'openstack' channel on Freenode%0A%0A-----%0ARELEASE:%2012.0.1.dev11%20on%202018-03-07%2021:05%0ASHA:%2043df2709acbdce86686a40b75fd34e96880427d0%0ASOURCE:%20https://git.openstack.org/cgiit/openstack/neutron/tree/doc/source/admin/config-service-subnets.rst%0AURL: https://docs.openstack.org/neutron/queens/admin/config-service-subnets.html&field.tags=doc)

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Example 1 - Proof-of-concept
Example 2 - DVR configuration

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