


# 地址范围

« (config-ml2.html)

» (config-auto-allocation.html)

 (https://bugs.launchpad.net/neutron/+filebug?field.title=Address%20scopes%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-address-scopes.rst%0AURL: https://docs.openstack.org/neutron/queens/admin/config-address-scopes.html&field.tags=doc)

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地址范围从子网池构建。尽管子网池提供了一种控制向子网分配地址的机制，但地址范围显示了网络之间可以路由地址的位置，从而防止在任何两个子网中使用重叠地址。因为地址范围中分配的所有地址都不重叠，所以neutron路由器不会在项目网络和外部网络之间进行NAT转换。只要地址范围内的地址匹配，网络服务就可以在网络之间执行简单的路由。

## 访问地址范围

任何有权访问网络服务的人都可以创建自己的地址范围。但是，网络管理员可以创建共享地址范围，从而允许其他项目在该地址范围内创建网络。

访问作用域中的地址是通过子网池进行管理的。子网池既可以在地址范围内创建，也可以更新为属于地址范围。

对于子网池，从地址范围所有者的角度来看，地址范围内使用的所有地址都是唯一的。因此，如果池具有不同的所有者，则可以向地址范围添加多个子网池，以允许部分地址范围的委派。代表团可以防止整个范围内的地址重叠。否则，如果两个池具有相同的地址范围，则会收到错误。

每个路由器接口都通过查看连接到网络的子网与地址范围相关联。当路由器连接到具有匹配地址范围的外部网络时，网络流量路由将在没有网络地址转换（NAT）的情况下进行。路由器将标记来自每个接口的所有流量连接及其相应的地址范围。如果流量离开错误范围的接口，则路由器将阻止流量。

## 向后兼容性

在Mitaka版本之前创建的网络不包含明确命名的地址范围，除非网络包含来自属于创建或更新的地址范围的子网池的子网。网络服务通过特殊的地址范围属性保留与前三鹰网络的向后兼容性，以便这些网络可以执行高级路由：

- 1. 无限地址重叠是允许的。
- 2. Neutron路由器默认将NAT流量从内部网络传送到外部网络。
- 3. Pre-Mitaka地址范围通过API不可见。您不能列出地址范围或显示详细信息。对于没有明确限定范围的地址，作用域隐含地存在。

## 创建共享地址范围作为管理用户

本节介绍如何设置共享地址范围以允许使用相同子网池的项目网络进行简单路由。

注意

为简洁起见，从这些命令的输出中删除了不相关的字段。

1. 创建IPv6和IPv4地址范围：

```
$ openstack地址范围创建--share --ip-version 6地址范围-ip6

+ ----- + ----- - +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- - +
| 标题| |
| id | 28424dfc-9abd-481b-afa3-1da97a8fead7 |
| ip_version | 6 |
| 名称| address-scope-ip6 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| 共享| True |
+ ----- + ----- - +
```

```
$ openstack地址范围create --share --ip-version 4 address-scope-ip4

+ ----- + ----- - +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- - +
| 标题| |
| id | 3193bd62-11b5-44dc-acf8-53180f21e9f2 |
| ip_version | 4 |
| 名称| address-scope-ip4 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| 共享| True |
+ ----- + ----- - +
```

2. 创建指定子网池所属地址范围的名称（或UUID）的子网池。如果您有现有的子网池，请使用openstack subnet pool set命令将它们置于新的地址范围内：

```
$ openstack subnet pool create --address-scope address-scope-ip6 \
--share --pool-prefix 2001: db8: a583 :: / 48 --default-prefix-length 64 \
子网池IP6
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| address_scope_id | 28424dfc-9abd-481b-afa3-1da97a8fead7 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T22: 53: 30Z |
| default_prefixlen | 64 |
| default_quota | 无|
| 描述| |
| id | a59ff52b-0367-41ff-9781-6318b927dd0e |
| ip_version | 6 |
| is_default | False |
| max_prefixlen | 128 |
| min_prefixlen | 64 |
| 名称| subnet-pool-ip6 |
| 前缀| 2001: db8: a583 :: / 48 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 1 |
| 共享| True |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T22: 53: 30Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

```
$ openstack subnet pool create --address-scope address-scope-ip4 \
--share --pool-prefix 203 .0.113.0 / 24 --default-prefix-length 26 \
子网池IP4
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| address_scope_id | 3193bd62-11b5-44dc-acf8-53180f21e9f2 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T22: 55: 09Z |
| default_prefixlen | 26 |
| default_quota | 无|
| 描述| |
| id | d02af70b-d622-426f-8e60-ed9df2a8301f |
| ip_version | 4 |
| is_default | False |
| max_prefixlen | 32 |
| min_prefixlen | 8 |
| 名称| 子网池-ip4 |
| 前缀| 203.0.113.0/24 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 1 |
| 共享| True |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T22: 55: 09Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

### 3. 确保外部网络上的子网是从上面创建的子网池创建的：

```
$ openstack subnet show ipv6-public-subnet
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 2001: db8: a583 :: 2-2001: db8: a583: 0: ffff: ff |
| | ff: ffff: ffff |
| cidr | 2001: db8: a583 :: / 64 |
| created_at | 2016-12-10T21: 36: 04Z |
| 描述| |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | False |
| gateway_ip | 2001: db8: a583 :: 1 |
| host_routes | |
| id | b333bf5a-758c-4b3f-97ec-5f12d9bfceb7 |
| ip_version | 6 |
| ipv6_address_mode | 无|
| ipv6_ra_mode | 无|
| 名称| ipv6-public-subnet |
| network_id | 05a8d31e-330b-4d96-a3fa-884b04abfa4c |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| segment_id | 无|
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | a59ff52b-0367-41ff-9781-6318b927dd0e |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-10T21: 36: 04Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

```
$ openstack subnet show public-subnet
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 203.0.113.2-203.0.113.62 |
| cidr | 203.0.113.0/26 |
| created_at | 2016-12-10T21: 35: 52Z |
| 描述| |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | False |
| gateway_ip | 203.0.113.1 |
| host_routes | |
| id | 7fd48240-3acc-4724-bc82-16c62857edec |
| ip_version | 4 |
| ipv6_address_mode | 无|
| ipv6_ra_mode | 无|
| 名称| public-subnet |
| network_id | 05a8d31e-330b-4d96-a3fa-884b04abfa4c |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| segment_id | 无|
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | d02af70b-d622-426f-8e60-ed9df2a8301f |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-10T21: 35: 52Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

## 使用地址范围路由给非特权用户

本节介绍非特权用户如何使用地址范围在没有NAT的情况下直接路由到外部网络。

1. 创建几个网络来托管子网：

```
$ openstack network create network1
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| admin_state_up | UP |
| availability_zone_hints | |
| availability_zones | |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 21: 01Z |
| 描述| |
| 标题| |
| id | 1bcf3fe9-a0cb-4d88-a067-a4d7f8e635f0 |
| ipv4_address_scope | 无|
| ipv6_address_scope | 无|
| mtu | 1450 |
| 名称| network1 |
| port_security_enabled | True |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| 提供者: network_type | vxlan |
| 提供者: physical_network | 无|
| provider: segmentation_id | 94 |
| revision_number | 3 |
| 路由器: 外部| 内部|
| 共享| False |
| 状态| ACTIVE |
| 子网| |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 21: 01Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

```
$ openstack network create network2
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| admin_state_up | UP |
| availability_zone_hints | |
| availability_zones | |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 21: 45Z |
| 描述| |
| 标题| |
| id | 6c583603-c097-4141-9c5c-288b0e49c59f |
| ipv4_address_scope | 无|
| ipv6_address_scope | 无|
| mtu | 1450 |
| 名称| network2 |
| port_security_enabled | True |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| 提供者: network_type | vxlan |
| 提供者: physical_network | 无|
| provider: segmentation_id | 81 |
| revision_number | 3 |
| 路由器: 外部| 内部|
| 共享| False |
| 状态| ACTIVE |
| 子网| |
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 21: 45Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

## 2. 创建一个不与子网池或地址范围关联的子网：

```
$ openstack subnet create --network network1 --subnet-range \
198.51.100.0 / 26 subnet-ip4-1
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段| 值|
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 198.51.100.2-198.51.100.62 |
| cidr | 198.51.100.0/26 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 24: 16Z |
| 描述| |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | True |
| gateway_ip | 198.51.100.1 |
| 标题| |
| host_routes | |
| id | 66874039-d31b-4a27-85d7-14c89341bbb7 |
| ip_version | 4 |
| ipv6_address_mode | 无|
| ipv6_ra_mode | 无|
| 名称| 子网-ip4-1 |
| network_id | 1bcf3fe9-a0cb-4d88-a067-a4d7f8e635f0 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | 无|
| 标签| [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 24: 16Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

```
$ openstack subnet create --network network1 --ipv6-ra-mode slaac \
--ipv6-address-mode slaac --ip-version 6 --subnet-range \
2001: db8: 80d2: c4d3 :: / 64 subnet- ip6-1
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段 | 值 |
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 2001: db8: 80d2: c4d3 :: 2-2001: db8: 80d2: c4d |
| | 3: ffff: ffff: ffff: ffff |
| cidr | 2001: db8: 80d2: c4d3 :: / 64 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 28: 28Z |
| 描述 | |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | True |
| gateway_ip | 2001: db8: 80d2: c4d3 :: 1 |
| 标题 | |
| host_routes | |
| id | a7551b23-2271-4a88-9c41-c84b048e0722 |
| ip_version | 6 |
| ipv6_address_mode | slaac |
| ipv6_ra_mode | slaac |
| 名称 | 子网-ip6-1 |
| network_id | 1bcf3fe9-a0cb-4d88-a067-a4d7f8e635f0 |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | 无 |
| 标签 | [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 28: 28Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

### 3. 使用与外部网络中的地址范围关联的子网池创建子网：

```
$ openstack subnet create --subnet-pool subnet-pool-ip4 \
--network network2 subnet-ip4-2
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段 | 值 |
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 203.0.113.2-203.0.113.62 |
| cidr | 203.0.113.0/26 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 32: 12Z |
| 描述 | |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | True |
| gateway_ip | 203.0.113.1 |
| 标题 | |
| host_routes | |
| id | 12be8e8f-5871-4091-9e9e-4e0651b9677e |
| ip_version | 4 |
| ipv6_address_mode | 无 |
| ipv6_ra_mode | 无 |
| 名称 | 子网-ip4-2 |
| network_id | 6c583603-c097-4141-9c5c-288b0e49c59f |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | d02af70b-d622-426f-8e60-ed9df2a8301f |
| 标签 | [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 32: 12Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

```
$ openstack subnet create --ip-version 6 --ipv6-ra-mode slaac \
--ipv6-address-mode slaac --subnet-pool subnet-pool-ip6 \
--network network2 subnet-ip6-2
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段 | 值 |
+ ----- + ----- +
| allocation_pools | 2001: db8: a583 :: 2-2001: db8: a583: 0: fff |
| | f: ffff: ffff: ffff |
| cidr | 2001: db8: a583 :: / 64 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 31: 17Z |
| 描述 | |
| dns_nameservers | |
| enable_dhcp | True |
| gateway_ip | 2001: db8: a583 :: 1 |
| 标题 | |
| host_routes | |
| id | b599c2be-e3cd-449c-ba39-3cfc744c4be |
| ip_version | 6 |
| ipv6_address_mode | slaac |
| ipv6_ra_mode | slaac |
| 名称 | 子网-ip6-2 |
| network_id | 6c583603-c097-4141-9c5c-288b0e49c59f |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e91b6 |
| revision_number | 2 |
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | a59ff52b-0367-41ff-9781-6318b927dd0e |
| 标签 | [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 31: 17Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

通过从作用域子网池创建子网，网络与地址范围相关联。

```
$ openstack network show network2
+ ----- + ----- +
| 字段 | 值 |
+ ----- + ----- +
| admin_state_up | UP |
| availability_zone_hints | |
| availability_zones | 新星 |
| created_at | 2016-12-13T23: 21: 45Z |
| 描述 | |
| id | 6c583603-c097-4141-9c5c- |
| | 288b0e49c59f |
| ipv4_address_scope | 3193bd62-11b5-44dc- |
| | acf8-53180f21e9f2 |
| ipv6_address_scope | 28424dfc-9abd-481b- |
| | afa3-1da97a8fead7 |
| mtu | 1450 |
| 名称 | network2 |
| port_security_enabled | True |
| project_id | 098429d072d34d3596c88b7dbf7e |
| | 91b6 |
| 提供者: network_type | vxlan |
| 提供者: physical_network | 无 |
| provider: segmentation_id | 81 |
| revision_number | 10 |
| 路由器: 外部 | 内部 |
| 共享 | False |
| 状态 | ACTIVE |
| 子网 | 12be8e8f-5871-4091-9e9e- |
| | 4e0651b9677e, b599c2be-e3cd- |
| | 449c-ba39-3cfc744c4be |
| 标签 | [] |
| updated_at | 2016-12-13T23: 32: 12Z |
+ ----- + ----- +
```

4. 将路由器连接到已创建的项目子网，例如，使用名为 **router1**：

```
$ openstack 路由器添加子网router1子网-ip4-1
$ openstack 路由器添加子网router1子网-ip4-2
$ openstack 路由器添加子网router1子网-ip6-1
$ openstack 路由器添加子网router1 subnet-ip6-2
```

## 检查连通性<sup>1</sup>

此示例显示如何检查具有地址范围的网络之间的连接。

1. 启动两个实例，**instance1**就**network1**和 **instance2**上**network2**。将浮动IP地址与两个实例相关联。
2. 调整安全组以允许ping和SSH（IPv4和IPv6）：

```
$ openstack服务器列表
+ ----- + ----- + ----- + ----- +
| ID | 名称 | 网络 | 图像名称 |
+ ----- + ----- + ----- + ----- +
| 97e49c8e -... | instance1 | network1 = 2001: db8: 80d2: c4d3: f816: 3eff: fe52: b69f, 198.51.100.3, 203.0.113.3 | cirros |
| ceba9638 -... | instance2 | network2 = 203.0.113.3, 2001: db8: a583: 0: f816: 3eff: fe42: 1eeb, 203.0.113.4 | centos |
+ ----- + ----- + ----- + ----- +
```

无论地址范围如何，浮动IP都可以从外部网络ping通：

```
$ ping -c 1 203 .0.113.3
1个数据包传输，1个接收，0%数据包丢失，0ms时间
$ ping -c 1 203 .0.113.4
1个数据包发送，1个数据包接收，0%数据包丢失，时间0ms
```

您现在可以instance2直接ping，因为instance2与外部网络共享相同的地址范围：

✔ **注意**  
BGP路由可用于为您的实例自动设置静态路由。

```
# IP路由添加203经由.0.113.0 / 26 203个 .0.113.2
$ ping -c 1 203 .0.113.3
发送1数据包，1接收，0%的分组丢失，时间0毫秒
```

```
# IP路由添加2001经由A583 :: / 64: : DB8 2001: DB8 :: 1
$ ping6 -c 1 2001: DB8: A583: 0: F816: 3eff: fe42: 1eeb
1层的报文发送，1接收，0%包损失，时间0ms
```

您不能instance1直接ping，因为地址范围不匹配：


```
# IP路由添加198经由.51.100.0 / 26 203级 .0.113.2
$ ping -c 1 198 .51.100.3
发送1的数据包，接收0，100%的分组丢失，时间0毫秒
```

```
# IP路由添加2001: DB8: 80D2: c4d3 :: / 64经由2001: DB8 :: 1
$ ping6 -c 1 2001: DB8: 80D2: c4d3: F816: 3eff: fe52: b69f
1层的报文发送，接收0，100 %数据包丢失，时间0ms
```

如果地址范围在网络之间匹配，则ping和其他业务路由直接通过。如果范围在网络之间不匹配，则路由器要么丢弃流量，要么应用NAT来跨越范围边界。

⏪ (config-ml2.html) ⏩ (config-auto-allocation.html) 🐛 (https://bugs.launchpad.net/neutron/+filebug?field.title=Address%20scopes%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-address-scopes.rst%0AURL: https://docs.openstack.org/neutron/queens/admin/config-address-scopes.html&field.tags=doc)

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🐛 发现错误？报告错误 (HTTPS://BUGS.LAUNCHPAD.NET/NEUTRON/+FILEBUG?FIELD.TITLE=ADDRESS%20SCOPES%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-ADDRESS-SCOPES.RST%0AURL: HTTPS://DOCS.OPENSTACK.ORG/NEUTRON/QUEENS/ADMIN/CONFIG-ADDRESS-SCOPES.HTML&FIELD.TAGS=DOC)

❓ 问题吗？(HTTP://ASK.OPENSTACK.ORG)



- Neutron 12.0.1
  - (../index.html)
  - 安装指南 (../install/index.html)
  - OpenStack网络指南 (index.html)
    - 介绍 (intro.html)
    - 组态 (config.html)
    - 部署示例 (deploy.html)
    - 操作 (ops.html)
    - 移民 (migration.html)
    - 杂 (misc.html)
    - 存档的内容 (archives/index.html)
  - 中子配置选项 (../configuration/index.html)
  - 命令行界面参考 (../cli/index.html)
  - 中子特征分类 (../feature\_classification/index.html)
  - 贡献者指南 (../contributor/index.html)

页面内容

- 访问地址范围
- 向后兼容性
- 以管理用户身份创建共享地址范围
- 使用地址范围为非特权用户进行路由
- 检查连接性

OpenStack的

- 项目 (<http://openstack.org/projects/>)
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- 常见问题 (<http://openstack.org/projects/openstack-faq/>)
- 博客 (<http://openstack.org/blog/>)
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- 工作 (<http://openstack.org/community/jobs/>)
- 公司 (<http://openstack.org/foundation/companies/>)
- 有助于 (<http://docs.openstack.org/infra/manual/developers.html>)

文档

- OpenStack手册 (<http://docs.openstack.org>)
- 入门 (<http://openstack.org/software/start/>)
- API文档 (<http://developer.openstack.org>)
- 维基 (<https://wiki.openstack.org>)

品牌与法律

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- 商标政策 (<http://openstack.org/brand/openstack-trademark-policy/>)
- 隐私政策 (<http://openstack.org/privacy/>)
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