DNS集成

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此页面可作为如何使用网络服务的DNS集成功能的指南。所描述的功能涵盖了两个角度的DNS:

- 网络服务提供的内部DNS功能及其与计算服务的交互。
- 计算服务和网络服务与外部DNSaaS(DNS即服务)的集成。

用户可以使用与端口,网络和浮动IP关联的两个属性来控制网络服务在DNS方面的行为。下表显示了这些资源中每一个资源的可用属性:

资源	DNS_NAME	dns_domain的
端口	是	是
网络	没有	是
浮动IP	是	是

② 注意

该扩展启用了上表中显示的所有属性和资源组合,但需要扩展名的端口除外。DNS Integrationdns_domaindns_domain for ports

② 注意

由于扩展是子集 ,如果需要端口功能 ,则只需配置后一种扩展。DNS Integrationdns_domain for portsdns_domain

❷ 注意

当配置扩展时,Neutron服务器响应列出活动AP扩展的请求时也包括该扩展。这保留了向后的API兼容性。dns_domain for portsDNS Integration

网络服务内部DNS解析1

网络服务使用户能够控制由内部DNS分配给端口的名称。要启用此功能,请执行以下操作:

1. Edit the /etc/neutron/neutron.conf file and assign a value different to openstacklocal (its default value) to the dns_domain parameter in the [default] section. As an example:

```
dns_domain = example.org.
```

2. Add dns (for the DNS Integration extension) or dns_domain_ports (for the dns_domain for ports extension) to extension_drivers in the [ml2] section of /etc/neutron/plugins/ml2_ml2_conf.ini. The following is an example:

```
[ml2]
extension_drivers = port_security,dns_domain_ports
```

After re-starting the neutron-server, users will be able to assign a dns_name attribute to their ports.

Note

The enablement of this functionality is prerequisite for the enablement of the Networking service integration with an external DNS service, which is described in detail in <u>DNS integration with an external service (config-dns-int-ext-serv.html#config-dns-int-ext-serv)</u>.

The following illustrates the creation of a port with my-port in its dns_name attribute.

O Note

The name assigned to the port by the Networking service internal DNS is now visible in the response in the dns_assignment attribute.

```
$ neutron port-create my-net --dns-name my-port
Created a new port:
Field
                   Value
+-----
admin_state_up
                  True
allowed_address_pairs
binding:vnic_type
                    normal
device_id
device_owner
dns_assignment
                    | {"hostname": "my-port", "ip_address": "192.0.2.67", "fqdn": "my-port.example.org."}
dns_name
                    {"subnet id":"6141b474-56cd-430f-b731-71660bb79b79", "ip address": "192.0.2.67"}
fixed_ips
                    fb3c10f4-017e-420c-9be1-8f8c557ae21f
id
mac_address
                    fa:16:3e:aa:9b:e1
name
network_id
                    bf2802a0-99a0-4e8c-91e4-107d03f158ea
port_security_enabled | True
revision number
                  l 1
security_groups
                    1f0ddd73-7e3c-48bd-a64c-7ded4fe0e635
                    DOWN
tenant_id
                    d5660cb1e6934612a01b4fb2fb630725
```

When this functionality is enabled, it is leveraged by the Compute service when creating instances. When allocating ports for an instance during boot, the Compute service populates the <code>dns_name</code> attributes of these ports with the <code>hostname</code> attribute of the instance, which is a DNS sanitized version of its display name. As a consequence, at the end of the boot process, the allocated ports will be known in the dnsmasq associated to their networks by their instance <code>hostname</code>.

The following is an example of an instance creation, showing how its hostname populates the dns_name attribute of the allocated port:

```
$ openstack server create --image cirros --flavor 42 \
 --nic net-id=37aaff3a-6047-45ac-bf4f-a825e56fd2b3 my_vm
                                    Value
Field
OS-DCF:diskConfig
                                    MANUAL
OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone
OS-EXT-STS:power_state
                                    10
                                    scheduling
OS-EXT-STS:task state
 OS-EXT-STS:vm_state
                                    building
 OS-SRV-USG:launched_at
OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at
accessIPv4
l accessIPv6
adminPass
                                      dB45Zvo8Jpfe
config_drive
created
                                      2016-02-05T21:35:04Z
| flavor
                                      m1.nano (42)
I hostId
id
                                      66c13cb4-3002-4ab3-8400-7efc2659c363
image
                                      cirros-0.3.5-x86_64-uec(b9d981eb-d21c-4ce2-9dbc-dd38f3d9015f)
key_name
l locked
                                    | False
I metadata
                                    {}
name
                                     my vm
os-extended-volumes:volumes_attached []
progress
security_groups
                                    I default
status
                                    BUILD
                                    d5660cb1e6934612a01b4fb2fb630725
tenant id
updated
                                    1 2016-02-05T21:35:04Z
                                    8bb6e578cba24e7db9d3810633124525
user id
$ neutron port-list --device_id 66c13cb4-3002-4ab3-8400-7efc2659c363
                                    name | mac address | fixed ips
id
+-----
| b3ecc464-1263-44a7-8c38-2d8a52751773 | | fa:16:3e:a8:ce:b8 | {"subnet_id": "277eca5d-9869-474b-960e-6da5951d09f7", "ip_address": "203.0
                                                     {"subnet_id": "eab47748-3f0a-4775-a09f-b0c24bb64bc4", "ip_address":"2001:d
                                          $ neutron port-show b3ecc464-1263-44a7-8c38-2d8a52751773
                     Value
admin state up
                    True
allowed_address_pairs
binding:vnic_type
device_id
                      66c13cb4-3002-4ab3-8400-7efc2659c363
device_owner
                       compute:None
                       | {"hostname": "my-vm", "ip_address": "203.0.113.8", "fqdn": "my-vm.example.org."}
dns_assignment
                       | {"hostname": "my-vm", "ip_address": "2001:db8:10::8", "fqdn": "my-vm.example.org."}
dns_name
extra_dhcp_opts
                      | {"subnet_id": "277eca5d-9869-474b-960e-6da5951d09f7", "ip_address": "203.0.113.8"}
| {"subnet_id": "eab47748-3f0a-4775-a09f-b0c24bb64bc4", "ip_address": "2001:db8:10::8"}
fixed_ips
id
                      b3ecc464-1263-44a7-8c38-2d8a52751773
mac_address
                      | fa:16:3e:a8:ce:b8
name
                       37aaff3a-6047-45ac-bf4f-a825e56fd2b3
network id
| port_security_enabled | True
revision_number
security_groups
                      1f0ddd73-7e3c-48bd-a64c-7ded4fe0e635
Istatus
                      I ACTIVE
 tags
                       []
                       d5660cb1e6934612a01b4fb2fb630725
tenant_id
```

In the above example notice that:

- The name given to the instance by the user, my_vm, is sanitized by the Compute service and becomes my-vm as the port's dns_name.
- The port's dns_assignment attribute shows that its FQDN is my-vm.example.org. in the Networking service internal DNS, which is the result of concatenating the port's dns_name with the value configured in the dns_domain parameter in neutron.conf, as explained previously.
- The dns_assignment attribute also shows that the port's hostname in the Networking service internal DNS is my-vm.
- Compute服务不是为实例创建端口,而是用户可能已经创建了它并为其dns_name 属性分配了一个值。在这种情况下,分配给dns_name属性的值必须等于计算服务将分配给实例的值 hostname,在本例中my-vm。否则,实例引导将失败。

(config-dhcp-ha.html) > (config-dns-int-ext-serv.html) (https://bugs.launchpad.net/neutron/+filebug? field.title=DNS%20integration%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

07%2021:05%0ASHA:%2043df2709acbdce86686a40b75fd34e96880427d0%0ASource:%20https://git.openstack.org/cgit/openstack/neutron/tree/doc/source/admin/config-dns-int.rst%0AURL: https://docs.openstack.org/neutron/queens/admin/config-dns-int.html&field.tags=doc)

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② 问题吗?(HTTP://ASK.OPENSTACK.ORG)



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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

网络服务内部的DNS解析

OpenStack的

- 项目 (http://openstack.org/projects/)
- OpenStack安全 (http://openstack.org/projects/openstack-security/)
- 常见问题 (http://openstack.org/projects/openstack-faq/)
- 博客 (http://openstack.org/blog/)
- 新闻 (http://openstack.org/news/)

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- 活动 (http://openstack.org/community/events/)
- 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)