DNS integration

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

UPDATED: 2018-03-07 21:05

This page serves as a guide for how to use the DNS integration functionality of the Networking service. The functionality described covers DNS from two points of view:

- · The internal DNS functionality offered by the Networking service and its interaction with the Compute service.
- Integration of the Compute service and the Networking service with an external DNSaaS (DNS-as-a-Service).

Users can control the behavior of the Networking service in regards to DNS using two attributes associated with ports, networks, and floating IPs. The following table shows the attributes available for each one of these resources:

Resource	dns_name	dns_domain
Ports	Yes	Yes
Networks	No	Yes
Floating IPs	Yes	Yes

Note

The DNS Integration extension enables all the attribute and resource combinations shown in the previous table, except for dns_domain for ports, which requires the dns_domain for ports extension.

Note

Since the **DNS** Integration extension is a subset of **dns_domain** for **ports**, if **dns_domain** functionality for ports is required, only the latter extension has to be configured.

Note

When the dns_domain for ports extension is configured, DNS Integration is also included when the Neutron server responds to a request to list the active API extensions. This preserves backwards API compatibility.

The Networking service internal DNS resolution $\underline{\mathbb{I}}$

The Networking service enables users to control the name assigned to ports by the internal DNS. To enable this functionality, do the following:

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:

```
[m12]
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.

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
                  | 1
revision number
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
l 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
l 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
                      my-vm
extra_dhcp_opts
                      | {"subnet_id": "277eca5d-9869-474b-960e-6da5951d09f7", "ip_address": "203.0.113.8"}
fixed_ips
                      {"subnet_id": "eab47748-3f0a-4775-a09f-b0c24bb64bc4", "ip_address": "2001:db8:10::8"}
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
                      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.
- Instead of having the Compute service create the port for the instance, the user might have created it and assigned a value to its dns_name attribute. In this case, the value assigned to the dns_name attribute must be equal to the value that Compute service will assign to the instance's hostname, in this example my-vm.

 Otherwise, the instance boot will fail.

⁽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

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

UPDATED: 2018-03-07 21:05



(https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/)

Except where otherwise noted, this document is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/). See all OpenStack Legal Documents (http://www.openstack.org/legal).

Q QUESTIONS? (HTTP://ASK.OPENSTACK.ORG)



OpenStack Documentation 🔻

Neutron 12.0.1

(../index.html)

Installation Guide (../install/index.html)

OpenStack Networking Guide (index.html)

Introduction (intro.html)

Configuration (config.html)

Deployment examples (deploy.html)

Operations (ops.html)

Migration (migration.html)

Miscellaneous (misc.html)

Archived Contents (archives/index.html)

 $Neutron\ Configuration\ Options\ (../configuration/index.html)$

Command-Line Interface Reference (../cli/index.html)

Neutron Feature Classification (../feature_classification/index.html)

 $Contributor\ Guide\ (../contributor/index.html)$

Page Contents

The Networking service internal DNS resolution

OpenStack

- Projects (http://openstack.org/projects/)
- OpenStack Security (http://openstack.org/projects/openstack-security/)
- Common Questions (http://openstack.org/projects/openstack-faq/)
- Blog (http://openstack.org/blog/)
- News (http://openstack.org/news/)

Community

- User Groups (http://openstack.org/community/)
- Events (http://openstack.org/community/events/)
- Jobs (http://openstack.org/community/jobs/)
- Companies (http://openstack.org/foundation/companies/)
- Contribute (http://docs.openstack.org/infra/manual/developers.html)

Documentation