

# HA for OpenStack, from the control plane to instances

Hands On

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### **Workshop Environment**

#### Relax ;-)

- We have plenty of time
- Whole build is also automated and idempotent
- You can take home the entire environment afterwards (available online)
- You can run on any machine with at least 20GB RAM

### **Workshop Environment**

- We'll build a miniature cloud on a single machine
- libvirt + KVM hypervisor
- 5 VMs
  - Administration Server (Crowbar)
  - 2 Control Nodes in an HA cluster
  - 2 Compute Nodes with HA
- Vagrant for rapid deployment

### What is Vagrant?

"Creates and configures lightweight, reproducible, and portable development environments."

https://www.vagrantup.com/

- Not just for development
- Perfect for "kicking the tyres", demoing, testing, etc.
- Cross-platform (Linux, MacOS X, Windows)
- Providers for libvirt, VirtualBox, VMware, Hyper-V, Docker, OpenStack, ...

### **Vagrant Inputs**

- 1 or more Vagrant "box" pre-built virtual appliances
- Vagrantfile: Ruby DSL file which defines:
  - which box(es) to use
  - virtual hardware required
  - virtual network topology
  - network ports to forward
  - hypervisor-specific settings
  - files to inject into appliance
  - commands to run in appliance
- files to inject

### **Using Vagrant: Crash Course**

- vagrant box add suse/cloud7-admin
  - https://app.vagrantup.com/suse
  - Also possible to add local boxes
- vagrant up admin
- vagrant up controller1
- vagrant halt controller2
- vagrant destroy compute1
- https://www.vagrantup.com/docs/getting-started/

### **Workshop Vagrant Environment**

- https://github.com/SUSE-Cloud/suse-cloud-vagrant
  - demos/HA/
  - vagrant/
    - Vagrantfile and configs/2-controllers-2-computes.yaml
- Libvirt + KVM pre-installed
- 2 boxes pre-installed
  - suse/cloud7-admin and suse/sles12sp2
- 5 VMs
  - admin (SUSE OpenStack Cloud 6 Administration Server)
  - controller1, controller2 (will form an HA cluster)
  - compute1, compute2

### **Starting Point**

- vagrant up was run
- This was run on the admin server:

```
root@crowbar:~ # /root/bin/setup-node-aliases.sh
root@crowbar:~ # crowbar batch build HA-compute-cloud-demo.yaml
```

This was run on one controller:

```
root@crowbar:~ # /root/bin/upload-cirros
```

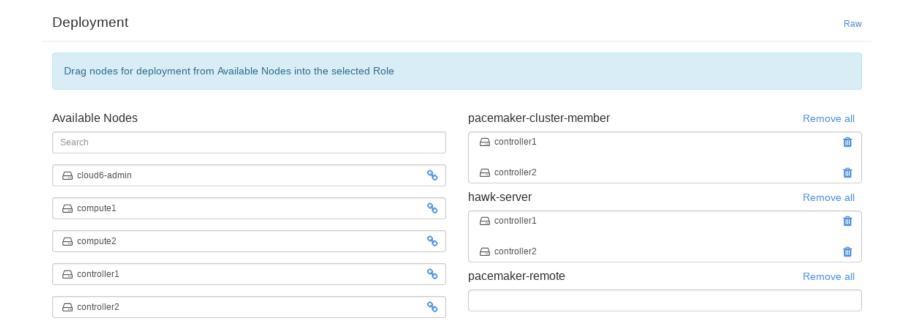
- 2 controllers in HA cluster
- 2 nodes that will serve as compute nodes
- All (relevant) barclamps deployed!
- cd to local copy of git repository
- cd vagrant/

#### **How to Access Crowbar**

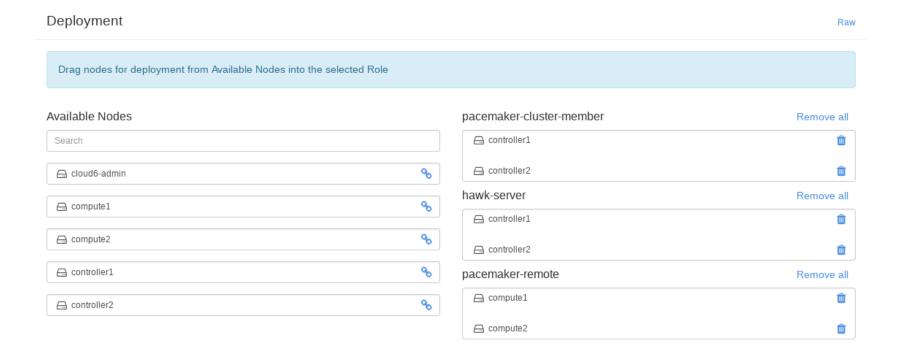
- Connect to admin node
  - vagrant ssh admin and su or
  - ssh root@192.168.124.10 or
  - use VM console in virt-manager / VirtualBox
- Root password is vagrant
- Accept the EULAs (for each EULA, read it and type q then y)
- Point a browser at the Crowbar web UI
  - http://localhost:8000
  - Default credentials: crowbar / crowbar
- Check the 5 nodes are registered, named correctly, and in Ready state (green)

### Add remotes to Pacemaker cluster

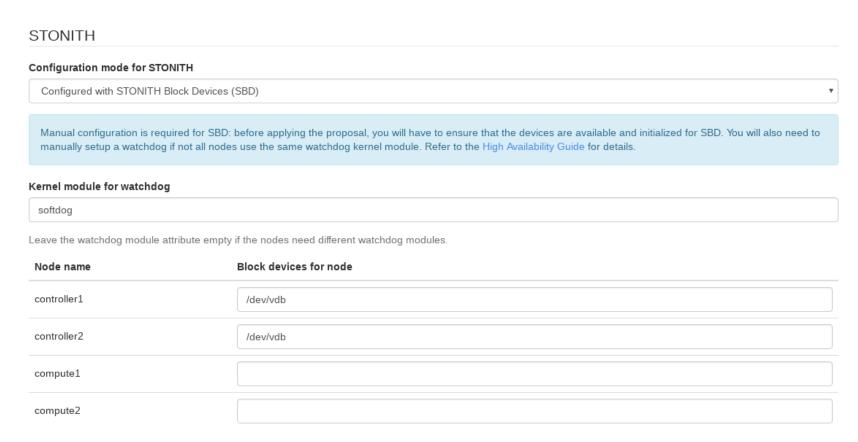
### Pacemaker Barclamp Clusters, Nodes, and Roles



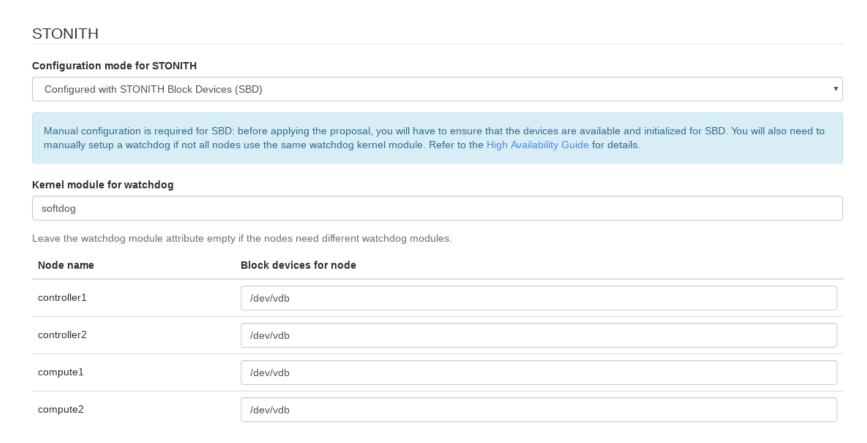
### **Pacemaker Role Assignment**



### **Pacemaker STONITH Configuration**



### **Pacemaker STONITH Configuration**



### **Apply Pacemaker Proposal**



### **Check Progress of Proposal**

```
root@crowbar:~ # tail -f /var/log/crowbar/production.log
root@crowbar:~ # tail -f /var/log/crowbar/chef-client/*.log
```

#### **Check Status of Cluster Nodes and Remotes**

Login to one of the controller nodes, and do:

```
Full list of resources:
stonith-d52-54-77-77-77-01
                               (stonith:external/libvirt):
                                                              Started d52-54-77-77-77-02
                               (stonith:external/libvirt):
 stonith-d52-54-77-77-77-02
                                                             Started d52-54-77-77-77-01
                                       (stonith:external/libvirt):
 stonith-remote-d52-54-77-77-77-03
                                                                     Started d52-54-77-77-77-01
                                       (stonith:external/libvirt):
 stonith-remote-d52-54-77-77-77-04
                               (ocf::pacemaker:remote): Started d52-54-77-77-01
 remote-d52-54-77-77-77-03
 remote-d52-54-77-77-77-04
                               (ocf::pacemaker:remote):
                                                              Started d52-54-77-77-77-02
```

### nova setup

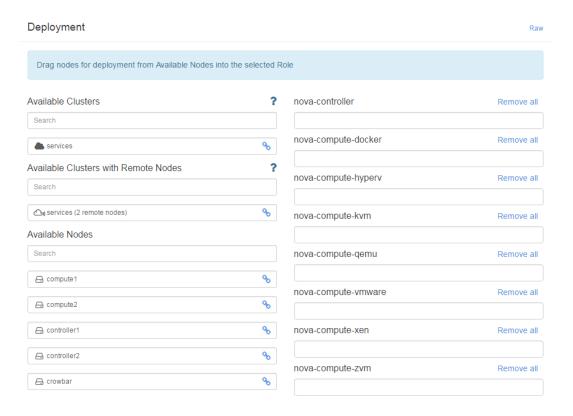
### **Edit Nova Proposal**

Nova

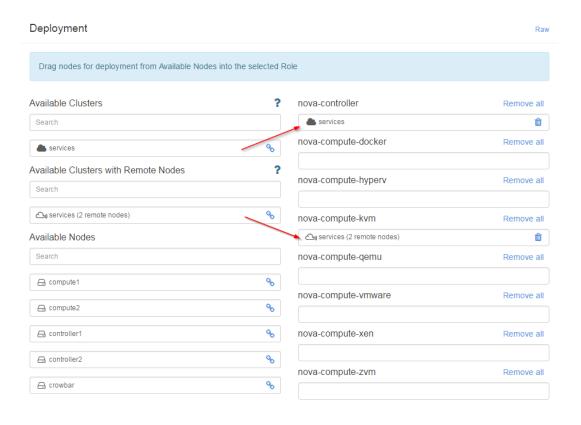
OpenStack Compute: Provision and manage large network of virtual machines



### **Nova Proposal: Clusters Available**



### **Nova Proposal: Role Assignment**



### **Apply Nova Proposal**



### **Check Progress of Proposal**

```
root@crowbar:~ # tail -f /var/log/crowbar/production.log
root@crowbar:~ # tail -f /var/log/crowbar/chef-client/*.log
```

#### Check Status of nova resources in Cluster

Login to one of the controller nodes, and do:

### **Shared Storage**

### **How is Shared Storage Setup for the Workshop?**

We're using the admin server's NFS server:

- Only suitable for testing purposes!
- In production, use SES / SAN

### **Verify Setup of Shared Storage**

- Locate shared directories via nfs\_client barclamp
- Check /etc/exports on admin server
- Check /etc/fstab on controller / compute nodes
- Run mount on controller / compute nodes

### **Boot a VM**

#### **Boot a VM**

Let's boot a VM to test compute node HA!

#### Connect to one of the controller nodes, and get image / flavor / net names:

```
source .openrc
openstack image list
openstack flavor list
neutron net-list
```

#### Boot the VM using these ids:

```
nova boot --image image --flavor flavor --nic net-id=net testvm
```

#### Test it's booted:

nova show testvm

### **Assign a Floating IP**

#### Create floating IP:

neutron floatingip-create floatingnet

#### Get VM IP:

nova list

#### Get port id:

neutron port-list | grep vmIP

#### Associate floating IP with VM port:

neutron floatingip-associate floatingipID portID

#### Allow ICMP and SSH for VMs

The VMs use the default security group (by default).

#### Make sure it has ICMP:

openstack security group rule create --proto icmp default

#### Also allow SSH:

openstack security group rule create --proto tcp --dst-port 22 default

### Set Up Monitoring (1/2)

- Recommended in separate windows/terminals
- From either of the controller nodes

#### Ping VM:

```
ping vmFloatingIP
```

#### Ping host where the VM is running:

```
nova list --fields host,name
ping host
```

### Set Up Monitoring (2/2)

Find node running nova-evacuate:

crm resource show nova-evacuate

On that node, check log messages for NovaEvacuate workflow:

tail -f /var/log/messages | grep NovaEvacuate

Monitor cluster status:

crm\_mon

### Test Compute Node Failover (the exciting bit!)

### Simulate Compute Node Failure

Login to compute node where VM runs, and type:

```
pkill -9 -f pacemaker_remoted
```

This will cause fencing! (Why?)

### **Verify Recovery**

- Ping to the VM is interrupted, then resumed
- Ping to the compute node is interrupted (then resumed)
- Log messages show:

```
NovaEvacuate [...] Initiating evacuation NovaEvacuate [...] Completed evacuation
```

- crm status shows compute node offline (then back online)
- Verify compute node was fenced
  - Check /var/log/messages on DC
- Verify VM moved to another compute node

```
nova list --fields host, name
```

### **Troubleshooting**

### **Verifying Compute Node Failure Detection**

Pacemaker monitors compute nodes via pacemaker\_remote.

If compute node failure detected:

- 1. compute node is fenced
  - crm\_mon etc. will show node unclean / offline
- 2. Pacemaker invokes fence-nova as secondary fencing resource crm configure show fencing\_topology

Find node running fence\_compute:

crm resource show fence-nova

### **Verifying Secondary Fencing**

fence\_compute script:

- 1. tells nova server that node is down
- 2. updates attribute on compute node to indicate node needs recovery

#### Log files:

- /var/log/nova/fence\_compute.log
- /var/log/messages on DC and node running fence-nova

#### Verify attribute state via:

```
attrd_updater --query --all --name=evacuate
```

## Verifying Compute Node Failure Recovery Process

1. NovaEvacuate spots attribute and calls nova evacuate root@controller1:~ # crm resource show nova-evacuate resource nova-evacuate is running on: d52-54-77-77-77-02

2. nova resurrects VM on other node

```
root@controller2:~ # grep nova-evacuate /var/log/messages
NovaEvacuate [...] Initiating evacuation
NovaEvacuate [...] Completed evacuation
```

Warning: no retries if resurrection fails!

#### **Process Failures**

pacemaker\_remote looks after key compute node services.

#### Exercise:

- Use crm on cl-g-nova-compute to find out which services it looks after
- Try killing a process and see what happens
  - nothing, thanks to bsc#901796
- Try stopping a process and see what happens
- Try breaking a process (e.g. corrupt config file and restart)

