云操作系统应用

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一、 Dashboard基本概念

Dashboard(horizon)是一个web接口，使得云平台管理员以及用户可以管理不同的OpenStack资源以及服务。Dashboard提供了一个模块化的，基于web的图形化界面服务门户。用户可以通过浏览器使用这个Web图形化界面来访问、控制他们的计算、存储和网络资源，如启动云主机、分配IP地址、设置访问控制等。

二、安装配置Dashboard

以下操作在控制节点完成。

安装配置Dashboard

1.安装Dashboard组件所需软件包

```
# yum install openstack-dashboard -y
```

192.168.100.10

```
[root@controller ~]# yum install openstack-dashboard -y
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package openstack-dashboard.noarch 1:9.0.1-1.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

================================================================================
 Package              Arch          Version                Repository      Size
================================================================================
Installing:
 openstack-dashboard  noarch        1:9.0.1-1.el7          mitaka          10 M

Transaction Summary
================================================================================
Install  1 Package

Total download size: 10 M
Installed size: 54 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : 1:openstack-dashboard-9.0.1-1.el7.noarch                     1/1
  Verifying  : 1:openstack-dashboard-9.0.1-1.el7.noarch                     1/1

Installed:
  openstack-dashboard.noarch 1:9.0.1-1.el7

Complete!
[root@controller ~]#
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

编辑 /etc/openstack-dashboard/local_settings文件，修改以下内容。
配置控制节点使用 Dashboard：

```
# vi /etc/openstack-dashboard/local_settings
OPENSTACK_HOST = “controller”
```

192.168.100.10

```
EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.console.EmailBackend'
# Or send them to /dev/null
#EMAIL_BACKEND = 'django.core.mail.backends.dummy.EmailBackend'

# Configure these for your outgoing email host
#EMAIL_HOST = 'smtp.my-company.com'
#EMAIL_PORT = 25
#EMAIL_HOST_USER = 'djangomail'
#EMAIL_HOST_PASSWORD = 'top-secret!'

# For multiple regions uncomment this configuration, and add (end
point, title).
#AVAILABLE_REGIONS = [
#    ('http://cluster1.example.com:5000/v2.0', 'cluster1'),
#    ('http://cluster2.example.com:5000/v2.0', 'cluster2'),
#]

OPENSTACK_HOST = "controller"
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

配置允许所有主机访问 Dashboard：

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['*', ]
```

192.168.100.10 ×

```
# Do not set it to '/home/', as this will cause circular redirect
 loop
#LOGIN_REDIRECT_URL = WEBROOT

# If horizon is running in production (DEBUG is False), set this
# with the list of host/domain names that the application can ser
ve.
# For more information see:
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/settings/#allowed-hos
ts
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['*', ]

# Set SSL proxy settings:
# Pass this header from the proxy after terminating the SSL,
# and don't forget to strip it from the client's request.
# For more information see:
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.8/ref/settings/#secure-prox
y-ssl-header
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

配置 memcached 的会话存储服务：

```
SESSION_ENGINE = 'django.contrib.sessions.backends.cache'
CACHES = {
        'default': {
            'BACKEND': 'django.core.cache.backends.memcached.MemcachedCache',
            'LOCATION': 'controller:11211',
        }
}
```

192.168.100.10 ×

```
# We recommend you use memcached for development; otherwise after
 every reload
# of the django development server, you will have to login again.
 To use
# memcached set CACHES to something like
CACHES = {
    'default': {
        'BACKEND':
    'django.core.cache.backends.memcached.MemcachedCache',
        'LOCATION': 'controller:11211',
    }
}
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

启用身份验证：

```
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_URL = “http://%s:5000/v3” % OPENSTACK_HOST
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_ROLE = "user"(下面一行改user）
```

192.168.100.10

```
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_URL = "http://%s:5000/v3" % OPENSTACK_HOST
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_ROLE = "user"

# Enables keystone web single-sign-on if set to True.
#WEBSSO_ENABLED = False

# Determines which authentication choice to show as default.
#WEBSSO_INITIAL_CHOICE = "credentials"

# The list of authentication mechanisms which include keystone
# federation protocols and identity provider/federation protocol
# mapping keys (WEBSSO_IDP_MAPPING). Current supported protocol
# IDs are 'saml2' and 'oidc'  which represent SAML 2.0, OpenID
# Connect respectively.
# Do not remove the mandatory credentials mechanism.
# Note: The last two tuples are sample mapping keys to a identity
 provider
# and federation protocol combination (WEBSSO_IDP_MAPPING).
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

启用域的支持：

OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_MULTIDOMAIN_SUPPORT = True（可以不改）

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```
    "image": 2,
    "volume": 2,
}

# Set this to True if running on multi-domain model. When this is
 enabled, it
# will require user to enter the Domain name in addition to usern
ame for lo
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_MULTIDOMAIN_SUPPORT = True

# Overrides the default domain used when running on single-domain
 model
# with Keystone V3. All entities will be created in the default d
omain.
# NOTE: This value must be the ID of the default domain, NOT the
name.
# Also, you will most likely have a value in the keystone policy
file like this
search hit BOTTOM, continuing at TOP
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

配置 API 版本：

```
OPENSTACK_API_VERSIONS = {
        "identity": 3,
        "image": 2,
        "volume": 2,
}
```

192.168.100.10

```
#MESSAGES_PATH=None

# Overrides for OpenStack API versions. Use this setting to force
 the
# OpenStack dashboard to use a specific API version for a given s
ervice API.
# Versions specified here should be integers or floats, not strin
gs.
# NOTE: The version should be formatted as it appears in the URL
for the
# service API. For example, The identity service APIs have incons
istent
# use of the decimal point, so valid options would be 2.0 or 3.
OPENSTACK_API_VERSIONS = {
    "identity": 3,
    "image": 2,
    "volume": 2,
}
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

配置域：

OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_DOMAIN = “default”

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```
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_MULTIDOMAIN_SUPPORT = True

# Overrides the default domain used when running on single-domain
 model
# with Keystone V3. All entities will be created in the default d
omain.
# NOTE: This value must be the ID of the default domain, NOT the
name.
# Also, you will most likely have a value in the keystone policy
file like this
#    "cloud_admin": "rule:admin_required and domain_id:<your doma
in id>"
# This value must match the domain id specified there.
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_DOMAIN = "default"

# Set this to True to enable panels that provide the ability for
users to
@
search hit TOP, continuing at BOTTOM
```

安装配置Dashboard

2.配置dashboard组件

配置用户：

OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_ROLE = "user"

192.168.100.10 ×

```
OPENSTACK_KEYSTONE_DEFAULT_ROLE = "user"

# Enables keystone web single-sign-on if set to True.
#WEBSSO_ENABLED = False

# Determines which authentication choice to show as default.
#WEBSSO_INITIAL_CHOICE = "credentials"

# The list of authentication mechanisms which include keystone
# federation protocols and identity provider/federation protocol
# mapping keys (WEBSSO_IDP_MAPPING). Current supported protocol
# IDs are 'saml2' and 'oidc'  which represent SAML 2.0, OpenID
# Connect respectively.
# Do not remove the mandatory credentials mechanism.
# Note: The last two tuples are sample mapping keys to a identity
 provider
# and federation protocol combination (WEBSSO_IDP_MAPPING).
#WEBSSO_CHOICES = (
```

安装配置Dashboard

3．修改 httpd 配置

WSGIApplicationGroup %{GLOBAL}

Script timed out before returning headers: django.wsgi

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无法访问openstack的dashboard，查询http的日志后发现：Script timed out before returning headers: django.wsgi 的提示

```
[Sat May 05 09:32:22.755790 2018] [core:error] [pid 2331] [client 192.168.1.120:50564] Script timed out before returning headers: django.wsgi
[Sat May 05 09:34:33.735828 2018] [core:error] [pid 2259] [client 192.168.1.120:50631] Script timed out before returning headers: django.wsgi
```

解决方案：

vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/openstack-dashboard.conf

在 WSGISocketPrefix run/wsgi 下面添加：

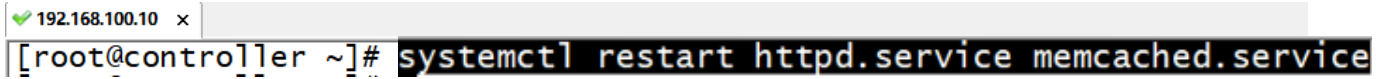
WSGIApplicationGroup %{GLOBAL}

```
WSGIDaemonProcess dashboard
```

安装配置Dashboard

3．启动并设置 Dashboard 服务开机自启

```
# systemctl restart httpd.service memcached.service
```

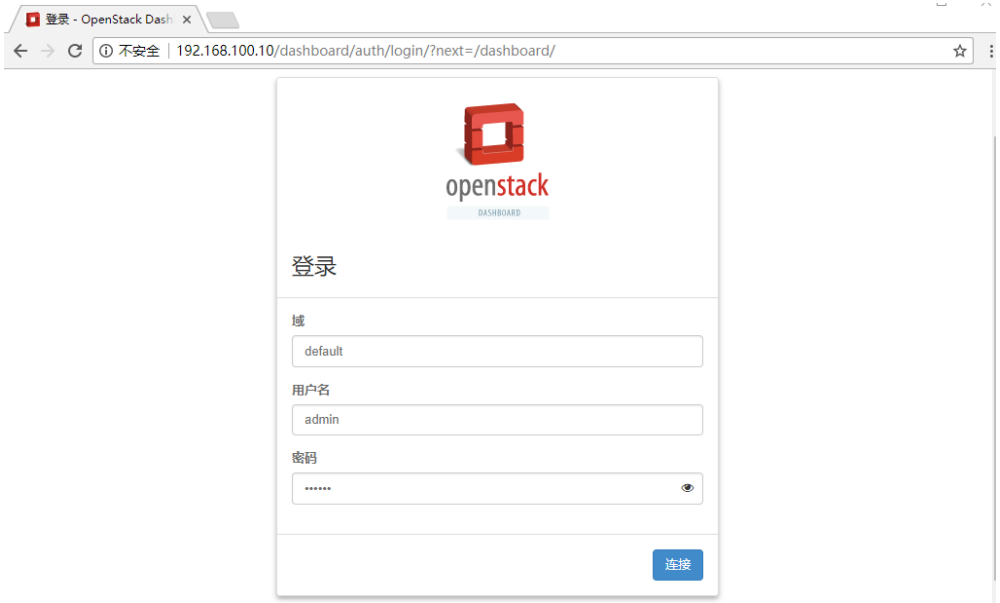



```
# systemctl restart httpd.service memcached.service
```

安装配置Dashboard

4．验证Dashboard 服务

在浏览器地址栏中输入：192.168.100.10/dashboard。
用户名：admin。
密码：******（自定义的 admin 用户的密码）。
即可登录 Dashboard



谢谢观看