



MidoNet Quick Start Guide for Ubuntu 16.04 / Mitaka

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MidoNet is a network virtualization software for Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) clouds.

It decouples your laaS cloud from your network hardware, creating an intelligent software abstraction layer between your end hosts and your physical network.

This guide walks through the minimum installation and configuration steps neccessary to use MidoNet with OpenStack.



Caution

This document is a DRAFT. It may be MISSING relevant information or contain UNTESTED information. Use it at your own risk.



Note

Please consult the MidoNet Mailing Lists or Chat if you need assistance.

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5.4-SNAPSHOT

Table of Contents

Preface	iv
Conventions	iv
1. Architecture	. 1
Hosts and Services	2
2. Basic Environment Configuration	4
Networking Configuration	4
Repository Configuration	4
3. OpenStack Installation	6
Identity Service (Keystone)	6
Compute Services (Nova)	6
Networking Services (Neutron)	7
4. MidoNet Installation	12
NSDB Nodes	12
Controller Node	15
Midolman Installation	16
MidoNet Host Registration	18
5. Initial Network Configuration	20
External Network	20
Tenant Network	22
6. Edge Router Setup	24
7. BGP Uplink Configuration	26
8. Further Steps	28

Preface

Conventions

The MidoNet documentation uses several typesetting conventions.

Notices

Notices take these forms:



Note

A handy tip or reminder.



Important

Something you must be aware of before proceeding.



Warning

Critical information about the risk of data loss or security issues.

Command prompts

\$ prompt

Any user, including the root user, can run commands that are prefixed with the \$ prompt.

prompt

The root user must run commands that are prefixed with the # prompt. You can also prefix these commands with the **sudo** command, if available, to run them.

1. Architecture

Table of Contents

This guide assumes the following example system architecture.

OpenStack Controller Node:

• Controller Node (controller)

Compute Node:

• Compute Node (compute1)

Since MidoNet is a distributed system, it does not have the concept of a Network Node as being used with the default OpenStack networking plugin. Instead it uses two or more Gateway Nodes that utilize Quagga to provide connectivity to external networks via the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

- Gateway Node 1 (gateway1)
- Gateway Node 2 (gateway2)

Three or more hosts are being used for the MidoNet Network State Database (NSDB) cluster which utilizes ZooKeeper and Cassandra to store virtual network topology and connection state information:

- NSDB Node 1 (nsdb1)
- NSDB Node 2 (nsdb2)
- NSDB Node 3 (nsdb3)



Important

Ideally, both the ZooKeeper transaction log and Cassandra data files need their own dedicated disks, with additional disks for other services on the host. However, for small POCs and small deployments, it is ok to share the Cassandra disk with other services and just leave the ZooKeeper transaction log on its own.

The *MidoNet Agent (Midolman)* has to be installed on all nodes where traffic enters or leaves the virtual topology. In this guide this are the **gateway1**, **gateway2** and **compute1** hosts.

The *Midonet Cluster* can be installed on a separate host, but this guide assumes it to be installed on the **controller** host.

The *Midonet Command Line Interface (CLI)* can be installed on any host that has connectivity to the MidoNet Cluster. This guide assumes it to be installed on the **controller** host.

The *Midonet Neutron Plugin* replaces the ML2 Plugin and has to be installed on the **controller**.

Hosts and Services

Controller Node (controller)

- General
 - Database (MariaDB)
 - Message Broker (RabbitMQ)
- OpenStack
 - Identity Service (Keystone)
 - Image Service (Glance)
 - Compute (Nova)
 - Networking (Neutron)
 - Neutron Server
 - Dashboard (Horizon)
- MidoNet
 - Cluster
 - CLI
 - Neutron Plugin

Compute Node (compute1)

- OpenStack
 - Compute (Nova)
 - Networking (Neutron)
- MidoNet
 - Agent (Midolman)

NSDB Nodes (nsdb1, nsdb2, nsdb3)

- Network State Database (NSDB)
 - Network Topology (ZooKeeper)
 - Network State Information (Cassandra)

Gateway Nodes (gateway1, gateway2)

• BGP Daemon (Quagga)

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- MidoNet
 - Agent (Midolman)

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2. Basic Environment Configuration

Table of Contents

Networking Configuration	4
Repository Configuration	4

Networking Configuration



Important

All hostnames must be resolvable, either via DNS or locally.

This guide assumes that you follow the instructions in Host networking of the OpenStack Documentation.

Repository Configuration

Configure necessary software repositories and update installed packages.

1. Configure Ubuntu repositories

Edit the /etc/apt/sources.list file to contain the following:

```
# Ubuntu Main Archive
deb http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial main
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates main
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security main

# Ubuntu Universe Archive
deb http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ xenial universe
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates universe
deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security universe
```

1. Configure DataStax repository

Create the /etc/apt/sources.list.d/datastax.list file and edit it to contain the following:

```
# DataStax (Apache Cassandra)
deb http://debian.datastax.com/community 2.2 main
```

Download and install the repository's key:

```
# curl -L https://debian.datastax.com/debian/repo_key | apt-key add -
```

1. Configure MidoNet repositories

Create the /etc/apt/sources.list.d/midonet.list file and edit it to contain the following:

```
# MidoNet
deb http://builds.midonet.org/midonet-5.4 stable main
# MidoNet OpenStack Integration
```

```
deb http://builds.midonet.org/openstack-mitaka stable main

# MidoNet 3rd Party Tools and Libraries
deb http://builds.midonet.org/misc stable main
```

Download and install the repositories' key:

```
# curl -L https://builds.midonet.org/midorepo.key | apt-key add -
```

2. Install available updates

```
# apt-get update
# apt-get dist-upgrade
```

3. If necessary, reboot the system

reboot

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3. OpenStack Installation

Table of Contents

Identity Service (Keystone)	6
Compute Services (Nova)	6
Networking Services (Neutron)	7



Important

Follow the OpenStack Mitaka Installation Guide for Ubuntu , but **note the following differences**.

Identity Service (Keystone)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Add the Identity service instructions, but note the following additions.

1. Verify operation

Do **not** apply step '1. For security reasons, disable the temporary authentication token mechanism' from the 'Verify operation' section.

2. Create MidoNet API Service

As Keystone admin, execute the following command:

```
$ openstack service create --name midonet --description "MidoNet API
Service" midonet
```

3. Create MidoNet Administrative User

As Keystone admin, execute the following commands:

```
$ openstack user create --domain default --password-prompt midonet
$ openstack role add --project service --user midonet admin
```

Compute Services (Nova)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Compute service instructions, but note the following differences.

Controller Node



Note

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Install and configure controller node instructions as is.

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Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Install and configure a compute node instructions, but note the following additions.

1. Configure libvirt

Edit the /etc/libvirt/qemu.conf file to contain the following:

```
user = "root"
group = "root"

cgroup_device_acl = [
    "/dev/null", "/dev/full", "/dev/zero",
    "/dev/random", "/dev/urandom",
    "/dev/ptmx", "/dev/kvm", "/dev/kqemu",
    "/dev/rtc","/dev/hpet", "/dev/vfio/vfio",
    "/dev/net/tun"
]
```

2. Restart the libvirt service

service libvirt-bin restart

Networking Services (Neutron)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Networking service instructions, but note the following differences.

Controller Node



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Install and configure controller node instructions, but note the following differences and additions.

1. Prerequisites

Apply as is.

2. Configure networking options

Do not apply.

a. Instead, install the following packages:

```
# apt-get install neutron-server python-networking-midonet python-
neutronclient
# apt-get purge neutron-plugin-ml2
```

b. Configure the server component:

Edit the /etc/neutron/neutron.conf file and configure the following keys:

```
[DEFAULT]
```

```
core_plugin = midonet.neutron.plugin_v2.MidonetPluginV2
service_plugins
= midonet.neutron.services.13.13_midonet.MidonetL3ServicePlugin
dhcp_agent_notification = False
allow_overlapping_ips = True
. . .
rpc_backend = rabbit
auth_strategy = keystone
notify_nova_on_port_status_changes = True
notify_nova_on_port_data_changes = True
nova_url = http://controller:8774/v2.1
[database]
connection = mysql+pymysql://neutron:NEUTRON_DBPASS@controller/neutron
[oslo_messaging_rabbit]
rabbit_host = controller
rabbit_userid = openstack
rabbit_password = RABBIT_PASS
[keystone_authtoken]
auth_uri = http://controller:5000
auth_url = http://controller:35357
memcached_servers = controller:11211
auth_plugin = password
project_domain_id = default
user_domain_id = default
project_name = service
username = neutron
password = NEUTRON_PASS
[nova]
. . .
auth_url = http://controller:35357
auth_plugin = password
project_domain_id = default
user_domain_id = default
region_name = RegionOne
project_name = service
username = nova
password = NOVA_PASS
```



Note

When using multiple service plugins, separate them with commas:

```
[DEFAULT]
service_plugins = foo,bar,midonet.neutron.services.13.
13_midonet.MidonetL3ServicePlugin
```

3. Configure the MidoNet plug-in

a. Create the directory for the MidoNet plugin:

```
mkdir /etc/neutron/plugins/midonet
```

b. Create the /etc/neutron/plugins/midonet/midonet.ini file and edit it to contain the following:

```
[MIDONET]
# MidoNet API URL
midonet_uri = http://controller:8181/midonet-api
# MidoNet administrative user in Keystone
username = midonet
password = MIDONET_PASS
# MidoNet administrative user's tenant
project_id = service
```

c. Edit the /etc/default/neutron-server file to contain the following:

NEUTRON_PLUGIN_CONFIG="/etc/neutron/plugins/midonet/midonet.ini"

4. Configure the metadata agent

Do not apply.

5. Configure Compute to use Networking*

Apply as is.

6. Configure Load-Balancer-as-a-Service (LBaaS)

Additionally to the OpenStack Installation Guide, configure Load-Balancer-as-a-Service (LBaaS) as described in the section called "Configure Load-Balancer-as-a-Service (LBaaS)" [9].

7. Configure FireWall-as-a-Service (FWaaS)

Additionally to the OpenStack Installation Guide, configure FireWall-as-a-Service (FWaaS) as described in the section called "Configure FireWall-as-a-Service (FWaaS)" [10].

8. To finalize installation

Do not apply.

Instead, perform the following steps.

a. Populate the database:

```
# su -s /bin/sh -c "neutron-db-manage --config-file /etc/neutron/
neutron.conf --config-file /etc/neutron/plugins/midonet/midonet.ini
upgrade head" neutron
# su -s /bin/sh -c "neutron-db-manage --subproject networking-midonet
upgrade head" neutron
```

b. Restart the Compute service:

```
# service nova-api restart
```

c. Restart the Networking service:

```
# service neutron-server restart
```

Configure Load-Balancer-as-a-Service (LBaaS)

1. Install Neutron Load-Balancing-as-a-Service

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```
# apt-get install python-neutron-lbaas
```

2. Enable the MidoNet driver

Enable the MidoNet driver by using the service_provider option in the /etc/neutron/neutron.conf file:

```
[service_providers]
service_provider = LOADBALANCER:Midonet:midonet.neutron.services.
loadbalancer.driver.MidonetLoadbalancerDriver:default
```

3. Enable the LBaaS plug-in

Enable the LBaaS plug-in by using the service_plugins option in the [DEFAULT] section of the /etc/neutron/neutron.conf file:

```
[DEFAULT]
service_plugins = lbaas
```



Note

When using multiple service plugins, separate them with commas:

```
[DEFAULT]
service_plugins = foo,bar,lbaas
```

4. Enable load balancing in the dashboard

Change the enable_lb option to True in the /etc/openstack-dash-board/local_settings.py file:

```
OPENSTACK_NEUTRON_NETWORK = {
   'enable_lb': True,
   ...
}
```

5. To finalize installation

Finalize the installation as described in Neutron Controller Node Installation.

Configure FireWall-as-a-Service (FWaaS)

1. Install Neutron FireWall-as-a-Service

```
# apt-get install python-neutron-fwaas
```

2. Enable the MidoNet FWaaS plug-in

Enable the MidoNet FWaaS plug-in by using the service_plugins option in the / etc/neutron/neutron.conf file:

```
service_plugins = midonet.neutron.services.firewall.plugin.
MidonetFirewallPlugin
```



Note

When using multiple service plugins, separate them with commas:

```
[DEFAULT]
service_plugins = foo,bar,midonet.neutron.services.firewall.
plugin.MidonetFirewallPlugin
```

3. Enable firewall in the dashboard

Change the enable_firewall option to True in the /etc/openstack-dash-board/local_settings.py file:

```
OPENSTACK_NEUTRON_NETWORK = {
   'enable_firewall': True,
   ...
}
```

4. To finalize installation

Finalize the installation as described in Neutron Controller Node Installation.

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Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's Install and configure compute node instructions, but note the following differences.

1. Install the components

Do not apply.

2. Configure the common component

Do not apply.

3. Configure networking options

Do not apply.

4. Configure Compute to use Networking

Apply as is.

5. Finalize installation

Do **not** apply.

a. Instead, restart the following service:

```
# service nova-compute restart
```

4. MidoNet Installation

Table of Contents

NSDB Nodes	12
Controller Node	15
Midolman Installation	16
MidoNet Host Registration	18

NSDB Nodes

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ZooKeeper Installation

1. Install ZooKeeper packages

```
# apt-get install openjdk-8-jre-headless
# apt-get install zookeeper zookeeperd zkdump
```

2. Configure ZooKeeper

a. Common Configuration

Edit the /etc/zookeeper/conf/zoo.cfg file to contain the following:

```
server.1=nsdb1:2888:3888
server.2=nsdb2:2888:3888
server.3=nsdb3:2888:3888
autopurge.snapRetainCount=10
autopurge.purgeInterval =12
```



Important

For production deployments it is recommended to configure the storage of snapshots in a different disk than the commit log, this is done by setting the parameters dataDir and dataLogDir in zoo.cfg. In addition we advice to use an SSD drive for the commit log.

b. Node-specific Configuration

i. NSDB Node 1

Create the /var/lib/zookeeper/myid file and edit it to contain the host's

```
# echo 1 > /var/lib/zookeeper/myid
```

ii. NSDB Node 2

Create the /var/lib/zookeeper/myid file and edit it to contain the host's ID:

```
# echo 2 > /var/lib/zookeeper/myid
```

iii. NSDB Node 3

Create the /var/lib/zookeeper/myid file and edit it to contain the host's ID:

```
# echo 3 > /var/lib/zookeeper/myid
```

3. Restart ZooKeeper

```
# service zookeeper restart
```

4. Verify ZooKeeper Operation

After installation of all nodes has been completed, verify that ZooKeeper is operating properly.

A basic check can be done by executing the ruok (Are you ok?) command on all nodes. This will reply with imok (I am ok.) if the server is running in a non-error state:

```
$ echo ruok | nc 127.0.0.1 2181 imok
```

More detailed information can be requested with the stat command, which lists statistics about performance and connected clients:

```
$ echo stat | nc 127.0.0.1 2181
Zookeeper version: 3.4.5--1, built on 06/10/2013 17:26 GMT
Clients:
   /127.0.0.1:34768[0](queued=0,recved=1,sent=0)
   /192.0.2.1:49703[1](queued=0,recved=1053,sent=1053)

Latency min/avg/max: 0/4/255
Received: 1055
Sent: 1054
Connections: 2
Outstanding: 0
Zxid: 0x260000013d
Mode: follower
Node count: 3647
```

Cassandra Installation

1. Install Cassandra packages

```
# apt-get install openjdk-8-jre-headless
# apt-get install dsc22
```

2. Configure Cassandra

a. Common Configuration

Edit the /etc/cassandra/cassandra.yaml file to contain the following:

b. Node-specific Configuration

i. NSDB Node 1

Edit the /etc/cassandra/cassandra.yaml file to contain the following:

```
# Address to bind to and tell other Cassandra nodes to connect to.
listen_address: nsdb1
...
# The address to bind the Thrift RPC service.
rpc_address: nsdb1
```

ii. NSDB Node 2

Edit the /etc/cassandra/cassandra.yaml file to contain the following:

```
# Address to bind to and tell other Cassandra nodes to connect to.
listen_address: nsdb2
....
# The address to bind the Thrift RPC service.
rpc_address: nsdb2
```

iii. NSDB Node 3

Edit the /etc/cassandra/cassandra.yaml file to contain the following:

```
# Address to bind to and tell other Cassandra nodes to connect to.
listen_address: nsdb3
...
# The address to bind the Thrift RPC service.
rpc_address: nsdb3
```

3. Clean existing data and restart Cassandra

```
# service cassandra stop
# rm -rf /var/lib/cassandra/*
# service cassandra start
```

4. Verify Cassandra Operation

After installation of all nodes has been completed, verify that Cassandra is operating properly.



Important

If Cassandra fails to start and prints a "buffer overflow" error message in its log file, you may try associating 127.0.0.1 with the hostname in etc/hosts (so that hostname -i will show 127.0.0.1). This may solve the Cassandra start problem.

A basic check can be done by executing the nodetool status command. This will reply with UN (Up / Normal) in the first column if the servers are running in a non-error state:

```
$ nodetool --host 127.0.0.1 status
```

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Controller Node

MidoNet Cluster Installation

1. Install MidoNet Cluster package

```
# apt-get install midonet-cluster
```

2. Set up mn-conf

Edit /etc/midonet/midonet.conf to point mn-conf to the ZooKeeper cluster:

```
[zookeeper]
zookeeper_hosts = nsdb1:2181,nsdb2:2181,nsdb3:2181
```

3. Configure access to the NSDB

This step needs to happen only once, it will set up access to the NSDB for the MidoNet Cluster and Agent nodes.

Run the following command to set the cloud-wide values for the ZooKeeper and Cassandra server addresses:

```
$ cat << EOF | mn-conf set -t default
zookeeper {
    zookeeper_hosts = "nsdb1:2181,nsdb2:2181,nsdb3:2181"
}
cassandra {
    servers = "nsdb1,nsdb2,nsdb3"
}
EOF</pre>
```

Run the following command to set the Cassandra replication factor:

```
$ echo "cassandra.replication_factor : 3" | mn-conf set -t default
```

4. Configure Keystone access

This step needs to happen only once, it will set up access to Keystone for the MidoNet Cluster node(s).

Determine domain_name and domain_id to be used for Keystone authentication:

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| default | Default | True | Owns users and tenants (i.e. projects)

available on Identity API v2. |

+-----+

+------+
```

For tenant_name, use the project/tenant that the midonet user belongs to, as configured during user creation.

Configure the authentication parameters for MidoNet Cluster via mn-conf:

```
$ cat << EOF | mn-conf set -t default
cluster.auth {
   admin_role = "admin"
   provider_class = "org.midonet.cluster.auth.keystone.KeystoneService"
   keystone {
      admin_token = ""
      protocol = "http"
      host = "controller"
      port = 35357
      domain_name = "Default"
      domain_id = "default"
      tenant_name = "$MIDONET_TENANT"
      user_name = "midonet"
      user_password = "$MIDONET_PASS"
      version = 3
   }
}</pre>
```

5. Start the MidoNet Cluster

service midonet-cluster start

MidoNet CLI Installation

1. Install MidoNet CLI package

```
# apt-get install python-midonetclient
```

2. Configure MidoNet CLI

Create the ~/.midonetrc file and edit it to contain the following:

```
[cli]
api_url = http://controller:8181/midonet-api
username = admin
password = ADMIN_PASS
project_id = admin
```

Midolman Installation

The *MidoNet Agent (Midolman)* has to be installed on all nodes where traffic enters or leaves the virtual topology, in this guide this are the **gateway1**, **gateway2** and **compute1** nodes.

1. Install Midolman package

```
# apt-get install openjdk-8-jre-headless
# apt-get install midolman
```

2. Set up mn-conf

Edit /etc/midolman/midolman.conf to point mn-conf to the ZooKeeper cluster:

```
[zookeeper]
zookeeper_hosts = nsdb1:2181,nsdb2:2181,nsdb3:2181
```

3. Configure resource usage

Run these steps on each agent host in order to configure resource usage.



Important

For production environments the **large** templates are strongly recommended.

a. Midolman resource template

Run the following command to configure the Midolman resource template:

```
$ mn-conf template-set -h local -t TEMPLATE_NAME
```

Replace **TEMPLATE_NAME** with one of the following templates:

```
agent-compute-large
agent-compute-medium
agent-gateway-large
agent-gateway-medium
default
```

b. Java Virtual Machine (JVM) resource template

Replace the default /etc/midolman/midolman-env.sh file with one of the below to configure the JVM resource template:

```
/etc/midolman/midolman-env.sh.compute.large
/etc/midolman/midolman-env.sh.compute.medium
/etc/midolman/midolman-env.sh.gateway.large
/etc/midolman/midolman-env.sh.gateway.medium
```

4. Configure MidoNet Metadata Proxy for all agents

This step needs to happen only once, it will set up MidoNet Metadata Proxy for all MidoNet Agent nodes.

Run the following commands to set the cloud-wide values for the MidoNet Metadata Proxy:

```
$ echo "agent.openstack.metadata.nova_metadata_url : \"http:/
/controller:8775\"" | mn-conf set -t default
$ echo "agent.openstack.metadata.shared_secret : shared_secret" | mn-
conf set -t default
$ echo "agent.openstack.metadata.enabled : true" | mn-conf set -t
default
```

controller, **8775**, and **shared_secret** should be replaced with appropriate values. They need to match with the corresponding Nova Metadata API configuration.

controller and **8775** specify the address on which Nova accepts Metadata API requests. **shared_secret** has to be the same as specified by the "metadata_proxy_shared_secret" field in the "neutron" section of nova.conf.

The Nova side of the configuration for the metadata service is same as when using Neutron Metadata Proxy. See the OpenStack documentation for details:

Cloud Administrator Guide: Configure Metadata



Important

The Metadata Proxy creates an interface on the hypervisor hosts, named "metadata".

When using iptables it may be necessary to add a rule to accept traffic on that interface:

iptables -I INPUT 1 -i metadata -j ACCEPT

1. Start Midolman

service midolman start

MidoNet Host Registration

1. Launch MidoNet CLI

```
$ midonet-cli
midonet>
```

2. Create tunnel zone

MidoNet supports the Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) and Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocols to communicate to other hosts within a tunnel zone.

To use the VXLAN protocol, create the tunnel zone with type 'vxlan':

```
midonet> tunnel-zone create name tz type vxlan tzone0
```

To use the GRE protocol, create the tunnel zone with type 'gre':

```
midonet> tunnel-zone create name tz type gre tzone0
```



Important

Make sure to allow GRE/VXLAN traffic for all hosts that belong to the tunnel zone. For VXLAN MidoNet uses UDP port 6677 as default.

1. Add hosts to tunnel zone

```
midonet> list tunnel-zone
tzone tzone0 name tz type vxlan

midonet> list host
host host0 name controller alive true
host host1 name gateway1 alive true
host host2 name gateway2 alive true
host host3 name compute1 alive true

midonet> tunnel-zone tzone0 add member host host0
address ip_address_of_host0
```

zone tzone0 host host0 address ip_address_of_host0
midonet> tunnel-zone tzone0 add member host host1
address ip_address_of_host1
zone tzone0 host host1 address ip_address_of_host1
midonet> tunnel-zone tzone0 add member host host2
address ip_address_of_host2
zone tzone0 host host2 address ip_address_of_host2
midonet> tunnel-zone tzone0 add member host host3
address ip_address_of_host3
zone tzone0 host host3 address ip_address_of_host3

5. Initial Network Configuration

Table of Contents

External Network	20
Tenant Network	22

Before launching your first instance, you must create the necessary virtual network infrastructure to which the instances connect, including the external network and tenant network.

External Network

The external network typically provides Internet access for your instances. By default, this network only allows Internet access from instances using Network Address Translation (NAT). You can enable Internet access to individual instances using a floating IP address and suitable security group rules. The admin tenant owns this network because it provides external network access for multiple tenants.



Note

Perform these commands on the controller node.

1. Create an external network

Source the admin credentials to gain access to admin-only CLI commands:

```
$ source admin-openrc.sh
```

Create the network:

```
$ neutron net-create ext-net --router:external
Created a new network:
                           Value
Field
                          True
 admin_state_up
                          893aebb9-1c1e-48be-8908-6b947f3237b3
 provider:network_type
                           | flat
 provider:physical_network | external
 provider:segmentation_id
 router:external
                            True
                            False
 shared
 status
                            ACTIVE
 subnets
                            54cd044c64d5408b83f843d63624e0d8
 tenant_id
```

Like a physical network, a virtual network requires a subnet assigned to it. The external network shares the same subnet and gateway associated with the physical network connected to the external interface on the network node. You should specify an exclusive slice of this subnet for router and floating IP addresses to prevent interference with other devices on the external network.

2. Create a subnet on the external network

Create the subnet:

```
$ neutron subnet-create ext-net EXTERNAL_NETWORK_CIDR --name ext-subnet
 --allocation-pool start=FLOATING_IP_START,end=FLOATING_IP_END \
--disable-dhcp --gateway EXTERNAL_NETWORK_GATEWAY
```

Replace FLOATING_IP_START and FLOATING_IP_END with the first and last IP addresses of the range that you want to allocate for floating IP addresses. Replace EXTERNAL_NETWORK_CIDR with the subnet associated with the physical network. Replace EXTERNAL_NETWORK_GATEWAY with the gateway associated with the physical network, typically the ".1" IP address. You should disable DHCP on this subnet because instances do not connect directly to the external network and floating IP addresses require manual assignment.

For example, using 203.0.113.0/24 with floating IP address range 203.0.113.101 to 203.0.113.200:

```
$ neutron subnet-create ext-net 203.0.113.0/24 --name ext-subnet \
 --allocation-pool start=203.0.113.101,end=203.0.113.200 \
 --disable-dhcp --gateway 203.0.113.1
Created a new subnet:
         | Value
Field
 | allocation_pools | {"start": "203.0.113.101", "end": "203.0.113.200"}
                203.0.113.0/24
 dns_nameservers
 enable_dhcp
                False
                203.0.113.1
 gateway_ip
host_routes
 id
                9159f0dc-2b63-41cf-bd7a-289309da1391
| ip_version
| ipv6_address_mode |
| ipv6_ra_mode
name
                ext-subnet
 network_id 893aebb9-1c1e-48be-8908-6b947f3237b3
 tenant_id | 54cd044c64d5408b83f843d63624e0d8
+----+
```

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Tenant Network

The tenant network provides internal network access for instances. The architecture isolates this type of network from other tenants. The demo tenant owns this network because it only provides network access for instances within it.



Note

Perform these commands on the controller node.

1. Create the tenant network

Source the demo credentials to gain access to user-only CLI commands:

```
$ source demo-openrc.sh
```

Create the network:

```
$ neutron net-create demo-net
Created a new network:
Field
              | Value
  ----+-
 admin_state_up | True
               ac108952-6096-4243-adf4-bb6615b3de28
               | demo-net
router:external | False
 shared False
               ACTIVE
 status
 subnets
 tenant_id | cdef0071a0194d19ac6bb63802dc9bae
```

Like the external network, your tenant network also requires a subnet attached to it. You can specify any valid subnet because the architecture isolates tenant networks. By default, this subnet uses DHCP so your instances can obtain IP addresses.

2. Create a subnet on the tenant network

Create the subnet:

```
$ neutron subnet-create demo-net TENANT NETWORK CIDR \
 --name demo-subnet --dns-nameserver DNS_RESOLVER \
 --gateway TENANT_NETWORK_GATEWAY
```

Replace TENANT_NETWORK_CIDR with the subnet you want to associate with the tenant network, DNS RESOLVER with the IP address of a DNS resolver, and TENANT_NETWORK_GATEWAY with the gateway you want to associate with the tenant network, typically the ".1" IP address.

Example using 192.168.1.0/24 with DNS resolver 8.8.4.4 and gateway 192.168.1.1:

```
$ neutron subnet-create demo-net 192.168.1.0/24 \
 --name demo-subnet --dns-nameserver 8.8.4.4 --gateway 192.168.1.1
Created a new subnet:
                  | Value
Field
```

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```
| allocation_pools | {"start": "192.168.1.2", "end": "192.168.1.254"}
                 192.168.1.0/24
cidr
 dns_nameservers | 8.8.4.4
                 True
 enable_dhcp
                | 192.168.1.1
 gateway_ip
host routes
| id
                 | 69d38773-794a-4e49-b887-6de6734e792d
 ip_version
ipv6_address_mode |
| ipv6_ra_mode
                 demo-subnet
name
                ac108952-6096-4243-adf4-bb6615b3de28
network_id
               cdef0071a0194d19ac6bb63802dc9bae
 tenant_id
```

3. Create a router on the tenant network and attach the external and tenant networks to it

```
$ neutron router-create demo-router
Created a new router:
                    Value
Field
 admin_state_up
                      True
 external_gateway_info |
                      635660ae-a254-4feb-8993-295aa9ec6418
name
                      | demo-router
routes
                      ACTIVE
status
                     | cdef0071a0194d19ac6bb63802dc9bae
tenant_id
```

Attach the router to the demo tenant subnet:

```
$ neutron router-interface-add demo-router demo-subnet
Added interface bla894fd-aee8-475c-9262-4342afdc1b58 to router demo-
```

Attach the router to the external network by setting it as the gateway:

```
$ neutron router-gateway-set demo-router ext-net
Set gateway for router demo-router
```

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6. Edge Router Setup

Prior to v5.0, with Neutron, you could set up the gateway in only one way, which was to have a special singleton gateway router called the Provider Router created implicitly when an external network was created in Neutron. The provider router sits at the edge of the cloud and interfaces with the uplink router. The Provider Router is where BGP was typically configured. The biggest limitation of this approach was that it took away the scenario in which you wanted to have an L2 network at the edge instead of a router. Another limitation was that only one such router could exist for the entire cloud.

These limitations are removed in v5.0, where you could design your gateway to be either L2 network or router with as many routers as you wish, all using the Neutron API.

There are two main changes:

Edge Router

The Provider Router is no longer implicitly created upon the external network creation. Instead, the edge gateway routers, called the Edge Routers, are created explicitly using standard Neutron API. With this approach, multiple Edge Routers can be created, and they are optional.

Gateway Virtual Topology

In the previous model, the Provider Router was connected directly to the tenant routers, with the external networks hanging off of the Provider Router.

In the new model, the external networks exist between the edge and the tenant routers.

To create the gateway topology issue the following Neutron commands.

Create a standard neutron router:

```
neutron router-create <EDGE_ROUTER_NAME>
```

Attach the edge router to an external network:

```
neutron router-interface-add <EDGE_ROUTER_ID> <EXT_SUBNET_ID>
```

Create a special network called uplink network, representing the physical network outside of the cloud:

```
neutron net-create <UPLINK_NET_NAME> --tenant_id admin --
provider:network_type uplink
```

Create a subnet for the uplink network matching the CIDR used in the uplink network (could just be /30 if linked directly to another router):

Create a port on the uplink network with a specific IP that you want to use and the binding details so that this virtual port gets bound to a specific NIC on the gateway host:

```
neutron port-create <UPLINK_NET_ID> --binding:host_id <HOST_NAME> --
binding:profile type=dict interface_name=<INTERFACE_NAME> --fixed-ip
ip_address=<IP_ADDR>
```

Attach the uplink port to the Edge Router:

neutron router-interface-add <EDGE_ROUTER_ID> port=<UPLINK_PORT_ID>

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7. BGP Uplink Configuration

MidoNet utilizes the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for external connectivity.

For production deployments it is strongly recommended to use BGP due to it's scalability and redundancy.

For demo or POC environments, alternatively static routing can be used.

The following instructions assume below sample environment:

- One floating IP network
 - 192.0.2.0/24
- Two MidoNet gateway nodes
 - gateway1, connecting to bgp1 via eth1
 - gateway2, connecting to bgp2 via eth1
- Two remote BGP peers
 - bgp1, 198.51.100.1, AS 64513
 - bgp2, 203.0.113.1, AS 64514
- Corresponding MidoNet BGP peers
 - 198.51.100.2, AS 64512
 - 203.0.113.2, AS 64512

Follow these steps to configure the BGP uplinks.

1. Launch the MidoNet CLI and find the Edge Router

```
midonet-cli> router list
router router0 name Edge Router state up
router router1 name Tenant Router state up infilter chain0 outfilter
chain1
```

In this example the Edge Router is router0.

2. Create and bind virtual ports for the BGP sessions

Refer to Chapter 6, "Edge Router Setup" [24] for instructions on how to create the necessary ports and bind them to the Gateway hosts' physical network interfaces.

You can confirm the port configuration within MidoNet CLI by listing the Edge Router's ports:

```
midonet> router router0 port list
port port0 device router0 state up mac fa:16:3e:11:11:11
addresses 198.51.100.2/30
port port1 device router0 state up mac fa:16:3e:22:22:22
addresses 203.0.113.2/30
[...]
```

3. Configure basic BGP settings

```
midonet> router router0 set asn 64512
midonet> router router0 add bgp-peer asn 64513 address 198.51.100.1
router0:peer0
midonet> router router0 add bgp-peer asn 64514 address 203.0.113.1
router0:peer1
midonet> router router0 list bgp-peer
peer peer0 asn 64513 address 198.51.100.1
peer peer1 asn 64514 address 203.0.113.1
```

4. If needed, configure MD5 authentication:

```
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer0 set password BGP_PASSWORD
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer1 set password BGP_PASSWORD
```

5. If needed, configure custom timers that will take precedence over the default ones defined in the MidoNet configuration:

```
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer0 set connect-retry 10
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer0 set hold-time 5
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer0 set keep-alive 5
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer1 set connect-retry 10
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer1 set hold-time 5
midonet> router router0 bgp-peer peer1 set keep-alive 5
midonet> router router0 list bgp-peer
peer peer0 asn 64513 address 198.51.100.1 keep-alive 5 hold-time 5
connect-retry 10
peer peerl asn 64514 address 203.0.113.1 keep-alive 5 hold-time 5
connect-retry 10
```

6. Add routes to the remote BGP peers

In order to be able to establish connections to the remote BGP peers, corresponding routes have to be added.

```
midonet> router router0 route add src 0.0.0.0/0 dst 198.51.100.0/30
port router0:port0 type normal
router0:route0
midonet> router router0 route add src 0.0.0.0/0 dst 203.0.113.0/30
port router0:port1 type normal
router0:route1
```

7. Advertise BGP routes

In order to provide external connectivity for hosted virtual machines, the floating IP network has to be advertised to the BGP peers.

```
midonet> router router0 add bgp-network net 192.0.2.0/24
router0:net0
midonet> router router0 list bgp-network
net net0 net 192.0.2.0/24
```

8. Further Steps

MidoNet installation and integration into OpenStack is completed.



Note

Consult the **Operations Guide** for further instructions on operating MidoNet.