

MidoNet Quick Start Guide

for RHEL 7 / Kilo (RDO)

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

It decouples your IaaS 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 necessary to use MidoNet with OpenStack.



Note

Please consult the [MidoNet Mailing Lists or Chat](#) if you need assistance.

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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

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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 **controller**, **gateway1**, **gateway2** and **compute1** hosts.

The *Midonet API* 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 API. 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
 - DHCP Agent
 - Metadata Agent
 - Dashboard (Horizon)
- MidoNet
 - API
 - 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)

- MidoNet
 - Agent (Midolman)

2. Basic Environment Configuration

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Networking Configuration



Important

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

This guide assumes that you follow the instructions in [OpenStack Networking \(neutron\)](#) of the OpenStack Documentation.

SELinux Configuration



Important

This guide assumes that SELinux (if installed) is either in permissive state or disabled.

To change the mode, execute the following command:

```
# setenforce Permissive
```

To permanently change the SELinux configuration, edit the `/etc/selinux/config` file accordingly:

```
SELINUX=permissive
```

Repository Configuration

Configure necessary software repositories and update installed packages.

1. Enable Red Hat base repository

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-7-server-rpms
```

2. Enable additional Red Hat repositories

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-7-server-extras-rpms  
# subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-7-server-optional-rpms
```

3. Enable repository prioritization

```
# yum install yum-plugin-priorities
```

4. Enable EPEL repository

```
# yum install http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/7/x86_64/e/epel-  
release-7-5.noarch.rpm
```


5. Enable RDO repository

```
# yum install http://rdo.fedorapeople.org/openstack-kilo/rdo-release-kilo.rpm
```

6. Enable DataStax repository

Create the `/etc/yum.repos.d/datastax.repo` file and edit it to contain the following:

```
# DataStax (Apache Cassandra)
[datastax]
name = DataStax Repo for Apache Cassandra
baseurl = http://rpm.datastax.com/community
enabled = 1
gpgcheck = 1
gpgkey = https://rpm.datastax.com/rpm/repo_key
```

7. Enable MidoNet repositories

Create the `/etc/yum.repos.d/midonet.repo` file and edit it to contain the following:

```
[midonet]
name=MidoNet
baseurl=http://repo.midonet.org/midonet/v2015.06/RHEL/7/stable/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repo.midonet.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-midokura

[midonet-openstack-integration]
name=MidoNet OpenStack Integration
baseurl=http://repo.midonet.org/openstack-kilo/RHEL/7/stable/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repo.midonet.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-midokura

[midonet-misc]
name=MidoNet 3rd Party Tools and Libraries
baseurl=http://repo.midonet.org/misc/RHEL/7/misc/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://repo.midonet.org/RPM-GPG-KEY-midokura
```

8. Install available updates

```
# yum clean all
# yum upgrade
```

9. If necessary, reboot the system

```
# reboot
```

3. OpenStack Installation

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Important

Follow the [OpenStack Kilo Installation Guide for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7](#), but **note the following differences**.

Identity Service (Keystone)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Chapter 3. Add the Identity service](#) instructions, but **note the following differences and additions**.

1. Verify operation

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

The MidoNet API uses the Keystone admin token for authentication purposes, therefore **admin_token_auth** has to be kept in the corresponding configuration sections.

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

Compute Services (Nova)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Chapter 5. Add the Compute service](#) instructions, but **note the following differences**.

Controller Node



Note

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Install and configure controller node](#) instructions as is.

Compute Node



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

```
# systemctl restart libvirtd.service
```

3. Install nova-rootwrap network filters

```
# yum install openstack-nova-network
# systemctl disable openstack-nova-network.service
```

4. Restart the Compute service

```
# systemctl restart openstack-nova-compute.service
```

Networking Services (Neutron)



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Chapter 6. OpenStack Networking \(neutron\)](#) 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. To configure prerequisites

Apply as is.

2. To install the Networking components

Do **not** apply.

Instead, install the following packages:

```
# yum install openstack-neutron python-neutron-plugin-midonet
```

3. To configure the Networking server component

Do **not** apply step 'd. Enable the Modular Layer 2 (ML2) plug-in, router service, and overlapping IP addresses'.

Instead, edit the `/etc/neutron/neutron.conf` file and add the following key to the `[DEFAULT]` section:

```
[DEFAULT]
...
core_plugin = neutron.plugins.midonet.plugin.MidonetPluginV2
```

4. To configure the Modular Layer 2 (ML2) plug-in

Do **not** apply.

Instead, perform the following steps.

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:

```
[DATABASE]
sql_connection = mysql://neutron:NEUTRON_DBPASS@controller/neutron

[MIDONET]
# MidoNet API URL
midonet_uri = http://controller:8080/midonet-api
# MidoNet administrative user in Keystone
username = midonet
password = MIDONET_PASS
# MidoNet administrative user's tenant
project_id = service
```

c. Create a symbolic link to direct Neutron to the MidoNet configuration:

```
# ln -s /etc/neutron/plugins/midonet/midonet.ini /etc/neutron/plugin.ini
```

5. To 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. 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 kilo" neutron
```

- b. Restart the Compute services:

```
# systemctl restart openstack-nova-api.service openstack-nova-
scheduler.service openstack-nova-conductor.service
```

- c. Start the Networking service and configure it to start when the system boots:

```
# systemctl enable neutron-server.service
# systemctl start neutron-server.service
```

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



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Configure Load-Balancer-as-a-Service \(LBaaS\)](#) instructions, but **note the following differences**.

1. Install the agent

Do not apply.

Instead install the package `python-neutron-lbaas`

```
# yum install python-neutron-lbaas
```

2. Enable the HAProxy plug-in by using the `service_provider` option in the `/etc/neutron/neutron.conf` file:

Do not apply.

Instead, set `service_provider` as follows:

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

3. Enable the load-balancing plug-in by using the `service_plugins` option in the `/etc/neutron/neutron.conf` file:

Apply as is.

4. Enable the HAProxy load balancer in the `/etc/neutron/lbaas_agent.ini` file:

Do not apply.

5. Select the required driver in the `/etc/neutron/lbaas_agent.ini` file:

Do not apply.

6. Create the required tables in the database:

Do not apply.

7. **Apply the settings by restarting the neutron-server and neutron-lbaas-agent services.**

Do not apply.

8. **Enable load balancing in the Project section of the dashboard.**

Apply as is.

9. **To finalize installation**

Finalize the installation as described in [Neutron Controller Node Installation](#).

DHCP Agent



Note

Since MidoNet does not have the concept of a Network Node like with the default OpenStack networking plugin, the DHCP Agent is going to be installed on the Controller Node.

1. **Configure the DHCP agent**

Edit the `/etc/neutron/dhcp_agent.ini` file to contain the following:

```
[DEFAULT]
interface_driver = neutron.agent.linux.interface.MidonetInterfaceDriver
dhcp_driver = midonet.neutron.agent.midonet_driver.DhcpNoOpDriver
use_namespaces = True
enable_isolated_metadata = True

[MIDONET]
# MidoNet API URL
midonet_uri = http://controller:8080/midonet-api
# MidoNet administrative user in Keystone
username = midonet
password = MIDONET_PASS
# MidoNet administrative user's tenant
project_id = service
```

2. **Enable and start the service**

```
# systemctl enable neutron-dhcp-agent.service
# systemctl start neutron-dhcp-agent.service
```

Metadata Agent



Note

Since MidoNet does not have the concept of a Network Node like with the default OpenStack networking plugin, the Metadata Agent is going to be installed on the Controller Node.

1. **Configure the Metadata Agent**

Configure the agent according to the "**To configure the metadata agent**" section in the OpenStack documentation's [Install and configure network node](#) instructions.

2. Enable and start the service

```
# systemctl enable neutron-metadata-agent.service  
# systemctl start neutron-metadata-agent.service
```

Compute Node



Important

Follow the OpenStack documentation's [Install and configure compute node](#) instructions, but **note the following differences**.

1. To configure prerequisites

Apply as is.

2. To install the Networking components

Do **not** apply.

3. To configure the Networking common components

Do **not** apply step 'd. Enable the Modular Layer 2 (ML2) plug-in, router service, and overlapping IP addresses'.

4. To configure the Modular Layer 2 (ML2) plug-in

Do **not** apply.

5. To configure the Open vSwitch (OVS) service

Do **not** apply.

6. To configure Compute to use Networking

Apply as is.

7. To finalize the installation

Do **not** apply.

Instead, restart the following service:

```
# systemctl restart openstack-nova-compute.service
```

4. MidoNet Installation

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NSDB Nodes

ZooKeeper Installation

1. Install ZooKeeper packages

```
# yum install zookeeper zkdump nmap-ncat
```

2. Configure ZooKeeper

a. Common Configuration

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

```
server.1=nsdb1:2888:3888
server.2=nsdb2:2888:3888
server.3=nsdb3:2888:3888
```

Create data directory:

```
# mkdir /var/lib/zookeeper/data
# chown zookeeper:zookeeper /var/lib/zookeeper/data
```



Important

For production deployments it is recommended to configure the storage of snapshots in a different disk than the commit log. This can be set by changing the parameter `dataDir` in `zoo.cfg` to a different disk.

b. Node-specific Configuration

i. NSDB Node 1

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

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

ii. NSDB Node 2

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

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


iii. NSDB Node 3

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

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

3. Create Java Symlink

```
# mkdir -p /usr/java/default/bin/  
# ln -s /usr/lib/jvm/jre-1.7.0-openjdk/bin/java /usr/java/default/bin/  
java
```

4. Enable and start ZooKeeper

```
# systemctl enable zookeeper.service  
# systemctl start zookeeper.service
```

5. 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

```
# yum install dsc20
```

2. Configure Cassandra

a. Common Configuration

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

```
# The name of the cluster.
```

```
cluster_name: 'midonet'

...

# Addresses of hosts that are deemed contact points.
seed_provider:
  - class_name: org.apache.cassandra.locator.SimpleSeedProvider
    parameters:
      - seeds: "nsdb1,nsdb2,nsdb3"
```

b. Node-specific Configuration

i. NSDB Node 1

Edit the `/etc/cassandra/conf/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/conf/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/conf/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. Edit the service's init script

On installation, the `/var/run/cassandra` directory is created, but because it is located on a temporary file system it will be lost after system reboot. As a result it is not possible to stop or restart the Cassandra service anymore.

To avoid this, edit the `/etc/init.d/cassandra` file to create the directory on service start:

```
[...]
case "$1" in
  start)
```

```
# Cassandra startup
echo -n "Starting Cassandra: "
mkdir -p /var/run/cassandra
chown cassandra:cassandra /var/run/cassandra
su $CASSANDRA_OWNRR -c "$CASSANDRA_PROG -p $pid_file" > $log_file

2>&1
retval=$?
[...]
```

4. Enable and start Cassandra

```
# systemctl enable cassandra.service
# systemctl start cassandra.service
```

5. 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
[...]
Status=Up/Down
|/ State=Normal/Leaving/Joining/Moving
-- Address      Load          Tokens      Owns    Host ID
   Rack
UN  192.0.2.1    123.45 KB    256         33.3%
    11111111-2222-3333-4444-555555555555  rack1
UN  192.0.2.2    234.56 KB    256         33.3%
    22222222-3333-4444-5555-666666666666  rack1
UN  192.0.2.3    345.67 KB    256         33.4%
    33333333-4444-5555-6666-777777777777  rack1
```

Controller Node

MidoNet API Installation

1. Install MidoNet API package

```
# yum install midonet-api
```

2. Configure MidoNet API

Edit the `/usr/share/midonet-api/WEB-INF/web.xml` file to contain the following:

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>rest_api-base_uri</param-name>
  <param-value>http://controller:8080/midonet-api</param-value>
</context-param>
```

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>keystone-service_host</param-name>
  <param-value>controller</param-value>
</context-param>
```

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>keystone-admin_token</param-name>
  <param-value>ADMIN_TOKEN</param-value>
</context-param>
```

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>zookeeper-zookeeper_hosts</param-name>
  <param-value>nsdb1:2181,nsdb2:2181,nsdb3:2181</param-value>
</context-param>
```

```
<context-param>
  <param-name>midocluster-properties_file</param-name>
  <param-value>/var/lib/tomcat/webapps/host_uuid.properties</param-
value>
</context-param>
```

3. Install Tomcat package

```
# yum install tomcat
```

4. Configure Tomcat's Maximum HTTP Header Size

Edit the `/etc/tomcat/server.xml` file and adjust the maximum header size for the HTTP connector:

```
<Connector port="8080" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
  connectionTimeout="20000"
  URIEncoding="UTF-8"
  redirectPort="8443"
  maxHttpHeaderSize="65536" />
```

5. Configure MidoNet API context

Create the `/etc/tomcat/Catalina/localhost/midonet-api.xml` file and edit it to contain the following:

```
<Context
  path="/midonet-api"
  docBase="/usr/share/midonet-api"
  antiResourceLocking="false"
  privileged="true"
/>
```

6. Start Tomcat

```
# systemctl enable tomcat.service
# systemctl start tomcat.service
```

MidoNet CLI Installation

1. Install MidoNet CLI package

```
# yum install python-midonetclient
```

2. Configure MidoNet CLI

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

```
[cli]
api_url = http://controller:8080/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 **controller**, **gateway1**, **gateway2** and **compute1** nodes.

1. Install Midolman package

```
# yum 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 access to the NSDB for all agents

This step needs to happen only once, it will set up access to the NSDB for all MidoNet 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
```

Run the following command to set the Cassandra replication factor:

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

4. Start Midolman

```
# systemctl start midolman.service
```

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. 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 its scalability and redundancy.

For demo or POC environments, alternatively static routing can be used. See the Operations Guide for details.

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 *64513*
- 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. Determine the Keystone admin tenant ID

Use the `keystone` command to determine the Keystone admin tenant's ID:

```
$ keystone tenant-list
+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | enabled |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 12345678901234567890123456789012 | admin | True |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

2. Launch the MidoNet CLI and find the MidoNet Provider Router

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

Because the MidoNet Provider Router is not associated with a tenant, the active tenant has to be cleared (`clear`) first.

```
midonet-cli> clear

midonet-cli> router list
router router0 name MidoNet Provider Router state up
router router1 name Tenant Router state up infiltr chain0 outfilter
chain1
```

In this example the MidoNet Provider Router is **router0**.

3. Load the admin tenant

Before continuing with further configuration, the admin tenant has to be set (sett). Use the ID you got from Keystone above.

```
midonet-cli> sett 12345678901234567890123456789012
tenant_id: 12345678901234567890123456789012
```

4. Create virtual ports for the BGP sessions

For each remote BGP peer, create a port on the MidoNet Provider Router that is going to be used for BGP communication.

```
midonet> router router0 add port address 198.51.100.2 net
198.51.100.0/30
router0:port0

midonet> router router0 add port address 203.0.113.2 net 203.0.113.0/30
router0:port1

midonet> router router0 port list
port port0 device router0 state up mac ac:ca:ba:11:11:11
address 198.51.100.2 net 198.51.100.0/30
port port1 device router0 state up mac ac:ca:ba:22:22:22
address 203.0.113.1 net 203.0.113.0/30
[...]
```

In this example the created ports are **port0** and **port1**.

5. Configure BGP on the virtual ports

```
midonet> router router0 port port0 add bgp local-AS 64512 peer-AS 64513
peer 198.51.100.1
router0:port0:bgp0

midonet> router router0 port port0 list bgp
bgp bgp0 local-AS 64512 peer-AS 64513 peer 198.51.100.1

midonet> router router0 port port1 add bgp local-AS 64512 peer-AS 64513
peer 203.0.113.1
router0:port1:bgp0

midonet> router router0 port port1 list bgp
bgp bgp0 local-AS 64512 peer-AS 64513 peer 203.0.113.1
```

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 port port0 bgp bgp0 add route net 192.0.2.0/24  
router0:port0:bgp0:ad-route0  
  
midonet> router router0 port port0 bgp bgp0 list route  
ad-route ad-route0 net 192.0.2.0/24  
  
midonet> router router0 port port1 bgp bgp0 add route net 192.0.2.0/24  
router0:port0:bgp0:ad-route0  
  
midonet> router router0 port port1 bgp bgp0 list route  
ad-route ad-route0 net 192.0.2.0/24
```

8. Bind virtual ports to physical network interfaces

Bind the MidoNet Provider Router's virtual ports to the physical network interfaces on the Gateway Nodes.



Important

Ensure that physical interfaces are in state UP and do not have an IP address assigned.

a. List the MidoNet hosts and find the Gateway Nodes:

```
midonet> host list  
host host0 name gateway1 alive true  
host host1 name gateway2 alive true  
[...]
```

In this example the hosts are **host0** and **host1**.

b. List the Gateway Nodes' physical interfaces:

```
midonet> host host0 list interface  
[...]  
iface eth1 host_id host0 status 3 addresses [] mac 01:02:03:04:05:06  
mtu 1500 type Physical endpoint PHYSICAL  
[...]  
  
midonet> host host1 list interface  
[...]  
iface eth1 host_id host0 status 3 addresses [] mac 06:05:04:03:02:01  
mtu 1500 type Physical endpoint PHYSICAL  
[...]
```

c. Bind the physical host interfaces to the MidoNet Provider Router's virtual ports:

```
midonet> host host0 add binding port router0:port0 interface eth1  
host host0 interface eth1 port router0:port0  
  
midonet> host host1 add binding port router0:port1 interface eth1  
host host1 interface eth1 port router0:port1
```

d. Configure a stateful port group:

```
midonet-cli> port-group create name uplink-spg stateful true  
pgroup0
```

e. Add the ports to the port group:

```
midonet> port-group pgroup0 add member port router0:port0  
port-group pgroup0 port router0:port0  
  
midonet> port-group pgroup0 add member port router0:port1  
port-group pgroup0 port router0:port1  
  
midonet> port-group pgroup0 list member  
port-group pgroup0 port router0:port0  
port-group pgroup0 port router0:port1
```

6. Further Steps

MidoNet installation and integration into OpenStack is completed.

You can now continue with the creation of initial networks in Neutron.



Note

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