





Implémentation et Configuration d'un Cloud Privé avec OpenStack: Un Projet Pratique

Rapport de projet

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Introduction

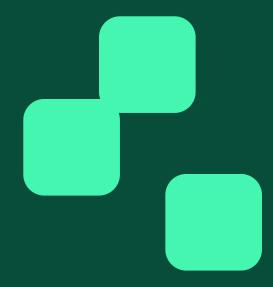
Le cloud computing a transformé la gestion des ressources informatiques, offrant flexibilité et réduction des coûts. **OpenStack**, une plateforme open-source, permet de créer et gérer des clouds privés. Ce projet vise à implémenter et configurer un cloud privé avec **OpenStack**, en explorant les étapes d'installation, de configuration et de gestion des ressources cloud.



Le projet se déroule en plusieurs étapes :

- Installation d'OpenStack :
- -Installation des composants **OpenStack** (Keystone, Glance, Nova, Neutron, Cinder).
- -Utilisation d'outils comme **DevStack**.
 - Configuration des Services :
- -Configuration de l'authentification (Keystone).
- -Gestion des images (Glance).
- -Services de calcul (Nova).
- -Réseau (Neutron).
- -Stockage (Cinder, Swift).
 - Tests et Validation :
- -Déploiement de machines virtuelles et tests de performance et sécurité.





Préparation du système

Installation de git:

```
root@debian:~# su haf0g
haf0g@debian:/root$ cd
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo apt-get git -y
```

```
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo apt-get install git -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
git is already the newest version (1:2.39.2-1.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
haf0g@debian:~$
```

Suppression des fichiers suivants:

```
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm/var/lib/dpkg/lock
sudo: rm/var/lib/dpkg/lock: command not found
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm /var/lib/dpkg/lock
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm /var/lib/apt/lists/lock
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm /var/cache/apt/archives/lock
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm /var/cache/apt/lists/*
rm: cannot remove '/var/cache/apt/lists/*': No such file or directory
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm /var/lib/apt/lists/*
rm: cannot remove '/var/lib/apt/lists/auxfiles': Is a directory
rm: cannot remove '/var/lib/apt/lists/partial': Is a directory
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm -a /var/lib/apt/lists/*
rm: invalid option -- 'a'
Try 'rm --help' for more information.
haf0g@debian:~$ sudo rm -df /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

Création d'un utilisateur avec les privilèges sudo:

```
nafOg@debian:~$ echo "stack ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL"|sudo tee /etc/sudoers.d/stack
stack ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
nafOg@debian:~$|
```

Télécharger Devstack:

```
stack@debian:/$ sudo git clone https://git.openstack.org/openstack-dev/devstack
Cloning into 'devstack'...
warning: redirecting to https://opendev.org/openstack/devstack/
remote: Enumerating objects: 50801, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (30932/30932), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (10343/10343), done.
Receiving objects: 100% (50801/50801), 9.45 MiB | 187.00 KiB/s, done.
remote: Total 50801 (delta 30180), reused 20589 (delta 20589), pack-reused 19869
Resolving deltas: 100% (36080/36080), done.
stack@debian:/$ |
```

Copier le modèle de configuration du fichier local.conf:

```
stack@debian:/$ cd devstack
stack@debian:/devstack$ sudo cp samples/local.conf
cp: missing destination file operand after 'samples/local.conf'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.

stack@debian:/devstack$ sudo cp samples/local.conf .

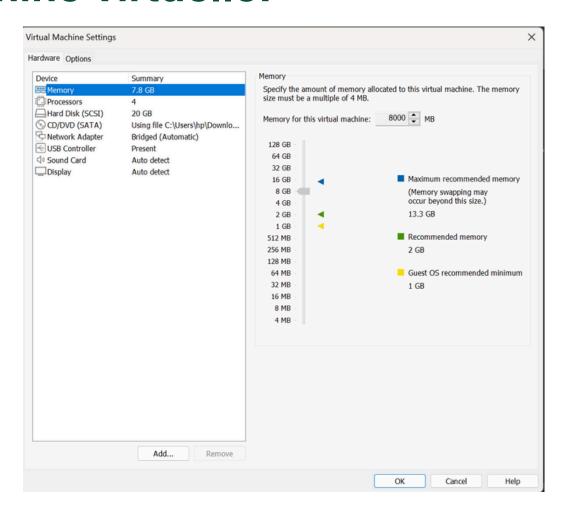
stack@debian:/devstack$ nano local.conf

stack@debian:/devstack$ sudo nano local.conf

stack@debian:/devstack$ sudo nano local.conf
stack@debian:/devstack$ ls
                                                                                                               Makefile
                                                                                                                                README.rst
                                            functions
                                                                                                                                                                                    unstack.sh
CONTRIBUTING.rst extras.d
                                           functions-common HACKING.rst LICENSE
                                                                                                                                                      stackrc
                                                                                                                                                                      tools
                                                                                                               openrc
                                           FUTURE.rst
                                                                                             local.conf
                                                                                                               playbooks run_tests.sh stack.sh tox.ini
stack@debian:/devstack$
```

```
stack@debian: /devstack
  GNU nano 7.2
                                                                                    local.conf
   value has already been set; this lets ``local.conf`` effectively override the
# default values.
# This is a collection of some of the settings we have found to be useful
# in our DevStack development environments. Additional settings are described
# in https://docs.openstack.org/devstack/latest/configuration.html#local-conf
# These should be considered as samples and are unsupported DevStack code.
# The ``localrc`` section replaces the old ``localrc`` configuration file.
# Note that if ``localrc`` is present it will be used in favor of this section.
[[local|localrc]]
# Minimal Contents
# there are a few minimal variables set:
# If the ``*_PASSWORD`` variables are not set here you will be prompted to enter
# values for them by ``stack.sh``and they will be added to ``local.conf``.
ADMIN_PASSWORD=nomoresecret
DATABASE_PASSWORD=stackdb
RABBIT_PASSWORD=stackqueue
SERVICE_PASSWORD=$ADMIN_PASSWORD
# ``HOST_IP`` and ``HOST_IPV6`` should be set manually for best results if
# the NIC configuration of the host is unusual, i.e. ``eth1`` has the default
# the NIC configuration of the host is unusual, i.e. ``eth1`` has the defaul
# route but ``eth0`` is the public interface. They are auto-detected in
# ``stack.sh`` but often is indeterminate on later runs due to the IP moving
```

Augmentation de la mémoire du machine virtuelle:



stack@debian:/devstack\$ sudo chown -R \$(whoami) /devstack
stack@debian:/devstack\$ sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install iptables



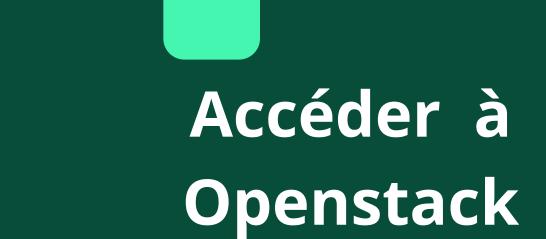


Exécution du script afin de configurer OpenStack sur notre système:

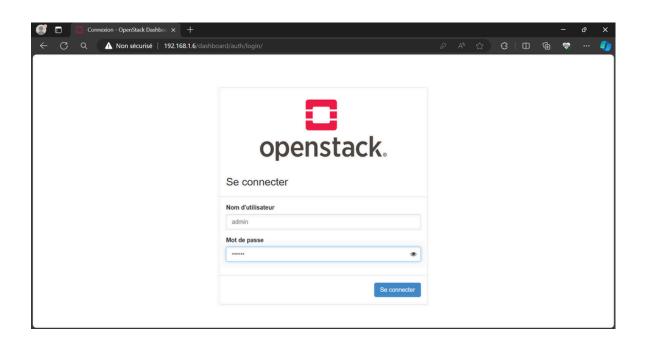
```
stack@debian: /devstack
stack@debian:/$ cd devstack
stack@debian:/devstack$ ./stack.sh
 stack@debian: /devstack
++lib/apache:apache_site_config_for:176
                                              echo /etc/apache2/sites-availa
ble/cinder-wsgi.conf
+lib/apache:write_uwsgi_config:302
                                             apache_conf=/etc/apache2/sites-
available/cinder-wsgi.conf
                                             iniset /etc/cinder/cinder-api-u
wsgi.ini uwsgi socket /var/run/uwsgi/cinder-wsgi.socket
                                             iniset /etc/cinder/cinder-api-u
+lib/apache:write_uwsgi_config:304
wsgi.ini uwsgi chmod-socket 666
+lib/apache:write_uwsgi_config:305
                                             echo 'ProxyPass "/volume" "unix
:/var/run/uwsgi/cinder-wsgi.socket|uwsgi://uwsgi-uds-cinder-wsgi" retry=0
acquire=1 '
+lib/apache:write_uwsgi_config:305
available/cinder-wsgi.conf
                                             sudo tee -a /etc/apache2/sites-
ProxyPass "/volume" "unix:/var/run/uwsgi/cinder-wsgi.socket|uwsgi://uwsgi-
uds-cinder-wsgi" retry=0 acquire=1
+lib/apache:write_uwsgi_config:306
                                             enable_apache_site cinder-wsgi
+lib/apache:enable_apache_site:190
                                             local site=cinder-wsgi
```

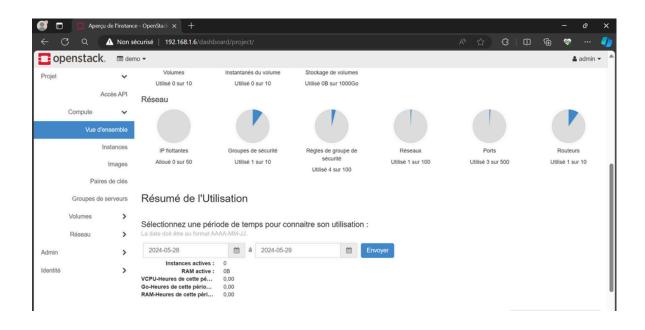
```
×
 stack@debian: /devstack
irements.txt (line 12)) (2024.2.2)
                                    summary
  venv-tempest: commands succeeded
  congratulations :)
++lib/tempest:configure_tempest:744
                                             rm -f /tmp/tempest_u_c_m.hPiAt
SLL3z
++lib/tempest:configure_tempest:747
                                             [[ False == \T\r\u\e ]]
++lib/tempest:configure_tempest:755
                                             [[ True == \F\a\l\s\e ]]
                                             iniset /opt/stack/tempest/etc/
++lib/tempest:configure_tempest:759
tempest.conf auth use_dynamic_credentials True
++lib/tempest:configure_tempest:765
                                             tox -evenv -- tempest verify-c
onfig -uro /tmp/tmp.j8n1cx1uvd
venv create: /opt/stack/tempest/.tox/venv
venv installdeps: -chttps://releases.openstack.org/constraints/upper/maste
r, -r/opt/stack/tempest/requirements.txt, -r/opt/stack/tempest/doc/require
ments.txt
```



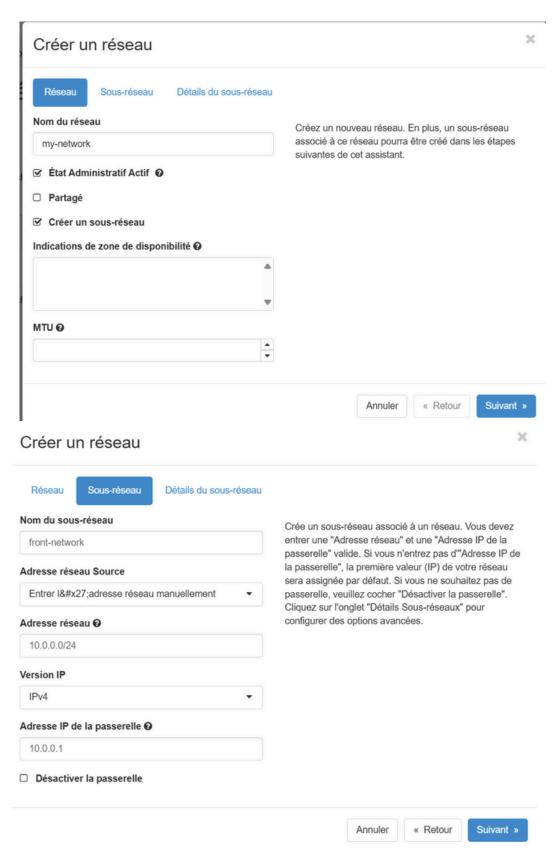


Accés à l'interface web

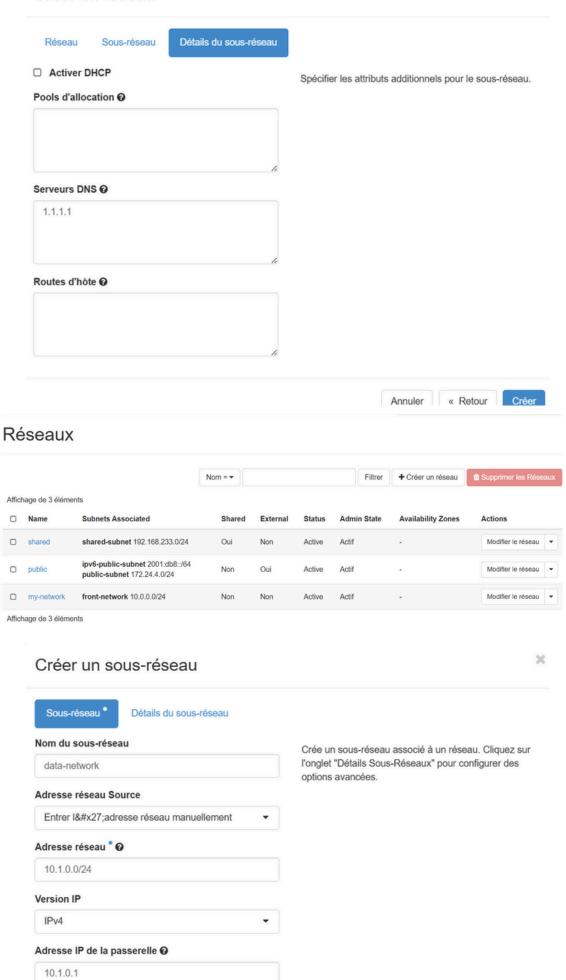


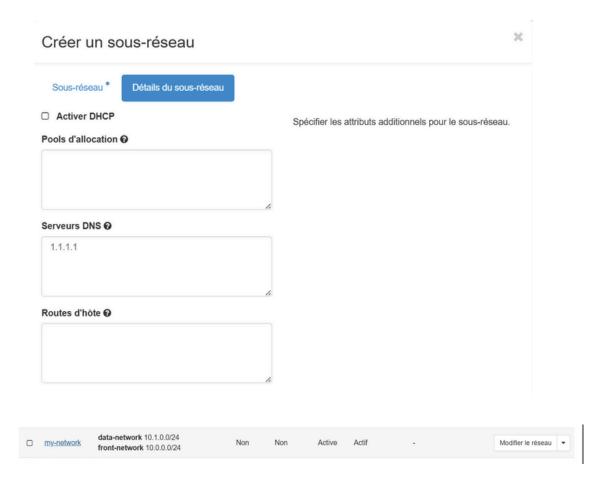


Création de l'architecture cloud réseau, moteur, groupe de sécurité pare-feu

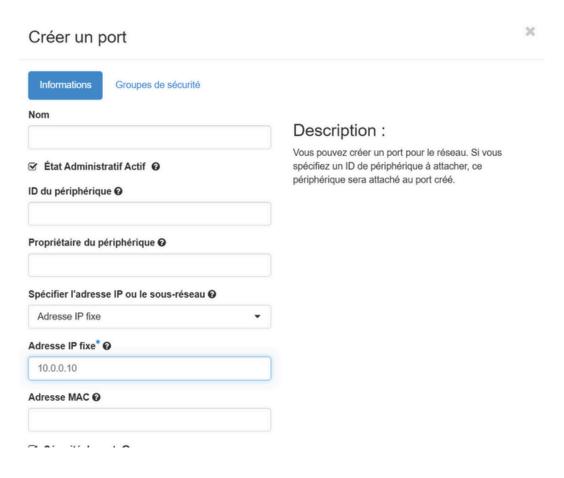


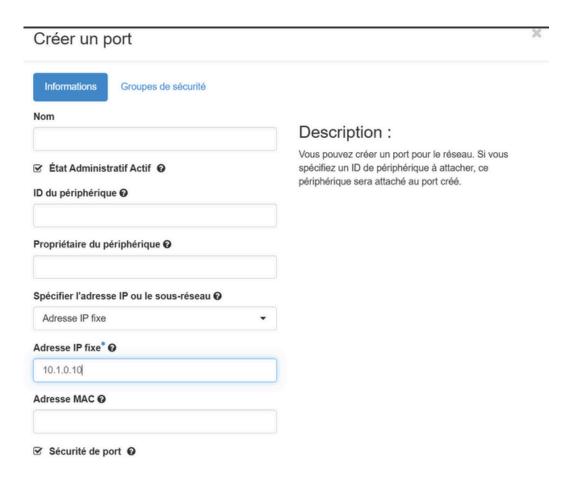
□ Désactiver la passerelle

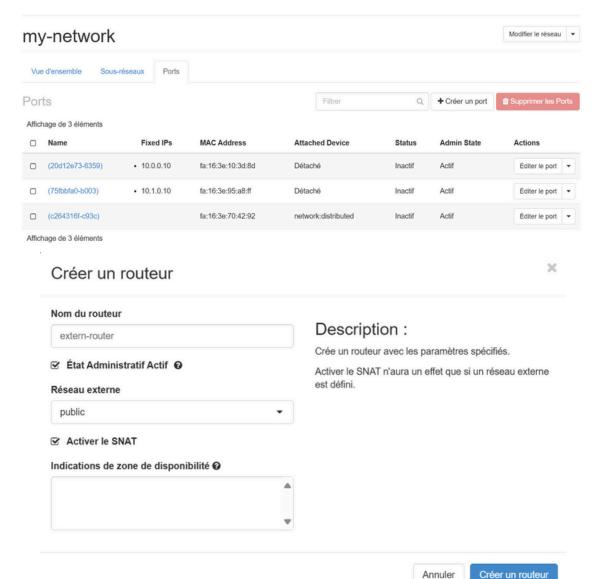


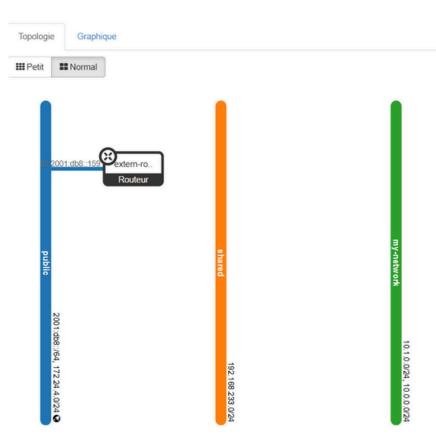


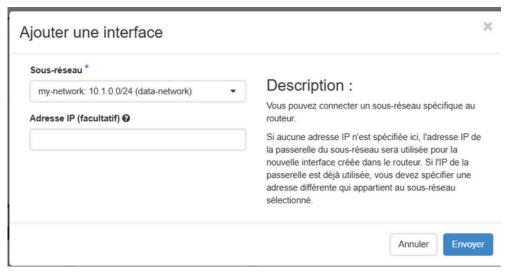
Créer deux ports

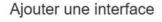














Description:

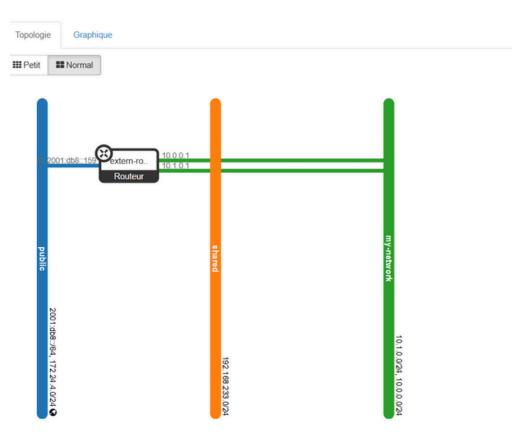
Vous pouvez connecter un sous-réseau spécifique au routeur.

Si aucune adresse IP n'est spécifiée ici, l'adresse IP de la passerelle du sous-réseau sera utilisée pour la nouvelle interface créée dans le routeur. Si l'IP de la passerelle est déjà utilisée, vous devez spécifier une adresse différente qui appartient au sous-réseau sélectionné.

Annuler

Envoyer

×



Créer deux groupes de sécurité



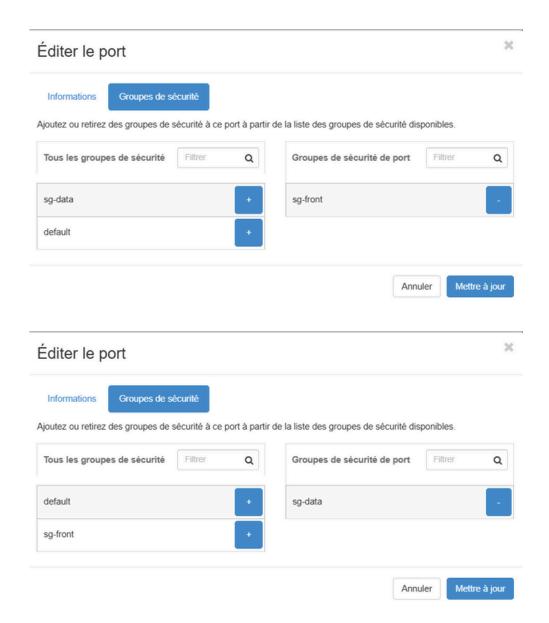


Gérer les règles du groupe de sécurité : sg-front (cfd5c9dd-dffe-454e-9893-5fcdfc99c02a)



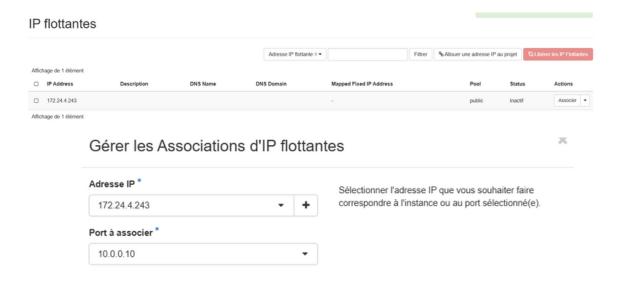
Gérer les règles du groupe de sécurité : sg-data (4e418270-895f-4b0e-a90e-410f5f70bb42)

							◆Ajouter une règle	■ Supprimer les Régles
Affichage de 4 éléments								
0	Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Description	Actions
0	Sortie	IPv4	Tous	Tous	0.0.0.0/0			Supprimer une Règle
0	Sortie	IPv6	Tous	Tous	::/0			Supprimer une Régle
0	Entrée	IPv4	TCP	22 (SSH)		sg-front		Supprimer une Régle
0	Entrée	IPv4	TCP	3306 (MYSQL)		sg-front		Supprimer une Régle
Affichage de 4 éléments								

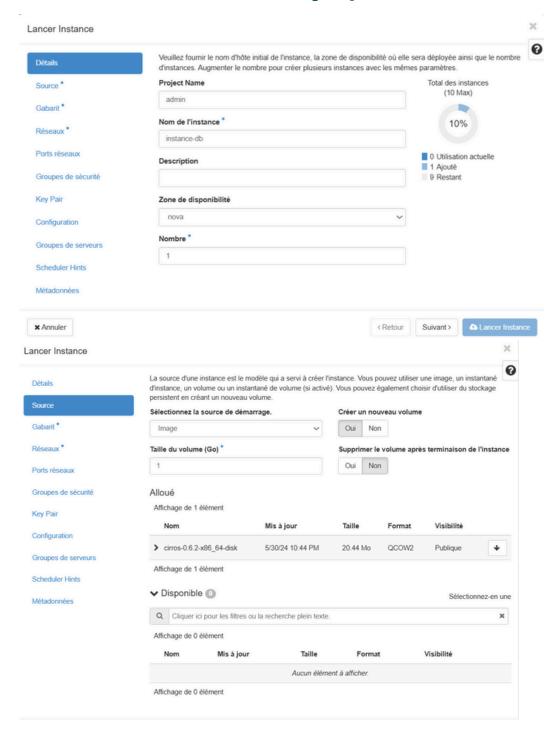


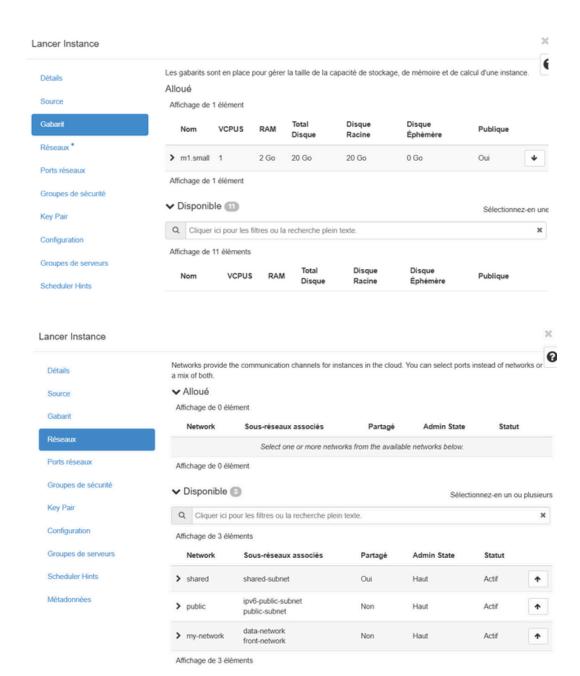
Allouer une adresse IP flottante pour se connecter à ssh depuis l'extérieur

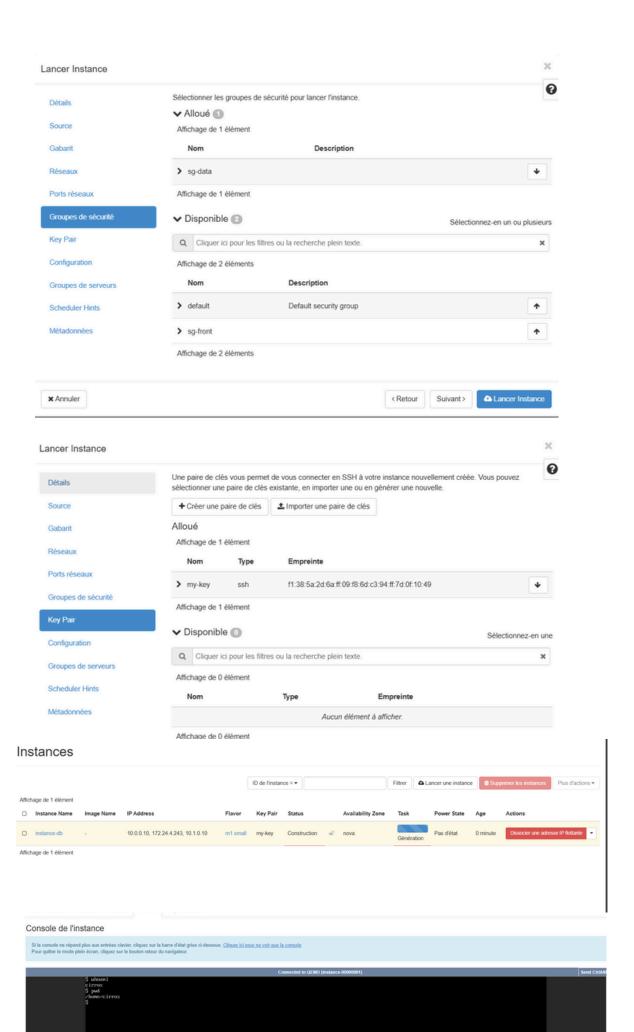




On crée maintenant une instance d'une base de donnée mysql









Conclusion

L'implémentation d'un cloud privé avec **OpenStack** offre une infrastructure flexible et sécurisée, avec un contrôle total sur les données. Ce projet a démontré les étapes clés pour déployer une solution robuste, améliorant l'efficacité et réduisant les coûts. **OpenStack** est une solution avantageuse pour les organisations souhaitant exploiter les bénéfices du cloud privé.