# **NSD CLOUD DAY02**

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# 1 案例1:配置yum仓库

## 1.1 问题

本案例要求把三个镜像配置yum源:

- CentOS7-1708光盘内容作为仓库源
- 配置 RHEL7-extars内容加入仓库源
- RHEL7OSP-10光盘中包含多个目录,每个目录都是仓库源(可以使用脚本生成)

## 1.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

### 步骤一:配置 yum仓库

警告:仅yum配置的第一个源(系统源)为gpgcheck=1需要导入公钥,其他的都是gpgcheck=0,否则安装会报错。

- 01. [root@room9pc01 ~] # mkdir /v ar/ftp/sy stem
- 02. [root@room9pc01~] # mkdir /var/ftp/extras
- 03. [root@room9pc01~] # mkdir /var/ftp/HEL70SP
- 04. [root@room9pc01~]#vim/etc/fstab
- 05. /iso/RHEL70SP-10. iso /var/ftp/HEL70SP iso 9660 defaults 0 0
- 06. /iso/CentOS7- 1708. iso /v ar/ftp/sy stem iso 9660 defaults 0 0
- 07. /iso/RHEL7- extras.iso /var/ftp/extras iso 9660 defaults 0 0
- 08.  $\lceil root@room9pc01 \sim \rceil \# mount a$
- 09. mount: /dev /loop0 is write- protected, mounting read- only
- 10. mount: /dev/loop1 is write- protected, mounting read- only
- 11. mount: /dev /loop2 is write- protected, mounting read- only
- 12. [root@room9pc01 ~] # vim /etc/y um.repos.d/local.repo
- 13. [local\_repo]
- 14. name=CentOS- \$releasever Base
- 15. baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/system"
- 16. enabled=1

```
17.
      gpgcheck=1
18.
19.
      [local_extras]
20.
      name=extras
21.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/extras"
22.
      enabled=1
23.
      gpgcheck=0
24.
25.
      [ 1local_devtools- rpms]
26.
      name=devtools rpms
27.
      baseurl="ftp: //192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-openstack-10-devtools-rpms"
28.
      enabled=1
29.
      gpgcheck=0
30.
31.
      [ 2local_optools- rpms]
32.
      name=optools-rpms
33.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-openstack-10-optools-rpms"
34.
      enabled=1
35.
      gpgcheck=0
36.
37.
      [ 3local_rpms]
38.
      name=rpms
39.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-openstack-10-rpms"
40.
      enabled=1
41.
      gpgcheck=0
42.
43.
      [ 4local_tools- rpms]
44.
      name=tools-rpms
45.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-openstack-10-tools-rpms"
46.
      enabled=1
      gpgcheck=0
47.
48.
49.
      [5local_mon-rpms]
50.
      name=mon-rpms
51.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-rhceph-2-mon-rpms"
52.
      enabled=1
53.
      gpgcheck=0
54.
55.
      [6local_osd-rpms]
                                                                              Top
56.
      name=osd-rpms
57.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL7OSP/rhel-7-server-rhceph-2-osd-rpms"
```

```
58.
      enabled=1
59.
      gpgcheck=0
60.
61.
      [7local_rhceph- 2- tools- rpms]
62.
      name=rhceph- 2- tools- rpms
63.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-rhceph-2-tools-rpms"
64.
      enabled=1
65.
      gpgcheck=0
66.
67.
      [8local_agent-rpms]
68.
      name=agent-rpms
69.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL70SP/rhel-7-server-rhscon-2-agent-rpms"
70.
      enabled=1
71.
      gpgcheck=0
72.
73.
      [ 9local_installer- rpms]
74.
      name=installer-rpms
75.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL7OSP/rhel-7-server-rhscon-2-installer-rpms"
76.
      enabled=1
77.
      gpgcheck=0
78.
79.
      [ 10local_rhscon- 2- main- rpms]
80.
      name=rhscon- 2- main- rpms
81.
      baseurl="ftp://192.168.1.254/HEL7OSP/rhel-7-server-rhscon-2-main-rpms"
82.
      enabled=1
83.
      gpgcheck=0
```

# 2 案例2:配置DNS服务器:

#### 2.1 问题

本案例要求掌握DNS服务器的配置:

- 允许DNS服务器为所有的客户端提供服务
- 解析域名openstack.tedu.cn
- 解析域名nova.tedu.cn

### 2.2 方案

此实验的整体方案需要三台机器,openstack作为主节点,nova作为额外节点,真机做为DNS和NTP的服务器(这里不再在表-1中体现,在真机上面直接配置即可),提供域名解析和时间同步服务,具体情况如表-1所示:

主机名	内存大小	IP
openstack.tedu.cn	8.5G	192.168.1.1
n ov a.tedu.cn	6,5G	192.168.1.2

# 2.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:配置DNS(真机操作)

```
01.
      [root@room9pc01~] #yum-y install bind bind-chroot
02.
      [root@room9pc01 ~] # v im /etc/named.conf
03.
      options {
04.
           listen- on port 53 { 192.168.1.3; };
                                              //修改ip
05.
             allow- query { any; };
                                             //允许所有
06.
           recursion yes;
           forwarders { 172.40.1.10; }; //转发dns,真机的服务器地址
07.
08.
09.
           dnssec- enable no;
10.
           dnssec-validation no;
11.
12.
      [root@room9pc01 ~] # systemctl restart named
```

## 步骤二:两台虚拟机配置静态ip

注意:两台主机同样操作,改一下ip即可(以openstack.tedu.cn为例)

```
01.
      [root@localhost ~] # echo openstack.tedu.cn > /etc/hostname
02.
      [root@localhost ~] # hostname openstack.tedu.cn //另外一台主机改名为nova.tedu.cn
03.
       [root@openstack ~] # v im /etc/sy sconfig/network-scripts/if cfg-eth0
04.
      # Generated by dracut initrd
05.
      DEVICE="eth0"
06.
      ONBOOT="yes"
07.
      IPV6INIT="no"
08.
      IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL="no"
09.
      NM CONTROLLED="no"
10.
      TYPE="Ethernet"
11.
      BOOTPROTO="static"
                                                                             Top
12.
      IPA DDR="192.168.1.1"
13.
      PREFIX=24
```

- 14. GATEWAY=192.168.1.254
- 15. [root@openstack ~] # systemctl restart network

#### 步骤三:域名解析

```
01. [root@openstack \sim] # v im /etc/hosts
```

- 02. //在openstack.tedu.cn和nova.tedu.cn主机上面操作
- 03. 192.168.1.1 openstack.tedu.cn
- 04. 192.168.1.2 nova.tedu.cn

### 测试能否ping通,如图-1所示:

```
[root@openstack ~]# ping nova.tedu.cn
PING nova.tedu.cn (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from nova.tedu.cn (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.464 ms
64 bytes from nova.tedu.cn (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.281 ms
AC
--- nova.tedu.cn ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.281/0.372/0.464/0.093 ms
[root@openstack ~]# []

[root@nova network-scripts]# ping openstack.tedu.cn
PING openstack.tedu.cn (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from openstack.tedu.cn (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.470 ms
64 bytes from openstack.tedu.cn (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.261 ms
AC
--- openstack.tedu.cn ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.261/0.365/0.470/0.106 ms
[root@nova network-scripts]# []
```

图-1

## 3 案例3:配置NTP服务器

#### 3.1 问题

本案例要求配置NTP时间同步服务器:

- 将NTP服务与DNS服务部署在同一台主机上
- 确认NTP服务器的时区是东八区
- 确认NTP服务器的时间准确
- 计划安装openstack的服务器与NTP服务器进行时间校正

#### 3.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:配置NTP时间同步(真机操作)

**Top** 

01. [root@room9pc01~] # y um - y install chrony

02. [root@room9pc01~]#vim/etc/chrony.conf 03. server ntp1 aliy un. com iburst 04. bindacqaddress 0.0.0.0 05. allow 0/0 //允许所有人使用我的时间服务器 06. cmdallow 127.0.0.1 //控制指令 07. [root@room9pc01 ~] # sy stemctl restart chrony d 08. [root@room9pc01 ~] # netstat - antup | grep chrony d 09. udp 0 0.0.0.0: 123 0.0.0.0:\* 23036/chrony d 10. abu 0 0 127.0.0.1: 323 0.0.0.0:\* 23036/chrony d [root@room9pc01~]#chronycsources-v //出现\*号代表NTP时间可用 11.

2 6 17 62 - 753us[ - 7003us] +/- 24ms

4 案例4:环境准备

12.

## 4.1 问题

本案例要求准备基础环境,为安装openstack做准备:

^\* 120, 25, 115, 20

准备openstack的基础环境

## 4.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:准备基础环境

1)配置yum源

备注:只有系统源的gpgcheck=1,其他的都是gpgcheck=0)

01. [root@room9pc01~] # scp /etc/y um.repos.d/local.repo \
02. 192.168.1.1: /etc/y um.repos.d/ //拷贝给openstack.tedu.cn这台主机
03. [root@room9pc01~] # scp /etc/y um.repos.d/local.repo \
04. 192.168.1.2: /etc/y um.repos.d/ //拷贝给nov a.tedu.cn这台主机

步骤二:配置ip

备注: 配置eth0为公共网络, 网络地址192.168.1.0/24 (已经配置过) 配置eth1为隧道接口, 网络地址192.168.2.0/24

1)给openstack.tedu.cn主机添加eth1网卡

- 01. [root@room9pc01 networks] # virsh c qemu: ///sy stem attach- interface openstack bridge
  02. Interface attached successfully //添加成功

  Top
- 03. [root@openstack ~] # cd /etc/sy sconfig/network- scripts

- 04. [root@openstack network-scripts] # cp if cfg- eth0 if cfg- eth1
- 05. [root@openstack network-scripts] # vim if cfg-eth1
- 06. # Generated by dracut initrd
- 07. DEVICE="eth1"
- 08. ONBOOT="yes"
- 09. IPV6INIT="no"
- 10. IPV4 FAILURE FATAL="no"
- 11. NM\_CONTROLLED="no"
- 12. TYPE="Ethernet"
- 13. BOOTPROTO="static"
- 14. IPA DDR="192, 168, 2, 1"
- 15. PREFIX=24
- 16. GATEWAY=192.168.1.254
- 17. [root@openstack network-scripts] # systemctl restart network

## 2)给nova.tedu.cn主机添加eth1网卡

- 01. [root@room9pc01 networks] # v irsh c qemu: ///sy stem attach- interface nova bridge priv
- 02. Interface attached successfully //添加成功
- 03. [root@nova~]#cd/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts
- 04. [root@nova network-scripts] # cp if cfg-eth0 if cfg-eth1
- 05. [root@nova network-scripts] # v im if cfg-eth1
- 06. # Generated by dracut initrd
- 07. DEVICE="eth1"
- O8. ONBOOT="yes"
- 09. IPV6INIT="no"
- 10. IPV4\_FAILURE\_FATAL="no"
- 11. NM CONTROLLED="no"
- 12. TYPE="Ethernet"
- 13. BOOTPROTO="static"
- 14. IPA DDR="192.168.2.2"
- 15. PREFIX=24
- 16. GATEWAY=192.168.1.254
- 17. [root@openstack network-scripts] # systemctl restart network

### 3)配置卷组(openstack主机上面操作)

**Top** 

01. [root@room9pc01 images] # qemu- img\_create - f qcow2 disk.img 50G

- 02. Formatting 'disk.img', fmt=qcow2 size=53687091200 encry ption=off cluster\_size=65536 laz
- 03. [root@room9pc01 networks] # v irsh c qemu: ///sy stem attach- disk openstack \
- 04. /var/lib/libvirt/images/disk.img vdb - subdriver qcow2 - sourcety pe file
- 05. Disk attached successfully //添加成功
- 06. [root@openstack ~] # y um install lv m2
- 07. [root@openstack ~] # pv create /dev /v db
- 08. [root@openstack ~] # v gcreate cinder- v olumes /dev /v db

4)安装openstack的依赖包(openstack.tedu.cn和nova.tedu.cn主机上面

- 01. [root@openstack ~] # y um install y qemu- kv m libv irt- client libv irt- daemon libv irt- daemon
- 02. [root@nova ~] # y um install y qemu- kv m libv irt- client libv irt- daemon libv irt- daemon- driv

# 5 案例5:部署Openstack:

## 5.1 问题

本案例要求通过packstack完成以下配置:

- 通过packstack部署Openstack
- 根据相关日志文件进行排错

### 5.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一:安装packstack

- 01. [root@openstack ~] # y um install y openstack- packstack
- 02. [root@openstack ~] # packstack -- gen- answer- file answer.ini
- 03. //answer.ini与answer.txt是一样的,只是用vim打开answer.ini文件有颜色
- 04. Packstack changed given value to required value /root/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub
- 05. [root@openstack ~] # v im answer.ini
- 06. 11 CONFIG\_DEFAULT\_PASSWORD=redhat //密码
- 07. 42 CONFIG\_SWIFT\_INSTALL=n
- 08. 75 CONFIG\_NTP\_SERVERS=192.168.1.3 //时间服务器的地址
- 09. 554 CONFIG\_CINDER\_VOLUMES\_CREATE=n //创建卷,已经手动创建过了
- 10. 840 CONFIG\_NEUTRON\_ML2\_TYPE\_DRIVERS=flat,vxlan //驱动类型
- 11. 876 CONFIG\_NEUTRON\_ML2\_VXLAN\_GROUP=239.1.1.5
- 12. //设置组播地址,最后一个随意不能为0和255,其他固定
- 13. 910 CONFIG\_NEUTRON\_OVS\_BRIDGE\_MAPPINGS=phy snet1: br- ex //物理网桥的名称

- 14. 921 CONFIG\_NEUTRON\_OVS\_BRIDGE\_IFACES=br- ex: eth0
- 15. //br-ex桥的名称与eth0连接,管理eth0,网桥与哪个物理网卡连接
- 16. 936 CONFIG\_NEUTRON\_OVS\_TUNNEL\_IF=eth1.
- 17. 1179 CONFIG\_PROVISION\_DEMO=n //DEMO是否测试
- 18. [root@openstack ~] # packstack -- answer-file=answer.ini
- 19. \*\*\*\* Installation completed successfully \*\*\*\*\* //出现这个为成功

#### 步骤二:安装openstack可能会出现的错误以及排错方法

1) ntp时间不同步,如图-2所示:

```
eparing cellometer entries
                                                                      DONE
reparing Aodh entries
                                                                      DONE
reparing Puppet manifests
                                                                      DONE
opying Puppet modules and manifests
                                                                      DONE
pplying 192,168,1,10 controller.pp
92,168,1,10 controller.pp:
                                                                  ERROR
pplying Puppet manifests
                                                                  ERROR
RROR : Error appeared during Puppet run: 192,168,1,10 controller.pp
/usr/sbin/ntpdate 192.168.1.254 returned 1 instead of one of [0]
/ou will find full trace in log /var/tmp/packstack/20180911-170859-ZK1Fjr/man1
fests/192.168.1.10 controller.pp.log
Please check log file /var/tmp/packstack/20180911-170859-ZK1Fjr/openstack-setu
p, log for more information
Additional information:
 * File /root/keystonerc admin has been created on OpenStack client host 192.1
68,1,10. To use the command line tools you need to source the file.
 * To access the OpenStack Dashboard browse to http://192.168.1.10/dashboard
Please, find your login credentials stored in the keystonerc admin in your hom
e directory.
```

图-2

解决办法:查看ntp时间服务器,是否出现\*号,若没有,查看配置文件,配置ntp服务器步骤在案例3,可以参考

```
01. [root@room9pc01~] # chrony c sources - v //出现*号代表NTP时间可用
02. ^* 120.25.115.20 2 6 17 62 - 753us[-7003us] +/- 24ms
03. [root@openstack~] # chrony c sources - v
04. ^* 192.168.1.3 3 9 377 504 +50us[ - 20us] +/- 24ms
05. [root@nov a ~] # chrony c sources - v
```

^\* 192.168.1.3 3 9 377 159 - 202us[ - 226us] +/- 24ms

#### 2)网桥名称写错,如图-3所示:

06.

```
92.168,1,10 controller.pp:
                                                       | DONE |
applying 192,168,1,10 network.pp
92.168.1.10 network.pp:
                                                     ERROR
Applying Puppet manifests
                                                     ERROR
ERROR: Error appeared during Puppet run: 192,168,1,10 network.pp
Error: Execution of '/usr/bin/ovs-vsctl list-ports br-exetho' returned 1: ovs-
vsctl: no bridge named br-exetho
You will find full trace in log var/tmp/packstack/20180911-174139-tGZheY/mani
fests/192,168,1,10 network.pp.log
 Please check log file /var/tmp/packstack/20180911-174139-tGZheY/openstack-setu
 p.log for more information
 Additional information:
 * File /root/keystonerc_admin has been created on OpenStack client host 192.1
```

图-3

解决办法:检查配置文件

```
01. [root@openstack ~] # v im answer.ini
02. ...
03. 921 CONFIG_NEUTRON_OVS_BRIDGE_IFACES=br- ex: ethO
04. //br- ex桥的名称与ethO连接,管理ethO,网桥与哪个物理网卡连接
05. ...
```

3)若/root/.ssh/id rsa.pub,提示password,同样是配置文件没有写对,如图-4所示:

```
root@openstack ~]# packstack -- answer-file= answer.ini
Welcome to the Packstack setup utility

The installation log file is available at: /var/tmp/packstack/20180911-171604-UbTI]9/openstack-setup.log
Enter the path to your ssh Public key to install on servers [/root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub]:
Enter a default password to be used. Leave blank for a randomly generated one.:
Confirm password:
Enter the amount of service workers/threads to use for each service. Leave blank to use the default. [%::proce
Confirm password [%::processorcount)]:
Should Packstack install MariaDB [y|n] [y]:
Should Packstack install OpenStack Image Service (Glance) [y|n] [y]:
Should Packstack install OpenStack Block Storage (Cinder) [y|n] [y]:
Should Packstack install OpenStack Block Storage (Cinder) [y|n] [y]:
```

图-4

4) yum源没有配置正确,如图-5所示:

```
eparing Monzoon entries
eparing Gnocchi entries
eparing MongoDB entries
eparing Redis entries
eparing Redis entries

[DONE]
reparing Redis entries
[DONE]
reparing Adoh entries
[DONE]
reparing Puppet manifests
[DONE]
reparing Puppet manifests
[DONE]
reparing Puppet manifests
[DONE]
reparing Puppet manifests
[DONE]
pplying 192.168.1.10 controller.pp

92.168.1.10 controller.pp:
[ERROR]

ERROR]

ERROR:
Error appeared during Puppet rum= 192.168.1.10 controller.pp

Fror: Execution of '/usr/bin/yum -d 0 -e 0 -y install openstack dashboard' returned 1: Error downloading packages:
You will find full trace in log 'var/tmp/packstack/20180911-170807-zoYM8A/manifests/192.168.1.10 controller.pp.log
Please check log file /var/tmp/packstack/20180911-170807-zoYM8A/openstack-setup.log for more information
Additional information:

* File froot/keystonerc admin has been created on OpenStack client host 192.168.1.10. To use the command line tools you need to source the file.
```

图-5

解决办法:检查yum是否为10731个软件包,查看是否是yum源没有配置正确,之后家装oprnstack-dashboard

备注:除了系统源gpgcheck=1之外,其他都是gpgcheck=0

5) 出现Cannot allocate memory,如图-6所示:

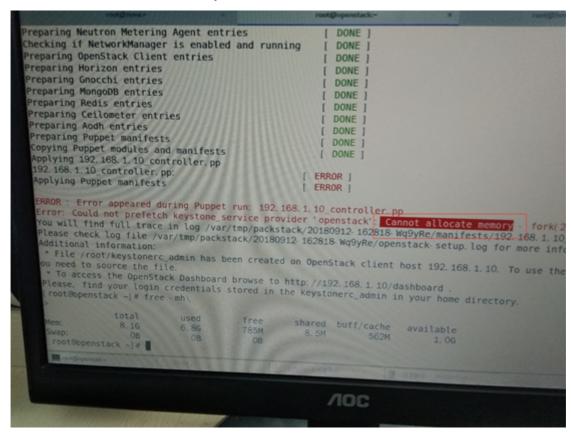


图-6

解决办法:

内存不足,重新启动主机

6 案例6:网络管理

6.1 问题

本案例要求运用OVS完成以下配置:

- 查看外部OVS网桥及其端口
- 验证OVS配置

### 6.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一: 查看外部OVS网桥

1) 查看br-ex网桥配置(br-ex为OVS网桥设备)

- 01. [root@openstack ~] # cat /etc/sy sconfig/network- scripts/if cfg- br- ex
- 02. ONBOOT="yes"
- 03. NM\_CONTROLLED="no"
- 04. IPA DDR="192.168.1.1"

- 05. PREFIX=24
- 06. GATEWAY=192.168.1.254

- 07. DEVICE=br- ex
- 08. NAME=br-ex
- 09. DEVICETYPE=ovs
- 10. OVSBOOTPROTO="static"
- 11. TYPE=OVSBridge

#### 2) 查看eth0网卡配置(该网卡为OVS网桥的接口)

```
01.
       [root@nova ~] # cat /etc/sy sconfig/network- scripts/if cfg- eth0
02.
       DEVICE=eth0
```

- 03. NAME=eth0
- 04. DEVICETYPE=ovs
- 05. TYPE=OVSPort
- 06. OVS\_BRIDGE=br- ex
- 07. ONBOOT=yes
- 08. BOOTPROTO=none

#### 3)验证OVS配置

```
01.
       [root@nova~]#ovs-vsctlshow
02.
          Bridge br- ex
03.
            Controller "tcp: 127.0.0.1: 6633"
04.
               is_connected: true
05.
            fail_mode: secure
06.
            Port br- ex
07.
               Interface br-ex
08.
                  type: internal
09.
            Port phy-br-ex
10.
               Interface phy-br-ex
11.
                  type: patch
12.
                  options: { peer=int- br- ex}
13.
            Port "eth0"
14.
               Interface "eth0"
         ovs_version: "2.5.0"
15.
```

# 7案例7:管理项目

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### 7.1 问题

#### 本案例要求通过Horizon完成以下操作:

- 创建名为myproject的项目
- 查看项目信息
- 更新vcpu配额为30
- 删除myproject

•

## 7.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

## 步骤一:浏览器访问openstack

- 1)浏览器访问
  - 01. [root@openstack conf.d] # firefox 192.168.1.1 //访问失败

#### 2)需要改配置文件并重新加载

- 01. [root@openstack ~] # cd /etc/httpd/conf.d/
  02. [root@openstack conf.d] # vi 15- horizon\_vhost.conf
  03. 35 WSGIProcessGroup apache
  04. 36 WSGIApplicationGroup % GLOBAL} //添加这一行
  05. [root@openstack conf.d] # apachectl graceful //重新载入配置文件
- 3) 浏览器访问,出现页面,如图-6所示:

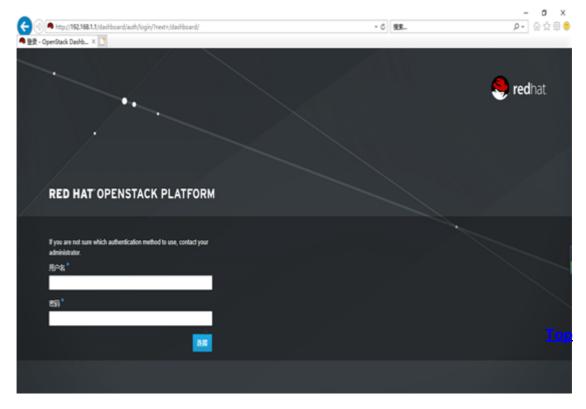


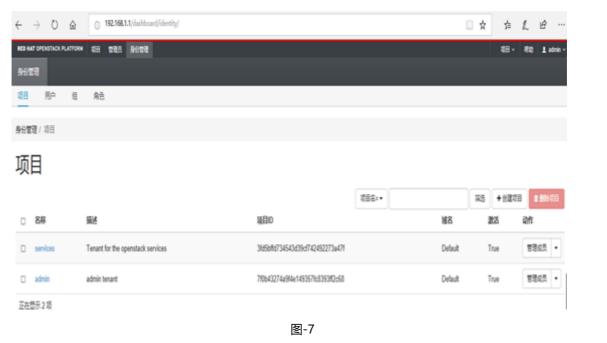
图-6

CASE

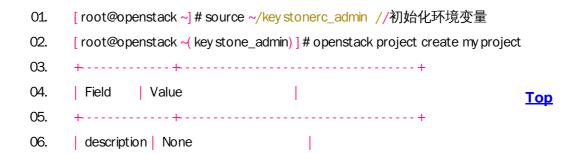
#### 3) 查看默认用户名和密码

```
01.
      [root@openstack conf.d] # cd
02.
      [root@openstack ~] # Is
03.
      answer.ini key stonerc_admin //key stonerc_admin生成的文件,里面有用户名和密码
04.
      [root@openstack ~] # cat key stonerc admin
05.
      unset OS_SERVICE_TOKEN
06.
         export OS USERNAME=admin //用户名
07.
         export OS PASSWORD=1bb4c987345c45ba //密码
08.
        export OS_AUTH_URL=http://192.168.1.1:5000/v2.0
09.
        export PS1='[\u@\h\W(keystone_admin)]\$'
10.
11.
      export OS TENANT NAME=admin
12.
      export OS_REGION_NAME=RegionOne
```

#### 4) 在火狐浏览器中输入用户名和密码, 登录后页面如图-7所示:



### 4) 创建名为myproject的项目



2019/1/22 CASE

07. | enabled | True |

08. | id | f 73949e2701346328f af 5c1272414cd0|

09. | name | my project | 10. +------

### 5) 查看项目信息

## 6) 更新vcpu配额为30

01. [root@openstack ~ (key stone\_admin)] # nov a quota- update - - cores 30 my project

## 7)删除myproject

01. [root@openstack ~ (key stone\_admin)] # openstack project delete my project