



OpenStack Labs

Lab 05: Deploying an External Instance

Contents

Introduction	iii
Objectives	iv
Lab Settings.....	v
1 Defining Security Groups.....	1
2 Applying Security Groups to Instances	11
3 Creating SSH Key Pairs	26
4 Applying SSH Keys to Instances.....	30
5 Launching and Verifying an External Instance	41
A Fine-Grained Security Group Control	60

About This Document

- This document was developed by a team at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga led by Dr. Mengjun Xie (mengjun-xie@utc.edu).
- The development of this document was supported by a National Centers of Academic Excellence in Cybersecurity Grant (#H98230-20-1-0351), housed at the National Security Agency.
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Introduction

In the previous lab, you created an external network, a router, and floating IP addresses. However, you were still not able to connect to an instance connected to the external network from outside the OpenStack environment. In this lab, you will create security groups to allow the traffic to reach the external instance, and you will create an SSH key pair so that you can remotely log in to the instance.

Objectives

- Create and manage security groups.
- Create and manage SSH key pairs.
- Launch and verify an external instance.

Lab Settings

The information in the table below will be needed in order to complete the lab. The task sections below provide details on the use of this information.

Virtual Machine	IP Address	Account	Password
workstation	ens3: 192.168.1.21 ens4: 172.25.250.21	ubuntu	ubuntu
devstack	ens3: 192.168.20 ens4: 172.25.250.20	ubuntu	ubuntu

1 Defining Security Groups

In this task, you will use the *Horizon Dashboard* and *OpenStack Unified CLI* to manage security groups for OpenStack instances. Security groups function like virtual firewalls, allowing you to define rules that allow or deny specific types of network traffic. Modifying the default security group settings is essential to enable communication with external instances from outside the OpenStack environment. In this lab, we are concerned with two types of traffic in particular: ICMP to allow the use of the **ping** command, and SSH to enable remote login from an external network.

- 1.1. Log into the **workstation** machine as the **ubuntu** user with password **ubuntu**.

```
Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS workstation tty1
workstation login: ubuntu
Password:
```

- 1.2. Launch the graphical user interface.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ startx

Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-213-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 System information as of Fri Jun  7 21:01:55 UTC 2024

 System load:  0.6              Processes:           197
 Usage of /:   7.9% of 116.12GB  Users logged in:    0
 Memory usage: 13%              IP address for ens3: 192.168.1.21
 Swap usage:   0%                IP address for ens4: 172.25.250.21

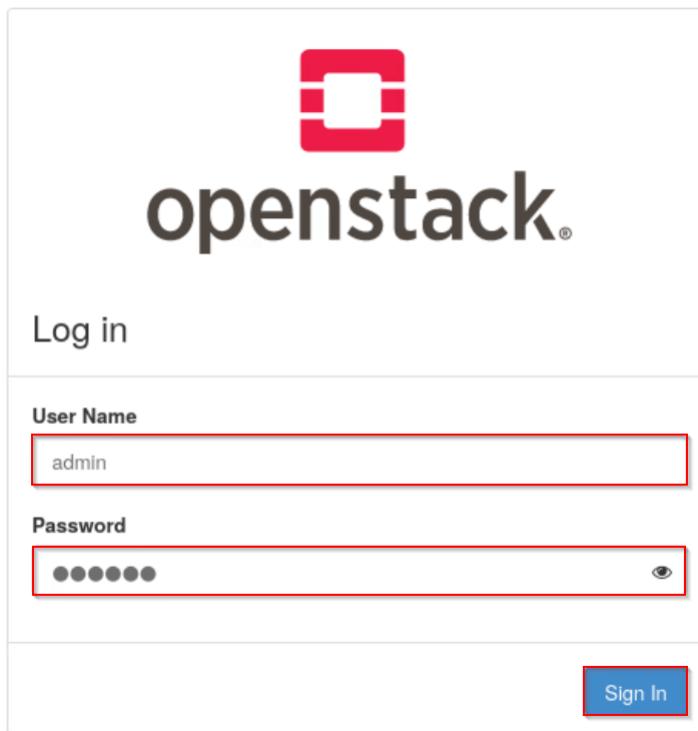
Expanded Security Maintenance for Infrastructure is not enabled.

2 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

146 additional security updates can be applied with ESM Infra.
Learn more about enabling ESM Infra service for Ubuntu 18.04 at
https://ubuntu.com/18-04

ubuntu@workstation:~$ startx_
```

- 1.3. Open the web browser. Navigate to **192.168.1.20** and log in to the dashboard as **admin** with the password **secret**.



- 1.4. Select the **demo** project. Navigate to **Network > Security Groups** and click **Create Security Group**.

The screenshot shows the OpenStack Network > Security Groups page. The URL in the address bar is "openstack.demolab.it/demo". The left sidebar shows "Project" dropdown, "Compute", "Volumes", "Network" (selected), "Routers", "Security Groups" (highlighted with a blue box), "Floating IPs", "Admin", and "Identity". The main content area shows "Displaying 1 Item" with a table:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Security Group ID	Description	Shared	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	default	9e3ffbc... (redacted)	Default security group	False	<button>Manage Rules</button>

Below the table, it says "Displaying 1 Item".

- 1.5.** Enter **secgroup1** into the **Name** field and click **Create Security Group**.

Create Security Group

Name *

Description

Description:

Security groups are sets of IP filter rules that are applied to network interfaces of a VM. After the security group is created, you can add rules to the security group.

Create Security Group

- 1.6.** After creating the security group, you should be redirected to its rules page. If not, click **Manage Rules** in the same row as **secgroup1** on the **Security Groups** page to get there. From here, you can see that by default, the security group allows all egress (outgoing) traffic. No ingress rules are defined, so all incoming traffic is denied by default. Click **Add Rule** to add a new rule in the security group.

Project / Network / [Security Groups](#) / Manage Security Group Rul...

Manage Security Group Rules: secgroup1 (918d7354-9ec7-4102-8cf7-e87b5b4537c3)

[+ Add Rule](#) [Delete Rules](#)

Displaying 2 items								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	::/0	-	-	Delete Rule

Displaying 2 items

- 1.7. Select **All ICMP** from the *Rule* dropdown and click **Add**. This allows ICMP traffic, including the **ping** command, to reach instances in this security group.

Add Rule

**Rule *****All ICMP****Description** **Direction****Ingress****Remote *** **CIDR****CIDR * ?****0.0.0.0/0**

Description:

Rules define which traffic is allowed to instances assigned to the security group. A security group rule consists of three main parts:

Rule: You can specify the desired rule template or use custom rules, the options are Custom TCP Rule, Custom UDP Rule, or Custom ICMP Rule.

Open Port/Port Range: For TCP and UDP rules you may choose to open either a single port or a range of ports. Selecting the "Port Range" option will provide you with space to provide both the starting and ending ports for the range. For ICMP rules you instead specify an ICMP type and code in the spaces provided.

Remote: You must specify the source of the traffic to be allowed via this rule. You may do so either in the form of an IP address block (CIDR) or via a source group (Security Group). Selecting a security group as the source will allow any other instance in that security group access to any other instance via this rule.

Cancel**Add**

Note

By default, *Direction* is set to **Ingress** and *CIDR* is set to **0.0.0.0/0**. **Ingress** specifies incoming traffic, and **0.0.0.0/0** specifies that the traffic is accepted from any IP address.

1.8. Click **Add Rule** again.

Project / Network / Security Groups / Manage Security Group Rul...

Manage Security Group Rules: secgroup1 (918d7354-9ec7-4102-8cf7-e87b5b4537c3)

[+ Add Rule](#) [Delete Rules](#)

Displaying 3 items							
□ Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Description	Actions
□ Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	Delete Rule
□ Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	::/0	-	-	Delete Rule
□ Ingress	IPv4	ICMP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	Delete Rule

Displaying 3 items

- 1.9. Now, we will create a rule to allow SSH ingress traffic. Since SSH works over TCP, leave **Rule** as **Custom TCP Rule**. Under **Port**, enter **22**, which is the default SSH port. Click **Add** to add the rule.

Add Rule

Rule *
Custom TCP Rule

Description

Direction
Ingress

Open Port *
Port

Port *
22

Remote *
CIDR

CIDR *
0.0.0.0/0

Description:
Rules define which traffic is allowed to Instances assigned to the security group. A security group rule consists of three main parts:

Rule: You can specify the desired rule template or use custom rules, the options are Custom TCP Rule, Custom UDP Rule, or Custom ICMP Rule.

Open Port/Port Range: For TCP and UDP rules you may choose to open either a single port or a range of ports. Selecting the "Port Range" option will provide you with space to provide both the starting and ending ports for the range. For ICMP rules you instead specify an ICMP type and code in the spaces provided.

Remote: You must specify the source of the traffic to be allowed via this rule. You may do so either in the form of an IP address block (CIDR) or via a source group (Security Group). Selecting a security group as the source will allow any other instance in that security group access to any other instance via this rule.

[Cancel](#) [Add](#)

- 1.10. Log out of the *Horizon Dashboard* and close the web browser.
- 1.11. If a terminal window is not already open, open one and source the **admin** credentials from the `~/keystonerc-admin` file.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
```

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 1.12. Before creating or modifying any security groups or rules, list the existing security groups to see what is already configured.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | Name    | Description | Project |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2f0f5133-8396-45ea-         | default   | Default security | eb2dc08d8ae46ffac3f |
| a4de-61945d79ed2e          |           | group          | 16c3973ef61d |
| 62dafb67-e7fd-44d6-         | default   | Default security | 39e851b14f864573aad6 |
| bf87-f4701dd66875          |           | group          | 0582c35e40dc |
| 918d7354-9ec7-4102-         | secgroup1 |               | 39e851b14f864573aad6 |
| 8cf7-e87b5b4537c3          |           |               | 0582c35e40dc |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 1.13. Now, we will recreate the **secgroup1** security group through the command line and add some additional rules necessary for connecting to an external instance. First, to demonstrate how to remove a rule from a security group, list the rules in the **secgroup1** security group and copy the ID of the ICMP rule.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup1
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | IP Protocol | IP Range | Port Range | Remote Security Group |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 022a7e4f-41ce-4c37-9764-e22733a5bc19 | None       | None     |           | None |
| 8d0035c8-f81e-451d-bf0a-dd258ebca9f4 | icmp       | 0.0.0.0/0 |           | None |
| 9ba01e49-f422-43e2-b731-8e25f58bc428 | tcp        | 0.0.0.0/0 | 22:22     | None |
| bce3af7e-2cee-48a3-99d2-3d05c709a159 | None       | None     |           | None |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Tip

Since we want to copy the ID value, we do not want the output to fit the width of the terminal window, which would wrap the ID across multiple lines and prevent copying. To prevent this, maximize the terminal window before running this command.

Tip

To copy a value from the terminal, select the desired string with the mouse, then either right-click and click **Copy** or press **Ctrl+Shift+C**.

- 1.14.** Use the ID for the ICMP rule to delete that rule. Note that you do not have to list **secgroup1** in this command because IDs in OpenStack are *globally unique* within a deployment.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule delete \
> 8b0035c8-f81e-451d-bf08-dd258ebca9f4
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule delete \
> 8b0035c8-f81e-451d-bf0a-dd258ebca9f4
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Note

The actual ID value may differ.

Tip

To paste a value to the command line, either right-click and click **Paste** or press **Ctrl+Shift+V**.

- 1.15.** List the rules in the **secgroup1** security group again to ensure the rule was deleted successfully.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup1
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | IP Protocol | IP Range | Port Range | Remote Security Group |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 022a7e4f-41ce-4c37-9764-e22733a5bc19 | None       | None     |            | None                  |
| 9ba01e49-f422-43e2-b731-8e25f58bc428 | tcp        | 0.0.0.0/0 | 22:22     | None                  |
| bce3af7e-2cee-48a3-99d2-3d05c709a159 | None       | None     |            | None                  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 1.16.** Delete the **secgroup1** security group.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group delete \
> secgroup1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group delete \
> secgroup1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

1.17. Create the **secgroup2** security group.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group create \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group create \
> secgroup2
+-----+
| Field      | Value
+-----+
| created_at | 2025-06-28T15:52:22Z
| description | secgroup2
| id          | d4792861-920e-4dd6-bdd1-e9ea3b5f6d6a
| name        | secgroup2
| project_id  | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
| revision_number | 1
| rules       |
|             | created_at='2025-06-28T15:52:22Z', direction='egress',
|             | ethertype='IPv6',
|             | id='4ca422bf-c170-4159-b1e6-329c949d01e4',
|             | standard_attr_id='79', updated_at='2025-06-28T15:52:22Z'
|             | created_at='2025-06-28T15:52:22Z', direction='egress',
|             | ethertype='IPv4',
|             | id='c409c480-d296-4009-abf9-3e01c3b2c6ca',
|             | standard_attr_id='80', updated_at='2025-06-28T15:52:22Z'
| updated_at   | 2025-06-28T15:52:22Z
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

1.18. List the rules in the **secgroup2** security group. These are the default rules that exist upon creation.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID           | IP Protocol | IP Range | Port Range | Remote Security Group |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4ca422bf-c170-4159-b1e6-329c949d01e4 | None        | None     |            | None
| c409c480-d296-4009-abf9-3e01c3b2c6ca | None        | None     |            | None
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Tip

You can use the command

```
openstack security group rule show <rule_id>
```

to show the details of each rule and confirm that they are the same default rules you get when creating a security group through the Horizon Dashboard. The rules allow all outgoing traffic over IPv4 and IPv6.

1.19. Add a security rule in the **secgroup2** security group to allow all incoming ICMP traffic.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol icmp \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol icmp \
> secgroup2
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| created_at | 2025-06-28T16:05:07Z
| description | ingress
| direction | IPv4
| ether_type | None
| id | 822e6305-b7a4-4df6-8f7b-74d117171381
| name | None
| port_range_max | None
| port_range_min | None
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
| protocol | icmp
| remote_group_id | None
| remote_ip_prefix | 0.0.0.0/0
| revision_number | 0
| security_group_id | d4792861-920e-4dd6-bdd1-e9ea3b5f6d6a
| updated_at | 2025-06-28T16:05:07Z
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Note

If no additional arguments are given, the direction defaults to **ingress** and the remote IP defaults to **0.0.0.0/0**. In other words, it allows all incoming traffic over the given protocol.

1.20. List the rules in the **secgroup2** security group again to ensure the ICMP rule was created successfully.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | IP Protocol | IP Range | Port Range | Remote Security Group |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4ca422bf-c170-4159-b1e6-329c949d01e4 | None | None | | None |
| 822e6305-b7a4-4df6-8f7b-74d117171381 | icmp | 0.0.0.0/0 | | None |
| c409c480-d296-4009-abf9-3e01c3b2c6ca | None | None | | None |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 1.21. Add another security rule to allow remote connection using SSH on the default port 22.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol tcp \
> --dst-port 22 \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol tcp \
> --dst-port 22 \
> secgroup2
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| created_at | 2025-06-28T16:07:08Z |
| description | ingress |
| direction | IPv4 |
| ether_type | |
| id | 3af8f304-cd2c-4e3c-a68a-fa04e3155c94 |
| name | None |
| port_range_max | 22 |
| port_range_min | 22 |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| protocol | tcp |
| remote_group_id | None |
| remote_ip_prefix | 0.0.0.0/0 |
| revision_number | 0 |
| security_group_id | d4792861-920e-4dd6-bdd1-e9ea3b5f6d6a |
| updated_at | 2025-06-28T16:07:08Z |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

- 1.22. List the rules in the **secgroup2** security group again to ensure the SSH rule was created successfully.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> secgroup2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | IP Protocol | IP Range | Port Range | Remote Security Group |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3af8f304-cd2c-4e3c-a68a-fa04e3155c94 | tcp | 0.0.0.0/0 | 22:22 | None |
| 4ca422bf-c170-4159-b1e6-329c949d01e4 | None | None | | None |
| 822e6305-b7a4-4df6-8f7b-74d117171381 | icmp | 0.0.0.0/0 | | None |
| c409c480-d296-4009-abf9-3e01c3b2c6ca | None | None | | None |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

- 1.23. Leave the terminal window open and continue to the next task.

2 Applying Security Groups to Instances

In order for a security group's rules to apply to instance, the security group must be applied to one of the instance's interfaces. In these labs, instances will only have one interface, so a security group can be thought of as applying to the whole instance. Additionally, an interface may have more than one security group applied. Security groups can be added to an instance when the instance is created, and they can be added, removed, or modified at any time. This section will walk through adding and removing an instance's security groups with both the *OpenStack Unified CLI* and the *Horizon Dashboard*.

- 2.1. If a terminal window is not already open, open one and source the admin credentials from the `~/keystonerc-admin` file.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
```

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
[ ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin) ]:~$ █
```

- 2.2.** A security group can be applied to an instance at creation from the command line. Create an instance with the security group **secgroup2** applied to it.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --security-group secgroup2 \
> instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --security-group secgroup2 \
> instance1
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| OS-DCF:diskConfig | MANUAL |
| OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name | instance1 |
| OS-EXT-STS:power_state | NOSTATE |
| OS-EXT-STS:task_state | scheduling |
| OS-EXT-STS:vm_state | building |
| OS-SRV-USG:launched_at | None |
| OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at | None |
| accessIPv4 | |
| accessIPv6 | |
| addresses | |
| adminPass | PTPvFbj0Jb8A |
| config_drive | |
| created | 2025-06-28T16:10:49Z |
| flavor | m1.small (2) |
| hostId | f410ecba-01c0-47d6-b5ef-e991f54cff55 |
| id | ubuntu (329d361e-f6dc-4b72-b200-3de0ec230e65) |
| key_name | None |
| name | instance1 |
| progress | 0 |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| properties | |
| security_groups | name='d4792861-920e-4dd6-bdd1-e9ea3b5f6d6a' |
| status | BUILD |
| updated | 2025-06-28T16:10:49Z |
| user_id | 14f5376f00c04e90b7103dd8d4263040 |
| volumes_attached | |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

- 2.3. The output of the previous step should have shown the ID of **secgroup2** in the **security_groups** row. To get a result that easier to understand and verify that **secgroup2** is attached to the instance, we can show the details of the instance with a couple extra arguments.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| security_groups | name='secgroup2' |
+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Tip

The **-c security_groups** argument specifies that we want only the **security_groups** row in the output.

- 2.4. Remove **secgroup2** from the instance.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server remove security group \
> instance1 secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server remove security group \
> instance1 \
> secgroup2
keys: ['name']
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Note

This command may echo the string **keys: ['name']**. Ignore this output; the command still works as intended.

- 2.5. Verify that the security group is no longer applied to the instance. You should receive an error message saying the column name is not recognized.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
No recognized column names in [u'security_groups']. Recognized columns are (u'OS-DCF:diskConfig', u'OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone', u'OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host', u'OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname', u'OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name', u'OS-EXT-STS:power_state', u'OS-EXT-STS:task_state', u'OS-EXT-STS:vm_state', u'OS-SRV-USG:launched_at', u'OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at', u'accessIPv4', u'accessIPv6', u'addresses', u'config_drive', u'created', u'flavor', u'hostId', u'id', u'image', u'key_name', u'name', u'progress', 'project_id', 'properties', u'status', u'updated', u'user_id', 'volumes_attached').
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 2.6. A security group can also be added to an instance after the instance is created. Add **secgroup2** back to the instance.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server add security group \
> instance1 secgroup2
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server add security group \
> instance1 \
> secgroup2
keys: ['name']
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Note

This command may echo the string **keys: ['name']**. Ignore this output; the command still works as intended.

- 2.7. Verify that the security group is once again applied to the instance.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
```

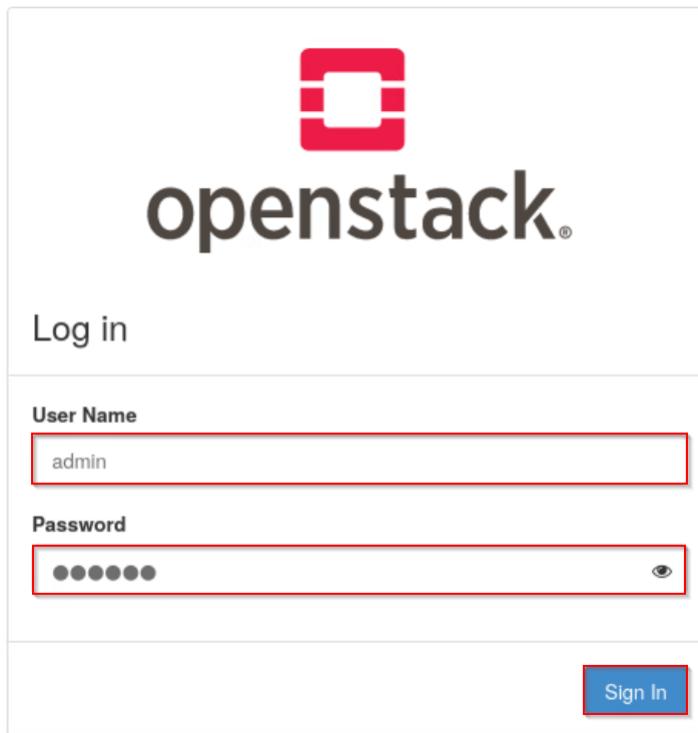
```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c security_groups \
> instance1
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| security_groups | name='secgroup2' |
+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 2.8.** Delete **instance1**. We will recreate it from the Horizon Dashboard to demonstrate adding a security group to an instance at creation time from the dashboard.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server delete instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server delete instance1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 2.9.** Leave the terminal window open, and open the web browser. Navigate to **192.168.1.20** and log in to the dashboard as **admin** with the password **secret**.



- 2.10.** Select the **demo** project. Navigate to **Project > Compute > Instances**, and click **Launch Instance**.

2.11. In the *Details* tab, type **instance1** in the *Instance Name* field. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Source *	Project Name	Total Instances (10 Max)
Flavor *	demo	10%
Networks *	Instance Name *	0 Current Usage 1 Added 9 Remaining
Network Ports	Instance1	
Security Groups	Description	
Key Pair	Availability Zone	
Configuration	nova	
Server Groups	Count *	
Scheduler Hints	1	
Metadata		

< Back **Next >** **Launch Instance**

- 2.12. In the *Source* tab, set *Create New Volume* to **No**, and scroll down (if needed) to select the **ubuntu** image. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details

Source *

Flavor *

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Select Boot Source

Image

Create New Volume

Yes No

Allocated

Displaying 0 items

Name Updated Size Format Visibility

Select an item from Available items below

Available 2 Select one

Click here for filters or full text search.

Displaying 2 items

Name Updated Size Format Visibility

cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk 2/9/24 7:59 PM 20.44 MB QCOW2 Public ↑

ubuntu 2/9/24 9:32 PM 647.50 MB QCOW2 Shared ↑

Displaying 2 items

Cancel Back Next Launch Instance

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility
cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	2/9/24 7:59 PM	20.44 MB	QCOW2	Public
ubuntu	2/9/24 9:32 PM	647.50 MB	QCOW2	Shared

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **ubuntu** appears in the *Allocated* section.

2.13. In the *Flavor* tab, scroll down (if needed) to select the **m1.small** flavor. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details Flavors manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance. ?

Allocated Displaying 0 items

Flavor * Name VCPUS RAM Total Disk Root Disk Ephemeral Disk Public

Networks * Select a flavor from the available flavors below.

Network Ports Displaying 0 items

Security Groups Available 12 Select one

Key Pair Q Click here for filters or full text search. x

Configuration Displaying 12 items

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	Actions
m1.nano	1	128 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.micro	1	192 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
cllrros256	1	256 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.tiny	1	512 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds512M	1	512 MB	5 GB	5 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds1G	1	1 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.small	1	2 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds2G	2	2 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.medium	2	4 GB	40 GB	40 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds4G	4	4 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.large	4	8 GB	80 GB	80 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.xlarge	8	16 GB	160 GB	160 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲

Displaying 12 items

x Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **m1.small** appears in the *Allocated* section.

2.14. In the *Networks* tab, select the **shared** network. Navigate to the **Security Groups** tab.

Launch Instance

Details Networks * Networks provide the communication channels for Instances In the cloud. You can select ports Instead of networks or a mix of both. [?](#)

Source Allocated Displaying 0 items

Flavor Networks * Network Subnets Associated Shared Admin State Status

Select one or more networks from the available networks below.

Network Ports Displaying 0 items

Security Groups Available 2 Select one or more

Key Pair Configuration Displaying 2 items

Configuration Networks * Network Subnets Associated Shared Admin State Status

Select one or more networks from the available networks below.

Scheduler Hints shared shared-subnet Yes Up Active [↑](#)

Metadata private Ipv6-private-subnet private-subnet No Up Active [↑](#)

Displaying 2 items

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Next](#) [Launch Instance](#)

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **shared** appears in the *Allocated* section.

- 2.15.** In the *Security Groups* tab, deselect the **default** security group since we have our own to apply. Scroll down (if needed) to select the **secgroup2** security group. This will apply the security group to all interfaces on the instance. Click **Launch Instance**.

Launch Instance

Details Select the security groups to launch the instance in.

Source Allocated 1 Displaying 1 Item

Flavor Name Description

Networks > default	Default security group	▼
--------------------	------------------------	---

Network Ports Displaying 1 Item

Security Groups Available 1 Select one or more

Key Pair Click here for filters or full text search.

Configuration Displaying 1 Item

Server Groups Name Description

Scheduler Hints > secgroup2	secgroup2	↑
-----------------------------	-----------	---

Metadata Displaying 1 Item

Cancel Back Next Launch Instance

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **secgroup2** appears in the *Allocated* section.

- 2.16.** You should be redirected to the **Project > Compute > Instances** page. The security groups and rules applied to an instance can be found by clicking the instance's name.

openstack. demo admin

Project API Access Compute Instances Overview Instances

Instances Displaying 1 Item

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
instance1	ubuntu	192.168.233.42	m1.small	-	Active	nova	None	Running	1 minute	Create Snapshot

Images Key Pairs Server Groups Volumes Network

- 2.17.** On the *Overview* tab of the *instance1* page, scroll down to view the *Security Groups* section. In this case, you should see that **secgroup2** allows all IPv4 and IPv6 egress traffic by default, and you should see the two rules we added for ICMP and SSH (TCP port 22).

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard under the 'demo' project. The left sidebar has 'Compute' selected, and 'Instances' is the active tab. The main content shows details for 'instance1'. Under 'IP Addresses', the IP address is listed as 'shared' (192.168.233.42). The 'Security Groups' section is highlighted with a red box and contains the following rules:

- secgroup2
 - ALLOW IPv4 22/tcp from 0.0.0.0/0
 - ALLOW IPv6 to ::/0
 - ALLOW IPv4 icmp from 0.0.0.0/0
 - ALLOW IPv4 to 0.0.0.0/0

Note

If no security group is applied to an instance, the *Security Groups* section will simply say "Not available".

- 2.18.** Navigate back to **Project > Compute > Instances**. To view and edit the security groups of an instance from the dashboard, click the dropdown next to **Create Snapshot**, and click **Edit Security Groups**.

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard under the 'demo' project. The left sidebar has 'Compute' selected, and 'Instances' is the active tab. The main content shows a table of instances, with one row for 'instance1'. A context menu is open over this row, with the 'Edit Security Groups' option highlighted with a red box. Other options in the menu include: Associate Floating IP, Attach Interface, Detach Interface, Edit Instance, Attach Volume, Detach Volume, Update Metadata, and Console.

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
instance1	ubuntu	192.168.233.42	m1.small	-	Active	nova	None	Running	6 minutes	Create Snapshot

Note

This option will edit security groups for all interfaces on the instance. Notice that there is also an option to **Edit Port Security Groups**, which allows you to edit security groups for individual interfaces on the instance.

- 2.19.** In the **Edit Instance** popup, the **Instance Security Groups** list contains the security groups that are currently applied to the instance. Remove **secgroup2** from this instance by clicking the **-** button next to that group, and click **Save** to finalize the change.

Edit Instance

Add and remove security groups to this instance from the list of available security groups.

Warning: If you change security groups here, the change will be applied to all interfaces of the instance. If you have multiple interfaces on this instance and apply different security groups per port, use "Edit Port Security Groups" action instead.

All Security Groups	Instance Security Groups
default	secgroup2

Cancel Save

- 2.20. Re-open the popup by clicking the dropdown next to **Create Snapshot** and clicking **Edit Security Groups**. The **All Security Groups** list contains the security groups that are available but are not currently applied to the instance. Add the **default** security group to the interface by clicking the **+** button next to that group, and click **Update** to finalize the change.

Edit Instance

Information * Security Groups

Add and remove security groups to this instance from the list of available security groups.

Warning: If you change security groups here, the change will be applied to all interfaces of the instance. If you have multiple interfaces on this instance and apply different security groups per port, use "Edit Port Security Groups" action instead.

All Security Groups Instance Security Groups

Security Group	Action
default	+
secgroup2	+

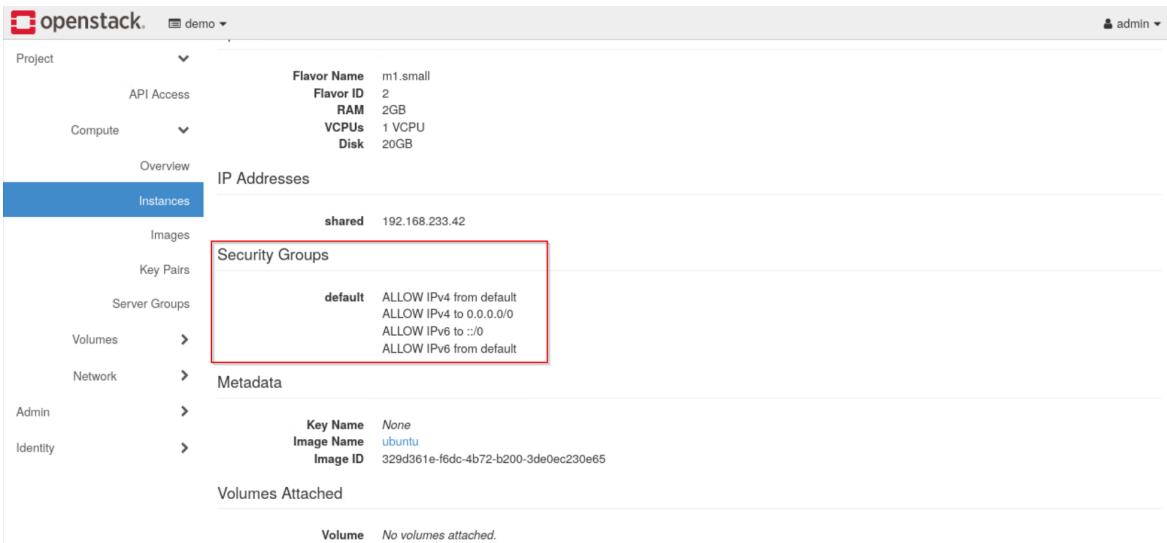
No security groups enabled.

Cancel **Save**

Tip

You can assign and unassign multiple security groups before saving the changes.

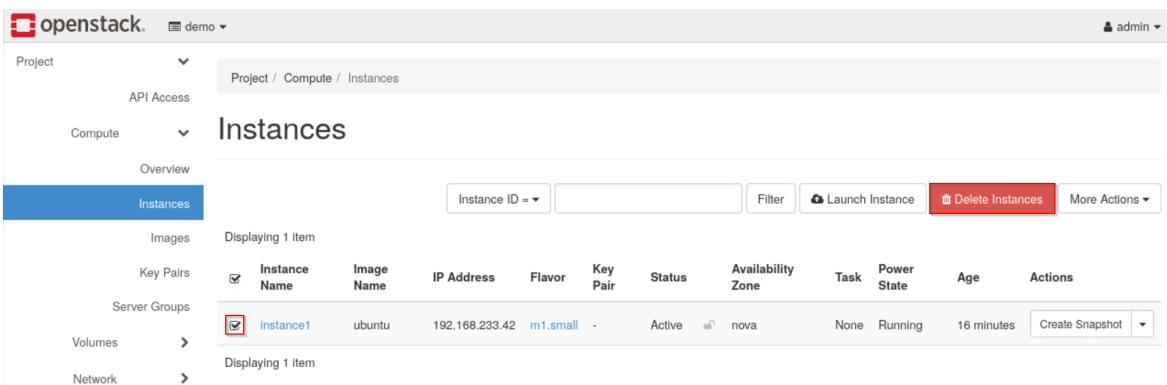
- 2.21.** To verify that the security group has been applied again, click **instance1**. On the *Overview* tab of the *instance1* page, scroll down to view the *Security Groups* section. This time, you should see the **default** security group and its rules listed.



The screenshot shows the OpenStack interface for the 'demo' project. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main content area is titled 'Instances' under the 'Compute' section. It displays the details for 'instance1':

- Flavor:** m1.small (Flavor ID: 2, RAM: 2GB, VCPUs: 1, Disk: 20GB)
- IP Addresses:** shared IP address 192.168.233.42
- Security Groups:** A red box highlights the 'default' security group, which contains the following rules:
 - ALLOW IPv4 from default
 - ALLOW IPv4 to 0.0.0.0/0
 - ALLOW IPv6 to ::/0
 - ALLOW IPv6 from default
- Metadata:** Key Name: None, Image Name: ubuntu, Image ID: 329d361e-f6dc-4b72-b200-3de0ec230e65
- Volumes Attached:** No volumes attached.

- 2.22.** We no longer need this instance, so navigate back to **Project > Compute > Instances**, select **instance1**, and click **Delete Instances**.

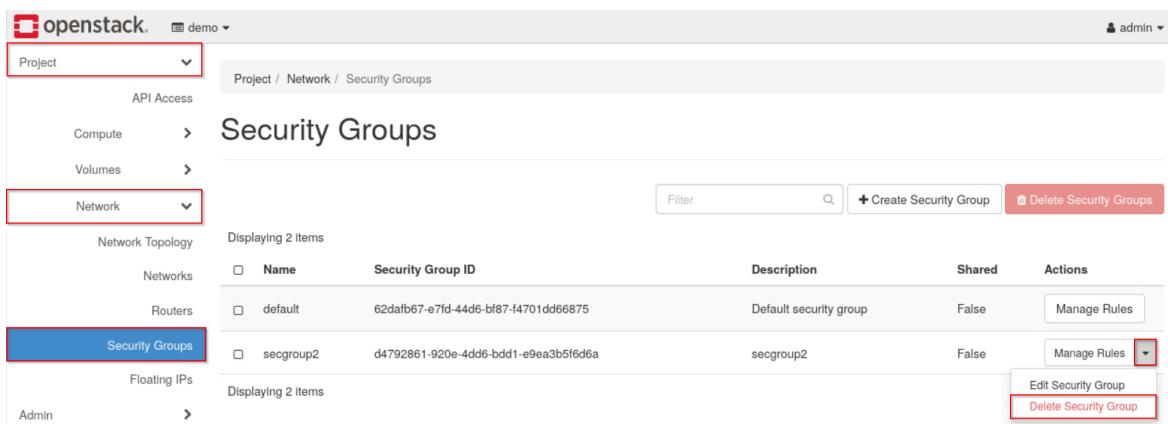


The screenshot shows the 'Instances' page under the 'Compute' section of the 'demo' project. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main content area lists the instance 'instance1' with the following details:

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
instance1	ubuntu	192.168.233.42	m1.small	-	Active	nova	None	Running	16 minutes	Create Snapshot

A red box highlights the 'Delete Instances' button at the top right of the table.

- 2.23.** We will also recreate the security group in the final section of the lab in order to show a complete example, so we can safely delete **secgroup2**. To delete the security group from the dashboard, navigate to **Project > Network > Security Groups**. Click the dropdown next to the **Manage Rules** button in the same row as **secgroup2**, and then click **Delete Security Group**.



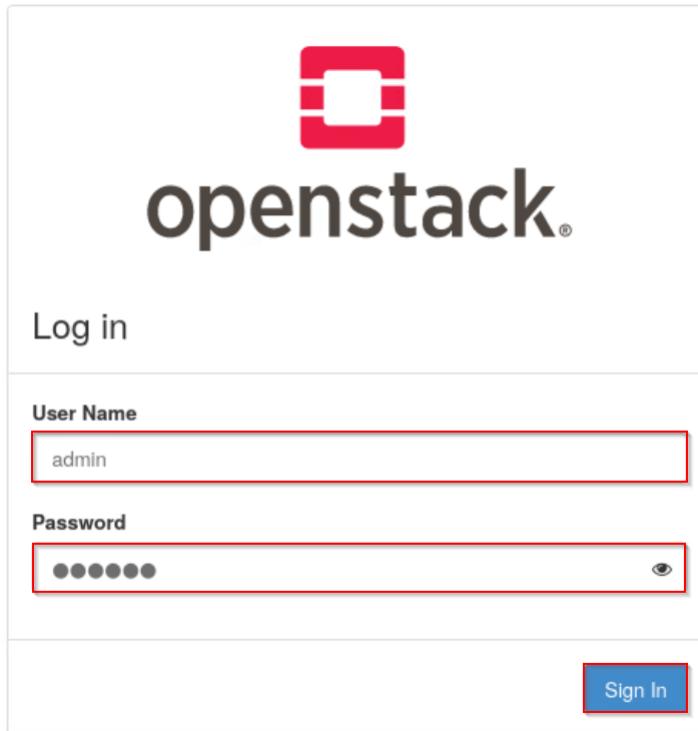
Name	Security Group ID	Description	Shared	Actions
default	62dafb67-e7fd-44d6-bf87-f4701dd66875	Default security group	False	<button>Manage Rules</button>
secgroup2	d4792861-920e-4dd6-bdd1-e9ea3b5f6d6a	secgroup2	False	<button>Manage Rules</button> <button>Edit Security Group</button> <button>Delete Security Group</button>

- 2.24.** Leave the web browser open, and continue to the next task.

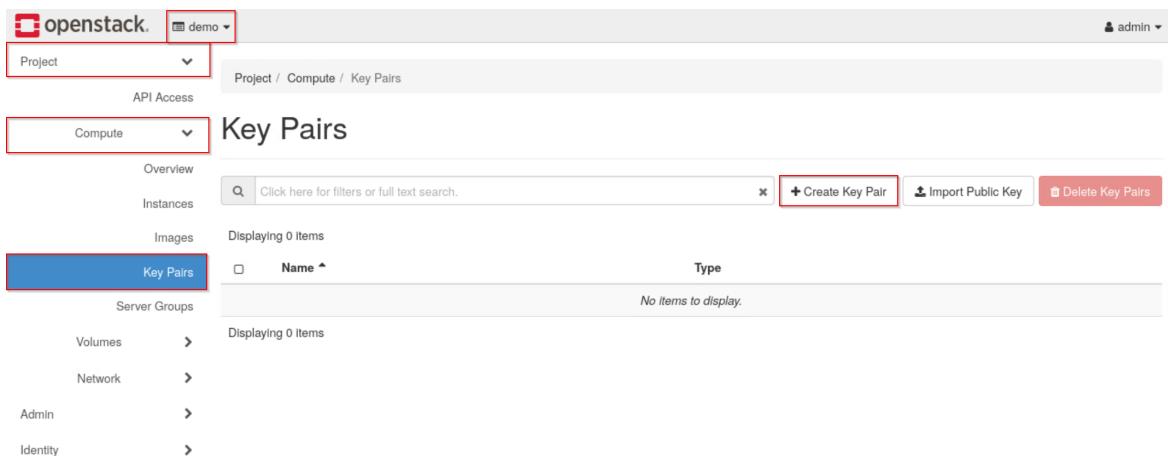
3 Creating SSH Key Pairs

In this task, you will use the *Horizon Dashboard* and *OpenStack Unified CLI* to create and manage SSH key pairs. These keys will later be used to securely connect to external instances from outside the OpenStack environment.

- 3.1. If the web browser is not already open, open it. Navigate to **192.168.1.20**, and log in to the dashboard as **admin** with the password **secret**.



- 3.2. Select the **demo** project, and navigate to **Project > Compute > Key Pairs**. Click **Create Key Pair** to create a new key pair.



- 3.3. Enter **keypair1** in the *Key Pair Name* field, and select **SSH Key** in the *Key Type* dropdown. Click **Create Key Pair**. This will create the key pair and download it to the `~/Downloads` directory.

Create Key Pair

Key Pair Name *

 ✓

Key Type *

✖ Cancel + Create Key Pair

Tip

When creating key pairs from the Horizon Dashboard, the private key file permissions are *not* set strictly, so it is recommended to still set them through the command line. We will do this in the following steps.

- 3.4. Sign out of the Horizon Dashboard and close the web browser.
- 3.5. If a terminal window is not already open, open one and source the **admin** credentials from the `~/keystonerc-admin` file.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
```

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.6. To better protect the private key, use the **chmod** command with a mode of **600** to make it so that the **ubuntu** user has read/write permissions on the private key file, and groups and other users have no permissions to the file.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair1.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair1.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.7.** We only need one key pair to connect to the external instance, so the key pair created from the Horizon Dashboard can safely be deleted in order to demonstrate creating a key pair from the command line. Delete the **keypair1** key pair.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair delete keypair1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair delete keypair1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

Note

Note that a key pair in the context of OpenStack is actually a misnomer. The key pair object really only refers to the public key, while the private key only exists in the file in which it is saved. Therefore, the private key file will still exist after deleting the key pair.

- 3.8.** Delete the private key located at `~/Downloads/keypair1.pem`.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ rm -f ~/Downloads/keypair1.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ rm -f ~/Downloads/keypair1.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.9.** List the available key pairs to verify that **keypair1** was deleted.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.10.** Create the key pair **keypair2**, and save the private key to the file `~/Downloads/keypair2.pem`.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair create \
> keypair2 > ~/Downloads/keypair2.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair create \
> keypair2 > ~/Downloads/keypair2.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.11.** Set the file permissions of the private key so that only the **ubuntu** user has read/write permissions.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair2.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair2.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.12. List the available key pairs to verify the creation of **keypair2**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
+-----+-----+
| Name      | Fingerprint
+-----+-----+
| keypair2  | 6f:46:7c:56:38:82:f3:d2:f6:97:b1:65:ae:c0:90:87 |
+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 3.13. Leave the terminal window open and continue to the next task.

4 Applying SSH Keys to Instances

In this task, you will use both the *Horizon Dashboard* and *OpenStack Unified CLI* to apply SSH key pairs to instances. This is the final piece necessary to have an instance that can be reached and logged in to from an external network, which the next task will explore.

- 4.1. If a terminal window is not already open, open one and source the admin credentials from the `~/keystonerc-admin` file.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
```

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 4.2.** An SSH key can be applied to an instance at creation from the command line. Create an instance with the **keypair2** key pair.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --key-name keypair2 \
> instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --key-name keypair2 \
> instance1
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| OS-DCF:diskConfig | MANUAL |
| OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name | instance1 |
| OS-EXT-STS:power_state | NOSTATE |
| OS-EXT-STS:task_state | scheduling |
| OS-EXT-STS:vm_state | building |
| OS-SRV-USG:launched_at | None |
| OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at | None |
| accessIPv4 | |
| accessIPv6 | |
| addresses | |
| adminPass | XTL7K7hqoZwi |
| config_drive | |
| created | 2025-06-30T15:52:26Z |
| flavor | m1.small (2) |
| hostId | |
| id | a498cf56-8910-4525-b446-a48141b6b7b7 |
| image | ubuntu (329d361e-f6dc-4b72-b200-3de0ec230e65) |
| key_name | keypair2 |
| name | instance1 |
| progress | 0 |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| properties | |
| security_groups | name='default' |
| status | BUILD |
| updated | 2025-06-30T15:52:26Z |
| user_id | 14f5376f00c04e90b7103dd8d4263040 |
| volumes_attached | |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

Tip

OpenStack does not provide a way to directly change the key pair associated with an existing instance. We will not need to in these labs, but if you need to use a different SSH key, one option is to manually add your new key to the `/.ssh/authorized_keys` file inside the instance. However, this change will not be tracked by OpenStack. Another option is to rebuild the instance with a new key pair. If the instance contains important data, it's important to back it up—for example, with a snapshot (covered later).

4.3. Verify that `keypair2` is attached to `instance1`.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c key_name \
> instance1
```

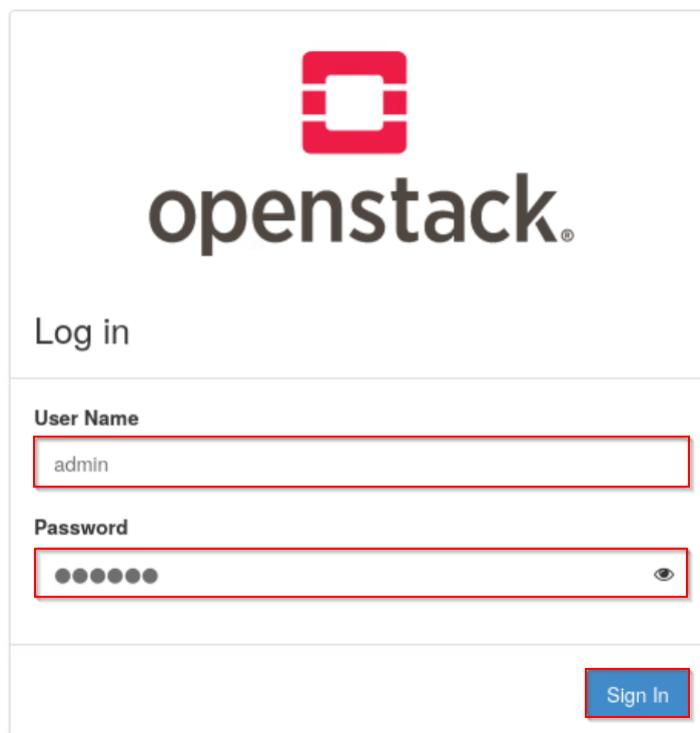
```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server show \
> -c key_name \
> instance1
+-----+-----+
| Field      | Value      |
+-----+-----+
| key_name   | keypair2   |
+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

4.4. Delete `instance1`. We will recreate it from the Horizon Dashboard to demonstrate adding a security group to an instance at creation time from the dashboard.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server delete instance1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server delete instance1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 4.5. Leave the terminal window open, and open the web browser. Navigate to **192.168.1.20**, and log in to the dashboard as **admin** with the password **secret**.



- 4.6. Select the **demo** project. Navigate to **Project > Compute > Instances**, and click **Launch Instance**.

4.7. In the *Details* tab, type **instance1** in the *Instance Name* field. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Source *	Project Name	Total Instances (10 Max)
Flavor *	demo	10%
Networks *	Instance Name *	0 Current Usage 1 Added 9 Remaining
Network Ports	Instance1	
Security Groups	Description	
Key Pair	Availability Zone	
Configuration	nova	
Server Groups	Count *	
Scheduler Hints	1	
Metadata		

< Back **Next >** **Launch Instance**

- 4.8.** In the *Source* tab, set *Create New Volume* to **No**, and scroll down (if needed) to select the **ubuntu** image. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details

Source *

Flavor *

Networks *

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility
cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	2/9/24 7:59 PM	20.44 MB	QCOW2	Public
ubuntu	2/9/24 9:32 PM	647.50 MB	QCOW2	Shared

Cancel **< Back** **Next >** **Launch Instance**

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **ubuntu** appears in the *Allocated* section.

4.9. In the *Flavor* tab, scroll down (if needed) to select the **m1.small** flavor. Click **Next**.

Launch Instance

Details Flavors manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance. ?

Allocated Displaying 0 items

Flavor * Name VCPUS RAM Total Disk Root Disk Ephemeral Disk Public

Networks * Select a flavor from the available flavors below.

Network Ports Displaying 0 items

Security Groups Available 12 Select one

Key Pair Q Click here for filters or full text search. x

Configuration Displaying 12 items

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	Actions
m1.nano	1	128 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.micro	1	192 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
cllrros256	1	256 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.tiny	1	512 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds512M	1	512 MB	5 GB	5 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds1G	1	1 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.small	1	2 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds2G	2	2 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.medium	2	4 GB	40 GB	40 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
ds4G	4	4 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.large	4	8 GB	80 GB	80 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲
m1.xlarge	8	16 GB	160 GB	160 GB	0 GB	Yes	▲

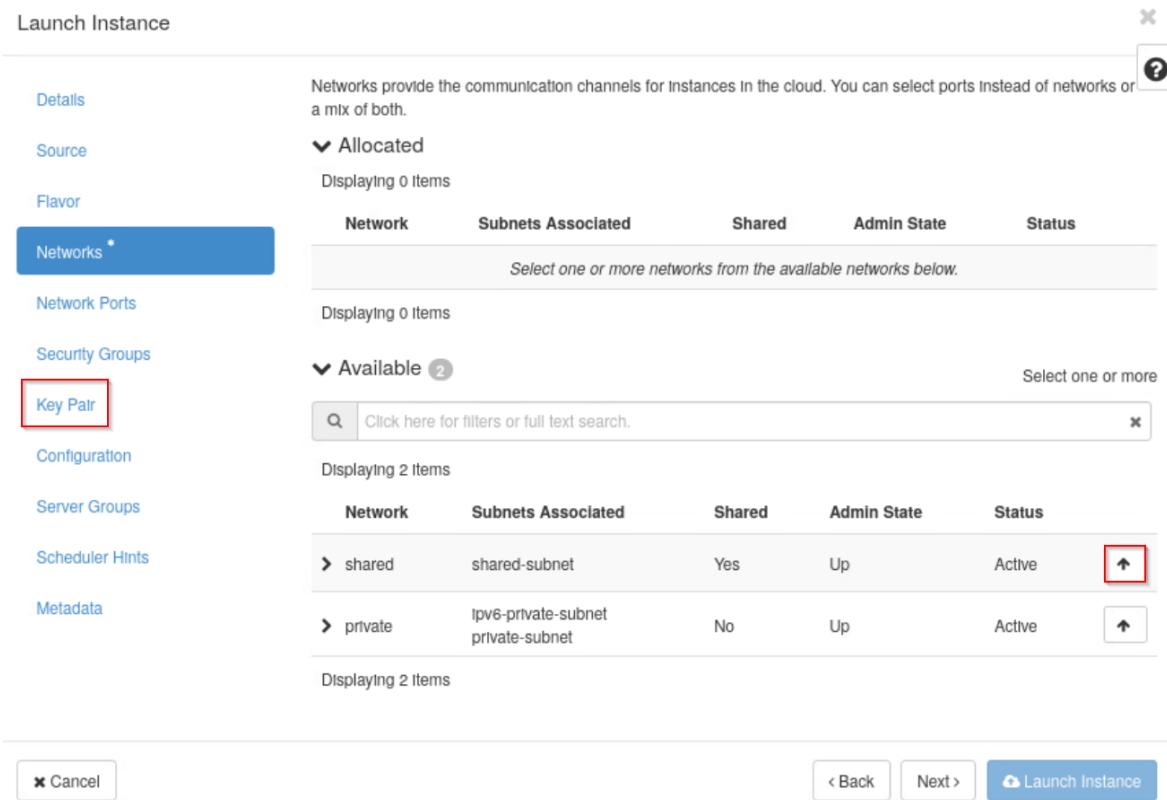
Displaying 12 items

x Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **m1.small** appears in the *Allocated* section.

- 4.10.** In the *Networks* tab, select the **shared** network. Navigate to the *Key Pair* tab.



The screenshot shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Networks' tab selected. The 'Allocated' section is expanded, showing a table with one row for a shared subnet. The 'Available' section is also expanded, showing two items: 'shared' and 'private'. The 'Key Pair' tab is highlighted with a red box. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Back', 'Next', and 'Launch Instance' buttons.

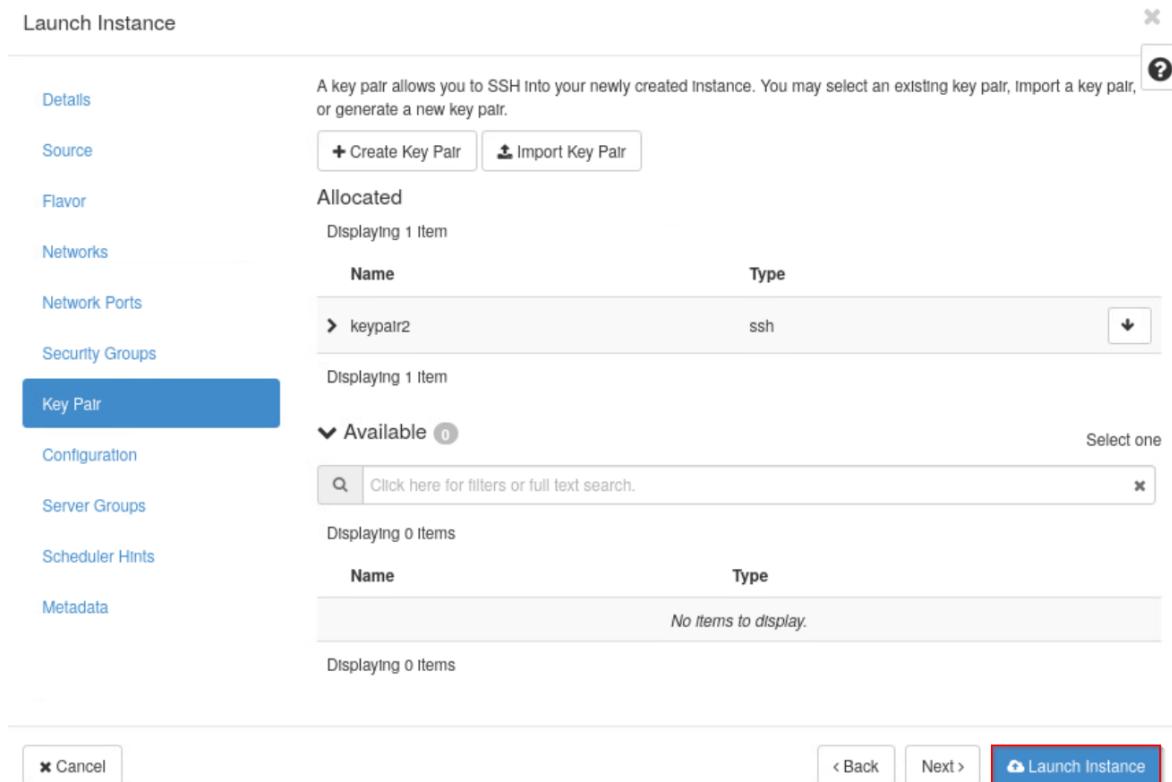
Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
shared	shared-subnet	Yes	Up	Active

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
private	Ipv6-private-subnet private-subnet	No	Up	Active

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **shared** appears in the *Allocated* section.

- 4.11.** In the **Key Pair** tab, select **keypair2** if it is not already in the *Allocated* section, and click **Launch Instance**.

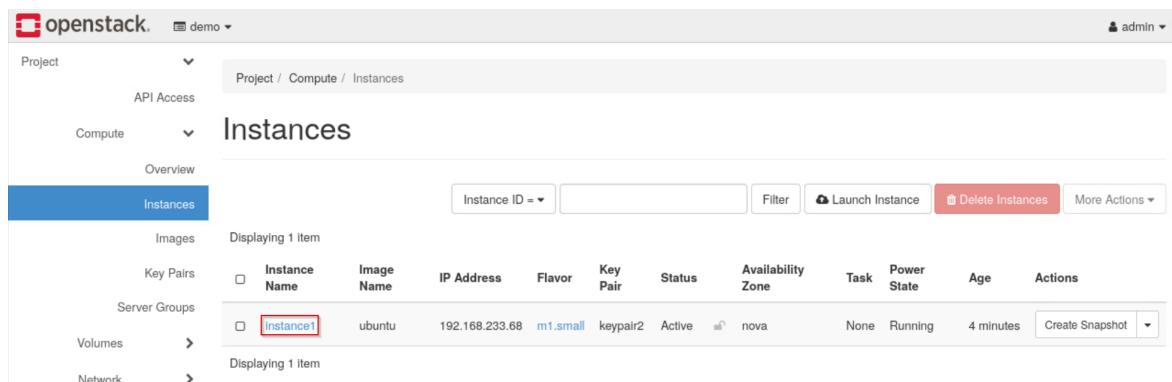


The screenshot shows the 'Launch Instance' dialog with the 'Key Pair' tab selected. The 'Allocated' section displays a single key pair named 'keypair2' of type 'ssh'. The 'Available' section is currently empty. At the bottom right, there is a large blue 'Launch Instance' button.

Stop

Before proceeding to the next step, confirm that **keypair2** appears in the *Allocated* section.

- 4.12.** You should be redirected to the **Project > Compute > Instances** page. To verify that the key pair was applied, first click **instance1** to go to the instance's details page.



Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
instance1	ubuntu	192.168.233.68	m1.small	keypair2	Active	nova		Running	4 minutes	Create Snapshot

- 4.13.** Scroll down to the *Metadata* section and verify that **keypair2** is present in the *Key Name* row.

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard under the 'demo' project. The left sidebar has 'Compute' selected. Under 'Compute', 'Instances' is selected. In the main content area, 'instance1' is listed. Below it, the 'Metadata' section is expanded, showing a table with three rows: 'Key Name' (highlighted with a red box) containing 'keypair2', 'Image Name' containing 'ubuntu', and 'Image ID' containing '329d361e-f6dc-4b72-b200-3de0ec230e65'. Other sections like 'IP Addresses', 'Security Groups', and 'Volumes Attached' are also visible.

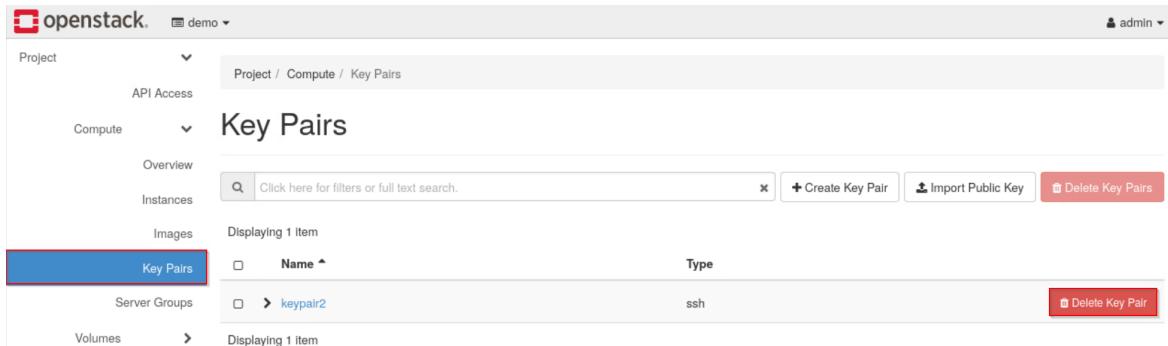
Note

If an instance does not have a key pair, the *Key Name* row will show “None”.

- 4.14.** We no longer need this instance, so navigate back to **Project > Compute > Instances**, select **instance1**, and click **Delete Instances**.

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard under the 'demo' project. The left sidebar has 'Compute' selected. Under 'Compute', 'Instances' is selected. The main content area displays a table of instances. One row for 'instance1' is selected (highlighted with a red box in the 'Actions' column) and shows details: Instance Name 'instance1', Image Name 'ubuntu', IP Address '192.168.233.68', Flavor 'm1.small', Key Pair 'keypair2', Status 'Active', Availability Zone 'nova', Task 'None', Power State 'Running', Age '4 minutes', and Actions 'Create Snapshot'. Other sections like 'Overview', 'Images', 'Key Pairs', and 'Server Groups' are also visible.

- 4.15. We will also recreate the key pair in the final section of the lab in order to show a complete example. So, we can safely delete **keypair2**. To delete the key pair from the dashboard, navigate to **Project > Compute > Key Pairs**, and click the **Delete Key Pair** button in the same row as **keypair2**.



The screenshot shows the OpenStack Horizon Dashboard. The URL is `openstack.demo`. The user is logged in as `admin`. The navigation bar shows `Project` and `Compute` menus. Under `Compute`, the `Key Pairs` tab is selected, highlighted with a blue box. The main content area displays a table with one item:

	Name	Type	
<input type="checkbox"/>	keypair2	ssh	<input type="button" value="Delete Key Pair"/>

Below the table, it says "Displaying 1 item". There are other tabs like `Overview`, `Instances`, `Images`, `Server Groups`, and `Volumes`.

- 4.16. Log out of the *Horizon Dashboard*, and close the web browser. Continue to the next task.

5 Launching and Verifying an External Instance

Up to this point, you have learned how to create an external network, a router, a floating IP address, an SSH key pair, and a security group. These are all the resources necessary to create and interact with an external instance from outside the OpenStack cloud. In this task, you will put all these concepts together to create a functioning external instance. You will create the necessary resources, launch an external instance, and verify its connectivity and functionality with the **ssh** and **ping** commands.

1. If a terminal window is not already open, open one and source the admin credentials from the **~/keystonerc-admin** file.

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
```

```
ubuntu@workstation:~$ source ~/keystonerc-admin
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

2. Before creating our own router and external network, we need to delete the ones that are created by default. First, unset the external gateway from **router1**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router unset \
> --external-gateway \
> router1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router unset \
> --external-gateway \
> router1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

3. List the interfaces of **router1**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack port list \
> -c ID \
> -f value \
> --router router1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack port list \
> -c ID \
> -f value \
> --router router1
a05f4e1c-4014-4d25-9538-64e8114197e1
d369b706-db4a-4239-b715-721708931870
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.4. Capture the output of the previous command in to a variable called **ports**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ ports=$(!!)
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ ports=$(!!)
ports=$(openstack port list -c ID -f value --router router1)
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.5. Ensure that **ports** contains the ID values as expected.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ echo $ports
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ echo $ports
a05f4e1c-4014-4d25-9538-64e8114197e1 d369b706-db4a-4239-b715-721708931870
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.6. Remove the interfaces from **router1**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ for port in $ports; do \
> openstack router remove port router1 $port; \
> done
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ for port in $ports; do \
> openstack router remove port router1 $port; \
> done
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.7. Delete **router1**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router delete router1
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router delete router1
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.8. Delete the **public** network.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network delete public
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network delete public
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.9.** First, we will create an external network. List the existing networks to ensure that one does not already exist. Only the **shared** and **private** networks should be listed in the output.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network list
+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | Name    | Subnets          |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 966ecb4f-4ff8-44ea-a476-2d2f18955085 | private | 674205b6-1357-4727-a21a-94220492a57f, fa8a2545-5a8c-44a2-bacc-1b86c253b880
| 9f23266f-d833-4337-9a27-4818a6d   | shared   | 7e456257-76e5-4cf5-bf3f-b2a3876dba40
+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.10. Create an external network named **external**. Set the network type to **flat** and the physical network to **public**. Set the network as shared and external.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network create \
> --external \
> --share \
> --provider-network-type flat \
> --provider-physical-network public \
> external
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network create \
> --external \
> --share \
> --provider-network-type flat \
> --provider-physical-network public \
> external
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| admin_state_up | UP |
| availability_zone_hints |  |
| availability_zones |  |
| created_at | 2025-07-02T15:57:18Z |
| description |  |
| dns_domain | None |
| id | c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe |
| ipv4_address_scope | None |
| ipv6_address_scope | None |
| is_default | False |
| is_vlan_transparent | None |
| mtu | 1500 |
| name | external |
| port_security_enabled | True |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| provider:network_type | flat |
| provider:physical_network | public |
| provider:segmentation_id | None |
| qos_policy_id | None |
| revision_number | 1 |
| router:external | External |
| segments | None |
| shared | True |
| status | ACTIVE |
| subnets |  |
| tags |  |
| updated_at | 2025-07-02T15:57:18Z |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.11.** Create a subnet named **external-subnet** in the **external** network. Give the subnet a range of **172.25.250.60** to **172.25.250.80**. Disable DHCP services for the subnet, and use the address **172.25.250.254** as the gateway and the DNS name server.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack subnet create \
> --subnet-range 172.25.250.0/24 \
> --no-dhcp \
> --gateway 172.25.250.254 \
> --dns-nameserver 172.25.250.254 \
> --allocation-pool start=172.25.250.60,end=172.25.250.80 \
> --network external \
> external-subnet
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack subnet create \
> --subnet-range 172.25.250.0/24 \
> --no-dhcp \
> --gateway 172.25.250.254 \
> --dns-nameserver 172.25.250.254 \
> --allocation-pool start=172.25.250.60,end=172.25.250.80 \
> --network external \
> external-subnet
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| allocation_pools | 172.25.250.60-172.25.250.80 |
| cidr | 172.25.250.0/24 |
| created_at | 2025-07-02T15:58:58Z |
| description | |
| dns_nameservers | 172.25.250.254 |
| enable_dhcp | False |
| gateway_ip | 172.25.250.254 |
| host_routes | |
| id | 1e2fe0a9-5ed4-4e00-aeb5-6040164f6bdf |
| ip_version | 4 |
| ipv6_address_mode | None |
| ipv6_ra_mode | None |
| name | external-subnet |
| network_id | c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| revision_number | 0 |
| segment_id | None |
| service_types | |
| subnetpool_id | None |
| tags | |
| updated_at | 2025-07-02T15:58:58Z |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.12. List the networks again to verify the creation of the **external** network.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack network list
```

ID	Name	Subnets
966ecb4f-4ff8-44ea-a476-2d2f18955085	private	674205b6-1357-4727-a21a-94220492a57f, fa8a2545-5a8c-44a2-bacc-1b86c253b880
9f23266f-d833-4337-9a27-4818a6d28e9e	shared	7e456257-76e5-4fcf-bf3fb2a3876dba40
c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe	external	1e2fe0a9-5ed4-4e00-aeb5-6040164f6bdf

- 5.13. List the existing routers. The output should be empty.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router list
```

openstack router list	
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~\$	■

- 5.14. Next, create a router named **router-external**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router create router-external
```

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2025-07-02T16:00:14Z
description	
distributed	False
external_gateway_info	None
flavor_id	None
ha	False
id	f6d6293d-86cf-4c7b-bab4-07cca9757d2e
name	router-external
project_id	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
revision_number	1
routes	
status	ACTIVE
tags	
updated_at	2025-07-02T16:00:14Z

- 5.15. List the routers again to verify the creation of **router-external**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | Name     | Status | State | Distributed | HA    | Project   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| f6d6293d- | router-  | ACTIVE | UP    | False       | False | 39e851b14f864 |
| 86cf-4c7b- | external |        |        |             |        | 573aad60582c3 |
| bab4-07cca |          |        |        |             |        | 5e40dc
| 9757d2e   |          |        |        |             |        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.16. The router needs to be connected to both the **shared-subnet** and **external-subnet** networks to allow external connections to the instance. First, add the **shared-subnet** to the router.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router add subnet \
> router-external \
> shared-subnet
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router add subnet \
> router-external \
> shared-subnet
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.17. Set the **external** network as the gateway for the router.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router set \
> --external-gateway external \
> router-external
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router set \
> --external-gateway external \
> router-external
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.18. Show the details of **router-external** to show that it is connected to two subnets.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack router show router-external
```

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2025-07-02T16:00:14Z
description	
distributed	False
external_gateway_info	{"network_id": "c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe", "enable_snat": true, "external_fixed_ips": [{"subnet_id": "1e2fe0a9-5ed4-4e00-aeb5-6040164f6bdf", "ip_address": "172.25.250.76"}]}
flavor_id	None
ha	False
id	f6d6293d-86cf-4c7b-bab4-07cca9757d2e
interfaces_info	[{"subnet_id": "7e456257-76e5-4fcf-bf3f-b2a3876dba40", "ip_address": "192.168.233.1", "port_id": "9288a863-28c3-421a-9a5e-7346d30ea66c"}]
name	router-external
project_id	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
revision_number	4
routes	
status	ACTIVE
tags	
updated_at	2025-07-02T16:01:46Z

- 5.19. Now, we will create a floating IP address to associate with the instance. This will be the IP address we use to connect to the instance through the **external** network. First, list the available floating IP addresses. The output should be empty.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip list
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

- 5.20. Create the floating IP address **172.25.250.75** in the **external** network.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip create \
> --floating-ip-address 172.25.250.75 \
> external
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip create \
> --floating-ip-address 172.25.250.75 \
> external
+-----+
| Field          | Value
+-----+
| created_at     | 2025-07-02T16:03:11Z
| description    |
| fixed_ip_address | None
| floating_ip_address | 172.25.250.75
| floating_network_id | c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe
| id             | 845f62f4-c0bc-4ba4-989c-f42bf60ed3cc
| name           | 172.25.250.75
| port_id        | None
| project_id     | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
| qos_policy_id  | None
| revision_number | 0
| router_id      | None
| status          | DOWN
| subnet_id       | None
| updated_at      | 2025-07-02T16:03:11Z
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.21. List the floating IP addresses again to verify the creation of **172.25.250.75**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | Floating IP Address | Fixed IP Address | Port | Floating Network | Project |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 845f62f4 | 172.25.250.75      | None            | None | c231ef7c-399a- | 39e851b14f8645 |
| -c0bc-4ba4 |                   |                 |      | 41ee-b95a-     | 73aad60582c35e |
| -989c-f42bf |                   |                 |      | 911d9a2abdbe   | 40dc
| 60ed3cc   |                   |                 |      |                 |           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.22. In order for our ICMP and SSH requests to reach our external instance, we need to set up a security group and security rules that allow this traffic. First, list the available security groups. The output should contain two default security groups.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group list
```

ID	Name	Description	Project
2f0f5133-8396-45ea-a4de-61945d79ed2e	default	Default security group	eb2dc08d8ae46ffac3f1
62dafb67-e7fd-44d6-bf87-f4701dd66875	default	Default security group	39e851b14f864573aad60

- 5.23. Create a security group. Because we will allow ICMP and SSH traffic, we will name the security group **sg-allow-icmp-ssh**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group create \
> sg-allow-icmp-ssh
```

Field	Value
created_at	2025-07-02T16:09:59Z
description	sg-allow-icmp-ssh
id	ed0d9549-6476-4a35-a2d1-24f140db7c73
name	sg-allow-icmp-ssh
project_id	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
revision_number	1
rules	created_at='2025-07-02T16:09:59Z', direction='egress', ethertype='IPv4', id='0b2244a9-b588-40e4-aeaa-1ee04281d927', standard_attr_id='54', updated_at='2025-07-02T16:09:59Z' created_at='2025-07-02T16:09:59Z', direction='egress', ethertype='IPv6', id='f925dbf8-9bc9-48b5-92f2-64106c8f34f5', standard_attr_id='53', updated_at='2025-07-02T16:09:59Z'
updated_at	2025-07-02T16:09:59Z

Tip

Real-world OpenStack environments may have a variety of instances with different security group needs. Therefore, it pays to be descriptive in your naming conventions so that you can more easily identify the appropriate security group later. It is much easier to tell what **sg-allow-icmp-ssh** does than it is to guess the purpose of **secgroup1**. However, giving strong names alone is not enough—it is always best to check a security group's actual rules before adding it to an instance.

5.24. List the security groups to verify the creation of **sg-allow-icmp-ssh**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group list
```

ID	Name	Description	Project
2f0f5133-8396-45ea-a4de-61945d79ed2e	default	Default security group	eb2dc08d8ae46ffa c3f16c3973ef61d
62dafb67-e7fd-44d6-bf87-f4701dd668	default	Default security group	39e851b14f864573a ad60582c35e40dc
75			
ed0d9549-6476-4a35-a2d1-24f140db7c	sg-allow-icmp-ssh	sg-allow-icmp-ssh	39e851b14f864573a ad60582c35e40dc
73			

5.25. List the rules in the **sg-allow-icmp-ssh** security group. There should be two rules created by default.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> sg-allow-icmp-ssh
```

ID	IP Protocol	IP Range	Port Range	Remote Security Group
0b2244a9-b588-40e4-aea-1ee04281d927	None	None		None
f925dbf8-9bc9-48b5-92f2-64106c8f34f5	None	None		None

Tip

Try to use the **for** loop trick to verify that the default security rules allow IPv4 and IPv6 egress traffic. You can use this command to show the details of a rule:

```
openstack security group rule show <ID>
```

- 5.26.** Add a security rule in the **sg-allow-icmp-ssh** security group to allow all incoming ICMP traffic.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol icmp \
> sg-allow-icmp-ssh
```

Field	Value
created_at	2025-07-02T16:11:55Z
description	ingress
direction	IPv4
ether_type	deefbca4-8ba4-4ee8-9131-6b8e8d2903b7
id	None
name	None
port_range_max	None
port_range_min	None
project_id	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
protocol	icmp
remote_group_id	None
remote_ip_prefix	0.0.0.0/0
revision_number	0
security_group_id	ed0d9549-6476-4a35-a2d1-24f140db7c73
updated_at	2025-07-02T16:11:55Z

- 5.27.** Add another security rule to allow remote connection using SSH on the default port 22.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule create \
> --protocol tcp \
> --dst-port 22 \
> sg-allow-icmp-ssh
```

Field	Value
created_at	2025-07-02T16:12:48Z
description	ingress
direction	IPv4
ether_type	6df08e02-9958-4e04-9603-e4ce8caa3f49
id	None
name	22
port_range_max	22
port_range_min	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc
project_id	tcp
remote_group_id	None
remote_ip_prefix	0.0.0.0/0
revision_number	0
security_group_id	ed0d9549-6476-4a35-a2d1-24f140db7c73
updated_at	2025-07-02T16:12:48Z

- 5.28. List the rules of the **sg-allow-icmp-ssh** security group again to verify that there are now four rules: the two default rules plus the two rules you just added.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack security group rule list \
> sg-allow-icmp-ssh
```

ID	IP Protocol	IP Range	Port Range	Remote Security Group
0b2244a9-b588-40e4-aeeaa-1ee04281d927	None	None		None
6df08e02-9958-4e04-9603-e4ce8caa3f49	tcp	0.0.0.0/0	22:22	None
deefbca4-8ba4-4ee8-9131-6b8e8d2903b7	icmp	0.0.0.0/0		None
f925dbf8-9bc9-48b5-92f2-64106c8f34f5	None	None		None

- 5.29. Finally, we need an SSH key pair to remotely log in to the external instance. List the available key pairs. The output should be empty.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.30. Create a key pair called **keypair**, and save the private key to **/Downloads/keypair.pem**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair create \
> keypair > ~/Downloads/keypair.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair create \
> keypair > ~/Downloads/keypair.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.31. Set the file permissions of the private key so that only the **ubuntu** user has read/write permissions.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ chmod 600 ~/Downloads/keypair.pem
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.32. List the available key pairs again to verify the creation of **keypair**.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack keypair list
+-----+-----+
| Name   | Fingerprint |
+-----+-----+
| keypair | 66:30:11:e1:98:80:8c:47:d2:a9:f0:c9:62:5e:4a:33 |
+-----+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.33. We now have all the resources we need to create an external instance. List all instances in the project. The output should be empty.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server list
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server list
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ █
```

- 5.34. Launch an instance named **instance-external** with the **ubuntu** image, the **m1.small** flavor, the **keypair2** key pair, the **shared** network, and the **secgroup2** security group.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --security-group sg-allow-icmp-ssh \
> --key-name keypair \
> instance-external
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server create \
> --image ubuntu \
> --flavor m1.small \
> --network shared \
> --security-group sg-allow-icmp-ssh \
> --key-name keypair \
> instance-external
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| OS-DCF:diskConfig | MANUAL |
| OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name | |
| OS-EXT-STS:power_state | NOSTATE |
| OS-EXT-STS:task_state | scheduling |
| OS-EXT-STS:vm_state | building |
| OS-SRV-USG:launched_at | None |
| OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at | None |
| accessIPv4 | |
| accessIPv6 | |
| addresses | |
| adminPass | DM33HA3CWcci |
| config_drive | |
| created | 2025-07-02T16:16:30Z |
| flavor | m1.small (2) |
| hostId | |
| id | 174dbcb2-0d5f-4f19-b6f2-729d8dbaa540 |
| image | ubuntu (329d361e-f6dc-4b72-b200-3de0ec230e65) |
| key_name | keypair |
| name | instance-external |
| progress | 0 |
| project_id | 39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc |
| properties | |
| security_groups | name='ed0d9549-6476-4a35-a2d1-24f140db7c73' |
| status | BUILD |
| updated | 2025-07-02T16:16:29Z |
| user_id | 14f5376f00c04e90b7103dd8d4263040 |
| volumes_attached | |
+-----+
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

5.35. List the floating IPs.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack floating ip list
```

ID	Floating IP Address	Fixed IP Address	Port	Floating Network	Project
845f62f4-c0bc-4ba4-989c-f42bf60ed3cc	172.25.250.75	None	None	c231ef7c-399a-41ee-b95a-911d9a2abdbe	39e851b14f864573aad60582c35e40dc

5.36. Associate the floating IP address with the **instance-external** instance.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server add floating ip \
> instance-external \
> 172.25.250.75
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server add floating ip \
> instance-external \
> 172.25.250.75
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

5.37. Verify that the instance was assigned the floating IP address.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ openstack server list \
> -c Name \
> -c Networks
```

Name	Networks
instance-external	shared=192.168.233.230, 172.25.250.75

5.38. Use the **scp** command to send the **keypair2** key pair to the **devstack** machine over SSH. Use the password **ubuntu** for authentication.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ scp ~/Downloads/keypair.pem \
> 192.168.1.20:~/keypair.pem
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ scp ~/Downloads/keypair.pem \
> 192.168.1.20:~/keypair.pem
ubuntu@192.168.1.20's password:
keypair.pem                                              100% 1680      2.9MB/s   00:00
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$
```

Note

Because your username is **ubuntu** on both machines, you don't need to specify the username in the **scp** command. By default, **scp** uses your current local username for the remote connection. If you wanted to send the file to a different user, such as **user2** on the **devstack** machine, you would write: **user2@192.168.1.20:~/keypair.pem**.

- 5.39.** SSH into the **devstack** machine. Use the password **ubuntu** when prompted.

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ ssh 192.168.1.20
```

```
[ubuntu@workstation (keystone-admin)]:~$ ssh 192.168.1.20
ubuntu@192.168.1.20's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-94-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/pro

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your
Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Thu Oct 17 01:27:44 2024
ubuntu@devstack:~$
```

- 5.40.** Ping the **instance-external** instance with the floating IP that was assigned to it in the previous task. This will verify that the instance can be reached and that its security group allows ICMP ingress traffic.

```
ubuntu@devstack:~$ ping -c3 172.25.250.75
```

```
ubuntu@devstack:~$ ping -c3 172.25.250.75
PING 172.25.250.75 (172.25.250.75) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.25.250.75: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=22.4 ms
64 bytes from 172.25.250.75: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=2.28 ms
64 bytes from 172.25.250.75: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=1.44 ms

--- 172.25.250.75 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.441/8.700/22.383/9.681 ms
ubuntu@devstack:~$
```

Note

You should receive three successful ping replies.

- 5.41. SSH into the **instance-external** instance with the **keypair2.pem** file. Enter **yes** when asked if you want to continue.

```
ubuntu@devstack:~$ ssh -i ~/keypair2.pem \
> 172.25.250.75
```

```
ubuntu@devstack:~$ ssh -i ~/keypair.pem \
> 172.25.250.75
The authenticity of host '172.25.250.75 (172.25.250.75)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:u75EWhnyJ8tc8P2xb3bIrBIT0Dw+9uEhXahNpjuG8/o.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.25.250.75' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-92-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

 System information as of Wed Jul  2 16:27:20 UTC 2025

 System load:  0.2216796875      Processes:          85
 Usage of /:   7.4% of 19.20GB   Users logged in:     0
 Memory usage: 8%                  IPv4 address for ens3: 192.168.233.230
 Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@instance-external:~$
```

Note

It may take a few minutes for the instance to be fully booted and ready to accept SSH connections.

Note

It is important to connect to the instance through SSH from the **devstack** machine since it is outside the OpenStack cloud. A successful connection verifies the external connectivity of the instance.

- 5.42.** Ping the DHCP server on the **shared** network to verify connectivity.

```
ubuntu@instance-external:~$ ping -c3 192.168.233.2
```

```
ubuntu@instance-external:~$ ping -c3 192.168.233.2
PING 192.168.233.2 (192.168.233.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.233.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=5.15 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.233.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.67 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.233.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.729 ms

--- 192.168.233.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.729/2.852/5.154/1.810 ms
ubuntu@instance-external:~$ █
```

Note

You should receive three successful ping replies.

- 5.43.** The lab is now complete.

A Fine-Grained Security Group Control

In Section 2, we discussed applying security groups to instances. However, in reality, security groups are applied to the individual ports on an instance. For simplicity, we could mostly ignore this distinction and treat them as if they applied directly to the instance. More fine-grained control over security groups is available from both the CLI and web interface, which is especially useful when working with instances that have multiple interfaces that each have different requirements.

From the dashboard, managing security groups for individual ports only requires navigating a new menu. In Section 2, Step 18, we clicked **Edit Security Groups** in the instance's dropdown menu. To manage security groups for a specific interface instead, click **Edit Port Security Groups**. The interface is nearly identical.

From the CLI, working with individual ports requires slightly different commands. The following commands apply to the *entire* instance—that is, to all its ports (with some exceptions):

```
openstack server add security group <instance> <security_group>
openstack server remove security group <instance> <security_group>
```

Security groups can also be managed for each port from the CLI; however, the process can be slightly more cumbersome because unnamed ports must be specified by ID.

First, it is recommended to maximize your terminal window to prevent ID values from being split across lines. This will make it easier to copy the IDs to the clipboard. View the ports of an instance to get their IDs.

```
openstack port list --server <instance_name_or_id>
```

For each port you want to modify, first copy its ID to the clipboard. Alternatively, use the ID to name the port with

```
openstack port set --name <new_port_name> <port_name_or_id>
```

or name a port upon creation with

```
openstack port create --name <port_name> --network <network_name_or_id>
```

Next, find the security groups applied to the port.

```
openstack port show <port_name_or_id> -c security_group_ids
```

Optionally, find the name of each security group.

```
openstack security group show <security_group_id> -c name
```

Finally, remove a security group from an interface individually with

```
openstack port unset --security-group <security_group_name_or_id> <port_name_or_id>
```

or remove all security groups from an interface with

```
openstack port set --no-security-group <port_name_or_id>
```