OpenSDS Aruba POC Test Plan June 2018

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Document Revision History

Version	Date	Comments
0.1	6/12/2018	Initial revision.
0.2	6/15/2018	Added content to sections host-based replication, array-based replication, CLI guide, Cinder compatible APIs.
0.3	6/20/2018	Modified dates after reviewing it at OSS Summit Tokyo
0.4	6/26/2018	Add Dashboard section; Modify CLI section.
0.5	6/29/2018	Update Dashboard section and Installation section.
0.6	7/05/2018	Update the use cases of dashboard and replication with kubernetes

Related Documents

Author	Documents

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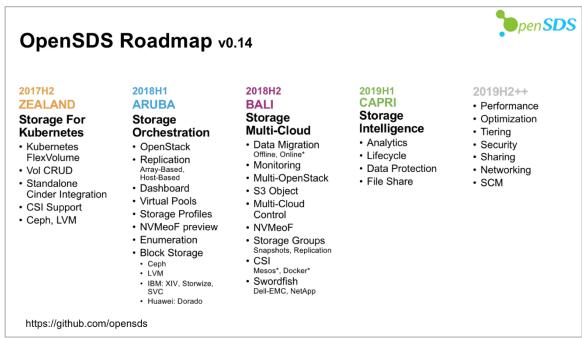
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1 Overview

OpenSDS Aruba will be released in the week of June 27, 2018. This document serves as the OpenSDS Aruba POC Test Plan. It covers the following topics:

- 1. Overall project scope and objectives
- 2. Test objectives and success criteria
- 3. Test resources required
- 4. Test schedule
- 5. Use cases
 - a. OpenStack/Kubernetes/bare-metal/mixed environment provisioning
 - b. Host and storage replication, and local and remote replication
 - c. Test cases for each use case

1.1 Project Scope and Objectives



In the Zealand release, basic volume and snapshot CRUD functionalities were added and Kubernetes CSI/FlexVolume support was also added.

During the Aruba release, the focus has been on storage orchestration, building advanced automated storage and data services across traditional data centers, private and public clouds. Functionalities in this release include basic OpenStack integration, integrating with Keystone for identity service, array-based and host-based replication, and storage profiles design based on Swordfish. A deployment tool using Ansible is also available to install OpenSDS with Keystone and Dashboard.

1.2 POC Timeline

June 15: POC plan draft ready for EUAC review

June 20: Aruba release. POC plan approval.

July 1-31: POC testing

August 7: POC results/comments/testimonials

2 System requirements

2.1 Hardware

The hardware requirements are described in this section.

For array-based replication, two physical servers and two Dorado arrays are needed.

For host-based replication, two physical servers are needed.

For other tests described in this POC, one physical server or one VM can be used for basic testing.

2.2 Software

The software requirements are described in this section.

2.2.1 **OS**

Ubuntu 16.04.2 has been used during the testing and therefore should be used in this POC:

```
root@proxy:~# cat /etc/issue
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS \n \l
```

For host-based replication, required DRBD software is described in the relevant section later. Other required software is described in the installation section.

3 Features

Features to be tested include the following:

- Multitenancy using Keystone
- Create/delete volume
- Expand volume
- Create/delete snapshot
- Create volume from snapshot
- Create volume group
- Create/delete profile
- Array-based replication
- Host-based replication
- Use Cinder-compatible API in OpenStack

Supported storage backends include the following:

- LVM
- Ceph
- Dorado
- IBM storage via Cinder driver?
- Cinder stand alone with LVM
- Cinder in an OpenStack deployment with LVM

Supported protocols:

- iSCSI

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- FC
- RBD

Testing environment includes the following:

- OpenSDS with Kubernetes
- OpenSDS with OpenStack (full OpenStack deployment or Cinder standalone)
- Hotpot only on bare-metal or a VM

4 Installation

In the section, how to install OpenSDS using Ansible playbook will be discussed. Section 4.1 is prerequisites for Installation. If you are testing OpenSDS with Kubernetes, read section 4.2 *Kubernetes Local Cluster Deployment* first. Otherwise, go to section 4.3 directly. For OpenSDS with OpenStack, testing with Cinder stand-alone is part of the OpenSDS ansible installation in section 4.3, and testing with a separate Cinder deployment is discussed in section 5.3 *OpenStack*.

4.1 Prerequisite

4.1.1 Packages

```
Install following packages:
```

```
apt-get install vim git curl wget make gcc zip
```

4.1.2 Golang

You can install golang by executing commands blow:

```
wget https://storage.googleapis.com/golang/go1.9.2.linux-amd64.tar.gz
tar -C /usr/local -xzf go1.9.2.linux-amd64.tar.gz
echo 'export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/go/bin' >> /etc/profile
echo 'export GOPATH=$HOME/gopath' >> /etc/profile
source /etc/profile
```

Check golang version information:

```
root@proxy:~# go version
go version go1.9.2 linux/amd64
```

4.1.3 **docker**

Install docker:

```
wget
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/xenial/pool/stable/amd64/docker-ce_18.03.1~ce-0~ubuntu_amd64.deb
dpkg -i docker-ce_18.03.1~ce-0~ubuntu_amd64.deb
```

Version information:

```
root@proxy:~# docker version
Client:
 Version:
               18.03.1-ce
 API version: 1.37
 Go version: go1.9.5
 Git commit: 9ee9f40
 Built: Thu Apr 26 07:17:20 2018
 OS/Arch: linux/amd64
 Experimental: false
 Orchestrator: swarm
Server:
 Engine:
  Version: 18.03.1-ce
  API version: 1.37 (minimum version 1.12)
  Go version: go1.9.5
  Git commit: 9ee9f40
  Built: Thu Apr 26 0 OS/Arch: linux/amd64
               Thu Apr 26 07:15:30 2018
  Experimental: false
```

4.2 Kubernetes Local Cluster Deployment

4.2.1 Install Etcd

You can install etcd by executing commands blow:

```
cd $HOME
wget https://github.com/coreos/etcd/releases/download/v3.3.0/etcd-v3.3.0-
linux-amd64.tar.gz
tar -xzf etcd-v3.3.0-linux-amd64.tar.gz
cd etcd-v3.3.0-linux-amd64
sudo cp -f etcd etcdctl /usr/local/bin/
```

4.2.2 kubernetes local cluster

You can start the latest k8s local cluster by executing commands blow:

```
cd $HOME
git clone https://github.com/kubernetes/kubernetes.git
cd $HOME/kubernetes
git checkout v1.10.0
make
echo alias kubectl='$HOME/kubernetes/cluster/kubectl.sh' >> /etc/profile
ALLOW_PRIVILEGED=true
FEATURE_GATES=CSIPersistentVolume=true, MountPropagation=true
```

RUNTIME_CONFIG="storage.k8s.io/v1alpha1=true" LOG_LEVEL=5 hack/local-up-cluster.sh

4.3 OpenSDS Deployment

In this section, the steps to deploy an OpenSDS local cluster are described.

4.3.1 Pre-config

First download some system packages:

```
apt-get install -y git curl wget
```

Then config /etc/ssh/sshd_config file and change one line:

```
PermitRootLogin yes
```

Next generate ssh-token:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa

ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub <ip_address> # IP address of the target machine of the installation
```

4.3.2 Download opensds-installer code

```
git clone https://github.com/opensds/opensds-installer.git
cd opensds-installer/ansible
```

4.3.3 Install ansible tool

To install ansible, run the commands below:

```
# This step is needed to upgrade ansible to version 2.4.2 which is required
for the "include_tasks" ansible command.
chmod +x ./install_ansible.sh && ./install_ansible.sh
ansible --version # Ansible version 2.4.x is required.
```

4.3.4 Configure OpenSDS cluster variables

4.3.4.1 System environment

To integrate OpenSDS with cloud platform (for example k8s), modify nbp_plugin_type variable in group_vars/common.yml:

```
nbp_plugin_type: hotpot_only # hotpot_only is the default integration method. Other
available options are 'csi' and 'flexvolume'.
```

Note: If 'csi' is the selected nbp_plugin_type, make sure section 4.2 *Kubernetes Local Cluster Deployment* is followed before proceeding.

Change opensds_endpoint to the actual IP address:

```
opensds_endpoint: http://127.0.0.1:50040 # The IP (127.0.0.1) should be replaced with the opensds actual endpoint IP
```

4.3.4.2 LVM

If lvm is chosen as the storage backend, there is no need to modify group_vars/osdsdock.yml because it is the default choice:

```
enabled_backend: lvm # Change it according to the chosen backend. Supported backends
include 'lvm', 'ceph', and 'cinder'
```

Change tgtBindIp variable in group_vars/lvm/lvm.yaml to your real host IP address:

```
tgtBindIp: 127.0.0.1 # change tgtBindIp to your real host ip, run 'ifconfig' to check
```

4.3.4.3 Ceph

If ceph is chosen as storage backend, modify group_vars/osdsdock.yml:

```
enabled_backend: ceph # Change it according to the chosen backend. Supported
backends include 'lvm', 'ceph', and 'cinder'.
```

```
Configure group vars/ceph/all.yml with an example below:
```

4.3.4.4 Cinder

If cinder is chosen as storage backend, modify group_vars/osdsdock.yml:

```
enabled_backend: cinder # Change it according to the chosen backend. Supported backends
include 'lvm', 'ceph', and 'cinder'
# Use block-box install cinder_standalone if true, see details in:
```

```
use_cinder_standalone: true
```

Configure the auth and pool options to access cinder in group_vars/cinder/cinder.yaml. Do not need to make additional configure changes if using cinder standalone.

4.3.5 Check if the hosts can be reached

```
ansible all -m ping -i local.hosts
```

4.3.6 Run opensds-ansible playbook to start deploy

```
ansible-playbook site.yml -i local.hosts
```

4.4 Test OpenSDS

4.4.1 Use OpenSDS CLI Tool

Configure OpenSDS CLI tool:

```
sudo cp /opt/opensds-linux-amd64/bin/osdsctl /usr/local/bin
export OPENSDS_ENDPOINT=http://{your_real_host_ip}:50040
export OPENSDS_AUTH_STRATEGY=keystone
source /opt/stack/devstack/openrc admin admin
osdsctl pool list # Check if the pool resource is available
```

Create a default profile:

```
osdsctl profile create '{"name": "default", "description": "default policy"}'
```

Create a volume:

```
osdsctl volume create 1 --name=test-001
```

List all volumes:

```
osdsctl volume list
```

Delete the volume:

```
osdsctl volume delete <your_volume_id>
```

4.4.2 Test CSI Plugin

After running the ansible deployment tool in "csi" mode, three CSI plugin pods can be found by kubectl get pods like below:

- o csi-provisioner-opensdsplugin
- o csi-attacher-opensdsplugin
- o csi-nodeplugin-opensdsplugin

More design details about CSI can be found from <u>CSI Volume Plugins in</u> Kubernetes Design Doc.

To test the OpenSDS CSI plugin, create an example nginx application: cd /opt/opensds-k8s-linux-amd64/ && kubectl create -f csi/server/examples/kubernetes/nginx.yaml

This will create an OpenSDS volume and mount the volume at /var/lib/www/html.

Use the following command to inspect the nginx container to verify it.

```
docker exec -it <nginx container id> /bin/bash
```

Clean up example nginx application by the following commands:

```
kubectl delete -f csi/server/examples/kubernetes/nginx.yaml
```

4.4.3 OpenSDS Dashboard

OpenSDS UI dashboard is available at http://{your_host_ip}:8088, please login the dashboard using the default admin credentials: admin/opensds@123. Create tenant, user, and profiles as admin.

Logout of the dashboard as admin and login the dashboard again as a non-admin user to create volume, snapshot, expand volume, create volume from snapshot, create volume group.

4.5 Cleanup OpenSDS

4.5.1 Run opensds-ansible playbook to clean the environment

```
ansible-playbook clean.yml -i local.hosts
```

This should clean up hotpot as well as nbp (including the CSI plugin).

4.5.2 Run ceph-ansible playbook to clean ceph cluster if ceph is deployed

```
cd /opt/ceph-ansible
sudo ansible-playbook infrastructure-playbooks/purge-cluster.yml -i ceph.hosts
```

In addition, clean up the logical partition on the physical block device used by ceph, using the fdisk tool.

4.5.3 Remove ceph-ansible source code (optional)

```
sudo rm -rf /opt/ceph-ansible
```

4.6 Troubleshooting

4.6.1 Problem Starting CSI Plugin

If the CSI plugin cannot be started, check if OpenSDS endpoint IP is configured. vi csi/server/deploy/kubernetes/csi-configmap-opensdsplugin.yaml

The IP (127.0.0.1) should be replaced with the opensds and identity actual endpoint IP.

```
kind: ConfigMap

apiVersion: v1

metadata:

name: csi-configmap-opensdsplugin

data:

opensdsendpoint: http://127.0.0.1:50040

osauthurl: http://127.0.0.1/identity
```

Manually create OpenSDS CSI pods:

```
kubectl create -f csi/server/deploy/kubernetes
```

After this, three pods can be found by kubectl get pods like below:

- o csi-provisioner-opensdsplugin
- o csi-attacher-opensdsplugin

o csi-nodeplugin-opensdsplugin

To test the OpenSDS CSI plugin, create an example nginx application:

```
kubectl create -f csi/server/examples/kubernetes/nginx.yaml
```

This will mount an OpenSDS volume into /var/lib/www/html.

Use the following command to inspect the nginx container to verify it.

```
docker exec -it <nginx container id> /bin/bash
```

Clean up example nginx application and opensds CSI pods by the following commands.

```
kubectl delete -f csi/server/examples/kubernetes/nginx.yaml
```

kubectl delete -f csi/server/deploy/kubernetes

5 Use Cases

5.1 Dashboard

5.1.1 Administrator configuration

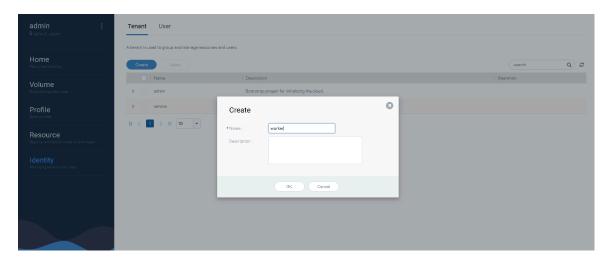
5.1.1.1 Login

Log into dashboard as admin. Password is opensds@123



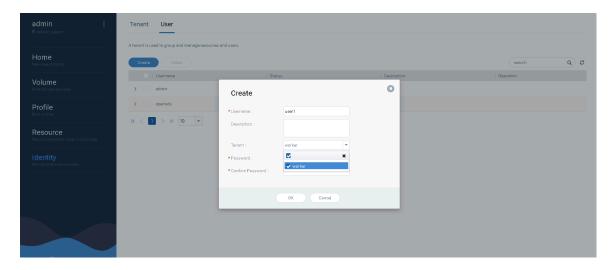
5.1.1.2 Create tenant

Go to the tab: Identity/Tenant, click "Create" button and input the necessary information, then submit the request.



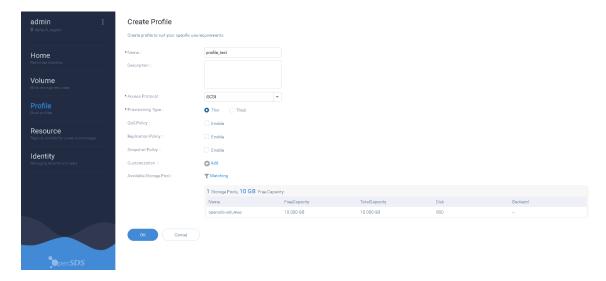
5.1.1.3 Create user

Go to the tab: Identity/User, click "Create" button and input the necessary information, then submit the request. Notes: On the page of creation, you can specify tenants that the user belongs to.



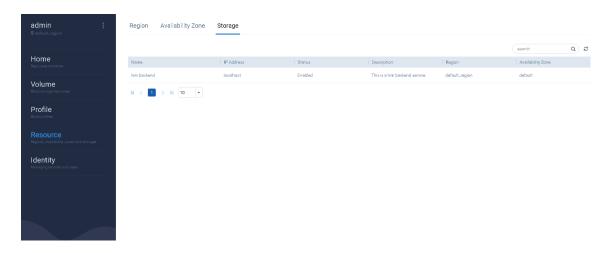
5.1.1.4 Create profile

Go to the tab: Profile, click "Create" button and input the necessary information, then submit the request.



5.1.1.5 View resources

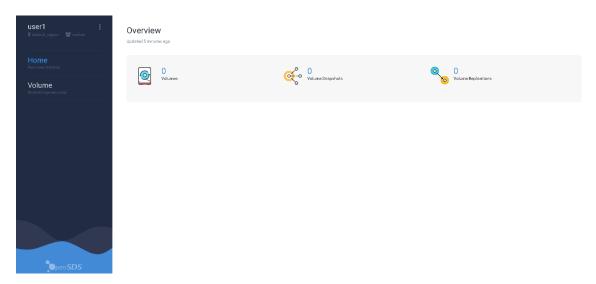
Go to Resource tab, check Availability Zone, Region and Storage resources.



5.1.2 Tenant provision volume

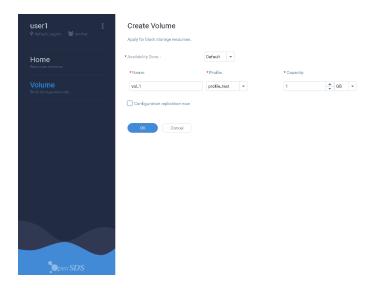
5.1.2.1 Overview

Log into dashboard as user(user1). The home page shows statistics of volumes, snapshots and replications.



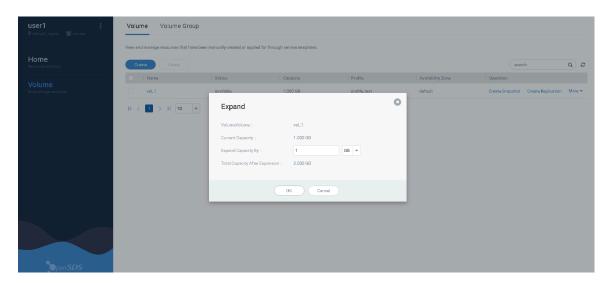
5.1.2.2 Create volume

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, click "Create" button and input the necessary information, such as name, size, profile, etc., then submit the request.



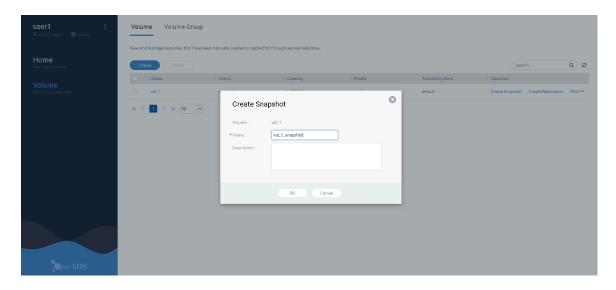
5.1.2.3 Expand volume size

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, Select a volume and click "More/Expand" button to extend the volume size.



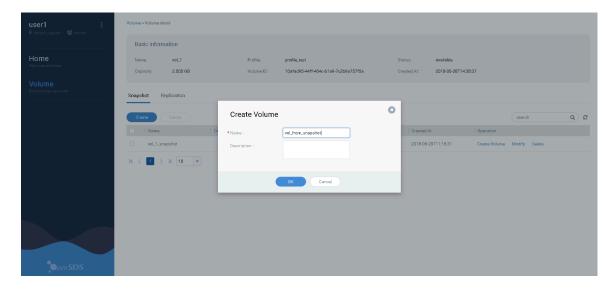
5.1.2.4 Create volume snapshot

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, Select a volume and click "Create Snapshot" button to create volume snapshot.



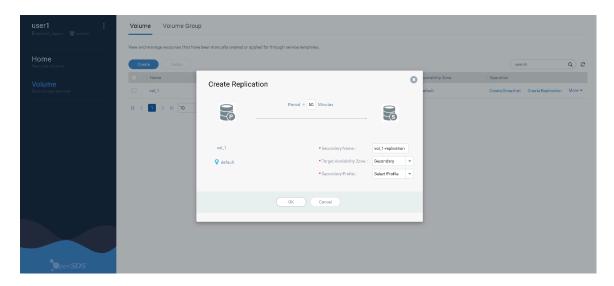
5.1.2.5 Create volume from snapshot

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, Select a volume and click volume name to enter the volume detail page. Select a snapshot and click "Create volume" button to create volume.



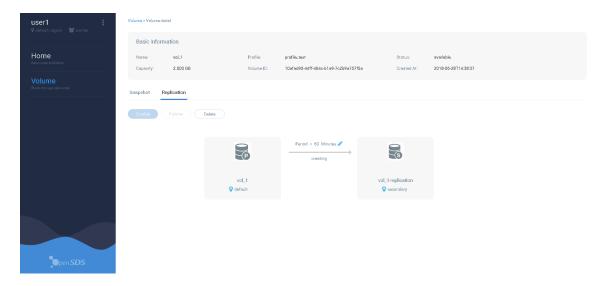
5.1.2.6 Create volume replication

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, Select a volume and click "Create Replication" button to create replication. Input the secondary volume name, availability zone, profile, then submit the request. Note: To configure a storage backend with replication capabilities, see the section 5.4 *Array-based Replication using Dorado*.



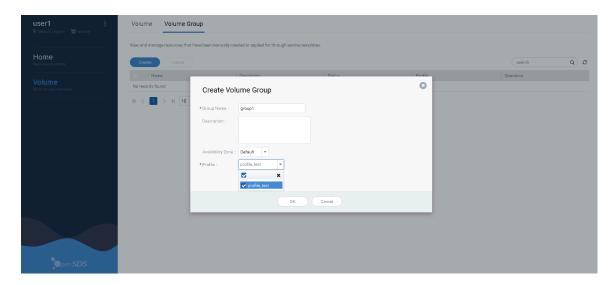
5.1.2.7 Disable/Enable/Failover volume replication

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume, Select the protected volume and click volume name to enter the volume detail page. In replication tab page, click "Disable/Enable/Failover" button to control replication.



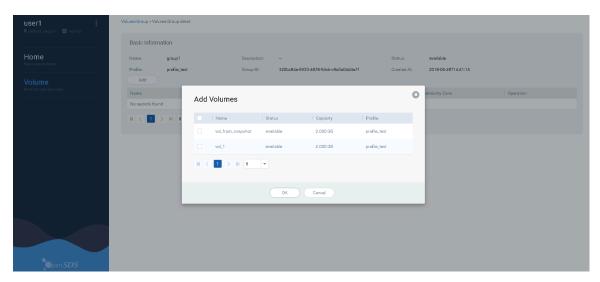
5.1.2.8 Create volume group

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume Group, click "Create" button to create volume group.



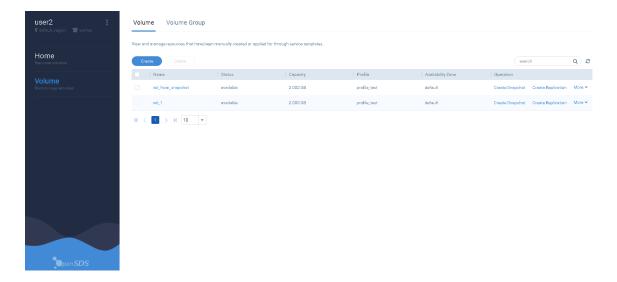
5.1.2.9 Add volumes into group

Go to the tab: Volume/Volume Group, select a volume group and go into the volume group detail page. Click "Add" button to add volumes into volume group.

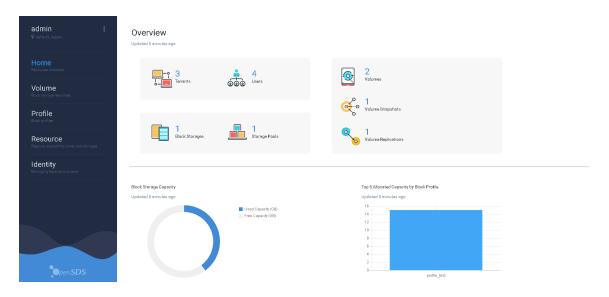


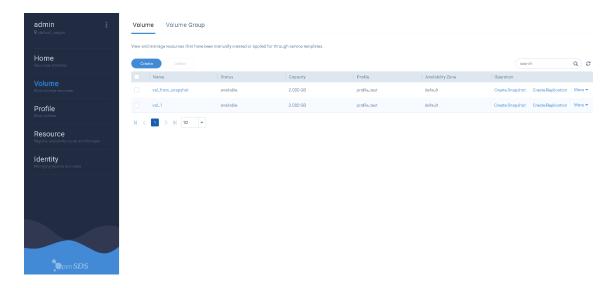
5.1.2.10 Tenant isolation

Log out and log in as user2 and verify that user2 can view volumes created by user1.



Log out and log in as administrator(admin) and can manage the volumes of all tenants.





5.2 Kubernetes

Kubernetes cluster runs on baremetal or VM using OpenSDS to provision storage, using the following drivers:

- Native LVM driver
- Native Ceph driver
- Native Dorado driver
- Cinder driver with Cinder stand-alone (LVM by default)

Refer to the *Installation* section to see how to use the OpenSDS CSI plugin to provision storage for Kubernetes.

5.3 OpenStack

There are two ways for OpenSDS to integrate with OpenStack.

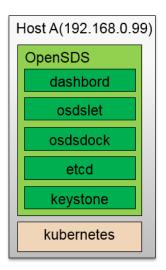
- OpenSDS provisions storage through the southbound Cinder driver. Cinder can be Cinder stand-alone or part of an OpenStack deployment. See the Installation section on how to install OpenSDS to test with Cinder driver.
- OpenSDS provisions storage in an OpenStack deployment through the Cinder compatible API. It can be southbound native driver or Cinder driver below OpenSDS in this case.

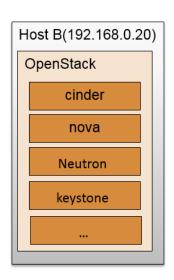
5.3.1 Use OpenSDS to Manage Cinder Drivers

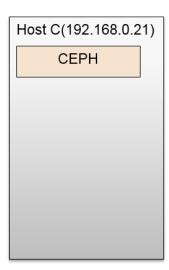
As the backend of OpenSDS, Cinder supports many kinds of storage. Therefore, OpenSDS can manage other storage with the help of cinder. But the installer of OpenSDS only supports Cinder with LVM. In order to manage storage supported in Cinder, you need to configure Cinder backend manually. This section will show you an example using ceph as the cinder backend.

5.3.1.1 Prepare

A recommend deployment would be like the graph blow. We need three hosts for this testing, say Host A (IP: 192.168.0.99), Host B (IP: 192.168.0.20) and Host C (IP: 192.168.0.21). Note: the keystone in Host A is used for OpenSDS authentication and the keystone in Host B is use for OpenStack authentication, there is no any relationship between them.







5.3.1.2 Install OpenStack using devstack

You can reference this document https://docs.openstack.org/devstack/latest/

5.3.1.3 Install ceph using ansible

You can reference this document http://docs.ceph.com/ceph-ansible/master/

Install Kubernetes using local cluster

```
#/etc/opensds/opensds.conf
[keystone_authtoken]
memcached_servers = localhost:11211
signing_dir = /var/cache/cinder
cafile = /opt/stack/data/ca-bundle.pem
project_domain_name = Default
project_name = service
user_domain_name = Default
password = opensds@123
username = opensds
auth\_url = \frac{http://192.168.0.99/identity}{1}
auth_type = password
[cinder]
name = cinder
description = Cinder Test
driver_name = cinder
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/cinder.yaml
[osdslet]
api_endpoint = 0.0.0.0:50040
graceful = True
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdslet.log
socket_order = inc
auth_strategy = keystone
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.0.99:50050
```

5.3.1.4 Configuration

5.3.1.4.1 OpenSDS

There are two configurations we need to config for OpenSDS:

- /etc/opensds/opensds.conf
- /etc/opensds/driver/cinder.yaml

An example would be like this:

- 1. /etc/opensds/opensds.conf
- 2. /etc/opends/driver/cinder.conf

```
# /etc/opensds/driver/opensds.conf
authOptions:
endpoint: "http://192.168.0.20/identity"
 domainName: "Default"
 username: "admin"
 password: "admin"
 tenantName: "admin"
 ecs-351b@ceph#ceph:
 storageType: block
 availabilityZone: default
   dataStorage:
    provisioningPolicy: Thin
    isSpaceEfficient: false
   ioConnectivity:
    accessProtocol: iscsi
    maxIOPS: 7000000
    maxBWS: 600
   advanced:
    diskType: SSD
    latency: 3ms
```

Then you can restart the OPenSDS manually.

5.3.1.4.2 Set ceph as backend of Cinder

Operation in Node C:

1. Create pool in ceph

ceph osd pool create rbd 64

2. Copy the ceph.conf to the Host B which contains cinder-volume server.

ssh {your-openstack-server} sudo tee /etc/ceph/ceph.conf </etc/ceph/ceph.conf

3. Set the cinder authentication in ceph.

ceph auth get-or-create client.cinder mon 'allow r' osd 'allow class-read object_prefix rbd_children, allow rwx pool=volumes, allow rwx pool=images'

4. Generate the authentication file and copy it to Host B.

ceph auth get-or-create client.cinder | ssh {your-volume-server} sudo tee /etc/ceph/ceph.client.cinder.keyring

ssh {your-cinder-volume-server} sudo chown stack:stack /etc/ceph/ceph.client.cinder.keyring

Operation in Node B:

1. Intall python-rbd and ceph-common which is needed for cinder ceph backend.

```
sudo apt-get install python-rbd
```

sudo apt-get install ceph-common

2. Modified the cinder configuration file /etc/cinder/cinder.conf in Node B:

```
[DEFAULT]
...
default_volume_type = ceph
enabled_backends = ceph
...
[ceph]
volume_driver = cinder.volume.drivers.rbd.RBDDriver
volume_backend_name = rbd
rbd_pool = volumes
rbd_ceph_conf = /etc/ceph/ceph.conf
rbd_flatten_volume_from_snapshot = false
rbd_max_clone_depth = 5
rbd_store_chunk_size = 4
rados_connect_timeout = -1
glance_api_version = 2
```

3. Restart cinder-volume server

sudo systemctl restart devstack@c-vol.service

4. delete default volume type

cinder type-delete 1fd30cdc-63d0-4b1d-9e88-3b7b58f05d73

5.3.1.5 Testing

Create volume



5.3.2 OpenSDS with Cinder Compatible API

Cinder Compatible API adapter is not built in as part of the ansible deployment tool. Follow the following instruction to install it.

5.3.2.1 Installation

- 1. The Cinder Compatible API only supports cinder's current Api(v3). You can use devstack to install cinder when testing, but in order to use cinder's current Api(v3), branch for devstack must be stable/queens.
- 2. When devstack is installed, kill all cinder processes.
- 3. Run the "source /opt/stack/devstack/openrc admin admin" command to execute the openstack's cli command.
- 4. Run the "openstack endpoint list" command to view the cinder endpoint.
- 5. Run the command "export CINDER_ENDPOINT=http://10.10.10.10.10.8776/v3". The actual value of CINDER_ENDPOINT is determined by the previous step.
- 6. Run the command export OPENSDS_ENDPOINT=http://127.0.0.1:50040.
- 7. Download the opensds source (https://github.com/opensds/opensds.git) and install opensds.
- 8. Run the command "go build -o ./build/out/bin/cindercompatibleapi github.com/opensds/opensds/contrib/cindercompatibleapi".
- 9. Execute the command "./build/out/bin/cindercompatibleapi".

10. Execute some cinder cli commands to see if the result is correct. For example, if you execute the command "cinder type-list", the results will show the profile of opensds.

5.3.2.2 Volume Types

5.3.2.2.1 List all volume types (default policy)

cinder type-list

2018/05/07 09:31:31.659 [D] 192.168.56.194 - - [07/May/2018 09:31:31] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types?is_public=None HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.003206 python-cinderclient

5.3.2.2.2 Delete a volume type

cinder type-delete

009/05/07/05/25/45-7/20 00 192.108.55.104 - - [07/may/2018/05:28/45] "DELETE //3/286/97/06/103/06/24/3750000000045/Types/02/25/105-0398-303-30-035/97/97/06 H1P/1.1 200 0° 0.003/97 python-clinder/client

5.3.2.2.3 List all volume types(0)

cinder type-list

```
root@openstack:~# cinder type-list

+---+---+

| ID | Name | Description | Is_Public |

+---+---+
```

2018/05/07 09:37:28.842 [0] 192.168.56.104 - - [97/May/2018 09:37:28] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types?is_public-Mone HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002610 python-cinderclient

5.3.2.2.4 Create a volume type

cinder type-create type00 --description test_type_00

2018/05/07 09:38:10.901 [D] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 09:38:10] "POST /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002892 python-cinderclient

5.3.2.2.5 Show volume type detail

cinder type-show Id

2018/65/07 09:39:45.513 [0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 09:39:45] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types/7abff35e-0cbb-4c48-8bab-4fe7c3286792 HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002401 python-cinderclien

5.3.2.2.6 Create a volume type (2nd)

cinder type-create type01 --description test_type_01

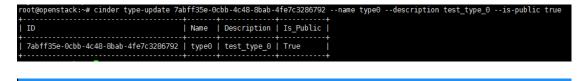
2013/05/07 09:41:48.712 [D] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 09:41:48] "POST /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b99b8d845f/types HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.003471 python-cinderctient

5.3.2.2.7 List all volume types (2)

cinder type-list

5.3.2.2.8 Update an encryption type

cinder type-update 7abff35e-0cbb-4c48-8bab-4fe7c3286792 --name type0 --description test_type_0 --is-public true



If is-public is not set, false is the default which is not supported by opensds:

5.3.2.2.9 Lists current volume types and extra specs.

cinder extra-specs-list

2018/05/07 09:57:13.497 [0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 09:57:14] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types?is_public-Home HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002168 python-cinderclient 2018/05/07 09:57:40.984 [0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 09:57:40] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/types?is_public-Home HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002751 python-cinderclient

5.3.2.2.10 Create or update extra specs for volume type

cinder type-key 7abff35e-0cbb-4c48-8bab-4fe7c3286792 set key1=value1

5.3.2.2.11 Delete extra specification for volume type

cinder type-key 7abff35e-0cbb-4c48-8bab-4fe7c3286792 unset key1

2013/05/07 10:14:44,458 [0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 10:14:44] "DELETE /v3/28e/9796cfd54db294a756b99b8d845f/types/7abff5se-0cbb-4c48-0bab-4fe/c3286792/extrg_specs/key1 HTTP/1.1 200 0" 0.002390 python-cinde

5.3.2.3 Volumes

5.3.2.3.1 List accessible volumes with details (0)

cinder list

5.3.2.3.2 Create a volume (1st)

cinder create 1 -- name volume00

```
root@openstack:~# cinder create 1 --name volume00
Property
                    | Value
                     []
 attachments
 availability_zone | default
 created_at
                     2018-05-07T10:44:55
 description
 id
                     de54b33f-8d66-45b6-887c-0c9acfe56dc7
 metadata
 name
                     volume00
 size
 status
                     creating
 updated_at
 user id
```

```
2018/05/07 19:44:55.174 | 0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 10:44:55] "POST /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/volumes HTTP/l.1 202 0" 0.604293 python-cinderclient
2018/05/07 19:44:55.178 | 0] 192.168.56.104 - - [07/May/2018 10:44:55] "GET /v3/28e79796cfd84db294a756b90b8d845f/volumes/de54b331-8d66-45b6-887c-0c9acfe56dc7 HTTP/l.1 200 0" 0.001601 python-cinderclient
```

5.3.2.3.3 List accessible volumes with details (1)

cinder list

5.3.2.3.4 Show a volume's details

cinder show <volume uuid>

5.3.2.3.5 Delete a volume

cinder delete <volume uuid>

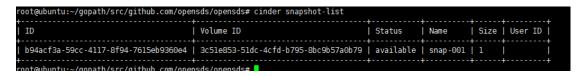
5.3.2.4 Snapshots

5.3.2.4.1 Create a snapshot

cinder snapshot-create <volume uuid>

5.3.2.4.2 List snapshots and details

cinder snapshot-list



5.3.2.4.3 Show a snapshot's details

cinder snapshot-show <snapshot uuid>

5.3.2.4.4 Delete a snapshot

cinder snapshot-delete <snapshot uuid>

5.3.2.5 Attachments

5.3.2.5.1 Create attachment

cinder attachment-create

cinder results:



Cinder compatible API results:



5.3.2.5.2 Show attachment

Cinder attachment-show

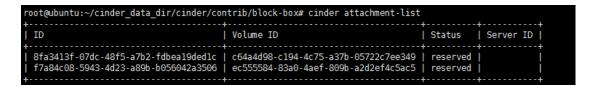
cinder results:

Cinder compatible API results:

5.3.2.5.3 List attachment

cinder attachment-list

cinder results:



Cinder compatible API results:



5.3.2.5.4 Update attachment

cinder attachment-update

Cinder compatible API results:

```
t@ubuntu:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# cinder attachment-update fd32832d-5d91-4f9e-b0c2-2b2ecc424166 --ip 127.0.0.1
 Property
               | Value
                fd32832d-5d91-4f9e-b0c2-2b2ecc424166
babaedla-2e9d-4b61-9631-0e9242c76c0f
 instance
 status | error
volume_id | babaedla-2e9d-4b61-9631-0e9242c76c0f
 Property | Value
             | {u'attachment': u'attachment'} |
root@ubuntu:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume attachment show fd32832d-5d91-4f9e-b0c2-2b2ecc424166
wARNING: Not found Env OPENSDS_AUTH_STRATEGY, use default(noauth)
 Property
                      | Value
                       UpdatedAt
TenantId
 UserId
VolumeId
                       babaedla-2e9d-4b61-9631-0e9242c76c0f
 Mountpoint
Status
HostInfo
                         "platform": "x86_64",
"osType": "linux2",
"ip": "127.0.0.1"
 ConnectionInfo
                         "data": {
"attachment": "attachment"
                          ,,
"additionalProperties": {
   "attachment": "attachment"
```

5.3.2.5.5 Delete attachment

cinder attachment-delete

cinder results:

Cinder compatible API results:

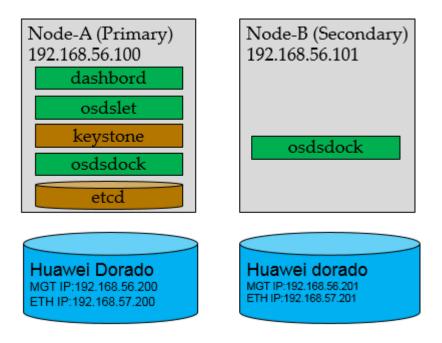
5.4 Array-based Replication using Dorado

5.4.1 Without Kubernetes

Test using Dashboard and CLI

5.4.1.1 Configuration

In array-based replication scenario, we need to depoly opensds in two nodes. Node A includes dashboard, keystone, osdslet, osdsdock(provisioner) and etcd. For simplifying the testing scenario, node B includes just only includes osdsdock.



NOTE: MGT IP means management ip, ETH IP is used for iscsi.

There are two configurations we need to config:

- /etc/opensds/opensds.conf
- /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

An example in Node A (192.168.56.100) would be like this:

1. /etc/opensds/opensds.conf

```
[keystone_authtoken]
memcached_servers = 8.46.186.191:11211
signing_dir = /var/cache/opensds
cafile = /opt/stack/data/ca-bundle.pem
auth_uri = http://8.46.186.191/identity
project_domain_name = Default
project_name = service
user_domain_name = Default
password = opensds@123
username = opensds
auth_url = http: //8.46.186.191/identity
auth_type = password
[osdslet]
api_endpoint = 0.0.0.0:50040
graceful = True
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdslet.log
socket_order = inc
auth_strategy = keystone
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.56.100:50050
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
# Specify which backends should be enabled, sample,ceph,cinder,lvm and so on.
enabled_backends = huawei_dorado
[database]
endpoint = 192.168.56.100:62379,192.168.56.100:62380
driver = etcd
[huawei_dorado]
name = huawei_dorado
description = Huawei OceanStor Dorado
driver_name = huawei_dorado
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml
support_replication = true
```

2. /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

```
authOptions:
 endpoints: "https://192.168.56.200:8088/deviceManager/rest"
 username: "opensds"
 password: "opensds@123"
 insecure: true
replication:
 remoteAuthOptions:
  endpoints: "https://192.168.56.201:8088/deviceManager/rest" username: "opensds" password: "opensds@123"
  insecure: true
pool:
 StoragePool001:
  diskType: SSD
  AZ: default
  accessProtocol: iscsi
  thinProvisioned: true
  compressed: true
  advanced:
   deduped: true
targetIp: 192.168.57.200
```

Then you can start opensds servers.

Start etcd server:

etcd --advertise-client-urls http://192.168.56.100:2379 --listen-peer-urls http://127.0.0.1:2380

Start up osdslet:

osdslet --logtostderr -v 8

Start up osdsdock(provisioner):

osdsdock --logtostderr -v 8

An example in Node B(192.168.56.101) would be like this:

1. /etc/opensds/opensds.conf

```
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.56.101:50050
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
# Specify which backends should be enabled, sample,ceph,cinder,lvm and so on.
enabled_backends = huawei_dorado

[database]
endpoint = 192.168.56.100:62379,192.168.56.100:62380
driver = etcd

[huawei_dorado]
name = huawei_dorado_remote
description = Huawei OceanStor Dorado Remote array
driver_name = huawei_dorado
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml
support_replication = true
```

2. /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

```
authOptions:
 endpoints: "https://192.168.56.201:8088/deviceManager/rest"
 username: "opensds"
password: "opensds@123"
 insecure: true
replication:
 remoteAuthOptions:
  endpoints: "https://192.168.56.200/deviceManager/rest"
  username: "opensds"
  password: "opensds@123"
  insecure: true
pool:
 StoragePool_210038bc0177ae4f:
  diskType: SSD
  availabilityZone: secondary
  accessProtocol: iscsi
  thinProvisioned: true
  compressed: true
  advanced:
   deduped: true
```

In node B you just should only start up osdsdock(provisioner).

Start up osdsdock(provisioner):

osdsdock --logtostderr -v 8

5.4.1.2 Testing

Here is the usage of replication CLI.

1. Create replication.

Usage:

osdsctl replication create <primary volume id> <secondary volume id> [flags]

Flags:

-d, --description string the description of created replication

-h, --help help for create

-n, --name string the name of created replication

-p, --primary_driver_data string the primary replication driver data of created replication

-m, --replication_model string the replication mode of created replication, value can be sync/async

-t, --replication_period int the replication period of created replication, the value must greater than 0 (default 120)

-s, --secondary_driver_data string the secondary replication driver data of created replication

2. List replication.

Usage:

osdsctl replication list [flags]

Flags:

-h, --help help for list

Global Flags:

--debug shows debugging output.

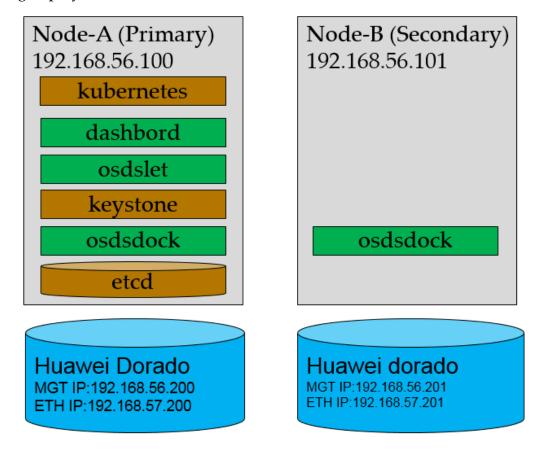
3. Show a replication
Usage:
osdsctl replication show <replication id=""> [flags]</replication>
Flags:
-h,help help for show
Global Flags:
debug shows debugging output.
4. Enable replication.
Usage:
osdsctl replication enable <replication id=""> [flags]</replication>
Flags:
-h,help help for enable
Global Flags:
debug shows debugging output.
5. disable replication
Usage:
osdsctl replication disable <replication id=""> [flags]</replication>
Flags:

OpenSDS DATE: 07/09/18 -h, --help help for disable Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output. 6. Failover replication Usage: osdsctl replication failover < replication id> [flags] Flags: whether allow attached volume when failing over replication -a, --allow_attached_volume -h, --help help for failover -s, --secondary_backend_id string the secondary backend id of failoverr replication Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output. 7. delete replication Usage: osdsctl replication delete <replication id> [flags] Flags: -h, --help help for delete Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output.

5.4.2 With Kubernetes

5.4.2.1 Configuration

OpenSDS provide storage to kubernetes using CSI plugin. OpenSDS replication feature also works in kubernetes, when an application pod crashes and the replication status is failedOver, the OpenSDS CSI plugin will switch to the secondary volume automatically. This is totally invisible for users. A simplest testing deployment would be like blow.



NOTE: MGT IP means management ip, ETH IP is used for iscsi.

There are two configurations we need to config:

- /etc/opensds/opensds.conf
- /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

An example in Node A (192.168.56.100) would be like this:

1. /etc/opensds/opensds.conf

```
[keystone_authtoken]
memcached_servers = 8.46.186.191:11211
signing_dir = /var/cache/opensds
cafile = /opt/stack/data/ca-bundle.pem
auth_uri = http://8.46.186.191/identity
project_domain_name = Default
project_name = service
user_domain_name = Default
password = opensds@123
username = opensds
auth_url = http://8.46.186.191/identity
auth_type = password
[osdslet]
api_endpoint = 0.0.0.0:50040
graceful = True
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdslet.log
socket_order = inc
auth_strategy = keystone
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.56.100:50050
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
# Specify which backends should be enabled, sample,ceph,cinder,lvm and so on.
enabled backends = huawei dorado
[database]
endpoint = 192.168.56.100:62379,192.168.56.100:62380
driver = etcd
[huawei dorado]
name = huawei_dorado
description = Huawei OceanStor Dorado
driver_name = huawei_dorado
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml
support_replication = true
```

2. /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

```
authOptions:
 endpoints: "https://192.168.56.200:8088/deviceManager/rest"
 username: "opensds"
 password: "opensds@123"
 insecure: true
replication:
 remoteAuthOptions:
  endpoints: "https://192.168.56.201:8088/deviceManager/rest" username: "opensds" password: "opensds@123"
  insecure: true
pool:
 StoragePool001:
  diskType: SSD
  AZ: default
  accessProtocol: iscsi
  thinProvisioned: true
  compressed: true
  advanced:
   deduped: true
targetIp: 192.168.57.200
```

Then you can start opensds servers.

Start etcd server:

etcd --advertise-client-urls http://192.168.56.100:2379 --listen-peer-urls http://127.0.0.1:2380

Start up osdslet:

osdslet --logtostderr -v 8

Start up osdsdock(provisioner):

osdsdock --logtostderr -v 8

An example in Node B(192.168.56.101) would be like this:

1. /etc/opensds/opensds.conf

```
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.56.101:50050
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
# Specify which backends should be enabled, sample,ceph,cinder,lvm and so on.
enabled_backends = huawei_dorado

[database]
endpoint = 192.168.56.100:62379,192.168.56.100:62380
driver = etcd

[huawei_dorado]
name = huawei_dorado_remote
description = Huawei OceanStor Dorado Remote array
driver_name = huawei_dorado
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml
support_replication = true
```

2. /etc/opensds/driver/dorado.yaml

```
authOptions:
 endpoints: "https://192.168.56.201:8088/deviceManager/rest"
 username: "opensds"
password: "opensds@123"
 insecure: true
replication:
 remoteAuthOptions:
  endpoints: "https://192.168.56.200/deviceManager/rest"
  username: "opensds"
  password: "opensds@123"
  insecure: true
pool:
 StoragePool_210038bc0177ae4f:
  diskType: SSD
  availabilityZone: secondary
  accessProtocol: iscsi
  thinProvisioned: true
  compressed: true
  advanced:
   deduped: true
targetIp: 192.168.57.201
```

In node B you just should only start up osdsdock(provisioner).

Start up osdsdock(provisioner):

osdsdock --logtostderr -v 8

Startup kubernetes local cluster in Node A.If you get information like blow, your kubernetes local cluster startup successfully.

```
Logs:
//tmp/kube-apiserver.log
//tmp/kube-controller-manager.log
//tmp/kube-scontroller-manager.log
//tmp/kube-scontroller-manager.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kube-scheduler.log
//tmp/kubelet.log

To start using your cluster, you can open up another terminal/tab and run:
export KUBECONFIG=/var/run/kubernetes/admin.kubeconfig
cluster/kubectl, you can write to the default kubeconfig:
export KUBERNETES_PROVIDER=local
cluster/kubectl.sh config set-cluster local --server=https://localhost:6443 --certificate-authority=/var/run/kubernetes/server-ca.crt
cluster/kubectl.sh config set-credentials myself --cluent-key=/var/run/kubernetes/client-admin.key --client-certificate=/var/run/kubernetes/client-admin.crt
cluster/kubectl.sh config set-context local --cluster=local --user=myself
cluster/kubectl.sh config use-context local
cluster/kubectl.sh config use-context local
```

5.4.2.2 Testing steps

1. Run command **kubectl get pod** to confirm the OpenSDS CSI plugin server is up. There will be 3 pods.

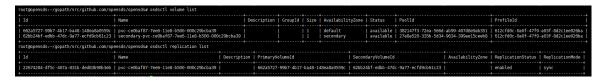
```
root@opensds:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/nbp/csi/server/deploy/kubernetes# kubectl get pod
                                     READY
                                               STATUS
                                                         RESTARTS
                                               Running
                                                                    2s
csi-attacher-opensdsplugin-0
                                     2/2
                                                         0
csi-nodeplugin-opensdsplugin-fdsk5
                                     2/2
                                                                    2s
                                               Running
                                                         0
csi-provisioner-opensdsplugin-0
                                     2/2
                                                         Θ
                                                                    2s
                                               Running
root@opensds:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/nbp/csi/server/deploy/kubernetes#
```

2. Add the configuration item **enableReplication**: "true" at parameters section to enable the replication feature.

```
# sc_pvc.yaml
# This YAML file contains StorageClass and PVC
# which are necessary to run nginx with csi opensds driver.
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
 name: csi-sc-opensdsplugin
provisioner: csi-opensdsplugin
parameters:
 enableReplication: "true"
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
name: csi-pvc-opensdsplugin
spec:
 accessModes:
 - ReadWriteOnce
 resources:
  requests:
   storage: 1Gi
 storageClassName: csi-sc-opensdsplugin
```

3. Create StorageClss and PVC.

You will find two volumes and a replication in OpenSDS.



4. Start up the nginx application pod.

```
# nginx.yaml
# This YAML file contains nginx
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
name: nginx
spec:
containers:
- image: nginx
  imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
 name: nginx
 ports:
  - containerPort: 80
   protocol: TCP
  volumeMounts:
   - mountPath: /var/lib/www/html
    name: csi-data-opensdsplugin
volumes:
- name: csi-data-opensdsplugin
  persistentVolumeClaim:
   claimName: csi-pvc-opensdsplugin
   readOnly: false
```

5. Set the replication failed over.

root@opensds:~/gopath/src/github.com/op	ensds/opensds# osdsctl replication list						
Id	Name	Description	PrimaryVolumeId	SecondaryVolumeId	AvailabilityZone	ReplicationStatus	ReplicationMode
22674284-df5c-407a-831b-ded83b90b3eb	pvc-ce0baf87-7ee6-11e8-b500-000c29bcba39		662a5727-99b7-4b17-ba48-148ea8a0559c	62bb24bf-edbb-47dc-9a77-ecfd9cb61c23		enabled	sync
root@opensds:~/gopath/src/github.com/op root@opensds:~/gopath/src/github.com/op	ensds/opensds# osdsctl replication failover ensds/opensds# osdsctl replication list	22674284-df5c	-407a -831b - ded83b90b3eb				
Id	Name	Description	PrimaryVolumeId	SecondaryVolumeId	AvailabilityZone	ReplicationStatus	ReplicationMode
22674284-df5c-407a-831b-ded83b90b3eb	pvc-ce0baf87-7ee6-11e8-b500-000c29bcba39		662a5727-99b7-4b17-ba48-148ea8a0559c	62bb24bf-edbb-47dc-9a77-ecfd9cb61c23		failed_over	sync

6. Restart the nginx, you will find the storage which is used by nginx is switch to secondary.

```
rooteopensds:-/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/hbp/csi/server/examples/kubernetes# kubectl get pod
NAME
csi attacher-opensdsplugin-0 2/2 Running 0 1h
csi-nodeplugin-opensdsplugin-0 2/2 Running 0 1h
coreopensds-/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/hbp/csi/server/examples/kubernetes# kubectl create -f nginx.yaml
porteopensds-/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/hbp/csi/server/examples/kubernetes# kubectl create -f nginx.yaml
porteopensds-/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/hbp/csi/server/examples/kubernetes# kubectl get pod
NAME
csi-attacher-opensdsplugin-0 2/2 Running 0 1h
csi-provisioner-opensdsplugin-0 2/2 Running 0 1h
csi-provisioner-
```

5.5 Host-based Replication using DRBD

5.5.1 Prepare

We need to prepare two hosts for this test, say HostA(IP: 192.168.0.131) and HostB(IP: 192.168.0.66). And before we start, please make sure the OpenSDS is already installed on both hosts. And copy *etcdctl*, *etcd*, *osdslet*, *osdsdock*, *osdsctl* to */opt/opensds/bin/*.

5.5.2 Install DRBD

Install DRBD as the following steps on both hosts:

- *sudo add-apt-repository ppa:linbit/linbit-drbd9-stack*
- sudo apt-get update
- sudoapt-get install drbd-utils python-drbdmanage drbd-dkms

5.5.3 Configuration

Before do configuration, please stop opensds service first. That is find out the process id of etcd, osdslet and osdsdock, and kill them.

Modify /etc/opensds/opensds.conf:

• Add host_based_replication_driver for the osdsdock part on both hosts

• Change *endpoint* of *database* on hostB to the same as HostA.

Here is the example:

```
[lvm]
name = lvm
description = LVM Test
driver\_name = lvm
config_path = /etc/opensds/driver/lvm.yaml
[osdslet]
api\_endpoint = 0.0.0.0:50040
graceful = True
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdslet.log
socket\_order = inc
auth\_strategy = noauth
[osdsdock]
api_endpoint = 192.168.0.131:50050
log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
# Specify which backends should be enabled, sample, ceph, cinder, lvm and so on.
enabled_backends = lvm
host_based_replication_driver = drbd
[database]
endpoint = 192.168.0.131:62379,192.168.0.131:62380
```

Add a new configuration file /etc/opensds/attacher.conf on both hosts, here is an example:

```
[osdsdock]

api_endpoint = 192.168.0.131:50051

log_file = /var/log/opensds/osdsdock.log
bind_ip = 192.168.0.131

dock_type = attacher

[database]
endpoint = 192.168.0.131:62379,192.168.0.131:62380

driver = etcd
```

Note: both hosts have the same *endpoint* of *database*, but *api endpoint* and *bind ip* of *osdsdock* should be the host ip respectively.

Add a new configuration file /etc/opensds/drbd.yaml on both hosts, the content is:

```
# Minumum and Maximum TCP/IP ports used for DRBD replication
PortMin: 7000
PortMax: 8000

# Exactly two hosts between resources are replicated.
# Never ever change the Node-ID associated with a Host(name)
Hosts:
- Hostname: ecs-37cc
IP: 192.168.0.66
Node-ID: 1

- Hostname: ecs-32bc
IP: 192.168.0.131
Node-ID: 0
```

Note: *Hostname* and *IP* should be the real value of each hosts.

Modify /etc/opensds/driver/lvm.yaml on hostB, change availabilityZone to a new value. Here is an example:

tgtBindIp: 192.168.0.66

```
tgtConfDir: /etc/tgt/conf.d
pool:
opensds-volumes-default:
diskType: NL-SAS
availabilityZone: secondary
extras:
dataStorage:
provisioningPolicy: Thin
isSpaceEfficient: false
ioConnectivity:
accessProtocol: iscsi
maxIOPS: 7000000
maxBWS: 600
advanced:
diskType: SSD
latency: 5ms
```

5.5.4 Create Replication

Start services on HostA:

- cd /opt/opensds/bin
- ./etcd --advertise-client-urls http://192.168.0.131:62379 --listen-peer-urls http://192.168.0.131:62380 --data-dir /opt/opensds/etcd/data >> /var/log/opensds/etcd.log 2>&1 &
- ./osdslet &
- ./osdsdock &
- ./osdsdock --config-file /etc/opensds/attacher.conf &

Start services on HostB:

- ./osdslet &
- ./osdsdock &
- ./osdsdock --config-file /etc/opensds/attacher.conf &

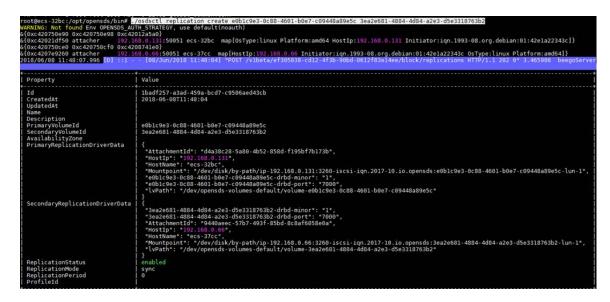
Create volumes (run them on HostA or hostB):

- ./osdsctl volume create 1 -n primary
- ./osdsctl volume create 1 -n secondary -a secondary



Create replication:

• ./osdsctl replication create e0b1c9e3-0c88-4601-b0e7-c09448a89e5c 3ea2e681-4884-4d84-a2e3-d5e3318763b2



5.5.5 Check result

See the block device.

```
root@ecs-32bc:/opt/opensds/bin# lsblk

NAME

sda

8:0

0

16

0

disk

Lxvda

202:0

606

0

606

0

part /

1009

17:0

10090

10090

10090

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```

Create some data on HostA.

- *mkfs.ext4* /*dev*/*drbd1*
- mount |dev|drbd1 ./reptest|
- touch test
- *dd if=/dev/zero of=./2 bs=1M count=500*
- touch test
-

Check the synchronous status on both hosts.

```
root@ecs-32bc:/opt/opensds/bin# drbdsetup status
lbadf257-a3ad-459a-bcd7-c9506aed43cb role:Primary
    disk:UpToDate
    ecs-37cc role:Secondary
    peer-disk:UpToDate
```

Check if the data is updated on HostB.

- umount on HostA
- mount on HostB
- Check data on HostB, and you can see the data is updated.

```
root@ecs-37cc:/home/reptest# ll
total 512044
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root
                           4096 Jun 8 11:56 ./
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root
                           4096 Jun
                                    8 11:54 ../
    --r-- 1 root root 524288000 Jun
                       29 Jun
      -r-- 1 root root
      r-- 1 root root
                             29 Jun
                                     8 11:56 4
      -r-- 1 root root
                             29 Jun
       --- 2 root root
                                     8 11:51 lost+found/
                          16384 Jun
   r--r-- 1 root root
                             29 Jun
root@ecs-37cc:/home/reptest#
```

6 OpenSDS CLI Guide

6.1 List Docks

Use the following command to display the docks information.

```
osdsctl dock list
```

Sample results are as follows:

Display specific results by filter parameters. Filter parameters can be displayed by the following command.

```
osdsctl dock list -h
```

Results are as follows:

6.2 List Pools

Use the following command to display the pools information.

```
osdsctl pool list
```

Sample results are as follows:

Display specific results by filter parameters. Filter parameters can be displayed by the following command.

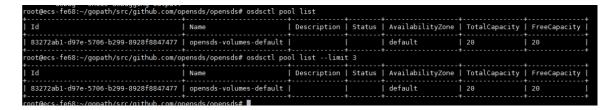
```
osdsctl pool list -h
```

Results are as follows:

```
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl pool list -h
get all pool resources

Usage:
    osdsctl pool list [flags]

Flags:
    --availabilityZone string
    --description string
    --dockId string
    --lockId string
    --lockId string
    --lid string
    --linit string
    --Init string
    --name string
    --name string
    --offset string
    --sortDir string
    --sortDir string
    --sortDir string
    --sortWey string
    --sortWey string
    --status string
    --story
    --status string
    --status string
```



6.3 Create/Delete Profile

Use the following command to create profile.

```
osdsctl profile create *
```

Example:

Use the following command to delete profile.

```
osdsctl profile delete *
```

Example:

6.4 Create/Delete/Get/List Volume(s)

Use the following command to create volume.

```
osdsctl volume create 3
```

```
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume create 3
Property
                  | Value
                    2e5b76a3-8464-4fc8-9138-fda196c8d019
 Id
 CreatedAt
                    2018-06-16T18:24:30
UpdatedAt
Name
Description
 GroupId
 Size
 AvailabilityZone
                    default
 Status
                    creating
PoolId
ProfileId
 Metadata
                    map[]
oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds#
```

Use the following command to display the volume details.

```
osdsctl volume show *
```

Example:

Use the following command to delete the volume.

```
osdsctl volume delete *
```

Example:

```
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume delete 2e5b76a3-8464-4fc8-9138-fda196c8d019
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume show 2e5b76a3-8464-4fc8-9138-fda196c8d019
ERROR: Get volume failed: specified volume(2e5b76a3-8464-4fc8-9138-fda196c8d019) can't find
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds#
```

Display specific results by filter parameters. Filter parameters can be displayed by the following command.

```
osdsctl volume list -h
```

Results are as follows:

Example:

oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/o	+		+	+	AvailabilityZone	Status	PoolId	ProfileId
e38867c4-8e46-4661-a119-9d9432c421e6 93c1cae1-7512-4d7c-81c1-66c423569f35 911803b4-2f47-420b-9b3a-f8062f211299 8bd82aab-76ee-426f-a09c-e96b4559229a 490b9396-d020-4ac8-bc68-f93229c6a67a				4	default default default default default default	available available available	273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33ae15d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33ae15d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33ae15d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33ae15d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33ae15d6	dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1 dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1 dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1
oot@ecs-fe68:-/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/øpensds# osdsctl volume listsortKey sizesortDir asclimit 3offset 1								
Id	Name	Description	GroupId	Size	AvailabilityZone	Status	PoolId	ProfileId
e30867c4-8e46-4661-a119-9d9432c421e6 911803b4-2f47-420b-9b3a-f8062f211299 93c1cae1-7512-4d7c-81c1-60c423569f35					default default default	available	273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33a015d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33a015d6 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33a015d6	dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1

6.5 Create/Delete/Get/List Snapshot(s)

Use the following command to create snapshot.

```
osdsctl volume snapshot create *
```

Example:

Use the following command to display snapshot details.

```
osdsctl volume snapshot show *
```

Use the following command to delete snapshot.

```
osdsctl volume snapshot delete *
```

Example:

```
root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume snapshot delete 12750418-ald5-4aca-8ad4-982418162b8f root@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume snapshot show 12750418-ald5-4aca-8ad4-982418162b8f ERROR: Get volume snapshot failed: specified volume snapshot(12750418-ald5-4aca-8ad4-982418162b8f) can't find
```

Display specific results by filter parameters. Filter parameters can be displayed by the following command.

```
osdsctl volume snapshot list -h
```

Results are as follows:

6.6 Create Volume from Snapshot

Use the following command to create volume from snapshot.

```
osdsctl volume create 1 -s *
```

```
oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume snapshot list
                                               | Name | Description | Size | Status
                                                                                                 | VolumeId
Id
e405cf80-4679-4b12-91be-11f0282031eb |
Property
                      l Value
                        003695ae-f90a-45a6-a906-3ea6514b0ca2
2018-06-16T18:34:55
 Id
CreatedAt
UpdatedAt
 Description
GroupId
 Size
AvailabilityZone
                        2
default
Status
PoolId
ProfileId
Metadata
                        creating
                        map[]
oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume show 003695ae-f90a-45a6-a906-3ea6514b0ca2
Property
                        003695ae-f90a-45a6-a906-3ea6514b0ca2
2018-06-16T18:34:55
2018-06-16T18:35:07
 CreatedAt
UpdatedAt
 Name
Description
 GroupId
Size
AvailabilityZone
                       2
default
available
83272abl-d97e-5706-b299-8928f8847477
65f1c4ce-cf4b-4a86-91f2-c9b40edbea4a
map[lvPath:/dev/opensds-volumes-default/volume-003695ae-f90a-45a6-a906-3ea6514b0ca2]
e405cf80-4679-4b12-91be-11f0282031eb
 Status
PoolId
ProfileId
Metadata
SnapshotId
```

6.7 Expand Volume

Use the following command to expand volume size.

```
osdsctl volume extend * *
```

```
oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume extend 11a357e4-03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10 2
 Property
                                 lla357e4-03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10
2018-06-16T18:37:18
2018-06-16T18:37:39
  CreatedAt
 UpdatedAt
Name
Description
 GroupId
 Groupld
Size | 1
AvailabilityZone | default
Status | extending
PoolId | 83272abl-d97e-5796-b299-8928f8847477
ProfileId | 65f1c4ce-cf4b-4a86-91f2-c9b49edbea4a
Metadata | map[lvPath:/dev/opensds-volumes-default/volume-11a357e4-03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10]
 oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/opensds/opensds# osdsctl volume show 11a357e4-<u>03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10</u>
 Property
                                 11a357e4-03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10
2018-06-16T18:37:18
2018-06-16T18:37:39
 Id
CreatedAt
  UpdatedAt
 Name
Description
Description
GroupId
Size
| 2
AvailabilityZone | default
Status | available
PoolId | 83272abl-d97e-5706-b299-8928f8847477
ProfileId | 65f1c4ce-cf4b-4a86-91f2-c9b40edbea4a
Metadata | map[lvPath:/dev/opensds-volumes-default/volume-11a357e4-03c8-4e72-bc76-fce868ed2d10]
```

Create/Update/Delete/Get/List Volume Groups

Use the following command to create volume group.

```
osdsctl volume group create --profiles *
```

Example:

```
Property
Id
CreatedAt
                           a74480d9-9607-488b-9dd6-8b2a96d2b85c
UpdatedAt
Name
Status
Description
Profiles
AvailabilityZone
PoolId
                           [dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1]
default
```

Use the following command to update volume group.

```
osdsctl volume group update groupId -a "volumeId1, volumeId2" *
```

```
5883411b-1e29-47e5-bda9-1a1091ac32cb
2018-07-04T18:03:43
2018-07-04T18:04:36
[c9adca4e-81c3-4190-b3dc-4471c8255c06]
default
5f595c2b-3891-5983-8c34-8aa258f7a86b
```

Use the following command to show volume group.

```
osdsctl volume group show *
```

Example:

Display specific results by filter parameters. Filter parameters can be displayed by the following command.

```
osdsctl volume group list -h
```

Results are as follows:

Example:

oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/op	ensds/o	pensds# osds	ctl volume gro	up list	+	
Id	Name	Status	Description	Profiles	AvailabilityZone	PoolId
a74480d9-9607-488b-9dd6-8b2a96d2b85c		available		[dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1]	default	273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33a015d6
oot@ecs-fe68:~/gopath/src/github.com/op	ensds/c	pensds# osds	ctl volume gro	oup listpoolId 273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d	-446d33a015d6	
Id	Name	Status	Description	Profiles	AvailabilityZone	PoolId
a74480d9-9607-488b-9dd6-8b2a96d2b85c		available		[dde9554b-ca62-4989-9d6b-a23997883ce1]	default	273d3ce3-7728-51e1-b32d-446d33a015d6

Use the following command to update volume group.

```
osdsctl volume group update *
```



Use the following command to delete volume group.

```
osdsctl volume group delete *
```

Example:

6.9 Replication

Here is the usage of replication CLI.

1. Create replication.

Usage:

osdsctl replication create <primary volume id> <secondary volume id> [flags]

Flags:

-d,description string	the description of created replication
-h,help	elp for create
-n,name string	the name of created replication
-p,primary_driver_data	tring the primary replication driver data of created replication
-m,replication model s	ing the replication mode of created replication, value can be sync/async

OpenSDS DATE: 07/09/18 -t, --replication_period int the replication period of created replication, the value must greater than 0 (default 120) -s, --secondary_driver_data string the secondary replication driver data of created replication 2. List replication. Usage: osdsctl replication list [flags] Flags: -h, --help help for list Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output. 3. Show a replication Usage: osdsctl replication show <replication id> [flags] Flags: -h, --help help for show

4. Enable replication.

--debug shows debugging output.

Global Flags:

OpenSDS DATE: 07/09/18 Usage: osdsctl replication enable <replication id> [flags] Flags: -h, --help help for enable Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output. 5. disable replication Usage: osdsctl replication disable <replication id> [flags] Flags: -h, --help help for disable Global Flags: --debug shows debugging output. 6. Failover replication Usage: osdsctl replication failover < replication id> [flags] Flags: whether allow attached volume when failing over replication -a, --allow_attached_volume help for failover -h, --help

-s, --secondary_backend_id string the secondary backend id of failoverr replication

Global Flags:

--debug shows debugging output.

7. delete replication

Usage:

osdsctl replication delete <replication id> [flags]

Flags:

-h, --help help for delete

Global Flags:

--debug shows debugging output.