Networking Network Services

Project Work

OpenStack

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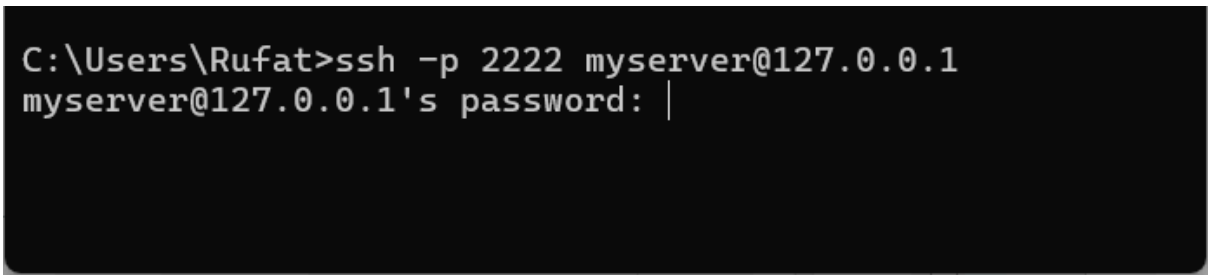
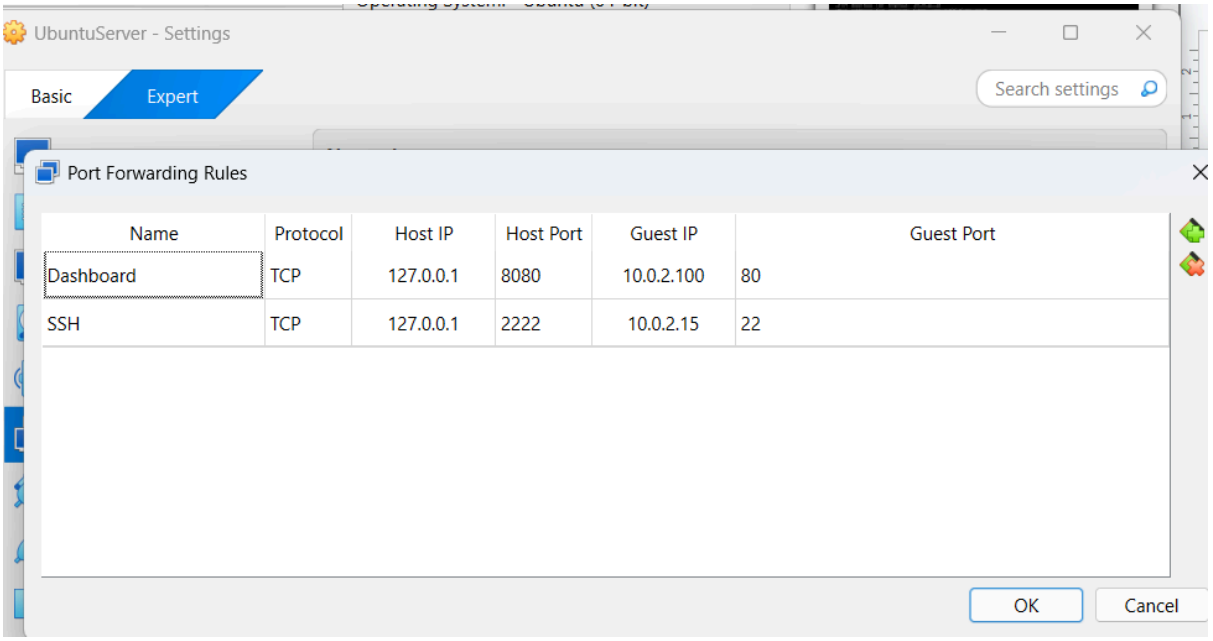
Introduction

In this project, we wanted to learn how to install and run OpenStack using Kolla-Ansible in a virtual environment Oracle Virtualbox. OpenStack is a widely used open-source cloud computing platform that enables the creation and management of both public and private clouds. The objective of this work was to gain practical experience with the installation and configuration of OpenStack services, as well as to understand how its core components interact to provide Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS). So we decided to give it a try. We used a VirtualBox VM, installed Ubuntu, and followed the instructions to set everything up inside the VM. We used commands, config files, YAMLs. We followed structured steps including system preparation, network configuration, dependency installation, and the execution of Kolla-Ansible commands to build the OpenStack environment. We learned how different OpenStack services work together.Through this process, we became familiar with key services like Keystone, Nova, Neutron, Glance, and Horizon.

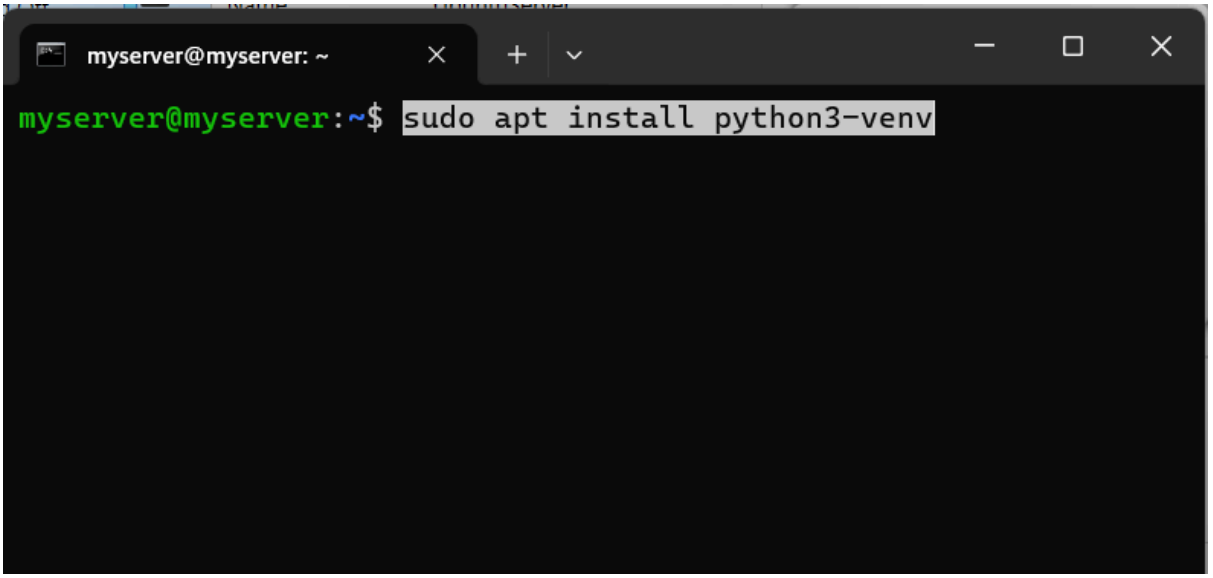
Main

Install dependencies:
First of all, we specified Port Forwarding to connect VM with ssh from Guest machine terminal. We opened up VirtualBox's settings for our Ubuntu VM and went to the "Network" tab and configured it related to specification in lab description.This setup allows us to connect to the VM using SSH by typing the command *ssh ubuntu@localhost -p 2222* from our main computer. This made it easier for us to use the terminal without needing to open the VirtualBox window every time.

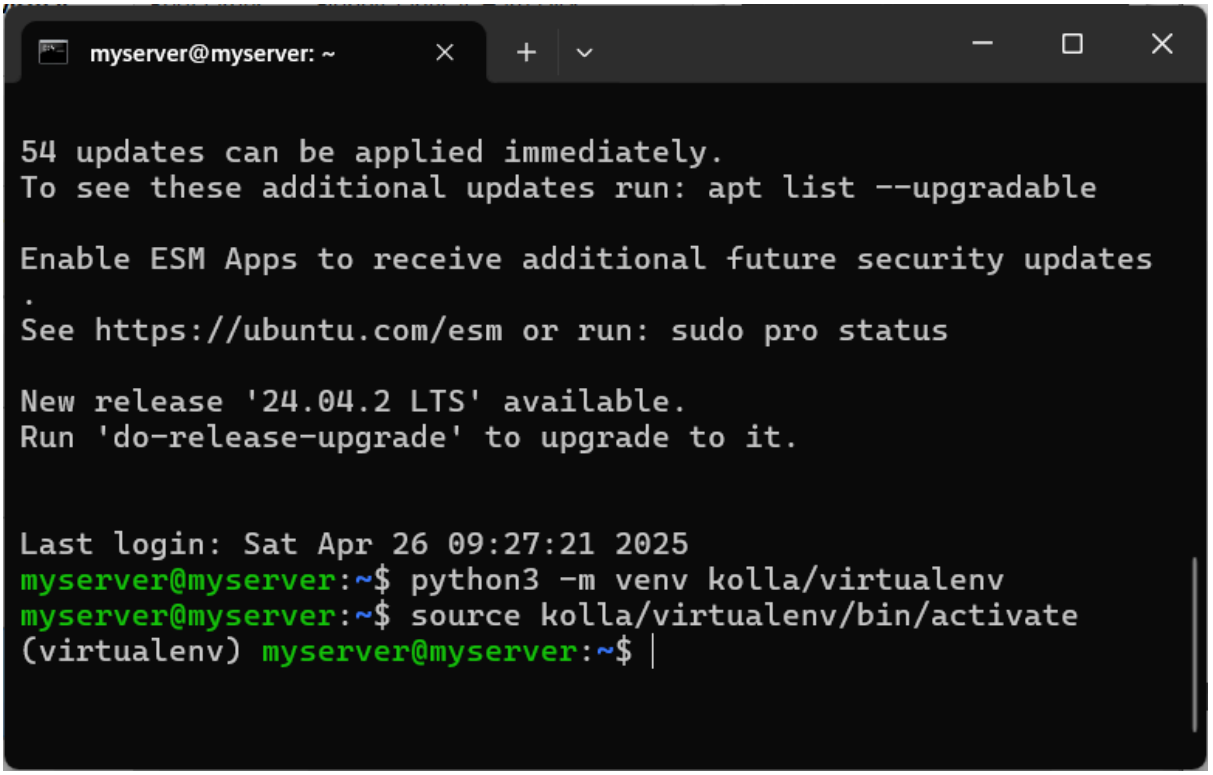




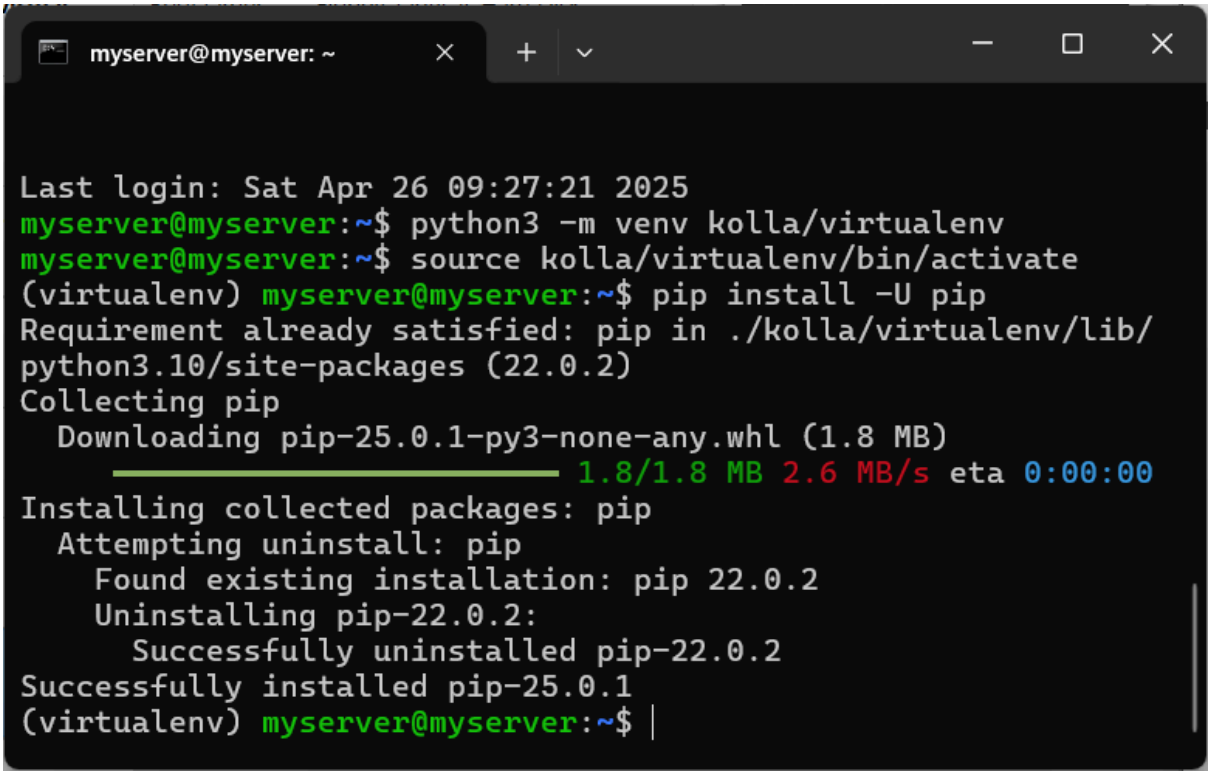
Now we Installing the virtual environment dependencies.



Create a virtual environment and activate it:
Once we were in the VM, we created a new Python virtual environment using this command: python3 *-m venv kolla/virtualenv* This command created a folder where Python packages can be installed separately from the system-wide packages. Then we did source *kolla/virtualenv/bin/activate* so that python and pip now point into that venv.

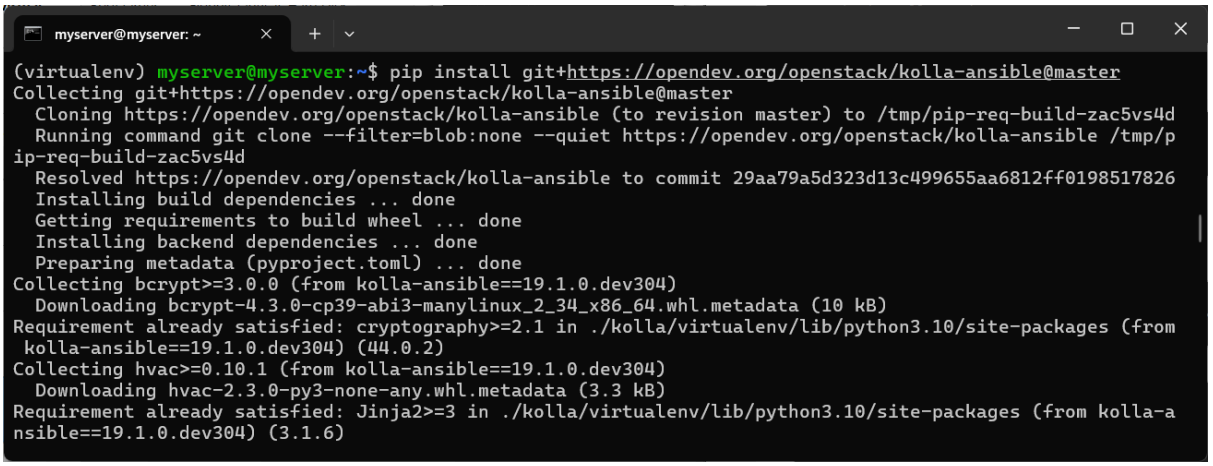


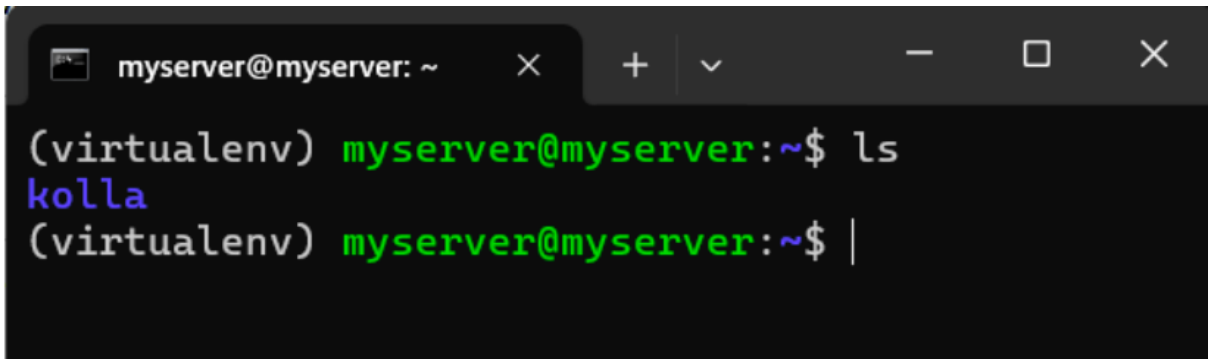
We noticed that the default pip version was outdated, so we decided to upgrade it to avoid issues during installation. We ran: *pip install -U pip* This updated pip to the latest version inside the virtual environment.



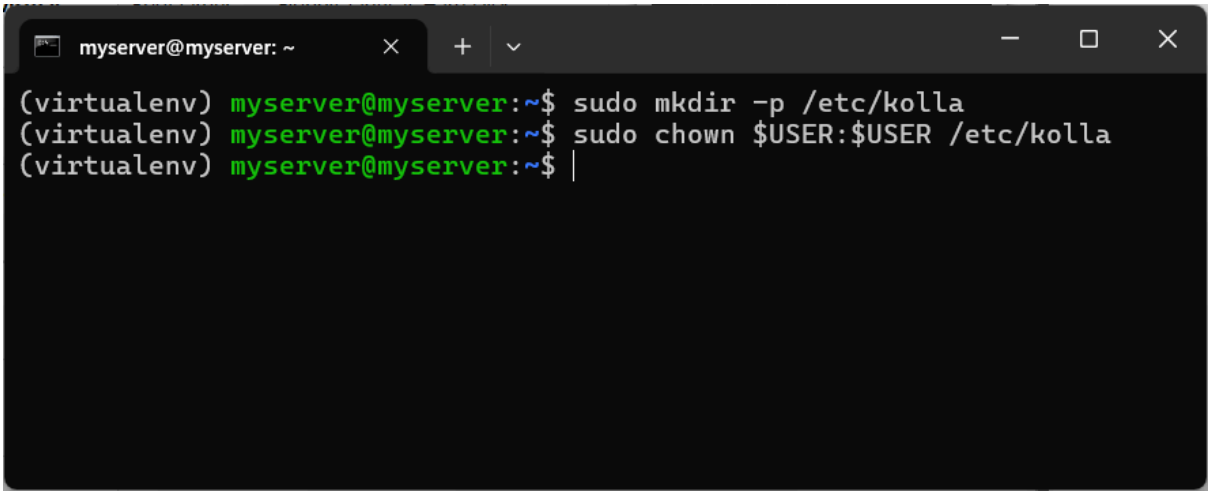
Install Kolla-ansible. Install kolla-ansible and its dependencies using pip. With pip ready, we installed Kolla-Ansible directly from the official OpenDev repository. The command we used was:

pip install git+https://opendev.org/openstack/kolla-ansible@master
This downloaded and installed the latest Kolla-Ansible package and all its dependencies.





Next, we created the folder */etc/kolla* which will store all our configuration files. We did this using: This gave our user the right permissions to edit files inside */etc/kolla*.



We copied the default example configuration files from the Kolla-Ansible installation directory to our newly created */etc/kolla* folder.
Command used:

cp -r kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-ansible/etc_examples/kolla/ /etc/kolla*
After this, we had globals.yml and passwords.yml ready to edit.

```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ cp -r kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-a
nsible/etc_examples/kolla/* /etc/kolla
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ ls kolla/
virtualenv
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ ls /etc/kolla/
globals.yml  passwords.yml
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$
```

To make the deployment process easier, we copied the all-in-one inventory file to our home directory:
cp kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-ansible/ansible/inventory/all-in-one .
This file is used by Ansible to know which hosts to install services on. Since we are using a single machine for everything, this file fits our needs perfectly.

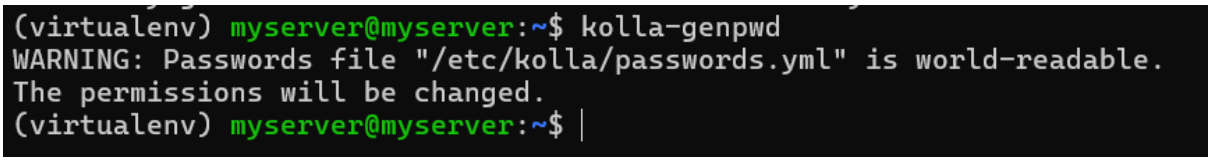
```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ cp kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-ansi
ble/ansible/inventory/all-in-one .
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ ls
all-in-one  kolla
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$
```

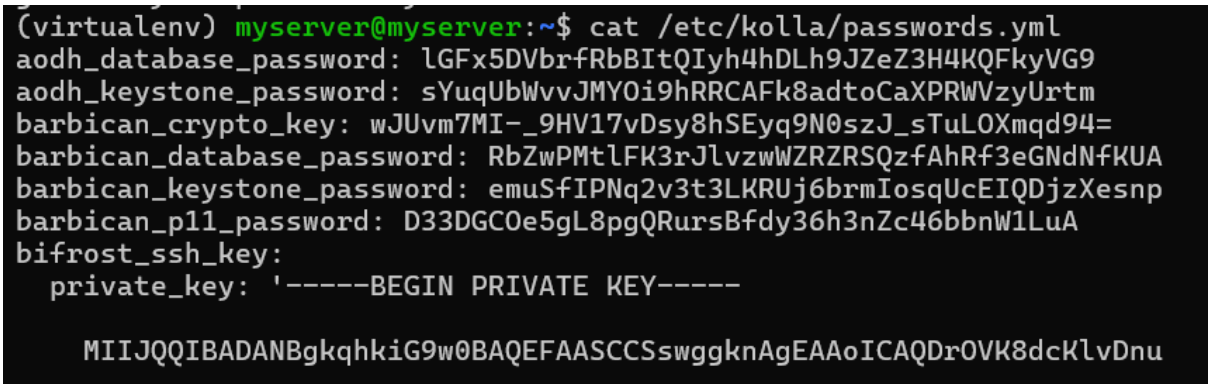
Install Ansible Galaxy requirements. Kolla-Ansible uses some Ansible roles and plugins that are hosted on Ansible Galaxy. We installed them using: *kolla-ansible install-deps*
This downloaded all required roles.

```
myserver@myserver: ~
all-in-one  kolla
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ kolla-ansible install-deps
Installing Ansible Galaxy dependencies
Starting galaxy collection install process
Process install dependency map
Cloning into '/home/myserver/.ansible/tmp/ansible-local-1717ck73wq2r/t
mphhvl3vke/ansible-collection-kollaubxoluem'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1230, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (477/477), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (228/228), done.
remote: Total 1230 (delta 415), reused 249 (delta 249), pack-reused 75
3
```

Prepare initial configuration:
We ran *kolla-genpwd* to generate strong random passwords automatically and save them into */etc/kolla/passwords.yml*. This avoids

us having to set all the passwords manually. We checked the contents using cat to make sure everything was generated correctly.
Kolla passwords:
Passwords used in our deployment are stored in */etc/kolla/passwords.yml file.*

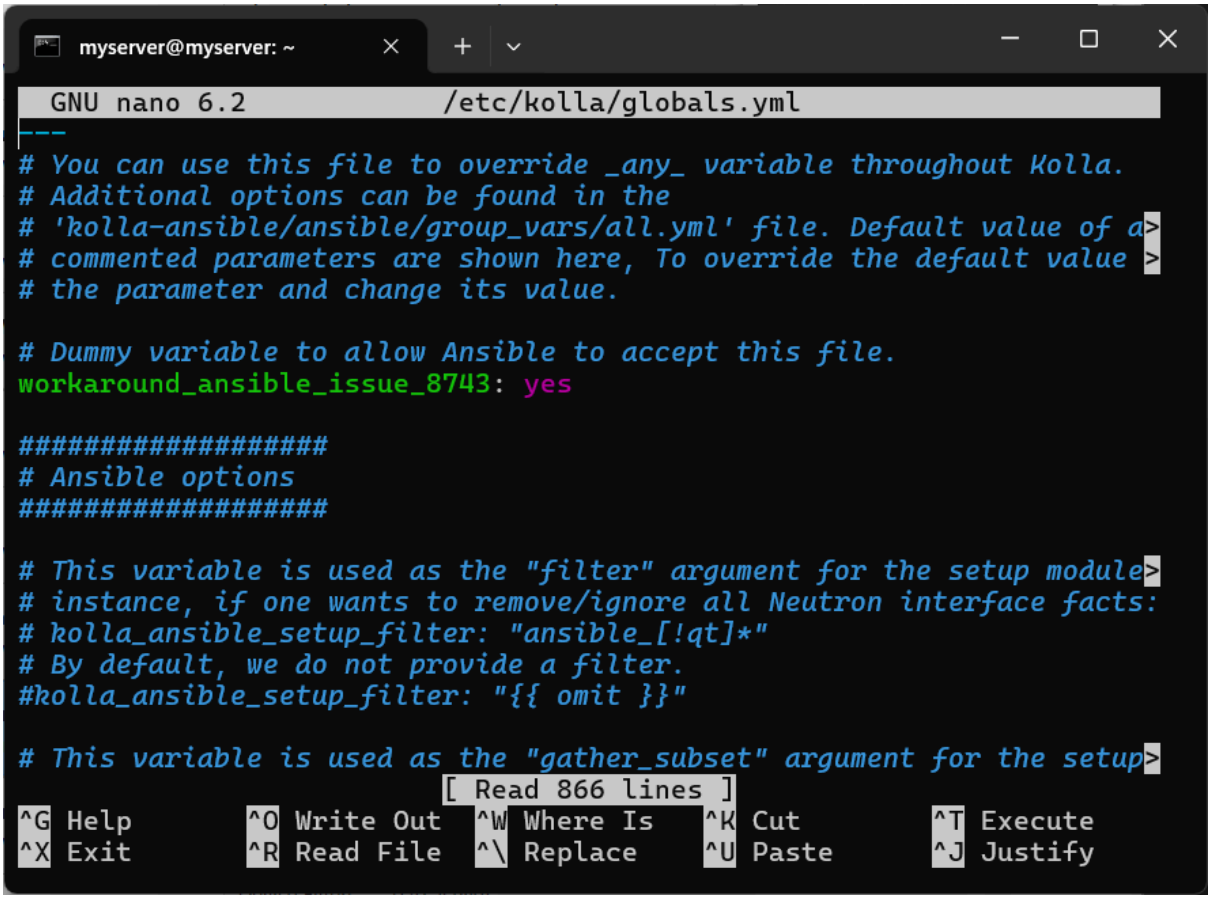




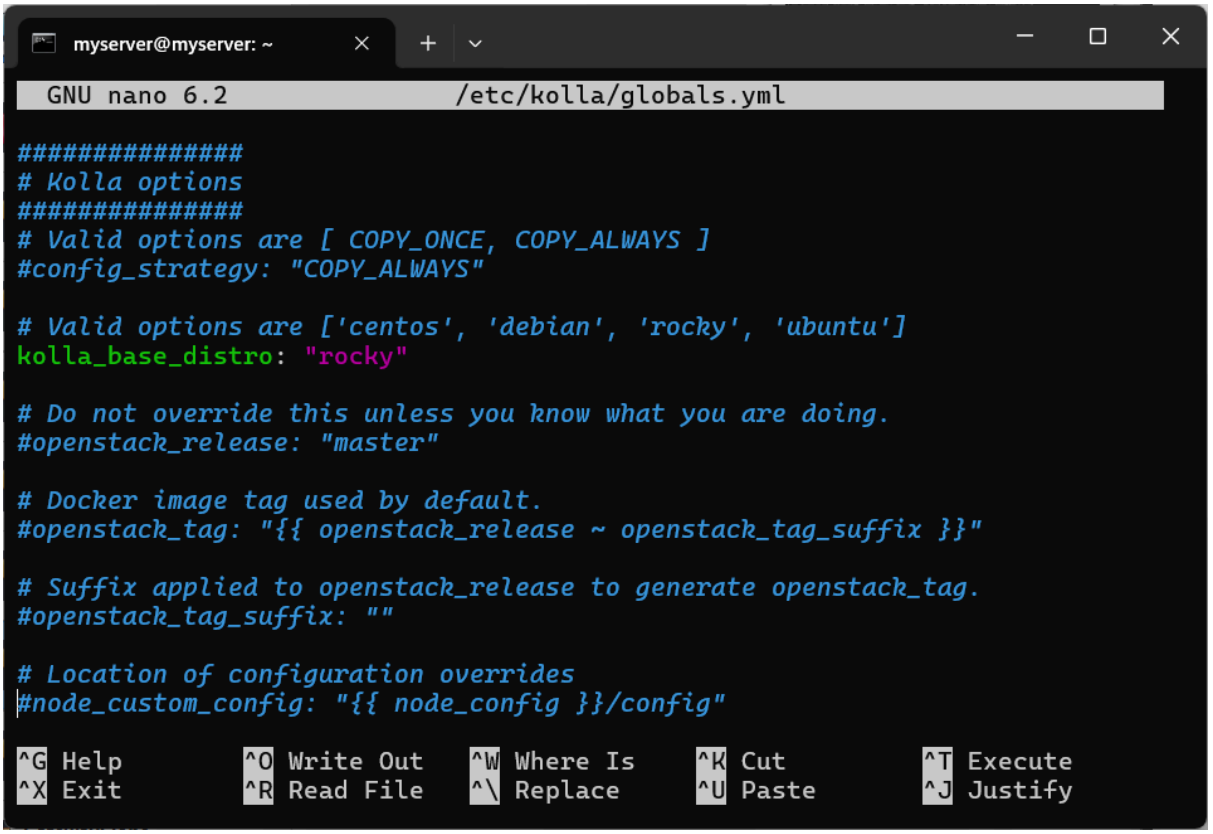
Kolla globals.yml globals.yml is the main configuration file for Kolla Ansible.
We opened the globals.yml file and set the following important settings:

- ➢ kolla_base_distro: "rocky"
- ➢ network_interface: "eth0"
- ➢ neutron_external_interface: "eth1"
- ➢ kolla_internal_vip_address: "10.0.0.50"

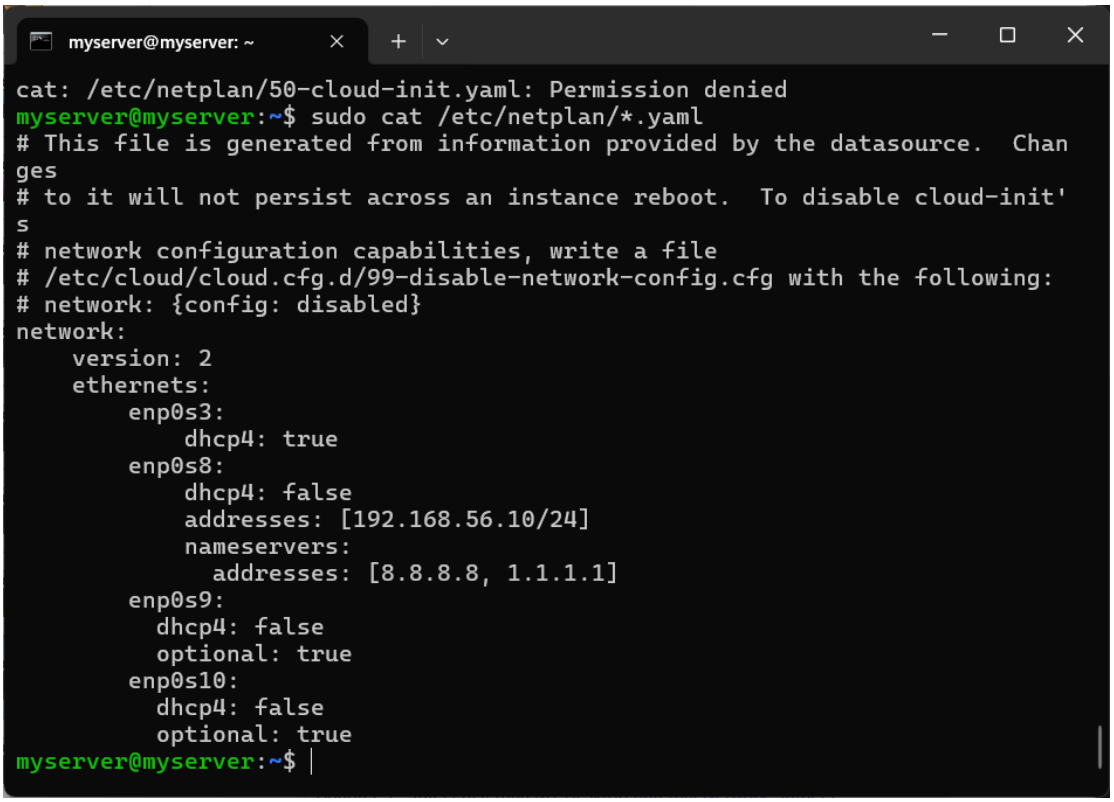
These settings define the Linux distribution we use, the interface for internal communication, and the interface for external access. We also set a virtual IP that services will use inside the network.

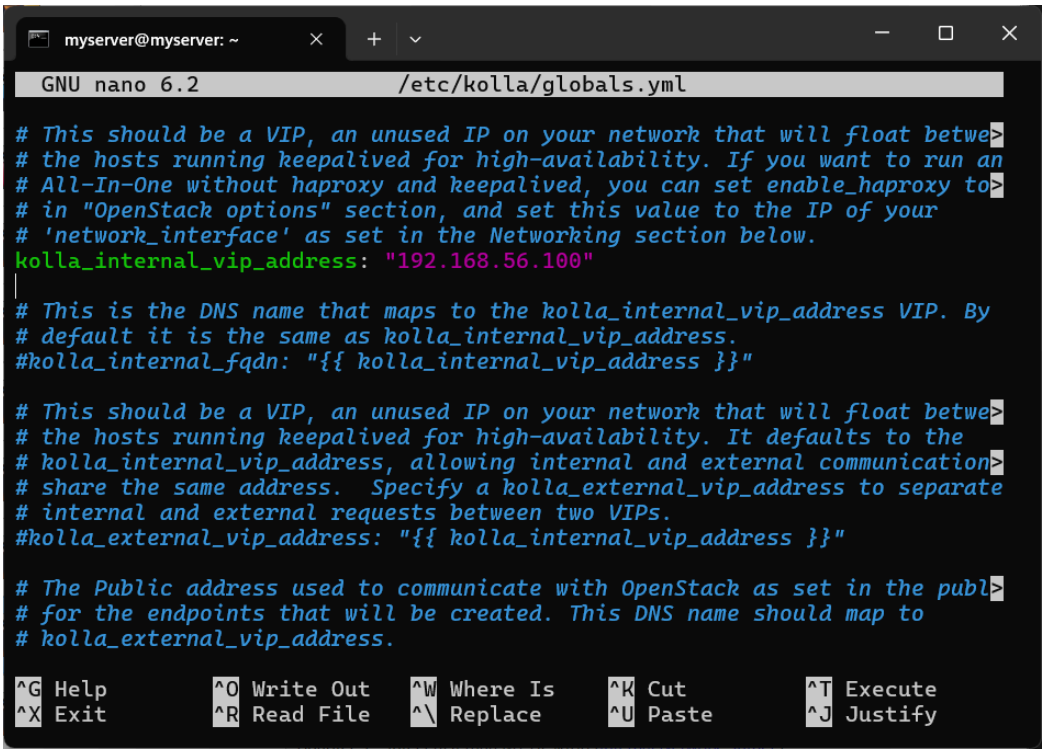

myserver@myserver: ~
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/kolla/globals.yml

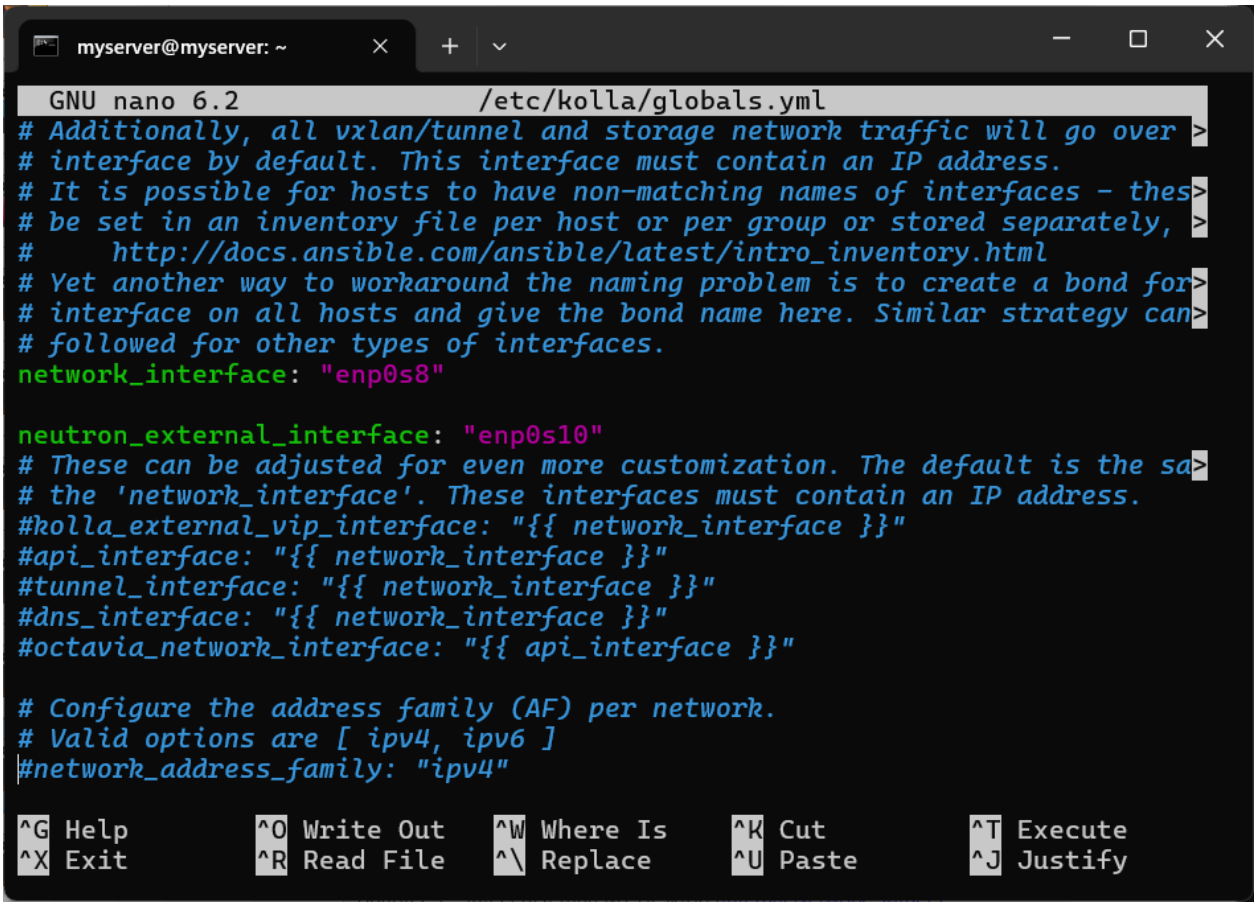
You can use this file to override _any_ variable throughout Kolla.
Additional options can be found in the
'kolla-ansible/ansible/group_vars/all.yml' file. Default value of a>
commented parameters are shown here, To override the default value >
the parameter and change its value.
Dummy variable to allow Ansible to accept this file.
workaround_ansible_issue_8743: yes
###################
Ansible options
###################
This variable is used as the "filter" argument for the setup module>
instance, if one wants to remove/ignore all Neutron interface facts:
kolla_ansible_setup_filter: "ansible_[!qt]*"
By default, we do not provide a filter.
#kolla_ansible_setup_filter: "{{ omit }}"
This variable is used as the "gather_subset" argument for the setup>
[Read 866 lines]
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify

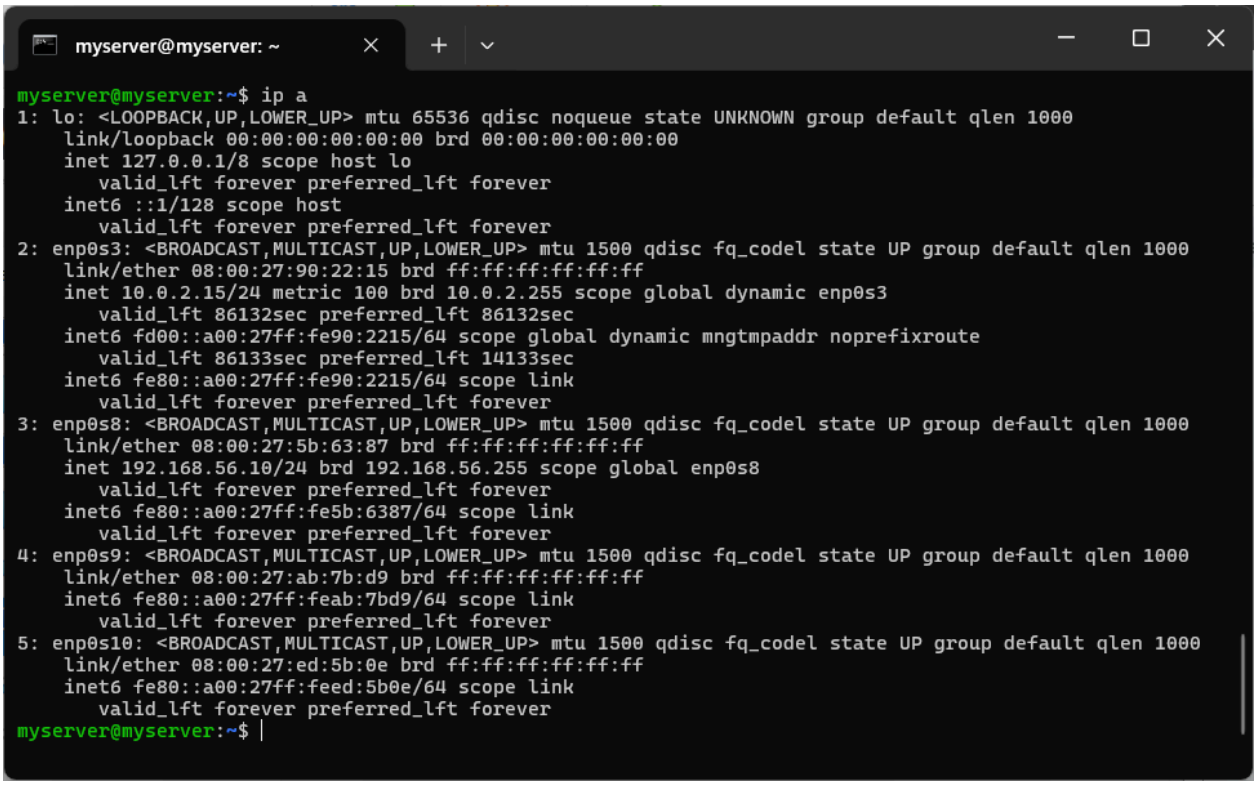

myserver@myserver: ~
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/kolla/globals.yml
###############
Kolla options
###############
Valid options are [COPY_ONCE, COPY_ALWAYS]
#config_strategy: "COPY_ALWAYS"
Valid options are ['centos', 'debian', 'rocky', 'ubuntu']
kolla_base_distro: "rocky"
Do not override this unless you know what you are doing.
#openstack_release: "master"
Docker image tag used by default.
#openstack_tag: "{{ openstack_release ~ openstack_tag_suffix }}"
Suffix applied to openstack_release to generate openstack_tag.
#openstack_tag_suffix: ""
Location of configuration overrides
#node_custom_config: "{{ node_config }}/config"
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify

Netplan configuration:
To make sure our VM had a fixed IP, we edited */etc/netplan/01-netcfg.yaml* and added static IP configuration for eth0. We included the IP address, netmask, gateway, and DNS server. After saving the file, we applied the settings using sudo netplan apply. This step ensured our server always keeps the same IP address after reboot.






myserver@myserver: ~
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/kolla/globals.yml
Additionally, all vxlan/tunnel and storage network traffic will go over >
interface by default. This interface must contain an IP address.
It is possible for hosts to have non-matching names of interfaces - thes>
be set in an inventory file per host or per group or stored separately, >
http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/intro_inventory.html
Yet another way to workaround the naming problem is to create a bond for>
interface on all hosts and give the bond name here. Similar strategy can>
followed for other types of interfaces.
network_interface: "enp0s8"
neutron_external_interface: "enp0s10"
These can be adjusted for even more customization. The default is the sa>
the 'network_interface'. These interfaces must contain an IP address.
#kolla_external_vip_interface: "{{ network_interface }}"
#api_interface: "{{ network_interface }}"
#tunnel_interface: "{{ network_interface }}"
#dns_interface: "{{ network_interface }}"
#octavia_network_interface: "{{ api_interface }}"
Configure the address family (AF) per network.
Valid options are [ipv4, ipv6]
#network_address_family: "ipv4"
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify

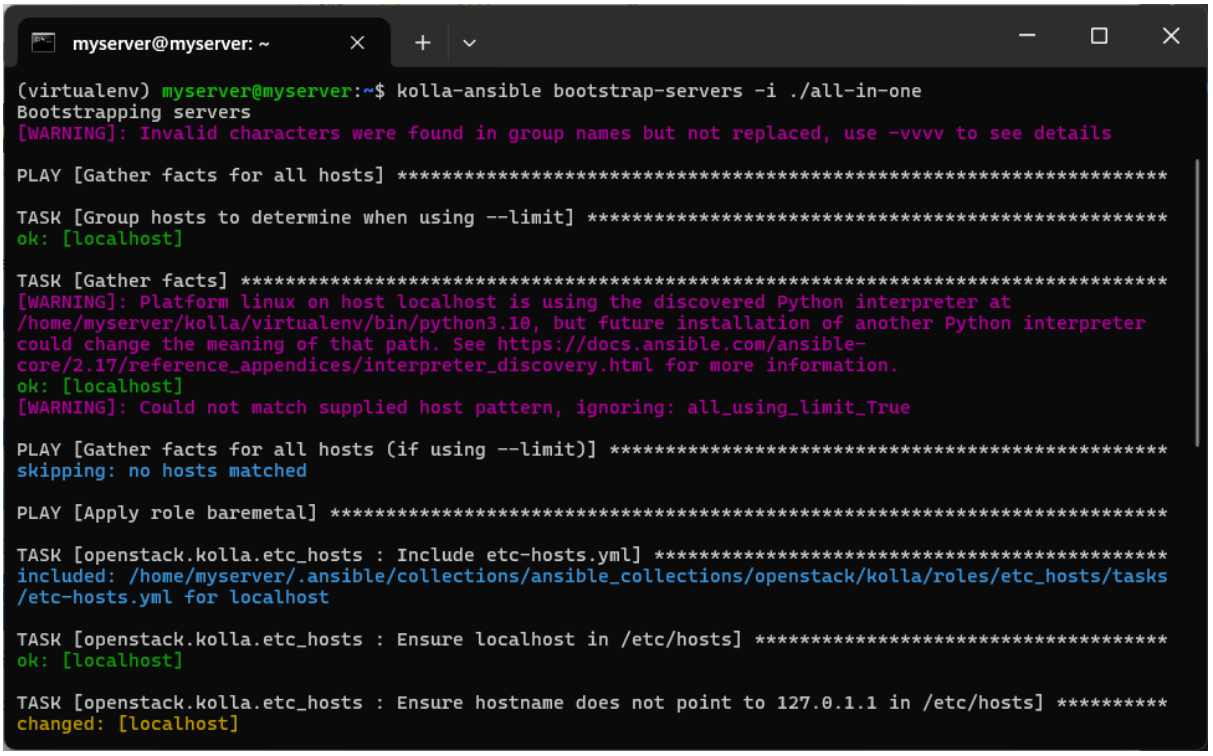

myserver@myserver: ~
myserver@myserver:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 ::1/128 scope host
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:90:22:15 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 10.0.2.15/24 metric 100 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
valid_lft 86132sec preferred_lft 86132sec
inet6 fd00::a00:27ff:fe90:2215/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr noprefixroute
valid_lft 86133sec preferred_lft 14133sec
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe90:2215/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:5b:63:87 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.56.10/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global enp0s8
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe5b:6387/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: enp0s9: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:ab:7b:d9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feab:7bd9/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: enp0s10: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:ed:5b:0e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feed:5b0e/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
myserver@myserver:~$

Deployment

After configuration is set, we can proceed to the deployment phase. First we need to setup basic host-level dependencies, like docker. We prepared the server for deployment using this command:

kolla-ansible -i ./all-in-one bootstrap-servers

This step installed Docker and all other necessary packages.

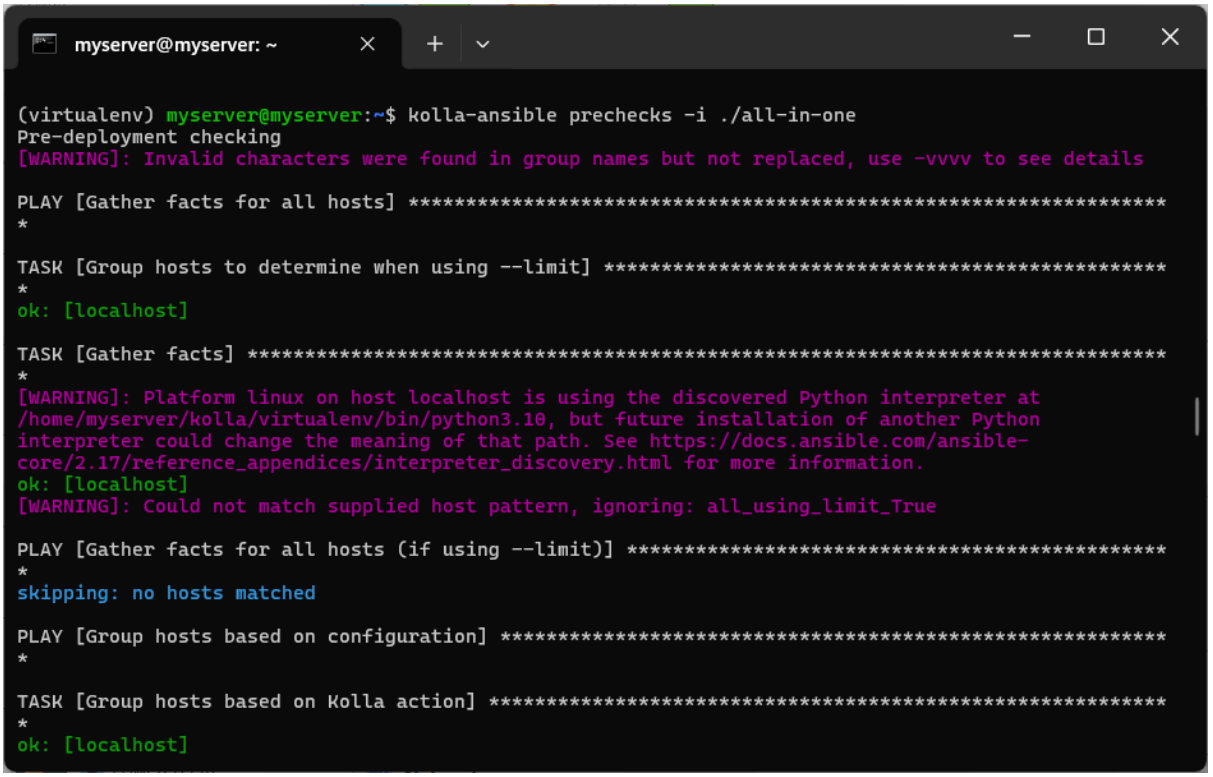


We are doing pre-deployment checks for hosts:

Before starting the deployment, we wanted to make sure everything was ready. We used this command:

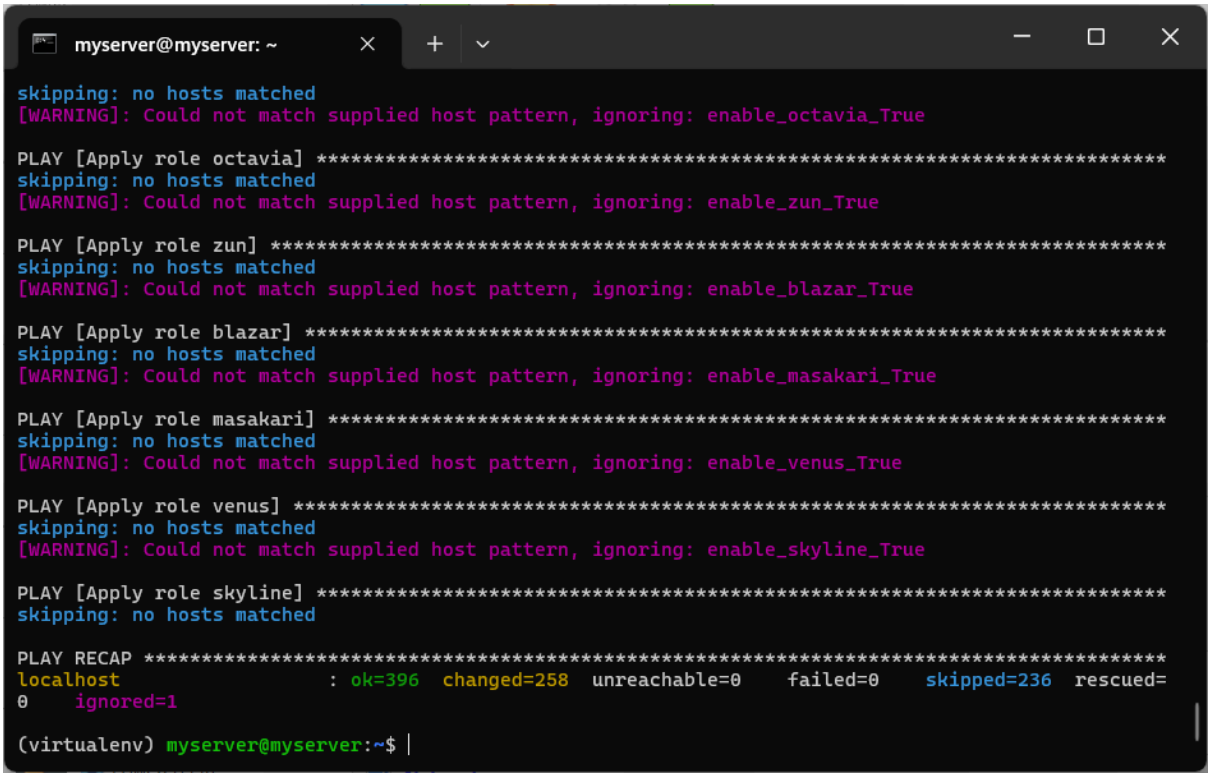
kolla-ansible -i ./all-in-one prechecks

This command checked network settings, disk space, user permissions, and other important things.



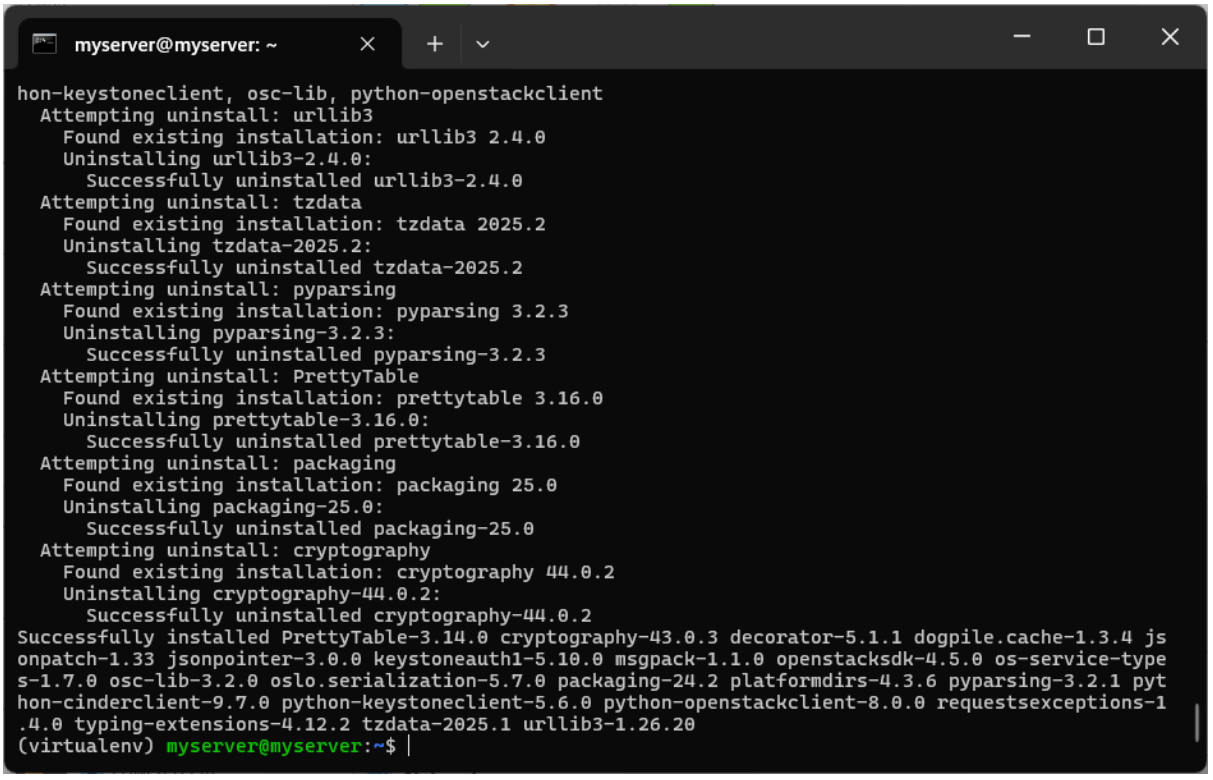
Now we were ready to install OpenStack services. We started the deployment with: *kolla-ansible -i ./all-in-one deploy*
This took some time. It installed all the services such as Keystone, Glance, Nova, Neutron, and more

```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ kolla-ansible deploy -i ./all-in-one
```

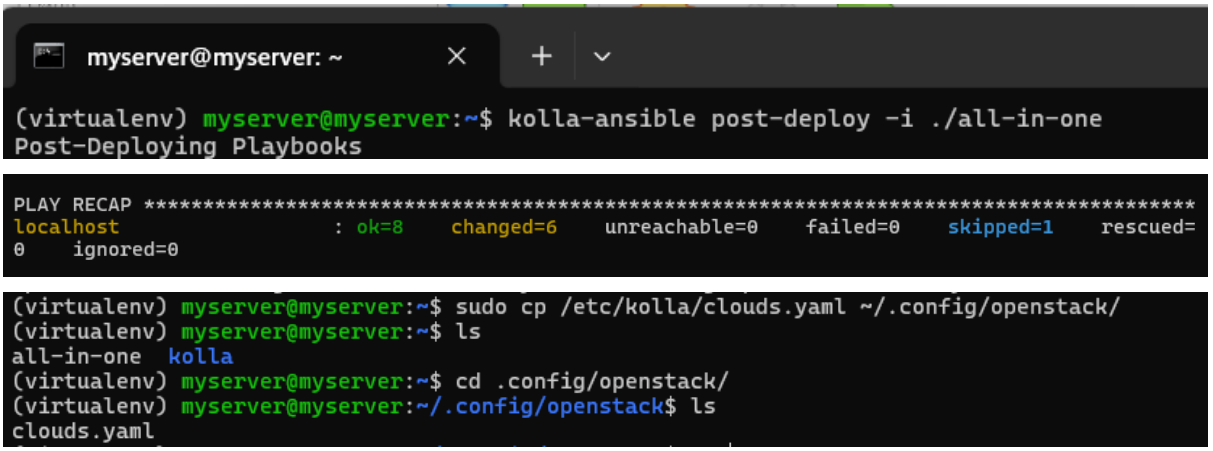


Deployment successful.

Now, To interact with OpenStack from the command line, we installed the OpenStack client (OpenStack CLI):



OpenStack requires a **clouds.yaml file** where credentials for the admin user are set. We ran kolla-ansible post-deploy to finish the setup. This created the admin-openrc.sh file with all the OpenStack environment variables. We also got the clouds.yaml file for using the OpenStack CLI. We copied the config to the right place with:
mkdir -p ~/.config/openstack && cp /etc/kolla/clouds.yaml ~/.config/openstack/



We ran this command to create a demo project, network, subnet, router, image, and a basic flavor:*kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-ansible/init-runonce*
This helped us quickly get a working setup to test instances
Running **init script** to create demo resources:

```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ ~/kolla/virtualenv/share/kolla-ansible/init-runonce
Checking for locally available cirros image.
None found, downloading cirros image (version 0.6.2).
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
  0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0 --:--:--  0:00:01 --:--:--     0
100 20.4M  100 20.4M    0     0  1481k      0  0:00:14  0:00:14 --:--:-- 2344k
Creating glance image.
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Field            | Value                                                                        |
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| checksum         | c8fc807773e5354afe61636071771906                                             |
| container_format | bare                                                                         |
| created_at       | 2025-04-27T09:45:32Z                                                         |
| disk_format      | qcow2                                                                        |
| file             | /v2/images/ba203f98-d0e6-4786-9fad-1706af7ae94d/file                         |
| id               | ba203f98-d0e6-4786-9fad-1706af7ae94d                                         |
| min_disk         | 0                                                                            |
| min_ram          | 0                                                                            |
| name             | cirros                                                                       |
| owner            | 53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a                                             |
| properties       | os_hash_algo='sha512', os_hash_value='1103b92ce8ad966e41235a4de260deb791ff571 |
|                  | 670c0342666c8582fbb9caefe6af07ebb11d34f44f8414b609b29c1bdf1d72ffa6faa39c88e87 |
|                  | 21d09847952b', os_hidden='False', os_type='linux',                           |
|                  | owner_specified.openstack.md5='',                                            |
|                  | owner_specified.openstack.object='images/cirros',                            |
|                  | owner_specified.openstack.sha256='', stores='file'                           |
| protected        | False                                                                        |
| schema           | /v2/schemas/image                                                            |
| size             | 21430272                                                                     |
| status           | active                                                                       |
| tags             |                                                                              |
| updated_at       | 2025-04-27T09:45:32Z                                                         |
| virtual_size     | 117440512                                                                    |
| visibility       | public                                                                       |
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

```
Configuring neutron.
+-------------------------+--------------------------------------+
| Field                   | Value                                |
+-------------------------+--------------------------------------+
| admin_state_up          | UP                                   |
| availability_zone_hints |                                      |
| availability_zones      |                                      |
| created_at              | 2025-04-27T09:45:36Z                 |
| description             |                                      |
| distributed             | False                                |
| enable_ndp_proxy        | None                                 |
| external_gateway_info   | null                                 |
| flavor_id               | None                                 |
| ha                      | False                                |
| id                      | 185b9edb-ab0e-4791-9849-04df53100b50 |
| name                    | demo-router                          |
| project_id              | 53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a     |
| revision_number         | 1                                    |
| routes                  |                                      |
| status                  | ACTIVE                               |
| tags                    |                                      |
| tenant_id               | 53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a     |
| updated_at              | 2025-04-27T09:45:36Z                 |
+-------------------------+--------------------------------------+
```

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2025-04-27T09:45:40Z
description	
dns_domain	None
id	8ee8a750-20aa-4e56-91d8-6efa7e72fa06
ipv4_address_scope	None
ipv6_address_scope	None
is_default	None
is_vlan_qinq	None
is_vlan_transparent	None
mtu	1450
name	demo-net
port_security_enabled	True
project_id	53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a
provider:network_type	vxlan
provider:physical_network	None
provider:segmentation_id	677
qos_policy_id	None
revision_number	1
router:external	Internal
segments	None
shared	False
status	ACTIVE
subnets	
tags	
updated_at	2025-04-27T09:45:40Z

Field	Value
allocation_pools	10.0.0.2-10.0.0.254
cidr	10.0.0.0/24
created_at	2025-04-27T09:45:43Z
description	
dns_nameservers	8.8.8.8
dns_publish_fixed_ip	None
enable_dhcp	True
gateway_ip	10.0.0.1
host_routes	
id	3175b850-f56e-4e9a-ab39-77e00636dcfe
ip_version	4
ipv6_address_mode	None
ipv6_ra_mode	None
name	demo-subnet
network_id	8ee8a750-20aa-4e56-91d8-6efa7e72fa06
project_id	53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a
revision_number	0
router:external	False
segment_id	None
service_types	
subnetpool_id	None
tags	
updated_at	2025-04-27T09:45:43Z

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2025-04-27T09:45:51Z
description	
dns_domain	None
id	817fa8dd-a3db-4357-b5f5-45f5e25c8f66
ipv4_address_scope	None
ipv6_address_scope	None
is_default	False
is_vlan_qinq	None
is_vlan_transparent	None
mtu	1500
name	public1
port_security_enabled	True
project_id	53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a
provider:network_type	flat
provider:physical_network	physnet1
provider:segmentation_id	None
qos_policy_id	None
revision_number	1
router:external	External
segments	None
shared	False
status	ACTIVE
subnets	
tags	
updated_at	2025-04-27T09:45:52Z

Field	Value
allocation_pools	10.0.2.150-10.0.2.199
cidr	10.0.2.0/24
created_at	2025-04-27T09:45:54Z
description	
dns_nameservers	
dns_publish_fixed_ip	None
enable_dhcp	False
gateway_ip	10.0.2.1
host_routes	
id	2d559567-5f46-46ea-be10-eff96f086ba1
ip_version	4
ipv6_address_mode	None
ipv6_ra_mode	None
name	public1-subnet
network_id	817fa8dd-a3db-4357-b5f5-45f5e25c8f66
project_id	53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a
revision_number	0
router:external	True
segment_id	None
service_types	
subnetpool_id	None
tags	
updated_at	2025-04-27T09:45:54Z

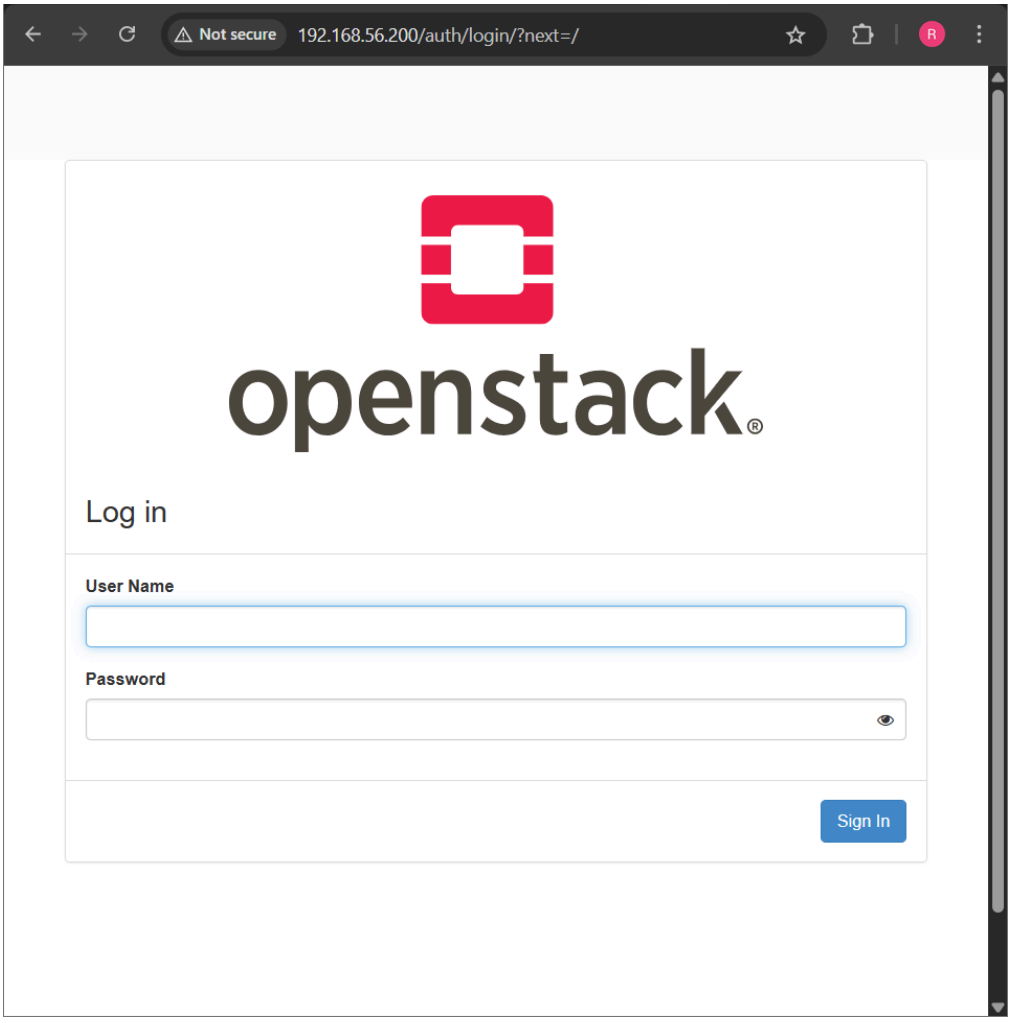
Field	Value
belongs_to_default_sg	True
created_at	2025-04-27T09:46:15Z
description	
direction	ingress
ether_type	IPv4
id	71e898be-a0c0-4e76-9855-76782b9f12fa
name	None
normalized_cidr	0.0.0.0/0
port_range_max	None
port_range_min	None
project_id	53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a
protocol	icmp
remote_address_group_id	None
remote_group_id	None
remote_ip_prefix	0.0.0.0/0
revision_number	0
security_group_id	7d2ba370-a62f-41b8-869c-fac9f6107f43
tags	[]
updated_at	2025-04-27T09:46:15Z

```
Generating ssh key.
Generating public/private ecdsa key pair.
Your identification has been saved in /home/myserver/.ssh/id_ecdsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/myserver/.ssh/id_ecdsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:xIWQ9A8fvVMWppQMkY8mEN52scgSLklIRvI8cep5X68 myserver@myserver
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 256]---+
|.o=.o.=+ .==..o  |
| =.= +o*.o.=oo . |
|  = o +.X +oo o  |
| . o . +.=o..+   |
|  o .   Soo o    |
|   . . . .   .   |
|      .   .      |
|         .       |
|        E        |
+----[SHA256]-----+
Configuring nova public key and quotas.
+-------------+--------------------------------------------------+
| Field       | Value                                            |
+-------------+--------------------------------------------------+
| created_at  | None                                             |
| fingerprint | bf:27:5b:fc:c2:cd:a5:15:47:42:ec:a1:f0:e8:96:5f |
| id          | mykey                                            |
| is_deleted  | None                                             |
| name        | mykey                                            |
| type        | ssh                                              |
| user_id     | 4f478cff24f24a2e9eb76fb9c93332e5                 |
+-------------+--------------------------------------------------+
```

Openstack administration

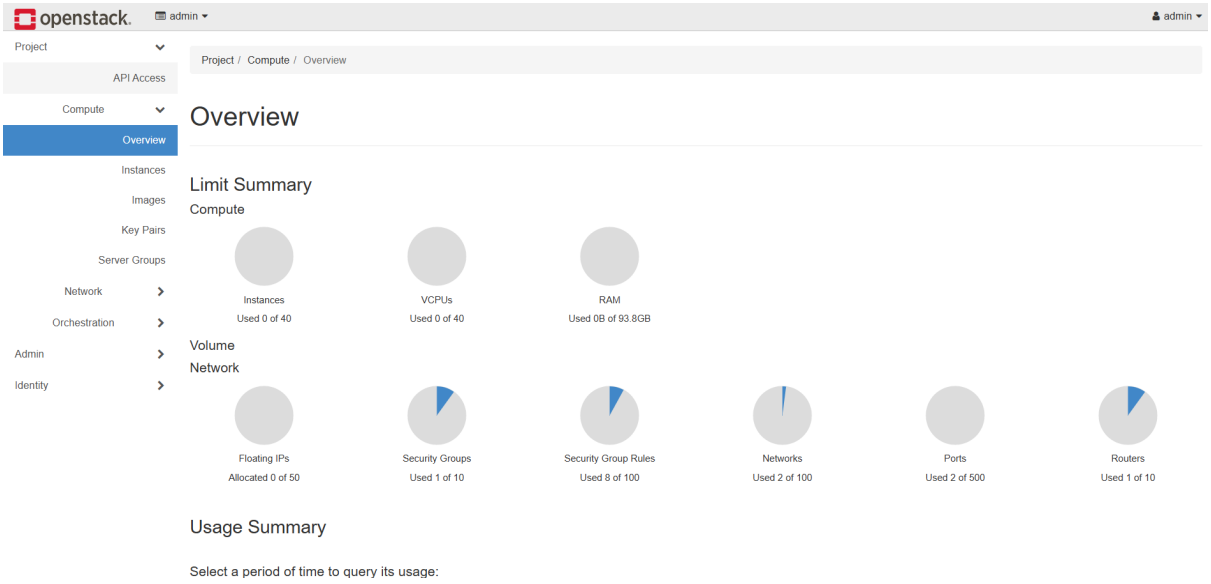
Access to Dashboard

We opened a browser and went to *http://192.168.56.200* which is the IP of our VM. The Horizon web interface loaded, and we logged in using the admin credentials from the *admin-openrc.sh*




```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ cat /etc/kolla/admin-openrc.sh
# Ansible managed

# Clear any old environment that may conflict.
for key in $( set | awk '{FS="="}  /^OS_/ {print $1}' ); do unset $key ; done
export OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME='Default'
export OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME='Default'
export OS_PROJECT_NAME='admin'
export OS_TENANT_NAME='admin'
export OS_USERNAME='admin'
export OS_PASSWORD='eYSXZP7VxZezTLuuBKPJJROdDEaQU4LtU72FMufO'
export OS_AUTH_URL='http://192.168.56.200:5000'
export OS_INTERFACE='internal'
export OS_ENDPOINT_TYPE='internalURL'
export OS_IDENTITY_API_VERSION='3'
export OS_REGION_NAME='RegionOne'
export OS_AUTH_PLUGIN='password'
```



Download the Cirros Image

We downloaded a test Cirros image *called cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk.img* and uploaded it. This made the image available to launch new virtual machines.

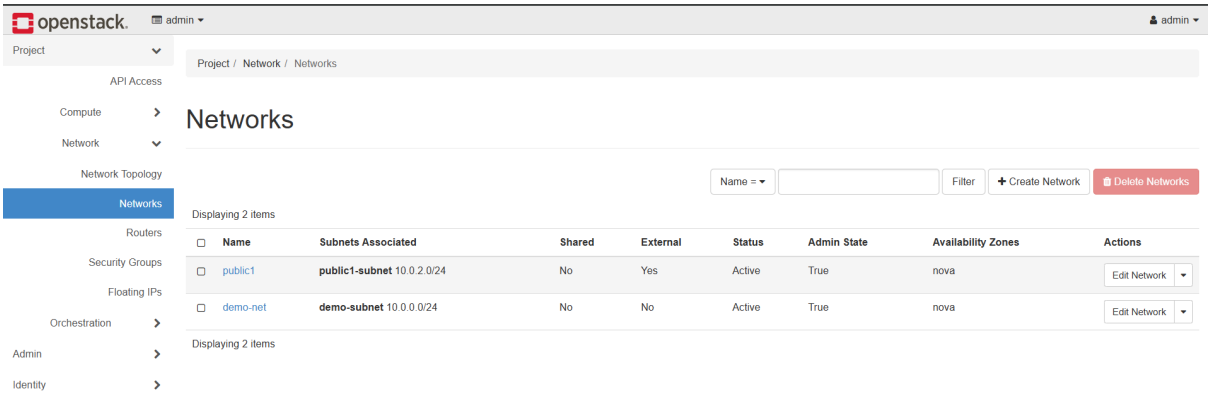
```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ wget https://download.cirros-cloud.net/0.6.2/cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk.img
```

The image Cirros via openstack CLI, is created.

```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ openstack image create "cirros" \
  --file cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk.img \
  --disk-format qcow2 --container-format bare \
  --public
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Field            | Value                                                                                                |
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| checksum         | c8fc807773e5354afe61636071771906                                                                     |
| container_format | bare                                                                                                 |
| created_at       | 2025-04-27T13:47:43Z                                                                                 |
| disk_format      | qcow2                                                                                                |
| file             | /v2/images/22ce4135-9591-4466-8fdd-7a4f0748d87c/file                                                 |
| id               | 22ce4135-9591-4466-8fdd-7a4f0748d87c                                                                 |
| min_disk         | 0                                                                                                    |
| min_ram          | 0                                                                                                    |
| name             | cirros                                                                                               |
| owner            | 53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a                                                                     |
| properties       | os_hash_algo='sha512', os_hash_value='1103b92ce8ad966e41235a4de260deb791ff571670c0342666c            |
|                  | 8582fbb9caefe6af07ebb11d34f44f8414b609b29c1bdf1d72ffa6faa39c88e8721d09847952b',                      |
|                  | os_hidden='False', owner_specified.openstack.md5='',                                                 |
|                  | owner_specified.openstack.object='images/cirros', owner_specified.openstack.sha256='',               |
|                  | stores='file'                                                                                        |
| protected        | False                                                                                                |
| schema           | /v2/schemas/image                                                                                    |
| size             | 21430272                                                                                             |
| status           | active                                                                                               |
| tags             |                                                                                                      |
| updated_at       | 2025-04-27T13:47:45Z                                                                                 |
| virtual_size     | 117440512                                                                                            |
| visibility       | public                                                                                               |
+------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

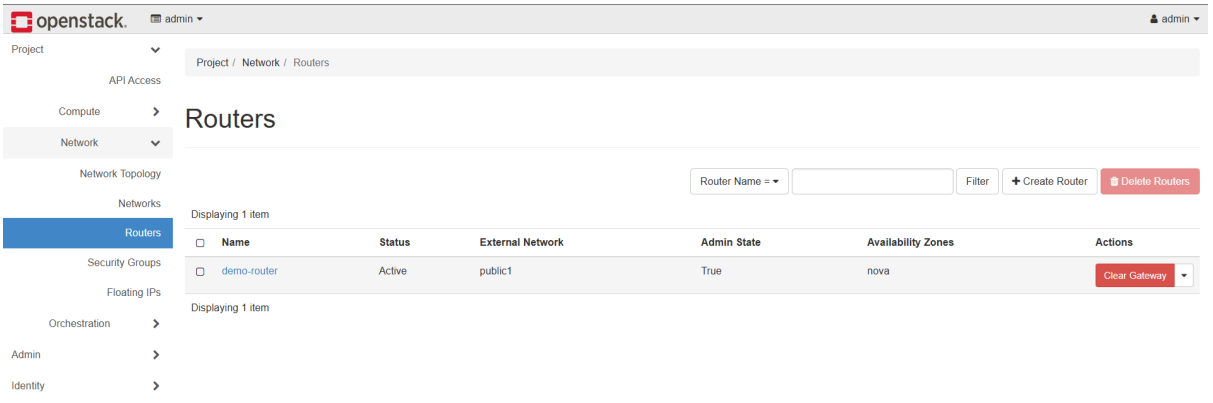
We created two networks:

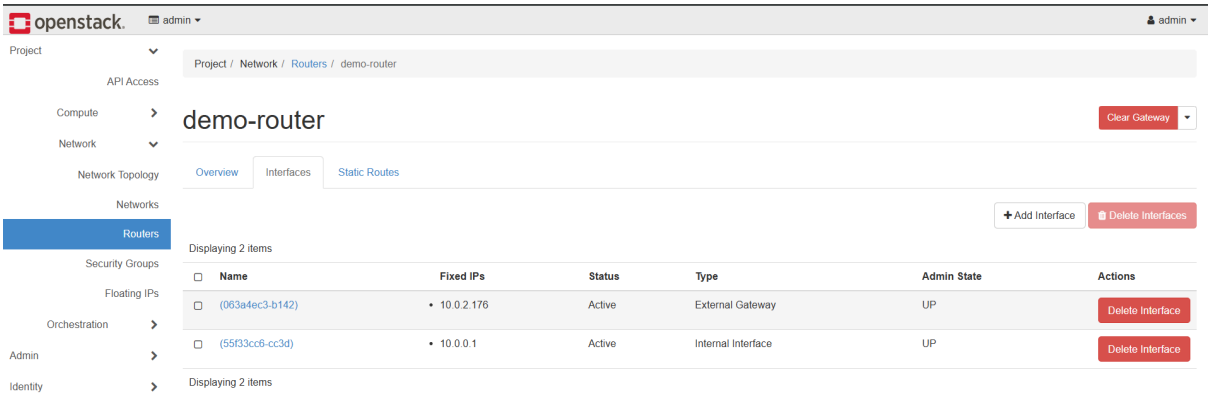
- ➢ An internal private network called **demo-net** with IP range 10.0.0.0/24
- ➢ An external network called **public1** with IP range 10.0.2.0/24 (the one we will connect our router to).



We created a router named router1, set its external gateway to public1, and added an interface connecting it to demo-net. This allowed traffic between the private network and external network. The router is connected to the External Network (`public1`, 10.0.2.0/24).

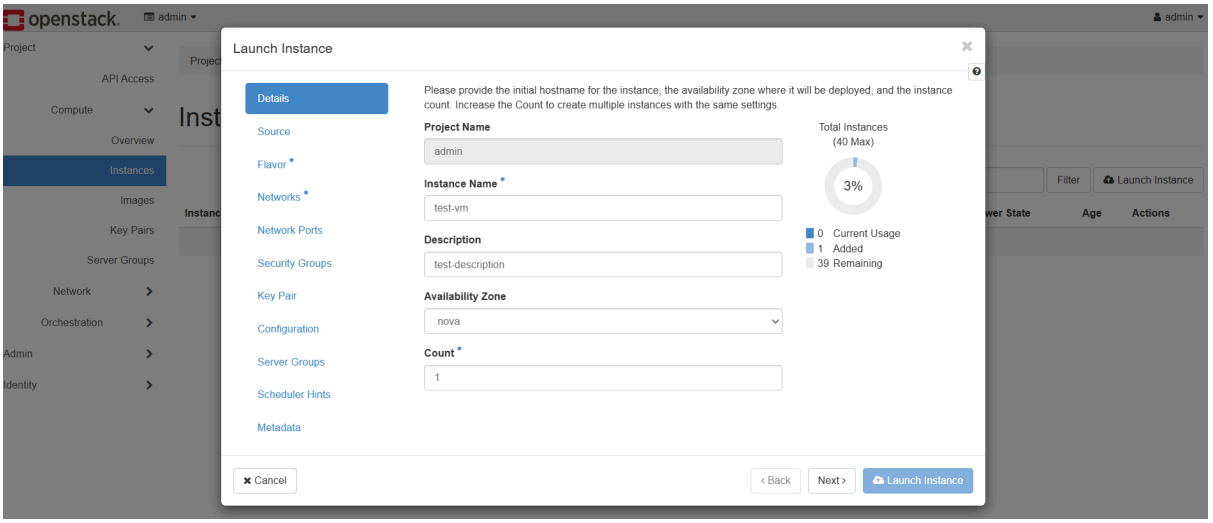
And it's also connected to the Internal Network (`demo-net`, 10.0.0.0/24).



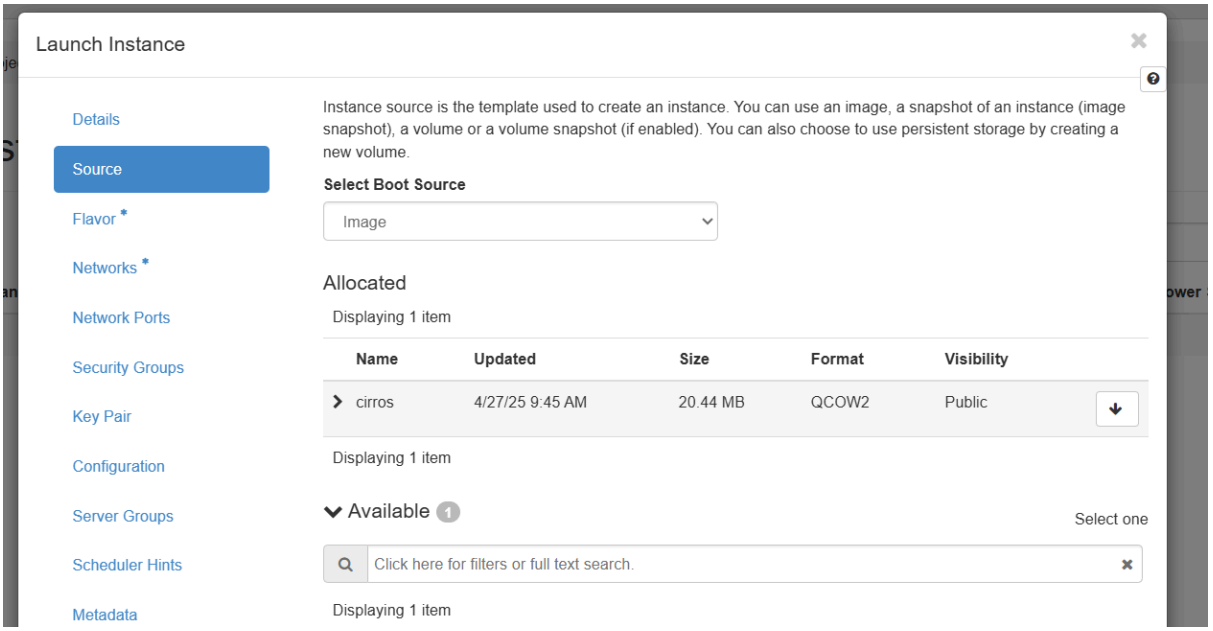


Launching the instance and testing the connectivity the external networks:

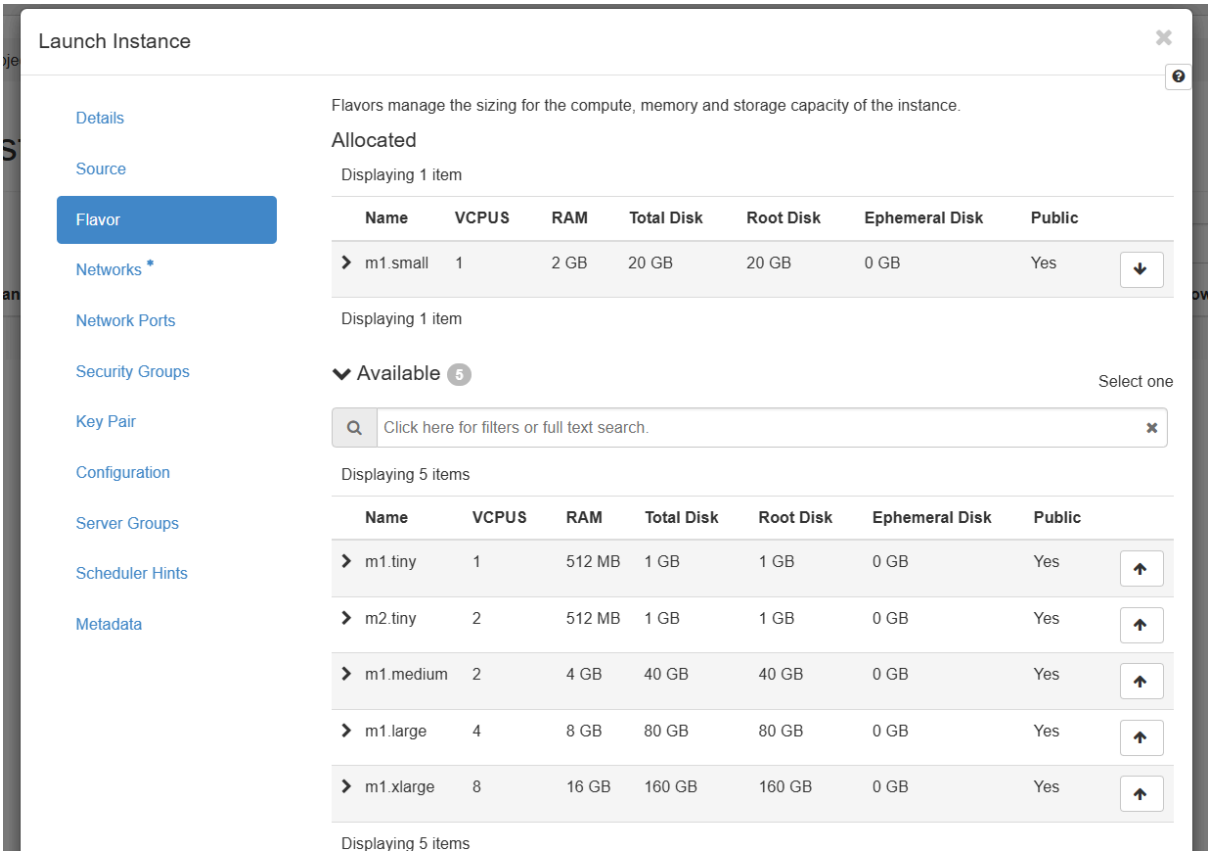
Using the Cirros image and demo network, we created a small virtual machine



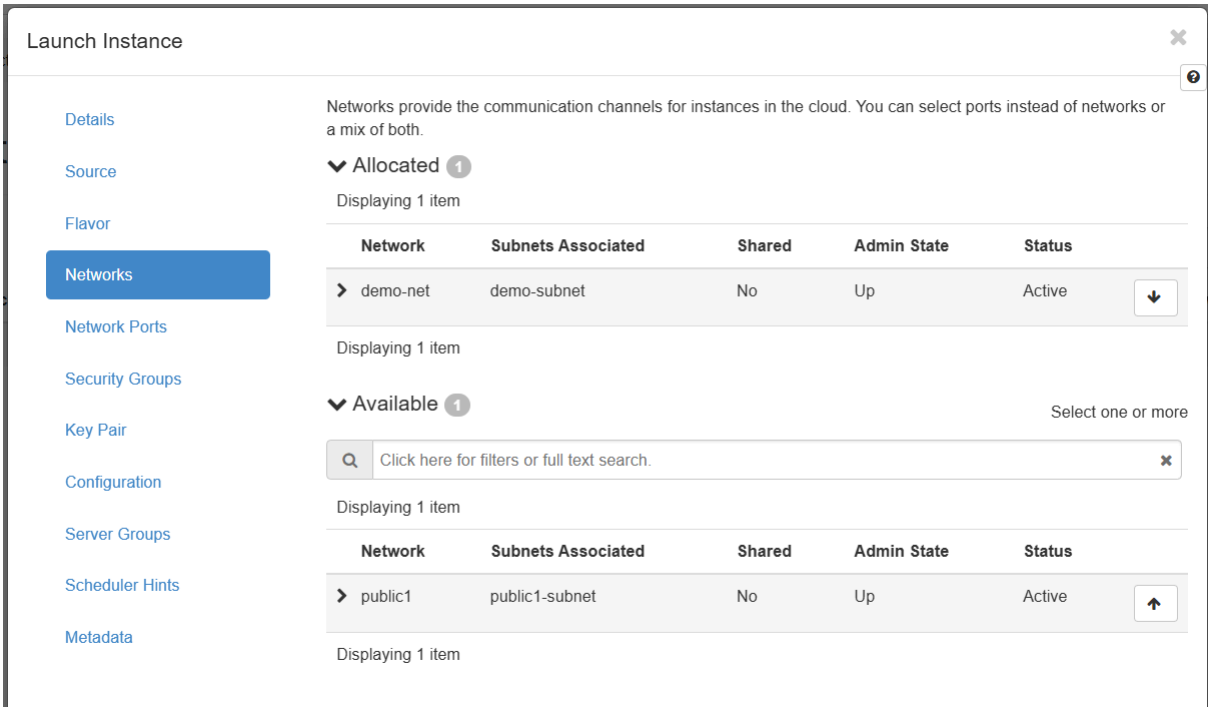
We selected the Cirros image that we uploaded earlier.



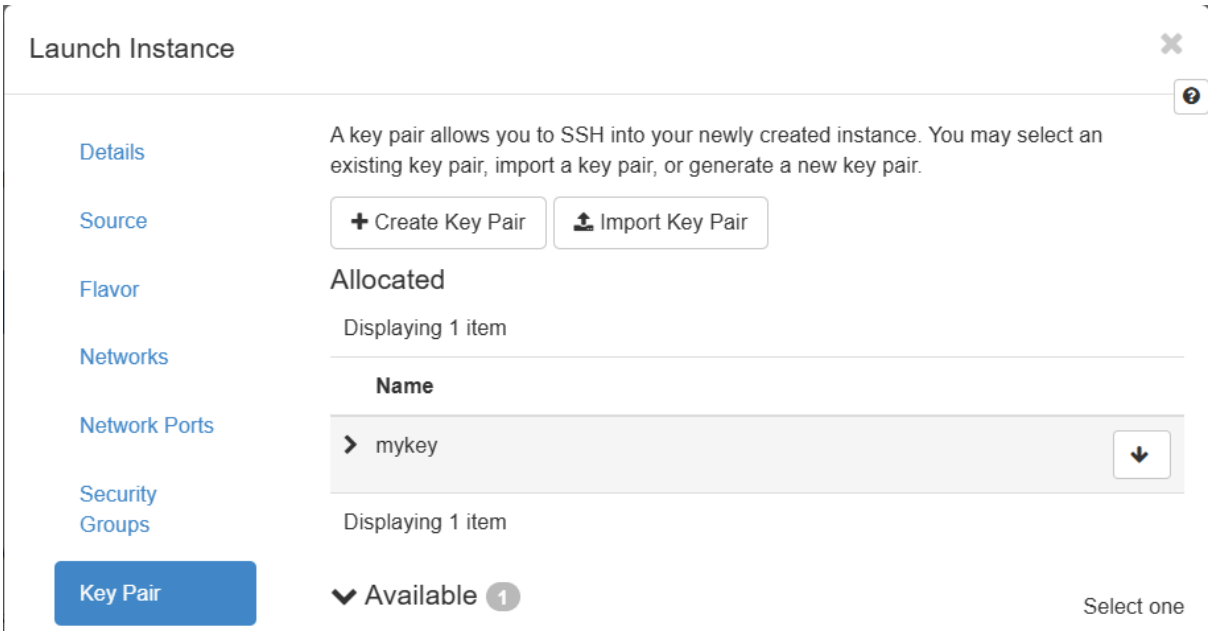
We selected Flavor: small one (`m1.small`)



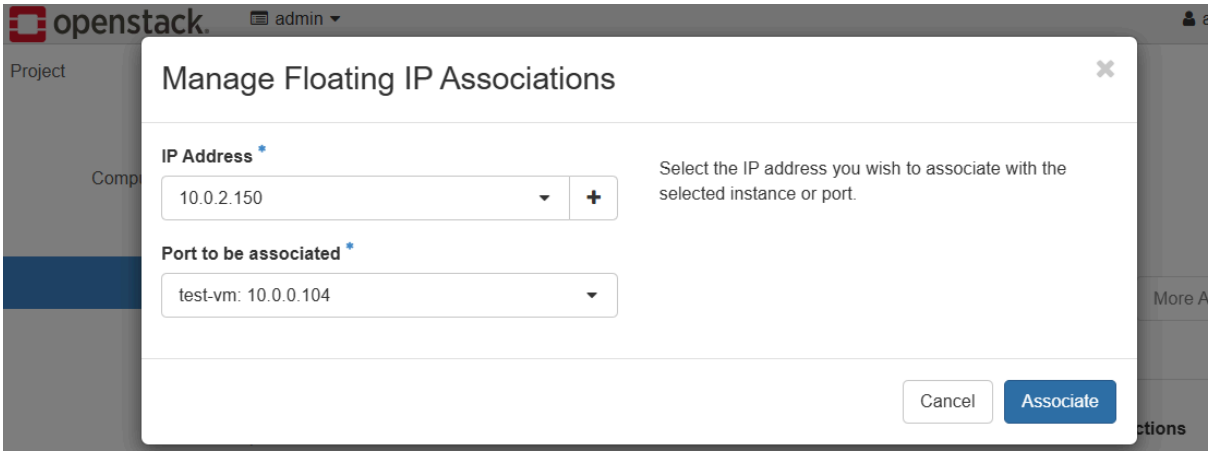
Attach it to demo-net (the private network).



Attaching key pair:



Associate the floating IP `10.0.2.150` to our instance (`test-vm`) in the OpenStack Dashboard:

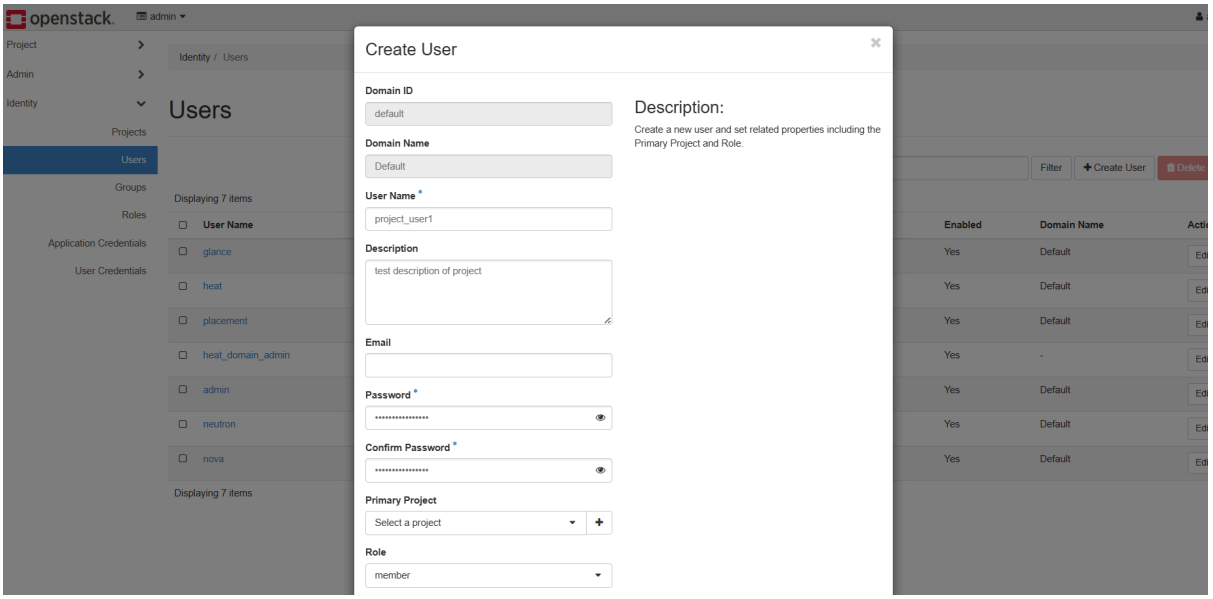


The information: image, flavor and etc.

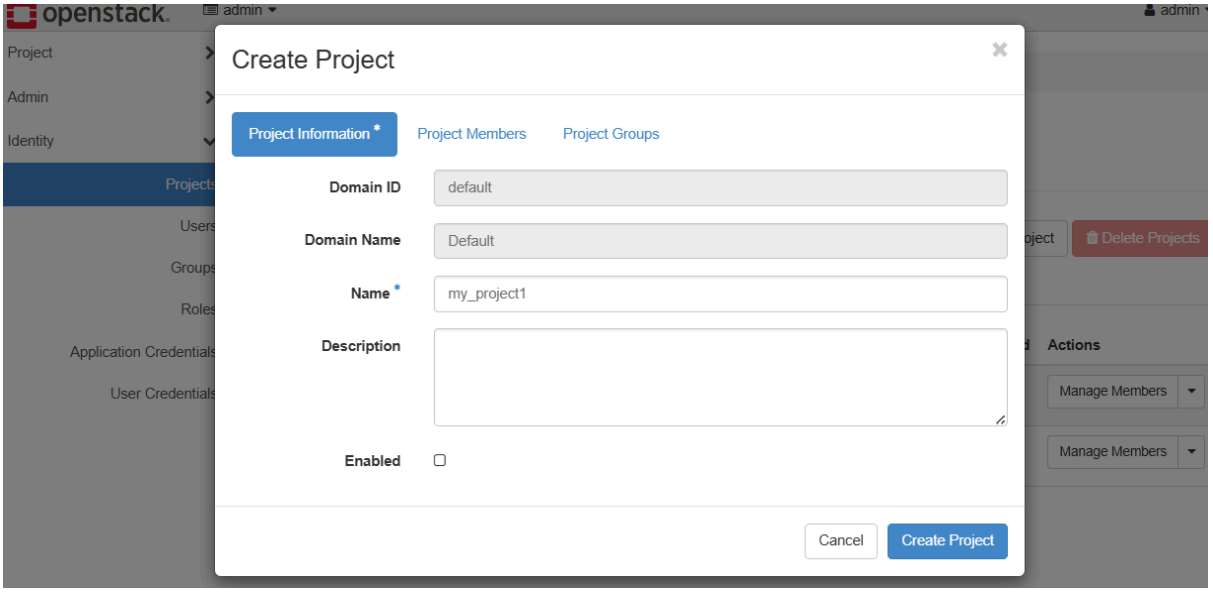
```
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ openstack image list
+--------------------------------------+--------+--------+
| ID                                   | Name   | Status |
+--------------------------------------+--------+--------+
| 22ce4135-9591-4466-8fdd-7a4f0748d87c | cirros | active |
| ba203f98-d0e6-4786-9fad-1706af7ae94d | cirros | active |
+--------------------------------------+--------+--------+
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ openstack flavor list
+----+-----------+-------+------+-----------+-------+-----------+
| ID | Name      |   RAM | Disk | Ephemeral | VCPUs | Is Public |
+----+-----------+-------+------+-----------+-------+-----------+
| 1  | m1.tiny   |   512 |    1 |         0 |     1 | True      |
| 2  | m1.small  |  2048 |   20 |         0 |     1 | True      |
| 3  | m1.medium |  4096 |   40 |         0 |     2 | True      |
| 4  | m1.large  |  8192 |   80 |         0 |     4 | True      |
| 5  | m1.xlarge | 16384 |  160 |         0 |     8 | True      |
| 6  | m2.tiny   |   512 |    1 |         0 |     2 | True      |
+----+-----------+-------+------+-----------+-------+-----------+
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ openstack project list
+----------------------------------+---------+
| ID                               | Name    |
+----------------------------------+---------+
| 205ec5dd6c4d446c900f99e7b7e79163 | service |
| 53ece024cec34a91a28b32b7e359246a | admin   |
+----------------------------------+---------+
(virtualenv) myserver@myserver:~$ openstack keypair list
+--------+-------------------------------------------------+------+
| Name   | Fingerprint                                     | Type |
+--------+-------------------------------------------------+------+
| mykey  | bf:27:5b:fc:c2:cd:a5:15:47:42:ec:a1:f0:e8:96:5f | ssh  |
| mykey2 | a7:71:d0:a6:cc:07:2f:67:c7:75:70:d9:fa:61:86:8e | ssh  |
+--------+-------------------------------------------------+------+
```

Openstack administration: manage user project

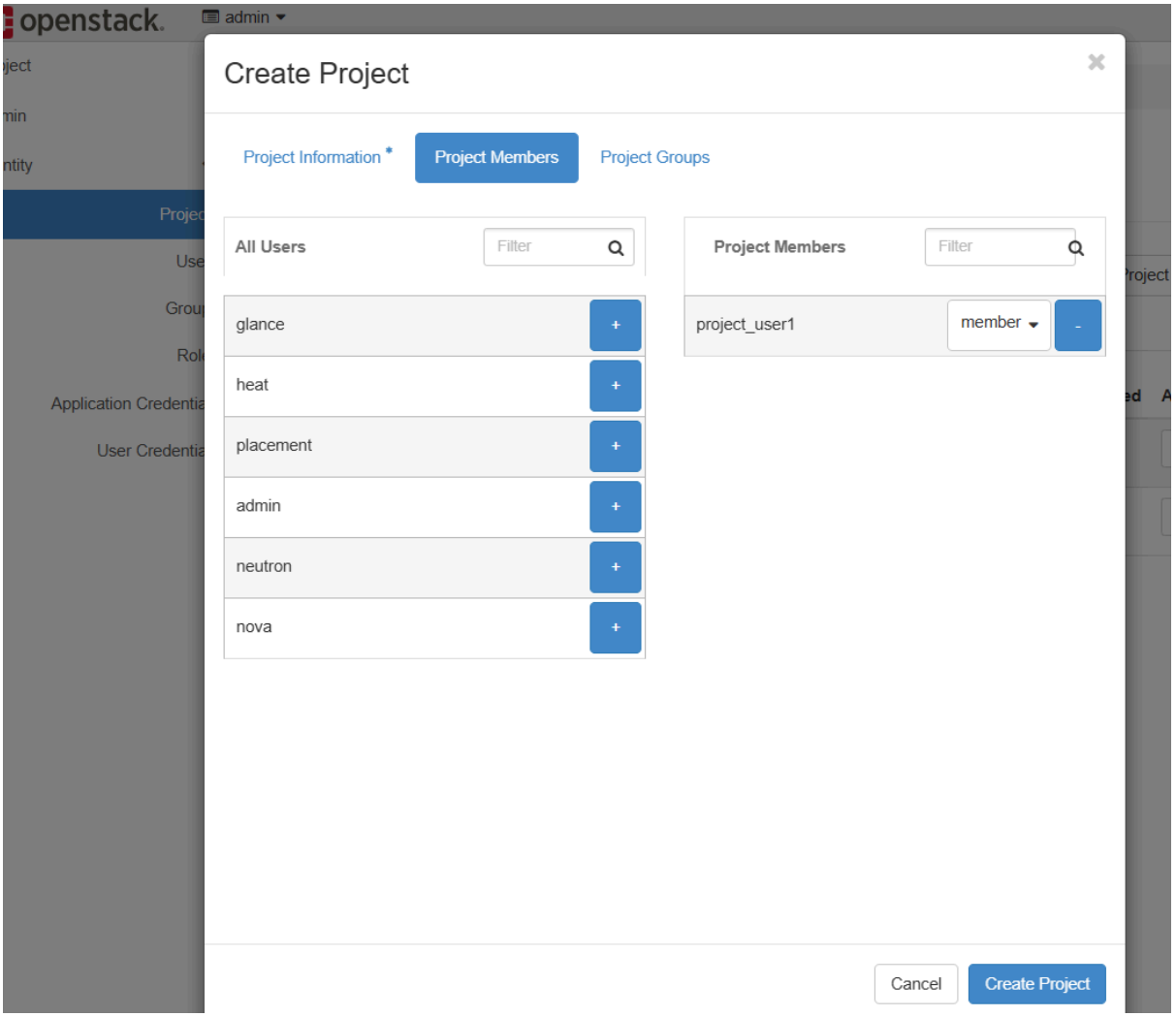
Creating new user:



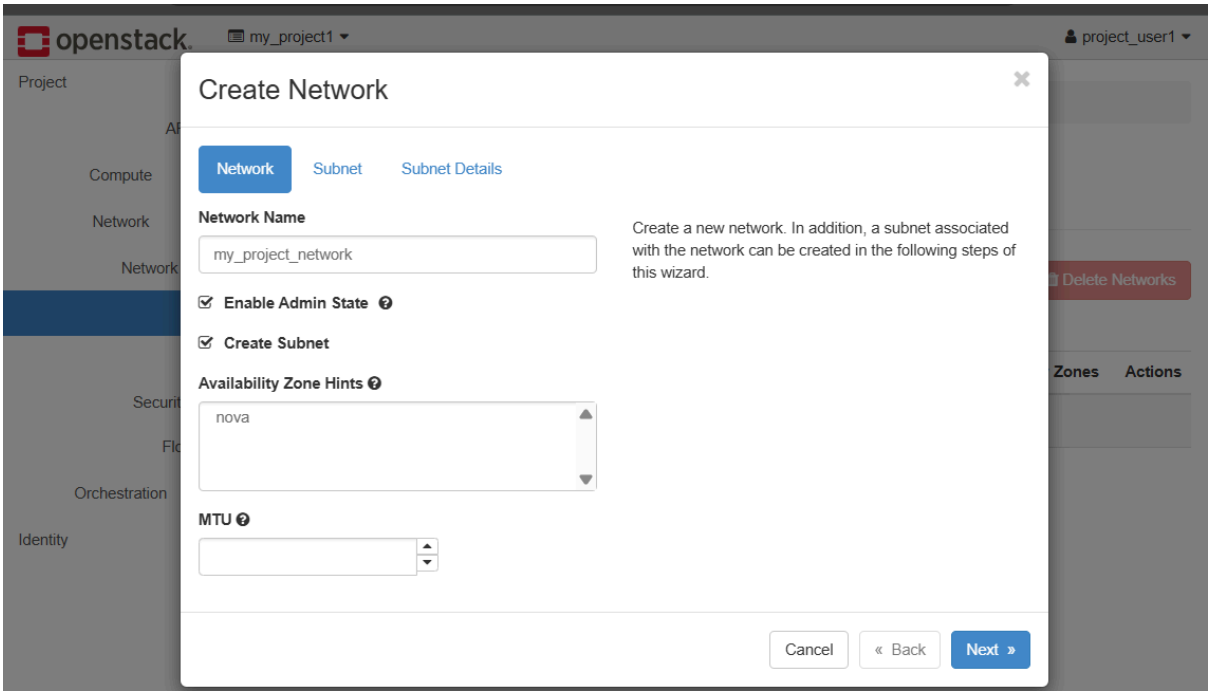
Creating new project:

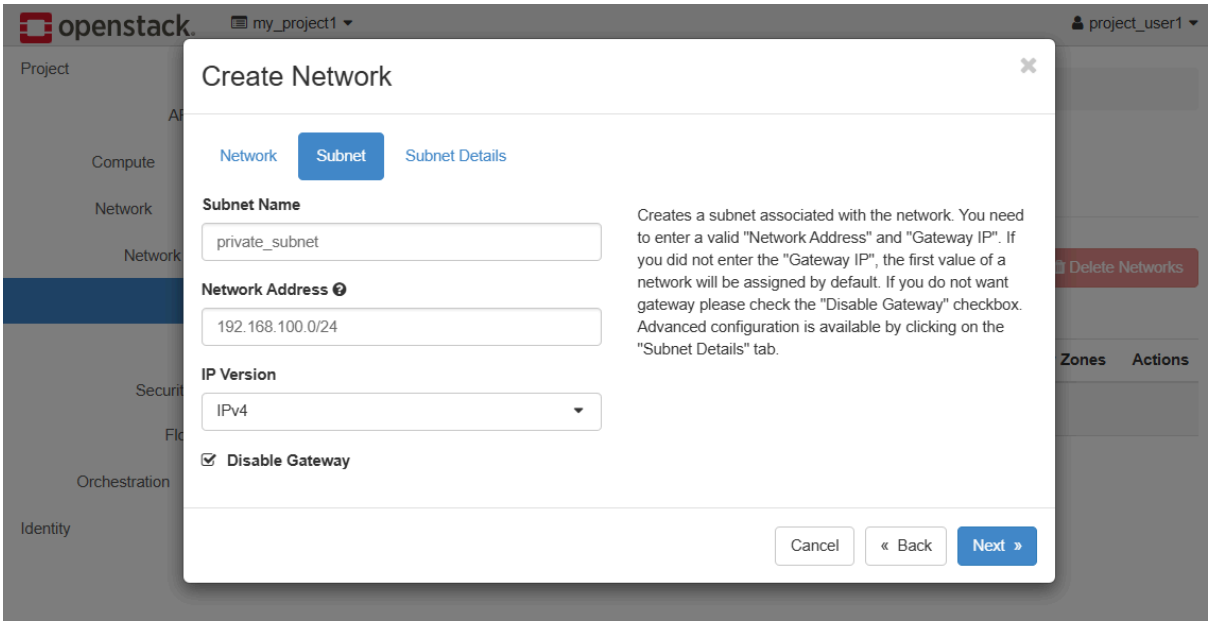


Adding the user to the new project as Project Member.

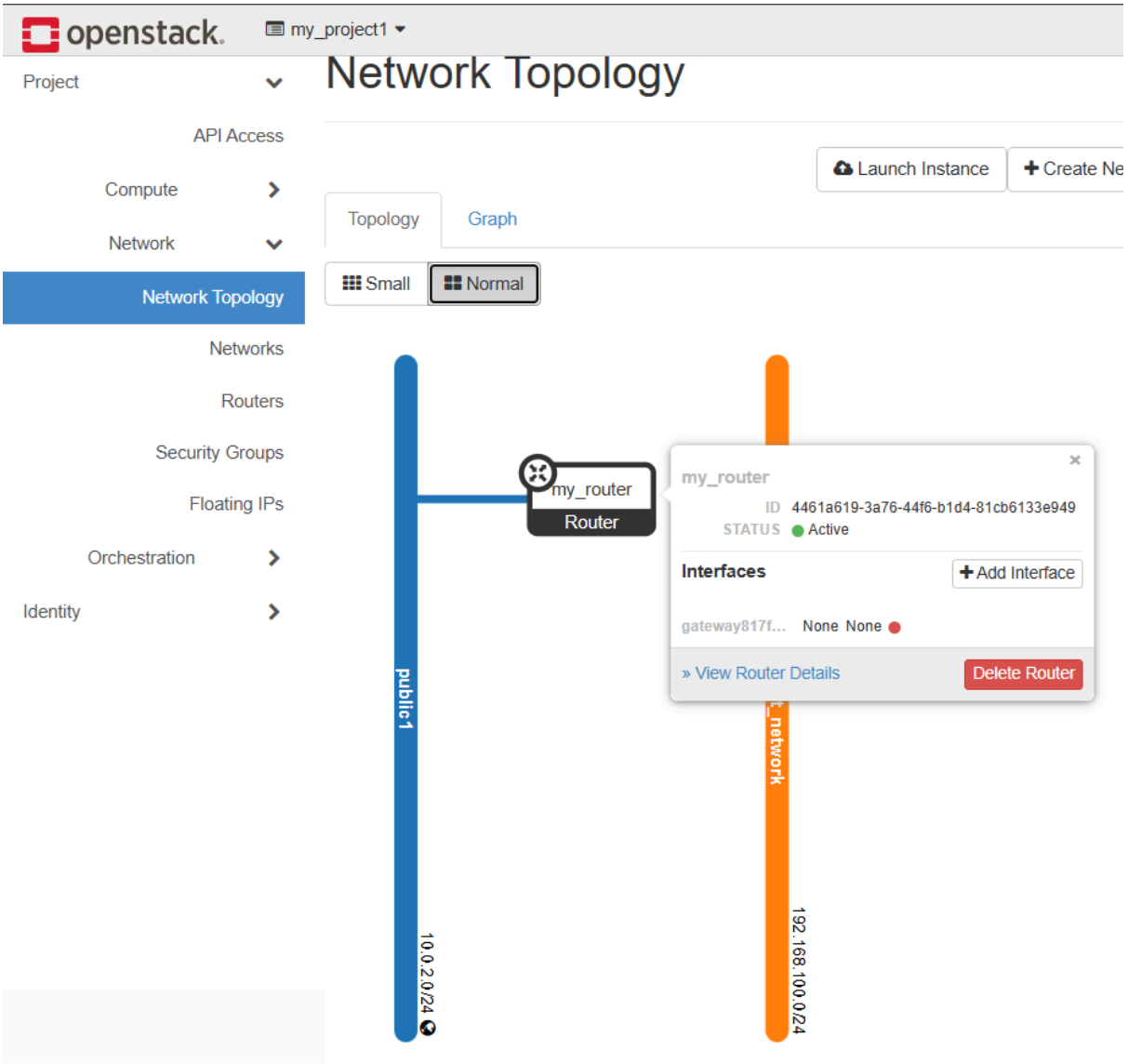


Creating network in new user:

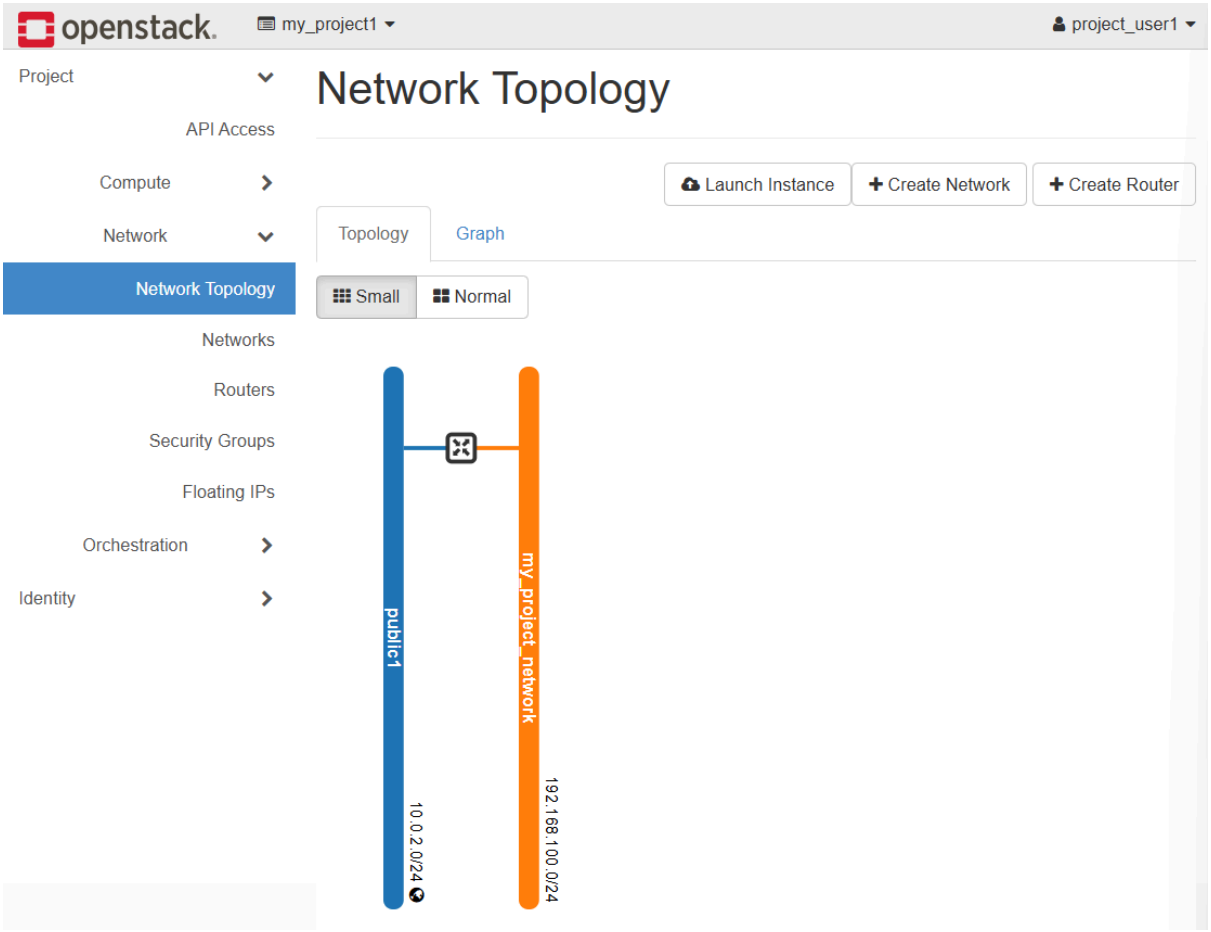




Displaying the Network topology and our router is connected to the « public network »



Displaying toplogy, we see that our private network is attached to the router:



Conclusion

After completion of the whole project, we feel way more confident with OpenStack. We gained valuable hands-on experience with OpenStack deployment using Kolla-Ansible. We now understand how to use Kolla-Ansible to deploy OpenStack on one single node VM, how to configure networks, launch instances, and manage cloud resources through both command-line tools and the Horizon dashboard. We also realized that YAML files. This project helped solidify our understanding of the architecture and functionality of OpenStack components. It also highlighted the importance of system preparation, proper configuration management, and troubleshooting skills when working with complex cloud platforms. This project served as a strong introduction to cloud infrastructure management and provided a solid foundation for more advanced OpenStack use cases in the future. In the end, everything worked, and we saw our VM running inside the cloud that we built ourselves.