

Install OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 With Packstack

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OpenStack is a widely deployed cloud operating system for controlling small to large pools of compute servers, storage, and networking resources throughout datacenter / multiple datacenters.

OpenStack comes with a dashboard (Horizon) that gives administrators control of the systems while empowering end users and tenants to provision resources through a web interface. Command line interface and REST API is also available for management and resources provisioning.

The most recent release of OpenStack as of this article writing is Victoria, which is the 22nd release of OpenStack. In the Victoria release there are outstanding new features and improvements. Improvements on integration with Kubernetes, advanced support for FPGAs and solutions for complex networking issues is addressed as well. This guide will walk you through the complete installation of OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 using [Packstack](#).

Install OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 With Packstack

Packstack is command line utility that uses Puppet modules to deploy various parts of OpenStack on multiple pre-installed servers over SSH automatically. Currently it only supports deployment on CentOS, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and compatible derivatives of both are supported.

I'll be performing the installation on a server with the following hardware.

```
CPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8700 CPU @ 3.20GHz (12 Cores)
Memory: 128GB RAM
Disk: 2 x 1TB SSD
Network: 1Gbit
IPV4 Adresses: 1 x IPV4 + /27 Subnet (30 IPs)
```

The operating system installed on the server where we're performing the deployment is CentOS 8 minimal edition.



Step 1: Set hostname, DNS and Update System

Set correct hostname for the server.

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname openstack.example.com
```

Ensure local name resolution is working on your server. Also consider adding an A record if you have a working DNS server in your infrastructure.

```
$ sudo vi /etc/hosts
192.168.10.11 openstack.example.com
```

Then Update system to ensure all packages are latest.

```
$ sudo dnf update -y
```

Reboot the system once it has been upgraded.

```
sudo reboot
```

Step 2: Enable repositories, disable NetworkManager

Enable the repositories that will be required to install OpenStack packages on a CentOS 8 server.

```
sudo dnf -y install epel-release
sudo dnf config-manager --enable PowerTools
```

On CentOS 8 network-scripts is deprecated and not installed by default. You need to install it manually.

```
sudo dnf -y install network-scripts
readlink $(readlink $(which ifup))
sudo touch /etc/sysconfig/disable-deprecation-warnings
```

Disable NetworkManager and Firewalld services then enable network service.

```
sudo systemctl disable --now NetworkManager
sudo systemctl enable network
sudo systemctl start network
```

Ensure you're using Static IP settings to avoid losing network disconnection. See below example



```
$ sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno1
DEVICE=eno1
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.10.11
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.10.254
IPV6INIT=no
```

If Firewall service is running consider disabling it for ease of configurations.

```
sudo systemctl disable --now firewall
```

Reboot the system to confirm networking is working.

```
sudo reboot
```

Step 3: Add OpenStack Victoria repository

Check available *centos-release-openstack* package releases using the following commands.

```
$ sudo dnf search centos-release-openstack
CentOS-8 - Advanced Virtualization
257 kB/s | 133 kB      00:00
CentOS-8 - Ceph Nautilus
530 kB/s | 388 kB      00:00
CentOS-8 - RabbitMQ 38
239 kB/s | 137 kB      00:00
CentOS-8 - NFV OpenvSwitch
35 kB/s | 16 kB        00:00
CentOS-8 - OpenStack victoria
6.6 MB/s | 2.7 MB      00:00
===== Name
Matched: centos-release-openstack
=====
centos-release-openstack-train.noarch : OpenStack from the CentOS
Cloud SIG repo configs
centos-release-openstack-ussuri.noarch : OpenStack from the CentOS
Cloud SIG repo configs
centos-release-openstack-victoria.noarch : OpenStack from the CentOS
Cloud SIG repo configs
```

I'll install Victoria release repository package



```
sudo dnf -y install centos-release-openstack-victoria
```

Update all current OS system packages to ensure in sync.

```
sudo dnf update -y
```

Reboot the system after the upgrade:

```
sudo reboot
```

Step 4: Install Packstack and generate answers file

Install *packstack* which is provided by openstack-packstack package.

```
sudo dnf install -y openstack-packstack
```

Confirm successful installation by querying for the version.

```
$ packstack --version  
packstack 17.0.0
```

Command options:

```
$ packstack --help
```

Generate answers file which defines variables that modifies installation of OpenStack services.

```
$ sudo su -  
# packstack --os-neutron-ml2-tenant-network-types=vxlan \  
--os-neutron-l2-agent=openvswitch \  
--os-neutron-ml2-type-drivers=vxlan,flat \  
--os-neutron-ml2-mechanism-drivers=openvswitch \  
--keystone-admin-passwd=<admin password> \  
--nova-libvirt-virt-type=kvm \  
--provision-demo=n \  
--cinder-volumes-create=n \  
--os-heat-install=y \  
--os-swift-storage-size=10G \  
--gen-answer-file /root/answers.txt
```

Set the Keystone / admin user password `--keystone-admin-passwd` . If you don't have extra storage for Cinder you can use loop device for volume group by *cinder-*



volumes-create=y but performance will not be good. Above are the standard settings but you can pass as many options as it suites your desired deployment.

You can modify the answers file generated to add more options.

```
# vi /root/answers.txt
```

Step 5: Install OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 With Packstack

If satisfied with the contents in the answers file initiate deployment of OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 With Packstack:

```
# packstack --answer-file /root/answers.txt --timeout=3000
```

Installation process should be started and may take some time to complete:

```
....
Gathering ssh host keys for Nova migration          [ DONE ]
Preparing Nova Compute entries                     [ DONE ]
Preparing Nova Scheduler entries                   [ DONE ]
Preparing Nova VNC Proxy entries                   [ DONE ]
Preparing OpenStack Network-related Nova entries   [ DONE ]
Preparing Nova Common entries                      [ DONE ]
Preparing Neutron API entries                      [ DONE ]
Preparing Neutron L3 entries                       [ DONE ]
Preparing Neutron L2 Agent entries                 [ DONE ]
Preparing Neutron DHCP Agent entries               [ DONE ]
Preparing Neutron Metering Agent entries           [ DONE ]
Checking if NetworkManager is enabled and running [ DONE ]
Preparing OpenStack Client entries                 [ DONE ]
Preparing Horizon entries                         [ DONE ]
Preparing Swift builder entries                    [ DONE ]
Preparing Swift proxy entries                      [ DONE ]
Preparing Swift storage entries                    [ DONE ]
Preparing Heat entries                             [ DONE ]
Preparing Heat CloudFormation API entries          [ DONE ]
Preparing Gnocchi entries                          [ DONE ]
Preparing Redis entries                            [ DONE ]
Preparing Ceilometer entries                       [ DONE ]
Preparing Aodh entries                             [ DONE ]
Preparing Puppet manifests                        [ DONE ]
Copying Puppet modules and manifests               [ DONE ]
Applying 192.168.10.11_controller.pp
192.168.10.11_controller.pp:                       [ DONE ]
```



```
Applying 192.168.10.11_network.pp
192.168.10.11_network.pp: [ DONE ]
Applying 192.168.10.11_compute.pp
192.168.10.11_compute.pp: [ DONE ]
Applying Puppet manifests [ DONE ]
Finalizing [ DONE ]
```

**** Installation completed successfully ****

Additional information:

* Time synchronization installation was skipped. Please note that unsynchronized time on server instances might be problem for some OpenStack components.

* File /root/keystonerc_admin has been created on OpenStack client host 192.168.10.11. To use the command line tools you need to source the file.

* To access the OpenStack Dashboard browse to <http://192.168.10.11/dashboard> .

Please, find your login credentials stored in the keystonerc_admin in your home directory.

* The installation log file is available at:
/var/tmp/packstack/20201216-023529-0df1tgus/openstack-setup.log

* The generated manifests are available at:
/var/tmp/packstack/20201216-023529-0df1tgus/manifests

You can now source the keystone admin profile in your terminal session.

```
source ~/keystonerc_admin
```

Check if you can call the openstack CLI to interact with OpenStack services.

```
$ openstack service list
```

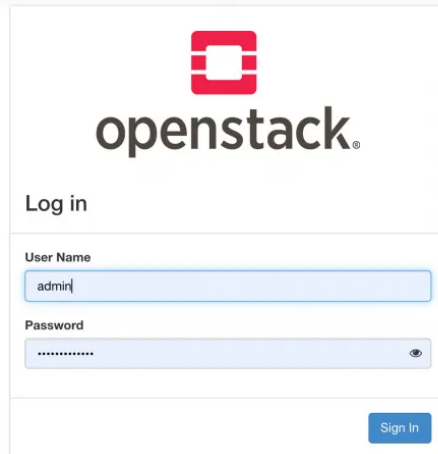
ID	Name	Type
016e1a0f299e4188a4ff2f0951041890	swift	object-store
02b03ebfe32a48a8ba1b4eb886fea509	cinderv2	volumev2
0ee374b1619e44dd8c3f1f8c8792b08b	nova	compute
4eddc25d9c6c42c29ed4aaf3a690e073	aodh	alarming
51ec76355583449aac07c7570750bfda	heat	orchestration
75797c5e394f419f9de85e8f424914fa	neutron	network
75e2d698d2114d028769621995232a35	glance	image
84da19176cb84382a7a87d9461ab926e	placement	placement



8d228baf96b24d97934d1f722337f0ee	heat-cfn	cloudformation
9e944a5b9a3d474ebc60fd85f0c080bd	cinderv3	volumev3
9e9507529ec4454daeb30183a06d16	gnocchi	metric
bf915960baff410db3583cc66ee55daa	keystone	identity
fbb3e1eb3d6b489386648476e1c55877	ceilometer	metering

+-----+-----+-----+

To login to Horizon Dashboard I'll use the URL: <http://192.168.10.11/dashboard>



The image shows the OpenStack login interface. At the top is the OpenStack logo (a red square with a white 'O' shape inside) and the text 'openstack®'. Below this is a 'Log in' section. It contains two input fields: 'User Name' with the value 'admin' and 'Password' with masked characters '*****'. To the right of the password field is an eye icon for toggling visibility. At the bottom right of the form is a blue 'Sign In' button.

Step 6: Configure Neutron Networking

Migrate your primary interface network configurations to a bridge. These are the updated network configurations on my server.

```
$ sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno1
DEVICE=eno1
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=OVSPort
DEVICETYPE=ovs
OVS_BRIDGE=br-ex

$ sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-br-ex
DEVICE=br-ex
BOOTPROTO=none
ONBOOT=yes
TYPE=OVSBridge
DEVICETYPE=ovs
USERCTL=yes
PEERDNS=yes
IPV6INIT=no
IPADDR=192.168.10.11
```



```
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
GATEWAY=192.168.10.254
```

```
sudo ovs-vsctl add-port br-ex eno1
```

```
sudo systemctl restart network.service
```

```
$ 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: eno1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel
master ovs-system state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether b4:2e:99:47:f1:df brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: ovs-system: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop state DOWN
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether f2:1d:71:2b:ab:66 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
4: br-ex: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether b4:2e:99:47:f1:df brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.10.11/24 scope global br-ex
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
5: br-int: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop state DOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/ether 5a:bc:36:f1:b8:48 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
6: br-tun: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noop state DOWN group
default qlen 1000
    link/ether 2a:d9:4a:b2:84:47 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

```
$ openstack network create private
```



Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2020-12-16T17:39:11Z
description	
dns_domain	None
id	03eff42c-0b21-43e6-bbb6-164552279961
ipv4_address_scope	None
ipv6_address_scope	None
is_default	False
is_vlan_transparent	None
mtu	1450
name	private
port_security_enabled	True
project_id	f9e4445b9ac14d4da47d0a0451f2e0c9
provider:network_type	vxlan
provider:physical_network	None
provider:segmentation_id	10
qos_policy_id	None
revision_number	1
router:external	Internal
segments	None
shared	False
status	ACTIVE
subnets	
tags	
updated_at	2020-12-16T17:39:11Z

Create a subnet for the private network:

```
$ openstack subnet create --network private --allocation-pool \
    start=172.10.10.50,end=172.10.10.200 \
    --dns-nameserver 213.133.100.100 --dns-nameserver 213.133.99.99 \
    --subnet-range 172.10.10.0/24 private_subnet
```

Field	Value



```
--+
| allocation_pools      | 172.10.10.50-172.10.10.200
|
| cidr                  | 172.10.10.0/24
|
| created_at            | 2020-12-16T17:40:11Z
|
| description           |
|
| dns_nameservers       | 213.133.100.100, 213.133.98.98,
213.133.99.99 |
| dns_publish_fixed_ip | None
|
| enable_dhcp           | True
|
| gateway_ip            | 172.10.10.1
|
| host_routes           |
|
| id                    | bd52f697-7e61-4f70-a416-78dde193b0c2
|
| ip_version            | 4
|
| ipv6_address_mode     | None
|
| ipv6_ra_mode          | None
|
| name                  | private_subnet
|
| network_id            | 03eff42c-0b21-43e6-bbb6-164552279961
|
| prefix_length         | None
|
| project_id            | f9e4445b9ac14d4da47d0a0451f2e0c9
|
| revision_number       | 0
|
| segment_id            | None
|
| service_types         |
|
| subnetpool_id         | None
|
```



```
| tags |
|
| updated_at | 2020-12-16T17:40:11Z
|
+-----+-----+
--+
```

Create public network:

```
$ openstack network create --provider-network-type flat \
  --provider-physical-network extnet \
  --external public
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| admin_state_up | UP |
| availability_zone_hints | |
| availability_zones | |
| created_at | 2020-12-16T17:47:40Z |
| description | |
| dns_domain | None |
| id | 95cbb9bc-ddcc-412f-9496-3f77dff3f030 |
| ipv4_address_scope | None |
| ipv6_address_scope | None |
| is_default | False |
| is_vlan_transparent | None |
| mtu | 1500 |
| name | public |
| port_security_enabled | True |
| project_id | f9e4445b9ac14d4da47d0a0451f2e0c9 |
| provider:network_type | flat |
| provider:physical_network | extnet |
| provider:segmentation_id | None |
| qos_policy_id | None |
| revision_number | 1 |
| router:external | External |
| segments | None |
| shared | False |
| status | ACTIVE |
| subnets | |
| tags | |
```



updated_at	2020-12-16T17:47:40Z
------------	----------------------

Define subnet for the public network. It could be an actual public IP network.

```
$ openstack subnet create --network public --allocation-pool \
  start=192.168.10.100,end=192.168.10.200 --no-dhcp \
  --subnet-range 192.168.10.0/24 public_subnet
```

Field	Value
allocation_pools	192.168.10.100-192.168.10.200
cidr	192.168.10.0/24
created_at	2020-12-16T17:48:40Z
description	
dns_nameservers	
dns_publish_fixed_ip	None
enable_dhcp	False
gateway_ip	192.168.10.254
host_routes	
id	0063aaf9-9e3d-4634-a4c7-ddf0e66c2b75
ip_version	4
ipv6_address_mode	None
ipv6_ra_mode	None
name	public_subnet
network_id	95cbb9bc-ddcc-412f-9496-3f77dff3f030
prefix_length	None
project_id	f9e4445b9ac14d4da47d0a0451f2e0c9
revision_number	0
segment_id	None
service_types	
subnetpool_id	None
tags	
updated_at	2020-12-16T17:48:40Z

Create a router that will connect public and private subnets.

```
$ openstack router create private_router
```

Field	Value
-------	-------



admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2020-12-16T17:50:14Z
description	
distributed	False
external_gateway_info	null
flavor_id	None
ha	False
id	0e3d364e-586a-4c17-854d-4e05cddb27fc
name	private_router
project_id	f9e4445b9ac14d4da47d0a0451f2e0c9
revision_number	1
routes	
status	ACTIVE
tags	
updated_at	2020-12-16T17:50:14Z

Set external gateway as public network on the router.

```
$ openstack router set --external-gateway public private_router
```

Link private network to the router.

```
$ openstack router add subnet private_router private_subnet
```

Check to ensure network connectivity is working.

```
$ ip netns show
qrouter-0e3d364e-586a-4c17-854d-4e05cddb27fc (id: 1)
qdhcp-03eff42c-0b21-43e6-bbb6-164552279961 (id: 0)

$ ip netns exec qrouter-0e3d364e-586a-4c17-854d-4e05cddb27fc ping -c
1 computingforgeeks.com
PING computingforgeeks.com (104.26.4.192) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 104.26.4.192 (104.26.4.192): icmp_seq=1 ttl=57
time=21.10 ms

--- computingforgeeks.com ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 21.951/21.951/21.951/0.000 ms
```



Step 7: Spin a test instance

Our OpenStack Cloud platform should be ready for use. We'll download Cirros cloud image.

```
mkdir images
cd images
wget http://download.cirros-cloud.net/0.5.1/cirros-0.5.1-x86_64-disk.img
```

Upload Cirros image to Glance

```
openstack image create --disk-format qcow2 \
  --container-format bare --public \
  --file ./cirros-0.5.1-x86_64-disk.img "Cirros-0.5.1"
```

Confirm image uploaded

```
$ openstack image list
```

ID	Name	Status
211daee7-eee7-4b13-a778-72c06b8d2c27	Cirros-0.5.1	active

Create Security Group for all access.

```
openstack security group create permit_all --description "Allow all ports"
openstack security group rule create --protocol TCP --dst-port 1:65535 --remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 permit_all
openstack security group rule create --protocol ICMP --remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 permit_all
```

Create another security group for limited access – standard access ports *ICMP, 22, 80, 443*

```
openstack security group create limited_access --description "Allow base ports"
openstack security group rule create --protocol ICMP --remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 limited_access
openstack security group rule create --protocol TCP --dst-port 22 --remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 limited_access
openstack security group rule create --protocol TCP --dst-port 80 --
```



```
remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 limited_access
openstack security group rule create --protocol TCP --dst-port 443 --
remote-ip 0.0.0.0/0 limited_access
```

List all security groups:

```
$ openstack security group list
```

Confirming. rules in the security group.

```
$ openstack security group show permit_all
$ openstack security group show limited_access
```

Create Private Key

```
$ ssh-keygen # if you don't have ssh keys already
```

Add key to Openstack:

```
$ openstack keypair create --public-key ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin
+-----+-----+
| Field      | Value                                |
+-----+-----+
| fingerprint | 19:7b:5c:14:a2:21:7a:a3:dd:56:c6:e4:3a:22:e8:3f |
| name        | admin                                |
| user_id     | 513f0abd6eba4b0fab2754166f38e0f2      |
+-----+-----+
```

Confirm keypair is available on OpenStack:

```
$ openstack keypair list
+-----+-----+
| Name   | Fingerprint                                |
+-----+-----+
| admin  | 19:7b:5c:14:a2:21:7a:a3:dd:56:c6:e4:3a:22:e8:3f |
+-----+-----+
```

Listing available networks:

```
$ openstack network list
+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| ID                               | Name   | Subnets |
|
```



```
+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| 03eff42c-0b21-43e6-bbb6-164552279961 | private | bd52f697-7e61-
4f70-a416-78dde193b0c2 |
| 95cbb9bc-ddcc-412f-9496-3f77dff3f030 | public  | 0063aaf9-9e3d-
4634-a4c7-ddf0e66c2b75 |
+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
```

Check available instance flavors:

```
$ 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      |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Let's create an instance on the private network

```
openstack server create \
  --flavor m1.tiny \
  --image "Cirros-0.5.1" \
  --network private \
  --key-name admin \
  --security-group permit_all \
  mycirros
```

Check if the instance is created successfully.

```
$ openstack server list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| ID                                     | Name      | Status | Networks |
| Image          | Flavor    |         |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
| 043ba014-1670-4b50-8abf-50210c716611 | mycirros  | ACTIVE |          |
private=172.10.10.113                    | Cirros-0.5.1 | m1.tiny |          |
```




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

To associate a floating IP from the public subnet use the guide below:

[How To Assign a Floating IP Address to an Instance in OpenStack](#)

Once floating IP is assigned you can ssh to the instance with private key.

```
$ ssh cirros@<floating-ip>
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.10.104' (ECDSA) to the list of
known hosts.
Enter passphrase for key '/Users/jkmutai/.ssh/id_rsa':

$ cat /etc/os-release
NAME=Buildroot
VERSION=2019.02.1-dirty
ID=buildroot
VERSION_ID=2019.02.1
PRETTY_NAME="Buildroot 2019.02.1"
$
$ ping computingforgeeks.com -c 2
PING computingforgeeks.com (104.26.5.192): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 104.26.5.192: seq=0 ttl=56 time=22.220 ms
64 bytes from 104.26.5.192: seq=1 ttl=56 time=22.190 ms

--- computingforgeeks.com ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 22.190/22.205/22.220 ms
```

For instance deployment with Terraform check:

[Deploy VM instance on OpenStack using Terraform](#)

I hope this article helped you to install OpenStack Victoria on CentOS 8 Server. This deployment method is not for highly Production deployments of OpenStack. Review other [OpenStack deployment methods](#) fit for Production setups.

More articles on OpenStack:

[How To run CentOS 8 Instance on OpenStack](#)


[Install / Run Fedora CoreOS \(FCOS\) on KVM / OpenStack](#)

[How To resize/extend Cinder Volume in OpenStack](#)



How To rename an Instance/Server in OpenStack

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