



⑤ OpenStack问题集锦 (持续更新中...)

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(文章来自作者维护的社区微信公众号【虚拟化云计算】)



如何再添加一个管理员用户

keystone-manage bootstrap --bootstrap-username myadmin --bootstrap-password mypasswd

如何登陆虚拟机的控制台界面:

1.查看某个实例的ur	(例如访问前面创建的名为instance-a	的实例)
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\$ openstack console url show 5b08017b-00d4-4476-9380-4f5b6165c6d7

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

| Field | Value |

+-----+

type | novnc

| url | http://controller:6080/vnc_auto.html?token=6643713d-f4c8-411c-ac9e-2c5b5a419935 |

(5b08017b-00d4-4476-9380-4f5b6165c6d7 通过openstack server list 查看,是要启动实例的ID)

阅读数: 741 编辑

2.访问一个实例

(在浏览器中输入http://controller:6080/vnc_auto.html?token=6643713d-f4c8-411c-ac9e-2c5b5a419935 就可以访问虚拟机了,前提是controller主机名能被识别,或直接换成ip)

如何设置虚拟机磁盘类型, 如ide、virtio

创建虚拟机时直接传入"disk_bus": "ide":

Action: 'create', calling method: <bound method ServersController.create of <nova.api.openstack.compute.servers.ServersController object at 0x7f1e5c008510>>, body: {"server": {"name": "test-1", "imageRef": "", "availability_zone": "nova", "block_device_mapping_v 2": [{"disk_bus": "ide", "source_type": "image", "boot_index": "0", "uuid": "907bcb20-7623-446f-b19c-ab135a0ac2d6", "destination_typ e": "volume", "volume_size": 400, "delete_on_termination": true, "disk_name": "test-1-disk1", "device_name": "vda"}], "flavorRef": "8a65 58a8-2d36-48d9-bd0d-2fbe1ac25a2e", "max count": 1, "interface disconnect names": [], "min count": 1, "networks": "none"}}

如何设置虚拟机的cpu拓扑

\$ openstack flavor set FLAVOR-NAME \

- --property hw:cpu_sockets=FLAVOR-SOCKETS \
- --property hw:cpu cores=FLAVOR-CORES \
- --property hw:cpu_threads=FLAVOR-THREADS \
- --property hw:cpu_max_sockets=FLAVOR-SOCKETS \
- --property hw:cpu_max_cores=FLAVOR-CORES \
- --property hw:cpu_max_threads=FLAVOR-THREADS

武者

\$ nova flavor-key m2.nano set hw:cpu sockets=3 hw:cpu cores=4 hw:cpu threads=5

如何设置虚拟机的操作系统类型

openstack image set --property os_type=windows 950420e3-98ae-454b-b073-9f75b275fcc8 成者

nova image-meta 950420e3-98ae-454b-b073-9f75b275fcc8 set os type=linux

这样在镜像的属性里面就能看到os_type

如何设置虚拟机磁盘的cache类型

修改配置文件中的disk_cachemodes:

/etc/nova/nova-compute.conf

[libvirt]

disk cachemodes = "network=writeback"

其中network和writeback分别对应虚拟机xml中的type和cache:

<devices>

<disk type='network' device='disk'>

<driver name='qemu' type='raw' cache='writeback'/>

这个配置是不会写入数据库的,每次虚拟机启动时根据这个配置文件动态生成。

如何设置虚拟机cpu类型

修改配置文件中的cpu mode:

/etc/nova/nova-compute.conf

[libvirt]

cpu_mode=none

这个配置是不会写入数据库的,每次虚拟机启动时根据这个配置文件动态生成。

如果cpu_mode=none:

```
<cpu>
    <topology sockets='1' cores='1' threads='1'/>
    </cpu>

如果cpu_mode=host-model:
    <cpu mode='host-model'>
    <model fallback='allow'/>
     <topology sockets='1' cores='1' threads='1'/>
    </cpu>
```

如何设置虚拟机cpu的亲和性

修改/etc/nova/nova.conf IDEFAULTI

vcpu_pin_set = 0-1

使用上面的配置后虚拟机的xml文件如下:

<vcpu placement='static' cpuset='0-1'>2</vcpu>

其作用主要是让openstack的虚拟机使用指定的几个物理cpu核,给物理机操作系统适当留下若干物理核,保证物理机的性能。

说明:另外openstack还可以通过flavor隐式的做虚拟机cpu的绑定,通过做host的aggregate:

The flavor extra specs will be enhanced to support twonew parameters

hw:cpu_policy=shared|dedicated

hw:cpu_threads_policy=avoid|separate|isolate|prefer

如何设置虚拟机的关联组与反关联组

nova可以通过命令创建一个server group,在server group中的vm可以指定一些policy。

这些policy包括affinity和anti-affinity。affinity表示尽量把vm都安排到一个host上面,anti-ffinity表示尽量把vm安排到不同的host上面。创建server-group的命令:

nova server-group-create group_name anti-afffinity

创建vm的时候通过hint指定group名字:

nova boot --image cirros --flavor m1.small --hint group=group_name

这样就能把创建的vm放到某个指定的group里面了

如何更新网络的ip地址池的范围

neutron subnet-update --allocation-pool start=192.168.105.35,end=192.168.105.39 --allocation-pool start=192.168.105.40,end=192. 168.105.49 subnet 01

如何使用floating ip

neutron floatingip-create providernet01

neutron floatingip-associate fbc76a22-4a2e-43bb-982b-6e42575eebe9 12b50cb3-18c8-4c08-8caf-1203e3183406 (floating_id port_id)

如何在subnet中创建port

neutron port-create --fixed-ip subnet_id=\$SUBNET_ID \$NET_ID

如何控制磁盘qos (cinder)

- 一。首先创建一个带限速功能的类型
- # cinder type-create my-type
- # cinder qos-create my-qos consumer="front-end" read_iops_sec=2000 write_iops_sec=1000
- # cinder qos-associate \$QOS_ID \$VOLUME_TYPE_ID

```
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# cinder gos-get-association $QOS ID
二。把创建的类型赋给磁盘
如果是已经存在的磁盘:
1.从虚拟机分离磁盘
2.# cinder retype $VOLUME_ID $VOLUME_TYPE_ID
3.给虚拟机挂载磁盘
如果是要新创建磁盘:
1.# cinder create --name $VOLUME NAME --volume-type $VOLUME TYPE ID
2.给虚拟机挂载磁盘
说明:
   1. consumer的合法值为front-end、back-end、both。front-end表示使用前端控制(hypervisor控制,会在libvirt xml文件中定义),而back
     -end表示使用后端控制(cinder drivers,需要driver支持), both表示前后端同时进行QoS控制。
   2. libvirt中disk中配置:
   <iotune>
    <read iops sec>2000</read iops sec>
    <write iops sec>1000</write iops sec>
   </iotune>
如何控制磁盘qos (nova)
# openstack flavor create --vcpus 1 --ram 4096 --disk 5 ggg
# openstack flavor set qqq --property quota:disk_read_bytes_sec=20480 --property quota:disk_write_bytes_sec=10240
  <disk type='network' device='disk'>
   <driver name='qemu' type='raw' cache='writeback' discard='unmap'/>
   <source protocol='rbd' name='images/1a956ba7-25fe-49f1-9513-7adb8928036c'>
    <host name='192.168.107.50' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.51' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.52' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.53' port='6789'/>
   </source>
   <target dev='vda' bus='virtio'/>
   <iotune>
    <read bytes sec>20480</read bytes sec>
    <write_bytes_sec>10240</write_bytes_sec>
   </iotune>
   <boot order='1'/>
   <address type='pci' domain='0x0000' bus='0x00' slot='0x0a' function='0x0'/>
  </disk>
# openstack flavor create --vcpus 1 --ram 4096 --disk 5 gggg
# openstack flavor set qqqq --property quota:disk_read_iops_sec=20480 --property quota:disk_write_iops_sec=10240
  <disk type='network' device='disk'>
   <driver name='qemu' type='raw' cache='writeback' discard='unmap'/>
   <source protocol='rbd' name='images/1a956ba7-25fe-49f1-9513-7adb8928036c'>
    <host name='192.168.107.50' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.51' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.52' port='6789'/>
    <host name='192.168.107.53' port='6789'/>
   </source>
   <target dev='vda' bus='virtio'/>
   <iotune>
    <read iops sec>20480</read iops sec>
    <write iops sec>10240</write iops sec>
   </iotune>
```

<address type='pci' domain='0x0000' bus='0x00' slot='0x0a' function='0x0'/>

<boot order='1'/>

如何控制网络gos (neutorn)

如何控制网络qos (nova)

如何在数据库中删除虚拟机

</interface>

```
MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance_actions_events where action_id="129";
MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance_actions_events where action_id="138";

MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance_actions where instance_uuid="67b6044b-bbdc-4120-b2c7-c6faf540da29"; (id和action_id关联)

MariaDB [nova] > delete from block_device_mapping where instance_uuid="67b6044b-bbdc-4120-b2c7-c6faf540da29";
```

MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance extra where instance uuid="67b6044b-bbdc-4120-b2c7-c6faf540da29";

MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance_info_caches where instance_uuid="67b6044b-bbdc-4120-b2c7-c6faf540da29";

MariaDB [nova] > delete from instance_system_metadata where instance_uuid="67b6044b-bbdc-4120-b2c7-c6faf540da29";

MariaDB [nova]> delete from instances where display_name="test-1";

快速创建网络脚本

```
#!/bin/bash
function create_providernet()
{
    openstack router create router01
    neutron net-create --shared --router:external=true --provider:physical_network provider01 --provider:network_type flat providernet01
    openstack subnet create --network providernet01 --dns-nameserver 219.146.1.66 --gateway 192.168.5.254 --subnet-range 192.16
8.5.0/24 --no-dhcp providernet01_subnet01
    #neutron router-gateway-set router01 providernet01
    neutron router-gateway-set --fixed-ip ip_address=192.168.5.89 router01 providernet01
}

function create_net()
{
    neutron net-create --shared --provider:segmentation_id 188 --provider:physical_network provider02 --provider:network_type vlan
net01
    openstack subnet create --network net01 --dns-nameserver 219.146.1.66 --gateway 172.16.1.1 --subnet-range 172.16.1.0/24 net0
1_subnet01
    neutron router-interface-add router01 net01_subnet01
```

```
function clear_all()
  neutron router-gateway-clear router01
  neutron router-interface-delete router01 net01_subnet01
  neutron router-delete router01
  neutron net-delete providernet01
  neutron net-delete net01
. admin-openrc
create_providernet
create_net
#clear_all
```

持续更新中...



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OpenStack基础

本课程面向具有初级的计算机理论基础,准备进入云计算/大数据领域,想了解虚拟化、云计算和软件定义基础设施等前沿技术的学习者。了解和掌握 云计算技术基础概念与OpenStack简介,架构解析,安装部署OpenStack各服务组件的使用,通过OpenStack的计算,存储和网络的使用演示,对O penStack有一个基本的认识和了解。

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