Lab 5: Configure Teaming – 20 Minutes

In this lab, you will create a network team interface.

Step 1: Login into virtual machine you created during kickstart and run ip a command to verify two interfaces in it.

ip a

Step 2: Create a active-backup teaming interface called team0 and assign its IPv4 settings.

nmcli con add type team con-name team0 ifname team0 config '{"runner": {"name": "activebackup"}}'

nmcli con mod team0 ipv4.addresses '192.168.0.100/24'

nmcli con mod team0 ipv4.method manual

Step 3: Assign eno1 and eno2 as port interfaces for team0

nmcli con add type team-slave con-name team0-port1 ifname eno1 master team0

nmcli con add type team-slave con-name team0-port2 ifname eno2 master team0

Step 4: Check the current state of the teamed interfaces on the system

teamdctl team0 state

Lab 6: Iscsi master and slave – 30 Minutes

In this lab, you will configure a centos server to become an iSCSI target server, including creating a backing store, and setting target and LUN access parameters

Prerequisite, add the hostname for both your servers.

hostnamectl set-hostname serverx.example.com

hostnamectl set-hostname desktop.example.com

On server side

Step 1: Install the targetcli package and start the target service for operation configuratoin

yum install targetcli

systemctl enable target

systemctl start target

Step 2: Enable the services and port in firewall if required.

firewall-cmd --permanent –add-port=3260/tcp

firewall-cmd --reload

Step 3: Create the changes in the physical system

vi */etc/fstab*

Modify the file and remove the /home line from the file. Save and quit

umount /home

Remove the lv and create a new one in its place.

lvremove */dev/centos/home*

 # lvcreate -n disk1 -L 1G centos

Step 4: Go into targetcli's interactive mode to configure the iSCSI target

targetcli

/> /backstores/block/ create server.disk1 /dev/iSCSI_vg/disk1

/> /iscsi create iqn.2014-06.com.example:server

/> /iscsi/iqn.2022-06.com.example:server/tpg1/acls/ create iqn.2022-06.com.example:desktop

/> /iscsi/iqn.2014-06.com.example:server/tpg1/luns create /backstores/block/ server.disk1

/> /iscsi/iqn.2014-06.com.example:serverX/tpg1/portals create 0.0.0.0

/> saveconfig

Step 5: Configure the following steps on desktop machine to use the iscsi target.

Install the iscsi-initiator-utils RPM, if not already installed

yum install -y iscsi-initiator-utils

Step 6: Create a unique iSCSI Qualified Name for the client initiator by modifying the InitiatorName setting in /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi. Use the client system name as the optional string after the colon.

vi /etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi

InitiatorName=iqn.2022-06.com.example:desktop

Step 7 : enable and start the iscsi service

systemctl enable iscsi

systemctl start iscsi

Step 8 : Discover and log into the configured target from the iSCSI target server

iscsiadm -m discovery -t st -p ipofserver

ipofserver:3260,1 iqn.2022-06.com.example:server

iscsiadm -m node -T iqn.2022-06.com.example:server -p ipofserver -l

lsblk

You should be able to see additional harddisk in the system.