实验 RD0 安装 OpenStack

OpenStack 主机部署极为繁琐且耗时较长,为快速构建 OpenStack 学习环境可使用 RDO 提供的一键安装方式。

环境: 6CPU、16G RAM, CentOS 7 主机 1台

软件:使用 RDO 提供的 packstack 安装 OpenStack。

官方文档: https://www.rdoproject.org/install/

OpenStack 测试地址

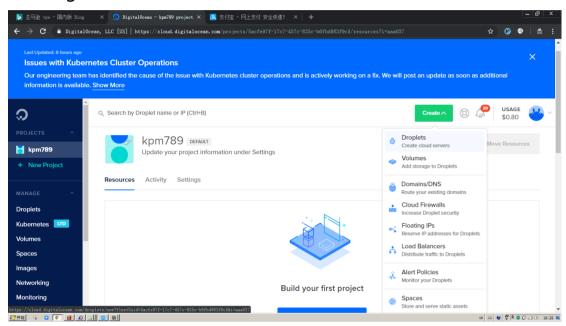
http://159.89.194.139/dashboard

user:admin

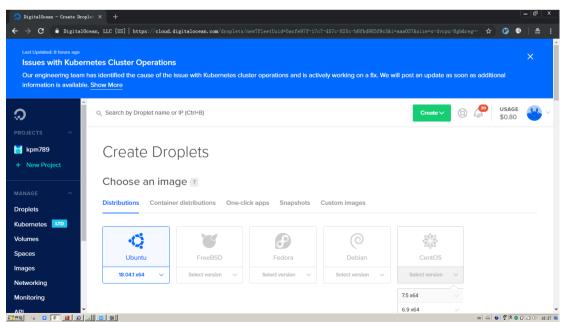
pass:711edcf7abce48de

实验步骤一: 准备云主机 (6CPU, 16G 内存, 位于新加坡, 价格\$0.119/小时)

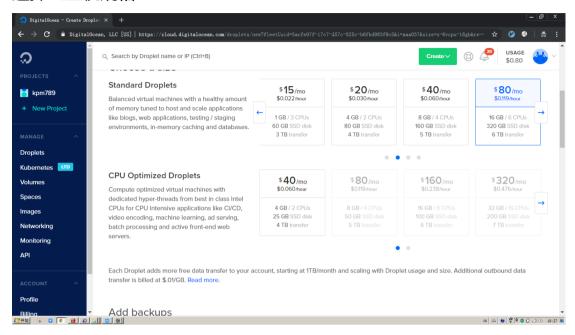
登录 DigitalOcean 云平台



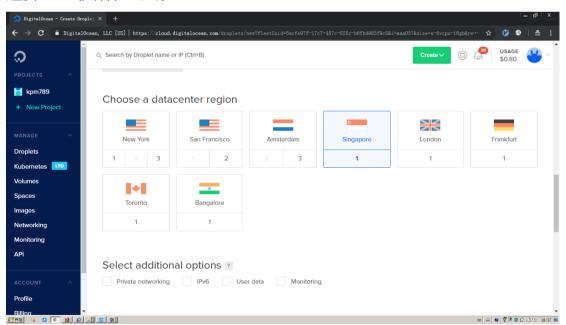
选择云主机操作系统



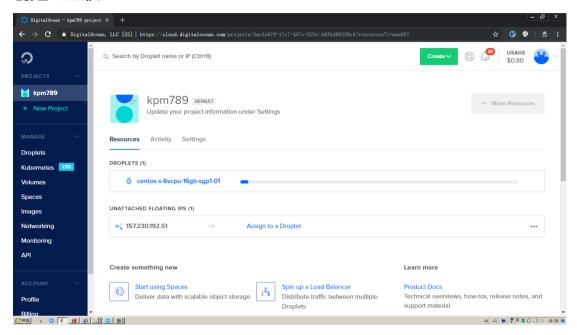
选择云主机规格



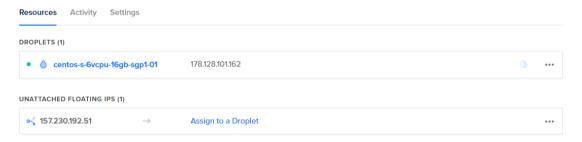
选择云主机所在地域

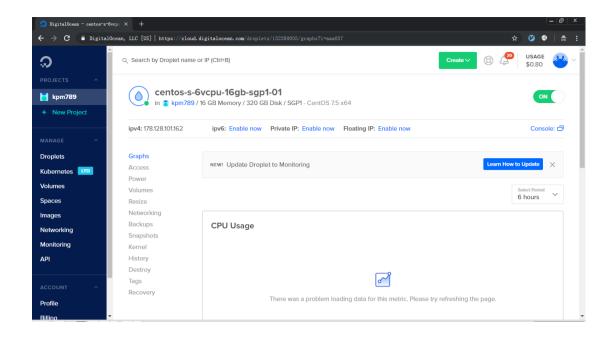


创建云主机



云主机创建成功





实验步骤二: 登录云主机

通过注册账号收取邮件,查询购买的云主机的 IP、用户名、密码邮件

Your new Droplet is all set to go! You can access it using the following credentials:

Droplet Name: centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01 IP Address: 178.128.101.162

Username: root

Password: b5479bc63ebfbe80ed852ffe47

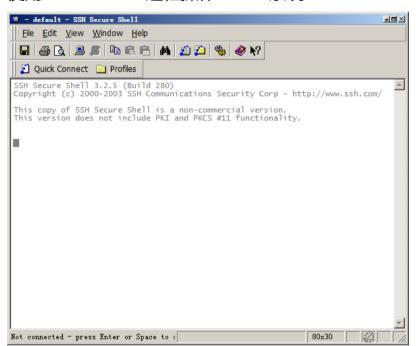
For security reasons, you will be required to change this Droplet's root password when you login. You should choose a strong password that will be easy for you to remember, but hard for a computer to guess. You might try creating an alpha-numerical phrase from a memorable sentence (e.g. "I won my first spelling bee at age 7," might become "Iwm#1sbaa?"). Random strings of common words, such as "Mousetrap Sandwich Hospital Anecdote," tend to work well, too.

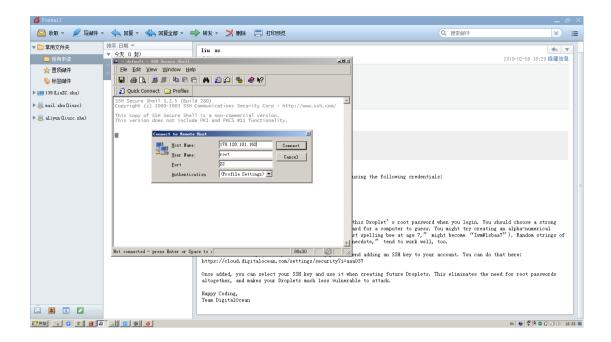
As an added security measure, we also strongly recommend adding an SSH key to your account. You can do that here: https://cloud.digitalocean.com/settings/security?i=aaa037

Once added, you can select your SSH key and use it when creating future Droplets. This eliminates the need for root passwords altogether, and makes your Droplets much less vulnerable to attack.

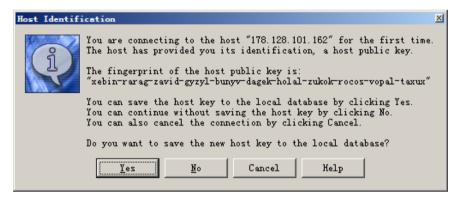
Happy Coding.

使用 SSHCLIENT 远程操作 Linux 系统



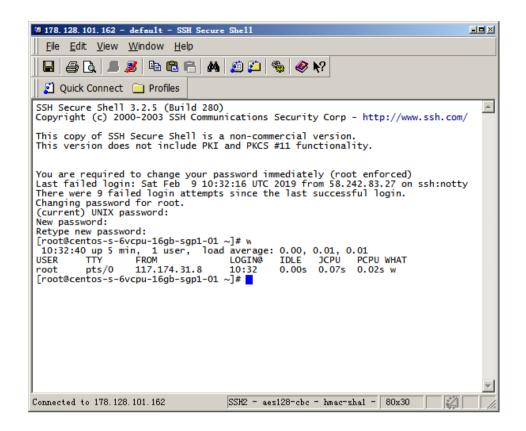


选择登录协议



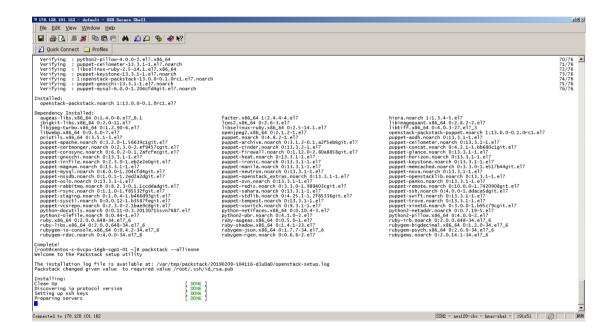
输入密码



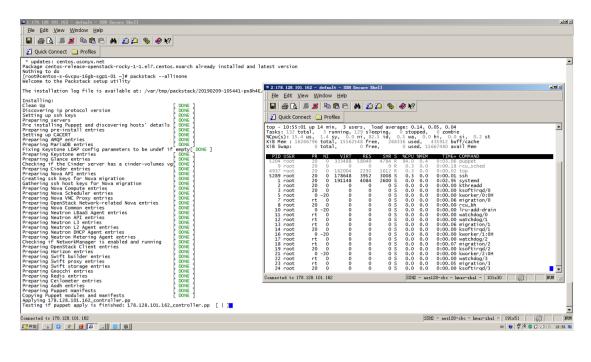


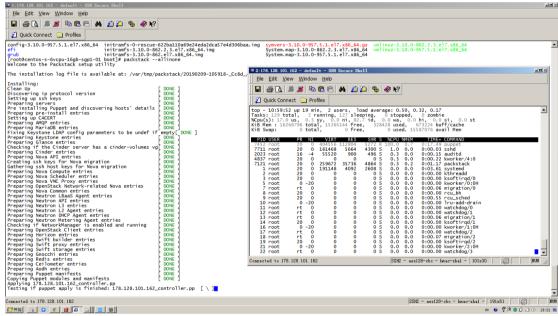
实验步骤三:安装 OpenStack

```
#systemctl disable NetworkManager
#systemctl stop NetworkManager
#chkconfig network on
#service network restart
#dd if=/dev/zero of=/home/swapfile bs=1M count=4096
#/usr/sbin/mkswap /home/swapfile
#/usr/sbin/swapon /home/swapfile
Linux 关闭防火墙、SELinux
[root@centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01~]# systemctl restart network
[root@centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01 ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01~]# systemctl disable firewalld
[root@centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01 ~]# setenforce 0
[root@centos-s-6vcpu-16gb-sgp1-01~]#sed -i 's/=enforcing/=disabled/'
/etc/selinux/config
CentOS 安装 OpenStack 命令
                                  (更新系统)
yum update -y
yum install -y centos-release-openstack-rocky
                                              (安装 rocky 源)
yum update -y
                                  (更新源)
yum install -y openstack-packstack (安装 packstack 软件)
                                  (将 openstack 部署到一台主机)
packstack --allinone
```



等待30~120分钟可完成安装(根据网速而定)。





安装过程中可能因为断网等原因报错,需要重新运行命令 packstack --allinone。

实验步骤四:使用 OpenStack 云平台

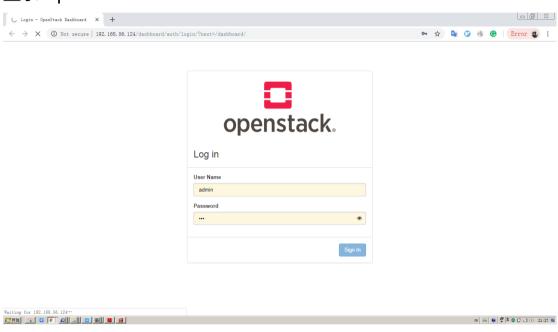
安装完毕,可使用云操作系统 OpenStack。

http://159.89.194.139/dashboard

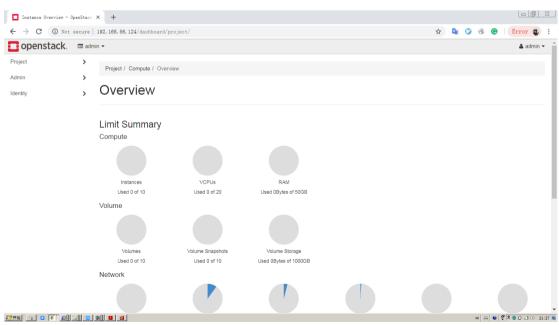
user:admin

pass:711edcf7abce48de

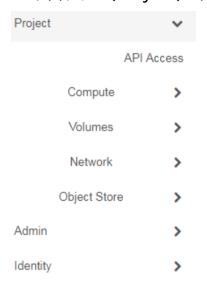
登录 OpenStack



云平台资源概况

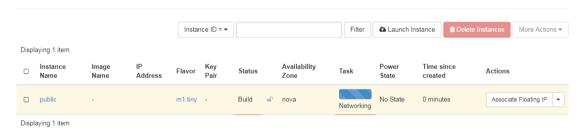


云平台租户 (Project) 菜单

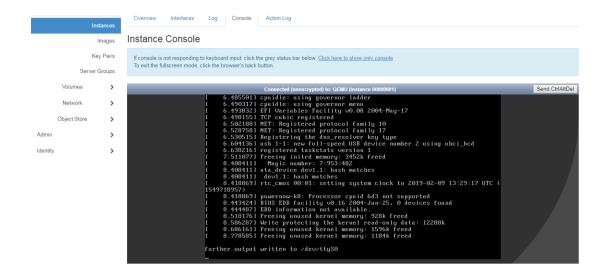


通过云平台构建虚拟机(Instance)实例

Instances



启动虚拟机实例并使用 VNC 远程登录



云平台网络拓扑



云平台存储容器构建

