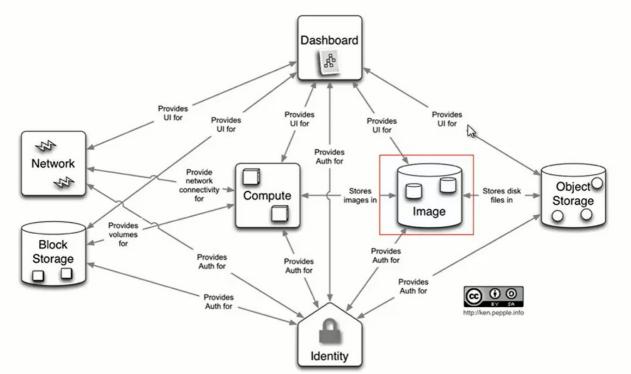
行么是Glance?



- Glance是Openstack项目中负责镜像管理的模块,其功能包括虚拟机镜像的查找、注册和检索等操作。
- Glance提供restful API可以查询虚拟机镜像的 metadata,并且可以获得镜像。
- 通过Glance,虚拟机镜像可以被存储到多种存储上,比如简单的文件存储或者对象存储。

Glance in Openstack





Glance后端也需要一个存储,这里例子提供是对象存储,比如swift或亚马逊的S3

基本概念(一)

Image identifiers
- 就是Image URI,格式: <Glance
Server Location>/images/<ID>

全局唯一

基本概念(二)

Image status:

· Queued: 镜像ID已经被保留, 镜像还没有上传

· Saving: 镜像正在被上传

○ Active: 镜像可以使用了

。Killed: 镜像损坏或者不可用

∘ Deleted: 镜像被删除

基本概念(三)

Disk Format

- raw: This is an unstructured disk image format
- · vhd: VMWare, Xen, Microsoft, VirtualBox
- vmdk: common format 通用格式,主要还是vmware发起的标准
- vdi: VirtualBox, QEMU emulator
- iso: optical disc
- qcow2: QEMU emulator 主要用在KVM的虚拟机上,特点: size是动态扩展的根据使用情况磁盘物理空间动态变化,性能比RAW
- aki: Amazon kernel image式差一些。
- ari: Amazon ramdisk image
- · ami: Amazon machine image

基本概念(四)

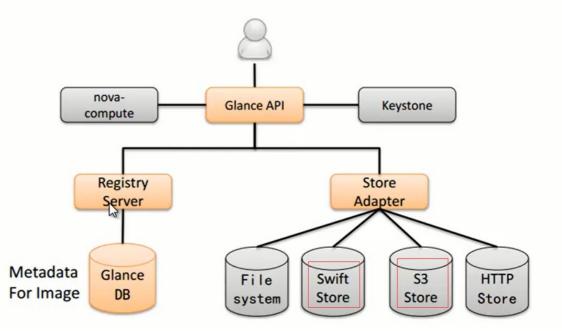
Container Format

- 裸的格式,拿过来一个磁盘没有放太多东西 Bare
- 比较多的使用;虚拟机Container使用这种标准格式,用导入导 ovf
- aki
- ami



ari

基本架构



w

API提供Glance接口服务; Registry Server负责拿到API之后把数据存储型数据库中;另一方面一个image很大的文件,那么存储由Store Adapter决定,她的相关配置文件配置好使用什么样的存储类型,包括文件系统、Swift和S3等。

模块

- Glance API:
 - 处理API请求
- Glance Registry:
 - 处理镜像的metadata存储
- Store Adapter:
 - 镜像本身的存储

Store-Adapter



- •S3
- Swift
- •FileSystem:默认后端存储。
- •RBD:Ceph的Rados block device (RBD)。Ceph的分布式块存储
- •HTTP:通过HTTP在Internet上读取可用的虚拟机镜像。
- •其他分布式存储,比如sheepdog等

目前EayunStack云硬盘和镜像就是存储在Ceph的分布式块存储。但是EayunStack对象存储使用的是Ceph的S3接口

Glance 搭建

- > 安装Glance 包
- 初始化数据库
- ▶ 配置Glance
 - 。数据库
 - Keystone认证信息
- ▶ 启动Glance服务



- 列出镜像
- 创建镜像
- 删除镜像
- 下载镜像

添加镜像



- glance image-create --name myimage --diskformat=raw --container-format=bare --file / path/to/file.img --is-public
- glance image-create --name myimage --diskformat=raw --container-format=bare -location <IMAGE_URL> --is-public

获取镜像



Get images

CirrOS (test) images	6
Official Ubuntu images	
Official Red Hat Enterprise Linux images	
Official Fedora images	
Official openSUSE and SLES images	
Official images from other Linux distributions	7
Rackspace Cloud Builders (multiple distros) images	7
Microsoft Windows images	

The simplest way to obtain a virtual machine image that works with OpenStack is to download one that someone else has already created.

可以在很多官网上都可以找到支持OpenStack的官方发布的镜像

制作镜像-Linux

Disk partitions and resize root partition on boot (cloud-init)	. 6
No hard-coded MAC address information	8
Ensure ssh server runs	. 9
Disable firewall	
Access instance using ssh public key (cloud-init)	. 9
Process user data and other metadata (cloud-init)	10
Paravirtualized Xen support in the kernel (Xen hypervisor only)	10

For a Linux-based image to have full functionality in an OpenStack Compute cloud, there are a few requirements. For some of these, the requirement can be fulfilled by installing the cloud-init package. You should read this section before creating your own image to be sure that the image supports the OpenStack features you plan on using.

- · Disk partitions and resize root partition on boot (cloud-init)
- No hard-coded MAC address information
- SSH server running
- Disable firewall
- Access instance using ssh public key (cloud-init)
- · Process user data and other metadata (cloud-init)

修改镜像



guestfish
guestmount
virt-* tools
Loop devices, kpartx, network block devices

Once you have obtained a virtual machine image, you may want to make some changes to it before uploading it to the OpenStack Image service. Here we describe several tools available that allow you to modify images.



Warning

Do not attempt to use these tools to modify an image that is attached to a running virtual machine. These tools are designed to only modify images that are not currently running.



qemu-img convert: raw, qcow2, VDI, VMDK

The **qemu-img convert** command can do conversion between multiple formats, including raw, qcow2, VDI (VirtualBox), VMDK (VMWare) and VHD (Hyper-V).

Table 7.1. qemu-img prmat strings

Image format	Argument to qemu-img	
raw	raw	
qcow2	qcow2	
VDI (VirtualBox)	vdi	
VMDK (VMWare)	vmdk	
VHD (Hyper-V)	vpc	

This example will convert a raw image file named centos63.dsk to a qcow2 image file

\$ qemu-img convert -f raw -O qcow2 centos64.dsk centos64.qcow2

To convert from vmdk to raw, you would do:

\$ qemu-img convert -f vmdk -O raw centos64.vmdk centos64.img

所有不同的格式通常情况下先转成RAW的裸的格式,然后再把RAW格式转成gcow2的格式。