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Welcome to the OpenStack Deployment Manual for Bright Cluster Manager 7.1.

0.1 About This Manual

This manual is aimed at helping cluster administrators install, understand, configure, and manage basic OpenStack capabilities easily using Bright Cluster Manager. The administrator is expected to be reasonably familiar with the Administrator Manual.

0.2 About The Manuals In General

Regularly updated versions of the Bright Cluster Manager 7.1 manuals are available on updated clusters by default at /cm/shared/docs/cm. The latest updates are always online at http://support.brightcomputing.com/manuals.

- The Installation Manual describes installation procedures for a basic cluster.
- The Administrator Manual describes the general management of the cluster.
- The User Manual describes the user environment and how to submit jobs for the end user.
- The Cloudbursting Manual describes how to deploy the cloud capabilities of the cluster.
- The Developer Manual has useful information for developers who would like to program with Bright Cluster Manager.
- The OpenStack Deployment Manual describes how to deploy OpenStack with Bright Cluster Manager.
- The Hadoop Deployment Manual describes how to deploy Hadoop with Bright Cluster Manager.
- The UCS Deployment Manual describes how to deploy the Cisco UCS server with Bright Cluster Manager.

If the manuals are downloaded and kept in one local directory, then in most pdf viewers, clicking on a cross-reference in one manual that refers to a section in another manual opens and displays that section in the second manual. Navigating back and forth between documents is usually possible with keystrokes or mouse clicks.

For example: <Alt>-<Backarrow> in Acrobat Reader, or clicking on the bottom leftmost navigation button of xpdf, both navigate back to the previous document.

The manuals constantly evolve to keep up with the development of the Bright Cluster Manager environment and the addition of new hardware and/or applications. The manuals also regularly incorporate customer feedback. Administrator and user input is greatly valued at Bright Computing. So any comments, suggestions or corrections will be very gratefully accepted at manuals@brightcomputing.com.

0.3 Getting Administrator-Level Support

Unless the Bright Cluster Manager reseller offers support, support is provided by Bright Computing over e-mail via support@brightcomputing.com. Section 10.2 of the Administrator Manual has more details on working with support.
Introduction

OpenStack is an open source implementation of cloud services. It is currently (2015) undergoing rapid development, and its roadmap is promising.

A relatively stable implementation of OpenStack, based on the OpenStack Juno release (https://www.openstack.org/software/juno/) is integrated into the Bright Cluster Manager 7.1 for OpenStack edition. It is supported for versions of RHEL7 onwards.

By relatively stable it is meant that OpenStack itself is usable and stable for regular use in common configurations, but not quite production-ready when carrying out some less common configuration changes. In a complex and rapidly-evolving product such as OpenStack, the number of possible unusual configuration changes is vast. As a result, the experience of Bright Computing is that Bright Cluster Manager can sometimes run into OpenStack issues while implementing the less common OpenStack configurations.

As one of the supporting organizations of OpenStack, Bright Computing is committed towards working together with OpenStack developers to help Bright customers resolve any such issue. The end result after resolving the issue means that there is a selection pressure that helps evolve that aspect of OpenStack to become convenient and stable for regular use. This process benefits all participants in the OpenStack software ecosystem.

OpenStack consists of subsystems, developed as software projects. A software project provides capabilities to OpenStack via the implementation of a backend service, and thereby provides an OpenStack service. The OpenStack service can thus be implemented by interchangeable backends, which projects can provide.

For example, the OpenStack Cinder project provides block storage capabilities to OpenStack via the implementation of, for example, NFS or Ceph block storage. The OpenStack’s block storage service can therefore be implemented by the interchangeable backends of the NFS or Ceph projects. As far as the user is concerned the result is the same.

An analogy to OpenStack is operating system packaging, as provided by distributions:

An operating system distribution consists of subsystems, maintained as packages and their dependencies. Some subsystems provide capabilities to the operating system via the implementation of a backend service. The service can often be implemented by interchangeable backends for the subsystem.

A specific example for an operating system distribution would be the mailserver subsystem that provides mail delivery capabilities to the operating system via the implementation of, for example, Postfix or Sendmail. The mailserver package and dependencies can therefore be implemented by the interchangeable backends of the Postfix or Sendmail software. As far as the e-mail user is concerned, the end result is the same.

The project that implements the backend can also change, if the external functionality of the project remains the same.

Some of the more common OpenStack projects are listed in the following table:

1The term projects must not be confused with the term used in OpenStack elsewhere, where projects, or sometimes tenants, are used to refer to a group of users
Introduction

<table>
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<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Service</td>
<td>Glance</td>
<td>✓</td>
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* Bright Cluster Manager does not manage the OpenStack reference implementation for Swift object storage, but does manage a replacement, the API-compatible Ceph RADOS Gateway implementation.

Not all of these projects are integrated, or needed by Bright Cluster Manager for a working OpenStack system. For example, Bright Cluster Manager already has an extensive monitoring system and therefore does not for now implement Ceilometer, while Trove is ignored for now because it is not yet production-ready.

Projects that are not yet integrated can in principle be added by administrators on top of what is deployed by Bright Cluster Manager, even though this is not currently supported or tested by Bright Computing. Integration of the more popular of such projects, and greater integration in general, is planned in future versions of Bright Cluster Manager.

This manual explains the installation, configuration, and some basic use examples of the OpenStack projects that have so far been integrated with Bright Cluster Manager.
OpenStack Installation

To Use Ceph, It Must Be Installed Before Deploying OpenStack
If OpenStack is to access Ceph for storage purposes, for any combination of block storage (Cinder), image storage (Glance), ephemeral storage (Nova), or object storage (RADOS Gateway), then the Ceph components must first be installed with cm-ceph-setup (Chapter 3) before starting the OpenStack installation procedure covered here.

Hardware Requirement For Running OpenStack
The optimum hardware requirements for OpenStack depend on the intended use. A rule of thumb is that the number of cores on the compute nodes determines the number of virtual machines.

OpenStack itself can run entirely on one physical machine for demonstration purposes.

However, if running OpenStack with Bright Cluster Manager, then a standard demonstration configuration can be considered to be a head node, a network node, and several regular nodes. Regular nodes are commonly called compute nodes, while the network node is typically a re-purposed regular node. For such a standard configuration, recommended hardware specifications for useful demonstration purposes are:

- A head node with 8GB RAM and two network interfaces
- A network node with 2GB RAM and two network interfaces
- Three regular nodes with 2GB RAM per core. Each regular node has a network interface.

Running OpenStack under Bright Cluster Manager with fewer resources is possible, but may run into issues. While such issues can be resolved, they are usually not worth the time spent analyzing them. It is better to run with ample resources, and then analyze the resource consumption to see what issues to be aware of when scaling up to a production system.

Ways Of Installing OpenStack
The version of OpenStack that is integrated with Bright Cluster Manager can be installed in the following two ways:

- Using the GUI-based Setup Wizard button from within cmgui (section 2.1). This is the recommended installation method.
- Using the text-based cm-openstack-setup utility (section 2.2). The utility is a part of the standard cluster-tools package.

The priorities that the package manager uses are expected to be at their default settings, in order for the installation to work.

By default, deploying OpenStack installs the following projects: Keystone, Nova, Cinder, Glance, Neutron, Heat and Horizon (the dashboard).

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If Ceph is used, then Bright also can also optionally deploy RADOS Gateway to be used as a Swift-API-compatible object storage system. Using RADOS Gateway instead of the reference Swift object storage is regarded in the OpenStack community as good practice, and is indeed the only object storage system that Bright Cluster Manager manages for OpenStack. Alternative backend storage is possible at the same time as object storage, which means, for example, that block and image storage are options that can be used in a cluster at the same time as object storage.

2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

The cmgui OpenStack Setup Wizard is the preferred way to install OpenStack. A prerequisite for running it is that the head node should be connected to the distribution repositories.

Some suggestions and background notes

These are given here to help the administrator understand what the setup configuration does, and to help simplify deployment. Looking at these notes after a dry-run with the wizard will probably be helpful.

- A VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN) network is similar to a VLAN network in function, but has features that make it more suited to cloud computing.
  - If VXLANs are to be used, then the wizard is able to help create a VXLAN overlay network for OpenStack tenant networks.

  An OpenStack tenant network is a network used by a group of users allocated to a particular virtual cluster.

  A VXLAN overlay network is a Layer 2 network “overlaid” on top of a Layer 3 network. The VXLAN overlay network is a virtual LAN that runs its frames encapsulated within UDP packets over the regular TCP/IP network infrastructure. It is very similar to VLAN technology, but with some design features that make it more useful for cloud computing needs. One major improvement is that around 16 million VXLANs can be made to run over the underlying Layer 3 network. This is in contrast to the 4,000 or so VLANs that can be made to run over their underlying Layer 2 network, if the switch port supports that level of simultaneous capability.

By default, if the VXLAN network and VXLAN network object do not exist, then the wizard helps the administrator create a vxlanhostnet network and network object (section 2.1.12). The network is attached to, and the object is associated with, all non-head nodes taking part in the OpenStack deployment. If a vxlanhostnet network is pre-created beforehand, then the wizard can guide the administrator to associate a network object with it, and ensure that all the non-head nodes participating in the OpenStack deployment are attached and associated accordingly.

- The VXLAN network runs over an IP network. It should therefore have its own IP range, and each node on that network should have an IP address. By default, a network range of 10.161.0.0/16 is suggested in the VXLAN configuration screen (section 2.1.12, figure 2.13).

- The VXLAN network can run over a dedicated physical network, but it can also run over an alias interface on top of an existing internal network interface. The choice is up to the administrator.

- It is possible to deploy OpenStack without VXLAN overlay networks if user instances are given access to the internal network. Care must then be taken to avoid IP addressing conflicts.

- Changing the hostname of a node after OpenStack has been deployed is a best practice, but involves some manual steps. So instead, it is recommended to change the hostnames before running the wizard. For example, to set up a network node:
2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

- a single regular node which is to be the network node of the deployment should be chosen and renamed to networknode. The Setup Wizard recognizes networknode as a special name and will automatically suggest using it during its run.

- The soon-to-be network node should then be restarted.

- The Setup Wizard is then run, from the head node. When the wizard reaches the network node selection screen (section 2.1.5, figure 2.6) networknode is suggested as the network node.

- When allowing for Floating IPs and/or enabling outbound connectivity from the virtual machines (VMs) to the external network via the network node, the network node can be pre-configured manually according to how it is connected to the internal and external networks. Otherwise, if the node is not pre-configured manually, the wizard then carries out a basic configuration on the network node that

  - configures one physical interface of the network node to be connected to the internal network, so that the network node can route packets for nodes on the internal network.

  - configures the other physical interface of the network node to be connected to the external network so that the network node can route packets from external nodes.

The wizard asks the user several questions on the details of how OpenStack is to be deployed. From the answers, it generates an XML document with the intended configuration. Then, in the back-end, largely hidden from the user, it runs the text-based cm-openstack-setup script (section 2.2) with this configuration on the active head node. In other words, the wizard can be regarded as a GUI front end to the cm-openstack-setup utility.

The practicalities of executing the wizard: The explanations given by the wizard during its execution steps are intended to be verbose enough so that the administrator can follow what is happening.

The wizard is accessed via the OpenStack resource in the left pane of cmgui (figure 2.1). Launching the wizard is only allowed if the Bright Cluster Manager license (Chapter 4 of the Installation Manual) entitles the license holder to use OpenStack.

![Figure 2.1: The Setup Wizard Button In cmgui’s OpenStack Resource](image-url)

The wizard runs through the screens in sections 2.1.1-2.1.20, described next.

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2.1.1 OpenStack Setup Wizard Overview

The main overview screen (figure 2.2) gives an overview of how the wizard runs. The Learn more button displays a pop up screen to further explain what information is gathered, and what the wizard intends to do with the information.

The main overview screen also asks for input on the following:

- Should the regular nodes that become part of the OpenStack cluster be rebooted? A reboot installs a new image onto the node, and is recommended if interface objects need to be created in CM-Daemon for OpenStack use. Creating the objects is typically the case during the first run ever for a particular configuration. Subsequent runs of the wizard do not normally create new interfaces, and for small changes do not normally require a node reboot. If in doubt, the reboot option can be set to enabled. Reboot is enabled as the default.

- Should a dry-run be done? In a dry-run, the wizard pretends to carry out the installation, but the changes are not really implemented. This is useful for getting familiar with options and their possible consequences. A dry run is enabled as the default.
2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

2.1.2 MySQL Credentials & OpenStack admin User

MySQL Credentials & OpenStack Admin User

Please specify the password for the 'root' user of the MySQL server on the head node. This password will be used by the wizard and will then be forgotten (it will not be stored anywhere). The password is required to create individual MySQL databases for various OpenStack services.

- [ ] Show password
- Password: 
- Confirm password: 

The main administrative user in an OpenStack cluster is the 'admin' user. Please specify the desired password for the 'admin' user account.

- [ ] Show password
- Password: 
- Confirm password: 

Figure 2.3: MySQL Credentials & OpenStack admin User Screen

The MySQL and OpenStack credentials screen (figure 2.3) allows the administrator to set passwords for the MySQL root user and the OpenStack admin user. The admin user is how the administrator logs in to the Dashboard URL to manage OpenStack when it is finally up and running.
### 2.1.3 OpenStack Category Configuration

The category configuration screen (figure 2.4) sets the node category that will be used as the template for several OpenStack categories that are going to be created by the wizard.

OpenStack Category Configuration

OpenStack nodes will be distributed across a set of categories which will specialize them according to the roles they play in the OpenStack deployment (compute, network, storage, etc.). These categories can be specified at later stages. At this stage please specify which existing category is to be used as the base for any newly created OpenStack categories later in the wizard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OpenStack category:</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Figure 2.4: OpenStack Category Configuration Screen
2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

2.1.4 OpenStack Compute Hosts

The compute hosts configuration screen (figure 2.5) allows the administrator to take nodes which are still available and put them into a category that will have a compute role.

The category can be set either to be an existing category, or a new category can be created. If an existing category is used, then default can be chosen. If Ceph has been integrated with Bright Cluster Manager, then the ceph category is another available option.

Creating a new category is recommended, and is the default option. The suggested default category name is openstack-compute-hosts.
2.1.5 OpenStack Network Node

The network node screen (figure 2.6) makes a node the network node, or makes a category of nodes the network nodes. A network node is a dedicated node that handles OpenStack networking services.

If a category is used to set up network nodes, then either an existing category can be used, or a new category can be created. If a new category is to be created, then `openstack-network-hosts` is its suggested name.

The option to specify a node as a network node is most convenient in the typical case when all of the non-head nodes have been set as belonging to the compute node category in the preceding screen (figure 2.5). Indeed, in the case that all non-head nodes have been set to be in the compute node category, the category options displayed in figure 2.6 are then not displayed, leaving only the option to specify a particular node.

A network node inherits many of the OpenStack-related compute node settings, but will have some exceptions to the properties of a compute node. Many of the exceptions are taken care of by assigning the `openstack-network` role to any network nodes or network node categories, as is done in this screen.
2.1.6 Ceph Configuration

Ceph is a distributed object store and file system designed to provide excellent performance, reliability and scalability. It can be used also as a drop-in replacement for OpenStack's Swift. This wizard can configure the existing Bright-managed Ceph deployment as a backend data storage system for volumes (Cinder), images (Glance), and root/ephemeral disk images (Nova Compute). Using Ceph as the backend introduces noticeable performance improvements in the areas of instance migration, volume snapshotting, booting new instances and overall reliability.

Do you want to use Ceph as the backend for the following services?

Volume storage (Cinder):
- Yes, store volumes in Ceph
- No, store volumes on an NFS share

Image storage (Glance):
- Yes, store images in Ceph
- No, store images on the image storage nodes

Root and ephemeral disks storage (Nova):
- Yes, store root and ephemeral disks in Ceph
- No, store root and ephemeral disks on compute hosts

RADOS Object Gateway (also known as Ceph Object Gateway) is an HTTP gateway for the Ceph object store. It exposes Ceph's storage capabilities using the OpenStack Swift or AWS S3 compatible APIs. It effectively allows the end users to store their own data as objects inside Ceph using a REST HTTP interface. RADOS gateway is an optional component of an OpenStack deployment.

Do you want to deploy the RADOS Object Gateway?
- Yes, give users access to object storage
- No, do not configure object storage

Note, that Ceph object storage capabilities can be easily added later on by manually running cm-radosgw-setup. See the Bright Cluster Manager Administrator Manual for details.

Figure 2.7: Ceph Configuration Screen

If Ceph has been configured with Bright Cluster Manager before the wizard is run, then the Ceph configuration screen (figure 2.7) is displayed. Choosing any of the Ceph options requires that Ceph be pre-installed. This is normally done with the cm-ceph-setup script (section 3.2).

Ceph is an object-based distributed parallel filesystem with self-managing and self-healing features. Object-based means it handles each item natively as an object, along with meta-data for that item. Ceph is a drop-in replacement for Swift storage, which is the reference OpenStack object storage software project.

The administrator can decide on:
OpenStack Installation

- Using Ceph for volume storage, instead of on NFS shares. This is then instead of using the OpenStack Cinder reference project for the implementation of volume storage.¹

- Using Ceph for image storage, instead of on image storage nodes. This is instead of using the OpenStack Glance reference project for the implementation of virtual machine image storage.

- Using Ceph for root and ephemeral disks storage, instead of on the filesystem of the compute hosts. This is instead of using the OpenStack Nova reference project implementation for the implementation for disk filesystem storage.²

Object Storage (Swift Project)
In addition, the screen also asks if the RADOS Object Gateway should be deployed. RADOS Object Gateway is a high-level interface that allows Ceph to be accessed in the same way as Amazon S3 or OpenStack Swift, using their HTTP APIs. The higher level RADOS Object Gateway should not be confused with RADOS, a lower level interface that the gateway relies on.

If RADOS Object Gateway is enabled, it means that users have access to object storage using Ceph, instead of using the OpenStack Swift reference project implementation for object storage.

The RADOS Object Gateway can be added separately from this OpenStack installation wizard, after it has completed, by using the `cm-radosgw-setup` utility (section 3.4).

¹ An advantage of Ceph, and one of the reasons for its popularity in OpenStack implementations, is that it supports volume snapshots in OpenStack. Snapshotting is the ability to take a copy of a chosen storage, and is normally taken to mean using copy-on-write (COW) technology. More generally, assuming enough storage is available, non-COW technology can also be used to make a snapshot, despite its relative wastefulness.

² Compute hosts need to have the root and ephemeral device data belonging to their hosted virtual machines stored somewhere. The default directory location for these images and related data is under `/var/lib/nova`. If Ceph is not enabled, then a local mount point of every compute host is used for data storage by default. If Ceph is enabled, then Ceph storage is used instead according to its mount configuration.

To change the default paths used by OpenStack images, the following two path variables in the Nova configuration file `etc/nova/nova.conf` should be changed:

1. `state_path=/var/lib/nova`
2. `lock_path=/var/lib/nova/tmp`

If `$state_path` has been hardcoded by the administrator elsewhere in the file, the location defined there should also be changed accordingly.

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2.1.7 OpenStack Internal Network Selection

The OpenStack internal network selection screen (figure 2.8) decides the network to be used on the nodes that run OpenStack.

Figure 2.8: OpenStack Internal Network Selection Screen

There are multiple internal networks configured in this cluster. One of those internal networks must now be selected as the main internal network of the OpenStack deployment. Depending on the choices made later in the wizard, the selected network might become the network used for optionally hosting Bright-managed instances, and/or optionally the network to which user-created instances can connect to.

Please specify which internal network is to be used for connecting OpenStack compute hosts.

OpenStack internal network: internalnet

Figure 2.9: OpenStack Software Image Selection Screen

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The OpenStack software image selection screen (figure 2.9) decides the software image name to be used on the nodes that run OpenStack.

An existing image name can be used if there is more than one available image name. Creating a new image, with the default name of openstack-image, is recommended. This image, openstack-image, is to be the base OpenStack image, and it is cloned and modified from an original, pre-OpenStack-deployment image.

By default, the name openstack-image is chosen. This is recommended because the image that is to be used by the OpenStack nodes has many modifications from the default image, and it is useful to keep the default image around for comparison purposes.

### 2.1.9 User Instances

The User Instances screen (figure 2.10) allows the administrator to allow the Bright-end-user to create user instances.

The following overview may help get a perspective on this part of the wizard configuration procedure:

The main function of OpenStack is to manage virtual machines. From the administrator’s point of view there are two classes of virtual machines, or instances:

- User instances, configured in this section
- Bright-managed instances, configured with the help of figure 2.15

The wizard allows OpenStack to be configured to support both types of instances, or only one of them.

---

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Deploying OpenStack without configuring it for either type of instance is also possible, but such an OpenStack cluster is very limited in its functionality and typically has to be customized further by the administrator.

Both types of instances are virtual machines hosted within a hypervisor managed by the OpenStack compute project, Nova. The main difference between these two types instances include the following:

- **User instances** are typically created and managed by the end-users of the deployment, either directly via the OpenStack API, or via OpenStack Dashboard, outside of direct influence from Bright Cluster Manager. User instances are provisioned using any OpenStack-compatible software image provided by the user, and thus have no CMDaemon running on them. User instances are attached to user-created virtual networks. Optionally, they can be allowed to connect directly to the cluster’s internal network (section 2.1.10). The number of user instances that can be run is not restricted in any way by the Bright Cluster Manager license.

- **Bright-managed instances**, sometimes also called virtual nodes, are typically created and managed by the cluster/cloud administrators using CMDaemon, via cmsh or cmgui or pythoncm. They are provisioned using a Bright software image, and therefore have CMDaemon running on them. Because of CMDaemon, the administrator can manage Bright-managed instances just like regular nodes under Bright Cluster Manager. Bright-managed instances are always connected to the cluster’s internal network, but can also be attached to user-created networks.

To allow user instances to be created, the **Yes** radio-button should be ticked in this screen. This will lead to the wizard asking about user-instance network isolation (VLAN/VXLAN).

Whether or not Bright-managed instances are to be allowed is set later in the Bright-managed instances screen (figure 2.15).

### 2.1.10 User Instance Isolation from Internal Cluster Network

![User Instance Isolation from Internal Cluster Network Screen](image)

If the creation of user instances has been enabled (figure 2.10), the user instance internal cluster network isolation screen (figure 2.11) allows the administrator to allow OpenStack-end users to create user instances which have direct network connectivity to the cluster’s internal network.
If the “network isolation” restriction is removed, so that there is “network promiscuity” between user instances on the internal network, then this allows user instances (figure 2.10) to connect to other user instances on the internal network of the cluster. End users can then manage other user instances. Allowing this should only be acceptable if all users that can create instances are trusted.

### 2.1.11 Network Isolation

The network isolation screen (figure 2.12) allows the administrator to set the virtual LAN technology that user instances can use for their user-defined private networks. Using virtual LANs isolates the IP networks used by the instances from each other. This means that the instances attached to one private network will always avoid network conflicts with the instances of another other network, even if using the same IP address ranges.

Bright Cluster Manager supports two virtual LAN technologies:

- **VLAN**: VLAN technology tags Ethernet frames as belonging to a particular VLAN. However it requires manual configuration of the VLAN IDs in the switches, and also the number of IDs available is limited to 4094.

- **VXLAN**: VXLAN technology has more overhead per packet than VLANs, because it adds a larger ID tag, and also because it encapsulates layer 2 frames within layer 3 IP packets. However, unlike with VLANs, configuration of the VXLAN IDs happens automatically, and the number of IDs available is about 16 million.

By default, VXLAN technology is chosen. This is because for VXLAN, the number of network IDs available, along with the automatic configuration of these IDs, means that the cluster can scale further and more easily than for VLAN.

Selecting a network isolation type is mandatory, unless user instances are configured to allow access to the internal network of the cluster by the administrator (figure 2.10). Presently, only one type of network isolation is supported at a time.
2.1.12 VXLAN Configuration

The VXLAN screen (figure 2.13) shows configuration options for the VXLAN network if VXLAN has been chosen as the network isolation technology in the preceding screen. If the network isolation technology chosen was VLAN, then a closely similar screen is shown instead.

VXLAN range defines the number of user IP networks that can exist at the same time. While the range can be set to be 16 million, it is best to keep it to a more reasonable size, such as 50,000, since a larger range slows down Neutron significantly.

An IP network is needed to host the VXLANs and allow the tunneling of traffic between VXLAN endpoints. This requires

- either choosing an existing network that has already been configured in Bright Cluster Manager, but not internalnet

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or it requires specifying the following, in order to create the network:

- **Base address:** default: 10.161.0.0
- **Netmask bits:** default: 16
- **A new network Name:** default: vxlanhostnet

VXLAN networking uses a multicast address to handle broadcast traffic in a virtual network. The default multicast IP address that is set, 224.0.0.1, is unlikely to be used by another application. However, if there is a conflict, then the address can be changed using the CMDaemon OpenStackVXLANGroup directive (Appendix C, page 530 of the Administrator Manual).

### 2.1.13 Dedicated Physical Networks

![Figure 2.14: Dedicated Physical Networks Screen](image)

The dedicated physical networks screen (figure 2.14) allows the following to be configured:

- the compute nodes that host the OpenStack instances
- the network nodes that provides networking services for OpenStack.

For each of these types of node (compute node or network node), the interface can:

- either be shared with internalnet using an alias interface
2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

- or created separately on a physical network interface. The interface must then be given a name.
The name can be arbitrary.

### 2.1.14 Bright-Managed Instances

Figure 2.15: Bright-Managed Instances Screen

Bright-managed instances are created by the cluster administrators using the Bright CMDaemon API (e.g., using CmMsh or CMGUI). They are provisioned using a Bright software image and thus have CMDaemon running and are managed just like regular Bright compute nodes. Regular OpenStack end users are typically not able to create Bright Managed instances (unless given access to the Bright API).

Do you want to enable Bright-managed instances on your OpenStack deployment?

- Yes
- No

Bright-managed instances will be connected to the clusters internal network ‘internalnet’. OpenStack needs to know which range of IP addresses it can use for Bright-managed instances. The range should not include any IP addresses which are already in use by other devices on the internal network.

Please specify the allocation pool for the Bright-managed instances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP range start</th>
<th>IP range end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 141 96 0</td>
<td>10 141 159 255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bright-managed instances screen (figure 2.15) allows administrators to enable Bright-managed instances. These instances are also known as virtual nodes. Administrators can then run OpenStack instances using Bright Cluster Manager.

End-users are allowed to run OpenStack instances managed by OpenStack only if explicit permission has been given. This permission is the default that is set earlier on in the user instances screen (figure 2.10).

If Bright-managed instances are enabled, then an IP allocation scheme must be set. The values used to define the pool are:

- **IP range start**: By default, this is: 10.141.96.0
- **IP range end**: By default this is: 10.141.159.255

The screens shown in figures 2.16 to 2.20 are displayed next if Bright-managed instances are enabled.
2.1.15 Virtual Node Configuration

The virtual node configuration screen (figure 2.16) allows the administrator to set the number, category, and image for the virtual nodes. The suggestions presented in this screen can be deployed in a test cluster.

- **Virtual node count**: 5
- **Virtual node prefix**: vnode

A virtual node category can be set for virtual nodes further down in the screen.

During a new deployment, virtual nodes can be placed in categories, either by creating a new category, or by using an existing category:

- If the Create a new category radio button is selected (recommended), then:
  - The virtual node category is given a default value of virtual-nodes. This is a sensible setting for a new deployment.
  - The Base category can be selected. This is the category from which the new virtual node category is derived. Category settings are copied over from the base category to the virtual

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node category. The only category choice for the Base category in a newly-installed cluster is default. Some changes are then made to the category settings in order to make virtual nodes in that category run as virtual instances.

One of the changes that needs to be made to the category settings for a virtual node is that a software image must be set. The following options are offered:

- Create a new software image: This option is recommended for a new installation. Choosing this option presents the following suboptions:
  * The Software image is given a default value of virtual-node-image. This is a sensible setting for a new deployment.
  * The Base software image can be selected. This is the software image from which the new virtual node software image is derived. In a newly-installed cluster, the only base software image choice is default-image.

- Use existing software image: An existing software image can be set. The only value for the existing image in a newly-configured cluster is default-image.

- Use software image from category: The software image that the virtual node category inherits from its base category is set as the software image.

Setting the software image means that the wizard will copy over the properties of the associated base image to the new software image, and configure the new software image with the required virtualization modules. The instance that uses this category then uses a modified image with virtualization modules that enable it to run on a virtual node.

- If the Use existing category button is selected, then:
  * The Virtual node category can be selected from the existing categories. In a newly-installed cluster, the only possible value is default

Setting the category means that the wizard will copy over the properties of the existing category to the new virtual category, and configure the new software image with the required virtualization modules. The instance that uses the configured image is then able to run it on a virtual node.

The virtual nodes can be configured to be assigned one of the following types of addresses:

- DHCP
- Static

The addresses in either case go in a sequence, and begin with an address that the administrator sets in the wizard.
2.1.16 Inbound External Traffic

Inbound External Traffic

Enabling floating IPs makes both user and Bright-managed instances accessible to inbound connections coming from the external network. Each instance can be accessed via a dedicated floating IP address. Floating IPs are assigned to the instances from a preconfigured IP pool of available IP addresses. The IP pool must be specified and cannot include the IP address of the external network’s default gateway.

Enabling floating IPs also automatically enables outbound connectivity from instances, even if they don’t have a floating IP assigned. OpenStack will reserve a single IP from the floating IP pool for those outbound connections. Therefore, if the OpenStack deployment is to have 'n' floating IPs available to instances, the floating IP allocation pool should span 'n+1' IP addresses.

Do you want to enable Floating IPs?

- Yes
- No

IP range start: 10 2 0 0
IP range end: 10 2 0 0

Figure 2.17: Inbound External Traffic Screen

All OpenStack-hosted virtual machines are typically attached to one or more virtual networks. However, unless they also connected to the internal network of the cluster, there is no simple way to connect to them from outside their virtual network. To solve this, Floating IPs have been introduced by OpenStack. Floating IPs are a range of IP addresses that the administrator specifies on the external network, and they are made available to the users (tenants) for assignment to their user instances. The number of Floating IPs available to users is limited by the Floating IP quotas set for the tenants.

Administrators can also assign Floating IP addresses to Bright-managed instances. Currently, however, this has to be done via the OpenStack API or Dashboard.

The inbound external traffic screen (figure 2.17) reserves a range of IP addresses within the used external network. In this example it happens to fall within the 10.2.0.0/16 network range.

If specifying a Floating IP range, a single IP address from this range is always reserved by OpenStack for outbound traffic. This is implemented via sNAT. The address is reserved for instances which have not been assigned a Floating IP. Therefore, the IP address range specified in this screen normally expects a minimum of two IP addresses—one for reserved for outbound traffic, and one Floating IP.

If the administrator would like to allow OpenStack instances to have outbound connectivity, but at the same time not have floating IPs, then this can be done by:

- not configuring Floating IPs by selecting the No option, and
- in the next screen, figure 2.18, specifying a single IP address.

Alternatively, a user instance can be configured to access the external network via the head node, however this is a bit more complicated to set up.
Since outgoing connections use one IP address for all instances, the remaining number of IP addresses is what is then available for Floating IPs. The possible connection options are therefore as indicated by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floating IP Address</th>
<th>Outbound Allowed?</th>
<th>Inbound Allowed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not enabled</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One set, disabled</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more enabled</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.1.17 Allow Outbound Traffic

#### Allow Outbound Traffic

Floating IP configuration was disabled in the previous step, and the networking configuration will be altered to support user instances. Due to both of those facts, in order for user instances to have outbound network connectivity, a single IP address from the external network should be allocated.

Enable outbound connectivity for user instances?

- Yes
- No

**Outbound IP:** 10.2.0.0

Without the dedicated IP for outbound connections, user instances will only be able to reach the outside if they are also connected to the cluster’s internal network.

Note, that earlier in the wizard access to the cluster’s internal network for user instances has been disabled. Should it be enabled?

- Yes
- No

Figure 2.18: Allow Outbound Traffic Screen

The Allow Outbound Traffic screen appears if in the previous screen, figure 2.17, Floating IPs have not been configured, and if the No option has been selected, and if there are user instances being configured.

The Allow Outbound Traffic screen does not appear if the cluster has only Bright-managed instances, and no user-managed instances. This is because Bright-managed instances can simply route their traffic through the head node, without needing the network node to be adjusted with the configuration option of this screen.

If the Allow Outbound Traffic screen appears, then specifying a single IP address for the Outbound IP value in the current screen, figure 2.18, sets up the configuration to allow outbound connections only.

A decision was made earlier about allowing user instances to access the internal network of the cluster (section 2.1.10). In the dialog of figure 2.18, if user instances are not enabled, then the administrator is offered the option once more to allow access to the internal network of the cluster by user instances.
2.1.18 External Network Interface for Network Node

The external network interface for network node screen (figure 2.19) allows the administrator to configure either a dedicated physical interface or a tagged VLAN interface for the network node. The interface is to the external network and is used to provide routing functions for OpenStack.

The network node node001 does not have a interface configured on the external network externalnet. It needs to have one for the Floating IPs to work.

Do you want the wizard to configure node001’s network connectivity to the external network by creating a dedicated physical interface or by creating a tagged VLAN interface?

- Create dedicated physical interface
- Create tagged VLAN interface

Select which base interface is to be used for the tagged VLAN interface

Figure 2.19: External Network Interface for Network Node Screen

The external network interface for network node screen (figure 2.19) allows the administrator to configure either a dedicated physical interface or a tagged VLAN interface for the network node. The interface is to the external network and is used to provide routing functions for OpenStack.

The network node must have a connectivity with the external network when Floating IPs or/and outbound traffic for instances is being configured.

If the node already has a connection to the external network configured in Bright, the wizard will skip this step.

The options are:

- **Create dedicated physical interface**: If this option is chosen, then a dedicated physical interface is used for connection from the network node to the external network.
  - Interface name: The name of the physical node should be set. For example: eth0.

- **Create tagged VLAN interface**: If this option is chosen, then a tagged VLAN interface is used for the connection from the network node to the external network.
  - Base interface: The base interface is selected. Typically the interface selected is BT-INF
  - Tagged VLAN ID: The VLAN ID for the interface is set.
2.1.19 VNC Proxy Hostname

The VNC proxy hostname screen (figure 2.20) sets the FQDN or external IP address of the head node of the OpenStack cluster, as seen by a user that would like to access the consoles of the virtual nodes from the external network.

Example

If the hostname resolves within the brightcomputing.com network domain, then for an OpenStack head hostname that resolves to bright71, the value of VNC Proxy Hostname should be set to bright71.brightcomputing.com.
2.1.20 Summary

Summary

OpenStack setup wizard has been completed, however the specified OpenStack deployment configuration has not been deployed to the cluster yet. This can be done automatically by clicking the 'Deploy' button below. Alternatively, clicking the 'Show Configuration' button will produce an XML configuration file which can be further customized, if needed, and then used as the input configuration file for the cm-openstack-setup command line utility.

Overview:

1. Support for User instances: yes
2. Network Isolation: VXLAN
3. User instances access to internalnet: yes
4. Support for Bright-managed instances: yes
5. Floating IPs: yes
6. Compute nodes: node001
7. Network node: node001

Automatically deploying the configuration will take several minutes, during which a log window will be shown displaying the progress of the deployment.

Press ‘Deploy’ to start deployment.
Press ‘Cancel’ to close the wizard (no changes will be introduced).
Press ‘Save Configuration’ to get the OpenStack deployment configuration as XML.

Viewing And Saving The Configuration

The summary screen (figure 2.21) gives a summary of the configuration. The configuration can be changed in cmgui if the administrator goes back through the screens to adjust settings.

The full configuration is kept in an XML file, which can be viewed by clicking on the Show Configuration button. The resulting read-only view is shown in figure 2.22.
2.1 Installation Of OpenStack From cmgui

The configuration can be saved with the Save Configuration option of figure 2.21. After exiting the wizard, the XML file can be directly modified if needed in a separate text-based editor.

Using A Saved Configuration And Deploying The Configuration

Using a saved XML file is possible.

- The XML file can be used as the configuration starting point for the text-based cm-openstack-setup utility (section 2.2), if run as:

  [root@bright71-]# cm-openstack-setup -c <XML file>

- Alternatively, the XML file can be deployed as the configuration by launching the cmgui wizard, and then clicking on the Load XML button of first screen (figure 2.2). After loading the configuration, a Deploy button appears.

  Clicking the Deploy button that appears in figure 2.2 after loading the XML file, or clicking the Deploy button of figure 2.21, sets up OpenStack in the background. The direct background progress is hidden from the administrator, and relies on the text-based cm-openstack-setup script (section 2.2). Some log excerpts from the script are displayed within a Deployment Progress window (figure 2.23).
At the end of its run, the cluster has OpenStack set up and running in an integrated manner with Bright Cluster Manager. The administrator can now configure the cluster to suit the particular site requirements.

### 2.2 Installation Of OpenStack From The Shell

The `cmgui` OpenStack installation (section 2.1) uses the `cm-openstack-setup` utility during deployment, hidden from normal view. The installation can also be done directly with
2.2 Installation Of OpenStack From The Shell

The `cm-openstack-setup` utility is a less-preferred alternative to the installation of OpenStack from `cmgui`.

The `cm-openstack-setup` utility is a part of the standard `cluster-tools` package. Details on its use are given in its manual page (`man (8) cm-openstack-setup`). When run, the regular nodes that are to run OpenStack instances are rebooted by default at the end of the dialogs, in order to deploy them.

A prerequisite for running `cm-openstack-setup` is that the head node should be connected to the distribution repositories.

A sample `cm-openstack-setup` wizard session is described next, starting from section 2.2.1. The session runs on a cluster consisting of one head node and one regular node. The wizard can be interrupted gracefully with a `<ctrl-c>`.

### 2.2.1 Start Screen

![Start Screen](image)

The start screen (figure 2.24) lets the administrator:

- deploy Bright Cluster Manager OpenStack.
- remove Bright Cluster Manager’s OpenStack if it is already on the cluster.
- exit the installation.

Removal removes OpenStack-related database entries, roles, networks, virtual nodes, and interfaces. Images and categories related to OpenStack are however not removed.
2.2.2 Informative Text Prior To Deployment

If deployment is selected in the preceding screen, an informative text screen (figure 2.25) gives a summary of what the script does.

2.2.3 Pre-Setup Suggestions

The pre-setup suggestions screen (figure 2.26) suggests changes to be done before going on.

2.2.4 MySQL root And OpenStack admin Passwords

Figure 2.25: Informative Text Prior To Deployment

Figure 2.26: Pre-Setup Suggestions

Figure 2.27: MySQL root Password Screen
2.2 Installation Of OpenStack From The Shell

Figure 2.28: OpenStack admin Password Screen

The MySQL root password screen (figure 2.27) prompts for the existing root password to MySQL to be entered, while the OpenStack admin password screen (figure 2.28) prompts for a password to be entered, and then re-entered, for the soon-to-be-created admin user in OpenStack.

2.2.5 Reboot After Configuration

Figure 2.29: Reboot After Configuration Screen

A screen is shown asking if the compute host nodes, that is, the nodes used to host the virtual nodes, should be re-installed after configuration (figure 2.29). A re-install is usually best, for reasons discussed on page 6 for the cmgui installation wizard equivalent of this screen option.

2.2.6 Ceph Options

Background notes on the Ceph options can be read on page 11, in the section on the cmgui wizard configuration of Ceph options. This section (2.2.6) covers the Ncurses cm-openstack-setup wizard configuration of Ceph options.

Glance Image Storage With Ceph

Figure 2.30: Image Storage With Ceph

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Ceph can be set for storing virtual machine images, instead of the OpenStack reference Glance, using the Ceph image storage screen (figure 2.30).

**Block Storage With Ceph**

Ceph can be set for handling block volume storage read and writes, instead of the OpenStack reference Cinder, by using the Ceph for OpenStack volumes screen (figure 2.31).

**Root And Ephemeral Device Storage With Ceph**

Data storage with Ceph can be enabled by the administrator by using the Ceph for OpenStack root and ephemeral device storage screen (figure 2.32).

**Ceph Object Gateway (Ceph Rados Gateway)**

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The Ceph RADOS gateway screen (figure 2.33) lets the administrator set the Ceph RADOS gateway service to run when deployment completes.

### 2.2.7 Internal Network To Be Used For OpenStack

![Internal Network To Be Used For OpenStack](image)

Figure 2.34: Internal Network To Be Used For OpenStack

If there are multiple internal networks, then the internal network selection screen (figure 2.34) lets the administrator choose which of them is to be used as the internal network to which the OpenStack nodes are to be connected.

### 2.2.8 User Instances

![User Instances](image)

Figure 2.35: User Instances

The user instances screen (figure 2.35) lets the administrator decide if end users are to be allowed to create user instances.
2.2.9 Virtual Instance Access To Internal Network

The screen in figure 2.36 lets the administrator allow virtual instances access to the internal network. This should only be allowed if the users creating the instances are trusted. This is because the creator of the instance has root access to the instance, which is in turn connected directly to the internal network of the cluster, which means all the packets in that network can be read by the user.

2.2.10 Network Isolation Type

The network isolation type screen (figure 2.37) allows the administrator to choose what kind of network isolation type, if any, should be set for the user networks.
2.2 Installation Of OpenStack From The Shell

2.2.11 Choosing The Network That Hosts The User Networks

If the user networks has their type (VXLAN, VLAN, or no virtual LAN) chosen in section 2.2.10, then a screen similar to figure 2.38 is displayed. This allows one network to be set as the host for the user networks.

If there are one or more possible networks already available for hosting the user networks, then one of them can be selected. Alternatively, a completely new network can be created to host them.

2.2.12 Setting The Name Of The Hosting Network For User Networks

If a network to host the user networks is chosen in section 2.2.11, then a screen similar to figure 2.39 is displayed. This lets the administrator set the name of the hosting network for user networks.

2.2.13 Setting The Base Address Of The Hosting Network For User Networks

If the network name for the network that hosts the user networks is chosen in section 2.2.12, then a screen similar to figure 2.40 is displayed. This lets the administrator set the base address of the hosting network for user networks.

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2.2.14 Setting The Number Of Netmask Bits Of The Hosting Network For User Networks

![Figure 2.41: Setting The Number Of Netmask Bits Of The Network For User Networks](image)

If the base address for the network that hosts the user networks is set in section 2.2.13, then a screen, similar to figure 2.41 is displayed. This lets the administrator set the number of netmask bits of the hosting network for user networks.

2.2.15 Enabling Support For Bright-managed Instances

![Figure 2.42: Enabling Support For OpenStack Instances Under Bright Cluster Manager](image)

There are two kinds of OpenStack instances, also known as virtual nodes, that can run on the cluster. These are called user instances and Bright-managed instances. The screen in figure 2.42 decides if Bright-managed instances to run. Bright-managed instances are actually a special case of user instances, just managed much more closely by Bright Cluster Manager.

Only if permission is set in the screen of section 2.2.9, can an end user access Bright-managed instances.

The screens from figure 2.43 to figure 2.45 are only shown if support for Bright-managed instances is enabled.

2.2.16 Starting IP Address For Bright-managed Instances

![Figure 2.43: Starting IP Address For Bright-managed Instances](image)

A starting IP address must be set for the Bright-managed instances (figure 2.43)
2.2 Installation Of OpenStack From The Shell

2.2.17 Ending IP Address For Bright-managed Instances

An ending IP address must be set for the Bright-managed instances (figure 2.44).

2.2.18 Number Of Virtual Nodes For Bright-managed Instances

The number of Bright-managed virtual machines must be set (figure 2.45). The suggested number of instances in the wizard conforms to the defaults that OpenStack sets. These defaults are based on an overcommit ratio of virtual CPU:real CPU of 16:1, and virtual RAM:real RAM of 1.5:1. The instance flavor chosen then determines the suggested number of instances.

2.2.19 DHCP And Static IP Addresses

The instances can be configured to obtain their IP addresses either via DHCP, or via static address assignment (figure 2.47).
2.2.20 Floating IPs

The Floating IPs screen (figure 2.47) lets the administrator enable Floating IPs on the external network, so that instances can be accessed using these.

2.2.21 External Network Starting Floating IP

A screen similar to figure 2.48 allows the administrator to specify the starting floating IP address on the external network.

2.2.22 External Network Ending Floating IP

A screen similar to figure 2.49 allows the administrator to specify the ending floating IP address on the external network.
2.2.23 VNC Proxy Hostname

The VNC Proxy Hostname must be set to allow remote access to the virtual consoles of the virtual nodes from anywhere on the external networks. The VNC Proxy Hostname is an OpenStack terminology for the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) which resolves and routes to the headnode. You can always change the value later, and an IP address can also be used instead.

What's the externally visible FQDN (or an external IP) of the headnode? (max. 32 characters)

![VNC Proxy Hostname](image1.png)

Figure 2.50: VNC Proxy Hostname

The VNC Proxy Hostname screen (figure 2.50) lets the administrator set the FQDN as seen from the external network. An IP address can be used instead of the FQDN.

2.2.24 Nova Compute Hosts

The Nova compute hosts screen (figure 2.51) prompts the administrator to set the nodes to use as the hosts for the virtual machines.

![Nova Compute Hosts](image2.png)

Figure 2.51: Nova Compute Hosts

The Nova compute hosts screen (figure 2.51) prompts the administrator to set the nodes to use as the hosts for the virtual machines.

2.2.25 Neutron Network Node

The Neutron network node is responsible for DHCP, floating IPs and routing within the virtual network infrastructure (neutron-dhcp-agent, neutron-l3-agent, neutron-metadata-agent). The network node can be shared also with other OpenStack nodes (e.g. on small deployments it can be the same as one of the nova compute hosts). The neutron-server process is always run on the headnode.

![Neutron Network Node](image3.png)

Figure 2.52: Neutron Network Node

The Neutron network node screen (figure 2.52) prompts the administrator to set the node to use for Neutron network node.
### 2.2.26 Pre-deployment Summary

![Pre-deployment summary screen](image)

Figure 2.53: Pre-deployment-summary

The pre-deployment summary screen (figure 2.53) displays a summary of the settings that have been entered using the wizard, and prompts the administrator to deploy or abort the installation with the chosen settings.

The options can also be saved as an XML configuration, by default `cm-openstack-setup.conf` in the directory under which the wizard is running. This can then be used as the input configuration file for the `cm-openstack-setup` utility using the `-c` option.

### 2.2.27 The State After Running `cm-openstack-setup`

At this point, the head node has OpenStack installed on it.

A regular node that has been configured with the OpenStack compute host role, ends up with OpenStack installed on it after the operating system running on the node is updated, and the newly-configured interfaces are set up. The update can be carried using `imageupdate` (section 5.6 of the Administrator Manual), or by rebooting the regular node. A reboot is however required if the interfaces have been changed, which is normally the case, unless the script is being run after a first run has already set up the changes. A reboot of the regular node is therefore normally a recommended action, because it ensures the updates and the interface changes have been carried out on the node. The reboot action is carried about by default (as shown in the preceding output), while the option is set by the `cm-openstack-setup` script (page 31).

Next, the administrator can further configure the cluster to suit requirements.
3

Ceph Installation

3.1 Ceph Introduction

Ceph, at the time of writing, is the recommended storage software for OpenStack for serious use. The Ceph RADOS Gateway is a drop-in replacement for Swift, with a compatible API. Ceph is the recommended backend driver for Cinder, Glance and Nova.

The current chapter discusses

- The concepts and required hardware for Ceph (section 3.1)
- Ceph installation and management (section 3.2)
- RADOS GW installation and management (section 3.4)

3.1.1 Ceph Object And Block Storage

Ceph is a distributed storage software. It is based on an object store layer called RADOS (Reliable Autonomic Distributed Object Store), which consists of Ceph components called OSDs (Object Storage Devices) and MONs (Monitoring Servers). These components feature heavily in Ceph. OSDs deal with storing the objects to a device, while MONs deal with mapping the cluster. OSDs and MONs, together carry out object storage and block storage within the object store layer. The stack diagram of figure 3.1 illustrates these concepts.
On top of the object store layer are 3 kinds of access layers:

1. **Block device access**: RADOS Block Device (RBD) access can be carried out in two slightly different ways:

   (i) via a Linux kernel module based interface to RADOS. The module presents itself as a block device to the machine running that kernel. The machine can then use the RADOS storage, that is typically provided elsewhere.

   (ii) via the **librbd** library, used by virtual machines based on qemu or KVM. A block device that uses the library on the virtual machine then accesses the RADOS storage, which is typically located elsewhere.

2. **Gateway API access**: RADOS Gateway (RADOS GW) access provides an HTTP REST gateway to RADOS. Applications can talk to RADOS GW to access object storage in a high level manner, instead of talking to RADOS directly at a lower level. The RADOS GW API is compatible with the APIs of Swift and Amazon S3.

3. **Ceph Filesystem access**: CephFS provides a filesystem access layer. A component called MDS (Metadata Server) is used to manage the filesystem with RADOS. MDS is used in addition to the OSD and MON components used by the block and object storage forms when CephFS talks to RADOS. The Ceph filesystem is not regarded as production-ready by the Ceph project at the time of writing (July 2014), and is therefore not yet supported by Bright Cluster Manager.

### 3.1.2 Ceph Software Considerations Before Use

#### Recommended Filesystem For Ceph Use

The storage forms of Ceph (object, block, or filesystem) can use a filesystem for storage. For production use of Ceph, XFS is currently the recommended filesystem option due to its stability, ability to handle extreme storage sizes, and its intrinsic ability to deal with the significant sizes of the extended attributes required by Ceph.

The nodes that run OSDs are typically regular nodes. Within the nodes, the storage devices used by the OSDs automatically have their filesystems configured to be of the XFS type during the installation of Ceph with Bright Cluster Manager.

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3.2 Ceph Installation With \texttt{cm-ceph-setup}

### Use Of datanode For Protection Of OSD Data

Typically, a filesystem used for an OSD is not on the same device as that of the regular node filesystem. Instead, typically, OSD storage consists of several devices that contain an XFS filesystem, with the devices attached to the node. These devices need protection from being wiped during the reprovisioning that takes place during a reboot of regular nodes.

The recommended way to protect storage devices from being wiped is to set the \texttt{datanode} property of their node to \texttt{yes} (page 179 of the \textit{Administrator Manual}).

### Use Of Slurm On OSD Nodes

Ceph can be quite demanding of the network and I/O. Running Slurm jobs on an OSD node is therefore not recommended. In addition, if Slurm roles are to be assigned to nodes that have OSD roles, then the default ports 6817 and 6818 used by Slurm can conflict with the default range 6800-7300 used by the Ceph OSD daemons. If there is a need to run Slurm on an OSD node then it is necessary to arrange it so that the ports used do not conflict with each other. During installation, a warning is given when this conflict is present.

### 3.1.3 Hardware For Ceph Use

**An absolute minimum installation:** can be carried out on two nodes, where:

- 1 node, the head node, runs one Ceph Monitor and the first OSD.
- 1 node, the regular node, runs the second OSD.

This is however not currently recommended, because the first OSD on the head node requires its own Ceph-compatible filesystem. If that filesystem is not provided, then Ceph on the cluster will run, but in a degraded state. Using such a system to try to get familiar with how Ceph behaves in a production environment with Bright Cluster Manager is unlikely to be worthwhile.

**A more useful minimum:** if there is a node to spare, installing Ceph over 3 nodes is suggested, where:

- 1 node, the head node, runs one Ceph Monitor.
- 1 node, the regular node, runs the first OSD.
- 1 more node, also a regular node, runs the second OSD.

**For production use:** a redundant number of Ceph Monitor servers is recommended. Since the number of Ceph Monitoring servers must be odd, then at least 3 Ceph Monitor servers, with each on a separate node, are recommended for production purposes. The recommended minimum number of nodes for production purposes is then 5:

- 2 regular nodes running OSDs.
- 2 regular nodes running Ceph Monitors.
- 1 head node running a Ceph Monitor.

**Drives usable by Ceph:** Ceph OSDs can use any type of disk that presents itself as a block device in Linux. This means that a variety of drives can be used.

### 3.2 Ceph Installation With \texttt{cm-ceph-setup}

#### 3.2.1 \texttt{cm-ceph-setup}

Ceph installation for Bright Cluster Manager can be carried out with the ncurses-based \texttt{cm-ceph-setup} utility. It is part of the \texttt{cluster-tools} package that comes with Bright Cluster Manager. If the Ceph packages are not already installed, then the utility is able to install them for the head and regular nodes, assuming the repositories are accessible, and that the package manager priorities are at their defaults.
3.2.2 Starting With Ceph Installation, Removing Previous Ceph Installation

The cm-ceph-setup utility can be run as root from the head node.

At the welcome screen (figure 3.2), the administrator may choose to

- Set up Ceph
- Remove Ceph if it is already installed.

General Ceph cluster settings:

- Public network
- Cluster network
- Journal size
- Next

Configure public network
Configure cluster network
Default journal size
Proceed to Monitors

If the setup option is chosen, then a screen for the general Ceph cluster settings (figure 3.3) is displayed. The general settings can be adjusted via subscreens that open up when selected. The possible general settings are:

- Public network: This is the network used by Ceph Monitoring to communicate with OSDs. For a standard default Type 1 network this is internalnet.
• **Private network**: This is the network used by OSDs to communicate with each other. For a standard default Type 1 network this is `internalnet`.

• **Journal size**: The default OSD journal size, in MiBs, used by an OSD. The actual size must always be greater than zero. This is a general setting, and can be overridden by a category or node setting later on.

  Defining a value of 0 MiB here means that the default that the Ceph software itself provides is set. At the time of writing (March 2015), Ceph software provides a default of 5GiB.

Network Types are discussed in section 3.3.6 of the *Installation Manual*. Selecting the **Next** option in figure 3.3 continues on with the next major screen of the setup procedure, and displays a screen for Ceph Monitors configuration (figure 3.4).

### 3.2.3 Ceph Monitors Configuration

This section allows you to assign Ceph Monitor roles to categories or nodes. After assigning a role, its configuration can be edited, or the role can be removed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Add</th>
<th>Add monitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edit</td>
<td>Edit monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Remove monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Proceed to OSDs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 3.4: Ceph Installation Monitors Configuration](image)

In this screen:

• Ceph Monitors can be added to nodes or categories.

• Existing Ceph Monitors can be edited or removed (figure 3.5), from nodes or categories.

• The OSD configuration screen can be reached after making changes, if any, to the Ceph Monitor configuration.

Typically in a first run, the head node has a Ceph Monitor added to it.
Editing Ceph Monitors

Edit Monitor role for node "bright70".

"Bootstrap" is used to specify whether node(s) running this Monitor service must be up during the setup process. Possible values are auto, true and false. It is recommended to use the default value "auto".

"Data path" is used to specify data path for the Monitor. By default, its value is /var/lib/ceph/mon/$cluster-$hostname where $cluster is the name of the Ceph instance - usually "ceph", and $hostname is the

It is recommended to use the default value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bootstrap:</th>
<th>auto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data path:</td>
<td>/var/lib/ceph/mon/$cluster-$hostname</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3.5: Ceph Installation Monitors Editing: Bootstrap And Data Path

The Edit option in figure 3.4 opens up a screen, figure 3.5, that allows the editing of existing or newly-added Ceph Monitors for a node or category:

- The bootstrap option can be set. The option configures initialization of the maps on the Ceph Monitors services, prior to the actual setup process. The bootstrap option can take the following values:
  - auto: This is the default and recommended option. If the majority of nodes are tagged with auto during the current configuration stage, and configured to run Ceph Monitors, then
    - If they are up according to Bright Cluster Manager at the time of deployment of the setup process, then the Monitor Map is initialized for those Ceph Monitors on those nodes.
    - If they are down at the time of deployment of the setup process, then the maps are not initialized.
  - true: If nodes are tagged true and configured to run Ceph Monitors, then they will be initialized at the time of deployment of the setup process, even if they are detected as being down during the current configuration stage.
  - false: If nodes are tagged false and configured to run Ceph Monitors, then they will not be initialized at the time of deployment of the setup process, even if they are detected as being up during the current configuration stage.

- The data path is set by default to:

  /var/lib/ceph/mon/$cluster-$hostname

  where:

  - $cluster is the name of the Ceph instance. This is ceph by default.
  - $hostname is the name of the node being mapped.

- The Back option can be used after accessing the editing screen, to return to the Ceph Monitors configuration screen (figure 3.4).
3.2 Ceph Installation With cm-ceph-setup

3.2.4 Ceph OSDs Configuration

This section allows you to assign Ceph OSD roles to categories or nodes. Please note that nodes that are to run OSDs must be down during the setup process.

- **Add** Add OSD
- **Edit** Edit OSDs
- **Remove** Remove OSDs
- **Finish** Run setup procedure

If **Proceed to OSDs** is chosen from the Ceph Monitors configuration screen in figure 3.4, then a screen for Ceph OSDs configuration (figure 3.6) is displayed, where:

- OSDs can be added to nodes or categories. On adding, the OSDs must be edited with the edit menu.
- Existing OSDs can be edited or removed (figure 3.7), from nodes or categories.
- To finish up on the installation, after any changes to the OSD configuration have been made, the **Finish** option runs the Ceph setup procedure itself.
Editing Ceph OSDs

Edit OSD role for node "node002".

You can specify either the number of OSDs or the list of block devices to be used by the OSDs. You can also specify both, but then the number of OSDs must match the number of block devices.

If you leave the block devices field blank, then each OSD gets its own filesystem under the specified data path.

It is recommended to use a separate block device for each OSD. A space-separated list of block devices can be specified in the "Block devices" field, e.g. "sda sdb". In this case when a storage node boots, /dev/sdb and /dev/sdc will be formatted and mounted under the specified data path. Please note that you must specify a whole block device, not a partition.

The "Data path" field can be used to specify data path for OSDs. By default, its value is /var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id where $cluster is the name of the Ceph instance - usually "ceph", and $id is the unique OSD's id. It is recommended to use the default value of the data path field.

Figure 3.7: Ceph Installation OSDs Editing: Block Device Path, OSD Path, Journals For Categories Or Nodes

The Edit option in figure 3.6 opens up a screen, figure 3.7, that allows the editing of the properties of existing or newly-added Ceph OSDs for a node or category. In this screen:

- **When considering the Number of OSDs and the Block devices**, then it is best to set either
  
  - the Number of OSDs
  
  or
  
  - the Block devices

  Setting both the number of OSDs and block devices is also possible, but then the number of OSDs must match the number of block devices.

- If only a number of OSDs is set, and the block devices field is left blank, then each OSD is given its own filesystem under the data-path specified.

- **Block devices** can be set as a comma- or a space-separated list, with no difference in meaning.

**Example**

/dev/sda, /dev/sdb, /dev/sdc

and

/dev/sda /dev/sdb /dev/sdc

are equivalent.

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• For the OSD Data path, the recommended, and default value is:

/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-id

Here:

– $cluster is the name of the head node of the cluster.
– $id is a number starting from 0.

• For the Journal path, the recommended, and default value is:

/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-id/journal

• The Journal size, in MiB, can be set for the category or node. A value set here overrides the default global journal size setting (figure 3.3). This is just the usual convention where a node setting can override a category setting, and a node or category setting can both override a global setting. Also, just like in the case of the global journal size setting, a journal size for categories or nodes must always be greater than zero. Defining a value of 0 MiB means that the default that the Ceph software itself provides is set. At the time of writing (March 2015), Ceph software provides a default of 5GiB.

The Journal size for a category or node is unset by default, which means that the value set for Journal size in this screen is determined by whatever the global journal size setting is, by default.

• Setting Journal on partition to yes means that the OSD uses a dedicated partition. In this case:

– The disk setup used is modified so that the first partition, with a size of Journal size is used
– A value of 0 for the Journal size is invalid, and does not cause a Ceph default size to be used.

The default value of Journal on partition is no.

• The Shared journal device path must be set if a shared device is used for all the OSD journals in the category or node for which this screen applies. The path is unset by default, which means it is not used by default.

• The Shared journal size in MiB can be set. For $n$ OSDs each of size $x$ MiB, the value of Shared journal size is $n \times x$. That is, its value is the sum of the sizes of all the individual OSD journals that are kept on the shared journal device. If it is used, then:

– The value of Shared journal size is used to automatically generate the disk layout setup of the individual OSD journals.
– A value of 0 for the Journal size is invalid, and does not cause a Ceph default size to be used.

The Shared journal size value is unset by default.

The Back option can be used after accessing the editing screen, to return to the Ceph OSDs configuration screen (figure 3.6).
Successful Completion Of The Ceph Installation

Ceph has been configured successfully.
For details, see log file: /var/log/cm-ceph-setup.log

After booting the nodes configured with Ceph roles, it will take some time to create and start OSD and Monitor services on those nodes. The progress can be monitored with the `ceph -s` command, which can also be used for querying the status of the Ceph cluster.

![Figure 3.8: Ceph Installation Completion](image)

After selecting the Finish option of figure 3.6, the Ceph setup proceeds. On successful completion, a screen as in figure 3.8 is displayed.

### 3.3 Checking And Getting Familiar With Ceph Items After cm-ceph-setup

#### 3.3.1 Checking On Ceph And Ceph-related Files From The Shell

The status of Ceph can be seen from the command line by running:

**Example**

```bash
[root@bright71 ~]# ceph -s
  cluster d9422c23-321e-4fa0-b510-ca8e09a0a1fc
  health HEALTH_OK
  monmap e1: 1 mons at bright71=10.141.255.254:6789/0, election ep\
  och 2, quorum 0 bright71
  osdmap e6: 2 osds: 2 up, 2 in
  pgmap v9: 192 pgs, 3 pools, 0 bytes data, 0 objects
  2115 MB used, 18340 MB / 20456 MB avail
  192 active+clean
```

The `-h` option to `ceph` lists many options. Users of Bright Cluster Manager should usually not need to use these, and should find it more convenient to use the `cmgui` or `cmsh` front ends instead.

**Generated XML Configuration File**

By default, an XML configuration file is generated by the `cm-ceph-setup` utility, and stored after a run in the current directory as:

```
./cm-ceph-setup-config.xml
```

The name of the Ceph instance is by default `ceph`. If a new instance is to be configured with the `cm-ceph-setup` utility, then a new name must be set in the configuration file, and the new configuration file must be used.

**Using An XML Configuration File**

The `-c` option to `cm-ceph-setup` allows an existing XML configuration file to be used.

**Example**

```
[root@bright71 ~]# cm-ceph-setup -c /root/myconfig.xml
```

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A Sample XML Configuration File

A Ceph XML configuration schema, with MONs and OSDs running on different hosts, could be as follows:

Example

```xml
<cephConfig>
  <networks>
    <public>internalnet</public>
    <cluster>internalnet</cluster>
  </networks>
  <journalsize>0</journalsize>
  <monitor>
    <hostname>raid-test</hostname>
    <monitordata>/var/lib/ceph/mon/$cluster-$hostname</monitordata>
  </monitor>

  <osd>
    <hostname>node001</hostname>
    <osdassociation>
      <name>osd0</name>
      <blockdev>/dev/sdd</blockdev>
      <osddata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id</osddata>
      <journaldata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id/journal</journaldata>
      <journalsize>0</journalsize>
    </osdassociation>

    <osdassociation>
      <name>osd1</name>
      <blockdev>/dev/sde</blockdev>
      <osddata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id</osddata>
      <journaldata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id/journal</journaldata>
      <journalsize>0</journalsize>
    </osdassociation>

    <osdassociation>
      <name>osd2</name>
      <blockdev>/dev/sdf</blockdev>
      <osddata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id</osddata>
      <journaldata>/var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id/journal</journaldata>
      <journalsize>0</journalsize>
    </osdassociation>
  </osd>
</cephConfig>
```

A disk setup (section 3.9.3 of the *Administrator Manual*) can be specified to place the OSDs on an XFS device, on partition a2 as follows:

Example

```xml
<diskSetup>
  <device>
    <blockdev>/dev/sda</blockdev>
    <partition id="a1">
      <size>10G</size>
      <type>linux</type>
      <filesystem>ext3</filesystem>
      <mountPoint>/</mountPoint>
      <mountOptions>defaults,noatime,nodiratime</mountOptions>
    </partition>
  </device>
</diskSetup>
```
Installation Logs

Installation logs to Ceph are kept at:

/var/log/cm-ceph-setup.log

3.3.2 Ceph Management With cmgui And cmsh

Only one instance of Ceph is supported at a time. Its name is ceph.

Ceph Overview And General Properties

From within cmsh, ceph mode can be accessed:

Example

[root@bright71 ~]# cmsh
[bright71]% ceph
[bright71->ceph]%

From within ceph mode, the overview command lists an overview of Ceph OSDs, MONs, and placement groups for the ceph instance. Parts of the displayed output are elided in the example that follows for viewing convenience:

Example

[bright71->ceph]% overview ceph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>HEALTH_OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of OSDs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Checking And Getting Familiar With Ceph Items After cm-ceph-setup

Number of OSDs up 2
Number of OSDs in 2
Number of mons 1
Number of placements groups 192
Placement groups data size 0B
Placement groups used size 10.07GB
Placement groups available size 9.91GB
Placement groups total size 19.98GB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bright71:rgw</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright71:meta</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright71:rbd</td>
<td>0B</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cmgui equivalent of the overview command is the Overview tab, accessed from within the Ceph resource.

Some of the major Ceph configuration parameters can be viewed and their values managed by CM-Daemon from ceph mode. The show command shows parameters and their values for the ceph instance:

Example

```
[bright71->ceph]$ show ceph
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin keyring path</td>
<td>/etc/ceph/ceph.client.admin.keyring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrapped</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client admin key</td>
<td>AQDkUM5T4LhZFxAA/JQHzvbyb9txH0bwvXUSQ==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Config file path</td>
<td>/etc/ceph/ceph.conf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation time</td>
<td>Thu, 25 Sep 2014 13:54:11 CEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra config parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor daemon port</td>
<td>6789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor key</td>
<td>AQDkUM5TtwM21ehAA0CcdH/UFhGJ902n3y/Avng==</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor keyring path</td>
<td>/etc/ceph/ceph.mon.keyring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth client required cephx</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth cluster required cephx</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth service required cephx</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filestore xattr use omap</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsid</td>
<td>abf8e6af-71c0-4d75-badc-3b81bc2b74d8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon max osd</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon osd full ratio</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon osd nearfull ratio</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>ceph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osd pool default min size</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osd pool default pg num</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osd pool default pgp num</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osd pool default size</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>0.80.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cmgui equivalent of these settings is the Settings tab, accessed from within the Ceph resource.
Ceph extraconfigparameters setting: The Extra config parameters property of a ceph mode object can be used to customize the Ceph configuration file. The Ceph configuration file is typically in /etc/ceph.conf, and using extraconfigparameters settings, Ceph can be configured with changes that CMDaemon would otherwise not manage. After the changes have been set, CMDaemon manages them further.

Thus, the following configuration section in the Ceph configuration file:

```
[mds.2]
host=rabbit
```

could be placed in the file via cmsh with:

Example

```
[root@bright71 ~]# cmsh
[bright71]# ceph
[bright71->ceph[ceph]]% append extraconfigparameters "[mds.2] host=rabbit"
[bright71->ceph*[ceph*]]% commit
```

If a section name, enclosed in square brackets, [ ], is used, then the section is recognized at the start of an appended line by CMDaemon.

If a section that is specified in the square brackets does not already exist in /etc/ceph.conf, then it will be created. The \n is interpreted as a new line at its position. After the commit, the extra configuration parameter setting is maintained by the cluster manager.

If the section already exists in /etc/ceph.conf, then the associated key=value pair is appended. For example, the following appends host2=bunny to an existing mds.2 section:

```
[bright71->ceph[ceph]]% append extraconfigparameters "[mds.2] host2=bunny"
[bright71->ceph*[ceph*]]% commit
```

If no section name is used, then the key=value entry is appended to the [global] section.

```
[bright71->ceph[ceph]]% append extraconfigparameters "osd journal size = 128"
[bright71->ceph*[ceph*]]% commit
```

The /etc/ceph.conf file has the changes written into it about a minute after the commit, and may then look like (some lines removed for clarity):

```
[global]
auth client required = cephx
osd journal size=128

[mds.2]
host=rabbit
host2=bunny
```

As usual in cmsh operations (section 2.5.3 of the Administrator Manual):

- The set command clears extraconfigparameters before setting its value
- The removefrom command operates as the opposite of the append command, by removing key=value pairs from the specified section.

There are similar extraconfigparameters for Ceph OSD filesystem associations (page 55) and for Ceph monitoring (page 56).
3.3 Checking And Getting Familiar With Ceph Items After cm-ceph-setup

Ceph OSD Properties
From within ceph mode, the osdinfo command for the Ceph instance displays the nodes that are providing OSDs along with their OSD IDs:

Example

```
[bright71->ceph]\% osdinfo ceph
OSD id  Node  OSD name
------------  ----------------------  ------------
0          node001  osd0
1          node002  osd0
```

Within a device or category mode, the roles submode allows parameters of an assigned cephosd role to be configured and managed.

Example

```
[bright71->category[default]->roles]\% show cephosd
Parameter      Value
--------------------------- ------------------------------
Name           cephosd
OSD associations <1 in submode>
Provisioning associations <0 internally used>
Revision
Type           CephOSDRole
```

Within the cephosd role the templates for OSD filesystem associations, osdassociations, can be set or modified:

Example

```
[bright71->category[default]->roles]\% use cephosd
[bright71...[default]->roles[cephosd]]\% osdassociations
[bright71...[default]->roles[cephosd]]\% osdassociations\% list -f name:10,osddata:30
name (key)  osddata
----------  ------------------------------
osd0       /var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id
```

```
[bright71...[default]->roles[cephosd]]\% osdassociations\% list -f journaldata:38,journalsize:11
name (key)  journaldata  journalsize
----------  --------------------------------------  -----------
osd0       /var/lib/ceph/osd/$cluster-$id/journal  0
```

The -f option is used here with the list command merely in order to format the output so that it stays within the margins of this manual.

The cmgui equivalent of the preceding cmsh settings is accessed from within a particular Nodes or Categories item in the resource tree, then accessing the Ceph tab, and then choosing the OSD checkbox. The Advanced button allows cephosd role parameters to be set for the node or category.

**OSD filesystem association extraconfigparameters setting:** Extra configuration parameters can be set for an OSD filesystem association such as ods0 by setting values for its extraconfigparameters option. This is similar to how it can be done for Ceph general configuration (page 54):

Example

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Ceph Monitoring Properties

Similarly to Ceph OSD properties, the parameters of the cephmonitor role can be configured and managed from within the node or category that runs Ceph monitoring.

Example

```
bright71% device use bright71
[bright71] -> device[bright71]% roles ; use cephmonitor
[ceph->device[bright71] -> roles[cephmonitor]]% show
Parameter                        Value
-------------------------------- --------------------------------------
... Extra config parameters
Monitor data                     /var/lib/ceph/mon/$cluster-$hostname
Name                             cephmonitor
Provisioning associations        <0 internally used>
Revision                         
Type                             CephMonitorRole
```

Ceph monitoring extraconfigparameters setting: Ceph monitoring can also have extra configurations set via the extraconfigparameters option, in a similar way to how it is done for Ceph general configuration (page 54).

Monitors are similarly accessible from within cmgui for nodes and categories, with an Advanced button in their Ceph tab allowing the parameters for the Monitor checkbox to be set.

Ceph bootstrap

For completeness, the bootstrap command within ceph mode can be used by the administrator to initialize Ceph Monitors on specified nodes if they are not already initialized. Administrators are however not expected to use it, because they are expected to use the cm-ceph-setup installer utility when installing Ceph in the first place. The installer utility carries out the bootstrap initialization as part of its tasks. The bootstrap command is therefore only intended for use in the unusual case where the administrator would like to set up Ceph storage without using the cm-ceph-setup utility.

3.4 RADOS GW Installation, Initialization, And Properties

3.4.1 RADOS GW Installation And Initialization With cm-radosgw-setup

The cm-radosgw-setup utility can be run on the head node after installing Ceph with cm-ceph-setup. The cm-rados-setup utility configures RADOS so that it provides a REST API, called the RADOS GW service.

If cm-radosgw-setup is run with the -o option, then RADOS GW is integrated with OpenStack by enabling Keystone authentication for it.

Example
If `cm-radosgw-setup` is run without the `-o` option, then RADOS GW is installed, but Keystone authentication is disabled, and the gateway is therefore then not available to OpenStack instances.

Command line installation with the `-o` option initializes RADOS GW for OpenStack instances the first time it is run in Bright Cluster Manager.

### 3.4.2 Setting RADOS GW Properties

**RADOS GW Properties In cmsh**

RADOS GW properties can be managed in cmsh by selecting the device, then dropping into the radosgateway role:

```
[bright71]% device use bright71
[bright71->device[bright71]]% roles
[bright71->device[bright71]->roles]% use radosgateway
[bright71->device[bright71]->roles[radosgateway]]% show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>radosgateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioning associations</td>
<td>&lt;0 internally used&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>RadosGatewayRole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>mod_fastcgi.so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Port</td>
<td>18888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Root</td>
<td>/var/www</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Script</td>
<td>s3gw.fcgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Socket</td>
<td>/tmp/radosgw.sock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable Keystone Authentication</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keystone Accepted Roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keystone Revocation Interval</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keystone Tokens Cache Size</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSS DB Path</td>
<td>/var/lib/ceph/nss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, setting `enablekeystoneauthentication` to `yes` and committing it makes RADOS GW services available to OpenStack instances, if they have already been initialized (section 3.4.1) to work with Bright Cluster Manager.

**RADOS GW Properties In cmgui**

RADOS GW properties can be accessed in cmgui by selecting the device from the resource tree, then selecting the Ceph subtab for that device, then ticking the Rados Gateway panel, then clicking on the Advanced button (figure 3.9).
This brings up the RADOS GW Advanced Role Settings window (figure 3.10), which allows RADOS GW properties to be managed. For example, ticking the Enable Keystone Authentication checkbox and saving the setting makes RADOS GW services available to OpenStack instances, if they have already been initialized (section 3.4.1) to work with Bright Cluster Manager.

If command line installation is carried out for Bright Cluster Manager for the first time with `cm-radosgw-setup -o` (section 3.4.1), then RADOS GW is initialized for OpenStack instances.

This initialization for RADOS GW for OpenStack is not done by the cmsh commits or cmgui checkbox changes (section 3.4.2). So, toggling Ceph availability to OpenStack instances with cmgui and cmsh (section 3.4.3) is only possible if `cm-radosgw-setup -o` has been run once before to initialize the configuration (section 3.4.1).

If RADOS GW has been installed, then OpenStack instances can access it if Keystone authentication for RADOS GW is on. The following table summarizes how authentication is turned on and off:
### 3.4 RADOS GW Installation, Initialization, And Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Via:</th>
<th>RADOS GW Access On</th>
<th>RADOS GW Access Off</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command line installation</td>
<td>cm-radosgw-setup -o</td>
<td>cm-radosgw-setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmsh device ra-dosgateway role</td>
<td>set enablekeystoneauth-entication yes; commit</td>
<td>set enablekeystoneauth-entication no; commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cmgui device, Ceph subtab</td>
<td>Ticked checkbox for Enable</td>
<td>Unticked checkbox for Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keystone Authentication</td>
<td>Keystone Authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.4.3: Allowing OpenStack instances to access Ceph RADOS GW