

OpenStack 实验环境部署

1. 标准安装.....	1
1.1. 安装 Linux.....	1
1.2. 添加 Stack 用户.....	3
1.3. 下载 DevStack 脚本.....	5
1.4. 创建回答文件 local.conf 文件.....	7
1.5. 开始安装 ./stack.sh.....	7
1.6. 考察安装结果.....	8
2. 提高安装的方法.....	10
3. 参考时间.....	13

1. 标准安装

参考：<https://docs.openstack.org/developer/devstack/>

1.1. 安装 Linux ubuntu-16.04.1

使用 ubuntu-16.04.1-server-amd64.iso 来进行安装。

即可以在物理机上来安装，也可以在虚拟化环境中来部署。

如果的虚拟化环境，请启用嵌套虚拟化的选项。

采用最小化安装。由于是 All-in-One 的实现，要增加 **Virtual Machine host** 和 **OpenSSH Server** 组件。

```
[!] Software selection

At the moment, only the core of the system is installed. To tune the system to your
needs, you can choose to install one or more of the following predefined collections of
software.

Choose software to install:

[ ] Manual package selection
[ ] DNS server
[ ] LAMP server
[ ] Mail server
[ ] PostgreSQL database
[ ] Samba file server
[*] standard system utilities
[*] Virtual Machine host
[*] OpenSSH server

<Continue>
```

修改主机名称

```
$ sudo vi /etc/hostname
```

```
tomops1
```

修改 IP 地址

```
$ sudo vi /etc/network/interfaces
```

```
# The primary network interface
```

```
auto ens160
```

```
iface ens160 inet dhcp
```

修改为

```
auto ens160
```

```
iface ens160 inet static
```

```
address 192.168.1.21
```

```
netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
gateway 192.168.1.1
```

修改 DNS 配置

```
$ sudo vi /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/base
```

```
nameserver 192.168.1.11
```

建议进行 `apt-get update` 和 `upgrade` 操作，一是有新版本的包，二是可以在运行 `stack.sh` 之前就进行更新以提高效率。

2017/08/08 升级后版本信息。

```
$ uname -a
```

```
Linux tomops1 4.4.0-31-generic #50-Ubuntu SMP Wed Jul 13 00:07:12 UTC
```

```
$ cat /etc/os-release
```

```
NAME="Ubuntu"  
VERSION="16.04.3 LTS (Xenial Xerus)"  
ID=ubuntu  
ID_LIKE=debian  
PRETTY_NAME="Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS"  
VERSION_ID="16.04"  
HOME_URL="http://www.ubuntu.com/"  
SUPPORT_URL="http://help.ubuntu.com/"  
BUG_REPORT_URL="http://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/"  
VERSION_CODENAME=xenial  
UBUNTU_CODENAME=xenial
```

```
$ cat /etc/lsb-release
```

```
DISTRIB_ID=Ubuntu  
DISTRIB_RELEASE=16.04  
DISTRIB_CODENAME=xenial  
DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION="Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS"
```

1.2. 添加 Stack 用户

```
$ sudo useradd -s /bin/bash -d /opt/stack -m stack
```

```
$ echo "stack ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL" | sudo tee /etc/sudoers.d/stack
```

```
$ sudo su - stack
```

早期文档还有另外一种做法，是下载脚本后，执行脚本中的一个文件

```
sudo devstack/tools/create-stack-user.sh
```

```
sudo mv devstack /opt/stack
```

```
sudo chown -R stack:stack /opt/stack/devstack
```

扩展知识

```
$ cat devstack/tools/create-stack-user.sh
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

# **create-stack-user.sh**

# Create a user account suitable for running DevStack
# - create a group named $STACK_USER if it does not exist
# - create a user named $STACK_USER if it does not exist
# - home is $DEST
# - configure sudo for $STACK_USER

# ``stack.sh`` was never intended to run as root. It had a hack to
# do what is now in this script and re-launch itself, but that hack
# was less than perfect and it was time for this nonsense to stop.
# Run this script as root to create the user and configure sudo.

set -o errexit

# Keep track of the DevStack directory
TOP_DIR=$(cd $(dirname "$0")/.. && pwd)

# Import common functions
source $TOP_DIR/functions

# Determine what system we are running on. This provides ``os_VENDOR``,
# ``os_RELEASE``, ``os_UPDATE``, ``os_PACKAGE``, ``os_CODENAME``
# and ``DISTRO``
GetDistro

# Needed to get ``ENABLED_SERVICES`` and ``STACK_USER``
source $TOP_DIR/stackrc

# Give the non-root user the ability to run as **root** via ``sudo``
is_package_installed sudo || install_package sudo

[[ -z "$STACK_USER" ]] && die "STACK_USER is not set. Exiting."

if ! getent group $STACK_USER >/dev/null; then
    echo "Creating a group called $STACK_USER"
    groupadd $STACK_USER
fi
```

```

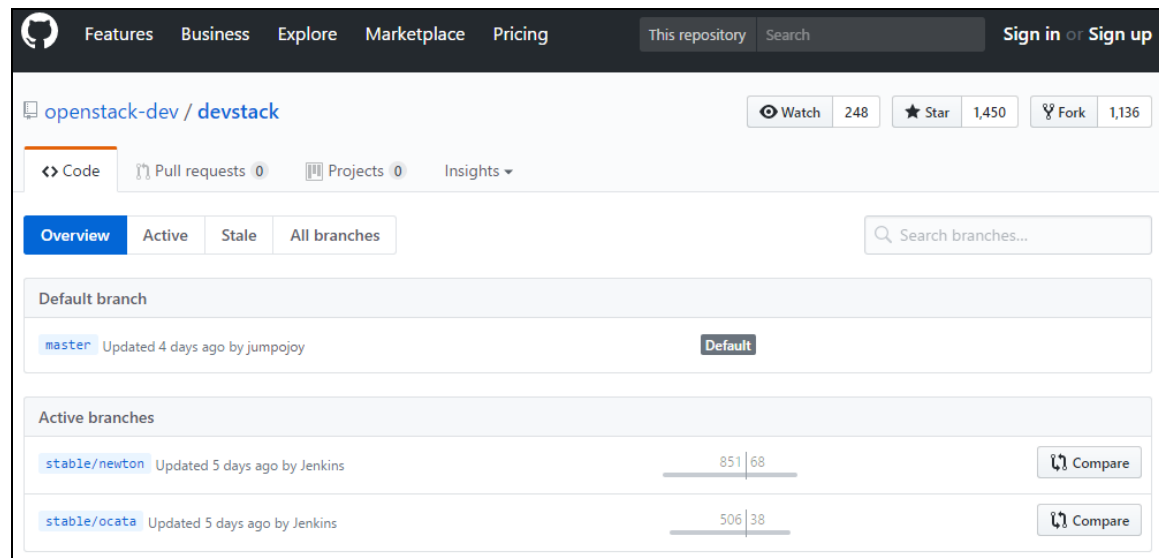
if ! getent passwd $STACK_USER >/dev/null; then
    echo "Creating a user called $STACK_USER"
    useradd -g $STACK_USER -s /bin/bash -d $DEST -m $STACK_USER
fi

echo "Giving stack user passwordless sudo privileges"
# UEC images ``/etc/sudoers`` does not have a ``#includedir``, add one
grep -q "^#includedir.*etc/sudoers.d" /etc/sudoers ||
    echo "#includedir /etc/sudoers.d" >> /etc/sudoers
( umask 226 && echo "$STACK_USER ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL" \
  > /etc/sudoers.d/50_stack_sh )

```

1.3. 下载 DevStack 脚本

<https://github.com/openstack-dev/devstack/branches> 显示分支的情况。



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'openstack-dev / devstack'. At the top, there are navigation links for Features, Business, Explore, Marketplace, and Pricing. Below that, there are buttons for Watch (248), Star (1,450), and Fork (1,136). The main content area shows the repository name and a search bar for branches. Under 'Default branch', the 'master' branch is listed as the default. Under 'Active branches', two branches are shown: 'stable/newton' (updated 5 days ago by Jenkins, 851 commits, 68 forks) and 'stable/ocata' (updated 5 days ago by Jenkins, 506 commits, 38 forks). Each active branch has a 'Compare' button.

以 stack 的身份执行以下命令

```
$ pwd
```

```
/opt/stack
```

```
$ sudo apt-get install git -y
```

```
$ time git clone https://git.openstack.org/openstack-dev/devstack
-b stable/ocata
```

```
Cloning into 'devstack'...
remote: Counting objects: 38821, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (18965/18965), done.
remote: Total 38821 (delta 27629), reused 30034 (delta 19298)
Receiving objects: 100% (38821/38821), 8.01 MiB | 326.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (27629/27629), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
```

```
real    0m33.874s
user    0m1.760s
sys     0m0.708s
```

扩展知识: git-clone 的参数

git-clone Clone a repository into a new directory.

--branch <name>, -b <name>

Instead of pointing the newly created HEAD to the branch pointed to by the cloned repository's HEAD, point to <name> branch instead. In a non-bare repository, this is the branch that will be checked out. --branch can also take tags and detaches the HEAD at that commit in the resulting repository.

建议备份一下下载的 DevStack 的脚本

```
$ tar zcf devstack20170531.tar.gz devstack
$ ll
total 9468
drwxr-xr-x  5 tom  tom    4096 May 31 12:07 ./
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root    4096 Feb 14 22:00 ../
-rw-----  1 tom  tom     621 May 31 09:52 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--  1 tom  tom     220 Feb 14 22:00 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 tom  tom    3771 Feb 14 22:00 .bashrc
drwx-----  2 tom  tom    4096 Feb 14 22:03 .cache/
drwxrwxr-x 15 tom  tom    4096 May 31 12:06 devstack/
-rw-rw-r--  1 tom  tom  9650999 May 31 12:07 devstack20170531.tar.gz
-rw-r--r--  1 tom  tom     655 Feb 14 22:00 .profile
drwx-----  2 tom  tom    4096 May 31 09:45 .ssh/
-rw-r--r--  1 tom  tom         0 May 31 09:40 .sudo_as_admin_successful
-rw-----  1 tom  tom    2647 May 31 09:52 .viminfo
```

1.4. 创建回答文件 `local.conf` 文件

DeveStack 被设计用来部署和测试 OpenStack 组件，因此有多种可行的配置方式。DeveStack 是通过维护 `local.conf` 文件中的参数来进行控制的。

以 `stack` 的身份执行以下命令

```
$ id
uid=1001(stack) gid=1001(stack) groups=1001(stack)
```

```
$ cd devstack
```

创建一个最简单的配置文件

```
$ vi local.conf
```

添加如下内容：

```
[[local|localrc]]
ADMIN_PASSWORD=secret
DATABASE_PASSWORD=$ADMIN_PASSWORD
RABBIT_PASSWORD=$ADMIN_PASSWORD
SERVICE_PASSWORD=$ADMIN_PASSWORD
```

`secret` 是初始密码，您可以根据需要设置自己的密码。

Tip: 如果从此文档复制粘贴到配置文件中，要注意 UNIX/Linux 文本文件的行结尾。

1.5. 开始安装 `./stack.sh`

以 `stack` 的身份执行以下命令

```
$ time ./stack.sh
```

经常漫长的等待，最终成功了：

```
=====
DevStack Component Timing
=====
Total runtime          19253
```

```
run_process          56
test_with_retry      4
apt-get-update       7
pip_install          1791
restart_apache_server 17
wait_for_service     23
git_timed            15530
apt-get              779
```

This is your host IP address: 192.168.1.21

This is your host IPv6 address: ::1

Horizon is now available at <http://192.168.1.21/dashboard>

Keystone is serving at <http://192.168.1.21/identity/>

The default users are: admin and demo

The password: secret

2017-02-21 18:54:32.992 | WARNING:

2017-02-21 18:54:32.992 | Using lib/neutron-legacy is deprecated, and it will be removed in the future

2017-02-21 18:54:32.992 | stack.sh completed in 19253 seconds.

我们分析一下时间。

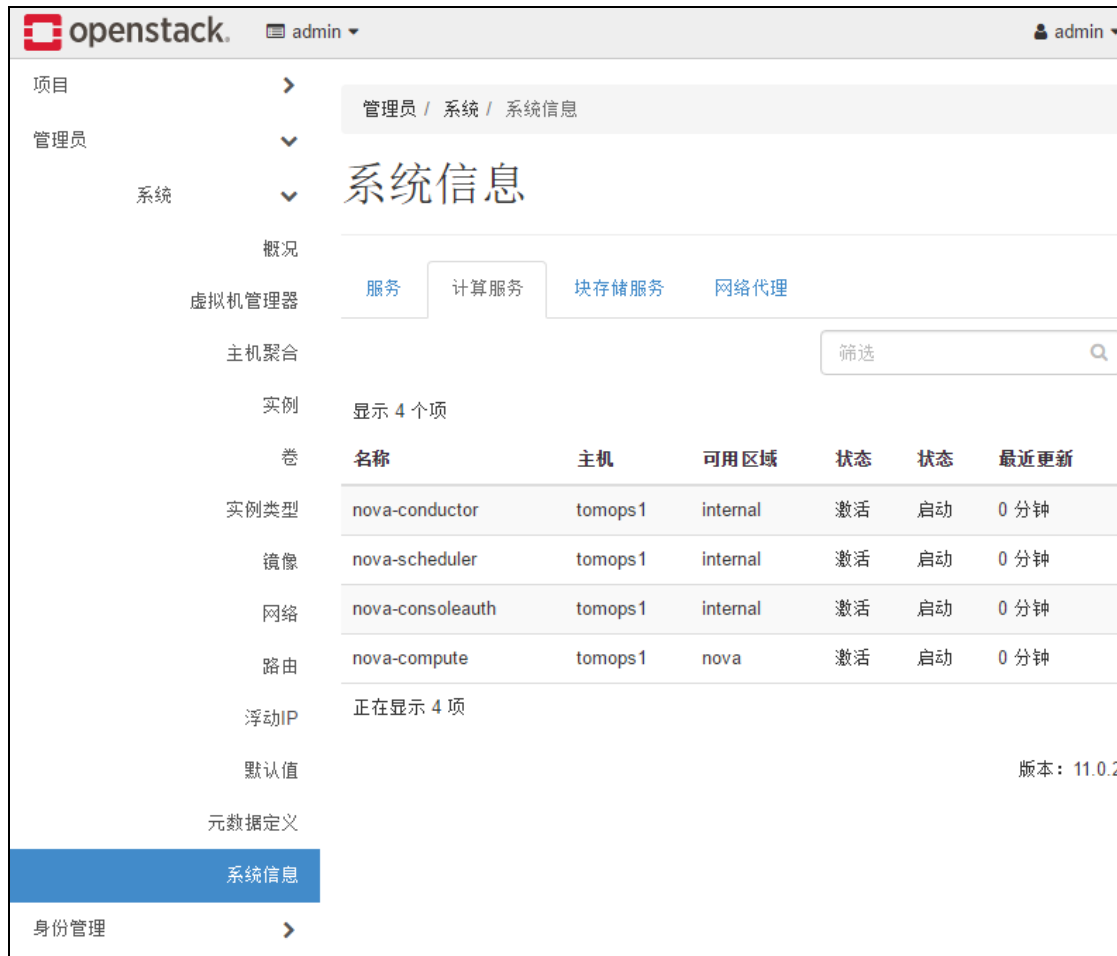
	耗时（秒）	耗时（分）	比例
Total runtime	19253	321	
run_process	56	1	0%
test_with_retry	4	0	0%
apt-get-update	7	0	0%
pip_install	1791	30	9%
restart_apache_server	17	0	0%
wait_for_service	23	0	0%
git_timed	15530	259	81%
apt-get	779	13	4%

如果中间有错误退出，很多情况下是网络的问题。

可以重新执行 `./stack.sh`，直到成功。

1.6. 考察安装结果

通过浏览器访问，会自动适应当前语言环境。



The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard interface. The top navigation bar includes the OpenStack logo, the user 'admin', and a dropdown menu. The main content area is titled '系统信息' (System Information) and is part of a breadcrumb trail: '管理员 / 系统 / 系统信息'. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation options: '项目', '管理员', '系统', '概况', '虚拟机管理器', '主机聚合', '实例', '卷', '实例类型', '镜像', '网络', '路由', '浮动IP', '默认值', '元数据定义', and '身份管理'. The '系统' menu is expanded, and the '系统信息' sub-menu is selected. The main content area has tabs for '服务', '计算服务', '块存储服务', and '网络代理'. Below the tabs, there is a search bar labeled '筛选' and a display count '显示 4 个项'. A table lists the services:

名称	主机	可用区域	状态	状态	最近更新
nova-conductor	tomops1	internal	激活	启动	0 分钟
nova-scheduler	tomops1	internal	激活	启动	0 分钟
nova-consoleauth	tomops1	internal	激活	启动	0 分钟
nova-compute	tomops1	nova	激活	启动	0 分钟

Below the table, it says '正在显示 4 项'. At the bottom right, the version is listed as '版本: 11.0.2'. The '系统信息' menu item in the sidebar is highlighted in blue.

查看/etc/passwd 中的新增加的用户账户。

```
stack:x:1001:1001::/opt/stack:/bin/bash
memcache:x:111:117:Memcached,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
postgres:x:112:119:PostgreSQL
administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash
epmd:x:113:120::/var/run/epmd:/bin/false
rabbitmq:x:114:121:RabbitMQ messaging
server,,,:/var/lib/rabbitmq:/bin/false
mysql:x:115:122:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
radvd:x:116:65534::/var/run/radvd:/bin/false
libvirt-qemu:x:64055:123:Libvirt
Qemu,,,:/var/lib/libvirt:/bin/false
libvirt-dnsmasq:x:117:124:Libvirt
Dnsmasq,,,:/var/lib/libvirt/dnsmasq:/bin/false
```

2. 提高安装速度的方法

有多次安装不成功，均网速的问题。安装的过程，需要考虑从三类位置下载软件

- 1、OpenStack
- 2、Ubuntu
- 3、Python

第一个，一直没有找到合适稳定的镜像站点。

第二个，Ubuntu 镜像众多，仅仅国内的就有网易、搜狐、阿里以及中科大等多个镜像。但是有点无从下手，不知如何选择；或者就是使用 ping 来查看每个镜像的响应时间再做选择。但是，这种方法有点麻烦。

现在，apt-get 已经支持 mirror 方法，这个方法可以自动根据当前的位置，选择一个比较好的镜像。需要做的工作，仅仅是修改一下 /etc/apt/sources.list 。

例如：我的是 16.04，版本为 Xenial，在这个配置文件的头部添加如下行：

```
$ sudo vi /etc/apt/sources.list
```

在文章头部添加

```
deb mirror://mirrors.ubuntu.com/mirrors.txt xenial main restricted
universe multiverse
deb mirror://mirrors.ubuntu.com/mirrors.txt xenial-updates main
restricted universe multiverse
deb mirror://mirrors.ubuntu.com/mirrors.txt xenial-backports main
restricted universe multiverse
deb mirror://mirrors.ubuntu.com/mirrors.txt xenial-security main
restricted universe multiverse
```

第三个，测试了一下豆瓣 pip 镜像站点速度比较快。那么我们就通过它来进行 Python 组件的安装吧。

```
$ sudo mkdir /root/.pip/
```

```
$ sudo vi /root/.pip/pip.conf
```

添加如下内容

```
[global]
index-url = https://pypi.douban.com/simple
```

Ubuntu 16.04 LTS 更新源,亲测好用!

<http://blog.csdn.net/u010447234/article/details/53557742>

备份初始源

```
$ cd /etc/apt
```

```
$ ls
```

```
apt.conf.d preferences.d sources.list sources.list~
sources.list.d trusted.gpg trusted.gpg.d
$ sudo cp sources.list sources.list.origin
```

修改编辑源

```
$ sudo vi sources.list
```

在头部添加发下内容:

```
deb-src http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial main restricted
#Added by software-properties
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial main restricted
deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial main restricted
multiverse universe #Added by software-properties
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates main restricted
deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates main
restricted multiverse universe #Added by software-properties
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial universe
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates universe
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial multiverse
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-updates multiverse
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-backports main
restricted universe multiverse
deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-backports main
restricted universe multiverse #Added by software-properties
deb http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu xenial partner
deb-src http://archive.canonical.com/ubuntu xenial partner
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-security main
restricted
deb-src http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-security main
restricted multiverse universe #Added by software-properties
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-security universe
deb http://mirrors.aliyun.com/ubuntu/ xenial-security multiverse
```

更新源

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

提高的下载速度 get-pip.py

<https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py>

stack.sh 脚本有一个下载 get-pip.py 1.52MB, 很慢很慢。

在外部通过迅雷等下载工具下载后, 复制到 devstak/file 目录中, 可以大大提高速度。

后续的文件会从豆瓣下载。

3. 测试安装

4. 排错

4.1. 解决 screen Cannot open your terminal 问题

故障描述:

```
root@tomops1:~# su - stack
```

```
stack@tomops1:~$ screen -ls
```

```
There is a screen on:
```

```
19715.stack (05/31/2017 05:25:36 PM) (Detached)
```

```
1 Socket in /var/run/screen/S-stack.
```

```
stack@tomops1:~$ screen -r
```

```
Cannot open your terminal '/dev/pts/0' - please check.
```

解决方法:

参考: http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_704836f401010osn.html

```
stack@tomops1:~$ script /dev/null
```

```
Script started, file is /dev/null
```

```
stack@tomops1:~$ screen -r
```

```
成功解决这个问题
```

5. 参考时间

1、工作日，单位的实验环境，使用加速模式

```
=====
DevStack Component Timing
=====
Total runtime          8719

run_process            59
test_with_retry        5
apt-get-update         250
pip_install            938
restart_apache_server 16
wait_for_service       23
git_timed              1643
apt-get                2798
=====

This is your host IP address: 192.168.1.221
This is your host IPv6 address: ::1
Horizon is now available at http://192.168.1.221/dashboard
Keystone is serving at http://192.168.1.221/identity/
The default users are: admin and demo
The password: admin
2017-05-31 10:14:55.503 | WARNING:
2017-05-31 10:14:55.504 | Using lib/neutron-legacy is deprecated, and
it will be removed in the future
2017-05-31 10:14:55.504 | stack.sh completed in 8719 seconds.

real    145m19.134s
user    21m55.412s
sys     2m18.932s
```

2、标准安装，没有采用加速手段，在家中通过联通的 50M 宽带

```
git_timed      413
apt-get        88
=====

This is your host IP address: 192.168.1.21
This is your host IPv6 address: ::1
Horizon is now available at http://192.168.1.21/dashboard
Keystone is serving at http://192.168.1.21/identity/
The default users are: admin and demo
The password: admin
Services are running under systemd unit files.
For more information see:
https://docs.openstack.org/developer/devstack/systemd.html
2017-05-30 04:13:05.479 | WARNING:
2017-05-30 04:13:05.479 | Using lib/neutron-legacy is deprecated, and it
will be removed in the future
2017-05-30 04:13:05.479 | stack.sh completed in 2582 seconds.

real    43m2.242s
user    10m0.244s
sys     1m42.376s
```

家中 50M 宽带，采用镜像加速

```
=====
DevStack Component Timing
=====
Total runtime      1303

run_process        59
test_with_retry    3
apt-get-update     49
pip_install        180
restart_apache_server 17
wait_for_service   14
apt-get            93
=====
```

This is your host IP address: 192.168.206.21

```
This is your host IPv6 address: ::1
Horizon is now available at http://192.168.206.21/dashboard
Keystone is serving at http://192.168.206.21/identity/
The default users are: admin and demo
The password: admin
2017-06-03 06:52:54.869 | WARNING:
2017-06-03 06:52:54.870 | Using lib/neutron-legacy is deprecated, and
it will be removed in the future
2017-06-03 06:52:54.870 | stack.sh completed in 1303 seconds.
```

更多课程:

<http://edu.51cto.com/lecturer/9286589.html>