

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

Initial Bright Configuration (on the head node)

1. Create Bright OpenStack designate user.

```
# cmlsh
% openstack
% users
% add designate
% set password <chosen_password>
% commit
```

2. Assign necessary role to designate user:

```
# cmlsh
% openstack
% roleassignments
% add designate:service:admin
% set user designate
% set role admin
% set project service
% commit
```

3. Create Bright Openstack service for designate:

```
# cmlsh
% openstack
% services
% add designate
% set type dns
% commit
```

4. Create API endpoints for designate:

```
# cmlsh
% openstack
% endpoints
% add designate:admin
% set interface admin
% set region openstack
% set service designate
% set url http://oshaproxy:9001
% add designate:internal
% set interface internal
% set region openstack
% set service designate
% set url http://oshaproxy:9001
% add designate:public
% set interface public
% set region openstack
% set service designate
% set url http://oshaproxy:9001
% commit
```

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

5. Add the following entry to `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` beneath the Bright autogenerated section. In this example, `node008` and `10.141.0.1` are the hostname and IP address, respectively, of the Bright OpenStack controller node:

```
# END AUTOGENERATED SECTION -- DO NOT REMOVE
```

```
listen designate
  bind 0.0.0.0:9001
  server auto-node008::10.141.0.1:9001    10.141.0.1:9001 check
```

Reload the haproxy configuration:

```
# systemctl reload haproxy
```

Configure BIND and RNDC

1. Make sure that the following options are set in `/etc/named.conf` on your BIND server:

```
options {
  ...
  allow-query    { any; };
  allow-new-zones yes;
  recursion no;
  ...
}
```

2. Generate the RNDC key on your BIND server:

```
# rndc-confgen -a -k designate -c /etc/rndc.key -r /dev/urandom
```

3. Add the key to `/etc/named.conf` on your BIND server above the options block. In this example, `10.141.0.5` is the IP address of the BIND server, and `10.141.0.1` is the IP address of the Bright OpenStack controller node:

```
include "/etc/rndc.key";
```

```
controls {
  inet 10.141.0.5 allow { localhost; 10.141.0.1; } keys { "designate"; };
};
```

4. Add the following to `/etc/rndc.conf` on your BIND server. If `/etc/rndc.conf` does not exist, create it either with your text editor or the `touch` command. Again, in this example, `10.141.0.5` is the IP address of the BIND server:

```
include "/etc/rndc.key";
options {
  default-key "designate";
  default-server 10.141.0.5;
  default-port 953;
};
```

5. Verify that the appropriate permissions are set for `/etc/rndc.conf` and `/etc/rndc.key`:

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

```
# chown named:named /etc/rndc.conf  
# chown named:named /etc/rndc.key
```

```
# chmod 600 /etc/rndc.key
```

If using SELinux, also run the following:

```
# setsebool -P named_write_master_zones on
```

6. Copy /etc/rndc.conf and /etc/rndc.key to the Bright OpenStack controller node. In this example, node008 is the hostname of the controller node:

```
# scp /etc/rndc.* node008:/etc/
```

7. Restart the named daemon on your BIND server to use the new configuration:

```
# service named restart
```

8. On the controller node, verify that RNDC works:

```
# rndc status
```

The output should be similar to the following:

```
WARNING: key file (/etc/rndc.key) exists, but using default configuration file (/etc/rndc.conf)  
version: 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-51.el7_4.1 <id:8f9657aa>
```

```
CPUs found: 4
```

```
worker threads: 4
```

```
UDP listeners per interface: 4
```

```
number of zones: 7
```

```
debug level: 0
```

```
xfers running: 0
```

```
xfers deferred: 0
```

```
soa queries in progress: 0
```

```
query logging is OFF
```

```
recursive clients: 0/0/1000
```

```
tcp clients: 0/100
```

```
server is up and running
```

Install and Configure Designate

1. Log into the OpenStack controller node.

2. Install the necessary yum repositories onto the controller node.

For CentOS, run:

```
# yum install centos-release-openstack-pike
```

For RHEL, run:

```
# yum install https://rdoproject.org/repos/rdo-release.rpm
```

3. Install the OpenStack designate packages onto the controller node:

```
# yum install openstack-designate\*
```

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

4. If using CentOS, disable the following yum repositories, which were setup by installing centos-release-openstack-pike. They will likely contain conflicting packages:

```
CentOS-Ceph-Jewel.repo
```

```
CentOS-QEMU-EV.repo
```

```
CentOS-OpenStack-pike.repo
```

5. Create the database for designate in Galera:

```
# mysql -h oshaproxy -P 3308 -uroot -p
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE designate CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON designate.* TO 'designate'@'localhost' \ IDENTIFIED BY 'DESIGNATE_DBPASS';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON designate.* TO 'designate'@'% ' \ IDENTIFIED BY 'DESIGNATE_DBPASS';
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> quit;
```

6. Add the following settings to the [service:api] section in /etc/designate/designate.conf:

```
listen = 0.0.0.0:9001
```

```
auth_strategy = keystone
```

```
enable_api_v1 = True
```

```
api_base_uri = http://oshaproxy:9001/
```

```
enabled_extensions_v1 = quotas, reports
```

```
enable_api_v2 = True
```

```
enabled_extensions_v2 = quotas, reports
```

7. Add the following settings to the [keystone_authtoken] section in designate.conf:

```
auth_host = oshaproxy
```

```
auth_port = 35357
```

```
auth_protocol = http
```

```
admin_tenant_name = service
```

```
admin_user = designate
```

```
admin_password = <chosen_password>
```

8. Add the following settings to the [service:worker] section in designate.conf:

```
enabled = True
```

```
notify = True
```

9. Configure database access in the [storage:sqlalchemy] section in designate.conf:

```
connection = mysql+pymysql://designate:<chosen_password>@oshaproxy:3308/designate
```

10. Populate the designate database:

```
# su -s /bin/sh -c "designate-manage database sync" designate
```

11. Start the designate central and API services and configure them to start when the system boots:

```
# systemctl enable designate-central designate-api
```

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

```
# systemctl start designate-central designate-api
```

12. Create /etc/designate/pools.yaml with the following contents:

```
- name: default
  description: Default Pool

  attributes: {}

  ns_records:
    - hostname: node008.cm.cluster.
      priority: 1

  nameservers:
    - host: 10.141.0.5
      port: 53

  targets:
    - type: bind9
      description: BIND9 Server 1

  masters:
    - host: 10.141.0.1
      port: 5354

  options:
    host: 10.141.0.5
    port: 53
    rndc_host: 10.141.0.5
    rndc_port: 953
    rndc_key_file: /etc/rndc.key
```

Replace "node008.cm.cluster" with the fully-qualified domain name of your controller node, 10.141.0.5 with the IP address of your BIND DNS server, and 10.141.0.1 with the IP address of your controller node.

13. Update the pools:

```
# su -s /bin/sh -c "designate-manage pool update" designate
```

14. Start the designate and mDNS services and configure them to start when the system boots:

```
# systemctl enable designate-worker designate-producer designate-mdns
# systemctl start designate-worker designate-producer designate-mdns
```

15. If the controller node does not have its own software image, create such an image on the head node. In this example, the current image associated with the controller node is

```
default-image:
# cmsh
% softwareimage
% clone default-image controller-image
```

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

```
% commit
```

Once the controller-image image has been created, set the controller node to use it. Again, using our previous examples, here node008 will represent the controller node:

```
% device use node008
% set softwareimage controller-image
% commit
```

16. Update the controller node's software image. Again in our example, node008 will represent the controller node:

```
# cmsh
% device use node008
% grabimage -w
```

Verify that Designate Works (from your head node)

1. Check that the appropriate services are running properly:

```
# openstack dns service list
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id                | hostname | service_name | status | stats | capabilities |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2e88ab2f-606d-4461-a4d9-e3b192f271fa | node008 | api          | UP    | -    | -            |
| 4d2fb158-fe43-4679-8c60-a17a863b17c6 | node008 | central     | UP    | -    | -            |
| 1ab0ee99-6fcd-4b91-89e4-178173b3069d | node008 | worker      | UP    | -    | -            |
| 7db903c6-e1dd-4438-85d4-fac8a186f855 | node008 | mdns        | UP    | -    | -            |
| 9507f150-44d9-4bba-9cdf-9d06cdc2b7bb | node008 | producer    | UP    | -    | -            |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

2. Create a zone:

```
# openstack zone create --email me@example.org corp.example.org.
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Value                                     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| action     | CREATE                                   |
| attributes |                                           |
| created_at | 2018-01-22T18:42:23.000000              |
| description | None                                     |
| email      | me@example.org                          |
| id         | 7cbdeadd-0bf3-4220-9a4a-e36190e9926b |
| masters    |                                           |
| name       | corp.example.org.                       |
| pool_id    | 794ccc2c-d751-44fe-b57f-8894c9f5c842 |
| project_id | 2aac6e3714934c61b189761f05a133c4      |
| serial     | 1516646543                              |
| status     | PENDING                                  |
| transferred_at | None                                     |
| ttl        | 3600                                     |
| type       | PRIMARY                                  |
| updated_at | None                                     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

OpenStack: How do I integrate OpenStack Designate with my Bright 8.1 cluster and BIND DNS server?

```
| version      | 1 |
+-----+
```

3. Verify that the zone is now active:

```
# openstack zone show corp.example.org. -c name -c status
```

```
+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+
| name  | corp.example.org. |
| status | ACTIVE |
+-----+
```

4. Test adding an A record to that zone:

```
# openstack recordset create corp.example.org. www --type A --records '198.51.100.10'
```

```
+-----+
| Field  | Value |
+-----+
| action  | CREATE |
| created_at | 2018-01-22T18:49:41.000000 |
| description | None |
| id      | ab093610-270e-4749-a816-9397b3a38618 |
| name    | www.corp.example.org. |
| project_id | 2aac6e3714934c61b189761f05a133c4 |
| records | 198.51.100.10 |
| status  | PENDING |
| ttl     | None |
| type    | A |
| updated_at | None |
| version | 1 |
| zone_id | 7cbdeadd-0bf3-4220-9a4a-e36190e9926b |
| zone_name | corp.example.org. |
+-----+
```

5. Verify that the A record is now active:

```
# openstack recordset list corp.example.org.
```

```
+-----+
-----+-----+
| id | name | type | records | status |
| action |
+-----+
-----+-----+
| 4d87f242-2120-4412-9f40-035245dab8d9 | corp.example.org. | SOA | |
node008.cm.cluster. me@example.org. 1516646981 3529 600 86400 3600 | ACTIVE | NONE |
| 837ee1ad-aa98-4876-a2ce-e568953f177a | corp.example.org. | NS |
node008.cm.cluster. | ACTIVE | NONE |
| ab093610-270e-4749-a816-9397b3a38618 | www.corp.example.org. | A |
+-----+
```

