

# Oracle® OpenStack for Oracle Linux

## Release Notes for 2.0.1

**ORACLE®**

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## Abstract

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# Preface

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The preface contains information on how to use the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release Notes, and an overview of what this guide contains.

## 1 Audience

The Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release Notes is intended for readers who would like to install and use Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux. This guide contains last-minute information on Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux, which may not be included in the main body of documentation. You should read this guide before you install your environment. This guide also contains information on Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux support.

## 2 Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux documentation set:

- [Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release Notes](#)
- [Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Installation and User's Guide](#)

You can also get the latest information on Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux at:

<http://www.oracle.com/us/technologies/linux/openstack/>

## 3 Command Syntax

Oracle Linux command syntax appears in `monospace` font. The dollar character (\$), number sign (#), or percent character (%) are Oracle Linux command prompts. Do not enter them as part of the command. The following command syntax conventions are used in this guide:

Convention	Description
backslash \	A backslash is the Oracle Linux command continuation character. It is used in command examples that are too long to fit on a single line. Enter the command as displayed (with a backslash) or enter it on a single line without a backslash: <pre>dd if=/dev/rds/c0t1d0s6 of=/dev/rst0 bs=10b \ count=10000</pre>
braces { }	Braces indicate required items: <pre>.DEFINE {macro1}</pre>
brackets [ ]	Brackets indicate optional items: <pre>cvtrt <i>termname</i> [<i>outfile</i>]</pre>

Convention	Description
ellipses ...	Ellipses indicate an arbitrary number of similar items: <code>CHKVAL fieldname value1 value2 ... valueN</code>
<i>italics</i>	Italic type indicates a variable. Substitute a value for the variable: <code>library_name</code>
vertical line	A vertical line indicates a choice within braces or brackets: <code>FILE filesize [K M]</code>

## 4 Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
<b>boldface</b>	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
<code>monospace</code>	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

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# Chapter 1 Introduction

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Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux uses Oracle Linux as the foundation for deploying the OpenStack cloud management software, and provides deployment and support to deliver a complete product based on OpenStack.

This release is based on the OpenStack *Kilo* release. This document is in addition to the OpenStack upstream documentation, available at:

<http://docs.openstack.org/kilo/>

This section lists how to get the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux software. For a list of additional resources, see the documentation landing page at:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E64747\\_01](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E64747_01)

## 1.1 Licensing Information for Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is an additional program for the Oracle Linux product. Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is licensed and supported under the same terms and conditions as Oracle Linux. For information on license terms and third-party notices, see the *Oracle Linux Licensing Information User Manual for Release 7* at:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52668\\_01/E63013/html/](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52668_01/E63013/html/)

## 1.2 Getting the Software

Oracle Linux is the operating system on which Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is installed. Oracle Linux is freely downloadable, and includes all Oracle Linux patches and updates.

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is considered part of Oracle Linux, and is free to download and distribute, under the same licensing restrictions as Oracle Linux.

The Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux product is delivered in the following parts:

- The Oracle Linux packages needed to perform the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux deployment are available on the Oracle Public Yum repository at <http://public-yum.oracle.com/>, and on the Oracle Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) at <https://linux.oracle.com/>. The packages are:
  - **openstack-kolla-preinstall**: This package is to be installed on hosts to be included in a deployment (that is, controller, compute, database, network, storage nodes). These nodes are referred to as *target* nodes.
  - **openstack-kollacli**: This package is to be installed on a controller node, or a separate Oracle Linux host, if required. This package includes the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux toolkit, which is used to perform the deployment of the Docker containers to the target nodes. A node with this toolkit installed is referred to as a *master* node.

- **openstack-kolla-utils**: This package contains the OpenStack CLIs used to access the Docker containers.
- The Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Docker images are available on the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud at:

<https://edelivery.oracle.com/linux>

The zip file you download includes a Docker image for each OpenStack service, and a script to perform the upload to a Docker registry.

For information on installing and configuring Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux, see the [Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Installation and User's Guide](#).

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## Chapter 2 What's New?

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This chapter describes the new features in this release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux.

### 2.1 What's New in Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release 2.0.1 (Kilo)?

The new features in Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release 2.0.1 are:

- Docker images for all OpenStack services.
- Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux toolkit (kollacli) to perform the deployment of the OpenStack services.
- Support for the Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) hypervisor on Oracle Linux Release 7.
- Technology preview of Linux Containers (LXC), and Hyper-V hypervisors.
- Support for the Heat orchestration service.
- Support for the Murano Application Catalog service.
- Support for High Availability (HA) with MySQL Cluster Community Edition (active-active).
- Templates for OpenStack: Oracle Linux, Oracle Database, Oracle Cloud Applications.



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This chapter describes the supported and unsupported OpenStack services, the hardware and software requirements, and the supported deployment configurations. This chapter also gives information on how to get support for Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux.

## 3.1 Hardware and Storage Prerequisites

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is supported on Oracle Linux. You should install Oracle Linux on the supported hardware, as listed on the hardware certification list. See the *Hardware Certification List for Oracle Linux and Oracle VM* at:

<http://linux.oracle.com/hardware-certifications>

The storage hardware you use should be included in the hardware list. Oracle is working with its partners to make sure customers have a choice of storage. For specific storage plug-ins please contact Oracle or the plug-in vendor.

The minimum system requirements for each node are listed in the following table:

**Table 3.1 Minimum system requirements**

Node Type	Minimum RAM	Minimum CPUs	Minimum Disk Space
Controller	2 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Compute	16 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
All-in-one	8 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Master	2 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Docker registry	2 GB	1	15 GB in <code>/var/lib/registry</code>  For performance, Oracle recommends this file system be BTRFS, but any other file system is also supported.

See [Section 3.2, “Software Prerequisites”](#) for the releases of Oracle Linux supported in this release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux.

## 3.2 Software Prerequisites

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux controller, database, network, and storage nodes are tested and supported on:

- Oracle Linux Release 7 Update 1 and later using the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 3 (UEK3) Quarterly Update 6.

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux compute nodes are tested and supported with:

- KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) hypervisor on Oracle Linux Release 7 and later using the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 3 (UEK3) Quarterly Update 6.

Oracle Linux is available for download from the Oracle Software Delivery Cloud at:

<https://edelivery.oracle.com>

## 3.3 Hypervisors Supported

This release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is supported on the Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) hypervisor on Oracle Linux Release 7 Update 1 or later.

The use of Linux Containers (LXC) and Microsoft Hyper-V hypervisors is available as a technology preview. Support for these hypervisors is still under development, and is made available for testing and evaluation purposes only. Do not use these hypervisors in production systems.

## 3.4 Networking Supported

This release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux supports the Open vSwitch plug-in with VLANs as L2 isolation mechanism, and VxLAN tunneling.

Oracle is working with its partners to make sure customers have a choice of networking. For specific network plug-ins please contact Oracle or the plug-in vendor.

## 3.5 OpenStack Services Supported

The supported OpenStack services included in this release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux are listed in the following table:

**Table 3.2 Supported OpenStack services**

Service	Description
Nova	Compute service. Controls the creation, placement, and life cycle of virtual machines.
Neutron	Network service. Controls the network creation, and integration of network services.
Swift	Object storage service.
Cinder	Block storage service. Allows users to connect storage devices to the virtual machines.
Keystone	Identity service. Responsible for user and service authentication.
Glance	Image service. Controls the images, their permissions and attributes.
Horizon	Dashboard. Provides a browser-based UI to perform common OpenStack tasks.

Service	Description
Heat	Orchestration service. Provides a method to deploy an OpenStack infrastructure using templates. Can also auto-scale some infrastructure elements.
Murano	Application catalog service. Provides a method to deploy cloud applications from a catalog. Deployment is performed using Heat.

## 3.6 Deployment Configurations Supported

This release of Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux supports compute nodes installed on the KVM hypervisor on Oracle Linux. The OpenStack services cannot be deployed on a single node, and must be distributed on two or more nodes. Compute and controller functions must always be deployed on separate nodes. You can maintain flexibility in deploying the services as required by your environment. Deploy the database and message queue appropriately for your scaling, security and performance requirements. To simplify the deployment, the recommended configurations for the controller nodes are:

- **One controller node:** All the controller services are on one node, including the database and message queue. The controller node is not HA-enabled in this configuration.
- **Two controller nodes (one as dedicated network node):** In this configuration, there is a dedicated node for the network traffic and controller services, and the rest of the services are on the second controller node. The controller nodes, and the network node are not HA-enabled in this configuration.
- **Multiple controller nodes (one as dedicated database node):** The database can be run on a dedicated node, and the other controller functions can be either on a single node, or on two nodes. If you have two identical controller nodes, they are HA-enabled, but the single database node is not HA-enabled.

## 3.7 Getting Support

Support for Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux is provided as part of the Oracle Premier Support for Oracle Linux. If a deployment consists of two controller nodes and 8 compute nodes, to be fully supported, you need 10 subscriptions of Oracle Linux Premier Support. For more information about Oracle Linux support, see the Oracle Knowledge Management article that describes the support policy.

<http://www.oracle.com/us/support/library/enterprise-linux-support-policies-069172.pdf>

A community-based discussion forum is available on the Oracle Technology Network at:

[https://community.oracle.com/community/server\\_%26\\_storage\\_systems/linux/openstack](https://community.oracle.com/community/server_%26_storage_systems/linux/openstack)



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This chapter lists the known issues and any workarounds for Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux in this release.

### 4.1 Docker Fails with IP Firewall

There is a known issue that causes Docker to timeout and fail if the IP firewall is running.

**Workaround:** On all nodes that run Docker (target nodes, and master nodes), turn off the firewall, if it is running.

```
$ sudo systemctl stop firewalld
$ sudo systemctl disable firewalld
```

**Bug:** 21889953, and 21795342

### 4.2 Host Setup Requires Root User Access

When you use the `kollacli host setup` command to add a host to an OpenStack deployment, you are prompted for a password, which by default is the password for the `root` user on the target host. This might not always be desirable.

**Workaround:** On the master node, set the `KOLLA_CLI_SETUP_USER` environment variable before running the `kollacli host setup` command. The variable contains the user name of an alternative user on the target host. This user must already exist on the target host and they must have sufficient privileges to be able to create certificates in the kolla user account.

**Bug:** 21912104

## 4.3 Required Open vSwitch Kernel Module Not Installed

The `openvswitch` kernel module is required for Neutron network services and this module is available in the `kmod-openvswitch-uek` package. This package dependency is not included in the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux pre-installation package (`openstack-kolla-preinstall`) and the `kollacli` command does not check if this package is installed.

The following is also required for `openvswitch` kernel module to function:

- The system must boot into a kernel that is version is `3.8.13-68` or later.
- The kernel must have a symbolic link to the `openvswitch` kernel module.

**Workaround:** Before you deploy OpenStack, perform the following steps on all nodes:

1. Install the `kmod-openvswitch-uek` package.

```
# yum install kmod-openvswitch-uek
```

Install an updated kernel, if it is listed as a dependency. If a kernel is installed, reboot the system.

2. Check that the latest kernel has a symbolic link for the `openvswitch` kernel module.

```
# ls -l /lib/modules/*/weak-updates/openvswitch/openvswitch.ko
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 62 Oct  6 09:48 /lib/modules/3.8.13-98.4.1.el7uek.x86_64/weak-updates/
openvswitch.ko -> /lib/modules/3.8.13-68.el7uek/extra/openvswitch/openvswitch.ko
```

The required symlink to the `openvswitch` kernel module might not be created if the version `3.8.13-68` or later of the kernel was already installed when you installed the `kmod-openvswitch-uek` package.

If the symlink is missing, either install the latest kernel or reinstall the latest kernel. After the installing the kernel, reboot the system and check that the symlink to the `openvswitch` kernel module is present.

3. Check that the system boots into a kernel that is version `3.8.13-68` or later.

**Bug:** 20766275, 21907351, 21889204

## 4.4 Nova Container Fails to Start

Nova fails to start on a compute node. This may occur if the `libvirtd` process is running on the compute node before the deployment begins. The `libvirtd` process blocks `nova_libvirt` from starting.

**Workaround:** Stop the `libvirtd` process on the compute node, and redeploy the container:

```
$ sudo systemctl stop libvirtd.service
```

**Bug:** 21925920

## 4.5 Nova-iscsid Container Fails to Start

When the Nova containers are deployed to a compute node, the `nova-iscsid` container fails to start up. The following error is shown with the `docker logs` command:

```
$ docker logs nova_iscsid
...
iscsid: Can not bind IPC socket
```

This may occur when the `iscsi-initiator-utils` package is installed on the compute node host. Having this package installed causes `systemd` or `iscsid` to use the same TCP or UNIX sockets as `nova-iscsid` for iSCSI functions.

**Workaround:** On the compute node, uninstall the `iscsi-initiator-utils` package:

```
$ sudo yum remove iscsi-initiator-utils
```

Alternatively, you can disable the services, using:

```
$ sudo systemctl stop iscsid.socket iscsiui.socket iscsid.service
$ sudo systemctl disable iscsid.socket iscsiui.socket iscsid.service
```

**Bug:** 22244208

## 4.6 Nova Cannot Start Instances After Server Reboot

Nova fails to start a virtual machine instance on a compute node after the host server has rebooted. You may have errors similar to the following in the Nova logs:

```
qemu-kvm: -chardev pty,id=charserial1: Failed to create chardev
```

This is caused by the `/dev/pts/ptmx` file having incorrect permissions, which in turn stops the creation of consoles for virtual machine instances.

**Workaround:** On each compute node, run the commands:

```
# echo chmod 666 /dev/pts/ptmx >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local
# chmod 755 /etc/rc.d/rc.local
```

**Bug:** 22157604

## 4.7 No Docker Logs for Containers Running on Apache

If a container is deployed as an Apache module, Docker is not able to access the container's log files. For example, no output is displayed when showing the log files for the Horizon container using:

```
$ docker logs horizon
```

This may also occur for other containers running as an Apache module, for example, Keystone. This is because containers running in Apache do not send their log files to stdout, only to the file system.

**Workaround:** Load the container's logs directly from the Apache log file to Docker. For example, for the Horizon container, enter the following on the controller node:

```
$ docker exec -ti horizon cat /var/log/httpd/horizon.log
```

The `docker logs horizon` command now displays any log file output.

**Bug:** 21627789, 21831866

## 4.8 No Docker Logs for nova\_libvirt Container

The log file for the `nova_libvirt` container is not available. No results are returned when you issue the command:

```
$ docker logs nova_libvirt
```

**Workaround:** Run the following command to access the `nova_libvirt` log file:

```
$ docker exec -ti nova_libvirt cat /var/log/libvirt/libvirtd.log
```

The `docker logs nova_libvirt` command now displays any log file output.

**Bug:** 21966891

## 4.9 No Docker Logs for Data Containers

Some containers have no functionality, such as data containers. These container types do not generate log files. For example, the following command generate no log files:

```
$ docker logs swift_data
```

This is expected behavior.

**Bug:** 21929510

## 4.10 Destroying all Hosts Fails With an Exception

If you use the `kollacli host destroy all` command to destroy all the hosts in a deployment and there is a problem with one or more of the hosts, the command fails with an exception.

**Workaround:** Run the command again with the `-v` option to establish the cause of the failure. You might have to increase the verbosity levels to establish the exact cause:

```
$ kollacli host destroy all -vvvv
```

Once you have established the cause, fix the problem and run the command to destroy all the hosts again.

Alternatively, you can destroy the hosts individually:

```
$ kollacli host destroy host
```

**Bug:** 21950656

## 4.11 Nodes in a RabbitMQ Cluster Must Be Resolvable With Their Short Host Name

The nodes in a RabbitMQ cluster must be resolvable by their short (unqualified) host name. This can be configured in DNS or by adding entries in `/etc/hosts`.

**Bug:** 21950917

## 4.12 NFS Backend to Cinder Not Supported With Default Driver

Using NFS as the storage mechanism with the default Cinder LVMVolumeDriver is not supported in this release.

**Bug:** 22077741

## 4.13 NFS Backend to Cinder Backup Requires NFS 4.1

To use NFS as the storage mechanism for Cinder Backup requires the storage hardware to support NFS release 4.1 or higher. Storage hardware which uses earlier versions of NFS may cause Cinder errors.

**Workaround:** Change the Cinder configuration on the storage nodes to downgrade the NFS version. Edit the `/etc/kolla/config/cinder.conf` file on the master node to include:

```
[DEFAULT]
backup_mount_options="vers=3"
```

Alternatively, you can use the following if your storage hardware supports NFS version 4:

```
[DEFAULT]
backup_mount_options="vers=4,minorversion=0"
```

Redeploy the Cinder container using:

```
$ kollacli deploy
```

**Bug:** 22040962

## 4.14 Creating a Cinder Volume Fails Due to Missing Default Volume Group

When you use the Cinder default LVM volume driver, creating Cinder volumes with the `cinder create` command can fail. The log files for the `cinder_api` service contain a `Default volume type is not found` error message.

**Workaround:** Cinder requires that the storage node has an LVM volume group called `cinder-volumes` and you cannot create a volume if this volume group is missing. Create the `cinder-volumes` volume group manually and run the `cinder create` command again.

**Bug:** 21954155

## 4.15 ISCSI ZFS Cinder Driver Not Supported

The ISCSI ZFS driver for Cinder is not supported in this release.

**Bug:** 21954155

## 4.16 Database Node Must Run on the Controller Nodes

For this release, you can only run the database node (MySQL Cluster database) on a controller node. Every controller node must also be configured as a database node.

**Bug:** 21969542

## 4.17 Heat and Murano Services Cannot Be Deployed to a Custom Standalone Group

For this release, you cannot deploy Heat or Murano services to a custom standalone group. These services can only be deployed to a controller node.

Bug: 22319782

## 4.18 HA Deployment Fails Bootstrap of Horizon Due to MySQL Connection Failure

Deploying an HA-enabled environment may fail due to a MySQL connection error during the Horizon bootstrap task. The following errors may be logged:

```
# docker logs bootstrap_horizon
...
django.db.utils.OperationalError: (2013, "Lost connection to MySQL server at 'reading initial \
communication packet', system error: 0")
...
# docker logs heat_engine
...
File "/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/oslo_db/sqlalchemy/compat/handle_error.py", line 200, \
in connect      raise original_exception OperationalError: (OperationalError) \
(1040, 'Too many connections') None None
...
```

This is caused by too many connections to the MySQL Cluster database.

**Workaround:** Increase the default connections allowed in the MySQL template file. On the master node, edit the `/usr/share/kolla/ansible/roles/mysqlcluster/templates/mysqlcluster-api.my.cnf.j2` file and add the following lines:

```
wait_timeout = 60
max_connections = 2048
```

Make sure you add a blank line at the end of the file.

Run the deployment again using `kollacli deploy`.

Bug: 22144076

## 4.19 Unable to Manage Network Namespaces from a Network Node

You can list the network namespaces from a network node or the `openvswitch_vswitchd` container, but namespace management operations, such as using the `ip netns exec` command, fail with a `Invalid argument` error message.

Network namespaces are managed from the `neutron_agents` container. Run the following command to access the container before performing any network namespace management operations:

```
$ docker exec -ti neutron_agents /bin/bash
```

Bug: 21924174

## 4.20 Horizon Displays "physnet1" as "default"

When you create a VLAN network in Horizon, the default physical network is named `default` instead of `physnet1`.

Bug: 21912215

## 4.21 NDB Module Not Loaded Error During Instance Boot

When an instance is booting, the `nova_compute` log contains an error similar to:

```
ERROR nova.virt.disk.mount.nbd[req- ... ] nbd module not loaded
```

This error may be repeated a number of times. The error does not prevent the instance from booting.

**Workaround:** On the compute node, run the command:

```
# modprobe nbd
```

Alternatively, disable the use of copy-on-write (qcow) images in all compute nodes prior to running `kollacli deploy`. To disable qcow images, edit (or create if the file does not exist) the `/etc/kolla/config/nova/nova.conf` file on the master node and add the following:

```
[DEFAULT]
use_cow_images=False
```

**Bug:** 21979186

## 4.22 Murano Deployment Fails without HAProxy

When performing a deployment which includes Murano, you may encounter an error similar to the following:

```
TASK: [murano | Waiting for bootstrap container to exit]
*****
failed: [...] => {"changed": true, "cmd": ["docker", "wait",
"bootstrap_murano"], "delta": "...", "end": "...", "failed": true,
"failed_when_result": true, "rc": 0, "start": "...", "stdout_lines": ["1"],
"warnings": []} stdout: 1
```

The Docker logs show errors similar to:

```
# docker logs bootstrap_murano
sudo: unable to send audit message: Operation not permitted
... INFO murano.openstack.common.policy [-] Can not
find policy directory: policy.d
Error communicating with http://... ('Connection aborted.',
error(111, 'Connection refused'))
Importing package io.murano
Error Error communicating with http://... ('Connection
aborted.', error(111, 'Connection refused')) occurred while installing
package io.murano
```

This error is thrown because HAProxy is turned off and not included in the deployment.

**Workaround:** Add HAProxy to the deployment, then run the deployment again, using the commands:

```
$ kollacli property set enable_haproxy yes
$ kollacli deploy
```

**Bug:** 21975901

## 4.23 Murano Cannot Access External Network

The Murano engine cannot access the external network when deploying an application. When you deploy a Murano application, an error similar to the following is in the `murano_engine` logs:

```
murano_engine: ... getDefaultRouter'no external network found' % router_name
```

**Workaround:** Perform one of the following:

- Create an external network named `ext-net` and the `murano-default-router` is automatically created and connected to the network.

- Create a router named `murano-default-router` and attach it to the external network.

**Bug:** 21976631

## 4.24 Cannot Connect to an Instance's VNC Console

When connecting to an instance's VNC console, an error similar to the following is displayed in Horizon:

```
Failed to connect to server (code: 1006)
```

This error may be encountered in HA environments, when there is more than one container running `nova-consoleauth`. This error may occur, either in the embedded VNC console (the console that runs within the web browser), or in the external console (the console that runs in a separate window, launched from the web browser). This error may occur either 100% of the time, or 50% of the time.

**Workaround:** Have only one container running `nova-consoleauth`, and stop any others. To stop the `nova-consoleauth` container, on all but one controller node, log in, and run the command:

```
$ docker stop nova_consoleauth
```

Docker containers are set to auto-start if the Docker service is restarted, or if the host is rebooted. If this happens, you need to perform this workaround again.

**Bug:** 21912518

## 4.25 Error Resizing Instance on Hyper-V Compute Node

The `nova resize-confirm` command fails with an error on a Hyper-V compute node. Although an error is displayed, the resizing does take effect. The error can safely be ignored.

**Bug:** 21521176

## 4.26 Errors in Swift Object Auditor Logs

The Swift object auditor (`swift-object-auditor`) may log errors similar to the following:

```
object-auditor: STDERR: Traceback (most recent call last):
object-auditor: STDERR: File "/usr/lib64/python2.7/logging/handlers.py", line
862, in emit
object-auditor: Object audit (ZBF) "forever" mode completed: 0.00s. Total
quarantined: 0, Total errors: 0, Total files/sec: 0.00, Total bytes/sec:
0.00, Auditing time: 0.00, Rate: 0.00
object-auditor: STDERR: self.socket.sendto(msg, self.address)
object-auditor: STDERR: error: [Errno 1] Operation not permitted
object-auditor: STDERR: Logged from file auditor.py, line 82
```

These errors do not affect the Swift object auditor and can safely be ignored.

**Bug:** 21972282

## 4.27 Multiple Container Configuration Files Not Supported

Multiple container configuration files are not supported. Any changes to a container's configuration must be made in the main configuration file (for example, `/etc/kolla/config/cinder.conf`). You cannot separate the configuration into separate files.

**Bug:** 21935577

## 4.28 Security Risk Allows All Users Admin Rights

If you edit the `/usr/share/kolla/ansible/roles/glance/templates/glance-api.conf.j2` file and add the option `use_user_token=False`, you allow a regular user to perform any operation with administrator rights. This token should not be added to the `glance-api.conf.j2` file unless the security risks are understood and accepted.

**Bug:** 21935458

## 4.29 Post-Deployment Configuration Changes Are Not Automatically Copied to Containers

If you make post-deployment changes to the configuration files in `/etc/kolla/config` on a master node, the configuration changes are not automatically copied to their corresponding containers. Configuration changes are only copied if a container is redeployed or restarted. Currently `kollacli` does not support restarting individual containers.

If you want to make post-deployment configuration changes, use the `kollacli host destroy` and `kollacli deploy --hosts` command to redeploy the containers to the host.

For compute nodes that are currently running instances, you must move the running instances to another node before performing these steps. Alternatively, you can restart all the Docker containers on the compute node individually using `docker restart`.

**Bug:** 22289940

