

Oracle® OpenStack for Oracle Linux

Release Notes for 2.0.2

ORACLE®

E68930-01
December 2015

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Abstract

Document generated on: 2015-12-16 (revision: 264)

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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
boldface	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.

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

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/

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 Linux Yum Server 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](#).

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 2.0.2 (Kilo)?

The following new features and changes are included in Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Release 2.0.2.

- **Enhancements for deploying and updating OpenStack services.** The `kollacli deploy` command has been enhanced to give you fine-grained control over how you deploy OpenStack services.

The `kollacli deploy` command has the following new options:

- `--serial`: Deploy services to one host at a time, instead of in parallel.
- `--services`: Select one or more services to be deployed.
- `--groups`: Select one or more deployment groups.
- `--hosts`: Select one or more hosts.

The enhancements also enable you to update OpenStack services to a newer release. In this release, the `--serial` option is the only supported method for updating services. After updating, you must restart all compute and network nodes. By default, the data containers for the various OpenStack services are preserved when you update or re-deploy OpenStack services. For more information on updating services, see [Updating Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Docker Containers](#).

- **Enhancements for setting up and removing deployment nodes.** The following enhancements for setting up and removing deployment nodes have been made to the `kollacli` command:
 - The `kollacli host setup` command has a new `--file` option which specifies a YAML file which contains the names of the nodes to set up.
 - The `kollacli host destroy` command has a new `--stop` option to enable the Kolla containers to be shut down gracefully before they are removed.
 - The `kollacli host destroy` command has a new `--includedata` option to remove OpenStack data containers when the Kolla-related containers are removed from a host. By default, data containers are not removed.
- **ISCSI daemon runs in a separate container.** The ISCSI daemon (`iscsid`) used by Nova services to discover and manage ISCSI targets now runs in a separate container (`nova_iscsid`). Previously, the ISCSI daemon ran in the `nova_compute` container.

You should disable the ISCSI daemon on compute nodes before deploying Nova services, see [Section 4.6, "Nova-iscsid Container Fails to Start"](#).

- **Configuration Enhancements.** The following enhancements have been made to the OpenStack configuration:
 - You no longer need to set the `openstack_release` property as this is pre-configured in the `/etc/kolla/globals.yml` file.
 - The default value of the MySQL Cluster `max_connections` has been increased to the recommended minimum value of `2048`. This fixes the "Too many connections" errors seen with Horizon in a high availability deployment. (Bug 22144076, 22146830)
 - You can now configure your own iSCSI initiator name in the `/opt/kolla/nova-iscsid/initiatorname.iscsi` file on the `compute node`. If this file exists, it is copied to `/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi` in the `nova-iscsid` container. If this file does not exist, an iSCSI initiator name is generated (using `/sbin/iscsi-iname`) and output to `/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi`. The `/etc/iscsi/initiatorname.iscsi` file is stored in the `nova_data` container so that the initiator name persists if the `nova-iscsid` container is restarted. (Bug 22225859)
 - For Murano, the `notification_driver` configuration setting has been updated to use the `messagingv2` driver to enable notifications for applications. (Bug 22027820)
 - Controller nodes running the HAProxy service now have the `net.ipv4.ip_nonlocal_bind=1` kernel parameter set in `/etc/sysctl.conf` to enable binding to non-local IP addresses. (Bug 22171012)
 - Compute and network nodes running Neutron and Nova services now have the following kernel parameters set in `/etc/sysctl.conf`:
 - `net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1` to enable IP forwarding.
 - `net.ipv4.conf.all.rp_filter = 0` to disable reversed-path filtering of received packets on all interfaces.
 - `net.ipv4.conf.default.rp_filter = 0` to disable reversed-path filtering of received packets on any new interfaces.(Bug 22040996)
- **New Kolla properties for configuring VLAN tenant networks.** The following new Kolla properties are available for configuring VLAN tenant networks:
 - `neutron_tenant_type`: The tenant type, either `vxlan` (the default), `gre`, or `vlan`.
 - `neutron_vlan_physnet`: The name of the VLAN network. Default is `physnet1`.
 - `neutron_vlan_range`: The range of VLAN IDs. Default is `1:1000`.
 - `neutron_vlan_bridge`: The name of the bridge for the VLAN network. Default is `br-vlan`.
 - `neutron_vlan_interface`: The name of the interface to use for the VLAN. Default is `-`The new properties mean you no longer need to change Ansible files or OpenvSwitch configuration scripts to configure VLAN networks.
- **OpenStack CLI Docker Toolkit.** The OpenStack CLI Docker Toolkit (`docker-ostk`) now uses the following environment variables if they are set in the user's environment:
 - `OS_PROJECT_NAME`: Keystone project name.

- `OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_ID`: Keystone domain ID containing the project.
- `OS_USER_DOMAIN_ID` Keystone user's domain ID.
- **Nova instances.** The following bugs have been fixed for Nova instances:
 - The virtual machine console now works reliably in a high availability deployment. (Bug 22003334)
 - Virtual machine instances no longer fail to start following a reboot of a compute node. The workaround for resetting the file permissions on the `/dev/pts/ptmx` file is no longer required. (Bug 22157604)

2.2 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	8 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Compute	8 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Database	8 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Network	8 GB	1	64 GB BTRFS file system in <code>/var/lib/docker</code>
Storage	8 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>

Node Type	Minimum RAM	Minimum CPUs	Minimum Disk Space
			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 (UEK R3) Quarterly Update 6 or later.

Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux compute nodes are tested and supported with the KVM (Kernel-based Virtual Machine) hypervisor on Oracle Linux Release 7 and later using the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel Release 3 (UEK R3) Quarterly Update 6 or later.

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.

Service	Description
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.
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

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

4.1 Kollacli Release 2.0.2 Cannot Deploy 2.0.1 Containers

If you update the Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux packages to Release 2.0.2, but do not update the Docker containers in the registry, a deployment fails. A deployment error similar to the following is displayed when you run `kollacli deploy`:

```
Error: image oracle/ol-openstack-nova-iscsid:2.0.1 not found
```

Workaround: Update the Docker containers to the Release 2.0.2 containers. For information on updating the containers, see [Updating Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux Docker Containers](#).

Bug: 22263601

4.2 Neutron Networking Not Working After Updating to Release 2.0.2

After you update to Release 2.0.2, you might find that Neutron networking no longer works.

The solution is to reboot all network and compute nodes.

Bug: 22336570

4.3 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

4.4 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

4.5 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

4.6 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

4.7 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

4.8 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

4.9 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

4.10 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 --service cinder
```

Bug: 22040962

4.11 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

4.12 ISCSI ZFS Cinder Driver Not Supported

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

Bug: 21954155

4.13 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

4.14 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

4.15 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

4.16 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

4.17 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

4.18 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

4.19 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

4.20 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

4.21 Data Containers Not Updated

Several OpenStack services use Docker containers to store data. These containers do not provide any functionality. When you update your Oracle OpenStack for Oracle Linux containers to a newer release, the data containers are preserved and are not updated. Commands such as `docker ps` show that a data container is based on the original image used when the container was first created and not the updated image.

Bug: 22286553

4.22 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