OpenStack（Queens）制作 Trove 镜像

<h2>OpenStack（Queens）制作Trove镜像</h2>
<p> </p>
<h4>一：说明</h4>
<p>本次制作Trove-mysql镜像，未使用DIB制作，使用的是手动封装的方法。镜像采用的是Centos版本的官方镜像，大约300M左右，从Dashborad中使用下载好的镜像生成虚拟机，注入密钥，进入统。MySQLS使用的是5.6版本。</p>
<p>OpenStack images：http://cloud.centos.org/centos/7/images/</p>
<p> </p>
<h4>二：配置SSH</h4>
<pre><code>vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
UseDNS no
</code></pre>
<p> </p>
<h4>三：安装cloud-init(官方下载的镜像一般都会内置)</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'> yum install cloud-init -y
 vi /etc/cloud/cloud-cfg
 disable_root: 0
 ssh_pwauth: 1
</code></pre>
<p> </p>
<h4>四：关闭Selinux防火墙</h4>
<pre><code class='language-sehll' lang='sehll'>vim /etc/selinux/config:
SELINUX=disabled
</code></pre>
<p> </p>
<h4>五：关闭Firewalld防火墙</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'>systemctl stop firewalld
systemctl disable firewalld
</code></pre>
<p> </p>
<h4>六：下载mysql-5.6</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'># 安装mysql yum仓库源
yum install http://dev.mysql.com/get/mysql57-community-release-el7-9.noarch.rpm
由于centos7 内置 mariadb数据库的lib库，我们要卸载
yum remove mariadb-libs
编辑mysqlrepo文件，设置安装5.6版本
vi /etc/yum.repos.d/mysql-community.repo

Enable to use MySQL 5.6

[mysql56-community]

name=MySQL 5.6 Community Server

baseurl=http://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.6-community/el/7/$basearch/

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql

[mysql57-community]

name=MySQL 5.7 Community Server

baseurl=http://repo.mysql.com/yum/mysql-5.7-community/el/7/$basearch/

enabled=0

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-mysql

安装mysql-5.6

yum install mysql-community-server

</code></pre>

<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h4>七： 编辑mysql配置文件</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'># 编辑/etc/my.cnf，在文件末尾添加下面一行，nclude这行上面有一行空白，设置 mysql的配置文件的目录
vi /etc/my.cnf
...
!includedir /etc/mysql/conf.d/

创建mysql目录

mkdir -p /etc/mysql/conf.d/

</code></pre>

<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h4>八： 安装percona-xtrabackup备份工具</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'># trove 默认使用innobackupex来备份数据库
安装innobackupex yum仓库源
yum install https://www.percona.com/redir/downloads/percona-release/redhat/percona-release-0.1-4.noarch.rpm
安装percona-xtrabackup-24
yum install percona-xtrabackup-24
</code></pre>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h4>九： 安装OpenStack-trove-guestagent</h4>
<p>OpenStack-trove-guestagent 是封装在镜像中的插件，负责管理mysql数据库，并和我们的Trove api来进行通讯。</p>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'># 安装相应版本的OpenStack yum源，我们以 版为例
yum install centos-release-openstack-queens
安装相应的Trove guestagent组件
yum -y install openstack-trove-guestagent python-troveclient python-netifaces pexpect python-oslo-serialization

设置开机自启

systemctl enable openstack-trove-guestagent

修改OpenStack-Trove-GuestAgent的启动配置文件，

vi /usr/lib/systemd/system/openstack-trove-guestagent.service

[Unit]

Description=OpenStack Trove guestagent Service

After=syslog.target network.target

[Service]

Type=simple

User=root

ExecStart=/usr/bin/trove-guestagent --config-file /etc/trove/trove-guestagent.conf --config-fie /etc/trove/guest_info

Restart=on-failure

[Install]

WantedBy=multi-user.target

重新加载程序

systemctl daemon-reload

</code></pre>

<p> </p>
<h4>十： 添加trove 用户sudo权限</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'>vi /etc/sudoers.d/trove
Defaults:trove !requiretty
trove ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
</code></pre>
<p> </p>
<h4>十一： 安装安装ACPI服务</h4>
<pre><code class='language-shell' lang='shell'>yum install acpid -y
systemctl enable acpid
</code></pre>
<h4>十二：清理系统</h4>
<pre><code>rm -rf .ssh
rm -rf /home/trove/.cache/
rm -rf /var/lib/mysql/auto.cnf
poweroff
</code></pre>
<h4>将虚拟机制作成快照，配置trove使用制作好的镜像。</h4>
<p> </p>