



## Verifying the Cisco NFVI Installation

The following topics provide quick methods for checking and assessing the Cisco NFVI installation.

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## Displaying Cisco NFVI Node IP Addresses

To display the IP addresses for all Cisco NFVI nodes, enter the following command:

```
# cd /root/openstack-configs
[root @nfvi_management_node openstack-configs]# cat
/root/installer/openstack-configs/mercury_servers_info
```

Sample output is shown below:

```
Total nodes: 8
Controller nodes: 3
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Server      | CIMC      | Management | Provision | Tenant     | Storage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| c44-control-1 | 172.26.233.54 | 10.21.1.25 | 10.21.1.25 | 10.2.2.22 | None    |
| c44-control-3 | 172.26.233.56 | 10.21.1.27 | 10.21.1.27 | 10.2.2.24 | None    |
| c44-control-2 | 172.26.233.55 | 10.21.1.28 | 10.21.1.28 | 10.2.2.25 | None    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Compute nodes: 2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Server      | CIMC      | Management | Provision | Tenant     | Storage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| c44-compute-1 | 172.26.233.57 | 10.21.1.26 | 10.21.1.26 | 10.2.2.23 | None    |
| c44-compute-2 | 172.26.233.58 | 10.21.1.23 | 10.21.1.23 | 10.2.2.21 | None    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```

Storage nodes: 3
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Server | CIMC | Management | Provision | Tenant | Storage |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| c44-storage-3 | 172.26.233.53 | 10.21.1.22 | 10.21.1.22 | None | 10.3.3.22 |
| c44-storage-2 | 172.26.233.52 | 10.21.1.24 | 10.21.1.24 | None | 10.3.3.23 |
| c44-storage-1 | 172.26.233.51 | 10.21.1.21 | 10.21.1.21 | None | 10.3.3.21 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
[root@c44-top-mgmt openstack-configs]#

```

## Verifying Cisco VIM Client CLI Availability

The Cisco VIM Client CLI is very important for managing Cisco NFVI pods. After the Cisco NFVI installation is complete, verify that the Cisco VIM client is running and pointing to the right management node installer directory. Cisco NFVI provides a tool that you can use to check the REST API server status and directory where it is running.

To launch the tool, enter the following:

```

# cd installer-<tagid>/tools
# ./restapi.py -a status
Status of the REST API Server: active (running) since Thu 2016-08-18 09:15:39 UTC; 9h ago
REST API launch directory: /root/installer-<tagid>/

```

Confirm that the server status is active and check that the REST API launch directory matches the directory where the installation is launched.

The REST API command also provides options to launch, tear down, and reset the REST API server password as listed below:

```

# ./restapi.py -h
usage: restapi.py [-h] --action ACTION [--yes] [--verbose]

```

REST API setup helper

optional arguments:

```

-h, --help            show this help message and exit
--action ACTION, -a ACTION
                    setup - Install and Start the REST API server.
                    teardown - Stop and Uninstall the REST API
                    server.
                    restart - Restart the REST API server.
                    regenerate-password - Regenerate the password for
                    REST API server.
                    reset-password - Reset the REST API password with
                    user given password.
                    status - Check the status of the REST API server
--yes, -y            Skip the dialog. Yes to the action.
--verbose, -v        Perform the action in verbose mode.

```

If the REST API server is not running, executing **ciscovim** displays the following error message:

```

# cd installer-<tagid>/
# ciscovim -setupfile ~/Save/<setup_data.yaml> run

```

If the installer directory or the REST API state is not correct or pointing to an incorrect REST API launch directory, go to the installer-<tagid>/tools dir and execute:

```

# ./restapi.py -action setup

```

Confirm that the REST API server state and launch directory is correct:

```

# ./restapi.py -action status

```

If the REST API recovery step was run on an existing pod, run the following command to ensure that the REST API server continues to manage IT:

```
# cd installer-<tagid>/
# ciscovim --setup_file <setup_data_file_path> --perform 7 -y
```

**Note**

Detailed information about the Cisco NFVI REST API is provided in the Cisco Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure Administrator Guide.

## Displaying Cisco NFVI Logs

Cisco NFVI installation logs are generated in the management node `/var/log/mercury//<install_uuid>/` directory. The last 20 log directories are tarred and kept in this directory. The logs are archived (tar.gz file) after each run. The following table lists the Cisco NFVI installation steps and corresponding log files:

**Table 1: Cisco NFVI Installation Logs**

Step	Description	Log File
1	INPUT_VALIDATION	mercury_baremetal_install.log
2	BUILDNODE_ORCHESTRATION	mercury_buildorchestration.log
3	VALIDATION	mercury_baremetal_install.log
4	BAREMETAL	mercury_baremetal_install.log
5	COMMONSETUP	mercury_os_install.log
6	CEPH	mercury_ceph_install.log
7	ORCHESTRATION	mercury_os_install.log
8	VMTP	none

## Accessing OpenStack API Endpoints

The Cisco NFVI installer stores access credentials in the management node `/root/installer-<tag-number>/openstack-configs/openrc`. The external `lb_vip_address` provided in `setup_data.yaml` is the IP address where OpenStack APIs are handled. An `openrc` example is shown below:

```
export OS_AUTH_URL=http://172.26.233.139:5000/v2.0 or
https://172.26.233.139:5000/v2.0 (if TLS is enabled)
export OS_USERNAME=admin
export OS_PASSWORD=xyzabcd
export OS_TENANT_NAME=admin
export OS_REGION_NAME=RegionOne
# For TLS, add
export OS_CACERT=/root/openstack-configs/haproxy-ca.crt
```

The corresponding `setup_data.yaml` entry:

```
#####
# HA Proxy
#####
external_lb_vip_address: 172.26.233.139
```

## Assessing Cisco NFVI Health with CloudPulse

You can use the OpenStack CloudPulse tool to verify Cisco NFVI health. CloudPulse servers are installed in containers on all Cisco NFVI control nodes, and CloudPulse clients are installed on the management node. Run the following commands to display Cisco NFVI information. For information about CloudPulse, visit the [OpenStack CloudPulse website](#).

To check the results of periodic CloudPulse runs:

```
# cd /root/openstack-configs
# source openrc
# cloudpulse result
```

uuid	id	name	testtype	state
bf7fac70-7e46-4577-b339-b1535b6237e8	3788	glance_endpoint	periodic	success
1f575ad6-0679-4e5d-bc15-952bade09f19	3791	nova_endpoint	periodic	success
765083d0-e000-4146-8235-ca106fa89864	3794	neutron_endpoint	periodic	success
c1c8e3ea-29bf-4fa8-91dd-c13a31042114	3797	cinder_endpoint	periodic	success
04b0cb48-16a3-40d3-aa18-582b8d25e105	3800	keystone_endpoint	periodic	success
db42185f-12d9-47ff-b2f9-4337744bf7e5	3803	glance_endpoint	periodic	success
90aa9e7c-99ea-4410-8516-1c08beb4144e	3806	nova_endpoint	periodic	success
d393a959-c727-4b5e-9893-e229efb88893	3809	neutron_endpoint	periodic	success
50c31b57-d4e6-4cf1-a461-8228fa7a9be1	3812	cinder_endpoint	periodic	success
d1245146-2683-40da-b0e6-dbf56e5f4379	3815	keystone_endpoint	periodic	success
ce8b9165-5f26-4610-963c-3ff12062a10a	3818	glance_endpoint	periodic	success
6a727168-8d47-4a1d-8aa0-65b942898214	3821	nova_endpoint	periodic	success
6fbf48ad-d97f-4a41-be39-e04668a328fd	3824	neutron_endpoint	periodic	success

To run a CloudPulse test on demand:

```
# cd /root/openstack-configs
# source openrc
# cloudpulse run --name <test_name>
# cloudpulse run --all-tests
# cloudpulse run --all-endpoint-tests
# cloudpulse run --all-operator-tests
```

To run a specific CloudPulse test on demand:

```
[root@vms-line2-build installer-3128.2]# cloudpulse run --name neutron_endpoint
```

Property	Value
name	neutron_endpoint
created_at	2016-03-29T02:20:16.840581+00:00
updated_at	None
state	scheduled
result	NotYetRun
testtype	manual
id	3827
uuid	5cc39fa8-826c-4a91-9514-6c6de050e503

```
[root@vms-line2-build installer-3128.2]#
```

To show detailed results from a specific CloudPulse run:

```
[root@vms-line2-build installer-3128.2]# cloudpulse show 5cc39fa8-826c-4a91-9514-6c6de050e503
```

Property	Value
name	neutron_endpoint
created_at	2016-03-29T02:20:16.840581+00:00
updated_at	None
state	scheduled
result	NotYetRun
testtype	manual
id	3827
uuid	5cc39fa8-826c-4a91-9514-6c6de050e503

```

| name      | neutron_endpoint |
| created_at | 2016-03-29T02:20:16+00:00 |
| updated_at | 2016-03-29T02:20:41+00:00 |
| state     | success          |
| result    | success          |
| testtype  | manual           |
| id        | 3827             |
| uuid      | 5cc39fa8-826c-4a91-9514-6c6de050e503 |
+-----+-----+

```

CloudPulse has two test sets: `endpoint_scenario` (runs as a cron or manually) and `operator test` (run manually). Endpoint tests include:

- `nova_endpoint`
- `neutron_endpoint`
- `keystone_endpoint`
- `glance_endpoint`
- `cinder_endpoint`

Operator tests include

- `ceph_check`
- `docker_check`
- `galera_check`
- `node_check`
- `rabbitmq_check`

The following table lists the operator tests you can perform with CloudPulse.

**Table 2: CloudPulse Operator Tests**

Test	Description
Ceph Check	Executes the <code>ceph -f json status</code> command on the Ceph-mon nodes and parses the output. If the result of the output is not <code>HEALTH_OK</code> , the <code>ceph_check</code> reports an error.
Docker Check	Finds out if all Docker containers are in running state on all nodes and reports an error if any containers are in the Exited state. The Docker check runs the command, <code>docker ps -aq --filter 'status=exited'</code> ,
Galera Check	Executes the command, <code>mysql 'SHOW STATUS'</code> , on the controller nodes and displays the status.
Node Check	Checks if all the nodes in the system are up and online. It also compares the results of the Nova hypervisor list and determines whether all the compute nodes are available.
RabbitMQ Check	Runs the command, <code>rabbitmqctl cluster_status</code> , on the controller nodes and finds out if the RabbitMQ cluster is in quorum. If nodes are offline, the <code>rabbitmq_check</code> reports a failure.

## Displaying HAProxy Dashboard and ELK Stack Logs

You can view the HAProxy dashboard at: `http://< external_lb_vip_address >:1936` using the following username and password

- Username—haproxy
- Password—Value for HAPROXY\_PASSWORD in `/root/installer-<tag-number>/openstack-configs/secrets.yaml`

You can use the Kibana dashboard to view logs aggregated by Logstash at: `http://< management_node_IP >:5601` using the following username and password

- Username—admin
- Password—Value for ELK\_PASSWORD in `/root/installer-<tag-number>/openstack-configs/secrets.yaml`

## Checking Cisco NFVI Pod and Cloud Infrastructure

To test the Cisco NFVI pod and cloud infrastructure (host connectivity, basic mraiadb, rabbit, ceph cluster check and RAID disks), you can use the cloud-sanity tool available on the management node. To execute, enter:

```
# cd installer-<tagid>/tools
# ./cloud_sanity.py --h
usage: cloud_sanity.py [-h] [--check CHECK]
[--list] [--verbose]
cloud_sanity helper
optional arguments:
-h, --help show this help message and
exit
--check CHECK, -c CHECK
all - Run all sanity checks. [default
action]
control - Run controller sanity
checks.
compute - Run compute sanity checks.
cephmon - Run cephmon sanity checks.
cephosd - Run cephosd sanity checks.
management - Run Management node sanity
checks
--list, -l List all the available sanity
checks.
--verbose, -v Run the sanity in verbose
mode.
```

To list the available cloud-sanity checks, execute:

```
# ./cloud_sanity.py -l
```

```
Available sanity checks
-----
```

```
-----
1 - cloud-sanity : Management - Disk maintenance RAID Health
2 - cloud-sanity : Management - Disk maintenance VD Health
```

- 3 - cloud-sanity : Control - Ping All Controller Nodes
- 4 - cloud-sanity : Control - Ping internal VIP
- 5 - cloud-sanity : Control - Check Mariadb cluster size
- 6 - cloud-sanity : Control - Check RabbitMQ is running
- 7 - cloud-sanity : Control - Check RabbitMQ cluster status
- 8 - cloud-sanity : Control - Check Nova service list
- 9 - cloud-sanity : Control - Disk maintenance RAID Health
- 10 - cloud-sanity : Control - Disk maintenance VD Health
- 11 - cloud-sanity : Compute - Ping All Compute Nodes
- 12 - cloud-sanity : Compute - Check Nova Hypervisor list
- 13 - cloud-sanity : Compute - Disk maintenance RAID Health
- 14 - cloud-sanity : Compute - Disk maintenance VD Health
- 15 - cloud-sanity : CephMon - Check cephmon is running
- 16 - cloud-sanity : CephMon - CEPH cluster check
- 17 - cloud-sanity : CephMon - Check Ceph Mon status
- 18 - cloud-sanity : CephMon - Check Ceph Mon results
- 19 - cloud-sanity : CephOSD - Ping All Storage Nodes
- 20 - cloud-sanity : CephOSD - Check OSD result with osdinfo
- 21 - cloud-sanity : CephOSD - Check OSD result without osdinfo

Results for a test can be either passed, failed, or skipped. A skipped test indicates a test which couldn't be run on this particular PoD - i.e. a hardware RAID test is skipped on a node which doesn't have hardware RAID.

A successful compute node check is shown below:

```
#!/cloud_sanity.py -c compute
Executing Compute Cloud Sanity in quiet mode. This will take some time.
```

Role	Task	Result
Compute	Compute - Ping All Compute Nodes *****	PASSED
Compute	Compute - Check Nova Hypervisor list *****	PASSED

[PASSED] Cloud Sanity Compute Checks Passed

A failure example is shown below:

```
[root@MercTBl tools]# ./cloud_sanity.py -c control
Executing Control Cloud Sanity in quiet mode. This will take some time.
```

Role	Task	Result
Control	Control - Ping All Controller Nodes *****	PASSED
Control	Control - Ping internal VIP *****	PASSED
Control	Control - Check Mariadb cluster size *****	PASSED
Control	Control - Check RabbitMQ is running *****	FAILED

[FAILED] FATAL ERROR occurred when running sanity checks.  
 [NOTE] One or more testcase[s] skipped. Use --list to see the complete list.

To view the details of a failure, use the v option as shown below:

```
# ./cloud_sanity.py -c control -v

PLAY [Executes Cloud Sanity] *****

GATHERING FACTS *****
ok: [7.7.7.15]
ok: [7.7.7.11]
ok: [7.7.7.14]

TASK: [cloud-sanity | Control - Ping All Controller Nodes] *****
changed: [7.7.7.15 -> localhost] => (item=7.7.7.15)
changed: [7.7.7.15 -> localhost] => (item=7.7.7.11)
changed: [7.7.7.15 -> localhost] => (item=7.7.7.14)
```

```
TASK: [cloud-sanity | Control - Ping internal VIP] *****
changed: [7.7.7.15 -> localhost]

TASK: [cloud-sanity | Control - Check Mariadb cluster size] *****
changed: [7.7.7.11]
changed: [7.7.7.15]
changed: [7.7.7.14]

TASK: [cloud-sanity | Control - Check RabbitMQ is running] *****
failed: [7.7.7.11] => {"changed": true, "cmd": "docker ps -a | grep rabbit | grep Up | awk
 '{print $NF}' | cut -f2 -d ' '", "delta": "0:00:00.021044", "end": "2016-08-18
23:45:34.838817", "failed": true, "failed_when_result": true, "rc": 0, "start": "2016-08-18
23:45:34.817773", "stdout_lines": [], "warnings": []}
changed: [7.7.7.15]
changed: [7.7.7.14]

FATAL: all hosts have already failed -- aborting

PLAY RECAP *****
7.7.7.11      : ok=4    changed=3    unreachable=0    failed=1
7.7.7.14      : ok=5    changed=4    unreachable=0    failed=0
7.7.7.15      : ok=5    changed=4    unreachable=0    failed=0

[FAILED] FATAL ERROR occured when running sanity checks.
[NOTE] One or more testcase[s] skipped. Use --list to see the complete list.
```