

Apache CloudStack 4.1.1

CloudStack Developer's Guide

版



Apache CloudStack

法律通告

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摘要

This guide shows how to develop CloudStack, use the API for operation and integration, access the usage data and use CloudStack specific tools to ease development, testing and integration.

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第 1 章 概念

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1.1. What Is CloudStack?

CloudStack is an open source software platform that pools computing resources to build public, private, and hybrid infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) clouds. CloudStack manages the network, storage, and compute nodes that make up a cloud infrastructure. Use CloudStack to deploy, manage, and configure cloud computing environments.

Typical users are service providers and enterprises. With CloudStack, you can:

- ▶ Set up an on-demand, elastic cloud computing service. Service providers can sell self-service virtual machine instances, storage volumes, and networking configurations over the Internet.
- ▶ Set up an on-premise private cloud for use by employees. Rather than managing virtual machines in the same way as physical machines, with CloudStack an enterprise can offer self-service virtual machines to users without involving IT departments.





1.2. CloudStack能做什么？

多种Hypervisor支持

CloudStack works with a variety of hypervisors, and a single cloud deployment can contain multiple hypervisor implementations. The current release of CloudStack supports pre-packaged enterprise solutions like Citrix XenServer and VMware vSphere, as well as KVM or Xen running on Ubuntu or CentOS.

大规模可扩展的管理架构

CloudStack可以管理数万台服务器,这些服务器可以部署在不同地域的数据中心里.处于中心位置的管理服务器可以线性扩展,这样就消除了对中间层集群级别管理服务器的依赖.任何一个组件失效不会导致云平台的服务暂停.对于管理服务器的定期维护不会对云平台中正在运行的虚拟机造成影响.

自动化配置管理

CloudStack会对客户虚拟机的网络和存储进行自动化配置.

CloudStack内部提供的虚拟设备池用来支持云平台自身功能.这些虚拟设备可以提供的服务有防火墙,路由, DHCP, VPN访问,控制台代理,存储访问以及存储备份等.虚拟设备的大量使用简化了安装,配置和持续的云平台部署管理流程.

图形用户界面

CloudStack提供了管理员Web接口,用来供应和管理整个云平台;同时也提供了类似最终用户的Web接口,用来管理运行中的虚拟机和模板. UI可以根据服务提供商的需求或企业的Web风格进行定制化.

API及其扩展性

CloudStack provides an API that gives programmatic access to all the management features available in the UI. The API is maintained and documented. This API enables the creation of command line tools and new user interfaces to suit particular needs. See the Developer's Guide and API Reference, both available at [Apache CloudStack Guides](#) and [Apache CloudStack API Reference](#) respectively.

CloudStack 可插拔的allocation架构允许对选择的存储和主机创建新的allocator类型. 参见Allocator实现指导 (http://docs.cloudstack.org/CloudStack_Documentation/Allocator_Implementation_Guide).

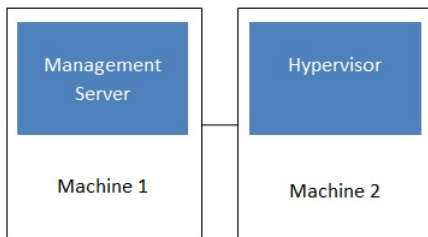
高可用性

CloudStack平台有很多功能来增加系统的可用性.管理服务器自身可以在前端负载均衡的前提下部署在多个节点上. MySQL可以配置使用备份来提供在数据库丢失情况下的手工故障恢复.对于主机, CloudStack平台提供网卡绑定及为存储使用单独网络,这类类似于iSCSI的多路径.

1.3. Deployment Architecture Overview

A CloudStack installation consists of two parts: the Management Server and the cloud infrastructure that it manages. When you set up and manage a CloudStack cloud, you provision resources such as hosts, storage devices, and IP addresses into the Management Server, and the Management Server manages those resources.

The minimum production installation consists of one machine running the CloudStack Management Server and another machine to act as the cloud infrastructure (in this case, a very simple infrastructure consisting of one host running hypervisor software). In its smallest deployment, a single machine can act as both the Management Server and the hypervisor host (using the KVM hypervisor).



Simplified view of a basic deployment

A more full-featured installation consists of a highly-available multi-node Management Server installation and up to tens of thousands of hosts using any of several advanced networking setups. For information about deployment options, see the "Choosing a Deployment Architecture" section of the \$PRODUCT; Installation Guide.

1.3.1. 管理服务器概述

管理服务器是CloudStack软件用来管理云环境的所有资源.通过UI或API与管理服务器交互,你就可以配置并管理你的云基础架构.

一个管理服务器运行在专属的服务器或虚拟机里.它控制虚拟机在主机上的分配,并且分配存储和IP地址到虚拟机实例.管理服务器运行在一个Tomcat容器里并通过MySQL数据库进行持久化.

机器必须符合系统需求,在系统需求里有相关描述.

管理服务器:

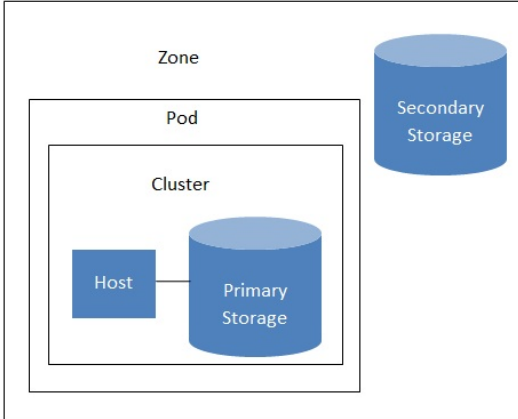
- 为管理员提供一个Web用户接口并且为最终用户提供一个引用的用户接口.
- 为CloudStack提供API.
- 管理客户虚拟机到特定的主机分配.
- 管理公共IP及私有IP地址到账号的分配.
- 管理客户的存储作为虚拟磁盘的分配.
- 管理快照,模板,和ISO映像,并且可以在多个数据中心复制.
- 提供整个云环境的集中式配置.

1.3.2. Cloud Infrastructure Overview

The Management Server manages one or more zones (typically datacenters) containing host computers where guest

The management server manages one or more zones (typically, datacenters) containing host computers where guest virtual machines will run. The cloud infrastructure is organized as follows:

- ▶ Zone: Typically, a zone is equivalent to a single datacenter. A zone consists of one or more pods and secondary storage.
- ▶ Pod: A pod is usually one rack of hardware that includes a layer-2 switch and one or more clusters.
- ▶ Cluster: A cluster consists of one or more hosts and primary storage.
- ▶ Host: A single compute node within a cluster. The hosts are where the actual cloud services run in the form of guest virtual machines.
- ▶ Primary storage is associated with a cluster, and it stores the disk volumes for all the VMs running on hosts in that cluster.
- ▶ Secondary storage is associated with a zone, and it stores templates, ISO images, and disk volume snapshots.



Nested organization of a zone

More Information

For more information, see documentation on cloud infrastructure concepts.

1.3.3. 网络概述

CloudStack提供两种类型的网络应用场景:

- ▶ 基本网络. 类似于AWS类型的网络. 提供一个单一网络, 在这个网络里客户通过提供的三层方式进行隔离, 比如借安全组方式(源IP地址过滤).
- ▶ 高级网络. 为更复杂的网络拓扑设计. 网络模型提供了更为灵活的客户网络定义.

更详细的信息, 请参数网络设置.

第 2 章 使用 Maven 来编译 CloudStack

2.1. Building CloudStack from Source

2.2. 编译的先决条件

2.3. 编译步骤

2.4. 部署及测试步骤

2.1. Building CloudStack from Source

注意

Prior to the 4.0.0 incubating release, Ant was used to build CloudStack. A migration to Maven started in the 4.0.0 cycle, and has completed in 4.1.0.

The website and the wiki contain up to date information on the build procedure at:

- ▶ <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/CLOUDSTACK/How+to+build+on+master+branch>
- ▶ <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/CLOUDSTACK/Setting+up+CloudStack+Development+Environment>

The overarching steps to build CloudStack are:

- ▶ Install the prerequisites and setup your environment
- ▶ Understand that various Maven profiles and build targets
- ▶ Deploy and test your build
- ▶ If needed, learn how to build binaries

注意

Learning Maven is outside the scope of this documentation.

Go to the Maven website at <http://maven.apache.org/guides/getting-started/index.html>

2.2. 编译的先决条件

在本章节我们假定你使用Ubuntu Linux发行版本, 并使用高级包管理工具(APT). 如果你使用其它的发行版本或操作系统以及不同的包管理工具, 调整下面的命令以适合你的环境. 要编译CloudStack你需要:

- ▶ git, <http://git-scm.com>

```
sudo apt-get install git-core
```

- ▶ maven, <http://maven.apache.org>

```
sudo apt-get install maven
```

```
sudo apt-get install maven
```

确保你安装了maven 3

```
$ mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.0.4
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 1.6.0_24, vendor: Sun Microsystems Inc.
Java home: /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-openjdk-amd64/jre
Default locale: en_US, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "3.2.0-33-generic", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
```

» java

设置JAVA_HOME环境变量

```
$ export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-openjdk
```

另外, 在开发环境中部署并运行CloudStack, 你需要:

» Mysql

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server-5.5
```

启动mysqld服务并创建一个cloud用户, 密码是cloud

» Tomcat 6

```
sudo apt-get install tomcat6
```

2.3. 编译步骤

CloudStack 使用git进行源码版本控制, 首先确保你将源码都pull到本地:

```
git clone https://git-wip-us.apache.org/repos/asf/cloudstack.git
```

项目对象模型(POM)用来编译CloudStack中的各种目标. 有一些功能需要的依赖包与Apache许可不兼容因此你需要自己下载. 更多的信息查看Wiki页面<https://wiki.apache.org/CLOUDSTACK/building-with-maven.html>. 为了编译所有CloudStack中开源的组件执行:

```
mvn clean install
```

编译产生的jar文件将会在编译模块的target目录.

2.4. 部署及测试步骤

部署CloudStack通过代码编译需要两个步骤:

1. 如果你还没有配置数据库或者更改其属性, 执行:

```
mvn -P developer -pl developer -Ddeploydb
```

2. 然后你需要运行CloudStack的管理服务器. 要附加调试你需要执行:

```
export MAVEN_OPTS="-Xmx1024 -Xdebug -Xrunjdp:transport=dt_socket,address=8787,server=y,suspend=n"
```

```
mvn -pl :cloud-client-ui jetty:run
```



警告

当你与数据库打交道时, 切记你可能整个清除你之前数据中心的所有数据.

第 3 章 Introduction to the CloudStack API

3.1. 角色

3.2. API参考文档

3.3. 开始

3.1. 角色

The CloudStack API supports three access roles:

1. Root 管理员. 获得云的所有功能, 包括虚拟和物理资源管理。
2. 域管理员. 进入到虚拟资源的云属于管理员的域。
3. 用户. 只访问允许用户管理的功能, 虚拟实例, 存储, 和网络。

3.2. API参考文档

You can find all the API reference documentation at the below site:

<http://cloudstack.apache.org/docs/api/>

3.3. 开始

要开始使用CloudStack API, 你应该有以下:

- » 要整合的CloudStack服务器的URL。
- » API键和帐户的密钥. 应该由云实例的管理员生成并给你。
- » 熟悉HTTP GET/POST和查询字符串。
- » XML或JSON的知识。
- » 可以生成HTTP请求的编程语言的知识, 例如Java或PHP。

第 4 章 API中有什么新内容?

4.1. What's New in the API for 4.1

- 4.1.1. Reconfiguring Physical Networks in VMs
- 4.1.2. IPv6 Support in CloudStack
- 4.1.3. Additional VMX Settings
- 4.1.4. Resetting SSH Keys to Access VMs
- 4.1.5. Changed API Commands in 4.1
- 4.1.6. Added API Commands in 4.1-incubating

4.2. 4.0 的API中有什么新内容

- 4.2.1. Changed API Commands in 4.0.0-incubating
- 4.2.2. Added API Commands in 4.0.0-incubating

4.3. 3.0 的API中有什么新内容

- 4.3.1. 启用8096端口
- 4.3.2. 停止虚拟机
- 4.3.3. Change to Behavior of List Commands
- 4.3.4. 移除API命令
- 4.3.5. Added API commands in 3.0
- 4.3.6. Added CloudStack Error Codes

下面描述了CloudStack 的每个版本中API使用的新的主要特性。

4.1. What's New in the API for 4.1

4.1.1. Reconfiguring Physical Networks in VMs

CloudStack provides the ability to move VMs between networks and reconfigure a VM's network. You can remove a VM from a physical network and add to a new physical network. You can also change the default physical network of a virtual machine. With this functionality, hybrid or traditional server loads can be accommodated with ease.

This feature is supported on XenServer and KVM hypervisors.

The following APIs have been added to support this feature. These API calls can function only while the VM is in running or stopped state.

4.1.1.1. addNicToVirtualMachine

The addNicToVirtualMachine API adds a new NIC to the specified VM on a selected network.

parameter	description	â¼
virtualmachineid	The unique ID of the VM to which the NIC is to be added.	true
networkid	The unique ID of the network the NIC that you add should apply to.	true
ipaddress	The IP address of the VM on the network.	false

The network and VM must reside in the same zone. Two VMs with the same name cannot reside in the same network. Therefore, adding a second VM that duplicates a name on a network will fail.

4.1.1.2. removeNicFromVirtualMachine

The removeNicFromVirtualMachine API removes a NIC from the specified VM on a selected network.

parameter	description	â¼
virtualmachineid	The unique ID of the VM from which the NIC is to be removed.	true
nicid	The unique ID of the NIC that you want to remove.	true

Removing the default NIC is not allowed.

4.1.1.3. updateDefaultNicForVirtualMachine

The updateDefaultNicForVirtualMachine API updates the specified NIC to be the default one for a selected VM.

parameter	description	â¼
virtualmachineid	The unique ID of the VM for which you want to specify the default NIC.	true
nicid	The unique ID of the NIC that you want to set as the default one.	true

4.1.2. IPv6 Support in CloudStack

CloudStack supports Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6), the recent version of the Internet Protocol (IP) that defines routing the network traffic. IPv6 uses a 128-bit address that exponentially expands the current address space that is available to the users. IPv6 addresses consist of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons, for example, 5001:0d18:83a3:1012:1000:8s2e:0870:7454. CloudStack supports IPv6 for public IPs in shared networks. With IPv6 support, VMs in shared networks can obtain both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from the DHCP server. You can deploy VMs either in a IPv6 or IPv4 network, or in a dual network environment. If IPv6 network is used, the VM generates a link-local IPv6 address by itself, and receives a stateful IPv6 address from the DHCPv6 server.

IPv6 is supported only on KVM and XenServer hypervisors. The IPv6 support is only an experimental feature.

Here's the sequence of events when IPv6 is used:

1. The administrator creates an IPv6 shared network in an advanced zone.
2. The user deploys a VM in an IPv6 shared network.
3. The user VM generates an IPv6 link local address by itself, and gets an IPv6 global or site local address through DHCPv6.

For information on API changes, see [第 4.1.5 节 "Changed API Commands in 4.1"](#).

4.1.2.1. Prerequisites and Guidelines

Consider the following:

- » CIDR size must be 64 for IPv6 networks.
- » The DHCP client of the guest VMs should support generating DUID based on Link-layer Address (DUID-LL). DUID-LL derives from the MAC address of guest VMs, and therefore the user VM can be identified by using DUID. See [Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6](#) for more information.
- » The gateway of the guest network generates Router Advertisement and Response messages to Router Solicitation. The M (Managed Address Configuration) flag of Router Advertisement should enable stateful IP address configuration. Set the M flag to where the end nodes receive their IPv6 addresses from the DHCPv6 server as opposed to the router or switch.



The M flag is the 1-bit Managed Address Configuration flag for Router Advertisement. When set, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv6) is available for address configuration in addition to any IPs set by using stateless address auto-configuration.

- ▶ Use the System VM template exclusively designed to support IPv6. Download the System VM template from <http://cloudstack.apr-get.eu/systemvm/>.
- ▶ The concept of Default Network applies to IPv6 networks. However, unlike IPv4 CloudStack does not control the routing information of IPv6 in shared network; the choice of Default Network will not affect the routing in the user VM.
- ▶ In a multiple shared network, the default route is set by the rack router, rather than the DHCP server, which is out of CloudStack control. Therefore, in order for the user VM to get only the default route from the default NIC, modify the configuration of the user VM, and set non-default NIC's `accept_ra` to 0 explicitly. The `accept_ra` parameter accepts Router Advertisements and auto-configure `/proc/sys/net/ipv6/conf/interface` with received data.

4.1.2.2. Limitations of IPv6 in CloudStack

The following are not yet supported:

1. Security groups
2. Userdata and metadata
3. Passwords

4.1.2.3. Guest VM Configuration for DHCPv6

For the guest VMs to get IPv6 address, run `dhclient` command manually on each of the VMs. Use `DUID-LL` to set up `dhclient`.

注意

The IPv6 address is lost when a VM is stopped and started. Therefore, use the same procedure to get an IPv6 address when a VM is stopped and started.

1. Set up `dhclient` by using `DUID-LL`.

Perform the following for DHCP Client 4.2 and above:

- a. Run the following command on the selected VM to get the `dhcpv6` offer from VR:

```
dhclient -6 -D LL <dev>
```

Perform the following for DHCP Client 4.1:

- a. Open the following to the `dhclient` configuration file:

```
vi /etc/dhcp/dhclient.conf
```

- b. Add the following to the `dhclient` configuration file:

```
send dhcp6.client-id = concat(00:03:00, hardware);
```

2. Get IPv6 address from DHCP server as part of the system or network restart.

Based on the operating systems, perform the following:

On CentOS 6.2:

- a. Open the Ethernet interface configuration file:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
```

The `ifcfg-eth0` file controls the first NIC in a system.

- b. Make the necessary configuration changes, as given below:

```
DEVICE=eth0
HWADDR=06:A0:F0:00:00:38
NM_CONTROLLED=no
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=dhcp6
TYPE=Ethernet
USERCTL=no
PEERDNS=yes
IPV6INIT=yes
DHCPV6C=yes
```

- c. Open the following:

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network
```

- d. Make the necessary configuration changes, as given below:

```
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=centos62mgmt.lab.vmops.com
NETWORKING_IPV6=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=no
```

On Ubuntu 12.10

- a. Open the following:

```
etc/network/interfaces:
```

- b. Make the necessary configuration changes, as given below:

```
iface eth0 inet6 dhcp
autoconf 0
accept_ra 1
```

4.1.3. Additional VMX Settings

A VMX (.vmx) file is the primary configuration file for a virtual machine. When a new VM is created, information on the operating system, disk sizes, and networking is stored in this file. The VM actively writes to its .vmx file for all the configuration changes. The VMX file is typically located in the directory where the VM is created. In Windows Vista / Windows 7 / Windows Server 2008, the default location is `C:\Users\<your_user_name>\My Documents\Virtual Machines\<virtual_machine_name>.vmx`. In Linux, `vmware-cmd -l` lists the full path to all the registered VMX files. Any manual additions to the .vmx file from ESX/ESXi are overwritten by the entries stored in the vCenter Server database. Therefore, before you edit a .vmx file, first remove the VM from the vCenter server's inventory and register the VM again after editing.

The CloudStack API that supports passing some of the VMX settings is `registerTemplate`. The supported parameters are `rootDiskController`, `nicAdapter`, and `keyboard`. In addition to these existing VMX parameters, you can now use the `keyboard.typeomaticMinDelay` parameter in the `registerTemplate` API call. This parameter controls the amount of delay for the repeated keystrokes on remote consoles. For more information on `keyboard.typeomaticMinDelay`, see [keyboard.typeomaticMinDelay](#).

4.1.4. Resetting SSH Keys to Access VMs

Use the `resetSSHKeyForVirtualMachine` API to set or reset the SSH keypair assigned to a virtual machine. With the addition of this feature, a lost or compromised SSH keypair can be changed, and the user can access the VM by using the new keypair. Just create or register a new keypair, then call `resetSSHKeyForVirtualMachine`.

4.1.5. Changed API Commands in 4.1

API Commands	Description
createNetworkOffering	The following request parameters have been added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> isPersistent startip6 endip6 ip6gateway ip6cidr
listNetworkOfferings listNetworks	The following request parameters have been added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> isPersistent This parameter determines if the network or network offering listed are persistent or not. ip6gateway ip6cidr
createVlanIpRange	The following request parameters have been added: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> startip6 endip6 ip6gateway ip6cidr
deployVirtualMachine	The following parameter has been added: ip6Address. The following parameter is updated to accept the IPv6 address: iptonetworklist.
CreateZoneCmd	The following parameter have been added: ip6dns1, ip6dns2.
listRouters listVirtualMachines	For nic responses, the following fields have been added. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ip6address ip6gateway ip6cidr
listVlanIpRanges	For nic responses, the following fields have been added. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> startip6 endip6 ip6gateway ip6cidr
listRouters listZones	For DomainRouter and DataCenter response, the following fields have been added. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ip6dns1 ip6dns2
addF5LoadBalancer configureNetscalerLoadBalancer addNetscalerLoadBalancer listF5LoadBalancers configureF5LoadBalancer listNetscalerLoadBalancers	The following response parameter is removed: inline.
listFirewallRules createFirewallRule	The following request parameter is added: traffictype (optional).
listUsageRecords	The following response parameter is added: virtualsize.
deleteIso	The following request parameter is added: forced (optional).
createStoragePool	The following request parameters are made mandatory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> podid clusterid
createAccount	The following new request parameters are added: accountid, userid
createUser	The following new request parameter is added: userid
createDomain	The following new request parameter is added: domainid
listZones	The following request parameters is added: securitygroupenabled


4.1.6. Added API Commands in 4.1-incubating

- createEgressFirewallRules (creates an egress firewall rule on the guest network.)
- deleteEgressFirewallRules (deletes a egress firewall rule on the guest network.)
- listEgressFirewallRules (lists the egress firewall rules configured for a guest network.)
- resetSSHKeyForVirtualMachine (Resets the SSHkey for virtual machine.)
- addBaremetalHost (Adds a new host.)
- addNicToVirtualMachine (Adds a new NIC to the specified VM on a selected network.)
- removeNicFromVirtualMachine (Removes the specified NIC from a selected VM.)
- updateDefaultNicForVirtualMachine (Updates the specified NIC to be the default one for a selected VM.)
- addRegion (Registers a Region into another Region.)
- updateRegion (Updates Region details: ID, Name, Endpoint, User API Key, and User Secret Key.)
- removeRegion (Removes a Region from current Region.)
- listRegions (List all the Regions. Filter them by using the ID or Name.)
- getUser (This API can only be used by the Admin. Get user details by using the API Key.)

4.2. 4.0 的 API 中有什么新内容

4.2.1. Changed API Commands in 4.0.0-incubating

API Commands	è"æ
copyTemplate	The commands in this list have a single new response parameter, and no

prepareTemplate registerTemplate updateTemplate createProject activateProject suspendProject updateProject listProjectAccounts createVolume migrateVolume attachVolume detachVolume uploadVolume createSecurityGroup registerIso copyIso updateIso createIpForwardingRule listIpForwardingRules createLoadBalancerRule updateLoadBalancerRule createSnapshot	<p>other changes. New response parameter: tags(*)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #d3d3d3; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  注意 Many other commands also have the new tags(*) parameter in addition to other changes; those commands are listed separately. </div>
rebootVirtualMachine attachIso detachIso listLoadBalancerRuleInstances resetPasswordForVirtualMachine changeServiceForVirtualMachine recoverVirtualMachine startVirtualMachine migrateVirtualMachine deployVirtualMachine assignVirtualMachine updateVirtualMachine restoreVirtualMachine stopVirtualMachine destroyVirtualMachine	<p>The commands in this list have two new response parameters, and no other changes. New response parameters: keypair, tags(*)</p>
listSecurityGroups listFirewallRules listPortForwardingRules listSnapshots listIcos listProjects listTemplates listLoadBalancerRules	<p>The commands in this list have the following new parameters, and no other changes. New request parameter: tags (optional) New response parameter: tags(*)</p>
listF5LoadBalancerNetworks listNetscalerLoadBalancerNetworks listSrxFirewallNetworks updateNetwork	<p>The commands in this list have three new response parameters, and no other changes. New response parameters: canusefordeploy, vpcid, tags(*)</p>
createZone updateZone	<p>The commands in this list have the following new parameters, and no other changes. New request parameter: localstorageenabled (optional) New response parameter: localstorageenabled</p>
listZones	<p>New response parameter: localstorageenabled</p>
rebootRouter changeServiceForRouter startRouter destroyRouter stopRouter	<p>The commands in this list have two new response parameters, and no other changes. New response parameters: vpcid, nic(*)</p>
updateAccount disableAccount listAccounts markDefaultZoneForAccount enableAccount	<p>The commands in this list have three new response parameters, and no other changes. New response parameters: vpcavailable, vpcimit, vpcotal</p>

listRouters	New request parameters: forvpc (optional), vpcid (optional) New response parameters: vpcid, nic(*)
listNetworkOfferings	New request parameters: forvpc (optional) New response parameters: forvpc
listVolumes	New request parameters: details (optional), tags (optional) New response parameters: tags(*)
addTrafficMonitor	New request parameters: excludezones (optional), includezones (optional)
createNetwork	New request parameters: vpcid (optional) New response parameters: canusefordeploy, vpcid, tags(*)
listPublicIpAddresses	New request parameters: tags (optional), vpcid (optional) New response parameters: vpcid, tags(*)
listNetworks	New request parameters: canusefordeploy (optional), forvpc (optional), tags (optional), vpcid (optional) New response parameters: canusefordeploy, vpcid, tags(*)
restartNetwork	New response parameters: vpcid, tags(*)
enableStaticNat	New request parameter: networkid (optional)
createDiskOffering	New request parameter: storagetype (optional) New response parameter: storagetype
listDiskOfferings	New response parameter: storagetype
updateDiskOffering	New response parameter: storagetype
createFirewallRule	Changed request parameters: ipaddressid (old version - optional, new version - required) New response parameter: tags(*)
listVirtualMachines	New request parameters: isoid (optional), tags (optional), templateid (optional) New response parameters: keypair, tags(*)
updateStorageNetworkIpRange	New response parameters: id, endip, gateway, netmask, networkid, podid, startip, vlan, zoneid

4.2.2. Added API Commands in 4.0.0-incubating

- » createCounter (Adds metric counter)
- » deleteCounter (Deletes a counter)
- » listCounters (List the counters)
- » createCondition (Creates a condition)
- » deleteCondition (Removes a condition)
- » listConditions (List Conditions for the specific user)
- » createTags. Add tags to one or more resources. Example:

```
command=createTags
&resourceIds=1,10,12
&resourceType=userVm
&tags[0].key=region
&tags[0].value=canada
&tags[1].key=city
&tags[1].value=Toronto
```

- » deleteTags. Remove tags from one or more resources. Example:

```
command=deleteTags
&resourceIds=1,12
&resourceType=Snapshot
&tags[0].key=city
```

- » listTags (Show currently defined resource tags)
- » createVPC (Creates a VPC)
- » listVPCs (Lists VPCs)
- » deleteVPC (Deletes a VPC)
- » updateVPC (Updates a VPC)
- » restartVPC (Restarts a VPC)
- » createVPCOffering (Creates VPC offering)
- » updateVPCOffering (Updates VPC offering)
- » deleteVPCOffering (Deletes VPC offering)
- » listVPCOfferings (Lists VPC offerings)
- » createPrivateGateway (Creates a private gateway)
- » listPrivateGateways (List private gateways)
- » deletePrivateGateway (Deletes a Private gateway)
- » createNetworkACL (Creates a ACL rule the given network (the network has to belong to VPC))
- » deleteNetworkACL (Deletes a Network ACL)
- » listNetworkACLs (Lists all network ACLs)
- » createStaticRoute (Creates a static route)
- » deleteStaticRoute (Deletes a static route)
- » listStaticRoutes (Lists all static routes)
- » createVpnCustomerGateway (Creates site to site vpn customer gateway)
- » createVpnGateway (Creates site to site vpn local gateway)
- » createVpnConnection (Create site to site vpn connection)
- » deleteVpnCustomerGateway (Delete site to site vpn customer gateway)
- » deleteVpnGateway (Delete site to site vpn gateway)
- » deleteVpnConnection (Delete site to site vpn connection)
- » updateVpnCustomerGateway (Update site to site vpn customer gateway)
- » resetVpnConnection (Reset site to site vpn connection)
- » listVpnCustomerGateways (Lists site to site vpn customer gateways)
- » listVpnGateways (Lists site 2 site vpn gateways)
- » listVpnConnections (Lists site to site vpn connection gateways)
- » enableCiscoNexusVSM (在CloudStack开启 Nexus 1000v dvSwitch (分布式虚拟交换机))
- » disableCiscoNexusVSM (在 CloudStack关闭Nexus 1000v dvSwitch)
- » deleteCiscoNexusVSM (删除 CloudStack中的Nexus 1000v dvSwitch)
- » listCiscoNexusVSMs (列出控制VLAN ID, 包VLAN ID, 数据VLAN ID, 同事列出Nexus 1000v dvSwitch的IP地址。)

4.3. 3.0 的 API 中有什么新内容

4.3.1. 启用8096端口

8096端口, 不需要验证即可进行API调用. 在所有的3.0.1版本全新安装时, 这个端口都是默认被禁用的. 你可以通过下面的设置启用8096(或使用其它端口号):

1. 确保第一个管理服务器安装并运行.
2. 设置你期望的端口号到全局配置参数 integration.api.port.
3. 重启管理服务器.
4. 在管理服务器的节点上, 创建一个防火墙规则以便允许访问这个端口.

4.3.2. 停止虚拟机

CloudStack 现在支持创建虚拟机但不启动它. 你可以确定是否需要启动虚拟机作为开发的一部分. 现在可以通过两种方式发布一个虚拟机: 创建并启动 (默认方式) ; 创建但不启动.

A new request parameter, startVM, is introduced in the deployVm API to support the stopped VM feature.

The possible values are:

- › true - The VM starts as a part of the VM deployment.
- › false - The VM is left in the stopped state at the end of the VM deployment.

The default value is true.

4.3.3. Change to Behavior of List Commands

There was a major change in how our List* API commands work in CloudStack 3.0 compared to 2.2.x. The rules below apply only for managed resources – those that belong to an account, domain, or project. They are irrelevant for the List* commands displaying unmanaged (system) resources, such as hosts, clusters, and external network resources.

When no parameters are passed in to the call, the caller sees only resources owned by the caller (even when the caller is the administrator). Previously, the administrator saw everyone else's resources by default.

When accountName and domainId are passed in:

- › The caller sees the resources dedicated to the account specified.
- › If the call is executed by a regular user, the user is authorized to specify only the user's own account and domainId.
- › If the caller is a domain administrator, CloudStack performs an authorization check to see whether the caller is permitted to view resources for the given account and domainId.

When projectId is passed in, only resources belonging to that project are listed.

When domainId is passed in, the call returns only resources belonging to the domain specified. To see the resources of subdomains, use the parameter isRecursive=true. Again, the regular user can see only resources owned by that user, the root administrator can list anything, and a domain administrator is authorized to see only resources of the administrator's own domain and subdomains.

To see all resources the caller is authorized to see, except for Project resources, use the parameter listAll=true.

To see all Project resources the caller is authorized to see, use the parameter projectId=-1.

There is one API command that doesn't fall under the rules above completely: the listTemplates command. This command has its own flags defining the list rules:

listTemplates Flag	Description
featured	Returns templates that have been marked as featured and public.
self	Returns templates that have been registered or created by the calling user.
selfexecutable	Same as self, but only returns templates that are ready to be deployed with.
sharedexecutable	Ready templates that have been granted to the calling user by another user.
executable	Templates that are owned by the calling user, or public templates, that can be used to deploy a new VM.
community	Returns templates that have been marked as public but not featured.
all	Returns all templates (only usable by admins).

The CloudStack UI on a general view will display all resources that the logged-in user is authorized to see, except for project resources. To see the project resources, select the project view.

4.3.4. 移除API命令

- › createConfiguration (增加配置值)
- › configureSimulator (配置模拟器)

4.3.5. Added API commands in 3.0

4.3.5.1. Added in 3.0.2

- › changeServiceForSystemVm
修改系统虚拟机的服务提供方案 (控制台代理或者二级存储虚拟机)。修改的虚拟即必须处于“已停止”状态时该命令才会生效。

4.3.5.2. Added in 3.0.1

- › changeServiceForSystemVm
修改系统虚拟机的服务提供方案 (控制台代理或者二级存储虚拟机)。修改的虚拟即必须处于“已停止”状态时该命令才会生效。

4.3.5.3. Added in 3.0.0

assignVirtualMachine (将一台用户虚拟机移动到与其同域的另一个用户下。)	restoreVirtualMachine (恢复虚拟机到原始模板或指定的快照状态)	createLBSticknessPolicy (创建负载均衡粘性策略)
deleteLBSticknessPolicy (删除一个负载均衡粘性策略)	listLBSticknessPolicies (列出负载均衡粘性策略)	ldapConfig (为此站点设置LDAP上下文)
addSwift (添加Swift)	listSwifts (列出Swift)	migrateVolume (迁移卷)
updateStoragePool (更新存储池)	authorizeSecurityGroupEgress (为此安全组授权一个特定的出口规则)	revokeSecurityGroupEgress (删除一个特定的安全组出口规则)
createNetworkOffering (创建网络提供方案)	deleteNetworkOffering (删除网络提供方案)	createProject (创建项目)
deleteProject (删除项目)	updateProject (更新项目)	activateProject (激活项目)
suspendProject (挂起项目)	listProjects (列出项目详细信息)	addAccountToProject (Adds account to a project)

deleteAccountFromProject (从项目中删除账户)	listProjectAccounts (列出项目中的账户)	listProjectInvitations (列出项目中的邀请加入项目的信息)
updateProjectInvitation (更新项目邀请信息)	deleteProjectInvitation (删除项目邀请信息)	updateHypervisorCapabilities (更新虚拟机能力)
listHypervisorCapabilities (列出所有宿主机能力)	createPhysicalNetwork (创建物理网络)	deletePhysicalNetwork (删除物理网络)
listPhysicalNetworks (列出物理网络)	updatePhysicalNetwork (更新物理网络)	listSupportedNetworkServices (列出所有 CloudStack 或指定提供者所提供的网络服务)
addNetworkServiceProvider (向物理网络添加网络服务提供者)	deleteNetworkServiceProvider (删除网络服务提供者)	listNetworkServiceProviders (列出指定物理网络的网络服务提供者)
updateNetworkServiceProvider (更新指定物理网络的网络服务提供者)	addTrafficType (向物理网络中添加流量类型)	deleteTrafficType (删除流量类型)
listTrafficTypes (列出指定网络的流量类型)	updateTrafficType (更新指定网络的流量类型)	listTrafficTypeImplementors (列出网络流量实现者的实现者或所有网络流量的实现者)
createStorageNetworkIpRange (创建存储网络IP范围)	deleteStorageNetworkIpRange (删除存储网络IP范围)	listStorageNetworkIpRange (列出存储网络IP范围)
updateStorageNetworkIpRange (更新存储网络IP范围, 只有当此范围内没有IP被分配的时候才允许使用此命令)	listUsageTypes (列出使用类型)	addF5LoadBalancer (添加F5负载均衡设备)
configureF5LoadBalancer (配置F5负载均衡设备)	deleteF5LoadBalancer (删除F5负载均衡设备)	listF5LoadBalancers (列出F5负载均衡设备)
listF5LoadBalancerNetworks (列出使用F5负载均衡设备的网络)	addSrxFirewall (添加一个SRX防火墙设备)	deleteSrxFirewall (删除SRX防火墙设备)
listSrxFirewalls (删除SRX防火墙设备)	listSrxFirewallNetworks (列出适用SRX防火墙设备的网络)	addNetscalerLoadBalancer (添加一个netscaler 负载均衡设备)
deleteNetscalerLoadBalancer (删除一个netscaler 负载均衡设备)	configureNetscalerLoadBalancer (配置netscaler 负载均衡设备)	listNetscalerLoadBalancers (列出netscaler 负载均衡设备)
listNetscalerLoadBalancerNetworks (列出使用netscaler负载均衡设备的网络)	createVirtualRouterElement(创建虚拟路由由元素)	configureVirtualRouterElement (配置虚拟路由由元素)
listVirtualRouterElements (列出虚拟路由由元素)		

4.3.6. Added CloudStack Error Codes

You can now find the CloudStack-specific error code in the exception response for each type of exception. The following list of error codes is added to the new class named CSExceptionErrorCode.

4250 : "com.cloud.utils.exception.CloudRuntimeException"	4255 : "com.cloud.utils.exception.ExceptionUtil"	4260 : "com.cloud.utils.exception.ExecutionException"
4265 : "com.cloud.utils.exception.HypervisorVersionChangedException"	4270 : "com.cloud.utils.exception.RuntimeCloudException"	4275 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudException"
4280 : "com.cloud.exception.AccountLimitException"	4285 : "com.cloud.exception.AgentUnavailableException"	4290 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudAuthenticationException"
4295 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudExecutionException"	4300 : "com.cloud.exception.ConcurrentOperationException"	4305 : "com.cloud.exception.ConflictingNetworkSettingsException"
4310 : "com.cloud.exception.DiscoveredWithErrorException"	4315 : "com.cloud.exception.HAStateException"	4320 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientAddressCapacityException"
4325 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientCapacityException"	4330 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientNetworkCapacityException"	4335 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientServerCapacityException"
4340 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientStorageCapacityException"	4345 : "com.cloud.exception.InternalErrorException"	4350 : "com.cloud.exception.InvalidParameterValueException"
4355 : "com.cloud.exception.ManagementServerException"	4360 : "com.cloud.exception.NetworkRuleConflictException"	4365 : "com.cloud.exception.PermissionDeniedException"
4370 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceAllocationException"	4375 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceInUseException"	4380 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceUnavailableException"
4385 : "com.cloud.exception.StorageUnavailableException"	4390 : "com.cloud.exception.UnsupportedServiceException"	4395 : "com.cloud.exception.VirtualMachineMigrationException"
4400 : "com.cloud.exception.AccountLimitException"	4405 : "com.cloud.exception.AgentUnavailableException"	4410 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudAuthenticationException"
4415 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudException"	4420 : "com.cloud.exception.CloudExecutionException"	4425 : "com.cloud.exception.ConcurrentOperationException"
4430 : "com.cloud.exception.ConflictingNetworkSettingsException"	4435 : "com.cloud.exception.ConnectionException"	4440 : "com.cloud.exception.DiscoveredWithErrorException"
4445 : "com.cloud.exception.DiscoveryException"	4450 : "com.cloud.exception.HAStateException"	4455 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientAddressCapacityException"
4460 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientCapacityException"	4465 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientNetworkCapacityException"	4470 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientServerCapacityException"
4475 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientStorageCapacityException"	4480 : "com.cloud.exception.InsufficientVirtualNetworkCapacityException"	4485 : "com.cloud.exception.InternalErrorException"
4490 : "com.cloud.exception.InvalidParameterValueException"	4495 : "com.cloud.exception.ManagementServerException"	4500 : "com.cloud.exception.NetworkRuleConflictException"
4505 : "com.cloud.exception.PermissionDeniedException"	4510 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceAllocationException"	4515 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceInUseException"
4520 : "com.cloud.exception.ResourceUnavailableException"	4525 : "com.cloud.exception.StorageUnavailableException"	4530 : "com.cloud.exception.UnsupportedServiceException"
4535 : "com.cloud.exception.VirtualMachineMigrationException"	9999 : "org.apache.cloudstack.api.ServerApiException"	

第 5 章 调用 CloudStack API

5.1. 使用API请求

5.2. API请求签名

5.2.1. How to sign an API call with Python

5.3. Enabling API Call Expiration

5.4. Limiting the Rate of API Requests

5.4.1. Configuring the API Request Rate

5.4.2. Limitations on API Throttling

5.5. 响应

5.5.1. 响应格式: XML 或 JSON

5.5.2. Maximum Result Pages Returned

5.5.3. 错误处理

5.6. Asynchronous Commands

5.6.1. 任务状态

5.6.2. Example

5.1. 使用API请求

所有CloudStack API请求都是以JSON形式提交。同时API请求包含命令和参数。无论是HTTP或HTTPS，一个请求者

所有CloudStack API请求都是以HTTP GET/POST形式提交,同时附上相关的命令和参数.无论是HTTP端口HTTPS,API请求都有以下内容组成:

- ▶ CloudStack API URL: 这是Web服务API入口(例如, `http://www.cloud.com:8080/client/api`)
- ▶ 命令: 你想要执行的Web服务命令,比如开启一个虚拟机或创建一个磁盘卷
- ▶ 参数: 命令所需的任何必要或可选的参数

一个API GET请求的样例看起来像这样:

```
http://localhost:8080/client/api?
command=deployVirtualMachine&serviceOfferingId=1&diskOfferingId=1&templateId=2&zoneId=4&api
Key=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXq-
jB8CG20YI3yaxXcgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bc1KwFQ&signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001h
U%3D
```

或者更易读的方式:

```
1. http://localhost:8080/client/api
2. ?command=deployVirtualMachine
3. &serviceOfferingId=1
4. &diskOfferingId=1
5. &templateId=2
6. &zoneId=4
7.
&apiKey=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXqjB8CG20YI3yaxXcgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bc1Kw
FQ
8. &signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001hU%3D
```

第一行是CloudStack API URL. 这个是你想与之交互的云环境.

第二行是你想要执行的命令. 在我们的例子中,我们试着云部署一个全新的虚拟机. 在它前面有一个(?)用来分隔这自己和CloudStack API URL.

3到6行是命令的参数. 想要知道这个命令和它的请求参数,请参照CloudStack API文档里适当的章节. 每一个参数都是一个域-值对(域=值),在它前面会有一个连字符(&).

第7行是用户的API值,它用来定义用户的身份. 可参考登入API请求.

第8行是鉴权用户执行的API命令的签名哈希值. 可参考登入API请求.

5.2. API请求签名

无论你通过HTTP或HTTPS访问CloudStack API,都必须签名以便让CloudStack可以检验调用者已通过验证并有权执行相关命令. 在你进行签名过程之前,确保CloudStack的管理员为你的账号提供了API键值及密钥.

为了展示如何为一个请求签名,我们重用之前的例子.

```
http://http://localhost:8080/client/api?
command=deployVirtualMachine&serviceOfferingId=1&diskOfferingId=1&templateId=2&zoneId=4&api
Key=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXq-
jB8CG20YI3yaxXcgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bc1KwFQ&signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001h
U%3D
```

把这个分解开来,我们能清晰地看出这个URL的组成.

- ▶ 基本URL: 这个是到管理服务器的基本URL.

```
http://localhost:8080
```

- ▶ API路径: 这是处理API请求的服务端程序路径.

```
/client/api?
```

- ▶ 命令字串: 这部分由查询字符串组成的命令,它的参数以及标识这个账户的API键值共同组成.

注意

所有的查询字符串都是一组域-值对,“域”是大小写不敏感的但“值”是大小写敏感的.

```
command=deployVirtualMachine&serviceOfferingId=1&diskOfferingId=1&templateId=2&zoneId=4&
apiKey=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXq-
jB8CG20YI3yaxXcgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bc1KwFQ
```

- ▶ Signature: This is the signature of the command string that is generated using a combination of the user's Secret Key and the HMAC SHA-1 hashing algorithm.

```
&signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001hU%3D
```

每一个API请求格式的组成都是 基本URL + API路径 + 命令字串 + 签名.

要生成一个签名.

1. 对于命令字符串中的每个域-值对(由&分隔),值都会进行URL编码以便通过HTTP GET安全传输.

注意

确保所有的空格字符都编码成"%20"而非"+".

2. 将命令字串全转换成小写字符并且对所有域-值对都通过域的字母表顺序进行排列. 这一步的结果看起来像下面这样.

```
apikey=miVr6X7u6bn_sdahobpjnejpgest35exq-
jb8cg20yi3yaxxcgyuaairmfi_ejtvwz0nukkjbpmY3y2bc1kwfQ&command=deployvirtualmachine&dis
kofferingid=1&serviceofferingid=1&templateid=2&zoneid=4
```

3. 对于已排序的命令字串,与用户的密钥一起运行HMAC SHA-1哈希算法(大多数的编程语言都提供这样的工具). 对其结果进行Base64编码然后对数组进行UTF-8编码以便可以通过HTTP进行安全的传输. 在Base64编码后最终的字符串应该像"Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001hU%3D".

按格式 基本URL + API路径 + 命令字串 + 签名 重构的最终的URL看起来像这样:

```
http://localhost:8080/client/api?
command=deployVirtualMachine&serviceOfferingId=1&diskOfferingId=1&templateId=2&zoneId=
4&apiKey=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXq-
jB8CG20YI3yaxXcgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bc1KwFQ&signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8R
AP001hU%3D
```

5.2.1. How to sign an API call with Python

To illustrate the procedure used to sign API calls we present a step by step interactive session using Python.

First import the required modules:

```
$python
Python 2.7.3 (default, Nov 17 2012, 19:54:34)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple Clang 4.1 ((tags/Apple/clang-421.11.66))] on darwin
```

```

type "neip", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import urllib2
>>> import urllib
>>> import hashlib
>>> import hmac
>>> import base64

```

Define the endpoint of the Cloud, the command that you want to execute and the keys of the user.

```

>>> baseurl='http://localhost:8080/client/api?'
>>> request={}
>>> request['command']='listUsers'
>>> request['response']='json'
>>> request['apikey']='plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTVmjUVg-X-jlWlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAlqzzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg'
>>>
secretkey='VdaACyB0LV9eNjTetIOElcVQkvJck_J_QljX_FcHRj87ZKiy0z0ty0ZsYBkoXkY9b7eq1EhwJaw7FF3a
kA3KBQ'

```

Build the request string:

```

>>> request_str='&'.join(['=' .join([k,urllib.quote_plus(request[k])]) for k in
request.keys()])
>>> request_str
'apikey=plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTVmjUVg-X-jlWlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAlqzzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg&command=listUsers&response=json'

```

Compute the signature with hmac, do a 64 bit encoding and a url encoding:

```

>>>
sig_str='&'.join(['=' .join([k.lower(),urllib.quote_plus(request[k].lower().replace('+','%20
'))])for k in sorted(request.iterkeys())])
>>> sig_str
'apikey=plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTVmjUVg-X-jlWlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAlqzzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg&command=listUsers&response=json'
>>> sig=hmac.new(secretkey,sig_str,hashlib.sha1)
>>> sig
<hmac.HMAC instance at 0x10d91d680>
>>> sig=hmac.new(secretkey,sig_str,hashlib.sha1).digest()
>>> sig
'M:]x0e\xaf\xfb\x8f\x2y\xfp\x91\x1e\x89\x8a\xa1\x05\xc4\xdb'
>>> sig=base64.encodestring(hmac.new(secretkey,sig_str,hashlib.sha1).digest())
>>> sig
'TTpDq/7j/J58XCRHomKoXEQds=\n'
>>> sig=base64.encodestring(hmac.new(secretkey,sig_str,hashlib.sha1).digest()).strip()
>>> sig
'TTpDq/7j/J58XCRHomKoXEQds='
>>>
sig=urllib.quote_plus(base64.encodestring(hmac.new(secretkey,sig_str,hashlib.sha1).digest()
).strip())

```

Finally, build the entire string and do an http GET:

```

>>> req=baseurl+request_str+'&signature='+sig
>>> req
'http://localhost:8080/client/api?apikey=plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTVmjUVg-X-jlWlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAlqzzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg&command=listUsers&response=json&signature=TTpDq%2F
7j%2FJ58XCRHomKoXEQds%3D'
>>> res=urllib2.urlopen(req)
>>> res.read()
'{"listusersresponse": {"count":3, "user": [ {"id": "7ed6d5da-93b2-4545-a502-
23d20b48ef2a", "username": "admin", "firstname": "admin", "lastname": "cloud", "created": "2012-07-
05T12:18:27-0700", "state": "enabled", "account": "admin", "accounttype": "1", "domainid": "8a111e58-
e155-4482-93ce-84efff3c77", "domain": "ROOT", "apikey": "plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTVmjUVg-X-
jlWlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAlqzzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg", "secretkey": "VdaACyB0LV9eNjTetIOElcVQkvJck_J_QljX_
FcHRj87ZKiy0z0ty0ZsYBkoXkY9b7eq1EhwJaw7FF3akA3KBQ", "accountid": "7548ac03-af1d-4c1c-9064-
2f3e2c0eda0d"}, {"id": "1fea6418-5576-4989-a21e-
4790787bbee3", "username": "runseb", "firstname": "foobar", "lastname": "goa", "email": "joe@smith.
com", "created": "2013-04-10T16:52:06-
0700", "state": "enabled", "account": "admin", "accounttype": "1", "domainid": "8a111e58-e155-4482-
93ce-
84efff3c77", "domain": "ROOT", "apikey": "Xhsb3MewjJQaXXMsZrCvLQV19_NPy_UcbDj1QXikkVbDC9MDSpWw
dt21UUY1H7JBEYTDLLY3yuchCeW7786kBA", "secretkey": "gIsgm18C5YwxMHjX5o51pSe0kqs6JnKr1w0jJBLce
Y5bgnfzKJL4AM6cJX-11dd0IHJLbLJDK9MRzskk6xZ_w", "accountid": "7548ac03-af1d-4c1c-9064-
2f3e2c0eda0d"}, {"id": "52f65396-183c-4473-883f-
a37e7bb9396f", "username": "toto", "firstname": "john", "lastname": "smith", "email": "john@smith.c
om", "created": "2013-04-23T04:27:22-
0700", "state": "enabled", "account": "admin", "accounttype": "1", "domainid": "8a111e58-e155-4482-
93ce-
84efff3c77", "domain": "ROOT", "apikey": "THA6fFWS_OmvU8od201omxFc8yKNL_Hc5ZCS77LFCJ5RzSx48J
yZucblU16XyBEG-ZyXmL_wuEPeczk-
wKnoW", "secretkey": "05ywpqJorASEBKR_5jEvrTGhfWL1y_j1E4Z_iCr80KCycsPI0dVcfzjJQ8YkQ0a5EzSporR
j0FiLs60hQrYnDA", "accountid": "7548ac03-af1d-4c1c-9064-2f3e2c0eda0d"} ] } }'

```

5.3. Enabling API Call Expiration

You can set an expiry timestamp on API calls to prevent replay attacks over non-secure channels, such as HTTP. The server tracks the expiry timestamp you have specified and rejects all the subsequent API requests that come in after this validity period.

To enable this feature, add the following parameters to the API request:

- signatureVersion=3: If the signatureVersion parameter is missing or is not equal to 3, the expires parameter is ignored in the API request.
- expires=YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ: Specifies the date and time at which the signature included in the request is expired. The timestamp is expressed in the YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ format, as specified in the ISO 8601 standard.

For example:

```
expires=2011-10-10T12:00:00+0530
```

A sample API request with expiration is given below:

```
http://<IPAddress>:8080/client/api?command=listZones&signatureVersion=3&expires=2011-10-
10T12:00:00+0530&apiKey=miVr6X7u6bN_sdah0BpjNejPgEst35eXq-
jB8CG20YI3yaxXcpgyuaIRmFI_EJTVwZ0nUkkJbPmY3y2bcIKwFQ&signature=Lxx1DM40AjcXU%2FcaiK8RAP001h
U%3D
```

5.4. Limiting the Rate of API Requests

You can limit the rate at which API requests can be placed for each account. This is useful to avoid malicious attacks on the Management Server, prevent performance degradation, and provide fairness to all accounts.

If the number of API calls exceeds the threshold, an error message is returned for any additional API calls. The caller will have to retry these API calls at another time.

5.4.1. Configuring the API Request Rate

To control the API request rate, use the following global configuration settings:

- › `api.throttling.enabled` - Enable/Disable API throttling. By default, this setting is false, so API throttling is not enabled.
- › `api.throttling.interval` (in seconds) - Time interval during which the number of API requests is to be counted. When the interval has passed, the API count is reset to 0.
- › `api.throttling.max` - Maximum number of APIs that can be placed within the `api.throttling.interval` period.
- › `api.throttling.cachesize` - Cache size for storing API counters. Use a value higher than the total number of accounts managed by the cloud. One cache entry is needed for each account, to store the running API total for that account.

5.4.2. Limitations on API Throttling

The following limitations exist in the current implementation of this feature.



注意

Even with these limitations, CloudStack is still able to effectively use API throttling to avoid malicious attacks causing denial of service.

- › In a deployment with multiple Management Servers, the cache is not synchronized across them. In this case, CloudStack might not be able to ensure that only the exact desired number of API requests are allowed. In the worst case, the number of API calls that might be allowed is (number of Management Servers) * (`api.throttling.max`).
- › The API commands `resetApiLimit` and `getApiLimit` are limited to the Management Server where the API is invoked.

5.5. 响应

5.5.1. 响应格式: XML或JSON

CloudStack API调用支持两种格式的响应。默认响应格式是XML。如果你想要JSON的响应格式,在命令请求字符串里添加 `&response=json`。

The two response formats differ in how they handle blank fields. In JSON, if there is no value for a response field, it will not appear in the response. If all the fields were empty, there might be no response at all. In XML, even if there is no value to be returned, an empty field will be returned as a placeholder XML element.

XML响应样例

```
<listipaddressesresponse>
  <allocatedipaddress>
    <ipaddress>192.168.10.141</ipaddress>
    <allocated>2009-09-18T13:16:10-0700</allocated>
    <zoneid>4</zoneid>
    <zonename>WC</zonename>
    <issourcenat>true</issourcenat>
  </allocatedipaddress>
</listipaddressesresponse>
```

JSON响应样例

```
{ "listipaddressesresponse" :
  { "allocatedipaddress" :
    [
      {
        "ipaddress" : "192.168.10.141",
        "allocated" : "2009-09-18T13:16:10-0700",
        "zoneid" : "4",
        "zonename" : "WC",
        "issourcenat" : "true"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

5.5.2. Maximum Result Pages Returned

For each cloud, there is a default upper limit on the number of results that any API command will return in a single page. This is to help prevent overloading the cloud servers and prevent DOS attacks. For example, if the page size limit is 500 and a command returns 10,000 results, the command will return 20 pages.

The default page size limit can be different for each cloud. It is set in the global configuration parameter `default.page.size`. If your cloud has many users with lots of VMs, you might need to increase the value of this parameter. At the same time, be careful not to set it so high that your site can be taken down by an enormous return from an API call. For more information about how to set global configuration parameters, see "Describe Your Deployment" in the Installation Guide.

To decrease the page size limit for an individual API command, override the global setting with the `page` and `pagesize` parameters, which are available in any `list*` command (`listCapabilities`, `listDiskOfferings`, etc.).

- › Both parameters must be specified together.
- › The value of the `pagesize` parameter must be smaller than the value of `default.page.size`. That is, you can not increase the number of possible items in a result page, only decrease it.

For syntax information on the `list*` commands, see the API Reference.

5.5.3. 错误处理

如果处理API请求时发生错误,指定的格式的相应响应被返回。每一个错误响应包括错误代码和描述可能会出问题的错误文本。一个错误响应的例子,请参阅第12页。

如果因为不好的签名,缺少API密钥,或者用户根本就没有执行命令的权限,API请求被拒绝,总是返回一个HTTP 401的错误代码。

5.6. Asynchronous Commands

Asynchronous commands were introduced in CloudStack 2.x. Commands are designated as asynchronous when they can potentially take a long period of time to complete such as creating a snapshot or disk volume. They differ from synchronous commands by the following:

- › They are identified in the API Reference by an (A).
- › They will immediately return a job ID to refer to the job that will be responsible in processing the command.
- › If executed as a "create" resource command, it will return the resource ID as well as the job ID.
You can periodically check the status of the job by making a simple API call to the command, `queryAsyncJobResult` and passing in the job ID.

5.6.1. 任务状态

使用异步命令的关键是任务编号。命令一旦执行后便立即返回一个任务编号。利用任务编号,可以呼叫`queryAsyncJobResult`

命令来阶段性地查看任务状态。命令会返回如下三种可能的整数值：

- ▶ 0 - 任务仍在进行。继续阶段性地查询可以获知任务状态的变化。
- ▶ 1 - 任务已经成功完成。任务会返回初始命令所设定的成功返回值。
- ▶ 2 - 任务失败。请查看“任务结果代码”标签和“任务结果”以分别获知失败原因代码和失败原因。

5.6.2. Example

The following shows an example of using an asynchronous command. Assume the API command:

```
command=deployVirtualMachine&zoneId=1&serviceOfferingId=1&diskOfferingId=1&templateId=1
```

CloudStack will immediately return a job ID and any other additional data.

```
<deployvirtualmachineresponse>
  <jobid>1</jobid>
  <id>100</id>
</deployvirtualmachineresponse>
```

Using the job ID, you can periodically poll for the results by using the queryAsyncJobResult command.

```
command=queryAsyncJobResult&jobId=1
```

Three possible results could come from this query.

Job is still pending:

```
<queryasyncjobresult>
  <jobid>1</jobid>
  <jobstatus>0</jobstatus>
  <jobprocstatus>1</jobprocstatus>
</queryasyncjobresult>
```

Job has succeeded:

```
<queryasyncjobresultresponse cloud-stack-version="3.0.1.6">
  <jobid>1</jobid>
  <jobstatus>1</jobstatus>
  <jobprocstatus>0</jobprocstatus>
  <jobresultcode>0</jobresultcode>
  <jobresulttype>object</jobresulttype>
  <jobresult>
    <virtualmachine>
      <id>450</id>
      <name>1-2-450-VM</name>
      <displayname>1-2-450-VM</displayname>
      <account>admin</account>
      <domainid>1</domainid>
      <domain>ROOT</domain>
      <created>2011-03-10T18:20:25-0800</created>
      <state>Running</state>
      <haenable>false</haenable>
      <zoneid>1</zoneid>
      <zonename>San Jose 1</zonename>
      <hostid>2</hostid>
      <hostname>905-13.sjc.lab.vmops.com</hostname>
      <templateid>1</templateid>
      <templatename>CentOS 5.3 64bit LAMP</templatename>
      <templatedisplaytext>CentOS 5.3 64bit LAMP</templatedisplaytext>
      <passwordenable>false</passwordenable>
      <serviceofferingid>1</serviceofferingid>
      <serviceofferingname>Small Instance</serviceofferingname>
      <cpunumber>1</cpunumber>
      <cpuspeed>500</cpuspeed>
      <memory>512</memory>
      <guestosid>12</guestosid>
      <rootdeviceid>0</rootdeviceid>
      <rootdevicetype>NetworkFilesystem</rootdevicetype>
      <nic>
        <id>561</id>
        <networkid>205</networkid>
        <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
        <gateway>10.1.1.1</gateway>
        <ipaddress>10.1.1.225</ipaddress>
        <isolationuri>vlan://295</isolationuri>
        <broadcasturi>vlan://295</broadcasturi>
        <traffictype>Guest</traffictype>
        <type>Virtual</type>
        <isdefault>true</isdefault>
      </nic>
      <hypervisor>XenServer</hypervisor>
    </virtualmachine>
  </jobresult>
</queryasyncjobresultresponse>
```

Job has failed:

```
<queryasyncjobresult>
  <jobid>1</jobid>
  <jobstatus>2</jobstatus>
  <jobprocstatus>0</jobprocstatus>
  <jobresultcode>551</jobresultcode>
  <jobresulttype>text</jobresulttype>
  <jobresult>Unable to deploy virtual machine id = 100 due to not enough
  capacity</jobresult>
</queryasyncjobresult>
```

第 6 章 Working With Usage Data

6.1. Usage 记录格式

- 6.1.1. Virtual Machine Usage Record Format
- 6.1.2. Network Usage Record Format
- 6.1.3. IP Address Usage Record Format
- 6.1.4. Disk Volume Usage Record Format
- 6.1.5. Template, ISO, and Snapshot Usage Record Format
- 6.1.6. Load Balancer Policy or Port Forwarding Rule Usage Record Format
- 6.1.7. 网络服务方案使用率记录格式
- 6.1.8. VPN User Usage Record Format

6.2. Usage Types

6.3. listUsageRecords 指令的反应示例：

6.4. Dates in the Usage Record

6.5. Globally Configured Limits

The Usage Server provides aggregated usage records which you can use to create billing integration for the CloudStack platform. The Usage Server works by taking data from the events log and creating summary usage records that you can access using the listUsageRecords API call.

The usage records show the amount of resources, such as VM run time or template storage space, consumed by guest instances. In the special case of bare metal instances, no template storage resources are consumed, but records showing zero usage are still included in the Usage Server's output.

The Usage Server runs at least once per day. It can be configured to run multiple times per day. Its behavior is controlled by configuration settings as described in the CloudStack Administration Guide.

6.1. Usage 记录格式

6.1.1. Virtual Machine Usage Record Format

For running and allocated virtual machine usage, the following fields exist in a usage record:

- » account-- 账户的名字
- » accountid-- 账户的ID
- » domainid -- ID of the domain in which this account resides
- » zoneid -- 使用资源域ID号
- » description -- 字符描述, 用于追查使用量的记录
- » usage -- String representation of the usage, including the units of usage (e.g. 'Hrs' for VM running time)
- » usagetype -- 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- » rawusage -- 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- » virtualmachineid -- 虚拟服务器的ID号
- » name -- The name of the virtual machine
- » offeringid -- The ID of the service offering
- » templateid -- The ID of the template or the ID of the parent template. The parent template value is present when the current template was created from a volume.
- » usageid -- Virtual machine
- » type -- Hypervisor
- » startdate, enddate -- The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.1.2. Network Usage Record Format

For network usage (bytes sent/received), the following fields exist in a usage record.

- » account-- 账户的名字
- » accountid-- 账户的ID
- » domainid -- ID of the domain in which this account resides
- » zoneid -- 使用资源域ID号
- » description -- 字符描述, 用于追查使用量的记录
- » usagetype -- 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- » rawusage -- 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- » usageid -- Device ID (virtual router ID or external device ID)
- » type -- Device type (domain router, external load balancer, etc.)
- » startdate, enddate -- The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.1.3. IP Address Usage Record Format

For IP address usage the following fields exist in a usage record.

- » account - name of the account
- » accountid - ID of the account
- » domainid - ID of the domain in which this account resides
- » zoneid - Zone where the usage occurred
- » description - A string describing what the usage record is tracking
- » usage - String representation of the usage, including the units of usage
- » usagetype - A number representing the usage type (see Usage Types)
- » rawusage - A number representing the actual usage in hours
- » usageid - IP address ID
- » startdate, enddate - The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; see Dates in the Usage Record
- » issourcenat - Whether source NAT is enabled for the IP address
- » iselastic - True if the IP address is elastic.

6.1.4. Disk Volume Usage Record Format

For disk volumes, the following fields exist in a usage record.

- » account-- 账户的名字
- » accountid-- 账户的ID
- » domainid -- ID of the domain in which this account resides
- » zoneid -- 使用资源域ID号
- » description -- 字符描述, 用于追查使用量的记录
- » usage -- 代表使用量的文字, 包括使用量的单位 (如 'Hrs' 是小时)
- » usagetype -- 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- » rawusage -- 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- » usageid -- The volume ID
- » offeringid -- The ID of the disk offering
- » type -- Hypervisor
- » templateid -- ROOT template ID
- » size -- The amount of storage allocated
- » startdate, enddate -- The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.1.5. Template, ISO, and Snapshot Usage Record Format

- » account-- 账户的名字
- » accountid-- 账户的ID
- » domainid -- ID of the domain in which this account resides
- » zoneid -- 使用资源域ID号
- » description -- 字符描述, 用于追查使用量的记录
- » usage -- 代表使用量的文字, 包括使用量的单位 (如 'Hrs' 是小时)
- » usagetype -- 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- » rawusage -- 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A

- rawusage – 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- usageid – The ID of the the template, ISO, or snapshot
- offeringid – The ID of the disk offering
- templateid – -- Included only for templates (usage type 7). Source template ID.
- size – Size of the template, ISO, or snapshot
- startdate, enddate – The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.1.6. Load Balancer Policy or Port Forwarding Rule Usage Record Format

- account - name of the account
- accountid - ID of the account
- domainid - ID of the domain in which this account resides
- zoneid - Zone where the usage occurred
- description - A string describing what the usage record is tracking
- usage - String representation of the usage, including the units of usage (e.g. 'Hrs' for hours)
- usagetype - A number representing the usage type (see Usage Types)
- rawusage - A number representing the actual usage in hours
- usageid - ID of the load balancer policy or port forwarding rule
- usagetype - A number representing the usage type (see Usage Types)
- startdate, enddate - The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; see Dates in the Usage Record

6.1.7. 网络服务方案使用率记录格式

- account – 账户的名字
- accountid – 账户的ID
- domainid – 改账户所在域的ID号
- zoneid – 使用资源域的ID号
- description – 字符串描述，用于追查使用量的记录
- usage – 代表使用量的文字，包括使用量的单位 (如 'Hrs'是小时)
- usagetype – 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- rawusage – 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- usageid – 网络服务方案的ID号 (个人认为，原文有错误)
- usagetype – 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- offeringid – 网络服务方案的ID号
- virtualMachineid – 虚拟服务器的ID号
- virtualMachineid – 虚拟服务器的ID号
- startdate, enddate – 在时间范围内的使用量汇总; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.1.8. VPN User Usage Record Format

- account– 账户的名字
- accountid– 账户的ID
- domainid – ID of the domain in which this account resides
- zoneid – 使用资源域的ID号
- description – 字符串描述，用于追查使用量的记录
- usage – 代表使用量的文字，包括使用量的单位 (如 'Hrs'是小时)
- usagetype – 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- rawusage – 代表以小时为单位实时使用量的数字A
- usageid – VPN user ID
- usagetype – 代表使用量类型的数字 (参见使用量类型)
- startdate, enddate – The range of time for which the usage is aggregated; 参见使用量记录中的日期

6.2. Usage Types

The following table shows all usage types.

ç±»å ID	Type Name	è~æ
1	RUNNING_VM	Tracks the total running time of a VM per usage record period. If the VM is upgraded during the usage period, you will get a separate Usage Record for the new upgraded VM.
2	ALLOCATED_VM	Tracks the total time the VM has been created to the time when it has been destroyed. This usage type is also useful in determining usage for specific templates such as Windows-based templates.
3	IP_ADDRESS	Tracks the public IP address owned by the account.
4	NETWORK_BYTES_SENT	Tracks the total number of bytes sent by all the VMs for an account. Cloud.com does not currently track network traffic per VM.
5	NETWORK_BYTES_RECEIVED	Tracks the total number of bytes received by all the VMs for an account. Cloud.com does not currently track network traffic per VM.
6	VOLUME	Tracks the total time a disk volume has been created to the time when it has been destroyed.
7	TEMPLATE	Tracks the total time a template (either created from a snapshot or uploaded to the cloud) has been created to the time it has been destroyed. The size of the template is also returned.
8	ISO	Tracks the total time an ISO has been uploaded to the time it has been removed from the cloud. The size of the ISO is also returned.
9	SNAPSHOT	Tracks the total time from when a snapshot has been created to the time it have been destroyed.
11	LOAD_BALANCER_POLICY	Tracks the total time a load balancer policy has been created to the time it has been removed. Cloud.com does not track whether a VM has been assigned to a policy.
12	PORT_FORWARDING_RULE	Tracks the time from when a port forwarding rule was created until the time it was removed.
13	NETWORK_OFFERING	The time from when a network offering was assigned to a VM until it is removed.
14	VPN_USERS	The time from when a VPN user is created until it is removed.

6.3. listUsageRecords指令的反应示例：

所有CloudStack API的请求都以HTTP GET/POST及其相关命令和参数的形式发出。一个请求由如下语句以HTTP或者HTTPS的形式组成：

```
<listusagerecordsresponse>
<count>1816</count>
```

```

<usagerecord>
  <account>user5</account>
  <accountid>10004</accountid>
  <domainid>1</domainid>
  <zoneid>1</zoneid>
  <description>1-3-4-WC running time (ServiceOffering: 1) (Template:
3)</description>
  <usage>2.95288 Hrs</usage>
  <usagetype>1</usagetype>
  <rawusage>2.95288</rawusage>
  <virtualmachineid>4</virtualmachineid>
  <name>1-3-4-WC</name>
  <offeringid>1</offeringid>
  <templateid>3</templateid>
  <usageid>245554</usageid>
  <type>XenServer</type>
  <startdate>2009-09-15T00:00:00</startdate>
  <enddate>2009-09-18T16:14:26</enddate>
</usagerecord>
... (1,815 more usage records)
</listusagerecordsresponse>

```

6.4. Dates in the Usage Record

Usage records include a start date and an end date. These dates define the period of time for which the raw usage number was calculated. If daily aggregation is used, the start date is midnight on the day in question and the end date is 23:59:59 on the day in question (with one exception; see below). A virtual machine could have been deployed at noon on that day, stopped at 6pm on that day, then started up again at 11pm. When usage is calculated on that day, there will be 7 hours of running VM usage (usage type 1) and 12 hours of allocated VM usage (usage type 2). If the same virtual machine runs for the entire next day, there will be 24 hours of both running VM usage (type 1) and allocated VM usage (type 2).

Note: The start date is not the time a virtual machine was started, and the end date is not the time when a virtual machine was stopped. The start and end dates give the time range within which usage was calculated.

For network usage, the start date and end date again define the range in which the number of bytes transferred was calculated. If a user downloads 10 MB and uploads 1 MB in one day, there will be two records, one showing the 10 megabytes received and one showing the 1 megabyte sent.

There is one case where the start date and end date do not correspond to midnight and 11:59:59pm when daily aggregation is used. This occurs only for network usage records. When the usage server has more than one day's worth of unprocessed data, the old data will be included in the aggregation period. The start date in the usage record will show the date and time of the earliest event. For other types of usage, such as IP addresses and VMs, the old unprocessed data is not included in daily aggregation.

6.5. Globally Configured Limits

In a zone, the guest virtual network has a 24 bit CIDR by default. This limits the guest virtual network to 254 running instances. It can be adjusted as needed, but this must be done before any instances are created in the zone. For example, 10.1.1.0/22 would provide for ~1000 addresses.

The following table lists limits set in the Global Configuration:

Parameter Name	Definition
max.account.public.ips	Number of public IP addresses that can be owned by an account
max.account.snapshots	Number of snapshots that can exist for an account
max.account.templates	Number of templates that can exist for an account
max.account.user.vms	Number of virtual machine instances that can exist for an account
max.account.volumes	Number of disk volumes that can exist for an account
max.template.iso.size	Maximum size for a downloaded template or ISO in GB
max.volume.size.gb	Maximum size for a volume in GB
network.throttling.rate	Default data transfer rate in megabits per second allowed per user (supported on XenServer)
snapshot.max.hourly	Maximum recurring hourly snapshots to be retained for a volume. If the limit is reached, early snapshots from the start of the hour are deleted so that newer ones can be saved. This limit does not apply to manual snapshots. If set to 0, recurring hourly snapshots can not be scheduled
snapshot.max.daily	Maximum recurring daily snapshots to be retained for a volume. If the limit is reached, snapshots from the start of the day are deleted so that newer ones can be saved. This limit does not apply to manual snapshots. If set to 0, recurring daily snapshots can not be scheduled
snapshot.max.weekly	Maximum recurring weekly snapshots to be retained for a volume. If the limit is reached, snapshots from the beginning of the week are deleted so that newer ones can be saved. This limit does not apply to manual snapshots. If set to 0, recurring weekly snapshots can not be scheduled
snapshot.max.monthly	Maximum recurring monthly snapshots to be retained for a volume. If the limit is reached, snapshots from the beginning of the month are deleted so that newer ones can be saved. This limit does not apply to manual snapshots. If set to 0, recurring monthly snapshots can not be scheduled.

To modify global configuration parameters, use the global configuration screen in the CloudStack UI. See [Setting Global Configuration Parameters](#)

第 7 章 Preparing and Building CloudStack Documentation

[7.1. Installing Publican](#)

[7.2. Building CloudStack Documentation](#)

[7.3. Writing CloudStack Documentation](#)

[7.4. Translating CloudStack Documentation](#)

[7.4.1. Translating CloudStack Documentation](#)

This chapter describes how to install publican, how to write new documentation and build a guide, as well as how to build

This chapter describes how to install publican, how to write new documentation and build a guide as well as how to build a translated version of the documentation using transifex

7.1. Installing Publican

CloudStack documentation is built using publican. This section describes how to install publican on your own machine so that you can build the documentation guides.



注意

The CloudStack documentation source code is located under `/docs`.
Publican documentation itself is also very [useful](#).

On RHEL and RHEL derivatives, install publican with the following command:

```
yum install publican publican-doc
```

On Ubuntu, install publican with the following command:

```
apt-get install publican publican-doc
```

For other distribution refer to the publican documentation listed above. For latest versions of OSX you may have to install from [source](#) and tweak it to your own setup.

Once publican is installed, you need to setup the so-called CloudStack brand defined in the `docs/publican-CloudStack` directory.

To do so, enter the following commands:

```
sudo cp -R publican-cloudstack /usr/share/publican/Common_Content/cloudstack
```

If this fails or you later face errors related to the brand files, see the publican [documentation](#).

With publican installed and the CloudStack brand files in place, you should be able to build any documentation guide.

7.2. Building CloudStack Documentation

To build a specific guide, go to the source tree of the documentation in `/docs` and identify the guide you want to build.

Currently there are four guides plus the release notes, all defined in publican configuration files:

```
publican-adminguide.cfg  
publican-devguide.cfg  
publican-installation.cfg  
publican-plugin-niciranvp.cfg  
publican-release-notes.cfg
```

To build the Developer guide for example, do the following:

```
publican build --config=publican-devguide.cfg --formats=pdf --langs=en-US
```

A pdf file will be created in `tmp/en-US/pdf`, you may choose to build the guide in a different format like html. In that case just replace the format value.

7.3. Writing CloudStack Documentation

CloudStack documentation is written in DocBook xml format. Each guide defined with a publican configuration file refers to a DocBook *book*.

These books are defined in xml files in `docs/en-US`, for instance if we look at the Developers guide, its configuration file contains:

```
xml_lang: en-US  
type: Book  
docname: Developers_Guide  
brand: cloudstack  
chunk_first: 1  
chunk_section_depth: 1
```

The `docname` key gives you the basename of the DocBook file located in the `en-US` directory that contains the description of the book.

Looking closely at `Developers_Guide.xml` we see that it contains `book` tags and several references to other xml files. These are the chapters of the book, currently they are:

```
<xi:include href="concepts.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="building-with-maven.xml"  
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="developer-introduction.xml"  
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="whats-new.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="api-calls.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="working-with-usage-data.xml"  
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="working-with-documentation.xml"  
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="tools.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="event-types.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="alerts.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="time-zones.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
<xi:include href="Revision_History.xml" xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />  
</>
```

All these xml files are written in DocBook format.



注意

DocBook format is well [documented](#), refer to the documentation for any questions about DocBook tags

When writing documentation, you therefore need to located the book,chapter and section of the content you want to write/correct. Or create a new book,chapter,section.

You will then learn much more about DocBook tagging. In order to write this chapter about documentation, I added the `working-with-documentation.xml` file describing a chapter in the Developer book and I created several sections within that chapter like so:

```
<chapter id="working-with-documentation">  
  <title>Preparing and Building CloudStack Documentation</title>  
  <para>This chapter describes how to install publican, how to write new  
documentation and build a guide as well as how to build a translated version of the  
documentation using transifex</para>  
  <xi:include href="installing-publican.xml"  
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />
```

```

xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />
<xi:include href="building-documentation.xml"
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />
<xi:include href="writing-new-documentation.xml"
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />
<xi:include href="building-translation.xml"
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude" />
</chapter>

```

Note the id within the chapter tag, it represents the basename of the xml file describing the chapter.

For translation purposes it is important that this basename be less than 50 characters long.

This chapter also refers to xml files which contains each section. While you could embed the sections directly in the chapter file and as a matter of fact also write the chapters within a single book file. Breaking things up in smaller files at the granularity of the section, allows us to re-use any section to build different books.

For completeness here is an example of a section:

```

<section id="building-documentation">
<title>Building CloudStack Documentation</title>
<para>To build a specific guide, go to the source tree of the documentation in
/docs and identify the guide you want to build.</para>
<para>Currently there are four guides plus the release notes, all defined in
publican configuration files:</para>
<programlisting>
publican-adminguide.cfg
publican-devguide.cfg
publican-installation.cfg
publican-plugin-niciranvp.cfg
publican-release-notes.cfg
</programlisting>
<para>To build the Developer guide for example, do the following:</para>
<programlisting>publican build --config=publican-devguide.cfg --formats=pdf --
langs=en-US</programlisting>
<para>A pdf file will be created in tmp/en-US/pdf, you may choose to build the
guide in a different format like html. In that case just replace the format value.</para>
</section>

```

Happy Publishing and DocBooking.

7.4. Translating CloudStack Documentation

Now that you know how to build the documentation with Publican, let's move on to building it in different languages. Publican helps us build the documentation in various languages by using Portable Object Template (POT) files and Portable Objects (PO) files for each language.

The POT files are generated by parsing all the DocBook files in the language of origin, en-US for us, and creating a long list of strings for each file that needs to be translated. The translation can be done by hand directly in the PO files of each target language or via the transifex service.



注意
 Transifex is a free service to help translate documents and organize distributed teams of translators. Anyone interested in helping with the translation should get an account on Transifex. Three CloudStack projects exist on Transifex. It is recommended to tour those projects to become familiar with Transifex:

- ▶ https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/ACS_DOCS/
- ▶ https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/ACS_Runbook/
- ▶ <https://www.transifex.com/projects/p/CloudStackJUI/>



警告
 The pot directory should already exist in the source tree. If you want to build an up to date translation, you might have to update it to include any pot file that was not previously generated. To register new resources on transifex, you will need to be an admin of the transifex CloudStack site. Send an email to the developer list if you want access.

First we need to generate the .pot files for all the DocBook xml files needed for a particular guide. This is well explained at the publican website in a section on how to [prepare](#) a document for translation.

The basic command to execute to build the pot files for the developer guide is:

```
publican update_pot --config=publican-devguide.cfg
```

This will create a pot directory with pot files in it, one for each corresponding xml files needed to build the guide. Once generated, all pots files need to be configured for translation using transifex this is best done by using the transifex client that you can install with the following command (For RHEL and its derivatives):

```
yum install transifex-client
```

The transifex client is also available via PyPi and you can install it like this:

```
easy_install transifex-client
```

Once you have installed the transifex client you can run the `setx.sh` script in the `docs` directory. This will create the `.bconfig` file used by transifex to push and pull all translation strings.

All the resource files need to be uploaded to transifex, this is done with the transifex client like so:

```
tx push -s
```

Once the translators have completed translation of the documentation, the translated strings can be pulled from transifex like so:

```
tx pull -a
```

If you wish to push specific resource files or pull specific languages translation strings, you can do so with the transifex client. A complete documentation of the client is available on the [client](#) website

When you pull new translation strings a directory will be created corresponding to the language of the translation. This directory will contain PO files that will be used by Publican to create the documentation in that specific language. For example assuming that you pull the French translation whose language code is fr-FR, you will build the documentation with publican:

```
publican build --config=publican-devguide.cfg --formats=html --langs=fr-FR
```



Some languages like Chinese or Japanese will not render well in pdf format and html should be used.

7.4.1. Translating CloudStack Documentation

There are two ways to translate the documentation:

- Directly using the Transifex website and using their user interface.
- Using the Transifex client and pushing your translated strings to the website.

Once a translation is complete, a site admin will pull the translated strings within the CloudStack repository, build the documentation and publish it.

For instructions on how to use the Transifex website see <http://sebgoa.blogspot.ch/2012/11/translating-apache-cloudstack-docs-with.html>

For instructions on how to use the Transifex client to translate from the command line see <http://sebgoa.blogspot.ch/2012/12/using-transifex-client-to-translate.html>

第 8 章 工具

8.1. DevCloud

- 8.1.1. DevCloud Usage Mode
- 8.1.2. 编译DevCloud

8.2. Marvin

- 8.2.1. 编译并安装Marvin

8.3. CloudMonkey

- 8.3.1. Installing CloudMonkey
- 8.3.2. 云平台配置
- 8.3.3. API Discovery
- 8.3.4. Tabular Output
- 8.3.5. Interactive Shell Usage
- 8.3.6. Starting a Virtual Machine instance with CloudMonkey
- 8.3.7. Scripting with CloudMonkey

8.4. Apache Libcloud

8.1. DevCloud

DevCloud is the CloudStack sandbox. It is provided as a Virtual Box appliance. It is meant to be used as a development environment to easily test new CloudStack development. It has also been used for training and CloudStack demos since it provides a *Cloud in a box*.



注意

DevCloud is provided as a convenience by community members. It is not an official CloudStack release artifact. The CloudStack source code however, contains tools to build your own DevCloud.



警告

DevCloud is under development and should be considered a Work In Progress (WIP), the wiki is the most up to date documentation:
<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/CLOUDSTACK/DevCloud>

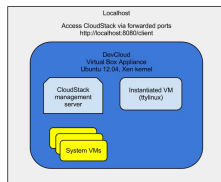
8.1.1. DevCloud Usage Mode

DevCloud can be used in several different ways:

1. Full sandbox. Where CloudStack is run within the DevCloud instance started in Virtual Box.

In this mode, the CloudStack management server runs within the instance and nested virtualization allows instantiation of tiny VMs within DevCloud itself. CloudStack code modifications are done within DevCloud.

The following diagram shows the architecture of the SandBox mode.



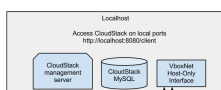
2. A deployment environment. Where CloudStack code is developed in the localhost of the developer and the resulting build is deployed within DevCloud

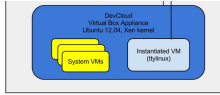
This mode was used in the testing procedure of CloudStack 4.0.0 incubating release. See the following screencast to see how: <http://mmeo.com/54621457>

3. A host-only mode. Where DevCloud is used only as a host. CloudStack management server is run in the localhost of the developer

This mode makes use of a host-only interface in the Virtual Box preferences. Check the following screencast to see how: <http://mmeo.com/54610161>

The following schematic shows the architecture of the Host-Only mode.





8.1.2. 编译DevCloud

DevCloud工具可以从Wiki页面下载<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/CLOUDSTACK/DevCloud>,也可以从头编译。这种可选的编译方式的代码正在开发。它是基于veewee, Vagrant和Puppet。

它的目标是自动化DevCloud编译并且使这种自动化能力在CloudStack源码发布里可用。



警告

这部分正在大力开发中, 代码在源码树tools/devcloud下
A preliminary wiki page describes the build at
<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/CLOUDSTACK/Building+DevCloud>

8.2. Marvin

Marvin是CloudStack里的自动化框架, 它最初是作为集成测试工具的, 现在也被用来建立DevCloud同时提供一个Python的CloudStack API绑定。



注意

Marvin的完整文档wiki页面在<https://cwiki.apache.org/CLOUDSTACK/testing-with-python.html>
它的源码位于tools/marvin

8.2.1. 编译并安装Marvin

Marvin使用Maven进行编译并且依赖于API文档。在CloudStack的根目录下使用下面的指令进行编译:

```
mvn -P developer -pl :cloud-apidoc
```

```
mvn -P developer -pl :cloud-marvin
```

If successful the build will have created the cloudstackAPI Python package under tools/marvin/marvin/cloudstackAPI as well as a gzipped Marvin package under tools/marvin/dist. To install the Python Marvin module do the following in tools/marvin:

```
sudo python ./setup.py install
```

所有的依赖会被下载, Python模块将会被安装, 你将可以在Python中使用Marvin。在使用之前检查你可以import模块。

```
$ python
Python 2.7.3 (default, Nov 17 2012, 19:54:34)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple Clang 4.1 ((tags/Apple/clang-421.11.66))] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import marvin
>>> from marvin.cloudstackAPI import *
>>>
```

你也可以通过此命令来安装 pip or easy_install 在tools/marvin/dist里使用本地发布包:

```
pip install tools/marvin/dist/Marvin-0.1.0.tar.gz
```

或者:

```
easy_install tools/marvin/dist/Marvin-0.1.0.tar.gz
```

8.3. CloudMonkey

CloudMonkey是CloudStack Command Line Interface (CLI)。它是用Python写的。CloudMonkey可以被用作交互式的shell和作为一个简化CloudStack配置和管理的命令行工具。它可以在CloudStack 4.0.x分支发布以来使用。



警告

CloudMonkey is still under development and should be considered a Work In Progress (WIP), the wiki is the most up to date documentation:
<https://cwiki.apache.org/CLOUDSTACK/cloudstack-cloudmonkey-cli.html>

8.3.1. Installing CloudMonkey

CloudMonkey is dependent on *readline*, *pygments*, *prettytable*, when installing from source you will need to resolve those dependencies. Using the cheese shop, the dependencies will be automatically installed.

There are three ways to get CloudMonkey. Via the official CloudStack source releases or via a community maintained distribution at [the cheese shop](#). Developers can also get it directly from the git repository in tools/cli/.

- ▶ Via the official Apache CloudStack releases as well as the git repository.

```
$ git clone https://git-wip-us.apache.org/repos/asf/cloudstack.git # (optional if using
a release download)
$ mvn clean install -P developer
$ cd tools/cli # cloudmonkey-x.x.x.tar.gz will be built in dist
$ python setup.py build
$ python setup.py install
```

- ▶ Via a community maintained package on Cheese Shop

```
pip install cloudmonkey
```

8.3.2. 云平台配置

To configure CloudMonkey you can edit the ~/.cloudmonkey/config file in the user's home directory as shown below. The values can also be set interactively at the cloudmonkey prompt. Logs are kept in ~/.cloudmonkey/log, and history is stored in ~/.cloudmonkey/history. Discovered apis are listed in ~/.cloudmonkey/cache. Only the log and history files can be custom paths and can be configured by setting appropriate file paths in ~/.cloudmonkey/config

```
$ cat ~/.cloudmonkey/config
[core]
```

```

log_file = /Users/sebastiengoasguen/.cloudmonkey/log
asynblock = true
paramcompletion = false
history_file = /Users/sebastiengoasguen/.cloudmonkey/history

[ui]
color = true
prompt = >
tabularize = false

[user]
secretkey
=VdaACyB0LV9eNjTetIOE1cVQkvJck_J_Q1jX_FCHRj87ZKiy0z0ty0ZsYBkoXy9b7eq1EhwJaw7FF3akA3KBQ
apikey = plgWJfZK4gyS3m0MTvmjUVg-X-
j1WlnfaUJ9GAbBbf9EdMkAYMmAlLqzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg

[server]
path = /client/api
host = localhost
protocol = http
port = 8080
timeout = 3600

```

The values can also be set at the CloudMonkey prompt. The API and secret keys are obtained via the CloudStack UI or via a raw api call.

```

$ cloudmonkey
└─ Apache CloudStack cloudmonkey 4.1.1-snapshot. Type help or ? to list commands.

> set prompt myprompt>
myprompt> set host localhost
myprompt> set port 8080
myprompt> set apikey <your api key>
myprompt> set secretkey <your secret key>

```

You can use CloudMonkey to interact with a local cloud, and even with a remote public cloud. You just need to set the host value properly and obtain the keys from the cloud administrator.

8.3.3. API Discovery



In CloudStack 4.0.* releases, the list of api calls available will be pre-cached, while starting with CloudStack 4.1 releases and above an API discovery service is enabled. CloudMonkey will discover automatically the api calls available on the management server. The sync command in CloudMonkey pulls a list of apis which are accessible to your user role, along with help docs etc. and stores them in `~/.cloudmonkey/cache`. This allows cloudmonkey to be adaptable to changes in mgmt server, so in case the sysadmin enables a plugin such as Nicira NVP for that user role, the users can get those changes. New verbs and grammar (DSL) rules are created on the fly.

To discover the APIs available do:

```

> sync
└─ 324 APIs discovered and cached

```

8.3.4. Tabular Output

The number of key/value pairs returned by the api calls can be large resulting in a very long output. To enable easier viewing of the output, a tabular formatting can be setup. You may enable tabular listing and even choose set of column fields, this allows you to create your own field using the filter param which takes in comma separated argument. If argument has a space, put them under double quotes. The create table will have the same sequence of field filters provided

To enable it, use the `set` function and create filters like so:

```

> set tabularize true
> list users filter=id, domain, account
count = 1
user:
+-----+-----+-----+
|      id      | domain | account |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 7ed6d5da-93b2-4545-a502-23d20b48ef2a |  ROOT  |  admin  |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

8.3.5. Interactive Shell Usage

To start learning CloudMonkey, the best is to use the interactive shell. Simply type CloudMonkey at the prompt and you should get the interactive shell.

At the CloudMonkey prompt press the tab key twice, you will see all potential verbs available. Pick one, enter a space and then press tab twice. You will see all actions available for that verb

```

cloudmonkey>
EOF  assign  cancel  create  detach  extract  ldap  prepare
reconnect restart shell  update
activate associate change delete  disable  generate  list  query
register  restore start  upload
add      attach  configure deploy  enable  get  mark  quit
remove   revoke  stop
api      authorize copy  destroy exit  help  migrate reboot
reset    set
cloudmonkey>create
account  diskoffering  loadbalancerrule  portforwardingrule
snapshot  tags  vpc
autoscalepolicy  domain  network  privategateway
snapshotpolicy  template  vpcoffering
autoscalevmgroup  firewallrule  networkacl  project
sshkeypair  user  vpnconnection
autoscalevmprofile  instancegroup  networkoffering  remoteaccessvpn
staticroute  virtualrouterulelement  vpcustomergateway
condition  ipforwardingrule  physicalnetwork  securitygroup
storagenetworkiprange  vlaniprange  vpngateway
counter  lbstickinesspolicy  pod
storagepool  volume  zone

```

Picking one action and entering a space plus the tab key, you will obtain the list of parameters for that specific api call.

```

cloudmonkey>create network
account=          domainid=          isAsync=          networkdomain=    projectid=
vlan=
acltype=          endpoint=          name=             networkofferingid= startip=
vpcid=
displaytext=      gateway=          netmask=          physicalnetworkid=
subdomainaccess= zoneid=

```


To get additional help on that specific api call you can use the following:

```
cloudmonkey>create network -h
Creates a network
Required args: displaytext name networkofferingid zoneid
Args: account acltype displaytext domainid endip gateway isAsync name netmask networkdomain
networkofferingid physicalnetworkid projectid startip subdomainaccess vlan vpcid zoneid

cloudmonkey>create network -help
Creates a network
Required args: displaytext name networkofferingid zoneid
Args: account acltype displaytext domainid endip gateway isAsync name netmask networkdomain
networkofferingid physicalnetworkid projectid startip subdomainaccess vlan vpcid zoneid

cloudmonkey>create network --help
Creates a network
Required args: displaytext name networkofferingid zoneid
Args: account acltype displaytext domainid endip gateway isAsync name netmask networkdomain
networkofferingid physicalnetworkid projectid startip subdomainaccess vlan vpcid zoneid
cloudmonkey>
```

Note the required arguments necessary for the calls.



注意

To find out the required parameters value, using a debugger console on the CloudStack UI might be very useful. For instance using Firebug on Firefox, you can navigate the UI and check the parameters values for each call you are making as you navigate the UI.

8.3.6. Starting a Virtual Machine instance with CloudMonkey

To start a virtual machine instance we will use the `deploy virtualmachine` call.

```
cloudmonkey>deploy virtualmachine -h
Creates and automatically starts a virtual machine based on a service offering, disk
offering, and template.
Required args: serviceofferingid templateid zoneid
Args: account diskofferingid displayname domainid group hostid hypervisor ipaddress
iptonetworklist isAsync keyboard keypair name networkids projectid securitygroups
securitygroupnames serviceofferingid size startvm templateid userdata zoneid
```

The required arguments are `serviceofferingid`, `templateid` and `zoneid`

In order to specify the template that we want to use, we can list all available templates with the following call:

```
cloudmonkey>list templates templatefilter=all
count = 2
template:
=====
domain = ROOT
domainid = 8a111e58-e155-4482-93ce-84efff3c7c77
zoneid = e1bfdfaf-3d9b-43d4-9aea-2c9f173a1ae7
displaytext = SystemVM Template (XenServer)
ostypeid = 849d7d0a-9fbc-452a-85aa-70e0a0cbc688
passwordenabled = False
id = 6d360f79-4de9-468c-82f8-a348135d298e
size = 2101252608
isready = True
templatetype = SYSTEM
zonename = devcloud
...<snipped>
```

In this snippet, I used DevCloud and only showed the beginning output of the first template, the SystemVM template

Similarly to get the `serviceofferingid` you would do:

```
cloudmonkey>list serviceofferings | grep id
id = ef2537ad-c70f-11e1-821b-0800277e749c
id = c66c2557-12a7-4b32-94f4-48837da3fa84
id = 3d8b82e5-d8e7-48d5-a554-cf853111bc50
```

Note that we can use the linux pipe as well as standard linux commands within the interactive shell. Finally we would start an instance with the following call:

```
cloudmonkey>deploy virtualmachine templateid=13ccff62-132b-4caf-b456-e8ef20cbff0e
zoneid=e1bfdfaf-3d9b-43d4-9aea-2c9f173a1ae7 serviceofferingid=ef2537ad-c70f-11e1-821b-
0800277e749c
jobprocstatus = 0
created = 2013-03-05T13:04:51-0800
cmd = com.cloud.api.commands.DeployVMCmd
userid = 7ed6d5da-93b2-4545-a502-23d20b48ef2a
jobstatus = 1
jobid = c441d894-e116-402d-aa36-fdb45adb16b7
jobresultcode = 0
jobresulttype = object
jobresult:
=====
virtualmachine:
=====
domain = ROOT
domainid = 8a111e58-e155-4482-93ce-84efff3c7c77
haenable = False
templatename = tiny Linux
...<snipped>
```

The instance would be stopped with:

```
cloudmonkey>stop virtualmachine id=7efe0377-4102-4193-bff8-c706909cc2d2
```



注意

The `ids` that you will use will differ from this example. Make sure you use the ones that corresponds to your CloudStack cloud.

8.3.7. Scripting with CloudMonkey

All previous examples use CloudMonkey via the interactive shell, however it can be used as a straightforward CLI, passing the commands to the `cloudmonkey` command like shown below.

```
$cloudmonkey list users
```

As such it can be used in shell scripts, it can received commands via stdin and its output can be parsed like any other unix commands as mentioned before.

8.4. Apache Libcloud

There are many tools available to interface with the CloudStack API. Apache Libcloud is one of those. In this section we provide a basic example of how to use Libcloud with CloudStack. It assumes that you have access to a CloudStack endpoint and that you have the API access key and secret key of a user.

To install Libcloud refer to the libcloud website. If you are familiar with Pypi simply do:

```
pip install apache-libcloud
```

You should see the following output:

```
pip install apache-libcloud
Downloading/unpacking apache-libcloud
  Downloading apache-libcloud-0.12.4.tar.bz2 (376kB): 376kB downloaded
  Running setup.py egg_info for package apache-libcloud

Installing collected packages: apache-libcloud
  Running setup.py install for apache-libcloud

Successfully installed apache-libcloud
Cleaning up...
```

You can then open a Python interactive shell, create an instance of a CloudStack driver and call the available methods via the libcloud API.

```
>>> from libcloud.compute.types import Provider
>>> from libcloud.compute.providers import get_driver
>>> Driver = get_driver(Provider.CLOUDSTACK)
>>> apikey='plgWJfZK4gyS3mOMTvmjUVg-X-jlWlnfaUJ96AbBbf9EdM-
kAYMmAiLqzq1E1ZLYq_u38zCm0bewzGudP66mg'
>>>
secretkey='VdaACy0LV9eNjTetI0ElcVQkVjck_J_QljX_FcHRj87ZKiy0z0ty0ZsYBkoXkY9b7eq1EhwJaw7FF3a
kA3KBQ'
>>> host='http://localhost:8080'
>>> path='/client/api'
>>> conn=Driver(apikey, secretkey, secure=False, host='localhost:8080', path=path)
>>>
conn=Driver(key=apikey, secret=secretkey, secure=False, host='localhost', port='8080', path=path)
>>> conn.list_images()
[<NodeImage: id=13ccf62-132b-4caf-b456-e8ef20cbff0e, name=tiny Linux, driver=CloudStack
...>]
>>> conn.list_sizes()
[<NodeSize: id=ef2537ad-c70f-11e1-821b-0800277e749c, name=tinyOffering, ram=100 disk=0
bandwidth=0 price=0 driver=CloudStack ...>, <NodeSize: id=c66c2557-12a7-4b32-94f4-
48837da3fa84, name=Small Instance, ram=512 disk=0 bandwidth=0 price=0 driver=CloudStack
...>, <NodeSize: id=3d8b82e5-d8e7-48d5-a554-cf85311bc50, name=Medium Instance, ram=1024
disk=0 bandwidth=0 price=0 driver=CloudStack ...>]
>>> images=conn.list_images()
>>> offerings=conn.list_sizes()
>>> node=conn.create_node(name='toto', image=images[0], size=offerings[0])
>>> help(node)
>>> node.get_uuid()
'b1aa381ba1de7f2d5048e248848993da5900984f'
>>> node.name
u'toto'
```

One of the interesting use cases of Libcloud is that you can use multiple Cloud Providers, such as AWS, Rackspace, OpenNebula, vCloud and so on. You can then create Driver instances to each of these clouds and create your own multi cloud application.

Event Types

VM.CREATE	TEMPLATE.EXTRACT	SG.REVOKE.INGRESS
VM.DESTROY	TEMPLATE.UPLOAD	HOST.RECONNECT
VM.START	TEMPLATE.CLEANUP	MAINT.CANCEL
VM.STOP	VOLUME.CREATE	MAINT.CANCEL.PS
VM.REBOOT	VOLUME.DELETE	MAINT.PREPARE
VM.UPGRADE	VOLUME.ATTACH	MAINT.PREPARE.PS
VM.RESETPASSWORD	VOLUME.DETACH	VPN.REMOTE.ACCESS.CREATE
ROUTER.CREATE	VOLUME.UPLOAD	VPN.USER.ADD
ROUTER.DESTROY	SERVICEOFFERING.CREATE	VPN.USER.REMOVE
ROUTER.START	SERVICEOFFERING.UPDATE	NETWORK.RESTART
ROUTER.STOP	SERVICEOFFERING.DELETE	UPLOAD.CUSTOM.CERTIFICATE
ROUTER.REBOOT	DOMAIN.CREATE	UPLOAD.CUSTOM.CERTIFICATE
ROUTER.HA	DOMAIN.DELETE	STATICNAT.DISABLE
PROXY.CREATE	DOMAIN.UPDATE	SSVM.CREATE
PROXY.DESTROY	SNAPSHOT.CREATE	SSVM.DESTROY
PROXY.START	SNAPSHOT.DELETE	SSVM.START
PROXY.STOP	SNAPSHOTPOLICY.CREATE	SSVM.STOP
PROXY.REBOOT	SNAPSHOTPOLICY.UPDATE	SSVM.REBOOT
PROXY.HA	SNAPSHOTPOLICY.DELETE	SSVM.H
VNC.CONNECT	VNC.DISCONNECT	NET.IP.ASSIGN
NET.IP.RELEASE	NET.RULE.ADD	NET.RULE.DELETE
NET.RULE.MODIFY	NETWORK.CREATE	NETWORK.DELETE
LB.ASSIGN.TO.RULE	LB.REMOVE.FROM.RULE	LB.CREATE
LB.DELETE	LB.UPDATE	USER.LOGIN
USER.LOGOUT	USER.CREATE	USER.DELETE
USER.UPDATE	USER.DISABLE	TEMPLATE.CREATE
TEMPLATE.DELETE	TEMPLATE.UPDATE	TEMPLATE.COPY
TEMPLATE.DOWNLOAD.START	TEMPLATE.DOWNLOAD.SUCCESS	TEMPLATE.DOWNLOAD.FAILED
ISO.CREATE	ISO.DELETE	ISO.COPY
ISO.ATTACH	ISO.DETACH	ISO.EXTRACT
ISO.UPLOAD	SERVICE.OFFERING.CREATE	SERVICE.OFFERING.EDIT
SERVICE.OFFERING.DELETE	DISK.OFFERING.CREATE	DISK.OFFERING.EDIT
DISK.OFFERING.DELETE	NETWORK.OFFERING.CREATE	NETWORK.OFFERING.EDIT
NETWORK.OFFERING.DELETE	POD.CREATE	POD.EDIT
POD.DELETE	ZONE.CREATE	ZONE.EDIT
ZONF DFI FTF	VI AN IP RANGF C.RFATF	VI AN IP RANGF DFI FTF

CONFIGURATION.VALUE.EDIT	SG.AUTH.INGRESS	
--------------------------	-----------------	--

Alerts

The following is the list of alert type numbers. The current alerts can be found by calling listAlerts.

MEMORY = 0

CPU = 1

STORAGE =2

STORAGE_ALLOCATED = 3

PUBLIC_IP = 4

PRIVATE_IP = 5

HOST = 6

USERVM = 7

DOMAIN_ROUTER = 8

CONSOLE_PROXY = 9

ROUTING = 10// lost connection to default route (to the gateway)

STORAGE_MISC = 11 // lost connection to default route (to the gateway)

USAGE_SERVER = 12 // lost connection to default route (to the gateway)

MANAGMENT_NODE = 13 // lost connection to default route (to the gateway)

DOMAIN_ROUTER_MIGRATE = 14

CONSOLE_PROXY_MIGRATE = 15

USERVM_MIGRATE = 16

VLAN = 17

SSVM = 18

USAGE_SERVER_RESULT = 19

STORAGE_DELETE = 20;

UPDATE_RESOURCE_COUNT = 21; //Generated when we fail to update the resource count

USAGE_SANITY_RESULT = 22;

DIRECT_ATTACHED_PUBLIC_IP = 23;

LOCAL_STORAGE = 24;

RESOURCE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED = 25; //Generated when the resource limit exceeds the limit. Currently used for recurring snapshots only

时区

The following time zone identifiers are accepted by CloudStack. There are several places that have a time zone as a required or optional parameter. These include scheduling recurring snapshots, creating a user, and specifying the usage time zone in the Configuration table.

Etc/GMT+12	Etc/GMT+11Etc/GMT+11	Pacific/Samoa
Pacific/Honolulu	US/Alaska	America/Los_Angeles
Mexico/BajaNorte	US/Arizona	US/Mountain
America/Chihuahua	America/Chicago	America/Costa_Rica
America/Mexico_City	Canada/Saskatchewan	America/Bogota
America/New_York	America/Caracas	America/Asuncion
America/Cuiaba	America/Halifax	America/La_Paz
America/Santiago	America/St_Johns	America/Araguaina
America/Argentina/Buenos_Aires	America/Cayenne	America/Godthab
America/Montevideo	Etc/GMT+2	Atlantic/Azores
Atlantic/Cape_Verde	Africa/Casablanca	Etc/UTC
Atlantic/Reykjavik	Europe/London	CET
Europe/Bucharest	Africa/Johannesburg	Asia/Beirut
Africa/Cairo	Asia/Jerusalem	Europe/Minsk
Europe/Moscow	Africa/Nairobi	Asia/Karachi
Asia/Kolkata	Asia/Bangkok	Asia/Shanghai
亚洲/吉隆坡	澳大利亚/珀斯	亚洲/台北
亚洲/东京	亚洲/首尔	澳大利亚/阿德莱德
澳大利亚/达尔文	澳大利亚/布里斯班	澳大利亚/堪培拉
太平洋/关岛	太平洋/奥克兰	

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