



Multi-Tenancy for OpenStack and Lightbits: Implementation Framework

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Date: March 6, 2025

Abstract:

In today's dynamic cloud landscape, multi-tenancy is the key to maximizing resource efficiency, ensuring tenant isolation, and optimizing operational costs. By integrating OpenStack's powerful cloud orchestration with Lightbits' high-performance, software-defined storage, organizations can unlock seamless scalability, ultra-low latency, and enterprise-grade data resiliency. This white paper provides a comprehensive framework for implementing multi-tenancy in an OpenStack-Lightbits environment—empowering businesses to deliver secure, efficient, and high-performance cloud services while maintaining full control over storage and compute resources.

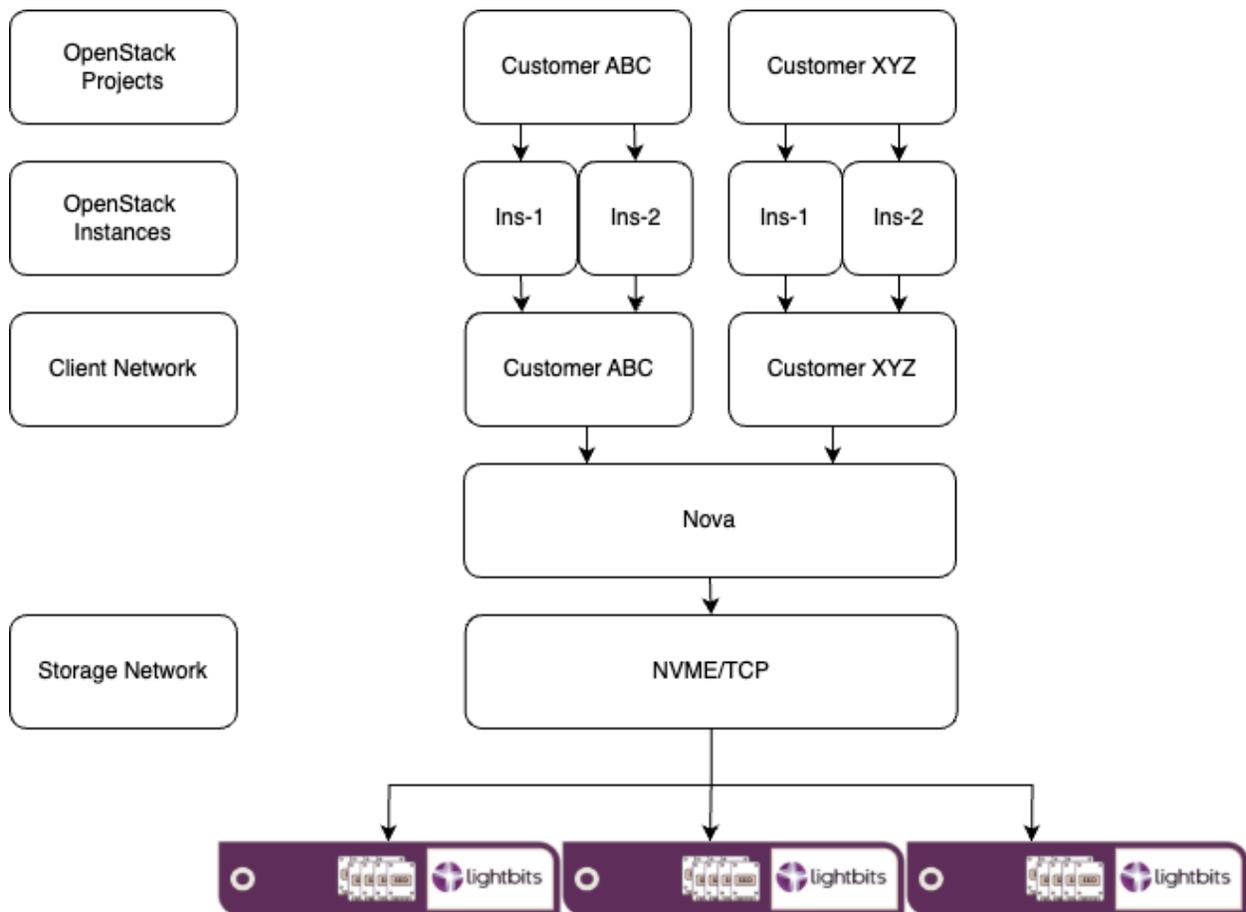


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1. Introduction

This white paper provides a step-by-step guide to seamlessly integrating **Lightbits storage** with **OpenStack** in a multi-tenant environment. You'll learn how to **create a project in Lightbits**, configure secure access credentials, and set up the **Cinder driver in OpenStack** for optimal performance. We'll walk you through **creating a new OpenStack project**, assigning a **dedicated manager**, and configuring **volume types** to ensure isolated and efficient storage provisioning. Finally, you'll see how to **launch a new instance**, attach a **secure, high-performance volume**, and leverage OpenStack's **Virtio driver**—ensuring that the storage network remains invisible to the project manager, reinforcing security and tenant isolation.

To have an understanding of the environment layout the drawing below gives an overview of the infrastructure.





2. Prerequisites

Before diving into seamless multi-tenancy with **OpenStack and Lightbits**, a solid foundation is essential. You'll need a **fully functional OpenStack deployment** with administrative access, ensuring smooth orchestration and resource management. A **Lightbits cluster** must be up and running, ready to deliver high-performance, software-defined storage to OpenStack services. Lastly, a **well-configured network** is critical—enabling secure, efficient communication between OpenStack components and LightOS for optimal performance and scalability. With these key prerequisites in place, you're set to unlock the full potential of multi-tenant cloud storage.

Furthermore there will be three variables we are going to work with, and please change those to what is suitable for your environment:

- Project = lightstack
- User = lightstack
- Network = lightstack



3. Lightbits Project Setup

3.1 Create the project

The first step we do is to create a project in Lightbits. Login to your Lightbits cluster and list the existing project with the following command:

```
Unset  
lbcli list projects
```

The result could be like:

Name	UUID	Description
default	dc4c46e4-cb83-5df6-b84a-8beae38ac43c	This is default project description
acme	f26153be-e9a4-4808-9ab8-3d2e39db837d	This is for customer acme.

To create a new project:

```
Unset  
lbcli --endpoint https://localhost:443 create project --name lightstack  
--description "Project for Lightbits and OpenStack integration"
```

Output:

Name	UUID	Description
lightstack	2a019b44-e886-417a-85ea-8f0f030dba05	Project for Lightbits and OpenStack integration

3.2 Set the security for the project in Lightbits

To be able for OpenStack, via the Cinder driver, to communicate with Lightbits a credential needs to be created. This will create a JWT at the last step and that JWT is required with the configuration of the cinder.conf file in OpenStack. The first step we have to do is to create the keys. In this example we are using



lightstack as our project name, please make sure that you change *lightstack* with your project name to generate the keys.

3.2.1 Create the rsa keys

Unset

```
mkdir -p ${HOME}/.lightstack_keys && ssh-keygen -t rsa -f  
${HOME}/.lightstack_keys/lightstackkey -q -N "" -m PKCS8 && openssl rsa  
-in ${HOME}/.lightstack_keys/lightstackkey -pubout -out  
${HOME}/.lightstack_keys/lightstackkey.pem
```

The output will be like:

```
writing RSA key
```

Please verify that the keys have been created.

Unset

```
ls .lightstack_keys
```

It will show you three keys:

```
lightstackkey lightstackkey.pem lightstackkey.pub
```

(It should show you your project name instead of *lightstack*).

3.2.2 Create the credential

First list the credential for the project

Unset

```
lbcli list credentials --project-name lightstack
```

The output will show that now credential exists for this new project

ID	Type	Usage Kind	Size
----	------	------------	------



Unset

```
lbcli list volumes --project-name lightstack
```

Output

Name	UUID	State	ProtectionState	NSID	Size	Replicas	Compression	ACL	Rebuild Progress
------	------	-------	-----------------	------	------	----------	-------------	-----	---------------------

We are now done for Lightbits, the next steps are in OpenStack



4. Configure Cinder to Use Lightbits

To unlock the full potential of **Lightbits storage** in your **OpenStack environment**, the first step is configuring the `cinder.conf` file. By default, you'll find it in the `/etc/cinder` directory, but here's where things get exciting—**not all parameters need to be hardcoded**.

Instead, leverage **Extra Specs** in volume types for greater flexibility. This allows you to offer **customized SLAs** using a **single storage backend**. Imagine providing tiered storage options effortlessly:

✓ **Gold** → **3 replicas** for maximum redundancy

✓ **Silver** → **2 replicas** for balanced performance

✓ **Bronze** → **1 replica** for cost efficiency

All powered by the same backend—without cluttering your `cinder.conf` file. Simply configure the backend once and define volume types with the following **Extra Specs**:

- ♦ **compression**: `<is> True` or `<is> False`
- ♦ **lightos:num_replicas**: `1 | 2 | 3`
- ♦ **lightos:project_name**: *(Best practice: Align with the Lightbits project naming convention)*
- ♦ **volume_backend_name**: *(As defined in cinder.conf)*

By embracing this approach, you gain **agility, scalability, and control**—ensuring that each tenant gets exactly what they need without unnecessary complexity.

4.1 Modify the `cinder.conf` File:

4.1.1 Adding the lightstack backend

Locate the `cinder.conf` configuration file on the OpenStack controller node. Edit the file with `vi`, `vim` or `nano` (whatever you prefer). Go to the end of the file and copy the text below in the file.

```
Unset
[lightstack]
volume_driver = cinder.volume.drivers.lightos.LightOSVolumeDriver
volume_backend_name = lightstack
lightos_api_address = <TARGET_ACCESS_IPS>
```



```
lightos_api_port = 443
lightos_jwt = <lightstack>
lightos_api_service_timeout = 30
```

- Replace 192.168.1.41,192.168.1.42, 192.168.1.43 with the IP addresses of your Lightbits API endpoints.
- Set <lightstack> to the JSON Web Token obtained from Lightbits, when you created the token.

4.1.2 Enable the Backend:

In the [DEFAULT] section, append 'lightos' to the enabled_backends list:

```
Unset
enabled_backends = <existing ones>,lightos
```

Please restart the cinder services

```
Unset
sudo systemctl restart openstack-cinder-api
sudo systemctl restart openstack-cinder-scheduler
sudo systemctl restart openstack-cinder-volume
```

5. OpenStack Project Configuration - CLI

In this chapter the guidelines are taking you through the cli from OpenStack.

5.1 Create a New Project

Go to the OpenShift Cluster Master and login as administrator on the cli to manage the openstack environment. To create a new project, please type the following command:

```
Unset
openstack project create --description "Lightstack Project" lightstack
```

Output

```
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| description | Lightstack Project |
| domain_id | default |
| enabled | True |
| id | 16071c2a13694fd1ae300d21d4efddbe |
| is_domain | False |
| name | lightstack |
| options | {} |
| parent_id | default |
| tags | [] |
+-----+-----+
```

5.1.1 Create a new user for the project

First, create a user within the lightstack project. You can assign the manager role to this user, which will allow them to manage all services within the project.

```
Unset
openstack user create --domain default --project lightstack --password
<user_password> lightstack
```

Output

Field	Value
default_project_id	16071c2a13694fd1ae300d21d4efddb
domain_id	default
email	None
enabled	True
id	681b4bc3ad8f4609b81a4157ba3ec31b
name	lightstack
description	None
password_expires_at	None

Assign the manager role to the new user

```
Unset
openstack role add --project lightstack --user lightstack manager
```

There is no output provided for the above command.

Please also make sure that the admin of OpenStack also has access to the new project

```
Unset
openstack role add --project lightstack --user admin admin
```

There is no output provided for the above command.

5.2 Volume Type Management

For the Volume Type we will create three types and they will be accordingly:

- lightstack Gold, 3 copies and with compression enabled
- lightstack Silver, 2 copies and with compression enabled
- lightstack Bronze, 1 copy and compression disabled

All the volume types will be Non-public and will be assigned to the project specifically.

5.2.1 Create the volume types

For lightstack-Gold

Unset

```
openstack volume type create --property compression='<is> True'  
--property lightos:num_replicas=3 --property  
lightos:project_name=lightstack --property  
volume_backend_name=lightstack --private lightstack-Gold
```

Output

```
+-----+-----+  
| Field      | Value                                     |  
+-----+-----+  
| description | None                                     |  
| id         | fffb35eb-2b42-4c16-a5f7-aa093bd4e20d    |  
| is_public  | False                                    |  
| name       | lightstack_Gold                          |  
| properties | compression='<is> True', lightos:num_replicas='3', lightos:project_name='lightstack',  
volume_backend_name='lightstack'          |  
+-----+-----+
```

5.3 Create a new Network

A new network needs to be created for this new project. The steps are the following:

- Create the new network
- Create a subnet for the new network
- Verify the network and subnet settings
- Assign the network to the correct project

5.3.1 Create the network

OpenStack networks are owned by projects, we need to retrieve the project id for project lightstack
The command to fetch the project id is as follows:

Unset

```
openstack project show lightstack -c id -f value
```

Output

```
2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
```

The command to create the new network is as follows:

Unset

```
openstack network create lightstack --internal --project
2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
```

Output

Field	Value
admin_state_up	UP
availability_zone_hints	
availability_zones	
created_at	2025-03-04T11:12:29Z
description	
dns_domain	None
id	2319e175-a98d-4240-827b-cf5e0684ca5d
ipv4_address_scope	None
ipv6_address_scope	None
is_default	None
is_vlan_transparent	None
mtu	1442
name	lightstack
port_security_enabled	True
project_id	2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
provider:network_type	geneve
provider:physical_network	None
provider:segmentation_id	4089
qos_policy_id	None
revision_number	1
router:external	Internal
segments	None
shared	False
status	ACTIVE
subnets	
tags	
updated_at	2025-03-04T11:12:30Z

5.3.2 Create the subnet

The command to create the new subnet is as follows:

```
Unset
openstack subnet create lightstack-subnet \
--network lightstack \
--subnet-range 192.168.10.0/24 \
--dns-nameserver 8.8.8.8 \
--project 2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
```

Output

Field	Value
allocation_pools	192.168.10.2-192.168.10.254
cidr	192.168.10.0/24
created_at	2025-03-04T11:31:23Z
description	
dns_nameservers	8.8.8.8
dns_publish_fixed_ip	None
enable_dhcp	True
gateway_ip	192.168.10.1
host_routes	
id	c2ad4eee-7654-46a4-92f1-9dd6fe7c8dfa
ip_version	4
ipv6_address_mode	None
ipv6_ra_mode	None
name	lightstack-subnet
network_id	2319e175-a98d-4240-827b-cf5e0684ca5d
project_id	2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
revision_number	0
router:external	False
segment_id	None
service_types	
subnetpool_id	None
tags	
updated_at	2025-03-04T11:31:23Z

5.4 Create a New Instance

To create a new instance you need to have your image, flavor and your security group.
To check your images, the command is as follows:

```
Unset  
openstack image list
```

Output

```
+-----+-----+-----+  
| ID | Name | Status |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| a7f01c93-a3e1-4be0-962f-2dac6ef2e34b | cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk | active |  
+-----+-----+-----+
```

To check your flavors, the command is as follows:

```
Unset  
openstack flavor list
```

Output

```
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| ID | Name | RAM | Disk | Ephemeral | VCPUs | Is Public |  
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | m1.tiny | 512 | 1 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| 2 | m1.small | 2048 | 20 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| 3 | m1.medium | 4096 | 40 | 0 | 2 | True |  
| 4 | m1.large | 8192 | 80 | 0 | 4 | True |  
| 42 | m1.nano | 192 | 1 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| 5 | m1.xlarge | 16384 | 160 | 0 | 8 | True |  
| 84 | m1.micro | 256 | 1 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| c1 | cirros256 | 256 | 1 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| d1 | ds512M | 512 | 5 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| d2 | ds1G | 1024 | 10 | 0 | 1 | True |  
| d3 | ds2G | 2048 | 10 | 0 | 2 | True |
```

```
|d4|ds4G      | 4096 | 20 |      0|      4|True |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

To check your security groups, the command is as follows:

```
Unset
openstack security group list
```

Output

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | Name | Description | Project | Tags |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3ec825e1-c434-401c-9fba-cc623ab9c00 | default | Default security group | 2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950 | [] |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

The command to create a new instance is as follows:

```
Unset
openstack server create \
  --image cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk \
  --flavor cirros256\
  --network lightstack \
  --security-group default \
  lightstack-instance
```

Output

```
+-----+-----+
| Field | Value |
+-----+-----+
| OS-DCF:diskConfig | MANUAL |
| OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:host | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hostname | lightstack-instance |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:hypervisor_hostname | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:instance_name | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:kernel_id | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:launch_index | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:ramdisk_id | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:reservation_id | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:root_device_name | None |
| OS-EXT-SRV-ATTR:user_data | None |
| OS-EXT-STS:power_state | N/A |
+-----+-----+
```

```

| OS-EXT-STS:task_state           | scheduling
| OS-EXT-STS:vm_state            | building
| OS-SRV-USG:launched_at        | None
| OS-SRV-USG:terminated_at      | None
| accessIPv4                     | None
| accessIPv6                     | None
| addresses                      | N/A
| adminPass                      | N6GqYtcvX4zU
| config_drive                   | None
| created                        | 2025-03-04T12:55:45Z
| description                     | None
| flavor                         | description=, disk='1', ephemeral='0', extra_specs.hw_rng:allowed='True', id='cirros256',
is_disabled=, ||| is_public='True', location=, name='cirros256', original_name='cirros256', ram='256', rxtx_factor=, swap='0', |
| | vcpus='1'
| hostId                         | None
| host_status                    | None
| id                             | 542eaa09-aca7-4a39-a28f-678523f70fdf
| image                          | cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk (a7f01c93-a3e1-4be0-962f-2dac6ef2e34b)
| key_name                       | None
| locked                         | None
| locked_reason                  | None
| name                           | lightstack-instance
| pinned_availability_zone       | None
| progress                       | None
| project_id                     | 2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950
| properties                     | None
| security_groups                | name='3ec825e1-c434-401c-9fba-cce623ab9c00'
| server_groups                  | None
| status                         | BUILD
| tags                           |
| trusted_image_certificates     | None
| updated                        | 2025-03-04T12:55:45Z
| user_id                       | 4ee401a30da444e283b5133f9f0be6f9
| volumes_attached              |
+-----+-----+

```

5.5 Create a new Volume

The command to create a new volume is as follows:

Unset

```
openstack volume create --size 20 --type lightstack-Gold Vol1
```

Output

Field	Value
attachments	[]
availability_zone	nova
bootable	false
consistencygroup_id	None
created_at	2025-03-04T15:36:40.865787
description	None
encrypted	False
id	f3168eda-5897-45b3-b060-369adbda8efa
multiattach	False
name	Vol1
properties	
replication_status	None
size	20
snapshot_id	None
source_volid	None
status	creating
type	lightstack-Gold
updated_at	None
user_id	4ee401a30da444e283b5133f9f0be6f9

The next step is to attach the volume to the instance. The command is as follows:

Unset

```
openstack server add volume lightstack-instance Vol1
```

Output

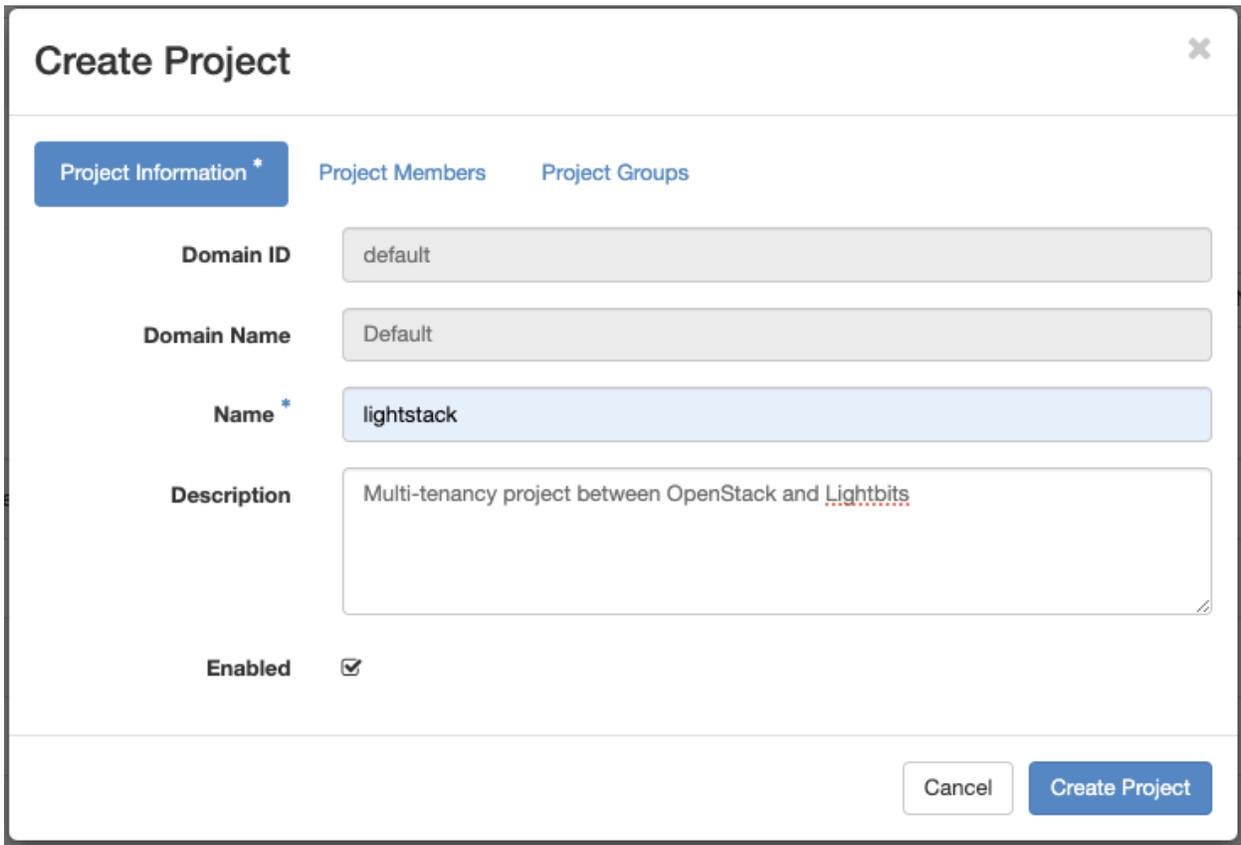
Field	Value
ID	f3168eda-5897-45b3-b060-369adbda8efa
Server ID	542eaa09-aca7-4a39-a28f-678523f70fd
Volume ID	f3168eda-5897-45b3-b060-369adbda8efa
Device	/dev/vdb
Tag	None
Delete On Termination	False

6. OpenStack Project Configuration - Horizon

In this chapter the guidelines are taking you through Horizon from OpenStack.

6.1 Create a new project

To create a new project in Horizon, login as the administrator in Horizon. Click on the left menu bar on Identity and then on Projects. On the right side click on the button “+ Create Project”. The following screen appears:



The screenshot shows the 'Create Project' dialog box in Horizon. It features three tabs: 'Project Information *', 'Project Members', and 'Project Groups'. The 'Project Information *' tab is selected. The form contains the following fields and controls:

- Domain ID:** A text input field containing the value 'default'.
- Domain Name:** A text input field containing the value 'Default'.
- Name *:** A text input field containing the value 'lightstack'.
- Description:** A text area containing the text 'Multi-tenancy project between OpenStack and Lightbits'.
- Enabled:** A checkbox that is checked.
- Buttons:** 'Cancel' and 'Create Project' buttons are located at the bottom right of the dialog.

Fill in the fields Name and the Description, leave everything else as is and click on the button “Create Project”.

The next step is to create a user and add that user as the manager for the new project. To create a new user in Horizon, login as the administrator in Horizon. Click on the left menu bar on Identity and then on users. On the right side click on the button "+ Create User". The following screen appears:

Create User ✕

Domain ID

Domain Name

User Name *

Description

Email

Password *

Confirm Password *

Primary Project

 ▼ +

Role

 ▼

Enabled

Lock password

Please fill in the fields as the example above, please make sure you use your project name as well, and click on the button "Create User".

6.2 Volume Type Management

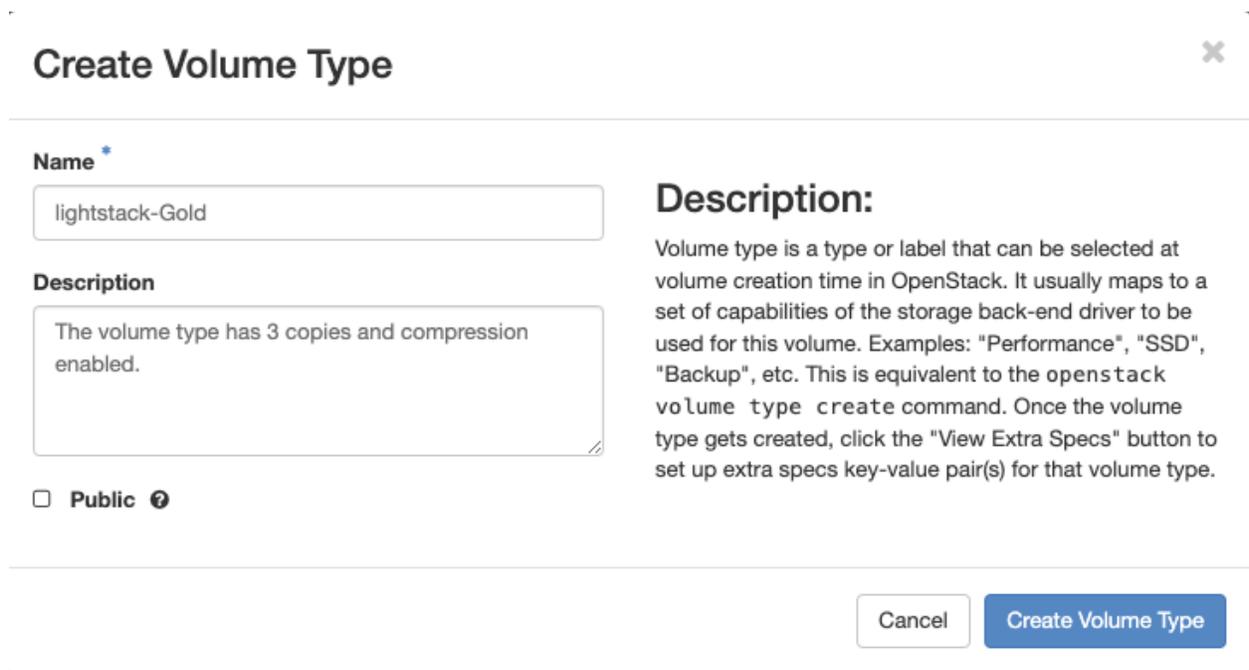
For the Volume Type we will create three types and they will be accordingly:

- lightstack Gold, 3 copies and with compression enabled
- lightstack Silver, 2 copies and with compression enabled
- lightstack Bronze, 1 copy and compression disabled

All the volume types will be Non-public and will be assigned to the project specifically.

6.2.1 Create the volume types

From the left menu bar please select Admin->Volumes->Volume Types and click on the button "+Create Volume Type" located on the right side of the screen. The following screen appears:



Create Volume Type ✕

Name *

lightstack-Gold

Description

The volume type has 3 copies and compression enabled.

Public ⓘ

Description:

Volume type is a type or label that can be selected at volume creation time in OpenStack. It usually maps to a set of capabilities of the storage back-end driver to be used for this volume. Examples: "Performance", "SSD", "Backup", etc. This is equivalent to the `openstack volume type create` command. Once the volume type gets created, click the "View Extra Specs" button to set up extra specs key-value pair(s) for that volume type.

Cancel Create Volume Type

Please fill in the name of the volume type and the description, also make sure that Public is ticked off, and click on the button "Create Volume Type".

Once the volume type has been created on the right side of the screen you can select an action called "View Extra Specs". Click on it and on the following screen click on the button "Create". On this screen we can add the first "Extra Specs".

Create Volume Type Extra Spec ✕

Key *

Description:

Create a new "extra spec" key-value pair for a volume type.

Value *

This example above enables compression. Click on the button "Create" and the following screen will appear:

Admin / Volume / Volume Types /

Volume Type: lightstack-Gold

Volume Type Extra Specs

+ Create Delete Extra Specs

Displaying 1 item

Key	Value	Actions
compression	<is> True	Edit

Displaying 1 item

To add another "Extra Specs" click on the button "+ Create". The same screen appears as in the first added Extra Spec. The following "Extra Specs" will need to be added:

Name	Value
lightos:num_replicas	3
lightos:project_name	lightstack
volume_backend_name	lightstack

Once done, then the "Extra Specs" screen will look as follows:

Volume Type: lightstack-Gold

Volume Type Extra Specs

Displaying 4 items

<input type="checkbox"/> Key	Value	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> compression	<is> True	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:num_replicas	3	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:project_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> volume_backend_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾

Displaying 4 items

Do the same for lightstack-Silver and lightstack-Bronze. "The Extra Specs" screen for lightstack-Silver will look like:

Volume Type: lightstack-Silver

Volume Type Extra Specs

Displaying 4 items

<input type="checkbox"/> Key	Value	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> compression	<is> True	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:num_replicas	2	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:project_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> volume_backend_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾

Displaying 4 items

And for lightstack-Bronze it will look like:

Volume Type: lightstack-Bronze

Volume Type Extra Specs

Displaying 4 items

<input type="checkbox"/> Key	Value	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> compression	<is> False	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:num_replicas	1	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> lightos:project_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> volume_backend_name	lightstack	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> ▾

Displaying 4 items

The last step is to assign the Volume Types to the correct project. From the left menu bar Admin->Volume->Volume Type. Look at the right side of the screen and click on the action "Edit Access". Please click on the project lightstack and click on "Save".

Edit Volume Type Access ✕

Member

admin

lightstack

demo

invisible_to_admin

service

alt_demo

acme

Select the projects where the volume types will be used. If no projects are selected, then volume type will be only visible by users with the admin role.

Cancel Save

Please make sure to do this for all three Volume Types.

To verify please log out as administrator and login the project lightstack with the created user. Once logged, from the left menu bar go to Volumes->Volume. Click on the button called “+ Create Volume” and the following screen will appear. Click on the dropdown box for Type and you will see the Volume Types you just created.

Create Volume ✕

Volume Name

Description:
Volumes are block devices that can be attached to instances.

Description

Volume Type Description:
lvmdriver-1
No description available.

Volume Source

Volume Limits

Total Gibibytes 0 of 100 GiB Used

Type

- lightstack-Bronze
- lightstack-Silver
- lightstack-Gold
- lvmdriver-1
- __DEFAULT__

Number of Volumes 0 of 10 Used

Group ?

Cancel Create Volume

6.3 Create a new Network

From the left menu bar please select Admin->Networks->Network. On the right side of the screen please click on the button "+ Create Network". The following screen will appear:

Create Network ✕

Network * Subnet Subnet Details

Name
lightstack ⋮

Project *
lightstack ▼

Provider Network Type * ⓘ
Local ▼

Enable Admin State ⓘ

Shared

External Network

Create Subnet

Availability Zone Hints ⓘ

MTU ⓘ

Create a new network. In addition, a subnet associated with the network can be created in the following steps of this wizard.

Please select the network type as is fit for your environment and click on the button “Next”. The following screen will appear:

Create Network ✕

Network * **Subnet** Subnet Details

Subnet Name
lightstack-subnet

Network Address Source
Enter Network Address manually ▾

Network Address ?
172.168.168.0/16

IP Version
IPv4 ▾

Gateway IP ?

Disable Gateway

Creates a subnet associated with the network. You need to enter a valid "Network Address" and "Gateway IP". If you did not enter the "Gateway IP", the first value of a network will be assigned by default. If you do not want gateway please check the "Disable Gateway" checkbox. Advanced configuration is available by clicking on the "Subnet Details" tab.

Cancel « Back **Next »**

Please adjust to what you have in your network environment. And click on the button “Next”. The following screen will appear:

Create Network ✕

Network *
Subnet
Subnet Details

Enable DHCP
Specify additional attributes for the subnet.

Allocation Pools ?

DNS Name Servers ?

Host Routes ?

Cancel
« Back
Create

Please fill in the details as is required for your network environment. Per this example we simply use DHCP. Please click on the button "Create". And the Network has been created:

Project	Network Name	Subnets Associated	DHCP Agents	Shared	External	Status	Admin State	Availability Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	lightstack	lightstack-subnet 172.168.0.0/16	0	No	No	Active	True	-

6.4 Create a new Instance

Now that the network has been created, please login with the user for the project lightstack. From the left menu bar please select Compute->Instances. Click on the far right button "Launch Instance". And the following screen will appear:

Launch Instance

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Project Name

Instance Name *

Description

Availability Zone

Count *

Total Instances (10 Max)
10%
0 Current Usage
1 Added
9 Remaining

Details
Source *
Flavour *
Networks *
Network Ports
Security Groups
Key Pair
Configuration
Server Groups
Scheduler Hints
Metadata

Please fill in the field and click on the button "Next". The following screen will appear:

Launch Instance ✕

- Details
- Source *
- Flavour *
- Networks *
- Network Ports
- Security Groups
- Key Pair
- Configuration
- Server Groups
- Scheduler Hints
- Metadata

Instance source is the template used to create an instance. You can use an image, a snapshot of an instance (image snapshot), a volume or a volume snapshot (if enabled). You can also choose to use persistent storage by creating a new volume.

Select Boot Source

Image ▾

Volume Size (GB) *

1

Create New Volume

Yes No

Delete Volume on Instance Delete

Yes No

Allocated

Displaying 0 items

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility
Select an item from Available items below				

Displaying 0 items

▼ Available 1 Select one

Q Click here for filters or full text search. ✕

Displaying 1 item

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility	
▶ cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk	11/4/24 4:02 PM	20.69 MB	QCOW2	Public	↑

Displaying 1 item

✕ Cancel
< Back
Next >
Launch Instance

Select the source, in this case only cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk. Click on the up arrow on the right, and the screen will look like this:

Launch Instance ✕

?

- Details
- Source
- Flavour *
- Networks *
- Network Ports
- Security Groups
- Key Pair
- Configuration
- Server Groups
- Scheduler Hints
- Metadata

Instance source is the template used to create an instance. You can use an image, a snapshot of an instance (image snapshot), a volume or a volume snapshot (if enabled). You can also choose to use persistent storage by creating a new volume.

Select Boot Source

Image ▼

Volume Size (GB) *

1

Create New Volume

Yes
No

Delete Volume on Instance Delete

Yes
No

Allocated

Displaying 1 item

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility
▶ cirros-0.6.3-x86_64-disk	11/4/24 4:02 PM	20.69 MB	QCOW2	Public

Displaying 1 item

▼ Available 0 Select one

Q Click here for filters or full text search. ✕

Displaying 0 items

Name	Updated	Size	Format	Visibility
No items to display.				

Displaying 0 items

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

🔒 Launch Instance

Click on the button Next and the following screen will appear:

Launch Instance ✕

?

- Details
- Source
- Flavour ⁺
- Networks ⁺
- Network Ports
- Security Groups
- Key Pair
- Configuration
- Server Groups
- Scheduler Hints
- Metadata

Flavours manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance.

Allocated

Displaying 0 items

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public
<i>Select a flavour from the available flavours below.</i>						

Displaying 0 items

▼ Available 12

Select one

Displaying 12 items

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	
▶ m1.nano	1	192 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ m1.micro	1	256 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ cirros256	1	256 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ m1.tiny	1	512 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ ds512M	1	512 MB	5 GB	5 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ ds1G	1	1 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ m1.small	1	2 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
▶ ds2G	2	2 GB	10 GB	10 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑

In this case we selected the cirros256 with the up arrow on the right side. The screen will look like this:

Launch Instance

Details
Source
Flavour
Networks *
Network Ports
Security Groups
Key Pair

Flavours manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance.

Allocated
Displaying 1 item

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public
▶ cirros256	1	256 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes

Displaying 1 item

▼ **Available** 11 Select one

Q Click here for filters or full text search. ✕

Click on the button "Next" and the following screen will appear:

Launch Instance

Details
Source
Flavour
Networks *
Network Ports
Security Groups
Key Pair
Configuration
Server Groups
Scheduler Hints
Metadata

Networks provide communication channels for instances in the cloud. You can select ports instead of networks or a mix of both.

▼ **Allocated**
Displaying 0 items

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
<i>Select one or more networks from the available networks below.</i>				

Displaying 0 items

▼ **Available** 2 Select one or more

Q Click here for filters or full text search. ✕

Displaying 2 items

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
▶ shared	shared-subnet	No	Up	Active
▶ lightstack	lightstack-subnet	No	Up	Active

Displaying 2 items

✕ Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

Click on the up arrow on the right site for the lightstack network. The screen will be updated like this:

Launch Instance
✕

- Details
- Source
- Flavour
- Networks
- Network Ports
- Security Groups
- Key Pair
- Configuration
- Server Groups
- Scheduler Hints
- Metadata

Networks provide communication channels for instances in the cloud. You can select ports instead of networks or a mix of both.

▼ **Allocated** 1

Displaying 1 item

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
▶ lightstack	lightstack-subnet	No	Up	Active ⌵

Displaying 1 item

▼ **Available** 1 Select one or more

✕

Displaying 1 item

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
▶ shared	shared-subnet	No	Up	Active ⬆

Displaying 1 item

✕ Cancel
< Back
Next >
Launch Instance

The other screens are not required for this white paper purpose. Please click on the button "Launch Instance". The instance has been created:

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavour	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions	
Server-1	-	172.168.1.23	cirros256	-	Active	us-east-1a	nova	None	Running	0 minutes	Create Snapshot

Displaying 1 item

6.5 Create a New Volume

Now that we have created the instance, it is time to create a volume and attach that volume to this new instance. Before we created and attached the new volume, the current situation is as follows:

```

$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
vda         252:0    0   1G  0 disk
├─vda1     252:1    0 1015M  0 part /
└─vda15   252:15   0    8M  0 part
$
  
```

From the left menu select Volumes->Volumes. On the right side click on the button “+Create Volume” and the following screen will appear.

Create Volume ✕

Volume Name

Description

Volume Source

Type

Size (GiB) *

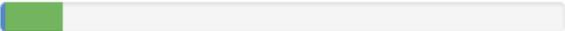
Availability Zone

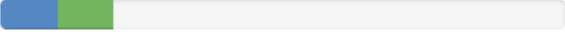
Group ⓘ

Description:
Volumes are block devices that can be attached to instances.

Volume Type Description:
lightstack-Gold
The volume type has 3 copies and compression enabled.

Volume Limits

Total Gibibytes 1 of 100 GiB Used


Number of Volumes 1 of 10 Used


Leave the volume source at “No source, empty volume” and from the Type we just selected the lightstack-Gold, which provides 3x replicas and compression. The Size is 10GiB. Next thing is to click on the button “Create Volume”.

And the volume has been created:

Displaying 2 items

Name	Description	Size	Status	Group	Type	Attached To	Availability Zone	Bootable	Encrypted	Actions
Vol-1	Volume assigned to lightstack-instance	10GiB	Available	-	lightstack-Gold	-	nova	No	No	Edit Volume
114c5006-24b4-445e-a8fe-43ad9f7c91b1	-	1GiB	In-use	-	lvmdriver-1	/dev/vda on Server-1	nova	Yes	No	Edit Volume

Click on the Vol-1 and look at the details of the volume. The following screen appears:

Vol-1

Overview

Snapshots

Messages

Name Vol-1

ID ecdac647-5bf5-4b7b-8ad1-214792d89d2f

Description Volume assigned to lightstack-instance

Project ID 2276907c048c47a6b8cf952d6d613950

Status Available

Group -

Specs

Size 10 GiB

Type lightstack-Gold

Bootable No

Encrypted No

Created 6 Mar 2025, 9:41 a.m.

Attachments

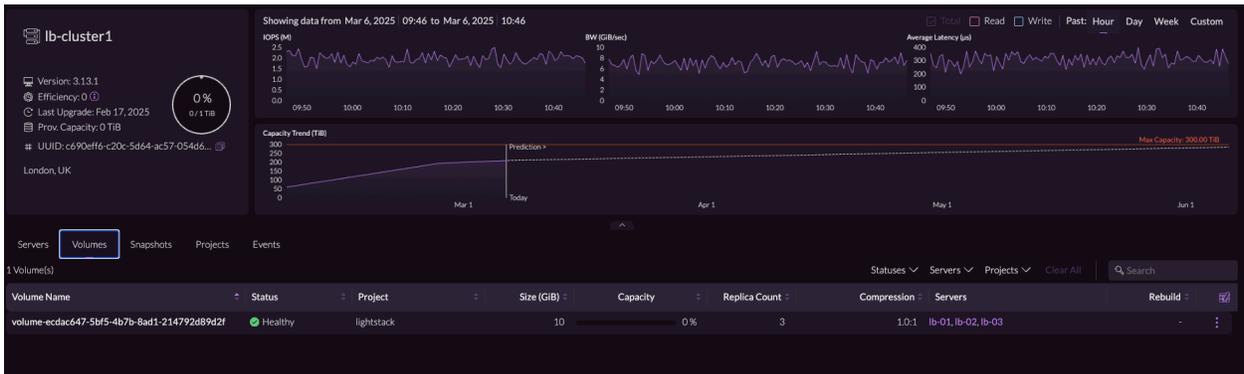
Attached To *Not attached*

Metadata

None

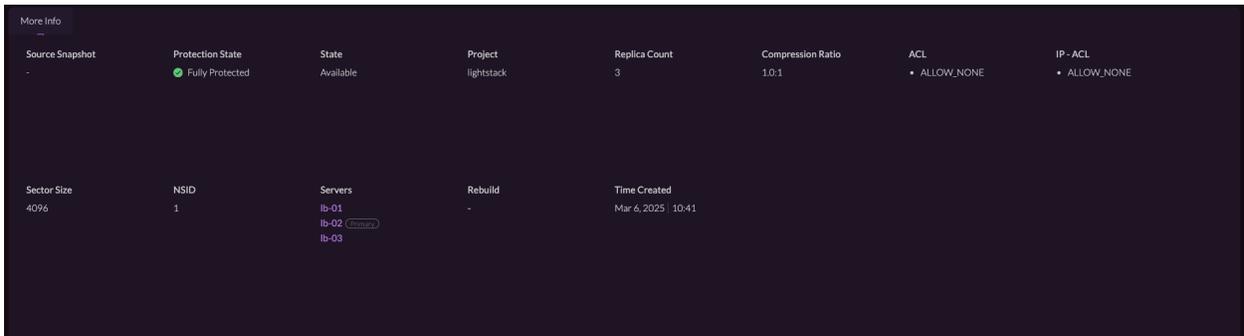
Although the volume was called Vol-1, the ID has been sent to Lightbits. In this way multi-tenants can create the same volume name, but it will have its own ID on Lightbits.

To validate whether the volumes exists on Lightbits, here is a screenshot from Photon (UI for Lightbits).



The volume id is the same, eedac647-5bf5-4b7b-8ad1-214792d89d2f, the capacity is 10GiB, the Replica Count is 3 and the compression is active.

When clicked on the volume to get more details, it shows that the ACL and the IP-ACL have not been set. That means that no client has access to the volume yet. Another thing to notice is that the server lb-02 has become the primary server for this volume.



Now the volume can be attached to the instance lightstack-instance. From the left menu-bar in OpenStack go to Volumes->Volumes. On the row for Vol-1 on the right site there is an Actions dropdown box. From that dropdown box, select "Manage Attachment" and the following screen appears:

Manage Volume Attachments

Instance	Device	Actions
No items to display.		

Attach To Instance

Attach to Instance ⓘ

Select an instance

Select an instance

Server-1 (aebca773-84e5-4600-970e-0e468482f1f2)

Cancel Attach Volume

Select the instance Server-1 and click on "Attach Volume".

Displaying 2 items

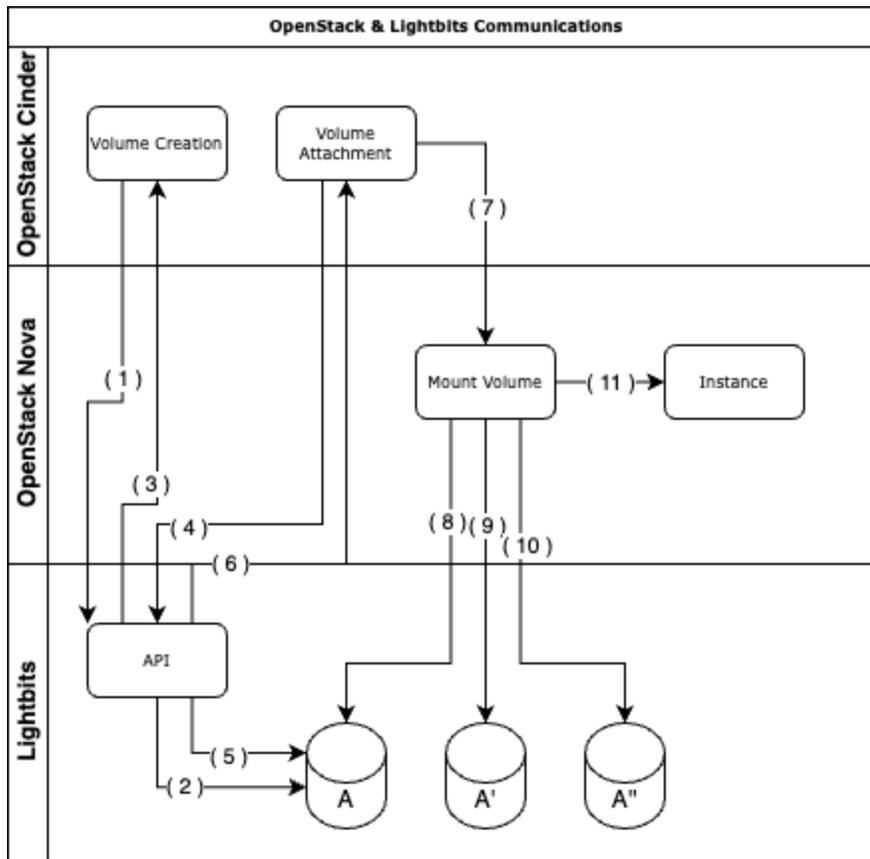
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description	Size	Status	Group	Type	Attached To	Availability Zone	Bootable	Encrypted	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vol-1	Volume assigned to lightstack-instance	10GiB	In-use	-	lightstack-Gold	/dev/vdb on Server-1	nova	No	No	Edit Volume
<input type="checkbox"/>	114c5006-24b4-445e-a8fe-43ad97c91b1	-	1GiB	In-use	-	lvmdriver-1	/dev/vda on Server-1	nova	Yes	No	Edit Volume

The volume has been attached to Server-1 as /dev/vdb. Check on the Server-1 show the following disks. From the left menu bar select Compute->Instances. Click on the instance Server-1 and click on Console. Run the command lsblk and the disk shows up as vdb with 10G as space allocation.

```
$ [ 1161.851334] virtio_blk virtio5: [vdb] 20971520 512-byte logical blocks (10.7 GB/10.0 GiB)
$ lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
vda 252:0 0 1G 0 disk
├─vda1 252:1 0 1015M 0 part /
└─vda15 252:15 0 8M 0 part
vdb 252:16 0 10G 0 disk
$ _
```

7. Process Structure Diagram

To understand the communication between OpenStack Master, Cinder, Lightbits and Nova the following overview has been created:



1. OpenStack creates a volume by communicating to the Lightbits API
2. Lightbits creates the volume and also the replicas
3. Lightbits confirms to Cinder that the volume has been created
4. OpenStack Attached the volume and provides the hostnqn and IP addresses to the Lightbits API
5. Lightbits API sets the hostnqn on the ACL and the IP addresses on the IP-ACL
6. Lightbits confirms that the command has been processed
7. OpenStack inform the Nova server that the volume can be mounted
8. The Nova server connects to the primary volume through the optimized path
9. The Nova server connects to the A' as inactive path
10. The Nova server connects to the A'' as inactive path
11. The Nova server informs the instance that a new volume has been provided and the instance has access to the volume



8. Conclusion

Seamless, Secure, and Scalable: The Future of OpenStack Storage with VirtIO and Lightbits

In the world of cloud infrastructure, agility, security, and simplicity define the difference between a good deployment and a great one. Imagine a world where OpenStack tenants enjoy seamless, high-performance storage without ever seeing the complexity underneath—no exposed networks, no API risks, no additional VLAN headaches. That’s the power of Lightbits combined with OpenStack and VirtIO.

By leveraging the VirtIO driver, OpenStack instances connect effortlessly to Lightbits volumes, ensuring that tenants get the storage they need without ever seeing—or managing—the storage network. Unlike traditional approaches that expose IP addresses, JWTs, or network elements, this setup keeps the storage infrastructure completely invisible to the tenant. The result? A dramatically reduced attack surface and enhanced security with no risk of unauthorized API calls or storage manipulations.

Beyond security, this solution eliminates operational complexity. No special VLANs are required, simplifying network configuration while maintaining performance and reliability at scale. This is cloud storage the way it was meant to be—fast, secure, and hassle-free.

With VirtIO and Lightbits, OpenStack operators can finally deliver the perfect balance of security, efficiency, and performance. No compromises. No unnecessary exposure. Just seamless, high-performance storage that works—out of sight, but never out of mind.

To learn more about Lightbits Labs, visit <https://www.lightbitslabs.com>.



About Lightbits Labs

Lightbits Labs® (Lightbits) invented the NVMe over TCP protocol and offers best-of-breed software-defined block storage that enables data center infrastructure modernization for organizations building a private or public cloud. Built from the ground up for low consistent latency, scalability, resiliency, and cost-efficiency, Lightbits software delivers the best price/performance for real-time analytics, transactional, and AI/ML workloads. Lightbits Labs is backed by enterprise technology leaders [Cisco Investments, Dell Technologies Capital, Intel Capital, Lenovo, and Micron] and is on a mission to deliver the fastest and most cost-efficient data storage for performance-sensitive workloads at scale.

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