# Getting Started with the CLI and APIs using Cisco Metapod



In this tutorial we will describe how to get started with the OpenStack APIs using the command line, the REST interface, and some simple Python code examples. We will walk through the steps of each of these with actual examples as well as pointers to the Web for additional information. This document is targeted at people that are new to OpenStack and want to get going with the CLI, REST, and maybe some coding in Python.

# **OpenStack APIs**

OpenStack has a standard set of REST APIs that are exposed and used to run and manage the cloud platform. They are controlled by versions, so you should always make sure you are using the right version of the API standard when talking to a particular OpenStack cloud. The APIs are the only way for you to talk to OpenStack from the outside world--even the default dashboard Horizon has to use the REST APIs to perform functions in the cloud, so they are really the only way to communicate with an OpenStack environment.

There are many other open source projects that can talk to the OpenStack APIs and the list is growing every day. Ansible, Chef, Puppet, and SaltStack as well as many higher-level XaaS systems, including Cloud Foundry, OpenShift, Appenda, RightScale, Scalr, Clickr, and many others have interfaces to OpenStack.

The OpenStack project provides a standard set of Client utilities for each project (i.e. Nova, Cinder, Keystone) that can be installed on your local system to control your OpenStack instance. These utilities are Python-based, so Python is also a requirement to run the CLI tool suite. A unified CLI tool starting above V2.20.0 is replacing these single CLI tools.

The API can also be written via CURL commands either in a script, at the CLI, or via programmatic control, so we will walk through a few examples of how this works by logging into OpenStack and issuing a few API commands via CURL directly. We can then run the CLI with the debug option turned on and watch how those tools create their CURL commands to do their work.

Lastly, there have been several language bindings built in the open source community including Java, Ruby, GO, C, C++, Python, node.js as well as the Python API that the CLI tools use to do their work. We will look at a few simple Python scripts using the bindings to illustrate how to talk to an OpenStack-based cloud platform.

# OpenStack CLI tools - Getting Started on the Command Line

Before using the command line to communicate with your OpenStack environment you will need to download and install the CLI tools for your particular OS. Below are the instructions that explain how to install the prerequisite software and the Python package for each OpenStack client.

http://docs.openstack.org/user-guide/common/cli\_install\_openstack\_command\_line\_clients.html

https://support.metacloud.com/entries/100998896-Installing-Command-line-clients

https://support.metacloud.com/entries/100996126-Available-OpenStack-Services-Clients

After you have the core CLI utilities installed you next need to get the login script from the OpenStack instance you are talking to, (or you can build one from scratch). To get the login CLI script from the OpenStack instance you first need to login, then you will need to navigate to the Access and Security Tab on the left navigation menu.

60 motocloud C	Web Production ⇒ Access & Security	
metacioua		
🔒 Web Producti 👻	Security Groups Keypairs Floating IPs API Access	
PROJECT •	Security Groups	
INSTANCES	NAME	DESCRIPTION
VOLUMES	Web	port 80, 8080
IMAGES & SNAPSHOTS	Web-Mgmt	Ports 12120-12123
ACCESS & SECURITY	default	default
ORCHESTRATION (BETA)	openstack-admin-ports	Ports OpenStack API Access
	scalr	scalr port 8013
OPENSTACK HELP	scalr.i7x7c7ac8fb.ip-pool	Scalr system security group
	Displaying 6 items	

Next, navigate to the API tab on the top of the panel and notice the two buttons at the top for RC file downloads. One is for the OpenStack CLI and the other is to use the EC2 CLI tools.

metacloud	Web Production > Access & Security			1 DEMOADMIN -	
Web Producti	Security Groups Keypairs	Floating IPs API Access			
PROJECT •	API Endpoints		DOWNLOAD OPENSTACK RC FILE	DOWNLOAD EC2 CREDENTIALS	
INSTANCES	SERVICE	SERVICE ENDPOINT			
VOLUMES	Compute	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8774/v2/ecf8ab7812994860a5a80acddfadf52e			
IMAGES & SNAPSHOTS	Image	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:9292/v1			
ACCESS & SECURITY	Cloudformation	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8000/v1			
ORCHESTRATION (BETA)	Volume	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8776/v1/ecf8ab7812994860a5a80acddfadf52e			
	EC2	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8773/services/Cloud			
	Orchestration	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8004/v1/ecf8ab7812994860a5a80acddfadf52e			
GQ	Identity	http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0			
POWERED BY metacloud C					

Select the DOWNLOAD OPENSTACK RC file, which will download the RC file to your local computer. Next you need to run that file to authenticate into the tenant you downloaded the RC file from. Below is an example of what the script file looks like:

## #!/bin/bash

```
# With the addition of Keystone, to use an OpenStack cloud you should
# Authenticate against keystone, which returns a **Token** and **Service
# Catalog**. The catalog contains the endpoint for all services the
# User/tenant has access to - including nova, glance, keystone, swift.
#
# *NOTE*: Using the 2.0 *auth api* does not mean that compute api is 2.0. We
# will use the 1.1 *compute api*
export OS_AUTH_URL=http://api-triall.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0
# With the addition of Keystone we have standardized on the term **tenant**
# as the entity that owns the resources.
export OS_TENANT_ID=5a2f2a6b6b7641bf97bc7303fcb9f047
export OS_TENANT_NAME="Heat Demo"
# In addition to the owning entity (tenant), openstack stores the entity
# performing the action as the **user**.
```

```
export OS_USERNAME="biharper"
# With Keystone you pass the keystone password.
echo "Please enter your OpenStack Password: "
read -sr OS_PASSWORD_INPUT
export OS PASSWORD=$OS PASSWORD INPUT
```

Next we need to run the bash shell script, so run it using the following command:

```
$ source Web-Production-rc.sh
Please Enter your OpenStack password: **********
```

Once you have authenticated you can begin using the CLI tools. Please note, if you enter your password incorrectly, this simple script will not give you an error, you will get an error on the first CLI you attempt.

Below we will start with probably the largest command, the "nova" command and show some simple examples.

First, let's look at a simple example which will look at running VMs using the nova list command within a tenant. The second example is showing how to boot up a VM using the nova boot command.

look at running instances \$ nova list			
ID	Name	Status	Networks
ca7a3376-38e6-4765-bcc7-6563dc107266 ac465211-d1c4-4f36-8248-8be949d88d5b 0a46462d-3976-41bf-a0ff-69ebdca58b23 75ea8fc2-5271-4741-9bbc-81ad5762e912 2527f55b-0254-4e80-9024-66f33387aaff	Chef Client Chef Server Load Balancer 3.0 OpenStack-Aurora-Dashboard Win7	ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE	demo1-1003=10.0.3.3 demo1-1003=10.0.3.4, 38.84.67.214 demo1-1003=10.0.3.5, 38.84.67.216 demo1-1003=10.0.3.2, 38.84.67.212 demo1-1003=10.0.3.6, 38.84.67.215

Below we are booting a VM.

<pre>\$ nova boot — flavor m1.large -</pre>	image cirros-0.3.0-x86_64 foofoo
Property	Value
<pre>status updated OS-EXT-STS:task_state key_name image hostId OS-EXT-STS:vm_state flavor id security_groups user_id name adminPass tenant_id created OS-DCF:diskConfig metadata accessIPv4 accessIPv4 accessIPv4 oS-EXT-STS:power_state OS-EXT-STS:power_state OS-EXT-AZ:availability_zone config_drive </pre>	BUILD 2014-04-25T19:54:30Z scheduling None cirros-0.3.0-x86_64 building m1.large c13203c6-72d9-4fc7-9902-9349bd9a69db [{u'name': u'default'}] 9be9ec6825f74f11af29092647fe85c8 foofoo LWxnXi83kPeU 227611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 2014-04-25T19:54:30Z MANUAL {} 0 0 demo1
+	

Now let's look at our networks using the nova network-list command. This example will show how many networks are available within the cloud.

List network

\$ nova network-list		
ID	Label	Cidr
8a8c8211-eb8f-4e18-8511-2e31c56bae26	demo1-1001	10.0.1.0/24
fd384064-3564-433d-b3a1-eb318fc4516f	demo1-1002	10.0.2.0/24
8dae050c-85f1-49b7-b5b4-3207fb0263af	demo1-1003	10.0.3.0/24
7203a7f2-1deb-4082-ba64-26bc92b65f58	demo1-1004	10.0.4.0/24
a7b7de87-47a4-47ba-9e17-6f28aca2e6ea	demo1-1005	10.0.5.0/24
344a76c3-af38-4864-8342-394f92e4cfb5	demo1-1006	10.0.6.0/24
8e5798ec-1506-4235-8b7a-b67f6f10be9f	demo1-1007	10.0.7.0/24
747b3780-0767-4582-8421-978566ff121c	demo1-1008	10.0.8.0/24
7dc7c16e-df50-4e44-95d5-a9a0dc2e4a16	demo1-1009	10.0.9.0/24
1be13535-492e-4845-aeb4-4c30dcbc7f7a	demo1-1010	10.0.10.0/24
25764e09-b3dc-4ba5-817f-17e858e53aba	demo1-1011	10.0.11.0/24
6bbaa6dd-62f9-4776-b061-b79a8aaffe39	demo1-1012	10.0.12.0/24
21150769-cb24-498e-a43b-1bc5dc612850	demo1-1013	10.0.13.0/24
b86e622c-8d9f-4228-9bde-6e13e335975b	demo1-1014	10.0.14.0/24
63db5f41-8ef5-4232-a2ec-329432739361	demo1-1015	10.0.15.0/24
fea22962-1805-4a0e-9274-f711bc10f3e9	demo1-1016	10.0.16.0/24
e1fe5bb3-a70b-4715-97ce-81943ec9fd97	demo1-1017	10.0.17.0/24
9f5d2907-01f6-4efd-ae4f-31d38b35a31f	demo1-1018	10.0.18.0/24
f8997291-f7b0-4ad4-a8fc-e2f8085e6905	demo1-1019	10.0.19.0/24
92cf5e7d-d0f9-4565-9cec-1630585e6b33	demo1-1020	10.0.20.0/24
addf4737-0400-484a-aab8-32c536f06137	demo1-1021	10.0.21.0/24
b7d7e291-1426-4c25-a80d-5d7922c9895f	demo1-1022	10.0.22.0/24
21d901a5-9a14-422b-a6e9-a6e31370eef5	demo1-1023	10.0.23.0/24
11ac7dec-c144-41b4-9f11-c8b92d04c92d	demo1-1024	10.0.24.0/24
e1a9aa0e-998f-49fb-9ed0-95e561ad870a	demo1-1025	10.0.25.0/24
874e2fdc-9a1e-4bf3-a05d-c1ec1010b131	demo1-1026	10.0.26.0/24
93244e8b-a71d-4601-a7cb-e642bd0eb0f5	demo1-1027	10.0.27.0/24
93c26825-c36d-40fe-9422-aaa5ccbf8fff	demo1-1028	10.0.28.0/24
9b364896-6c44-4754-a1a2-ca4bcce29c16	demo1-1029	10.0.29.0/24
40025bde-db47-48b4-a852-7e44395ff7a9	demo1-1030	10.0.30.0/24
4a381cda-0317-42e8-8bd7-9196d72atc68	demo1-1031	10.0.31.0/24
8/131441-0e1b-4450-8561-0076c7a3eb64	demo1-1032	10.0.32.0/24
8DD000C9-640/-4C5a-DT/e-ae2/02462311	demo1-1033	10.0.33.0/24
000//42a-a403-4001-0/00-249T44/9342C	demo1-1034	10.0.34.0/24
/ 100302e-0084-4Ce2-0005-425308456Te5	demo1-1035	10.0.35.0/24
0990C9/0-3008-4248-0//0-002/2T458659	demo1-1030	10.0.30.0/24
00100000-09/2-4090-0202-101009001904	demo1-103/	10.0.3/.0/24
_ 20500445-0011-4105-005/-1201aae81aT1   _ d120b4f0_bbo5_4242-041b_d046ab6152b2	demo1-1038	10.0.38.0/24
01290410-0000-4243-9410-094080015202     d0242402-2246-4fcc-9c44-db9475204000	demo1-1039	10.0.39.0/24
L 66f73267_d510_d108_s020_01fb6d50s60d	demo1-1040	10.0.40.0/24
802dao0c_5c56_43b6_a74c_d2da50075142	demo1-1041	10.0.41.0/24
QaaQ11b7_c1c1_4Qfa_Q075_0f4237f64000	demo1-1042	10.0.42.0/24
8a59h7ed_80d6_406e_8ceb_hf241917cd66	demo1-1045	10.0.44.0/24
cf440312-d5hc-4c50-0a10-016a06642740	demo1-1044	10.0.45.0/24
92cfb9a6-e549-4dd5-b463-d5989dd58fc4	demo1-1045	10.0.46.0/24
7f718237-4a5a-4554-9ca0-1711d030-040	demo1-1040	10.0.47.0/24
ff98d7ae-8096-4007-a821-fcfd415ccc45	demo1-1047	10.0.49.0/24
6b52122d-cfd7-429b-b6ab-61707eb512ef	demo1-1040	10.0.49.0/24
b0339c9f-c44f-41f5-a9f6-58171c34be07	demo1-1050	10.0.50.0/24

Next we will look at the Cinder Command and give a few examples there. First we will list the volumes in a tenant, then we will create a new volume.

		Status	Display N	Name	Size	Volume Type	Bootable	Attached	to
038bbf57-a6b4-429e-a	f05–19d4d4db3c2d	available	Cloud2Vo	lume	2	None	false	+ 	
08fadf20-0941-4cbc-b	:9e-34f5a9257e43	available	Cloud21Vo	lume	2	None	false	Í	
ad65eb01-353c-4acf-83	Ldf-8af943da5f9a	available	Cloud1Vo	lume	2	None	false	I	
Property	\\	/alue							
Property	\ 	/alue	 						
attachments		[]	1						
availability_zone		nova							
bootable	2015 05 043	ralse							
display description	2015-05-04	Nono	2300						
display_description	DR.	Backend							
id		-Dackenu 208-882a-3174	e23b7e145						
metadata	0007558-0000-40	{}	2200/0140						
size		40							
		None							
snapshot id	None None								
<pre>snapshot_id source_volid</pre>		creating							
snapshot_id source_volid status	ci	reating							

Next we will tackle a more complex example and attach a volume to an instance, then mount the volume from within that instance so we can use it.

A cloud volume is backed by a persistent storage device such as an NFS device, Ceph pool, or another mechanism to provide OpenStack with persistent storage within its framework. Cloud volumes can be attached and detached from instances. When they are first attached they are raw devices with no file system. The device will be /dev/vdb (virtual device B) but until you put a file system on it and mount it to a mount point, you won't be able to see it.

The assumption is that you have a running instance (bea1d407-2163-4e5a-99f1-d83aa96435d1) and you want to attach a 2G cloud volume to it and then mount it to the system. In this example we will use the Cinder command line to create a volume of 2G, then attach that volume to a running Linux instance, then create a file system and mount it to the system.



First, we will need to ssh into our instance and see what we have for devices and mount points.

\$ ssh -i your-private-key.pem <user name>@<ip address or host>

Once in the instance, check the mount points.

\$ sudo df -k

Since nothing is listed must put a Linux file system into the cloud Volume using the mkfs command.

\$ sudo mkfs -t ext3 /dev/vdb

Once the volume is formatted, we can create a mount point to mount the volume.

\$ sudo mkdir /VolumeB

Mount it and verify you can see the new volume.

\$ sudo mount -t ext3 /dev/vdb /VolumeB

You can test it by putting some data there or making a directory and touching a file name on the virtual drive.

```
$ cd /VolumeB
```

\$ touch test-data.dat

Now we can look at some Glance commands for the image store and walk through some examples. The best use case for the Glance CLI is uploading EC2 Container GuestOS images, which are 3 files with UUID that get pointed to by the base AMI. Below we will walk through some examples.

First, let's use the CLI to list the images stored in Glance. This is an Admin View using an Admin project and login.

ID	Name	Disk Format	Container Format	Size	State
5d45616c-9a81-4dbb-b541-e5354abc1d63	CentOS-6.4-x86-64-RAW	raw	bare	8589934592	acti
a276313e-085e-4931-87cf-952720596150	centos.6-4.x86-64.20120402	ami	ami	2147483648	acti
2a568e36-43ff-4a99-9fc5-8a8e2ed4d82d	CentOS.6.4.x86-64-GITYUMFIX	ami	ami	21474836480	acti
d39b718-e5ff-491c-8b00-6ac0ad86c4e6	centos.initramfs-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	ari	ari	11908711	acti
57feda2f-1ed0-4b50-b3aa-9424f43a8640	centos.vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	aki	aki	4043920	acti
d0e5a6c-2da2-41f4-93da-8e569005e977	Cent0S7-x86-64-1503-Raw	raw	bare	8589934592	act:
56088018-8869-4d6c-bc22-088c9a9ac629	CoreOS 557.2.0	gcow2	bare	375455744	act:
b8aa825-1168-4294-8aa4-9811604d9bb0	Jenkins	raw	bare	4294967296	act:
a695f8d9-c32e-402c-9ee1-bc6bef141b90	LAMP-13.0.Stack	raw	bare	2147483648	act:
f645ec75-9761-454c-938c-cce2f616c0a2	mc-vlb-3.6-x86_64-20140929	ami	ami	5368709120	act
6b3070cf-7978-4661-9d81-88e840a15868	mc-vlb.initrd.img-3.2.0-69-virtual	ari	ari	5931684	act
9a55585f-28aa-4a59-a36c-2b5acffa9166	mc-vlb.vmlinuz-3.2.0-69-virtual	aki	aki	4976112	act:
ebabf1f6-32d2-4127-8e08-de5877075ee7	MySQL	raw	bare	4294967296	act
0fbada39-4955-4673-ac29-f940efa5c1e8	scientific.5-9.x86-64.20130402	ami	ami	2147483648	act:
0055abb0-802f-48e7-8826-dcabe1099fe7	scientific.6-3.x86-64.20130402	ami	ami	2147483648	act
07e7e470-873e-4bd9-a5cd-55e82573854a	scientific.initramfs-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	ari	ari	11981969	act
f5a35b64-f960-441c-a613-b24ba637745d	scientific.initrd-2.6.18-348.3.1.el5	ari	ari	2600201	j act
79ffb632-442c-44ef-9cab-23839ed7bbc3	scientific.vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.3.1.el5	aki	aki	2126460	i act
f0323af8-65bb-4f87-a68e-89f2021d9e32	scientific.vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86 64	aki	aki	4044656	i act
4f259645-5e9b-46fd-9ff0-90509a95867d	Ubuntu Server 14.04	gcow2	bare	256442880	act
403203af-579e-45c8-81ac-555d36a82646	ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130725	ami	ami	2147483648	act
fe7426cd-26b5-42a0-86eb-568a04896db9	ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130725-kernel	aki	aki	4956208	act
a6982b9d-4d41-4a92-bf1d-79b1f8b9c35b	ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130725-ramdisk	lari	ari	5781336	i act:
40a400ec-1879-483c-9924-b5d27f1cda76	ubuntu.12-10.x86-64.20131009	I ami	ami	2147483648	act
64f81e67-ee2c-42e2-a446-89183855a67c	ubuntu.12-10.x86-64.20131009-kernel	aki	aki	5129040	act:
ca9ae3c5-1581-4d65-8da1-d6dd2d89436a	ubuntu.12-10.x86-64.20131009-ramdisk	lari	ari	4144066	i act:
448a8619-ab65-4a9e-bf17-48a154ff7746	ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425	I ami	ami	2147483648	act:
678bd193-0818-45ca-bf2f-dd7bd943b2b5	ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425-kernel	aki	aki	5355920	act
b0f6d4be-cd52-499f-802f-b73dfb219125	ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425-ramdisk	ari	ari	4766343	act
82559259-4a8d-47d2-8938-42108465d91e	Ubuntu14.04-CLI-GOLD-SNAPSHOT	l raw	bare	42949672960	act
417d337a-9567-4617-84da-dc71702a70f4	Ubuntu14.04-OpenStack-CLI-Tools	raw	bare	42949672960	act
2a3d2e0a-8444-44a3-8601-07a7c68aab92	ubuntu1404-ita	raw	bare	42949672960	act
a3a9cab6-e5bd-4452-854e-356e18d9b61a	Windows-Server2012-R2.0COW2	acow2	bare	8796438528	act
0e468d99-4e6d-443c-8ce8-1bc7b1199403	Windows2012-Server-R2-0C0W2	acow2	bare	8796438528	act

Next, let's look at the details of a particular image using the image-show option.

<pre>\$ glance image-show</pre>	66ee4474-bace-475b-99f3-09f809060742
Property	Value
<pre>/ checksum / container_format / created_at / deleted / disk_format / id / is_public / min_disk / min_ram / name / owner / protected</pre>	4a296b174deaccf836c24a74112d1cba bare 2014-03-06T18:58:27 False qcow2 66ee4474-bace-475b-99f3-09f809060742 False 0 0 Windows 7 Desktop 227611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 False
protected size	False 5413535744
size	5413535744
updated_at	2014-03-06T23:15:22

Finally, let's add a GuestOS image to Glance using the CLI by uploading an EC2 AMI/ARI/AKI image. You must do it in three steps, and tie the AKI and ARI to the AMI by the UUID. Below are the steps and an example.

\$ glance image-crea	tename nginx-13.0disk-format ari	container-format ariis-public falsefile turnkey-nginx-php-fastcgi-13.0-wheezy-amd64-initrd
Property	Value	
<pre>- checksum container_format created_at deleted_at disk_format id is_public min_ram name owner protected</pre>	fdef669087e2c23f3e12a58cce3fba06 ari 2014-04-30T23:13:15 False None ari ec35256f-c27e-44e0-bae6-786ab3efeb17 False 0 0 ngin-13.0 1227611fb6d449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 False	
size   status   updated_at	10841184   active   2014-04-30T23:13:34	
<pre>\$ glance image-creat +   Property</pre>	tename nginx-13.0-kerneldisk-form +	nat akicontainer-format akiis-public falsefile turnkey-nginx-php-fastcgi-13.0-wheezy-amd64-kernel -
<pre>checksum container_format created_at deleted_at disk_format id</pre>	a8a4ab920303784e6f14fde49dc5195a aki 2014-04-30T23:15:26 False None aki bbc90969-e2e5-4da5-a9f2-693694fa9348 False 0 0 ngin-13.0-kernel 227611fb6dd49eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 False 2236548 active 2014-04-30T23:15:33	

Please note the ID of each of the above as the third upload needs to point back to these to pieces for the AMI to be complete.

	s-public falsefile turnkey-nginx-php-tastcgi-13.0-wheezy-amd64.img
alue	
bc9b969-e2e5-4da5-a972-693694fa9348 c53c56f-c27e-44e0-bae6-786ab3efeb17 d3b41378bd18107cbdacdf3df547ca2 mi 014-05-01T17:42:08 alse one mi 86da56e-198f-414e-a0e5-9db354dbc8fa alse ginx-13.0-image 27611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 alse 27846400 ctive 014-05-01T18:08:49	
al bc d3 mi al al g1 al g1 al g1 al ct 01 	ue 9b969-c2c5-4da5-a9f2-693694fa9348 3c56f-c27e-44e0-bae6-786ab3efeb17 b413f8bd18107cbdacdf3df547ca2 4-05-01T17:42:08 se ie dd56e-198f-414e-a0e5-9db354dbc8fa se inx-13.0-image 611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8 se 846400 ive 4-05-01T18:08:49 astcgi-13.0-wheezy-amd64 2 Harper\$

# OpenStack REST Interface – Getting Started with CURL

The OpenStack APIs, as stated earlier, are RESTful APIs and utilize REST as the method of communication. Under the covers, REST is an HTTP interface that is interacted upon using CURL commands. The process remains the same to get access into OpenStack: First you authenticate to a tenant with your username and password. Once you do that you get a token, which you can then use to perform other operations. We will demonstrate this using CURL with the examples below.

The first example will authenticate to a URL endpoint with a username and password, and then extract a token that is used for other actions.

First lets login and get our token, which I have highlighted below in yellow. Notice we pipe the output through a json.tool that is based in Python. This allows us to see the formatted output. See the example on the next page where we use CURL to login to the OpenStack cloud, then we get back the token we need to do other things in the cloud like boot a VM, create a volume, add a security group. The token is highlighted in yellow below, and does have an expiration date after you get it.

Here is the CURL command to login and the response below that. What we need to do first is log in to the cloud platform and get access to a token we can then use to interface to the platform. (Hint: If you turn on debug mode now, you'll be able to see what's happening "behind the commands" as we run through this exercise.)

\$ curl -s -X POST http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0/tokens \

-H "Content-Type: application/json" \

```
> -d '{"auth": {"tenantName": """$OS_TENANT_NAME""", "passwordCredentials":
```

- > {"username": """\$OS\_USERNAME""", "password": """\$OS\_PASSWORD"""}}}'\
- > | python -m json.tool

>

Next we get the response nicely formatted because of the json formatting tool we are using.

```
"access": {
     "metadata": {
       "is_admin": 0,
       "roles": [
          "9fe2ff9ee4384b1894a90878d3e92bab",
          "3d76569c38614390a1900be60b30f3d7",
          "60f7653ee5e3467f84e39b4fa32cdbf2"
       ]
    },
     "serviceCatalog": [
       ł
          "endpoints": [
            {
              "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8774/v2/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
              "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8774/v2/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "publicURL": "http://api-
demo1.client.metacloud.net:8774/v2/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "region": "RegionOne"
            }
         ],
          "endpoints_links": [],
          "name": "Compute Service",
          "type": "compute"
       },
       {
          "endpoints": [
            {
               "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:9292/v1",
              "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:9292/v1"
               "publicURL": "http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:9292/v1",
              "region": "RegionOne"
           }
         ],
          "endpoints_links": [],
         "name": "Image Service",
          "type": "image"
       },
```

```
"endpoints": [
            {
                "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8000/v1",
               "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8000/v1"
               "publicURL": "http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8000/v1",
               "region": "RegionOne"
          ],
          "endpoints links": [],
          "name": "CloudFormation Service",
          "type": "cloudformation"
       },
       {
          "endpoints": [
            {
               "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8776/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8776/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "publicURL": "http://api-
demo1.client.metacloud.net:8776/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "region": "RegionOne"
            }
          ],
          "endpoints_links": [],
          "name": "Volume Service",
          "type": "volume"
       },
       {
          "endpoints": [
            {
               "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8773/services/Admin",
               "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8773/services/Cloud",
               "publicURL": "http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:8773/services/Cloud",
                "region": "RegionOne"
            }
         ],
"endpoints_links": [],
          "name": "EC2 Service",
          "type": "ec2"
       },
       {
          "endpoints": [
            {
               "adminURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8004/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818".
               "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:8004/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "publicURL": "http://api-
demo1.client.metacloud.net:8004/v1/cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
               "region": "RegionOne"
            }
          ],
          "endpoints_links": [],
          "name": "Orchestration Service",
          "type": "orchestration"
       },
       {
          "endpoints": [
            {
                "adminURL": "http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:35357/v2.0",
               "internalURL": "http://api.demo1.mc.metacloud.in:5000/v2.0",
"publicURL": "http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0",
                "region": "RegionOne"
```

```
],
        "endpoints_links": [],
        "name": "Identity Service",
        "type": "identity"
     }
  ],
   "token": {
     "expires": "2015-05-18T23:02:39Z",
     "id": "58a4be5be9c74adaa9b456f756b8d6dc",
     "issued at": "2015-05-17T23:02:39.797404",
     "tenant": {
        "description": "Demo Admin",
        "enabled": true,
        "id": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
        "name": "Demo Admin"
     }
  },
   "user": {
     "id": "9be9ec6825f74f11af29092647fe85c8",
     "name": "demoadmin",
     "roles": [
        {
          "name": "_identity_internal_role_"
       },
       ł
          "name": "admin"
       },
       {
          "name": "ROLE_PORTAL_ADMIN"
       }
     ],
     "roles_links": [],
     "username": "demoadmin"
  }
}
```

Now that we have the token, let's ask OpenStack to list out all of the tenants and again pipe it through Python json formatting tool. Below is the example. Notice the token and the API call.

```
demo1.client.metacloud.net:35357/v2.0/tenants | python -json.tool
{
  "tenants": [
    {
       "description": "IT Developer Operations",
       "enabled": true,
       "id": "227611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8".
       "name": "IT-DevOps",
       "self_service_managers": [
         "ecf9a4633c8847219135944878d8a1a6",
         "5f6b584669054fc6b83edc518a9236a6",
         "9e680ae8f0ff48298132e1dc71fab3ad"
       "self_service_token": "041703c74b654d35a82e774d000e550e"
    },
       "description": "Corp Production Web Farm",
       "enabled": true,
```

\$ curl -H "X-Auth-Token: 58a4be5be9c74adaa9b456f756b8d6dc " http://api-

}

```
"id": "468655afc6fa44b8829eb5792ef41e8e",
     "name": "prod_web01"
  },
  ł
     "description": "Default for self \r\nservice ",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "48b1e6b7f077434e9b8eec9cbb6385d2",
     "name": "_Default"
  },
 ł
     "description": "dev01",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "b5a0ea7ecdea455ab5bd126d1050b3f2",
     "name": "dev01"
  },
     "description": "Demo Admin",
     "enabled": true.
     "id": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
     "name": "Demo Admin"
  },
  {
     "description": "Project AWS Migration ",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "dc75f29dfe2f4df6b87d4573d8d09471",
     "name": "AWS",
     "self_service_managers": [
       "e69e2d6b258c458c987506a5d4fb8cc3"
     "self_service_token": "e3dab5454264451d861ff6392dc89704"
  },
  {
     "description": "Metacloud - Managed Services Project",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "dd7a397276974daeaab3a9f69c7422aa",
     "name": "metacloud"
  },
     "description": "Application Servers Project",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "f1c4877b3a964b5e943fc15e14478dfa",
     "name": "App Servers 1"
  },
     "description": "Metacloud Service Admin Access to Cloud",
     "enabled": true,
     "id": "f3274be7fcb341bb8c90b342e5d5a915",
     "name": "service"
  }
],
"tenants_links": []
```

In our next example we will ask to list all of the guest OS images in this cloud and get the results back with details.

\$ curl -H "X-Auth-Token: 58a4be5be9c74adaa9b456f756b8d6dc " http://apidemo1.client.metacloud.net:9292/v1.0/images/detail | python -json.tool

"images": [

}

ł

{ "checksum": "0589beddbcd5e94d136042fe0850266c", "container\_format": "bare", "created\_at": "2014-05-03T21:41:59", "deleted": false, "deleted\_at": null, "disk\_format": "raw", "id": "77f25830-2b1d-489a-886f-f0947dd123f9", "is public": true, "min disk": 0, "min\_ram": 0, "name": "MySQL-13.0", "owner": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818", "properties": {}, "protected": true, "size": 4294967296, "status": "active". "updated\_at": "2014-05-04T18:04:46" }, { "checksum": "b67bd9b50f0ebd07e69038abf929d0ae", "container\_format": "bare", "created\_at": "2014-05-03T17:41:59", "deleted": false, "deleted\_at": null, "disk\_format": "raw", "id": "60da3f65-c27d-4e00-864a-3bc7a16ceea1", "is\_public": true, "min\_disk": 0, "min ram": 0, "name": "nginx-13.0c", "owner": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818", "properties": {}, "protected": false, "size": 4294967296, "status": "active", "updated\_at": "2014-05-03T20:35:22" }, "checksum": "570e8f46d891d5f4476f806f223a54ab", "container\_format": "ami", "created\_at": "2014-04-28T21:14:16", "deleted": false. "deleted at": null, "disk format": "ami", "id": "8ed8cd89-80d7-4653-8862-32e880e02b2d", "is\_public": true, "min\_disk": 0, "min ram": 0, "name": "ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425", "owner": "dd7a397276974daeaab3a9f69c7422aa", "properties": { "kernel id": "7a02c501-3820-4856-b0c1-1412665a6572", "ramdisk\_id": "0a3bace5-200e-416d-a4d7-62e0fdb25fa6" }, "protected": false, "size": 2147483648, "status": "active". "updated at": "2014-04-28T21:14:51" },

```
"checksum": "89465e5e9b3b22a46b3c9554a004aca7",
   "container_format": "ari",
   "created_at": "2014-04-28T21:14:15",
   "deleted": false,
   "deleted at": null,
   "disk_format": "ari",
   "id": "0a3bace5-200e-416d-a4d7-62e0fdb25fa6",
   "is_public": true,
   "min disk": 0,
   "min ram": 0,
   "name": "ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425-ramdisk",
   "owner": "dd7a397276974daeaab3a9f69c7422aa",
   "properties": {},
   "protected": false,
   "size": 4766343,
   "status": "active",
   "updated_at": "2014-04-28T21:14:15"
},
{
   "checksum": "deacc3c3a21beb4913c43a00bb6d5e01",
   "container_format": "aki",
   "created_at": "2014-04-28T21:14:14",
   "deleted": false,
   "deleted_at": null,
   "disk_format": "aki",
   "id": "7a02c501-3820-4856-b0c1-1412665a6572",
   "is_public": true,
   "min_disk": 0,
   "min_ram": 0,
   "name": "ubuntu.13-04.x86-64.20140425-kernel",
   "owner": "dd7a397276974daeaab3a9f69c7422aa",
   "properties": {},
   "protected": false,
   "size": 5355920,
   "status": "active",
   "updated_at": "2014-04-28T21:14:14"
},
   "checksum": "a161b9c3853891241d874a06e4df303d",
   "container_format": "bare",
   "created_at": "2014-03-22T01:14:56",
   "deleted": false,
   "deleted_at": null,
   "disk format": "raw",
   "id": "7d33035b-5c2f-4827-a07b-06c2042ebf02",
   "is_public": false,
   "min_disk": 0,
   "min_ram": 0,
   "name": "CoreOS",
   "owner": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818",
   "properties": {},
   "protected": false,
   "size": 318703104,
   "status": "active",
   "updated_at": "2014-03-22T01:15:05"
},
{
   "checksum": "d972013792949d0d3ba628fbe8685bce".
   "container_format": "bare",
   "created at": "2014-03-22T01:03:43",
   "deleted": false.
```

```
"deleted at": null,
   "disk_format": "raw",
   "id": "60625017-bb88-49ea-9dbc-f5d5fe554e9d",
   "is_public": false,
   "min_disk": 0,
   "min_ram": 0,
   "name": "CirrosOS.0.3.1-Raw",
   "owner": "cfb44ad164404a9098834aa726b45818".
   "properties": {},
   "protected": false,
   "size": 13147648,
   "status": "active",
   "updated_at": "2014-03-22T01:03:44"
   "checksum": "9ff360edd3b3f1fc035205f63a58ec3e",
   "container_format": "bare",
   "created at": "2014-03-06T17:16:32",
   "deleted": false,
   "deleted at": null,
   "disk_format": "qcow2",
   "id": "850a036d-2e9f-42c8-ba79-ef7c647c8df0",
   "is_public": true,
   "min disk": 0,
   "min ram": 0,
   "name": "fedora-19-x86_64",
   "owner": "227611fb6dd449eea36b8cc77cfd9aa8",
   "properties": {},
   "protected": false,
   "size": 237371392,
   "status": "active",
   "updated at": "2014-03-06T17:17:25"
},
```

To sum it up, the REST API provides flexibility as well as information and is the way all of the software is written to OpenStack, in a restful way using either JSON or XML. As you can see you must then use tools to parse out the information needed which can sometimes be more complex than using a language binding. Next we will explore the Python OpenStack language binding.

## OpenStack Language Bindings - Getting Started with Python

Using the OpenStack Python APIs is basically using the same methods and objects that the OpenStack CLIs use, which hide the REST layer from the application developer. So what this implies is there is then a different set of libraries you must import in order to talk to each one of the OpenStack components. Over the last year there has been an effort to document the APIs better and provide working examples of how to use them. You can view the current status of this project by following the link below. You can also look at the source code for these libraries and utilities to figure out which methods are available as well as what objects you can reference.

#### http://python-openstacksdk.readthedocs.org/en/latest/

The best way to understand the Python API is to start with a few examples. Let's look at writing some code that will log in into the cloud, get a token, and then list all the running VM instances.

, ] } #!/usr/bin python # # listservers-nova.py # # Example Python Openstack code written by Bill Harper@Metacloud 8.2.2014 # This example will list the instances running a particular tenant # We will force authentication in this example to make it easy # # Example to List Servers will use the nova APIs or Methods that the CLI tools use # # First, let's import the library so we can use it, note we are using  $v1_1$ . If it were a different # version, the calls could be and would be different. Please refer to those docs for examples. # from novaclient.v1\_1 import client # # Next we will setup our login details # USER = 'demoadmin' PASS = 'MetacloudSE1' TENANT = 'Demo Admin' AUTH\_URL = 'http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0' # Next we will assign self to the api login API call # self = client.Client(username=USER, api\_key=PASS, project\_id=TENANT, auth\_url=AUTH\_URL) # # Now lets setup a simple loop to list the running instances out on the screen and # Put a text wrapper around the listing of the running OpenStack Instances print "------Instance List Command:------" for servers in self.servers.list(): *print(servers.name)* -----End List Command:-----" print "-----

Next lets run the script and look at the output.

\$ python listservers-nova.py
Instance List Command:
Web-server10
Jenkins
Ansible Tower
WordPress
ubuntu1404-jtg-1
Windows2012-VM
Ubuntu14.04-DevStack
Ubuntu14.04-CLI
End List Command:
¢

The next example will list the images in Glance. The code is similar to the last example but we have done some things to make the output from this code easier to read.

#!/usr/bin/env python # # Example Python OpenStack code written by Bill Harper # # Import the Novaclient OpenStack libraries and refer to them as client from novaclient.v1\_1 import client # Import Pretty Print and call it pprint from pprint import pprint # # force in authentication by hardcoding it to these Vars below # USER = 'demoadmin' PASS = "\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* TENANT = 'Demo Admin' AUTH\_URL = 'http://api-demo1.client.metacloud.net:5000/v2.0' ntoken = client.Client(username=USER, api\_key=PASS, project\_id=TENANT, auth\_url=AUTH\_URL) os.system('clear') print "\*"\*98 print " Image List Command:" , print "\*"\*98 # pprint (nt.images.list()) image\_list = (ntoken.images.list(detailed=True)) #print ("Processing Guest Images to list ... %s Images found" % (len(image\_list))) print "{0:50} {1:40} {2:6}".format("Guest OS Name", "Image ID ", "Status") print "\*"\*98 for image in image\_list: print "{0:50} {1:40} {2:6}".format(image.name, image.id, image.status) print "\*"\*98 print (" Image Summary -----> %s Guest Images Processed on this listing " % (len(image\_list))) , print "\*"\*98

To run the above example, create a text file with its contents and then execute the code against Python as follows.

\$ python image-list.py

Below is the output from this simple script that shows the listing of the images in the AZ we have authenticated to.

**************************************						
***************************************						
Guest OS Name	Image ID	Status				
		****				
lenkins	6h8aa825-1168-4294-8aa4-9811604d9hb0	ACTIVE				
MySOL_20150506213033	761a7ffc_8c/d_4f80_b16e_ac5a250f0fff	ACTIVE				
Cent057_x86_6/_1503_Baw	$hd0e5a6c_2da2_41fd_03da_8e560005e077$	ACTIVE				
conc contos 6-4 x86-64 20150428	5a2a2ab4_8f45_4caa_8bf1_ada680a77bb3	ACTIVE				
$ContOS_6 4_{286}64_{201}0420$	5d/5616c_0281_/dbb_b5/1_e535/2bc1d63	ACTIVE				
uburtu1404_20150427222022	0ffedd76 640f 42d0 0000 e1ee62157dfe	ACTIVE				
		ACTIVE				
		ACTIVE				
ubuntu1404-jtg		ACTIVE				
DBServer	188a100a-4/62-4/60-0814-3500CTa0028e	ACTIVE				
mc-vlb-3.0-x80_04-20140929	T045eC/5-9/01-454C-938C-CCe2T010C0a2	ACTIVE				
mc-vib.initro.img-3.2.0-69-virtual	0D30/0CT-/9/8-4001-9081-886840815808	ACTIVE				
mc-vlb.vmlinuz-3.2.0-b9-virtual	9a55585T-28aa-4a59-a36C-205aCTTa9166	ACTIVE				
UDUNTU14.04-CL1-GULD-SNAPSHUT	82559259-4880-4702-8938-42108465091e	ACTIVE				
Lb01-web.0319	t53224b5-8989-4136-9tdt-2d4268e/1c/c	ACTIVE				
Windows2012-Server-R2-QCOW2	0e468d99-4e6d-443c-8ce8-1bc7b1199403	ACTIVE				
Windows-Server2012-R2.QCOW2	e3a9cab6-e5bd-4452-854e-356e18d9b61a	ACTIVE				
CoreOS 557.2.0	66088018-8869-4d6c-bc22-088c9a9ac629	ACTIVE				
Ovservium	fb67cc95-b26a-4168-b5a0-030c271522db	ACTIVE				
Picwik	8d72e29e-d01d-4b9a-9557-6ae3804072db	ACTIVE				
Postgress	538036f4-1033-4d86-9c76-b4316285b26c	ACTIVE				
MySQL	ebabf1f6-32d2-4127-8e08-de5877075ee7	ACTIVE				
Tomcat-Apache	d47d9acb-c380-414b-8003-47c3327ab2b7	ACTIVE				
CCMT	3efcc314-4e1a-43e4-b9d6-b76644da8f94	ACTIVE				
Ubuntu14.04-OpenStack-CLI-Tools	417d337a-9567-4617-84da-dc71702a70f4	ACTIVE				
Ubuntu Server 14.04	4f259645-5e9b-46fd-9ff0-90509a95867d	ACTIVE				
LAMP-13.0.Stack	a695f8d9-c32e-402c-9ee1-bc6bef141b90	ACTIVE				
traffic1	hch772d6-5598-4fc5-8f0f-43881a72751e	ACTIVE				
traffic3	d6653ec5-f9da-4067-96ef-4add965b19a0	ACTIVE				
awweb-backup	80591c53-8c85-46fc-a9c8-51e16ac99d1d	ACTIVE				
traffic1 img	2657h7h3_6599_4d8a_ah9a_e8f4d5hffa1c	ACTIVE				
prod web	9cecd336_d767_401b_b55a_c41d415bde38	ACTIVE				
resolv_conf_removed_snan1	d0/6aeb2_8/35_/0ce_ada0_ecdab25/8/30	ACTIVE				
ubuntu-13 0/-resolvconfremoved	$7bfbb2ed_3f71_{0}de_{2}f7_{1}7deecc_{2}df5$	ACTIVE				
ubuntu = 12.04 - 1250 (v c 0 11 1 c m 0 v c u)	10100200-5171-4900-0417-170000004015	ACTIVE				
$u_{1}u_{1}u_{1}u_{1}u_{2}u_{3}u_{4}u_{5}u_{6}u_{1}u_{1}u_{6}u_{2}u_{4}u_{4}u_{5}u_{5}u_{6}u_{5}u_{6}u_{5}u_{6}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5}u_{5$	440d0019-d003-4d9C-0117-40d134117740					
$u_{1}u_{1}u_{1}u_{2}u_{3}u_{4}u_{2}u_{6}u_{6}u_{1}u_{1}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6}u_{6$	670bd102 0010 4Ees bf2f dd7bd042b2b5					
ubuntu.13-04.200-04.20140423-Kernet		ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-10.X80-04.20131009	40a400ec-18/9-483C-9924-D502/T1C0a/0	ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-10.X80-04.20131009-Famoisk	Ca9ae3C5-1581-4005-80a1-00002089430a	ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-10.X86-64.20131009-Kernet	04T81e07-ee2C-42e2-a440-89183855a07C	ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130/25	403203at-5/9e-45c8-81ac-555d36a82646	ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130/25-ramdisk	a6982b9d-4d41-4a92-bf1d-79b1f8b9c35b	ACTIVE				
ubuntu.12-04.x86-64.20130725-kernel	fe7426cd-26b5-42a0-86eb-568a04896db9	ACTIVE				
scientific.6-3.x86-64.20130402	0055abb0-8021-48e7-8826-dcabe10991e7	ACTIVE				
scientific.initramfs-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	b7e7e470-873e-4bd9-a5cd-55e82573854a	ACTIVE				
scientific.vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	f0323af8-65bb-4f87-a68e-89f2021d9e32	ACTIVE				
scientific.5-9.x86-64.20130402	0fbada39-4955-4673-ac29-f940efa5c1e8	ACTIVE				
scientific.initrd-2.6.18-348.3.1.el5	f5a35b64-f960-441c-a613-b24ba637745d	ACTIVE				
<pre>scientific.vmlinuz-2.6.18-348.3.1.el5</pre>	79ffb632-442c-44ef-9cab-23839ed7bbc3	ACTIVE				
centos.6-4.x86-64.20120402	a276313e-085e-4931-87cf-952720596150	ACTIVE				
centos.initramfs-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	bd39b718-e5ff-491c-8b00-6ac0ad86c4e6	ACTIVE				
centos.vmlinuz-2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64	57feda2f-1ed0-4b50-b3aa-9424f43a8640	ACTIVE				
***************************************	*****	*****				
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## Conclusion

As one can see by exploring the APIs within OpenStack, they are very powerful as well as complete. You can interface to them many different ways including the Horizon Dashboard, the CLI clients, the Python API methods as well as many other tools including Chef, Puppet, Ansible, Salt Stack, OpenShift, Cloud Foundry, RightScale, Clickr, Apprenda, Scalr and many more. As the community grows so does the tool chain that supports OpenStack.

## References

The most direct reference is the OpenStack site itself and a few selected blogs. The OpenStack site is always growing and producing more documentation.

- http://docs.openstack.org/user-guide/common/cli\_install\_openstack\_command\_line\_clients.html
- <u>http://docs.openstack.org/developer/python-glanceclient/</u>
- http://docs.openstack.org/api/quick-start/content/

- http://docs.openstack.org/api/quick-start/content/index.html#authenticate
- http://developer.openstack.org/api-ref.html
- https://wiki.openstack.org/wiki/OpenStackRESTAPI
- http://docs.openstack.org/developer/python-novaclient/ref/v1\_1/images.html

#### **Examples**

Below is a link to the author's GitHub account so you can see or download the working examples in this tutorial.

https://github.com/wsh17/OpenStack-Python-Coding-Examples

## For More Information

Read more about Cisco Metapod on our Community page, or contact your local account representative.



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