
Rally Documentation

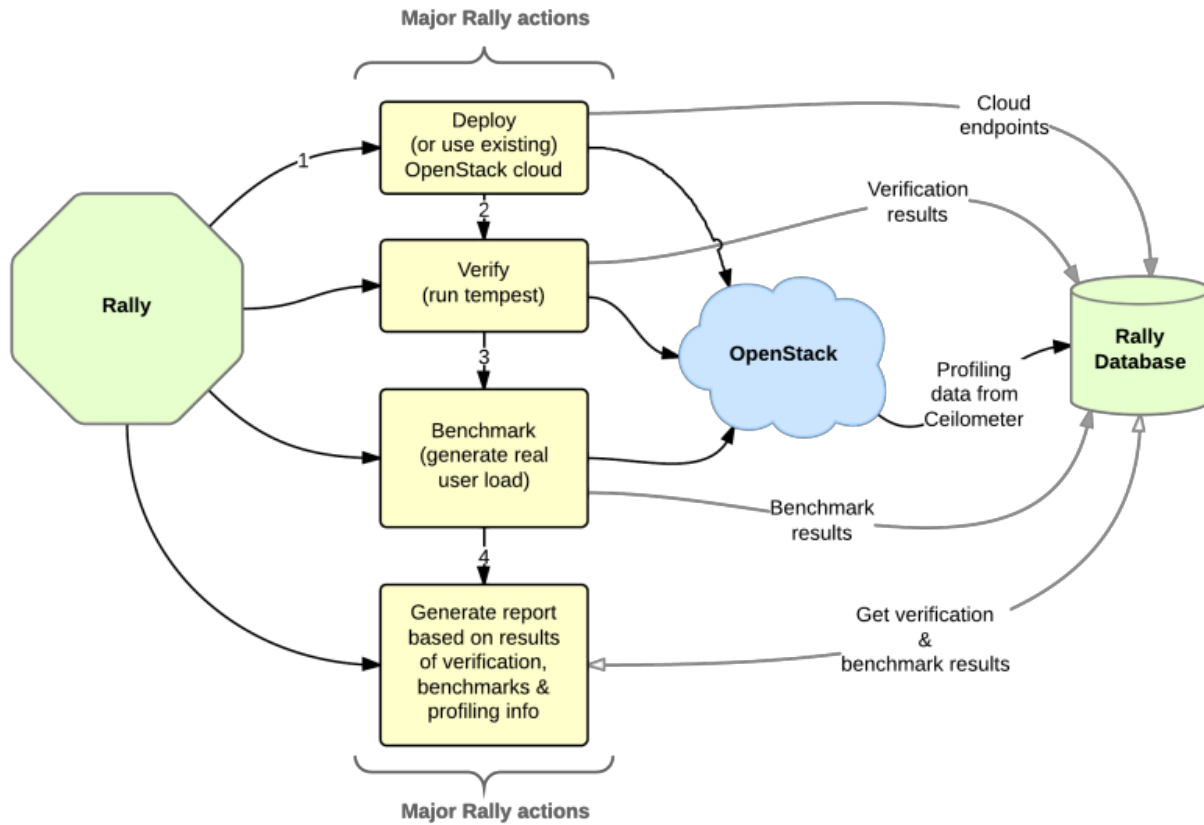
Release 0.6.0

OpenStack Foundation

September 06, 2016

1	Contents	3
1.1	Overview	3
1.2	Glossary	9
1.3	Installation	12
1.4	Rally step-by-step	14
1.5	Command Line Interface	53
1.6	HTML Reports	73
1.7	User stories	85
1.8	Rally Plugins	89
1.9	Rally Plugins Reference	96
1.10	Database upgrade/downgrade in Rally	181
1.11	Contribute to Rally	182
1.12	Rally OS Gates	185
1.13	Request New Features	187
1.14	Project Info	193
1.15	Release Notes	196

OpenStack is, undoubtedly, a really *huge* ecosystem of cooperative services. **Rally** is a **benchmarking tool** that answers the question: “**How does OpenStack work at scale?**”. To make this possible, Rally **automates** and **unifies** multi-node OpenStack deployment, cloud verification, benchmarking & profiling. Rally does it in a **generic** way, making it possible to check whether OpenStack is going to work well on, say, a 1k-servers installation under high load. Thus it can be used as a basic tool for an *OpenStack CI/CD system* that would continuously improve its SLA, performance and stability.

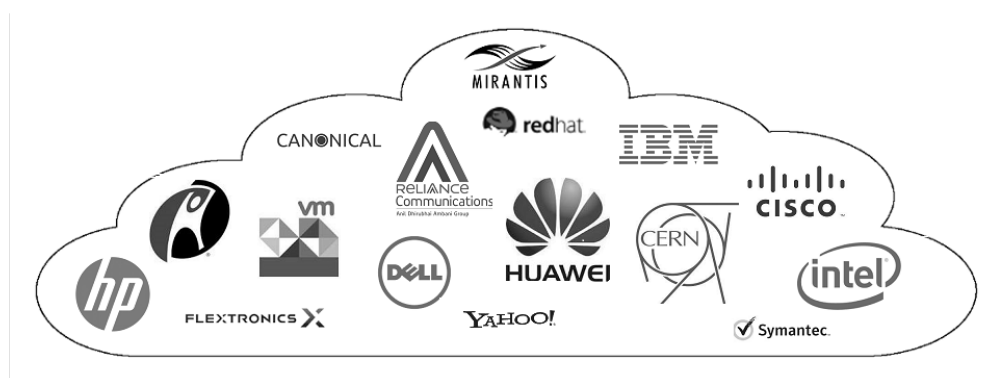


1.1 Overview

Rally is a **benchmarking tool** that **automates** and **unifies** multi-node OpenStack deployment, cloud verification, benchmarking & profiling. It can be used as a basic tool for an *OpenStack CI/CD system* that would continuously improve its SLA, performance and stability.

1.1.1 Who Is Using Rally

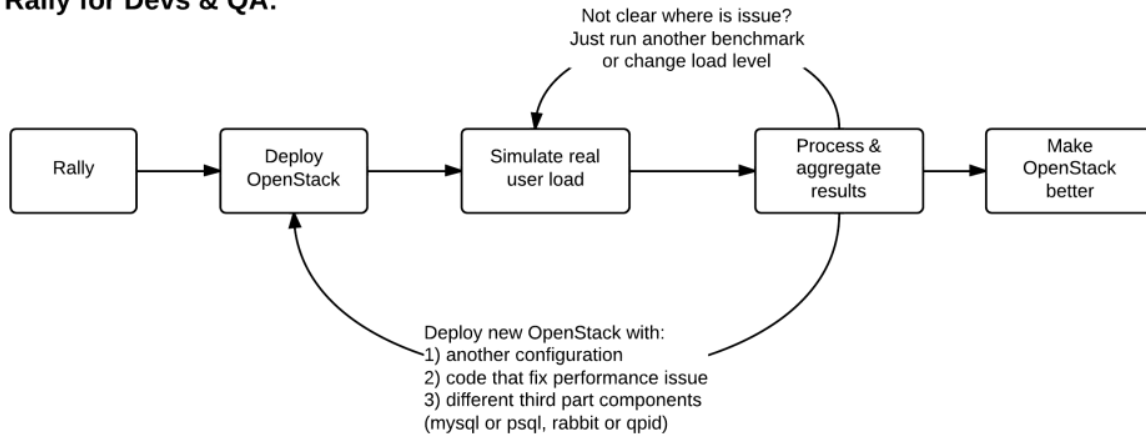
Here's a small selection of some of the many companies using Rally:



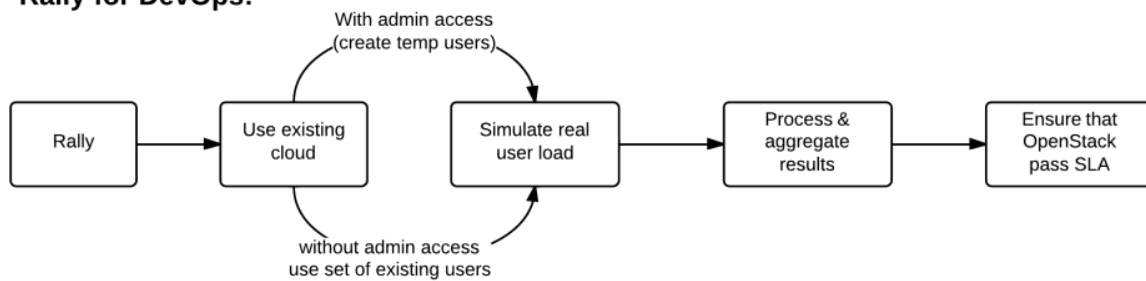
1.1.2 Use Cases

Let's take a look at 3 major high level Use Cases of Rally:

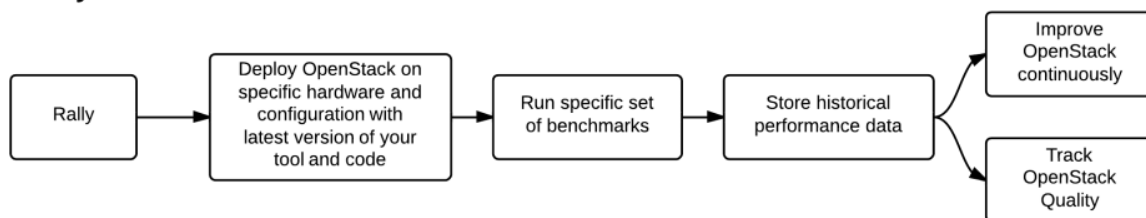
Rally for Devs & QA:



Rally for DevOps:



Rally CI/CD:



Generally, there are a few typical cases where Rally proves to be of great use:

1. Automate measuring & profiling focused on how new code changes affect the OS performance;
2. Using Rally profiler to detect scaling & performance issues;
3. Investigate how different deployments affect the OS performance:
 - Find the set of suitable OpenStack deployment architectures;
 - Create deployment specifications for different loads (amount of controllers, swift nodes, etc.);
4. Automate the search for hardware best suited for particular OpenStack cloud;

5. Automate the production cloud specification generation:

- Determine terminal loads for basic cloud operations: VM start & stop, Block Device create/destroy & various OpenStack API methods;
- Check performance of basic cloud operations in case of different loads.

1.1.3 Real-life examples

To be substantive, let's investigate a couple of real-life examples of Rally in action.

How does `amqp_rpc_single_reply_queue` affect performance?

Rally allowed us to reveal a quite an interesting fact about **Nova**. We used *NovaServers.boot_and_delete* benchmark scenario to see how the `amqp_rpc_single_reply_queue` option affects VM bootup time (it turns on a kind of fast RPC). Some time ago it was [shown](#) that cloud performance can be boosted by setting it on, so we naturally decided to check this result with Rally. To make this test, we issued requests for booting and deleting VMs for a number of concurrent users ranging from 1 to 30 with and without the investigated option. For each group of users, a total number of 200 requests was issued. Averaged time per request is shown below:



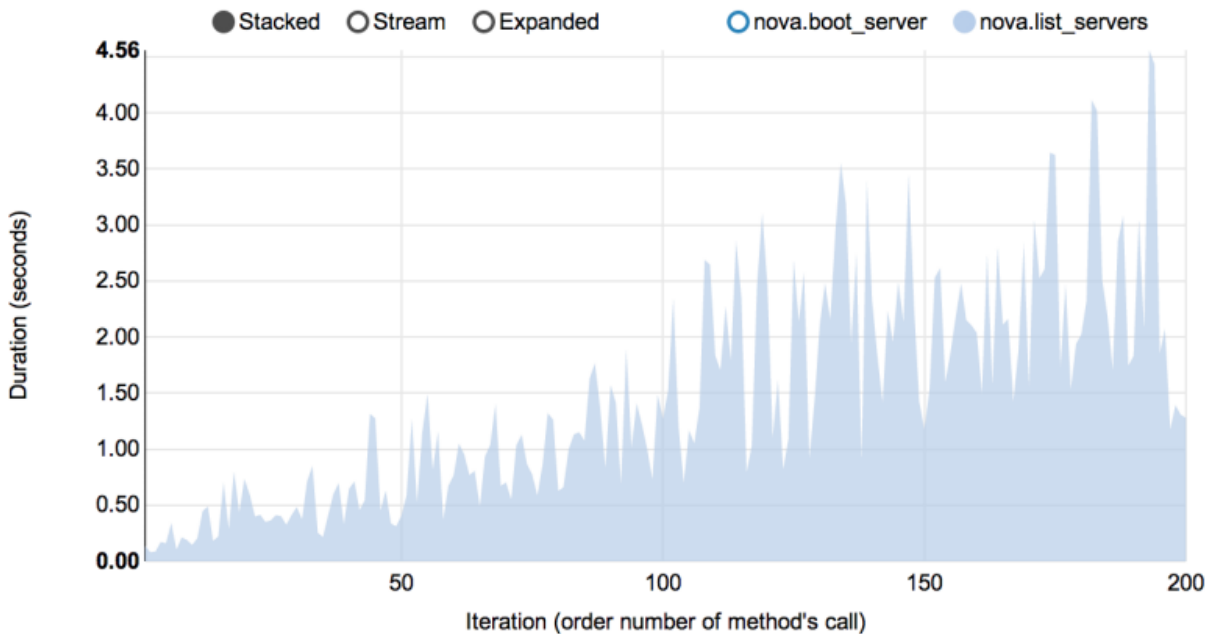
So Rally has unexpectedly indicated that setting the `*amqp_rpc_single_reply_queue*` option apparently affects the cloud performance, but in quite an opposite way rather than it was thought before.

Performance of Nova list command

Another interesting result comes from the *NovaServers.boot_and_list_server* scenario, which enabled us to we launched the following benchmark with Rally:

- **Benchmark environment** (which we also call “**Context**”): 1 temporary OpenStack user.
- **Benchmark scenario**: boot a single VM from this user & list all VMs.
- **Benchmark runner** setting: repeat this procedure 200 times in a continuous way.

During the execution of this benchmark scenario, the user has more and more VMs on each iteration. Rally has shown that in this case, the performance of the **VM list** command in Nova is degrading much faster than one might expect:

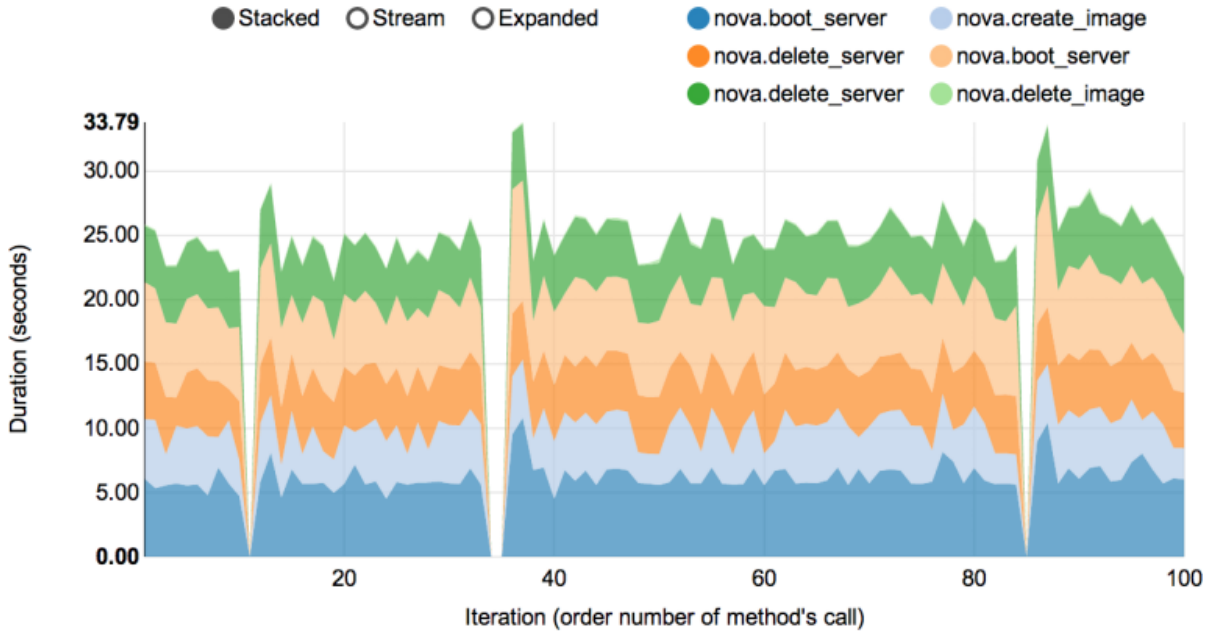


Complex scenarios

In fact, the vast majority of Rally scenarios is expressed as a sequence of “**atomic**” actions. For example, *NovaServers.snapshot* is composed of 6 atomic actions:

1. boot VM
2. snapshot VM
3. delete VM
4. boot VM from snapshot
5. delete VM
6. delete snapshot

Rally measures not only the performance of the benchmark scenario as a whole, but also that of single atomic actions. As a result, Rally also plots the atomic actions performance data for each benchmark iteration in a quite detailed way:

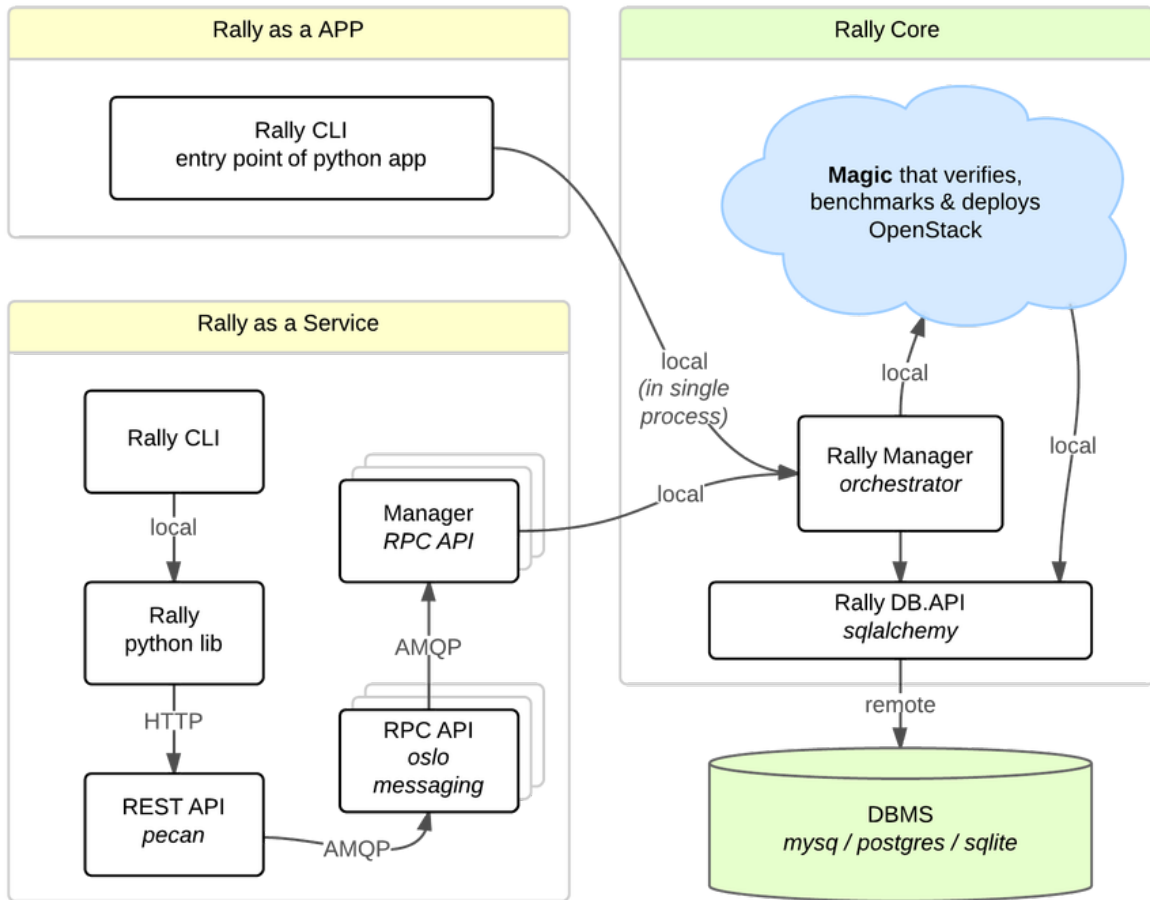


1.1.4 Architecture

Usually OpenStack projects are implemented “*as-a-Service*”, so Rally provides this approach. In addition, it implements a *CLI-driven* approach that does not require a daemon:

1. **Rally as-a-Service:** Run rally as a set of daemons that present Web UI (*work in progress*) so 1 RaaS could be used by a whole team.
2. **Rally as-an-App:** Rally as a just lightweight and portable CLI app (without any daemons) that makes it simple to use & develop.

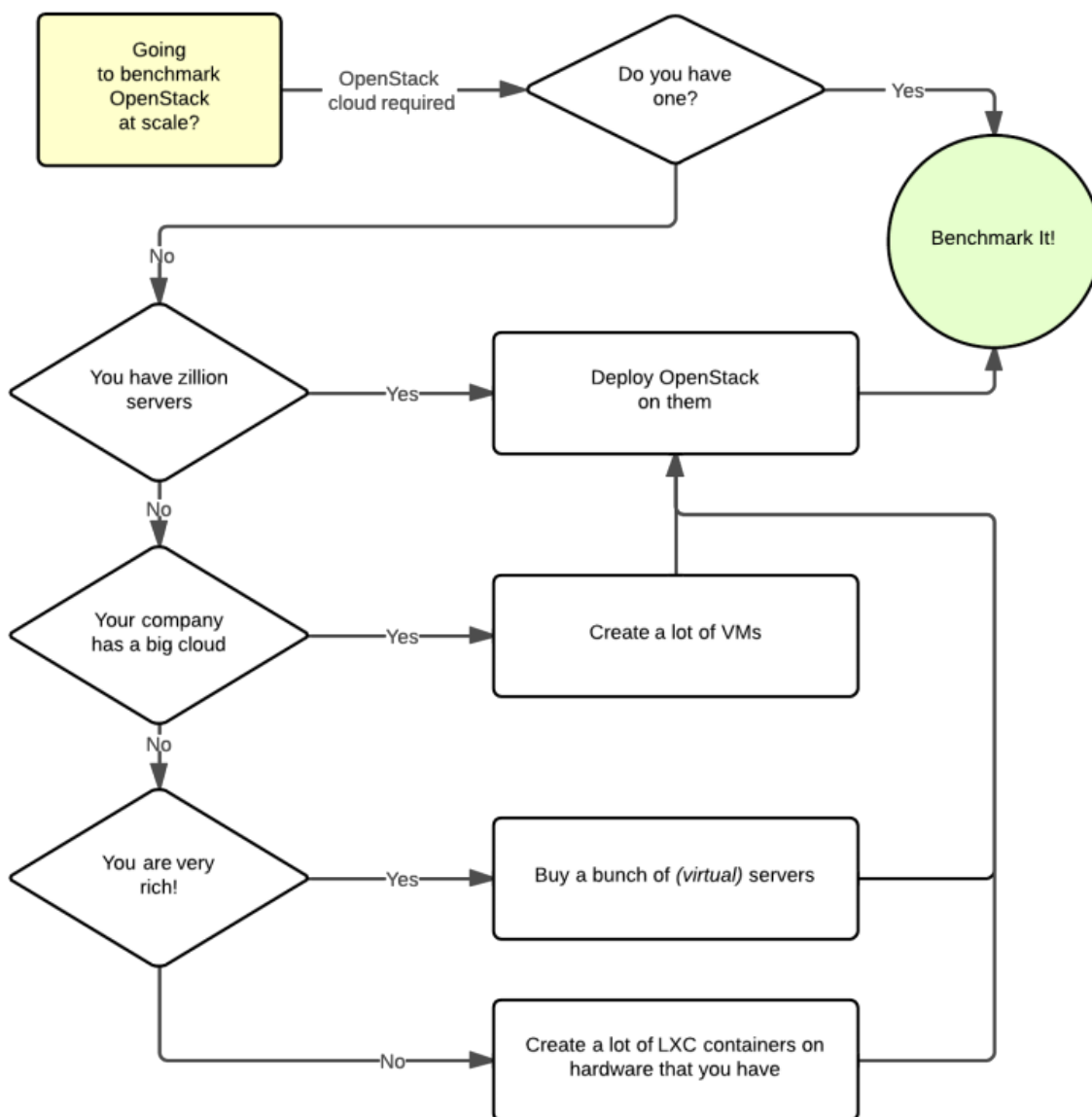
The diagram below shows how this is possible:



The actual **Rally core** consists of 4 main components, listed below in the order they go into action:

1. **Server Providers** - provide a **unified interface** for interaction with different **virtualization technologies** (*LXS*, *Virsh* etc.) and **cloud suppliers** (like *Amazon*): it does so via *ssh* access and in one *L3 network*;
2. **Deploy Engines** - deploy some OpenStack distribution (like *DevStack* or *FUEL*) before any benchmarking procedures take place, using servers retrieved from Server Providers;
3. **Verification** - runs *Tempest* (or another specific set of tests) against the deployed cloud to check that it works correctly, collects results & presents them in human readable form;
4. **Benchmark Engine** - allows to write parameterized benchmark scenarios & run them against the cloud.

It should become fairly obvious why Rally core needs to be split to these parts if you take a look at the following diagram that visualizes a rough **algorithm for starting benchmarking OpenStack at scale**. Keep in mind that there might be lots of different ways to set up virtual servers, as well as to deploy OpenStack to them.



1.2 Glossary

Warning: Unfortunately, our glossary is not full, but the Rally team is working on improving it. If you cannot find a definition in which you are interested, feel free to ping us via IRC (#openstack-rally channel at Freenode) or via E-Mail (openstack-dev@lists.openstack.org with tag [Rally]).

- [Common](#)
- [Deployment](#)
- [Task](#)
- [Verify](#)

1.2.1 Common

Alembic

A lightweight database migration tool which powers Rally migrations. Read more at [Official Alembic documentation](#)

DB Migrations

Rally supports database schema and data transformations, which are also known as migrations. This allows you to get your data up-to-date with latest Rally version.

Rally

A testing tool that automates and unifies multi-node OpenStack deployment and cloud verification. It can be used as a basic tool for an OpenStack CI/CD system that would continuously improve its SLA, performance and stability.

Rally Config

Rally behavior can be customized by editing its configuration file, *rally.conf*, in [configparser](#) format. While being installed, Rally generates a config with default values from its [sample](#). When started, Rally searches for its config in “<sys.prefix>/etc/rally/rally.conf”, “~/rally/rally.conf”, “/etc/rally/rally.conf”

Rally DB

Rally uses a relational database as data storage. Several database backends are supported: SQLite (default), PostgreSQL, and MySQL. The database connection can be set via the configuration file option *[database]/connection*.

Rally Plugin

Most parts of Rally are [pluggable](#). Scenarios, runners, contexts and even charts for HTML report are plugins. It is easy to create your own plugin and use it. Read more at [plugin reference](#).

1.2.2 Deployment

Deployment

A set of information about target environment (for example: URI and authentication credentials) which is saved in the database. It is used to define the target system for testing each time a task is started. It has a “type” value which changes task behavior for the selected target system; for example type “openstack” will enable OpenStack authentication and services.

1.2.3 Task

Cleanup

This is a specific context which removes all resources on target system that were created by the current task. If some Rally-related resources remain, please [file a bug](#) and attach the task file and a list of remaining resources.

Context

A type of plugin that can run some actions on the target environment before the workloads start and after the last workload finishes. This allows, for example, preparing the environment for workloads (e.g., create resources and change parameters) and restoring the environment later. Each Context must implement `setup()` and `cleanup()` methods.

Input task

A file that describes how to run a Rally Task. It can be in JSON or YAML format. The *rally task start* command needs this file to run the task. The input task is pre-processed by the [Jinja2](#) templating engine so it is very easy to create repeated parts or calculate specific values at runtime. It is also possible to pass values via CLI arguments, using the *-task-args* or *-task-args-file* options.

Runner

This is a Rally plugin which decides how to run Workloads. For example, they can be run serially in a single process, or using concurrency.

Scenario

Synonym for Workload

Service

Abstraction layer that represents target environment API. For example, this can be some OpenStack service. A Service provides API versioning and action timings, simplifies API calls, and reduces code duplication. It can be used in any Rally plugin.

SLA

Service-Level Agreement (Success Criteria). Allows you to determine whether a subtask or workload is successful by setting success criteria rules.

Subtask

A part of a Task. There can be many subtasks in a single Task.

Task

An entity which includes all the necessary data for a test run, and results of this run.

Workload

An important part of Task: a plugin which is run by the runner. It is usually run in separate thread. Workloads are grouped into Subtasks.

1.2.4 Verify

Rally can run different subunit-based testing tools against a target environment, for example [tempest](#) for OpenStack.

Verification

A result of running some third-party subunit-based testing tool.

1.3 Installation

1.3.1 Automated installation

The easiest way to install Rally is by executing its [installation script](#)

```
wget -q -O- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openstack/rally/master/install_rally.sh | bash
# or using curl
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openstack/rally/master/install_rally.sh | bash
```

The installation script will also check if all the software required by Rally is already installed in your system; if run as **root** user and some dependency is missing it will ask you if you want to install the required packages.

By default it will install Rally in a virtualenv in `~/rally` when run as standard user, or install system wide when run as root. You can install Rally in a venv by using the option `--target`:

```
./install_rally.sh --target /foo/bar
```

You can also install Rally system wide by running script as root and without `--target` option:

```
sudo ./install_rally.sh
```

Run `./install_rally.sh` with option `--help` to have a list of all available options:

```
$ ./install_rally.sh --help
Usage: install_rally.sh [options]
```

This script will install rally either in the system (as root) or in a virtual environment.

Options:

<code>-h, --help</code>	Print this help text
<code>-v, --verbose</code>	Verbose mode
<code>-s, --system</code>	Instead of creating a virtualenv, install as system package.
<code>-d, --target DIRECTORY</code>	Install Rally virtual environment into DIRECTORY. (Default: \$HOME/rally).
<code>-f, --overwrite</code>	Remove target directory if it already exists.
<code>-y, --yes</code>	Do not ask for confirmation: assume a 'yes' reply to every question.
<code>-D, --dbtype TYPE</code>	Select the database type. TYPE can be one of 'sqlite', 'mysql', 'postgres'.


```

--db-user USER           Default: sqlite
                          Database user to use. Only used when --dbtype
                          is either 'mysql' or 'postgres'.
--db-password PASSWORD Password of the database user. Only used when
                          --dbtype is either 'mysql' or 'postgres'.
--db-host HOST           Database host. Only used when --dbtype is
                          either 'mysql' or 'postgres'
--db-name NAME           Name of the database. Only used when --dbtype is
                          either 'mysql' or 'postgres'
-p, --python EXE         The python interpreter to use. Default: /usr/bin/python.

```

Notes: the script will check if all the software required by Rally is already installed in your system. If this is not the case, it will exit, suggesting you the command to issue **as root** in order to install the dependencies.

You also have to set up the **Rally database** after the installation is complete:

```
rally-manage db recreate
```

1.3.2 Rally with DevStack all-in-one installation

It is also possible to install Rally with DevStack. First, clone the corresponding repositories:

```
git clone https://git.openstack.org/openstack-dev/devstack
git clone https://github.com/openstack/rally
```

Then, configure DevStack to run Rally. First, create your `local.conf` file:

```
cd devstack
cp samples/local.conf local.conf
```

Next, edit `local.conf`: add `enable_plugin rally https://github.com/openstack/rally master` to `[[local|localrc]]` section.

Finally, run DevStack as usually:

```
./stack.sh
```

1.3.3 Rally & Docker

First you need to install Docker; Docker supplies [installation instructions for various OSes](#).

You can either use the official Rally Docker image, or build your own from the Rally source. To do that, change directory to the root directory of the Rally git repository and run:

```
docker build -t myrally .
```

If you build your own Docker image, substitute `myrally` for `rallyforge/rally` in the commands below.

The Rally Docker image is configured to store local settings and the database in the user's home directory. For persistence of these data, you may want to keep this directory outside of the container. This may be done by the following steps:

```
sudo mkdir /var/lib/rally_container
sudo chown 65500 /var/lib/rally_container
docker run -it -v /var/lib/rally_container:/home/rally rallyforge/rally
```

Note: In order for the volume to be accessible by the Rally user (uid: 65500) inside the container, it must be accessible by UID 65500 *outside* the container as well, which is why it is created in `/var/lib/rally`. Creating it in your home directory is only likely to work if your home directory has excessively open permissions (e.g., 0755), which is not recommended.

All task samples, docs and certification tasks you could find at `/opt/rally/`. Also you may want to save the last command as an alias:

```
echo 'alias dock_rally="docker run -it -v /var/lib/rally_container:/home/rally rallyforge/rally"' >>
```

After executing `dock_rally`, or `docker run ...`, you will have bash running inside the container with Rally installed. You may do anything with Rally, but you need to create the database first:

```
user@box:~/rally$ dock_rally
rally@1cc98e0b5941:~$ rally-manage db recreate
rally@1cc98e0b5941:~$ rally deployment list
There are no deployments. To create a new deployment, use:
rally deployment create
rally@1cc98e0b5941:~$
```

In case you have SELinux enabled and Rally fails to create the database, try executing the following commands to put SELinux into Permissive Mode on the host machine

```
sed -i 's/SELINUX=enforcing/SELINUX=permissive/' /etc/selinux/config
setenforce permissive
```

Rally currently has no SELinux policy, which is why it must be run in Permissive mode for certain configurations. If you can help create an SELinux policy for Rally, please contribute!

More about docker: <https://www.docker.com/>

1.4 Rally step-by-step

In the following tutorial, we will guide you step-by-step through different use cases that might occur in Rally, starting with the easy ones and moving towards more complicated cases.

1.4.1 Step 0. Installation

The easiest way to install Rally is by running its [installation script](#):

```
wget -q -O- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openstack/rally/master/install_rally.sh | bash
# or using curl:
curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openstack/rally/master/install_rally.sh | bash
```

If you execute the script as regular user, Rally will create a new virtual environment in `~/rally/` and install in it Rally, and will use *sqlite* as database backend. If you execute the script as root, Rally will be installed system wide. For more installation options, please refer to the [installation](#) page.

Note: Rally requires Python version 2.7 or 3.4.

Now that you have rally installed, you are ready to start *benchmarking OpenStack with it!*

1.4.2 Step 1. Setting up the environment and running a benchmark from samples

- Registering an OpenStack deployment in Rally
- Benchmarking
- Report generation

In this demo, we will show how to perform some basic operations in Rally, such as registering an OpenStack cloud, benchmarking it and generating benchmark reports.

We assume that you have a *Rally installation* and an already existing OpenStack deployment with Keystone available at `<KEYSTONE_AUTH_URL>`.

Registering an OpenStack deployment in Rally

First, you have to provide Rally with an OpenStack deployment it is going to benchmark. This should be done either through *OpenRC files* or through deployment *configuration files*. In case you already have an *OpenRC*, it is extremely simple to register a deployment with the *deployment create* command:

```
$ . openrc admin admin
$ rally deployment create --fromenv --name=existing
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| uuid                                | created_at                | name      | status  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28f90d74-d940-4874-a8ee-04fda59576da | 2015-01-18 00:11:38.059983 | existing  | deploy->finished |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Using deployment : <Deployment UUID>
...
```

Alternatively, you can put the information about your cloud credentials into a JSON configuration file (let's call it *existing.json*). The *deployment create* command has a slightly different syntax in this case:

```
$ rally deployment create --file=existing.json --name=existing
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| uuid                                | created_at                | name      | status  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28f90d74-d940-4874-a8ee-04fda59576da | 2015-01-18 00:11:38.059983 | existing  | deploy->finished |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Using deployment : <Deployment UUID>
...
```

Note the last line in the output. It says that the just created deployment is now used by Rally; that means that all the benchmarking operations from now on are going to be performed on this deployment. Later we will show how to switch between different deployments.

Finally, the *deployment check* command enables you to verify that your current deployment is healthy and ready to be benchmarked:

```
$ rally deployment check
keystone endpoints are valid and following services are available:
+-----+-----+-----+
| services | type          | status    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| cinder    | volume        | Available |
| cinderv2  | volumev2      | Available |
| ec2       | ec2           | Available |
| glance    | image         | Available |
```

heat	orchestration	Available	
heat-cfn	cloudformation	Available	
keystone	identity	Available	
nova	compute	Available	
novav21	computev21	Available	
s3	s3	Available	

+-----+-----+-----+

Benchmarking

Now that we have a working and registered deployment, we can start benchmarking it. The sequence of benchmarks to be launched by Rally should be specified in a *benchmark task configuration file* (either in *JSON* or in *YAML* format). Let's try one of the sample benchmark tasks available in [samples/tasks/scenarios](#), say, the one that boots and deletes multiple servers (*[samples/tasks/scenarios/nova/boot-and-delete.json](#)*):

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "m1.tiny"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "force_delete": false
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 10,
        "concurrency": 2
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 3,
          "users_per_tenant": 2
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

To start a benchmark task, run the task start command (you can also add the `-v` option to print more logging information):

```
$ rally task start samples/tasks/scenarios/nova/boot-and-delete.json
```

```
-----
Preparing input task
-----
```

```
Input task is:
<Your task config here>
```

```
-----
Task 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996: started
-----
```

Benchmarking... This can take a while...

To track task status use:

```
rally task status
or
rally task detailed
```

```
-----
Task 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996: finished
-----
```

test scenario NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server

args position 0

args values:

```
{u'args': {u'flavor': {u'name': u'm1.tiny'},
               u'force_delete': False,
               u'image': {u'name': u'^cirros.*uec$'}},
 u'context': {u'users': {u'project_domain': u'default',
                        u'resource_management_workers': 30,
                        u'tenants': 3,
                        u'user_domain': u'default',
                        u'users_per_tenant': 2}},
 u'runner': {u'concurrency': 2, u'times': 10, u'type': u'constant'}}
```

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success
nova.boot_server	7.99	9.047	11.862	9.747	10.805	100.0%
nova.delete_server	4.427	4.574	4.772	4.677	4.725	100.0%
total	12.556	13.621	16.37	14.252	15.311	100.0%

Load duration: 70.1310448647

Full duration: 87.545541048

HINTS:

* To plot HTML graphics with this data, run:

```
rally task report 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996 --out output.html
```

* To get raw JSON output of task results, run:

```
rally task results 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996
```

Using task: 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996

Note that the Rally input task above uses *regular expressions* to specify the image and flavor name to be used for server creation, since concrete names might differ from installation to installation. If this benchmark task fails, then the reason for that might a non-existing image/flavor specified in the task. To check what images/flavors are available in the deployment you are currently benchmarking, you might use the *rally show* command:

```
$ rally show images
```

UUID	Name	Size (B)
8dfd6098-0c26-4cb5-8e77-1ecb2db0b8ae	CentOS 6.5 (x86_64)	344457216
2b8d119e-9461-48fc-885b-1477abe2edc5	Cirros 0.3.4 (x86_64)	13287936

```
$ rally show flavors
```

Flavors for user `admin` in tenant `admin`:

ID	Name	vCPUs	RAM (MB)	Swap (MB)	Disk (GB)
1	m1.tiny	1	512		1
2	m1.small	1	2048		20
3	m1.medium	2	4096		40
4	m1.large	4	8192		80
5	m1.xlarge	8	16384		160

Report generation

One of the most beautiful things in Rally is its task report generation mechanism. It enables you to create illustrative and comprehensive HTML reports based on the benchmarking data. To create and open at once such a report for the last task you have launched, call:

```
rally task report --out=report1.html --open
```

This will produce an HTML page with the overview of all the scenarios that you've included into the last benchmark task completed in Rally (in our case, this is just one scenario, and we will cover the topic of multiple scenarios in one task in *the next step of our tutorial*):

Scenario	Load duration (s)	Full duration (s)	Iterations	Runner	Errors	Success (SLA)
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server	70.131	87.546	10	constant	0	✓

This aggregating table shows the duration of the load produced by the corresponding scenario (*“Load duration”*), the overall benchmark scenario execution time, including the duration of environment preparation with contexts (*“Full duration”*), the number of iterations of each scenario (*“Iterations”*), the type of the load used while running the scenario (*“Runner”*), the number of failed iterations (*“Errors”*) and finally whether the scenario has passed certain Success Criteria (*“SLA”*) that were set up by the user in the input configuration file (we will cover these criteria in *one of the next steps*).

By navigating in the left panel, you can switch to the detailed view of the benchmark results for the only scenario we included into our task, namely **NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server**:

Rally benchmark results

Benchmark overview

Input file

▼ NovaServers

boot_and_delete_server

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server (87.546s)

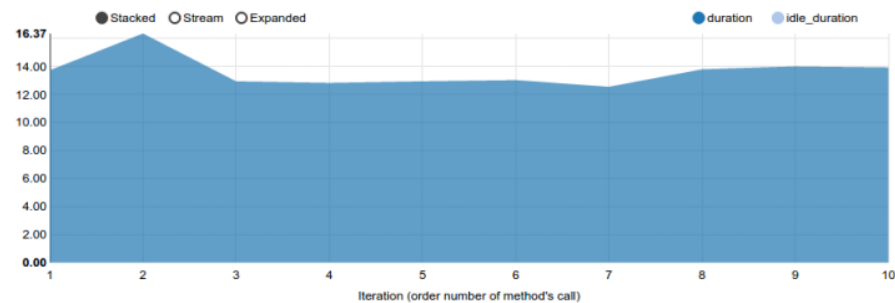
Overview Details Input task

Load duration: 70.131 s Full duration: 87.546 s Iterations: 10 Failures: 0

Total durations

Action	Min (sec)	Avg (sec)	Max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	Success	Count
nova.boot_server	7.99	9.047	11.862	9.747	10.805	100.0%	10
nova.delete_server	4.427	4.574	4.772	4.677	4.725	100.0%	10
total	12.556	13.621	16.37	14.252	15.311	100.0%	10

Charts for the Total durations



This page, along with the description of the success criteria used to check the outcome of this scenario, shows more detailed information and statistics about the duration of its iterations. Now, the “*Total durations*” table splits the duration of our scenario into the so-called “**atomic actions**”: in our case, the “**boot_and_delete_server**” scenario consists of two actions - “**boot_server**” and “**delete_server**”. You can also see how the scenario duration changed throughout its iterations in the “*Charts for the total duration*” section. Similar charts, but with atomic actions detailed are on the “*Details*” tab of this page:

Rally benchmark results

Benchmark overview

Input file

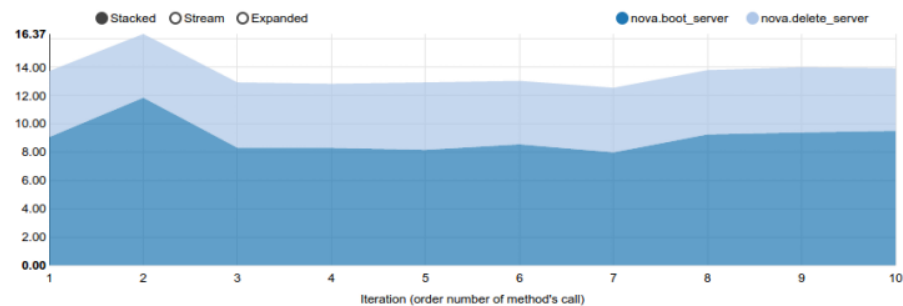
▼ NovaServers

boot_and_delete_server

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server (87.546s)

Overview Details Input task

Charts for each Atomic Action



Note that all the charts on the report pages are very dynamic: you can change their contents by clicking the switches above the graph and see more information about its single points by hovering the cursor over these points.

Take some time to play around with these graphs and then move on to *the next step of our tutorial*.

1.4.3 Step 2. Rally input task format

- Basic input task syntax
- Multiple benchmarks in a single task
- Multiple configurations of the same scenario

Basic input task syntax

Rally comes with a really great collection of *plugins* and in most real-world cases you will use multiple plugins to test your OpenStack cloud. Rally makes it very easy to run **different test cases defined in a single task**. To do so, use the following syntax:

```
{
  "<ScenarioName1>": [<benchmark_config>, <benchmark_config2>, ...]
  "<ScenarioName2>": [<benchmark_config>, ...]
}
```

where *<benchmark_config>*, as before, is a dictionary:

```
{
  "args": { <scenario-specific arguments> },
  "runner": { <type of the runner and its specific parameters> },
  "context": { <contexts needed for this scenario> },
  "sla": { <different SLA configs> }
}
```

Multiple benchmarks in a single task

As an example, let's edit our configuration file from *step 1* so that it prescribes Rally to launch not only the **NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server** scenario, but also the **KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user** scenario. All we have to do is to append the configuration of the second scenario as yet another top-level key of our json file:

multiple-scenarios.json

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "m1.tiny"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "force_delete": false
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 10,
        "concurrency": 2
      }
    }
  ]
}
```



```

        "context": {
            "users": {
                "tenants": 3,
                "users_per_tenant": 2
            }
        },
    ],
    "KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user": [
        {
            "args": {},
            "runner": {
                "type": "constant",
                "times": 10,
                "concurrency": 3
            }
        }
    ]
}

```

Now you can start this benchmark task as usually:

```
$ rally task start multiple-scenarios.json
```

```
...
```

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success
nova.boot_server	8.06	11.354	18.594	18.54	18.567	100.0%
nova.delete_server	4.364	5.054	6.837	6.805	6.821	100.0%
total	12.572	16.408	25.396	25.374	25.385	100.0%

```
Load duration: 84.1959171295
```

```
Full duration: 102.033041
```

```
-----
```

```
...
```

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success
keystone.create_user	0.676	0.875	1.03	1.02	1.025	100.0%
keystone.delete_user	0.407	0.647	0.84	0.739	0.79	100.0%
total	1.082	1.522	1.757	1.724	1.741	100.0%

```
Load duration: 5.72119688988
```

```
Full duration: 10.0808410645
```

```
...
```

Note that the HTML reports you can generate by typing **rally task report --out=report_name.html** after your benchmark task has completed will get richer as your benchmark task configuration file includes more benchmark scenarios. Let's take a look at the report overview page for a task that covers all the scenarios available in Rally:

```
rally task report --out=report_multiple_scenarios.html --open
```

Rally benchmark results

Benchmark overview

Input file

► **KeystoneBasic**

► NovaServers

Benchmark overview

Scenario 	Load duration (s)	Full duration (s)	Iterations	Runner	Errors	Success (SLA)
KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user	5.721	10.081	10	constant	0	
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server	84.196	102.033	10	constant	0	

Multiple configurations of the same scenario

Yet another thing you can do in Rally is to launch **the same benchmark scenario multiple times with different configurations**. That’s why our configuration file stores a list for the key `“NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server”`: you can just append a different configuration of this benchmark scenario to this list to get it. Let’s say, you want to run the **boot_and_delete_server** scenario twice: first using the `“m1.tiny”` flavor and then using the `“m1.small”` flavor:

multiple-configurations.json

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "ml.tiny"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "force_delete": false
      },
      "runner": {...},
      "context": {...}
    },
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "ml.small"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "force_delete": false
      },
      "runner": {...},
      "context": {...}
    }
  ]
}
```

That's it! You will get again the results for each configuration separately:

```
$ rally task start --task=multiple-configurations.json
```

• • •

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success
nova.boot_server	7.896	9.433	13.14	11.329	12.234	100.0%
nova.delete_server	4.435	4.898	6.975	5.144	6.059	100.0%
total	12.404	14.331	17.979	16.72	17.349	100.0%

Load duration: 73.2339417934

Full duration: 91.1692159176

...

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success
nova.boot_server	8.207	8.91	9.823	9.692	9.758	100.0%
nova.delete_server	4.405	4.767	6.477	4.904	5.691	100.0%
total	12.735	13.677	16.301	14.596	15.449	100.0%

Load duration: 71.029528141

Full duration: 88.0259010792

...

The HTML report will also look similar to what we have seen before:

```
rally task report --out=report_multiple_configuraions.html --open
```

Rally benchmark results							
Benchmark overview							
Input file							
▼ NovaServers							
boot_and_delete_server							
boot_and_delete_server [2]							
Scenario ▲	Load duration (s)	Full duration (s)	Iterations	Runner	Errors	Success (SLA)	
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server	73.234	91.169	10	constant	0	✓	
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server-2	71.030	88.026	10	constant	0	✓	

1.4.4 Step 3. Benchmarking OpenStack with existing users

- Motivation
- Registering existing users in Rally
- Running benchmark scenarios with existing users

Motivation

There are two very important reasons from the production world of why it is preferable to use some already existing users to benchmark your OpenStack cloud:

1. *Read-only Keystone Backends*: creating temporary users for benchmark scenarios in Rally is just impossible in case of r/o Keystone backends like *LDAP* and *AD*.

2. *Safety*: Rally can be run from an isolated group of users, and if something goes wrong, this won't affect the rest of the cloud users.

Registering existing users in Rally

The information about existing users in your OpenStack cloud should be passed to Rally at the *deployment initialization step*. You have to use the **ExistingCloud** deployment plugin that just provides Rally with credentials of an already existing cloud. The difference from the deployment configuration we've seen previously is that you should set up the "users" section with the credentials of already existing users. Let's call this deployment configuration file *existing_users.json*:

```
{
  "type": "ExistingCloud",
  "auth_url": "http://example.net:5000/v2.0/",
  "region_name": "RegionOne",
  "endpoint_type": "public",
  "admin": {
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "pa55word",
    "tenant_name": "demo"
  },
  "users": [
    {
      "username": "b1",
      "password": "1234",
      "tenant_name": "testing"
    },
    {
      "username": "b2",
      "password": "1234",
      "tenant_name": "testing"
    }
  ]
}
```

This deployment configuration requires some basic information about the OpenStack cloud like the region name, auth url, admin user credentials, and any amount of users already existing in the system. Rally will use their credentials to generate load in against this deployment as soon as we register it as usual:

```
$ rally deployment create --file existings_users --name our_cloud
```

uuid	created_at	name	status
1849a9bf-4b18-4fd5-89f0-ddcc56eae4c9	2015-03-28 02:43:27.759702	our_cloud	deploy->finished

Using deployment: 1849a9bf-4b18-4fd5-89f0-ddcc56eae4c9

~/rally/openrc was updated

After that, the **rally show** command lists the resources for each user separately:

```
$ rally show images
```

Images for user `admin` in tenant `admin`:

UUID	Name	Size (B)
041cfd70-0e90-4ed6-8c0c-ad9c12a94191	cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec	25165824
87710f09-3625-4496-9d18-e20e34906b72	Fedora-x86_64-20-20140618-sda	209649664

```
| b0f269be-4859-48e0-a0ca-03fb80d14602 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-ramdisk | 3740163 |
| d82eaf7a-ff63-4826-9aa7-5fa105610e01 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-kernel | 4979632 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Images for user `b1` in tenant `testing`:

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| UUID                                | Name                                | Size (B) |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 041cfd70-0e90-4ed6-8c0c-ad9c12a94191 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec          | 25165824 |
| 87710f09-3625-4496-9d18-e20e34906b72 | Fedora-x86_64-20-20140618-sda    | 209649664 |
| b0f269be-4859-48e0-a0ca-03fb80d14602 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-ramdisk | 3740163 |
| d82eaf7a-ff63-4826-9aa7-5fa105610e01 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-kernel | 4979632 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Images for user `b2` in tenant `testing`:

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| UUID                                | Name                                | Size (B) |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 041cfd70-0e90-4ed6-8c0c-ad9c12a94191 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec          | 25165824 |
| 87710f09-3625-4496-9d18-e20e34906b72 | Fedora-x86_64-20-20140618-sda    | 209649664 |
| b0f269be-4859-48e0-a0ca-03fb80d14602 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-ramdisk | 3740163 |
| d82eaf7a-ff63-4826-9aa7-5fa105610e01 | cirros-0.3.4-x86_64-uec-kernel | 4979632 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

With this new deployment being active, Rally will use the already existing users “b1” and “b2” instead of creating the temporary ones when launching benchmark task that do not specify the “users” context.

Running benchmark scenarios with existing users

After you have registered a deployment with existing users, don’t forget to remove the “users” context from your benchmark task configuration if you want to use existing users, like in the following configuration file (*boot-and-delete.json*):

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "m1.tiny"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "force_delete": false
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 10,
        "concurrency": 2
      },
      "context": {}
    }
  ]
}
```

When you start this task, it will use the existing users “b1” and “b2” instead of creating the temporary ones:

```
rally task start samples/tasks/scenarios/nova/boot-and-delete.json
```

It goes without saying that support of benchmarking with predefined users simplifies the usage of Rally for generating loads against production clouds.

(based on: <http://boris-42.me/rally-can-generate-load-with-passed-users-now/>)

1.4.5 Step 4. Adding success criteria (SLA) for benchmarks

- SLA - Service-Level Agreement (Success Criteria)
- Checking SLA
- SLA in task report

SLA - Service-Level Agreement (Success Criteria)

Rally allows you to set success criteria (also called *SLA - Service-Level Agreement*) for every benchmark. Rally will automatically check them for you.

To configure the SLA, add the “*sla*” section to the configuration of the corresponding benchmark (the check name is a key associated with its target value). You can combine different success criteria:

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        ...
      },
      "runner": {
        ...
      },
      "context": {
        ...
      },
      "sla": {
        "max_seconds_per_iteration": 10,
        "failure_rate": {
          "max": 25
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Such configuration will mark the **NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server** benchmark scenario as not successful if either some iteration took more than 10 seconds or more than 25% iterations failed.

Checking SLA

Let us show you how Rally SLA work using a simple example based on **Dummy benchmark scenarios**. These scenarios actually do not perform any OpenStack-related stuff but are very useful for testing the behaviors of Rally. Let us put in a new task, *test-sla.json*, 2 scenarios – one that does nothing and another that just throws an exception:

```
{
  "Dummy.dummy": [
    {
      "args": {},
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 5,
        "concurrency": 2
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 3,
          "users_per_tenant": 2
        }
      },
      "sla": {
        "failure_rate": {"max": 0.0}
      }
    }
  ],
  "Dummy.dummy_exception": [
    {
      "args": {},
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 5,
        "concurrency": 2
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 3,
          "users_per_tenant": 2
        }
      },
      "sla": {
        "failure_rate": {"max": 0.0}
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Note that both scenarios in these tasks have the **maximum failure rate of 0%** as their **success criterion**. We expect that the first scenario will pass this criterion while the second will fail it. Let's start the task:

```
rally task start test-sla.json
```

After the task completes, run *rally task sla_check* to check the results against the success criteria you defined in the task:

```
$ rally task sla_check
```

benchmark	pos	criterion	status	detail
Dummy.dummy	0	failure_rate	PASS	Maximum failure rate percent 0.0% failures, n
Dummy.dummy_exception	0	failure_rate	FAIL	Maximum failure rate percent 0.0% failures, n

Exactly as expected.

SLA in task report

SLA checks are nicely visualized in task reports. Generate one:

```
rally task report --out=report_sla.html --open
```

Benchmark scenarios that have passed SLA have a green check on the overview page:

Rally benchmark results

Benchmark overview

Input file

► Dummy

Benchmark overview

Scenario ▲	Load duration (s)	Full duration (s)	Iterations	Runner	Errors	Success (SLA)
Dummy.dummy	0.186	4.539	5	constant	0	✓

Somewhat more detailed information about SLA is displayed on the scenario pages:

Rally benchmark results

Benchmark overview

Input file

▼ Dummy

dummy

dummy_exception

Dummy.dummy_exception (6.013s)

Overview

Failures

Input task

Load duration: 0.110 s

Full duration: 6.013 s

Iterations: 5

Failures: 5

Service-level agreement

Criterion	Detail	Success
failure_rate	Maximum failure rate percent 0.0% failures, minimum failure rate percent 0% failures, actually 100.0%	False

Total durations

Action	Min (sec)	Avg (sec)	Max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	Success	Count
total						0	5

Success criteria present a very useful concept that enables not only to analyze the outcome of your benchmark tasks, but also to control their execution. In *one of the next sections* of our tutorial, we will show how to use SLA to abort the load generation before your OpenStack goes wrong.

1.4.6 Step 5. Rally task templates

- Basic template syntax
- Using the default values
- Advanced templates

Basic template syntax

A nice feature of the input task format used in Rally is that it supports the **template syntax** based on [Jinja2](#). This turns out to be extremely useful when, say, you have a fixed structure of your task but you want to parameterize this task in some way. For example, imagine your input task file (*task.yaml*) runs a set of Nova scenarios:

```
---
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: "^cirros.*uec$"
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 2
    concurrency: 1
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1

NovaServers.resize_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: "^cirros.*uec$"
    to_flavor:
      name: "m1.small"
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 3
    concurrency: 1
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1
```

In all the three scenarios above, the “*^cirros.*uec\$*” image is passed to the scenario as an argument (so that these scenarios use an appropriate image while booting servers). Let’s say you want to run the same set of scenarios with the same runner/context/sla, but you want to try another image while booting server to compare the performance. The most elegant solution is then to turn the image name into a template variable:

```
---
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: {{image_name}}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 2
    concurrency: 1
  context:
```

```
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1

NovaServers.resize_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: {{image_name}}
    to_flavor:
      name: "m1.small"
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 3
    concurrency: 1
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1
```

and then pass the argument value for `{{image_name}}` when starting a task with this configuration file. Rally provides you with different ways to do that:

1. Pass the argument values directly in the command-line interface (with either a JSON or YAML dictionary):

```
rally task start task.yaml --task-args '{"image_name": "^cirros.*uec$"}'
rally task start task.yaml --task-args 'image_name: "^cirros.*uec$"'
```

2. Refer to a file that specifies the argument values (JSON/YAML):

```
rally task start task.yaml --task-args-file args.json
rally task start task.yaml --task-args-file args.yaml
```

where the files containing argument values should look as follows:

args.json:

```
{
  "image_name": "^cirros.*uec$"
}
```

args.yaml:

```
---
image_name: "^cirros.*uec$"
```

Passed in either way, these parameter values will be substituted by Rally when starting a task:

```
$ rally task start task.yaml --task-args "image_name: "^cirros.*uec$"
```

```
-----
Preparing input task
-----
```

Input task is:

```
---
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
-
  args:
```

```

    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: ^cirros.*uec$
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 2
    concurrency: 1
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1

NovaServers.resize_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: ^cirros.*uec$
    to_flavor:
      name: "m1.small"
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 3
    concurrency: 1
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1

```

```
-----
Task   cbf7eb97-0f1d-42d3-alf1-3cc6f45ce23f: started
-----
```

Benchmarking... This can take a while...

Using the default values

Note that the Jinja2 template syntax allows you to set the default values for your parameters. With default values set, your task file will work even if you don't parameterize it explicitly while starting a task. The default values should be set using the `{% set ... %}` clause (*task.yaml*):

```

{% set image_name = image_name or "^cirros.*uec$" %}
---

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
-
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: {{image_name}}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 2
    concurrency: 1

```

```
context:
  users:
    tenants: 1
    users_per_tenant: 1
```

...

If you don't pass the value for `{{image_name}}` while starting a task, the default one will be used:

```
$ rally task start task.yaml
```

```
-----
Preparing input task
-----
```

Input task is:

```
---
```

```
NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
```

```
-
```

```
  args:
    flavor:
      name: "m1.tiny"
    image:
      name: ^cirros.*uec$
```

```
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 2
    concurrency: 1
```

```
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 1
      users_per_tenant: 1
```

...

Advanced templates

Rally makes it possible to use all the power of Jinja2 template syntax, including the mechanism of **built-in functions**. This enables you to construct elegant task files capable of generating complex load on your cloud.

As an example, let us make up a task file that will create new users with increasing concurrency. The input task file (*task.yaml*) below uses the Jinja2 **for-endfor** construct to accomplish that:

```
---
```

```
KeystoneBasic.create_user:
{% for i in range(2, 11, 2) %}
```

```
-
```

```
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: {{i}}
```

```
  sla:
    failure_rate:
      max: 0
```

```
{% endfor %}
```

In this case, you don't need to pass any arguments via `-task-args/-task-args-file`, but as soon as you start this task,

Rally will automatically unfold the for-loop for you:

```
$ rally task start task.yaml
```

```
-----
Preparing input task
-----
```

Input task is:

```
---

KeystoneBasic.create_user:

-
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: 2
  sla:
    failure_rate:
      max: 0

-
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: 4
  sla:
    failure_rate:
      max: 0

-
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: 6
  sla:
    failure_rate:
      max: 0

-
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: 8
  sla:
    failure_rate:
      max: 0

-
  args: {}
  runner:
    type: "constant"
    times: 10
    concurrency: 10
  sla:
```

```
failure_rate:
  max: 0
```

```
-----
Task   ea7e97e3-dd98-4a81-868a-5bb5b42b8610: started
-----
```

Benchmarking... This can take a while...

As you can see, the Rally task template syntax is a simple but powerful mechanism that not only enables you to write elegant task configurations, but also makes them more readable for other people. When used appropriately, it can really improve the understanding of your benchmarking procedures in Rally when shared with others.

1.4.7 Step 6. Aborting load generation on success criteria failure

Benchmarking pre-production and production OpenStack clouds is not a trivial task. From the one side it is important to reach the OpenStack cloud's limits, from the other side the cloud shouldn't be damaged. Rally aims to make this task as simple as possible. Since the very beginning Rally was able to generate enough load for any OpenStack cloud. Generating too big a load was the major issue for production clouds, because Rally didn't know how to stop the load until it was too late.

With the **“stop on SLA failure”** feature, however, things are much better.

This feature can be easily tested in real life by running one of the most important and plain benchmark scenario called *“Authenticate.keystone”*. This scenario just tries to authenticate from users that were pre-created by Rally. Rally input task looks as follows (*auth.yaml*):

```
---
Authenticate.keystone:
-
  runner:
    type: "rps"
    times: 6000
    rps: 50
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 5
      users_per_tenant: 10
  sla:
    max_avg_duration: 5
```

In human-readable form this input task means: *Create 5 tenants with 10 users in each, after that try to authenticate to Keystone 6000 times performing 50 authentications per second (running new authentication request every 20ms). Each time we are performing authentication from one of the Rally pre-created user. This task passes only if max average duration of authentication takes less than 5 seconds.*

Note that this test is quite dangerous because it can DDoS Keystone. We are running more and more simultaneously authentication requests and things may go wrong if something is not set properly (like on my DevStack deployment in Small VM on my laptop).

Let's run Rally task with **an argument that prescribes Rally to stop load on SLA failure**:

```
$ rally task start --abort-on-sla-failure auth.yaml
```

```
....
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| action | min (sec) | avg (sec) | max (sec) | 90 percentile | 95 percentile | success | count |
```

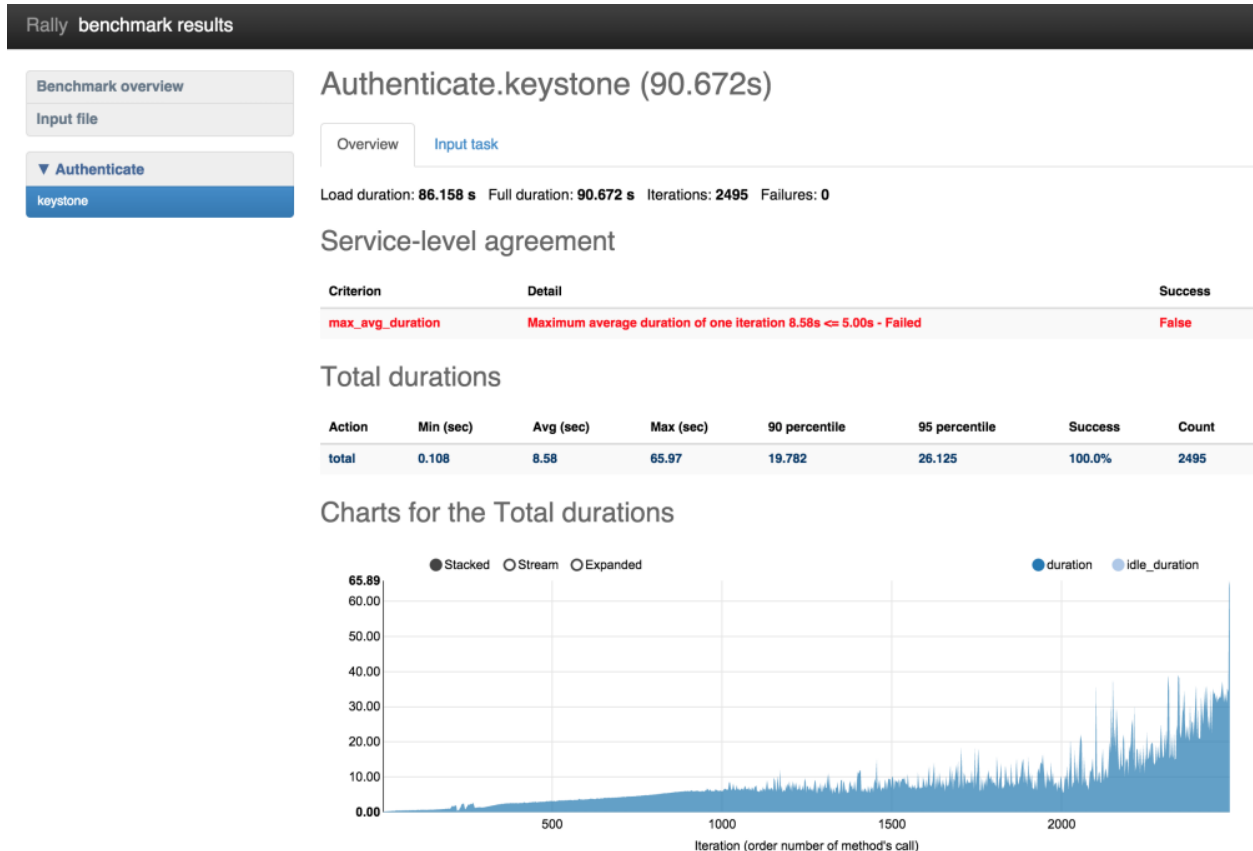
total	0.108	8.58	65.97	19.782	26.125	100.0%	2495
-------	-------	------	-------	--------	--------	--------	------

On the resulting table there are 2 interesting things:

1. Average duration was 8.58 sec which is more than 5 seconds
2. Rally performed only 2495 (instead of 6000) authentication requests

To understand better what has happened let's generate HTML report:

```
rally task report --out auth_report.html
```



On the chart with durations we can observe that the duration of authentication request reaches 65 seconds at the end of the load generation. **Rally stopped load at the very last moment just before bad things happened. The reason why it runs so many attempts to authenticate is because of not enough good success criteria.** We had to run a lot of iterations to make average duration bigger than 5 seconds. Let's chose better success criteria for this task and run it one more time.

```
Authenticate.keystone:
-
  runner:
    type: "rps"
    times: 6000
    rps: 50
  context:
    users:
      tenants: 5
```

```

    users_per_tenant: 10
sla:
    max_avg_duration: 5
    max_seconds_per_iteration: 10
    failure_rate:
        max: 0

```

Now our task is going to be successful if the following three conditions hold:

1. maximum average duration of authentication should be less than 5 seconds
2. maximum duration of any authentication should be less than 10 seconds
3. no failed authentication should appear

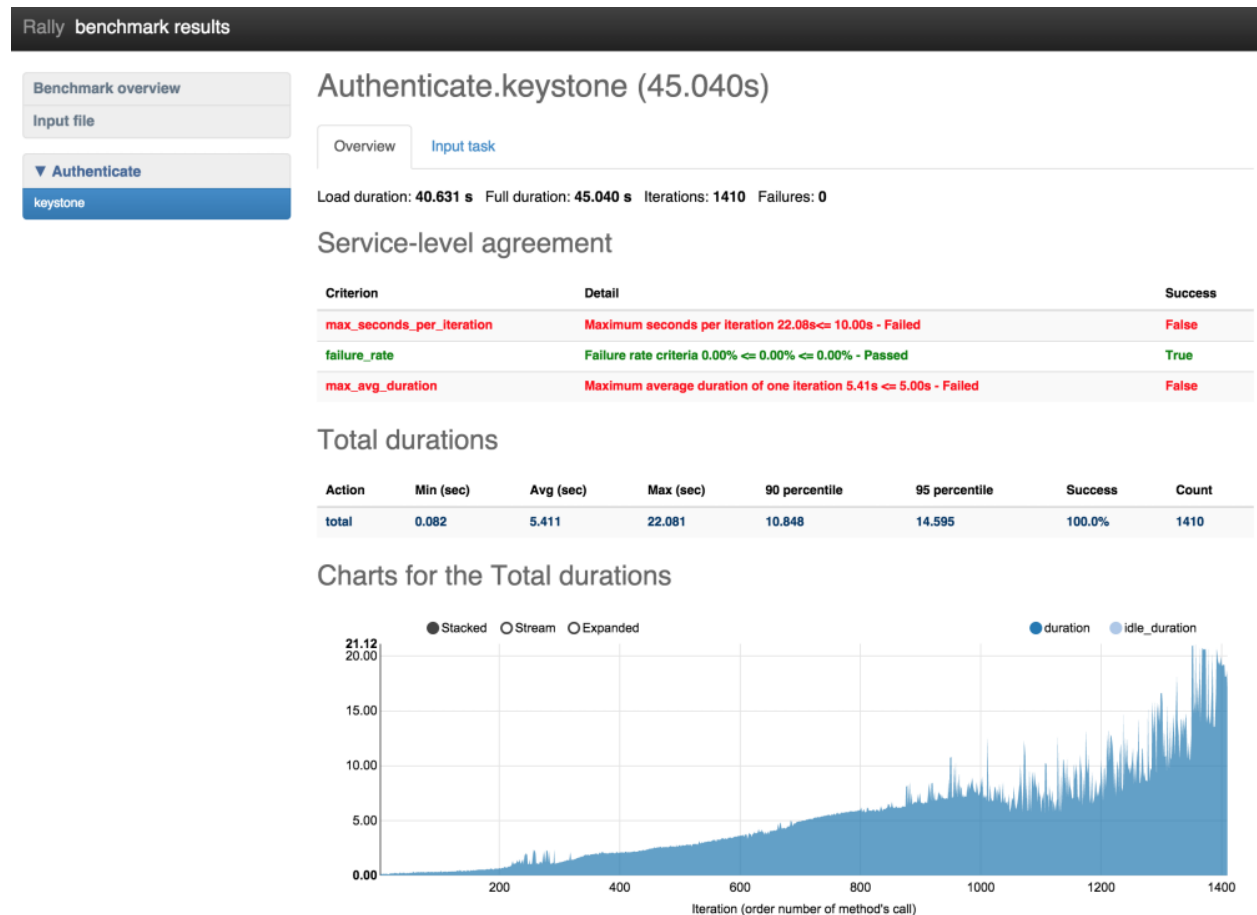
Let's run it!

```
$ rally task start --abort-on-sla-failure auth.yaml
```

```

...
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| action | min (sec) | avg (sec) | max (sec) | 90 percentile | 95 percentile | success | count |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| total  | 0.082     | 5.411     | 22.081     | 10.848         | 14.595         | 100.0%  | 1410  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```



This time load stopped after 1410 iterations versus 2495 which is much better. The interesting thing on this chart is that first occurrence of “> 10 second” authentication happened on 950 iteration. The reasonable question: “Why

does Rally run 500 more authentication requests then?”. This appears from the math: During the execution of **bad** authentication (10 seconds) Rally performed about 50 request/sec * 10 sec = 500 new requests as a result we run 1400 iterations instead of 950.

(based on: <http://boris-42.me/rally-tricks-stop-load-before-your-openstack-goes-wrong/>)

1.4.8 Step 7. Working with multiple OpenStack clouds

Rally is an awesome tool that allows you to work with multiple clouds and can itself deploy them. We already know how to work with *a single cloud*. Let us now register 2 clouds in Rally: the one that we have access to and the other that we know is registered with wrong credentials.

```
$ . openrc admin admin # openrc with correct credentials
```

```
$ rally deployment create --fromenv --name=cloud-1
```

uuid	created_at	name	status
4251b491-73b2-422a-aecb-695a94165b5e	2015-01-18 00:11:14.757203	cloud-1	deploy->finished

```
Using deployment: 4251b491-73b2-422a-aecb-695a94165b5e
```

```
~/rally/openrc was updated
```

```
...
```

```
$ . bad_openrc admin admin # openrc with wrong credentials
```

```
$ rally deployment create --fromenv --name=cloud-2
```

uuid	created_at	name	status
658b9bae-1f9c-4036-9400-9e71e88864fc	2015-01-18 00:38:26.127171	cloud-2	deploy->finished

```
Using deployment: 658b9bae-1f9c-4036-9400-9e71e88864fc
```

```
~/rally/openrc was updated
```

```
...
```

Let us now list the deployments we have created:

```
$ rally deployment list
```

uuid	created_at	name	status
4251b491-73b2-422a-aecb-695a94165b5e	2015-01-05 00:11:14.757203	cloud-1	deploy->finished
658b9bae-1f9c-4036-9400-9e71e88864fc	2015-01-05 00:40:58.451435	cloud-2	deploy->finished

Note that the second is marked as **“active”** because this is the deployment we have created most recently. This means that it will be automatically (unless its UUID or name is passed explicitly via the *–deployment* parameter) used by the commands that need a deployment, like *rally task start ...* or *rally deployment check*:

```
$ rally deployment check
```

```
Authentication Issues: wrong keystone credentials specified in your endpoint properties. (HTTP 401).
```

```
$ rally deployment check --deployment=cloud-1
```

```
keystone endpoints are valid and following services are available:
```

services	type	status
cinder	volume	Available
cinderv2	volumev2	Available

```
| ec2      | ec2      | Available |
| glance   | image    | Available |
| heat     | orchestration | Available |
| heat-cfn | cloudformation | Available |
| keystone | identity | Available |
| nova     | compute  | Available |
| novav21  | computev21 | Available |
| s3       | s3       | Available |
+-----+
```

You can also switch the active deployment using the **rally deployment use** command:

```
$ rally deployment use cloud-1
Using deployment: 658b9bae-1f9c-4036-9400-9e71e88864fc
~/.rally/openrc was updated
...
```

```
$ rally deployment check
keystone endpoints are valid and following services are available:
+-----+
| services | type      | status    |
+-----+
| cinder    | volume    | Available |
| cinderv2  | volumev2  | Available |
| ec2       | ec2       | Available |
| glance    | image     | Available |
| heat      | orchestration | Available |
| heat-cfn  | cloudformation | Available |
| keystone  | identity  | Available |
| nova      | compute   | Available |
| novav21   | computev21 | Available |
| s3        | s3        | Available |
+-----+
```

Note the first two lines of the CLI output for the *rally deployment use* command. They tell you the UUID of the new active deployment and also say that the *~/.rally/openrc* file was updated – this is the place where the “active” UUID is actually stored by Rally.

One last detail about managing different deployments in Rally is that the *rally task list* command outputs only those tasks that were run against the currently active deployment, and you have to provide the *--all-deployments* parameter to list all the tasks:

```
$ rally task list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| uuid                  | deployment_name | created_at                | duration |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| c21a6ecb-57b2-43d6-bbbb-d7a827f1b420 | cloud-1         | 2015-01-05 01:00:42.099596 | 0:00:13.4192 |
| f6dad6ab-1a6d-450d-8981-f77062c6ef4f | cloud-1         | 2015-01-05 01:05:57.653253 | 0:00:14.1604 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

$ rally task list --all-deployment
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| uuid                  | deployment_name | created_at                | duration |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| c21a6ecb-57b2-43d6-bbbb-d7a827f1b420 | cloud-1         | 2015-01-05 01:00:42.099596 | 0:00:13.4192 |
| f6dad6ab-1a6d-450d-8981-f77062c6ef4f | cloud-1         | 2015-01-05 01:05:57.653253 | 0:00:14.1604 |
| 6fd9a19f-5cf8-4f76-ab72-2e34bb1d4996 | cloud-2         | 2015-01-05 01:14:51.428958 | 0:00:15.0422 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

1.4.9 Step 8. Discovering more plugins in Rally

- Plugins in the Rally repository
- CLI: rally plugin show
- CLI: rally plugin list

Plugins in the Rally repository

Rally currently comes with a great collection of plugins that use the API of different OpenStack projects like **Keystone**, **Nova**, **Cinder**, **Glance** and so on. The good news is that you can combine multiple plugins in one task to test your cloud in a comprehensive way.

First, let's see what plugins are available in Rally. One of the ways to discover these plugins is just to inspect their [source code](#). another is to use build-in rally plugin command.

CLI: rally plugin show

Rally plugin CLI command is much more convenient way to learn about different plugins in Rally. This command allows to list plugins and show detailed information about them:

```
$ rally plugin show create_meter_and_get_stats
```

```
NAME
    CeilometerStats.create_meter_and_get_stats
NAMESPACE
    default
MODULE
    rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.stats
DESCRIPTION
    Meter is first created and then statistics is fetched for the same
    using GET /v2/meters/(meter_name)/statistics.
PARAMETERS
+-----+-----+
| name   | description |
+-----+-----+
| kwargs | contains optional arguments to create a meter |
|        |           |
+-----+-----+
```

In case if multiple found benchmarks found command list all matches elements:

```
$ rally plugin show NovaKeypair
```

Multiple plugins found:

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| name                               | namespace | title |
+-----+-----+-----+
| NovaKeypair.boot_and_delete_server_with_keypair | default   | Boot and delete server with keypair. |
| NovaKeypair.create_and_delete_keypair           | default   | Create a keypair with random name and |
| NovaKeypair.create_and_list_keypairs             | default   | Create a keypair with random name and |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

CLI: rally plugin list

This command can be used to list filtered by name list of plugins.

```
$ rally plugin list --name Keystone
```

name	namespace	title
Authenticate.keystone	default	Check Keystone Client.
KeystoneBasic.add_and_remove_user_role	default	Create a user role add to a user and
KeystoneBasic.create_add_and_list_user_roles	default	Create user role, add it and list us
KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_ec2credential	default	Create and delete keystone ec2-crede
KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_role	default	Create a user role and delete it.
KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_service	default	Create and delete service.
KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_ec2credentials	default	Create and List all keystone ec2-cro
KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_services	default	Create and list services.
KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_tenants	default	Create a keystone tenant with random
KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_users	default	Create a keystone user with random n
KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user	default	Create a keystone user with random n
KeystoneBasic.create_tenant	default	Create a keystone tenant with random
KeystoneBasic.create_tenant_with_users	default	Create a keystone tenant and several
KeystoneBasic.create_update_and_delete_tenant	default	Create, update and delete tenant.
KeystoneBasic.create_user	default	Create a keystone user with random n
KeystoneBasic.create_user_set_enabled_and_delete	default	Create a keystone user, enable or d
KeystoneBasic.create_user_update_password	default	Create user and update password for
KeystoneBasic.get_entities	default	Get instance of a tenant, user, rol

1.4.10 Step 9. Deploying OpenStack from Rally

Along with supporting already existing OpenStack deployments, Rally itself can **deploy OpenStack automatically** by using one of its *deployment engines*. Take a look at other [deployment configuration file samples](#). For example, *devstack-in-existing-servers.json* is a deployment configuration file that tells Rally to deploy OpenStack with **Devstack** on the existing servers with given credentials:

```
{
  "type": "DevstackEngine",
  "provider": {
    "type": "ExistingServers",
    "credentials": [{"user": "root", "host": "10.2.0.8"}]
  }
}
```

You can try to deploy OpenStack in your Virtual Machine using this script. Edit the configuration file with your IP address/user name and run, as usual:

```
$ rally deployment create --file=samples/deployments/for_deploying_openstack_with_rally/devstack-in-
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      uuid      |      created_at      |      name      |      status      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| <Deployment UUID> | 2015-01-10 22:00:28.270941 | new-devstack | deploy->finished |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Using deployment : <Deployment UUID>
```

1.4.11 Step 10. Verifying cloud via Tempest

- Tempest installation (rally verify install/uninstall/reinstall)
- Tempest config generation (rally verify genconfig/showconfig)
- Start a verification (rally verify start)

In this guide, we show how to use Tempest and Rally together. We assume that you have a *Rally installation* and have already *registered an OpenStack deployment* in Rally. So, let's get started!

Tempest installation (rally verify install/uninstall/reinstall)

Execute the following command to install Tempest:

```
$ rally verify install
2016-05-09 13:23:51.897 21850 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed f
2016-05-09 13:23:51.897 21850 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep
2016-05-09 13:23:51.908 21850 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest
Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-ljZwwS'...
remote: Counting objects: 70000, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (37320/37320), done.
remote: Total 70000 (delta 53645), reused 47857 (delta 32525)
Receiving objects: 100% (70000/70000), 9.92 MiB | 1.03 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (53645/53645), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
2016-05-09 13:24:11.180 21850 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Installing the virtual env
2016-05-09 13:24:25.596 21850 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successfu
```

The command clones Tempest from the <https://git.openstack.org/openstack/tempest> repository and installs it in a Python virtual environment for the current deployment by default. The arguments below allow these default behaviors to be overridden.

Use the **--deployment** argument to specify any deployment registered in Rally.

```
$ rally verify install --deployment <UUID or name of a deployment>
```

Use the **--source** argument to specify an alternate git repository location. The path to a local Tempest repository or a URL of a remote repository are both valid values.

```
$ rally verify install --source /home/ubuntu/tempest/
2016-05-09 13:29:05.004 22382 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed f
2016-05-09 13:29:05.004 22382 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep
2016-05-09 13:29:05.013 22382 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest
Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-pscTA7'...
done.
2016-05-09 13:29:05.902 22382 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Installing the virtual env
2016-05-09 13:29:18.052 22382 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successfu

$ rally verify install --source https://github.com/openstack/tempest.git
2016-05-09 13:30:15.804 22541 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed f
2016-05-09 13:30:15.804 22541 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep
2016-05-09 13:30:15.814 22541 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest
Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-BLUv1E'...
remote: Counting objects: 70000, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 70000 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 69993
Receiving objects: 100% (70000/70000), 20.66 MiB | 2.67 MiB/s, done.
```

Resolving deltas: 100% (52246/52246), done.

Checking connectivity... done.

2016-05-09 13:30:37.602 22541 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Installing the virtual env:

2016-05-09 13:30:49.432 22541 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successful

Use the **--version** argument to specify a Tempest commit ID or tag.

```
$ rally verify install --source /home/ubuntu/tempest/ --version 198e5b4b871c3d09c20afb56dca9637a8cf8
```

2016-05-09 13:45:55.764 23259 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed fo

2016-05-09 13:45:55.764 23259 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep

2016-05-09 13:45:55.773 23259 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest

Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-TcKvAX'...

done.

T doc/source/HACKING.rst

T doc/source/REVIEWING.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/api.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/index.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/scenario.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/stress.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/unit_tests.rst

T doc/source/overview.rst

Note: checking out '198e5b4b871c3d09c20afb56dca9637a8cf86ac8'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may do so (now or later) by using **-b** with the checkout command again. Example:

```
git checkout -b new_branch_name
```

HEAD is now at 198e5b4... Merge "Pass server to RemoteClient in API tests"

2016-05-09 13:45:56.061 23259 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Installing the virtual env:

2016-05-09 13:46:15.278 23259 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successful

```
$ rally verify install --source /home/ubuntu/tempest/ --version 10.0.0
```

2016-05-09 13:50:42.559 23870 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed fo

2016-05-09 13:50:42.559 23870 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep

2016-05-09 13:50:42.568 23870 INFO rally.verificatio.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest

Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-cUe5p8'...

done.

T doc/source/HACKING.rst

T doc/source/REVIEWING.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/api.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/index.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/scenario.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/stress.rst

T doc/source/field_guide/unit_tests.rst

T doc/source/overview.rst

Note: checking out '10.0.0'.

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may do so (now or later) by using **-b** with the checkout command again. Example:

```
git checkout -b new_branch_name
```

```
HEAD is now at 09a6015... Merge "Make data_processing/baremetal use rest_client"
2016-05-09 13:50:42.903 23870 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Installing the virtual env
2016-05-09 13:50:55.827 23870 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successful
```

Use the **--system-wide** argument to install Tempest in the system Python path. In this case, it is assumed that all Tempest requirements are already installed in the local environment.

```
$ rally verify install --source /home/ubuntu/tempest/ --version 10.0.0 --system-wide
2016-05-09 13:52:34.085 24216 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not installed for
2016-05-09 13:52:34.085 24216 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Installing Tempest for dep
2016-05-09 13:52:34.094 24216 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Please, wait while Tempest
Cloning into '/home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/base/tempest_base-8jFGJU'...
done.
T   doc/source/HACKING.rst
T   doc/source/REVIEWING.rst
T   doc/source/field_guide/api.rst
T   doc/source/field_guide/index.rst
T   doc/source/field_guide/scenario.rst
T   doc/source/field_guide/stress.rst
T   doc/source/field_guide/unit_tests.rst
T   doc/source/overview.rst
Note: checking out '10.0.0'.
```

You are in 'detached HEAD' state. You can look around, make experimental changes and commit them, and you can discard any commits you make in this state without impacting any branches by performing another checkout.

If you want to create a new branch to retain commits you create, you may do so (now or later) by using `-b` with the checkout command again. Example:

```
git checkout -b new_branch_name
```

```
HEAD is now at 09a6015... Merge "Make data_processing/baremetal use rest_client"
2016-05-09 13:52:34.519 24216 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest has been successful
```

To remove a local Tempest installation for the current deployment execute the following command:

```
$ rally verify uninstall
```

Use the **--deployment** argument to remove the Tempest installation for any registered deployment in Rally.

```
$ rally verify uninstall --deployment <UUID or name of a deployment>
```

Execute the following command to reinstall Tempest:

```
$ rally verify reinstall
```

This command combines the operations of the `uninstall` and `install` commands and takes the same arguments as **rally verify install**.

Tempest config generation (rally verify genconfig/showconfig)

Execute the following command to generate a Tempest config file for the current deployment:

```
$ rally verify genconfig
2016-05-09 14:31:48.050 25906 INFO rally.verify.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not configured
```

```
2016-05-09 14:31:48.050 25906 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Creating Tempest configuration file
2016-05-09 14:31:56.738 25906 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest configuration file
```

Use the **--deployment** argument to generate the config file for any deployment registered in Rally

```
$ rally verify genconfig --deployment <UUID or name of a deployment>
```

Provide a file path argument to specify the path of the generated config file. In the example below, the config file will be written to `/home/ubuntu/tempest.conf`.

```
$ rally verify genconfig --tempest-config /home/ubuntu/tempest.conf
2016-05-09 14:34:07.619 26204 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest is not configured
2016-05-09 14:34:07.619 26204 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Creating Tempest configuration file
2016-05-09 14:34:09.449 26204 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest configuration file
```

Moreover, it is possible to override the existing Tempest config file by providing the **--override** argument in the **rally verify genconfig** command:

```
$ rally verify genconfig --override
2016-05-09 14:35:11.608 26270 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Creating Tempest configuration file
2016-05-09 14:35:13.395 26270 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Tempest configuration file
```

In order to see the generated config file execute the following command:

```
$ rally verify showconfig
Tempest config file: /home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/for-deployment-452f3c6b-119a-4054-a6aa-e4e3347824de

[DEFAULT]
debug = True
log_file = tempest.log
use_stderr = False

[auth]
use_dynamic_credentials = True
...
```

To see the generated config file for a certain deployment specify the **--deployment** argument.

```
$ rally verify showconfig --deployment <UUID or name of a deployment>
```

Start a verification (rally verify start)

In order to start a verification execute the following command:

```
$ rally verify start
2016-05-09 14:54:07.446 27377 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4054-a6aa-e4e3347824de
2016-05-09 14:54:07.529 27377 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification de083a94-8b42-4054-a6aa-e4e3347824de
2016-05-09 14:54:07.613 27377 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file: /home/ubuntu/.rally/tempest/for-deployment-452f3c6b-119a-4054-a6aa-e4e3347824de
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_discover}
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_discover}
```



```

running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
{1} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_ports_negative.TestPortsNegative) ... SKIPPED: TestP
{2} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_api_discovery.TestApiDiscovery) ... SKIPPED: TestAp
{2} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_chassis.TestChassis) ... SKIPPED: TestChassis skippe
{2} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_drivers.TestDrivers) ... SKIPPED: TestDrivers skippe
{3} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_nodes.TestNodes) ... SKIPPED: TestNodes skipped as 1
{3} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_ports.TestPorts) ... SKIPPED: TestPorts skipped as 1
{0} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_nodestates.TestNodeStates) ... SKIPPED: TestNodeStat
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_create_agent [0.712663s] ... ok
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_delete_agent [0.502782s] ... ok
{3} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors_access_negative.FlavorsAccessNegativeTestJSON.test_add_fla
...

```

By default, the command runs the full suite of Tempest tests for the current deployment, but it is possible to run the tests for any registered deployment in Rally, using the **--deployment** argument.

```
$ rally verify start --deployment <UUID or name of a deployment>
```

Also, Rally allows users to specify a certain Tempest config file location to use a certain Tempest config file for running the tests.

```

$ rally verify start --tempest-config /home/ubuntu/tempest.conf
2016-05-09 15:24:02.474 29197 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-
2016-05-09 15:24:02.558 29197 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 85b90b77-ee32-
2016-05-09 15:24:02.641 29197 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc

```

```

running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
{0} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_api_discovery.TestApiDiscovery) ... SKIPPED: TestAp
{0} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_ports.TestPorts) ... SKIPPED: TestPorts skipped as
{0} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_ports_negative.TestPortsNegative) ... SKIPPED: Test
{3} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_nodestates.TestNodeStates) ... SKIPPED: TestNodeStat
{3} setUpClass (tempest.api.compute.admin.test_fixed_ips.FixedIPsTestJson) ... SKIPPED: FixedIPsTest
{1} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_chassis.TestChassis) ... SKIPPED: TestChassis skippe
{1} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_drivers.TestDrivers) ... SKIPPED: TestDrivers skippe
{1} setUpClass (tempest.api.baremetal.admin.test_nodes.TestNodes) ... SKIPPED: TestNodes skipped as
{3} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_using_string_ram
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates_negative.AggregatesAdminNegativeTestJSON.test_aggregate

```

Also, there is a possibility to run a certain suite of Tempest tests, using the `--set` argument.

```

$ rally verify start --set compute
2016-05-09 14:56:45.258 27685 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4
2016-05-09 14:56:45.342 27685 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification ab0acb96-f664-
2016-05-09 14:56:45.425 27685 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
{2} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates_negative.AggregatesAdminNegativeTestJSON.test_aggregate
{3} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create
{2} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates_negative.AggregatesAdminNegativeTestJSON.test_aggregate
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_create_agent [2.507743s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_availability_zone.AZAdminV2TestJSON.test_get_availability_zone_li
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_availability_zone.AZAdminV2TestJSON.test_get_availability_zone_li
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_delete_agent [0.796207s] ... ok
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents [0.735133s] ... ok
{2} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates_negative.AggregatesAdminNegativeTestJSON.test_aggregate
{2} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates_negative.AggregatesAdminNegativeTestJSON.test_aggregate
...

```

For now, available sets are **full**, **scenario**, **smoke**, **baremetal**, **compute**, **database**, **data_processing**, **identity**, **image**, **messaging**, **network**, **object_storage**, **orchestration**, **telemetry**, **volume**.

Moreover, users can run a certain set of tests, using the **--regex** argument and specifying a regular expression.

```
$ rally verify start --regex tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON
2016-05-09 15:04:50.089 28117 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4
2016-05-09 15:04:50.173 28117 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 32348bcc-edf1-4
2016-05-09 15:04:50.257 28117 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_using_string_ram
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_verify_entry_in_1
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_with_int_id [0.542
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_with_none_id [0.52
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_with_uuid_id [0.53
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_list_flavor_without_extra
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_server_with_non_public_f
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_is_public_string_variations [1.
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_list_non_public_flavor [0.69193
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_list_public_flavor_with_other_us

=====
Totals
=====
Ran: 10 tests in 18.0000 sec.
- Passed: 10
- Skipped: 0
- Expected Fail: 0
- Unexpected Success: 0
- Failed: 0
Sum of execute time for each test: 7.2324 sec.

=====
Worker Balance
=====
- Worker 0 (10 tests) => 0:00:07.236862
2016-05-09 15:05:10.473 28117 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 32348bcc-edf1-4
2016-05-09 15:05:10.474 28117 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 32348bcc-edf1-4
2016-05-09 15:05:10.677 28117 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 32348bcc-edf1-4
Verification UUID: 32348bcc-edf1-4434-a10b-9449e2370a16
```

In such a way it is possible to run tests from a certain directory or class and even run a single test.

```
$ rally verify start --regex tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create
2016-05-09 15:06:18.088 28217 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4
2016-05-09 15:06:18.170 28217 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification dbd4bc2d-2b76-4
2016-05-09 15:06:18.254 28217 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
```

```

${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_flavors.FlavorsAdminTestJSON.test_create_flavor_using_string_ram

=====
Totals
=====
Ran: 1 tests in 10.0000 sec.
- Passed: 1
- Skipped: 0
- Expected Fail: 0
- Unexpected Success: 0
- Failed: 0
Sum of execute time for each test: 0.5473 sec.

=====
Worker Balance
=====
- Worker 0 (1 tests) => 0:00:00.547252
2016-05-09 15:06:31.207 28217 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification dbd4bc2d-2b76-
2016-05-09 15:06:31.207 28217 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification dbd4bc2d-2b76-
2016-05-09 15:06:31.750 28217 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification dbd4bc2d-2b76-
Verification UUID: dbd4bc2d-2b76-42b7-b737-fce86a92fbfa

```

Also, there is a possibility to run Tempest tests from a file. Users can specify a list of tests in the file and run them, using the **--tests-file** argument:

```

$ cat some-file.txt
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_create_agent[id-1fc6bdc8-0b6d-4cc7-9f3
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_delete_agent[id-470e0b89-386f-407b-91f
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents[id-6a326c69-654b-438a-80a3
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents_with_filter[id-eabadde4-3
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_update_agent[id-dc9ffd51-1c50-4f0e-a82
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_get_details
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_list[id-7f
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_remove_host[id-
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete[id-0d

$ rally verify start --tests-file some-file.txt
2016-05-09 15:09:10.864 28456 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4
2016-05-09 15:09:10.948 28456 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 526b0c54-3805-
2016-05-09 15:09:11.033 28456 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disco
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_create_agent [0.601839s] ... ok
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_delete_agent [0.501781s] ... ok

```

```

{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents [0.375056s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_get_det
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents_with_filter [0.640392s]
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_list [
{1} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_update_agent [0.371227s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_remove_host
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete[

=====
Totals
=====
Ran: 9 tests in 11.0000 sec.
- Passed: 9
- Skipped: 0
- Expected Fail: 0
- Unexpected Success: 0
- Failed: 0
Sum of execute time for each test: 5.8164 sec.

=====
Worker Balance
=====
- Worker 0 (4 tests) => 0:00:03.328229
- Worker 1 (5 tests) => 0:00:02.492475
2016-05-09 15:09:24.668 28456 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 526b0c54-3805-
2016-05-09 15:09:24.669 28456 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 526b0c54-3805-
2016-05-09 15:09:24.872 28456 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 526b0c54-3805-
Verification UUID: 526b0c54-3805-48eb-8a04-4fec0aad3fe5

```

Sometimes users may want to use the specific concurrency for running tests based on their deployments and available resources. In this case, they can use the **-concurrency** argument to specify how many processes to use to run Tempest tests. The default value (0) auto-detects CPU count.

```

$ rally verify start --tests-file some-file.txt --concurrency 1
2016-05-09 15:10:39.050 28744 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-
2016-05-09 15:10:39.132 28744 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 95fef399-0cfa-
2016-05-09 15:10:39.216 28744 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file:
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_create_agent [0.586906s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_delete_agent [0.499466s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents [0.370536s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_list_agents_with_filter [0.620824s]
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_agents.AgentsAdminTestJSON.test_update_agent [0.365948s] ... ok
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_get_det
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_list [
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_remove_host
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete [

=====
Totals
=====
Ran: 9 tests in 16.0000 sec.
- Passed: 9
- Skipped: 0

```

```
- Expected Fail: 0
- Unexpected Success: 0
- Failed: 0
Sum of execute time for each test: 5.6557 sec.
```

```
=====
Worker Balance
=====
```

```
- Worker 0 (9 tests) => 0:00:09.701447
2016-05-09 15:10:57.861 28744 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 95fef399-0cfa-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
2016-05-09 15:10:57.861 28744 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 95fef399-0cfa-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
2016-05-09 15:10:58.173 28744 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 95fef399-0cfa-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
Verification UUID: 95fef399-0cfa-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
```

Sometimes users may want to re-run only those tests that failed in the last verification. In order to re-run failed tests in the last verification execute the following command:

```
$ rally verify start --failing
```

For example, we have one failed test:

```
$ rally verify start --regex tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON
2016-05-09 15:32:39.666 29727 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
2016-05-09 15:32:39.751 29727 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 1a71f82c-e59d-4843-ad50-b5ed974928dc
2016-05-09 15:32:39.836 29727 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file: /usr/share/tempest/tempest.conf
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_discover} --
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_discover} --
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_service
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_get_details
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_list
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_remove_host
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete_with_body
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_update_metadata
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_update_with_body
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_verify_endpoint
```

```
=====
Failed 1 tests - output below:
=====
```

```
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_service
```

```
Captured traceback:
```

```
~~~~~
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "tempest/api/compute/admin/test_aggregates.py", line 214, in test_aggregate_add_host_create_service
    self.client.add_host(aggregate['id'], host=self.host)
```

```
File "tempest/lib/services/compute/aggregates_client.py", line 92, in add_host
    post_body)
```

```

File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 259, in post
    return self.request('POST', url, extra_headers, headers, body)
File "tempest/lib/services/compute/base_compute_client.py", line 53, in request
    method, url, extra_headers, headers, body)
File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 641, in request
    resp, resp_body)
File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 709, in _error_checker
    raise exceptions.Conflict(resp_body, resp=resp)
tempest.lib.exceptions.Conflict: An object with that identifier already exists
Details: {u'message': u'Cannot add host node-2.domain.tld in aggregate 422: host exists', u'code': 409}
...

```

Now let's re-run it.

```

$ rally verify start --failing
2016-05-09 15:36:17.389 30104 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-4000-8000-000000000000
2016-05-09 15:36:17.474 30104 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification f4e857a7-f032-4000-8000-000000000000
2016-05-09 15:36:17.559 30104 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file: /etc/tempest.conf
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_discover.py}
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_server

```

```

=====
Failed 1 tests - output below:
=====

```

```

tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_server
-----

```

Captured traceback:

```

~~~~~
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "tempest/api/compute/admin/test_aggregates.py", line 214, in test_aggregate_add_host_create_server
    self.client.add_host(aggregate['id'], host=self.host)
  File "tempest/lib/services/compute/aggregates_client.py", line 92, in add_host
    post_body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 259, in post
    return self.request('POST', url, extra_headers, headers, body)
  File "tempest/lib/services/compute/base_compute_client.py", line 53, in request
    method, url, extra_headers, headers, body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 641, in request
    resp, resp_body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 709, in _error_checker
    raise exceptions.Conflict(resp_body, resp=resp)
tempest.lib.exceptions.Conflict: An object with that identifier already exists
Details: {u'message': u'Cannot add host node-2.domain.tld in aggregate 431: host exists', u'code': 409}
...

```

Also, it is possible to specify the path to a YAML file with a list of Tempest tests that are expected to fail. In this case, the specified test will have the **xfail** status instead of **fail** in the verification report. How to build a verification report we tell you below.

```

$ cat xfails-file.yaml
tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_server

```



```
$ rally verify start --regex tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON --xfail
2016-05-09 16:31:36.236 772 INFO rally.api [-] Starting verification of deployment: 452f3c6b-119a-405
2016-05-09 16:31:36.320 772 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Verification 76d41e5d-bf24-4
2016-05-09 16:31:36.402 772 INFO rally.verification.tempest.tempest [-] Using Tempest config file: /h
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
running=OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE=${OS_STDOUT_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_STDERR_CAPTURE=${OS_STDERR_CAPTURE:-1} \
OS_TEST_TIMEOUT=${OS_TEST_TIMEOUT:-500} \
OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH=${OS_TEST_LOCK_PATH:-${TMPDIR:-'/tmp'}} \
${PYTHON:-python} -m subunit.run discover -t ${OS_TOP_LEVEL:-./} ${OS_TEST_PATH:-./tempest/test_disc
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_get_det
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_list [
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_remove_host
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete [
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_delete_w
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_update_me
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_update_w
{0} tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_create_verify_er

=====
Failed 1 tests - output below:
=====

tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_aggregate_add_host_create_serv
-----

Captured traceback:
~~~~~
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "tempest/api/compute/admin/test_aggregates.py", line 214, in test_aggregate_add_host_create
    self.client.add_host(aggregate['id'], host=self.host)
  File "tempest/lib/services/compute/aggregates_client.py", line 92, in add_host
    post_body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 259, in post
    return self.request('POST', url, extra_headers, headers, body)
  File "tempest/lib/services/compute/base_compute_client.py", line 53, in request
    method, url, extra_headers, headers, body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 641, in request
    resp, resp_body)
  File "tempest/lib/common/rest_client.py", line 709, in _error_checker
    raise exceptions.Conflict(resp_body, resp=resp)
tempest.lib.exceptions.Conflict: An object with that identifier already exists
Details: {u'message': u'Cannot add host node-2.domain.tld in aggregate 450: host exists', u'code
...

```


Rally Tempest Report

Total	Total Time	Success	Fails	Unexpected Success	Expected Fails	Skipped
9	0:00:11 (10.840 s)	8	0	0	1	0

all
success
failed
uxsuccess
xfailed
skipped

Status	Time	Test Case
xfail	0.891	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	1.100	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	1.007	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.751	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.642	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.676	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.805	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.863	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg
success	0.495	tempest.api.compute.admin.test_aggregates.AggregatesAdminTestJSON.test_agg

Finally, users can specify the **--system-wide** argument that will tell Rally not to use the Tempest virtual environment for tests. In this case, it is assumed that all Tempest requirements are already installed in the local environment. This argument is useful when users don't have an Internet connection to install requirements, but they have pre-installed ones in the local environment.

```
$ rally verify start --system-wide
...
```

1.5 Command Line Interface

1.5.1 Category: db

Commands for DB management.

rally-manage db create

Create Rally database.

rally-manage db recreate

Drop and create Rally database.

This will delete all existing data.

rally-manage db revision

Print current Rally database revision UUID.

rally-manage db upgrade

Upgrade Rally database to the latest state.

1.5.2 Category: deployment

Set of commands that allow you to manage deployments.

rally deployment check

Check keystone authentication and list all available services.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of the deployment.

Type: str

rally deployment config

Display configuration of the deployment.

Output is the configuration of the deployment in a pretty-printed JSON format.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of the deployment.

Type: str

rally deployment create

Create new deployment.

This command will create a new deployment record in rally database. In the case of ExistingCloud deployment engine it will use the cloud represented in the configuration. If the cloud doesn't exist, Rally can deploy a new one for you with Devstack or Fuel. Different deployment engines exist for these cases.

If you use the ExistingCloud deployment engine you can pass a deployment config by environment variables with `--fromenv`:

```
OS_USERNAME OS_PASSWORD OS_AUTH_URL OS_TENANT_NAME OS_ENDPOINT_TYPE
or OS_INTERFACE OS_ENDPOINT OS_REGION_NAME OS_CACERT OS_INSECURE
```

All other deployment engines need more complex configuration data, so it should be stored in a configuration file.

You can use physical servers, LXC containers, KVM virtual machines or virtual machines in OpenStack for deploying the cloud. Except physical servers, Rally can create cluster nodes for you. Interaction with virtualization software, OpenStack cloud or physical servers is provided by server providers.

Command arguments: `-name <name>` (ref)

Name of the deployment.

Type: str

`--fromenv` (ref)

Read environment variables instead of config file.

`--filename <path>` (ref)

Path to the configuration file of the deployment.

Type: str

Default: None

`--no-use` (ref)

Don't set new deployment as default for future operations.

rally deployment destroy

Destroy existing deployment.

This will delete all containers, virtual machines, OpenStack instances or Fuel clusters created during Rally deployment creation. Also it will remove the deployment record from the Rally database.

Command arguments: `--deployment <uuid>` (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of the deployment.

Type: str

rally deployment list

List existing deployments.

rally deployment recreate

Destroy and create an existing deployment.

Unlike ‘deployment destroy’, the deployment database record will not be deleted, so the deployment UUID stays the same.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of the deployment.

Type: str

rally deployment show

Show the credentials of the deployment.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of the deployment.

Type: str

rally deployment use

Set active deployment.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* (ref)

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

1.5.3 Category: plugin

Set of commands that allow you to manage Rally plugins.

rally plugin list

List all Rally plugins that match name and namespace.

Command arguments: *-name <name>* (ref)

List only plugins that match the given name.

Type: str

Default: None

-namespace <namespace> (ref)

List only plugins that are in the specified namespace.

Type: str

Default: None

rally plugin show

Show detailed information about a Rally plugin.

Command arguments: *-name <name>* (ref)

Plugin name.

Type: str

-namespace <namespace> (ref)

Plugin namespace.

Type: str

Default: None

1.5.4 Category: show

Warning: Deprecated since 0.2.0

Show resources.

Set of commands that allow you to view resources, provided by OpenStack cloud represented by deployment.

rally show flavors

Display available flavors.

Command arguments: *-deployment <uuid>* (ref)

Note: The default value for the *--deployment* argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default

value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid> (ref)`.

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally show images

Display available images.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid> (ref)`

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid> (ref)`.

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally show keypairs

Display available ssh keypairs.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid> (ref)`

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid> (ref)`.

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally show networks

Display configured networks.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid> (ref)`

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default

value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally show secgroups

Display security groups.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

1.5.5 Category: task

Set of commands that allow you to manage benchmarking tasks and results.

rally task abort

Abort a running benchmarking task.

Command arguments: `-uuid <uuid>` ([ref](#))

UUID of task.

Type: str

`-soft` ([ref](#))

Abort task after current scenario finishes execution.

rally task delete

Delete task and its results.

Command arguments: `-force` ([ref](#))

force delete

`-uuid <task-id>` ([ref](#))

UUID of task or a list of task UUIDs.

Type: str

rally task detailed

Print detailed information about given task.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of task. If *-uuid* is “last” the results of the most recently created task will be displayed.

Type: str

-iterations-data ([ref](#))

Print detailed results for each iteration.

rally task export

Export task results to the custom task’s exporting system.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of a the task.

Type: str

-connection <connection> ([ref](#))

Connection url to the task export system.

Type: str

rally task list

List tasks, started and finished.

Displayed tasks can be filtered by status or deployment. By default ‘rally task list’ will display tasks from the active deployment without filtering by status.

Command arguments: *-deployment <uuid>* ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the *--deployment* argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the *--no-use* argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

-all-deployments ([ref](#))

List tasks from all deployments.

-status <status> ([ref](#))

List tasks with specified status. Available statuses: aborted, aborting, cleaning up, failed, finished, init, paused, running, setting up, soft_aborting, verifying

Type: str

Default: None

-uuids-only ([ref](#))

List task UUIDs only.

rally task report

Generate report file for specified task.

Command arguments: *-tasks <tasks>* ([ref](#))

UUIDs of tasks, or JSON files with task results

Default: None

-out <path> ([ref](#))

Path to output file.

Type: str

Default: None

-open ([ref](#))

Open the output in a browser.

-html ([ref](#))

Generate the report in HTML.

-html-static ([ref](#))

Generate the report in HTML with embedded JS and CSS, so it will not depend on Internet availability.

-junit ([ref](#))

Generate the report in the JUnit format.

rally task results

Display raw task results.

This will produce a lot of output data about every iteration.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of task.

Type: str

rally task sla_check

Display SLA check results table.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of task.

Type: str

`-json` ([ref](#))

Output in JSON format.

rally task start

Start benchmark task.

If both `task_args` and `task_args_file` are specified, they will be merged. `task_args` has a higher priority so it will override values from `task_args_file`.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`-task <path>`, `-filename <path>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--task` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally task start`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally task use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

Path to the input task file

`-task-args <json>` ([ref](#))

Input task args (JSON dict). These args are used to render the Jinja2 template in the input task.

Default: None

`-task-args-file <path>` ([ref](#))

Path to the file with input task args (dict in JSON/YAML). These args are used to render the Jinja2 template in the input task.

Default: None

`-tag <tag>` ([ref](#))

Tag for this task

Default: None

`-no-use` ([ref](#))

Don't set new task as default for future operations.

`-abort-on-sla-failure` ([ref](#))

Abort the execution of a benchmark scenario when any SLA check for it fails.

rally task status

Display the current status of a task.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of task

Type: str

rally task trends

Generate workloads trends HTML report.

Command arguments: *-out <path>* ([ref](#))

Path to output file.

Type: str

-open ([ref](#))

Open the output in a browser.

-tasks <tasks> ([ref](#))

UUIDs of tasks, or JSON files with task results

rally task use

Set active task.

Command arguments: *-uuid <uuid>* ([ref](#))

UUID of the task

Type: str

-task ([ref](#))

[Deprecated since Rally 0.2.0] Use ‘-uuid’ instead.

Type: str

rally task validate

Validate a task configuration file.

This will check that task configuration file has valid syntax and all required options of scenarios, contexts, SLA and runners are set.

If both `task_args` and `task_args_file` are specified, they will be merged. `task_args` has a higher priority so it will override values from `task_args_file`.

Command arguments: *-deployment <uuid>* ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`--task <path>`, `--filename <path>` [\(ref\)](#)

Note: The default value for the `--task` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally task start`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally task use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

Path to the input task file.

`--task-args <json>` [\(ref\)](#)

Input task args (JSON dict). These args are used to render the Jinja2 template in the input task.

Default: None

`--task-args-file <path>` [\(ref\)](#)

Path to the file with input task args (dict in JSON/YAML). These args are used to render the Jinja2 template in the input task.

Default: None

1.5.6 Category: verify

Verify an OpenStack cloud via Tempest.

Set of commands that allow you to run Tempest tests.

rally verify compare

Compare two verification results.

Command arguments: `--uuid-1 <uuid_1>` [\(ref\)](#)

UUID of the first verification

Type: str

Default: None

`--uuid-2 <uuid_2>` [\(ref\)](#)

UUID of the second verification

Type: str

Default: None

`--csv` [\(ref\)](#)

Display results in CSV format

`-html` ([ref](#))

Display results in HTML format

`-json` ([ref](#))

Display results in JSON format

`-output-file <output_file>` ([ref](#))

Path to a file to save results

Type: str

Default: None

`-threshold <threshold>` ([ref](#))

If specified, timing differences must exceed this percentage threshold to be included in output

Type: int

Default: 0

rally verify detailed

Display results table of a verification with detailed errors.

Command arguments: `-uuid <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--uuid` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally verify start`, `rally verify import_results`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally verify use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID of a verification.

Type: str

`-sort-by <sort_by>` ([ref](#))

Sort results by 'name' or 'duration'

Default: name

rally verify discover

Show a list of discovered tests.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment

Type: str

--pattern <pattern> (ref)

Test name pattern which can be used to match

Type: str

Default:

--system-wide (ref)

Discover tests for system-wide Tempest installation

rally verify genconfig

Generate Tempest configuration file.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

--tempest-config <path> (ref)

User-specified Tempest config file location

Type: str

Default: None

--add-options <path> (ref)

Path to a file with additional options to extend/update Tempest config file

Type: str

Default: None

--override (ref)

Override existing Tempest config file

rally verify import

Import Tempest tests results into the Rally database.

Command arguments: *--deployment <uuid>* (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`--set <set_name>` [\(ref\)](#)

Name of a Tempest test set. Available sets are full, scenario, smoke, baremetal, clustering, compute, database, data_processing, identity, image, messaging, network, object_storage, orchestration, telemetry, volume

Type: str

Default:

`--file <path>` [\(ref\)](#)

User specified Tempest log file location. Note, Tempest log file needs to be in subunit format

Type: str

Default: None

`--no-use` [\(ref\)](#)

Not to set new task as default for future operations

rally verify install

Install Tempest.

Command arguments: `--deployment <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`--source <source>` [\(ref\)](#)

Path/URL to repo to clone Tempest from

Type: str

Default: None

`--version <version>` [\(ref\)](#)

Commit ID or tag to checkout before Tempest installation

Type: str

Default: None

`--system-wide` ([ref](#))

Not to install Tempest package and not to create a virtual env for Tempest. Note that Tempest package and all Tempest requirements have to be already installed in the local env!

rally verify installplugin

Install Tempest plugin.

Command arguments: `--deployment <deployment>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment

Type: str

`--source <source>` ([ref](#))

Path/URL to repo to clone Tempest plugin from

Type: str

Default: None

`--version <version>` ([ref](#))

Branch, commit ID or tag to checkout before Tempest plugin installation

Type: str

Default: None

`--system-wide` ([ref](#))

Install plugin in the local env, not in Tempest virtual env. Note that all Tempest plugin requirements have to be already installed in the local env!

rally verify list

List verification runs.

rally verify listplugins

List all installed Tempest plugins.

Command arguments: `--deployment <deployment>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment

Type: str

`--system-wide` ([ref](#))

List all plugins installed in the local env, not in Tempest virtual env

rally verify reinstall

Uninstall Tempest and install again.

Command arguments: `--deployment <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`--source <source>` ([ref](#))

Path/URL to repo to clone Tempest from

Type: str

Default: None

`--version <version>` ([ref](#))

Commit ID or tag to checkout before Tempest installation

Type: str

Default: None

`--system-wide` ([ref](#))

Not to install Tempest package and not to create a virtual env for Tempest. Note that Tempest package and all Tempest requirements have to be already installed in the local env!

rally verify results

Display results of a verification.

Command arguments: `--uuid <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--uuid` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally verify start`, `rally verify import_results`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally verify use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID of a verification.

Type: str

`-html` ([ref](#))

Display results in HTML format.

`-json` ([ref](#))

Display results in JSON format.

`-output-file <path>` ([ref](#))

Path to a file to save results to.

Type: str

Default: None

rally verify show

Display results table of a verification.

Command arguments: `-uuid <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--uuid` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally verify start`, `rally verify import_results`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally verify use <uuid>` ([ref](#)).

UUID of a verification

Type: str

`-sort-by <query>` ([ref](#))

Sort results by 'name' or 'duration'

Type: str

Default: name

`-detailed` ([ref](#))

Display detailed errors of failed tests

rally verify showconfig

Show Tempest configuration file.

Command arguments: `--deployment <uuid>` (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally verify start

Start verification (run Tempest tests).

Command arguments: `--deployment <uuid>` (ref)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` (ref).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

`--set <set_name>` (ref)

Name of a Tempest test set. Available sets are full, scenario, smoke, baremetal, clustering, compute, database, data_processing, identity, image, messaging, network, object_storage, orchestration, telemetry, volume

Type: str

Default:

`--regex <regex>` (ref)

Test name regular expression

Type: str

Default: None

`--load-list <path>` (ref)

Path to a file with a list of Tempest tests to run only them

Type: str

Default: None

`-tests-file <path>` ([ref](#))

[Deprecated since Rally 0.6.0] Path to a file with a list of Tempest tests to run only them

Type: str

Default: None

`-skip-list <path>` ([ref](#))

Path to a file with a list of Tempest tests to skip their run

Type: str

Default: None

`-tempest-config <path>` ([ref](#))

User-specified Tempest config file location

Type: str

Default: None

`-xfail-list <path>` ([ref](#))

Path to a YAML file with a list of Tempest tests that are expected to fail

Type: str

Default: None

`-xfails-file <path>` ([ref](#))

[Deprecated since Rally 0.6.0] Path to a YAML file with a list of Tempest tests that are expected to fail

Type: str

Default: None

`-no-use` ([ref](#))

Not to set the task as default for future operations

`-system-wide` ([ref](#))

Not to create a virtual env when installing Tempest; use the local env instead of the Tempest virtual env when running the tests. Note that all Tempest requirements have to be already installed in the local env!

`-concurrency N` ([ref](#))

How many processes to use to run Tempest tests. The default value (0) auto-detects your CPU count

Type: int

Default: 0

`-failing` ([ref](#))

Re-run the tests that failed in the last execution

rally verify uninstall

Remove the deployment's local Tempest installation.

Command arguments: `-deployment <uuid>` ([ref](#))

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default

value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

UUID or name of a deployment.

Type: str

rally verify uninstallplugin

Uninstall Tempest plugin.

Command arguments: `-deployment <deployment>` [\(ref\)](#)

Note: The default value for the `--deployment` argument is taken from the Rally environment. Usually, the default value is equal to the UUID of the last successful run of `rally deployment create`, if the `--no-use` argument was not used.

Hint: You can set the default value by executing `rally deployment use <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#).

UUID or name of a deployment

Type: str

`-repo-name <repo_name>` [\(ref\)](#)

Plugin repo name

Type: str

Default: None

`-system-wide` [\(ref\)](#)

Uninstall plugin from the local env, not from Tempest virtual env

rally verify use

Set active verification.

Command arguments: `-uuid <uuid>` [\(ref\)](#)

UUID of a verification

Type: str

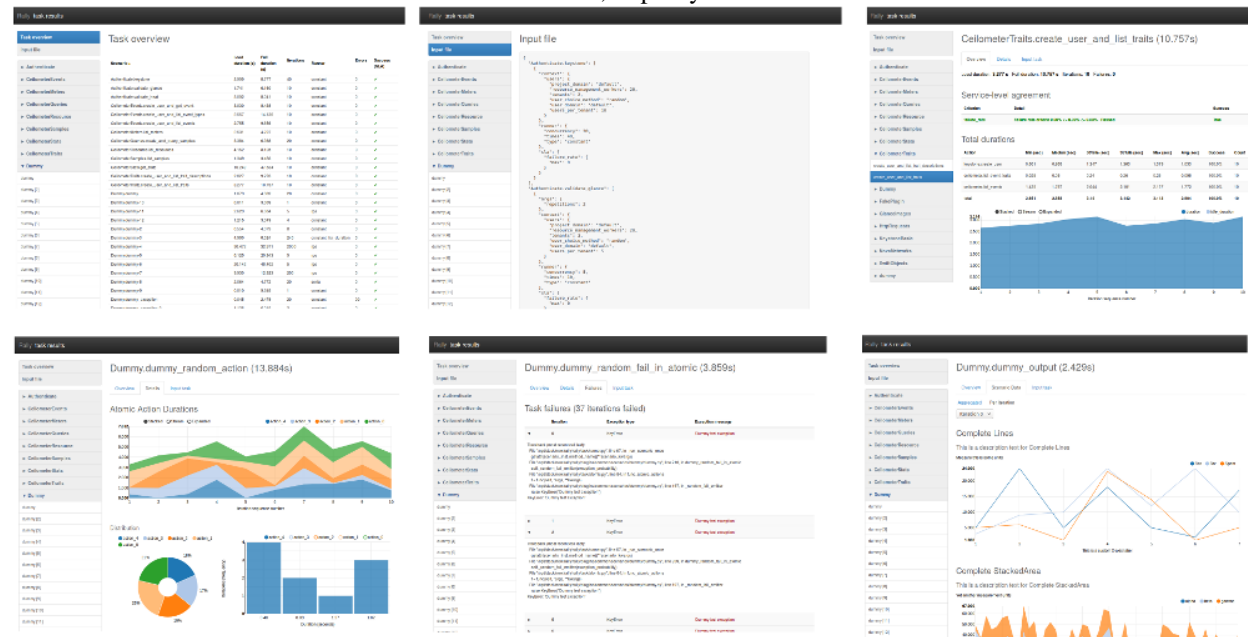
1.6 HTML Reports

HTML reports provide comprehensive analysis. Data is structured and displayed interactively, with charts and tables.

- Task Report
 - Generate report for single task, using task UUID
 - Generate report for single task, using JSON file
 - Generate report for many tasks
 - Task Overview
 - Input file
 - Tab «Overview»
 - Tab «Details»
 - Tab «Scenario Data»
 - Tab «Failures»
 - Tab «Input Task»
- Trends Report
 - How to generate trends report
 - What is an order of workload runs?
 - Trends overview
 - If workload has been actually run only once
 - Tab «Total»
 - Tab «Atomic actions»
 - Tab «Configuration»

1.6.1 Task Report

Get the whole information about task workloads results, in pretty and convenient format!



Generate report for single task, using task UUID

Having a finished task, generate report with command:

```
$ rally task report <task-uuid> --out <report-file>
```

Example:

```
$ rally task report 6f63d9ec-eeed-4696-8e9c-2ba065c68535 --out report.html
```

Generate report for single task, using JSON file

Report can be generated from a task results JSON file. This file can be generated with command *rally task results*:

```
$ rally task results 6f63d9ec-eeed-4696-8e9c-2ba065c68535 > results.json
$ rally task report results.json --out report.html
```

Generate report for many tasks

Report can be generated from many tasks. All workloads from specified tasks results will be composed into an entire report. To generate report, use *--tasks* argument with specified list of tasks UUIDs and/or tasks results JSON files.

Example:

```
$ rally task report --tasks 6f63d9ec-eeed-4696-8e9c-2ba065c68535 20ae7e95-7395-4be4-aec2-b89220adee60
```

Task Overview

This is a table with brief summary of all workloads results. All columns are sortable and clickable.

Rally task results							
Task overview							
Input file							
Task overview							
Scenario ▲	Load duration (s)	Full duration (s)	Iterations	Runner	Errors	Success (SLA)	
Authenticate.keystone	3.206	8.079	40	constant	0	✓	
Authenticate.validate_glance	1.376	4.362	10	constant	0	✓	
Authenticate.validate_heat	1.985	5.826	10	constant	0	✓	
CeilometerMeters.list_meters	1.929	3.270	10	constant	0	✓	
CeilometerResource.list_resources	2.099	3.548	10	constant	0	✓	
CeilometerSamples.list_samples	1.401	2.705	10	constant	0	✓	
CeilometerStats.get_stats	9.346	33.979	10	constant	0	✓	
Dummy.dummy	1.021	2.075	20	constant	0	✓	
Dummy.dummy-10	0.010	1.597	1	constant	0	✓	
Dummy.dummy-11	2.598	4.984	5	rds	0	✓	

Load duration

Time from first iteration start to last iteration end. In other words, this is a time of all workload iterations execution.

Full duration

This time includes iterations time ([Load duration](#)) plus time taken by another actions related to the task, mostly Contexts execution time.

Iterations

How many times the workload has run. This comes from the value of *runner.times* in task input file.

Failures

Number of failed iterations. Failure means that there was an Exception raised.

Success (SLA)

This is a boolean result of workload SLA. See Service-level agreement explanation below.

Input file

This shows JSON which can be used to run a task with exactly the same workloads list and configuration. This is not an exact copy (neither concatenation) of actually used input files (in command *rally task start*), however this is exactly what is needed to run workloads given in the report.

Rally task results

Task overview

Input file

▶ Authenticate

▶ CeilometerEvents

▶ CeilometerMeters

▶ CeilometerQueries

▶ CeilometerResource

▶ CeilometerSamples

▶ CeilometerStats

▶ CeilometerTraits

▶ Dummy

▶ FakePlugin

▶ GlanceImages

▶ HttpRequests

Input file

```
{
  "Authenticate.keystone": [
    {
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "project_domain": "default",
          "resource_management_workers": 20,
          "tenants": 2,
          "user_choice_method": "random",
          "user_domain": "default",
          "users_per_tenant": 10
        }
      },
      "runner": {
        "concurrency": 20,
        "times": 40,
        "type": "constant"
      },
      "sla": {
        "failure_rate": {
          "max": 0
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "Authenticate.validate_glance": [
    {
      "args": {
        "repetitions": 2
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Tab «Overview»

Service-level agreement

SLA results appear in task report only if “sla” section is defined in task input file.

For example, having this in task input file:

```
"sla": {
  "performance_degradation": {
    "max_degradation": 50
  },
  "max_seconds_per_iteration": 1.0,
  "failure_rate": {
    "max": 0
  },
  "outliers": {
```



```

    "max": 1,
    "min_iterations": 10,
    "sigmas": 10
  },
  "max_avg_duration": 0.5
}

```

will result SLA section similar to the following:

Service-level agreement

Criterion	Detail	Success
performance_degradation	Current degradation: 0.952549% - Passed	True
max_seconds_per_iteration	Maximum seconds per iteration 0.25s <= 1.00s - Passed	True
failure_rate	Failure rate criteria 0.00% <= 0.00% <= 0.00% - Passed	True
outliers	Maximum number of outliers 0 <= 1 - Passed	True
max_avg_duration	Average duration of one iteration 0.25s <= 0.50s - Passed	True

What if workload has no “sla” configuration in input file?

If “sla” section is missed in input file, then block *Service-level agreement* is not displayed and its result is assumed to be always passed (no matter how many failures occurred).

Total durations

There is a durations analysis, which is represented by statistics table and duration StackedArea chart.

Action	Min (sec)	Median (sec)	90%ile (sec)	95%ile (sec)	Max (sec)	Avg (sec)	Success	Count
keystone.create_user	0.343	0.549	0.732	0.736	0.74	0.553	100.0%	10
keystone.delete_user	0.252	0.48	0.559	0.58	0.6	0.448	100.0%	10
total	0.713	0.975	1.249	1.26	1.27	1.001	100.0%	10

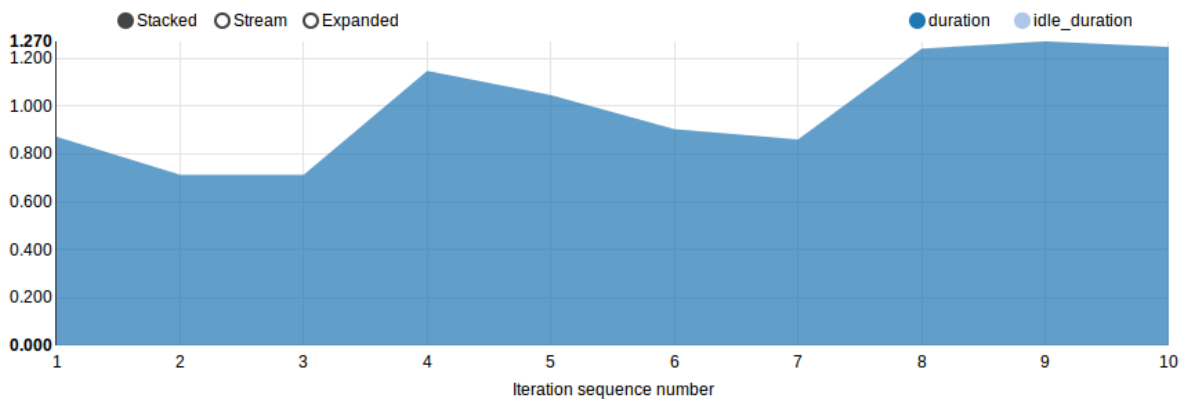


Table with statistics data

Action Name of the workload metric that has some duration saved. This is either an atomic action name or *Total* which points to workload [load duration](#).

Min (sec) [Minimal](#) duration value

Median (sec) [Median](#) duration value

90%ile (sec) [Percentile](#) for 90% durations

95%ile (sec) [Percentile](#) for 95% durations

Max (sec) [Maximal](#) duration value

Avg (sec) [Average](#) duration value

Success Percent of successful runs. This is how many percent of this action runs (number of runs is given in *Count* column) were successful.

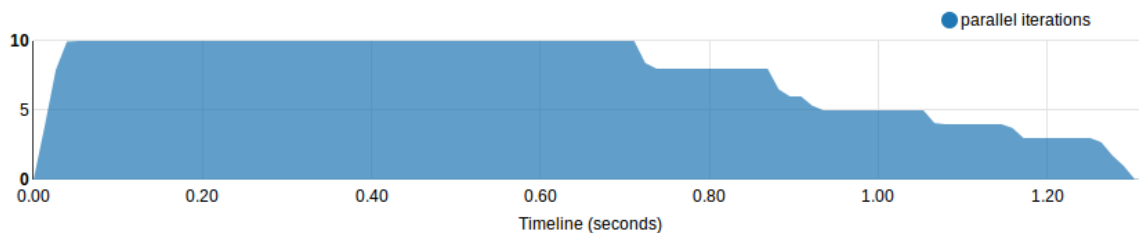
Count Number of actually run atomic actions. This can differ from [iterations count](#) because some atomic actions do not start if some exception is raised before in the workload runtime (for example in previous atomic action).

StackedArea with durations per iteration This chart shows [load_duration](#) and [idle_duration](#) values per iteration. If there is only one iteration, then chart is useless so it is hidden.

Idle duration Sometimes workload does nothing for some reason (waiting for something or just making a dummy load). This is achieved by calling *time.sleep()* and spent time is called *idle duration*.

Load Profile

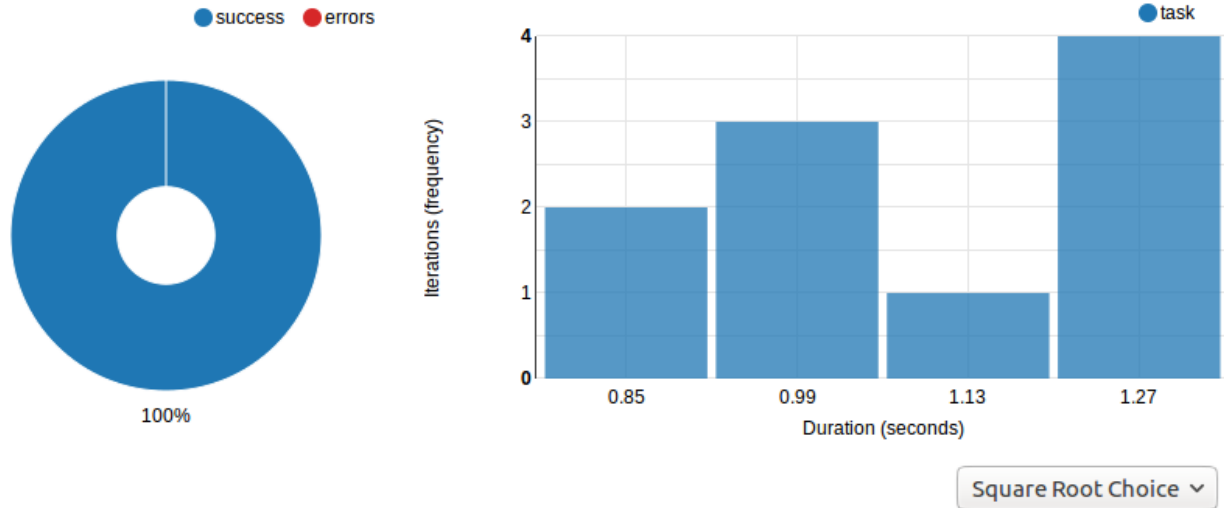
[Load profile](#) chart shows number of iterations running in parallel for each workload moment



Distribution

Pie chart shows percent of successful and failed [iterations](#).

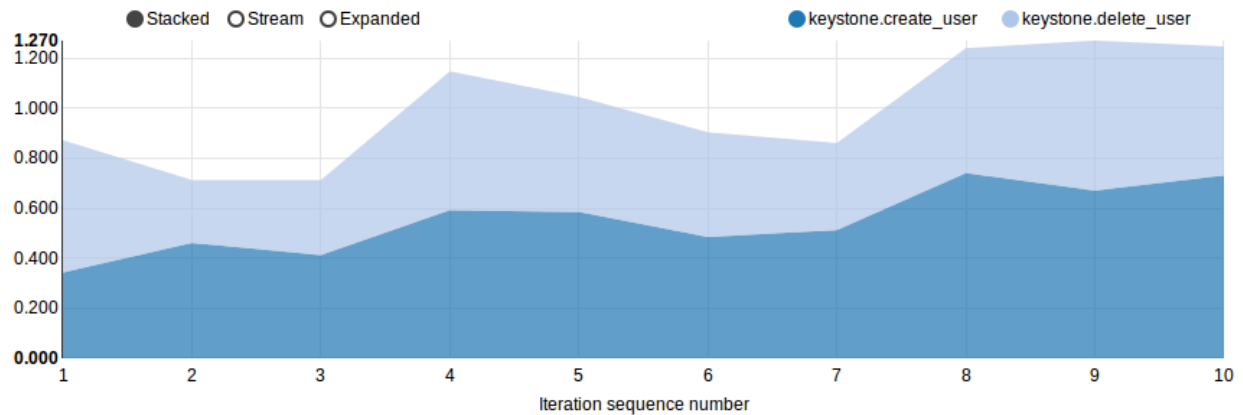
Histogram shows durations distribution with the following [methods](#) (selected in dropdown list): **Square Root Choice**, **Sturges Formula**, **Rise Rule**



Tab «Details»

Atomic Action Durations

There is a StackedArea chart that shows atomic actions durations per iteration. If there is only one iteration, then chart is useless so it is hidden.



Distribution

Distribution for atomic actions durations

Tab «Scenario Data»

This tab only appears if workload provides some custom output via method *Scenario.add_output()*.

Aggregated

This shows charts with data aggregated from all iterations. This means that each X axis point represents an iteration, so each iteration provided some values that are aggregated into charts or tables.

[Overview](#)

Scenario Data

[Input task](#)

Aggregated [Per iteration](#)

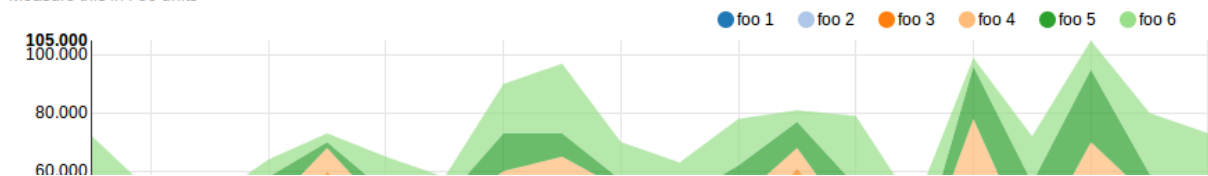
StatsTable Example

This is a stub description text

Action	Min (sec)	Median (sec)	90%ile (sec)	95%ile (sec)	Max (sec)	Avg (sec)	Count
foo stat	1	11	19.3	22.1	24	6.075	20
bar stat	2	17	21	21.1	23	7.7	20
spam stat	2	14	24.1	25	25	7.575	20

StackedArea Example

Measure this in Foo units



Per iteration

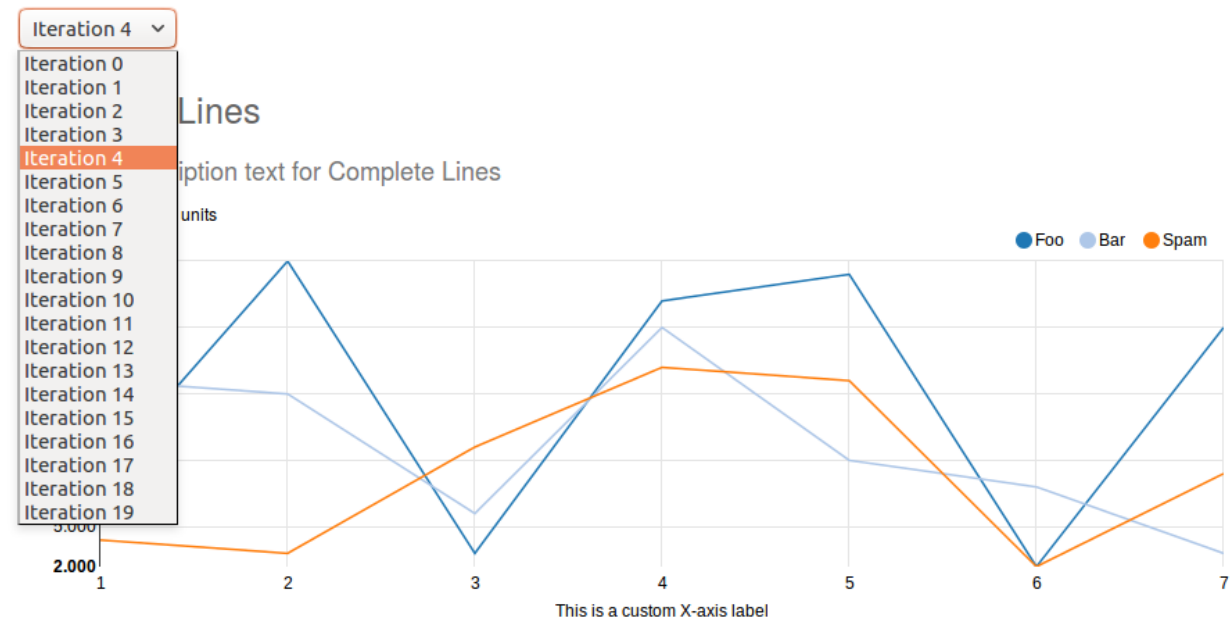
Each iteration can create its own, complete charts and tables.

[Overview](#)

Scenario Data

[Input task](#)

[Aggregated](#) [Per iteration](#)



Tab «Failures»

Complete information about exceptions raised during the workload run

Iteration Number of iteration where exception is occurred

Exception type Type of raised Exception subclass

Exception message Message delivered by the exception

Click on a row expands it with exception traceback.

Task failures (1 iteration failed)

Iteration	Exception type	Exception message
▼ 2	GetResourceErrorStatus	Resource <Snapshot: cc1f8ecb-f246-4d6b-b019-72f66ed39591> has ERROR status. Fault: n/a

Traceback (most recent call last):

```

File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/task/runner.py", line 67, in _run_scenario_once
    getattr(scenario_inst, method_name)(**scenario_kwargs)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/plugins/openstack/scenarios/nova/servers.py", line 923, in boot_server_from_volume_snapshot
    snapshot = self._create_snapshot(volume.id, False)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/task/atomic.py", line 84, in func_atomic_actions
    f = func(self, *args, **kwargs)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/plugins/openstack/scenarios/cinder/utlis.py", line 275, in _create_snapshot
    check_interval=CONF.benchmark.cinder_volume_create_poll_interval
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/common/logging.py", line 236, in wrapper
    return f(*args, **kwargs)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/task/utlis.py", line 148, in wait_for
    id_attr=id_attr)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/task/utlis.py", line 214, in wait_for_status
    resource = update_resource(resource)
File "/opt/stack/new/rally/rally/task/utlis.py", line 90, in _get_from_manager
    fault=getattr(res, "fault", "n/a")
GetResourceErrorStatus: Resource <Snapshot: cc1f8ecb-f246-4d6b-b019-72f66ed39591> has ERROR status.
Fault: n/a

```

Tab «Input Task»

This shows JSON for input file which can be used to run current workload.

Subtask Configuration

```

{
  "KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user": [
    {
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "concurrency": 10,
        "times": 10
      },
      "sla": {
        "failure_rate": {
          "max": 0
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

1.6.2 Trends Report

If same workload is run several times, some results of these runs can be compared. Compared metrics are success rate (percent of successful iterations) and statistics for durations.

How to generate trends report

Use command `rally task trends` with given tasks UUIDs and/or tasks results JSON files and the name of desired output file.

Example:

```
$ rally task trends --tasks 6f63d9ec-ecdc-4696-8e9c-2ba065c68535 a5737eba-a204-43d6-a262-d5ea4b0065da
```

What is an order of workload runs?

Workload run number is shown on charts X axis, the order of runs is exactly as it comes from tasks data in the moment of report generation.

Trends overview

Trends overview	
▼ Dummy	
dummy	
dummy_random_fail_in_atomic	

Trends overview					
Scenario ▲	Number of runs	Min duration	Max duration	Avg duration	SLA
Dummy.dummy	1	-	-	-	✓
Dummy.dummy_random_fail_in_atomic	10	1.4270	8.0660	4.5303	✓

If workload has been actually run only once

That is obvious that it is not possible to have trend for a single value. There should be at least two workload runs to make results comparison possible. So in this case there is only a help message displayed.

Total	Configuration
-------	---------------

This workload has single run so trends can not be displayed.
There should be at least two workload results with the same configuration

Tab «Total»

Total durations

Shows workload `load_duration` statistics trends.

Total success rate

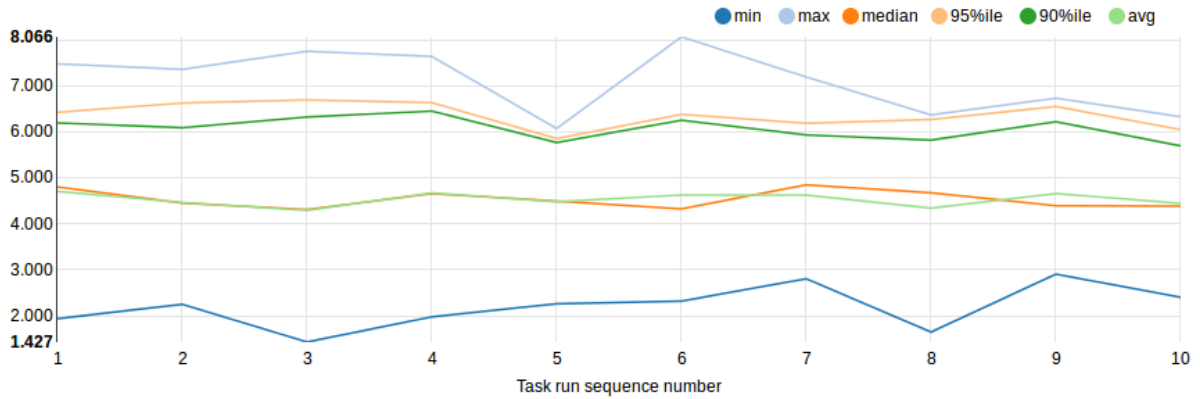
Shows trends for percent of successful iterations

Total

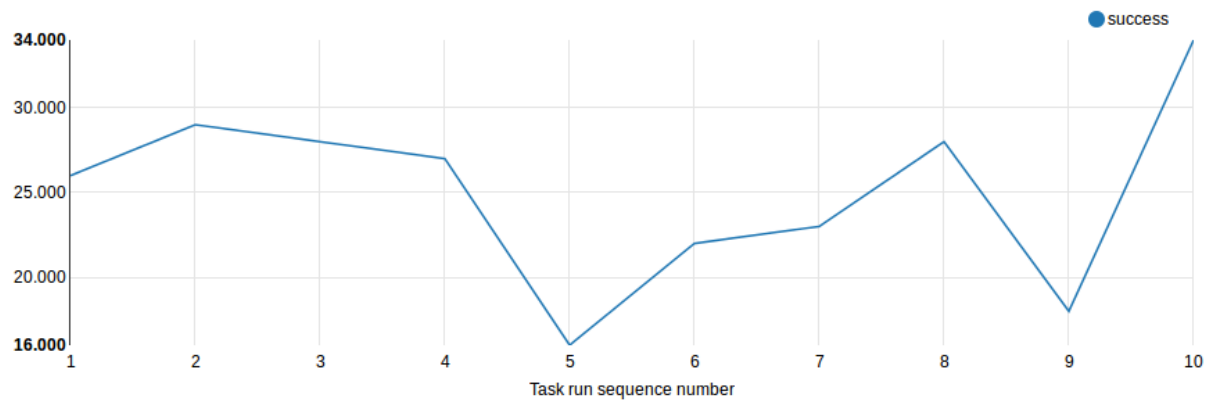
Atomic actions

Configuration

Total durations



Total success rate



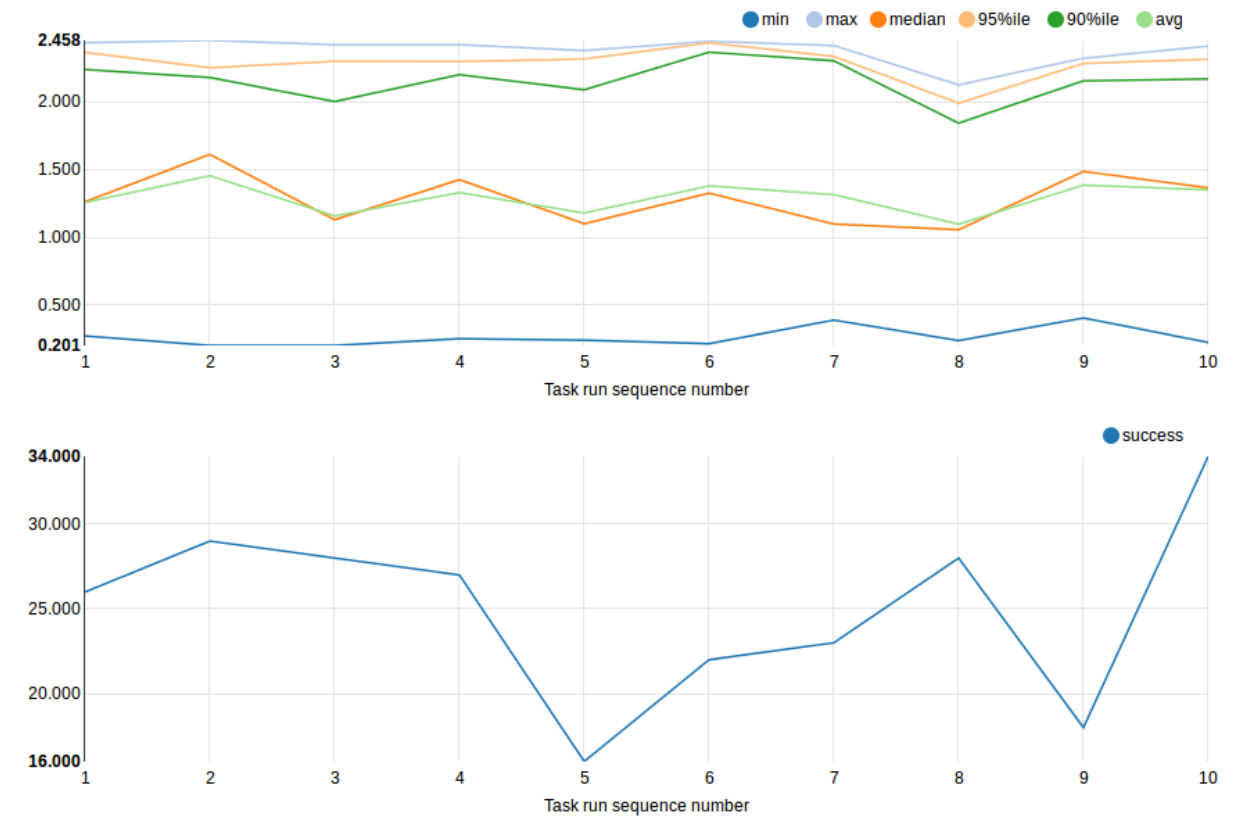
Tab «Atomic actions»

Statistics trends for atomic actions durations. Charts are same as for total durations.

TotalAtomic actionsConfiguration

Atomic actions durations / success rate

dummy_fail_test



Tab «Configuration»

Here is a configuration JSON for current workload.

TotalAtomic actionsConfiguration

Workload configuration

```
{
  "runner": {
    "type": "constant",
    "concurrency": 10,
    "times": 100
  },
  "args": {
    "exception_probability": 0.5
  }
}
```


1.7 User stories

Many users of Rally were able to make interesting discoveries concerning their OpenStack clouds using our benchmarking tool. Numerous user stories presented below show how Rally has made it possible to find performance bugs and validate improvements for different OpenStack installations.

1.7.1 4x performance increase in Keystone inside Apache using the token creation benchmark

(Contributed by Neependra Khare, Red Hat)

Below we describe how we were able to get and verify a 4x better performance of Keystone inside Apache. To do that, we ran a Keystone token creation benchmark with Rally under different load (this benchmark scenario essentially just authenticate users with keystone to get tokens).

Goal

- Get the data about performance of token creation under different load.
- Ensure that keystone with increased `public_workers/admin_workers` values and under Apache works better than the default setup.

Summary

- As the concurrency increases, time to authenticate the user gets up.
- **Keystone is CPU bound process and by default only one thread of keystone-all process get started. We can increase the pa**
 1. increasing `public_workers/admin_workers` values in `keystone.conf` file
 2. running keystone inside Apache
- We configured Keystone with 4 `public_workers` and ran Keystone inside Apache. In both cases we got upto 4x better performance as compared to default keystone configuration.

Setup

Server : Dell PowerEdge R610

CPU make and model : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU X5650 @ 2.67GHz

CPU count: 24

RAM : 48 GB

Devstack - Commit#d65f7a2858fb047b20470e8fa62ddaede2787a85

Keystone - Commit#455d50e8ae360c2a7598a61d87d9d341e5d9d3ed

Keystone API - 2

To increase `public_workers` - Uncomment line with `public_workers` and set `public_workers` to 4. Then restart keystone service.

To run keystone inside Apache - Added `APACHE_ENABLED_SERVICES=key` in `localrc` file while setting up OpenStack environment with devstack.

Results

1. Concurrency = 4

```
{'context': {'users': {'concurrent': 30,
                        'tenants': 12,
                        'users_per_tenant': 512}},
  'runner': {'concurrency': 4, 'times': 10000, 'type': 'constant'}}
```

ac-tion	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success	count	apache enabled keystone	public_workers
total	0.537	0.998	4.553	1.233	1.391	100.0%	10000	N	1
total	0.189	0.296	5.099	0.417	0.474	100.0%	10000	N	4
total	0.208	0.299	3.228	0.437	0.485	100.0%	10000	Y	NA

2. Concurrency = 16

```
{'context': {'users': {'concurrent': 30,
                        'tenants': 12,
                        'users_per_tenant': 512}},
  'runner': {'concurrency': 16, 'times': 10000, 'type': 'constant'}}
```

ac-tion	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success	count	apache enabled keystone	public_workers
total	1.036	3.905	11.254	5.258	5.700	100.0%	10000	N	1
total	0.187	1.012	5.894	1.61	1.856	100.0%	10000	N	4
total	0.515	0.970	2.076	1.113	1.192	100.0%	10000	Y	NA

3. Concurrency = 32

```
{'context': {'users': {'concurrent': 30,
                        'tenants': 12,
                        'users_per_tenant': 512}},
  'runner': {'concurrency': 32, 'times': 10000, 'type': 'constant'}}
```

ac-tion	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success	count	apache enabled keystone	public_workers
total	1.493	7.752	16.007	10.428	11.183	100.0%	10000	N	1
total	0.198	1.967	8.54	3.223	3.701	100.0%	10000	N	4
total	1.115	1.986	6.224	2.133	2.244	100.0%	10000	Y	NA

1.7.2 Finding a Keystone bug while benchmarking 20 node HA cloud performance at creating 400 VMs

(Contributed by Alexander Maretskiy, Mirantis)

Below we describe how we found a [bug in keystone](#) and achieved 2x average performance increase at booting Nova servers after fixing that bug. Our initial goal was to benchmark the booting of a significant amount of servers on a cluster (running on a custom build of [Mirantis OpenStack v5.1](#)) and to ensure that this operation has reasonable performance and completes with no errors.

Goal

- Get data on how a cluster behaves when a huge amount of servers is started
- Get data on how good the neutron component is good in this case

Summary

- Creating 400 servers with configured networking
- Servers are being created simultaneously - 5 servers at the same time

Hardware

Having a real hardware lab with 20 nodes:

Vendor	SUPERMICRO SUPERSERVER
CPU	12 cores, Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2620 v2 @ 2.10GHz
RAM	32GB (4 x Samsung DDRIII 8GB)
HDD	1TB

Cluster

This cluster was created via Fuel Dashboard interface.

Deployment	Custom build of Mirantis OpenStack v5.1
OpenStack release	Icehouse
Operating System	Ubuntu 12.04.4
Mode	High availability
Hypervisor	KVM
Networking	Neutron with GRE segmentation
Controller nodes	3
Compute nodes	17

Rally

Version

For this benchmark, we use custom rally with the following patch:

<https://review.openstack.org/#/c/96300/>

Deployment

Rally was deployed for cluster using [ExistingCloud](#) type of deployment.

Server flavor

```
$ nova flavor-show ram64
```

Property	Value
OS-FLV-DISABLED:disabled	False
OS-FLV-EXT-DATA:ephemeral	0
disk	0
extra_specs	{}
id	2e46aba0-9e7f-4572-8b0a-b12cfe7e06a1
name	ram64
os-flavor-access:is_public	True
ram	64
rxtx_factor	1.0
swap	

```
| vcpus | 1 |
+-----+-----+
```

Server image

```
$ nova image-show TestVM
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Property | Value |
+-----+-----+
| OS-EXT-IMG-SIZE:size | 13167616 |
| created | 2014-08-21T11:18:49Z |
| id | 7a0d90cb-4372-40ef-b711-8f63b0ea9678 |
| metadata murano_image_info | {"title": "Murano Demo", "type": "cirros.demo"} |
| minDisk | 0 |
| minRam | 64 |
| name | TestVM |
| progress | 100 |
| status | ACTIVE |
| updated | 2014-08-21T11:18:50Z |
+-----+-----+
```

Task configuration file (in JSON format):

```
{
  "NovaServers.boot_server": [
    {
      "args": {
        "flavor": {
          "name": "ram64"
        },
        "image": {
          "name": "TestVM"
        }
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "concurrency": 5,
        "times": 400
      },
      "context": {
        "neutron_network": {
          "network_ip_version": 4
        },
        "users": {
          "concurrent": 30,
          "users_per_tenant": 5,
          "tenants": 5
        },
        "quotas": {
          "neutron": {
            "subnet": -1,
            "port": -1,
            "network": -1,
            "router": -1
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}

```

The only difference between first and second run is that runner.times for first time was set to 500

Results

First time - a bug was found:

Starting from 142 server, we have error from novaclient: Error <class 'novaclient.exceptions.Unauthorized'>: Unauthorized (HTTP 401).

That is how a [bug in keystone](#) was found.

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success	count
nova.boot_server	6.507	17.402	100.303	39.222	50.134	26.8%	500
total	6.507	17.402	100.303	39.222	50.134	26.8%	500

Second run, with bugfix:

After a patch was applied (using RPC instead of neutron client in metadata agent), we got **100% success and 2x improved average performance**:

action	min (sec)	avg (sec)	max (sec)	90 percentile	95 percentile	success	count
nova.boot_server	5.031	8.008	14.093	9.616	9.716	100.0%	400
total	5.031	8.008	14.093	9.616	9.716	100.0%	400

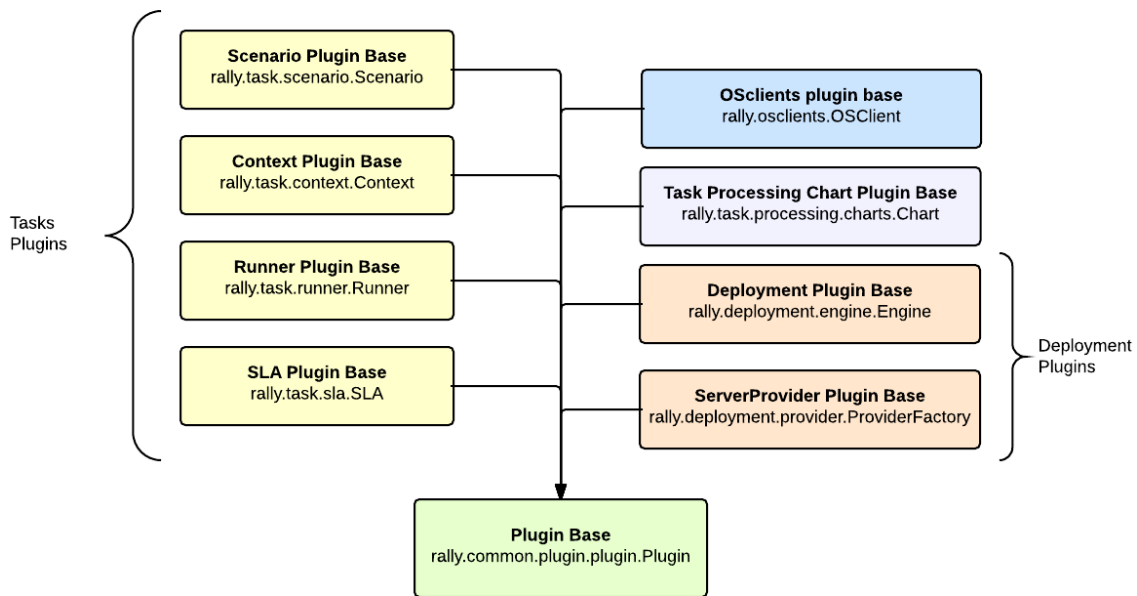
1.8 Rally Plugins

1.8.1 Rally Plugin Reference

Rally has a plugin oriented architecture - in other words Rally team is trying to make all places of code pluggable. Such architecture leads to the big amount of plugins. [Rally Plugins Reference page](#) contains a full list with detailed descriptions of all official Rally plugins.

1.8.2 How plugins work

Rally provides an opportunity to create and use a **custom benchmark scenario, runner, SLA, deployment or context** as a **plugin**:



1.8.3 Placement

Plugins can be quickly written and used, with no need to contribute them to the actual Rally code. Just place a python module with your plugin class into the `/opt/rally/plugins` or `~/.rally/plugins` directory (or its subdirectories), and it will be autoloaded. Additional paths can be specified with the `--plugin-paths` argument, or with the `RALLY_PLUGIN_PATHS` environment variable, both of which accept comma-delimited lists. Both `--plugin-paths` and `RALLY_PLUGIN_PATHS` can list either plugin module files, or directories containing plugins. For instance, both of these are valid:

```
rally --plugin-paths /rally/plugins ...
rally --plugin-paths /rally/plugins/foo.py,/rally/plugins/bar.py ...
```

You can also use a script `unpack_plugins_samples.sh` from `samples/plugins` which will automatically create the `~/.rally/plugins` directory.

1.8.4 How to create a plugin

To create your own plugin you need to inherit your plugin class from `plugin.Plugin` class or its subclasses. Also you need to decorate your class with `rally.task.scenario.configure`

```
from rally.task import scenario

@scenario.configure(name="my_new_plugin_name")
class MyNewPlugin(plugin.Plugin):
    pass
```

Context as a plugin

So what are contexts doing? These plugins will be executed before scenario iteration starts. For example, a context plugin could create resources (e.g., download 10 images) that will be used by the scenarios. All created objects must

be put into the *self.context* dict, through which they will be available in the scenarios. Let's create a simple context plugin that adds a flavor to the environment before the benchmark task starts and deletes it after it finishes.

Creation

Inherit a class for your plugin from the base *Context* class. Then, implement the Context API: the *setup()* method that creates a flavor and the *cleanup()* method that deletes it.

```
from rally.task import context
from rally.common import logging
from rally import consts
from rally import osclients

LOG = logging.getLogger(__name__)

@context.configure(name="create_flavor", order=1000)
class CreateFlavorContext(context.Context):
    """This sample creates a flavor with specified options before task starts
    and deletes it after task completion.

    To create your own context plugin, inherit it from
    rally.task.context.Context
    """

    CONFIG_SCHEMA = {
        "type": "object",
        "$schema": consts.JSON_SCHEMA,
        "additionalProperties": False,
        "properties": {
            "flavor_name": {
                "type": "string",
            },
            "ram": {
                "type": "integer",
                "minimum": 1
            },
            "vcpus": {
                "type": "integer",
                "minimum": 1
            },
            "disk": {
                "type": "integer",
                "minimum": 1
            }
        }
    }

    def setup(self):
        """This method is called before the task starts."""
        try:
            # use rally.osclients to get necessary client instance
            nova = osclients.Clients(self.context["admin"]["credential"]).nova()
            # and then do what you need with this client
            self.context["flavor"] = nova.flavors.create(
                # context settings are stored in self.config
                name=self.config.get("flavor_name", "rally_test_flavor"),
```

```
        ram=self.config.get("ram", 1),
        vcpus=self.config.get("vcpus", 1),
        disk=self.config.get("disk", 1)).to_dict()
    LOG.debug("Flavor with id '%s'" % self.context["flavor"]["id"])
except Exception as e:
    msg = "Can't create flavor: %s" % e.message
    if logging.is_debug():
        LOG.exception(msg)
    else:
        LOG.warning(msg)

def cleanup(self):
    """This method is called after the task finishes."""
    try:
        nova = osclients.Clients(self.context["admin"]["credential"]).nova()
        nova.flavors.delete(self.context["flavor"]["id"])
        LOG.debug("Flavor '%s' deleted" % self.context["flavor"]["id"])
    except Exception as e:
        msg = "Can't delete flavor: %s" % e.message
        if logging.is_debug():
            LOG.exception(msg)
        else:
            LOG.warning(msg)
```

Usage

You can refer to your plugin context in the benchmark task configuration files in the same way as any other contexts:

```
{
  "Dummy.dummy": [
    {
      "args": {
        "sleep": 0.01
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 5,
        "concurrency": 1
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 1,
          "users_per_tenant": 1
        },
        "create_flavor": {
          "ram": 1024
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Scenario runner as a plugin

Let's create a scenario runner plugin that runs a given benchmark scenario a random number of times (chosen at random from a given range).

Creation

Inherit a class for your plugin from the base *ScenarioRunner* class and implement its API (the *_run_scenario()* method):

```
import random

from rally.task import runner
from rally import consts

@runner.configure(name="random_times")
class RandomTimesScenarioRunner(runner.ScenarioRunner):
    """Sample scenario runner plugin.

    Run scenario random number of times, which is chosen between min_times and
    max_times.
    """

    CONFIG_SCHEMA = {
        "type": "object",
        "$schema": consts.JSON_SCHEMA,
        "properties": {
            "type": {
                "type": "string"
            },
            "min_times": {
                "type": "integer",
                "minimum": 1
            },
            "max_times": {
                "type": "integer",
                "minimum": 1
            }
        },
        "additionalProperties": True
    }

    def _run_scenario(self, cls, method_name, context, args):
        # runners settings are stored in self.config
        min_times = self.config.get('min_times', 1)
        max_times = self.config.get('max_times', 1)

        for i in range(random.randrange(min_times, max_times)):
            run_args = (i, cls, method_name,
                        runner._get_scenario_context(context), args)
            result = runner._run_scenario_once(run_args)
            # use self.send_result for result of each iteration
            self._send_result(result)
```

Usage

You can refer to your scenario runner in the benchmark task configuration files in the same way as any other runners. Don't forget to put your runner-specific parameters in the configuration as well ("*min_times*" and "*max_times*" in our example):

```
{
    "Dummy.dummy": [
        {
            "runner": {
                "type": "random_times",
                "min_times": 10,
                "max_times": 20,
            },
            "context": {
                "users": {
                    "tenants": 1,
                    "users_per_tenant": 1
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Different plugin samples are available [here](#).

Scenario as a plugin

Let's create a simple scenario plugin that list flavors.

Creation

Inherit a class for your plugin from the base *Scenario* class and implement a scenario method inside it. In our scenario, we'll first list flavors as an ordinary user, and then repeat the same using admin clients:

```
from rally.task import atomic
from rally.task import scenario

class ScenarioPlugin(scenario.Scenario):
    """Sample plugin which lists flavors."""

    @atomic.action_timer("list_flavors")
    def _list_flavors(self):
        """Sample of usage clients - list flavors

        You can use self.context, self.admin_clients and self.clients which are
        initialized on scenario instance creation"""
        self.clients("nova").flavors.list()

    @atomic.action_timer("list_flavors_as_admin")
    def _list_flavors_as_admin(self):
        """The same with admin clients"""
        self.admin_clients("nova").flavors.list()

    @scenario.configure()
    def list_flavors(self):
        """List flavors."""
        self._list_flavors()
        self._list_flavors_as_admin()
```

Usage

You can refer to your plugin scenario in the benchmark task configuration files in the same way as any other scenarios:

```
{
  "ScenarioPlugin.list_flavors": [
    {
      "runner": {
        "type": "serial",
        "times": 5,
      },
      "context": {
        "create_flavor": {
          "ram": 512,
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

This configuration file uses the “*create_flavor*” context which we created in *Context as a plugin*.

SLA as a plugin

Let’s create an SLA (success criterion) plugin that checks whether the range of the observed performance measurements does not exceed the allowed maximum value.

Creation

Inherit a class for your plugin from the base *SLA* class and implement its API (the *add_iteration(iteration)*, the *details()* method):

```
from rally.task import sla
from rally.common.i18n import _

@sla.configure(name="max_duration_range")
class MaxDurationRange(sla.SLA):
    """Maximum allowed duration range in seconds."""

    CONFIG_SCHEMA = {
        "type": "number",
        "minimum": 0.0,
    }

    def __init__(self, criterion_value):
        super(MaxDurationRange, self).__init__(criterion_value)
        self._min = 0
        self._max = 0

    def add_iteration(self, iteration):
        # Skipping failed iterations (that raised exceptions)
        if iteration.get("error"):
            return self.success # This field is defined in base class

        # Updating _min and _max values
        self._max = max(self._max, iteration["duration"])
```

```
self._min = min(self._min, iteration["duration"])

# Updating successfulness based on new max and min values
self.success = self._max - self._min <= self.criterion_value
return self.success

def details(self):
    return (_("%s - Maximum allowed duration range: %.2f%% <= %.2f%%" %
              (self.status(), self._max - self._min, self.criterion_value))
```

Usage

You can refer to your SLA in the benchmark task configuration files in the same way as any other SLA:

```
{
  "Dummy.dummy": [
    {
      "args": {
        "sleep": 0.01
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 5,
        "concurrency": 1
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 1,
          "users_per_tenant": 1
        }
      },
      "sla": {
        "max_duration_range": 2.5
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

1.9 Rally Plugins Reference

- Task Scenario Runners
- Task SLAs
- Task Contexts
- Task Scenarios
- Processing Output Charts
- Deployment Engines
- Deployment Server Providers

1.9.1 Task Scenario Runners

rps [scenario runner]

Scenario runner that does the job with specified frequency.

Every single benchmark scenario iteration is executed with specified frequency (runs per second) in a pool of processes. The scenario will be launched for a fixed number of times in total (specified in the config).

An example of a rps scenario is booting 1 VM per second. This execution type is thus very helpful in understanding the maximal load that a certain cloud can handle.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.runners.rps`

constant [scenario runner]

Creates constant load executing a scenario a specified number of times.

This runner will place a constant load on the cloud under test by executing each scenario iteration without pausing between iterations up to the number of times specified in the scenario config.

The concurrency parameter of the scenario config controls the number of concurrent scenarios which execute during a single iteration in order to simulate the activities of multiple users placing load on the cloud under test.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.runners.constant`

constant_for_duration [scenario runner]

Creates constant load executing a scenario for an interval of time.

This runner will place a constant load on the cloud under test by executing each scenario iteration without pausing between iterations until a specified interval of time has elapsed.

The concurrency parameter of the scenario config controls the number of concurrent scenarios which execute during a single iteration in order to simulate the activities of multiple users placing load on the cloud under test.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.runners.constant`

serial [scenario runner]

Scenario runner that executes benchmark scenarios serially.

Unlike scenario runners that execute in parallel, the serial scenario runner executes scenarios one-by-one in the same python interpreter process as Rally. This allows you to benchmark your scenario without introducing any concurrent operations as well as interactively debug the scenario from the same command that you use to start Rally.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.runners.serial`

1.9.2 Task SLAs

outliers [SLA]

Limit the number of outliers (iterations that take too much time).

The outliers are detected automatically using the computation of the mean and standard deviation (std) of the data.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.outliers`

max_avg_duration [SLA]

Maximum average duration of one iteration in seconds.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.max_average_duration`

performance_degradation [SLA]

Calculates performance degradation based on iteration time

This SLA plugin finds minimum and maximum duration of iterations completed without errors during Rally task execution. Assuming that minimum duration is 100%, it calculates performance degradation against maximum duration.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.performance_degradation`

max_avg_duration_per_atomic [SLA]

Maximum average duration of one iterations atomic actions in seconds.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.max_average_duration_per_atomic`

failure_rate [SLA]

Failure rate minimum and maximum in percents.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.failure_rate`

max_seconds_per_iteration [SLA]

Maximum time for one iteration in seconds.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.sla.iteration_time`

1.9.3 Task Contexts

users [context]

Context class for generating temporary users/tenants for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.keystone.users`

existing_users [context]

This context supports using existing users in Rally.

It uses information about deployment to properly initialize `context["users"]` and `context["tenants"]`

So there won't be big difference between usage of "users" and "existing_users" context.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.keystone.existing_users`

flavors [context]

Context creates a list of flavors.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.nova.flavors`

api_versions [context]

Context for specifying OpenStack clients versions and service types.

Some OpenStack services support several API versions. To recognize the endpoints of each version, separate service types are provided in Keystone service catalog.

Rally has the map of default service names - service types. But since service type is an entity, which can be configured manually by admin(via keystone api) without relation to service name, such map can be insufficient.

Also, Keystone service catalog does not provide a map types to name (this statement is true for keystone < 3.3).

This context was designed for not-default service types and not-default API versions usage.

An example of specifying API version:

```
# In this example we will launch NovaKeypair.create_and_list_keypairs
# scenario on 2.2 api version.
{
  "NovaKeypair.create_and_list_keypairs": [
    {
      "args": {
        "key_type": "x509"
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 10,
        "concurrency": 2
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
        "context": {
            "users": {
                "tenants": 3,
                "users_per_tenant": 2
            },
            "api_versions": {
                "nova": {
                    "version": 2.2
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

An example of specifying API version along with service type:

```
# In this example we will launch CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume
# scenario on Cinder V2
```

```
{
    "CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume": [
        {
            "args": {
                "size": 10,
                "image": {
                    "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
                },
                "flavor": {
                    "name": "m1.tiny"
                },
                "create_volume_params": {
                    "availability_zone": "nova"
                }
            },
            "runner": {
                "type": "constant",
                "times": 5,
                "concurrency": 1
            },
            "context": {
                "users": {
                    "tenants": 2,
                    "users_per_tenant": 2
                },
                "api_versions": {
                    "cinder": {
                        "version": 2,
                        "service_type": "volumev2"
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Also, it possible to use service name as an identifier of service endpoint, but an admin user is required (Keystone can return map of service names - types, but such API is permitted only for admin). An example:


```
# Similar to the previous example, but `service_name` argument is used
# instead of `service_type`
{
  "CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume": [
    {
      "args": {
        "size": 10,
        "image": {
          "name": "^cirros.*uec$"
        },
        "flavor": {
          "name": "m1.tiny"
        },
        "create_volume_params": {
          "availability_zone": "nova"
        }
      },
      "runner": {
        "type": "constant",
        "times": 5,
        "concurrency": 1
      },
      "context": {
        "users": {
          "tenants": 2,
          "users_per_tenant": 2
        },
        "api_versions": {
          "cinder": {
            "version": 2,
            "service_name": "cinderv2"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.api_versions`

fuel_environments [context]

Context for generating Fuel environments.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.fuel`

quotas [context]

Context class for updating benchmarks' tenants quotas.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.quotas.quotas`

network [context]

Create networking resources.

This creates networks for all tenants, and optionally creates another resources like subnets and routers.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.network.networks`

existing_network [context]

This context supports using existing networks in Rally.

This context should be used on a deployment with existing users.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.network.existing_network`

allow_ssh [context]

Sets up security groups for all users to access VM via SSH.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.network.allow_ssh`

ec2_servers [context]

Context class for adding temporary servers for benchmarks.

Servers are added for each tenant.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.ec2.servers`

lbaas [context]

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.neutron.lbaas`

heat_dataplane [context]

Context class for create stack by given template.

This context will create stacks by given template for each tenant and add details to context. Following details will be added:

id of stack; template file contents; files dictionary; stack parameters;

Heat template should define a “gate” node which will interact with Rally by ssh and workload nodes by any protocol. To make this possible heat template should accept the following parameters:

network_id: id of public network router_id: id of external router to connect “gate” node key_name: name of nova ssh keypair to use for “gate” node

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.dataplane.heat

tempest [context]

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.not_for_production.tempest

admin_cleanup [context]

Context class for admin resources cleanup.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.cleanup.admin

cleanup [context]

Context class for user resources cleanup.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.cleanup.user

swift_objects [context]

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.swift.objects

stacks [context]

Context class for create temporary stacks with resources.

Stack generator allows to generate arbitrary number of stacks for each tenant before test scenarios. In addition, it allows to define number of resources (namely OS::Heat::RandomString) that will be created inside each stack. After test execution the stacks will be automatically removed from heat.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.heat.stacks

sahara_input_data_sources [context]

Context class for setting up Input Data Sources for an EDP job.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.sahara.sahara_input_data_sources

sahara_image [context]

Context class for adding and tagging Sahara images.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.sahara.sahara_image

sahara_cluster [context]

Context class for setting up the Cluster an EDP job.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.sahara.sahara_cluster

sahara_job_binaries [context]

Context class for setting up Job Binaries for an EDP job.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.sahara.sahara_job_binaries

sahara_output_data_sources [context]

Context class for setting up Output Data Sources for an EDP job.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.sahara.sahara_output_data_sources

monasca_metrics [context]

Context for creating metrics for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.monasca.metrics

audit_templates [context]

Context class for adding temporary audit template for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.watcher.audit_templates

keypair [context]

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.nova.keypairs

servers [context]

Context class for adding temporary servers for benchmarks.

Servers are added for each tenant.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.nova.servers`

ceilometer [context]

Context for creating samples and collecting resources for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.ceilometer.samples`

custom_image [context]

Base class for the contexts providing customized image with.

Every context class for the specific customization must implement the method `_customize_image` that is able to connect to the server using SSH and e.g. install applications inside it.

This is used e.g. to install the benchmark application using SSH access.

This base context class provides a way to prepare an image with custom preinstalled applications. Basically, this code boots a VM, calls the `_customize_image` and then snapshots the VM disk, removing the VM afterwards. The image UUID is stored in the user["custom_image"]["id"] and can be used afterwards by scenario.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.vm.custom_image`

image_command_customizer [context]

Context class for generating image customized by a command execution.

Run a command specified by configuration to prepare image.

Use this script e.g. to download and install something.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.vm.image_command_customizer`

roles [context]

Context class for adding temporary roles for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.context.keystone.roles`

manila_share_networks [context]

This context creates resources specific for Manila project.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.manila.manila_share_networks

volumes [context]

Context class for adding volumes to each user for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.cinder.volumes

volume_types [context]

Context class for adding volumes types for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.cinder.volume_types

murano_packages [context]

Context class for uploading applications for murano.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.murano.murano_packages

murano_environments [context]

Context class for creating murano environments.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.murano.murano_environments

images [context]

Context class for adding images to each user for benchmarks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.glance.images

profiles [context]

Context creates a temporary profile for Senlin test.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.senlin.profiles

zones [context]

Context to add *zones_per_tenant* zones for each tenant.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.context.designate.zones

dummy_context [context]

Dummy context.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.context.dummy

1.9.4 Task Scenarios

Quotas.nova_update [scenario]

Update quotas for Nova.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.quotas.quotas

Quotas.nova_update_and_delete [scenario]

Update and delete quotas for Nova.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.quotas.quotas

Quotas.cinder_update [scenario]

Update quotas for Cinder.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.quotas.quotas

Quotas.cinder_update_and_delete [scenario]

Update and Delete quotas for Cinder.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.quotas.quotas

Quotas.neutron_update [scenario]

Update quotas for neutron.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.quotas.quotas

CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_list_events [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Events API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.events`

CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_list_event_types [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Events API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.events`

CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_get_event [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Events API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.events`

CeilometerQueries.create_and_query_alarms [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Queries API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.queries`

CeilometerQueries.create_and_query_alarm_history [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Queries API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.queries`

CeilometerQueries.create_and_query_samples [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for Ceilometer Queries API.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.queries`

EC2Servers.list_servers [scenario]

List all servers.

This simple scenario tests the EC2 API list function by listing all the servers.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ec2.servers`

EC2Servers.boot_server [scenario]

Boot a server.

Assumes that cleanup is done elsewhere.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **image:** image to be used to boot an instance
- **flavor:** flavor to be used to boot an instance
- **kwargs:** optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ec2.servers`

NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_list_security_groups [scenario]

Create and list Neutron security-groups.

Measure the “neutron security-group-create” and “neutron security-group-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **security_group_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/security-groups request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.security_groups`

NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_delete_security_groups [scenario]

Create and delete Neutron security-groups.

Measure the “neutron security-group-create” and “neutron security-group-delete” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **security_group_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/security-groups request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.security_groups`

NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_update_security_groups [scenario]

Create and update Neutron security-groups.

Measure the “neutron security-group-create” and “neutron security-group-update” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **security_group_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/security-groups request options
- **security_group_update_args:** dict, PUT /v2.0/security-groups update options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.security_groups`

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_list_pools [scenario]

Create a pool(v1) and then list pools(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-pool-list” command performance. The scenario creates a pool for every subnet and then lists pools.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1](#)

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_pools [scenario]

Create pools(v1) and delete pools(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-pool-create” and “neutron lb-pool-delete” command performance. The scenario creates a pool for every subnet and then deletes those pools.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1](#)

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_update_pools [scenario]

Create pools(v1) and update pools(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-pool-create” and “neutron lb-pool-update” command performance. The scenario creates a pool for every subnet and then update those pools.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options
- pool_update_args: dict, POST /lb/pools update options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1](#)

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_list_vips [scenario]

Create a vip(v1) and then list vips(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-vip-create” and “neutron lb-vip-list” command performance. The scenario creates a vip for every pool created and then lists vips.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- vip_create_args: dict, POST /lb/vips request options
- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1](#)

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_vips [scenario]

Create a vip(v1) and then delete vips(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-vip-create” and “neutron lb-vip-delete” command performance. The scenario creates a vip for pool and then deletes those vips.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options
- vip_create_args: dict, POST /lb/vips request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1`

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_update_vips [scenario]

Create vips(v1) and update vips(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-vip-create” and “neutron lb-vip-update” command performance. The scenario creates a pool for every subnet and then update those pools.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- pool_create_args: dict, POST /lb/pools request options
- vip_create_args: dict, POST /lb/vips request options
- vip_update_args: dict, POST /lb/vips update options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1`

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_list_healthmonitors [scenario]

Create healthmonitors(v1) and list healthmonitors(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-healthmonitor-list” command performance. This scenario creates healthmonitors and lists them.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- healthmonitor_create_args: dict, POST /lb/healthmonitors request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1`

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_healthmonitors [scenario]

Create a healthmonitor(v1) and delete healthmonitors(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-healthmonitor-create” and “neutron lb-healthmonitor-delete” command performance. The scenario creates healthmonitors and deletes those healthmonitors.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- healthmonitor_create_args: dict, POST /lb/healthmonitors request

options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1`

NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_update_healthmonitors [scenario]

Create a healthmonitor(v1) and update healthmonitors(v1).

Measure the “neutron lb-healthmonitor-create” and “neutron lb-healthmonitor-update” command performance. The scenario creates healthmonitors and then updates them.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- healthmonitor_create_args: dict, POST /lb/healthmonitors request

options

- healthmonitor_update_args: dict, POST /lb/healthmonitors update

options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.loadbalancer_v1`

NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_networks [scenario]

Create a network and then list all networks.

Measure the “neutron net-list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 network on every iteration. So you will have more and more networks and will be able to measure the performance of the “neutron net-list” command depending on the number of networks owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- network_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network`

NeutronNetworks.create_and_update_networks [scenario]

Create and update a network.

Measure the “neutron net-create and net-update” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- network_update_args: dict, PUT /v2.0/networks update request
- network_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network`

NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_networks [scenario]

Create and delete a network.

Measure the “neutron net-create” and “net-delete” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_subnets [scenario]

Create and a given number of subnets and list all subnets.

The scenario creates a network, a given number of subnets and then lists subnets.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options. Deprecated
- **subnet_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/subnets request options
- **subnet_cidr_start:** str, start value for subnets CIDR
- **subnets_per_network:** int, number of subnets for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_update_subnets [scenario]

Create and update a subnet.

The scenario creates a network, a given number of subnets and then updates the subnet. This scenario measures the “neutron subnet-update” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **subnet_update_args:** dict, PUT /v2.0/subnets update options
- **network_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options. Deprecated.
- **subnet_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/subnets request options
- **subnet_cidr_start:** str, start value for subnets CIDR
- **subnets_per_network:** int, number of subnets for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_subnets [scenario]

Create and delete a given number of subnets.

The scenario creates a network, a given number of subnets and then deletes subnets.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- subnet_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/subnets request options
- subnet_cidr_start: str, start value for subnets CIDR
- subnets_per_network: int, number of subnets for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_routers [scenario]

Create and a given number of routers and list all routers.

Create a network, a given number of subnets and routers and then list all routers.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- subnet_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/subnets request options
- subnet_cidr_start: str, start value for subnets CIDR
- subnets_per_network: int, number of subnets for one network
- router_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/routers request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_update_routers [scenario]

Create and update a given number of routers.

Create a network, a given number of subnets and routers and then updating all routers.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- router_update_args: dict, PUT /v2.0/routers update options
- **network_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- subnet_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/subnets request options
- subnet_cidr_start: str, start value for subnets CIDR
- subnets_per_network: int, number of subnets for one network
- router_create_args: dict, POST /v2.0/routers request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_routers [scenario]

Create and delete a given number of routers.

Create a network, a given number of subnets and routers and then delete all routers.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- **subnet_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/subnets request** options
- **subnet_cidr_start:** str, start value for subnets CIDR
- **subnets_per_network:** int, number of subnets for one network
- **router_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/routers request** options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_ports [scenario]

Create and a given number of ports and list all ports.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- **port_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/ports request** options
- **ports_per_network:** int, number of ports for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_update_ports [scenario]

Create and update a given number of ports.

Measure the “neutron port-create” and “neutron port-update” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **port_update_args:** dict, **PUT /v2.0/ports update request** options
- **network_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/networks request** options. Deprecated.
- **port_create_args:** dict, **POST /v2.0/ports request** options
- **ports_per_network:** int, number of ports for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_ports [scenario]

Create and delete a port.

Measure the “neutron port-create” and “neutron port-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **network_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/networks request options. Deprecated.
- **port_create_args:** dict, POST /v2.0/ports request options
- **ports_per_network:** int, number of ports for one network

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_floating_ips [scenario]

Create and list floating IPs.

Measure the “neutron floating-ip-create” and “neutron floating-ip-list” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **floating_network:** str, external network for floating IP creation
- **floating_ip_args:** dict, POST /floatingips request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_floating_ips [scenario]

Create and delete floating IPs.

Measure the “neutron floating-ip-create” and “neutron floating-ip-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **floating_network:** str, external network for floating IP creation
- **floating_ip_args:** dict, POST /floatingips request options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.neutron.network](#)

IronicNodes.create_and_list_node [scenario]

Create and list nodes.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **associated:** **Optional. Either a Boolean or a string** representation of a Boolean that indicates whether to return a list of associated (True or “True”) or unassociated (False or “False”) nodes.
- **maintenance:** **Optional. Either a Boolean or a string** representation of a Boolean that indicates whether to return nodes in maintenance mode (True or “True”), or not in maintenance mode (False or “False”).

- **marker:** Optional, the UUID of a node, eg the last node from a previous result set. Return the next result set.
- **limit:** The maximum number of results to return per request, if:
 1. limit > 0, the maximum number of nodes to return.
 2. limit == 0, return the entire list of nodes.
 3. limit param is NOT specified (None), the number of items returned respect the maximum imposed by the IroniC API (see IroniC's api.max_limit option).
- **detail:** Optional, boolean whether to return detailed information about nodes.
- **sort_key:** Optional, field used for sorting.
- **sort_dir:** Optional, direction of sorting, either 'asc' (the default) or 'desc'.
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for node creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ironic.nodes`

IroniCNodes.create_and_delete_node [scenario]

Create and delete node.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for node creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ironic.nodes`

SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_list_objects [scenario]

Create container and objects then list all objects.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **objects_per_container:** int, number of objects to upload
- **object_size:** int, temporary local object size
- **kwargs:** dict, optional parameters to create container

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.swift.objects`

SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_delete_all [scenario]

Create container and objects then delete everything created.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **objects_per_container:** int, number of objects to upload
- **object_size:** int, temporary local object size
- **kwargs:** dict, optional parameters to create container

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.swift.objects`

SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_download_object [scenario]

Create container and objects then download all objects.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `objects_per_container`: int, number of objects to upload
- `object_size`: int, temporary local object size
- `kwargs`: dict, optional parameters to create container

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.swift.objects`

SwiftObjects.list_objects_in_containers [scenario]

List objects in all containers.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.swift.objects`

SwiftObjects.list_and_download_objects_in_containers [scenario]

List and download objects in all containers.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.swift.objects`

HeatStacks.create_and_list_stack [scenario]

Create a stack and then list all stacks.

Measure the “heat stack-create” and “heat stack-list” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.list_stacks_and_resources [scenario]

List all resources from tenant stacks.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_and_delete_stack [scenario]

Create and then delete a stack.

Measure the “heat stack-create” and “heat stack-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_check_delete_stack [scenario]

Create, check and delete a stack.

Measure the performance of the following commands: - heat stack-create - heat action-check - heat stack-delete

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_update_delete_stack [scenario]

Create, update and then delete a stack.

Measure the “heat stack-create”, “heat stack-update” and “heat stack-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- `updated_template_path`: path to updated stack template file
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- **updated_parameters: parameters to use in updated heat template** If not specified then parameters will be used instead
- `files`: files used in template
- **updated_files: files used in updated template. If not specified** files value will be used instead
- `environment`: stack environment definition
- `updated_environment`: environment definition for updated stack

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_stack_and_scale [scenario]

Create an autoscaling stack and invoke a scaling policy.

Measure the performance of autoscaling webhooks.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **template_path:** path to template file that includes an `OS::Heat::AutoScalingGroup` resource
- **output_key:** the stack output key that corresponds to the scaling webhook
- **delta:** the number of instances the stack is expected to change by.
- **parameters:** parameters to use in heat template
- **files:** files used in template (dict of file name to file path)
- **environment:** stack environment definition (dict)

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_suspend_resume_delete_stack [scenario]

Create, suspend-resume and then delete a stack.

Measure performance of the following commands: `heat stack-create` `heat action-suspend` `heat action-resume` `heat stack-delete`

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **template_path:** path to stack template file
- **parameters:** parameters to use in heat template
- **files:** files used in template
- **environment:** stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.list_stacks_and_events [scenario]

List events from tenant stacks.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_snapshot_restore_delete_stack [scenario]

Create, snapshot-restore and then delete a stack.

Measure performance of the following commands: `heat stack-create` `heat stack-snapshot` `heat stack-restore` `heat stack-delete`

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_stack_and_show_output_via_API [scenario]

Create stack and show output by using old algorithm.

Measure performance of the following commands: heat stack-create heat output-show

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- **`output_key`: the stack output key that corresponds to** the scaling webhook
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_stack_and_show_output [scenario]

Create stack and show output by using new algorithm.

Measure performance of the following commands: heat stack-create heat output-show

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `template_path`: path to stack template file
- **`output_key`: the stack output key that corresponds to** the scaling webhook
- `parameters`: parameters to use in heat template
- `files`: files used in template
- `environment`: stack environment definition

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks`

HeatStacks.create_stack_and_list_output_via_API [scenario]

Create stack and list outputs by using old algorithm.

Measure performance of the following commands: heat stack-create heat output-list

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **template_path:** path to stack template file
- **parameters:** parameters to use in heat template
- **files:** files used in template
- **environment:** stack environment definition

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks](#)

HeatStacks.create_stack_and_list_output [scenario]

Create stack and list outputs by using new algorithm.

Measure performance of the following commands: heat stack-create heat output-list

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **template_path:** path to stack template file
- **parameters:** parameters to use in heat template
- **files:** files used in template
- **environment:** stack environment definition

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.heat.stacks](#)

SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_and_list_node_group_templates [scenario]

Create and list Sahara Node Group Templates.

This scenario creates two Node Group Templates with different set of node processes. The master Node Group Template contains Hadoop's management processes. The worker Node Group Template contains Hadoop's worker processes.

By default the templates are created for the vanilla Hadoop provisioning plugin using the version 1.2.1

After the templates are created the list operation is called.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **flavor:** Nova flavor that will be for nodes in the created node groups
- **plugin_name:** name of a provisioning plugin
- **hadoop_version:** version of Hadoop distribution supported by the specified plugin.
- **use_autoconfig:** If True, instances of the node group will be automatically configured during cluster creation. If False, the configuration values should be specify manually

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.node_group_templates](#)

SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_delete_node_group_templates [scenario]

Create and delete Sahara Node Group Templates.

This scenario creates and deletes two most common types of Node Group Templates.

By default the templates are created for the vanilla Hadoop provisioning plugin using the version 1.2.1

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **flavor:** Nova flavor that will be for nodes in the created node groups
- **plugin_name:** name of a provisioning plugin
- **hadoop_version:** version of Hadoop distribution supported by the specified plugin.
- **use_autoconfig:** If True, instances of the node group will be automatically configured during cluster creation. If False, the configuration values should be specify manually

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.node_group_templates

SaharaJob.create_launch_job [scenario]

Create and execute a Sahara EDP Job.

This scenario Creates a Job entity and launches an execution on a Cluster.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **job_type:** type of the Data Processing Job
- **configs:** config dict that will be passed to a Job Execution
- **job_idx:** index of a job in a sequence. This index will be used to create different atomic actions for each job in a sequence

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.jobs

SaharaJob.create_launch_job_sequence [scenario]

Create and execute a sequence of the Sahara EDP Jobs.

This scenario Creates a Job entity and launches an execution on a Cluster for every job object provided.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **jobs:** list of jobs that should be executed in one context

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.jobs

SaharaJob.create_launch_job_sequence_with_scaling [scenario]

Create and execute Sahara EDP Jobs on a scaling Cluster.

This scenario Creates a Job entity and launches an execution on a Cluster for every job object provided. The Cluster is scaled according to the deltas values and the sequence is launched again.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **jobs:** list of jobs that should be executed in one context
- **deltas:** list of integers which will be used to add or remove worker nodes from the cluster

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.jobs`

SaharaClusters.create_and_delete_cluster [scenario]

Launch and delete a Sahara Cluster.

This scenario launches a Hadoop cluster, waits until it becomes ‘Active’ and deletes it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **flavor:** Nova flavor that will be for nodes in the created node groups. Deprecated.
- **master_flavor:** Nova flavor that will be used for the master instance of the cluster
- **worker_flavor:** Nova flavor that will be used for the workers of the cluster
- **workers_count:** number of worker instances in a cluster
- **plugin_name:** name of a provisioning plugin
- **hadoop_version:** version of Hadoop distribution supported by the specified plugin.
- **floating_ip_pool:** floating ip pool name from which Floating IPs will be allocated. Sahara will determine automatically how to treat this depending on its own configurations. Defaults to None because in some cases Sahara may work w/o Floating IPs.
- **volumes_per_node:** number of Cinder volumes that will be attached to every cluster node
- **volumes_size:** size of each Cinder volume in GB
- **auto_security_group:** boolean value. If set to True Sahara will create a Security Group for each Node Group in the Cluster automatically.
- **security_groups:** list of security groups that will be used while creating VMs. If auto_security_group is set to True, this list can be left empty.
- **node_configs:** config dict that will be passed to each Node Group
- **cluster_configs:** config dict that will be passed to the Cluster
- **enable_anti_affinity:** If set to true the vms will be scheduled one per compute node.
- **enable_proxy:** Use Master Node of a Cluster as a Proxy node and do not assign floating ips to workers.
- **use_autoconfig:** If True, instances of the node group will be automatically configured during cluster creation. If False, the configuration values should be specify manually

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.clusters`

SaharaClusters.create_scale_delete_cluster [scenario]

Launch, scale and delete a Sahara Cluster.

This scenario launches a Hadoop cluster, waits until it becomes ‘Active’. Then a series of scale operations is applied. The scaling happens according to numbers listed in

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **flavor:** Nova flavor that will be for nodes in the created node groups. Deprecated.
- **master_flavor:** Nova flavor that will be used for the master instance of the cluster
- **worker_flavor:** Nova flavor that will be used for the workers of the cluster
- **workers_count:** number of worker instances in a cluster
- **plugin_name:** name of a provisioning plugin
- **hadoop_version:** version of Hadoop distribution supported by the specified plugin.
- **deltas:** list of integers which will be used to add or remove worker nodes from the cluster
- **floating_ip_pool:** floating ip pool name from which Floating IPs will be allocated. Sahara will determine automatically how to treat this depending on its own configurations. Defaults to None because in some cases Sahara may work w/o Floating IPs.
- **neutron_net_id:** id of a Neutron network that will be used for fixed IPs. This parameter is ignored when Nova Network is set up.
- **volumes_per_node:** number of Cinder volumes that will be attached to every cluster node
- **volumes_size:** size of each Cinder volume in GB
- **auto_security_group:** boolean value. If set to True Sahara will create a Security Group for each Node Group in the Cluster automatically.
- **security_groups:** list of security groups that will be used while creating VMs. If auto_security_group is set to True this list can be left empty.
- **node_configs:** configs dict that will be passed to each Node Group
- **cluster_configs:** configs dict that will be passed to the Cluster
- **enable_anti_affinity:** If set to true the vms will be scheduled one per compute node.
- **enable_proxy:** Use Master Node of a Cluster as a Proxy node and do not assign floating ips to workers.
- **use_autoconfig:** If True, instances of the node group will be automatically configured during cluster creation. If False, the configuration values should be specify manually

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.sahara.clusters](#)

MonascaMetrics.list_metrics [scenario]

Fetch user's metrics.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** optional arguments for list query: name, dimensions, start_time, etc

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.monasca.metrics](#)

Watcher.create_audit_template_and_delete [scenario]

Create audit template and delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- goal: The goal audit template is based on
- strategy: The strategy used to provide resource optimization

algorithm

- extra: This field is used to specify some audit template

options

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.watcher.basic](#)

Watcher.list_audit_templates [scenario]

List existing audit templates.

Audit templates are being created by Audit Template Context.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- name: Name of the audit template
- goal: Name of the goal
- strategy: Name of the strategy
- **limit: The maximum number of results to return per**
request, if:
 1. limit > 0, the maximum number of audit templates to return.
 2. limit == 0, return the entire list of audit_templates.
 3. limit param is NOT specified (None), the number of items returned respect the maximum imposed by the Watcher API (see Watcher's api.max_limit option).
- sort_key: Optional, field used for sorting.
- **sort_dir: Optional, direction of sorting, either 'asc' (the default) or 'desc'.**
- **detail: Optional, boolean whether to return detailed information** about audit_templates.

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.watcher.basic](#)

Watcher.create_audit_and_delete [scenario]

Create and delete audit.

Create Audit, wait until whether Audit is in SUCCEEDED state or in FAILED and delete audit.

Namespace: default

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.watcher.basic](#)

NovaAvailabilityZones.list_availability_zones [scenario]

List all availability zones.

Measure the “nova availability-zone-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed:** True if the availability-zone listing should contain detailed information about all of them

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.availability_zones`

NovaAggregates.list_aggregates [scenario]

List all nova aggregates.

Measure the “nova aggregate-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.aggregates`

NovaFloatingIpsBulk.create_and_list_floating_ips_bulk [scenario]

Create nova floating IP by range and list it.

This scenario creates a floating IP by range and then lists all.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **start_cidr:** Floating IP range
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for range IP creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.floating_ips_bulk`

NovaFloatingIpsBulk.create_and_delete_floating_ips_bulk [scenario]

Create nova floating IP by range and delete it.

This scenario creates a floating IP by range and then delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **start_cidr:** Floating IP range
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for range IP creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.floating_ips_bulk`

NovaAgents.list_agents [scenario]

List all builds.

Measure the “nova agent-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **hypervisor: List agent builds on a specific hypervisor.** None (default value) means list for all hypervisors

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.agents`

NovaServices.list_services [scenario]

List all nova services.

Measure the “nova service-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **host:** List nova services on host
- **binary:** List nova services matching given binary

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.services`

NovaKeypair.create_and_list_keypairs [scenario]

Create a keypair with random name and list keypairs.

This scenario creates a keypair and then lists all keypairs.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for keypair creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.keypairs`

NovaKeypair.create_and_delete_keypair [scenario]

Create a keypair with random name and delete keypair.

This scenario creates a keypair and then delete that keypair.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for keypair creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.keypairs`

NovaKeypair.boot_and_delete_server_with_keypair [scenario]

Boot and delete server with keypair.

Plan of this scenario:

- create a keypair
- boot a VM with created keypair
- delete server
- delete keypair

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: ID of the image to be used for server creation
- flavor: ID of the flavor to be used for server creation
- **boot_server_kwargs: Optional additional arguments for VM creation**
- server_kwargs: Deprecated alias for boot_server_kwargs
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for keypair creation

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.keypairs](#)

NovaNetworks.create_and_list_networks [scenario]

Create nova network and list all networks.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- start_cidr: IP range
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for network creation

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.networks](#)

NovaNetworks.create_and_delete_network [scenario]

Create nova network and delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- start_cidr: IP range
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for network creation

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.networks](#)

NovaHypervisors.list_hypervisors [scenario]

List hypervisors.

Measure the “nova hypervisor-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed: True if the hypervisor listing should contain** detailed information about all of them

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.hypervisors`

NovaHosts.list_hosts [scenario]

List all nova hosts.

Measure the “nova host-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **zone: List nova hosts in an availability-zone.** None (default value) means list hosts in all availability-zones

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.hosts`

NovaFlavors.list_flavors [scenario]

List all flavors.

Measure the “nova flavor-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed: True if the flavor listing** should contain detailed information
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for flavor listing

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.flavors`

NovaFlavors.create_and_list_flavor_access [scenario]

Create a non-public flavor and list its access rules

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **ram:** Memory in MB for the flavor
- **vcpus:** Number of VCPUs for the flavor
- **disk:** Size of local disk in GB
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for flavor creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.flavors`

NovaFlavors.create_flavor [scenario]

Create a flavor.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- ram: Memory in MB for the flavor
- vcpus: Number of VCPUs for the flavor
- disk: Size of local disk in GB
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for flavor creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.flavors`

NovaServers.boot_and_list_server [scenario]

Boot a server from an image and then list all servers.

Measure the “nova list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 server on every iteration. So you will have more and more servers and will be able to measure the performance of the “nova list” command depending on the number of servers owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- **detailed: True if the server listing should contain** detailed information about all of them
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.list_servers [scenario]

List all servers.

This simple scenario test the nova list command by listing all the servers.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed: True if detailed information about servers** should be listed

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server [scenario]

Boot and delete a server.

Optional ‘min_sleep’ and ‘max_sleep’ parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between volume creation and deletion (of random duration from [min_sleep, max_sleep]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- min_sleep: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- max_sleep: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- force_delete: True if force_delete should be used
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_multiple_servers [scenario]

Boot multiple servers in a single request and delete them.

Deletion is done in parallel with one request per server, not with a single request for all servers.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: The image to boot from
- flavor: Flavor used to boot instance
- count: Number of instances to boot
- min_sleep: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- max_sleep: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- force_delete: True if force_delete should be used
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for instance creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_delete [scenario]

Boot a server from volume and then delete it.

The scenario first creates a volume and then a server. Optional 'min_sleep' and 'max_sleep' parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between volume creation and deletion (of random duration from [min_sleep, max_sleep]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- volume_size: volume size (in GB)
- **volume_type: specifies volume type when there are** multiple backends
- min_sleep: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- max_sleep: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)

- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_bounce_server [scenario]

Boot a server and run specified actions against it.

Actions should be passed into the `actions` parameter. Available actions are `'hard_reboot'`, `'soft_reboot'`, `'stop_start'`, `'rescue_unrescue'`, `'pause_unpause'`, `'suspend_resume'`, `'lock_unlock'` and `'shelve_unshelve'`. Delete server after all actions were completed.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- **actions: list of action dictionaries, where each action dictionary specifies an action to be performed in the following format:** `{"action_name": <no_of_iterations>}`
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_lock_unlock_and_delete [scenario]

Boot a server, lock it, then unlock and delete it.

Optional `'min_sleep'` and `'max_sleep'` parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between locking and unlocking the server (of random duration from `min_sleep` to `max_sleep`).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- **min_sleep: Minimum sleep time between locking and unlocking** in seconds
- **max_sleep: Maximum sleep time between locking and unlocking** in seconds
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.snapshot_server [scenario]

Boot a server, make its snapshot and delete both.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- force_delete: True if force_delete should be used
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server [scenario]

Boot a server.

Assumes that cleanup is done elsewhere.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- auto_assign_nic: True if NICs should be assigned
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume [scenario]

Boot a server from volume.

The scenario first creates a volume and then a server. Assumes that cleanup is done elsewhere.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance
- flavor: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- volume_size: volume size (in GB)
- **volume_type: specifies volume type when there are** multiple backends
- auto_assign_nic: True if NICs should be assigned
- kwargs: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.resize_server [scenario]

Boot a server, then resize and delete it.

This test will confirm the resize by default, or revert the resize if confirm is set to false.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- image: image to be used to boot an instance

- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `to_flavor`: flavor to be used to resize the booted instance
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_attach_created_volume_and_resize [scenario]

Create a VM from image, attach a volume to it and resize.

Simple test to create a VM and attach a volume, then resize the VM, detach the volume then delete volume and VM. Optional `'min_sleep'` and `'max_sleep'` parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between attaching a volume and running resize (of random duration from range `[min_sleep, max_sleep]`).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: Glance image name to use for the VM
- `flavor`: VM flavor name
- `to_flavor`: flavor to be used to resize the booted instance
- `volume_size`: volume size (in GB)
- `min_sleep`: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `max_sleep`: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `confirm`: True if need to confirm resize else revert resize
- **`do_delete`: True if resources needs to be deleted explicitly** else use rally cleanup to remove resources
- `boot_server_kwargs`: optional arguments for VM creation
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional arguments for volume creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_resize [scenario]

Boot a server from volume, then resize and delete it.

The scenario first creates a volume and then a server. Optional `'min_sleep'` and `'max_sleep'` parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between volume creation and deletion (of random duration from `[min_sleep, max_sleep]`).

This test will confirm the resize by default, or revert the resize if `confirm` is set to false.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `to_flavor`: flavor to be used to resize the booted instance
- `volume_size`: volume size (in GB)

- `min_sleep`: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `max_sleep`: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `confirm`: True if need to confirm resize else revert resize
- **`do_delete`: True if resources needs to be deleted explicitly** else use rally cleanup to remove resources
- `boot_server_kwargs`: optional arguments for VM creation
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional arguments for volume creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.suspend_and_resume_server [scenario]

Create a server, suspend, resume and then delete it

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.pause_and_unpause_server [scenario]

Create a server, pause, unpause and then delete it

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.shelve_and_unshelve_server [scenario]

Create a server, shelve, unshelve and then delete it

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used

- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_live_migrate_server [scenario]

Live Migrate a server.

This scenario launches a VM on a compute node available in the availability zone and then migrates the VM to another compute node on the same availability zone.

Optional ‘`min_sleep`’ and ‘`max_sleep`’ parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between VM booting and running live migration (of random duration from range [`min_sleep`, `max_sleep`]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `block_migration`: Specifies the migration type
- **`disk_over_commit`: Specifies whether to allow overcommit** on migrated instance or not
- `min_sleep`: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `max_sleep`: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_live_migrate [scenario]

Boot a server from volume and then migrate it.

The scenario first creates a volume and a server booted from the volume on a compute node available in the availability zone and then migrates the VM to another compute node on the same availability zone.

Optional ‘`min_sleep`’ and ‘`max_sleep`’ parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between VM booting and running live migration (of random duration from range [`min_sleep`, `max_sleep`]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `volume_size`: volume size (in GB)
- **`volume_type`: specifies volume type when there are** multiple backends
- `block_migration`: Specifies the migration type
- **`disk_over_commit`: Specifies whether to allow overcommit** on migrated instance or not
- `force_delete`: True if `force_delete` should be used
- `min_sleep`: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `max_sleep`: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)

- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_attach_created_volume_and_live_migrate [scenario]

Create a VM, attach a volume to it and live migrate.

Simple test to create a VM and attach a volume, then migrate the VM, detach the volume and delete volume/VM.

Optional `'min_sleep'` and `'max_sleep'` parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between attaching a volume and running live migration (of random duration from range `[min_sleep, max_sleep]`).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: Glance image name to use for the VM
- `flavor`: VM flavor name
- `size`: volume size (in GB)
- `block_migration`: Specifies the migration type
- **`disk_over_commit`: Specifies whether to allow overcommit** on migrated instance or not
- `boot_server_kwargs`: optional arguments for VM creation
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional arguments for volume creation
- `min_sleep`: Minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- `max_sleep`: Maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_migrate_server [scenario]

Migrate a server.

This scenario launches a VM on a compute node available in the availability zone, and then migrates the VM to another compute node on the same availability zone.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_rebuild_server [scenario]

Rebuild a server.

This scenario launches a VM, then rebuilds that VM with a different image.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `from_image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `to_image`: image to be used to rebuild the instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_associate_floating_ip [scenario]

Boot a server and associate a floating IP to it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_show_server [scenario]

Show server details.

This simple scenario tests the nova show command by retrieving the server details.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Returns: Server details

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_get_console_output [scenario]

Get text console output from server.

This simple scenario tests the nova console-log command by retrieving the text console log output.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- **length:** The number of tail log lines you would like to retrieve. None (default value) or -1 means unlimited length.

- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Returns: Text console log output for server

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_and_update_server [scenario]

Boot a server, then update its name and description.

The scenario first creates a server, then update it. Assumes that cleanup is done elsewhere.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `description`: update the server description
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_snapshot [scenario]

Boot a server from a snapshot.

The scenario first creates a volume and creates a snapshot from this volume, then boots a server from the created snapshot. Assumes that cleanup is done elsewhere.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: image to be used to boot an instance
- `flavor`: flavor to be used to boot an instance
- `volume_size`: volume size (in GB)
- **`volume_type`: specifies volume type when there are** multiple backends
- `auto_assign_nic`: True if NICs should be assigned
- `kwargs`: Optional additional arguments for server creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.servers`

NovaSecGroup.create_and_delete_secgroups [scenario]

Create and delete security groups.

This scenario creates N security groups with M rules per group and then deletes them.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `security_group_count`: Number of security groups
- `rules_per_security_group`: Number of rules per security group

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.security_group`

NovaSecGroup.create_and_list_secgroups [scenario]

Create and list security groups.

This scenario creates N security groups with M rules per group and then lists them.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `security_group_count`: Number of security groups
- `rules_per_security_group`: Number of rules per security group

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.security_group`

NovaSecGroup.create_and_update_secgroups [scenario]

Create and update security groups.

This scenario creates 'security_group_count' security groups then updates their name and description.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `security_group_count`: Number of security groups

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.security_group`

NovaSecGroup.boot_and_delete_server_with_secgroups [scenario]

Boot and delete server with security groups attached.

Plan of this scenario:

- create N security groups with M rules per group vm with security groups)
- boot a VM with created security groups
- get list of attached security groups to server
- delete server
- delete all security groups
- check that all groups were attached to server

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `image`: ID of the image to be used for server creation
- `flavor`: ID of the flavor to be used for server creation
- `security_group_count`: Number of security groups
- `rules_per_security_group`: Number of rules per security group
- `**kwargs`: Optional arguments for booting the instance

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.security_group`

NovalImages.list_images [scenario]

List all images.

Measure the “nova image-list” command performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed:** **True if the image listing** should contain detailed information
- **kwargs:** Optional additional arguments for image listing

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.nova.images`

VMTasks.boot_runcommand_delete [scenario]

Boot a server, run script specified in command and delete server.

Example Script in `samples/tasks/support/instance_dd_test.sh`

The script to be executed is provided like `command['remote_path']` or `command['local_path']` and interpreter in `command['interpreter']` respectively.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **image:** glance image name to use for the vm
- **flavor:** VM flavor name
- **username:** ssh username on server, str
- **password:** Password on SSH authentication
- **command:** **Command-specifying dictionary that either specifies** remote command path via *remote_path* (can be uploaded from a local file specified by *local_path*), an inline script via *script_inline* or a local script file path using *script_file*. Both *script_file* and *local_path* are checked to be accessible by the *file_exists* validator code.

The *script_inline* and *script_file* both require an *interpreter* value to specify the interpreter script should be run with.

Note that any of *interpreter* and *remote_path* can be an array prefixed with environment variables and suffixed with args for the *interpreter* command. *remote_path*'s last component must be a path to a command to execute (also upload destination if a *local_path* is given). Uploading an interpreter is possible but requires that *remote_path* and *interpreter* path do match.

Examples:

```
# Run a `local_script.pl` file sending it to a remote
# Perl interpreter
command = {
    "script_file": "local_script.pl",
    "interpreter": "/usr/bin/perl"
}

# Run an inline script sending it to a remote interpreter
command = {
    "script_inline": "echo 'Hello, World!'",
    "interpreter": "/bin/sh"
```

```

}

# Run a remote command
command = {
    "remote_path": "/bin/false"
}

# Copy a local command and run it
command = {
    "remote_path": "/usr/local/bin/fio",
    "local_path": "/home/foobar/myfiodir/bin/fio"
}

# Copy a local command and run it with environment variable
command = {
    "remote_path": ["HOME=/root", "/usr/local/bin/fio"],
    "local_path": "/home/foobar/myfiodir/bin/fio"
}

# Run an inline script sending it to a remote interpreter
command = {
    "script_inline": "echo \"Hello, ${NAME:-World}\"",
    "interpreter": ["NAME=Earth", "/bin/sh"]
}

# Run an inline script sending it to an uploaded remote
# interpreter
command = {
    "script_inline": "echo \"Hello, ${NAME:-World}\"",
    "interpreter": ["NAME=Earth", "/tmp/sh"],
    "remote_path": "/tmp/sh",
    "local_path": "/home/user/work/cve/sh-1.0/bin/sh"
}

```

- `volume_args`: volume args for booting server from volume
- `floating_network`: external network name, for floating ip
- `port`: ssh port for SSH connection
- `use_floating_ip`: bool, floating or fixed IP for SSH connection
- `force_delete`: whether to use `force_delete` for servers
- `wait_for_ping`: whether to check connectivity on server creation
- ****kwargs**: extra arguments for booting the server
- **max_log_length**: The number of tail nova console-log lines user would like to retrieve

Returns: dictionary with keys ‘data’ and ‘errors’: data: dict, JSON output from the script errors: str, raw data from the script’s stderr stream

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.vm.vmtasks`

VMTasks.boot_runcommand_delete_custom_image [scenario]

Boot a server from a custom image, run a command that outputs JSON.

Example Script in `rally-jobs/extra/install_benchmark.sh`

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.vm.vmtasks`

VMTasks.runcommand_heat [scenario]

Run workload on stack deployed by heat.

Workload can be either file or resource:

Also it should contain “username” key.

Given file will be uploaded to *gate_node* and started. This script should print *key value* pairs separated by colon. These pairs will be presented in results.

Gate node should be accessible via ssh with keypair *key_name*, so heat template should accept parameter *key_name*.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- workload: workload to run
- template: path to heat template file
- files: additional template files
- parameters: parameters for heat template

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.vm.vmtasks`

CeilometerSamples.list_matched_samples [scenario]

Get list of samples that matched fields from context and args.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- filter_by_user_id: flag for query by user_id
- filter_by_project_id: flag for query by project_id
- filter_by_resource_id: flag for query by resource_id
- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- limit: count of samples in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.samples`

CeilometerSamples.list_samples [scenario]

Fetch all available queries for list sample request.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- limit: count of samples in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.samples`

CeilometerAlarms.create_alarm [scenario]

Create an alarm.

This scenarios test POST /v2/alarms. meter_name and threshold are required parameters for alarm creation. kwargs stores other optional parameters like 'ok_actions', 'project_id' etc that may be passed while creating an alarm.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: specifies meter name of the alarm
- threshold: specifies alarm threshold
- kwargs: specifies optional arguments for alarm creation.

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms

CeilometerAlarms.list_alarms [scenario]

Fetch all alarms.

This scenario fetches list of all alarms using GET /v2/alarms.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms

CeilometerAlarms.create_and_list_alarm [scenario]

Create and get the newly created alarm.

This scenarios test GET /v2/alarms/(alarm_id) Initially alarm is created and then the created alarm is fetched using its alarm_id. meter_name and threshold are required parameters for alarm creation. kwargs stores other optional parameters like 'ok_actions', 'project_id' etc. that may be passed while creating an alarm.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: specifies meter name of the alarm
- threshold: specifies alarm threshold
- kwargs: specifies optional arguments for alarm creation.

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms

CeilometerAlarms.create_and_update_alarm [scenario]

Create and update the newly created alarm.

This scenarios test PUT /v2/alarms/(alarm_id) Initially alarm is created and then the created alarm is updated using its alarm_id. meter_name and threshold are required parameters for alarm creation. kwargs stores other optional parameters like 'ok_actions', 'project_id' etc that may be passed while alarm creation.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: specifies meter name of the alarm

- threshold: specifies alarm threshold
- kwargs: specifies optional arguments for alarm creation.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms`

CeilometerAlarms.create_and_delete_alarm [scenario]

Create and delete the newly created alarm.

This scenarios test DELETE /v2/alarms/{alarm_id} Initially alarm is created and then the created alarm is deleted using its alarm_id. meter_name and threshold are required parameters for alarm creation. kwargs stores other optional parameters like 'ok_actions', 'project_id' etc that may be passed while alarm creation.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: specifies meter name of the alarm
- threshold: specifies alarm threshold
- kwargs: specifies optional arguments for alarm creation.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms`

CeilometerAlarms.create_alarm_and_get_history [scenario]

Create an alarm, get and set the state and get the alarm history.

This scenario makes following queries: GET /v2/alarms/{alarm_id}/history GET /v2/alarms/{alarm_id}/state PUT /v2/alarms/{alarm_id}/state

Initially alarm is created and then get the state of the created alarm using its alarm_id. Then get the history of the alarm. And finally the state of the alarm is updated using given state. meter_name and threshold are required parameters for alarm creation. kwargs stores other optional parameters like 'ok_actions', 'project_id' etc that may be passed while alarm creation.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: specifies meter name of the alarm
- threshold: specifies alarm threshold
- state: an alarm state to be set
- **timeout: The number of seconds for which to attempt a** successful check of the alarm state
- kwargs: specifies optional arguments for alarm creation.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.alarms`

CeilometerMeters.list_meters [scenario]

Check all available queries for list resource request.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values

- limit: limit of meters in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.meters`

CeilometerMeters.list_matched_meters [scenario]

Get meters that matched fields from context and args.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- filter_by_user_id: flag for query by user_id
- filter_by_project_id: flag for query by project_id
- filter_by_resource_id: flag for query by resource_id
- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- limit: count of resources in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.meters`

CeilometerTraits.create_user_and_list_traits [scenario]

Create user and fetch all event traits.

This scenario creates user to store new event and fetches list of all traits for certain event type and trait name using GET `/v2/event_types/<event_type>/traits/<trait_name>`.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.traits`

CeilometerTraits.create_user_and_list_trait_descriptions [scenario]

Create user and fetch all trait descriptions.

This scenario creates user to store new event and fetches list of all traits for certain event type using GET `/v2/event_types/<event_type>/traits`.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.traits`

CeilometerResource.list_resources [scenario]

Check all available queries for list resource request.

This scenario fetches list of all resources using GET `/v2/resources`.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- start_time: lower bound of resource timestamp in isoformat
- end_time: upper bound of resource timestamp in isoformat

- limit: count of resources in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.resources`

CeilometerResource.get_tenant_resources [scenario]

Get all tenant resources.

This scenario retrieves information about tenant resources using GET /v2/resources/(resource_id)

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.resources`

CeilometerResource.list_matched_resources [scenario]

Get resources that matched fields from context and args.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- filter_by_user_id: flag for query by user_id
- filter_by_project_id: flag for query by project_id
- filter_by_resource_id: flag for query by resource_id
- metadata_query: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- start_time: lower bound of resource timestamp in isoformat
- end_time: upper bound of resource timestamp in isoformat
- limit: count of resources in response

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.resources`

CeilometerStats.create_meter_and_get_stats [scenario]

Create a meter and fetch its statistics.

Meter is first created and then statistics is fetched for the same using GET /v2/meters/(meter_name)/statistics.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- kwargs: contains optional arguments to create a meter

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.stats`

CeilometerStats.get_stats [scenario]

Fetch statistics for certain meter.

Statistics is fetched for the using GET /v2/meters/(meter_name)/statistics.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- meter_name: meter to take statistic for

- `filter_by_user_id`: flag for query by `user_id`
- `filter_by_project_id`: flag for query by `project_id`
- `filter_by_resource_id`: flag for query by `resource_id`
- `metadata_query`: dict with metadata fields and values for query
- `period`: the length of the time range covered by these stats
- `groupby`: the fields used to group the samples
- `aggregates`: name of function for samples aggregation

Returns: list of statistics data

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.ceilometer.stats`

FuelEnvironments.create_and_delete_environment [scenario]

Create and delete Fuel environments.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `release_id`: release id (default 1)
- `network_provider`: network provider (default 'neutron')
- `deployment_mode`: deployment mode (default 'ha_compact')
- `net_segment_type`: net segment type (default 'vlan')
- `delete_retries`: retries count on delete operations (default 5)

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.fuel.environments`

FuelEnvironments.create_and_list_environments [scenario]

Create and list Fuel environments

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `release_id`: release id (default 1)
- `network_provider`: network provider (default 'neutron')
- `deployment_mode`: deployment mode (default 'ha_compact')
- `net_segment_type`: net segment type (default 'vlan')

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.fuel.environments`

FuelNodes.add_and_remove_node [scenario]

Add node to environment and remove

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **`node_roles`: list. Roles, which node should be assigned to** env with

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.fuel.nodes`

ZaqrBasic.create_queue [scenario]

Create a Zaqr queue with a random name.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs: other optional parameters to create queues like** “metadata”

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.zaqr.basic`

ZaqrBasic.producer_consumer [scenario]

Serial message producer/consumer.

Creates a Zaqr queue with random name, sends a set of messages and then retrieves an iterator containing those.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `min_msg_count`: min number of messages to be posted
- `max_msg_count`: max number of messages to be posted
- **kwargs: other optional parameters to create queues like** “metadata”

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.zaqr.basic`

Authenticate.keystone [scenario]

Check Keystone Client.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_glance [scenario]

Check Glance Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated. In following we are checking for non-existent image.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `repetitions`: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_nova [scenario]

Check Nova Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_ceilometer [scenario]

Check Ceilometer Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_cinder [scenario]

Check Cinder Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_neutron [scenario]

Check Neutron Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_heat [scenario]

Check Heat Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

Authenticate.validate_monasca [scenario]

Check Monasca Client to ensure validation of token.

Creation of the client does not ensure validation of the token. We have to do some minimal operation to make sure token gets validated.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- repetitions: number of times to validate

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.authenticate.authenticate`

KeystoneBasic.create_user [scenario]

Create a keystone user with random name.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters to create users like “tenant_id”, “enabled”.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_delete_user [scenario]

Create a keystone user with random name and then delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters to create users like “tenant_id”, “enabled”.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_user_set_enabled_and_delete [scenario]

Create a keystone user, enable or disable it, and delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **enabled:** Initial state of user ‘enabled’ flag. The user will be created with ‘enabled’ set to this value, and then it will be toggled.
- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters to create user.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_tenant [scenario]

Create a keystone tenant with random name.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_tenant_with_users [scenario]

Create a keystone tenant and several users belonging to it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **users_per_tenant:** number of users to create for the tenant
- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters for tenant creation

Returns: keystone tenant instance

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_users [scenario]

Create a keystone user with random name and list all users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters to create users like “tenant_id”, “enabled”.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_tenants [scenario]

Create a keystone tenant with random name and list all tenants.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **kwargs:** Other optional parameters

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.add_and_remove_user_role [scenario]

Create a user role add to a user and disassociate.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_role [scenario]

Create a user role and delete it.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_add_and_list_user_roles [scenario]

Create user role, add it and list user roles for given user.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.get_entities [scenario]

Get instance of a tenant, user, role and service by id's.

An ephemeral tenant, user, and role are each created. By default, fetches the 'keystone' service. This can be overridden (for instance, to get the 'Identity Service' service on older OpenStack), or None can be passed explicitly to service_name to create a new service and then query it by ID.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **service_name:** The name of the service to get by ID; or None, to create an ephemeral service and get it by ID.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_service [scenario]

Create and delete service.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **service_type:** type of the service
- **description:** description of the service

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_update_and_delete_tenant [scenario]

Create, update and delete tenant.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `kwargs`: Other optional parameters for tenant creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_user_update_password [scenario]

Create user and update password for that user.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_services [scenario]

Create and list services.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `service_type`: type of the service
- `description`: description of the service

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_ec2credentials [scenario]

Create and List all keystone ec2-credentials.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_ec2credential [scenario]

Create and delete keystone ec2-credential.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.keystone.basic`

TempestScenario.single_test [scenario]

Launch a single Tempest test by its name.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `test_name`: name of tempest scenario for launching

- log_file: name of file for junitxml results
- tempest_conf: User specified tempest.conf location

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.tempest.tempest`

TempestScenario.all [scenario]

Launch all discovered Tempest tests by their names.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- log_file: name of file for junitxml results
- tempest_conf: User specified tempest.conf location

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.tempest.tempest`

TempestScenario.set [scenario]

Launch all Tempest tests from a given set.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- set_name: set name of tempest scenarios for launching
- log_file: name of file for junitxml results
- tempest_conf: User specified tempest.conf location

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.tempest.tempest`

TempestScenario.list_of_tests [scenario]

Launch all Tempest tests from a given list of their names.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- test_names: list of tempest scenarios for launching
- log_file: name of file for junitxml results
- tempest_conf: User specified tempest.conf location

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.tempest.tempest`

TempestScenario.specific_regex [scenario]

Launch Tempest tests whose names match a given regular expression.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- regex: regexp to match Tempest test names against
- log_file: name of file for junitxml results

- `tempest_conf`: User specified `tempest.conf` location

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.tempest.tempest`

ManilaShares.create_and_delete_share [scenario]

Create and delete a share.

Optional `'min_sleep'` and `'max_sleep'` parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between share creation and deletion (of random duration from `[min_sleep, max_sleep]`).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **share_proto**: share protocol, valid values are **NFS, CIFS, GlusterFS** and **HDFS**
- **size**: share size in GB, should be greater than 0
- **min_sleep**: minimum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- **max_sleep**: maximum sleep time in seconds (non-negative)
- **kwargs**: optional args to create a share

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares`

ManilaShares.list_shares [scenario]

Basic scenario for 'share list' operation.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed**: defines either to return detailed list of objects or not.
- **search_opts**: container of search opts such as "name", "host", "share_type", etc.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares`

ManilaShares.create_share_network_and_delete [scenario]

Creates share network and then deletes.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **neutron_net_id**: ID of Neutron network
- **neutron_subnet_id**: ID of Neutron subnet
- **nova_net_id**: ID of Nova network
- **description**: share network description

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares`

ManilaShares.create_share_network_and_list [scenario]

Creates share network and then lists it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **neutron_net_id:** ID of Neutron network
- **neutron_subnet_id:** ID of Neutron subnet
- **nova_net_id:** ID of Nova network
- **description:** share network description
- **detailed:** defines either to return detailed list of objects or not.
- **search_opts:** container of search opts such as “name”, “nova_net_id”, “neutron_net_id”, etc.

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares](#)

ManilaShares.list_share_servers [scenario]

Lists share servers.

Requires admin creds.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **search_opts:** container of following search opts: “host”, “status”, “share_network” and “project_id”.

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares](#)

ManilaShares.create_security_service_and_delete [scenario]

Creates security service and then deletes.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **security_service_type:** security service type, permitted values are ‘ldap’, ‘kerberos’ or ‘active_directory’.
- **dns_ip:** dns ip address used inside tenant’s network
- **server:** security service server ip address or hostname
- **domain:** security service domain
- **user:** security identifier used by tenant
- **password:** password used by user
- **description:** security service description

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares](#)

ManilaShares.attach_security_service_to_share_network [scenario]

Attaches security service to share network.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **security_service_type:** type of security service to use. Should be one of following: 'ldap', 'kerberos' or 'active_directory'.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.manila.shares`

CinderVolumes.create_and_list_volume [scenario]

Create a volume and list all volumes.

Measure the “cinder volume-list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 volume on every iteration. So you will have more and more volumes and will be able to measure the performance of the “cinder volume-list” command depending on the number of images owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size:** volume size (integer, in GB) or
 dictionary, must contain two values: min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **detailed:** determines whether the volume listing should contain detailed information about all of them
- **image:** image to be used to create volume
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.list_volumes [scenario]

List all volumes.

This simple scenario tests the cinder list command by listing all the volumes.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **detailed:** True if detailed information about volumes should be listed

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_update_volume [scenario]

Create a volume and update its name and description.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size:** volume size (integer, in GB)

- **image:** image to be used to create volume
- **create_volume_kwargs:** dict, to be used to create volume
- **update_volume_kwargs:** dict, to be used to update volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_delete_volume [scenario]

Create and then delete a volume.

Good for testing a maximal bandwidth of cloud. Optional 'min_sleep' and 'max_sleep' parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between volume creation and deletion (of random duration from [min_sleep, max_sleep]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (integer, in GB) or dictionary, must contain two values:** min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **image:** image to be used to create volume
- **min_sleep: minimum sleep time between volume creation and** deletion (in seconds)
- **max_sleep: maximum sleep time between volume creation and** deletion (in seconds)
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_volume [scenario]

Create a volume.

Good test to check how influence amount of active volumes on performance of creating new.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (integer, in GB) or dictionary, must contain two values:** min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **image:** image to be used to create volume
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.modify_volume_metadata [scenario]

Modify a volume's metadata.

This requires a volume to be created with the volumes context. Additionally, `sets * set_size` must be greater than or equal to `deletes * delete_size`.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- sets: how many set_metadata operations to perform
- **set_size: number of metadata keys to set in each** set_metadata operation
- deletes: how many delete_metadata operations to perform
- **delete_size: number of metadata keys to delete in each** delete_metadata operation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_extend_volume [scenario]

Create and extend a volume and then delete it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (in GB) or**
dictionary, must contain two values: min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **new_size: volume new size (in GB) or**
dictionary, must contain two values: min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
to extend. Notice: should be bigger volume size
- **min_sleep: minimum sleep time between volume extension and** deletion (in seconds)
- **max_sleep: maximum sleep time between volume extension and** deletion (in seconds)
- kwargs: optional args to extend the volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_from_volume_and_delete_volume [scenario]

Create volume from volume and then delete it.

Scenario for testing volume clone. Optional 'min_sleep' and 'max_sleep' parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between volume creation and deletion (of random duration from [min_sleep, max_sleep]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (in GB), or**
dictionary, must contain two values: min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
Should be equal or bigger source volume size
- **min_sleep: minimum sleep time between volume creation and** deletion (in seconds)
- **max_sleep: maximum sleep time between volume creation and** deletion (in seconds)
- kwargs: optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_delete_snapshot [scenario]

Create and then delete a volume-snapshot.

Optional 'min_sleep' and 'max_sleep' parameters allow the scenario to simulate a pause between snapshot creation and deletion (of random duration from [min_sleep, max_sleep]).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **force:** when set to True, allows snapshot of a volume when the volume is attached to an instance
- **min_sleep:** minimum sleep time between snapshot creation and deletion (in seconds)
- **max_sleep:** maximum sleep time between snapshot creation and deletion (in seconds)
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a snapshot

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume [scenario]

Create a VM and attach a volume to it.

Simple test to create a VM and attach a volume, then detach the volume and delete volume/VM.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size:** volume size (integer, in GB) or dictionary, must contain two values: min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **image:** Glance image name to use for the VM
- **flavor:** VM flavor name
- **create_volume_params:** optional arguments for volume creation
- **create_vm_params:** optional arguments for VM creation
- **kwargs:** (deprecated) optional arguments for VM creation

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_snapshot_and_attach_volume [scenario]

Create volume, snapshot and attach/detach volume.

This scenario is based on the standalone qaStressTest.py (<https://github.com/WaltHP/cinder-stress>).

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **volume_type:** Whether or not to specify volume type when creating volumes.
- **size:** Volume size - dictionary, contains two values:
 - min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
 - default values: {"min": 1, "max": 5}

- **kwargs:** Optional parameters used during volume snapshot creation.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_nested_snapshots_and_attach_volume [scenario]

Create a volume from snapshot and attach/detach the volume

This scenario create volume, create it's snapshot, attach volume, then create new volume from existing snapshot and so on, with defined nested level, after all detach and delete them. volume->snapshot->volume->snapshot->volume ...

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: Volume size - dictionary, contains two values:**
 min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
 default values: {"min": 1, "max": 5}
- **nested_level:** amount of nested levels
- **create_volume_kwargs:** optional args to create a volume
- **create_snapshot_kwargs:** optional args to create a snapshot
- **kwargs:** Optional parameters used during volume snapshot creation.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_list_snapshots [scenario]

Create and then list a volume-snapshot.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **force: when set to True, allows snapshot of a volume when** the volume is attached to an instance
- **detailed: True if detailed information about snapshots** should be listed
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a snapshot

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_upload_volume_to_image [scenario]

Create and upload a volume to image.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (integers, in GB), or dictionary, must contain two values:** min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **image:** image to be used to create volume.
- **force: when set to True volume that is attached to an instance** could be uploaded to image

- `container_format`: image container format
- `disk_format`: disk format for image
- `do_delete`: deletes image and volume after uploading if True
- `kwargs`: optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_volume_backup [scenario]

Create a volume backup.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `size`: volume size in GB
- **`do_delete`: if True, a volume and a volume backup will** be deleted after creation.
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume
- `create_backup_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume backup

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_restore_volume_backup [scenario]

Restore volume backup.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `size`: volume size in GB
- **`do_delete`: if True, the volume and the volume backup will** be deleted after creation.
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume
- `create_backup_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume backup

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_and_list_volume_backups [scenario]

Create and then list a volume backup.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `size`: volume size in GB
- **`detailed`: True if detailed information about backup** should be listed
- `do_delete`: if True, a volume backup will be deleted
- `create_volume_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume
- `create_backup_kwargs`: optional args to create a volume backup

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_volume_and_clone [scenario]

Create a volume, then clone it to another volume.

**This creates a volume, then clone it to another volume,
and then clone the new volume to next volume...**

1. create source volume (from image)
2. clone source volume to volume1
3. clone volume1 to volume2
4. clone volume2 to volume3
5. ...

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **size: volume size (integer, in GB) or dictionary, must contain two values:** min - minimum size volumes will be created as; max - maximum size volumes will be created as.
- **image:** image to be used to create initial volume
- **nested_level:** amount of nested levels
- **kwargs:** optional args to create volumes

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

CinderVolumes.create_volume_from_snapshot [scenario]

Create a volume-snapshot, then create a volume from this snapshot.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **do_delete:** if True, a snapshot and a volume will be deleted after creation.
- **create_snapshot_kwargs:** optional args to create a snapshot
- **kwargs:** optional args to create a volume

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.cinder.volumes`

MuranoEnvironments.list_environments [scenario]

List the murano environments.

Run murano environment-list for listing all environments.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.environments`

MuranoEnvironments.create_and_delete_environment [scenario]

Create environment, session and delete environment.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.environments

MuranoEnvironments.create_and_deploy_environment [scenario]

Create environment, session and deploy environment.

Create environment, create session, add app to environment packages_per_env times, send environment to deploy.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **packages_per_env:** number of packages per environment

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.environments

MuranoPackages.import_and_list_packages [scenario]

Import Murano package and get list of packages.

Measure the “murano import-package” and “murano package-list” commands performance. It imports Murano package from “package” (if it is not a zip archive then zip archive will be prepared) and gets list of imported packages.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **package:** path to zip archive that represents Murano application package or absolute path to folder with package components
- **include_disabled:** specifies whether the disabled packages will be included in a the result or not. Default value is False.

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.packages

MuranoPackages.import_and_delete_package [scenario]

Import Murano package and then delete it.

Measure the “murano import-package” and “murano package-delete” commands performance. It imports Murano package from “package” (if it is not a zip archive then zip archive will be prepared) and deletes it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **package:** path to zip archive that represents Murano application package or absolute path to folder with package components

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.packages

MuranoPackages.package_lifecycle [scenario]

Import Murano package, modify it and then delete it.

Measure the Murano import, update and delete package commands performance. It imports Murano package from “package” (if it is not a zip archive then zip archive will be prepared), modifies it (using data from “body”) and deletes.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **package:** path to zip archive that represents Murano application package or absolute path to folder with package components
- **body:** dict object that defines what package property will be updated, e.g {"tags": ["tag"]} or {"enabled": "true"}
- **operation:** string object that defines the way of how package property will be updated, allowed operations are “add”, “replace” or “delete”. Default value is “replace”.

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.packages

MuranoPackages.import_and_filter_applications [scenario]

Import Murano package and then filter packages by some criteria.

Measure the performance of package import and package filtering commands. It imports Murano package from “package” (if it is not a zip archive then zip archive will be prepared) and filters packages by some criteria.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **package:** path to zip archive that represents Murano application package or absolute path to folder with package components
- **filter_query:** dict that contains filter criteria, lately it will be passed as ****kwargs** to filter method e.g. {"category": "Web"}

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.murano.packages

MistralWorkbooks.list_workbooks [scenario]

Scenario test mistral workbook-list command.

This simple scenario tests the Mistral workbook-list command by listing all the workbooks.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.mistral.workbooks

MistralWorkbooks.create_workbook [scenario]

Scenario tests workbook creation and deletion.

This scenario is a very useful tool to measure the “mistral workbook-create” and “mistral workbook-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **definition:** string (yaml string) representation of given file content (Mistral workbook definition)
- **do_delete:** if False than it allows to check performance in “create only” mode.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.mistral.workbooks`

GlanceImages.create_and_list_image [scenario]

Create an image and then list all images.

Measure the “glance image-list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 image on every iteration. So you will have more and more images and will be able to measure the performance of the “glance image-list” command depending on the number of images owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **container_format:** container format of image. **Acceptable** formats: ami, ari, aki, bare, and ovf
- **image_location:** image file location
- **disk_format:** disk format of image. **Acceptable formats:** ami, ari, aki, vhd, vmdk, raw, qcow2, vdi, and iso
- **kwargs:** optional parameters to create image

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.glance.images`

GlanceImages.list_images [scenario]

List all images.

This simple scenario tests the glance image-list command by listing all the images.

Suppose if we have 2 users in context and each has 2 images uploaded for them we will be able to test the performance of glance image-list command in this case.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.glance.images`

GlanceImages.create_and_delete_image [scenario]

Create and then delete an image.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **container_format:** container format of image. **Acceptable** formats: ami, ari, aki, bare, and ovf
- **image_location:** image file location
- **disk_format:** disk format of image. **Acceptable formats:** ami, ari, aki, vhd, vmdk, raw, qcow2, vdi, and iso
- **kwargs:** optional parameters to create image

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.glance.images`

GlanceImages.create_image_and_boot_instances [scenario]

Create an image and boot several instances from it.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **container_format:** container format of image. **Acceptable** formats: ami, ari, aki, bare, and ovf
- image_location: image file location
- **disk_format:** disk format of image. **Acceptable formats:** ami, ari, aki, vhd, vmdk, raw, qcow2, vdi, and iso
- flavor: Nova flavor to be used to launch an instance
- number_instances: number of Nova servers to boot
- kwargs: optional parameters to create server

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.glance.images](#)

SenlinClusters.create_and_delete_cluster [scenario]

Create a cluster and then delete it.

Measure the “senlin cluster-create” and “senlin cluster-delete” commands performance.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- **desired_capacity:** The capacity or initial number of nodes owned by the cluster
- min_size: The minimum number of nodes owned by the cluster
- **max_size:** The maximum number of nodes owned by the cluster. -1 means no limit
- timeout: The timeout value in seconds for cluster creation
- metadata: A set of key value pairs to associate with the cluster

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.senlin.clusters](#)

DesignateBasic.create_and_list_domains [scenario]

Create a domain and list all domains.

Measure the “designate domain-list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 domain on every iteration. So you will have more and more domain and will be able to measure the performance of the “designate domain-list” command depending on the number of domains owned by users.

Namespace: default

Module: [rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic](#)

DesignateBasic.list_domains [scenario]

List Designate domains.

This simple scenario tests the designate domain-list command by listing all the domains.

Suppose if we have 2 users in context and each has 2 domains uploaded for them we will be able to test the performance of designate domain-list command in this case.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_domain [scenario]

Create and then delete a domain.

Measure the performance of creating and deleting domains with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_update_domain [scenario]

Create and then update a domain.

Measure the performance of creating and updating domains with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_records [scenario]

Create and then delete records.

Measure the performance of creating and deleting records with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `records_per_domain`: Records to create pr domain.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.list_records [scenario]

List Designate records.

This simple scenario tests the designate record-list command by listing all the records in a domain.

Suppose if we have 2 users in context and each has 2 domains uploaded for them we will be able to test the performance of designate record-list command in this case.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `domain_id`: Domain ID

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_list_records [scenario]

Create and then list records.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 record on every iteration. So you will have more and more records and will be able to measure the performance of the “designate record-list” command depending on the number of domains/records owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `records_per_domain`: Records to create pr domain.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_list_servers [scenario]

Create a Designate server and list all servers.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 server on every iteration. So you will have more and more server and will be able to measure the performance of the “designate server-list” command depending on the number of servers owned by users.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_server [scenario]

Create and then delete a server.

Measure the performance of creating and deleting servers with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.list_servers [scenario]

List Designate servers.

This simple scenario tests the designate server-list command by listing all the servers.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_list_zones [scenario]

Create a zone and list all zones.

Measure the “openstack zone list” command performance.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 zone on every iteration. So you will have more and more zone and will be able to measure the performance of the “openstack zone list” command depending on the number of zones owned by users.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.list_zones [scenario]

List Designate zones.

This simple scenario tests the openstack zone list command by listing all the zones.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_zone [scenario]

Create and then delete a zone.

Measure the performance of creating and deleting zones with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.list_recordsets [scenario]

List Designate recordsets.

This simple scenario tests the openstack recordset list command by listing all the recordsets in a zone.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `zone_id`: Zone ID

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_recordsets [scenario]

Create and then delete recordsets.

Measure the performance of creating and deleting recordsets with different level of load.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `recordsets_per_zone`: recordsets to create pr zone.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

DesignateBasic.create_and_list_recordsets [scenario]

Create and then list recordsets.

If you have only 1 user in your context, you will add 1 recordset on every iteration. So you will have more and more recordsets and will be able to measure the performance of the “openstack recordset list” command depending on the number of zones/recordsets owned by users.

Namespace: default

Parameters:

- `recordsets_per_zone`: recordsets to create pr zone.

Module: `rally.plugins.openstack.scenarios.designate.basic`

HttpRequests.check_request [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for HTTP requests.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.requests.http_requests`

HttpRequests.check_random_request [scenario]

Benchmark scenarios for HTTP random requests.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.requests.http_requests`

Dummy.failure [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine at scale.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy`

Dummy.dummy [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine at scale.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy`

Dummy.dummy_exception [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy`

Dummy.dummy_exception_probability [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine.

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy`

Dummy.dummy_output [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine at scale.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy

Dummy.dummy_with_scenario_output [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy

Dummy.dummy_random_fail_in_atomic [scenario]

Randomly throw exceptions in atomic actions.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy

Dummy.dummy_random_action [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy

Dummy.dummy_timed_atomic_actions [scenario]

Dummy benchmarks for testing Rally benchmark engine.

Namespace: default

Module: rally.plugins.common.scenarios.dummy.dummy

1.9.5 Processing Output Charts

StackedArea [output chart]

Display results as stacked area.

This plugin processes additive data and displays it in HTML report as stacked area with X axis bound to iteration number. Complete output data is displayed as stacked area as well, without any processing.

Keys “description”, “label” and “axis_label” are optional.

Examples of using this plugin in Scenario, for saving output data:

```
self.add_output(
    additive={
        "title": "Additive data as stacked area",
        "description": "Iterations trend for foo and bar",
        "chart_plugin": "StackedArea",
        "data": [{"foo", 12}, {"bar", 34}],
    },
    complete={
        "title": "Complete data as stacked area",
        "description": "Data is shown as stacked area, as-is",
        "chart_plugin": "StackedArea",
        "data": [{"foo", [[0, 5], [1, 42], [2, 15], [3, 7]]},
                  {"bar", [[0, 2], [1, 1.3], [2, 5], [3, 9]]}],
        "label": "Y-axis label text",
        "axis_label": "X-axis label text"})
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.task.processing.charts

Lines [output chart]

Display results as generic chart with lines.

This plugin processes additive data and displays it in HTML report as linear chart with X axis bound to iteration number. Complete output data is displayed as linear chart as well, without any processing.

Examples of using this plugin in Scenario, for saving output data:

```
self.add_output(
    additive={
        "title": "Additive data as stacked area",
        "description": "Iterations trend for foo and bar",
        "chart_plugin": "Lines",
        "data": [{"foo", 12}, {"bar", 34}],
    },
    complete={
        "title": "Complete data as stacked area",
        "description": "Data is shown as stacked area, as-is",
        "chart_plugin": "Lines",
        "data": [{"foo", [[0, 5], [1, 42], [2, 15], [3, 7]]},
                  {"bar", [[0, 2], [1, 1.3], [2, 5], [3, 9]]}],
        "label": "Y-axis label text",
        "axis_label": "X-axis label text"})
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.task.processing.charts

Pie [output chart]

Display results as pie, calculate average values for additive data.

This plugin processes additive data and calculate average values. Both additive and complete data are displayed in HTML report as pie chart.

Examples of using this plugin in Scenario, for saving output data:

```
self.add_output(
    additive={
        "title": "Additive output",
        "description": ("Pie with average data "
                        "from all iterations values"),
        "chart_plugin": "Pie",
        "data": [{"foo", 12}, {"bar", 34}, {"spam", 56}],
    },
    complete={
        "title": "Complete output",
```

```
"description": "Displayed as a pie, as-is",
"chart_plugin": "Pie",
"data": [{"foo", 12}, {"bar", 34}, {"spam", 56}]})
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.task.processing.charts

Table [output chart]

Display complete output as table, can not be used for additive data.

Use this plugin for complete output data to display it in HTML report as table. This plugin can not be used for additive data because it does not contain any processing logic.

Examples of using this plugin in Scenario, for saving output data:

```
self.add_output(
    complete={"title": "Arbitrary Table",
              "description": "Just show columns and rows as-is",
              "chart_plugin": "Table",
              "data": {"cols": ["foo", "bar", "spam"],
                       "rows": [{"a row", 1, 2}, {"b row", 3, 4},
                                {"c row", 5, 6}]}})
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.task.processing.charts

StatsTable [output chart]

Calculate statistics for additive data and display it as table.

This plugin processes additive data and compose statistics that is displayed as table in HTML report.

Examples of using this plugin in Scenario, for saving output data:

```
self.add_output(
    additive={"title": "Statistics",
              "description": ("Table with statistics generated "
                             "from all iterations values"),
              "chart_plugin": "StatsTable",
              "data": [{"foo stat", 12}, {"bar", 34}, {"spam", 56}]})
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.task.processing.charts

1.9.6 Deployment Engines

ExistingCloud [engine]

Just use an existing OpenStack deployment without deploying anything.

To use ExistingCloud, you should put credential information to the config:

```
{
  "type": "ExistingCloud",
  "auth_url": "http://localhost:5000/v2.0/",
  "region_name": "RegionOne",
  "endpoint_type": "public",
  "admin": {
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "password",
    "tenant_name": "demo"
  },
  "https_insecure": False,
  "https_cacert": "",
}
```

Or, using keystone v3 API endpoint:

```
{
  "type": "ExistingCloud",
  "auth_url": "http://localhost:5000/v3/",
  "region_name": "RegionOne",
  "endpoint_type": "public",
  "admin": {
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "admin",
    "user_domain_name": "admin",
    "project_name": "admin",
    "project_domain_name": "admin",
  },
  "https_insecure": False,
  "https_cacert": "",
}
```

To specify extra options use can use special “extra” parameter:

```
{
  "type": "ExistingCloud",
  "auth_url": "http://localhost:5000/v2.0/",
  "region_name": "RegionOne",
  "endpoint_type": "public",
  "admin": {
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "password",
    "tenant_name": "demo"
  },
  "https_insecure": False,
  "https_cacert": "",
  "extra": {"some_var": "some_value"}
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.engines.existing`

MultihostEngine [engine]

Deploy multihost cloud with existing engines.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "MultihostEngine",
  "controller": {
    "type": "DevstackEngine",
    "provider": {
      "type": "DummyProvider"
    }
  },
  "nodes": [
    {"type": "Engine1", "config": "Config1"},
    {"type": "Engine2", "config": "Config2"},
    {"type": "Engine3", "config": "Config3"},
  ]
}
```

If {controller_ip} is specified in configuration values, it will be replaced with controller address taken from credential returned by controller engine:

```
...
"nodes": [
  {
    "type": "DevstackEngine",
    "local_conf": {
      "GLANCE_HOSTPORT": "{controller_ip}:9292",
    }
  }
]
...
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.deployment.engines.multihost

DevstackEngine [engine]

Deploy Devstack cloud.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "DevstackEngine",
  "devstack_repo": "https://example.com/devstack/",
  "local_conf": {
    "ADMIN_PASSWORD": "secret"
  },
  "provider": {
    "type": "ExistingServers",
    "credentials": [{"user": "root", "host": "10.2.0.8"}]
  }
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.deployment.engines.devstack

LxcEngine [engine]

Deploy with other engines in lxc containers.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "LxcEngine",
  "provider": {
    "type": "DummyProvider",
    "credentials": [{"user": "root", "host": "example.net"}]
  },
  "distribution": "ubuntu",
  "release": "raring",
  "tunnel_to": ["10.10.10.10", "10.10.10.11"],
  "start_lxc_network": "10.1.1.0/24",
  "container_name_prefix": "devstack-node",
  "containers_per_host": 16,
  "start_script": "~/start.sh",
  "engine": { ... }
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.engines.lxc`

1.9.7 Deployment Server Providers

LxcProvider [server provider]

Provide lxc container(s) on given host.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "LxcProvider",
  "distribution": "ubuntu",
  "start_lxc_network": "10.1.1.0/24",
  "containers_per_host": 32,
  "tunnel_to": ["10.10.10.10"],
  "forward_ssh": false,
  "container_name_prefix": "rally-multinode-02",
  "host_provider": {
    "type": "ExistingServers",
    "credentials": [{"user": "root", "host": "host.net"}]
  }
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.serverprovider.providers.lxc`

ExistingServers [server provider]

Just return endpoints from its own configuration.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "ExistingServers",
  "credentials": [{"user": "root", "host": "localhost"}]
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.serverprovider.providers.existing`

VirshProvider [server provider]

Create VMs from prebuilt templates.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "VirshProvider",
  "connection": "alex@performance-01",
  "template_name": "stack-01-devstack-template",
  "template_user": "ubuntu",
  "template_password": "password"
}
```

where :

- connection - ssh connection to vms host
- template_name - vm image template
- template_user - vm user to launch devstack
- template_password - vm password to launch devstack

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.serverprovider.providers.virsh`

CobblerProvider [server provider]

Creates servers via PXE boot from given cobbler selector.

Cobbler selector may contain a combination of fields to select a number of system. It's user responsibility to provide selector which selects something. Since cobbler stores servers password encrypted the user needs to specify it configuration. All servers selected must have the same password.

Sample configuration:

```
{
  "type": "CobblerProvider",
  "host": "172.29.74.8",
  "user": "cobbler",
  "password": "cobbler",
  "system_password": "password"
  "selector": {"profile": "cobbler_profile_name", "owners": "user1"}
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: `rally.deployment.serverprovider.providers.cobbler`

OpenStackProvider [server provider]

Provide VMs using an existing OpenStack cloud.

Sample configuration:


```
{
  "type": "OpenStackProvider",
  "amount": 42,
  "user": "admin",
  "tenant": "admin",
  "password": "secret",
  "auth_url": "http://example.com/",
  "flavor_id": 2,
  "image": {
    "checksum": "75846dd06e9fcfd2b184aba7fa2b2a8d",
    "url": "http://example.com/disk1.img",
    "name": "Ubuntu Precise(added by rally)",
    "format": "qcow2",
    "userdata": "disable_root: false"
  },
  "secgroup_name": "Rally"
}
```

Namespace: default

Module: rally.deployment.serverprovider.providers.openstack

1.10 Database upgrade/downgrade in Rally

1.10.1 Information for users

Rally supports DB schema versioning (schema versions are called *revisions*) and migration (upgrade to the latest revision).

End user is provided with the following possibilities:

- Print current revision of DB.

```
rally-manage db revision
```

- Upgrade existing DB to the latest state.

This is needed when previously existing Rally installation is being upgraded to a newer version. In this case user should issue command

```
rally-manage db upgrade
```

AFTER upgrading Rally package. DB schema will get upgraded to the latest state and all existing data will be kept.

WARNING Rally does NOT support DB schema downgrade. One should consider backing up existing database in order to be able to rollback the change.

1.10.2 Information for developers

DB migration in Rally is implemented via package *alembic*.

It is highly recommended to get familiar with it's documentation available by the [link](#) before proceeding.

If developer is about to change existing DB schema they should create new DB revision and migration script with the following command

```
alembic --config rally/common/db/sqlalchemy/alembic.ini revision -m <Message>
```

or

```
alembic --config rally/common/db/sqlalchemy/alembic.ini revision --autogenerate -m <Message>
```

It will generate migration script – a file named `<UUID>_<Message>.py` located in `rally/common/db/sqlalchemy/migrations/versions`.

Alembic with parameter `--autogenerate` makes some “routine” job for developer, for example it makes some SQLite compatible batch expressions for migrations.

Generated script should then be checked, edited if it is needed to be and added to Rally source tree.

WARNING Even though alembic supports schema downgrade, migration scripts provided along with Rally do not contain actual code for downgrade.

1.11 Contribute to Rally

1.11.1 Where to begin

Please take a look [our Roadmap](#) to get information about our current work directions.

In case you have questions or want to share your ideas, be sure to contact us at the `#openstack-rally` IRC channel on [irc.freenode.net](#).

If you are going to contribute to Rally, you will probably need to grasp a better understanding of several main design concepts used throughout our project (such as **benchmark scenarios**, **contexts** etc.). To do so, please read *this article*.

1.11.2 How to contribute

1. You need a [Launchpad](#) account and need to be joined to the [OpenStack team](#). You can also join the [Rally team](#) if you want to. Make sure Launchpad has your SSH key, Gerrit (the code review system) uses this.
2. Sign the CLA as outlined in the [account setup](#) section of the developer guide.
3. Tell git your details:

```
git config --global user.name "Firstname Lastname"
git config --global user.email "your_email@youremail.com"
```

4. Install git-review. This tool takes a lot of the pain out of remembering commands to push code up to Gerrit for review and to pull it back down to edit it. It is installed using:

```
pip install git-review
```

Several Linux distributions (notably Fedora 16 and Ubuntu 12.04) are also starting to include git-review in their repositories so it can also be installed using the standard package manager.

5. Grab the Rally repository:

```
git clone git@github.com:openstack/rally.git
```

6. Checkout a new branch to hack on:

```
git checkout -b TOPIC-BRANCH
```

7. Start coding

8. Run the test suite locally to make sure nothing broke, e.g. (this will run py34/py27/pep8 tests):

```
tox
```

(NOTE: you should have installed tox<=1.6.1)

If you extend Rally with new functionality, make sure you have also provided unit and/or functional tests for it.

9. Commit your work using:

```
git commit -a
```

Make sure you have supplied your commit with a neat commit message, containing a link to the corresponding blueprint / bug, if appropriate.

10. Push the commit up for code review using:

```
git review -R
```

That is the awesome tool we installed earlier that does a lot of hard work for you.

11. Watch your email or [review site](#), it will automatically send your code for a battery of tests on our [Jenkins setup](#) and the core team for the project will review your code. If there are any changes that should be made they will let you know.
12. When all is good the review site will automatically merge your code.

(This tutorial is based on: <http://www.linuxjedi.co.uk/2012/03/real-way-to-start-hacking-on-openstack.html>)

1.11.3 Testing

Please, don't hesitate to write tests ;)

Unit tests

*Files: /tests/unit/**

The goal of unit tests is to ensure that internal parts of the code work properly. All internal methods should be fully covered by unit tests with a reasonable mocks usage.

About Rally unit tests:

- All [unit tests](#) are located inside /tests/unit/*
- Tests are written on top of: *testtools* and *mock* libs
- [Tox](#) is used to run unit tests

To run unit tests locally:

```
$ pip install tox
$ tox
```

To run py34, py27 or pep8 only:

```
$ tox -e <name>
```

#NOTE: <name> is one of py34, py27 or pep8

To run a single unit test e.g. test_deployment

```
$ tox -e <name> -- <test_name>
```

```
#NOTE: <name> is one of py34, py27 or pep8
#      <test_name> is the unit test case name
```

To debug issues on the unit test:

- Add breakpoints on the test file using `import pdb; pdb.set_trace()`
- Then run tox in debug mode:

```
$ tox -e debug <test_name>
#NOTE: use python 2.7
#NOTE: <test_name> is the unit test case name
```

or

```
$ tox -e debug34 <test_name>
#NOTE: use python 3.4
#NOTE: <test_name> is the unit test case name
```

To get test coverage:

```
$ tox -e cover

#NOTE: Results will be in /cover/index.html
```

To generate docs:

```
$ tox -e docs

#NOTE: Documentation will be in doc/source/_build/html/index.html
```

Functional tests

*Files: /tests/functional/**

The goal of **functional tests** is to check that everything works well together. Functional tests use Rally API only and check responses without touching internal parts.

To run functional tests locally:

```
$ source openrc
$ rally deployment create --fromenv --name testing
$ tox -e cli

#NOTE: openrc file with OpenStack admin credentials
```

Output of every Rally execution will be collected under some reports root in directory structure like: `reports_root/ClassName/MethodName_suffix.extension`. This functionality implemented in `tests.functional.utils.Rally.__call__` method. Use `'gen_report_path'` method of `'Rally'` class to get automatically generated file path and name if you need. You can use it to publish html reports, generated during tests. Reports root can be passed throw environment variable `'REPORTS_ROOT'`. Default is `'rally-cli-output-files'`.

Rally CI scripts

*Files: /tests/ci/**

This directory contains scripts and files related to the Rally CI system.

Rally Style Commandments

Files: /tests/hacking/

This module contains Rally specific hacking rules for checking commandments.

For more information about Style Commandments, read the [OpenStack Style Commandments manual](#).

1.12 Rally OS Gates

1.12.1 Gate jobs

The **OpenStack CI system** uses the so-called “**Gate jobs**” to control merges of patched submitted for review on Gerrit. These **Gate jobs** usually just launch a set of tests – unit, functional, integration, style – that check that the proposed patch does not break the software and can be merged into the target branch, thus providing additional guarantees for the stability of the software.

1.12.2 Create a custom Rally Gate job

You can create a **Rally Gate job** for your project to run Rally benchmarks against the patchsets proposed to be merged into your project.

To create a rally-gate job, you should create a **rally-jobs/** directory at the root of your project.

As a rule, this directory contains only **{projectname}.yaml**, but more scenarios and jobs can be added as well. This yaml file is in fact an input Rally task file specifying benchmark scenarios that should be run in your gate job.

To make *{projectname}.yaml* run in gates, you need to add “*rally-jobs*” to the “jobs” section of *projects.yaml* in *openstack-infra/project-config*.

1.12.3 Example: Rally Gate job for Glance

Let’s take a look at an example for the [Glance](#) project:

Edit *jenkins/jobs/projects.yaml*:

```
- project:
  name: glance
  node: 'bare-precise || bare-trusty'
  tarball-site: tarballs.openstack.org
  doc-publisher-site: docs.openstack.org

  jobs:
    - python-jobs
    - python-icehouse-bitrot-jobs
    - python-juno-bitrot-jobs
    - openstack-publish-jobs
    - translation-jobs
    - rally-jobs
```

Also add *gate-rally-dsvm-{projectname}* to *zuul/layout.yaml*:

```
- name: openstack/glance
  template:
    - name: merge-check
```

```

- name: python26-jobs
- name: python-jobs
- name: openstack-server-publish-jobs
- name: openstack-server-release-jobs
- name: periodic-icehouse
- name: periodic-juno
- name: check-requirements
- name: integrated-gate
- name: translation-jobs
- name: large-ops
- name: experimental-tripleo-jobs
check:
- check-devstack-dsvm-cells
- gate-rally-dsvm-glance
gate:
- gate-devstack-dsvm-cells
experimental:
- gate-grenade-dsvm-forward

```

To add one more scenario and job, you need to add `{scenarioname}.yaml` file here, and `gate-rally-dsvm-{scenarioname}` to `projects.yaml`.

For example, you can add `myscenario.yaml` to `rally-jobs` directory in your project and then edit `jenkins/jobs/projects.yaml` in this way:

```

- project:
  name: glance
  github-org: openstack
  node: bare-precise
  tarball-site: tarballs.openstack.org
  doc-publisher-site: docs.openstack.org

  jobs:
    - python-jobs
    - python-havana-bitrot-jobs
    - openstack-publish-jobs
    - translation-jobs
    - rally-jobs
    - `gate-rally-dsvm-{name}`:
      name: myscenario

```

Finally, add `gate-rally-dsvm-myscenario` to `zuul/layout.yaml`:

```

- name: openstack/glance
  template:
    - name: python-jobs
    - name: openstack-server-publish-jobs
    - name: periodic-havana
    - name: check-requirements
    - name: integrated-gate
  check:
    - check-devstack-dsvm-cells
    - check-tempest-dsvm-postgres-full
    - gate-tempest-dsvm-large-ops
    - gate-tempest-dsvm-neutron-large-ops
    - gate-rally-dsvm-myscenario

```

It is also possible to arrange your input task files as templates based on jinja2. Say, you want to set the image names used throughout the *myscenario.yaml* task file as a variable parameter. Then, replace concrete image names in this file with a variable:

```
...

NovaServers.boot_and_delete_server:
-
  args:
    image:
      name: {{image_name}}
    ...

NovaServers.boot_and_list_server:
-
  args:
    image:
      name: {{image_name}}
    ...
```

and create a file named *myscenario_args.yaml* that will define the parameter values:

```
---

image_name: "^cirros.*uec$"
```

this file will be automatically used by Rally to substitute the variables in *myscenario.yaml*.

1.12.4 Plugins & Extras in Rally Gate jobs

Along with scenario configs in yaml, the **rally-jobs** directory can also contain two subdirectories:

- **plugins:** *Plugins* needed for your gate job;
- **extra:** auxiliary files like bash scripts or images.

Both subdirectories will be copied to *~/rally/* before the job gets started.

1.13 Request New Features

To request a new feature, you should create a document similar to other feature requests and then contribute it to the **doc/feature_request** directory of the Rally repository (see the *How-to-contribute tutorial*).

If you don't have time to contribute your feature request via gerrit, please contact Boris Pavlovic (boris@pavlovic.me)

Active feature requests:

1.13.1 Capture Logs from services

Use case

A developer is executing various task and would like to capture logs as well as test results.

Problem description

In case of errors it is quite hard to debug what happened.

Possible solution

- Add special context that can capture the logs from tested services.

1.13.2 Check queue perfdata

Use case — Sometimes OpenStack services use common messaging system very prodigally. For example neutron metering agent sending all database table data on new object creation i.e <https://review.openstack.org/#/c/143672/>. It cause to neutron degradation and other obvious problems. It will be nice to have a way to track messages count and messages size in queue during tests/benchmarks.

Problem description — Heavy usage of queue isn't checked.

Possible solution — * Before running tests/benchmarks start process which will connect to queue topics and measure messages count, size and other data which we need.

1.13.3 Ability to compare results between task

Use case

During the work on performance it's essential to be able to compare results of similar task before and after change in system.

Problem description

There is no command to compare two or more tasks and get tables and graphs.

Possible solution

- Add command that accepts 2 tasks UUID and prints graphs that compares result

1.13.4 Distributed load generation

Use Case

Some OpenStack projects (Marconi, MagnetoDB) require a real huge load, like 10-100k request per second for benchmarking.

To generate such huge load Rally have to create load from different servers.

Problem Description

- Rally can't generate load from different servers
- Result processing can't handle big amount of data
- There is no support for chunking results

1.13.5 Explicitly specify existing users for scenarios

Use Case

Rally allows to reuse existing users for scenario runs. And we should be able to use only specified set of existing users for specific scenarios.

Problem Description

For the moment if used *deployment* with existing users then Rally chooses user for each scenario run randomly. But there are cases when we may want to use one scenario with one user and another with different one specific user. Main reason for it is in different set of resources that each user has and those resources may be required for scenarios. Without this feature Rally user is forced to make all existing users similar and have all required resources set up for all scenarios he uses. But it is redundant.

Possible solution

- Make it possible to use explicitly existing_users context

1.13.6 Historical performance data

Use case

OpenStack is really rapidly developed. Hundreds of patches are merged daily and it's really hard to track how performance is changed during time. It will be nice to have a way to track performance of major functionality of OpenStack running periodically rally task and building graphs that represent how performance of specific method is changed during the time.

Problem description

There is no way to bind tasks

Possible solution

- Add grouping for tasks
- Add command that creates historical graphs

1.13.7 Enhancements to installation script: `--version` and `--uninstall`

Use case

User might wish to control which rally version is installed or even purge rally from the machine completely.

Problem description

1. Installation script doesn't allow to choose version.
2. No un-install support.

Possible solution

1. Add `--version` option to installation script.
2. Add `--uninstall` option to installation script or create an un-installation script

1.13.8 Installation script: `--pypi-mirror`, `--package-mirror` and `--venv-mirror`

Use case

Installation is pretty easy when there is an Internet connection available. And there is surely a number of OpenStack uses when whole environment is isolated. In this case, we need somehow specify where installation script should take required libs and packages.

Problem description

1. Installation script can't work without direct Internet connection

Possible solution #1

1. Add `--pypi-mirror` option to installation script.
2. Add `--package-mirror` option to installation script.
3. Add `--venv-mirror` option to installation script.

1.13.9 Launch Specific Benchmark(s)

Use case

A developer is working on a feature that is covered by one or more specific benchmarks/scenarios. He/she would like to execute a rally task with an existing task template file (yaml or json) indicating exactly which benchmark(s) will be executed.

Problem description

When executing a task with a template file in Rally, all benchmarks are executed without the ability to specify one or a set of benchmarks the user would like to execute.

Possible solution

- Add optional flag to rally task start command to specify one or more benchmarks to execute as part of that test run.

1.13.10 Using multi scenarios to generate load

Use Case

Rally should be able to generate real life load. Simultaneously create load on different components of OpenStack, e.g. simultaneously booting VM, uploading image and listing users.

Problem Description

At the moment Rally is able to run only 1 scenario per benchmark. Scenario are quite specific (e.g. boot and delete VM for example) and can't actually generate real life load.

Writing a lot of specific benchmark scenarios that will produce more real life load will produce mess and a lot of duplication of code.

Possible solution

- Extend Rally task benchmark configuration in such way to support passing multiple benchmark scenarios in single benchmark context
- Extend Rally task output format to support results of multiple scenarios in single benchmark separately.
- Extend rally task plot2html and rally task detailed to show results separately for every scenario.

1.13.11 Multiple attach volume

Use Case

Since multiple volume attaching support to OpenStack Mitaka, one volume can be attached to several instances or hosts, rally should add scenarios about multiple attach volume.

Problem Description

Rally lack of scenarios about multiple attach volume

Possible solution

- Add nova scenarios "multi_attach_volume" and "multi_detach_volume"

1.13.12 Add support of persistence benchmark environment

Use Case

To benchmark many of operations like show, list, detailed you need to have already these resource in cloud. So it will be nice to be able to create benchmark environment once before benchmarking. So run some amount of benchmarks that are using it and at the end just delete all created resources by benchmark environment.

Problem Description

Fortunately Rally has already a mechanism for creating benchmark environment, that is used to create load. Unfortunately it's atomic operation: (create environment, make load, delete environment). This should be split to 3 separated steps.

Possible solution

- Add new CLI operations to work with benchmark environment: (show, create, delete, list)
- Allow task to start against benchmark environment (instead of deployment)

1.13.13 Production read cleanups

Use Case

Rally should delete in any case all resources that it created during benchmark.

Problem Description

- (implemented) Deletion rate limit
You can kill cloud by deleting too many objects simultaneously, so deletion rate limit is required
- (implemented) Retry on failures
There should be few attempts to delete resource in case of failures
- (implemented) Log resources that failed to be deleted
We should log warnings about all non deleted resources. This information should include UUID of resource, it's type and project.
- (implemented) Pluggable
It should be simple to add new cleanups adding just plugins somewhere.
- Disaster recovery
Rally should use special name patterns, to be able to delete resources in such case if something went wrong with server that is running rally. And you have just new instance (without old rally db) of rally on new server.

1.14 Project Info

1.14.1 Maintainers

Project Team Lead (PTL)

Contact	Area of interest
Boris Pavlovic boris-42 (irc) boris@pavlovic.me	• Road Map • Release management • Community management • Core team management • Chief Architect

If you would like to refactor whole Rally or have UX/community/other issues please contact me.

Project Core maintainers

Contact	Area of interest
Alexander Maretskiy amaretskiy (irc) amaretskiy@mirantis.com	• Rally reports • Front-end
Andrey Kurilin andreykurilin (irc) andr.kurilin@gmail.com	• Rally-Tempest Integration • Rally verify • Nova plugins
Chris St. Pierre stpierre (irc) cstpierr@cisco.com	• Rally task & benchmark • Bash guru ;)
Kun Huang kun_huang (irc) gareth.huang@huawei.com	• Rally task & benchmark
Li Yingjun liyingjun (irc) yingjun.li@kylin-cloud.com	• Rally task & benchmark
Roman Vasilets rvasilets (irc) rvasilets@mirantis.com	• Rally task & benchmark
Sergey Skripnick redixin (irc) sskripnick@mirantis.com	• Rally CI/CD • Rally deploy • Automation of everything
Yair Fried yfried (irc) yfried@redhat.com	• Rally-Tempest integration • Rally task & benchmark

All cores from this list are reviewing all changes that are proposed to Rally. To avoid duplication of efforts, please contact them before starting work on your code.

Plugin Core reviewers

Contact	Area of interest
Ivan Kolodyazhny e0ne (irc) e0ne@e0ne.info	• Cinder plugins
Nikita Kononov NikitaKononov (irc) nkononov@mirantis.com	• Sahara plugins
Sergey Kraynev skraynev (irc) skraynev@mirantis.com	• Heat plugins

All cores from this list are responsible for their component plugins. To avoid duplication of efforts, please contact them before starting working on your own plugins.

1.14.2 Useful links

- [Source code](#)
- [Rally road map](#)
- [Project space](#)
- [Bugs](#)
- [Patches on review](#)
- [Meeting logs](#) (server: [irc.freenode.net](#), channel: [#openstack-meeting](#))
- [Release meeting logs](#) (server: [irc.freenode.net](#), channel: [#openstack-rally](#))
- [IRC logs](#) (server: [irc.freenode.net](#), channel: [#openstack-rally](#))

1.14.3 Where can I discuss and propose changes?

- Our IRC channel: [#openstack-rally](#) on [irc.freenode.net](#);
- Weekly Rally team meeting (in IRC): [#openstack-meeting](#) on [irc.freenode.net](#), held on Mondays at 14:00 UTC;
- Weekly release meeting (in IRC): [#openstack-rally](#) on [irc.freenode.net](#), held on Mondays at 13:00 UTC;
- OpenStack mailing list: openstack-dev@lists.openstack.org (see [subscription and usage instructions](#));
- Rally team on Launchpad: [Answers/Bugs/Blueprints](#).

1.15 Release Notes

1.15.1 All release notes

Rally v0.0.1

Information

Commits	1039
Bug fixes	0
Dev cycle	547 days
Release date	26/Jan/2015

Details

Rally is awesome tool for testing verifying and benchmarking OpenStack clouds.

A lot of people started using Rally in their CI/CD so Rally team should provide more stable product with clear strategy of deprecation and upgrades.

Rally v0.0.2

Information

Commits	100
Bug fixes	18
Dev cycle	45 days
Release date	12/Mar/2015

Details

This release contains new features, new benchmark plugins, bug fixes, various code and API improvements.

New Features

- rally task start **-abort-on-sla-failure**
Stopping load before things go wrong. Load generation will be interrupted if SLA criteria stop passing.
- Rally verify command supports multiple Tempest sources now.
- python34 support
- postgres DB backend support

API changes

- [new] **rally [deployment | verify | task] use** subcommand
It should be used instead of root command **rally use**

- [new] Rally as a Lib API

To avoid code duplication between Rally as CLI tool and Rally as a Service we decide to make Rally as a Lib as a common part between these 2 modes.

Rally as a Service will be a daemon that just maps HTTP request to Rally as a Lib API.

- [deprecated] **rally use** CLI command
- [deprecated] Old Rally as a Lib API

Old Rally API was quite mixed up so we decide to deprecate it

Plugins

- **Benchmark Scenario Runners:**

[improved] Improved algorithm of generation load in **constant runner**

Before we used processes to generate load, now it creates pool of processes (amount of processes is equal to CPU count) after that in each process use threads to generate load. So now you can easily generate load of 1k concurrent scenarios.

[improved] Unify code of **constant** and **rps** runners

[interface] Added **abort()** to runner's plugin interface

New method **abort()** is used to immediately interrupt execution.

- **Benchmark Scenarios:**

[new] DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_server

[new] DesignateBasic.create_and_list_servers

[new] DesignateBasic.list_servers

[new] MistralWorkbooks.list_workbooks

[new] MistralWorkbooks.create_workbook

[new] Quotas.neutron_update

[new] HeatStacks.create_update_delete_stack

[new] HeatStacks.list_stacks_and_resources

[new] HeatStacks.create_suspend_resume_delete_stac

[new] HeatStacks.create_check_delete_stack

[new] NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_routers

[new] NovaKeypair.create_and_delete_keypair

[new] NovaKeypair.create_and_list_keypairs

[new] NovaKeypair.boot_and_delete_server_with_keypair

[new] NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_live_migrate

[new] NovaServers.boot_server_attach_created_volume_and_live_migrate

[new] CinderVolumes.create_and_upload_volume_to_image

[fix] CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume

Pass optional ****kwargs** only to create server command

[fix] GlanceImages.create_image_and_boot_instances

Pass optional ****kwargs** only to create server command

[fix] TempestScenario.* removed stress cleanup.

Major issue is that tempest stress cleanup cleans whole OpenStack. This is very dangerous, so it's better to remove it and leave some extra resources.

[improved] NovaSecGroup.boot_and_delete_server_with_secgroups

Add optional ****kwargs** that are passed to boot server comment

- **Benchmark Context:**

[new] **stacks**

Generates passed amount of heat stacks for all tenants.

[new] **custom_image**

Prepares images for benchmarks in VMs.

To Support generating workloads in VMs by existing tools like: IPerf, Blogbench, HPCC and others we have to have prepared images, with already installed and configured tools.

Rally team decide to generate such images on fly from passed to avoid requirements of having big repository with a lot of images.

This context is abstract context that allows to automate next steps:

1. runs VM with passed image (with floating ip and other stuff)
2. execute abstract method that has access to VM
3. snapshot this image

In future we are going to use this as a base for making context that prepares images.

[improved] **allow_ssh**

Automatically disable it if security group are disabled in neutron.

[improved] **keypair**

Key pairs are stored in "users" space it means that accessing keypair from scenario is simpler now:

```
self.context["user"]["keypair"]["private"]
```

[fix] **users**

Pass proper EndpointType for newly created users

[fix] **sahara_edp**

The Job Binaries data should be treated as a binary content

- **Benchmark SLA:**

[interface] SLA calculations is done in additive way now

Resolves scale issues, because now we don't need to have whole array of iterations in memory to process SLA.

This is required to implement **-abort-on-sla-failure** feature

[all] SLA plugins were rewritten to implement new interface

Bug fixes 18 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Fix **rally task detailed –iterations-data**

It didn't work in case of missing atomic actions. Such situation can occur if scenario method raises exceptions

- Add user-friendly message if the task cannot be deleted

In case of trying to delete task that is not in “finished” status users get traces instead of user-friendly message try to run it with –force key.

- Network context cleanups networks properly now

Documentation

- Image sizes are fixed
- New tutorial in “Step by Step” relate to **–abort-on-sla-failure**
- Various fixes

Rally v0.0.3**Information**

Commits	53
Bug fixes	14
Dev cycle	33 days
Release date	14/Apr/2015

Details

This release contains new features, new benchmark plugins, bug fixes, various code and API improvements.

New Features & API changes

- Add the ability to specify versions for clients in benchmark scenarios

You can call `self.clients(“glance”, “2”)` and get any client for specific version.

- Add API for tempest uninstall

`$ rally-manage tempest uninstall # removes fully tempest for active deployment`

- Add a –uuids-only option to rally task list

`$ rally task list –uuids-only # returns list with only task uuids`

- Adds endpoint to –fromenv deployment creation

`$ rally deployment create –fromenv # recognizes standard OS_ENDPOINT environment variable`

- Configure SSL per deployment

Now SSL information is deployment specific not Rally specific and rally.conf option is deprecated

Like in this sample <https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/14d0b5ba0c75ececfd6a6c121d9cf2810571f77/samples/deployment/L12>

Specs

- [spec] Proposal for new task input file format

This spec describes new task input format that will allow us to generate multi scenario load which is crucial for HA and more real life testing:

https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/in-progress/new_rally_input_task_format.rst

Plugins

- **Benchmark Scenario Runners:**

- Add a maximum concurrency option to rps runner

To avoid running to heavy load you can set ‘concurrency’ to configuration and in case if cloud is not able to process all requests it won’t start more parallel requests then ‘concurrency’ value.

- **Benchmark Scenarios:**

[new] CeilometerAlarms.create_alarm_and_get_history

[new] KeystoneBasic.get_entities

[new] EC2Servers.boot_server

[new] KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_service

[new] MuranoEnvironments.list_environments

[new] MuranoEnvironments.create_and_delete_environment

[new] NovaServers.suspend_and_resume_server

[new] NovaServers.pause_and_unpause_server

[new] NovaServers.boot_and_rebuild_server

[new] KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_services

[new] HeatStacks.list_stacks_and_events

[improved] VMTask.boot_runcommand_delete

restore ability to use fixed IP and floating IP to connect to VM via ssh

[fix] NovaServers.boot_server_attach_created_volume_and_live_migrate

Kwargs in nova scenario were wrongly passed

- **Benchmark SLA:**

- [new] aborted_on_sla

This is internal SLA criteria, that is added if task was aborted

- [new] something_went_wrong

This is internal SLA criteria, that is added if something went wrong, context failed to create or runner raised some exceptions

Bug fixes 14 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Set default task uuid to running task. Before it was set only after task was fully finished.
- The “rally task results” command showed a disorienting “task not found” message for a task that is currently running.

- Rally didn't know how to reconnect to OpenStack in case if token expired.

Documentation

- New tutorial **task templates**

https://rally.readthedocs.org/en/latest/tutorial/step_5_task_templates.html

- Various fixes

Rally v0.0.4

Information

Commits	87
Bug fixes	21
Dev cycle	30 days
Release date	14/May/2015

Details

This release contains new features, new benchmark plugins, bug fixes, various code and API improvements.

New Features & API changes

- Rally now can generate load with users that already exist

Now one can use Rally for benchmarking OpenStack clouds that are using LDAP, AD or any other read-only keystone backend where it is not possible to create any users. To do this, one should set up the “users” section of the deployment configuration of the ExistingCloud type. This feature also makes it safer to run Rally against production clouds: when run from an isolated group of users, Rally won't affect rest of the cloud users if something goes wrong.

- New decorator `@osclients.Clients.register` can add new OpenStack clients at runtime

It is now possible to add a new OpenStack client dynamically at runtime. The added client will be available from `osclients.Clients` at the module level and cached. Example:

```
>>> from rally import osclients
>>> @osclients.Clients.register("supernova")
... def another_nova_client(self):
...     from novaclient import client as nova
...     return nova.Client("2", auth_token=self.keystone().auth_token,
...                        **self._get_auth_info(password_key="key"))
...
>>> clients = osclients.Clients.create_from_env()
>>> clients.supernova().services.list()[2]
[<Service: nova-conductor>, <Service: nova-cert>]
```

- Assert methods now available for scenarios and contexts

There is now a new *FunctionalMixin* class that implements basic unittest assert methods. The *base.Context* and *base.Scenario* classes inherit from this mixin, so now it is possible to use *base.assertX()* methods in scenarios and contexts.

- Improved installation script

The installation script has been almost completely rewritten. After this change, it can be run from an unprivileged user, supports different database types, allows to specify a custom python binary, always asks confirmation before doing potentially dangerous actions, automatically install needed software if run as root, and also automatically cleans up the virtualenv and/or the downloaded repository if interrupted.

Specs & Feature requests

- [Spec] Reorder plugins

The spec describes how to split Rally framework and plugins codebase to make it simpler for newbies to understand how Rally code is organized and how it works.

- [Feature request] Specify what benchmarks to execute in task

This feature request proposes to add the ability to specify benchmark(s) to be executed when the user runs the *rally task start* command. A possible solution would be to add a special flag to the *rally task start* command.

Plugins

- **Benchmark Scenario Runners:**

- Add limits for maximum Core usage to constant and rps runners

The new ‘max_cpu_usage’ parameter can be used to avoid possible 100% usage of all available CPU cores by reducing the number of CPU cores available for processes started by the corresponding runner.

- **Benchmark Scenarios:**

- [new] KeystoneBasic.create_update_and_delete_tenant
- [new] KeystoneBasic.create_user_update_password
- [new] NovaServers.shelve_and_unshelve_server
- [new] NovaServers.boot_and_associate_floating_ip
- [new] NovaServers.boot_lock_unlock_and_delete
- [new] NovaHypervisors.list_hypervisors
- [new] CeilometerSamples.list_samples
- [new] CeilometerResource.get_resources_on_tenant
- [new] SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_delete_all
- [new] SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_download_object
- [new] SwiftObjects.create_container_and_object_then_list_objects
- [new] MuranoEnvironments.create_and_deploy_environment
- [new] HttpRequests.check_random_request
- [new] HttpRequests.check_request
- [improved] NovaServers live migrate benchmarks
 - add ‘min_sleep’ and ‘max_sleep’ parameters to simulate a pause between VM booting and running live migration
- [improved] NovaServers.boot_and_live_migrate_server
 - add a usage sample to samples/tasks

- [improved] CinderVolumes benchmarks

support size range to be passed to the ‘size’ argument as a dictionary {“min”: <minimum_size>, “max”: <maximum_size>}

- **Benchmark Contexts:**

- [new] MuranoPackage

This new context can upload a package to Murano from some specified path.

- [new] CeilometerSampleGenerator

Context that can be used for creating samples and collecting resources for benchmarks in a list.

- **Benchmark SLA:**

- [new] outliers

This new SLA checks that the number of outliers (calculated from the mean and standard deviation of the iteration durations) does not exceed some maximum value. The SLA is highly configurable: the parameters used for outliers threshold calculation can be set by the user.

Bug fixes 21 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Make it possible to use relative imports for plugins that are outside of rally package.
- Fix heat stacks cleanup by deleting them only 1 time per tenant (get rid of “stack not found” errors in logs).
- Fix the wrong behavior of ‘rally task detailed –iterations-data’ (it lacked the iteration info before).
- Fix security groups cleanup: a security group called “default”, created automatically by Neutron, did not get deleted for each tenant.

Other changes

- Streaming algorithms that scale

This release introduces the `common/streaming_algorithms.py` module. This module is going to contain implementations of benchmark data processing algorithms that scale: these algorithms do not store exhaustive information about every single benchmark iteration duration processed. For now, the module contains implementations of algorithms for computation of mean & standard deviation.

- Coverage job to check that new patches come with unit tests

Rally now has a coverage job that checks that every patch submitted for review does not decrease the number of lines covered by unit tests (at least too much). This job allows to mark most patches with no unit tests with ‘-1’.

- Splitting the plugins code (Runners & SLA) into `common/openstack` plugins

According to the spec “Reorder plugins” (see above), the plugins code for runners and SLA has been moved to the `plugins/common/` directory. Only base classes now remain in the `benchmark/` directory.

Documentation

- Various fixes
 - Remove obsolete `.rst` files (`deploy_engines.rst` / `server_providers.rst` / ...)
 - Restructure the docs files to make them easier to navigate through
 - Move the chapter on task templates to the 4th step in the tutorial
 - Update the information about meetings (new release meeting & time changes)

Rally v0.1.0

Information

Commits	355
Bug fixes	90
Dev cycle	132 days
Release date	25/September/2015

Details

This release contains new features, new 42 plugins, 90 bug fixes, various code and API improvements.

New Features & API changes

- **Improved installation script**

- Add parameters:
 - * `--develop` parameter to install rally in editable (develop) mode
 - * `--no-color` to switch off output colorizing useful for automated output parsing and terminals that don't support colors.
- Puts `rally.conf` under `virtualenv etc/rally/` so you can have several rally installations in `virtualenv`
- Many fixes related to access of different file, like: `rally.conf`, rally db file in case of `sqlite`
- Update pip before Rally installation
- Fix reinstallation

- **Separated Rally plugins & framework**

Now plugins are here: <https://github.com/openstack/rally/tree/master/rally/plugins>

Plugins are as well separated `common/*` for common plugins that can be use no matter what is tested and OpenStack related plugins

- **New Rally Task framework**

- All plugins has the same Plugin base: `rally.common.plugin.pluing.Plugin` They have the same mechanisms for: discovering, providing information based on docstrings, and in future they will use the same deprecation/rename mechanism.
- Some of files are moved:
 - * `rally/benchmark -> rally/task`
This was done to unify naming of rally task command and actually code that implements it.
 - * `rally/benchmark/sla/base.py -> rally/task/sla.py`
 - * `rally/benchmark/context/base.py -> rally/task/context.py`
 - * `rally/benchmark/scenarios/base.py -> rally/task/scenario.py`
 - * `rally/benchmark/runners/base.py -> rally/task/runner.py`
 - * `rally/benchmark/scenarios/utlis.py -> rally/task/utlis.py`

This was done to:

- * avoid doing `rally.benchmark.scenarios import base as scenario_base`
- * remove one level of nesting
- * simplify framework structure

– Some of classes and methods were renamed

- * Plugin configuration:
 - `context.context()` -> `context.configure()`
 - `scenario.scenario()` -> `scenario.configure()`
 - Introduced `runner.configure()`
 - Introduced `sla.configure()`

This resolves 3 problems:

- Unifies configuration of different types of plugins
- Simplifies plugin interface
- **Looks nice with new modules path:**

```
>>> from rally.task import scenario
>>> @scenario.configure()
```

– Atomic Actions were changed:

- * New `rally.task.atomic` module

This allow us in future to reuse atomic actions in Context plugins

- * Renames:

`rally.benchmark.scenarios.base.AtomicAction` -> `rally.task.atomic.ActionTimer`

`rally.benchmark.scenarios.base.atomic_action()` -> `rally.task.atomic.action_timer()`

– **Context plugins decide how to map their data for scenario**

Now `Context.map_for_scenario` method can be override to decide how to pass context object to each iteration of scenario.

– Samples of NEW vs OLD context, sla, scenario and runner plugins:

- * Context

```
# Old
from rally.benchmark.context import base

@base.context(name="users", order=100)
class YourContext(base.Context):

    def setup(self):
        # ...

    def cleanup(self):
        # ...

# New
from rally.task import context

@context.configure(name="users", order=100)
```

```
class YourContext(context.Context):

    def setup(self):
        # ...

    def cleanup(self):
        # ...

    def map_for_scenario(self):
        # Maps context object to the scenario context object
        # like context["users"] -> context["user"] and so on.

* Scenario

# Old Scenario

from rally.benchmark.scenarios import base
from rally.benchmark import validation

class ScenarioPlugin(base.Scenario):

    @base.scenario()
    def some(self):
        self._do_some_action()

    @base.atomic_action_timer("some_timer")
    def _do_some_action(self):
        # ...

# New Scenario

from rally.task import atomic
from rally.task import scenario
from rally.task import validation

# OpenStack scenario has different base now:
# rally.plugins.openstack.scenario.OpenStackScenario
class ScenarioPlugin(scenario.Scenario):

    @scenario.configure()
    def some(self):
        self._do_some_action()

    @atomic.action_timer("some_action")
    def _do_some_action(self):
        # ...

* Runner

## Old

from rally.benchmark.runners import base

class SomeRunner(base.ScenarioRunner):

    __execution_type__ = "some_runner"

    def _run_scenario(self, cls, method_name, context, args)
```

```

    # Load generation

    def abort(self):
        # Method that aborts load generation

## New

from rally.task import runner

@runner.configure(name="some_runner")
class SomeRunner(runner.ScenarioRunner):

    def _run_scenario(self, cls, method_name, context, args)
        # Load generation

    def abort(self):
        # Method that aborts load generation

* SLA

# Old

from rally.benchmark import sla

class FailureRate(sla.SLA):
    # ...

# New

from rally.task import sla

@sla.configure(name="failure_rate")
class FailureRate(sla.SLA):
    # ...

```

- **Rally Task aborted command**

Finally you can gracefully shutdown running task by calling:

```
rally task abort <task_uuid>
```

- **Rally CLI changes**

- [add] `rally --plugin-paths` specify the list of directories with plugins
- [add] `rally task report --junit` - generate a JUnit report This allows users to feed reports to tools such as Jenkins.
- [add] `rally task abort` - aborts running Rally task when run with the `--soft` key, the rally task abort command is waiting until the currently running subtask is finished, otherwise the command interrupts subtask immediately after current scenario iterations are finished.
- [add] `rally plugin show` prints detailed information about plugin
- [add] `rally plugin list` prints table with rally plugin names and titles
- [add] `rally verify genconfig` generates `tempest.conf` without running it.
- [add] `rally verify install` install tempest for specified deployment
- [add] `rally verify reinstall` removes tempest for specified deployment

- [add] `rally verify uninstall` uninstall tempest of specified deployment
- [fix] `rally verify start --no-use` `--no-use` was always turned on
- [remove] `rally use` now each command has subcommand `use`
- [remove] `rally info`
- [remove] `rally-manage tempest` now it is covered by `rally verify`

- **New Rally task reports**

- New code is based on OOP style which is base step to make pluggable Reports
- Reports are now generated for only one iteration over the resulting data which resolves scalability issues when we are working with large amount of iterations.
- New Load profiler plot that shows amount of iterations that are working in parallel
- Failed iterations are shown as a red areas on stacked are graphic.

Non backward compatible changes

- [remove] `rally use cli` command
- [remove] `rally info cli` command
- [remove] `--uuid` parameter from `rally deployment <any>`
- [remove] `--deploy-id` parameter from: `rally task <any>`, `rally verify <any>`, `rally show <any>`

Specs & Feature requests

- [feature request] Explicitly specify existing users for scenarios
- [feature request] Improve install script and add `--uninstall` and `--version`
- [feature request] Allows specific repos & packages in `install-rally.sh`
- [feature request] Add ability to capture logs from tested services
- [feature request] Check RPC queue perfdata
- [spec] Refactoring Rally cleanup
- [spec] Consistent resource names

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**

- [new] `CinderVolumes.create_volume_backup`
- [new] `CinderVolumes.create_and_restore_volume_backup`
- [new] `KeystoneBasic.add_and_remove_user_role`
- [new] `KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_role`
- [new] `KeystoneBasic.create_add_and_list_user_roles`
- [new] `FuelEnvironments.list_environments`
- [new] `CinderVolumes.modify_volume_metadata`

[new] NovaServers.boot_and_delete_multiple_servers
 [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_list_pool
 [new] ManilaShares.list_shares
 [new] CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_get_event
 [new] CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_list_event_types
 [new] CeilometerEvents.create_user_and_list_events
 [new] CeilometerTraits.create_user_and_list_trait_descriptions
 [new] CeilometerTraits.create_user_and_list_traits
 [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_pools
 [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_update_pools
 [new] ManilaShares.create_and_delete_share
 [new] ManilaShares.create_share_network_and_delete
 [new] ManilaShares.create_share_network_and_list
 [new] HeatStacks.create_and_delete_stack
 [new] ManilaShares.list_share_servers
 [new] HeatStacks.create_snapshot_restore_delete_stack
 [new] KeystoneBasic.create_and_delete_ec2credential
 [new] KeystoneBasic.create_and_list_ec2credentials
 [new] HeatStacks.create_stack_and_scale
 [new] ManilaShares.create_security_service_and_delete
 [new] KeystoneBasic.create_user_set_enabled_and_delete
 [new] ManilaShares.attach_security_service_to_share_network
 [new] IronicNodes.create_and_delete_node
 [new] IronicNodes.create_and_list_node
 [new] CinderVolumes.create_and_list_volume_backups
 [new] NovaNetworks.create_and_list_networks
 [new] NovaNetworks.create_and_delete_network
 [new] EC2Servers.list_servers
 [new] VMTasks.boot_runcommand_delete_custom_imagea
 [new] CinderVolumes.create_and_update_volume

- **Contexts:**

[new] ManilaQuotas

Add context for setting up Manila quotas: shares, gigabytes, snapshots, snapshot_gigabytes, share_networks

[new] ManilaShareNetworks

Context for share networks that will be used in case of usage deployment with existing users. Provided share networks via context option “share_networks” will be balanced between all share creations of scenarios.

[new] Lbaas

Context to create LBaaS-v1 resources

[new] ImageCommandCustomizerContext

Allows image customization using side effects of a command execution. E.g. one can install an application to the image and use these image for ‘boot_runcommand_delete’ scenario afterwards.

[new] EC2ServerGenerator

Context that creates servers using EC2 api

[new] ExistingNetwork

This context lets you use existing networks that have already been created instead of creating new networks with Rally. This is useful when, for instance, you are using Neutron with a dumb router that is not capable of creating new networks on the fly.

- **SLA:**

[remove] max_failure_rate - use failure_rate instead

Bug fixes 90 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Many fixes related that fixes access of rally.conf and DB files
- Incorrect apt-get “-yes” parameter in install_rally.sh script
- Rally bash completion doesn’t exist in a virtualenv
- Rally show networks CLI command worked only with nova networks
- RPS runner was not properly generating load
- Check is dhcp_agent_scheduler support or not in network cleanup
- NetworkContext doesn’t work with Nova V2.1
- Rally task input file was not able to use jinja2 include directive
- Rally in docker image was not able to
- Rally docker image didn’t contain samples
- Do not update the average duration when iteration failed

Documentation

- **Add plugin reference page**

Rally Plugins Reference page contains a full list with

- **Add maintainers section on project info page**

Rally Maintainers section contains information about core contributors of OpenStack Rally their responsibilities and contacts. This will help us to make our community more transparent and open for newbies.

- **Added who is using section in docs**

- **Many small fixes**

Rally v0.1.1

Information

Commits	32
Bug fixes	9
Dev cycle	11 days
Release date	6/October/2015

Details

This release contains new features, new 6 plugins, 9 bug fixes, various code and API improvements.

New Features

- **Rally verify generates proper tempest.conf file now**

Improved script that generates tempest.conf, now it works out of box for most of the clouds and most of Tempest tests will pass without hacking it.

- **Import Tempest results to Rally DB**

`rally verify import` command allows you to import already existing Tempest results and work with them as regular “rally verify start” results: generate HTML/CSV reports & compare different runs.

API Changes Rally CLI changes

- [add] `rally verify import` imports raw Tempest results to Rally

Specs & Feature requests

There is no new specs and feature requests.

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**

[new] NeutronNetworks.create_and_list_floating_ips

[new] NeutronNetworks.create_and_delete_floating_ips

[new] MuranoPackages.import_and_list_packages

[new] MuranoPackages.import_and_delete_package

[new] MuranoPackages.import_and_filter_applications

[new] MuranoPackages.package_lifecycle

[improved] NovaKeypair.boot_and_delete_server_with_keypair

New argument `server_kwargs`, these kwargs are used to boot server.

[fix] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_vips

Now it works in case of concurrency > 1

- **Contexts:**

[improved] network

Network context accepts two new arguments: `subnets_per_network` and `network_create_args`.

[fix] network

Fix cleanup if nova-network is used. Networks should be dissociate from project before deletion

[fix] custom_image

Nova server that is used to create custom image was not deleted if script that prepares server failed.

Bug fixes 9 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Fix `install_rally.sh` script
 - Set 777 access to `/var/lib/rally/database` file if system-wide method of installation is used.
- Rally HTML reports Overview table had few mistakes
 - Success rate was always 100%
 - Percentiles were wrongly calculated
- Missing Ironic, Murano and Workload(vm) options in default config file
- `rally verify start` failed while getting `network_id`
- `rally verify genconfig` hangs forever if Horizon is not available

Documentation

- **Fix project maintainers page**
 - Update the information about Rally maintainers
- **Document `rally --plugin-paths` CLI argument**
- **Code blocks in documentation looks prettier now**

Rally v0.1.2

Information

Commits	208
Bug fixes	37
Dev cycle	77 days
Release date	23/December/2015

Details

This release, as well as all previous ones, includes a lot of internal and external changes. Most important of them are listed below.

Warning: Release 0.1.2 is the last release with Python 2.6 support.

Deprecations

- Class *rally.common.objects.Endpoint* was renamed to *Credentials*. Old class is kept for backward compatibility. Please, stop using the old class in your plugins.

Warning: dict key was changed too in user context from “endpoint” to “credential”

- `rally.task.utils: wait_is_ready(), wait_for(), wait_for_delete()` deprecated you should use `wait_for_status()` instead.

Rally Verify

- Added possibility to run Tempest tests listed in a file(`--tests-file` argument in `verify start`)
- Added possibility to upload Tempest subunit stream logs into data base
- Improvements in generating Tempest config file
- Reworked subunit stream parser
- Don't install Tempest when *rally verify [gen/show]config*
- Rally team tries to simplify usage of each our component. Now Rally verification has some kind of a context like in Tasks. Before launching each verification, Rally checks existence of required resources(networks, images, flavours, etc) in Tempest configuration file and pre-creates them. Do not worry, all these resources will not be forgotten and left, Rally will clean them after verification.

Rally Task

- Add `--html-static` argument to `rally task report` which allows to generate HTML reports that doesn't require Internet.
- Rally supports different API versions now via `api_versions` context:
- Move `rally.osclients.Clients` to plugin base
Rally OSclients is plugable now and it is very easy to extend OSclients for your cloud out of Rally tree.
- Add 'merge' functionality to SLA
All SLA plugins should implement `merge()` method now. In future this will be used for distributed load generation. Where SLA results from different runners will be merged together.
- New `optional_action_timer` decorator
Allows to make the methods that can be both `atomic_action` or regular method. Method changes behavior based on value in extra key “atomic_action”

Rally Certification

- Fix Glance certification arguments
- Add Neutron Quotas only if Neutron service is available

Specs & Feature Requests

- Spec consistent-resource-names:
Resource name is based on Task id now. It is a huge step to persistence and disaster cleanups.

- Add a spec for distributed load generation:
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/in-progress/distributed_runner.rst
- Improvements for scenario output format
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/in-progress/improve_scenario_output_format.rst
- Task and Verify results export command
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/in-progress/task_and_verification_export.rst

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**
- [new] NovaServers.boot_and_get_console_output
- [new] NovaServers.boot_and_show_server
- [new] NovaServers.boot_server_attach_created_volume_and_resize
- [new] NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_resize
- [new] NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_delete_security_groups
- [new] NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_list_security_groups
- [new] NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_update_security_groups
- [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_delete_healthmonitors
- [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_list_healthmonitors
- [new] NeutronLoadbalancerV1.create_and_update_healthmonitors
- [new] SwiftObjects.list_and_download_objects_in_containers
- [new] SwiftObjects.list_objects_in_containers
- [new] FuelNodes.add_and_remove_node
- [new] CeilometerMeters.list_matched_meters
- [new] CeilometerResource.list_matched_resources
- [new] CeilometerSamples.list_matched_samples
- [new] CeilometerStats.get_stats
- [new] Authenticate.validate_monasca
- [new] DesignateBasic.create_and_delete_zone
- [new] DesignateBasic.create_and_list_zones
- [new] DesignateBasic.list_recordsets
- [new] DesignateBasic.list_zones
- **[fix] CinderVolumes.create_nested_snapshots_and_attach_volume** Remove random nested level which produce different amount of atomic actions and bad reports.
- Support for Designate V2 api
- A lot of improvements in Sahara scenarios
- **Context:**

- [new] api_versions
Context allows us to setup client to communicate to specific service.
- [new] swift_objects
Context pre creates swift objects for future usage in scenarios
- [update] sahara_cluster
It supports proxy server which allows to use single floating IP for whole cluster.
- [fix] cleanup
Fix cleanup of networks remove vip before port.

Bug fixes 37 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- Follow symlinks in plugin discovery
- Use sed without -i option for portability (install_rally.sh)
- Fixed race in rally.common.broker
- Fixed incorrect iteration number on “Failures” Tab
- Fixing issue with create_isolated_networks = False
- Fix docker build command

Documentation Fixed some minor typos and inaccuracies.

Thanks We would like to thank Andreas Jaeger for ability to provide Python 2.6 support in this release.

Rally v0.2.0

Information

Commits	48
Bug fixes	6*
Dev cycle	19 days
Release date	1/11/2015

Details

This release, as well as all previous ones, includes a lot of internal and external changes. Most important of them are listed below.

Warning: Release 0.2.0 doesn't support python 26

Deprecations

- Option `--system-wide-install` for `rally verify start` was deprecated in favor of `--system-wide`
- ***rally show* commands were deprecated because of 3 reasons:**
 - It blocks us to make Rally generic testing tool
 - It complicates work on Rally as a Service
 - You can always use standard OpenStack clients to do the same

Rally Verify

- Add “xfail” mechanism for Tempest tests.

This mechanism allows us to list some tests, that are expected to fail, in a YAML file and these tests will have “xfail” status instead of “fail”.

Use new argument “`--xfails-file`” of `rally verify start` command.

Rally Task

- `--out` argument of *rally task report* is optional now

If you don’t specify `--out <file>` it will just print the resulting report

- Better scenario output support

As far as you know each scenario plugin are able to return data as a dict. This dict contained set of key-values `{<name>: <float>}` where each name was line on graph and each number was one of point. Each scenario run adds a single point for each line on that graph.

This allows to add extra data to the Rally and see how some values were changed over time. However, in case when Rally was used to execute some other tool and collect it’s data this was useless.

To address this **`Scenario.add_output(additive, complete)`** was introduced:

Now it is possible to generate as many as you need graphs by calling this method multiple times. There are two types of graph **additive** and **complete**. **Additive** is the same as legacy concept of output data which is generated from results of all iterations, **complete** are used when you would like to return whole chart from each iteration.

HTML report has proper sub-tabs *Aggregated* and *Per iteration* inside *Scenario Data* tab.

Here is a simple example how output can be added in any scenario plugin:

```
# This represents a single X point in result StackedArea.
# Values from other X points are taken from other iterations.
self.add_output(additive={"title": "How do A and B changes",
                          "description": ("Trend for A and B "
                                         "during the scenario run"),
                  "chart_plugin": "StackedArea",
                  "data": [["foo", 42], ["bar", 24]]})

# This is a complete Pie chart that belongs to this concrete iteration
self.add_output(
    complete={"title": "",
              "description": ("Complete results for Foo and Bar "
                             "from this iteration"),
              "chart_plugin": "Pie",
              "data": [["foo", 42], ["bar", 24]]})
```

Rally Certification

None.

Specs & Feature Requests

[Spec][Implemented] improve_scenario_output_format

https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/implemented/improve_scenario_output_format.rst

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**
- [new] DesignateBasic.create_and_update_domain
- [improved] CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume

Warning: Use “create_vm_params” dict argument instead of ****kwargs** for instance parameters.

- **Context:**
- [improved] images

Warning: The min_ram and min_disk arguments in favor of image_args, which lets the user specify any image creation keyword arguments they want.

Bug fixes 6 bugs were fixed:

- #1522935: CinderVolumes.create_and_attach_volume does not accept additional args for create_volume
- #1530770: “rally verify” fails with error ‘TempestResourcesContext’ object has no attribute ‘generate_random_name’
- #1530075: cirros_img_url in rally.conf doesn’t take effective in verification tempest
- #1517839: Make CONF.set_override with parameter enforce_type=True by default
- #1489059: “db type could not be determined” running py34
- #1262123: Horizon is unreachable outside VM when we are using DevStack + OpenStack

Documentation

None.

Thanks

2 Everybody!

Rally v0.3.0

Information

Commits	69
Bug fixes	7
Dev cycle	29 days
Release date	2/16/2016

Details

This release, as well as all previous ones, includes a lot of internal and external changes. Most important of them are listed below.

Warning: In this release Rally DB schema migration is introduced. While upgrading Rally from previous versions it is required now to run `rally-manage db upgrade`. Please see ‘Documentation’ section for details.

CLI changes

- **Warning:** [Removed] `rally info` in favor of `rally plugin *`.

It was deprecated for a long time.

- [Modified] `rally deployment check` now prints services, which don’t have names, since such services can be used via `api_versions` context.

- **Warning:** [Modified] `rally verify [re]install` option `–no-tempest-venv` was deprecated in favor of `–system-wide`

- [Added] `rally-manage db revision` displays current revision of Rally database schema
- [Added] `rally-manage db upgrade` upgrades pre-existing Rally database schema to the latest revision
- [Added] `rally-manage db downgrade` to downgrades existing Rally database schema to previous revision
- [Added] `rally task export` exports task results to external services (only CLI command introduced, no real service support implemented yet, however one could write own plugins)
- [Added] `rally verify export` exports verification results to external services (only CLI command introduced, no real service support implemented yet, however one could write own plugins)

Rally Deployment

- **Warning:** `fuel` deployment engine is removed since it was outdated and lacked both usage and support

Rally Task Add custom labels for “Scenario Output” charts

- X-axis label can be specified to `add_output()` by “axis_label” key of chart options dict. The key is named “axis_label” but not “x_label” because chart can be displayed as table, so we explicitly mention “axis” in option name to make this parameter useless for tables

- Y-axis label can be specified to `add_output()` by “label” key of chart options dict In some cases this parameter can be used for rendering tables - it becomes column name in case if chart with single iteration is transformed into table
- As mentioned above, if we have output chart with single iteration, then it is transformed to table, because chart with single value is useless
- `OutputLinesChart` is added, it is displayed by `NVD3 lineChart()`
- Chart “description” is optional now. Description is not shown if it is not specified explicitly
- `Scenario Dummy.add_output` is improved to display labels and `OutputLinesChart`
- Fix: If Y-values are too long and overlaps chart box, then JavaScript updates chart width in runtime to fit width of chart graphs + Y values to their DOM container

Rally Certification

None.

Specs & Feature Requests

- [Spec][Introduced] Export task and verification results to external services
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/in-progress/task_and_verification_export.rst
- [Spec][Implemented] Consistent resource names
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/specs/implemented/consistent_resource_names.rst
- [Feature request][Implemented] Tempest concurrency
https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/doc/feature_request/implemented/add_possibility_to_specify_concurrency_for_te

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**
- [added] `VMTasks.workload_heat`
- [added] `NovaFlavors.list_flavors`
- [updated] Flavors for Master and Worker node groups are now configured separately for `SaharaCluster.*` scenarios
- **Context:**
- **Warning:** [deprecated] `rally.plugins.openstack.context.cleanup` in favor of `rally.plugins.openstack.cleanup`
- [improved] `sahara_cluster`
Flavors for Master and Worker node groups are now configured separately in `sahara_cluster` context

Miscellaneous

- Cinder version 2 is used by default
- Keystone API v3 compatibility improved
 - Auth URL in both formats `http://foo.rally:5000/v3` and `http://foo.rally:5000` is supported for Keystone API v3

- Tempest configuration file is created properly according to Keystone API version used
- `install_rally.sh --branch` now accepts all git tree-ish, not just branches or tags
- VM console logs are now printed when Rally fails to connect to VM
- Add support for Rally database schema migration (see ‘Documentation’ section)

Bug fixes 7 bugs were fixed:

- #1540563: Rally is incompatible with liberty Neutron client
The root cause is that in Neutron Liberty client, the `_fx` function doesn’t take any explicit keyword parameter but Rally is passing one (`tenant_id`).
- #1543414: The `rally verify start` command fails when running a verification against Kilo OpenStack
- #1538341: Error in logic to retrieve image details in `image_valid_on_flavor`

Documentation

- Add documentation for DB migration
<https://github.com/openstack/rally/blob/master/rally/common/db/sqlalchemy/migrations/README.rst>

Thanks

2 Everybody!

Rally v0.3.1

Information

Commits	9
Bug fixes	6
Dev cycle	2 days
Release date	2/18/2016

Details

This release is more about bug-fixes than features.

Warning: Please, update 0.3.0 to latest one.

Features

- Pass `api_versions` info to glance images context
- [Verify] Don’t create new flavor when flavor already exists

Bug fixes 6 bugs were fixed, the most critical are:

- #1545889: Existing deployment with given endpoint doesn't work anymore
- #1547092: Insecure doesn't work with Rally 0.3.0
- #1547083: Rally Cleanup failed with api_versions context in 0.3.0 release
- #1544839: Job gate-rally-dsvm-zaqar-zaqar fails since the recent Rally patch
- #1544522: Non-existing "called_once_with" method of Mock library is used

Rally v0.3.2**Information**

Commits	55
Dev cycle	25 days
Release date	3/14/2016

Details

This release, as well as all previous ones, includes a lot of internal and external changes. Most important of them are listed below.

CLI changes

- **Warning:** [Modified] Option '-tempest-config' for 'rally verify reinstall' command was deprecated for removal.
- **Warning:** [Removed] Option *-system-wide-install* was removed from *rally verify* commands in favor of *-system-wide* option.
- **Warning:** [Modified] Step of installation of Tempest during execution of the *rally verify start* command was deprecated and will be removed in the future. Please use *rally verify install* instead.
- Rework commands.task.TaskCommands.detailed. Now output of the command contains the same results as in HTML report.

Rally Verify

- Re-run failed Tempest tests

Add the ability to re-run the tempest tests that failed in the last test execution. Sometimes Tempest tests fail due to a special temporary condition in the environment, in such cases it is very useful to be able to re-execute those tests.

Running the following command will re-run all the test that failed during the last test execution regardless of what test suite was run.

```
rally verify start --failing
```

Specs & Feature Requests

- [Spec][Introduced] Refactoring scenario utils
- [Spec] Deployment unification

Plugins

- **Scenarios:**

- [updated] Fix flavor for cloudera manager

Cloudera manager need master-node flavor

- [added] Expand Nova API benchmark in Rally

Add support for listing nova hosts, agents, availability-zones and aggregates.

- [updated] Make sure VolumeGenerator uses the api version info while cleanup

- Designate V2 - Add recordset scenarios

Add create_and_(list/delete)_recordset scenarios Remove the test also that checks the allowed methods, this is in order for us to be able to have a private method `_walk_pages` that will do fetching of pages for us vs attempting to fetch 1 giant list at once.

- unify `*_kwargs` name in scenarios

When running a scenario, *kwargs* is used as default key-word arguments. But in some scenarios, there are more and one services being called, and we use `xxx_kwargs` for this case.

However, some `xxx_kwargs` are not unified for same usage[0]. Unifying these could avoid misleading for end users. Another improvement is to add `xxx_kwargs` with empty settings for scenario config files.

[0] <http://paste.openstack.org/show/489505/>

- **Warning:** Deprecated arguments ‘script’ and ‘interpreter’ were removed in favor of ‘command’ argument.

VM task scenarios executes a script with a interpreter provided through a formatted argument called ‘command’ which expects the `remote_path` or `local_path` of the script and optionally an interpreter with which the script has to be executed.

Miscellaneous

- Avoid using `len(x)` to check if x is empty

This cases are using `len()` to check if collection has items. As collections have a boolean representation too, directly check for true / false. And fix the wrong mock in its unit test.

- Fix `install_rally.sh` to get it to work on MacOSX

On MacOSX, *mktemp* requires being passed a template. This change modifies the calls to *mktemp* to explicitly pass a template so that the code works on both MacOSX and linux.

- Use new-style Python classes

There are some classes in the code that didn’t inherited from nothing and this is an old-style classes. A “New Class” is the recommended way to create a class in modern Python. A “New Class” should always inherit from *object* or another new-style class.

Hacking rule added as well.

- Make Rally cope with unversioned keystone URL

With the change, the client version that's returned is now determined by the keystoneclient library itself based on whether you supply a URL with a version in it or not.

- Fix rally-mos job to work with mos-8.0

Also remove hardcoded values for some other jobs.

- Add name() to ResourceManager

This will allow us to perform cleanup based on the name.

- Add task_id argument to name_matches_object

This will be used to ensure that we are only deleting resources for a particular Rally task.

- Extend api.Task.get_detailed

Extend api.Task.get_detailed with ability to return task data as dict with extended results.

Bug fixes The most critical fixed bugs are:

- #1547624: Wrong configuration for baremetal(ironic) tempest tests

- #1536800: openrc values are not quoted

The openrc file created after rally deployment --fromenv did not quote the values for environment variables that will be exported.

- #1509027: Heat delete_stack never exits if status is DELETE_FAILED

- #1540545: Refactored atomic action in authenticate scenario

- #1469897: Incompatible with Keystone v3 argument in service create scenario

- #1550262: Different results in rally task detailed, rally task report and rally task status commands.

- #1553024: Backward incompatible change in neutronclient(release 4.1.0) broke Tempest config generation to support latest neutronclient.

Documentation

- Add documentation for DB migration

- Make documentation for output plugins

- Add descriptive docstrings for plugins based on OutputChart
- Register these plugins in [Rally Plugins Reference](#)

- Documentation tox fix

Added information about debugging unit test with tox. Replace 3 references to py26 with py34 to reflect current rally tox configuration.

- Change structure of rally plugin and plugin references page

- Update the scenario development, runner and context sections

- The design of [Rally Plugins Reference](#) page was improved

- New page was added - [CLI references](#)

Thanks To Everybody!

Rally v0.3.3

Information

Commits	20
Dev cycle	10 days
Release date	3/24/2016

Details

A half of patches relate to Cleanup. We have once again proved that ideal stuff can be improved. :)

Specs & Feature Requests

- [\[Spec\]\[Introduced\]](#) Improve atomic actions format

Plugins

- **Cleanups:**

- Use proper attribute to get heat stack name
- Always assign a name to created images.

This is necessary for name-based cleanup. If a name is not specified, one will be generated automatically.

- Improve filtering glance images in case of V2 API
- Delete only images created by images context

Since the images context allows creating images with arbitrary names, name-based cleanup won't work for it, so we have to delete the exact list of images that it created instead.

- New config option to set cleanup threads

Allow the user to change the number of cleanup threads via the rally config. When scaling out to thousands of instances, the cleanup can take forever with the static 20 threads.

- Add inexact matching to name_matches_object

This will support places where we create resources with names that start with a given name pattern, but include some additional identifier afterwards. For instance, when bulk creating instances, Nova appends a UUID to each instance name.

- **Scenarios:**

- Add sample of template for testing for testing heat caching.
- Introduced new scenario [Dummy.dummy_random_action](#). It is suitable for demonstration of upcoming trends report.

- **Contexts:**

[api_versions](#) context was extended to support switch between Keystone V2 and V3 API versions. Now it is possible to use one Rally deployment to check both Keystone APIs.

- **Newcomer in the family:**

All ResourceType classes are pluggable now and it is much easier to use and extend them.

Warning: Decorator `rally.task.types.set` is deprecated now in favor of `rally.task.types.convert`.

Bug fixes

- #1536172: rally deployment destroy failed with traceback for failed deployments. At current moment it is impossible to delete deployment if for some reason deployment engine plugin cannot be found, because exception will be thrown.

Documentation

- Remove extra link in *All release notes*
Previously, two links for latest release were presented.
- Update release notes for 0.3.2
 - Fixed indents for warning messages
 - Fixed all references

Thanks

To Everybody!

Rally v0.4.0

Information

Commits	76
Bug fixes	12
Dev cycle	28 days
Release date	4/18/2016

Details

Warning: Rally DB schema was changed since previous release. See [HOWTO](#) about updating your database.

CLI changes

- Add status messages of db migration process
- Display task errors in human-friendly form
- Support OS_PROJECT_NAME as well as OS_TENANT_NAME

Messages

- Removed deprecation warning in case of transmitted “name” attribute while creation neutron resources.

Warning: Deprecated code was deleted.

- Suppress warning insecure URL messages

Do not spam end users by insecure URL messages because it is quite valid case in testing process

Database While preparing for deployment refactoring:

- db schema was changed;
- migration with new column *credentials* to deployment model was added;
- columns *users* and *admin* were dropped.

Rally Task

- Remove deprecated scenario output mechanism via returning value

Warning: Deprecated code was deleted.

- Friendlier error message with empty task file

This is particularly useful when a Jinja2 template results in an empty task. The current error message isn't very helpful:

Task config is invalid: *'NoneType' object has no attribute 'get'*

- Add Heat template validator

Plugins Scenarios:

- Extend VM bind actions with “pause_unpause”, “suspend_resume”, “lock_unlock”, “shelve_unshelve”.
- Add exact error message into `VMTasks.runcommand_heat` scenario
- Add heat scenarios: output-show, output-list

Current patch contains 4 scenarios from heat repo:

- `output-show` for old algorithm
- `output-show` for new algorithm
- `output-list` for old algorithm
- `output-list` for new algorithm

Contexts:

- Reduce default speed of users creation in users context from 30 to 20 by default.

SLAs:

- **NEW!!** `MaxAverageDurationPerAtomic` : Maximum average duration of one iterations atomic actions in seconds.

[Plugin Reference](#)

Reports:

- Improve results calculation in charts.Table
- Use int instead of float for Y axis. It's number of parallel iterations and it can't be float.
- Remove accuracy that makes no sense, and creates a lot of noise on this graph
- Include failed iterations as well, otherwise we will calculate load incorrectly
- Graph should start from 0 (beginning of experiment)
- Add 2 points at the end of graph to get at the end of graph 0 iterations in parallel

Task Exporter:

In previous release we introduced new mechanism to export results in various external systems and various formats.

In this release, we added first plugin for this stuff - *file_exporter*

Services:

Remove hardcoded timeout from heat service

Utils:

Make glance web uploads streamable

Without this change entire file get's downloaded into memory and can cause issues.

Rally Verify

- Set time precision to 3 digits (instead of 5) after dot.
- Don't use "--parallel" flag when concurrency == 1

If concurrency equals to 1, it means that we use only one thread to run Tempest tests and the "--parallel" flag is not needed.

Plugin for DevStack

- Support to be enabled with different plugin name

Allow rally to be installed by devstack through a different plugin name, e.g:

```
enable_plugin test-rally http://github.com/rally/rally.git master
```

- Removed uncalled code

Devstack won't "source plugin.sh source" any more.

Bug fixes 12 bugs were fixed:

- X-Fail mechanism did not work for TestCase which failed on setUp step

If Tempest fails in a test's setUpClass(), there is only one subunit event for each TestCase. In this case, Rally did not check partial test with x-fail list and marked test as "fail" instead of "x-fail".

Launchpad bug-report

- Weak isolation of scenario arguments between iterations

Input arguments for sub-task were shared between all iterations. Rally team found one scenario which modified mutable input variable.

Affected scenario: NeutronNetworks.create_and_update_ports

- Incompatible filters between V1 and V2 for Glance images listing

Glance V1 and V2 have different filters. For example, “owner” is a separate kwarg in V1, not a generic filter. Also, visibility has different labels in different APIs. We modified our Glance wrapper to support Glance V2 format of filters for both V1 and V2

- Wrong way to store validation errors

Results of failed task validations saved in incorrect format. It broke and made un-userfriendly *rally task detailed* command.

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Hardcoded task’s status in *rally task results*

If there are no results for task, *rally task results* printed message that task has failed status, but it can be not true(tasks in running state do not have results).

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Tempest context failed to create network resources

While we merged improvement for keystoneclient, we used wrong way to obtain tenant id in TempestContext.

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Tasks based on Tempest failed to parse execution time.

There is an ability in Rally to launch tasks based on Tempest. Since launch of Tempest is just subprocess, it is needed to parse subunit to set correct atomic actions.

There was an issue while converting task execution time.

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- JSONSchema huge impact on task performance

Before runner sent data to engine we were checking jsonschema. This operation is very expensive and in some cases it can take a lot of time.

Here are test results, with Dummy.dummy_output scenario, sleep 0.5s (added manually), 8000 iterations, 400 in parallel:

- **on master branch before the fix:** Load duration: 117.659588099 Full duration: 227.451056004
- **on master before the fix but remove jsonschema validation in scenario:** Load duration: 12.5437350273 Full duration: 128.942219973
- **on this patch before the fix (pure python validation):** Load duration: 11.5991640091 Full duration: 22.7199981213

- Wrong Calculation of running iterations in parallel

Load profile chart was calculated wrongly. It showed more running iterations in parallel than actually are running.

- Rally did not show “missing argument” error raised by argparse while parsing cli args

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Issue while checking required arguments in CLI

There was a possible issue in case of several required arguments

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Prepare step of verification did not check visibility of obtained image

When we request a list of images to choose one of them for tests, we should make sure all images are active and they are PUBLIC. If images are not public, we will have failures of Tempest tests as described in the bug.

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

Thanks

2 Everybody!

Rally v0.5.0

Information

Commits	175
Bug fixes	19
Dev cycle	93 days
Release date	7/20/2016

Details

This release took much more time than we expected, but we have a lot of reasons for such delay and if you look at our change-log, you will understand them.:)

Here is a quick introduction:

- To make our releases as much as possible stable, we added upper limits for each of our requirements;
- A lot of deprecated lines of code were removed, so be careful;
- Statistics trends for given tasks were introduced;
- Support for tempest plugins was added;
- Several new pages at docs.

Specs & Feature Requests

- [\[Introduced && implemented\]](#) Introduce class-based scenario implementation
- [\[Introduced\]](#) Rally Task Validation refactoring
- [\[Introduced\]](#) Scaling & Refactoring Rally DB
- [\[Introduced\]](#) SLA Performance degradation plugin

Logging

- disable urllib3 warnings only if the library provide them

Database [\[doesn't require migration\]](#) Transform DB layer to return dicts, not SQLAlchemy models

Rally Deployment

- Support single-AZ deployment

This supports the case where OpenStack is deployed with a single AZ for both controller(s) and compute(s), and not all hosts in the AZ that contains an instance are guaranteed to have the nova-compute service.

- Extend creation from environment with several new vars
 - OS_ENDPOINT_TYPE/OS_INTERFACE
 - OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME
 - OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME
- Improve devstack plugin for Keystone V3

Rally Task *NEW!!* Statistics trends for given tasks.

Rally Verify

- Remove ‘–tempest-config’ arg from ‘reinstall’ command

Warning: Using *–tempest-config* is became an error from this release. Use *rally verify genconfig* cmd for all config related stuff.

- Don’t install Tempest when *rally verify start*

Warning: Use should use *rally verify install* cmd to install tempest now

- Add ability to setup version of Tempest to install

CLI argument to setup version

- Configure ‘aodh’ service in ‘service_available’ section
- Check existence of Tempest-tree in *rally verify discover* cmd
- Make Tempest work with auth url which doesn’t include keystone version

Tempest needs /v2.0 and /v3 at the end of URLs. Actually, we can’t fix Tempest, so we extend our configuration module with workaround which allow to specify auth_url without version in rally deployment config.

- Use default list of plugins for sahara
- Move tempest related options of rally configuration to separate section.
- *NEW!!* Support for tempest plugins.

CLI argument to install them

Plugins In this release we are happy to introduce new entity - plugins Base classes

We have a lot of base plugin entities: Context, Scenario, SLA and etc. Sometimes plugins of different bases can have equal names(i.e ceilometer OSCClient and ceilometer Context). It is normal and we should allow such conflicts. To support such cases we introduced new entity - plugin base. Statements of plugin bases:

- Each plugin base is unique entity;
- Names of plugin bases can’t conflict with each other;
- Names of two or more plugins in one plugin base can’t conflict with each other(in case of same namespace).

- Names of two or more plugins in different plugin base can conflict

Current list of plugin bases:

- rally.task.context.Context
- rally.task.scenario.Scenario
- rally.task.types.ResourceType
- rally.task.exporter.TaskExporter
- rally.task.processing.charts.Chart
- rally.task.runner.ScenarioRunner
- rally.task.sla.SLA
- rally.deployment.serverprovider.provider.ProviderFactory
- rally.deployment.engine.Engine
- rally.osclients.OSClient

OSClients

- *NEW!!* Support for Senlin client
- *NEW!!* Support for Gnocchi client
- *NEW!!* Support for Magnum client
- *NEW!!* Support for Watcher client
- Transmit endpoint_type to saharaclient

Scenarios:

- *NEW!!*:
- [Authenticate.validate_ceilometer](#)
- [CinderVolumes.create_volume_from_snapshot](#)
- [CinderVolumes.create_volume_and_clone](#)
- [NovaFlavors.create_and_list_flavor_access](#)
- [NovaFlavors.create_flavor](#)
- [NovaServers.boot_and_update_server](#)
- [NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_snapshot](#)
- [Sahara] Add configs to MapR plugin
- Extend CinderVolumes.create_and_upload_volume_to_image with “image” argument

[Plugin Reference](#)

- Deprecate Dummy.dummy_with_scenario_output scenario in favor of Dummy.dummy_output

Warning: Dummy.dummy_with_scenario_output scenario will be removed after several releases

[Deprecated Plugin Reference](#) [New Plugin Reference](#)

- Extend CinderVolumes.create_volume_and_clone with nested_level
Add nested_level argument for nested cloning volume to new volume

Plugin Reference

- Extend CinderVolumes.create_nested_snapshots_and_attach_volume
Two new arguments were added: create_volume_kwargs and create_snapshot_kwargs

Warning: All arguments related to snapshot creation should be transmitted only via create_snapshot_kwargs.

Plugin Reference

- Introduce new style of scenarios - class based.

Spec Reference

- Improve report for VMTasks.boot_runcommand_delete
- [Sahara] Added 5.5.0 version for cdh-plugin and 1.6.0 version for spark
- Extend boot_server_from_volume_and_delete, boot_server_from_volume, boot_server_from_volume_and_live_migrate, boot_server_from_volume_snapshot scenarios of NovaServers class with “volume_type” parameter.

Contexts:

- *NEW!!*:
 - Cinder volume_types
 - Murano environments
 - Heat dataplane

- Use Broker Pattern in Keystone roles context
- Use immutable types for locking context configuration

Since context configuration passed to Context.__init__() was a mutable type (dict or list), sometimes we had unexpected changes done by unpredictable code (for example, in wrappers).

- Add possibility to balance usage of users

For the moment all users for tasks were taken randomly and there was no way to balance them between tasks. It may be very useful when we have difference between first usage of tenant/user and all consecutive. In this case we get different load results.

Therefore, “users” context was extended with new config option ‘user_choice_method’ that defines approach for picking up users.

Two values are available: - random - round_robin

Default one is compatible with old approach - “random”.

- Make sahara_image and custom_image contexts glance v2 compatible
- Extend servers context with “nics” parameter
- Extend network context with “dns_nameservers” parameter
- Extend volume context with “volume_type” parameter

Cleanup:

- Mark several cleanup resources as `tenant_resource`

Nova servers and security groups are tenant related resources, but resource decorator missed that fact which makes cleanup tries to delete one resources several times.

- Turn off redundant nova servers cleanup for `NovaFlavors.list_flavors` scenario
- Add neutron cleanup for `NeutronSecurityGroup.create_and_delete_security_groups`

Exporter:

Rename task-exporter “file-exporter” to “file”.

Warning: “file-exporter” is deprecated and will be removed in further releases.

Types:

Remove deprecated types.

Warning: you should use `rally.task.types.convert` instead of `rally.task.types.set` decorator

Validators

- Add a `required_api_version` validator
- Add validators for scenario arguments

Utils:

Use glance wrapper where appropriate to support compatibility between V1 and V2

Bug fixes 19 bugs were fixed:

- Wrong arguments order of Keystone wrapper in case of V2 and V3
- `AttributeError` while disabling `urllib3` warnings on old installations
- [Launchpad bug-report](#)
- `install_rally.sh` script is failed while obtaining `setuptools`
- “-inf” load duration in case of wrong runner plugin and failed start of contexts
- Strange input task in the report

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Wrong behaviour of `boot_server_from_volume` scenarios in case of booting server from image.

The arg of image must be `None`, when booting server from volume. Otherwise still boot server from image.

Affected scenarios: `NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume` `NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_delete`
`NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_resize` `NovaServers.boot_server_from_volume_and_live_migrate`

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Weak validation of json schema of RPS runner

JSON Schema of RPS runner doesn’t have “required” field. It means that users are able to pass wrong configs and we will have runtime error while running task.

- Rally doesn’t take `cacert` setting while creating keystone session

[Launchpad bug-report](#)

- Heat scenarios fail when API uses TLS
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- Example in comment of context manila_share_networks wrong
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- There is no way to get UUID of a verification after it is created by “rally verify start” or “rally verify import_results” when `--no-use` is set
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- Exposed ssh timeout and interval in vm scenario
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- Ceilometer scenario doesn’t require “ceilometer” ctx
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- “servers” context requires setting network id for multiple possible networks found.
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- nested_level data type incorrect in create_nested_snapshots_and_attach_volume
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- Rally cleanup servers raises exception
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- Stopping server is redundant before cold-migrating server
[Launchpad bug-report](#)
- existing_users context doesn’t work in case of Keystone v3
- Whether validates flavor’s disk or not depends on booting type of the instance
[Launchpad bug-report](#)

Documentation

- Re-use openstack theme for building docs outside rtd.
[Rally Docs at docs.openstack.org](#)
- Add page for Verification component
[RTD page](#)
- Add glossary page
[RTD page](#)
- Adjust docs reference to “KeystoneBasic.authenticate” scenario
[RTD page](#)

Thanks

2 Everybody!

Rally v0.6.0

Overview

Release date	9/05/2016
--------------	-----------

Details

Common

- Added Python 3.5 support
- Sync requirements with OpenStack global-requirements
- Start using latest way of authentication - keystoneauth library
- Start porting all scenario plugins to class-based view.

Specs & Feature Requests

- [\[Implemented\] SLA Performance degradation plugin](#)
- [\[Proposed\] New Tasks Configuration section - hook](#)

Database

- disable db downgrade api
- [\[require migration\] upgrade deployment config](#)

Docker image

- Add sudo rights to rally user Rally is a pluggable framework. External plugins can require installation of additional python or system packages, so we decided to add sudo rights.
- Move from ubuntu:14.04 base image to ubuntu:16.04 . Ubuntu 16.04 is current/latest LTS release. Let's use it.
- pre-install vim Since there are a lot of users who like to experiment and modify samples inside container, rally team decided to pre-install vim
- configure/pre-install bash-completion Rally provides bash-completion script, but it doesn't work without installed *bash-completion* package and now it is included in our image.

Rally Deployment

- Add strict jsonschema validation for ExistingCloud deployments. All incorrect and unexpected properties will not be ignored anymore. If you need to store some extra parameters, you can use new "extra" property.
- Fix an issue with endpoint_type. Previously, endpoint type was not transmitted to keystone client. In this case, keystoneclient used default endpoint type (for different API calls it can differ). Behaviour after the fix:
 - None endpoint type -> Rally will initialize all clients without setting endpoint type. It means that clients will choose what default values for endpoint type use by itself. Most of clients have "public" as default values. Keystone use "admin" or "internal" by default.
 - Not none endpoint type -> Rally will initialize all clients with this endpoint. Be careful, by default most of keystone v2 api calls do not work with public endpoint type.

Rally Task

- [core] Iterations numbers in logging and reports must be synchronized. Now they start from 1 .
- [config] `users_context.keystone_default_role` is a new config option (Defaults to “member”) for setting default user role for new users in case of Keystone V3.
- [Reports] Embed Rally version into HTML reports This adds Rally version via meta tag into HTML reports:

```
<meta name="generator" content="Rally version {{ version }}">
```
- [Reports] Expand menu if there is only one menu group
- [logging] Remove deprecated `rally.common.log` module
- [Trends][Reports] Add success rate chart to trends report
- [Reports] Hide menu list if there is no data at all

Rally Verify

- Updating Tempest config file
- Some tests (for boto, horizon, etc.) were removed from Tempest and now there is no need to keep the corresponding options in Tempest config file.
- Some options in Tempest were moved from one section to another and we should to do the corresponding changes in Rally to be up to date with the latest Tempest version.
- Adding ‘`–skip-list`’ arg to *rally verify start* cmd
CLI argument for `–skip-list`
- **NEW!!:**
- Command for plugin listing
- Command to uninstall plugins
- Rename and deprecated several arguments for *rally verify start* cmd:
- `tests-file` -> `load-list`
- `xfails-file` -> `xfail-list`

Plugins Scenarios:

- Extend Sahara scenarios with `autoconfig` param
Affected plugins:
- `SaharaClusters.create_and_delete_cluster`
- `SaharaClusters.create_scale_delete_cluster`
- `SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_and_list_node_group_templates`
- `SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_delete_node_group_templates`
- **NEW!!:**
- `MonascaMetrics.list_metrics`
- `SenlinClusters.create_and_delete_cluster`
- `Watcher.create_audit_template_and_delete`
- `Watcher.create_audit_and_delete`

- `Watcher.list_audit_templates`
- Rename `murano.create_service` to `murano.create_services` atomic action

SLA:

NEW!!: performance degradation plugin

Contexts:

- *NEW!!*:
- `Monasca monasca_metrics`
- `Senlin profiles`
- `Watcher audit_templates`
- Extend `manila_share_networks` context with share-network autocreation support.
- Extend `volumes` context to allow `volume_type` to be `None` to allow using default value

Bug fixes

- [existing users] Quota context does not restore original settings on exit
`Launchpad bug-report #1595578`
- [keystone v3] Rally task's test user role setting failed
`Launchpad bug-report #1595081`
- [existing users] context cannot fetch 'tenant' and 'user' details from cloud deployment
`Launchpad bug-report #1602157`
- `UnboundLocalError`: local variable 'cmd' referenced before assignment
`Launchpad bug-report #1587941`
- [Reports] Fix trends report generation if there are n/a results

Documentation

- Add page about task reports
`RTD page for reports`

Thanks

2 Everybody!

1.15.2 Rally v0.6.0

Overview

Release date	9/05/2016
--------------	-----------

Details

Common

- Added Python 3.5 support
- Sync requirements with OpenStack global-requirements
- Start using latest way of authentication - keystoneauth library
- Start porting all scenario plugins to class-based view.

Specs & Feature Requests

- [Implemented] SLA Performance degradation plugin
- [Proposed] New Tasks Configuration section - hook

Database

- disable db downgrade api
- [require migration] upgrade deployment config

Docker image

- Add sudo rights to rally user Rally is a pluggable framework. External plugins can require installation of additional python or system packages, so we decided to add sudo rights.
- Move from ubuntu:14.04 base image to ubuntu:16.04 . Ubuntu 16.04 is current/latest LTS release. Let's use it.
- pre-install vim Since there are a lot of users who like to experiment and modify samples inside container, rally team decided to pre-install vim
- configure/pre-install bash-completion Rally provides bash-completion script, but it doesn't work without installed *bash-completion* package and now it is included in our image.

Rally Deployment

- Add strict jsonschema validation for ExistingCloud deployments. All incorrect and unexpected properties will not be ignored anymore. If you need to store some extra parameters, you can use new "extra" property.
- Fix an issue with endpoint_type. Previously, endpoint type was not transmitted to keystone client. In this case, keystoneclient used default endpoint type (for different API calls it can differ). Behaviour after the fix:
 - None endpoint type -> Rally will initialize all clients without setting endpoint type. It means that clients will choose what default values for endpoint type use by itself. Most of clients have "public" as default values. Keystone use "admin" or "internal" by default.
 - Not none endpoint type -> Rally will initialize all clients with this endpoint. Be careful, by default most of keystone v2 api calls do not work with public endpoint type.

Rally Task

- [core] Iterations numbers in logging and reports must be synchronized. Now they start from 1 .
- [config] `users_context.keystone_default_role` is a new config option (Defaults to “member”) for setting default user role for new users in case of Keystone V3.
- [Reports] Embed Rally version into HTML reports This adds Rally version via meta tag into HTML reports:

```
<meta name="generator" content="Rally version { { version } }">
```
- [Reports] Expand menu if there is only one menu group
- [logging] Remove deprecated `rally.common.log` module
- [Trends][Reports] Add success rate chart to trends report
- [Reports] Hide menu list if there is no data at all

Rally Verify

- Updating Tempest config file
- Some tests (for boto, horizon, etc.) were removed from Tempest and now there is no need to keep the corresponding options in Tempest config file.
- Some options in Tempest were moved from one section to another and we should to do the corresponding changes in Rally to be up to date with the latest Tempest version.
- Adding ‘`–skip-list`’ arg to *rally verify start* cmd
CLI argument for `–skip-list`
- *NEW!!*:
- [Command for plugin listing](#)
- [Command to uninstall plugins](#)
- Rename and deprecated several arguments for *rally verify start* cmd:
- `tests-file -> load-list`
- `xfails-file -> xfail-list`

Plugins

Scenarios:

- Extend Sahara scenarios with `autoconfig` param
Affected plugins:
- [SaharaClusters.create_and_delete_cluster](#)
- [SaharaClusters.create_scale_delete_cluster](#)
- [SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_and_list_node_group_templates](#)
- [SaharaNodeGroupTemplates.create_delete_node_group_templates](#)
- *NEW!!*:
- [MonascaMetrics.list_metrics](#)

- `SenlinClusters.create_and_delete_cluster`
- `Watcher.create_audit_template_and_delete`
- `Watcher.create_audit_and_delete`
- `Watcher.list_audit_templates`
- Rename `murano.create_service` to `murano.create_services` atomic action

SLA:

NEW!!: performance degradation plugin

Contexts:

- *NEW!!*:
- `Monasca monasca_metrics`
- `Senlin profiles`
- `Watcher audit_templates`
- Extend `manila_share_networks` context with share-network autocreation support.
- Extend `volumes` context to allow `volume_type` to be `None` to allow using default value

Bug fixes

- [existing users] Quota context does not restore original settings on exit
[Launchpad bug-report #1595578](#)
- [keystone v3] Rally task's test user role setting failed
[Launchpad bug-report #1595081](#)
- [existing users] context cannot fetch 'tenant' and 'user' details from cloud deployment
[Launchpad bug-report #1602157](#)
- `UnboundLocalError`: local variable 'cmd' referenced before assignment
[Launchpad bug-report #1587941](#)
- [Reports] Fix trends report generation if there are n/a results

Documentation

- Add page about task reports
[RTD page for reports](#)

Thanks

2 Everybody!