

# **Citrix CloudPlatform (powered by Apache CloudStack) Version 3.0.6 Release Notes**

Revised February 19, 2012 1:45 pm Pacific



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Release notes for CloudPlatform version 3.0.6.

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# Submitting Feedback and Getting Help

The support team is available to help customers plan and execute their installations. To contact the support team, log in to [the Support Portal](#)<sup>1</sup> by using the account credentials you received when you purchased your support contract.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://support.citrix.com/cms/kc/cloud-home/>



# Newly Certified Operating Systems and Hypervisors

This section describes the operating systems and hypervisors that have been newly tested and certified compatible with CloudPlatform 3.0.6. Some earlier OS and hypervisor versions are also still supported for use with 3.0.6. For a complete list, see the System Requirements section of the CloudPlatform 3.0.6 Installation Guide.

## 2.1. New OS Supported for Management Server

- RHEL 6.3

## 2.2. New Hypervisor Versions Supported

- ESXi 5.1
- XenServer 6.1
- KVM is supported on RHEL versions 6.0 through 6.2

## 2.3. New Hypervisor Hotfixes Supported

- ESXi 5.0.1 Update 1b
- XenServer 6.0.2 Patch 15
- XenServer 5.6 SP2 E20

## 2.4. New Supported OS for Guest Virtual Machines

- Windows 8

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# Upgrade Instructions

## 3.1. Upgrade from 3.0.x to 3.0.6

Perform the following to upgrade from version 3.0.0, 3.0.1, 3.0.2, 3.0.3, 3.0.4, or 3.0.5 to version 3.0.6.

1. If you are upgrading from 3.0.0 or 3.0.1, ensure that you query your IP address usage records and process them; for example, issue invoices for any usage that you have not yet billed users for.

Starting in 3.0.2, the usage record format for IP addresses is the same as the rest of the usage types. See [bug CS-8222](http://bugs.cloudstack.org/browse/CS-8222)<sup>1</sup>). Instead of a single record with the assignment and release dates, separate records are generated per aggregation period with start and end dates. After upgrading, any existing IP address usage records in the old format will no longer be available.

2. (VMware only) In each zone that includes VMware hosts, you need to add a new system VM template.
  - a. While running the existing 3.0.x system, log in to the UI as root administrator.
  - b. In the left navigation bar, click Templates.
  - c. In Select view, click Templates.
  - d. Click Register template.

The Register template dialog box is displayed.

- e. In the Register template dialog box, specify the following values (do not change these):

Field	Value
Name	systemvm-vmware-3.0.5
Description	systemvm-vmware-3.0.5
URL	<a href="http://download.cloud.com/templates/burbank/burbank-systemvm-08012012.ova">http://download.cloud.com/templates/burbank/burbank-systemvm-08012012.ova</a>
Zone	Choose the zone where this hypervisor is used
Hypervisor	VMware
Format	OVA
OS Type	Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 (32-bit)
Extractable	no
Password Enabled	no
Public	no
Featured	no

- f. Watch the screen to be sure that the template downloads successfully and enters the READY state. Do not proceed until this is successful.
3. Stop all Usage Servers if running. Run this on all Usage Server hosts.

<sup>1</sup> <http://bugs.cloudstack.org/browse/CS-8222>

## Chapter 3. Upgrade Instructions

---

```
# service cloud-usage stop
```

4. Stop the Management Servers. Run this on all Management Server hosts.

```
# service cloud-management stop
```

5. On the MySQL master, take a backup of the MySQL databases. We recommend performing this step even in test upgrades. If there is an issue, this will assist with debugging.

In the following commands, it is assumed that you have set the root password on the database, which is a CloudPlatform recommended best practice. Substitute your own MySQL root password.

```
# mysqldump -u root -p<mysql_password> cloud >> cloud-backup.dmp
# mysqldump -u root -p<mysql_password> cloud_usage > cloud-usage-backup.dmp
```

6. Download CloudPlatform 3.0.6 onto the management server host where it will run. Get the software from the following link:

<https://www.citrix.com/English/ss/downloads/>.

You need a [My Citrix Account](#)<sup>2</sup>.

7. Upgrade the CloudPlatform packages. You should have a file in the form of "CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION.tar.gz". Untar the file, then run the install.sh script inside it. Replace the file and directory names below with those you are using:

```
# tar xzf CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION.tar.gz
# cd CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION
# ./install.sh
```

You should see a few messages as the installer prepares, followed by a list of choices.

8. Choose "U" to upgrade the package

```
>U
```

You should see some output as the upgrade proceeds, ending with a message like "Complete! Done."

9. If you have made changes to your existing copy of the file components.xml in your previous-version CloudPlatform installation, the changes will be preserved in the upgrade. However, you need to do the following steps to place these changes in a new version of the file which is compatible with version 3.0.6.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.citrix.com/lang/English/publicindex.asp?destURL=%2FEnglish%2FmyCitrix%2Findex.asp%3F#>

**Note**

How will you know whether you need to do this? If the upgrade output in the previous step included a message like the following, then some custom content was found in your old `components.xml`, and you need to merge the two files:

```
warning: /etc/cloud/management/components.xml created as /etc/cloud/management/
components.xml.rpmnew
```

- a. Make a backup copy of your `/etc/cloud/management/components.xml` file. For example:

```
# mv /etc/cloud/management/components.xml /etc/cloud/management/components.xml-backup
```

- b. Copy `/etc/cloud/management/components.xml.rpmnew` to create a new `/etc/cloud/management/components.xml`:

```
# cp -ap /etc/cloud/management/components.xml.rpmnew /etc/cloud/management/
components.xml
```

- c. Merge your changes from the backup file into the new `components.xml` file.

```
# vi /etc/cloud/management/components.xml
```

10. Repeat steps 6 - 9 on each management server node.

11. Start the first Management Server. Do not start any other Management Server nodes yet.

```
# service cloud-management start
```

Wait until the databases are upgraded. Ensure that the database upgrade is complete. After confirmation, start the other Management Servers one at a time by running the same command on each node.

**Note**

Failing to restart the Management Server indicates a problem in the upgrade. Restarting the Management Server without any issues indicates that the upgrade is successfully completed.

12. Start all Usage Servers (if they were running on your previous version). Perform this on each Usage Server host.

```
# service cloud-usage start
```

13. (KVM only) Additional steps are required for each KVM host. These steps will not affect running guests in the cloud. These steps are required only for clouds using KVM as hosts and only on the KVM hosts.

- a. Copy the CloudPlatform 3.0.6 tar file to the host, untar it, and change directory to the resulting directory.
- b. Stop the running agent.

```
# service cloud-agent stop
```

- c. Update the agent software.

```
# ./install.sh
```

- d. Choose "U" to update the packages.
- e. Start the agent.

```
# service cloud-agent start
```

14. Log in to the CloudPlatform UI as administrator, and check the status of the hosts. All hosts should come to Up state (except those that you know to be offline). You may need to wait 20 or 30 minutes, depending on the number of hosts.



### Note

Troubleshooting: If login fails, clear your browser cache and reload the page.

Do not proceed to the next step until the hosts show in Up state. If the hosts do not come to the Up state, contact support.

15. If you are upgrading from 3.0.1 or 3.0.2, perform the following:

- a. Ensure that the admin port is set to 8096 by using the "integration.api.port" global parameter.

This port is used by the cloud-sysvmadm script at the end of the upgrade procedure. For information about how to set this parameter, see "Edit the Global Configuration Settings" in the Advanced Installation Guide.

- b. Restart the Management Server.



### Note

If you don't want the admin port to remain open, you can set it to null after the upgrade is done and restart the management server

16. Run the following script to stop, then start, all Secondary Storage VMs, Console Proxy VMs, and virtual routers. Run the script once on one management server. Substitute your own IP address of the MySQL instance, the MySQL user to connect as, and the password to use for that user. In addition to those parameters, provide the "-a" argument. For example:

```
# nohup cloud-sysvmadm -d 192.168.1.5 -u cloud -p password -a > sysvm.log 2>&1 &
# tail -f sysvm.log
```

This might take up to an hour or more to run, depending on the number of accounts in the system.

17. (XenServer only) If needed, upgrade all Citrix XenServer hypervisor hosts in your cloud to a version supported by CloudPlatform 3.0.6 and apply any required hotfixes. The supported versions are listed in [Chapter 2, Newly Certified Operating Systems and Hypervisors](#). Instructions for upgrading XenServer software and applying hotfixes can be found in [Section 3.4, “Upgrading and Hotfixing XenServer Hypervisor Hosts”](#).



### Note

Troubleshooting tip: If passwords which you know to be valid appear not to work after upgrade, or other UI issues are seen, try clearing your browser cache and reloading the UI page.

## 3.2. Upgrade from 2.2.x to 3.0.6

1. Ensure that you query your IPAddress usage records and process them; for example, issue invoices for any usage that you have not yet billed users for.

Starting in 3.0.2, the usage record format for IP addresses is the same as the rest of the usage types. See [CS-8222](#)<sup>3</sup>. Instead of a single record with the assignment and release dates, separate records are generated per aggregation period with start and end dates. After upgrading to 3.0.6, any existing IP address usage records in the old format will no longer be available.

2. If you are using version 2.2.0 - 2.2.13, first upgrade to 2.2.14 by using the instructions in the 2.2.14 Release Notes.



### Note

(KVM only) If KVM hypervisor is used in your cloud, be sure you completed the step to insert a valid username and password into the host\_details table on each KVM node as described in the 2.2.14 Release Notes. This step is critical, as the database will be encrypted after the upgrade to 3.0.6.

3. While running the 2.2.x system (which by this step should be at version 2.2.14 or greater), log in to the UI as root administrator.
4. Using the UI, add a new System VM template for each hypervisor type that is used in your cloud. In each zone, add a system VM template for each hypervisor used in that zone
  - a. In the left navigation bar, click Templates.
  - b. In Select view, click Templates.

<sup>3</sup> <http://bugs.cloudstack.org/browse/CS-8222>

- c. Click Register template.

The Register template dialog box is displayed.

- d. In the Register template dialog box, specify the following values depending on the hypervisor type (do not change these):

Hypervisor	Description
XenServer	<p>Name: systemvm-xenserver-3.0.0</p> <p>Description: systemvm-xenserver-3.0.0</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.vhd.bz2">http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.vhd.bz2</a></p> <p>Zone: Choose the zone where this hypervisor is used</p> <p>Hypervisor: XenServer</p> <p>Format: VHD</p> <p>OS Type: Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 (32-bit)</p> <p>Extractable: no</p> <p>Password Enabled: no</p> <p>Public: no</p> <p>Featured: no</p>
KVM	<p>Name: systemvm-kvm-3.0.0</p> <p>Description: systemvm-kvm-3.0.0</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.qcow2.bz2">http://download.cloud.com/templates/acton/acton-systemvm-02062012.qcow2.bz2</a></p> <p>Zone: Choose the zone where this hypervisor is used</p> <p>Hypervisor: KVM</p> <p>Format: QCOW2</p> <p>OS Type: Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 (32-bit)</p> <p>Extractable: no</p> <p>Password Enabled: no</p> <p>Public: no</p> <p>Featured: no</p>
VMware	<p>Name: systemvm-vmware-3.0.5</p> <p>Description: systemvm-vmware-3.0.5</p>

Hypervisor	Description
	URL: <a href="http://download.cloud.com/templates/burbank/burbank-systemvm-08012012.ova">http://download.cloud.com/templates/burbank/burbank-systemvm-08012012.ova</a>  Zone: Choose the zone where this hypervisor is used  Hypervisor: VMware  Format: OVA  OS Type: Debian GNU/Linux 5.0 (32-bit)  Extractable: no  Password Enabled: no  Public: no  Featured: no

- e. Watch the screen to be sure that the template downloads successfully and enters the READY state. Do not proceed until this is successful
- f. If you use more than one type of hypervisor in your cloud, repeat these steps to download the system VM template for each hypervisor type.



### Warning

If you do not repeat the steps for each hypervisor type, the upgrade will fail.

5. Stop all Usage Servers if running. Run this on all Usage Server hosts.

```
# service cloud-usage stop
```

6. Stop the Management Servers. Run this on all Management Server hosts.

```
# service cloud-management stop
```

7. On the MySQL master, take a backup of the MySQL databases. We recommend performing this step even in test upgrades. If there is an issue, this will assist with debugging.

In the following commands, it is assumed that you have set the root password on the database, which is a CloudPlatform recommended best practice. Substitute your own MySQL root password.

```
# mysqldump -u root -p<mysql_password> cloud >> cloud-backup.dmp
# mysqldump -u root -p<mysql_password> cloud_usage > cloud-usage-backup.dmp
```

8. Download CloudPlatform 3.0.6 onto the management server host where it will run. Get the software from the following link:

<https://www.citrix.com/English/ss/downloads/>

You need a [My Citrix Account](#)<sup>4</sup>.

- Upgrade the CloudPlatform packages. You should have a file in the form of “CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION.tar.gz”. Untar the file, then run the install.sh script inside it. Replace the file and directory names below with those you are using:

```
# tar xzf CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION.tar.gz
# cd CloudStack-3.0.6-N-OSVERSION
# ./install.sh
```

You should see a few messages as the installer prepares, followed by a list of choices.

- Choose "U" to upgrade the package.

```
> U
```

- If you have made changes to your existing copy of the file components.xml in your previous-version CloudPlatform installation, the changes will be preserved in the upgrade. However, you need to do the following steps to place these changes in a new version of the file which is compatible with version 3.0.6.



### Note

How will you know whether you need to do this? If the upgrade output in the previous step included a message like the following, then some custom content was found in your old components.xml, and you need to merge the two files:

```
warning: /etc/cloud/management/components.xml created as /etc/cloud/management/
components.xml.rpmnew
```

- Make a backup copy of your /etc/cloud/management/components.xml file. For example:

```
# mv /etc/cloud/management/components.xml /etc/cloud/management/components.xml-backup
```

- Copy /etc/cloud/management/components.xml.rpmnew to create a new /etc/cloud/management/components.xml:

```
# cp -ap /etc/cloud/management/components.xml.rpmnew /etc/cloud/management/
components.xml
```

- Merge your changes from the backup file into the new components.xml file.

```
# vi /etc/cloud/management/components.xml
```

- If you have made changes to your existing copy of the /etc/cloud/management/db.properties file in your previous-version CloudPlatform installation, the changes will be preserved in the upgrade.

---

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.citrix.com/lang/English/publicindex.asp?destURL=%2FEnglish%2FmyCitrix%2Findex.asp%3F#>



However, you need to do the following steps to place these changes in a new version of the file which is compatible with version 3.0.6.

- a. Make a backup copy of your file `/etc/cloud/management/db.properties`. For example:

```
# mv /etc/cloud/management/db.properties /etc/cloud/management/db.properties-backup
```

- b. Copy `/etc/cloud/management/db.properties.rpmnew` to create a new `/etc/cloud/management/db.properties`:

```
# cp -ap /etc/cloud/management/db.properties.rpmnew etc/cloud/management/  
db.properties
```

- c. Merge your changes from the backup file into the new `db.properties` file.

```
# vi /etc/cloud/management/db.properties
```

13. On the management server node, run the following command. It is recommended that you use the command-line flags to provide your own encryption keys. See [Password and Key Encryption in the Installation Guide](#).

```
# cloud-setup-encryption -e <encryption_type> -m <management_server_key> -k  
<database_key>
```

When used without arguments, as in the following example, the default encryption type and keys will be used:

- (Optional) For `encryption_type`, use `file` or `web` to indicate the technique used to pass in the database encryption password. Default: `file`.
- (Optional) For `management_server_key`, substitute the default key that is used to encrypt confidential parameters in the properties file. Default: `password`. It is highly recommended that you replace this with a more secure value
- (Optional) For `database_key`, substitute the default key that is used to encrypt confidential parameters in the CloudPlatform database. Default: `password`. It is highly recommended that you replace this with a more secure value.

14. Repeat steps [8](#) - [13](#) on every management server node. If you provided your own encryption key in step [13](#), use the same key on all other management servers.

15. Start the first Management Server. Do not start any other Management Server nodes yet.

```
# service cloud-management start
```

Wait until the databases are upgraded. Ensure that the database upgrade is complete. After confirmation, start the other Management Servers one at a time by running the same command on each node.

16. Start all Usage Servers (if they were running on your previous version). Perform this on each Usage Server host.

```
# service cloud-usage start
```

17. (KVM only) Additional steps are required for each KVM host. These steps will not affect running guests in the cloud. These steps are required only for clouds using KVM as hosts and only on the KVM hosts.



### Note

After the 2.2.13 to 3.0.x upgrade on a KVM machine, Ctrl+Alt+Del button on the console view of a VM doesn't work. Use Ctrl+Alt+Insert to log in to the console of the VM.

- a. Copy the CloudStack 3.0.6 .tgz download to the host, untar it, and cd into the resulting directory.
- b. Stop the running agent.

```
# service cloud-agent stop
```

- c. Update the agent software.

```
# ./install.sh
```

- d. Choose "U" to update the packages.
- e. Start the agent.

```
# service cloud-agent start
```

18. Log in to the CloudPlatform UI as admin, and check the status of the hosts. All hosts should come to Up state (except those that you know to be offline). You may need to wait 20 or 30 minutes, depending on the number of hosts.

Do not proceed to the next step until the hosts show in the Up state. If the hosts do not come to the Up state, contact support.

19. Run the following script to stop, then start, all Secondary Storage VMs, Console Proxy VMs, and virtual routers.
- a. Run the command once on one management server. Substitute your own IP address of the MySQL instance, the MySQL user to connect as, and the password to use for that user. In addition to those parameters, provide the "-c" and "-r" arguments. For example:

```
# nohup cloud-sysvmadm -d 192.168.1.5 -u cloud -p password -c -r > sysvm.log 2>&1 &  
# tail -f sysvm.log
```

This might take up to an hour or more to run, depending on the number of accounts in the system.

- b. After the script terminates, check the log to verify correct execution:

```
# tail -f sysvm.log
```

The content should be like the following:

```
Stopping and starting 1 secondary storage vm(s)...
Done stopping and starting secondary storage vm(s)
Stopping and starting 1 console proxy vm(s)...
Done stopping and starting console proxy vm(s).
Stopping and starting 4 running routing vm(s)...
Done restarting router(s).
```

20. If you would like additional confirmation that the new system VM templates were correctly applied when these system VMs were rebooted, SSH into the System VM and check the version.

Use one of the following techniques, depending on the hypervisor.

### XenServer or KVM:

SSH in by using the link local IP address of the system VM. For example, in the command below, substitute your own path to the private key used to log in to the system VM and your own link local IP.

Run the following commands on the XenServer or KVM host on which the system VM is present:

```
# ssh -i <private-key-path> <link-local-ip> -p 3922
# cat /etc/cloudstack-release
```

The output should be like the following:

```
Cloudstack Release 3.0 Mon Feb 6 15:10:04 PST 2012
```

### ESXi

SSH in using the private IP address of the system VM. For example, in the command below, substitute your own path to the private key used to log in to the system VM and your own private IP.

Run the following commands on the Management Server:

```
# ssh -i <private-key-path> <private-ip> -p 3922
# cat /etc/cloudstack-release
```

The output should be like the following:

```
Cloudstack Release 3.0 Mon Feb 6 15:10:04 PST 2012
```

21. (XenServer only) If needed, upgrade all Citrix XenServer hypervisor hosts in your cloud to a version supported by CloudPlatform 3.0.6 and apply any required hotfixes. The supported versions are listed in [Chapter 2, Newly Certified Operating Systems and Hypervisors](#). Instructions for upgrading and applying hotfixes can be found in [Section 3.4, "Upgrading and Hotfixing XenServer Hypervisor Hosts"](#).

## 3.3. Upgrade from 2.1.x to 3.0.6

Direct upgrades from version 2.1.0 - 2.1.10 to 3.0.6 are not supported. It must first be upgraded to version 2.2.14. For information on how to upgrade from 2.1.x to 2.2.14, see the version 2.2.14 Release Notes.

## 3.4. Upgrading and Hotfixing XenServer Hypervisor Hosts

In CloudPlatform 3.0.6, you can upgrade XenServer hypervisor host software without having to disconnect the XenServer cluster. You can upgrade XenServer 5.6 GA, 5.6 FP1, or 5.6 SP2 to any newer version listed in [Chapter 2, Newly Certified Operating Systems and Hypervisors](#). The actual upgrade is described in XenServer documentation, but there are some additional steps you must perform before and after the upgrade.

### 3.4.1. Upgrading to a New XenServer Version

To upgrade XenServer hosts when running CloudPlatform 3.0.6:

1. Edit the file `/etc/cloud/management/environment.properties` and add the following line:

```
manage.xenserver.pool.master=false
```

2. Restart the Management Server to put the new setting into effect.

```
# service cloud-management start
```

3. Find the hostname of the master host in your XenServer cluster (pool):

- a. Run the following command on any host in the pool, and make a note of the host-uuid of the master host:

```
# xe pool-list
```

- b. Now run the following command, and find the host that has a host-uuid that matches the master host from the previous step. Make a note of this host's hostname. You will need to input it in a later step.

```
# xe host-list
```

4. On CloudPlatform, put the master host into maintenance mode. Use the hostname you discovered in the previous step.



#### Note

In the latest XenServer upgrade procedure, even after putting the master host into maintenance mode, the master host continues to stay as master.

Any VMs running on this master will be automatically migrated to other hosts, unless there is only one UP host in the cluster. If there is only one UP host, putting the host into maintenance mode will stop any VMs running on the host.

5. Disconnect the XenServer cluster from CloudStack. It will remain disconnected only long enough to upgrade one host.

- a. Log in to the CloudStack UI as root.
- b. Navigate to the XenServer cluster, and click Actions – Unmanage.

- c. Watch the cluster status until it shows Unmanaged.
6. Upgrade the XenServer software on the master host:
  - a. Insert the XenServer 6.0.2 CD.
  - b. Reboot the host.
  - c. Upgrade to the newer version of XenServer. Use the steps in XenServer documentation.
7. Cancel the maintenance mode on the master host.
8. Reconnect the XenServer cluster to CloudStack.
  - a. Log in to the CloudStack UI as root.
  - b. Navigate to the XenServer cluster, and click Actions – Manage.
  - c. Watch the status to see that all the hosts come up.
9. Upgrade the slave hosts in the cluster:
  - a. Put a slave host into maintenance mode.  
Wait until all the VMs are migrated to other hosts.
  - b. Upgrade the XenServer software on the slave.
  - c. Cancel maintenance mode for the slave.
  - d. Repeat steps [a](#) through [c](#) for each slave host in the XenServer pool.
10. You might need to change the OS type settings for VMs running on the upgraded hosts, if any of the following apply:
  - If you upgraded from XenServer 5.6 GA to XenServer 5.6 SP2, change any VMs that have the OS type CentOS 5.5 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.5 (32-bit), or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5 (32-bit) to Other Linux (32-bit). Change any VMs that have the 64-bit versions of these same OS types to Other Linux (64-bit).
  - If you upgraded from XenServer 5.6 SP2 to XenServer 6.0.2, change any VMs that have the OS type CentOS 5.6 (32-bit), CentOS 5.7 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit), Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit) , or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit) to Other Linux (32-bit). Change any VMs that have the 64-bit versions of these same OS types to Other Linux (64-bit).
  - If you upgraded from XenServer 5.6 to XenServer 6.0.2, do all of the above.

### 3.4.2. Applying Hotfixes to a XenServer Cluster

1. Edit the file `/etc/cloud/management/environment.properties` and add the following line:

```
manage.xenserver.pool.master=false
```

2. Restart the Management Server to put the new setting into effect.

```
# service cloud-management start
```

3. Find the hostname of the master host in your XenServer cluster (pool):
  - a. Run the following command on any host in the pool, and make a note of the host-uuid of the master host:

```
# xe pool-list
```

- b. Now run the following command, and find the host that has a host-uuid that matches the master host from the previous step. Make a note of this host's hostname. You will need to input it in a later step.

```
# xe host-list
```

4. On CloudPlatform, put the master host into maintenance mode. Use the hostname you discovered in the previous step.

Any VMs running on this master will be automatically migrated to other hosts, unless there is only one UP host in the cluster. If there is only one UP host, putting the host into maintenance mode will stop any VMs running on the host.

5. Disconnect the XenServer cluster from CloudStack. It will remain disconnected only long enough to hotfix one host.
  - a. Log in to the CloudStack UI as root.
  - b. Navigate to the XenServer cluster, and click Actions – Unmanage.
  - c. Watch the cluster status until it shows Unmanaged.

6. Hotfix the master host:

- a. Add the XenServer hot fixes to the master host.
    - i. Assign a UUID to the update file:

```
xe patch-upload file-name=XS602E015.xsupdate
```

The command displays the UUID of the update file:

```
33af688e-d18c-493d-922b-ec51ea23cfe9
```

- ii. Repeat the `xe patch-upload` command for all other XenServer updates: `XS602E004.xsupdate`, `XS602E005.xsupdate`.

Take a note of the UUIDs of the update files. The UUIDs are required in the next step.

- b. Apply XenServer hot fixes to master host:

```
xe patch-apply host-uuid=<master uuid> uuid=<hotfix uuid>
```

- c. Repeat `xe patch-apply` command for all the hot fixes.

- d. Install the required CSP files.

```
xe-install-supplemental-pack <csp-iso-file>
```

- e. Restart the master host.
7. Cancel the maintenance mode on the master host.
8. Reconnect the XenServer cluster to CloudStack.
  - a. Log in to the CloudStack UI as root.
  - b. Navigate to the XenServer cluster, and click Actions – Manage.
  - c. Watch the status to see that all the hosts come up.

9. Hotfix the slave hosts in the cluster:

- a. Put a slave host into maintenance mode.

Wait until all the VMs are migrated to other hosts.

- b. Apply the XenServer hot fixes to the slave host:

```
xe patch-apply host-uuid=<master uuid> uuid=<hotfix uuid>
```

- c. Repeat Step a through b for each slave host in the XenServer pool.
- d. Install the required CSP files.

```
xe-install-supplemental-pack <csp-iso-file>
```

- e. Restart the slave hosts.

Wait until all the slave hosts are up. It might take several minutes for the hosts to come up.

10. Cancel the maintenance mode on the slave hosts.

11. You might need to change the OS type settings for VMs running on the upgraded hosts, if any of the following apply:

- If you upgraded from XenServer 5.6 SP2 to XenServer 6.0.2, change any VMs that have the OS type CentOS 5.6 (32-bit), CentOS 5.7 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit), Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit) , or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit) to Other Linux (32-bit). Change any VMs that have the 64-bit versions of these same OS types to Other Linux (64-bit).
- If you upgraded from XenServer 5.6 GA or 5.6 FP1 to XenServer 6.0.2, change any VMs that have the OS type CentOS 5.5 (32-bit), CentOS 5.6 (32-bit), CentOS 5.7 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.5 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit), Oracle Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit), Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.5 (32-bit), Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.6 (32-bit) , or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.7 (32-bit) to Other Linux (32-bit). Change any VMs that have the 64-bit versions of these same OS types to Other Linux (64-bit).





## What's New in 3.0.6

CloudPlatform 3.0.6 includes the following new features:

### 4.1. Juniper SRX Support for Shared Networks

CloudPlatform 3.0.6 extended Juniper SRX firewall support to the shared networks in Advanced zones. Previously, Juniper SRX was supported only on isolated networks. With the addition of this feature, the following network services are available to the VMs in a shared network. A subset of these services can be chosen while creating the Network Service offering for the shared network.

- Firewall
- Source NAT
- Static NAT
- Port forwarding

As always, the virtual router continues to provide the DNS, DHCP and IPAM services in shared networks.

With the addition of this functionality, you will have the ability to:

- Create shared networks in advanced zones with Firewall, StaticNAT, SourceNAT, DNS, and DHCP services.
- Create shared networks in advanced zones only with DNS and DHCP.
- Create shared networks in basic zones with Elastic IP, Elastic LB, Security group, DNS, and DHCP services.

The Static NAT, Port Forwarding, and Firewall services are available only on the acquired public IPs associated with the shared network. The acquired public IPs provides these services to the VMs on the shared network. If you create a Source NAT-enabled Network Offering for a shared network, a public IP is by default provisioned and Source NAT is configured on the firewall device to provide public access to the VMs on the shared network.

### 4.2. Configuring Load Balancer and Firewall in Inline Mode

In addition to side-by-side configuration, external Network elements, such as load balancer and firewall, can now be deployed in inline mode. This feature is supported in isolated networks in an Advanced zone. In inline mode, a firewall device is placed in front of a load balancing device. The firewall acts as the gateway for all incoming traffic, then redirects the load balancing traffic to the load balancer behind it. The load balancer in this case will not have direct access to the public network.

Supported devices are:

- F5 Big IP Load Balancer device
- Juniper SRX Firewall device

### 4.3. Additional VMX Settings

In addition to the existing VMX parameters (rootDiskController, nicAdapter, and keyboard), you can now use the keyboard.typematicMinDelay parameter in the registerTemplate API call. This parameter

controls the amount of delay for the repeated key strokes on remote consoles. For more information on `keyboard.typematicMinDelay`, see [keyboard.typematicMinDelay](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## 4.4. Amazon EC2 API Support Extended



### Note

This section describes changes to CloudPlatform's support for the Amazon EC2 API, and does not contain enough information to enable you to configure and use the API. For complete details and limitations, see the CloudPlatform 3.0.6 Installation Guide.

### 4.4.1. EC2 Query API

CloudPlatform 3.0.6 provides compatibility with the Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 API through both SOAP and REST web services. Previously, CloudPlatform 3.0 provided compatibility with the EC2 API through SOAP calls only.

As always, the EC2 API calls are translated to CloudPlatform API calls.

The new Query API support provides a REST interface for passing EC2 API calls to CloudPlatform. The AWS Java SDK and AWS PHP SDK are both supported by this REST interface. All of the previously-supported SOAP calls now provide a REST equivalent.

The supported Query API calls are:

```
AllocateAddress
AssociateAddress
AttachVolume
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
CreateImage
CreateKeyPair
CreateSecurityGroup
CreateSnapshot
CreateTags
CreateVolume
DeleteKeyPair
DeleteSecurityGroup
DeleteSnapshot
DeleteTags
DeleteVolume
DeregisterImage
DescribeAddresses
DescribeAvailabilityZones
DescribeImageAttribute
DescribeImages
DescribeInstanceAttribute
DescribeInstances
DescribeKeyPairs
DescribeSecurityGroups
DescribeSnapshots
DescribeTags
DescribeVolumes
DetachVolume
```

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en\\_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=196](http://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKC&externalId=196)

```

DisassociateAddress
GetPasswordData
ImportkeyPair
ModifyImageAttribute
RebootInstances
RegisterImage
ReleaseAddress
ResetImageAttribute
RevokeSecurityGroupIngress
RunInstances
StartInstances
StopInstances
TerminateInstances

```

## 4.4.2. Boto Client Support

Using the Boto client, Java and PHP AWS SDK can run EC2 Query APIs in CloudPlatform 3.0.6.

## 4.4.3. Newer API and Tools Versions

CloudPlatform 3.0.6 supports a more recent version of the EC2 API, dated 2012-08-15. It is compliant with the WSDL available at <http://ec2.amazonaws.com/doc/2012-08-15/>.

Clients can continue using existing EC2-compatible tools for SOAP calls. The version of EC2 API Tools now supported is 1.6.2.0. The supported version is available at <http://s3.amazonaws.com/ec2-downloads/ec2-api-tools-1.6.2.0.zip>.

To make EC2 REST API calls, no registration is required. Registration is still required to use SOAP calls. To make EC2 SOAP API calls, register by using the 'cloudstack-aws-api-register' script . The call to the registration script remains the same as in previous versions:

```

cloudstack-aws-api-register --apikey=<User's CloudPlatform API key> --secretkey=<User's
CloudPlatform Secret key > --cert=<path/to/cert.pem>--url=http://<cloud-bridge-server>:7080/
awsapi.

```

The updated 'cloudstack-aws-api-register' script can be found at <http://download.cloud.com/releases/3.0.6/cloudstack-aws-api-register<sup>2</sup>>.

## 4.5. XenServer Hotfix Notification

The Alerts area of the Dashboard in the CloudPlatform UI will show notifications about new Citrix XenServer software updates as they become available. In this way, administrators can more easily be aware and take action when a hotfix is required to keep the XenServer hypervisor hosts up to date. CloudPlatform will give notification only for hotfixes that are applicable to the XenServer software version currently running on hosts within the cloud. Before generating the alert, CloudPlatform will check to be sure the hotfix has not already been installed.

In addition to the alert in the Dashboard, all hotfixes available for XenServer hosts in the cloud are displayed under Events, when you open the Select View dropdown and choose Host Updates. You can also see the hotfixes available for a given host when you're viewing the host details (Infrastructure > Hosts > click host name), where you will see the new Updates tab.

You can get the same information about new XenServer hotfixes by calling these new API commands:

<sup>2</sup> <http://download.cloud.com/releases/3.0.6/cloudstack-aws-api-register>.

- **listHostUpdates**—Tells which patches have and have not been applied to a given host
- **listHostsWithPendingUpdates**—Tells which hosts have not received a given patch

CloudPlatform checks for new hotfixes once a week. It can be configured to check for hotfixes more or less often through the global setting `update.check.interval`.

Additional configuration settings: CloudPlatform knows where to find the web-based Citrix feed for XenServer hotfix updates. In the unlikely event that Citrix changes this URL, it can be configured through the global setting `xen.update.url`. You can also turn off the hotfix notification feature entirely using `host.updates.enable`.

### 4.6. Snapshot Job Throttling

When a snapshot of a virtual machine is requested, the snapshot job runs on the same host where the VM is running or, in the case of a stopped VM, the host where it ran last. If many snapshots are requested for VMs on a single host, this can lead to problems with too many snapshot jobs overwhelming the resources of the host.

To address this situation, the cloud's root administrator can now throttle how many snapshot jobs are executed simultaneously on the hosts in the cloud by using the new global configuration setting `concurrent.snapshots.threshold.perhost`. By using this setting, the administrator can better ensure that snapshot jobs do not time out and hypervisor hosts do not experience performance issues due to hosts being overloaded with too many snapshot requests.

Set `concurrent.snapshots.threshold.perhost` to a value that represents a best guess about how many snapshot jobs the hypervisor hosts can execute at one time, given the current resources of the hosts and the number of VMs running on the hosts. If a given host has more snapshot requests, the additional requests are placed in a waiting queue. No new snapshot jobs will start until the number of currently executing snapshot jobs falls below the configured limit.

The admin can also set `job.expire.minutes` to place a maximum on how long a snapshot request will wait in the queue. If this limit is reached, the snapshot request fails and returns an error message.

### 4.7. Resetting SSH Keys to Access VM

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

### 4.8. Security Groups in Advanced Zones (KVM Only)

CloudPlatform 3.0.6 provides the ability to use security groups to provide isolation between guests on a single shared, zone-wide network in an advanced zone where KVM is the hypervisor. Previously, CloudPlatform 3.0 allowed the use of security groups in basic zones only. The isolation of guest traffic could be achieved only through the use of multiple VLANs. The addition of support for security groups in advanced zones allows a greater range of options for setting up guest isolation in a cloud. It also enables users of earlier CloudPlatform versions in the 2.2.x series to upgrade to 3.0.6 without the loss of this feature, which was supported in the previous networking model which was part of 2.2.x.

#### Limitation

The following are not supported for this feature:

- Two IP ranges with the same VLAN and different gateway or netmask in security group-enabled shared network.
- Two IP ranges with the same VLAN and different gateway or netmask in account-specific shared networks.
- Multiple VLAN ranges in security group-enabled shared network.
- Multiple VLAN ranges in account-specific shared networks.

Security groups must be enabled in the zone in order for this feature to be used. For complete information on how to set up security groups, see the Installation Guide.

## 4.9. Optional Public IP Assignment for EIP with Basic Zone

Assigning public IP addresses to the VMs is now made optional for the EIP-enabled Basic Zones. Previously, a public IP is automatically allocated to each VM created in a EIP-enabled Basic zone. For deployments where public IPs are scarce, allocating a public IP to each VM is expensive. With the addition of this feature, CloudPlatform 3.0.6 now gives you the flexibility to choose not to allocate a public IP by default, and allocate only a private IP to the VM deployed in an EIP-enabled Basic zone.

This feature is designed only for the user VMs. The System VMs continue to get both public IP and private by default irrespective of the network offering configuration. Also, new cloud deployments that uses the default shared network offering with EIP and ELB service in a Basic zone continue to get both private and public IPs.

## 4.10. Appending a Display Name to the Guest VM's Internal Name

Every guest VM has an internal name. The host uses the internal name to identify the guest VMs. The default format of the internal name is `i-<user_id>-<vm_id>-<instance.name>` where `instance.name` is a global parameter. A new global parameter, `vm.instance.name.flag`, has now been added. If it is set to true, and if a display name is provided during the creation of a guest VM, the display name is appended to the internal name of the guest VM on the host. This makes the internal name format as `i-<user_id>-<vm_id>-<displayName>`. The default value of `vm.instance.name.flag` is set to false. This feature is intended to make the correlation between instance names and internal names easier in large data center deployments.

## 4.11. Egress Firewall Rules

Support for setting up egress firewall rules for the virtual routers in advanced zones is supported in CloudPlatform 3.0.6. This feature is specific to isolated networks in advanced zones.

By default, all the outbound traffic from a guest network to a public network is blocked. You can set egress firewall rules to allow outbound traffic to public networks. Traffic that does not match any egress firewall rule remains blocked. When all egress firewall rules are removed, the default policy, Block, is applied.



### Warning

This is a major change in behavior from previous releases. It changes the default behavior of new isolated networks that have a virtual router-based firewall as a feature in the underlying network offering. Before 3.0.6, when a new network was created using the VR as the firewall, all outbound traffic to public networks was permitted by default. With 3.0.6, the behavior is exactly reversed. If you have an existing installation, and you want to maintain the same behavior as before for newly created networks, you will need to take action and define the appropriate egress firewall rules. This new default behavior is for new networks only. Upgrading to 3.0.6 will not affect the outbound traffic behavior of existing networks.

Using the egress firewall rules, traffic can be allowed on the following parameters: guest network CIDR, protocol, and destination port range. Therefore, you can consider the following scenarios for the egress firewall rules:

- Allow egress traffic of the guest network or CIDR.
- Allow the egress traffic protocols: TCP/UDP/ICMP/All.
- Allow traffic to be sent to a given range of ports.

The following new API commands are added to support this feature:

- createEgressFirewallRule
- deleteEgressFirewallRule
- listEgressFirewallRules

### Upgrade Scenario for New Networks

Consider the following:

- For the new networks that have the firewall service provided by virtual router, all the traffic from the guest VMs to the public network is blocked by default.
- To allow traffic from the guest network to the public network, configure an egress firewall rule.

### Upgrade Scenario for Existing Networks

Consider the following:

- After upgrade, ensure that you restart the virtual router.
- The existing networks continue to work the way as they did before the upgrade.
- After upgrade, egress rules are applied to the existing networks, where virtual router is the firewall provider, to allow all the egress traffic.

## 4.12. Microsoft Windows 8 for Guest Virtual Machines on KVM

On hosts running the KVM hypervisor, guest virtual machines can now run the Windows 8 operating system.

Windows 8 VMs are not yet supported on XenServer or VMware hosts. Windows 8 is not yet supported by XenServer. Windows 8 is supported by VMware, but CloudPlatform code does not yet include an implementation of this feature.

## 4.13. Support for CSP Packages

The CSP packages are now by default available with the XenServer 6.1 version. Earlier, the CSP packages has to be manually installed to use the Security Groups functionality in a Basic zone.

Perform the following to enable Security Groups without restarting the system:

1. Disable Open vSwitch (OVS):

- a. Run the following command:

```
# xe-switch-network-backend bridge
```

- b. Accept when prompted to restart the host.

2. Run the following commands:

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-iptables  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/bridge/bridge-nf-call-arptables
```

3. To persist the above changes across reboots, set the following values in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file. Run the following command:

```
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.conf
```

Set these to 1:

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1  
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-arptables = 1
```





# Known Issues in 3.0.6

## 5.1. Upgrading VMware In Place Not Supported

VMware 5.1 is certified to work with this release. However, CloudPlatform 3.0.6 does not yet support upgrading the hypervisor from an older version in an existing deployment.


## 5.2. Instance UUID Is Displayed in the UI After 3.0.1 Upgrade

After upgrading from version 3.0.1 to any higher version of CloudPlatform, the instance name displayed in the UI is as same as the UUID of the instance. This behaviour is as per the design.

## 5.3. Open Defects

The following table lists issues of interest that have not been fixed in this version. This is not an exhaustive list. For a complete list, see <http://bugs.cloudstack.org> and choose Issues - Search for Issues to construct a query.

Issue ID	Description
CS-17209	The default System VM template is downloaded again for a new zone created after the upgrade from 2.214 to 3.0.6. Deploy the VM after the download is completed. If the Secondary Storage VM goes down during this time, template download fails, and system VM might not come up forever.
CS-17195	One of the host in a KVM cluster is disconnected after the upgrade from 2.214 to 3.0.6. To workaround: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stop KVM cloud-agent.</li> <li>2. Upgrade KVM cloud-agent.</li> <li>3. Restart libvirtd.</li> <li>4. Start the KVM cloud-agent.</li> </ol>
CS-17136	Snapshot garbage collection is disabled. Cleanup does not work for orphan snapshots.
CS-17095	In CloudPlatform 3.0.6, no API server logs are displayed in the default installation. This is meant for higher security because the API requests and responses can contain sensitive information, such as passwords and email address. However, the administrator can explicitly change the log level to debug in the log4j configuration file to log all the API requests and responses as they have currently been logged at the debug level. <p>To view the API sever logs, set the priority and level to DEBUG in the <code>/etc/cloud/management/log4j-cloud.xml</code> file, and wait for few minutes.</p> <p>To do that, change the following:</p>

Issue ID	Description
	<pre data-bbox="560 264 1334 454">&lt;category name="apiserver.com.cloud"&gt;   &lt;priority value="INFO"/&gt; &lt;/category&gt; &lt;logger name="apiserver.com.cloud" additivity="false"&gt;   &lt;level value="INFO"/&gt;   &lt;appender-ref ref="APISERVER"/&gt; &lt;/logger&gt;</pre> <p data-bbox="560 499 754 528">Change them to:</p> <pre data-bbox="560 573 1334 763">&lt;category name="apiserver.com.cloud"&gt;   &lt;priority value="DEBUG"/&gt; &lt;/category&gt; &lt;logger name="apiserver.com.cloud" additivity="false"&gt;   &lt;level value="DEBUG"/&gt;   &lt;appender-ref ref="APISERVER"/&gt; &lt;/logger&gt;</pre> <div data-bbox="560 790 1350 1032">  <p data-bbox="659 819 738 853"><b>Note</b></p> <p data-bbox="584 904 1318 1003">This change to the API logging level doesn't require restarting the Management Server. The change automatically comes into effect without the need for restart.</p> </div>
CS-17094	<p data-bbox="560 1104 1294 1193">On KVM hypervisors, CloudPlatform 3.0.6 does not delete the snapshots on secondary storage, though the UI displays the snapshot as removed.</p>
CS-17056	<p data-bbox="560 1216 1342 1417">In an advanced zone where security groups are enabled, there is no support for 2 IP ranges with the same VLAN and different gateway/netmask in Security Group-enabled shared networks or in Account-specific shared networks. There is also no support for multiple VLAN ranges in Security Group-enabled shared networks or in Account-Specific shared networks.</p>
CS-17012	<p data-bbox="560 1440 1342 1675">This issue occurs when upgrading to 3.0.6 from a previous version. If there are existing VMs that were not assigned to any security group, and were also not in the default security group, upon upgrade and stop/restart they will be assigned to the default security group. Before stop/restart, they will remain without any security group. If VM is not in a security group, the following traffic rules apply: allow all egress, block all ingress.</p>
CS-17011	<p data-bbox="560 1693 1350 1787">In a Basic zone with KVM cluster, the cloud-setup-agent command attempts to add three NICs even though only two traffic types are present in the physical network during zone creation.</p>
CS-16991	<p data-bbox="560 1809 1342 1899">Even after deleting a host from the Xen pool, the Management Server ID is not removed and status is not updated to 'removed' in the host table.</p>

Issue ID	Description
CS-16921	Creating snapshot is failing because the snapshot chain is too long. For more information, see <a href="#">Knowledge Base</a> <sup>1</sup> .
CS-16912	Deleting physical network does not delete the network provider devices, such as NetScaler, F5, and SRX.
CS-16857	EC2 REST API: using the noReboot option with the createImage command does not work as expected.
CS-16828	In F5 and SRX inline mode, deleting a port forwarding rule does not delete the corresponding rules from the security policies on SRX.
CS-16827	In F5 and SRX inline mode, after upgrading a network with the network offering that has all the services provided by the virtual router to a network offering with SRX and F5, the sourceNAT IP that was owned by the virtual router instance remain in the allocated state.
CS-16816	EC2 API: Some CloudPlatform error states are not matched by a valid error state in EC2.
CS-16812	EC2 API: Response shows a CloudPlatform error code rather than an EC2 error code.
CS-16789	The Describe_Instances in the EC2 REST API provides invalid information for certain response parameters.
CS-16760	EC2 API: The start_time field in the response from a createSnapshot command shows the time when the snapshot was completed, not the time when the snapshot was started.
CS-16738	The listZones API accepts the pagesize parameter incorrectly.
CS-16688	Shared network are created without the SourceNAT service.
CS-16683	Disabling Static NAT deletes all the firewall rules that are created on the public IP.
CS-16660	Proper HTTP error code is not set with the error message returned to the EC2 client.
CS-16355	Upgrading 2.2.14 to 3.0 is not supported for Juniper SRX.
CS-13618	The load balancing rules programmed on port 22 cannot be reached.
CS-13529	No validation is performed for IP address, and public and private interface values when adding an F5 device.
CS-13631	When one of VMs that is being load balanced is down, request to the load balancing IP gets "Read error" and the subsequent retry succeeds.
CS-16807	Creating multiple templates with the same name is allowed.
CS-16798	Upgrading from XenServer 6.0.2 to 6.1 does not work.
CS-16795	Powering off one VMware host in an HA-enabled VMware cluster fails to trigger HA, which causes an error.

<sup>1</sup> [http://docs.cloudstack.org/Knowledge\\_Base/Snapshots\\_fail\\_because\\_%22The\\_snapshot\\_chain\\_is\\_too\\_long%22](http://docs.cloudstack.org/Knowledge_Base/Snapshots_fail_because_%22The_snapshot_chain_is_too_long%22)

Issue ID	Description
CS-16775	In SRX-F5 inline mode, acknowledgement is not received for the UDP traffic generated from a staticNAT-enabled VM.
CS-16766	Can't create an ingress rule through the new Amazon EC2 REST API.
CS-16697	In SRX-F5 inline mode, after a network is restarted with the cleanup option, the existing user VMs are not able to perform DNS resolution. This is caused because the /etc/resolv.conf file points to the old router address.
CS-16682	Collection of network usage data is disabled for static NAT and source NAT.
CS-16680	In SRX-F5 inline mode, multiple public IP address ranges are not working with SRX as the external device.
CS-16619/ CS-16578	The runInstances command in the Amazon EC2 REST API does not work properly when the security groups parameter is used.
CS-16519	(XenServer) Concurrent snapshots on the same volume cause an error.
CS-16429	Can't connect to VPN server when VPN is enabled on non-Source NAT IP.
CS-16399	Alerts and events refer to VMs using the database ID rather than the UUID.
CS-14644	Some API error messages use ID numbers rather than the newer UUIDs.
CS-16601, CS-15316	Japanese keyboard is not supported.
CS-16067	The command=listTags&key=city command does not work as expected. The command does not return tags for the resources of the account with the tag, city
CS-16063	The current values of volumes and snapshots are incorrect when using KVM as a host. To fix this, the database upgrade codes, volumes.size and snapshots.size, should be changed to show the virtual sizes.
CS-16058	Null pointer Exception while deleting the host after moving the host to maintenance state.
CS-16045	Only the root administrator can handle the API keys. The domain administrators are not allowed to create, delete, or retrieve API keys for the users in their domain.
CS-16019	CIDR list in the Add VPN Customer Gateway dialog does not prompt the user that they can provide a comma separated CIDRs if multiple CIDRs have to be supplied.
CS-16015	Deleting a network is not supported when its network providers are disabled.
CS-16012	Unable to delete a zone in the UI because the necessary cleanup cannot be completed. When the hosts are removed, the expunge process fails to delete the volumes as no hosts are present to send the commands to. Therefore, the storage pool removal fails, and zone can't be cleaned and deleted.

Issue ID	Description
CS-16011	Name of network offering might be truncated due to too-narrow field width in Add Guest Network dialog box.
CS-15789	Invalid global setting prevents management server to restart. For example, if you configure the "project.invite.timeout" parameter to "300<space>" and attempt to restart management server, it fails without throwing a warning or setting the value to the default.
CS-15749	Restarting VPC is resulting in intermittent connection loss to the port forwarding and StaticNAT rules.
CS-15690	The IpAssoc command failed as a part of starting the virtual router, but the final start result is reported as success.
CS-15672, CS-15635	The FQDN of the VM is not configured if it is deployed as a part of default shared network and isolated guest network (DefaultIsolatedNetworkOfferingWithSourceNatService).
CS-15634	The FQDN of a VM that is deployed as a part of both a shared network and default isolated guest network has the suffix of the shared network instead of the default isolated guest network.
CS-15576	Stopping a VM on XenServer creates a backlog of API commands. For example, the Attach volume calls become delayed while waiting for the stopVirtualMachine command to be executed.
CS-15569	Misleading error message in the exception when creating a StaticNAT rule fails in a VPC.
CS-15566	External device such as Netscaler is not supported in VPC.
CS-15557	Intermittent traffic loss in the VPN connection if Juniper is the remote router and the life time is 300 seconds.
CS-15361	Egress rules are not working in NetScaler loadbalancer.
CS-15218	You might find the term "CloudStack" when you expect "CloudPlatform" in scripts, file names, etc. The use of the new product name CloudPlatform is not yet fully implemented.
CS-15198	Peak bandwidth (PIR) and burst size shaping policies are not applied on Nexus 1000v virtual switch interface.
CS-15163	The minimum limit is not honored when there is not enough capacity to deploy all the VMs and the ec2-run-instances command with the -n >n1 -n2> option is used to deploy multiple VMs.
CS-15124	Mixed switch environment is not supported. The zone can either be deployed as Standard vSwitch based or Nexus virtual switch based.
CS-15118	In a deployment with Nexus 1000v virtual switch, zone VLAN range is not validated against the reserved list of VLANs for Nexus 1000v.
CS-15117	In a deployment with Nexus 1000v virtual switch, disable/enable operation of the Nexus virtual switch is not working as expected. The Nexus 1000v virtual switch continues to be used to create network or edit network operations even after disabling the switch.
CS-15105	The cloud-sysvadm script does not work if the integration.api.port parameter is set to any port other than 8096.

Issue ID	Description
CS-15092	Connecting to the guest VMs through SSH is extremely slow, and it results in connection timeout.
CS-15037	Hairpin NAT is not supported when NetScaler is used for EIP.
CS-15009	The port_profile table will not be populated with port profile information. In this release, CloudPlatform directly connects to the VSM for all the port profile operations; therefore, no port profile information is cached.
CS-14939	Adding a VMware cluster is not supported when the Management Network is migrated to the Distributed Virtual Switch environment.
CS-14780	You are allowed to ping the elastic IP address of the VM even though no ingress rule is set that allows the ICMP protocol.
CS-14756	Installing KVM on RHEL 6.2 will result in unreliable network performance. Workaround: blacklist vhost-net. Edit /etc/modprobe.d/blacklist-kvm.conf and include vhost-net.
CS-14346	The UpdateVirtualMachine API call does not check whether the VM is stopped. Therefore, stop the VM manually before issuing this call.
CS-14303 (was 14537)	The IP addresses for a shared network are still being consumed even if no services are defined for that network.
CS-14296 (was 14530)	OVM: Network traffic labels are not supported.
CS-14291 (was 14523)	The EIP/ELB network offering for basic zones does not support multiple NetScalers.
CS-14275 (was 14506)	F5: Unable to properly remove a F5 device.
CS-14201 (was 14430)	VMWare: Template sizes are being reported different depending on whether the primary storage is using iSCSI or NFS.
CS-13758 (was 13963)	vSphere: template download from templates created off of the root volume does not work properly.
CS-13733 (was 13935)	vSphere: detaching an ISO from a restored VM instance fails.
CS-13682 (was 13883)	Multiple NetScalers are not supported in Basic Networking.
CS-13599 (was 13359)	Programming F5/NetScaler rules can be better optimized.
CS-13173 (was 13336)	vSphere: cross cluster volume migration does not work properly.
CS-12714 (was 12840)	Capacity view is not available for pods or clusters.
CS-12624 (was 12741)	vSphere: maintenance mode will not live migrate system VM to another host.
CS-11514 (was 11535)	In-line mode for load balancer is not supported for all external devices.

## Issues Fixed in 3.0.6

The following table lists issues of interest that have been fixed in this version. This is not an exhaustive list. For a complete list, see <http://bugs.cloudstack.org> and choose Issues - Search for Issues to construct a query.

Issue Number	Description
CS-16977	When you use the createFirewallRule API, duplicate firewall rules are no longer added if selected protocol is TCP or DUP and no ports are specified.
CS-16941	The Async Job ID return time is now as expected for the deployVM API when the networkids parameter is not passed.
CS-16882	The non-printable characters (ASCII control characters), such as %00 or %0025, are no longer stored in non-encoded form in the database.
CS-16876	Multiple NICs are no longer created for the same IP address on a KVM virtual router.
CS-16804	CloudPlatform no longer pings the expunged system VMs.
CS-16703	A firewall rule can now be created with the same CIDR, port number, and protocol, but a different traffic type.
CS-16693	The deployVm API size attribute is now limited by the storage.max.volume.size parameter as it is for the createVolume API.
CS-16661	Setting secstorage.allowed.internal.sites parameter to an IP, which is not on the same subnet as your private network, now successfully creates a route on the Secondary Storage VM.
CS-16594	DestroyVM API no longer fails after job sequence is forwarded to other Management Servers.
CS-16591	ThreadLocal Transaction and its database connection no longer get reset for user managed database connection. Reusing database connection is now possible.
CS-16590	Install script now specifies the correct version of libraries used by the Management Server to avoid linking to the default older versions of libraries.
CS-16534	Network Scavenger no longer stops virtual routers when VMs are up and running.
CS-16478	As part of EC2 API fidelity, attachment status support is added for EC2 volumes. If a volume is attached to a VM, the attachment state is set based on the state of the VM it is attached to.
CS-16477	As part of EC2 API fidelity, message filter support is added in DescribeAvailabilityZones. The message parameter is set to the allocation_state of the zone.
CS-16476	As part of EC2 API fidelity, support for ip-permission.group-name, ip-permission.user-id filters are added in EC2DescribeSecurityGroups.
CS-16466	The listvolumes API now shows a data volume that is attached to a VM in destroyed state.

Issue Number	Description
CS-16441	The virtual routers that were stopped by the networks scavenger thread can now be started.
CS-16420	When an account is removed the associated router also is removed.
CS-16372	<p>The CSP packages can be downloaded from the following locations:</p> <p><a href="#">Hotfix XS602E005<sup>1</sup></a></p> <p><a href="#">Hotfix XS602E007<sup>2</sup></a></p>
CS-16368	In a cluster of two hosts, changing the XenServer host passwords and executing the updateHostPassword API no longer disconnects the hosts.
CS-16363	Sub domain can now be edited.
CS-16344	Port ranges are now supported in createPortForwardingRule API.
CS-16333	VMware network labels are no longer ignored when creating a Basic zone.
CS-16258	A host no longer remain in the rebalancing state during load test in a multi-node Management Server mode.
CS-16256	A multi-node Management Server no longer hit the <code>com.mysql.jdbc.exceptions.jdbc4.MySQLTransactionRollbackException</code> during load test.
CS-16250	APIs now gracefully fail when IDs of the objects are given instead of available UUIDs of the objects.
CS-16239	ListVM API no longer throws null pointer exception if SSH keys attached to a running VM are deleted.
CS-15462	Updated userdata now propagates to the software router after the updateVirtualMachine API is called with the new base-64 encoded userdata.
CS-15283	Allocated VM usage now reflects the Service Offering changes.
CS-13677	If the F5 load balancing device is down, the load balancing rules are now roll backed to the previous state in the database.
CS-13153	System VMs now support HTTP Proxy.

<sup>1</sup> <http://download.cloud.com/support/csp/56710/xenserver-cloudsupp.tgz>

<sup>2</sup> <http://download.cloud.com/support/csp/57824/xenserver-cloudsupp.tgz>



# API Changes from 3.0.5 to 3.0.6

## 7.1. Added API Commands in 3.0.6

- createEgressFirewallRule (creates an egress firewall rule on the guest network.)
- deleteEgressFirewallRule (deletes a egress firewall rule on the guest network.)
- listEgressFirewallRules (lists the egress firewall rules configured for a guest network.)
- resetSSHKeyForVirtualMachine (Resets the SSHkey for virtual machine.)

## 7.2. Changed API Commands in 3.0.6

API Commands	Description
addF5LoadBalancer configureNetscalerLoadBalancer addNetscalerLoadBalancer listF5LoadBalancers configureF5LoadBalancer listNetscalerLoadBalancers	The following response parameter is removed: inline.
listFirewallRules createFirewallRule	The following request parameter is added: traffictype (optional).
listUsageRecords	The following response parameter is added: virtualsize.
deletelso	The following request parameter is added: forced (optional).
createStoragePool	The following request parameters are made mandatory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• podid</li> <li>• clusterid</li> </ul>
listZones	The following request parameters is added: securitygroupenabled

