
Amadla

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CONTENTS

1	Contents	3
1.1	How It Works	3
1.2	Setup	5
1.3	CI/CD	7
1.4	Adding Secrets To Vault	7
1.5	Application Compatibility	7

Amadla (/ah-mah-dlah/) is a set of IAC (Infrastructure as Code) tools to help deploy and manage various cloud environments, dedicated servers, and on-premise systems.

Amadla is a Zulu word meaning “power” or “strength”.

Attention: This project is under active development.



CONTENTS

1.1 How It Works

Amadla with the help of [Vault](#) to store secrets, [Packer](#) to create server images, [Ansible](#) for the provisioning and [Terraform](#) deployment of the infrastructure, makes it easier to deploy and manage: cloud environments, dedicated servers, on-premise, VMs, applications and services.

Without Amadla you would have to manually create the server images, provision them and deploy the infrastructure. This is a time consuming process and prone to human error. Amadla automates this process and makes it easier to manage the infrastructure and the many other components.

It is important to note that Amadla is not a replacement for the tools mentioned above. It is a wrapper around them to make it easier to use them together.

In other words it is a abstraction layer on top of the tools mentioned above.

Note: Amadla cli is very dependant of [git](#) also. It uses git to pull the modules that are used for the other configuration files.

Amadla is written in Python and uses the following libraries: * [Click](#) for the command line interface. * [PyYAML](#) for parsing YAML files used for the Amadla configuration files. * [Jinja2](#) for templating. * [jsonschema](#) for validating JSON files (for the validation of the Amadla configuration files that the user create and manage). * [requests](#) for making HTTP requests. * [python-dotenv](#) for loading environment variables from a `.env` file.

1.1.1 Overview

1. Amadla takes your Amadla configurations files and the needed secrets from Vault to then create Packer, Terraform and Ansible variable files.
2. Those variable files are then used by Packer, Ansible and Terraform to build the server images, provision them and deploy the infrastructure.

1.1.2 User Usage Flow

The simple basic steps that user needs to do to deploy the infrastructure are:

1. The user creates a Amadla configuration file (YAML file) that contains the information about the infrastructure they want to deploy.
2. Populates Vault with the secrets needed for the infrastructure.
3. The user runs the `amadla build` command.

1.1.3 Amadla CLI Flow

The simple steps that Amadla CLI does are:

1. The secrets (username/password, API Keys, etc) are pulled from Vault the user added before from Vault or from the environment variables (you can store secrets in the environment variables).
2. The Amadla configuration file is validated.
3. The Amadla configuration files are merged together to create the `amadla.lock` JSON merged configuration file.
4. With `amadla.lock` all the modules are `git` pulled.
5. The Packer, Ansible and Terraform variable files are created with `amadla.lock` and with the secrets that were pulled from Vault or the environment variables (they can be set in the same terminal session where Amadla CLI is executed or added to `.env` file).
6. Terraform variable file is validated.
7. Terraform using `terraform.tfstate` to store the status and state and uses it to determine what are the new elements that need to be modified, removed or added in the infrastructure.
8. Terraform uses Packer to create the server images.
9. Packer uses the variable files to create the server images.
10. Packer then uses Ansible to provision the server images.
11. Ansible uses the variable files to provision the server images (inside of Ansible is all the packages, applications, services and configurations for the server image).
12. Once the server images are created and provisioned, Terraform uses the variable files to deploy the infrastructure.

Note: You can just run a test instead of deploying the infrastructure. This is useful to test the Amadla configuration files and the secrets.

Note: The Amadla configuration files are validated using JSON Schema. The JSON Schema files are located in the `amadla/schemas` directory.

1.1.4 Amadla Configuration Files

The Amadla configuration files are YAML files that contain the information about the infrastructures, server images, the clouds, VMs, applications, etc you want to deploy.

The Amadla configuration files are located in the `amadla/configs` directory in the git project.

1.2 Setup

1.2.1 Instructions for local setup

Note: If you are using a container you can skip this section.

System Packages

- python (11 or higher)
- pip (you might need to upgrade it after it is installed with `pip install --upgrade pip` or `pip3 install --upgrade pip`)
- make - optional (needed for the Makefile for generating documentations that is in the `docs/` directory)
- git (is needed for the pulling of modules)
- Terraform
- Vault
- Packer
- Ansible

Python Packages

- poetry (`pip install poetry` or `pip3 install poetry`)

1.2.2 Instructions for container setup

The container comes with the same packages as the local system setup except Vault you will need to use the Vault container or point via the configuration to wherever your Vault setup is.

Note: If you already have a container engine then you skip the System Packages setup.

System Packages

- [Podman](#) (sudo dnf install podman or sudo apt install podman)
- Or [Docker](#) (sudo dnf install docker-ce or sudo apt install docker-ce)
- Or [Kubernetes](#) (sudo dnf install kubect1 or sudo apt install kubect1)

Configurations

For Amadla you can use environment variables or a .env file. The .env file is loaded automatically if it exists in the root of the project. ... code:: bash

```
touch .env
```

1.2.3 With Container

1. You need to have a Vault instance running.
2. Add your secrets to your Vault instance (or configure your Vault to load the secrets from a [storage backend](#)).
 - [Adding secrets to Vault](#)

1.2.4 Start Vault

If you don't have a Vault instance already running you can run this command:

```
make start-vault
```

For more details about Vault with Amadla you can read [secrets](#) document.

1.2.5 Basic

Generates the basic image and sets up the infrastructure with Terraform:

```
make basic
```

1.2.6 Make Server Image

```
make image
```

1.2.7 Generate The Infrastructure

```
make infrastructure
```

The other commands: - clean - Remove .terraform folder, state and plan files - down - Plan and apply a tf destroy

1.3 CI/CD

CI/CD tools that Amadla supports: - [GitHub Workflow](#) - [Jenkins](#)

You can use any other CI/CD tools that you wish but for the moments those are the only ones that Amadla will maintain.

CI/CD helps to quickly put everything together and deploy the things that you want automatically.

With GitHub Workflow you will be able to just [fork](#) this repo and then whenever you make a change to the code, and you commit and push the GitHub Workflow will execute the IaC code and deploy everything without the need of any other actions on your part.

More documentation to come.

1.4 Adding Secrets To Vault

1.5 Application Compatibility

1.5.1 Making Applications Compatible

Container

Full Server

X Application