

Configuring a Docker Container with Ansible to Mount a Volume

In-Depth Steps to Configure a Docker Container with Ansible to Mount a Volume

Step 1: Install Ansible on the Control Node

- Ensure Ansible is installed on the machine running the playbook (control node).
- For Ubuntu/Debian, run:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install ansible -y
```

- For Red Hat/CentOS, use:

```
sudo yum install epel-release -y
sudo yum install ansible -y
```

- Verify installation:

```
ansible --version
```

Step 2: Install the Docker Collection for Ansible

- Install the `community.docker` collection to manage Docker resources.
- Run:

```
ansible-galaxy collection install community.docker
```

- Ensure Python's Docker SDK is installed on the control node:

```
pip install docker
```

Step 3: Set Up the Target Host

- Ensure the target host (where the Docker container will run) has Docker installed.

- For Ubuntu/Debian, install Docker:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install docker.io -y
sudo systemctl enable docker
sudo systemctl start docker
```

- Add the Ansible user to the docker group to avoid permission issues:

```
sudo usermod -aG docker <ansible_user>
```

- Replace `<ansible_user>` with the SSH user (e.g., `ubuntu`). Verify Docker :

- `docker --version`

Configure SSH Access

- Ensure the control node can SSH into the target host.
- Generate an SSH key pair on the control node (if not already present):

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
```

- Copy the public key to the target host:

```
ssh-copy-id <ansible_user>@<target_host_ip>
```

- Test SSH connectivity:

```
ssh <ansible_user>@<target_host_ip>
```

Create the Ansible Inventory

- Create a file named `inventory.yml` in the project directory.
- Add the target host details:

```
docker_hosts:
  hosts:
    target_host:
      ansible_host: <target_host_ip>
      ansible_user: <ansible_user>
      ansible_ssh_private_key_file: <path_to_ssh_key>
```

- Replace `<target_host_ip>`, `<ansible_user>`, and `<path_to_ssh_key>` with appropriate values (e.g., `192`

Create the Ansible Playbook

- Create a file named `deploy_nginx.yml` in the project directory. Add the following content to deploy

- ---
 - name: Deploy Nginx container with volume mount
 - hosts: docker_hosts
 - become: yes
 - tasks:
 - name: Ensure Docker is installed
 - ansible.builtin.apt:
 - name: docker.io
 - state: present
 - update_cache: yes
 - when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"
 - name: Ensure Docker service is running
 - ansible.builtin.service:
 - name: docker
 - state: started
 - enabled: yes
 - name: Create directory for Nginx logs on host
 - ansible.builtin.file:
 - path: /opt/nginx_logs
 - state: directory
 - mode: '0755'
 - owner: root
 - group: root
 - name: Deploy Nginx container with volume mount
 - community.docker.docker_container:
 - name: nginx_container
 - image: nginx:latest
 - state: started
 - restart_policy: always
 - ports:
 - "80:80"
 - volumes:
 - /opt/nginx_logs:/var/log/nginx
 - register: container_result
 - name: Display container status
 - ansible.builtin.debug:
 - msg: "Nginx container deployed with ID: {{ container_result.container_id }}"

This playbook:

- Targets hosts in the `docker_hosts` group. Installs Docker on Debian-based systems.
- Ensures the Docker service is running.
- Creates `/opt/nginx_logs` on the host. Deploys an Nginx container, mapping `/opt/nginx_logs` to `/var/log/nginx`.

- **Adjust Permissions for the Volume**

- Nginx in the container runs as user nginx (UID 101).
- Set permissions on `/opt/nginx_logs` to allow the container to write logs :

```
sudo chown 101:101 /opt/nginx_logs
sudo chmod 775 /opt/nginx_logs
```

Add this as an Ansible task if needed, before the container deployment task:

```
- name: Set permissions for Nginx logs directory
  ansible.builtin.file:
    path: /opt/nginx_logs
    state: directory
    mode: '0775'
    owner: 101
    group: 101
```

Run the Ansible Playbook

- From the project directory, execute:

```
ansible-playbook -i inventory.yml deploy_nginx.yml
```

- Ensure the control node has access to the inventory and playbook files.
- Monitor the output for errors (e.g., SSH issues, Docker not running).

Verify the Container Deployment

- SSH into the target host and check running containers:

```
docker ps
```

- Confirm the container `nginx_container` is running. Inspect the volume mount :
- `docker inspect nginx_container | grep -A 5 Mounts`

Look for the bind mount mapping `/opt/nginx_logs` to `/var/log/nginx`.

Verify the Volume Mount

- Check for Nginx log files on the host:

```
ls /opt/nginx_logs
```

- Expected files: `access.log`, `error.log`.
- Generate some traffic to test logging:

```
curl http://<target_host_ip>
```

- Verify new log entries:

```
cat /opt/nginx_logs/access.log
```

Test the Nginx Service

- Open a browser and navigate to `http://<target_hostip> .ConfirmtheNginxwelcomepage`
- If inaccessible, check:
 - Firewall settings (`ufw allow 80` or equivalent).
 - Container status (`docker ps`).
 - Port mapping (`docker inspect nginx_container`).

Troubleshoot Common Issues

- **Docker Not Found:** Ensure Docker is installed and the service is running.
- **Permission Denied:** Verify `/opt/nginx_logspermissionsandDockergroupmembership`. **Ansible** Check `SSHkeys, inventorysettings, andnetworkconnectivity`.
- **Container Fails to Start:** Review Docker logs:

```
docker logs nginx_container
```

Clean Up (Optional)

- To remove the container:


```
docker rm -f nginx_container
```
- To delete the log directory:


```
sudo rm -rf /opt/nginx_logs
```
- Add cleanup tasks to the playbook if needed:
 - name: Remove Nginx container
community.docker.docker_container:
 name: nginx_container
 state: absent
 - name: Remove Nginx logs directory
ansible.builtin.file:
 path: /opt/nginx_logs
 state: absent

Notes

- This setup uses a bind mount (`/opt/nginx_logs`). *For a Docker-managed volume, replace the volume name with the volume name.*

```
volumes:  
  - nginx_logs:/var/log/nginx
```

and create the volume with:

```
docker volume create nginx_logs
```

For non-Debian systems, modify the Docker installation task (e.g., use yum for CentOS).

Use `ansible-vault` for sensitive data like SSH keys.

Test the playbook in a development environment before production use.