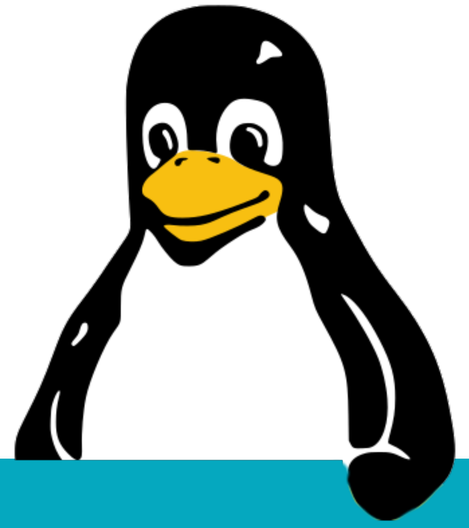
Linux, day 8



Objectives covered

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LAB: Vagrant

Let's install it!

- We will install Vagrant on our host OS.
  - It will control VirtualBox.

- Go to this site, download for your OS and install.
  - https://www.vagrantup.com/downloads
  - Or: "*[yum|apt|brew] install vagrant*"
  - Windows will require a reboot.

Our first VM

- Open a terminal, or Powershell.
  - Go to your Downloads folder.
  - Make a new directory "*vagrant1*".
  - "*cd*" into the new "*vagrant1*" directory.
- Run: "*vagrant init debian/buster64*"
  - Check the "V*agrantfile*".

Boot your VM

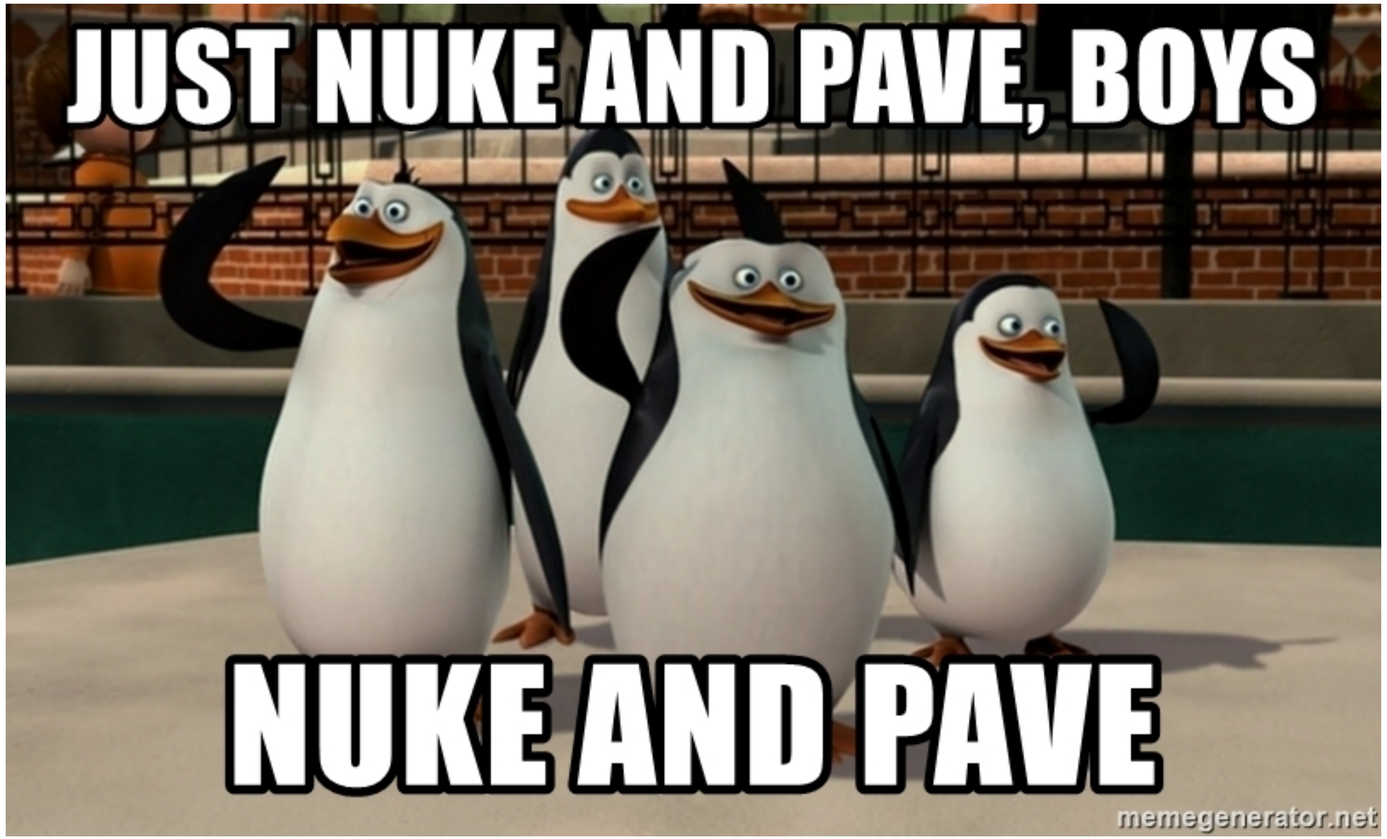
- Run: "*vagrant up*"
- This will:
  - Download the needed VM image.
  - Setup the VM in VirtualBox.
  - Setup the port forward for SSH.
  - And start the VM!

Boot your VM

- Booting will take a while. When it's done:
  - "*vagrant ssh*" logs you into the VM.
  - *"vagrant halt*" stops the VM.
  - "*vagrant destroy*" destroys the VM.
- Go ahead and destroy this VM.
  - If you "*vagrant up*" again it's now faster.

Problem? Broke something?

- Just:
  - *vagrant destroy*
  - *vagrant up*



Nuke? Don't lose your data!

- If you really need data sets,
  - Make sure they live outside the VM.
- By default Vagrant helps you:
  - It makes the */vagrant/* share,
  - It's synced to your Vagrant dir on the host OS.

Let's do something cool

- I have provided you with a sample *Vagrantfile*.
  - *"008 - Vagrantfile"*
- In your Downloads folder, make a dir "*vagrant2*".
- "*cd*" into "*vagrant2*".
- Now copy the *008-Vagrantfile* into "*vagrant2*".
  - Rename to "*Vagrantfile*".
  - Yes, a capital V.

Let's read the Vagrantfile!

- The syntax is more complicated than before!
- It has a number of recognizable blocks.
- Can you figure out what we're doing here?

Note: On Intel i-series and Windows 11, you must change the CPU core count to "2".

Boot the test network

- Run "*vagrant up"* in the *"vagrant2"* directory.
  - This will take longer! Now it's 3 VMs!
  - Afterwards, you can browse to:
    - http://localhost:8081
    - http://localhost:8082
    - http://localhost:8083

What happened?

- We provisioned our 3 VMs using a shell script.
  - Each with a web server
  - ...and its own "*index.html*".
- You could also use Ansible to provision.

Challenge

Challenge!

- Based on my Vagrantfile (with Alpine),
  - Can you make a new Vagrantfile for:
    - One VM, on 192.168.56.33
    - With a port forward of 9080 (host) to 80 (guest).
    - Running *lighttpd*, with the following content?
    - https://github.com/cloudacademy/static-website-example

Made a mistake?

- Mistakes in the post-install script?
  - No need to destroy!
  - Just run "*vagrant provision*".

Step by step

- The Vagrantfile should have:
  - Not three but one host.
  - An adjusted port forward.
  - "*git*" added via the "*apk add*" command
  - A "*git clone*", with the files copied into *htdocs*.
  - Fix the file permissions for files+dirs in *htdocs*.

Spoilers!

- Yes... "*008 - VagrantSpoilers*" is the solution.
  - Try it without spoilers first.

LAB: Docker

Let's install it on Ubuntu

- Ubuntu is easy.

```
$ sudo apt install -y docker.io

$ sudo systemctl start docker
```

A quick test

- Let's see if we can run something!

```
$ sudo docker pull hello-world

$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

Our first container

- In Teams you will find "*008 - Docker.tgz*"
  - Copy this to your VM.
- On your VM, go to your Downloads folder.
  - Extract "*008 - Docker.tgz*".
  - This makes "*~/Downloads/docker-alp/*".

Let's read the *Dockerfile*!

- The syntax looks way different from Vagrant.
- Each line is a step in the build process.
  - You choose a base OS image.
  - You install extra software and sources.
  - And you specify what to run at boot time.

Building the container

- Run:

```
$ sudo docker build -t tess/demo .

$ sudo docker run -ti -p 8080:80 tess/demo
```

Result?

- Use Fedora's browser to visit:
  - http://localhost:8080
- Or on the command line:
  - *curl http://localhost:8080*

Looking at Docker

- More info? Debugging? What's running?
  - *docker images*
  - *docker ps*
  - *docker exec -ti ${containerID} /bin/sh*
  - *docker logs ${containerID}*

Challenge

Challenge!

- You have made all kinds of Python scripts, right?
- Can you make a container that runs one?
  - Literally, just run your Python script in a container.

Step by step

- You will need to:
  - Base on a suitable image, like *"python:slim-buster"*.
  - Put your script in the build directory.
  - Set the script as CMD,
  - With Python as ENTRYPOINT.

Spoilers!

- Yes... "*008 - DockerSpoilers*" is the solution.
  - Try it without spoilers first.

Closing

Homework

- Reading:
  - Chapter 11, p. 329-348

Homework

- Go do:
  - Use the three VMs made by Vagrant (*vagrant1*).
  - Practice SSH between the hosts.

Homework

- Go do:
  - Use the three VMs made by Vagrant (*vagrant1*).
  - Setup RSync so */var/www/html* is synced,
    - From host 1, to hosts 2 and 3.
    - Make changes to your "*index.html*" and run *rsync*.
  - This does NOT need to go into your *Vagrantfile*.

Reference materials

Resources

- Understanding IaC in 10 minutes
- OVF? OVA? VMDK? File formats explained
- Cloud-Init, the good parts (advanced stuff!)
- Cloud-Init tutorials
- Cloud-init and Vagrant (tutorial)
- Does Docker run on Windows?

Resources

- Vagrant 101 [DevOps Journey]
- Getting started with Vagrant [Digital Ocean]
- CICD in 100 Seconds
- Introduction to DevOps and CICD
- Learn Docker - Full beginner's tutorial
- Ansible 101 with Jeff Geerling