Name: Gabiano, Chris Leonard A.	Date Performed: Nov 28, 2023
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Instructor: Engr. Jonathan Taylar	Semester and SY: 2023 - 24
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Activity 13: OpenStack Prerequisite Installation

1. Objectives

Create a workflow to install OpenStack using Ansible as your Infrastructure as Code (IaC).

2. Intended Learning Outcomes

- 1. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of cloud services
- 2. Evaluate different Cloud deployment and service models
- 3. Create a workflow to install and configure OpenStack base services using Ansible as documentation and execution.

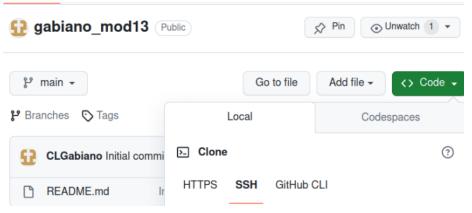
3. Resources

Oracle VirtualBox (Hypervisor)

1x Ubuntu VM or Centos VM

4. Tasks

1. Create a new repository for this activity.



- 2. Create a playbook that converts the steps in the following items in https://docs.openstack.org/install-guide/
 - a. NTP
 - b. OpenStack packages
 - c. SQL Database
 - d. Message Queue
 - e. Memcached
 - f. Etcd
 - g. Create different plays in installing per server type (controller, compute etc.) and identify it as a group in Inventory file.
 - h. Add, commit and push it to your GitHub repo.

fig 2. create directories (tree)

```
leonard@WORKSTATION:~/gabiano_mod13$ sudo nano openstack.yml
leonard@WORKSTATION:~/gabiano_mod13$ ls
ansible.cfg inventory openstack.yml README.md roles
```

fig 2.1 create a playbook

```
GNU nano 6.2 openstack.yml

This is the main playbook for openstack installation

hosts: all
become: true
roles:
    role: ntp
    role: openstack
    role: sql
    role: mesq
    role: memcache
    role: etcd
```

fig 2.2 openstack.yml

Task #3

a. ntp

```
#this is the main.yml playbook for installing NTP
- name: Installing Chrony (Ubuntu)
 apt:
   name: chrony
   state: latest
- replace:
   dest: /etc/chrony/chrony.conf
   regexp: server NTP_SERVER iburst
   replace: server 192.168.56.102 iburst
   backup: yes
- name: add key to chrony.conf
 ansible.builtin.lineinfile:
   dest: /etc/chrony/chrony.conf
   line: allow 10.0.0.0/24
   backup: yes
- name: Verifying Installation (Chrony for Ubuntu)
   name: chrony
   state: restarted
   enabled: true
```

b. openstack

```
#this is the main\.yml file for installing Openstack

- name: Installng OpenStack (Ubuntu)

apt:

name:

nova-compute

python3-openstackclient

state: latest
```

c. sql

```
- name: Installing Packages (SQL for Ubuntu)
  apt:
   name:
   - mariadb-server
- python3-pymysql
   state: latest
- name: Create Config File
   path: /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/99-openstack.cnf
   state: touch
   owner: root
   group: root
   mode: 0777
- name: Editing Config File
   dest: /etc/mysql/mariadb.conf.d/99-openstack.cnf
    line: "{{ item }}"
   state: present
   backup: yes
 with_items:
   - '[mvsald]'
   - 'bind-address = 10.0.0.11'
    - 'default-store-engine = innodb'
    - 'innodb_file_per_table = on'
    - 'max_connections = 4096'
    - 'collation-server = utf8_general_ci'
    - 'character-ser-server = utf8'
```

```
- name: Restarting Service
service:
name: mysql
state: restarted
enabled: true

- name: Finalizing Installation
expect:
command: mysql_secure_installation
responses:
- Enter current password for root:':'
'Set root password': 'n'
'Remove anonymous users': 'y'
'Disallow root login remotely': 'y'
'Remove test database': 'y'
'Reload privilege tables now': 'y'
timeout: 1
register: secure_mariadb
failed_when: "'... Failed!' in secure_mariadb.stdout_lines"
```

d. message queue

```
- name: Install Message Queue
apt:
name: rabbitmq-server
state: present
update_cache: yes

- name: Starting service
service:
name: rabbitmq-server.service
state: started
enabled: true
```

e. mecached

```
- name: Installing MemCached (Ubuntu)
 apt:
   name:
    memcachedpython3-memcache
   state: latest
- name: Editing Config File
 lineinfile:
   dest: /etc/memcached.conf
   regexp: "-1 127.0.0.1"
   line: "-1 10.0.0.11"
   state: present
   backup: yes
- name: Restart Service
 service:
   name: memcached
   state: restarted
   enabled: true
```

f. etcd

```
apt:
- name: Installing Packages (etcd for Ubuntu)
apt:
- name: Installing Packages (etcd for Ubuntu)
apt:
- name:
- etcd
- etcd
- state: latest

- name: Editing Config File
- incinfile:
- dest: /etc/default/etcd
- regexp: '{(item.regxp)}'
- line: '({ item.line })'
- state: present
- backup: yes

- with_items:
- ( regexp: 'ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER-', line: 'ETCD_INITIAL_CLUSTER-'controller-http://lo.0.0.11:2380"')
- ( regexp: 'ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS-', line: 'ETCD_ADVERTISE_CLIENT_URLS-'rttp://lo.0.0.11:2379"')
- ( regexp: 'ETCD_LISTEN_ECRUST-', line: 'ETCD_LISTEN_ECRE_URLS-'rttp://lo.0.0.11:2379"')
- ( regexp: 'ETCD_LISTEN_ECRUST-', line: 'ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS-'rttp://lo.0.0.11:2379" ')
- ( regexp: 'ETCD_LISTEN_ECRUST-', line: 'ETCD_LISTEN_CLIENT_URLS-'rttp://lo.0.0.11:2379" ')
```

5. Output (playbook)

verifying

a. ntp

```
leonard@SERVER1:~$ ntpq -p
                    refid
                               st t when poll reach
                                                     delay offset jitter
    remote
------
0.ubuntu.pool.n .POOL.
                                           64
                                                      0.000 +0.000 0.000
                               16 p
                                           64 0
1.ubuntu.pool.n .POOL.
                               16 p
                                                    0.000 +0.000
                                                                       0.000
                               16 p - 64 0
16 p - 64 0
2.ubuntu.pool.n .POOL.
                                                     0.000 +0.000
                                                                       0.000
                                                    0.000
                               16 p -
3.ubuntu.pool.n .POOL.
                                                              +0.000
                                                                       0.000
ntp.ubuntu.com .POOL. 16 p - 64 0 0.000 +0.000 185.125.190.56 194.121.207.249 2 u 50 64 1 207.009 +2.137 125.190.57 201.68.88.106 2 u 48 64 1 196.884 -2.286
                                                                       0.000
                                                                       0.000
                                                                       0.000
                                 2 u 48 64 1 240.340 +11.076
alphyn.canonica 132.163.96.1
                                                                       0.000
185.125.190.58 37.15.221.189 leonard@SERVER1:~$
                                 2 u 49
                                          64
                                                1 197.616 -1.797
                                                                       0.000
```

b. OpenStack packages

```
leonard@SERVER1:~$ dpkg -l | grep openstack
ii python3-openstackclient 5.8.0-Oubuntu1
all OpenStack Command-line Client - Python 3.x
ii python3-openstacksdk 0.61.0-Oubuntu1
all SDK for building applications to work with OpenStack - Python 3.x
leonard@SERVER1:~$
```

c. sql

d. Message Queue

e. Memcached

d. Etcd

github link: https://github.com/CLGabiano/gabiano_mod13.git

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of implementing OpenStack?

Utilizing OpenStack offers businesses a versatile and budget-friendly way to handle their cloud infrastructure, allowing easy scalability and adaptability without being tied to a specific vendor. It also promotes teamwork among different departments, improving overall efficiency in delivering and managing IT services.

Conclusions:

In conclusion, deploying OpenStack with Ansible streamlines the complex process of setting up efficient cloud infrastructure. The benefits include improved scalability, resource optimization, and rapid deployment, aided by Ansible's automation capabilities. However, challenges like complex configurations and compatibility issues may arise. Choosing between public, private, or hybrid cloud models depends on priorities—public for cost-effective scalability, private for enhanced security, and hybrid for a balance between flexibility and control. Thorough evaluation ensures alignment with business goals, maximizing the benefits of OpenStack deployment for a dynamic IT infrastructure.