

Orchestrating BIG-IP in the Public Cloud

Demonstrating various deployment models AWS EC2 Using Ansible

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Tai Tran, Director, Product Management, Virtual Edition and Cloud, t.tran@f5.com

Alex Applebaum, PME, F5 Networks, a.applebaum@f5.com

Chris Mutzel, PME, F5 Networks, c.mutzel@f5.com

[Overview, Intended Audience, and Goals](#)

[Background information and technologies](#)

[Amazon Web Services](#)

[Ansible](#)

[Docker](#)

[JMeter](#)

[BIG-IP](#)

[Operating Systems, Python and associated Packages](#)

[Amazon Web Services Account](#)

[Connectivity Requirements](#)

[Vagrant and Virtualbox](#)

[Environment Setup](#)

[Downloading the Code](#)

[1.a\) Clone the code](#)

[1.b\) Download as compressed zip](#)

[2\) Change into the directory](#)

[Setting up the test environment](#)

[3.a\) Setup using Vagrant and VirtualBox](#)

[OR 3.b\) Setup using Docker](#)

[OR 3.c\) Manual environment setup](#)

[Configuring environment settings](#)

[4\) Setting the AWS Credentials for boto and AWS CLI](#)

[5\) Adding SSH Private Key](#)

[6\) Setting the AWS Credentials for boto and AWS CLI](#)

[EULA Acceptance](#)

[Requesting Additional IP Address From Amazon \(optional\)](#)

[Tool Usage](#)

[Command: init](#)

[Command: deploy](#)

[Command: list](#)

[Command: info](#)

[Command: teardown](#)

[Command: remove](#)

[Related notes on usage](#)

[Architecture](#)

[Deployment models](#)

[single-standalone](#)

[standalone-per-zone](#)

[AWS Configuration Overview](#)

[BIGIP-Configuration Overview](#)

[Handling Common Errors](#)

[Description: Incorrect system time on vagrant VM causes fatal error when using the AWS CLI or boto libraries to interact with AWS EC2 endpoints.](#)

[Improving this Project](#)

[Areas for Improvement](#)

[Reduce EIPs](#)

[Reduce CFTs](#)

[Persistence Models](#)

[Clustering & Licensing](#)

[Contributing](#)

[Additional resources](#)

[F5 Documentation, Articles, and Videos](#)

[Inspiration](#)

[Technical](#)

Overview, Intended Audience, and Goals

This document summarizes the aws-deployments project available in the F5 Networks presence on GitHub, <https://github.com/f5networks/aws-deployments>

We provide background information, setup and usage instructions, a description of the implemented architecture, and a vision for future improvements. Additional resources, content for further reading and inspiration, and referenced sources are listed at the end of this document.

The relevant audience for this work includes those in networking, cloud, or system architecture, engineering, and administration roles who wish to learn more about how to deploy BIG-IP in public cloud environments and virtual. There are two primary goals for this project.

1. Provide the opportunity to easily test deployment models of BIG-IP in Amazon Web Services EC2. While AWS is used to provide a virtual compute and networking infrastructure, best practices shown here may be applicable to other public and private 'cloud' environments. Implemented deployment models are described in later sections, but select deployment topologies may be more appropriate for specific application or tenancy models.
2. To show how the lifecycle of BIG-IP services can be automated using open source configuration management and orchestration tools, in conjunction with the APIs provided by the BIG-IP platform.

Finally, while this document and the associated sample code attempts to provide best practices for the deployment and integration of F5 services in AWS and other public cloud environments, we strongly urge the reader to visit the official documentation for F5 products on support.f5.com.

Background Information and Technologies

In this section, we discuss technologies used within this project. Some of these technologies are used as development and test tools; they are not critical to the function of the f5aws tool, but are used in order to make it easier to use. We also define dependency and version requirements required for usage of the f5aws deployment tool where relevant. For readers who are specifically interested in using the aws-deployment tool rather than engaging in architectural conversation, focus should be placed on Vagrant/VirtualBox or Docker dependencies. These are the only technologies which need to be explicitly configured for tool usage.

At a high-level, this project started with the architecture shown in Figure 1. We wish to deploy applications, protected and made highly available with F5 services, on top of a programmable infrastructure. In Figure 1, we have called out the use of templates as a useful way to deploy virtual resources in many cloud environments.

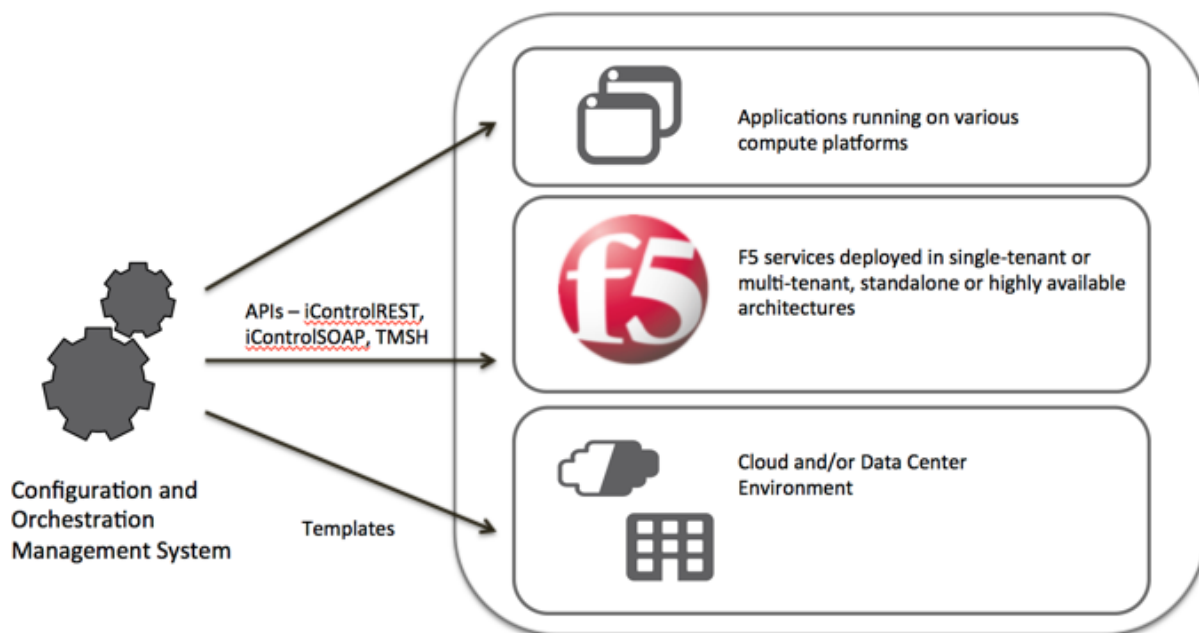


Figure 1 - High-level architecture of this project, representing the generic deployment of applications and network services on top of virtualized or programmable infrastructure.

Using this architecture, we wish to show how the lifecycle of BIG-IP, running as a virtual edition, can be fully automated. To implement a prototype showing use of the BIG-IP APIs to manage the service deployment and lifecycle, we have chosen technologies shown in Figure 2.

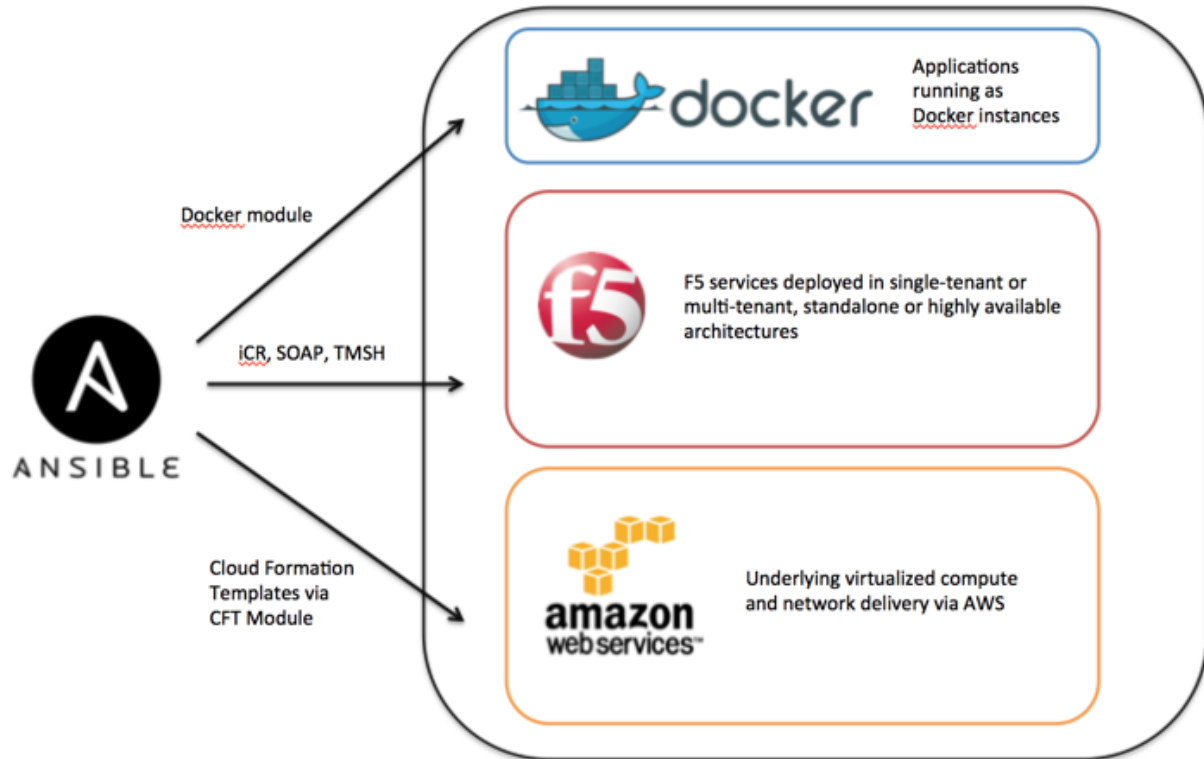


Figure 2 - Technologies chosen to implement a proof of concept, showing how the BIG-IP VE footprint and service can be fully automated.

The following descriptions discuss how these and other technologies are used. The end product of this work is a python script which provides an API for fully deploying F5 in numerous footprints in AWS for demonstration purposes. We refer to this script as the 'f5aws' tool. It is located in the ./bin directory of the code associated with this project.

Amazon Web Services

In the F5 community site, DevCentral, we have commented on the best practices and decision functions driving architecture and deployment strategy of BIG-IP in AWS. Please consult these articles for background information on the basics of EC2/VPC networking, running BIG-IP as a compute node in AWS, and highly-availability deployment topologies for your applications. These topics can be found in the following posts:

At a high-level, it is important to understand that virtual networking in EC2 prevents access to layer 2 protocols like GARP and 802.1Q tagging. Additionally, Amazon provides basic network services like load balancing (ELB) and DNS (Route53). These services are limited to basic functionality (for example, no UDP). Granular control is provided over the networking infrastructure in the form of DHCP option sets, route tables, NAT instances, DNS, and internet and VPN gateways. Again, please see the content to better understand best practices for using BIG-IP along with these constructs.

Amazon provides several ways of orchestrating resources in EC2 and other Amazon Web Services. We do so in this prototype using the AWS CLI and the Python library, Boto. To authenticate requests when using this APIs, the f5aws tool requires knowledge of the AWS Access Key and AWS Secret key associated with an account which has rights to provision resources within EC2. We expect that the reader already has these, or that these keys me be procured through the relevant request process at your company. We do not share, distribute, or record these keys in anyway, and they will remain private to your host.

Associated with your AWS account are limits on EC2 resources including the number of VPCs, CloudFormation stacks, and EIPs which can be used concurrently. In the deployment models section of this document, we list the requirements on these resources for each topology. For certain topologies, you may be required to request an increase in account limits for certain resource types.

Ansible

For this project, we have chosen to use Ansible to fill the need of configuration management and orchestration of BIG-IP, AWS services, application hosts. Ansible is an open-source tool provided by Ansible, Inc. It is agentless, SSH-based and written in Python.

It is important that we identify a few pieces of vocabulary that come along with Ansible. An Ansible playbook is a defined workflow that may deploy, orchestrate, configure, or otherwise manage an IT system. These playbooks are made up of tasks, which are granular steps to be executed in a procedural order. Ansible provides the concept of an inventory, which is used to define sets of hosts, which may be grouped by host type (i.e. “database servers”, or “big-ips”) against which playbooks are executed. Like Puppet, Chef, and other IT-workflow or configuration management tools, Ansible provides a diverse set of standard libraries to interact with common infrastructure elements known as modules. Examples of modules included with the out-of-the-box distribution are ‘npm’ for managing Node.js packages, ‘cloudformation’ for deploying CloudFormation stacks in AWS, and ‘template’ for dynamically creating files on a

file-system from pre-defined templates using the Jinja2 templating language. In this project, we have leveraged the above concepts to build workflows which can be used to manage the lifecycle of BIG-IP in AWS.

Docker

We use Docker in this project for the same reasons that many others have quickly adopted it. Docker provides an application execution platform and associated development tools and services which make it lightweight and portable. In this project, a simple HTTP web application is launched across one or more Docker containers. We use an Elastic Compute Service (ECS) optimized host in EC2 for running the Docker daemon and container processes.

The other use case for Docker in this project is as a way to make this project portable for execution across user environments. Along with the Vagrant/VirtualBox packaging described later, you may use Docker as a way to configure a test environment for our example code.

JMeter

In some deployment models with the aws-deployments tool, traffic may be generated to demonstrate reporting and analytics technology. Traffic is generated using Apache JMeter, an open-source, functional load-testing application written in Java. JMeter loads are defined via an XML-styled text document.

BIG-IP

All development and testing of this project has been performed using BIG-IP 11.6. In 11.6, iControlREST (iCR) has been released as a GA feature of the BIG-IP platform. iCR does not include functionality for device licensing, or clustering. We will fall back to the use of iControlSoap (which is leveraged within the BigSuds and pycontrol python libraries) for missing features as necessary. The version of BIG-IP launched when using the aws-deployments tool is defined in `./roles/inventory_manager/defaults` and does not need to be altered.

Operating Systems, Python and associated Packages

When using Ansible for configuration management, a central host is required from which ssh probes will be launched to configure remote hosts. We have used a Ubuntu base image that is launched within a vagrant environment (see below) to fill this role. In this base image, Python

2.7.9 has been installed for use within a Python virtualenv. Python 2.7.9 includes a completely backported ssl module from Python 3.4.

In addition to installing a specific Python version, a number of Python modules are also installed within the Python virtualenv. For the complete list of installed modules, see the top-level file, requirements.txt. A few of the more important modules are:

- boto: Python API for interacting with AWS over HTTPS

- bigsudo: Module which leverages iControlSoap for TMOS device provisioning

The above operating system and python requirements are handled for you when using the setup processes using Docker or Vagrant, and are provided for information purposes only.

Connectivity Requirements

Use of the f5aws tool within the aws-deployments project requires internet connectivity. Specifically, HTTP(S) connections are made to pypi.org, AWS API endpoints, the AWS public IP address range, and apt-get public repositories.

Vagrant and Virtualbox

Vagrant is a software development tool which provides programmatic setup, configuration, and teardown of virtualized environments. In an effort to provide ease-of-use for this toolchain, we have configured a vagrant environment that includes the above operating system and python dependencies. This should allow the reader to download the project code from Github, execute the “vagrant up” command, and get started without dealing with complex dependency resolution issues. VirtualBox is used as the virtual machine provider though it might be possible to substitute other hypervisor technologies like VMWare Fusion. This has not been tested. All development has been completed and testing using Vagrant 1.7.2 and VirtualBox 4.3.30

We configure the vagrant machine to use a bridged networking mode by using the config.vm.network = “public_network” option. We have also provided a base image “f5networks/demo” which includes Python 2.7.9. These options can be seen in ./vagrant/VagrantFile. By pre-baking this image, we have reduced the launch time of the vagrant environment.

Environment Setup

In this section we document the necessary steps for installing the dependencies for this running the `f5aws` script in `./bin`. There are three approaches for configuring your environment, and we have attempted to make it as easy as possible quickly get started. Once you have configured the environment from which you will run the `f5aws` tool, the final steps in the setup process require that you create an SSH key pair in AWS, and that you accept the End User License Agreement (“EULA”) for all software you will use in the AWS Marketplace.

Downloading the Code

There are two options for downloading the code for use from Github.com:

1.a) Clone the code

In your terminal, run:

```
bash$> git clone https://github.com/F5Networks/aws-deployments.git
```

1.b) Download as compressed zip

Using the “Download zip” link found on github.com/F5Networks/aws-deployments, download and unzip as necessary.

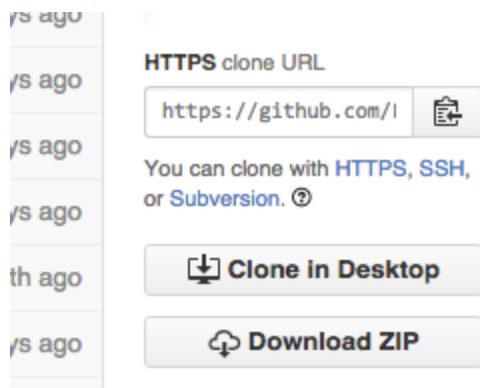


Figure 2 - Showing the multiple options for downloading the code on Github

2) Change into the directory

```
bash$> cd ./aws-deployments
```

Setting up the test environment

The following three mutually exclusive options are available for setting up an environment which includes the project dependencies. Vagrant and VirtualBox provide the easiest approach, but may limit users to certain operating systems. We also provide a more generic setup option using Docker for better operating system portability. Lastly the steps for complete manual environment configuration are provided for completeness though we hope these will not be necessary.

3.a) Setup using Vagrant and VirtualBox

Change into the vagrant directory:

```
bash$> cd ./vagrant
```

Run the vagrant up command. This will launch a VirtualBox machine and execute a set of scripts within the VM on startup.

```
bash$> vagrant up
```

During the machine startup process, you will be prompted to provide an interface to use for the virtual machine. Choose one with interface access.

Once the vagrant up process is complete, SSH into the machine:

```
bash$> vagrant ssh
```

OR 3.b) Setup using Docker

Change into the docker directory:

```
bash$> cd ./docker
```

Build a Docker container image from the DockerFile (sudo command not necessary when using boot2docker):

```
bash$> sudo docker build -t f5demo .
```

Launch the Docker container (sudo command not necessary when using boot2docker). This will start the container in interactive mode and bring up a prompt within the container process:

```
bash$> sudo docker run -v /aws-deployments:/aws-deployments -i -t f5demo
```

OR 3.c) Manual environment setup

- 1) Install python 2.7.9 (see relevant blog post for this step in the appendix)
- 2) Install python virtualenv and activate venv as necessary (optional)
- 3) Install the python modules listed in ./requirements.txt

Configuring environment settings

4) Setting the AWS Credentials for boto and AWS CLI

Edit ~/.aws/credentials to include values for the aws_access_key and aws_secret_key parameters. You may edit the file with vi (e.g. vi ~/.aws/credentials).

These credentials will be used when the Python Boto library is used for API calls to AWS. Several ansible modules used this python library.

5) Adding SSH Private Key

Amazon requires that initial access to EC2 instances is performed via SSH public/private key pairs. Ansible will use this key pair to access instances which are provisioned as part of the deployment script. Create a file ~/.ssh/<your private key>.pem and include the contents of your private key.

6) Setting the AWS Credentials for boto and AWS CLI

Edit ~/.f5aws to provide the following information:

ssh_key: the full path to the ssh key above, i.e. ~/.ssh/<your private key>.pem

bigip_rest_user: user for BIG-IP account that will be created by Ansible, and used for all iControlRest calls

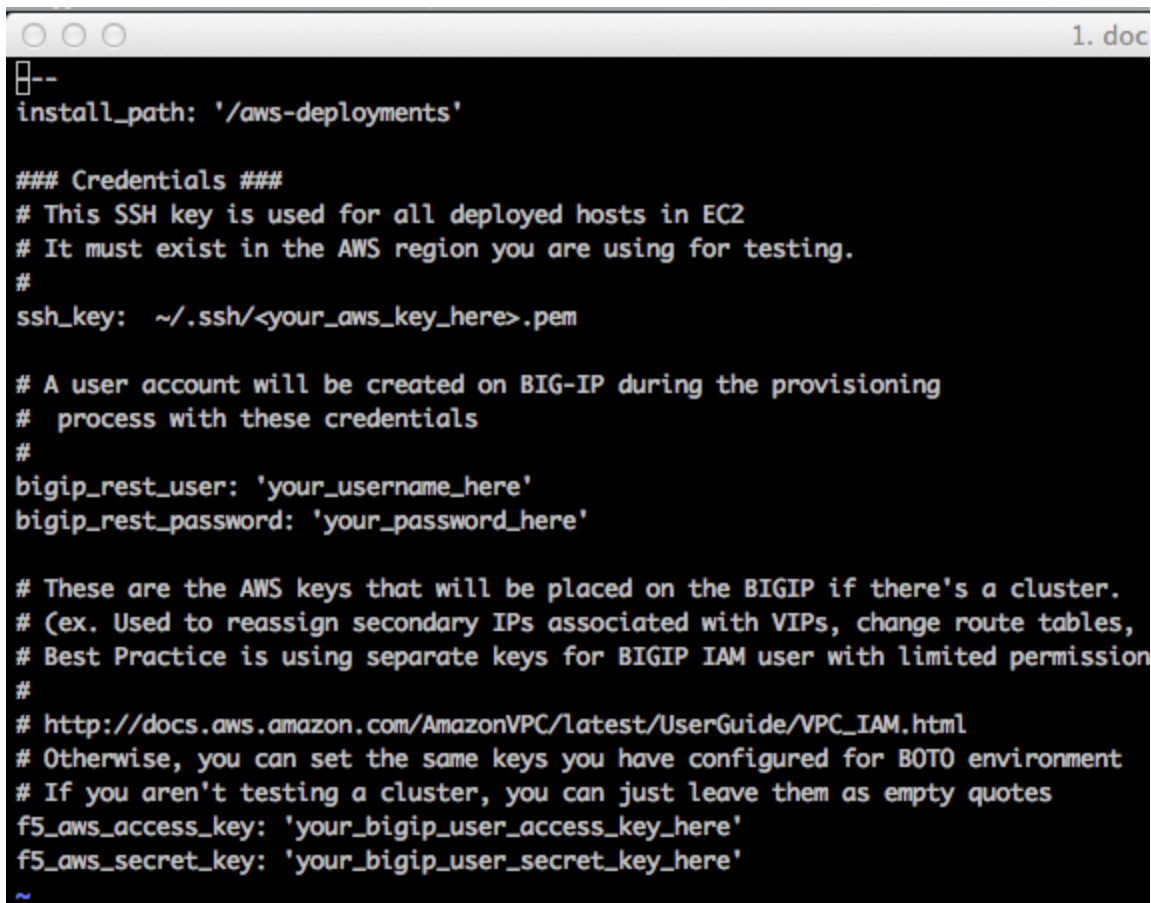
bigip_rest_password: password for BIG-IP account that will be created by Ansible, and used for all iControlRest calls

f5_aws_access_key: AWS access key that BIG-IPs should use when making API calls to AWS

f5_aws_secret_key: AWS secret key that BIG-IPs should use when making API calls to AWS

Note that these last two items may be the same or different than those you provided in ~/.aws/credentials above, depending on your security and user account posture.

Additional instructions are provided in the file.



```
--
install_path: '/aws-deployments'

### Credentials ###
# This SSH key is used for all deployed hosts in EC2
# It must exist in the AWS region you are using for testing.
#
ssh_key: ~/.ssh/<your_aws_key_here>.pem

# A user account will be created on BIG-IP during the provisioning
# process with these credentials
#
bigip_rest_user: 'your_username_here'
bigip_rest_password: 'your_password_here'

# These are the AWS keys that will be placed on the BIGIP if there's a cluster.
# (ex. Used to reassign secondary IPs associated with VIPs, change route tables,
# Best Practice is using separate keys for BIGIP IAM user with limited permission
#
# http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_IAM.html
# Otherwise, you can set the same keys you have configured for BOTO environment
# If you aren't testing a cluster, you can just leave them as empty quotes
f5_aws_access_key: 'your_bigip_user_access_key_here'
f5_aws_secret_key: 'your_bigip_user_secret_key_here'
```

Figure 3 - Contents of the ~/.f5aws file which must be edited.

EULA Acceptance

Before launching BIG-IP using any kind of AWS API (CLI, Boto, etc), the EULA must be acceptance in the AWS marketplace web portal. Below, the photo shows how to accept the license terms for the BIG-IP 1Gbps Good image. This process is required for each AMI type (i.e. good 25mpbs, better 25mbps, best 25bmpps, good 50 mbps,...)

Launch on EC2:

F5 BIG-IP Virtual Edition 1Gbps - Good

Manual Launch
With EC2 Console, APIs or CLI

Click "Accept Terms" to gain access to this software

Once you accept these terms, you will have access to this software in any supported region. You can then launch the AMIs listed below directly from the EC2 console, EC2 APIs, or with other AWS management tools.

Software Pricing

Subscription Term	Applicable Instance Type
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Hourly <input type="radio"/> Annual	Software fee Varies Depends on instance type, reference pricing chart.

Usage Instructions

Select a Version

1.1.6.0.4.0.420-HF4, released 04/15/2015

Price for your selections:

Price will be dependent on usage

Accept Terms

You will be subscribed to this software and agree that your use of this software is subject to the pricing terms and the seller's End User License Agreement (EULA) and your use of AWS services is subject to the AWS Customer Agreement

Pricing Details

For region
US East (N. Virginia)

Free Trial

Try one instance of this product for 30 days. There will be no software charges but AWS infrastructure charges still apply. Free Trials will automatically convert to a paid subscription upon expiration.

Hourly Fees

Total hourly fees will vary by instance type and EC2 region.

Figure 4 - EULA Acceptance for the 1Gbps Good AMI

Requesting Additional IP Address From Amazon (optional)

Some of the deployment topologies implemented in this demonstration tool require greater than 5 Elastic IP addresses. To deploy and explore these topologies, it is possible to request a number of EIP addresses you are allowed. Increase the account limit on CloudFormation templates may also be necessary if you wish to deploy multiple demonstration topologies concurrently in the same region.

Tool Usage

Once you have completed the environment setup steps above, you are ready to run the `f5aws` script in `./bin` to deploy BIG-IP in a number of different configurations.

There are a number of commands provided by the `f5aws` CLI. Here we walk through those in detail:

Command: `init`

Usage: `f5aws init <env name> --extra-vars '{...deployment options...}'`

Initialize the ansible inventory for a new deployment. Define the deployment model, region, and availability zones you would like to deploy and provide a name for your environment as the first position argument. Default variables are provided in `./roles/inventory_manager/defaults/main.yml`.

Example of `'init'` for a `'single-standalone topology'` called `standalone-demo`:

```
./bin/f5aws init standalone-demo --extra-vars '{"deployment_model":  
"single-standalone", "region": "us-east-1", "zone": "us-east-1c"}'
```

Example of `'init'` for a `'standalone-per-zone'` topology called `demo-standalone-per-zone`:

```
./bin/f5aws init demo-standalone-per-zone --extra-vars '{"deployment_model":  
"standalone-per-zone", "region": "us-east-1", "zones": ["us-east-1b", "us-east-1c"]}'
```

Command: `deploy`

Usage: `f5aws deploy <env name>`

Deploy, or redeploy an environment which has been initialized. This command takes only the name of the environment as defined when it was initialized. This command runs a set of playbooks, whose output will be printed to standard out as it is executed. When the command execution completes, the playbooks that have been executed will be listed, along with the execution times. This command is designed to be idempotent and reentrant.

Command: `list`

Usage: `f5aws list`

Show all deployments, basic variables, the current state.

Command: `info`

`f5aws info {inventory|resources|login} <env name>`

Command to provide additional information about an environment. The 'inventory' subcommand prints the ansible inventory and variables. The resources subcommand prints the the CloudFormation stacks that have or will be deployed as part of this deployment, along with associated output variables. The 'init' subcommand prints login information for deployed hosts.

Command: teardown

Usage: f5aws teardown <env name>

Teardown ALL resources associated with an environment. This will bring an environment back to the initialized state but will not delete it.

Command: remove

Usage: f5aws remove <env name>

Remove the ansible inventory associated with a deployment. After removal, the environment will no longer appear in the output of the 'list' command.

Related notes on usage

Some deployment topologies require more EIPs than the basic account limits provide. We suggest deploying the 'single-standalone' topology to explore the basics of running and automating BIG-IP in AWS if you have not increased your account limit.

After you have complete your testing efforts with the f5aws tool, be sure to delete any Elastic Block Store volumes. You can do this by visiting the EC2 web portal then clicking volumes in the side menu. Available volumes may be deleted unless they remain from other deployments.

Architecture

There are several excellent configuration management tools that are popular in the devops community (ex. Chef, Puppet, Salt, Ansible, etc.) but the goals of this project were not to promote any one management tool vs. another. As stated earlier, the goals were to provide an opportunity to easily test various deployment models in AWS as well as illustrate how BIG-IP services can be deployed and automated using some of these tools.

There are also many other factors that are important to selecting a deployment model, including BIG-IP licensing, version, and images. For this particular project, we chose BIG-IP 11.6.0 Better 25 Mbps Hourly/Subscription images because:

- 1) At the time of writing, 11.6.0 was the latest release available
- 2) It was the most economical image to demonstrate advanced functionality
- 3) Hourly / Subscription had low barrier to entry, allowing perfect self service evaluation.

Although we have shared some of the decisions we make for this particular project, we strongly recommend that you speak with your local Field Engineer to discuss what may be best for your particular environment or situation.

Deployment models

The initial deployments this tool creates are what we have called:

1) single-standalone

- This is the simplest deployment and has the smallest footprint.
- Will provision a BIG-IP and allow users to login and inspect a working BIG-IP environment.
- It creates a bare-minimum BIG-IP deployment w/
 - 1 VPC
 - 4 subnets in a single AZ
 - 1 BIG-IP w/
 - 4 EIPs (for BIG-IP mgmt IP, unique Self-IP, VIP1 and VIP2)
 - 1 Docker Host (w/ 2 containers)

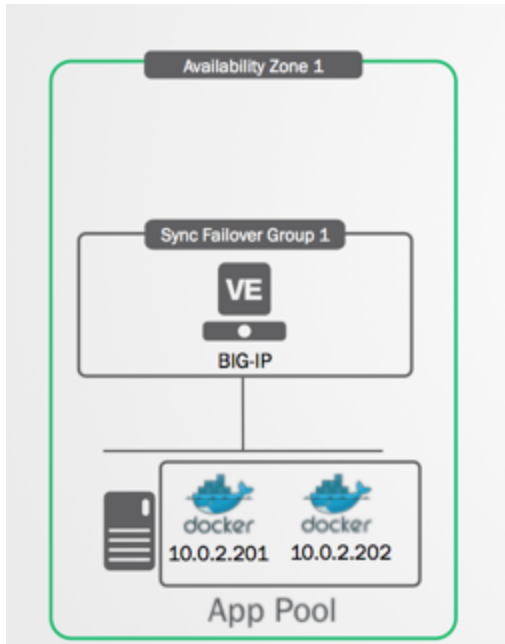


Figure 5 - 'Single-standalone' deployment model

2) standalone-per-zone

- This is a slightly more complex deployment, adding a client (ubuntu w/ jmeter) and gtm to the above. In addition, it provides an option to scale out that same deployment to multiple AZs.
 - The tool will provision a BIGIP(s) and GTM(s), allowing users to login and inspect a working BIG-IP + GTM deployment. It also provides ability to easily generate traffic.
 - It creates an example BIG-IP deployment w/
 - 1 VPC
 - 1 Client Host (w/ Jmeter)
- PER Availability Zone:
- 4 subnets
 - 1 BIG-IP
 - 4 EIPs (for BIG-IP mgmt IP, unique Self-IP, VIP1 and VIP2) (* number of zones provided)
 - 1 GTM
 - 3 EIPs (for BIG-IP mgmt IP, unique Self-IP, Listener)
 - 1 Docker Host (w/ 2 containers)

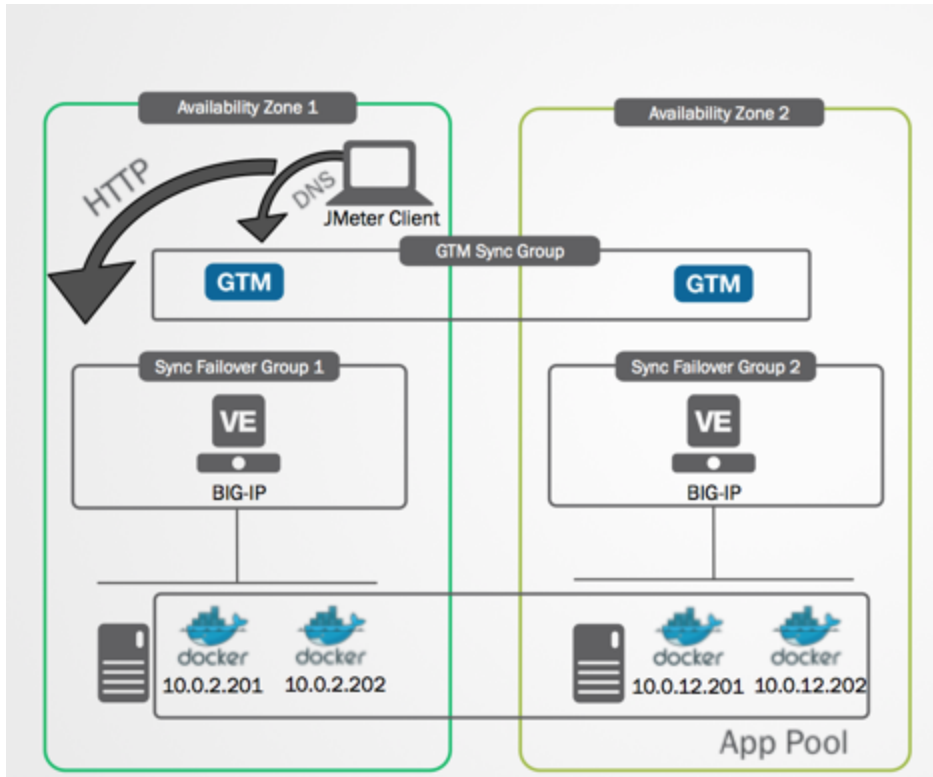


Figure 6 - Standalone-per-zone' deployment model

AWS Configuration Overview

NOTE: AWS has several best practice enterprise network architectures (ex. hub and spoke - where shared network services like BIG-IP/Firewall live in the hub) but that is out of scope for this particular conversation. Please engage your friendly F5 and AWS field engineers.

Typically in cloud, routed architectures are preferred. This particular deployment uses 4 subnets (management, public, private, and application). The BIG-IPs are directly connected to the management, public and private subnets.

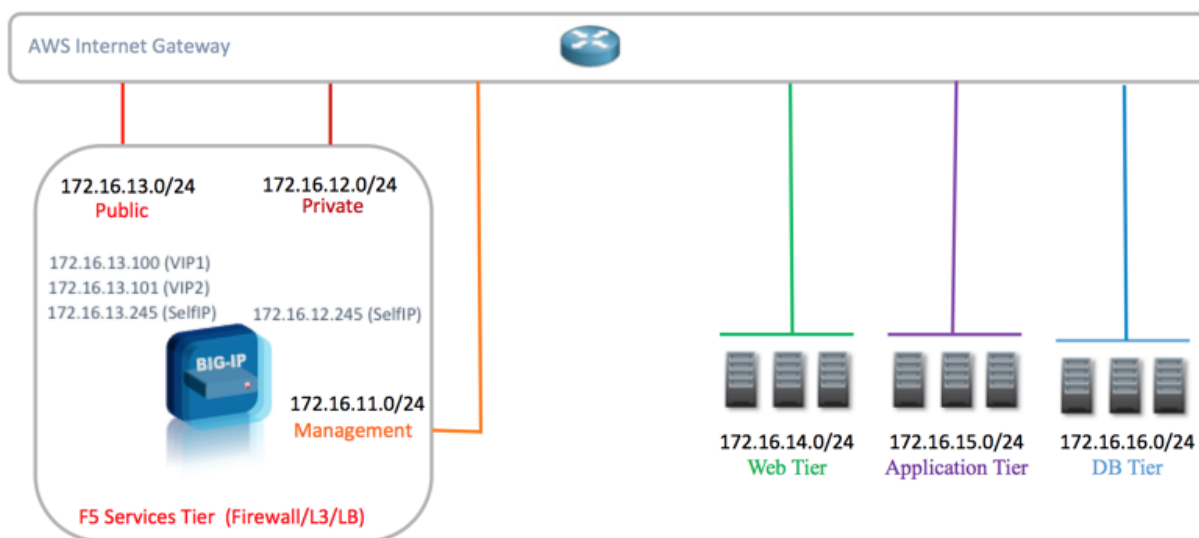


Figure 7 - Multi-tier routed architecture

Other sensible options just have management and public subnets (which we call “one-armed”). In this deployment, we use the private subnet to provide the traditional inline “airgap” design, providing a clear separation of external and internal traffic.

Using Ansible to Configure BIG-IP

The following section discusses how we have logically organized BIG-IP provisioning steps in various playbooks and tasks. Before discussing those items, it is important to understand how we are using Ansible at a low-level to configure BIG-IP using iControlREST, and why we have made the given design decisions.

BIGIP-Configuration Overview

In addition to the infrastructure, the tool also demonstrates how the lifecycle of BIG-IP can be automated.

Use of Ansible with iControlREST

In our Ansible inventory, which can be found in `~/vars/f5aws/env/<name of your env>/inventory*`, you will see that we make a distinction between BIG-IPs which are provisioned to run LTM, and BIG-IPs which are provisioned to run GTM. We refer to the former ansible host

group as 'bigips', and the latter host group as 'gtms'. Before we examine what is done for these different host groups, let's dive down deep to see how we are using iControlREST.

iCR is leveraged in the tasks for many roles we used to bootstrap BIG-IP. One such example is `./roles/bigip_network/tasks/main.yml`. In this file, you will see that each task makes use of a custom ansible module, "bigip_config". This module is a wrapper around iControlREST calls, and the code behind this module can be viewed in `./library/bigip_config.py`. The module takes as input user/password credentials, the DNS resolvable hostname of a BIG-IP, a URL, and JSON payload. This very rudimentary design approach which is used to allow full inspection of the resources we are configuring within TMOS. A better approach might be to create custom ansible modules for different logical parts of BIG-IP lifecycle management.

```
5
6  - name: Adding/updating internal vlan
7    delegate_to: localhost
8    bigip_config:
9      state=present
10     host={{ ansible_ssh_host }}
11     user={{ bigip_rest_user }}
12     password={{ bigip_rest_password }}
13     payload='{"name":"private", "interfaces":"1.2"}'
14     collection_path='mgmt/tm/net/vlan'
15     resource_key="name"
16
```

Figure 8 - Showing the use of our custom ansible module, "bigip_config", being used to create a VLAN.

Configuring BIG-IP Running LTM

For the configuration of deployed BIG-IPs which are not running GTM, the following four logical provisioning steps are performed. These groupings are mapped to ansible roles, which are applied to all BIG-IPs. These roles are applied in the `deploy_bigip.yml` playbook.

- 1) Device configuration
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_base`
 - b) Adds users via tmsh
 - c) This is the only step where we use SSH instead of iControlREST
- 2) System configuration
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_system`
 - b) Provisions system globals like NTP, DNS, SNMP, syslog, DB keys
- 3) AWS specific system configuration (found in `./roles/bigip_system_aws`)
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_system_aws`

- b) Sets AWS keys and disables DHCP
- 4) Network configuration
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_network`
 - b) Sets VLANs, self-IPs, routes, which tend to differ on a device-by-device basis.

Configuring BIG-IP Running GTM

When deploying BIG-IP running GTM, we run apply some of the same configuration steps with a few differences:

- 1) Device configuration
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_base`
 - b) Adds users via `tmsh`
 - c) This is the only step where we use SSH instead of `iControlREST`
- 2) System configuration
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_system`
 - b) Provisions system globals like NTP, DNS, SNMP, syslog, DB keys
- 3) AWS specific system configuration (found in `./roles/bigip_system_aws`)
 - a) See `./roles/bigip_system_aws`
 - b) Sets AWS keys and disables DHCP
- 4) Network configuration
 - a) See `./roles/gtm_network`
 - b) Sets VLANs, self-IPs, routes, which tend to differ on a device-by-device basis.
- 5) GTM system
 - a) See `./roles/gtm_system`
 - b) Provisions GTM
- 6) GTM Configuration
 - a) See `./roles/gtm_conf`
 - b) Setup gtm configuration for this network topolog
- 7) GTM clustering
 - a) See `./roles/gtm_cluster`
 - b) Setup up these BIG-IPs in cluster to share route information/status

The additional steps completed for GTM configuration are due to the need to setup the TMOS GTM config globally, whereas for the BIG-IP running LTM, we will had further configuration for LTM objects on a per-virtual server basis.

As part of all deployment topologies, we create two virtual servers.

- 1) A very simple HTTP + HTTPS Virtual Server
- 2) We have some fun on the second virtual service and leverage some very advanced functionality. We have a standard virtual server that uses an `iRule` to randomly snat and redirect traffic to an internal-only virtual (launched with an `iApp`). This `iApp` has a few fun

iRules attached (one that posts an Sorry Page if the virtual service is down and another that sends log data to a remote log server). NOTE: the client provided will send traffic to this virtual service.

The virtual servers above and necessary matching EC2 resources are deployed in the deploy_bigip_app1.yml, deploy_bigip_app2.yml, deploy_gtm_app1.yml, and deploy_gtm_app2.yml playbooks.

When deploying a virtual server on BIG-IP in AWS, it is necessary that an EIP is created and attached to the secondary private IP on the external interface. This step is done for both virtual servers with the deploy_bigip_app* playbooks.

Handling Common Errors

Description: Incorrect system time on vagrant VM causes fatal error when using the AWS CLI or boto libraries to interact with AWS EC2 endpoints.

Symptom:

Ansible tasks/playbooks which make calls into the Python Boto library fail. This includes use of the cloudformation ansible module for deployment/teardown of EC2 resources like the VPC.

```
TASK: [Creating Vpc]
*****
failed: [vpc-manager] => {"failed": true}
msg: Signature expired: 20150730T193401Z is now earlier than
20150730T194311Z (20150730T194811Z - 5 min.)
```

Fix:

Reset the system clock on your VM. On Ubuntu the command to do this is “sudo ntpdate ntp.ubuntu.com”

Improving this Project

As always, time and resources were limited, and there are many places in the design and implementation of this demonstration tool where we have taken shortcuts.

Areas for Improvement

Reduce EIPs

In this demonstration tool, the orchestration host (ansible) lives outside of the Amazon VPC in which we provision. We also are not using any kind of VPN gateway to create a secure, privately routable connection to the hosts provisioned within the VPC. While this approach made initial setup of the test environment easy, it requires that publicly routable interfaces are available for SSH for hosts under management. For the traffic and client hosts, where the EC2 instances require only 1 interface, a public IP can be attached to the interface. On EC2 instances with multiple interfaces like BIG-IP Elastic IP addresses must be used to create publicly routable IP addresses. For this reason, the management interface of each BIG-IP requires an EIP. EIPs were also provisioned on external interfaces to be able to produce publicly accessible deployments. As an alternative, it would be nice to create internal-only deployments. However, that would require the user to provide an existing VPC and host from which to launch it (ex. an existing AMI in that environment). Instead of an orchestration host with an environment, a VPN gateway could also be used.

Reduce CFTs

For each deployment model, individual CloudFormation templates are launched for various logical parts of the environment stack. For example, in the single-standalone model, separate CloudFormation templates are created for the VPC, for the networking elements in each availability zone, for BIG-IP, the application hosts, and the EIP associated with each VIP. In order to limit the number of CFTs required, we should ideally dynamically generate one CFT for each type of deployment model. That would require better variable naming.

Persistence Models

This tool uses a basic and limited persistent model which includes saving configuration data to JSON and YAML files local to the ansible control node. Production deployments would leverage actual databases (CMDBs). Ansible itself provides several ansible specific solutions like `fact_caching` (implemented using redis) as well as integrations to other [CMDBs](#) which would

make for cleaner, more powerful solution. Our focus on orchestrating BIG-IP and network services limited us from spending further time on this worthy improvement.

Clustering & Licensing

This initial release is focused on orchestration and basic functionality of standalones in a common scale out model. Several other deployment models are planned.

Contributing

Although not a supported project, we are excited about it and look forward to hearing what you think. Please feel free to kick the tires and submit feedback to

<devcentral.f5.com article here>

or even a pull request or two!

Additional Resources

F5 Documentation, Articles, and Videos

Official Deployment Guide:

[BIG-IP Virtual Edition Setup Guide for Amazon EC2](#)

Youtube Video:

[Deploying a BIG-IP Virtual Edition HA Pair into AWS](#)

Inspiration

How cloud + virtualization is changing operation models

<http://www.ansible.com/blog/immutable-systems>

Why are we still running virtualenv in a container :-)

<https://hynek.me/articles/virtualenv-lives/>

<https://glyph.twistedmatrix.com/2015/03/docker-deploy-double-dutch.html>

Technical

Install Python 2.7.9 on Ubuntu:

<https://renoirboulanger.com/blog/2015/04/upgrade-python-2-7-9-ubuntu-14-04-lts-making-deb-package/>

Installing Python 2.7.9 on Centos

<https://gist.github.com/jenmontes/a81e3b4ae0125a681e1f>

Install VirtualEnv:

<http://docs.python-guide.org/en/latest/dev/virtualenvs/>