ANSIBLE-02

1) WATCH ANSIBLE-02 VIDEO AND WRITE DOWN NOTES.2) INSTALL HTTPD USING ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK, USE HANDLERS, NOTIFIERS.

→ CREATE TWO SERVERS WITH LINUX-2 IMAGE WHICH WILL ACT AS WORKERS

on ansible controller add inventory with name linux in hosts file

→ON ANSIBLE CONTROLLER CREATE A FILE httpd.yml and write the playbook

vi apache.yml

```
- hosts: all
 become: yes
  tasks:
    - name: Install httpd
      yum:
        name: httpd
      state: present
notify: Restart httpd
    - name: Ensure httpd is started
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: started
 handlers:
     name: Restart httpd
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: restarted
```

ansible-playbook httpd.yml –syntax-check

(check the syntax error on cli)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:~$ ansible-playbook httpd.yml --syntax-check
playbook: httpd.yml
```

ansible linux -m ping

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:~$ ansible linux -m ping
172.31.20.221 | UNREACHABLE! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: Warning: Permanently added '172.31.20.221' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.\r\nroot@172.31.20.221: Per
    mission denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).",
    "unreachable": true
}
172.31.24.35 | UNREACHABLE! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: Warning: Permanently added '172.31.24.35' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.\r\nroot@172.31.24.35: Permi
    ssion denied (publickey,gssapi-keyex,gssapi-with-mic).",
    "unreachable": true
}
```

<user permission issue, generate ssh-keygen and add to workers and restart sshd>

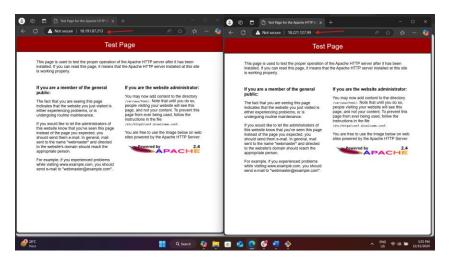
<edit the ansible.cfg and add remote-user as ec2-user>

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:/etc/ansible$ ansible linux -m ping
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.24.35 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.24.35 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
        "changed": false,
        "ping": "pong"

}
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.20.221 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172. 31.20.221 | SUCCESS => {
        "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
        }
        "changed": false,
        "ping": "pong"
}
```

```
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```

→ CHECKING ON BROWSER WITH PUBLIC IP'S IF IT IS ACCESSABLE



3) WRITE A ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK TO INSTALL APACHE TOMCAT.

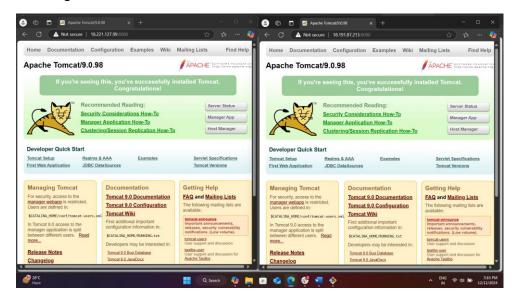
→ CREATE A PLAYBOOK NAME tomcat.yml

```
hosts: all
become: yes
tasks:
    name: java install
     yum:
       name: java-17*
state: present
   - name: Tomcat download
     get_url:
    url: https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.98/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.98.tar.gz
      dest: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.98.tar.gz
   - name: Extracting tomcat
     unarchive:
       src: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.98.tar.gz
  dest: /opt
  remote_src: yes
- name: Changing tomcat directory permissions
file:
       path: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.98 owner: ec2-user
       group: ec2-user
   recurse: yes
- name: Starting tomcat
     command: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.98/bin/startup.sh
```

>get-url = this helps
with downloading
packages from web
>dest = destination
>unarchive = like the
command like tar xvf
>src = source

ansible-playbook tomcat.yml

<checking on browser if tomcat is accessable>



4) Write a ansible playbook to provision one ec2 on aws.

→INSTALL AMAZON AWS ON ANSIBLE

ansible-galaxy collection install amazon.aws

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:-$ ansible-galaxy collection install amazon.aws
Starting galaxy collection install process
Process install dependency map
Starting collection install process
Installing 'amazon.aws:9.1.0' to '/home/ubuntu/.ansible/collections/ansible_collections/amazon/aws'
Downloading https://galaxy.ansible.com/api/v3/plugin/ansible/content/published/collections/artifacts/amazon-aws-9.1.0.tar.gz to /home/ubuntu/.ansible/tmp/ansible-local-1911
37pa7pw_j/tmp21r_ka9d
amazon.aws (9.1.0) was installed successfully
```

sudo apt install -y awscli

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:~$ aws --version
aws-cli/1.22.34 Python/3.10.12 Linux/6.8.0-1015-aws botocore/1.23.34
```

aws configure

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:~$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAVVZPCK2JLYC6PJME
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: yr1gPcxigzOsHBfD9vJVO1Mtc6JmsG8Io+Q
fCVwW
Default region name [None]: us-east-2
Default output format [None]: json
```

```
- name: Provision an EC2 instance
hosts: localhost
gather_facts: false
vars:
 ansible_python_interpreter: /usr/bin/python3
  aws_access_key: "your_access_key_id"
  aws_secret_key: "your_secret_access_key"
 tasks:
  - name: Launch EC2 instance
   amazon.aws.ec2_instance:
    name: playbook-server
    key name: ohio
    instance_type: t2.micro
    image\_id: ami-088d38b423bff245f
    region: us-east-2
    security_groups: default
    wait: yes
    count: 1
    aws_access_key: "{{ aws_access_key }}"
    aws_secret_key: "{{ aws_secret_key }}"
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-2-241:~$ ansible-playbook ec2.yml
[WARNING]: Collection amazon.aws does not support Ansible version 2.10.8
hanged: [localhost]
PLAY RECAP ***********************
                           changed=1
                                    unreachable=0
                                                 failed=0
     Name 🔗
             ▼ Instance ID
                             Instance state
                                      ▼ Instance type ▼
                                                    Status check
                                                                Alarm status
                                                                          Availability Zone
                                                                                       Public IPv4 DN
     playbook-server
                i-07c01c4831d57...
                             t2.micro
                                                     Initializing
                                                                View alarms +
                                                                          us-east-2a
                                                                                       ec2-18-191-223
```

5) WRITE A ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK TO COPY ONE FILE FROM NODE-1 TO NODE-2.

→ CREATE A INVENTORY FILE node_inventory WITH FOLLOWING CONTENT

```
[node1]
node-1 ansible_host=NODE_1_IP

[node2]
node-2 ansible_host=NODE_2_IP
```

→ CREATE A PLAYBOOK COPY.YMI WITH FOLLOWING CONTENT

```
name: Create a file on node-1 and copy it to node-2
hosts: node1
gather_facts: false
tasks:
     name: Create a file on node-1
       path: /home/ec2-user/test.txt
state: touch
hosts: node1
gather_facts: false
tasks:
     name: Fetch file from node-1
     fetch:
       src: /home/ec2-user/test.txt
dest: /tmp/test.txt
flat: yes
hosts: node2
gather_facts: false
tasks:
    name: Copy file to node-2
     copy:
       opy:
src: /tmp/test.txt
dest: /home/ec2-user/test.txt
```

→ NOW RUN THE COMMAND FOR PLAYBOOK

ansible-playbook -i /home/ubuntu/node_inventory copy.yml

→CHECK THE NODE2 IF FILE IS AVAILABLE

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-20-221 ~]$ 11
total 0
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 0 Dec 12 13:15 test.txt
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-20-221 ~]$
```

6) Write a ansible playbook to create different files with different names using single playbook.

→ CREATE A PLAYBOOK create_files.yml with FOLLOWING CONTENT

```
---
- name: Create multiple files
hosts: localhost
tasks:
- name: Ensure the directory exists
file:
    path: /home/ec2-user
    state: directory

- name: Create files with different names
file:
    path: "/home/ec2-user/{{ item }}"
    state: touch
loop:
- file1.txt
- file2.txt
- file3.txt
- file4.txt
- file5.txt
```

→ RUN THE PLAYBOOK # ansible-playbook create_files.yml