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Course/Section: CPE 212 - CPE31S2	Date Submitted: 12/2/2024
Instructor: Engr. Robin Valenzuela	Semester and SY: 1st Sem - 3rd Yr.
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 <a href="https://docs.openstack.org/install-guide/">https://docs.openstack.org/install-guide/</a>
  - 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 the Inventory file.
  - h. Add, commit and push it to your GitHub repo.

**5.** Output (screenshots and explanations)

# **Setting up the Ansible and Configuration Files**

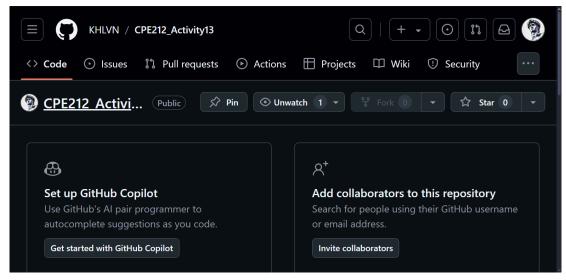


Figure 5.1: Creating GitHub repository for this activity

Figure 5.2: list directory of /home/punopaughey

After that, we should clone the empty repository in our local machine. I already cloned the repository prior to the creation of this document.

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ cat ansible.cfg
[defaults]
inventory = inventory
remote_user = punopaughey
host_key_checking = true
deprecation_warnings = false

punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ cat inventory
[controller]
server1
[computing]
centos9 ansible_user=user_khlvn

punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$
```

Figure 5.3: Creation of ansible.cfg and inventory files inside the repository

```
· hosts: all
   become: true
   pre_tasks:
   - name: update repository index (CentOS)
     dnf:
       update_cache: yes
     changed when: false
     when: ansible distribution == "CentOS"
   - name: update repository index (Ubuntu)
     apt:
       update cache: yes
     changed when: false
     when: ansible distribution == "Ubuntu"
 - hosts: db
   become: true
   roles:
     - db
 hosts: web
   become: true
   roles:
     - web
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$
```

Figure 5.4: Creation of setup.yml file

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ ls roles/*/*
roles/computing/tasks:
main.yml

roles/controller/tasks:
main.yml
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$
```

Figure 5.5: Creation of groups controller and computing

Figure 5.5 shows the structure of directories needed for the groups of *controller* and *computing*. Each group has a tasks directory and each of them contains a main.yml file.

We must create a template directory to put inside the configuration files required for the applications of OpenStack (chrony configuration, mariadb configuration, etcd).

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ mkdir templates
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ cd templates
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ nano chrony.conf.j2
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ cat chrony.conf.j2
server ntp.example.com iburst
allow 192.168.0.0/24
```

Figure 5.6.1: Creating templates directory and writing chrony.conf.j2 config file

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ nano mariadb.cnf.j2
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ cat mariadb.cnf.j2
[mysqld]
bind-address = 0.0.0.0
default-storage-engine = innodb
innodb_file_per_table = on
max_connections = 4096
collation-server = utf8_general_ci
character-set-server = utf8
```

Figure 5.6.2: Creating MariaDB config file

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ nano etcd.conf.yml
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$ cat etcd.conf.yml
name: controller
data-dir: /var/lib/etcd
initial-cluster-state: new
initial-cluster-token: etcd-cluster
advertise-client-urls: http://0.0.0.0:2379
listen-client-urls: http://0.0.0.0:2379
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13/templates$
```

Figure 5.6.3: Creating Etcd config file

# 6. Running the Playbook

```
roles/controller/tasks/main.yml
```

roles/computing/tasks/main.yml

```
TASK [controller : Install NTP Package] ******

***************

changed: [server1]

TASK [controller : Configure NTP server/client]

************

changed: [server1]

TASK [controller : Restart NTP service] ******

**********

changed: [server1]

TASK [controller : Install MariaDB] *******

*******

changed: [server1]

TASK [controller : Configure MariaDB] *******

***************

changed: [server1]
```

```
TASK [controller : Restart MariaDB] **************
changed: [server1]
TASK [controller : Install RabbitMQ] ************
TASK [controller : Enable RabbitMQ service] *********
TASK [controller : Add OpenStack user to RabbitMQ] ****
changed: [server1]
TASK [controller : Set permissions for OpenStack user]
changed: [server1]
TASK [controller : Install Memcached] ************
changed: [server1]
TASK [controller : Configure Memcached] ***********
changed: [server1]
  TASK [controller : Restart Memcached] ****
   ****
   changed: [server1]
  TASK [controller: Install Etcd] ********
  changed: [server1]
  TASK [controller : Configure Etcd] ******
   ****
   changed: [server1]
```

TASK [controller : Restart Etcd] \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

changed: [server1]

# 7. Verifying Services

Figure 7.1.1: Verifying Chrony on Controller node

```
[user_khlvn@centos ~]$ systemctl status chronyd
chronyd.service - NTP client/server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/chronyd.service; enabled; pres>
     Active: active (running) since Sun 2024-12-01 17:21:24 PST; 29min ago
       Docs: man:chronyd(8)
             man:chrony.conf(5)
   Main PID: 50822 (chronyd)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 48772)
     Memory: 1.3M
        CPU: 761ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/chronyd.service
                -50822 /usr/sbin/chronyd -F 2
Dec 01 17:21:24 centos chronyd[50822]: Loaded 0 symmetric keys
Dec 01 17:21:24 centos chronyd[50822]: Using right/UTC timezone to obtain l>
Dec 01 17:21:24 centos chronyd[50822]: Frequency 19.386 +/- 0.100 ppm read
Dec 01 17:21:24 centos chronyd[50822]: Loaded seccomp filter (level 2)
Dec 01 17:21:24 centos systemd[1]: Started NTP client/server.

Dec 01 17:23:48 centos chronyd[50822]: Can't synchronise: no selectable sou>
Dec 01 17:37:01 centos chronyd[50822]: Selected source 120.28.218.164 (2.ce
Dec 01 17:37:01 centos chronyd[50822]: System clock wrong by 25.241501 seco
Dec 01 17:37:26 centos chronyd[50822]: System clock was stepped by 25.24150
Dec 01 17:37:26 centos chronyd[50822]: System clock TAI offset set to 37 se
lines 1-22/22 (END)
```

Figure 7.1.2: Verifying Chrony on Compute node

```
punopaughey@server1:~$ openstack
(openstack) help
Shell commands (type help <topic>):
cmdenvironment exit history py
                                      quit save shell
                                                            show
                            pyscript run
adi t
               help load
                                                 shortcuts
                                            set
Text Editor
Application commands (type help <topic>):
_____
address scope create
                                     network trunk create
                                     network trunk delete
address scope delete
address scope list
                                     network trunk list
address scope set
                                     network trunk set
address scope show
                                     network trunk show
aggregate add host
                                     network trunk unset
                                     network unset
aggregate create
aggregate delete
                                     object create
aggregate list
                                     object delete
aggregate remove host
                                     object list
aggregate set
                                     object save
                                     object set
aggregate show
aggregate unset
                                     object show
availability zone list
                                     object store account set
backup create
                                     object store account show
backup delete
                                     object store account unset
```

Figure 7.2.1: Verifying OpenStack in Controller node

```
[user khlvn@centos ~]$ openstack
(openstack) help
Documented commands (use 'help -v' for verbose/'help <topic>' for details):
alias exit history quit run_script shell
edit help macro run_pyscript set shortcuts
Application commands (type help <topic>):
_____
access rule delete
                                         network segment create
access rule list
                                         network segment delete
access rule show
                                         network segment list
access token create
                                        network segment range create
                                      network segment range create
network segment range list
network segment range set
network segment range show
address group create
address group delete
                                    network segment range show
network segment set
network segment show
network service provider list
network set
network show
network sub
address group list
address group set
address group show
address group unset
address scope create
address scope delete
address scope list
address scope set
address scope show
                                        network trunk create
aggregate add host
                                        network trunk delete
aggregate cache image
                                        network trunk list
aggregate create
                                         network trunk set
aggregate delete
                                         network trunk show
```

Figure 7.2.2: Verifying OpenStack in Compute node

Figure 7.3: Verifying RabbitMQ in Controller node

Figure 7.4: Verifying Memcached in Controller node

Figure 7.5: Verifying Etcd in Controller node

#### 8. GitHub

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ git status
On branch master
No commits yet
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
       new file:
       new file:
                   inventory
       new file:
                  roles/computing/tasks/main.yml
       new file:
                   roles/controller/tasks/main.yml
       new file:
       new file:
                   templates/chrony.conf.j2
       new file:
                   templates/etcd.conf.yml
        new file:
                   templates/mariadb.cnf.j2
```

Figure 8.1: Git Status

```
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ git commit -m "Activity 13"
[master (root-commit) 92e7fc5] Activity 13
8 files changed, 182 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 ansible.cfg
 create mode 100644 inventory
 create mode 100644 roles/computing/tasks/main.yml
 create mode 100644 roles/controller/tasks/main.vml
 create mode 100644 setup.yml
 create mode 100644 templates/chrony.conf.j2
 create mode 100644 templates/etcd.conf.yml
 create mode 100644 templates/mariadb.cnf.j2
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$ git push
Counting objects: 16, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
Writing objects: 100% (16/16), 2.29 KiB | 782.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 16 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To github.com:KHLVN/CPE212 Activity13.git
 * [new branch]
                     master -> master
punopaughey@workstation:~/CPE212_Activity13$
```

Figure 8.2: Committing, and Pushing to the remote repository.

### GitHub:

https://github.com/KHLVN/CPE212\_Activity13

#### Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What are the benefits of implementing OpenStack?
  - Implementing OpenStack provides numerous benefits for organizations seeking to build and manage cloud infrastructure. As an open-source platform, OpenStack significantly reduces costs, as it eliminates licensing fees typically associated with proprietary cloud services like AWS or Microsoft Azure. Moreover, OpenStack's flexibility allows organizations to scale their infrastructure as needed, accommodating growth without the need for costly hardware investments. The platform's multi-vendor support enables businesses to avoid vendor lock-in, empowering them to choose hardware from different suppliers, thus optimizing cost and performance.

#### Conclusions:

In conclusion, working through the OpenStack playbook and troubleshooting the issues that arose during its implementation has been a valuable learning experience in my system administration course. Through this project, I gained hands-on knowledge of setting up key OpenStack components like MariaDB, RabbitMQ, Memcached, and Etcd on both CentOS and Ubuntu servers. The task required me to understand the architecture of OpenStack and its dependencies, which was key to successfully configuring the environment.