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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.

```
aud@rey:~/ansible$ git clone git@github.com:MaxinePulao/Activity-13.git
Cloning into 'Activity-13'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

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>



```
Files:
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/ntp/files$ cat chrony.conf
# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 3.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
# Record the rate at which the system clock gains/losses time.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
# Allow the system clock to be stepped in the first three updates
# if its offset is larger than 1 second.
makestep 1.0 3
# Enable kernel synchronization of the real-time clock (RTC).
# Enable hardware timestamping on all interfaces that support it.
#hwtimestamp *
# Increase the minimum number of selectable sources required to adjust
# the system clock.
#minsources 2
# Allow NTP client access from local network.
#allow 192.168.0.0/16
# Serve time even if not synchronized to a time source.
#local stratum 10
# Specify file containing keys for NTP authentication.
#keyfile /etc/chrony.keys
# Specify directory for log files.
logdir /var/log/chrony
# Select which information is logged.
#log measurements statistics tracking
allow 192.168.56.126
#server NTP SERVER iburst
Handlers:
                     :ivity-13/roles/ntp/handlers$ cat main.yml
aud@rey:~/ansi
- name: Restarting chrony
  service:
    name: chronyd.service
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
```

Tasks:

```
tivity-13/roles/ntp/tasks$ cat install.yml
    aud@rey:~/
    - name: Installing chrony
      community.general.apt:
        name: chrony
        state: latest
    - name: Starting chrony service
      service:
        name: chronyd.service
        state: started
        enabled: true
    - name: Editing chrony.conf file
      copy:
        src: chrony.conf
        dest: /etc/chrony.conf
        owner: root
        group: root
        mode: 644
      notify: Restarting chrony
      - name: Verifying installation of chrony
        command: chronyd --version
        register: chrony_version
      - debug:
          msg="{{ chrony_version }}"
    - block:
      - name: Verifying if chronyd is started and running in the background
        command: systemctl status chronyd
        register: chrony_service
      - debug:
          msg="{{ chrony_service }}"
b. OpenStack packages
   aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/packages$ tree
          install.yml
         — main.yml
   1 directory, 2 files
```

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/packages/tasks$ cat install.yml
- name: Enabling openstack repository
  community.general.apt_repository:
    repo: 'obs://Cloud:OpenStack:Stein/openSUSE_Leap_15.0'
    name: Stein
    auto_import_keys: true
    runrefresh: true
- name: Refreshing the opensuse repository
  community.general.zypper:
    name: '
    state: latest
    update cache: true
- name: Installing openstackclient
  pip:
    name: python-openstackclient
- block:
  - name: Verifying installation of openstackclient
    shell: openstack --version
    register: openstack_version
  - debug:
      msg="{{ openstack_version }}"
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/packages/tasks$ cat main.yml
import_tasks: install.yml
  c. SQL Database
      aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/database$ tree
          openstack.cnf
            — main.yml
            install.yml
          ___ main.yml
     Files:
       GNU nano 6.2
                                          openstack.cnf
      mvsald1
      bind-address = 192.168.56.126
      default-storage-engine = innodb
      innodb file per table = on
      max connections = 4096
      collation-server = utf8 general ci
```

#### Handlers:

character-set-server = utf8

```
    aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/database/handlers$ cat main.yml
    name: Restarting database service
        service:
        name: mysql
        state: restarted
        enabled: true
```

```
Tasks:
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/database/tasks$ cat install.yml
 name: Installing database components
 community.general.zypper:
   name:
      - mariadb-client
      - mariadb
 name: Installing python-PyMySQL (components)
  expect:
   command: zypper install python-PyMySQL
   responses:
      (?i)Choose from above solutions by number or cancel: 2
      (?i)Overall download size: v
 name: Copying openstack.cnf file
 copy:
    src: openstack.cnf
   dest: /etc/my.cnf.d/openstack.cnf
   owner: root
   group: root
   mode: 644
 notify: Restarting database service
 name: Starting and enabling database service
 service:
   name: mysql
   state: started
   enabled: true

    name: Set the root password

 mysql_user: login_user=root login_password="{{ root password }}" user=
sword="{{ root_password }}"

    name: Secure the root user for IPV6 localhost (::1)

 mysql_user: login_user=root login_password="{{ root_password }}" user=
sword="{{ root_password }}" host="::1"

    name: Secure the root user for IPV4 localhost (127.0.0.1)

 mysql_user: login_user=root login_password="{{ root_password }}" user=
sword="{{ root password }}" host="127.0.0.1"
```

name: Secure the root user for localhost domain

name: Secure the root user for server\_hostname domain

sword="{{ root\_password }}" host="{{ ansible\_fqdn }}"

sword="{{ root password }}" host="localhost"

mysql\_user: login\_user=root login\_password="{{ root\_password }}" user=

mysql\_user: login\_user=root login\_password="{{ root\_password }}" user=

```
- name: Deletes anonymous server user
         mysql_user: login_user=root login_password="{{ root_password }}" user:
       all=yes state=absent
       - name: Removes the test database
         mysql_db: login_user=root login_password="{{ root_password }}" db=tes
       bsent
       - block:
         - name: Verifying installation of mysql
           shell: mysql --version
           register: mysql_version
         - debug:
             msg="{{ mysql_version }}"
       block:
         - name: Verifying if mysql is started and running in the background
           shell: systemctl status mysql
           register: mysql_service
         - debug:
             msg="{{ mysql_service }}"
       aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/database/tasks$ cat main.yml
       import_tasks: install.yml
   d. Message Queue
           aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/message_queue$ tree
               └─ main.yml
                  install.yml
                 — main.yml
           2 directories, 3 files
Handlers:
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/message_queue/handlers$ cat main.yml
- name: Configuring rabbitmq-server
    rabbitmqctl add user openstack server54321
    rabbitmqctl set_permissions openstack ".*" ".*" ".*"
Tasks:
```

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/message_queue/tasks$ cat install.yml

    name: Installing rabbitmq-server

 community.general.apt:
   name: rabbitmq-server
   state: latest
- name: Starting service
 service:
   name: rabbitmq-server.service
   state: started
   enabled: true
 notify: Configuring rabbitmq-server

    name: Verifying rabbitmq-server installation

   command: rabbitmq-server --version
    register: rabbitmq_version
 - debug:
     msg="{{ rabbitmq_version }}"
- block:
  - name: Verifying rabbitmq-server installation
   command: sudo systemctl status rabbitmq-server
    register: rabbitmq service
  - debug:
     msg="{{ rabbitmq_service }}"
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/message_queue/tasks$ cat main.yml
import_tasks: install.yml
  e. Memcached
      aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/memcached$ tree
           memcached
           └─ main.yml
           install.yml
main.yml
      3 directories, 4 files
```

Files:

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/memcached/files$ cat memcached
 # Path:
          Network/WWW/Memcached
 ## Description: start parameters for memcached.
           string
 ## Type:
 ## Default:
                 "-l 127.0.0.1"
 ## Config:
                memcached
 # start parameters for memcached.
 # see man 1 memcached for more
 MEMCACHED_PARAMS="-l 192.168.56.126"
                Network/WWW/Memcached
 ## Path:
 ## Description: username memcached should run as
 ## Type:
                string
                "memcached"
 ## Default:
 ## Config:
               memcached
 # username memcached should run as
 MEMCACHED_USER="memcached"
 ## Path:
                Network/WWW/Memcached
 ## Description: group memcached should be run as
 ## Type:
              string
 ## Default:
                 "memcached"
 ## Config:
                memcached
 #
Handlers:
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/memcached/handlers$ cat main.yml
 name: Restarting memcached
  service:
    name: memcached
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
Tasks:
```

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/memcached/tasks$ cat install.yml
        - name: Installing memcached
         community.general.apt:
           name:
              - memcached
              - python-python-memcached
            state: latest
        - name: Editing memcached.conf file
         copy:
            src: memcached
           dest: /etc/sysconfig/memcached
           owner: root
           group: root
           mode: 644
         notify: Restarting memcached
       - name: Starting memcached service
         service:
           name: memcached
           state: started
           enabled: true
        - block:
          - name: Verifying installation of memcached
           command: memcached --version
            register: memcached_version
          - debug:
               msg="{{ memcached_version }}"
        - block:

    name: Verifying if memcached is started and running in the backgroun

           command: systemctl status memcached
           register: memcached_service
          - debug:
               msg="{{ memcached_service }}"
   f. Etcd
                aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd$ tree
                     etcd.conf.yml
etcd.service
                     └─ main.yml
                     install.yml
main.yml
                3 directories, 5 files
Files:
```

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd/files$ cat etcd.conf.yml
name: controller
data-dir: /var/lib/etcd
initial-cluster-state: 'new'
initial-cluster-token: 'etcd-cluster-01'
initial-cluster: controller=http://192.168.30.160:2380
initial-advertise-peer-urls: http://192.168.30.160:2380
advertise-client-urls: http://192.168.30.160:2379
listen-peer-urls: http://0.0.0.0:2380
listen-client-urls: http://192.168.30.160:2379
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd/files$ cat etcd.service
[Unit]
After=network.target
Description=etcd - highly-available key value store
[Service]
# Uncomment this on ARM64.
# Environment="ETCD_UNSUPPORTED_ARCH=arm64"
LimitNOFILE=65536
Restart=on-failure
Type=notify
ExecStart=/usr/bin/etcd --config-file /etc/etcd/etcd.conf.yml
User=etcd
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
Handlers:
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd/handlers$ cat main.yml
 - name: Reloading systemd service files
   systemd:
     daemon reload: yes
  ignore_errors: yes
Tasks:
```

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd/tasks$ cat install.yml
- name: Creating etcd user
 group:
   name: etcd
   system: true
   state: present
- name: Creating user for etcd
 user:
   name: etcd
   home: "/var/lib/etcd"
   shell: /bin/false
   group: etcd
   system: true
- name: Creating /etc/etcd directory
 file:
    path: /etc/etcd
    state: directory
   owner: etcd
   group: etcd
- name: Creating /var/lib/etcd directory
 file:
   path: /var/lib/etcd
   state: directory
   owner: etcd
   group: etcd
- name: Installing etcd tarball for x86_64/amd64
 shell: |
   ETCD_VER=v3.2.7
    rm -rf /tmp/etcd && mkdir -p /tmp/etcd
    curl -L https://github.com/coreos/etcd/releases/download/${ETCD_VER}/etcd-
ETCD_VER}-linux-amd64.tar.gz -o /tmp/etcd-${ETCD_VER}-linux-amd64.tar.gz
    tar xzvf /tmp/etcd-${ETCD_VER}-linux-amd64.tar.gz -C /tmp/etcd --strip-com
nents=1
    cp /tmp/etcd/etcd /usr/bin/etcd
    cp /tmp/etcd/etcdctl /usr/bin/etcdctl
- name: Creating a config file for etcd
    src: etcd.conf.yml
    dest: /etc/etcd/etcd.conf.yml
   owner: root
    group: root
```

mode: 644

```
notify: Reloading systemd service files
- name: Starting and enabling service of etcd
 service:
   name: etcd
   state: started
   enabled: true
- block:
  - name: Verifying installation of etcd
   command: etcd --version
   register: etcd_version
  - debug:
     msg="{{ etcd_version }}"
- block:
 - name: Verifying if etcd is started and running in the background
   command: systemctl status etcd
   register: etcd_service
  - debug:
      msg="{{ etcd_service }}"
   aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13/roles/etcd/tasks$ cat main.yml
    import_tasks: install.yml
 g. Create different plays in installing per server type (controller, compute
     etc.) and identify it as a group in Inventory file.
     aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13$ cat ansible.cfg
     [defaults]
     inventory = inventory
     host_key_checking = False
     deprecation_warnings = False
     private_key_file = ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13\$ cat inventory

192.168.56.126 ansible\_user=ubuntu

[controller\_node]

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Activity-13$ cat install_openstack.yml
- hosts: all
 become: true
 pre_tasks:
 - name: Updating and upgrading the operating system
   community.general.zypper:
  name: "*"
     state: latest
     update_cache: true
hosts: controller_node
 become: true
 roles:
    - ntp
    - packages
    - database
    - message_queue
    - memcached
    - etcd
```

5. Output (screenshots and explanations)

```
aud@rey:~/ansible/Hands_on_Activity_13.1$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass
nstack.yml
BECOME password:
TASK [Dpkg fixing in Ubuntu Servers] ************************
changed: [192.168.56.120]
[WARNING]: The value "True" (type bool) was converted to "'True'" (type
string). If this does not look like what you expect, quote the entire value
ensure it does not change.
PLAY [controller node] ***************************
ok: [192.168.56.120]
TASK [ntp : Enable the chrony] ******************************
changed: [192.168.56.120]
TASK [sql-d : editing the maria-db.conf file] **********************************
changed: [192.168.56.120]
changed: [192.168.56.120]
changed=0
                         unreachable=0
                                 failed=0
         ignored=0
   rescued=0
                                 failed=0
                  changed=0
                         unreachable=0
changed=0
                         unreachable=0
                                 failed=0
   rescued=0
          ignored=0
                  changed=0 unreachable=0
                                 fatled=0
   rescued=0
          ignored=0
                         unreachable=0
                                 failed-0
                  changed=0
   rescued=0
         ignored=0
```

#### Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of implementing OpenStack?

By offering a platform with on-demand, resource pooling, self-service, highly elastic, and measurable services characteristics, OpenStack increases corporate agility, availability, and efficiency. That's because cloud computing is what this sounds like. Your primary tool for creating your own cloud infrastructure is OpenStack. Developers and IT personnel may use IT resources more quickly and effectively thanks to OpenStack's orchestration and self-service capabilities. Developers can drastically shorten development and testing times and have greater freedom to try out novel ideas because they can quickly and on-demand provision computers. End users and business units won't have to wait days or weeks to start using the network services and apps they require thanks to faster IT resource deployment. They would then be better equipped to launch and complete projects earlier than before. OpenStack can aid in efforts to maintain regulatory compliance since it makes it possible to build private, on-premise clouds. You will have more control over access privileges, security protocols, and security rules if your cloud is located in your own data center. You can personally be in charge of making sure that regulations for protecting personal information, financial information, and other sensitive information are truly followed and not just written down on a piece of paper.

Reference: <a href="https://www.rutter-net.com/blog/the-benefits-and-challenges-of-using-openstack-in-your-business">https://www.rutter-net.com/blog/the-benefits-and-challenges-of-using-openstack-in-your-business</a>

#### Conclusions:

In this activity, I have successfully analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of cloud services. I also evaluated different Cloud deployment and service models. With this activity, it taught me how to effectively create a workflow to install and configure OpenStack base services using Ansible as documentation and execution despite being hard. I have learned to troubleshoot and determine how to come up with solutions to new problems. With that, I have sharpened my engineering skills which may be useful in my future endeavors as a computer engineer.