Web Application Using Ansible

Objective

To create an automation script to deploy an application using Ansible and Jinja2 template

Problem Statement and Motivation

Real-time scenario:

You have joined as a DevOps engineer in XYZ Pvt. Ltd. It is a platform where individuals can create their profile and start blogging on various topics. The application is ready to be hosted on a server.

You are tasked with implementing an Ansible script to deploy this application on a remote Nginx server.

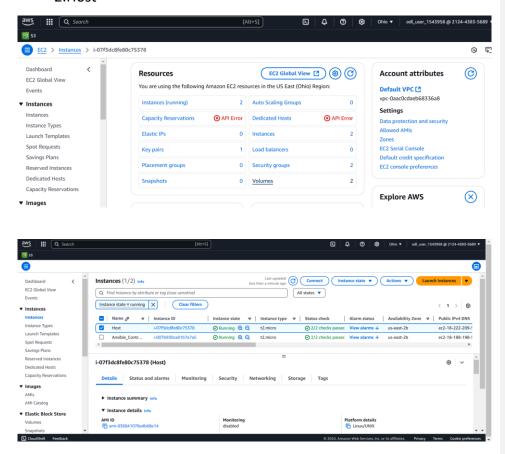
Tasks

The following tasks outline the process of deploying web application on a remote server:

- 1. Create an inventory file to define the remote server(s)
- 2. Write a YAML playbook with tasks for installing Nginx, copying web application files, deploying the Nginx configuration, and enabling the site
- 3. Create a directory for templates and a Jinja2 template for the Nginx configuration
- 4. Define variables in the playbook for application details and Nginx configuration
- 5. Include tasks in the playbook for installing Nginx, copying application files, deploying Nginx configuration, and enabling the Nginx site
- 6. Execute the playbook to deploy the web application on the remote server

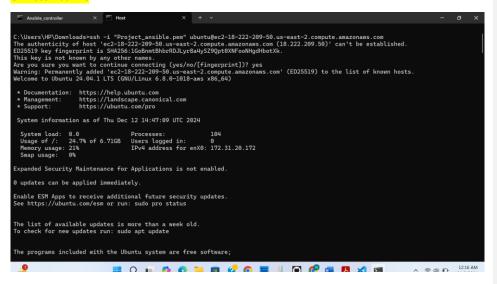
Procedure

- 1.Log in to Amazon Web Services
- 2.Launcing 2 EC2 Instances
 - 1.Ansible Controller
 - 2.Host



3. Connecting to instances through Command prompt and SSH

On Host Machine



4.Install Ansible on 1 machine i.e on Ansible Controller

sudo apt update sudo apt install -y software-properties-common sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible sudo apt install -y ansible

Verify version

```
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

46 updates can be applied immediately.
31 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Thu Dec 12 14:52:24 2024 from 152.59.212.126

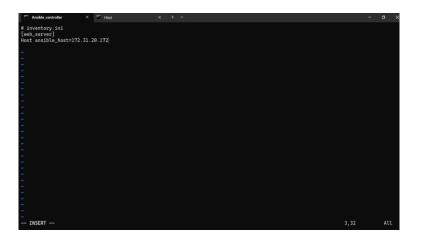
ubuntu81p-172-31-19-125:-$ ansible all -m ping -i -/inventory
[MRRIING]: Unable to parse /home/ubuntu/inventory as an inventory source
[MRRIING]: No inventory was parsed, only implicit localhost is available.
[MRRIING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is available. Note that the implicit localhost does not match
all
ubuntu81p-172-31-19-215-($ ansible -neversion
ansible [core 2.17.7]
config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
configured module search path = ['/home/ubuntu/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible pollon module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
assible pollon module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible/collections
existed to a /usr/share/ansible/collections
yibing version = 3.12.3 (main, Sep 11 2024, 14:17:37) [GCC 13.2.0] (/usr/bin/python3)
jinja version = 3.1.2
Jispan = True
ubuntu81p-172-31-19-125:-$ client_loop: send disconnect: Connection reset

C:\Users\HP\Downloads\
```

5. Setup Host and inventories

Create an inventory

Create a file vi ~/inventory



5. Connecting Ansible and host machine

Setup SSH connection between Ansible and host machines

- On the **control** machine
 - o Check is a SSH keypair exists already
 - II ~/.ssh
 - If SSH key-pair don't exist, generate SSH keys
 - ssh-keygen -t rsa
 - (just press enter for any input prompts)
 - o Print SSH public Key
 - cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
 - Copy the above printed key

- On each Host machine
- a. Connect to each host instance
- b. Add public key (copied from the master machine) to the end of below file as a new line (Please DO NOT delete any existing data from the below file)

i.nano ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

6. Verify the SSH connection to hosts

On Ansible machine

ansible all -m ping -i ~/inventory

Expected output

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-125:-$ vi ~/inventory
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-125:-$ anisble all -m ping -i ~/inventory
The authenticity of host '172.31.20.172 (172.31.20.172)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA236:1GoBnntBhbrRDJLyrBadyS20QbtBXMFOONHighthotkk.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
[MANRING]: Platform Linux on host Host is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.12, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-
core/2.17/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.ltml for more information.

**Mansible_facts** {
        "discovered_interpreter_python*: "/usr/bin/python3.12"
        },
        "changed*: false,
        "ping*: "pong"
}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-125:-$
```

Commented [NN1]: Pinging all hosts

Write a YAML Playbook (Playbook.yaml)

Next, write the playbook with tasks for installing Nginx, copying web application files, deploying the Nginx configuration, and enabling the site.

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```

Create a Directory for Templates and a Jinja2 Template

Create a directory for templates and add a Jinja2 template for the Nginx configuration

\$ mkdir templates

Create the Jinja2 template file nginx.conf.j2 in the templates directory:

\$ Vi nginx.conf.j2

Create sample Web app

Created an index.html file in /home/ubuntu/my_web_app/index.html

Executed Command (Output)

Ansible-playbook -I ~/inventory Playbook.yaml

Steps To check NGINX Server deployed on webserver

To verify that your web application has been deployed successfully on your web server

1. Verify Nginx Status

sudo systemctl status nginx

```
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

Si updates can be applied immediately.

If of these updates are standard security updates.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional updates run: apt list —upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.

See https://ubuntu.com/csm or run: sudo pro status

Last login: Thu Dec 12 18:04:18 2024 from 172.19.15 

ubuntu0j=172-31-20-172:-$ sudo systemctl status nginx

* nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server 
Loaded loaded (/usr/lib/systems/dystem/nginx.service; enabled) preset: enabled)

Active: active (cuming) since Thu 2024-12-21 27:19:19 UTC; 45min ago

Process: 2408 ExectantPre/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 2408 ExectantPre/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 6710 ExecReloads/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; -s reload (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Rain PID: 2403 (nginx)

Tassi: 2408 Intention of the process on on the process on
```

2. Check the Web Root Directory

Ensure that the web application files have been copied to the correct directory (/var/www/html/):

Is -I /var/www/html/

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-20-172:~$ ls -l /var/www/html/
total 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 551 Dec 12 18:03 index.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 615 Dec 12 17:19 index.nginx-debian.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 411 Dec 12 18:03 styles.css
```

We should see Our web application files listed here.

3. Check Nginx Configuration

Verify that the Nginx configuration is set up correctly. You can test the configuration with the following command:

sudo nginx -t

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-20-172:~$ sudo nginx -t nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful ubuntu@ip-172-31-20-172:~$ |
```

If the configuration is correct, you should see a message indicating that the test was successful.

4.Access the Web Application

