

Automating Infrastructure using Terraform

Step 1: Install and set up Terraform on your local system.

1.1 Create a folder

```
mkdir ec2pro
```

```
cd ec2pro
```

1.2 Run the following command to download the appropriate package (make sure to get the latest version from [Terraform Versions | HashiCorp Releases](https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/))

```
wget https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/1.1.8/terraform_1.1.8_linux_amd64.zip
```

Step 2: Add the binary file into the bin directory

2.1 Run the below set of commands to download, unzip, and move the terraform binary file to the **bin** directory:

```
sudo apt-get install unzip
```

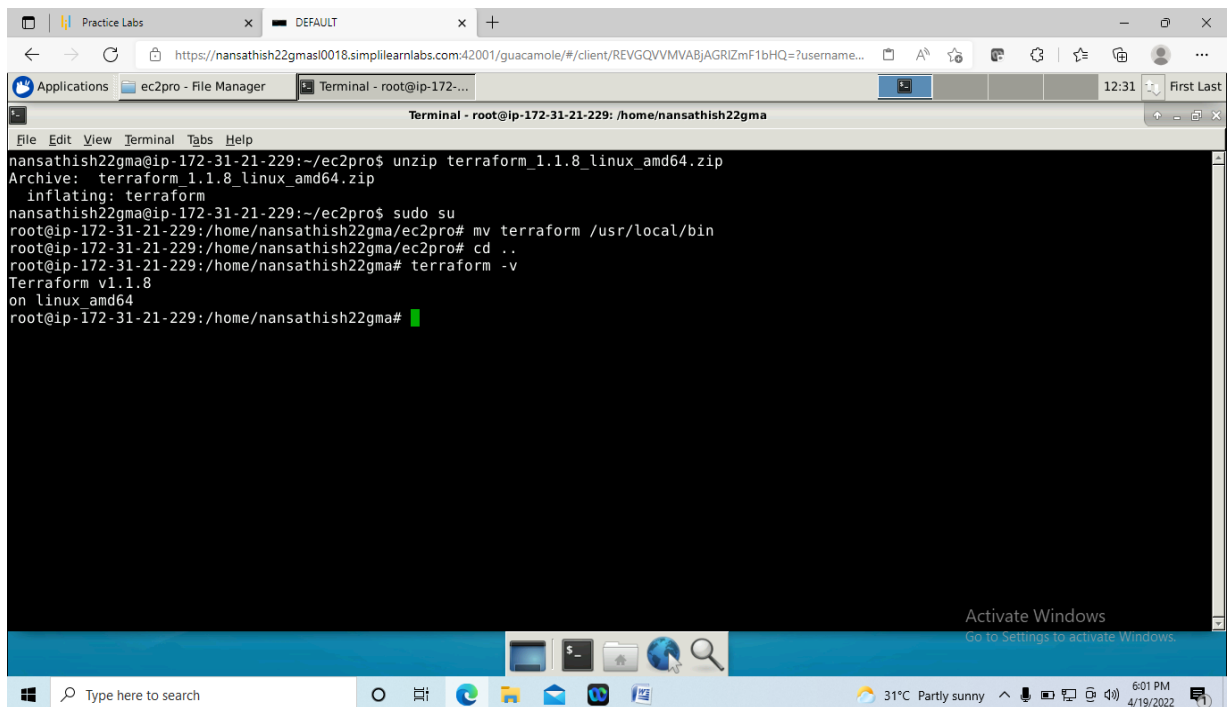
```
unzip terraform_1.1.8_linux_amd64.zip
```

```
sudo su
```

```
mv terraform /usr/local/bin
```

```
cd ..
```

```
terraform -v
```



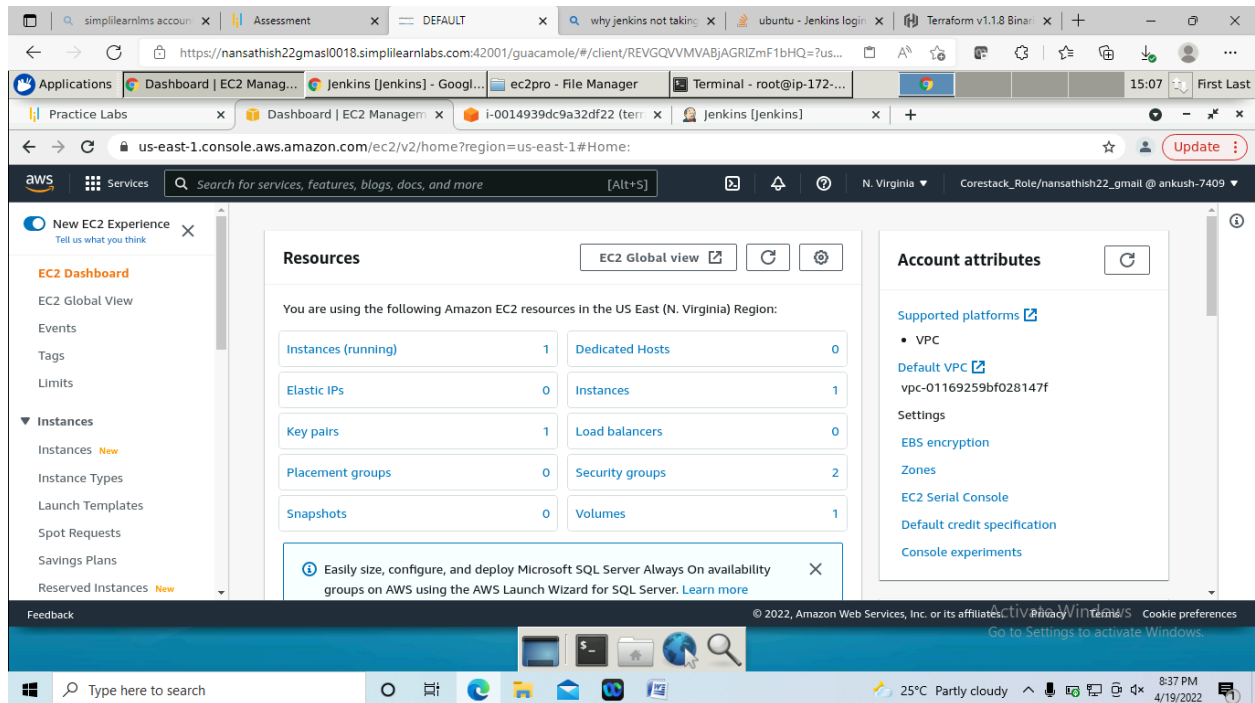
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal - root@ip-172-31-21-229: /home/nansathish22gma". The terminal output is as follows:

```
nansathish22gma@ip-172-31-21-229:~/ec2pro$ unzip terraform_1.1.8_linux_amd64.zip
Archive:  terraform_1.1.8_linux_amd64.zip
  inflating: terraform
nansathish22gma@ip-172-31-21-229:~/ec2pro$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# mv terraform /usr/local/bin
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# cd ..
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma# terraform -v
Terraform v1.1.8
on linux_amd64
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma#
```

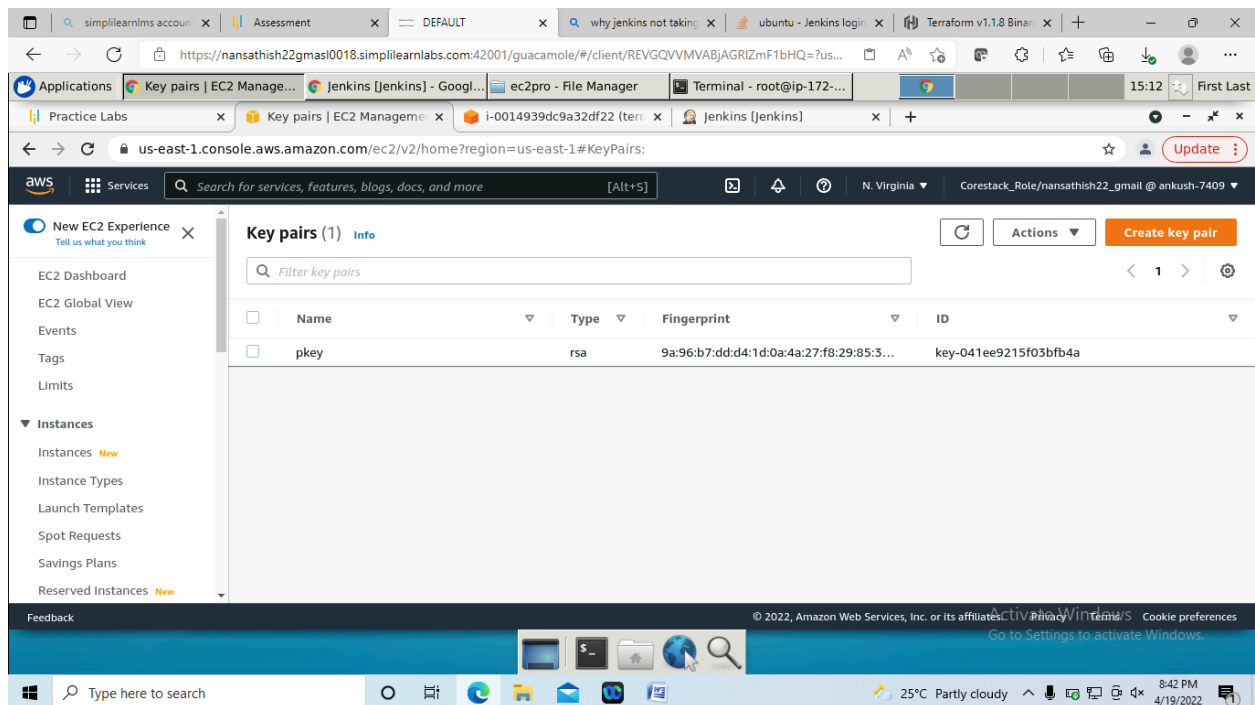
The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing various application icons and system status (31°C, Partly sunny, 6:01 PM, 4/19/2022). An "Activate Windows" watermark is visible in the bottom right corner of the terminal window.

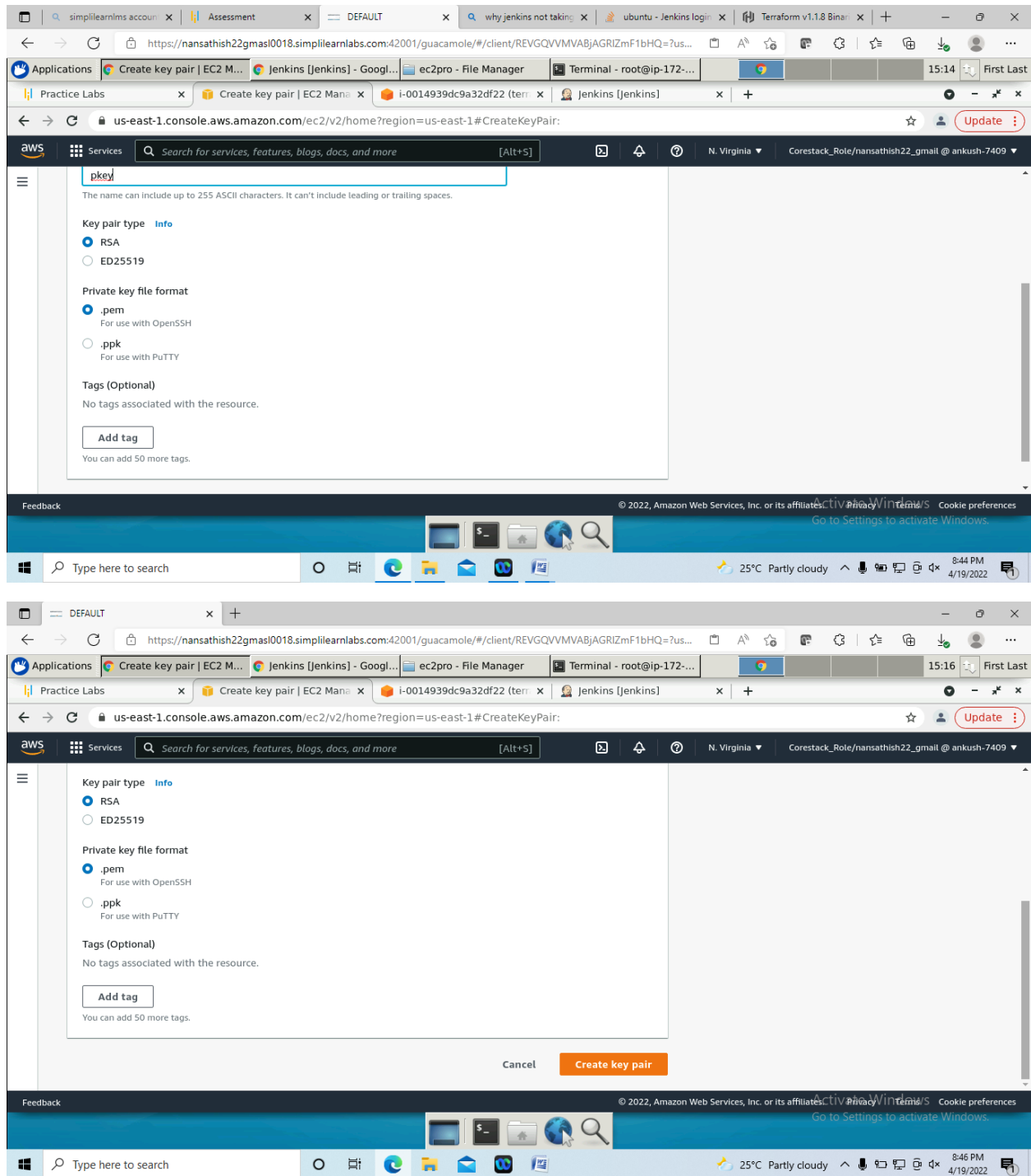
Step 3: Create an AWS EC2 instance with Terraform

3.1 Create AWS Keypair. For this step, login with your profile to the AWS Management Console, navigate to All Services → EC2:



On the next screen navigate to Network and Security · Key Pairs · Create key pair:





Click on Create key pair. It will automatically download the file to your local Downloads folder.

3.2 Prepare a new terraform file for execution.

Going back to the console of your local system, navigate to your project folder and create a new Terraform file for execution:

vim ecinput.tf

Configure the following script:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "~> 3.27"
    }
  }
  required_version = ">= 0.14.9"
}

provider "aws" {
  profile = "Corestack_Role/nansathish22_gmail"
  region = "us-east-1"
  access_key = "AKIA22VGYN2G2HDKC3ND"
  secret_key = "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"
}

resource "aws_instance" "terraform1" {
  ami          = "ami-024fc608af8f886bc"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  key_name     = "pkey"
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.sg-010a62ae308d0b0af.name]
  tags = {
    Name = "terraform1"
  }
}

resource "aws_security_group" "sg-010a62ae308d0b0af" {
  name = "terra"
  ingress {
    from_port = 22
```

```
to_port    = 22
  protocol  = "tcp"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
```

```
  ingress {
from_port  = 443
to_port    = 443
  protocol  = "tcp"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
```

```
  ingress {
from_port  = 8080
to_port    = 8080
  protocol  = "tcp"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
```

```
egress {
from_port  = 0
to_port    = 0
  protocol  = -1
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
}
tags = {
  Name = "terra"
}
}
```

We want to configure also an outputs file to give us the ID and public IP address of the instance, which will be used further.

vim outputs.tf

Configure the following script:

```
output "instance_id" {  
  description = "ID of the EC2 instance:"  
  value      = aws_instance.terraform1.id  
}  
  
output "instance_public_ip" {  
  description = "EC2 instance public IP:"  
  value      = aws_instance.terraform1.public_ip  
}
```

3.3 Run the next commands to create a new EC2 instance:

terraform init

```
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma# cd ec2pro
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# vim ecinput.tf
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# vim output.tf
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding hashicorp/aws versions matching "~> 3.27"...
- Installing hashicorp/aws v3.75.1...
- Installed hashicorp/aws v3.75.1 (signed by HashiCorp)

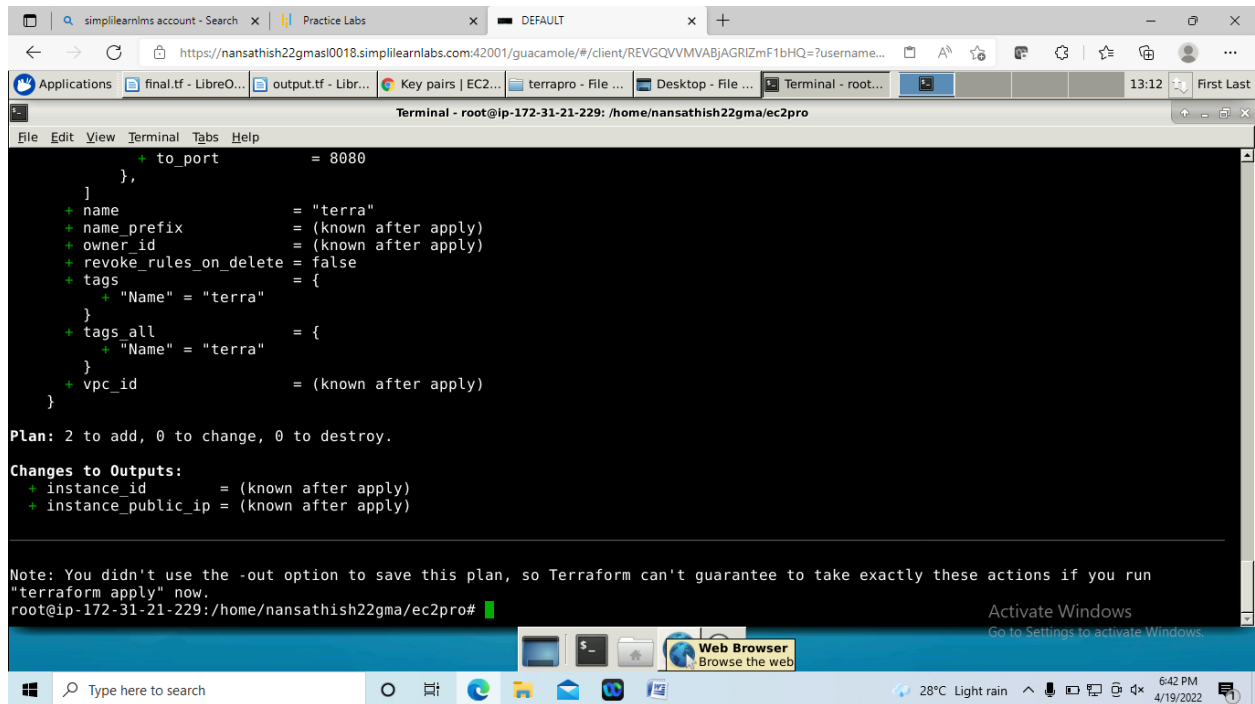
Terraform has created a lock file .terraform.lock.hcl to record the provider
selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository
so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when
you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

terraform plan



```
    + to_port      = 8080
  },
}
+ name            = "terra"
+ name_prefix     = (known after apply)
+ owner_id       = (known after apply)
+ revoke_rules_on_delete = false
+ tags           = {
  + "Name" = "terra"
}
+ tags_all       = {
  + "Name" = "terra"
}
+ vpc_id         = (known after apply)
}

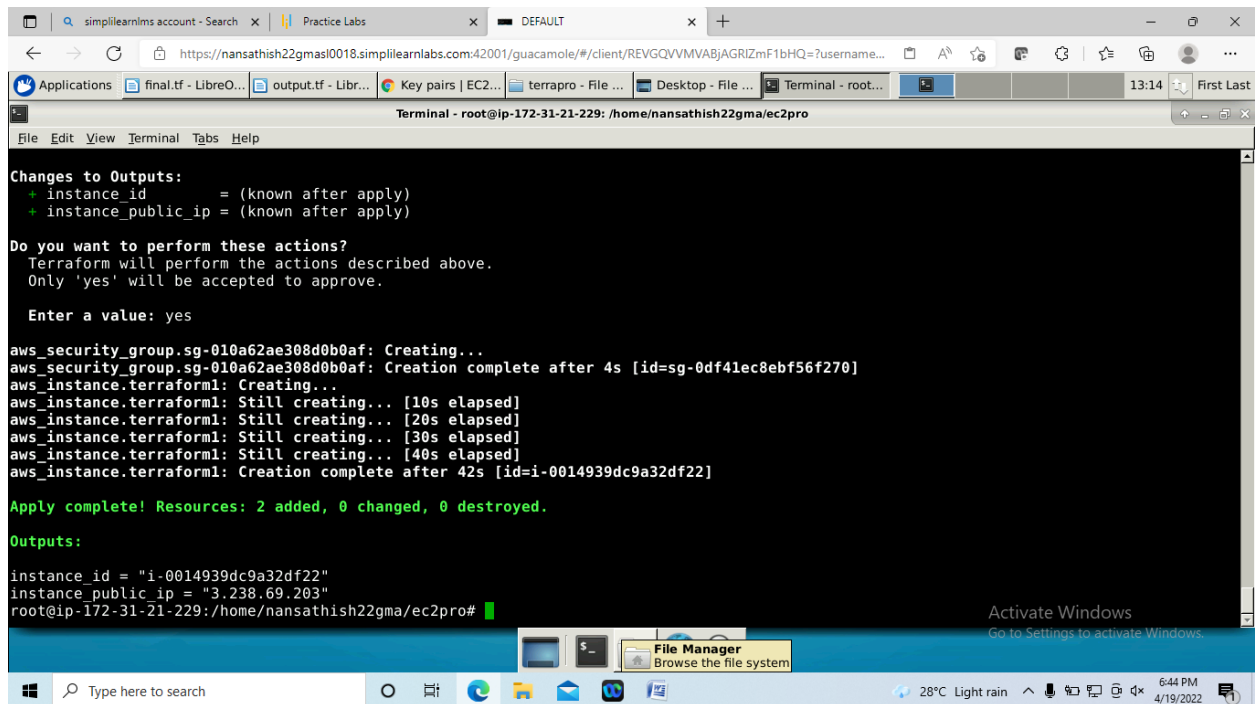
Plan: 2 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Changes to Outputs:
  + instance_id       = (known after apply)
  + instance_public_ip = (known after apply)

Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run
"terraform apply" now.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

terraform apply

When prompted enter a “yes” value. The result is as follows:



```
Changes to Outputs:
  + instance_id       = (known after apply)
  + instance_public_ip = (known after apply)

Do you want to perform these actions?
Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

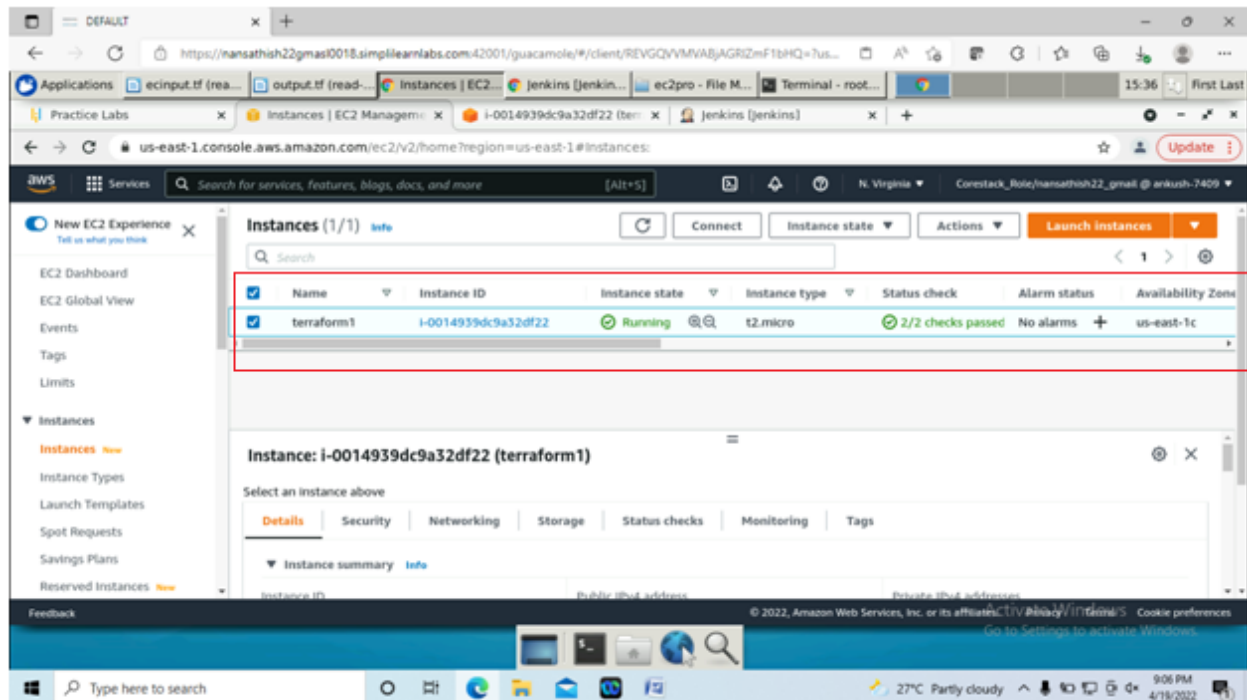
Enter a value: yes

aws_security_group.sg-010a62ae308d0b0af: Creating...
aws_security_group.sg-010a62ae308d0b0af: Creation complete after 4s [id=sg-0df41ec8ebf56f270]
aws_instance.terraform1: Creating...
aws_instance.terraform1: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.terraform1: Still creating... [20s elapsed]
aws_instance.terraform1: Still creating... [30s elapsed]
aws_instance.terraform1: Still creating... [40s elapsed]
aws_instance.terraform1: Creation complete after 42s [id=i-0014939dc9a32df22]

Apply complete! Resources: 2 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Outputs:
instance_id = "i-0014939dc9a32df22"
instance_public_ip = "3.238.69.203"
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

Navigate to your AWS Management Console → All services → Compute → EC2→EC2 Dashboard to review your newly created instance.



Step 4. Establish connectivity to your AWS EC2 instance

Before we proceed with Ansible execution, we want to make sure there is connectivity to our newly created EC2 instance. For this purpose, run the following command in your local system:

ssh-keygen

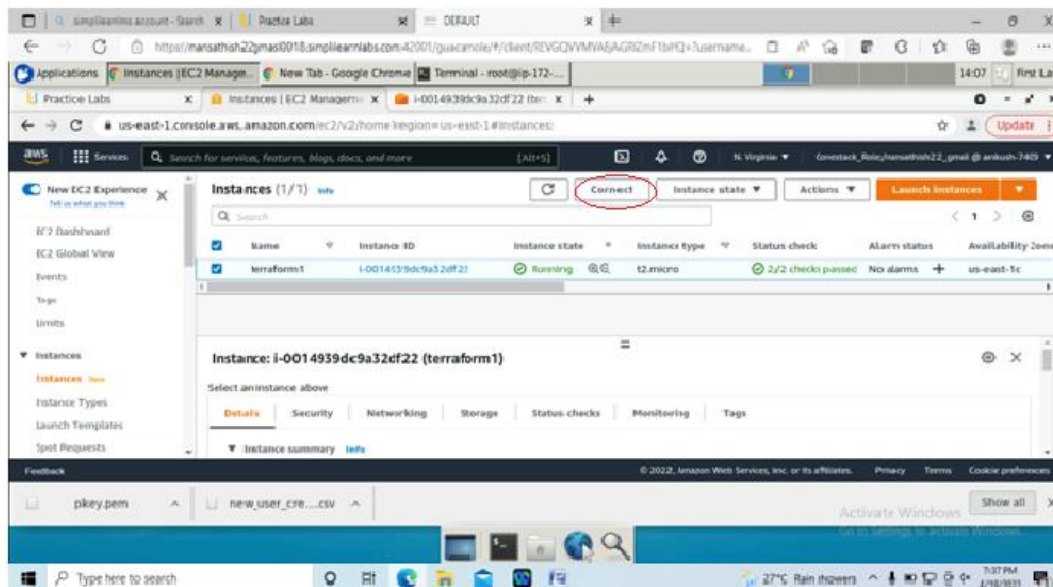
When prompted, push "Enter":

And after execute the following command and copy the key:

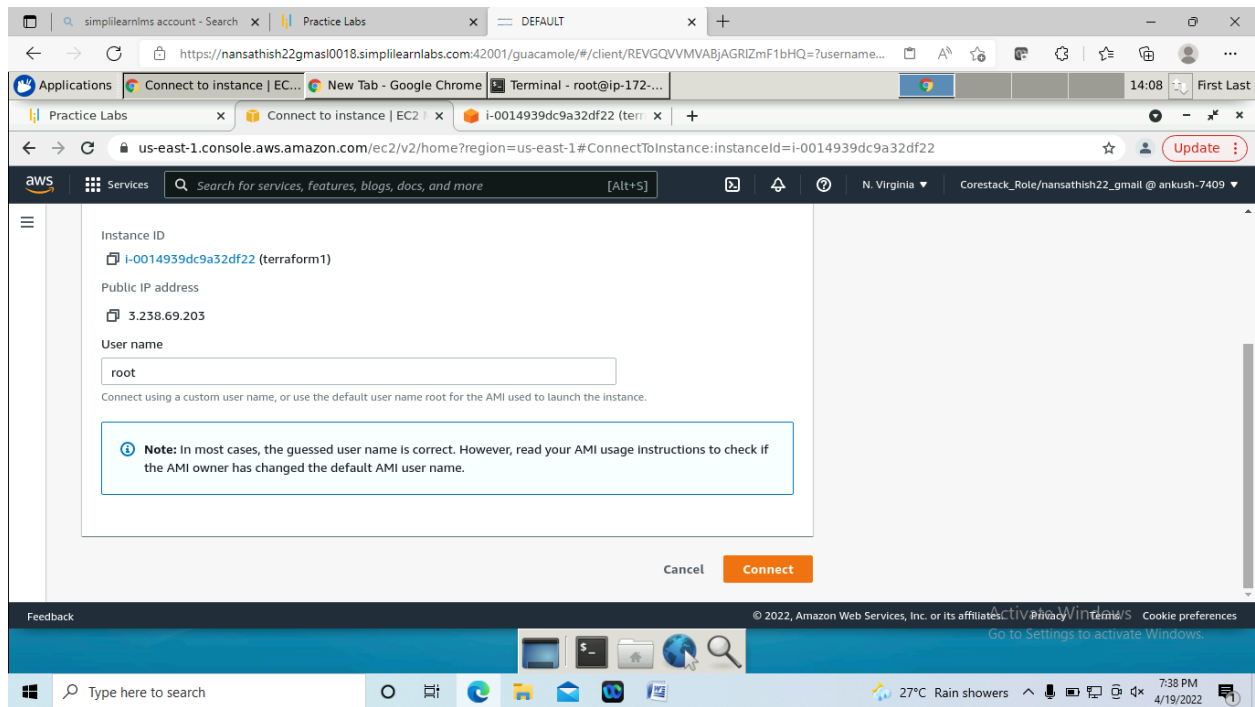
sudo cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub


```
generating public/private rsa key pair.  
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):  
/root/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.  
Overwrite (y/n)? y  
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):  
Enter same passphrase again:  
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.  
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.  
The key fingerprint is:  
SHA256:pnqio2nEK85XoQMclA7hb9KwFSZo6xAvx10mnpeyTk root@ip-172-31-21-229  
The key's randomart image is:  
---[RSA 2048]----  
+O.  
++ ..  
+O.O.*.  
..BoB..  
o+ 6o. S  
o+@ooo o  
+oo.E .  
+o..o.  
==+OO.O  
-----[SHA256]-----  
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub  
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCVjRDU0X8+UvmS9KdKlJ8d001f9tZkk/Gt/7V10m4gzFkzx8xkJnxLut60L+qAZPwG++WU5vy6/zjyhs7b9dEYBTQM6UERZ  
W5Fwd5PulwQtFmGcljfkfFeIrR9H4cQejQVfEYbAELvG0WMWnP+tK0/aK8pUa1+Hd1MN8CkZ5HD6ayMkd/GwBjZZPdDXmRX0UWZwMkNqLbIa2wa72qeP30Gb0Tt8EpE231D05  
7Q9ftzHAs0vDKiRu+GMvYnGAG7y1IM7J0o0hgc3Ed0cnw4Yg0S7mbP/G0UUEJRF4JeQ5hHMsK500Q1b+MNSVrT0hkRAHDjbE6npxXpyjBYjCD0P7 root@ip-172-31-21-229  
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

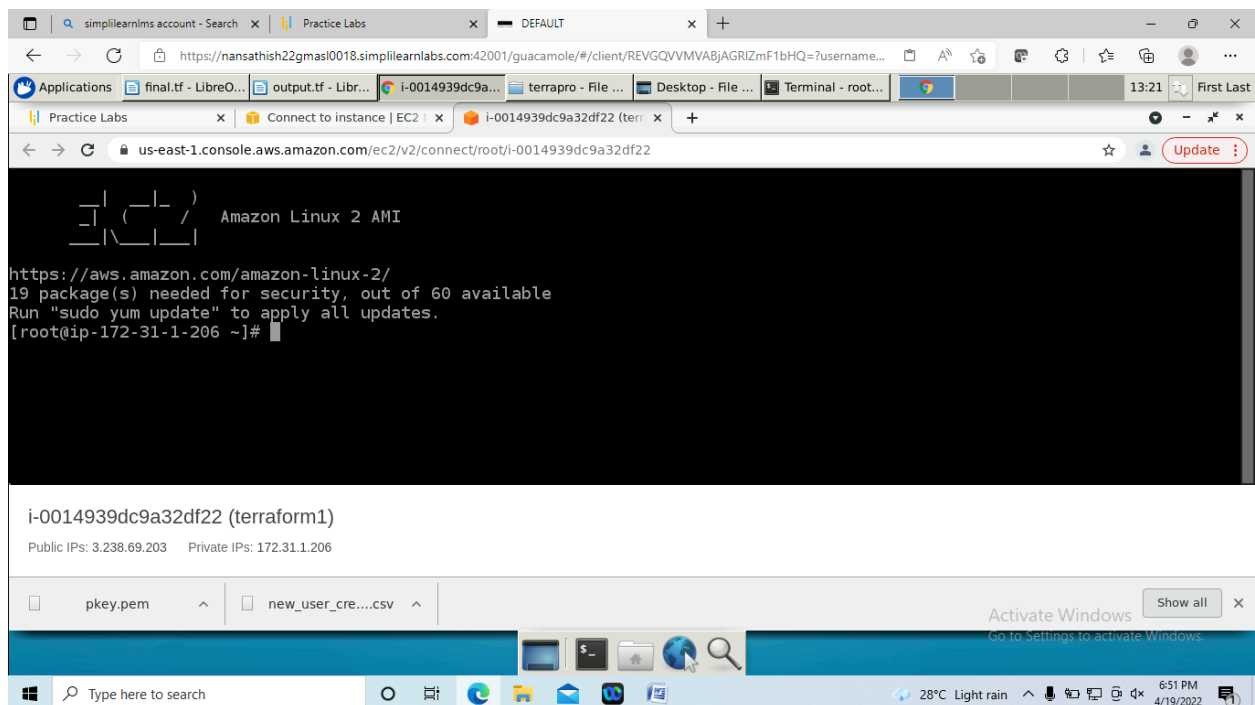
Ensure the EC2 instance allows connection from local system. For this purpose, go back to the AWS Console and connect to the instance:



On the next screen, provide a user (or use the default):



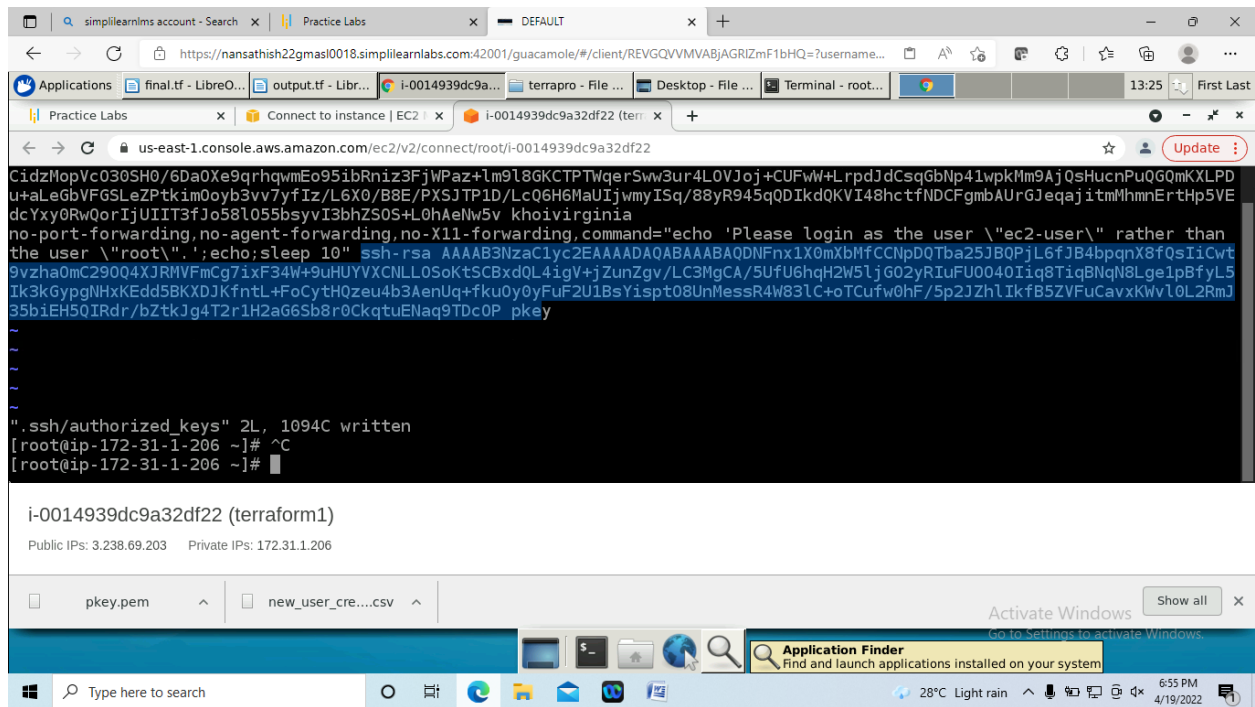
Click "Connect". A new console tab will be loaded with your instance:



Run the following command:

sudo vi ~/.ssh/authorized_keys

Copy the SSH key of your local system in this file (ESC : wq! to write and exit the file):



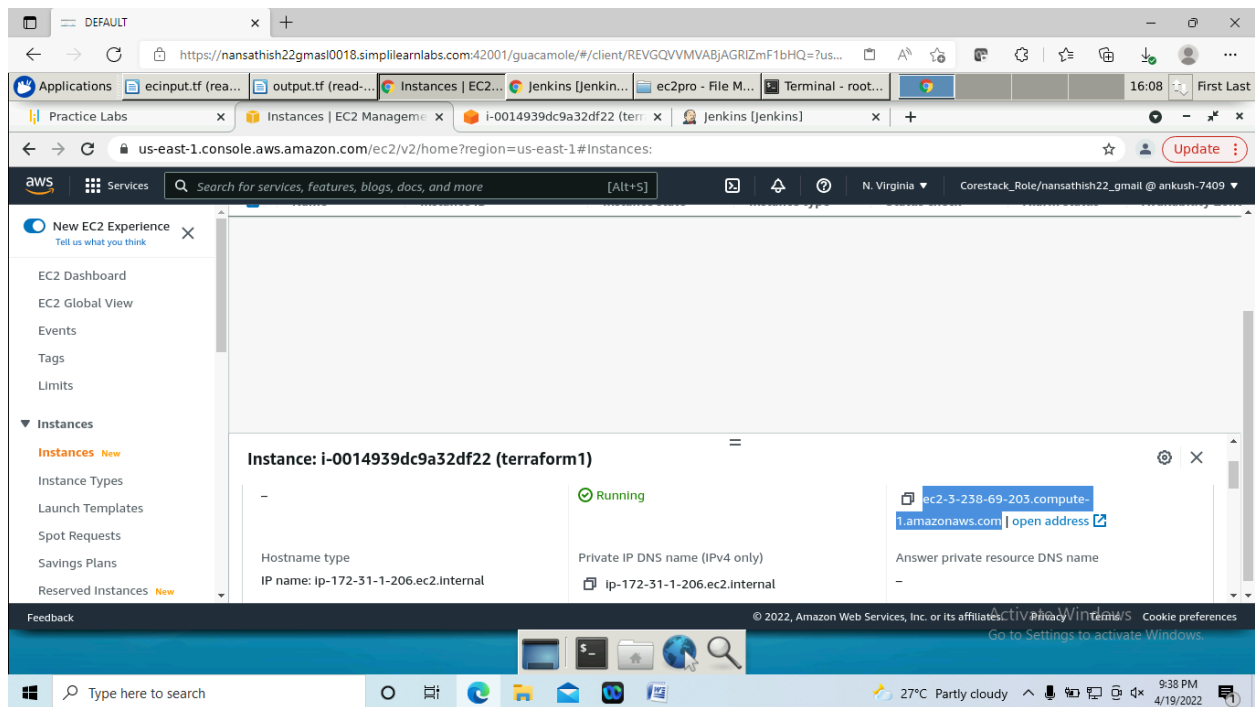
Go back to the console of your local system and run:

ssh<EC2 user>@<EC2 public DNS>

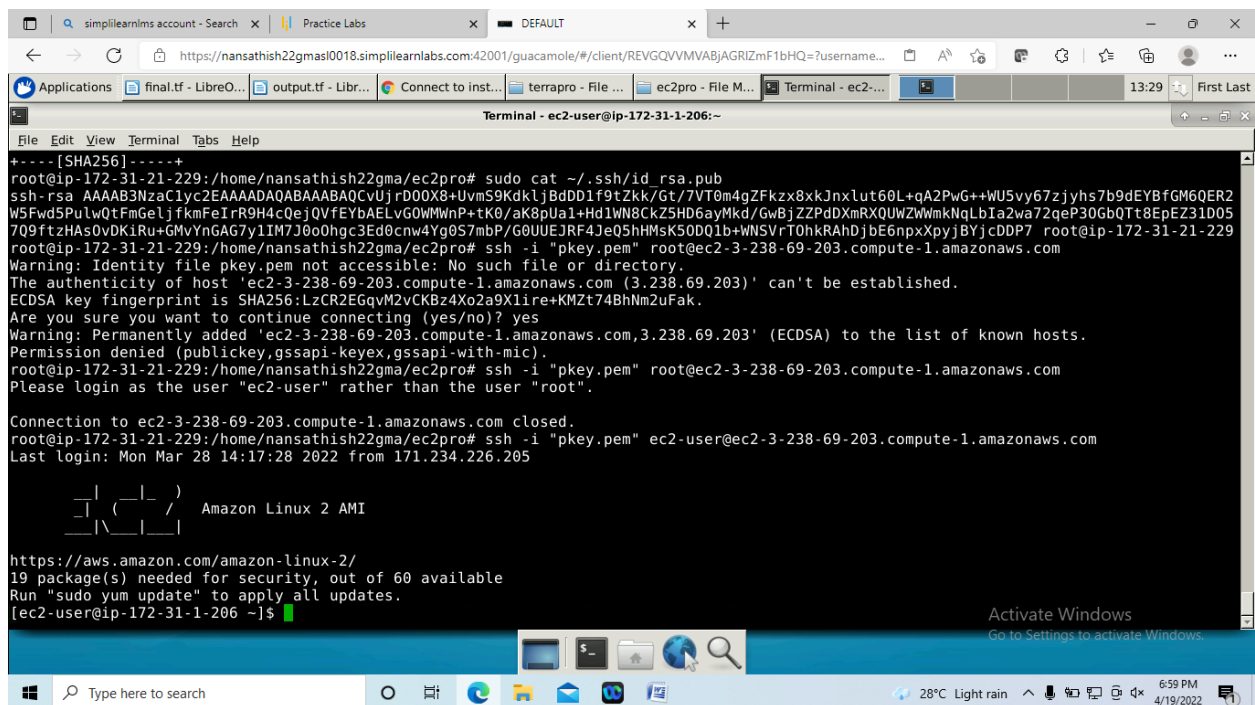
ssh ec2-user@ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com

or ssh -i "pkey.pem" ec2-user@ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com

The command looks like this "ssh ec2-user@ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com"). When prompted, provide yes to permanently add the IP to the list of known hosts. we can copy the same from your instance's summary:



Connectivity is established between local system and the newly created EC2 instance:



Next is to prepare the instance for the upcoming installation of Jenkins, Java and Python using Ansible. For this purpose, we want to execute the following commands to ensure we have the packages we need:

sudo yum update

When prompted enter "yes".

sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y

This is a package required by Jenkins. Exit the instance:

exit

Step 5. Install Jenkins, Java and Python using Ansible.

For this step, we want to ensure that Ansible is installed on our local system. The required steps follows as:

Setting up Ansible

Objective: To install Ansible and set up in your system

Pre-requisites: You need to have Python 2.7 or higher, Minimum 8 GB RAM, and SSH or SCP communicator.

Steps to be followed:

1. Install Ansible

Step 1: Install Ansible

- 1.1 Use the below command to check and find the dependencies of the packages you want, and install any that are needed

sudo apt-get install -f

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal title is "Terminal - root@ip-172-31-21-229: /home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro". The terminal output lists various installed packages in two columns:

php-intl.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2	php-json.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2
php-mbstring.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2	php-mysqlnd.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2
php-pdo.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2	php-process.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2
php-xml.x86_64 0:7.4.28-1.amzn2	rsyslog.x86_64 0:8.24.0-57.amzn2.1
sysctl-defaults.noarch 0:1.0-3.amzn2	tzdata.noarch 0:2021e-1.amzn2
vim-common.x86_64 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3	vim-enhanced.x86_64 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3
vim-filesystem.noarch 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3	vim-minimal.x86_64 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3

Below the list, it says "Replaced:" followed by a list of packages: "ec2-net-utils.noarch 0:1.5-3.amzn2", "python-lockfile.noarch 1:0.9.1-4.amzn2", and "python-simplejson.x86_64 0:3.2.0-1.amzn2.0.2".

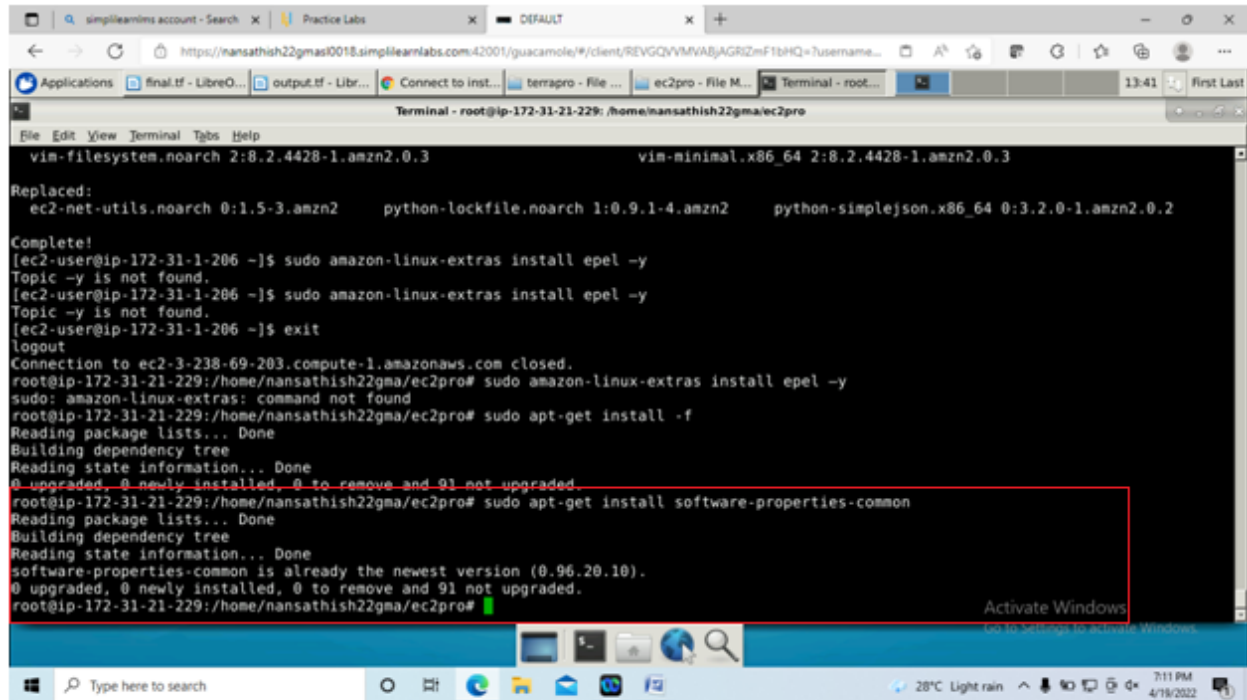
The terminal then shows the following commands and output:

```
Complete!  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y  
Topic -y is not found.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y  
Topic -y is not found.  
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ exit  
logout  
Connection to ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com closed.  
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y  
sudo: amazon-linux-extras: command not found  
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install -f  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree  
Reading state information... Done  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.  
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

The terminal window is running on a Windows 10 desktop. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, a search bar, and several application icons. The system tray in the bottom right corner shows the date and time as 7:11 PM on 4/19/2022, along with weather and network status.

1.2 Use the below command to update package repositories and get latest package information

sudo apt-get install software-properties-common



```
vim-filesystem.noarch 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3      vim-minimal.x86_64 2:8.2.4428-1.amzn2.0.3

Replaced:
  ec2-net-utils.noarch 0:1.5-3.amzn2      python-lockfile.noarch 1:0.9.1-4.amzn2      python-simplejson.x86_64 0:3.2.0-1.amzn2.0.2

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y
Topic -y is not found.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y
Topic -y is not found.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-206 ~]$ exit
logout
Connection to ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com closed.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y
sudo: amazon-linux-extras: command not found
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install -f
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
software-properties-common is already the newest version (0.96.20.10).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

1.3 Run these commands to update the list of available software once again and install Ansible. It also pulls down **Ansible PPA's** signing key and **adds** it to your system

sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ansible/ansible


```
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
software-properties-common is already the newest version (0.96.20.10).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-add-repository ppa:ansible/ansible
Ansible is a radically simple IT automation platform that makes your applications and systems easier to deploy. Avoid writing scripts or custom code to deploy and update your applications— automate in a language that approaches plain English, using SSH, with no agent to install on remote systems.
http://ansible.com/
More info: https://launchpad.net/~ansible/+archive/ubuntu/ansible
Press [ENTER] to continue or ctrl-c to cancel adding it

gpg: keyring '/tmp/tmp7pt0m8ou/secring.gpg' created
gpg: keyring '/tmp/tmp7pt0m8ou/pubring.gpg' created
gpg: requesting key 78B9C367 from hkp server keyserver.ubuntu.com
gpg: /tmp/tmp7pt0m8ou/trustdb.gpg: trustdb created
gpg: key 78B9C367: public key "Launchpad PPA for Ansible, Inc." imported
gpg: Total number processed: 1
gpg:      imported: 1 (RSA: 1)
OK
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

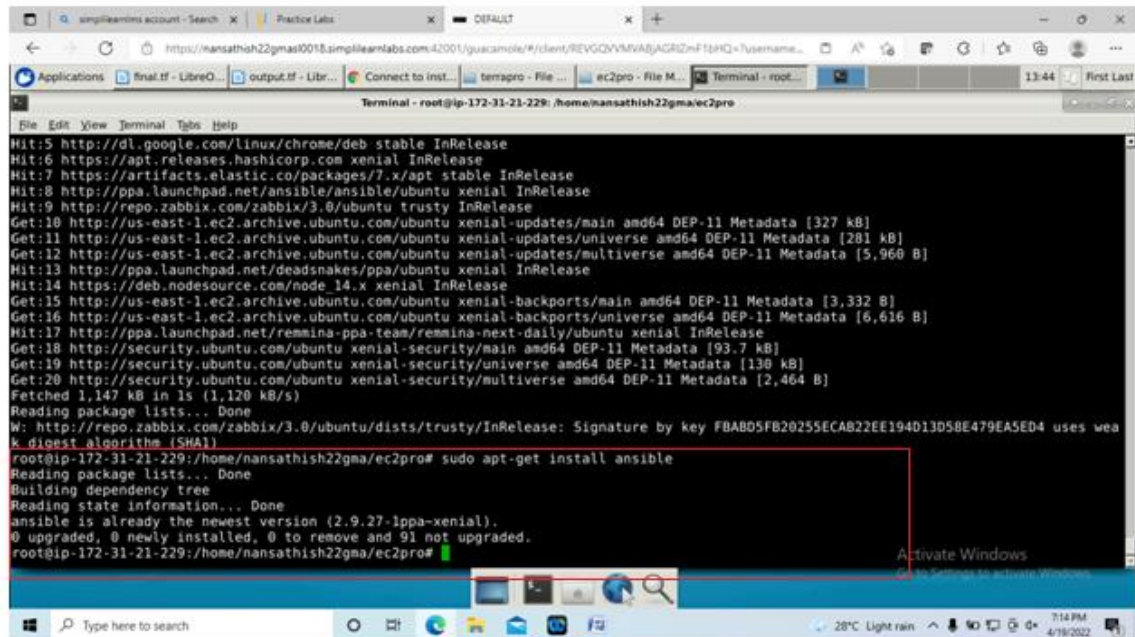
1.4 Use the below command to download package information from all configured sources

sudo apt-get update

```
OK
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:2 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates InRelease [99.8 kB]
Get:3 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports InRelease [97.4 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security InRelease [99.8 kB]
Hit:5 http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease
Hit:6 https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com xenial InRelease
Hit:7 https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/7.x/apt stable InRelease
Hit:8 http://ppa.launchpad.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Hit:9 http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu trusty InRelease
Get:10 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [327 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [281 kB]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [5,960 B]
Hit:13 http://ppa.launchpad.net/deadsnakes/ppa/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Hit:14 https://deb.nodesource.com/node_14.x xenial InRelease
Get:15 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [3,332 B]
Get:16 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [6,616 B]
Hit:17 http://ppa.launchpad.net/remmina-ppa-team/remmina-next-daily/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [93.7 kB]
Get:19 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [130 kB]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,464 B]
Fetched 1,147 kB in 1s (1,120 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu/dists/trusty/InRelease: Signature by key FBABD5FB20255ECAB22EE194D13D58E479EA5ED4 uses weak digest algorithm (SHA1)
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

1.5 Use the below command to install Ansible

sudo apt-get install ansible



```
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install ansible
Hit:5 http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease
Hit:6 https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com xenial InRelease
Hit:7 https://artifacts.elastic.co/packages/7.x/apt stable InRelease
Hit:8 http://ppa.launchpad.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Hit:9 http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu trusty InRelease
Get:10 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [327 kB]
Get:11 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [281 kB]
Get:12 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-updates/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [5,960 B]
Hit:13 http://ppa.launchpad.net/deadsnakes/ppa/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Hit:14 https://deb.nodesource.com/node_14.x xenial InRelease
Get:15 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [3,332 B]
Get:16 http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-backports/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [6,616 B]
Hit:17 http://ppa.launchpad.net/remmina-ppa-team/remmina-next-daily/ubuntu xenial InRelease
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [93.7 kB]
Get:19 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [130 kB]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,464 B]
Fetched 1,147 kB in 1s (1,120 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu/dists/trusty/InRelease: Signature by key FBAB05FB20255ECAB22EE194D13D58E479EA5ED4 uses weak digest algorithm (SHA1)
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install ansible
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ansible is already the newest version (2.9.27-1ppa-xenial).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

Next, we want to establish connectivity between Ansible controller and the EC2 instance:

sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts

At the bottom of the file, insert the following line:

[all]

***pkey ansible_host=ec2-3-238-69-203.compute-1.amazonaws.com
ansible_user=ec2-user
ansible_ssh_private_key_file=/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro/pkey.pem
ansible_python_interpreter=/usr/bin/python2***

Now make sure the connection is working using the following command:

sudo ansible -m ping pkey

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Linux system. The user has installed Ansible using `sudo apt-get install ansible`. The output shows that Ansible is already the newest version (2.9.27-1ppa-xenial). The user then attempts to run `sudo ansible -m ping pkey`, which fails with the message: "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: ssh: connect to host ec2-44-201-30-225.compute-1.amazonaws.com port 22: Connection timed out". The user then edits the `/etc/ansible/hosts` file using `sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts`. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install ansible
Get:19 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [130 kB]
Get:20 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu xenial-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [2,464 B]
Fetched 1,147 kB in 1s (1,120 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: http://repo.zabbix.com/zabbix/3.0/ubuntu/dists/trusty/InRelease: Signature by key FBABD5FB20255ECAB22EE194D13D58E479EA5ED4 uses weak digest algorithm (SHA1)
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo apt-get install ansible
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ansible is already the newest version (2.9.27-1ppa-xenial).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 91 not upgraded.
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo ansible -m ping pkey
pkey | UNREACHABLE! => {
  "changed": false,
  "msg": "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: ssh: connect to host ec2-44-201-30-225.compute-1.amazonaws.com port 22: Connection timed out",
  "unreachable": true
}
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo ansible -m ping pkey
pkey | SUCCESS => {
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

Finally, deploy Jenkins, Java and Python using Ansible. For this purpose, configure the Ansible "yml" file:

vim proansi.yml

Configure the following script:

- hosts: pkey
- remote_user: ec2-user
- gather_facts: no
- become: true
- tasks:
 - name: Install Java
 - yum:

```
    name: java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel
    state: present
    update_cache: yes
- name: Install Python
  yum:
    name: python2
    state: present
    update_cache: yes
- name: Get Jenkins
  get_url:
    url: http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
    dest: /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo
- name: Get Jenkins Key
  rpm_key:
    state: present
    key: https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat/jenkins.io.key
- name: Install Jenkins
  yum:
    name: jenkins
    state: present
    update_cache: yes
- name: Start Jenkins
  systemd:
    name: jenkins
    state: started
    enabled: true
```

Save the file. Execute Ansible via the following command:

sudo ansible-playbook proansi.yml

The end result is as displayed:

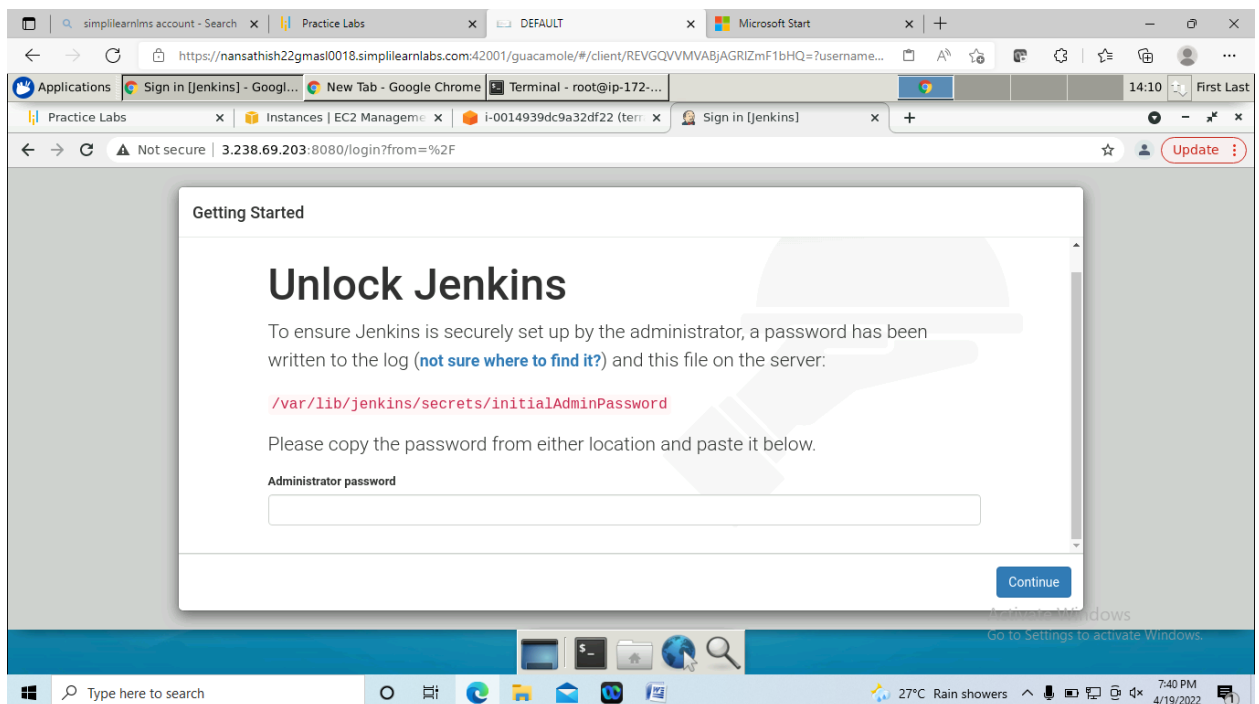
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal - root@ip-172-31-21-229: /home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro". The user has run the command `sudo ansible-playbook proansi.yml`. The output shows the following tasks being executed:

- PLAY [pkey]
- TASK [Install Java] - changed: [pkey]
- TASK [Install Python] - ok: [pkey]
- TASK [Get Jenkins] - changed: [pkey]
- TASK [Get Jenkins Key] - changed: [pkey]
- TASK [Install Jenkins] - changed: [pkey]
- TASK [Start Jenkins] - changed: [pkey]
- PLAY RECAP: ok=6, changed=5, unreachable=0, failed=0, skipped=0, rescued=0, ignored=0

The terminal ends with the prompt `root@ip-172-31-21-229: /home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#`. The background shows a Windows taskbar with the time 7:33 PM on 4/19/2022.

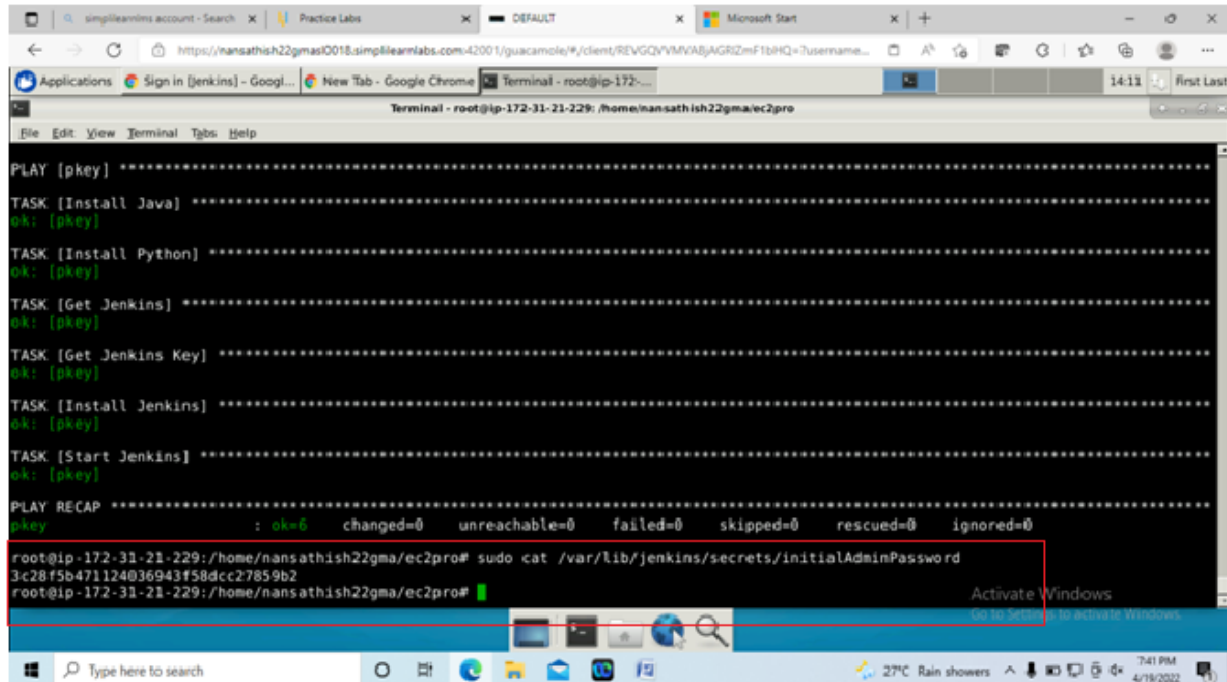
Finally, ensure Jenkins is correctly installed. For this purpose, copy the EC2 instance public IP address and enter it in a new browser tab (<EC2 instance public IP>:8080)

<http://3.238.69.203:8080/>



Get the Jenkins password via the following command:

sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal - root@ip-172-31-21-229: /home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro". The terminal output displays the progress of Jenkins installation tasks: "PLAY [pkey]", "TASK [Install Java]", "TASK [Install Python]", "TASK [Get Jenkins]", "TASK [Get Jenkins Key]", "TASK [Install Jenkins]", and "TASK [Start Jenkins]". Each task is followed by "ok: [pkey]". Below these tasks, a "PLAY RECAP" section shows "ok=6", "changed=0", "unreachable=0", "failed=0", "skipped=0", "rescued=0", and "ignored=0". A red box highlights the command `root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword` and its output, the long alphanumeric password `3c28f5b471124036943f58d6c27859b2`. The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing various application icons and system status information like "27°C Rain showers" and "7:41 PM 4/19/2022".

```
PLAY [pkey] *****
TASK [Install Java] *****
ok: [pkey]
TASK [Install Python] *****
ok: [pkey]
TASK [Get Jenkins] *****
ok: [pkey]
TASK [Get Jenkins Key] *****
ok: [pkey]
TASK [Install Jenkins] *****
ok: [pkey]
TASK [Start Jenkins] *****
PLAY RECAP *****
pkey : ok=6 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro# sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
3c28f5b471124036943f58d6c27859b2
root@ip-172-31-21-229:/home/nansathish22gma/ec2pro#
```

Copy the same to unlock Jenkins.