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SUBJECT → CLOUD COMPUTING

CC Assignment 6

Write an ansible playbook to deploy Apache/Nginx Web server. (Use roles)

Q1. What is YAML?

- YAML (short for "YAML Ain't Markup Language") is a human-readable data serialization language that is often used for configuration files, data exchange between languages, and object representation in programming languages. YAML is designed to be easy to read and write for humans, making it a popular choice for configuration files in software development
- YAML is a structured format that uses indentation and whitespace to organize data, instead of using braces or other characters like other programming languages. It uses a syntax that is easy to read and write, and can be used for complex data structures as well as simple key-value pairs
- 3. YAML

#This is a comment

fruits:

- apple
- banana
- orange

vegetables:

- carrot
- tomato
- 4. In this example, we define a list of fruits and vegetables using YAML syntax. The # character denotes a comment in YAML, and the character is used to define items in a list. The indentation level of each item determines the hierarchy and structure of the data
- 5. Data Types in YAML

a. LIST

```
# WAY 1 to write list
      STUDENT1:
        name: Siddharth
        rollNo: 323054
        college: viit
        Subjects:
           - AMD
           - CC
           - DAA
           - SDA
           - EEF
      # WAY 2 to write list
      STUDENT2:
        name: Siddharth
        rollNo: 323054
        college: viit
        Subjects: [ AMD, CC, DAA, SDA, EEF ]
b. Strings
           # 1
           name: "Siddharth"
           # 2
           name2: 'Sidd'
           #3
           name3: Siddharth
           # String pipe
           name4: |
           This is first line
           This is second line
           This is third line
           # Multiple lines are written but considered as single line
           name5: >
           This is first line
           This is second line
           This is third line
```

c. Numbers

num1: 23

num2: 123.1 num3: 0.1

d. Boolean

isTrue: true isFalse: No isFalse: off

e. Start & end

Start

End

Q2. What is ansible?

- Ansible is an open-source automation tool that enables users to manage, configure, and deploy software applications and infrastructure across multiple machines or servers. It is designed to simplify the process of IT automation, making it easier to manage and maintain complex systems
- 2. Ansible works by defining and executing playbooks, which are sets of instructions or tasks that specify what actions need to be taken on a particular machine or group of machines. These playbooks can be written in YAML format and can include tasks such as installing software, configuring servers, and deploying applications
- 3. One of the key features of Ansible is its agentless architecture, which means that it does not require any software to be installed on the machines it is managing. Instead, it uses SSH and other standard protocols to communicate with remote machines, making it easy to get started and reducing the overall complexity of the system.
- 4. Overall, Ansible is a powerful automation tool that can help streamline IT operations, reduce manual labor, and improve system reliability and security
- 5. Basic Ansible concepts
 - a. Inventory: The inventory is a list of servers or nodes that Ansible can manage. It's a file that contains a list of hostnames or IP addresses, organized into groups or categories. The inventory can be static or dynamic and can be defined in various formats like INI, YAML, or JSON
 - Playbooks: Playbooks are files that define a series of tasks to be executed by Ansible. They are written in YAML format and describe the desired state of a system

- c. Tasks: A task is a single action that Ansible can perform on a target node. A task can be anything from installing a package to configuring a service or updating a file
- d. Modules: Ansible uses modules to perform specific actions on target nodes. Modules are small programs that can be executed on the target node to change the system's state. Ansible comes with many built-in modules, and you can also create custom modules to extend Ansible's functionality
- Roles: A role is a collection of related tasks, files, and templates that can be reused across multiple playbooks. Roles can be thought of as reusable components that can simplify playbook development and make it easier to manage complex systems
- f. Handlers: Handlers are like tasks, but they are only executed if a specific event occurs, such as a configuration file being updated. Handlers are defined in playbooks and can be triggered by specific events using the notify keyword
- g. Variables: Ansible uses variables to store and retrieve values that are used throughout a playbook. Variables can be defined at various levels, including playbook level, role level, and host level
- h. Templates: Templates are files that contain placeholders for dynamic data that is generated at runtime. Ansible can use templates to generate configuration files, scripts, and other files that need to be customized for each target node
- Overall, these are some of the key concepts in Ansible. Understanding these concepts is
 essential for working with Ansible effectively and creating robust, maintainable
 automation workflows

Installing Ansible

On Next Page

→ Put the commands below in order respectively \$ sudo apt update

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$ sudo apt update
it:1 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
et:3 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [107 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [110 kB]
et:5 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 Packages [14.1 MB]
et:6 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe Translation-en [5652 kB]
et:7 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [286 kB]
et:8 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 Packages [217 kB]
et:9 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse Translation-en [112 kB]
et:10 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [8372 B]
et:11 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [989 kB]
                                                        jammy-updates/main Translation-en [210 kB]
et:12 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu
set:13 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [13.9 kB]
Set:14 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [744 kB]
et:15 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted Translation-en [115 kB]
et:16 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu
                                                        jammy-updates/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [588 B]
et:17 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 Packages [898 kB]
et:18 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu
                                                        jammy-updates/universe Translation-en [180 kB]
et:19 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [18.5 kB]
et:20 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [24.1 kB]
et:21 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse Translation-en [6312 B]
et:22 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [444 B]
et:23 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 Packages [40.7 kB]
et:24 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main Translation-en [9800 B]
et:25 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [392 B]
et:26 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:27 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 Packages [20.3 kB]
et:28 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe Translation-en [14.4 kB]
et:29 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [480 B]
et:30 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:31 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [728 kB]
 i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)
 PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26
```

\$ sudo apt install software-properties-common

```
wbuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$ sudo apt install software-properties-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
software-properties-common is already the newest version (0.99.22.6).
software-properties-common set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 6 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$ sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible
Repository: 'deb https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu/ jammy main'
Description:
Ansible is a radically simple IT automation platform that makes your applications and systems easier to deploy. Avoithat approaches plain English, using SSH, with no agents to install on remote systems.

http://ansible.com/

If you face any issues while installing Ansible PPA, file an issue here:

i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)
PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26
```

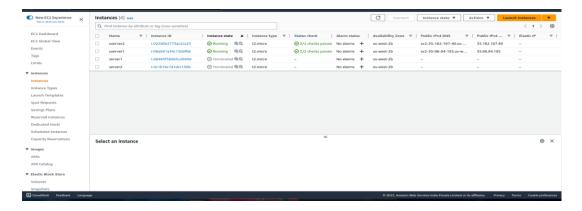
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$ sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible
Repository: 'deb https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu/ jammy main'
escription:
Ansible is a radically simple IT automation platform that makes your applications and systems easier to deploy. Avoi
that approaches plain English, using SSH, with no agents to install on remote systems.
http://ansible.com/
If you face any issues while installing Ansible PPA, file an issue here:
https://github.com/ansible-community/ppa/issues
More info: https://launchpad.net/~ansible/+archive/ubuntu/ansible
Adding repository.
Adding deb entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding disabled deb-src entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding key to /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible.gpg with fingerprint 6125E2A8C77F2818FB7BD15B93C4A3FD7BB
Hit:1 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://us-west-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Get:5 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy InRelease [18.0 kB]
Get:6 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages [1156 B]
Get:7 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main Translation-en [756 B]
Fetched 20.0 kB in 2s (9629 B/s)
Reading package lists... Done
```

\$ sudo apt install ansible

```
Ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh% sudo apt install ansible
Reading package lists... Done
Reading state information... Done
Reading state information....
Reading state in
```

Installing Apache Web Server using Ansible

1. Create 2 Instances on AWS (Ansible is installed on userver2 in previous step)



2. Generate SSH using ssh-keygen from server 2 & copy it to auth keys in server 1

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa):
/home/ubuntu/.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 /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Dmy1pHXCdIZv2bbJzUehiX1PxHOcfLg1Rd12L67e760 ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26
The key's randomart image is:
  --[RSA 3072]----
               .=B
        0.0
               .B@
         *..00 0=0
       = ++.0+0.+
   --[SHA256]--
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/.ssh$
  i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)
  PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26
```

Keys are generated so let's copy them to instances

```
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>". See "man sudo_root" for details.

See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-17-211:~/.ssh$ vi authorized_keys
ubuntu@ip-172-31-17-211:~/.ssh$

i-08a841a34c13dafb6 (userver1)
PublicIPs: 35.86.84.185 PrivateIPs: 172.31.17.211
```

Keys have been copy using vim as you can see

3. Check whether userver2 connects to userver1 using ssh

4. Make directory ansible on userver2 & write the playbook

```
10 updates can be applied immediately.

7 of these updates are standard security updates.

To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable additional security update can be applied with ESM Apps Learn more about enabling ESM Apps service at https://ubulearn.more about enabling ESM Apps service at https://ubulearn.update.in.

Last login: Thu Mar 30 13:01:26 2023 from 18.237.140.165 ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~$ mkdir ansible ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~$ tree

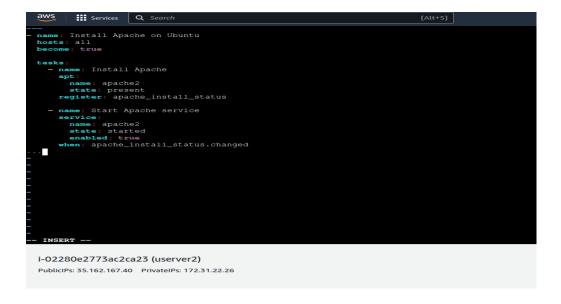
Command 'tree' not found, but can be installed with: sudo snap install tree # version 1.8.0+pkg-3fd6, or sudo apt install tree # version 2.0.2-1

See 'snap info tree' for additional versions. ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~$ sudo apt install tree

i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)

PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26
```

YAML code (use command vim install-ansible.yaml)



5. Configure /etc/ansible/hosts (To install on more servers just add their ip's in hosts & make sure to change the authorized_keys)

```
# Here's another example of host ranges, this time there are no
# leading 0s:

## db-[99:101]-node.example.com

[production]
userver1 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.17.211

"/etc/ansible/hosts" 47L, 1072B

i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)

PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26
```

Let's verify hosts

```
Some actions do not make sense in Ad-Hoc (include, meta, etc)

abuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$ ansible -i hosts all -m ping

172.31.17.211 | SUCCESS => {

    "ansible_facts": {

        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"

    },

    "changed": false,

    "ping": "pong"

abuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$
```

i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)

PublicIPs: 35.162.167.40 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.26

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$ ansible -m ping all
userver1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$ ansible -m ping production
userver1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
```

6. Run the playbook using the command below

ansible-playbook install-apache.yaml

Playing the playbook

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$ ansible-playbook install-apache.yaml

PLAY [Install Apache on Ubuntu]

TASK [Gathering Facts]

ok: (userverl)

TASK [Install Apache]

changed: [userverl]

TASK [Start Apache service]

ok: (userverl)

PLAY RECAP

userverl : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-26:~/ansible$

i-02280e2773ac2ca23 (userver2)
```

7. Check on userver1

Installing NGINX web server

Considering above steps are followed for two new instances (server 1 & server 2) so we
will be just writing new playbook script for purpose (server 2 is master & server1 is slave
just like before) we will start from saving the yaml script

```
| Table | Tabl
```

2. Configure /etc/ansible/hosts (To install on more servers just add their ip's in hosts & make sure to change the authorized_keys)

```
## db-[99:101]-node.example.com

[production]
server1 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.26.153

"/etc/ansible/hosts" 48L, 1072B

i-06fea2f79b028cb49 (server2)
PublicIPs: 34.210.9.26 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.245
```

Verifying whether hosts file is done correctly or not

PublicIPs: 34.210.9.26 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.245

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-245:~/ansible$ ansible -m ping all
server1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-245:~/ansible$ ansible -m ping production
server1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
ubuntu@ip-172-31-22-245:~/ansible$

i-O6fea2f79b028cb49 (server2)
PublicIPs: 34.210.9.26 PrivateIPs: 172.31.22.245
```

3. Playing the playbook

4. Verify whether NGINX is started or not

```
Distribution in Just/Philare/John/Troppyright.

Distribution on command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo ccommand".

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo ccommand".

Distribution of the substitution of the substitut
```

Conclusion:

→ Ansible along with it's concepts is understood