

CLOUD COMPUTING - PROJET

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Phase I : Cloudsim

Ce programme permet de simuler **numériquement** l'infrastructure Cloud de l'Université Abdelmalek Essaadi pour tester sa viabilité sans coût matériel

```
package org.cloudbus.cloudsim.examples;

import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.*;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.core.CloudSim;
import org.cloudbus.cloudsim.provisioners.*;
import java.util.*;

public class UAESimulation {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // 1. Initialisation de CloudSim
            CloudSim.init(1, Calendar.getInstance(), false);

            // 2. Création du Datacenter UAE (Infrastructure physique)
            Datacenter uaeDatacenter = createDatacenter("UAE_Datacenter");

            // 3. Création du Broker (Gestionnaire de requêtes)
            DatacenterBroker uaeBroker = new
DatacenterBroker("UAE_Broker");
            int brokerId = uaeBroker.getId();

            // 4. Création des VMs pour les services de l'Université
            List<Vm> vms = new ArrayList<Vm>();

            // VM Moodle (E-learning) : 4GB RAM, 2 CPUs
            vms.add(new Vm(0, brokerId, 1000, 2, 4096, 1000, 10000, "Xen",
new CloudletSchedulerTimeShared()));

            // VM Scolarité (Inscriptions) : 2GB RAM, 1 CPU
            vms.add(new Vm(1, brokerId, 1000, 1, 2048, 1000, 10000, "Xen",
new CloudletSchedulerTimeShared()));

            uaeBroker.submitGuestList(vms);

            // 5. Création des Cloudlets (Charges de travail des
étudiants)
            List<Cloudlet> cloudlets = new ArrayList<Cloudlet>();
            UtilizationModel model = new UtilizationModelFull();

            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                Cloudlet cl = new Cloudlet(i, 20000, 1, 300, 300, model,
model, model);
                cl.setUserId(brokerId);
                cl.setVmId(i % 2); // Alterne entre Moodle et Scolarité
                cloudlets.add(cl);
            }

            // Commande exacte pour les Cloudlets
            uaeBroker.submitCloudletList(cloudlets);

            // 6. Démarrage de la simulation
```

```

        CloudSim.startSimulation();
        List<Cloudlet> results = uaeBroker.getCloudletReceivedList();
        CloudSim.stopSimulation();

        // 7. Affichage des résultats
        System.out.println("\n--- RESULTATS UAE CLOUD (120 000
ETUDIANTS SIMULÉS) ---");
        for (Cloudlet c : results) {
            String service = (c.getVmId() == 0) ? "MOODLE" :
"SCOLARITE";
            System.out.println("ID: " + c.getCloudletId() + " | Service:
" + service + " | Status: SUCCESS | Finish: " + c.getFinishTime());
        }

        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    private static Datacenter createDatacenter(String name) throws Exception
    {
        List<Host> hostList = new ArrayList<Host>();
        List<Pe> peList = new ArrayList<Pe>();
        peList.add(new Pe(0, new PeProvisionerSimple(3000)));

        // Simuler un serveur de l'Université (16GB RAM)
        hostList.add(new Host(0, new RamProvisionerSimple(16384), new
BwProvisionerSimple(10000), 1000000, peList, new
VmSchedulerTimeShared(peList)));

        DatacenterCharacteristics characteristics = new
DatacenterCharacteristics("x86", "Linux", "Xen", hostList, 10.0, 3.0, 0.05,
0.001, 0.0);
        return new Datacenter(name, characteristics, new
VmAllocationPolicySimple(hostList), new LinkedList<Storage>(), 0);
    }
}

```

Phase II : OpenStack

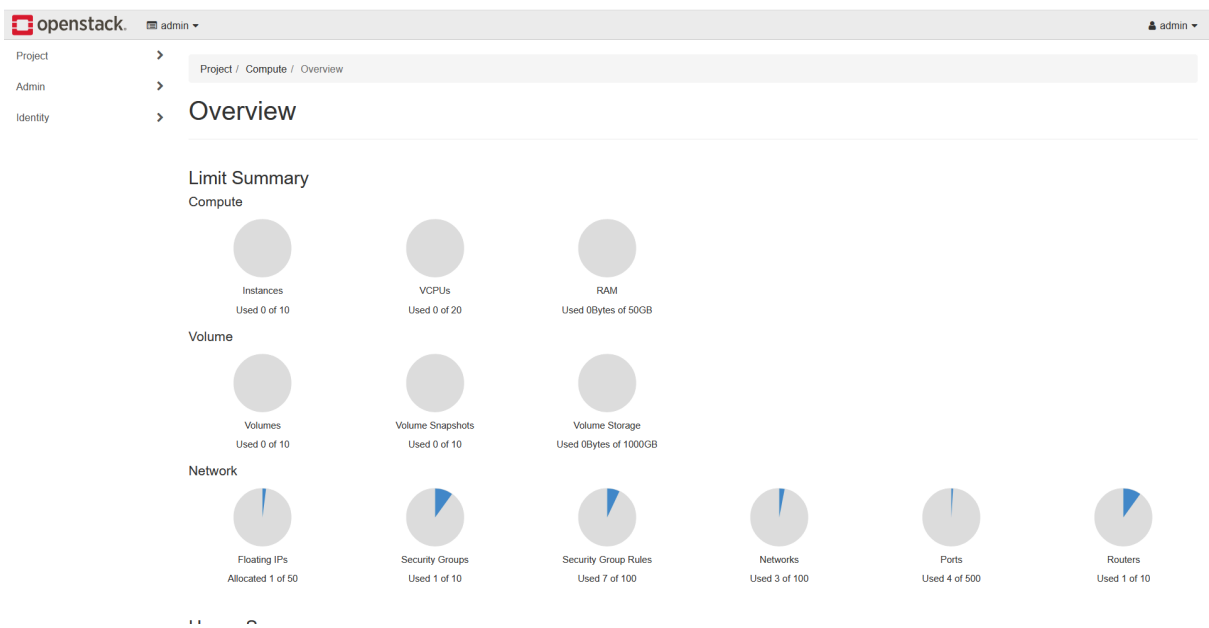
1. Installation de Openstack

Post-stack database query stats:

db	op	count
keystone	SELECT	20515
keystone	UPDATE	7
keystone	INSERT	93
neutron	DESCRIBE	2
neutron	CREATE	1
neutron	SHOW	4
neutron	SELECT	5972
neutron	INSERT	4121
neutron	DELETE	28
neutron	UPDATE	134
placement	SELECT	26
placement	INSERT	69
placement	SET	2
nova_api	SELECT	50
nova_cell0	SELECT	27
nova_cell1	SELECT	95
nova_cell0	INSERT	4
nova_cell0	UPDATE	6
placement	UPDATE	3
nova_cell1	INSERT	4
nova_cell1	UPDATE	43
cinder	SELECT	57
cinder	INSERT	5
cinder	UPDATE	5
glance	INSERT	14
glance	SELECT	28
glance	UPDATE	2
nova_api	INSERT	20
nova_api	SAVEPOINT	10
nova_api	RELEASE	10
cinder	DELETE	1

2. Test des fonctionnalités du Middleware

Le "middleware" regroupe les services d'OpenStack (Nova, Neutron, Keystone, etc.).



Liste des Services

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/devstack$ openstack service list
```

ID	Name	Type
31cd11f7037f4eafaf8d4ae670691d2a	cinder	block-storage
37771616b732418ba87b90fd6f06226a	neutron	network
4431233a134f48dc204c831f1c2f717	cinderv3	volumev3
a2c88de5a4bc4b519750b15fa82f72e6	keystone	identity
a7b6b974c61f4cd6961f4afa6a4cf679	nova_legacy	compute_legacy
b1445e3b332c4ab8b57aa99a426533ec	glance	image
b766a5b910424b48976139a5f88e5781	nova	compute
fb0cda7c8ecb4328bfa422c7cea5c68a	placement	placement

Liste des Services Compute

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/devstack$ openstack compute service list
```

ID	Binary	Host	Zone	Status	State	Updated At
1a5b0e1c-e744-4f6a-bbed-e16829110195	nova-conductor	samirtaous	internal	enabled	up	2026-01-11T00:14:03.000000
9a8ca9da-a114-45b4-a294-0cebe9ab90fc	nova-compute	samirtaous	nova	enabled	up	2026-01-11T00:14:05.000000
b9e5b1b6-1c04-4576-86db-6000221acecc	nova-scheduler	samirtaous	internal	enabled	up	2026-01-11T00:13:21.000000
753c528c-3e58-4b89-9850-9feb981de75f	nova-conductor	samirtaous	internal	enabled	up	2026-01-11T00:13:39.000000

Liste des Agents Network

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/devstack$ openstack network agent list
```

ID	Agent Type	Host	Availability Zone	Alive	State	Binary
839502f7-8c47-45a4-b68d-bb1376a9d17d	OVN Controller	samirtaous		:~)	UP	ovn-controller
45a4-b68d-bb1376a9d17d	Gateway agent					
0ef893c9-9eb8-5128-becc-0f87c1ad1534	OVN Metadata agent	samirtaous		:~)	UP	neutron-ovn-metadata-agent



Liste des images (CirrOS active)

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/devstack$ openstack image list
```

ID	Name	Status
c9351551-87a0-482b-bc18-c9e0e412c1bd	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	active





3. Implémentation IaaS basé sur cirrOS

3.1- Création key-pair

 **openstack.** 


Project / Compute / Key Pairs

Key Pairs

  Create Key Pair  Import Public Key  Delete Key Pairs

Displaying 1 item

☐ **Name ^**



☐ > cle-projet-cloud  Delete Key Pair

Displaying 1 item








3.2- Configuration de la Sécurité

Par défaut, OpenStack bloque tout le trafic. On ouvre les "portes" pour le Ping et le SSH.

Manage Security Group Rules: default (146c51d9-ccd8-4f6d-ba4c-1509e912ff5a)

 Add Rule  Delete Rules

Displaying 7 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	:::/0	-	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv4	Any	Any	-	default	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv4	ICMP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv4	TCP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv4	TCP	22 (SSH)	0.0.0.0/0	-	-	 Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ingress	IPv6	Any	Any	-	default	-	 Delete Rule

Displaying 7 items

3.3- Lancement de l'instance CirrOS

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor*

Networks*

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Instance Name*

instance-iaas-cirros

Description

Availability Zone

nova

Count*

1

Total Instances (10 Max)

10%

0 Current Usage

1 Added

9 Remaining

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

Launch Instance

Selection de notre keypair

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks*

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

A key pair allows you to SSH into your newly created instance. You may select an existing key pair, import a key pair, or generate a new key pair.

+ Create Key Pair

Import Key Pair

Allocated

Displaying 1 item

Name	Type
> cle-projet-cloud	ssh

Available 1

Select one

Click here for filters or full text search.

Displaying 1 item

Name	Type
> busa-key	ssh

Source

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Instance source is the template used to create an instance. You can use an image, a snapshot of an instance (image snapshot), a volume or a volume snapshot (if enabled). You can also choose to use persistent storage by creating a new volume.

Select Boot Source

Image

Create New Volume

Yes

No

Volume Size (GB) *

1

Delete Volume on Instance Delete

Yes

No

Allocated

Displaying 1 item

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility
> cirros	11/29/25 5:32 PM	12.13 MB	QCOW2	Public

Displaying 1 item

< Available 1

Select one

Q

Click here for filters or full text search.

X

Displaying 1 item

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility
> ubuntu-22.04	11/29/25 6:35 PM	659.13 MB	QCOW2	Public

Displaying 1 item

On vérifie la création de l'instance

openstack.

admin

Project

API Access

Compute

Overview

Instances

Images

Key Pairs

Server Groups

Volumes

Network

Admin

Identity

Project / Compute / Instances

Instances

Instance ID =

Filter

Launch Instance

Delete Instances

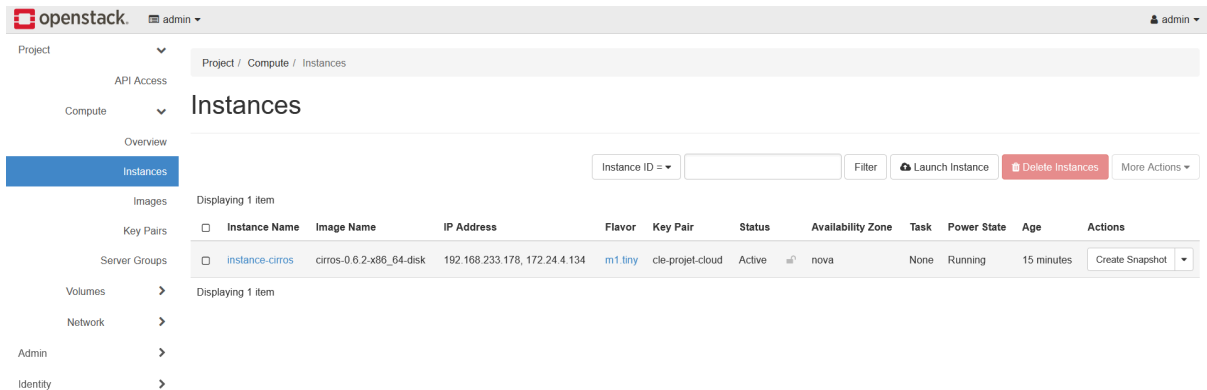
More Actions

Displaying 1 item

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
< instance-cirros	-	192.168.233.178	m1.tiny	cle-projet-cloud	Active	nova	None	Running	0 minutes	Create Snapshot

Displaying 1 item

Finalement pour tester avec Putty, on associe l'instance avec une ip flottante



Project / Compute / Instances

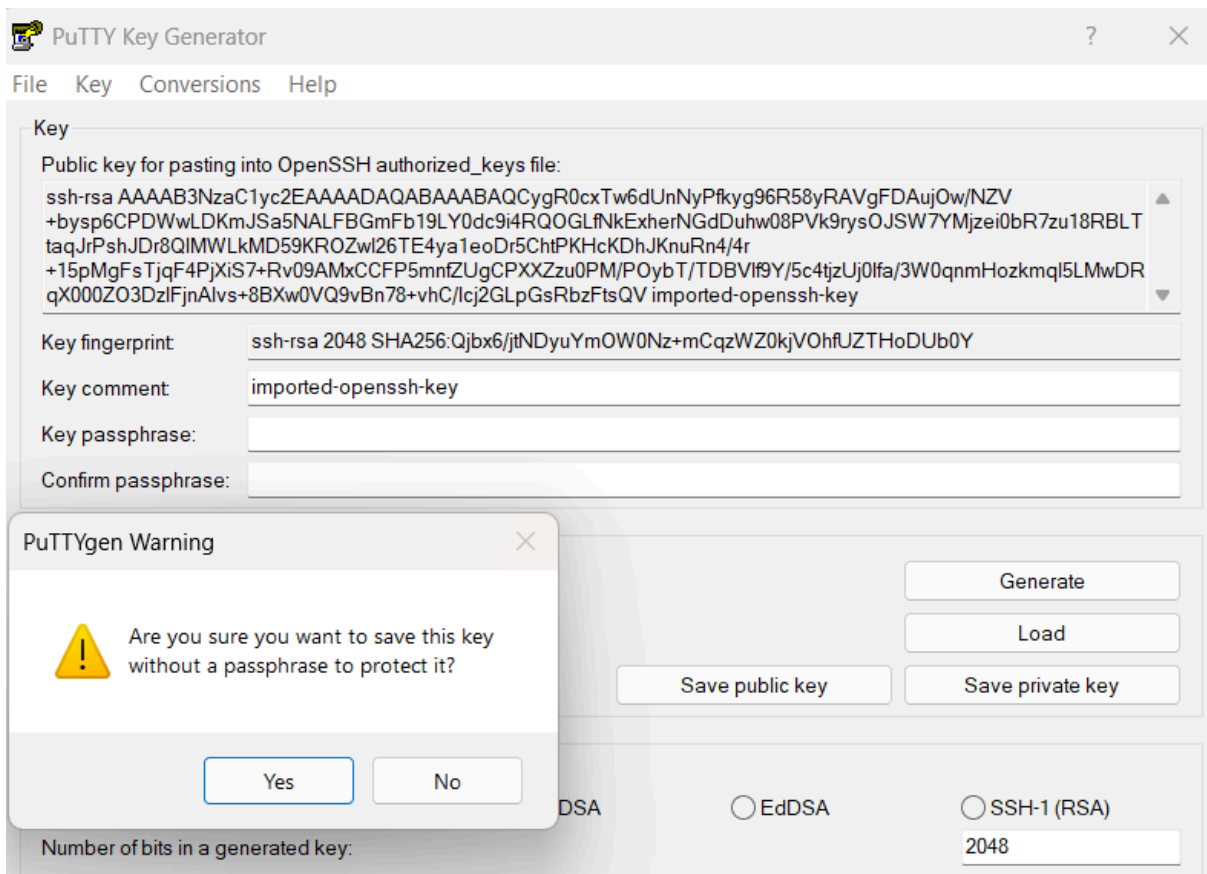
Instances

Instance ID: Filter [Launch Instance](#) [Delete Instances](#) [More Actions](#)

Displaying 1 item

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	instance-cirros	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	192.168.233.178, 172.24.4.134	m1.tiny	cle-projet-cloud	Active	nova	None	Running	15 minutes	Create Snapshot

3.4. Convertissement pem to ppk



PuTTY Key Generator

File Key Conversions Help

Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACygR0cxTw6dUnNyPfkYg96R58yRAVgFDAujOw/NZV
+bysp6CPDWwLDKmJSa5NALFBGmFb19LY0dc9i4RQOGLfNkExherNGdDuhw08PVk9rysOJSW7YMjzei0bR7zu18RBLT
taqJrPshJDr8QIMWLkMD59KROZwI26TE4ya1eoDr5ChtPKHcKDhJKnuRn4/4r
+15pMgFsTjqF4PjXiS7+Rv09AMxCCFP5mnfZUGCPXXZzu0PM/POybT/TDBVif9Y/5c4tjzUj0lfa/3W0qnmHozkmql5LMwDR
qX000Z03DzlFjnAlvs+8BXw0VQ9vBn78+vhC/lcj2GLpGsRbzFtsQV imported-openssh-key
```

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa 2048 SHA256:Qjbx6/jtNDyuYmOW0Nz+mCqzWZ0kjVOhfUJZTHoDUb0Y

Key comment: imported-openssh-key

Key passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

PuTTYgen Warning

Are you sure you want to save this key without a passphrase to protect it?

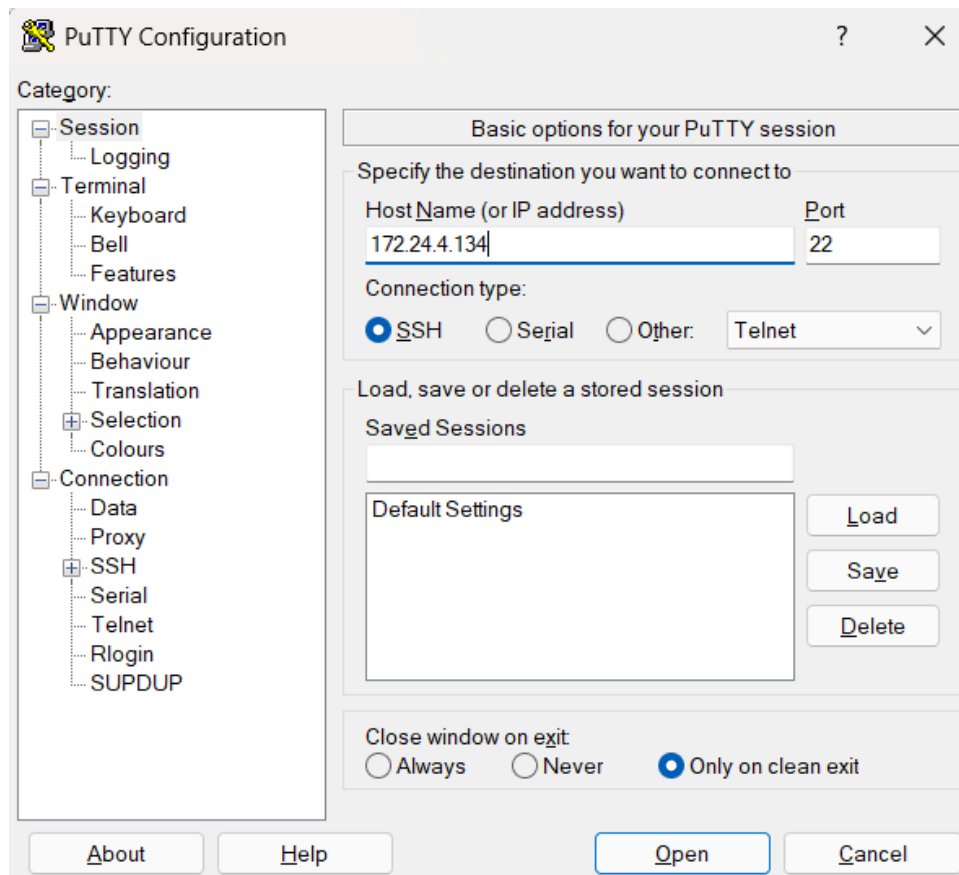
Yes No

Generate Load Save public key Save private key

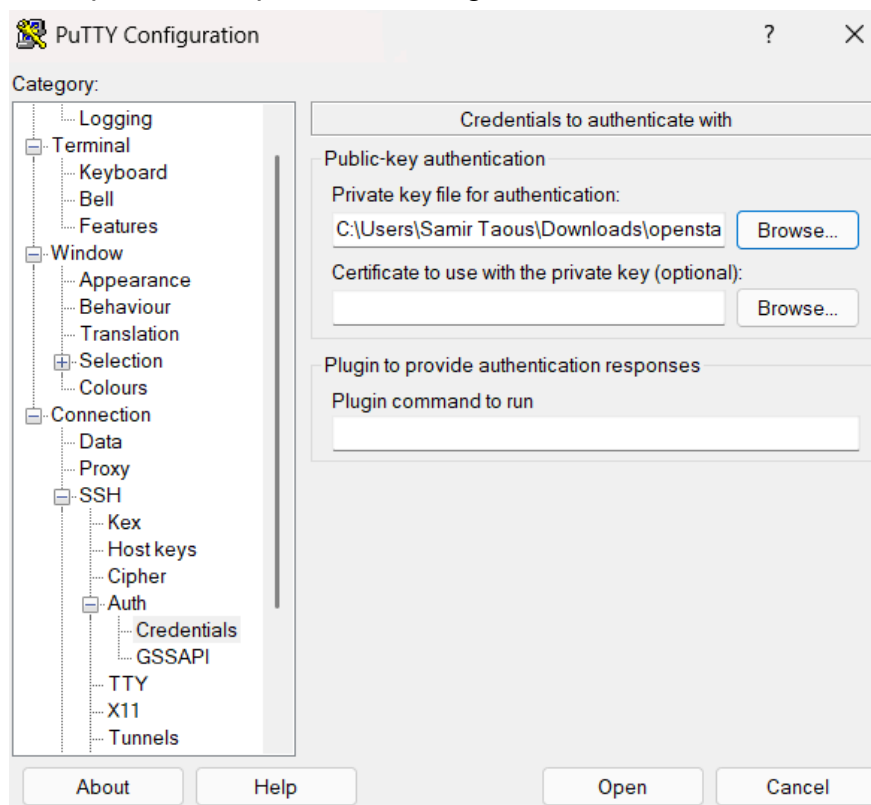
DSA EdDSA SSH-1 (RSA)

Number of bits in a generated key: 2048

3.5. Configuration de connexion Putty



On importe la clé privée téléchargée



3.6. Test de connexion avec CirrOS

```
172.24.4.134 - PuTTY
login as: cirros
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
$
```

Ip interne assigné par OpenStack pour vérifier que le bridge est actif

```
172.24.4.134 - PuTTY
login as: cirros
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1442 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
   link/ether fa:16:3e:c9:9a:51 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.233.178/24 brd 192.168.233.255 scope global dynamic noprefixrou
te eth0
       valid_lft 41422sec preferred_lft 36022sec
   inet6 fe80::f816:3eff:fec9:9a51/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
$
```

Ping pour tester que la configuration network est correcte

```
$ ping -c 4 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=126 time=41.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=126 time=315 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=126 time=38.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=126 time=33.5 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 33.519/106.996/314.940/120.087 ms
$
```

4. Implémentation d'un SaaS dans une VM CentOS

4.1. Téléversement de l'image CentOS dans Glance

Create Image

Image Details

Metadata

Image Details

Specify an image to upload to the Image Service.

Image Name

CentOS-SaaS

Image Description

Image Source

File

Browse...

CentOS-Stream-Gene...06.0.x86_64.qcow2

Format

QCOW2 - QEMU Emulator

Image Requirements

Kernel

Choose an image

Ramdisk

Choose an image

Architecture

Minimum Disk (GB)

0

Minimum RAM (MB)

0

Image Sharing

Visibility

Private

Shared

Community

Public

Protected

Yes

No

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

✓ Create Image

On vérifie la création de l'image CentOS-SaaS

Images

Q Click here for filters or full text search.

+ Create Image

Delete Images

Displaying 2 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Owner	Name ^	Type	Status	Visibility	Protected	Disk Format	Size	
<input type="checkbox"/>	> admin	CentOS-SaaS	Image	Active	Shared	No	QCOW2	887.63 MB	Launch
<input type="checkbox"/>	> admin	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	Image	Active	Public	No	QCOW2	20.44 MB	Launch

Displaying 2 items

4.2. Création de l'instance CentOS (VM)

On utilise le flavor ds2G (10 gb Disk Space - 2 gb ram)

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Project Name

admin

Instance Name

CentOS-SaaS-VM

Description

Availability Zone

nova

Count

1

Total Instances (10 Max)

20%

1 Current Usage

1 Added

8 Remaining

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

Launch Instance

On vérifie la création de l'instance
Instances

Instance ID ▾

Filter

Launch Instance

Delete Instances

More Actions ▾

Displaying 2 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	CentOS-SaaS-VM	-	192.168.233.164	ds2G	cle-projet-cloud	Active	nova	None	Running	2 minutes	Create Snapshot ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	instance-cirros	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	192.168.233.178, 172.24.4.134	m1.tiny	cle-projet-cloud	Shutoff	nova	None	Shut Down	1 hour, 29 minutes	Start Instance ▾

Displaying 2 items

Comme pour cirrOS, on associe une ip flottante à l'instance créée
Instances

Instance ID ▾

Filter

Launch Instance

Delete Instances

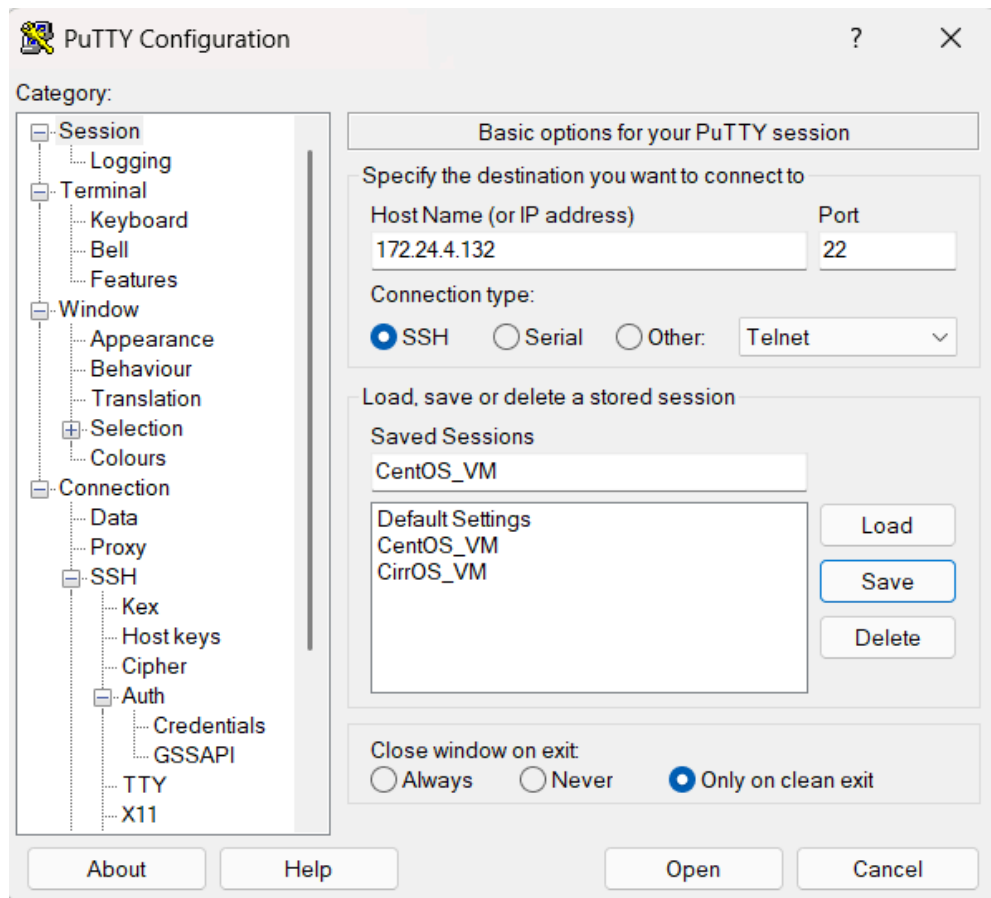
More Actions ▾

Displaying 2 items

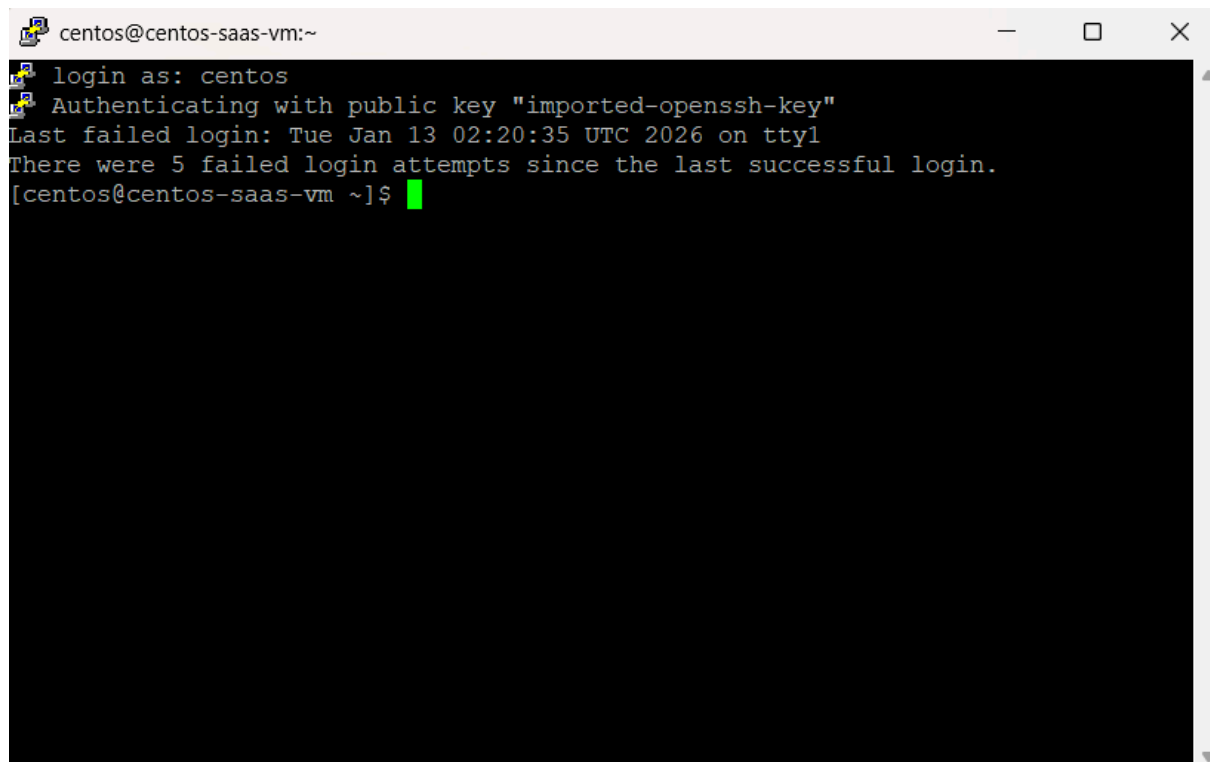
<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	CentOS-SaaS-VM	CentOS-SaaS	192.168.233.164, 172.24.4.132	ds2G	cle-projet-cloud	Active	nova	None	Running	7 minutes	Create Snapshot ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	instance-cirros	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	192.168.233.178, 172.24.4.134	m1.tiny	cle-projet-cloud	Shutoff	nova	None	Shut Down	1 hour, 36 minutes	Start Instance ▾

Displaying 2 items

4.3. Configuration et Test avec Putty



On vérifie la connexion avec putty



4.4. Installation du Serveur Web

```
Installed:
  httpd.x86_64 0:2.4.6-99.el7.centos.1

Dependency Installed:
  apr.x86_64 0:1.4.8-7.el7                apr-util.x86_64 0:1.5.2-6.el7_9.1
  httpd-tools.x86_64 0:2.4.6-99.el7.centos.1  mailcap.noarch 0:2.1.41-2.el7

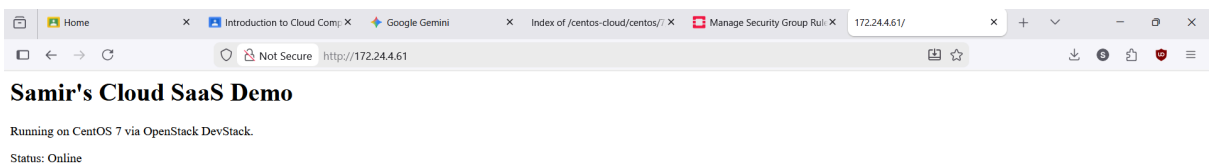
Complete!
[centos@centos-saas-vm yum.repos.d]$ ~~
```

4.5. Création du Contenu SaaS

```
[centos@centos-saas-vm yum.repos.d]$ echo "<h1>Samir's Cloud SaaS Demo</h1><p>Running on CentOS 7 via OpenStack DevStack.</p><p>Status: Online</p>" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
<h1>Samir's Cloud SaaS Demo</h1><p>Running on CentOS 7 via OpenStack DevStack.</p><p>Status: Online</p>
[centos@centos-saas-vm yum.repos.d]$
```

4.6. Test du SaaS

On ouvre le port 80 sur la VM et on teste sur la machine hôte



Phase III : Terraform et Ansible

1. Installation Terraform et Ansible

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/devstack$ # Installer Terraform
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install -y gnupg software-properties-common
wget -O- https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor | sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg > /dev/null
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg] https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com $(lsb_release -cs) main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get install terraform -y

# Installer Ansible
sudo apt-get install ansible -y
Hit:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://ma.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Hit:3 http://ma.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://ma.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... 23%
```

2. Création de l'image et instance Ubuntu

Create Image

Image Details

Metadata

Image Details

Specify an image to upload to the Image Service.

Image Name

Ubuntu-VM

Image Description

Image Source

File*

Browse...

jammy-server-cloudimg-amd64-disk-kvm.img

Format*

QCOW2 - QEMU Emulator

Image Requirements

Kernel

Choose an image

Ramdisk

Choose an image

Architecture

Minimum Disk (GB)

0

Minimum RAM (MB)

0

Image Sharing

Visibility

Private

Shared

Community

Public

Protected

Yes

No

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

Create Image

Instances

Instance ID = <input type="text"/>											
Filter											
Launch Instance											
Delete Instances											
More Actions											
Displaying 3 items											
<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Age	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ubuntu-instance	-	192.168.233.134	m1.tiny.ubuntu	cle-projet-cloud	Active	nova	None	Running	1 minute	Create Snapshot
<input type="checkbox"/>	CentOS-SaaS-VM	CentOS-SaaS	192.168.233.92, 172.24.4.61	ds2G	cle-projet-cloud	Shutoff	nova	None	Shut Down	55 minutes	Start Instance
<input type="checkbox"/>	instance-iaas-cirros	cirros-0.6.2-x86_64-disk	192.168.233.235, 172.24.4.237	m1.tiny	cle-projet-cloud	Shutoff	nova	None	Shut Down	1 hour, 16 minutes	Start Instance
Displaying 3 items											

3. Configuration Terraform

```
# 1. Définition du fournisseur OpenStack
terraform {
  required_providers {
    openstack = {
      source = "terraform-provider-openstack/openstack"
      version = "~> 1.50.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "openstack" {
  # Les identifiants sont récupérés automatiquement depuis votre fichier openrc
}

# 2. Création de l'instance Ubuntu
resource "openstack_compute_instance_v2" "vm_nginx" {
  name           = "ubuntu-nginx-terraform"
  image_name     = "ubuntu-jammy"
  flavor_name    = "m1.tiny.ubuntu"
  key_pair       = "cle-projet-cloud"
  security_groups = ["default"]

  network {
    name = "private" # Nom du réseau interne de votre DevStack
  }
}

# 3. Création d'une IP flottante
resource "openstack_networking_floatingip_v2" "fip_ubuntu" {
  pool = "public" # Pool d'IPs externes de DevStack
}

# 4. Association de l'IP flottante à la VM
resource "openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2" "fip_assoc" {
  floating_ip = openstack_networking_floatingip_v2.fip_ubuntu.address
  instance_id = openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx.id
}

# 5. Affichage de l'IP à la fin (utile pour Ansible)
output "ip_de_la_vm" {
  value = openstack_networking_floatingip_v2.fip_ubuntu.address
}
```

4. Execution de Terraform

4.1. Initialisation

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/terraform-deploy$ terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Finding terraform-provider-openstack/openstack versions matching "~> 1.50.0"...
- Installing terraform-provider-openstack/openstack v1.50.0...
! Installed terraform-provider-openstack/openstack v1.50.0 (self-signed, key ID 4F80527A391BEFD2)
Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
https://developer.hashicorp.com/terraform/cli/plugins/signing
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.
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/terraform-deploy$
```

4.2. Vérification

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/terraform-deploy$ terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are
indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2.fip_assoc will be created
+ resource "openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2" "fip_assoc" {
+   floating_ip = (known after apply)
+   id          = (known after apply)
+   instance_id = (known after apply)
+   region      = (known after apply)
}

# openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx will be created
+ resource "openstack_compute_instance_v2" "vm_nginx" {
+   access_ip_v4      = (known after apply)
+   access_ip_v6      = (known after apply)
+   all_metadata      = (known after apply)
+   all_tags          = (known after apply)
+   availability_zone  = (known after apply)
+   created           = (known after apply)
+   flavor_id         = (known after apply)
+   flavor_name       = "m1.tiny.ubuntu"
+   force_delete      = false
+   id                = (known after apply)
+   image_id          = (known after apply)
+   image_name        = "ubuntu-jammy"
+   key_pair          = "cle-projet-cloud"
+   name              = "ubuntu-nginx-terraform"
+   power_state       = "active"
+   region            = (known after apply)
+   security_groups   = [
+     "default",
+   ]
+   stop_before_destroy = false
+   updated           = (known after apply)
+   network {
+     access_network = false
+     fixed_ip_v4    = (known after apply)
+     fixed_ip_v6    = (known after apply)
+     floating_ip    = (known after apply)
+     mac            = (known after apply)
+     name           = "private"
+     port           = (known after apply)
+     uuid           = (known after apply)
+   }
}

# openstack_networking_floatingip_v2.fip_ubuntu will be created
+ resource "openstack_networking_floatingip_v2" "fip_ubuntu" {
+   address = (known after apply)
+   all_tags = (known after apply)
+   dns_domain = (known after apply)
+   dns_name   = (known after apply)
+   fixed_ip   = (known after apply)
+   id        = (known after apply)
+   pool      = "public"
}
```

4.3. Execution

```
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/terraform-deploy$ terraform apply -auto-approve

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2.fip_assoc will be created
+ resource "openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2" "fip_assoc" {
  + floating_ip = (known after apply)
  + id          = (known after apply)
  + instance_id = (known after apply)
  + region      = (known after apply)
}

# openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx will be created
+ resource "openstack_compute_instance_v2" "vm_nginx" {
  + access_ip_v4      = (known after apply)
  + access_ip_v6      = (known after apply)
  + all_metadata      = (known after apply)
  + all_tags           = (known after apply)
  + availability_zone  = (known after apply)
  + created            = (known after apply)
  + flavor_id          = (known after apply)
  + flavor_name        = "m1.tiny.ubuntu"
  + force_delete       = false
  + id                 = (known after apply)
  + image_id           = (known after apply)
}
```

Résultat final de l'exécution

```
Changes to Outputs:
+ ip_de_la_vm = "172.24.4.15"
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Creating...
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Still creating... [00m10s elapsed]
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Still creating... [00m20s elapsed]
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Still creating... [00m30s elapsed]
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Still creating... [00m40s elapsed]
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Still creating... [00m50s elapsed]
openstack_compute_instance_v2.vm_nginx: Creation complete after 53s [id=d7b1a33f-738d-4886-b679-f875313078be]
openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2.fip_assoc: Creating...
openstack_compute_floatingip_associate_v2.fip_assoc: Creation complete after 3s [id=172.24.4.15/d7b1a33f-738d-4886-b679-f875313078be/]

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

Outputs:
ip_de_la_vm = "172.24.4.15"
samirtaous@samirtaous:~/terraform-deploy$ |
```

5. Déploiement avec Ansible

On mets à jour le hosts.ini avec la nouvelle ip

```
GNU nano 7.2 hosts.ini
[webserver]
172.24.4.15

[webserver:vars]
ansible_user=ubuntu
ansible_ssh_private_key_file=~/.ssh/id_rsa
ansible_ssh_common_args='-o StrictHostKeyChecking=no'
```

On teste la configuration