

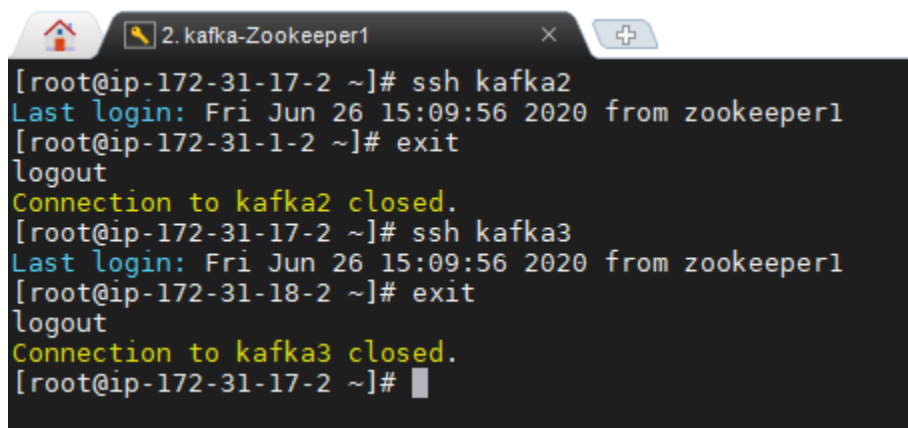
Ansible Installation and Configuration

Ansible is an automation and orchestration tool popular for its simplicity of installation, ease of use in what concerns the connectivity to clients, its lack of agent for ansible clients and the multitude of skills.

Ansible functions by connecting via SSH to the clients, so it doesn't need a special agent on the client-side, and by pushing modules to the clients. The modules are then executed locally, on the client-side, and the output is pushed back to the Ansible server.

Ansible Installation in Linux

Step 1: Make passwordless ssh from Kafka1 to all servers, we have installed Ansible in Kafka1



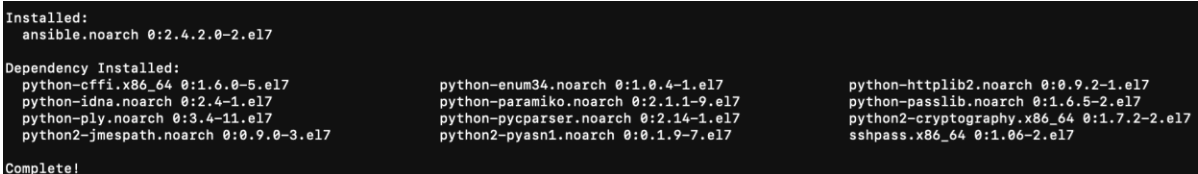
```
2. kafka-Zookeeper1
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]# ssh kafka2
Last login: Fri Jun 26 15:09:56 2020 from zookeeper1
[root@ip-172-31-1-2 ~]# exit
logout
Connection to kafka2 closed.
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]# ssh kafka3
Last login: Fri Jun 26 15:09:56 2020 from zookeeper1
[root@ip-172-31-18-2 ~]# exit
logout
Connection to kafka3 closed.
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]#
```

Step 2: Install EPEL repo

\$yum install epel-release

Step 3: Install ansible package

\$yum install -y ansible



```
Installed:
  ansible.noarch 0:2.4.2.0-2.el7

Dependency Installed:
  python-cffi.x86_64 0:1.6.0-5.el7          python-enum34.noarch 0:1.0.4-1.el7          python-httplib2.noarch 0:0.9.2-1.el7
  python-idna.noarch 0:2.4-1.el7            python-paramiko.noarch 0:2.1.1-9.el7        python-passlib.noarch 0:1.6.5-2.el7
  python-ply.noarch 0:3.4-11.el7            python-pycparser.noarch 0:2.14-1.el7         python2-cryptography.x86_64 0:1.7.2-2.el7
  python2-jmespath.noarch 0:0.9.0-3.el7       python2-pyasn1.noarch 0:0.1.9-7.el7          sshpass.x86_64 0:1.06-2.el7

Complete!
```

Step 4: Configure Ansible Hosts, we have made a group [brokers]

\$vi /etc/ansible/hosts

```
[brokers]
kafka1 ansible_ssh_user=root
kafka2 ansible_ssh_user=root
kafka3 ansible_ssh_user=root
"""
```

Step 5: Sample ansible commands

- Ping test of all the kafka brokers

\$ansible brokers -m ping

```
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]# ansible brokers -m ping
kafka1 | SUCCESS ==> {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
kafka2 | SUCCESS ==> {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
kafka3 | SUCCESS ==> {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]#
```

- Checking Kafka status on all the brokers

\$ansible brokers -m shell -a 'service kafka status'

```
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]# ansible brokers -m shell -a 'service kafka status'
[WARNING]: Consider using the service module rather than running 'service'. If you need to use command because service is insufficient
you can add 'warn: false' to this command task or set 'command_warnings=False' in ansible.cfg to get rid of this message.
kafka1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Kafka is not Running/etc/init.d/kafka: line 4: 345: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 5: 99: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 6: 01: command not found
kafka3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Kafka is not Running/etc/init.d/kafka: line 4: 345: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 5: 99: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 6: 01: command not found
kafka2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Kafka is not Running/etc/init.d/kafka: line 4: 345: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 5: 99: command not found
/etc/init.d/kafka: line 6: 01: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-17-2 ~]#
```
