

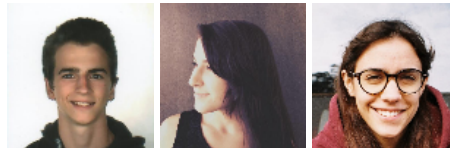
 LAB-01-Report-ist189399.md

Webfront Lab README

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Q01

Interpret the Vagrantfile that will be used, explaining, in your own words, what you think the “instructions” in it are supposed to do.

Line no	Interpretation
5	Assures that the Vagrant provider will be VirtualBox
7-16	Installs the <code>vagrant-vbguest</code> and <code>vagrant-reload</code> plugins
20	Stops Vagrant from adding an ssh keypair to the guest
21	Vagrant updates GuestAdditions at each start
22	Stops Vagrant from checking for updates on <code>vagrant up</code>
25, 54, 84	Defines a VM in a multi-VM environment
26, 55, 85	Configures the OS that will run in the specified box
27, 56, 86	Sets the hostname the machine should have
28, 57, 87	Configures the network the machine will be connected to: a private network with a fixed IP
31, 61, 91	Sets the machine name (the one that appears in the VirtualBox GUI)
32, 62, 92	Lets guest machine to use the host's NAT and DNS resolver mechanisms
33, 63, 93	Sets the machine memory (MB)
34, 64, 94	Sets the number of virtual CPUs for the machine
37-45, 67-75, 97-105	Mounts the host <code>./tools</code> directory into the guest <code>/home/vagrant/tools</code> directory
47-50, 77-78, 107-108	Provisions the machines with configuration scripts. Reloads machine at the end to apply changes
58	Forwards host 8080 port to guest 80

Line no

Interpretation

82 Repeats lines 83 - 109 3 times, replacing `#{i}` by the number of that iteration

Q02

Analyze briefly the `bootstrap.sh` the `host_ip.sh` and the `host_ssh.sh` to interpret their purpose.

File

Purpose

<code>bootstrap.sh</code>	Installs the required software for the VM to run (<code>software-properties-common</code> , <code>unzip</code> , <code>build-essential</code> , <code>libssl-dev</code> , <code>libffi-dev</code> , <code>gnupg</code> , <code>python3-dev</code> , <code>python3-pip</code> , <code>ansible</code> ,)
<code>hosts_ip.sh</code>	Maps IPs to each VM hostname, so that one can access other machines via hostname
<code>host_ssh.sh</code>	Sets <code>PasswordAuth</code> to <code>yes</code> in <code>sshd</code> configuration file

Q03

In what differs calling `ansible --version` from any directory, when compared by calling it from the Project directory you will launch?

We noticed that the config file path changed in different directories. This happened since in the `ansible.cfg` file present in the `tools` directory took precedence over the default configuration file.

```
vagrant@mgmt:~$ ansible --version
ansible [core 2.11.6]
  config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
  configured module search path = ['/home/vagrant/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /home/vagrant/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.8.10 (default, Sep 28 2021, 16:10:42) [GCC 9.3.0]
  jinja version = 2.10.1
  libyaml = True
vagrant@mgmt:~$ cd tools/
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible --version
ansible [core 2.11.6]
  config file = /home/vagrant/tools/ansible.cfg
  configured module search path = ['/home/vagrant/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /home/vagrant/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.8.10 (default, Sep 28 2021, 16:10:42) [GCC 9.3.0]
  jinja version = 2.10.1
  libyaml = True
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$
```

Q04

After changing the `vagrantfile` to accommodate it for launching more web servers, which were the modifications in the files of the Project that you have done? (just tell the name of the file and the lines that were changed)

- `Vagrantfile:82`
- `tools/inventory.ini:9`
- `tools/inventory.ini:20`
- `tools/inventory.ini:28`

Q05

Write the result of the command `ansible all -m shell -a "uptime"` for your modified infrastructure.

```
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible all -m shell -a "uptime"
localhost | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
 08:43:01 up 8 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.22, 0.16, 0.09
balancer | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
 08:43:04 up 8 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.08, 0.08, 0.06
web2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
 08:43:04 up 7 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.08, 0.20, 0.15
web1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
 08:43:03 up 7 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.00, 0.09, 0.08
web3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
 08:43:04 up 6 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.21, 0.17, 0.10
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$
```

Q06

Write the result of the command `ansible all -m shell -a "uname -a"` for your modified infrastructure

```
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible all -m shell -a "uname -a"
balancer | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Linux balancer 5.4.0-88-generic #99-Ubuntu SMP Thu Sep 23 17:29:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
web3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Linux web3 5.4.0-88-generic #99-Ubuntu SMP Thu Sep 23 17:29:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
web1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Linux web1 5.4.0-88-generic #99-Ubuntu SMP Thu Sep 23 17:29:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
localhost | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Linux mgmt 5.4.0-88-generic #99-Ubuntu SMP Thu Sep 23 17:29:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
web2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Linux web2 5.4.0-88-generic #99-Ubuntu SMP Thu Sep 23 17:29:00 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$
```

Q07

When deploying the Network Time Protocol (NTP) you have changed the Reference Time Servers, by modifying the Playbook in order to include a "variable" to be replaced in the NTP configuration file when Ansible runs that Playbook. However, there was a "bug" inadvertently written for this new procedure. Did you find the Bug? What corrections were made, for the NTP service to run?

When running the template playbook for the first time, the servers would not be able to connect to any NTP server, producing the following output:

```
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible targets -m shell -a "ntpq -p"
web1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
No association ID's returned
web2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
No association ID's returned
web3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
No association ID's returned
balancer | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
No association ID's returned
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$
```

After analyzing the generated configuration file, at `/etc/ntp.conf`, we noticed the following erroneous line:

```
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible targets -m shell -a "cat /etc/ntp.conf | grep server"
web3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
server server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
balancer | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
server server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
web2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
server server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
web1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
server server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
```

Since this file was automatically generated by ansible, we analyzed the playbook and the template file, noticing the following:

```
6 # {{ ansible_managed }}
5 driftfile /var/lib/ntp/ntp.drift
4 statistics loopstats peerstats clockstats
3 filegen loopstats file loopstats type day enable
2 filegen peerstats file peerstats type day enable
1 filegen clockstats file clockstats type day enable
7 server {{ noc_ntpserver }}
1 restrict -4 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
2 restrict -6 default kod notrap nomodify nopeer noquery
3 restrict 127.0.0.1
4 restrict ::1
```

tools/files/ntp.conf.j2

```
6 ---
5 - hosts: targets
4   become: yes
3   become_method: sudo
2   gather_facts: no
1   vars:
7     noc_ntpserver: server 0.europe.pool.ntp.org
1
2   tasks:
3
4   - name: install ntp
5     apt:
6       name: ntp
7       state: present
8       update_cache: yes
9       register: apt_status
10      until: apt_status is success
11      delay: 6
12      retries: 10
13
14  - name: write our ntp.conf
15    template:
16      src: /home/vagrant/tools/files/ntp.conf.j2
17      dest: /etc/ntp.conf
18      mode: '0644'
19      owner: root
20      group: root
```

tools/ntp-template.yml

The error was caused since both the template and the variable had the `server` keyword, making it duplicate in the final configuration file. By removing that keyword from the variable value, in the `tools/ntp-template.yml` file, we were able to fix this error and have a correct output:

```
vagrant@mgmt:~/tools$ ansible targets -m shell -a "ntpq -p"
web3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      remote      refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
kronos.mailus.d 251.38.168.216  3 u  14  64   1  63.605  873.082  0.000
web1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      remote      refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
prae.hu          84.2.46.19       3 u  12  64   1  78.500  128.390  0.000
balancer | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      remote      refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
prae.hu          84.2.46.19       3 u  14  64   1  78.223  124.988  0.000
web2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      remote      refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
cloud.zazezi.ne .DCFa.           1 u  14  64   1  64.528  117.383  0.000
```

Q08

You ran the `site_(docker/vbox).yaml` Playbook. After running it for the second time, in case there were no errors the would prevent all tasks to complete, can you describe: What happened? What did you find different (or not)?

In the first run, the ansible `PLAY RECAP` showed that all servers were changed by the playbook. In subsequent runs, no servers were changed. This happened since these instructions are idempotent. Since the machines were already in the desired state, there was no need to apply new changes.

Q09

When the system was deployed, when hitting the refresh button on the web browser (forcing with the Shift key): Did something change?

Yes, the HTML page showed that it was being served from different servers and different IPs, proving that the load balancer was correctly functioning.

Q10

When using the Benchmarking tool, when using the concurrency parameter (-c) to a value still sustainable, What did you observe in the results of the Benchmark, were there errors, or failed request? (just a brief interpretation)

We ran the benchmark making 100 000 requests, with different concurrency levels (2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100). None of the benchmarks had failed requests or produced errors, but we could notice that the time per request increased with the concurrency level, as we can see in the following table:

Concurrency level	2	3	5	10	15	25	50	100
Time per request	3.152	4.376	6.743	11.352	13.332	21.354	41.815	86.141