Using Ansible to provision AWS EC2 instances

A practical way to provision instances on Amazon Web Service EC2 with Ansible.

Welcome, this article shows a simple approach to use Ansible for provisioning an AWS EC2 instance.

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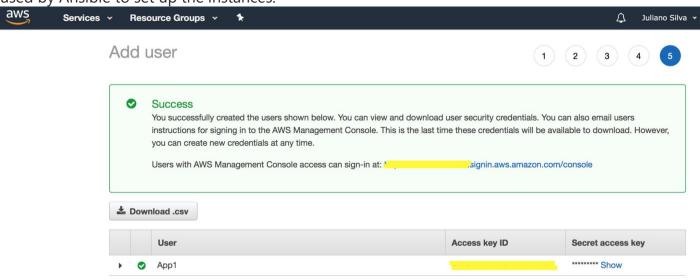
The <u>Ansible</u> is a configuration management tool widely used to provision IT environments, deploy software or be integrated to CI/CD pipelines. There are lots of Ansible <u>modules</u> developed to ease tasks related to AWS cloud management.

The following steps will be performed along the article to demonstrate the power around the integration of Ansible and AWS Cloud:

- Create AWS user
- Install Ansible and Ansible EC2 module dependencies
- Create SSH keys
- Create Ansible structure
- Run Ansible to provision the EC2 instance
- Connect to the EC2 instance via SSH

Create AWS user

Open the AWS <u>Console</u>, search for IAM (Identity and Access Management) and follow this <u>steps</u> to create a user and take note of the Access Key and Secret Key that will be used by Ansible to set up the instances.



Install Ansible and the EC2 module dependencies sudo apt install python sudo apt install python-pip pip install boto boto3 ansible

This article was written with Ansible version 2.8.0 and Python version 2.7.

Create SSH keys to connect to the EC2 instance after provisioning ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -f ~/.ssh/my_aws

Create the Ansible directory structure mkdir -p AWS_Ansible/group_vars/all/cd AWS_Ansible touch playbook.yml

Optionally, you can use Git (or SVN) to keep the version control of this directory.

Create Ansible Vault file to store the AWS Access and Secret keys.

ansible-vault create group_vars/all/pass.yml

New Vault password:

Confirm New Vault password:

The password provided here will be asked every time the playbook is executed or when editing the pass.yml file.

This article will follow the approach above, however, if you don't want to provide the password every time, an insecure approach can create the pass.yml file by specifying a hashed password file:

openssl rand -base64 2048 > vault.passansible-vault create group_vars/all/pass.yml --vault-password-file vault.pass

With hashed password file you must specify the vault-password-file argument when running Ansible playbook and won't be asked for the password:

ansible-playbook playbook.yml --vault-password-file vault.pass

Edit the pass.yml file and create the keys global constants

Create the variables **ec2_access_key** and **ec2_secret_key** and set the values gathered after user creation (IAM).

ansible-vault edit group_vars/all/pass.yml

Vault password:

Directory structure

```
pass.yml playbook.yml2 directories, 2 files
```

Open the playbook.yml file and past the following content

Notes about the playbook

- For security, the playbook will execute by default just the tasks to collect information on AWS. The tasks responsible for provisioning the instance will be performed if specified the tag create_ec2.
- The first step to create the user (IAM) can also be performed with the
 Ansible <u>iam</u> module, but here was demonstrated on the AWS Console to
 show the interaction.

Running Ansible to provision instances

If you execute Ansible without the tags argument the creation tasks won't be performed. ansible-playbook playbook.yml --ask-vault-pass

Create the instance

ansible-playbook playbook.yml --ask-vault-pass --tags create_ec2

```
→ AWS_Ansible ansible-playbook playbook.yml --ask-vault-pass --tags create_ec2
Vault password:
[WARNING]: No inventory was parsed, only implicit localhost is available
[WARNING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is available. Note that the implicit localhost does not match 'all'
ok: [localhost]
ok: [localhost]
changed: [localhost]
changed: [localhost]
localhost
         : ok=4
            changed=2
                unreachable=0
                     failed=0
                          skipped=1
                              rescued=0
                                   ignored=0
```

Get the public DNS

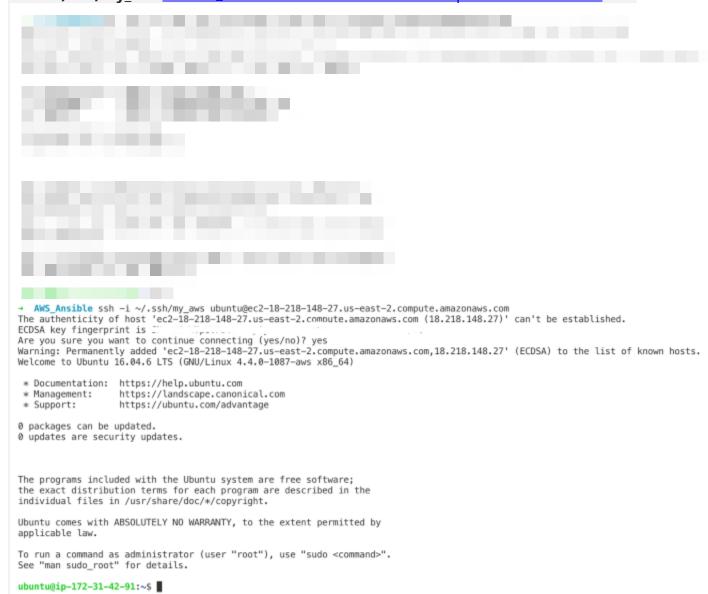
ansible-playbook playbook.yml --ask-vault-pass

```
    AWS_Ansible ansible-playbook playbook.yml —ask-vault-pass

Vault password:
 [WARNING]: No inventory was parsed, only implicit localhost is available
 [WARNING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is available. Note that the implicit localhost does not match
ok: [localhost]
ok: [localhost] => (item={u'root_device_type': u'ebs', u'private_dns_name': u'ip-172-31-42-91.us-east-2.compute.intern re': 1, u'core_count': 1}, u'security_groups': [{u'group_id': u'sg-00a7c8b501b7029a6', u'group_name': u'webapp-01-sec' ed'}, u'subnet_id': u'subnet-cdb87d81', u'ebs_optimized': False, u'state': {u'code': 16, u'name': u'running'}, u'sourc
u'webapp-01', u'virtualization_type': u'hvm', u'root_device_name': u'/dev/sda1', u'public_ip_address': u'18.218.148.27, u'image_id': u'ami-0f93b5fd8f220e428', u'ena_support': True, u'hibernation_options': {u'configured': False}, u'capac acity_reservation_preference': u'open'}, u'public_dns_name': u'ec2-18-218-148-27.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com', u'b
atus': u'attached', u'delete_on_termination': True, u'attach_time': u'2019-08-06704:59:20+00:00', u'volume_id': u'vol-
'/dev/sdal'}], u'placement': {u'availability_zone': u'us-east-2c', u'tenancy': u'default', u'group_name': u''}, u'ami_
', u'network_interfaces': [{u'status': u'in-use', u'description': u'', u'subnet_id': u'subnet-cdb87d81', u'ipv6_addres
ni-03eb288b0f6b4005d', u'private_dns_name': u'ip-172-31-42-91.us-east-2.compute.internal', u'attachment': {u'status':
achment_id': u'eni-attach-0d6c0clcd3138dbda', u'delete_on_termination': True, u'attach_time': u'2019-08-06T04:59:19+00
ivate_ip_address': u'172.31.42.91', u'private_dns_name': u'ip-172-31-42-91.us-east-2.compute.internal', u'association'
ublic_dns_name': u'ec2-18-218-148-27.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com', u'ip_owner_id': u'amazon'}, u'primary': True}],
u'private_ip_address': u'172.31.42.91', u'vpc_id': u'vpc-75201c1d', u'groups': [{u'group_id': u'sg-00a7c8b501b7029a6'
'association': {u'public_ip': u'18.218.148.27', u'public_dns_name': u'ec2-18-218-148-27.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.co
ce_dest_check': True, u'owner_id': u'894657971551'}], u'launch_time': u'2019-08-06T04:59:19+00:00', u'instance_id': u'
: u't2.micro', u'architecture': u'x86_64', u'state_transition_reason': u'', u'private_ip_address': u'172.31.42.91', u'
des': ()}) => {
     "msg": "ID: i-00ca7973cf3628a86 - State: running - Public DNS: ec2-18-218-148-27.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com"
*************
localhost
                                                                 unreachable=0.
                                                                                        failed=0
                                   : ok=2 changed=0
                                                                                                        skipped=0
                                                                                                                       rescued=0
                                                                                                                                          ignored=0
```

Connect to the EC2 instance via SSH

ssh -i ~/.ssh/my aws ubuntu@ec2-18-218-148-27.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com



Congratulations, you've automated the EC2 instance provisioning process with Ansible.