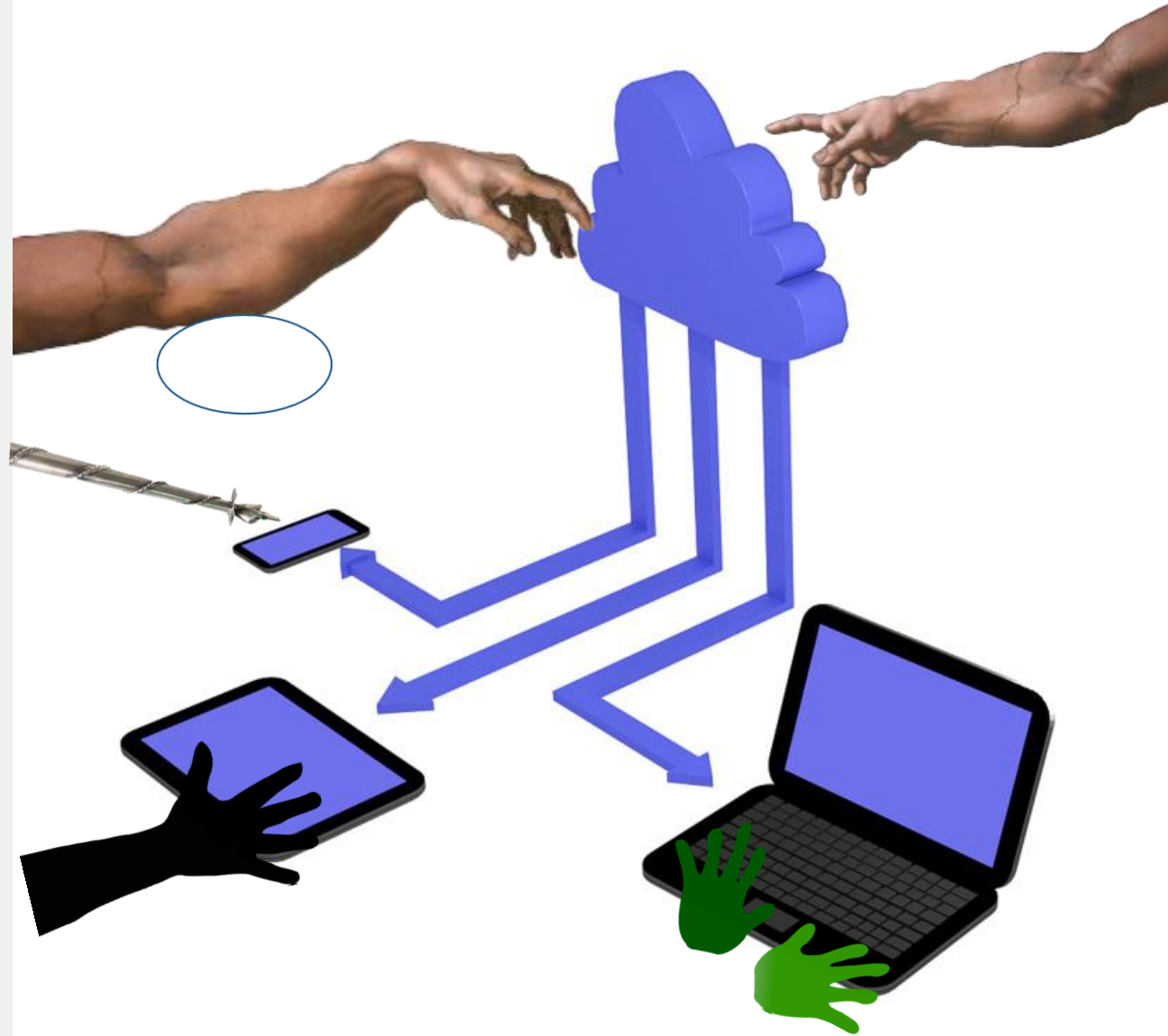



# Cloud computing lesson 1 Hands on

Yaron Amir



# About Me

Yaron Amir



Oracle DBA since 1999  
DBA team leader in RSA  
Got in to new-ops and Big Data ~3 years ago  
Managed the ops Data Team in Outbrain  
opsSchool Manager  
Outband manager.  
Married to Liron and father to Alma, Itamar and Yael

# TODAY'S AGENDA

- Overview of the class
- The pizza analogy
- Infrastructure as code
- VMs and Vagrant
- Linux basics hands-on

# COURSE OVERVIEW

- What is devops
- Homework and self learning

## SLACK AND OTHER GOOD STUFF

Lets try to use that the business is using.....  
Please join us @ [cloud-shenkar.slack.com](https://cloud-shenkar.slack.com)

# BEFORE WE BEGIN....

## Setting up virtual box

- Go to <https://www.virtualbox.org/> (download the one fits your OS)
- Install virtual box

## Setting up git (needed for ssh)

- Go to <https://git-scm.com/>
- Download git (for your os)

## Setting up Vagrant

- Go to <https://www.vagrantup.com/>
- Press download
- Install vagrant

# DON'T PANIC

ותוציאו עטים, יש מבחן!

# LIKE, FOR REAL.....

- Go to: <https://goo.gl/forms/7WGCITrGcLiDA6u12>

## Linux system knowledge level

The of this form is to detainment the level of the class in basic Linux tasks.  
This is not a test, but rather a means of lineup between the class and the teachers hens it will not impact onse class grade

please state your name (it will not impact your grade)

Your answer

Which Linux command can be used to determine the available space on local hard-disk partitions?

- ☐ fsck ~
- ☐ df ~/.
- ☐ quota --used



# THE PIZZA ANALOGY



VS



# INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE

- **Infrastructure as Code** (IaC) is the process of managing and provisioning computing **infrastructure** (processes, bare-metal servers, virtual servers, etc.) and their configuration through machine-processable definition files, rather than physical hardware configuration or the use of interactive configuration tools

## VAGRANT | 'VĀGRƏNT



a person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging

## WHAT IS IT?

**Disclaimer - this is not a Vagrant lesson**

Ruby-powered command line interface to VirtualBox  
Deployment environment for local virtual  
environments

*According to those who know:*

*“Create and configure lightweight, reproducible  
and portable environments.”*

# SETUP

## Setting up virtual box

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this is not a Vagrant lesson

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## WHY? (USE CASES)

### Virtualized development environment

- aka Stop installing client crap on your local machine

### Built-in dev environment sandboxing

- Client A stops messing with Client B
- Client A's hipster retro version of Varnish 1.2.x doesn't trump Client B's awesome future branch of Varnish 4.x

### Multi-VM Host Environment

- aka Run a full production stack on your local machine for testing

### Package Virtual Environments

- aka Sick of troubleshooting a fellow dev's environment- WHY DOESN'T SOLR WORK!@\$@!#-- just give them the entire environment

# MY FIRST VAGRANT

```
$ mkdir mymachine
```

```
$ cd mymachine
```

```
$ vagrant init precise64
```

Creates a general Vagrantfile

```
$ vagrant up
```

Create/spin up virtual machine  
instance

```
$ vagrant ssh
```

Connect to virtual machine instance •

# BASIC

`config.vm.box = "precise64"`

- Base image your server built on.
- This association only exists on first spin-up, then this instance becomes its own standalone

`config.vm.network :hostonly, "192.168.100.10"`

- Specify an IP address that can be used by other Virtual Machines in this VirtualBox environment
- [http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/host\\_only\\_networking.html](http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/host_only_networking.html)
- No Security built-in. All ports open!

`config.vm.network :bridged`

- Make VM appear as a physical device on your current network
- [http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/bridged\\_networking.html](http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/bridged_networking.html)

`config.vm.forward_port 80,8080`

- Forward port from VM to localhost, e.g. I go to localhost:8080 in my browser to see VM-hosted website



# I'M DONE WITH THIS VAGRANT BOX

## vagrant suspend

- Save the current running state of VM and then stop it!
- Resume working with resume

## Vagrant halt

- Graceful shutdown of machine
- Resume working with vagrant up

## Vagrant destroy

- I hate this machine. I will destroy it.
- Resume working (from scratch) with vagrant up

## LETS START TWO MACHINES

Create new  
environment

Make sure you destroy old vagrant

```
$ vagrant destroy
```

```
$ mkdir passLessTest
```

```
$ cd passLessTest
```

```
$ vi Vagrantfile
```

# LETS START TWO MACHINES

```
servers=[
  {
    :hostname => "server1",
    :ip => "192.168.100.10",
    :box => "hashicorp/precise64",
    :ram => 1024,
    :cpu => 2
  },
  {
    :hostname => "server2",
    :ip => "192.168.100.11",
    :box => "hashicorp/precise64",
    :ram => 1024,
    :cpu => 1
  }
]
```

# LETS START TWO MACHINES

```
Vagrant.configure(2) do |config|
  servers.each do |machine|
    config.vm.define machine[:hostname] do |node|
      node.vm.box = machine[:box]
      node.vm.hostname = machine[:hostname]
      node.vm.network "private_network", ip: machine[:ip]
      node.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
        vb.customize ["modifyvm", :id, "--memory", machine[:ram]]
      end
    end
  end
end
```

# LETS START TWO MACHINES

Lets start the machines

```
$ vagrant up  
$ vagrant ssh server1
```

what is my hostname?

```
$ hostname
```

what is the IP address?

```
$ ifconfig -a
```

Lets connect to server2?

```
$ ssh server2
```

why did it fail?

```
$ ssh 192.168.100.11
```

## IP IS HARD, NAMES ARE EAZY

Lets add server2 to  
/etc/hosts of server1

```
$ sudo vi /etc/hosts
```

Add the line to the end of the file

```
192.168.100.11 server2
```

```
$ ssh server2
```

# LETS SETUP PASSWORD-LESS SSH

Generate key

```
$ cd .ssh
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C vagrant@server1

what are these files created?
  id_rsa
  id_rsa.pub

$ cp id_rsa.pub id_rsa.pub_server1
$ scp id_rsa.pub_server1 server2:.ssh

$ ssh server2
$ cd .ssh
$ cat id_rsa.pub_server1 >> authorized_keys

$ exit
```

## LETS SETUP PASSWORD-LESS SSH

Lets try it

```
$ ssh server2
```

should go with out requesting password



# HOMEWORK



## AWESOME LINKS

### Basic Tutorial:

<http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/getting-started/index.html>

### General Docs:

<http://vagrantup.com/v1/docs/index.html>

### Some great use cases and advanced tutorial

<http://devops.me/2011/10/05/vagrant/>

<http://beacon.wharton.upenn.edu/404/2011/12/keeping-your-machine-clean-with-vagrant-chef/>

<http://lumberjaph.net/misc/2010/11/22/vagrant-rocks.html>



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