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Centos7-Ansible-Nginx自动化部署



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Ansible自动化批量部署nginx服务器

搭建环境:

主机: Ansible Web1 Web2 系统: Centos7 64Bit 网卡: Vmnet0桥接

IP: Ansible-152.158 Web1-152.159 Web2-152.160 注:清空并关闭以上环境所有主机的防火墙和selinux

关闭防火墙 systemctl stop firewalld.service 禁止防火墙开机自启 systemctl disable firewalld.service

关闭selinux sed -i 's/SELINUX=enforcing /SELINUX=disabled/g' /etc/sysconfig/selinux

重启 reboot

注: 重启后如果可以互相ping通,那么就开始搭建ansible服务器

一、Ansible-server安装

安装方式:

- 1、从Ansible项目的GitHub源码库提取出来安装,运行Ansible不需root 权限,也不依赖于其他软件,没有后 台进程运行,不需要数据库支撑。
- 2、使用yum安装,需要有合适的yum源,对于RHEL、CentOS的官方yum源中没有 Ansible安装包,这就需 要先安装支持第三方的yum仓库组件,最常用的有EPEL、 Remi、RPMForge等。可国内速度较快的高质量 yum源网易 163(http://mirrors.163.com)、阿里源(https://opsx.alibaba.com/mirror)
- 注:这里实验使用的是默认的centos7自带的源,并使用yum直接安装

二、使用yum安装ansible

1、安装ansible yum -y install ansible

```
extras/7/x86_64/primary_dt
updates/7/x86_64/primary_c
```



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

Dependency Installed:
PYYAM..x86 64 0:3.10-11.el7
libyaml.x86 64 0:0.1.4-11.el70
python-babel.noarch 0:0.9.6-8.el7
python-backports.x86 64 0:1.0-8.el7
python-backports.ssl match hostname.noarch 0:3.5.0.1-1.el7
python-backports.ssl match hostname.noarch 0:3.5.0.1-1.el7
python-backports-ssl match hostname.noarch 0:3.5.0.1-1.el7
python-backports-ssl match hostname.noarch 0:3.5.0.1-1.el7
python-backports-ssl match hostname.noarch 0:3.5.el7
python-inttiliz.noarch 0:1.0.4-1.el7
python-intiliz.noarch 0:2.1-2.el7
python-jaddress.noarch 0:1.0.16-2.el7
python-markupsafe.x86 64 0:0.11-10.el7
python-paramiko.noarch 0:1.6.5-2.el7
python-passlib.noarch 0:1.6.5-2.el7
python-sycparser.noarch 0:1.1-4.el7
python-sycparser.noarch 0:2.14-1.el7
python-sycparser.noarch 0:0.9.8-7.el7
python2-cryptography.x86 64 0:1.7.2-2.el7
python2-pysanl.noarch 0:0.1.9-2.el7
python2-pysanl.noarch 0:0.1.9-7.el7
sshpass.x86 64 0:1.06-2.el7
Dependency Updated:
openssl.x86_64 1:1.0.2k-12.el7
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            openssl-libs.x86_64 1:1.0.2k-12.el7
@51CTO博客
```

2、检查ansible版本: ansible -version

```
[root@localhost ~]# ansible --version
[rootelocalhost ~]# ansible --version ← ansible 2.4.2.0 ← config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg configured module search path = [u'/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', u'/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules'] ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible executable location = /usr/bin/ansible python version = 2.7.5 (default, Nov 20 2015, 02:00:19) [GCC 4.8.5 201506@5机修序.41]
```

三、设置节点授权的ssh密钥

1、在Ansible服务端生成密钥 ssh-keygen

```
[root@localhost ~]# ssh-keygen ~

Generating public/private rsa key pair.

Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):

Created directory '/root/.ssh'.

Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):

Enter same passphrase again:

Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.

Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.

The key fingerprint is:

0e:80:59:64:42:db:a5:d0:20:c3:ad:6a:fb:4c:24:7a root@localhost

The key's randomart image is:
+-- [ RSA 2048]----+
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            @51CTO博客
```



- 2、使用ssh-copy-id命令来复制Ansible公钥到节点web1和web2
- 1) 复制Ansible公钥到节点web1 ssh-copy-id -i root@192.168.152.159

```
[root@localhost ~]# ssh-copy-id -i root@l92.168.152.159

The authenticity of host '192.168.152.159 (192.168.152.159)' can't be established.

ECDSA key fingerprint is 7d:ea:38:dd:20:b6:19:ee:08:ff:sf:81:cd:12:ae:ed.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed

/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys

root@l92.168.152.159's password:
  Number of key(s) added: 1
 Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'root@192.168.152.159'" and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 @51CTO博客
```

2) 复制Ansible公钥到节点web2 ssh-copy-id -i root@192.168.152.160

```
[rootelocalhost -]# ssh-copy-id -i rootel92.168.152.160

[rootelocalhost -]# ssh-copy-id -i rootel92.168.152.160 -

The authenticity of host '192.168.152.160 (192.168.152.160)' can't be established. ECDSA key fingerprint is 7d:ea:38:dd:20:b6:19:ee:08:ff:af:81:cd:12:ae:ed. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes -

//usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys rootel92.168.152.160's password:
    Number of key(s) added: 1
              try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'root@192.168.152.160'" check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     @51CTO博客
 [root@localhost ~]#
```

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四、配置Ansible定义文件

1、编辑ansible配置文件 vi /etc/ansible/hosts

```
This is the default ansible 'hosts' file
       Comments begin with the '#' character
Blank lines are ignored
Groups of hosts are delimited by [header] elements
You can enter hostnames or ip addresses
A hostname/ip can be a member of multiple groups
# Ex 1: Ungrouped hosts, specify before any group headers
# Ex 2: A collection of hosts belonging to the 'webservers' group
```

注:将需要ansible自动化的节点IP添加到这里

2、测试在ansible服务端运行命令(在互相能ping通的情况下)

ansible -m ping 'web-servers'

```
[root@localhost ~]# ansible -m ping 'web-servers'
      168.152.160 | SUC
"changed": false,
"ping": "pong"
/
192.168.152.159 | SUCCESS => {
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
                                                                                          @51CTO博客
```

五、执行shell命令

1) 查看ansible节点运行时间(uptime)

ansible -m command -a "uptime" 'web-servers'

```
root@localhost ~]# ansible -m command -a "uptime" 'web-servers'🦇
  2.168.152.160 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
7:07:31 up 11 min, 3 users, load average: 0.42, 0.22, 0.13
                                                                                 @51CTO博客
[root@localhost ~]#
```

2) 查看节点内核版本 (uname -r)

ansible -m command -a "uname -r" 'web-servers'

```
root@localhost ~]# ansible -m command -a "uname -r" 'web-servers'
 192.168.152.160 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >> 3.10.0-327.el7.x86 64
                                                                                @51CTO博客
[root@localhost ~]#
```

注:以上操作部署已完成ansible服务搭建

六、批量部署nginx服务器

两种Ansible批量部署nginx服务器方式

方式一: yum安装nginx,使用的是epel-release源 方式二: 使用nginx.tar压缩包解压安装nginx







1、在/root/目录下创建Ansible YAML文件 vi nginx.yaml

```
1 ---
2 - hosts: all
3 tasks:
4 - name: Install Nginx Package
5 yum: name=nginx state=present
6 - name: Copy Nginx.conf
7 template: src=/root/nginx.conf.j2 dest=/etc/nginx/nginx.conf
8 owner=root group=root mode=0644 validate='nginx -t -c %s'
9 notify:
10 - Restart Nginx Service
11 handlers:
12 - name: systemctl restart nginx.service
13 service: name=nginx state=restarted @51CTO博客
```

注释:

第1行表示该文件是YAML文件,非必须

第2行定义该playbook针对的目标主机,all表示针对所有主机

第3行定义该playbook所有的tasks集合,比如下面我们定义的3个task

第4行定义一个task的名称,非必须,建议根据task实际任务命名

第5行定义一个状态的action,比如这里使用yum模块实现Nginx软件包的安装

第6行到第9行使用template模板去管理/etc/nginx/nginx.conf文件,owner group定义该文件的属主以及属组,

使用validate参数指文件生成后使用nginx -t -c %s命令去做Nginx文件语法验证,notify是触发handler状态,

如果同步后,文件的MD5值有变化会触发ReStart Nginx Service这个handler

第10行到第12行是定义一个handler状态让Nginx服务重启,handler的名称是 ReStart Nginx Service

注:书写yaml文件时,注意左对齐,同级别应在同一列下,并且不能使用Tab键,可以使用空格(随便空格几个都行,但是同一级别必须对齐)

2、检测YAML文件

ansible-playbook nginx.yaml --syntax-check nginx.yaml

```
[rootélocalhost ~]# ansible-playbook nginx.yaml --syntax-check nginx.yaml playbook: nginx.yaml playbook: nginx.yaml @51CTO博客
```

3、查看YAML文件任务列表 ansible-playbook nginx.yaml --list-task

```
[root@localhost ~]# ansible-playbook nginx.yaml --list-task
playbook: nginx.yaml

play #1 (all): all TAGS: []

tasks:
    Install Nginx Package TAGS: []
Copy Nginx.conf TAGS: []
[root@localhost ~]#
```

4、查看针对哪些主机做操作 ansible-playbook nginx.yaml --list-hosts

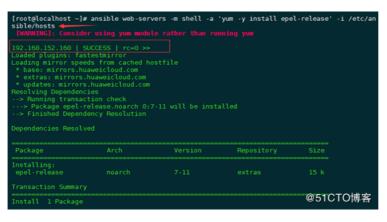
5、给两个节点安装epel-release源

ansible web-servers -m shell -a 'yum -y install epel-release' -i /etc/ansible/hosts

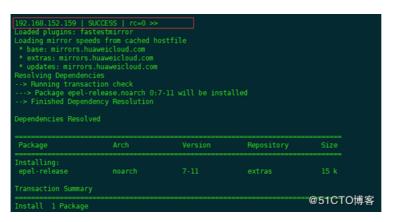
¥

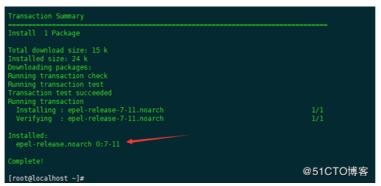


关注



Installing: epel-release					
Transaction Summary					
Install 1 Package					
Total download size Installed size: 24 Downloading package Running transaction Running transaction Transaction test su Running transaction Installing: epel Verifying: epel	k es: n check n test ucceeded n l-release-7-11.no				
Installed: epel-release.noar	rch 0:7-11				
Complete!				@51CTO博	





6、给两个节点安装nginx

ansible web-servers -m shell -a 'yum -y install nginx' -i /etc/ansible/hosts

¥



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```
---> Package nginx-mod-http-xslt-filter.x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 will be installed
---> Package nginx-mod-stream.x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 will be installed
---> Package nginx-mod-stream.x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 will be installed
---> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

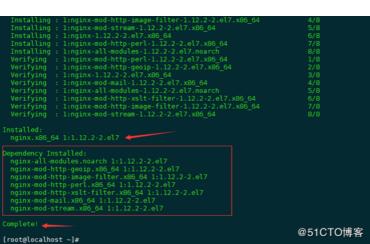
Package Arch Version Repository
Size

Installing:
nginx x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 530 k
Installing for dependencies:
nginx-all-modules noarch 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 16 k
nginx-mod-http-geoip x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 23 k
nginx-mod-http-perl x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 26 k
nginx-mod-http-perl x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 36 k
nginx-mod-http-sslt-filter x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 26 k
nginx-mod-http-xslt-filter x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 54 k
nginx-mod-mail x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 54 k
nginx-mod-stream x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 54 k
nginx-mod-stream x86_64 1:1.12.2-2.el7 epel 54 k
```



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7、编辑本地nginx.conf.j2文件(因为本地没有安装nginx所以没有这个文件需要从节点拷贝到当前/root/下再修改,并以这个修改过的模板来下发给节点)

- 注:根据实际情况要求修改(我这里使用的默认)
- 8、确认信息是否正确

ansible-playbook -i /etc/ansible/hosts nginx.yaml -f 2

F

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2) 这是修改过nginx.conf.j2配置文件执行命令的状态

```
| # For more information on configuration, see:
| # * Official English Documentation: http://nginx.org/en/docs/
| # * Official Russian Documentation: http://nginx.org/ru/docs/
| # * Officia
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# ansible-playbook -i /etc/ansible/hosts nginx.yaml -f 2

PLAY [all]

TASK [Gathering Facts]
ok: [192.168.152.159]
ok: [192.168.152.150]

TASK [Install Nginx Package]
ok: [192.168.152.160]
ok: [192.168.152.159]

TASK [Copy Nginx.conf]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
changed: [192.168.152.159]
```



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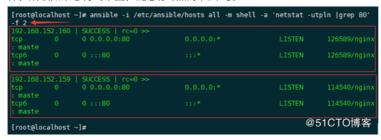
分享

9、这样我们就完成了 3台机器的Nginx安装部署,下面需要对主机的Nginx服务进行核查,并且确认生成后nginx.conf中的worker_processes参数的值是否正确,执行命令:

ansible -i /etc/ansible/hosts all -m shell -a 'netstat -utpln |grep 80' -f 2



- 注:上图红色字体说明并没有自动重启nginx,原因是nginx.conf.j2这文件默认没有修改的情况不满足执行条
- 件,所以如果想得到下图,随意修改点东西即可。



10、验证:浏览器访问两个节点IP

Web1: http://192.168.152.159



Web2: http://192.168.152.160



T)

注: nginx自动化部署完成!

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