

***This DevOps Notes is Presented by .....***



**Sir BHUPINDER RAJPUT**

***Good morning ... Namaste ....As'Salamu Alaykum.... Dosto***





Git has three stages of workflow **-1. Working area 2. Staging area 3. Local Repository.**

We send data or code from working area to staging area by **add command** and staging area to Local repository by **commit command** and finally send data/code from Local repo to central repo by **push command**.

#### Update Linux operating system in working area (Mumbai Ec2-user)

```
# yum update -y
# yum install git -y
# which git
User /bin/git
# git --version
2.23.3
# git config --global user.name "Zeeshan"
# git config --global user.email Zshan227@gmail.com
# git config -list
(this command shows the all configurated list)
```

User.name=Zeeshan

User.email=Zshan227@gmail.com

```
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    modified:   mumbai

[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]#
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git commit -m "my second commit from mumbai"
[master a0cfbd5] my second commit from mumbai
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 2 deletions(-)
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git status
On branch master
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/master' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git log
commit a0cfbd57f34dd14f6c2a893b66383b015086c1dc (HEAD -> master)
Author: zeeshan <zshan227@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Aug 21 08:13:20 2020 +0000

  my second commit from mumbai

commit bd57fa84ee88a58c4b307851529116f9991d9a10 (origin/master)
Author: zeeshan <zshan227@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Aug 21 07:58:00 2020 +0000

  my first commit from mumbai
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git show a0cfbd57f34dd14f6c2a893b66383b015086c1dc
commit a0cfbd57f34dd14f6c2a893b66383b015086c1dc (HEAD -> master)
Author: zeeshan <zshan227@gmail.com>
Date:   Fri Aug 21 08:13:20 2020 +0000

  my second commit from mumbai

diff --git a/mumbai1 b/mumbai1
index ef8e5ad..e7fe58c 100644
--- a/mumbai1
+++ b/mumbai1
@@ -1,2 +1 @@
-hindostan hamara hamara
+No newline at end of file
+hindostan hamara hamara
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 mumbaigit]# git push -u origin master
Username for 'https://github.com': Zshan227
Password for 'https://Zshan227@github.com':
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

Now work inside the Mumbai machine, create Directory and make file inside local-repo

```
[Ec2-user] # mkdir mumbaigit
[Ec2-user] # cd mumbaigit
[Mumbaigit]# git init                                     ( init command turn Dir into local Repo)
[Mumbaigit]# cat >Mumbai1                               (write inside the [Dir] local repo by cat > command)
    # cat Mumbai 1                                         (to check the data/code what has been written in repo)
```

Put and write some code/data inside the file mumbai1, and come out by

Ctrl+d

SARE JAHAN SE ACCCHA

# git status

Untracked files: Mumbai1

(it's in red color means not added yet staging aria)

```
[mumbaigit]# git add .                                (Add command to add created file to staging aria)
```

# git status

New file: Mumbai1

(it's in green color means added staging aria )

Now commit data from staging aria to Local repo

```
[Mumbaigit]# git commit -m "first commit from Mumbai"      (m=message)
    # git status
    # git log                                              (to check what commits had done when and who did?)
```

You will see commit Id like 12345678KD45BF4W3E4 . Author, Mail id, Date, Time, message: first commit from Mumbai

```
Mumbaigit]# git show <commit-id>                      (show command the content of commit ID)
```

first commit from Mumbai

+ SARE JAHAN SE ACCCHA

If we run the git commit command again it will show nothing to commit, working tree clean means data has been committed.

If want to send this code to my central repository, I have to connect local repo to central repo first, for this action I have to create a new repository (any name) and paste the URL of git repo and execute command as given below

```
[Mumbaigit]# git remote add origin https://github.com/zshan227/centralgit2.git
```

Now local repo has been connected to central repo, for pushing data to central repo execute this command

```
[Mumbaigit]# git push -u origin master                  (push command local repo to central repo)
```

It will ask for **username** and **password** of your git hub account, after filling this and you can see all committed data/code inside central repo.

my second commit from mumbai  
zshan227 committed 7 hours ago

Showing 1 changed file with 1 addition and 2 deletions.

...	...	@@ -1,2 +1 @@
1		- sare jahan se acccha
2		- □ ⊖
	1	+ hindostan hamara hamara

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

Now create a machine in Singapore region and connect to git hub.

```
[ec2-user] # yum update -y
# yum install git -y
# git config --global user.name
# git config --global user.name "Ahmad"
# git config --global user.email flitz.power@gmail.com
# git config --git remotes
```

User.name=Ahmad  
User.email=flitz.power@gmail.com

```
[Ec2-user] # mkdir singaporgit
# cd singaporgit
[singaporgit]# git init
```

Initialized empty git repository in Home/ec2-user/singaporgit/.git/

```
[singaporgit]# ls -a
. ..
[singaporgit]# git remote add origin
https://github.com/zshan227/centralgit2.git
```

Now local repo has been connected to central repo, for Pulling data to central repo, execute this command

```
[singaporgit]# git pull -u origin master
```

(you can execute without -u as well)

Now you can see it has pulled all data/code from remote directory central repo, all details and commits has been done by other Mumbai machine.

```
[singaporgit]# cat >mumbai1
HINDOSTAN HAMARA HAMARA
```

(> used to write and overwrite code inside mumbai1)

Ctrl+D

If you want to add lines or something on this code inside the file use command # **cat >>file**

```
# git status
Modified: mumbai1
[root@ip-172-31-35-195 singaporgit]# cat >mumbai1
hume unse hai wafaa ki ummeed
jinhe maalum hi nahi wafaa kya hai
[aakhir is marz ki dawaa kya hai]
hume unse hai wafaa ki ummeed
jinhe maalum hi nahi wafaa kya hai
[root@ip-172-31-35-195 singaporgit]# cat mumbai1
This line is added
final code inside file after using >>
[root@ip-172-31-35-195 singaporgit]# git status
On branch master
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
      modified: mumbai1
```

```
# git add .
# git status
Modified: mumbai1
# git commit -m "first commit from singapore"
# git log
```

Now it will show all messages **commits ids** and steps done by both Mumbai and Singapore machines

```
# git show 12345678KD458F41W3E4
```

SARE JAHAN SE ACCCHA  
+ HINDOSTAN HAMARA HAMARA  
Push data/code into central git from local repo

Old commit  
new commit

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
# git push -u origin master
```

(you can use -f instead of -u for **force**  
push)

Now Enter username and password of git hub account, after that you will see all new and old **commits updates** in central git, click **mumbai1** file you will get code “**HINDOSTAN HAMARA HAMARA**”

**GITIGNORE**-This command is used to ignore some specific file which we don't want to add & commit.

```
[mumbaigil] # vi .gitignore
```

\* CSS  
\* java

```
# git add .gitignore
```

\* used to ignore particular file

```
# git commit -m "ignore file format"
```

can use single comma as well

```
# git status
```

**Esc+ :wq**

Nothing to commit, working tree is clean, now create some files in different formats by using **touch command**

```
# touch file1.txt file4.java file3.css file5.java file2.txt
```

# ls

```
# git status
```

File1.txt  
File2.txt

```
# git add .
```

# git status

only showing 2 untracked files rest three have been ignored

Now both files have been added and showing us in green color after status command

```
File1.txt
```

```
File2.txt
```

```
# git commit -m "IGNORE JAVA CSS FILES"
```

```
# git log
```

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 (HEAD -> master)
```

So many commit Ids are showing

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 (HEAD -> master)
```

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 (HEAD -> master)
```

```
# git show 12345678KD458F41W3E4
```

IGNORE JAVA CSS FILES

```
# touch Zeeshan.java
```

```
# git status
```

Nothing to commit, working tree is clean, now create some files in different formats by using **touch command**

```
# touch Zeeshan.txt
```

```
# git status
```

Zeeshan.txt

(Again it showed text file, not java file means ignored)

**If I want to latest commit, last 2 commits, last-n commits and all commits in one line.**

```
# git log -1
```

```
# git log -2
```

```
# git log --oneline
```

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 (HEAD -> master) message "1"
```

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 message "2"
```

```
12345678KD458F41W3E4 message "3"
```

So many commits are showing in one column

**TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools**

If I want to find specific commit, Acton and file use grep command with specific name rest will be ignored.

```
[mumbaigil] # git log --grep "XYZ"  
XYZ=zee, ignore, filename, java, Hindostan
```

## **GIT BRANCHES:**

- Each task has one separate branches, after done with code other branches merge with master.
  - This concept is useful for parallel development. Master branch is default branch
  - We make branches, one for little features and other one for longer running features.
  - It allows keeps the main master branch free from error.
  - Files created in workspace will be visible in any of the branch workspace, until you commit, once you commit then those files belong to that particular branch

## **How to create Branches:**

## **Branches Working process:**

```
# git checkout branch1  
# cat >shantfile  
Nothings is better than something
```

If you want to add lines or something on this code inside file use command `# cat >>file`, for rewrite use `>`

```
# ls  
branch1 shanfile  
    # git checkout master  
    # ls  
mumbai1 shanfile
```

Shanfile and code is **showing** inside master branch because it hasn't committed with any branch yet.

```
# git commit -m "branch1 first commit"
# git log -oneline
Branch1 first commit
# git checkout master
# git log -oneline
```

Shanfile & code will **not show** inside master branch because that file has been committed with Branch1

**How to Merge Branches:** we use pulling mechanism, we can't merge branches of different repositories

```
# git checkout master  
# git merge branchA
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

Executed checkout command before merge command means, you wanted to merge any branch with master branch

```
# git log --oneline
```

Now you can see All commits of both branches which have been merged together

```
# ls
```

Now you can see All files of both branches which have been merged together.

```
# git push origin master
```

(to push central repo lit git

hub)

Enter username & password you can see merged data in central repository on git hub .

```
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git checkout branch1
Switched to branch 'branch1'
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# cat >shanfile
CANA IS THE BEST COUNTRY
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# cat shanfile
CANA IS THE BEST COUNTRY
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# cat shanfile
CANA IS THE BEST COUNTRY
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git checkout branch1
Switched to branch 'branch1'
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git status
On branch branch1
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    shanfile

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git add .
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git status
On branch branch1
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    new file:   shanfile

[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git commit -m 'first commit of shanfile'
[branch1 b35ab95] first commit of shanfile
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 shanfile
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git log --oneline
b35ab95 (HEAD -> branch1) first commit of shanfile
de53e6a first commit of secondfile
40f69d7 (origin/master) jagjeet singh shayri
b903f07 ignore java css file
1d52057 ignore java css file
2b7b98d ignore file format
e30fef3 first commit from node1
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]#
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git status
On branch branch1
nothing to commit, working tree clean
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
[root@ip-172-31-14-209 nodelgit]# git log --oneline
847fed7 (HEAD -> master) jagjeet singh shayri
40f69d7 (origin/master) jagjeet singh shayri
b903f07 ignore java css file
now you can see after commit
shanfile is disappear from
master branch now commited
with branch 1
```

**GIT CONFLICT:** When same files having different content in different branches, if you do merge conflict can occur. (Resolve conflict then add and commit)

```
# Cat >shanfile
```

hello zee

ctrl+d

```
# git add .
```

```
# git commit -m "commit before conflict"
```

```
# git checkout branch1
```

switch to branch1

```
# Cat >shanfile
```

create same file but write different code inside

hello shan

ctrl+d

```
# git commit -m "commit from branch1"
```

```
# git checkout master
```

switch to branch1

```
# git merge branch1
```

Merge failed: fix conflict, then commit result

```
# vi shanfile
```

(update inside shanfile)

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
<<<<<HEAD  
Hello zee  
=====  
Hello shan  
>>>> branch1  
Esc+;wq
```

You can change data according to yourself which you exactly needed before conflict do changes in file git will understand the change and execute data accordingly.

```
# git status  
# git add .  
# git commit -m "Resolve conflict"  
# git log --oneline
```

12h3a8g90 (HEAD → master) Resolve conflict

**GIT BRANCH STASH:** If your code is in progress and suddenly need changes through client escalation you have to **keep aside** current code and have to work on new features for some hours.

You can't commit your parallel code so you need some temporary storage to store partial changes and later on commit it. To stash an item only applied for **modifies files** not new files.

```
# git checkout master  
# cat >zakfile  
# git commit -m "zakfile commit"  
# vi zakfile  
My super zak code-1  
# git stash  
# Cat zakfile  
# Git stash list  
Stash (0) : WIP on master 1372ee7 .zakfile
```

```
# vi zakfile  
My super zak code-2  
# cat zakfile  
My super zak code-2  
# git stash  
# git stash list  
Stash (0)  
Stash (1)  
# cat zakfile  
# (zakfile empty, data/code has been  
stashed)
```

Now going to do old pending work

```
# git stash apply stash@{1}  
  
# cat zakfile  
My super zak code-2  
# git add.  
# git commit -m "zakfile commit done"  
  
# git stash apply stash@{0}
```

Auto merging zakfile; CONFLICT:Merge **conflict** in zakfile

## TECHNICAL GIFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
# Vi zakfile  
zakfile)  
  
      <<<< update stream  
      My super zakcode-1  
      =====  
      My super zakcode-2  
      >>> stashed changes  
      # git add .  
      # git commit -m "zakfile commit done2"  
      # git status  
      # git log --oneline  
  
Zakfile commit  
Zakfile xommit done  
Zakfile commit done2  
      # git stash list  
Stash (0)  
Stash (1)      (still available in stash list delete it by # git stash clear, recheck by stash list  
command)
```

(update inside

final code would be my super zakcode-2  
delete =====

[Esc+wq]

**GIT RESET:** It is a powerful command that is used to undo local changes to the state of a git repository.  
It used to undo the add . command.

```
# cat <zeekile  
Zee is the shan  
      # git add .  
  
      # git status  
New file:zeefile  
change)      (now realized did mistake in data wanted to
```

- To reset from staging area

```
# git reset Zeefile  
      # git reset .  
aria)      (removed data from staging  
  
      # git status  
Zeefile  
      # git add .  
  
      # git status  
Zeefile
```

- To reset from staging area

```
# git reset --hard  
  
# git status  
One branch master nothing to commit: working tree clean
```

### GIT REVERT:

## TECHNICAL GIFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

Revert command helps you to undo the existing commit, it doesn't delete any data instead rather get creates a new commit with the included previous files reverted to the previous stat. So, history moves forward while the stat of your file moves backward.

```
# cat >fileZ  
I LOVE MY INDIA  
# git add.  
# git commit -m "fileZ commit"  
# git log -oneline
```

after commit I realized did wrong commit

Now you can see so many commits copy previous commit id just before the mistake and paste on revert command

```
# git revert 12h3a8g90
```

Wrong commit **undo** state moves to backward also write a mesage in this commit “please ignore previous commit”

How to remove untracked files

```
# git clean -n  
# git clean -f
```

dry run  
forcefully

**Git Tags:** Tag operation allows giving meaningful name to a specific version in the repository.

To Apply Tag	<code># git tag -a&lt;tag-name&gt; -m "message" commit-id</code> <code># git tag -a Zeeshan -m "love you India" 12h3a8g90g6k</code>
To see tag	<code># git tag</code> <code># git show tag-name</code>
Tag	to see <b>particular commit</b> content by using
To delete a tag	<code># git tag -d tag-name</code>

**Git Hub Clone:** go to existing repo in git Hub copy the URL of central repo and paste with run command of Linux machine.

```
# git clone <URL git hub repo>  
[ec2-user] # git clone https://github.com/zshan227/centralgit2.git
```

It creates a **local repo** automatically inside Linux machine with the same name of git hub account.

```
# ls  
Mumbai1git zeefile centralgit node1git
```

Both repositories can connect together easily by master branch



## Download & install Chef and create Cookbook, Recipes

- ❖ Wget <chef download link>
- ❖ Yum install <paste> **chef -workstation downloaded file**
- ❖ mkdir cookbooks
- ❖ cd cookbooks/
- ❖ chef generate cookbook **zee-cookbook**
- ❖ cd **zee-cookbook**
- ❖ yum install tree -y
- ❖ tree
- ❖ chef generate recipe **zee-recipe**
- ❖ **cd ..**
- ❖ **vi zee-cookbook/recipes/zee-recipe.rb**  
**I + Enter then <paste code>**  
  

```
file '/myfile' do
  content 'Welcome to Zeeshan Ahmad'
  action :create
end
```

**enter+esc+:wq**
- ❖ **Chef exec ruby -c zee-cookbook/recipes/zee-recipe.rb** (check the syntax)
- ❖ Syntax OK (run the chef client)
- ❖ **Chef-client -zr "recipe[zee-cookbook::zee-recipe]"**
- ❖ **Cat /myfile(xyz)** (also try **ls /**) (to check inside the file)

Apache server:

```
[cookbooks]#chef generate cookbook apache-cookbook
#cd apache-cookbook
#chef generate recipe apache-recipe
#cd ..
#vi Apache-cookbook/recipes/apache-recipe.rb
```

**I + Enter then <paste code>**

```
package 'httpd' do
action :install
end

file '/var/www/html/index.html' do
content 'Welcome to Wafzee website'
action :create
end

service 'httpd' do
action [:enable, :start]
end
```

esc+:wq

```
#Chef-client -zr "recipe[Apache-cookbook::Apache-recipe]"
```

Now ping public IP address to see content on apache website

#### ATTRIBUTES:

**What is this:** Attributes is a key value pair which represent a specific detail about node.

**Who used?** Chef client

**Why used?** To determine

- current state of node?
- what was the state of the node at the end of previous chef client run?
- What should be the state of the node at the end of current chef client will run?

#### Types: Priority

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Default        | 1 <sup>st</sup> maximum   |
| 2. Force-default  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> more      |
| 3. Normal         | 3 <sup>rd</sup> may be    |
| 4. Override       | 4 <sup>th</sup> less      |
| 5. Force override | 5 <sup>th</sup> very less |
| 6. Automatic      | 6 <sup>th</sup> minimum   |

#### Who defines Attributes?

**Ans:** (Node, Cookbooks, Roles, Environment)      \*\*(attribute defines by Ohai have highest priority)

```
# sudo su
# ohai
# ohai ipaddress
# ohai memory/total
# ohai cpu/0/mhz
# ls
# cd cookbooks
# cd Apache-cookbook
# Chef generate recipe recipe10
# cd ..
# vi apache-cookbook/recipes/recipe10.rb
```

I + Enter then <paste code>

```
File '/besicinfo' do
Content "this id to get Attributes"
```

## TECHNICAL GIFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
HOSTNAME: #{node['hostname']}
IPADDRESS: #{node['ipaddress']}
CPU: #{node['cpu'][0]['mhz']}
MEMORY: #{node['memory']['total']}"

owner 'root'
group 'root'
action :create
end
```

Esc+**:wq**

```
#chef exec ruby -c apache-cookbook/recipes/recipe10.rb
# chef-client -zr "recipe[apache-cookbook::recipe10]"
```

(call the client)

SEE OUTPUT ATTRIBUTES

Insert Linux commands

```
[cookbooks]# vi zee-cookbook/recipes/ABC-recipe.rb
I + Enter then <paste code>
```

```
Execute "run a script" do
Command <<-EOH
Mkdir /Zeeshandir
touch /Ahmadfile
EOH
End
```

----> EOH = End of here/hunk (now can write non ruby)  
Enter+Esc+**:wq**

Create user

```
#vi zee-cookbook/recipes/ABC-recipe.rb
```

```
User "Rockstar" do
Action :create
End
```

Enter+Esc+**:wq**

(now run the recipe)

```
#chef-client -zr "recipe[zee-cookbook::ABC-recipe]"
```

Create group

```
# vi zee-cookbook/recipes/ABC-recipe.rb
I + Enter then <paste code>
```

```
Group "Devops group" do
Action :create
Members 'shan'
Append true
End
```

Enter+Esc+**:wq**

(now check the recipe)

```
# Chef exec ruby -c zee-cookbook/recipes/ABC-recipe.rb
# syntax OK
```

(now run the recipe)

```
# chef-client -zr "recipe[Zee-cookbook::abc-recipe]"
# cat /etc/group
```

(also try **ls /**)

(to check the group)

**RUNLIST:** To run the recipe in a sequence order that we mention in a run list. With this process we can run multiple recipes but the condition is, they must be only one recipe from one cookbook.

## TECHNICAL GIFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

\*\*\* (chef client calling default recipes from Zee-cookbook & Apache-cookbook together) \*\*\*

```
[cookbooks]# chef-client -zr
"recipe[zee-cookbook::default], recipe[Apache-cookbook::default]"
```

**Include Recipe:** To call recipes/recipe from another recipe with in same cookbook. To run **multiple recipes** from same cookbook. We can run any numbers of recipes with **include command** but all must be from same cookbook. Here including recipes with default recipe in **Zee-Cookbook**.

```
[cookbooks]# vi Zee-cookbook/recipes/default.rb
I + Enter then <paste code>

Include_recipe "ABC-cookbook::ABC-recipe"
Include_recipe "ABC-cookbook::XYZ-recipe"
Include_recipe "ABC-cookbook::123-recipe"                                Esc+:wq (call the chef client)

#chef-client -zr "recipe[Zee-cookbook::default]"
```

Connect workstation to chef server to node using chef-repo, bootstrap

**Chef server** is going to mediator between the code and cookbooks.

**Bootstrapping Attaching a node to chef server**, by Bootstrap command, both workstation and node should be in same AZ. Two actions will be done while bootstrapping **1.** adding node to chef server **2.** installing chef package.

**Chef-repo** It would be the main directory inside it you have to run any commons, it is also having cookbooks).

Create **chef manage** account by “*manage.chef.io*” and download **starter kit**. Go to download and extract file **chef-repo**, after extracting we got more files inside chef-repo are (.chef ,cookbooks ,gitignore, README.md, roles)

For sending chef-repo file to Linux machine we use the software called **WinSCP**. Drag Chef-repo from left window and drop to right Linux window. (by **ls command** in you can check Chef-repo is showing in your workstation or not)

```
# Sudo su
# ls
chef-repo chef-workstation-20.7.96-1.el7.x86_64.rpm cookbooks nodes
# cd chef-repo
# ls-a
. . . .chef cookbooks .gitignore README.md roles
# cd .chef/
[.chef]# ls/
# config.rb      Wafzee.pem                               (organization name is wafzee)
# cat config.rb
```

Inside config.rb you will get **chef\_server\_url** <https://api.chef.io/organizations/wafzee>

```
# knife ssl check                                     (to check workstation is connected with chef server ?)
```

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Connecting to host api.chef.io:443 Successfully verified certificates from 'api.chef.io'

```
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# ls
chef-repo  chef-workstation-20.8.111-1.el7.x86_64.rpm  cookbooks  nodes
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# cd chef-repo
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# ls -a
.  ..  .chef  cookbooks  .gitignore  README.md  roles
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# cd .chef
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 .chef]# ls
config.rb  zeeman.pem
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 .chef]# cat config.rb
# See http://docs.chef.io/config_rb.html for more information on knife configuration options

current_dir = File.dirname(__FILE__)
log_level          :info
log_location       STDOUT
node_name          "zeeman"
client_key         "#{current_dir}/zeeman.pem"
chef_server_url   "https://api.chef.io/organizations/wafzee"
cookbook_path      ["#{current_dir}/../cookbooks"]
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 .chef]# knife ssl check
Connecting to host api.chef.io:443
Successfully verified certificates from `api.chef.io'
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 .chef]#
```

Create Linux machine (**Node1**) same **AZ** of workstation with new security group and new key pair name **node1-key**, save **Private IP** for further **knife bootstrap commands**. (SSH & HTTPS)

Attach Advance details [ **#!/bin/bash**  
**Sudo su**  
**Yum update -y**]

With the help of **WinSCP** please transfer downloaded **node1-key.pem** to Chef-repo for **bootstrap command**

Now go to **chef workstation** and execute **Bootstrap command** to attach node1 to chef-server.

```
[chef-repo] # knife bootstrap 172.31.10.120 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-1key.pem -N node1
```

Node has been connected to server and node package has installed

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-9-188 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# ls
chef-repo  chef-workstation-20.8.111-1.el7.x86_64.rpm  cookbooks  nodes
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# cd c
chef-repo/
chef-workstation-20.8.111-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
cookbooks/
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# cd chef-repo
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# ls
cookbooks  node1key.pem  README.md  roles
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# knife bootstrap 172.31.14.209 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node1key.pem -N node1
--ssh-user: This flag is deprecated. Use -U--connection-user instead.
Connecting to 172.31.14.209 using ssh
The authenticity of host '172.31.14.209 ()' can't be established.
fingerprint is SHA256:tUb0vSt1v2qjLMf2+QwPVCNuJny+vJfMRT/VJ39k9Pk.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting
? (Y/N) Y
```

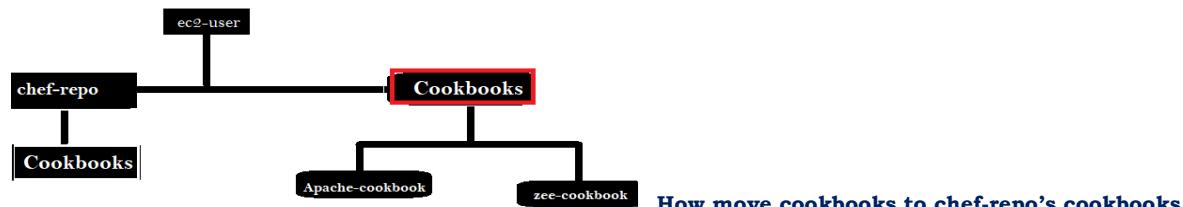
(Thank you for installing Chef Infra client chef package)

```
[chef-repo] # knife node list
```

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node1 →(showing result node1 means node1 has been connected to serve

**Moving and delete cookbooks in chef-repo to avoid cookbooks confusion:**



How move cookbooks to chef-repo's cookbooks

```
# mv cookbooks/apache-cookbook chef-repo/cookbooks
# mv cookbooks/Zee-cookbook chef-repo/cookbooks
# ls
# cd chef-repo
# ls
# ls cookbooks/
```

apache-cookbook chefignore starter zee-cookbook (got inside the chef-repo-cookbook)

It means both cookbooks have been moved to **Chef-repo Cookbooks** from **Cookbooks**

```
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 cookbooks]# ls
apache-cookbook zee-cookbook
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 cookbooks]# cd ..
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# mv cookbooks/apache-cookbook chef-repo/cookbooks
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# mv cookbooks/zee-cookbook chef-repo/cookbooks
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# cd cookbooks
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 cookbooks]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 cookbooks]# cd ..
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# rm -fr cookbooks/
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# ls
chef-repo chef-workstation-20.8.111-1.el7.x86_64.rpm nodes
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 ec2-user]# cd chef-repo
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# ls
cookbooks node1key.pem README.md roles
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# ls cookbooks/
ls: cannot access cookbooks/: No such file or directory
[root@ip-172-31-9-188 chef-repo]# ls cookbooks/
apache-cookbook chefignore starter zee-cookbook
```

**Upload apache-cookbook to chef-server:**

```
[Chef-repo] # knife cookbook upload apache-cookbook
# knife cookbook list
apache-cookbook
(confirm uploading?)
```

Now we will attach the recipe on node1 which we would like to run on node1, by this command

```
[chef-repo]# knife node run_list set node1 "recipe[apache-cookbook::apache-recipe]"
```

**Node1:**

```
run_list: recipe[apache-cookbook::apache-recipe]
```

```
[chef-repo]# knife node show node1
(run so many info including recipes in run_list)
```

Now access the **Node1**

```
# sudo su  
# chef-client
```

\*\*This chef-client implement the code (inside the recipe) on server Automatically\*\*  
Now back to **workstation** and **edit the recipe**:

```
[Chef-repo]#vi cookbooks/apache-cookbook/recipes/apache-recipe.rb  
"Update recipe"           Enter+Esc+:wq
```

Upload apache-cookbook to chef-server

```
[chef-repo] # knife cookbook upload apache-cookbook
```

Now go to the **node1** and call chef client **# chef-client**

You can see all updated content, also you can ping **node1**'s public IP and see change.

Now see how can we automate this process:

Go to **node1**

```
[ec2-user] # vi /etc/crontab  
* * * * * root chef-client          Esc+:wq      */n (HR DAY MONTH YEAR WEEK)
```

With the help of this command automation will start no need to call the chef client again=2  
Chef-client command execute periodically according to “**\*/n \* \* \* \* crontab method**”

Now see full automation:

Create one more linux machine **Node2** \*(we also can use **existing key** of node1 for node2 creation)

```
Attach Advance details [ #!/bin/bash  
Sudo su  
Yum update -y  
echo"* * * * *root chef-client">>> etc/crontab]
```

Now back to **workstation** and run **Bootstrap command**

```
[chef-repo]# knife bootstrap 172.31.10.120 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-  
2key.pem -N node2                         (Y for YES/NO)
```

Node has been connected to server and **node package** has been installed

Now Attach the Recipe to **node2 run\_list**

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```
[chef-repo]# knife node run_list set node2 "recipe[apache-cookbook::apache-recipe]"  
then for check ping the IP of node2 and see webpage.
```

## How to see Delete everything from inside chef-server:

**To see list of client present inside chef-server** [chef-repo] #knife client list  
**To delete clients** # knife client delete **clientname** -y

**To see cookbook list**  
[chef-repo] # knife cookbook list

**To delete cookbook**  
#knife cookbook delete `cookbookName` -y

**To see Role list** [chef-repo] # knife role list  
**To delete Role** #knife cookbook delete roleName -y

**To see Node list** [chef-repo] # knife node list  
**To delete Node** #knife cookbook delete **nodeName** -y

## How to create ROLE:

```
[chef-repo]# ls
.cookbooks
  .chef      roles
    # cd roles/
[roles]   #ls
  #starter.rb
[roles]   # vi Engineer.rb
          * (this is the command to create role name Engineer)
          Name "Engineer"
          Description "webserver role"
          run_list "recipe[apache-cookbook::apache-recipe]"
          ESC+:wq
```

Now back to chef-repo # `cd ..` and upload the role on chef server

```
[chef-repo] # knife role from file roles/Engineer.rb
```

```
If you want to see the created role  
      # knife role list  
o/p:   Engineer
```

Now create 4 instances (1,2,3,4) by one IMA on same availability zone as of workstation with new security group sg-1 with SSH +HTTP.

```
[Attach Advance details] [ #!/bin/bash  
      Sudo su  
      Yum update -y  
      echo "* * * * *root chef-client">> etc/crontab]
```

**Now Bootstraps the nodes 1,2,3,4 one by one**

```
# [chef-repo]# knife bootstrap 172.31.10.121 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-1key.pem -N node1  
#[chef-repo]# knife bootstrap 172.31.10.122 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-1key.pem -N node2  
#[chef-repo]# knife bootstrap 172.31.10.123 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-1key.pem -N node3
```

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```
# [chef-repo] # knife bootstrap 172.31.10.124 --ssh-user ec2-user --sudo -i node-1key.pem -N node4
```

Now connect these nodes to roles one by one.

```
# knife node run-list set node1 "role[Engineer]"  
Node1:  
  Run_list:role[Engineer]  
    (similarly for rest 3 nodes)  
# knife node run-list set node2 "role[Engineer]"  
# knife node run-list set node3 "role[Engineer]"  
# knife node run-list set node4 "role[Engineer]"
```

UPLOAD cookbook to server

```
# knife cookbook upload apache-cookbook
```

Now we can check public IP of any node on webserver, every node will behave like server cause, now cookbook has been uploaded despite of uploading different recipes, all recipes have uploaded together inside role by cookbok.

Now we are doing changes in recipe

```
# vi cookbooks/apache-cookbook/recipes/apache-recipe.rb  
Content change to "I Love my India"
```

ESC+:wq

Now see if Boss need changes, said do work on another recipe (recipe10)

```
# cat cookbooks/apache-cookbook/recipes/recipe10.rb
```

Paste code update recipe and go to the role in workstation

```
# vi roles/Engineer.rb
```

```
vi Engineer.rb  
Name "Engineer"  
Description "webserver role"  
run_list "recipe[apache-cookbook::apache-recipe]"  
run_list "recipe[apache-cookbook::recipe10]"
```

update apache-recipe to recipe10 in role  
ESC+:wq

\*for update in recipe we can create user and file by these commands below

```
# user "zee"  
# file "shanfile"
```

now upload role to server

```
[chef-repo] # knife role from file roles/Engineer.rb  
Again, go to the workstation
```

```
# vi roles/Engineer.rb
```

```
Name "Engineer"  
Description "webserver role"  
run_list "recipe[apache-cookbook]"
```

(change last line only apache-cookbook in role)

ESC+:wq

now upload role to server

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```
[chef-repo] # knife role from file roles/Engineer.rb
```

Do not mention any recipe just upload only cookbook for all recipes, will update automatically on server

```
# # knife cookbook upload apache-cookbook
```

Now we are adding 2 cookbooks in roles

```
vi roles/Engineer.rb
```

```
Name "Engineer"  
Description "webserver role"  
run_list "recipe[apache-cookbook]", "recipe[zeo-cookbook]"
```

esc+:wq

now upload role to server

```
[chef-repo] # knife role from file roles/Engineer.rb
```

Do not forget to upload zee-cookbook on server otherwise role will not perform properly

```
# knife cookbook upload zee-cookbook
```

Boss need changes again but this time in zee-recipe

```
Chef-repo] # vi cookbooks/apache-cookbook/recipes/zee-recipe.rb
```

```
%W (httpd mariadb-server unzip git vim) .each do |p|  
Package p do  
Action :install  
end  
end
```

esc+:wq

```
# knife cookbook upload zee-cookbook
```

Go to inside any node and search git by using command

```
# which git
```

after 1 minute execute again same command and you will see output

/bin/git

it means working properly



- It is an advance version of virtualization. It Design to create, deploy and run application. Docker Engine runs natively on Linux distributions,
  - Docker uses container on the host OS to run applications. It allows applications to use the same Linux kernel as a system on the host computer, rather than creating a whole virtual OS. Docker written in GO language.
  - The tool performs OS level virtualization also known as containerization.
  - Docker is a set of PAAS that uses OS level virtualization whereas VMware uses hardware level virtualization

**Advantages:** layered file system, no pre-allocation of RAM, light weight  
**ci-efficiency:** Docker enables you to build container image and use the same image across every step of the deployment process.

**Disadvantages:** Difficult to manage large number of containers. Cross platform compatibility not possible. Docker is suitable when deployment OS and testing O S are same. No solutions for data recovery and backups. Not good for rich GUI.

**Architecture:** Docker-Client Docker-Engine Server-Daumen  
Docker-Hub Docker-image Docker-Compose

**Image:** Docker image are the read only binary templates used to create containers, or single file with all dependencies and configuration required to run a program.

**Container:** It holds the entire packages that needed to run the application.

## Basic Docker Commands:

```
[ ] # yum install docker -Y                                install docker
[ ] # remove docker -Y                                  uninstall docker
[ ] # docker images                                     See all images present in your local
[ ] # docker search Jenkins                            To find out images in Docker hub
[ ] # docker pull Jenkins                             To download image from docker hub to local machines
[ ] #systemctl start docker                           To start docker service on terminal
[ ] # service docker start                          to start docker functioning
[ ] # docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash                To create a container
[ ] # docker run -it --name Zeeshan ubuntu /bin/bash  To give name to container
[ ] #docker container run -it --name Zeeshan -p 8000:80 ubuntu /bin/bash
[ ] # service docker status/(docker info)           To check service is start or not
[ ] # docker start container                         To start container
[ ] # docker attach container                        To go inside container
[ ] # docker ps -a                                    To see all containers
[ ] # docker ps          (PS=Process Status)        to see only running containers
```

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```
[ ] # docker network inspect Zeeshan           To check the network status inside container [ 
] # docker run -d Zeeshan                   To running a container in the background
[ ] # docker stop Zeeshan                  always stop container before delete
[ ] # docker rm Zeeshan                   to remove container
[ ] # docker rm -f Zeeshan                To remove running containers
[ ] # docker container prune              To remove all containers
```

## Docker Installation by ubuntu image

```
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it ubuntu /bin/bash
exit
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# exit
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/jenkins
Digest: sha256:eeb4850eb65fd2d92500e421b430ed1ec58a7ac909e91f518926e02473904f668
Status: Image is up to date for jenkins:latest
docker.io/library/jenkins:latest
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it jenkins /bin/bash
jenkins@aea78c9bc0e6:~$ exit
exit
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
aea78c9bc0e6      jenkins             "/bin/tini -- /usr/l..."   20 seconds ago    Exited (0) 11 seconds ago
e650664122eb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          About a minute ago  Exited (0) 54 seconds ago
4cc035f569bb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          18 minutes ago    Exited (129) 17 minutes ago
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it --name zeeshan ubuntu /bin/bash
root@456bcaea74c3:~$ exit
exit
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker start zeeshan
zeeshan
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
456bcaea74c3      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          About a minute ago  Up About a minute
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
456bcaea74c3      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          About a minute ago  Up About a minute
aea78c9bc0e6      jenkins             "/bin/tini -- /usr/l..."   2 minutes ago     Exited (0) 2 minutes ago
e650664122eb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          3 minutes ago     Exited (0) 3 minutes ago
4cc035f569bb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          20 minutes ago    Exited (129) 19 minutes ago
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker stop zeeshan
before delete first stop the running container by this command
zeeshan
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker rm zeeshan
delete running container forcefully by: docker rm -f zeeshan
zeeshan
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
aea78c9bc0e6      jenkins             "/bin/tini -- /usr/l..."   3 minutes ago     Exited (0) 3 minutes ago
e650664122eb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          4 minutes ago     Exited (0) 4 minutes ago
4cc035f569bb      ubuntu              "/bin/bash"          21 minutes ago    Exited (129) 20 minutes ago

```

NAME  
zeeshan  
stupified\_einstein  
naughty\_ellis  
suspicious\_almeida

NAME  
zeeshan removed  
stupified\_einstein  
naughty\_ellis  
suspicious\_almeida

## Remove stop and running containers

```
Manage volumes
Commands:
  create      Create a volume
  inspect     Display detailed information on one or more volumes
  ls          List volumes
  prune       Remove all unused local volumes
  rm          Remove one or more volumes

Run 'docker volume COMMAND --help' for more information on a command.
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              NAMES
2cae514f4429        centos              "/bin/bash"          About a minute ago  Exited (0)  About a minute ago
zealous_stonebraker
719e6d9e1648        hello-world         "/hello"            2 minutes ago     Exited (0) 2 minutes ago
laughing_antonelli
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker rm [2cae514f4429]
It has been removed
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              NAMES
719e6d9e1648        hello-world         "/hello"            2 minutes ago     Exited (0) 2 minutes ago
laughing_antonelli
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              NAMES
719e6d9e1648        hello-world         "/hello"            3 minutes ago     Exited (0) 3 minutes ago
laughing_antonelli
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker container prune
WARNING! This will remove all stopped containers.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] Y
Deleted Containers:
719e6d9e16480825ec35fd10be89eeabf160056be02ee4ed51cf17f72e51851

Total reclaimed space: 0B
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND             CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
AMES
root@ip-172-31-35-134:~# docker image prune
WARNING! This will remove all dangling images.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y/N] Y
```

## Create file inside container

```
[ ]# docker run -it --name Zeecontainer ubuntu /bin/bash
root@2d793ce3dd:/#ls
#cd tmp
#touch SHANfile
(directory)                                         (create file inside temp
#exit
```

If you want to see the difference between base image and changes on it use **diff** command then.

```
[ ]# docker diff Zeecontainer
```

C /root	D=detection C=Change A=Append
A /root/.bash_history	
C /tmp	
A /tmp/SHANfile	(we can see the changes-file created inside
root)	

```
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it --name Zeecontainer ubuntu /bin/bash
root@2c793ce3dedc:/#ls
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp
root@2c793ce3dedc:/#cd tmp
root@2c793ce3dedc:/tmp# touch SHANfile
root@2c793ce3dedc:/tmp# exit
exit
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker diff Zeecontainer
D: deletion
C: change
A: append or addition
```

## Create image from container

```
[ ]# docker commit ZEEcontainer updateimage
```

Sha256:hh33h4hh47shdudu79fkfk954low7gd56sv04k5757jrjr74urjjr4 ←updateimage

```
[ ]# docker images
```

we got so many images **ubuntu Jenkins chef & centOS** also **updateimage**,

## Create new container by image(updateimage) created by other container

```
[ ]# docker run -it --name ROCKcontainer updateimage /bin/bash
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/# ls
# cd tmp/
# ls
# SHANfile
```

you will get all files back inside new container because it is created by old image.

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```
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker commit Zeecontainer updateimage  
sha256:73b9f867ccdddb4969d56b3315b5de43a32c6de9175f2e67aab64ad31a69c309  
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker images  
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE  
updateimage latest 73b9f867ccdd 19 seconds ago 72.9MB  
ubuntu latest bb0eaaf4eee00 7 days ago 72.9MB  
centos latest 0d120b6ccaa8 6 weeks ago 215MB  
chef/chefdk latest 606472dfa936 2 months ago 820MB  
jenkins latest cdl4cecfdb3a 2 years ago 696MB  
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it --name ROCKcontainer updateimage /bin/bash  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/# ls  
bin boot dev etc home lib lib32 lib64 libx32 media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/# cd tmp  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/tmp# ls  
SHAfile
```

### Docker file creation - steps:

1. Create a file name **Dockerfile** \*remember D always capital letter
2. Add instructions inside **Dockerfile**
3. Build **Dockerfile** to create an image
4. Run image to create container.

**Step 1** use command    **# vi Dockerfile**

**Step 2** use command    go inside the **Dockerfile**

```
press i      # FROM ubuntu  
              # RUN echo "Love the Zeeman show" > /tmp/starfile  
Esc:wq!
```

**Step 3** to create image out of docker file

```
# docker build -t shanu .
```

[.] > all stuff present inside the dockerfile build into this *new image*

**Step 4** now create container my newly created image (Shanu)

```
[ ]# docker run -it --name lovecontainer Shetu /bin/bash  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/# ls  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/# cd tmp/  
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/tmp# ls
```

you will get starfile, use cat command to see inside the starfile

```
root@2e5cb171a6d5:/tmp# cat /starfile
```

**love the Zeeman show**    **# exit**

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```

root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# vi Dockerfile
[...]
FROM ubuntu
RUN echo "love Zeeman show" > /tmp/starfile
[...]

```

**FROM**: specifies the base image to use  
**RUN**: executes a command in the container's context  
**Exited 0**: indicates the command completed successfully  
**Added in the container list**: indicates the container has been added to the list of running containers

**Dockerfile:** - It is basically a test file it contains some set of instructions  
 Automation of Docker image creation

**Docker Components:** **FROM**, **RUN**, **WORKDIR**, **MAINTAINER**, **COPY**  
**ADD**, **ENV**, **EXPOSE**, **CMD** **ENTRYPOINT**

Means execution of different type of files inside the Dockerfile

Create new files by touch command and make zip and unzip using tar commands

```
# tar -cvf ZAK.tar Zak # gzip ZAK.tar
```

```

[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# ls
Docker Dockerfile
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# touch ZAK ZAKfile ZAKAfile
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# ls
Docker Dockerfile ZAK ZAKfile ZAKAfile
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# tar -cvf ZAK.tar ZAK
ZAK
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# ls
Docker Dockerfile ZAK ZAKfile ZAK.tar
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# gzip ZAK.tar
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# ls
Docker Dockerfile ZAK ZAKfile ZAK.tar.gz
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker build -t coolimage
Sending build context to Docker daemon 44.03kB
Step 1/6 : FROM ubuntu
--> bb0eaf4ee00
Step 2/6 : WORKDIR /tmp
--> Using cache
--> 3d52ba05fffc0
Step 3/6 : RUN echo "I love my India" > /tmp/ZAKfile
--> Using cache
--> 3683876bf154
Step 4/6 : ENV Zeeshan Ahmad
--> Using cache
--> 8cb88d304ca5
Step 5/6 : COPY ZAKAfile /tmp
--> Using cache
--> 406902267bb8
Step 6/6 : ADD ZAK.tar.gz /tmp
--> 52f7d792978c
Successfully built 52f7d792978c
Successfully tagged coolimage:latest
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -it --name ZAKcontainer coolimage /bin/
bash
root@b5a63ea5fb6:/tmp# ls
ZAK ZAKfile ZAKAfile
root@b5a63ea5fb6:/tmp# cat ZAKfile
I love my India

```

```

root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# vi Dockerfile
FROM ubuntu
WORKDIR /tmp
RUN echo "I love my India" > /tmp/ZAKfile
ENV myname ZEESHAN AHMAD
COPY ZAKAfile /tmp
ADD ZAK.tar.gz /tmp
:wg

```

REPOSITORY	IMAGE ID	CREATED
coolimage	52f7d792978c	25 minutes ago
<none>	ea447230ff52	41 minutes ago
shunu	a808ead2aa08	16 hours ago
<none>	5c007c92cf33	16 hours ago

## Docker Volumes: uses of docker volumes-

- Decoupling container from storage
- Share volume among different containers
- Attach volume to containers
- On deleting Container, Volume doesn't delete.

### Create volume from Dockerfile: (Method 1)

Create a Dockerfile **# vi DockerfileZ**

```
FROM ubuntu
VOLUME ["/myvolume"]
```

Esc:Wq

Then create image from is **DockerfileZ**

```
# Docker build -t superimage .
```

- Now create a container from this image.

```
# docker run -it --name containerZ superimage /bin/bash
```

**containerZ:/#ls**

*you can see so many files including myvolume*

Go inside myvolume and create files **Amar Akbar Anthony** by touch commands

- Now share this volume (*myvolume*) with another container

```
# docker run -it --name containerZS --privileged=true --volumes-from
containerZ ubuntu /bin/bash
ContainerZS:/#
```

After creating **ContainerZS** **myvolume** is visible inside it; whatever you do in one volume you can see from other volumes.

```
:/#cd myvolume      myvolume# ls          you will get Amar Akbar Anthony
```

### Create volume using command: (Method 2)

```
# docker run -it --name containerM -v /volumeX ubuntu /bin/bash
```

Create 3 files (**fileX**) (**fileY**) (**fileZ**) inside volumeX.

- Make new container >> **ContainerT** by using the Volume of **ContainerM**.

```
# docker run -it --name ContainerT --privileged=true --volumeX-from
ContainerM ubuntu /bin/bash
```

```
containerM:/#ls # cd volumeX/ # ls
you will get fileX fileY fileZ.
```

Volume (Host-container) mapping:

```
#cd ec2-user
# ls >> # Dockerfile file1 file2 file 3
Create host container

# docker run -it --name HostContainer -v /home/ec2-user:/ZEESHU -privileged=true ubuntu /bin/bash

HostContainer:/# ls >> # cd ZEESHU (Directory)
# Dockerfile file1 file2 file3
```

Mapping done between host and (myfile )ZEESHU (Directory)

```
# Cd ZEESHU # touch file444 file222 file333
# exit
# Cd ec2-user # ls
You can see same files inside host machine ec2-user
# Dockerfile file1 file2 file3 file444 file333 file222
```

```
# Docker build -t superimage .
#docker run -it --name containerZ superimage /bin/bash Create volume using Dockerfile.
#docker run -it --name containerZS --privileged=true --volumesfrom containerZ ubuntu /bin/bash
#docker run -it --name containerM -v /volumeX ubuntu /bin/bash Create volume using command
now use this volumeX in the creation of new container!
#docker run -it --name ContainerT --privileged=true --volumeXfrom containerM ubuntu /bin/bash
#docker run -it --name HostContainer -v /home/ec2-user:/ZEESHU --privileged=true ubuntu /bin/bash
Create Host container using directory ZEESHU in EC2-User,
```

**Docker exec** :- It creates a new process in the container's environment, specially used for running new things in an already started container be in a shell or some other process.

**Docker Attach**:- It just connected to the standard input/output of the main process inside the container to corresponding standard input/output error of current terminal.

**Expose**:- When you expose a port the service inside a container will not be accessible from outside, but accessible from inside other container, it's good for inter-communication container

**Publish**:- If you do publish **-p**(used for port mapping) but do but do not Expose, docker doesn't implicit expose, If a port is open to the public it is automatically open to the other containers.

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

When you Expose and **-p** a port the service in the container is accessible from anywhere even outside docker container.

Three options are:-

**[-p includes Expose(open)]**

1. Neither **Specify** nor **-p**

2. Only **Specify** not **-p**

3. Both **Specify** and **-p**

```
# yum install docker
# service docker start
# docker run -td -name techserver -p 80:80 ubuntu
# docker port techserver
80/Tcp  ----> 0.0.0.0 /80
# docker exec -it techserver
# apt-get update
# apt-get install apache2-y
# cd /var/www/html
# var/www/html # echo "I love my India" >index.html
# exit
# service apache2 start
```

Now you can put public IP on browser can see easily "I love my India" which was deployed on apache server.  
Same thing you can do with Jenkins by using port 8080:8080 and publish -p

```
# docker run -td -name Myjenkins -p 8080:8080 jenkins
```

d=daemon

Before pasting public Ip of Jenkins container please enable 8080:8080 port inside the security of you virtual Machine,  
Now you can see Jenkins website on Brower.

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CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps -a						
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
f848343fd3dd	shanu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		lovecontainer
c79ce3dedc	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		Zeecontainer
ef9a9ad55512	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		Shancontainer
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker -v						
Docker version [9.03.6-ce], build 369ce74						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]#						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# service docker start						daemon
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -td --name techserver -p 80:80 ubuntu						
c213b75ad316b9feb50b612e54eebe743c55dec4efffc581d2e51d673932						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# Docker ps						
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
f213b75ad53	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	20 seconds ago	Up 19 seconds	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp	techserv
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker port techserver						
0/tcp -> 0.0.0:80						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker exec -it techserver /bin/bash						use exec to enter inside docker container
root@ef213b75ad53:/# apt-get update						
root@ef213b75ad53:/# apt-get install apache2 -y						
root@ef213b75ad53:/# cd /var/www/html						
root@ef213b75ad53:/var/www/html# echo " I LOVE MY INDIA" >index.html						
root@ef213b75ad53:/var/www/html# exit						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker run -td --name MyJenkins -p 8080:8080 jenkins						
b479278dc4812bdb9ff54f4e8b1e96202d58f8bd2a8a591aa72f2de0740417						
[root@ip-172-31-38-107 ec2-user]# docker ps -a						
CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
479278dc4	jenkins	"/bin/tini -- /usr/l..."	17 minutes ago	Up 17 minutes	0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp	MyJenkins
13b75ad53	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	38 minutes ago	Up 38 minutes	0.0.0.0:80->80/tcp	techserver
83483fd3dd	shanu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		lovecontainer
93ce3dedc	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		Zeecontainer
ef9a9ad55512	ubuntu	"/bin/bash"	2 weeks ago	Exited (0) 2 weeks ago		

### Docker hub Explanation: push and pull images

```
# Service docker start
# docker run -it ubuntu bin/bash
```

Automatic generated container name **interesting \_bond**.

Create some files inside this container inside **tmp file**, by touch fileshan, fileZan ,filekhan.  
Using commit command create **new image** by this **interesting \_bond** container.

```
# docker commit interesting _bond image1
```

Now create docker hub account by [hub.docker.com](https://hub.docker.com) and go to ec2 host machine and login username pass

```
# docker login
```

insert username(zshan227) and password [**username**=  
**dockerID**]

```
# docker tag image1 zshan227/project1
```

Now give tag to your image [**project1** =  
**newimage**]

```
# docker push zshan227/project1
```

push docker id/new image to docker hub  
hub

Now go to the docker hub account see repositories we will get this image (**project1**) with docker id.

Now create one instance from **Tokyo** reason and pull this image from docker hub.

```
# service docker start
# docker pull zshan227/project1
# docker images
```

Pull **new image** from docker hub

```
Zshan227/project1
```

only one image showing

Now create new container by using this image docker id /**new image**.

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```
# docker run -it -name mycontainer zshan227/project1/bin/bash  
Hdyh947846rhfhf7rhdhdeh:/# ls
```

When you check inside this mycontainer You will get so many files including [tmp file](#).

```
# Hdyh947846rhfhf7rhdhdeh:/# cd tmp/  
go inside tmp ,you will get files was created in mumbai  
region  
(fileshan, fileZan ,filekhan )
```

Make private your project by setting of docker hub account. After making private it denied access, and required to login docker if wanted to pull any image.

Some more important commands:

# docker stop \$(docker ps -a -q)	stop all running
containers	
# docker rm \$(docker ps -a -q)	delete all stop
containers	
# docker rmi -f \$(docker image -q)	delete all
images	

“\$ sign used as a script”



**Ansible Server:** The machine where Ansible is installed and from which all task and playbook will be run. **Host:** Nodes, which are automated by Ansible

**Module:** Basically, it is a command or set of similar commands meant to be executed on the client-side.

**Role:** A way of organizing tasks and related files, to be later called playbook.

**Fact:** Information fetched from the client system from the global variables with the gather-facts operation.

**Inventory:** File containing data about the Ansible client servers.

**Notifier:** Section attributed to a task which calls a handler if the output is changed.

**Handler:** task which is called only if a notifier is present.

**Playbook:** It consist code in YAML format, which describes task to be executed.

**Create 3 EC2 Instances on same availability zone, Ansible Server, Node 1 and node 2.**

**With Advanced detail** #!/bin/bash

```
sudo su  
yum update-y
```

**Go to inside Ansible server and download Ansible Package**

```
[] # sudo su  
[] # wget https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm  
[] # ls  
[] # epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm  
[] # yum install epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm  
[] # yum update -y  
* epel= extra package for enterprises  
Linux
```

**Now we have install all the packages one by one**

```
# yum install git python python-level python-pip openssl ansible  
-y  
  
[] # ansible --version  
ansible 2.9.25
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# ansible --version  
ansible 2.9.15  
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 = /bin/ansible  
python version = 2.7.18 (default, Aug 27 2020, 21:22:52) [GCC 7.3.1 20180712 (Red Hat 7.3.1-9)]  
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# vi /etc/ansible/hosts
```

**For any kind of update of packages or files we created group first then update the GROUP individually.**

```
[] # vi /etc/ansible/hosts
```

Press I to insert

**Go to... Ex 1: ungrouped hosts**

Please create a group by name **Zeeman (zeko)** and paste the Pvt. IP address of **Node 1 & Node 2**

```
[Zeeman]  
172.31.34.118  
172.31.32.36
```

:wq

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
# Ex 1: Ungrouped hosts, specify before any group headers.

[Zeeman]
172.31.34.118
172.31.32.36

## green.example.com
## blue.example.com
## 192.168.100.1
## 192.168.100.10

# Ex 2: A collection of hosts belonging to the 'webservers' group
```

*Created group*  
*pasted private IPs of node 1 and node 2*

*This will not work until we will do any change in configuration file. (Path is almost same)*

```
[] # vi /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
```

*Press I to insert*

*Active the Inventory and sudo\_user by removing #, means Uncommented them.*

```
#Inventory      = /etc/ansible/hosts
#sudo_user      = root
```

:wq

```
[defaults]          # vi /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
# some basic default values...

inventory      = /etc/ansible/hosts      ——— uncommented
#library        = /usr/share/my_modules/
#module_utils   = /usr/share/my_module_utils/
#remote_tmp     = ~/.ansible/tmp
#local_tmp      = ~/.ansible/tmp
#plugin_filters_cfg = /etc/ansible/plugin_filters.yml
#forks          = 5
#poll_interval  = 15
#sudo_user      = root      ——— uncommented
#ask_sudo_pass  = True
#ask_pass       = True
#transport      = smart
#remote_port    = 22
#module_lang    = C
#module_set_locale = False
```

:wq

*Create user for safe communication between nodes to server \*(Do same for all machines)*

```
[] # adduser ansible
[] # passwd ansible
[] # TECHNICAL
[] # New password: TECHNICAL
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# vi /etc/ansible/hosts
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]#
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# vi /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# adduser ansible
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# passwd ansible
Changing password for user ansible.
New password: adduser ansible
Retype new password: passwd ansible Adding user and giving password to server
```

If wanted to login any Node through switch user (Ansible user), use this command (for all machines)

```
[] # su - ansible
```

Suppose this for Ansible server, check all commands of creating files and directory are working?

```
[] $ touch fileA
[] $ ls
[] $ fileA
[] $ yum install httpd -y you need to be root to perform this command
[] $ sudo yum install httpd -y Asking password for Ansible
[sudo] password for ansible: TECHNICAL
```

Ansible is not in the sudoers file. For this we have to give sudo privileges & rights.

```
[] # Exit get out from Ansible user and execute visudo
[] # visudo Edit inside the Allow root rights, give privileges (all machines)
```

```
##Allow root to run any commands anywhere
root      ALL=(ALL)      ALL
ansible   ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL :wq!
```

Here we are adding ansible, means giving it same permission as root have, and No password required

Again Check all commands of creating files and directory are working or not in Ansible server?

```
[] # su - ansible
[] $ yum install httpd -y you need to be root to perform this command
[] $ sudo yum install httpd -y after adding sudo this is executed*
perfectly
```

\*Ansible user got the privileges to work as SUDO USER by su - ansible

Check the communication has established between nodes and server by login ansible user (su-ansible) in machines, means -

Check, if do something on node and push to the server and create something on server and update on node.

# TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

The terminal session shows the following steps:

- `sudo yum install httpd -y`
- A message about SELinux policy: "We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:"
- Three rules are listed in a box:
  - #1) Respect the privacy of others.
  - #2) Think before you type.
  - #3) With great power comes great responsibility.
- `visudo` command is run.
- An error message: "Sorry, try again." followed by "TECHNICAL".
- `password for ansible: TECHNICAL`
- `ansible is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.`
- `exit`
- `root@ip-172-31-46-114 ~$ visudo`
- `visudo` command is run again.
- `sudo yum install httpd -y`
- Output: "loaded plugins: extras\_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd amzn2-core" and "35 packages excluded due to repository priority protections".
- `:wq` command is used to save and exit.

For connection establishment of ansible server + Node, execute SSH with Pvt IP of that Node.

```
[ ] # ssh 172.31.34.118
updated
[ ] # Exit
```

Permission denied because public key is not

```
[ ] # vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

Go inside and do 3 important changes (all machines)

```
Uncommented PermitRootLogin yes
Uncommented PasswordAuthentication yes
Commented PasswordAuthentication no
```

:wq

The terminal session shows two nodes:

- node 1:** Inside `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`, changes are made to `PermitRootLogin yes` and `>PasswordAuthentication yes`.
- node 2:** Inside `/etc/ssh/sshd_config`, changes are made to `#LoginGraceTime 2m`, `PermitRootLogin yes`, `#StrictModes yes`, `#MaxAuthTries 6`, and `#MaxSessions 10`.

```
[ ] # service sshd restart
```

for better implementation

For checking the communication 'su - ansible'

execute in All 3 machines

Check server can access the node1 and node2

```
[ ] $ ssh 172.31.34.118
[ ] $ ssh 172.31.32.36
```

After execution you can access node 1 through server

After execution you can access node 2 through server

Create files and directory on server accessing node1 and node 2, and same files you will get inside node 1 and node 2 means, communication between server and nodes is perfect.

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
[root@ip-172-31-46-114 ec2-user]# su - ansible                               Ansible server
Last login: Sat Dec 26 19:26:22 UTC 2020 on pts/0
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ [ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ssh 172.31.34.118
ansible@172.31.34.118's password:
Last login: Sat Dec 26 19:41:52 2020 pvt ip node1
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ su - ansible
Password:
Last login: Sat Dec 26 20:05:56 UTC 2020 on pts/
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ ls
fileA fileB
node1

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ [ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ touch fileA fileB
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ ls
fileA fileB
```

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ exit                               Ansible server
logout
Connection to 172.31.34.118 closed.
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ssh 172.31.32.36      Node 2 pvt IP
The authenticity of host '172.31.32.36 (172.31.32.36)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:6zBhMARSphAk8gs2o2UU34+sw7m166T0QIgNbOZ43+I.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:0c:56:e7:c1:68:e4:15:08:24:44:47:03:ff:f8:99:dd.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.32.36' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
ansible@172.31.32.36's password:
Last login: Sat Dec 26 [root@ip-172-31-32-36 ec2-user]# service sshd restart
[root@ip-172-31-32-36 ec2-user]# su - ansible
Last login: Sat Dec 26 19:46:58 UTC 2020 on pts/0
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ [ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ ls
fileX fileY fileZ
node 2

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ [ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ touch fileX fileY fileZ
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ ls
fileX fileY fileZ
```

For connection every time asked for the password this is not good for good performance & accuracy that's why we created the **TRUST RELATIONSHIP**. This can be happen between root to root and user to user.

```
[ ] $ exit
[ansible] $ ssh-keygen                         Generation Pub/pvt rsa key pair... Press Enter Enter Enter,
[ansible] $ ls -a
.bash_history .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc file1 .ssh

[ansible] $ cd .ssh/
[.ssh] $ ls
>----->id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ su - ansible
Password:
Last login: Sat Dec 26 20:05:12 UTC 2020 on pts/0
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa): enter
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase): enter
Enter same passphrase again: TECHNICAL
Your identification has been saved in /home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Th6TcsQPtNAeqEu2jGp0Z/OYLYSP2+0i9kBj7ih70 ansible@ip-172-31-46-114.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]---+
|oO+
|oO.o...
|o=Oo..o .
|oB+B+=.o
|...**oo S
| o*oo+
| .o*
| E +
| ...
+---[SHA256]---+
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ls -a
. .. .bash_history .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc fileA .ssh
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ cd .ssh/
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 .ssh]$ ls
id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 .ssh]$ ssh-copy-id ansible@172.31.34.118
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/ansible/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/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
ansible@172.31.34.118's password:
Number of key(s) added: 1
Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'ansible@172.31.34.118'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
```

server

*Copy servers' public key (*id\_rsa.pub*) in all the nodes to remind the nodes, not to ask for password all the time just give the permissions.*

```
[ .ssh] $ ssh-copy-id ansible@172.31.34.118
ansible@172.31.41.240's password: TECHNICAL
```

*Last time asked for Password*

```
[ .ssh] $ ssh-copy-id ansible@172.31.32.36
```

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 .ssh]$ cd ..
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ssh 172.31.34.118
Last login: Sat Dec 26 20:41:51 2020
[root@ip-172-31-34-118 ec2-user]# su - ansible
Last login: Sun Dec 27 09:43:10 UTC 2020 from ip-172-31-46-114
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ ls
fileA fileB node1
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ exit
Connection to 172.31.34.118 closed.
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$
[ansible@ip-172-31-46-114 ~]$ ssh 172.31.32.36
Last login: Sat Dec 26 20:09:52 2020 from ip-172-31-46-114.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ touch node2
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ ls
fileX fileY fileZ node2
```

ansible -server  
node 1

*Host pattern is helpful for huge numbers of connected nodes.*

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

**"All"** pattern refer to all the machines in an inventory

```
[ .ssh] $ cd ..  
  
[ansible] $ ansible all --list-hosts  
hosts (2):  
172.31.41.240  
172.31.41.248  
  
[ansible] $ ansible Zeeman --list-hosts  
hosts (2):  
172.31.41.240  
172.31.41.248  
  
[ansible] $ ansible Zeeman(0) --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.41.240  
  
[ansible] $ ansible Zeeman(1) --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.41.248  
  
[ansible] $ ansible Zeeman(-1) --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.41.248  
  
[ansible] $ ansible Zeeman(3) --list-hosts  
[WARNING]: No host matched, nothing to do
```

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko --list-hosts  
hosts (2):  
172.31.34.118  
172.31.32.36  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko[1] --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.32.36  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko[-1] --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.32.36  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko[0] --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
172.31.34.118  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko[2] --list-hosts  
[WARNING]: No hosts matched, nothing to do
```

### Ad-hoc command:

It is individual running commands, which can be run individually to perform quick functions.  
It's not use for configuration management and deployment because the commands are of one time usage.  
Ad-hoc commands uses the /user/bin/ansible command line tool to automate the signal task.

### Important Ad-hoc commands:

```
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -a "ls"  
a=argument  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko[0] -a "touch filezz"  
node  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible all -a "touch filek"  
nodes  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -a "ls-al"  
groups  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -a "sudo yum install httpd -y"  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -ba "yum install httpd -y"  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -ba "yum remove httpd -y"  
b=become sudo
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

Now create a file name `zakfile` on server to check Idempotency and Push Mechanism

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible all -a "touch zakfile"
```

```
Changed | rc=0 >> showing change status but nothing happened new
```

```
Changed | rc=0 >> showing change status but not new work done
```

Now `zakfile` has created you can also find these files inside the nodes by `ls` command, that is called - **Push Mechanism**

It will overwrite again=2 without letting us know that, `zakfile` already has been created in past called -**No Idempotency**

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~] $ ansible all -a "touch zakfile"
[WARNING]: Consider using the file module with state=touch rather than running
false' to this command task or set 'command_warnings=False' in ansible.cfg to ge
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.36 is using the discovered Python i
could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/
172.31.32.36 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~] $ ls
fileX fileY fileZ node2 zakfile
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~] $ ls
fileA fileB node1 zakfile
```

Node 2

Node 1

Trying install `httpd` but Failed because need sudo privilege, add `sudo / b` for proper installation.

```
[@-ec2-user] # su - ansible
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -a "yum install httpd -y" failed
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -ba "yum install httpd -y" Installation done all
nodes
[ansible@ip] $ which httpd check Installed files in all nodes
[ansible@ip] $ /usr/sbin/httpd output in all nodes
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -a "sudo yum remove httpd -y" Uninstallation
[ansible@ip] $ which httpd No output all deleted
```

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~] $ ansible zeko -a "sudo yum install httpd -y"
[WARNING]: Consider using 'become', 'become_method', and 'become_user' rather t
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.34.118 is using the discovered Python
but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery
172.31.34.118 | CHANGED | rc=0 >> Ansible server
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118:~] NO IDEMPOTENCY
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~] $ which httpd Node 1
/usr/sbin/httpd
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-32-36:~]
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-32-36 ~] $ which httpd Node 2
/usr/sbin/httpd
```

Ansible server

Node 1

Node 2

### Ansible Module:

Ansible ships with a number of modules (called module library) that can be executed directly on remote host or through **playbook**. Your library of modules can reside on any machine and there are no servers, daemon or database required. (**Idempotency is present**).

Qn. Where ansible modules are stored? Ans: the default location for the inventory file is `/etc/ansible/hosts`

**Important Module Commands:** install >> present update >> latest uninstall >> remove

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m yum -a "pkg=httpd state=present"
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m service -a "name=httpd state=started"
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m user -a "name=shan"
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m copy -a "src=fileA dest=/tmp"
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko -b -m user -a "name=shan"
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.36 is using the discovered Python
interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/referen
ce_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.32.36 | SUCCESS => {                                         IDEMPOTENCY IS PRESENT
sh[x:1002:1002::/home/shan:/bin/bash
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$                                         bottom lines
apache:x:48:48:Apache:/usr/share/httpd:/sbin/nologin
sh[x:1002:1002::/home/shan:/bin/bash
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$                                         bottom lines
```

**Update package of installed httpd:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m yum -a "pkg=httpd state=latest"
[ansible@ip] $ which httpd
[ansible@ip] $ /usr/bin/httpd                                         check in all nodes
```

**Delete installed package: both nodes:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m yum -a "pkg=httpd state=absent"
[ansible@ip] $ sudo service httpd status                                         Inactive
```

**To start a service execute this command:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m service -a "name=httpd state=started"
[ansible@ip] $ sudo service httpd status                                         Active = Running
```

**To create the user:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m user -a "name=shan"
```

**To check the status of user:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ cat /etc/passwd                                         Check in all nodes you will get user shan at the bottom
lines
```

**To copy item from source to a Particular Node/destination: suppose only on last node [-1].**

```
[ansible@ip] $ touch fileXYZ
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko[-1] -b -m copy -a "src=fileXYZ dest=/tmp"
```

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible zeko -b -m copy -a "src=fileA dest=/tmp"
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.34.118 is using the discovered Python i
future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.
172.31.34.118 | CHANGED => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "fileA": {
      "path": "/tmp/fileA",
      "size": 0,
      "mode": 438,
      "owner": "root",
      "group": "root",
      "uid": 0,
      "gid": 0
    }
  }
}
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ ls /tmp
fileA
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ ls /tmp
.
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ ls /tmp/..
fileA
```

**To copy item from source to destination: for all nodes:**

```
[ansible@ip] $ ansible zeko -b -m copy -a "src=fileA dest=/tmp"
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

**Ansible setup:** It works like Ohai works in CHEF, avoids Noidempotency.

**Useful commands:** It will give all the details related to IP addresses of that particular node.

```
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -m setup  
[ansible@ip]$ ansible zeko -m setup -a "filter=*ipv4*"
```

### Playbook:

Playbook is written in **YAML**. It is like a file where you write codes consist of **vars**, **task**, and **handlers templates** and **roles**.

Each playbook is composed of one or more **module** in a list, Module is a collection of configuration files

#### *Playbook is divided into many sections:*

**Target section:** It defines the host against which playbook's task has to be executed.

**Variable section:** It defines variables

**Task section:** It defines list of all modules that we need to run an order.

### YAML:

For Ansible, nearly every YAML file starts with a list.

Each item in the List is a list of **key-volume** pair's commonly called a Dictionary.

A Dictionary is represented in a simple **Key: Volume** form

All YAML files have to begin “`_ _`” and end with “`...`” and extension for playbook is `.yml`.

All members of a list lines must begin with same **Indentation** level starting with “`--`”.

#### *Example YAML for Dictionary:*

```
- - - #Detail of customers .....commented  
Customers:  
  name: Zeeshan  
  Job: Engineer  
  Skill: Development  
  experience: 5 years :wq
```

#### *Example-create a Target playbook:*

```
[ansible@Ip]$ Vi target.yml  
  
--- #My Target Playbook  
- host: zeko  
  user: ansible  
  become: yes  
  connection: ssh  
  gather-facts: yes :wq  
  
[ansible@Ip]$ ansible-playbook target.yml
```

←To execute this playbook

#### *Example-create a Task playbook:*

```
[ansible@Ip]$ Vi task.yml
```

```
--- #My Task Playbook  
- hosts: zeko  
  user: ansible  
  become: yes  
  connection: ssh
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
tasks:  
  - name: install HTTPD on centos 7  
    action: yum name=httpd state=installed  
    :wq
```

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook task.yml
```

←To execute this playbook

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ vi task.yml  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-playbook task.yml  
PLAY [zeke] *****  
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****  
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.36 is using the dis  
could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/ref  
ok: [172.31.32.36]  
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.34.118 is using the  
could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/  
ok: [172.31.34.118]  
TASK [install HTTPD on centos 7] *****  
changed: [172.31.32.36]  
changed: [172.31.34.118]  
Must Delete/remove the same package from all node  
before executing the playbook  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ which httpd  
/usr/sbin/httpd  
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ sudo yum remove httpd -y  
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ which httpd  
/usr/sbin/httpd  
[ansible@ip-172-31-34-118 ~]$ sudo yum remove httpd -y  
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ which httpd  
/usr/sbin/httpd  
[ansible@ip-172-31-32-36 ~]$ sudo yum remove httpd -y
```

## Variables:

Ansible uses variables which enable more flexibility in playbook and roles they can be used to loop through a set of given values, access various information like the hostname of a system and replace strings in templates with specific values.

Put the **variable section above the tasks** so that we define it first and use it later.

*Example create a variable playbook:*

```
[ansible@Ip] $ vi vars.yml  
--- #My variable Playbook  
- hosts: zeko  
  user: ansible  
  become: yes  
  connection: ssh  
  vars:  
    pkgname: httpd  
  tasks:  
    - name: install HTTPD server on centos 7  
      action: yum name='{{pkgname}}' state=installed  
      :wq
```

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook vars.yml
```

←execute this playbook

# TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-playbook vars.yml
[WARNING]: Found variable using reserved name: tasks
$ vi vars.yml
--- # My variable Playbook
hosts: zeko
user: ansible
become: yes
connection: ssh
vars:
    pkgname: httpd
    tasks:
        - name: install HTTPD server on centos 7
          action: yum name='{{pkgname}}' state=installed
PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.32.36 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
172.31.34.118 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

## Handlers:

Handler is same like task but it will run when called by another task. Handler only run when task contains a `notify` directive and also indicate that it changed something.

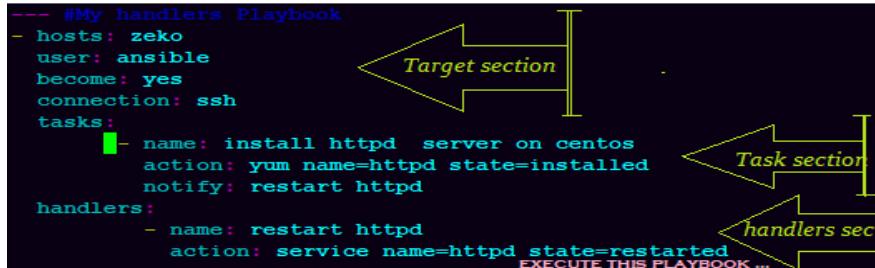
*Example-create a Task playbook:*

```
[ansible@Ip] $ Vi handlers.yml
--- #My handlers Playbook

- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  tasks:
    - name: install HTTPD server on centos 7
      action: yum name=httpd state=installed
      notify: restart httpd
  handlers:
    - name: restart httpd
      action: service name=httpd state=restarted
```

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook Handlers.yml
```

*Before execution delete httpd from nodes*



```
PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.32.36 : ok=2    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
172.31.34.118 : ok=2    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

**Dry run:** It is the process to check errors before execute the playbook, it checks that Playbook is formatted correctly or not?

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook Handlers.yml -check  
[ansible@Ip] $ sudo service httpd status
```

check the status of all nodes active or not?

```
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service)  
  Active: inactive (dead)  
    Docs: man:httpd.service  
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service)  
  Active: inactive (dead)  
    Docs: man:httpd.service (8)
```

**Loops:** Sometimes you repeat a task multiple time in programming it is called loop.

Common ansible loop include changing ownership on server files and/or directories with the file module, creating multiple user with the user module and repeating a polling step until certain result is reached.

**Example-create a Loops playbook:**

```
[ansible@Ip] $ vi loops.yml
```

--- #My Loops Playbook

```
- hosts: zeko  
  user: ansible  
  become: yes  
  connection: ssh  
  tasks:  
    - name: add list of users in my nodes  
      user: name='{{item}}' state=present  
      with_items:  
        - zeeshan  
        - bhupinder  
        - hrithik roshan  
        - james bond
```

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook loops.yml
```

```
--- #my loops playbook  
hosts: zeko  
user: ansible  
become: yes  
connection: ssh  
tasks:  
  - name: add list of users in my nodes  
    user: name='{{item}}' state=present  
    with_items:  
      - zeeshan  
      - bhupinder  
      - hrithik roshan  
      - james bond
```

These 2 would be failed because of space between names, remove spaces and try once again, then all will be execute

```
PLAY RECAP *****  
172.31.32.36 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=1    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0  
172.31.34.118 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=1    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0  
Failed because I put the space between names
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
TASK [add list of users in my nodes] ****
ok: [172.31.32.36] => (item=zeeshan)
ok: [172.31.34.118] => (item=zeeshan)
ok: [172.31.32.36] => (item=bhupinder)
ok: [172.31.34.118] => (item=bhupinder)
changed: [172.31.34.118] => (item=hrithik)
changed: [172.31.32.36] => (item=hrithik)
changed: [172.31.34.118] => (item=jamesbond)
changed: [172.31.32.36] => (item=jamesbond)

PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.32.36 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
172.31.34.118 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
```

*Finally all Items running in a loop*

**Condition:** when we have different scenarios, then we put condition according to th scenario.  
**When statement:** sometimes you want to skip a particular command on a particular node.

*Example-conditional playbook:*

```
[ansible@Ip] $ vi condition.yml
```

```
--- #My Conditional Playbook          apt-get=debian yum=RedHat
```

```
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  tasks:
    - name: install apache server for Debian family
      command: apt-get -y install apache2
      when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"
    - name: install apache for RedHat
      command: yum -y install httpd
      when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"
```

```
[ansible@Ip] $ ansible-playbook condition.yml
```

*Before execution delete httpd from*

*nodes*

```
--- # My conditional playbook
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  tasks:
    - name: install apache server for Debian family
      command: apt-get -y install apache2
      when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"
    - name: install apache server for RedHat
      command: yum -y install httpd
      when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"
```

*here its using different inux commands for installation in different Scenarios*

*Condition of skip is avoids failure*

# TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
TASK [install apache server for Debian family] ****
skipping: [172.31.34.118]
skipping: [172.31.32.36]

Installation for Apache server is done ,but Debian family installation skipped

TASK [install apache server for RedHat] ****
[WARNING]: Consider using the yum module rather than running 'yum'. If you need to use command because yum is insu
task or set 'command_warnings=False' in ansible.cfg to get rid of this message.
fatal: [172.31.34.118]: FAILED! => {"changed": true, "cmd": ["yum", "-y", "install", "httpd"], "delta": "0:00:00.4
PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.32.36 : ok=1    changed=0   unreachable=0    failed=1   skipped=1   rescued=0   ignored=0
172.31.34.118 : ok=1    changed=0   unreachable=0    failed=1   skipped=1   rescued=0   ignored=0
```

**Vault:** Ansible allows keeping sensitive data such as passwords or keys in encrypted files, rather than a plain text in your playbooks.

## Create a new encrypted Playbook

```
[ansible]$ ansible-vault create Zeevault.yml
```

## Edit the encrypted playbook

```
[ansible]$ ansible-vault edit Shanvault.yml
```

## To change the password of Playbook

```
[ansible]$ ansible-vault rekey Shanvault.yml
```

It will ask for set up a password for Encryption and ask for same password before Decryption.

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-vault create ZEEVault.yml
New Vault password: TECHNICAL
Confirm New Vault password: TECHNICAL
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ vi ZEEVault.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-vault edit ZEEVault.yml
Vault password:
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-vault rekey ZEEVault.yml
Vault password: TECHNICAL
New Vault password: ZEESHAN
Confirm New Vault password: ZEESHAN
Rekey successful
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ls
condition.yml fileA fileSTAR fileXYZ handlers.yml loops.yml task.yml vars.yml ZEEVault.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-vault encrypt handlers.yml
New Vault password: ZEESHAN
Confirm New Vault password: ZEESHAN
Encryption successful
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ vi handlers.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ ansible-vault decrypt handlers.yml
Vault password: ZEESHAN
Decryption successful
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ vi handlers.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of an encrypted playbook. It shows a vault containing variable definitions and tasks, and a separate handlers playbook with a task to restart the httpd service.

**Vault Content:**

```
-- # My variable playbook
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  vars:
    pkgname: httpd
    tasks:
      - name: install HTTPD server on centos 7
        action: yum name='{{pkgname}}' state=installed
```

**Handlers Playbook:**

```
-- my Handlers playbook
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  tasks:
    - name: install httpd server on centos 7
      action: yum name=httpd state=installed
      notify: restart httpd
    handlers:
      - name: restart httpd
        action: service name=httpd state=restarted
```

## To encrypt an existing Playbook

```
[ansible]$ ansible-vault encrypt var.yml
```

## To decrypt an encrypted Playbook

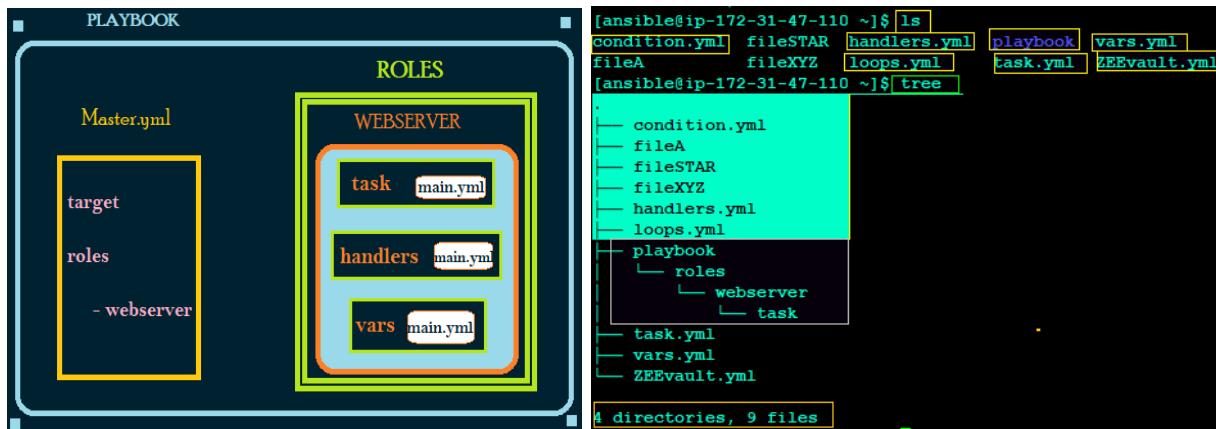
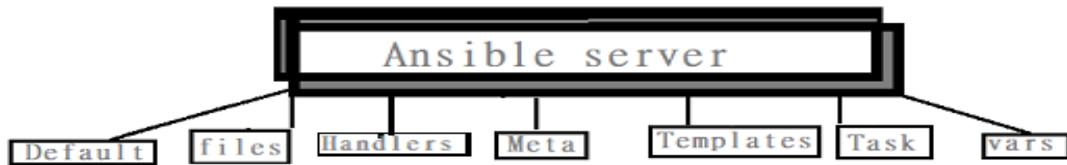
```
[ansible]$ ansible-vault decrypt task.yml
```

**Roles:** We can use 2 technologies for reusing a set of task: includes and roles.

Roles are good for **organizing task** and **encapsulating data** needed to accomplish those tasks. We can organize playbook into a directory structure called Roles.

Adding more and more functionality to the playbooks will make it different to maintain in a single file.

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools



```
[ansible]$ mkdir -p playbook/roles/webserver/tasks
```

```
[ansible]$ sudo yum install tree -y
```

*Install package*

**tree**

```
[ansible]$ cd playbook/
```

```
[playbook]$ ls
```

**Roles**

```
[playbook]$ tree
```

```
.
---roles
---webserver
---task
```

```
[playbook]$ touch /roles/webserver/tasks/main.yml
```

*create main.yml inside tasks*

```
[playbook]$ vi roles/webserver/tasks/main.yml
```

```
- name: install apache on RedHat
  yum: pkg=httpd state=latest
```

*:wq*

```
[playbook]$ touch /master.yml
```

```
[playbook]$ vi master.yml
```

```
--- # Master playbook for Webserver
```

```
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
```

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

roles:

- webserver

: wq

[playbook]\$ ansible-playbook **master.yml**

```
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ mkdir -p playbook/roles/webserver/tasks
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 ~]$ cd playbook/
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ touch roles/webserver/tasks/main.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ ls
roles
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ tree
.
+-- roles
|   +-- webserver
|   |   +-- task
|   |   |   +-- main.yml
|   |
|   3 directories | 1 file
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ touch master.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ tree
.
+-- master.yml
+-- roles
|   +-- webserver
|   |   +-- task
|   |   |   +-- main.yml
|
3 directories | 2 files
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ vi roles/webserver/tasks/main.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ touch master.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ vi master.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ ansible-playbook master.yml
[ansible@ip-172-31-47-110 playbook]$ ansible@ip-172-31-47-110:~/playbook
--- # Master playbook for webserver
- hosts: zeko
  user: ansible
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  roles:
    - webserver
PLAY [zeko] ****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.36 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but
you could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more
information
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.34.118 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but
you could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more
information
TASK [webserver : install apache on RedHat]
changed: [(172.31.32.36)]
changed: [(172.31.34.118)]
PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.32.36 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
172.31.34.118 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

After execution of this master playbook pkg has installed in all nodes . . . . . The end



Jenkins  
CI/CD Pipelines...

## **TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools**

**CI/CD:** Continuous integration Continuous delivery (Deployment) is a type of methodology.

It is an automated process, Whenever developers write code, we integrate all that codes of all developers at that point of time and we build test and delivery/deploy to the client this process is called CI/CD.

**[Continues integration = Continuous build + Continuous test]**

### **Jenkins : Integration tool**

Jenkins is a open source project written in java, works on port 8080.

Jenkins automate the entire software development life cycle.

The project's name was Huston later named jenkins when oracle bought from sun microsystem.

It can run any on any major platform without any compatibility issue.

Because of CI continuous integration bugs will be reported fast and get rectified fast so the entire aoftware development happened fast.

### **Jenkins Advantages:**

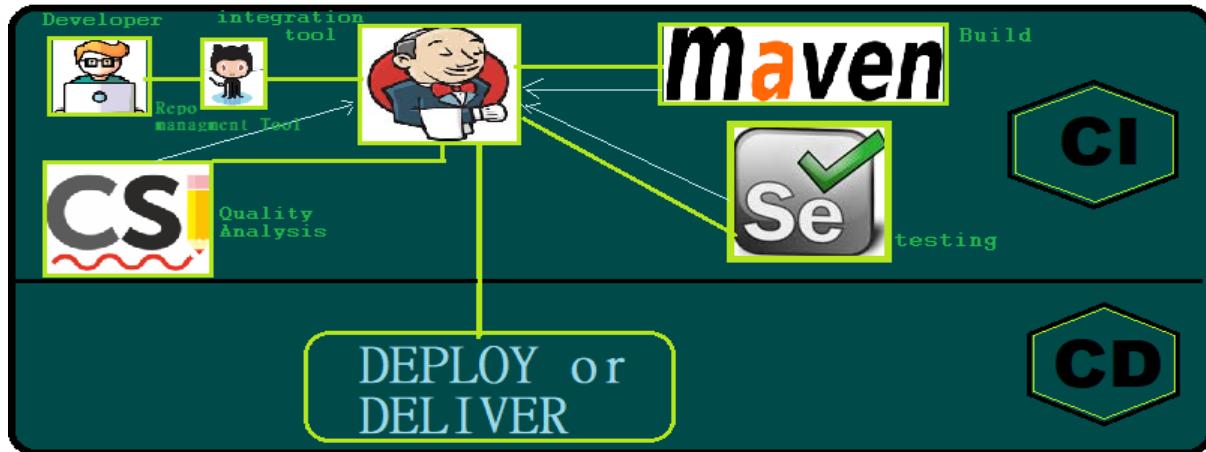
It has lots of plug-ins available.you can write you own plug-in,you can use community plug-in.

Its not just a tool it is a framework, you can do whatever you want all you need is just plug-ins.

We can attach slaves (nodes) to Jenkins master, it instruct other slaves (nodes) to do job. If slaves are not available Jenkins itself does the job. It can create labels, assign work to slave no.)

Jenkins also behaves as crave server replacement means, it can do scheduled tasks.

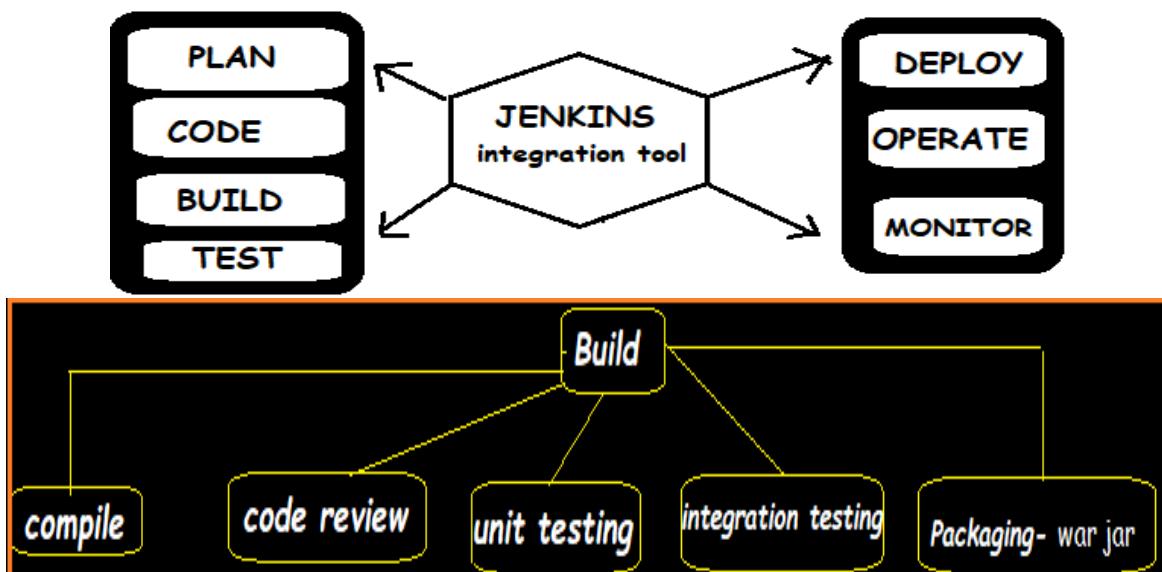
### **Workflow of Jenkins :**



We can attach Git selenium and Artifactory plugins to Jenkins, once developer's puts code in git hub, Jenkins pull that code to maven for built.

When built is done Jenkins pulls that code and send to selenium for testing ,once testing is done ,then Jenkins will pull that code and sent to Artifactory for as per requirements and so on.

We can also deploy with Jenkins.



## How to install Jenkins:

Create Ec2 instance with security ALL TRAFFIC.

**Download Java** # yum install java\* -y

Grab commands from [Jenkins website](#) and paste on terminal

```
wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
```

```
rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io.key
```

```
Start jenkins      # systemctl start jenkins  
Enable jenkins   # systemctl enable jenkins
```

Paste the public Ip of Jenkins server on web with: 8080 **port no.**

Then you will get a path, Copy that path and paste on Jenkins server's terminal with cat.

```
cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

Then you will get a password on terminal

like...>>**60642af835f94d3b8e208806036d198c**

Just paste this password on Jenkin's Administrator password Fill Aria.  
After that you can install plugins and use easily.



## **TECHNICAL GIFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools**

**DEFINITION:** *Kubernetes is an open source container management tool, which automates container deployment, container scaling and load balancing.*

It schedules runs and manages isolated containers which are running on virtual/physical/cloud machines.

**Online platforms:** Kubernetes playground,

Play with K8s classroom

Play with Kubernetes k8s

**K8s installation tools:** kubeadm & minicube

### **FEATURES:**

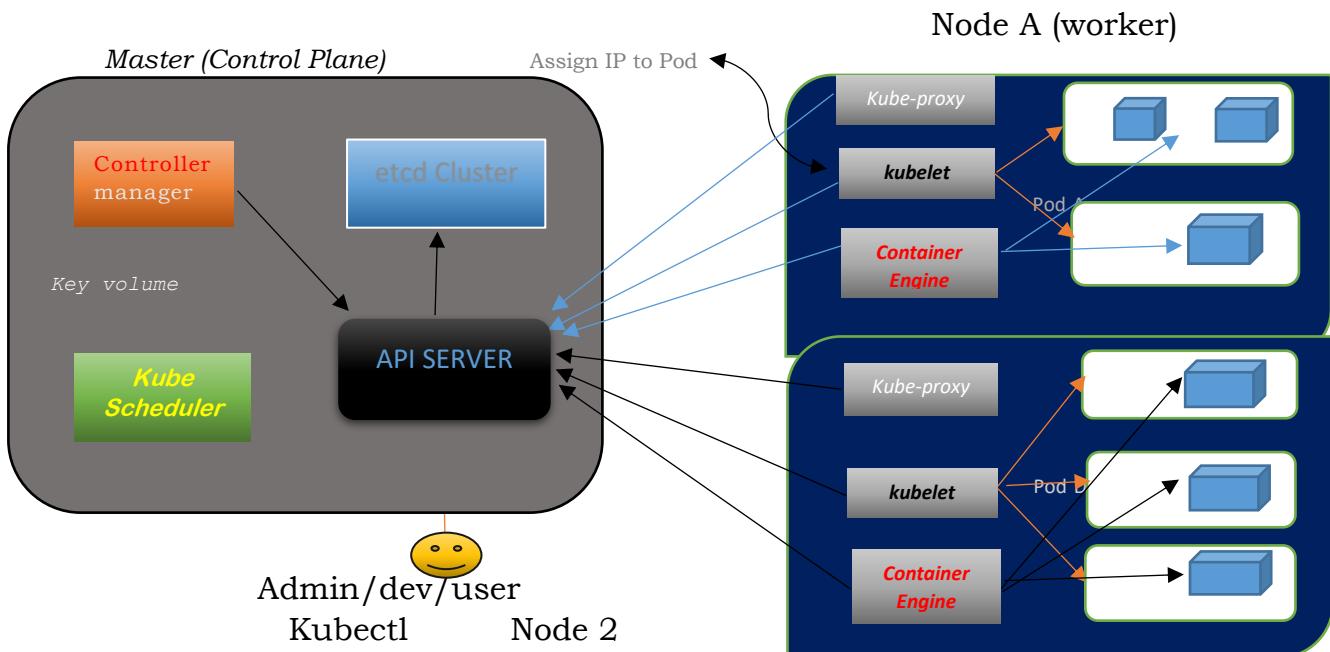
- Orchestration (clustering no of containers running on different network)
- Auto Scaling
- Auto-healing
- Load balancing
- Platform Independent (cloud/virtual/physical)
- Fault tolerance (node/pod failure)
- Roll Back (going back to previous version)
- Healthy monitoring & Containers
- Batch execution (one time sequential parallel).

### **Comparisons these according to their features:**

<b>Features</b>	<b>Kubernetes</b>	<b>Docker-swarm</b>
Installation and cluster configuration	Complicated and Time consuming	Fast and Easy

Supports	Work with almost all Containers like rocket Docker	Work with Docker ONLY
GUI	Available	Not Available
Data volume	Only shared with the containers with same POD	Can be shared with any other container
Update and Roll back	Process Scheduling to maintain service while updating	Progressive updates & service health Monitoring throughout update
Auto scaling	Support vertical and Horizontal Auto scaling	Doesn't support Auto Scaling
Logging & Monitoring	Inbuilt tool present for monitoring	Used 3 <sup>rd</sup> party tools like splunk

## **Architecture of Kubernetes:**



***Node is going to run to 3 important piece of software process.***

### **KUBELET:**

- Agent running on the node
- Listen to k8s master (ex: pod creation request)
- Use port 10255
- Sends success/fail report to master.

## **CONTAINER ENGINE:**

- Works with kubelets
- Pulling images
- Start /stop containers
- Exposing container on port specified in manifest.

## **KUBE-PROXY:-**

- Assign IP to each pod
- It is required to assign IP address to Pods (dynamic)
- Kube-proxy runs on each node and this make sure  
that each pod will get its own unique IP address.

## ***Working with Kubernetes:***

- We create manifest (Jason .yml)
- Apply this cluster to master (to master) to bring into desired state.
- Pods runs on node which is controlled by master.

## ***Role of master node:***

- Kubernetes cluster contains running on bare metal/VM instance /Cloud instances/All mix.
- Kubernetes designates one or more of these as master and all others are workers.
- The master is now going to run set of k8s process. These process will insure smooth functioning of cluster these process are called Control plane.
- It can be multi master for high availability.
- Master runs control plane to run cluster smoothly.

## **Components of Control Plane master:**

### **Kube API server:** - (*for all communications*)

This interacts directly with user

(*If we applied **Jason** or **.YML** manifest to kube API server*).

The kubeAPI server is meant to scale automatically as per load.

Kube API server is front end of control-plane.

### **etcd:-**

It stores metadata and status of cluster.

It is consistent and H-A store (*key volume store*)

*Source of Touch for cluster state. (Information about cluster's state).*

### **etcd features:-**

*Fully replicated,*

*Secure > Implements automatic TLS with optional client certificate*

*Fast > Benchmarked at 10,000 writes per second.*

### **Kube-Scheduler:-**

When user make request for the creation and management of PODS kube scheduler is going to take actions on these requests.

Handled POD creation and management.

It match/assign any node to create and run pods.

A scheduler watches for newly created pods that have no node assigned for every pod that the scheduler discovers, the scheduler becomes responsible for finding best node for that POD to run ON.

Scheduler gets the information for hardware configuration from configuration files and schedules the PODS on nodes accordingly.

### **Controller manager:-**

It makes sure actual state of cluster matches to desired state.

Two possible choices for controller manager:

If k8s on cloud then it will be cloud controller manager

If k8s on non-cloud, then it will be kube-controller manager.

## ***Components on Master that runs controller:***

**Node-controller:** - For checking the cloud provider to determine if a node has been detected in the cloud after it stops responding.

**Route Controller:** - Responsible for setting up network routes on your cloud.

**Service controller:** - Responsible for load balancers on your cloud against service of type load balancer.

**Volume controller:** - for creating attaching and maintaining volumes and interacting with the cloud provider to orchestrate volume.

## **POD:** -

Smallest unit in kubernetes (*usually contains 1 container*).

It is a group of one or more container that are deployed together on the same host.

A cluster is a group of nodes which has at least 1 master and 2 worker nodes.

In K8s Pod is the control unit not the container.

Pod runs on node which is controlled by master.

K8s communicates with pods not container.

Without POD we cannot start containers.

## **Multi-Container Pod:-**

Share access to memory space.

Connect to each other using local host <*container host*>

Share access to the same volume

Container within pod are deployed in An, All or Nothing manner.

Entire pod is hosted on the same node (*scheduler will decide about node*).

## **Pod limitations:** -

No auto healing and scaling

Pod creates

### ***Higher Level K8s Objects:-***

**Deployment:** Versioning and Rollback

**Replication set:** Scaling and healing

**Service:** Static (*non-ephemeral*) IP networking

**Volume:** Non ephemeral storage

### ***Set up of K8S master and worker node on AWS:***

Minimum requirement for master is 4 GB RAM and 2CPU.

Create 3 instances (Ubuntu 16.04 t2 medium) 1 for master 2 for nodes.

### ***Commands for master and nodes:***

```
sudo su  
apt-get update  
apt-get install apt-transport-https
```

This https is needed for intra cluster communication  
(Particularly from control plane to individual pods).

### **Now install Docker on all 3 instances:**

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
apt install docker.io -y  
docker -version
```

**To check whether Docker is installed or not?**

```
systemctl start docker  
systemctl enable docker
```

**Set up open GPG key this is required for intra cluster communication** it will be added to source key on this node when K8s sends signed info's to our host, it is going to accept those information because this open GPG key is present in the source key.

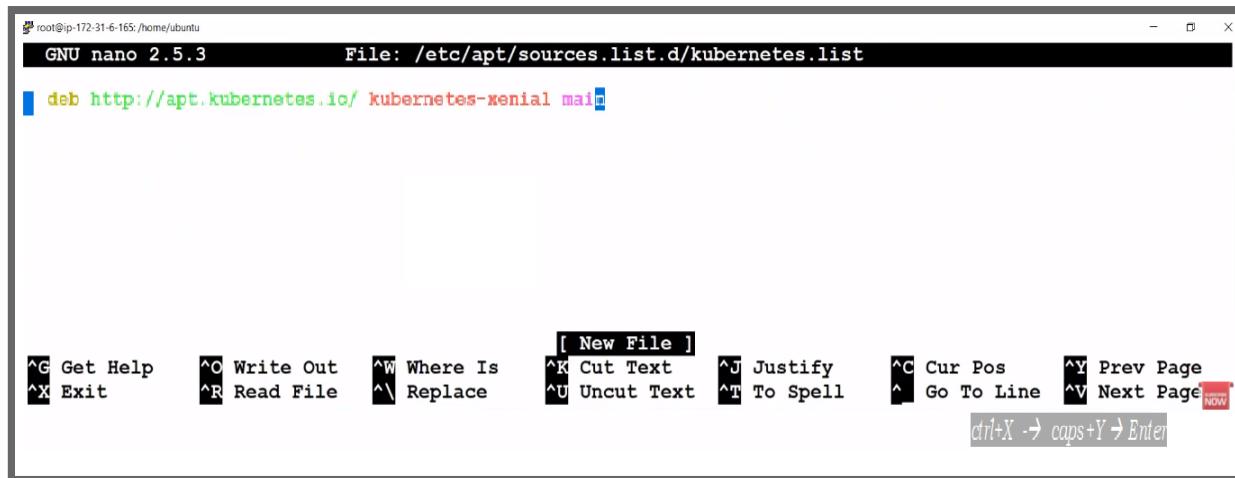
```
sudo curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt... | sudo apt-key add
```

*Paste this on all three instances master node, node 1 and node 2.*

**Edit source list file (apt-get-install nano)**

*Create nano file, Go inside and paste this (Xenial) command in side all nodes*

```
# nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list  
  
# deb http://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
```



**Exit from nano ..**

*ctrl+X → caps+Y → Enter*



```
GNU nano 2.5.3          File: /etc/apt/sources
deb http://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
```



```
GNU nano 2.5.3          File: /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
deb http://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
```

For getting update after closing the Nano editor.

```
# apt-get update
```

#### **Install all package on All 3 nodes**

```
# apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl kubernetes-cni
```

### ***BOOTSTRAPPING IN THE MASTERNODE (in Master)***

#### **To initialize kubernetes cluster:**

```
# kubeadm init
```

Then you will get one long command started from “**kubeadm join 172.31.6.265:6443** ..... *Copy the command and save on notepad*

```
To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user:
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

Alternatively, if you are the root user, you can run:

```
export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf
```

A green callout box points from the first three commands to a green arrow pointing down to a box labeled "Master Node". The box contains the command: `kubeadm join 172.31.6.165:6443 --token k19fhu.co2n90v3rxtql1rs \ --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:b0f8003d23dbf445e0132a53d7aa1922bdef8d553d9eca06e65c928322b3e7c0`. A yellow line highlights the first part of the command. A red note below says "Paste this modified command one by one to both NODES".

**Run this command in to nodes, then nodes will connect to the master**

Create both **.Kube** and its parent directories (-p)

```
# Mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
```

**Copy configuration to kube directory (un-configured file):**

```
# mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
```

```
# cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
```

**Provide user permission to config file:**

```
#chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

**Deploy FLANNEL node network for its repository Path.**

**Flannel is going to place a binary in each node.**

**Cluster role binding /flannel creation/flannel Configured.**

```
#kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/cor...
```

```
#kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/cor...
```

Master Node

```
root@ip-172-31-6-165:/home/ubuntu# kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
warning: policy/v1beta1 PodSecurityPolicy is deprecated in v1.21+, unavailable in v1.22+
podsecuritypolicy.policy/psp.flannel.unprivileged created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel created
serviceaccount/flannel created
configmap/kube-flannel-cfg created
daemonset.apps/kube-flannel-ds created
root@ip-172-31-6-165:/home/ubuntu# kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/k8s-manifests/kube-flannel-rbac.yml
warning: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1 ClusterRole is deprecated in v1.17+, unavailable in v1.22+; use rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 ClusterRole
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel configured
warning: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1beta1 ClusterRoleBinding is deprecated in v1.17+, unavailable in v1.22+; use rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1 ClusterRoleBinding
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/flannel configured
root@ip-172-31-6-165:/home/ubuntu#
```

## Configuration worker node

**Paste long command (provided by master) in both the nodes**

e.g- `kubeadm join 172.31.6.165:6443 --token k19fhu.co2n90v3rxtql1rs --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:b0f8003d23dbf445e0132a53d7aa1922bdef8d553d9eca06e65c928322b3e7c0`

## TECHNICAL GUFTGU - DevOps Concept & Tools

```
root@ip-172-31-15-102:/home/ubuntu# kubeadm join 172.31.6.165:6443 --token kl9fhu.co2n90v3rxtqlrs --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:b0f8003d23dbf445e0132a53d7aa1922bdef8d553d9eca06e65c928322b3e7c0
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[WARNING IsDockerSystemdCheck]: detected "cgroupfs" as the Docker cgroup driver. The recommended driver is "systemd". Please follow the guide at https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/cri/
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap...

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

root@ip-172-31-15-102:/home/ubuntu#
```

**NODE 1**

```
root@ip-172-31-3-98:/home/ubuntu
root@ip-172-31-3-98:/home/ubuntu# kubeadm join 172.31.6.165:6443 --token kl9fhu.co2n90v3rxtqlrs --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:b0f8003d23dbf445e0132a53d7aa1922bdef8d553d9eca06e65c928322b3e7c0
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[WARNING IsDockerSystemdCheck]: detected "cgroupfs" as the Docker cgroup driver. The recommended driver is "systemd". Please follow the guide at https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/cri/
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap...

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

root@ip-172-31-3-98:/home/ubuntu#
```

**NODE 2**

**To check the status of nodes, Go to master and run this command**

Kubectl get node

```

root@ip-172-31-6-165:/home/ubuntu# kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE    VERSION
ip-172-31-15-102   Ready    <none>    93s   v1.21.1
ip-172-31-3-98     Ready    <none>    47s   v1.21.1
ip-172-31-6-165     Ready    control-plane,master  5m34s  v1.21.1
root@ip-172-31-6-165:/home/ubuntu#

```

**All commands in one frame given by BR sir .....**

```

RUN THESE COMMANDS IN ALL THREE INSTANCES

sudo su
apt-get update
apt-get install apt-transport-https

apt install docker.io -y
docker --version
systemctl start docker
systemctl enable docker

sudo curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | sudo apt-key add

nano /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list
deb http://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main

apt-get update
apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl kubernetes-cni

BOOTSTRAPPING THE MASTER NODE (IN MASTER)

kubeadm init

COPY THE COMMAND TO RUN IN NODES & SAVE IN NOTEPAD

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config

chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/k8s-manifests/kube-flannel-rbac.yml

```



*Dua me yad Rakhiyega.....*

## **Bhupinder Rajput I (Technical Guftgu)** **بھوپندر راجپوت I**

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