

ANSIBLE

Ansible is an open-source automation tool used for **IT configuration management, deployment, orchestration, and automation**. It is designed to simplify complex processes and reduce manual effort by automating repetitive tasks.

Ansible Used in DevOps

Ansible is widely used in **DevOps** due to the following reasons:

1. Infrastructure as Code (IaC):

- Ansible allows you to define your infrastructure and configurations in code, enabling version control and repeatability.

2. Agentless Architecture:

- Unlike other configuration management tools, Ansible does not require an agent to be installed on the target systems. It communicates over **SSH** or **WinRM**.

3. Simple YAML Syntax:

- Ansible uses **YAML** for its playbooks, which is human-readable and easy to learn, even for non-programmers.

4. Cross-Platform:

- Ansible supports multiple operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS.

5. Automation Across the Lifecycle:

- It automates tasks like configuration management, application deployment, and orchestration of services.

How Ansible Works

1. Key Components:

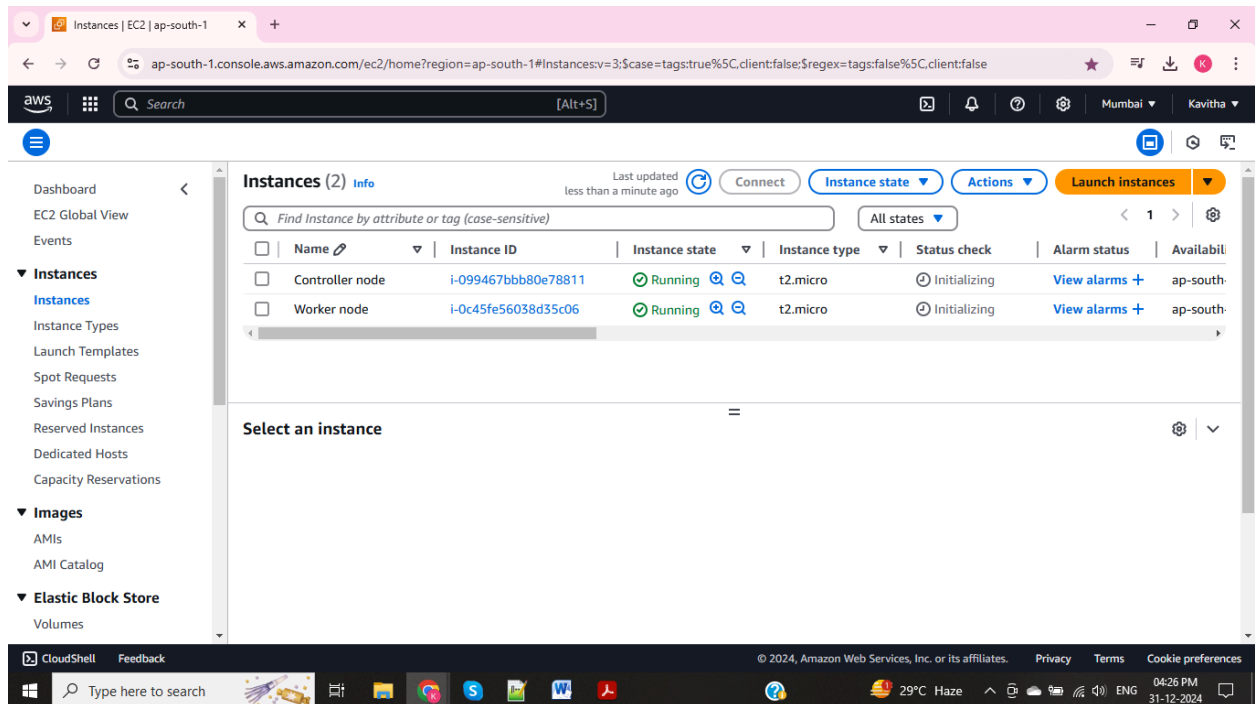
- **Control Node:**
 - The machine where Ansible is installed and executed. It manages the target systems.
- **Managed Nodes:**
 - The systems (servers, VMs, etc.) that Ansible manages. They are typically referred to as hosts.
- **Inventory:**
 - A file that lists the managed nodes (hosts). It can be static or dynamic.
- **Modules:**
 - Predefined scripts that Ansible uses to perform tasks like installing packages, copying files, and managing services.
- **Playbooks:**
 - YAML files containing a series of tasks to be executed on the managed nodes.
- **Ad-hoc Commands:**
 - One-time commands to quickly execute a task on a managed node.

2. Workflow:

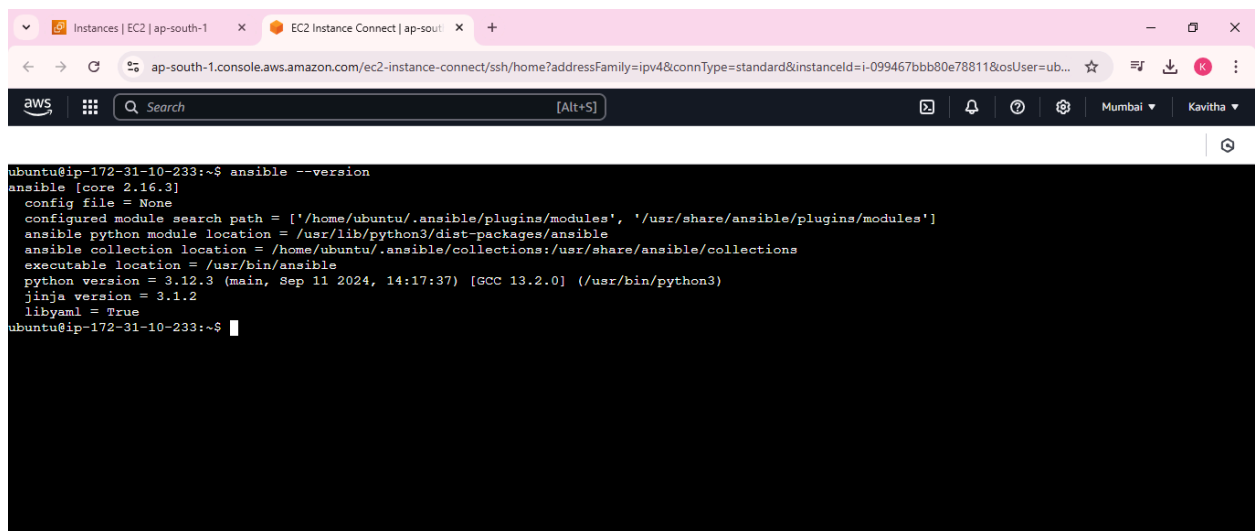
- **Step 1: Define Inventory**
 - List the IPs or hostnames of target systems in an inventory file.
- **Step 2: Write a Playbook**
 - Create a YAML file defining the tasks to perform.
- **Step 3: Execute**
 - Run the playbook using the `ansible-playbook` command.

Deploying NGINX on a slave server using an Ansible playbook:

Created a EC2 instance named as Controller node and worker node



In Controller node installed ansible

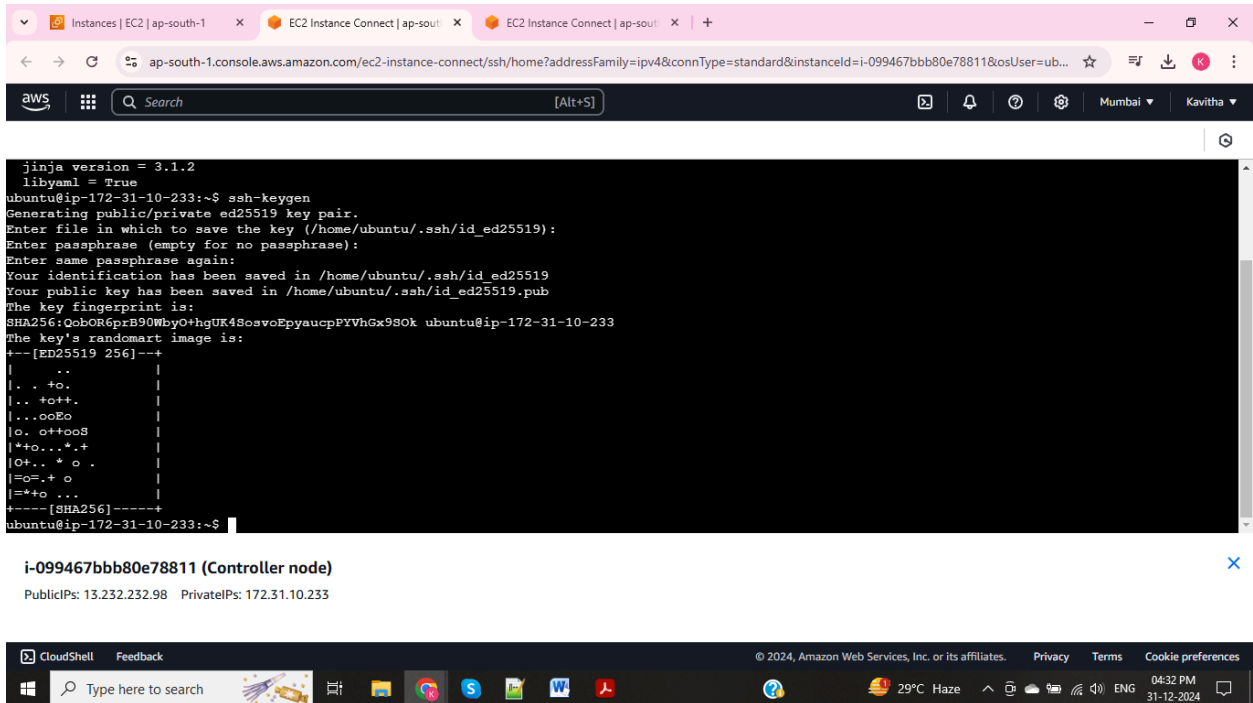


i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)

PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233



Created a ssh-keygen in ansible server for Passwordless Authentication

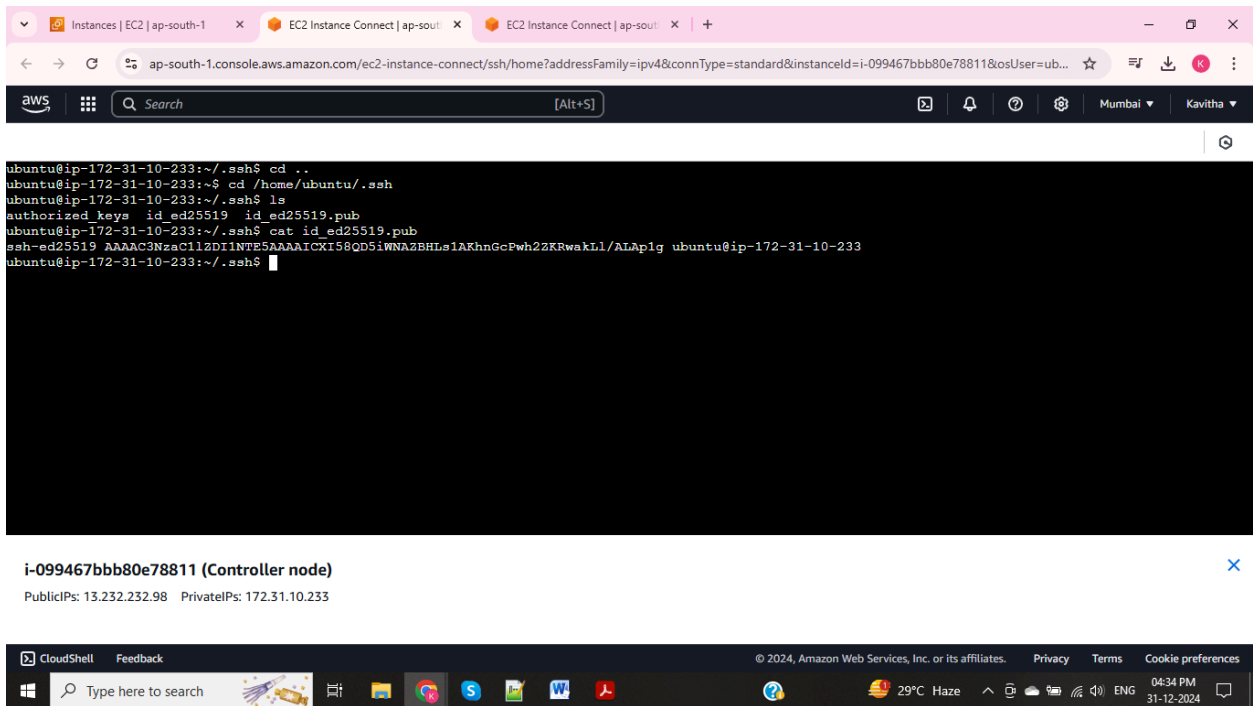


The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of the `ssh-keygen` command, which generates an ED25519 key pair. The output includes the file path `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519`, the public key path `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub`, and the key fingerprint. The terminal also shows the key's randomart image and the SHA256 fingerprint.

```
jinja version = 3.1.2
libyaml = True
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:QobOR6prB90MbyO+hgUK4S0svoEpyaucpPYVhGx98Ok ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
|..+..|
+-----[SHA256]-----+
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

To view the public key use “cat” --> Copy the key and it has to be pasted in slave server

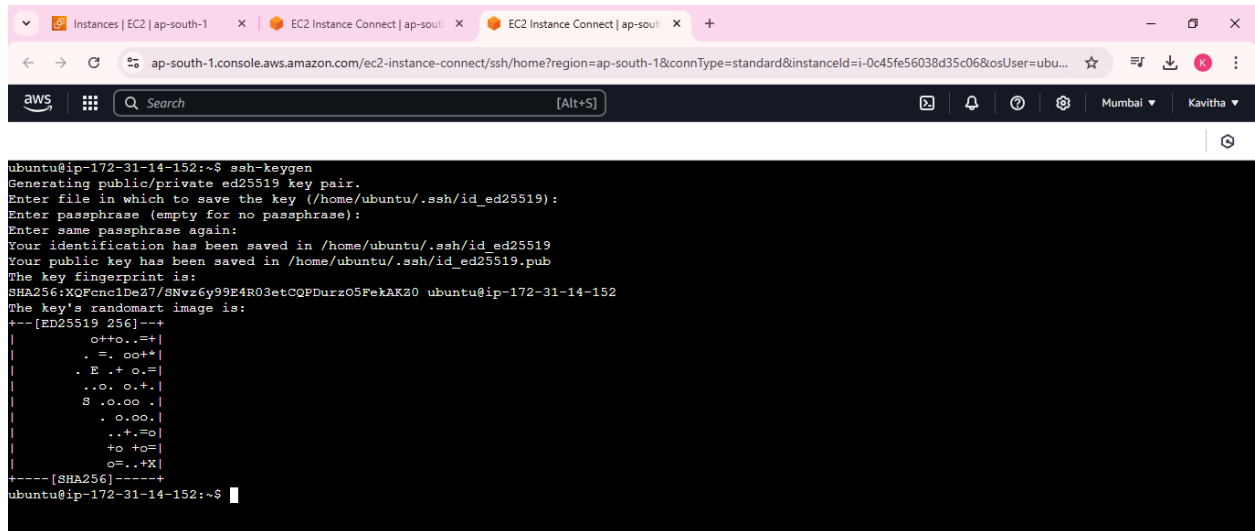


The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of the `cat` command, which shows the contents of the public key file `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub`. The output is a long string of characters representing the public key.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~/.ssh$ cd ..
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/.ssh
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~/.ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  id_ed25519  id_ed25519.pub
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~/.ssh$ cat id_ed25519.pub
ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZD11NTE5AAAAICXI58QD5iWNAZBHLs1AKhnGcFwh22KRwakL1/ALAp1g ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~/.ssh$
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

Connected the slave server and key created in this server also

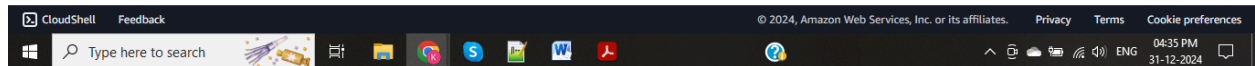


The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface with the terminal window open. The terminal output shows the execution of the `ssh-keygen` command, which generates a new SSH key pair. The public key is saved in `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` and the private key is saved in `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519`. The key fingerprint is displayed as `SHA256:XQFnc1De27/SNvz6y99E4R03etCQPDurzo5FekAKz0`. The terminal output is as follows:

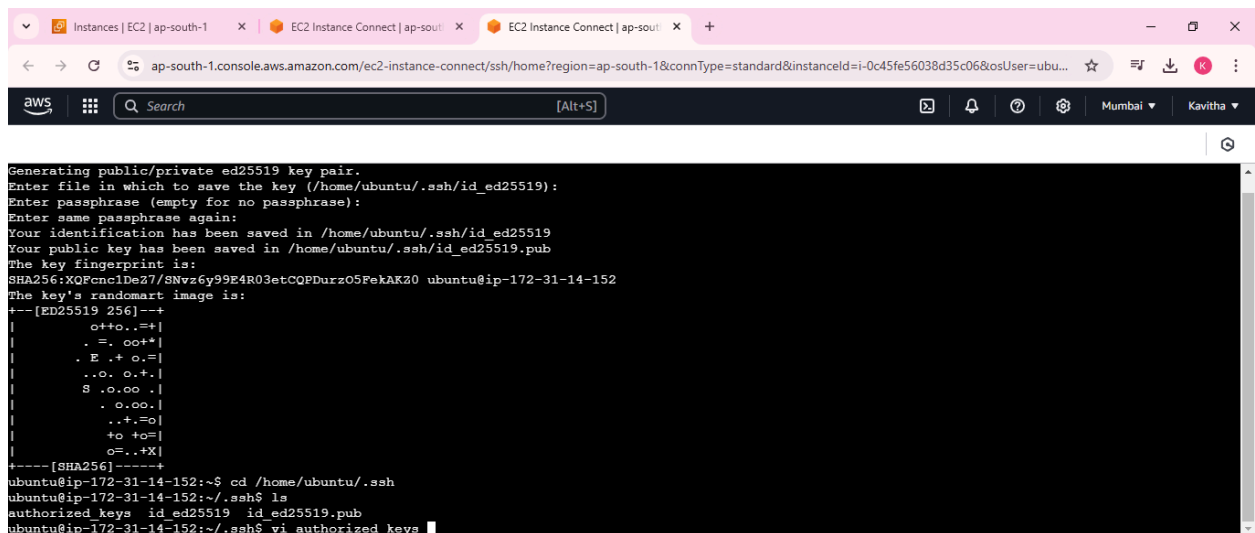
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:XQFnc1De27/SNvz6y99E4R03etCQPDurzo5FekAKz0 ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|      o++o..=+      |
|      . = .oo+*     |
|      . E .+ o.=    |
|      ..o. o.+      |
|      S .o.oo .|    |
|      . o.oo .|    |
|      ..+.o=       |
|      +o +o=       |
|      o=..+X       |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$
```

i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)

PublicIPs: 13.233.192.19 PrivateIPs: 172.31.14.152



Editing the **authorized_keys** file on a server is typically done to configure **passwordless Authentication SSH access**.

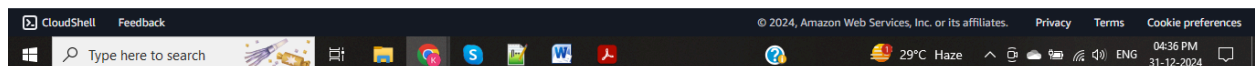


The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface with the terminal window open. The terminal output shows the execution of the `ssh-keygen` command, which generates a new SSH key pair. The public key is saved in `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` and the private key is saved in `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519`. The key fingerprint is displayed as `SHA256:XQFnc1De27/SNvz6y99E4R03etCQPDurzo5FekAKz0`. The terminal output is as follows:

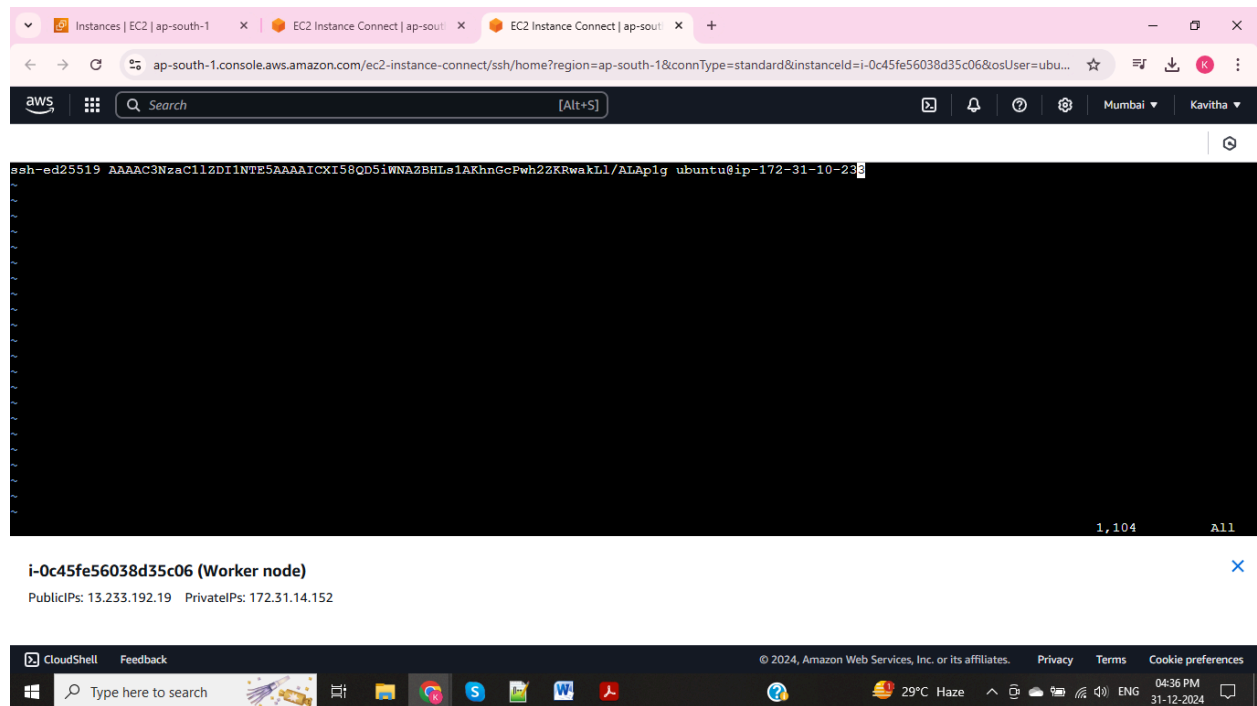
```
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:XQFnc1De27/SNvz6y99E4R03etCQPDurzo5FekAKz0 ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|      o++o..=+      |
|      . = .oo+*     |
|      . E .+ o.=    |
|      ..o. o.+      |
|      S .o.oo .|    |
|      . o.oo .|    |
|      ..+.o=       |
|      +o +o=       |
|      o=..+X       |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ cd /home/ubuntu/.ssh
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~/ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  id_ed25519  id_ed25519.pub
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~/ssh$ vi authorized_keys
```

i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)

PublicIPs: 13.233.192.19 PrivateIPs: 172.31.14.152



Enable Passwordless SSH for Automation.



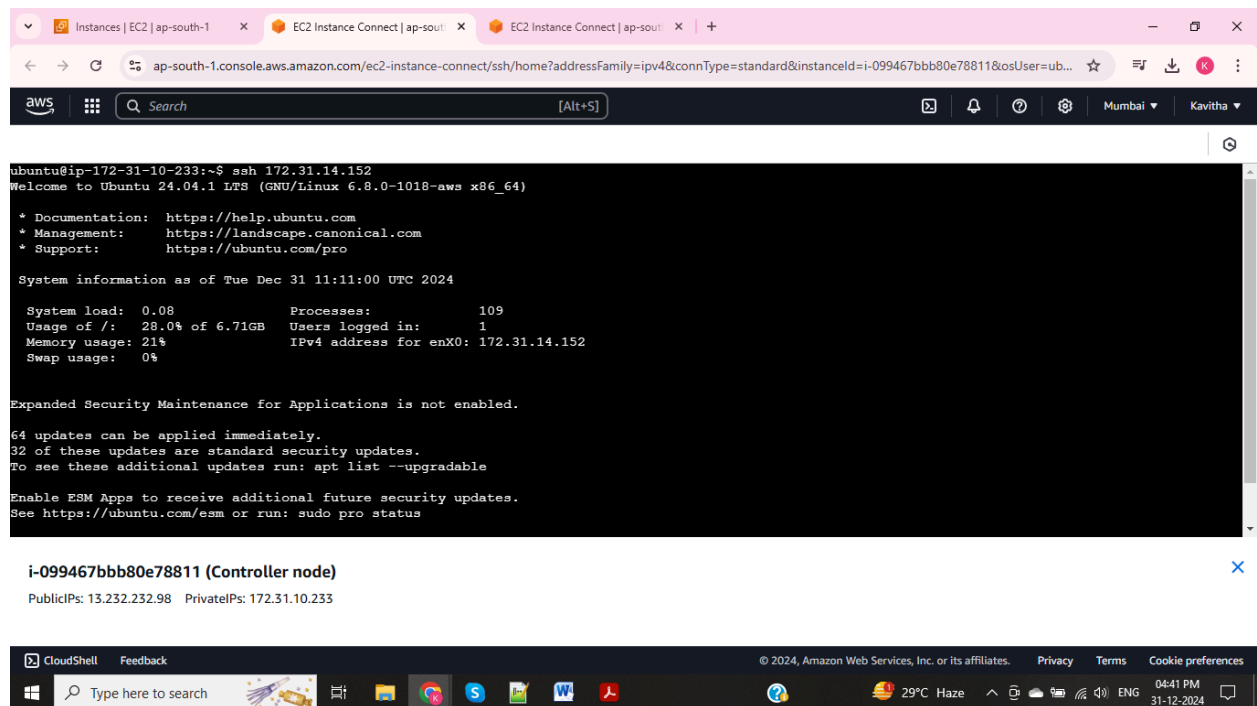
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the 'EC2 Instance Connect' tab selected. The terminal window displays a successful SSH connection to a Worker node. The terminal output shows the user 'ubuntu' logging in to the instance 'i-0c45fe56038d35c06'.

i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)

PublicIPs: 13.233.192.19 PrivateIPs: 172.31.14.152

The terminal output shows the user 'ubuntu' logging in to the instance 'i-0c45fe56038d35c06'.

Logged into ansible server and checking the slave server was working: ssh 172.31.14.152



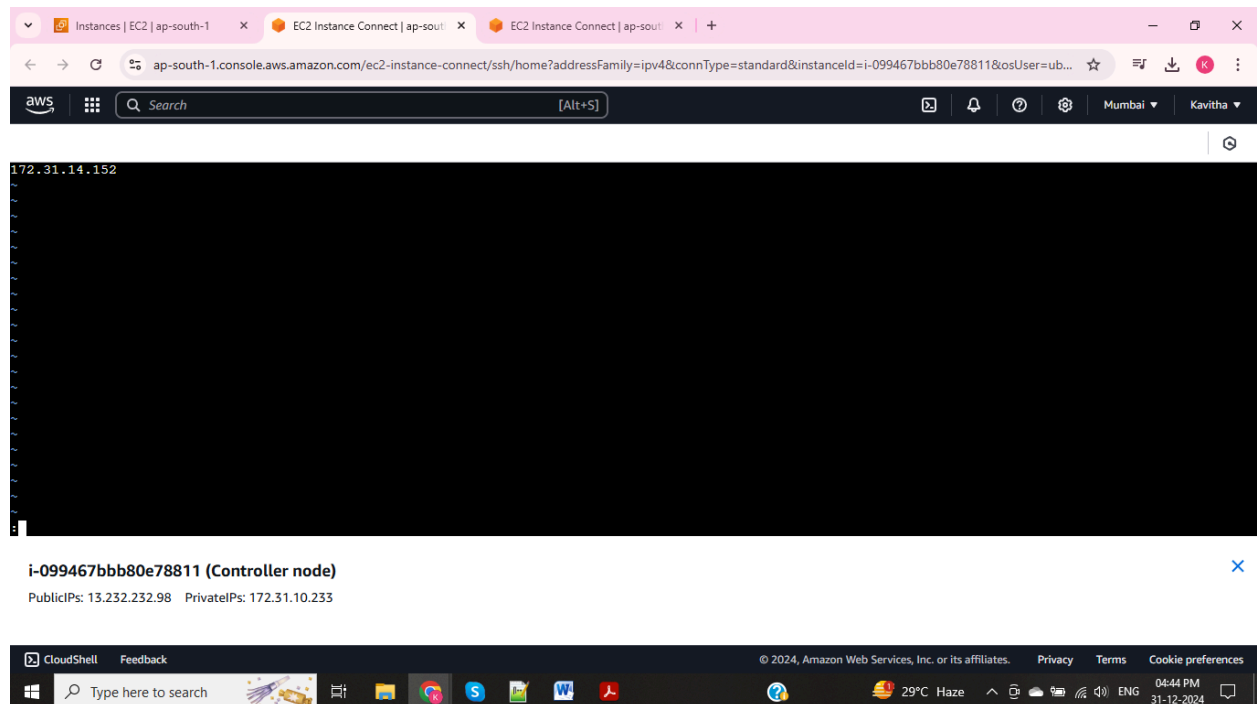
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the 'EC2 Instance Connect' tab selected. The terminal window displays a successful SSH connection to a Controller node. The terminal output shows the user 'ubuntu' logging in to the instance 'i-099467bbb80e78811'.

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)

PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

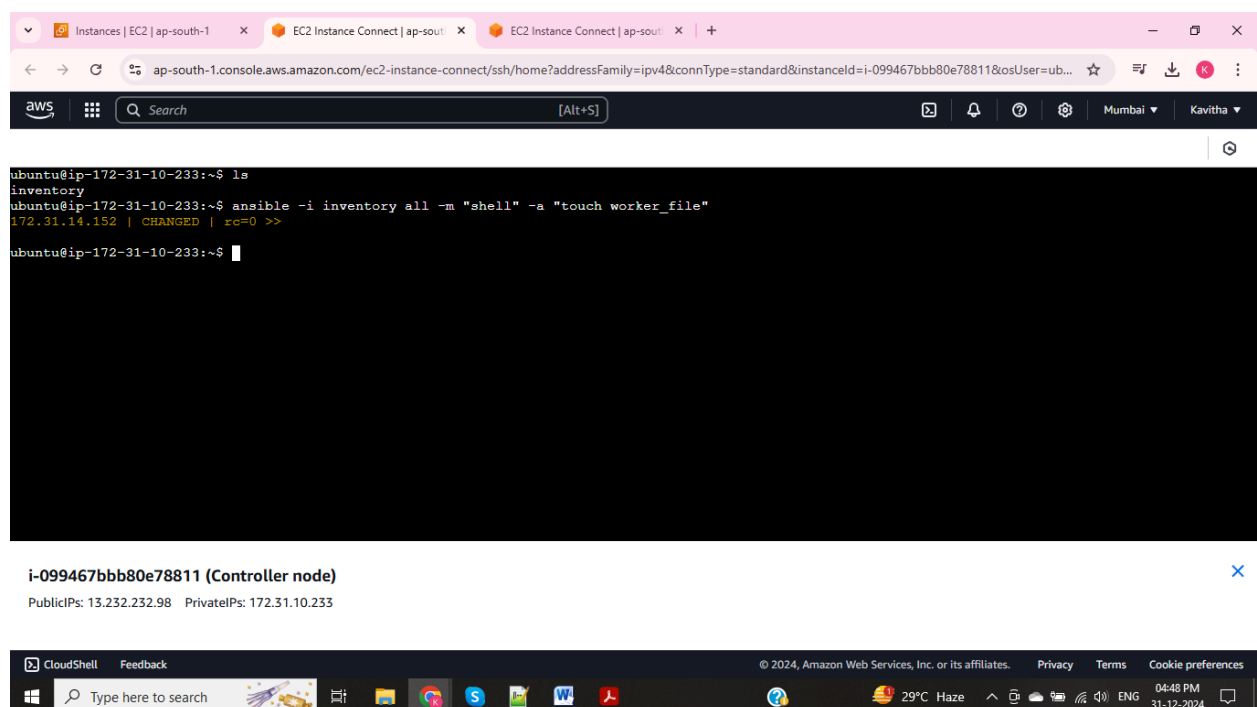
The terminal output shows the user 'ubuntu' logging in to the instance 'i-099467bbb80e78811'.

Creating a INVENTORY FILE for Ansible will interact with slave servers



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. The browser tabs at the top include 'Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1' and 'EC2 Instance Connect | ap-south-1'. The address bar shows the URL: `ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?addressFamily=ipv4&connType=standard&instanceId=i-099467bbb80e78811&osUser=ub...`. The terminal window displays the IP address `172.31.14.152` at the top. Below the terminal, the instance details for `i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)` are shown, including PublicIPs: `13.232.232.98` and PrivateIPs: `172.31.10.233`. The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and system tray information.

In **Ansible**, **ad-hoc commands** are simple, one-line commands used to quickly perform tasks on remote systems without creating a full **playbook**. These commands are executed from the command line and are ideal for short, repetitive tasks or one-off operations.

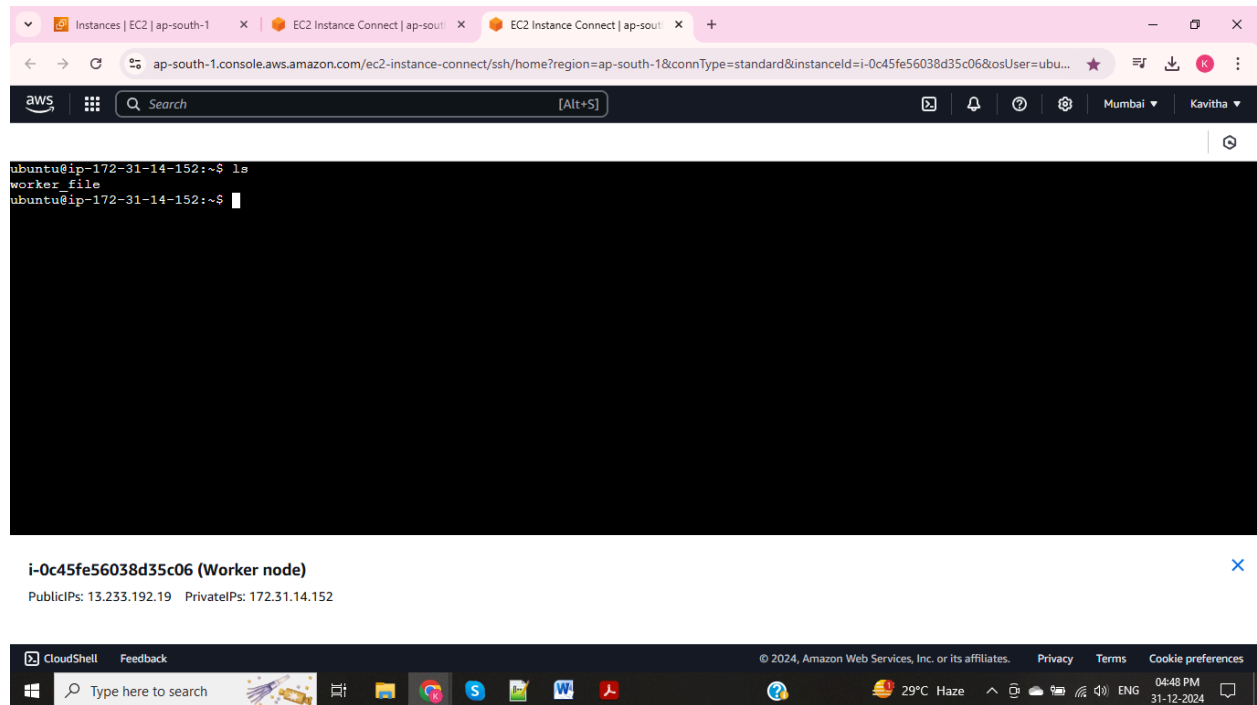


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with the same browser tabs and address bar as the previous image. The terminal window now shows the following commands and output:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ls
inventory
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "touch worker_file"
172.31.14.152 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$
```

Below the terminal, the instance details for `i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)` are shown, including PublicIPs: `13.232.232.98` and PrivateIPs: `172.31.10.233`. The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and system tray information.

Checking adhoc commands are working and the output shows in slave server



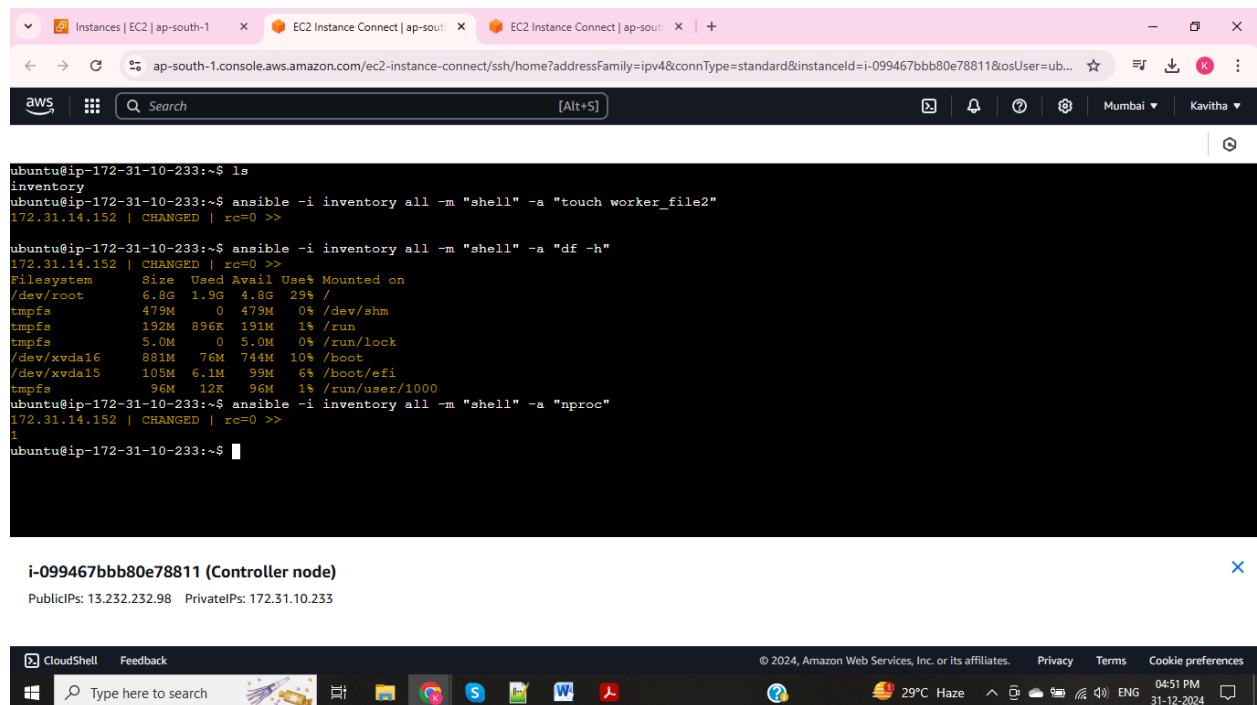
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output is as follows:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ ls
worker_file
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$
```

Below the terminal window, the instance details for **i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)** are displayed. The PublicIPs are 13.233.192.19 and the PrivateIPs are 172.31.14.152.

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system tray displaying the date and time as 04:48 PM on 31-12-2024.

Execute some adhoc commands



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output is as follows:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ls
inventory
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "touch worker_file2"
172.31.14.152 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>

ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "df -h"
172.31.14.152 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root        6.8G  1.9G  4.8G  29% /
tmpfs            479M   0  479M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           192M 896K  191M   1% /run
tmpfs            5.0M   0   5.0M   0% /run/lock
/dev/xvda16      881M   76M  744M  10% /boot
/dev/xvda15      105M   6.1M   99M   6% /boot/efi
tmpfs            96M  12K   96M   1% /run/user/1000
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "nproc"
172.31.14.152 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$
```

Below the terminal window, the instance details for **i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)** are displayed. The PublicIPs are 13.232.232.98 and the PrivateIPs are 172.31.10.233.

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system tray displaying the date and time as 04:51 PM on 31-12-2024.

In **Ansible**, a **playbook** is a YAML file that defines a series of tasks to be executed on managed hosts. It provides a more structured, repeatable, and reusable way to automate configuration management, application deployment, and other IT tasks compared to ad-hoc commands.

Using ansible playbook YAML file created to install nginx and start nginx service

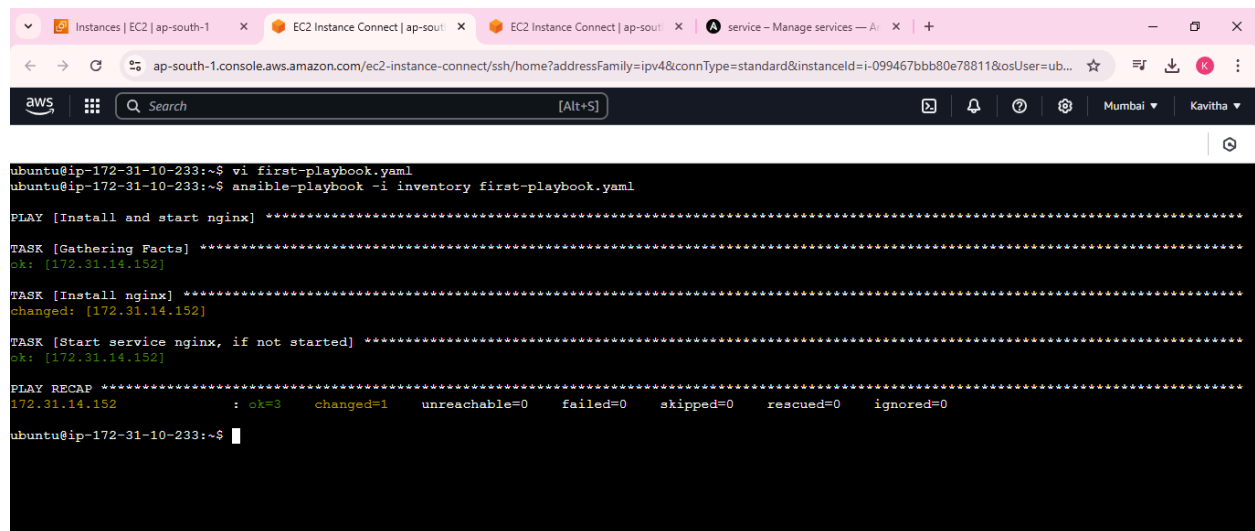
```
--
- name: Install and start nginx
  hosts: all
  become: true

  tasks:
    - name: Install nginx
      apt:
        name: nginx
        state: present

    - name: Start service nginx, if not started
      service:
        name: nginx
        state: started
-- INSERT --
```

To run and check the playbook with the help of this command:

ansible-playbook -i inventory first-playbook.yaml and success output



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ vi first-playbook.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible-playbook -i inventory first-playbook.yaml

PLAY [Install and start nginx] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Install nginx] *****
changed: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Start service nginx, if not started] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.14.152 : ok=3  changed=1  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)

PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233



For checking the output of playbook in slave server use: `sudo systemctl status nginx`

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ ls
worker_file
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ ls
worker_file  worker_file2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-12-31 11:38:14 UTC; 52s ago
     Docs: man:nginx(8).
    Process: 2732 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nginx -t -q -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 2734 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on; (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 2735 (nginx)
      Tasks: 2 (limit: 1130)
     Memory: 1.7M (peak: 1.9M)
        CPU: 9ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
            └─2735 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx -g daemon on; master_process on;"
               └─2736 "nginx: worker process"

Dec 31 11:38:14 ip-172-31-14-152 systemd[1]: Starting nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server...
Dec 31 11:38:14 ip-172-31-14-152 systemd[1]: Started nginx.service - A high performance web server and a reverse proxy server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$
```

i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)

PublicIPs: 13.233.192.19 PrivateIPs: 172.31.14.152

Activate Windows

Verbosity refers to the level of detail provided in the output logs when running a playbook or command. It controls how much information Ansible displays during execution, helping users to debug or understand the process better. Verbosity can be set using the `-v`, `-vv`, `-vvv`, and `-vvvv` flags, with each level providing more detailed information.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible-playbook -i inventory -vv first-playbook.yaml
ansible-playbook [core 2.16.3]
  config file = None
  configured module search path = ['/home/ubuntu/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /home/ubuntu/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible-playbook
  python version = 3.12.3 (main, Sep 11 2024, 14:17:37) [GCC 13.2.0] (/usr/bin/python3)
  jinja version = 3.1.2
  libyaml = True
No config file found; using defaults
Skipping callback 'default', as we already have a stdout callback.
Skipping callback 'minimal', as we already have a stdout callback.
Skipping callback 'oneline', as we already have a stdout callback.

PLAYBOOK: first-playbook.yaml *****
1 plays in first-playbook.yaml

PLAY [Install and start nginx] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
task path: /home/ubuntu/first-playbook.yaml:2
ok: [172.31.14.152]
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)

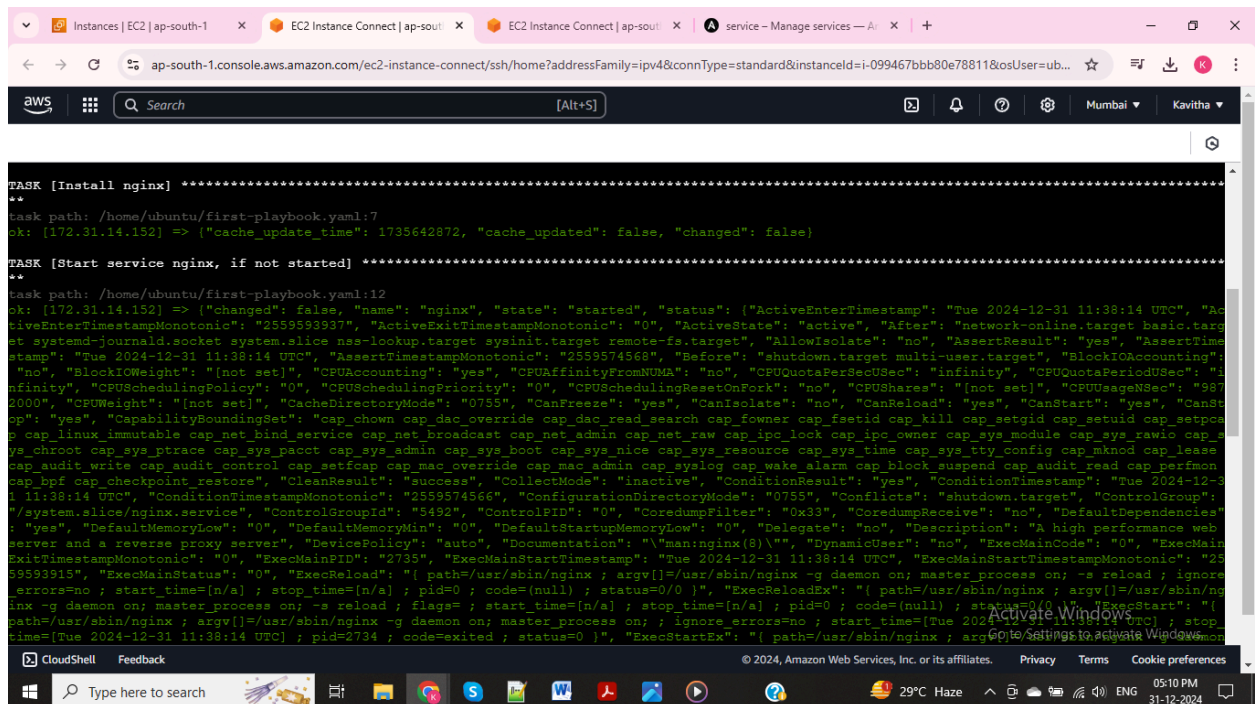
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

Activate Windows

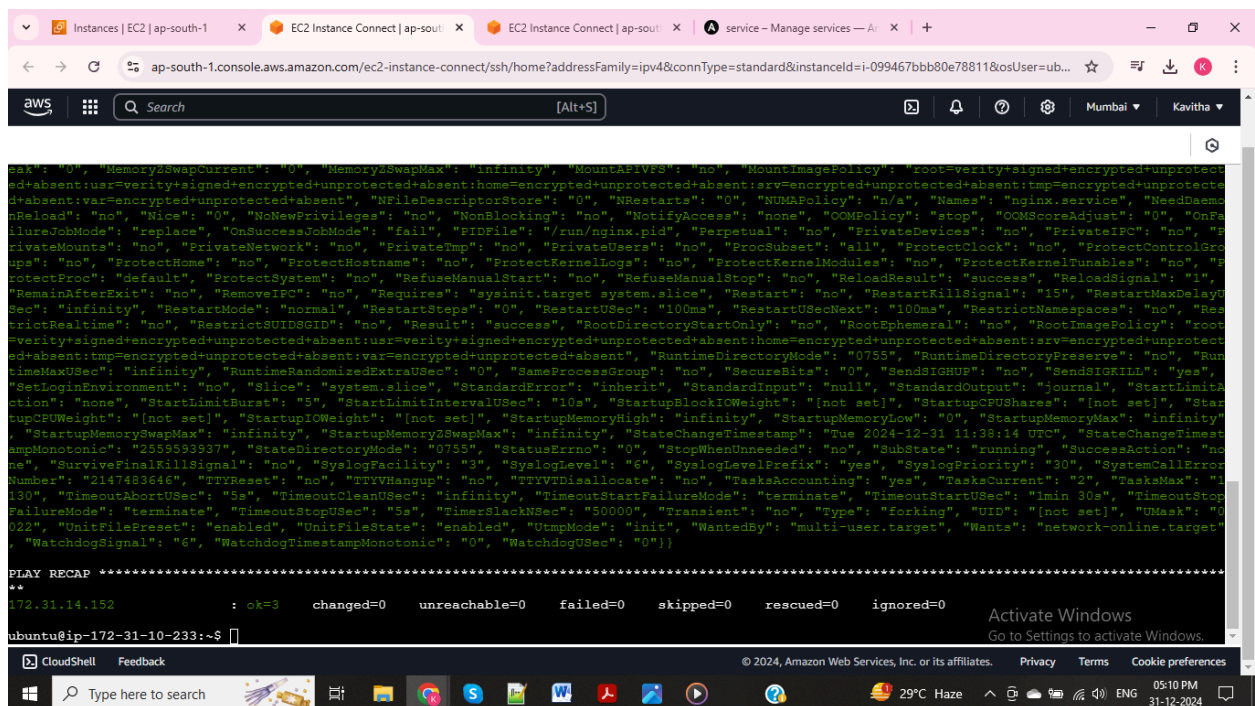
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

```
CloudShell Feedback
Type here to search
© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences
29°C Haze 05:09 PM 31-12-2024
```

I used **-vv (More verbose)**: In addition to the basic output, shows additional details, such as the parameters passed to tasks.

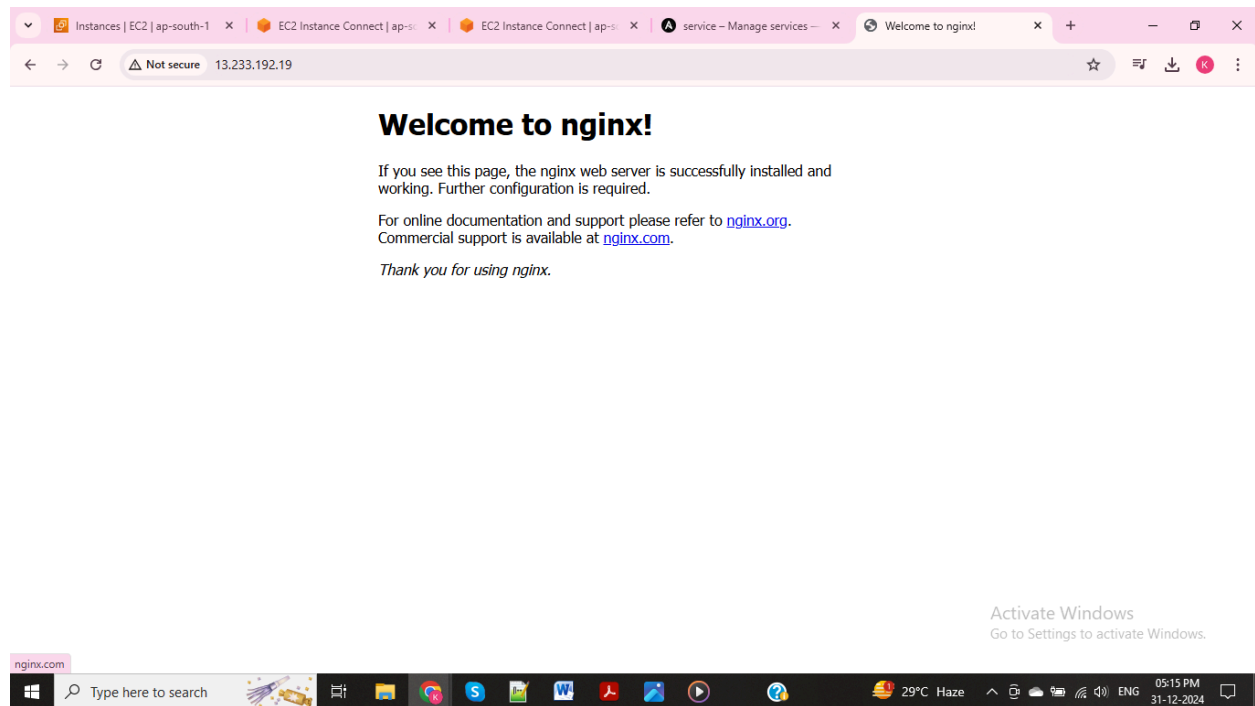


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal displays the output of an Ansible playbook. The first task, 'TASK [Install nginx]', shows the path to the playbook and the execution of the 'cache_update_time' task. The second task, 'TASK [Start service nginx, if not started]', shows the execution of the 'nginx' service, including the 'systemd-journald' and 'systemd-logd' tasks. The output is highly verbose, showing the state of the service and the parameters passed to the tasks. The terminal window is titled 'CloudShell' and shows the AWS logo and search bar. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock.

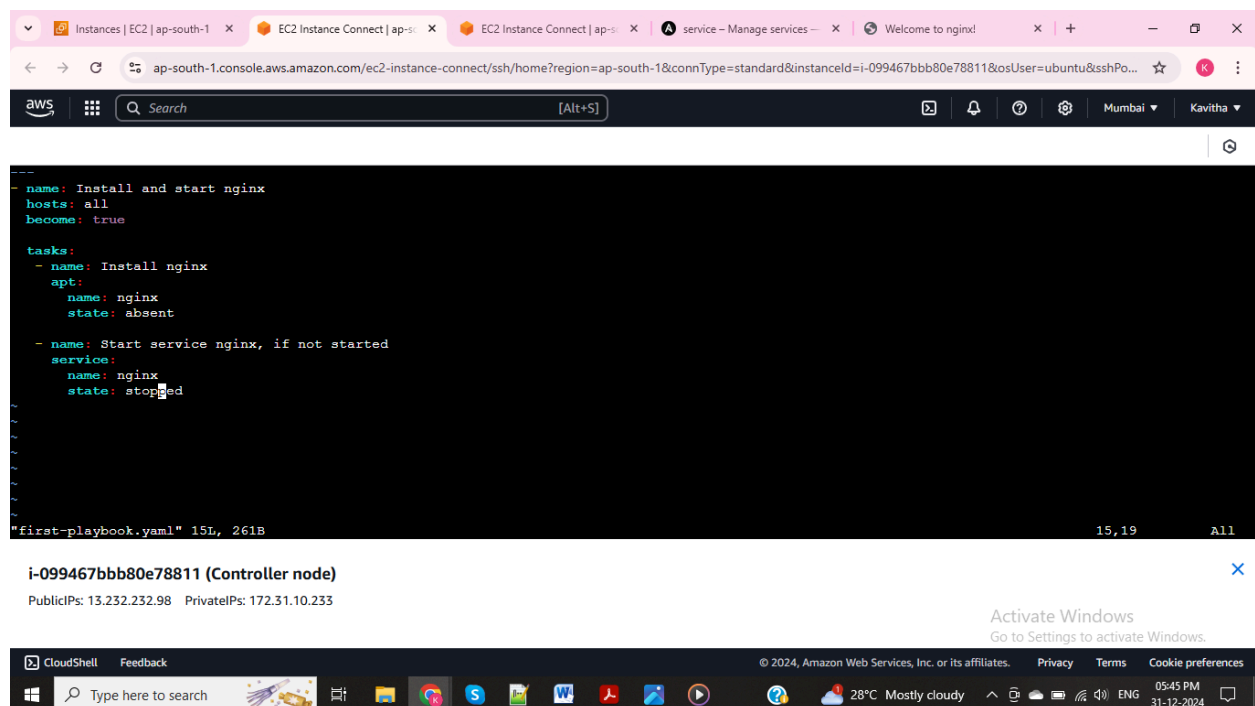


The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal displays the final output of the Ansible playbook, including the 'PLAY RECAP' section. The output shows that the playbook was executed successfully, with all tasks completed. The terminal window is titled 'CloudShell' and shows the AWS logo and search bar. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock.

Nginx is running in slave server to view the output use its public IP address



Now, Edited the first playbook to stop the nginx application



Ansible-playbook is running successfully and nginx application is stopped

```
TASK [Start service nginx, if not started] *****
fatal: [172.31.14.152]: FAILED! => (\"changed\": false, \"msg\": \"value of state must be one of: reloaded, restarted, started, stopped, got: stopped\")

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.14.152      : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=1    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ vi first-playbook.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible-playbook -i inventory first-playbook.yaml

PLAY [Install and start nginx] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Install nginx] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Start service nginx, if not started] *****
[WARNING]: The service (nginx) is actually an init script but the system is managed by systemd
ok: [172.31.14.152]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.14.152      : ok=3    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences
Type here to search 28°C Mostly cloudy 05:45 PM 31-12-2024

Creating the another playbook to check second application is working in same slave server

```
---
- name: apache2
  hosts: all
  become: true

  tasks:
    - name: Install apache2
      apt:
        name: apache2
        state: present

    - name: Start service apache2, if not started
      service:
        name: apache2
        state: started

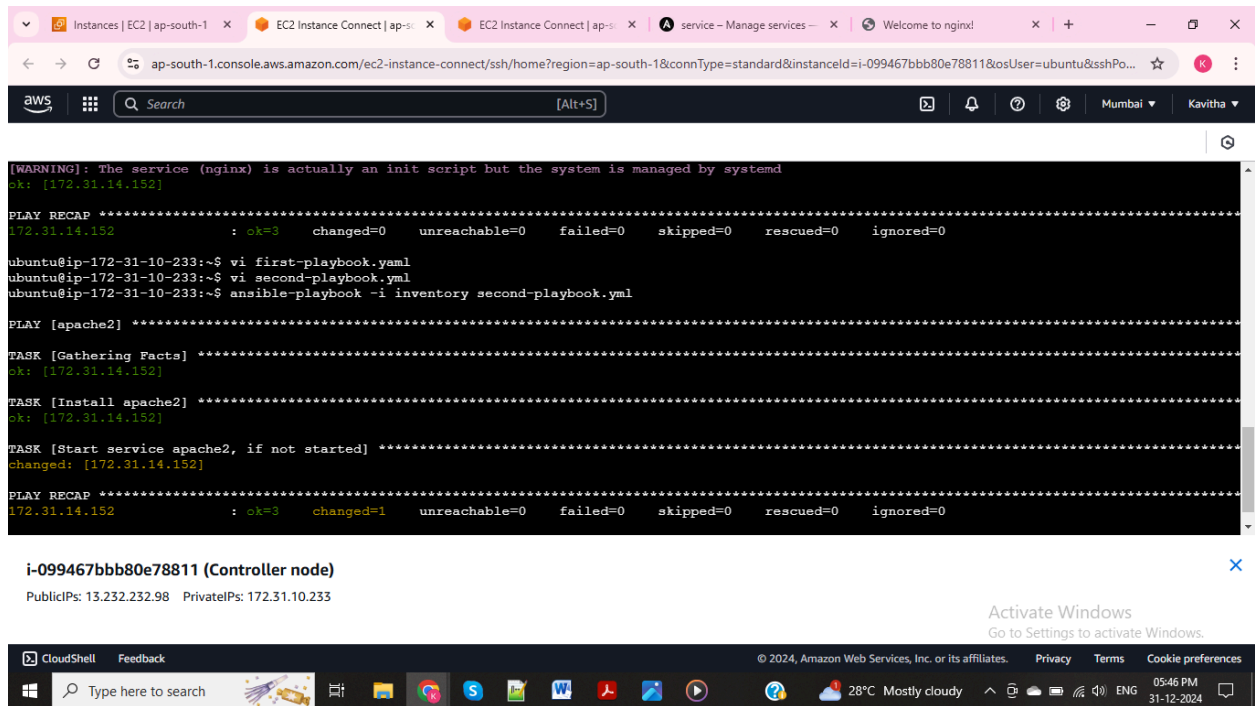
"second-playbook.yml" 15L, 246B
```

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences
Type here to search 28°C Mostly cloudy 05:46 PM 31-12-2024

Ansible-playbook -i inventory second-playbook.yaml is success



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the execution of an Ansible playbook named 'second-playbook.yaml' using the 'inventory' inventory file. The playbook is run on the 'apache2' host. The output shows a successful execution with the following details:

```
[WARNING]: The service (nginx) is actually an init script but the system is managed by systemd
ok: [172.31.14.152]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.14.152 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ vi first-playbook.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ vi second-playbook.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-10-233:~$ ansible-playbook -i inventory second-playbook.yaml

PLAY [apache2] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Install apache2] *****
ok: [172.31.14.152]

TASK [Start service apache2, if not started] *****
changed: [172.31.14.152]

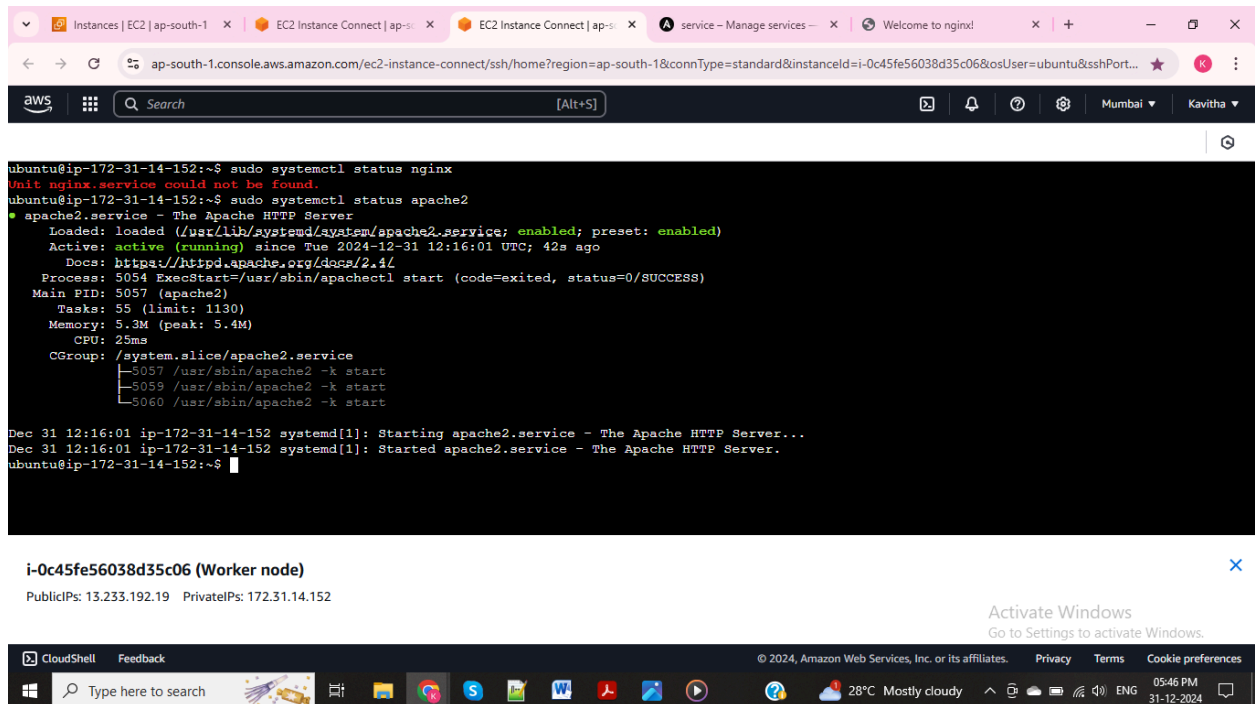
PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.14.152 : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

Below the terminal output, the instance details for the controller node are shown:

i-099467bbb80e78811 (Controller node)
PublicIPs: 13.232.232.98 PrivateIPs: 172.31.10.233

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the CloudShell application open, and the system tray displaying the date and time as 05:46 PM on 31-12-2024.

The output for stopped the previous application NGINX and running the current application APACHE2 and its status is active



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface with a terminal window. The terminal output displays the status of the 'nginx' and 'apache2' services on the worker node. The 'nginx' service is not found, and the 'apache2' service is active and running.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ sudo systemctl status nginx
Unit nginx.service could not be found.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-12-31 12:16:01 UTC; 42s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 5054 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 5057 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 1130)
   Memory: 5.3M (peak: 5.4M)
      CPU: 25ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─5057 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             5059 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             5060 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

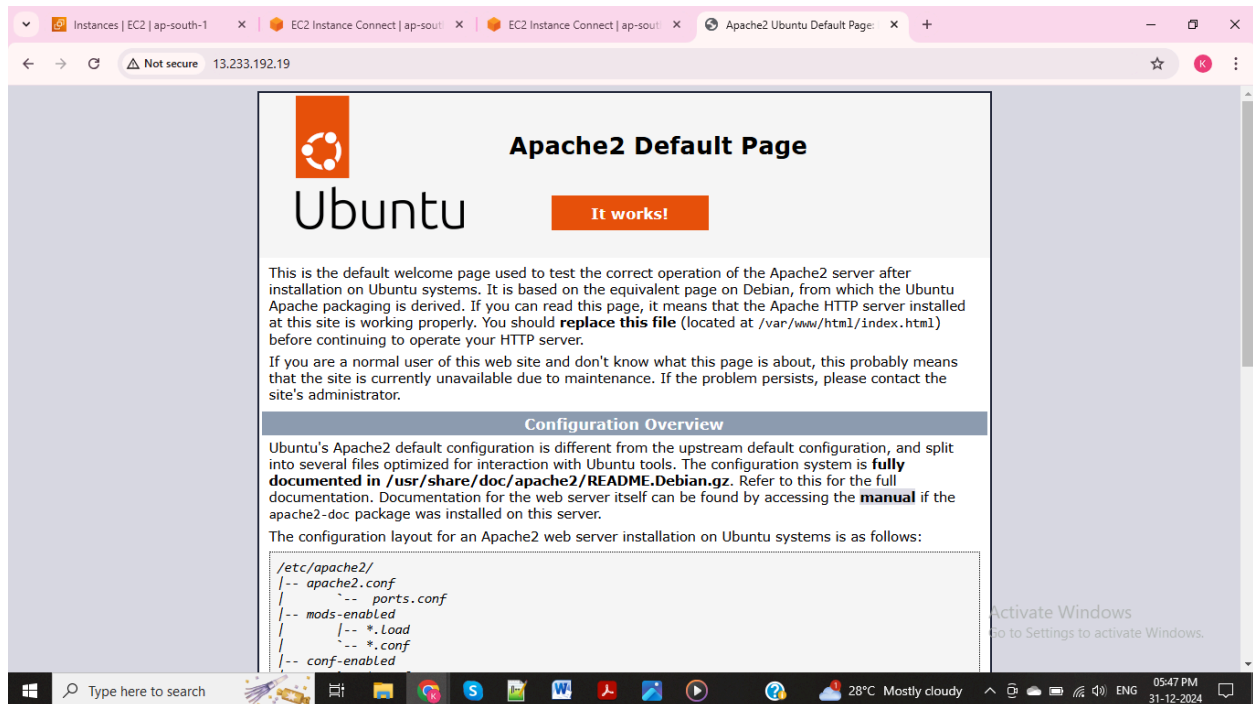
Dec 31 12:16:01 ip-172-31-14-152 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Dec 31 12:16:01 ip-172-31-14-152 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-14-152:~$
```

Below the terminal output, the instance details for the worker node are shown:

i-0c45fe56038d35c06 (Worker node)
PublicIPs: 13.233.192.19 PrivateIPs: 172.31.14.152

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the CloudShell application open, and the system tray displaying the date and time as 05:46 PM on 31-12-2024.

OUTPUT: Apache2 is running in Slave server



Commands used in Ansible server:

1. `sudo apt update`
2. `sudo apt install ansible`
3. `Ansible --version`
4. `ssh-keygen`
5. `cd /home/ubuntu/.ssh`
6. `cat (public key number)`
7. `ssh (slave server private IP address)`
8. `exit (from slave server)`

Ad-hoc commands:

1. `ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "touch slave file"`
2. `ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "df -h"`
3. `ansible -i inventory all -m "shell" -a "nproc"`

Ansible playbook commands:

1. `vi first-playbook.yaml`
2. `ansible-playbook -i inventory first-playbook.yaml`
3. `Ansible-playbook -i inventory -v first-playbook.yaml`