Azure + Terraform + Ansible

how to create easily your own GitLab CE server and implement a CI/CD for Python application



What are we going to see?

▶ Part 1:

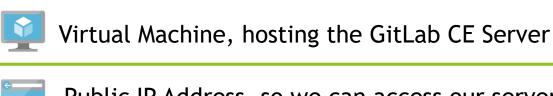
- ► How to create the infrastructure on Azure with Terraform
- ► How to install and pre-configure Gitlab CE with Ansible

▶ Part 2:

- ► How to activate CI/CD on Gitlab
- ► How to implement a sample pipeline with a simple dockerized Flask application



Azure A very simple architecture...



- Public IP Address, so we can access our server
- Storage account, cause we need to store stuff!
- Network Interface
- Security Group (basically, security rules)
- Virtual Network where we belong to



- ► Allow to *code* your infrastructure
- ► A provider for driving Azure infrastructure exists
- Using modules allow to better organize the code
- One module for every kind of object we have to manipulate under Azure:
 - resource group
 - storage account
 - virtual network
 - subnet
 - virtual machines



Terraform will do some magic!

Start to activate you Azure account:

\$ az login

► Then go to your directory:

\$ cd /Workspaces/azure-ansible-gitlab/terraform

Initialize terraform:

\$ terraform init

And launch terraform to apply infrastructure as code:

\$ terraform apply -var-file ..\config\azure-gitlab-server.tfvars





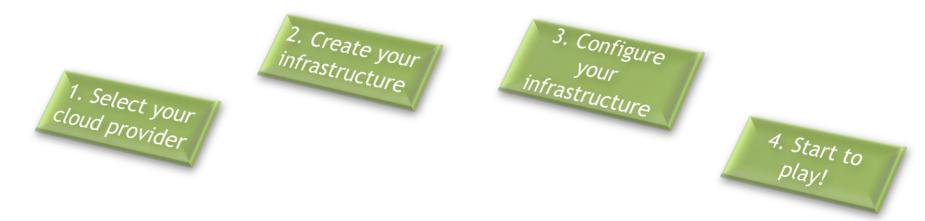
- Being sure to keep the same configuration whatever happens
- Start to create a first project, and to preconfigure what we can
- Using the GitLab REST API to manage the configuration
- Use a docker image to wrapped ansible, the ssh keys and the playbooks in order to be able to run even under windows 10!

ANSIBLE: let's install and configure

- First, change from terraform to ansible directory: \$ cd ../ansible
- Second, build the docker image:
 \$ docker build -t keyteo/gitlab/ansible.
- Then launch the image. By default, it's the *install* playbook that is runned, so it's going to install your server:
 - \$ docker run --rm -it keyteo/gitlab/ansible
- Now, you need to open the URL of your gitlab server on a browser, to enter the password for the root user. This can't be automatized, sorry!
- Once done, you can run the config playbook, with this command:
 - \$ docker run -e GITLAB_USER_PASSWORD=<password>
 -e GITLAB_ROOT_PASSWORD=<password> --rm -it keyteo/gitlab/ansible
 /ansible/playbooks/gitlab-config-playbook.yml
- A lot happens there, but at the end you have a project ready for next steps!

So, what happens there?

► The workflow is quite easy to understand:



- ► At this point you already seen the first 3 points! Or at least you should have a pretty good idea of what it is.
- So now, it's time to play with our all brand new



How to activate CI/CD on GitLab



- First, create a proper SSH Config in order to access easily your gitlab instance.
- Second, add an entry on your /etc/hosts file to add your gitlab instance name.
- ► Third, generate SSH Keypair that is going to be associated with the root admin user, and optionally another one for you.
- Now, open a browser and go to the URL of you gitlab instance.



The sample application

Since we have now the prerequisites for implementing a nice pipeline, the missing part now is a nice application to build!

- ► So let's introduce *simpleblog*:
 - ▶ It's a very simple Flask application in two parts:
 - ► Part1 > API to manage users and blog articles
 - ► Part2 > html templates to display the articles
- So that means that we are going to build a flask application, run the tests and deploy it somewhere, but only if the tests are validated. this is our pipeline.
- Now let's connect to our gitlab server and...



Additional reading...

- Terraform Azure Provider: https://www.terraform.io/docs/providers/azurerm/index.html
- Ansible: extensive list of all the available modules: https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/modules/list_of_all_modules.html
- Gitlab: REST API documentation: https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/api/
- Gitlab: CI/CD documentation: https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/README.html
- And what's next?
 - Maybe using https instead of http
 - Better deployment script
 - Using docker container instead of physical deployment
 - ▶ And any improvement that you can think about!!!

