## ICT & Infra S3 Automation & Orchestration, week 4

Class:	CB01
Student number:	4961854
Student name:	Heiko Morales Aloria

## Introduction

This week you will practice provisioning an infrastructure using Terraform configuration file. Additionally, Ansible Playbook(s) must be used to automate a complex process. Before executing the assignment, ensure that you have working Ansible control node. For this assignment, you must be familiar with preparing Apache server and hosting Flask application using Ansible.

This is **group** assignment.

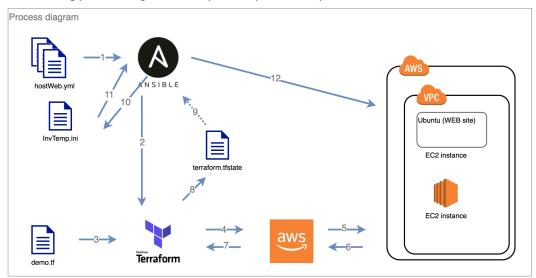
Assignment 1. Create a Terraform config file to provision an infrastructure

Difficulty:  $\star\star\star\star\star$ .

During the Week 4 lesson you saw an example how to use Terraform to provision a simple infrastructure. In the demo, we had no time to host a website. Follow the tutorial at <a href="https://learn.hashicorp.com/tutorials/terraform/infrastructure-as-code">https://learn.hashicorp.com/tutorials/terraform/infrastructure-as-code</a> and complete all the steps to install and configure Terraform. Practise to build, change and destroy an infrastructure. Additionally, practise to define Input Variables and query Data with Outputs.

Finally, use Ansible to host a flask website, as you might already did in in Week 3 homework assignment.

The following process diagram shows possible process for your solution:



Provide screenshots (evidence) for your solution. Always explain your evidence! As a prof, we expect at least:

- A screenshot of running EC2 Ubuntu instance.
- Ansible Playbook file(s) that automates the required process.
- Ansible output after executing the playbook.
- A prof that the website is working.

## Solution:

To do this task we started by creating a first playbook to automate the first part of executing the commands to start and run terraform.

```
- name: Ansible Playbook to create a ec2 instance in aws
         hosts: localhost
         become: yes
           - name: init terraform in the terraform directory
             shell: 'terraform init'
             args:
             chdir: '/home/ubuntu/terraform/'
           - name: create the terraform plan and save the tfplan
             shell: 'terraform plan -out=tfplan'
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             args:
             chdir: '/home/ubuntu/terraform/'
           - name: execute the tfplan
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             shell: 'terraform apply --auto-approve tfplan > log_output'
              chdir: '/home/ubuntu/terraform/'
```

Later we create a new, simpler playbook that installs nginx.

```
- name: install nginx
hosts: all
remote_user: ubuntu
become: yes
tasks:
- name: install nginx
apt:
- name: nginx
name: nginx
to state: latest
- name: check if ngix is active
systemd:
state: started
name: nginx
```

Next, we generate a terraform file which creates an instance in aws with ports 80 and 443 open in order to access the web page that will be hosted on this server. Likewise, the instance that we create is configured to be an ubuntu with public ip.

```
als {
    vpc_id = "vpc-025b41945b783a001"
    subnet_id = "subnet-098c6f0ed18ccb993"
    ssh_user = "ubuntu"
    key_name = "heiko_ubuntu_key"
    private_key_path = "/home/ubuntu/.ssh/heiko_ubuntu_key.pem"
provider <u>"aws"</u> {
    region = "eu-central-1"
    access_key = "access_key"
    secret_key = "secret_key
resource "aws_security_group" "webpage" {
       name = "webpage security group'
vpc_id = local.vpc_id
              to port = 80
             protocol = "tcp"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
             ress {
    from_port = 22
    to_port = 22
    protocol = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
       ingress {
   from_port = 443
              protocol = "tcp"
cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
       egress {
    from_port = 0
             to_port = 0
protocol = "-1"
data "aws_ami" "ubuntu" {{
    most_recent = true
      filter {
    name = "name"
      filter {
   name = "virtualization-type"
   values = ["hvm"]
resource "aws_instance" "heiko_terraform" {
   ami = data.aws_ami.ubuntu.id
       subnet_id = local.subnet_id
instance_type = "t2.micro"
       associate_upblic_ip_address = true
security_groups = [aws_security_group.webpage.id]
key_name = local.key_name
       tags = {
    Name = "heiko_terraform"
       provisioner "remote-exec" {
   inline = ["echo 'Wait until ssh is ready'"]
              connection {
   type = "ssh"
   user = local.ssh_user
                     private_key = file(local.private_key_path)
host = aws_instance.heiko_terraform.public_ip
       fprovisioner "local-exec" {
    command = "ansible-playbook -i ${aws_instance.heiko_terraform.public_ip}, --private-key ~/.ssh/heiko_ubuntu_key.pem /home/ubuntu/playbooks/playbook_nginx.yml
```

```
The following part of the code is worth noting:
 provisioner "remote-exec" {
   inline = ["echo 'Wait until ssh is ready'"]
     connection {
   type = "ssh"
   user = local.ssh_user
       private_key = file(local.private_key_path)
host = aws_instance.heiko_terraform.public_ip
     command = "ansible-playbook -i ${aws_instance.heiko_terraform.public_ip}, --private-key ~/.ssh/heiko_ubuntu_key.pem /home/ubuntu/playbooks/playbook_nginx.ymi
In this part we force terraform to try to connect via ssh to the newly created instance so that we know exactly when the
new instance is available. At that point terraform will run an ansible playbook with the public ip of the new instance so it
can install nginx.
 The playbook runs perfectly.
As we can see the result is successful.
                   i-04443bea95877a9be

        ❷ Running
        ❷ ②
        t...
        ❷ 2/2 checks passed
        +
        eu-central-1b
        e...
        18.197.202.151
        -
        -
        d...
        w...
        heiko_ubuntu...

    heiko terraform
```

The virtual machine is created.

