

# Ansible Assignment 3 (Playbook2)

Step 1: Launched two EC2 Instances for our Ansible Workstation and Host2:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left sidebar, under the 'Instances' section, 'A2 & A3 Workstation' and 'A2 & A3 Host 2' are selected, indicated by checked checkboxes. The main table lists four instances: 'A1 Host' (Stopped), 'A2 & A3 Workstation' (Running), 'A2 & A3 Host 1' (Stopped), and 'A2 & A3 Host 2' (Running). The 'Monitoring' section below the table shows four metrics: CPU utilization (%), Network in (bytes), Network out (bytes), and Network packets in (count), all showing 'No data available.'

Step 2: Created an user having ‘manish’ and also applied a password to it on both ‘Workstation’ as well as ‘Host2’:

```
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]# useradd manish
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]# passwd manish
Changing password for user manish.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]#
```

**i-0237cb05a68448f62 (A2 & A3 Workstation)**

Public IPs: 13.234.38.44 Private IPs: 172.31.43.216

Step 3: Updated the ‘sudoers’ file in /etc for assigning superuser privileges to ‘manish’ user on both the instances:

```
## systems).
## Syntax:
##
##      user      MACHINE=COMMANDS
##
## The COMMANDS section may have other options added to it.
##
## Allow root to run any commands anywhere
root    ALL=(ALL)        ALL
manish  ALL=(ALL)        NOPASSWD:ALL

## Allows members of the 'sys' group to run networking, software,
## service management apps and more.
# %sys ALL = NETWORKING, SOFTWARE, SERVICES, STORAGE, DELEGATING, PROCESSES, LOCATE, DRIVERS

## Allows people in group wheel to run all commands
%wheel  ALL=(ALL)        ALL

## Same thing without a password
# %wheel        ALL=(ALL)        NOPASSWD: ALL

## Allows members of the users group to mount and umount the

```

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Step 4: In /etc/ssh/sshd\_config file, made following changes and restarted the ‘sshd service’:

```
#rekeyfrequency none
#
# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

#
# Authentication:
#
#LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10

#PubkeyAuthentication yes

#
# Explicitly disable PasswordAuthentication. By presetting it, we
# avoid the cloud-init set_passwords module modifying sshd_config and
# restarting sshd in the default instance launch configuration.
PasswordAuthentication yes
PermitEmptyPasswords no

#
# Change to no to disable s/key passwords
#KbdInteractiveAuthentication yes

#
# Kerberos options
#KerberosAuthentication no
-- INSERT --

```

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```
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]# service sshd restart
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl restart sshd.service
[root@ip-172-31-41-132 ~]# 
```

## Step 5: Logged in to the ‘manish’ user and generated SSH private and public keypairs:

The screenshot shows a terminal session in AWS CloudShell. The user has logged in as 'root' and switched to the 'manish' user via 'sudo su manish'. They then run 'ssh-keygen' to generate an RSA key pair. The terminal output shows the key generation process, including the creation of the private key ('id\_rsa') and the public key ('id\_rsa.pub'). The public key is saved to '/home/manish/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub'. The session ends with the user back at the root prompt.

```
[root@ip-172-31-35-108 ~]# [root@ip-172-31-35-108 ~]# sudo su manish
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]#
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]# [manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]# ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/manish/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/manish/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/manish/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:4nDALPb8UX9hvTkdyUaUbuegiBeSe+gP4Udxx4Taw manish@ip-172-31-35-108.ap-south-1.compute.internal
The key's randomart image is:
+--- [RSA 3072] ---+
| . . .
| . o .
| . o.o
| o o oEo.o . o|
| B.-S=...o*.o|
| o.B.=...==. |
| . =B . * . |
| . o o.B.= . |
| ....o o .o |
+--- [SHA256] ---+
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]#
```

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## Step 6: Generated both Private (id\_rsa) and Public (id\_rsa.pub) key pairs and copied them to the Host2 instance using its private IP:

The screenshot shows a terminal session in AWS CloudShell. The user is still logged in as 'root' on the host instance. They navigate to the '.ssh' directory and list its contents. Then, they run 'ssh-copy-id' to copy their public key ('id\_rsa.pub') to the remote host's known hosts file. The command outputs information about the key being installed and attempting to log in with the new key. The session ends with the user back at the root prompt.

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]# cd .ssh
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# ll
total 20
-rw----- 1 root root 550 Feb 23 16:30 authorized_keys
-rw----- 1 root root 2643 Feb 25 03:59 id_rsa
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 603 Feb 25 03:59 id_rsa.pub
-rw----- 1 root root 540 Feb 23 17:07 known_hosts
-rw----- 1 root root 365 Feb 23 17:07 known_hosts.old
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# ssh-copy-id manish@172.31.45.163
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/root/.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: WARNING: All keys were skipped because they already exist on the remote system.
(if you think this is a mistake, you may want to use -f option)

[root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]# [root@ip-172-31-43-216 .ssh]#
```

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PublicIPs: 52.66.199.115 PrivateIPs: 172.31.43.216

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**i-0237cb05a68448f62 (A2 & A3 Workstation)**

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Step 7: Successfully logged in to the **Host2** from **Workstation** using SSH and Private IP of Host:

WhatsApp | Instances | EC2 | ap-south | EC2 Instance Connect | ap-south | EC2 Instance Connect | ap-south | which package is installed | A Community.Docker — An | +

← → G 1 instances.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?region=ap-south-1&connType=standard&instanceId=i-0237cb05a68448f62&osUser=ec2-user&sshPort=22... 🔍 ⭐ 🖤

aws Search [Alt+S] 🔍 1 ⓘ 🔍 Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ▾ ManishRamdhave (5610-4180-8273) ▾ ManishRamdhave ⚠

EC2 CloudWatch VPC EFS S3 CloudTrail Simple Notification Service Amazon EventBridge IAM

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]# sudo su manish
[manish@ip-172-31-43-216 root]$
[manish@ip-172-31-43-216 root]$
[manish@ip-172-31-43-216 root]$ ssh manish@172.31.45.163
,
#_
###_ Amazon Linux 2023
~~_###_\
~~ \###_\
~~ \###_|
~~ \#/ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~ V~'__->
~~ /
~~ .-/
~~ / /
|m|,
```

Last failed login: Wed Feb 25 04:02:39 UTC 2026 from 172.31.43.216 on ssh:notty  
There was 1 failed login attempt since the last successful login.  
Last login: Wed Feb 25 03:49:45 2026 from 172.31.43.216

[manish@ip-172-31-45-163 ~]\$

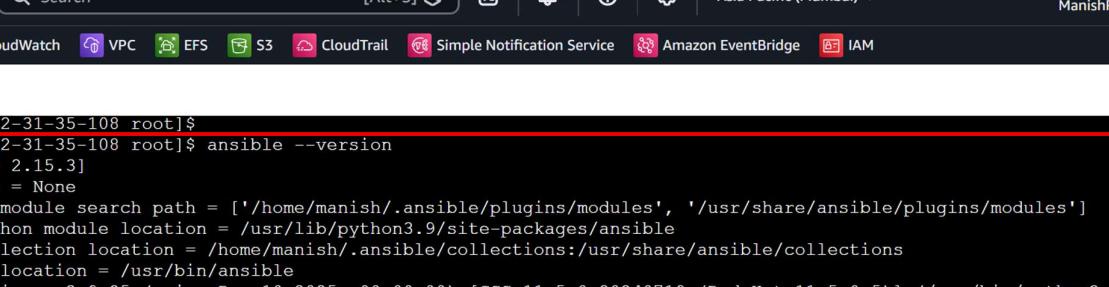
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#### **Step 8: Installed Ansible on the Workstation:**



The screenshot shows a browser window for EC2 Instance Connect. The URL is `ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?region=ap-south-1&connType=standard&instanceId=i-0a8d930f38f290686&osUser=ec2-user`. The AWS navigation bar includes links for EC2, CloudWatch, VPC, EFS, S3, CloudTrail, Simple Notification Service, Amazon EventBridge, and IAM. The user is signed in as ManishRamdhave (5610-4180-8273). The terminal window displays the output of the `ansible --version` command, which lists various configuration details and the Python version.

```
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]$ ansible --version
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]$ ansible [core 2.15.3]
  config file = None
  configured module search path = ['/home/manish/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /home/manish/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.9.25 (main, Dec 10 2025, 00:00:00) [GCC 11.5.0 20240719 (Red Hat 11.5.0-5)] (/usr/bin/python3.9)
  jinja version = 3.1.4
  libyaml = True
[manish@ip-172-31-35-108 root]$ 
```

Step 9: Created two files in /etc/ansible/ path, ‘hosts’ and ‘ansible.cfg’. The ‘hosts’ consists of the host instances’ private IPs:

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]# cd /etc/ansible/
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]# ll
total 24
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 19981 Feb 23 18:08 ansible.cfg
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 45 Feb 23 22:07 hosts
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Mar 24 2025 roles
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]# cat hosts
[host1]
172.31.34.151

[host2]
172.31.45.163
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ansible]#
```

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Step 10: Created those files and folders as shown below in the tree syntax:

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]# cd /mnt
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 mnt]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 mnt]# ll
total 4
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 37 Feb 23 20:29 F1-Car-Showroom
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 33 Feb 23 20:30 build-tool
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1370 Feb 23 20:41 host1.yaml
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 65 Feb 25 03:22 pb2
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 mnt]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 mnt]# cd pb2
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]#
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]# tree
.
├── docker-compose.yaml
└── master.yaml
    └── roles
        └── pb2
            └── tasks
                └── main.yml

3 directories, 3 files
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]#
```

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Step 11: Added the following script in thef ‘**docker-compose.yaml**’ file of ‘/mnt/pb2/’ path:

The screenshot shows a terminal session in AWS CloudShell. The user has added a new section to the docker-compose.yaml file under the networks key:

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]# cat docker-compose.yaml
services:
  tomcat_service:
    image: tomcat:9
    networks:
      - 'Network-A'
    ports:
      - '8080:8080'
    command: [ "catalina.sh", "run" ]

networks:
  Network-A:
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]#
```

A red box highlights the line 'Network-A:'.

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Step 12: Added the following script in thef ‘**docker-compose.yaml**’ file of ‘/mnt/pb2/’ path:

The screenshot shows a terminal session in AWS CloudShell. The user has added a hosts entry to the master.yaml file:

```
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]# cat master.yaml
---
- hosts: host2
  user: manish
  become: yes
  connection: ssh
  gather_facts: yes

  roles:
    - pb2
[root@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]#
```

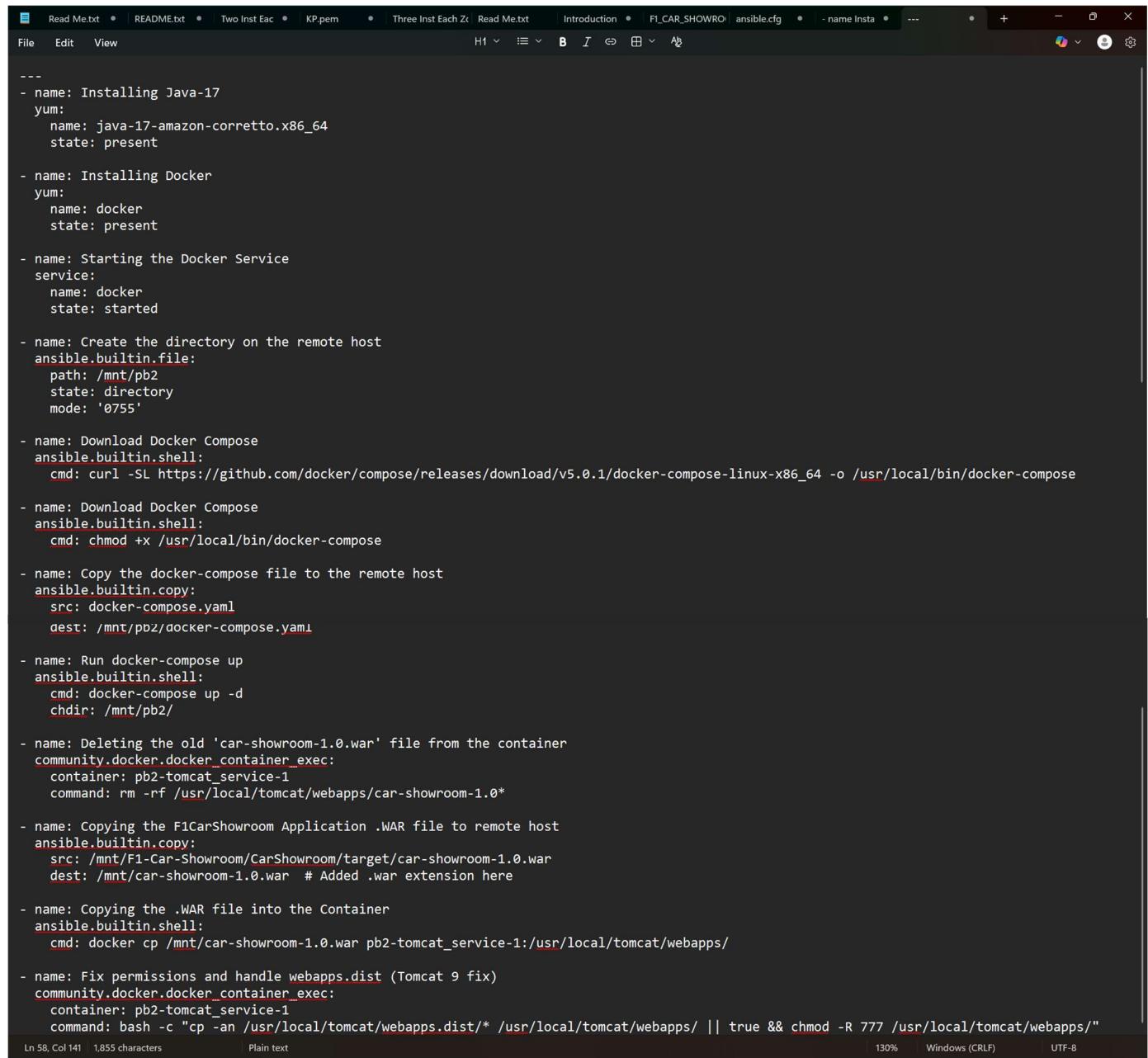
A red box highlights the hosts entry.

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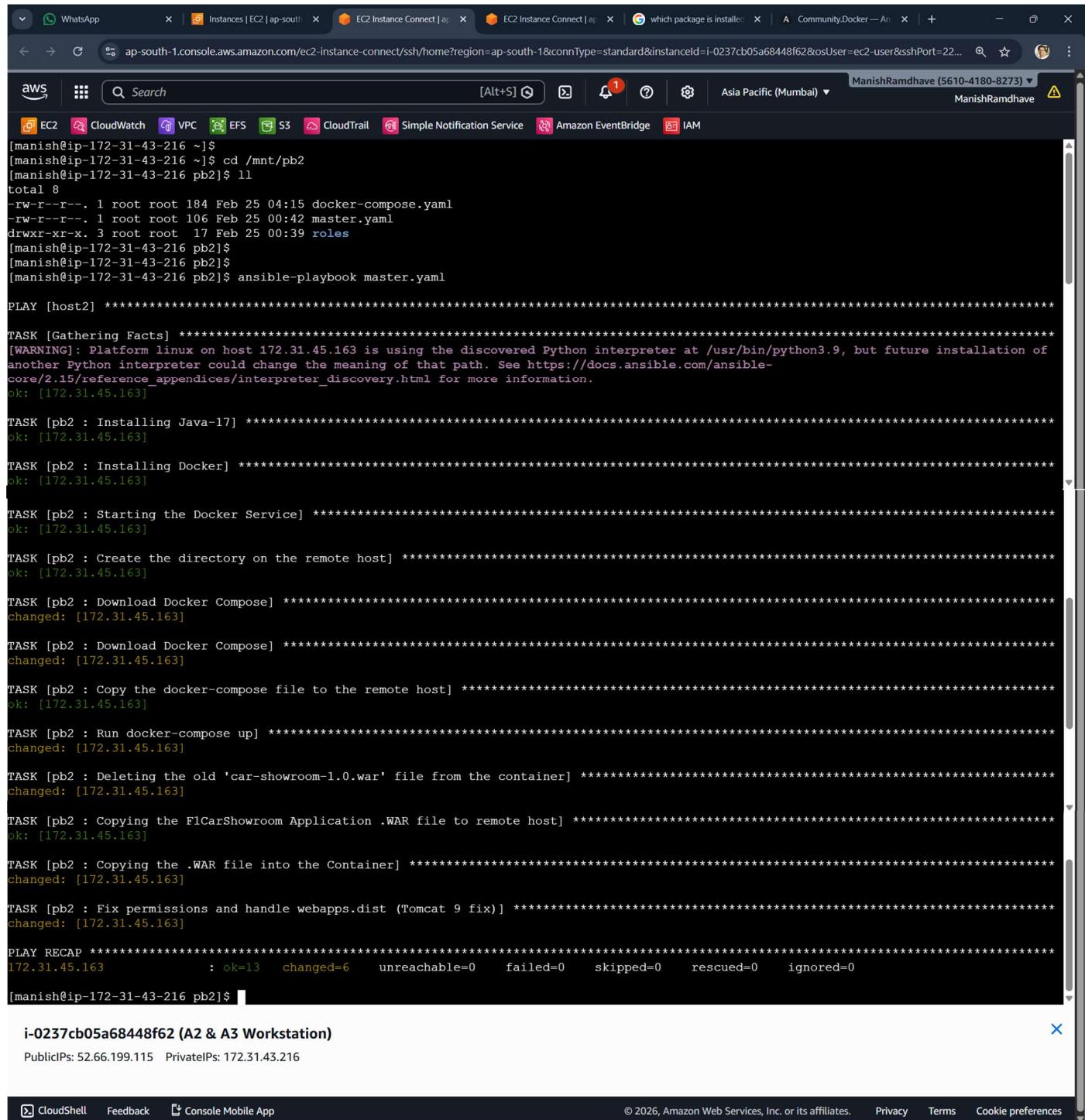
Step 13: Added the following script in the ‘main.yaml’ file of ‘/mnt/pb2/roles/pb2/tasks’ path:



```
---  
- name: Installing Java-17  
  yum:  
    name: java-17-amazon-corretto.x86_64  
    state: present  
  
- name: Installing Docker  
  yum:  
    name: docker  
    state: present  
  
- name: Starting the Docker Service  
  service:  
    name: docker  
    state: started  
  
- name: Create the directory on the remote host  
  ansible.builtin.file:  
    path: /mnt/pb2  
    state: directory  
    mode: '0755'  
  
- name: Download Docker Compose  
  ansible.builtin.shell:  
    cmd: curl -SL https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/v5.0.1/docker-compose-linux-x86_64 -o /usr/local/bin/docker-compose  
  
- name: Download Docker Compose  
  ansible.builtin.shell:  
    cmd: chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose  
  
- name: Copy the docker-compose file to the remote host  
  ansible.builtin.copy:  
    src: docker-compose.yaml  
    dest: /mnt/pb2/docker-compose.yaml  
  
- name: Run docker-compose up  
  ansible.builtin.shell:  
    cmd: docker-compose up -d  
    chdir: /mnt/pb2/  
  
- name: Deleting the old 'car-showroom-1.0.war' file from the container  
  community.docker.docker_container_exec:  
    container: pb2-tomcat_service-1  
    command: rm -rf /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/car-showroom-1.0*  
  
- name: Copying the F1CarShowroom Application .WAR file to remote host  
  ansible.builtin.copy:  
    src: /mnt/F1-Car-Showroom/CarShowroom/target/car-showroom-1.0.war  
    dest: /mnt/car-showroom-1.0.war # Added .war extension here  
  
- name: Copying the .WAR file into the Container  
  ansible.builtin.shell:  
    cmd: docker cp /mnt/car-showroom-1.0.war pb2-tomcat_service-1:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps/  
  
- name: Fix permissions and handle webapps.dist (Tomcat 9 fix)  
  community.docker.docker_container_exec:  
    container: pb2-tomcat_service-1  
    command: bash -c "cp -an /usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist/* /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/ || true && chmod -R 777 /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/"
```

Ln 58, Col 141 | 1,855 characters | Plain text | 130% | Windows (CRLF) | UTF-8

## Step 14: Executed the Playbook2 Script using ansible command and all these commands are executed on ‘Host2 Instance’:



```
[manish@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]$ [manish@ip-172-31-43-216 ~]$ cd /mnt/pb2 [manish@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]$ ll total 8 -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 184 Feb 25 04:15 docker-compose.yaml -rw-r--r--. 1 root root 106 Feb 25 00:42 master.yaml drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 17 Feb 25 00:39 roles [manish@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]$ [manish@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]$ [manish@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]$ ansible-playbook master.yaml

PLAY [host2] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.45.163 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Installing Java-17] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Installing Docker] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Starting the Docker Service] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Create the directory on the remote host] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Download Docker Compose] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Download Docker Compose] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Copy the docker-compose file to the remote host] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Run docker-compose up] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Deleting the old 'car-showroom-1.0.war' file from the container] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Copying the F1CarShowroom Application .WAR file to remote host] *****
ok: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Copying the .WAR file into the Container] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

TASK [pb2 : Fix permissions and handle webapps.dist (Tomcat 9 fix)] *****
changed: [172.31.45.163]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.45.163 : ok=13    changed=6    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0

[manish@ip-172-31-43-216 pb2]$
```

**i-0237cb05a68448f62 (A2 & A3 Workstation)**

Public IPs: 52.66.199.115 Private IPs: 172.31.43.216

## Results:

We have successfully deployed the ‘car-showroom-1.0’ application using ‘docker-compose.yaml’ file & ‘ansible adhoc command with modules’ and hosted the same application using Host2 Public IP on Tomcat Server Port No.8080:

