

# PROXMOX: ESCALABILIZANDO DE FORMA FÁCIL COM PACKER, ANSIBLE E TERRAFORM



The logo for XPROXMOX features a stylized 'X' icon on the left, composed of two overlapping 'X' shapes in orange and black. To the right of the icon, the word 'PROXMOX' is written in a bold, sans-serif font. The letters 'P', 'R', 'O', 'M', and 'O' are black, while the letters 'X', 'X', and 'X' are orange, matching the icon's color scheme.

**XPROXMOX**

## User Tools

qm

pvesm

pveum

ha-manager

pct

pvecm

pveceph

pve-firewall

## Services

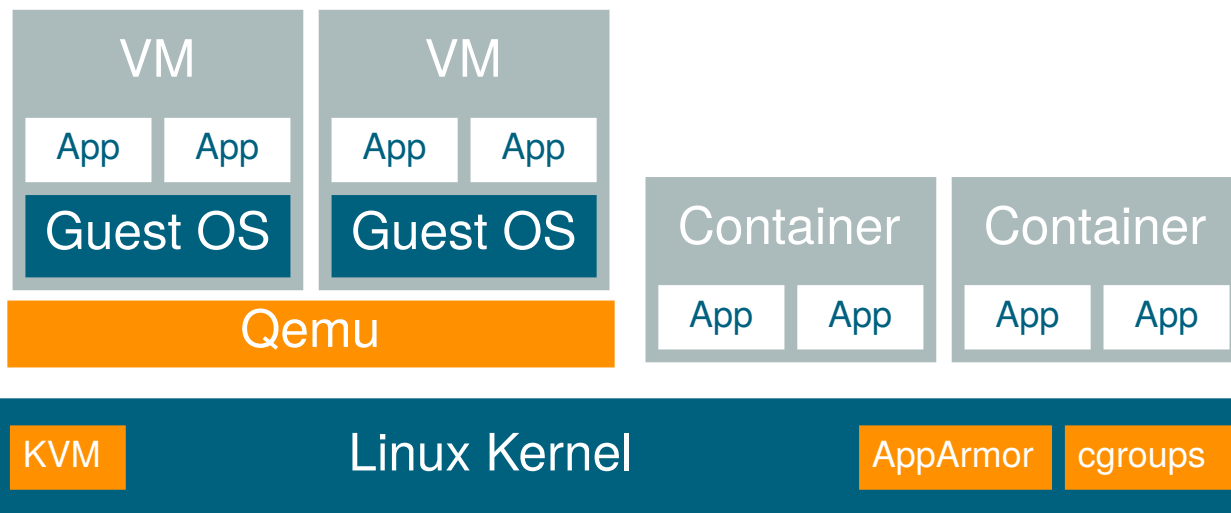
pveproxy

pvedaemon

pvestatd

pve-ha-lrm

pve-cluster





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pciid

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qemu

vmid

agent

exec

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fsfreeze-status

fsfreeze-thaw

fstrim

get-fsinfo

get-host-name

get-memory-block-info

get-memory-blocks

get-osinfo

get-time

get-timezone

get-users

get-vcpus

info

network-get-interfaces

ping

set-user-password

shutdown

suspend-disk

suspend-hybrid

Path: /nodes/{node}/qemu/{vmid}/agent

GET

POST

Description

Qemu Agent command index.

Usage

HTTP: GET /api2/json/nodes/{node}/qemu/{vmid}/agent

CLI: pvsh get /nodes/{node}/qemu/{vmid}/agent

Parameters

Name ↑	Type	Default	Format	Description
Required				
node	string		<string>	The cluster node name.
vmid	integer		<integer> (1 - N)	The (unique) ID of the VM.

Returns: array

Name ↑	Type	Default	Format	Description
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Show RAW

Required permissions

Accessible by all authenticated users.

<https://www.proxmox.com/en/>



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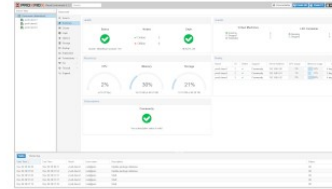
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## Proxmox VE 7.1

The latest version of the open-source virtualization platform is available.



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### Proxmox Virtual Environment

Proxmox VE is a complete open-source platform for enterprise virtualization. With the built-in web interface you can easily manage VMs and containers, software-defined storage and networking, high-availability clustering, and multiple out-of-the-box tools on a single solution.

About Proxmox VE

### Proxmox Backup Server

Proxmox Backup Server is an enterprise backup solution for backing up and restoring VMs, containers, and physical hosts. The open-source solution supports incremental backups, deduplication, Zstandard compression, and authenticated encryption.

About Proxmox Backup Server

### Proxmox Mail Gateway

Proxmox Mail Gateway is an open-source email security solution protecting your mail server against all email threats from the moment they emerge. The full featured mail proxy can be easily deployed between the firewall and your internal mail server in just a few minutes.

About Proxmox Mail Gateway

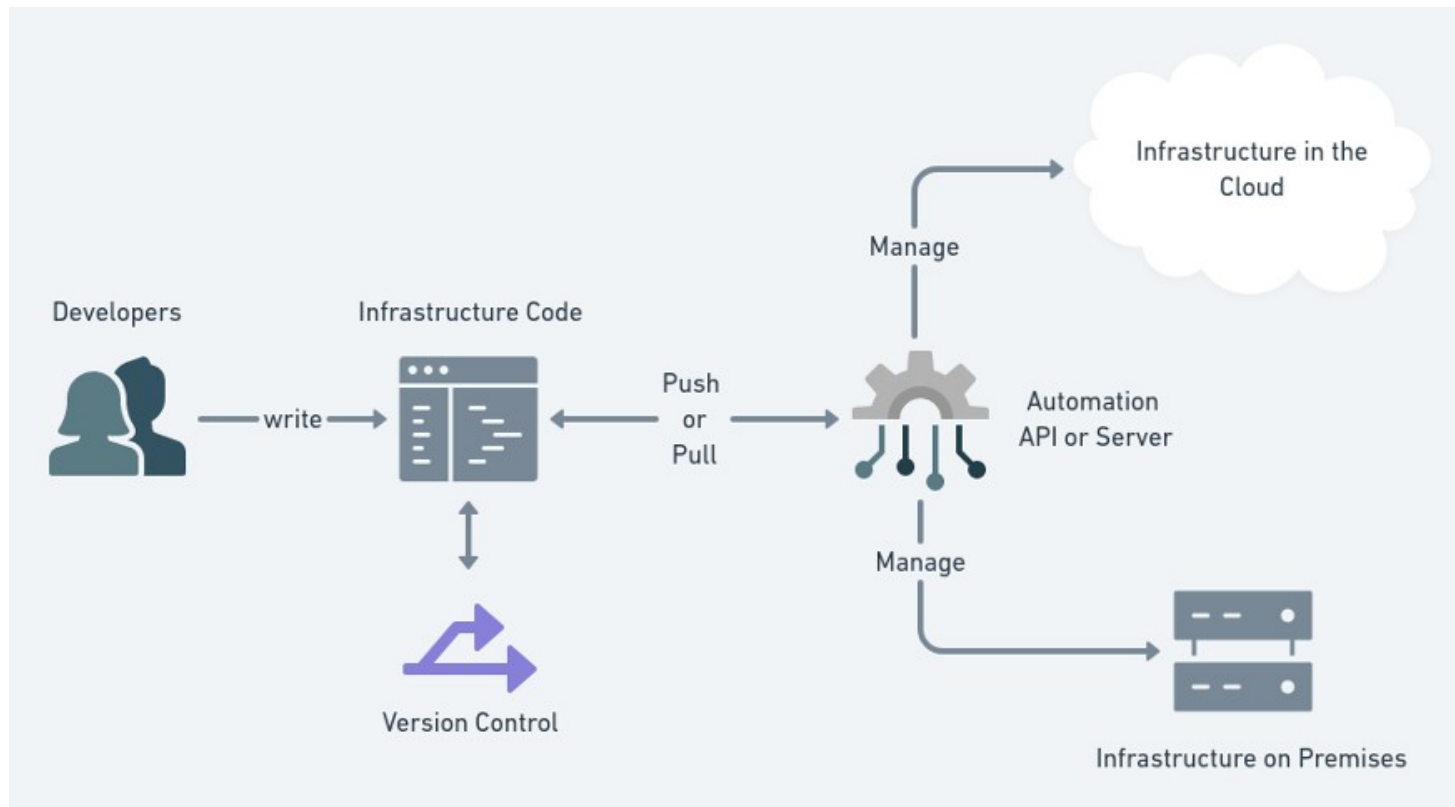
Infraestrutura como código

ou

Infrastructure as code

ou

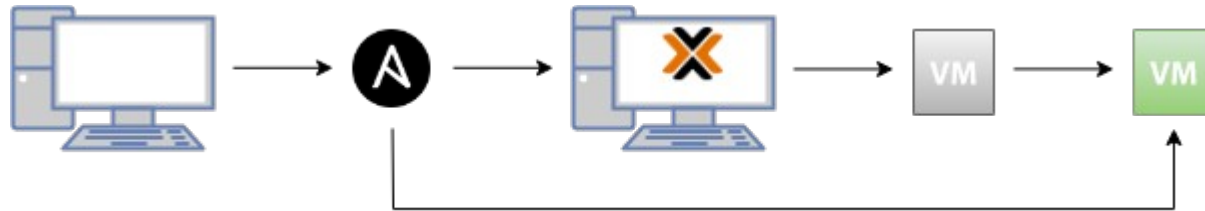
IaC







ANSIBLE



# Documentação Ansible

[https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/community/general/proxmox\\_module.html](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/community/general/proxmox_module.html)

The screenshot shows the Ansible documentation website. The top navigation bar includes links for ANSIBLEFEST, PRODUCTS, COMMUNITY, WEBINARS & TRAINING, and BLOG. The left sidebar contains a search bar and a list of categories: INSTALLATION, UPGRADE & CONFIGURATION; USING ANSIBLE; CONTRIBUTING TO ANSIBLE; EXTENDING ANSIBLE; and COMMON ANSIBLE SCENARIOS. The main content area displays the breadcrumb path: Home » Collection Index » Collections in the Community Namespace » Community.General » community.general.proxmox module – management of instances in Proxmox VE cluster. Below this is a yellow warning box about the latest version. The title of the page is 'community.general.proxmox module – management of instances in Proxmox VE cluster'. A blue 'Note' box contains information about the module's collection and installation instructions. At the bottom, there is a list of links for Synopsis, Requirements, and Parameters.

Documentation

Ansible

latest

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Ansible Porting Guides

USING ANSIBLE

User Guide

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» Collection Index » Collections in the Community Namespace » Community.General »

community.general.proxmox module – management of instances in Proxmox VE cluster

Edit on GitHub

You are reading the latest community version of the Ansible documentation. Red Hat subscribers, select 2.9 in the version selection to the left for the most recent Red Hat release.

## community.general.proxmox module – management of instances in Proxmox VE cluster

**Note**

This module is part of the `community.general` collection (version 4.7.0).

You might already have this collection installed if you are using the `ansible` package. It is not included in `ansible-core`. To check whether it is installed, run `ansible-galaxy collection list`.

To install it, use: `ansible-galaxy collection install community.general`.

To use it in a playbook, specify: `community.general.proxmox`.

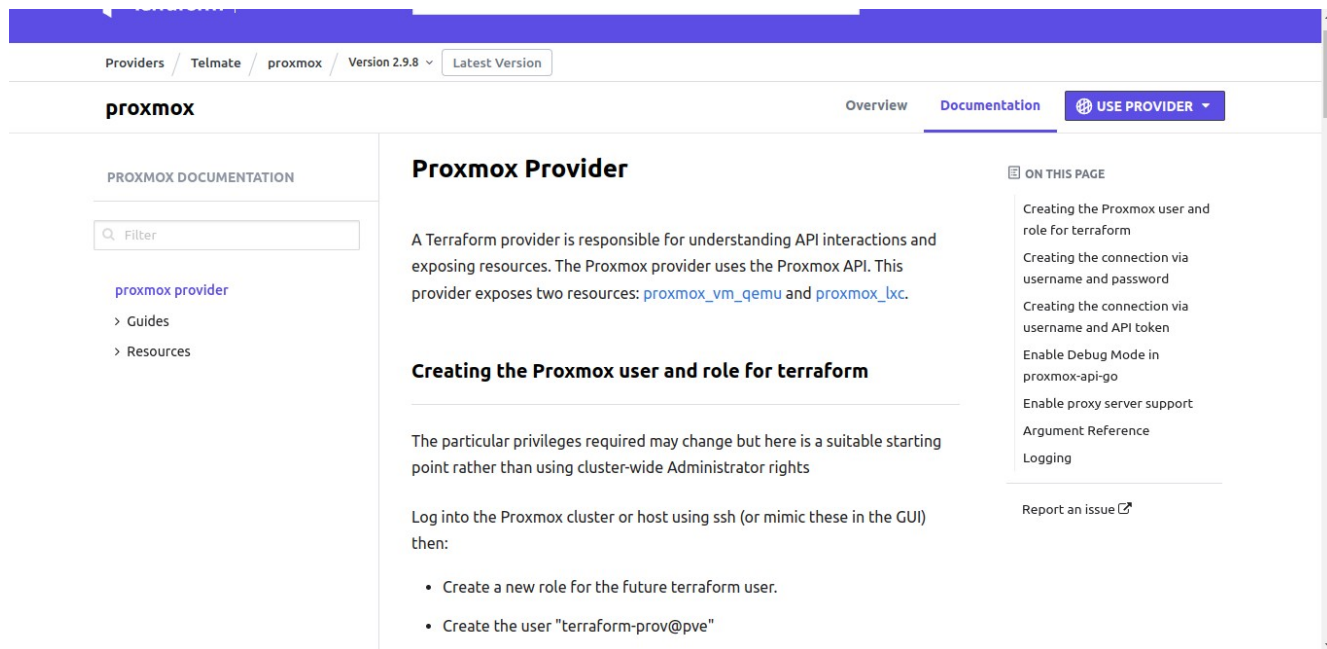
- Synopsis
- Requirements
- Parameters

Search this site



# Documentação Terraform

<https://registry.terraform.io/namespaces/Telmate>



The screenshot shows the documentation page for the Proxmox Provider in the Terraform Registry. The page has a blue header with navigation links: Providers, Telmate, proxmox, and Version 2.9.8 (with a dropdown arrow and a 'Latest Version' button). Below the header, the page title 'proxmox' is on the left, and 'Overview' and 'Documentation' (active) are on the right, along with a 'USE PROVIDER' button. The left sidebar contains 'PROXMOX DOCUMENTATION' with a search filter and links to 'proxmox provider', 'Guides', and 'Resources'. The main content area has the title 'Proxmox Provider' and a paragraph explaining its role. Below this is a section 'Creating the Proxmox user and role for terraform' with a paragraph and a list of steps. The right sidebar, titled 'ON THIS PAGE', lists links to various sections: 'Creating the Proxmox user and role for terraform', 'Creating the connection via username and password', 'Creating the connection via username and API token', 'Enable Debug Mode in proxmox-api-go', 'Enable proxy server support', 'Argument Reference', 'Logging', and 'Report an issue' with an external link icon.

Providers / Telmate / proxmox / Version 2.9.8 ▾ Latest Version

**proxmox** Overview Documentation [USE PROVIDER ▾](#)

PROXMOX DOCUMENTATION

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## Proxmox Provider

A Terraform provider is responsible for understanding API interactions and exposing resources. The Proxmox provider uses the Proxmox API. This provider exposes two resources: [proxmox\\_vm\\_qemu](#) and [proxmox\\_lxc](#).

### Creating the Proxmox user and role for terraform

The particular privileges required may change but here is a suitable starting point rather than using cluster-wide Administrator rights

Log into the Proxmox cluster or host using ssh (or mimic these in the GUI) then:

- Create a new role for the future terraform user.
- Create the user "terraform-prov@pve"

ON THIS PAGE

- Creating the Proxmox user and role for terraform
- Creating the connection via username and password
- Creating the connection via username and API token
- Enable Debug Mode in proxmox-api-go
- Enable proxy server support
- Argument Reference
- Logging

[Report an issue](#) ↗



# Documentação Packer

<https://www.packer.io/plugins/builders/proxmox/clone>



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Q Search Packer documentation



Community

v1.0.5

## Proxmox Builder (from an ISO)

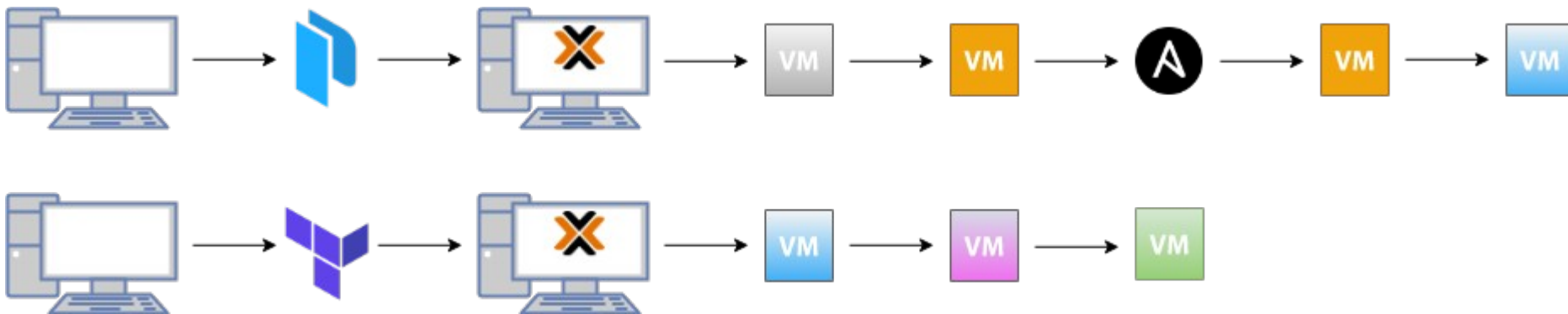
JUMP TO SECTION ▾

Type: `proxmox-iso` Artifact BuilderId: `proxmox.iso`

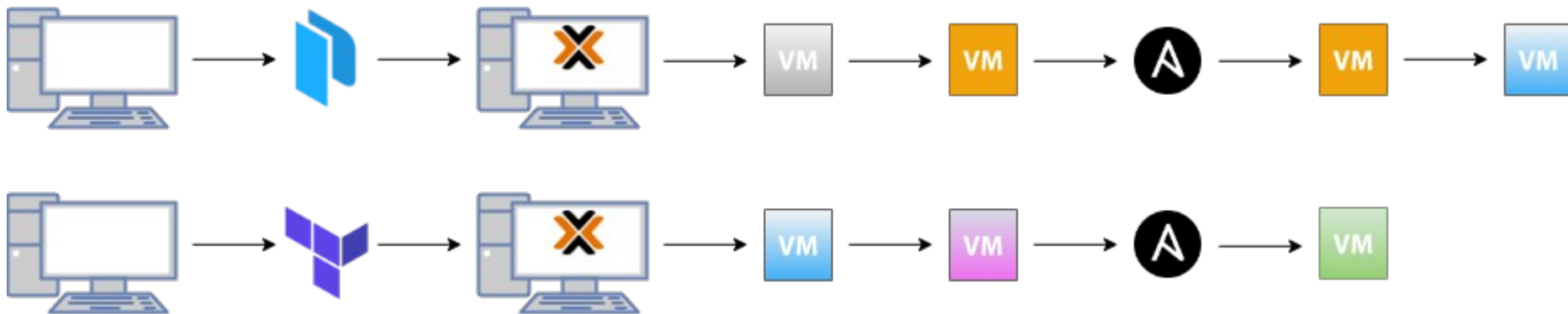
The `proxmox-iso` Packer builder is able to create new images for use with [Proxmox](#). The builder takes an ISO image, runs any provisioning necessary on the image after launching it, then creates a virtual machine template. This template can then be used as to create new virtual machines within Proxmox.

The builder does *not* manage templates. Once it creates a template, it is up to you to use it or delete it.

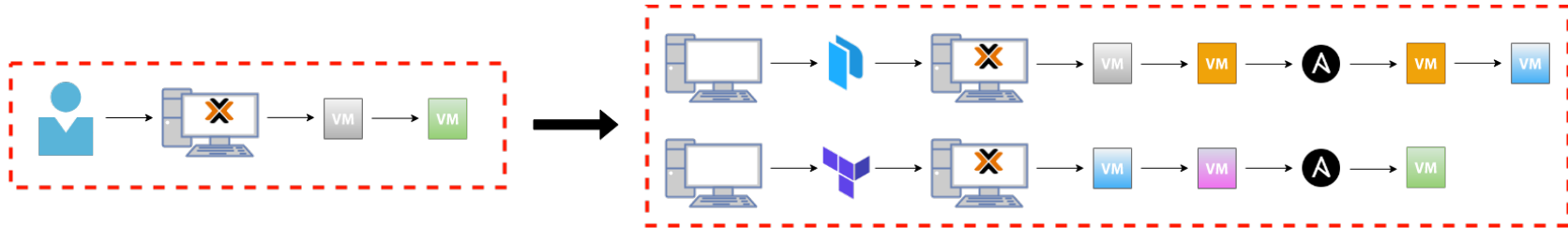









# OBJETIVO



# Aplicação de teste

<https://docs.docker.com/samples/django/>

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[Rails and PostgreSQL](#)

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[Library references](#)

At this point, your Django app should be running at port `8000` on your Docker host. On Docker Desktop for Mac and Docker Desktop for Windows, go to `http://localhost:8000` on a web browser to see the Django welcome page.



The install worked successfully! Congratulations!

You are seeing this page because `DEBUG=True` is in your settings file and you have not configured any URLs.

Note:

On certain platforms (Windows 10), you might need to edit `ALLOWED_HOSTS` inside `settings.py` and add your Docker host name or IP address to the list. For demo purposes, you can set the value to:

```
ALLOWED_HOSTS = ['*']
```

This value is **not** safe for production usage. Refer to the Django documentation for more information.

5. List running containers.

In another terminal window, list the running Docker processes with the `docker ps` or `docker container ls` command.

```
$ docker ps
```

CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
def89eff5f31	django_web	"python3 manage.py..."	10 minutes ago	Up 9 minutes	0.0.0.0:8000->8000/tcp	django_web_1
678ce61c79cc	postgres	"docker-entrypoint..."	20 minutes ago	Up 9 minutes	5432/tcp	django_db_1

6. Shut down services and clean up by using either of these methods:

# Dependências

## Build:

- virt-customize (libguestfs-tools)
- vm exclusiva para customização de imagens “.img”
- Ubuntu Cloud Images: focal-server-cloudimg-amd64.img
- qemu-guest-agent

## Deploy:

- Transferir a imagem customizada para o servidor Proxmox
- “subir” a imagem para o Proxmox via comando “qm”

# Virt-customize

## **Instalação:**



```
sudo apt update -y && sudo apt install libguestfs-tools -y
```

## **Execução:**

```
sudo virt-customize \  
--add focal-server-cloudimg-amd64.img \  
--run-command 'sed -i "68 s/^ */#/" /etc/cloud/cloud.cfg' \  
--install qemu-guest-agent
```

# qm - Qemu/KVM Virtual Machine Manager

```
qm create 9000 --name ub20.04-flisol-2022-amd64 --memory 1024 --net0 virtio,bridge=vmbr0
qm importdisk 9000 focal-server-cloudimg-amd64.img local-lvm
qm set 9000 --scsihw virtio-scsi-pci --scsi0 local-lvm:vm-9000-disk-0
qm set 9000 --ide2 local-lvm:cloudinit
qm set 9000 --boot c --bootdisk scsi0
qm set 9000 --serial0 socket --vga serial0
qm set 9000 --agent 1
qm set 9000 --ipconfig0 ip=dhcp
qm resize 9000 scsi0 8G
qm template 9000
```

```
comandos-sccript.sh+   bu
1 #!/usr/bin/env bash
2
3 echo -n "nome da imagem:"
4 read IMAGEM
5
6 echo -n "name da vm resultante:"
7 read RESULTVM
8
9 echo -n "id da vm:"
10 read IDVM
11
12 # create a new VM
13 qm create "$IDVM" --name "$RESULTVM" --memory 1024 --net0 virtio,bridge=vibr0
14
15 # import the downloaded disk to local-lvm storage
16 qm importdisk "$IDVM" "$IMAGEM" local-lvm
17
18 # finally attach the new disk to the VM as scsi drive
19 qm set "$IDVM" --scsihw virtio-scsi-single --scsi0 local-lvm:vm-"$IDVM"-disk-0
20
21 # create disk for use cloudinit
22 qm set "$IDVM" --ide2 local-lvm:cloudinit
23
24 ## Set up a boot disk
25 qm set "$IDVM" --boot c --bootdisk scsi0
26
27 # Set up serial socket
28 qm set "$IDVM" --serial0 socket --vga serial0
29
30 # Set up qemu-guest-agent
31 qm set "$IDVM" --agent 1
32
33 # Set up dhcp
34 qm set "$IDVM" --ipconfig0 ip=dhcp
35
36 # Resize volume
37 qm resize "$IDVM" scsi0 8G
38
39 # Create a template from vm
40 qm template "$IDVM"
```