# 1.DevOps Introduction

We can say from the very beginning software industry is divided into two parts ,**Development and Operations.**

* **Development** focuses on creating and testing software's.
* **Operations** is focused on delivering those software's to user in form of a website or as an installable software.

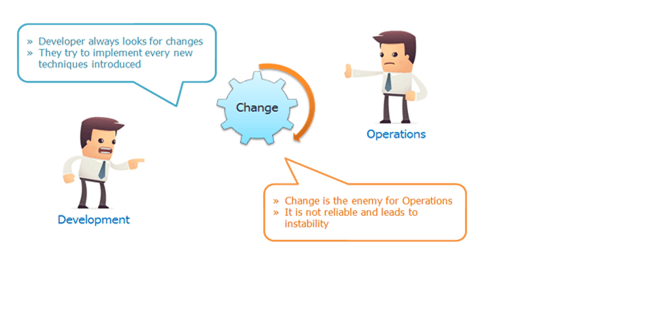
Once delivered we our job is

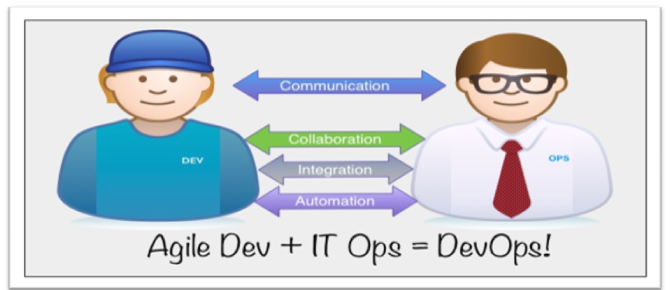
* maintain the software,
* we deliver new features to our users
* make sure the software's stay up and running and healthy

 if we make quick changes (adding new features continuously) then stability becomes an issue. We are living in a world where there are frequent changes to our software’s and apps.

* Developers aim to create latest features quickly and rapidly.
* Operations aim is to keep systems stable.
* Quick changes are the user demand.
* User also needs stable software or Apps.

DevOps whole and sole objective is to Deliver latest and greatest features to the user with stability.





## DevOps LifeCycle

DevOps Lifecycle includes Development and Operations teams working together. As Developers work on their agile iterations, Ops must work in setting up systems and automating the procedure of deployment.

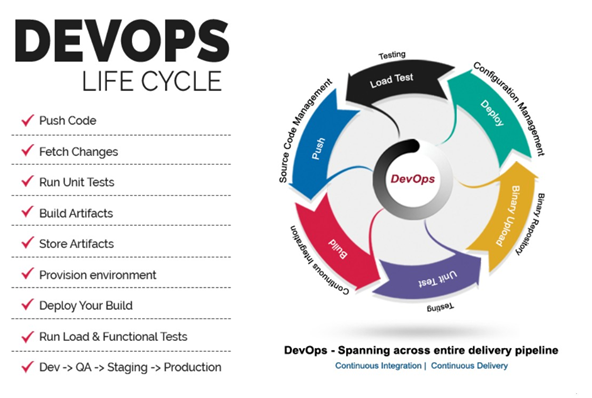
agile model gives code repeatedly to deploy it on systems, that’s going to be continuous release of code and that must be continuously deployed to many servers in Dev, QA, Staging & Production environments.

If the code deployment process is not automated then ops team must manually do the deployment. Deployment may include below mentioned procedures.

* Create servers if they don’t exist (On cloud or virtual env).
* Install and setup prerequisites or dependencies on servers.
* Build the software from raw source code (If not done by Developers).
* Deploy software to servers.
* Do config changes to OS and software.
* Setup Monitoring.
* Feedback & Report.

For this, all the process must be automated, we must automate first Build and Release process which includes.

* Developers push the code in a centralised place.
* Fetch the developers code.
* Validate code.
* Build & test code
* Package it into distributable format(software/artifacts).
* Release it.



The DevOps Lifecycle Looks Like This:

* Check in code
* Pull code changes for build
* Run tests (continuous integration server to generate builds & arrange releases): Test individual models, run integration tests, and run user acceptance tests.
* Store artefacts and build repository (repository for storing artefacts, results & releases)
* Deploy and release (release automation product to deploy apps)
* Configure environment
* Update databases
* Update apps
* Push to users – who receive tested app updates frequently and without interruption
* Application & Network Performance Monitoring (preventive safeguard)
* Rinse and repeat

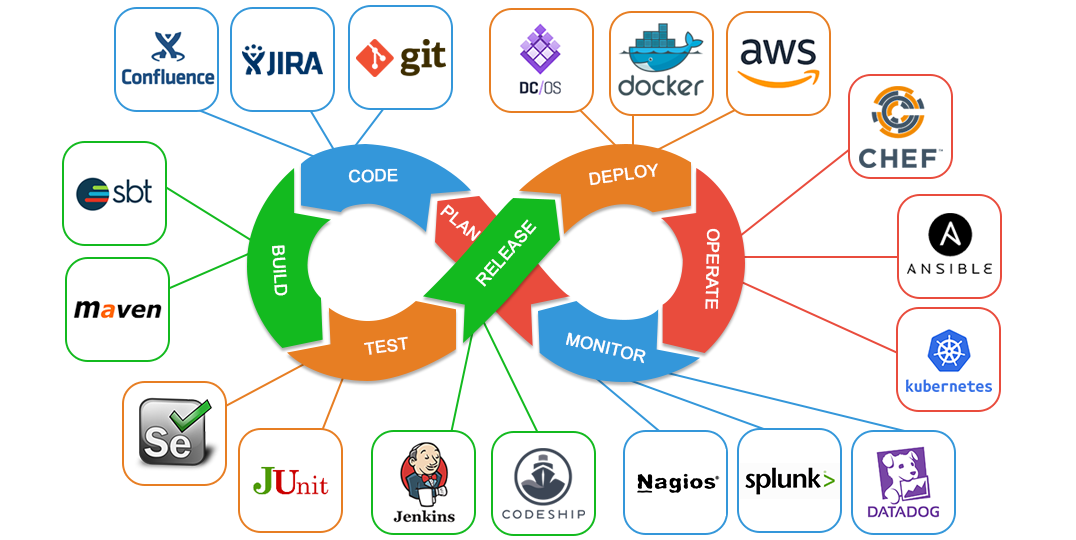
## What Is Continuous Integration.

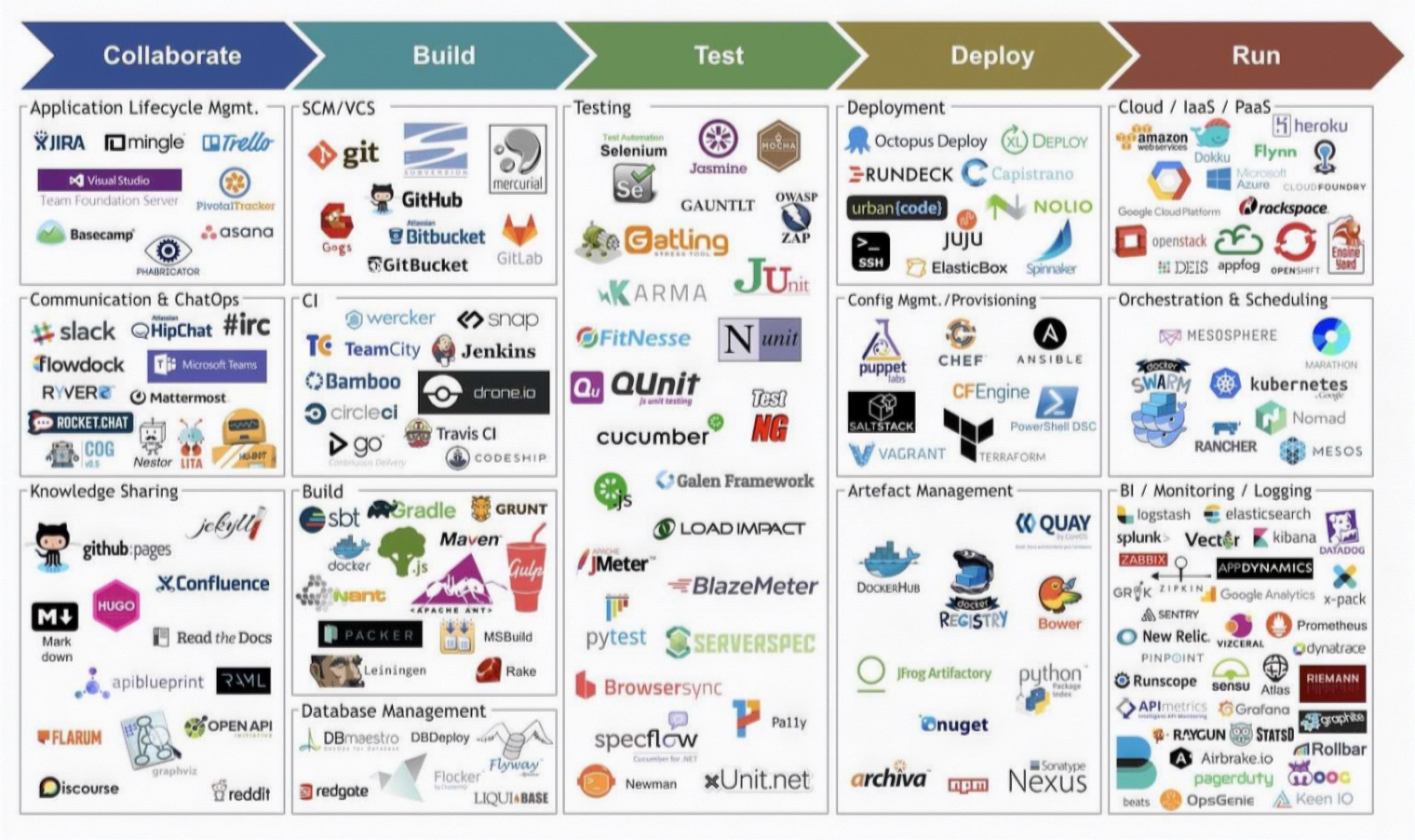
Developers will push their code several times in a day to a central repository, every time there is code change it should be pulled, built, tested and notify to the user. **No deployment involved here**



Refer in old devops notes

## DevOps Tools





**Version Control Systems:**

Is used to store the source code, a central place to keep all the code and tracks its version.

For Example:

* Git
* SVN
* TFS
* Github
* bitbucket

**Build Tools:**

Build process is where we take the raw source code, test it and build it into a software. This process is automated by build tools.

For Example:

* Maven
* ANT
* MSBuild
* Gradle
* NANT

**Continuous Integration Tools:**

For Example:

* Jenkins
* Circle CI
* Hudson
* Bamboo
* Teamcity

**Configuration Management Tools:**

Also known as automation tools, can be used to automate system related tasks like software installation, service setup, file push/pull etc. Also used to automate cloud and virtual infrastructure.

For Example:

* Ansible
* Chef
* Puppet
* Saltstack

**Cloud Computing:**

Well this is not any tool but a service accessed by users through internet. A service that provides us with compute resource to create virtual servers, virtual storage, networks etc. There are few providers in the market who gives us public cloud computing services.

For Example:

* AWS
* Azure
* Google Cloud
* Rackspace

**Monitoring Tools:**

Is used to monitor our infrastructure and application health. It sends us notifications and reports through email or other means.

For Example:

* Nagios
* Sensu
* Icinga
* Zenoss
* Monit

**Containers & Microservices:**

Well to be very frank this cannot be described to you right now. Its described in detail in separate chapter. We need to have lot of Infra & Development knowledge to understand this category of tool.

For Example:

* Docker
* RKT
* Kubernetes

# 2.Bash Scripting

## Shell Commands list

#!/bin/bash

##############################################################################

# SHORTCUTS and HISTORY

##############################################################################

CTRL+A # move to beginning of line

CTRL+C # halts the current command

CTRL+L # clears screen and redisplay the line

history # shows command line history

!! # repeats the last command

!<n> # refers to command line 'n'

!<string> # refers to command starting with 'string'

exit # logs out of current session

##############################################################################

# BASH BASICS

##############################################################################

env # displays all environment variables

echo $SHELL # displays the shell you're using

/bin/bash

echo $BASH\_VERSION # displays bash version

4.2.46(2)-release

bash # if you want to use bash (type exit to go back to your previously opened shell)

whereis bash # locates the binary, source and manual-page for a command

which bash # finds out which program is executed as 'bash' (default: /bin/bash, can change across environments)

clear # clears content on window (hide displayed lines)

##############################################################################

# FILE COMMANDS

##############################################################################

ls # lists files in current directory, ls <dir> print files in a specific directory

ls -l # lists your files in 'long format', which contains the exact size of the file, who owns the file and who has the right to look at it, and when it was last modified

ls -a # lists all files, including hidden files (name beginning with '.')

ln -s <filename> <link> # creates symbolic link to file

touch <filename> # creates or updates (edit) your file

cat <filename> # prints file raw content (will not be interpreted)

any\_command > <filename> # '>' is used to perform redirections, it will set any\_command's stdout to file instead of "real stdout" (generally /dev/stdout)

more <filename> # shows the first part of a file (move with space and type q to quit)

head <filename> # outputs the first lines of file (default: 10 lines)

tail <filename> # outputs the last lines of file (useful with -f option) (default: 10 lines)

vim <filename> # opens a file in VIM (VI iMproved) text editor, will create it if it doesn't exist

mv <filename1> <dest> # moves a file to destination, behavior will change based on 'dest' type (dir: file is placed into dir; file: file will replace dest (tip: useful for renaming))

cp <filename1> <dest> # copies a file

rm <filename> # removes a file

diff <filename1> <filename2> # compares files, and shows where they differ

wc <filename> # tells you how many lines, words and characters there are in a file. Use -lwc (lines, word, character) to ouput only 1 of those informations

chmod -options <filename> # lets you change the read, write, and execute permissions on your files (more infos: SUID, GUID)

gzip <filename> # compresses files using gzip algorithm

gunzip <filename> # uncompresses files compressed by gzip

gzcat <filename> # lets you look at gzipped file without actually having to gunzip it

lpr <filename> # prints the file

lpq # checks out the printer queue

lprm <jobnumber> # removes something from the printer queue

genscript # converts plain text files into postscript for printing and gives you some options for formatting

dvips <filename> # prints .dvi files (i.e. files produced by LaTeX)

grep <pattern> <filenames> # looks for the string in the files

grep -r <pattern> <dir> # search recursively for pattern in directory

##############################################################################

# DIRECTORY COMMANDS

##############################################################################

mkdir <dirname> # makes a new directory

cd # changes to home

cd <dirname> # changes directory

pwd # tells you where you currently are

##############################################################################

# SSH, SYSTEM INFO & NETWORK COMMANDS

##############################################################################

ssh user@host # connects to host as user

ssh -p <port> user@host # connects to host on specified port as user

ssh-copy-id user@host # adds your ssh key to host for user to enable a keyed or passwordless login

whoami # returns your username

passwd # lets you change your password

quota -v # shows what your disk quota is

date # shows the current date and time

cal # shows the month's calendar

uptime # shows current uptime

w # displays whois online

finger <user> # displays information about user

uname -a # shows kernel information

man <command> # shows the manual for specified command

df # shows disk usage

du <filename> # shows the disk usage of the files and directories in filename (du -s give only a total)

last <yourUsername> # lists your last logins

ps -u yourusername # lists your processes

kill <PID> # kills the processes with the ID you gave

killall <processname> # kill all processes with the name

top # displays your currently active processes

bg # lists stopped or background jobs ; resume a stopped job in the background

fg # brings the most recent job in the foreground

fg <job> # brings job to the foreground

ping <host> # pings host and outputs results

whois <domain> # gets whois information for domain

dig <domain> # gets DNS information for domain

dig -x <host> # reverses lookup host

wget <file> # downloads file

##############################################################################

# VARIABLES

##############################################################################

varname=value # defines a variable

varname=value command # defines a variable to be in the environment of a particular subprocess

echo $varname # checks a variable's value

echo $$ # prints process ID of the current shell

echo $! # prints process ID of the most recently invoked background job

echo $? # displays the exit status of the last command

export VARNAME=value # defines an environment variable (will be available in subprocesses)

array[0]=valA # how to define an array

array[1]=valB

array[2]=valC

array=([2]=valC [0]=valA [1]=valB) # another way

array=(valA valB valC) # and another

${array[i]} # displays array's value for this index. If no index is supplied, array element 0 is assumed

${#array[i]} # to find out the length of any element in the array

${#array[@]} # to find out how many values there are in the array

declare -a # the variables are treaded as arrays

declare -f # uses function names only

declare -F # displays function names without definitions

declare -i # the variables are treaded as integers

declare -r # makes the variables read-only

declare -x # marks the variables for export via the environment

${varname:-word} # if varname exists and isn't null, return its value; otherwise return word

${varname:=word} # if varname exists and isn't null, return its value; otherwise set it word and then return its value

${varname:?message} # if varname exists and isn't null, return its value; otherwise print varname, followed by message and abort the current command or script

${varname:+word} # if varname exists and isn't null, return word; otherwise return null

${varname:offset:length} # performs substring expansion. It returns the substring of $varname starting at offset and up to length characters

${variable#pattern} # if the pattern matches the beginning of the variable's value, delete the shortest part that matches and return the rest

${variable##pattern} # if the pattern matches the beginning of the variable's value, delete the longest part that matches and return the rest

${variable%pattern} # if the pattern matches the end of the variable's value, delete the shortest part that matches and return the rest

${variable%%pattern} # if the pattern matches the end of the variable's value, delete the longest part that matches and return the rest

${variable/pattern/string} # the longest match to pattern in variable is replaced by string. Only the first match is replaced

${variable//pattern/string} # the longest match to pattern in variable is replaced by string. All matches are replaced

${#varname} # returns the length of the value of the variable as a character string

\*(patternlist) # matches zero or more occurrences of the given patterns

+(patternlist) # matches one or more occurrences of the given patterns

?(patternlist) # matches zero or one occurrence of the given patterns

@(patternlist) # matches exactly one of the given patterns

!(patternlist) # matches anything except one of the given patterns

$(UNIX command) # command substitution: runs the command and returns standard output

##############################################################################

# FUNCTIONS

##############################################################################

# The function refers to passed arguments by position (as if they were positional parameters), that is, $1, $2, and so forth.

# $@ is equal to "$1" "$2"... "$N", where N is the number of positional parameters. $# holds the number of positional parameters.

function functname() {

shell commands

}

unset -f functname # deletes a function definition

declare -f # displays all defined functions in your login session

##############################################################################

# FLOW CONTROLS

##############################################################################

statement1 && statement2 # and operator

statement1 || statement2 # or operator

-a # and operator inside a test conditional expression

-o # or operator inside a test conditional expression

# STRINGS

str1 == str2 # str1 matches str2

str1 != str2 # str1 does not match str2

str1 < str2 # str1 is less than str2 (alphabetically)

str1 > str2 # str1 is greater than str2 (alphabetically)

-n str1 # str1 is not null (has length greater than 0)

-z str1 # str1 is null (has length 0)

# FILES

-a file # file exists

-d file # file exists and is a directory

-e file # file exists; same -a

-f file # file exists and is a regular file (i.e., not a directory or other special type of file)

-r file # you have read permission

-s file # file exists and is not empty

-w file # your have write permission

-x file # you have execute permission on file, or directory search permission if it is a directory

-N file # file was modified since it was last read

-O file # you own file

-G file # file's group ID matches yours (or one of yours, if you are in multiple groups)

file1 -nt file2 # file1 is newer than file2

file1 -ot file2 # file1 is older than file2

# NUMBERS

-lt # less than

-le # less than or equal

-eq # equal

-ge # greater than or equal

-gt # greater than

-ne # not equal

if condition

then

statements

[elif condition

then statements...]

[else

statements]

fi

for x in {1..10}

do

statements

done

for name [in list]

do

statements that can use $name

done

for (( initialisation ; ending condition ; update ))

do

statements...

done

case expression in

pattern1 )

statements ;;

pattern2 )

statements ;;

esac

select name [in list]

do

statements that can use $name

done

while condition; do

statements

done

until condition; do

statements

done

##############################################################################

# COMMAND-LINE PROCESSING CYCLE

##############################################################################

# The default order for command lookup is functions, followed by built-ins, with scripts and executables last.

# There are three built-ins that you can use to override this order: `command`, `builtin` and `enable`.

command # removes alias and function lookup. Only built-ins and commands found in the search path are executed

builtin # looks up only built-in commands, ignoring functions and commands found in PATH

enable # enables and disables shell built-ins

eval # takes arguments and run them through the command-line processing steps all over again

##############################################################################

# INPUT/OUTPUT REDIRECTORS

##############################################################################

cmd1|cmd2 # pipe; takes standard output of cmd1 as standard input to cmd2

< file # takes standard input from file

> file # directs standard output to file

>> file # directs standard output to file; append to file if it already exists

>|file # forces standard output to file even if noclobber is set

n>|file # forces output to file from file descriptor n even if noclobber is set

<> file # uses file as both standard input and standard output

n<>file # uses file as both input and output for file descriptor n

n>file # directs file descriptor n to file

n<file # takes file descriptor n from file

n>>file # directs file description n to file; append to file if it already exists

n>& # duplicates standard output to file descriptor n

n<& # duplicates standard input from file descriptor n

n>&m # file descriptor n is made to be a copy of the output file descriptor

n<&m # file descriptor n is made to be a copy of the input file descriptor

&>file # directs standard output and standard error to file

<&- # closes the standard input

>&- # closes the standard output

n>&- # closes the ouput from file descriptor n

n<&- # closes the input from file descripor n

##############################################################################

# PROCESS HANDLING

##############################################################################

# To suspend a job, type CTRL+Z while it is running. You can also suspend a job with CTRL+Y.

# This is slightly different from CTRL+Z in that the process is only stopped when it attempts to read input from terminal.

# Of course, to interrupt a job, type CTRL+C.

myCommand & # runs job in the background and prompts back the shell

jobs # lists all jobs (use with -l to see associated PID)

fg # brings a background job into the foreground

fg %+ # brings most recently invoked background job

fg %- # brings second most recently invoked background job

fg %N # brings job number N

fg %string # brings job whose command begins with string

fg %?string # brings job whose command contains string

kill -l # returns a list of all signals on the system, by name and number

kill PID # terminates process with specified PID

kill -s SIGKILL 4500 # sends a signal to force or terminate the process

kill -15 913 # Ending PID 913 process with signal 15 (TERM)

ps # prints a line of information about the current running login shell and any processes running under it

ps -a # selects all processes with a tty except session leaders

trap cmd sig1 sig2 # executes a command when a signal is received by the script

trap "" sig1 sig2 # ignores that signals

trap - sig1 sig2 # resets the action taken when the signal is received to the default

disown <PID|JID> # removes the process from the list of jobs

wait # waits until all background jobs have finished

##############################################################################

# TIPS & TRICKS

##############################################################################

# set an alias

cd; nano .bash\_profile

> alias gentlenode='ssh admin@gentlenode.com -p 3404' # add your alias in .bash\_profile

# to quickly go to a specific directory

cd; nano .bashrc

> shopt -s cdable\_vars

> export websites="/Users/mac/Documents/websites"

source .bashrc

cd $websites

##############################################################################

# DEBUGGING SHELL PROGRAMS

##############################################################################

bash -n scriptname # don't run commands; check for syntax errors only

set -o noexec # alternative (set option in script)

bash -v scriptname # echo commands before running them

set -o verbose # alternative (set option in script)

bash -x scriptname # echo commands after command-line processing

set -o xtrace # alternative (set option in script)

trap 'echo $varname' EXIT # useful when you want to print out the values of variables at the point that your script exits

function errtrap {

es=$?

echo "ERROR line $1: Command exited with status $es."

}

trap 'errtrap $LINENO' ERR # is run whenever a command in the surrounding script or function exits with non-zero status

function dbgtrap {

echo "badvar is $badvar"

}

trap dbgtrap DEBUG # causes the trap code to be executed before every statement in a function or script

# ...section of code in which the problem occurs...

trap - DEBUG # turn off the DEBUG trap

function returntrap {

echo "A return occurred"

}

trap returntrap RETURN # is executed each time a shell function or a script executed with the . or source commands finishes executing

## Bash Script

Anything you can run normally on the command line can be put into a script and it will do exactly the same thing. Similarly, anything you can put into a script can also be run normally on the command line and it will do exactly the same thing.

vi test.sh

---------------------

#!/bin/bash

# A sample Bash script

echo Hello World!

**#!/bin/bash**

* Tells type of interpreter to use while running script
* **#!** is called as the **SHEBANG** character
* if we change that to /usr/bin/python then it tells the script to use python interpreter.

**#** -

This is a comment. Anything after # is not executed.

Whenever you create a file in Linux system by default it will not have an execute permission, this is for security reasons. You make your script executable and then you can run it.

[satyacodes]# ./print.sh

bash: ./print.sh: Permission denied

[satyacodes]# chmod 755 print.sh

[satyacodes]# ./print.sh

hello

[satyacodes]#

Command Line Arguments

 we use the variables **$1** to represent the first command line argument, **$2** to represent the second command line argument and so on.

Ask The User For Input

print.sh

------------------

echo "Enter your Name ?"

read name

echo "Hello, $name"

--------------------------

[satyacodes]# ./print.sh

Enter your Name ?

Satya

Hello, Satya

echo Enter your Name, Profession & Interests in same order seprated by a space?

read name profession interest

echo Your entered name is: $name

echo Your profession is: $profession

echo Your are interested in: $interest

-----------------------------------------

[satyacodes]# ./print.sh

Enter your Name, Profession,Interests in same order seprated by a space?

Satya SSE Movies

Your entered name is: Satya

Your profession is: SSE

Your are interested in: Movies

## SSH - Running Command On Remote Servers/Nodes

<https://www.hostinger.in/tutorials/ssh-tutorial-how-does-ssh-work>

SSH is used to connect Remote Servers from Your System & do Operations. But how will you tell your system is Secure to Connect & perform Operations ?

SSH, or Secure Shell, is a remote administration protocol that allows users to control and modify their remote servers over the Internet.

It provides a mechanism for authenticating a remote user, transferring inputs from the client to the host, and relaying the output back to the client.

If you’re using Linux or Mac, then using SSH is very simple. If you use Windows, you will need to utilize an SSH client to open SSH connections. The most popular SSH client is **PuTTY**

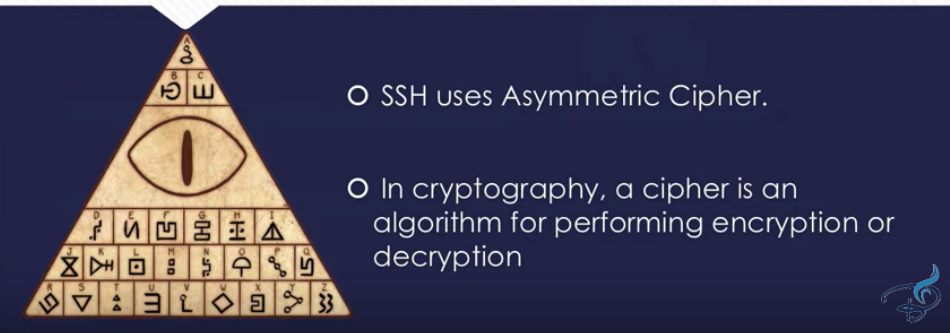
The SSH command consists of 3 distinct parts

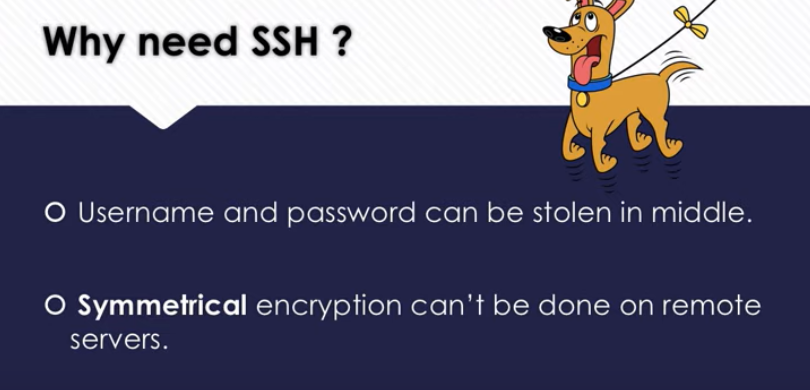
ssh {user}@{host}

When you hit enter, you will be prompted to enter the password for the requested account.  If your password is correct, you will be greeted with a remote terminal window.

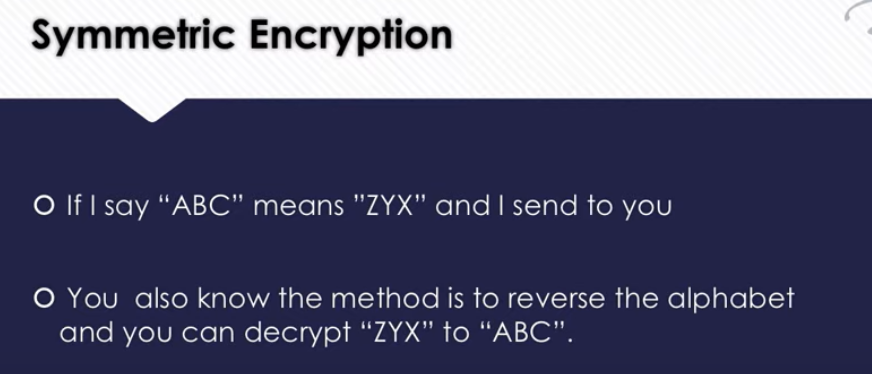
There are three different encryption technologies used by SSH:

1. Symmetrical encryption
2. Asymmetrical encryption
3. Hashing.





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2SWzw9D4RA>



# 3. Virtualization

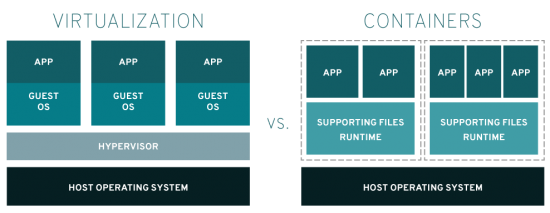
In computing, virtualization refers to the act of creating a virtual version of something, including virtual computer hardware platforms, storage devices, and computer network resources.

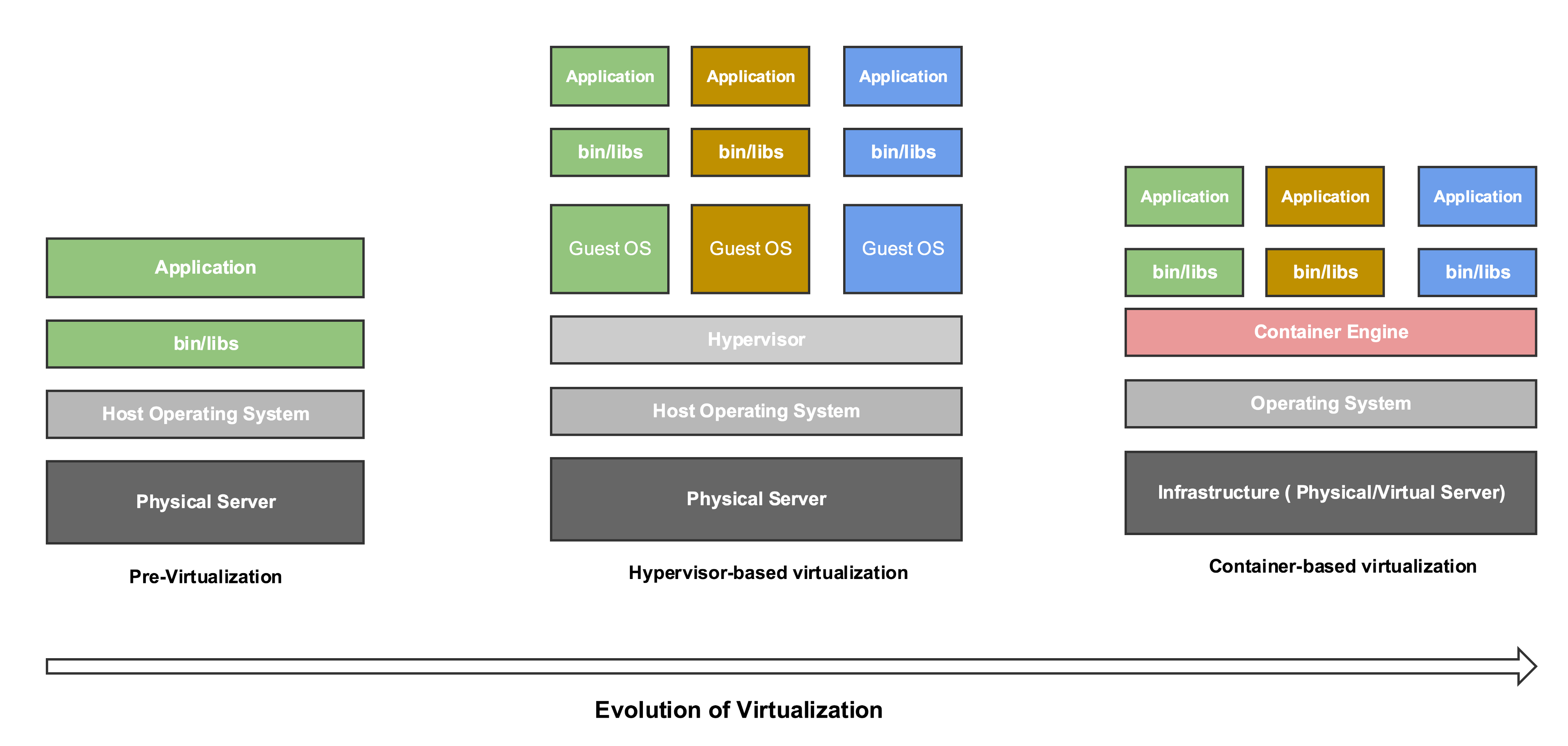
Virtualization gained huge momentum because of **Vmware** as it has solved the problem of **running multiple OS and apps on one physical computer**.

#### isolated system

**isolated system** (plural **isolated systems**) (physics) A **system** that does not interact with its surroundings; that is, its total energy and mass stay constant

Applications runs on servers. We deploy one application per server because we want our applications to be isolated. For example, if we need web app, db app and few backend apps. We may end up having multiple physical system each running a single instance of that app.





## The Virtual Machine

A virtual computer system is known as a “virtual machine” (VM): a tightly isolated software container with an operating system and application inside. Each self-contained VM is completely independent. Putting multiple VMs on a single computer enables several operating systems and applications to run on just one physical server, or “host”.

VMs have the following characteristics, which offer several benefits.

* Partitioning
* Run multiple operating systems on one physical machine
* Divide system resources between virtual machines
* Isolation
* Provide fault and security isolation at the hardware level
* Preserve performance with advanced resource controls
* Encapsulation
* Save the entire state of a virtual machine to files
* Hardware Independence
* Provision or migrate any virtual machine to any physical server

## Hypervisors

As generally we install OS on the physical server and then install our apps on that. By setting up Hypervisor on the physical server we can create multiple VMs each with their own OS.

There are two types of hypervisors:

**Type 1**

hypervisors run directly on the system hardware. They are often referred to as a "native" or "bare metal” hypervisors.

They get installed on a physical computer like an OS. **So instead of installing OS** we install Hypervisor to achieve virtualization.

We can activate/deactivate this on Boot menu(F12)

Example:

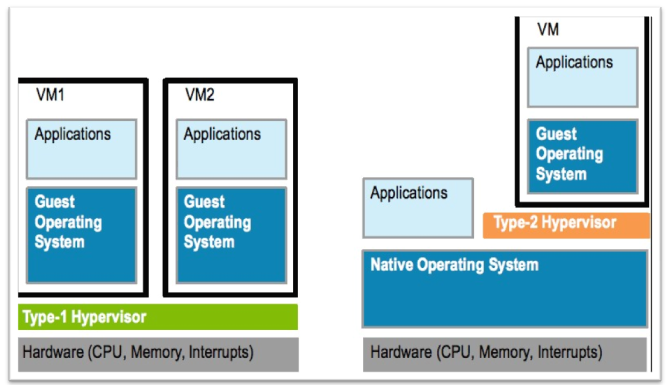
* Microsoft Hyper-V
* VMware ESX/ESXi.
* Xen Hypervisors

**Type 2**

Type 2 hypervisors run on a host operating system. In this kind, we install hypervisor on the OS like Linux or windows.

Example:

* Vmware server/workstation/player
* Oracle virtualbox.



**Host Operating System (Host OS).**

This is the operating system of the physical computer on which VirtualBox was installed. There are versions of VirtualBox for Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and Solaris hosts.

**Guest Operating System (Guest OS).**

This is the operating system that is running inside the virtual machine.

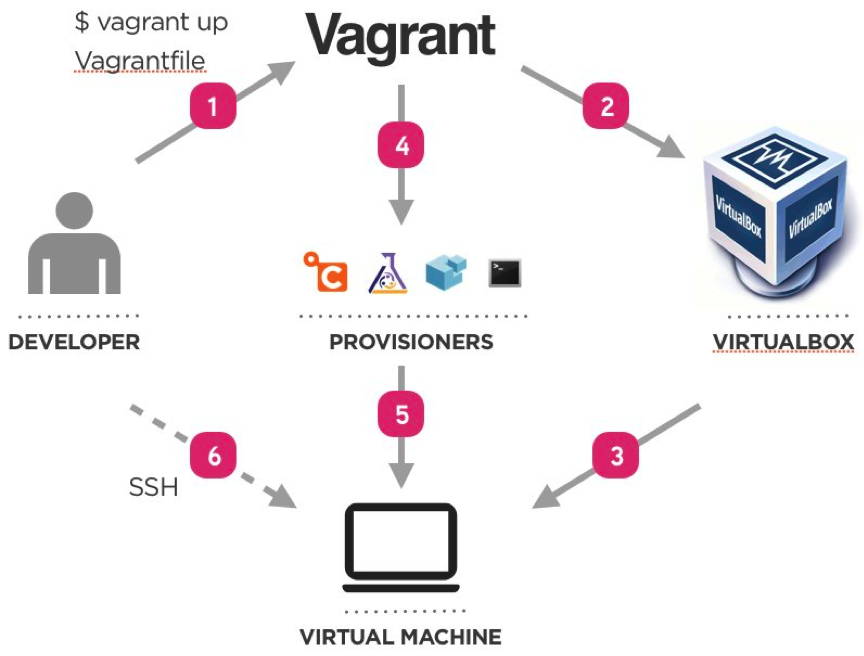
Installing virtualbox on windows.

Installing OS on the newly created VM.

<https://youtu.be/63_kPIQUPp8>

# 4.Vagrant

Vagrant gets integrated with hypervisors like VirtualBox and gives as a command line interface to automate vm lifecycle.



1. The user creates a Vagrantfile, which is a declarative file (written in Ruby) that describes the type of machine needed, as well as how to configure and provision that machine. The user uses Vagrant to execute the Vagrantfile.
2. Vagrant uses VirtualBox as a provider. It can also use other providers.
3. The machine is up.
4. Vagrant invokes a provisioner to configure the machine.
5. The provisioner provisions the machine. It can be a simple shell script or Ansible, for example.
6. One can access the deployed machine by ssh.

That’s it. You can manage and launch virtual machines with a few commands. And its complexity is as much as you want.

Once you or someone else creates a single Vagrantfile, you just need to vagrant up and everything is installed and configured for you to work.

Other members of your team create their development environments from the same configuration, so whether you are working on Linux, Mac OS X, or Windows, all your team members are running code in the same environment, against the same dependencies, all configured the same way. Say goodbye to "works on my machine" bugs.

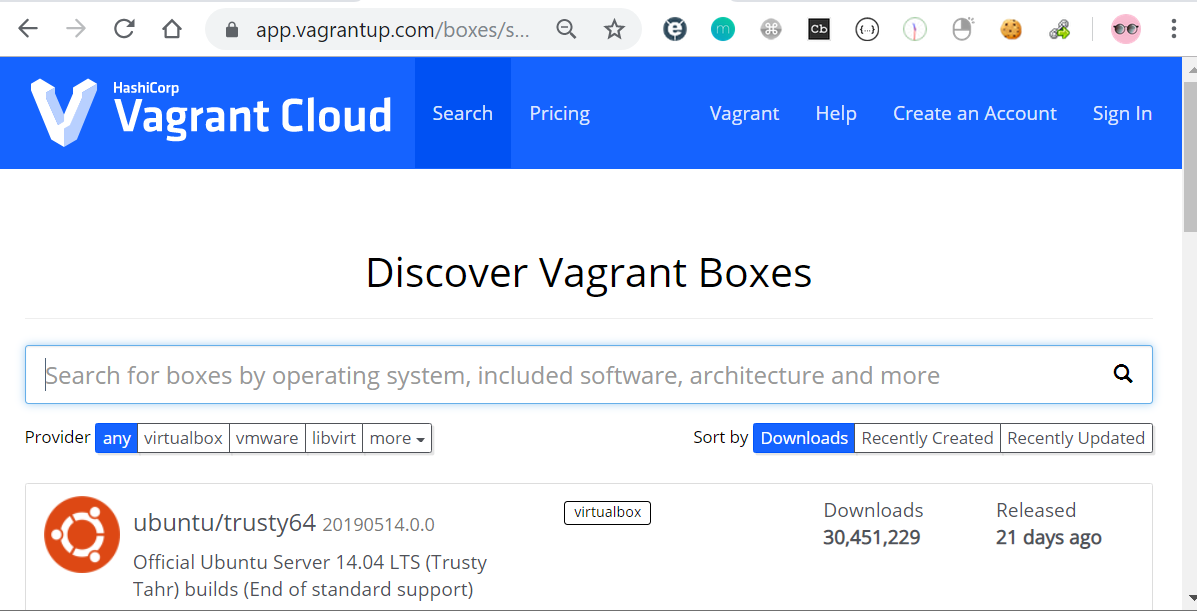
## Installing Vagrant on windows.

1. Download the free VirtualBox for your operating system from [the VirtualBox website](https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads).
2. After download, just run the binary and install it.
3. Download [Vagrant](https://www.vagrantup.com/downloads.html).
4. Again, just run the binary to install it.
5. Download git, Install with default settings.

## Vagrant Cloud

Vagrant boxes are VM images which already has the OS and softwares installed in them. We just need to download these boxes from vagrant cloud by using our vagrant CLI.

<https://app.vagrantup.com/boxes/search>



## Vagrant commands

**Creating a VM**

* vagrant init -- Initialize Vagrant with a Vagrantfile and ./.vagrant directory, using no specified base image. Before you can do vagrant up, you'll need to specify a base image in the Vagrantfile.
* vagrant init <boxpath> -- Initialize Vagrant with a specific box. To find a box, go to the [public Vagrant box catalog](https://app.vagrantup.com/boxes/search). When you find one you like, just replace it's name with boxpath. For example, vagrant init ubuntu/trusty64.

**Starting a VM**

* vagrant up -- starts vagrant environment (also provisions only on the FIRST vagrant up)
* vagrant resume -- resume a suspended machine (vagrant up works just fine for this as well)
* vagrant provision -- forces reprovisioning of the vagrant machine
* vagrant reload -- restarts vagrant machine, loads new Vagrantfile configuration

**Getting into a VM**

* vagrant ssh -- connects to machine via SSH
* vagrant ssh <boxname> -- If you give your box a name in your Vagrantfile, you can ssh into it with boxname. Works from any directory.

**Stopping a VM**

* vagrant halt -- stops the vagrant machine
* vagrant suspend -- suspends a virtual machine (remembers state)

**Cleaning Up a VM**

* vagrant destroy -- stops and deletes all traces of the vagrant machine
* vagrant destroy -f -- same as above, without confirmation

**Boxes**

* vagrant box list -- see a list of all installed boxes on your computer
* vagrant box add <name> <url> -- download a box image to your computer
* vagrant boxes remove <name> -- deletes a box from the machine
* vagrant package -- packages a running virtualbox env in a reusable box

**Tips**

* vagrant -v -- get the vagrant version
* vagrant status -- outputs status of the vagrant machine

$ vagrant init [url]

$ vagrant up

$ vagrant halt

$ vagrant destroy [--force]

$ vagrant reload

$ vagrant ssh

$ vagrant status

## Vagrantfile

A Vagrantfile is basically a configuration file that describes an environment. It will include things like the boxes used, networking, CPU and memory, providers used, shell scripts to run for provisioning among others.

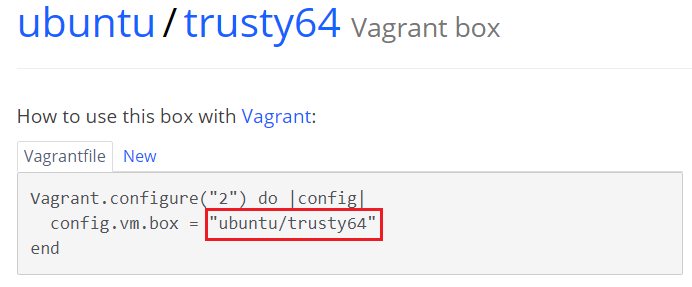
1.Vagrant is a command-line based tool. Once installation is complete, open a console window and create a new directory called 'ubuntubox’ to Create Ubuntu VM using vagrant

cd ~

mkdir ubuntubox

cd ubuntubox

2.To add a box, goto box repository: <https://app.vagrantup.com/boxes/search> and find the Box.



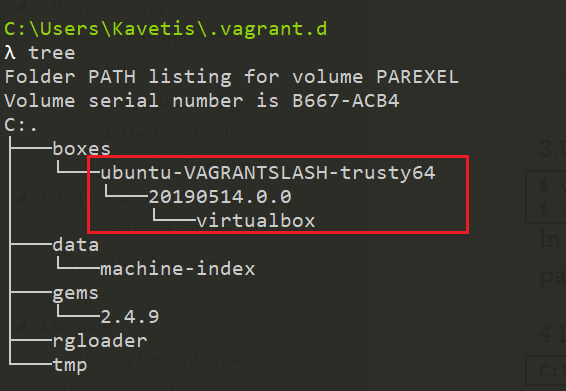
3.Use above box name & run below command

$ vagrant box add <name>

$ vagrant box add ubuntu/trusty64

In the above command, you will notice that boxes are namespaced. Boxes are broken down into two parts - the **username and the box name** - separated by a slash

4.It will download the Box to your local System, **Windows** : C:\Users\<Username>\.vagrant.d\boxes **Linux/Mac: ~/.vagrant.d/boxes**



5.Create a new folder where you want to use as vagrant environment & use init to initializes the current directory to be a Vagrant environment by creating an initial [Vagrantfile](https://www.vagrantup.com/docs/vagrantfile/) if one does not already exist. Im using C:\Ops\vagrant\ubuntubox folder

C:\Ops\vagrant\ubuntubox

λ vagrant init ubuntu/trusty64

A `Vagrantfile` has been placed in this directory. You are now

ready to `vagrant up` your first virtual environment! Please read

the comments in the Vagrantfile as well as documentation on

`vagrantup.com` for more information on using Vagrant.

Open file, it contains

Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|

config.vm.box = "ubuntu/trusty64"

end

5.Start the Environment

$ vagrant up

Vagrant up commands read the configuration from the Vagrantfile.

6. connect to Environment

$ vagrant ssh

Username/Password : vagrant/vagrant

To Set Shared folder, edit vagrantfile as

config.vm.synced\_folder "D:\\DevOps\\Instl\\VagrantBoxes\\SyncFolder", "/vagrant"

we named our syncd folder as “vagrant”, you can find the files in Syncfolder by going /vagrant/

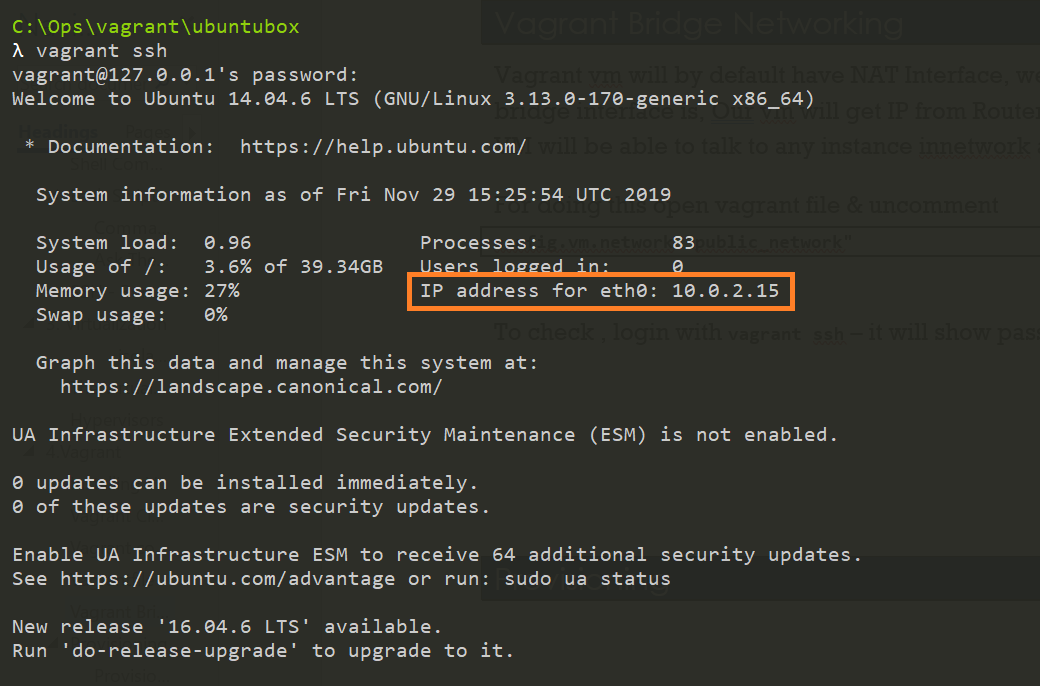
## Vagrant Bridge Networking

Vagrant vm will by default have NAT Interface, we can create an extra bridge interface. Benefit of bridge interface is, Our vm will get IP from Router/Gateway/DHCP/Wifi router of our network. So our VM will be able to talk to any instance innetwork and vice versa

For doing this open vagrant file & uncomment

config.vm.network "public\_network"

To check , login with vagrant ssh – it will show password on welcome screen.



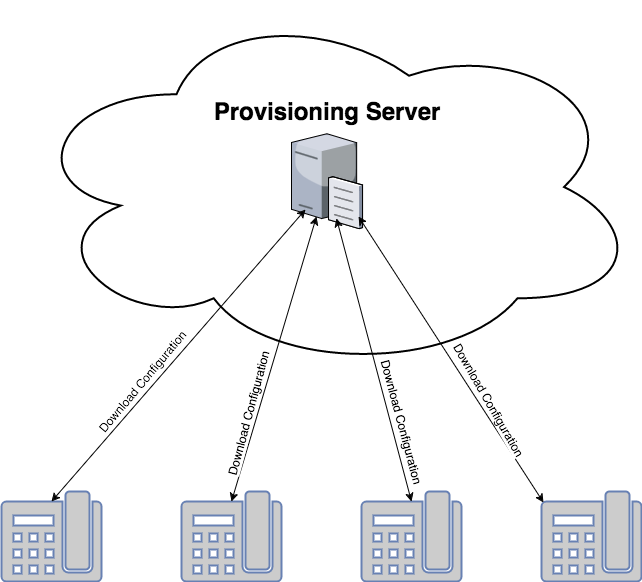
## Provisioning

### Provisioning Server

A Provisioning Server is any server that has many no. of Services installed. Provisioning Servers are used to stream software from vDisks, as needed, to target devices

Provisioning server sends configuration data to devices that request it. A provisioning server receives requests for configuration information from devices during the setup/bootup process or on a regular basis.

Provisioning and configuration management tools such as Terraform, AWS CloudFormation, Puppet, Chef, SaltStack, and Ansible are popular choices for standardizing software installation and management on infrastructure and environments.



### Vagrant Provisioning

Provisioning helps execute command or script as soon as the vm comes up.  
Provisioners in Vagrant allow you to automatically install software, alter configurations, and more on the machine as part of the vagrant up process.

Vagrant gives you multiple options for provisioning the machine, from simple shell scripts to more complex, industry-standard configuration management systems.

#### Setting up apache2 Ubuntu vm

* Find config.vm.provision setting.
* Update the file with below mentioned content.

config.vm.provision "shell", inline: <<-SHELL

apt-get update

apt-get install -y apache2

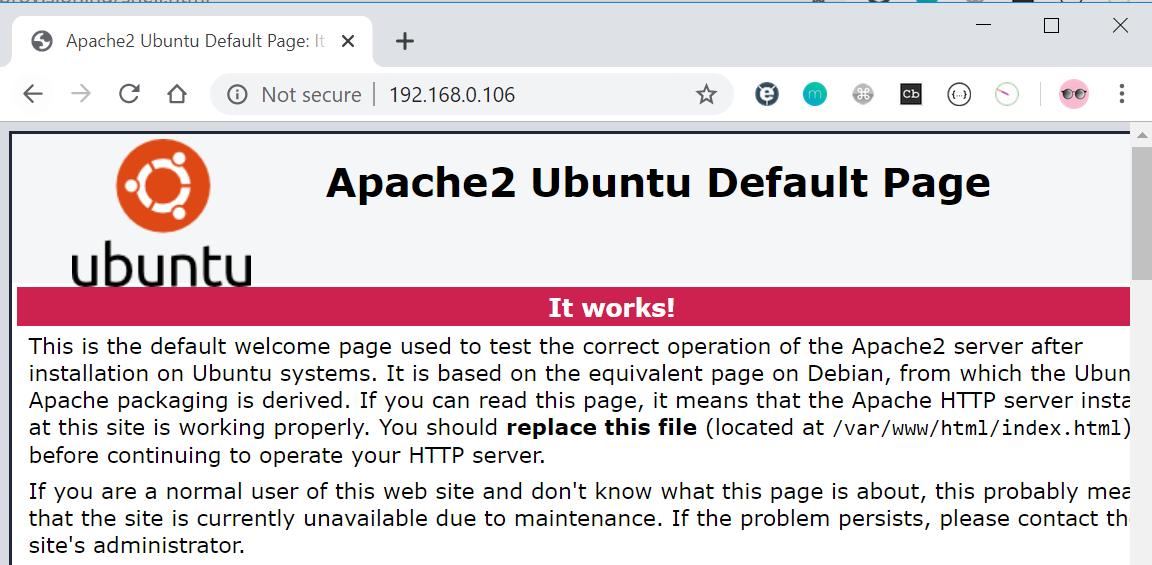
SHELL

* Reload VM

vagrant reload --provision

* Verify apache default page by providing vm’s bridge ip in browser.

<http://192.168.0.106/>



**External Script**

The shell provisioner can also take an option specifying a path to a shell script on the host machine. Vagrant will then upload this script into the guest and execute it. An example:

Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|  
config.vm.provision "shell", path: "script.sh"  
end

## Summary

**Summary:**

* Virtualization gave us the power of deploying multiple app in one physical server each having their own OS.
* Hypervisor gives us power and interface to create multiple virtual server also known as VM on one physical machine.
* There are two types of hypervisor, type1 which is installed directly on Hardware and type 2 which gets installed on a host OS.
* Virtualbox is type 2 hypervisor which can be installed on Linux and windows machine's.
* We can create & manage VM’s and their resources like virtual hard disk, Memory, Vcpu, network etc through virtualbox interface.
* Creating &Managing lot vm from virtualbox interface is time consuming and mundane task.
* Vagrant is a command line tool that helps us create & manage virtual machine lifecycle automatically.
* Vagrantcloud hosts many of vm images AKA boxes which can be used by anyone using Vagrant tool. We don’t do OS installation anymore with Vagrant, we just pull vagrant box images and run them.
* Vagrantfile is the single source of truth for your VM’s in Vagrant. We can mention box name, its memory, network and other settings while spinning a VM in the Vagrantfile.
* Vagrantfile gives us the feature of provisioning by which we can run any automation script to configure VM after vm comes up.
* Multiple VM’s can be managed by a single Vagrantfile.

**Conclusion:**

Vagrant is a great tool for our day to day DevOps tasks Maybe you have written a script for deployment or maybe you are learning any new devops tool, to test all these things you need VM’s. With Vagrant, we can quickly set up multiplevm’s and start practicing. It’s part of our daily toolkit.  
We can also use Ansible, Chef or Puppet code in provisioning part of the Vagrantfile, once we learn these tools in later chapters you can go ahead and try those. Vagrant can also be used to provision instances on AWS cloud. If you are working in DevOps you will encounter with local virtual machines, always use Vagrant to maintain your local vmsetup.

## Errors

Stderr: VBoxManage.exe: error: (VERR\_NEM\_MISSING\_KERNEL\_API).

VBoxManage.exe: error: VT-x is not available (VERR\_VMX\_NO\_VMX)

VBoxManage.exe: error: Details: code E\_FAIL (0x80004005), component ConsoleWrap, interface IConsole

go to BIOS enable VT-x

I just solved this problem by disabling(uncheck) Hyper-V. Seems Hyper-V was enabled when I installed Docker

Control Panel -> Program And Features -> Turn Windows Features on or off.

You may need to reboot afterwords.

**Warning**: **Vagrant with VirtualBox cannot work with Docker at the same time.**

**apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 10.0.2.15. Set the 'ServerName'**

This is just a friendly warning and not really a problem (as in that something does not work).

If you go to:

/etc/apache2/apache2.conf

and insert:

ServerName localhost

and then restart apache by typing into the terminal:

sudo systemctl reload apache2

the notice will disappear.

If you have a name inside /etc/hostname you can also use that name instead of localhost.

And it uses 127.0.1.1 if it is inside your /etc/hosts:

127.0.0.1 localhost

127.0.1.1 myhostname

[**Preferred method**](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/ApacheMySQLPHP#Troubleshooting_Apache)

Troubleshooting Apache

If you get this error:

apache2: Could not determine the server's fully qualified domain name,

using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName

then use a text editor such as "sudo nano" at the command line or "gksudo gedit" on the desktop to create a new file,

sudo nano /etc/apache2/conf.d/fqdn

or

gksu "gedit /etc/apache2/conf.d/fqdn"

then add

ServerName localhost

to the file and save. This can all be done in a single command with the following:

echo "ServerName localhost" | sudo tee /etc/apache2/conf.d/fqdn

But on Ubuntu 14.04:

echo "ServerName localhost" | sudo tee /etc/apache2/conf-available/fqdn.conf

sudo a2enconf fqdn

Don't forget the ".conf" (without will not work).

# 5. Amazon Web Services