restfulgrok Documentation

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CONTENTS

Fabric (http://fabfile.org) tasks for Amazon Web Services with some extra utilities for Ubuntu.

CHAPTER

ONE

GETTING STARTED

1.1 Fabric

Learn how to use Fabric.

1.2 The awsfab command

Fabric is great for remote execution because it allows you to run a task on any SSH-server with the following syntax:

```
$ fab -H server1,server2,server3 task1 task2
```

The problem with Fabric on AWS EC2 is that we do not have a static dns address to give to `-H`. `awsfab` wraps `fab` and allows us to use:

```
$ awsfab -E <Name-tag of an EC2 instance>,<Name-tag of another....> task1 task2
```

If your instance is not tagged with a name (the tag must be capitalized: `Name`), you can use `--ec2ids` instead.

1.3 Required settings

See *awsfab_settings.py — Settings*.

CHAPTER

TWO

MAKING A FABFILE.PY AND USE AWSFABRICTASKS

2.1 Example fabfile.py

Create a `fabfile.py` just as you would with Fabric, and import tasks from `awsfabrictasks`:

```
from fabric.api import task, run
from awsfabrictasks.decorators import ec2instance


############################
# Add some of our own tasks
############################

@task
def uname():
    """
    Run ``uname -a``
    """
    run('uname -a')


@task
@ec2instance(nametag='tst')
def example_nametag_specific_task():
    """
    Example of using ``@ec2instance``.
    Enables us to run::

        awsfab example_nametag_specific_task``

    and have it automatically use the EC2 instance tagged with ``Name="tst"``.
    """
    run('uname -a')


####################
# Import awsfab tasks
####################
from awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks import *
from awsfabrictasks.regions import *
from awsfabrictasks.conf import *
```

2.2 Using the example

List basic information about your instances with:

```
$ bin/awsfab ec2_list_instances
```

Start one of your existing EC2 instances (the example assumes it is tagged with `Name="mytest"`):

```
$ bin/awsfab -E mytest ec2_start_instance
```

Login (SSH) to the instance we just started:

```
$ bin/awsfab -E mytest ec2_login
```

See:

```
$ bin/awsfab -l
```

or *Tasks* for more tasks.

2.3 Launch/create new EC2 instances

See *Example awsfab_settings.py* for and example of how to setup your EC2 launch configurations. After you have added `EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS` to your `awsfab_settings.py`, simply run:

```
$ awsfab ec2_launch_instance:<nametag>
```

where `<nametag>` is the name you want to tag your new instance with. You will be asked to choose a config from `EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS`, and to confirm all your choices before the instance in created.

CHAPTER

THREE

MORE TASK-EXAMPLES

The best examples are the provided tasks. Just browse the source, or use the `[source]` links in the *tasks docs (tasks)*.

CHAPTER

FOUR

DOCUMENTATION

4.1 Tasks

4.1.1 awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks

General tasks for AWS management.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_add_tag**
Add tag to EC2 instance. Fails if tag already exists.

Parameters

- **tagname** – Name of the tag to set (required).
- **value** – Value to set the tag to. Default to empty string.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_set_tag**
Set tag on EC2 instance. Overwrites value if tag exists.

Parameters

- **tagname** – Name of the tag to set (required).
- **value** – Value to set the tag to. Default to empty string.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_remove_tag**
Remove tag from EC2 instance. Fails if tag does not exist.

Parameters **tagname** – Name of the tag to remove (required).

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_launch_instance**
Launch new EC2 instance.

Parameters

- **name** – The name to tag the EC2 instance with (required)
- **configname** – Name of the configuration in `awsfab_settings.EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS`. Prompts for input if not provided as an argument.
- **noconfirm** – Do not require the user to confirm creating the instance? Defaults to `False`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_start_instance**
Start EC2 instance.

Parameters **nowait** – Set to `True` to let the EC2 instance start in the background instead of waiting for it to start. Defaults to `False`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_stop_instance**
Stop EC2 instance.

Parameters **nowait** – Set to `True` to let the EC2 instance stop in the background instead of waiting for it to start. Defaults to `False`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_list_instances**
List EC2 instances in a region (defaults to awsfab_settings.DEFAULT_REGION).

Parameters

- **region** – The region to list instances in. Defaults to ‘‘awsfab_settings.DEFAULT_REGION.
- **full** – Print all attributes, or just the most useful ones? Defaults to `False`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_print_instance**
Print EC2 instance info.

Parameters **full** – Print all attributes, or just the most useful ones? Defaults to `False`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.tasks.**ec2_login**
Log into the host specified by –hosts, –ec2names or –ec2ids.

Aborts if more than one host is specified.

4.1.2 awsfabrictasks.ec2.regions

4.2 API

4.2.1 awsfabrictasks.conf

class awsfabrictasks.conf.**Settings**
Settings object inspired by django.conf.settings.

as_dict()
Get all settings (uppercase attributes on this object) as a dict.

pprint()
Prettyprint the settings.

awsfabrictasks.conf.**print_settings**
Pretty-print the settings as they are seen by the system.

4.2.2 awsfabrictasks.utils

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_chattr**(*remote_path*, *owner=None*, *mode=None*)
Run `sudo_chown()` and `sudo_chmod()` on `remote_path`. If owner or mode is None, their corresponding function is not called.

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_chmod**(*remote_path*, *mode*)
Run `sudo chmod <mode> remote_path`.

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_chown**(*remote_path*, *owner*)
Run `sudo chown <owner> remote_path`.

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_mkdir_p**(*remote_path*, ***chattr_kw*)
`sudo mkdir -p <remote_path>` followed by :func:‘sudo_chattr‘(remote_path, **chattr_kw).

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_upload_dir**(*local_dir*, *remote_dir*, ***chattr_kw*)
Upload all files and directories in `local_dir` to `remote_dir`. Directories are created with `sudo_mkdir_p()` and files are uploaded with `sudo_upload_file()`. `chattr_kw` is forwarded in both cases.

awsfabrictasks.utils.**sudo_upload_file**(*local_path*, *remote_path*, ***chattr_kw*)
Use sudo to upload a file from `local_path` to `remote_path` and run `sudo_chattr()` with the given `chattr_kw` as arguments.

4.2.3 awsfabrictasks.ubuntu

Ubuntu utilities.

awsfabrictasks.ubuntu.**set_locale**(*locale='en_US'*)
Set locale to avoid the warnings from perl and others about locale failures.

4.2.4 awsfabrictasks.ec2.api

class awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**Ec2InstanceWrapper**(*instance*)
Wraps a `boto.ec2.instance.Instance` with convenience functions.

Variables **instance** – The `boto.ec2.instance.Instance`.

add_instance_to_env()
Add `self` to `fabric.api.env.ec2instances[self.get_ssh_uri()]`, and register the key-pair for the instance in `fabric.api.env.key_filename`.

classmethod get_by_instanceid(*instanceid*)
Connect to AWS and get the EC2 instance with the given instance ID.

Parameters **instanceid_with_optional_region** – Parsed with `parse_instanceid()` to find the region and name.

Raises

- **Ec2RegionConnectionError** – If connecting to the region fails.
- **LookupError** – If the requested instance was not found in the region.

Returns A `Ec2InstanceWrapper` contaning the requested instance.

classmethod get_by_nametag(*instancename_with_optional_region*)
Connect to AWS and get the EC2 instance with the given Name-tag.

Parameters **instancename_with_optional_region** – Parsed with `parse_instancename()` to find the region and name.

Raises

- **Ec2RegionConnectionError** – If connecting to the region fails.
- **LookupError** – If the requested instance was not found in the region.

Returns A `Ec2InstanceWrapper` contaning the requested instance.

classmethod get_from_host_string()
If an instance has been registered in `fabric.api.env` using `add_instance_to_env()`, this method can be used to get the instance identified by `fabric.api.env.host_string`.

get_ssh_key_filename()
Get the SSH indentify filename (.pem-file) for the instance. Searches `awsfab_settings.KEYPAIR_PATH` for "<instance.key_name>.pem".

Raises LookupError If the key is not found.

get_ssh_uri()
Get the SSH URI for the instance.

Returns "<instance.tags['awsfab-ssh-user']>@<instance.public_dns_name>"

prettyname()
Return a pretty-formatted name for this instance, using the Name-tag if the instance is tagged with it.

exception awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**Ec2RegionConnectionError**(*region*)
Raised when we fail to connect to a region.

exception awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**WaitForStateError**
Raises when `wait_for_state()` times out.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**ec2_rsync**(*local_dir*, *remote_dir*, *rsync_args='-av'*, *sync_content=False*)
rsync `local_dir` into `remote_dir` on the current EC2 instance (the one returned by `Ec2InstanceWrapper.get_from_host_string()`).

Parameters sync_content – Normally the function automatically makes sure `local_dir` is not suffixed with `/`, which makes rsync copy `local_dir` into `remote_dir`. With `sync_content=True`, the content of `local_dir` is synced into `remote_dir` instead.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**parse_instanceid**(*instanceid_with_optional_region*)
Parse instance id with an optional region-name prefixed. Region name is specified by prefixing the instanceid with `<regionname>:`.

Returns (region, instanceid) where region defaults to `awsfab_settings.DEFAULT_REGION` if not prefixed to the id.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**parse_instancename**(*instancename_with_optional_region*)
Just like `parse_instanceid()`, however this is for instance names. We keep them as separate functions in case they diverge in the future.

Returns (region, instanceid) where region defaults to `awsfab_settings.DEFAULT_REGION` if not prefixed to the name.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**print_ec2_instance**(*instance*, *full=False*, *indentspaces=3*)
Print attributes of an ec2 instance.

Parameters

- **instance** – A `boto.ec2.instance.Instance` object.
- **full** – Print all attributes? If not, a subset of the attributes are printed.
- **indentspaces** – Number of spaces to indent each line in the output.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**wait_for_running_state**(*instanceid*, ***kwargs*)
Shortcut for `wait_for_state(instanceid, 'running', **kwargs)`.

awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.**wait_for_state**(*instanceid*, *state_name*, *sleep_intervals=[15, 5]*, *last_sleep_repeat=40*)
Poll the instance with `instanceid` until its `state_name` matches the desired `state_name`.

The first poll is performed without any delay, and the rest of the polls are performed according to `sleep_intervals`.

Parameters

- **instanceid** – ID of an instance.
- **state_name** – The state_name to wait for.
- **sleep_intervals** – List of seconds to wait between each poll for state. The first poll is made immediately, then we wait for sleep_intervals[0] seconds before the next poll, and repeat for each item in sleep_intervals. Then we repeat for `last_sleep_repeat` using the last item in `sleep_intervals` as the timout for each wait.
- **last_sleep_repeat** – Number of times to repeat the last item in `sleep_intervals`. If this is 20, we will wait for a maximum of `sum(sleep_intervals) + sleep_intervals[-1]*20`.

`awsfabrictasks.ec2.api.`**`wait_for_stopped_state`**(*instanceid*, ***kwargs*)
Shortcut for `wait_for_state(instanceid, 'stopped', **kwargs)`.

4.2.5 awsfabrictasks.decorators

`awsfabrictasks.decorators.`**`ec2instance`**(*nametag=None*, *instanceid=None*)
Wraps the decorated function to execute as if it had been invoked with `--ec2names` or `--ec2ids`.

4.3 awsfab_settings.py — Settings

4.3.1 Required setup

awsfabrictasks uses a settings system similar to the Django settings module. You add your settings to `awsfab_settings.py`.

Required configuration

Create a file named `awsfab_settings.py`, and add your AWS Security credentials:

```
AUTH = {'aws_access_key_id': 'Access Key ID',
        'aws_secret_access_key': 'Secret Access Key'}
```

You find these under `My account -> Security Credentials` on http://aws.amazon.com/.

.pem-key

The `.pem`-keys (key pairs) for you instances (the ones used for SSH login) must be added to `~/.ssh/` or the current directory. You can change these directories with the `awsfab_settings.KEYPAIR_PATH` variable (see *Default settings*).

4.3.2 Local override

You may override settings in `awsfab_settings_local.py`, which is typically used to store authentication credentials outside your version control system (i.e: with git you would add awsfab_settings_local.py to .gitignore).

4.3.3 Example awsfab_settings.py

```
# Config file for awsfabrictasks.
#
# This is a Python module, and it is imported just as a regular Python module.
# Every variable with an uppercase-only name is a setting.

AUTH = {'aws_access_key_id': 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX',
        'aws_secret_access_key': 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'}

DEFAULT_REGION = 'eu-west-1'


####################################################################
# Self documenting map of AMIs
# - You are not required to use this, but it makes it easier to read
#   EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS.
####################################################################
ami = {
    'ubuntu-10.04-lts': 'ami-fb665f8f'
}


############################################################
# Configuration for ec2_launch_instance
############################################################
EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS = {
    'ubuntu-10.04-lts-micro': {
        # Ami ID (E.g.: ami-fb665f8f)
        'ami': ami['ubuntu-10.04-lts'],

        # One of: m1.small, m1.large, m1.xlarge, c1.medium, c1.xlarge, m2.xlarge, m2.2xlarge, m2.4xl
        'instance_type': 't1.micro',

        # List of security groups
        'security_groups': ['allowssh'],

        # Use the ``list_regions`` task to see all available regions
        'region': DEFAULT_REGION,

        # The name of the key pair to use for instances (See http://console.aws.amazon.com -> EC2 ->
        'key_name': 'awstestkey',

        # The availability zone in which to launch the instances. This is
        # automatically prefixed by ``region``.
        'availability_zone': 'b',

        # Tags to add to the instances. You can use the ``ec2_*_tag`` tasks or
        # the management interface to manage tags. Special tags:
        #   - Name: Should not be in this dict. It is specified when launching
        #           an instance (needs to be unique for each instance).
        #   - awsfab-ssh-user: The ``awsfab`` tasks use this user to log into your instance.
        'tags': {
            'awsfab-ssh-user': 'ubuntu'
        }
    }
}
```

```
#######################################################
# Add your own settings here
#######################################################

MYCOOLSTUFF_REMOTE_DIR = '/var/www/stuff'
```

4.3.4 Default settings

```
# The AWS access key. Should look something like this::
#
#    AUTH = {'aws_access_key_id': 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX',
#            'aws_secret_access_key': 'aaaaaaaaaaaa\BBBBBBBBB\dsaddad'}
#
AUTH = {}

# The default AWS region to use with the commands where REGION is supported.
DEFAULT_REGION = 'eu-west-1'

# Default ssh user if the ``awsfab-ssh-user`` tag is not set
EC2_INSTANCE_DEFAULT_SSHUSER = 'root'

# Directories to search for "<key_name>.pem". These paths are filtered through
# os.path.expanduser, so paths like ``~/.ssh/`` works.
KEYPAIR_PATH = ['.', '~/.ssh/']


# Extra SSH arguments. Used with ``ssh`` and ``rsync``.
EXTRA_SSH_ARGS = '-o StrictHostKeyChecking=no'

# Configuration for ec2_launch_instance (see the docs)
EC2_LAUNCH_CONFIGS = {}
```

CHAPTER

FIVE

INDICES AND TABLES

- *genindex*
- *modindex*
- *search*

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

a