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Vagrant box from url

Date Modified Username Field Change 2020-01-16 00:29 acik New Issue 2020-01-19 13:11 tmiller02 Note Added: 0036052 14 Jan 2020 perl • regex • replace • multiline When vagrant up fails with An error occurred while downloading the remote file. The error message, if any, is reproduced below. Please fix this error and try again. The requested URL returned error: 416 There are some easy fixes to try first like removing the temp directory Also when vagrant does not support virtualbox 6.1 For me the vagrant command wouldn't download the vagrant boxes but when pasting the link in the browser it downloaded fine so Edit the following file to print the path/name of the box /opt/vagrant/embedded/gems/2.2.6/lib/vagrant/action/builtin/box_add.rb Add a new line below line 547 and add the print line like so: Also comment out line 464, see below: 454 env[:ui].detail((18n.t('455 translation, 456 url: display_url')) 457 if File.file?(d.destination) # here 459 env[:ui].info((18n.t("vagrant.actions.box.download.resuming")) 460 end 461 end 462 463 begin 464 #.download! # and here 465 rescue Errors::DownloaderInterrupted 466 # The downloader was interrupted, so just return, because that 467 # means we were interrupted as well. 468 #.download_interrupted = true 469 env[:ui].info((18n.t("vagrant.actions.box.download.interrupted")) 470 end Get the url and destination path vagrant up ==> box: Box file was not detected as metadata. Adding it directly... ==> box: Adding box 'debian/stretch64' (v0) for provider: ---- URL below box: Downloading: ---- DESTINATION PATH below File: /Users/charl/vagrant.d/tmp/boxb51a9fcf3390db158894822e354b3b7145ec6==> box: Box download is resuming from prior download progress ---- box: Download redirected to host: vagrantcloud-files-production.s3.amazonaws.com An error occurred while downloading the remote file. The error message, if any, is reproduced below. Please fix this error and try again. The requested URL returned error: 416 Download the box manually wget -c url -O path You will be able to run the command again and it will resume the download, hence -c wget -c "-O /Users/charl/vagrant.d/tmp/boxb51a9fcf3390db158894822e354b3b7145ec6 When done, download completed, you can do a vagrant up again. perl • regex • replace • multiline @ QR code 14-Jan-20 BY-NC-SA 4.0 So, you're using Vagrant, and maybe you've even read my earlier post on it, but your Vagrant box doesn't have everything you need. Or maybe it has too much, and you need something simpler. For instance, do you find yourself installing or removing packages or fixing packages to specific versions to get parity with your production platform? Or maybe you need more extensive auditing over your environment, such as when you (or your customer) can't trust a third-party box vendor. Or you need a way to clone a virtual machine for parity with the production environment. What are your options? In this blog post, I will explain what a box file is and how you can have more control over your Vagrant workflow by creating your own box. I will also introduce Packer as a tool to create a Vagrant box, and I will finish with an example for managing Vagrant box versions and distributing updates in a team setting. Why Custom? Why would a development team want more control over its Vagrant boxes or want to create a custom box? This scenario may arise when a specific OS distribution or configuration is not available through the normal channels. There are various reasons for needing a custom box, such as if the virtual machine should be loaded with a special application "run" user, configured with specific yum mirrors, or have the firewall configured in a certain way.. Many customizations are simple to apply with a shell provisioner called from Vagrantfile or a Chef recipe, but many are not. The approach here is all about managing your environment and planning ahead. Distributing and maintaining a "company Vagrant box" that supports every team and project is cleaner than policing each project's Vagrantfile to make sure that customization scripts are updated regularly and applied consistently.. A network proxy illustrates this decision: Does your team have a Vagrant box with the company's proxy preconfigured, or does every Vagrantfile configure the proxy individually for each project? What Exactly Is a Box? What Is Box metadata? Before we go any further, let's understand what, exactly, a Vagrant box is and how your system uses it. A Vagrant box is literally just an archive containing a virtual machine configuration, a virtual disk, and some other metadata files. You can see this for yourself by viewing the contents of any .box file using the tar command in a Linux or Mac OSX terminal: tar -tf any-box-file.box When you add a box to your system with vagrant box add .. Vagrant not only copies a .box file to a special location on your hard drive, but also looks for additional metadata to extract and use. In fact, the canonical method for adding a box to inventory does not target the additional .box file directly at all, although it is capable of doing so. The natural target for the command vagrant box add is a JSON definition for the box, wherein the location of the .box file is stored and used to copy the .box file. The JSON definition also states the box name and a description field, along with listing the available versions of that box, each version potentially supporting multiple providers. Each provider section states the location of the .box file and a checksum for that version and provider. This is why, when adding a .box file directly (which does NOT contain this metadata), Vagrant actually downloads the metadata JSON, not a .box file. First, run vagrant box add and look in the first few output lines: ==> box: Loading metadata for box 'hashicorp/precise64' box: URL: Now, you can press Ctrl-C to exit this because we don't want Vagrant to actually add the box, we just want to see what it downloads. Take the target URL from the output of the box add command and fetch it directly using wget: wget Look at the contents of the file that is saved; it is metadata JSON. Of course, the very first thing Vagrant does when it encounters this file is to read the JSON for the latest available version, find the URL of the .box file, and download it, but we are spared these details and only see the resulting Vagrant box being added to our environment. Note that the metadata.json file contained in the .box file archive and the box definition metadata file, often itself named metadata.json, are entirely different, unrelated files. The file contained in the .box archive only states the provider for which the box was built and is inconsequential in our discussion of creating and handling custom boxes. Below is an example of a box metadata file (named metadata.json) listing three different versions of the box. When adding such a metadata with vagrant box add .. Vagrant looks only at the latest available version, in this case 0.3.0 --Vagrant does not add all versions. A Vagrantfile looks in the same way: for this example, setting the box value to "cert/centos7_x86_64" in Vagrantfile will use version 0.3.0 unless box_version is specified and set to an older version. {"name": "cert/centos7_x86_64", "description": "CentOS 7 x86_64", "versions": [{"version": "0.1.0", "providers": [{"name": "virtualbox", "url": "", "checksum_type": "sha1", "checksum": ""}], "version": "0.2.0", "providers": [{"name": "virtualbox", "url": "", "checksum_type": "sha1", "checksum": ""}]}} Creating Your Own Base Box Now that we are a bit more familiar with what a Vagrant box is, let's talk about our options for customization. A Vagrant box can be obtained in one of at least four ways, and if we're talking about customization, the last two are the only real options: adding it from Atlas (canonical, and likely what you're doing today)downloading and adding the bare .box file from another provider/sitecreating a .box file by hand (as described in Vagrant's documentation)using Packer to create a .box file (as recommended in Vagrant's base box documentation) My recommendation is to use Packer. Creating the .box file by hand is really just an exercise in installing an operating system and making role modifications to it so that it can function as Vagrant box. While it is enlightening to read Vagrant's documentation to have an understanding of just what a Vagrant box requires, the advantages of using Packer to actually create the box are numerous. The most obvious advantage is that the box itself will have been generated by a repeatable script that can be shared with the team by way of a version control system. Should you take the manual route and generate the .box file by hand, you will at some point be left with a virtual machine from which Vagrant packaged the .box file. It is important that you keep this virtual machine around and have it named well--should you want to modify the box, all you need to do is boot up that machine, make any adjustments, and re-package it. Should you go with Packer, take note that assembling a Packer build is not trivial; however, there are many resources to get you started, and some even give you a finished product. Try searching on "Packer minimal vagrant box" at github.com. A Little Bit about Packer Many, if not all, Vagrant boxes available on Atlas are built using Packer. Think of Packer as a "Vagrant for Vagrant boxes." Vagrant and Packer perform similar tasks: both facilitate the operation of provisioning tools to customize a virtual machine. It is each tool's position in the development workflow that set them apart. While Vagrant uses a Vagrant box as a starting point for creating a virtual machine as a development platform, Packer creates that Vagrant box. While Vagrant needs a Vagrant box in a specific format to do it's job, Packer starts from nothing and builds just about anything. Enabling interoperability with provisioning tools such as Ansible, Chef, and Puppet, Packer can produce an Open Virtualization Format (OVF) file, a Docker image, an Amazon Machine Image (AMI), or a host of other artifacts. Generating a Vagrant box is just one option when running a Packer build, and actually a Vagrant box artifact is not even a primary artifact but the result of an otherwise optional post-processing step. Like Vagrant with a Vagrantfile, Packer uses a human-readable configuration file that provides instructions (e.g., where to find the required ISO files at what size to create the virtual disk, and so on). This usage of a versionable script is in line with infrastructure-as-code principles and brings us closer to a fully-scripted infrastructure. As mentioned earlier, Packer also has interoperability with provisoners such as Ansible, Puppet, and Chef, which means a great deal of complexity can be baked into the final product, and the resulting artifacts could, in theory, be used to support each environment ("test," "production," etc.), providing near-perfect environment parity. Box Distribution and Version Management Let's assume that you found a solution that works for you, and that you have your customized box ready to go. You have tested it by adding it to your local Vagrant box list and spun up your project with vagrant up. Everything checks out, except that Roger still hasn't fixed that bug in the registration form. How is this box distributed to the team? I will present two options for box distribution in a team setting that don't involve passing around a USB stick. Both options provide a clean path for future box updates. One uses Atlas as the central box repository, and one is more homespun, using a simple file share.1. Box Distribution with Atlas vagrant box from url. vagrant download box from url. vagrant add box from url

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