

# ANSIBLE

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# ANSIBLE IS POWERFUL

- orchestration
- deployment
- configuration

# WHY USING SUCH TOOL?

- Manage a fleet of nodes
  - Pet versus Cattle
- Automate deployment of software
  - Continuous integration and delivery
  - Reproducibility
- Configuration holding
  - Make sure that the system is always in a good state
- Laziness

# VOCABULARY

- Host inventory
- Tasks
- Modules
- Playbooks
- Roles
- Idempotent

# MAIN CONFIG FILE

- /etc/ansible/hosts
- /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

# ANSIBLE INVENTORY

# FROM SIMPLE HOST INVENTORY...

```
$ cat /etc/ansible/hosts
neutron # we can use names
glance
192.168.1.81 # but also ip addresses
```

# ... TO COMPLEX DYNAMIC INVENTORIES

- pulling inventory dynamically from cloud (such as OpenShift)
- more info
  - [https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/user\\_guide/intro\\_use-of-inventory-script](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/user_guide/intro_use-of-inventory-script)

# ANSIBLE COMMAND

## LINE TOOLS

# MAIN COMMANDS

- ansible
- ansible-config
- ansible-console
- ansible-doc
- ansible-galaxy
- ansible-inventory
- ansible-playbook
- ansible-pull
- ansible-vault

# FIRST AD HOC COMMAND

```
$ ansible all -m ping
192.168.1.81 | SUCCESS => {
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
glance | SUCCESS => {
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
neutron | SUCCESS => {
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
```

# YOU CAN ALSO EXECUTE COMMAND ONLY ON ONE NODE ...

```
$ ansible 192.168.1.81 -m ping
192.168.1.81 | SUCCESS => {
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
```

# ... OR EXECUTE SHELL COMMAND ON ALL NODES

```
$ ansible all -m shell -a "/bin/echo hello"
192.168.1.81 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
hello

neutron | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
hello

glance | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
hello
```

# ANSIBLE-CONSOLE

run interactive ah hoc commands against a chosen inventory

```
$ ansible-console all
Welcome to the ansible console.
Type help or ? to list commands.

root@all (3)[f:5]$ uname -r
neutron | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
4.4.0-138-generic

glance | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
4.4.0-138-generic

192.168.1.81 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
4.4.0-138-generic

root@all (3)[f:5]$
```

# ANSIBLE-GALAXY

Search/download role from ansible galaxy (like a store)

```
$ ansible-galaxy search asterisk
...
```

```
$ ansible-galaxy install dgnest.asterisk
- downloading role 'asterisk', owned by dgnest
- downloading role from https://github.com/dgnest/ansible-role-as
- extracting dgnest.asterisk to /root/.ansible/roles/dgnest.asterisk
- dgnest.asterisk (0.0.5) was installed successfully
```

# ANSIBLE-INVENTORY

used to display or dump the configured inventory as  
Ansible sees it

```
$ ansible-inventory --yaml --list
all:
  children:
    ungrouped:
      hosts:
        192.168.1.81: {}
        glance: {}
        neutron: {}
```

# ANSIBLE-PLAYBOOK

the tool to run Ansible playbooks, which are a configuration and multinode deployment system

```
$ ansible-playbook play.yml --list-tasks

playbook: play.yml

play #1 (all): all      TAGS: []
  tasks:
    install cowsay and steam locomotive      TAGS: []
```

# ANSIBLE-PULL

pulls playbooks from a VCS repo and executes them for  
the local host

# ANSIBLE-VAULT

encryption/decryption utility for Ansible data files

# FOCUS ON PLAYBOOKS

# PLAYBOOKS

- YAML files
- playbooks are composed of one or more **plays**
- plays are composed of **roles** and **tasks**
- roles are composed of **tasks**
- tasks are based on **modules** to perform specific actions on nodes

# PLAYBOOKS

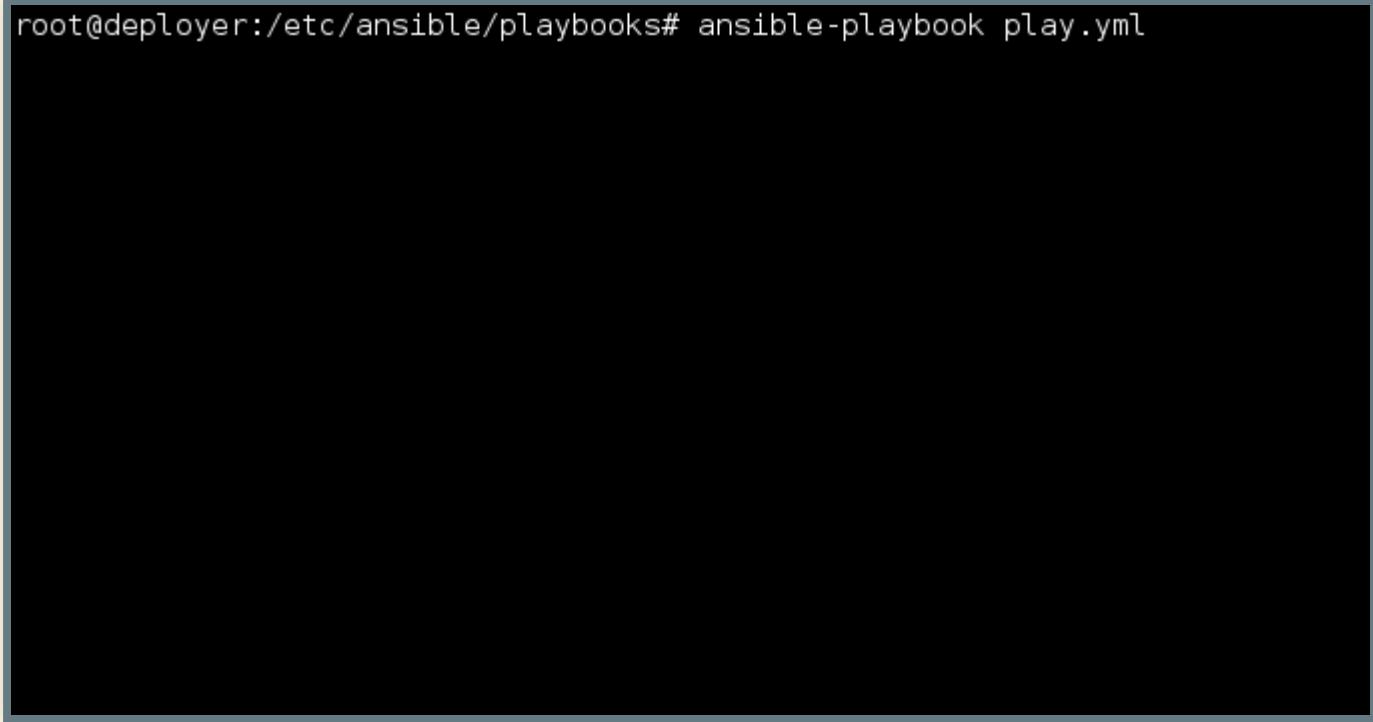
- Applied to a group of nodes
- Allow orchestration between nodes

# EXAMPLE

```
---  
- hosts: localhost          # Apply only to localhost  
  tasks:  
    - name: install cowsay and sl    # Use apt module  
      apt:  
        name: ['cowsay', 'sl']        # Ensure that those packages  
        state: latest                # are installed
```

# ANSIBLE-PLAYBOOK PLAY.YML

```
root@deployer:/etc/ansible/playbooks# ansible-playbook play.yml
```



# ANSIBLE ROLES

Roles are ways of automatically do tasks that are related (such as installing and configuring a software)

They are also nice for:

- sharing with other (or use others roles - see ansible-galaxy)
- reuse (you can use same roles in multiples plays)

# EXAMPLE

```
$ cat /etc/ansible/playbooks/play.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: localhost
  roles:
    - useless
```

```
$ cat /etc/ansible/roles/useless/tasks/main.yml
```

```
---
- name: install cowsay and steam locomotive
  apt:
    name: ['cowsay', 'sl']
    state: latest
```

# VARIABLES

# DEFINITION

Variables can be defined in

- inventory
- playbooks
- roles
- on CLI
- retrieved from facts

# DEFINING A VARIABLE

## General yaml syntax

```
foo:  
  field1: one  
  field2: two
```

## Accessing it

```
foo.field1  
# or  
foo['field1']
```

# EXAMPLE IN A PLAYBOOK

## In a playbook

```
- hosts: webservers
  vars:
    http_port: 80
    # or from external file
  vars_files:
    - /vars/external_vars.yml
```

## From CLI

```
ansible-playbook bla.yml --extra-vars "foo=bar truc=bidule"
```

# USING VARIABLES WITH JINJA2

Ansible is using Jinja2 as templating system.

Example:

```
Foo value is {{ foo }}
```

# FACTS: SPECIAL VARIABLES

Ansible is collecting some facts when connecting to the nodes.

Those facts are then available as variables, like any other.

Example:

```
My hostname is {{ ansible_facts['nodename'] }}
```

# FACTS: SPECIAL VARIABLES

See all gathered facts:

```
ansible hostname -m setup
```

# REGISTERING VARIABLES

You can register variables from result of a task.

## Example

```
- hosts: web_servers

tasks:

  - shell: /usr/bin/foo
    register: foo_result
    ignore_errors: True

  - shell: /usr/bin/bar
    when: foo_result.rc == 5
```

# CONDITIONALS, LOOPS AND BLOCKS

# THE WHEN STATEMENT

Use very often to execute tasks only if required

## Example

```
tasks:  
  - name: "shut down Debian flavored systems"  
    command: /sbin/shutdown -t now  
    when: ansible_facts['os_family'] == "Debian"
```

# LOOPS

Sometime, you want to execute the same task multiple times with differents values

## Example

```
tasks:
  - name: add several users
    user:
      name: "{{ item }}"
      state: present
      groups: "wheel"
    loop:
      - testuser1
      - testuser2
```

# BLOCKS

Blocks allow for logical grouping of tasks and in play error handling (try/catch)

## Example

```
tasks:
  - name: Handle the error
    block:
      - debug:
          msg: 'I execute normally'
      - name: i force a failure
          command: /bin/false
      - debug:
          msg: 'I never execute, due to the above task failing, :-'
rescue:
  - debug:
      msg: 'I caught an error, can do stuff here to fix it, :-'
```

# MORE INFO

<https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/>



QUESTIONS?

