

# Network Automation: Ansible 101

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# Our assumptions

- New to the world of “DevOps”
- No prior Ansible knowledge
- Want to stop hand-crafting your network configs



# Agenda

## Introduction

- Tutorial dependencies
- Introductions
- DevOps intro

## Tutorial

- Ansible intro & concepts
- Configuration templating
- Homework, next steps

# Tutorial repository

<https://git.io/vZKZH>

# Required knowledge

1. basic familiarity with the command line
2. use of a command line text editor (e.g. [vim](#) or nano)

<http://git.io/vZKZH>

# Technical requirements

## Required

- Linux, MacOS, or Win10
- Python 2.7
- Ansible 2.2

## Recommendations

- Ubuntu 16.04
- VM (VirtualBox, Vagrant)

<http://git.io/vZKZH>

# Introductions

# who is Bronwyn Lewis

- Technical advisor at SFMIX
- Networking, systems, and automation @ SFMIX and PCH for 3+ years
- Background in operations, project management, & international affairs





# who is Matt Peterson



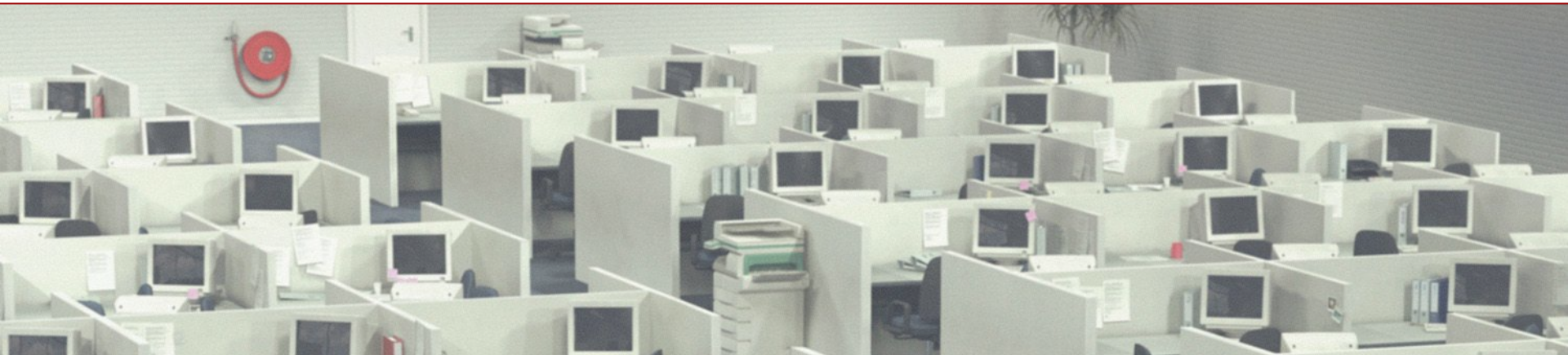
- Principal at Two P (network / systems)
- President at SFMIX (San Francisco IXP)
- Previously: Cumulus Networks, Tumblr, Square, Burning Man

# Got {Net}DevOps?



# DevOps

- Unite people and *{organization appropriate}* methods
  - Typically Developers & Operations staff
  - Shared service(s) availability responsibility
- Not a specific software program, license, certification



# {Net}DevOps

Leverage common DevOps tenants within Networking

- Configuration management (today's focus)
- Infrastructure as code
- Reactive to infrastructure as a whole
- Consistency (*sometimes viewed as transparency*)

# This is *not* a DevOps talk

- DevOps Kung Fu  
<https://github.com/chef/devops-kungfu>
- Phoenix Project / IT Revolution  
<http://itrevolution.com/>
- DevOps Cafe podcast  
<http://devopscafe.org/>

# Automation Tools

```
while true ; do cat ~/.history ; done
```

# Automation tools aren't new

- Expect (1990)
- CFEngine (1993)
- Puppet (2005)
- NETCONF (2006)
- OpenConfig (2014)
- Lots of homegrown tools

And much, much more...



# Today's frameworks



CFEngine



SALTSTACK



CHEF™



ANSIBLE



# What's great about frameworks?

## **Technical Benefits**

- procedural
- repeatable
- idempotent

## **Other Benefits**

- open source (majority)
- enterprise support
- community

# Why Ansible?

1. agent'less
2. low risk (run it locally)
3. small investment
4. easy to learn (abstraction!)

# Abstraction



instructions:

what: update pkgs

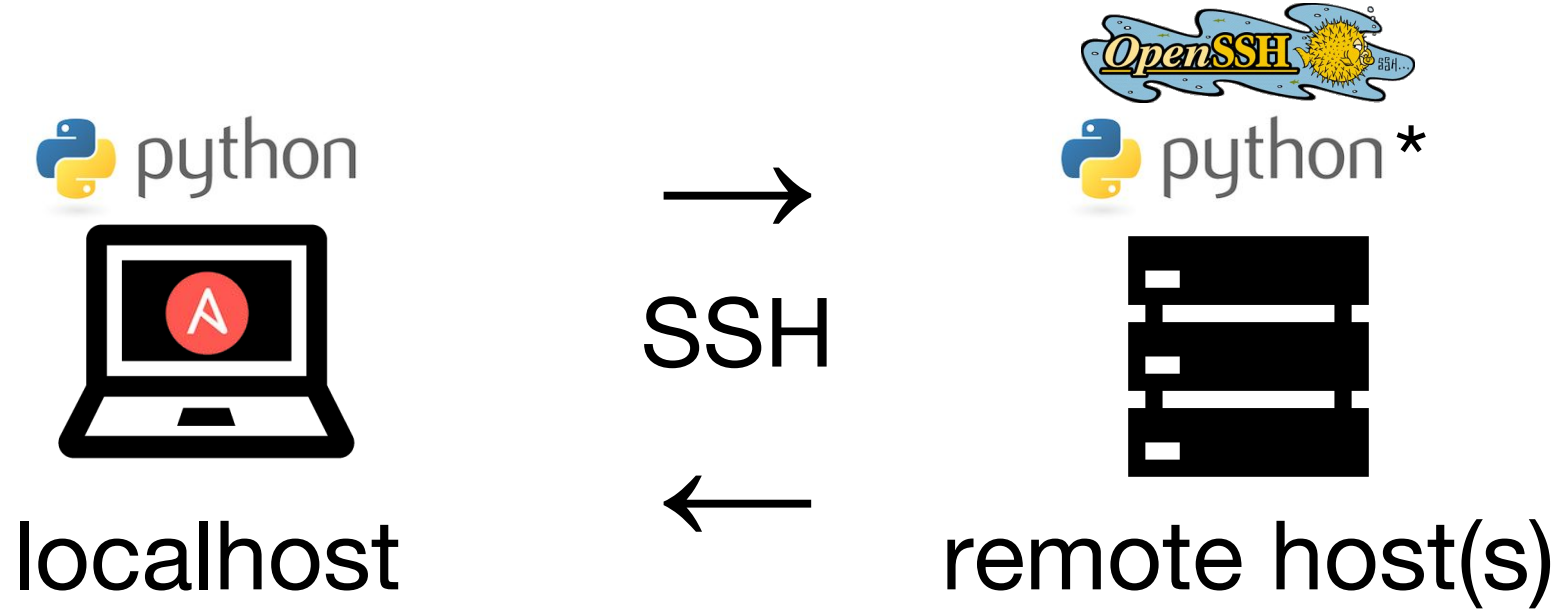
where: myServer1, myServer5

when: 23.00UTC

reference:

pkgs: openssh, apache

# How Ansible works



\*default assumption, unless module exists for target host OS

(But we're running it locally.)



localhost

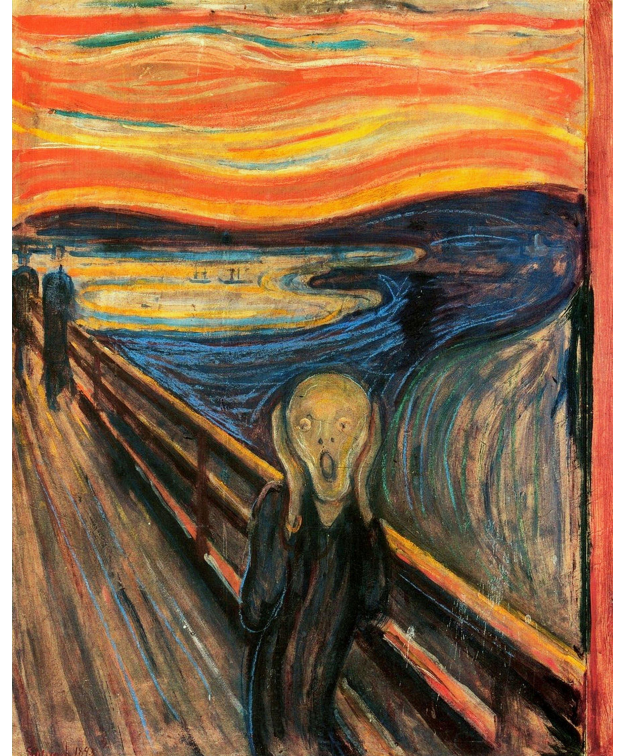
# Terminology



# WARNING!

Visually boring, but  
*important* information  
packed slides ahead.

(Sorry.)



# JSON

- Data exchange format
- More powerful than CSV
  - Data can imply it's a list, integer, string, etc.

```
{  
  "roles": {  
    "noc": {  
      "name": "Alice"  
    },  
    "dev": {  
      "name": "Ian"  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# YAML

- Human readable data format, subset of JSON
- Always starts with ---
- Filename extension .yaml or .yml

# EXAMPLE DATA FILE 1

---

roles:

- { who: dev, name: Ian }
- { who: noc, name: Alice }

# EXAMPLE DATA FILE 2

---

roles:

  noc:

    name: Alice

  dev:

    name: Ian

# Jinja2

# EXAMPLE TEMPLATE

Employees:

```
{% for k,v in roles %}
```

```
    Role: {% k %}
```

```
    Name: {% v %}
```

```
{% endfor %}
```

- Python template engine
- Enumerates files using variable data
- Supports conditionals:
  - If statements
  - Loops
  - Piping
- Ansible standard file extension `.j2`



# Hosts

- Group host addresses, assign names, specify variables, etc.
- Default is `/etc/ansible/hosts`
  - can override this easily

## # EXAMPLE HOSTS LIST

```
[dev]
test-switch1 mgmt_ip=10.1.10.1
100.0.0.42
dev-router4

[prod]
mywebsite.com
172.16.0.56 name=dev42.prod
172.16.0.17
```



# Playbooks

---

```
- name: Generate configs
  hosts: localhost
  gather_facts: no

roles:
  - router
  - switch
```

- Specifies execution
- Single or multiple OK
- You *can* write all tasks and vars *in* a playbook...
  - ... but not recommended



# Facts

- Gathers information on the remote host(s)
  - Hardware, OS, uptime, MAC address & more
- You can use this info like a regular variable data point

## # EXAMPLE SYSTEM FACTS

```
"ansible_architecture":  
"x86_64",  
"ansible_bios_date":  
"09/20/2012",  
"ansible_bios_version":  
"6.00",
```



# Inventory

## [EXAMPLE STRUCTURE]

```
myplaybook.yml
roles
inventory
  hosts
  group_vars
  sites.yml
```

- Allows you to pass in specific data with different playbooks
- Can specify hosts, group vars, and host-specific vars
- Can be accessed across multiple roles



# Roles

- A built-in structure for compartmentalizing
- Roles make it easy / clean to manage execution
- Makes scaling and collaboration easier!

## [EXAMPLE STRUCTURE]

```
ansible
  myplaybook.yml
  roles
    router
      tasks
      templates
    switch
      tasks
```

# Hands-on





# General outline

- Inventory + Roles
- Variables
- Templates
  - IP Address Filter
- Tasks
- Hosts
- Playbook



# Hello world

```
.
├── inventory
│   └── hosts
├── playbook.yml
├── roles
│   └── hello
│       ├── tasks
│       │   └── main.yml
│       ├── templates
│       │   └── hello.j2
│       └── vars
│           └── main.yml
```

Hello world  
(before)

```
➔ hello_world git:(master) ansible-playbook -i inventory playbook.yml
```

```
PLAY [Hello world] *****
```

```
TASK: [hello | Verify compiled directory exists] *****  
changed: [localhost]
```

```
TASK: [hello | Generate "hello"] *****  
changed: [localhost] => (item={'name': 'world', 'number': 1})  
changed: [localhost] => (item={'name': 'RIPE71', 'number': 2})
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****  
localhost                : ok=2    changed=2    unreachable=0    failed=0
```

```
.
├── inventory
│   └── hosts
├── output
│   ├── hello-1.txt
│   └── hello-2.txt
├── playbook.yml
└── roles
    ├── hello
    │   ├── tasks
    │   │   └── main.yml
    │   ├── templates
    │   │   └── hello.j2
    │   └── vars
    │       └── main.yml
```

Hello world  
(after)

# Structure

```
|— myplaybook.yml
|— inventory
|   |— group_vars
|   |   |— sites.yml
|   |— hosts
|— roles
|   |— router
|   |   |— tasks
|   |   |   |— main.yml
|   |   |— templates
|   |   |   |— template1.j2
|   |   |— vars
|   |   |   |— main.yml
|— switch
```

- Lots of ways to structure
  - Use roles?
  - Use an inventory?
  - Global, group, host variables?
- Depends on your situation
- No “right” way

# Reference files

Copy these from workspace/reference/

**config1:** we'll use this as our 1st template

**config2:** we'll use this as our 2nd template

**config1-dhcp:** advanced example template

**config2-dhcp:** advanced example template

**ipaddress:** RFC 5737 IP addresses (for demo/docs)

**variables:** we'll use these as our demo vars

# Inventory + roles

- Inventory is an easy way to share variables across roles, as well as managing hosts & host-specific variables
- Roles make managing multiple templates and sets of tasks easier by compartmentalizing them



# Variables

- Variables can be formatted individually, as a flat list, as a dictionary, or as an array
- Specific formatting can vary

⚠ Formatting impacts how you pass variables into templates and tasks — be careful here! ⚠

# Templates

- You can template anything!
- Lots of neat advanced features, including:
  - If, when, and for statements/loops
  - Variable manipulation via filters

# Tasks

- Procedural list of actions to execute, which combines templates and vars
- Conditions can be included, and are based on vars (i.e., only do X when Y is present)

# IP address filter

- The `ipaddr()` filter is included in Ansible 1.9<
- Provides an interface to the [netaddr](#) Python package; does a lot of neat things including:
  - subnet manipulation
  - address validation
  - address conversion
  - MAC address formatting

# Hosts

- What host we should be running the tasks on - normally this would be a remote host, but for us:

localhost

# Playbook

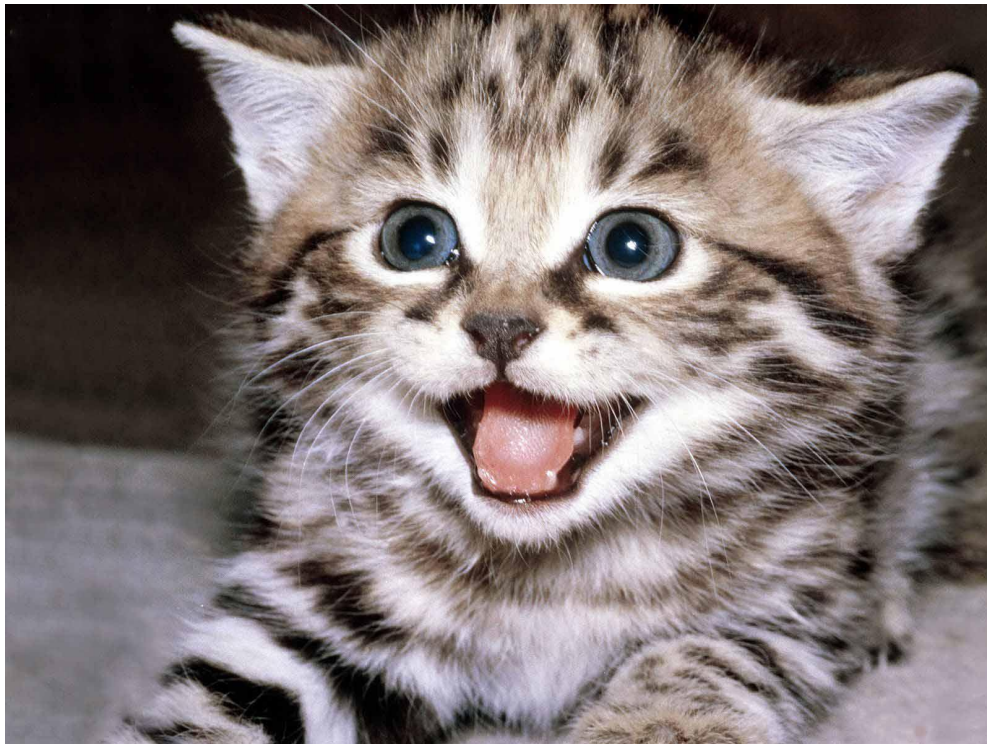
- Brings it together:
  - Hosts
  - Roles
    - Tasks
    - Templates
  - Variables
- And executes!

```
---  
- name: Create files  
  hosts: localhost  
  connection: local  
  gather_facts: no  
  
  roles:  
    - router
```

# Running a play

[command]	[flag]	[dir]	[playbook]
↓	↓	↓	↓
ansible-playbook	-i	inventory	myplaybook.yml

# You've got configs!





# And if it didn't work...

Common issues:

- Missing packages?
- Missing variables?
- Formatting weirdness?
- Typos?

Ansible can provide clues.



# Ansible Debugging 101

Common Ansible debugging issues include:

***One or more undefined variables: 'dict object' has no attribute 'hostname'***

***One or more undefined variables: 'hostname' is undefined***

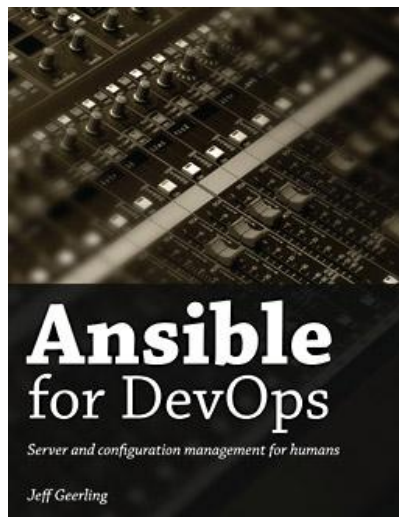
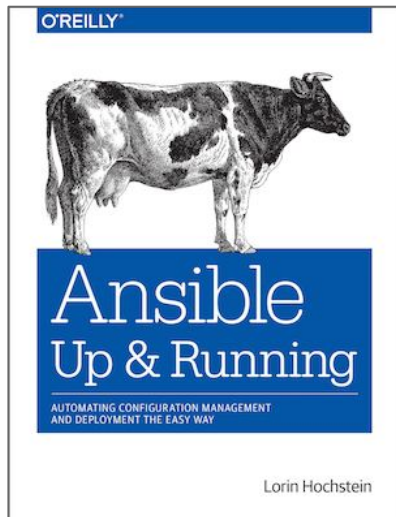
***ERROR: Syntax Error while loading YAML script***

# So... what's next?

- Think how you can apply this to your work
- Start small; doesn't need to be overly complex
- Check out more resources...

# Some resources

## books



## blogs/sites

- <http://jedelman.com/>
- <https://blog.tylerc.me/>
- <https://pynet.twb-tech.com/>
- <http://packetpushers.net/>
- <http://keepingitclassless.net/>
- <http://ansible-tips-and-tricks.rtfid.org/>



... and more!

# Join us for 102 after the break...

- Advanced templating techniques
- Inventory + advanced variable & hosts management
- Dynamic inventory
- And more!

# Thanks!

1. Questions? Comments?
2. Come talk to us!
3. Email or tweet us

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