**Q1. What is Ansible?**

Ansible is a software tool to deploy an application using ssh. It is also used to manage and configure software applications. Python language develops Ansible.

**Q2. What are the Advantages of Ansible?**

-Agentless

-Very low overhead

-Good performance

**Q3. Is there a web interface / REST API / etc?**

Yes, Ansible Tower.

**Q4. How do I copy files recursively onto a target host?**

The “copy” module has a recursive parameter, though if you want to do something more efficient for many files, look at the “synchronize” module instead, which wraps rsync. See the module index for info on both modules.

**Q5. What are ansible playbooks?**

Playbooks are Ansible’s configuration, deployment, and orchestration language. They can describe a policy you want your remote systems to enforce, or a set of steps in a general IT process.

**Q6. What is ansible role?**

Roles are ways of automatically loading certain vars\_files, tasks, and handlers based on a known file structure. Grouping content by roles also allows easy sharing of roles with other users.

**Q7. Command to initialize roles?**

ansible-galaxy init <role name>

**Q8. What is role directory structure?**

site.yml

webservers.yml

fooservers.yml

roles/

common/

tasks/

handlers/

files/

templates/

vars/

defaults/

meta/

webservers/

tasks/

defaults/

meta/

* tasks - contains the main list of tasks to be executed by the role.
* Handlers - contains handlers, which may be used by this role or even anywhere outside this role.
* defaults - default variables for the role.
* vars - other variables for the role.
* files - contains files which can be deployed via this role.
* templates - contains templates which can be deployed via this role.
* meta - defines some meta data for this role. See below for more details.

**Q9. How to use roles?**

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- hosts: webservers

Roles:

- Common

- Webservers

**Q10. Default configuration file path for Ansible?**

/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

**Q11. What is default Host inventory file?**

/etc/ansible/hosts

**Q12. Command to check playbook syntax?**

Ansible-playbook <playbook name> --syntax

**Q13. How can I set the PATH or any other environment variable for a task or entire playbook?**

Setting environment variables can be done with the environment keyword. It can be used at the task or the play level:

Environment:

PATH: "{{ ansible\_env.PATH }}:/thingy/bin"

SOME: value

**Q14. How do I handle different machines needing different user accounts or ports to log in with?**

Setting inventory variables in the inventory file is the easiest way.

For instance, suppose these hosts have different usernames and ports:

[Webservers]

asdf.example.com ansible\_port=5000 ansible\_user=alice

jkl.example.com ansible\_port=5001 ansible\_user=bob

**Q15.How do I get system configurations from nodes?**

ansible -m setup hostname

**Q16. How do I see all the inventory vars defined for my host?**

By running the following command, you can see vars resulting from what you’ve defined in the inventory:

ansible -m debug -a "var=hostvars['hostname']" localhost

**Q17. How do I access shell environment variables?**

If you just need to access existing variables, use the ‘env’ lookup plugin. For example, to access the value of the HOME environment variable on the management machine:

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...

Vars:

local\_home: "{{ lookup('env','HOME') }}"

**Q18.How to copy key to more slaves?**

Using for loop:

For i in $(cat <file name>);

do ssh-copy-id <user>@$i;

done

**Q19. What is ansible module?**

Ansible modules are the building blocks for building ansible playbooks. They are small pieces of python code that can be triggered from the yaml in a playbook

**Q20. How do you run playbooks on specific group/slave?**

Ansinble-playbook <playbook name> --limit =<ip of slave>

**Q21. What is the default path for ssh keys generated?**

/root/.ssh/id\_rsa