Ansible

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About Me

- Cat's Father
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Ansible

Is a Orchestration
And Automation Engine

Ansible

Is the language used to write ansible.

Is the agent-less it just needs

It`s based in recopies, for ansible
This recopies are called: playbooks.

Ansible is Push but has Pull

Push	vs	Pull
• Server calls client • Immediate remote execution		• Client calls server • Non-immediate remote execution
• Salt • Ansible		• Puppet • Chef • Salt

Ansible | installation

Vagrantfile

```
# -*- mode: ruby -*-
# vi: set ft=ruby :

Vagrant.configure(2) do |config|
    config.vm.provider "virtualbox"
    config.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |v|
      v.memory = 1024
      v.cpus = 2
    end
    config.vm.box = "bento/centos-7.1"
    config.vm.network "private_network", ip: "55.55.55.150"
    config.vm.synced_folder ".", "/home/vagrant/shared/"
    config.vm.provision "shell", inline: <<-SHELL
      sudo yum update -y
      sudo yum install -y wget
      sudo yum install -y curl
      sudo yum install -y vim
      sudo yum install -y git
      sudo yum install -y build-essential
      sudo yum install -y unzip
      #
      # Install PIP
      #
      sudo curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py -o get-pip.py
      sudo python get-pip.py
      sudo pip install packaging
      #
      # Install Ansible
      #
      sudo yum -y install python-jinja2 python-paramiko PyYAML make MySQL-python
      sudo sh -c 'touch /home/vagrant/ansible_hosts'
      sudo sh -c 'echo "[localhost]" > /home/vagrant/ansible_hosts'
      sudo sh -c 'echo "localhost ansible_connection=local" >> /home/vagrant/ansible_hosts'
      sudo sh -c 'echo "export ANSIBLE_INVENTORY=~/ansible_hosts" >> /etc/profile'
      sudo pip install ansible
    SHELL

end
```

ANSIBLE

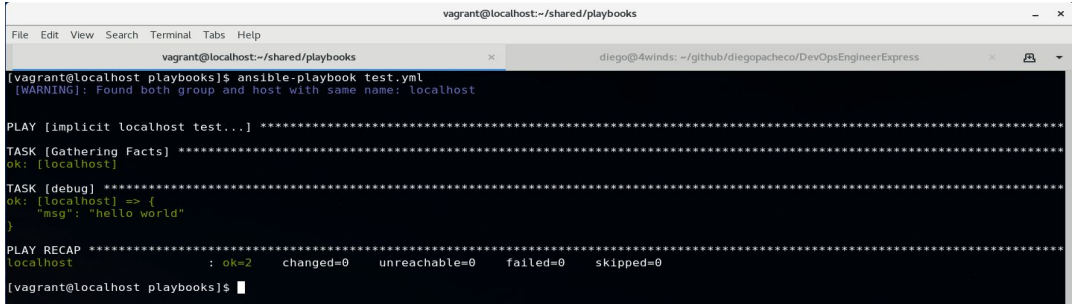
HashiCorp

Vagrant

Ansible | ansible-playbook test.yml

test.yml

```yaml
---

- name: implicit localhost test...
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
  - debug: msg="hello world"

```



ANSIBLE

HashiCorp Vagrant

Ansible Usage | 3 Ways

LOCAL

You install ansible and install(provision) software on local machine only. This pattern is often used with Packer.

INVENTORY

Ansible can work with stati list of servers or dynamic list(dynamic inventory) in that case ansible does SSH to the machines and apply your playbooks that. That's the old pattern and you need to watch out to not hurt immutable infrastructure principle.

PULL

Basically that's the reverse flow. Ansible will call git for instance get the new files/configs and apply on the machine. IMHO that's more for configs rather than packages otherwise you could hurt immutable infrastructure as well. However there are better dinamic config solutions.

Ansible | Roles and Structure

Role Directory Structure

Example project structure:

```
site.yml
webservers.yml
fooservers.yml
roles/
   common/
     tasks/
     handlers/
     files/
     templates/
     vars/
     defaults/
     meta/
   webservers/
     tasks/
     defaults/
     meta/
```

Roles expect files to be in certain directory names. Roles must include at least one of these directories, however it is perfectly fine to exclude any which are not being used. When in use, each directory must contain a `main.yml` file, which contains the relevant content:

- `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 (see Using Variables for more information).
- `vars` - other variables for the role (see Using Variables for more information).
- `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.

Ansible | Roles and Structure

Using Roles

The classic (original) way to use roles is via the `roles:` option for a given play:

```
---
- hosts: webservers
  roles:
     - common
     - webservers
```

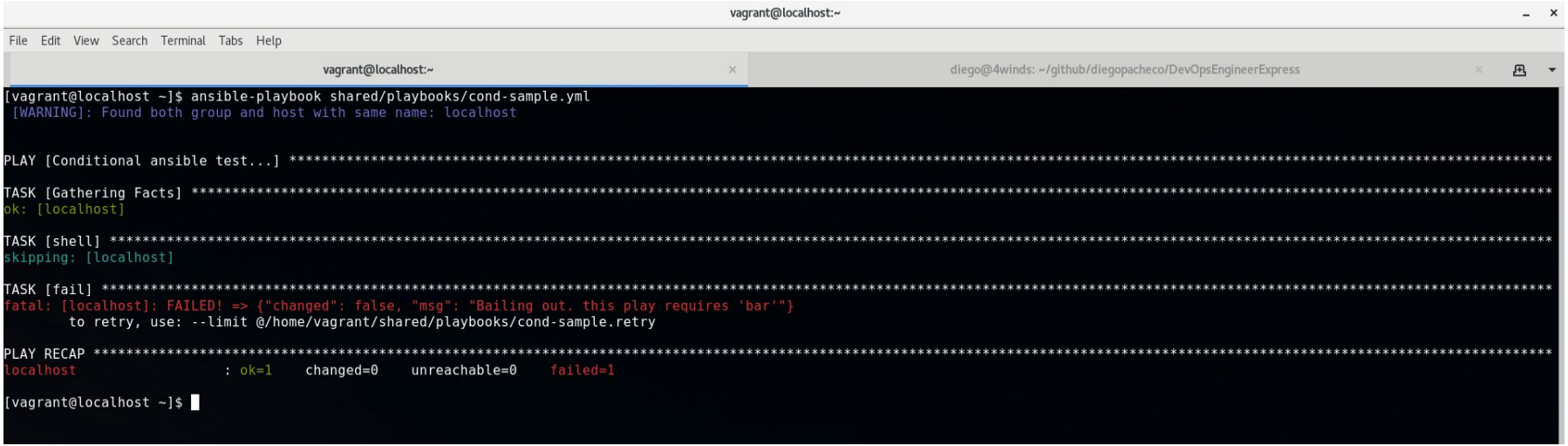
Ansible | Conditionals

```
tasks:
  - name: "shut down CentOS 6 and Debian 7 systems"
    command: /sbin/shutdown -t now
    when: (ansible_facts['distribution'] == "CentOS" and ansible_facts['distribution_major_version'] == "6") or
          (ansible_facts['distribution'] == "Debian" and ansible_facts['distribution_major_version'] == "7")
```

```
tasks:
  - command: /bin/false
    register: result
    ignore_errors: True

  - command: /bin/something
    when: result is failed

  # In older versions of ansible use ``success``, now both are valid but succeeded uses the correct tense.
  - command: /bin/something_else
    when: result is succeeded

  - command: /bin/still/something_else
    when: result is skipped
```

```
tasks:
    - shell: echo "I've got '{{ foo }}' and am not afraid to use it!"
      when: foo is defined

    - fail: msg="Bailing out. this play requires 'bar'"
      when: bar is undefined
```

Ansible | Conditionals

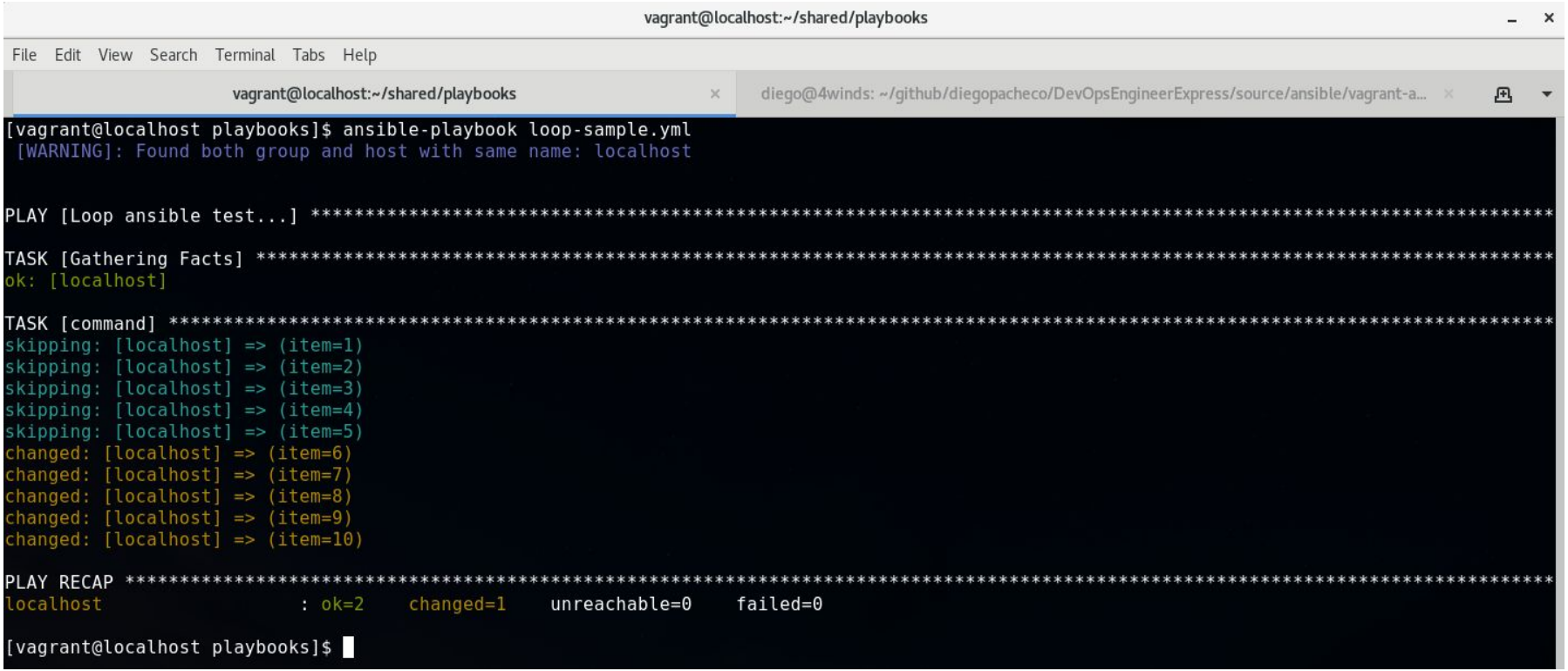


Ansible | Loops

loop-sample.yml

```yaml
---

- name: Loop ansible test...
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
    - command: echo {{ item }}
      loop: [ 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 ]
      when: item > 5
```

Ansible | Loops



More Complicated Sample | LAMP Stack

```
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/DevOpsEngin
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Tabs  Help
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/DevOpsEngineerExpress/source/ansible/vagrant-a...
diego@4winds ~/github/diegopacheco/DevOpsEngineerExpress/sourc
.
├── group_vars
│   ├── all
│   └── dbservers
├── roles
│   ├── common
│   │   ├── handlers
│   │   │   └── main.yml
│   │   ├── tasks
│   │   │   └── main.yml
│   │   └── templates
│   │       └── ntp.conf.j2
│   ├── db
│   │   ├── handlers
│   │   │   └── main.yml
│   │   ├── tasks
│   │   │   └── main.yml
│   │   └── templates
│   │       └── my.cnf.j2
│   └── web
│       ├── handlers
│       │   └── main.yml
│       ├── tasks
│       │   ├── copy_code.yml
│       │   ├── install_httpd.yml
│       │   └── main.yml
│       └── templates
│           └── index.php.j2
└── site.yml

14 directories, 14 files
```

https://github.com/diegopacheco/DevOpsEngineerExpress/tree/master/source/ansible/vagrant-ansible/playbooks/lamp_simple

Ansible is Flexible!

- There are several modules and plugins available.
  - Always use modules instead of doing bash by hand.
  - Makes linter easy and less error prone.
- You can create your own modules and plugins.
- More information on docs

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/index.html

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/modules_by_category.html

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