Ansible

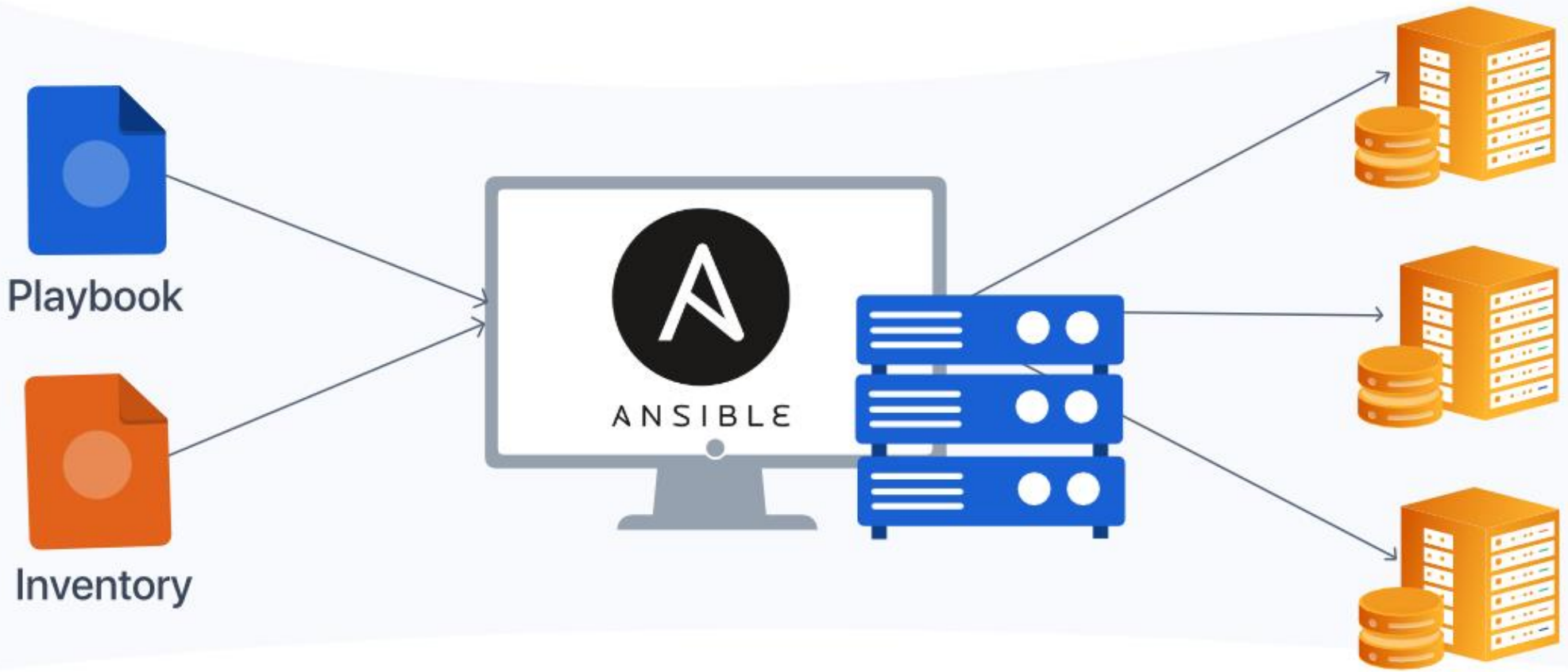
- Ansible is a Configuration Management Tool
- Other Tools are like Chef, Puppet, Saltstack

Pre-requisites for learning Ansible (Ansible with Playbooks):

- ✓ Knowledge on any flavor of Unix-Like based Systems because Ansible is an open source software available for Linux Based systems such as Debian, Redhat, Ubuntu, Centos and more…
- ✓ Knowledge on Any Cloud or VMware.
- ✓ Programming is required to develop own modules.

Configuration Management with Ansible

XENONSTACK



Ansible

Course Content Part-I:

- ✓ **Introducing Ansible**
  - Overview of Ansible Architecture
  - Ansible Components
  - Describing Ansible Inventory
- ✓ **Deploying Ansible**
  - Installing Ansible
  - Managing Ansible Configuration files
  - Working with Ad-hoc Commands
  - Dynamic inventory with different scripting Languages
  - Working with raw modules

Ansible

How to use the password less authentication

- ssh-keygen

(This will generate the id_rsa and id_rsa.pub under .ssh/id_rsa)

We need to copy the id_rsa.pub key to the machine which need to be connected

- cd .ssh
- vi autenticatedkeys

Insert the public key here on the desired machine

And id_rsa private key in the machine from where we need to connect

- ssh -i id_rsa user@ipaddress to connect to that machine,

Ansible – How to install Ansible

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo apt install ansible

How will ansible know the hosts

- vi /etc/ansible/hosts

Add the hosts inside the hosts file

```
[backend]
18.139.224.205

[frontend]
54.254.196.5
54.169.171.70
~
```

```
# This is the default ansible 'hosts' file.
#
# It should live in /etc/ansible/hosts
#
#   - Comments begin with the '#' character
#   - Blank lines are ignored
#   - Groups of hosts are delimited by [header] elements
#   - You can enter hostnames or ip addresses
#   - A hostname/ip can be a member of multiple groups

# Ex 1: Ungrouped hosts, specify before any group headers.

#green.example.com
#blue.example.com
#192.168.100.1
#192.168.100.10

# Ex 2: A collection of hosts belonging to the 'webservers' group

#[webservers]
#alpha.example.org
#beta.example.org
#192.168.1.100
#192.168.1.110

# If you have multiple hosts following a pattern you can specify
# them like this:

#www[001:006].example.com

# Ex 3: A collection of database servers in the 'dbservers' group

#[dbservers]
#
#db01.intranet.mydomain.net
#db02.intranet.mydomain.net
#10.25.1.56
#10.25.1.57

# Here's another example of host ranges, this time there are no
# leading 0s:
"hosts" [readonly] 44L, 982C
```

For Ansible Examples