



# HANDS-ON ANSIBLE

# WHO WE ARE?

Let's introduce ourselves

- Say your name
- Say your role
- Say your background
- Experience with Ansible, puppet and other configuration management tools

# ABOUT ME

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# AGENDA

- What is Ansible
- Architecture Overview
- Core Components
- References

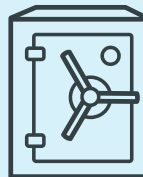
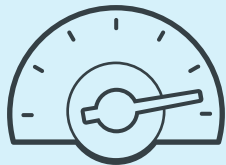
# WHAT IS ANSIBLE?

**Ansible** is an open source IT automation, configuration management, deployment, and orchestration tool.

- In which language Ansible is written?

Ansible is **written in Python 2**.

**Python 3** support from version 2.5





## SIMPLE

Human readable automation  
No special coding skills needed  
Tasks executed in order

**Get productive quickly**



## POWERFUL

App deployment  
Configuration management  
Workflow orchestration

**Orchestrate the App  
lifecycle**



## AGENTLESS

Agentless architecture  
Uses OpenSSH and WinRM  
No exploits or updates

**More efficient and more  
sucure**

# REQUIREMENTS

- **CONTROL NODE**

- ① Ansible can be run from any machine with Python 2.6 or 2.7

- **MANAGED NODES**

- ① Linux/Unix - SSH, Python 2.4 or later

- 1.1 SSH

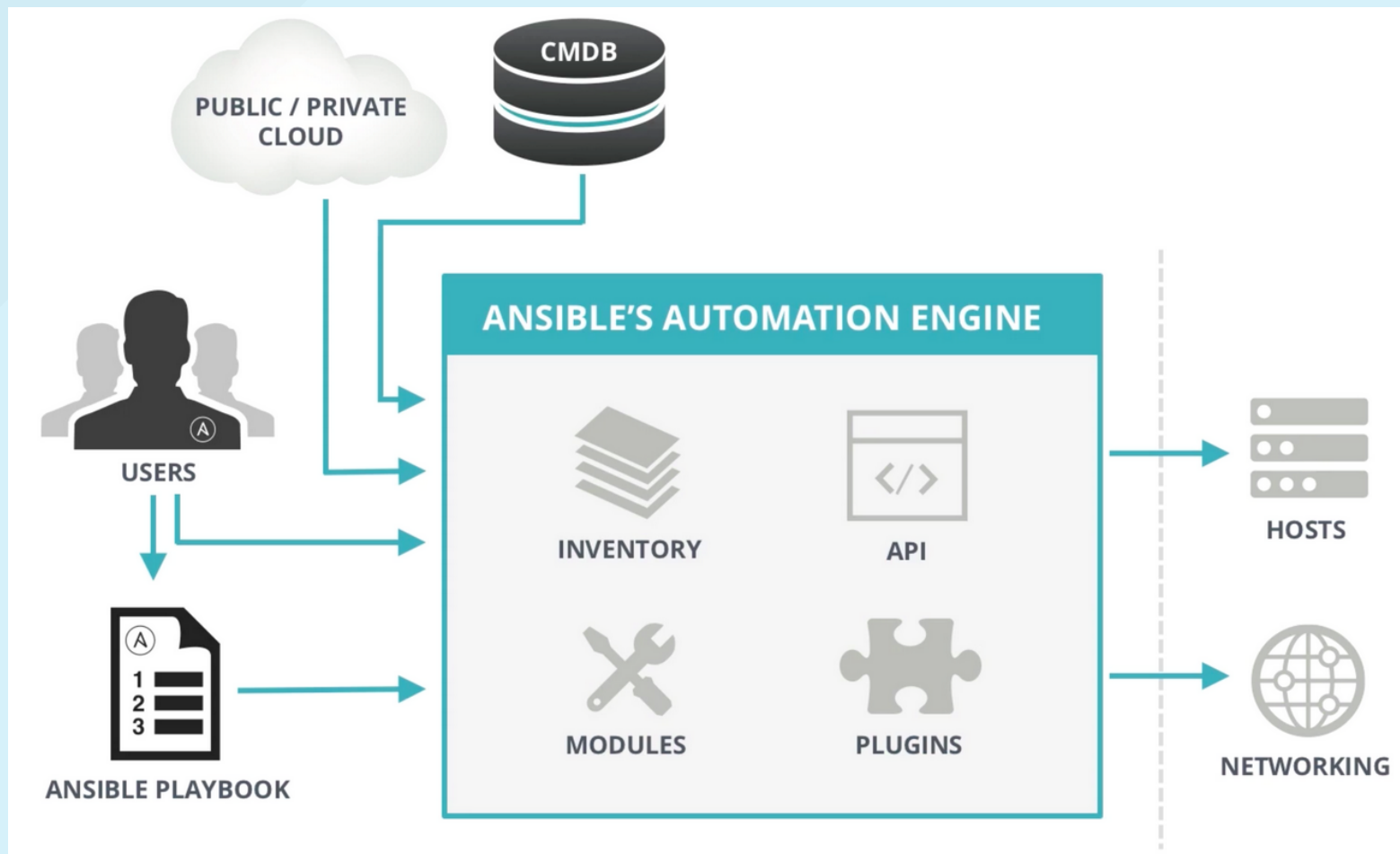
- 1.2 Python 2.4 or later

- 1.2.1 If running less than Python 2.5 on the remotes nodes, package "python-simplejson" is required. **Note:** RHEL 5.x has Python 2.4 only.

- ② Windows (Ansible 1.7+) - enable and configure PowerShell remoting 3.0+ (WinRM)



# ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW





# INVENTORY

- Define which hosts ansible manages
- Inventory file has list of all managed host names one line per host
- Files are organized as hosts and groups
- A set of hosts can be under a group name
- A host can be in more than one group

## TWO TYPES OF INVENTORIES:

**Static** - Defined in simple text files.

**Dynamic** - Generated for outside providers, some examples include pulling inventory from a cloud provider (OpenStack, AWS, etc), LDAP, Cobbler, or a piece of expensive enterprisey CMDB software.



# STATIC INVENTORY EXAMPLE

[mariadb]

mariadb01

mariadb02

[pgsql]

pgsl01

pgsl02

[frontend]

nginx01

nginx02

httpd01

[databases:children]

mariadb

pgsql



# DYNAMIC INVENTORY EXAMPLE

- These are Ansible's inventories whose information has been dynamically generated by an external source.
- A number of existing scripts are available from Ansible's GitHub site at <https://github.com/ansible/ansible/tree/devel/contrib/inventory>

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
'''
```

```
EC2 external inventory script
```

```
=====
```

```
Generates inventory that Ansible can understand by making API request to  
AWS EC2 using the Boto library.
```

```
NOTE: This script assumes Ansible is being executed where the environment
```

- Use "ansible-inventory -i ec2.py --list" to list host details

# MODULES

- Modules control system resources - services, packages, files, system commands, etc.
- Module can be executed directly in cli or through playbooks.
- Language independent - Return JSON format data.
- Idempotent - avoids change to system unless needed

```
ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible
```

# PLUGINS

- Gears in the engine
- Python that plugs into the core engine
- Adaptability for various uses and platforms

## Available Plugins

cache, callback, connection, inventory, lookup,  
shell, module, strategy, vars

Usage: ansible-doc [-l|-F|-s] [options] [-t <plugin type> ] [plugin]

# WHY YAML?

Ansible playbooks are written in YAML language

**YAML** language was designed to represent data structures in easy-to-write, human-readable format

- YAML File Syntax
  - Start of document: ---
  - Optional marker at the end of document: ...
- Space characters (**not Tabs**) used for indentation
- Indentation rules:
  - Elements at same level in hierarchy must have same indentation
  - Child elements must be indented further than parents
  - No rules about exact number of spaces to use

# PLAYBOOKS

Playbooks are Ansible's configuration, deployment, and orchestration language and they are expressed in YAML format and have a minimum of syntax.

- Playbook contain Plays
- Plays contain Tasks
- Tasks call Modules
- Tasks run sequentially

# PLAYBOOKS EXAMPLE

---

```
- name: install and start apache
  hosts: webservers
  user: root
```

tasks:

```
- name: install httpd
  yum: name=httpd state=latest

- name: start httpd
  service: name=httpd state=running
```

**Playbook**

**Play**

**Tasks**



# PLAYBOOKS WITH MULTI PLAYS EXAMPLE

```
---
# This is a simple playbook with two plays

- name: first play
  hosts: web.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: first task
      service:
        name: httpd
        enabled: true

- name: second play
  hosts: database.example.com
  tasks:
    - name: first task
      service:
        name: mariadb
        enabled: true

...
```

# WHO IS USING ANSIBLE?



SONOS

verizon✓



allegiant

vmware®



splunk>

Care.com®

comcast.

GoPro

JUNIPER  
NETWORKS

rackspace.

NetApp™

SAMSUNG

Bank of America.

Capital One®

GRAINGER

EURONEXT

weight  
watchers

JPMORGAN  
CHASE & CO.

Google

J.CREW



DARDEN



tbs

COLUMBIA  
UNIVERSITY

AMERICAN EAGLE  
OUTFITTERS

# ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

## GETTING STARTED

- Would you like to learn Ansible? It's easy to get started:

**[ansible.com/get-started](https://www.ansible.com/get-started)**

- Want to learn more?

**[ansible.com/whitepapers](https://www.ansible.com/whitepapers)**

Best Practices Essentials:

**<https://www.ansible.com/blog/ansible-best-practices-essentials>**

Ansible Examples - This repository contains examples and best practices for building Ansible Playbooks

**<https://github.com/ansible/ansible-examples>**