Ansible Playbook Documentation

Play | Update

```
- name: Update
  hosts: staging
  become: yes
```

This play would run the tasks on the staging server. The `become: yes` is used to run the tasks as root.

Task 01 - Update and upgrade apt packages

```
tasks:
  - name: Update apt packages
    ansible.builtin.apt:
      upgrade: yes
      update_cache: yes
      cache_valid_time: 86400
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```

This task would update and upgrade all apt packages on the staging server. The `become: yes` is used to run the task as root. The `ansible.builtin.apt` module is used to update and upgrade the packages. The `upgrade: yes` is used to upgrade the packages. The `update_cache: yes` is used to update the cache. The `cache_valid_time: 86400` is used to set the cache time to 24 hours.

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Play | Clone Repository

```
- name: Clone repository
  hosts: staging
  become: true
```

Task 02 - Clear destination directory

```
  - name: Clear destination directory
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: /home/runner/gear5
      state: absent
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /home/runner/gear5
```

This task would clear the destination directory on the staging server. `state` is used to set the state of the directory. `absent` is used to remove the directory. It uses the `ansible.builtin.file` module found in Ansible core and is used to manage files and file properties.

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Task 03 - Clone private repository

```
  - name: Clone private repository
    ansible.builtin.git:
      repo: https://x-access-token:{{ lookup('env', 'GITHUB_TOKEN')
}}@github.com/SamanPetfat/gear5.git
      dest: /home/runner/gear5
      version: staging
```

This task clones the staging branch of the SamanPetfat/gear5 repository from GitHub onto the target system at the /home/runner/gear5 directory. The lookup function is used to retrieve the value of the GITHUB_TOKEN environment variable, which is used to authenticate with the private repository.

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Play | Install Pre-requisites

```
  - name: Install pre-requisites
    hosts: staging
    become: true
      - vars/default.yml
```

`vars/default.yml` is used to store the variables used in the tasks. For example, the `mysql_root_password` variable is used to set the root password for the MySQL database.

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Task 04 - Install pre-requisites

```
- name: Install pre-requisites
  ansible.builtin.apt:
    name: aptitude
    state: present
  tags: [system]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo apt install aptitude -y
```

This task ensures that the aptitude package is installed on the target system. If the package is already installed, the task will have no effect. If the package is not installed, it will be installed. The tags parameter is used to apply the system tag to the task, which can be used to selectively run or skip tasks based on their tags.

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Task 05 - Install LAMP stack

```
ansible.builtin.apt:
      name: "{{ item }}"
      state: present
    loop:
      - apache2
      - mysql-server
      - python3-pymysql
      - php
      - php-mysql
      - libapache2-mod-php
      - jq
      - swaks
    tags: [system]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo apt install apache2 mysql-server python3-pymysql php php-mysql
libapache2-mod-php jq swaks -y
```

This task installs the following LAMP packages on the target system:

- apache2: The Apache web server.

- mysql-server: The MySQL database server.
- python3-pymysql: A Python library for connecting to MySQL databases.
- php: The PHP scripting language.
- php-mysql: A PHP extension for connecting to MySQL databases.
- libapache2-mod-php: An Apache module for running PHP scripts.
- jq: A command-line JSON processor.
- swaks: A command-line SMTP testing tool.

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Task 06 - Install PHP Extensions

```yaml
- name: Install PHP extensions
  ansible.builtin.apt:
    name: "{{ item }}"
    state: present
  loop:
    - php-curl
    - php-gd
    - php-mbstring
    - php-xml
    - php-xmlrpc
    - php-zip
    - php-soap
    - php-intl
  tags: [system]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```bash
sudo apt install php-curl php-gd php-mbstring php-xml php-xmlrpc php-zip
php-soap php-intl -y
```

This task installs the following PHP extensions on the target system:

- php-curl: A PHP extension for interacting with remote resources via the libcurl library.
- php-gd: A PHP extension for manipulating images.
- php-mbstring: A PHP extension for handling multibyte character encodings.
- php-xml: A PHP extension for parsing XML documents.
- php-xmlrpc: A PHP extension for communicating with XML-RPC services.
- php-zip: A PHP extension for manipulating ZIP archives.
- php-soap: A PHP extension for communicating with SOAP services.
- php-intl: A PHP extension for internationalization support.

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Play | Configure Staging Server

```
- name: Configure Staging
  hosts: staging
  become: true
  vars_files:
    - vars/default.yml
  vars:
    wordpress_dir: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress"
    temp_dir: "/tmp"
```

This play sets up the staging environment for a WordPress site by defining two variables: wordpress_dir and temp_dir. The wordpress_dir variable specifies the path to the WordPress installation directory, which is /var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress. The http_host variable is defined in the vars/default.yml file, which is loaded before the play runs. The temp_dir variable specifies the path to a temporary directory that can be used during the play.

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Task 07 - Apache | Create document root directory

```
- name: Create document root
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}"
      state: directory
      owner: "www-data"
      group: "www-data"
      mode: "0755"
    tags: [apache]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/your_domain
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/your_domain
chmod -R 755 /var/www/your_domain
```

This task generates a configuration file for the Apache web server at /etc/apache2/sites-available/{{ http_host }}.conf on the target system. The src/path parameter specifies the path to the Jinja2 template file to use, which is templates/apache2.conf.j2. The dest parameter specifies the path to the file to generate on the target system. The owner, group, and mode parameters specify the ownership and permissions of the generated file. mode: "0755" is used to set the permissions of the directory to 755.

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Task 08 - Apache | Set up virtual host

```
- name: Set up Apache VirtualHost
    ansible.builtin.template:
      src: "files/apache.conf.j2"
      dest: "/etc/apache2/sites-available/{{ http_conf }}"
    notify: Reload Apache
    tags: [apache]
```

This task generates an Apache VirtualHost configuration file at /etc/apache2/sites-available/{{ http_conf }} on the target system. The notify parameter is used to trigger the Reload Apache handler when the task completes successfully. `ansible.builtin.template` is used to generate the configuration file from a Jinja2 template file.

```
http_host: "your_domain"
http_conf: "your_domain.conf"
http_port: "80"
```

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Task 09 - Apache | Enable rewrite module

```
- name: Enable rewrite module
    ansible.builtin.shell: /usr/sbin/a2enmod rewrite
    notify: Restart Apache
    tags: [apache]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite
```

It enables the Apache rewrite module on the target system. The notify parameter is used to trigger the Restart Apache handler when the task completes successfully.

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Task 10 - MySQL | Ensure .my.cnf exists

```
- name: Ensure .my.cnf for root is present
    ansible.builtin.template:
      src: files/my.cnf.j2
```

```
        dest: /root/.my.cnf
        owner: root
        mode: "0600"
      tags: [mysql, mysql-root]
```

It generates a .my.cnf file for the root user on the target system. This file contains the credentials for the root user to access the MySQL database. The generated file is placed at /root/.my.cnf on the target system with the ownership set to root and the permissions set to 0600.

▲
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Task 11 - MySQL | Check if the root user has a password

```
- name: Check if root password is already set
    community.mysql.mysql_user:
      name: root
      password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
      login_unix_socket: /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
    check_mode: true
    register: root_password_check
    failed_when: false
    tags: [mysql, mysql-root]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo mysql -u root -p
```

Checks if the root user has a password set on the target system. The community.mysql.mysql_user module is used to manage MySQL users. The check_mode parameter is used to run the task in check mode, which means that the task will not make any changes to the target system. The register parameter is used to register the result of the task in the root_password_check variable. The failed_when parameter is used to prevent the task from failing if the root user does not have a password set.

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Task 12 - MySQL | Set root password

```
- name: Set the root password
  community.mysql.mysql_user:
    name: root
    password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
    login_unix_socket: /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
  when: root_password_check.changed
  tags: [mysql, mysql-root]
```

Equivalent with the following sql command:

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MYpassword123!';
```

This task sets the root password for the MySQL database. The when parameter is used to run the task only if the root_password_check variable has changed, which means that the root user did not have a password set.

↑
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Task 13 - MySQL | Remove anonymous users

```
- name: Remove all anonymous user accounts
  community.mysql.mysql_user:
    name: ""
    host_all: true
    state: absent
    login_user: root
    login_password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
  tags: [mysql]
```

Equivalent with the following sql command:

```
DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE User='';
```

It removes all anonymous user accounts from the MySQL database on the target system using the community.mysql.mysql_user module.

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Task 14 - MySQL | Remove test database

```
- name: Remove the MySQL test database
  community.mysql.mysql_db:
    name: test
    state: absent
    login_user: root
    login_password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
  tags: [mysql]
```

Equivalent with the following sql command:

```
DROP DATABASE test;
```

It removes the test database. This database is created by default when the MySQL database server is installed. It is mostly used for testing purposes and is not needed for a production environment.

⬆
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Task 15 - MySQL | Create database for WordPress

```yaml
- name: Creates database for WordPress
  community.mysql.mysql_db:
    name: "{{ mysql_db }}"
    state: present
    login_user: root
    login_password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
  tags: [mysql]
```

Equivalent with the following sql command:

```sql
CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
```

It creates a database for the WordPress site. The name of the database is specified by the mysql_db variable, which is defined in the vars/default.yml file. The state parameter is used to ensure that the database exists.

⬆
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Task 16 - MySQL | Create user for WordPress

```yaml
- name: Create MySQL user for WordPress
  community.mysql.mysql_user:
    name: "{{ mysql_user }}"
    password: "{{ mysql_password }}"
    priv: "{{ mysql_db }}.*:ALL"
    state: present
    login_user: root
    login_password: "{{ mysql_root_password }}"
  tags: [mysql]
```

Equivalent with the following sql command:

```
CREATE USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'MYpassword123!';
```

It creates a MySQL user for the WordPress site.

⬆
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Task 17 - WordPress | Download WordPress archive

```yaml
- name: Download latest WordPress archive
  ansible.builtin.get_url:
    url: https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
    dest: "/tmp/latest.tar.gz"
    mode: "0755"
  register: download_result
  until: download_result is success
  retries: 5
  delay: 10
  tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
```

This task downloads the latest WordPress archive from the official website using the ansible.builtin.get_url module. The until parameter is used to retry the task until the download is successful. The retries parameter is used to set the number of retries. The delay parameter is used to set the delay between retries.

⬆
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Task 18 - WordPress | Extract WordPress archive

```yaml
- name: Unpack WordPress archive if download succeeded
  ansible.builtin.unarchive:
    src: "/tmp/latest.tar.gz"
    dest: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}"
    remote_src: true
    creates: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress"
  when: download_result is success
  tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
tar -xzf latest.tar.gz
```

This task extracts the WordPress archive to the /var/www/{{ http_host }} directory on the target system. The creates parameter is used to check if the WordPress directory already exists. If it does, the task will have no effect. If it does not, the WordPress archive will be extracted.

🔝
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Task 19 - WordPress | Set ownership

```
- name: Set ownership
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}"
      state: directory
      recurse: true
      owner: www-data
      group: www-data
    when: download_result is changed
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/your_domain
```

This task sets the ownership of the WordPress installation directory to the www-data user and group. The when parameter is used to run the task only if the download_result variable has changed, which means that the WordPress archive was downloaded and extracted.

🔝
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Task 20 - WordPress | Set permissions for folders

```
- name: Set permissions for directories
  ansible.builtin.shell: "/usr/bin/find /var/www/{{ http_host
}}/wordpress/ -type d -exec chmod 777 {} \\;"
  when: download_result.changed
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
find /var/www/your_domain/wordpress/ -type d -exec chmod 777 {} \;
```

This sets the permissions of all directories in the WordPress installation directory to 777 using the ansible.builtin.shell module, but only if the WordPress archive was downloaded in a previous task. `type: d` is used to set the permissions to directories only.

⬆
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Task 21 - WordPress | Set permissions for files

```
- name: Set permissions for files
     ansible.builtin.shell: "/usr/bin/find /var/www/{{ http_host
  }}/wordpress/ -type f -exec chmod 777 {} \\;"
     when: download_result.changed
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
find /var/www/your_domain/wordpress/ -type f -exec chmod 777 {} \;
```

This sets the permissions of all files in the WordPress installation directory to 777 using the ansible.builtin.shell module, but only if the WordPress archive was downloaded in a previous task. `type: f` is used to set the permissions to files only.

⬆
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Task 22 - WordPress | Set up wp-config.php

```
- name: Set up wp-config
     ansible.builtin.template:
       src: "files/wp-config.php.j2"
       dest: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-config.php"
     when: download_result.changed
     tags: [wordpress]
```

This task generates a wp-config.php file for the WordPress. This file contains the database credentials for the WordPress site. The generated file is placed at /var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-config.php on the target system.

⬆
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Task 23 - WordPress | Remove folder `html`

```
- name: Remove folder (html)
     ansible.builtin.file:
```

```
            path: "/var/www/html"
            state: absent
        when: download_result.changed
        tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/html
```

It removes the html folder from the WordPress installation directory. This folder is created by default when the WordPress archive is extracted. It is not needed for a production environment.

🔝
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Task 24 - WordPress | Remove folder `plugins`

```
- name: Remove folder (Plugins)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/plugins"
      state: absent
    register: plugins_result
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/plugins
```

It removes the plugins folder from the WordPress installation directory.

🔝
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Task 25 - WordPress | Create symlink to plugins

```
- name: Create a symbolic link (Plugins)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      src: "/home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/plugins"
      dest: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/plugins"
      owner: www-data
      group: www-data
      state: link
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo ln -s /home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/plugins
/var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/plugins
```

It creates a symbolic link to the plugins folder in the WordPress installation directory. This is done to make it easier to install plugins on the WordPress site.

⬆
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Task 26 - WordPress | Remove folder `themes`

```
- name: Remove folder (Themes)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/themes"
      state: absent
    register: themes_result
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/themes
```

It removes the themes folder from the WordPress installation directory.

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Task 27 - WordPress | Create symlink to themes

```
- name: Create a symbolic link (Themes)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      src: "/home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/themes"
      dest: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/themes"
      owner: www-data
      group: www-data
      state: link
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo ln -s /home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/themes
/var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/themes
```

It creates a symbolic link to the themes folder in the WordPress installation directory.

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Task 28 - WordPress | Remove folder `uploads`

```
- name: Remove folder (Uploads)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/uploads"
      state: absent
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/uploads
```

It removes the uploads folder from the WordPress installation directory.

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Task 29 - WordPress | Create symlink to uploads

```
- name: Create a symbolic link (Uploads)
    ansible.builtin.file:
      src: "/home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/uploads"
      dest: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress/wp-content/uploads"
      owner: www-data
      group: www-data
      state: link
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo ln -s /home/runner/gear5/www/html/wp-content/uploads
/var/www/your_domain/wordpress/wp-content/uploads
```

It creates a symbolic link to the uploads folder in the WordPress installation directory.

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Task 30 - WordPress | Create symlink | Wordpress

```
- name: Create a symbolic link (Wordpress)
      ansible.builtin.file:
        src: "/var/www/{{ http_host }}/wordpress"
        dest: "/var/www/html"
        owner: www-data
        group: www-data
        state: link
      when: download_result.changed
      tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo ln -s /var/www/your_domain/wordpress /var/www/html
```

It creates a symbolic link to the WordPress installation directory.

🔝
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Task 31 - Extract Backup

```
- name: Extract Backup
      ansible.builtin.unarchive:
        src:
https://storage.googleapis.com/gear5_backup_bucket/dbbackup.tar.gz
        dest: /tmp/
        remote_src: true
      when: download_result.changed
      tags: [mysql]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

It extracts a compressed backup file from a remote URL to the /tmp directory on the target system using the ansible.builtin.unarchive module, but only if a previous task has indicated that the file needs to be downloaded. The backup file is downloaded from a Google Cloud Storage bucket using a signed URL. The URL is generated using the gsutil command-line tool. The backup file contains a MySQL database dump that can be used to restore the database on the target system.

```
gsutil signurl -d 10m /home/runner/gear5/gear5-credentials.json
gs://gear5_backup_bucket/dbbackup.tar.gz
```

🔝
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Task 32 - Update URLs in the database dump (http)

```
- name: Update WordPress URLs in the database dump (HTTP)
    ansible.builtin.replace:
      path: /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
      regexp: "http://gear5.online"
      replace: "http://{{ lookup('env', 'INSTANCE_IP') }}"
    when: download_result.changed
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sed -i 's/http:\/\/gear5.online/http:\/\/{{ lookup('env', 'INSTANCE_IP')
}}/g' /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
```

It replaces all instances of the http://gear5.online URL with the IP address of the target system in a WordPress database dump file located at /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql using the ansible.builtin.replace module, but only if a previous task has indicated that the file needs to be downloaded.

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Task 33 - Update URLs in the database dump (https)

```
- name: Update WordPress URLs in the database dump (HTTPS)
    ansible.builtin.replace:
      path: /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
      regexp: "https://gear5.online"
      replace: "https://{{ lookup('env', 'INSTANCE_IP') }}"
    when: download_result.changed
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sed -i 's/https:\/\/gear5.online/https:\/\/{{ lookup('env', 'INSTANCE_IP')
}}/g' /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
```

It replaces all instances of the https://gear5.online URL with the IP address of the target system. This is done to ensure that the WordPress site will work correctly after the database dump is restored.

⬆
TOP

Task 34 - Restore database dump

```yaml
- name: Import .sql database
    community.mysql.mysql_db:
      name: "{{ mysql_db }}"
      state: import
      target: /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
    when: download_result.changed
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```bash
mysql -u root -p wordpress < /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
```

It restores a MySQL database dump from a file located at /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql on the target system using the community.mysql.mysql_db module, but only if a previous task has indicated that the file needs to be downloaded.

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Task 35 - Cleanup temporary files

```yaml
- name: Cleanup temporary files
    ansible.builtin.file:
      path: /tmp/latest.tar.gz
      state: absent
    when: download_result.changed
    tags: [wordpress]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```bash
sudo rm -rf /tmp/latest.tar.gz
```

It removes the archve file from the target system. This is done to ensure that the file is not left on the target system after the WordPress site has been set up.

⬆
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Task 36 - Cleanup database dump

```yaml
- name: Cleanup database dump
    ansible.builtin.file:
```

```
          path: "{{ temp_dir }}/wordpress.bak.sql"
          state: absent
      tags: [cleanup]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo rm -rf /tmp/wordpress.bak.sql
```

It removes the database dump file from the target system.

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Handlers

Handlers are tasks that are only executed when notified by other tasks. Handlers are typically used to restart services or perform other actions that need to be triggered after a change has been made to the system. Handlers can be notified by other tasks using the notify parameter, which specifies the name of the handler to notify. When a handler is notified, Ansible will queue the handler to be executed at the end of the current play. If multiple tasks notify the same handler, the handler will only be executed once. Handlers are a powerful feature of Ansible that can help ensure that changes to a system are properly applied and that services are restarted when necessary.

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Reload Apache

```
- name: Reload Apache
    ansible.builtin.service:
      name: apache2
      state: reloaded
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

It reloads the Apache web server on the target system using the ansible.builtin.service module.

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Restart Apache

```
- name: Restart Apache
    ansible.builtin.service:
      name: apache2
      state: restarted
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

It restarts the Apache web server on the target system using the ansible.builtin.service module.

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Play | Run tests

```
- name: Run tests
  hosts: staging
  become: true
```

This play runs the tests on the staging server. The `become: yes` is used to run the tasks as root.

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Task 37 - Test | Run the tests script

```
- name: Run tests
    ansible.builtin.shell:
      cmd: "cd /home/runner/gear5 && ./tests.sh"
    tags: [tests]
```

Equivalent with the following bash command:

```
cd /home/runner/gear5 && ./tests.sh
```

It runs a shell script located at /home/runner/gear5/tests.sh on the target system using the ansible.builtin.shell module. The script performs a series of tests and actions.

The script sends an email notification with an attached log file if any of the tests fail, and creates a pull request on GitHub if all tests pass. The email notification is sent using the swaks command-line tool, and the pull request is created using the GitHub API.

The script uses various environment variables to configure the email notification and pull request creation, including the email addresses and SMTP server for the email notification, the GitHub repository and access token for the pull request creation, and the base and head branches for the pull request. The script also writes the output of the tests to a log file and attaches the log file to the email notification.

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