

Ansible Best Practices, Part 4

Execute, verify, optimize and scale

How to execute



Ansible provides multiple switches for command line interaction and troubleshooting.

```
-vvvv  
--step  
--check  
--diff  
--start-at-task  
--limit
```

Ansible has switches to show you what will be done

Use the power of included options:

`--list-tasks`

`--list-tags`

`--list-hosts`

`--syntax-check`

If there is a need to launch something without an inventory
- just do it!

- For single tasks - note the comma:

```
ansible all -i neon.qxyz.de, -m service -a  
"name=redhat state=present"
```

- For playbooks - again, note the comma:

```
ansible-playbook -i neon.qxyz.de, site.yml
```

Don't just start services -- use smoke tests

```
- name: check for proper response
  uri:
    url: http://localhost/myapp
    return_content: yes
  register: result
  until: '"Hello World" in result.content'
  retries: 10
  delay: 1
```

Try to avoid the command module - always seek out a module first

```
- name: add user
  command: useradd appuser

- name: install apache
  command: yum install httpd

- name: start apache
  shell: |
    service httpd start && chkconfig
    httpd on
```

```
- name: add user
  user:
    name: appuser
    state: present

- name: install apache
  yum:
    name: httpd
    state: latest

- name: start apache
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: started
    enabled: yes
```

If managed files are not marked, they might be overwritten
accidentally

- Label template output files as being generated by Ansible
- Use the `ansible_managed**` variable with the comment filter

```
{{ ansible_managed | comment }}
```


Root access is harder to track than sudo - use sudo wherever possible

- Don't run as root
- But login and security reasons often request non-root access
- Use become method - so Ansible scripts are executed via sudo (sudo is easy to track)
- Best: create an Ansible only user
- Don't try to limit sudo rights to certain commands - Ansible does not work that way!

DEBUG YOUR PROBLEM



Check logging on target machine

```
ansible-node sshd[2395]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session
opened for user liquidat by (uid=0)
ansible-node ansible-yum[2399]: Invoked with name=['httpd']
list=None install_repoquery=True conf_file=None
disable_gpg_check=False state=absent disablerepo=None
update_cache=False enablerepo=None exclude=None
```

How to keep the code executed on the target machine

Look into the logging of your target machine

```
$ ANSIBLE_KEEP_REMOTE_FILES=1 ansible target-node -m yum  
-a "name=httpd state=absent"
```

Execute with:

```
$ /bin/sh -c 'sudo -u $SUDO_USER /bin/sh -c  
"/usr/bin/python /home/liquidat/.ansible/tmp/..."'
```

Debugging tasks can clutter the output, apply some housekeeping

- name: Output debug message
debug:
msg: "This always displays"
- name: Output debug message
debug:
msg: "This only displays with ansible-playbook -vv+"
verbosity: 2

How to use in real life



Use dynamic & smart inventories

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Cloud Staging Servers' configuration page in Ansible Tower. The page has a top navigation bar with 'TOWER', 'PROJECTS', 'INVENTORIES', 'TEMPLATES', and 'JOBS'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The breadcrumb trail is 'INVENTORIES / MANAGE CLOUD STAGING SERVERS / EDIT'. The main form is titled 'CLOUD SERVERS' and includes tabs for 'DETAILS' and 'NOTIFICATIONS'. The form fields are organized as follows:

- * NAME:** A text input field containing 'Cloud servers'.
- DESCRIPTION:** An empty text input field.
- SOURCE:** A dropdown menu with 'Amazon EC2' selected.
- CLOUD CREDENTIAL:** A search input field containing 'Amazon keys'.
- REGIONS:** A multi-select dropdown with 'US East (Northern Virginia)' selected.
- INSTANCE FILTERS:** A text input field containing 'tag:Name=*staging*'.
- ONLY GROUP BY:** An empty text input field.
- UPDATE OPTIONS:** A section with three checkboxes: 'Overwrite' (checked), 'Overwrite Variables' (checked), and 'Update on Launch' (unchecked).
- VARIABLES:** A section with radio buttons for 'YAML' (selected) and 'JSON'.

At the bottom of the form, there is a list of variables with a table header showing '1' and a blue bar below it.

- Combine multiple inventory types
- Use Fact Caching to keep system Details
- Let Tower take care of syncing and caching
- Use smart inventories to group nodes based on search filters

Tower job templates provide multiple options - use them wisely

- Keep jobs simple, focussed - as playbooks or roles
- Add labels to them to better filter
- For idempotent jobs, create “check” templates as well - and let them run over night
- Combine with notifications - and get feedback when a “check” failed

Multiple playbooks can be combined into one workflow

- Simple jobs, complex workflows
- React to problems via workflow
- Combine playbooks of different teams, different repositories
- Re-sync inventories during the play
- Re-sync inventories on workflow start

Use surveys to get variable values

* PROMPT

Please provide data

DESCRIPTION

data

* ANSWER VARIABLE NAME ?

data

* ANSWER TYPE

Text

MINIMUM LENGTH

0

MAXIMUM LENGTH

1024

DEFAULT ANSWER

data

- Use good, meaningful variable names
- Provide a default choice
- Multiple choice > free text
- If answer not required - do you really need it at all?

Tower provides tenants, teams, and users - use them for separation

- Provide automation to others without exposing credentials
- Let others only see what they really need
- Use personal view instead of full Tower interface

TOWER REST API admin Log out ? ↩ ↗

REST API / Version 2 / Job Template List / Job Template Detail

Job Template Detail [?]

DELETE OPTIONS GET ▾

GET /api/v2/job_templates/21/

```

HTTP 200 OK
Allow: GET, PUT, PATCH, DELETE, HEAD, OPTIONS
Content-Type: application/json
Vary: Accept
X-API-Node: localhost
X-API-Time: 0.054s

{
  "id": 21,
  "type": "job_template",
  "url": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/",
  "related": {
    "named_url": "/api/v2/job_templates/gce8_v2_bastion/",
    "created_by": "/api/v2/users/1/",
    "modified_by": "/api/v2/users/1/",
    "labels": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/labels/",
    "inventory": "/api/v2/inventories/2/",
    "project": "/api/v2/projects/6/",
    "extra_credentials": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/extra_credentials/",
    "credentials": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/credentials/",
    "last_job": "/api/v2/jobs/279/",
    "jobs": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/jobs/",
    "schedules": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/schedules/",
    "activity_stream": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/activity_stream/",
    "launch": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/launch/",
    "webhook_key": "/api/v2/job_templates/21/webhook_key/",
    "webhook_receiver": ""
  }
}

```

Trigger Automation from outside of Tower

- Tower API v2 can do everything available in UI
- Webhooks (Github or Gitlab)
- Provisioning Callback

Example Workflow:

*Provision VMs - *wait* -Provision App*

Instead:

Provision VMs with Callback URL for Provision App

Tower can send notifications if a job succeeds, fails or always - as mail, IRC, web hook, and so on

- Let Tower notify you and your team if something breaks
- Send mails/web-hooks automatically to a ticket systems and monitoring if there is a serious problem

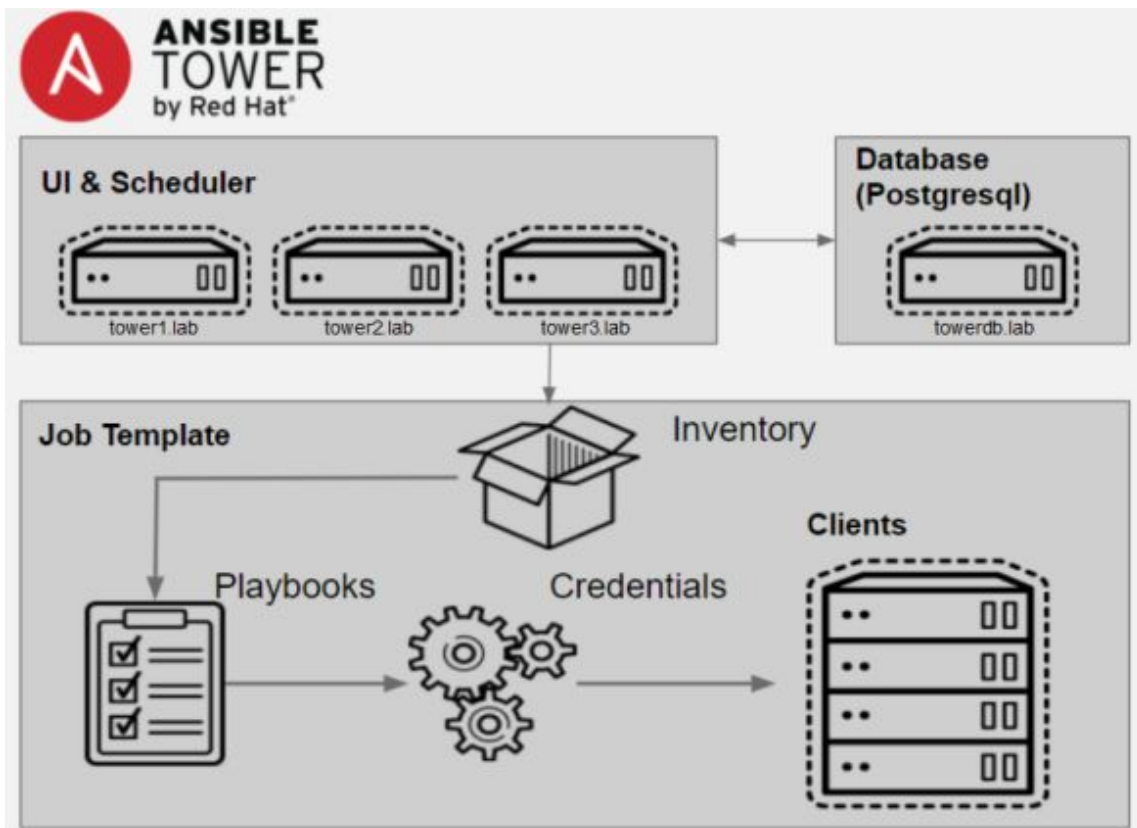
Don't change Towers vEnv, create custom vEnvs if needed

- Playbooks on Tower run in vEnv on `/var/lib/awx/venv/ansible`
- vEnv contains supported plugins and modules
- Creation of custom vEnvs possible
- Assignment of vEnv using Project, Organization or Inventory
- Do not overwrite system vEnv
- See also: containerized Execution with custom PODs

Tower can be easily set up HA - and for restricted networks,
deploy isolated nodes

- Make Tower HA - it is easy! (Well, except the DB part maybe....)
- For distant or restricted networks, use isolated nodes

Tower Clustering



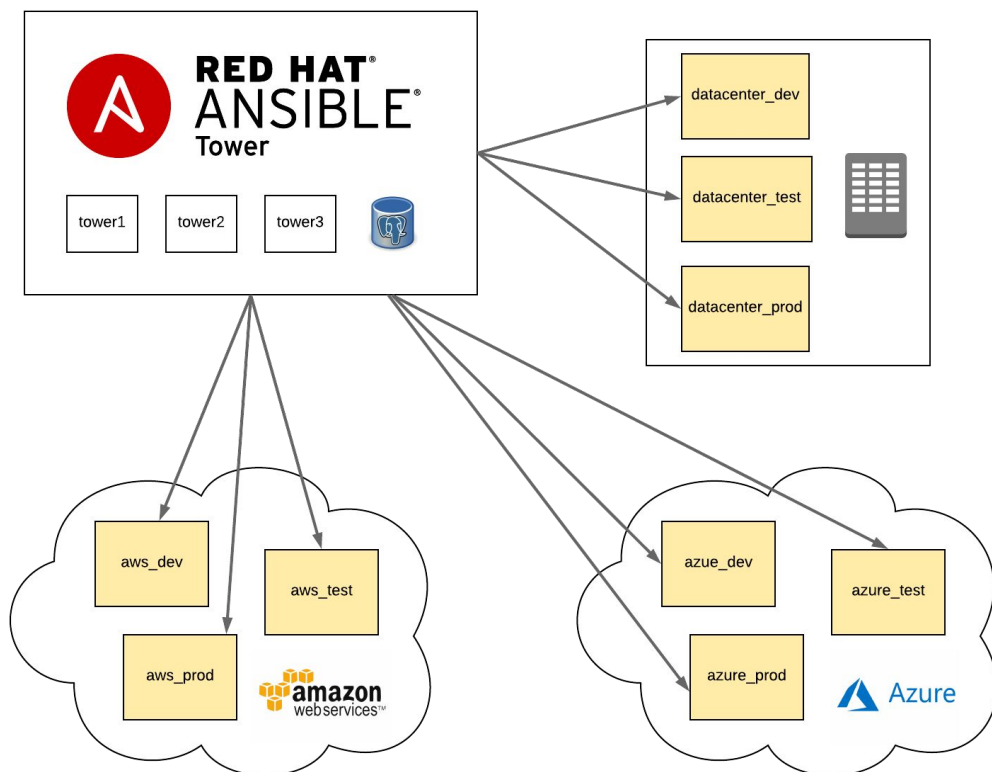
Automated Cluster Setup with Cluster Information in Tower Setup Inventory

```
[tower]  
tower1.lab  
tower2.lab  
tower3.lab
```

```
[database]  
Towerdb.lab
```

Setup does not deal with Postgresql HA, see Postgres Documentation for HA Options

Isolated Nodes



Inventory

```
[tower]
tower1.nublar.mega.corp
tower2.nublar.mega.corp
tower3.nublar.mega.corp

[isolated_group_datacenter_dev]
dev-gw1.datacenter.mega.corp controller=tower
dev-gw2.datacenter.mega.corp controller=tower

[isolated_group_aws_dev]
dev-gw1.aws.mega.corp controller=tower
dev-gw2.aws.mega.corp controller=tower

[isolated_group_azure_dev]
dev-gw1.azure.mega.corp controller=tower
dev-gw2.azure.mega.corp controller=tower
```

Scale out with Openshift

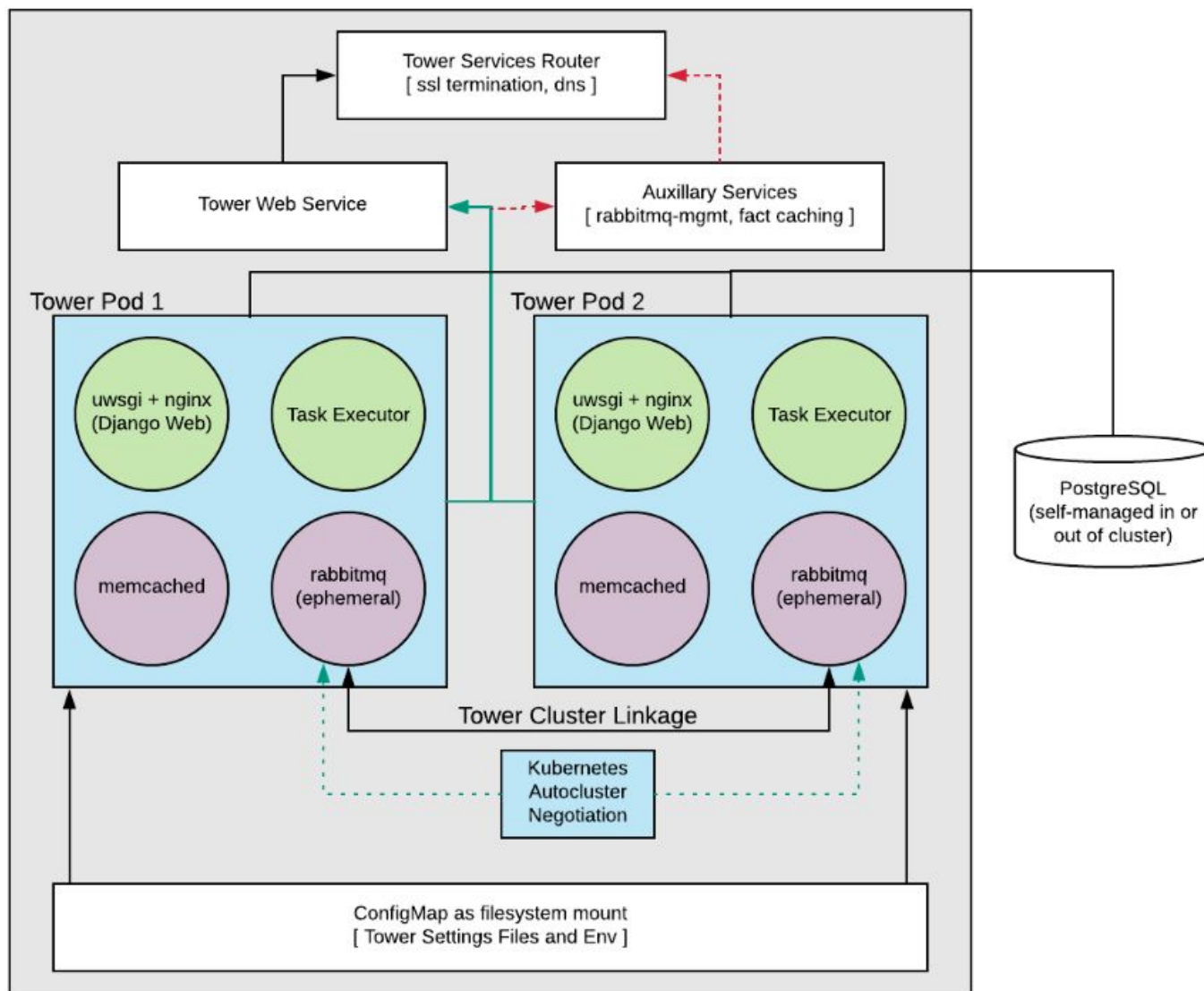
Requirements

- Openshift Cluster
- Tower Service Account
- Assigned Project
- Pod Definition

```

apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  namespace: awx
spec:
  containers:
    - image: 'quay.io/ansible-tower/ansible-runner:1.4.4'
      tty: true
      stdin: true
      imagePullPolicy: Always
      args:
        - sleep
        - infinity
  
```

The screenshot shows the Ansible Tower web interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'A TOWER' logo, a user profile 'admin', and various icons for notifications, help, and settings. The left sidebar contains a menu with sections: VIEWS (Dashboard, Jobs, Schedules, My View), RESOURCES (Templates, Credentials, Projects, Inventories, Inventory Scripts), ACCESS (Organizations, Users, Teams), and ADMINISTRATION (Credential Types, Notifications, Management Jobs, Instance Groups, Applications, Settings). The main content area is titled 'INSTANCE GROUPS / OCP RHEPDS'. A blue banner at the top of the main area states: 'This feature is currently in tech preview and is subject to change in a future release. Click here for documentation.' Below this, the 'OCP RHEPDS' configuration page is shown. It has tabs for 'DETAILS' and 'JOBS'. The 'DETAILS' tab is active, showing fields for 'NAME' (OCP RHEPDS) and 'CREDENTIAL' (ansibletower). Below these is a 'CUSTOMIZE POD SPEC' section with a toggle switch that is turned on. Underneath is a 'POD SPEC OVERRIDE' section with tabs for 'YAML' and 'JSON'. The 'YAML' tab is selected, showing a YAML pod definition. At the bottom of the pod spec section are 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE' buttons. Below the pod spec section is a table of 'INSTANCE GROUPS'. The table has columns for 'NAME', 'TYPE', 'RUNNING JOBS', and 'TOTAL JOBS'. The first row is 'OCP RHEPDS' (Container Group) with 0 running jobs and 3 total jobs. The second row is 'tower' (Instance Group) with 0 running jobs, 184 total jobs, and 1 instance. A 'USED CAPACITY' bar chart shows 0% usage.



Next Generation Tower runs containered

Tech Preview in Tower 3.6. and up

Further containerization (planned)

Separate PODs for

- UI
- Execute
- Memcached
- Redis (probably to replace rabbitmq)

Further Details to be presented on Ansiblefest 2020, October 12-14 in San Diego

Thank you

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