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# Intro to Playbooks





# Intro to Playbooks



- Playbooks are the basis for a really simple configuration management and multi-machine deployment system, unlike any that already exist, and one that is very well suited to deploying complex applications.
- Playbooks can declare configurations, but they can also orchestrate steps of any manual ordered process, even as different steps must bounce back and forth between sets of machines in particular orders.



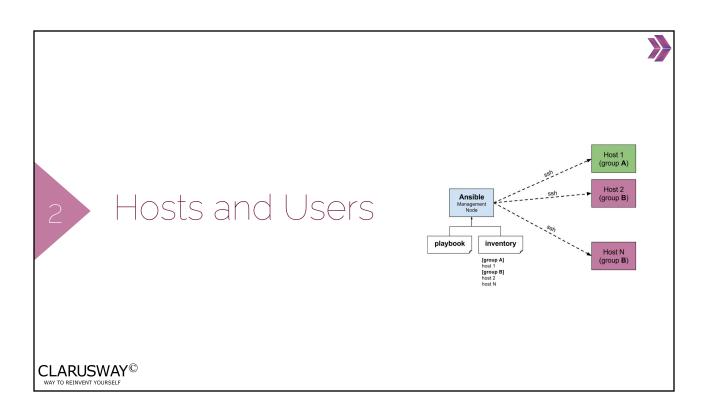
The goal of a play is to map a group of hosts to some well defined roles, represented by things ansible calls tasks. At a basic level, a task is nothing more than a call to an ansible module.

name: Play 1
hosts: localhost
tasks:
 name: Execute command 'date'
command: date
 name: Execute script on server
script: test\_script.sh
 name: Install httpd service
yum:
name: httpd
state: present

name: Start web server
service:
name: httpd
state: started



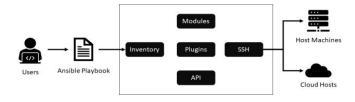
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### Hosts and Users

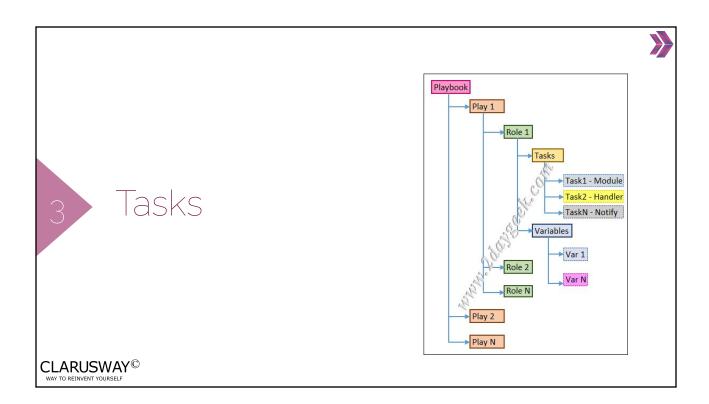


- For each play in a playbook, you get to choose which machines in your infrastructure to target and what remote user to complete the steps (called tasks) as.
- The host defined in the inventory file must match the host used in the playbook and all connection information for the host is retrieved from the inventory file.



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### Tasks

- Each play contains a list of tasks. Tasks are executed in order, one at a time, against all machines matched by the host pattern, before moving on to the next task.
- The goal of each task is to execute a module, with very specific arguments. Variables can be used in arguments to modules.

#### # Simple Ansible Playbook1.yml

name: Play 1 hosts: localhost tasks:

name: Execute comand "date" command: date

- name: Execute script on server script: test.sh

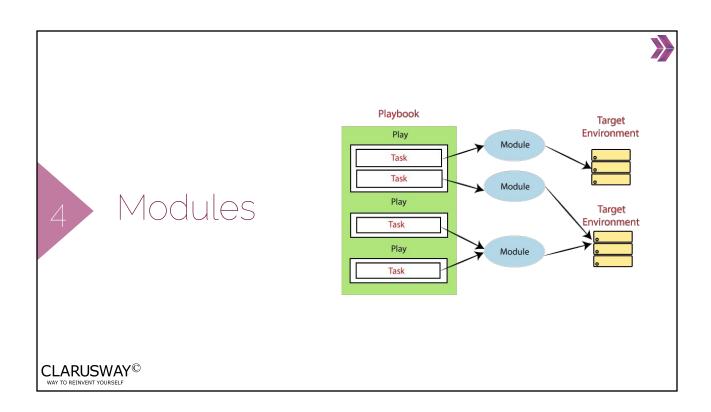
name: Install httpd package yum: name: httpd

state: present

name: Start web server service:

name: httpd state: started

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#### Modules

- Modules (also referred to as "task plugins" or "library plugins") are discrete units of code that can be used from the command line or in a playbook task.
- Ansible executes each module, usually on the remote target node, and collects return values.
- · Modules should be idempotent, and should avoid making any changes if they detect that the current state matches the desired final state.

```
name: Play 1
hosts: localhost
   name: Execute command 'date'
   command date
   name: Execute script on server
   script: test_script.sh
   name: Install httpd service
  yum:
    name: httpd
state: present
    name: Start web server
    name: httpd
state: started
```

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5 Handlers





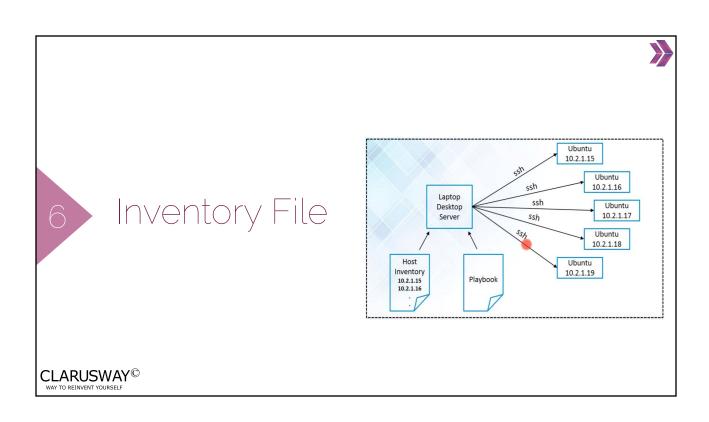


Handlers are lists of tasks, not really any different from regular tasks, that are referenced by a globally unique name, and are notified by notifiers. If nothing notifies a handler, it will not run.

```
- hosts: webservers1
user: root
tasks:
    name: test copy
    copy: src=/root/a.txt dest=/mnt
    notify: test handlers
handlers:
    name: test handlers
    shell: echo "abcd" >> /mnt/a.txt
```



1.



# Inventory File

- Ansible works against multiple managed nodes or "hosts" in your infrastructure at the same time, using a list or group of lists know as inventory.
- The default location for inventory is a file called /etc/ansible/hosts.
- You can specify a different inventory file at the command line using the -i < path > option.

#### **Inventory Files**

\$ app.inv
[webservers]
www1.example.com
www2.example.com

[appservers]
app1.example.com
app2.example.com

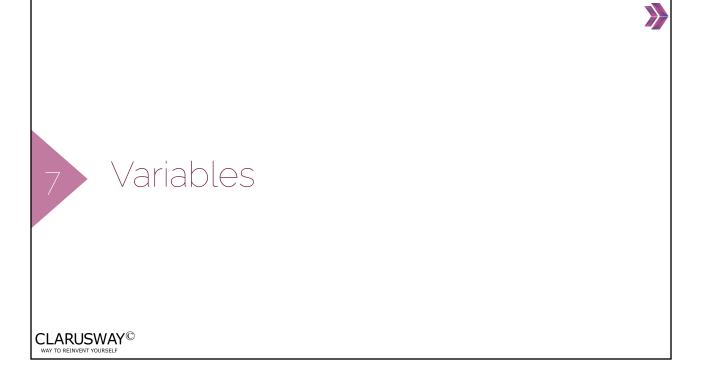
[memcached]
memcached.example.com

[redis]
redis.example.com

[dbservers]
db0.example.com

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## Variables



• Variables are used to store values that varies with different items.

```
[webservers]
web1 ansible_host=3.85.110.235 ansible_user=ec2-user ansible_shh_pass=P@abcd
web2 ansible_host=3.88.62.253 ansible_user=ec2-user ansible_shh_pass=P@1234
[dbservers]
db1 ansible_host=3.85.110.235 ansible_user=ec2-user ansible_shh_pass=P@Defne
```

#### Playbook.yml

```
name: Add DNS server to resolv.conf
hosts: webservers

vars:
dns_server: 10.1.250.10

tasks:
-lineinfile:
| path: /etc/resolv.conf
| line:'nameserver {{ dns_server }}'

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#Sample variable file - web.yml

dns_server: 10.1.250.10
```

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# 8 Conditionals



# Conditionals

```
- name: Install NGNIX
hosts: webservers
tasks:
- name: Install NGNIX on Redhat
yum:
    name: ngnix
    state: present
when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"

- name: Install NGINIX on Debian
apt:
    name: nginx
    state: present
when: ansible_os_family == "Debian" and ansible_distribution_version == "16.04"
```



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LOOPS

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```
name: 'Install required packages'
hosts: webservers
tasks:

yum:
name: '{{ item }}'
state: present

loop:
- httpd
- binutils
- glibc
- sysstat
- unix00BC
- mongodb
- nodejs
- grunt

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```

