

# Introduction to Ansible

By [@colinfdrake](#)

**What is it?**

```
$ man ansible
```

```
ansible – run a command somewhere else
```

## But Really

App deployment, configuration management and orchestration  
- all from one system. Ansible is powerful IT automation that you can learn quickly.

# Why?

- Provision a *consistent* build environment
  - Build nodes/servers you can depend on
  - Or even new developer machines!
- Or just automate any task across servers
  - Discover servers of type X, run command Y on each
- Create/provision a new VM, make a production deployment
- Make a production deployment on an existing server (idempotency)

# Basic Concepts

- Inventory
- Facts
- Tasks
- Playbooks
- Roles

# Inventory

- The servers to operate on, may be grouped
- Operated on via local login or SSH, no "Ansible server" needed
- Can also be dynamically discovered (built-in AWS discovery)

```
# Typical inventory file, predefined list
```

```
[local]  
127.0.0.1
```

```
[remote]  
buildserver1.ourcompany.com  
buildserver2.ourcompany.com
```

# Facts

- Describe the state of the system
- Collected for each node in the inventory
- Ansible provides many built-ins
  - `ansible_os_family` , `ansible_env` , ...
- Define custom facts as the output of commands
- Used as variables in tasks, file templates, etc.



# Tasks

- Many built-in ways to run tasks:
  - `shell` , `apt` , `service` , `copy` , ...
- Declarative: usually describes the desired state of the system
  - Ex: `apt: package="vim" state="installed"`
- Should be idempotent
  - i.e. won't run `service start` if service is already running
  - Facts may be used to determine if a task needs to be run

# Playbooks

- Defines which tasks to run on which nodes in the inventory
- May configure static variables

```
# Playbook example (YAML)
```

```
- hosts: all
  vars:
    text: "Hello World"
  tasks:
    - shell: echo "{{ text }}"
    - gem: name="rake" state="installed"

- hosts: local
  tasks:
    - shell: echo "This is only locally run"
```

# Roles

- Help abstract and modularize Playbooks
- Break up steps, variable definitions, etc. into a role that can be executed by name
- [Ansible Galaxy](#) is the repository of community maintained roles
- Leverage these to make life less bad

```
# To execute roles in a Playbook...
```

```
roles:
```

- TupleAustin.xcode
- TupleAustin.xcode-cli
- TupleAustin.homebrew-ruby *# open sourced!*

# Example Project Structure

```
inventory          # Inventory file
requirements.yml   # List of Ansible Galaxy packages
main.yml           # Main playbook
vars/
  main.yml         # Variables associated with playbook
roles/
  some-role/       # A custom role, similar structure
    defaults/
      main.yml
    tasks/
      main.yml
  some-other-role/
  ...
```

**Live Demo**