

Lab 3: Writing and Running Playbooks

Introduction:

An Ansible playbook is a file where users write Ansible code, an organized collection of scripts defining the work of a server configuration. They describe a set of steps in a general IT process or a policy for your remote systems to enforce.

Playbooks consist of one or more plays run in a particular order. A play is an ordered set of tasks run against hosts chosen from your inventory. Plays define the work to be done. Each play contains a set of hosts to configure, and a list of tasks to be executed. There are no standardized plays; an administrator must write each play.

Playbooks use YAML, a human-readable data serialization language. YAML is a recursive acronym that stands for “YAML Ain’t Markup Language.”

Objectives:

- Writing playbook to install httpd service on ansi-node1
- Deploying httpd service on ansi-node1(Host)
- Running Ad-hoc Commands on multiple host

In this Lab, you can able to write a playbook using basic YAML syntax and Ansible Playbook structure and successfully run it with ansible-playbook command.

1. Login into the Control node **ansi-master** as **root** user with password as **linux**.

1.1 Create a Directory by the name **playbook** and change directory to **playbook**.

```
# mkdir playbook
# cd playbook
```

1.2 Use a text editor to create a new playbook called **webserver-playbook.yaml**. Start writing a play that targets the hosts in the **web host group**.

The playbook should use tasks to ensure that following conditions are met on managed hosts. The httpd package is present, using the yum module

The local **/files/index.html** file is copied to **/var/www/html/index.html** on **ansi-node1** managed host using the copy module

Let's download the manifest

```
# wget
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EyesOnCloud/ansible/main/webserver-playbook.yaml
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EyesOnCloud/ansible/main/webserver-playbook.yaml
--2021-12-11 12:51:48-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EyesOnCloud/ansible/main/webserver-playbook.yaml
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, 185.199.110.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 416 [text/plain]
Saving to: 'webserver-playbook.yaml'

webserver-playbook.yaml      100%[=====] 416 --.-KB/s  in 0s
2021-12-11 12:51:48 (17.5 MB/s) - 'webserver-playbook.yaml' saved [416/416]
```

Lets view the manifest

```
# cat -n webserver-playbook.yaml
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# cat -n webserver-playbook.yaml
 1  ---
 2  - name: Install and start Apache HTTPD
 3    hosts: ansi-nodel
 4    become: yes
 5    tasks:
 6      - name: httpd package is present
 7        dnf:
 8          name: httpd
 9          state: present
10
11      - name: correct index.html is present
12        copy:
13          src: files/index.html
14          dest: /var/www/html/index.html
15
16      - name: httpd is started
17        service:
18          name: httpd
19          state: started
20          enabled: true
```

1.3 Create The local `files/index.html` file.

```
# mkdir files
# cd files
# cat > index.html <<EOF
Welcome to Ansible Class
EOF
# cd ..
```

1.4 Before running your playbook run the `ansible-playbook --system-check site.yml` command to verify that its syntax is correct.

```
# ansible-playbook --syntax-check webserver-playbook.yaml
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# ansible-playbook --syntax-check webserver-playbook.yaml
playbook: webserver-playbook.yaml
```

1.5 Run your playbook and check the output generated to ensure that all tasks completed successfully.

```
# ansible-playbook webserver-playbook.yaml
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# ansible-playbook webserver-playbook.yaml
PLAY [Install and start Apache HTTPD] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [ansi-node1]
TASK [httpd package is present] *****
changed: [ansi-node1]
TASK [correct index.html is present] *****
changed: [ansi-node1]
TASK [httpd is started] *****
changed: [ansi-node1]
PLAY RECAP *****
ansi-node1 : ok=4 changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

1.6 If all went well, you should be able to run the playbooks a second time and see all tasks complete with no changes to the managed hosts.

```
# ansible-playbook webserver-playbook.yaml
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# ansible-playbook webserver-playbook.yaml
PLAY [Install and start Apache HTTPD] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [ansi-node1]
TASK [httpd package is present] *****
ok: [ansi-node1]
TASK [correct index.html is present] *****
ok: [ansi-node1]
TASK [httpd is started] *****
ok: [ansi-node1]
PLAY RECAP *****
ansi-node1 : ok=4 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

1.7 To Check the Connectivity to all the managed Nodes:

```
# ansible all -m ping
```

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# ansible all -m ping
ansi-node1 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
ansi-node2 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
```

1.8 Use the curl command to verify that ansi-node1 is configured as an HTTPD server

```
# curl ansi-node1.example.com
```

Output:

```
[root@ansi-master playbook]# curl ansi-node1.example.com
Welcome to Ansible Class
```