

Advanced Topics

Introduction

I this lab, we will use Ansible vault to secure our code and review Ansible AWS, the free version of the Red Hat Ansible Tower.

Exercise - 1: Using Ansible Vault

Ansible Vault encrypts variables and files so you can protect sensitive content such as passwords or keys rather than leaving it visible as plaintext in playbooks or roles.

Run the command ansible-vault and read the help messages.

```
administrator@orchestrator:~/playbooks$ ansible-vault -h
usage: ansible-vault [-h] [--version] [-v] {create,decrypt,edit,view,encrypt,encrypt_string,rekey} ...
encryption/decryption utility for Ansible data files
positional arguments:
  {create,decrypt,edit,view,encrypt,encrypt_string,rekey}
                        Create new vault encrypted file
Decrypt vault encrypted file
    create
    decrypt
                         Edit vault encrypted file
                      View vault encrypted file
Encrypt YAML file
    Re-key a vault encrypted file
    rekey
optional arguments:
                          show program's version number, config file location, configured module search path, module location, executable location and exit
  -h, --help
                         show this help message and exit
  -v, --verbose
                         verbose mode (-vvv for more, -vvvv to enable connection debugging)
 ee 'ansible-vault <command> --help' for more information on a specific command.
```

2. We will encrypt our main playbook. Run the command ansible-vault encrypt playbook.yml and use a simple password. \

```
administrator@orchestrator:~/playbooks$ ansible-vault encrypt playbook.yml
New Vault password:
Confirm New Vault password:
Encryption successful
```

3. Notice that our playbook is now encrypted.

```
PLAYBOOKS [SSH: 203.0.113.60]
                                   ! playbook.yml
 policy_mgmt
                                        38336337646439613935343438333563646630653037303965346562373463366262323436376332
 > defaults
                                        6363393434343139373138626361643735333666316536350a386132373963323366356439356365
 > files
                                         38613966373434303131646439663633663238653137363166353435356666343131363838323438
 > handlers
 > meta
                                        643633333563633396430303236303261653330376237303631623136646233306331313536353238
 > tasks
                                         31343036626161346137656632316436663061383563333066623331393037353138313463373535
                                        38346534326239333333373838613332313630386537306534333230363530666463656366633031
 > templates
                                         39656666613530353564303933333030623437643531313939666362383132333061666165623766
 > tests
                                         33386334366338646434373838623438613535643533353864643434363438353533
 ! .travis.yml
 (i) README.md
  playbook.yml
```

4. Run the playbook, as expected it will fail as it is encrypted and we have not provided a password.

```
hministrator@orchestrator:~/playbooks$ ansible-playbook -i policy_mgmt/vars/hosts playbook.yml
```

5. Add the flag --ask-vault-pass when running the playbook.

```
inistrator@orchestrator:~/playbooks$ ansible-playbook -i policy_mgmt/vars/hosts playbook.yml --ask-vault-pass
```

6. Try to edit (or view) the playbook, use the command ansible-vault edit playbook.yml. You will be prompted for the password we use earlier.

```
administrator@orchestrator:~/playbooks$ ansible-vault edit playbook.yml
Vault password:
```

7. Decrypt the playbook again. Use the command ansible-vault decrypt playbook.yml.

```
PLAYBOOKS [SSH: 203.0.113.60]
                                       ! playbook.yml
 policy mamt
                                              - name: main playbook
 > defaults
                                               hosts: checkpoint_mgmt
 > files
 > handlers
 > meta
 > tasks
                                                - role: policy_mgmt
 > templates
 ! .travis.yml
(i) README.md
! playbook.yml
```

- Note that you can also save the vault password in a file and point to the file or use a script. Use the option --vault-password-file +
- You can use multiple vaults using the option --vault-id.

OPTIONAL: Exercise - 2: Using AWX

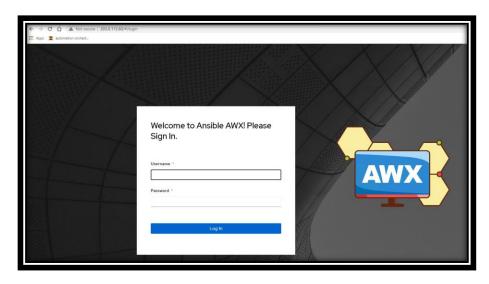
Ansible Tower is a GUI based centralized implementation of Ansible provided by Red Hat. A free version is also available called AWX. Note that AWX is not meant for production.

If you prefer, Red Hat provide a 1-year evaluation of Ansible Tower.

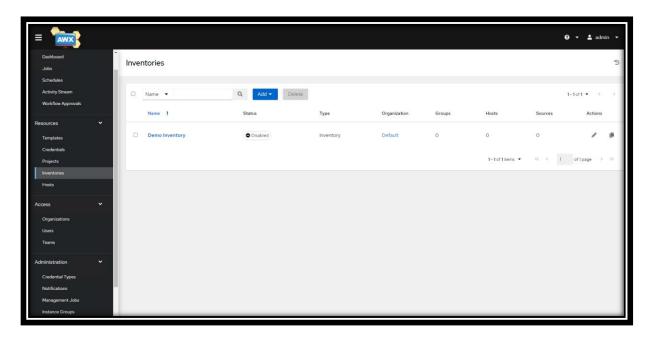
1. Review the project details on GitHub https://github.com/ansible/awx.



- 2. Install AWX on the orchestrator. Many resources are available online to install AWX using Docker. Refer to https://www.linuxtechi.com/install-ansible-awx-on-ubuntu/
- 3. Use the credentials provided during the installation to login to AWX



4. There are resources, hosts and projects created by default, try to create new inventory and hosts.



5. Review the existing project and notice how you can use a ciode inventory on github to host and run playbooks.

