Red Hat Ansible Workshop

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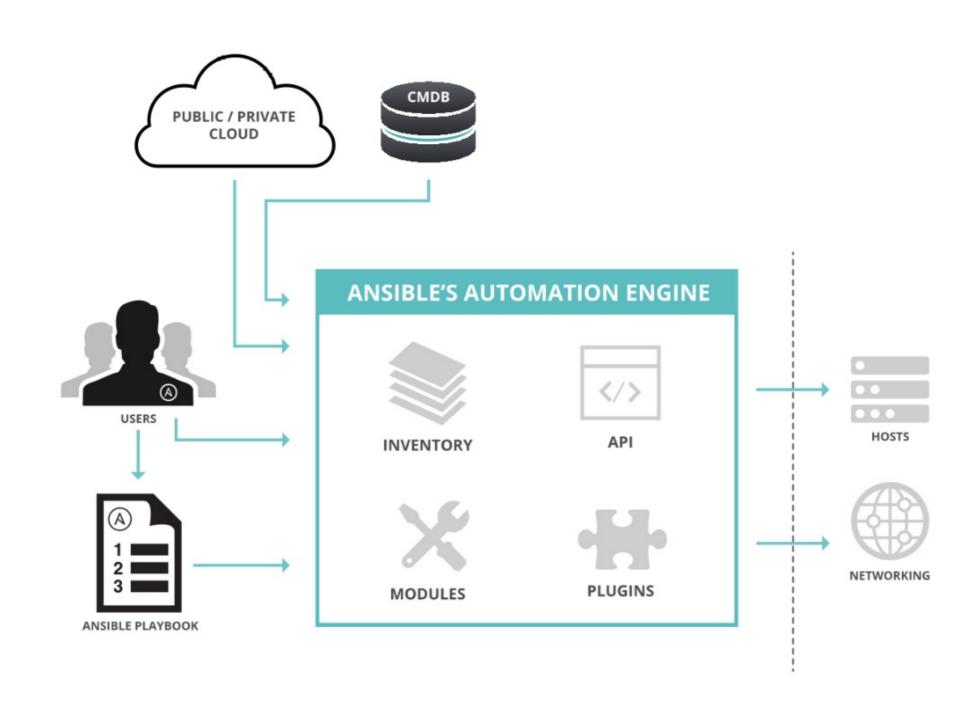
Objective

- What is Ansible?
- Ansible Architecture
- Installing Ansible
- Ansible configuration file
- Creating Inventory
- Running Ad Hoc Commands
- Creating a Simple Playbook
- Rolling update of load balanced cluster (demo)

What is Ansible?

- Ansible is an open source configuration management, automation and orchestration utility.
- Originally written by Michael DeHaan.
- Built on Python.
- Features:
 - Agentless (there's no software to install on the systems to be managed).
 - Uses SSH as network transport.
 - Push based.
 - Idempotent.
 - Supported by DevOps tools, such as Vagrant and Jenkins.

Ansible Architecture



Installing Ansible

Control Nodes:

- Linux or UNIX systems only. Window not currently supported.
- Software requirements:
 - Ansible (https://www.ansible.com/get-started)
 - Python 2 (2.6 or later)
 - python2-winrm (0.2.2 or later) provides pywinrm Python package.

Managed Hosts:

- Linux
 - Python 2 (2.4 or later)
 - python-simplejson (if Python version earlier then 2.5 installed RHEL5)
 - libselinux-python (if SELinux is enabled)
- Windows
 - PowerShell (3.0 or higher)
 - PowerShell remoting enabled
 - more info at https://docs.ansible.com/ansible.com/ansible/intro_windows.html and https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/list_of_windows_modules.html

Installing Ansible - cont.

http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/intro_installation.html

```
Configure EPEL repo: http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/EPEL
```

sudo yum install -y python ansible

- Generate and copy users public key to all managed nodes.
 - Optionally, configure sudo access for remote_user on those managed hosts.

Control Node:

```
[student@ctrlnode ~]$ ssh-keygen
```

[student@ctrlnode ~]\$ ssh-copy-id <u>devops@managed.node</u>

Managed Hosts:

[root@managed.node ~]# echo "devops ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL" > /etc/sudoers.d/devops

Configuring Ansible

- Configuration file location and precedence:
 - 1. \$ANSIBLE_CONFIG
 - 2. ./ansible.cfg
 - 3. ~/.ansible.cfg
 - 4. /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg

Sample:

```
[defaults]
inventory = ./inventory
remote_user = someuser
ask_pass = false

[privilege_escalation]
become = true
become_method = sudo
become_user = root
become_ask_pass = false
```

Ansible Inventory

- 2 types:
 - static inventory manually created or generated
 - dynamic inventory generated by outside providers
 - accepts two options --list and --host
- inventory directive declared in ansible.cfg can refer to a file or directory
 - File name is important when using inventory directory
- Sample:

```
[webservers]
servera.lab.example.com
192.168.[0:5].[1:254]
```

[db-servers]
serverc.lab.example.com
serverd.lab.example.com

[rhco:children]

webservers

db-servers

Running Ad Hoc Commands

Syntax:

```
ansible -h
```

```
ansible host-pattern [-i inventory] [-v] [--list-hosts]
```

ansible host-pattern [-m module] [-a 'module arguments'] [-i inventory] [-v] [-e extra_vars] [-b] [-u remote_user] [-K] [--become-user become_user] [--become-method]

Ansible Modules

- configured in ansible.cfg under defaults section:
 library = /usr/share/my_modules
- 3 types:
 - Core Modules
 - Extras Modules
 - Custom Modules
- Over 400 modules available
- In RHEL7, modules are installed in /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible/modules
- Module documentation can be accessed using: ansible-doc -I|module

Implementing Ansible Playbook

- Playbooks are files which describe the desired configurations or procedural steps to implement on managed hosts.
- Most modules are idempotent.
- Uses YAML format.
 - Start with ---, end with ... (optional)
 - a *list* begin with dash followed by space
 - attribute definition

attribute1: value1 attribute2: value2

- Comments are preceded by #
- Warning: DO NOT use TAB!

Execute playbook:

ansible-playbook *playbook.yml* [-i *inventory*] [-v] [-e *extra_vars*]