



Ansible Cheat Sheet





To Install Ansible on Ubuntu Linux

To update the package information from configured sources

\$ sudo apt update

To install software properties pre-requisite package

\$ sudo apt install software-properties-common

To configure ansible repository (PPA)

\$ sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible

To install Ansible package

\$ sudo apt-get install ansible

To check Ansible version

\$ ansible --version

To Install Ansible on RHEL

To install EPEL packages for RHEL 8

\$ sudo yum install https://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-

8.noarch.rpm

To enable Ansible engine repository for RHEL 8

\$ sudo subscription-manager repos --enable ansible-2.9-for-rhel-8-x86 64-rpms

To install Ansible package

\$ sudo yum install ansible

To check Ansible version

\$ ansible --version

The Ansible inventory file defines the hosts and groups of hosts on which ad-hoc commands, modules, and tasks in a playbook can run

Default Inventory location

\$ /etc/ansible/hosts

Provide the hostgroup name

[hostgroup]

Provide the host IP address

ansible host=<IP>

Provide the username of the host

ansible user=<user name>

Provide the port number of the host to connect to

ansible_port=<port_number>

Provide the password of the host to connect to

ansible_ssh_pass=<password>

Provide the connection mechanism of the host to

connect to

Ansible Inventory

ansible_connection=<ssh/winrm>

ssh for unix

winrm for windows

Example of an Inventory file

vi /etc/ansible/hosts
[webserver]
ansible_host=10.0.1.14 ansible_user=test_user
ansible ssh pass=admin ansible connection=ssh





Ansible Ad-hoc Commands

Inventory Setup and Ping test

To set up hosts by editing the hosts file in the default Ansible directory

\$ sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts

To test the connectivity on servers individually

\$ ansible <server_name> -m ping

To test the connectivity on particular server group

\$ ansible <server group name> -m ping

Ansible Hosts Pattern

Patterns in Ansible are used to manage the hosts

To use a specific module on all hosts in inventory

\$ ansible all -m <module_name> -a <arguments>

To use a specific module on all hosts in inventory not appearing within a group

\$ ansible ungrouped -m <module name> -a <arguments>

To use a specific module on all hosts with an IP starting 10.0.0.*

\$ ansible 10.0.0.* -m <module_name> -a <arguments>

To use a specific module on the group defined as webservers

\$ ansible webservers -m <module name> -a <arguments>

Ad-hoc commands in Ansible allows you to execute simple tasks at the command line against one or set of hosts without writing a playbook

To check hosts system's info (facts)

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m setup | less

To copy files

\$ ansible <host inventory> -m copy -a "src=/etc/thinknyxfile dest=/tmp"

To create new user

\$ ansible <host inventory> -m user -a "name=thinknyx uid=9999 state=present"

To delete user

\$ ansible <host inventory> -m user -a "name=thinknyx uid=9999 state=absent"

To install apache webserver package

\$ ansible <host inventory> -m apt -a "name=apache2 state=present"

To updated existing apache webserver package to the latest version

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m apt -a "name=apache2 state=latest"

To uninstall apache webserver package

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m apt -a "name=apache2 state=absent"

To start apache webserver services

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m service -a "name=apache2 state=started"

To stop apache webserver services

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m service -a "name=apache2 state=stopped"

To restart apache webserver service

\$ ansible <host_inventory> -m service -a "name=apache2 state=restarted"

Filter in Ad-hoc

Example of using filter in ad-hoc

\$ ansible <hostgroup> -m setup -a "filter=ansible_distribution*"





Ansible playbook is an organized unit of automation steps or a blueprint of automation tasks without human involvement

To list affected hosts

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --list-hosts

To list affected tasks

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --list-tasks

To check the syntax

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --syntax-check

To perform Dry run or Smoke test

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --check

To execute the ansible playbook

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file>

Example of --limit flag to execute the playbook on limited server group

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --limit <group_name or server name>

Using Collections in a playbook

--- hosts: web
tasks:
- import_role:
name: namespace.collection.role

Ansible Collections

Collections are a distribution format for Ansible content that can include playbooks, roles, modules, and plugins. This feature has been newly added in Ansible

To install ansible collection

\$ ansible-galaxy collection install <namespace.collection>

To initialize new collection with base structure of a collection

\$ ansible-galaxy collection init <namespace.collection>

To build a collection from inside the root directory of the collection.

\$ ansible-galaxy collection build

Directory Structure





--

name: Package Installation hosts: web

tasks:

- name: Install git

apt:

name: git state: present

- name: Install apache2 webserver

apt:

name: apache2 state: present

- name: create a user

user:

name: webuser state: present

Tags

Playbook with

Ansible

- hosts: web

- name: install git

apt:

name: git state: present tags: git

- name: install apache2 webserver

apt:

name: apache2 state: present tags: apache

- name: Create a user

user:

name: webuser state: present tags: webuser

If you run this playbook with --tags git, Ansible will run the tasks tagged git and will skip the other two tasks that does not have a tag named "git"

\$ ansible-playbook <YAML file> --tags git

Ansible Tags

Tags are useful to run only specific part of a playbook instead of entire playbook

- name: Install ntp

apt:

name: ntp state: present

tags: ntp

Ansible vault allows you to keep your sensitive data encrypted

To create a new encrypted file

\$ ansible-vault create <<file_name>>

To edit the encrypted file

\$ ansible-vault edit <<file_name>>

To view the encrypted file

\$ ansible-vault view <<file_name>>

To encrypt a file

\$ ansible-vault encrypt <<file_name>>

To decrypt a file

\$ ansible-vault decrypt <<file_name>>

To rekey your vault password

\$ ansible-vault rekey <<file_name>

Ansible Vault

roles/ tasks/ -> main.yml handlers/ -> main.yml files/ -> web/index.html templates/ vars/ -> main.yml defaults/ -> main.yml meta/ -> main.yml tests/ -> inventory -> test.yml README.md

meta/main.yml

galaxy info: author: Roopam Gaikar description: Apache webserver Role company: Thinknyx Technologies

Ansible Role

Ansible Roles provide a well defined and reusable directory structure for writing playbooks

To initialize a new role

\$ ansible-galaxy init apache

tasks/install.yml

- name: Install apache2 package

apt:

name: apache2 state: present

tasks/copy.yml

- name: Copy index.html file

copy:

src: web/index.html dest: /var/www/html

notify:

- restart apache

tasks/service.yml

- name: Start and enable apache2 service

service:

name: apache2 state: restarted enabled: yes



files

web/index.html

tasks/main.yml

- import tasks: install.yml - import tasks: copy.yml - import tasks: service.yml

handlers/main.yml

- name: restart apache

service:

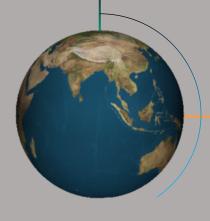
name: apache2 state: restarted

Using Roles Inside a Playbook

- hosts: web tasks:

> - include role: name: apache









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Reach out to us at:

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