



Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

Ansible Linux Automation Workshop

Introduction to Ansible for Red Hat Enterprise Linux Automation
for System Administrators and Operators



Red Hat

What you will learn

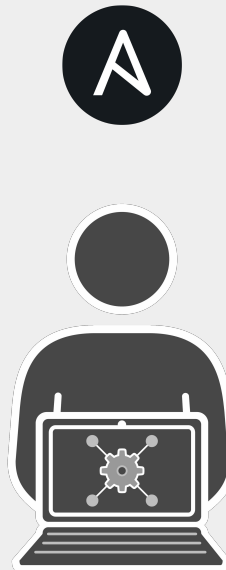
- Overview of public cloud provisioning
- Converting shell commands into Ansible commands
- Retrieving information from hosts
- Deploying applications at scale
- Self-service IT via surveys
- Overview of System Roles for Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- Overview of Red Hat Insights integration



Introduction

Topics Covered:

- What is the Ansible Automation Platform?
- What can it do?



Automation happens when one person meets a
problem they never want to solve again

Ad-hoc Automation is happening in silos



Developers

Ansible used in silo



Security

DIY scripting automation



Infrastructure

Open source config
management tool



Network

Proprietary vendor supplied
automation

Is organic
automation enough?

Teams are automating...



Lines Of Business



Network



Security



Operations



Developers



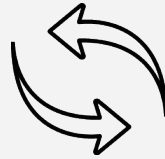
Infrastructure

Why Ansible?



Simple

Human readable automation
No special coding skills needed
Tasks executed in order
Usable by every team
Get productive quickly



Powerful

App deployment
Configuration management
Workflow orchestration
Network automation
Orchestrate the app lifecycle



Agentless

Agentless architecture
Uses OpenSSH & WinRM
No agents to exploit or update
Get started immediately
More efficient & more secure

What can I do using Ansible?

Automate the deployment and management of your entire IT footprint.

Do this...

Orchestration

Configuration
Management

Application
Deployment

Provisioning

Continuous
Delivery

Security and
Compliance

On these...

Firewalls

Load Balancers

Applications

Containers

Clouds

Servers

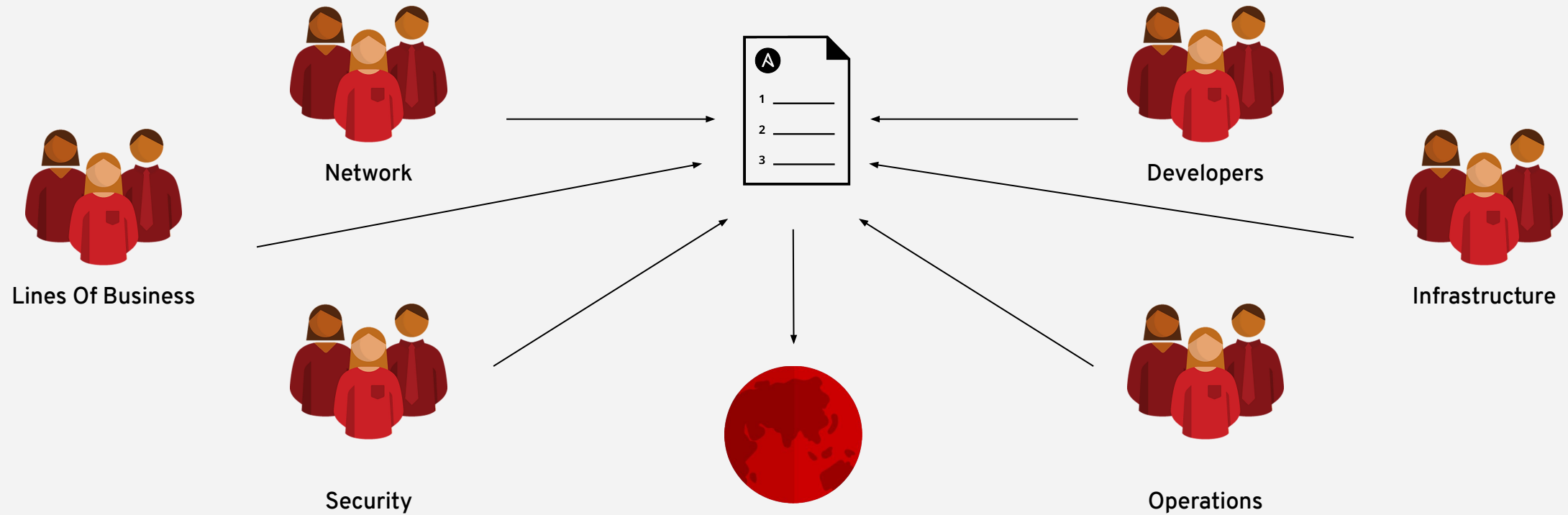
Infrastructure

Storage

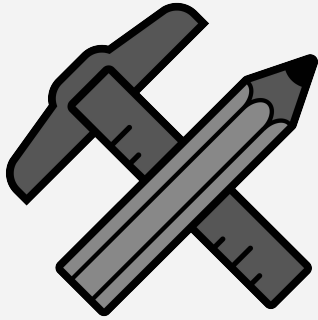
Network Devices

And more...

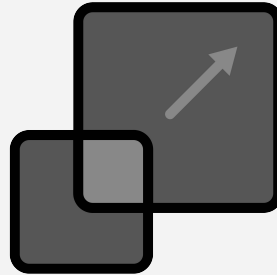
When automation crosses teams, you need an automation platform



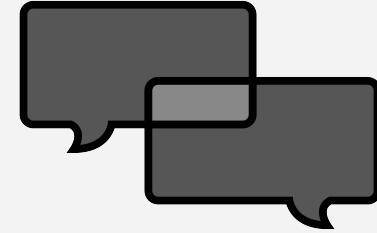
A platform can help you:



Create



Scale



Engage

Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform



Network

Lines of
business

Security

Operations

Infrastructure

Developers

Engage

Ansible Hosted Services: Engage users with an automation focused experience

Scale

Ansible Tower: Operate & control at scale

Create

Ansible Engine: Universal language of automation

Fueled by an open source community

Ansible automates technologies you use

Time to automate is measured in minutes

Cloud

AWS
Azure
Digital Ocean
Google
OpenStack
Rackspace
+more

Operating Systems

RHEL
Linux
Windows
+more

Virt & Container

Docker
VMware
RHV
OpenStack
OpenShift
+more

Storage

Netapp
Red Hat Storage
Infinidat
+more

Windows

ACLs
Files
Packages
IIS
Regedits
Shares
Services
Configs
Users
Domains
+more

Network

A10
Arista
Aruba
Cumulus
Bigswitch
Cisco
Dell
Extreme
F5
Lenovo
MikroTik
Juniper
OpenSwitch
+more

Security

Checkpoint
Cisco
CyberArk
F5
Fortinet
Juniper
IBM
Palo Alto
Snort
+more

Monitoring

Dynatrace
Datadog
LogicMonitor
New Relic
Sensu
+more

Devops

Jira
GitHub
Vagrant
Jenkins
Slack
+more

Red Hat Ansible Tower by the numbers:

94% Reduction in recovery time following
a security incident

84% Savings by deploying workloads
to generic systems appliances
using Ansible Tower

67% Reduction in man hours required
for customer deliveries

Financial summary:

146%

ROI on Ansible Tower

< 3 MONTHS

Payback on Ansible Tower



Cloud

Topics Covered:

- Understanding the Ansible Infrastructure
- Check the prerequisites

The lab environment today

- **Drink our own champagne.**

Provisioned by, configured by, and managed by Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform.

<https://github.com/ansible/workshops>

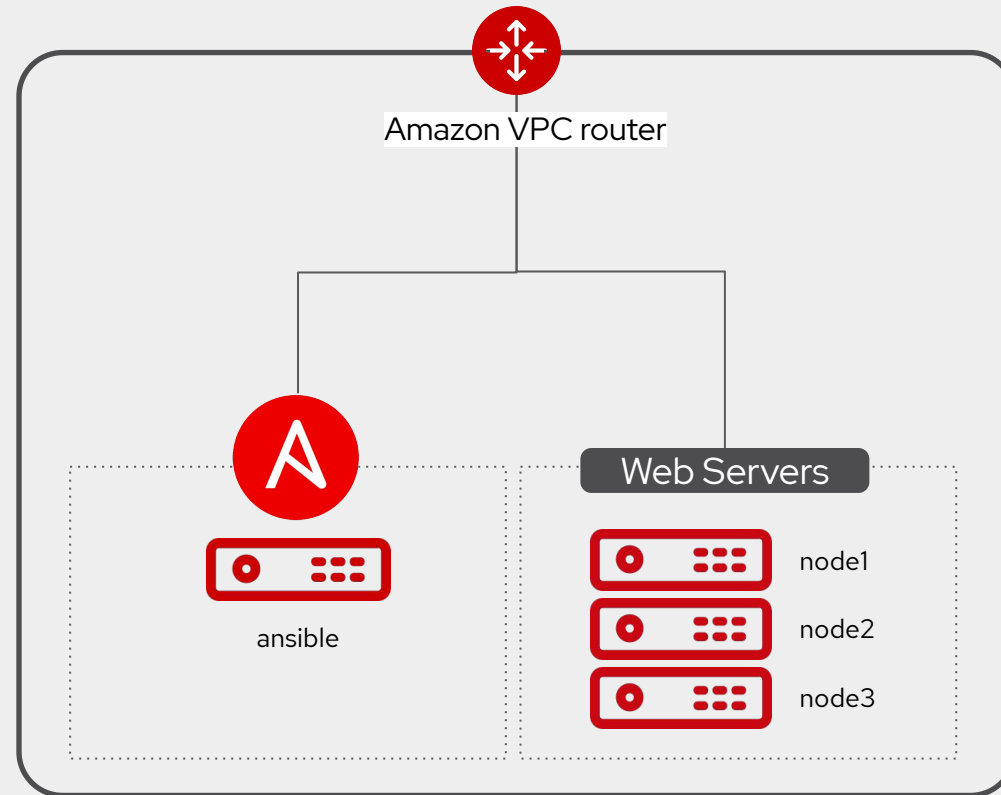
- **Learn with the real thing**

Every student will have their own fully licensed Red Hat Ansible Tower control node. No emulators or simulators here.

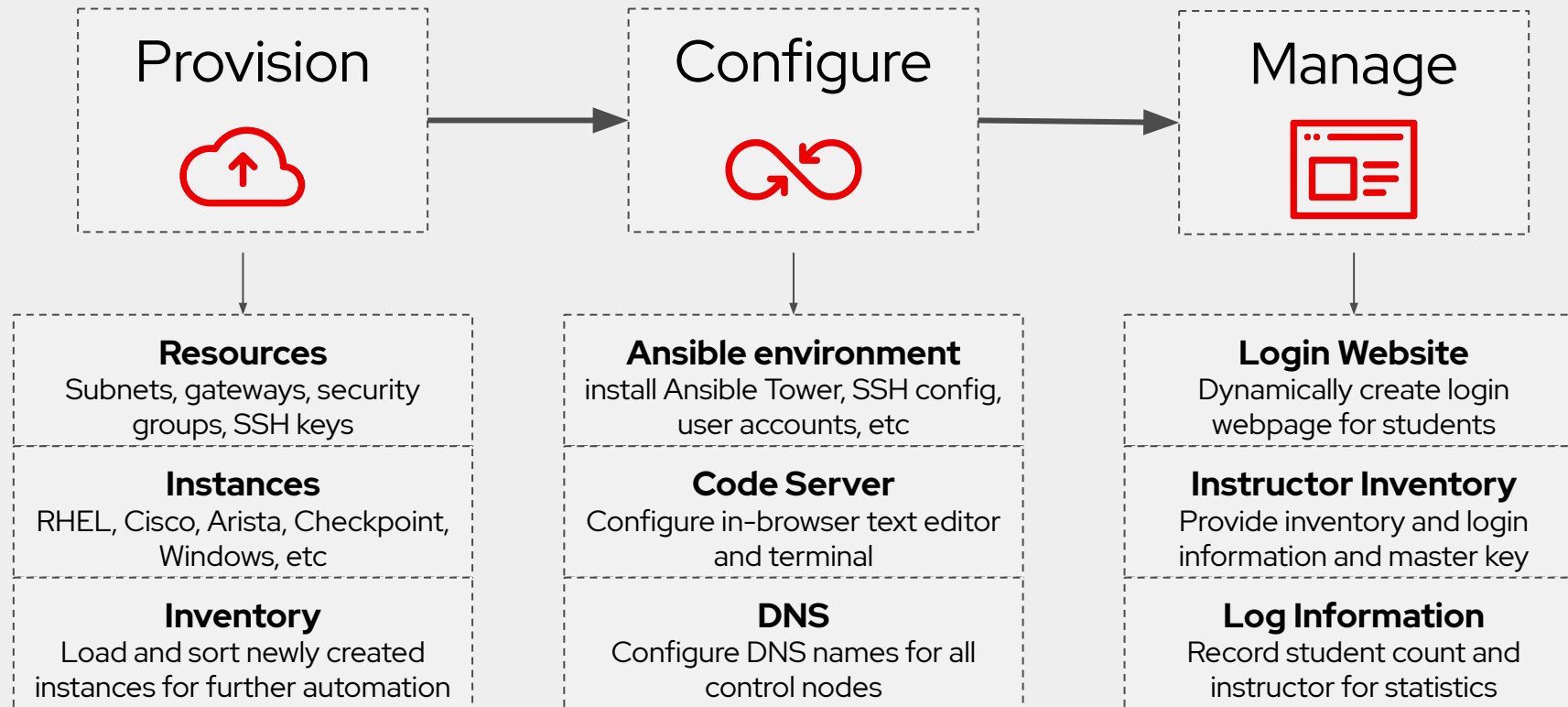
- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux**

All four nodes are enterprise Linux, showcasing real life use-cases to help spark ideas for what you can automate today.

Workbench Topology



How does it work?

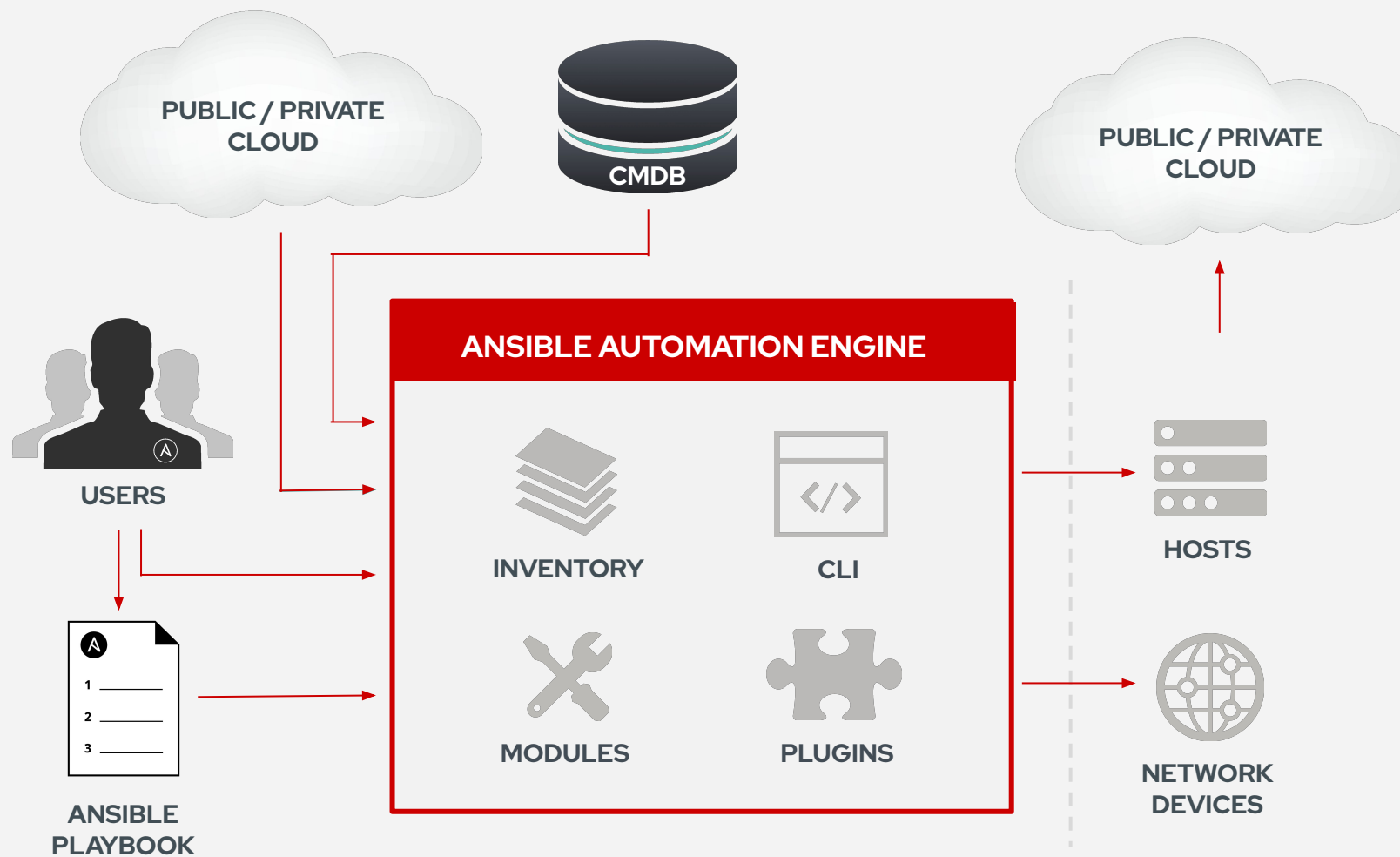


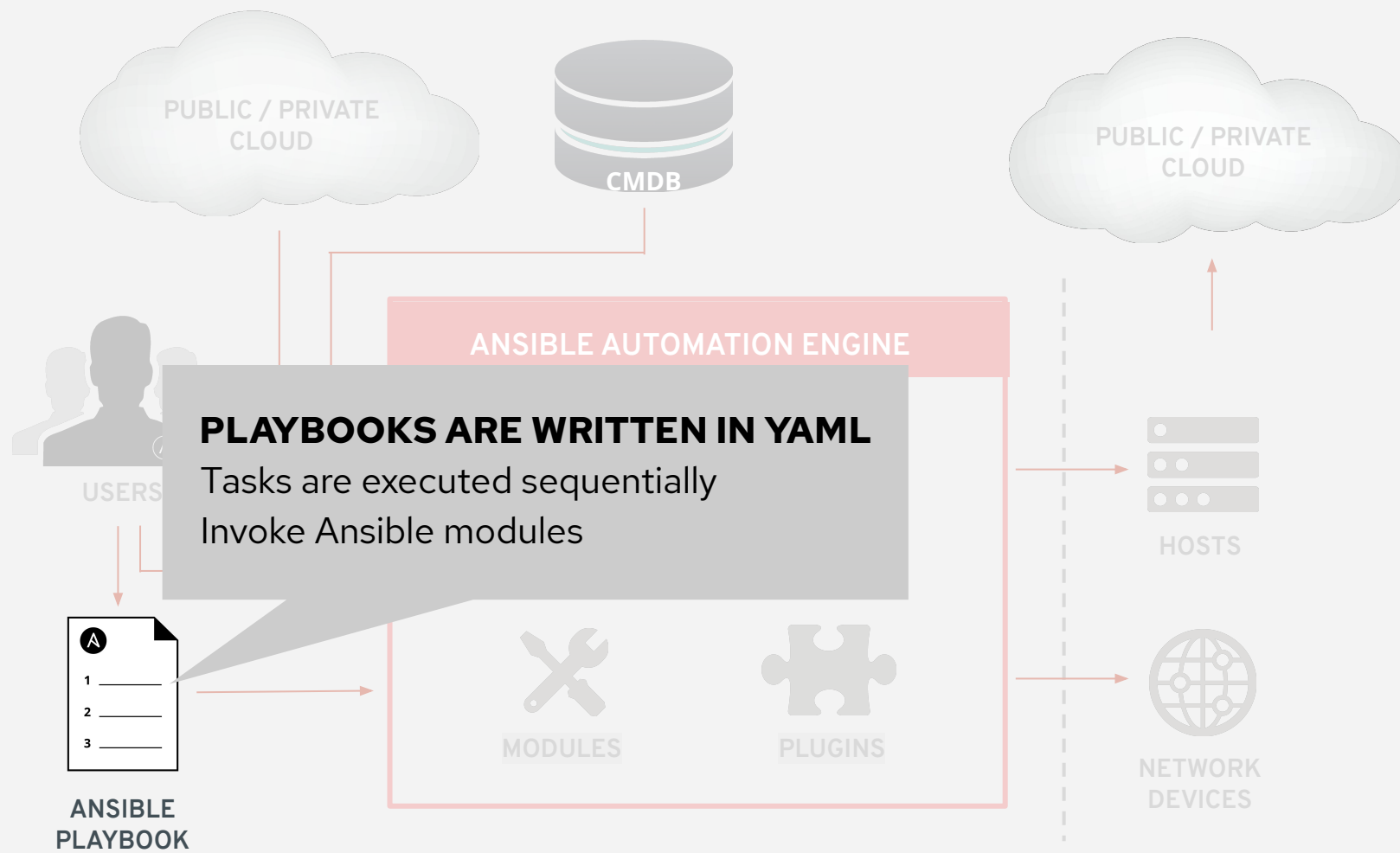


Exercise 1

Topics Covered:

- Understanding the Ansible Infrastructure
- Check the prerequisites



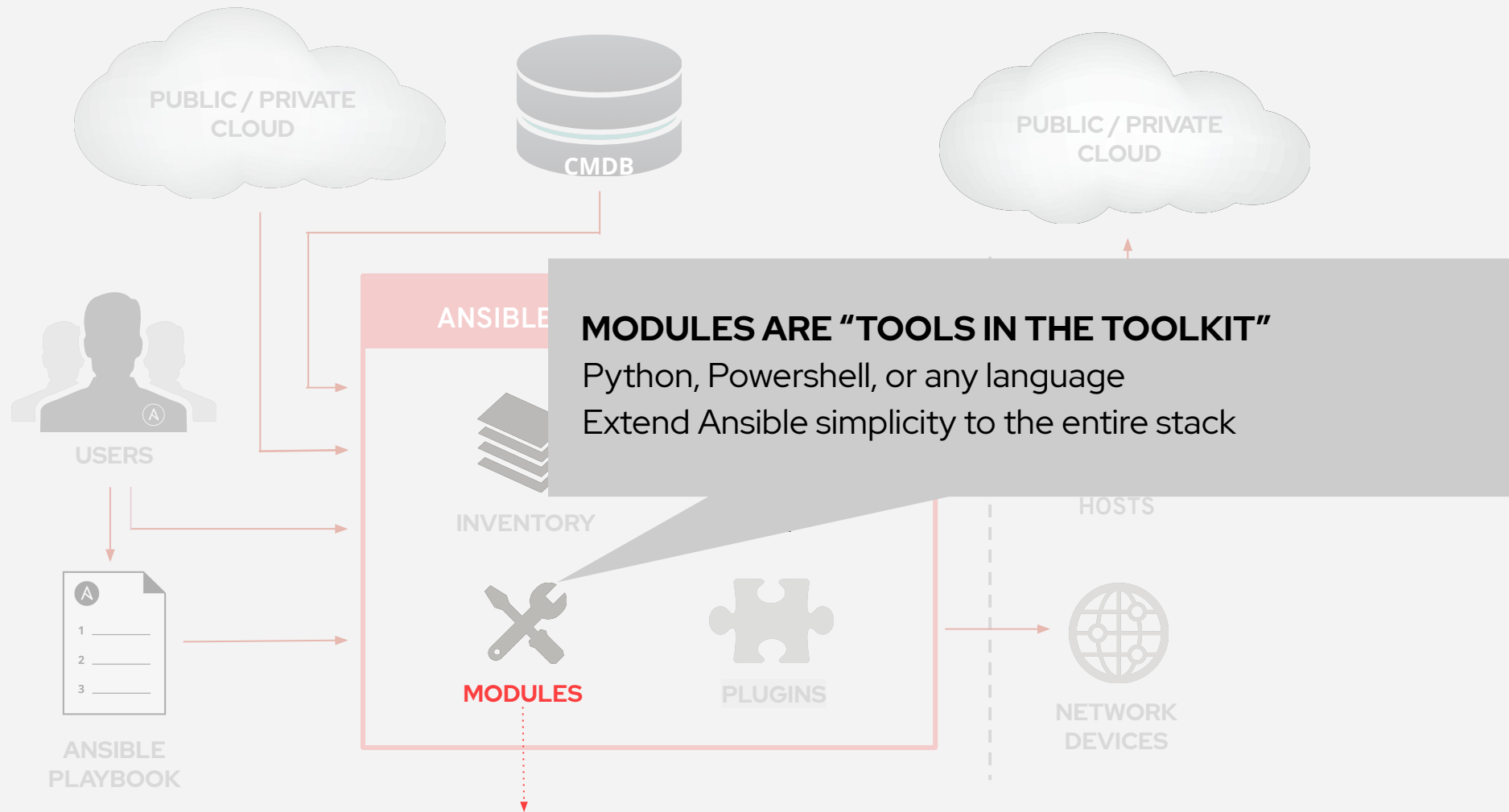


```
---
- name: install and start apache
  hosts: web
  become: yes

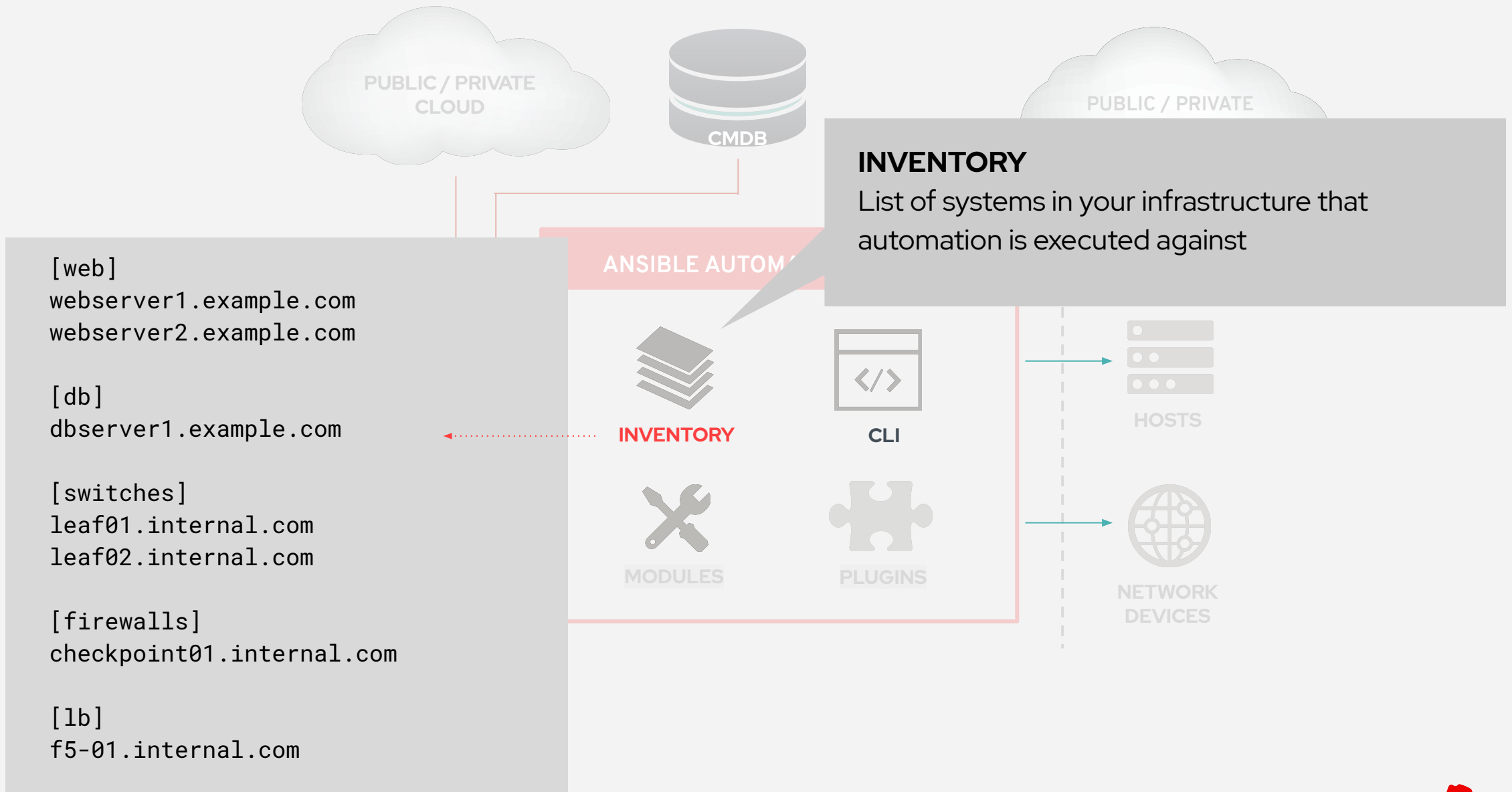
  tasks:
    - name: httpd package is present
      yum:
        name: httpd
        state: latest

    - name: latest index.html file is present
      template:
        src: files/index.html
        dest: /var/www/html/

    - name: httpd is started
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: started
```



```
- name: latest index.html file is present
  template:
    src: files/index.html
    dest: /var/www/html/
```



LINUX AUTOMATION

150+
Linux Modules

**AUTOMATE EVERYTHING
LINUX**

**Red Hat Enterprise Linux, BSD,
Debian, Ubuntu and many more!**

ONLY REQUIREMENTS:
Python 2 (2.6 or later)
or Python 3 (3.5 or later)

ansible.com/get-started



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Lab Time

Complete exercise **1-setup** now in your lab environment



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Exercise 2

Topics Covered:

- Ansible inventories
- Main Ansible config file
- Modules and ad-hoc commands

Inventory

- Ansible works against multiple systems in an **inventory**
- Inventory is usually file based
- Can have multiple groups
- Can have variables for each group or even host

Understanding Inventory - Basic

```
node1  
node2  
node3  
ansible  
10.20.30.40
```

Understanding Inventory - Basic

[web]

```
node1 ansible_host=3.22.77.141  
node2 ansible_host=3.15.193.71  
node3 ansible_host=3.15.1.72
```

[control]

```
ansible ansible_host=18.217.162.148
```

Understanding Inventory - Variables

[all:vars]

```
ansible user=student1  
ansible ssh pass=ansible1234  
ansible_port=22
```

[web]

```
node1 ansible host=3.22.77.141  
node2 ansible host=3.15.193.71  
node3 ansible_host=3.15.1.72
```

[control]

```
ansible ansible_host=18.217.162.148
```

First Ad-Hoc Command: ping

- Single Ansible command to perform a task quickly directly on command line
- Most basic operation that can be performed
- Here: an example Ansible ping - not to be confused with ICMP

```
$ ansible all -m ping
```

Ad-Hoc Commands `ping`

```
# Check connections (submarine ping, not ICMP)
[user@ansible] $ ansible all -m ping
```

```
node1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python":
"/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
```

Bash vs. Ansible

echo Running mssql-conf setup...

sudo

```
MSSQL_SA_PASSWORD=$MSSQL_SA_PASSWORD \  
MSSQL_PID=$MSSQL_PID \  
/opt/mssql/bin/mssql-conf -n setup accept-eula
```

echo 'export PATH="\$PATH:/opt/mssql-tools/bin"' >>
~/.bash_profile

echo 'export PATH="\$PATH:/opt/mssql-tools/bin"' >>
~/.bashrc
source ~/.bashrc

- **name:** Run mssql-conf setup

command: /opt/mssql/bin/mssql-conf -n setup
accept-eula

environment:

- **MSSQL_SA_PASSWORD:** "{{ MSSQL_SA_PASSWORD }}"
- **MSSQL_PID:** "{{ MSSQL_PID }}"

when: install is changed

- **name:** Add mssql-tools to \$PATH

lineinfile:

path: "{{ item }}"

line: export PATH="\$PATH:/opt/mssql-tools/bin"

loop:

- ~/.bash_profile
- ~/.bashrc



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Lab Time

Complete exercise **2-adhoc** now in your lab environment



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Exercise 3

Topics Covered:

- Playbooks basics
- Running a playbook

An Ansible Playbook

A play

```
---
- name: install and start apache
  hosts: web
  become: yes

  tasks:
    - name: httpd package is present
      yum:
        name: httpd
        state: latest

    - name: latest index.html file is present
      template:
        src: files/index.html
        dest: /var/www/html/

    - name: httpd is started
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: started
```

An Ansible Playbook

A task

```
---
- name: install and start apache
  hosts: web
  become: yes

  tasks:
    - name: httpd package is present
      yum:
        name: httpd
        state: latest

    - name: latest index.html file is present
      template:
        src: files/index.html
        dest: /var/www/html/

    - name: httpd is started
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: started
```

An Ansible Playbook

module



```
---
- name: install and start apache
  hosts: web
  become: yes

  tasks:
    - name: httpd package is present
      yum:
        name: httpd
        state: latest

    - name: latest index.html file is present
      template:
        src: files/index.html
        dest: /var/www/html/

    - name: httpd is started
      service:
        name: httpd
        state: started
```

Running an Ansible Playbook:

The most important colors of Ansible

A task executed as expected, no change was made.

A task executed as expected, making a change

A task failed to execute successfully

Running an Ansible Playbook

```
[user@ansible] $ ansible-playbook apache.yml

PLAY [webservers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [web2]
ok: [web1]
ok: [web3]

TASK [Ensure httpd package is present] *****
changed: [web2]
changed: [web1]
changed: [web3]

TASK [Ensure latest index.html file is present] *****
changed: [web2]
changed: [web1]
changed: [web3]

TASK [Restart httpd] *****
changed: [web2]
changed: [web1]
changed: [web3]

PLAY RECAP *****
web2          : ok=1    changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0
web1          : ok=1    changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0
web3          : ok=1    changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0
```



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Lab Time

Complete exercise **3-playbooks** now in your lab environment

Exercise 4

Topics Covered:

- Working with variables
- What are facts?



Red Hat
Ansible Automation
Platform

An Ansible Playbook Variable Example

```
---
- name: variable playbook test
  hosts: localhost

  vars:
    var_one: awesome
    var_two: ansible is
    var_three: "{{ var_two }} {{ var_one }}"

  tasks:

    - name: print out var_three
      debug:
        msg: "{{var_three}}"
```

An Ansible Playbook Variable Example

```
---  
- name: variable playbook test  
  hosts: localhost  
  
  vars:  
    var_one: awesome  
    var_two: ansible is  
    var_three: "{{ var_two }} {{ var_one }}"  
  
  tasks:  
  
    - name: print out var_three  
      debug:  
        msg: "{{var_three}}"
```

ansible is awesome

Facts

- Structured data in the form of Ansible variables
- Information is capture from the host
- Ad-hoc command **setup** will show facts

```
"ansible_facts": {  
  "ansible_default_ipv4": {  
    "address": "10.41.17.37",  
    "macaddress": "00:69:08:3b:a9:16",  
    "interface": "eth0",  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

Ansible Variables and Facts

- **name:** Output facts within a playbook

hosts: all

tasks:

- **name:** Prints Ansible facts

debug:

msg: "The default IPv4 address of {{ ansible_fqdn }}
is {{ ansible_default_ipv4.address }}"

```
TASK [Prints Ansible facts] *****
ok: [node3] =>
  msg: The default IPv4 address of node3 is 172.16.63.104
ok: [node1] =>
  msg: The default IPv4 address of node1 is 172.16.178.80
ok: [node2] =>
  msg: The default IPv4 address of node2 is 172.16.166.120
ok: [ansible] =>
  msg: The default IPv4 address of student1.sean-may4.rhdemo.io is 172.16.86.242
```

Ansible Inventory - Managing Variables In Files

```
$ tree ansible-files/  
├── deploy_index_html.yml  
├── files  
│   ├── dev_web.html  
│   └── prod_web.html  
├── group_vars  
│   └── web.yml  
└── host_vars  
    └── node2.yml
```

Ansible Inventory - Managing Variables In Files

```
|
|
| deploy_index_html.yml
| |
| | files
| | |
| | | | dev_web.html
| | | | prod_web.html
| | |
| | group_vars
| | |
| | | web.yml
| | |
| | host_vars
| | |
| | | node2.yml
```

```
$ cat group_vars/web.yml
---
stage: dev
```

```
$ cat host_vars/node2.yml
---
stage: prod
```

```
- name: copy web.html
  copy:
    src: "{{ stage }}_web.html"
    dest: /var/www/html/index.html
```



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Lab Time

Complete exercise **4-variables** now in your lab environment



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Exercise 5

Topics Covered:

- Surveys

Surveys

Tower surveys allow you to configure how a job runs via a series of questions, making it simple to customize your jobs in a user-friendly way.

An Ansible Tower survey is a simple question-and-answer form that allows users to customize their job runs. Combine that with Tower's role-based access control, and you can build simple, easy self-service for your users.

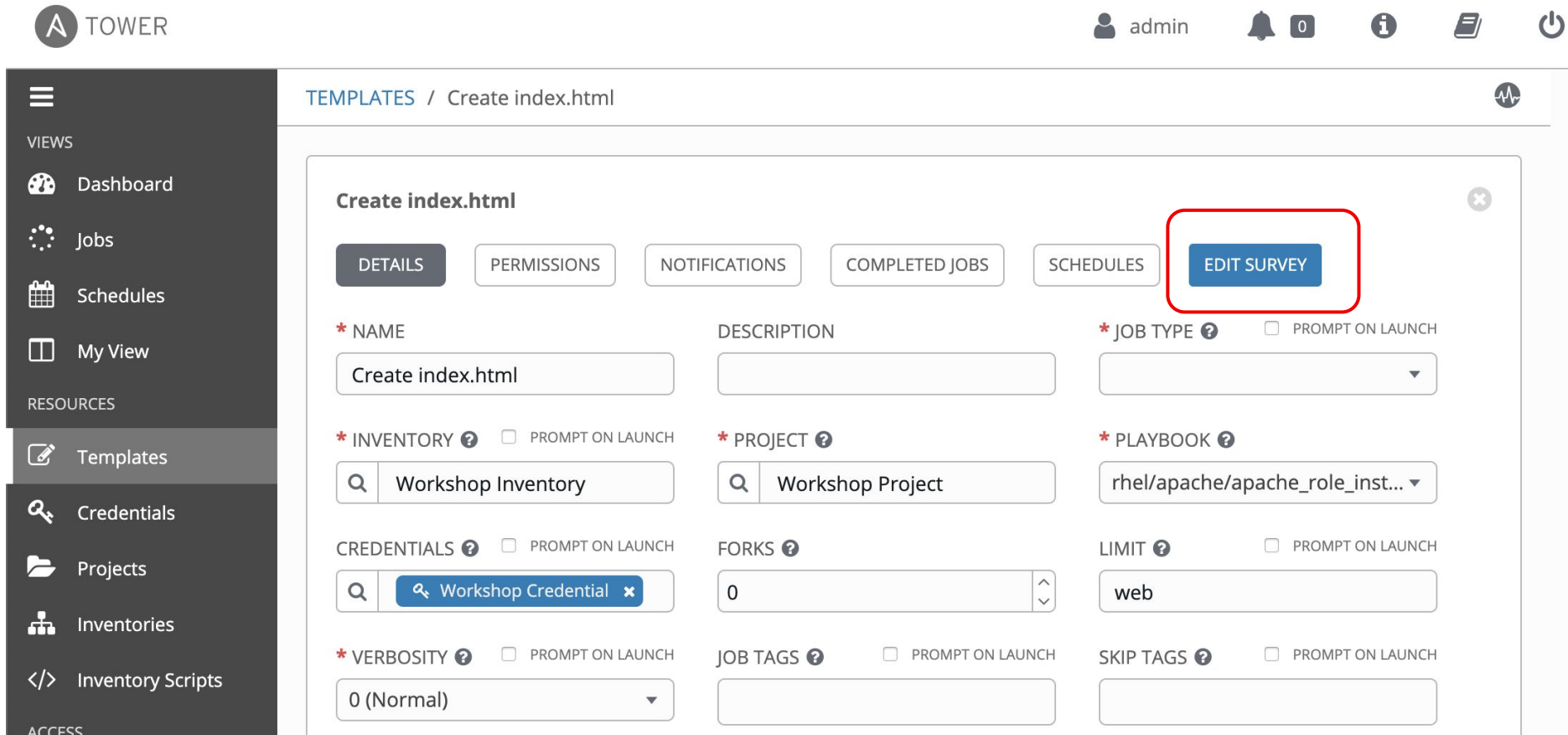


The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled "CREATE INDEX.HTML" with a close button in the top right corner. Inside the dialog, there are two buttons: "SURVEY" (highlighted in dark grey) and "PREVIEW" (light grey). Below these buttons, there are two required text input fields. The first field is labeled "* FIRST LINE" and the second field is labeled "* SECOND LINE". At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "NEXT".

Creating a Survey (1/2)

Once a Job Template is saved, the **Add Survey Button** will appear
Click the button to open the Add Survey window.

ADD SURVEY



The screenshot shows the Ansible Tower web interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'TOWER' logo, a user profile 'admin', and icons for notifications, help, and power. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'VIEWS' (Dashboard, Jobs, Schedules, My View) and 'RESOURCES' (Templates, Credentials, Projects, Inventories, Inventory Scripts). The main content area is titled 'TEMPLATES / Create index.html'. Below this, a modal window titled 'Create index.html' is open. It features a tabbed interface with 'DETAILS', 'PERMISSIONS', 'NOTIFICATIONS', 'COMPLETED JOBS', 'SCHEDULES', and 'EDIT SURVEY' (highlighted with a red box). The 'EDIT SURVEY' tab contains various configuration fields:

- * NAME**: Text input with 'Create index.html'.
- DESCRIPTION**: Text input.
- * JOB TYPE ?**: Dropdown menu.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- * INVENTORY ?**: Text input with 'Workshop Inventory'.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- * PROJECT ?**: Text input with 'Workshop Project'.
- * PLAYBOOK ?**: Dropdown menu with 'rhel/apache/apache_role_inst...'.
- CREDENTIALS ?**: Text input with 'Workshop Credential'.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- FORKS ?**: Text input with '0'.
- LIMIT ?**: Text input with 'web'.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- * VERBOSITY ?**: Text input with '0 (Normal)'.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- JOB TAGS ?**: Text input.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.
- SKIP TAGS ?**: Text input.
- PROMPT ON LAUNCH**: Checkbox.

Creating a Survey (2/2)

The Add Survey window allows the Job Template to prompt users for one or more questions. The answers provided become variables for use in the Ansible Playbook.

ADD SURVEY PROMPT

* PROMPT

DESCRIPTION

* ANSWER VARIABLE NAME ?

* ANSWER TYPE ?

☒ REQUIRED

CLEAR + ADD

PREVIEW

* FIRST LINE

* SECOND LINE

DELETE SURVEY CANCEL SAVE

Using a Survey

When launching a job, the user will now be prompted with the Survey. The user can be required to fill out the Survey before the Job Template will execute.



The image shows a modal dialog box titled "CREATE INDEX.HTML" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Inside the dialog, there are two buttons: "SURVEY" (highlighted in dark grey) and "PREVIEW" (light grey). Below these buttons, there are two required text input fields, each preceded by a red asterisk and the label "FIRST LINE" and "SECOND LINE" respectively. At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "NEXT" (disabled, light grey).

CREATE INDEX.HTML

SURVEY **PREVIEW**

* FIRST LINE

* SECOND LINE

CANCEL **NEXT**



Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

Lab Time

Complete exercise **5-surveys** now in your lab environment



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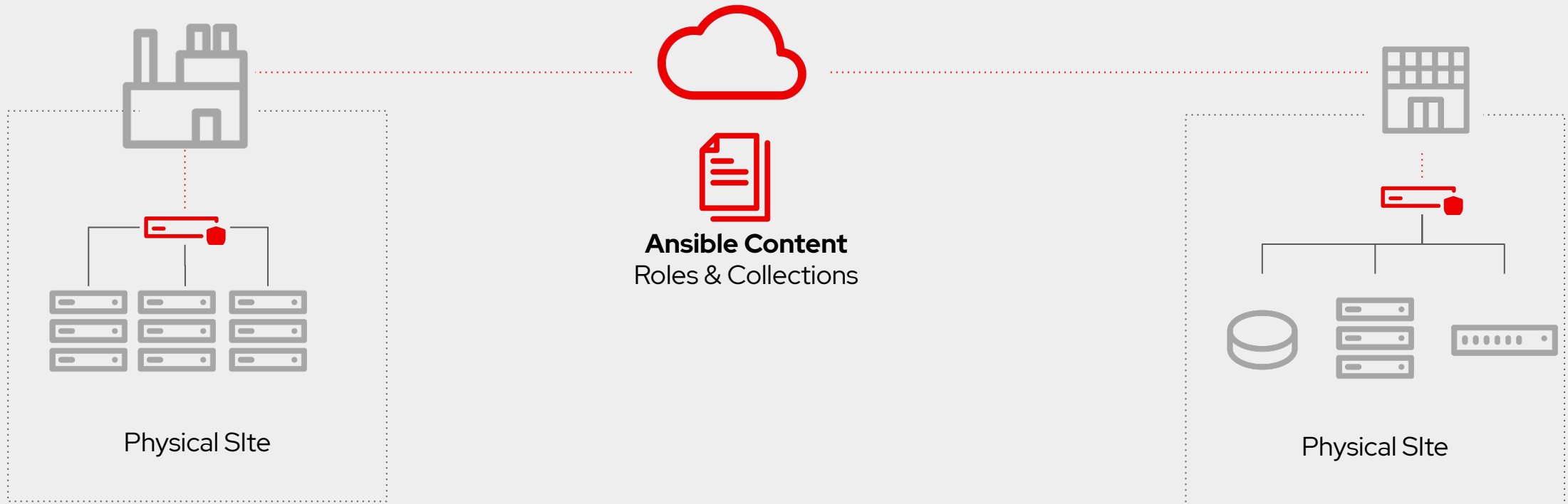


Exercise 6

Topics Covered:

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux System Roles

Automation Hub and Ansible Galaxy



Linux System Roles

- Consistent user interface to provide settings to a given subsystem that is abstract from any particular implementation

Examples



Email



kdump



network



selinux



timesync



firewall

An Ansible Playbook Variable Example

```
---
- name: example system roles playbook
  hosts: web

  tasks:

    - name: Configure Firewall
      include_role:
        name: linux-system-roles.firewall

    - name: Configure Timesync
      include_role:
        name: linux-system-roles.timesync
```



Exercise 7

Topics Covered:

- Red Hat Insights intro
- Insights integration

Red Hat Insights

Included with your Red Hat Enterprise Linux subscription

Assesses

customer's Red Hat environments

Remediates

findings with prescriptive remediation steps or an Ansible playbook

Insights

rule contributions directly from Red Hat subject matter experts

Identifying risks for Availability, performance, stability and security

May2019_Critical_Fixes

[Download Playbook](#)

[Delete](#)

Systems reboot

6

No reboot

0

Reboot required



Auto reboot

Playbook details

Created by: John Spinks

Created: a minute ago

Last modified by: John Spinks

Insights plans with Ansible playbooks

Solve common issues through Ansible Automation

☐ Actions ↑

Resolution

Reboot required ↑↓

Systems ↑↓

Type ↑↓

▼ ☐ Dnsmasq with listening processes vulnerable to remote code execution via crafted DNS requests (CVE-2017-14491)

Update dnsmasq package and restart related service(s)

6

Insights

Systems

[ic3.example.com](#)

[ic4.example.com](#)

[ic6.example.com](#)

[ic7.example.com](#)

ANSIBLE & INSIGHTS

While Insights includes Ansible playbooks for risks, Insights alone can't perform remediation of the risks.

Insights

- Insights provides Ansible Playbooks for resolving many common risks.
- Dynamically generates Ansible Playbooks for risk remediation
- Playbooks can be downloaded and run via `ansible-playbook` or Satellite

Insights connected to Ansible Tower

- View identified risks in the Tower inventory
- Execute generated Ansible Playbook as a Tower job
- Use Tower for enterprise risk remediation

Next Steps

GET STARTED

ansible.com/get-started

ansible.com/tower-trial

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

ansible.com/workshops

[Red Hat Training](#)

JOIN THE COMMUNITY

ansible.com/community

SHARE YOUR STORY

[Follow us @Ansible](#)

[Friend us on Facebook](#)

Thank you



linkedin.com/company/red-hat



youtube.com/AnsibleAutomation



facebook.com/ansibleautomation



twitter.com/ansible



github.com/ansible