## 3.1 Ansible Overview



#### Overview

- ► More Declarative (high level) than Imperative (low level)
  - ► "How do you want your egg this morning?"
- >YAML and INI formatted files
  - https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/reference\_appendices/YAMLSyntax.html
- ►Inventory: Your hosts
- ▶ Variables: What is different about your host?
- ▶Playbook: Orchestrator of what you want to do.
- Be aware of some of the defaults



#### **YAML**

- ▶Starts with "---" and end with "..."
- All members of a list are lines with the same indentation level with '-' and a space
- A Dictionary are lines with the same indentation level with (key: value) pair
- ▶Indentation is important



## Playbook

```
Plavbook
     name: First Network Playbook
                                                                      Play
     connection: network_cli
     hosts: all
     tasks:
 6
       - name: show version
                                                                      Task
         ios_command:
           commands: show version
                                               Modules
9
10
11
12
         register: output
       - name: show output
13
14
         debug:
           var: output.stdout
15
16
       - name: copy output to file
17
         copy: content="{{ output }}" dest=./output/{{ inventory_hostname }}.txt
```



#### **YAML**

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#### YAML

```
name: First Network Playbook
    connection: network_cli __ Dictionary
     hosts: all <
                                         List
     tasks:
 6
      - name: show version
         ios_command:
           commands: show version
9
                                                   YAML Beginning / End
10
         register: output
                              List
11
12
       - name: show output
13
         debug:
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           var: output.stdout
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       - name: copy output to file
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         copy. content="{{ output }}" dest=./output/{{ inventory_hostname }}.txt
18
```



# **Next: Examples**



# **OSPF Configuration Workflow**

- **Configure Basic OSPF** ▶
- ▶Verifying OSPF Adjacencies
- ▶Verifying the OSPF Database



## New in Version 2

"Up and Running" with Network Devices

Save Time + Be More Productive



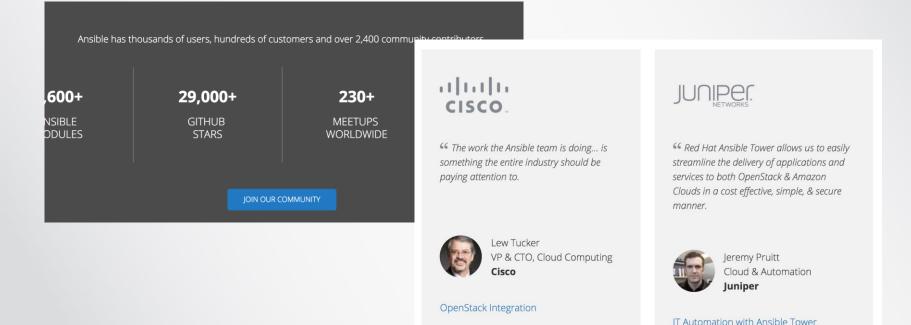


#### Prerequisites

▶ (optional) Basic Networking Knowledge



## Why Ansible?





Credit: https://www.ansible.com/

Come Join me to save time and be more productive as Network Engineers!



# **OSPF Configuration Workflow**

- **Configure Basic OSPF** ▶
- ▶Verifying OSPF Adjacencies
- ▶ Verifying the OSPF Database



- ► When a new LSA is received it is checked against the database for changes such as...
  - Sequence number is used to:
    - track new vs old LSAs
  - Age is used to:
    - Keep information new
    - Withdraw old information
      - Periodic flooding occurs after 30 minutes
        - · "paranoid" update
    - LSAs that reach MaxAge (60 minutes) are withdrawn
  - Checksum
    - Used to avoid transmission & memory corruption



- ▶ When a new LSA is received it is checked against the database for changes such as...
  - Sequence number
  - Age
    - Used to keep information new
    - Withdraw old information
      - Periodic flooding occurs after 30 minutes
      - LSAs that reach MaxAge (60 minutes) are withdrawn
  - Checksum
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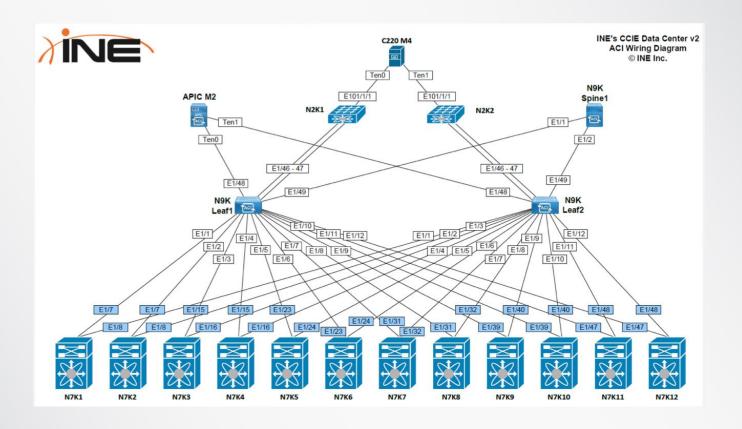


- ▶ When a new LSA is received it is checked against the database for changes such as...
  - Sequence number
  - Age
    - Used to keep information new and withdraw old information
    - Periodic flooding occurs after 30 minutes
    - LSAs that reach MaxAge (60 minutes) are withdrawn
  - Checksum
    - Used to avoid transmission & memory corruption



- When a new LSA is received it is checked against the database for changes such as...
  - Sequence number
  - Age
  - Checksum





# Product/Topology Diagram



Wireshark is used to capture data and display it for review so that you can look through it and attempt to find answers to questions around problems.

