**PLAYBOOK**

* Playbooks are Ansible’s configuration, deployment, and orchestration language. They can describe a policy you want your remote systems to enforce, or a set of steps in a general IT process.
* Playbook begins with a line consisting of three dashes (---) as a start of document marker. It may end with three dots (…) as an end of document marker.
* The order in which the plays and tasks are listed in playbook is important, becoause Ansible runs them in the same order.
* Ansible playbooks are idempotent and it is safe to run playbook multiple times. If the targeted managed hosts are already in the correct state, no changes should be made.

**Only space character can be used for indentation; tab characters are not allowed.**

ansible-playbook name.yaml used to run the playbook

**Syntax**

ansible-playbook [-h] [--version] [-v] [-k]

[--private-key PRIVATE\_KEY\_FILE] [-u REMOTE\_USER]

[-c CONNECTION] [-T TIMEOUT]

[--ssh-common-args SSH\_COMMON\_ARGS]

[--sftp-extra-args SFTP\_EXTRA\_ARGS]

[--scp-extra-args SCP\_EXTRA\_ARGS]

[--ssh-extra-args SSH\_EXTRA\_ARGS] [--force-handlers]

[--flush-cache] [-b] [--become-method BECOME\_METHOD]

[--become-user BECOME\_USER] [-K] [-t TAGS]

[--skip-tags SKIP\_TAGS] [-C] [--syntax-check] [-D]

[-i INVENTORY] [--list-hosts] [-l SUBSET]

[-e EXTRA\_VARS] [--vault-id VAULT\_IDS]

[--ask-vault-pass | --vault-password-file VAULT\_PASSWORD\_FILES]

[-f FORKS] [-M MODULE\_PATH] [--list-tasks]

[--list-tags] [--step] [--start-at-task START\_AT\_TASK]

playbook [playbook ...

-v ----------task results are displayed

--v----------Both task results and task configuration are isplayed

---v---------Includes info abt connections to managed hosts

**Syntax Verfication**

Prior to executing a playbook it is good practice to perform a verification to ensure that the sysntax of its content is correct.

ansible-playbook –syntax-check webserver.yml

Dry Run Execution

You can use –C option to perform a dry run of the playbook execution. This causes Ansible to report what changes would have occurred if the playbook were executed, but does not make any actual changes to manages hosts.

* **Ansible-playbook –C webserver.yml**

**Privilege escalation within playbook**

Plays can use dif remote users or privilege escalation settings for a play than what is specified by the defaults in the configuration file.

User Attributes:

remote\_user: remoteuser

Privilege Escalation Attributes

Become: true

Become\_method: sudo

Become\_user: privileged used

**Example:**

* name: ssh configuration

hosts: all

remote\_user: venkat

become: yes

**YAML SYNTAX**

#-----comment

There are 2 ways to write multiple strings. Ypu can use | vertical bar to denote that newline characters within the string are to be preserved.

Include\_lines: |

Example Company

123 Main street

Atlanta 3030002

You can also use > greter than symbol.

Fold\_newlines: >

This s an Example

Of s long string

That it

**YAML Dictionaries**

You can seen collections of key-value pair written as indented block

Name: venkat

Svcservice: httpd

Svcport: 10250

Also can be written in inline block

{name: venkat, svcservice: httpd, svcport: 80}

**YAML List**

Multiple names or server can be written by

name:

* venkat
* Arjun
* Suresh