Ansible Notes

Introduction to Ansible

- **Ansible** is an open-source IT automation tool used for configuration management, application deployment, and task automation.
- Operates without agents; it uses **SSH** or **WinRM** for communication.
- Simple to learn due to its **YAML-based** playbooks.
- Ensures **idempotency**, meaning running the same playbook multiple times will yield the same result.

Key Components

- 1. **Control Node:** The machine where Ansible is installed and from which tasks are executed.
- 2. **Managed Nodes:** The target machines that Ansible automates.
- 3. **Inventory:** A file listing managed nodes (can be static or dynamic).
- 4. **Modules:** Pre-built units of work for system tasks (e.g., copy, service, yum).
- 5. **Playbooks:** YAML files that define the desired configuration or task.
- 6. **Roles:** A structured way to organize playbooks, variables, and files for reusability.
- 7. **Vault:** A feature to encrypt sensitive data like passwords or keys.

Installation

On Control Node (Linux):

sudo apt update sudo apt install ansible -y

Verify Installation:

ansible --version

Inventory File

• **Static Inventory:** Defined in /etc/ansible/hosts.

[webservers]
192.168.1.10
192.168.1.11 ansible_user=ubuntu ansible_ssh_private_key_file=~/.ssh/id_rsa
[databases]

dbserver.example.com

• **Dynamic Inventory:** Generated dynamically using scripts or cloud integrations (e.g., AWS, GCP).

Basic Commands

1. Ping All Hosts:

ansible all -m ping

2. Run a Command:

ansible webservers -m command -a "uptime"

3. Copy Files:

ansible all -m copy -a "src=/local/path dest=/remote/path"

4. Install Packages:

ansible all -m yum -a "name=httpd state=present"

Writing a Playbook

Example: Install and Start Nginx

- name: Install and start Nginx

hosts: webservers become: yes

tasks:

- name: Install Nginx

apt:

name: nginx state: present

- name: Start Nginx service

service: name: nginx state: started

Run the Playbook:

ansible-playbook nginx.yml

Roles

Directory Structure:

```
roles/
webserver/
tasks/
main.yml
```

```
handlers/
main.yml
templates/
nginx.conf.j2
files/
index.html
vars/
main.yml
```

Using a Role in a Playbook:

- name: Deploy webserver

hosts: webservers

roles:

- webserver

Ansible Vault

Encrypt a File:

ansible-vault encrypt secrets.yml

Decrypt a File:

ansible-vault decrypt secrets.yml

Use Vault in a Playbook:

- name: Secure playbook example

hosts: webservers

vars_files:

- secrets.yml

tasks:

- name: Print secret

debug:

msg: "{{ secret_key }}"

Best Practices

- 1. Use **roles** for better organization.
- 2. Encrypt sensitive data using **Ansible Vault**.
- 3. Maintain a **consistent inventory structure**.
- 4. Test playbooks in staging environments before production.
- 5. Use **version control** (e.g., Git) to manage playbook versions.
- 6. Employ **idempotent modules** to ensure predictable outcomes.
- 7. Leverage **dynamic inventory** for cloud environments.

Common Use Cases

- 1. **Application Deployment:** Automate deployments of web and database applications.
- 2. **Configuration Management:** Maintain consistent configurations across servers.
- 3. **Patch Management:** Apply security patches to systems.
- 4. **Cloud Automation:** Provision cloud resources (e.g., AWS, Azure, GCP).
- 5. **Container Orchestration:** Manage Docker containers and Kubernetes clusters.

Debugging Tips

1. Check Syntax:

ansible-playbook playbook.yml --syntax-check

2. Run in Check Mode:

ansible-playbook playbook.yml --check

3. Increase Verbosity:

ansible-playbook playbook.yml -vvv

This guide provides a foundational overview of Ansible. Expand your knowledge by exploring more modules, dynamic inventories, and Ansible Galaxy roles!