Custom Ansible Modules

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What?

- "Reusable, standalone scripts that can be used by Ansible"
- "They return information to ansible by printing a JSON string to stdout before exiting"
- "They take **arguments** in one of several ways"

Why?

- Services that are not mapped to existing Ansible modules
- Custom logic that is not mapped to existing Ansible modules
- Interfacing with other programming languages
- Hiding complexity behind a simple interface

1378

Sa'im al-Dahr is hanged, for blowing the nose off the Sphinx.

1378

ansible-modules-core

Ansible modules - these modules ship with ansible

● Python ★ 1,035 🖞 2,043 Updated 29 days ago

ansible-modules-extras

Ansible extra modules - these modules ship with ansible

■ Python ★ 870 ¥ 1,667 Updated on Sep 13

Projects with the most contributors

	MICROSOFT/VSCODE	151
•	FACEBOOK/REACT-NATIVE	8.8
①	NPM/NPM	7.61
A	ANGULAR/ANGULAR-CLI	7.41
F	TENSORFLOW/TENSORFLOW	7.31
	FORTAWESOME/FONT-AWESOME	6.81
A	ANGULAR/ANGULAR	61
0	DOCKER/DOCKER	61
	JLORD/PATCHWORK	5.91
A	ANSIBLE/ANSIBLE	5.91

Why not?

- Consider roles
- Consider action/vars/lookup/inventory plugins

Most basic module

```
# library/most_basic_module.py
#!/usr/bin/env python
import sys
def main():
  sys.stdout.write('{"changed":true}')
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Most basic playbook

- hosts: localhost
 connection: local
 tasks:

- most_basic_module:

Ansible Module

```
# library/my_module.py
#!/usr/bin/env python
from ansible.module_utils.basic import AnsibleModule
def main():
  module = AnsibleModule(
    argument spec=dict(),
    supports_check_mode=False
  result = dict()
  result["changed"] = True
  module.exit_json(**result)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   main()
```

Custom output (1)

```
# library/my module.py
#!/usr/bin/env python
from ansible.module utils.basic import AnsibleModule
def main():
  module = AnsibleModule(
    argument_spec=dict(),
    supports check mode=False
  result = dict()
  result["changed"] = True
  result["my data"] = {"hello": "world"}
  module.exit_json(**result)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Custom output (2)

- hosts: localhost
 connection: local
 tasks:

- my_module:

register: result

- debug: var=result

Failing

```
# library/my failing module.py
#!/usr/bin/env python
from ansible.module utils.basic import AnsibleModule
def main():
 module = AnsibleModule(
    argument spec=dict(),
    supports check mode=False
  result = dict()
  result["failed"] = True
 module.exit_json(**result)
if name == ' main ':
```

main()

Arguments (1)

```
# library/my module with args.py
# ...
argument_spec = {
  'name': {'type': 'str', 'required': True},
  'scores': {'type': 'list', 'required': False, 'default': []}
module = AnsibleModule(
 argument_spec=argument_spec,
 supports check mode=False
name = module.params["name"]
scores = module.params["scores"]
# ...
```

Arguments (2)

- hosts: localhost

connection: local

tasks:

- my_module_with_args: name="florin" scores="{{ [1, 2, 3] }}"

Arguments (3)

```
# library/my_module_with_args.py
# ...
argument_spec = {
  'name': {'type': 'str', 'required': True},
  'scores': {'type': 'list', 'required': False, 'default': []},
  'state': {'choices': ['present', 'absent'], 'default': 'present'},
  'options': {'type': 'dict', 'default': {}},
# ...
```

Arguments (4)

```
# library/my_module_with_more_args.py
 module = AnsibleModule(
    argument_spec=argument_spec,
   required_together=[
      ['name', 'scores'],
   ],
    required_one_of=[
     ['state', 'options']
   ],
   mutually_exclusive=[
      ['name', 'options']
   ],
    supports_check_mode=False
```

Other languages: Ruby (1)

```
# library/my ruby module.rb
#!/usr/bin/env ruby
require "json"
params = \{\}
arguments = File.read(ARGV[0])
arguments.split(" ").each do |argument|
  key, value = argument.split("=")
  next unless key && value
  params[key] = value
end
# This is how you fetch parameters
params["name"]
puts ({ changed: true, params: params }).to_json
```

Other languages: Ruby (2)

```
- hosts: localhost
  connection: local
  tasks:
  - my_ruby_module: name="florin" state="present"
    register: result
  - debug: var=result
```

<1.2.3.4> PUT /tmp/tmpsZsEbg TO /home/ubuntu/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1511273742.3-225952978315588/my_ruby_module.rb

Recap

- Pass, cast and validate arguments
- (Use different programming languages)
- Hide complexity
- Build "user"-friendly interfaces

A "user"-friendly interface?

```
# our base image
FROM alpine:3.5
# Install python and pip
RUN apk add --update py2-pip
# upgrade pip
RUN pip install --upgrade pip
# install Python modules needed by the Python app
COPY requirements.txt /usr/src/app/
RUN pip install --no-cache-dir -r /usr/src/app/requirements.txt
# copy files required for the app to run
COPY app.py /usr/src/app/
COPY templates/index.html /usr/src/app/templates/
# tell the port number the container should expose
EXPOSE 5000
# run the application
CMD ["python", "/usr/src/app/app.py"]
```

Something simple...

Building infrastructure

```
- hosts: localhost
  connection: local
  tasks:
  - microservice:
      name: "some-service"
      instance_type: "t2.small"
      instance_count: 2
      db_instance_type: "db.t2.small"
      db_engine: "postgres"
      db_storage: 5
      public_lb: yes
      state: "present"
```

How?

- Use (sane) defaults
- Use conventions (e.g. DNS)
- Hide complexity
- Idempotence
- State present/absent
- Infer state

Questions?

https://github.com/lipanski/ansible-custom-modules-demo

Reference

- http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/list_of_all_modules.html
- http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/dev_guide/developing_modules.html
- http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/dev_guide/developing_modules_general.html