

Ansible

Einführung und Hands-on

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A Was ist Ansible?

„Ansible is a extra-simple Python API for doing *'remote things'* over SSH. “

(Erster Commit auf Github)

A Einsatzmöglichkeiten

- Konfigurationsmanagement
- Softwareverteilung
- Orchestrierung
- Administration
- ...

A Vorteile

- Konfiguration leicht zu erlernen
- Keine spezielle Software nötig
 - „control machine“
 - „managed node“
- Kommunikation über SSH
- Koexistenz möglich

A Voraussetzungen

- „control machine“: Unix (kein Windows)
 - Python 2.6 oder 2.7
- „managed node“: Unix (auch Windows)
 - Python 2.5
 - Python 2.4 mit python-simplejson
 - (libselinux-python)

A Windows-Unterstützung

- PowerShell remoting statt SSH
- Voraussetzungen
 - „managed node“: WinRM aktiviert
 - „control node“: python-winrm, (python-kerberos)
- Seit 2.1 nicht mehr „beta“



Ad-hoc Kommandos [Demo]



Ad-hoc Kommandos [Demo]

```
[~]$ ansible all -a "hostname"
```

```
app1 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
app1
```

```
app2 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
app2
```

```
web1 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
web1
```

```
web2 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
web2
```

```
[~]$ ansible all -a "uptime"
```

```
web2 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
13:11:42 up 3:49, 1 user, load  
average: 0,01, 0,03, 0,05
```

```
app1 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
13:11:42 up 3:48, 1 user, load  
average: 0,00, 0,01, 0,05
```

```
app2 | SUCCESS | rc=0 >>
```

```
13:11:42 up 3:48, 1 user, load  
average: 0,00, 0,01, 0,05
```

```
...
```


A Begriffe

- Inventory
- Module
- Task / Playbook / Role
- „Idempotenz“

A Begriff: Inventory

- Liste von Zielelementen (z.B. Hosts)
- Gruppierung, Variablenzuweisung

```
[webserver]
```

```
web01 ansible_user=someuser
```

```
web02 http_port=8080
```

```
[webserver:vars]
```

```
function=webserver
```

```
[appserver]
```

```
app[01:20]
```

A Begriff: Inventory

- Möglichkeiten der Erzeugung
 - Manuell
 - Programm-Export
 - Programm-Ausgabe (JSON-Format)
 - „Dynamic Inventory“

A Begriff: Module

- Module stellen Funktionalitäten bereit
 - Eigene Module implementierbar
- | | |
|---|---|
| <pre>- name: Install httpd yum: name: httpd state: latest</pre> | <pre>- name: Start httpd service: name: httpd state: started enabled: yes</pre> |
|---|---|



Begriff: Module

Module Index:

All Modules

Cloud Modules

Clustering Modules

Commands Modules

Database Modules

Files Modules

Inventory Modules

Messaging Modules

Monitoring Modules

Network Modules

Notification Modules

Packaging Modules

Source Control Modules

System Modules

Utilities Modules

Web Infrastructure Modules

Windows Modules

System Modules:

alternatives (E) - Manages alternative programs for common commands

at (E) - Schedule the execution of a command or script file via the at command.

authorized_key - Adds or removes an SSH authorized key

capabilities (E) - Manage Linux capabilities

cron - Manage cron.d and crontab entries.

cronvar (E) - Manage variables in crontabs

crypttab (E) - Encrypted Linux block devices

debconf (E) - Configure a .deb package

facter (E) - Runs the discovery program *facter* on the remote system

filesystem (E) - Makes file system on block device

firewalld (E) - Manage arbitrary ports/services with firewalld

getent (E) - a wrapper to the unix getent utility

gluster_volume (E) - Manage GlusterFS volumes

group - Add or remove groups

hostname - Manage hostname

iptables (E) - Modify the systems iptables

kernel_blacklist (E) - Blacklist kernel modules

known_hosts (E) - Add or remove a host from the ``known_hosts`` file

locale_gen (E) - Creates or removes locales.

lvg (E) - Configure LVM volume groups

lvol (E) - Configure LVM logical volumes

modprobe (E) - Add or remove kernel modules

mount - Control active and configured mount points

ohai (E) - Returns inventory data from *Ohai*

open_iscsi (E) - Manage iscsi targets with open-iscsi

...

A Begriff: Task

- Rahmenbedingungen für Funktionsaufrufe
- Strukturierung

```
- name: Install software
  yum:
    name: "{{ item }}"
    state: latest
  with_items:
    - httpd
    - mysql
  when: is_webserver
  tag:
    - mytag
```

```
- name: Include OS specific
  include: tasks/RedHat.yml
  when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"
```

A Begriff: Playbook

- Sammlung von Tasks und/oder Roles

```
---  
- hosts: all  
  become: yes  
  gather_facts: no  
  
tasks:  
- name: Install packages  
  yum:  
    name: "{{ item }}"  
    state: latest  
  with_items:  
    - rsync
```

```
---  
- hosts: all  
  gather_facts: yes  
  
roles:  
  - nagiosconfig  
  - ...  
  - ...
```

A Begriff: Role

- Wiederverwendbare Komponenten
- Tasks, Variablen, Templates, ...

```
roles/  
├── nagiosconfig  
│   ├── defaults  
│   │   └── main.yml  
│   ├── files  
│   ├── handlers  
│   │   └── main.yml  
│   ├── meta  
│   └── main.yml
```

```
├── README.md  
├── tasks  
│   └── main.yml  
├── templates  
├── tests  
│   ├── inventory  
│   └── test.yml  
└── vars  
    └── main.yml
```


A Begriff: Facts [Demo]

- Informationen über den Ziel-Host

A Begriff: Facts [Demo]

```
[~]$ ansible web1 -m setup
web1 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "ansible_all_ipv4_addresses": [
      "10.0.2.15",
      "10.0.15.21"
    ],
    "ansible_all_ipv6_addresses": [
      "fe80::a00:27ff:fef6:b007",
      "fe80::a00:27ff:fe91:afac"
    ],
    "ansible_architecture": "x86_64",
    ...
  }
```

A Begriff: „Idempotenz“

„In der Kommunikation zwischen Mensch und Maschine ist dann *Idempotenz* gegeben, wenn das mehrmalige Drücken eines Knopfes den gleichen Effekt hat wie das einmalige Drücken.“

(Wikipedia)

- Wiederholbare Ausführung

Demo

- Demo
 - Verteilung von SSH-Keys
 - Generierung einer Nagios-Konfiguration anhand der gefundenen Ansible-Facts

Demo

- Demo-Umgebung

— <https://github.com/m-kraus/ansible-demo>



Neu in 2.0 - I

- Blocks: Gruppierung, Fehlerbehandlung

tasks:

- **block:**

- debug: msg='I execute normally'
- do something ...

- rescue:**

- debug: msg='I caught an error'
- undo something ...

- always:**

- debug: msg='This always executes'

- when:** some_condition

Neu in 2.0 - II

- Ausführung
 - Linear:
Warten auf Abschluss eines Tasks für alle Hosts
 - Frei:
Ausführung pro Host so schnell wie möglich

A Neu in 2.0 - III

- „Dynamic includes“

Vor v2.0

- `include: RedHat.yml`
 `when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"`
- `include: Debian.yml`
 `when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"`

Seit v2.0

- `include: "{{ ansible_os_family }}"`

A Neu in 2.1

- Netzwerk-Komponenten
 - Cisco, HP, Juniper, Arista, Cumulus
- Windows-Untersützung nicht mehr „beta“
- Erweiterte Docker-Unterstützung



ANSIBLE

Danke!

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