

Internal training

INTRODUCTION TO ANSIBLE

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Lecture #5 – Best practices



ERLEBEN, WAS VERBINDET.

Course Content

1. Lektion #1: Introduction

1. Configuration management
2. Ansible. How it works?
3. Vagrant. Training env

2. Lektion #2: First playbook

1. First playbook
2. Ansible modules
3. Facts & variables

3. Lektion #3: Base features

1. Jinja2 templating
2. Conditions
3. Loops

4. Lektion #4: Plugins & modules

1. Plugins
2. Modules
3. Handlers

5. Lektion #5: Best practices

1. Roles
2. Working with inventory
3. Repository structure

6. Lektion #6: Usecases

1. Golden images
2. Management infrastructure
3. CI/CD integration

Lection #5. Best practices

Ansible config

Certain settings in Ansible are adjustable via a configuration file. The stock configuration should be sufficient for most users, but there may be reasons you would want to change them.

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ansible/ansible/devel/examples/ansible.cfg>

Config processed in the following order:

1. `ANSIBLE_CONFIG` (an environment variable)
2. `ansible.cfg` (in the current directory)
3. `.ansible.cfg` (in the home directory)
4. `/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg`

Lecture #5. Best practices

Ansible config

```
1  [[defaults]
2  inventory ..... = hosts.ini
3  callback_whitelist ..... = profile_tasks
4  host_key_checking ..... = False
5  display_skipped_hosts ..... = False
6  display_args_to_stdout ..... = True
7  stdout_callback ..... = debug
8  remote_user ..... = deploy
9  roles_path ..... = ./roles
10 library ..... = ./library
11 vault_password_file ..... = ~/ansible-vault.pass
12 private_key_file ..... = /path/to/file
13
14
15  [ssh_connection]
16  pipelining ..... = True
17  ssh_args ..... = -o ControlMaster=auto -o ControlPersist=600s
18
```

Lecture #6. Usecases

Ansible vault

The vault feature can encrypt any structured data file used by Ansible.

```
1  echo "Creating Encrypted Files"
2  ansible-vault create ~/ansible-vault.pass
3
4  echo "Editing Encrypted Files"
5  ansible-vault edit ~/ansible-vault.pass
6
7  echo "Running a Playbook with Vault"
8  ansible-playbook site.yml --ask-vault-pass
9  ansible-playbook site.yml --vault-password-file ~/ansible-vault.pass
10
11 cat > ansible.cfg << EOL
12 [defaults]
13 vault_password_file = ~/ansible-vault.pass
14 EOL
```

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1. First playbook
2. Ansible modules
3. Facts & variables

3. Lektion #3: Base features

1. Jinja2 templating
2. Conditions
3. Loops

4. Lektion #4: Plugins & modules

1. Plugins
2. Modules
3. Handlers

5. Lektion #5: Best practices

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Lesson #5. Best practices

Roles

A bundle of related tasks/handlers/templates

- **Defaults** - default variables for the role
- **Files** - contains files which can be deployed via this role.
- **Handlers** - contains handlers, which may be used by this role or even anywhere outside this role.
- **Meta** - defines some meta data for this role
- **Tasks** - contains the main list of tasks to be executed by the role
- **Templates** - contains templates which can be deployed via this role
- **Vars** - other variables for the role

Lecture #5. Best practices

Roles

```
▼ files
  /* example.yml
  inventory.ini
▼ roles
  ▼ common
    ▼ defaults
      /* main.yml
    ▼ files
      ▼ keys
        deploy.pub
    ▼ handlers
      /* main.yml
    ▼ tasks
      /* main.yml
    ▼ templates
      /* iptables.j2
      /* iptables.j2
  ▼ webserver
    ▼ meta
      /* main.yml
    ▼ tasks
      /* main.yml
  /* provision_me.yml
```

```
2
3  - name: provision server
4    hosts: all
5    become: True
6    become_user: root
7    vars:
8      iptables_allowed_ports:
9        - {protocol: tcp, port: 80}
10         - {protocol: tcp, port: 443}
11         - {protocol: udp, port: 161}
12    roles:
13      - webserver
14    tasks:
15      - name: copy files
16        copy:
17          src: "{{ item }}"
18          dest: "/home/vagrant/{{ item }}"
19          with_items:
20            - inventory.ini
21            - example.yml
22
```


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2. Conditions
3. Loops

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2. Modules
3. Handlers

5. Lektion #5: Best practices

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Lection #5. Best practices

Inventory.

1. Lists all hosts which Ansible may manage
2. Simple "INI" format or YAML
3. Can define groups of hosts
4. Default is /etc/ansible/hosts
 - We will instead use ./hosts.local
 - Can override using -i <filename>

Lection #5. Best practices

Inventory. Variables

1. You can set variables on hosts or groups of hosts
2. Variables can make tasks behave differently when applied to different hosts
3. Variables can be inserted into templates
4. Some variables control how Ansible connects

Lecture #5. Best practices

Inventory. Static

```
1  ---
2  azure:
3    hosts:
4      azureenv01:
5        ansible_port: 443
6        ansible_host: 51.4.16.19
7        ansible_user: admin01
8      azureenv02:
9        ansible_port: 443
10       ansible_host: itrain02.germanycentral.cloudapp.microsoftazure.de
11       ansible_user: admin01
12      azureenv03:
13        ansible_port: 443
14        ansible_host: train03.germanycentral.cloudapp.microsoftazure.de
15        ansible_user: admin01
16    vars:
17      http_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
18      https_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
19      no_proxy: 127.0.0.1
```

Lecture #5. Best practices

Inventory. Static

```
1 [azure]
2 imagemastertrain01
3 imagemastertrain02 ansible_host=1.1.1.1 ansible_port=443 ansible_user=admin01
4 imagemastertrain03 ansible_host=imagemastertrain03.germanycentral.cloudapp.microsoftazure.de
5
6 [azure:vars]
7 http_proxy=http://127.0.0.1:4444
8 https_proxy=http://127.0.0.1:4444
9 no_proxy=127.0.0.1
```

Lection #5. Best practices

Inventory. Host_vars

1. Directly in the inventory (hosts) fle
2. In file host_vars/imagemastertrain01

```
http_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
https_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
no_proxy: 127.0.0.1
some_strange_var:
  - foo
  - bar
```

Lecture #5. Best practices

Inventory. Group_vars

- group_vars/azure

```
http_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
https_proxy: http://127.0.0.1:4444
no_proxy: 127.0.0.1
some_strange_var:
  - foo
  - bar
```

- group_vars/all

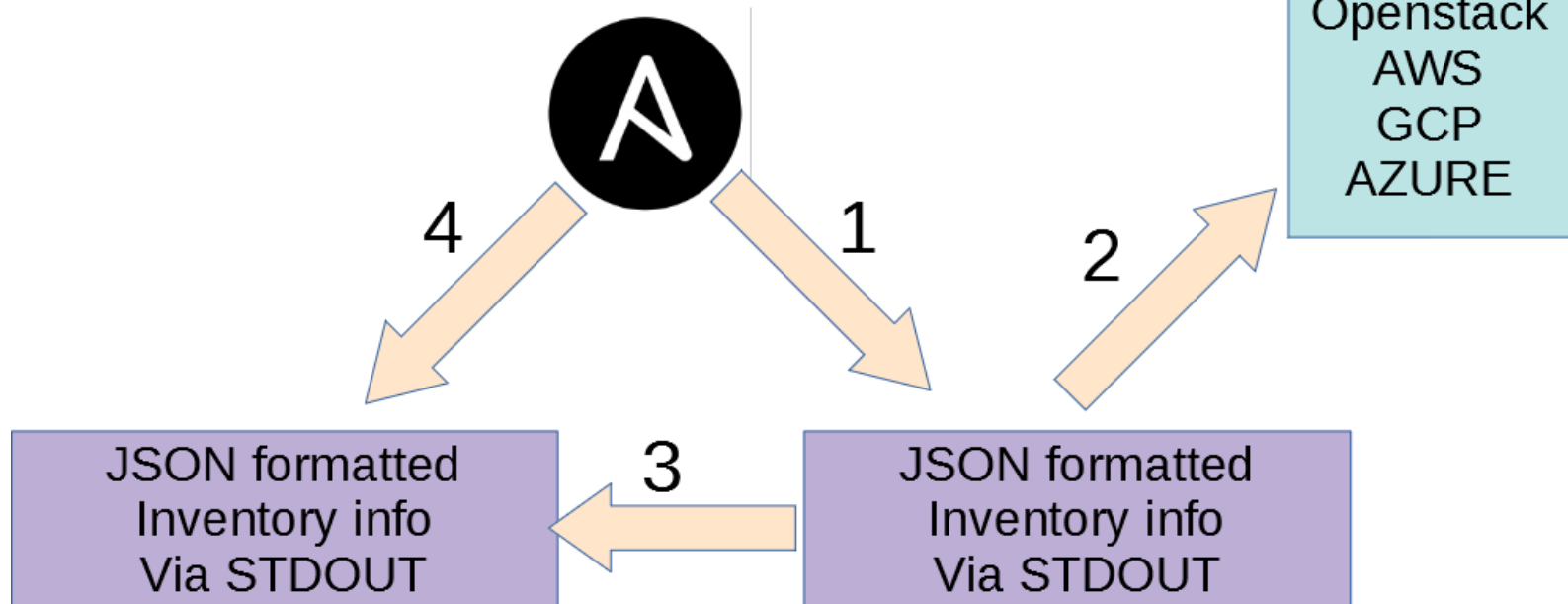
More YAML, applies to every host

Note: host vars take priority over group vars

Lection #5. Best practices

Inventory. Dynamic

1. Execute Dynamic Inventory
2. Collect Target information
3. Output Inventory to STDOUT
4. Read Inventory Information



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3. Facts & variables

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2. Conditions
3. Loops

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2. Modules
3. Handlers

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Lecture #5. Best practices

Repository structure

```
production          # inventory file for production servers
staging             # inventory file for staging environment

group_vars/
  group1.yml        # here we assign variables to particular groups
  group2.yml
host_vars/
  hostname1.yml     # here we assign variables to particular systems
  hostname2.yml

library/            # if any custom modules, put them here (optional)
module_utils/       # if any custom module_utils to support modules, put them here (optional)
filter_plugins/     # if any custom filter plugins, put them here (optional)

site.yml            # master playbook
webservers.yml      # playbook for webserver tier
dbservers.yml       # playbook for dbserver tier

roles/
  common/           # this hierarchy represents a "role"
    tasks/          #
      main.yml       # <-- tasks file can include smaller files if warranted
    handlers/       #
      main.yml       # <-- handlers file
    templates/      # <-- files for use with the template resource
      ntp.conf.j2    # <----- templates end in .j2
    files/          #
      bar.txt        # <-- files for use with the copy resource
      foo.sh         # <-- script files for use with the script resource
    vars/           #
      main.yml       # <-- variables associated with this role
    defaults/       #
      main.yml       # <-- default lower priority variables for this role
    meta/           #
      main.yml       # <-- role dependencies
    library/        # roles can also include custom modules
    module_utils/   # roles can also include custom module_utils
    lookup_plugins/ # or other types of plugins, like lookup in this case

  webtier/          # same kind of structure as "common" was above, done for the webtier role
  monitoring/       # ""
  fooapp/           # ""
```

Lecture #5. Best practices

Repository structure

```
inventories/
  production/
    hosts          # inventory file for production servers
    group_vars/
      group1.yml   # here we assign variables to particular groups
      group2.yml
    host_vars/
      hostname1.yml # here we assign variables to particular systems
      hostname2.yml

  staging/
    hosts          # inventory file for staging environment
    group_vars/
      group1.yml   # here we assign variables to particular groups
      group2.yml
    host_vars/
      stagehost1.yml # here we assign variables to particular systems
      stagehost2.yml

library/
module_utils/
filter_plugins/

site.yml
webservers.yml
dbservers.yml

roles/
  common/
  webtier/
  monitoring/
  fooapp/
```

Lecture #5. Best practices

- Use dynamic inventory with clouds
- Differentiate staging vs production
- Roles
- Ansible doesn't reduce count of strings, it allows you to reduce complexity of modifying your infrastructure.

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/playbooks_best_practices.html

Lecture #5. Best practices

Workshop

- 1 `$env:http_proxy='http://spbsrv-proxy2.t-systems.ru:3128'`
- 2 `$env:https_proxy='http://spbsrv-proxy2.t-systems.ru:3128'`
- 3 `git clone http://projects.t-systems.ru/lgonchar/ansible-course-public.git`
- 4 `cd student_files/05`
- 5 `vagrant up --provider hyperv`

Lecture #5. Best practices

Homework

- Create new role snmpd – it should
 - Install snmpd
 - Configure snmpd
 - Get snmp community string from ansible-vault
 - Get snmp community string as parameter for role
- Modify existing webserver role
 - Generate self signed cert
 - Configure HTTPS

THANK YOU!

Q&A

“

Use the ansible, Luke

”

Obi Wan Kenobi

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