Internal training
INTRODUCTION TO ANSIBLE

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Lection #2 – First playbook

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   3. Vagrant. Training env
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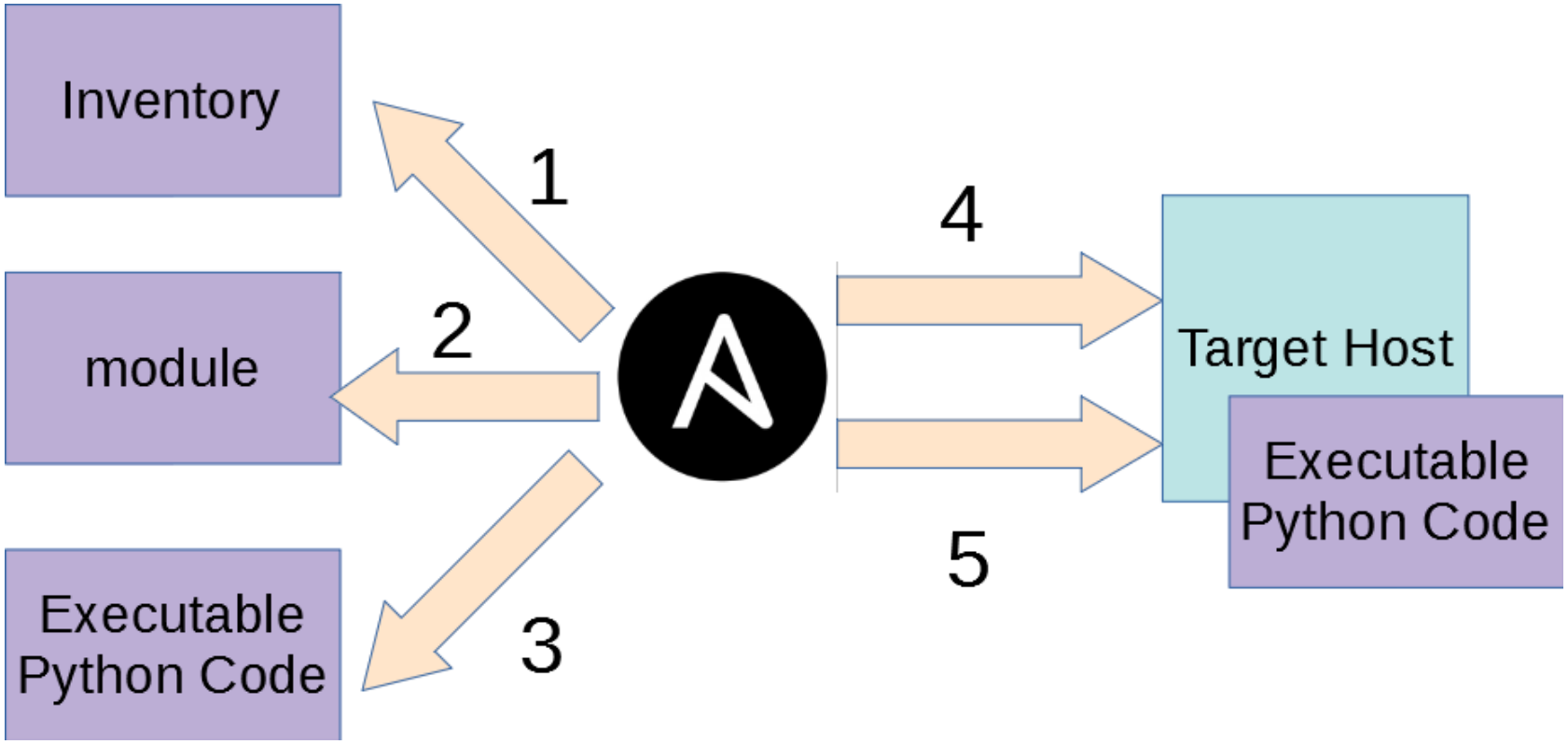
Lection #2. First playbook

First Playbook



Lection #2. First playbook

YML. provision_me.yml

Lection #2. First playbook

YML

1. A way of storing structured data as text
2. Conceptually similar to JSON
    1. String and numeric values
    2. Lists: ordered sequences
    3. Hashes: unordered groups of key-value pairs
3. String values don't normally need quotes
4. Lists and hashes can be nested
5. Indentation used to defne nesting

Lection #2. First playbook

YML. list

- Single line form

```
1 [birth, taxes, death]
```

- Multi-line form

Space after dash required

```
2 - birth

3 - taxes

4 - death
```

Lection #2. First playbook

YML. hash

- Single line form

```
2 {item: shirt, colour: red, size: 42
```

- Multi-line form

```
5  item: shirt
6  colour: red
7  size: 42
8  description: |
9    this is a very long multi-line
10   text field which is all one value
```

Lection #2. First playbook

YML. List of hashes

- Compact

```
2 - {item: shirt, colour: red, size: 42}
3 - {item: shirt, colour: blue, size: 44}
```

- Multi-line

```
5 - item: shirt
6   colour: red
7   size: 42
8 - item: shirt
9   colour: blue
10  size: 44
```

Lection #2. First playbook

```
- name: provision server
  hosts: all
  become: True
  become_user: root
  tasks:
    - name: wheel group is created
      group: name=wheel state=present

    - name: sshusers group is created
      group: name=sshusers state=present

    - name: create admin accounts
      user:
        name: deploy
        groups: "sshusers"
        shell: /bin/bash
        update_password: always
        password: '$6$NwI7op8FHR1VQta6$zuQXHtNtM/7SRQsf1./18WbBrHMq4mT88nWh67ThmlWcqyVX3FBTY9uj/
          07tR9ViDEvjg6/bh0y3mSjeDQYe3.'

    - name: super admins can sudo without password
      lineinfile:
        dest: /etc/sudoers
        state: present
        line: "deploy ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL"
        validate: 'visudo -cf %s'

    - name: Set authorized key for deploy user
      authorized_key:
        user: deploy
        state: present
        key: 'ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA6NF8iallvQVp22WDkTkyrtvp9eWW6A8YVr+kz4TjGYe7gHzI
        w+niNltGEFHzD8+v1I2YJ6oXevct1YeS0o9HZyN1Q9qgCgzUFtdOKLv6IedplqoPkcmF0aYet2PkEDo3MlTBckFXPI
        TAMzF8dJSIFo9D8HfdOV0IAdx4O7PtixWKn5y2hMNG0zQPyUecp4pzC6kivAIhyfHilFR61RGL+GPXQ2MWZWFYbAGj
        yiYJnAmCP3NOTd0jMZEnDkbUvxhMmBYSdETk1rRgm+R4LOzFUGaHqHDLKLX+FIPKcF96hrucXzcWyLbIbEgE98OHln
        VYCzRdK8jlqm8tehUc9c9WhQ== vagrant insecure public key'
```

Lection #2. First playbook

Playbook

- Tasks are modules called with specifc arguments
- Handlers are triggered when something changes

  e.g. restart daemon when a confg fle is changed
- Roles are re-usable bundles of tasks, handlers and templates
- All defned using YAML

Lection #2. First playbook

Playbook

- Each play contains a list of tasks.
- Tasks are executed in order one by one
- One task at a time, against all machines matched by the host pattern, before moving on to the next task.

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Lection #2. First playbook
Modules

1. Ansible “modules” are small pieces of code which perform one function
2. Most are “idempotent”: means that they only do something when a change is required
3. Many modules supplied as standard

http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/modules.html

Lection #2. First playbook

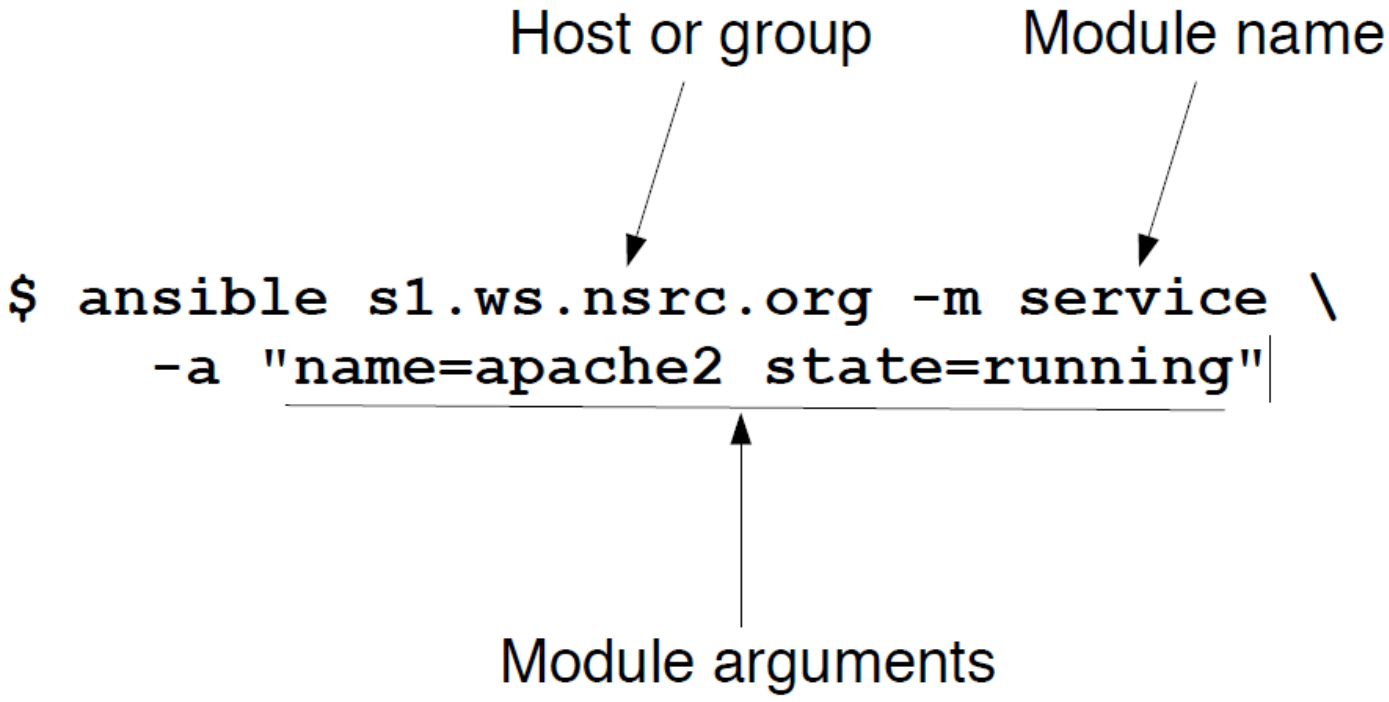
Modules

All modules
Cloud modules
Clustering modules
Commands modules
Crypto modules
Database modules
Files modules
Identity modules
Inventory modules
Messaging modules
Monitoring modules
Net Tools modules
Network modules
Notification modules
Packaging modules
Remote Management modules
Source Control modules
Storage modules
System modules
Utilities modules
Web Infrastructure modules
Windows modules

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/modules_by_category.html

Lection #2. First playbook
Modules

Invoking modules from shell



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Lection #2. First playbook
Facts

1. Facts are variables containing information collected automatically about the target host
2. Things like what OS is installed, what interfaces it has, what disk drives it has
3. Can be used to adapt roles automatically to the target system
4. Gathered every time Ansible connects to a host (unless playbook has "gather_facts: no")

Lection #2. First playbook

Facts

1. Information discovered from systems
2. Ansible provides many facts about the system, automatically
3. Provide by the setup module

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/setup_module.html

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.6/user_guide/playbooks_variables.html#information-discovered-from-systems-facts

Lection #2. First playbook

Facts

1 ansible *-c* local localhost *-m* setup

```
[root@localhost vagrant]# ansible -c local localhost -m setup
 [WARNING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is avail
not match 'all'

localhost | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "ansible_all_ipv4_addresses": [
            "172.26.28.167"
        ],
        "ansible_all_ipv6_addresses": [
            "fe80::760e:2b65:83c1:85e3"
        ],
        "ansible_apparmor": {
            "status": "disabled"
        },
        "ansible_architecture": "x86_64",
        "ansible_bios_date": "06/02/2017",
        "ansible_bios_version": "090007",
        "ansible_cmdline": {
            "BOOT_IMAGE": "/vmlinuz-3.10.0-693.21.1.el7.x86_64",
            "LANG": "en_US.UTF-8",
            "crashkernel": "auto",
```

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Lection #2. First playbook
Variables

1. Variable names should be letters, numbers, and underscores. Variables should always start with a letter.
2. YAML also supports dictionaries which map keys to values
3. Can be defined in playbook/inventory/included files & roles
4. Ansible allows you to reference variables in your playbooks using the Jinja2 templating system

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.6/user_guide/playbooks_variables.html

Lection #3. Base features
Jinja2 templating. Variables

Variable names should be letters, numbers, and underscores. Variables should always start with a letter.

This won't work:

```
- hosts: app_servers
  vars:
      app_path: {{ base_path }}/22
```

Do it like this and you'll be fine:

```
- hosts: app_servers
  vars:
       app_path: "{{ base_path }}/22"
```

Lection #2. First playbook
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/02
5 vagrant up –provider hyperv
```

Lection #2. First playbook

Workshop

```
8       sshgroup_name: sshusers
9       user:
10        login: deploy
11        password_hash: '$6$NwI7op8FHR1VQta6$zuQXHtNtM/7SRQsf1./18WbBrHMq4mT88nWh67T
12        authorized_key: 'ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA6NF8iallvQVp22WDkTkyrt
          oXevct1YeS0o9HZyN1Q9qgCgzUFtdOKLv6IedplqoPkcmF0aYet2PkEDo3MlTBckFXPITAMzF8d
          6kivAIhyfHilFR61RGL+GPXQ2MWZWFYbAG
            jyiYJnAmCP3NOTd0jMZEnDkbUvxhMmBYSdETk1rRgm+R4LOzFUGaHqHDLKLX+FIPKcF96hruc
            vagrant insecure public key'
13        group: "{{ sshgroup_name }}"
14    tasks:
15      - name: wheel group is created
16        group: name=wheel state=present
17
18      - name: sshusers group is created
19        group:
20          name: "{{ user.login }}"
21          state: present
22
23      - name: create admin accounts
24        user:
25          name: "{{ user['login'] }}"
26          groups: "{{ user.group }}"
27          shell: /bin/bash
28          update_password: always
29          password: "{{ user.password_hash }}"
30
31      - name: super admins can sudo without password
32        lineinfile:
33          dest: /etc/sudoers
34          state: present
35          line: "{{ user.login }} ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL"
36          validate: 'visudo -cf %s'
37
38      - name: Set authorized key for deploy user
39        authorized_key:
40          user: "{{ user.login }}"
41          state: present
```

Lection #2. First playbook
Homework

Modify existing playbook:

- Install snmpd
- Remove default snmpd config via file module
- Configure snmpd via blockinfile module
- Open via iptables module 161 udp port
- Generate self signed cert via openssl_certificate module

THANK YOU!

Q&A

> Use the ansible, Luke
>
> Obi Wan Kenobi

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