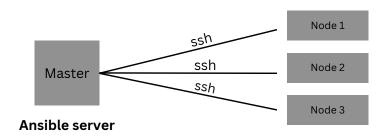
About Ansible:

It is an configuration management tool. that uses YAML scripting and works on push management. One master can control configuration of multiple servers.



EG: Suppose we have to install a package on hundred's of servers we use ansible instead of manual process because it automates the task.

- 1. It is an configuration management tool.
- 2. It is an Push-based mechanism.
- 3. It turns code into infrastructure.
- 4. Ansible is Agentless.

Advantages of Ansible

- 1. Light Weight.
- 2. There is no consistence regarding o.s can run anywhere eg: linux, ubuntu. centos etc.
- 3. It is very secure due to Agentless and ssh security feature.

Important terms:

- 1. Ansible Server: It is the machine where ansible package is installed. And we run playbooks.
- 2. Inventory: It is the file containing client server.
- 3. Inventory file location: /etc/ansible/hosts

There are 3 Methods to push code

• Ad-Hoc: It is simple linux commands. In ad-hoc the is no idempotency. If you run the same ad-hoc command multiple times it will keep overwriting of existing configurations. Ad-hoc commands are used to run quick functions such as to on or off the machine, to create files etc. This commands are of one time usage.

commands

- 1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible demo -a "ls"
- 2. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible demo [0] -a "touch file1" (to create file in i node of demo group)
- 3. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible all -a "touch file1" (to create files in all nodes)
- **Modules:** Is an single working and idempotency is present. Modules means commands of set of commands to be executed from client side.

commands

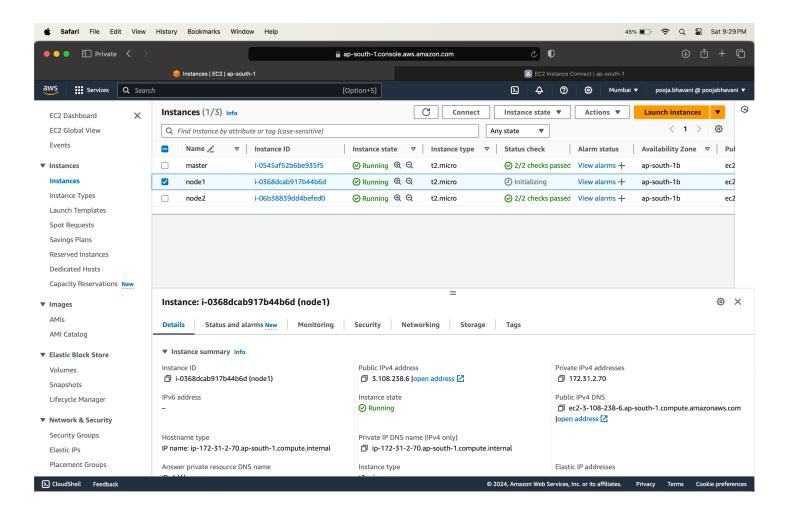
- 1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible demo -b -m apt -a
- 2. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible demo -b -m apt -a "pkg=apache2 state=latest"
- 3. ubuntu@ip-172-31-41-90:~\$ ansible demo -b -m service -a "name=apache2 state=started
- **Playbook:** Multiple modules are known as playbooks. Playbook is written in YAML language. It contains variables, tasks, handlers, files, templates and roles

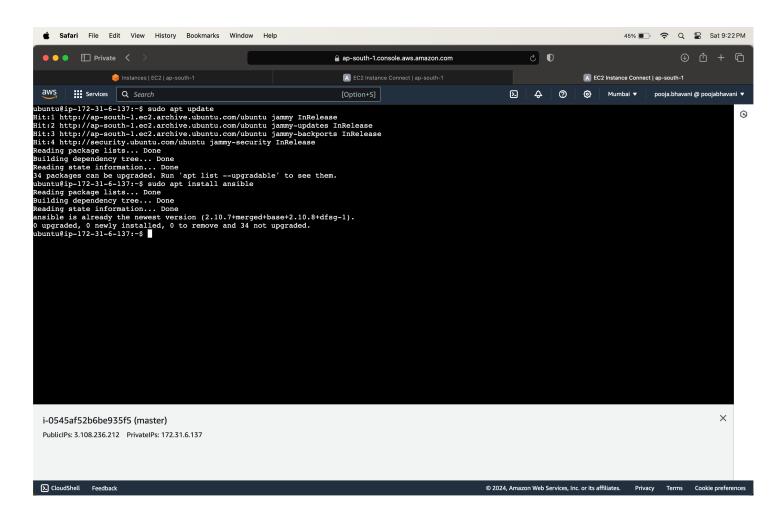
Playbooks are divided into sections:

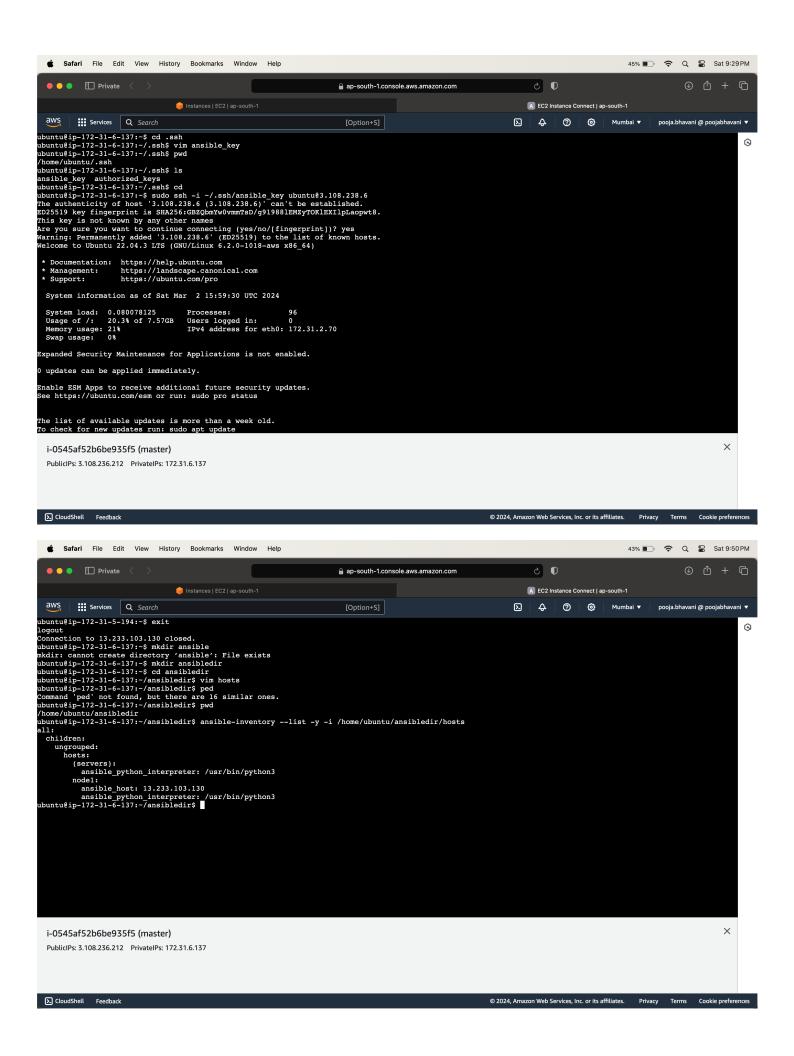
- 1. Target section: To define the host (eg: node, group) where playbook task should be executed.
- 2. Task section: List of all modules that we need to run in an order.
- 3. Variable section: To define variables.

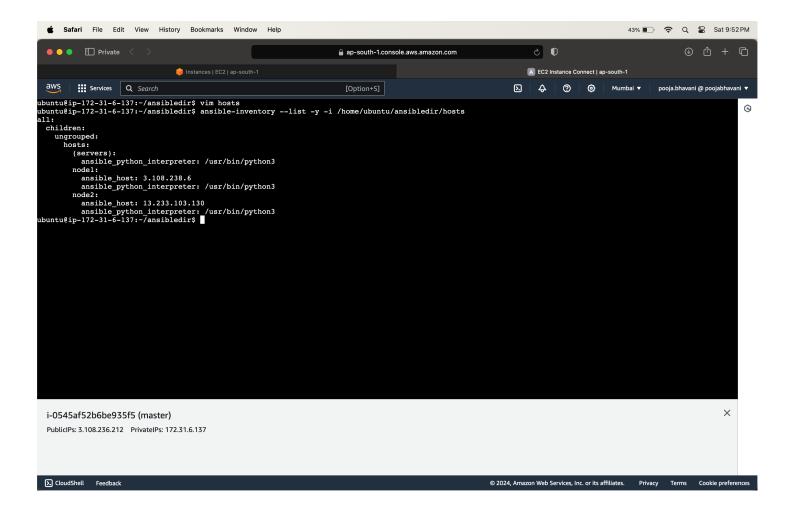
Ansible commands

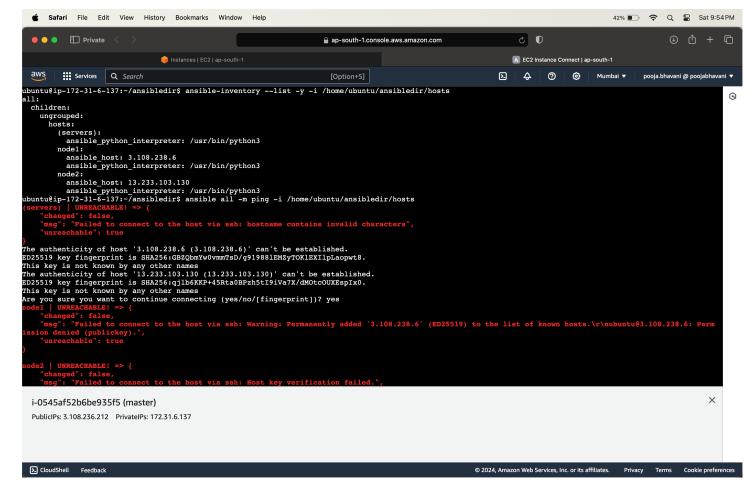
Launch EC2 instances one will be master where ansible will be installed and others nodes that will be connected to master. Install ansible and to ssh into nodes open vim ansible_key and put your private key now using that key we can connect other instances.



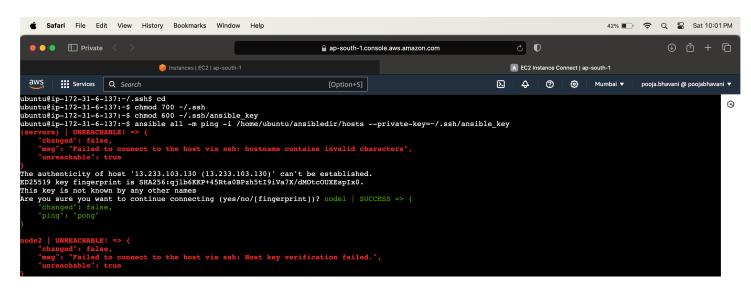


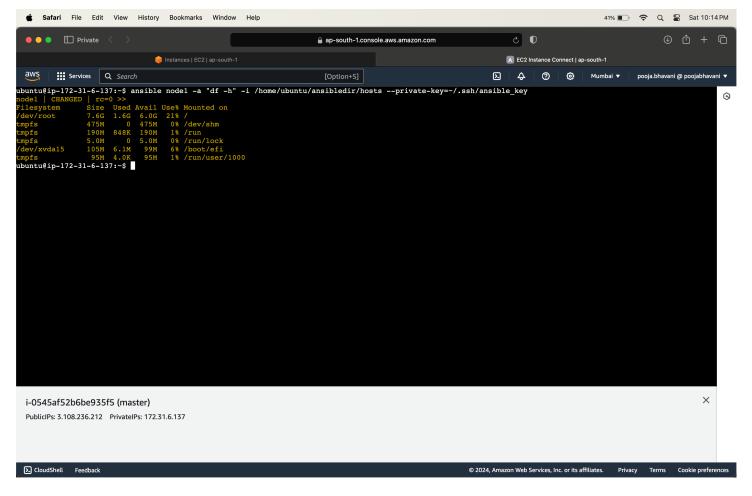






Now we first need to give private key permissions





To check memory usage.

to know the uptime of servers

