Mobaxterm:Helps you to connect with you machines.

Ansible video link: https://vimeo.com/684272256

YML= Yet another Mark up language.

Ansible uses OpenSSH and WinRM as transport to achieve automation.

Ansible uses SSH to execute these modules and then removes

them when finished.

Ansible uses 'Playbooks' to implement the chages desired by the users.

Playbooks contain plays,plays have taks and tasks call moduels

Modules are the units which execute on the servers.

Ansible uses the inventory file to represent all the machines it is managing.

Users can then group the machines to their own liking.

Plugins act as extension to Ansible.

Action Plugin lets you perform tasks on your Ansible machine

before execute a playbook.

The hosts are connected to the Anible system via secure SSH connection.

Different networks can be managed together giving each network separate access rights.

Centralizing Configuration Management with Ansible users can automate and bring

the servers to the desired state with a single automation script.

Ansible allows users to automate their environment using two different ways

Ad-Hoc commands

Playbooks

Ansible ad-hoc commands are used to accomplish tasks quickly.

It uses the ansible command line tool to execute tasks.

Any Ansible module can be used to run as ad-hoc task.

Why use Ad-Hoc Commands

* Used to execute one off tasks.
* Quick and easy to execute.
* Non-reusable.

Ad-Hoc Command Syntax

ansible [pattern] –m [module] –a “[module options]” [\*module options will be Key Value pair]

example

ansible frontend –m service –a “name=nginx state=restarted”

Playbook

Playbooks are the access point to Ansible provisioning.

It is the Ansible’s way of deploying and configuring different remote

Servers and environments.

It is written in YAML.

On an advance level playbooks can be used to

* + Handle multi-tier rollouts.
  + Load balancing tasks for the servers.

What is playbook

Playbooks are the access point to ansible provisioning.

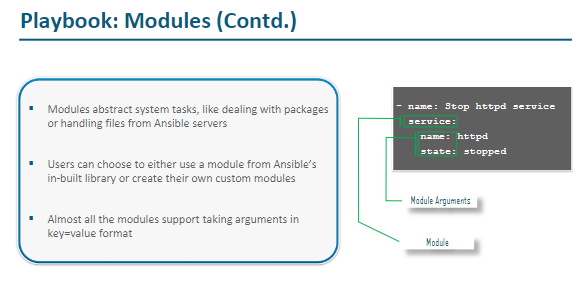
It is the Ansible way of deploying and configuring different remote servers and environments.

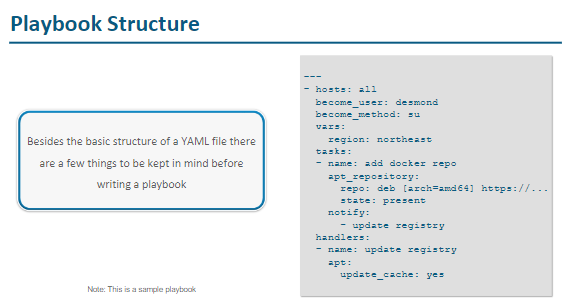
It is written in YAML(Yet another mark up language)

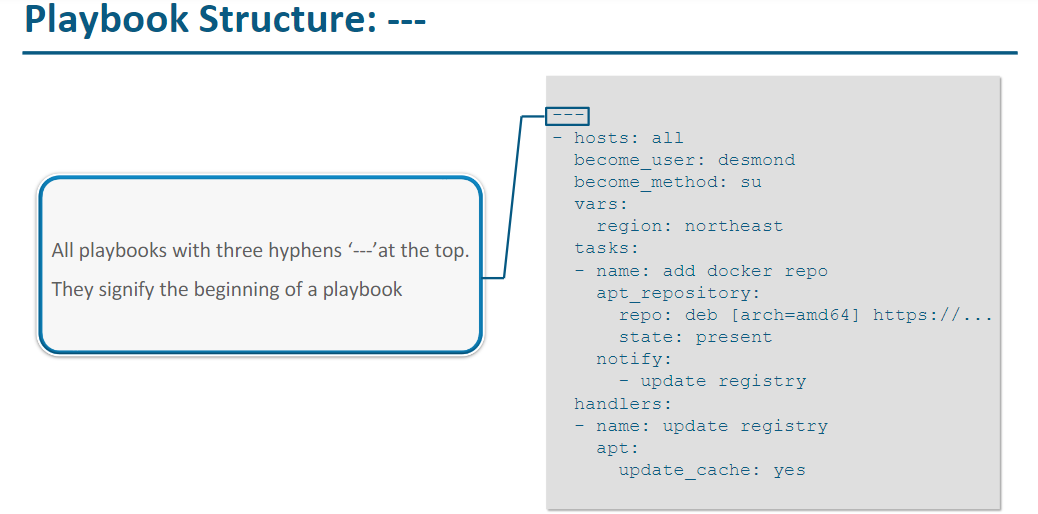
On an advance level playbooks can be used to

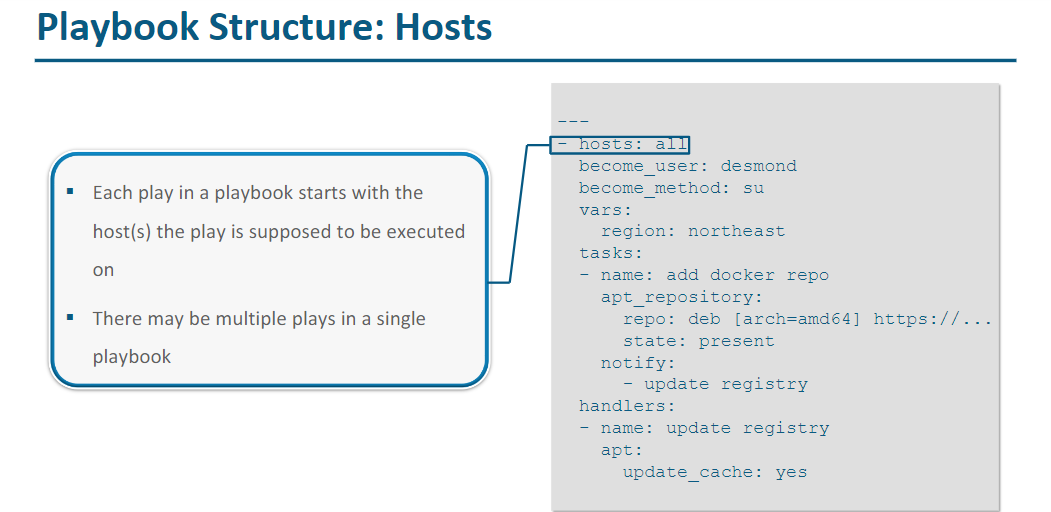
Handle multi-tier rollouts.

Load balancing tasks for the servers.

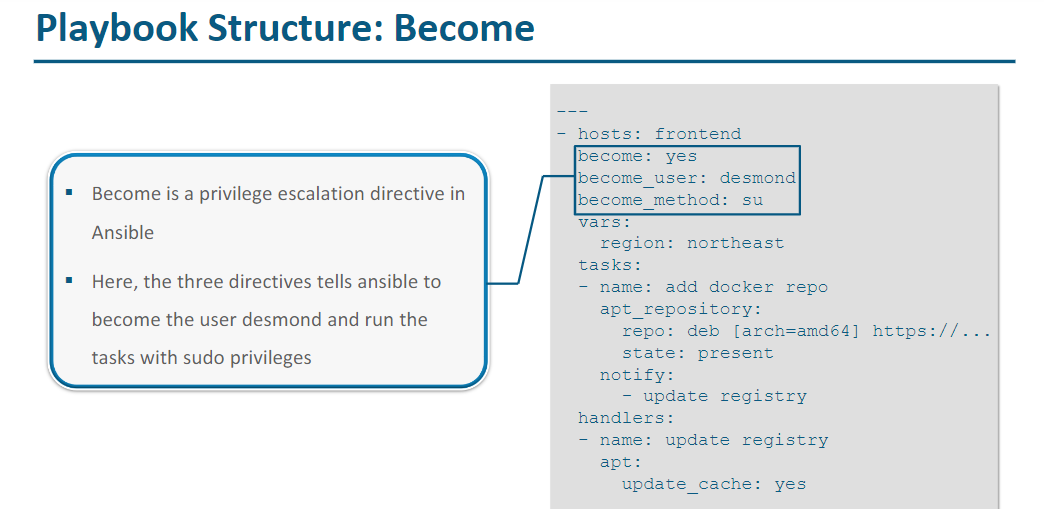


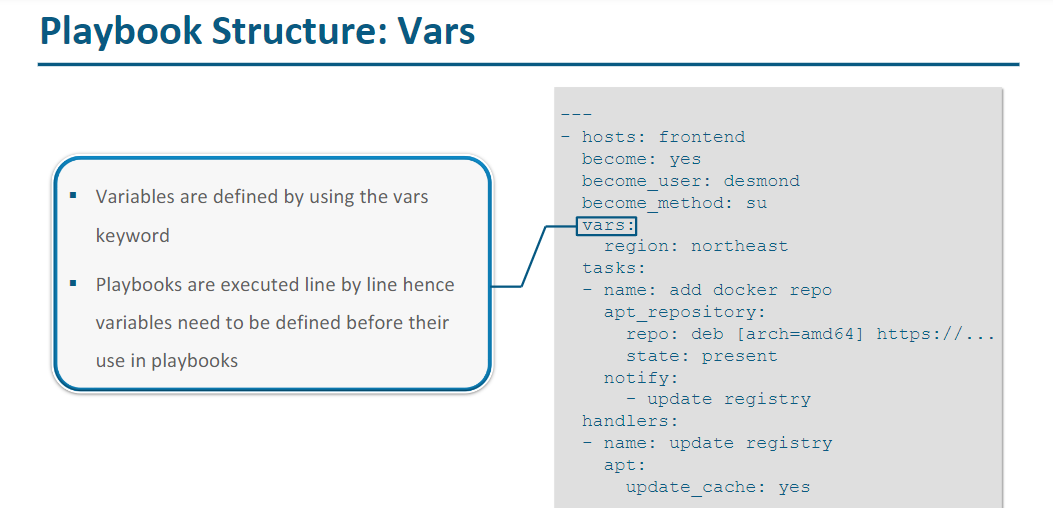


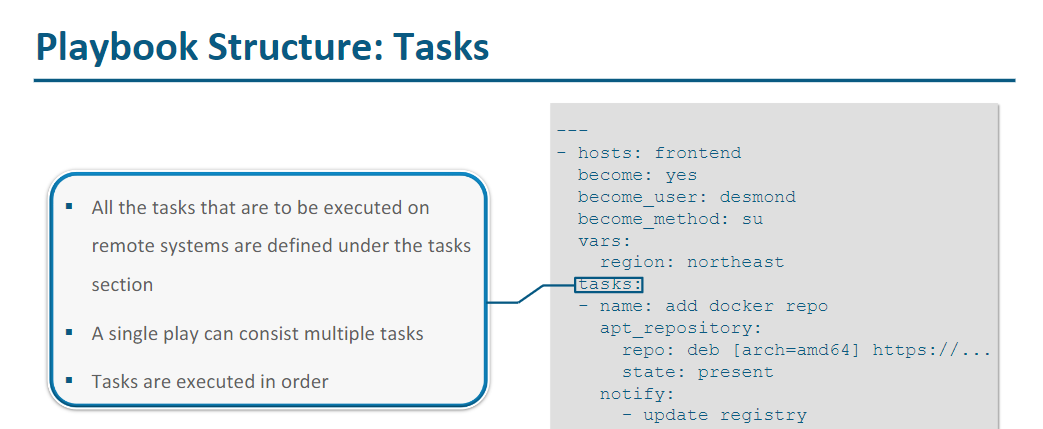


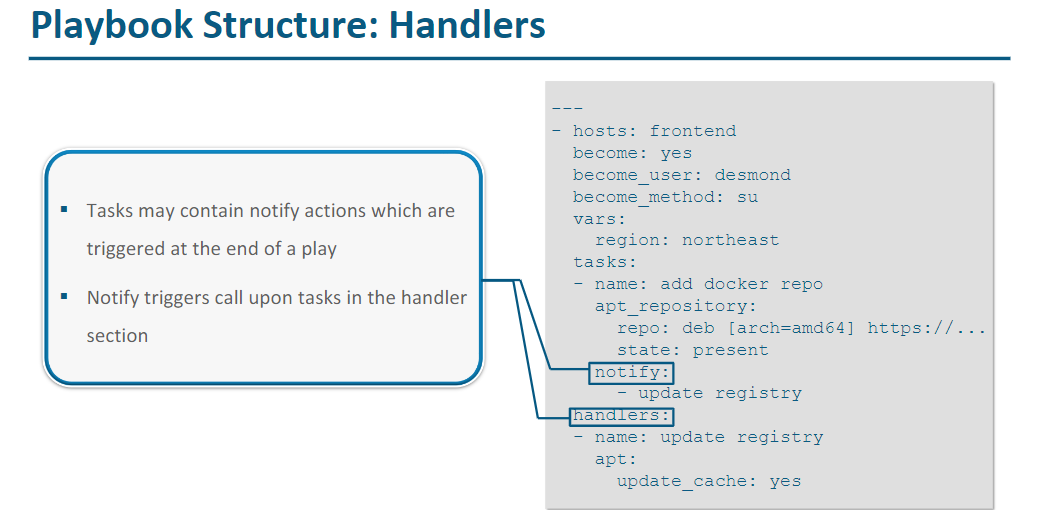


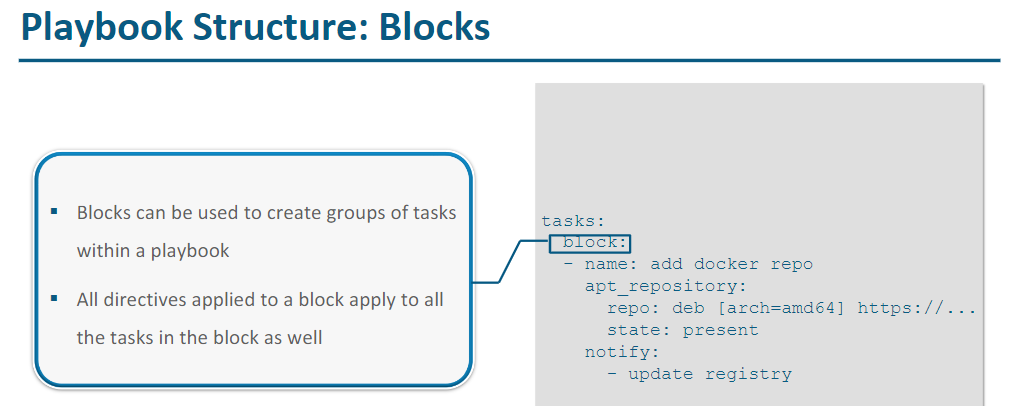
3)











Defining and referencing

Defining a simple variable

#Defining a simple variable

Region:asia

#Referencing a simple variable

Server: “{{region}}”

Defining and Referencing a list of variables

List variables can be defined in YAML list format or in `[]` brackets

Region:

* + Asia
  + Europe
  + Northamerica
  + Southamerica

OR

Region: [`asia`,`europe`,`northamerica`,`southamerica`]

#Referencing a list of variables

Server: “{{region[2]}}”

Defining variables as key:value dictionaries

sample:

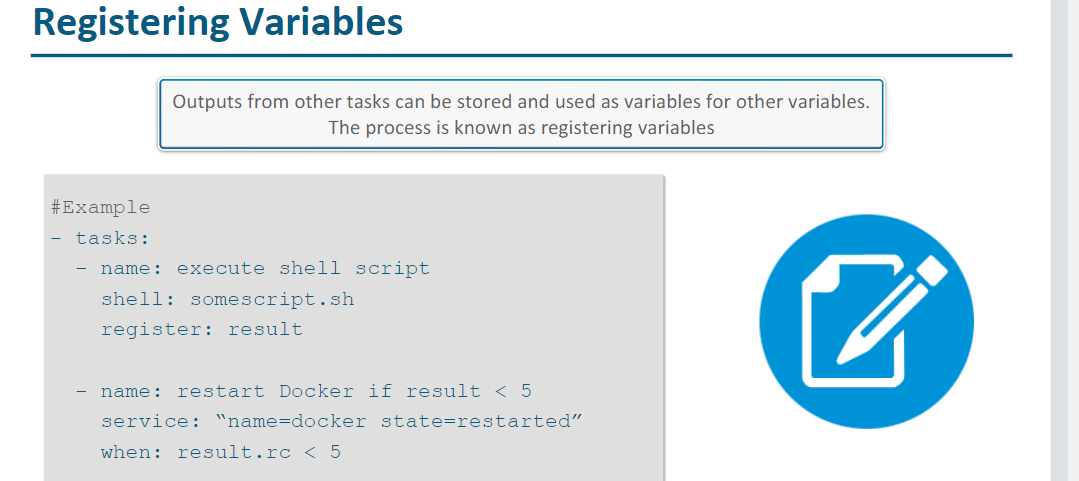
Arg1:yes

Arg2:no

sample[`arg1`]

OR

sample.agr2



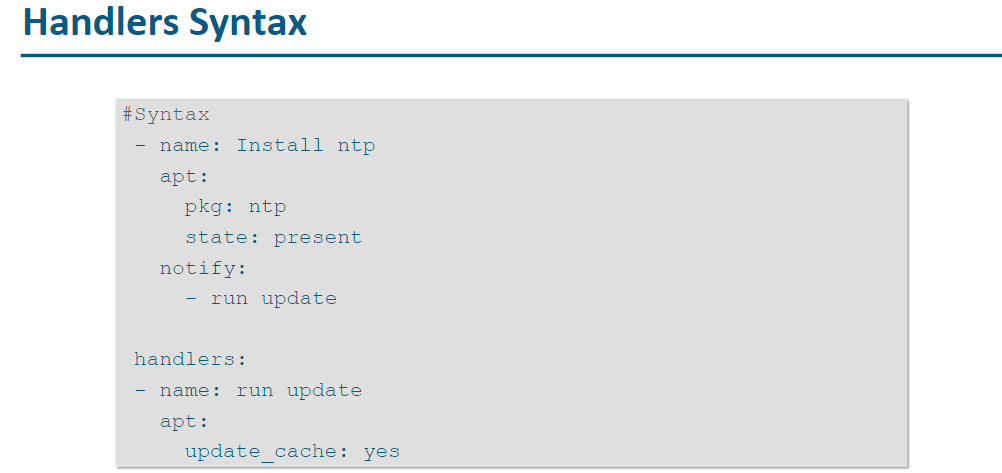
Handlers

Handlers are tasks that execute

Only I the system configuration chages

They only execute if a task notifies if for execution

Handlers require a globally unique name for identification.



Controlling Handlers

Handlers always run after run after a play has completed it tasks execution.

This ensures that handlers run only once even on multiple calling.

