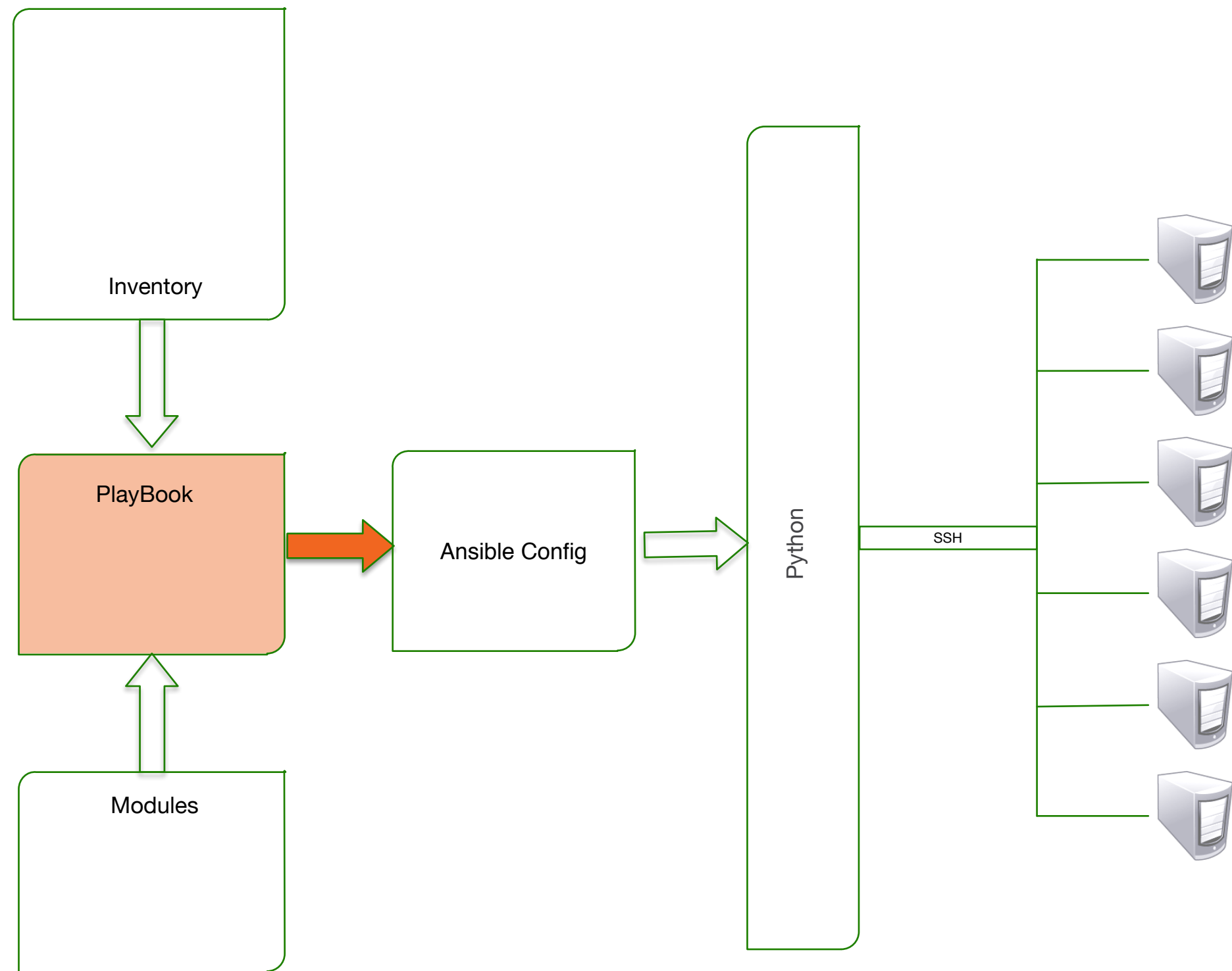


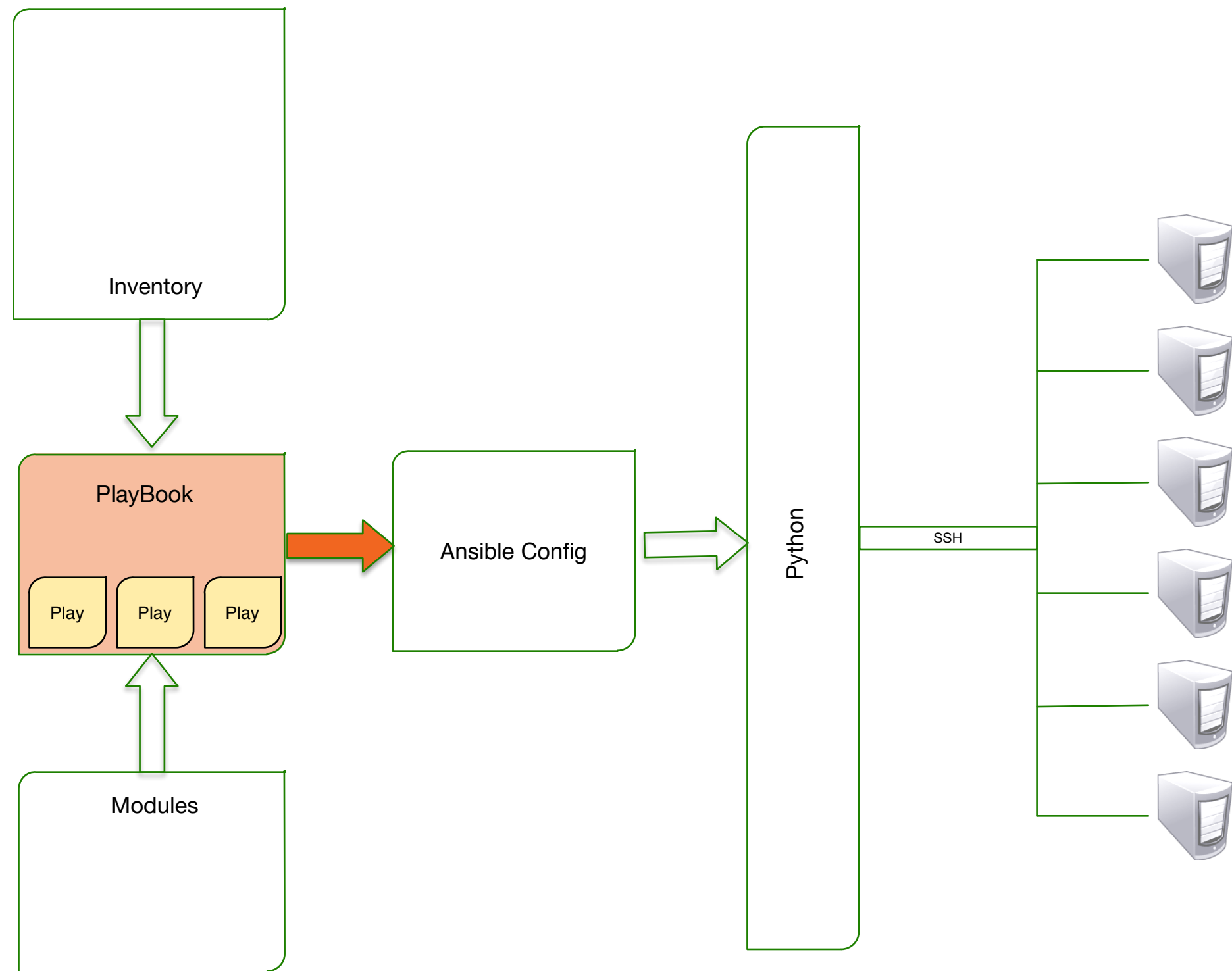
Plays and Playbooks



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Plays map hosts to tasks

A play can have multiple tasks

A playbook can have multiple plays

Playbook Breakdown

```
---  
- hosts: webservers  
  remote_user: root  
  tasks:  
    - name: Install Apache  
      yum: name=httpd state=present  
    - name: Start Apache  
      service: name=httpd state=started  
  
- hosts: dbservers  
  remote_user: root  
  tasks:  
    - name: Install MySQL  
      yum: name=mysql-server state=present  
    - name: Start MySQL  
      service: name=mysqlld state=started
```

Playbook Plays



YAML Whitespace



```
---  
- hosts: webserver  
  remote_user: root  
  tasks:  
    - name: Install Apache  
    - yum: name=httpd state=present  
    - name: Start Apache  
      service: name=httpd state=started  
  
- hosts: dbserver  
  remote_user: root  
  tasks:  
    - name: Install MySQL  
    - yum: name=mysql-server state=present  
    - name: Start MySQL  
      service: name=mysqld state=started
```

The diagram illustrates the correct use of whitespace in a YAML file. It shows two lists of hosts, each with its own set of tasks. The first list is for 'webserver' and the second is for 'dbserver'. The tasks for each host are indented under the host name. The 'remote_user' is specified for each host. The tasks include installing and starting services (Apache and MySQL) using 'yum' and 'service' modules. Orange arrows point to the following lines in the code: the first host definition, the 'remote_user' line for the first host, the 'yum' task for the first host, the 'Start Apache' task for the first host, the 'remote_user' line for the second host, and the 'yum' task for the second host.

Whitespace is crucial!

Play Breakdown

- hosts: webservers
- remote_user: root
- tasks:
 - name: Install Apache
 - yum: name=httpd state=present
 - name: Start Apache
 - service: name=httpd state=started

Play Breakdown

```
- hosts: webservers
  remote_user: root
  tasks:
```

Global Play Declaration

```
- name: Install Apache
  yum: name=httpd state=present
- name: Start Apache
  service: name=httpd state=started
```

Play Declarations

```
- hosts: webserver  
  vars:  
    git_repo: https://github.com/repo.git  
    http_port: 8080  
    db_name: wordpress  
  sudo: yes  
  sudo_user: wordpress_user  
  gather_facts: no
```

Play Declarations

```
- hosts: webservers
```

```
vars:
```

```
    git_repo: https://github.com/repo.git
```

```
    http_port: 8080
```

```
    db_name: wordpress
```

```
sudo: yes
```

```
sudo_user: wordpress_user
```

```
gather_facts: no
```

Declare Variables per Play

Play Declarations

```
- hosts: webservers  
vars:  
    git_repo: https://github.com/repo.git  
    http_port: 8080  
    db_name: wordpress  
    sudo: yes  
    sudo_user: wordpress_user  
gather_facts: no
```

Declare user to run tasks

Play Declarations

```
- hosts: webserver  
vars:  
    git_repo: https://github.com/repo.git  
    http_port: 8080  
    db_name: wordpress  
sudo: yes  
sudo_user: wordpress_user  
gather_facts: no
```

Don't gather facts on
hosts



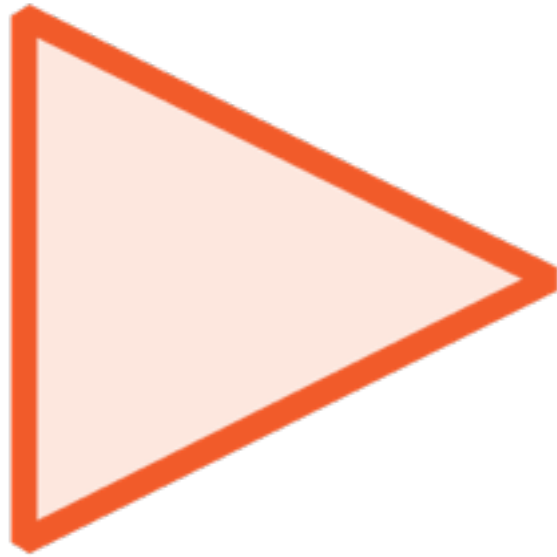
Tasks are executed in order - top down

Tasks use modules

Tasks

tasks:

- name: Name this task for readability
module: parameters=go_here
- name: Deploy Apache Configuration File
copy: src=/ansible/files/conf/httpd.conf
dest=/etc/httpd/conf/



Execution of playbooks:

```
$ ansible-playbook playbook.yml
```


If a host fails a task, that host is removed from the rest of the playbook execution



Retrying Failed Host Executions

PLAY RECAP *****

to retry, use: `--limit @/home/vagrant/ping.retry`

db1	: ok=0	changed=0	unreachable=1	failed=0
web1	: ok=2	changed=0	unreachable=0	failed=0

Demo: Our First Playbook

Write a playbook

Add play to install web server

Add play to install db server

Add play to start services

Fail a play

Retry a failed play



Including Files

Include Files to Extend Playbook

```
tasks:
  - include: wordpress.yml
  vars:
    sitename: My Awesome Site
  - include: loadbalancer.yml
  - include_vars: variables.yml
```

- Breaks up long playbooks
- Use to add external variable files
- Reuse other playbooks

Register Task Output

Grab output of task for another task

```
tasks:  
  - shell: /usr/bin/whoami  
    register: username  
  - file: path=/home/myfile.txt  
    owner={{ username }}
```

- Useful to use tasks to feed data into other tasks
- Useful to create custom error trapping

Debug Module

Add debug to tasks

```
tasks:
  - debug: msg="This host is
{{ inventory_hostname }} during
execution"

  - shell: /usr/bin/whoami
    register: username
  - debug: var=username
```

- Useful to send output to screen during execution
- Helps find problems

Prompting for Input

Prompt user during execution

```
- hosts: web1

vars_prompt:
  - name: "sitename"
    prompt: "What is new site name?"

tasks:
  - debug: msg="The name is {{ sitename }}"
```

- Creates Dynamic Playbooks

Playbook Handlers

- Tasks with asynchronous execution
- Only runs tasks when notified
- Tasks only notify when state=changed
- Does not run until all playbook tasks have executed
- Most common for restarting services to load changes (if changes are made)



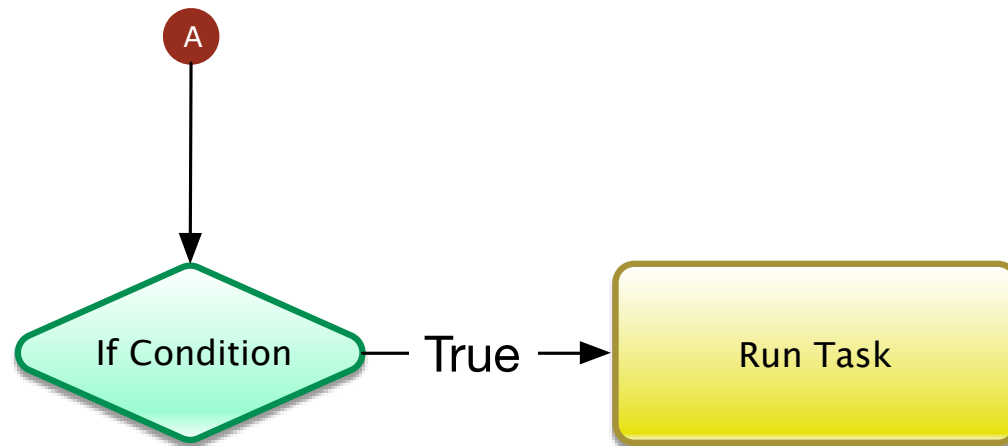
Handlers

Notify handlers from your tasks

```
tasks:
  - copy: src=files/httpd.conf
          dest=/etc/httpd/conf/
    notify:
      - Apache Restart
handlers:
  - name: Apache Restart
    service: name=httpd state=restarted
```

- Copies config file to host
- If state=change on “COPY”, tell “Apache Restart”
- Run “Service” module.

Conditional Execution



Use the clause “when” to choose if task should run.

Conditional Clause

Choose when to execute tasks

```
tasks:
  - yum: name=httpd state=present
    when: ansible_os_family == "RedHat"

  - apt: name=apache2 state=present
    when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"
```

- Uses YUM if OS is RedHat
- Uses APT if OS is Debian

Conditional Clause Based on Output

Choose when to execute tasks

```
tasks:  
  - command: ls /path/doesnt/exist  
    register: result  
    ignore_errors: yes  
  
  - debug: msg="Failure!"  
    when: result|failed
```

- Track whether previous task ran
- Searches JSON result for status
- Status Options:
 - success
 - failed
 - skipped

Templates



Uses Jinja2 Engine

Insert variables into static files

Creates and copies dynamic files

Deploy custom configurations

Template Module

Modify Template and Copy

```
tasks:
  - template:
      src=templates/httpd.j2
      dest=/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
      owner=httpd
```

- Takes a file with pre-defined variable names
- Inserts variable values in file
- Copies file to destination

httpd.j2

.....

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
```

```
    ServerAdmin {{ server_admin }}
```

```
    DocumentRoot {{ site_root }}
```

```
    ServerName {{ inventory_hostname }}
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

.....

Demo: Playbook Controls

- Add install decisions based on OS
- Create template for Apache Config
- Deploy configuration
- Restart service if needed

