Running Ad Hoc Commands

Ansible Fundamentals

Agenda

- Ansible Configuration File
- Ansible command syntax
- Run ad-hoc commands
- Authenticating Ansible Connections

Ansible Configuration File overview

Introduction to Ansible

Configuration File

- Unified Settings: The Ansible configuration file, ansible.cfg, provides a consolidated location to define settings that dictate how Ansible operates and interacts with different systems.
- Hierarchy of Precedence: Ansible can have multiple configuration files, and they are processed in a specific order of precedence, allowing for both global and project-specific settings.
- INI Format: The configuration file uses the INI format, making it easy to read and edit. Sections are defined using square brackets, and key-value pairs within those sections set various configurations.
- Default Location: By default, Ansible looks for the configuration file at `/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg`, but this can be overridden by user-specific or project-specific configuration files.
- Flexibility: The configuration file allows users to modify a wide range of parameters, from specifying the inventory path, adjusting parallel task execution, setting timeout values, to defining custom plugins or modules paths.

Places for Configuration

- **`ANSIBLE_CONFIG`** Environment Variable
  - An environment variable that points to the location of the config file.
- Current Directory
  - **`ansible.cfg`** in the current directory from which ansible or ansible-playbook is run.
- Home Directory
  - **`.ansible.cfg`** in the user's home directory.
- Global Configuration
  - **`/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg`**

Some configurations

- **`inventory`**: Specifies the location of the inventory file, which contains a list of the nodes that Ansible manages.
  - Example: **`inventory = /etc/ansible/hosts`**
- **`remote_user`**: Default username used to connect to target machines.
  - Example: **`remote_user = admin`**
- **`host_key_checking`**: Determines if Ansible checks the remote host's SSH key. Turning this off is useful for managing a large number of hosts without initial manual intervention.
  - Example: **`host_key_checking = False`**
- **`forks`**: Defines the number of parallel processes to use when communicating with remote hosts. It essentially controls parallelism.
  - Example: **`forks = 10`**
- **`log_path`**: Specifies the location where Ansible should write its log file. This is useful for troubleshooting and auditing purposes.
  - Example: **`log_path = /var/log/ansible.log`**

Ansible command syntax

Introduction to Ansible

CLI Commands

- `ansible`
- `ansible-config`
- `ansible-console`
- `ansible-doc`
- `ansible-inventory`
- `ansible-playbook`
- `ansible-pull`
- `ansible-vault`

CLI Commands: **`ansible`**

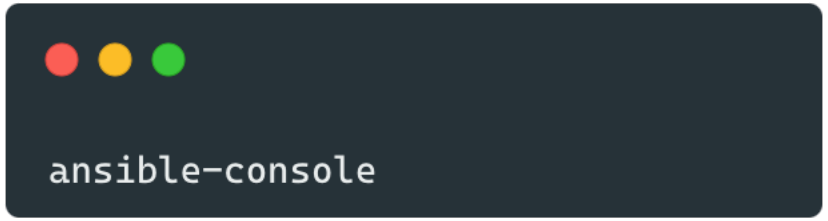
- This command allows you to execute ad-hoc commands on target hosts
- Example: This pings all hosts in your inventory to check if they are reachable.

CLI Commands: **`ansible-config`**

- Allows you to view, list, and manage Ansible configuration
- Example: This displays the current Ansible configuration

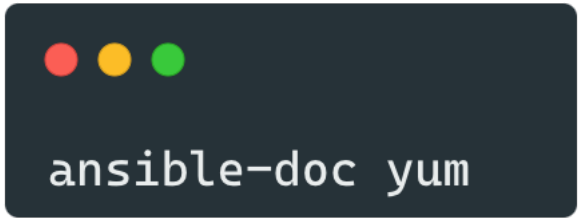
CLI Commands: `ansible-console`

- Provides an interactive REPL (Read-Eval-Print Loop) interface for executing ad-hoc commands
- Example: This starts the interactive Ansible console



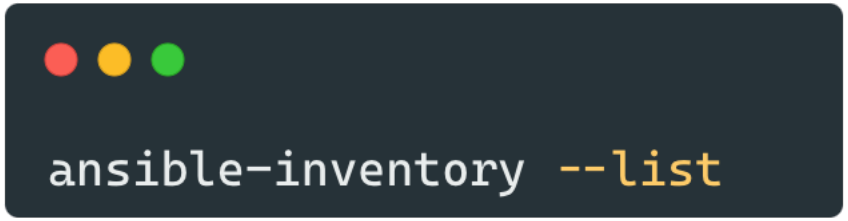
CLI Commands: **`ansible-doc`**

- Provides documentation on Ansible modules
- Example: This shows documentation for the **`yum`** module.



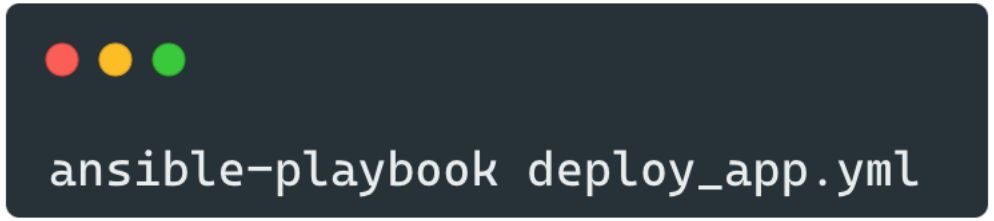
CLI Commands: `ansible-inventory`

- Allows you to view and manage the Ansible inventory
- Example: This lists all hosts in the current inventory



CLI Commands: **`ansible-playbook`**

- Executes Ansible playbooks, which are scripts that define a set of tasks to be run on target hosts
- Example: This runs the **`deploy_app.yml`** playbook.



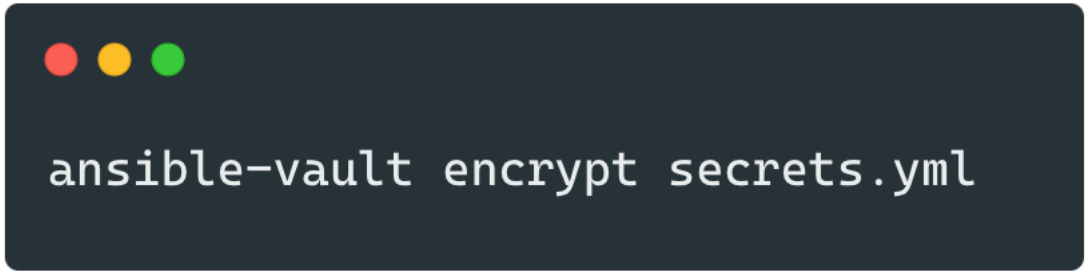
CLI Commands: **`ansible-pull`**

- A mode that inverts the default push architecture of Ansible into a pull architecture, which can be useful for scalable or decentralized setups
- Example: This pulls a playbook from a Git repository and executes it locally

```
ansible-pull -U https://github.com/user/repo.git
```

CLI Commands: **`ansible-vault`**

- Provides encryption and decryption capabilities for sensitive data in playbooks or variables files
- Example: This encrypts the **`secrets.yml`** file.



Run ad-hoc commands

Introduction to Ansible

Ad-Hoc Commands

- An ad hoc command uses the **`/usr/bin/ansible`** command-line tool to automate a single task on one or more managed nodes.
- Ad hoc commands are quick and easy, but they are not reusable.
- Ad hoc commands demonstrate the simplicity and power of Ansible
- The concepts you learn here will port over directly to the playbook language. Before reading and executing these examples, please read

Why Using Ad-hoc Commands?

- Ad hoc commands are great for tasks you repeat rarely
- For example, if you want to power off all the machines in your lab for Christmas vacation, you could execute a quick one-liner in Ansible without writing a playbook
- An ad hoc command looks like this:

```
$ ansible [pattern] -m [module] -a "[module options]"
```

- The **`-a`** option accepts options either through the **`key=value`** syntax or a JSON string starting with { and ending with } for more complex option structure

How to identify machines

- Ad hoc commands uses inventories to define the machines to be reached
- Inventory may be referenced in different ways following this precedence list
  - Command Line **`-i`** Option
  - **`ANSIBLE_INVENTORY`** Environment Variable
  - **`ansible.cfg`** Configuration File:
  - Default Inventory Path: **`/etc/ansible/hosts`**
- Inventory file defines groups of hosts and identify them with a name
- When executing the command you use patterns to define which machines you will run the command

Common Patterns

Description	Pattern(s)	Targets
All hosts	all (or *)	
One host	host1	
Multiple hosts	host1:host2 (or host1,host2)	
One group	webservers	
Multiple groups	webservers:dbservers	All hosts in webservers plus all hosts in dbservers
Excluding groups	webservers:!atlanta	All hosts in webservers except those in atlanta
Intersection of groups	webservers:&staging	Any hosts in webservers that are also in staging
Control node	localhost	Run command on control node only

Simple ad-hoc commands

- Reboot all servers on **web** group on inventory

```
$ ansible web -a "/sbin/reboot"
```

- Ansible runs 5 execution simultaneous. If you want to execute 10, you use flag **-f**

```
$ ansible web -a "/sbin/reboot" -f 10
```

Simple ad-hoc commands

- If you want to execute the command with another username, you may use **–u** flag

```
$ ansible atlanta -a "/sbin/reboot" -f 10 -u username
```

- And sometimes you need to elevate your user

```
$ ansible atlanta -a "/sbin/reboot" -f 10 -u username --become [--ask-become-pass]
```

Run ad-hoc commands using modules

- On previous samples, you're using the **`ansible.builtin.command`**
- This is the default module and you don't need to specify on every command
- The flag **`-a`** represent the argument for module command, that on this case represent the command itself
- To specify a different module you may use **`-m`** flag
- Module name can be composed by several blocks using a dot to separate them
- When you do use this full name, the module will be related with **`ansible.builtin`**

Run ad-hoc commands using modules

- Ping all machines

```
$ ansible all -m ping
```

- Copy **`/etc/hosts`** to **`/tmp/hosts`** on atlanta group within the inventory

```
ansible atlanta -m ansible.builtin.copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/hosts"
```

Run ad-hoc commands using modules

- You may create folders with several parameters

```
ansible webservers -m file -a "dest=/path mode=600 owner=user group=group"
```

- Restart **`httpd`** service on **`webservers`** group within the inventory

```
$ ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=restarted"
```

Run ad-hoc commands with explicit inventory

- Using **`-i`** flag to define inventory

```
$ ansible -i inventory/dev.yml webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=restarted"
```

Modules names

- In modern Ansible practices, it's recommended to use the fully qualified collection name (FQCN) for modules
- This practice helps in clearly distinguishing between core modules and those from other collections, ensuring clarity and avoiding conflicts.
- For example, instead of using just copy, ping, or file, you would use:
  - **`ansible.builtin.copy`**
  - **`ansible.builtin.ping`**
  - **`ansible.builtin.file`**
- This is especially useful in environments where custom modules or modules from other collections are also being used.

How to authenticate

- SSH Keys
  - Ansible primarily uses SSH keys for authentication
  - It's the most common method where the control machine has a private key and the managed nodes have the corresponding public key in the authorized keys list
- Username & Password
  - While less secure and not recommended for production, Ansible can use SSH with a username and password for authentication
  - This method can be useful in scenarios where key-based authentication isn't feasible
  - You need to have **`sshpass`** installed on control node

Run Ad-Hoc Commands

Demo

Authentication

Demo