



# Red Hat Training and Certification

DO467

Travis Michette

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# Introduction

## Classroom Machines

Machine name	IP addresses	ROLE
workstation.lab.example.com	172.25.250.9	Graphical workstation used for system administration
servera.lab.example.com	172.25.250.10	Managed server "A"
serverb.lab.example.com	172.25.250.11	Managed server "B"
serverc.lab.example.com	172.25.250.12	Managed server "C"
serverd.lab.example.com	172.25.250.13	Managed server "D"
servere.lab.example.com	172.25.250.14	Managed server "E"
serverf.lab.example.com	172.25.250.15	Managed server "F"
git.lab.example.com	172.25.250.5	GitLab server
hub.lab.example.com	172.25.250.6	Private automation hub server
controller.lab.example.com	172.25.250.7	Automation controller server
control2.lab.example.com	172.25.250.16	Second automation controller
utility.lab.example.com	172.25.250.8	System with utility services required for classroom
db.lab.example.com	172.25.250.20	Database server
exec1.lab.example.com	172.25.250.21	Execution node
exec2.lab.example.com	172.25.250.22	Execution node
exec3.lab.example.com	172.25.250.17	Execution node
hop1.lab.example.com	172.25.250.24	Hop node
bastion.lab.example.com	172.25.250.254	Bridges classroom and student networks

## Repositories for this Course

### Main Repository

The DO467 Demo repository contains the PDF of the instructor notes, and various pre-built demos for the chapters. Demos in this repository are meant to setup and configure the environment automatically to provide consistent demos from course-to-course. Each of the various chapter directories contains one or more playbooks for demonstration or for setting up and configuring the environment for running demonstrations from the various **Demo Repositories**,

- **DO467 Demo:** [https://github.com/tmichett/DO467\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Demo)
- **DO467 Notes (Private):** [https://github.com/tmichett/DO467\\_Notes](https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Notes)

The DO467 Notes repository contains the Asciidoc code for the PDF as well as where the examples get developed. Both of these repositories are part of Jenkins workflows. The primary workflow task monitors the **NOTES** repository for changes. Upon changes, a new PDF is built. The PDF, along with the **Demos** directory are then promoted to the **DEMO** repository and published to the **main** branch publicly for everyone to access (including students).

## Demo Repositories

These repositories contain demo playbooks that are used as projects in Ansible Controller. They also contain inventory files as well as configuration files needed to run the playbooks locally from workstation for testing.

- **AAP2 Controller Demo:** [https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2\\_Controller\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2_Controller_Demo)
- **AAP2 Demos:** [https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2\\_Demos](https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2_Demos)

## Demo Setup/Preparing to Teach

The primary demo uses all playbooks to setup an Organizations, Users, Teams, Projects, Credentials, Roles, Job Templates, and finally a Job Workflow Template for approvals.

### 1. Create Github directory

```
[student@workstation ~]$ mkdir Github ; cd Github
```

### 2. Clone Repository

```
[student@workstation Github]$ git clone https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Demo.git
Cloning into 'DO467_Demo'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 339, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (339/339), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (251/251), done.
remote: Total 339 (delta 167), reused 198 (delta 31), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (339/339), 5.11 MiB | 10.36 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (167/167), done.
```

### 3. Change to **DO467\_Demo** Directory and the Demo Setup directory

```
[student@workstation Github]$ cd DO467_Demo/Demos/Demo_Setup/
```

### 4. Update the **vars.yml** file with the Github Personal Access Token (PAT)

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ vim vars.yml  
---  
Github_PAT: <Insert_Token_Here> ①
```

① Replace "<Insert\_Token\_Here>" with your access token

### 5. Run the **Demo\_Prep.sh** script

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ ./Demo_Prep.sh
```

## Setup and Prepare Advanced Demo Environment

### 1. Change to the Gitlab Directory

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ cd Gitlab/
```

### 2. Run the **Setup\_Gitlab.sh** script

```
[student@workstation Gitlab]$ ./Setup_Gitlab.sh  
*****  
***** Clone Repo from Github *****  
mkdir: cannot create directory /tmp/Github: File exists  
fatal: destination path 'AAP2_Demos' already exists and is not an empty directory.  
*****  
***** Push Repository to Gitlab *****  
*****
```

Creating Gitlab Project

[sudo] password for student:

## SUDO and Other Passwords

Depending on the environment and what has been setup, the script is made to allow prompting for passwords. If the **student** user has been configured for sudo without a password, the prompt will not appear.



It may also prompt for the classroom environment Gitlab credentials which are:

- **Username:** student
- **Password:** Student@123

The playbook utilizes some Ansible modules and collections to clone from the public Github repositories mentioned above and create a new project and repository on the Internal classroom environment for testing Gitlab WebHooks.

# 1. Installing Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

## 1.1. Explaining the Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Architecture

### 1.1.1. Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

New version of Ansible Automation.

AAP2.x provides

- Separation of the **Ansible Core** project development and Ansible Modules by introducing content collections
- Execution Environments (leverages containerized execution of playbooks)
  - Ansible Navigator
  - Ansible Builder
- Replaces Ansible Tower with Ansible Automation Controller
- Introduces Ansible Private Automation Hub (container registry and private collection source)

### 1.1.2. Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Components

#### Ansible Core

Minimal implementation of Ansible providing functionality to run Ansible playbooks. Includes the **ansible.builtin** modules.

- **CLI** - Includes the **ansible-playbook**, **ansible-doc**, and the **ansible** ad-hoc commands and utilities
- **Language** - Uses YAML to construct playbooks
- **Framework** - provides platform to extend Ansible by leveraging Content Collections
- **Functions** - Allows use of various logic components such as conditionals, blocks, includes, loops, and other Ansible items.

#### Ansible Content Collections

Provides rapid growth and expansion for Ansible modules, functions, and filters. Allows only the **ansible.builtin** collection to be part of Ansible Core and separates development of all other collections and their corresponding modules, filters, and other components.

## Supportability



Allows a means for vendors to provide certified and supported collections and modules and leverages Ansible Automation Hub as a means of acquiring these collections.

## Ansible Content Navigator

New tool being leveraged to develop and test Ansible playbooks. The **ansible-navigator** command leverages Ansible Execution Environments (EEs) to execute playbooks. The EE allows separation of the control node from the environment executing the playbook. In other words, the EE through **ansible-navigator** provides a self-contained execution environment eliminating the need for any of the Ansible Core utilities (ansible-playbook, ansible-inventory, ansible-config) to be locally installed and further increases portability of the tested playbook because EEs can also be used from Ansible Automation Controller.

## Automation Execution Environments

An Ansible Execution Environment Image (EEI) contains at a minimum the Ansible Core Package, Ansible Content Collections, any Python libraries, executables, and other dependencies needed to run a given playbook.

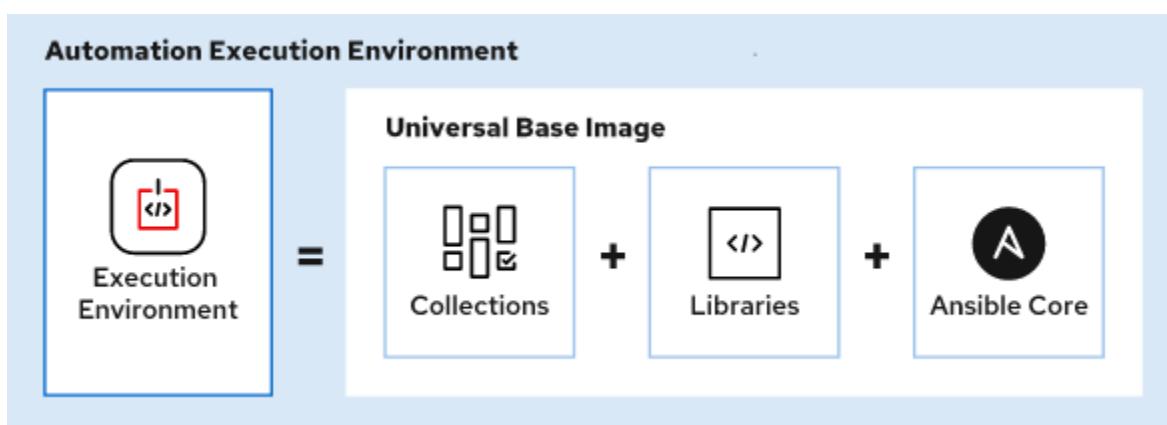


Figure 1. Ansible Execution Environment

## Selecting an EEI

The **ansible-navigator** command allows selecting and EEI for executing and running a playbook. When developing playbooks for others to run, or more importantly Automation Controller, once tested, the EEI name will be provided so that future runs for the given playbook will be executed in the same environment ensuring the same outcome.

### **Listing 1. Selecting EEI on Command-Line**

```
[student@workstation General_Demos]$ ansible-navigator run Hello_Demo.yml  
--pp missing --eei hub.lab.example.com/ee-supported-rhel8:latest -m stdout  
①
```



① The **-eei** line specified the image and container registry.

### **Listing 2. Controlling EEI on with ansible-navigator.yml Config File**

```
---  
ansible-navigator:  
  execution-environment:  
    image: hub.lab.example.com/ee-supported-rhel8:latest  
    pull:  
      policy: missing  
    logging:  
      file: /dev/null  
    mode: stdout  
    playbook-artifact:  
      enable: false  
  ...
```

The EEI can be customized and extended with the Ansible Builder package.



Figure 2. Creating an Ansible Execution Environment

## Automation Controller

Replacement for Ansible Tower. Provides a multi-function environment with a RestfulAPI, WebUI, and both control plane and execution planes for enterprise environments. The Automation Controller provides the ability to integrate directly with CI/CD tools and provides a centralized place to manage all Ansible automation tasks.



Figure 3. Ansible Automation Controller Components

## Automation Hub and Private Automation Hub

Ansible Automation Hub provides a central source to manage Ansible content collections and receive certified and supported collections and modules. The use of Private Automation Hub allows organizations to setup and manage an internal container registry for managing Ansible EEIs as well as storing and managing both certified and home-grown Ansible content collections.

### References

Easy way to find Collections on Ansible Automation Platform.



Automation Hub ⇒ Partners ⇒ Ansible then you can select the collection you want.

- **Ansible Posix Collection:** <https://console.redhat.com/ansible/automation-hub/repo/published/ansible/posix>

## 1.2. Installing Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub



### Installing Exercise Time

It can take up to 15 minutes for the GE `lab start install-installation` so it is recommended to run this script at the start of the lecture.

### 1.2.1. Planning the Installation



Figure 4. Standalone Automation Controller



Figure 5. Automation Controller with Private Automation Hub



### Automation Mesh Considerations

The Database server must be a separate machine is a requirement for using Ansible Automation Mesh.



### Ease of Installation

When installing both Ansible Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub, it is recommended to install both of these items using the same setup command and inventory source. This will allow deployments of both services, but also provides additional benefits with automatic configurations such as creating the "link-style" resources between Controller and Hub like execution environments, and other items such as credentials.

## Installation of Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub



In environments having both Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub, it is required that these be installed on separate nodes as they cannot be installed on the same node.

### 1.2.1.1. Standalone Automation Controller with a Database on the Same Node

### 1.2.1.2. Standalone Private Automation Hub with a Database on the Same Node

### 1.2.1.3. Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub with External Database Servers

#### Classroom and Lab Environment



The deployment for this course will be using both Controller and Hub connected to a shared **External** PostgreSQL database.

### 1.2.1.4. Advanced Deployment Scenarios

## 1.2.2. Installation Requirements

*Table 1. Hardware Requirements*

Machine name	RAM	CPU
Controller	16GB	4 CPUs
Hub	8GB	2 CPUs

#### Minimum vs. Practical Requirements



The memory and CPU requirements depend really on the size and implementation in the environment. Essentially a good rule of thumb is to have 1GB RAM (memory) for every ten (10) forks and keep at least 2GB for automation controller services. It is also important that with additional forks CPU capacity will also be increased.

## Classroom Environment Doesn't Meet Specifications

The classroom environment being utilized doesn't meet the minimum specifications, so during the exercise, the `./setup.sh -e ignore_preflight_errors=true` is run. Specifically, the `-e ignore_preflight_errors=true` instructs the installer to ignore the checks for system requirements. This should not be done in a production environment.



Additionally, for the installation, we are running the setup as **root** since the root user exists on all systems being modified and SSH keys have been pre-distributed.

The classroom environment also uses an internal CA and custom certificates that have been created by the Red Hat Training team. These certificates must be obtained for your environment prior to installation if you want to leverage custom internal CAs.

### 1.2.2.1. Database Storage

Red Hat recommends at least 150GB storage. If using in the cloud, **m5.large** at a minimum and if managing more than 100 hosts, need **m4.xlarge**.

### 1.2.3. Subscription and Support

#### **Listing 3. Repository and Channel for RHEL 8**

```
subscription-manager repos --enable ansible-automation-platform-2.2-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms
```

### 1.2.4. Installing Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

As mentioned above, it is recommended to install both Controller and Hub from the same inventory file using a single **setup.sh** command. In order to successfully install Controller and Hub, the inventory file must be updated and modified providing credentials and FQDMs in the various section headers.

#### **Extra Resources Added when Installed Together**

If installed together, the setup script will create additional controller resources such as hub credentials and perform the configuration automatically as part of the installation/setup process. If done separately, it will be necessary to create the resources in controller manually so that controller can communicate with hub. The other benefit of using a combined installation from the bundled installer is that there are three (3) execution environment images (EEIs) included with the bundled installer and these are automatically loaded into hub.



## 1.2.5. Installing AAP2 Components

When installing, it is suggested to install both items together by making modifications in the single inventory file and then running the `setup.sh` script once.

### 1.2.5.1. Installing Automation Controller

### 1.2.5.2. Installing Private Automation Hub

#### Combined Installation

Installing the components requires modifying the `inventory` file

#### Listing 4. Ansible Controller and Hub Inventory File

```
[student@workstation Install_AAP2]$ grep -o '^#[^#]*' inventory
[automationcontroller] ①
controller.lab.example.com

[automationcontroller:vars] ②
peers=execution_nodes

[execution_nodes] ③

[automationhub] ④
hub.lab.example.com

[automationcatalog] ⑤

[database] ⑥
db.lab.example.com

[sso] ⑦

[all:vars] ⑧
admin_password='redhat'
pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
pg_port=5432
pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
pg_password='redhat'
pg_sslmode='prefer'
registry_url='hub.lab.example.com'
registry_username='admin'
registry_password='redhat'
receptor_listener_port=27199
automationhub_admin_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
```

```
automationhub_pg_port=5432
automationhub_pg_database='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_username='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_sslmode='prefer'
automationcatalog_pg_host=''
automationcatalog_pg_port=5432
automationcatalog_pg_database='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_username='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_password=''
sso_keystore_password=''
sso_console_admin_password=''

## Certificate Section ⑨
custom_ca_cert=/home/student/certs/classroom-ca.pem
web_server_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.crt
web_server_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.key
automationhub_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.crt
automationhub_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.key
postgres_use_ssl=True
postgres_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.crt
postgres_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.key
```

- ① Automation controller definition FQDN or IP
- ② Automation controller specific variables
- ③ Execution Nodes (discussed in a later chapter, but defines special execution nodes within the AAP environment)
- ④ Private automation hub definition FQDN or IP
- ⑤ Defines automation catalog settings (Beyond scope of the course)
- ⑥ Section defining FQDN or IP of database server (PostgreSQL server for Controller/Hub)
- ⑦ Section for SSO (Single-Sign-On which is beyond the scope of this course)
- ⑧ This is the variables section. At a minimum, FQDNs should be added for various components and also **username/password** combinations should be added.
- ⑨ Typically the end of the file allows specifying things like SSL certificates and configuring the connection security for web apps.

## 1.2.6. Replacing the CA Certificate

### 1.2.6.1. Gathering Certificates and Private Keys

### 1.2.6.2. Preparing the Systems

### 1.2.6.3. Trusting Custom CA Certificates

#### Configuring Additional Systems for Trusting Certificates



Copy the CA certificate to the `/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/` directory on the system and then run `update-ca-trust` to add the trusted CA certificates.

#### Installing Exercise Time



It can take up to 15 minutes for the GE lab `start install-installation` so it is recommended to run this script at the start of the lecture.

## 1.2.7. DEMO: Installing Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub

Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub can both be installed from the **same** machine provided that they are both specified in the inventory file and that the installation user and installation machine has access to all systems specified in the **inventory** file and that the user has the ability to SSH/SUDO without passwords.



### Automation Hub and Controller Placement

Ansible Controller and Ansible Private Automation Hub must be installed on separate systems and cannot be installed on the same system.

## Example 1. DEMO: Installing Automation Hub and Controller

1. Obtain the bundled installer and untar the file

```
[student@workstation ~]$ tar xvf ansible-automation-platform-setup-bundle-2.2.0-6.1.tar.gz
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ mv ansible-automation-platform-setup-bundle-2.2.0-6.1 AAP2
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd AAP2/
```

2. Update the inventory file with the system FQDNs or IP Addresses

### **Listing 5. Update the Inventory File**

```
[student@workstation AAP2]$ vim inventory
```

```
[automationcontroller] ①  
controller.lab.example.com
```

```
[execution_nodes]
```

```
[automationhub] ②  
hub.lab.example.com
```

```
[automationcatalog]
```

```
[database] ③  
db.lab.example.com
```

```
[all:vars]  
admin_password='redhat' ④
```

```
pg_host='db.lab.example.com' ⑤  
pg_port=5432 ⑥
```

```
pg_database='awx'  
pg_username='awx'  
pg_password='redhat' ⑦
```

```
registry_url='hub.lab.example.com' ⑧
```

```
registry_username='admin' ⑨
registry_password='redhat' ⑩

# Automation Hub Configuration ⑪
#
automationhub_admin_password='redhat'

automationhub_pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
automationhub_pg_port=5432

automationhub_pg_database='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_username='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_sslmode='prefer'

# SSL Settings ⑫

custom_ca_cert=/home/student/certs/classroom-ca.pem
web_server_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.crt
web_server_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.key
automationhub_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.crt
automationhub_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.key
postgres_use_ssl=True
postgres_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.crt
postgres_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.key
```

- ① Specify the Controller Node
- ② Specify the Private Automation Hub Node
- ③ Specify the Database Node
- ④ Specify the **admin** password for Controller
- ⑤ Specify the Database FQDN
- ⑥ Specify the Database Port
- ⑦ Specify the Database Password
- ⑧ URL and Registry for Container Images/Execution Environments
- ⑨ Username for Registry
- ⑩ Password for Registry
- ⑪ Ansible Automation Hub Configuration Settings
- ⑫ SSL Settings

## Database



If you are running the database locally and not as a separate installation, you can leave the database section blank and the **pg\_host** and **pg\_port** blank. This will cause the installer to setup the database locally with the deployed AAP application.

## Registry



Setting the registry for **hub.example.com** will allow the installer to link and configure Ansible Automation Hub to Ansible Controller. It will also ensure that the execution environments container in the bundled installer will be loaded properly into Ansible Automation Hub.

## SSL

The classroom and lab environment has been configured to run with SSL enabled. In order for the certificates to work properly, the SSL certificates have been supplied in the **/home/student/certs** directory. These certificates must be specified in the **inventory** file. In the default inventory file, the certificates and SSL settings are generally commented out, so it is possible to just place the certificate information at the bottom of the inventory file to prevent searching for each line.



### **Listing 6. Default SSL Certificate**

```
# SSL-related variables

# If set, this will install a custom CA certificate to the system
# trust store.
# custom_ca_cert=/home/student/certs/classroom-ca.pem

# Certificate and key to install in nginx for the web UI and API
# web_server_ssl_cert=/path/to/tower.cert
# web_server_ssl_key=/path/to/tower.key
```

### 3. View final inventory file

```
[student@workstation AAP2]$ grep -Ev "^#|^$" inventory
[automationcontroller]
controller.lab.example.com
[automationcontroller:vars]
peers=execution_nodes
[execution_nodes]
[automationhub]
hub.lab.example.com
[automationcatalog]
[database]
db.lab.example.com
[sso]
[all:vars]
admin_password='redhat'
pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
pg_port=5432
pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
pg_password='redhat'
pg_sslmode='prefer' # set to 'verify-full' for client-side enforced SSL
registry_url='hub.lab.example.com'
registry_username='admin'
registry_password='redhat'
receptor_listener_port=27199
automationhub_admin_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
automationhub_pg_port=5432
automationhub_pg_database='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_username='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_sslmode='prefer'
automationcatalog_pg_host=''
automationcatalog_pg_port=5432
automationcatalog_pg_database='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_username='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_password=''
sso_keystore_password=''
sso_console_admin_password=''
custom_ca_cert=/home/student/certs/classroom-ca.pem
web_server_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.crt
web_server_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/controller.lab.example.com.key
automationhub_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.crt
automationhub_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.key
postgres_use_ssl=True
postgres_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.crt
postgres_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.key
```

## Using grep to remove comments and blank lines



### Listing 7. Source Description

```
grep -Ev "^#|^$" <FILENAME>
```

- Run the installation **setup.sh** script as the root user with **ignore\_preflight\_errors=true** as the systems in this course don't meet the minimum hardware requirements.

```
[student@workstation AAP2]$ sudo -i  
[sudo] password for student:  
  
[root@workstation ~]# cd ~student/AAP2/  
  
[root@workstation AAP2]# ./setup.sh -e ignore_preflight_errors=true
```

## Bundled Software Installer



It is important to at least save the bundled software installer archive **TGZ** file or to save the entire bundled installation directory. In addition, you will also want to save the **Inventory** file that was created so that adding additional components later, performing system backups/restores, and other administrative and maintenance tasks can be performed easily.

- Install the licenses for Controller by providing the **manifest.zip** file to controller in the WebUI.

Welcome to Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform! Please complete the steps below to activate your subscription.  
If you do not have a subscription, you can visit Red Hat to obtain a trial subscription.  
[Request subscription](#)

Select your Ansible Automation Platform subscription to use.

Subscription manifest    Username / password

Upload a Red Hat Subscription Manifest containing your subscription. To generate your subscription manifest, go to [subscription allocations](#) on the Red Hat Customer Portal.

Red Hat subscription manifest [?](#)  
Drag a file here or browse to upload    Browse    Clear  
Upload a .zip file

Next    Back

Figure 6. Ansible Controller License

- Verify **Automation Hub** is installed

# 1.3. Initial Configuration of Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub

## 1.3.1. Configuration Overview

Main benefit of AAP2 is the Controller uses execution environments just like developers have tested with **ansible-navigator** so playbooks can run directly on controller without modification. Initial installation will import the base container images for execution environments, but synchronization and some initial configuration is often necessary for custom environments.

## 1.3.2. Making Automation Execution Environments Available from Private Automation Hub

Private Automation hub provides a container registry where needed execution environment images (EEIs) can be synchronized and stored. The EEIs can also be uploaded manually to private automation hub as well as collections which we will find out about later.

### 1.3.2.1. Synchronizing Automation Execution Environments

In most instances, you will want to sync the supported EEIs from <https://registry.redhat.io> and get the latest supported versions for the AAP2 platform.



#### Synchronizing all EEIs

It is possible to synchronize all remote registries getting all versions from a remote catalog by selecting **Index execution environments** from the vertical dots icon.

### 1.3.2.2. Manually Adding Container Images

There are multiple ways to copy and inspect container images. The **skopeo** command is probably the best, however it can also be done with **Podman**. The benefit of **Skopeo** is that once you are logged into both the remote container registry and private automation hub, it is possible to use **skopeo copy** directly without needing to first download the container image and set the tags.

### 1.3.2.3. Managing Container Repositories, Images, and Tags

Management of container images within private automation hub can be done through the WebUI or using the **skopeo** command on the CLI. Images can be easily tagged and displayed here.

## 1.3.3. Synchronizing Ansible Content Collections

Another key piece of AAP2 is the need for content collections. Many modules that were built-in for Ansible have been moved to content collections (firewalld, podman, and networking components and filters). In order to leverage these modules, collections must be installed and available.

## Collection Locations

- Red Hat Certified (Supported) Content Collections - <https://console.redhat.com/ansible/automation-hub>
- Ansible Community (Unsupported) Content Collections provided by Ansible Galaxy - <https://galaxy.ansible.com>
- Homegrown/Manual Collections: Manually uploaded to private automation hub

### 1.3.3.1. Synchronizing Red Hat Certified Ansible Content Collections

#### Login and Credentials required for RH Certified Collections

Red Hat Certified Ansible Collections require a multi-step process.

1. Login to Ansible Automation Platform
  - a. Select Collections
  - b. Click "Sync"
2. Create an Authentication Token with the **Connect to Hub**
3. Login to Private Automation Hub
  - a. Collections ⇒ Repository Management and remote tab
  - b. Select **rh-certified** and **Edit** to provide your token.
  - c. Click **Save** and then from Repository Management page, select Sync and it will sync all collections marked as Sync.



### 1.3.3.2. Synchronizing Ansible Content Collections from Ansible Galaxy

#### Galaxy Doesn't Require Authentication



Since Ansible Galaxy doesn't require authentication, it is possible to configure a **Community** collection or set of collections by providing a single **requirements.yml** file. This file provides a list of all content collections to synchronize.

### 1.3.3.3. Manually Adding Ansible Content Collections

In order to manually upload connections, you must first create a **Namespace** in private automation hub.

#### Collection Security and Signing



The concept of **collection signing** which is signing collection content similar to signing RPMs is currently in Tech Preview for AAP 2.2. This feature is expected to provide an additional level of security with respect to the download content and where it originated from and that it is in its intact and intended format.

## 1.3.4. Testing Basic Automation Controller Functionality

### DEMO Project Benefits



The **Demo** project is essentially there to provide some "smoke" tests allowing a quick way to see if Controller is performing as expected.

#### 1.3.4.1. The Demo Project

### Verification of EE and Project Synchronization



The new thing that Controller needs is the ability to use EEIs. The **Demo** project in addition to testing project synchronization components is now able to verify that the EEI can be downloaded and leveraged with Controller.

#### 1.3.4.2. Default Execution Environment Registry Credential

### Registry Credential



This is a valid credential and is created based on information at install found in the **inventory** file. This credential cannot be changed from the WebUI and must be modified in the inventory file and have the **setup.sh** script executed again.

#### 1.3.4.3. The Demo Credential

### Machine Credential Doesn't Work



This is the only non-working component in the project. The **Machine** credential will need to be updated with a valid username and password or SSH key so that connections can be made to the remote hosts.

#### 1.3.4.4. The Demo Inventory

### Modify Inventory to Add Systems



Initially the **Demo** inventory only contains localhost. It should be modified to include one or more hosts from the environment. Ideally, all hosts would be added so that it is possible to verify Controller connectivity to your entire environment.

#### 1.3.4.5. The Demo Job Template

### 1.3.5. DEMO: Initial Configuration of Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub

#### Ensuring EEs Available Locally

It is possible to run the demo without the steps with Skopeo ...

1. Run the **lab start** command

#### Listing 8. Ensuring EE Tar Files Exist

```
lab start install-configuration
```

2. Execute the Load EE Playbook



```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd ~/Github/D0467_Demo/Demos/Add_EEs/
```

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ ansible-galaxy collection install -r collections/requirements.yml -p collections/
```

#### Listing 9. Run the Ansible Playbook

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ ansible-playbook Load_EE_Demo.yml
```

## Example 2. DEMO: Initial Configuration of Automation Controller and Private Automation Hub

### Working with Execution Environments

Manually uploading and adding container images (EEs) to Ansible Private Automation Hub.

1. Login to Registries to both Push/Pull and Copy container images

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ skopeo login hub.lab.example.com
```

2. Inspect available containers and tags

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ skopeo inspect docker://hub.lab.example.com/ee-29-rhel8
```

### Grabbing Tags and Release Information from the CLI

#### Listing 10. skopeo inspect to get release and skopeo tags to get tags

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ skopeo inspect  
docker://hub.lab.example.com/ee-29-rhel8 --format "{{  
.Labels.version }}-{{ .Labels.release }}"  
1.0.0-119
```

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ skopeo list-tags  
docker://hub.lab.example.com/ee-29-rhel8
```



It is also possible to use **podman** to search and list tags, but that is generally considered less reliable. It should also be noted that only **skopeo** has the ability to inspect and act with images remotely. As such, this course will leverage **skopeo** over Podman for many of the exercises.

#### Listing 11. podman Tag Listing

```
[student@workstation Add_EEs]$ podman search --list-tags  
docker://hub.lab.example.com/ee-29-rhel8
```

### The skopeo Command



Skopeo is another command that can be used with containers and was introduced as part of the **container-tools** suite with RHEL8. The **container-tools** suite installs the RHEL 8 toolchain to work with containers which includes: **podman**, **buildah**, and **skopeo**.

## Testing Automation Controller

1. Create Job Template (DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory) which launches the `hello_world_demo.yml` Playbook.

```
[student@workstation CH1]$ ansible-navigator run Create_Job_Template.yml
```

2. Login to Automation Controller and navigate to **Resources ⇒ Templates**

Name	Type	Last Ran	Actions
Demo Job Template	Job Template		
DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory	Job Template		
DO467 Deploy Web Demo Job Template	Job Template	10/19/2022, 2:10:36 PM	
DO467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template	Workflow Job Template		

Figure 7. DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory

3. Click the **Rocket** to launch the job template and click **Next** for the other prompts and **Launch** on the job preview

Figure 8. Launching the DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory

### A Look at the `hello_world_demo.yml` Playbook.

The `hello_world_demo.yml` playbook is meant to check inventory and show that Automation Controller can execute a playbook on inventory hosts and return data.

#### Listing 12. `hello_world_demo.yml` Playbook



```
- name: Hello World Sample Message
hosts: all
tasks:
  - name: Hello Message - Demo
    debug:
      msg: "Hello World! I'm a message from {{ inventory_hostname }}!!!"
```

4. Review that all systems are able to be contacted and responded properly based on the job output.

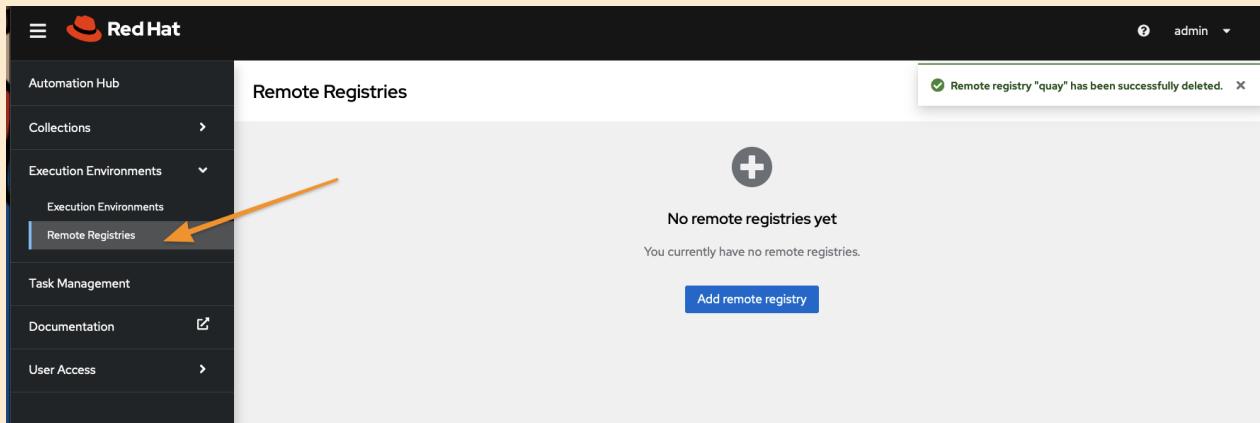
*Figure 9. DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory*

## Configuring Private Automation Hub

For configuring Private Automation hub, we will want to ensure that custom collections and custom execution environments can be loaded. We will use Quay.io to get the EEI and the built-in synchronization that is provided as part of Private Automation Hub.

### Execution Environment Configuration

1. Login to Private Automation Hub and navigate to **Execution Environments** ⇒ **Remote Registries**



*Figure 10. EE Remote Registries*

2. Click **Add remote Registry**
3. Complete the fields
  - a. Name: **quay**
  - b. URL: <https://quay.io/user/tmichett>
  - c. Username: **Quay\_IO\_Name**
  - d. Password: **Quay\_IO\_Password**

The screenshot shows a modal dialog titled "Add remote registry". It contains fields for "Name" (Quay), "URL" (<https://quay.io/user/tmichett>), "Username" (tmichett), and "Password" (represented by a series of dots). There is a "Show advanced options" link and a "Save" button with an orange arrow pointing to it, indicating the next step.

Figure 11. EE Remote Registry Configuration

#### 4. Click Sync from registry

The screenshot shows a table titled "Remote Registries" with one entry named "Quay". The table includes columns for Name, Created, Last updated, Registry URL, and Registry. A blue button labeled "Sync from registry" is located in the Registry column. An orange arrow points to this button, indicating the next step.

Name	Created	Last updated	Registry URL	Registry ...
Quay	a few seconds ago	a few seconds ago	<a href="https://quay.io/user/tmichett">https://quay.io/user/tmichett</a>	---

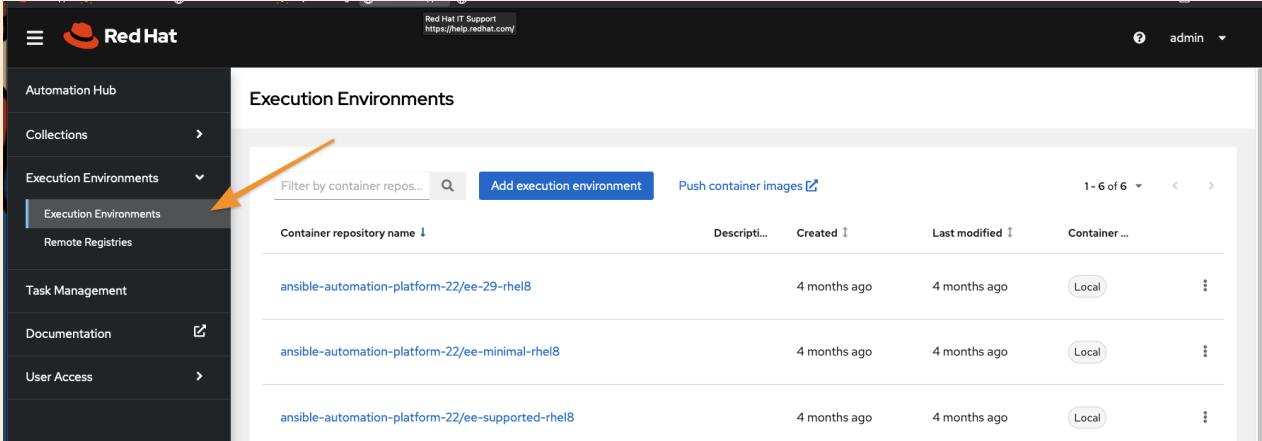
Figure 12. EE Remote Registry Sync



## Testing

This ensures that you can synchronize from the specified registry.

### 5. Navigate to Execution Environments ⇒ Execution Environments



The screenshot shows the Red Hat Automation Hub web interface. On the left, there's a dark sidebar with various navigation options like 'Automation Hub', 'Collections', 'Execution Environments' (which is currently selected and highlighted in blue), 'Remote Registries', 'Task Management', 'Documentation', and 'User Access'. The main content area is titled 'Execution Environments' and displays a table of three entries. Each entry includes the container repository name (e.g., 'ansible-automation-platform-22/ee-29-rhel8'), its creation date ('4 months ago'), last modified date ('4 months ago'), and a status indicator ('Local'). There are also three vertical ellipsis icons for each row. At the top of the main content area, there are search and filter fields ('Filter by container repos...', 'Add execution environment', 'Push container images'), and a pagination indicator ('1– 6 of 6').

Figure 13. Execution Environment List

### 6. Click Add execution environment

### 7. Complete the Add execution environment Form and then click Save

- a. Name: **travis-aap2-demo**
- b. Upstream Name: **tmichett/aap2-ee-demo**
- c. Registry: **Quay**
- d. Add tag(s) to include: **2.2 latest**



#### Note Header

- **Name:** Private automation hub name for the execution environment image locally
- **Upstream Name:** The **name** and **repository** of the container. In this instance, we are using <https://quay.io/repository/tmichett/aap2-ee-demo>



Figure 14. Execution Environment Details

8. Navigate to the new EE, click the stacked . and select Sync from Registry

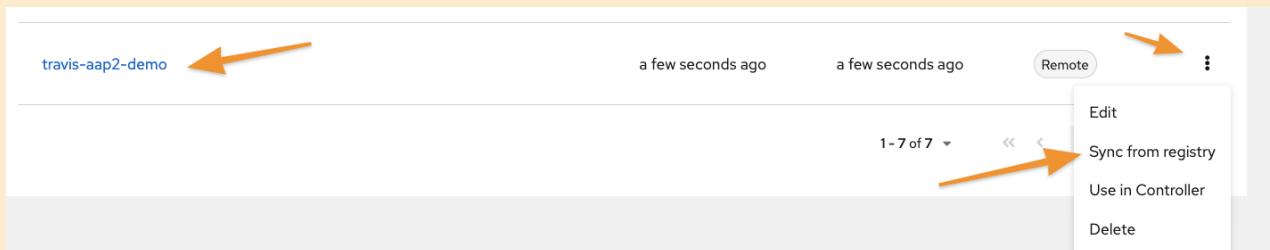


Figure 15. Sync Container Image

9. Verify Image exists by clicking on the Images tab

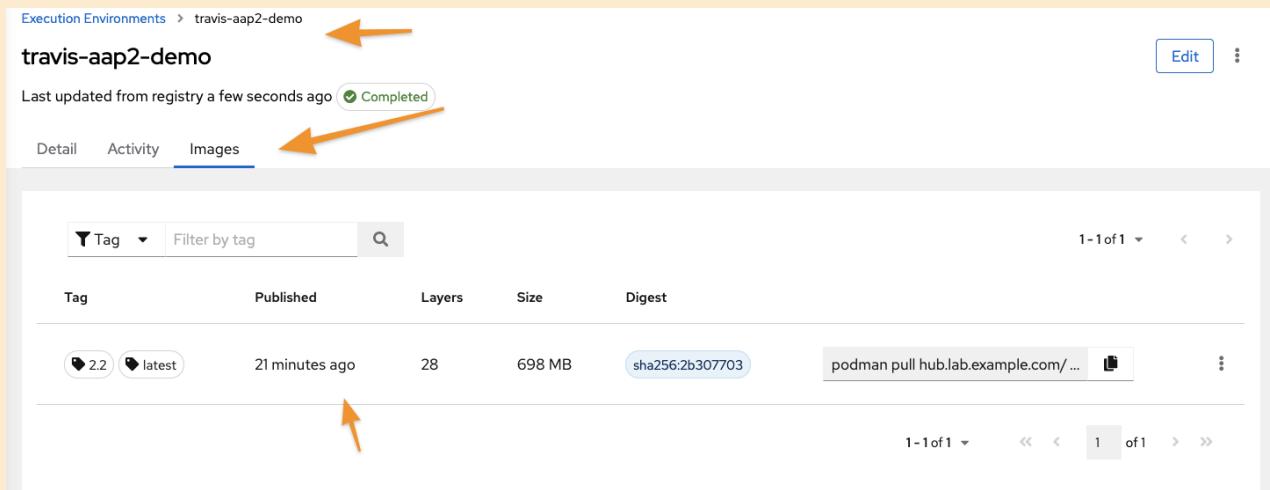


Figure 16. Execution Environment Verification

## 10. Verify image can be downloaded from Private Automation Hub using `podman pull`

```
[student@workstation ~]$ podman pull hub.lab.example.com/travis-aap2-demo:2.2
...
Copying config 9e3638983c done
Writing manifest to image destination
Storing signatures
9e3638983c756bc94b6e00fa2f0ef29dd577f274c44072005869a3758d713fab
```

## Namespace and Collection Configuration

1. Login to Private Automation Hub and navigate to **Collections ⇒ Namespaces**

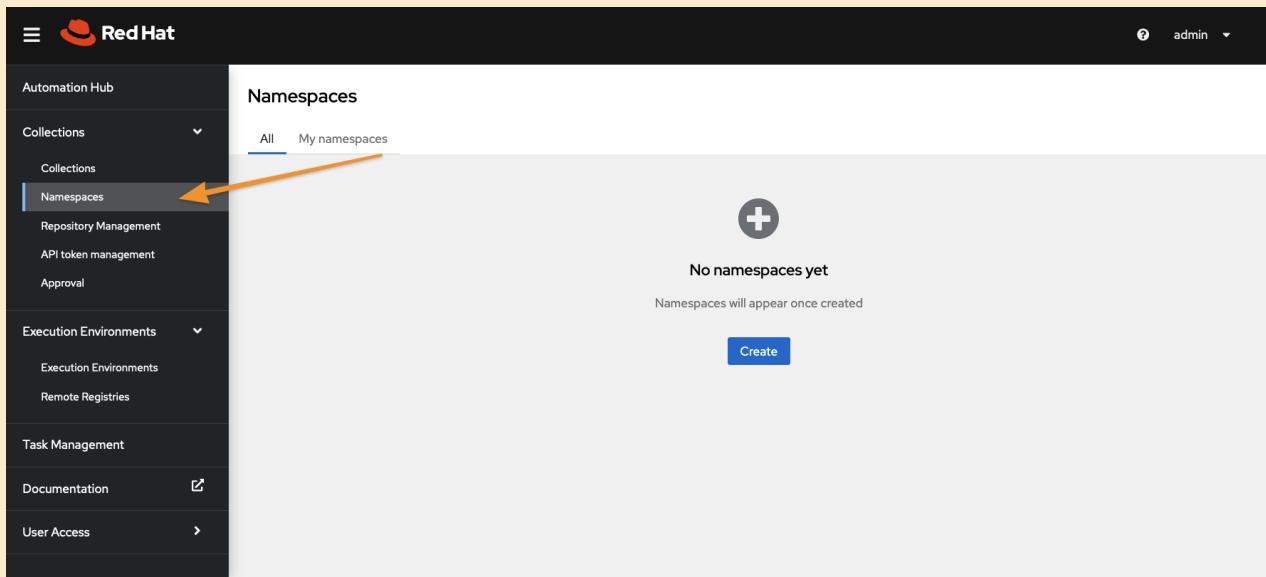


Figure 17. Collection Namespaces

2. Click **Create** to create a new Namespace
3. Provide a **Name** for the namespace and click **Create**

## Create a new namespace

Name \* [?](#)

tmichett

Namespace owners

Select a group

Create

Cancel

## Namespace Names Must be Correct

If using/importing collections that have been published to Ansible Galaxy, the namespace is defined as part of the collection. The same **Namespace** must be used for Private Automation Hub.



The screenshot shows the Ansible Galaxy collection page for `tmichett.gls_collection_demo`. It includes:

- Installation:** Shows the command `$ ansible-galaxy collection install tmichett.gls_collection_demo`.
- Content Score:** Community Score: 0 / 5, based on 0 surveys.
- Content Score Details:** Quality of docs? (Y/N), Ease of use? (Y/N), Does what it promises? (Y/N), Works without change? (Y/N), Ready for production? (Y/N).

Figure 18. Collection on Ansible Galaxy

- Once namespace has been created, you can click **Upload collection** to upload the collection

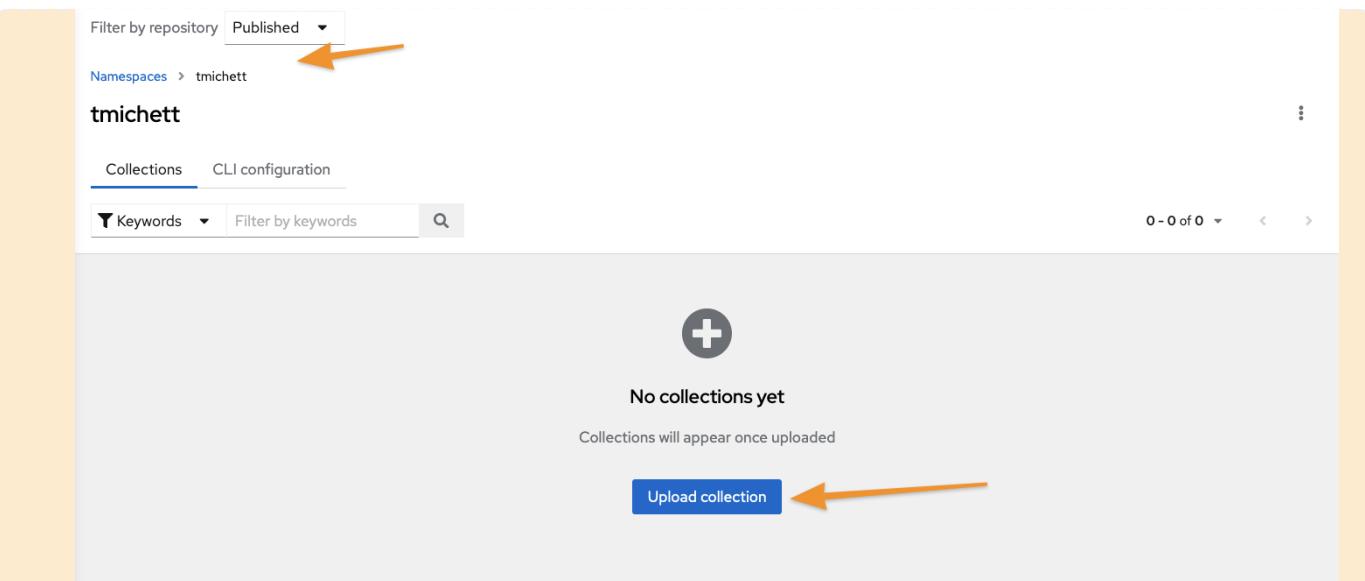


Figure 19. Collection Namespace

5. Select the collection file you want to upload and click **Upload**

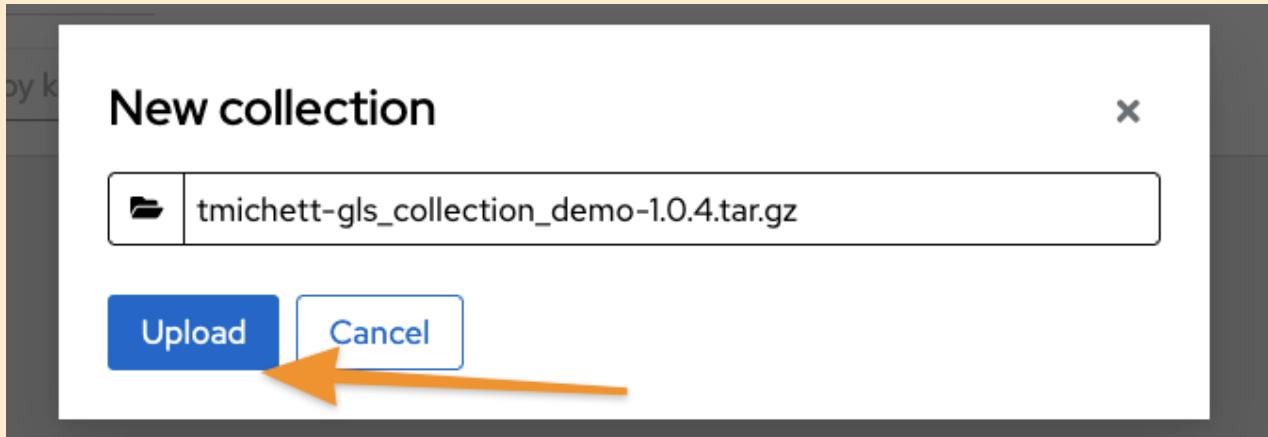


Figure 20. Uploading Collections

6. Verify collection uploaded successfully.

The screenshot shows the 'My imports' section of the Red Hat Automation Controller interface. A collection named 'gls\_collection\_demo v1.0.4' is listed under the namespace 'tmichett'. The status is 'Completed' with a green checkmark. An orange arrow points from the 'Completed' status text to the 'Status' field in the list item. Another orange arrow points from the 'Completed' status text to the 'Status: Completed' message in the detailed view. The detailed view also shows the approval status as 'waiting for approval' and the version as '1.0.4'. The log output shows various linting and loading steps for the collection.

*Figure 21. Collection Upload Verification*

- Approve the collection by navigating to **Collections** ⇒ **Approval** and then clicking **Approve**

The screenshot shows the 'Approval dashboard' of the Red Hat Automation Controller. The left sidebar has a 'Collections' section with 'Approval' selected. In the main area, a table lists a single collection entry: 'tmichett' namespace, 'gls\_collection\_demo' collection, version '1.0.4', created 'a minute ago', and a status of 'Needs Review' indicated by an orange triangle icon. An orange arrow points from the 'Approval' link in the sidebar to the 'Needs Review' status in the table. Another orange arrow points from the 'Needs Review' status text to the 'Approve' button in the table row.

*Figure 22. Collection Approval*

## 2. Managing User Access

### 2.1. Creating and Managing Automation Controller Users

#### 2.1.1. Role-based Access Controls

Users assigned roles which grants one or more permissions (RBAC). Roles can be applied to both teams and users and all users in a team will inherit the team's roles.

#### 2.1.2. Automation Controller Organizations

Top-level component in Controller. Organization can have large numbers of users and teams and this is one way to segregate resources such as teams/users/projects into a logical structure to control access.

## Enabling Automated Role and Collection Installation

Roles and Collections can be installed automatically by Ansible Automation Controller. This is an Organization-Level setting and must be configured. It is possible that roles are not automatically installing and this would be because **AWX\_ROLES** aren't enabled. To configure automatic installation of roles/collections, you must navigate to **Access = Organizations** and "Edit" the Organization.

*Figure 23. Automation Controller Organizations*

You must ensure that **Galaxy Credentials** have been supplied which will then by default enable the automated role/collection installation. It is possible to have multiple credentials. For example, you will most likely have **Ansible Galaxy** and **Private Automation Hub**.

*Figure 24. Galaxy Credentials*

It should also be noted, in order to function correctly, the **Roles** and **Collections** directory must be at the project's top-level directory.

### 2.1.3. Types of Users

- **System Administrator:** The built in **superuser** role providing unrestricted access to the entire controller installation. This has **read/write** permissions on all objects in controller regardless of

organizations and structure present.

- **System Auditor:** Special **read-only** role with access to everything on the automation controller
- **Normal User:** Standard user with minimal access and no special roles assigned.

## 2.1.4. Creating Users

Basically done interactively from the WebUI.

Access ⇒ Users ⇒ Add and then fill in the form.

## 2.1.5. Editing Users

Access ⇒ Users ⇒ Edit and then modify values the form.

## 2.1.6. Organization Roles

Roles within an organization can provide users/teams with additional privileges. Users and teams can be assigned multiple roles to accomplish various tasks and functions.

- **Admin Role:** Provides ability to manage all aspects at the organization level and below. It should be noted that a **System Administrator** automatically inherits an **Admin** role at the organization level.
- **Auditor Role:** Provides read-only access to all aspects at the organization level and below. It should be noted that a **System Auditor** automatically inherits an **Auditor** role at the organization level.
- **Member Role:** Users with this role have **read** access to the organization. There are no special permissions or authorizations given with a member role, so permissions must be assigned to users or teams in order for users to have permissions on organization objects.

## 2.1.7. Managing User Organization Roles

Organizations can be created and managed from Access ⇒ Organizations ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

## 2.1.8. DEMO: Creating and Managing Automation Controller Users

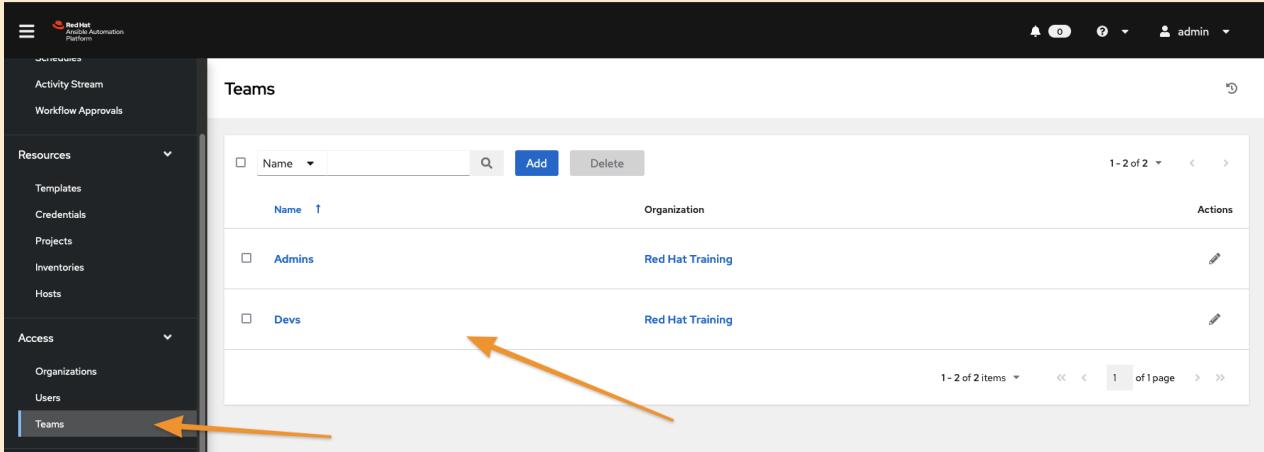
Automation Controller relies on users and teams to have RBAC assigned to various controller objects.

### Example 3. DEMO: Creating and Managing Automation Controller Users

- Run the `Create_Users.yml` Playbook

```
[student@workstation Add_Users]$ ansible-navigator run Create_Users.yml
```

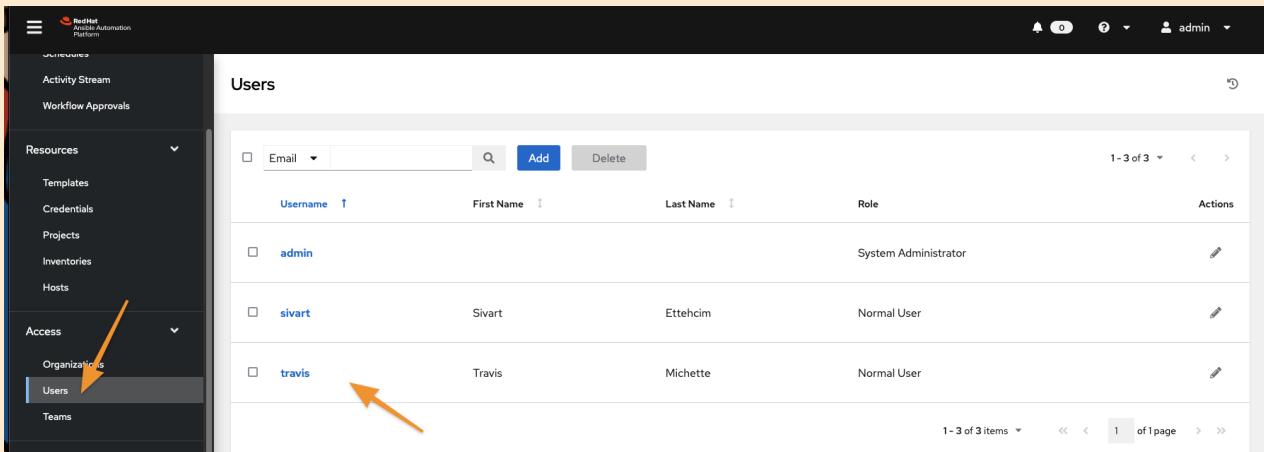
- Login to Automation Controller as the Admin User and navigate to **Access** ⇒ **Teams**



Name	Organization	Actions
Admins	Red Hat Training	
Devs	Red Hat Training	

Figure 25. Controller Team List

- Login to Automation Controller as the Admin User and navigate to **Access** ⇒ **Users**



Username	First Name	Last Name	Role	Actions
admin			System Administrator	
sivart	Sivart	Ettehcim	Normal User	
travis	Travis	Michette	Normal User	

Figure 26. Controller User List

- Show user role details by clicking on the "travis" user, then going to ROLES

The screenshot shows the 'Roles' section of the Red Hat Automation Controller interface. The URL in the address bar is 'Users > travis'. The 'Roles' tab is selected in the top navigation bar. The main content area displays two roles:

Name	Type	Role
Red Hat Training	Organization	Admin
Admins	Team	Admin

At the bottom right, there is a pagination indicator showing '1 - 2 of 2 items' and '1 of 1 page'.

Figure 27. User Roles/Permissions

### Continuing the Demos



From here, you can show how to make other users by hand, login/logout as various users and extend demos based on questions.

## 2.2. Managing Automation Controller Access with Teams

### 2.2.1. Teams in Automation Controller

Teams are groups of users and provide the ability to assign permissions to team members by assigning one or more roles to a team.

#### Users vs. Teams



It is important to understand that while a user can belong to one or more organization having a variety of different permissions, a **Team** can belong to exactly one organization.

### 2.2.2. Creating Teams

Access ⇒ Teams ⇒ Add to create teams.

### 2.2.3. Team Roles

- **Member Role:** Inherits roles with resources granted to a team
- **Admin Role:** Full control of a team. This role specifically applies to the team, in order to manage other resources as an admin, the **Admin** role must be assigned to the team for a given resources.
- **Read Role:** Provides ability for team members to view resources and team roles.

### 2.2.4. Adding Users to a Team and Assigning Team Roles

Access ⇒ Teams ⇒ Access ⇒ Add ⇒ Users ⇒ Next and then complete the form.

### 2.2.5. Organization Roles

- Execute
- Project Admin
- Credential Admin
- Workflow Admin
- Notification Admin
- Job Template Admin
- Execution Environment Admin
- Auditor
- Read
- Approve

## 2.2.6. Managing Organization Roles

Access ⇒ Organizations ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

## 2.3. Creating and Managing Users and Groups for Private Automation Hub

### 2.3.1. User Access

Private automation hub allows administrators to setup and manage granular access to content for end-users. This access is based on managing permissions to system objects.



See permission table in book!!



#### Superusers

Superusers are assigned all permissions regardless of groups or other permissions assigned.

#### 2.3.1.1. Creating Groups

User Access ⇒ Groups ⇒ Create

Edit, select permissions and then save.

#### 2.3.1.2. Creating Users

User Access ⇒ Users ⇒ Create then fill in the form and hit "Save"

#### 2.3.1.3. Creating Groups to Manage Content

# 3. Managing Inventories and Machine Credentials

## 3.1. Creating a Static Inventory

### 3.1.1. Red Hat Ansible Inventory

When leveraging Ansible at the CLI, the inventory is generally specified by one or more inventory files/scripts and defined within the `ansible.cfg` file. These are known as managed hosts. When using Ansible Automation Controller, inventory can be specified within the WebUI or inventories can be provided as part of projects for static files (for example Git repository) or generated dynamically from an external source.

### 3.1.2. Creating an Inventory Using the Automation Controller Web UI

#### Licensing Concerns

It is extremely important to remember that Ansible Automation Controller is a licensed and supported project. Each unique entry in an inventory file consumes a single license. So naming conventions for hosts (especially when using Dynamic Inventory) must be considered when developing and constructing inventories.

#### **Listing 13. Inventory**



```
servera
servera.lab.example.com
172.25.250.10
```

The above inventory all refer to the same system but referenced in different ways: Hostname, FQDN, and IP address. Since each of these is a unique entry, this inventory file would consume three (3) entitlements instead of just a single entitlement. Therefore, it is important to note how inventories are created and license entitlements are managed.

#### 3.1.2.1. Creating a New Inventory

Resources ⇒ Inventories ⇒ Add ⇒ Add Inventory

#### 3.1.2.2. Creating a Host Group in an Inventory

#### 3.1.2.3. Creating Hosts in an Inventory

### 3.1.3. Inventory Roles

- Admin
- Update
- Ad Hoc
- Use
- Read

#### 3.1.3.1. Assigning Roles

Resources ⇒ Inventories ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

Assign users/teams to an inventory and assign one or more roles, then click "Save"

### 3.1.4. Inventory Variables

It is possible from the inventory screen to provide **inventory** variables which would apply to all systems within the inventory. It is possible to provide group-based or host-based variables to inventory as well by selecting the hosts or host groups.



#### Automation Mesh and Instance Groups

The **Instance Groups** is primarily used for Automation Mesh.

## 3.2. Creating Machine Credentials for Access to Inventory Hosts

### 3.2.1. Storing Secrets in Credentials

Ansible automation controller objects can store secrets such as passwords, SSH keys and other credentials. It is also possible to store vault credentials which can then decrypt files from projects.

#### Encryption and Decryption



Once secrets or sensitive information has been entered into the WebUI and encrypted, it can no longer be retrieved in decrypted form through the WebUI.

### 3.2.2. Credential Types

- Ansible Galaxy/Automation Hub API Token
- Container Registry
- Github Personal Access Token
- Machine
- Network
- Source Control
- Vault

#### Note on Source Control and PAT



In order to use standard source control Github/Gitlab without SSH keys, it is possible to still use the Username/Password. However, you must create a Personal Access Token (PAT) to be used and this will be done with the **Source Control** credential type and not the **Github Personal Access Token**.

### 3.2.3. Creating Machine Credentials

Resources ⇒ Credentials ⇒ Add and complete the form.

### 3.2.4. Editing Machine Credentials

### 3.2.5. Credential Roles

- Admin
- Use
- Read

### 3.2.6. Managing Credential Access

Resources ⇒ Credentials ⇒ Access and then add users/teams with one or more roles.

### 3.2.7. Common Credential Scenarios

#### Credentials Protected by Controller (Not known to Users)

- SSH and Machine Keys
- Sudo keys

#### Credential Prompts for Sensitive Password, Not Stored in Automation Controller

- Prompts user for passwords at job launch because don't want credentials stored on the controller  
(Based on compliance or other regulations)

# 4. Managing Projects and Launching Ansible Jobs

## 4.1. Creating a Project for Ansible Playbooks

### 4.1.1. Automation Controller Projects

Generally backed by a source control repository (Git) and contains at least one playbook. It is possible for Ansible Controller to automatically download resources and project materials specified by the `requirements.yml` when the job template using the project template is launched.

#### Automatically Installing Collections and Roles

The automated installation of roles/collections depends on the **roles** or **collections** directory containing a `requirements.yml` file. It further requires that these sub-directories be at the top level of the source control project. Meaning they cannot be nested down within other sub-directories in the project.

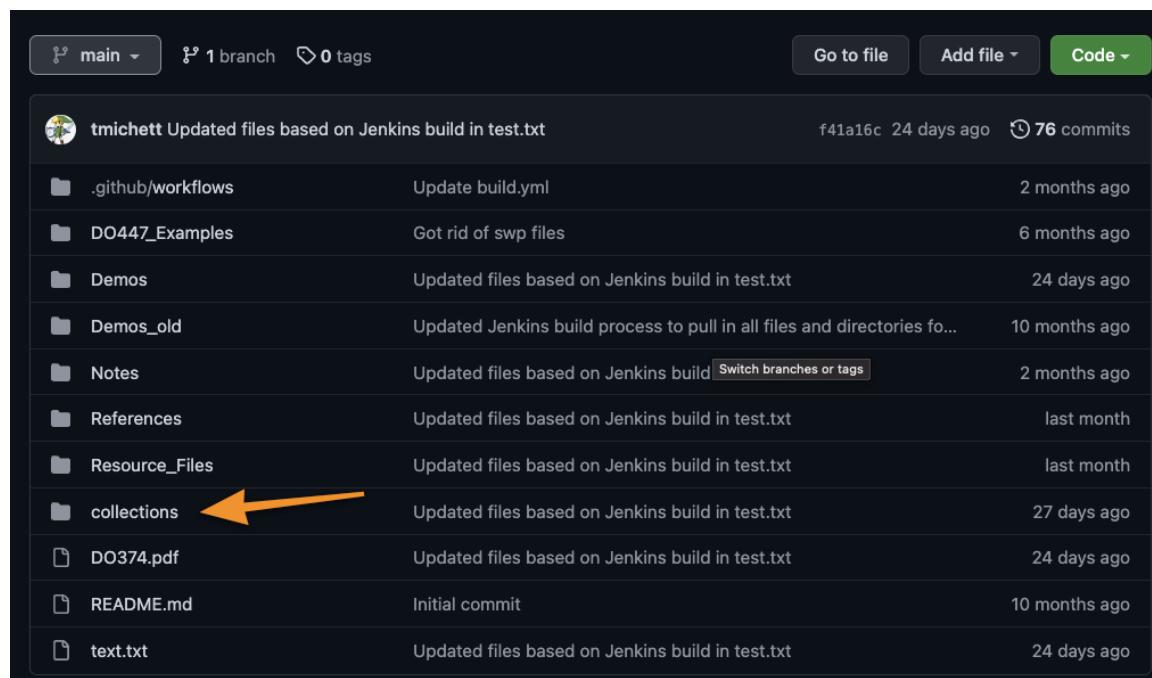


Figure 28. Source Control Project with Collections directory

### 4.1.2. Creating a Project

Resources ⇒ Projects ⇒ Add ⇒ Create New Project

Complete all the entries and select source control location.



### Credentials must exist

The source control credentials must be created in advance of creating a project.

#### 4.1.3. Project Roles

- Admin
- Use
- Update
- Read

#### 4.1.4. Managing Project Access

Resources ⇒ Projects ⇒ (name of project) ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

Add the users/teams to the project and select one or more roles.

#### 4.1.5. Creating SCM Credentials

Resources ⇒ Credentials ⇒ Add and complete the form on the new credentials page.

#### 4.1.6. SCM Credential Roles

- Admin
- Use
- Read

#### 4.1.7. Managing Access to SCM Credentials

Resources ⇒ Credentials ⇒ (credential name) ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

Add the users/teams to the credential and select one or more roles.

#### 4.1.8. Updating Projects

SCM projects require copies of playbooks and other version control objects to be replicated locally and stored in Controller. Based on this functionality, it must be determined how project assets get updated.

##### Clean

Removes any local modifications before pulling latest SCM revision.

##### Delete

Deletes local copy of repository and clones down a the repository from the remote system.

## Allow Branch Override

Allows using items from other branches in the source control.

## Update Revision on Launch

Ensures that each time project is used source control is updated before any other actions take place.

## Manual Updates

Project source versions can be updated manually or custom workflow nodes can be created when Advanced Job Workflows are made.

### 4.1.9. Support for Ansible Content Collections and Roles

Ansible Content Collections can be installed automatically at runtime by Controller providing that ...

- There is a **collections/requirements.yml** file present in the project
- Ansible controller has access to the collection source

#### Ansible Automation Controller Projects

When projects are created they are located in the **/var/lib/awx/projects** directory. Controller also downloads collections and roles based on the **requirements.yml** file and these can be viewed by SSHing as the **awx** user to Controller and looking in the **.awx\_cache** location.

#### **Listing 14. Connection to Controller**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ssh awx@controller
```



**Listing 15. AWX Directory**

```
[awx@controller ~]$ pwd
/var/lib/awx

[awx@controller ~]$ ls -alF
total 8
drwxr-xr-x. 11 awx awx 179 Aug 29 15:21 .
drwxr-xr-x. 53 root root 4096 Aug 29 15:20 ../
drwx-----. 3 awx awx 17 Jun 14 11:42 .ansible/
drwx-----. 4 awx awx 35 Jun 14 11:47 .config/
drwxr-x---. 2 awx awx 6 May 18 17:21 job_status/
drwx-----. 3 awx awx 19 Jun 14 11:47 .local/
drwxr-x---. 4 awx awx 91 Aug 29 16:07 projects/
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root awx 20 Jun 14 11:41 public/
drwxr-xr-x. 3 awx awx 40 Aug 29 15:21 rsyslog/
drwx-----. 2 awx awx 6 Jun 14 11:41 .ssh/
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 5 Jun 14 11:44 .tower_version
srw-rw----. 1 awx awx 0 Aug 29 15:21 uwsgi.stats=
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 17 Jun 14 11:40 venv/
```

**Listing 16. AWX Projects**

```
[awx@controller ~]$ cd projects/
[awx@controller projects]$ ls -alF
total 0
drwxr-x---. 4 awx awx 91 Aug 29 16:07 .
drwxr-xr-x. 11 awx awx 179 Aug 29 15:21 ../
drwxr-xr-x. 5 awx awx 166 Aug 29 16:07 _8__do467_demo_project/
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 awx awx 0 Aug 29 16:07 _8__do467_demo_project.lock*
drwxr-xr-x. 3 awx awx 36 Aug 29 16:07 .__awx_cache/

[awx@controller projects]$ cd .__awx_cache/
```

**Listing 17. AWX Projects and Collections**

```
[awx@controller 14]$ cd
/var/lib/awx/projects/.__awx_cache/_13__ch4_do467_demo_project/14

[awx@controller 14]$ ls requirements_collections/ansible_collections/
ansible ansible.posix-1.4.0.info tmichett tmichett.gls_collection_demo-
1.0.4.info
```

## The Organization MUST have the Galaxy Credentials Configured

In order to "enable" the automatic synchronization of collections and roles, the organization must be configured to allow this. At the Organization-level, it needs to have one or more credentials selected for **Galaxy Credentials**. The **Ansible Galaxy** credential is created by default at install. Depending on how Ansible Private Automation Hub was installed, there may also be some credentials created for using collections stored there.

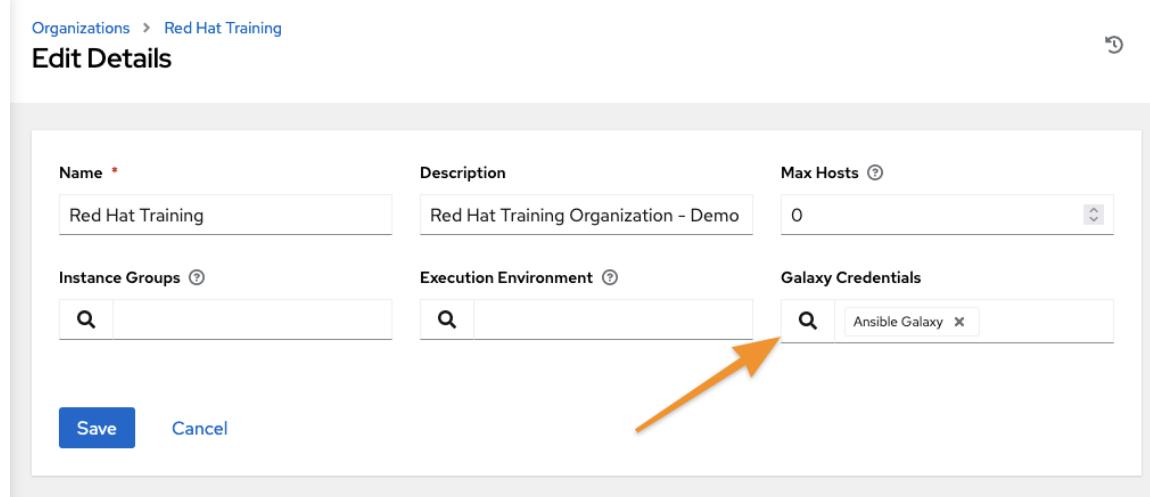


Figure 29. Organization Galaxy Credentials

If projects have **requirements.yml** files and **Galaxy Credentials** have not been defined, the following error will occur on Project sync.

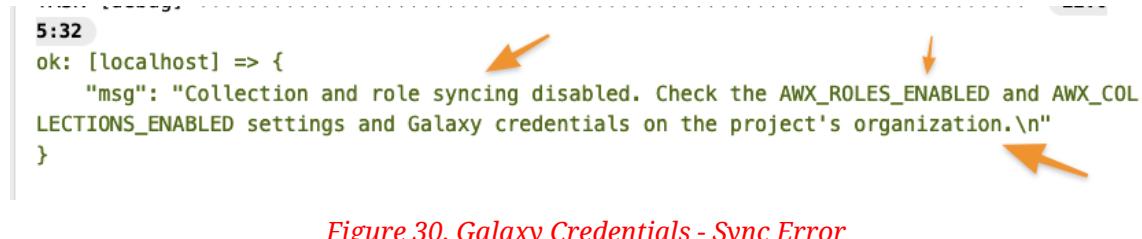


Figure 30. Galaxy Credentials - Sync Error

## 4.1.10. DEMO: Ansible Automation Controller and Automatic Installation of Collections and Roles

Automation Controller can install roles and collections automatically from a **requirements.yml** file.

### Automatic Installation of Collections/Roles



The **collections** and **roles** directory must exist at the top-layer of the project. The contents of this directory will contain a **requirements.yml** file with the collections or roles that need to be installed for the project to work. These directories cannot be nested anywhere else within the project.

### Location of Collections and Automated Installation

Collections and roles are installed automatically when creating a project from a version control system providing the directories are at the top level. When installed, they will be placed on the automation controller **/var/lib/awx/projects** location with the project they support.



In this demo, `/var/lib/awx/projects/.awx_cache/_27ch4_do467_demo_project/` will have the collections installed there. The # will be generated based on the job number for the cache so will be unique for each run.

The `_awx_cache` has two (2) underscores ( ).

## Example 4. DEMO: Creating an Automation Controller Project

### CH4 Project Source



The source project is located at [https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2\\_Controller\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2_Controller_Demo). This project will also demonstrate the automatic installation of Ansible Collections using automation controller. It will further provide playbooks that can be leveraged to demonstrate the use of variables and "extra" variables when executing the job template.



### Quick Setup

The Project and Source Credentials can be setup quickly from the [https://github.com/tmichett/DO467\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Demo) project. In the `/home/student/Github/DO467_Demo/Demos/CH4` there is a `Demo_Prep.sh` script that will setup the entire CH4 demo. There is also the individual `Create_CH4_Project.yml` that will create and setup a Github project.

#### **Listing 18. Setting up Project Only**

```
[student@workstation CH4]$ ansible-navigator run  
Create_CH4_Project.yml
```

1. Show the creation of the project in WebUI
2. Show **sync** of project and in the job details, specifically point out where it doesn't have roles to sync, by it finds a **collections/requirements.yml** file and installs the collections automatically.

### Examining Structure on Automation Controller



```
[root@controller ~]# cd  
/var/lib/awx/projects/.__awx_cache/_27__ch4_do467_demo_project/ ①
```

```
[root@controller 70]# ls  
requirements_collections/ansible_collections/  
ansible ansible.posix-1.4.0.info tmichett  
tmichett.gls_collection_demo-1.0.4.info ②
```

① Navigate to the project and **awx\_cache** directory

② View installed collections

## 4.2. Creating Job Templates and Launching Jobs

### 4.2.1. Job Templates

Job templates are predefined settings that are used to launch jobs for running a playbook. A job template allows customization of how a playbook will be run from a given project. Job templates provide all parameters for the execution of a playbook including:

- inventory
- credentials
- execution environment
- variables
- ansible parameters (fork, etc)

This allows jobs to be easily run, scheduled, and maintained.

### 4.2.2. Creating Job Templates

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ Add ⇒ Add job template

#### Things to Remember



Be aware of template naming and how job templates are named. Also, it is extremely important to select an **Execution Environment** so that you know which environment will be executing your playbook.

### 4.2.3. Modifying Job Execution

- **Execution Environment**
- **Forks:** Specifies the **forks** which controls parallel processes. Remember this is a memory dependent item
- **Limit:** Used to restrict specified hosts from inventory defined in job template
- **Fact Storage:** Used to save gathered facts at host level (will be seen in a later chapter)



Will want to mention all of the options, but the above are the most relevant.

### 4.2.4. Prompting for Job Parameters

When any of the prompt on launch parameters are set, this will create interactive prompts for the user executing the **Job Template** or if set at here will also propagate to the **Job Template Workflow**.

## 4.2.5. Job Template Roles

- Admin
- Execute
- Read

## 4.2.6. Managing Job Template Access

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ (Job Template Name) ⇒ Access ⇒ Add

Select users/teams and then select one or more roles to add.

## 4.2.7. Launching Jobs

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ (Job Template Name - Launch Template)

## 4.2.8. Evaluating the Results of a Job

#### 4.2.9. DEMO: Project and Job Template with Prompting for input.

Automation Controller Job Templates can prompt for input such as special variables. This example will show a generic playbook running that installs a webserver, but doesn't create any content. It then uses the `site2.yml` file with a `variable_host` variable that can control where and how the playbook runs.

## Example 5. DEMO: Creating a Job Template

### CH4 Project Playbooks

The source project is located at [https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2\\_Controller\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/AAP2_Controller_Demo).

Collections Used:



- tmichett.gls\_collection\_demo

Playbooks Used:

- site2.yml
- Deploy\_WS\_Content2.yml
- Deploy\_WS\_Services\_Collection.yml

### Quick Setup



The Project and Source Credentials can be setup quickly from the [https://github.com/tmichett/DO467\\_Demo](https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Demo) project. In the `/home/student/Github/DO467_Demo/Demos/CH4` there is a `Demo_Prep.sh` script that will setup the entire CH4 demo. There is also the individual `Create_CH4_Project.yml` that will create and setup a Github project.

### Listing 19. Setting up Job Template Only

```
[student@workstation CH4]$ ansible-navigator run  
Create_CH4_Job_Template.yml
```

1. Create Job template based on the `site2.yml` from the project created earlier.
2. Ensure that **Prompt for Input** on the extra variables has been selected.



### Explaining the playbooks

Show the actual playbooks and variables being used. Mention specifically the `variable_host` variable as this will be a variable being prompted for as part of the job launch.

## Variable in Playbook

In the `site2.yml` playbook, there is a variable called "variable\_host". The playbook is setup to default to **serverb**, however, it is possible to override this variable with the variable prompt.



### Listing 20. Variable Host

```
---
- name: Playbook to Fully Setup and Configure a Webserver
  hosts: "{{ variable_host | default('serverb') }}"
  gather_facts: "{{ variable_facts | default('true') }}"
```

# 5. Advanced Job Configuration

## 5.1. Improving Performance with Fact Caching

### 5.1.1. Fact Caching

Unless specifically disabled in the playbook or the Job Template, controller will automatically run the `setup` module to gather facts as the first task just like the `ansible-playbook` command. When optimizing playbooks, it is common to disable gather facts at the playbook level for the play. However, facts are often very useful. It is possible to use **Fact Caching** to obtain facts from the setup module and cache within Ansible Controller.

#### Cached Facts and Timeouts



There are a few things to keep in mind regarding fact caching

1. There are per-host Ansible Fact Cache Timeouts
2. Cached facts may become stale or outdated so should be updated frequently

#### 5.1.1.1. Enabling Fact Caching in Automation Controller

Fact Cache settings are global at the Automation Controller level and are set from **Settings** ⇒ **Jobs** and then editing the **Per-Host Ansible Fact Cache Timeout**.

#### Gathering and Caching Facts

If all playbooks and jobs have been optimized and have Fact Gathering disabled, it is possible to create a simple job from a playbook setup to just gather facts. The playbook doesn't even require tasks. The special fact-gathering playbook can be run on regular intervals to ensure that all hosts have relevant up-to-date facts available on the system.



#### Listing 21. Fact Gathering

```
---
- name: Collect or Refresh Fact Cache
  hosts: all
  gather_facts: true
  ...
```

## Enabling Fact Caching



It is important to note that fact caching must be enabled. To enable fact caching **Resources** ⇒ **Templates** ⇒ **(Job Template Name)** ⇒ **Edit Template** then select **Enable Fact Storage**.

## Lab Environment Changes

It may be necessary to change the timeouts in the lab environment. Currently there are issues with the **0** being no timeout and Automation Controller caching facts properly. It may be necessary to set to something like 60 or 360 to get the fact caching to work.

### Settings ⇒ Job Settings ⇒ Per-Host Ansible Fact Cache Timeout



When can extra variables contain Jinja templates? ⓘ		template	Job execution path ⓘ	/tmp	Job Event Maximum Websocket Messages Per Second ⓘ	30
Maximum Scheduled Jobs ⓘ	10		Default Job Timeout ⓘ	0 seconds	Default Job Idle Timeout ⓘ	0 seconds
Default Inventory Update Timeout ⓘ	0 seconds		Default Project Update Timeout ⓘ	0 seconds	Per-Host Ansible Fact Cache Timeout ⓘ	360 seconds
Maximum number of forks per job ⓘ	200		Run Project Updates With Higher Verbosity ⓘ	Off	Enable Role Download ⓘ	On
Enable Collection(s) Download ⓘ	On		Follow symlinks ⓘ	Off	Expose host paths for Container Groups ⓘ	Off
Ignore Ansible Galaxy SSL Certificate Verification ⓘ	Off					

Figure 31. Changing Fact Cache Timeout

## 5.1.2. DEMO: Ansible Automation Controller Fact Caching

### Example 6. DEMO: Using Fact Caching

1. Use the **Gather\_Facts\_Hello\_Demo.yml** to create a job template that will allow demonstrating turning on facts and disabling facts.

**Can run a playbook to setup the job for this demo**



```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd ~/Github/D0467_Demo/Demos/CH5/  
[student@workstation CH5]$ ansible-navigator run  
Create_CH5_Job_Template.yml
```

## 5.2. Creating Job Template Surveys to Set Variables for Jobs

### 5.2.1. Managing Variables

Job templates can prompt for defining extra variables. However, one thing about this is that the **variable\_name** must be known so that you can correctly specify the variable and its value.



#### vars\_prompt in Playbooks

The **vars\_prompt** playbook directive for interactively specifying variables doesn't work in controller as there is no way to interactively set variables via this means. Instead, you must use the **prompt on launch** or Job template surveys.

### 5.2.2. Defining Extra Variables



#### Relaunching Job Templates

When defining the variables with the **Prompt on launch** and then re-running the same job, the same variables and values are used. In order to change the variables or values, a new job must be launched from the Job Template.

### 5.2.3. Job Template Surveys

Job Template Surveys are available to ask users to specify values for given variables. This eliminates the need for the person to know anything about the playbook, or the variables used in the playbook and also can provide some additional assistance and input validation for variables.

#### 5.2.3.1. Managing Answers to Survey Questions

#### 5.2.3.2. Creating a Job Template Survey

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ (Job Template Name) ⇒ Survey ⇒ Add and then fill in the form.

## Surveys Created via Ansible Playbooks or the API

Currently there is a bug preventing editing of surveys within the WebUI if those have been created using the API/controller module. This bug has been identified as well as a fix, but is not implemented in the current version of AAP 2.2 used for this course. The fix will be released as part of AAP 2.3 and will also be back-ported to AAP 2.1.x and AAP 2.2.x releases.



**Github Issue:** <https://github.com/ansible/awx/issues/12696>

**Internal Red Hat JIRA for Tracking:** <https://issues.redhat.com/browse/AAP-5546>

Looks like backports are being tracked in the following:

- 2.2 backport being tracked here: <https://github.com/ansible/tower/issues/6099>
- 2.1 backport being tracked here: <https://github.com/ansible/tower/issues/6100>

## Working Sometimes

There are two separate demo playbooks as part of the repository that setup jobs with surveys. The job setting up a single survey question appears to work.



- Working: **Create\_CH5\_Survey\_Demo\_Hello.yml**
- Not-Working: **Create\_CH5\_Survey\_Demo.yml**

Both playbooks will setup working job templates and surveys in Automation Controller, however, if the survey is viewed or edited from the webUI, the job created with **Create\_CH5\_Survey\_Demo.yml** will result in errors in the webUI.

## 5.3. Scheduling Jobs and Configuring Notifications

### DEMO or GE Notes

Before doing a demo with notifications, you must first run the **lab start job-notification** script as this sets up and configures the e-mail relays and SMTP server in the lab environment. This process takes about five (5) minutes.



```
[student@workstation ~]$ lab start job-notification
```

### 5.3.1. Scheduling Job Execution

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ (Job Template Name) ⇒ **Schedules** ⇒ **Add** to add the job template schedule.



#### Scheduling Reminder

Allows launching of Job Templates based on a schedule. Keep in mind, if a template or workflow requires input from a user, then it cannot be scheduled.

#### 5.3.1.1. Temporarily Disabling a Schedule

Schedules can be enabled and disabled from the **Schedules** page.

#### 5.3.1.2. Scheduled Management Jobs

### 5.3.2. Reporting Job Execution Results

In addition to scheduling, Controller has the ability to provide notifications based on various notification templates.

#### 5.3.2.1. Notification Templates

Notifications can be created for the following:

- Job Start
- Job Success/Failure
- Approvals

#### 5.3.2.2. Creating Notification Templates

Administration ⇒ Notifications ⇒ **Add**

### 5.3.2.3. Enabling Job Result Notification

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ (Job Template Name) ⇒ Notifications

# 6. Constructing Job Workflows

## 6.1. Creating Workflow Job Templates and Launching Workflow Jobs

### 6.1.1. Workflow Job Templates

Job templates run single Ansible playbooks as jobs. In order to run multiple playbooks, you must use a **Workflow Job Template** which allows running multiple playbooks (job templates) in a single sequential workflow. This prevents a user from manually launching jobs in a specified order and makes the process less error-prone and more repeatable.

#### Workflow Execution



While it is possible to have workflows execute jobs serially (sequentially) it is often the case where there are execution paths based on either success or failures as well as paths requiring approval for a job to run.

### 6.1.2. Creating Workflow Job Templates

Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ Add ⇒ Add workflow template and fill in the form.



At a minimum, the Job Template Workflow must have a name.

#### Using the Workflow Visualizer

The **Workflow Visualizer** allows adding nodes to a workflow. Nodes can be of multiple types which include ..

- Approval
- Inventory Source Sync
- Job Template (actually running a playbook)
- Project Sync
- Management Job
- Workflow Job Template (kicking off another Job Workflow)

*Table 2. Workflow Node Relationships*

Run Type	Node Relationship
On Success	Node executed when previous run completed successfully

Run Type	Node Relationship
On Failure	Node executed when previous run results in a failure
Always	Node always executes regardless of previous run success/failure.

## Adding Multiple Nodes with the Same Relationship

It is possible to have multiple nodes attached with the same relationship.

## Creating Convergent Nodes

These nodes rely on one or more previous nodes succeeding.

### Node Convergence Requirements

- **Any** - Default setting to where any of the previous nodes success can trigger running job for the convergence node
- **All** - Requires all of the previous nodes to have success success in order to trigger running job for the convergence node

## Workflow Job Template Surveys

Method for providing questions to a user running the workflow to interactively set extra variables.

### 6.1.3. Launching Workflow Jobs

#### 6.1.3.1. Evaluating Workflow Job Execution

## 6.2. Requiring Approvals in Workflow Jobs

### 6.2.1. Approval Nodes

Special nodes to obtain approval before proceeding to additional node and job runs. Approval nodes will pause/stop the job workflow and only continue once an approval is given or if the approval node times out the request can be automatically denied.

### 6.2.2. Adding Approval Nodes to Workflows

Approval nodes are generally added to workflows with the **Workflow Visualizer**

### 6.2.3. Approving and Denying Workflow Approval Requests

Workflow requests can be approved/denied/monitored. These can be accessed from the **Pending Workflow Approvals** in the WebUI.

#### **Viewing Workflow Approvals (Required Permissions on Workflow Job Template)**

- Admin
- Execute
- Read
- Approve
- System Administrator/Auditor

#### **Approving Workflows (Required Permissions on Workflow Job Template)**

- Admin
- Approve
- System Administrator/Auditor

### 6.2.4. Approval Time-outs

Ability to set default action for approval nodes and a timeout if something wasn't approved/denied.

### 6.2.5. Approval Notifications

Ability to create notifications for e-mail or other type based on approval workflow being required.

## 6.2.6. DEMO: Constructing Job Workflows Using Ansible

Job workflow templates are relatively straightforward to create within the WebUI. However, when using Ansible, careful planning must be leveraged as once the workflow template has been created, nodes in the workflow must be constructed and the ordering and linkage of these nodes must be considered.

### Using Ansible for Job Workflows

When constructing an Ansible playbook, the first task should be to create the **Job Workflow Template**. After the workflow template has been created, then nodes can be created and added to the system.

#### **Listing 22. ansible.controller.workflow\_job\_template Module**



```
- name: Create Job Workflow Template
  ansible.controller.workflow_job_template:
    name: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
    organization: Red Hat Training
    controller_username: admin
    controller_password: redhat
    controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
    validate_certs: false
    state: present
```

## Example 7. Analysis: Constructing Job Workflows Using Ansible

The following playbook demonstrates the creation of the **DO467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template**. Once that is created, it should be noted that we are starting with the last node in the sequence and moving to the first node. This ordering was purposeful to ensure that resources existed within the Automation Controller environment.

### Linking Nodes and Building Workflows from a playbook.



Ansible playbook tasks are sequential and require resources to exist in order to manipulate those resources. In this instance, we must start at the last **node** in order to link based on success throughout the workflow, otherwise, Ansible will fail when trying to link nodes to one that didn't exist.

#### Listing 23. Job Workflow Template - Playbook

```
---
- name: Create Job WorkflowTemplate
  hosts: localhost

  tasks:

    ### Create Job Workflow Template

    - name: Create Job Workflow Template ①
      ansible.controller.workflow_job_template:
        name: "DO467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
        organization: Red Hat Training
        controller_username: admin
        controller_password: redhat
        controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
        validate_certs: false
        state: present

    ### Run Job Template for Prod Environment (after approval)
    - name: Create Run Job Template PROD Environment Step ⑧
      ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
        organization: Red Hat Training
        identifier: Execute PROD
        workflow_job_template: "DO467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
        unified_job_template: "DO467 Deploy Web Demo Job Template"
        controller_username: admin
        controller_password: redhat
        controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
        validate_certs: false
        extra_data:
          inv_host_var: PROD
```

```
### Create Approval to Prod
- name: Create Approval to PROD Step ⑦
  ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
    organization: Red Hat Training
    workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
    identifier: Approve to Prod
    approval_node:
      description: "Approval to Prod"
      name: Execute PROD
      timeout: 86400
    controller_username: admin
    controller_password: redhat
    controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
    validate_certs: false

### Run Job Template for QA Environment
- name: Create Run Job Template QA Environment Step ⑥
  ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
    organization: Red Hat Training
    identifier: Execute QA
    workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
    unified_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Job Template"
    controller_username: admin
    controller_password: redhat
    controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
    validate_certs: false
    extra_data:
      inv_host_var: QA
    success_nodes:
      - Approve to Prod

### Link Approval to Prod
- name: Link Approval Node to Production ⑤
  ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
    organization: Red Hat Training
    workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
    identifier: Approve to Prod
    controller_username: admin
    controller_password: redhat
    controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
    validate_certs: false
    success_nodes:
      - Execute PROD

### Run Job Template for Dev Environment
- name: Create Run Job Template Dev Environment Step ④
  ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
```

```

organization: Red Hat Training
identifier: Execute DEV
workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
unified_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Job Template"
controller_username: admin
controller_password: redhat
controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
validate_certs: false
extra_data:
  inv_host_var: DEV
success_nodes:
  - Execute QA

```

### ### Synchronize Inventory

```

- name: Create Synchronize Inventory Source Step ③
ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
  organization: Red Hat Training
  identifier: Synchronize Inventory
  workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
  unified_job_template: "D0467 Demo Project Inventory Source"
  controller_username: admin
  controller_password: redhat
  controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
  validate_certs: false
  success_nodes:
    - Execute DEV

```

### ### Synchronize Project

```

- name: Create Synchronize Project Step ②
ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node:
  organization: Red Hat Training
  identifier: Synchronize Project
  workflow_job_template: "D0467 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template"
  unified_job_template: "D0467 Demo Project"
  controller_username: admin
  controller_password: redhat
  controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
  validate_certs: false
  success_nodes:
    - Synchronize Inventory

```

① The **ansible.controller.workflow\_job\_template** is used to create the Job Workflow Template. This creates the initial workflow allowing one or more job workflow nodes to be added.

② The first job workflow node needs to be a **Project Synchronization**. This is the last task in the playbook as it will ultimately link to every node throughout the workflow, so all other nodes must exist prior to creation of this node.

- ③ On success of project synchronization, the inventory should be synchronized, this is done next to last as the first job template run must exist so that it can be linked as a success node.
- ④ The deployment to **QA** occurs after test and before the workflow approval. Therefore, this node is between the **DEV** and the **Approval** nodes.
- ⑤ Approval nodes link to two different nodes as they must come before those nodes. Therefore, the linking of approval nodes to other nodes requires that both the previous node and the success node must exist prior to this task being executed.
- ⑥ This node is the node responsible for running the push to **QA** and must exist before the approval node as the approval node is the path for "success."
- ⑦ The approval node is created here. This node waits for approval before moving forward and must be created so that a link can be made through the various **Job Template** nodes, in this case approval from **QA** to **PROD**.
- ⑧ The last task in the workflow, but the second task in the playbook sets up the **Production** deployment. This workflow must be completed after the **QA** workflow node and the **Approval** node and must exist prior to linking either of those nodes.

### Ansible Workflow Nodes



The `ansible.controller.workflow_job_template_node` allows each node to be linked based on a **success**, **failure**, or **always** path. In order to properly link nodes in a single step using Ansible, nodes must first exist. For this reason, tasks can be implemented in reverse order of the workflow to ensure objects exist prior to the task attempting to link them.

# 7. Managing Advanced Inventories

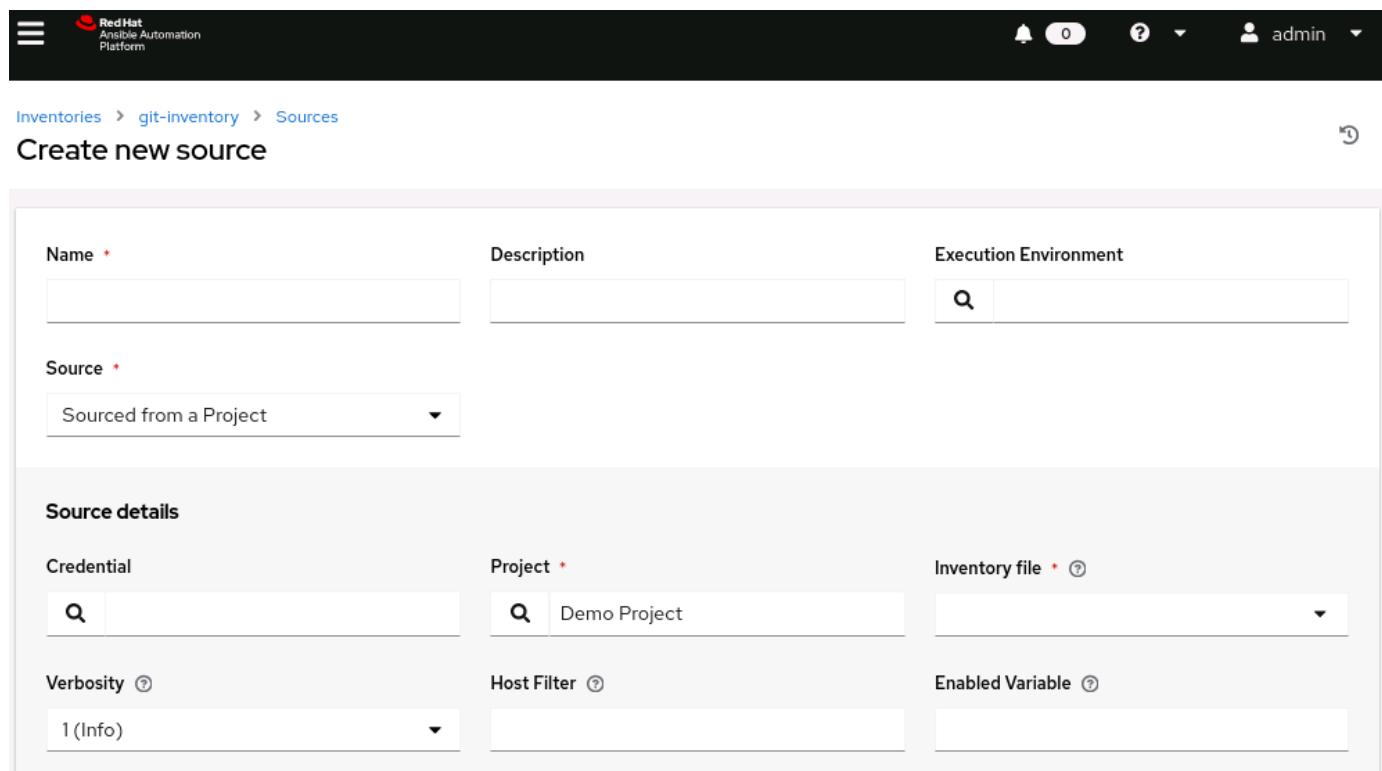
## 7.1. Importing External Static Inventories

### 7.1.1. Importing Existing Static Inventories

Inventories can be added manually in the webUI or retrieved from a source control project.

### 7.1.2. Storing an Inventory in a Project

When inventory is stored in a project, an inventory source must be created for inventory.



The screenshot shows the 'Create new source' page in the Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform web UI. The top navigation bar includes the Red Hat logo, a search icon, a notification bell with 0 notifications, a help icon, a user dropdown for 'admin', and a gear icon. The left sidebar shows 'Inventories > git-inventory > Sources'. The main form has the title 'Create new source'. It contains fields for 'Name \*' (with a red asterisk), 'Description', and 'Execution Environment' (with a search icon). Below this is a 'Source \*' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Sourced from a Project'. A 'Source details' section follows, containing fields for 'Credential' (with a search icon), 'Project \*' (set to 'Demo Project'), 'Inventory file \*' (with a search icon), 'Verbosity' (set to '1 (Info)'), 'Host Filter' (with a search icon), and 'Enabled Variable' (with a search icon).

Figure 32. Project Inventory Source

### 7.1.3. DEMO: Using Project-Based Inventory

#### Important Header

Need to setup the demo inventory so it imports variables from the project into Ansible Automation Controller. The **CH7 Demo Inventory** will be created.



#### Listing 24. Creating Demo Inventory

```
[student@workstation Inventory_Project]$ ansible-navigator run  
Demo_Setup.yml
```

## Example 8. DEMO -Project Based Inventory

1. Change to the Chapter 7 Inventory Project Demo

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd Github/D0467_Notes/Demos/CH7/Inventory_Project
```

2. View and List Inventory

```
ansible-inventory --list
```

3. View Inventory and Variables for Specific Host

```
ansible-inventory --vars --host servera
```

4. Run Playbook for Inventory Demo

```
[student@workstation Inventory_Project]$ ansible-navigator run Inventory_Demo.yml

PLAY [Create Project]
*****
*****
*****
```

```
TASK [Gathering Facts]
*****
*****
```

```
ok: [serverd]
ok: [servera]
ok: [serverb]
ok: [serverc]
ok: [servere]
ok: [serverf]
```

```
TASK [Display variables from inventory]
*****
*****
```

```
ok: [servera] => {
    "msg": "The variable value for servera for the value of Course SKU is do374"
①
}
ok: [serverb] => {
    "msg": "The variable value for serverb for the value of Course SKU is do467"
}
ok: [serverc] => {
```

```

        "msg": "The variable value for serverc for the value of Course SKU is do467"
    }
ok: [serverd] => {
    "msg": "The variable value for serverd for the value of Course SKU is do467"
}
ok: [servere] => {
    "msg": "The variable value for servere for the value of Course SKU is do467"
}
ok: [serverf] => {
    "msg": "The variable value for serverf for the value of Course SKU is do467"
}

TASK [Display variables from hist vars for servera]
*****
ok: [servera] => {
    "msg": "The values for servera additional variables are course_user travis and
password redhat" ②
}
skipping: [serverb]
skipping: [serverc]
skipping: [serverd]
skipping: [servere]
skipping: [serverf]

PLAY RECAP
*****
servera                  : ok=3    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
serverb                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
serverc                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
serverd                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
servere                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
serverf                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0

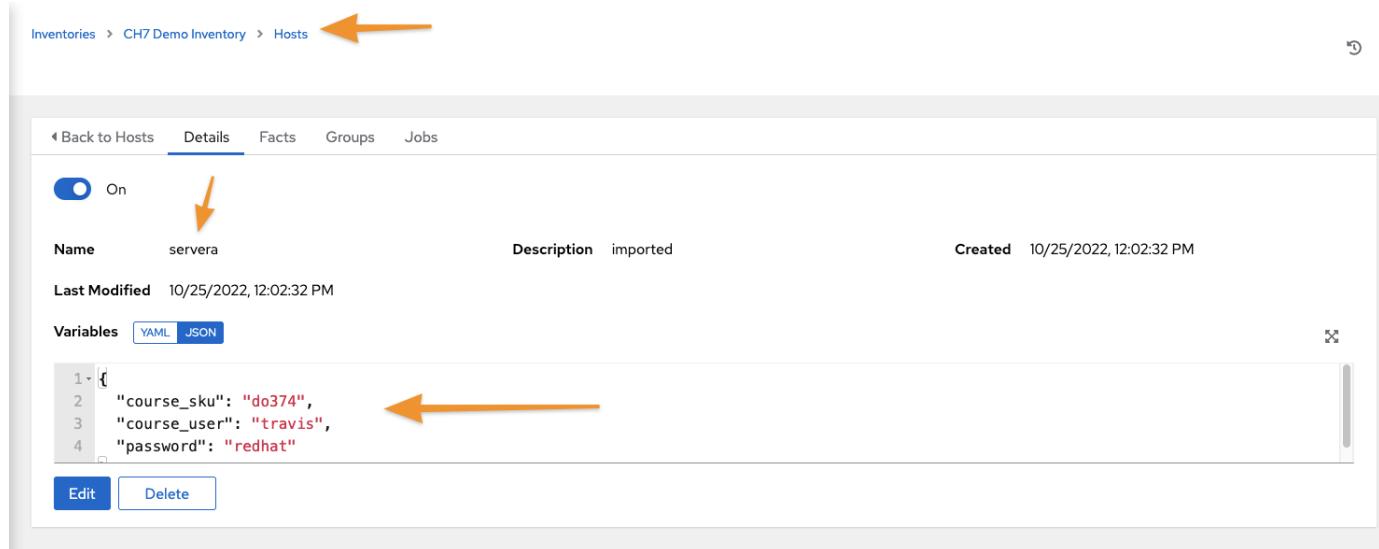
```

① Notice that the **Course SKU** changed because the host-based variable for Server A had a higher precedence

② Notice that the other variables were displayed as only Server A had those available

After running the playbook and showing everything on the CLI, open Automation Controller's webUI

and show the resulting inventory for the **CH7 Demo Inventory**.



Inventories > CH7 Demo Inventory > Hosts

Details Facts Groups Jobs

On

Name: servera      Description: imported      Created: 10/25/2022, 12:02:32 PM

Last Modified: 10/25/2022, 12:02:32 PM

Variables [YAML](#) [JSON](#)

```
1 - {  
2   "course_sku": "do374",  
3   "course_user": "travis",  
4   "password": "redhat"
```

Edit Delete

Figure 33. Inventory Host Variables

## 7.2. Configuring Dynamic Inventory Plug-ins

### 7.2.1. Dynamic Inventories

Inventories in where hosts and groups can be dynamically imported into automation controller from an external source.

#### Built-in Inventory Sources

- AWS EC2
- GCP
- Azure
- vCenter
- Satellite
- OpenStack
- RHV
- AAP
- Insights

In addition to built-in inventories, there are multiple inventory plugins available and provided by Ansible Content Collections.

#### **Listing 25. Obtaining Inventory Plugin Documentation**

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ ansible-navigator doc --list -t inventory --eei
hub.lab.example.com/ee-supported-rhel8:latest --mode stdout

advanced_host_list          Parses a 'host list' with ranges
amazon.aws.aws_ec2           EC2 inventory source
amazon.aws.aws_rds            rds instance source
ansible.controller.controller Ansible dynamic inventory plugin for the Automation...
...
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

### 7.2.2. OpenStack Dynamic Inventories

### 7.2.3. Red Hat Satellite 6 Dynamic Inventories

## Dynamic Inventory Scripts



AAP2 is attempting to move away from dynamic inventory scripts as AAP2 leverages execution environments and python packages and other libraries might not exist and therefore cannot be run from within the execution environment.

## 7.3. Filtering Hosts with Smart Inventories

### 7.3.1. Defining Smart Inventories

Smart inventories are a way of creating a new dynamic inventory based on already existing inventories. Generally smart inventories key off of facts about systems, so **Enable Fact Storage** option must be selected to save facts.

### 7.3.2. Using Ansible Facts in Smart Inventory Filters

Smart inventories use filters selecting hosts based on specified criteria, many of those criteria are based on Ansible facts.

#### **Creating a Smart Inventory Based on Ansible Facts**

Resources ⇒ Inventories ⇒ Add ⇒ Add smart inventory

### 7.3.3. Other Smart Inventory Filters

It is possible to create simple filters based on names of systems and host groups which do not require Ansible facts.

# 8. Automating Configuration of Ansible Automation Platform

## 8.1. Configuring Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform with Collections

### 8.1.1. Automating Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Configuration

#### Benefits

- Rebuilding from scratch
- Version control and historical changes
- Configuration-as-Code to validate and test infrastructure before deployment to production

The **ansible.controller** collection is a certified and supported collection provided by Red Hat which allows the automation, management, and configuration of Ansible Automation Controller. There are also community collections such as **awx**, but those are not officially supported by Red Hat.

#### Subscriptions



In order to obtain the **ansible.controller** collection you must have a valid subscription entitlement and be able to download the collection from Ansible Automation Hub.

### 8.1.2. Getting the Supported Ansible Content Collection

- Part of the **ee-supported-rhel8** EE
- Available from the **ansible.controller** collection from private automation hub or Ansible Automation Hub at: <https://console.redhat.com/ansible/automation-hub>

### 8.1.3. Exploring the Supported Ansible Content Collection

The documentation for the modules and plugins for the **ansible.controller** collection can be viewed in two ways:

- Using **ansible-navigator collections** to view the documentation interactively
- Using the web browser and searching for the documentation on Ansible Automation Hub

#### 8.1.3.1. Reading Documentation with Ansible Content Navigator

## Listing 26. Reading Documentation

```
ansible-navigator collections --eei hub.lab.example.com/ee-supported-rhel8
```

### 8.1.3.2. Reading Documentation on Automation Hub

Login to Ansible Automation hub and search for the **ansible.controller** collection.

#### ansible.controller Collection

It is possible to use a username/password combination or OAuth2 tokens to authenticate to Ansible Controller. The **OAuth2** token is the preferred method.

#### Listing 27. Ansible Controller (tower\_cli.cfg) Syntax



```
[general]
host = https://localhost:8043
verify_ssl = true
oauth_token = LEEdCpKVKc4znzffcpQL5vLG8oyeku6
```

<https://console.redhat.com/ansible/automation-hub/repo/published/ansible/controller/docs>

### 8.1.4. Examples of Automation with ansible.controller

All **ansible.controller** collection modules require authentication. The table below shows the options that can be in a configuration file or in the playbook itself.

*Table 3. ansible.controller Collection - Authentication Settings*

Option	Description
<b>controller_config_file</b>	File that can be provided from localhost to authenticate to Ansible Controller
<b>controller_host</b>	The FQDN or IP address of the controller host
<b>controller_oauthtoken</b>	Allows authentication with <b>OAuth</b> token. If this is present, there is no need for <b>controller_username</b> and <b>controller_password</b> to be provided.
<b>controller_password</b>	Password for the controller user

Option	Description
<b>controller_username</b>	Username with permissions on controller to perform the given task
<b>validate_certs</b>	<b>true/false</b> for validation of SSL certs

### ansible.controller Modules



By this point in the course, students should have seen several example playbooks from the demo setup and become very familiar with the various modules in the **ansible.controller** collection. However, if you chose to ignore some of the Ansible playbooks to setup demos and explanations for Chapters 1-7, you will need to focus in more detail on explaining the modules as part of this chapter.

#### 8.1.4.1. Creating Automation Controller Users

**ansible.controller.user**

#### 8.1.4.2. Creating Automation Controller Teams

**ansible.controller.team**

#### 8.1.4.3. Adding Users to Organizations and Teams

Once users and teams are added to the system, roles must be assigned to give authorization to perform given tasks.

**ansible.controller.role**

### 8.1.5. Community-supported Ansible Content Collections

Community collections available on Ansible Galaxy. The following are community collections (not supported) by Red Hat that are available to perform various tasks. The collections can provide additional capabilities for management of Ansible Automation platform.

- **redhat\_cop.controller\_configuration** - Red Hat Community of Practice collection for configuring Ansible Automation Controller ([https://github.com/redhat-cop/controller\\_configuration](https://github.com/redhat-cop/controller_configuration)) ([https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat\\_cop/controller\\_configuration](https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat_cop/controller_configuration))
- **redhat\_cop.ah\_configuration** - Red Hat Community of Practice collection for configuring Ansible Automation Controller ([https://github.com/redhat-cop/ah\\_configuration](https://github.com/redhat-cop/ah_configuration)) ([https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat\\_cop/ah\\_configuration](https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat_cop/ah_configuration))



### All Red Hat CoP Collection Resources on Ansible Galaxy

[https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat\\_cop](https://galaxy.ansible.com/redhat_cop)

## 8.1.6. DEMO: Configuring Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform with Collections

The demo from this section will show how to create users for an Organization using the Ansible Controller collection.

### Ansible Content Collections



The **ansible.controller** is a supported Ansible Content collection and is available as part of the **ee-supported-rhel8**. If access isn't available to this content collection, the **awx** collection can be obtained from Ansible Galaxy.

## Example 9. DEMO: Configuring Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform with Collections

1. Login to **hub** and run **ansible-navigator collections** for the RHEL8 supported EE.

### **Listing 28. Reading Documentation**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ podman login hub.lab.example.com
Username: admin
Password:
Login Succeeded!
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible-navigator collections --eei
hub.lab.example.com/ee-supported-rhel8
```

2. Locate the collection you want to review documentation and type in that number (if >9, then : followed by a number [ex. :27])

### **Listing 29. Collection List**

Name	Version	Shadowed	Type	Path
0   amazon.aws	3.2.0	False	contained	/usr/share/ansible/collections/ansible_collections/amazon/aws
1   ansible.builtin	2.13.0	False	contained	/usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ansible/builtin
2   ansible.controller	4.2.0	False	contained	/usr/share/ansible/collections/ansible_collections/ansible/controller
3   ansible.netcommon	3.0.0	False	contained	/usr/share/ansible/collections/ansible_collections/ansible/netcommon
4   ansible.network	1.2.0	False	contained	/usr/share/ansible/collections/ansible_collections/ansible/network
5   ansible.posix	1.3.0	False	contained	/usr/share/ansible/collections/ansible_collections/ansible/posix

**Listing 30. ansible.controller Collection**

```
Ansible.controller      Type     Added  Deprecated Description
 0 | ad_hoc_command    module   4.0.0 False   create, update, or destroy
Auto
 1 | ad_hoc_command_cancel module   None   False   Cancel an Ad Hoc Command.
  |
 2 | ad_hoc_command_wait module   None   False   Wait for Automation
Platform Co
...
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
 27 | organization       module   None   False   create, update, or destroy
Automati
 28 | project            module   None   False   create, update, or destroy
Automati
 29 | project_update     module   None   False   Update a Project in Automation
Pla
...
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

**Listing 31. ansible.controller Organization Module**

```
Image: ansible.controller.organization
Description: create, update, or destroy Automation Platform Controller
organizations
 0 | ---
  |
 1 | additional_information: {}
  |
 2 | collection_info:
 3 |   authors:
 4 |     - AWX Project Contributors <awx-project@googlegroups.com>
...
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
 163 | examples: |- 
 164 |   - name: Create organization
 165 |     organization:
 166 |       name: "Foo"
 167 |       description: "Foo bar organization"
 168 |       state: present
 169 |       controller_config_file: "~/tower_cli.cfg"
...
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

### 3. Users can be created with the `ansible.controller.tower_user` Module

#### **Listing 32. `ansible.controller.tower_user` Module**

```
- name: Create Users
  ansible.controller.tower_user:
    username: "{{ item.username }}"
    password: "{{ item.password }}"
    email: "{{ item.email }}"
    first_name: "{{ item.first_name }}"
    last_name: "{{ item.last_name }}"
    controller_username: admin
    controller_password: redhat
    controller_host: https://controller.lab.example.com
    validate_certs: false
    state: present
  loop: "{{ users }}"
```

#### **Listing 33. `tower_users.yml` Variables File**

```
---
users:
  - first_name: Sheldon
    last_name: Cooper
    username: scooper
    email: scooper@redhat.com
    password: redhat123

  - first_name: Frodo
    last_name: Baggins
    username: frodo
    email: frodo@redhat.com
    password: redhat123
```

## 8.2. Automating Configuration Updates with Git Webhooks

### 8.2.1. Introducing Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Webhooks

**Webhooks** are user-defined HTTP callbacks. Ansible automation controller can use webhooks to be notified when something in a Git repository has changed. New commits added to a specific branch or other things might trigger a webhook.

#### 8.2.1.1. What Are the Benefits of Webhooks

A variety of webhooks can be created. A common webhook would be for a version control system. Changes to a version control system would occur, be pushed to the main repository, and then automation controller could be notified via the webhook.

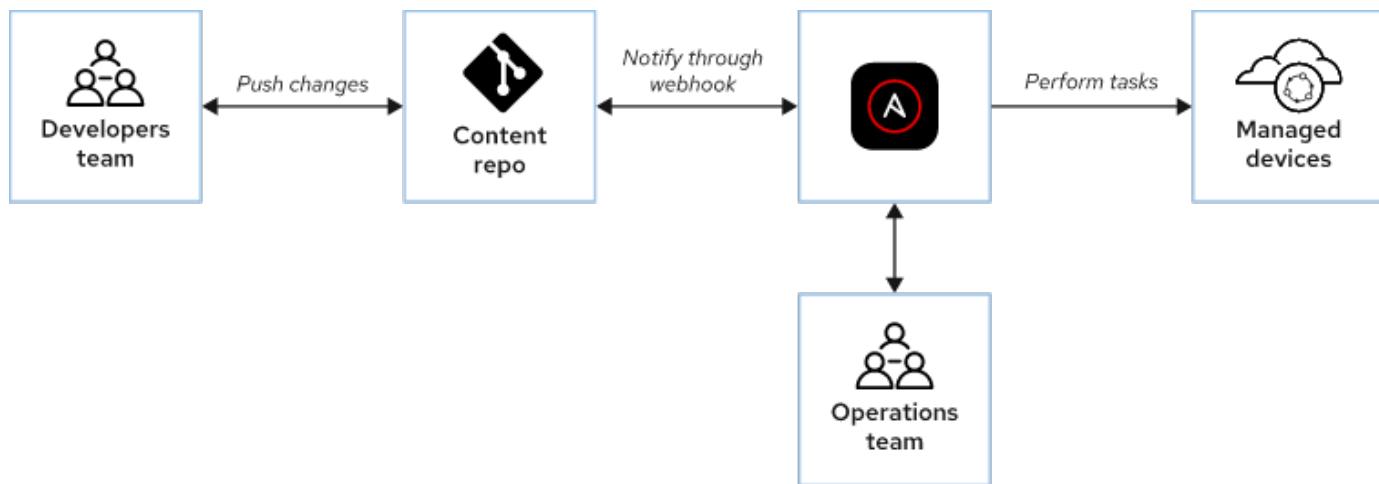


Figure 34. Version Control Webhooks

### 8.2.2. Configuring Webhooks

In order to leverage webhooks, both automation controller and the remote system must be configured for webhooks. In this instance, Gitlab must create a webhook to trigger and automation controller must be configured to listen.

#### Configuring a Webhook for a Job Template

In order to use webhooks, projects and jobs must be configured to meet certain requirements.

**Requirements** \* Project must have **Update Revision on Launch** to ensure controller pulls latest revision. \* All "Prompt on Launch" settings for a job template must be disabled

Templates ⇒ <Job Template Name> ⇒ **Enable Webhook** then choose Gitlab from the Webhook service.

#### Creating the Webhook for the Repository in GitLab

Before creating webhooks in Gitlab, the administrator must allow webhooks to be used.

**Requirements** \* **Admin Area** ⇒ **Settings** ⇒ **Network** ⇒ **Outbound requests** and configure local IP addresses and domain names that can be accessed.

**Projects** ⇒ **Your Projects** ⇒ <Project Name> ⇒ **Settings** ⇒ **Webhooks** and then complete the form information paying close attention to the **Trigger** section.

### Testing Webhook



After the hook has been created, you should **Test** ⇒ **Push Events** to ensure that it is correctly executed in automation controller.

#### 8.2.3. Use Cases for Using Webhooks

- Triggering Different Job Templates Using Branches

##### Branches



The **Source Control Branch** is only available if the project is configured to **Allow Branch Override**.

- Configuration as Code for Automation Controller

## 8.2.4. DEMO: Automating Workflows with Webhooks

### Gitlab Configuration

In order for Gitlab to be configured properly for allowing Gitlab/Ansible Automation Controller Webhooks, the configuration on Gitlab for settings as administrator must allow communication on the network. The **lab start code-webhooks** will complete the configuration automatically of Gitlab. Run this script prior to the demo.

You will also need to run the **Site.yml** playbook out of the Chapter 8 Demo directory.

#### **Listing 34. Ensure Gitlab Setup for Webhooks (takes about 5 minutes)**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ lab start code-webhooks
```

#### **Listing 35. Login to Private Automation Hub**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ podman login hub.lab.example.com -u admin -p redhat
```

#### **Listing 36. Run the site.yml Playbook with Ansible Navigator**

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd  
/home/student/Github/D0467_Notes/Demos/CH8/Webhooks
```

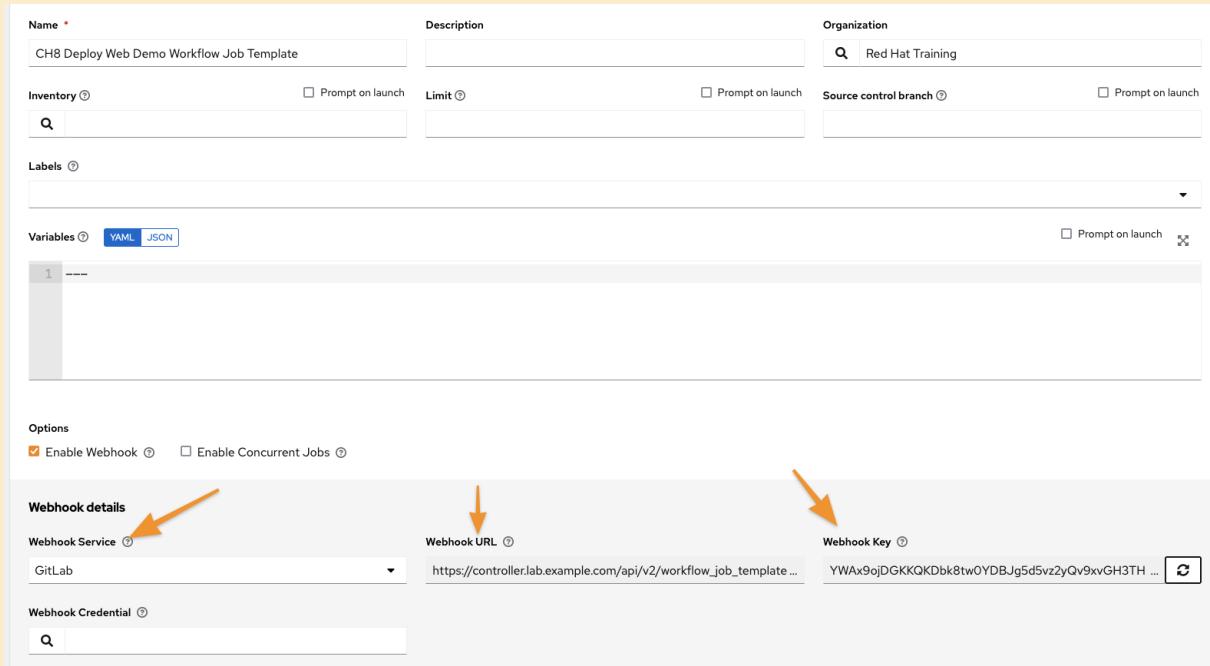
```
[student@workstation Webhooks]$ ansible-navigator run Site.yml
```

More details available in the Github Readme for Chapter 8 Webhook Demos:  
[https://github.com/tmichett/DO467\\_Demo/tree/main/Demos/CH8/Webhooks](https://github.com/tmichett/DO467_Demo/tree/main/Demos/CH8/Webhooks)

## Example 10. DEMO: Automating Workflows with Webhooks

### 1. Configure Webhook in Auomation Controller

- Resources ⇒ Templates ⇒ **CH8 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template** ⇒ Enable WebHook (Gitlab) and hit save.



The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a workflow job template. The 'Name' field is set to 'CH8 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template'. Under 'Options', the 'Enable Webhook' checkbox is checked. In the 'Webhook details' section, the 'Webhook Service' dropdown is set to 'GitLab', the 'Webhook URL' is 'https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/workflow\_job\_template...', and the 'Webhook Key' is 'YWAx9ojDGKKQKDbk8tw0YDBJg5d5vz2yQv9xvGH3TH...'. Arrows point to each of these three fields.

Figure 35. Creating Webhook

### 2. Copy Credentials and information to Gitlab and create the Webhook for the **aap2\_demo** project.

- Select **AAP2\_Demos** Project
- Click **Settings**
- Click **Webhooks**
- Enter in the **URL** and **Secret Token**
- Ensure **Push events** is checked for Trigger.
- Ensure **Enable SSL verification** is unchecked.
- Click **Add Webhook**

Templates > CH8 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template

**Details**

Name		CH8 Deploy Web Demo Workflow Job Template	Organization	Red Hat Training	Job Type	Workflow Job Template
Webhook Service	Gitlab	Webhook URL	<a href="https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/workflow_job_templates/24/gitlab/">https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/workflow_job_templates/24/gitlab/</a>			
Created	10/25/2022, 1:08:34 PM by admin	Modified	10/25/2022, 1:19:57 PM by admin			
Enabled Options		Webhooks				
Variables		<a href="#">YAML</a> <a href="#">JSON</a>				
<pre>1 ---</pre>						
		<a href="#">Edit</a>	<a href="#">Launch</a>	<a href="#">Delete</a>		

Figure 36. Getting Webhook Information from Controller

GitLab

Projects Groups More

Student User > AAP2\_Demos > Webhook Settings

Project overview

Repository

Issues 0

Merge requests 0

CI/CD

Security & Compliance

Operations

Packages & Registries

Analytics

Wiki

Snippets

Members

Settings

General

Integrations

Webhooks

Webhooks

Webhooks enable you to send notifications to web applications in response to events in a group or project. We recommend using an integration in preference to a webhook.

URL

https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/workflow\_job\_templates/24/gitlab/

URL must be percent-encoded if necessary.

Secret token

1ulAxMvZ5bX7jAG8AD6Ua0UW4gsOrinJJUtgZeulJMKZYxp25e

Use this token to validate received payloads. It is sent with the request in the X-Gitlab-Token HTTP header.

Trigger

Push events

Branch name or wildcard pattern to trigger on (leave blank for all)

URL is triggered by a push to the repository

Tag push events

URL is triggered when a new tag is pushed to the repository

Comments

URL is triggered when someone adds a comment

Confidential comments

URL is triggered when someone adds a comment on a confidential issue

Issues events

URL is triggered when an issue is created, updated, closed, or reopened

Confidential issues events

URL is triggered when a confidential issue is created, updated, closed, or reopened

Figure 37. Gitlab Webhook Configuration

## Use the FQDN of Controller



It is important to note that the `lab start code-webhooks` pre-configures items in Gitlab. This configuration allows Gitlab and Controller to communicate. The lab script adds the FQDN of automation controller allowing Gitlab to communicate with Automation Controller. You MUST use the FQDN when generating the Webhook in controller, otherwise, the webhook will fail as Gitlab will be unable to contact Automation Controller.

### 3. Test the webhook by clicking **Test** and then selecting **Push events**

- You should see a **succeeded** in Gitlab

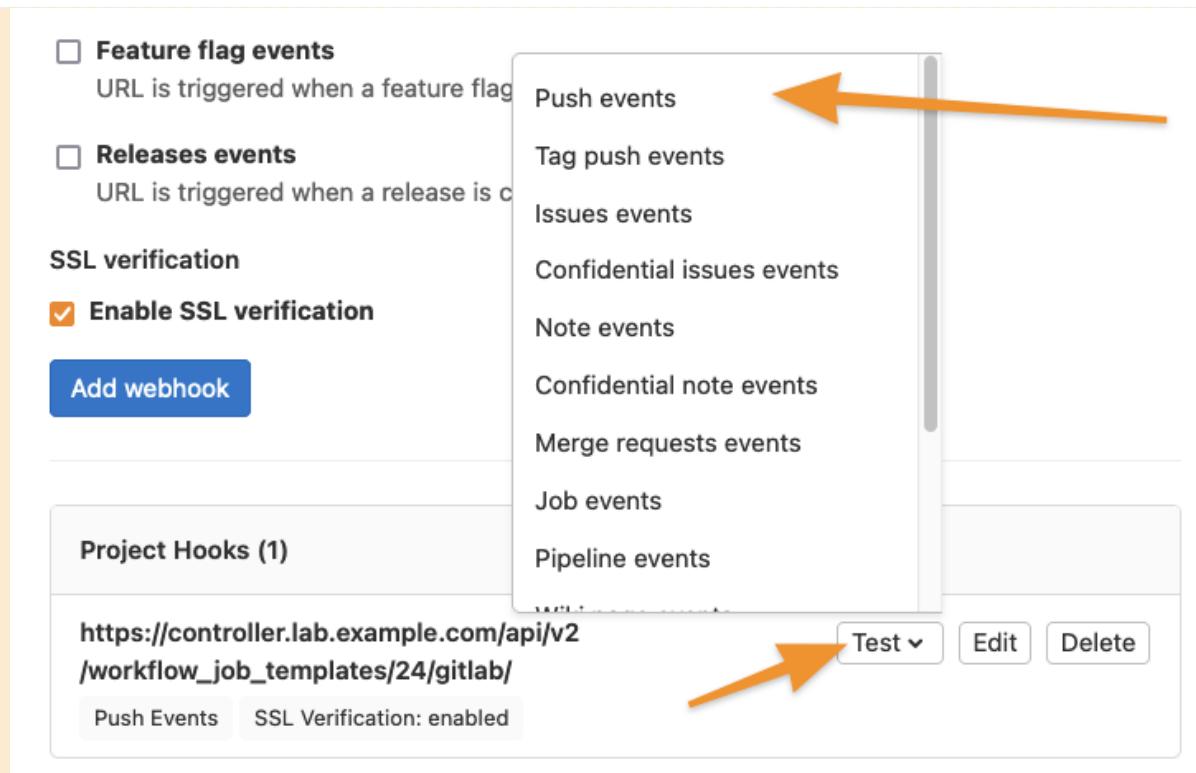


Figure 38. Testing Webhook Configuration



Figure 39. Testing Webhook Validating Successful

4. Show **servera**, **serverc**, and **servere** before changing the **index.html.j2** file.

## Verifying Servers and Jobs

At this point, you can demonstrate in Automation Controller the job. Since it has an "approval" node, you will need to approve before showing anything on servere.

Essentially bring up the websites in a graphical browser.

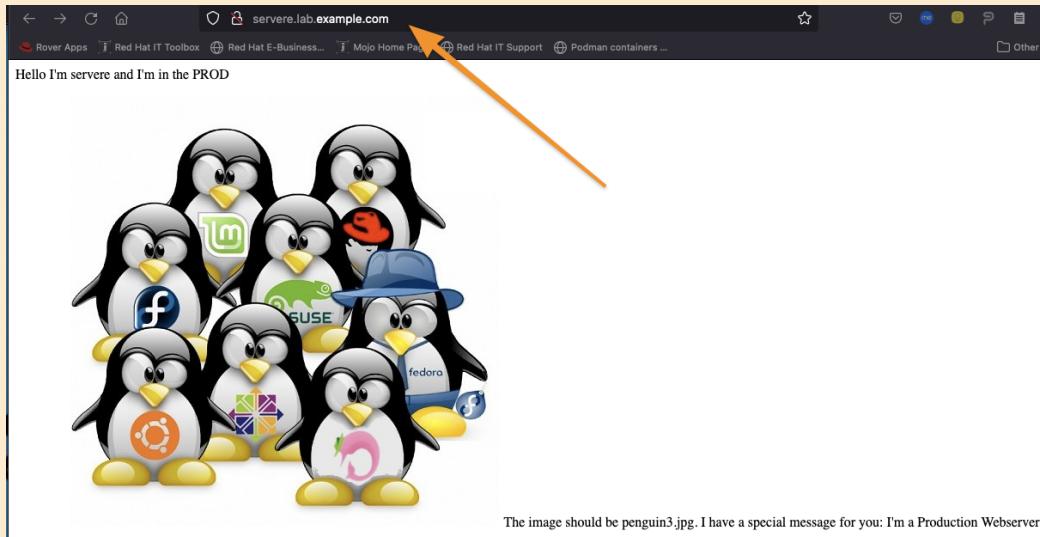


Figure 40. Verifying Workflow Results - SERVERE

5. Copy the `index.html.j2` file from CH8 demo to the `~/Gitlab/aap2_demos` location and commit/push to repo then show again.

### Listing 37. Copying the Files

```
[student@workstation Webhooks]$ cp index.html.j2  
/home/student/Gitlab/aap2_demos/templates/
```

### Listing 38. Committing Changes to Git

```
[student@workstation Webhooks]$ cd /home/student/Gitlab/aap2_demos/templates/  
  
[student@workstation templates]$ git status  
  
[student@workstation templates]$ git add .  
  
[student@workstation templates]$ git commit -m "Improved Website"  
[main 2e6731e] Improved Website  
 1 file changed, 13 insertions(+), 13 deletions(-)  
  
[student@workstation templates]$ git push
```

The webhook will have triggered a new workflow job. It is possible to watch the job like we did above and you will also still need to "approve" the rollout to the Production Environment.



*Figure 41. Final Workflow Results - SERVERE*

## 8.3. Launching Jobs with the Automation Controller API

### 8.3.1. The Automation Controller REST API

Automation controller provides a REST API. This API allows for any programming language or framework to be used to automate tasks for automation controller.



#### API Development and Availability

The REST API version 2 is the only API currently available.

#### 8.3.1.1. Using the REST API

##### Listing 39. REST API Demo

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ curl -X GET https://controller/api/ -k
{"description": "AWX REST API", "current_version": "/api/v2/", "available_versions": {"v2": "/api/v2/"}, "oauth2": "/api/o/", "custom_logo": "", "custom_login_info": "", "login_redirect_override": ""}
```



#### JSON Format

The REST API output is JSON which can be sometimes hard to read. In order to have a more "readable" format, it is possible to use JSON formatting tools like **jq** to format the output.

##### Listing 40. Better Formatted view with jq

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ curl -X GET https://controller/api/ -k -s | jq
{
  "description": "AWX REST API",
  "current_version": "/api/v2/",
  "available_versions": {
    "v2": "/api/v2/"
  },
  "oauth2": "/api/o/",
  "custom_logo": "",
  "custom_login_info": "",
  "login_redirect_override": ""
}
```

## REST API Authentication



The REST API requires authentication. When using **curl** it is possible to specify the user credentials with the curl GET commands by using **--user admin:redhat** which specifies the admin username/password combination for the automation controller.

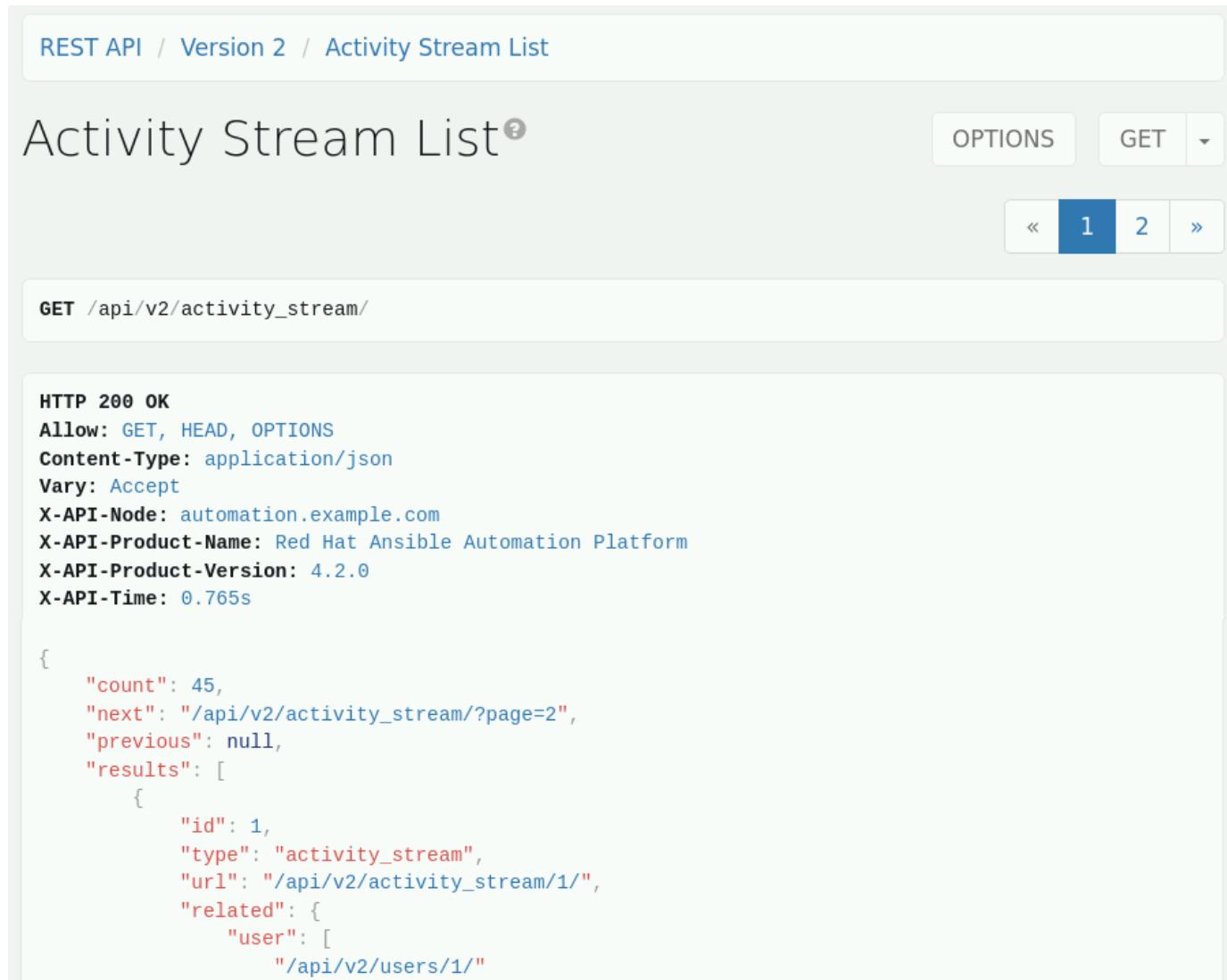
**Listing 41. Retrieving Information from API**

```
[student@workstation Demo_Setup]$ curl -X GET --user admin:redhat
https://controller/api/v2/activity_stream/ -k -s | jq
{
  "count": 132,
  "next": "/api/v2/activity_stream/?page=2",
  "previous": null,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "type": "activity_stream",
      "url": "/api/v2/activity_stream/1/",
      "related": {
        "user": [
          "/api/v2/users/1/"
        ]
      },
      "summary_fields": {
        "user": [
          {
            "id": 1,
            "username": "admin",
            "first_name": "",
            "last_name": ""
          }
        ]
      },
      "timestamp": "2022-06-14T15:44:41.419854Z",
      "operation": "create",
      "changes": {
        "username": "admin",
        "first_name": "",
        "last_name": "",
        "email": "admin@example.com",
        "is_superuser": true,
        "password": "hidden",
        "id": 1
      },
      "object1": "user",
      "object2": "",
      "object_association": "",
      "action_node": "controller.lab.example.com",
      "object_type": ""
    },
    ...
    ... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
  ]
}
```

### 8.3.1.2. JSON Pagination

### 8.3.1.3. Accessing the REST API From a Graphical Web Browser

The API can also be accessed from a web browser.



```
HTTP 200 OK
Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
Content-Type: application/json
Vary: Accept
X-API-Node: automation.example.com
X-API-Product-Name: Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform
X-API-Product-Version: 4.2.0
X-API-Time: 0.765s

{
  "count": 45,
  "next": "/api/v2/activity_stream/?page=2",
  "previous": null,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "type": "activity_stream",
      "url": "/api/v2/activity_stream/1/",
      "related": {
        "user": [
          "/api/v2/users/1/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 42. Web Browser Activity Stream



#### API Documentation

When accessing the API via the browser, there is documentation available by clicking on the ? icon.

### 8.3.2. Launching a Job Template Using the API

When launching a Job Template using the API from CLI with `curl` you must first **GET** the information from the API to form the **POST** request which will launch the job template.

### 8.3.3. Launching a Job Using the API from an Ansible Playbook

When using Ansible playbooks, the **URI** module can be used in a similar way to **curl** to launch the jobs. When launching jobs this way, username/password are provided and **force\_basic\_auth** can be used.

#### 8.3.3.1. Vault Credentials

Automation controller can store various types of credentials (including **vault** credentials). Vault credentials must be created and available for automation tasks, especially for leveraging the API as there isn't a mechanism to prompt for user's input.

##### Multiple Vault Files



Newer versions of Ansible allow encrypting files with different vault passwords. When using multiple vaults, these credentials must be supplied to the job template to ensure automation controller can decrypt files and project resources.

### 8.3.4. Token-based Authentication

Ansible Automation Controller can use token-based authentication built on OAuth 2.

#### Two kinds of tokens

- **Application Token** - Requested for an application and accessed by multiple users and jobs
- **Personal Access Tokens (PAT)** - Token for access to the API for a single user

### 8.3.5. DEMO: Using the Ansible Automation Controller REST API

#### Dealing with JSON Output

JSON isn't the most human readable format. There are JSON formatters and parsers available to make JSON more friendly to read. By leveraging the `jq` command, it is possible to format JSON to be more consumable.



There are some JSON/JQ Cheatsheets available

- <https://lzone.de/cheat-sheet/jq>
- <https://stedolan.github.io/jq/manual/>
- <https://programminghistorian.org/en/lessons/json-and-jq>

## Example 11. DEMO: Automation Controller API

### Listing 42. Retrieving API Information (formatted with jq)

```
[student@workstation API]$ curl -X GET https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/ -k  
-s | jq .  
{  
  "ping": "/api/v2/ping/",  
  "instances": "/api/v2/instances/",  
  "instance_groups": "/api/v2/instance_groups/",  
  
  ... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

### Listing 43. Retrieving Job Template Information (formatted with jq)

```
[student@workstation API]$ curl -X GET --user admin:redhat  
https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/job_templates/ -k -s | jq .
```

### Listing 44. Retrieving Job Template Information (formatted with jq and looking for results.name)

```
[student@workstation API]$ curl -X GET --user admin:redhat  
https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/job_templates/ -k -s | jq '.results[] |  
{name}'  
{  
  "name": "Add Teams"  
}  
{  
  "name": "Add Users"  
}  
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...  
{  
  "name": "D0467 CH5 Job Survey and Facts"  
}  
{  
  "name": "D0467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory" ①  
... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

① Job name we want to launch

**Listing 45. Launching the DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory Job Template**

```
[student@workstation API]$ curl -X POST --user admin:redhat
https://controller.lab.example.com/api/v2/job_templates/"DO467 Demo Job - Testing
Inventory"/launch/ -k -s | jq .
{
  "job": 122,
  "ignored_fields": {},
  "id": 122,
  "type": "job",
  "url": "/api/v2/jobs/122/",
  "related": {
    "created_by": "/api/v2/users/1/",
    "modified_by": "/api/v2/users/1/",
    "labels": "/api/v2/jobs/122/labels/",
    "inventory": "/api/v2/inventories/2/",
    "project": "/api/v2/projects/8/",
    "organization": "/api/v2/organizations/2/",
    "credentials": "/api/v2/jobs/122/credentials/",
    "unified_job_template": "/api/v2/job_templates/26/",
    "stdout": "/api/v2/jobs/122/stdout/",
    "job_events": "/api/v2/jobs/122/job_events/",
    "job_host_summaries": "/api/v2/jobs/122/job_host_summaries/",
    "activity_stream": "/api/v2/jobs/122/activity_stream/",
    "notifications": "/api/v2/jobs/122/notifications/",
    "create_schedule": "/api/v2/jobs/122/create_schedule/",
    "job_template": "/api/v2/job_templates/26/",
    "cancel": "/api/v2/jobs/122/cancel/",
    "relaunch": "/api/v2/jobs/122/relaunch/"
  },
  "summary_fields": {
    "organization": {
      "id": 2,
      "name": "Red Hat Training",
      "description": "Red Hat Training Organization - Demo"
    }
  }
}

... OUTPUT OMITTED ...
```

## Bash Script and Ansible Playbook

There is a bash script and Ansible playbook also available for a demo.

### Listing 46. Accessing Additional Demo Files

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd  
/home/student/Github/D0467_Notes/Demos/CH8/API
```



### Bash Scripts

**Launch\_Job\_Template.sh** - Launches a Job Template  
**Search\_Job\_Template\_Names.sh** - Returns names of various Job Templates  
(more advanced as it also uses JQ/sed for some filtering)

### Ansible Playbook

**Launch\_Job.yml** - Launches the DO467 Demo Job - Testing Inventory job.

In the **Launch\_Job.yml** we are also utilizing JINJA2 filters to allow the URL to be encoded as many of our Ansible Job Templates have spaces which must be encoded properly when using as URLs or in API calls.

# 9. Maintaining Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

## 9.1. Performing Basic Troubleshooting of Automation Controller

### 9.1.1. Automation Controller Components

Automation controller is made up of multiple processes and services.

#### Automation Controller Components

- **Nginx** - Provides webserver for hosting applications and supports the WebUI and API
- **PostgreSQL** - Database storing controller data, configuration, and history
- **Supervisord** - Process control system managing various controller operations including job scheduling.
- **Receptor** - Provides overlay network for work distribution across dispersed workers (used for Automation Mesh network communication)
- **memcached** - Object caching daemon for local object caching

Most services run on ports **80/tcp** or **443/tcp**. The PostgreSQL listens on **5432/tcp** and **receptor** uses certain ports for automation mesh communications.

#### 9.1.1.1. Starting, Stopping, and Restarting Automation Controller

Because of the many components that create automation controller, there is an administrative utility script **automation-controller-service** that ships with automation controller which helps centralize the management and controlling of the independent services.

**Listing 47. automation-controller-service status**

```
[root@controller ~]# automation-controller-service status
● automation-controller.service - Automation Controller service
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/automation-controller.service; enabled; vendor>
  Active: active (exited) since Wed 2022-09-07 16:26:35 EDT; 23h ago
    Process: 1269 ExecStart=/bin/true (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 1269 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Tasks: 0 (limit: 36152)
    Memory: 0B
      CGroup: /system.slice/automation-controller.service

Sep 07 16:26:35 controller.lab.example.com systemd[1]: Starting Automation Controller>
Sep 07 16:26:35 controller.lab.example.com systemd[1]: Started Automation Controller >

● redis.service - Redis persistent key-value database
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/redis.service; enabled; vendor preset: dis>
  Drop-In: /etc/systemd/system/redis.service.d
            └─limit.conf, override.conf
  Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-09-07 16:25:32 EDT; 23h ago
    Main PID: 913 (redis-server)
```

**Supported automation-controller-service Options**

- start
- stop
- restart
- status

**9.1.1.2. Supervisord Components**

Like SystemD, another set of components **Supervisord** is a collection of processes that controls the various Django-based applications. In order to manage **supervisord** components, the **supervisorctl** command is available.

```
[root@controller ~]# supervisorctl status
master-event-listener                  RUNNING  pid 1273, uptime 23:23:10
tower-processes:awx-callback-receiver  RUNNING  pid 1275, uptime 23:23:10
tower-processes:awx-daphne             RUNNING  pid 1277, uptime 23:23:10
tower-processes:awx-dispatcher         RUNNING  pid 1274, uptime 23:23:10
tower-processes:awx-rsyslogd           RUNNING  pid 1309, uptime 23:23:05
tower-processes:awx-uwsgi              RUNNING  pid 1276, uptime 23:23:10
tower-processes:awx-wsbroadcast       RUNNING  pid 1278, uptime 23:23:10
```

## 9.1.2. Automation Controller Configuration and Log Files

### Configuration Files

/etc/tower



#### Most Important Configuration File

One of the most important config files is `/etc/tower/settings.py`.

There may also be service specific configuration files like `/etc/nginx` to consider as well.

### Log Files

- `/var/log/tower/`
- `/var/log/supervisor/`

#### Log files of interest

It should be noted that even though the product is now Automation Controller, the directory name still reflects **tower**.



- `/var/log/tower/tower.log` - Main log file for automation controller.
- `var/log/tower/task_system.log` - Log file capturing the log of tasks being run.

### Other Automation Controller Files

- `/var/lib/awx/projects` - Main directory for storing projects. Source control projects will be cloned to this directory.
- `/var/lib/awx/job_status` - Contains output of playbook job runs

## 9.1.3. Common Troubleshooting Scenarios

### Problems Running Playbooks

- Is the correct user being leveraged?
- Are the YAML files correctly formatted? (`yamllint` and `ansible-lint` can be used to help)



Currently, `ansible-lint` is in tech preview and is not fully supported by Red Hat.

- Are lists formatted properly
- Are dictionaries formatted properly
- Is automation controller properly entitled?

### Problems Connecting to Your Host

- Verify machine credentials for SSH/WinRM

- Verify inventory hostname and IP addresses

## Playbooks Do Not Appear in the List of Job Templates

- Review YAML syntax, if incorrect, won't appear in Ansible and can't be processed

## Playbook Stays in Pending State

- Check status of **supervisord** with **supervisorctl status**
- Check controller storage, specifically **/var** has sufficient free space
- Restart automation controller components

## Error: Provided Hosts List Is Empty

- Check inventory host patterns in playbook
- Check group names for spaces
- Check the **limit** on **Job Template**

### 9.1.4. Performing Command-Line Management

The **awx-manage** command can change passwords, create new superusers, and other tasks for automation controller.

#### Listing 48. Changing Built-in Admin Password

```
[root@control ~]# awx-manage changepassword admin
```

#### Listing 49. Creating New Superusers

```
[root@control ~]# awx-manage createsuperuser
```

## 9.2. Backing Up and Restoring Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

### 9.2.1. Backing Up Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform

The ability to perform a backup/restore is built into Ansible Tower. The procedure users the same **setup.sh** script and **inventory** file that was used to install Ansible Tower.

If the original installation directory has been deleted, you can still setup backups by unpacking the **tar** archive for the installer of the same version of Ansible Tower you are using.



After that has been completed, the **inventory** file will need to be edited with the current passwords for the Ansible Tower services (`admin_password`, `pg_password`, and `rabbitmq_password`). Any other changes/edits to the original inventory file must also be made to this file.

The backup process is started by running `./setup.sh -b` in the installation directory on the Ansible Tower server as the root user.

The backup archive consists of:

- **tower.db**: PostgreSQL database dump file
- **./conf**: The configuration directory, containing files from the **/etc/tower** directory
- **./job\_status**: The directory for job output files
- **./projects**: The directory for manual projects
- **./static**: The directory for webUI customization such as custom logos

#### Additional Archives for AAP2



- Creates archive for each controller in the environment
- Creates a **common.tar.gz** archive for `SECRET_KEY`, **tower.db** and version files.
- If automation hub is part of the environment, it will create an **automationhub.tar.gz** file.

#### Backup Procedure

1. As root, change to the Ansible Tower installation directory
2. As root, run the **setup.sh** script with the **-b** option to initiate the backup process

**Listing 50. Backup Process**

```
[root@tower ansible-tower-setup-bundle-3.4.2-1.el7]# ./setup.sh -b
Using /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg as config file
/root/ansible-tower-setup-bundle-3.4.2-1.el7/inventory did not meet host_list
requirements, check plugin documentation if this is unexpected
/root/ansible-tower-setup-bundle-3.4.2-1.el7/inventory did not meet script
requirements, check plugin documentation if this is unexpected
[WARNING]: Could not match supplied host pattern, ignoring: instance_group_*

PLAY [tower:instance_group_*] ****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
ok: [localhost]

... output omitted ...

RUNNING HANDLER [backup : Remove backup dest stage directory.] ****
changed: [localhost] => {"changed": true, "path": "/root/ansible-tower-setup-bundle-3.4.2-1.el7/2019-12-06-17:41:48", "state": "absent"}

PLAY RECAP ****
localhost : ok=37    changed=29    unreachable=0    failed=0

The setup process completed successfully.
Setup log saved to /var/log/tower/setup-2019-12-06-17:41:41.log
```

3. List the current directory to ensure the archive was created.

**Storing the Backup**

The manual backup procedure creates the backup archive file locally. The administrator is responsible for ensuring that the backup gets transferred and stored in a safe place.

### 9.2.2. Restoring Ansible Automation Platform From Backup

The **setup.sh** script can be used with the **-r** option to restore Ansible Tower from a backup archive. You need the backup, the installer of the same version of Ansible Tower and the **inventory** file for the installer.

#### Restore Procedure

1. As the root user, change to the Ansible Tower installation directory
2. Ensure the backup archive is present in the directory
3. Run **setup.sh -r** script to start restoring the Ansible Tower configuration and database

- 
4. Login to the webUI and verify the server has been restored from backup correctly

# 10. Getting Insights into Automation Performance

## 10.1. Gathering Data for Cloud-based Analysis

Section Info Here

### 10.1.1. Introducing Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console Services

### 10.1.2. Collecting Data for Cloud Services

### 10.1.3. Registering Managed Hosts with Insights for Ansible Automation Platform

### 10.1.4. Accessing the Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console

## 10.2. Getting Insights into Automation Performance

Section Info Here

### 10.2.1. Insights for Ansible Automation Platform

### 10.2.2. Generating Remediation Playbooks with Advisor

#### 10.2.2.1. Automating Remediation of an Issue for Multiple Systems

#### 10.2.2.2. Automating Remediation of Multiple Issues for One System

### 10.2.3. Comparing Systems with Drift

#### 10.2.3.1. Finding Differences Between Systems

#### 10.2.3.2. Comparing the State of One System at Different Times

#### 10.2.3.3. Comparing Systems to a Standard Baseline

### 10.2.4. Sending Alerts Based on Ansible Facts with Policies

# 10.3. Evaluating Performance with Automation Analytics

Section Info Here

## 10.3.1. Automation Analytics

## 10.3.2. Reporting Playbook Execution Status

## 10.3.3. Examining Job History

## 10.3.4. Monitoring Notifications

## 10.4. Producing Reports from Automation Analytics

Section Info Here

### 10.4.1. Producing Reports from Automation Analytics

#### 10.4.1.1. Choosing an Appropriate Report

#### 10.4.1.2. Using Automation Calculator to Compute Savings

#### 10.4.1.3. Exporting a Report

### 10.4.2. Predicting the Cost Savings of Automation

#### 10.4.2.1. Creating a Savings Plan

#### 10.4.2.2. Reviewing the Cost Savings Calculations

# 11. Building a Large Scale Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform Deployment

## 11.1. Designing a Clustered Ansible Automation Platform Implementation

### 11.1.1. Running Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform at Scale

The new architecture and design of AAP2 allows running Ansible automation on a larger scale. Automation controller provides the ability to configure two separate modes by separating the API/Control nodes from the Execution nodes. This separation allows execution nodes to be places closer to managed hosts.



#### Automation Mesh

Automation mesh and new automation architecture replaces less powerful isolated nodes.

### 11.1.2. Automation Mesh

Provides overlay networ to distribute work from machines running the controller and instead directs it to dedicated and dispersed execution nodes.

#### 11.1.2.1. Benefits of Automation Mesh

- Provides ability to scale both control and execution capacity.
- Uses end-to-end encrypted and authenticated network protocols.
- Provides multiple direction and multiple hop network allowing communication across contrained networks.
- Allows reconfiguring how traffic is routed across the mesh if one or more nodes fail.
- Reduces overhead providing a single distributed platform

#### 11.1.2.2. Types of Nodes on Automation Mesh

- **Control Plane** Runs controller serices, webUI, task dispatcher, project updates and management jobs.
  - **Hybrid nodes** - Performs both control plane and execution plane tasks
  - **Control Nodes** - Performs only control plane tasks and does not perform ny execution plan tasks
- **Execution Plane** Executes functions on behalf of the control planes.

- **Execution nodes:** Run jobs using container-based execution environments (uses `ansible-runner`)
- **Hop nodes:** Node to route traffic to other execution nodes.

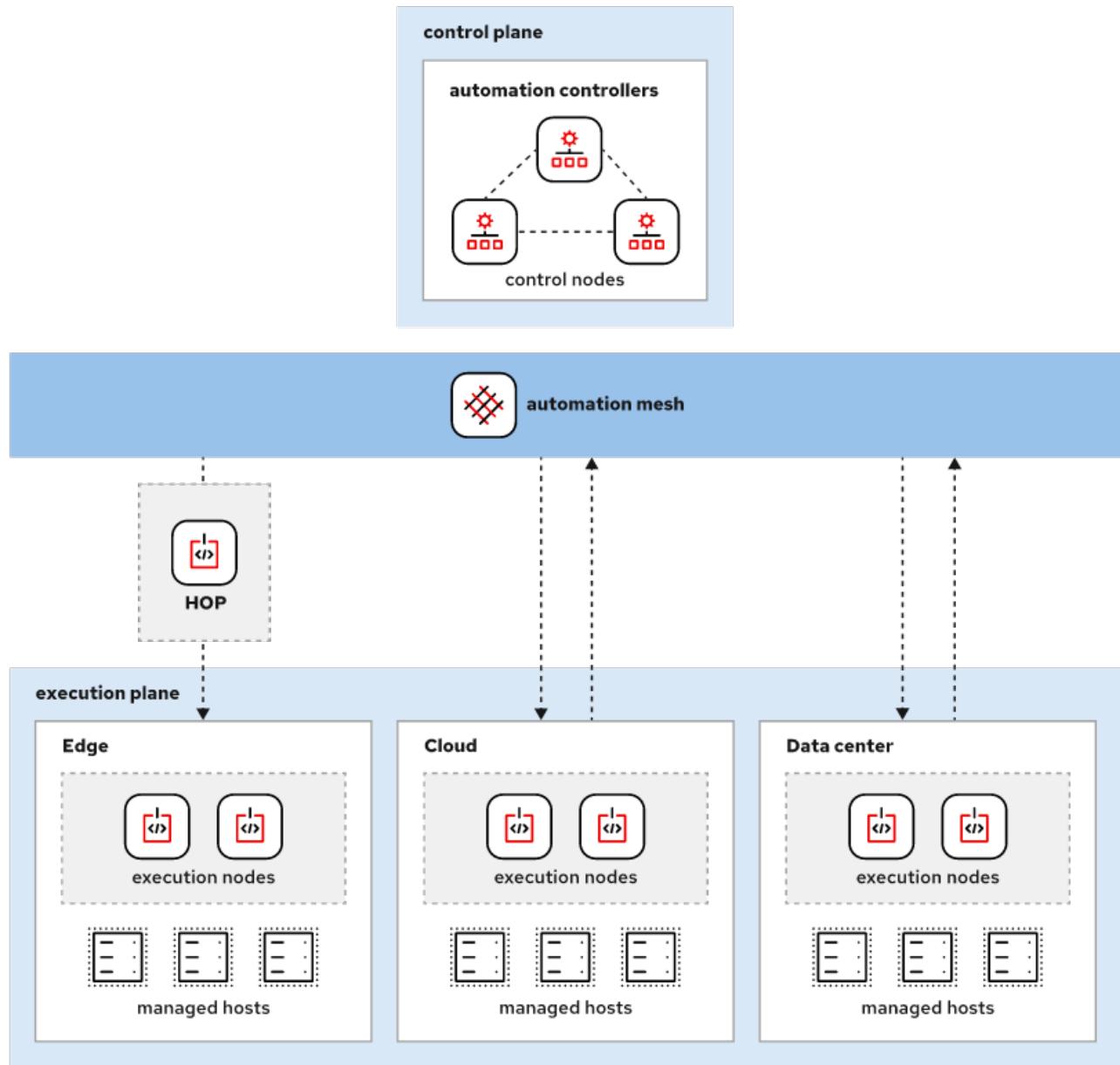


Figure 43. Ansible Automation Mesh Nodes

#### 11.1.2.3. What Are Instance Groups?

Groups of execution or control nodes. Allows using instance groups to run automation jobs on specific execution nodes. Ansible Automation mesh creates the **default** instance group for all execution and hybrid nodes and the **controlplane** instance group for all control nodes and hybrid nodes.



## Default Instance Group

The **default** instance group cannot be removed.

## Instance Group Precedence

Instance groups have precedence (highest to lowest)



- Job Template
- Inventory
- Organization default

### 11.1.3. Planning Network Communication and Firewalls

Automation mesh uses its own network protocol for communication between nodes. It is a TLS-encrypted protocol connecting to port 27199/TCP. The port and TLS certificates may be changed at installation time. The **receptor** service listens on the port for automation mesh communications.

Execution nodes continue to communicate directly with managed hosts using SSH protocol. Hop nodes may be used to relay communications from control nodes to execution nodes using port 27199/TCP.

*Table 4. Requirements for Control Nodes and Hybrid Nodes*

Network ports	Service	Purpose
27199/TCP	Receptor	Used for communication between the control plane and hop nodes.
80/TCP & 443/TCP	HTTP/HTTPS	Used for accessing the automation controller web UI and API.
22/TCP	SSH	Used for secure access and administration, including configuration performed by Ansible using the <code>setup.sh</code> script.

*Table 5. Requirements for Hop Nodes*

Network ports	Service	Purpose
27199/TCP	Receptor	Used for communication between the control plane and hop nodes.
22/TCP	SSH	Used for secure access and administration, including configuration performed by Ansible using the <code>setup.sh</code> script.

*Table 6. Requirements for Execution Nodes*

Network ports	Service	Purpose
27199/TCP	Receptor	Used for communication between the control plane and hop nodes.
80/TCP & 443/TCP	HTTP & HTTPS	Connection to container registry to pull down execution environments.
22/TCP	SSH	Used for secure access and administration, including configuration performed by Ansible using the <code>setup.sh</code> script.

### Execution Node Communication



The execution node only needs to be allowed to communicate on port 27199/TCP with control nodes/hop nodes that the execution node directly peers with.

#### 11.1.4. Planning for Automation Mesh

The Ansible Automation Mesh can be both planned and deployed in stages. As the deployment evolves, it is possible to introduce **Instance Groups** controlling execution of job templates ensuring that execution happens closer to the managed host.

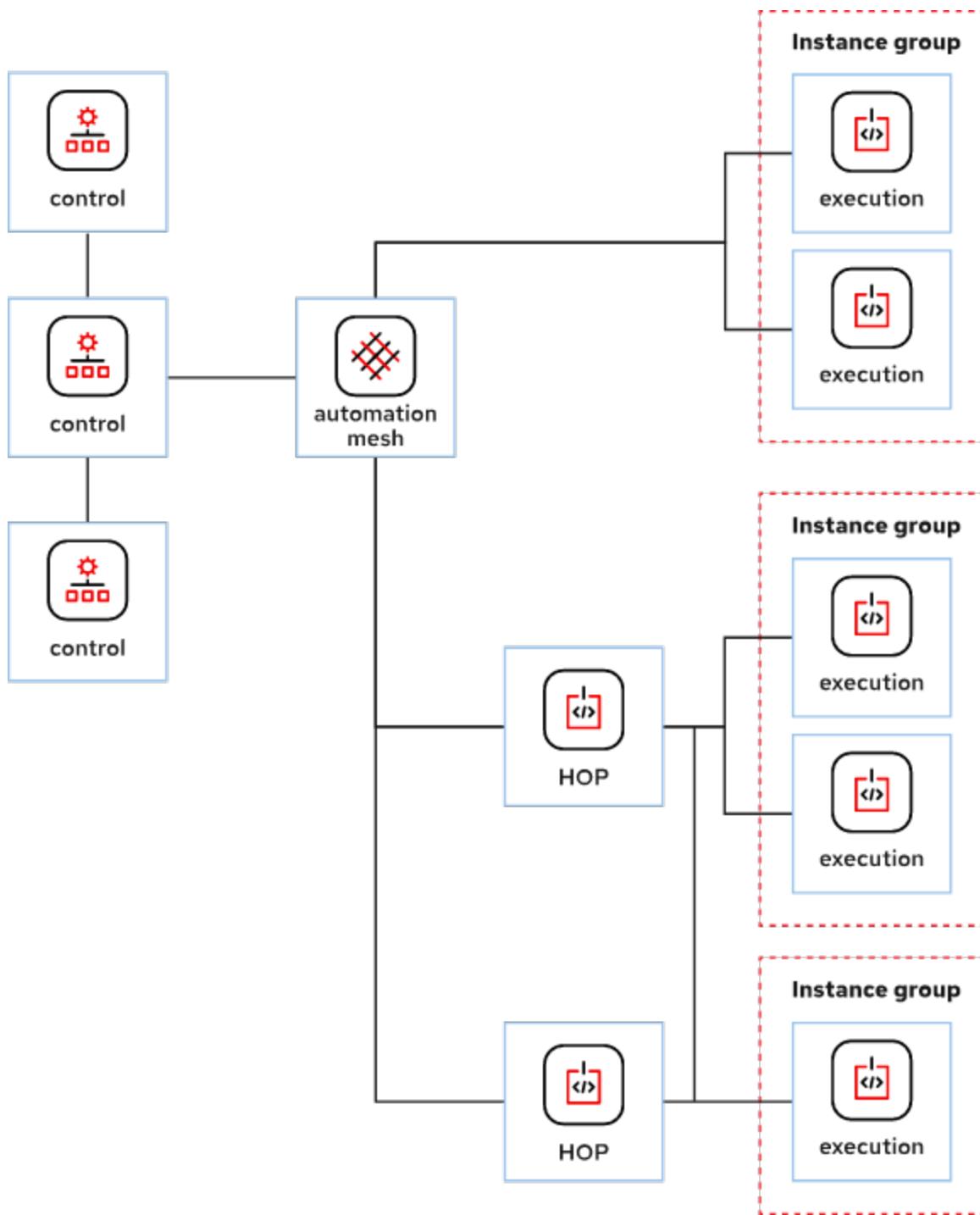
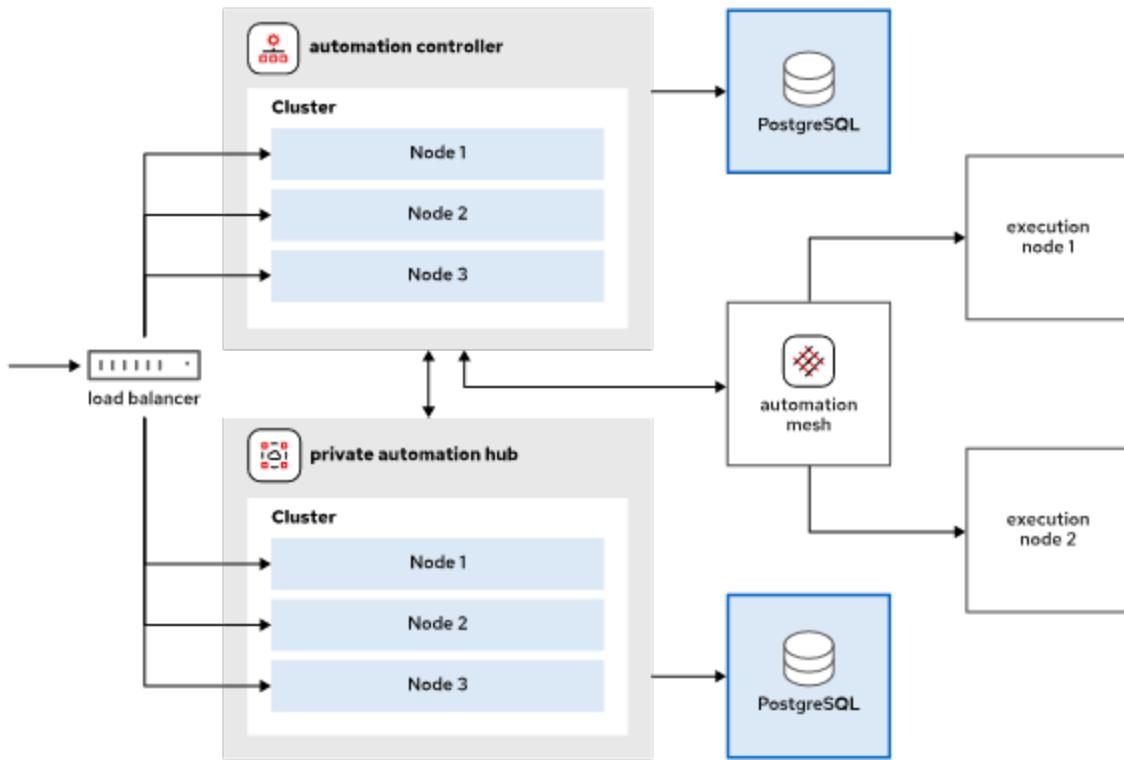


Figure 44. Ansible Automation Mesh with Instance Groups

#### 11.1.4.1. Providing Resilient Services

When designing with multiple controllers and private automation hubs, a network load balancer can provide high-availability by ensuring traffic gets routed to systems that are operational and avoid downtime by preventing access to systems that have gone offline.



*Figure 45. Enterprise Automation Mesh with High-Availability*

## Multiple Private Automation Hubs

In addition to multiple control and execution nodes, multiple private automation hubs should also be considered in the event of failures.



## 11.1.5. DEMO: Installing Automation Mesh

### Examining Configuration

#### Listing 51. Configuration File without Comments



```
[student@workstation Mesh]$ grep -o '^[^#]*' inventory
```

## Example 12. DEMO: Installing Automation Hub and Controller

1. Run **lab start** to ensure everything is ready for the demo (takes 1-2 minutes usually).

```
[student@workstation ~]$ lab start mesh-deploy
```

2. Copy **Demo** inventory with files already setup

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd ~/aap2.2-bundle/  
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ cp  
~/Github/D0467_Notes/Demos/CH11/Mesh/inventory .
```

### Review Inventory Settings

It is possible to strip out all comments from inventory and just review the settings using the **grep -o '^#[^#]\*'** command.

#### **Listing 52. Inventory Settings**



```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ grep -o '^#[^#]*' inventory  
  
[automationcontroller]  
controller.lab.example.com  
control2.lab.example.com  
[automationcontroller:vars]  
node_type=control  
web_server_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/{{ inventory_hostname  
}}.crt  
web_server_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/{{ inventory_hostname  
}}.key  
[execution_nodes]  
exec1.lab.example.com peers=automationcontroller  
exec2.lab.example.com peers=automationcontroller  
exec3.lab.example.com peers=hop1.lab.example.com  
hop1.lab.example.com peers=automationcontroller node_type=hop  
[automationhub]  
hub.lab.example.com  
[automationcatalog]  
[database]  
db.lab.example.com  
[sso]  
[all:vars]  
admin_password='redhat'  
pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
```

```
pg_port=5432
pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
pg_password='redhat'
pg_sslmode='prefer'
registry_url='hub.lab.example.com'
registry_username='admin'
registry_password='redhat'
receptor_listener_port=27199
automationhub_admin_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_host='db.lab.example.com'
automationhub_pg_port=5432
automationhub_pg_database='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_username='automationhub'
automationhub_pg_password='redhat'
automationhub_pg_sslmode='prefer'
automationcatalog_pg_host=''
automationcatalog_pg_port=5432
automationcatalog_pg_database='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_username='automationservicescatalog'
automationcatalog_pg_password=''
custom_ca_cert=/home/student/certs/classroom-ca.pem
automationhub_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.crt
automationhub_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/hub.lab.example.com.key
postgres_use_ssl=True
postgres_ssl_cert=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.crt
postgres_ssl_key=/home/student/certs/db.lab.example.com.key
sso_keystore_password=''
sso_console_admin_password=''
```

### 3. Run the setup script to generate the Topology

```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ ./setup.sh --tags generate_dot_file
```

#### Listing 53. Installing graphviz

```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ sudo dnf install graphviz
[sudo] password for student:
```

#### Listing 54. Converting DOT file to Image

```
dot -Tjpg mesh-topology.dot -o graph-topology.jpg
```

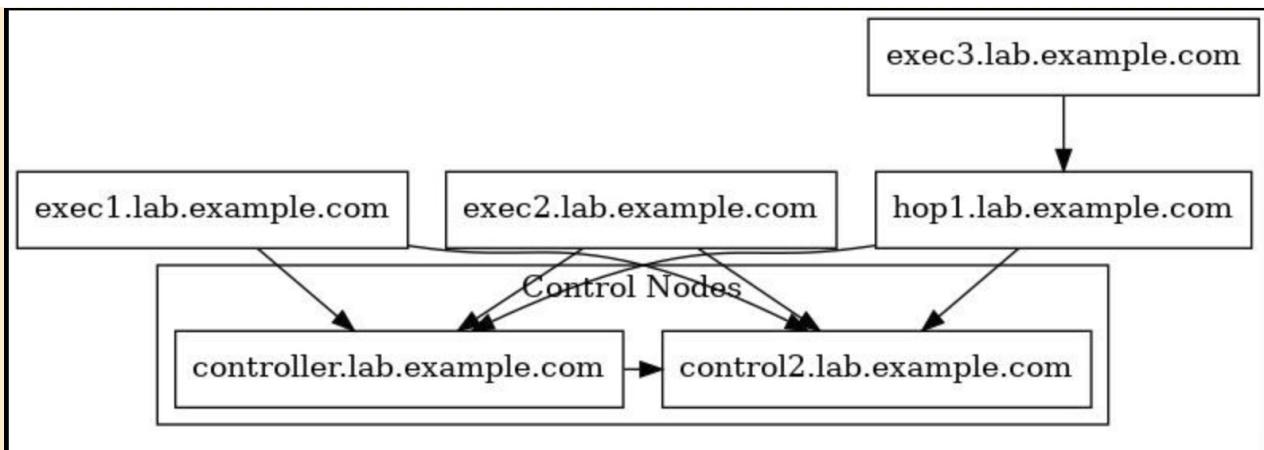


Figure 46. Mesh Topology from Inventory

4. Become **root** and run the setup (*Ignore Preflight Errors*)

```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for student:
```

#### Listing 55. Installing Automation Mesh Changes (This takes ~ 10-15 minutes)

```
[root@workstation ~]# cd ~student/aap2.2-bundle/
[root@workstation aap2.2-bundle]# ./setup.sh -e ignore_preflight_errors=true
```

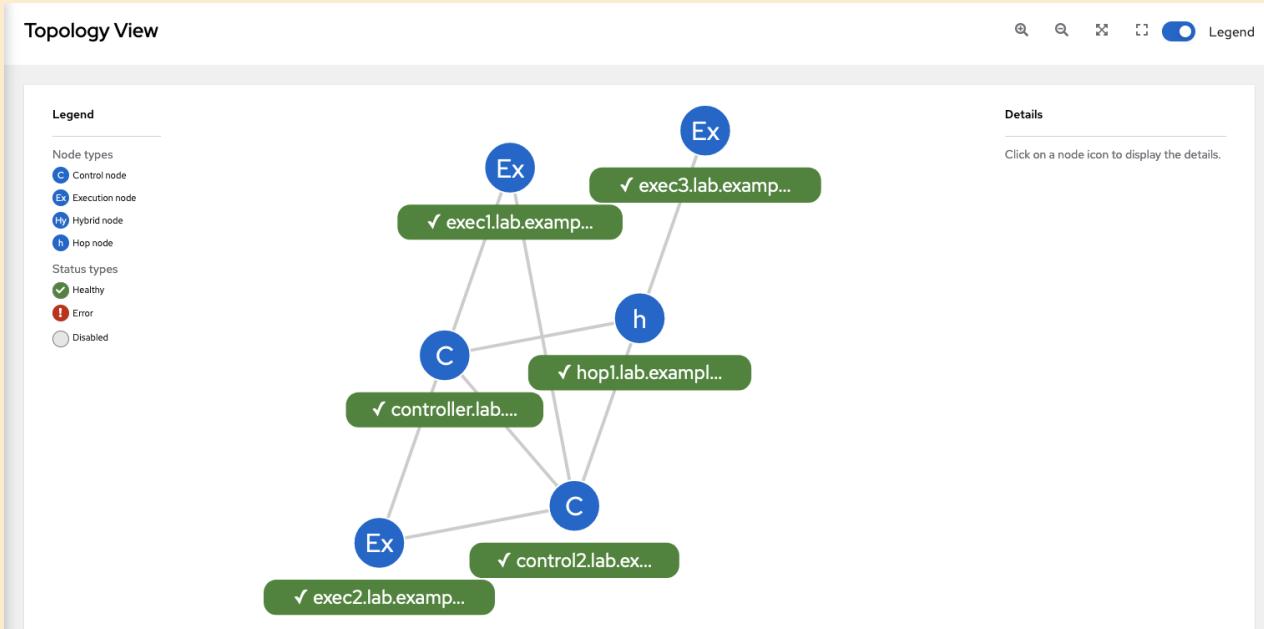


Figure 47. Mesh Topology from WebUI

## 11.2. Deploying Distributed Execution with Automation Mesh

### 11.2.1. Configuring Automation Mesh

The Ansible Automation Mesh network is also controlled and configured by the inventory file which is used by the installation script.

#### Listing 56. Inventory File with More Advanced Options

```
[automationcontroller] ①
controller.lab.example.com

[execution_nodes] ②
exec1.lab.example.com

[automationcontroller:vars] ③
peers=execution_nodes ④
node_type=control ⑤
```

- ① Adds controller nodes. By default, any host here is considered a hybrid node **node\_type=hybrid** in which they are both control and execution nodes.
- ② Specifies execution nodes or hops. By default, hosts specified here are **node\_type=execution**
- ③ Group variables. These can be set individually and overridden at the host group level.
- ④ **peers=execution\_nodes** means that the **automationcontroller** group is directly peered with all nodes in the **execution\_nodes** group
- ⑤ **node\_type=control** specifies nodes in the **automationcontroller** group are all control nodes. Another option can be **hybrid** in which the controllers are both control and execution nodes.

#### Inventory File Settings and Roles



In most instances, things appear in the inventory file by default and can be changed based on values or removing comments. However, there are some options and items no present and added to the inventory by default, but can still be added as part of the modified installation and configuration.

#### Overriding Variables



It is important to note that while inventory variables can be set in the inventory file used with the installation script, these variables can be overridden for each individual host.

### 11.2.1.1. Creating Instance Groups

The **controlplane** instance group is created automatically for hosts in the **automationcontroller** group and the **default** instance group is created for all hosts in the **execution\_nodes** group sections of the inventory file. Additionally, the installer automatically creates instance groups for any **instance\_group\_** prefixes in the inventory file.



#### Adding Nodes to the Automation Mesh

Adding new mesh nodes consists of updating the appropriate sections in the inventory file and running the installation script again.

#### Removing Nodes from the Automation Mesh

Removing nodes can be done by updating the appropriate entries in the inventory file and appending **node\_state=deprovision** and running the installation script again.



#### Automation Controller Section



The **node\_state=deprovision** can't be the first variable in the **automationcontroller** section. If that is required for the first entry, the order must be changed in inventory to accomodate this requirement.

### 11.2.2. Visualizing Automation Mesh Topology

The inventory file controls all setup and communication of Ansible Automation Mesh. As of AAP 2.2, there is a topology viewer added to the AAP 2.2 WebUI in **Administration** ⇒ **Topology View**. More importantly, **graphviz** is also supported as part of the **setup.sh** installation script and is capable of generating a topology graphic at the command line.

#### Generating the Mesh Topology

1. Install the **graphviz** package

```
[student@workstation ~]$ sudo dnf install graphviz
```

2. Run the **setup.sh** with the **--tag generate\_dot\_file**

```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ ./setup.sh --tags generate_dot_file
```

3. Convert the **.dot** to a JPEG image

```
[student@workstation aap2.2-bundle]$ dot -Tjpg mesh-topology.dot -o graph-topology.jpg
```

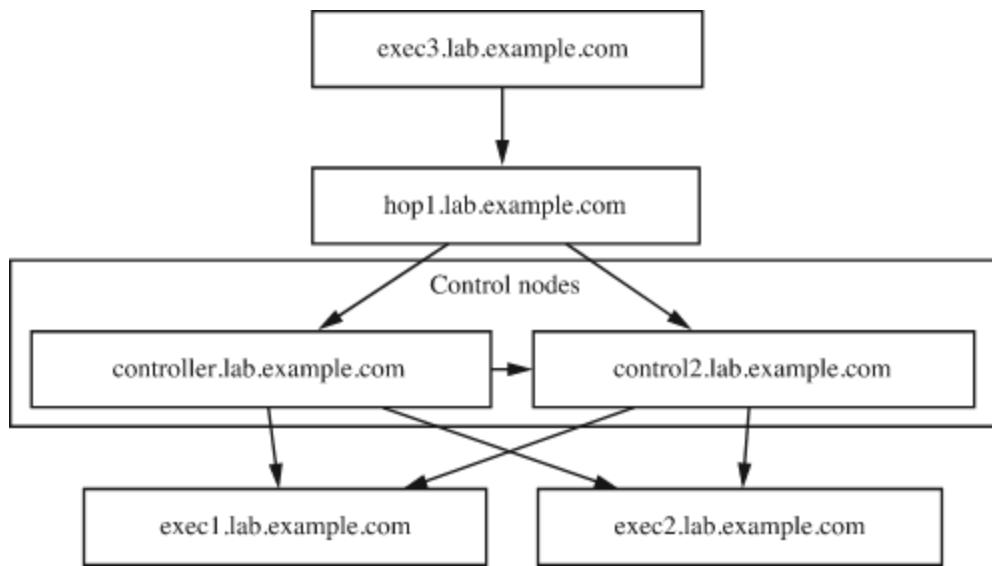


Figure 48. Sample Topology View from Installation Inventory File

### Topology Image Arrows



Even though arrows are shown for the connections between nodes, they don't actually indicate direction or network flow. Thus they should be ignored as they can be misleading.

### 11.2.3. Automation Mesh Design Patterns

Automation mesh is flexible and can adapt to meet the needs of the environment.

### 11.2.4. Validation Checks

Installer script runs validation checks

- Hosts belong to single groups
- Hosts aren't peered to non-existent nodes
- Host isn't peered to itself
- Host doesn't have inbound/outbound connection to the same nodes
- Execution nodes have clear path to the control plane

## 11.3. Managing Distributed Execution with Automation Mesh

### 11.3.1. Managing Instance Groups in Automation Controller

The **controlplane** instance group is used to synchronize project content and perform various maintenance tasks. The **default** instance group contains the execution nodes for any user jobs not specifying which instance group to use.



#### Creating Instance Groups

The **inventory** file can be modified with **instance\_group\_<IG\_Name>** to specify one or more instance groups.



#### controlplane and default Instance Groups

You cannot delete the **controlplane** and **default** instance groups.

#### 11.3.1.1. Creating Instance Groups

Administration ⇒ Instance Groups ⇒ Add ⇒ Add instance group

#### 11.3.1.2. Assigning Execution Nodes to an Instance Group

Administration ⇒ Instance Groups ⇒ <IG Name Link>

Click the **Instances** ⇒ **Associate** and select all the execution nodes that you want in the instance group.

#### Running a Health Check on the Nodes

Automation Controller monitors the health of instances. Manually running a health check select one or more instances and click **Health Check**.

#### Disassociating a Node from an Instance Group

Dissociating a node removes the node from an instance group. This can be done when you need to remove nodes from a cluster or place in a different instance group.

Administration ⇒ Instance Groups ⇒ <IG Name Link> ⇒ **Instances** then select nodes you want to remove and click **Disassociate** to confirm.



#### Disassociating Nodes

Disassociating nodes from instance groups doesn't remove from the cluster. In order to remove from the cluster (mesh) you need to have **node\_state=deprovision** in the inventory file and run the **setup.sh** again to properly remove the node.

## 11.3.2. Assigning Default Instance Groups to Inventories and Job Templates

Inventories and job templates can be configured to use specific instance groups by default. This will inform controller to launch hosts on these instance groups and can control which execution nodes will execute and run the playbooks.

### Configuring an Inventory to Use Instance Groups

**Resources** ⇒ **Inventories** ⇒ **Edit Inventory** then search for and select instance group to use.

### Configure a Job Template to Use Instance Groups

**Resources** ⇒ **Templates** ⇒ **Edit Template** and the search for and select the instance group to use.

### Running a Job Template with Instance Groups

Jobs always run in instance groups. The **Details** page can display the instance group used for running a job.

**Resources** ⇒ **Templates** ⇒ **Launch Job Template**

After the job completes, look at the details page and you should see the name of the instance group that executed the job.

## 11.3.3. Testing the Resilience of Automation Mesh

### Testing Control Plane Resilience

Ensure project and assets are synchronized and up-to-date. Then execute a run of the job sync job. Look at the node performing the sync of the project. After this has completed, **Administration** ⇒ **Instances** ⇒ **Execution Node** ⇒ **Disable** and then repeat project sync. This should still pass on a different execution node.

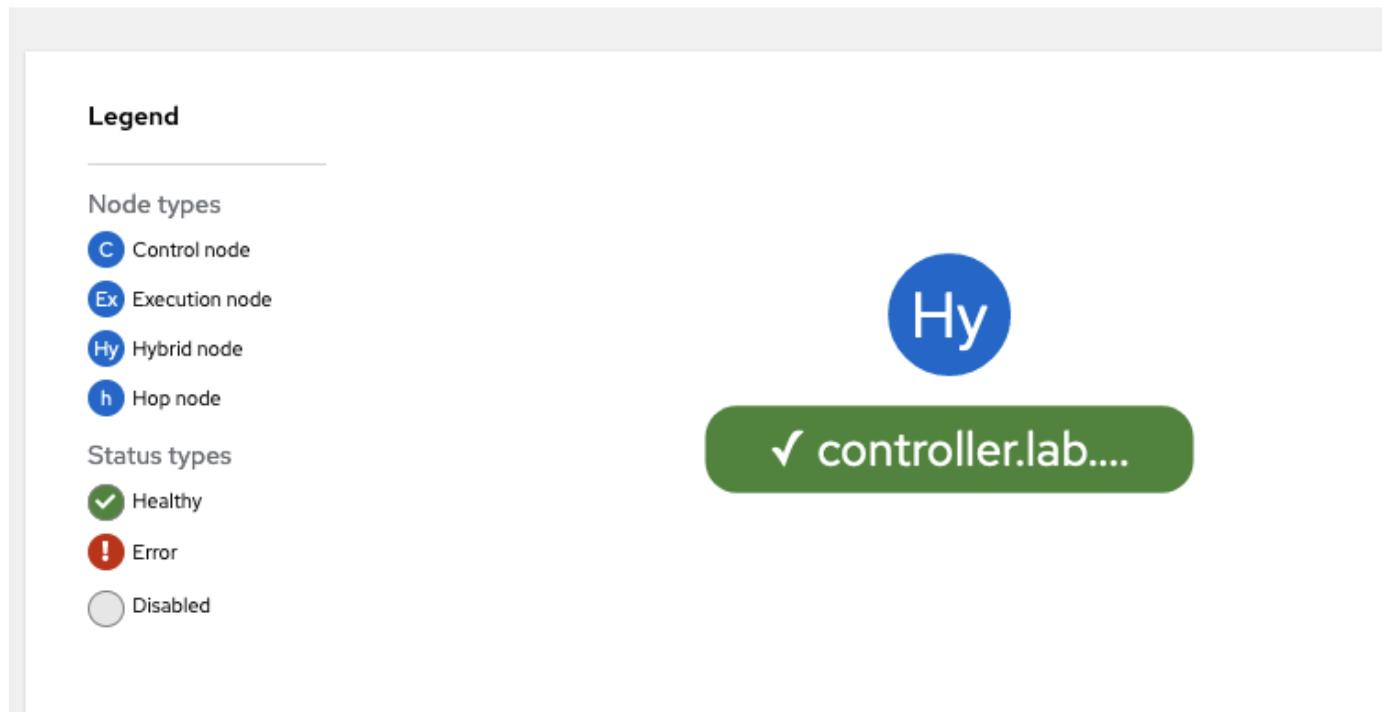
### 11.3.3.1. Testing Execution Plane Resilience

Ensure project and assets are synchronized and up-to-date. Then execute a run of the job template. Look at the node performing the execution of the playbook. After this has completed, **Administration** ⇒ **Instances** ⇒ **Execution Node** ⇒ **Disable** and then **Relaunch Job** to relaunch the job. This should still run the playbook on a different execution node.

## 11.3.4. Monitoring Automation Mesh from the Web UI

**Administration** ⇒ **Topology View**

## Topology View



*Figure 49. Single Automation Controller - Hybrid*

- Healthy nodes are marked green with a checkmark
- Unavailable nodes are red with an exclamation point !
- Disabled nodes are grey with a circle

### 11.3.5. Monitoring Automation Mesh from the Command Line

#### Listing Nodes and Instance Groups

The `awx-manage` command can provide management of Ansible Controller. The `awx-manage list_instances` will list configured instances for Ansible Automation Mesh.

#### Listing 57. Using awx-manage

```
awx-manage list_instances
```

#### 11.3.5.1. Monitoring Automation Mesh Using the receptorctl Command

The `receptorctl` command can test communication on the Ansible Automation Mesh network.

#### receptorctl Sub-Commands

- `receptorctl status` - Status of entire automation mesh
- `receptorctl ping` - Connectivity between current node and another node in mesh

- **receptorctl tracert** - Determines route and communication latency between current node and another node in the mesh.

## Using the receptorctl Command

In order to use the **receptorctl** commands, you **MUST** specify the **receptor** sock to test connectivity or get general status.

### **Listing 58. Status**

```
receptorctl --socket /var/run/awx-receptor/receptor.sock status
```



### **Listing 59. Ping Test**

```
receptorctl --socket /var/run/awx-receptor/receptor.sock ping  
exec2.lab.example.com
```

### **Listing 60. Tracert Test**

```
receptorctl --socket /var/run/awx-receptor/receptor.sock traceroute  
exec3.lab.example.com
```

# Appendix A: DO467 Exam Objectives

The EX467 exam objectives are listed here: <https://www.redhat.com/en/services/training/ex467-red-hat-certified-specialist-managing-automation-ansible-automation-platform-exam?section=Objectives>. For convenience, a snapshot of the objectives have been placed in this guide.

- Install Ansible Automation Platform
  - Install Private Automation Hub
  - Install automation controller
  - Configure automation controller after installation
- Configure Private Automation Hub
  - Upload content collections to Private Automation Hub
  - Upload execution environments to Private Automation Hub
- Manage access to Private Automation Hub
  - Create groups and assign different permissions to groups
  - Create users and assign them to groups
  - Configure user types
- Manage access for automation controller
  - Create automation controller users and teams
  - Associate users with teams associations
  - Configure organization roles
  - Configure user types
- Manage inventories and credentials
  - Create host groups
  - Assign systems to host groups
  - Configure access to inventories
  - Configure inventory variables
  - Create and configure machine credentials to access hosts
- Manage automation controller projects
  - Create projects
  - Create job templates
  - Control user access to job templates
  - Launch jobs
  - Create a job template survey

- Use variables from a survey in a Jinja template
- Schedule jobs and manage notifications
- Manage automation controller workflows
  - Create workflow templates
  - Launch workflow jobs
  - Configure workflow jobs for automatic approval
- Manage advanced inventories
  - Import external static inventories
  - Filter hosts with Smart Inventories
- Work with the automation controller API
  - Understand how to use an API script to obtain required parameters for launching jobs
  - Write an API scriptlet to launch a job
- Install and configure automation mesh
  - Install automation mesh
  - Create and manage instance groups
  - Assign default instance groups to controller inventories or templates
  - Run controller job templates in a specific instance group
- Back up Ansible Ansible Automation Platform
  - Back up an instance of automation controller
  - Back up an instance of Ansible Private Hub

# Appendix B: Examining Ansible Configuration Options

This section uses `ansible-config` to discover and investigate configuration options and to determine which options have been modified from the default settings.

## B.1. Viewing Configuration Options

If you want to find out what options are available in the configuration file, use the `ansible-config list` command. It will display an exhaustive list of the available configuration options and their default settings. This list may vary depending on the version of Ansible that you have installed and whether you have any additional Ansible plugins on your control node.

Each option displayed by `ansible-config list` will have a number of key-value pairs associated with it. These key-value pairs provide information on how that option works. For example, the option `ACTION_WARNINGS` displays the following key-value pairs:

Key	Value	Purpose
<code>description</code>	[By default Ansible will issue a warning when received from a task action (module or action plugin). These warnings can be silenced by adjusting this setting to False.]	Describes what this configuration option is for.
<code>type</code>	<code>boolean</code>	What the type is for the option: <code>boolean</code> means true-false value.
<code>default</code>	<code>true</code>	The default value for this option.
<code>version_added</code>	<code>2.5</code>	The version of Ansible that added this option, for backward compatibility.
<code>ini</code>	{ key: <code>action_warnings</code> , section: <code>defaults</code> }	Which section of the INI-like inventory file contains this option, and the name of the option in the configuration file ( <code>action_warnings</code> , in the <code>defaults</code> section).
<code>env</code>	<code>ANSIBLE_ACTION_WARNINGS</code>	If this environment variable is set, it will override any setting of the option made in the configuration file.

## B.2. Determining Modified Configuration Options

When working with configuration files, you might want to find out which options have been set to values which are different from the built-in defaults.

You can do this by running the `ansible-config dump -v --only-changed` command. The `-v` option displays the location of the `ansible.cfg` file used when processing the command. The `ansible-config` command follows the same order of precedence mentioned previously for the `ansible` command. Output will vary depending on the location of the `ansible.cfg` file and which directory the `ansible-config` command is ran from.

In the following example, there is a single ansible configuration file located at `/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg`. The `ansible-config` command is first ran from student's home directory, then from a working directory with the same results:

```
[user@controlnode ~]$ ansible-config dump -v --only-changed
Using /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg as config file
DEFAULT_ROLES_PATH(/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg) = [u'./etc/ansible/roles',
u'./usr/share/ansible/roles']

[user@controlnode ~]$ cd /home/student/workingdirectory
[user@controlnode workingdirectory]$ ansible-config dump -v --only-changed
Using /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg as config file
DEFAULT_ROLES_PATH(/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg) = [u'./etc/ansible/roles',
u'./usr/share/ansible/roles']
```

However, if you have a custom `ansible.cfg` file in your working directory, the same command will display information based on where it is ran from and the relative `ansible.cfg` file.

```
[user@controlnode ~]$ ansible-config dump -v --only-changed
Using /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg as config file
DEFAULT_ROLES_PATH(/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg) = [u'/etc/ansible/roles',
u'/usr/share/ansible/roles']

[user@controlnode ~]$ cd /home/student/workingdirectory
[user@controlnode workingdirectory]$ cat ansible.cfg
[defaults]
inventory = ./inventory
remote_user = devops

[user@controlnode workingdirectory]$ ansible-config dump -v --only-changed
Using /home/student/workingdirectory/ansible.cfg as config file
DEFAULT_HOST_LIST(/home/student/workingdirectory/ansible.cfg) =
[u'/home/student/workingdirectory/inventory']
DEFAULT_REMOTE_USER(/home/student/workingdirectory/ansible.cfg) = devops
```



[ansible-config\(1\) man page](#)

[Configuration file: Ansible Documentation](#)

# Appendix C: References and Additional Information

## Ansible Docs/Tips and Tricks

- **Installing Software and other Packages:** [https://ansible-tips-and-tricks.readthedocs.io/en/latest/os-dependent-tasks/installing\\_packages/](https://ansible-tips-and-tricks.readthedocs.io/en/latest/os-dependent-tasks/installing_packages/)
- **Ansible Tips and Tricks (Examples):** <https://github.com/nfaction/ansible-tips-and-tricks/wiki>
- **Ansible Product Demos:** <https://github.com/ansible/product-demos>
- **Ansible Workshops:** <https://github.com/ansible/workshops/tree/devel/provisioner>
- **Red Hat CoP - Automation Good Practices:**
  - <https://redhat-cop.github.io/automation-good-practices/>
  - <https://github.com/redhat-cop/automation-good-practices/>
- **Ansible Controller Collection:** <https://console.redhat.com/ansible/automation-hub/repo/published/ansible/controller/docs?keywords=>

## Ansible KB Articles and Solutions

- **How Do I Perform Security Patching / OS Package Upgrades On Ansible Tower/Automation Controller Nodes Without Breaking Any Ansible Tower/Automation Controller Functionality ?:** <https://access.redhat.com/solutions/4566711>

## Ansible Filters and Collections

- **Using filters to manipulate data (Jinja2 Templating):** [https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user\\_guide/playbooks\\_filters.html](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/playbooks_filters.html)
- **Community General:** <https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/collections/community/general/index.html>

## Ansible Blogs and Articles

- **When localhost isn't what it seems in Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform 2:** <https://www.ansible.com/blog/when-localhost-isnt-what-it-seems-in-red-hat-ansible-automation-platform-2>

## Ansible Execution Environments

- **Execution Environments:** [https://docs.ansible.com/automation-controller/4.2.0/html/userguide/execution\\_environments.html#ee-mount-options](https://docs.ansible.com/automation-controller/4.2.0/html/userguide/execution_environments.html#ee-mount-options)