

# **Ansible Zero to Hero – Network Automation (ver. 1.0)**

## **LTRPRG-1125**

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## Table of Contents

<b>About .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Purpose .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Prerequisites .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Outcome.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Disclaimer.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Ansible .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Architecture.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Workflow.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Advantages.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Use Cases.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Lab Details .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Topology.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>dCloud Topology.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Connectivity Details.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Network Topology .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Equipment IPs &amp; Credentials.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Lab Guide Notes .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Lab-1: Familiarize with Ansible Environment .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Task 1: Control Node directory structure.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Task 2: Ansible Configuration file .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Task 3: Ansible Inventory file .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Task 4: host_vars &amp; group_vars .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Task 5: Ansible Playbooks .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Task 6: Ansible Modules .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Lab-2: Basic Ansible Commands.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Task 1: Running Ad-hoc commands.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Task 2: Running First ansible playbook.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Lab-3: Playbooks Deep Dive.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Task 1: Understand Playbook Content .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Task 2: Router Backup using playbook .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Task 3: Router Backup using playbook (Another way).....</b>	<b>19</b>

Task 4: Update hostnames using host_vars.....	20
Task 5: Configuring Loopback0 network wide .....	22
Task 6: Update Multiple interfaces single CLI .....	23
<i>Lab-4: Advanced Topics .....</i>	<i>25</i>
Task 1: Ansible Templates.....	25
Task 2: Component Reuse (Define once, use many times) .....	26
Task 3: Managing Sensitive data (Credentials) .....	27
<i>Conclusion.....</i>	<i>29</i>

## About

### Purpose

This lab guide documents step by step procedure for running ansible use cases in the provided lab.

### Prerequisites

- Linux operating system commands execution experience
- Basic router configuration experience using CLIs
- Understanding networking concepts will be helpful but not mandatory.

### Outcome

Upon completion of this lab, you will be equipped with:

- Strong understanding of Ansible, its architecture, building blocks and application use cases.
- Write up your own playbooks for network automation
- Aware of the ansible best practices, dos and don'ts
- Confidently decide when & when not to use Ansible.

### Disclaimer

This lab guide is built for the learning purpose. Audience should use this lab guide to have hands-on experience on ansible. The use cases captured in this guide are designed to cover verity of ansible capabilities and may or may not be used as is for real network environments.

Also, an ansible controller (a Linux host) is setup with pre-installed ansible to save on time.

# Ansible

## Introduction

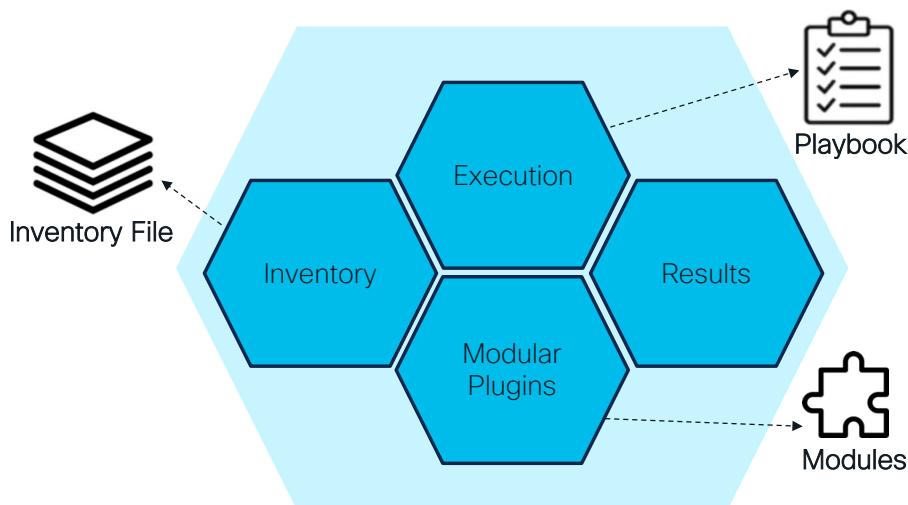
Traditional, manual approaches to network configuration and updates are too slow and error-prone to effectively support today's rapidly shifting application and data transfer requirements. Programmable, software-based automation technologies can help your team better support your organization's digital initiatives.

With network automation, network operations (NetOps) teams can quickly respond to dynamic needs for capacity, application security, load balancing, and multi-cloud integrations. They can also implement self-service and on-demand network activities.

As a result, NetOps teams can become as agile and flexible as applications and infrastructure teams to support modern business demands.

## Architecture

Ansible is open-source automation framework with following building blocks.



**Inventory or host file** contains details of all the target hosts/devices to be controlled by ansible.

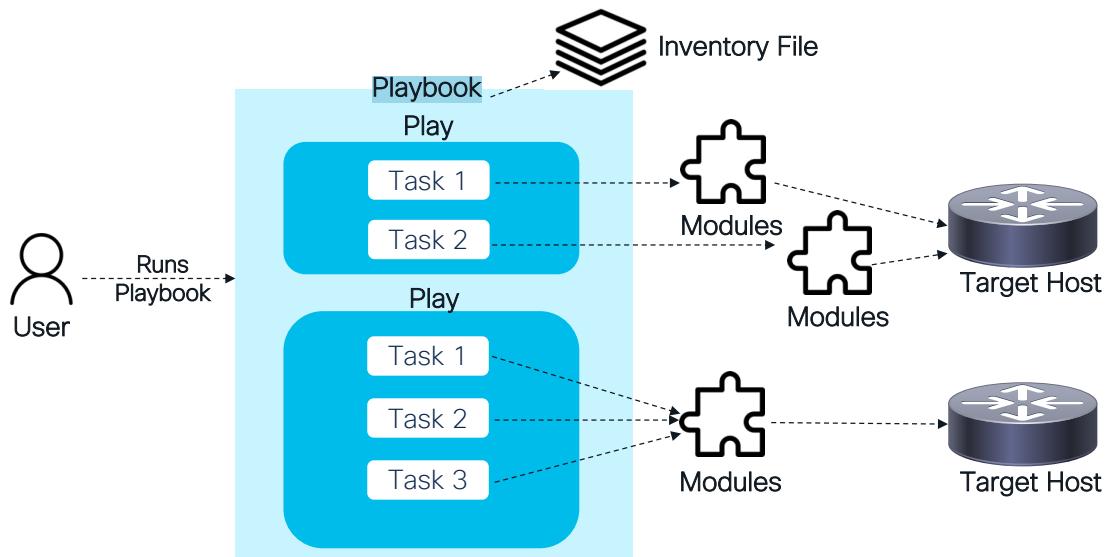
**Playbook** contains the list of tasks to be executed.

**Modules** are reusable scripts to abstract the underlying complexity of running tasks on target device.

## Workflow

When User runs an ansible playbook, playbook refers to inventory file to get target host's details like IP, credentials, protocol, any specific variables defined for it.

Playbook then starts executing plays, each play contains one or more tasks. Tasks then uses modules to communicate with the target host.



## Advantages

Apart from being open source, following features make ansible stand out.

### Simple

- Uses simple syntax written in YAML (Yet Another Markup Language)
- No Code Low Code philosophy, YAML is just enough

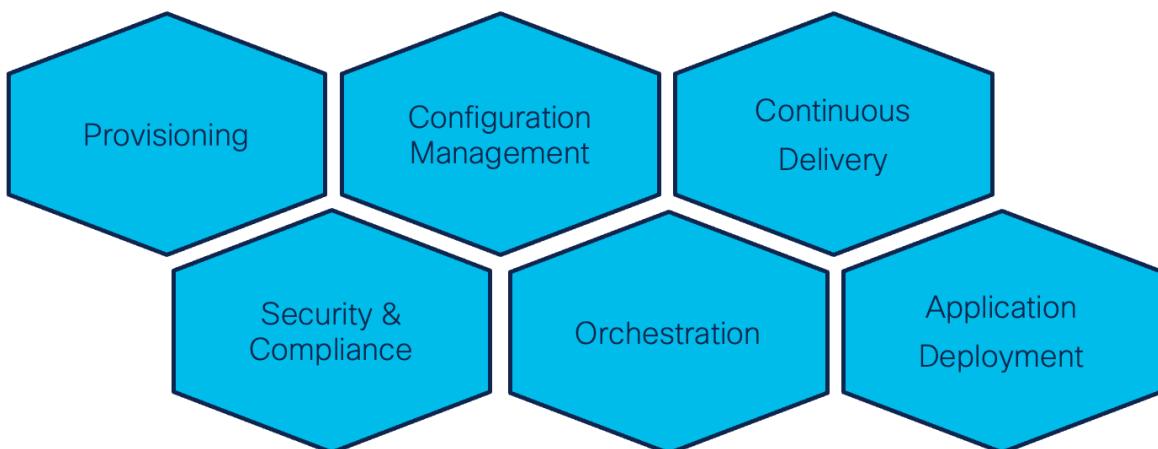
### Agentless

- No Agents or software required to be installed on target hosts.
- No special firewall ports need to be opened as ansible uses SSH.

### Powerful

- Features that enable to model even complex workflows

## Use Cases

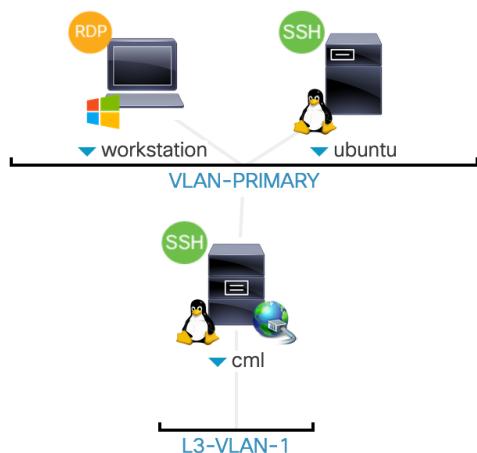


## Lab Details

### Topology

This content includes preconfigured users and components to illustrate the scripted scenarios and features of the solution. Most components are fully configurable with predefined administrative user accounts. You can see the IP address and user account credentials to use to access a component by clicking the component icon in the **Topology** menu of your active session and in the scenario steps that require their use.

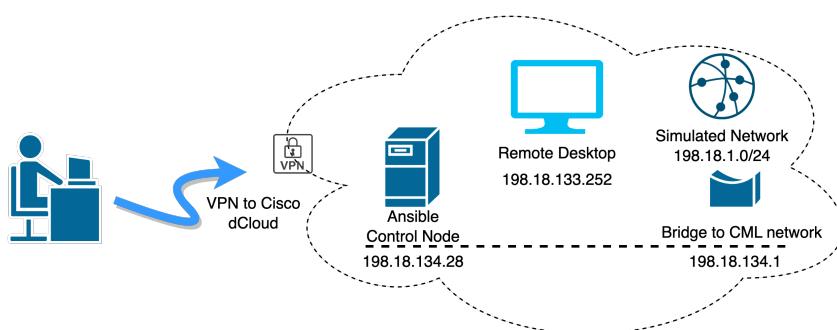
### dCloud Topology



This Lab hosted on dcloud has three main components:

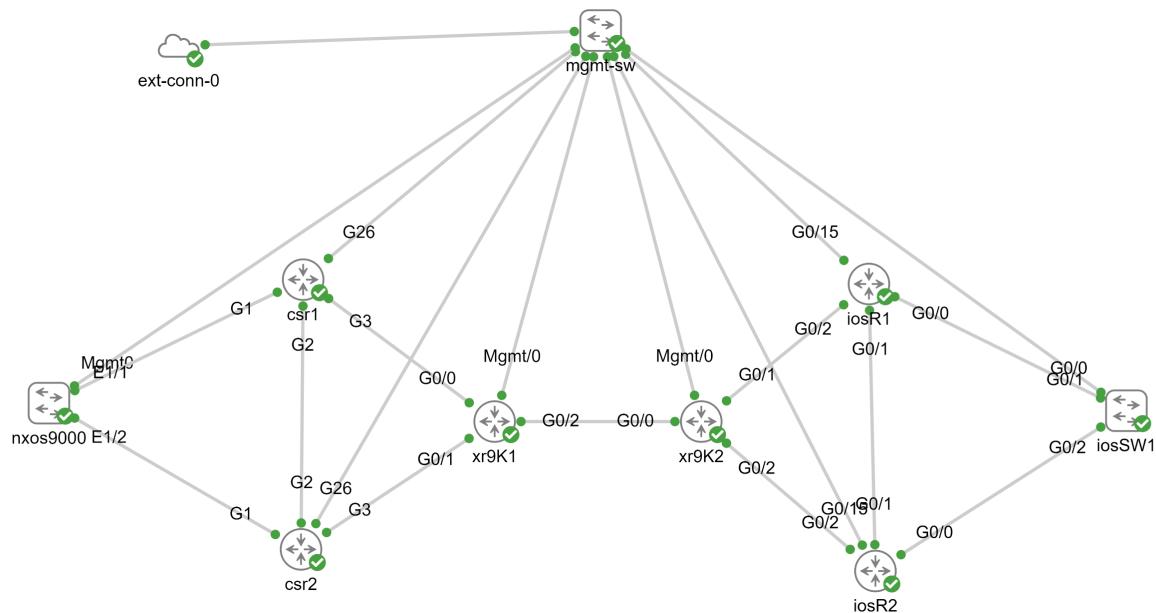
- Windows jump host
- Ubuntu VM with pre-installed ansible
- CML instance to simulate network topology

### Connectivity Details



- Connect to the windows jump host using remote desktop.
- Jump host has pre-installed putty with saved sessions to Ansible control node (ubuntu VM) and simulated network devices.
- Jump host also has Visual Studio Code editor for working on ansible without logging into ansible controller

## Network Topology



Above network Topology is designed to cover most of the Cisco routing platforms like IOS, IOS-XR, CSR, NXOS.

## Equipment IPs & Credentials

Name	Description	IP Address	Username	Password
NXOS9000	Cisco NXOS	198.18.1.11	cisco	cisco
CSR1	Cisco IOS-XE	198.18.1.12	cisco	cisco
CSR2	Cisco IOS-XE	198.18.1.13	cisco	cisco
XR9K1	Cisco IOS-XR	198.18.1.14	cisco	cisco
XR9K2	Cisco IOS-XR	198.18.1.24	cisco	cisco
iosR1	Cisco IOS	198.18.1.22	cisco	cisco
iosR2	Cisco IOS	198.18.1.23	cisco	cisco
iosSW	Cisco IOS	198.18.1.21	cisco	cisco
Ansible controller	Ubuntu VM	198.18.134.28	cisco	C1sco12345
Jump host	Windows VM	198.18.133.252	Administrator	C1sco12345

## Lab Guide Notes

 Symbol represents a procedure that **you must execute** to understand the topic better.

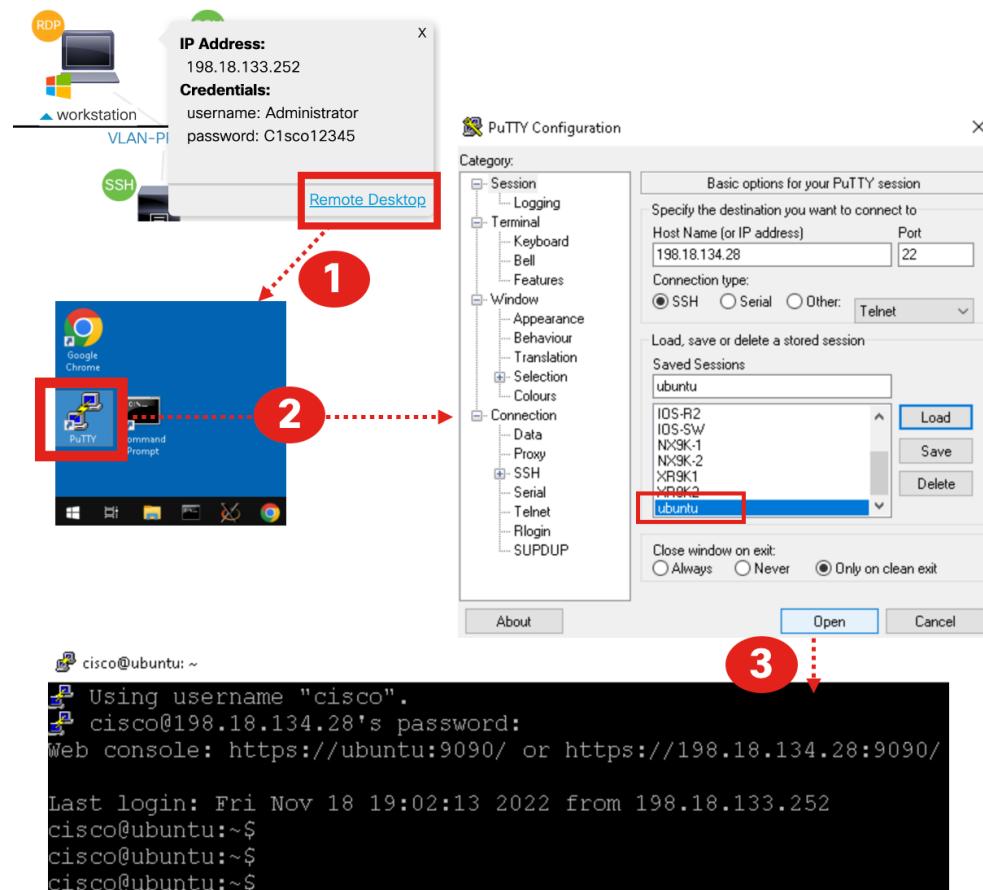
Throughout the lab guide, you should be able to use **copy & paste** for **commands** than typing them manually to save on time and accuracy.

## Lab-1: Familiarize with Ansible Environment

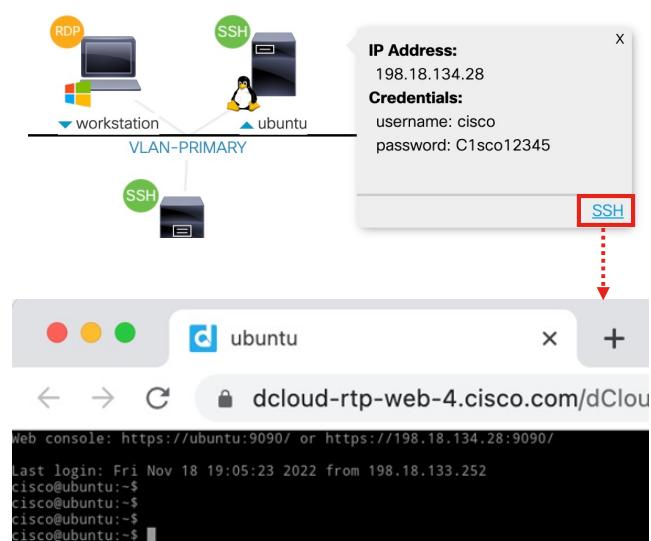
This lab has an **ubuntu** virtual machine with **pre-installed ansible**. This section will cover the ansible environment available on that host.

The host where ansible is installed to act as centralized controller is known as **ansible control node**. Two ways to connect to the control node are:

- **Remote desktop to Windows Jump host and then use putty**, credentials **cisco/C1sco12345**



- Use **dcloud browser** to SSH in control node directly.



## Task 1: Control Node directory structure

Ansible is installed in **/etc/ansible** directory on the control node.

- 🏃 Login to control node and check this directory location and its contents.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ tree
.
├── 01_show_version_playbook.yml
├── 02_backup_by_ios_cmd_module_playbook.yml
├── 03_backup_by_config_modules_playbook.yml
├── 04_setup_hostnames_playbook.yml
├── 05_network_wide_loopbacks_playbook.yml
├── 06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yml
├── 07_reusable_output_printing_task.yml
├── 08_show_loopback0_playbook.yml
├── 09_GigEs_creation_jinja_template.j2
├── 09_GigEs_creation_using_templates_playbook.yml
└── 10_Test_skills_playbook.yml
├── ansible.cfg
└── hosts
    ├── group_vars
    │   ├── all.yml
    │   ├── ios.yml
    │   ├── nxos.yml
    │   └── xr.yml
    └── host_vars
        ├── csr1.yml
        ├── csr2.yml
        ├── ios1.yml
        ├── ios2.yml
        ├── iossw.yml
        ├── nxos1.yml
        ├── xr9k1.yml
        └── xr9k2.yml
```

The diagram shows the directory structure of /etc/ansible. A red dotted line highlights the 'Ansible install directory'. Inside, a red dotted box labeled 'Playbooks' encloses files like 01\_show\_version\_playbook.yml through 10\_Test\_skills\_playbook.yml. A red dotted arrow labeled 'Configuration file' points to ansible.cfg. Another red dotted arrow labeled 'Ansible Inventory file' points to hosts. Within hosts, a red dotted box labeled 'Group level variables' encloses group\_vars/all.yml, group\_vars/ios.yml, group\_vars/nxos.yml, and group\_vars/xr.yml. A red dotted box labeled 'Host level variables' encloses host\_vars/csr1.yml, host\_vars/csr2.yml, host\_vars/ios1.yml, host\_vars/ios2.yml, host\_vars/iossw.yml, host\_vars/nxos1.yml, host\_vars/xr9k1.yml, and host\_vars/xr9k2.yml.

Default files that come with ansible installation are **ansible.cfg** & **hosts**, rest all the playbooks are created for this session.

## Task 2: Ansible Configuration file

Configuration file (**/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg**) contains base configurations of ansible environment on control node. As shown below it controls where to look for inventory file, modules, and batch size of the number of target devices to run tasks in parallel.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ more /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
```

```
[defaults]
# some basic default values...
#inventory      = /etc/ansible/hosts
#library        = /usr/share/my_modules/
#module_utils   = /usr/share/my_module_utils/
#remote_tmp     = ~/.ansible/tmp
#local_tmp      = ~/.ansible/tmp
#plugin_filters_cfg = /etc/ansible/plugin_filters.yml
forks          = 15
```

Inventory file location  
Module's location  
Batch size (number of target devices)

Gathering parameter is used by play to **collect information** about **the target device**. For most of environments hosts information doesn't change frequently so better to use **smart**, for environments when playbooks are not at all dependent on target device information this should be set to **explicit**.

```
# smart - gather by default, but don't regather if already gathered
# implicit - gather by default, turn off with gather_facts: False
# explicit - do not gather by default, must say gather_facts: True
gathering = smart
```

**host\_key\_checking** should be False to allow ansible connect to target devices without checking SSH keys.

```
# uncomment this to disable SSH key host checking
host_key_checking = False
```

Verify ansible.cfg these parameters are set correctly.

## Task 3: Ansible Inventory file

Inventory file contains the list of target devices. Target devices can be added by IP or hostname (nslookup will be required) and they can be grouped based on their function/types (or as you like).

 Have a look at the inventory file (written in **INI** format) and validate the target devices.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ more /etc/ansible/hosts

[nxos]
nxos1

[ios]
csr1
csr2
ios1
ios2
iossw

[xr]
xr9k1
xr9k2
```

Here devices are grouped based on their types (nxos, ios, and xr). Grouping helps to execute a **playbook on multiple devices** by targeting it to a group name than individual device.

A device can be part of **multiple groups**.

Also, variables can be defined in inventory file, host\_vars or group\_vars folder.

Two default groups are implicitly available for each inventory file.

- **All** – This group contains all the target devices defined in inventory, regardless of whether they are part of existing group/s or not. In our lab “**all**” will represent all seven devices.
- **Ungrouped** – This group contains only those devices that are **not part of any group**. In our lab we won’t have any device that’s ungrouped so will have this group empty.

Groups can also be nested using “**:children**” suffix.

 Try creating a group named **routers** that contains all the devices of **ios** and **iosxr** groups.

```
[routers: children]
ios
xr
```

## Task 4: host\_vars & group\_vars

A directory named **host\_vars** becomes of special significance when created at in same parent directory containing inventory file (/etc/ansible)

Any host/target device scoped variables can be defined in this directory.

 Check **csr1.yaml** content inside host\_vars.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ more host_vars/csr1.yaml
---
ansible_host: 198.18.1.12
ID: 2

new_hostname:
  name: csr1-new
```

This YAML file contains host **IP address** specific to **csr1** device, and **ID value “2”** is also specific to this csr1 device. These variables will be referenced in playbooks upcoming in this lab guide.

Any number of variables, dictionaries, lists can be added in YAML file for a particular host.

Similarly, A directory named **group\_vars** becomes of special significance when created at in same parent directory containing inventory file (/etc/ansible)

Any group scoped variables can be defined in this directory.

In our inventory we have grouped devices in three groups: ios, xr, nxos

 Check **xr.yaml** content inside group\_vars.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ more group_vars/xr.yaml
---
ansible_connection: ansible.netcommon.network_cli
ansible_network_os: cisco-iosxr.iosxr

interfaces_to_enable:      [GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0,          GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1,
                           GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2]
```

This YAML file contains host **network\_os** that's supported by devices in “xr” group i.e., xr9k1 & xr9k2. These group variables will also be referenced in playbooks described in this lab guide.

 To know what all variables are associated with hosts/target devices, because of host\_vars or group\_vars. Run the following command

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-inventory --list -y
```

## Task 5: Ansible Playbooks

Playbooks are Ansible's configuration, deployment, and orchestration language. They consist of sets of **human-readable instructions** called **plays** that define automation across an inventory of hosts.

Each **play includes** one or more **tasks** that target one, many, or all hosts in an inventory. Each task calls an Ansible module that performs a specific function like collecting useful information, backing up network files, managing network configurations, or validating connectivity.

Playbooks are written in **YAML** format. Plays and playbook are helpful to group tasks to have a meaningful and reusable workflow.

 Check the playbooks available on control node for your reference.

```
#cd /etc/ansible/
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ls *.yaml
01_show_version_playbook.yaml
02_backup_by_ios_cmd_module_playbook.yaml
03_backup_by_config_modules_playbook.yaml
04_setup_hostnames_playbook.yaml
05_network_wide_loopbacks_playbook.yaml
06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml
07_reusable_output_printing_task.yaml
08_show_loopback0_playbook.yaml
09_GigEs_creation_using_templates_playbook.yaml
10_Test_skills_playbook.yaml
```

## Task 6: Ansible Modules

Modules are reusable scripts that can be used by the Ansible API, or by the **ansible** or **ansible-playbook** programs. Modules encapsulates communication with specific target device type.

Modules expose simple functions that takes inputs and perform desired action on the target device, abstracting all the underlying complexity.

Modules are very powerful as they let ansible users focus on the outcome than indulging into writing low level code for specific tasks implementation.

Refer to following URL to find updated module information.

[https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/modules/list\\_of\\_all\\_modules.html#all-modules](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.5/modules/list_of_all_modules.html#all-modules)

 Check what all modules are available on control node and filter few Cisco modules

```
# ansible-doc -l | grep cisco          Filter Cisco related modules
# ansible-doc -l | grep cisco.nxos.nxos_lldp  filter specific module from above
# ansible-doc cisco.nxos.nxos_lldp_global.  Reference documentation
```

## Lab-2: Basic Ansible Commands

### Task 1: Running Ad-hoc commands

An Ansible ad-hoc command uses the `/usr/bin/ansible` or just `ansible` command-line tool to automate a single task on one or more managed nodes.

Ad-hoc commands are quick and easy, but they are not reusable.

🏃 Here is your first ansible command to know the version of all devices in the inventory, without ansible one would need to login to the device and use CLI “show version”.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible# ansible csr1 -e "ansible_connection=ssh" -m raw -a "show
version | include Version"

198.18.1.22 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>

Cisco IOS Software, IOSv Software (VIOS-ADVENTERPRISEK9-M), Version 15.9(3)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)
*****
* IOSv is strictly limited to use for evaluation, demonstration and IOS *
* education. IOSv is provided as-is and is not supported by Cisco's *
* Technical Advisory Center. Any use or disclosure, in whole or in part, *
* of the IOSv Software or Documentation to any third party for any *
* purposes is expressly prohibited except as otherwise authorized by *
* Cisco in writing.
*****
Shared connection to 198.18.1.22 closed.
```

🏃 Simple but very useful, Now let's get versions of all your network device by just one CLI.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible# ansible all -e "ansible_connection=ssh" -m raw -a "show
version"
```

**Note:** `-e` (or `--extra-vars`) is used to overwrite any ansible variable defined at device or group level.

Another good use of `ansible` command is to see the list of devices defined in inventory.

🏃 List all the target devices that are part of inventory and observe all 8 devices are listed.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible# ansible all --list-hosts
```

```
hosts (8):
  nxos1
  csr1
  csr2
  ios1
  ios2
  iossw
  xr9k1
  xr9k2
```

🏃 List all the `ios-xr` target devices and observe only two devices are listed.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible# ansible xr --list-hosts
hosts (2):
  xr9k1
  xr9k2
```

## Task 2: Running First ansible playbook

Running a **single CLI or action** is **not always enough**. Usually, we would need to run multiple commands on target device/s to achieve the desired outcome.

Playbooks are run using **ansible-playbook <playbook-name>** command.

Using ad-hoc command to get versions of all devices returned so much information in above exercise and you had to scroll through multiple lines to get to version details. Now let's try to get just the precise output i.e., version but nothing else using playbook.

 Run your first playbook to get version information of all the devices

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml
```

```
ok: [198.18.1.11] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software"
}
ok: [198.18.1.13] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS XE Software, Version 17.03.04a"
}
ok: [198.18.1.12] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS XE Software, Version 17.03.04a"
}
ok: [198.18.1.24] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 6.6.3[Default]"
}
ok: [198.18.1.22] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS Software, IOSv Software (VIOS-ADVENTERPRISEK9-M), Version 15.9(3)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)"
}
ok: [198.18.1.23] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS Software, IOSv Software (VIOS-ADVENTERPRISEK9-M), Version 15.9(3)M4, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)"
}
ok: [198.18.1.14] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS XR Software, Version 6.6.3[Default]"
}
ok: [198.18.1.21] => {
    "show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]": "Cisco IOS Software, vios_12 Software (vios_12-ADVENTERPRISEK9-M), Experimental Version 15.2(20200924:215240)
kge-sep24-2020-l2iol-release 135"
}
```

Here only version information is shown in single line for each device.

 Playbook with **multiple tasks** can be run step by step, so that user can intervene to confirm whether to execute or skip the very next task.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml --step
```

 To observe what's happening in background during playbook execution, use "**-vvv**" to run in verbose mode.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml -vvv
```

## Lab-3: Playbooks Deep Dive

### Task 1: Understand Playbook Content

**Objective:** Understand the playbook **contents**.

🏃 Open **01\_show\_version\_playbook.yaml** playbook and understand the **YAML** structure from below **in-line comments** & the **notes on the right**.

```
1 ---          Starts with three “-”
2
3 # Play book to show version of all IOS & XRs      #” used for comments
4 - name: Get Device versions      Name of Play
5   hosts: all,!nxos      Target device/groups
6   tasks:
7     # First Task to get the versions from devices
8     - name: Running 'show version' command      Task to run CLI on target
9       # Using ios_command module
10      ios_command:      Network Module being used
11        commands:      Function of network module
12          | - show version      Parameters to the function
13        # Saving the output of above CLI to a variable named show_ver_output
14        register: show_ver_output      Saving task output to variable
15
16      # Second Task to parse returned JSON and extract only relevant information for user
17      - name: Extracting only relevant information from 'show version' response      Task to parse CLI output
18        debug:      Module to print to screen
19        # Extracting Only the first line for show version CLI output
20        var: show_ver_output.stdout_lines[0][0]      Parameter to print
```

Apart from above details, do observe this playbook has **one play** (Get Device Versions) and **two tasks** (Running command & extracting relevant info).

In real-world, Playbooks do have **multiple plays** with each play having **multiple tasks**.

🏃 Playbook can be checked for YAML syntax errors, make a change in above playbook to remove “-“ ahead of play’s name and validate playbook.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml --syntax-check
```



Didn’t work? CLI should have “-syntax-check” and not “--syntax<space>-check”.

```
Syntax Error while loading YAML.
  did not find expected key
```

```
The error appears to be in '/etc/ansible/01_show_version_playbook.yaml': line 10, column 7, but may
be elsewhere in the file depending on the exact syntax problem.
```

The offending line appears to be:

```
  # Using ios_command module
  ios_command:
  ^ here
```

**Hosts** parameter in a playbook can be a **group name** (ios, nxos, xr, all) or **combination of group names** (comma or colon separated), even with **negation**.

🏃 Make changes to **01\_show\_version\_playbook.yaml** playbook to run on all but not XR devices.

```
hosts: all,!xr
```

## Task 2: Router Backup using playbook

Objective: **ios\_command** network module and **COPY** module.

A very common use case is to download running configuration from the network devices and save in local repository for future usage.

Here is a simple playbook that first runs a task to fetch “show running-config” and then second task uses a **copy module** to save the configuration on local filesystem.

🏃 Open **02\_backup\_by\_ios\_cmd\_module\_playbook.yaml** and understand what parameters copy module takes (content & destination).

```
1  ---
2  # Play book to download router configuration
3  - name: Get Device running configs
4  hosts: all,!nxos
5  tasks:
6      # First Task to get the running configuration from devices
7      - name: Running 'show running-config' command
8          # Using ios_command module
9          ios_command:
10             commands:
11                 - show running-config
12             # Saving the output of above CLI to a variable named show_run_output
13             register: show_run_output
14
15     # Second Task to parse returned JSON and save to backup directory on control node
16     - name: Saving running config output to local directory with timestamp
17         copy: <----->
18             # Copy module to copy show_run_output content to device specific file with timestamp
19             content: "{{ show_run_output.stdout[0] }}"
20             dest: "/etc/ansible/backups_by_ios_cmd/{{ inventory_hostname }}_{{ lookup('pipe','date +%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S') }}.txt"

```

COPY module to save fetched configs  
Destination location with timestamp

**COPY module** is part of ansible core, there are numerous such modules available for end user consumption. This makes ansible great tool for quick wins.

🏃 Run **02\_backup\_by\_ios\_cmd\_module\_playbook.yaml** playbook **multiple times** and observe the configurations downloaded in backups folder. Please note you may need to create backups folder if it doesn't exist.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 02_backup_by_ios_cmd_module_playbook.yaml
```



**COPY** module expects that destination directory must pre-exist. So you would need to create **backups\_by\_ios\_cmd** directory in /etc/ansible if prompted.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ mkdir -p backups_by_ios_cmd
```

🏃 Observe the backed-up configurations.

```
backups_by_ios_cmd/
├── csr1_2022-11-21_09-39-03.txt
├── csr1_2022-11-21_09-54-13.txt
├── csr2_2022-11-21_09-39-03.txt
├── csr2_2022-11-21_09-54-13.txt
├── ios1_2022-11-21_09-39-03.txt
├── ios1_2022-11-21_09-54-13.txt
├── ios2_2022-11-21_09-39-03.txt
├── ios2_2022-11-21_09-54-13.txt
├── iossw_2022-11-21_09-39-03.txt
└── iossw_2022-11-21_09-54-13.txt
```

### Task 3: Router Backup using playbook (Another way)

Objective: `group_vars`, network modules `ios_config`, `nxos_config`, `iosxr_config` & `when` condition.

Here is another playbook to backup device configuration, by using `ios_config` than `ios_command` network module.

🏃 Open `03_backup_by_config_modules_playbook.yaml` and understand the new module `ios_config` along with `backup` & `backup_options` parameters.

```
1  ---
2  # Another Play book to download router configuration
3  - name: network wide backup
4    connection: network_cli
5    gather_facts: false
6    hosts: all
7    tasks:
8      - name: Backing up current IOS config (ios)
9        # Using ios_config Module & backup parameter
10       cisco.ios.ios_config: <----- Config module
11         backup: yes <----- Backup running-config
12         backup_options:
13           | dir_path: "{{ backup_location }}"><----- Backup location
14           # When clause to run this task only for IOS devices
15           when: ansible_network_os == 'cisco.ios.ios'<----- Only for IOS devices
```

Observe the use of `when` condition, having this condition will run this task only for **ios devices**.

In this playbook, there are **three such tasks** one for each type of devices ios, xr, nxos and they all are using different modules `cisco.ios.ios_config`, `cisco.iosxr.iosxr_config` and `cisco.nxos.nxos_config`

Benefits of using this approach is that destination directory doesn't need manual creation, these network modules take care of creating the directory during execution.

Another new thing here is `{{ backup_location }}`, this is way to access variables in ansible. This variable is defined in `group_vars/all.yaml`. 🏃 Check `backup_location` variable in `group_vars/all.yaml`.

🏃 Run `03_backup_by_config_modules_playbook.yaml` playbook multiple times and observe the configurations downloaded in backups folder. Please note the folder is auto created.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ 03_backup_by_config_modules_playbook.yaml
```

ansible-playbook

🏃 Observe the backed-up configurations

```
backups_by_config_module/
├── csr1_config.2022-11-21@10:34:20
├── csr2_config.2022-11-21@10:34:21
├── ios1_config.2022-11-21@10:34:22
├── ios2_config.2022-11-21@10:34:22
├── iossw_config.2022-11-21@10:34:21
├── nxos1_config.2022-11-21@10:34:25
└── xr9k1_config.2022-11-21@10:34:29
    └── xr9k2_config.2022-11-21@10:34:29
```

## Task 4: Update hostnames using host\_vars

Objective: host\_vars variables and when condition.

All above examples have been only reading the device configurations, now let's try to make configuration changes to devices.

In this task, we will try to assign the new **hostname** to IOS and NXOS devices.



Open **04\_setup\_hostnames\_playbook.yaml** playbook and observe followings:

- Usage of **when** condition to control whether a task should be run or skipped.
- Where Variable **new\_hostname.name** is coming from.

```
1  ---
2  # Play book to update router hostname, defined in host_vars
3  - name: Update device hostname defined in host_vars
4    hosts: nxos,xr
5    tasks:
6
7      - name: Updating NXOS hostnames
8        # Using nxos_config module
9        nxos_config:
10          lines:
11            # Usage of variable defined in host_vars/{hostname}.yml
12            - hostname {{ new_hostname.name }}  
----- Variable from host_vars
13            save_when: modified  
----- When to move running
14          when: ansible_network_os == "cisco.nxos.nxos"  
----- Config module
15
16      - name: Updating XR hostnames
17        # Using iosxr_config
18        cisco.iosxr.iosxr_config:
19          lines:
20            # Usage of variable defined in host_vars/{hostname}.yml
21            - hostname {{ new_hostname.name }}  
----- When to move running
22          when: ansible_network_os == "cisco-iosxr-iosxr"
```

Here **new\_hostname** variable is **not defined** in the inventory file (**hosts**) but it is **defined in host\_vars** subfolder.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ tree host_vars/
host_vars/
├── csr1.yml
├── csr2.yml
├── ios1.yml
├── ios2.yml
├── iossw.yml
├── nxos1.yml
└── xr9k1.yml
   └── xr9k2.yml
```

Each of these YAML files defined in **host\_vars** contains variables that are **scoped to that specific device** only, so when playbook runs it picks the **new\_hostname** value of the device, task is being performed on.

Again, NXOS and IOS uses different modules (**nxos\_config & ios\_config**) for updating device configs, **Conditional when** is used to ensure right module is used for the device being acted upon.



Checkout **new\_hostname.name** defined in the host\_vars for xr9k1 & xr9k2.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ vi host_vars/xr9k1.yaml
```

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ vi host_vars/xr9k2.yaml
```



Run **04\_setup\_hostnames\_playbook.yaml** playbook.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 04_setup_hostnames_playbook.yaml
```



SSH to impacted devices and check the hostname (**password**: cisco)

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ssh cisco@198.18.1.14
RP/0/0/CPU0:xr9k1-new#
```

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ssh cisco@198.18.1.24
RP/0/0/CPU0:xr9k2-new#
```

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ssh cisco@198.18.1.14
nxos1-new#
```

## Task 5: Configuring Loopback0 network wide

Objective: `set_facts` to define run-time variables, `host_vars`, `lines` & `parents` params of config module.

This playbook will configure loopback0 on all the devices across network. For each loopback0 to have unique IP address, a **variable** named “**ID**” is defined in each `host_vars` file.

🏃 Validate “ID” variable for few of devices in `host_vars`.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ vi host_vars/csr1.yaml
---
ansible_host: 198.18.1.12
ID: 2
```

🏃 Open `05_network_wide_loopbacks_playbook.yaml` and observe followings:

- Usage of built-in `set_fact` task to set runtime variables.
- “`lines`” parameter containing device configurations to be pushed and “`parents`” parameter to make ansible push the lines **under specific section**.

```
2  # Playbook to configure Loopback0 network wide
3  # with loopback ip address computed on the fly using "ID" variable
4  # defined in the host_vars/{hostname}.yml
5  - name: Configuring interface loopback0
6    gather_facts: false
7    connection: network_cli
8    hosts: all
9
10   tasks:
11     - set_fact: <----- Task to set runtime variables
12       ip_addr: "{{ '172.16.0.0/24' | ansible.utils.nthhost(ID) }}"
13     # - debug: var=ip_addr <----- Using ID variable to generate IP
14     - name: ip config for loopback (ios)
15       cisco.ios.ios_config:
16         lines:
17           - description anchor interface
18           - ip address {{ ip_addr }} 255.255.255.255
19           parents: interface Loopback0 <----- Device configurations
20           when: ansible_network_os == "cisco.ios.ios" <----- CLI section where to
21                                         apply above configs
22
23     - name: ip config for loopback (XR)
24       cisco.iosxr.iosxr_config:
25         lines:
26           - description anchor interface
27           - ip address {{ ip_addr }} 255.255.255.255
28           parents: interface Loopback0 <----- Device configurations
29           when: ansible_network_os == "cisco.iosxr.iosxr" <----- CLI section where to
20                                         apply above configs
30
31     - name: ip config for loopback (NXOS)
32       nxos_config:
33         lines:
34           - description anchor interface
35           - ip address {{ ip_addr }} 255.255.255.255
36           parents: interface Loopback0 <----- Device configurations
37           when: ansible_network_os == "cisco(nxos).nxos" <----- CLI section where to
38                                         apply above configs
```

🏃 Run `05_network_wide_loopbacks_playbook.yaml` playbook.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 05_network_wide_loopbacks_playbook.yaml
```

🏃 Validate that loopback0 are configured on all the devices

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible all -m cli_command -a "command='show running-
config interface Loopback0'"
```



Didn't work? CLI should have “running-config” and not “running<space>-config”.

## Task 6: Update Multiple interfaces single CLI

**Objective:** loops on the list defined in group\_vars, defining/overwriting variables during playbook execution via ansible-playbook CLI.

This playbook depicts use case of changing state of multiple interfaces by a single playbook.



Open `06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml` and observe followings:

- Interfaces being impacted are defined in variable `interfaces_to_change` in `group_vars/xr.yaml`
- `with_items` construct is used to loop through the list of interfaces.
- Conditional `when` is used with `state` variable to check if request is to shut or unshut.

```
1 ---  
2 # Play book to enable/disable GigabitEthernet interfaces on XR  
3 # interfaces_to_enable list is defined in group_vars/xr.yaml  
4 - name: Updating GigabitEthernet operational state  
5   hosts: xr  
6   gather_facts: false  
7  
8   tasks:  
9     - name: UnShutting interfaces on XRs  
10    cisco.iosxr.iosxr_interfaces: ←----- Module for interfaces  
11      config:  
12        - name: "{{ item }}" ←----- Specific item in the list  
13        | enabled: true  
14      with_items: "{{ interfaces_to_change }}" ←----- Looping on the list  
15      when: state == "enable" ←----- Choice of task shut/unshut  
16  
17     - name: Shuting interfaces on XRs  
18    cisco.iosxr.iosxr_interfaces:  
19      config:  
20        - name: "{{ item }}"  
21        | enabled: false  
22      with_items: "{{ interfaces_to_change }}"  
23      when: state == "disable" ←-----
```



Checkout `interfaces_to_change` defined in the `group_vars` for `xr9k1` & `xr9k2`.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ vi group_vars/xr.yaml
```



Run `06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml` playbook.

```
cisco@ubuntu$ ansible-playbook 06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml
```

ATTENTION It will complain for “state” variable not defined, as its not in any host\_vars/group\_vars.



Run `06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml` again with `state=disable` via CLI

```
cisco@ubuntu$ ansible-playbook 06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml  
-e "state=disable"
```



Note: -e (or --extra-vars) is used to define the state variable that's not defined earlier.

 Validate that the **interfaces\_to\_change** are now **shutdown** state using ad-hoc command.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible xr -m cli_command -a "command='show ipv4 interface brief'"
```

 Run **06\_interfaces\_statechange\_using\_loops\_playbook.yaml** again with **state=enable** via CLI

```
cisco@ubuntu$ ansible-playbook 06_interfaces_statechange_using_loops_playbook.yaml -e "state=enable"
```

 Re-validate that the **interfaces\_to\_change** are now back to **up state** using ad-hoc command.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible xr -m cli_command -a "command='show ipv4 interface brief'"
```

## Lab-4: Advanced Topics

### Task 1: Ansible Templates

**Objective:** Templates to make more dynamic playbooks.

Ansible uses **Jinja template** to create dynamic playbooks. Here is a playbook that uses a template to provision **multiple** GigabitEthernet interfaces.



Open **09\_GigEs\_creation\_jinja\_template.j2** and observe followings:

- **for loop** to create GigabitEthernet interfaces, with **num** as **auto incremented** counter variable.
- **gige\_intf\_first** variable defined in **group\_vars** to indicate the starting interface index
- **gige\_intf\_last** variable defined in **group\_vars** to indicate the last interface index

```
1  {% for num in range(GigECustomCreation.gige_intf_first, GigECustomCreation.gige_intf_last) %}← for loop
2  interface GigabitEthernet0/0/{{ num }}← loop counter variable
3  |   description ansible created interface {{ num }}← group_vars variable
4  |   ipv4 address 192.168.1.{{ num }} 255.255.255.255← Interface creation commands
5  {% endfor %}
```



Checkout **gige\_intf\_first** & **gige\_intf\_last** defined in the **group\_vars** for **all** device group.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ vi group_vars/all.yaml
```



Open **09\_GigEs\_creation\_using\_templates\_playbook.yaml** and observe how its leveraging above jinja template using “src” parameter of **ios\_config** network module.

```
1  ---
2  # Playbook to configure GigabitEthernets on all devices
3  # Jinja template is being used to prepare the configuration.
4  # Number of interfaces to create is coming from group_vars/all.yaml
5  - name: configure Multiple GigabitEthernet interfaces on target
6    gather_facts: false
7    connection: network_cli
8    hosts: xr
9
10   tasks:
11     - name: Configuring GigabitEthernets on XR
12       cisco.iosxr.iosxr_config:
13         src: 09_GigEs_creation_jinja_template.j2 ← Configuration source pointing to Jinja template
14         match: none
15         when: ansible_network_os == "cisco.iosxr.iosxr"
```



Run **09\_GigEs\_creation\_using\_templates\_playbook.yaml**

```
cisco@ubuntu$ ansible-playbook 09_GigEs_creation_using_templates_playbook.yaml
```



Validate that the **GigabitEthernet** interfaces are pre-configured, using ad-hoc command.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible xr -m cli_command -a "command='show running-config interface'"
```

## Task 2: Component Reuse (Define once, use many times)

**Objective:** Reusability aspects.

There are instances when same tasks are required to be performed in multiple playbooks. Writing same task repeatedly is not the desired design. Ansible helps us to create once and re-use.

🏃 Open **07\_reusable\_output\_printing\_task.yaml** and observe it's a small but common task of printing **output\_var** variable to console for operator.

```
1  ---
2  # Reusable task to print the output_var
3  # Any playbook can import this task than
4  # writting this mutiple places in playbooks
5  - name: Play to print output to screen
6    debug:
7      var: output_var.stdout_lines
```

🏃 Open **08\_show\_loopback0\_playbook.yaml** and observe how its leveraging existing task than writing it again in playbook.

```
1  ---
2  # Play book to show Loopback0 configs from devices
3  # by importing re-usable task 07_reusable_output_printing_play.yml
4  - name: Get Loopback0 configuration
5    hosts: all
6    tasks:
7      # First Task to get the versions from devices
8      - name: Getting Loopback0 configs
9        # Using ios_command module
10       ios_command:
11         commands:
12           - show running-config interface Loopback0
13       # Saving the output of above CLI to a variable named show_output
14       register: output_var
15
16      # Importing task defined externally (another YAML)
17      - import_tasks: 07_reusable_output_printing_play.yml ..... Re-use existing task
```

🏃 Run **08\_show\_loopback0\_playbook.yaml** and observe outcome.

```
cisco@ubuntus: ansible-playbook 08_show_loopback0_playbook.yaml
```

**Note:** Like **import\_tasks**, there is another directive **include\_tasks**.

- **import\_tasks** are imported to playbook **during playbook parsing** itself
- **include\_tasks** are evaluated **during execution**, so good to be used for decision making workflows.

```
- include_tasks: {{runtime_var}}_task.yaml
```

Depending on what **runtime\_var** resolves to, different task will be included, hence changing the workflow.

## Task 3: Managing Sensitive data (Credentials)

**Objective:** Ansible Vault to save secrets.

So far, we have seen variable been defined in various places like host\_vars, group\_vars, hosts etc, but all those have been stored as clear text human readable format.

To save the sensitive information, ansible offers **ansible-vault** to encrypt and store those secrets.

 Open **group\_vars/all.yaml** and observe how **ansible\_password** is stored.

```
cisco@ubuntu$ vi group_vars/all.yaml
ansible_user: cisco
ansible_password: cisco
```

 Use **ansible-vault** command to encrypt the string **cisco**, as it's the password we want to use.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-vault encrypt_string cisco -n ansible_password
New Vault password: <Enter any password and remember>
Confirm New Vault password: <Enter any password and remember>
Encryption successful
ansible_password: !vault |
$ANSIBLE_VAULT;1.1;AES256
61346362623539393731326336356563373665383765633864663664306261363339613434616263
3736323238646535363339306436306331666465643935630a326261346634333533323030626266
353833346630303630383263353531633333932383563616335661663564613336383261613030
6462363236613231660a393534336236653861353433363035346163333133636137396136663064
6432
```

 Now copy the output to **group\_vars/all.yaml** to start using encrypted password.

```
cisco@ubuntu$ vi group_vars/all.yaml
ansible_user: cisco
ansible_password: !vault |
$ANSIBLE_VAULT;1.1;AES256
61346362623539393731326336356563373665383765633864663664306261363339613434616263
3736323238646535363339306436306331666465643935630a326261346634333533323030626266
353833346630303630383263353531633333932383563616335661663564613336383261613030
6462363236613231660a393534336236653861353433363035346163333133636137396136663064
6432
```



Don't use above output but use the one you got in your environment from last step.

 Run the first playbook **01\_show\_version\_playbook.yaml**

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml
```

It will fail with following error as ansible expects us to provide the vault password needed to decrypt.  
**fatal: [csr1]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Attempting to decrypt but no vault secrets found"}**



Run the first playbook **01\_show\_version\_playbook.yaml** with **--ask-vault-password** option.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml --ask-vault-password
```

```
Vault password: < Enter the password set earlier >
```



ATTENTION

Didn't work? CLI should have "**--ask-vault-password**" and not "**--ask-<space>vault-password**".

**Note:** Other option is to save vault password in a file (for example **vault\_pass.txt**) and run

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook 01_show_version_playbook.yaml --vault-password-file vault_pass.txt
```



(Optional) Complete files can also be encrypted, like the variables as well.

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-vault encrypt host_vars/csr1.yaml
```

```
New Vault password: <Enter any password and remember>
```

```
Confirm New Vault password: <Enter any password and remember>
```

```
Encryption successful
```

Check encrypted file:

```
cisco@ubuntu$ vi host_vars/csr1.yaml
```

Decrypting encrypted file:

```
cisco@ubuntu:/etc/ansible$ ansible-vault decrypt host_vars/csr1.yaml
```

```
Vault password: <Enter the password set earlier>
```

```
Decryption successful
```

## Conclusion

Congratulations!! You have successfully completed this ansible lab. Just to recap on learnings of this session, you had gone through:

- Ansible Architecture (Inventory, Modules, Playbooks)
- Running Ad-hoc commands
- Running Playbooks
- Building Playbooks to read device configurations.
- Building Playbooks to make device configuration changes.
- Using variables, loops, conditions in the playbooks
- Using Jinja templates to have more dynamic playbooks.
- Re-using common tasks in multiple playbooks.
- Special handling of security sensitive data with ansible Vault.

Hope you had great learning session. Please **do share your valuable feedback about your experience of this session.**