

## Ansible Ref

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Some common words related to Ansible.

Service/Server – A process on the machine that provides the service.

Machine – A physical server, VM (virtual machine), or a container.

Target machine – A machine we are about to configure with Ansible.

Task – An action (run this, delete that), etc. managed by Ansible.

Playbook – The YML file where Ansible commands are written and YML is executed on a machine.

Ansible.cfg – ansible configuration file

Inventory File – a file that contains all the remote ansible nodes

### Ansible - Ad hoc Commands

Ad hoc commands are commands which can be run individually to perform quick functions. These commands need not be performed later

### Running AD HOC Commands With Ansible

- An ad hoc command is a way of executing a single Ansible task quickly. They are simple, online operations that can be run without writing a playbook.
- Ad hoc commands are useful for quick tests and changes. For example, one can use an ad hoc command to make sure that a certain line exists in the /etc/hosts file on a group of servers. One could use another ad hoc command to efficiently restart a service on many different machines, or to ensure that a particular software package is up-to-date.
- Use the ansible command to run ad hoc commands:  
`ansible host-pattern -m module [-a 'module arguments'] [-i invent`

### Ansible Playbooks

- Ad hoc commands can run a single, simple task against a set of targeted hosts as a one-time command.
- A play is an ordered set of tasks run against hosts selected from your inventory.
- A playbook is a text file that contains a list of one or more plays to run in order.
- Playbooks are one of the core features of Ansible and tell Ansible what to execute.
- Ansible Playbooks offer a repeatable, re-usable, simple configuration management and multi-machine deployment system, one that is well suited to deploying complex applications.

### Ansible Playbooks

- If user needs to execute a task with Ansible more than once, write a playbook and put it under source control. Then user can use the playbook to push out new configuration or confirm the configuration of remote systems

1) write code yarn  
 2) build model - 100  
 3) stop - dev - dev in v. 1.0  
 4) up test  
 prod  
 200  
 test-invent  
 300