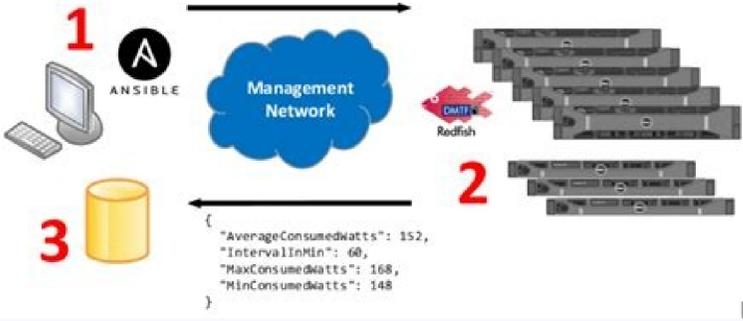


I'm not robot!



ANSIBLE CHEAT SHEET

Ansible

- call a shell command
- call with sudo rights
- test if machine responses
- call an arbitrary module
- get specific facts
- run setup

Ansible-playbook

- call a book
- short some/playbook.yml
- run in parallel
- list affected hosts
- list hosts

basic-playbook.yml

YAML format

```

- hosts: all
  name: check web
  ping:

```

complex-playbook.yml

loop over items

```

- name: copy file
  copy: src={{item.src}} \
    dest={{item.dest}}
  with_items:
    - {src: 'data', dest: 'data'}
    - {src: 'data', dest: 'data'}

```

conditions

```

- name: reboot Debian
  command: shutdown -r now
  when: ansible_os_family == 'Debian'

```

Roles

```

- hosts: webserver
  roles:
    - common
    - @common
  roles:
    - common/
  file:
    templates/
    tasks/main.yml
    handlers/main.yml
    vars/main.yml
    meta/main.yml
  webserver/

```

WALL SKILLS
Content by Roland Walters - liquidat.wordpress.com
Designed by Wall-Skills.com - Knowledgeable 1-Pagers



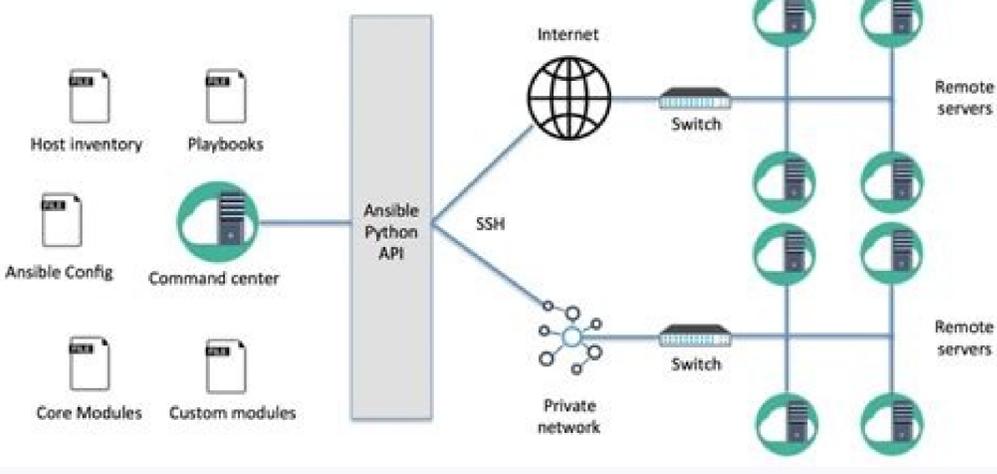
ANSIBLE

```

<resources>
LaunchConfig:
  Type: AWS::AutoScaling::LaunchConfiguration
  Properties:
    AssociatePublicIpAddress: true
    EbsOptimized: false
    InstanceProfile: "@InstanceProfile"
    ImageId: "@ImageId"
    InstanceMonitoring: false
    InstanceType: "@Environment[InstanceType]"
    KeyName: instance_key
    SecurityGroups:
      - "@Environment[InstanceSecurityGroup]"
      - "@BastionSSH"
    UserData: |
      #!/bin/bash -xe
      aws ecr get-login --region us-east-1 | /bin/bash
      docker run -d --restart=always -e ENVIRONMENT=@Environment 1234567800.dkr.ecr.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
      wget -nv --retry-connrefused --tries=30 --wait=1 --timeout=1 -O- http://localhost:8080/health
      /opt/aws/bin/cfn-signal -e $? --stack @AWS::StackName --resource ASG --region @AWS::Region
ELB:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancing::LoadBalancer

```

Ansible Architecture



Yaml playbook example. How to start an ansible playbook.

YAML Ain't Markup Language (YAML) is often called a data serialization language. It was intended to be human-readable and organize data into a structured format. Programming languages can understand the content of YAML files (which usually have a .yml or .yaml extension) and map them to built-in data types. For example, when you consume a .yaml file in your Python script, it will automatically convert the content into either a dictionary {} or list [], so you can work and iterate over it. All YAML files (regardless of their association with Ansible or not) can optionally begin with --- and end with This is part of the YAML format and indicates the start and end of a document. Lists in YAML are represented with a hyphen followed by a white space. Each play is an associative array, a dictionary, or a map in terms of key-value pairs. Indentations are important. All members of a list should be at the same indentation level. Each play can contain key-value pairs separated by ":" to denote hosts, variables, roles, tasks, and so on. YAML syntax with file formatting There're a few rules to follow while developing YAML files. YAML uses indentation (like Python), which builds the relationship of items with one another: Key value Pair in YAML File Below we take data in the simplest form such as key value pair in the YAML format where Key and value are separated by a colon. It is important that you give a whitespace followed by colon differentiating the Key and Value Fruit, Apple Vegetable: Carrot Liquid: Water Meat: Chicken Here Keys are Fruit, Vegetable, Liquid, Meat while the respective Values are Apple, Carrot, Water and Chicken Array or Lists in YAML File Here we list some fruits and vegetables. So Fruits and Vegetables followed by a colon here represent array while all the elements of the array would start with a dash (-) so Orange, Apple and Banana are the elements of Fruits array while Carrot, Cauliflower and Tomato are the elements of Vegetables array Fruits: - Orange - Apple - Banana Vegetables: - Carrot - Cauliflower - Tomato You can learn more about YAML syntax at: Ansible playbook tutorial | How to write a playbook with example Create or Modify .vimrc We know that YAML files are based on indentation but one important thing is that in YAML file we should not use TAB instead it is recommended to use space character. So we will update our .vimrc file to only allow two spaces when someone hits a TAB button for yaml fileType. We will add this in the home folder of ansible user on the controller node where we will be working with our YAML files. [ansible@controller ~]\$ cat .vimrc autocmd FileType yaml setlocal ai ts=2 sw=2 et Constructing your ansible playbook A playbook is based on YAML file syntax which can contain one or more than one play A play is a combination of hosts and tasks. A task is nothing but a call or operation, which applies on group of hosts. Here I have tried to highlight the structure of a playbook: This is a very simple playbook just to give you an idea of the structure. The very first line is the place where we put --- to mark the starting of the playbook Next we can either use name to assign a name to the PLAY or you can use hosts. But the second line should start with [space][dash][space] followed by the key which is name with a value "PLAY-1" Next you can provide the list of hosts and bunch of other options which we will explore through the course of this tutorial Then we mention the tasks and alternatively we can assign a name to the task. This will again act as another List with a Key Value pair: Under the tasks the first thing we define is "module" which will actually perform the task Under the module you have to provide the argument lists for the respective module. In this example I have chosen debug module which will print a message on the console. I have created two TASKS in PLAY-1 and single TASK in PLAY-2 to give you a rough idea of the playbook structure What's Next Next in our Ansible Tutorial we will start learning everything about Ansible Playbooks with multiple examples and scenarios. Didn't find what you were looking for? Perform a quick search across GoLinuxCloud If you write or use Ansible playbooks, then you're used to reading YAML configuration files. YAML can be deceptively simple and yet strangely overwhelming all at once, especially when you consider the endless possible Ansible modules at your disposal. It feels like it should be easy to jot down a few options in a YAML file and then run Ansible, but what options does your favorite module require? And why are some key-value pairs while others are lists? Ansible for Ansible can get complex, so understanding how Ansible modules translate to YAML is an important part of getting better at both. Before you can understand how YAML works for Ansible modules, you must understand the basics of YAML. If you don't know the difference between a mapping block and a sequence block in YAML, read this quick introduction to the basics of YAML article. Command syntax Aside from ad-hoc use, Ansible is used through playbooks. A playbook is composed of one or more plays in an ordered list (a YAML sequence). Each play can run one or more tasks, and each task invokes an Ansible module. Ansible modules are basically front-ends for commands. If you're familiar with the Linux terminal or Microsoft's Powershell, then you know how to construct a command using options (such as -long or -s) along with arguments (also called parameters). Here's a simple example: \$ mkdir foo This command uses the mkdir command to create a directory called foo. An Ansible playbook also constructs commands. They're the same commands, but they're invoked using a different syntax than what you're used to in a terminal. [You might also enjoy: Getting started with Ansible | Ansible modules and YAML As a task in an Ansible playbook, though, the syntax is a lot different. First, the play is given a name, which is a human-readable description of what is being performed. A play accepts many keywords, including hosts to limit what hosts it's meant to run on and remote user to define the username Ansible must use to access remote hosts. Keywords for plays are defined by Ansible itself, and there's a list of keys (and the types of information each expects as its value) available in the Ansible Play Keywords documentation. These keys are not separate list items. In YAML terminology, they're mappings embedded in the play sequence. Here's a simple play declaration: --- - name: "Create a directory" hosts: localhost The final mapping block in a play declaration is the tasks keyword, which opens up a new sequence to define what Ansible module the play is going to run, and with what arguments. It's here that you're using familiar commands in an unfamiliar, YAML-ified way. In fact, it's so unfamiliar to you that you probably need to read up on the module in order to discover what arguments it expects from you. In this example, I use the builtin file module. From the module's documentation, you can see that the required parameter is path, which expects a valid POSIX file path. Armed with that information, you can generate a very simple Ansible playbook that looks like this: --- - name: "Create a directory" hosts: localhost tasks: - name: "Instantiate" file: path: "foo" If you're still getting used to the significance of YAML's indentation, notice that the task's name is not indented relative to tasks because name is the start of a new YAML sequence block (which, as it happens, serves as the value for the tasks key). The word file identifies what module is being used, which is part of the task definition, and path is a required parameter of the file module. In other words, a play's task is a YAML sequence block (that is, an ordered list) of definitions invoking a module and its parameters. You can test this play to verify that it works as expected, but first, run yamllint on it to avoid any syntactical surprises: \$ yamllint folder.yml | echo "fail" \$ ansible-playbook folder.yml [...] TASK [Instantiate] ***** fatal: [localhost]: FAILED! => ["changed": false, "msg": "file (foo) is absent, cannot continue".... The playbook was processed, but the task failed. Reading through the parameter list of the file module reveals that its behavior largely depends on the value of state. Specifically, the default action is to return the status of path. Modify your sample YAML file to include a state mapping: --- - name: "Create a directory" hosts: localhost tasks: - name: "Instantiate" file: path: "foo" state: directory Run it again for success: \$ yamllint folder.yml | echo "fail" \$ ansible-playbook folder.yml [...] \$ ls foo Control modules Not all Ansible modules map directly to a single command. Some modules modify how Ansible processes your playbook. For instance, the with_items module enumerates items you want another module to operate upon. You might think of it as a sort of do while or for loop. Its documentation indicates it only accepts one parameter: a list of items. A "list" in YAML terminology is a sequence, so you know without even looking at the sample code in the docs that each item must start with a dash space (-). Here's a new iteration of folder creation, this time with multiple subfolders (using the recurse parameter in the file module) and an extra parameter to set file permissions. Don't let the additional lines fool you. This is essentially the same code as before, only with extra parameters as described in the file module documentation, plus the with_items module to enable iteration: --- - name: "Create directory structure" hosts: localhost tasks: - name: "Instantiate" file: path: "{ item }" recurse: true mode: "u=rwx,g=rwx,o=r" state: directory with_items: - "foo/src" - "foo/dist" - "foo/doc" Run the playbook to see the results: \$ yamllint folder.yml \$ ansible-playbook folder.yml [...] \$ ls foo dist doc src [Need more on Ansible? Take a free technical overview course from Red Hat. Ansible Essentials: Simplicity in Automation Technical Overview.] Ansible principles An Ansible playbook is a YAML sequence, which itself consists of mappings and sequences. Playbooks also contain Ansible modules, each of which accepts parameters as defined by its developer. Both required and optional parameters are listed in a module's documentation. To construct an Ansible playbook, start a YAML sequence that names the play, and then lists (in a sequence) one or more tasks. In each task, one or more modules may be invoked. Pay close attention to indentation by understanding the type of data you're entering into your YAML file. It might help to avoid thinking of indentation as an indication of logical inheritance and, instead, to view each line as its YAML data type (that is, a sequence or a mapping). Use yamllint to verify your YAML files. Once you understand the structure of a playbook, it's just a matter of following along with module documentation to execute the tasks you want your playbook to perform. There are hundreds of modules available, so start exploring them and see what amazing things you can do with this amazing tool.

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