Ansible workshop

The easiest way to: orchestrate, deploy and manage

http://dag.wiee.rs/attic/ansible-workshop/

NLUUG Spring Conference, Utrecht, NL Jeroen Hoekx, jeroen@hoekx.be Dag Wieërs, dag@wiee.rs

Booming project



- Started in February 2012
 - Well-defined unique selling proposition
 - Small auditable codebase (back in the day ;-))
- Very high activity
 - 700+ unique contributors in first 2 years
 - Has slowed down when maturing
- Divers use-cases / userbase
 - large dotcoms, hosting providers, universities, banks, government agencies, consultants, startups, Open Source projects

Compelling features

Uses SSH, no agent

- Self-bootstrapping, no installation
- No extraneous PKI, uses existing authentication/authorization

Swiss army knife

 parallel execution, provisioning, application deployment, configuration management, orchestration, use-as-a-library, reporting tool, ...

Complex orchestration made easy

- Simple management language (YAML-based !)
- "Infrastructure as data" (not as code!)
- Multi-tier management, multi-user

Core written in python

- Modules can be in any language, interfaces using JSON
- Get started in less than 10 minutes

Buzzword compliant

Privilege escalation

- sudo, su, powerbroker, ...

Idempotency

- Not enforced, but advised

Orchestration

 Control "when", "what" and "where"

Declarative

Language limits complexity

Multi-user

- Power to the people!

Module development

 Any language supported by target (python, powershell)

Transports

 local, ssh, chroot, jail, lxc, winrm, zone, fireball, accelerate, funcd

Integration

Design allows integration at various levels

Easy to get running

- Requirements:
 - python 2.6, paramiko/openssh, PyYAML, jinja2
- Run or install from checkout
 - git clone git://github.com/ansible/ansible.git
 - cd ./ansible
 - source ./hacking/env-setup
 - 2. make install
- Install distribution package or make your own
 - 3. make deb / make rpm

Setting up demo environment

KVM and Libvirt

- Copy vm-noname.img to local disk-store (/var/lib/libvirt/images)
- Create new VM "vm-master"
 - Use "import existing disk image" but •
 "Browse local" to vm-master.img
 - As a Linux guest using Red Hat EL6
 - Use 1 CPU and 512MB RAM
 - Use the "Virtual network 'default': NAT"
- Clone this VM as "vm-web
- Clone this VM again as "vm-db"
- Start all VMs

Virtual Box

- Copy vm-noname.vmdk to local disk
- Create a Host-Only network vboxnet0 and use it below
- Create new VM "vm-master"
 - As a Linux guest using Red Hat (32bit)
 - Use 512MB RAM
 - Use "an existing virtual hard drive file" (vmdk)
 - Modify the VM to use the created Host-Only network vboxnet0
- Clone this VM as "vm-web"
- Clone this VM again as "vm-db"
- Start all VMs

Everybody ready?

- During this session:
 - Documentation available from:

docs.ansible.com

Let us know if you need help

- To proceed, log on to vm-master using SSH
 - Username: root / Password: root
 - Go inside ~/workshop/
 - Edit the *hosts* file
 - Use the IP addresses from the other VMs

Terminology

- Inventory flat file(s), yaml or custom scripts
 - Collection of groups, hosts, variables
- Modules scripted in any language, using json
 - Offers specific functionality used in tasks
- Plugins python scripts
 - action, callback, connection, filter, lookup, ...
- Playbooks yaml description
 - Collection of plays
 - Collection of tasks

Plethora of modules...

Action	assemble, command, copy, fetch, get_url, ping, raw, script, shell, slurp, template, uri
Management	authorized_keys, cron, file, group, ini_file, lineinfile, lvol, mount, seboolean, selinux, service, supervisorctl, sysctl, user, virt, zfs
Deployment	cloudformation, django_manage, easy_install, fireball, gem, git, hg, mongodb_user, mysql_db, mysql_user, nagios, pip, postgresql_db, postgresql_user, rabbitmq_parameter, rabbitmq_plugin, rabbitmq_user, rabbitmq_vhost, subversion
OS specific	apt, apt_key, apt_repository, macports, opkg, pacman, pkgin, svr4pkg, yum
Workflow	add_host, async_status, debug, fail, group_by, mail, pause, wait_for
Inventory	ec2_facts, facter, hpilo_facts, network_facts, ohai, setup, virt_facts, vsphere_facts
Provisioning	ec2, ec2_vol, hpilo_boot, virt_boot, virt_create, vsphere_boot

Ansible troubleshooting

Actions: Increase verbosity

```
-v Display JSON module output
```

-vv Display (real) targets / communication

```
-vvv Display low-level SSH execution
```

-vvvv Display SSH verbose communication

• Modules: Test individual modules remotely

```
export ANSIBLE_KEEP_REMOTE_FILES=1
```

Delays: Use "pstree" on remote ends

```
watch -n1 'for pid in $(pgrep sshd); do pstree -al $pid; done'
```

- Freezes: Disable pty's to avoid input prompts (paramiko)
- Logic: Add debug actions to print data structures
- Templates: Use --check and --diff during development

Ansible tips and tricks

- The "action: module" dilemma
 - Don't be fooled, YAML tasks are dictionaries (!)
- Playbooks are "documented" declarations
 - Always name your actions
 - Don't describe, but give meaning
- Keep playbooks simple and honest
 - Use dynamic inventories to state context
 - Templates can help to reduce playbook spaghetti
 - Push complex logic into custom modules (locality)
 - Sometimes custom lookup_plugins and with_* can help
- Idem-potency is key! Modules can help, but...
 - Use "creates=" and "removes=" where possible
 - Use "changed_when:" and "failed_when:" to influence outcome

Join in on the fun!

Learn more at:

docs.ansible.com

Talk to us on IRC at:

#ansible on Freenode.net

- Discuss on the Ansible mailing list at: groups.google.com/group/ansible-project
- Find us on GitHub at:

github.com/ansible/ansible

Thank you for listening!

This workshop is available from: github.com/ansible-provisioning