













Ansible/Ascender Basics

Agenda

COFFEE & PREP - 8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. PST (11:30 -12pm ET)

MORNING SESSIONS - 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. PST (12pm - 3pm ET)

- What is Ansible
- How Ansible Works and its Key Components
- Ascender Demo
- What is Ledger
- Hands-on
 - Build my first playbook
 - Create a Job Template in Ascender
 - Execute my first playbook
 - Variables
 - Conditionals and blocks
 - Handlers
 - Loops

LUNCH - 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. (3pm- 4pm ET)

AFTERNOON SESSIONS - 1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. (4pm - 6:30pm ET)

- Hands-on
 - **Templates**
 - Roles
 - Surveys
 - Workflows
 - Role Based Access Control(RBAC)
 - Wrap Up



Housekeeping

- Team CIQ is here to help
- This is for you please interact MUTE MICS
 - Ask questions in chat during presentations
 - Ask questions out loud/in chat during labs
- Limit distractions phone/email/twitch streams
- Take bio breaks during lab if you can so you don't miss instructions
- If you don't complete lab in time given I may extend or you can catch
 up during next lab
- Working lunch(I'll tag it together with a lab so also good for catch up)
- We will keep these labs up for 24 hours after the close of class, so you can complete/review later if desired.
- We need feedback(positive and constructive)
 - Please let us know what you liked or how we could improve

















1.1 Ansible/Ascender/Ledger Overview

What Is Ansible

Open-source automation tool for efficient infrastructure management

- Agentless
- YAML based automation scripts(playbooks)
- Cross-platform compatibility
- Scalable
- Active community



Ansible Playbooks

```
- name: Perform package update
 hosts: web
 gather_facts: false
 tasks:
 - name: Update all packages on system
  ansible.builtin.dnf
   name: "*"
   state: latest
 - name: Collect current linux version
  ansible.builtin.shell: cat /etc/os-release | grep PRETTY_NAME
  register: os_version_after
 - name: Display the OS version
  ansible.builtin.debug
   var: os_version_after
```



Ansible Module

An Ansible module is a reusable piece of code that is referenced in a playbook that performs a specific task.

- Generally written in python or powershell
- Majority are community or vendor provided
- Can create custom if desired

```
tasks:
- name: Update all packages on system
ansible.builtin.dnf:
name: "*"
state: latest
```



Ansible Plugins

A component that extends Ansible functionality

- Lookup retrieves data from an external resource
- Filter allows for data manipulation(IE variable regex changes)
- Etc.

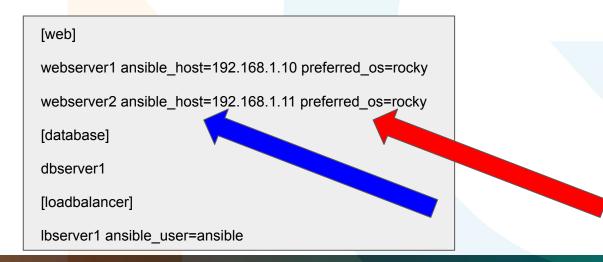
```
- name: Display the OS version
ansible.builtin.debug:
var: os_version_after | to_nice_json
```



Ansible Inventory

An inventory is a list of hosts that Ansible could possibly automate against. Below is a file based inventory.

Can contain magic and custom variables





Ansible Roles

An additional option for making portions of playbooks reusable

- Groups parts of playbooks that are reused frequently into a structure that can be referenced in a playbook
- Like a function or subroutine in a programming language

- name: Call user role
ansible.builtin.include_role:
name: standard_user_role



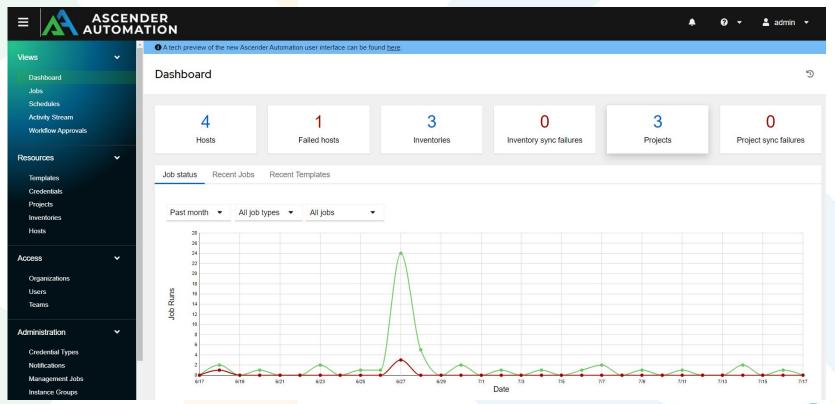
Ansible Collections

Packaging mechanism to install Ansible resources(how to get modules)

- Tar file containing resources
 - Modules
 - Playbooks
 - Plugins
 - Docs
 - o Etc.
- Ex: cisco.ios collection contains all needed modules to maintain Cisco IOS devices



Ascender





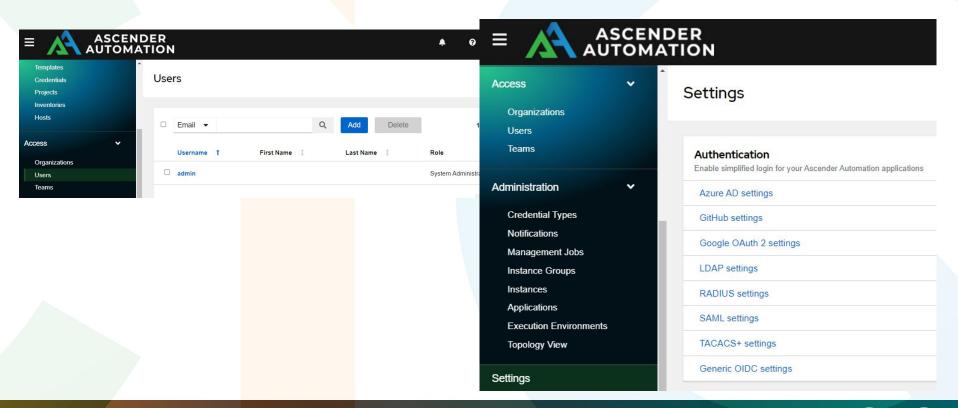
Ascender

Ascender is an open-source management tool for the Ansible automation engine

- Centralized management
- GUI and API interfaces
- Role-Based Access Control(RBAC) and User management
- Version control integration
- Inventory management
- Logging
- Surveys
- Workflows

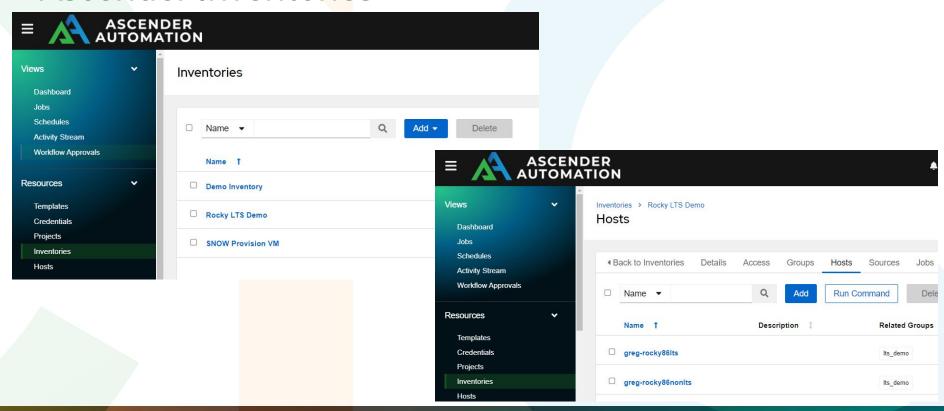


Ascender RBAC



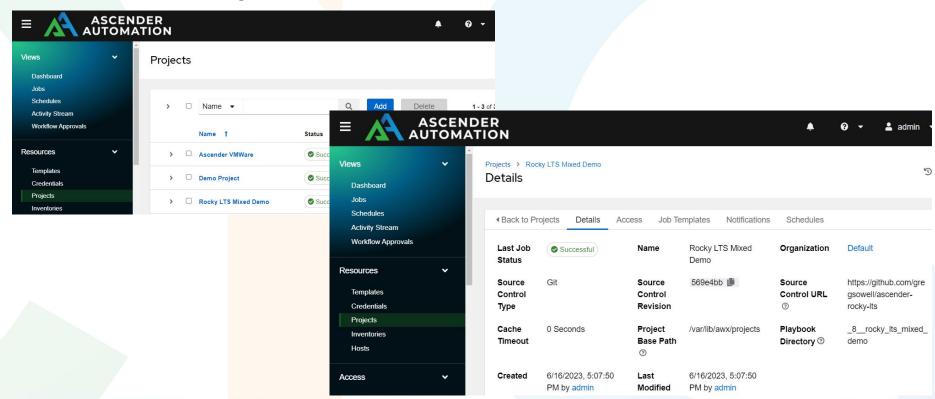


Ascender Inventories



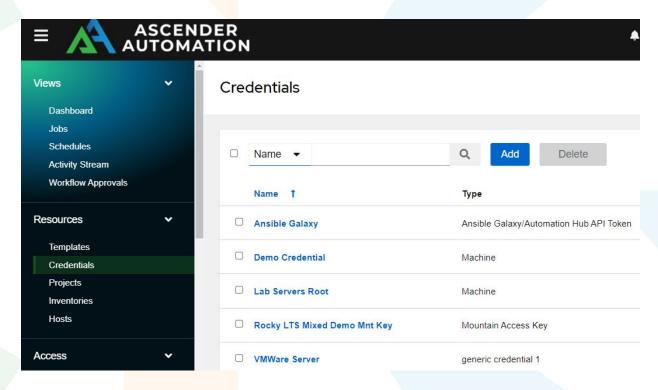


Ascender Projects



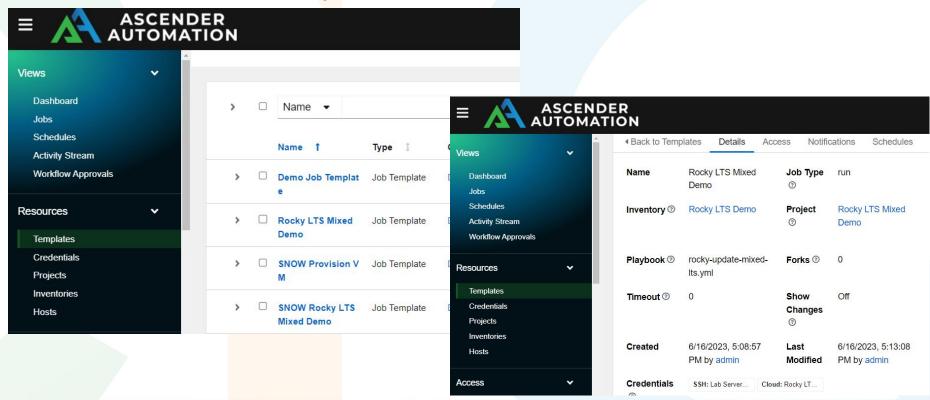


Ascender Credentials



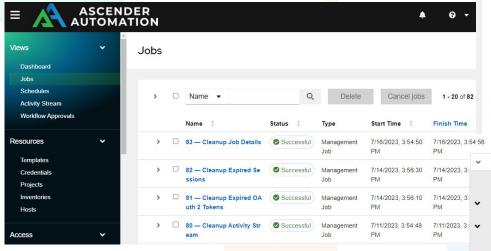


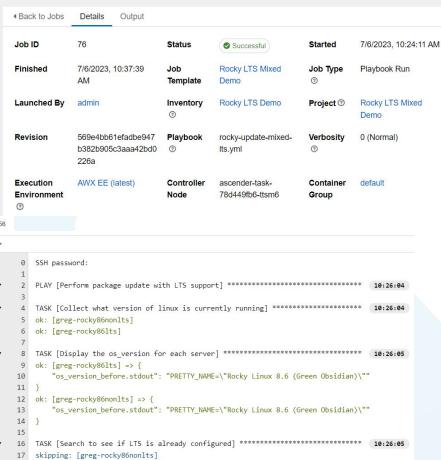
Ascender Job Templates





Ascender Job Output





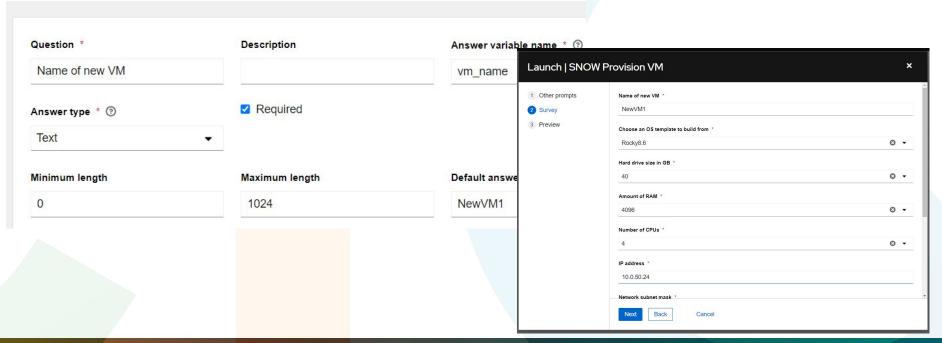
18 ok: [greg-rocky86lts]



Ascender Survey

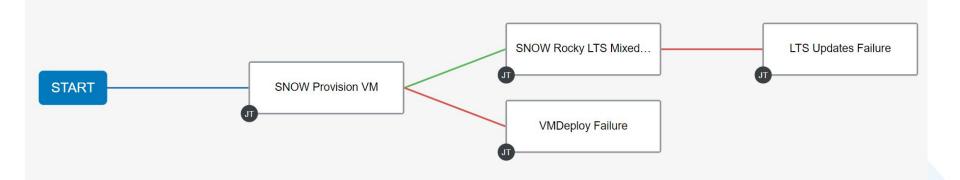
Templates > SNOW Provision VM > Survey

Edit Question





Ascender Workflow





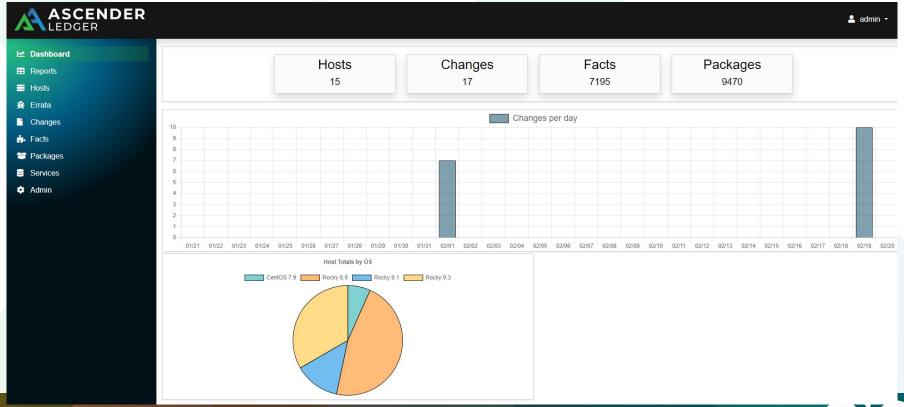
Ledger/Ledger Pro

Leder is an open source Ascender log collection/processing engine.

- Ledger
 - Collects and parses logs
 - Gathers "facts"
 - Tracks changes
 - Easy reporting on gathered info
- Ledger Pro
 - Per-host
 - Package monitoring
 - Service status
 - Per-host/Infrastructure
 - Errata
 - CVE
 - Charts



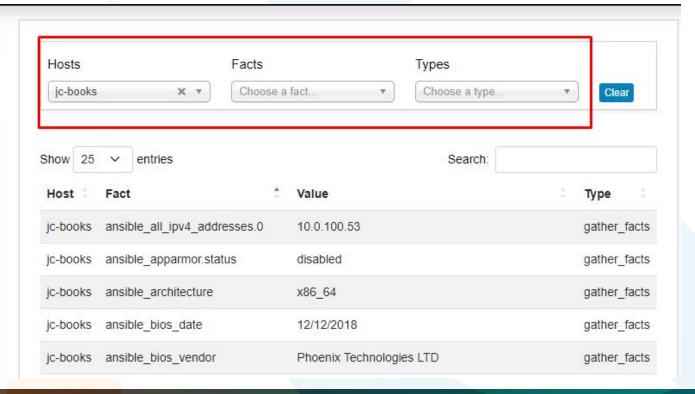
Ledger Pro Dashboard





Ledger Pro Facts

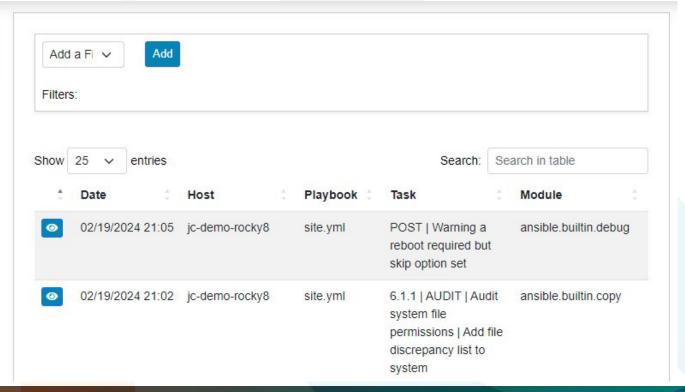






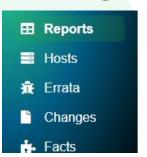
Ledger Pro Change Tracking







Ledger Pro Reports



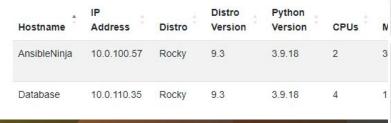


Linux Servers

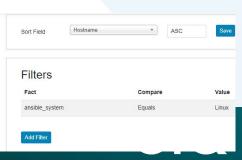


Subject New Report Enabled Start 02/20/2024 16:18 Repeat Daily **Emails** admin

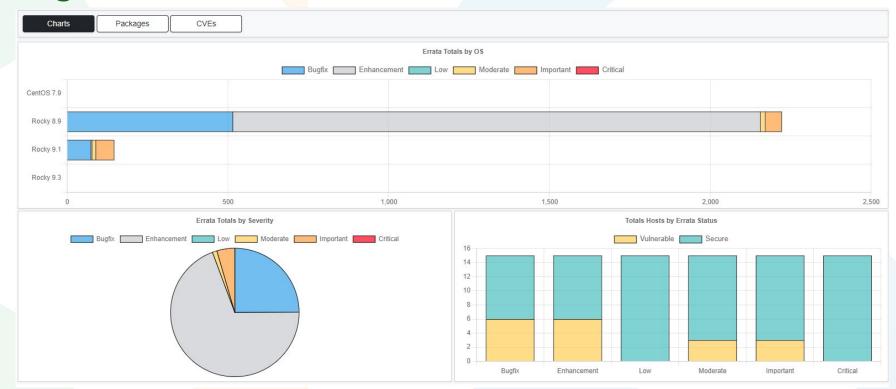






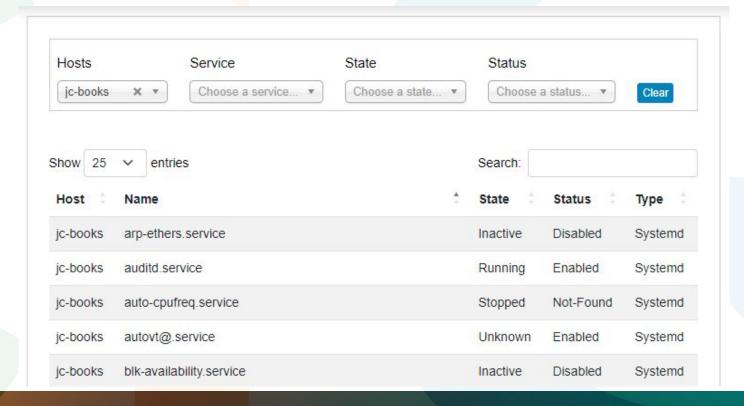


Ledger Pro Errata



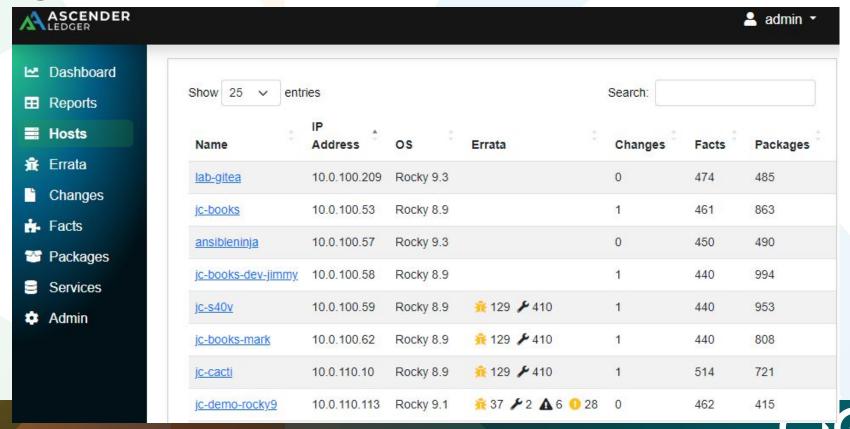


Ledger Pro Service Status





Ledger Pro Host Dashboard



Ledger Pro Host Status

jc-demo-rocky9



Disks sda Host: Serial Attached SCSI controller: VMware PVSCSI SCSI Controller (rev 02) Model: Virtual disk Size: 32.00 GB Sectors: 67108864 (512)

Sectors: 63778816 (512)

/ (UUID: ed4c915c-8916-4484-a331-22d3a869eef9)

Size: 27.19 GiB

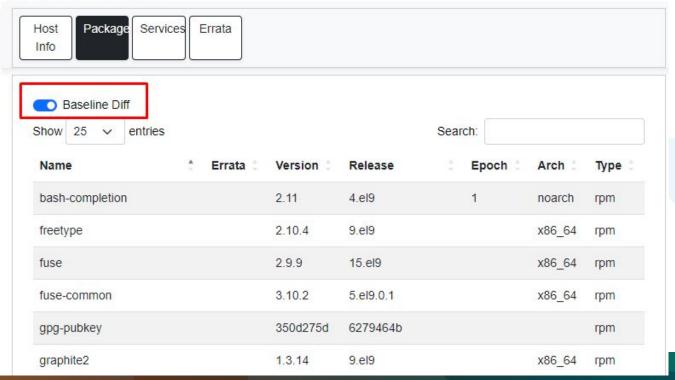
/boot (UUID: 0704dd31-8a6c-4ba9-acca-85e9b6453d90)
Size:1014 MiB

/boot/efi (UUID: C016-F5CD) Size: 598.81 MiB



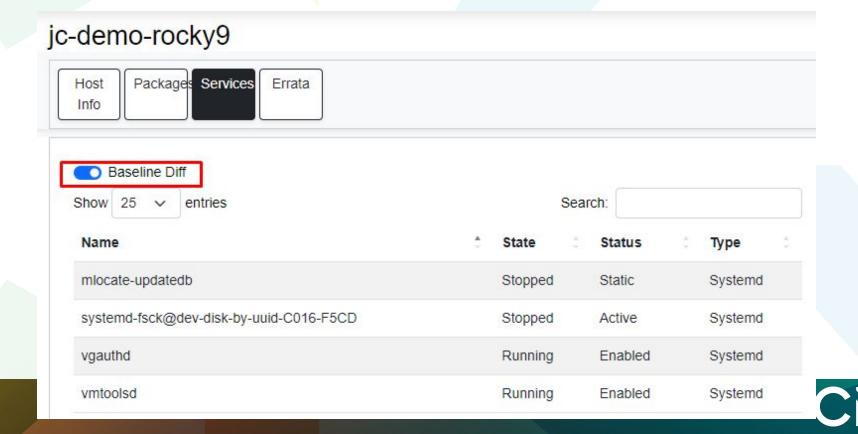
Ledger Pro Host Packages Baseline

jc-demo-rocky9

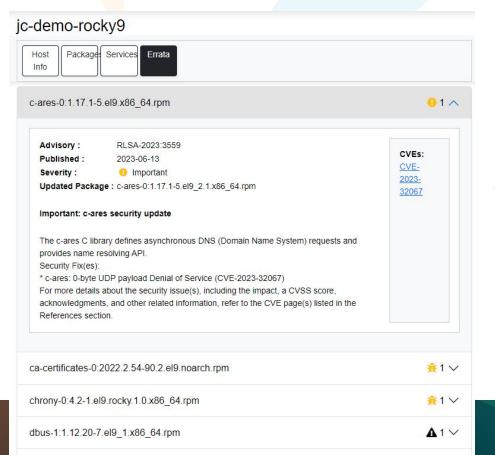




Ledger Pro Host Services Baseline



Ledger Pro Host Errata

















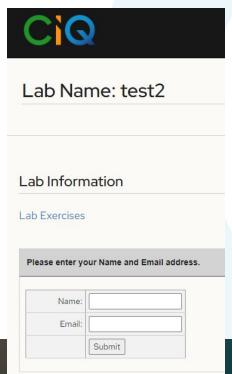


1.1B Connect To Lab

Browse To: http://workshop.ciqlab.dev/

Enter a unique Name and Email(use info you can remember so you

can reconnect)





Lab Resources

- Lab Exercises hands on labs
- Ascender your private Ascender
- VSCode playbook interface
- GIT your private git repository

Lab Information

Lab Exercises

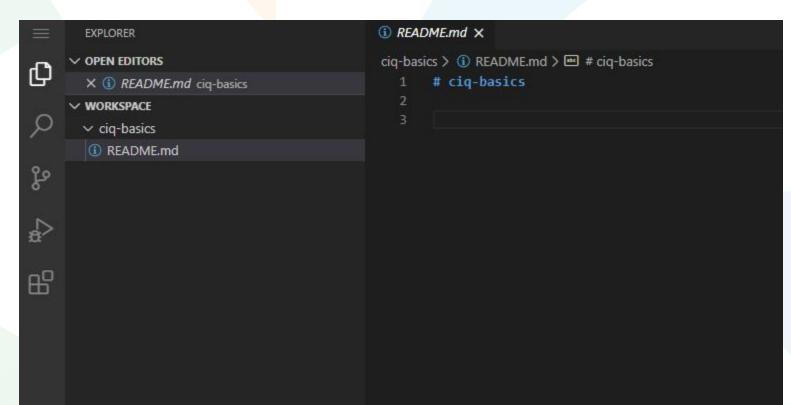
Student1

Lab Nodes

| Ascender: | https://student1.test2.training.ciqlab.dev |
|-----------|---|
| VSCode: | https://student1-vscode.test2.training.ciqlab.dev |
| GIT: | https://student1-git.test2.training.ciqlab.dev |
| username: | student1 |
| password: | RockyLinux!!1 |



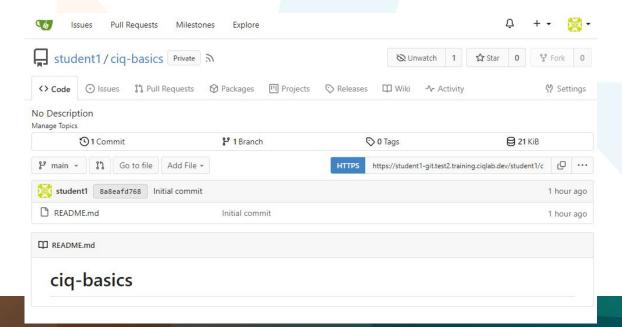
VSCode Interface





Gitea Server

All git connections are automatically created in VSCode, so no direct interaction required.



















1.1B LAB - 10 mins

















1.2 Build a simple playbook

Writing Playbooks

Playbooks are written in YAML

- Human readable
- Spaces not tabs usually 2 spaces

Can be created in multiple ways:

- Simple text editor
 - Notepad++
 - o Atom
 - o VIM
 - Nano
 - o Etc.
- Integrated Development Environment(IDE)
 - Visual Studio Code(VSCode) Free

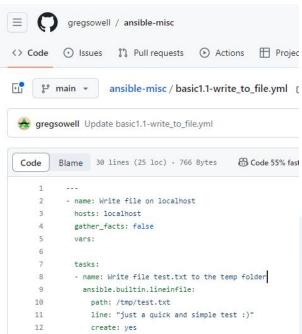


Storing Playbooks

Playbooks should be stored in a Source Control Management

system

- Git is the most commonly used SCM
- Ascender utilizes git as a source for its playbooks
- Vendor agnostic so long as it adheres to git standards





Our Ansible Playbook

 name: Basics write file hosts: basics-host gather_facts: false

tasks:

 name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder ansible.builtin.lineinfile: path: /tmp/test.txt line: "just a quick and simple test :)" create: yes

 name: Grab contents of file ansible.builtin.shell: cat /tmp/test.txt register: file contents

name: Display file_contents ansible.builtin.debug: var: file_contents.stdout_lines



Ansible Play

- A playbook in Ansible can have multiple plays
 - One play per playbook advantageous for workflows
- Each play must have a new "hosts" section, but it should have a name also
- Name portion is often optional, but should be there as part of policy

 name: Basics write file hosts: basics-host gather facts: false



Inventory Vs Hosts

- Inventory
 - File for CLI
 - Database entry in Ascender
 - List of all hosts this job can run against
- Hosts section of playbook
 - Subset of hosts to automate against in inventory specified

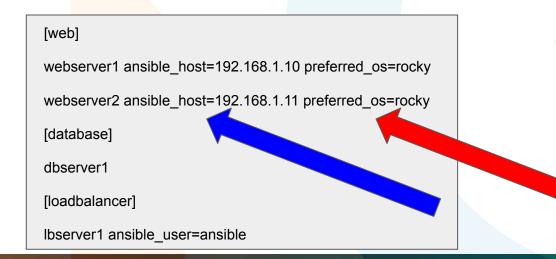
- name: Basics write file hosts: basics-host gather_facts: false



Ansible Inventory

An inventory is a list of hosts that Ansible could possibly automate against.

Can contain magic and custom variables

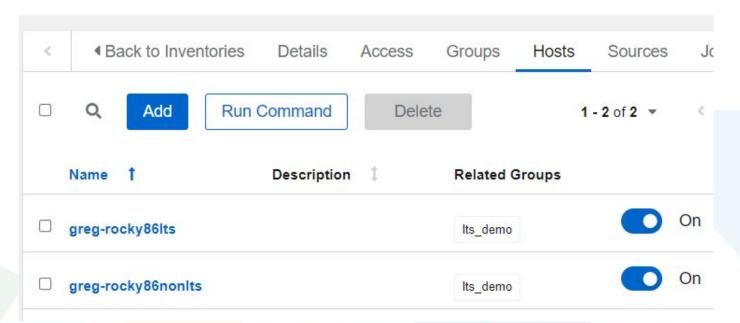




Ascender Inventory

Inventories > Rocky LTS Demo

Hosts





Tasks

- A task is an individual item listed under the "tasks" section of a playbook.
- It uses modules to perform discrete automation tasks against all "hosts" before proceeding to the next task.

tasks:

- name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder

ansible.builtin.lineinfile:

path: /tmp/test.txt

line: "just a quick and simple test:)"

create: yes

 name: Grab contents of file ansible.builtin.shell: cat /tmp/test.txt register: file contents

 name: Display file_contents ansible.builtin.debug:

var: file_contents.stdout_lines

















1.2 Lab - 35 mins









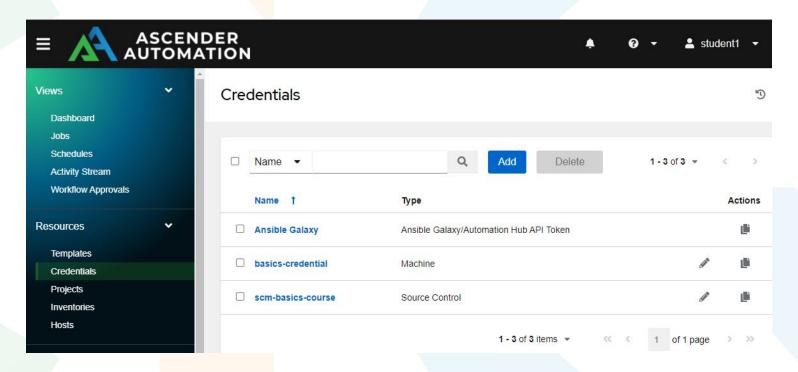






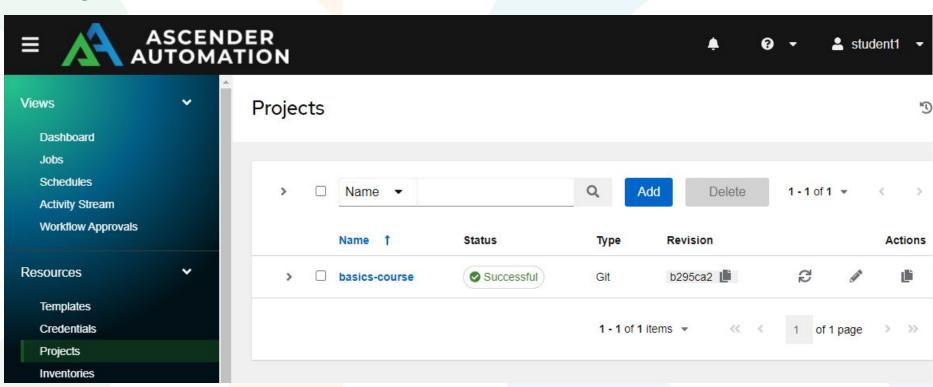
1.3 Ascender Job Template Creation

Credentials



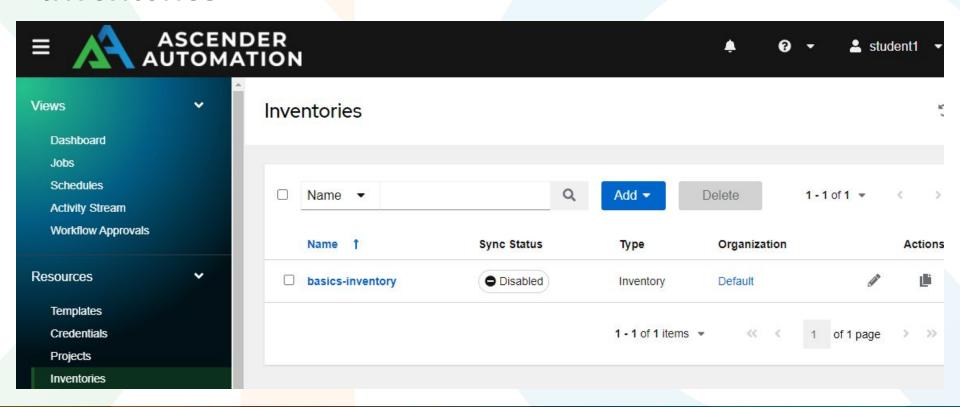


Projects



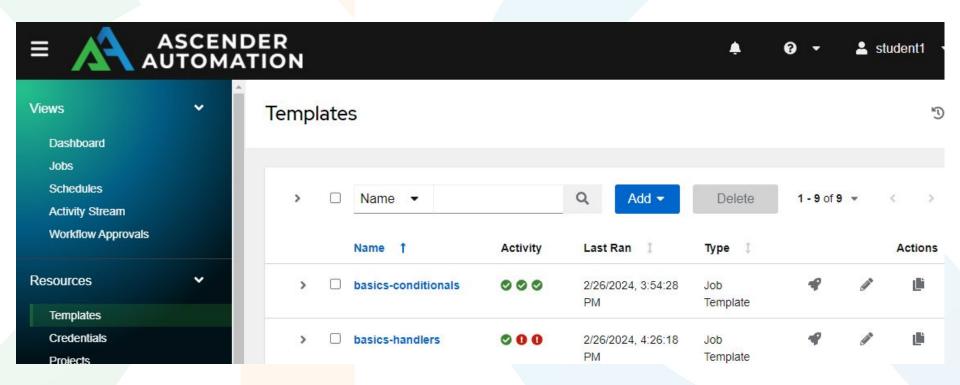


Inventories





Templates



















1.3 Lab - 20 mins









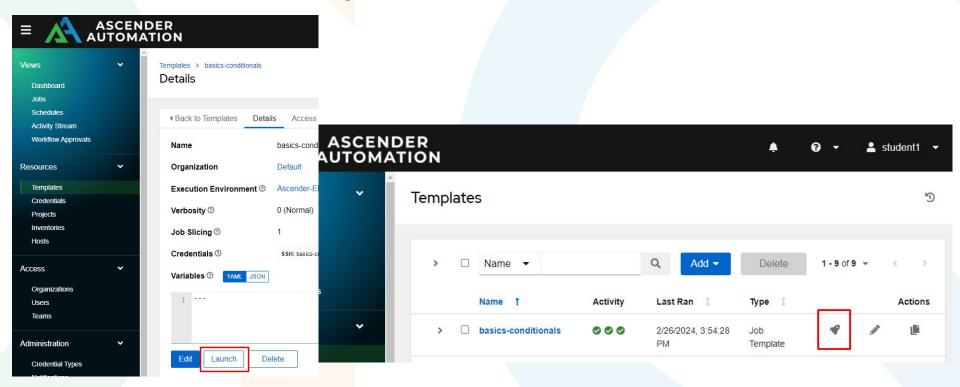






1.4 Execute a playbook

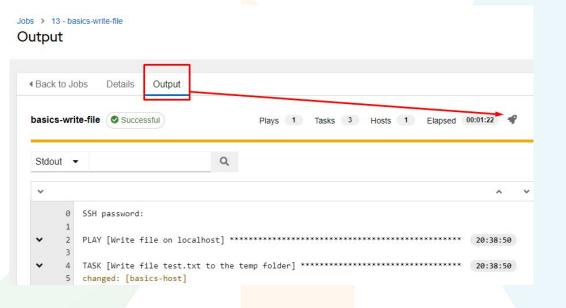
Launch Ansible Playbook

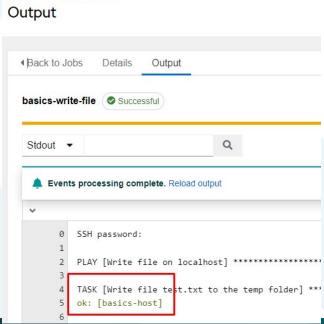




Idempotence

Run playbooks multiple times and only make a change if required





Jobs > 15 - basics-write-file



Output

| ok | Everything executed fine, but no changes were made. |
|----------|---|
| changed | Everything ran fine, but it appears that a change was made. |
| failed | The task failed for a host. This will cause the playbook to show a failed status. |
| skipping | This task had a conditional set, and the host didn't match, so it skipped for this specific host. |

















1.4 Lab - 10 mins















1.5 Variables

Why Use Variable

Variables should be used frequently

- Allow for maximum flexibility in playbooks
 - Prevent regular modification
 - Facilitates sharing playbooks
 - Provides dynamic reactions



Variable Basics

- Can only contain numbers, letters, and underscores
- Can not be numbers only
- Can not begin with numbers
- Case sensitive



Creating/Referencing Variables

- Variables can be created in a "vars" section like below
 - variable_name: contents of variable
 - The same format is used if variables are stored in an external file
- Variables are, generally, referenced via the following format
 - "{{ name }}"
 - hd_size: "{{ hd_gb_size }}"
 - error_msg: "The error message is: {{ err_returned }}"

```
vars:
hd_gb_size: 10

tasks:
- name: Display disk size
ansible.builtin.debug:
msg: "{{ hd_gb_size }}"
```



Register A Variable

- The output of any task can be saved to a variable via the "register" option
 - register: name_of_variable
- Registering a variable creates a new or overwrites an existing variable
- The contents of the variable will be uniquely saved for each host this runs against
 - name: Grab contents of file ansible.builtin.shell: cat /tmp/test.txt register: file_contents
 - name: Display file_contents
 ansible.builtin.debug:
 msg: "{{ file contents.stdout }}"



Lists

- Lists are variables that contain a list of items
- Works similarly to an array
- Can be iterated over easily in a loop
- Individual items referenced with list_name[#]

list1:

- thing1
- thing2
- thing3
- name: pulling items from list 1 ansible.builtin.debug: msg: "{{ list1[1] }}"

Dictionary

- Stores multiple pieces of information under a single variable name
- Not iterable by default
- Referenced in one of two ways:
 - o dict3.1.name
 - Simplest, but can conflict with python keywords
 - dict3['1']['name']
 - More characters, but conflict free

```
dict3:
1:
name: New Greg
color: Bright
2:
name: Andy
color: Green
3:
name: Andrew
color: Baby blue
```



Advanced Filtering/Looping With Lists/Dictionaries

Greg Sowell's blog post: https://gregsowell.com/?p=7380



Vars Section

- Vars section can exist for a play or individual task
- Good practice to keep all variables in vars section(even if they are to be overwritten)

- name: test playbook

hosts: web

vars:

new_var1: contents of my variable



Variable Precedence

Precedence from low to high

- 1. command line values (for example, -u my_user, these are not variables)
- role defaults (defined in role/defaults/main.yml)
- inventory file or script group vars
- 4. inventory group_vars/all
- 5. playbook group_vars/all
- 6. inventory group_vars/*
- 7. playbook group_vars/*
- 8. inventory file or script host vars
- 9. inventory host_vars/*
- 10. playbook host_vars/*
- 11. host facts / cached set_facts
- 12. play vars
- 13. play vars_prompt
- 14. play vars_files
- 15. role vars (defined in role/vars/main.yml)
- 16. block vars (only for tasks in block)
- 17. task vars (only for the task)
- 18. include_vars
- 19. set_facts / registered vars
- 20. role (and include_role) params
- 21. include params
- 22. extra vars (for example, -e "user=my_user")(always win precedence)



Extra Vars

- Extra Vars have the highest level of precedence, thus overwrite any existing vars with same name
- Available via CLI or Ascender

CLI

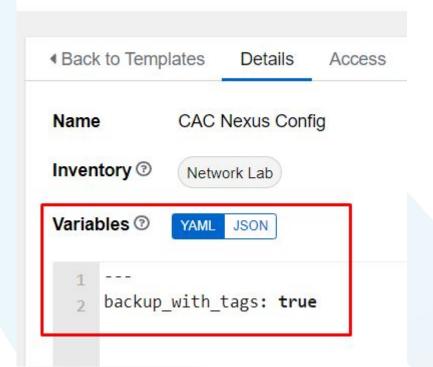
ansible-playbook this.yml --extra-vars '{"name":"bob","fave_col":"red"}'



Extra Vars Ascender

- Kept with job template
- Can be added via:
 - Hard coded
 - Prompt on launch
 - Collected from user via survey
 - Accepted via API call





















1.5 Lab - 20 mins















1.6 Conditionals And Blocks

Conditionals

- Conditionals all for single or multiple true/false conditions to be set on tasks
- It's generally when:
 - Value of one variable is compared to that of another
 - var1 == var2
 - Value of a variable is compared to some static value
 - varl == 5

Conditional Example 1

- Simple mathematical comparison
- Compares numbers or strings
- Notice no quotes or curly braces for variables in the conditional
 - When Ansible expects Jinja2 no quotes or braces are needed for variables

vars:

tacos: 5

tasks:

 name: Print taco time ansible.builtin.debug:

msg: "we have plenty of tacos"

when: tacos >= 5



Conditional Example 2

Compound comparison

vars:

tacos: 5

day: Tuesday

tasks:

- name: Print taco time

ansible.builtin.debug: msg: "we have plenty of tacos" when: tacos >= 5 and day == "Tuesday"



Blocks

- Group together multiple tasks
- Allow for error recovery via "rescue"
- Allow one conditional to affect whole block

vars: tacos: 5 day: Tuesday

tasks:

- name: taco block
when: tacos >= 5 and day == "Tuesday"
block:

- name: Print taco time ansible.builtin.debug: msg: "we have plenty of tacos"
- name: Print taco date ansible.builtin.debug: msg: "And it's Tuesday!"

















1.6 Lab - 15 mins















1.7 Handlers

Restarting Services

Standard procedure for restarting services

 name: Install Web Server hosts: web

tasks:

 name: Install Apache ansible.builtin.dnf: name: httpd state: latest

register: httpd_install

 name: Restart httpd ansible.builtin.service:

name: httpd state=restarted

when: httpd_install.changed

Restarting Services Cont

Multiple restart conditions

tasks:

 name: Install Apache ansible.builtin.dnf: name: httpd state: latest

register: httpd_install

 name: Restart httpd ansible.builtin.service: name: httpd state=restarted

when: httpd_install.changed

- name: Apache alternate port lineinfile: dest=/etc/apache2/ports.conf regexp="^Listen " line="Listen {{ http_port }}" state=present register: alt_port

- name: Restart httpd ansible.builtin.service:

name: httpd state: restarted

when: alt_port.changed

Handlers

- "notify" option used to signal handler
- handler section keeps handlers
- Called only once even if signaled by multiple tasks

tasks:

 name: Install Apache ansible.builtin.dnf: name: httpd state: latest

register: httpd_install notify: Restart httpd

 name: Apache alternate port lineinfile: dest=/etc/apache2/ports.conf regexp="^Listen " line="Listen {{ http_port }}" state=present register: alt_port notify: Restart httpd

handlers:

- name: Restart httpd ansible.builtin.service:

name: httpd state=restarted

















1.7 Lab - 15 mins















1.8 Loops











Loops

- The loop option allows for iterating over a list
- List can be static or dynamic
- "Loop" keyword is new, "with_items" is the old way



Inefficient Example

 name: Add Users hosts: localhost gather_facts: false

tasks:

 name: Add a user1 ansible.builtin.user: name: user1 state: present

 name: Add a user2 ansible.builtin.user: name: user2 state: present

name: Add a user3 ansible.builtin.user3:

name: user3 state: present

Loop Example Static List

- "item" is the default return variable name of a loop
- Each iteration of the loop replaces the "item" variable with a value

- name: Add Users hosts: localhost

gather_facts: false

tasks:

- name: Add users
 ansible.builtin.user:
 name: "{{ item }}"
 state: present

loop: - user1

- user2
- user3



Loop Example Variable

- Loop is most often supplied via variable
- Variable often defined:
 - Static in playbook
 - Variable file
 - Settings in role
 - Extra vars
 - Dynamically via another task

- name: Add Users hosts: localhost gather facts: false vars: user list: - user1 - user2 - user3 tasks: - name: Add users ansible.builtin.user: name: "{{ item }}" state: present loop: "{{ user list }}"

















1.8 Lab - 20 mins















1.9 Templates

Template Basics

- Jinja2 templating engine
- Text files
- End in .j2 extension
- {{ }} is used for variable replacement, no "" needed
- Provides
 - Variable replacement
 - Looping
 - o Etc.
- Called via ansible.builtin.template task or lookup plugin



Task

 name: Write template file ansible.builtin.template: src: templates/test_file.txt.j2 dest: /tmp/test_file.txt vars: purpose: Ansible Testing

Template

This server is {{ inventory_hostname }}. It's purpose is {{ purpose }}.

Resulting File

This server is ansible-test1. It's purpose is Ansible Testing.



Template Advanced

- {% %} is used for things like if/then/else and loops
- {# #} is used for comments within the template



Template Advanced

Playbook

- name: Write file on localhost

hosts: localhost gather_facts: false

vars:

fav foods:

- tacos
- burgers
- donuts

tasks:

 name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder ansible.builtin.template:

dest: /tmp/food.txt

src: templates/food.txt.j2

food.txt.j2

```
My favorite foods are:

{% for item in fav_foods %}

-<[ {{ item }} ]>-

{% endfor %}
```















1.9 Lab - 15 mins















1.10 Roles

Role Basics

- Makes playbook portions reusable
- Like a function or subroutine
- Just YAML files in a folder structure



Role Make Up

- Defaults maintains default variables. Lowest level of precedence
- Files maintains any additional files
- Handlers handlers used by role
- Meta metadata. Includes references to other roles
- Tasks all of the tasks and task files
- Templates any jinja2 templates used
- Tests test playbooks, etc.
- Vars variables that most often aren't overwritten

```
test-role/
    defaults
      - main.yml
      - main.yml
        main.yml
    README . md
       - main.yml
    templates
        inventory
        test.uml
        main.yml
```



Example 1

- name: Write file on localhost

hosts: localhost gather_facts: false

tasks:

- name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder ansible.builtin.lineinfile:

path: /tmp/test.txt

line: "just a quick and simple test :)"

create: yes

- name: Grab contents of file

ansible.builtin.shell: cat /tmp/test.txt

register: file_contents

roles:

- add_users

Ansible Order Of Execution

- 1. pre_tasks
- roles roles specified in the "roles" section
- 3. tasks
- 4. post_tasks

```
- name: Write file on localhost
 hosts: localhost
 gather facts: false
 pre tasks:
  # first stuff here
 roles:
  - add users
 tasks:
 - name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder
  ansible.builtin.lineinfile:
    path: /tmp/test.txt
    line: "just a quick and simple test:)"
   create: yes
 post_tasks:
  # last stuff here
```



Example 2

- name: Write file on localhost

hosts: localhost gather_facts: false

tasks:

- name: Write file test.txt to the temp folder ansible.builtin.lineinfile:

path: /tmp/test.txt

line: "just a quick and simple test :)"

create: yes

 name: Grab contents of file ansible.builtin.shell: cat /tmp/test.txt

register: file contents

- name: Run add_users role

include_role:

name: add_user

Development

- Create a standard playbook that "works" and includes the parts you want in role
- Cut and paste the role components to role files
- Optional Use "ansible-galaxy init role-name" to create the base folder structure for a new role















1.10 Lab - 25 mins















2.1 Surveys











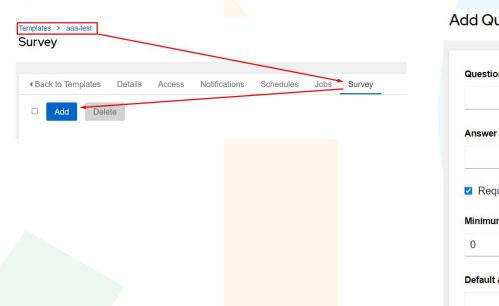
Survey Basics

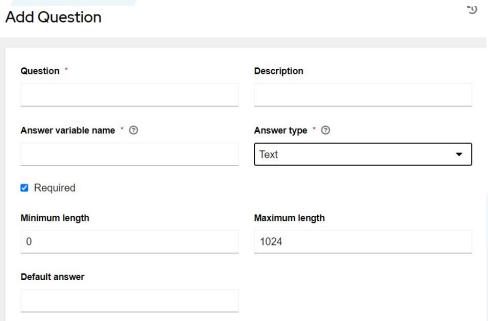
- Prompt the user for additional info at automation run
- Simple to build question/answer forms
 - Question types
 - Text
 - Text area
 - Password
 - Multiple choice(single or multi select)
 - Integer
 - Float
- Answers are passed to playbook as extra_vars(highest level of preference)



Creating Surveys

Enter a template, click Survey tab, and Add

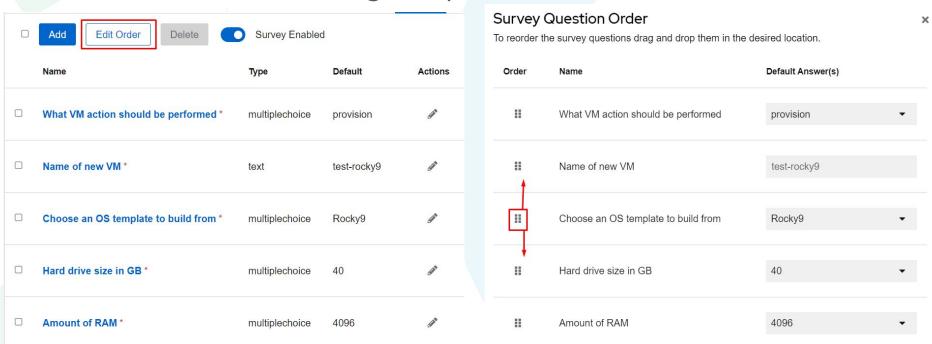






Surveys Question Order

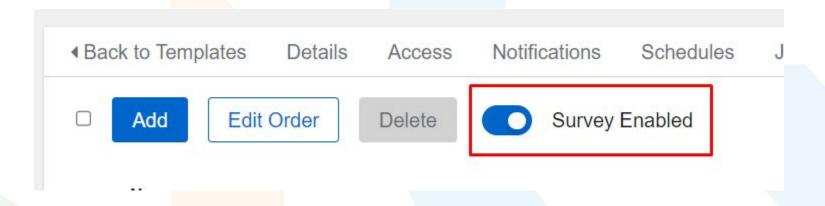
Click Edit Order and drag the questions around





Enable Surveys

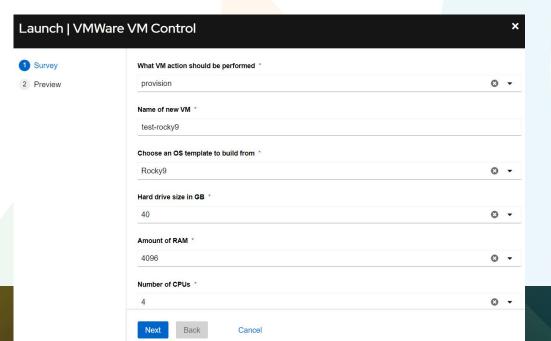
 By default surveys are disabled. If you want them to be visible, click the slider button until it says "Survey Enabled"



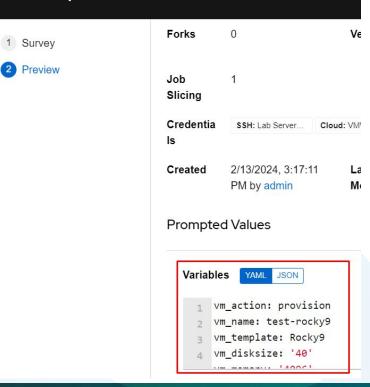


Launch Survey

- Launch job template and survey screen pops up
- Next screen shows variables



Launch | VMWare VM Control



















2.1 Lab - 15 mins











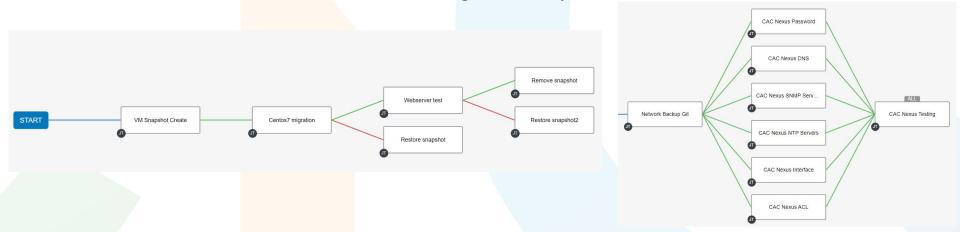




2.2 Workflows

Workflow Basics

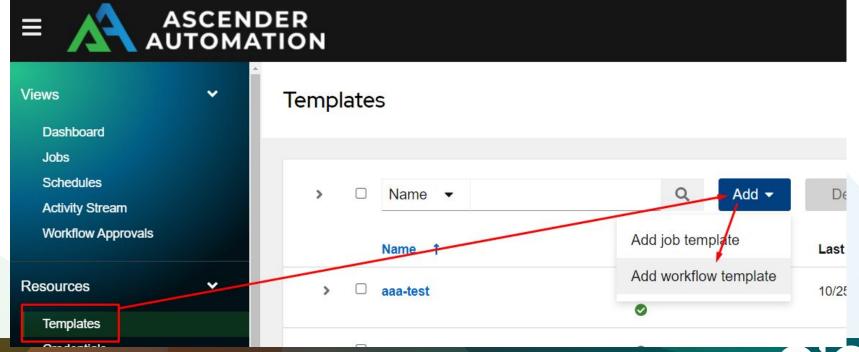
- Visually chain together job templates
- Branching paths for: on success, on failure, always
- Parallel processing
- Merging job template paths
- Cross silo collaboration share job templates





Creating Workflows

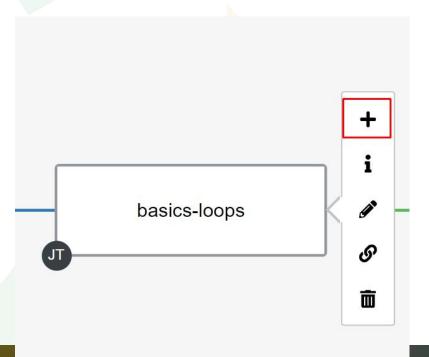
Enter a template, Add, and choose Add workflow template



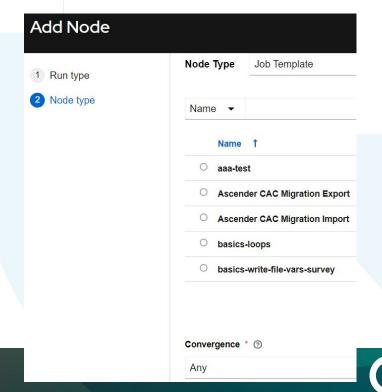


Adding Items

Select when to run a job





















2.2 Lab - 20 mins

























2.3 Role-Based Access Control(RBAC)

RBAC Basics

Role-Based Access Control used to delegate permissions in the system: admin, use, update, read, execute

- Organization
 - Top level
 - Collection of all objects in Ascender: users, teams, credentials, jobs, etc.
- User
 - User accounts for users/systems to log in to Ascender
 - Can have roles assigned directly
- Team
 - A group users can be added to
 - Any roles applied to teams are inherited by their users

User authentication can be local or via remote authentication system

















2.3 Lab - 20 mins



Good luck, keep learning!