

# Linux Administration with Ansible: Writing Ansible Playbooks

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Writing in YAML



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# Overview



**In this course you will learn to create repeatably correct configurations in Ansible using Playbooks**

## **Course Overview**

- Understanding YAML
- Playbooks vs Scripts
- Linting YAML
- Common Playbook Solutions

## **Module Overview**

- Configuring Editors for YAML
- Using VS Code
- Creating and Linting Simple Playbooks



# Lab Systems



## Three Virtual Systems

- VirtualBox / Vagrant
- RHEL 8, Ubuntu 20.04, Centos Stream
- Using multiple Linux distributions throughout the course allows us to see the power of Ansible at its agnostic best
- Lab setup in Getting Started with Ansible



# YAML Ain't Markup Language.

**YAML Represents Data Structures in Text Files**





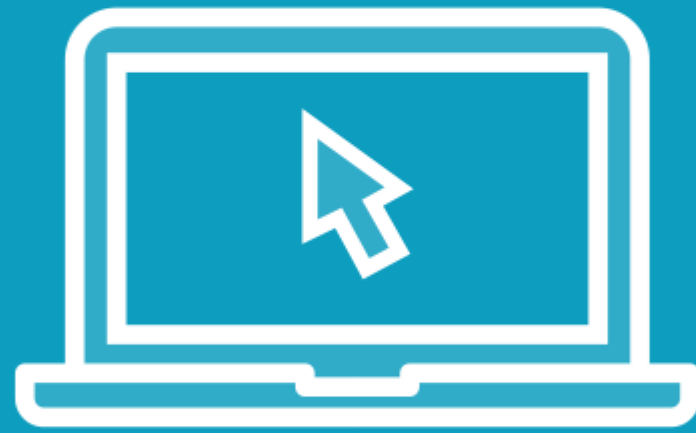
# Online YAML Parser

<https://yaml-online-parser.appspot.com/>

<https://jsonformatter.org/yaml-parser>



# Demo



**For our first demonstration we will:**

- connect to the online YAML parser



```
$ # cat file file1
```

```
user:
```

```
  name: bob
```

```
  dept: sales
```

```
user:
```

```
  name: bob
```

```
  dept: sales
```

## Significant White Space

**In YAML, leading whitespace is significant, meaning we do not need the array of brackets seen in JSON. Indent related keys with two spaces, convert tabs to spaces to make life easier**

```
# cat -vet file file1
```

```
user:$
```

```
^Iname: bob$
```

```
^Idept: sales$
```

```
user:$
```

```
    name: bob$
```

```
    dept: sales$
```

These Files Look Similar

**But they are not, one uses 8 spaces as an indent level the other uses a tab**

# Configuring Nano

```
~/.nanorc
```

```
set autoindent  
set tabsize 2  
set tabstospaces
```

# Configuring Vim

~/vimrc

```
syntax on  
set bg=dark  
autocmd FileType yaml setlocal ai et ts=2 sw=2 cuc cul
```

```
! Untitled-1.yml
```

```
1 user:  
2   name: bob  
3   dept: sales  
4   skills:  
5     - perl  
6     - python  
7     - ps1
```

**Microsoft Visual Studio Code (community edition) is ready go with YAML files and is free**



# Demo



**In this demonstration we identify the problems that tabs can cause in YAML files**



# Demo



**Creating a `~/.nanorc` file for those using Nano as a text editor**



# Demo



**Creating a `~/.vimrc` file for those using Vim as a text editor**



Demo



## Using Visual Studio Code as an IDE for YAML



```
$ mkdir -p ~/ansible/simple
```

```
$ cd ~/ansible/simple
```

```
$ vim FirstPlay.yaml
```

```
- name: My First Play
  hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: My First Task
      package:
        name: tree
        state: present
```

## Creating Playbooks

**Using Playbooks, we can reference the same configuration and inventory used with ad-hoc commands. A Playbook will contain at least one Play and one or more Tasks within the Play**

```
$ pip3 install ansible-lint --user
$ ansible-lint -v FirstPlay.yaml
Failed to guess project directory using git:
WARNING  Overriding detected file kind 'yaml' with 'playbook' for given positional
argument: FirstPlay.yaml
INFO     Executing syntax check on FirstPlay.yaml (0.33s)
```

## Linting YAML

**We can install the ansible-lint Python modules that will check your Playbook against style guidelines. Here there are no errors.**

```
$ ansible-playbook FirstPlay.yaml --syntax-check
```

```
playbook: FirstPlay.yaml
```

## Syntax Check

**We can also check the correct syntax is employed in the playbook**

```
$ ansible-playbook -C -v FirstPlay.yaml
Using /home/vagrant/.ansible.cfg as config file
...
changed: [192.168.33.11] => {"changed": true, "msg": "Check mode: No changes made, but
would have if not in check mode", "rc": 0, "results": ["Installed: tree-1.7.0-
15.e18.x86_64"]}
...
```

## Implementing a No-Operation Check

**Going beyond syntax checking we can try the option `-C` to check the operation without implementing change . This works best with the verbose option `-v`**

# Demo



## Writing Playbooks:

- Writing a YAML Playbook
- Linting Playbooks
- Checking Playbook
- Implementing Playbooks



# Default Task

The default task collects facts about the operating system. If these facts are not needed, we can turn it off in the Play



```
- name: My First Play
  hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:
    - name: My First Task
      package:
        name: tree
        state: present

    - name: Print Progress
      debug:
        msg: "This is {{ ansible_os_family }}"
```

## Debug and Show Progress

**In many languages, being able to print variables and the progress is very useful in ensuring the correct operation. We can use the gathered facts as variables in the Playbook.**

# Demo



## **Extending and Debugging Playbooks:**

- Understand `gather_facts`
- Use variables and debug messages



```
$ find /usr/lib -name 'debug.py'
```

```
$ find /usr/lib -name 'package.py'
```

## Locating Modules

**Tasks execute Python modules; these are files in the file system**

Demo



## Locating Ansible Modules



## Summary



**In this module we have introduced the course highlights to you.**

### **Course Highlights**

- Compare scripts with Playbooks
- Writing Playbooks
- Common Tasks

### **In this Module**

- Learned YAML
- Configured Editor
- Created a Playbook



# Scripting Linux Administration

