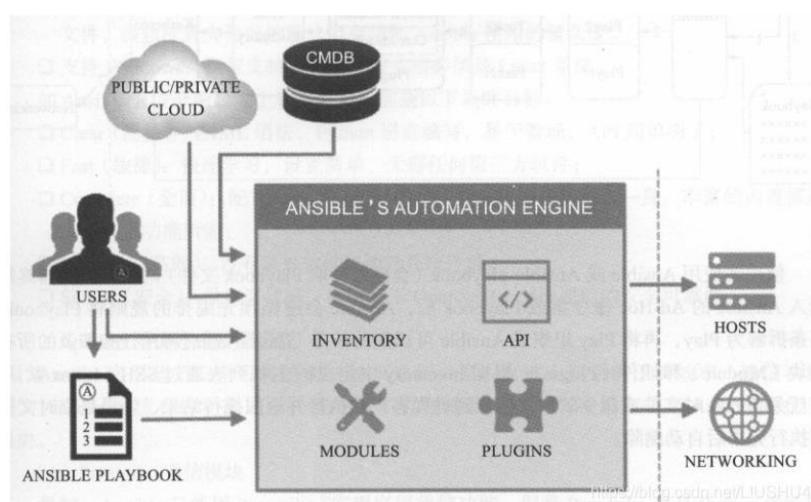


第一章 介绍 Ansible

Ansible 一款自动化运维的工具，基于 Python 开发，实现批量系统配置，批量程序部署，批量执行命令

- 1 用户管理 权限权限 磁盘管理 定时任务
- 2 丰富的内置模块 `ansible-doc -l`
- 3 agentless 无客户端，只需要控制节点安装 Ansible 引擎
- 4 安全，基于 OpenSSH
- 5 支持自定义模块

ansible的工作机制



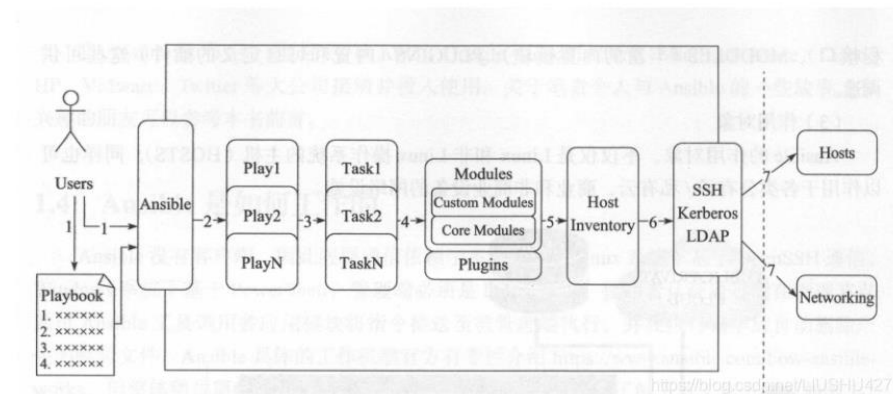
- 1 CMDB 配置管理数据库 管理着企业 IT 架构的各项配置信息 运维人员结合 CMDB 和 Ansible，通过 CMDB 直接下发指令调用 Ansible
- 2 Public/Private 提供了丰富 API 接口
- 3 Users 运维人员
- 4 Ansible Playbook 任务剧本，格式 YML 文件，例如：安装配置 Apache
- 5 核心 Ansible 引擎
- 6 Inventory 清单 主机清单 `/etc/ansible/hosts` 静态清单 动态清单
- 7 Core Modules Ansible 引擎自带模块
- 8 Plugins 辅助模块，模块补充 连接类型插件 变量插件
- 9 API：供第三程序调用的接口
- 10 Host Windows Linux Networking

利用 Ansible 来实现自动化有两种方式：

- 1 AD-HOC 指 Ansible 命令 主要用于一次性任务
- 2 `ansible-playbook` 大型项目

工作原理:

一台控制节点(workstation)需要在控制节点上安装 Ansible 引擎, 根据定义 Inventory host 或 Playbook, 调用特定模块通过 openssh 协议在远程主机执行相关命令并返回结果



```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible --version
```

```
ansible 2.8.0
```

```
config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg    主配置文件
configured module search path =
['/home/student/.ansible/plugins/modules',
'/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible python module location =
/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ansible
executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
python version = 3.6.8 (default, Apr  3 2019, 17:26:03) [GCC 8.2.1
20180905 (Red Hat 8.2.1-3)]
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible-doc -l |wc -l  查看模块帮助
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible-playbook  读取 playbook 文件
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible-galaxy  安装和创建角色
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ansible-vault  文本加密
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ ll /etc/ansible/hosts  默认清单配置文件
```

```
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1016 May 17 2019 /etc/ansible/hosts
```

第二章 部署 Ansible

Ansible 主配置文件优先顺序:

/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg 主配置文件, 优先级最低

~/.ansible.cfg 在用户家目录下创建 Ansible 配置文件, 覆盖全局配置文件

./ansible.cfg 如果执行 ansible 命令目录中存在 ansible 配置文件, 使用它, 优先级最高 推荐方式

[defaults] 默认值

inventory = /home/student/playbooks/inventory 清单文件路径

forks = 5 并发连接数

sudo_user = root 提权到 root 用户

roles_path = /etc/ansible/roles 定义角色路径

remote_user = ansible 控制节点连接到被管理节点使用 ansible 用户

[privilege_escalation]

become=True 允许提权

become_method=sudo 提供方式

become_user=root 提供哪个用户

become_ask_pass=False 不需要输入密码

清单文件:

1 静态清单

2 动态清单

静态文件:

```
[student@workstation ~]$ mkdir playbooks
```

```
[student@workstation ~]$ cd playbooks
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ vim inventory
```

```
servera.lab.example.com
```

```
serverb.lab.example.com
```

```
serverc.lab.example.com
```

```
serverd.lab.example.com
```

```
192.168.1.1
```

```
192.168.1.2
```

```
192.168.1.3
```

[webserver] 定义分组

```
servera.lab.example.com
```

```
serverb.lab.example.com
```

[dbserver] 定义分组

```
serverc.lab.example.com
```

```
serverd.lab.example.com
```

```
[server:children]  定义嵌套组
webserver
dbserver
```

默认分组:

- 1 all 清单文件中列出每一个主机
- 2 ungrouped 清单主机没有定义分组

简化主机的定义:

```
[start:end]
192.168.1.[1:100]
db[01:20].lab.example.com
[a:c].cloudshelledu.com
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ cat ansible.cfg
[defaults]
```

```
inventory = /home/student/playbooks/inventory 定义清单文件绝对路径
remote_user = devops
```

```
[privilege_escalation]
become=True
become_method=sudo
become_user=root
become_ask_pass=False
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible ungrouped --list-hosts
```

```
ansible [清单] -list-hosts -i inventory
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible webserver --list-hosts
hosts (2):
```

```
servera.lab.example.com
serverb.lab.example.com
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible dbserver --list-hosts
hosts (2):
```

```
serverc.lab.example.com
serverd.lab.example.com
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible server --list-hosts
```

```
hosts (4):
  servera.lab.example.com
  serverb.lab.example.com
  serverc.lab.example.com
  serverd.lab.example.com
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible all --list-hosts
hosts (14):
  192.168.1.1
  192.168.1.2
  192.168.1.3
  192.168.1.4
  192.168.1.5
  192.168.1.6
  192.168.1.7
  192.168.1.8
  192.168.1.9
  192.168.1.10
  servera.lab.example.com
  serverb.lab.example.com
  serverc.lab.example.com
  serverd.lab.example.com
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible ungrouped --list-hosts
hosts (10):
  192.168.1.1
  192.168.1.2
  192.168.1.3
  192.168.1.4
  192.168.1.5
  192.168.1.6
  192.168.1.7
  192.168.1.8
  192.168.1.9
  192.168.1.10
```

运行临时命令:

```
$ ansible host-pattern -m module [-a 'module arguments' ] [-i
inventory]
```

```
-m  setup
```

文件管理:copy file lineinfile 软件包: yum dnf 网络: nmcli get_url

-a 参数 通常情况下模块都是需要参数

-i 指定清单文件

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible -m user -a
"name=cloudshelluser uid=2000 shell=/sbin/nologin" server
```

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible -m command -a 'id
cloudshelluser' server
serverc.lab.example.com | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
uid=2000(cloudshelluser) gid=2000(cloudshelluser)
groups=2000(cloudshelluser)
servera.lab.example.com | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
uid=2000(cloudshelluser) gid=2000(cloudshelluser)
groups=2000(cloudshelluser)
serverd.lab.example.com | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
uid=2000(cloudshelluser) gid=2000(cloudshelluser)
groups=2000(cloudshelluser)
serverb.lab.example.com | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
uid=2000(cloudshelluser) gid=2000(cloudshelluser)
groups=2000(cloudshelluser)
```

LAB:配置 YUM 客户端

Create a shell script called /home/student/ansible/adhoc.sh that runs an Ansible ad-hoc command to create a yum repository on **servera.lab.example.com** The name of the repository is CLOUDSHELL The Description is BaseOS Software The bash URL is http://content.example.com/rhel8.0/x86_64/dvd/BaseOS The GPG key URL is <http://content.example.com/rhel/RPM-GPG-KEY-redhat-release> The repository is enabled

第三章 实施 PLAYBOOK

Playbook 文本文件 YAML 格式 扩展名 xxx.yml

方法 1:

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible -m user -a
"name=cloudshelluser uid=2000 shell=/sbin/nologin" server
```

方法 2 :

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ vim createuser.yml
```

—— 以破折号开始

- **name:** First Play 第一个 Play 开始以破折号加空格一个 Play 包含多个任务
- hosts:** server
- tasks:**
 - name: newuser cloudshelluser
 - user:
 - name: cloudshelluser
 - uid: 2000
 - shell: /sbin/nologin

剧本包含一个 play, 这个 play 包含一个任务

```
- name: Second Play
  hosts: server
  tasks:
    - name: Install Apache Package
      yum:
        name: httpd
        state: latest
```

Play: 三个键值组合

name hosts tasks 三个键值对齐

排错方法:

方法 1

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible-playbook --syntax-check
installweb.yml
```

```
playbook: installweb.yml
```

方法 2:

```
[student@workstation playbooks]$ ansible-playbook -C installweb.yml
-C 空运行 不会实际修改被管理主机
```

方法 3:

```
-v 显示任务结果
-vv 显示任务结果和任务配置
-vvv 显示连接信息
-vvvv 执行过程
```

方法 4:

定义 Logfile

安装软件包 提示:ansible-doc yum

● 创建/home/student/ansible/install_packages.yml 的 playbook:

- 在 servera 中安装 php 和 mariadb 软件包
- 在 serverb 中安装 Development Tools 包组
- 在 servera 主机升级所有的软件包

第四章 管理大项目

清单文件:

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ cat inventory
```

```
servera.lab.example.com
```

```
serverb.lab.example.com
```

```
serverc.lab.example.com
```

```
serverd.lab.example.com
```

```
[webserver]
```

```
servera.lab.example.com
```

```
serverb.lab.example.com
```

```
[dbserver]
```

```
serverc.lab.example.com
```

```
serverd.lab.example.com
```

- hosts: servera.lab.example.com
 - become: yes
 - tasks:
 - name: install packages
 - yum:
 - name: "{{ item }}"
 - state: present
- hosts: servera.lab.example.com
- webserver
- dbserver
- hosts: all
- hosts: '*' 通配符
- hosts: '! servera.lab.example.com,webserver'
- hosts: '*.lab.example.com'
- hosts: '192.168.1.*'
- hosts: 'webser*'

- hosts: 'webserver,dbserver,test'
- hosts: 'webserver:dbserver:test'

<https://github.com/ansible/tree/devel/contrib/inventory> 获取动态清单脚本

私有云平台 OpenStack
虚拟化平台 VMware vSphere RHV
PAAS OpenShift Container Platform OCP

Ansible 控制节点 并发连接数量

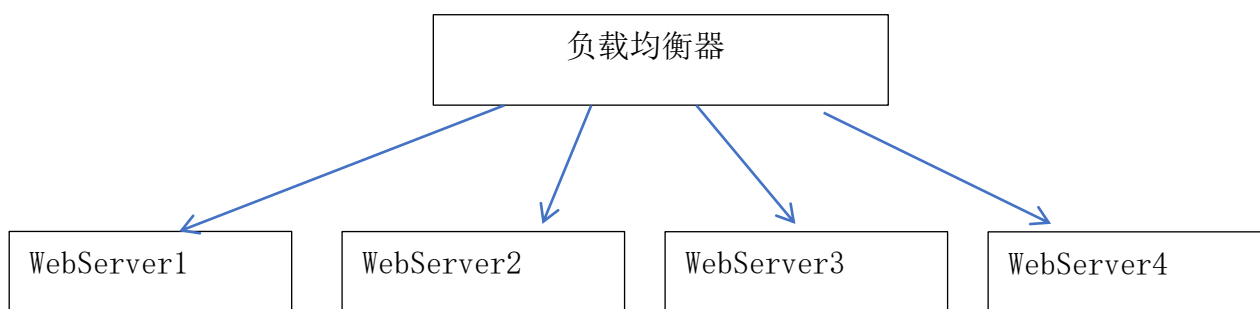
#forks = 5

默认 forks 非常保守设置

forks = 60 ~ 100

- hosts: all 假如 all 有十台主机
 - become: yes
 - tasks:
 - name: install packages
 - yum:
 - name: "{{ item }}"
 - state: present
 - loop:
 - php
 - mariadb
 - name: update all packages
 - yum:
 - name: "*"
 - state: latest

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ ansible-playbook -f 10  
install_packages.yml
```



如果同时更新四台 WebServer, 导致服务不可用

滚动更新

```
---
- hosts: all
  become: yes
  serial: 2
  tasks:
    - name: install packages
      yum:
        name: "{{ item }}"
        state: present
      loop:
        - php
        - mariadb

    - name: update all packages
      yum:
        name: "*"
        state: latest
```

第五章 利用角色简化 PLAYBOOK

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ ansible-galaxy list 查看角色
# /usr/share/ansible/roles
- linux-system-roles.kdump, (unknown version)
- linux-system-roles.network, (unknown version)
- linux-system-roles.postfix, (unknown version)
- linux-system-roles.selinux, (unknown version)
- linux-system-roles.timesync, (unknown version)
```

使用 Ansible Galaxy 部署角色

<https://galaxy.ansible.com> 公共资源库

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ mkdir roles/
[student@workstation ansible]$ cd roles/
[student@workstation roles]$ ansible-galaxy init apache    创建角色
```

```
[student@workstation roles]$ ansible-galaxy install -r roles/xxx.yml
-p roles
```

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ cat installroles.yml
```

```
---
- src: http://materials.example.com/haproxy.tar
  name: haproxy
```

```
- src: http://materials.example.com/phpinfo.tar
  name: phpinfo
```

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ ansible-galaxy install -r
installroles.yml -p roles/
```

```
- downloading role from http://materials.example.com/haproxy.tar
- extracting haproxy to /home/student/ansible/roles/haproxy
- haproxy was installed successfully
- downloading role from http://materials.example.com/phpinfo.tar
- extracting phpinfo to /home/student/ansible/roles/phpinfo
- phpinfo was installed successfully
```

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ ll roles/
```

```
total 0
```

```
drwxrwxr-x. 10 student student 135 Sep  8 20:51 apache
```

```
drwxrwxr-x.  9 student student 122 Sep  8 21:04 haproxy
```

```
drwxrwxr-x.  9 student student 122 Sep  8 21:04 phpinfo
```

第六章 对 ANSIBLE 进行故障排除

1 Ansible 日志文件

```
[defaults]
```

```
inventory=/home/student/ansible/inventory
```

```
remote_user = devops
```

```
roles_path = /usr/share/ansible/roles:/home/student/ansible/roles
```

```
log_path = /home/student/ansible/ansible.log
```

调试模块: debug
常用参数:
msg: 调试输出信息

var: 将某个任务执行的输出作为变量传递给 debug 模块

管理错误:

`ansible-playbook xxxx.yml -syntax-check`

`--step` 调试 playbook 一次执行一个任务

```
ansible-playbook xxxx.yml  
[student@workstation ansible]$ ansible-playbook installweb.yml --step
```

```
PLAY [all]
```

```
*****  
*****
```

```
Perform task: TASK: Gathering Facts (N)o/(y)es/(c)ontinue: y
```

```
Perform task: TASK: Gathering Facts (N)o/(y)es/(c)ontinue:
```

`--start-at-task` 从某个特定的任务执行

```
[student@workstation ansible]$ ansible-playbook install_packages.yml  
--start-at-task="update all pcakges"
```