# Ansible Cheat Sheet

### Set & Check Hosts Connection

| Command | What does it do? |
|---|---|
| sudo nano /etc/ansible/hosts | Set up hosts by editing the hosts' file in the Ansible directory |
| ansible –m ping <hosts> | Ansible's ping module allows you to check whether Ansible is connecting to hosts |
| ansible -m ping server name | To check on servers individually |
| ansible -m ping servergroupname | To check a particular server group |

### Example Inventory File

```
Default location for host file
$ /etc/ansible/hosts
#To define location for inventory, in CLI
-i<path>
#example host file
ungrouped.example.com                       #Anungrouped host
[webservers]                         #a group called webservers
beta.example.com ansible_host = 10.0.0.5      #ssh to 10.0.0.5
github.example.com ansible_ssh_user = abc     #ssh as user abc
[clouds]
cloud.example.com fileuser = alice           #fileuser is a host variable
[moscow]
beta.example.com                          #host (DNS will resolve)
telecom.example.com                        #host(DNS will resolve)
[dev1:children]                         #dev1 is a group containing
webservers                             #all hosts in group webservers
clouds                                 #all hosts in group clouds in
```

### Parallelism & Shell Commands

| Command | What does it do? |
|---|---|
| ansible europe -a "/sbin/reboot" -f 20 | To use SSH with a password instead of keys, you can use --ask-pass (-K) |
| ansible europe -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username | To run /usr/bin/ansible from a user account, not the root |
| ansible europe -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username --become [--ask-become-pass] | To run commands through privilege escalation and not through user account |
| ansible europe -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username --become --become-user otheruser [--ask-become-pass] | If you are using password less method then use --ask-become-pass (-K) |

### File Transfer

| Command | What does it do? |
|---|---|
| ansible europe -m copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/hosts" | Transfer a file directly to many servers |
| ansible webservers -m file -a "dest=/srv/foo/b.txt mode=600 owner=example group=example" | To change the ownership and permissions on files |
| ansible webservers -m file -a "dest=/path/to/c mode=755 owner=example group=example state=directory" | To create directories |
| ansible webservers -m file -a "dest=/path/to/c state=absent" | To delete directories (recursively) and delete files |

### Manage Packages

| Command | What does it do? |
|---|---|
| ansible webservers -m apt -a "name=acme state=present" | To ensure that a package is installed, but doesn't get updated |
| ansible webservers -m apt -a "name=acme-1.5 state=present" | To ensure that a package is installed to a specific version |
| ansible webservers -m apt -a "name=acme state=latest" | To ensure that a package at the latest version |
| ansible webservers -m apt -a "name=acme state=absent" | To ensure that a package is not installed |

### Manage Services

| Command | What does it do? |
|---|---|
| ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=started" | To ensure a service is started on all web servers |
| ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=restarted" | To restart a service on all web servers |
| ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=stopped" | To ensure a service is stopped |

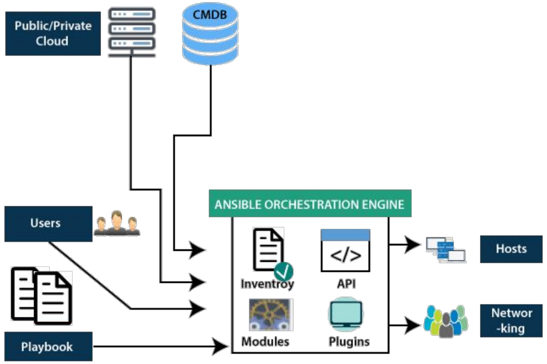
### Sample Playbook

```
#Every YAML file starts with ---
---
- hosts: webservers
  vars:
    http_port: 80
    max_clients: 200
  remote_user: root

  tasks:
  - name: ensure apache is at the latest version
    apt: name=httpd state=latest
  - name: write the apache config file
    template: src=/srv/httpd.j2 dest=/etc/httpd.conf
    notify:
    - restart apache
  - name: ensure apache is running (and enable it at boot)
    service: name=httpd state=started enabled=yes

  handlers:
    - name: restart apache
      service: name=httpd state=restarted

#Running a playbook
ansible-playbook <playbook-name>
```



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