Ansible F5 Workshop

redhat.

What You Will Learn

- What is Ansible, its common use cases
- How Ansible works and terminology
- Running Ansible playbooks
- Network modules
- An introduction to roles
- An introduction to Ansible Galaxy


MANAGING NETWORKS
HASN’T CHANGED
IN 30 YEARS.

Managing networks hasn't changed in 30 years

- Networks are mission critical
- Every network is a unique snowflake
- Ad-hoc changes that proliferate
- Vendor specific implementations
- Testing is expensive/impossible

According to Gartner

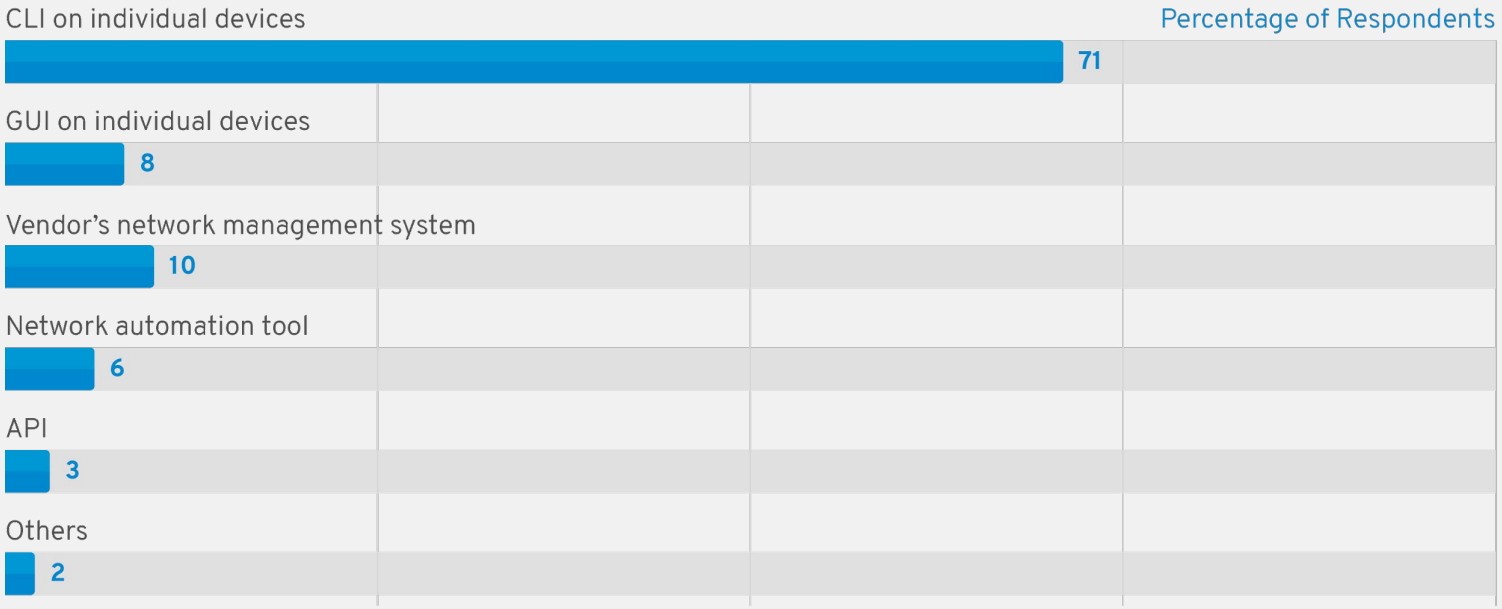


Figure 1
Primary Method for Making Network Changes

Source: Gartner, *Look Beyond Network Vendors for Network Innovation.* January 2018. Gartner ID: G00349636. (n=64)

Automation considerations

- Compute is no longer the slowest link in the chain
- Businesses demand that networks deliver at the speed of cloud
- Automation of repeatable tasks
- Bridge silos

What is Ansible?

Red Hat Ansible network automation is enterprise software for automating and managing IT infrastructure.

As a vendor agnostic framework Ansible can automate F5 (BIG-IP, BIG-IQ), Arista (EOS), Cisco (IOS, IOS XR, NX-OS), Juniper (JunOS), Open vSwitch and VyOS.

Ansible Tower is an enterprise framework for controlling, securing and managing your Ansible automation with a UI and RESTful API.

SIMPLE

Human readable automation

No special coding skills needed

Tasks executed in order

Get productive quickly

POWERFUL

Gather information and audit

Configuration management

Workflow orchestration

Manage ALL IT infrastructure

AGENTLESS

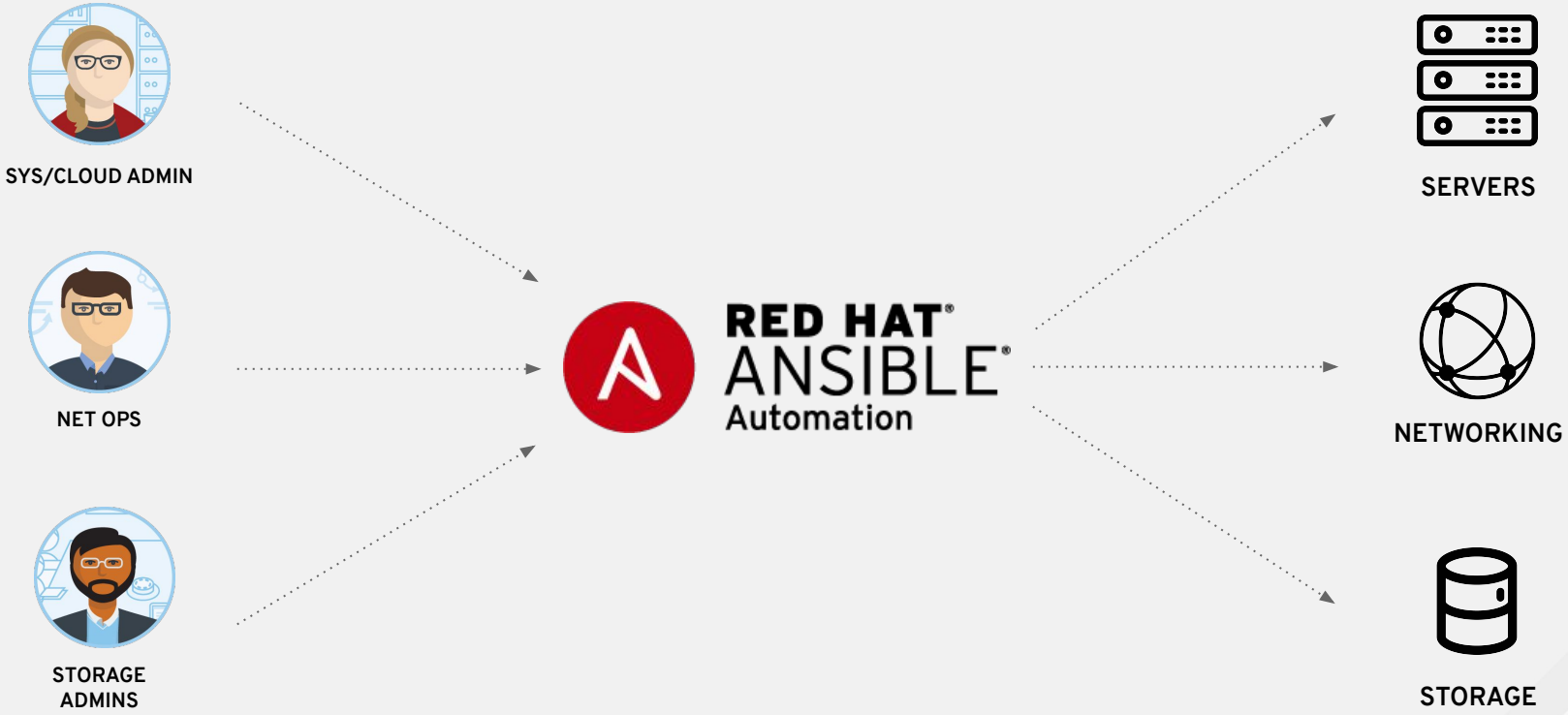
Agentless architecture

Uses OpenSSH and paramiko

No agents to exploit or update

More efficient & more secure

Ansible: The Universal Automation Framework



ANSIBLE NETWORK AUTOMATION

50
Networking platforms

700+
Networking modules

ansible.com/networking

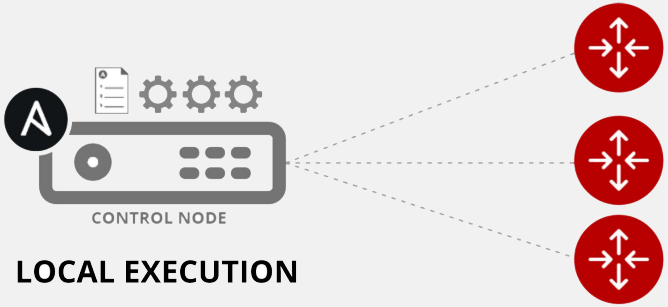
Common use cases

- Backup and restore device configurations
- Upgrade network device OS
- Ensure configuration compliance
- Apply patches to address CVE
- Generate dynamic documentation

Basically anything an operator can do manually, Ansible can automate.

How Ansible Works

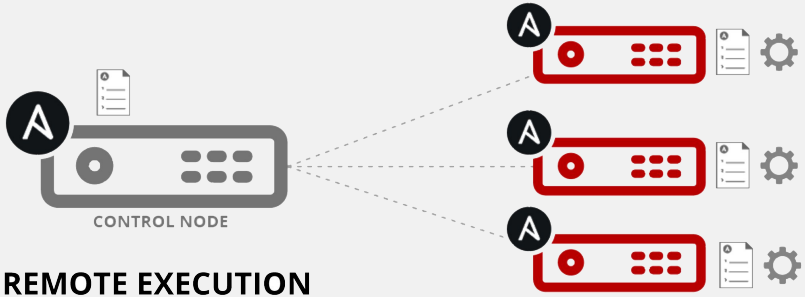
Module code is executed locally on the control node



LOCAL EXECUTION

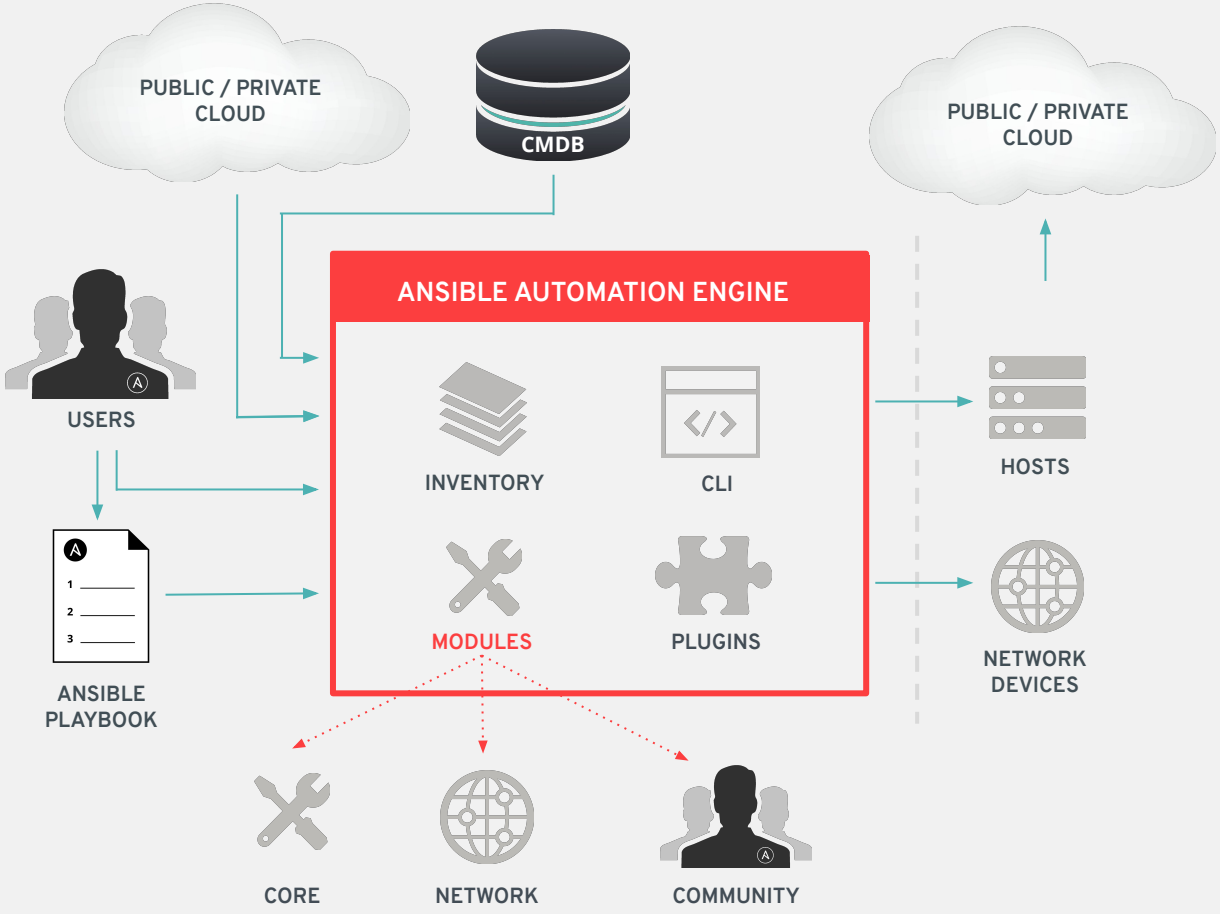
NETWORKING DEVICES

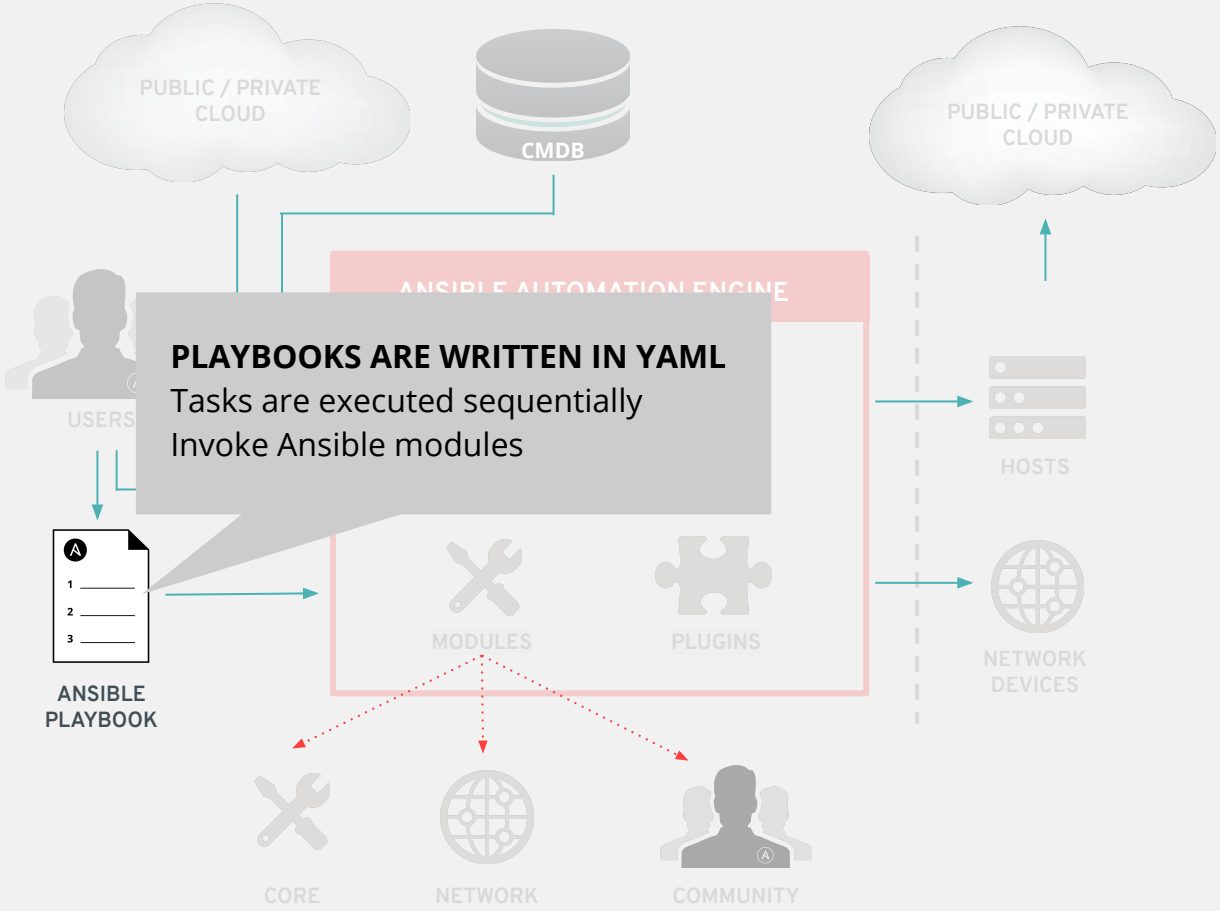
Module code is copied to the managed node, executed, then removed



REMOTE EXECUTION

LINUX/WINDOWS HOSTS

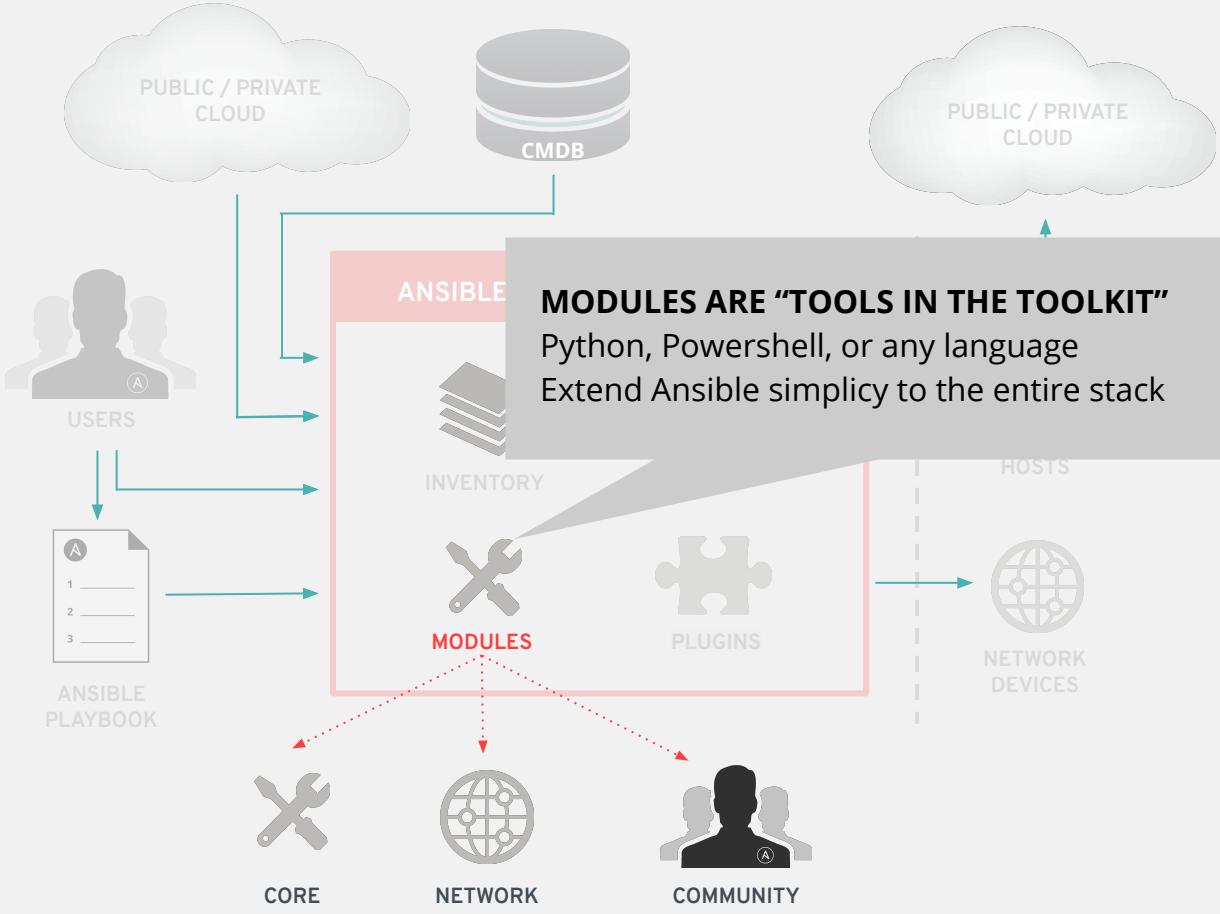

PUBLIC / PRIVATE CLOUD
CMDB
PUBLIC / PRIVATE CLOUD
ANSIBLE AUTOMATION ENGINE
USERS
INVENTORY
CLI
HOSTS
ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK
MODULES
PLUGINS
NETWORK DEVICES
CORE
NETWORK
COMMUNITY



PLAYBOOKS ARE WRITTEN IN YAML

Tasks are executed sequentially

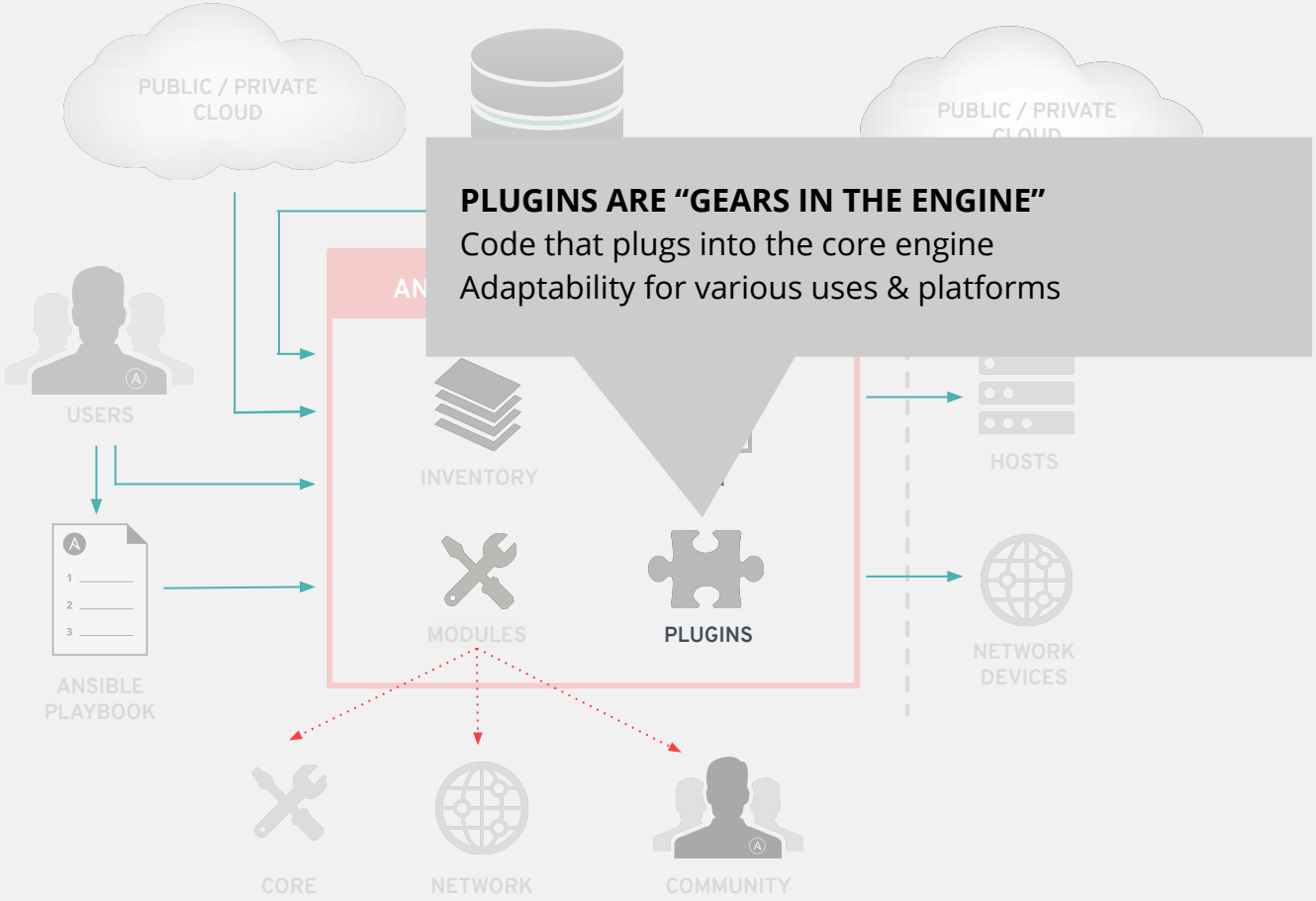
Invoke Ansible modules



MODULES ARE "TOOLS IN THE TOOLKIT"

Python, Powershell, or any language

Extend Ansible simplicy to the entire stack



PLUGINS ARE "GEARS IN THE ENGINE"

Code that plugs into the core engine

Adaptability for various uses & platforms

Understanding Inventory

```
10.1.1.2
10.1.1.3
172.16.1.1
172.16.1.2
192.168.1.2
192.168.1.3
```

Understanding Inventory

There is always a group called **"all"** by default

```
[lb]
f5 ansible_host=34.199.128.69

[control]
ansible ansible_host=107.23.192.217

[webservers]
host1 ansible_host=107.22.141.4
host2 ansible_host=54.146.162.192
```

Groups can be nested

```
[DC:children]
lb
webservers


[rhel:children]
control
webservers
```

Inventory - variables

```
[all:vars]
ansible_user=student2
ansible_ssh_pass=ansible
ansible_port=22

[lb]
f5 ansible_host=34.199.128.69 ansible_user=admin private_ip=172.16.26.136 ansible_ssh_pass=admin

[webservers]
host1 ansible_host=107.22.141.4 ansible_user=ec2-user private_ip=172.16.170.190
host2 ansible_host=54.146.162.192 ansible_user=ec2-user private_ip=172.16.160.13
```

Group variables apply for all devices in that group

Host variables apply to the host and override group vars

A Sample Playbook

```yaml
---
- name: BIG-IP SETUP
  hosts: lb
  connection: local
  gather_facts: false

  tasks:

   - name: CREATE NODES
      bigip_node:
        server: "f5.ansible.com"
        user: "admin"
        password: "admin"
        server_port: "8443"
        host: 192.168.0.1
        name: "webserver01"
```

- Playbook is a list of plays.
- Each play is a list of tasks.
- Tasks invoke modules.
- A playbook can contain more than one play.

Lab Time

Exploring the Lab Environment

In this lab you will explore the lab environment and build familiarity with the lab inventory.

Approximate time: 10 mins

Playbook definition for network automation

- Target play execution using hosts
- Define the connection : local
- About gather_facts

Running a playbook

```
[student1@ansible ~]$ ansible-playbook bigip-facts.yml

PLAY [GRAB F5 FACTS] ***********************************************************

TASK [COLLECT BIG-IP FACTS] ****************************************************
ok: [f5]

PLAY RECAP *********************************************************************
f5                         : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0
```

Displaying output

Use the optional **verbose** flag during playbook execution

```
[student1@ansible ~]$ ansible-playbook bigip-facts.yml -v
TASK [COLLECT BIG-IP FACTS]
*****************************************************************************
*********************************************
changed: [f5] => {"changed": true, "system_info": {"base_mac_address":
"0a:54:53:51:86:fc", "chassis_serial": "685023ec-071e-3fa0-3849dcf70dff",
"hardware_information": [{"model": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2676 v3 @ 2.40GHz",
"name": "cpus", "type": "base-board", "versions": [{"name": "cpu stepping",
"version": "2"},
.
<output truncated for readability>
```

Limiting Playbook execution

Playbook execution can be limited to a subset of devices using the --limit flag.

```
$ ansible-playbook bigip-facts.yml --limit f5node1
```

Forget a flag / option ?
Just type ansible-playbook then press enter

Use the **--help** flag

Quick Refresher on JSON

Structured Data is easy to work with

```
    "system_info": {
        "base_mac_address": "0a:54:53:51:86:fc",
        "chassis_serial":
"685023ec-071e-3fa0-3849dcf70dff",
        "product_version": "13.1.0.7",
    }
```

```
bigip_facts['system_info']['base_mac_address']
```

```
0a:54:53:51:86:fc
```

Registering the output

The register parameter is used to collect the output of a task execution. The output of the task is 'registered' in a variable which can then be used for subsequent tasks.

```
- name: COLLECT BIG-IP FACTS
  bigip_device_facts:
    gather_subset:
      -  system_info
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: 8443
  register: bigip_device_facts
```

Displaying output - The "debug" module

The debug module is used like a "print" statement in most programming languages.

```
- name: DISPLAY ONLY THE MAC ADDRESS
  debug:
    var: bigip_device_facts['system_info']['base_mac_address']
```

```
TASK [DISPLAY ONLY THE MAC ADDRESS]****************************************
ok: [f5] => {
    "bigip_device_facts['system_info']['base_mac_address']": "0a:54:53:51:86:fc"

}
```

Limiting tasks within a play

- Tags allow the user to selectively execute tasks within a play.
- Multiple tags can be associated with a given task.
- Tags can also be applied to entire plays or roles.

```
- name: DISPLAY THE VARIABLE OUTPUT
  debug:
    var: output_variable
  tags: debug
```

Tags are invoked using the --tags flag while running the playbook

```
[user@ansible]$ ansible-playbook bigip-facts.yml --tags=debug
```

Limiting tasks within a play - or skip them!

- --skip-tags allows you to skip everything

```
- name: DISPLAY THE VARIABLE OUTPUT
  debug:
    var: output_variable
  tags: debug
```

Tags are invoked using the --tags flag while running the playbook

```
[user@ansible]$ ansible-playbook bigip-facts.yml --skip-tags=debug
```

A note about variables

Other than the user defined variables, Ansible supports many inbuilt variables. For example:

Variable	**Explanation**
`ansible_*`	Output of fact gathering
`inventory_hostname`	**magic** inbuilt variable that is the name of the host as defined in inventory
`hostvars`	**magic** inbuilt variable dictionary variable whose key is `inventory_hostname` e.g. `hostvars[webserver1].my_variable`

Lab Time

Exercise 1.1 -Using Ansible to gather data from F5 BIG-IP

In this lab you will write your first playbook and run it to gather facts from a F5 BIG-IP load balancer.

Approximate time: 15 mins

Modules

Modules do the actual work in Ansible, they are what gets executed in each playbook task.

- Typically written in Python (but not limited to it)
- Modules are idempotent
- Modules take user input in the form of parameters

Network modules

Ansible modules for network automation typically references the vendor OS followed by the module name.

- *_facts
- *_command
- *_config

More modules depending on platform

Arista EOS = eos_*

Cisco IOS/IOS-XE = ios_*

Cisco NX-OS = nxos_*

Cisco IOS-XR = iosxr_*

F5 BIG-IP = bigip_*

F5 BIG-IQ = bigiq_*

Juniper Junos = junos_*

VyOS = vyos_*

Modules Documentation

https://docs.ansible.com/

Docs » Module Index

Module Index

- All Modules
- Cloud Modules
- Clustering Modules
- Commands Modules
- Crypto Modules
- Database Modules
- Files Modules
- Identity Modules
- Inventory Modules
- Messaging Modules
- Monitoring Modules
- Network Modules
- Notification Modules
- Packaging Modules
- Remote Management Modules
- Source Control Modules
- Storage Modules
- System Modules
- Utilities Modules
- Web Infrastructure Modules
- Windows Modules

service - Manage services.

- Synopsis
- Options
- Examples
  - Status
  - Support

Synopsis

- Controls services on remote hosts. Supported init systems include BSD init, OpenRC, SysV, Solaris SMF, systemd, upstart.

Options

parameter	required	default	choices	comments
arguments	no			Additional arguments provided on the command line aliases: args
enabled	no		• yes • no	Whether the service should start on boot. **At least one of state and enabled are required.**
name	yes			Name of the service.
pattern	no			If the service does not respond to the status command, name a substring to look for as would be found in the output of the *ps* command as a stand-in for a status result. If the string is found, the service will be assumed to be running.
runlevel	no	default		For OpenRC init scripts (ex: Gentoo) only. The runlevel that this service belongs to.
sleep (added in 1.3)	no			If the service is being `restarted` then sleep this many seconds between the stop and start command. This helps to workaround badly behaving init scripts that exit immediately after signaling a process to stop.
state	no		• started • stopped • restarted • reloaded	`started` / `stopped` are idempotent actions that will not run commands unless necessary. `restarted` will always bounce the service. `reloaded` will always reload. **At least one of state and enabled are required.** Note that reloaded will start the service if it is not already started, even if your chosen init system wouldn't normally.
use (added in 2.2)	no	auto		The service module actually uses system specific modules, normally through auto detection, this setting can force a specific module. Normally it uses the value of the 'ansible_service_mgr' fact and falls back to the old 'service' module when none matching is found.

Modules Documentation

Documentation right on the command line

```
[user@ansible]$ ansible-doc bigip_device_ facts
```

```
> BIGIP_DEVICE_FACTS    (/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible/modules/network/f5/bigip_device_facts.py)
      Collect facts from F5 BIG-IP devices.
OPTIONS (= is mandatory):
= gather_subset
      When supplied, this argument will restrict the facts returned to a given subset.
      Can specify a list of values to include a larger subset.
.
```

Inventory - Revisiting Variables

```
[lb]
f5 ansible_host=34.199.128.69 ansible_user=admin private_ip=172.16.26.136
ansible_ssh_pass=admin
```

ansible_host	34.199.128.69
ansible_user	admin
private_ip	172.16.26.136
ansible_ssh_pass	admin

Using the F5 bigip_node module

```
- name: CREATE NODES
  bigip_node:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    host: "{{hostvars[item].ansible_host}}"
    name: "{{hostvars[item].inventory_hostname}}"
  loop: "{{ groups['webservers'] }}"
```

Using the F5 bigip_node module

```
- name: CREATE NODES
  bigip_node:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    host: "{{hostvars[item].ansible_host}}"
    name: "{{hostvars[item].inventory_hostname}}"
  loop: "{{ groups['webservers'] }}"
```

Information for connecting to F5 BIG-IP load balancer

Using the F5 bigip_node module

```
- name: CREATE NODES
  bigip_node:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    host: "{{hostvars[item].ansible_host}}"
    name: "{{hostvars[item].inventory_hostname}}"
  loop: "{{ groups['webservers'] }}"
```

nodes being added

- host refers to the web server IP address
- name is a human identifiable trait
  can be the DNS name but does not depend on it

Using the F5 bigip_node module

```
- name: CREATE NODES
  bigip_node:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    host: "{{hostvars[item].ansible_h[illegible]}}"
    name: "{{hostvars[item].inventory_hostname}}"
  loop: "{{ groups['webservers'] }}"
```

Loops over all the web servers in the **group** webservers

Lab Time

Exercise 1.2 -Adding nodes to F5 BIG-IP

In this lab you will creating a playbook that makes use of the BIG-IP node module to add two RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux) web servers as nodes for the BIG-IP load balancer.

Approximate time: 15 mins

redhat.

Using the F5 bigip_pool module

```
  - name: CREATE POOL
    bigip_pool:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "http_pool"
      lb_method: "round-robin"
      monitors: "/Common/http"
      monitor_type: "and_list"
```

Using the F5 bigip_pool module

```
  - name: CREATE POOL
    bigip_pool:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "http_pool"
      lb_method: "round-robin"
      monitors: "/Common/http"
      monitor_type: "and_list"
```

The **name** is a user defined name that we will add nodes to in a later exercise

Using the F5 bigip_pool module

```
  - name: CREATE POOL
    bigip_pool:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "http_pool"
      lb_method: "round-robin"
      monitors: "/Common/http"
      monitor_type: "and_list"
```

The **lb_method** refers to the load balancing method, a full list is provided on the module documentation

Using the F5 bigip_pool module

```
  - name: CREATE POOL
    bigip_pool:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "http_pool"
      lb_method: "round-robin"
      monitors: "/Common/http"
      monitor_type: "and_list"
```

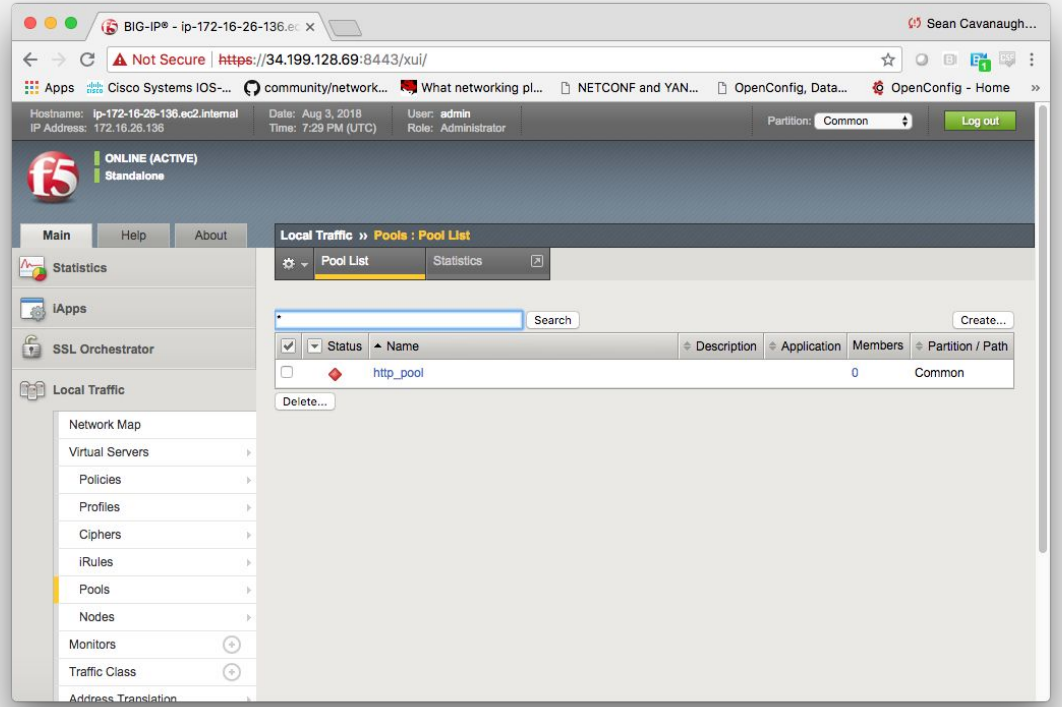
The **monitors** parameter refers to the protocol that the F5 BIG-IP load balancer will be listening on

Using the F5 bigip_pool module

```
  - name: CREATE POOL
    bigip_pool:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "http_pool"
      lb_method: "round-robin"
      monitors: "/Common/http"
      monitor_type: "and_list"
```

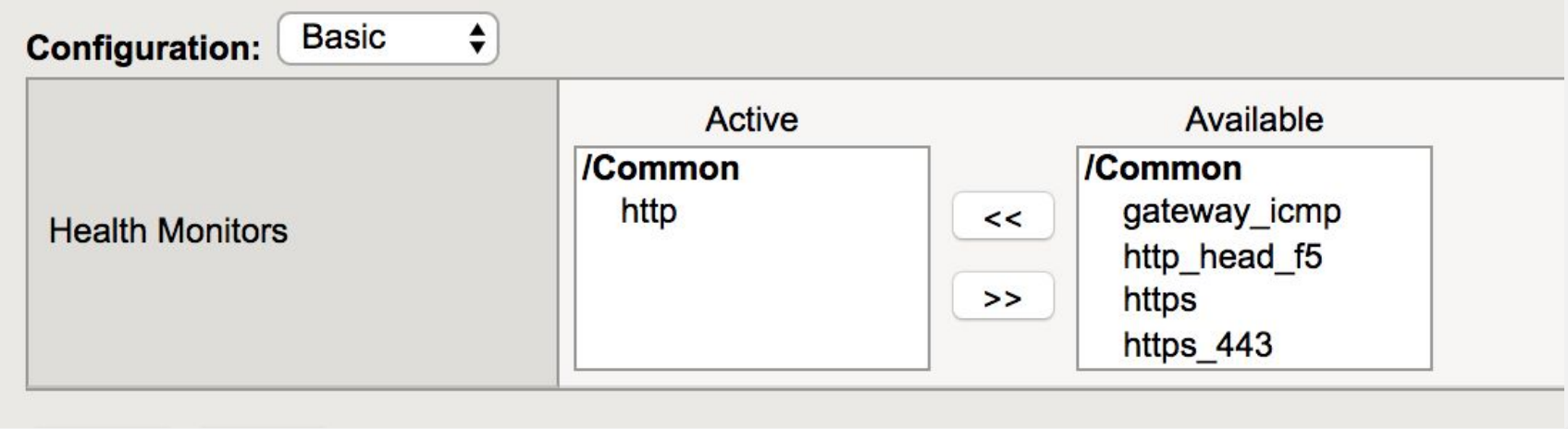
This **monitor_type** parameter is technically the default. We can actually configure multiple monitors (protocols) simultaneously

F5 Web GUI


BIG-IP® - ip-172-16-26-136.ec
Sean Cavanaugh...
Not Secure | https://34.199.128.69:8443/xui/
Apps
Cisco Systems IOS-...
community/network...
What networking pl...
NETCONF and YAN...
OpenConfig, Data...
OpenConfig - Home
Hostname: ip-172-16-26-136.ec2.internal
IP Address: 172.16.26.136
Date: Aug 3, 2018
Time: 7:29 PM (UTC)
User: admin
Role: Administrator
Partition: Common
Log out
ONLINE (ACTIVE)
Standalone
Main
Help
About
Local Traffic » Pools : Pool List
Statistics
iApps
SSL Orchestrator
Local Traffic
Network Map
Virtual Servers
Policies
Profiles
Ciphers
iRules
Pools
Nodes
Monitors
Traffic Class
Address Translation
Pool List
Statistics
Search
Create...
Status
Name
Description
Application
Members
Partition / Path
http_pool
0
Common
Delete...

F5 Web GUI - Configuration

Click on the pool to get more information.
Monitor ‘http’ assigned to the pool.



Lab Time

Exercise 1.3 -Adding a load balancing pool

Demonstrate use of the BIG-IP pool module to configure a load balancing pool in BIG-IP device. A load balancing pool is a logical set of devices, such as web servers, that you group together to receive and process traffic.

Approximate time: 15 mins

redhat.

Using the F5 bigip_pool_member module

```
  - name: ADD POOL MEMBERS
    bigip_pool_member:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      state: "present"
      name: "{{hostvars[item].inventory_hostname}}"
      host: "{{hostvars[item].ansible_host}}"
      port: "80"
      pool: "http_pool"
    loop: "{{ groups['webservers'] }}"
```

F5 BIG-IP Web GUI

The web servers are now configured and can be found under the Members tab of **http_pool**

BIG-IP® - ip-172-16-26-136.ec
Sean Cavanaugh...
Not Secure | https://34.199.128.69:8443/xui/
Apps | Cisco Systems IOS-... | community/network... | What networking pl... | NETCONF and YAN... | OpenConfig, Data... | OpenConfig - Home | YangDocuments <...

Hostname: ip-172-16-26-136.ec2.internal
IP Address: 172.16.26.136
Date: Aug 3, 2018
Time: 7:33 PM (UTC)
User: admin
Role: Administrator
Partition: Common
Log out

ONLINE (ACTIVE)
Standalone

Help | About

Network Map
Virtual Servers
Policies
Profiles
Ciphers
iRules
Pools
Nodes
Monitors
Traffic Class
Address Translation
Acceleration

Local Traffic » Pools : Pool List » http_pool

Properties | Members | Statistics

Load Balancing

Load Balancing Method	Round Robin
Priority Group Activation	Disabled

Update

Current Members

Add...

Status	Member	Address	Service Port	FQDN	Ephemeral	Ratio	Priority Group	Connection Limit	Partition / Path
	host2:80	54.146.162.192	80		No	1	0 (Active)	0	Common
	host1:80	107.22.141.4	80		No	1	0 (Active)	0	Common

Enable | Disable | Force Offline | Remove

Parsing the output

JSON Query Filters:
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/playbooks_filters.html#json-query-filter

```
. . .<<Get output using bigip_device_facts and store in variable>>


  - name: "View complete output"
    debug: "msg={{bigip_device_facts}}"


  - name: "Show members belonging to pool"
    debug: "msg={{item}}"
    loop: "{{bigip_device_facts.ltm_pools | json_query(query_string)}}"
    vars:
     query_string: "[?name=='http_pool'].members[*].name[]"
```

Lab Time

Exercise 1.4 -Adding members to a pool on F5

Demonstrate use of the BIG-IP pool member module to tie web server nodes into the load balancing pool http_pool created in the previous exercises.

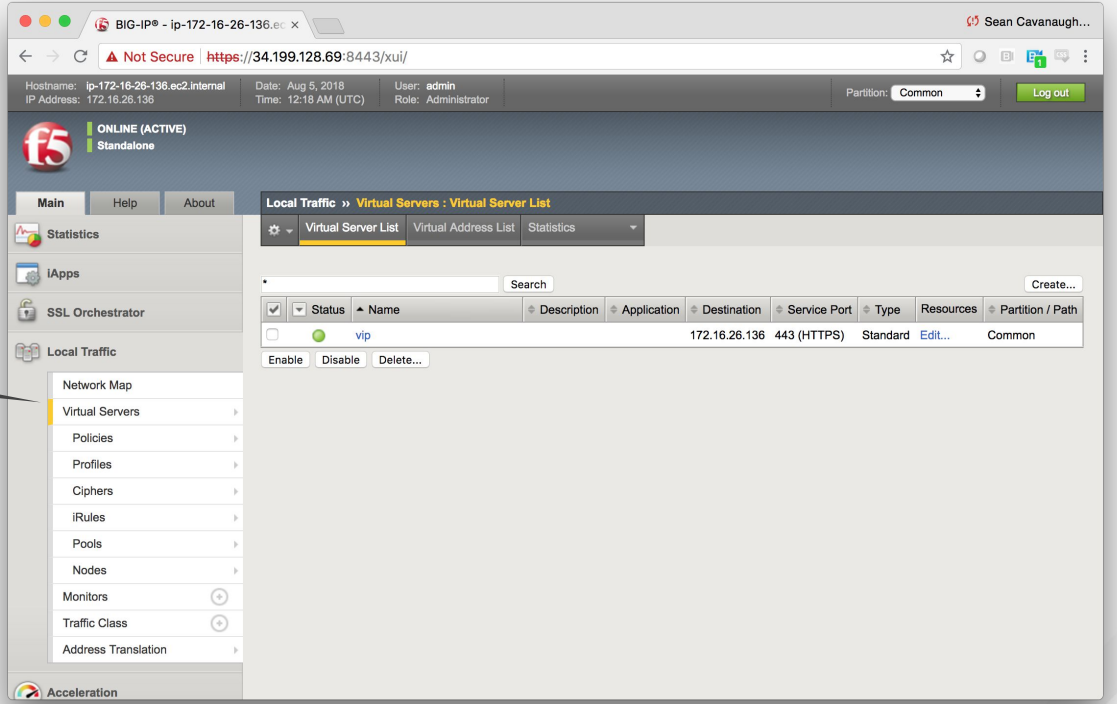
Approximate time: 15 mins

Using the F5 bigip_virtual_server module

```
  - name: ADD VIRTUAL SERVER
    bigip_virtual_server:
<<login info removed for brevity>>
      name: "vip"
      destination: "{{private_ip}}"
      port: "443"
      enabled_vlans: "all"
      all_profiles: ['http','clientssl','oneconnect']
      pool: "http_pool"
      snat: "Automap"
```

F5 BIG-IP Web GUI

The virtual server can be found under Local Traffic -> Virtual Servers



Lab Time

Exercise 1.5 -Adding a virtual server

Demonstrate use of the BIG-IP virtual server module to create a VIP (virtual IP). The VIP will be tied to the http_pool created in earlier exercises. Use a web browser to demonstrate the F5 load balancing between host1 and host2.

Approximate time: 15 mins

Using the F5 bigip_irule module

```
vars:
  irules: ['irule1','irule2']


 tasks:
 - name: ADD iRules
   bigip_irule:
   <<login info removed for brevity>>
     module: "ltm"
     name: "{{item}}"
     content: "{{lookup('file','{{item}}')}}"
   with_items: "{{irules}}"
```

Lab Time

Exercise 1.6 -Adding a iRule

Demonstrate use of the BIG-IP irule module to upload irules to the BIG-IP and then attach those iRules to the Virtual Server created earlier .

Approximate time: 15 mins

redhat.

Using the F5 bigip_config module

```
- name: SAVE RUNNING CONFIG ON BIG-IP
  bigip_config:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    save: yes
```

Lab Time

Exercise 1.7 -Saving running configuration

Demonstrate use of the BIG-IP config module to save the running BIG-IP configuration to disk

Approximate time: 15 mins

Using Provider

Use provider to avoid setting the connection details in every module, set it as a fact once as a task and then re-use it.

```
- provider
      A dict object containing connection details.
      suboptions:
        password:
         server:
         server_port:
         user:
         validate_certs:

         <<not a complete list>>
```

Using Provider Example

```
tasks:
 - name: Setup provider
   set_fact:
    provider:
     server: "{{private_ip}}"
     user: "{{ansible_user}}"
     password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
     server_port: "8443"
     validate_certs: "no"
```

```
- name: Query BIG-IP facts
  bigip_device_facts:
     provider: "{{provider}}"
     gather_subset:
      - ltm-pools
   register: bigip_facts

- name: SAVE RUNNING CONFIG
  bigip_config:
     provider: “{{provider}}”
     save: yes
```

Operational Automation

- Dynamically grab node information from F5 BIG-IP
  - What pools are present?
  - What pool members are part of the pools and what are their IP addresses and Port numbers?
- Disable particular pool member or all pool members
- Verify with Web UI and Ansible Playbooks

Lab Time

Exercise 2.0 - Disabling a pool member

Demonstrate disabling of a node member:port from the pool.

Approximate time: 25 mins

Deleting with the F5 bigip_node module

```
- name: DELETE NODES
  bigip_node:
    server: "{{private_ip}}"
    user: "{{ansible_user}}"
    password: "{{ansible_ssh_pass}}"
    server_port: "8443"
    validate_certs: "no"
    name: "{{item}}"
    state: absent
```

Using the **state** parameter with absent, the module will make sure the specified configuration is not existent (deleted)

Lab Time

Exercise 2.1 - Deleting F5 BIG-IP Configuration

Demonstrate use of the Ansible state parameter for modules. The state parameter will remove a configuration from the F5 BIG-IP load balancer.

Approximate time: 15 mins

Block

```yaml
- name: BLOCK
  block:
    - debug:
        msg: 'Task 1!'
    - debug:
        msg: 'Task 2!'
    - debug:
        msg: 'Task 3!'
```

Block

```
- name: BLOCK
  block:
    - debug:
        msg: 'Task 1!'
    - debug:
        msg: 'Task 2!'
  when:
    - '“Xeon” in check_model'
    - '“E5-2670” in check_model'
```

Block - Rescue

```
- name: Attempt and graceful roll back demo
  block:
    - debug:
        msg: 'I execute normally'
    - command: /bin/false
    - debug:
        msg: 'I never execute, due to the above task failing'
  rescue:
    - debug:
        msg: 'I caught an error'
    - command: /bin/false
    - debug:
        msg: 'I also never execute :-('
```

Block - Rescue

What happens when?

- If a task fails in the block, it will immediately go to **rescue**.
- If there is no **rescue** stanza, the Playbook will stop executing for the host it failed on.

- If there is a **rescue** stanza**,** the tasks under the rescue stanza will execute.
  - If any tasks under **rescue** fail, the Playbook will stop executing for the host it failed on.
  - If everything executes successfully under the **rescue** the Playbook will continue on like no failures happened. The failure will be recorded in the Play Recap.

Lab Time

Exercise 2.2 - Advanced: Error Handling

Demonstrate the use of the block and the rescue functionality for Ansible Playbooks. This exercise will also tie the previous exercises into one holistic Playbook.

Approximate time: 30 mins

Roles

Roles are Playbooks

- Roles help simplify playbooks.
- Think of them as callable functions for repeated tasks.
- Roles can be distributed/shared; similar to libraries.

Example Playbook

```
# site.yml
---
- hosts: DC
  roles:
     - add_node
     - add_vip
```

Directory Structure

```
site.yml
roles/
   add_node/
     tasks/
       main.yml
   add_vip/
     tasks/
       main.yml
```

Roles - really simple, but powerful

Playbook

```
# site.yml
---
- hosts: routers
  roles:
      - add_node
      - add_vip
```

File Structure

```
add_node/
  tasks/
    main.yml
add_vip/
  tasks/
    main.yml
```

Tasks

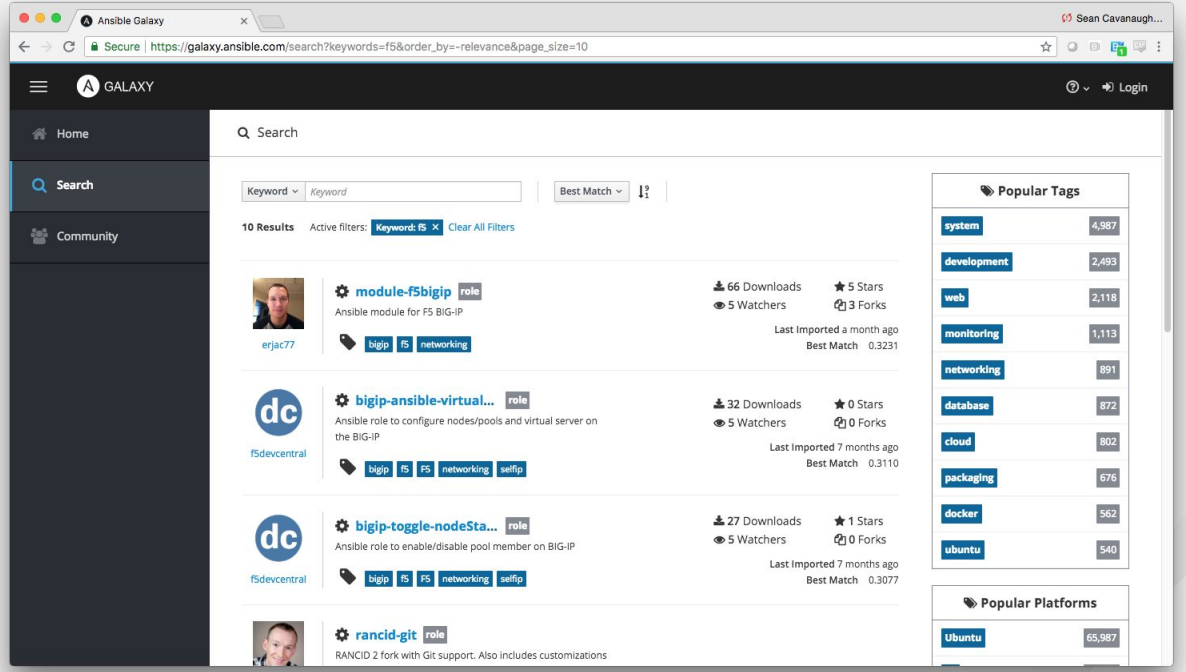
```
- name: CREATE NODES
    bigip_node:
<<output removed for brevity>>
```

```
- name: ADD VIRTUAL SERVER
    bigip_virtual_server:
<<output removed for brevity>>
```

Ansible Galaxy

http://galaxy.ansible.com

- Ansible Galaxy is a hub for finding, reusing and sharing Ansible roles.
- Jump-start your automation project with content contributed and reviewed by the Ansible community.



App Services 3 Extension (AS3)

The Application Services 3 Extension uses a declarative model, meaning you send a declaration file using a single Rest API call.

Simple JSON

- Declaration not ordered, nor sequenced
- Variables can be used easily within the AS3 template
- Incremental Declaration capable

```
"web_app": {
    "class": "Application",
    "template": "http",
    "serviceMain": {
        "class": "Service_HTTP",
        "virtualAddresses": [
            "{{private_ip}}"
        ],
        "pool": "app_pool"
    },
    "app_pool": {
        "class": "Pool",
        "monitors": [
            "http"
        ],
        "members": [
<<snippet, output removed for brevity>>>
```

Pushing a Template

Module coming in Ansible 2.7 (Today!)

```
- name: PUSH AS3
  uri:
    url: "https://{{ ansible_host }}:8443/mgmt/shared/appsvcs/declare"
    method: POST
    body: "{{ lookup('template','j2/tenant_base.j2', split_lines=False) }}"
    status_code: 200
    timeout: 300
    body_format: json
    force_basic_auth: yes
    user: "{{ ansible_user }}"
    password: "{{ ansible_ssh_pass }}"
    validate_certs: no
```

Lab Time

Exercise 3.0 - Intro to AS3

Demonstrate building a virtual server (exactly like the Section 1 Ansible F5 Exercises) with F5 AS3

Approximate time: 15 mins

redhat.

Lab Time

Exercise 3.1 - Operational Change with AS3

Demonstrate changing an existing Web Application AS3 template. There is a problem with the existing template, the serviceMain is showing red. What is wrong?

Approximate time: 15 mins

Lab Time

Exercise 3.2 - Deleting a Web Application

Demonstrate deleting a Web Application with AS3 and the uri module.

Approximate time: 15 mins

Next Steps

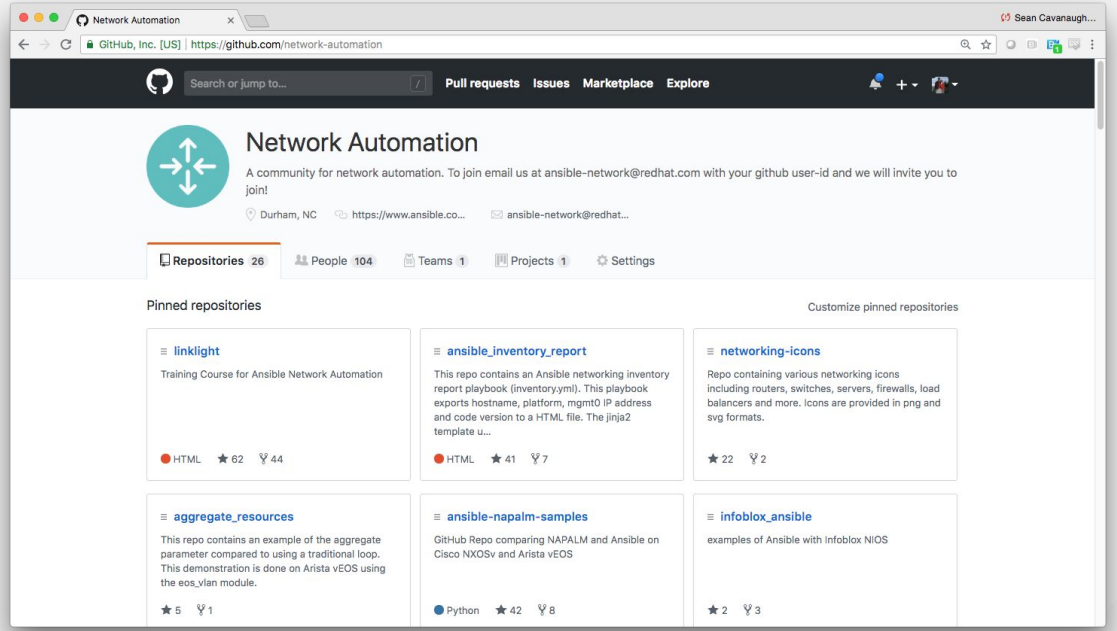
Thanks so much for joining the class. Here are some next steps on how to get more information and join the community!

redhat.

Bookmark the GitHub Project

https://www.github.com/network-automation

- Examples, samples and demos
- Run network topologies right on your laptop



Chat with us

Engage with the community

- **Slack**
  https://ansiblenetwork.slack.com
  Join by clicking here https://bit.ly/2OfNEBr

- **IRC**
  #ansible-network on freenode
  http://webchat.freenode.net/?channels=ansible-network

Next Steps

- It's easy to get started
  https://ansible.com/get-started

- Learn about Ansible & F5
  https://ansible.com/f5

- Instructor Led Classes
  Class DO457: Ansible for Network Automation
  https://red.ht/2MiAgvA