Ansible for Legacy Systems

Overview and Strategy

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What we'll

discuss today

- Why use Ansible on Legacy?
- Compatibility Notes
- Suggested Strategy
- Example of Incremental Projects



Why Use Ansible on Legacy?

- Everyone like to talk about New Things
 - Greenfield deploys promise a reset of history
 - Less need to change existing patterns
 - The hope that this time we will Do Things Right
- But legacy systems persist!
 - Longstanding platforms
 - Often business critical
 - Heavy costs associated with downtime or runtime errors
 - Deep layers of configuration and management infrastructure



Seriously, Why Use Ansible on Legacy?

- The reasons we avoid it are why we should!
- The problems are known
- Complexity means plenty of small, high-impact improvements are possible
- Expense of downtime means ease of demonstrating project ROI



Compatibility

First, A Note on Compatibility

- Since Ansible 2.5, managed nodes require a minimum of **Python 2.6** or **3.5**
 - Individual modules may have higher requirements
- For Ansible 2.11, control node has a "soft dependency" on Python 3.8
- Consult the supported <u>configurations page</u> for the list of supported platforms.



Strategy

Strategy: Salami Slicing

- This is not one major project. This is a series of small projects.
- Each project has a specific, targeted goal.
- Aim for a specific improvement to stability, quality of life, and/or operational procedure
- Be pragmatic, but keep the future in mind
- "If the next project isn't approved, we've still made a difference."



Examples

Examples

admin@server1 bigapp]\$ ls			
bin configs lob1 lob2			
admin@server1 bigapp]\$ ls	bin/		
prep prep.191101	prep.CHG0038547	4 run_job.sh.3	
prep.1 prep.200312	run_job.sh	run_job.sh.3_old	
prep.171003 prep.210618	run_job.sh.1	run_job.sh.CHG003741	93
prep.180525 prep.bak	run_job.sh.2	run_job.sh.old	
admin@server1 bigapp]\$ ls	configs/		
lob1.conf lob1.conf.7	lob2.conf.4 lo	b3.conf.1 lob3.conf.9	lob4.conf.6
lob1.conf. lob1.conf.8	lob2.conf.5 lo	b3.conf.2 lob4.conf	lob4.conf.7
lob1.conf.1 lob1.conf.9	lob2.conf.6 lo	b3.conf.3 lob4.conf.	lob4.conf.8
lob1.conf.2 lob2.conf	lob2.conf.7 lo	b3.conf.4 lob4.conf.1	lob4.conf.9
lob1.conf.3 lob2.conf.	lob2.conf.8 lo	b3.conf.5 lob4.conf.2	
lob1.conf.4 lob2.conf.1	lob2.conf.9 lo	b3.conf.6 lob4.conf.3	
lob1.conf.5 lob2.conf.2	lob3.conf lo	b3.conf.7 lob4.conf.4	
lob1.conf.6 lob2.conf. <u>3</u>	lob3.conf. lo	b3.conf.8 lob4.conf.5	



Phase 1: Basic Version Control

- Goal: Clean the folders, deploy files from git
- Process Improvements:
 - Better change staging
 - Stop manual edits of controlled files
 - Easier rollback to current approved state
 - Old file states accessible through version control
- ROI wins:
 - Easier change execution
 - Fewer outages from out-of-band changes
 - Easier reversion of changes means shorter outages





Phase 2: Templates

- Goal: Templated configs and scripts
- Process Improvements:
 - Use templating to fill in or generate configs
 - Draw from Source of Truth
 - Reduce manual editing
- ROI wins:
 - Further reduce outages from manual edits



Phase 3: Ambition Grows

- Goal: Refactoring
- Ideas:
 - Use Ansible templating for node-specific logic
 - Rework portion of LOB buildout
 - Replace management scripts with Ansible Playbooks



Examples



Summary

- Incremental projects
- Pragmatism
- Every win is a win



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