Ansible Tower Upgrade and Migration

Release Ansible Tower 3.7.3

Red Hat, Inc.

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Thank you for your interest in Ansible Tower. Ansible Tower is a commercial offering that helps teams manage complex multi-tier deployments by adding control, knowledge, and delegation to Ansible-powered environments.

Note: You must upgrade your Ansible Tower to Ansible Tower 3.5 before you can upgrade to Ansible Tower 3.7.0.

We Need Feedback!

If you spot a typo in this documentation, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please send an email to: docs@ansible.com

If you have a suggestion, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the manual's title, chapter number/section number, and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily. We may not be able to respond to every message sent to us, but you can be sure that we will be reading them all!

Ansible Tower Version 3.7.3; September 30, 2020; https://access.redhat.com/

CHAPTER

ONE

RELEASE NOTES FOR ANSIBLE TOWER VERSION 3.7.3

1.1 Ansible Tower Version 3.7.3

- Updated to the latest version of the `git-python` library to no longer cause certain jobs to fail
- Updated to the latest version of the `ovirt.ovirt` collection to no longer cause connections to hang when syncing inventory from oVirt/RHV
- Added a number of optimizations to Ansible Tower's callback receiver to improve the speed of stdout processing for simultaneous playbooks runs
- Added an optional setting to disable the auto-creation of organizations and teams on successful SAML login
- Fixed an XSS vulnerability (CVE-2020-25626)
- Fixed a slow memory leak in the Daphne process
- Fixed Automation Analytics data gathering to no longer fail for customers with large datasets
- Fixed scheduled jobs that run every X minute(s) or hour(s) to no longer fail to run at the proper time
- Fixed delays in Ansible Tower's task manager when large numbers of simultaneous jobs are scheduled
- Fixed the performance for playbooks that store large amounts of data using the `set_stats` module
- Fixed the `awx-manage remove_from_queue` tool when used with isolated nodes
- Fixed an issue that prevented jobs from being properly marked as canceled when Tower is backed up and then restored to another environment

CHAPTER

TWO

UPGRADING ANSIBLE TOWER

This section covers each component of the upgrading process:

Note: All upgrades should be no more than two major versions behind what you are currently upgrading to. For example, in order to upgrade to Ansible Tower 3.7.x, you must first be on version 3.5.x; i.e., there is no direct upgrade path from version 3.4.x or earlier. Refer to the recommended upgrade path article on the Red Hat customer portal.

In order to run Ansible Tower 3.7, you must also have Ansible 2.8 or later installed.

2.1 Upgrade Planning

This section covers changes that you should keep in mind as you attempt to upgrade your Ansible Tower Instance

- If you need to upgrade Red Hat Enterprise Linux and Ansible Tower, you will need to do a backup and restore of your Tower data. Refer to Upgrading an Existing Tower Installation in the *Ansible Tower Installation and Reference Guide* for further detail.
- Because Ansible Tower runs with Python 3 starting in 3.5, custom settings files in `/etc/tower/conf.d` must be valid Python3 prior to upgrading to Ansible Tower 3.5 or later.
- Clustered upgrades require special attention to instance and instance groups prior to starting the upgrade. Refer to the *Setting up the Inventory File* and ref:*ag_clustering* sections.
- Prior versions of Ansible Tower used the variable name `rabbitmq_host` during installation. If you are upgrading from a previous version of Tower, and you previously specified `rabbitmq_host` in your inventory, simply rename `rabbitmq_host` to `routable_hostname` before upgrading. See Clustering for details.

2.2 Obtaining Ansible Tower

You may install standalone Tower or use the bundled installer:

- if you set up Tower on an environment with a direct Internet access, you can download the standalone Tower installer
- if you set up Tower on an environment without direct access to online repositories, or your environment enforces a proxy, you must use the bundled installer

Download and then extract the Ansible Tower installation/upgrade tool: http://releases.ansible.com/ansible-tower/setup/

```
root@localhost:~$ tar xvzf ansible-tower-setup-latest.tar.gz
root@localhost:~$ cd ansible-tower-setup-<tower_version>
```

To install or upgrade, start by editing the inventory file in the `ansible-tower-setup-<tower_version>` directory, replacing `<tower_version>` with the version number, such as `3.7.1` or `3.7.0` directory.

2.3 Setting up the Inventory File

As you edit your inventory file, there are a few things you must keep in mind:

- The contents of the inventory file should be defined in `./inventory`, next to the `./setup.sh` installer playbook.
- For **installations and upgrades**: If you need to make use of external databases, you must ensure the database sections of your inventory file are properly setup. Edit this file and add your external database information before running the setup script.
- For **upgrading an existing cluster**: When upgrading a cluster, you may decide that you want to also reconfigure your cluster to omit existing instances or instance groups. Omitting the instance or the instance group from the inventory file will not be enough to remove them from the cluster. In addition to omitting instances or instance groups from the inventory file, you must also deprovision instances or instance groups before starting the upgrade. Otherwise, omitted instances or instance groups will continue to communicate with the cluster, which can cause issues with tower services during the upgrade.
- For **clustered installations**: If you are creating a clustered setup, you must replace `localhost` with the hostname or IP address of all instances. All nodes/instances must be able to reach any others using this hostname or address. In other words, you cannot use the `localhost ansible_connection=local` on one of the nodes *AND* all of the nodes should use the same format for the host names.

  Therefore, this will *not* work:

  ```
  [tower]
  localhost ansible_connection=local
  hostA
  hostB.example.com
  172.27.0.4
  ```

  Instead, use these formats:

  ```
  [tower]
  hostA
  hostB
  hostC
  ```

OR

```
hostA.example.com
hostB.example.com
hostC.example.com
```

OR

```
[tower]
172.27.0.2
172.27.0.3
172.27.0.4
```

- For **all standard installations**: When performing an installation, you must supply any necessary passwords in the inventory file.

Note: Changes made to the installation process now require that you fill out all of the password fields in the inventory file. If you need to know where to find the values for these they should be:

`admin_password=''` <— Tower local admin password

`pg_password=''` <—- Found in /etc/tower/conf.d/postgres.py

Warning: Do not use special characters in `pg_password` as it may cause the setup to fail.

Example Inventory file

- For **provisioning new nodes**: When provisioning new nodes add the nodes to the inventory file with all current nodes, make sure all passwords are included in the inventory file.
- For **upgrading a single node**: When upgrading, be sure to compare your inventory file to the current release version. It is recommended that you keep the passwords in here even when performing an upgrade.

Example Single Node Inventory File

```
[tower]
localhost ansible_connection=local

[database]

[all:vars]
admin_password='password'

pg_host=''
pg_port=''

pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
pg_password='password'
```

Warning: Do not use special characters in `pg_password` as it may cause the setup to fail.

Example Multi Node Cluster Inventory File

```
[tower]
clusternode1.example.com
clusternode2.example.com
clusternode3.example.com

[database]
dbnode.example.com

[all:vars]
ansible_become=true

admin_password='password'

pg_host='dbnode.example.com'
pg_port='5432'

pg_database='tower'
pg_username='tower'
pg_password='password'
```

Warning: Do not use special characters in `pg_password` as it may cause the setup to fail.

Example Inventory file for an external existing database

```
[tower]
node.example.com ansible_connection=local

[database]

[all:vars]
admin_password='password'
pg_password='password'


pg_host='database.example.com'
pg_port='5432'

pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
```

Warning: Do not use special characters in `pg_password` as it may cause the setup to fail.

Example Inventory file for external database which needs installation

```
[tower]
node.example.com ansible_connection=local


[database]
database.example.com

[all:vars]
admin_password='password'
```

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```
pg_password='password'

pg_host='database.example.com'
pg_port='5432'

pg_database='awx'
pg_username='awx'
```

Warning: Do not use special characters in `pg_password` as it may cause the setup to fail.

Once any necessary changes have been made, you are ready to run `./setup.sh`.

Note: Root access to the remote machines is required. With Ansible, this can be achieved in different ways:

- ansible_user=root ansible_ssh_pass="your_password_here" inventory host or group variables
- ansible_user=root ansible_ssh_private_key_file="path_to_your_keyfile.pem" inventory host or group variables
- ANSIBLE_BECOME_METHOD='sudo' ANSIBLE_BECOME=True ./setup.sh
- ANSIBLE_SUDO=True ./setup.sh (Only applies to Ansible 2.7)

The `DEFAULT_SUDO` Ansible configuration parameter was removed in Ansible 2.8, which causes the `ANSIBLE_SUDO=True ./setup.sh` method of privilege escalation to no longer work. For more information on `become` plugins, refer to Understanding Privilege Escalation and the list of become plugins.

2.4 The Setup Playbook

Note: Ansible Tower 3.0 simplifies installation and removes the need to run `./configure/` as part of the installation setup. Users of older versions should follow the instructions available in the v.2.4.5 (or earlier) releases of the Tower Documentation available at: http://docs.ansible.com/

The Tower setup playbook script uses the `inventory` file and is invoked as `./setup.sh` from the path where you unpacked the Tower installer tarball.

```
root@localhost:~$ ./setup.sh
```

The setup script takes the following arguments:

- `-h` – Show this help message and exit
- `-i INVENTORY_FILE` – Path to Ansible inventory file (default: `inventory`)
- `-e EXTRA_VARS` – Set additional Ansible variables as key=value or YAML/JSON (i.e. `-e bundle_install=false` forces an online installation)
- `-b` – Perform a database backup in lieu of installing
- `-r` – Perform a database restore in lieu of installing (a default restore path is used unless EXTRA_VARS are provided with a non-default path, as shown in the code example below)

```
./setup.sh -e 'restore_backup_file=/path/to/nondefault/location' -r
```

Note: Please note that a issue was discovered in Tower 3.0.0 and 3.0.1 that prevented proper system backups and restorations.

If you need to back up or restore your Tower v3.0.0 or v3.0.1 installation, use the v3.0.2 installer to do so.

CHAPTER

THREE

ROLE-BASED ACCESS CONTROLS

Ansible Tower 3.7 contains minor updates to the Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) system. For the latest RBAC documentation, refer to the Role-Based Access Controls section in the Tower User Guide.

3.1 Organization field on Job Templates

Job templates in Ansible Tower now include an organization field in the API. This is set on creation based on the organization of the project used by the Job Template, and cannot be changed. Because of this, a project's organization cannot be changed once it is in use by Job Templates.

This changes visibility and access to job templates. Previously, an admin of the organization that a job template's inventory belonged to would also be granted admin access to the job template. While existing permissions are preserved on an upgrade to Ansible Tower 3.7, newly created jobs will only grant view access to the job template to the inventory admin in this scenario.

CHAPTER

FOUR

USING VIRTUALENV WITH ANSIBLE TOWER

Ansible Tower 3.0 and later uses *virtualenv*. Virtualenv creates isolated Python environments to avoid problems caused by conflicting dependencies and differing versions. Virtualenv works by simply creating a folder which contains all of the necessary executables and dependencies for a specific version of Python. Ansible Tower creates two virtualenvs during installation–one is used to run Tower, while the other is used to run Ansible. This allows Tower to run in a stable environment, while allowing you to add or update modules to your Ansible Python environment as necessary to run your playbooks. For more information on virtualenv, see the Python Guide to Virtual Environments and the *Python virtualenv* project itself.

By default, the virtualenv is located at `/var/lib/awx/venv/ansible` on the file system but starting with Ansible Tower 3.5, you can create your own custom directories and use them in inventory imports. This allows you to choose how you run your inventory imports, as inventory sources use custom virtual environments.

Tower also pre-installs a variety of third-party library/SDK support into this virtualenv for its integration points with a variety of cloud providers (such as EC2, OpenStack, Azure, etc.) Periodically, you may want to add additional SDK support into this virtualenv, which is described in further detail below.

Note: It is highly recommended that you run `umask 0022` before installing any packages to the virtual environment. Failure to properly configure permissions can result in Tower service failures. An example follows:

```
# source /var/lib/awx/venv/ansible/bin/activate
# umask 0022
# pip install --upgrade pywinrm
# deactivate
```

In addition to adding modules to the virtualenv that Tower uses to run Ansible, you can create new virtualenvs as described below.

4.1 Preparing a new custom virtualenv

You can specify a different virtualenv for running Job Templates in Tower. In order to do so, you must specify which directories those venvs reside. You could choose to keep custom venvs inside `/var/lib/awx/venv/`, but it is highly recommended that a custom directory be created. The following examples use a placeholder directory `/opt/my-envs/`, but you can replace this with a directory path of your choice anywhere this is specified.

1. Preparing a new custom virtualenv requires the virtualenv package to be pre-installed:

```
$ sudo yum install python-virtualenv
```

2. Create a directory for your custom venvs:

```
$ sudo mkdir /opt/my-envs
```

3. Make sure to give your directory the appropriate write and execution permissions:

```
$ sudo chmod 0755 /opt/my-envs
```

4. Optionally, you can specify in Tower which directory to look for custom venvs by adding this directory to the `CUSTOM_VENV_PATHS` setting as follows:

```
$ curl -X PATCH 'https://user:password@tower.example.org/api/v2/settings/system/' \
    -d '{"CUSTOM_VENV_PATHS": ["/opt/my-envs/"]}'  -H 'Content-Type:application/json'
```

If you have venvs spanned over multiple directories, add all the paths and Tower will aggregate venvs from them:

```
$ curl -X PATCH 'https://user:password@tower.example.org/api/v2/settings/system/' \
    -d '{"CUSTOM_VENV_PATHS": ["/path/1/to/venv/", "/path/2/to/venv/", "/path/3/to/
↪venv/"]}' \
    -H 'Content-Type:application/json'
```

5. Now that a venv directory has been set up, create a virtual environment in that location:

```
$ sudo virtualenv /opt/my-envs/custom-venv
```

Note: Multiple versions of Python are supported, but the syntax for creating virtualenvs in Python 3 has changed slightly: `$ sudo python3 -m venv /opt/my-envs/custom-venv`

---

6. Next, install gcc so that `psutil` can be compiled:

```
$ yum install gcc
```

7. Your newly created virtualenv needs a few base dependencies to properly run playbooks (eg., fact gathering):

```
$ sudo /opt/my-envs/custom-venv/bin/pip install psutil
```

From here, you can install *additional* Python dependencies that you care about, such as a per-virtualenv version of Ansible itself:

```
$ sudo /opt/my-envs/custom-venv/bin/pip install -U "ansible == X.Y.Z"
```

Or you can add an additional third-party SDK that is not included with the base Tower installation:

```
$ sudo /opt/my-envs/custom-venv/bin/pip install -U python-digitalocean
```

If you want to copy them, the libraries included in Tower's default virtualenv can be found using `pip freeze`:

```
$ sudo /var/lib/awx/venv/ansible/bin/pip freeze
```

In a clustered Tower installation, you need to ensure that the same custom virtualenv exists on **every** local file system at `/opt/my-envs/`. Custom virtualenvs are supported on isolated instances. If you are using a custom virtual environment, it needs to also be copied or replicated on any isolated node you would be using, not just on the Tower node. For setting up custom virtual environments in containers, refer to the Build custom virtual environments section of the *Ansible Tower Administration Guide*.

4.2 Assigning custom virtualenvs

Once you have created a custom virtualenv, you can assign it at the Organization, Project, or Job Template level to use it in job runs. You can set the custom venv on an inventory source to run inventory updates in that venv. However, starting in Ansible Tower 3.5, Ansible 2.4 or later is required to run inventory updates. Jobs using that inventory follow their own rules and will not use this venv. If an SCM inventory source does not have a venv selected, it can use the venv of its linked project. You can assign a custom venv on the organization, but if you do, it will not be used by inventory updates in the organization, as it is only used in job runs.

The following shows the proper way to assign a custom venv at the desired level.

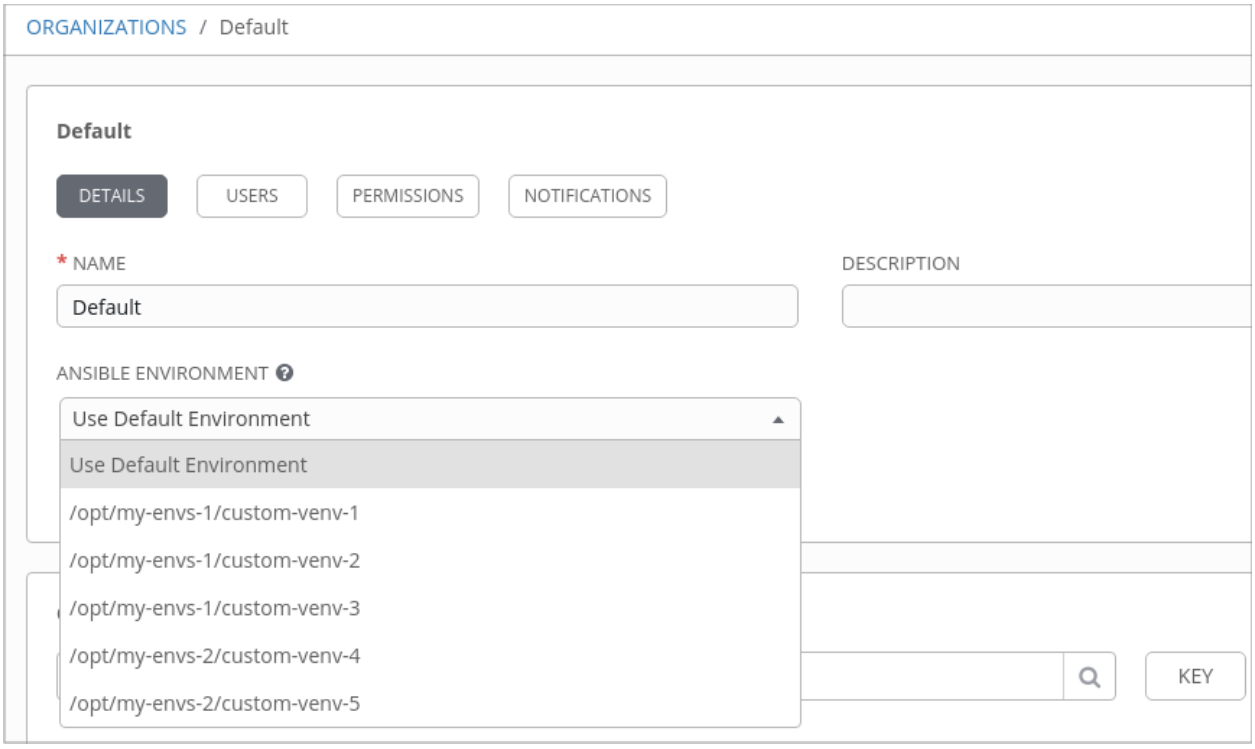
```
PATCH https://awx-host.example.org/api/v2/organizations/N/
PATCH https://awx-host.example.org/api/v2/projects/N/
PATCH https://awx-host.example.org/api/v2/job_templates/N/
PATCH https://awx-host.example.org/api/v2/inventory_sources/N/

Content-Type: application/json
{
        'custom_virtualenv': '/opt/my-envs/custom-venv'
}
```

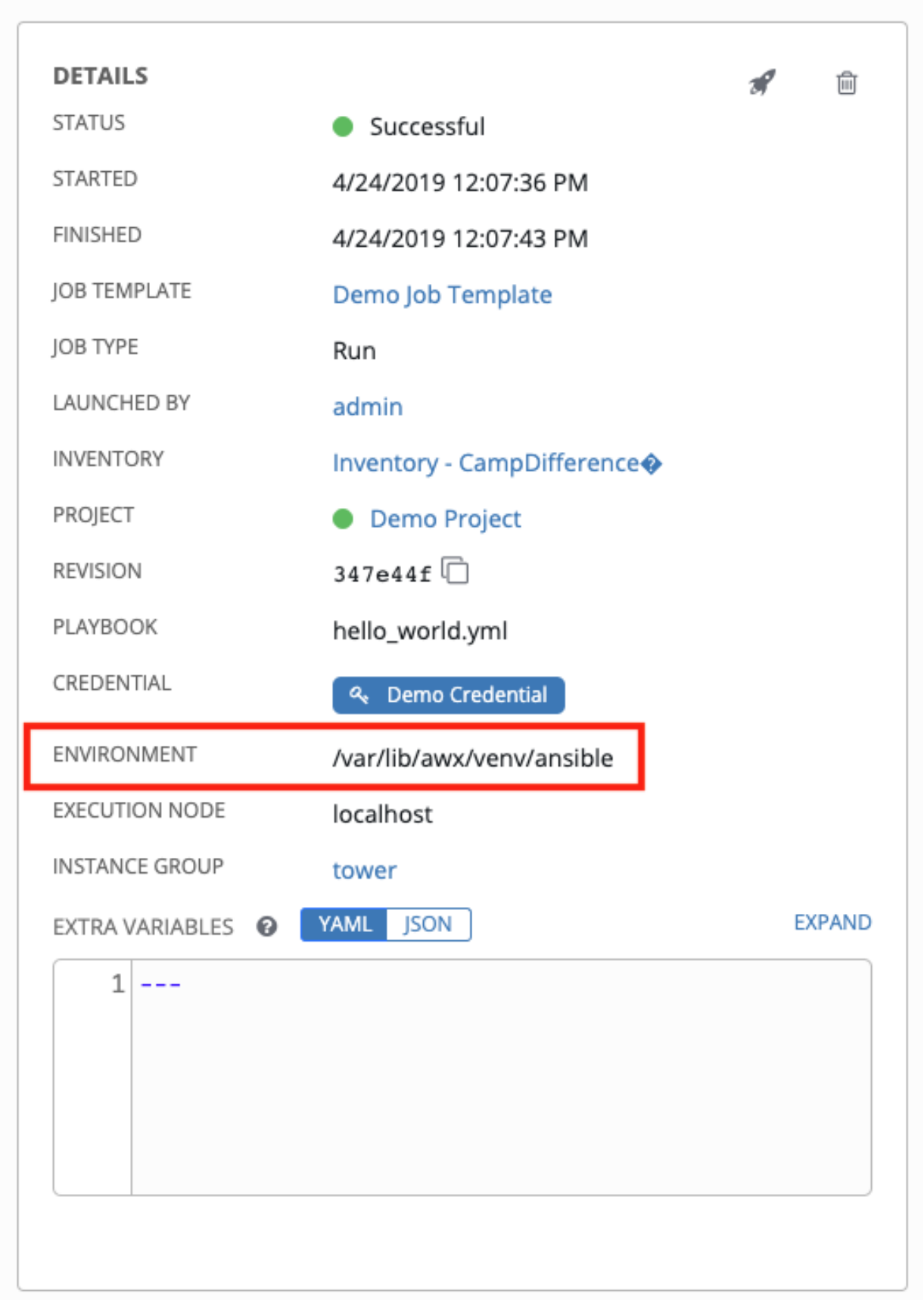
An HTTP GET request to `/api/v2/config/` provides a list of detected installed virtualenvs:

```
{
        "custom_virtualenvs": [
                "/opt/my-envs/custom-venv",
                "/opt/my-envs/my-other-custom-venv",
        ],
...
}
```

You can also specify the virtual environment to assign to an Organization, Project, and Job Template from their respective edit screens in the Ansible Tower User Interface. Select the virtualenv from the **Ansible Environment** drop-down menu, as shown in the example below:



When you launch a job template, you will also see the virtualenv specified in the Job Details pane:


DETAILS
STATUS
Successful
STARTED
4/24/2019 12:07:36 PM
FINISHED
4/24/2019 12:07:43 PM
JOB TEMPLATE
Demo Job Template
JOB TYPE
Run
LAUNCHED BY
admin
INVENTORY
Inventory - CampDifference
PROJECT
Demo Project
REVISION
347e44f
PLAYBOOK
hello_world.yml
CREDENTIAL
Demo Credential
ENVIRONMENT
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localhost
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