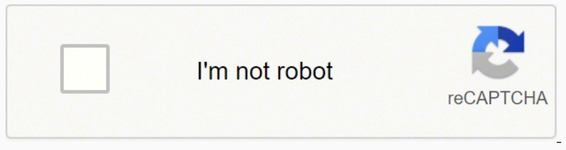

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Ansible jinja2 template filters pdf online editor

Here is an example of how to parse the output into a hash value using the same show vlan command. To get a random item from a list: "{{ ['a','b','c'] | random }}" # => 'c' To get a random number between 0 and a specified number: "{{ 60 | random }} * * * * root /script/from/cron" # => '21 * * * * root /script/from/cron' Get a random number from 0 to 100 but in steps of 10: {{ 101 | random(step=10) }} # => 70 Get a random number from 1 to 100 but in steps of 10: {{ 101 | random(1, 10) }} # => 31 {{ 101 | random(start=1, step=10) }} # => 51 As of Ansible version 2.3, it's also possible to initialize the random number generator from a seed. This behaviour does not depend on the value of the hash_behaviour setting in ansible.cfg. In addition the ones provided by Jinja2, Ansible ships with it's own and allows users to add their own custom filters. The spec file should be valid formatted YAML. --- vars: vlan: vlan_id: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" name: "{{ item.name }}" enabled: "{{ item.state != 'act/lshut' }}" state: "{{ item.state }}" keys: vlans: value: "{{ vlan }}" items: "^(?P\\d+)\\s+(?P\\w+)\\s+(?Pactive|act/lshut|suspended)" state_static: value: present The spec file above will return a JSON data structure that is a list of hashes with the parsed VLAN information. Now, let's take the following data structure: domain_definition: domain: cluster: - name: "cluster1" - name: "cluster2" server: - name: "server11" cluster: "cluster1" port: "8080" - name: "server12" cluster: "cluster1" port: "8090" - name: "server21" cluster: "cluster2" port: "9080" - name: "server22" cluster: "cluster2" port: "9090" library: - name: "lib1" target: "cluster1" - name: "lib2" target: "cluster2" To extract all clusters from this structure, you can use the following query: - name: "Display all cluster names" debug: var: item loop: "{{ domain_definition | json_query('domain.cluster[*].name') }}" Same thing for all server names: - name: "Display all server names" debug: var: item loop: "{{ domain_definition | json_query('domain.server[*].name') }}" This example shows ports from cluster1: - name: "Display all ports from cluster1" debug: var: item loop: "{{ domain_definition | json_query(server_name_cluster1_query) }}" vars: server_name_cluster1_query: "domain.server[?cluster=='cluster1'].port" Note You can use a variable to make the query more readable. To get permutations of a list: - name: give me largest permutations (order matters) debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3,4,5] | permutations | list }}" - name: give me permutations of sets of three debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3,4,5] | permutations(3) | list }}" Combinations always require a set size: - name: give me combinations for sets of two debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3,4,5] | combinations(2) | list }}" Also see the zip and zip_longest filters Use the type_debug filter to display the underlying Python type of a variable. Below is an example of a valid spec file that will parse the output from the show vlan command. --- vars: vlan: key: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" values: vlan_id: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" name: "{{ item.name }}" enabled: "{{ item.state != 'act/lshut' }}" state: "{{ item.state }}" keys: vlans: value: "{{ vlan }}" items: "^(?P\\d+)\\s+(?P\\w+)\\s+(?Pactive|act/lshut|suspended)" state_static: value: present Another common use case for parsing CLI commands is to break a large command into blocks that can be parsed. For that, use total_seconds() {{ (("2016-08-14 20:00:12" | to_datetime) - ("2016-08-14 18:00:00" | to_datetime)).seconds }} # This expression evaluates to "12" and not "132". To get the minimum value from list of numbers: To get the maximum value from a list of numbers: Flatten a list (same thing the flatten lookup does): {{ [3, [4, 2]] | flatten }} Flatten only the first level of a list (akin to the items lookup): {{ [3, [4, [2]]] | flatten(levels=1) }} All these functions return a unique set from sets or lists. Some hash types allow providing a rounds parameter: {{ 'secretpassword' | password_hash('sha256', 'mysecretsalt', rounds=10000) }} The combine filter allows hashes to be merged. To get a unique set from a list: To get a union of two lists: {{ list1 | union(list2) }} To get the intersection of 2 lists (unique list of all items in both): {{ list1 | intersect(list2) }} To get the difference of 2 lists (items in 1 that don't exist in 2): {{ list1 | difference(list2) }} To get the symmetric difference of 2 lists (items exclusive to each list): {{ list1 | symmetric_difference(list2) }} To turn a dictionary into a list of items, suitable for looping, use dict2items: Which turns: tags: - key: Application value: payment Environment: dev into: - key: Application value: payment - key: Environment value: dev This filter turns a list of dicts with 2 keys, into a dict, mapping the values of those keys into key: value pairs: Which turns: tags: - key: Application value: payment - key: Environment value: dev into: Application: payment Environment: dev This is the reverse of the dict2items filter. To escape special characters within a regex, use the "regex_escape" filter: # convert '^f.*o(.*)$' to '\^f\.*o\(\.*\)\$' {{ '^f.*o(.*)$' | regex_escape() }} To add quotes for shell usage: - shell: echo {{ string_value | quote }} To use one value on true and another on false (new in version 1.9): {{ (name == "John") | ternary('Mr','Ms') }} To concatenate a list into a string: To get the last name of a file path, like 'foo.txt' out of '/etc/asdf/foo.txt': To get the last name of a windows style file path (new in version 2.0): {{ path | win_basename }} To separate the windows drive letter from the rest of a file path (new in version 2.0): {{ path | win_splitdrive }} To get only the windows drive letter: {{ path | win_splitdrive | first }} To get the rest of the path without the drive letter: {{ path | win_splitdrive | last }} To get the directory from a path: To get the directory from a windows path (new version 2.0): To expand a path containing a tilde (~) character (new in version 1.5): To expand a path containing environment variables: Note expandvars expands local variables; using it on remote paths can lead to errors. This returns only number of days and discards remaining hours, minutes, and seconds {{ (("2016-08-14 20:00:12" | to_datetime) - ("2015-12-25" | to_datetime('%Y-%m-%d'))).days }} To format a date using a string (like with the shell date command), use the "strftime" filter: # Display year-month-day {{ '%Y-%m-%d' | strftime }} # Display hour:min:sec {{ '%H:%M:%S' | strftime }} # Use ansible_date_time.epoch fact {{ '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S' | strftime(ansible_date_time.epoch) }} # Use arbitrary epoch value {{ '%Y-%m-%d' | strftime(0) }} # => 1970-01-01 {{ '%Y-%m-%d' | strftime(1441357287) }} # => 2015-09-04 This set of filters returns a list of combined lists. Delta is 2 hours, 12 seconds # get amount of days between two dates. Default date format is %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S but you can pass your own format {{ (("2016-08-14 20:00:12" | to_datetime) - ("2015-12-25" | to_datetime('%Y-%m-%d'))).total_seconds() }} # Get remaining seconds after delta has been calculated. To convert the output of a network device CLI command into structured JSON output, use the parse_cli filter: {{ output | parse_cli('path/to/spec') }} The parse_cli filter will load the spec file and pass the command output through it, returning JSON output. The following filters will take a data structure in a template and render it in a slightly different format. The Xpath expression is relative to the value of the XPath value contained in top. The development documentation shows how to extend Ansible filters by writing your own as plugins, though in general, we encourage new ones to be added to core so everyone can make use of them. The value of state in the spec is an XPath expression used to get the attributes of the vlan tag in output XML.: vlan-1 200 This is vlan-1 To get the sha1 hash of a string: {{ 'test1' | hash('sha1') }} To get the md5 hash of a string: {{ 'test1' | hash('md5') }} Get a string checksum: Other hashes (platform dependent): {{ 'test2' | hash('blowfish') }} To get a sha512 password hash (random salt): {{ 'passwordsaresecret' | password_hash('sha512') }} To get a sha256 password hash with a specific salt: {{ 'secretpassword' | password_hash('sha256', 'mysecretsalt') }} An idempotent method to generate unique hashes per system is to use a salt that is consistent between runs: {{ 'secretpassword' | password_hash('sha512', 65534 | random(seed=inventory_hostname) | string) }} Hash types available depend on the master system running ansible, 'hash' depends on hashlib password_hash depends on passlib (. NOTE: This does NOT convert years, days, hours, etc to seconds. For example, the vlan_id in the spec file is a user defined name and its value vlan-id is the relative to the value of XPath in top Attributes of XML tags can be extracted using XPath expressions. For examples, see jmespath examples. For example, to get the IP address itself from a CIDR, you can use: {{ '192.0.2.1/24' | ipaddr('address') }} More information about ipaddr filter and complete usage guide can be found in ipaddr filter. Using omit in this manner is very specific to the later filters you're chaining though, so be prepared for some trial and error if you do this. This way, you can create random-but-idempotent numbers: "{{ 60 | random(seed=inventory_hostname) }} * * * * root /script/from/cron" This filter will randomize an existing list, giving a different order every invocation. Note This filter is built upon jmespath, and you can use the same syntax. In the example XML output given below, the value of top is configuration/vlans/vlan, which is an XPath expression relative to the root node (). Or, alternatively print out the ports in a comma separated string: - name: "Display all ports from cluster1 as a string" debug: msg: "{{ domain_definition | json_query('domain.server[?cluster==`cluster1`].port') | join(', ') }}" Note Here, quoting literals using backticks avoids escaping quotes and maintains readability. To get the real path of a link (new in version 1.8): To get the relative path of a link, from a start point (new in version 1.7): {{ path | relpath('/etc') }} To get the root and extension of a path or filename (new in version 2.0): # with path == 'nginx.conf' the return would be ('nginx', '.conf') {{ path | splitext }} To work with Base64 encoded strings: {{ encoded | b64decode }} {{ decoded | b64encode }} As of version 2.6, you can define the type of encoding to use, the default is utf-8: {{ encoded | b64decode(encoding='utf-16-le') }} {{ decoded | b64encode(encoding='utf-16-le') }} To create a UUID from a string (new in version 1.9): To cast values as certain types, such as when you input a string as "True" from a vars_prompt and the system doesn't know it is a boolean value: - debug: msg: test when: some_string_value | bool To make use of one attribute from each item in a list of complex variables, use the "map" filter (see the Jinja2 map() docs for more): # get a comma-separated list of the mount points (e.g. "/,/mnt/stuff") on a host {{ ansible_mounts | map(attribute='mount') | join(',') }} To get date object from string use the to_datetime filter, (new in version in 2.2): # Get total amount of seconds between two dates. This filter can be used similar to the default jinja2 random filter (returning a random item from a sequence of items), but can also generate a random number based on a range. The urlsplit filter extracts the fragment, hostname, netloc, password, path, port, query, scheme, and username from an URL. Here is an example of how to parse the output into a hash value using the same show vlan | display xml command. To get a random MAC address from a string prefix starting with '52:54:00': "{{ '52:54:00' | random_mac }}" # => '52:54:00:ef:1c:03' Note that if anything is wrong with the prefix string, the filter will issue an error. --- vars: vlan: key: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" values: vlan_id: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" name: "{{ item.name }}" desc: "{{ item.desc }}" enabled: "{{ item.state.get('inactive') != 'inactive' }}" state: "{% if item.state.get('inactive') == 'inactive'%} inactive {% else %} active {% endif %}" keys: vlans: value: "{{ vlan }}" top: configuration/vlans/vlan items: vlan_id: vlan-id name: name desc: description state: ".[@inactive='inactive']" The value of top is the XPath relative to the XML root node. In this example, we get a hash map with all ports and names of a cluster: - name: "Display all server ports and names from cluster1" debug: var: item loop: "{{ domain_definition | json_query(server_name_cluster1_query) }}" vars: server_name_cluster1_query: "domain.server[?cluster=='cluster2'].{name: name, port: port}" To test if a string is a valid IP address: You can also require a specific IP protocol version: {{ myvar | ipv4 }} {{ myvar | ipv6 }} IP address filter can also be used to extract specific information from an IP address. The from_yaml_all filter will return a generator of parsed yaml documents. All you need is a seed.: {{ ['a','b','c'] | shuffle(seed=inventory_hostname) }} # => ['b','a','c'] note that when used with a non 'listable' item it is a noop, otherwise it always returns a list Get the logarithm (default is e): Get the base 10 logarithm: Give me the power of 2! (or 5): {{ myvar | pow(2) }} {{ myvar | pow(5) }} Square root, or the 5th: {{ myvar | root }} {{ myvar | root(5) }} Note that jinja2 already provides some like abs() and round(). items2dict accepts 2 keyword arguments, key_name and value_name that allow configuration of the names of the keys to use for the transformation: {{ tags | items2dict(key_name='key', value_name='value') }} To get a list combining the elements of other lists use zip: - name: give me list combo of two lists debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3,4,5] | zip(['a','b','c','d','e','f']) | list }}" - name: give me shortest combo of two lists debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3] | zip(['a','b','c','d','e','f']) | list }}" To always exhaust all list use zip_longest: - name: give me longest combo of three lists , fill with X debug: msg: "{{ [1,2,3] | zip_longest(['a','b','c','d','e','f'], [21, 22, 23], fillvalue='X') | list }}" Similarly to the output of the items2dict filter mentioned above, these filters can be used to contruct a dict: {{ dict(keys_list | zip(values_list)) }} Which turns: list_one: - one - two list_two: - apple - orange into: This filter can be used to generate a random MAC address from a string prefix. Filters in Ansible are from Jinja2, and are used for transforming data inside a template expression. This allows an explicit check with this feature off: {{ variable | mandatory }} The variable value will be used as is, but the template evaluation will raise an error if it is undefined. The YAML spec file defines how to parse the CLI output. To get a random list from an existing list: {{ ['a','b','c'] | shuffle }} # => ['c','a','b'] {{ ['a','b','c'] | shuffle }} # => ['b','c','a'] As of Ansible version 2.3, it's also possible to shuffle a list idempotent. This can be done using the start_block and end_block directives to break the command into blocks that can be parsed. These filters all operate on list variables. If you want to use the default value when variables evaluate to false or an empty string you have to set the second parameter to true: {{ lookup('env', 'MY_USER') | default('admin', true) }} As of Ansible 1.8, it is possible to use the default filter to omit module parameters using the special omit variable: - name: touch files with an optional mode file: dest={{ item.path }} state=touch mode={{ item.mode | default(omit) }} loop: - path: /tmp/foo - path: /tmp/bar - path: /tmp/baz mode: "0444" For the first two files in the list, the default mode will be determined by the umask of the system as the mode= parameter will not be sent to the file module while the final file will receive the mode=0444 option. Take into account that templating happens on the Ansible controller, not on the task's target host, so filters also execute on the controller as they manipulate local data. --- vars: interface: name: "{{ item[0].match[0] }}" state: "{{ item[1].state }}" mode: "{{ item[2].match[0] }}" keys: interfaces: value: "{{ interface }}" start_block: "^Ethernet.*$" end_block: "^$" items: - "^(?PEthernet\\d\\/\\d*)" - "admin state is (?P.+)," - "Port mode is (.+)" The example above will parse the output of show interface into a list of hashes. It defines how to parse the XML output and return JSON data. See builtin filters in the official Jinja2 template documentation. This can be useful in debugging in situations where you may need to know the exact type of a variable: A few useful filters are typically added with each new Ansible release. configuration in the value of top is the outer most container node, and vlan is the inner-most container node. Jinja2 ships with many filters. The json_query filter lets you query a complex JSON structure and iterate over it using a loop structure. The network filters also support parsing the output of a CLI command using the TextFSM library. To parse the CLI output with TextFSM use the following filter: {{ output.stdout[0] | parse_cli_textfsm('path/to/fsm') }} Use of the TextFSM filter requires the TextFSM library to be installed. Sometimes you end up with a complex data structure in JSON format and you need to extract only a small set of data within it. To convert the XML output of a network device command into structured JSON output, use the parse_xml filter: {{ output | parse_xml('path/to/spec') }} The parse_xml filter will load the spec file and pass the command output through formatted as JSON. It defines how to parse the CLI output and return JSON data. --- vars: vlan: vlan_id: "{{ item.vlan_id }}" name: "{{ item.name }}" desc: "{{ item.desc }}" enabled: "{{ item.state.get('inactive') != 'inactive' }}" state: "{% if item.state.get('inactive') == 'inactive'%} inactive {% else %} active {% endif %}" keys: vlans: value: "{{ vlan }}" top: configuration/vlans/vlan items: vlan_id: vlan-id name: name desc: description state: ".[@inactive='inactive']" The spec file above will return a JSON data structure that is a list of hashes with the parsed VLAN information. Jinja2 provides a useful 'default' filter that is often a better approach to failing if a variable is not defined: {{ some_variable | default(5) }} In the above example, if the variable 'some_variable' is not defined, the value used will be 5, rather than an error being raised. The same command could be parsed into a hash by using the key and values directives. These are occasionally useful for debugging: {{ some_variable | to_json }} {{ some_variable | to_yaml }} For human readable output, you can use: {{ some_variable | to_nice_json }} {{ some_variable | to_nice_yaml }} It's also possible to change the indentation of both (new in version 2.2): {{ some_variable | to_nice_json(indent=2) }} {{ some_variable | to_nice_yaml(indent=8) }} Alternatively, you may be reading in some already formatted data: {{ some_variable | from_json }} {{ some_variable | from_yaml }} for example: tasks: - shell: cat /some/path/to/file.json register: result - set_fact: myvar: "{{ result.stdout | from_json }}" To parse multi-document yaml strings, the from_yaml_all filter is provided. Or, using YAML single quote escaping: - name: "Display all ports from cluster1" debug: var: item loop: "{{ domain_definition | json_query('domain.server[?cluster==''cluster1''].port') }}" Note Escaping single quotes within single quotes in YAML is done by doubling the single quote. items is a dictionary of key-value pairs that map user-defined names to XPath expressions that select elements. Note If you are "chaining" additional filters after the default(omit) filter, you should instead do something like this: "{{ foo | default(None) | some_filter or omit }}". For example, the following would override keys in one hash: {{ {'a':1, 'b':2} | combine({'b':3}) }} The resulting hash would be: The filter also accepts an optional recursive=True parameter to not only override keys in the first hash, but also recurse into nested hashes and merge their keys too {{ {'a':{'foo':1, 'bar':2}, 'b':2} | combine({'a':{'bar':3, 'baz':4}}, recursive=True) }} This would result in: {'a':{'foo':1, 'bar':3, 'baz':4}, 'b':2} The filter can also take multiple arguments to merge: {{ a | combine(b, c, d) }} In this case, keys in d would override those in c, which would override those in b, and so on. In this example, the default None (python null) value will cause the later filters to fail, which will trigger the or omit portion of the logic. Below is an example of a valid spec file that will parse the output from the show vlan | display xml command. With no arguments, returns a dictionary of all the fields: {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('hostname') }} # => 'www.acme.com' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('netloc') }} # => 'user:password@www.acme.com:9000' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('username') }} # => 'user' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('password') }} # => 'password' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('path') }} # => '/dir/index.html' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('port') }} # => '9000' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('scheme') }} # => 'http' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('query') }} # => 'query=term' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit('fragment') }} # => 'fragment' {{ " :password@www.acme.com:9000/dir/index.html?query=term#fragment" | urlsplit }} # => # { # "fragment": "fragment", # "hostname": "www.acme.com", # "netloc": "user:password@www.acme.com:9000", # "password": "password", # "path": "/dir/index.html", # "port": 9000, # "query": "query=term", # "scheme": "http", # "username": "user" # } To search a string with a regex, use the "regex_search" filter: # search for "foo" in "foobar" {{ 'foobar' | regex_search('(foo)') }} # will return empty if it cannot find a match {{ 'ansible' | regex_search('(foobar)') }} # case insensitive search in multiline mode {{ 'fooBAR' | regex_search("^bar", multiline=True, ignorecase=True) }} To search for all occurrences of regex matches, use the "regex_findall" filter: # Return a list of all IPv4 addresses in the string {{ 'Some DNS servers are 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4' | regex_findall('\\b(?:[0-9]{1,3}\\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}\\b') }} To replace text in a string with regex, use the "regex_replace" filter: # convert "ansible" to "able" {{ 'ansible' | regex_replace('^a.*i(.*)$', 'a\\1') }} # convert "foobar" to "bar" {{ 'foobar' | regex_replace('^f.*o(.*)$', '\\1') }} # convert "localhost:80" to "localhost, 80" using named groups {{ 'localhost:80' | regex_replace('^(?P.+):(?P\\d+)$', '\\g, \\g') }} # convert "localhost:80" to "localhost" {{ 'localhost:80' | regex_replace(':80') }} # add "https://" prefix to each item in a list {{ hosts | map('regex_replace', '^(.*)$', 'https://\\1') | list }} Note Prior to ansible 2.0, if "regex_replace" filter was used with variables inside YAML arguments (as opposed to simpler 'key=value' arguments), then you needed to escape backreferences (e.g. \\1) with 4 backslashes (\\\\) instead of 2 (\\). for example: tasks: - shell: cat /some/path/to/multidoc-file.yaml register: result - debug: msg: '{{ item }}' loop: '{{ result.stdout | from_yaml_all | list }}' The default behavior from ansible and ansible.cfg is to fail if variables are undefined, but you can turn this off.

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