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Overview

AWX

AnsibleWorks AWX is a web-based user interface and REST API endpoint for Ansible, the open source IT orchestration engine. Whether sharing operations tasks with your team or embedding Ansible’s engine from an API perspective, AWX provides many powerful tools to make your automation life easier.

True “Push Button” Automation

Access your favorite projects and re-trigger execution from the web interface with a minimum of clicking. AWX will let you supply input variables, let you pick your credentials, will kick off and monitor the job, and allow you many great views into the results and the history of your hosts over time.

Role Based Access Control

AnsibleWorks AWX allows you to delegate specific authority to different teams or explicit users. Keep some projects private. Allow some users to edit inventory and others to run playbooks against only certain systems—either in dry run or live mode.

Cloud & Autoscaling Flexibility

AWX features a powerful callback feature that allows nodes to request configuration on demand. While optional, this is an ideal solution for an auto-scaling scenario, integrating with provisioning servers like Cobbler, or when dealing with cloud nodes with unpredictable uptimes. Requiring no software to be installed on remote nodes, the callback solution can be triggered via a simple call to ‘curl’ or ‘wget’, and is easily embeddable in init scripts, kickstarts, or preseeds.

The Ideal RESTful API

The AWX REST API is the ideal RESTful API for a systems management application, with all resources fully discoverable, paginated, searchable, and well modeled. A styled API browser allows API exploration from the API root (http://servername/api), showing off every resource and relation. Everything that can be done in the user interface can be done in the API—and more.
Licensing

AWX is a proprietary software product and is licensed on an annual subscription basis. There is no license fee for managing up to 10 hosts. Should you wish to acquire a license for additional servers (or get support for the ones you have), please visit http://ansibleworks.com/ansibleworks-awx for details, https://store.ansibleworks.com to manage licenses, or contact awx@ansibleworks.com for assistance.

The core Ansible application (separate from AWX) is licensed under the GNU General Public License version 3, as detailed in the Ansible source code: https://github.com/ansible/ansible/blob/devel/COPYING

This document is Copyright © 2013 AnsibleWorks, Inc. All rights reserved.

Updates and Support

AWX is licensed as an annual subscription, which includes:

- Standard or Premium (24x7) Support via web, email, and telephone with SLA
- All regular updates and releases of AWX and Ansible

For more information, please contact AnsibleWorks at awx@ansibleworks.com or at http://www.ansibleworks.com/ansible-subscriptions/.

Requirements

AnsibleWorks AWX has the following minimum requirements:

- Supported Operating Systems:
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6
  - CentOS 6
  - Ubuntu 12.04 LTS
- Ansible 1.2.2
- 2 GB RAM
- 20 GB hard disk

NOTE: For users of Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS systems, SELinux can be set to disabled, permissive, or enforcing, but is only supported in “targeted” mode.

NOTE: While other operating systems may technically function, currently only the above list are supported under your license. If you have a hard requirement on running the server on a
particular operating system, please contact awx@ansibleworks.com for further information.

NOTE: It is recommended to use Ansible version 1.3 or greater, for improved performance. However, Ansible version 1.2 is supported for AWX 1.3.

The requirements for systems managed by AWX are the same as for Ansible at: http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/gettingstarted.html

Release Notes

• Changes from 1.2.2
  o Added integration with Source Code Management systems for importing and managing AWX project playbooks
  o Added integration with LDAP and Active Directory for AWX user management. Please, see the section Using LDAP with AWX for more information.
  o The inventory display has been revised to improve the user experience

Known Issues

1. AnsibleWorks AWX contains a role based access control system. You may appear to be able to edit objects that do not belong to you (like being able to pull up an edit dialog on your team mates whom you already have permission to view). Don’t worry, when you try to edit something, you’ll get a 403 error, and you can’t see any information you shouldn’t already have access to as defined in the system.

2. This version of AWX does not support scheduling jobs from the UI, only triggering them. You may schedule jobs via a cron script via the AWX API, or using the AWX cli found at github.com/ansible/awx-cli.

Release History

The release history for this documentation is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3.0</td>
<td>September 13, 2013</td>
<td>Updated for release of AWX 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2</td>
<td>July 31, 2013</td>
<td>Initial Release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getting Started

Welcome to AnsibleWorks AWX!

To get started, first follow the installation instructions in the section entitled Installation and Setup. Then, either walk through the quick start below to quickly get up and running with AWX or browse through the documentation and design an implementation plan that works for you.

We value your feedback. Please contact us at awx@ansibleworks.com and let us know what you think and your ideas for future features!

Installation and Setup

You can expect the installation of AWX to take less than fifteen minutes, depending on the speed of your network connection. (This installation will require that the AWX server be able to access the Internet.)

At the end of the installation, you will use your web browser to access the AWX server and utilize all of its capabilities.

1. Install Ansible 1.2.2 or later as detailed in the Ansible documentation at: http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/gettingstarted.html#id3.

   For convenience, we’ll summarize those installation instructions here:

   a. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and CentOS 6:
      i. Configure the EPEL repository

         [root@localhost ~]# yum install http://mirror.oss.ou.edu/epel/6/i386/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm

      i. Install Ansible

         [root@localhost ~]# yum install ansible

   b. For Ubuntu 12.04:
      i. Install Ansible dependencies

         [root@localhost ~]# apt-get install python-yaml python-paramiko python-jinja2 python-pip
ii. Install Ansible

[root@localhost ~]# pip install ansible

2. Download the AWX installer tarball from:
http://ansibleworks.com/releases/awx/setup/awx-setup-1.3.0.tar.gz

3. Extract the tarball and cd into the setup directory

[root@localhost ~]# tar xvzf awx-setup-1.3.0.tar.gz
[root@localhost ~]# cd awx-setup-1.3.0

4. Edit the file “group_vars/all”. Modify the following variable to change the default
database password:
   a. pg_password

5. If you wish to setup LDAP / Active Directory authentication for AWX, please review the
section Using LDAP with AWX.

6. From the awx-setup-1.3.0. directory, run setup.sh

   NOTE: For users of Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS, PackageKit can frequently interfere
with the update mechanism. Consider disabling or removing PackageKit if installed prior to
running the setup process.

[root@localhost ~]# ./setup.sh

   a. Setup will install AWX from RPM or Deb packages using repos hosted on
AnsibleWorks.com.

When setup completes successfully, you should be able to point your web browser to the AWX
server and see the AWX login screen.
If the installation of AWX fails or if you need assistance, please contact us at awx@ansibleworks.com. AnsibleWorks subscription customers will receive a faster response by filing a support issue with AnsibleWorks.

Upgrade an Existing AWX Installation

You can upgrade your existing AWX installation the latest version by running the setup playbook for the new version of AWX. All data will be preserved. However, it is important that if you changed any of the parameters in the file “group_vars/all” (e.g. “pg_password”) that you make the same changes to the new “group_vars/all” file.

You can expect the upgrade of AWX to take less than fifteen minutes, depending on the speed of your network connection. (This installation will require that the AWX server be able to access the Internet.)

At the end of the upgrade, you will use your web browser to access the AWX server and utilize all of its capabilities.

This upgrade procedure assumes that you have a working installation of Ansible and AWX.

1. Backup the existing AWX database. (The values for the database username and password in the example commands below will depend on the settings in your “group_vars/all” file.)

   [root@localhost ~]# pg_dump -U awx awx > awx-backup
2. Download the AWX installer tarball from:
   
   http://ansibleworks.com/releases/awx/setup/awx-setup-1.3.0.tar.gz

3. Extract the tarball and cd into the setup directory

   [root@localhost ~]# tar xvzf awx-setup-1.3.0.tar.gz
   [root@localhost ~]# cd awx-setup-1.3.0

4. Edit the file "group_vars/all". Modify the variable "pg_password" to change the default database password.

5. If you wish to setup LDAP / Active Directory authentication for AWX, please review the section Using LDAP with AWX.

6. From the awx-setup-1.3.0 directory, run setup.sh

   NOTE: For users of Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS, PackageKit can frequently interfere with the update mechanism. Consider disabling or removing PackageKit if installed prior to running the setup process.

   [root@localhost ~]#/setup.sh

   a. Setup will install AWX from RPM or Deb packages using repos hosted on AnsibleWorks.com.

When setup completes successfully, you should be able to point your web browser to the AWX server and see the AWX login screen.

**Quick Start**

After the installation of AWX is complete, we'll complete the following tasks to quickly set up and launch our first Ansible playbook using AWX. This first playbook launch will execute simple Ansible tasks to teach you how to use AWX and also ensure AWX is setup properly.

Here's a summary of the tasks we'll need to accomplish:

1. Login as Super User
2. Create an Organization
3. Add a new User to the organization
4. Add an Inventory to the organization
5. Create a set of Credentials
6. Create a Project
7. Create a new Job Template using an Ansible example playbook
8. Launch it!

You can expect the Quick Start to take less than thirty minutes, from beginning to end. At the end of the Quick Start, you’ll have a functioning AWX that you can use to launch more sophisticated playbooks.

For the Quick Start, you will need to have completed the AWX installation and you will also need a target system to deploy the playbook to. This can be any sort of system that can be managed by Ansible.

NOTE: The requirements for a system to be managed by Ansible are at http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/gettingstarted.html.

Ready? Let’s go!

1. Login as Super User

First, log in to AWX by browsing to the AWX server URL at http://<AWX server name>/

Log in using the username and password set during the installation process. By default, this will be username: “admin” and password: “password”. You can change this by clicking on the “admin” account on the users tab.

NOTE: We’ll get into the details of the differences between a normal user, superuser, and organization administrator in the section Users.
From this main interface, we can access all aspects of AWX, including Organizations, Users, Teams, Projects, Inventories, Credentials, Job Templates, and Jobs.

Keep in mind that the goal of this Quick Start is to launch a simple playbook. In order to do so, we’ll need to set up a number of configuration options, but doing so now will ensure AWX is configured properly and allow us to easily execute more involved playbooks later while taking advantage of all the flexible role-based access control that AWX provides. You’ll also get to know more about AWX along the way.

AWX provides multiple levels of role-based access, providing delegation of responsibility, but with fine-grained control over who can do what. We’ll talk about that in more detail later in this
document. For now, here’s a simplified outline that shows the hierarchy of AWX’s role based access control and the relationship between each element.

**AWX Hierarchy**

- **Organizations**
  - Inventories
    - Groups
      - Hosts
    - Teams
      - Credentials
      - Permissions
      - Users
        - Credentials
        - Permissions
  - Projects
    - Playbooks
    - Job Templates
- **Jobs**

Now, let’s create a new organization within which we can create our first user, detail our inventory of hosts, and store SSH credentials for those hosts.

**2. Create an Organization**

Make sure you are on the Organizations tab and click +Create new.
Enter a simple name and description for the organization. You can edit both of these fields later, so the values aren’t critical. For our example, we will create an organization for a fictitious company called Bender Products Ltd.

![Create Organization Form](image1)

Organizations have both normal users and organization administrators. Organization Administrators are able to modify the membership and other properties of the organization, whereas normal users cannot. They are essentially super users but only within the scope of that organization. For more about the differences between users and administrators, see the section on Users.

The “admin” user is a Super User account -- a de-facto administrator for all organizations, so let’s use our admin powers to create a new user and add it to our new organization. When creating a new user, the checkbox Superuser? corresponds to this level of access. Only Super Users can create other Super Users or promote existing users to this level.

3. Create a new user and add the user to the organization

Expand the Users section (not the Users tab!) as shown here:
Add a user by clicking the +Add button.

A list of all existing users will be presented. Since we have not created any users, the only user listed is “admin”. Click the +Create New button to create a brand new user.
Enter the user's details.
Click the Save button to save the user. You will be taken back to the organization details, where the new user we just created now appears on the list.

Now, we have an organization and a user. Let’s add an inventory of hosts we’ll be managing for Bender Products.

4. Create a new inventory and add it to the organization

An inventory is a collection of hosts that can be managed with AWX. Inventories are assigned to organizations and permission to launch playbooks against inventories is controlled at the user and team level. More information can be found in the Inventories and Permissions sections.

Create a new inventory by browsing to the Inventories tab and clicking +Create New.
Enter the values for Name and Description, and then click the look-up button to the left of the Organization field to select a value. For this example, the name of our inventory will be Web Servers.

An Inventory is assigned to an organization. For our example we’ll use the organization we created earlier. Select the row from the list by clicking on it. The selected row will be highlighted with a pastel green and a checkbox in the Select column. Click the Select button to confirm your choice.
For now we will defer a discussion of variables until later and leave the Variables field alone. Click the Save button at the bottom of the page to create the inventory.
After clicking Save, you will be taken to a screen allowing you to add groups to the new inventory. A tree on the left side of the page represents the Web Servers inventory. The inventory is empty at this point, so the tree consists only of a root node.

Inventories are divided into groups. A group might represent a particular environment (e.g. “Datacenter 1” or “Stage Testing”), a type of server (e.g. “Application Servers” or “DB Servers”), or any representation of your physical environment.

Hosts are added to groups. They cannot be added directly to the inventory root. So to begin adding hosts to the Web Servers inventory, we first need to add a group. Click the +Create New button.
Bender Products has a group of web server hosts supporting the corporate CMS application. To add these hosts to the Web Servers inventory we’ll create a “CMS Web” group. Again, we will defer a discussion of variables for later. Click the Save button to create the group.

Finally, add a host to the group by clicking the Hosts button.
The Hosts screen will open to display the set of hosts belonging to the inventory. Select, the group to add the new host to.

Select +Create New to create the new host and add it to the group.

Enter the Host Name, which should either be the DNS resolvable name of the host or its IP address. This is how AWX will contact the host, so the host must be reachable using this hostname or IP address for AWX to function properly. The Description is arbitrary, as usual. (Note, experienced Ansible users will know they could also set the ansible_ssh_host environment variable to use an alias, but that is not going to be covered here).

For the purposes of this Quick Start, add a host that you can actually reach via SSH and manage using Ansible (i.e. that meets the Ansible requirements). We will launch a simple Ansible playbook that will not harm or modify the target in any way. Using a real target host allows us to ensure that AWX is setup properly.
Click Save to finish adding the host.

Next, we’ll add credentials to our new user that AWX can use to access and launch Ansible playbooks for the host in our inventory.

5. Create a new set of credentials

Credentials are used to authenticate the AWX user to launch Ansible playbooks against inventory hosts and can include passwords and SSH keys. You can also require the AWX user
to enter a password or key phrase when a playbook is launched using the credentials feature of AWX.

Although credentials can be managed via the Credentials tab, they are created via the Users and Teams tabs.

Create a new set of credentials by browsing to the Users tab. Click Edit on the user we created in step #2.

Expand the Credentials accordion dialog, as shown below.
Browse the available credentials by clicking +Add. Since we haven’t created any credentials yet, this list will be empty.

Create a new credential by clicking +Create New.
Enter an arbitrary Name and Description for this credential. Also enter the details of the appropriate authentication mechanism to use for the host we added to AWX in step #3. Use the actual credentials for the real host. To keep things simple, we’ll use an SSH password, but ask for it at runtime. So, rather than enter the password here, we’ll enter it later when we launch a playbook using these credentials. To do so, check the box Ask at runtime for SSH Password, as shown here.

NOTE: AWX supports various different options for what you want to store for credentials in this box. Uploading a locked SSH key is recommended, and AWX can prompt you for the SSH unlock password for use with ssh-agent when launching the job.
Click Save.

Now, we'll create a new project and a job template with which to launch a simple playbook.
6. Create a new Project and select Create New.

Before we create this project, we'll need to create a subdirectory for it on the AWX server filesystem, where we will store the Ansible playbooks for this project.

NOTE: This will require you to log into the AWX server on the command line console. In a future version of the application, this will be done without leaving the Web interface.

Create a new project directory by creating a directory on the AWX filesystem underneath the Project Base Path, by default “/var/lib/awx/projects”.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var/lib/awx/projects
[root@localhost ~]# mkdir helloworld
```

While we’re here, let’s go ahead and create a simple Ansible playbook. Use your favorite editor to create a file called “helloworld.yml” inside the directory we just created, “/var/lib/awx/projects”.

```
[root@localhost ~]# cd helloworld
[root@localhost ~]# vi helloworld.yml
```

The contents of the file are below:

```yaml
---
- name: Hello World!
  hosts: all
  user: root

  tasks:

  - name: Hello World!
    shell: echo "Hi! AWX is working"
```

Save this playbook file and we'll use it to test AWX running a playbook against the host in our inventory.

NOTE: Ansible playbooks utilize the YAML language. More information about Ansible playbooks may be found at: http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/playbooks.html. More information on YAML can be found at: http://yaml.org/.
Now, create the new project by browsing to the Projects tab. Click +Create New.

Enter a Name and Description for the project.

The Project Base Path will display the value entered when AWX was installed and cannot be edited from this dialog. (See the section Administration of AWX for more information on how to modify this value.)

Leave SCM Type set to Manual, for now.

For the Playbook Directory, we will select a value that corresponds to the subdirectory we just created.

Note: If you see the following warning, double check that the helloworld project directory and file were created correctly and that the permissions are correct. Use “chown –R awx” on the project directory if necessary. If SE Linux is enabled, check the directory and file context.
"WARNING: There are no unassigned playbook directories in the base project path /var/lib/awx/projects. Either the projects directory is empty, or all of the contents are already assigned to other projects. New projects can be checked out from source control by changing the SCM type option rather than specifying checkout paths manually. To continue with manual setup, log into the AWX server and ensure content is present in a subdirectory under /var/lib/awx/projects. Run "chown -R awx" on the content directory to ensure awx can read the playbooks."

Select Save and the new project will be displayed.

Finally, let’s create a job template for this new playbook and launch it.

7. Create a new Job Template using an Ansible example playbook

A job template combines an Ansible playbook from a project and the settings required to launch it. Create a new job template by browsing to the Job Templates tab and clicking +Create New.

Enter values for the Name and Description. Jobs can be of type Run or Check. Select Run for this Quick Start (check corresponds to “dry run” mode.) Choose the Inventory, Project, and Credential from those we have created during this exercise.
The playbook drop-down menu will automatically populate from the project path and playbook we created in step #5. Choose the “helloworld” playbook.

![Job Templates form with filled fields](image)

Click Save.

![Job Templates list with HelloWorld playbook](image)

Now, let’s launch the playbook and watch it all come together.

9. **Launch it!**

To launch the playbook, browse to the Job Templates tab and click Launch on the template.
AWX will ask you for the SSH password, as we configured the credential.

AWX will then redirect the browser to the Jobs tab, where you can see the list of all jobs.

Select the job or click Details to see the details of the job. When the job is complete, you should see output similar to the following.
Click Events and you’ll see the standard output from the host and the result of running our playbook.

Great work! Your AWX installation is up and running properly. Now, you can browse through the User Guide and learn about all of these features of AWX in more detail.

Don’t hesitate to send your feedback to awx@ansibleworks.com. We appreciate your support!
User Guide

This section of the documentation will detail all of the functionality of AWX.

Logging In

To log in to AWX, browse to the AWX interface at http://<AWX server hostname or IP Address>/

Log in using a valid AWX username and password.

NOTE: The default username and password set during installation are “admin” and “password”, but the AWX administrator may have changed these settings during installation. If the default settings have not been changed, you can do from the Users tab.

Organizations

An organization is a logical collection of Users, Teams, Projects, and Inventories and is the highest level in the AWX object hierarchy.

The Organizations tab displays all of the existing organizations for your installation of AWX. Organizations can be searched by Name or Description.
From the Organizations tab, you can modify and remove existing organizations, using the Edit and Delete buttons.

Create a new organization by selecting +Create New.

1. Enter the Name for your organization.
2. Optionally, enter a Description for the organization.

Click Save to finish creating the organization.

Once created, AWX will display the organization details, including two accordion-style menus below the organization name and description details that provide for managing users and administrators for the organization.
Users

A user is someone with access to AWX with associated permissions and credentials. For more information, please see the section Users.

Expand the users menu by selecting Users.

This menu allows you to manage the user membership for this organization. (User membership may also be managed on a per-user basis via the Users tab.) The user list may be sorted and searched by Username, First Name, or Last Name. Existing users may also be modified and removed using the Edit and Delete buttons.
To add users to the organization, click the +Add button. Then, select one or more users from the list of available users by clicking the Select checkbox or clicking anywhere on the user row. Click the Select button when done.

To add a new user to AWX and to the organization, click the +Create New button, which takes us to the new user dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Username
- First Name
- Last Name
- Email
- Organization
- Username
- Password
- Confirm Password
● Superuser? (Give this user Super User privileges for AWX. Caution!)

All of these fields are required. Select Save when finished and the user will be added to the organization.

Organization Administrators

An organization administrator is a type of user that has the rights to create, modify, or delete objects in the organization, including projects, teams, and users in that organization. Expand the Administrators menu by selecting Administrators.

This menu displays a list of the users that are currently an organization administrator of the organization. The administrator list may be sorted and searched by Username, First Name, or Last Name.

To add an administrator to the organization, click the +Add button.

NOTE: A user must first be added to the Organization before it can be added to the list of Administrators for that Organization.

Then, select one or more users from the list of available users by clicking the Select checkbox or clicking anywhere on the user row. Click the Select button when done.
Users

A user is someone who has access to AWX with associated permissions and credentials. The Users tab allows you to manage the all AWX users. The user list may be sorted and searched by Username, First Name, or Last Name.

There are three types of AWX Users:

1. **Normal User**: read and write access is limited to the inventory and projects that the user has been granted the appropriate rights to via AWX Permissions.

2. **Organization Administrator**: the administrator of an organization has all of the rights of a normal user, as well as admin, read, and write permission over the entire organization and all of its inventories and projects, but does not have those levels of access on content belonging to other organizations. This level of user can create more users.

3. **Super User**: an AWX super user has admin, read, and write permissions over the entire AWX installation. A Super User is typically a systems administrator responsible for
managing AWX, and would then delegate responsibilities for day-to-day work to various Organization Administrators.

NOTE: The initial user (usually “admin”) created by the AWX installation process is a Super User. One Super User must always exist, so if you wish to delete “admin”, first create another Super User account.

To create a new user click the +Create New button, which takes us to the new user dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:
- Username
- First Name
- Last Name
- Email
- Organization (Choose from an existing organization)
- Password
- Confirm Password
- Superuser? (Gives this user admin privileges for AWX. Caution!)

All of these fields are required. Select Save when finished.

Once the user is successfully created, AWX will open the Edit User dialog. This is the same menu that is opened if the Edit button is clicked from the Users tab. Here, User Setting, Credentials, Permissions, and other user membership details may be reviewed and modified.
Credentials

Credentials are user- and host-specific authentication details that may include a user password, SSH key, passphrase, or sudo password. For details about how to use credentials, please see the section Credentials.

To add credentials to user, expand the credentials menu and click the +Add button.

Then, select one or more credentials from the list of available credentials by clicking the Select checkbox. Click the Select button when done.
To add new credentials to the user click the +Create New button, which takes us to the Create Credential dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:
- Name (required)
- Description (required)
- SSH Username (required)
- SSH Password (required)
  - Ask at runtime?
- Confirm SSH Password
- SSH Private Key
- Key Password
  - Ask at runtime?
- Confirm Password
- Sudo Username
  - Ask at runtime?
- Confirm Sudo Username

Select Save.

Permissions

Permissions are the set of privileges assigned to users and teams that provide the ability to read, modify, and administer projects, inventories, and other AWX elements. For details about how to use permissions, please see the section Permissions.

This menu displays a list of the permissions that are currently available. The permissions list may be sorted and searched by Name, Inventory, Project or Permission type.

To add new permissions to the user, click the +Add button, which takes us to the Add Permission dialog.
Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Permission Type
  - Inventory
  - Deployment
- Name
- Description

Selecting a Permission Type of either Inventory or Deployment will change the appearance of the Add Permission dialog to present appropriate options for each type of permission.

For a permission of type Inventory, enter the following details:

- Inventory (Select from the available inventories)
- Permission
  - Admin
  - Read
  - Write

For a permission of type Deployment, enter the following details:

- Project (Select from the available projects)
- Inventory (Select from the available inventories)
- Permission
  - Run
  - Check

Select Save.

Admin of Organizations

This displays the list of organizations that this user is an administrator of. This list may be searched by Organization Name or Description. A user cannot be made an organization administrator from this interface panel.
Organizations

This displays the list of organizations that this user is a member of. This list may be searched by Organization Name or Description. Organization membership cannot be modified from this display panel.

Teams

This displays the list of teams that this user is a member of. This list may be searched by Team Name or Description. Team membership cannot be modified from this display panel.
Projects

This displays the list of projects that this user has access to. This list may be searched by Project Name or Description. Project access cannot be modified from this display. For more information about projects, please see the section Projects.

Teams

A team is a subdivision of an organization with associated users, projects, credentials, and permissions. Teams provide a means to implement role-based access control schemes and delegate responsibilities across organizations. For instance, permissions may be granted to a whole team rather than each user on the team.

This tab allows you to manage the teams for AWX. The user list may be sorted and searched by Username, First Name, or Last Name.
To create a new team, click the +Create New button, which takes us to the Create Team dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Name
- Description
- Organization (Choose from an existing organization)

All fields are required. Select Save.

Once the team is successfully created, AWX will open the Edit Team dialog. This is the same menu that is opened if the Edit button is clicked from the Teams tab. Here, Team Settings, Credentials, Permissions, Projects, and Users associated with this team may be reviewed and modified.
Credentials

Credentials are user- and host-specific authentication details that may include a user password, SSH key, passphrase, or sudo password. For details about how to use credentials, please see the section Credentials.

To add credentials to the team, click the +Add button. Then, select one or more credentials from the list of available credentials by clicking the Select checkbox. Click the Select button when done.
To create new credentials and add them to the team, click the +Create New button, which takes us to the Create Credential dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:
- Name (required)
- Description (required)
- SSH Username (required)
- SSH Password (required)
- Ask at runtime?
- Confirm SSH Password
- SSH Private Key
- Key Password
  - Ask at runtime?
- Confirm Password
- Sudo Username
  - Ask at runtime?
- Confirm Sudo Username

Select Save.

Permissions

Permissions are the set of privileges assigned to users and teams that provide the ability to read, modify, and administer projects, inventories, and other AWX elements. For details about how to use permissions, please see the section Permissions.

This menu displays a list of the permissions that are currently available. The permissions list may be sorted and searched by Name, Inventory, Project or Permission type.

To add new permissions to the team, click the +Add button, which takes us to the Add Permission dialog.
Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- **Permission Type**
  - Inventory
  - Deployment
- **Name**
- **Description**

Selecting a **Permission Type** of either Inventory or Deployment will change the appearance of the Add Permission dialog to present appropriate options for each type of permission.

For a permission of type Inventory, enter the following details:

- **Inventory** (Select from the available inventories)
- **Permission**
  - Admin
  - Read
  - Write

For a permission of type Deployment, enter the following details:

- **Project** (Select from the available projects)
- **Inventory** (Select from the available inventories)
- **Permission**
  - Run
  - Check

Select Save.

Projects

This displays the list of projects that this team has access to. This list may be searched by Project Name or Description. For more information about projects, please see the section Projects.
To add a project to the team, click the “+Add” button. Then select one or more projects from the list of available credentials by clicking the Select checkbox or clicking anywhere on the user row. Click Finished when done.

To create a new project and add it to the team, ‘+Create New’, which takes us to the Create Project dialog.
Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Name
- Description
- Organization
- SCM Type
- Project Base Path
- Project Path

All fields are required. Select Save.

Users

This menu displays the list of users that are members of this team. This list may be searched by Username, First Name, or Last Name. For more information on users, please see the section Users.

To add users to the team, click the +Add button. Then, select one or more users from the list of available users by clicking the Select checkbox or clicking anywhere on the user row. Click the Select button when done.
Permissions

Permissions are rights given to users to perform actions, including manage inventory and invoke Ansible playbooks / roles.

There are two permission types available to be assigned to users and teams, each with its own set of permissions available to be assigned:

- **Inventory**: grants permission to act on inventories, groups, and hosts
  - **Admin**: modify the settings for the specified inventory. This permission also grants Read and Write permissions.
  - **Read**: view groups and hosts within a specified inventory
  - **Write**: create, modify, and remove groups, and hosts within a specified inventory. Does not give permission to modify the inventory settings. This permission also grants the Read permission.

- **Deployment**: grants permission to launch jobs from the specified project against the specified inventory
  - **Run**: launch jobs of type Run. This permission also grants the Check permission.
  - **Check**: launch jobs of type Check.

Permissions do not have their own tab, but may be managed from either or both of the Users and Teams tabs. See those sections for information on how to modify, add, and delete permissions.

Projects

A Project is a logical collection of Ansible playbooks, represented in AWX.
Add your Ansible projects to the filesystem of your AWX installation under the project base path. You can do this by either managing playbooks and playbook directories manually or by using a source code management (SCM) system supported by AWX, including Git, Subversion, and Mercurial.

NOTE: By default, the Base Project Path is /var/lib/awx/projects, but this may have been modified by the AWX administrator. It is configured in /etc/ansibleworks/settings.py. Use caution when editing this file, as it is possible to disable your installation.

This menu displays a list of the projects that are currently available. The list of projects may be sorted and searched by Project Name, Description, by the time the project was Last Updated, or by Status. From the Projects tab, you can also modify and remove existing projects, using the Edit and Delete buttons.

For projects managed via Source Code Management (SCM), the Status button will display the update status for the project and Update will invoke an immediate SCM update for the project.

Status may be one of the following:
- Updating - an update is in progress
- Never updated - project has never been updated
- Failed - last update failed
- Successful - last updated succeeded
- Missing - project has a last update, but the project directory is missing, or project doesn't use SCM and the directory is missing
- Ok - project doesn't use SCM, and the directory is present

Refresh the list of projects with the Refresh button. To create a new project, click the +Create New button, which takes us to the Create Project dialog.

NOTE: If you have not added any Ansible playbook directories to the base project path, then you will receive the following message from AWX:
**WARNING:** There are no unassigned playbook directories in the base project path /var/lib/awx/projects. Either the projects directory is empty, or all of the contents are already assigned to other projects. New projects can be checked out from source control by changing the SCM type option rather than specifying checkout paths manually. To continue with manual setup, log into the AWX server and ensure content is present in a subdirectory under /var/lib/awx/projects. Run "chown -R awx" on the content directory to ensure awx can read the playbooks.

Correct this issue by creating the appropriate playbook directories and checking out playbooks from your SCM or otherwise copying playbooks into the appropriate playbook directories.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Name
- Description
- Organization
  A project must have at least one organization. Pick one organization now to create the project, and then after the project is created you can add additional organizations.
- SCM Type
  Select one of Manual, Git, SVN, or Mercurial. (See the appropriate section below for more detail.)
- Project Base Path
  (Shown here as a convenience. A future release may make this user-editable.)
- Project Path
  (The project paths show here are automatically read from the directory tree with a root of the project base path.)

All fields are required. Select Save.
Note: Each project path can only be assigned to one project. If you receive the following message, ensure that you have not already assigned the project path to an existing project.

*All of the project paths have been assigned to existing projects, or there are no directories found in the base path. You will need to add a project path before creating a new project.*

To manage playbooks manually:

1. Create one or more directories to store playbooks under the Project Base Path (e.g. “/var/lib/awx/projects/”)
2. Create or copy playbook files into the playbook directory(s).
3. Ensure that the playbook directory(s) and files are owned by the same UNIX user and group that the AWX service runs as.
4. Ensure that the permissions are appropriate for the playbook directory(s) and files.

If you have trouble adding a project path, check the permissions and SE Linux context settings for the project directory and files.

To manage playbooks using SCM:

Select the appropriate SCM Type.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- SCM URL
- SCM Branch (Git or Mercurial only)  
  Optionally enter the SCM branch for Git or Mercurial
- Revision # (SVN only)  
  Optionally enter the Revision # for Subversion
● Authorization required?
● If SCM authentication is required, select this checkbox and enter the appropriate details.

![Authorization required](image)

● Clean
   Remove any local modifications prior to performing an update.
● Delete on Update
   Delete the local repository in its entirety prior to performing an update. Depending on the size of the repository this may significantly increase the amount of time required to complete an update.
● Update on Launch
   Each time a job runs using this project, perform an update to the local repository prior to starting the job.

Inventories

An inventory is a collection of hosts against which jobs may be launched.

This menu displays a list of the inventories that are currently available. The inventory list may be sorted and searched by Name, Descriptions, and Organization, and filtered by inventories with failed jobs.

![Inventories](image)

To create a new inventory click the +Create New button, which takes us to the Create Inventory dialog.
Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:
- Name (required)
- Description (required)
- Organization (Select from the available organizations)
- Variables
  - Parse as YAML or JSON

Enter variables using either JSON or YAML syntax. Use the radio button to toggle between the two.

Select Save.

Existing inventories may be managed from the Inventories tab using the following actions:
- Jobs - Show all jobs launched against the selected inventory
- Hosts - Manage the hosts belonging to the inventory
- Groups - Manage the inventory groups
- Edit Inventory Properties
- Delete Inventory

Inventories are divided into groups, which may contain hosts and other groups. An inventory must contain at least one group.

Groups
To add a group to an inventory or to manage an existing group, click the Groups button, which navigates to the Groups editor.
Create a new group by clicking the +Create New button, which displays the Create Group dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- Name (required)
- Description (required)
- Variables
  - Parse as: YAML or JSON

Enter variables using either JSON or YAML syntax. Use the radio button to toggle between the two.

Click Save.
To manage an existing group, select the group from the Group Editor.

Selecting an existing group will display a set of buttons for managing the group.

The following actions are available:
- Properties - Edit the group properties.
- Copy - Copy existing groups to the selected group.
- Create New - Create a new group and add it to the selected group.
- Delete - Permanently delete the selected group. Any hosts in the group will still be available in All Hosts.

The Group Editor provides two additional buttons, for ease of navigation. The following actions are available:
- Inventory Properties - Edit the properties for the parent inventory of the selected group.
- Hosts - Display the Hosts Editor.

Hosts

Hosts are managed from the Hosts Editor. Navigate to the Hosts Editor by clicking the Hosts button from the Inventories tab or from the Group Editor.
The host list may be sorted and searched by Hostname and filtered by hosts with failed jobs. Several actions are available from this interface for each host. These actions are detailed below.

Clicking the hostname will navigate to the Host Properties dialog where the host properties may be modified.

Clicking the groups button will open the Host Groups dialog. Use the Host Groups dialog to modify the group membership for an individual host.

The Jobs menu navigates to the following Jobs views for the selected host:
- All jobs
- All host summaries
- Latest job
• Latest job events
• Latest host summary

Add a new host

To create a new host and add it to an existing group, first select the group, then click +Create New.

+Create New will display the Create Host dialog.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:
• Name - The hostname or IP address of the host
• Description
Variables

- Parse as YAML or JSON

Enter variables using either JSON or YAML syntax. Use the radio button to toggle between the two.

Click Save to finish adding the selected host(s) to the group.

Credentials

Credentials are user- and host-specific authentication details that may include a user password, SSH key, passphrase, or sudo password.

The Credentials tab displays a list of the credentials that are currently available. The credentials list may be sorted and searched by Name, Description, Team, or User.

Credentials may be managed from either the Teams tab or the Users tab. The Credentials tab simply provides a searchable and sortable list of credentials for your convenience.

To manage credentials for teams, please browse to the Teams tab and edit the appropriate team. Likewise, to manage credentials for a user, browse to the Users tab and edit the appropriate user.

Credentials added to a Team will be available to all members of the team, whereas credentials added to a user are only available to that user, by default.

Types of Credentials

There are many attributes of credentials that can be configured for use by AWX users and teams:

- SSH Password
The actual password to be used to authenticate the user via SSH. This password may be stored encrypted in the AWX database, if entered. Alternatively, you may configure AWX to ask the user for the password when a job that uses this credential is launched by selecting Ask at runtime. In that case, a dialog will open when the job is launched where the user may enter the password and password confirmation.

- **SSH Private Key**

The actual SSH Private Key to be used to authenticate the user via SSH. This key is stored encrypted in the AWX database.

- **SSH Private Key with Key Password**

In addition to using an SSH private key, you may configure a Key Password associated with the private key. This password may be stored encrypted in the AWX database, if entered. Alternatively, you may configure AWX to ask the user for the password when a job that uses this credential is launched by selecting Ask at runtime. In that case, a dialog will open when the job is launched where the user may enter the password and password confirmation.

- **Sudo Password**

The actual password to be used to authenticate the user via sudo. This password may be stored encrypted in the AWX database, if entered. Alternatively, you may configure AWX to ask the user for the password when a job that uses this credential is launched by selecting Ask at runtime. In that case, a dialog will open when the job is launched where the user may enter the password and password confirmation.

Sudo Password must be used in combination with one of the other methods, since AWX must first establish an authenticated SSH connection with the host prior to invoking sudo to change to the sudo user.

**Job Templates**

A job template is a definition and set of parameters for running an Ansible job. Job templates are useful to execute the same job many times. While the REST API allows executing jobs directly, the AWX User Interface requires first creating a job template.

This menu displays a list of the job templates that are currently available. The job template list may be sorted and searched by Name or Description. The Job Templates tab also enables the user to modify, launch, and remove a job template.
To create a new job template click the +Create New button.

Enter the appropriate details into the following fields:

- **Name** (required)
- **Description** (required)
- **Job Type**: Jobs may be of type Run or Check (Dry Run):
  - **Run**: Execute the playbook when launched, running Ansible tasks on the selected hosts.
  - **Check**: Execute the playbook in dry-run mode, reporting “changed” when an item would be changed, but not actually making changes.
More documentation on job types may be found in the [Advanced Playbook](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/playbooks/intro.html) section of the Ansible documentation.

- **Playbook**: Choose the playbook to be launched with this job template from the available playbooks. This menu is automatically populated with the names of the playbooks found in the project base path. For example, a playbook named “jboss.yml” in the project path will appear in the menu as “jboss”.

- **Credential**: Choose the credential to be used with this job template from the credentials available to the currently logged in AWX user.

- **Forks**: The number of parallel or simultaneous processes to use while executing the playbook. A value of zero will use the Ansible default setting, which is 5 parallel processes unless overridden in `/etc/ansible/ansible.cfg`.

- **Limit**: A host pattern to further constrain the list of hosts that will be managed or affected by the playbook. Multiple patterns can be separated by colons (":"). As with core Ansible, “a:b” means “in group a or b”, “a:b:&c” means “in a or b but must be in c”, and “a:!b” means “in a, and definitely not in b”.

For more information and examples see the “Selecting Targets” section under [Inventory and Patterns](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/playbooks/intro.html) in the Ansible documentation.

- **Verbosity**: Control the level of output Ansible will produce as the playbook executes. Set the verbosity to any of Default, Verbose, or Debug. This only appears in the “details” report view. Verbose logging will include the output of all commands. Debug logging is exceedingly verbose and will include information on SSH operations that can be useful in certain support instances. Most users will not need to see debug mode output.

- **Extra Variables**: Pass extra command line variables to the playbook. This is the “-e” or “--extra-vars” command line parameter for ansible-playbook that is documented in the Ansible documentation at [Passing Variables on the Command Line](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/command_line.html). Provide key/value pairs using either YAML or JSON. These variables have a maximum value of precedence and will override other variables specified elsewhere. An example value might be:

```
---

git_branch: production
release_version: 1.5
```
• Allow Callbacks: Enable a host to call back to AWX via the AWX API and invoke the launch of a job from this job template.

Callbacks are an important feature of AWX that allow a host to initiate a job launch, rather than waiting for a user to launch a job to manage the host. This provides for automatically configuring a system after it has been provisioned by another system (such as AWS auto-scaling, or a OS provisioning system like kickstart or preseed) or for launching a job programmatically without invoking the AWX API directly.

To enable callbacks, check the Allow Callbacks checkbox. A unique host key will be displayed that corresponds to this job template. The host key may be reused across multiple hosts to apply this job template against multiple hosts. Information on how to use the key is provided in a tooltip agent to the key on a saved job template.

For example, given a certain config key on job template 1, it may be triggered as follows (all on a single line):

```
[root@localhost ~]# curl --data "host_config_key=5a8ec154832b780b9bdef1061764ae5a" http://your.server.com:999/api/v1/job_templates/1/callback/
```

(Should you wish to control what hosts are able to request configuration, the key may be changed at any time. The hosts must also be in Ansible inventory.)

When you have completed configuring the job template, select Save.

When editing an existing job template, by clicking the job template name or the Edit button, the bottom of the screen will display a list of all of the jobs that have been launched from this template. Please see the section Jobs for more information about this interface.

Launching Jobs

To launch a job template, click Launch.

If credentials require the user to enter additional information, such as a password or passphrase, a dialog will request this information.

Upon launch, AWX will automatically redirect the web browser to the Jobs tab.

Jobs

A job is an instance of AWX launching an Ansible playbook against an inventory of hosts.
The Jobs tab displays a list of jobs, both those currently running as well as a history of all jobs that have ever been launched. The list of jobs may be sorted and searched by Job ID, Name or Status.

- The Job ID, Name, and Date values are automatically generated by AWX.
- Job ID: A unique integer that identifies a specific job.
- Name: A concatenation of the Job Template Name and the timestamp. The name is not guaranteed to be unique.
- Date: A formatted version of the timestamp of when the job was initiated.
- Status: Can be any of pending, running, successful, or failed.
- The Jobs tab does not automatically refresh to show the current status of any pending jobs. To refresh the job queue click the Refresh button.

There are several actions available for each job, all of which are detailed below:

- Hosts
- Events
- Details
- Relaunch
- Cancel

Hosts
Clicking the Hosts button will display the Job Host Summary for the selected job. This summary provides a list of all of the hosts that this job was launched against, as well as useful summary information about each Ansible playbook task that was executed.

This information includes:

- **Host**: the host that the playbook was launched against. The host Name is a hotlink to the Events for this job and host. Events are described below.
- **Status**: Can be any of pending, running, successful, or failed.

The summary also display the number of playbook tasks that completed with an outcome of:

- **Success**: the playbook task returned “Ok”.
- **Changed**: the playbook task actually executed. Since Ansible tasks should be written to be idempotent, tasks may exit successfully without executing anything on the host. In these cases, the task would return Ok, but not Changed.
- **Failure**: the task failed. Further playbook execution was stopped for this host.
- **Unreachable**: the host was unreachable from the network or had another fatal error associated with it.
- **Skipped**: the playbook task was skipped because no change was necessary for the host to reach the target state.

**Events**

Clicking the Events button will display the Job Events list for the selected job. This list provides details about each of the AWX events that comprised the job, including specific details on each playbook task.
This information includes:

- **Date**: the timestamp of when this job was initiated.
- **Status**: Can be any of pending, running, successful, or failed.
- **Event**: the name of the event, including the playbook task name, if appropriate. Clicking the event name expands and collapses the tree of events and sub-events.
- **View**: Clicking the View button on any event will display additional information about the event.
Details

Clicking the Details button will display the details for that job. You can also view the same information by clicking any of the Job ID, Name or Date fields for the job.
These details will include:

- **Job Status**: same as Status above. Can be any of pending, running, successful, or failed.

- **Date**: the timestamp of when the job/event was initiated or received by AWX

- **Standard Out**: displays the results of running the playbook from the standard out of the AWX server. This shows the same information you would see if you ran the Ansible playbook using Ansible from the command line.

The details of the job template that the job was launched with are shown at the bottom of this screen. This is especially useful in cases where the job template has been modified or removed since the job was executed. AWX retains this complete history of the job forever.

For information on each of the job template parameters, please see the section Job Templates.

At the top of this screen are additional buttons that provide another path to navigate to the Hosts and Events details for this job. Clicking Hosts will display the Job Host Summary, as described above. Clicking Events will display the Job Events list for the job, as described above.

**Relaunch**

This button re-launches this specific job, with the same parameters as it originally ran with. Any modification to the job template after job was launched will not be used during re-launch.
Cancel Job

This button cancels the job if it is in progress or pending.

WARNING: this action cannot be undone.
Best Practices

Ansible file and directory structure

Please review the Ansible best practices from the Ansible documentation at http://www.ansibleworks.com/docs/bestpractices.html.

Playbooks should not use the “vars_prompt” feature, as AWX does not interactively allow Q&A for “vars_prompt” questions at this time.

Inventory Management

Keeping variable data along with the objects in AWX (see the inventory editor) is encouraged, rather than using “group_vars/” and “host_vars/”. If you use the “awx-manage inventory_import” command on an inventory source, it can sync such variables with the database.

Scaling

Using the “callback” feature to allow newly booting instances to request configuration is very useful for auto-scaling scenarios or provisioning integration.

Consider setting “forks” on a job template to larger values to increase parallelism of execution runs.

CI integration / Continuous Deployment

For a Continuous Integration system, such as Jenkins, to spawn an AWX job, it should make a curl request to a job template. The credentials to the job template should not require prompting for any particular passwords. Using the API to spawn jobs is covered in the API section.

Security

The multi-tenancy features of AWX are sufficient to control who can run certain projects on what systems, but are not intended to hide project content from other teams. For instance, you could easily control that engineering could not push to production.

All playbooks are executed via the “awx” filesystem user. Users who have access to edit playbooks need to be trusted as playbooks do have access to the filesystem and all that implies.

Users concerned about credential security may choose to upload locked SSH keys and set the unlock password to “ask”, or choose to have the system prompt them for SSH credentials or sudo passwords rather than having the system store them in the database.
Troubleshooting

AWX server errors are logged to syslog. Apache web server errors are logged to the httpd error log.

Client-side issues may be explored using the JavaScript console built into most browsers and should be reported to awx@ansibleworks.com.

If requested by support, super users may also edit the "Django Admin" browser at http://<AWX server name>/admin using a super user login. Do not do this unless requested by AnsibleWorks support as you may remove objects and bypass the business logic of the application. After logging in to the admin view, users may need to clear their cookies to successfully log back into the main application.
Glossary

Organization: A logical collection of Users, Teams, Projects, and Inventories. The highest level in the AWX object hierarchy. See this description of the AWX hierarchy.

User: An AWX operator with associated permissions and credentials.

Organization Administrator: An AWX user with the rights to modify the Organization’s membership and settings, including making new users and projects within that organization. An organization admin can also grant permissions to other users within the organization.

Team: A sub-division of an Organization with associated Users, Projects, Credentials, and Permissions. Teams provide a means to implement role-based access control schemes and delegate responsibilities across Organizations.

Project: A logical collection of Ansible playbooks, represented in AWX.

Inventory: A collection of hosts against which Jobs may be launched.

Credentials: User and Host specific authentication details that may include a user password, SSH key, passphrase, or sudo password.

Job Template: The combination of an Ansible playbook and the set of parameters required to launch it, designed to be reusable across hosts.

Job: The instantiation of a Job Template; the launch of an Ansible playbook.

Permissions: The set of privileges assigned to Users and Teams that provide the ability to read, modify, and administer Projects, Inventories, and other AWX objects.

Host: A system managed by AWX, which may include a physical, virtual, or cloud-based server, a network router, switch, or firewall, a storage device, or any unique system managed by AWX. Typically an operating system instance.

Playbook: An Ansible playbook.

Super User: An admin of the AWX server who has permission to edit any object in the system, whether associated to any organization. Super users can create organizations and other super users.
Using LDAP with AWX

With the 1.3 release of AWX, administrators may utilize LDAP as a source for authentication information for AWX users. At this time, only user authentication is provided and not synchronization of user permissions, credentials, or team membership, however organization membership (and who is an organization admin) can be synchronized.

When so configured, a user who logs in with an LDAP username and password will automatically get an AWX account created for them and they can be automatically placed into multiple organizations as either regular users or organization administrators.

By default, if users are created via an LDAP login, by default they cannot change their username, firstname, lastname, or set a local password for themselves. This is also tunable to restrict editing of other field names.

Currently, LDAP integration for AWX is configured in the file settings.py and no configuration is accessible via the AWX user interface. Please, review the comments in that file for information on LDAP configuration and let us know at awx@ansibleworks.com if you need assistance.

Administration of AWX

Certain command line commands are available for management of AWX. In the future, some of these may be made available via GUI tools as well, and they may be augmented with other commands. Here is a useful subset. Do not run other awx-manage commands unless instructed by AnsibleWorks Support.

NOTE: These commands should be run as the 'awx' user.

awx-manage inventory_import [--help]

The inventory_import command is used to synchronize an AWX inventory object with a text-based inventory file, dynamic inventory script, or a directory of one or more of the above as supported by core Ansible.

When running this command, specify either an --inventory-id or --inventory-name, and the path to the Ansible inventory source is given by --source.

By default, inventory data already stored in AWX will be blended with data from the external source. To use only the external data, specify --overwrite. To specify that any existing hosts get variable data exclusively from the --source, specify --overwrite-vars. The default behavior will add any new variables from the external source, overwriting keys that do not already exist, but preserving any variables that were not sourced from the external data source.
When objects in AWX are deleted, they are not actually removed from the database. This is to ensure audit log history and referential integrity. To restore space in the database, run the `cleanup_deleted` command with the `--days=N` flag specifying to remove objects flagged as deleted that are older than N days. You may use the `--dry-run` flag to list what would be deleted prior to running the command in “real” mode. You may wish to run this command nightly on cron with a value of `--days=30`.

```bash
awx-manage cleanup_deleted [--help]
```
API

Firebug, Chrome, and Charles Proxy

This document gives a basic understanding of the API, though you may wish to see what API calls AWX makes in sequence. To do this, using the UI from Firebug or Chrome with developer plugins is useful, though Charles Proxy (http://www.charlesproxy.com/) is also an outstanding visualizer that you may wish to investigate. It is commercial software but can insert itself as, for instance, an OS X proxy and intercept both requests from web browsers but also curl and other API consumers.

Browseable API

AWX features a browseable API feature.

You can visit the API in a browser at http://<AWX server name>/api and then click on various links in the API to explore related resources.
You can also PUT and POST on the specific API pages if you so desire by formatting JSON in the various text fields.

Conventions

With all of the basics about how to explore the API and database objects out of the way, it's now time for some general API info.
AWX uses a standard REST API, rooted at /api/ on the server. The API is versioned for compatibility reasons but only /api/v1/ is presently available. By querying /api you can see information about what API versions are available.

All data is JSON by default. You may have to specify the content/type on POST or PUT requests accordingly.

All URIs should end in "/" or you will get a 301 redirect.

**Sorting**

Assume the following URL, http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/

In order to sort the groups by name, access the following URL variation:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/?order_by=name

You can order by any field in the object.

**Filtering**

Any collection is what the system calls a "queryset" and can be filtered via various operators.

For example, to find the groups that contain the name "foo":

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/?name__contains=foo

To do an exact match:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/?name=foo

If a resource is of an integer type, you must add "__int" to the end to cast your string input value to an integer, like so:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/arbitrary_resource/?x__int=5

Related resources can also be queried, like so:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/?user__firstname__icontains=john

This will return all groups with users with names that include the string "John" in them.
You can also filter against more than one field at once:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/groups/?user__firstname__icontains=john&group__name__icontains__foo

This will find all groups containing a user whose name contains John where the group contains the string foo.

For more about what types of operators are available, see:

https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/models/querysets/

You may also wish to watch the API as the UI is being used to see how it is filtering on various criteria.

Pagination

Responses for collections in the API are paginated. This means that while a collection may contain tens or hundreds of thousands of objects, in each web request, only a limited number of results are returned for API performance reasons.

When you get back the result for a collection you will see something like:

```
{'count': 25, 'next': 'http://testserver/api/v1/some_resource?page=2', 'previous': None, 'results': [...]}
```

Where to get the next page, simply request the page given by the 'next' URL.

To request more items per page, pass the page size query string:

http://<AWX server name>/api/v1/some_resource?page_size=50

The serializer is quite efficient, but you should probably not request page sizes beyond a couple of hundred.

The user interface uses smaller values to avoid the user having to do a lot of scrolling.

Read Only Fields

Certain fields in the REST API are marked read only. These usually include the URL of a resource, the ID, and occasionally some internal fields. For instance, the 'created_by' attribute of each object indicates which user created the resource, and cannot be edited.

If you post some values and notice they are not changing, these fields may be read only.
API Example of Triggering A Job

For an example of how to launch an existing job template from a script, for integration with a Continuous Integration system or other program, please review the awx-cli project at https://github.com/ansible/awx-cli.

The awx-cli program is a command line utility used to send commands to the AWX API.