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**Activity 6: Targeting Specific Nodes and Managing Services** 

- 1. Objectives:
- 1.1 Individualize hosts
- 1.2 Apply tags in selecting plays to run
- 1.3 Managing Services from remote servers using playbooks

#### 2. Discussion:

In this activity, we try to individualize hosts. For example, we don't want apache on all our servers, or maybe only one of our servers is a web server, or maybe we have different servers like database or file servers running different things on different categories of servers and that is what we are going to take a look at in this activity.

We also try to manage services that do not automatically run using the automations in playbook. For example, when we install web servers or httpd for CentOS, we notice that the service did not start automatically.

### Requirement:

In this activity, you will need to create another Ubuntu VM and name it Server 3. Likewise, you need to activate the second adapter to a host-only adapter after the installations. Take note of the IP address of Server 3. Make sure to use the command *ssh-copy-id* to copy the public key to Server 3. Verify if you can successfully SSH to Server 3.

```
pencito@Workstation:~$ ssh bencitoserver@192.168.56.105
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-48-generic x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://lanuscape.com/advantage

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
 System information as of Sat Oct 8 12:54:17 AM UTC 2022
 System load: 0.05126953125
                                   Processes:
                                                              109
 Usage of /: 33.8% of 13.67GB Users logged in:
                        IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
 Memory usage: 12%
 Swap usage: 0%
                                    IPv4 address for enp0s8: 192.168.56.105
39 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable
Last login: Sat Oct 8 00<u>:</u>50:31 2022
```

# **Task 1: Targeting Specific Nodes**

1. Create a new playbook and named it site.yml. Follow the commands as shown in the image below. Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers
  apt:
      - apache2
      - libapache2-mod-php
    state: latest
    update_cache: yes
 when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 - name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
  dnf:
    name:
       - httpd
       - php
     state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

2. Edit the inventory file. Remove the variables we put in our last activity and group according to the image shown below:

```
[web_servers]
192.168.56.120
192.168.56.121

[db_servers]
192.168.56.122

[file_servers]
192.168.56.123
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

Right now, we have created groups in our inventory file and put each server in its own group. In other cases, you can have a server be a member of multiple groups, for example you have a test server that is also a web server.

3. Edit the *site.yml* by following the image below:

```
hosts: all
become: true
- name: install updates (CentOS)
    update_only: yes
    update_cache: yes
 when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

    name: install updates (Ubuntu)

  apt:
    upgrade: dist
    update_cache: yes
 when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
hosts: web_servers
become: true

    name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers

  apt:
    name:
      - apache2

    libapache2-mod-php

    state: latest
 when: ansible distribution == "Ubuntu"
- name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
  dnf:
    name:

    httpd

      - php
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

The *pre-tasks* command tells the ansible to run it before any other thing. In the *pre-tasks*, CentOS will install updates while Ubuntu will upgrade its distribution package. This will run before running the second play, which is targeted at *web\_servers*. In the second play, apache and php will be installed on both Ubuntu servers and CentOS servers.

Run the *site.yml* file and describe the result.

```
/usr/bin/python, but is using /usr/bin/python2.7, since the discovered platform bython interpreter was not present. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/r
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] ************************
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [Install apache and php for CentOS servers] ************************
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
PLAY RECAP ******************************
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *************************
ok: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [Install apache and php for CentOS servers] ************************
changed=0
                                            unreachable=0
                                                           failed=0
skipped=1 rescued=0
                      ignored=0
                                 changed=0
                                            unreachable=0
                                                           failed=0
         rescued=0
                      ignored=0
```

# There is no error when I run the given code on the site.yml

4. Let's try to edit again the *site.yml* file. This time, we are going to add plays targeting the other servers. This time we target the *db\_servers* by adding it on the current *site.yml*. Below is an example: (Note add this at the end of the playbooks from task 1.3.

```
hosts: db_servers
become: true
tasks:

    name: install mariadb package (CentOS)

  vum:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: "Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling"
  service:
    name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
- name: install mariadb packege (Ubuntu)
  apt:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

#### Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                    site.yml
hosts: db_servers
become: true
name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
   name: mariadb-server
   state: latest
 when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: install mariadb package (Ubuntu)
  apt:
   name: mariadb-server
   state: latest
 when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
- name: Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling
  service:
   name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
```

Run the site.yml file and describe the result.

```
pencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.y
BECOME password:
with prior Ansible releases. A future Ansible release will default to using the discovered platform python for this host. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
This feature will be removed in version 2.12. Deprecation warnings can be
TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] **************************
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] **********************************
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] ****************************
: ok=3 changed=2 unreachable=0
                                                          failed=0
           rescued=0 ignored=0
 Show Applications on:~/CPE232_Bencito$ nano site.yml
 bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$
```

# It is working because I use the 2 CN and there is 2 changes

5. Go to the remote server (Ubuntu) terminal that belongs to the db\_servers group and check the status for mariadb installation using the command: systemctl status mariadb. Do this on the CentOS server also.

```
bencito@Server2:~$ systemctl status mariadb
🌎 mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.6.7 database server
      Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor pres>
     Active: active (running) since Sat 2022-10-08 11:00:38 PST; 2min 22s ago
       Docs: man:mariadbd(8)
    https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
Process: 8549 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/install -m 755 -o mysql -g root -d /va>
    Process: 8550 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_S
    Process: 8552 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera_recovery ] &&
    Process: 8597 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_
    Process: 8599 ExecStartPost=/etc/mysql/debian-start (code=exited, status=0>
   Main PID: 8581 (mariadbd)
     Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
      Tasks: 10 (limit: 2099)
     Memory: 57.8M
        CPU: 471ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
└─8581 /usr/sbin/mariadbd
Oct 08 11:00:38 Server2 mariadbd[8581]: 2022-10-08 11:00:38 0 [Note] /usr/sbin>Oct 08 11:00:38 Server2 mariadbd[8581]: Version: '10.6.7-MariaDB-2ubuntu1.1' >
Oct 08 11:00:38 Server2 systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.6.7 database server.
Oct 08 11:00:38 Server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[8601]: Upgrading MySQL tables
Oct 08 11:00:38 Server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[8604]: Looking for 'mysql' as:
```

Describe the output.

It is activated and it will run successfully.

6. Edit the *site.yml* again. This time we will append the code to configure installation on the *file\_servers* group. We can add the following on our file.

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
- hosts: file_servers
become: true
tasks:

- name: install samba package
dnf:
    name: samba
    state: latest

AG Help
AO Write Out
AW Where Is
AK Cut
AT Execute
AX Exit
AR Read File
A\ Replace
AU Paste
AJ Justify
```

I make it dnf to run and install on the CentOS

Run the *site.yml* file and describe the result.

```
bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.y
BECOME password:
PLAY [db_servers] ****************************
use /usr/bin/python3, but is using /usr/bin/python for backward compatibility with prior Ansible releases. A future Ansible release will default to using the
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] ********************************
eference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
unreachable=0
skipped=0
     rescued=0 ignored=0
192.168.56.104
                        unreachable=0
                                 failed=0
     rescued=0
            ignored=0
```

# The result was successful and there was no error. We can see that there are 1 changes on both CN

The testing of the *file\_servers* is beyond the scope of this activity, and as well as our topics and objectives. However, in this activity we were able to show that we can target hosts or servers using grouping in ansible playbooks.

# Task 2: Using Tags in running playbooks

In this task, our goal is to add metadata to our plays so that we can only run the plays that we want to run, and not all the plays in our playbook.

1. Edit the *site.yml* file. Add tags to the playbook. After the name, we can place the tags: *name\_of\_tag*. This is an arbitrary command, which means you can use any name for a tag.

```
---
- hosts: all
become: true
pre_tasks:
- name: install updates (CentOS)
  tags: always
  dnf:
    update_only: yes
    update_cache: yes
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: install updates (Ubuntu)
  tags: always
  apt:
    upgrade: dist
    update_cache: yes
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                      site.yml
hosts: all
become: true
pre tasks:

    name: install updates (CentOS)

  tags: always
  dnf:
    update only: yes
    update cache: yes
  when: ansible distribution == "CentOS"

    name: install updates (Ubuntu)

  tags: always
  apt:
    upgrade: dist
    update_cache: yes
  when: ansible distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

```
OUTPUT RESULT
TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] ***********************************
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] **********************************
TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] ********************************
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
failed=0
              changed=0 unreachable=0
    rescued=0 ignored=0
                   unreachable=0
                          failed=0
     rescued=0
          ignored=0
```

```
hosts: web_servers
 become: true
 tasks:
 - name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers
   tags: apache, apache2, ubuntu
   apt:
      name:
        - apache2
        - libapache2-mod-php
      state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 - name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
   tags: apache,centos,httpd
   dnf:
      name:

    httpd

        - php
      state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                      site.yml
hosts: all
become: true
pre tasks:
- name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers
  tags: apache, apache2, ubuntu
  apt:
    name:
      - apache2

    libapache2-mod-php

    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
- name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
  tags: apache,centos,httpd
  dnf:
    name:

    httpd

      php
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

#### **OUTPUT RESULT**

skipping: [192.168.56.104]

```
BECOME password:
[WARNING]: Distribution centos 7.9.2009 on host 192.168.56.102 should use
/usr/bin/python, but is using /usr/bin/python2.7, since the discovered platform
oython interpreter was not present. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
discovered platform python for this host. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/
/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
This feature will be removed in version 2.12. Deprecation warnings can be
disabled by setting deprecation_warnings=False in ansible.cfg.
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] ************************
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *******************************
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [install updates (CentOS)] ***********************************
TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] **********************************
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
hosts: db_servers
 become: true
 tasks:
  - name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
    tags: centos, db,mariadb
   dnf:
     name: mariadb-server
     state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: "Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling"
    service:
     name: mariadb
     state: restarted
     enabled: true
  - name: install mariadb packege (Ubuntu)
   tags: db, mariadb, ubuntu
   apt:
     name: mariadb-server
      state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
- hosts: file_servers
 become: true
 tasks:
  - name: install samba package
   tags: samba
    package:
     name: samba
      state: latest
```

```
- name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
  tags: centos,db,mariadb
  dnf:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: install mariadb package (Ubuntu)
  tags: db,mariadb,ubuntu
  apt:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

```
    hosts: file_servers
        become: true
        tasks:

            name: install samba package
            tags: samba
            dnf:
                name: samba
                state: latest
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

Run the *site.yml* file and describe the result.

```
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *********************************
ok: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] ********************************
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
unreachable=0
                                failed=0
                 changed=0
skipped=2 rescued=0
            ignored=0
                        unreachable=0
                                failed=0
skipped=3 rescued=0
            ignored=0
```

#### It was all successful. Because the tags is only need to make it specific install on your CN

- 2. On the local machine, try to issue the following commands and describe each result:
  - 2.1 ansible-playbook --list-tags site.yml

# 2.2 ansible-playbook --tags centos --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
changed=0
             unreachable=0
                 failed=0
   rescued=0
      ignored=0
         changed=0
             unreachable=0
                 failed=0
kipped=3 rescued=0
      ianored=0
```

```
2.3 ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-pass site.yml
   bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$ ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-p
   ass site.yml
  BECOME password:
   /usr/bin/python, but is using /usr/bin/python2.7, since the discovered platform python interpreter was not present. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
   discovered platform python for this host. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
This feature will be removed in version 2.12. Deprecation warnings can be disabled by setting deprecation_warnings=False in ansible.cfg.
   ok: [192.168.56.104]
   skipping: [192.168.56.104]
  changed=0
                                      unreachable=0
                                                  failed=0
           rescued=0
                     ignored=0
                             changed=0
                                      unreachable=0
                                                  failed=0
                     ignored=0
           rescued=0
```

2.4 ansible-playbook --tags apache --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$ ansible-playbook --tags apache --ask-beco
me-pass site.yml
BECOME password:
[WARNING]: Distribution centos 7.9.2009 on host 192.168.56.102 should use //usr/bin/python, but is using /usr/bin/python2.7, since the discovered platform
python interpreter was not present. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *******************************
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
changed=0
                     unreachable=0
                            failed=0
skipped=2 rescued=0
           ignored=0
               changed=0
                            failed=0
                     unreachable=0
     rescued=0
skipped=2
           ignored=0
bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$
```

2.5 ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] ************************
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] **************************
changed=0
                unreachable=0
                      failed=0
skipped=2 rescued=0
        ignored=0
            changed=0
                unreachable=0
                      failed=0
skipped=3 rescued=0
        ignored=0
```

# **Task 3: Managing Services**

1. Edit the file site.yml and add a play that will automatically start the httpd on CentOS server.

# Figure 3.1.1

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
- name: start httpd (CentOS)
  tags: apache,centos,httpd
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: started
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

You would also notice from our previous activity that we already created a module that runs a service.

```
    hosts: db_servers
    become: true
    tasks:
    name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
    tags: centos, db,mariadb
    dnf:
        name: mariadb-server
        state: latest
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
    name: "Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling"
    service:
        name: mariadb
        state: restarted
        enabled: true
```

Figure 3.1.2

```
    name: Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling
service:
    name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
```

This is because in CentOS, installed packages' services are not run automatically. Thus, we need to create the module to run it automatically.

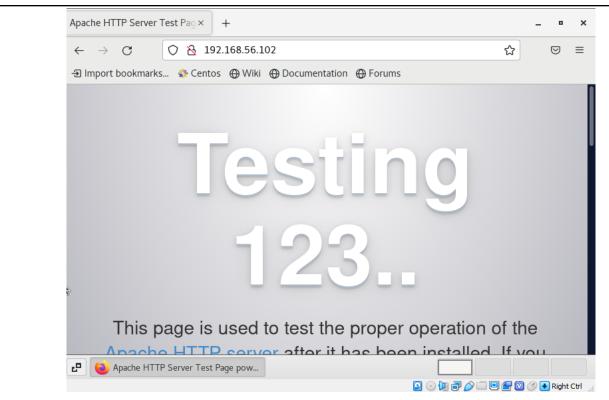
```
bencito@Workstation:~/CPE232_Bencito$ ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask
-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:
/usr/bin/python, but is using /usr/bin/python2.7, since the discovered platform python interpreter was not present. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
use /usr/bin/python3, but is using /usr/bin/python for backward compatibility with prior Ansible releases. A future Ansible release will default to using the discovered platform python for this host. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/p2.10/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] ************************
TASK [Gathering Facts] *********
ok: [192.168.56.104]
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *********************************
ok: [192.168.56.104]
unreachable=0
                                                             failed=0
                       ignored=0
           rescued=0
                                 changed=0
                                             unreachable=0
                                                             failed=0
           rescued=0
                       ignored=0
```

2. To test it, before you run the saved playbook, go to the CentOS server and stop the currently running httpd using the command *sudo systemctl stop httpd*. When prompted, enter the sudo password. After that, open the browser and enter the CentOS server's IP address. You should not be getting a display because we stopped the httpd service already.

```
[bencito@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl stop httpd
[sudo] password for bencito:
[bencito@localhost ~]$
```

3. Go to the local machine and this time, run the *site.yml* file. Then after running the file, go again to the CentOS server and enter its IP address on the browser.

Describe the result.



# It was successfully run. because I make it the right code.

To automatically enable the service every time we run the playbook, use the command *enabled: true* similar to Figure 7.1.2 and save the playbook.

```
- name: start httpd (CentOS)
  tags: apache,centos,httpd
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: started
    enabled: true
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

#### Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What is the importance of putting our remote servers into groups?

  The server group is very important to make a specific server that you want to install a code.
- 2. What is the importance of tags in playbooks?

  The importance of tags is to save such time and to make it simplify the running and debugging on specific control nodes.
- 3. Why do I think some services need to be managed automatically in playbooks?

some services are not installed automatically. you need to have a manual to make sure if it is installed or not. also, to know if it's working or not in your control nodes.