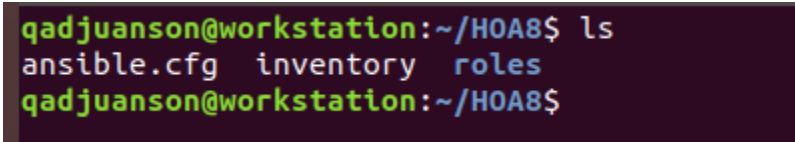
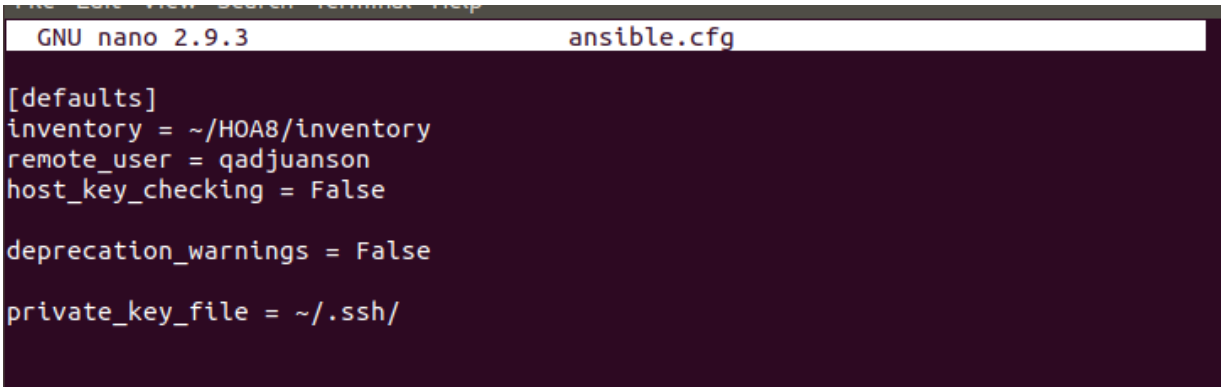


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<b>Course/Section: CPE31S2</b>	<b>Date Submitted: October 16, 2024</b>
<b>Instructor: Sir Robin Valenzuela</b>	<b>Semester and SY:</b>
<b>Activity 8: Install, Configure, and Manage Availability Monitoring tools</b>	
<b>1. Objectives</b>	
Create and design a workflow that installs, configure and manage enterprise monitoring tools using Ansible as an Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool.	
<b>2. Discussion</b>	
Availability monitoring is a type of monitoring tool that we use if the certain workload is up or reachable on our end. Site downtime can lead to loss of revenue, reputational damage and severe distress. Availability monitoring prevents adverse situations by checking the uptime of infrastructure components such as servers and apps and notifying the webmaster of problems before they impact on business.	
<b>3. Tasks</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a playbook that installs Nagios in both Ubuntu and CentOS. Apply the concept of creating roles.</li> <li>2. Describe how you did step 1. (Provide screenshots and explanations in your report. Make your report detailed such that it will look like a manual.)</li> <li>3. Show an output of the installed Nagios for both Ubuntu and CentOS.</li> <li>4. Make sure to create a new repository in GitHub for this activity.</li> </ol>	
<b>4. Output</b> (screenshots and explanations)	
Create a repository containing ansible.cfg, inventory and roles.	
 <pre> qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8\$ ls ansible.cfg  inventory  roles qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8\$ </pre>	
 <pre> GNU nano 2.9.3          ansible.cfg  [defaults] inventory = ~/HOA8/inventory remote_user = qadjuanson host_key_checking = False  deprecation_warnings = False  private_key_file = ~/.ssh/ </pre>	

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 inventory
```

```
[servers]
192.168.56.116
192.168.56.117
192.168.56.118
192.168.56.115 ansible_user=qadjuanson
```

Inside the roles, create a directory named base and workstations.

```
qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8/roles$ ls
base  workstations
```

Inside the base, create a directory named tasks and inside the tasks create a main.yml.

```
qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8/roles/base$ ls
tasks
qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8/roles/base$ cd tasks
qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8/roles/base/tasks$ ls
main.yml
qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8/roles/base/tasks$
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 main.yml
```

```
---
- name: install updates (CentOS)
  tags: always
  yum:
    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"
```

Inside the workstations, create a directory named tasks and inside the tasks create a main.yml.

```
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles$ ls
base  workstations
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles$ cd workstations
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles/workstations$ mkdir tasks
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles/workstations$ cd tasks
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles/workstations/tasks$ sudo nano main.yml
qadjuanson@workstation:~/H0A8/roles/workstations/tasks$
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 main.yml
--
- name: install Nagios (CentOS)
  dnf:
    name: nagios
    state: present
    use_backend: dnf4
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- name: install Nagios (Ubuntu)
  apt:
    name: nagios3
    state: present
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: Start Nagios (CentOS)
  service:
    name: nagios
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- name: Start Nagios (Ubuntu)
  service:
    [ Read 50 lines ]
```

```
- name: Start Nagios (Ubuntu)
  service:
    name: nagios3
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: Install Nagios Dependencies (CentOS)
  dnf:
    name:
      - gd-level
      - libpng-devel
      - freetype-devel
      - gcc
```

```

- gcc
- glibc
state: present
use_backend: dnf4
when: ansible_distribution == "centOS"

- name: Install Nagios Dependencies (Ubuntu)
  apt:
    name:
      - libgd-dev
      - libpng-dev
      - libfreetype6-dev
      - gcc
      - libc6-dev
    state: present
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

```

Create nagios.yml inside the directory HOA8.

```

GNU nano 2.9.3                                nagios.yml
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  pre_tasks:

- hosts: all
  become: true
  roles:
    - base

- hosts: workstations
  become: true
  roles:
    - workstations

```

Run the playbook, *ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass nagios.yml*.

```

qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass nagios.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****
*

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
*
ok: [192.168.56.116]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.118]
ok: [192.168.56.115]

PLAY [all] *****
*

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
*
ok: [192.168.56.116]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.118]
ok: [192.168.56.115]

TASK [base : install updates (CentOS)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.116]
skipping: [192.168.56.117]
skipping: [192.168.56.118]

```

```

TASK [base : install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.115]
ok: [192.168.56.118]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.116]

PLAY [workstations] *****
*

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
*
ok: [192.168.56.116]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.118]
ok: [192.168.56.115]

TASK [workstations : install Nagios (CentOS)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.116]
skipping: [192.168.56.117]
skipping: [192.168.56.118]
changed: [192.168.56.115]

TASK [workstations : install Nagios (Ubuntu)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.115]
ok: [192.168.56.116]

```

```

TASK [workstations : install Nagios (Ubuntu)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.115]
ok: [192.168.56.116]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.118]

TASK [workstations : Start Nagios (CentOS)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.116]
skipping: [192.168.56.117]
skipping: [192.168.56.118]
changed: [192.168.56.115]

TASK [workstations : Start Nagios (Ubuntu)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.115]
changed: [192.168.56.116]
changed: [192.168.56.117]
changed: [192.168.56.118]

TASK [workstations : Install Nagios Dependencies (CentOS)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.116]
skipping: [192.168.56.117]
skipping: [192.168.56.118]
skipping: [192.168.56.115]

```

```

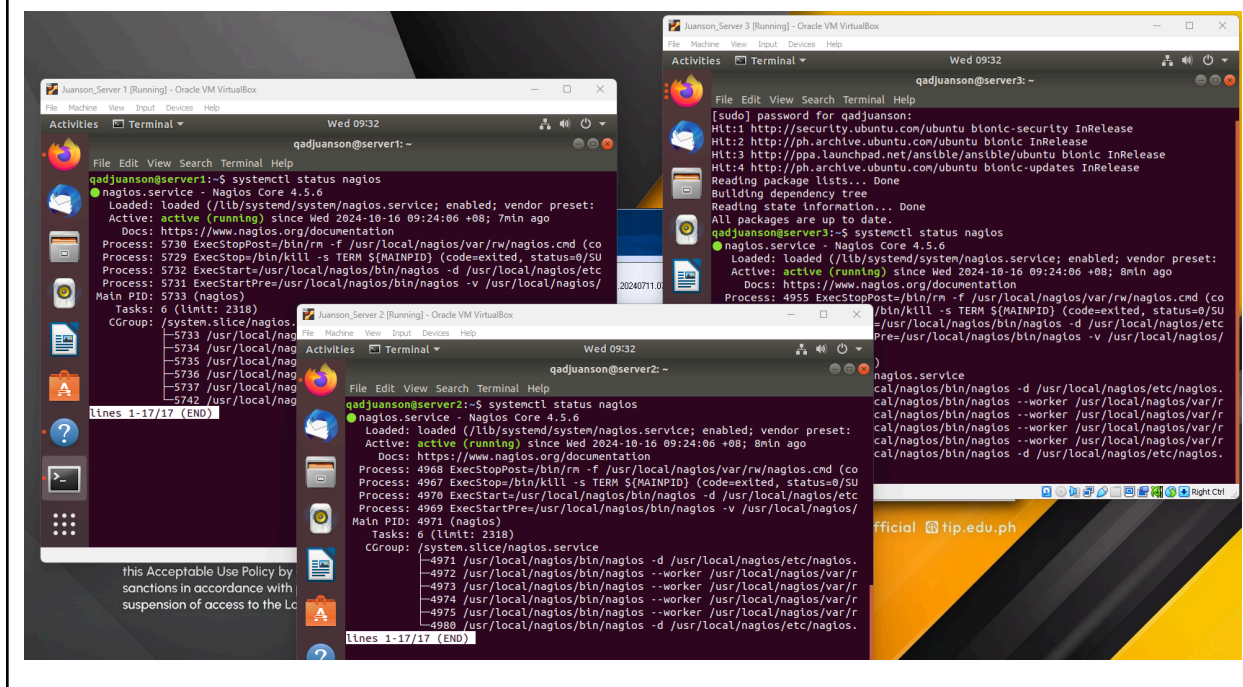
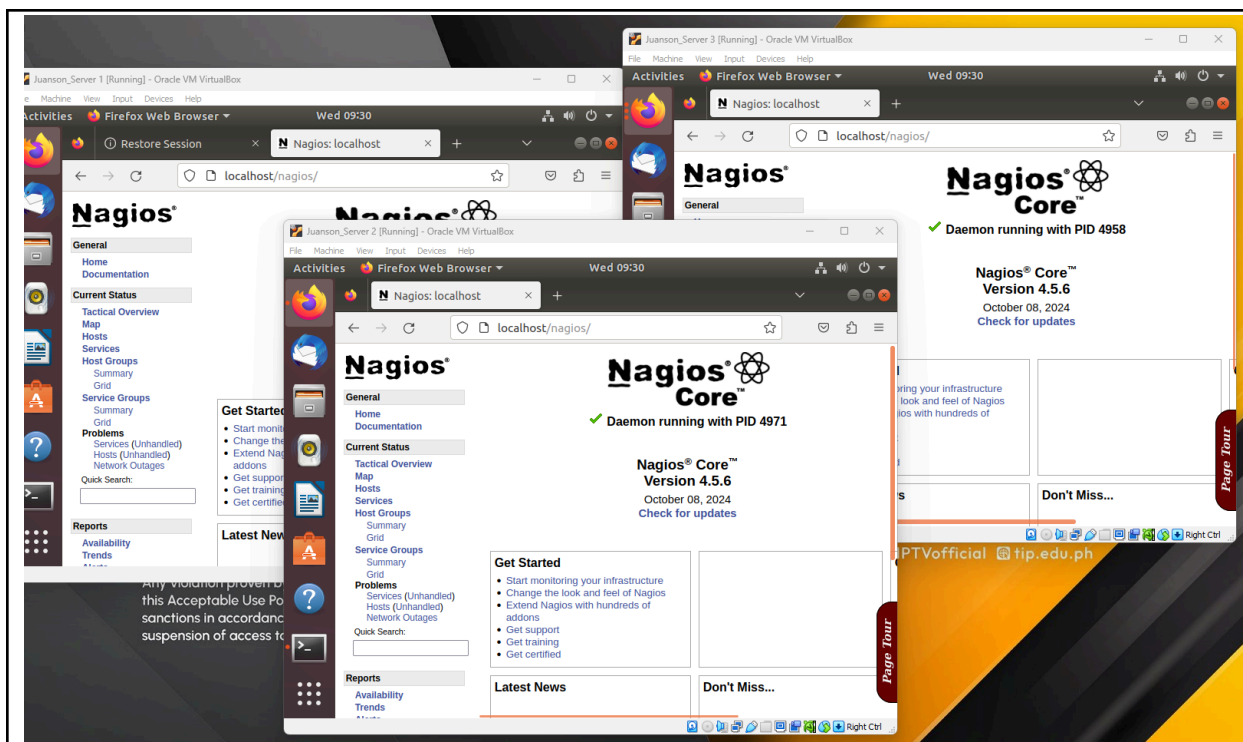
TASK [workstations : Install Nagios Dependencies (CentOS)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.116]
skipping: [192.168.56.117]
skipping: [192.168.56.118]
skipping: [192.168.56.115]

TASK [workstations : Install Nagios Dependencies (Ubuntu)] *****
*
skipping: [192.168.56.115]
ok: [192.168.56.117]
ok: [192.168.56.116]
ok: [192.168.56.118]

PLAY RECAP *****
*
192.168.56.115      : ok=6    changed=2    unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=5    rescued=0    ignored=0
192.168.56.116      : ok=7    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=4    rescued=0    ignored=0
192.168.56.117      : ok=7    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=4    rescued=0    ignored=0
192.168.56.118      : ok=7    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
skipped=4    rescued=0    ignored=0

qadjuanson@workstation:~/HOA8$ █

```



```
qadjuanson@localhost:~ — systemctl status nagios
Warning: The unit file, source configuration file or drop-ins of nagios.service
• nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.4.14
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; preset: d>
  Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 09:24:06 PST; 21min ago
  Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
  Process: 87141 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/nagios -v /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg (cod>
  Process: 87142 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg (code=e>
  Main PID: 87143 (nagios)
  Tasks: 6 (limit: 10962)
  Memory: 14.7M
  CPU: 624ms
  CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
          └─87143 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
             └─87144 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                └─87145 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                   └─87146 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                      └─87147 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                         └─87148 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

Oct 16 09:24:06 localhost.localdomain nagios[87143]: qh: core query handler reg>
Oct 16 09:24:06 localhost.localdomain nagios[87143]: qh: echo service query han>
Oct 16 09:24:06 localhost.localdomain nagios[87143]: qh: help for the query han>
Oct 16 09:24:06 localhost.localdomain nagios[87143]: wproc: Successfully regist>
lines 1-22
```

juansonCentOS [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Activities Firefox

Oct 16 09:47

Nagios: localhost

localhost/nagios/

CentOS Blog Documentation Forums

# Nagios®

General

Home

Documentation

Current Status

Tactical Overview

Map

Hosts

Services

Host Groups

Summary

Grid

Service Groups

Summary

Grid

Problems

Services (Unhandled)

Hosts (Unhandled)

Network Outages

Quick Search:

Reports

Availability

Trends

Alerts

History

Summary

Histogram

Notifications

Event Log

System

## Nagios® Core™

Not running

Nagios® Core™

Version 4.5.6

October 08, 2024

Check for updates

Get Started

- Start monitoring your infrastructure
- Change the look and feel of Nagios
- Extend Nagios with hundreds of addons
- Get support
- Get training
- Get certified

Latest News

Quick Links

- Nagios Library (tutorial)
- Nagios Labs (development)
- Nagios Exchange (addons)
- Nagios Support (tickets)
- Nagios.com (community)
- Nagios.org (project)

Don't Miss...

Reflections:



Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of having an availability monitoring tool?
  - An availability monitoring tool helps keep track of whether your systems, like servers and networks, are working properly. It checks them all the time and alerts you if something goes wrong, like if a server goes down or slows down. This lets you fix problems quickly before they affect your systems. The tool also collects data over time, so you can spot patterns, avoid future issues, and plan for upgrades. Overall, it makes sure everything runs smoothly and helps avoid interruptions that could affect your systems.

**Conclusions:**

In this activity, I am able to install Nagios on my Ubuntu and CentOS despite the errors that I have encountered. This is quite challenging and took me a long time to finish this activity.