Name: Clarence B. Chavez	Date Performed: November 6, 2024
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Instructor: Engr. Robin Valenzuela	Semester and SY: 2nd Sem - 2024-2025
Midterm Skills Exam: Install, Configure, and Manage Log Monitoring tools	

1. Objectives

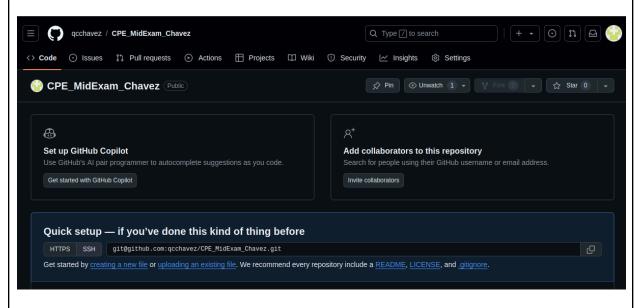
Create and design a workflow that installs, configure and manage enterprise availability, performance and log monitoring tools using Ansible as an Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool.

2. Instructions

- Create a repository in your GitHub account and label it CPE_MIDEXAM_SURNAME.
- 2. Clone the repository and do the following:
 - 2.1. Create an Ansible playbook that does the following with an input of a **config.yaml** file and **arranged Inventory** file:
 - 2.2. Install and configure **Elastic Stack** in separate hosts (Elastic Search, Kibana, Logstash) Install Nagios in one host
 - 2.3. Install **Grafana, Prometheus** and **Influxdb** in separate hosts (Influxdb,Grafana,Prometheus)
 - 2.4. Install **Lamp Stack** in separate hosts (Httpd + Php,Mariadb)
- 3. Document all your tasks using this document. Provide proofs of all the ansible playbooks codes and successful installations.
- 4. Document the push and commit from the local repository to GitHub.
- **5.** Finally, paste also the link of your GitHub repository in the documentation.

3. Output (screenshots and explanations)

Task 1



• This screenshot showcases the creation of the GitHub repository before doing the necessary tasks of the Midterm Examination.

Task 2.1

```
qcchavez@workstation:~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez$ tree

____ ansible.cfg
___ config.yaml
__ inventory
__ roles
___ CentOS
___ tasks
___ main.yml
__ Ubuntu
__ tasks
__ main.yml
__ Ubuntu2
__ tasks
__ main.yml
```

 This screenshot showcases the file content of the GitHub repository for my Midterm Examination. It includes files like ansible.cfg, config.yaml, inventory file, etc.

```
qcchavez@workstation: ~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez

GNU nano 7.2 inventory

[cent0S]
192.168.56.119 ansible_user-cchavez

[Ubuntu]
192.168.56.116

[Ubuntu2]
192.168.56.120
```

• This screenshot showcases the content for the inventory file, it shows the IP addresses of my remote servers.

This screenshot showcases the file content of my config.yaml, firstly, it updates
the repository indexes and also includes the directory names of my remote
servers for roles category.

Task 2.2 Install and configure Elastic Stack in separate hosts (Elastic Search, Kibana, Logstash), Install Nagios in one host

Ubuntu (Nagios)

```
---
- name: Installing Nagios
apt:
    name:
        - nagios4-core
    state: latest
when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

This screenshot showcases the required code for installing Nagios.

 This screenshot showcases the code for installing the required dependencies for both **Prometheus** and **Nagios**. Without these, neither of the two services would work.

```
- name: Enable Nagios service
   service:
    name: nagios4
    state: restarted
   enabled: true
   when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

 This screenshot showcases the code for enabling the Nagios service on the remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task for Nagios installation works for the target remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task for Nagios and Prometheus dependencies installation works for the target remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task for enabling the Nagios service works for the target remote server.

```
Q = - -
                                  qcchavez@server1: ~
  nagios4.service - nagios4
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios4.service; enabled; preset: enab>
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-11-06 09:03:54 PST; 34s ago
      Docs: man:nagios4
    Process: 10400 ExecStartPre=sh -c nagiospipe=$$(sed -n "s/^command_file=\(.>
  Main PID: 10402 (nagios4)
     Tasks: 6 (limit: 2263)
     Memory: 2.2M
     CGroup: /system.slice/nagios4.service
              -10402 /usr/sbin/nagios4 /ecv/nagios4/nagios4/rw/nagios.qh
-10404 /usr/sbin/nagios4 --worker /var/lib/nagios4/rw/nagios.qh
-10405 /usr/sbin/nagios4 --worker /var/lib/nagios4/rw/nagios.qh
              Nov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work>
Nov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work
Nov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work
 ov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work
Nov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work
Nov 06 09:03:54 server1 nagios4[10402]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Work
lines 1-23
```

 This screenshot showcases that the Nagios4 is indeed working on the remote server.

Task 2.3 Install Grafana, Prometheus and Influxdb in seperate hosts (Influxdb, Grafana, Prometheus)

Ubuntu (Prometheus)

```
- name: Installing Prometheus
apt:
   name: prometheus
   state: latest
when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

• This screenshot showcases the required code for installing **Prometheus**.

```
- name: Installing Prometheus and Nagios dependencies
apt:
    name:
    - libc6-dev
    - libfreetype6-dev
    - libpng-dev
    - gcc
    - make
    - wget
    - libgd-dev
    state: latest
when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

 This screenshot showcases the code for installing the required dependencies for both **Prometheus** and **Nagios**. Without these, neither of the two services would work.

```
- name: Enable Prometheus service
service:
   name: prometheus
   state: restarted
   enabled: true
when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

 This screenshot showcases the code for enabling the **Prometheus** service on the remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task **Prometheus** installation works for the target remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task Nagios and Prometheus dependencies installation works for the target remote server.

```
:havez@server1:~$ systemctl status prometheus
  prometheus.service - Prometheus
     Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service; enabled; preset: e>
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-11-06 09:10:51 PST; 1min 31s ago
   Main PID: 11643 (prometheus)
     Tasks: 8 (limit: 2263)
     Memory: 24.4M
       CPU: 87ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/prometheus.service
             L_11643 /usr/bin/prometheus --config.file=/etc/prometheus/promethe>
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.167Z caller=m
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.167Z caller=
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.167Z caller=
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.250Z caller=m
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.250Z caller=m
Nov 06 09:10:51 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:10:51.250Z caller=m
Nov 06 09:11:05 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:11:05.223Z caller=c
Nov 06 09:11:05 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:11:05.224Z caller=h
Nov 06 09:11:05 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:11:05.225Z caller=
Nov 06 09:11:05 server1 prometheus[11643]: ts=2024-11-06T01:11:05.252Z caller=
lines 1-20/20 (END)
```

 This screenshot showcases that the **Prometheus** is working on the remote server.

Ubuntu2 (Grafana)



CentOS (InfluxDB)

Task 2.4 Install Lamp Stack in separate hosts (Httpd + Php,Mariadb)

Ubuntu (HTTPD + PHP)

This screenshot showcases the code for installing HTTPD and PHP.

• This screenshot showcases that the task for **HTTPD and PHP** installation works for the target remote server.

 This screenshot showcases that the task for Enabling HTTPD and PHP services works.

```
avez@server1:~$ systemctl status apache2
  apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enab>
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-11-06 09:10:52 PST; 2min 1s ago
      Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
    Process: 11720 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/S>
   Main PID: 11725 (apache2)
     Tasks: 6 (limit: 2263)
     Memory: 10.3M
       CPU: 39ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             11733 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
11734 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
Nov 06 09:10:52 server1 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP
Nov 06 09:10:52 server1 apachectl[11724]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably
Nov 06 09:10:52 server1 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP
lines 1-20/20 (END)
```

 This screenshot showcases that the HTTPD and PHP is properly working on the remote server.

CentOS (MariaDB)

```
- name: Installing MariaDB
yum:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- name: Enabling MariaDB
service:
    name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

• This screenshot showcases the code for installing and enabling MariaDB

 This screenshot showcases that the task for MariaDB installation and enabling the service works for the target remote server.

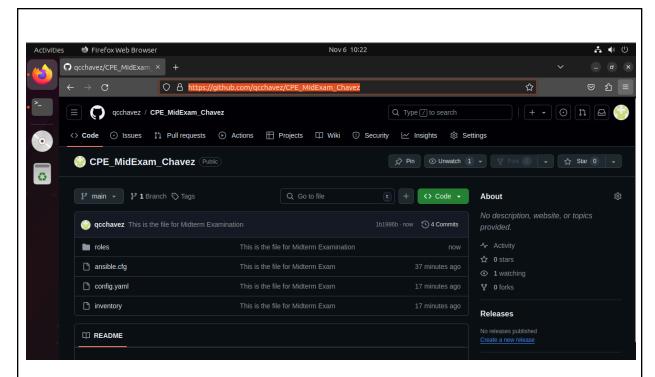
```
cchavez@localhost:~
                                                                                           _ 0 ×
 Name and summary matches only, use "search all" for everything.
[cchavez@localhost ~]$ systemctl status mariadb
• mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor pres
   Active: active (running) since Sun 2024-10-27 22:43:23 EDT; 23s ago
  Process: 14122 ExecStartPost=/usr/libexec/mariadb-wait-ready $MAINPID (code=ex
ited. status=0/SUCCESS)
  Process: 14086 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-prepare-db-dir %n (code=exite
   status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 14121 (mysqld safe)
     Tasks: 20
   Oct 27 22:43:21 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Stopped MariaDB database se.. Oct 27 22:43:21 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB database s.. Oct 27 22:43:21 localhost.localdomain mariadb-prepare-db-dir[14086]: Database..
Oct 27 22:43:21 localhost.localdomain mysqld_safe[14121]: 241027 22:43:21 mys..
Oct 27 22:43:21 localhost.localdomain mysqld_safe[14121]: 241027 22:43:21 mys..
Oct 27 22:43:23 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database se. Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[cchavez@localhost ~]$
```

• This screenshot showcases that **MariaDB** is working well on the remote server.

Task 4. Document the push and commit from the local repository to GitHub.

```
qcchavez@workstation:~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez$ git add .
qcchavez@workstation:~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez$ git commit -m "This is the file for Midterm Examination"
[main 1b1986b] This is the file for Midterm Examination
    2 files changed, 14 insertions(+), 16 deletions(-)
    qcchavez@workstation:~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez$ git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 17, done.
Counting objects: 100% (17/17), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Writing objects: 100% (9/9), 747 bytes | 747.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 9 (delta 2), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (2/2), completed with 2 local objects.
To github.com:qcchavez/CPE_MidExam_Chavez.git
    258ce6e..1b1986b main -> main
qcchavez@workstation:~/CPE_MidExam_Chavez$
```

In this screenshot, I've pushed and committed from my local repository
 CPE_Midterm_Exam to Github.



 In this screenshot, it shows that the necessary files from the local repository were successfully committed to Github.

GitHub link:

https://www.github.com/gcchavez/CPE MidExam Chavez

Conclusions: (link your conclusion from the objective)

• In this Midterm Examination, I have learned that installing, configuring, and managing enterprise availability, performance, and log monitoring tools using Ansible is a really great method to install on the remote servers. I can say that this is a great method because for me, it's easier to navigate the files whenever you need to make changes. And since it's easier to navigate the files for me as an administrator, it's much more convenient when making adjustments on the packages that are needed for the remote servers, considering that availability, performance, and log monitoring tools play an important part when managing servers. For example, Nagios is a tool that lets you detect and repair problems as soon as possible, and also, reduces the possible future issues that you might encounter before they will be able to affect the end users. With this tool, you can plan ahead on several infrastructure upgrades, especially updating outdated systems that can possibly provide failures in the near future.