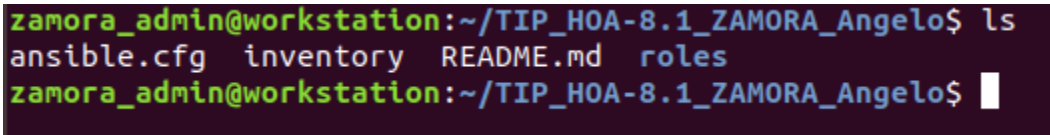
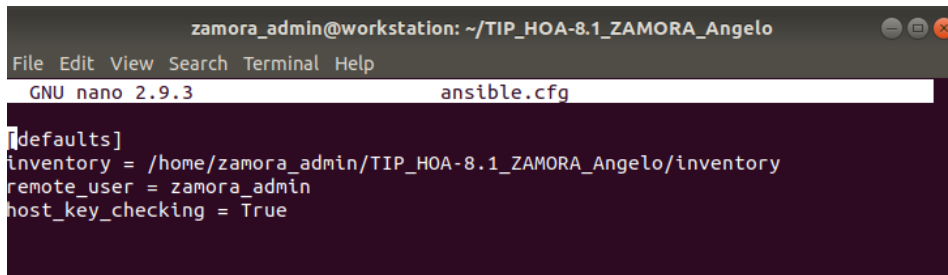


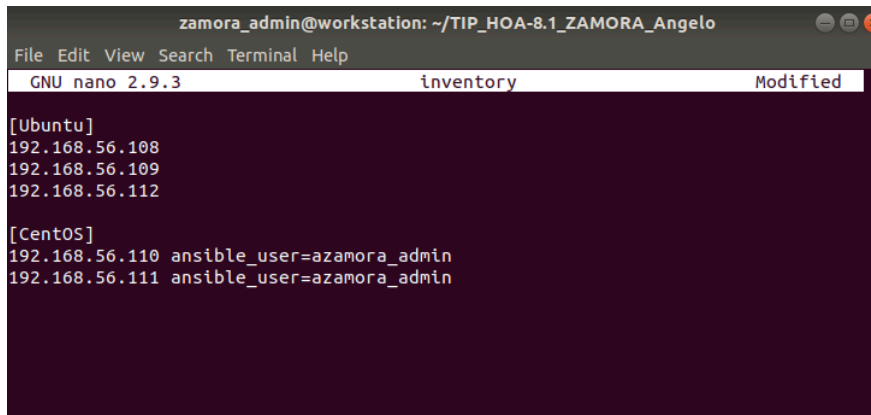
Name: Zamora, Angelo E.	Date Performed: 10-14-2024
Course/Section: CpE31S2	Date Submitted: 10-16-2024
Instructor: Engr. Robin Valenzuela	Semester and SY: 1st Semester 2024 - 2025
Activity 8: Install, Configure, and Manage Availability Monitoring tools	
1. Objectives	
Create and design a workflow that installs, configure and manage enterprise monitoring tools using Ansible as an Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool.	
2. Discussion	
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.	
3. Tasks	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a playbook that installs Nagios in both Ubuntu and CentOS. Apply the concept of creating roles. 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.) 3. Show an output of the installed Nagios for both Ubuntu and CentOS. 4. Make sure to create a new repository in GitHub for this activity. 	
4. Output (screenshots and explanations)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step 1: Creating Repository  <pre> zamora_admin@workstation:~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo\$ ls ansible.cfg inventory README.md roles zamora_admin@workstation:~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo\$ </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a repo for the HOA 8.1 that contains the needed files to execute the task 	

Ansible Config File:

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the contents of the ansible.cfg file. The window title is 'zamora_admin@workstation: ~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo'. The menu bar includes 'File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The status bar shows 'GNU nano 2.9.3' and 'ansible.cfg'. The file content is as follows:

```
[defaults]
inventory = /home/zamora_admin/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo/inventory
remote_user = zamora_admin
host_key_checking = True
```

Inventory:

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the contents of the inventory file. The window title is 'zamora_admin@workstation: ~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo'. The menu bar includes 'File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The status bar shows 'GNU nano 2.9.3', 'inventory', and 'Modified'. The file content is as follows:

```
[Ubuntu]
192.168.56.108
192.168.56.109
192.168.56.112

[CentOS]
192.168.56.110 ansible_user=azamora_admin
192.168.56.111 ansible_user=azamora_admin
```

Here are my managed nodes that contain 3 Ubuntu Nodes and 2 CentOS Nodes.

192.168.56.108 - Server 1

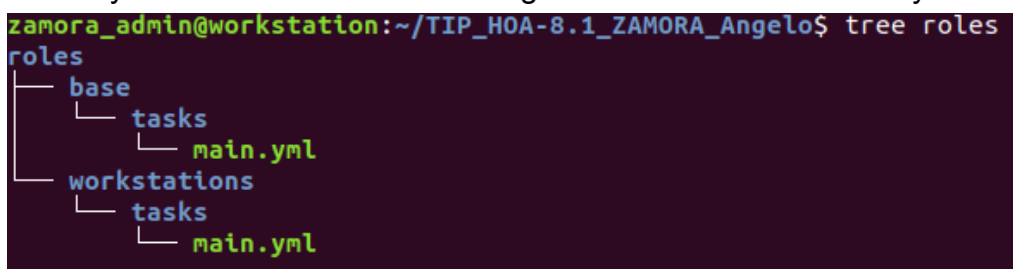
192.168.56.109 - Server 2

192.168.56.112 - Server 3

192.168.56.110 - CentOS Node 1

192.168.56.111 - CentOS Node 2

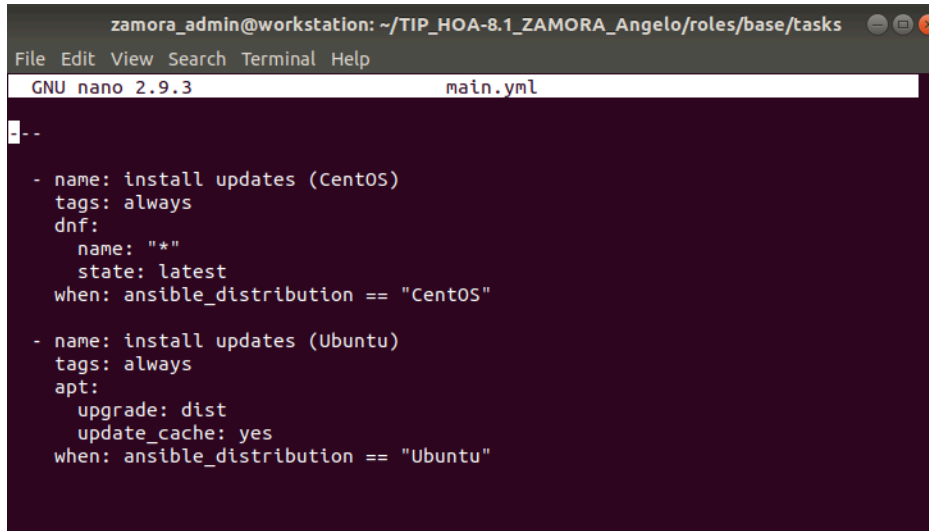
- Under the roles create a roles directory and under roles create two directories named base and workstations. Under each role's directory create another directory named tasks. Attached image should show the directory's content.

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the output of the 'tree roles' command. The window title is 'zamora_admin@workstation: ~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo\$'. The output is as follows:

```
roles
├── base
│   └── tasks
│       └── main.yml
└── workstations
    └── tasks
        └── main.yml
```

Step 2: Create the Plays for base and Workstations:

- Edit the main.yml under the base/tasks directory and the content should be:



```
zamora_admin@workstation: ~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo/roles/base/tasks
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 main.yml
- --
- name: install updates (CentOS)
  tags: always
  dnf:
    name: "*"
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: install updates (Ubuntu)
  tags: always
  apt:
    upgrade: dist
    update_cache: yes
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

Explanation: This one contains the play to update each distribution's packages and updates both for CentOS and Ubuntu and this will be our first play for the main playbook.

- Edit the main.yml under the workstations/tasks and the content should be like this:

```
Unset
---
- name: Install required dependencies on Ubuntu
  apt:
    name:
      - gcc
      - libc6
      - make
      - wget
      - unzip
      - apache2
      - php
      - libgd-dev
      - openssl
      - libssl-dev
      - autoconf
      - bc
      - gawk
      - dc
      - build-essential
```

```

- snmp
- libnet-snmp-perl
- gettext
state: present
when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: Install required dependencies on CentOS
  yum:
  name:
  - gcc
  - glibc
  - glibc-common
  - wget
  - unzip
  - httpd
  - php
  - gd
  - gd-devel
  - perl
  - postfix
  - openssl
  - openssl-devel
  - make
  - autoconf
  state: present
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- name: Download Nagios Core source code
  get_url:
  url:
"https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.5.6.tar.gz"
  dest: /tmp/nagios-4.5.6.tar.gz

- name: Extract Nagios source code
  unarchive:
  src: /tmp/nagios-4.5.6.tar.gz
  dest: /tmp
  remote_src: yes

- name: Download Nagios Plugins
  get_url:
  url: "https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz"
  dest: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz

- name: Extract Nagios Plugins
  unarchive:
  src: /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.4.11.tar.gz
  dest: /tmp
  remote_src: yes

```

```

- name: Create Nagios group
  group:
    name: nagios

- name: Create Nagios user and group
  user:
    name: nagios
    group: nagios

- name: Create nagcmd group
  group:
    name: nagcmd

- name: Add nagios and apache/httpd users to nagcmd group
  user:
    name: "{{ item }}"
    groups: nagcmd
    append: yes
  loop:
    - nagios
    - "{{ 'www-data' if ansible_os_family == 'Debian' else 'apache' }}"

- name: Compile and install Nagios Core
  shell: |
    cd /tmp/nagios-4.5.6
    ./configure --with-command-group=nagcmd
    make all
    make install
    make install-init
    make install-commandmode
    make install-config
    make install-webconf
  args:
    creates: /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios

- name: Install Nagios Plugins
  shell: |
    cd /tmp/nagios-plugins-2.4.11
    ./configure --with-nagios-user=nagios --with-nagios-group=nagios
    make
    make install
  args:
    creates: /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_http

- name: Set Nagios admin password
  command: htpasswd -b -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users
  nagios_admin "123qweasdzxc"

- name: Enable and start Apache/Httpd service on Ubuntu
  service:

```

```
    name: apache2
    enabled: yes
    state: started
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: Enable and start Apache/Httpd service on CentOS
  service:
    name: httpd
    enabled: yes
    state: started
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- name: Enable and start Nagios service
  service:
    name: nagios
    enabled: yes
    state: started

- name: Enable external command execution in Nagios
  lineinfile:
    path: /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
    regexp: '^#?check_external_commands='
    line: 'check_external_commands=1'

- name: Restart Nagios service to apply changes
  service:
    name: nagios
    state: restarted

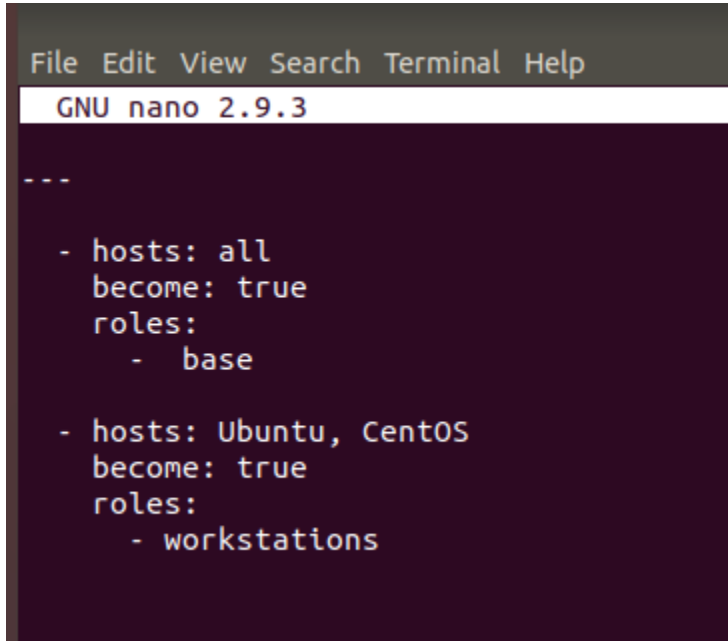
- name: Restart Apache/Httpd to apply changes on Ubuntu
  service:
    name: apache2
    state: restarted
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: Restart Apache/Httpd to apply changes on CentOS
  service:
    name: httpd
    state: restarted
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

Explanation: Here is the setup and installation of Nagios. Here we used the url method to install the Nagios through the main source. We've also added or set the user's login which will be used for login in the localhost via nagios.

Step 3: Create the main playbook

Under the repo create nagios.yml and edit the file:



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  roles:
    - base

- hosts: Ubuntu, CentOS
  become: true
  roles:
    - workstations
```

Explanation: This will activate the roles folder and run the main.yml files for each roles indicated here.

This is the output of the playbook:

```
zamora_admin@workstation:~/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass nagios.yml
SUDO password:
```

```
PLAY [all] *****
```

```
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.108]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
```

```
TASK [base : install updates (CentOS)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [base : install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
```

```
PLAY [Ubuntu, CentOS] *****
```

```
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Install required dependencies on Ubuntu] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Install required dependencies on CentOS] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Download Nagios Core source code] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Extract Nagios source code] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Download Nagios Plugins] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Extract Nagios Plugins] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Create Nagios group] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Create Nagios user and group] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
```



```
TASK [workstations : Create nagcmd group] *****
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]

TASK [workstations : Add nagios and apache/httpd users to nagcmd group] *****
changed: [192.168.56.112] => (item=nagios)
changed: [192.168.56.109] => (item=nagios)
changed: [192.168.56.108] => (item=nagios)
changed: [192.168.56.110] => (item=nagios)
changed: [192.168.56.111] => (item=nagios)
changed: [192.168.56.112] => (item=www-data)
changed: [192.168.56.109] => (item=www-data)
changed: [192.168.56.108] => (item=www-data)
changed: [192.168.56.110] => (item=apache)
changed: [192.168.56.111] => (item=apache)

TASK [workstations : Compile and install Nagios Core] *****
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [workstations : Install Nagios Plugins] *****
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.110]

TASK [workstations : Set Nagios admin password] *****
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.111]

TASK [workstations : Enable and start Apache/Httpd service on Ubuntu] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.110]
skipping: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Enable and start Apache/Httpd service on CentOS] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Enable and start Nagios service] *****
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Enable external command execution in Nagios] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.108]
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.111]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Restart Nagios service to apply changes] *****
changed: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Restart Apache/Httpd to apply changes on Ubuntu] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.110]
skipping: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.108]
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.109]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Restart Apache/Httpd to apply changes on CentOS] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
TASK [workstations : Restart Apache/Httpd to apply changes on CentOS] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.108]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.110]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.108      : ok=20    changed=13  unreachable=0    failed=0
192.168.56.109      : ok=20    changed=13  unreachable=0    failed=0
192.168.56.110      : ok=20    changed=12  unreachable=0    failed=0
192.168.56.111      : ok=20    changed=12  unreachable=0    failed=0
192.168.56.112      : ok=20    changed=13  unreachable=0    failed=0
```

Step 4: Checking if Nagios is installed

- Use systemctl status nagios to your manage node if nagios is installed in your machine. Then type in your local browser localhost/nagios in every Node.

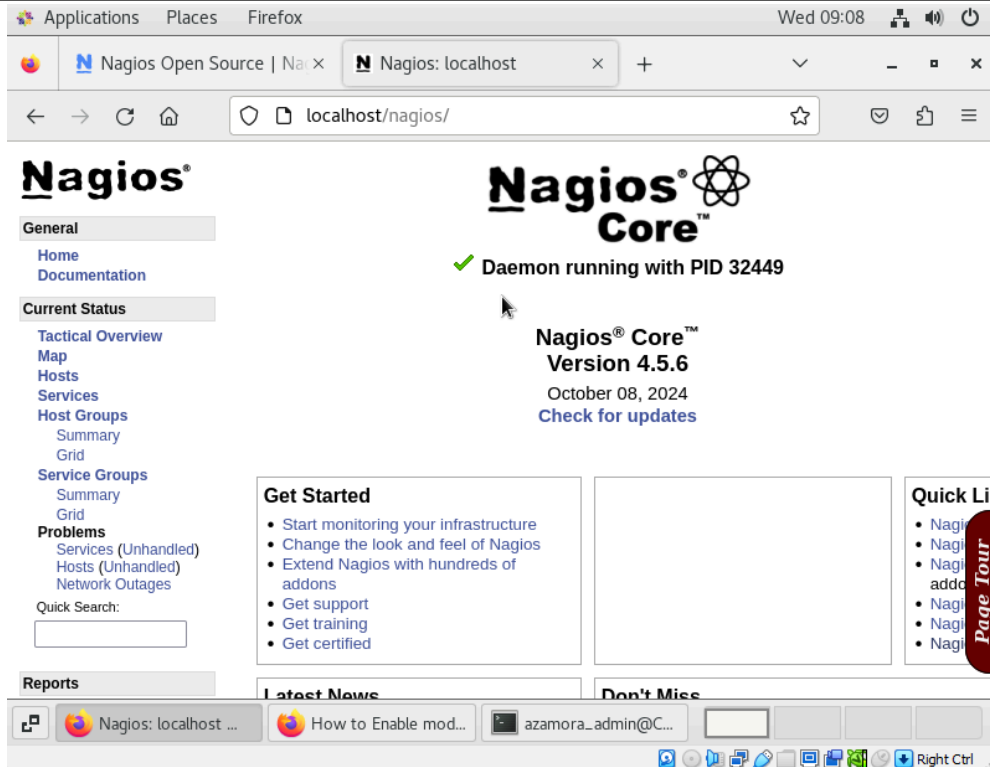
CentOS Nodes:

```
[azamora_admin@CentOS ~]$ systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.6
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 09:02:19 PST; 3s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
    Process: 32443 ExecStopPost=/bin/rm -f /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 32438 ExecStop=/bin/kill -s TERM ${MAINPID} (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 32446 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 32445 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 32449 (nagios)
      Tasks: 8
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─32449 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
             └─32452 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na...
               └─32453 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na...
                 └─32454 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na...
                   └─32455 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/na...
                     └─32465 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
                       └─32466 /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_ping -H 127.0.0.1 -w 3000.0,80% -...
                         └─32467 /bin/ping -n -U -w 30 -c 5 127.0.0.1

Oct 16 09:02:19 CentOS nagios[32449]: qh: Socket '/usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios....ed
```

```
[azamora_admin@CentOS2 ~]$ systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.6
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 09:03:45 PST; 17s ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Main PID: 29229 (nagios)
      CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
             └─29229 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg
               └─29232 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                 └─29233 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                   └─29234 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                     └─29235 /usr/sbin/nagios --worker /var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh
                       └─29242 /usr/sbin/nagios -d /etc/nagios/nagios.cfg

Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: qh: Socket '/var/spool/nagios/cmd/nagios.qh...ed
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: qh: core query handler registered
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: qh: echo service query handler registered
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: qh: help for the query handler registered
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: wproc: Successfully registered manager as @...er
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 2...32
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 2...33
Oct 16 09:03:45 CentOS2 nagios[29229]: wproc: Registry request: name=Core Worker 2...34
```



Explanation: When you prompt the address you will be prompt for a user login. You can modify it through the main.yml under workstations and find this line.

```
- name: Set Nagios admin password
  command: htpasswd -b -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users zamora_admin "sample"
```

htpasswd -b -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users "username" "password"

Ubuntu Nodes:

```
zamora_admin@server1:~$ systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.6
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 08:33:21 +08; 32min ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Process: 26067 ExecStopPost=/bin/rm -f /usr/local/nagios/var/rw/nagios.cmd (c
   Process: 26066 ExecStop=/bin/kill -s TERM ${MAINPID} (code=exited, status=0/S
   Process: 26069 ExecStart=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/et
   Process: 26068 ExecStartPre=/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios
 Main PID: 26070 (nagios)
    Tasks: 8 (limit: 4656)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─26070 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
           └─26071 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26072 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26073 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26074 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26075 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26076 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─26082 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
```

lines 1-19/19 (END)

```
zamora_admin@server2:~$ systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.6
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 08:33:21 +08; 32min ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Main PID: 25870 (nagios)
    Tasks: 8 (limit: 4656)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─25870 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
           └─25871 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25872 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25873 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25874 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25875 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25876 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
           └─25877 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
```

lines 1-15/15 (END)

```
zamora_admin@server3:~$ systemctl status nagios
● nagios.service - Nagios Core 4.5.6
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/nagios.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-16 08:33:21 +08; 33min ago
     Docs: https://www.nagios.org/documentation
   Main PID: 23514 (nagios)
    Tasks: 8 (limit: 4656)
   CGroup: /system.slice/nagios.service
           └─23514 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
              23515 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23516 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23517 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23518 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23519 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23520 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios --worker /usr/local/nagios/var/
              23524 /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios
```

lines 1-15/15 (END)

Explanation: When you prompt the address you will be prompt for a user login. You can modify it through the main.yml under workstations and find this line.

```
- name: Set Nagios admin password
  command: htpasswd -b -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users zamora_admin "sample"
```

htpasswd -b -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users "username "password"

Github Link: https://github.com/GeloaceRT/TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo'. The repository is public and has 1 branch and 0 tags. It shows a commit history table with files like roles, README.md, ansible.cfg, inventory, and nagios.yml. The README file is selected, showing the title 'TIP_HOA-8.1_ZAMORA_Angelo'. On the right, there are sections for 'About', 'Releases', and 'Packages', all indicating no content has been published yet.

File	Commit	Time
roles	DONE8.1	4 minutes ago
README.md	Initial commit	2 days ago
ansible.cfg	Done HOA8.1	2 days ago
inventory	Done HOA8.1	2 days ago
nagios.yml	Done HOA8.1	2 days ago

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of having an availability monitoring tool? Numerous advantages come with using an availability monitoring solution for Ubuntu server administration, such as preemptive issue detection, real-time performance data, and timely notifications that reduce downtime. These technologies enhance capacity planning and resource usage by studying historical data, which also improves user experience. They offer a comprehensive solution for preserving server performance and dependability. They also facilitate compliance reporting and frequently connect easily with other administration tools.

Conclusions:

I can expedite the installation, configuration, and management of enterprise monitoring tools by utilizing Ansible as an Infrastructure as Code tool. This will guarantee that our infrastructure is continuously monitored and maintained. This method makes it easy to expand and modify our monitoring tactics as our business changes, all while streamlining the deployment process and advancing best practices in configuration management.

All things considered, putting Ansible to use in a systematic process improves our capacity to proactively handle possible downtime issues before they worsen, safeguarding our revenue and reputation. With these monitoring tools in place, I can immediately discover and rectify any issues, assuring optimal availability and performance for our crucial workloads. This gives me greater confidence and this will be a great method to install monitoring tools via Ansible. I've learned how to install Nagios as one of the monitoring tools. I've learned quite a few things via errors along

the way like setting up the prerequisites to install Nagios properly on CentOS 7 and setting roles more efficiently to make sure everything is up and running. This activity fulfills the ILO's and Objectives of what is expected of us.