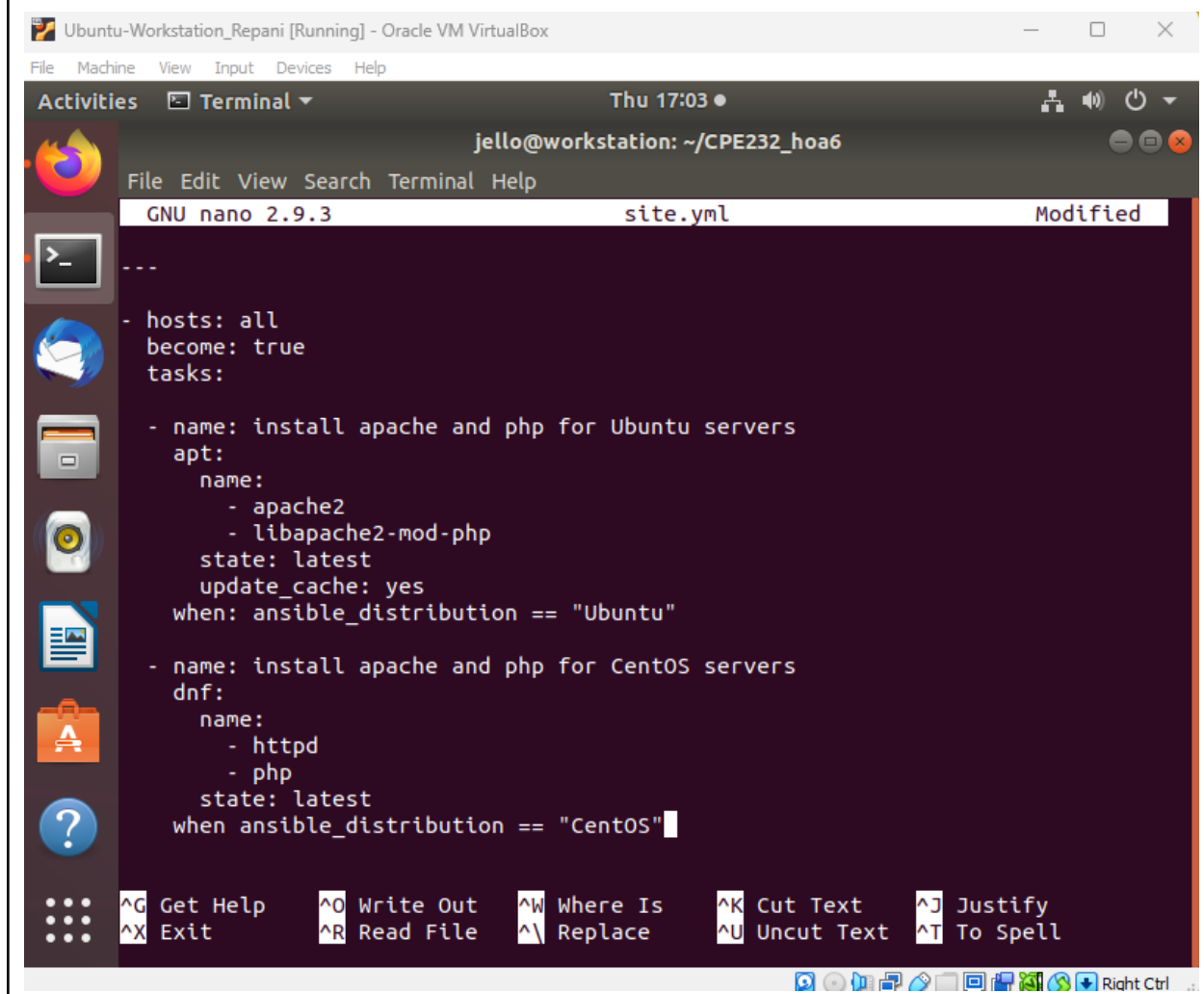


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<b>Course/Section:</b> CPE31S6	<b>Date Submitted:</b> September 28, 2023
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<b>Activity 6: Targeting Specific Nodes and Managing Services</b>	
<b>1. Objectives:</b> 1.1 Individualize hosts 1.2 Apply tags in selecting plays to run 1.3 Managing Services from remote servers using playbooks	
<b>2. Discussion:</b>  <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Requirement:</b>  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 the Server 3. Make sure to use the command <i>ssh-copy-id</i> to copy the public key to Server 3. Verify if you can successfully SSH to Server 3.</p>	
<b>Task 1: Targeting Specific Nodes</b>	
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:
        name:
          - 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"
```



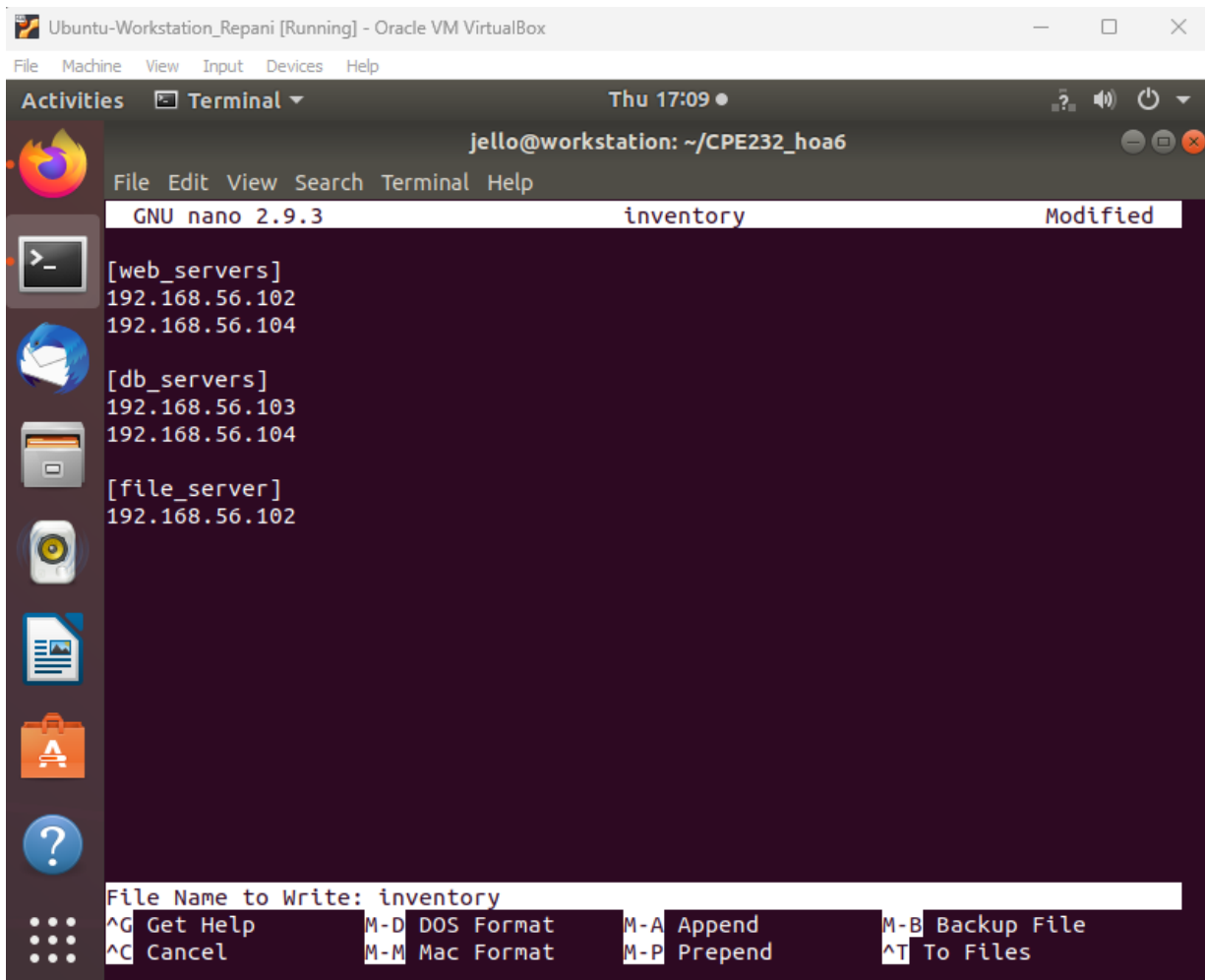
2. Edit the inventory file. Remove the variables we put in our last activity and group according to the image shown below:

```
[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.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Ubuntu-Workstation\_Repani [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running the nano text editor, editing a file named "inventory". The editor's status bar at the top indicates "GNU nano 2.9.3", the filename "inventory", and the status "Modified". The content of the file is as follows:

```
[web_servers]
192.168.56.102
192.168.56.104

[db_servers]
192.168.56.103
192.168.56.104

[file_server]
192.168.56.102
```

The terminal window also shows a sidebar with various application icons and a bottom status bar with keyboard shortcuts for nano editor actions:

File Name to Write: inventory			
^G	Get Help	M-D	DOS Format
^C	Cancel	M-M	Mac Format
M-A	Append	M-B	Backup File
M-P	Prepend	^T	To Files

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible web_servers -m ping
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
192.168.56.104 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible db_servers -m ping
192.168.56.104 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
192.168.56.103 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible file_server -m ping
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
```

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
  pre_tasks:
    - name: install updates (CentOS)
      dnf:
        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
  tasks:
    - 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.

```
jello@workstation: ~/CPE232_hoa6
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 site.yml Modified
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  pre_tasks:
    - name: install updates (CentOS)
      dnf:
        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
  tasks:
    - 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"
```

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.

- The playbook updated both the ubuntu and centOS and also successfully installed apache and php for all

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=4    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
```

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)
      yum:
        name: mariadb-server
        state: latest
        when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

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

    - name: install mariadb package (Ubuntu)
      apt:
        name: mariadb-server
        state: latest
        when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```

- hosts: db_servers
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
      yum:
        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

```

Get Help	Write Out	Where Is	Cut Text	Justify	Cur Pos	M-U Undo
Exit	Read File	Replace	Uncut Text	To Spell	Go To Line	M-E Redo

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

- The playbook successfully ran all the commands, as for the yml file the part in the ubuntu installation of mariadb and the running of services is



interchanged so that the playbook would work since the service was trying to run without having the mariadb installed first.

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY [db_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

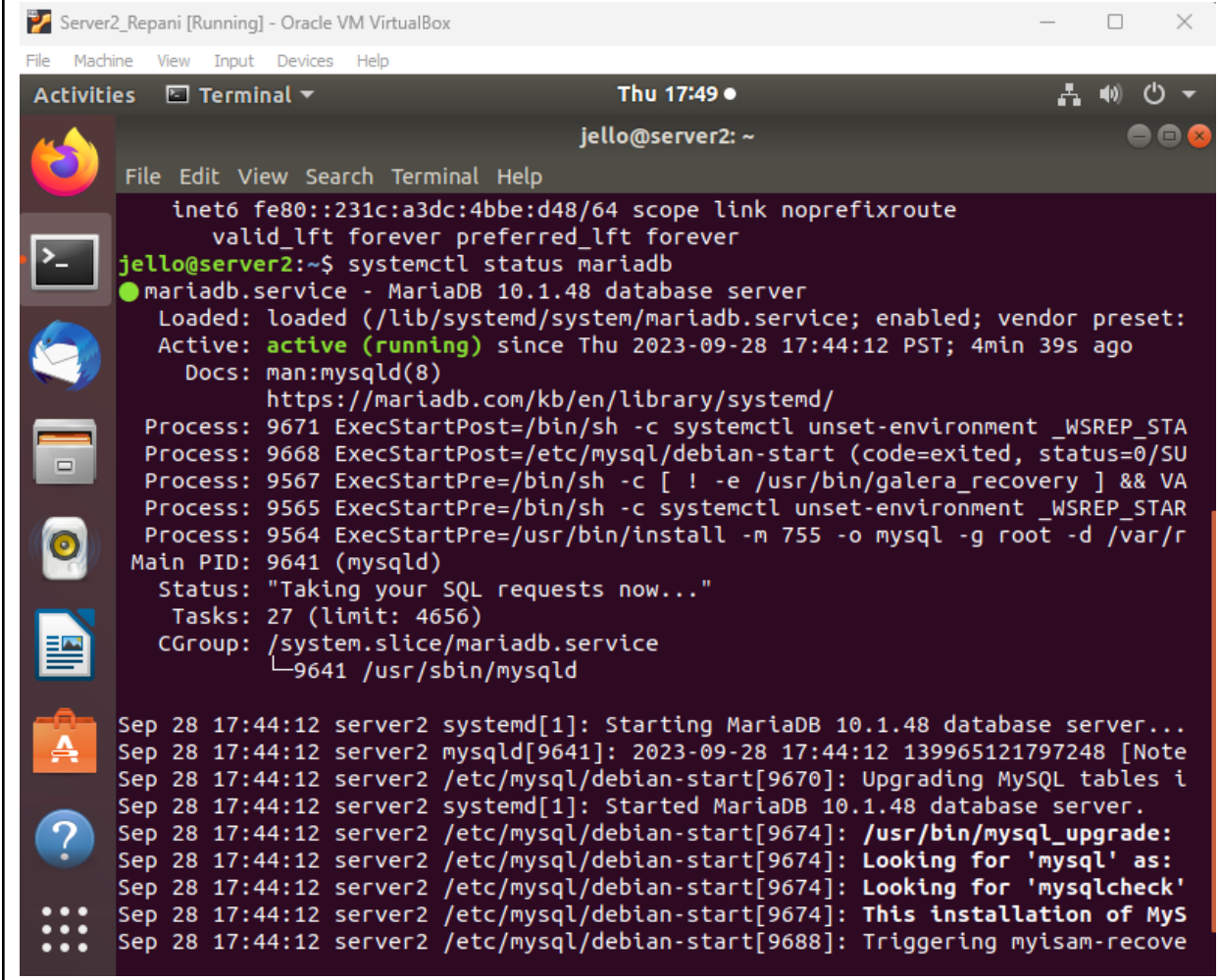
TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] *****
changed: [192.168.56.103]
changed: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=5    changed=2    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=7    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=3    rescued=0
  ignored=0
```

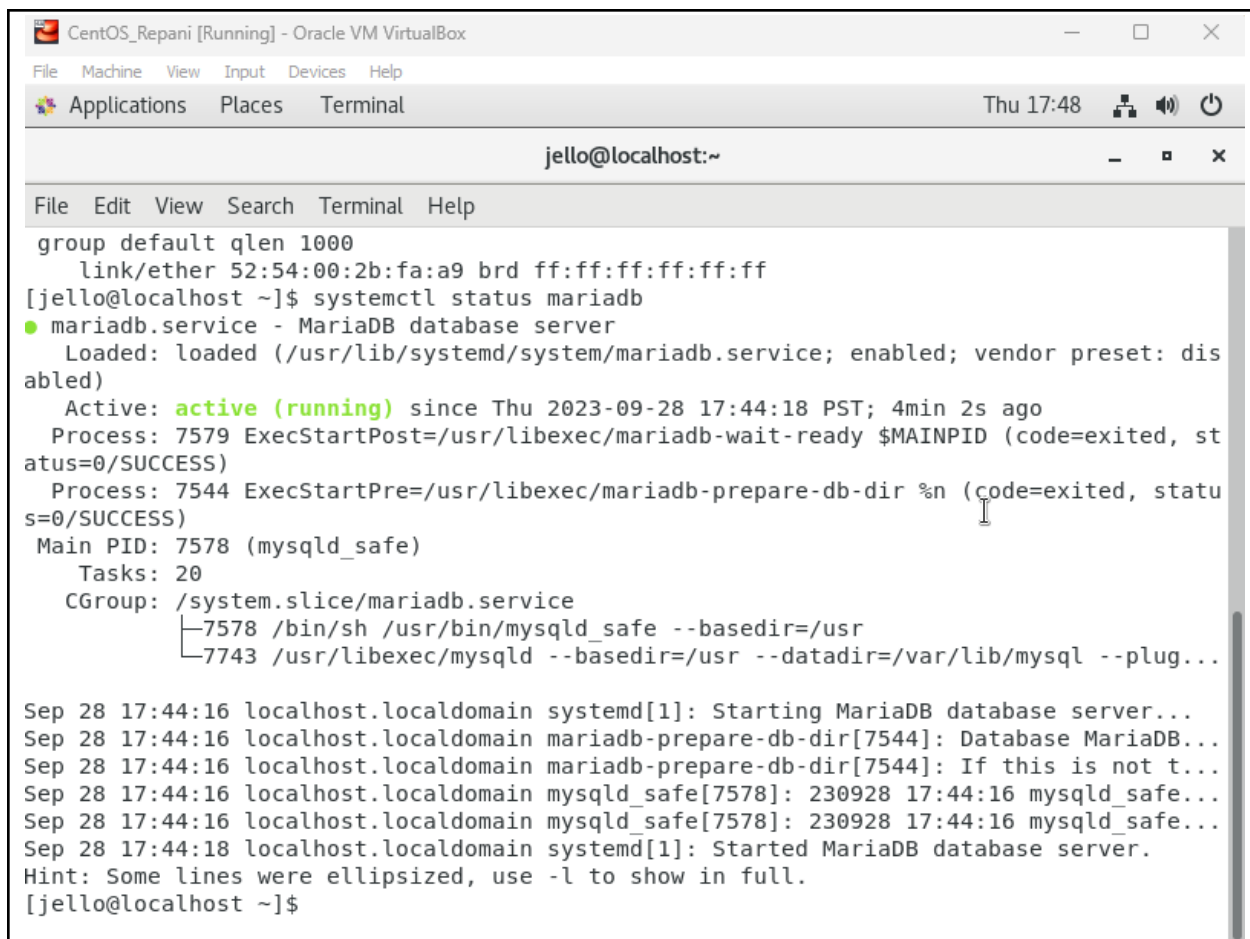
5. Go to the remote server (Ubuntu) terminal that belongs to the db\_servers group and check the status for mariadb installation using the command: *systemctl status mariadb*. Do this on the CentOS server also.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Server2\_Repani [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running on a CentOS server, as indicated by the prompt "jello@server2: ~". The user has entered the command "systemctl status mariadb". The output shows that the mariadb.service is loaded and active (running). It provides details about the service, including its path, status, and the processes it runs. The terminal also shows a log of system messages related to the MariaDB installation and startup.

```
Server2_Repani [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Activities Terminal Thu 17:49
jello@server2: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
inet6 fe80::231c:a3dc:4bbe:d48/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jello@server2:~$ systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.1.48 database server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset:
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-09-28 17:44:12 PST; 4min 39s ago
     Docs: man:mysql(8)
           https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
   Process: 9671 ExecStartPost=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_STA
   Process: 9668 ExecStartPost=/etc/mysql/debian-start (code=exited, status=0/SU
   Process: 9567 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c [ ! -e /usr/bin/galera_recovery ] && VA
   Process: 9565 ExecStartPre=/bin/sh -c systemctl unset-environment _WSREP_STAR
   Process: 9564 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/install -m 755 -o mysql -g root -d /var/r
   Main PID: 9641 (mysqld)
    Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
     Tasks: 27 (limit: 4656)
    CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
            └─9641 /usr/sbin/mysqld

Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB 10.1.48 database server...
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 mysqld[9641]: 2023-09-28 17:44:12 139965121797248 [Note
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9670]: Upgrading MySQL tables i
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 systemd[1]: Started MariaDB 10.1.48 database server.
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9674]: /usr/bin/mysql_upgrade:
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9674]: Looking for 'mysql' as:
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9674]: Looking for 'mysqlcheck'
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9674]: This installation of Mys
Sep 28 17:44:12 server2 /etc/mysql/debian-start[9688]: Triggering myisam-recove
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'CentOS\_Repani [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox'. The terminal prompt is 'jello@localhost:~'. The user has entered the command 'systemctl status mariadb'. The output shows that the mariadb.service is loaded and active (running). It was started on Thu 2023-09-28 17:44:18 PST, 4 minutes and 2 seconds ago. The process is 7579, and the main PID is 7578 (mysqld\_safe). The tasks are 20. The CGroup is /system.slice/mariadb.service. The output also shows the logs for the mariadb service, indicating that the database was prepared and the server started successfully.

```
group default qlen 1000
link/ether 52:54:00:2b:fa:a9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
[jello@localhost ~]$ systemctl status mariadb
● mariadb.service - MariaDB database server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-09-28 17:44:18 PST; 4min 2s ago
     Process: 7579 ExecStartPost=/usr/libexec/mariadb-wait-ready $MAINPID (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Process: 7544 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-prepare-db-dir %n (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 7578 (mysqld_safe)
      Tasks: 20
     CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
             └─7578 /bin/sh /usr/bin/mysqld_safe --basedir=/usr
               └─7743 /usr/libexec/mysqld --basedir=/usr --datadir=/var/lib/mysql --plug...

Sep 28 17:44:16 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting MariaDB database server...
Sep 28 17:44:16 localhost.localdomain mariadb-prepare-db-dir[7544]: Database MariaDB...
Sep 28 17:44:16 localhost.localdomain mariadb-prepare-db-dir[7544]: If this is not t...
Sep 28 17:44:16 localhost.localdomain mysqld_safe[7578]: 230928 17:44:16 mysqld_safe...
Sep 28 17:44:16 localhost.localdomain mysqld_safe[7578]: 230928 17:44:16 mysqld_safe...
Sep 28 17:44:18 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started MariaDB database server.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[jello@localhost ~]$
```

Describe the output.

- Both Ubuntu server 2 and the CentOS server are now installed with mariadb and is running after the service command.

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.

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

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

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```

- hosts: file_server
  become: true
  tasks:

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

```

File Name to Write: site.yml

```

^C Get Help      M-D DOS Format  M-A Append     M-B Backup File
^C Cancel       M-M Mac Format  M-P Prepend    ^T To Files

```

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

- The playbook was successfully run and samba was installed in the file server

```

jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

```

```

PLAY [all] *****

```

```

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****

```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****

```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****

```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```

PLAY [web_servers] *****

```

```

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****

```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```

TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****

```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****

```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
PLAY [file_server] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install samba package] *****
changed: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=6    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=5    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=7    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=3    rescued=0
  ignored=0
```

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"
```

```
- 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"
```

```
- 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 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
      package:
        name: samba
        state: latest
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
jello@workstation: ~/CPE232_hoa6
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.9.3 site.yml Modified
---
- 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"

- 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"
```



```
- name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
  tags: centos, db, mariadb
  yum:
    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"

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

```
- hosts: file_server
  become: true
  tasks:

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

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

- The playbook was successfully

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:
```

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

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

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

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

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

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
PLAY [web_servers] *****
```

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
PLAY [db_servers] *****
```

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.103]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
PLAY [file_server] *****
```

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
TASK [install samba package] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
```

192.168.56.102	: ok=6	changed=0	unreachable=0	failed=0	skipped=2	rescued=0
ignored=0						
192.168.56.103	: ok=5	changed=1	unreachable=0	failed=0	skipped=2	rescued=0
ignored=0						
192.168.56.104	: ok=7	changed=1	unreachable=0	failed=0	skipped=3	rescued=0
ignored=0						

2. On the local machine, try to issue the following commands and describe each result:

### *2.1 ansible-playbook --list-tags site.yml*

The command shows all the tags added for each part of the commands

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --list-tags site.yml
```

```
playbook: site.yml

  play #1 (all): all    TAGS: []
    TASK TAGS: [always]

  play #2 (web_servers): web_servers    TAGS: []
    TASK TAGS: [apache, apache2, centos, httpd, ubuntu]

  play #3 (db_servers): db_servers    TAGS: []
    TASK TAGS: [centos, db, mariadb, ubuntu]

  play #4 (file_server): file_server    TAGS: []
    TASK TAGS: [samba]
```

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

Only the parts with the tags centos are run, otherwise it is skipped

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --tags centos --ask-become-pass site.yml
```

BECOME password:

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

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY [db_servers] *****
```

```

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY [file_server] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=3    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=6    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0
ignored=0

```

### *2.3 ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-pass site.yml*

Only the parts with the db tag are performed which resulted in faster time in running the playbook

```

jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY [db_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

```

```

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]

PLAY [file_server] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=5    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
  ignored=0

```

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

Only the parts with the apache tag are performed which resulted in faster time in running the playbook

```

jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --tags apache --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

```

```
PLAY [db_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

PLAY [file_server] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=5    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=3    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=5    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
```

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

Only the parts with the tags apache and db are run which made the overall run time of the playbook shorter than running the entire playbook

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.102]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```

PLAY [db_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
ok: [192.168.56.104]

TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
ok: [192.168.56.103]

PLAY [file_server] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.102]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.102      : ok=5    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.103      : ok=4    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=2    rescued=0
   ignored=0
192.168.56.104      : ok=6    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.

```

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

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

```

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

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

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.

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



CentOS\_Repani [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

FileMachineViewInputDevicesHelp

ApplicationsPlacesFirefox

Thu 18:22

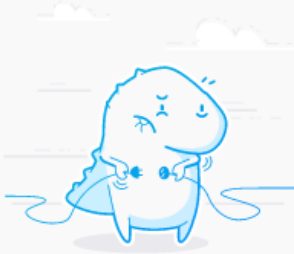
Problem loading page - Mozilla Firefox

Problem loading page

192.168.56.104

Unable to connect

Firefox can't establish a connection to the server at 192.168.56.104.



- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the Web.

Try Again

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.

- A

```
jello@workstation:~/CPE232_hoa6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass site.yml
BECOME password:
```

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

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

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

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

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

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
PLAY [web_servers] *****
```

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [start httpd (CentOS)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
PLAY [db_servers] *****
```

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

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
TASK [install mariadb package (CentOS)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
TASK [install mariadb package (Ubuntu)] *****
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
TASK [Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling] *****
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.103]
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.104]
```

```
PLAY [file_server] *****
```

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

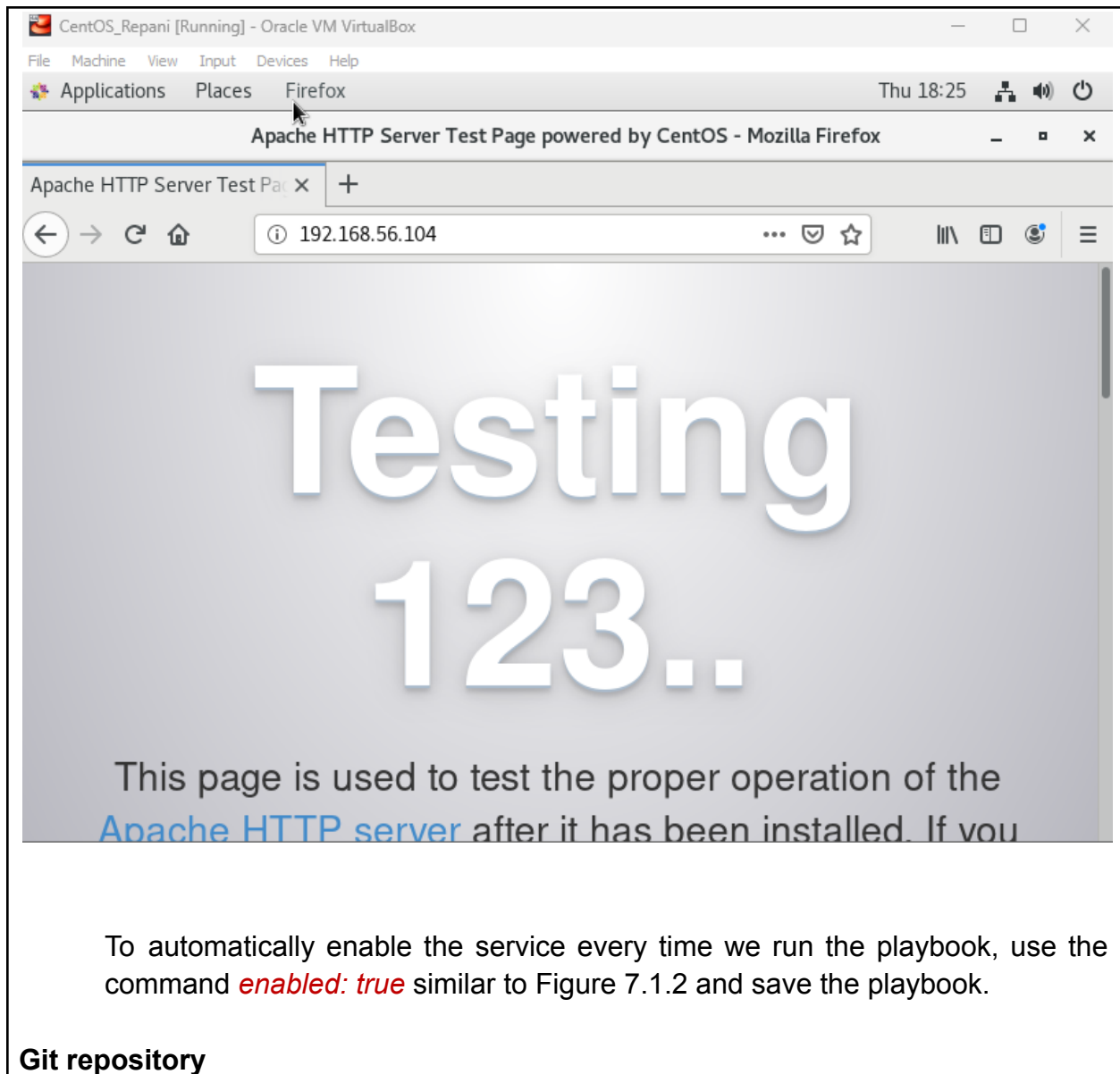
```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
TASK [install samba package] *****
```

```
ok: [192.168.56.102]
```

## Apache Proof





Git repository link:  
[https://github.com/JelzLow/CPE232\\_hoa6](https://github.com/JelzLow/CPE232_hoa6)

**Reflections:**

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of putting our remote servers into groups?
  - It is important to put remote servers into groups in order to easily classify the purpose and function of each server. This is very helpful when managing many different servers so that we can easily manage the different servers without getting confused.
2. What is the importance of tags in playbooks?
  - Tags in playbooks help in finding the appropriate command, this is helpful when the playbook is long and consists of many commands, by searching the tags we can filter and narrow down the commands that we will actually need. This also serves as a quick way to identify the purpose and function of a command rather than reading the entire name.
3. Why do think some services need to be managed automatically in playbooks?
  - Some services need to be managed automatically in playbooks because there are a lot of tasks and programs which have to be manually performed and started usually once a system starts up. By adding commands that can automatically manage services in playbooks, it can increase the efficiency of the system because we no longer have to perform each and every single step, saving time.

**Conclusion**

In this hands-on activity 6, the topic is all about the playbook and additional commands and syntaxes used in it. For this one I specifically learned about the different user groups in the inventory file which allows the remote servers to be categorized accordingly. Additionally, the commands in ansible playbook such as tags are also introduced. Adding tags allows us to search for specific parts of the playbook and only run those specific commands with the tags attached to it.

**Honor Pledge**

*"I affirm that I have not given or received any unauthorized help on this assignment, and that this work is my own."*