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Course/Section: CPE212 - CPE31S21	Date Submitted: Oct. 11, 2024
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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 the 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.

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:
           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"
 F
                        abegailfrias@workstation: ~/CPE232_Abegail
                                            site.yml *
 GNU nano 6.2
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"
               ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
                                             ^K Cut
^G Help
               ^R Read File ^\ Replace
```

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

```
abegailfrias@workstat
[web_servers]
192.168.56.107

[db_servers]
192.168.56.106
192.168.56.105

[file_servers]
192.168.56.109
```

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.

```
orkstation:~/CPE232_Abegail$ ansible-playbook -i inventory site.yml --ask-become-pass
abegailfrias@worl
BECOME password:
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *******************************
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
changed: [192.168.56.105]
: ok=2 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
ignored=0
                   : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2
                                                                      rescued=0
   ored=0
168.56.107
ored=0
                  : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2
                                                                       rescued=0
ignored=0
                   : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
ignored=0
```

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

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

    name: install updates (CentOS)

   dnf:
     update only: yes
      update cache: yes
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: instal updates (Ubuntu)
   apt:
     upgrade: dist
      update cache: yes
   when: ansible distribution == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]
hosts: web servers
 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 == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]

    name: install apache and php for CentOS servers

   dnf:
     name:
                                             [ Read 38 li
```

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.

```
abegailfrias@workstation: ~/CPE232_Abegail
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
: ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
ignored=0
        : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
ignored=0
            changed=0
                unreachable=0 failed=0
                              rescued=0
ignored=0
```

- The playbook executed both the initial tasks and the group-specific tasks.
- 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 packege (Ubuntu)
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                   site.yml *
     update cache: yes
   when: ansible_distribution == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]
 - name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
   dnf:
     name:

    httpd

       - php
     state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
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
     enable: true

    name: install mariadb package (Ubuntu)

     name: mariadb-server
     state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]
```

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

```
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
changed: [192.168.56.106]
changed: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
: ok=5 changed=1 unreachable=0
                    failed=0
                           rescued=0
ignored=0
       : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0
                    failed=0 skipped=4 rescued=0
ignored=0
       : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0
                    failed=0
                       skipped=4 rescued=0
ignored=0
           changed=0
               unreachable=0
                    failed=0
                           rescued=0
ignored=0
```

- Both OS allowed for the installation, activation, and restart of Mariadb.
- 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.

Describe the output.

```
[abegailfrias@vbox ~]$ systemctl status mariadb

    mariadb.service - MariaDB 10.5 database server

     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mariadb.service; enabled; preset: >
    Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-10-10 00:31:40 PST; 1min 58s ago
       Docs: man:mariadbd(8)
             https://mariadb.com/kb/en/library/systemd/
    Process: 43580 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-check-socket (code=exited,
    Process: 43602 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/mariadb-prepare-db-dir mariadb.ser
    Process: 43649 ExecStartPost=/usr/libexec/mariadb-check-upgrade (code=exite)
  Main PID: 43637 (mariadbd)
     Status: "Taking your SQL requests now..."
      Tasks: 8 (limit: 10950)
    Memory: 63.7M
        CPU: 189ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/mariadb.service
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

- Mariadb has been installed and is operational on both of the systems, as evidenced by their distinct operating systems.
- 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
```

```
- name: install marladb package (UDUNTU)
apt:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
    when: ansible_distribution == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]

- hosts: file_servers
become: true
tasks:

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

Run the site.yml file and describe the result.

```
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
changed: [192.168.56.105]
changed: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
: ok=5 changed=1 unreachable=0
                      failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
ignored=0
        : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4
                               rescued=0
ignored=0
                      failed=0 skipped=4
            changed=0
                unreachable=0
                               rescued=0
ignored=0
                unreachable=0
                      failed=0
                               rescued=0
ignored=0
abegailfrias@workstation:~/CPE232_Abegail$
```

 Installing the Samba package in the file_servers group was made possible by the playbook. 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 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
```

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

   tags: db, mariadb, ubuntu
   apt:
     name: mariadb-server
      state: latest
   when: ansible_distribution == ["Debian","Ubuntu"]
- hosts: file_servers
 become: true
 tasks:

    name: install samba package

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

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

```
apegaltrrlas@workstatton:~/CPEZ3Z_Apegalt$ anstble-playbook -t inventory site.ymi --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
```

```
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
: ok=5 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2
                rescued=0
                   ignore
d=0
    : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4
                rescued=0
                   ignore
d=0
      changed=0
        unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4
                rescued=0
                   ianore
```

- The tags that were placed on the playbook allowed the tasks to be carried out in a very particular way.
- 2. On the local machine, try to issue the following commands and describe each result:
 - 2.1 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_servers): file_servers TAGS: []
    TASK TAGS: [samba]

abegailfrias@workstation:~/CPE232_Abegail$
```

 This command enumerates every tag that was discussed for every playbook process.

2.2 ansible-playbook --tags centos --ask-become-pass site.yml 2.3

```
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
: ok=4 changed=0 unreachable=0
                    failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
                                 ignore
        : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0
                     failed=0
                             rescued=0
                                 ignore
d=0
                    failed=0
        : ok=2 changed=0
               unreachable=0
                             rescued=0
                                 ignore
d=0
               unreachable=0
                     failed=0
           changed=0
                             rescued=0
                                 ignore
d=0
```

All playbook tasks are carried out by this command using the tag centos.
 2.4 ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
: ok=4 changed=0 unreachable=0
               failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
                        ignore
        changed=0
           unreachable=0
               failed=0
                     rescued=0
                        ignore
d=0
        changed=0
           unreachable=0
               failed=0
                     rescued=0
                        ignore
d=0
        changed=0
           unreachable=0
               failed=0
                     rescued=0
                        ignore
d=0
```

With the tag db, this command completes all playbook tasks.
 2.5 ansible-playbook --tags apache --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
skipping: [192.168.56.107]
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
skipping: [192.168.56.109]
TASK [install apache and php for Ubuntu servers] *******************************
PLAY [db_servers] *****************************
: ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
                                        ianore
         : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
                                        ignore
                  unreachable=0
          : ok=2 changed=0
                         failed=0 skipped=4 rescued=0
                                        ignore
d=0
                         failed=0
                                   rescued=0
             changed=0
                   unreachable=0
                                        ignore
d=0
```

With the tag apache, this command completes all playbook tasks.
 2.6 ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
192.168.56.105 : ok=4 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0 ignore
     : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4 rescued=0
d=0
     : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4 rescued=0
                      ianore
     : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0
                      ignore
d=0
```

 All playbook tasks with the tags apache and db only are executed by this command.

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

```
when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

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

- hosts: db_servers
```

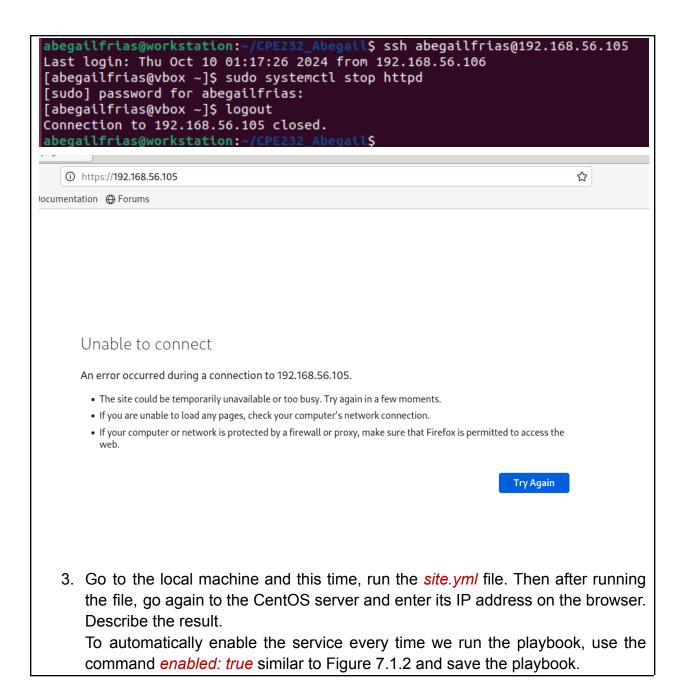
You would also notice from our previous activity that we already created a module that runs a service.

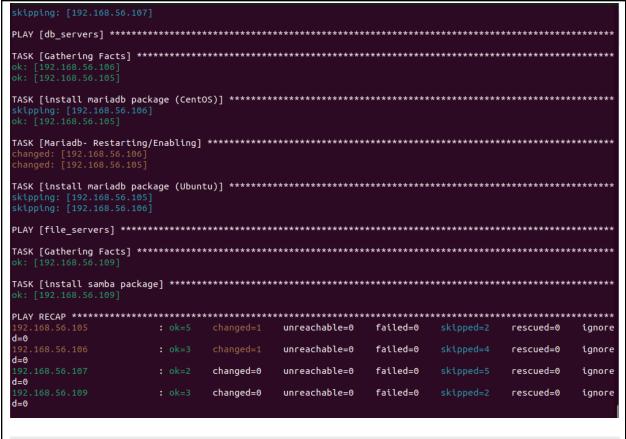
У

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 <u>sudo systemctl stop httpd.</u> 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.







Testing 123...

This page is used to test the proper operation of the Apache HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page it means that this site is working properly. This server is powered by CentOS.

Just visiting?

Are you the Administrator?

The website you just visited is either experiencing problems You should add your website content to the directory /var/www/html/.

Not only could Apache be enabled once more, but the Ansible playbook handled everything.

Reflections:

Answer the following:

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

- Task isolation is made possible by grouping remote servers, which speeds up processing and lowers costs. You can work more efficiently and quickly by allocating servers to particular groups.
- 2. What is the importance of tags in playbooks?
 - System administrators can run particular tasks in playbooks without running the entire playbook by using tags, which enable selective task execution. More control over the automation process is thus possible.
- 3. Why do think some services need to be managed automatically in playbooks?
 - It is imperative to automate the management of specific services in playbooks as this simplifies procedures that may be laborious and intricate to oversee.
 Automation reduces inconsistent behavior, gives system administrators more control, and guarantees that services are always current and function properly.