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	2023-2024

**Activity 9: Install, Configure, and Manage Performance Monitoring tools** 

# 1. Objectives

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

#### 2. Discussion

Performance monitoring is a type of monitoring tool that identifies current resource consumption of the workload, in this page we will discuss multiple performance monitoring tool.

#### **Prometheus**

Prometheus fundamentally stores all data as timeseries: streams of timestamped values belonging to the same metric and the same set of labeled dimensions. Besides stored time series, Prometheus may generate temporary derived time series as the result of queries. Source: Prometheus - Monitoring system & time series database

#### Cacti

Cacti is a complete network graphing solution designed to harness the power of RRDTool's data storage and graphing functionality. Cacti provides a fast poller, advanced graph templating, multiple data acquisition methods, and user management features out of the box. All of this is wrapped in an intuitive, easy to use interface that makes sense for LAN-sized installations up to complex networks with thousands of devices. Source: Cacti® - The Complete RRDTool-based Graphing Solution

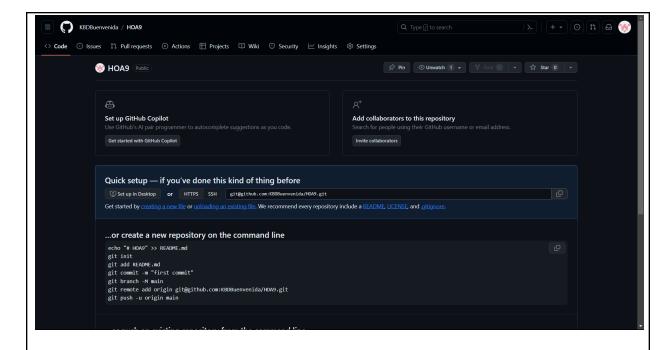
## 3. Tasks

- 1. Create a playbook that installs Prometheus 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 Prometheus for both Ubuntu and CentOS.
- 4. Make sure to create a new repository in GitHub for this activity.

# 4. Output (screenshots and explanations)

1. Create a playbook that installs Prometheus in both Ubuntu and CentOS. Apply the concept of creating roles.

## **Step 1: Create a Repository**



Step 2: Clone the repository you just created

INPUT	ken@controlNode:-\$ git clone git@github.com:KBDBuenvenida/HOA9.git	
PROCESS	ken@controlNode:-\$ git clone git@github.com:KBDBuenvenida/HOA9.git Cloning into 'HOA9' warning: You appear to have cloned an empty repository.	
OUTPUT	ken@controlNode:-\$ ls ansible Buenvenida_HOA6 Buenvenida_HOAB CPE232_Buenvenida Documents HOA9 ansible-workspace Buenvenida_HOA7 Buenvenida_PrelimExam Desktop Downloads inventory	

Step 3: Change your current working directory to the repository you just created.

ken@controlNode:~\$ cd HOA9

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.)

Step 4: Create an inventory

INPUT ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ sudo nano inventory

```
PROCESS

GNU nano 6.2

[Ubuntu]
192.168.56.102

[CentOS]
192.168.56.106

OUTPUT

ken@controlNode:~/HOA9$ ansible -m ping all
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
192.168.56.106 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python"
},
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
```

Step 5: Create an ansible.cfg

```
OUTPUT

GNU nano 6.2

[defaults]

inventory = inventory

host_key_checking = False

deprecation_warnings= False

remote_user = ken

private_key_file = ~/.ssh/
```

Step 6: Create prometheus.yml

INPUT	ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ sudo nano prometheus.yml

```
PROCESS

GNU nano 6.2

- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
roles:
    - prometheus

OUTPUT

| RengcontrolNode:-/NOA/$ anstble-playbook --ask-become-pass prometheus.yml
| BECOME password:
| ERKORI the role 'prometheus' was not found in /hone/ken/NOA9/roles:/hone/ken/.anstble/roles:/usr/s
| test/hone/ken/NOA9
| The error appears to be in '/hone/ken/HOA9/prometheus.yml': line 6, column 7, but nay
| be elsewhere in the file depending on the exact syntax problem.
| The offending line appears to be:
| roles:
| prometheus
| here

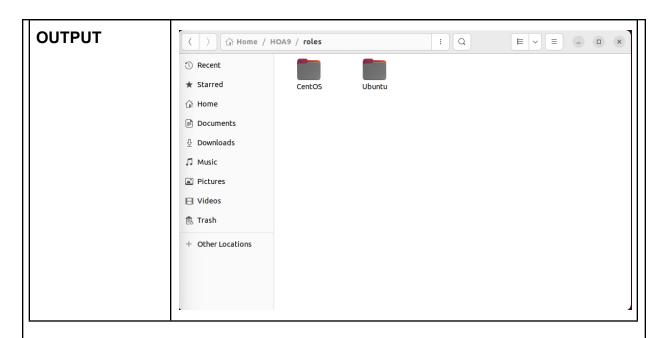
EXPLANATION | The reason why it didn't work yet is because the main.yml doesn't exist yet.
```

Step 7: Create a directory inside named "roles"

INPUT	<pre>ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ mkdir roles</pre>
PROCESS	<pre>ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ ls ansible.cfg inventory prometheus.yml roles</pre>
OUTPUT	<pre>ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ cd roles ken@controlNode:~/HOA9/roles\$</pre>

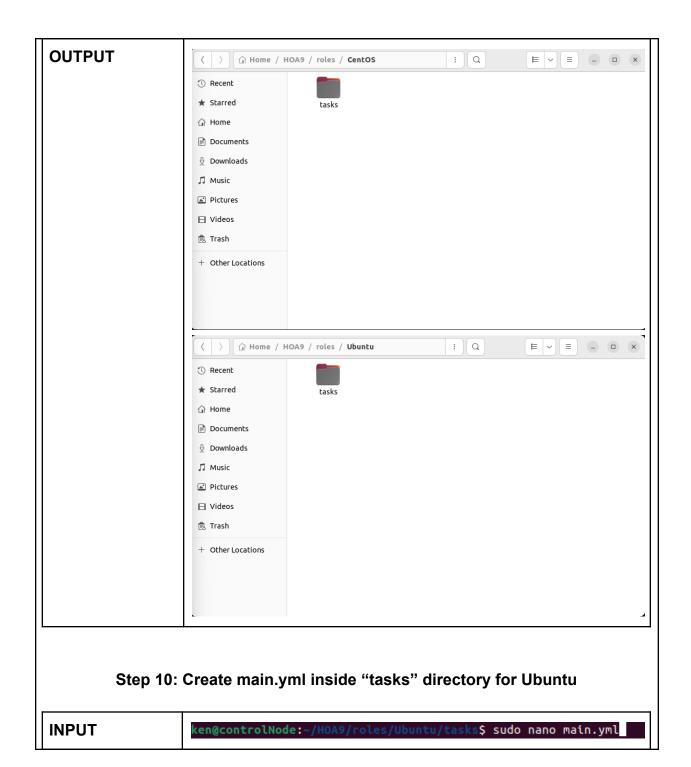
Step 8: Create a directory again inside "roles" named "Ubuntu" and "CentOS"

INPUT	<pre>ken@controlNode:~/HOA9/roles\$ mkdir Ubuntu ken@controlNode:~/HOA9/roles\$ mkdir CentOS</pre>
PROCESS	ken@controlNode:~/HOA9/roles\$ ls CentOS Ubuntu



Step 9: Create a directory again but this time inside the Ubuntu and CentOS and name it "tasks"





```
name: Install Package for Prometheus (Ubuntu)
PROCESS
                           pt:
name:
- nginx
- wget
- python3-jmespath
state: latest
                          name: Directory for extraction of Prometheus
file:
path: ~/prometheus
state: directory
                          name: Download Prometheus (Ubuntu)
                           marchtve:
src: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.43.0/prometheus-2.43.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
dest: -/prometheus
remote_src: yes
mode: 0777
owner: root
group: root
                          name: Executable for Prometheus
                           cd ~/prometheus/prometheus*
cp -r . /usr/local/bin/prometheus
                          name: Import additional files for Prometheus
                           opy:
src: prometheus.service
dest: /etc/systemd/system
mode: 777
owner: root
group: root
OUTPUT
```

Step 11: Create main.yml for CentOS

INPUT	ken@controlNode:~/HOA9/roles/CentOS/tasks\$ sudo nano main.yml

```
PROCESS
                            name: Directory for Prometheus
                             path: ~/prometheus
state: directory
                            name: Download Prometheus for CentOS
                             narchive:
src: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.31.2/prometheus-2.31.2.linux-amd64.tar.gz
dest: -/prometheus
remote_src: yes
mode: 6777
owner: root
group: root
                            name: Exec File for Prometheus
shell: |
                             cd ~/prometheus/prometheus*
cp -r . /usr/local/bin/prometheus
                             name: Import Additional files for Prometheus
                             src: prometheus.service
dest: /etc/systemd/system
mode: 777
                             owner: root
group: root
                            name: Verification of Installation of Prometheus
                              name: prometheus
state: restarted
enabled: true
                                         A9$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass prometheus.yml
OUTPUT

    : ok=7
    changed=3
    unreachable=0
    failed=0
    skipped=0
    rescued=0
    ignored=0

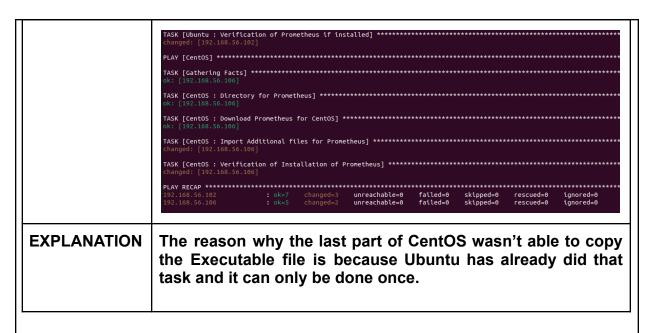
    : ok=5
    changed=2
    unreachable=0
    failed=0
    skipped=0
    rescued=0
    ignored=0
```

# Step 12: Run the playbook and test it if works

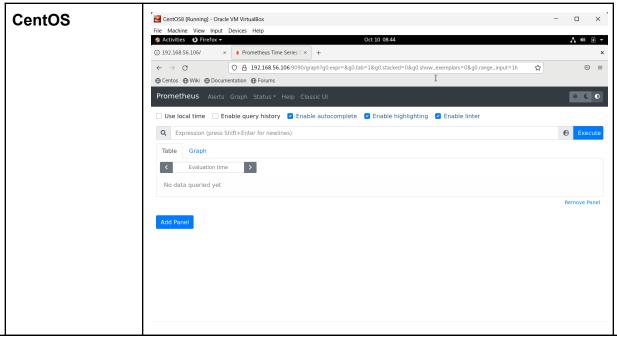
**INPUT** 

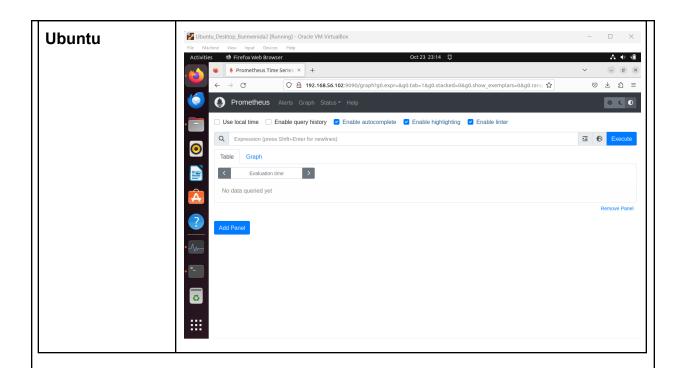
ken@controlNode:~/HOA9\$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass prometheus.yml

```
PROCESS
                               pt:
name:
- nginx
- wget
- python3-jmespath
state: latest
                              name: Directory for extraction of Prometheus
file:
path: ~/prometheus
state: directory
                              name: Download Prometheus (Ubuntu)
                                narchive:
src: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.43.0/prometheus-2.43.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
dast: -/prometheus
remote_src: yes
mode: 0777
owner: root
group: root
                              name: Executable for Prometheus
                               cd ~/prometheus/prometheus*
cp -r . /usr/local/bin/prometheus
                              name: Import additional files for Prometheus
                              name: Import additional file
copy:
src: prometheus.service
dest: /etc/systemd/system
mode: 777
owner: root
group: root
                              name: Directory for Prometheus
                              file:
   path: ~/prometheus
   state: directory
                              name: Download Prometheus for CentOS
unarchive:
src: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.31.2/prometheus-2.31.2.linux-amd64.tar.gz
dest: -/prometheus
remote_src: yes
mode: 0777
owner: root
                               owner: root group: root
                              name: Exec File for Prometheus
shell: |
                               cd ~/prometheus/prometheus*
cp -r . /usr/local/bin/prometheus
                              name: Import Additional files for Prometheus
                              copy:
src: prometheus.service
dest: /etc/systemd/system
mode: 777
owner: root
group: root
                              name: Verification of Installation of Prometheus
                              service:
name: prometheus
state: restarted
enabled: true
                                            DA9$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass prometheus.yml
OUTPUT
```



3. Show an output of the installed Prometheus for both Ubuntu and CentOS. Step 13: Test the Prometheus if it works, this should be displayed.



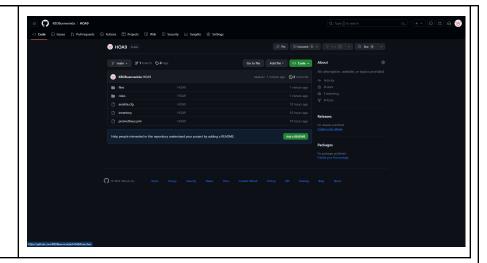


4. Make sure to create a new repository in GitHub for this activity.

Step 14: git add \*, git commit -m, and git push origin the activity that we just did

```
ken@controlNode:~/HOA9$ git add *
ken@controlNode:~/HOA9$ git commit -m "HOA9"
[main 68d0e42] HOA9
    4 files changed, 40 insertions(+), 83 deletions(-)
    rewrite roles/CentOS/tasks/main.yml (99%)
    delete mode 100644 roles/prometheus/tasks/main.yml
ken@controlNode:~/HOA9$ git push origin
Enumerating objects: 21, done.
Counting objects: 100% (21/21), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (11/11), 838 bytes | 838.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 11 (delta 4), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (4/4), completed with 3 local objects.
To github.com:KBDBuenvenida/HOA9.git
    9e461a0..68d0e42 main -> main
```

## **OUTPUT**



#### Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What are the benefits of having a performance monitoring tool?
  - Having a performance monitoring tool has a great benefit for us users that enables us to monitor our system. We can see what happens to our system by using a monitoring tool by displaying the GID, CPU Utilization, Memory Consumed, Memory Usage, and etc. Prometheus is a great monitoring tool that doesn't consume a lot of resources while still being stable and constantly updating the user on what is happening.

#### Conclusions:

• In conclusion, Activity 9 has helped me learn about the implementation of Prometheus Monitoring Tool. Using Ansible to use Prometheus has made me more knowledgeable on how to use Ansible efficiently and precisely. I used Prometheus on 2 of my servers, which is Ubuntu and CentOS. I was also able to gain knowledge about the Prometheus config files, Starting and Stopping the Prometheus service. Lastly, I was able to learn that Prometheus is not only for Monitoring the user's system but it can also create an alert for the user if the system is reaching its limit.