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Activity 4: Running Elevated Ad hoc Commands	
1. Objectives: 1.1 Use commands that makes changes to remote machines 1.2 Use playbook in automating ansible commands	
2. Discussion: <i>Provide screenshots for each task.</i> Elevated Ad hoc commands So far, we have not performed ansible commands that makes changes to the remote servers. We manage to gather facts and connect to the remote machines, but we still did not make changes on those machines. In this activity, we will learn to use commands that would install, update, and upgrade packages in the remote machines. We will also create a playbook that will be used for automations. Playbooks record and execute Ansible's configuration, deployment, and orchestration functions. They can describe a policy you want your remote systems to enforce, or a set of steps in a general IT process. If Ansible modules are the tools in your workshop, playbooks are your instruction manuals, and your inventory of hosts are your raw material. At a basic level, playbooks can be used to manage configurations of and deployments to remote machines. At a more advanced level, they can sequence multi-tier rollouts involving rolling updates, and can delegate actions to other hosts, interacting with monitoring servers and load balancers along the way. You can check this documentation if you want to learn more about playbooks. Working with playbooks — Ansible Documentation	
Task 1: Run elevated ad hoc commands 1. Locally, we use the command <i>sudo apt update</i> when we want to download package information from all configured resources. The sources often defined in <i>/etc/apt/sources.list</i> file and other files located in <i>/etc/apt/sources.list.d/</i> directory. So, when you run update command, it downloads the package information from the Internet. It is useful to get info on an updated version of packages or their dependencies. We can only run	

an apt update command in a remote machine. Issue the following command:

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Hit:2 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
```

ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true

What is the result of the command? Is it successful?

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true
192.168.56.102 | UNREACHABLE! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: Load key \"/home/kevin/.ssh\
": Is a directory\r\nkevin@192.168.56.102: Permission denied (publickey,password).",
    "unreachable": true
}
192.168.56.103 | UNREACHABLE! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to connect to the host via ssh: Load key \"/home/kevin/.ssh\
": Is a directory\r\nkevin@192.168.56.103: Permission denied (publickey,password).",
    "unreachable": true
}
```

Try editing the command and add something that would elevate the privilege. Issue the command *ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true --become --ask-become-pass*. Enter the sudo password when prompted. You will notice now that the output of this command is a success. The *update_cache=true* is the same thing as running *sudo apt update*. The *--become* command elevate the privileges and the *--ask-become-pass* asks for the password. For now, even if we only have changed the packaged index, we were able to change something on the remote server.

You may notice after the second command was executed, the status is CHANGED compared to the first command, which is FAILED.

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true --become -
-ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.102 | CHANGED => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694683957,
    "cache_updated": true,
    "changed": true
}
192.168.56.103 | CHANGED => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694683964,
    "cache_updated": true,
    "changed": true
}
```

2. Let's try to install VIM, which is an almost compatible version of the UNIX editor Vi. To do this, we will just changed the module part in 1.1 instruction. Here is the command: `ansible all -m apt -a name=vim-nox --become --ask-become-pass`. The command would take some time after typing the password because the local machine instructed the remote servers to actually install the package.

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible all -m apt -a name=vim-nox --become --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.102 | CHANGED => {
  "cache_update_time": 1694683957,
  "cache_updated": false,
  "changed": true,
  "stderr": "",
  "stderr_lines": [],
  "stdout": "Reading package lists...\nBuilding dependency tree...\nReading state information...\nThe following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:\n libllvm7\nUse 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.\nThe following additional packages will be installed:\n fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery liblua5.2-0 libruby2.5 libtcl8.6\n rake ruby ruby-did-you-mean ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet ruby-power-assert\n ruby-test-unit ruby2.5 rubygems-integration vim-runtime\nSuggested packages:\n apache2 | lighttpd | httpd | perl\n ruby-dev bundler cscope vim-doc\nThe following NEW packages will be installed:\n fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery liblua5.2-0 libruby2.5 libtcl8.6\n rake ruby ruby-did-you-mean ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet ruby-power-assert\n ruby-test-unit ruby2.5 rubygems-integration vim-nox vim-runtime\n0 up
```

- 2.1 Verify that you have installed the package in the remote servers. Issue the command `which vim` and the command `apt search vim-nox` respectively. Was the command successful?

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ which vim
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ apt search vim-nox
Sorting... Done
Full Text Search... Done
vim-nox/bionic-updates,bionic-security 2:8.0.1453-1ubuntu1.13 amd64
Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor - with scripting languages support

vim-tiny/bionic-updates,bionic-security,now 2:8.0.1453-1ubuntu1.13 amd64 [installed]
Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor - compact version
```

- 2.2 Check the logs in the servers using the following commands: `cd /var/log`. After this, issue the command `ls`, go to the folder `apt` and open `history.log`. Describe what you see in the `history.log`.

```
kevin@Workstation:/var/log/apt$ cat history.log
```

```
Start-Date: 2023-09-11 17:03:39
Commandline: apt install python3-pip
Requested-By: kevin (1000)
Install: libgcc-7-dev:amd64 (7.5.0-3ubuntu1~18.04, automatic), libmpx2:amd64 (8
.4.0-1ubuntu1~18.04, automatic), python3-dev:amd64 (3.6.7-1~18.04, automatic),
python3-distutils:amd64 (3.6.9-1~18.04, automatic), linux-libc-dev:amd64 (4.15.
0-213.224, automatic), libfakeroot:amd64 (1.22-2ubuntu1, automatic), libc6-dev:
amd64 (2.27-3ubuntu1.6, automatic), libpython3.6-dev:amd64 (3.6.9-1~18.04ubuntu
1.12, automatic), libexpat1-dev:amd64 (2.2.5-3ubuntu0.9, automatic), libalgorit
hm-diff-perl:amd64 (1.19.03-1, automatic), libalgorithm-merge-perl:amd64 (0.08-
3, automatic), libitm1:amd64 (8.4.0-1ubuntu1~18.04, automatic), g++:amd64 (4:7.
4.0-1ubuntu2.3, automatic), python3-pip:amd64 (9.0.1-2.3~ubuntu1.18.04.8), pyth
on3-wheel:amd64 (0.30.0-0.2ubuntu0.1, automatic), gcc:amd64 (4:7.4.0-1ubuntu2.3
automatic), libcilkrts5:amd64 (7.5.0-3ubuntu1~18.04, automatic), libasan4:amd
```

3. This time, we will install a package called snapd. Snap is pre-installed in Ubuntu system. However, our goal is to create a command that checks for the latest installation package.

3.1 Issue the command: *ansible all -m apt -a name=snapd --become --ask-become-pass*

Can you describe the result of this command? Is it a success? Did it change anything in the remote servers?

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible all -m apt -a name=snapd --become --ask-be
come-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
  "cache_update_time": 1694683957,
  "cache_updated": false,
  "changed": false
}
192.168.56.103 | SUCCESS => {
  "cache_update_time": 1694683964,
  "cache_updated": false,
  "changed": false
}
```

3.2 Now, try to issue this command: *ansible all -m apt -a "name=snapd state=latest" --become --ask-become-pass*

Describe the output of this command. Notice how we added the command *state=latest* and placed them in double quotations.

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible all -m apt -a "name=snapd state=latest" --
become --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
  "cache_update_time": 1694683957,
  "cache_updated": false,
  "changed": false
}
192.168.56.103 | SUCCESS => {
  "cache_update_time": 1694683964,
  "cache_updated": false,
  "changed": false
}
```

4. At this point, make sure to commit all changes to GitHub.

Task 2: Writing our First Playbook

1. With ad hoc commands, we can simplify the administration of remote servers. For example, we can install updates, packages, and applications, etc. However, the real strength of ansible comes from its playbooks. When we write a playbook, we can define the state that we want our servers to be in and the place or commands that ansible will carry out to bring to that state. You can use an editor to create a playbook. Before we proceed, make sure that you are in the directory of the repository that we use in the previous activities (*CPE232_yourname*). Issue the command *nano install_apache.yml*. This will create a playbook file called *install_apache.yml*. The .yml is the basic standard extension for playbook files.

When the editor appears, type the following:

```
GNU nano 4.8      install_apache.yml
--
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2
```

Make sure to save the file. Take note also of the alignments of the texts.

```
GNU nano 2.9.3      install_apache.yml
--
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2
```

2. Run the yml file using the command: *ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_apache.yml*. Describe the result of this command.

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_apache.
.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****
*

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

TASK [install apache2 package] *****
*
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

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

3. To verify that apache2 was installed automatically in the remote servers, go to the web browsers on each server and type its IP address. You should see something like this.



Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact your site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and is split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** in the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:



Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

It works!

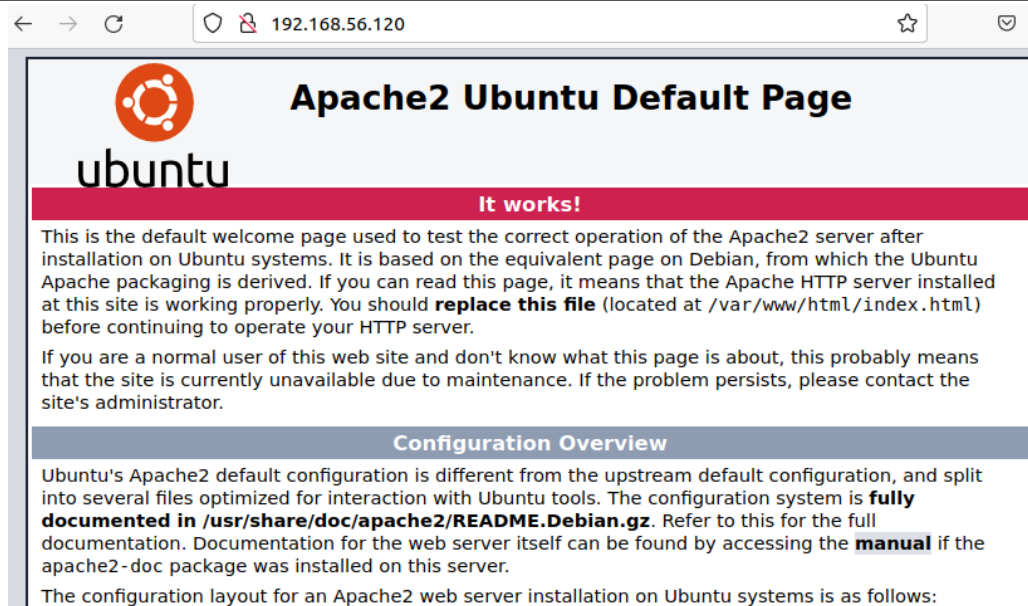
This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact your site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and is split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** in the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:



4. Try to edit the *install_apache.yml* and change the name of the package to any name that will not be recognized. What is the output?
5. This time, we are going to put additional task to our playbook. Edit the *install_apache.yml*. As you can see, we are now adding an additional command, which is the *update_cache*. This command updates existing package-indexes on a supporting distro but not upgrading installed-packages (utilities) that were being installed.

```
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: update repository index
      apt:
        update_cache: yes

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2
```

Save the changes to this file and exit.


```
GNU nano 2.9.3      install_apache.yml

---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: update repository index
      apt:
        update_cache: yes

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2
```

6. Run the playbook and describe the output. Did the new command change anything on the remote servers?

```
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_apache.
yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****
*

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

TASK [update repository index] *****
*
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [install apache2 package] *****
*
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]

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

7. Edit again the *install_apache.yml*. This time, we are going to add a PHP support for the apache package we installed earlier.

```
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: update repository index
      apt:
        update_cache: yes

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2

    - name: add PHP support for apache
      apt:
        name: libapache2-mod-php
```

Save the changes to this file and exit.

```
GNU nano 2.9.3      install_apache.yml
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  tasks:

    - name: update repository index
      apt:
        update_cache: yes

    - name: install apache2 package
      apt:
        name: apache2

    - name: add PHP support for apache
      apt:
        name: libapache2-mod-php
```

8. Run the playbook and describe the output. Did the new command change anything on the remote servers?

```

kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_apache.
.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all] *****
*

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

TASK [update repository index] *****
*
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [install apache2 package] *****
*
ok: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [add PHP support for apache] *****
*
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.103]

```

9. Finally, make sure that we are in sync with GitHub. Provide the link of your GitHub repository.

```

kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)

    new file:   inventory.pyml
    new file:   sysads6

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    install_apache.yml

```

```

kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ git add inventory.pyml
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ git add sysads6
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ git add install_apache.yml
kevin@Workstation:~/sysads6$ git push origin
Username for 'https://github.com': KevinS4160
Password for 'https://KevinS4160@github.com':
Counting objects: 2, done.
Delta compression using up to 6 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 291 bytes | 291.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/KevinS4160/sysads6.git
   4e6dfe0..677ae4b  main -> main

```

Kevin Sumaya and Kevin Sumaya latest ...			now 🕒 4
📁	sysads6	latest	4 minutes ago
📄	README.md	Initial commit	1 hour ago
📄	ansible.cfg	latest	1 hour ago
📄	install_apac...	latest	now
📄	inventory	latest	1 hour ago
📄	inventory.pyml	latest	4 minutes ago
📄	main.py	latest	1 hour ago

<https://github.com/KevinS4160/sysads6.git>

Reflections:

Answer the following:

- What is the importance of using a playbook?
 - Using playbooks on GitHub and Linux is critical for automating operations, guaranteeing consistency, improving security, and efficiently managing infrastructure. It is a best practice in system administration and DevOps, allowing teams to work more efficiently and keep systems stable and safe.
- Summarize what we have done on this activity.
 - During this activity, we installed ansible and wrote a script to make our github work. We additionally execute elevated ad hoc operations in order to apply both servers to your preferred github. We also edit and store various types of

playbooks in our github account so that we may work on them whenever we want.