Name: Mark Andrei Ponayo	**Date Performed:** Oct 17, 2023
Course/Section: BSCPE31S5	**Date Submitted:** Oct 18, 2023
Instructor: Engr. Roman Richard	**Semester and SY:** 1st sem 2022-2023

Activity 7: Managing Files and Creating Roles in Ansible

1. **Objectives:**

1.1 Manage files in remote servers

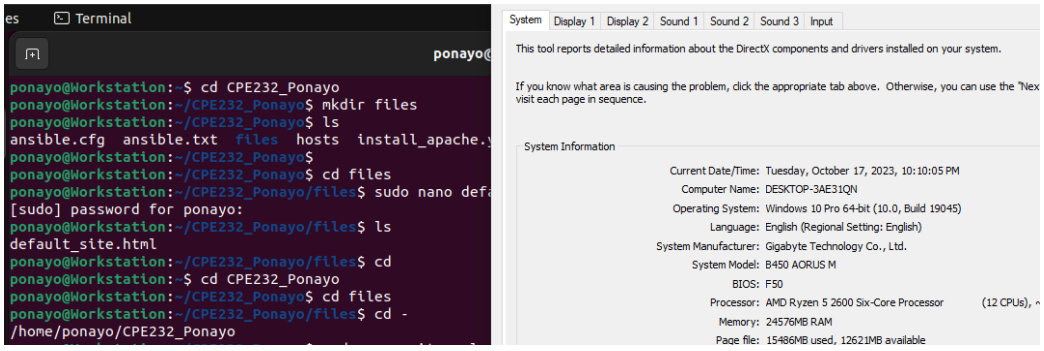
1.2 Implement roles in ansible

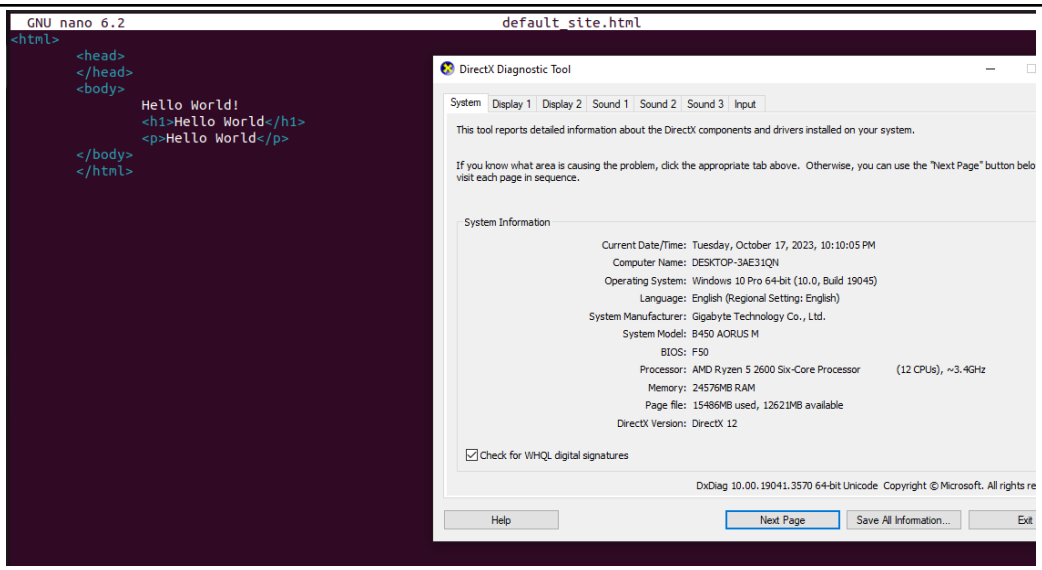
2. **Discussion**:

In this activity, we look at the concept of copying a file to a server. We are going to create a file into our git repository and use Ansible to grab that file and put it into a particular place so that we could do things like customize a default website, or maybe install a default configuration file. We will also implement roles to consolidate plays.

Task 1: Create a file and copy it to remote servers

1. Using the previous directory we created, create a directory, and named it "*files*." Create a file inside that directory and name it "*default_site.html*." Edit the file and put basic HTML syntax. Any content will do, as long as it will display text later. Save the file and exit.

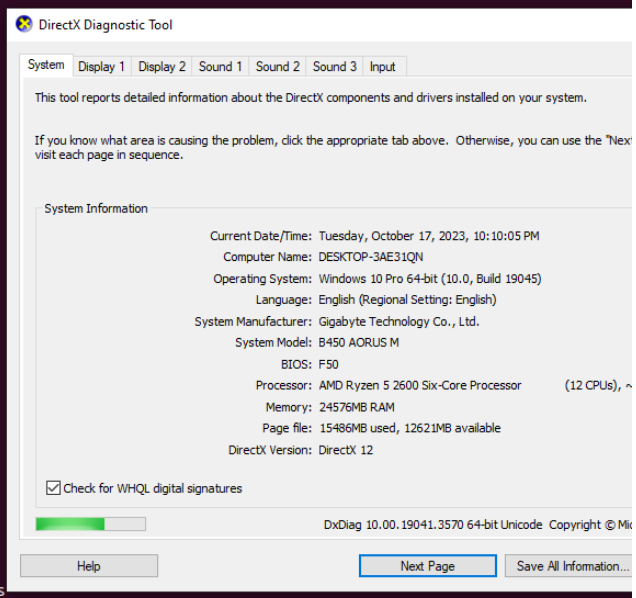




2. Edit the *site.yml* file and just below the *web_servers* play, create a new file to copy the default html file for site:

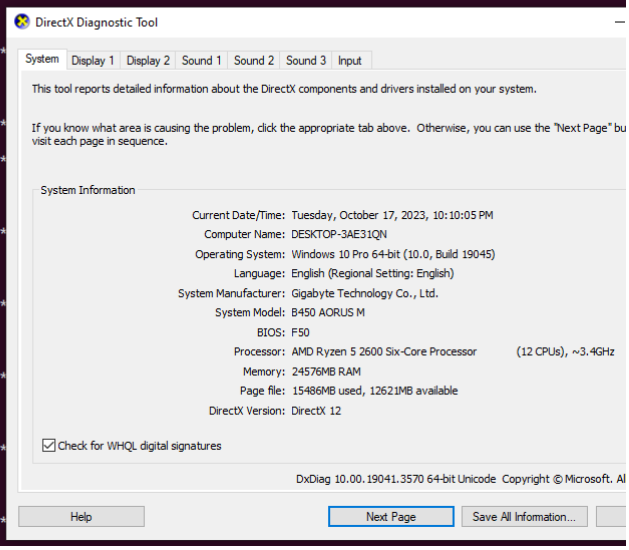
```
- name: copy default html file for site

  tags: apache, apache2, httpd
  copy:
    src: default_site.html
    dest: /var/www/html/index.html
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 0644
```

```
 GNU nano 6.2                                  site.yml *
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  pre_tasks:

  - name: install updates (CentOS)
    tags: always
    yum:
      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: copy default html file for site
    tags: apache, apache2, httpd
    copy:
      src: default_site.html
      dest: /var/www/html/index.html
      owner: root
      group: root
      mode: 0644

  - name: install apache and php for ubuntu servers
    tags: apache,apache2,ubuntu
    apt:
      name:
```



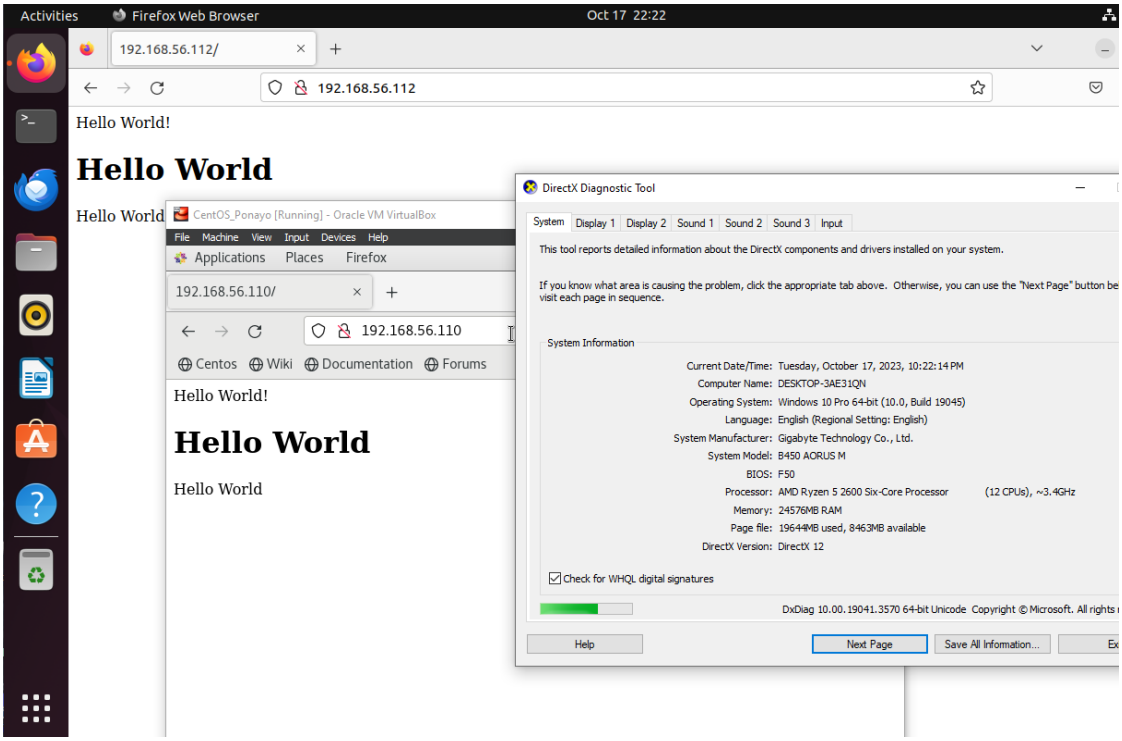
3. Run the playbook *site.yml*. Describe the changes.
   After running the site.yml it was successfully copy the default html file for site because of the script.

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

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****************************************************************************************************
ok: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [install updates (CentOS)] ********************************************************************************************
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.110]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] ********************
skipping: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

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

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****************************
ok: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.110]

TASK [copy default html file for site] **************
changed: [192.168.56.110]
changed: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [install apache and php for ubuntu servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.110]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.110]

TASK [start httpd (CentOS)] ************************
skipping: [192.168.56.112]
ok: [192.168.56.110]

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

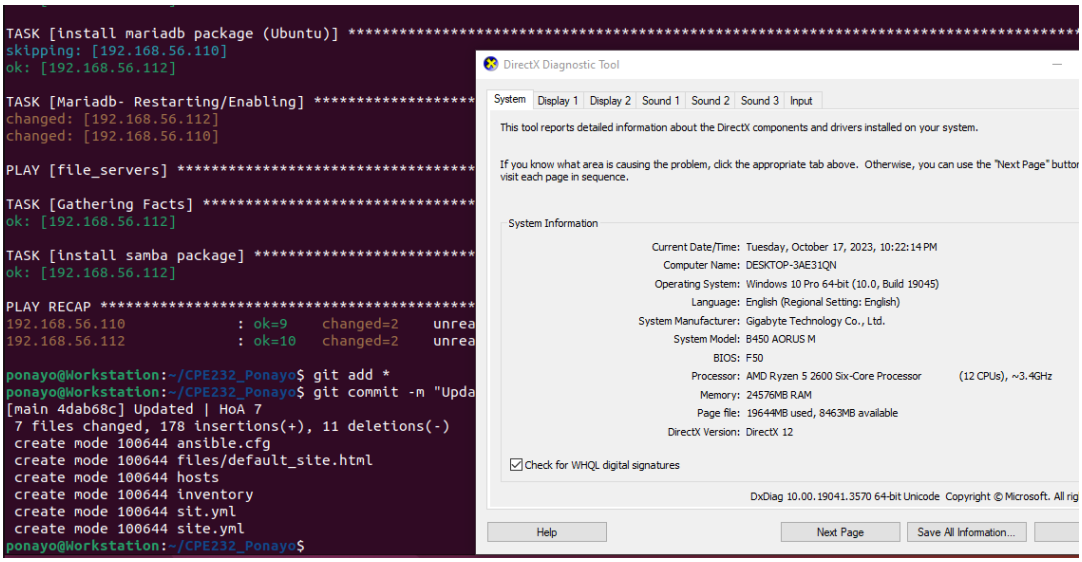


4. Go to the remote servers (*web_servers*) listed in your inventory. Use cat command to check if the index.html is the same as the local repository file

(*default_site.html*). Do both for Ubuntu and CentOS servers. On the CentOS server, go to the browser and type its IP address. Describe the output.



5. Sync your local repository with GitHub and describe the changes.

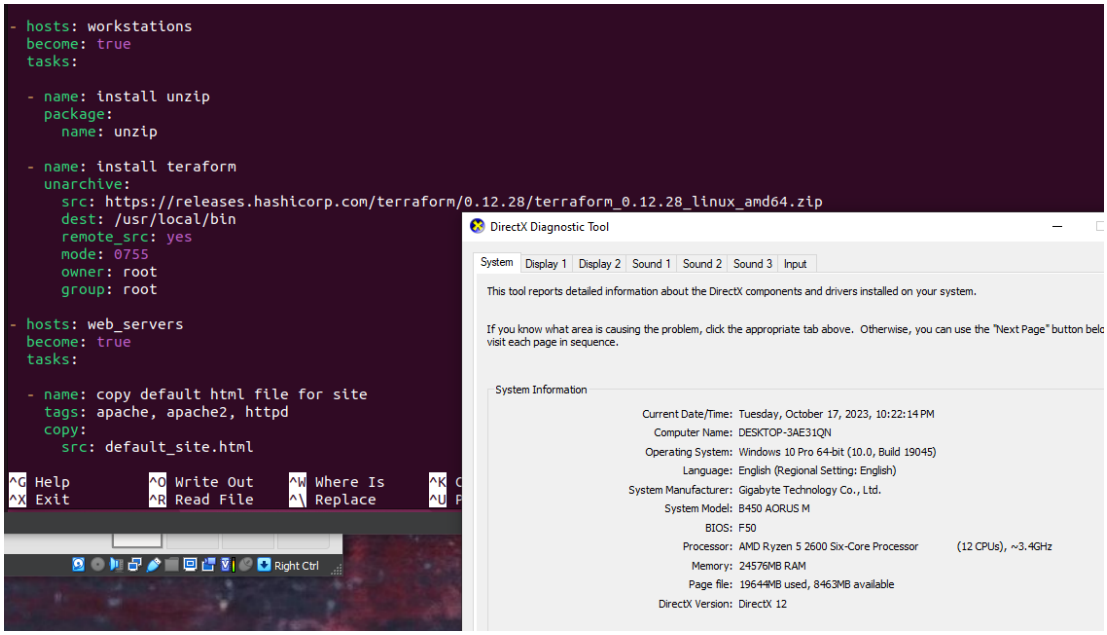


Task 2: Download a file and extract it to a remote server

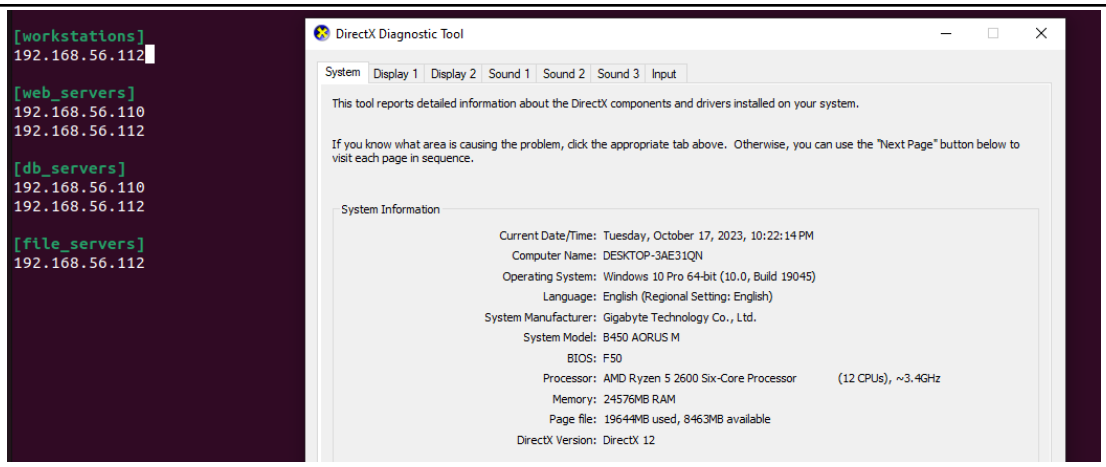
1. Edit the site.yml. Just before the web_servers play, create a new play:
   - hosts: workstations
     become: true
     tasks:

- name: install unzip
  package:
    name: unzip

- name: install terraform
  unarchive:
    src: https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform_0.12.28_linux_amd64.zip
    dest: /usr/local/bin
    remote_src: yes
    mode: 0755
    owner: root
    group: root

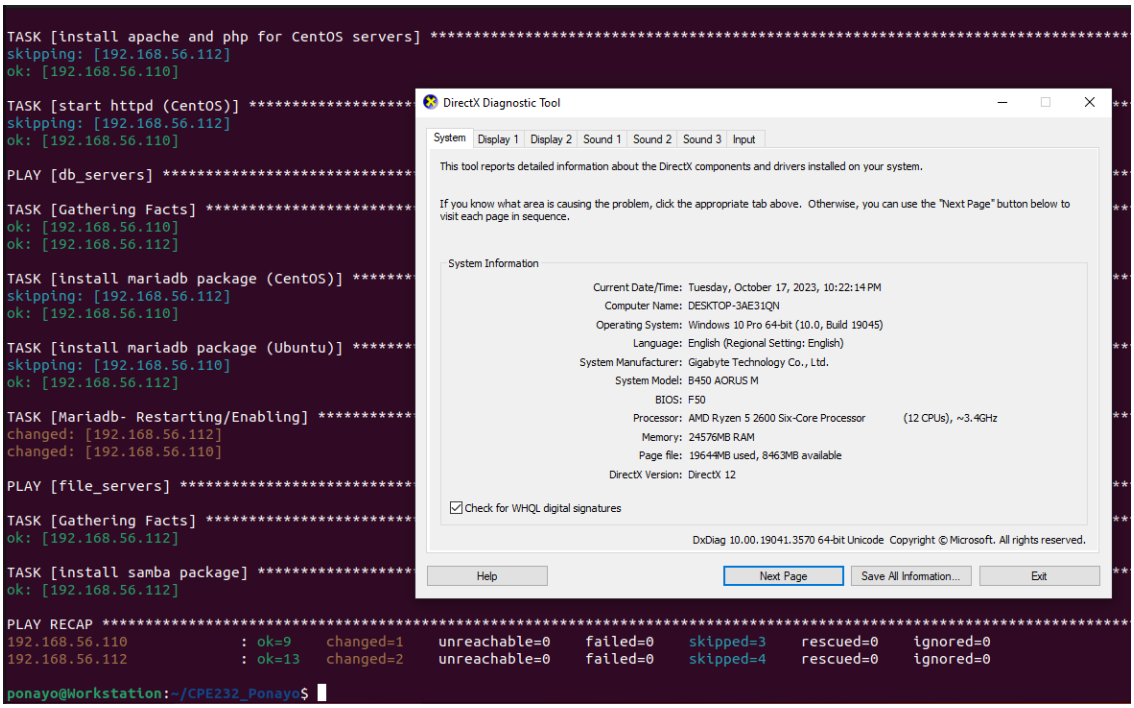


2. Edit the inventory file and add workstations group. Add any Ubuntu remote server. Make sure to remember the IP address.



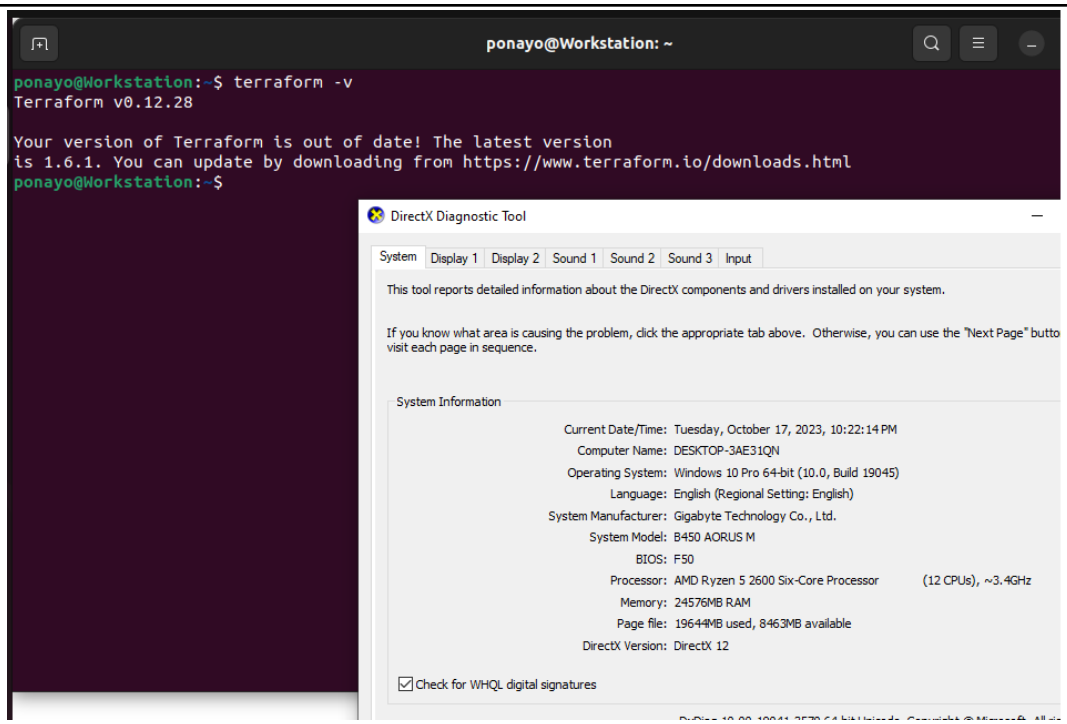
3. Run the playbook. Describe the output.

   After running again the site with the changes in inventory. It was successfully run since the ip address that i input in the inventory is the right ip address.



4. On the Ubuntu remote workstation, type terraform to verify installation of terraform. Describe the output.

   By checking the terraform in the remote workstation. The output was “the version of terraform is in latest version” which means it was a successful installation..


ponayo@Workstation: ~
ponayo@Workstation:~$ terraform -v
Terraform v0.12.28
Your version of Terraform is out of date! The latest version
is 1.6.1. You can update by downloading from https://www.terraform.io/downloads.html
ponayo@Workstation:~$
DirectX Diagnostic Tool
System
Display 1
Display 2
Sound 1
Sound 2
Sound 3
Input
This tool reports detailed information about the DirectX components and drivers installed on your system.
If you know what area is causing the problem, click the appropriate tab above. Otherwise, you can use the "Next Page" butto
visit each page in sequence.
System Information
Current Date/Time: Tuesday, October 17, 2023, 10:22:14 PM
Computer Name: DESKTOP-3AE31QN
Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 19045)
Language: English (Regional Setting: English)
System Manufacturer: Gigabyte Technology Co., Ltd.
System Model: B450 AORUS M
BIOS: F50
Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 2600 Six-Core Processor (12 CPUs), ~3.4GHz
Memory: 24576MB RAM
Page file: 19644MB used, 8463MB available
DirectX Version: DirectX 12
Check for WHQL digital signatures

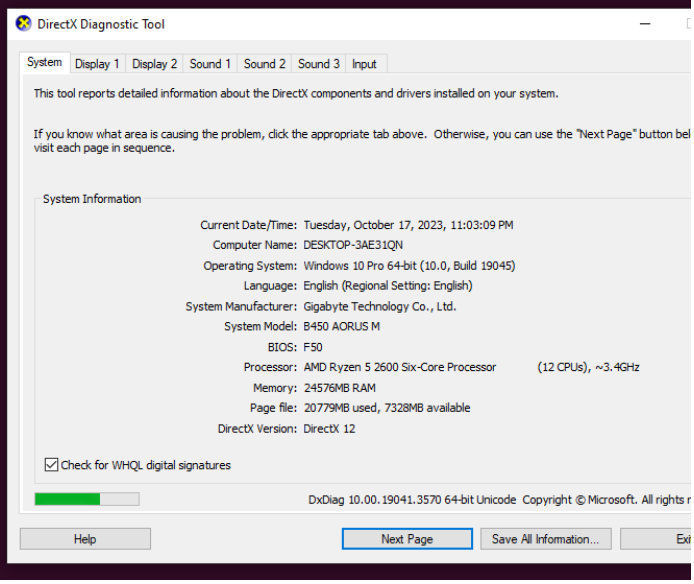
Task 3: Create roles

1. Edit the site.yml. Configure roles as follows: (make sure to create a copy of the old site.yml file because you will be copying the specific plays for all groups)

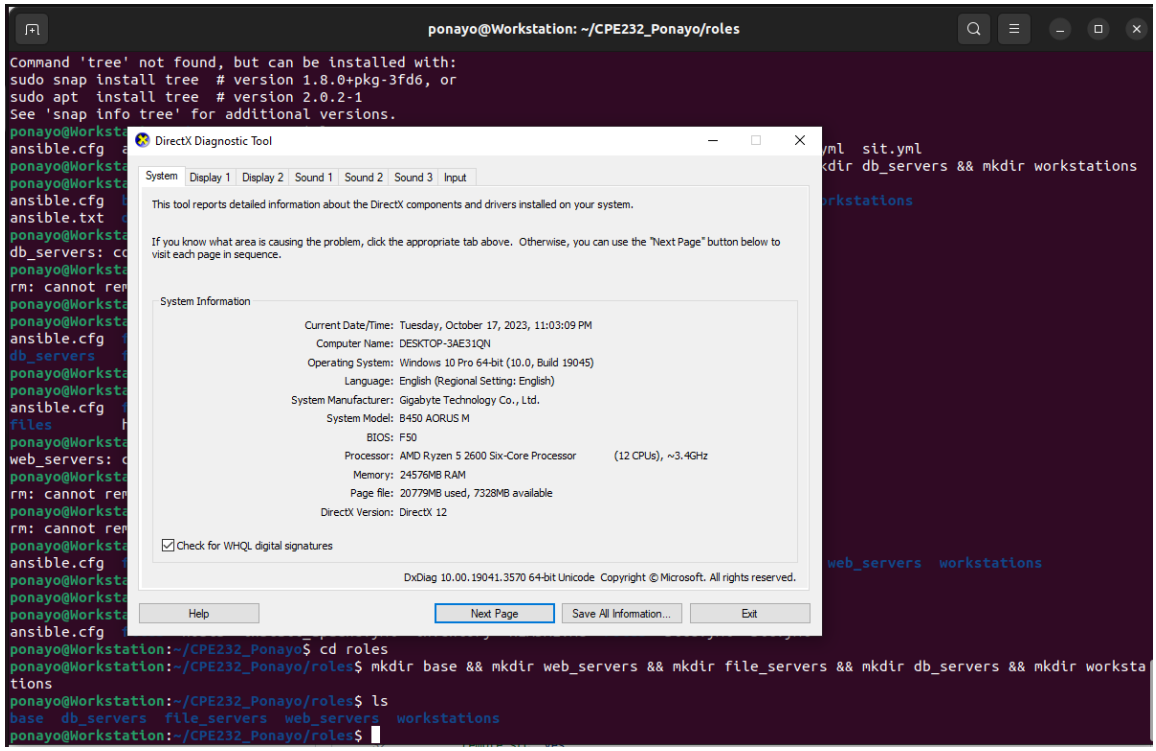
```
---
- hosts: all
  become: true
  pre_tasks:

  - name: update repository index (CentOS)
    tags: always
    dnf:
      update_cache: yes
    changed_when: false
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: install updates (Ubuntu)
    tags: always
    apt:
      update_cache: yes
    changed_when: false
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- hosts: all
  become: true
  roles:
    -  base

- hosts: workstations
  become: true
  roles:
    - workstations

- hosts: web_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - web_servers

- hosts: db_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - db_servers

- hosts: file_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - file_servers
```

Save the file and exit.

```
GNU nano 6.2                                    site.yml
  - name: update repository index (CentOS)
    tags: always
    yum:
      update_cache: yes
    changed_when: false
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: install updates (Ubuntu)
    tags: always
    apt:
      update_cache: yes
    changed_when: false
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- hosts: all
  become: true
  roles:
    - base

- hosts: workstation
  become: true
  roles:
    - workstations

- hosts: web_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - web_servers

- hosts: db_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - db_servers

- hosts: file_servers
  become: true
  roles:
```

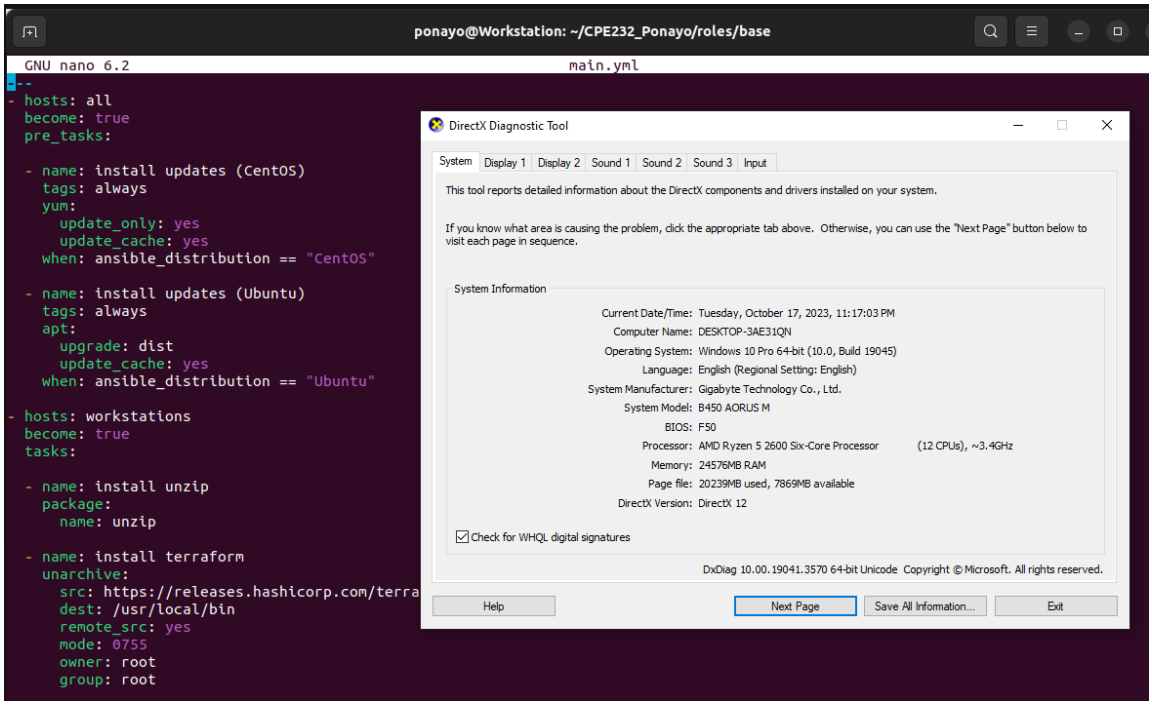


2. Under the same directory, create a new directory and name it roles. Enter the roles directory and create new directories: base, web_servers, file_servers, db_servers and workstations. For each directory, create a directory and name it tasks.

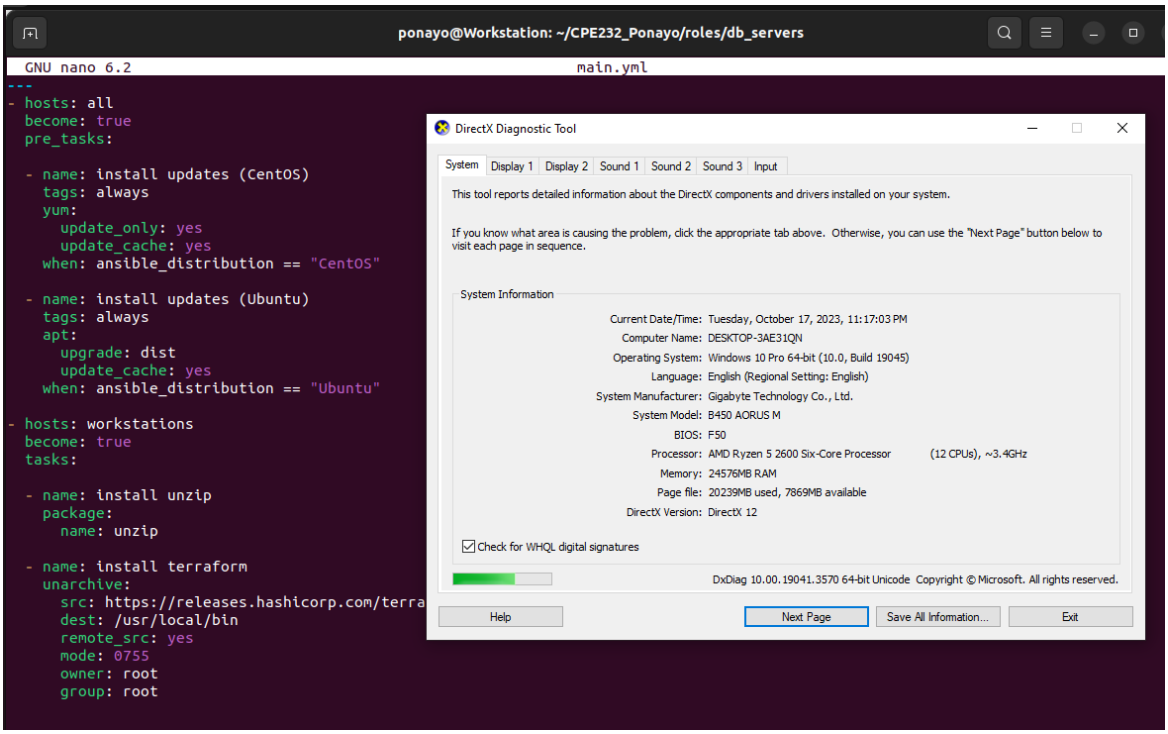


3. Go to tasks for all directory and create a file. Name it main.yml. In each of the tasks for all directories, copy and paste the code from the old site.yml file. Show all contents of main.yml files for all tasks.

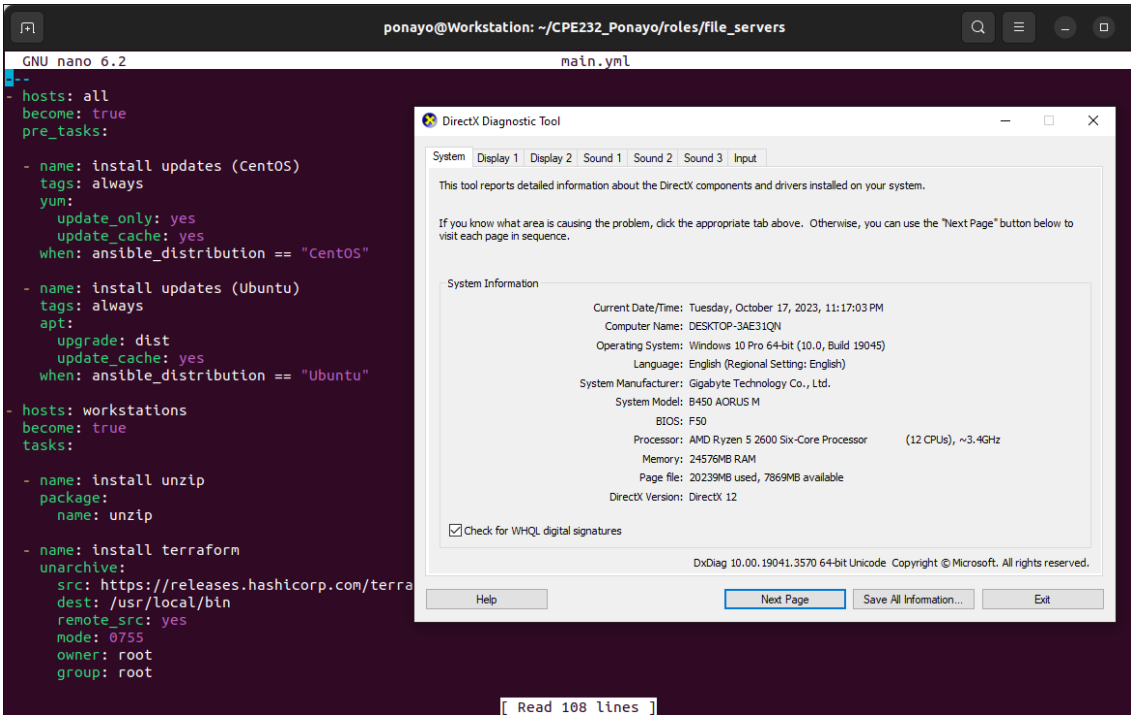
base:



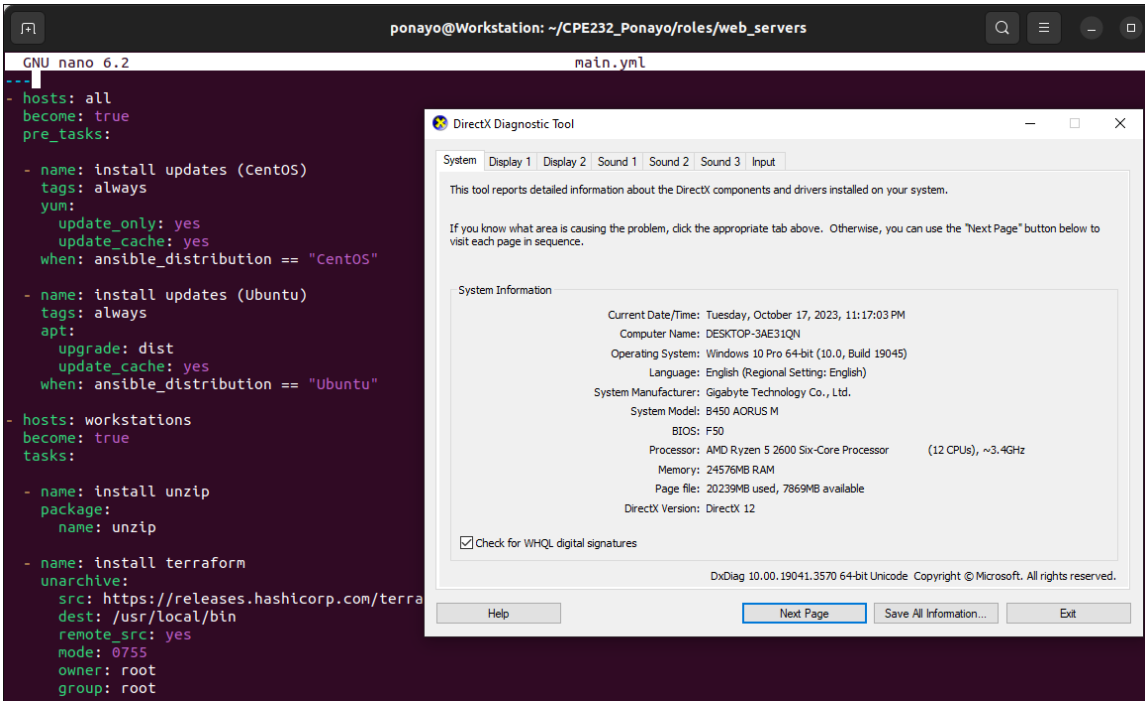
db_servers:



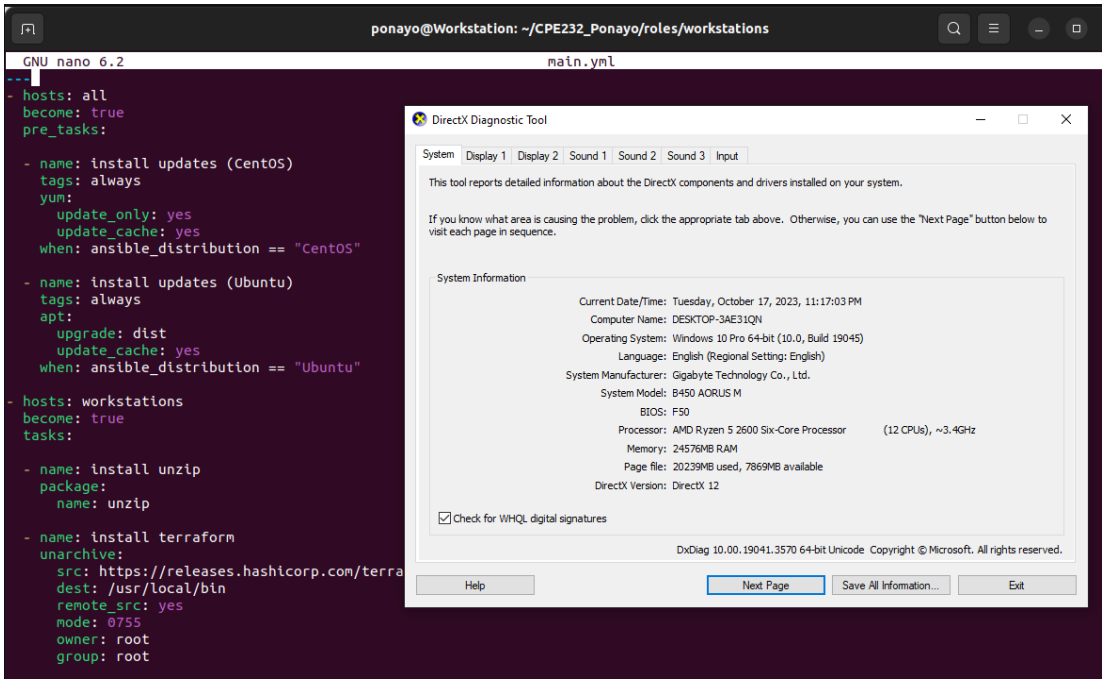
file_servers:



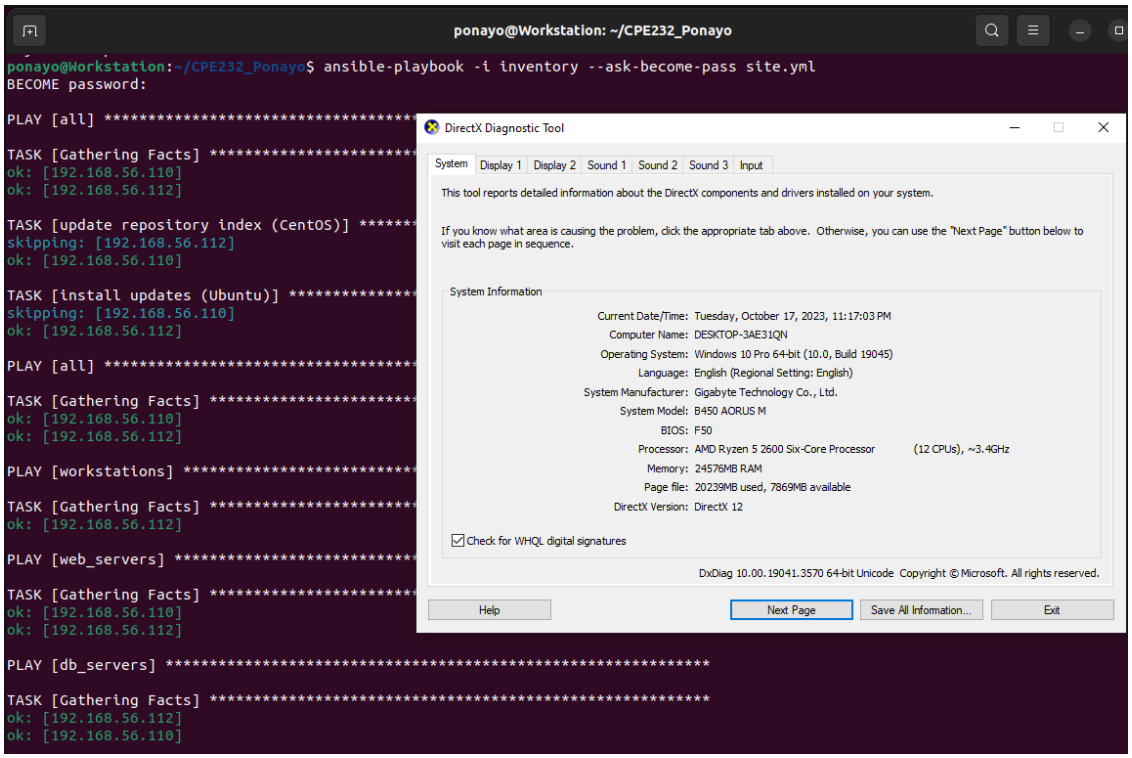
web_servers:



workstations:



4. Run the site.yml playbook and describe the output.



Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of creating roles?

   There are a lot of importance in creating roles, one of them is to ensure compliance with regulations. There are regulations that require certain tasks to be performed by people with specific qualifications. By making or creating a role, can help us to ensure that these regulations are being followed. And also by creating a role, it can help to improve efficiency, productivity, and etc.

2. What is the importance of managing files?

   I think there are a lot of importance of managing files and one of them is to improve collaboration. When you're sharing a file with others it is important to maintain and manage them. By creating or making a system that can manage files, can help to ensure that everyone is using the same version of a file that changes are tracked