Name: De Omampo, Julius Mark A.	Date Performed: October 21, 2024
Course/Section: CPE212 – CPE31S2	Date Submitted: October 21, 2024
Instructor: Engr. Robin Valenzuela	Semester and SY: 1st (2024 – 2025)
Activity 9: Install, Configure, and Manage Performance Monitoring tools	

Activity 9: Install, Configure, and Manage Performance Monitoring too

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)

```
GNU nano 7.2 inventory.yaml
[server1]
192.168.56.104
[server2]
192.168.56.106
[server3]
192.168.56.108
```

inventory.yaml

```
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9$ mkdir roles
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9$ cd roles
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9/roles$ mkdir server1 server2 server3
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9/roles$ ls
server1 server2 server3
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9/roles$
```

server roles creation

roles tasks directories

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                         install.yml
hosts: all
 - name: Install Updates (Ubuntu)
   tags: always
   apt:
     upgrade: dist
   when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 - name: Install Updates (CentOS)
   tags: always
   dnf:
     update_cache: yes
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
hosts: server1
   - server1
hosts: server2
 become: ture
 roles:
   - server2
```

main playbook install.yml (1)

```
- hosts: server3
become: true
roles:
_ - server3
```

main playbook install.yml (2)

```
name: Check the distribution
ansible builtin setup:
name: Install dependencies on Ubuntu
ansible.builtin.apt:
  name:
    wget
    - tar
    - curl
  state: present
when: ansible_facts['os_family'] == 'Debian'
name: Create Prometheus user
user:
  name: prometheus
  shell: /sbin/nologin
name: Create necessary directories
file:
  state: directory
  owner: prometheus
  group: prometheus
```

server1 and server2 main.yml (1)

```
with items:
    /etc/prometheus
    /var/lib/prometheus
name: Download Prometheus
  url: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.46.0/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
  dest: /tmp/prometheus.tar.gz
name: Extract Prometheus
  src: /tmp/prometheus.tar.gz
  dest: /opt/
name: Move Prometheus binaries to /usr/local/bin
command: mv /opt/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64/prometheus /usr/local/bin/
name: Move Prometheus cofnig to /etc/prometheus
command: mv /opt/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml /etc/prometheus
name: Set Prometheus binary permissions
  path: /usr/local/bin/prometheus
  owner: prometheus
```

server1 and server2 main.yml (2)

```
mode: '0755'

- name: Create Prometheus systemd service file copy:
    dest: /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service content: |
        [Unit]
        Description=Prometheus
        Wants=network-online.target
        After=network-online.target

        [Service]
        User=prometheus
        ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/prometheus --config.file /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml --storage.tsdb.path /var/lib/pro
        [Install]
        WantedBy=multi-user.target

- name: Reload systemd
        systemd:
        daemon_reload: yes

- name: Enable and restart Prometheus service
        systemd:
        name: prometheus
        enabled: yes
        state: started
```

server1 and server2 main.yml (3)

```
- name: Check the distribution
 ansible.builtin.setup:
- name: Install dpendencies on CentOS
 ansible.builtin.yum:
   name:
     - wget
     - tar
     - curl
   state: present
 when: ansible_facts['os_family'] == 'RedHat'
 name: Create Prometheus user
 user:
   name: prometheus
   shell: /sbin/nologin

    name: Create necessary directories

   state: directory
   owner: prometheus
   group: prometheus
```

server3 main.yml (1)

```
with_items:
    - /etc/prometheus
    - /var/lib/prometheus
- /var/lib/prometheus

- name: Download Prometheus
get_url:
    url: https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.46.0/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
    dest: /tmp/prometheus.tar.gz
- name: Extract Prometheus
unarchive:
    src: /tmp/prometheus.tar.gz
    dest: /opt/
    remote_src: yes

- name: Move Prometheus binaries to /usr/local/bin
    command: mv /opt/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64/prometheus /usr/local/bin/

- name: Move Prometheus cofnig to /etc/prometheus
    command: mv /opt/prometheus-2.46.0.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml /etc/prometheus
- name: Set Prometheus binary permissions
file:
    path: /usr/local/bin/prometheus
    owner: prometheus
```

server3 main.yml (2)

```
mode: '0755'

- name: Create Prometheus systemd service file copy:
dest: /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service
content: |
    [Unit]
    Description=Prometheus
Wants=network-online.target
    After=network-online.target

    [Service]
    User=prometheus
    ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/prometheus --config.file /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml --storage.tsdb.path /var/lib/pro

[Install]
    WantedBy=multi-user.target

- name: Reload systemd
systemd:
daemon_reload: yes

- name: Enable and restart Prometheus service
systemd:
    name: prometheus
enabled: yes
state: started
```

server3 main.yml (3)

```
ius-de-omampo@workstation:~/Activity-9$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install.yml
BECOME password:
TASK [Gathering Facts] ************
TASK [Install Updates (Ubuntu)] *******
playbook logs (1)
playbook logs (2)
```

```
TASK [server2 : Set Prometheus binary permissions] ******************************
   playbook logs (3)
TASK [server3 : Check the distribution] **************
```

```
hanged: [192.168.56.108]
: ok=15 changed=4 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
                ignored=0
          failed=0
failed=0
       unreachable=0
              rescued=0
                ignored=0
       unreachable=0
              rescued=0
                ignored=0
```

playbook logs (5)

```
julius-de-omampo@server1:-$ prometheus --version
prometheus, version 2.46.0 (branch: HEAD, revision: cbb69e51423565ec40f46e74f4ff2dbb3b7fb4f0)
build user: root@42454fc0f41e
build date: 20230725-12:31:24
go version: go1.20.6
platform: linux/amd64
tags: netgo,builtinassets,stringlabels
```

server1 Prometheus version check

```
julius-de-omampo@server2:-$ prometheus --version
prometheus, version 2.46.0 (branch: HEAD, revision: cbb69e51423565ec40f46e74f4ff2dbb3b7fb4f0)
build user: root@42454fc0f41e
build date: 20230725-12:31:24
go version: go1.20.6
platform: linux/amd64
tags: netgo,builtinassets,stringlabels
```

server2 Prometheus version check

```
[julius-de-omampo@localhost ~]$ prometheus --version
prometheus, version 2.46.0 (branch: HEAD, revision: cbb69e51423565ec40f46e74f4ff
2dbb3b7fb4f0)
  build user: root@42454fc0f41e
  build date: 20230725-12:31:24
  go version: gol.20.6
  platform: linux/amd64
  tags: netgo,builtinassets,stringlabels
```

server3 Prometheus version check

```
julius-de-omampo@workstation:~/Activity-9$ git add .
julius-de-omampo@workstation:~/Activity-9$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

Changes to be committed:
    (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
        new file: ansible.cfg
        new file: install.yml
        new file: roles/server1/tasks/main.yml
        new file: roles/server2/tasks/main.yml
        new file: roles/server3/tasks/main.yml
        new file: roles/server3/tasks/main.yml

julius-de-omampo@workstation:~/Activity-9$ git commit -m "Activity 9"
[main d174034] Activity 9
6 files changed, 288 insertions(+)
    create mode 100644 ansible.cfg
    create mode 100644 install.yml
    create mode 100644 inventory.yaml
    create mode 100644 roles/server1/tasks/main.yml
    create mode 100644 roles/server2/tasks/main.yml
    create mode 100644 roles/server2/tasks/main.yml
```

Push to GitHub repository (1)

```
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9$ git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 13, done.
Counting objects: 100% (13/13), done.
Delta compression using up to 3 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (8/8), done.
Writing objects: 100% (12/12), 1.76 KiB | 1.76 MiB/s, done.
Total 12 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
To github.com:jmado-biscoff/Activity-9.git
    564361c..d174034 main -> main
julius-de-omampo@workstation:-/Activity-9$
```

Push to GitHub repository (2)

GitHub Link:

https://github.com/jmado-biscoff/Activity-9.git

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of having a performance monitoring tool?

A performance monitoring tool provides several key benefits, including real-time insights into system health, resource utilization, and application performance. It helps identify bottlenecks, potential failures, and underperforming components, enabling proactive maintenance and troubleshooting. These tools improve system reliability, optimize resource usage, and enhance decision-making by offering data-driven insights, leading to reduced downtime, improved efficiency, and a better end-user experience. Additionally, they support capacity planning and scaling decisions based on historical performance trends.

Conclusions:

The activity of setting up a performance monitoring tool, like Prometheus, across different operating systems using Ansible demonstrates the importance of automation and cross-platform compatibility in system administration. It highlights the efficiency of using infrastructure-as-code to streamline installations, ensure consistency, and reduce manual errors. Moreover, it reinforces the value of performance monitoring in maintaining system health, proactively addressing issues, and optimizing resources for both Ubuntu and CentOS environments.