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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

 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"
```

```
christian@workstation: ~/CPE232_Bernardo_ACT-6
GNU nano 6.2
                                                  site.yml *
hosts: all
become: true
- 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"
```

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

```
[web_servers]
192.168.56.120
192.168.56.121

[db_servers]
192.168.56.122

[file_servers]
192.168.56.123
```

```
Christian@workstation: ~/CPE232_Bernardo_ACT-6

GNU nano 6.2

[web_servers]

192.168.56.108

192.168.56.111

[db_servers]

192.168.56.109

[file_servers]

192.168.56.110
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

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.

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

```
hosts: all
become: true

    name: install updates (CentOS)

    update_only: yes
    update_cache: yes
 when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

    name: install updates (Ubuntu)

    upgrade: dist
    update_cache: yes
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
hosts: web_servers
become: true

    name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers

  apt:
    name:
      - apache2

    libapache2-mod-php

    state: latest
 when: ansible distribution == "Ubuntu"
- name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
  dnf:
    name:

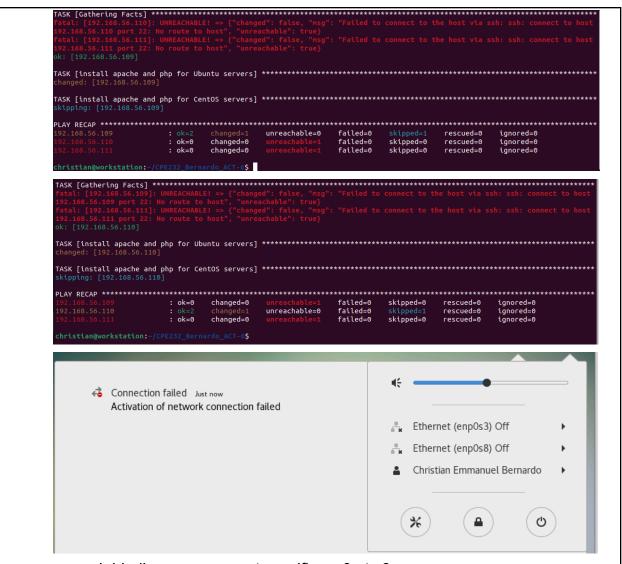
    httpd

      - php
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

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.



sorry sir hindi nag co-connect sa wifi sa s3 at s8

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.

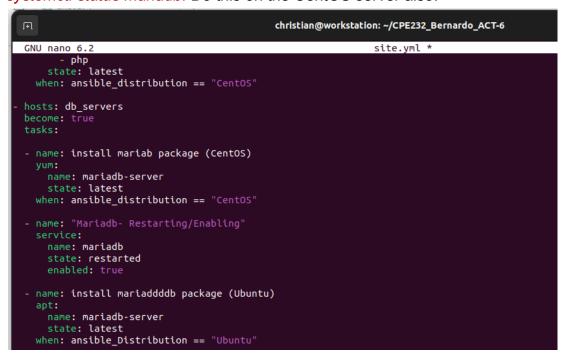
```
hosts: db_servers
become: true
tasks:
- name: install mariadb package (CentOS)
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
name: "Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling"
  service:
    name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
- name: install mariadb packege (Ubuntu)
  apt:
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

Run the site.yml file and describe the result.



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.

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
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.

```
christian@workstation: ~/CPE232_Bernardo_ACT-6
GNU nano 6.2
                                                              site.vml
    name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
 service:
   name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
- name: install mariaddddb package (Ubuntu)
    name: mariadb-server
   state: latest
  when: ansible_Distribution == "Ubuntu"
hosts: file_servers
- name: install samba package
 package:
   name: samba
   state: latest
```

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

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
```

Make sure to save the file and exit.
Run the *site.yml* file and describe the result.

- 2. On the local machine, try to issue the following commands and describe each result:
 - 2.1 ansible-playbook --list-tags site.yml

this command gives out all the tags inside of the .yml file

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

this command prioritises the centos commands

2.3 ansible-playbook --tags db --ask-become-pass site.yml

this prioritises the database of the file

2.4 ansible-playbook --tags apache --ask-become-pass site.yml

this one prioritises the apache of the file.

2.5 ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask-become-pass site.yml

```
christian@workstation:-/CPE232_Bernardo_ACT-6$ ansible-playbook --tags "apache,db" --ask-become-pass site.yml

BECOME password:

PLAY [all] ***

TASK [dathering Facts] ***

TASK [install updates (Centos)] ***

Skipping: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] ***

OK: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [install updates (Ubuntu)] ***

TASK
```

this command prioritises both of the apache and database of the file.

Task 3: Managing Services

1. Edit the file site.yml and add a play that will automatically start the httpd on CentOS server.

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                               site.yml *
  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"
name: start httpd (Centos)
  tags: apache, centos, httpd
    name: httpd
    state: started
  when: ansible_distribution == "CenOS"
```

Figure 3.1.1 Make sure to save the file and exit.

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

```
    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
```

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 *sudo systemctl stop httpd*. 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.
- 3. Go to the local machine and this time, run the *site.yml* file. Then after running the file, go again to the CentOS server and enter its IP address on the browser. Describe the result.

To automatically enable the service every time we run the playbook, use the command *enabled: true* similar to Figure 7.1.2 and save the playbook.

Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What is the importance of putting our remote servers into groups?
 - Putting servers in groups helps in resource allocation and control of access.
- 2. What is the importance of tags in playbooks?
 - tags in playbooks help in debugging and selective executions.
- 3. Why do you think some services need to be managed automatically in playbooks?

 yes, because it is consistent and efficient in making sure that the servers are all fully updated and upgraded with the latest versions.

Conclusion:

In this activity I learned how to execute different updates in servers independent of each other using tags to separate the updates and upgrade of certain applications and systems without making every OS software update and upgrade too.