# **Ansible Exp 7,8**

# **Install and Configure OpenSSH**

sudo apt install openssh-server



ssh student@[SRVR\_IP]



ولًا افحص هل عندك مجلد مفاتيح

~\$ Is -la .ssh

.لو المجلد لا يحتوي على مفاتيح، ننتقل لإنشائها:

~\$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "ansible"

:عند السؤال

Enter file in which to save the key (/home/student/.ssh/id\_ed25519):

! اکتب

/home/student/.ssh/ansible



#### Is -la ~/.ssh

#### ~/.ssh\$ ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/ansible.pub [SRVR\_IP]



Workstation1\$ scp ~/.ssh/ansible student@[workstation2\_IP]:/home/student/.ssh/ansible Workstation1\$ scp ~/.ssh/ansible.pub student@[workstation2\_IP]:/home/student/.ssh/ansible.pub



Workstation1\$ ssh [SRVR\_IP] Workstation2\$ ssh [SRVR\_IP]



## **Version Control**

على Workstation1 و Workstation2:

sudo apt update sudo apt install git

GitHub بعدين إنشاء حساب

Then Create a new repository and name it nislab.

▼ Enable the "Initialize this repository with a README" option.

Click Create Repository.

cat ~/.ssh/ansible.pub



nano ~/.ssh/config

Host github.com

Hostname ssh.github.com

Port 443



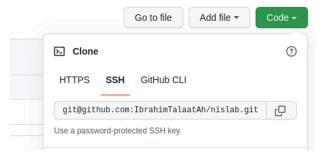
#### Clone Repository:

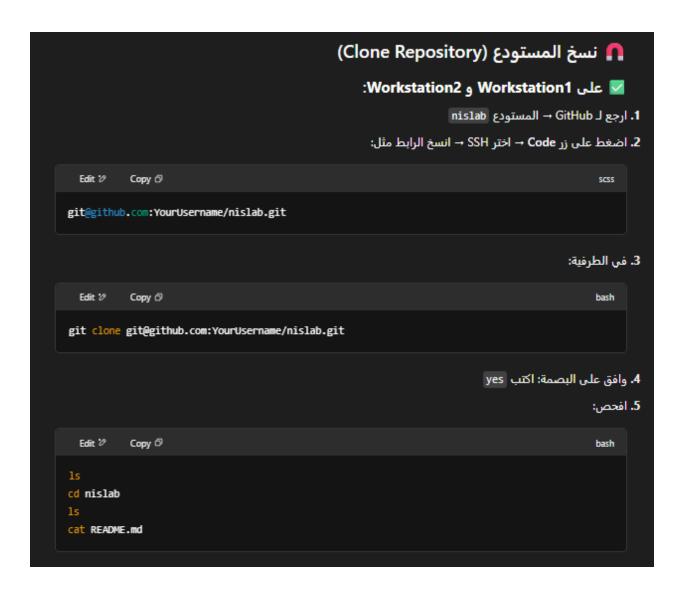
#### git clone [url copied]

example: git clone git@github.com:YourUsername/nislab.git

#### **Clone the Repository**

Now you should have GitHub.com open in a browser on both workstations. Navigate to the repository and click the green code button and copy the ssh link.





Configure user ID on both workstations:
We need to tell git who we are on both machines:

Workstation1\$ git config -- global user.name "Admin1" Workstation1\$ git config -- global user.email "Admin1@nis.lab" Workstation1\$ cat ~/.gitconfig

Workstation2\$ git config -- global user.name "Admin2" Workstation2\$ git config -- global user.email "Admin2@nis.lab" Workstation2\$ cat ~/.gitconfig

### **Testing version control**

```
nano README.md
```

add this line: This line is written by admin1 on workstation1

then:

```
git status # يعرض الملفات المعدّلة
git diff # يعرض التعديلات بالتفصيل
git add README.md # تجهيز الملف للإضافة
git commit -m "Admin1 edited readme file"
git push origin main # إرسال التغييرات إلى GitHub
```

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git status

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git diff

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git add README.MD

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git status

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git commit -m "Admin1 edited readme file"

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git push origin main

#### In Workstation2:

```
:شوف الملف الحالى
```

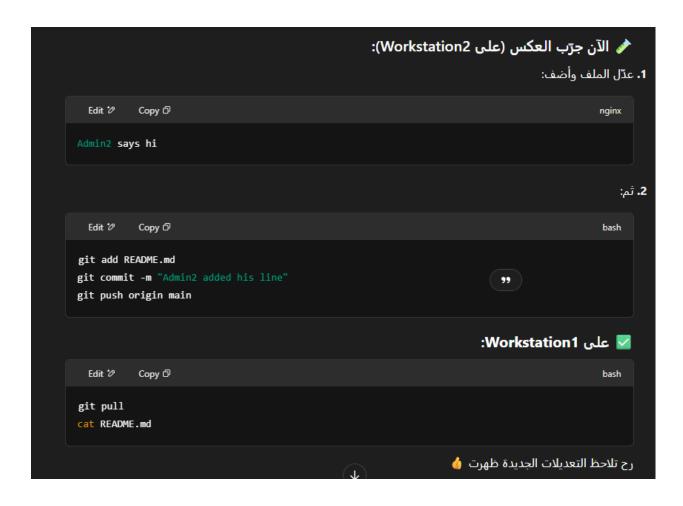
Workstation2~/nislab\$ cat README.MD Workstation2~/nislab\$ git status

رح تلاحظ إن التعديلات ما وصلت.

:ف بسحب التغيرات عن طريق

Workstation2~/nislab\$ git pull

Workstation2~/nislab\$ cat README.MD



# **Ansible [ad-hoc commands]**

On both workstations:

sudo apt update sudo apt install ansible:

SSH. اللي بنستخدمها لإرسال أوامر لكل السيرفرات من خلال ansible الذي بنستخدمها لإرسال أوامر لكل

on workstation1:

هذا الملف يحتوي على عناوين الايبي للسيرفرات التي نريد التحكم : Inventory إنشاء ملف.

cd nislab nano inventory

ا أضف عناوين: 192.168.1.101 192.168.1.102

.في سطر منفصل ۱P کل 📌

Workstation1~/nislab\$ git add inventory
Workstation1~/nislab\$ git commit -m "Admin1 created inventory file and added
SRVR01 and SRVR02"
Workstation1~/nislab\$ git push origin main

on the second workstation2:

#### Workstation2~/nislab\$ git pull

on workstation2 edit the inventory file and add the IP address of SRVR03 save and push to GitHub

with a comment "Admin2 modified the inventory and added SRVR03" then pull it on workstation1.

nano inventory

add this: 192.168.1.103

then:

git add inventory git commit -m "Admin2 modified the inventory and added SRVR03" git push origin main

In Workstation1:

#### git pull

To run a command on all servers:

Workstation1~/nislab\$ ansible all --key-file ~/.ssh/ansible -i inventory -m ping

all: command will run on all servers

~/.ssh/ansible: key used to connect to the servers

-i inventory: server IP list

-m: module to use in this case ping

"The ping here is NOT ICMP ping it's an ansible module that tests for a successful SSH connection to each of the servers in the inventory list we created."

```
Edit 10 Copy ① bash

ansible all --key-file ~/.ssh/ansible -i inventory -m ping

inventory في الأمر:

inventory في الأمر على كل IPs في IPs الأمر على كل IPs في IPs الأمر:

SSH في تحدد المفتاح الحاص SSH والمعنى المعنى المعنى
```

This command is too long let's shorten it. To make it shorter we will store the inventory file name and key to be used in a configuration file:

Workstation1

~/nislab\$ nano ansible.cfg

input the following lines:

[defaults]

inventory = inventory
private\_key\_file = ~/.ssh/ansible

Now you can execute Ansible commands without retyping the options every time:

ansible all -m ping

Sync settings to sent it to Workstation2

git add ansible.cfg git commit -m "Add ansible.cfg with inventory and SSH key config" git push origin main

## 🔎 لمعرفة السيرفرات الموجودة في inventory:

ansible all --list-hosts

عن السيرفرات (facts) لجمع معلومات شاملة 🔍

ansible all -m gather\_facts

:الناتج ضخم جدًا. لتقييده لسيرفر واحد 🞇

ansible all -m gather\_facts --limit 192.168.1.101

المعرفة نوع النظام .

ansible all -m gather\_facts --limit 192.168.1.101 | grep ansible\_distribution

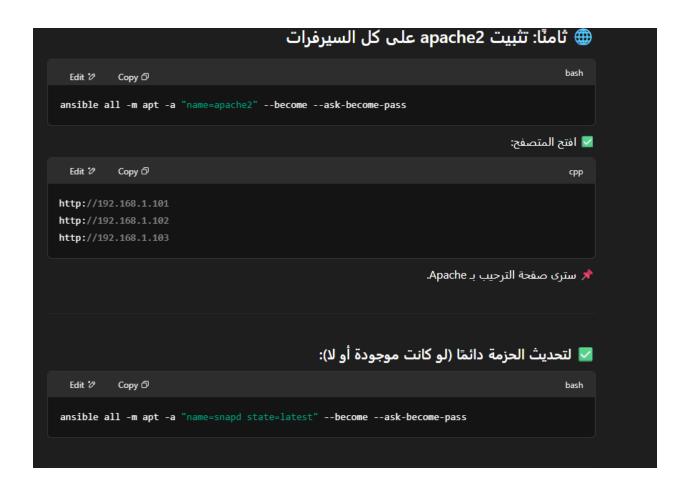
```
سابعًا: تحديث الريبو (apt update)

A control with a control with
```

ansible all -m apt -a update\_cache=true --become --ask-become-pass

- o -become : مثل sudo
- -ask-become-pass : يطلب منك كلمة مرور

ansible all -m apt -a "name=apache2" --become --ask-become-pass ansible all -m apt -a "name=snapd state=latest" --become --ask-become-pass



🔽 يعادل) لتحديث كل الحزم في النظام apt dist-upgrade):

ansible all -m apt -a "upgrade=dist" --become --ask-become-pass

# Package Management Using Ansible

## **Playbooks**

A playbook contains one or more tasks we want to execute. playbooks are written using the yaml language which is a human readable data-serialization language.

Yaml is usually used for configuration files.

# 🔽 أولًا: ما هو Playbook؟

- الـ playbook هو ملف مكتوب بلغة YAML.
- يحتوي على مجموعة من المهام (tasks) نريد تنفيذها على أجهزة معينة.
  - كل مهمة تسمى "play".
- نكتب فيه "الحالة النهائية" التي نريد أن يكون عليها السيرفر (مثلاً: Apache يكون مثبت).

#### Create the first Playbook to install apache2

cd ~/nislab nano install\_apache.yml

---

- hosts: all

become: true

tasks:

- name: install apache2 package

apt:

name: apache2

In the nislab directory on workstation1 create a file called install\_apache.yml with the following contents:

--- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: install apache2 package
apt:
 name: apache2

	شرح کل سطر:
الشرح	السطر
بداية ملف YAML	
نقّذ المهام على جميع السيرفرات	hosts: all -
sudo فعّل صلاحيات	become: true
المهام التي ستُنفذ	:tasks
وصف المهمة	name: install -
استخدم وحدة APT لتثبيت الحزم	:apt
اسم الحزمة المطلوب تثبيتها	name: apache2

## Playbook تشغيل الـ

ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install\_apache.yml

#### ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install\_apache.yml

The output will have a few important info when running the play on each host:

**ok:** this lists the number of plays that ran without problems on the host.

changed: the number of plays that made changes when ran on the host.

**unreachable:** if the host is offline.

failed: number of failed plays on this host.

skipped: number of plays that were skipped because the host did not meet the conditions for running

this play.

rescued: number of plays that ran as a rescue because other plays failed to run.

**ignored:** number of ignored plays.

#### Update the repo first, then install (apt update + apt install)

## عدّل الملف إلى التالي:

\_\_\_

- hosts: all

become: true

tasks:

- name: update repository index

apt:

update\_cache: yes

- name: install apache2 package

apt:

name: apache2

```
ما هو كيار داخل وحدة عمل المهمة." Ansible ويعني:
"اعمل عمل عبل تنفيذ هذه المهمة."
أي: حدث قائمة الروابط (عـاRL) والحزم المتوفرة من الإنترنت.
```

then: ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install\_apache.yml

# Installing more than one package (Apache2 + PHP) Update the file to read as follows:

```
CopyEdit
---
- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: install Apache2 and PHP packages
apt:
    name:
    - apache2
- libapache2-mod-php
update_cache: yes
```

then: ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install\_apache.yml

.هذا سيثبت الحزمتين، لكن لن يحدثهما إن كان هناك نسخة جديدة 🔽

#### Ensure the latest version is installed. Add the line state: latest:

```
---
- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: install Apache2 and PHP packages
apt:
name:
- apache2
- libapache2-mod-php
update_cache: yes
state: latest

• state: latest: قيمن تحديث الحزمة إن كانت قديمة
http://192.168.1.101
```

Apache. وشاهد صفحة

#### Create a Playbook to remove packages

nano remove\_apache.yml

```
---
- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: remove Apache2 and PHP packages
apt:
```

#### name:

- apache2
- libapache2-mod-php

state: absent

• **state: absent** : تعنى حذف الحزمة إن وُجدت.

ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass remove\_apache.yml

ثم جرّب فتح السيرفر من المتصفح → لن تجد صفحة Apache ولي Apache أعد تشغيل.

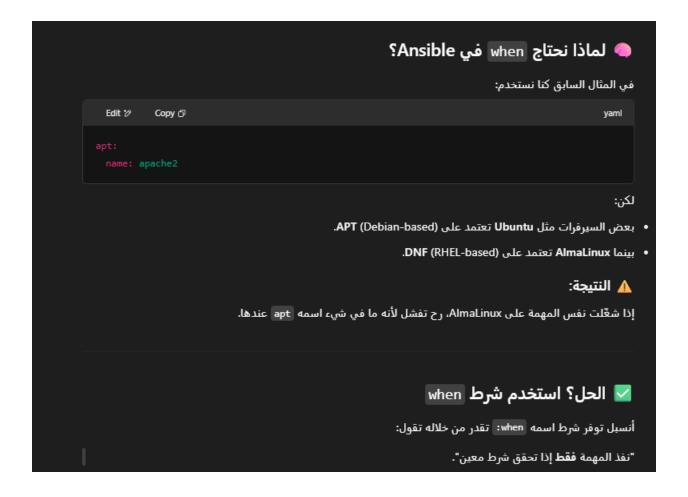
git status git add .

git commit -m "install/remove apache and php playbooks created by admin 1" git push origin main

git pull



## The 'when' Conditional





# الخطوة 2: تحقق من نوع النظام لكل سيرفر 🧪

ansible all -m gather\_facts | grep ansible\_distribution

. هذا يعطينا معلومة نستخدمها داخل when

## ليعمل فقط على الأنظمة Playbook الخطوة 3: تعديل الـ المتوافقة

وعدّل ليكون Playbook افتح ملف الـ

--- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:

name: install Apache2 and PHP packages on Ubuntu apt:
name:
apache2
libapache2-mod-php update\_cache: yes state: latest

when: ansible\_distribution == "Ubuntu"



# الخطوة 4: أضف مهمة مخصصة لـ AlmaLinux الخطوة 4: أضف مهمة مخصصة لـ AlmaLinux و PHP على Apache ، نستخدم طهه بدل apt .

#### :الملف النهائي يصير

--- hosts: all become: true tasks:
- name: install Apache2 and PHP packages on Ubuntu

```
apt:
    name:
    - apache2
    - libapache2-mod-php
    update_cache: yes
    state: latest
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- name: install httpd and PHP packages on AlmaLinux
    dnf:
        name:
        - httpd
        - php
        update_cache: yes
        state: latest
    when: ansible_distribution == "AlmaLinux"
```

#### ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install\_apache.yml

