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Course/Section: CPE31S5	Date Submitted: 10/17/2023
Instructor: Engr. Roman Richard	Semester and SY: 1st sem/2023-2024

Activity 7: Managing Files and Creating Roles in Ansible

1. Objectives:

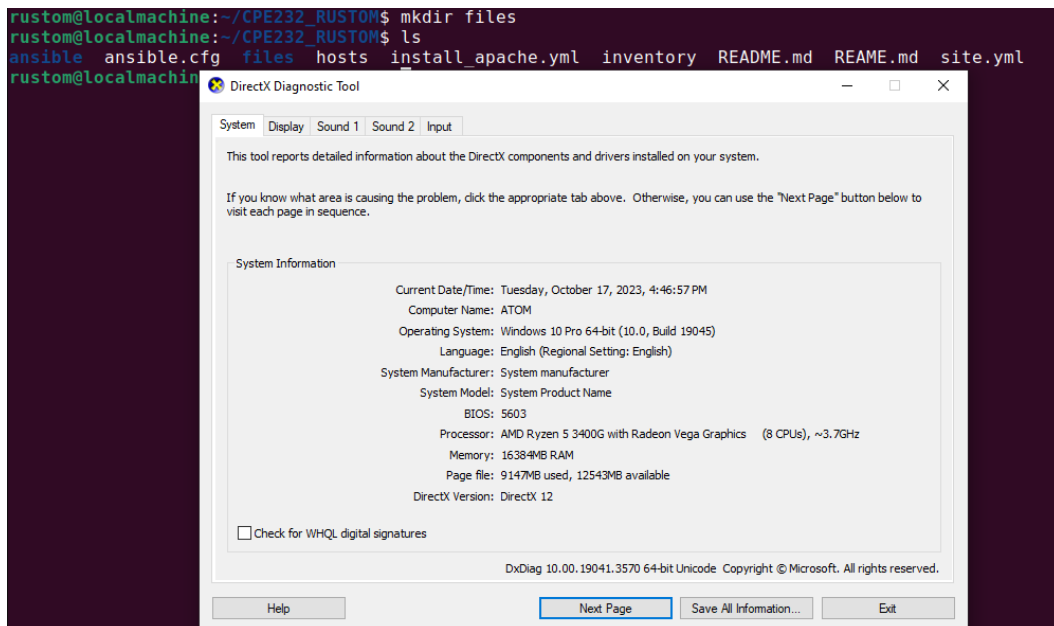
- 1.1 Manage files in remote servers
- 1.2 Implement roles in ansible

2. Discussion:

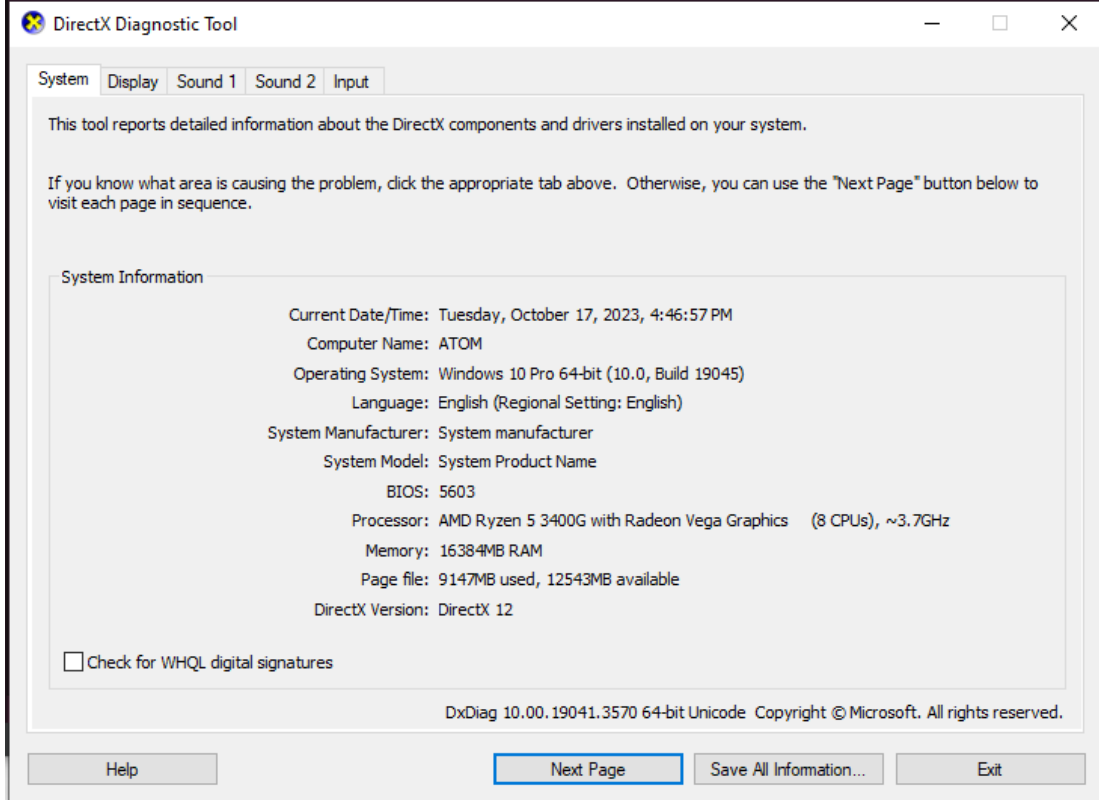
In this activity, we look at the concept of copying a file to a server. We are going to create a file into our git repository and use Ansible to grab that file and put it into a particular place so that we could do things like customize a default website, or maybe install a default configuration file.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



```
rustom@localmachine:~/CPE232_RUSTOM/files$ touch default_site.html
rustom@localmachine:~/CPE232_RUSTOM/files$ ls
default_site.html
```



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

rustom@localmachine: ~/CPE232_RUSTOM

GNU nano 6.2 site.yml *

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

- name: install apache and php for CentOS
tags: apache,centos,httpd
yum:
  name:
    - httpd
    - php
  state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

- 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: start httpd (CentOS)
tags: apache,centos,httpd
service:
  name: httpd
```

System Display Sound 1 Sound 2 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" button below to visit each page in sequence.

System Information

Current Date/Time: Tuesday, October 17, 2023, 5:04:57 PM

Computer Name: ATOM

Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 19045)

Language: English (Regional Setting: English)

System Manufacturer: System manufacturer

System Model: System Product Name

BIOS: 5603

Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 3400G with Radeon Vega Graphics (8 CPUs), ~3.7GHz

Memory: 16384MB RAM

Page file: 9403MB used, 12286MB available

DirectX Version: DirectX 12

☐ Check for WHQL digital signatures

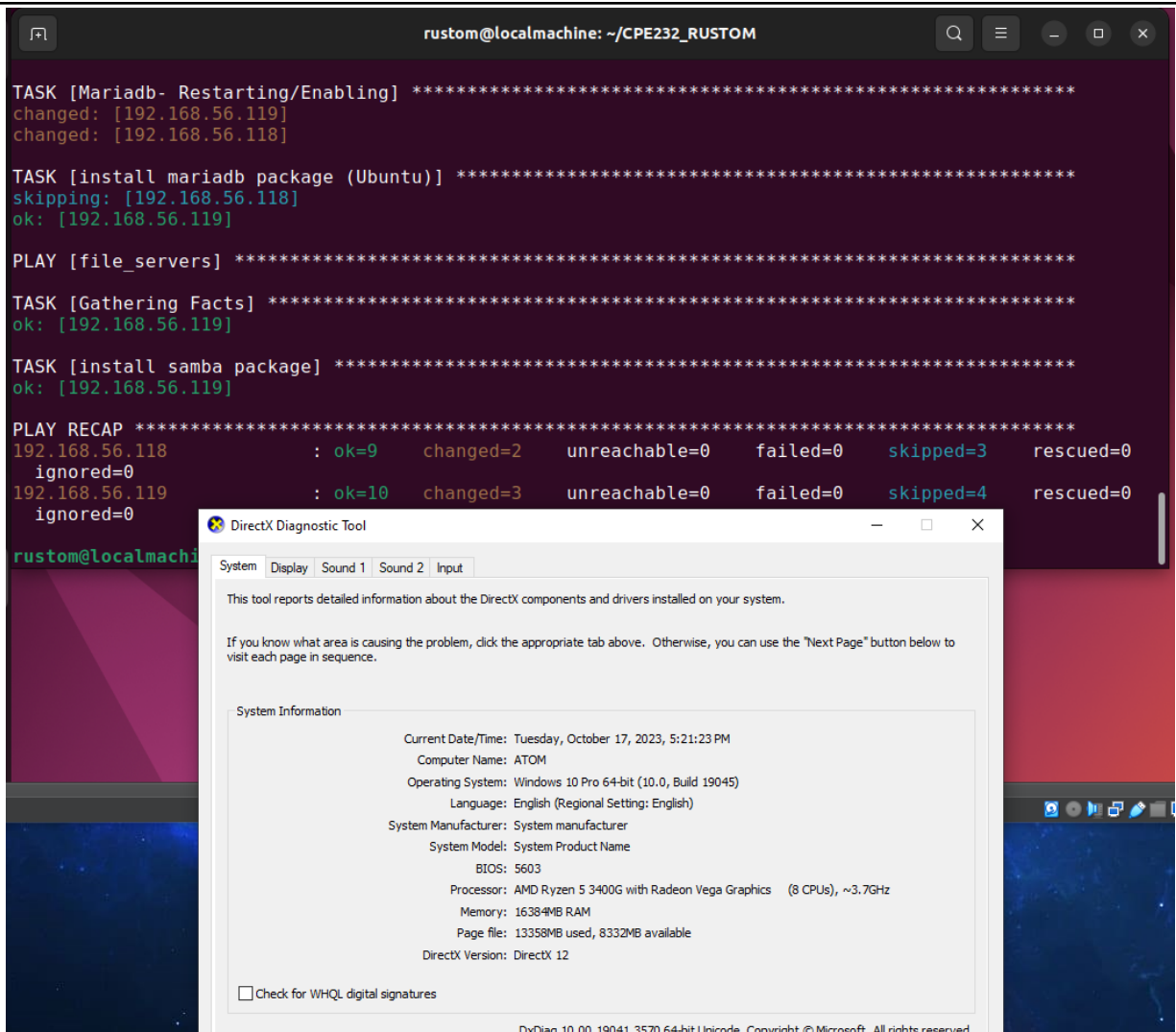
DxDiag 10.00.19041.3570 64-bit Unicode Copyright © Microsoft. All rights reserved.

Help Next Page Save All Information... Exit

^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo

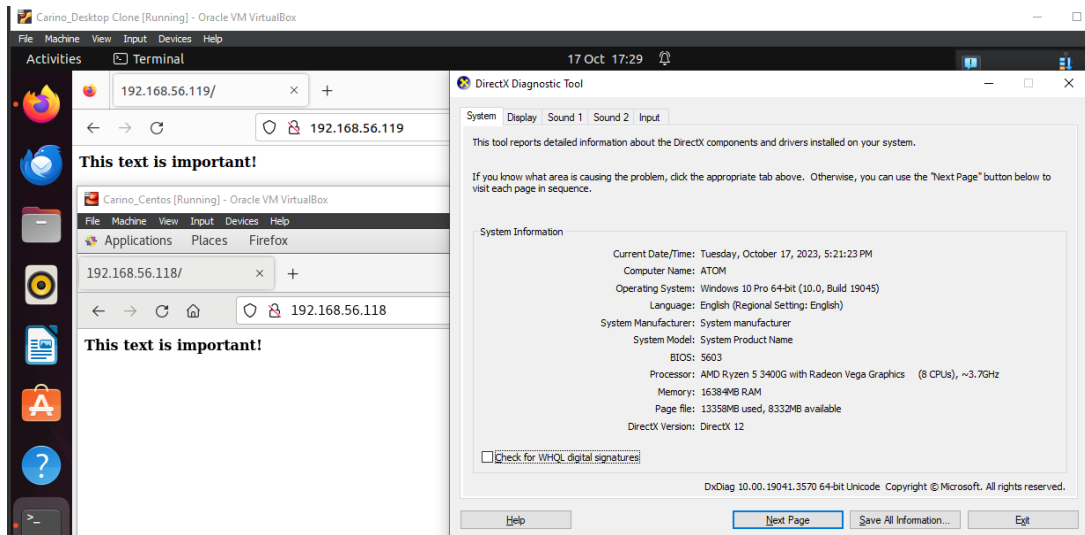
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/_ Go To Line M-E Redo

3. Run the playbook *site.yml*. Describe the changes.



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.

```
rustom@localmachine:~/CPE232_RUSTOM/files$ cat default_site.  
<strong> This text is important!</strong>
```



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

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

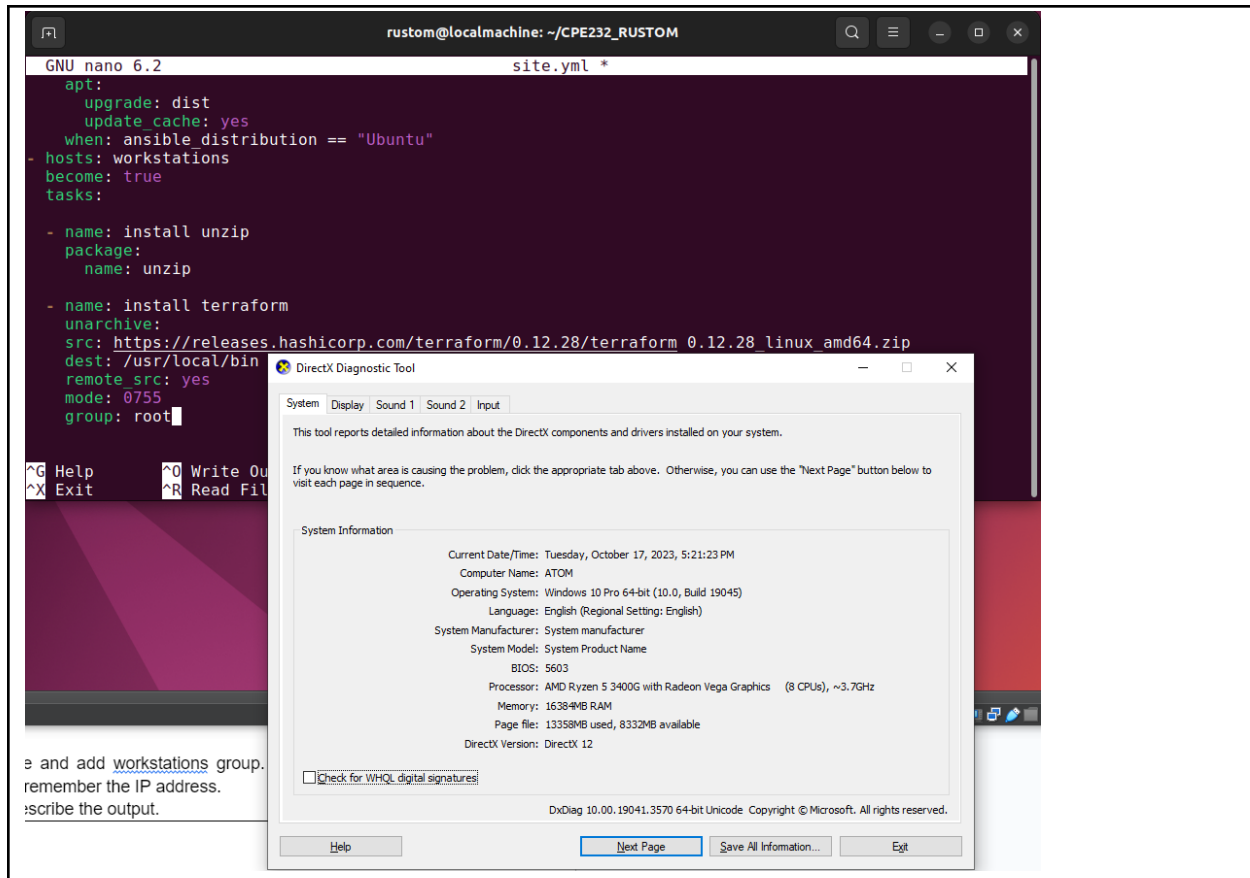
1. Edit the site.yml. Just before the web_servers play, create a new play:

- hosts: workstations
become: true
tasks:
 - name: install unzip
package:
name: unzip
 - name: install terraform
unarchive:

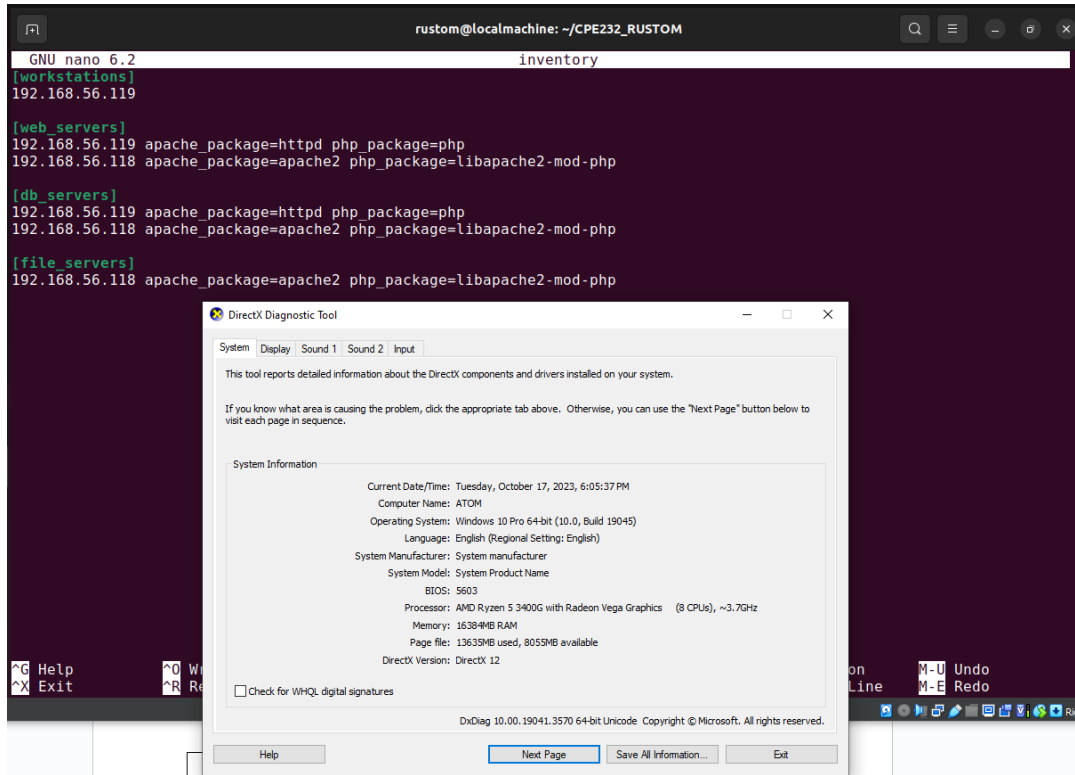
src:

[https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform_0.12.28_linux_a
md64.zip](https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform_0.12.28_linux_amd64.zip)

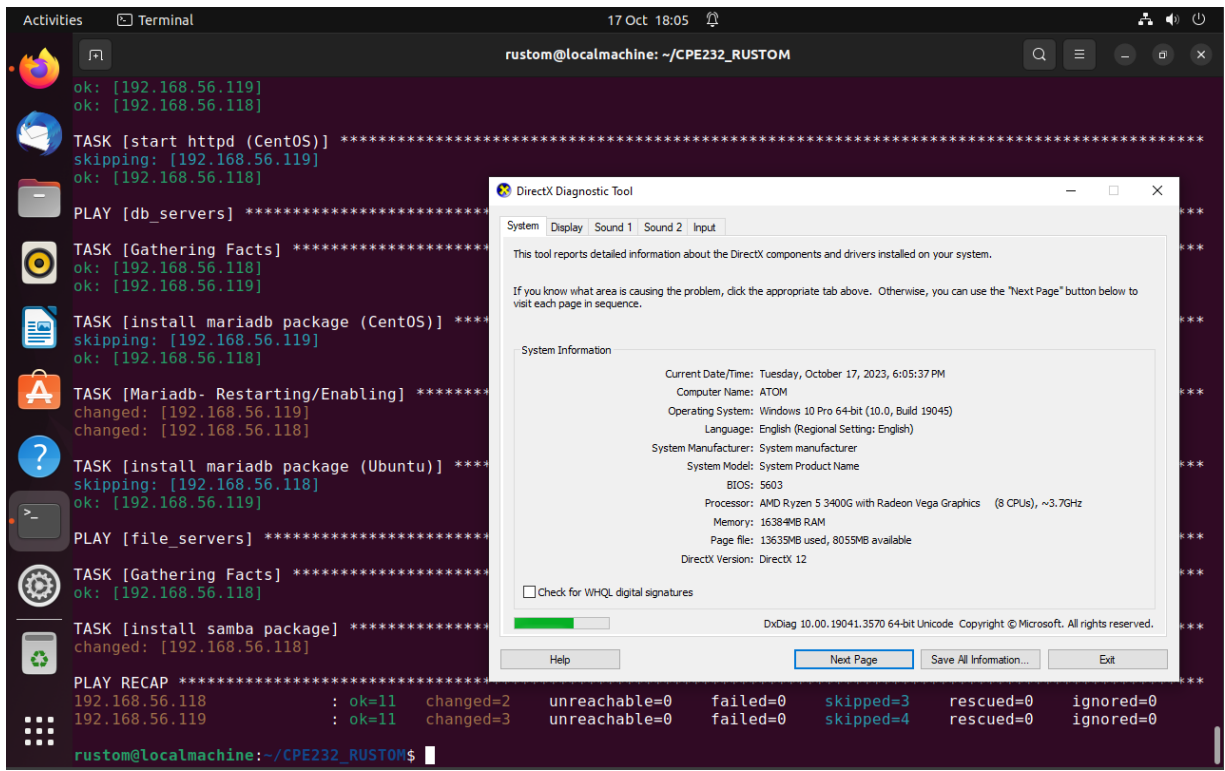
dest: /usr/local/bin
remote_src: yes
mode: 0755
owner: root
group: root



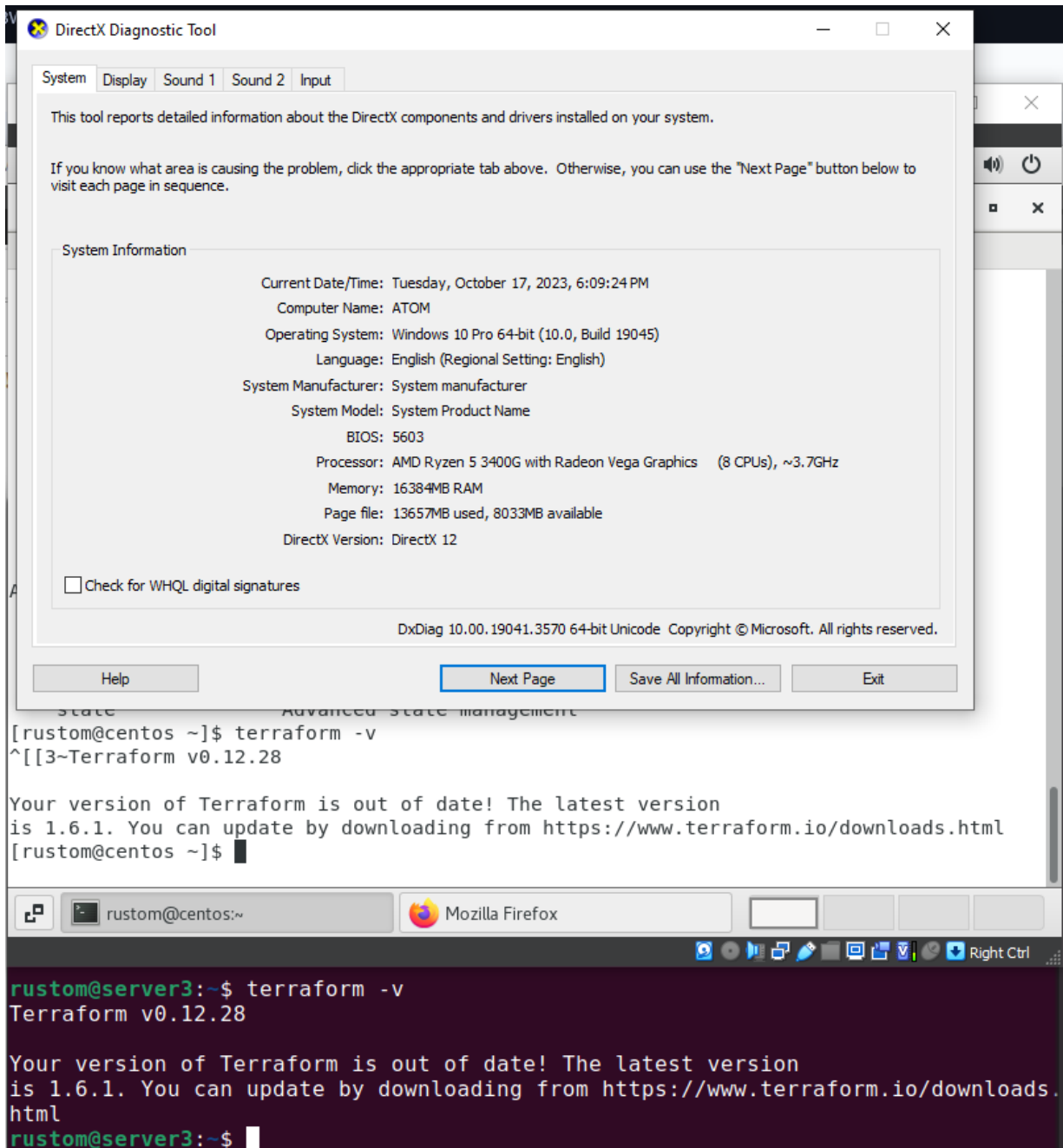
2. Edit the inventory file and add workstations group. Add any Ubuntu remote server. Make sure to remember the IP address.



3. Run the playbook. Describe the output.



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



- It displays the status of the terraform of your virtual machine and it also provides the latest version for you to download.

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"

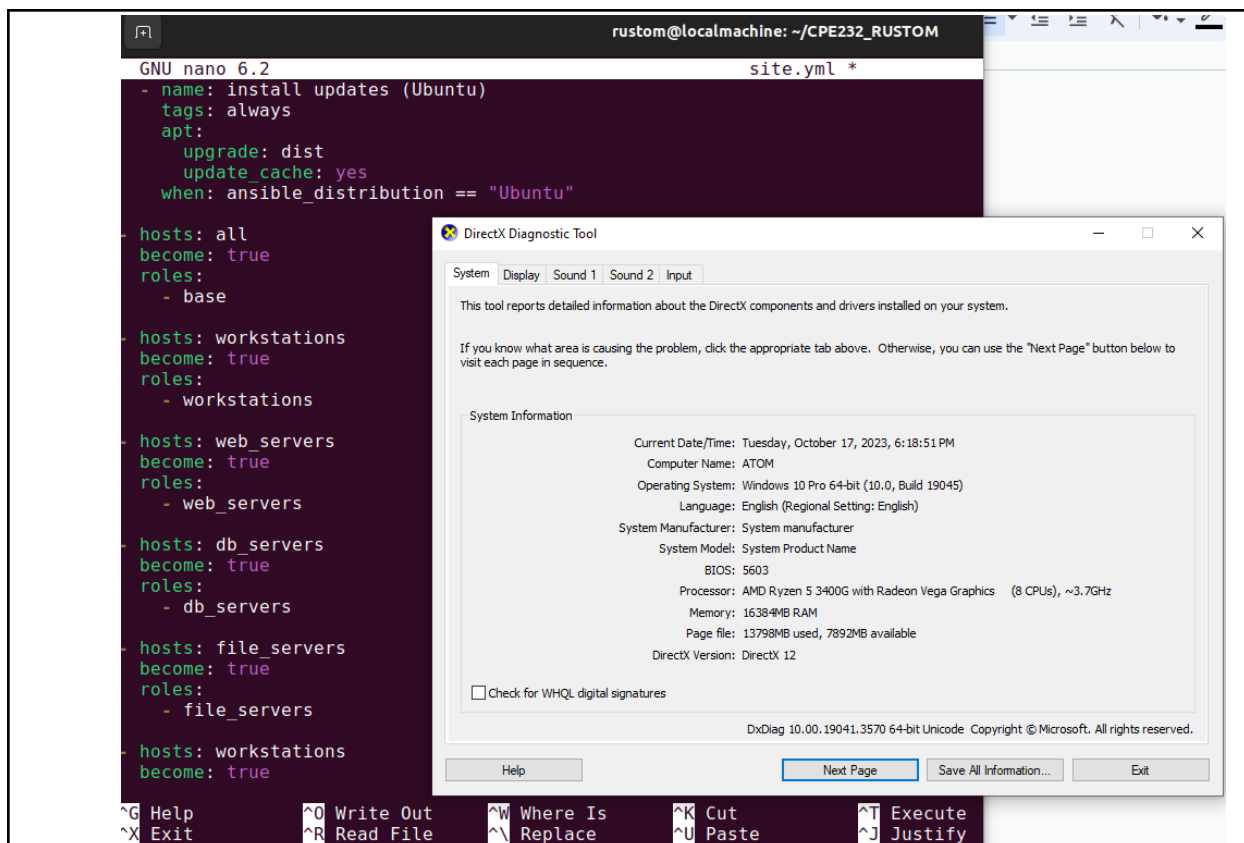
- hosts: all
  become: true
  roles:
    - base

- hosts: workstations
  become: true
  roles:
    - workstations

- hosts: web_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - web_servers

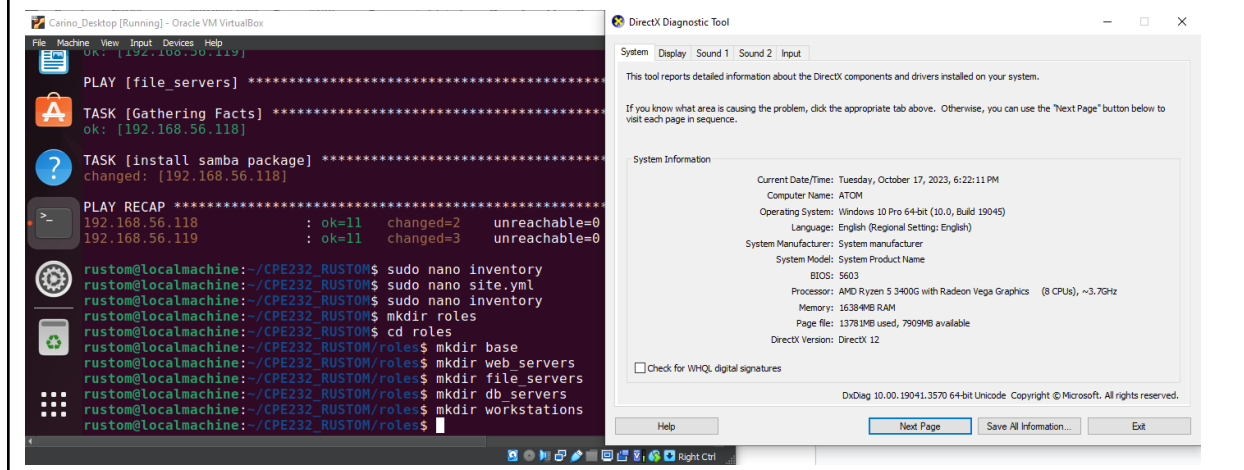
- hosts: db_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - db_servers

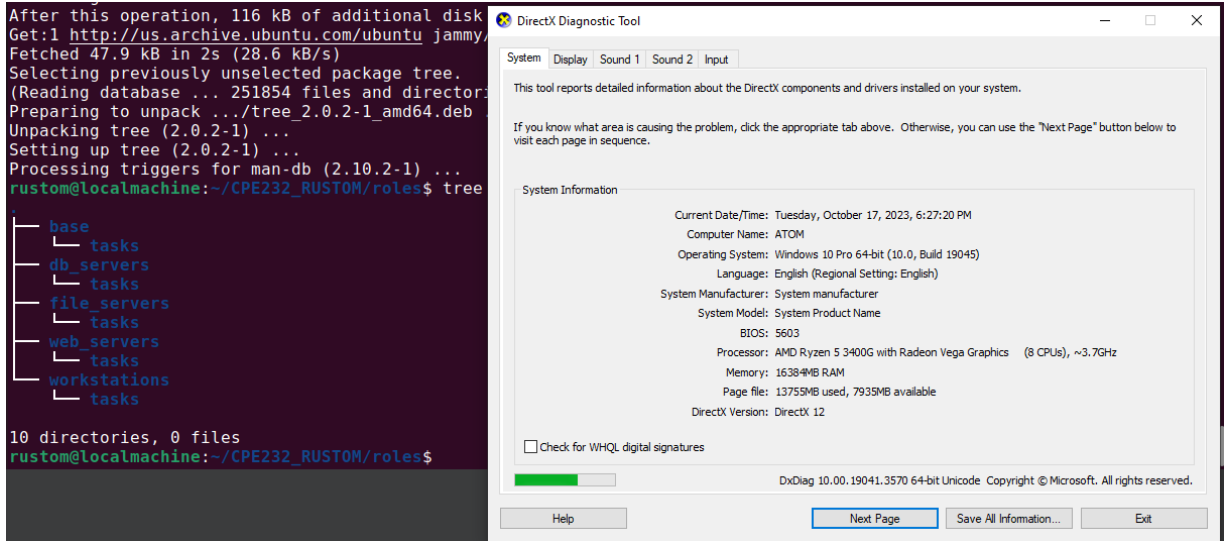
- hosts: file_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - file_servers
```



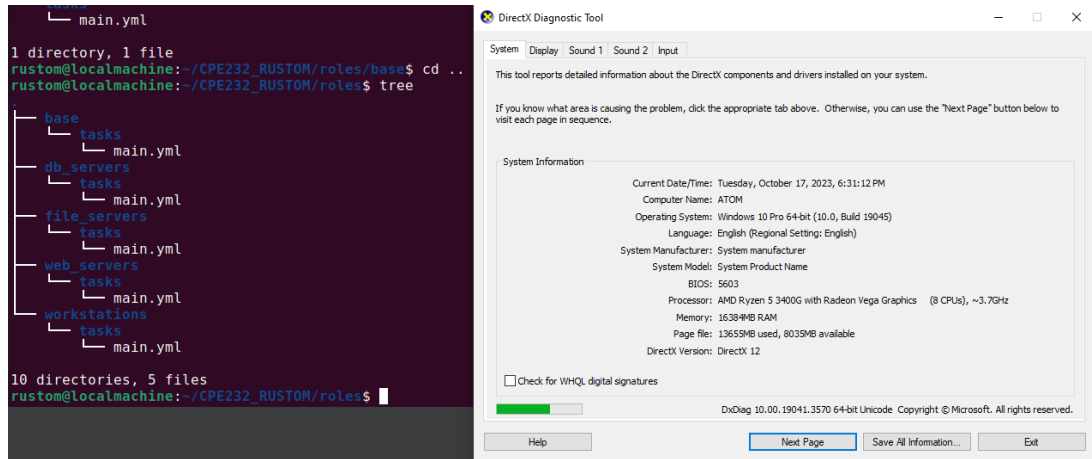
Save the file and exit.

- 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.



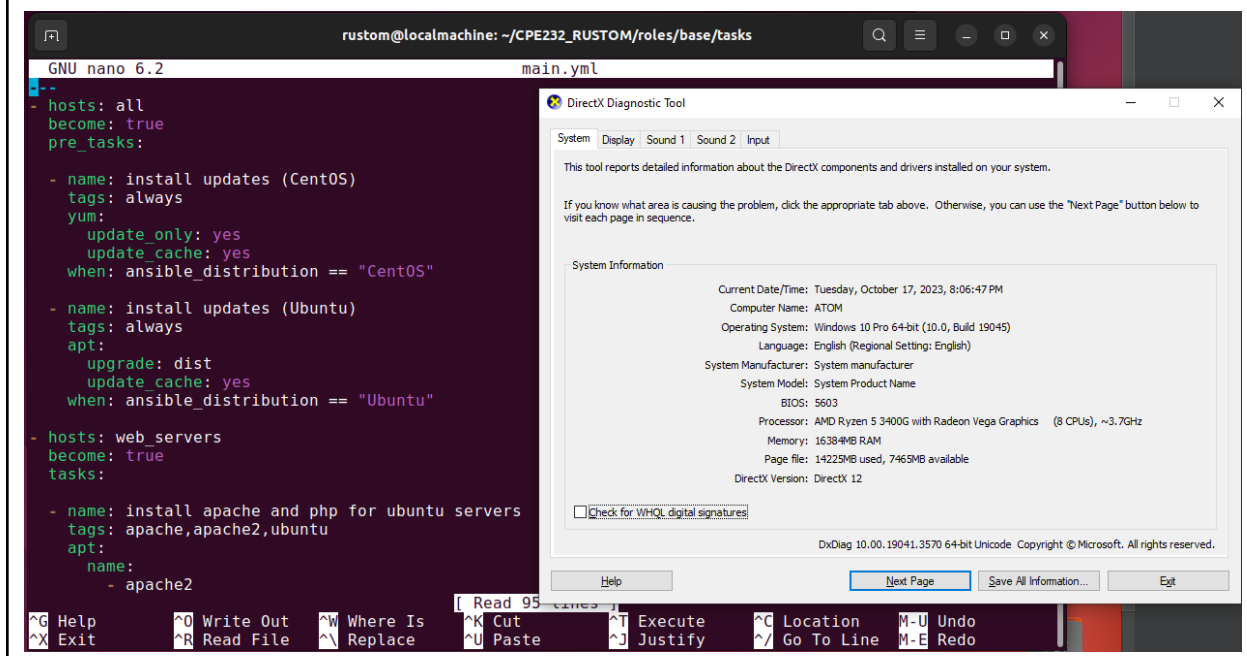
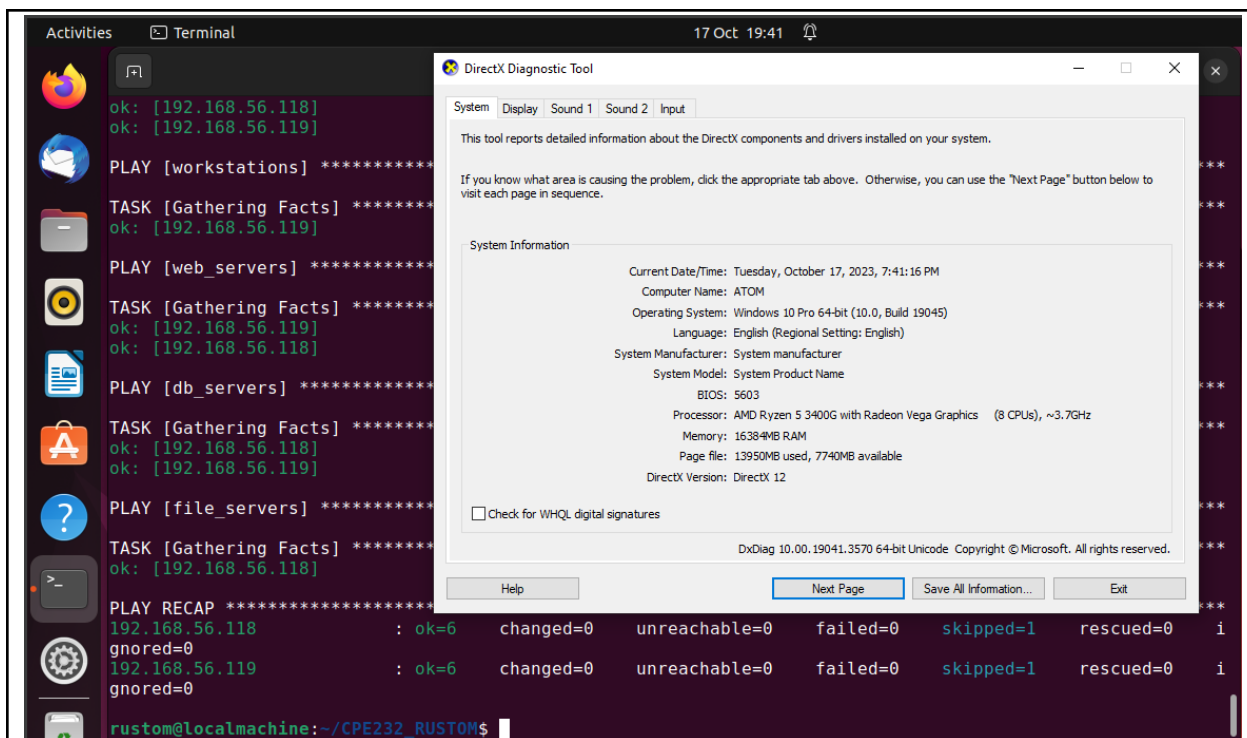
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt `rustom@localmachine: ~/CPE232_RUSTOM/roles/base/tasks`. The terminal displays the contents of `main.yml`, which is an Ansible playbook. The playbook has a `pre_tasks` block and a `hosts: all` block. The `pre_tasks` block contains three tasks: `update repository index (CentOS)`, `install updates (Ubuntu)`, and `install updates (CentOS)`. The `hosts: all` block contains a single task: `install updates (Ubuntu)`. The `install updates (Ubuntu)` task is configured with `tags: always`, `apt:` (with `update_cache: yes`), and `when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"`. The `install updates (CentOS)` task is configured with `tags: always`, `yum:` (with `update_only: yes` and `update_cache: yes`), and `when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"`. The `install updates (Ubuntu)` task in the `hosts: all` block is configured with `tags: always`, `apt:` (with `upgrade: dist` and `update_cache: yes`), and `when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"`.

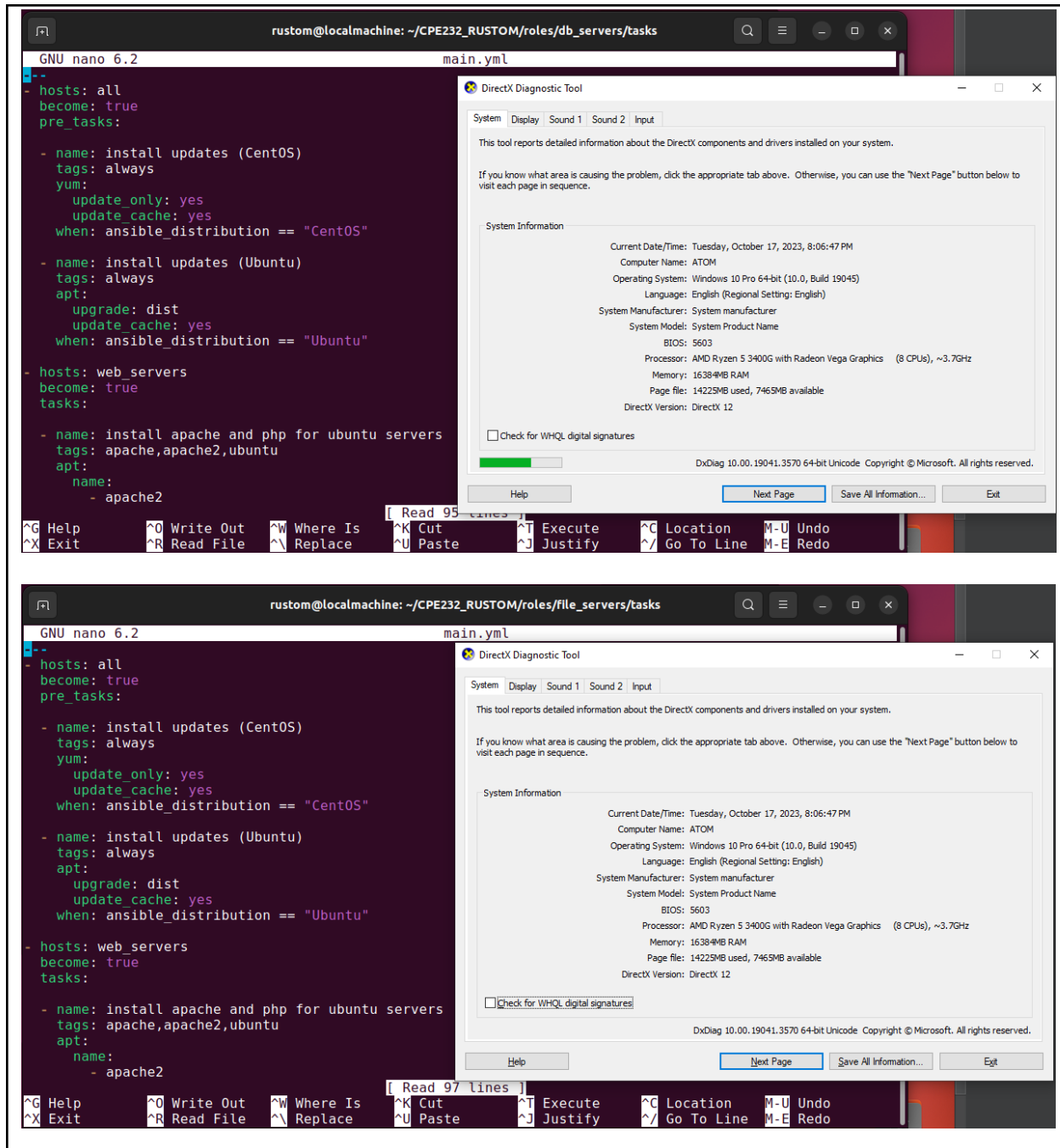
Overlaid on the terminal is the DirectX Diagnostic Tool window. The window has tabs for `System`, `Display`, `Sound 1`, `Sound 2`, and `Input`. The `System` tab is selected. The window displays the following information:

- Current Date/Time: Tuesday, October 17, 2023, 6:35:23 PM
- Computer Name: ATOM
- Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 19045)
- Language: English (Regional Setting: English)
- System Manufacturer: System manufacturer
- System Model: System Product Name
- BIOS: 5603
- Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 3400G with Radeon Vega Graphics (8 CPUs), ~3.7GHz
- Memory: 16384MB RAM
- Page file: 13621MB used, 8069MB available
- DirectX Version: DirectX 12

At the bottom of the window, there is a checkbox for `Check for WHQL digital signatures` and a progress bar. The footer of the window reads: `DxDiag 10.00.19041.3570 64-bit Unicode Copyright © Microsoft. All rights reserved.` The buttons at the bottom are `Help`, `Next Page`, `Save All Information...`, and `Exit`.

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





rustom@localmachine: ~/CPE232_RUSTOM/roles/web_servers/tasks

GNU nano 6.2

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

^G Help

^O Write Out

^W Where Is

^K Cut

^T Execute

^C Location

M-U Undo

^X Exit

^R Read File

^_ Replace

^U Paste

^J Justify

^_ Go To Line

M-E Redo

DirectX Diagnostic Tool

System | Display | Sound 1 | Sound 2 | 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" button below to visit each page in sequence.

System Information

Current Date/Time: Tuesday, October 17, 2023, 8:06:47 PM

Computer Name: ATOM

Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 19045)

Language: English (Regional Setting: English)

System Manufacturer: System manufacturer

System Model: System Product Name

BIOS: 5603

Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 3400G with Radeon Vega Graphics (8 CPUs), ~3.7GHz

Memory: 16384MB RAM

Page file: 14225MB used, 7465MB available

DirectX Version: DirectX 12

☐ Check for WHQL digital signatures

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Help

Next Page

Save All Information...

Exit

rustom@localmachine: ~/CPE232_RUSTOM/roles/workstations/tasks

GNU nano 6.2

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

^G Help

^O Write Out

^W Where Is

^K Cut

^T Execute

^C Location

M-U Undo

^X Exit

^R Read File

^_ Replace

^U Paste

^J Justify

^_ Go To Line

M-E Redo

DirectX Diagnostic Tool

System | Display | Sound 1 | Sound 2 | 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" button below to visit each page in sequence.

System Information

Current Date/Time: Tuesday, October 17, 2023, 8:14:39 PM

Computer Name: ATOM

Operating System: Windows 10 Pro 64-bit (10.0, Build 19045)

Language: English (Regional Setting: English)

System Manufacturer: System manufacturer

System Model: System Product Name

BIOS: 5603

Processor: AMD Ryzen 5 3400G with Radeon Vega Graphics (8 CPUs), ~3.7GHz

Memory: 16384MB RAM

Page file: 14304MB used, 7386MB available

DirectX Version: DirectX 12

☐ Check for WHQL digital signatures

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Help

Next Page

Save All Information...

Exit

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of creating roles?

Creating roles is important to save time, and reduces human error risk. It also enhances development efficiency by creating and managing development environments. Creating roles enhances reusability, and manageability. For example, roles for updates deployment prevent unauthorized access, accidental changes, and system stability.

2. What is the importance of managing files?

Managing files is important when it comes to productivity, efficiency, and security. It simplifies access to files, saves time, and prevents unauthorized access. Another importance of managing files is that it can support multiple files and can simplify the organizing and access of large and complex multiple files.