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**Activity 7: Managing Files and Creating Roles in Ansible** 

- 1. Objectives:
- 1.1 Manage files in remote servers
- 1.2 Implement roles in ansible

#### 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.

```
jefferson@LocalMachine:~$ cd Langbid_PrelimExam
jefferson@LocalMachine:~/Langbid_PrelimExam$ mkdir files
jefferson@LocalMachine:~/Langbid_PrelimExam$ cd files
jefferson@LocalMachine:~/Langbid_PrelimExam/files$ sudo nano default_site.html
[sudo] password for jefferson:
```

```
GNU nano 6.2 default_site.html *

<html>
<body>
<h1> Ansible </h1>
</body>
</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:

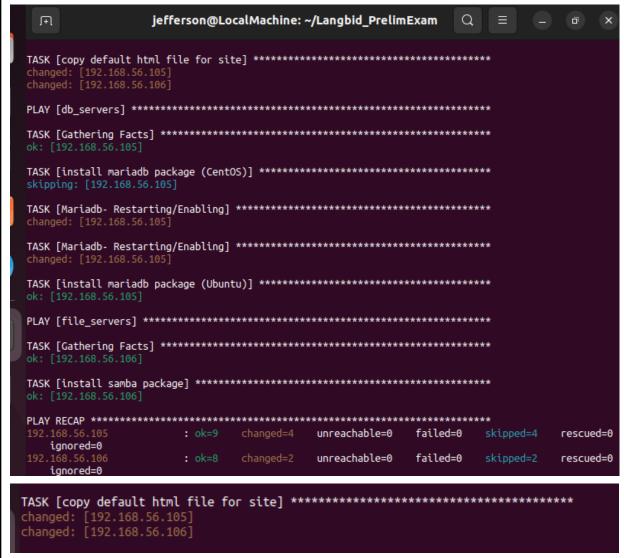
src: default\_site.html

dest: /var/www/html/index.html

```
owner: root
group: root
mode: 0644

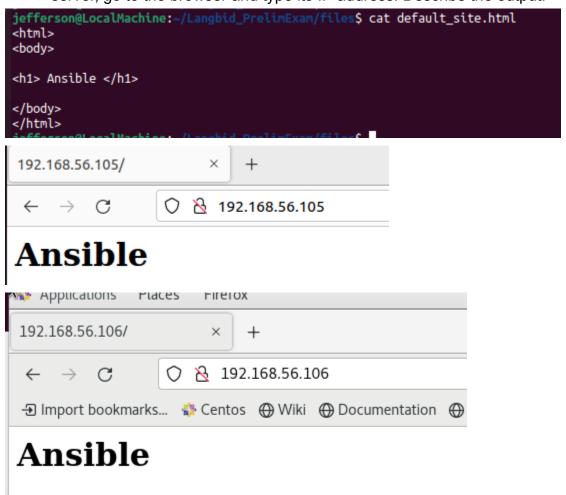
- name: copy default html file for site
tags: apache, apache2, httpd
copy:
    src: default_site.html
    dest: /var/www/html/index.html
    owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 0644
```

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



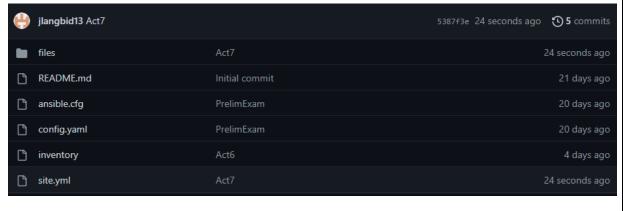
It run successfully and it changed the html file for the site in the ansible.

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.



It displayed the html output that is inputted in the ansible file directory.

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

dest: /usr/local/bin remote\_src: yes mode: 0755 owner: root group: root

```
    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.

```
GNU nano 6.2

[web_servers]
192.168.56.105
192.168.56.106

[db_servers]
192.168.56.105

[file_servers]
192.168.56.106

[workstations]
192.168.56.105
```

3. Run the playbook. Describe the output.

The playbook ran successfully and it installed terraform in the specific ip address that is imputed.

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

```
jefferson@Server1:~$ terraform --version

Terraform v0.12.28

Your version of Terraform is out of date! The latest version
is 1.3.2. You can update by downloading from https://www.terraform.io/downloads
.html
```

it is now installed to the specific ubuntu workstation ip address.

### 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:

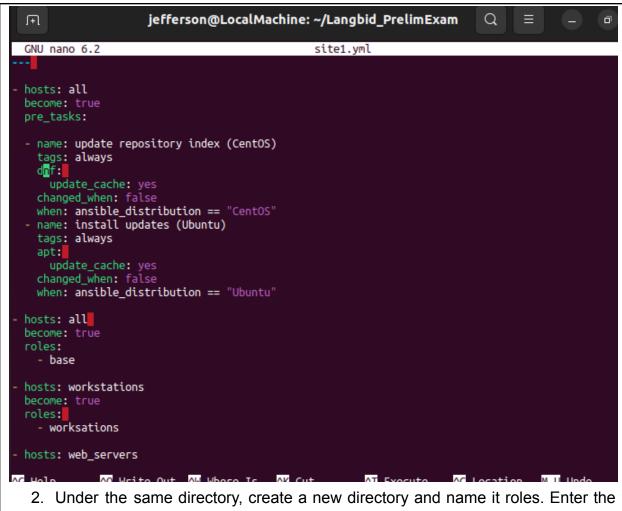
    name: update repository index (CentOS)

  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.



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.

```
jefferson@LocalMachine-VirtualBox:~/Langbid_PrelimExam/roles$ tree

base
    tasks
    main.yml

db_servers
    tasks
    main.yml

file_servers
    tasks
    main.yml

web_servers
    tasks
    main.yml

workstations
    tasks
    main.yml

directories, 5 files
```

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.

```
jefferson@LocalMachine:~/Langbid_PrelimExam/roles$ tree

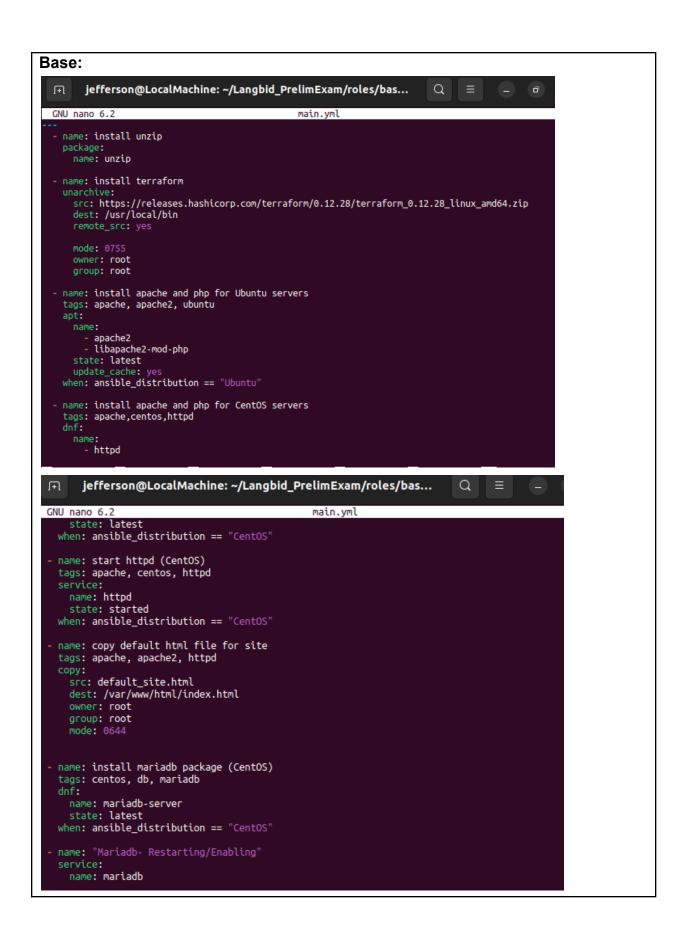
base
    tasks
    main.yml

db_servers
    tasks
    main.yml

web_servers
    tasks
    main.yml

workstations
    tasks
    main.yml

directories, 5 files
iefferson@LocalMachine:~/Langbid_PrelimExam/roles$
```



### db servers:

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                               main.yml

    name: install mariadb package (CentOS)

  tags: centos, db, mariadb
 dnf:
   name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: install mariadb package (Ubuntu)
  tags: db,mariadbm, ubuntu
  apt:
   name: mariadb-server
    state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
- name: "Mariadb- Restarting/Enabling"
  service:
   name: mariadb
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
```

## web\_servers:

```
jefferson@LocalMachine: ~/Langbid_PrelimExam/roles/web...
```

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                                       main.yml
- name: install apache and php for Ubuntu servers
  tags: apache, apache2, ubuntu
     - apache2
      - libapache2-mod-php
    state: latest
    update_cache:
  when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 name: install apache and php for CentOS servers
  tags: apache, centos, httpd
  dnf:
      - httpd
      - php
   state: latest
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"

    name: start httpd (CentOS)

  tags: apache, centos, httpd
  service:
   name: httpd
    state: started
  when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
- name: copy default html file for site
  tags: apache, apache2, httpd
   src: default_site.html
    dest: /var/www/html/index.html
   owner: root
    group: root
    mode: 0644
```

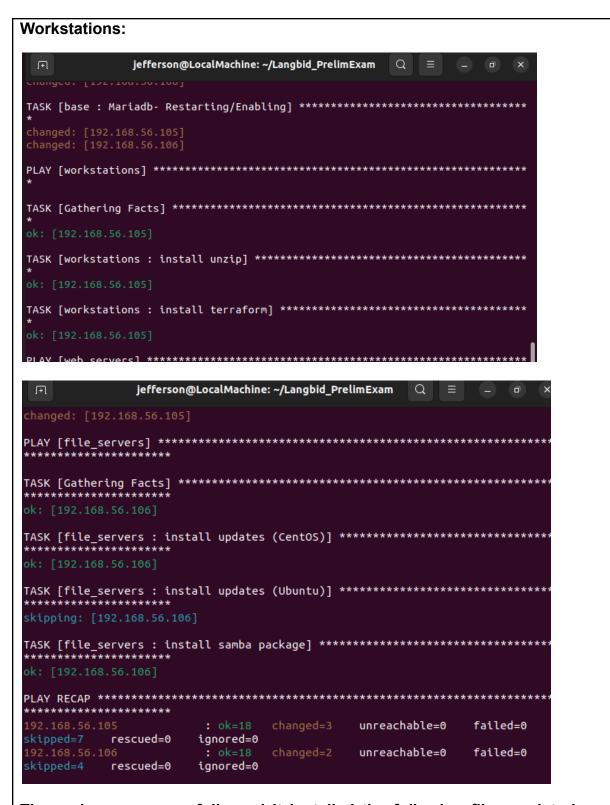
# file\_servers: GNU nano 6.2 main.vml name: install updates (CentOS) tags: always dnf: update\_only: yes update\_cache: yes when: ansible\_distribution == "CentOS" - name: install updates (Ubuntu) tags: always apt: upgrade: dist update\_cache: yes when: ansible\_distribution == "Ubuntu" - name: install samba package tags: samba package: name: samba state: latest workstations: jefferson@LocalMachine: ~/Langbid\_PrelimExam/roles/wor... Q GNU nano 6.2 main.yml - name: install unzip package: name: unzip - name: install terraform unarchive: src: https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform\_0.12.28\_> dest: /usr/local/bin remote\_src: yes mode: 0755 owner: root group: root 4. Run the site.yml playbook and describe the output.

### Base:

### db\_servers:

### File\_servers:

### Web\_servers:



The code ran successfully and it installed the following files or data in each specific IP address by the specific roles to Ubuntu and CentOS. The output is 3 changes that means it is installed in Ubuntu with 7 skipped because the

command is distributed to CentOS, on the other hand CentOS have 2 changed and 4 skipped because of distribution on Ubuntu.

### Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What is the importance of creating roles? Importance of creating a role in Ansible is to make it easier to manage and organize so it can be coded accordingly and help distribute specific installations in the playbook. Also, it helps when you are using github repository because it will ensure that everyone that can access your repository will update or know what you are doing and edited files.
- 2. What is the importance of managing files?

Managing files is important because it will make the coder or programmer organize and can find the files you may need. Having you organizing or managing files may also help to free some space and delete unnecessary files in the drive.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I affirm that I will not give or receive any unauthorized help on this activity, and that all work will be my own."