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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

2. Discussion:

Github Link: https://github.com/jozshua/HOA7 Alonzo.git

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.

```
jozshua@jozshua-VirtualBox:~/cpe_ansible_Act6$ ls
ansible.cfg files inventory site.yml
jozshua@jozshua-VirtualBox:~/cpe_ansible_Act6$ cd files
jozshua@jozshua-VirtualBox:~/cpe_ansible_Act6/files$ sudo nano default_site.htm
l
```

- 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

```
GNU nano 6.2

- hosts: web_servers
become: true
tasks:

- 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
```

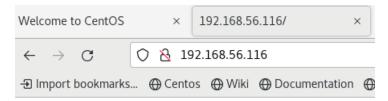
3. Run the playbook *site.yml*. Describe the changes.

There is 1 change for each remote server from the task executed copied default html file for site.

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.



Playbook Activity 7



Playbook Activity 7

On each remote server it displays the text from the browser from the basic html syntax.

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



The two files were added to my personal repository.

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_>
    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]
192.168.56.112
192.168.56.116

[db_servers]
192.168.56.112

[file_servers]
192.168.56.116

[workstations]
192.168.56.112
```

3. Run the playbook. Describe the output.

I applied it on the Ubuntu server and the 2 tasks were successfully executed and one was changed from the installation of terraform.

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

```
jozshua@Server1-VirtualBox:~$ 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 showed the terraform version and the version is not the latest version.

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.

```
jozshua@workstation-VirtualBox: ~/CPE232_Jozshua/cpe_a...
Ŧ
GNU nano 6.2
                                     site1.yml
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
```

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.

```
jozshua@workstation-VirtualBox:~/CPE232_Jozshua/cpe_ansible_Alonzo/roles$ ls
base db_servers file_servers web_servers workstations
```

```
jozshua@workstation-VirtualBox:~/CPE232_Jozshua/cpe_ansible_Alonzo/roles$ tree

base
tasks
db_servers
tasks
file_servers
tasks
web_servers
tasks
workstations
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.

Base:

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
    state: restarted
    enabled: true
```

web_servers:

```
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: ve
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
   name: install apache and php for CentOS servers tags: apache,centos,httpd
        - 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
```

file_servers:

```
GNU nano 6.2
                                               main.yml
- 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:

```
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.

```
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
skipping: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.105]
hanged: [192 168 56 106
TASK [web_servers : install apache and php for CentOS servers] *****************
skipping: [192.168.56.105]
bk: [192.168.56.106]
```

For running this playbook, each task was successfully executed because it has no error in it. From these 2 servers with different tasks from the site.yml there are 3 changed states from the Ubuntu server and 2 changed states from the Centos server. The skipped state is from the different tasks for the only server that is designated.

Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What is the importance of creating roles? It is important because it gives a framework for the collections of variables, tasks, files, templates, and modules. Also, it could distribute a playbook into multiple files.
- 2. What is the importance of managing files? I think it is important because it is a practice for storing and managing files in an organized manner.