

Name: Aldwin Joseph B. Revilla	Date Performed: 10/17/2023
Course/Section: CPE31S5	Date Submitted: 10/19/2023
Instructor: Roman Richard	Semester and SY: First Sem 2023-2024

Activity 7: Managing Files and Creating Roles in Ansible

1. Objectives:

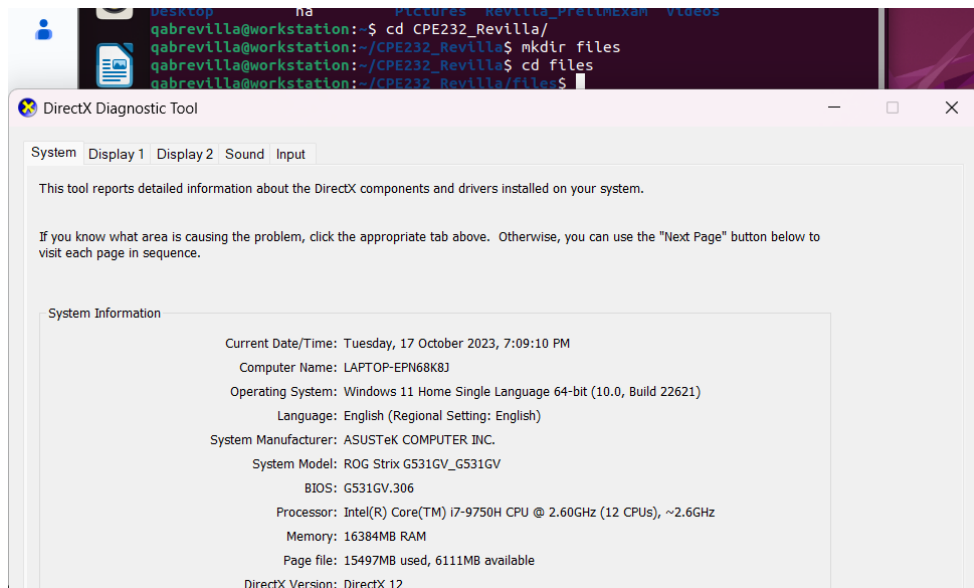
- 1.1 Manage files in remote servers
- 1.2 Implement roles in ansible

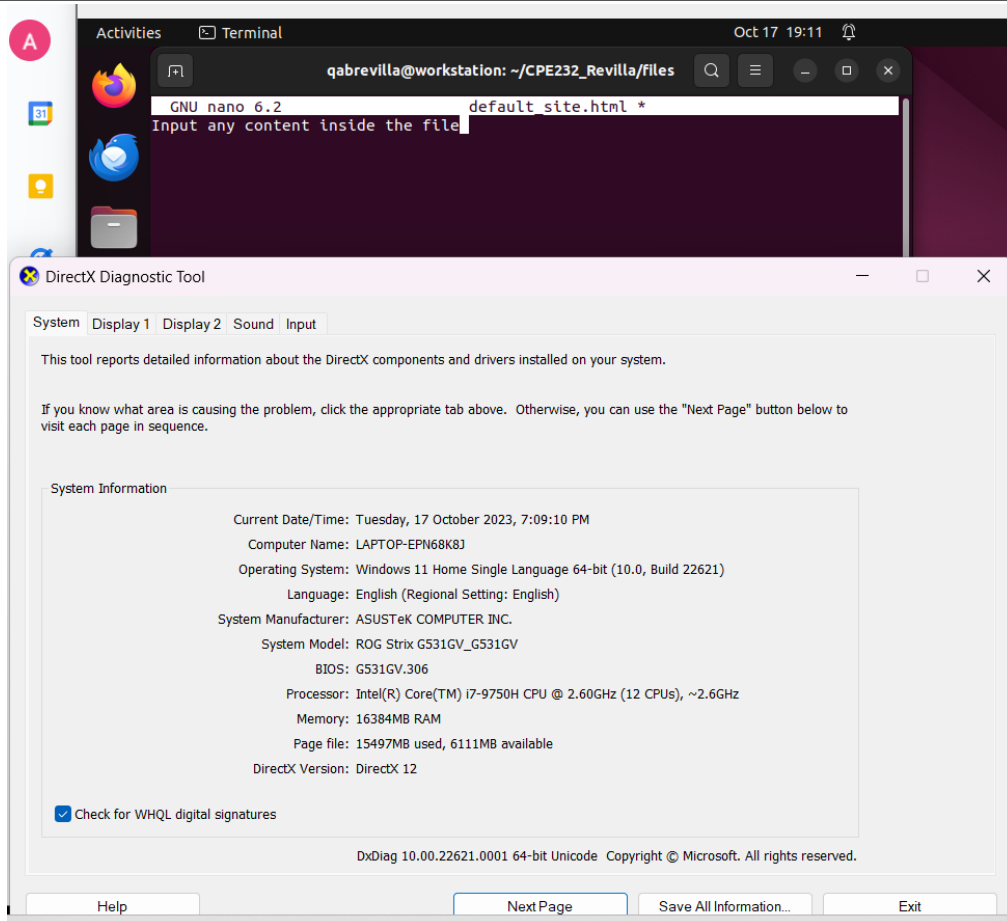
2. Discussion:

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.





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:

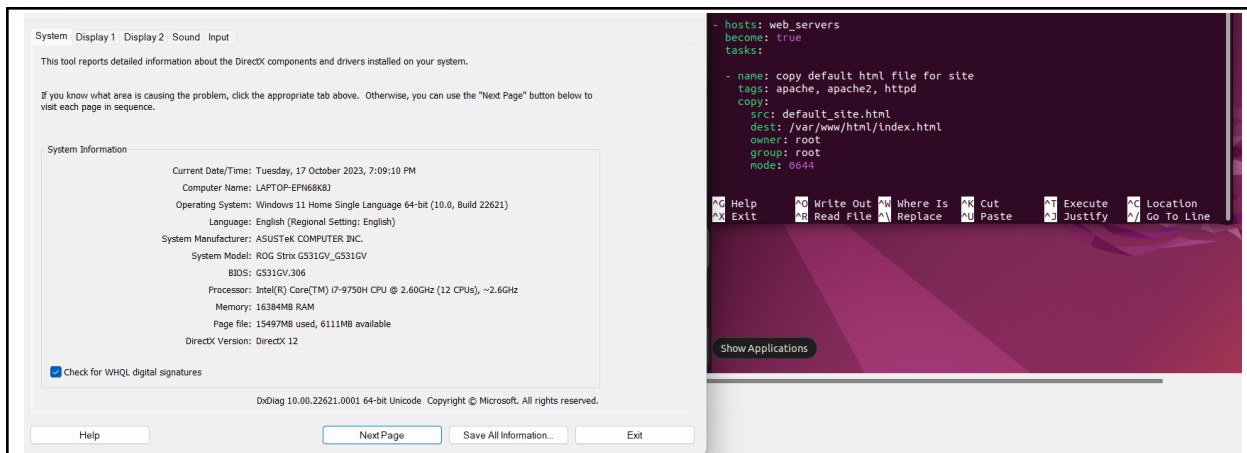
src: default_site.html

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

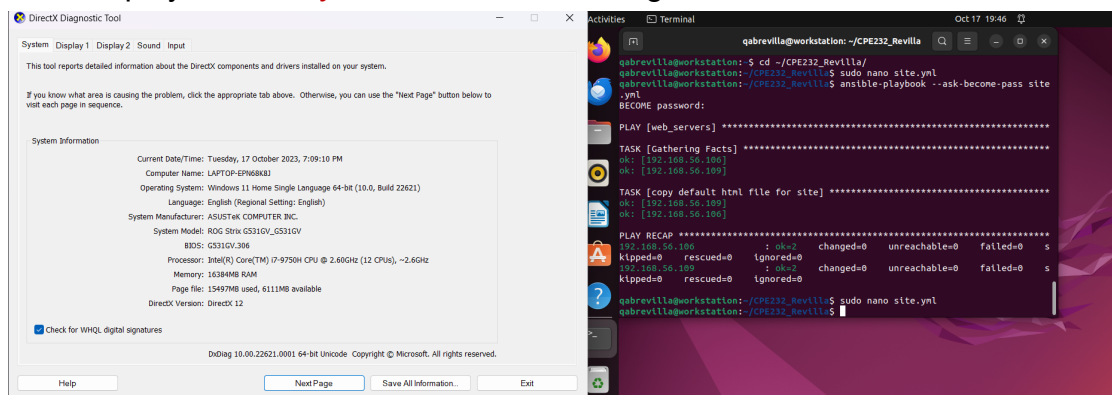
owner: root

group: root

mode: 0644

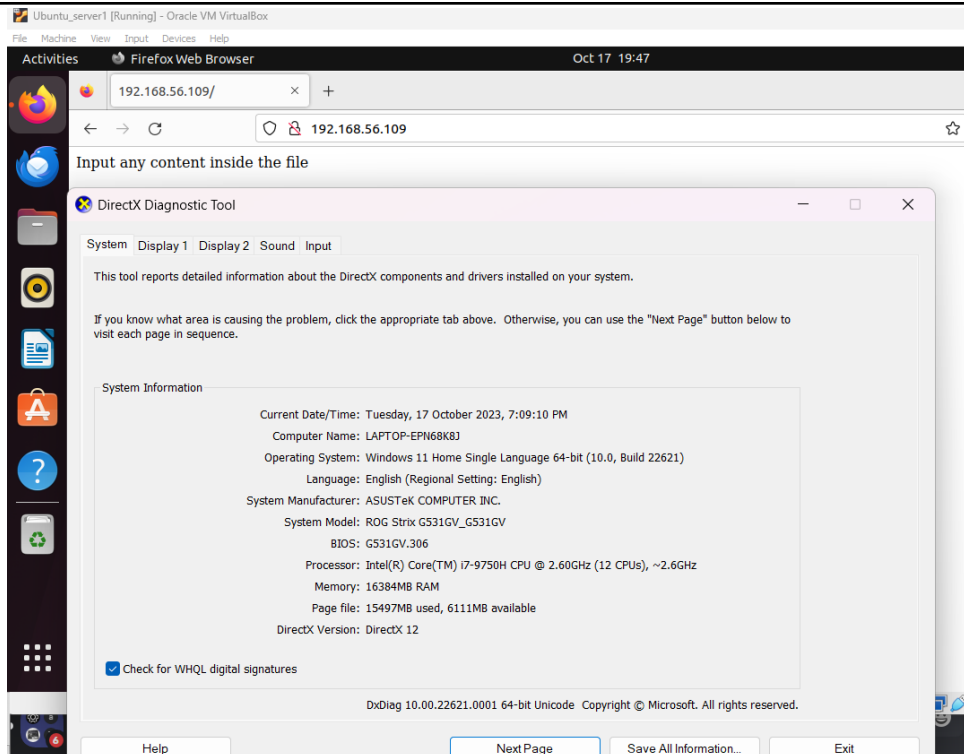


3. Run the playbook *site.yml*. Describe the changes.

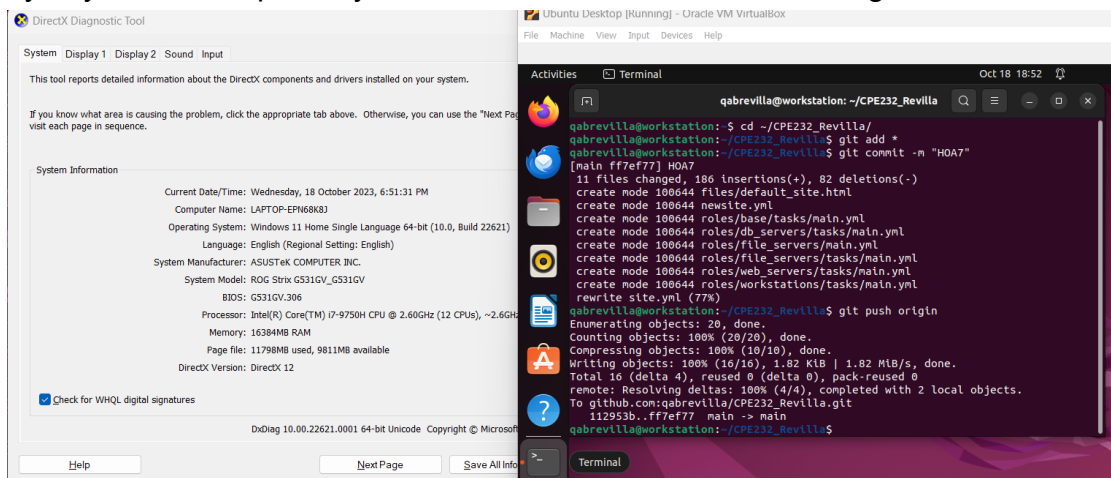


The playbook creates a new file in the directory `/var/www/html/` named `index.html`. Inside the `index.html` is a copy of the `default_site.html`.

- 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.



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



After this set of commands, it made changes in the git repository.

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

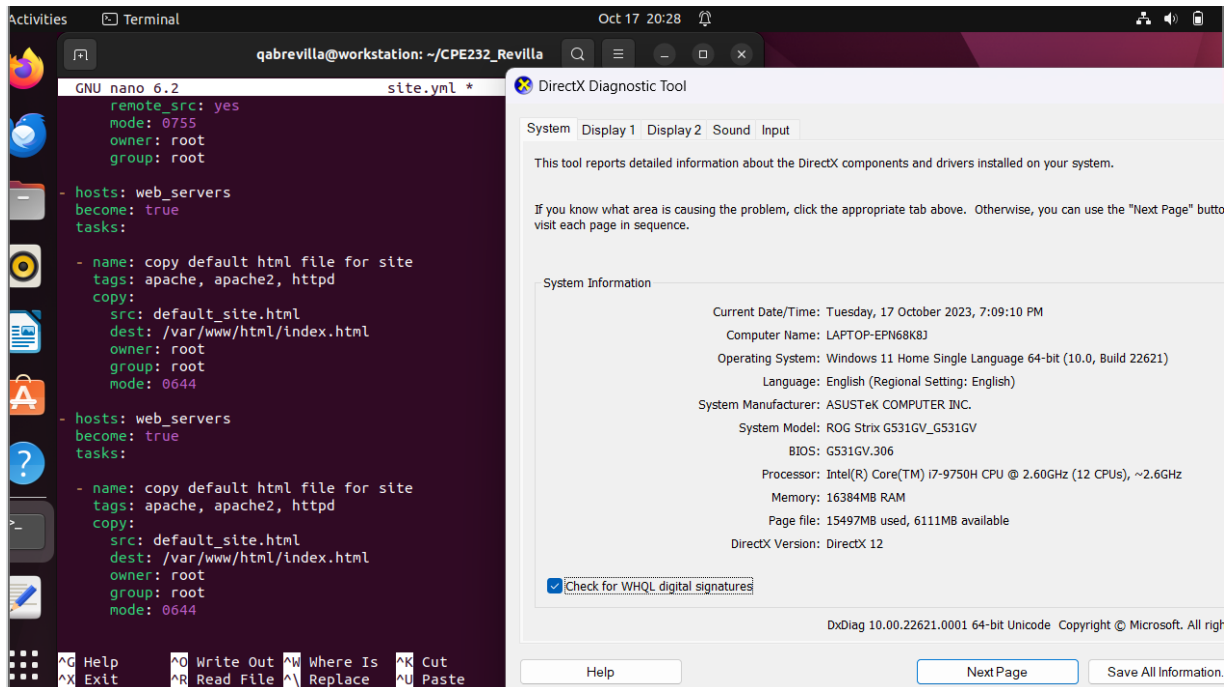
1. Edit the site.yml. Just before the web_servers play, create a new play:
 - hosts: workstations
 - become: true
 - tasks:

- name: install unzip
package:
name: unzip
- name: install terraform
unarchive:

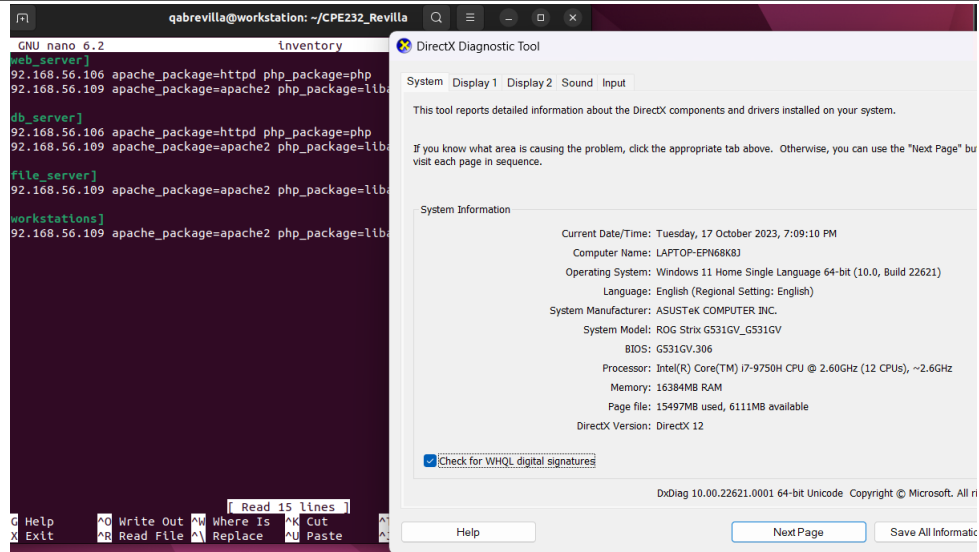
src:

https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform_0.12.28_linux_amd64.zip

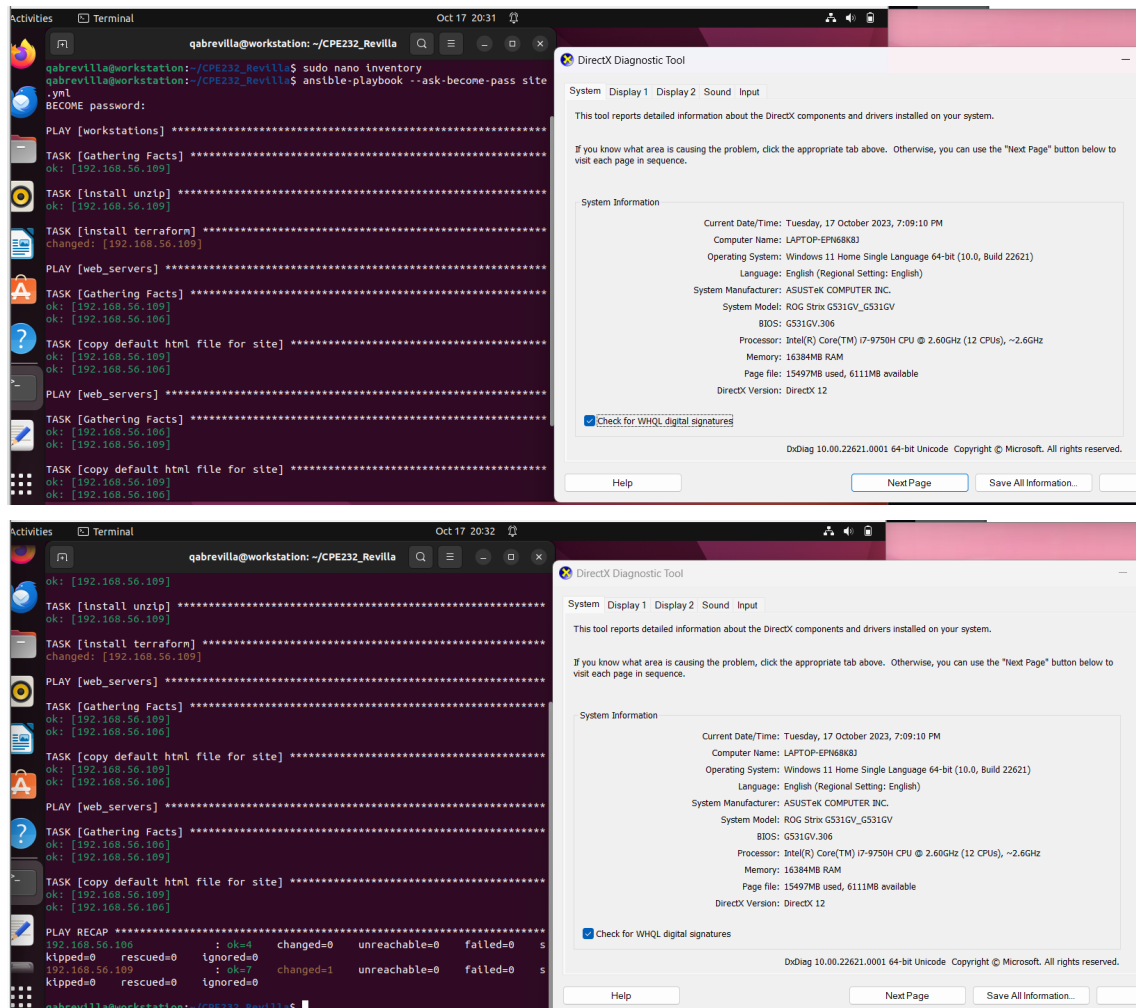
dest: /usr/local/bin
remote_src: yes
mode: 0755
owner: root
group: root



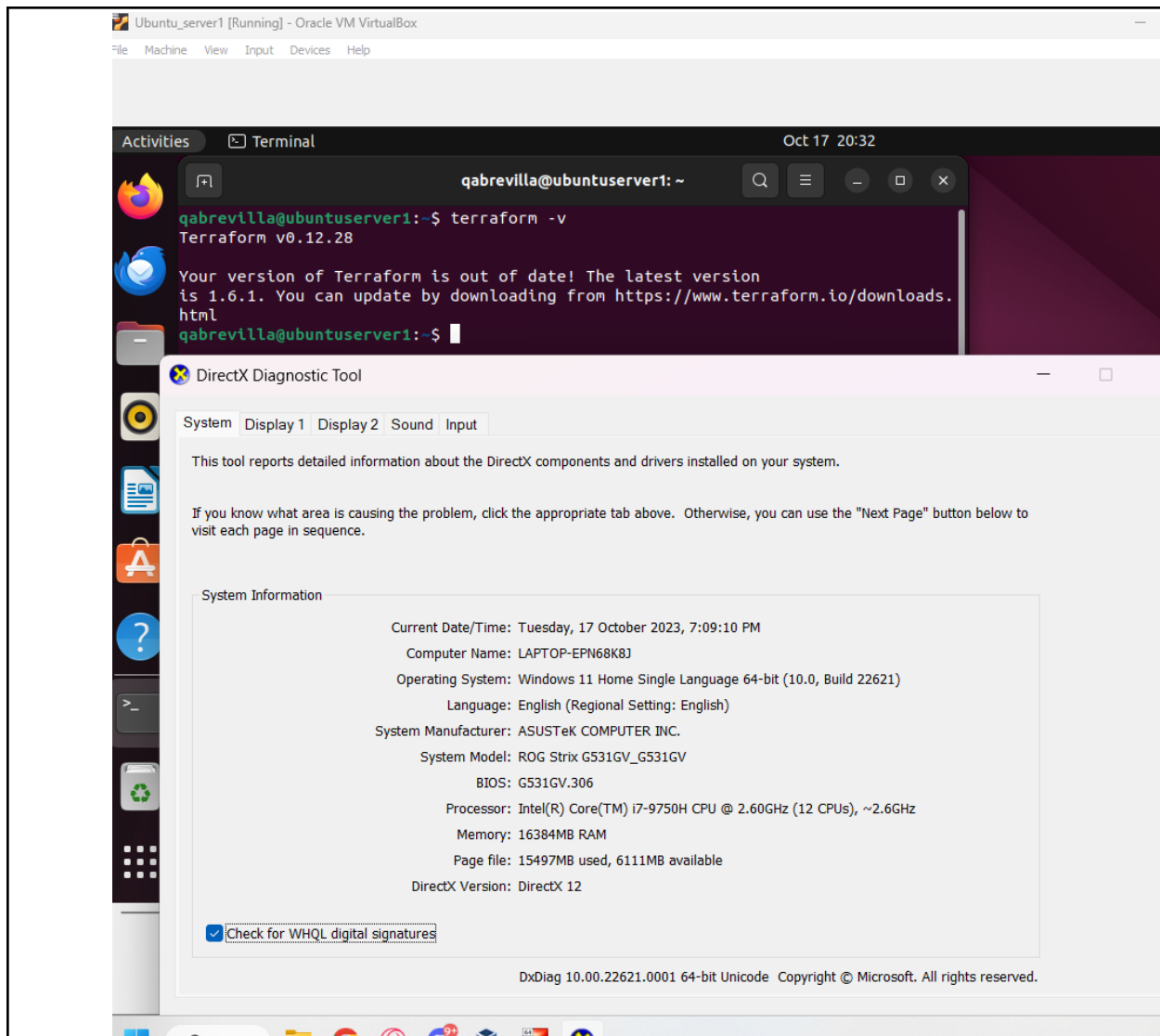
2. Edit the inventory file and add workstations group. Add any Ubuntu remote server. Make sure to remember the IP address.



3. Run the playbook. Describe the output.



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



We can see that the terraform is installed in the ubuntu workstation.

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

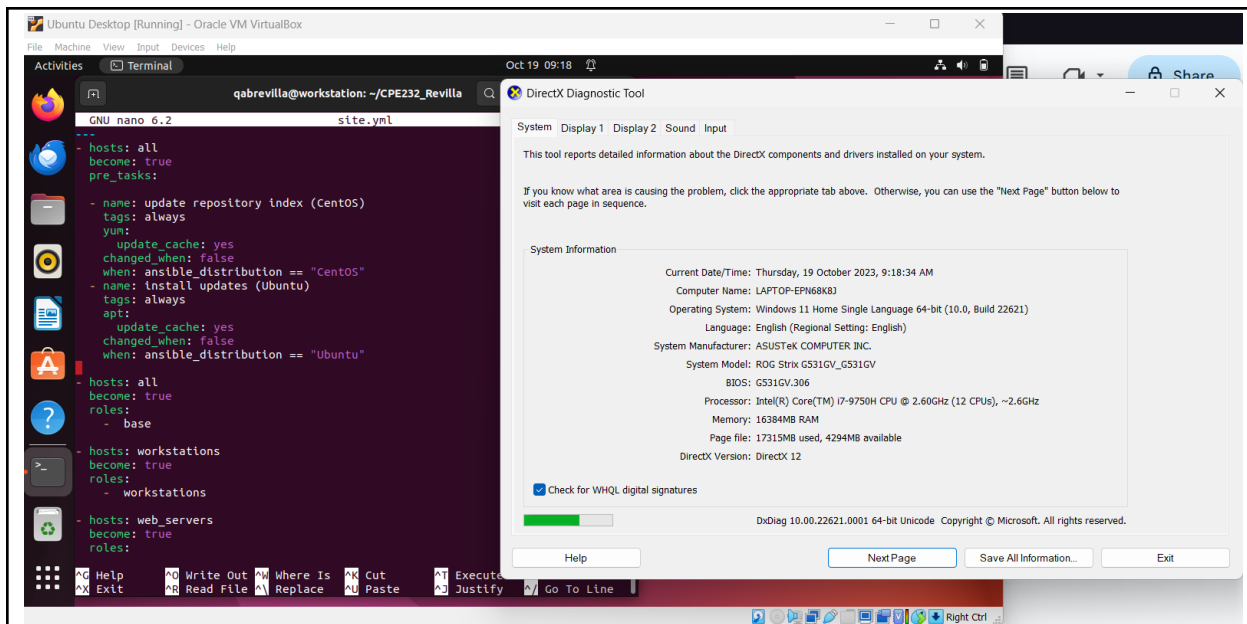
- hosts: web_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - web_servers

- hosts: db_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - db_servers

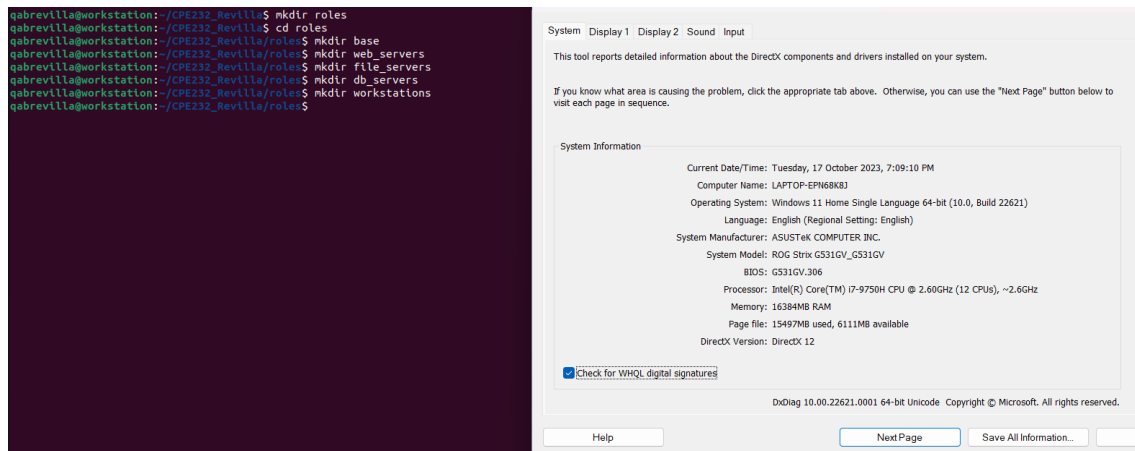
- hosts: file_servers
  become: true
  roles:
    - file_servers

```

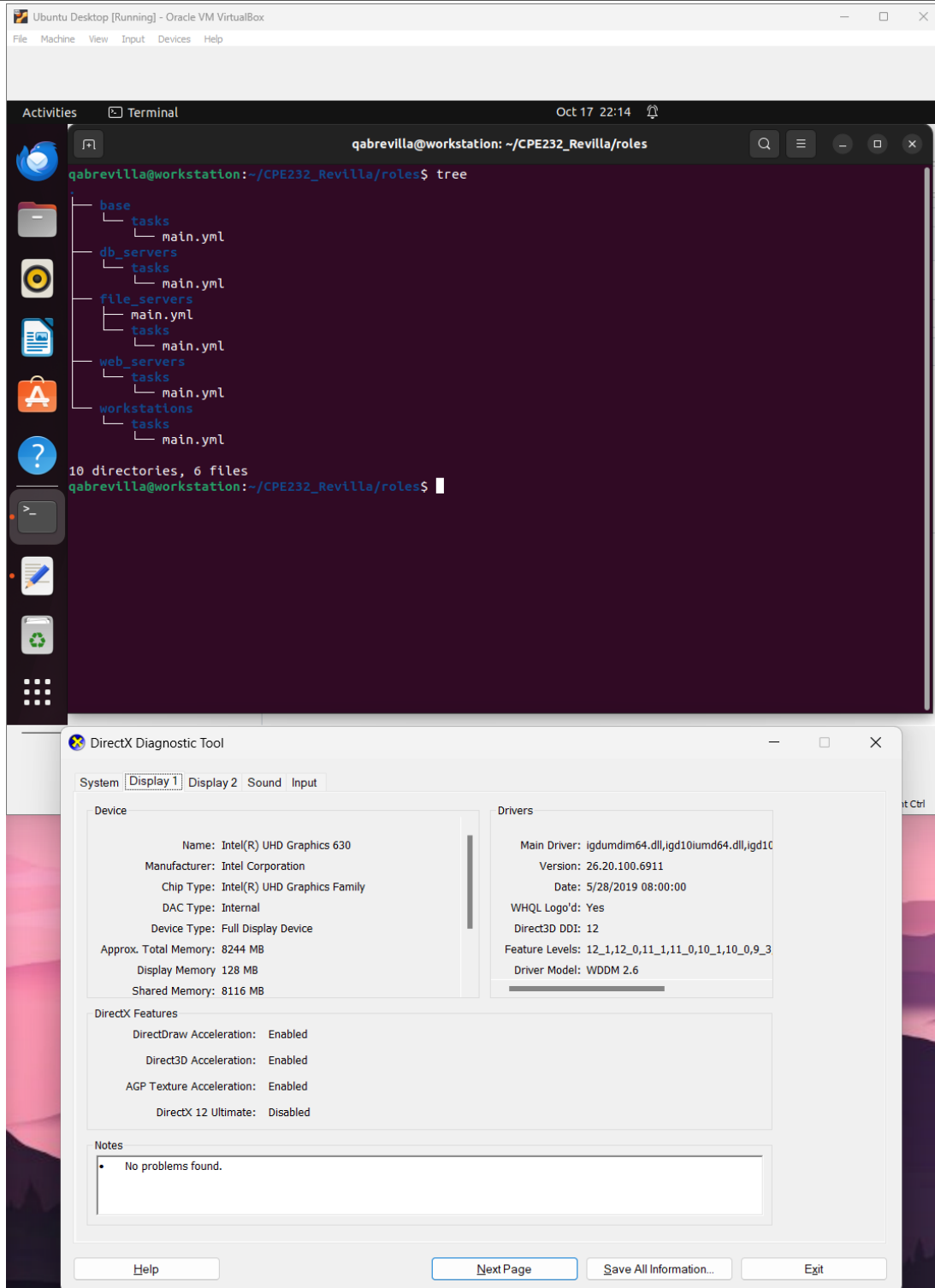
Save the file and exit.



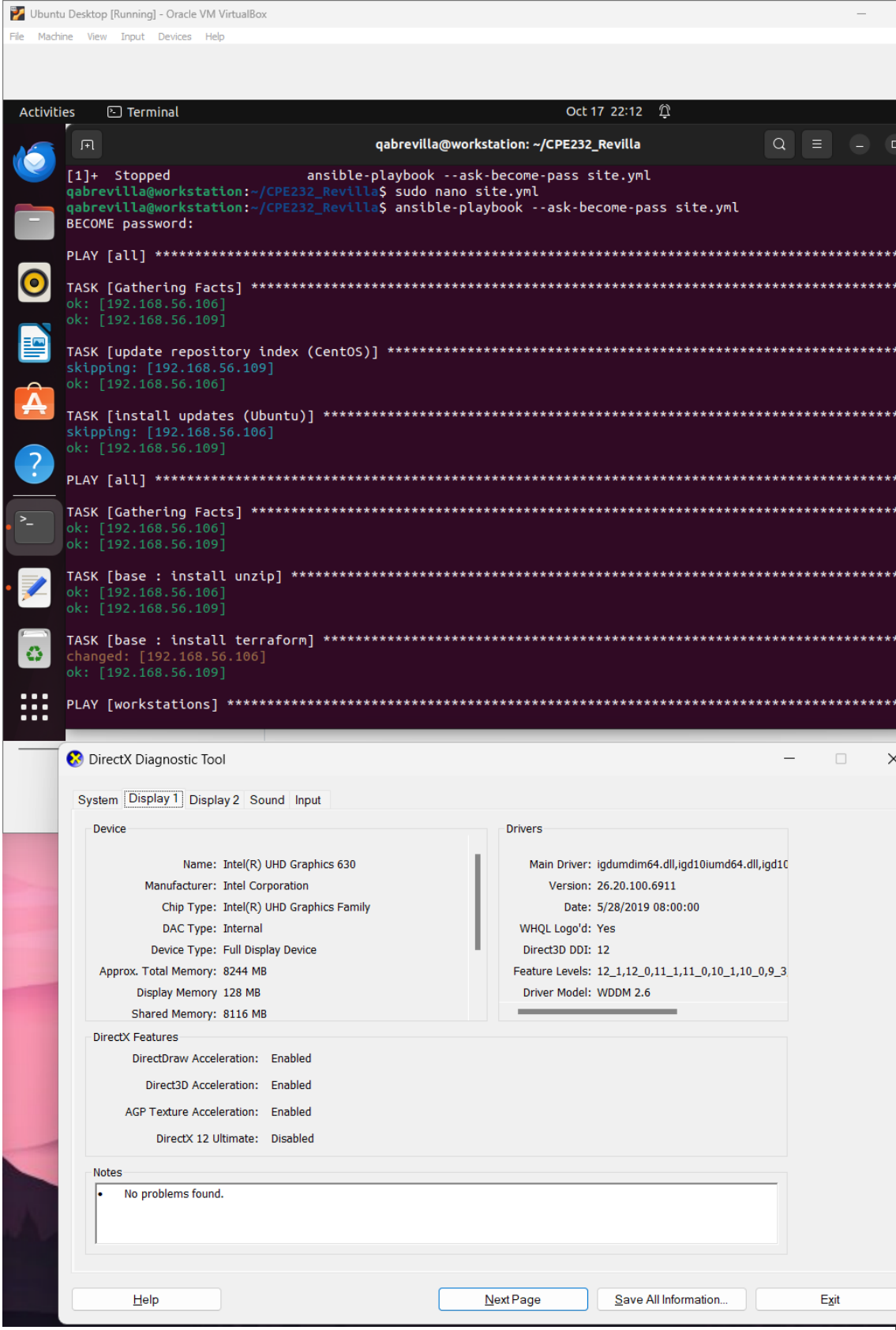
- Under the same directory, create a new directory and name it roles. Enter the roles directory and create new directories: base, web_servers, file_servers, db_servers and workstations. For each directory, create a directory and name it tasks.

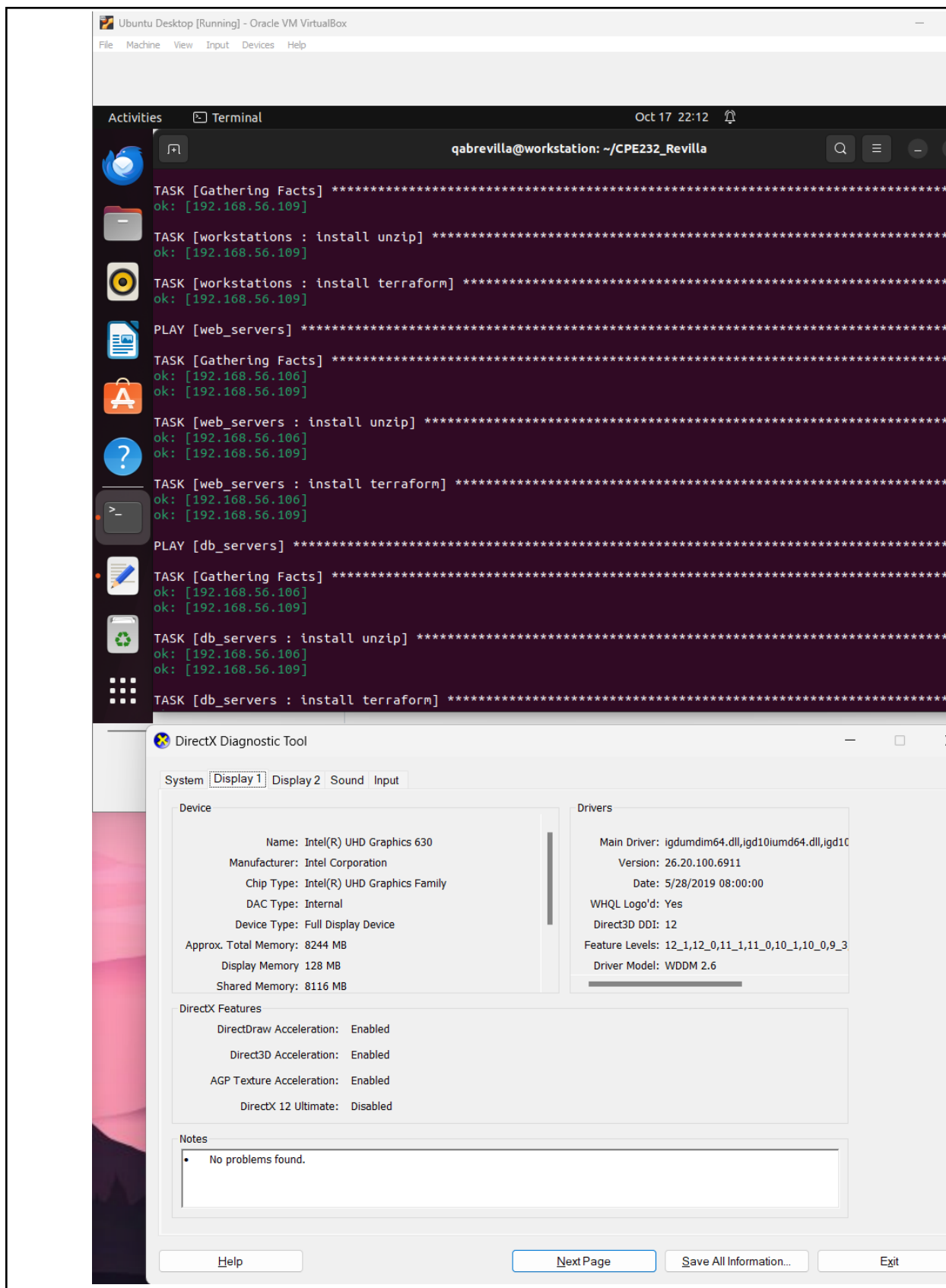


- Go to tasks for all directory and create a file. Name it main.yml. In each of the tasks for all directories, copy and paste the code from the old site.yml file. Show all contents of main.yml files for all tasks.



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





Ubuntu Desktop [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Activities Terminal Oct 17 22:12

qabrevilla@workstation: ~/CPE232_Revilla

```
TASK [file_servers : install unzip] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [file_servers : install terraform] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]

PLAY [workstations] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [install unzip] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [install terraform] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]

PLAY [web_servers] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.109]

TASK [copy default html file for site] *****
ok: [192.168.56.109]
ok: [192.168.56.106]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.106 : ok=13 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
red=0
192.168.56.109 : ok=22 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=1 rescued=0
red=0
qabrevilla@workstation:~/CPE232_Revilla$
```

DirectX Diagnostic Tool

System Display 1 Display 2 Sound Input

Device

Name: Intel(R) UHD Graphics 630
Manufacturer: Intel Corporation
Chip Type: Intel(R) UHD Graphics Family
DAC Type: Internal
Device Type: Full Display Device
Approx. Total Memory: 8244 MB
Display Memory: 128 MB
Shared Memory: 8116 MB

Drivers

Main Driver: igdumd64.dll,igd10iumd64.dll,igd10...
Version: 26.20.100.6911
Date: 5/28/2019 08:00:00
WHQL Logo'd: Yes
Direct3D DDI: 12
Feature Levels: 12_1,12_0,11_1,11_0,10_1,10_0,9_3
Driver Model: WDDM 2.6

DirectX Features

DirectDraw Acceleration: Enabled
Direct3D Acceleration: Enabled
AGP Texture Acceleration: Enabled
DirectX 12 Ultimate: Disabled

Notes

- No problems found.

Help Next Page Save All Information... Exit

It successfully runs all tasks using different roles. First it updates for both servers, next is it installs unzip and terraform in both Ubuntu and centos, and lastly it copies the default html for both servers.

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of creating roles?

In the playbook roles are created to group multiple tasks. This way you can manage access and control the command effectively. It can help the administrator, developer, or users to access control and maintain the efficiency of having the tasks.

2. What is the importance of managing files?

Managing files is important because it allows an efficient way of maintaining and organizing your files in remote servers. It is very effective in keeping file management and essential in controlling ansible remote servers. For me it is also good habit to manage files especially when collaborating with other developers.

Conclusion:

In this activity, I was able to learn how to manage files in remote servers and create roles in ansible. Using a playbook that has roles and programmed to manage files can create a lot of potential and can be used in different tasks. In line with the activity, we are able to install terraform in ubuntu server and centos server using one command in `playbook site.yml`.