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Course/Section: CPE31S5	Date Submitted: 10/17/23
Instructor: Engr. Roman Richard	Semester and SY: 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

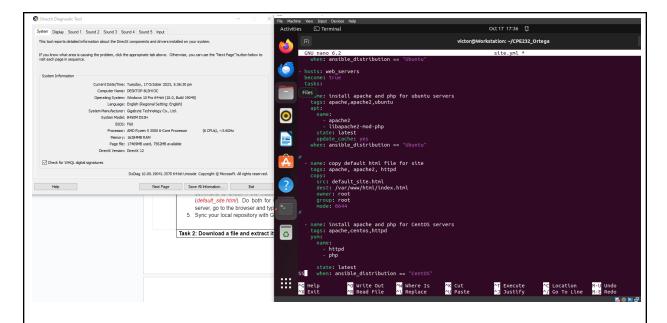
tags: apache, apache2, httpd

copy:

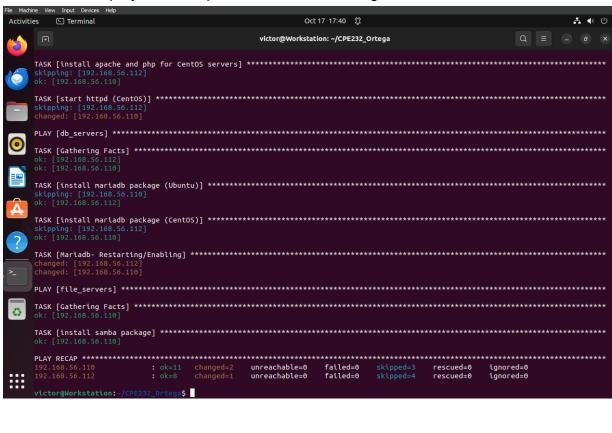
src: default site.html

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

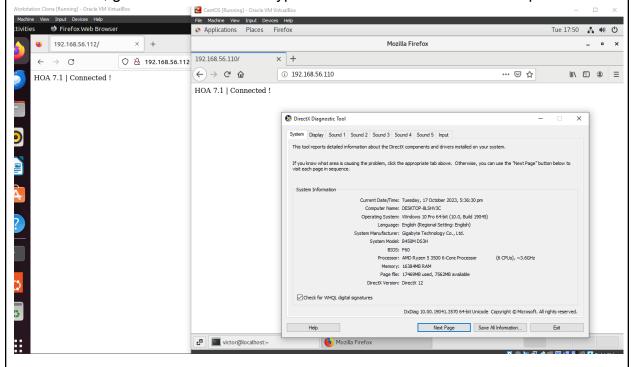
owner: root group: root mode: 0644



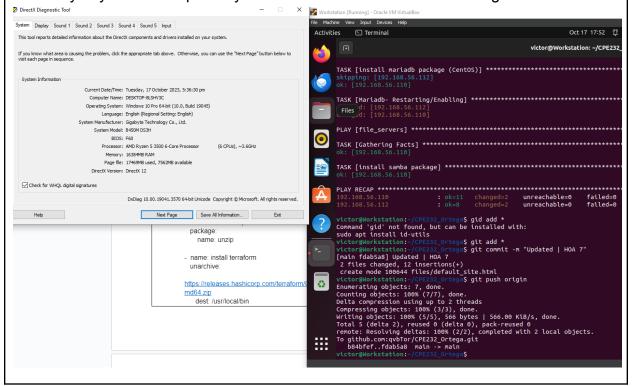
3. Run the playbook *site.yml*. Describe the changes.



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.



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

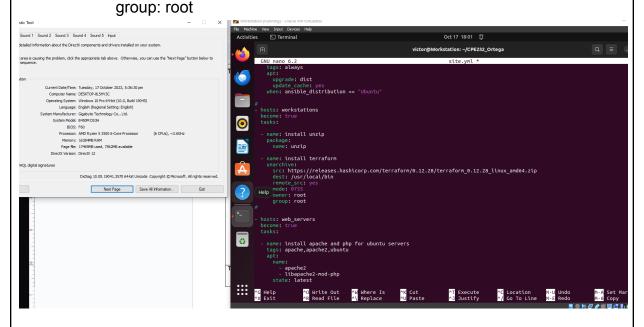
- name: install terraform

unarchive:

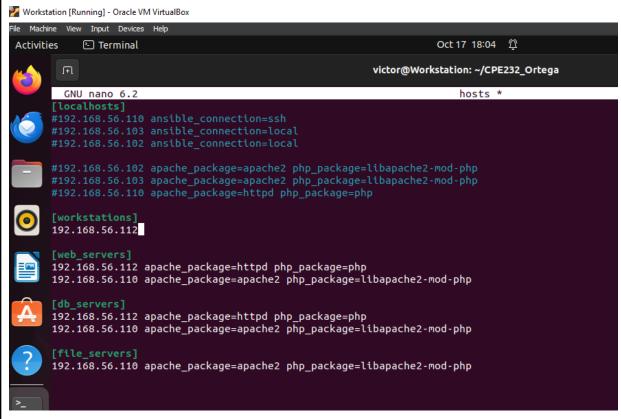
src:

https://releases.hashicorp.com/terraform/0.12.28/terraform_0.12.28_linux_a md64.zip

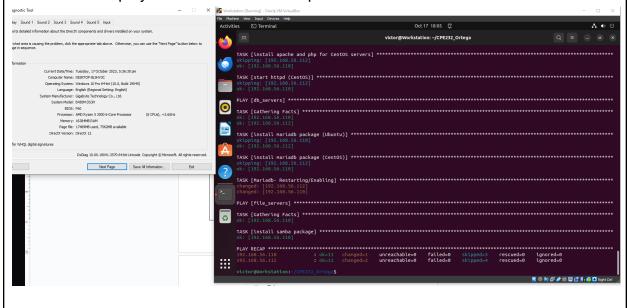
dest: /usr/local/bin remote_src: yes mode: 0755 owner: root



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. System Display Sound 1 Sound 2 Sound 3 Sound 4 Sound 5 Input
This tool reports detailed information about the DirectX components and drivers installed on your system. victor@Workstation: ~ victor@Morkstation:-S terraform -v
Terraform v0.12.78

Your version of Terraform is out of date: The latest version
is 1.6.1. You can update by downloading from https://www.terraform.lo/downloads.html
victor@Morkstation:-S Current Date/Time: Tuesday; 17 October 2023, 5:56:30 pm
Computer Name: DESTOTO #4.07402
Coreage Options: Windows 10 for 64-46 (10.0, 0.64 15044)
Lunyauge: Date/th Report Entrylor (bright)
System Mouriciture: Orgophic Technology Co., Ltd.
System Nodel: 64:509 (12.31
SIGN: 76
Processor: AMO Rysen 5:300 6-Core Processor
Pay 66:17 (10.099) used, 75:509 available
Desct Version: Directs 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

Task 3: Create roles

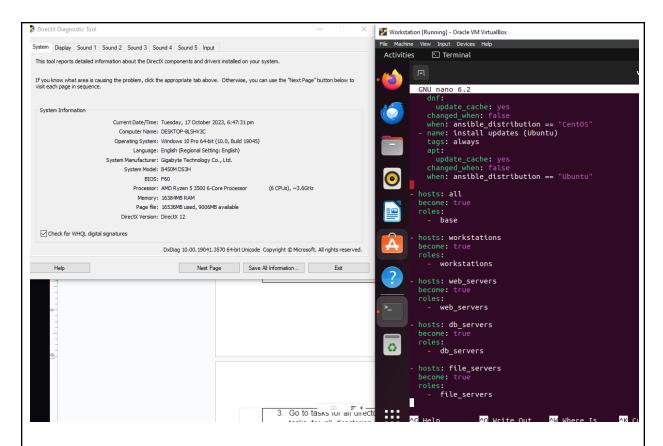
1. Edit the site.yml. Configure roles as follows: (make sure to create a copy of the old site.yml file because you will be copying the specific plays for all groups)

```
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:

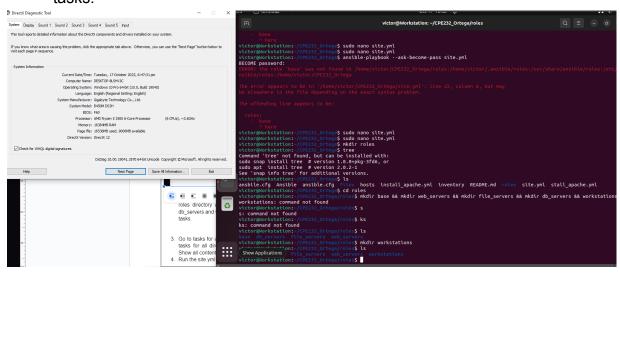
    workstations

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.

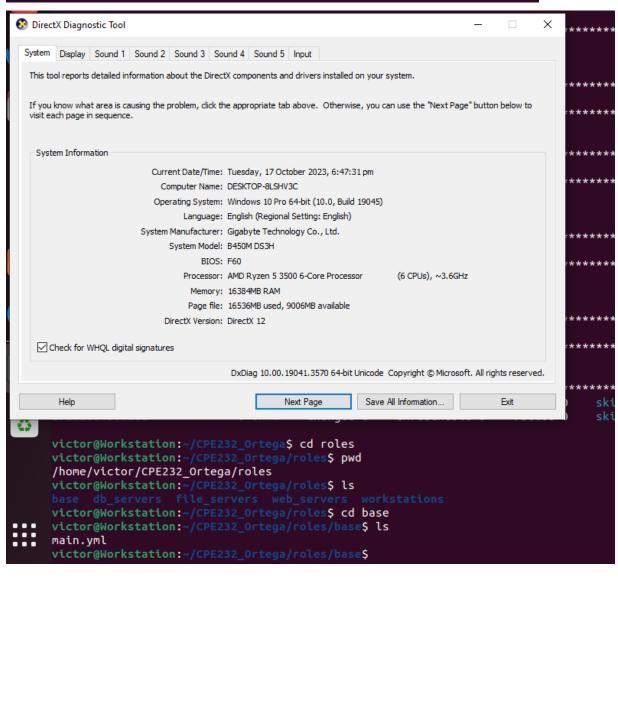


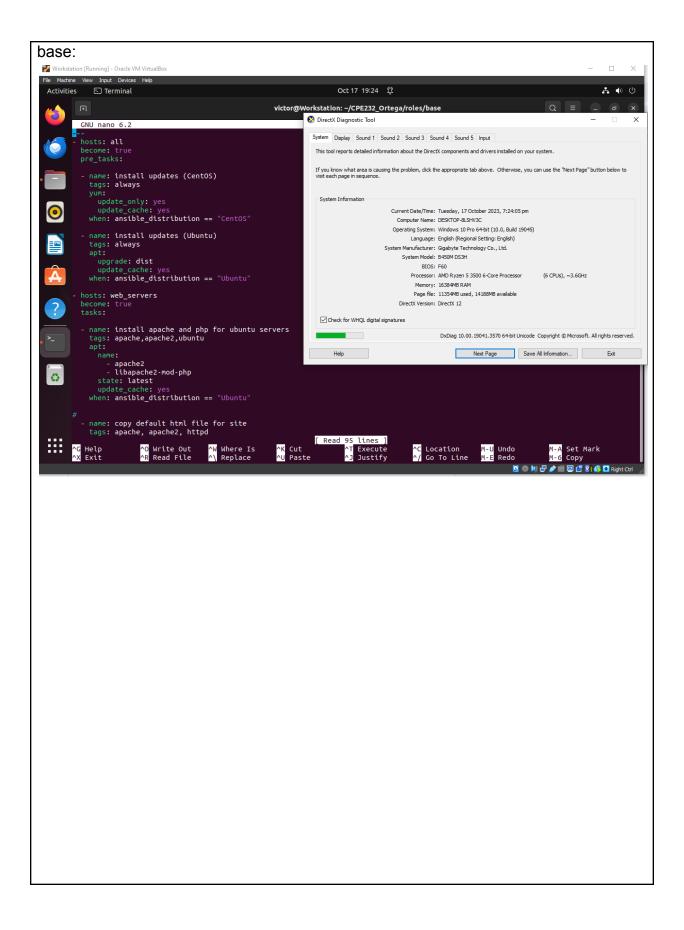
2. Under the same directory, create a new directory and name it roles. Enter the roles directory and create new directories: base, web_servers, file_servers, db_servers and workstations. For each directory, create a directory and name it tasks.

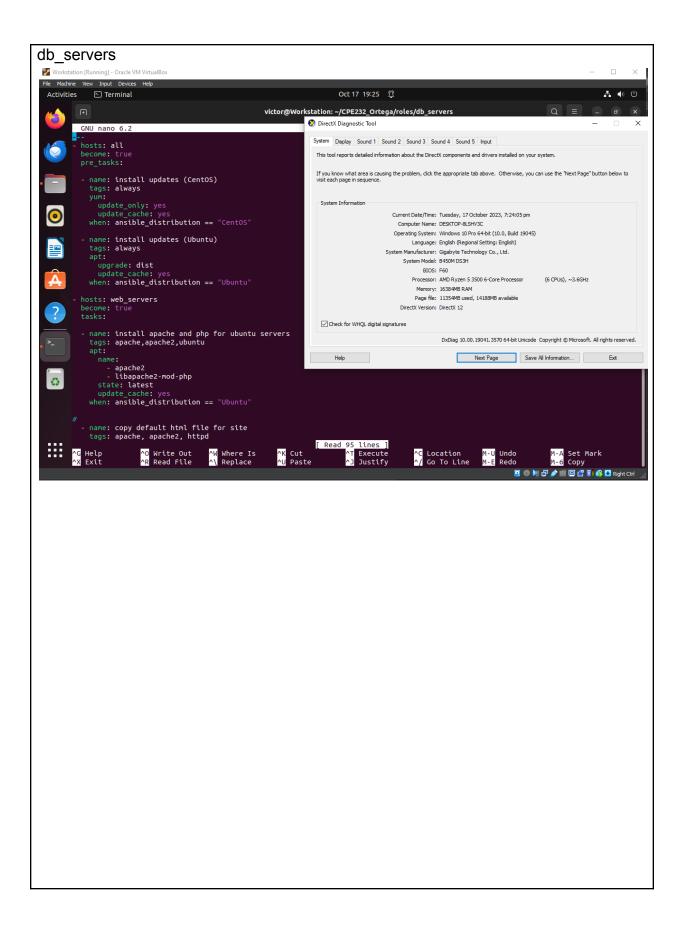


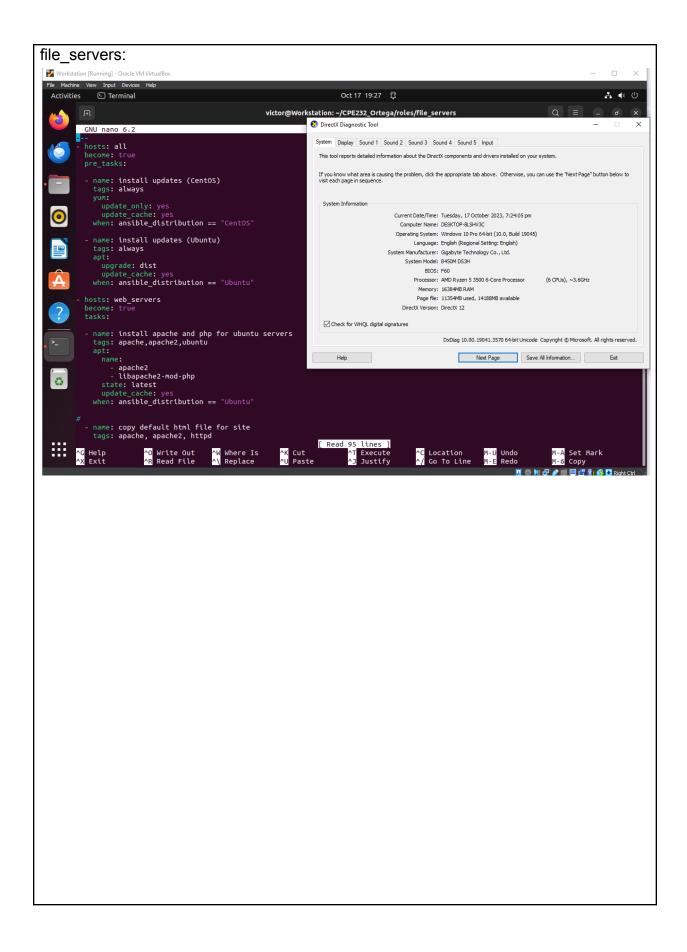
3. Go to tasks for all directory and create a file. Name it main.yml. In each of the tasks for all directories, copy and paste the code from the old site.yml file. Show all contents of main.yml files for all tasks.

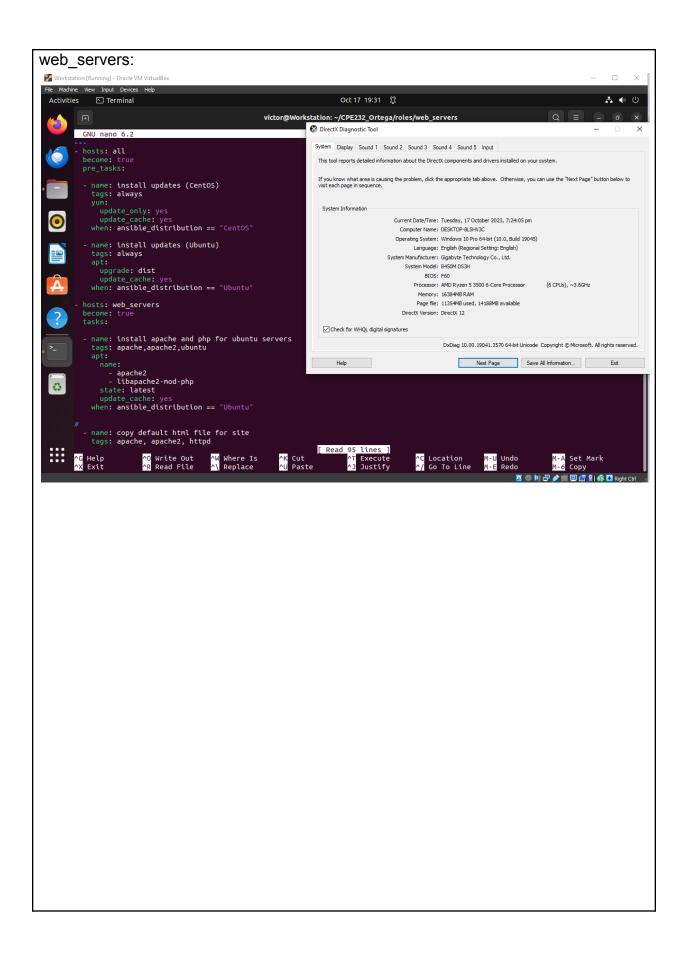
/home/victor/CPE232_Ortega/roles victor@Workstation:~/CPE232_Ortega/roles\$ ls base db_servers file_servers web_servers workstations

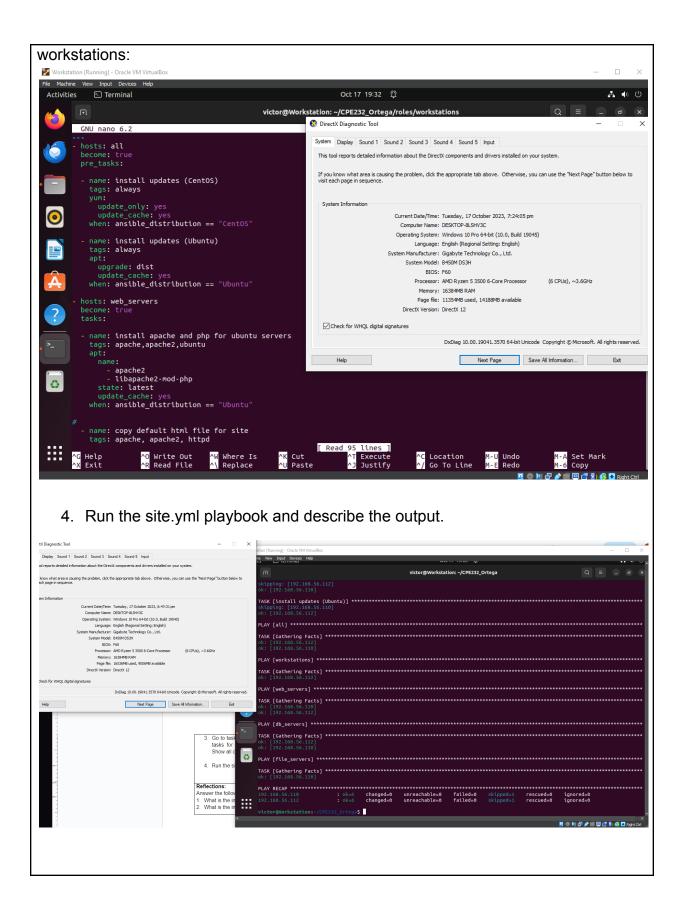












Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of creating roles?

Ansible roles for Ubuntu improve organization, modularity, and reusability, simplifying playbook maintenance and task management by encapsulating functionality into self-contained units that facilitate best practices.

2. What is the importance of managing files?

Organizing system files in a playbook enables efficient configuration, deployment, and upkeep of critical system files. It facilitates seamless automation, version control, and supports the overall infrastructure as code (IaC) paradigm.

Conclusions:

Therefore, managing files and using roles in Ansible playbooks is essential for efficient system configuration and automation. It helps to streamline deployment and maintenance, and makes playbooks more organized, modular, and reusable. This combination of best practices maximizes the power of Ansible and optimizes infrastructure management.