Name: Niemo, Christian Al C.	Date Performed: Sept. 13, 2023
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Instructor: Dr. Jonathan Taylar	Semester and SY: 1st sem - 2023-2024
Activity 4. Dynamics Floreted Ad has Commande	

Activity 4: Running Elevated Ad hoc Commands

1. Objectives:

- 1.1 Use commands that makes changes to remote machines
- 1.2 Use playbook in automating ansible commands

2. Discussion:

Provide screenshots for each task.

Elevated Ad hoc commands

So far, we have not performed ansible commands that makes changes to the remote servers. We manage to gather facts and connect to the remote machines, but we still did not make changes on those machines. In this activity, we will learn to use commands that would install, update, and upgrade packages in the remote machines. We will also create a playbook that will be used for automations.

Playbooks record and execute Ansible's configuration, deployment, and orchestration functions. They can describe a policy you want your remote systems to enforce, or a set of steps in a general IT process. If Ansible modules are the tools in your workshop, playbooks are your instruction manuals, and your inventory of hosts are your raw material. At a basic level, playbooks can be used to manage configurations of and deployments to remote machines. At a more advanced level, they can sequence multi-tier rollouts involving rolling updates, and can delegate actions to other hosts, interacting with monitoring servers and load balancers along the way. You can check this documentation if you want to learn more about playbooks. Working with playbooks — Ansible Documentation

Task 1: Run elevated ad hoc commands

1. Locally, we use the command sudo apt update when we want to download package information from all configured resources. The sources often defined in /etc/apt/sources.list file and other files located in /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ directory. So, when you run update command, it downloads the package information from the Internet. It is useful to get info on an updated version of packages or their dependencies. We can only run

an apt update command in a remote machine. Issue the following command:

ansible all -m apt -a update cache=true

What is the result of the command? Is it successful?

```
workstation@workstation:~/act4$ ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true

192.168.56.103 | FAILED! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to lock apt for exclusive operation: Failed to lock directory /var/lib/apt/l
ists/: E:Could not open lock file /var/lib/apt/lists/lock - open (13: Permission denied)"
}

192.168.56.102 | FAILED! => {
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "Failed to lock apt for exclusive operation: Failed to lock directory /var/lib/apt/l
ists/: E:Could not open lock file /var/lib/apt/lists/lock - open (13: Permission denied)"
}
```

- No. It is because of the privilege escalation issue.

Try editing the command and add something that would elevate the privilege. Issue the command ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true --become --ask-become-pass. Enter the sudo password when prompted. You will notice now that the output of this command is a success. The update_cache=true is the same thing as running sudo apt update. The --become command elevate the privileges and the --ask-become-pass asks for the password. For now, even if we only have changed the packaged index, we were able to change something on the remote server.

You may notice after the second command was executed, the status is CHANGED compared to the first command, which is FAILED.

```
workstation@workstation:~/act4$ ansible all -m apt -a update_cache=true --become --ask-become-p
ass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.103 | CHANGED => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_updated": true,
    "changed": true
}
192.168.56.102 | CHANGED => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_updated": true,
    "changed": true
}
```

2. Let's try to install VIM, which is an almost compatible version of the UNIX editor Vi. To do this, we will just changed the module part in 1.1 instruction. Here is the command: ansible all -m apt -a name=vim-nox --become --ask-become-pass. The command would take some time after typing the password because the local machine instructed the remote servers to actually install the package.

workstation@workstation:~/act4\$ ansible all -m apt -a name=vim-nox --become --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:

```
...\r\nProcessing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.1) ...\r\n", stdout lines": [

"Reading package lists...",
"Building dependency tree...",
"Reading state information...",
"The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:",
"libflashrom1 libftdi1-2 libllvm13",
"Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.",
"The following additional packages will be installed:",
" fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery liblua5.2-0 libruby3.0 rake ruby",
" ruby-net-telnet ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0",
" ruhygems-integration vim-runtime",
```

```
"Suggested packages:",

" apache2 | lighttpd | httpd ri ruby-dev bundler cscope vim-doc",

"The following NEW packages will be installed:",

" fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery libiuas.2-0 libruby3.0",

" ruby-net-telner ruby-rubygens ruby-xmbrych ruby-xmbrych ruby-xmbrych ruby.xmlrpc ruby3.0",

" ruby-net-telner ruby-rubygens ruby-xmbrych ruby-xmbrych rubys.0",

" upgraded, 15 newly installed, 0 to renove and 5 not upgraded.",

"Need to get 17.5 MB of archives.",

"After this operation, 76.4 MB of additional disk space will be used.",

"Get:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód fonts-lato all 2.0-2.1 [2696 kB]",

"Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód javascript-common all 11-nnu1 [5936 B]",

"Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód javascript-common all 11-nnu1 [5936 B]",

"Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód fuby-gens-integration all 1.18 [5336 B]",

"Get:5 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby-sens-integration all 1.18 [5336 B]",

"Get:6 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby-sens-integration all 1.18 [5316 B]",

"Get:9 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby andód 13.3-2-2 [228 kB]",

"Get:9 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby andód 13.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:10 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:13 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:13 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:13 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:13 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-main andód ruby-main all 3.3-2-2 [61.7 kB]",

"Get:13 http://ph.archive.ubu
             (Reading database ... 60%",
(Reading database ... 55%",
(Reading database ... 76%",
(Reading database ... 75%",
(Reading database ... 80%",
(Reading database ... 96%",
(Reading database ... 96%")
```

```
"Preparing to unpack .../10-ruby-webrick_1.7.0-3_all.deb ...",

"Unpacking ruby-webrick_(1.7.0-3) ..."

"Selecting previously unselected package ruby-xmirpc.",

"Unpacking ruby-xmirpc_(0.3.2-lubuntu0.1) ...",

"Selecting previously unselected package libruby3.0:and664.",

"Preparing to unpack .../12-lubruby3.0.3.0.2-rubuntu0.1) ...",

"Selecting previously unselected package libruby3.0:and664.",

"Preparing to unpack .../13-vibruby3.0.3.0.2-rubuntu2.4] ...",

"Selecting previously unselected package vin-runtine.",

"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/chgt, vin-runtine_2.**

"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/chgt, vin-runtine_2.**

"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/chgs.vin-tiny by vin-runtine",

"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/chgs.vin-tiny by vin-runtine",

"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/chgs.vin-tiny by vin-runtine",

"Seletting proususly unselected package vin-nox.",

"Freparing to unpack .../14-vin-nox_2%a8.2.3995-lubuntu2.11] ...",

"Setting up playsecript-common (11-nnu1) ...",

"Setting up ruby-selto(c.0-2.1) ...",

"Setting up ruby-selto(c.0-1.1-2) ...",

"Setting up ruby-selto(c.0-1.1-2) ...",

"Setting up ruby-selto(c.0-1.1-2) ...",

"Setting up lbis-jauery (3.6.6-difsp-3.5.13-1) ...",

"Setting up vib-nox (2.8.2.3995-lubuntu2.11) ...",

"Setting up vib-nox (2.8.2.3995-lubuntu2.11) ...",

"Setting up ruby-snirpc (6.3.2.2-3995-lubuntu2.11) ...",

"Setting up ruby-snirpc (6.3.2.3995-lubuntu2.11) ...",

"Setting up ruby-snirpc (6.3.2.3995-lubuntu
```

```
"Processing triggers for man-db (2.18.2-1) ...",
    "Processing triggers for folto-bin (2.13.1-4.2ubnntu5) ...",
    "Processing triggers for libr-bin (2.13.1-4.2ubnntu5) ...",
    "Processing triggers for libr-bin (2.35-0ubnntu3.1) ..."

192.168.56.102 | CHANGED => {
    "cache_updated_time": 1694608916,
    "cache_updated_time: 169460891
```

```
"fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery llblua5.2-0 llbruby3.0 rake ruby",
"ruby-net-telnet ruby-rubyems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0",
"ruby-met-telnet ruby-rubyems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0",
"suggested packages:",
"apache2 | lighttpd| httpd ri ruby-dev bundler cscope vin-doc",
"The following NEW packages will be installed:",
"fonts-lato javascript-common libjs-jquery liblua5.2-0 libruby3.0 rake ruby",
"ruby-net-telnet ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0",
"ruby-met-telnet ruby-rubygems ruby-webrick ruby-xmlrpc ruby3.0",
"rubygems-integration via-nox via-runtine",
"0 upgraded, 15 newly installed, 0 to remove and 5 not upgraded.",
"Need to get 17.5 MB of archives.",
"After this operation, 76.4 MB of additional disk space will be used.",
"Get:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 flavascript-common all linunul [5936 B]",
"Get:2 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 flavascript-common all 1.18 [5936 B]",
"Get:4 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 flblua5.2-0 amd64 S.2.4-2 [125 kB]",
"Get:5 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 rubys-ubygems integration all 1.18 [5336 B]",
"Get:6 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 rubys-ubygems all 3.3.5-2 [228 kB]",
"Get:7 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3.5-2 [228 kB]",
"Get:9 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.1.9-expi [5100 B]",
"Get:10 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.1.9-expi [5100 B]",
"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3-9-2 [28 kB]",
"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3-9-2 [61.7 kB]",
"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3-9-2 [128 kB]",
"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3-9-2 [128 kB]",
"Get:11 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/nain and64 ruby-rubygems all 3.3
```

```
"(Reading database ... 45%",
"(Reading database ... 50%",
"(Reading database ... 50%",
"(Reading database ... 50%",
"(Reading database ... 60%",
"(Reading database ... 65%",
"(Reading database ... 70%",
"(Reading database ... 75%",
"(Reading database ... 75%",
"(Reading database ... 80%",
"(Reading database ... 80%",
"(Reading database ... 80%",
"(Reading database ... 90%",
"(Reading database ... 90%",
"(Reading database ... 90%",
"(Reading database ... 100%",
"(Reading database ..
"Unpacking rake (13.0.6-2) ..."
"Inpacking rake (13.0.6-2) ..."
"Selecting previously unselected backage ruby-net-telnet."
"Preparing to unpack .../98-ruby-net-telnet.0.1.1-2_all.deb ...",
"Preparing to unpack .../98-ruby-net-telnet.0.1.1-2_all.deb ...",
"Unpacking ruby-net-telnet (0.1.1-2) ..."
"selecting previously unselected backage ruby-webrick.",
"Preparing to unpack .../10-ruby-webrick.1.7.0-3_all.deb ...",
"Unpacking ruby-webrick (1.7.0-3) ..."
"selecting previously unselected backage ruby-webrick.",
"Preparing to unpack .../11-ruby-walroc 0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...",
"Selecting previously unselected backage ruby-walroc."
"Preparing to unpack .../11-ruby-walroc 0.3.2-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...",
"Selecting previously unselected backage libruby3.0-sand64.",
"Preparing to unpack .../12-libruby3.0-sand64.",
"Preparing to unpack .../12-libruby3.0-sand64.",
"Inpacking libruby3.0-sand64 (3.0.2-7ubuntu2.4] ..."
"Selecting previously unselected backage vin-runtine."
"Preparing to unpack .../13-vin-runtine.2x3a8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.11_all.deb ...",
"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/telp.txt to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/telp.txt.vin-tiny by vin-runtine'",
"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/telp.txt to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags.vin-tiny by vin-runtine'",
"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags.to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags.vin-tiny by vin-runtine'",
"Adding 'diversion of /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags.to /usr/share/vin/vin82/doc/tags.vin-tiny by vin-runtine'",
"Selecting previously unselected backage vin-nox.",
"Selecting previously unselected backage vin-nox.",
"Setting up javascript-common (li-linul) ...",
"Setting up javascript-common (li-linul) ...",
"Setting up inby-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up inby-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up ruby-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up ruby-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up ruby-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up up-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up up-ent-telnet (0.1.1.2) ...",
"Setting up up-ent-telnet (
                                                                     "update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/vim.nox to provide /usr/bin/vi (vi) in auto mode",
"update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/vim.nox to provide /usr/bin/view (view) in auto mode",
"update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/vim.nox to provide /usr/bin/ex (ex) in auto mode",
"Setting up ruby (1:3.0~exp1) ...",
"Setting up ruby-rubygems (3.3.5-2) ...",
"Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...",
"Processing triggers for fontconfig (2.13.1-4.2ubuntu5) ...",
"Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.1) ..."
```

2.1 Verify that you have installed the package in the remote servers. Issue the command *which vim* and the command *apt search vim-nox* respectively. Was the command successful?

```
workstation@workstation:~/CPE232_Niemo$ which vi
/usr/bin/vi
workstation@workstation:~/CPE232_Niemo$ apt search vim-nox
Sorting... Done
Full Text Search... Done
vim-nox/jammy-updates,jammy-security 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.11 amd64
    Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor - with scripting languages support
vim-tiny/jammy-updates,jammy-security,now 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.11 amd64 [installe d,automatic]
    Vi IMproved - enhanced vi editor - compact version
```

- Yes. In my case, I used a different name when running the command because the vim command doesn't have an output.
- 2.2 Check the logs in the servers using the following commands: *cd* /*var/log*. After this, issue the command *ls*, go to the folder *apt* and open history.log. Describe what you see in the history.log.

- History.logs records a history of events or actions
- 3. This time, we will install a package called snapd. Snap is pre-installed in Ubuntu system. However, our goal is to create a command that checks for the latest installation package.
 - 3.1 Issue the command: ansible all -m apt -a name=snapd --become --ask-become-pass

Can you describe the result of this command? Is it a success? Did it change anything in the remote servers?

```
workstation@workstation:~/act4$ ansible all -m apt -a name=snapd --become --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.56.102 | SUCCESS => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_updated": false,
    "changed": false
}
192.168.56.103 | SUCCESS => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_updated": false,
    "changed": false
}
```

No. Because my snapd is already updated so it didn't change a thing.
 3.2 Now, try to issue this command: ansible all -m apt -a "name=snapd state=latest" --become --ask-become-pass

Describe the output of this command. Notice how we added the command *state=latest* and placed them in double quotations.

```
workstation@workstation:-/act4$ ansible all -m apt -a "name=snapd state=latest" --become --ask-become-pass
BECOME password:
192.168.50.102 | SUCCESS => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_updated": false,
    "changed": false
}

192.168.56.103 | SUCCESS => {
    "cache_update_time": 1694600916,
    "cache_update_time": 1694
```

4. At this point, make sure to commit all changes to GitHub.

```
workstation@workstation:~/act4$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
workstation@workstation:~/act4$ git push origin main
Everything up-to-date
```

Task 2: Writing our First Playbook

1. With ad hoc commands, we can simplify the administration of remote servers. For example, we can install updates, packages, and applications, etc. However, the real strength of ansible comes from its playbooks. When we write a playbook, we can define the state that we want our servers to be in and the place or commands that ansible will carry out to bring to that state. You can use an editor to create a playbook. Before we proceed, make sure that you are in the directory of the repository that we use in the previous activities (CPE232_yourname). Issue the command nano install_apache.yml. This will called create playbook file install apache.yml. The .yml is the basic standard extension for playbook files.

```
workstation@workstation:~/CPE232-Niemo$ sudo nano install_apache.yml
```

When the editor appears, type the following:

```
GNU nano 4.8 install_apache.yml
---
- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:
- name: install apache2 package
apt:
    name: apache2
```

Make sure to save the file. Take note also of the alignments of the texts.

```
workstation@workstation: ~/CPE232-Niemo

GNU nano 6.2 install_apache.yml

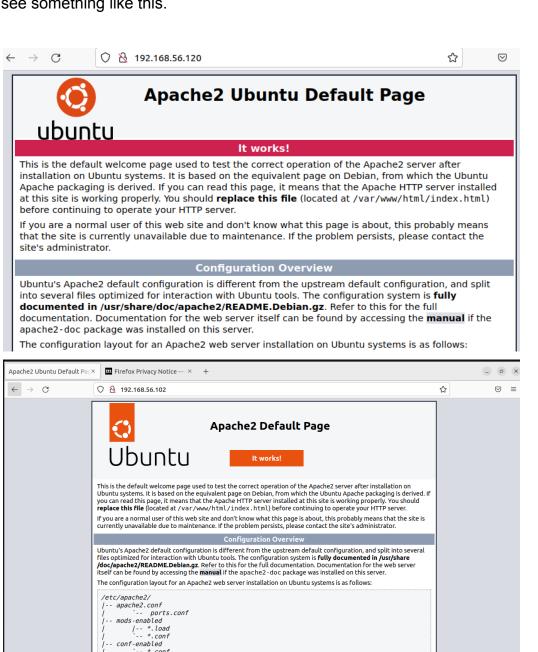
-- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:

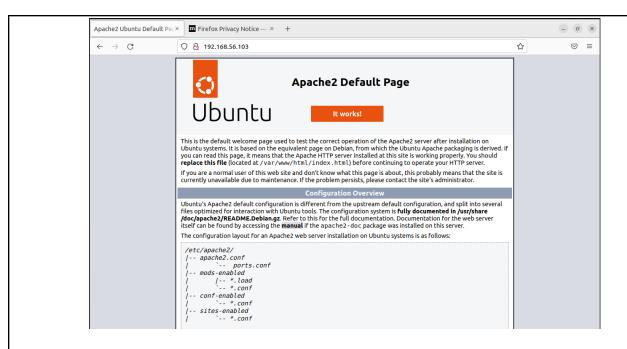
- name: install apache2 package
apt:
name: apache2
```

2. Run the yml file using the command: ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install apache.yml. Describe the result of this command.

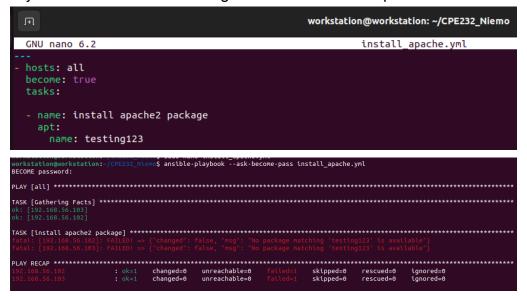
- It provides real-time feedback on the terminal, indicating whether each task succeeded or failed. It also displays any output generated by the tasks, such as installation progress or configuration changes.

3. To verify that apache2 was installed automatically in the remote servers, go to the web browsers on each server and type its IP address. You should see something like this.





4. Try to edit the *install_apache.yml* and change the name of the package to any name that will not be recognized. What is the output?



5. This time, we are going to put additional task to our playbook. Edit the *install_apache.yml*. As you can see, we are now adding an additional command, which is the *update_cache*. This command updates existing package-indexes on a supporting distro but not upgrading installed-packages (utilities) that were being installed.

```
hosts: all become: true tasks:
name: update repository index apt: update_cache: yes
name: install apache2 package apt: name: apache2
```

Save the changes to this file and exit.

```
workstation@workstation: ~/CPE232_Niemo

GNU nano 6.2 install_apache.yml

- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:

- name: update repository index
apt:
    update_cache: yes

- name: install apache2 package
apt:
    name: apache2
```

6. Run the playbook and describe the output. Did the new command change anything on the remote servers?

```
workstation@workstation:-/CPE232_Niemo$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_apache.yml
BECOME password:

PLAY [all]

TASK [Gathering Facts]

ok: [192.168.56.102]

ok: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [update repository index]

changed: [192.108.56.103]

TASK [update repository index]

changed: [192.108.56.103]

TASK [update repository index]

changed: [192.168.56.103]

TASK [update repository index]

changed: [192.168.56.103]

PLAY RECAP

PLAY RECAP

192.168.56.103 : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

192.168.56.103 : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

- Yes. It updated the repository index of remote servers.

7. Edit again the *install_apache.yml*. This time, we are going to add a PHP support for the apache package we installed earlier.

```
---
- hosts: all
become: true
tasks:

- name: update repository index
apt:
    update_cache: yes

- name: install apache2 package
apt:
    name: apache2

- name: add PHP support for apache
apt:
    name: libapache2-mod-php
```

Save the changes to this file and exit.

8. Run the playbook and describe the output. Did the new command change anything on the remote servers?

- Yes. It successfully installed the PHP support for both remote servers.
- 9. Finally, make sure that we are in sync with GitHub. Provide the link of your GitHub repository.

https://github.com/siiieyy/CPE232 Niemo

Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What is the importance of using a playbook?
 - Ansible playbooks play a crucial role in IT automation, offering efficiency by automating repetitive tasks, ensuring consistency across systems, providing idempotency for safe automation, enabling reusability and modularity, allowing for version control and collaboration, serving as documentation for knowledge sharing, offering scalability, providing reporting and monitoring capabilities, supporting role-based access control (RBAC), accommodating multi-platform environments, and allowing customization, making them indispensable tools for modern IT operations and valuable skills for IT students and professionals
- 2. Summarize what we have done on this activity.
 - In this activity, we installed vim-nox and snapd using ansible inside the CPE232_lastname directory. We also created a playbook that installs php support for apache, apache2 and updates of repository index for remote servers.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the objectives of using commands that make changes to remote machines and leveraging playbooks for automation in Ansible are integral components of effective IT management and automation practices. By utilizing commands to remotely execute tasks on target machines, administrators can efficiently implement changes and configurations across their infrastructure. Furthermore, the adoption of playbooks enhances this process by allowing for structured, repeatable, and scalable automation, ultimately streamlining operations, improving consistency, and enabling more efficient management of IT resources. Together, these objectives empower IT professionals to achieve greater control and effectiveness in managing complex environments and contribute to the success of modern IT operations.