



Software Provisioning and Configuration Management

LAB FILE SUBMITTED BY:

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Lab Exercise 03

Executing Ad Hoc Commands

Objective: To demonstrate ad hoc commands for quickly executing tasks on remote servers without writing full playbooks

Tools required: Ansible, Ubuntu OS

Prerequisites: None

Steps to be followed:

1. Generate SSH key pair on the main node
2. Copy the SSH key on the other two nodes
3. Update the host file with the host IP address
4. Establish connectivity between specified hosts and the Ansible server
5. Gather System Information Using Ad-Hoc Commands

Step 1: Establish connectivity between specified hosts and the Ansible server

- 4.1 Run the following command to verify connectivity to all servers listed under the **webserver** group in your Ansible hosts file:

ansible -m ping dbserver

```
[root@ip-172-31-84-250 devops]# ansible -m ping spcm
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.94.216 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.94.216 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.81.156 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.81.156 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.84.250 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.84.250 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
```

- 4.2 Use the following command to check the number of hosts in the host file:

ansible all --list-hosts

```
[root@ip-172-31-84-250 devops]# ansible all --list-hosts
hosts (3):
    172.31.84.250
    172.31.81.156
    172.31.94.216
[root@ip-172-31-84-250 devops]#
```

Step 2: Gather System Information Using Ad Hoc Commands

5.1 Run the following command to obtain the uptime from all managed hosts using an ad hoc command:

```
ansible all -m shell -a uptime
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-84-250 devops]# ansible all -m shell -a uptime
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.81.156 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.81.156 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
    16:26:46 up 31 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.03, 0.01, 0.00
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.94.216 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.94.216 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
    16:26:46 up 31 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.07, 0.03, 0.01
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.84.250 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.84.250 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
    16:26:46 up 31 min,  2 users,  load average: 0.09, 0.06, 0.02
```

5.2 Similarly, execute the below command to obtain detailed information about memory usage on all hosts:

```
ansible all -m shell -a "free -m"
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-84-250 devops]# ansible all -m shell -a "free -m"
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.94.216 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.94.216 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:      952         78         663           0         211         739
Swap:      0           0           0
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.81.156 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.81.156 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:      952         77         660           0         214         740
Swap:      0           0           0
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.84.250 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change this. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.9/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.84.250 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
      total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:      952         214         444           0         293         588
Swap:      0           0           0
```

You will see that Ansible logs in to each machine in turn and runs the uptime command, returning the current uptime output.

By following these steps, you have successfully demonstrated how to use ad hoc commands for quickly executing tasks on remote servers without the need for full playbooks.