

# System Provisioning & Configuration Management

# **EXPERIMENT - 03**

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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

PublicIPs: 16.16.184.192 PrivateIPs: 172.31.25.249

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 webservers group in your Ansible hosts file:

ansible -m ping dbservers

```
[do@ip-172-31-25-249 ~]$ ansible -m ping dbservers
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.23.82 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter
could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.23.82 | SUCESS => {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3.9"
    |,
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"

[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.26.57 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter
could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
172.31.26.77 | SUCESS => {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3.9"
    |,
        "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"

[do@ip-172-31-25-249 ~]$ [
    i-Oa0f5514ccedSeedb (Ansible-server)
```

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

```
[do@ip-172-31-25-249 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts
 hosts (2):
   172.31.23.82
   172.31.26.57
[do@ip-172-31-25-249 ~]$
```

# i-0a0f5514cced5eedb (Ansible-server)

PublicIPs: 16 16 184 192 PrivateIPs: 172 31 25 249

## **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

```
rered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter discovery.html for more information.
host 172.31.26.57 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interhat path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference appendices/interpreter discovery.html for more information.
```

i-0a0f5514cced5eedb (Ansible-server) PublicIPs: 16.16.184.192 PrivateIPs: 172.31.25.249

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

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

```
i-0a0f5514cced5eedb (Ansible-server)
```

PublicIPs: 16.16.184.192 PrivateIPs: 172.31.25.249

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.