02 Ansible Ad-Hoc

02 Ansible Ad-Hoc Ansible模块最全的参考

- *1.什么是ad-hoc
 - *2.ad-hoc模式的使用场景,
 - 3. 炎炎ad-hoc模式的命令使用, ansible 'oldboy' -m command -a 'df -
 - h', 含义如下图
 - *4.使用ad-hoc执行一次远程命令,注意观察返回结果的颜色
 - 5. ad-hoc模式的常用模块有如下:
- 1.执行命令模块
- 2.软件管理模块

yum

yum源

3.文件管理模块

file文件创建模块

copy文件拷贝模块

get_url文件下载模块

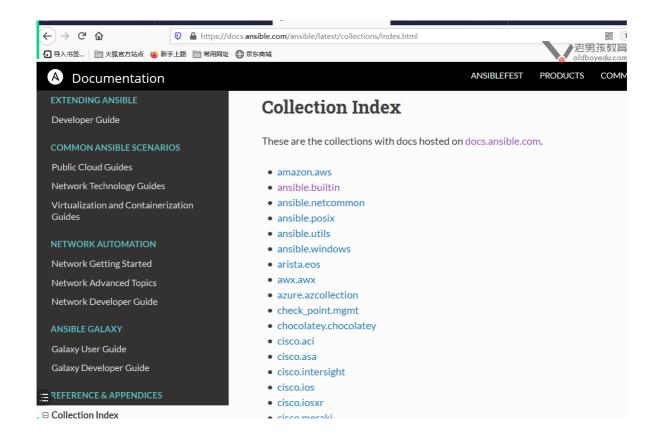
4.服务管理模块

systemd

- 5.用户管理模块
- 6.定时任务模块
- 7.磁盘挂载模块
- 8.防火墙管理模块 主要看iptables

Ansible模块最全的参考

- 传送门传送门
- 传送门精确
- 命令行查询模块: ansible-doc -s copy



```
ansible-doc -1 |grep ali
ansible-doc -1 |grep copy
ansible-doc -1 |grep yum
ansible-doc yum
```

*1.什么是ad-hoc

ad-hoc简而言之就是"临时命令",执行完即结束,并不会保存*

*2.ad-hoc模式的使用场景,

临时获取主机的数据、状态。

比如在多台机器上查看某个进程是否启动,或拷贝指定文件到本地,等等*



*4.使用ad-hoc执行一次远程命令,注意观察返回 结果的颜色

- 绿色绿色: 代表被管理端主机没有被修改(成功)
- 黄色黄色: 代表被管理端主机发现变更(成功)
- 红色红色: 代表出现了故障, 注意查看提示 (失败)
- 紫色(粉色):紫色(粉色) 警告信息,建议

ansible all -m ping

5. ad-hoc模式的常用模块有如下:

```
      command
      # 执行shell命令(不支持管道等特殊字符)管道

      * > . . . .
      shell
      # 执行shell命令 支持特殊符号

      script
      # 执行shell脚本

      yum_repository
      # 配置yum仓库 yum源

      yum
      # 安装软件
```

```
# 变更配置文件 远程复制
сору
              # 建立目录或文件
file
service
             # 启动与停止服务 设置开机自启动
systemctl
             # 挂载设备 磁盘 光盘 nfs ....
mount
              # 定时任务 设置/删除定时任务
cron
firewalld # 防火墙
               # 防火墙
iptables **
get_url # 下载软件 wget
0 0 0 0 0
压缩解压....
```

6.使用过程中需要先了解ansible-doc帮助手册

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible-doc -l# 查看所有模块说明[root@m01 ~]# ansible-doc copy# 表示指定模块方法[root@m01 ~]# ansible-doc -s copy# 表示指定模块参数
```

1.执行命令模块

1.command命令模块,不支持重定向或管道

command模块	
直接写上命令即可,不支持特殊符号 > >> {} *	

```
# 默认模块, 执行命令
[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -a "hostname"
```

- 2.shell模块,如果需要一些管道操作,则使用shell
 - 使用起来与command一致, shell模块支持管道 特殊符号

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m shell -a "ifconfig|grep
eth0" -f 50
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web -i hosts -m command -a 'ip
a | grep eth0'
172.16.1.10 | FAILED | rc=255 >>
Command "|grep" is unknown, try "ip address help".non-zero
return code
172.16.1.7 | FAILED | rc=255 >>
Command "|grep" is unknown, try "ip address help".non-zero
return code
172.16.1.9 | FAILED | rc=255 >>
Command "|grep" is unknown, try "ip address help".non-zero
return code
172.16.1.8 | FAILED | rc=255 >>
Command "|grep" is unknown, try "ip address help".non-zero
return code
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web -i hosts -m shell -a 'ip a
|grep eth0'
172.16.1.7 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast
state DOWN group default glen 1000
172.16.1.8 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc
pfifo_fast state UP group default glen 1000
    inet 10.0.0.8/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0
172.16.1.10 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc
pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
    inet 10.0.0.10/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0
172.16.1.9 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc
pfifo_fast state UP group default glen 1000
    inet 10.0.0.9/24 brd 10.0.0.255 scope global eth0
```

3.script脚本模块

• 说明:

- 。 把对应脚本传输过去
- 。 运行对应的脚本
- 应用: 批量执行脚本

```
# 编写脚本
[root@m01 ~]# mkdir -p /server/scripts
[root@m01 ~]# cat /server/scripts/yum.sh
#!/usr/bin/bash
yum install -y iftop
#在本地运行模块,等同于在远程执行,不需要将脚本文件进行推送目标主机执
行
[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m script -a
"/server/scripts/yum.sh"
/usr/bin/python2 -Es /usr/sbin/tuned -1 -P
/usr/sbin/sshd -D
\_ sshd: root@pts/0
   \_ /bin/sh -c /root/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-
1622793591.59-27092-255580592839178/yum.sh && sleep 0
        \_ /bin/bash /root/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-
1622793591.59-27092-255580592839178/yum.sh
            \_ /usr/bin/python /usr/bin/yum install
ipvsadm
```

- command 模块用于执行简易的命令,不包含特殊符号,管道,重定 向,通配符
- shell 与command 类似, 支持含特殊符号,管道,重定向,通配符
- script 分发脚本并执行脚本

2.软件管理模块

yum模块	
name=	指定软件名字 sl cowsay 软件名字-版本
state= 紫紫紫紫紫	状态 (present 或 installed 安装软件) absent或removed 删除 latest更新
download_only=true	仅下载,不安装.
enablerepo	安装的时候 临时 开启被关闭的yum源.
exclude	排除

```
ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd state=present" -i
hosts
ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd state=absent" -i
hosts

ansible nfs -m yum -a 'name=sl state=installed'
ansible nfs -m yum -a 'name=sl,cowsay state=installed'
```

```
#示例一、安装当前最新的Apache软件,如果存在则不安装
[root@ansible ~]# ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd state=present" -i hosts
ansible lb -i hosts -m yum -a 'name=httpd state=present'

whether to install (present or installed, latest), or
```

remove (absent or removed) a package.

```
#示例二、安装当前最新的Apache软件,通过epel仓库安装
[root@ansible ~]# ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd
state=present enablerepo=epel" -i hosts
Repoid of repositories to enable for the install/update
operation. 为了yum安装启动特点的yum源
These repos will not persist beyond the transaction.
在本次操作中生效
When specifying multiple repos, separate them with a ",".
 #如果需要指定多个通过逗号分割。
[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.5 -i hosts -m yum -a
'name=cowsay state=present'
172.16.1.5 | FAILED! => {
    "ansible facts": {
       "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "msg": "No package matching 'cowsay' found available,
installed or updated",
    "rc": 126.
    "results": [
       "No package matching 'cowsay' found available,
installed or updated"
    ٦
}
[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.5 -i hosts -m yum -a
'name=cowsay state=present '
[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.5 -i hosts -m yum -a
'name=cowsay state=present enablerepo=epel'
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": true,
    "changes": {
        "installed": [
           "cowsay"
```

```
},
   "msg": "",
   "rc": 0.
   "results": [
      "Loaded plugins: fastestmirror\nLoading mirror
speeds from cached hostfile\n * base: mirrors.aliyun.com\n
* extras: mirrors.aliyun.com\n * updates:
mirrors.aliyun.com\nResolving Dependencies\n--> Running
transaction check\n---> Package cowsay.noarch 0:3.04-4.el7
will be installed\n--> Finished Dependency
Resolution\n\nDependencies
=======\n Package
                                          Arch
         Version
                            Repository
======\nInstalling:\n cowsay
               3.04-4.e17
 noarch
                                 epel
42 k\n\nTransaction
======\nInstall 1
Package\n\nTotal download size: 42 k\nInstalled size: 77
k\nDownloading packages:\nRunning transaction
check\nRunning transaction test\nTransaction test
succeeded\nRunning transaction\n Installing : cowsay-
3.04-4.el7.noarch
                                          1/1
\n Verifying : cowsay-3.04-4.el7.noarch
               1/1 \n\nInstalled:\n cowsay.noarch
0:3.04-4.e17
   \n\nComplete!\n"
}
```

```
[root@ansible ~]# ansible webserver -m yum -a
"name=https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/zabbix/zabbix/5
.0/rhel/7/x86_64/zabbix-agent-5.0.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
state=present" -i hosts
#示例四、安装最新版本的Apache软件,如果存在则更新Apache (了解)
[root@ansible ~]# ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd
state=latest" -i hosts
#示例五、更新所有的软件包,但排除和kernel相关的
[root@ansible ~]# ansible 172.16.1.41 -m yum -a "name=*
state=latest exclude=kernel" -i hosts
yum -y update #升级系统所有的软件包 name=* state=latest
#exclude 排除
#示例六、删除Apache软件
[root@ansible ~]# ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=httpd
state=absent" -i hosts
#安装多个软件包
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web -m yum -a
"name=tree,cowsay,lrzsz state=installed" -i hosts
```

[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m yum -a "name=httpd
state=installed"

name#指定要安装的软件包名称state#指定使用yum的方法

installed, present #安装软件包 removed, absent #移除软件包

latest #安装最新软件包

list=ansible #列出当前仓库可用的软件包 yum

list ansible 查找软件包

enablerepo 开启某个yum源

disablerepo="epel,zabbix" #安装软件时,不从哪些仓库获取

download_only=true #仅下载软件包,不安装

yum源

yum_repository yum源的模块	yum源配置文件
name	[nginx-stable]
description	name=nginx stable repo
baseurl与右边一致	baseurl= <u>http://nginx.org/packages/cento</u> <u>s/</u> \$releasever/\$basearch/
enabled=yes	enabled=1
gpgcheck=yes	gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=与右边一 致	gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_sig ning.key
file=nginx	nginx.repo

yum_repository yum源的模块	yum源配置文件	
state		

```
yum_repository
[root@web01 ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/nginx.repo
[nginx-stable]
name=nginx stable repo
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/centos/$releasever/$base
arch/
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
gpgkey=https://nginx.org/keys/nginx_signing.key
module_hotfixes=true
[root@m01 ~]# cat /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo
[epel]
name=Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux 7 - $basearch
baseurl=http://mirrors.aliyun.com/epel/7/$basearch
failovermethod=priority
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-EPEL-7
#yum源模块
         #yum源的名字
name
         #???
baseurl
file
         #指定yum配置文件的路径和名称 注意不需要以.repo结尾
认使用 name的内容作为文件名
enabled yes/no 是否开启yum源 默认是 yes 开启
```

```
state #absent(删除)/present(配置 安装 这个是默认的)
description #描述信息
[php] #yum_repository -a name
baseurl = http://us-east.repo.webtatic.com/yum/e17/x86_64/
#yum_repository -a baseurl
enabled = 0 #yum_repository -a enabled
name = php repo #yum_repository -a description
#给 lb负载均衡 设置 php源 状态关闭
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -m yum_repository -a
'name=php description="php repo" baseurl="http://us-
east.repo.webtatic.com/yum/e17/x86_64/" enabled=no
state=present'
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
       "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
   },
    "changed": true,
    "repo": "php",
    "state": "present"
}
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
       "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
   },
    "changed": true,
   "repo": "php",
    "state": "present"
}
[root@m01 ~]# ansible
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -a 'ls -l
/etc/yum.repos.d/'
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
total 48
```

```
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 2523 Apr 25 10:49 CentOS-Base.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 1309 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-CR.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 649 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Debuginfo.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 314 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
fasttrack.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 630 Apr 8 2020 Centos-
Media.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 1331 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Sources.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 7577 Apr 8 2020 Centos-
Vault.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 616 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-x86_64-
kernel.repo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 664 Jun 4 16:39 epel.repo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 398 May 18 09:49 nginx.repo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 94 Jun 5 09:48 php.repo
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
total 48
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 2523 Apr 25 10:49 CentOS-Base.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 1309 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-CR.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 649 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Debuginfo.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 314 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
fasttrack.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 630 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Media.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 1331 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Sources.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 7577 Apr 8 2020 CentOS-
Vault.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 616 Apr 8 2020 CentoS-x86_64-
kernel.repo
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 664 Apr 25 10:49 epel.repo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 398 May 26 11:43 nginx.repo
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 94 Jun 5 09:48 php.repo
[root@m01 ~]#
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -a 'cat
/etc/yum.repos.d/php.repo'
172.16.1.5 \mid CHANGED \mid rc=0 >>
[php]
```

```
baseurl = http://us-east.repo.webtatic.com/yum/el7/x86_64/
enabled = 0
name = php repo
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
[php]
baseurl = http://us-east.repo.webtatic.com/yum/el7/x86_64/
enabled = 0
name = php repo
```

3.文件管理模块

ansible文件管理模块,主要涉及copy文件拷贝、file文件创建、get_url文件 下载

file文件创建模块

• 文件,目录 创建,删除

•

file模块	
path	路径或文件
state	file模块的state状态,对应不同的功能 directory 创建目录 touch 创建文件 link 创建软连接 absent 删除
onwer	
group	
mode	
recurse	recurse=yes 只有 state 为 directory的时候 才能使用.

```
# 1. 创建目录
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web -m file -a
'path=/code/src/nginx state=directory' -i hosts

# 2. 创建文件
ansible web -m file -a
'path=/code/src/nginx/lidaoav.com state=touch' -i hosts

709 ansible web -m file -a
'path=/code/src/nginx/lidaoav.com state=touch' -i hosts

# 3. 递归修改权限 所有者
ansible web -m file -a 'path=/code/src/
state=directory owner=nobody mode=600 recurse=yes' -i hosts
```

#1.创建目录

[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m file -a "path=/tmp/oldboy
state=directory"

#2.创建文件

[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m file -a "path=/tmp/tt
state=touch mode=555 owner=root group=root"

#3. 递归授权权限

[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m file -a "path=/data
owner=oldboylinux.cn group=oldboylinux.cn recurse=yes"

path #指定远程主机目录或文件信息

recurse #递归授权 state #状态

> directory #在远端创建目录 touch #在远端创建文件

link #link或hard表示创建链接文件

absent#表示删除文件或目录mode#设置文件或目录权限

 owner
 #设置文件或目录属主信息

 group
 #设置文件或目录属组信息

copy文件拷贝模块

• 远程拷贝

copy模块		
src	从哪里来 源(ansible本地目录)	
dest	到哪里去目标 (目标服务器目录)	
backup	是否开启备份功能,如果目标存在,覆盖之前进行备份.	
onwer		
group		
mode		

```
#1.拷贝文件文件至被控节点
[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/test.txt"

#2.对远端已有文件进行备份,按照时间信息备份
[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/test.txt backup=yes"

#3.复制目录 并修改所有者与权限
ansible web -m copy -a 'src=/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ dest=/tmp/ owner=nobody group=nobody mode=600' -i hosts

#4 content 内容 写入文件内容 重定向 > ansible web -m copy -a 'content="oldboylinux.cn" dest=/tmp/lidao.txt' -i hosts
```

ansible web -a 'cat /tmp/lidao.txt' -i hosts

#3.向被控端主机写入数据,并且会覆盖远端文件内原有数据信息 [root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m copy -a "content='oldboylinux.cn' dest=/tmp/oldboy"

src#推送数据的源文件信息dest#推送数据的目标路径

backup #对推送传输过去的文件,进行备份 content #直接批量在被管理端文件中添加内容

group #将本地文件推送到远端,指定文件属组信息 owner #将本地文件推送到远端,指定文件属主信息 mode #将本地文件推送到远端,指定文件权限信息

get_url文件下载模块

• ansible中的wget命令

```
#1.通过get_url下载文件或者软件
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m get_url -a
"url=http,https dest=/opt mode=0777" -i ./hosts
ansible web -m get_url -a
'url=https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/zabbix/zabbix/5.
0/rhel/7/x86_64/zabbix-get-5.0.0-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
dest=/tmp/ '

#2.下载一个文件前先进行md5校验,通过则下载,不通过则失败
ansible webservers -m get_url -a "url=http,https
dest=/opt mode=0777 checksum=md5:76eb3af80ffd" -i ./hosts
url #文件在网络上的具体位置
dest #下载到被控端的哪个目录下
checksum #校验(md5 sha256)
```

4.服务管理模块

- **systemd** (systemctl命令)模块
- service (5678)

systemd

```
#01 开、关服务
systemctl stop crond

#02 开机自启动服务 (关闭)

###systemd
开启或关闭 服务
```

```
ansible all -m systemd -a 'name=crond state=stopped'
ansible all -m systemd -a 'name=crond state=started'
ansible all -m systemd -a 'name=crond state=reloaded
或restarted'
###开机自启动
ansible all -m systemd -a 'name=crond enabled=yes'
###开机自启动并启动服务
ansible all -m systemd -a 'name=crond enabled=yes
state=started'
daemon_reload 未来我们修改了 systemctl对应的配置的时候 需要执行
```

ansible 管理服务的启动与停止,使用service

• 实现服务开启关闭/重启, 开机自启动

#1. 启动crond服务,并加入开机自启

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m service -a "name=crond
state=started enabled=yes"
```

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible all -i hosts -m service -a
'name=crond state=started enabled=yes ' -f 20
```

#2.停止crond服务,并删除开机自启

[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m service -a "name=crond state=stopped enabled=no"

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -m service -a
'name=crond state=stopped enabled=no ' -f 20
```

#3.重启crond服务

[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m service -a "name=crond state=restarted"

#4. 重载crond服务 优雅的重启 重新读取配置文件

[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m service -a "name=crond state=reloaded"

```
name # 定义要启动服务的名称
```

state# 指定服务状态started#启动服务stopped#停止服务restarted#重启服务reloaded#重载服务enabled#开机自启

模块对比	systemd(7 8)	service (5678)
服务名称	name	name
状态	state	state
是否开机自启动	enabled	enabled
系统重新读取system配 置	daemon_reload	无
指定运行级别	无	runlevel
推荐与建议	centos 7 8 rockylinux 使 用	适用于C5 6

5.用户管理模块

ansible 管理用户与组使用user、group 模块

• oldigrl uid 888 gid 888

1.group组模块

[root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m group -a "name=oldgirl gid=888"

#指定创建的组名 name gid #指定组的gid

state

absent#移除远端主机的组present#创建远端主机的组(默认)

8.user模块

#1.创建用户指定uid和gid,不创建家目录也不允许登陆 [root@m01 ~]# ansible oldboy -m user -a "name=oldgirl uid=888 group=888 shell=/sbin/nologin create_home=no"

```
#2.删除用户 指定用户名即可
userdel
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m user -a "name=tmd
state=absent" -i ./hosts
#3.给新创建的用户生成ssh密钥对
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m user -a "name=oo
uid=6677 group=adm generate_ssh_key=yes ssh_key_bits=2048
ssh_key_file=.ssh/id_rsa" -i ./hosts
generate_ssh_key=yes
ssh_key_bits=2048
ssh_key_file=.ssh/id_rsa #私钥
#4.将明文密码进行hash加密,然后进行用户创建
passwd oldboy
1 #明文密码
1 #加密后是
fdslkjalkdsjflklkjakfdslafdsakjadsfsfdsafdsafdsafdsa
[root@m01 ~]# ansible localhost -m debug -a "msg={{
'123456' | password_hash('sha512', 'salt') }}"
localhost | SUCCESS => {
   "msg": "$6$salt$MktMKPZJ6t59"
}
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m user -a 'name=xlw
password=$6$salt$MktMKPZJ6t59 create_home=yes
shell=/bin/bash' -i ./hosts
uid
             #指定用户的uid
       #指定用户组名称
group
             #指定附加组名称
groups
```

password #给用户添加密码(记得单引号) -a

"name=oldboy password='加密后的密码'"

shell#指定用户登录shellcreate_home#是否创建家目录

state #present /absent

6.定时任务模块

1.crond定时任务模块

#注释说 明	# -a name					
*	*	*	*	*	/bin/sh /server/scripts/yum.sh &>/dev/null	
minute	hour	day	month	weekday	job	state

```
# 正常使用crond服务(默认没写的时间都算*表示)
[root@m01 ~]# crontab -]
#yum install 脚本
* * * * * /bin/sh /server/scripts/yum.sh &>/dev/null

-m cron
-a
name #必须要添加一个
minute hour day month weekday job
state present(添加 默认)/absent(删除)

* * * * * /bin/sh
/server/scripts/yum.sh &>/dev/null
minute hour day month weekday job
```

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m cron -a "minute=*
hour=* day=* month=* weekday=* job='/bin/sh test.sh'"
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m cron -a "job='/bin/sh
test.sh'"
# 设置定时任务注释信息,防止重复,name设定
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m cron -a "name='cron01'
job='/bin/sh test.sh'"
# 删除相应定时任务
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m cron -a "name='ansible
cron02' minute=0 hour=0 job='/bin/sh test.sh'
state=absent"
# 注释相应定时任务, 使定时任务失效
[root@m01 scripts]# ansible oldboy -m cron -a
"name='ansible cron01' minute=0 hour=0 job='/bin/sh
test.sh' disabled=ves"
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -m cron -a
'name="sync02" minute="*/2" job="/sbin/ntpdate
ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null"
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": true,
    "envs": [],
    "jobs": [
       "sync time by lidao996",
        "sync time by lidao996",
       "sync02"
    ]
}
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": true,
```

```
"envs": [],
    "jobs": [
        "sync time by lidao996",
        "sync time by lidao996",
       "sync02"
   ]
}
[root@m01 ~]#
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -a 'crontab -l'
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync02
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync02
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -m cron -a
'name="sync02" minute="*/2" job="/sbin/ntpdate
ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null" disabled=yes '
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -m cron -a
'name="sync02" minute="*/2" job="/sbin/ntpdate
ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null" disabled=yes '
172.16.1.6 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": true,
    "envs": [],
    "jobs": [
       "sync time by lidao996",
        "sync time by lidao996",
       "sync02"
    ]
```

```
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": true,
    "envs": [],
    "jobs": [
        "sync time by lidao996",
        "sync time by lidao996",
       "svnc02"
   ]
}
[root@m01 ~]#
[root@m01 ~]#
[root@m01 ~]#
[root@m01 ~]# ansible lb -i hosts -a 'crontab -l'
172.16.1.6 \mid CHANGED \mid rc=0 >>
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync02
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
172.16.1.5 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync time by lidao996
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
#Ansible: sync02
#*/2 * * * * /sbin/ntpdate ntp1.aliyun.com &>/dev/null
-m cron
-a
name #指定名字
minute
hour
day
```

```
month
weekday
state present/absent
disabled 是否注释
```

7.磁盘挂载模块

9.mount挂载模块

```
#在backup服务器上安装nfs
#配置
#创建目录 修改所有者
#启动服务并开机自启动
#backup上面进行挂载(本地测试)
#web服务器进行挂载
#在backup服务器上安装nfs
ansible 172.16.1.41 -i hosts -m yum -a 'name=nfs-utils
state=present'
##配置
cat /etc/exports
/data-lidao/ 172.16.1.0/24(rw,all_squash) #默认压缩为
nfsnobody用户
ansible 172.16.1.41 -i hosts -m copy -a
'content="/data-lidao/ 172.16.1.0/24(rw,all_squash)"
dest=/etc/exports backup=yes'
#创建目录 修改所有者
[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.41 -m file -a
'path=/data-lidao/ owner=nfsnobody group=nfsnobody
state=directory ' -i hosts
#启动服务并开机自启动
ansible 172.16.1.41 -i hosts -m service -a
'name=rpcbind state=started enabled=yes'
ansible 172.16.1.41 -i hosts -m service -a 'name=nfs
state=started enabled=yes'
```

```
#backup上面进行挂载(本地测试)
ansible 172.16.1.41 -i hosts -m mount -a
'src=172.16.1.41:/data-lidao/ path=/mnt/ fstype=nfs
state=mounted'
#web服务器进行挂载
挂载到web服务器的 /code/upload/img
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web -i hosts -m mount
'src=172.16.1.41:/data-lidao path=/code/upload/img
fstype=nfs state=mounted'
#10.0.0.7作为nfs服务端, 10.0.0.8作为nfs客户端挂载
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web01 -m yum -a 'name=nfs-utils
state=present' -i ./hosts
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web01 -m file -a 'path=/data
state=directory' -i ./hosts
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web01 -m copy -a 'content="/data
172.16.1.0/24(rw,sync,no_all_squash)" dest=/etc/exports' -
i ./hosts
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web01 -m systemd -a "name=nfs
state=started enabled=yes" -i ./hosts
#配置挂载
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web02 -m mount -a
"src=172.16.1.7:/data path=/data fstype=nfs opts=defaults
state=present"
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web02 -m mount -a
"src=172.16.1.7:/data path=/data fstype=nfs opts=defaults
state=mounted"
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web02 -m mount -a
"src=172.16.1.7:/data path=/data fstype=nfs opts=defaults
state=unmounted"
```

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible web02 -m mount -a
"src=172.16.1.7:/data path=/data fstype=nfs opts=defaults
state=absent"
-m mount
-a
src 指定源
path 指定目标 挂载点
fstype 指定文件系统类型 nfs
state
present # 仅修改配置 开机挂载,仅将挂载配置写
入/etc/fstab
mounted # 挂载+修改配置 挂载设备,并将配置写入/etc/fstab
unmounted # 卸载设备,不会清除/etc/fstab写入的配置
absent # 卸载设备,会清理/etc/fstab写入的配置
remounted #重新挂载
```

• 传送门 mount模块

8.防火墙管理模块 主要看iptables

Linux 下防火墙主要分为Selinux与Firewalld

1.Selinux防火墙

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m selinux -a
"state=disabled" -i ./hosts
```

2.firewalld防火墙

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m systemd -a
"name=firewalld state=started" -i ./hosts
```

```
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m firewalld -a
"service=http immediate=yes permanent=yes state=enabled" -
i ./hosts
[root@m01 ~]# ansible webservers -m firewalld -a
"port=8080-8090/tcp immediate=yes permanent=yes
state=enabled" -i ./hosts
service
                  #指定开放或关闭的服务名称
port
                  #指定开放或关闭的端口
masquerade
                  #开启地址伪装
immediate
                  #临时生效
permanent
                  #是否添加永久生效
                  #开启或是关闭
state
zone
                  #指定配置某个区域
                  #配置富规则
rich_rule
source
                  #指定来源IP
```

3. iptables模块

```
iptables -t filter -I INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/24
                                                -p tcp
--dport 3306 -j DROP
iptables -t filter -I INPUT -s 10.0.0.0/24
                                                -p tcp
--dport 3306 -i DROP
-m iptables action=insert -a table=filter chain=INPUT
source=10.0.0.0/24 protocol=tcp destination_port=3306
jump=DROP
action append(默认)/insert
 664 ansible 172.16.1.51 -i hosts -m iptables -a '
table=filter action=insert chain=INPUT source=10.0.0.0/24
protocol=tcp destination_port=3306
                                   jump=DROP'
 666 ansible 172.16.1.51 -i hosts
                                     -m iptables -a '
table=filter action=insert chain=INPUT source=172.16.1.61
protocol=tcp destination_port=3306
                                   jump=DROP'
 669 ansible 172.16.1.51 -i hosts
                                     -m iptables -a '
table=filter action=insert chain=INPUT source=172.16.1.61
protocol=tcp destination_port=3306
                                   jump=DROP
state=absent'
```

```
-m iptables
-a
table
                 #-t
action
                 #默认是append追加-A insert插入-I
chain
                 #指定链
                 #-s 指定源ip ※※※※※
source
destination
                 #-d 指定目标ip
protocal
                 #-p 指定协议
                 #--sport指定源端口
source_port
destination_port
                #--dport指定目标端口 ※※※※
jump
                 #-j DROP/ACCEPT
                 #present(默认,添加规则) absent(删除)
state
#这可以使用nginx db01 backup nfs
#ansible ad-hoc练习案例
# nfs01
1. 安装nginx服务
                      #yum_repository/yum
```

```
2.编写简单网页测试内容
                        #copy content
3. 启动服务不加入开机自启
                        #systemd/service
4.放行对应的端口
                          #iptables
1. 安装nginx服务
#yum_repository
ansible 172.16.1.31 -i hosts -m yum_repository -a
 'name=nginx description="nginx repo"
baseurl=http://nginx.org/packages/centos/7/x86_64/
enabled=yes gpgcheck=no state=present'
#yum
[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.31 -i hosts -m yum -a
'name=nginx state=installed'
2.编写简单网页测试内容
ansible 172.16.1.31 -i hosts -m copy -a
'content="backup.oldoby.com"
dest=/usr/share/nginx/html/index.html '
```

- 3.启动服务不加入开机自启 #systemd/service [root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.31 -i hosts -m systemd -a 'name=nginx state=started enabled=yes'
- **4.**放行对应的端口 **#iptables**

[root@m01 ~]# ansible 172.16.1.31 -i hosts -m iptables
-a 'table=filter action=append chain=INPUT protocol=tcp
destination_port=80 jump=ACCEPT'