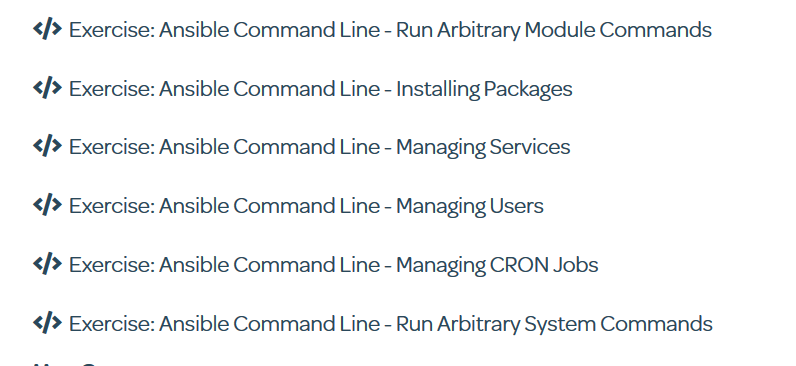
**TOPICS:**



**Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Run Arbitrary Module Commands**

[Exercise Instructions](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/232/module/59)

[Solution](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/232/module/59#/)

[Mark as Completed](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/232/module/59#/)

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Uses one of the modules for executing shell commands

- List all the files in the remote system(s) /var directory

    [test@tcox3 Outline]$ ansible apacheweb -u test -s -m command -a "ls -al /var"

4. Display the results.

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success | rc=0 >>  
total 16  
drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root 4096 Nov  2 23:57 .  
drwxr-xr-x. 17 root root 4096 Aug  6 19:28 ..  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 adm  
drwxr-xr-x.  9 root root   91 Nov  2 23:57 cache  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 May 12 20:18 crash  
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   32 Aug  6 19:40 db  
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   17 Sep 29  2014 empty  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 games  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 gopher  
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   17 Sep 15 13:33 kerberos  
drwxr-xr-x. 42 root root 4096 Nov  2 23:57 lib  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 local  
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   11 Sep 29  2014 lock -> ../run/lock  
drwxr-xr-x. 12 root root 4096 Nov  2 23:20 log  
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   10 Sep 29  2014 mail -> spool/mail  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 nis  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 opt  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 preserve  
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root    6 Sep 29  2014 run -> ../run  
drwxr-xr-x. 10 root root  102 Oct  6 22:47 spool  
drwxrwxrwt.  4 root root   64 Nov  2 23:57 tmp  
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root   16 Sep 29  2014 var  
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root    6 Jun 10  2014 yp

## Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Installing Packages

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Uses one of the modules for installing packages

- Install the package 'lynx' on the remote server(s)

[test@tcox3 roles]$ ansible apacheweb -u test -s -m yum -a "pkg=lynx state=latest"

4. Display the results.

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "msg": "",

    "rc": 0,

    "results": [

        "Loaded plugins: fastestmirror\nLoading mirror speeds from cached hostfile\n \* base: mirror.symnds.com\n \* extras: mirror.cogentco.com\n \* updates: mirrors.advancedhosters.com\nResolving Dependencies\n--> Running transaction check\n---> Package lynx.x86\_64 0:2.8.8-0.3.dev15.el7 will be installed\n--> Finished Dependency Resolution\n\nDependencies Resolved\n\n================================================================================\n Package       Arch            Version                      Repository     Size\n================================================================================\nInstalling:\n lynx          x86\_64          2.8.8-0.3.dev15.el7          base          1.4 M\n\nTransaction Summary\n================================================================================\nInstall  1 Package\n\nTotal download size: 1.4 M\nInstalled size: 5.4 M\nDownloading packages:\nRunning transaction check\nRunning transaction test\nTransaction test succeeded\nRunning transaction\n  Installing : lynx-2.8.8-0.3.dev15.el7.x86\_64                              1/1 \n  Verifying  : lynx-2.8.8-0.3.dev15.el7.x86\_64                              1/1 \n\nInstalled:\n  lynx.x86\_64 0:2.8.8-0.3.dev15.el7                                             \n\nComplete!\n"

    ]

}

## Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Managing Services

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Uses the 'service' module, start the HTTPD service installed during an earlier exercise

[test@tcox3 roles]$ ansible apacheweb -u test -s -m service -a "name=httpd state=started"

4. Display the results.

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "name": "httpd",

    "state": "started"

}

**Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Managing Users**

[Exercise Instructions](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/236/module/59)

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[Mark as Completed](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/236/module/59#/)

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Uses the 'user' module to add a user called 'johnsmith' with the default shell being 'bash' and indicate a unique UID

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible redhat -u test -s -m user -a "name=johnsmith uid=25001 shell=/bin/bash"

4. Display the results.

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "comment": "",

    "createhome": true,

    "group": 25001,

    "home": "/home/johnsmith",

    "name": "johnsmith",

    "shell": "/bin/bash",

    "state": "present",

    "system": false,

    "uid": 25001

}

localhost | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "comment": "",

    "createhome": true,

    "group": 25001,

    "home": "/home/johnsmith",

    "name": "johnsmith",

    "shell": "/bin/bash",

    "state": "present",

    "system": false,

    "uid": 25001

}

tcox5.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "comment": "",

    "createhome": true,

    "group": 25001,

    "home": "/home/johnsmith",

    "name": "johnsmith",

    "shell": "/bin/bash",

    "state": "present",

    "system": false,

    "uid": 25001

}

**Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Managing CRON Jobs**

[Exercise Instructions](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/237/module/59)

[Solution](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/237/module/59#/)

[Mark as Completed](https://linuxacademy.com/cp/exercises/view/id/237/module/59#/)

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Adds a root cron job with a name (you assign it) that runs a list of the /var directory on the system and logs to the root home directory in a file called 'var.log', every day of week/month at the same time

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible redhat -u test -s -m cron -a "name='crontest' minute='0' hour='12' job='ls -al /var > /root/var.log'"

4. Display the results and the resulting CRON entry

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "jobs": [

        "crontest"

    ]

}

localhost | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "jobs": [

        "crontest"

    ]

}

tcox5.mylabserver.com | success >> {

    "changed": true,

    "jobs": [

        "crontest"

    ]

}

[test@tcox3 ~]$ sudo crontab -l

#Ansible: crontest

0 12 \* \* \* ls -al /var > /root/var.log

## Exercise: Ansible Command Line - Run Arbitrary System Commands

1. Verify that your ansible installation is available by displaying the version of ansible while logged in as the 'user' user.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible --version

ansible 1.9.2

  configured module search path = None

2. Run the ansible command that lists all of the hosts configured in your control server 'hosts' file for the system.

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all --list-hosts

    tcox5.mylabserver.com

    localhost

    tcox4.mylabserver.com

3. Using the 'ansible' command line utility, execute a ONE LINE ansible command that does the following:

- Runs against the server/group chosen in Step #2

- Uses the 'test' user to run the command

- Executes the command with 'sudo' privileges

- Displays the contents of each server(s) remote /etc/fstab file locally using ONLY the command line (no module)

[test@tcox3 ~]$ ansible all -u test -a "cat /etc/fstab"

4. Display the results.

localhost | success | rc=0 >>

#

# /etc/fstab

# Created by anaconda on Mon Sep 29 21:48:54 2014

#

# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'

# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info

#

UUID=0f790447-ebef-4ca0-b229-d0aa1985d57f /                       xfs     defaults        1 1

/root/swap swap swap sw 0 0

tcox4.mylabserver.com | success | rc=0 >>

#

# /etc/fstab

# Created by anaconda on Mon Sep 29 21:48:54 2014

#

# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'

# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info

#

UUID=0f790447-ebef-4ca0-b229-d0aa1985d57f /                       xfs     defaults        1 1

/root/swap swap swap sw 0 0

tcox5.mylabserver.com | success | rc=0 >>

#

# /etc/fstab

# Created by anaconda on Mon Sep 29 21:48:54 2014

#

# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'

# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info

#

UUID=0f790447-ebef-4ca0-b229-d0aa1985d57f /                       xfs     defaults        1 1

/root/swap swap swap sw 0 0

/dev/xvdf1 /mnt/data ext3 rw 0 0

tcox1.mylabserver.com | success | rc=0 >>

LABEL=cloudimg-rootfs   /        ext4   defaults,discard        0 0