Tarea 1 Solución: Repaso de módulos

1. Averiguar los sistemas de ficheros de la máquina srv1 usando módulo **command**.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m command -a "df -
Th"srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
S.ficheros     Tipo     Tamaño Usados  Disp Uso% Montado en
udev           devtmpfs   462M      0  462M   0% /dev
tmpfs          tmpfs       97M   544K   96M   1% /run
/dev/sda1      ext4       7,8G   2,2G  5,2G  30% /
tmpfs          tmpfs      481M      0  481M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs          tmpfs      5,0M      0  5,0M   0% /run/lock
tmpfs          tmpfs       97M      0   97M   0% /run/user/1000
tmpfs          tmpfs       97M      0   97M   0% /run/user/1001
```

2. Averiguar en la máquina srv1 con módulo **shell** usuarios que tengan la Shell "bash" en el fichero `/etc/passwd`. Queremos ver por pantalla el texto *El usuario XXX tiene shell bash*.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m shell -a "grep
/bin/bash /etc/passwd | awk -F ':' '{print \"El usuario \" \$1 \" tiene la shell
\" \$NF}'"
srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
El usuario root tiene la shell /bin/bash
El usuario user tiene la shell /bin/bash
El usuario ansible tiene la shell /bin/bash
```

3. Copiar el fichero `/etc/hosts` al directorio `/tmp` de la máquina srv1 usando módulo *copy*.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m copy -a
"src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/dns.txt"
```

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m shell -a "ls -l
/tmp/dns.txt"
srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 211 nov  6 00:49 /tmp/dns.txt
```

4. Instalar GIT en la máquina srv1 usando módulo "apt".

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m apt -a "name=git
state=present update_cache=yes"
```

Nota: Para desinstalar GIT.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m apt -a "name=git
state=absent purge=yes autoremove=yes"
```

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m shell -a "apt list --
installed git"
srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Listando...
WARNING: apt does not have a stable CLI interface. Use with caution in scripts.
```

5. Parar y arrancar Apache en los Debian (servicio apache2) usando módulo *service*.

Previamente instalar Apache2.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m apt -a "name=apache2
state=present update_cache=yes"
```

Parar y arrancar el servicio.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m command -a "systemctl
status apache2"
srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
     Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset:
enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-11-06 00:58:01 CET; 34s ago
       Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
    Process: 8990 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited,
status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 8994 (apache2)
      Tasks: 55 (limit: 1108)
     Memory: 8.9M
        CPU: 35ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
             ├─8994 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             ├─8995 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─8996 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

nov 06 00:58:01 debian64 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP
Server...
nov 06 00:58:01 debian64 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP
Server.
```

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m service -a
"name=apache2 state=stopped"
```

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m service -a
"name=apache2 state=started"
```

Nota: Para desinstalar el servicio ejecutamos el siguiente comando.

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m apt -a "name=apache2
state=absent purge=yes autoremove=yes"
```

```
ansible@debian64:~/practicas/pr01$ ansible -i hosts srv1 -m shell -a "apt list --
installed apache2"
srv1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
Listando...
WARNING: apt does not have a stable CLI interface. Use with caution in scripts.
```