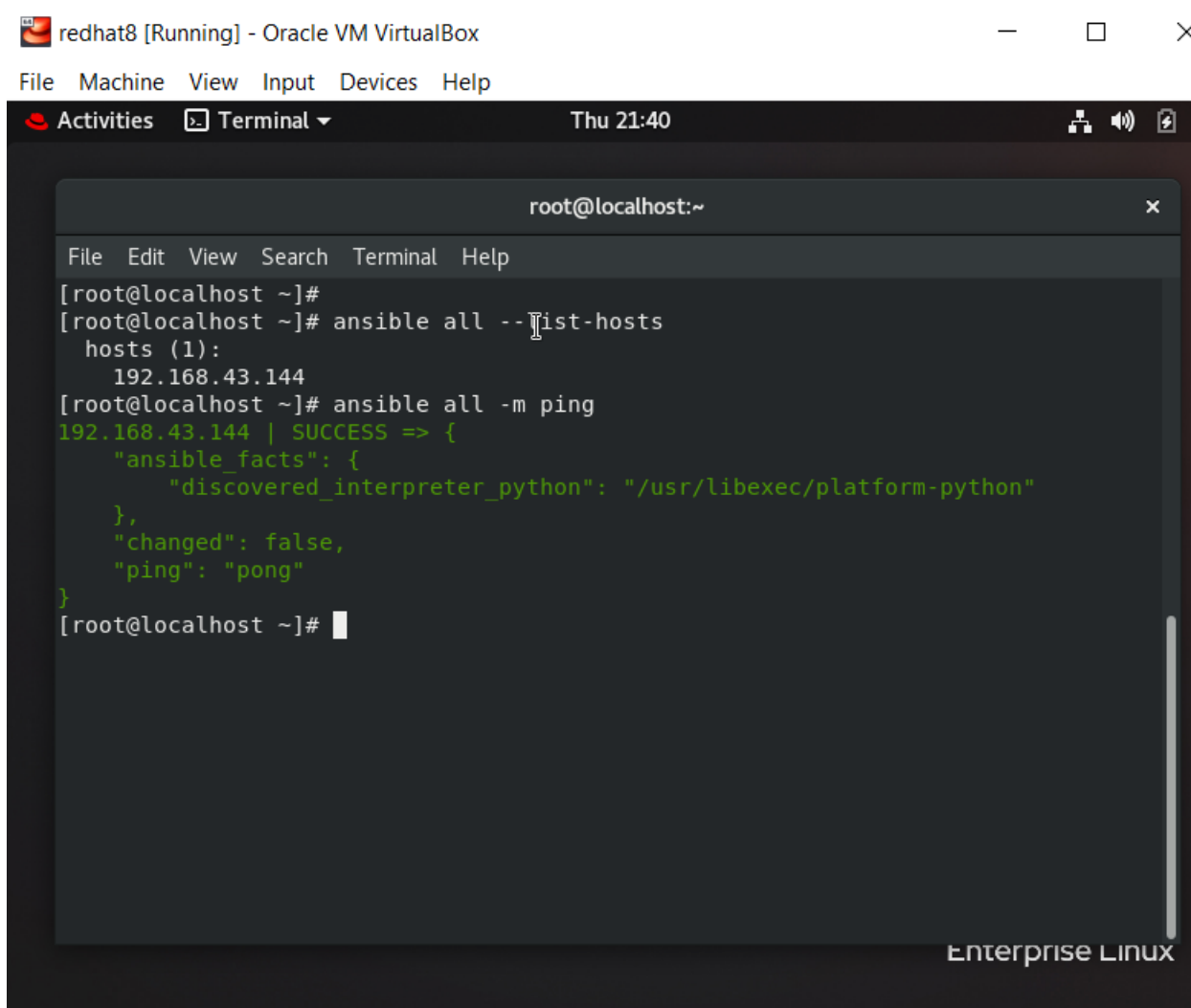


Transferring file and start httpd in the target node with the help of ansible:

1. To check connectivity with all the IPs in the inventory:

ansible all -m ping



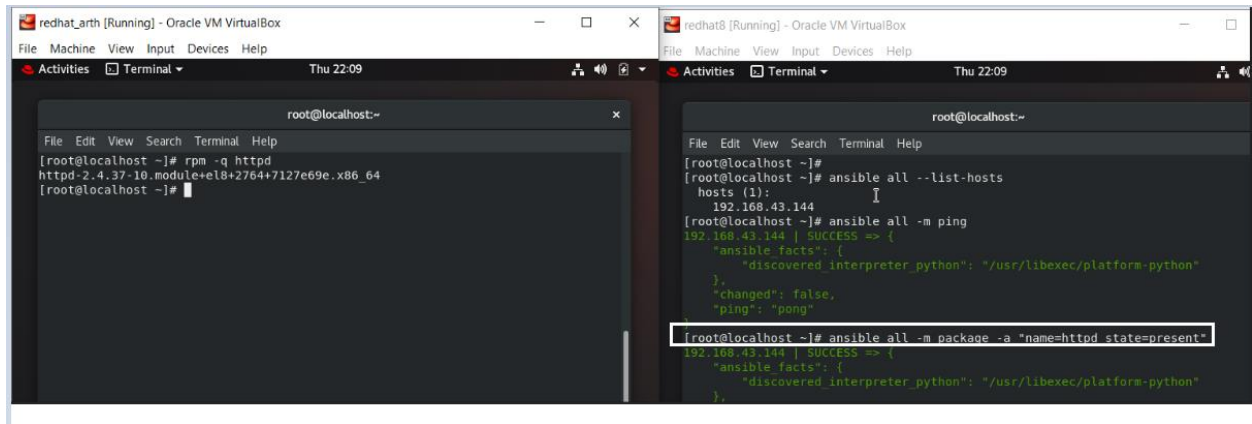
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "redhat8 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal is running as root on localhost. The user enters the command `ansible all --list-hosts`, which outputs the IP address 192.168.43.144. Then, the user enters `ansible all -m ping`, which outputs a success message for 192.168.43.144, showing that the ping was successful and the response was "pong". The terminal window has a menu bar with File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, and Help. The status bar at the bottom right says "Enterprise Linux".

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# ansible all --list-hosts  
hosts (1):  
  192.168.43.144  
[root@localhost ~]# ansible all -m ping  
192.168.43.144 | SUCCESS => {  
  "ansible_facts": {  
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python"  
  },  
  "changed": false,  
  "ping": "pong"  
}  
[root@localhost ~]#
```

If we get ping:pong as output, our connectivity is stable.

2. To install httpd (If yum,dnf,aptget is already configured on your system)

ansible all -m package -a "name=httpd state=present"

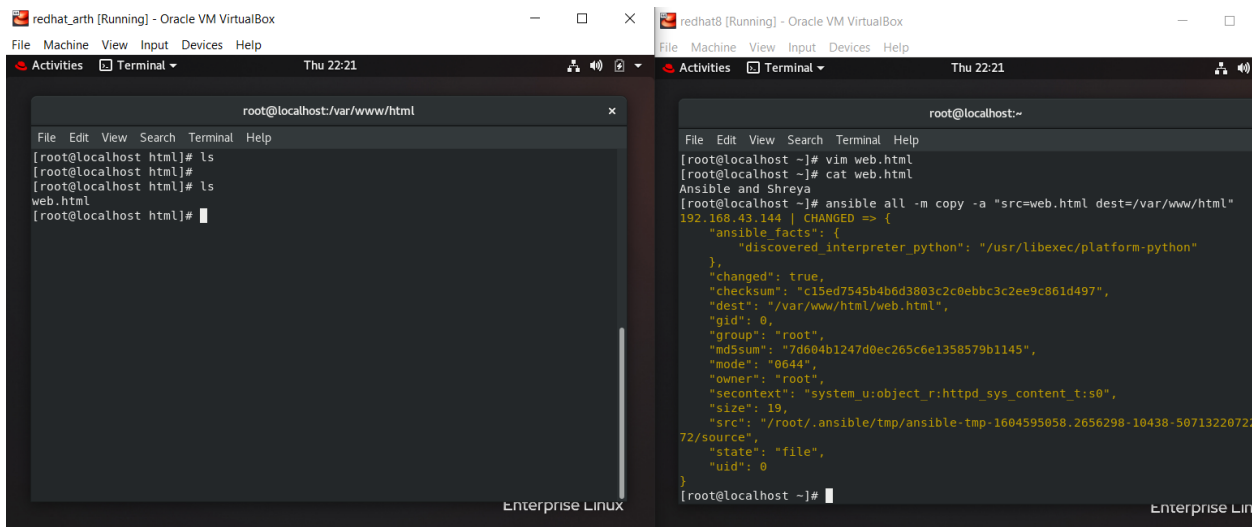


The image shows two terminal windows from an Oracle VM VirtualBox. The left window shows the command `rpm -q httpd` being executed, resulting in `httpd-2.4.37-10.module+el8+276+7127e69e.x86_64`. The right window shows the command `ansible all --list-hosts` listing the host `192.168.43.144`, followed by `ansible all -m ping` which returns `ping: pong`. Finally, the command `ansible all -m package -a "name=httpd state=present"` is executed, resulting in `192.168.43.144 | SUCCESS => { "ansible_facts": { "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python" }, "changed": false, "ping": "pong" }`.

Go to the target node and verify. You will see **rpm -q httpd** will show the version of httpd.

3. Create a file on control Node and copy it to all the target nodes

ansible all -m copy -a "src=web.html dest=/var/www/html"

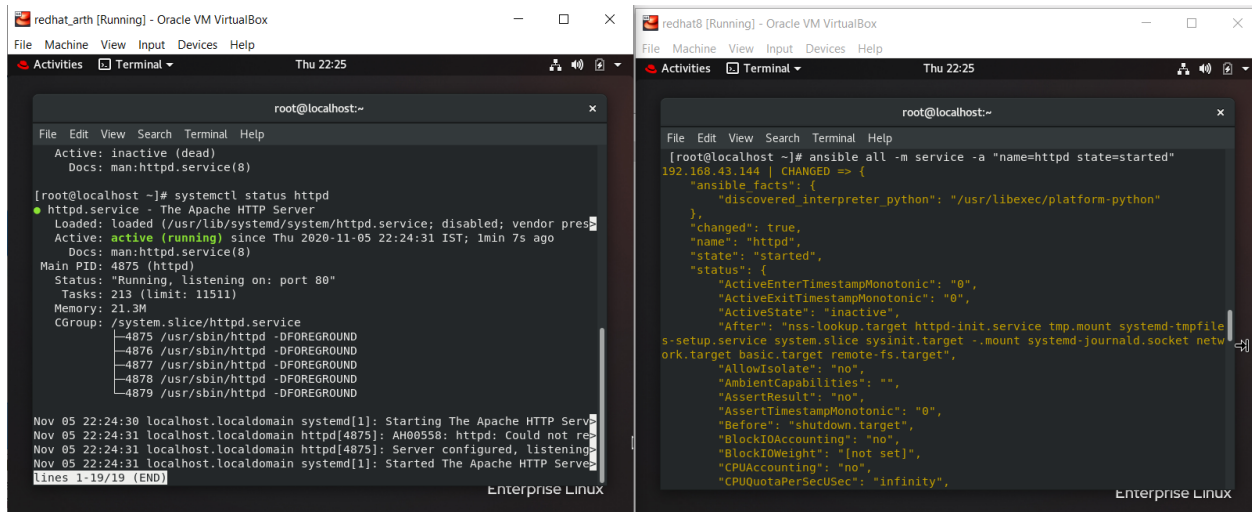


The image shows two terminal windows. The left window shows the command `ls` being executed in the directory `/var/www/html`, resulting in `web.html`. The right window shows the command `vim web.html` being executed, followed by `cat web.html` which displays the content of the file. Finally, the command `ansible all -m copy -a "src=web.html dest=/var/www/html"` is executed, resulting in `192.168.43.144 | CHANGED => { "ansible_facts": { "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/libexec/platform-python" }, "changed": true, "checksum": "c15ed7545b4b6d3803c2c0ebbc3c2ee9c861d497", "dest": "/var/www/html/web.html", "gid": 0, "group": "root", "md5sum": "7d604b1247d0ec265c6e1358579b1145", "mode": "0644", "owner": "root", "secontext": "system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0", "size": 19, "src": "/root/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1604595058.2656298-10438-5071322072272/source", "state": "file", "uid": 0 }`.

Initially, on the target node, ls command did not show presence of any file. After running the above command, we can see that web.html has successfully been transferred to the target node.

4. Start httpd service

```
ansible all -m service -a "name=httpd state=started"
```



Before, running the above command, check the status of httpd on the target node. Make sure it is inactive.

After running the command, recheck the status, it would be activated.

What is the purpose? Well, this repo is just a basic of Ansible and does not show the real use of it. By this demonstration, we can only understand that:

- **Ansible is a declarative tool**
- **We must know our purpose, knowing the command is not necessary**
- **Ansible is capable enough to figure out the command wrt OS.**
- **It makes our work extremely faster.**

In next repositories, we shall delve deeper into the use-case of Ansible.