使用脚本进行 ssh 登录服务器 (Linux 新手之路)

前面的博客完成了一个简单的定时删除日志的脚本,但由于现在又多台服务器,需要在多台服务器上执行删除日志操作的脚本,有很多办法,我想到的方法,一个是,可以将脚本部署到这些服务器上,然后在每台服务器上使用 crontab 来定时运行,但是如果服务器太多的话,就比较繁琐;还有一个办法就是通过脚本去登录服务器,运行脚本,去完成操作,那怎样才能用脚本登录服务器呢?

这里主要要用到一个 Linux 的工具: expect, 下面写一个简单的实例来测试, 命名为 temp.sh

- 1. #!/usr/bin/expect
- 2. set timeout 10
- 3. spawn ssh -p 6022 auth@172.16.84.166
- 4. expect {
- 5. "*password:" {send "auth\r"}
- 6. }
- 7. interact

然后用 sh temp.sh,出现错误: spawn: command not found

通过查询资料,原来 expect 用的不是 bash,所以不能用 sh,通过./来执行:./temp.sh

出现错误:没有权限操作,那就改一下文件的权限:chmod 744 temp.sh

然后再:./temp.sh

```
bes@boss-crm3:~/test> ./temp.sh
spawn ssh -p 6022 auth@172.16.84.166
auth@172.16.84.166's password:
Last login: Thu Dull30/10:16:400 2015 fleom/172.16.84.1
[auth@test:~]$
```

然后成功登陆,这里先完成了一小步。

突然想起一个小问题,如果没有安装 expect 工具的,可以这样安装:

1. yum install expect

也有可能遇到问题,我遇到了如下问题:

```
Total
warning: rpmts_HdrFromFdno: Header V3 RSA/SHA256 Signature, key ID fd431d51: NOKEY

Public key for tcl-8.5.7-6.el6.x86_64.rpm is not installed http://blog.csdn.net/
[root@sso7 ~]# which expect
/usr/bin/which: no expect in (/usr/lib64/qt-3.3/bin:/usr/java/jdk1.6.0_25/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/root/bin)
[root@sso7 ~]# yum --help
```

没有找到公钥,不能安装

可以这样安装:

1. yum --nogpgcheck install expect

这样就可以跳过公钥,直接安装,结果图:

```
Total size: 2.2 M
Installed size: 4.9 M
Is this ok [y/N]: Y
Downloading Packages:
Running rpm_check_debug
Running Transaction Test
Transaction Test Succeeded
Running Transaction
Installing: 1:tcl-8.5.7-6.el6.x86_64
Installing: expect-5.44.1.15-4.el6.x86_64
Installed products updated.
Verifying: 1:tcl-8.5.7-6.el6.x86_64
Verifying: expect-5.44.1.15-4.el6.x86_64

Installed:
expect.x86_64 0:5.44.1.15-4.el6

Dependency Installed:
tcl.x86_64 1:8.5.7-6.el6

Complete!
[root@sso7 ~]# which expect
/usr/bin/expect
```

这样就安装成功了。 (PS:需要清楚 yum 命令的,可以自己查一下) 通过以上的方式就可以实现通过脚本进行 SSH 登录服务器了。

简洁的一键 SSH 脚本

这里发一个自己图省事搞的一个批量打通 SSH 的脚本,可能对于好多朋友也是实用的,是 expect+python 的一个组合实现,原理非常 easy,使用起来也不复杂,在此还是简单贴出来说说。

```
noscp.exp
#!/usr/bin/expect
#noscp.exp
if {$argc<4} {
puts stderr "Usage: $argv0 localfile remotefile user passwd"
exit 1
}
set localfile [ lindex $argv 0 ]
set remotefile [lindex $argv 1]
set user [lindex $argv 2]
set pwd [lindex $argv 3]
set timeout 30
spawn scp ${localfile} ${user}@${remotefile}
expect {
"*yes/no" { send "yes\r"; exp_continue }
"*password:" { send "$pwd\r" }
expect eof
```

```
ssh_distribute.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import subprocess
import os
file dir='/home/hosts'
with open(file dir) as data:
  for each_line in data.readlines():
     if each_line != ":
       (ip,passwd)=each_line.split(':',2)
       print('./noscp.exp ~/.ssh/authorized_keys '+ip+':~/.ssh '+'root '+passwd.strip('\n'))
       subprocess.Popen('./noscp.exp ~/.ssh/authorized_keys '+ip+':~/.ssh '+'root
'+passwd.strip('\n'),shell=True)
      # subprocess.Popen('./sshkey.exp '+ip+' root '+passwd+' \\| grep ssh-rsa >>
~/.ssh/authorized keys',shell=True)
     else:
       pass
#subprocess.Popen('chmod 755 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys',shell=True)
ssh_setup.py
#!/usr/bin/python
import subprocess
import os
file dir='/home/hosts'
with open(file_dir) as data:
  for each_line in data.readlines():
     if each_line != ":
       (ip,passwd)=each_line.split(':',2)
       print('./sshkey.exp '+ip+' root '+passwd.strip('\n')+' | grep ssh-rsa >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys')
       subprocess.Popen('./sshkev.exp '+ip+' root '+passwd.strip('\n')+' | grep ssh-rsa >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys',shell=True)
      # subprocess.Popen('./sshkey.exp '+ip+' root '+passwd+' \\| grep ssh-rsa >>
~/.ssh/authorized_keys',shell=True)
     else:
subprocess.Popen('chmod 755 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys',shell=True)
#subprocess.Popen('/home/ssh_distribute.py',shell=True)
sshkey.exp
#!/usr/bin/expect
#sshkey.exp
```

```
if {$argc<3} {
puts stderr "Usage: $argv0 host user passwd"
exit 1
}
set host [lindex $argv 0]
set user [lindex $argv 1]
set pwd [lindex $argv 2]
set timeout 30
#spawn ssh ${user}@${host} "rm -rf ~/.ssh/id_rsa*"
#expect {
# "*yes/no" { send "yes\r"; exp_continue }
# "*password:" { send "$pwd\r"; exp_continue }
#}
spawn ssh ${user}@${host} "ssh-keygen -t rsa"
expect {
"*yes/no" { send "yes\r"; exp_continue }
"*password:" { send "$pwd\r"; exp_continue }
"Enter file in which to save the key*" { send "\n\r"; exp continue }
"Overwrite*" { send "y\n"; exp_continue }
"Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):" { send "\n\r"; exp_continue }
"Enter same passphrase again:" { send "\n\r" }
spawn ssh ${user}@${host} "cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
expect {
"*yes/no" { send "yes\r"; exp_continue }
"*password:" { send "$pwd\r" }
expect eof
```

多看两眼代码应该能够看出,expect 的功能是能够等待一些 Linux 反馈 通过这个的反馈做出推断并能够分类进行兴许的动作,非常黄非常暴力。

也就是利用了这个原理。过程例如以下:

- 1.首先运行 ./ssh_setup.py 首先收集全部机器的公钥,然后定向到运行这个脚本的 authorized_keys 文件中边,自己主动赋予 755 权限。
 - 2.运行./ssh_distribute.py 分发 authorized_keys 文件到全部的机器上。

下载连接在下方,详细用法里边有 readme.txt

http://download.csdn.net/detail/u012886375/9453810