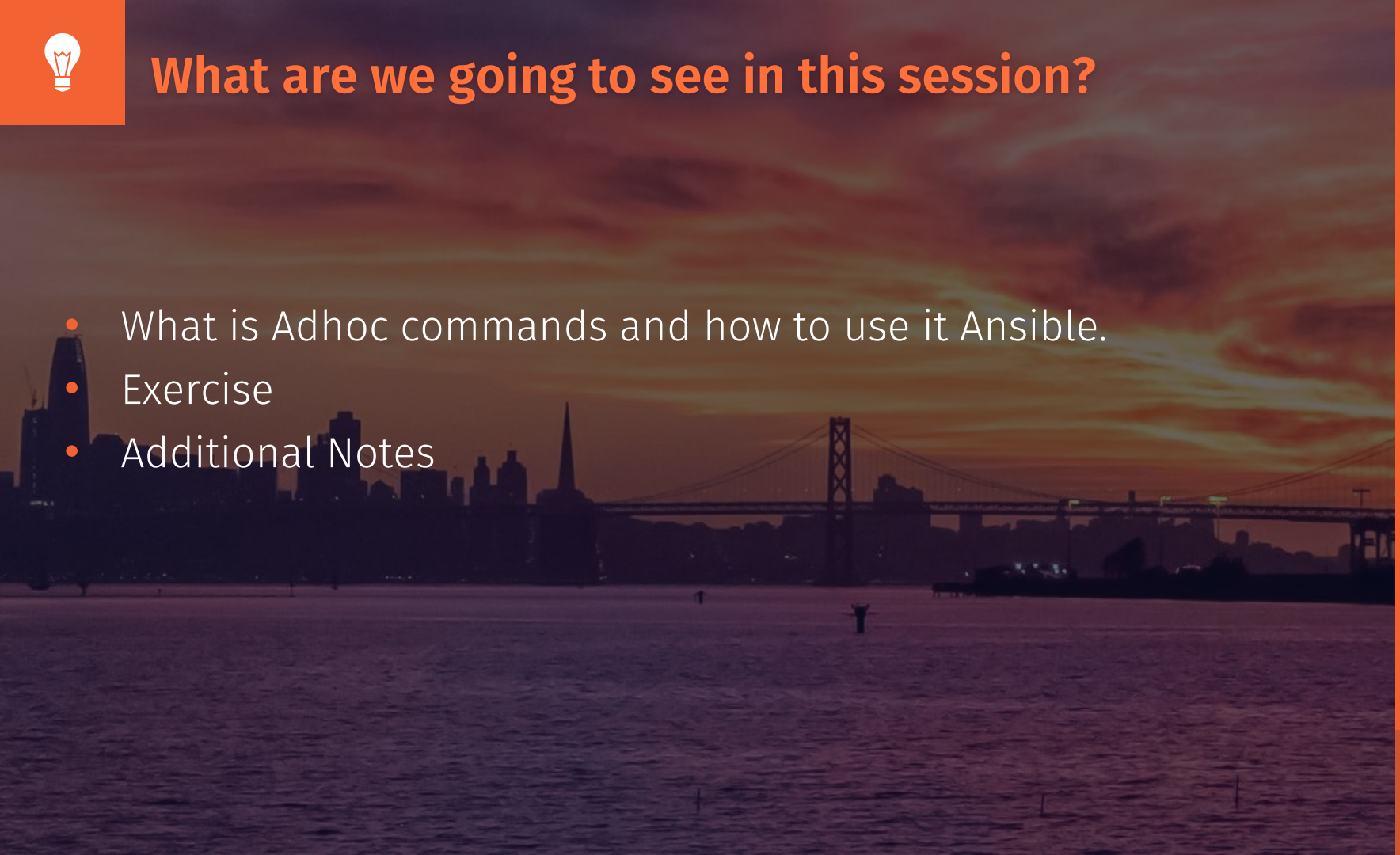


What are we going to see in this session?

- What is Adhoc commands and how to use it Ansible.
- Exercise
- Additional Notes

What is Adhoc commands

- An ad-hoc command is something that you might type in to do something really quick but don’t want to save for later.
- Through this session you can understand the basics of what Ansible can do prior to learning the playbook.
- Ad-hoc commands can also be used to do quick things that you might not necessarily want to write a full playbook.
- Generally speaking – The true power of Ansible lies in playbook rite? Then why you would need Ad-hoc tasks?
- Let's assume – You want to power off all your instance for some maintenance purpose and it is once in blue moon activity rite ? In this kind of scenarios you could execute a quick one-liner in Ansible without writing a playbook.

Exercise 1.0

Creating Directory using [mkdir] module:

ansible web -a "mkdir directory-name" --ask-pass (-k)

Directly running shell commands using [shell] module

ansible web -m shell -a "usermod -ag group user"--ask-pass (-k)

Copying a file to remote machines using [copy] module

ansible web -m copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/hosts"--ask-pass (-k)

Using [file] module you can change ownership and permissions on files.

ansible web -m file -a "dest=filename mode=600 owner=xxx group=xxx"(-k)

Combining two commands in single ones using shell module

ansible web -m shell -a "chmod 666 filename && chown user:group filename" (–k)

Reboot servers

ansible web -a "/sbin/reboot" --ask-pass (-k)

Exercise 1.1

Package Install using [YUM, APT] module:

ansible web -m yum -a "name=ntp state=present“

Package remove using [YUM, APT] module:

ansible web -m yum -a "name=ntp state=absent“

Creating User using [user] module

ansible web -m user -a "name=foo password=<crypted password here>"

Removing User using [user] module

ansible web -m user -a "name=foo state=absent“

Managing service using [service] module

States available : [started] [restarted] [stopped]

ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=started“

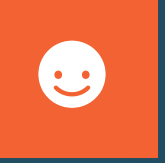
Additional Notes

Target multiple groups:

ansible prod:staging -m yum -a "name=ntp state=present“

List hosts : To see number of hosts in inventory file:

ansible all -m ping --list-hosts



End of this topic !

Any questions?