



链滴

ansible 使用实例

作者: [Smiteli](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1570344614769>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
ssh-copy-id root@47.106.93.184 // public.key 复制到client去
```

ssh-agent是一个密钥管理器，运行ssh-agent以后，使用ssh-add将私钥交给ssh-agent保管，其他序需要身份验证的时候可以将验证申请交给ssh-agent来完成整个认证过程。

```
$ ssh-agent bash
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

```
$ ansible all -m ping
# as bruce
$ ansible all -m ping -u bruce
# as bruce, sudoing to root
$ ansible all -m ping -u bruce --sudo
# as bruce, sudoing to batman
$ ansible all -m ping -u bruce --sudo --sudo-user batman
```

```
# With latest version of ansible `sudo` is deprecated so use become
# as bruce, sudoing to root
$ ansible all -m ping -u bruce -b
# as bruce, sudoing to batman
$ ansible all -m ping -u bruce -b --become-user batman
```

```
$ ansible all -a "/bin/echo hello"
```

```
$ ansible localhost -m ping -e 'ansible_python_interpreter="/usr/bin/env python"'
```

<https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/cli/ansible.html>
ansible <host-pattern> [options]

REPL(Read-eval-print-loop): 交互式解析器

```
$ ansible atlanta -a "/sbin/reboot" -f 10
$ ansible atlanta -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username
$ ansible atlanta -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username --become [--ask-become-pass]
$ ansible atlanta -a "/usr/bin/foo" -u username --become --become-user otheruser [--ask-become-pass]
$ ansible all -m shell -a 'echo $TERM'
```

```
$ ansible all -m copy -a "src=/etc/hosts dest=/tmp/hosts"
$ ansible webserver -m file -a "dest=/srv/foo/a.txt mode=600"
$ ansible webserver -m file -a "dest=/srv/foo/b.txt mode=600 owner=mdehaan group=mdehaan"
```

similar to mkdir -p:

```
$ ansible webserver -m file -a "dest=/path/to/c mode=755 owner=mdehaan group=mdehaan state=directory"
```

delete directories (recursively) and delete files:

```
$ ansible webserver -m file -a "dest=/path/to/c state=absent"
```

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/intro_adhoc.html

```
$ ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=acme state=present"
$ ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=acme-1.5 state=present"
$ ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=acme state=latest"
$ ansible webserver -m yum -a "name=acme state=absent"
ansible all -m apt -a "name=mysql-server state=present"
```

```
$ ansible webservers -m git -a "repo=https://foo.example.org/repo.git dest=/srv/myapp version=HEAD"
```

```
$ ansible all -m user -a "name=foo password=<crypted password here>"  
$ ansible all -m user -a "name=foo state=absent"
```

```
$ ansible all -m service -a "name=mysql state=started"  
$ ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=restarted"  
$ ansible webservers -m service -a "name=httpd state=stopped"
```

```
$ ansible all -m setup
```

后台运行:

```
$ ansible all -B 3600 -P 0 -a "/usr/bin/long_running_operation --do-stuff"  
$ ansible web1.example.com -m async_status -a "jid=488359678239.2844"
```

```
$ ansible all -B 1800 -P 60 -a "/usr/bin/long_running_operation --do-stuff"
```

The above example says "run for 30 minutes max (-B 30*60=1800), poll for status (-P) every 60 seconds" .