

How to run a local script on the remote machine using ssh and sshpass

井民全, Jing, mqjing@gmail.com

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Security Issue

- Your password shows in the script. Use `sshpass -f file_with_password` replace your code [[ref](#)].

1. Key

遠端執行 bash 指令並且吃參數的作法

```
ip="192.168.26.101" # remote machine ip
user="jing" # the username
ARG1="arg1"
ARG2="arg2"
ssh ${user}@${ip} <<-'ENDSSH'
    <這裡放 commands run on a remote>
    sudo apt-get update -y
    sudo apt-get install -y git
<這是 tab> ENDSSH

# remote install without asking password
sshpass -p ${passwd} ssh ${user}@${ip} <<-'ENDSSH2'
    <這裡放 commands run on a remote>
    sudo apt-get update -y
    sudo apt-get install -y git
```

```
<這是 tab> ENDSSH2
```

```
# 傳參數進去
```

```
sshpass -p ${passwd} ssh ${user}@${ip} ARG1=$ARG1 ARG2=$ARG2 'bash -s' <<'ENDSSH3'
```

```
  # commands to run on remote host
```

```
  echo $ARG1 $ARG2
```

```
<這是 tab> ENDSSH3
```

2. Detail

2.1. 遠端執行在 local script 檔

```
username=jing
```

```
ip=192.168.33.10 #remote machine ip
```

```
# Install the package
```

```
ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/known_hosts -R $ip
```

```
sudo apt-get -y --force-yes install sshpass
```

```
# Step 1: copy your local file to the remote site
```

```
# Note: Option StrictHostKeyChecking=no is mandatory otherwise the file will not be copy.
```

```
sshpass -p 1234 scp -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no "Your_Local_Script.sh"
```

```
$username@$ip:~
```

```
# Step 2: run the script on the remote site
```

```
sshpass -p 1234 ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -t $username@$ip ".  
./Your_Local_Script.sh"
```

2.2. 遠端執行在 local 多個 script 檔

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
ip=192.168.33.10  
ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/known_hosts -R $ip  
sudo apt-get -y --force-yes install sshpass  
  
username=jing  
ip=192.168.33.10  
sshpass -p 1234 scp common_fun.sh $username@$ip:~  
sshpass -p 1234 ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -t $username@$ip ". ./common_fun.sh;  
fun_setup_locale"
```

2.3. 遠端執行 bash 指令並且吃參數

2.3.1. 簡單少數指令

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
ssh-keygen -f ~/.ssh/known_hosts -R $ip  
sudo apt-get -y --force-yes install sshpass  
  
username=jing
```

```
ip=192.168.33.10
```

```
# sshpass 會先把 $ip 解開, 然後再送過去對方的機器
```

```
sshpass -p 1234 ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -t $username@$ip "ip=$ip; echo $ip"  
sshpass -p 1234 ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -t stack@$ip "echo nameserver 8.8.8.8 |  
sudo tee /etc/resolv.conf"
```

2.3.2. 大量指令

```
ssh ${user}@${ip} <<-'ENDSSH'  
  <這裡放 commands run on a remote>  
  sudo apt-get update -y  
  sudo apt-get install -y git  
<這是 tab> ENDSSH
```

```
# remote install without asking password  
sshpass -p ${passwd} ssh ${user}@${ip} <<-'ENDSSH2'  
  <這裡放 commands run on a remote>  
  sudo apt-get update -y  
  sudo apt-get install -y git  
<這是 tab> ENDSSH2
```

```
# 傳參數進去  
sshpass -p ${passwd} ssh ${user}@${ip} ARG1=$ARG1 ARG2=$ARG2 'bash -s' <<-'ENDSSH3'  
  # commands to run on remote host  
  echo $ARG1 $ARG2  
<這是 tab> ENDSSH3
```

3. The ugly method

For pure script and pure local script solution, please refer this link ([view](#)).

4. Reference

1. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/305035/how-to-use-ssh-to-run-a-local-shell-script-on-a-remote-machine>