



## Puppet Documentation

(Generated on December 29, 2011, from git revision  
3426e97c3e7fbd308b63823630601d307c522dc8)

# Puppet Labs Documentation

Welcome to the Puppet Labs documentation site. The documentation posted here is also available as a (very large, and frequently updated) PDF, which can be found [here](#).

## Puppet Enterprise

For information about Puppet Enterprise 2.0, see the [Puppet Enterprise User's Guide](#).

Documentation for previous versions of Puppet Enterprise can be found [here](#).

## MCollective

For information about MCollective, see the [Marionette Collective documentation](#).

## Puppet Dashboard

For information about Puppet Dashboard, see the [Puppet Dashboard documentation](#).

---

## Drive-Thru

Small documents for getting help fast.

- Core Types Cheat Sheet — available in [single-page flavor](#) (double-sided), [extra breathing room flavor](#) (six pages), and [plain web page flavor](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)



---

## Learning Puppet

Learn to use Puppet! New users: start here.

- [Introduction and Index](#)

### Part one: Serverless Puppet

- [Resources and the RAL](#) — Learn about the fundamental building blocks of system configuration.
- [Manifests](#) — Start controlling your system by writing actual Puppet code.
- [Ordering](#) — Learn about dependencies and refresh events, manage the relationships between resources, and discover the fundamental Puppet design pattern.
- [Variables, Conditionals, and Facts](#) — Make your manifests versatile by reading system information.
- [Modules and Classes \(Part One\)](#) — Start building your manifests into self-contained modules.
- [Templates](#) — Use ERB to make your config files as flexible as your Puppet manifests.

- [Parameterized Classes \(Modules, Part Two\)](#) — Learn how to pass parameters to classes and make your modules more adaptable.
- [Defined Types](#) — Model repeatable chunks of configuration by grouping basic resources into super-resources.

## Part two: Master/Agent Puppet

Coming soon!

---

## Reference Shelf

Get detailed information about config files, APIs, and the Puppet language.

- [REST API](#) — reference of api accessible resources
- [Puppet Language Guide](#) — all the language details
- [Puppet Manpages](#) — detailed help for each Puppet application

### Generated References

Complete and up-to-date references for Puppet's resource types, functions, metaparameters, configuration options, indirection termini, and reports, served piping hot directly from the source code.

- [Resource Types](#) — all default types
- [Functions](#) — all built in functions
- [Metaparameters](#) — all type-independent resource attributes
- [Configuration](#) — all configuration file settings
- [Report](#) — all available report handlers

These references are automatically generated from the inline documentation in Puppet's source code. References generated from each version of Puppet are archived here:

- [Versioned References](#) — inline reference docs from Puppet's past and present
- 

## Puppet Guides

Learn about different areas of Puppet, fix problems, and design solutions.

### Components

Learn more about major working parts of the Puppet system.

- [Puppet commands: master, agent, apply, resource, and more](#) — components of the system

### Installing and Configuring

Get Puppet up and running at your site.

- [An Introduction to Puppet](#)
- [Supported Platforms](#)
- [Installing Puppet](#) — from packages, source, or gems
- [Configuring Puppet](#) — use `puppet.conf` to configure Puppet's behavior
- [Setting Up Puppet](#) — includes server setup & testing

## Tuning and Scaling

Puppet's default configuration is meant for prototyping and designing a site. Once you're ready for production deployment, learn how to adjust Puppet for peak performance.

- [Scaling Puppet](#) — general tips & tricks
- [Scaling With Passenger](#) — for Puppet 0.24.6 and later
- [Scaling With Mongrel](#) — for older versions of Puppet

## Basic Features and Use

- [Techniques](#) — common design patterns, tips, and tricks
- [Troubleshooting](#) — avoid common problems and confusions
- [Puppet Modules](#) — modules make it easy to organize and share content
- [Parameterized Classes](#) — use parameterized classes to write more effective, versatile, and encapsulated code
- [Module Smoke Testing](#) — write and run basic smoke tests for your modules
- [Scope and Puppet](#) — understand and banish dynamic lookup warnings with Puppet 2.7
- [Puppet File Serving](#) — serving files with Puppet
- [Style Guide](#) — Puppet community conventions
- [Best Practices](#) — use Puppet effectively

## Advanced Features

Go beyond basic manifests.

- [Templating](#) — template out config files using ERB
- [Virtual Resources](#)
- [Exported Resources](#) — share data between hosts
- [Environments](#) — separate dev, stage, & production
- [Reporting](#) — learn what your nodes are up to
- [Getting Started With Cloud Provisioner](#) — create and bootstrap new nodes with the experimental cloud provisioner extension

## Hacking and Extending

Build your own tools and workflows on top of Puppet.

## USING APIS AND INTERFACES

- [REST Access Control](#) — secure API access with `auth.conf`
- [External Nodes](#) — specify what your machines do using external data sources
- [Inventory Service](#) — use Puppet's inventory of nodes at your site in your own custom applications

#### USING RUBY PLUGINS

- [Plugins In Modules](#) — where to put plugins, how to sync to clients
- [Writing Custom Facts](#)
- [Writing Custom Functions](#)
- [Writing Custom Types & Providers](#)
- [Complete Resource Example](#) — more information on custom types & providers
- [Provider Development](#) — more about providers

#### DEVELOPING PUPPET

- [Running Puppet from Source](#) — preview the leading edge
- [Development Life Cycle](#) — learn how to contribute code
- [Puppet Internals](#) — understand how Puppet works internally

---

## Other Resources

- [Puppet Wiki & Bug Tracker](#)
- [Puppet Patterns \(Recipes\)](#)

---

## Help Improve This Document

This document belongs to the community and is licensed under the Creative Commons. You can help improve it!



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 United States License](#).

To contribute ideas, problems, or suggestions, simply use the [Contribute](#) link. If you would like to submit your own content, the process is easy. You can fork the project on [github](#), make changes, and send us a pull request. See the README files in the project for more information.□

---

## Documentation Version

This release of the documentation was generated from revision `dc008d58cbad4a8cfb3dde6358efb3e85d737321` of the `puppet-docs` repo on December 29, 2011.

# Tools

This guide covers the major tools that comprise Puppet.

---

## Single binary

From version 2.6.0 and onwards all the Puppet functions are also available via a single Puppet binary, in the style of git.

List of binary changes:

- puppetmasterd → puppet master
- puppetd → puppet agent
- puppet → puppet apply
- puppetca → puppet cert
- ralsh → puppet resource
- puppetrun → puppet kick
- puppetqd → puppet queue
- filebucket → puppet filebucket
- puppetdoc → puppet doc
- pi → puppet describe

This also results in a change in the puppet.conf configuration file. The sections, previously things like [puppetd], now should be renamed to match the new binary names. So [puppetd] becomes [agent]. You will be prompted to do this when you start Puppet. A log message will be generated for each section that needs to be renamed. This is merely a warning – existing configuration file will work unchanged.

## Manpage documentation

Additional information about each tool is provided in the relevant manpage. You can consult the local version of each manpage, or [view the web versions of the manuals](#).

## puppet master (or puppetmasterd)

[Puppet master](#) is a central management daemon. In most installations, you'll have one puppet master server and each managed machine will run puppet agent. By default, puppet master operates a certificate authority, which can be managed using puppet cert.

Puppet master serves compiled configurations, files, templates, and custom plugins to managed nodes.

The main configuration file for puppet master, puppet agent, and puppet apply is

/etc/puppet/puppet.conf, which has sections for each application.

## puppet agent (or puppetd)

[Puppet agent](#) runs on each managed node. By default, it will wake up every 30 minutes (configurable), check in with puppetmasterd, send puppetmasterd new information about the system (facts), and receive a ‘compiled catalog’ describing the desired system configuration. Puppet agent is then responsible for making the system match the compiled catalog. If `pluginsync` is enabled in a given node’s configuration, custom plugins stored on the Puppet Master server are transferred to it automatically.

The puppet master server determines what information a given managed node should see based on its unique identifier (“certname”); that node will not be able to see configurations intended for other machines.

## puppet apply (or puppet)

When running Puppet locally (for instance, to test manifests, or in a non-networked disconnected case), [puppet apply](#) is run instead of puppet agent. It then uses local files, and does not try to contact the central server. Otherwise, it behaves the same as puppet agent.

## puppet cert (or puppetca)

The [puppet cert](#) command is used to sign, list and examine certificates used by Puppet to secure the connection between the Puppet master and agents. The most common usage is to sign the certificates of Puppet agents awaiting authorisation:

```
> puppet cert --list
agent.example.com

> puppet cert --sign agent.example.com
```

You can also list all signed and unsigned certificates:

```
> puppet cert --all and --list
+ agent.example.com
agent2.example.com
```

Certificates with a + next to them are signed. All others are awaiting signature.

## puppet doc (or puppetdoc)

[Puppet doc](#) generates documentation about Puppet and your manifests, which it can output in HTML, Markdown and RDoc.

## puppet resource (or ralsh)

[Puppet resource](#) (also known as ralsh, for “Resource Abstraction Layer SHell”) uses Puppet’s resource abstraction layer to interactively view and manipulate your local system.

For example, to list information about the user ‘xyz’:

```
> puppet resource User "xyz"

user { 'xyz':
  home => '/home/xyz',
  shell => '/bin/bash',
  uid => '1000',
  comment => 'xyz,,,' ,
  gid => '1000',
  groups =>
  ['adm','dialout','cdrom','sudo','plugdev','lpadmin','admin','smbashare','libvirt
  ensure => 'present'
}
```

It can also be used to make additions and removals, as well as to list resources found on a system:

```
> puppet resource User "bob" ensure=present group=admin

notice: /User[bob]/ensure: created
user { 'bob':
  shell => '/bin/sh',
  home => '/home/bob',
  uid => '1001',
  gid => '1001',
  ensure => 'present',
  password => '!'
}

> puppet resource User "bob" ensure=absent
...

> puppet resource User
...
```

Puppet resource is most frequently used as a learning tool, but it can also be used to avoid memorizing differences in common commands when maintaining multiple platforms. (Note that `puppet resource` can be used the same way on OS X as on Linux, e.g.)

## puppet inspect

[Puppet inspect](#) generates an inspection report and sends it to the puppet master. It cannot be run as a daemon.



Inspection reports differ from standard Puppet reports, as they do not record the actions taken by Puppet when applying a catalog; instead, they document the current state of all resource attributes which have been marked as auditable with the [audit metaparameter](#). (The most recent cached catalog is used to determine which resource attributes are auditable.)

Inspection reports are handled identically to standard reports, and must be differentiated at parse time by your report tools; see the [report format documentation](#) for more details. Although a future version of Puppet Dashboard will support viewing of inspection reports, Puppet Labs does not currently ship any inspection report tools.

Puppet inspect was added in Puppet 2.6.5.

## facter

Puppet agent nodes use a library (and associated front-end tool) called `facter` to provide information about the hardware and OS (version information, IP address, etc) to the puppet master server. These facts are exposed to Puppet manifests as global variables, which can be used in conditionals, string expressions, and templates. To see a list of the facts any node offers, simply open a shell session on that node and run `facter`. `Facter` is included with (and required by) all Puppet installations.

# Introduction to Puppet

---

## Why Puppet

As system administrators acquire more and more systems to manage, automation of mundane tasks is increasingly important. Rather than develop in-house scripts, it is desirable to share a system that everyone can use, and invest in tools that can be used regardless of one's employer. Certainly doing things manually doesn't scale.

Puppet has been developed to help the sysadmin community move to building and sharing mature tools that avoid the duplication of everyone solving the same problem. It does so in two ways:

- It provides a powerful framework to simplify the majority of the technical tasks that sysadmins need to perform
- The sysadmin work is written as code in Puppet's custom language which is shareable just like any other code.

This means that your work as a sysadmin can get done much faster, because you can have Puppet handle most or all of the details, and you can download code from other sysadmins to help you get done even faster. The majority of Puppet implementations use at least one or two modules developed by someone else, and there are already hundreds of modules developed and shared by

the community.

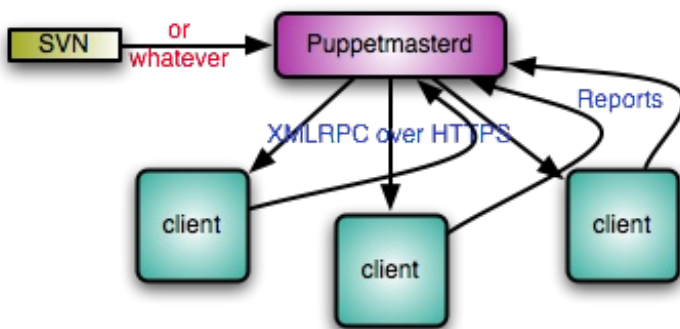
## Learning Recommendations

We're glad you want to learn Puppet. You're free to browse around the documentation as you like, though we generally recommend trying out Puppet locally first (without the daemon and a client/server setup), so you can understand the basic concepts. From there, move on to centrally managed server infrastructure. [Ralph](#) is also a great way to get your feet wet exploring the Puppet model, after you have read some of the basic information — you can quickly see how the declarative model works for simple things like users, services, and file permissions.

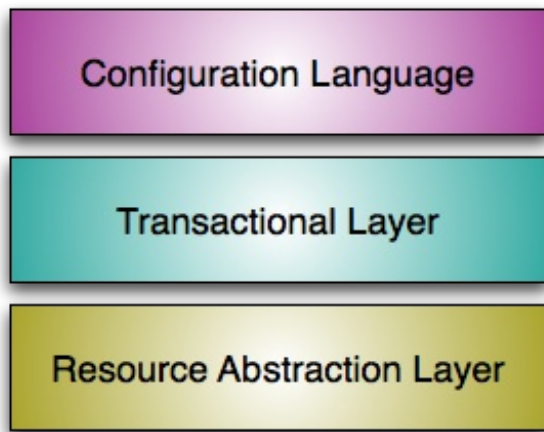
Once you've learned the basics, make sure you understand classes and modules, then move on to the advanced sections and read more about the features that are useful to you. Learning all at once is definitely not required. If you find something confusing, [file a ticket](#) or email us at [faq@puppetlabs.com](mailto:faq@puppetlabs.com) to let us know.

## System Components

Puppet is typically (but not always) used in a client/server formation, with all of your clients talking to one or more central servers. Each client contacts the server periodically (every half hour, by default), downloads the latest configuration, and makes sure it is in sync with that configuration. Once done, the client can send a report back to the server indicating if anything needed to change. This diagram shows the data flow in a regular Puppet implementation:



Puppet's functionality is built as a stack of separate layers, each responsible for a fixed aspect of the system, with tight controls on how information passes between layers:



See also [Configuring Puppet](#). For more information about components (puppetmasterd, puppetd, puppet, and so on), see the [Tools](#) section.

## Features of the System

### Idempotency

One big difference between Puppet and most other tools is that Puppet configurations are idempotent, meaning they can safely be run multiple times. Once you develop your configuration, your machines will apply the configuration often — by default, every 30 minutes — and Puppet will only make any changes to the system if the system state does not match the configured state.

If you tell the system to operate in no-op (“aka dry-run”), mode, using the `--noop` argument to one of the Puppet tools, puppet will guarantee that no work happens on your system. Similarly, if any changes do happen when running without that flag, puppet will ensure those changes are logged.

Because of this, you can use Puppet to manage a machine throughout its lifecycle — from initial installation, to ongoing upgrades, and finally to end-of-life, where you move services elsewhere. Unlike system install tools like Sun’s Jumpstart or Red Hat’s Kickstart, Puppet configurations can keep machines up to date for years, rather than just building them correctly only the first time and then necessitating a rebuild. Puppet users usually do just enough with their host install tools to bootstrap Puppet, then they use Puppet to do everything else.

### Cross Platform

Puppet’s Resource Abstraction Layer (RAL) allows you to focus on the parts of the system you care about, ignoring implementation details like command names, arguments, and file formats — your tools should treat all users the same, whether the user is stored in NetInfo or `/etc/passwd`. We call these system entities resources.

Ralsh, listed in the [Tools](#) section is a fun way to try out the RAL before you get too deep into Puppet language.

### Model & Graph Based

## RESOURCE TYPES

The concept of each resource (like service, file, user, group, etc) is modelled as a “type”. Puppet decouples the definition from how that implementation is fulfilled on a particular operating system, for instance, a Linux user versus an OS X user can be talked about in the same way but are implemented differently inside of Puppet.

See [the types reference](#) for a list of managed types and information about how to use them.

## PROVIDERS

Providers are the fulfillment of a resource. For instance, for the package type, both ‘yum’ and ‘apt’ are valid ways to manage packages. Sometimes more than one provider will be available on a particular platform, though each platform always has a default provider. There are currently 17 providers for the package type.

## MODIFYING THE SYSTEM

Puppet resource providers are what are responsible for directly managing the bits on disk. You do not directly modify a system from Puppet language — you use the language to specify a resource, which then modifies the system. This way puppet language behaves exactly the same way in a centrally managed server setup as it does locally without a server. Rather than tacking a couple of lines onto the end of your `fstab`, you use the `mount` type to create a new resource that knows how to modify the `fstab`, or `NetInfo`, or wherever mount information is kept.

Resources have attributes called ‘properties’ which change the way a resource is managed. For instance, users have an attribute that specifies whether the home directory should be created.

‘Metaparams’ are another special kind of attribute, those exist on all resources. This includes things like the log level for the resource, whether the resource should be in noop mode so it never modifies the system, and the relationships between resources.

## RESOURCE RELATIONSHIPS

Puppet has a system of modelling relationships between resources — what resources should be evaluated before or after one another. They also are used to determine whether a resource needs to respond to changes in another resource (such as if a service needs to restart if the configuration file for the service has changed). This ordering reduces unnecessary commands, such as avoiding restarting a service if the configuration has not changed.

Because the system is graph based, it’s actually possible to generate a diagram (from Puppet) of the relationships between all of your resources.

# Learning The Language

Seeing a few examples in action will greatly help in learning the system.

For information about the Puppet language, see the excellent [language guide](#)

# Supported Platforms

For information about Puppet Enterprise's system requirements, [see here](#).

Puppet 2.6 and 2.7 can run on the following platforms:

## Linux

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux, version 4 and higher
- CentOS, version 4 and higher
- Scientific Linux, version 4 and higher
- Oracle Enterprise Linux, version 4 and higher
- Debian, version 5 (Lenny) and higher
- Ubuntu, version 8.04 LTS and higher
- Fedora, version 15 and higher
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, version 11 and higher
- Gentoo Linux
- Mandriva Corporate Server 4
- ArchLinux

## BSD

- FreeBSD 4.7 and later
- OpenBSD 4.1 and later

## Other Unix

- Mac OS X, version 10.4 (Tiger) and higher
- Solaris, version 10 and higher
- AIX, version 5.3 and higher
- HP-UX

## Windows

- Windows Server 2003 and 2008 (Puppet version 2.7.6 and higher)

Puppet requires [Ruby](#). Certain versions of Ruby work better with Puppet than others.

- Ruby 1.8.7 and 1.8.5 are fully supported with Puppet 2.6 and 2.7, and Puppet Labs runs automated tests on both of these versions.
- Ruby 1.9.2 and higher are supported with Puppet 2.7, and Puppet Labs runs automated tests on version 1.9.2.
- Ruby 1.8.1 is partially supported for agent-only use on a best-effort basis, and is not included in

our automated testing.

- Ruby 1.8.6, 1.9.0, and 1.9.1 have significant compatibility issues with Puppet, and there are no plans to make Puppet work with these versions.
- Puppet Enterprise has no Ruby version requirement, as it manages its own Ruby environment.

Please [contact Puppet Labs](#) if you are interested in a platform not on this list.

## Installation Guide

This guide covers in-depth installation instructions and options for Puppet on a wide-range of operating systems.

---

### Before Starting

You will need to install Puppet on both [managed nodes](#) and the central [Puppet master server\(s\)](#) in order to run puppet in client server mode. If you will just be running [Puppet standalone](#) you don't need a Puppet master server and installation on just one machine will suffice.□

You may want to consider installing [Puppet Enterprise](#) for the easiest installation path, if you need professional support, or if some of the additional features built on Puppet would be useful. Check out the [comparison](#) and read the [FAQ](#) to see if it might be right for you.

For most platforms, you can install 'puppet' via your package manager of choice. For a few platforms, you will need to install using the [tarball](#) or [RubyGems](#).

INFO: For instructions on installing puppet using a distribution-specific package manager, consult□ your operating system documentation. Volunteer contributed operating system packages can also be found on the [downloads page](#)

### Ruby Prerequisites

The only prerequisite for Puppet that doesn't come as part of the Ruby standard library is [facter](#), which is also developed by Puppet Labs.

All other prerequisites Ruby libraries should come with any standard Ruby 1.8.2+ install. Should your OS not come with the complete standard library (or you are using a custom Ruby build), these include:

- base64
- cgi
- digest/md5
- etc
- fileutils□

- ipaddr
- openssl
- strscan
- syslog
- uri
- webrick
- webrick/https
- xmlrpc

NOTE: We strongly recommend using the version of Ruby that comes with your system, since that will have a higher degree of testing coverage. If you feel the particular need to build Ruby manually, you can get the source from [ruby-lang.org](http://ruby-lang.org).

## OS Packages

If installing from a distribution maintained package, such as those listed on the [Downloading Puppet Wiki Page](#) all OS prerequisites should be handled by your package manager. See the Wiki for information on how to enable repositories for your particular OS. Usually the latest stable version is available as a package. If you would like to do puppet-development or see the latest versions, however, you will want to install from source.

## Installing Facter From Source

The facter library is a prerequisite for Puppet. Like Puppet, there are [packages](#) available for most platforms, though you may want to use the tarball if you would like to try a newer version or are using a platform without an OS package:

Get the latest tarball:

```
$ wget http://puppetlabs.com/downloads/facter/facter-latest.tgz
```

Untar and install facter:

```
$ gzip -d -c facter-latest.tgz | tar xf -  
$ cd facter-*  
$ sudo ruby install.rb # or become root and run install.rb
```

There are also gems available in the [download](#) directory.

## Installing Puppet From Source

Using the same mechanism as Facter, install the puppet libraries and executables:

```
# get the latest tarball
$ wget http://puppetlabs.com/downloads/puppet/puppet-latest.tgz
# untar and install it
$ gzip -d -c puppet-latest.tgz | tar xf -
$ cd puppet-*
$ sudo ruby install.rb # or become root and run install.rb
```

You can also check the source out from the git repo:

```
$ mkdir -p ~/git && cd ~/git
$ git clone git://github.com/puppetlabs/puppet
$ cd puppet
$ sudo ruby ./install.rb
```

To install into a different location you can use:

```
$ sudo ruby install.rb --bindir=/usr/bin --sbindir=/usr/sbin
```

### Alternative Install Method: Using Ruby Gems

You can also install Facter and Puppet via gems:

```
$ wget http://puppetlabs.com/downloads/gems/facter-1.5.7.gem
$ sudo gem install facter-1.5.7.gem
$ wget http://puppetlabs.com/downloads/gems/puppet-0.25.1.gem
$ sudo gem install puppet-0.25.1.gem
```

Find the latest gems [here](#)

For more information on Ruby Gems, see the [Gems User Guide](#)

WARNING: If you get the error, in require: no such file to load, define the RUBYOPT environment variable as advised in the [post-install instructions](#) of the RubyGems User Guide.

## Learning and Configuring Puppet

Now that the packages are installed, start [Learning Puppet](#) or see [Configuring Puppet](#) for setup instructions.

# Setting Up Puppet

Once Puppet is installed, learn how to set it up for initial operation.



# Open Firewall Ports On Server and Agent Node

In order for the puppet master server to centrally manage agent nodes, you may need to open port 8140 for incoming tcp connections on the puppet master. Consult your firewall documentation for more details.

## Configuration Files

The main configuration file for Puppet is `/etc/puppet/puppet.conf`. A package based installation file will have created this file automatically. Unlisted settings have reasonable defaults. To see all the possible values, you may run:

```
$ puppet --genconfig
```

## Configure DNS (Optional)

The puppet agent looks for a server named puppet by default. If you choose, you can set up a puppet DNS CNAME record to avoid having to specify your puppet master hostname in the configuration of each agent node.

If you have local DNS zone files, you can add a CNAME record pointing to the server machine in the appropriate zone file.

```
puppet    IN      CNAME    crabcake.picnic.edu.
```

See the book “DNS and Bind” by Cricket Liu et al if you need help with CNAME records. After adding the CNAME record, restart your name server. You can also add a host entry in the `/etc/hosts` file on both the server and agent nodes.

For the server:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost puppet
```

For the agent nodes:

```
192.168.1.67 crabcake.picnic.edu crabcake puppet
```

NOTE: If you can ping the server by the name puppet but Syslog (for example `/var/log/messages`) on the agent nodes still has entries stating the puppet agent cannot connect to the server, verify port 8140 is open on the server.

# Puppet Language Setup

## Create Your Site Manifest

Puppet is a declarative system, so it does not make much sense to speak of “executing” Puppet programs or scripts. Instead, we choose to use the word manifest to describe our Puppet code, and we speak of applying those manifests to the managed systems. Thus, a manifest is a text document written in the Puppet language and meant to describe and result in a desired configuration.□

Puppet assumes that you will have one central manifest capable of configuring an entire site, which we call the site manifest. You could have multiple, separate site manifests if you wanted, though if doing this each of them would need their own puppet servers. Individual system differences can be separated out, node by node, in the site manifest.

Puppet will start with `/etc/puppet/manifests/site.pp` as the primary manifest, so create `/etc/puppet/manifests` and add your manifest, along with any files it includes, to that directory. It is highly recommended that you use some form of version control (git, svn, etc) to keep track of changes to manifests.

## Example Manifest

The site manifest can do as little or as much as you want. A good starting point is a manifest that makes sure that your sudoers file has the appropriate permissions:□

```
# site.pp
file { ["/etc/sudoers":
  owner => root, group => root, mode => 440
]
```

For more information on how to create the site manifest, see the tutorials listed in the [Getting Started](#) section.

## Start the Central Daemon

Most sites should only need one puppet master server. Puppet Labs will be publishing a document describing best practices for scale-out and failover, though there are various ways to address handling in larger infrastructures. For now, we’ll explain how to work with the one server, and others can be added as needed.

First, decide which machine will be the central server; this is where puppet master will be run.

The best way to start any daemon is using the local server’s service management system, often in the form of init scripts.

If you’re running on Red Hat, CentOS, Fedora, Debian, Ubuntu, or Solaris, the OS package already contains a suitable init script. If you don’t have one, you can either create your own using an

existing init script as an example, or simply run without one (though this is not advisable for production environments).

It is also necessary to create the puppet user and group that the daemon will use. Either create these manually, or start the daemon with the `--mkusers` flag to create them.□

```
# puppet master --mkusers
```

Starting the puppet daemon will automatically create all necessary certificates, directories, and files.□

NOTE: To enable the daemon to also function as a file server, so that agent nodes can copy files□ from it, create a [fileserver configuration file](#)□ and restart puppet master.

## Verifying Installation

To verify that your daemon is working as expected, pick a single agent node to use as a testbed. Once Puppet is installed on that machine, run the agent against the central server to verify that everything is working appropriately. You should start the agent in verbose mode the first time and□ with the `--waitforcert` flag enabled:□

```
# puppet agent --server myserver.domain.com --waitforcert 60 --test
```

Adding the `--test` flag causes puppet agent to stay in the foreground, print extra output, only run□ once and then exit, and to just exit if the remote configuration fails to compile (by default, puppet□ agent will use a cached configuration if there is a problem with the remote manifests).□

In running the agent, you should see the message:

```
info: Requesting certificate
warning: peer certificate won't be verified in this SSL session
notice: Did not receive certificate
```

INFO: This message will repeat every 60 seconds with the above command.

This is normal, since your server is not auto-signing certificates as a security precaution.□

On your server, list the waiting certificates:□

```
# puppet cert --list
```

You should see the name of the test agent node. Now go ahead and sign the certificate:□

```
# puppet cert --sign mytestagent.domain.com
```

---

Within 60 seconds, your test agent should receive its certificate from the server, receive its configuration, apply it locally, and exit normally.

NOTE: By default, puppet agent runs with a waitforcert of five minutes; set the value to 0 to disable this wait-polling period entirely.

## Scaling your Installation

For more about how to tune Puppet for large environments, see [Scaling Puppet](#).

# Configuring Puppet

Puppet's behavior can be customized with a [rather large collection of settings](#). Most of these can be safely ignored, but you'll almost definitely have to modify some of them.

This document describes how Puppet's configuration settings work, and describes all of Puppet's auxiliary config files.

---

## Puppet's Settings

Puppet is able to automatically generate a reference of all its config settings (`puppet doc --reference configuration`), and the documentation site includes [archived references for every recent version of Puppet](#). You will generally want to consult the [the most recent stable version's reference](#).

When retrieving the value for a given setting, Puppet follows a simple lookup path, stopping at the first value it finds. In order, it will check:

- Values specified on the command line
- Values in environment blocks in `puppet.conf`
- Values in run mode blocks in `puppet.conf`
- Values in the main block of `puppet.conf`
- The default values

The settings you'll have to interact with will vary a lot, depending on what you're doing with Puppet. But at the least, you should get familiar with the following:

- [certname](#) — The locally unique name for this node. If you aren't using DNS names to identify your nodes, you'll need to set it yourself.
- [server](#) — The puppet master server to request configurations from.
- [confdir](#) — One of Puppet's main working directories, which usually contains config files,

manifests, modules, and certificates.□

- [vardir](#) — Puppet’s other main working directory, which usually contains cached data and configurations, reports, and file backups.□
- [modulepath](#) — The search path for Puppet modules.
- [environment](#) — On agent nodes, the [environment](#) to request configuration in.□
- [node\\_terminus](#) — How puppet master should get node definitions; if you use an ENC, you’ll need to set it to “exec.”
- [external\\_nodes](#) — The script to run for node definitions (if you chose a `node_terminus` of “exec”).
- [report](#) — Whether to send reports to the puppet master.
- [reports](#) — On the puppet master, which report handler(s) to use.

## puppet.conf

Puppet’s main config file is `puppet.conf`, which is located in Puppet’s `confdir`. Under Puppet Enterprise, the `confdir` is `/etc/puppetlabs/puppet`; on most other systems, the `confdir` is `/etc/puppet` when running as root or the Puppet user and `~/.puppet` when running as a normal user.

### File Format

`puppet.conf` uses an INI-like format, with [config blocks] containing indented groups of setting = value lines. Comment lines # start with an octothorpe; partial-line comments are not allowed in versions prior to 2.7.3, due to a known bug.

You can interpolate the value of a setting by using its name as a `$variable`. (Note that `$environment` has special behavior: most of the Puppet applications will interpolate their own environment, but puppet master will use the environment of the agent node it is serving.)

If a setting has multiple values, they should be a comma-separated list. “Path”-type settings made up of multiple directories should use the system path separator (colon, on most Unices).

Finally, for settings that accept only a single file or directory, you can set the owner, group, and/or mode by putting their desired states in curly braces after the value.

Putting that all together:

```
# a block:
[main]
# setting = value pairs:
server = master.puppetlabs.lan
certname = 005056c00008.localcloud.puppetlabs.lan

# variable interpolation:
```

```

rundir = $vardir/run
modulepath = /etc/puppet/modules/$environment:/usr/share/puppet/modules
[master]
# a list:
reports = store, http

# a multi-directory modulepath:
modulepath = /etc/puppet/modules:/usr/share/puppet/modules

# setting owner and mode for a directory:
vardir = /Volumes/zfs/vardir {owner = puppet, mode = 644}

```

## Config Blocks

Settings in different config blocks take effect under varying conditions. Settings in a more specific block can override those in a less specific block, as per the lookup path described above.

### THE [MAIN] BLOCK

The [main] config block is the least specific. Settings here are always effective, unless overridden by a more specific block.

### [AGENT], [MASTER], AND [USER] BLOCKS

These three blocks correspond to Puppet’s run modes. Settings in [agent] will only be used by puppet agent, settings in [master] will be used by puppet master and puppet cert, and settings in [user] will be used by puppet apply. The Faces subcommands introduced in Puppet 2.7 default to the user run mode, but their mode can be changed at run time with the --mode option. Note that not every setting makes sense for every run mode, but specifying a setting in a block where it is irrelevant has no observable effect.

### NOTES ON PUPPET 0.25.5 AND OLDER

Prior to Puppet 2.6, blocks were assigned by application name rather than by run mode; e.g. [puppetd], [puppetmasterd], [puppet], and [puppetca]. Although these names still work, their use is deprecated, and they interact poorly with the modern run mode blocks. If you have an older config file and are using Puppet 2.6 or later, you should consider changing [puppetd] to [agent], [puppet] to [user], and combining [puppetmasterd] and [puppetca] into [master].

### PER-ENVIRONMENT BLOCKS

Blocks named for [environments](#) are the most specific, and can override settings in the run mode blocks. Only a small number of settings (specifically: modulepath, manifest, manifestdir, and templatedir) can be set in a per-environment block; any other settings will be ignored and read from a run mode or main block.

Like with the \$environment variable, puppet master treats environments differently from the other run modes: instead of using the block corresponding to its own environment setting, it will use the block corresponding to each agent node’s environment. The puppet master’s own environment setting is effectively inert.

## Command-Line Options

You can override any config setting at runtime by specifying it as a command-line option to almost any Puppet application. (Puppet doc is the main exception.)

Boolean settings are handled a little differently: use a bare option for a true value, and add a prefix of `no-` for false:

```
# Equivalent to listen = true:
$ puppet agent --listen
# Equivalent to listen = false:
$ puppet agent --no-listen
```

For non-boolean settings, just follow the option with the desired value:

```
$ puppet agent --certname magpie.puppetlabs.lan
# An equals sign is optional:
$ puppet agent --certname=magpie.puppetlabs.lan
```

## Inspecting Settings

Puppet agent, apply, and master all accept the `--configprint <setting>` option, which makes them print their local value of the requested setting and exit. In Puppet 2.7, you can also use the `puppet config print <setting>` action, and view values in different run modes with the `-mode` flag. Either way, you can view all settings by passing `all` instead of a specific setting.

```
$ puppet master --configprint modulepath
# or:
$ puppet config print modulepath --mode master

/etc/puppet/modules:/usr/share/puppet/modules
```

Puppet agent, apply, and master also accept a `--genconfig` option, which behaves similarly to `--configprint all` but outputs a complete `puppet.conf` file, with descriptive comments for each setting, default values explicitly declared, and settings irrelevant to the requested run mode commented out. Having the documentation inline and the default values laid out explicitly can be helpful for setting up your config file, or it can be noisy and hard to work with; it comes down to personal taste.

You can also inspect settings for specific environments with the `-environment` option:

```
$ puppet agent --environment testing --configprint modulepath
/etc/puppet/testing/modules:/usr/share/puppet/modules
```

(As implied above, this doesn't work in the master run mode, since the master effectively has no environment.)

## Other configuration files

In addition to the main configuration file, there are five special-purpose config files you might need to interact with: `auth.conf`, `fileserver.conf`, `tagmail.conf`, `autosign.conf`, and `device.conf`.

### `auth.conf`

Access to Puppet's REST API is configured in `auth.conf`, the location of which is determined by the `rest_authconfig` setting. (Default: `/etc/puppet/auth.conf`.) It consists of a series of ACL stanzas, and behaves quite differently from `puppet.conf`; for full details, see the [REST access control documentation](#).

```
# Example auth.conf:

path /
auth any
environment override
allow magpie.lan

path /certificate_status
auth any
environment production
allow magpie.lan

path /facts
method save
auth any
allow magpie.lan

path /facts
auth yes
method find, search
allow magpie.lan, dashboard, redmaster.magpie.lan
```

### `fileserver.conf`

By default, `fileserver.conf` isn't necessary, provided that you only need to serve files from modules. If you want to create additional fileserver mount points, you can do so in `/etc/puppet/fileserver.conf` (or whatever is set in the `fileserverconfig` setting).

`fileserver.conf` consists of a collection of mount-point stanzas, and looks like a hybrid of `puppet.conf` and `auth.conf`:

```
# Files in the /path/to/files directory will be served
```



```
# at puppet:///mount_point/.
[mount_point]
  path /path/to/files
  allow *.domain.com
  deny *.wireless.domain.com
```

See the [file serving documentation](#) for more details.

Note that certname globs do not function as normal globs: an asterisk can only represent one or more subdomains at the front of a certname that resembles a fully-qualified domain name. (That is, if your certnames don't look like FQDNs, you can't use `autosign.conf` to full effect.)

### tagmail.conf

Your puppet master server can send targeted emails to different admin users whenever certain resources are changed. This requires that you:

- Set `report = true` on your agent nodes
- Set `reports = tagmail` on the puppet master (`[reports]` accepts a list, so you can enable any number of reports)
- Set the [reportfrom](#) email address and either the [smtpserver](#) or [sendmail](#) setting on the puppet master
- Create a `tagmail.conf` file at the location specified in the `tagmap` setting

More details are available at the [tagmail report reference](#).

The `tagmail.conf` file (located at `/etc/puppet/tagmail.conf` by default, and configurable with the `tagmap` setting) is list of lines, each of which consists of:

- A comma-separated list of tags and !negated tags; valid tags include:
  - Explicit tags
  - Class names
  - "all"
  - Any valid Puppet log level (debug, info, notice, warning, err, alert, emerg, crit, or verbose)
- A colon
- A comma-separated list of email addresses

The list of tags on a line builds the set of resources whose messages will be included in the mailing; each additional tag adds to the set, and each !negated tag subtracts from the set.

So, for example:

```
all: log-archive@domain.com
webserver, !mailserver: httpadmins@domain.com
```

```
emerg, crit: james@domain.com, zach@domain.com, ben@domain.com
```

This `tagmail.conf` file will mail any resource events tagged with `webserver` but not with `mailserver` to the `httpadmins` group, any emergency or critical events to James, Zach, and Ben, and all events to the `log-archive` group.

### `autosign.conf`

The `autosign.conf` file (located at `/etc/puppet/autosign.conf` by default, and configurable with the `autosign` setting) is a list of certnames or certname globs (one per line) whose certificate requests will automatically be signed.

```
rebuilt.puppetlabs.lan
*.magpie.puppetlabs.lan
*.local
```

Note that certname globs do not function as normal globs: an asterisk can only represent one or more subdomains at the front of a certname that resembles a fully-qualified domain name. (That is, if your certnames don't look like FQDNs, you can't use `autosign.conf` to full effect.)

As any host can provide any certname, autosigning should only be used with great care, and only in situations where you essentially trust any computer able to connect to the puppet master.

### `device.conf`

Puppet device, added in Puppet 2.7, configures network hardware using a catalog downloaded from the puppet master; in order to function, it requires that the relevant devices be configured in `/etc/puppet/device.conf` (configurable with the `deviceconfig` setting).

`device.conf` is organized in INI-like blocks, with one block per device:

```
[device certname]
  type <type>
  url <url>
[router6.puppetlabs.lan]
  type cisco
  url ssh://admin:password@ef03c87a.local
```

## Scaling Puppet

Tune Puppet for maximum performance in large environments.

## Are you using the default webserver?

WEBrick, the default web server used to enable Puppet's web services connectivity, is essentially a reference implementation, and becomes unreliable beyond about ten managed nodes. In any sort of production environment, you should switch to a more efficient web server implementation such as [Passenger](#) or [Mongrel](#), which will allow for serving many more nodes concurrently. If your system can work with Passenger, that is currently the recommended route. On older systems, use Mongrel.

## Delayed check in

Puppet's default configuration asks that each node check in every 30 minutes. An option called 'splay' can add a random configurable lag to this check in time, to further balance out check in frequency. Alternatively, do not run puppetd as a daemon, and add puppet agent with --onetime to your crontab, allowing for setting different crontab intervals on different servers.

## Triggered selective updates

Similar to the delayed checkin and cron strategies, it's possible to trigger node updates on an as-needed basis. Managed nodes can be configured to not check in automatically every 30 minutes, but rather to check in only when requested. puppetrun (in the 'ext' directory of the Puppet checkout) may be used to selectively update hosts. Alternatively, do not run the daemon, and a tool like [mcollective](#) could be used to launch puppet agent with the --onetime option.

## No central host

Using a central server offers numerous advantages, particularly in the area of security and enhanced control. In environments that do not need these features, it is possible to use rsync, git, or some other means to transfer Puppet manifests and data to each individual node, and then run puppet apply locally (usually via cron). This approach scales essentially infinitely, and full usage of Puppet and facter is still possible.

## Minimize recursive file serving

Puppet's recursive file serving works well for small directories, but it isn't as efficient as rsync or NFS, and using it for larger directories can take a performance toll on both the client and server.

## Passenger

Using Passenger instead of WEBrick for web services offers numerous performance advantages. This guide shows how to set it up.

## Supported Versions

Passenger support is present in release 0.24.6 and later versions only. For earlier versions, consider [Using Mongrel](#).

## Why Passenger

Traditionally, the puppetmaster would embed a WEBrick or Mongrel Web Server to serve the puppet clients. This may work well for you, but a few people feel like using a proven web server like Apache would be superior for this purpose.

## What is Passenger?

[Passenger](#) (AKA mod\_rails or mod\_rack) is the Apache 2.x Extension which lets you run Rails or Rack applications inside Apache.

Puppet (>0.24.6) now ships with a Rack application which can embed a puppetmaster. While it should be compatible with every Rack application server, it has only been tested with Passenger.

Depending on your operating system, the versions of Puppet, Apache and Passenger may not support this implementation. Specifically, Ubuntu Hardy ships with an older version of puppet (0.24.4) and doesn't include passenger at all, however updated packages for puppet can be found [here](#). There are also some passenger packages there, but as of 2009-09-28 they do not seem to have the latest passenger (2.2.5), so better install passenger from a gem as per the instructions at [modrails.com].

Note: Passenger versions 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 have known bugs regarding to the SSL environment variables, which make them unsuitable for hosting a puppetmaster. So use either 2.2.2, or 2.2.5. Note that while it was expected that Passenger 2.2.2 would be the last version which can host a 0.24.x puppetmaster, that turns out to be not true, cf. [this bug report](#). So, passenger 2.2.5 works fine.□

## Installation Instructions for Puppet 0.25.x and 2.6.x

Please see [ext/rack/README in the puppet source](#) tree for instructions.

Whatever you do, make sure your config.ru file is owned by the puppet user! Passenger will setuid□ to that user.

## Installation Instructions for Puppet 0.24.x for Debian/Ubuntu and RHEL5

Make sure puppetmasterd ran at least once, so puppetmasterd SSL certificates are setup initially.□

### Install Apache 2, Rack and Passenger

For Debian/Ubuntu:

```
apt-get install apache2
apt-get install ruby1.8-dev
```

For RHEL5 (needs the [EPEL](#) repository enabled):

```
yum install httpd httpd-devel ruby-devel rubygems
```

## Install Rack/Passenger

The latest version of Passenger (2.2.5) appears to work fine on RHEL5:□

```
gem install rack
gem install passenger
passenger-install-apache2-module
```

If you want the older 2.2.2 gem, you could manually download the .gem file from [RubyForge](#). Or, you could just add the correct versions to your gem command:

```
gem install -v 0.4.0 rack
gem install -v 2.2.2 passenger
```

## Enable Apache modules “ssl” and “headers”:

```
# for Debian or Ubuntu:
a2enmod ssl
a2enmod headers

# for RHEL5
yum install mod_ssl
```

## Configure Apache□

For Debian/Ubuntu:

```
cp apache2.conf /etc/apache2/sites-available/puppetmasterd (see below for the
file contents)
ln -s /etc/apache2/sites-available/puppetmasterd /etc/apache2/sites-
enabled/puppetmasterd
vim /etc/apache2/conf.d/puppetmasterd (replace the hostnames)
```

For RHEL5:

```
cp puppetmaster.conf /etc/httpd/conf.d/ (see below for file contents)
vim /etc/httpd/conf.d/puppetmaster.conf (replace hostnames with current values)
```

Install the rack application [1]:

```
mkdir -p /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd
mkdir /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd/public
/usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd/tmp
cp config.ru /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd
chown puppet /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd/config.ru
```

Go:

```
# For Debian/Ubuntu
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart

# For RHEL5
/etc/init.d/httpd restart
```

If all works well, you'll want to make sure your puppetmasterd init script does not get called anymore:

```
# For Debian/Ubuntu
update-rc.d -f puppetmaster remove

# For RHEL5
chkconfig puppetmaster off
chkconfig httpd on
```

[1] Passenger will not let applications run as root or the Apache user, instead an implicit setuid will be done, to the user whom owns config.ru. Therefore, config.ru shall be owned by the puppet user.

## Apache Configuration for Puppet 0.24.x

This Apache Virtual Host configures the puppetmaster on the default puppetmaster port (8140).

```
Listen 8140
<VirtualHost *:8140>

    SSLEngine on
    SSLCipherSuite SSLv2:-LOW:-EXPORT:RC4+RSA
    SSLCertificateFile      /var/lib/puppet/ssl/certs/puppet-
server.inqnet.at.pem
    SSLCertificateKeyFile    /var/lib/puppet/ssl/private_keys/puppet-
server.inqnet.at.pem
    SSLCertificateChainFile  /var/lib/puppet/ssl/ca/ca.crt.pem
    SSLCACertificateFile    /var/lib/puppet/ssl/ca/ca.crt.pem
    # CRL checking should be enabled; if you have problems with Apache
```

```

complaining about the CRL, disable the next line
SSLCARevocationFile    /var/lib/puppet/ssl/ca/ca_crl.pem
SSLVerifyClient optional
SSLVerifyDepth 1
SSLOptions +StdEnvVars

# The following client headers allow the same configuration to work with
Pound.
RequestHeader set X-SSL-Subject %{SSL_CLIENT_S_DN}e
RequestHeader set X-Client-DN %{SSL_CLIENT_S_DN}e
RequestHeader set X-Client-Verify %{SSL_CLIENT_VERIFY}e

RackAutoDetect On
DocumentRoot /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd/public/
<Directory /usr/share/puppet/rack/puppetmasterd/>
    Options None
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    allow from all
</Directory>
</VirtualHost>

```

If the current puppetmaster is not a certificate authority, you may need to change the following lines. The certs/ca.pem file should exist as long as the puppetmaster has been signed by the CA.

```

SSLCertificateChainFile /var/lib/puppet/ssl/certs/ca.pem
SSLCACertificateFile    /var/lib/puppet/ssl/certs/ca.pem

```

For Debian hosts you might wish to add:

```

LoadModule passenger_module /var/lib/gems/1.8/gems/passenger-
2.2.5/ext/apache2/mod_passenger.so
PassengerRoot /var/lib/gems/1.8/gems/passenger-2.2.5
PassengerRuby /usr/bin/ruby1.8

```

For RHEL hosts you may need to add:

```

LoadModule passenger_module /usr/lib/ruby/gems/1.8/gems/passenger-
2.2.5/ext/apache2/mod_passenger.so
PassengerRoot /usr/lib/ruby/gems/1.8/gems/passenger-2.2.5
PassengerRuby /usr/bin/ruby

```

For details about enabling and configuring Passenger, see the [Passenger install guide](#).

## The config.ru file for Puppet 0.24.x

```

# This file is mostly based on puppetmasterd, which is part of
# the standard puppet distribution.

```

```

require 'rack'
require 'puppet'
require 'puppet/network/http_server/rack'

# startup code stolen from bin/puppetmasterd
Puppet.parse_config
Puppet::Util::Log.level = :info
Puppet::Util::Log.newdestination(:syslog)
# A temporary solution, to at least make the master work for now.
Puppet::Node::Facts.terminus_class = :yaml
# Cache our nodes in yaml. Currently not configurable.
Puppet::Node.cache_class = :yaml

# The list of handlers running inside this puppetmaster
handlers = {
  :Status => {},
  :FileServer => {},
  :Master => {},
  :CA => {},
  :FileBucket => {},
  :Report => {}
}

# Fire up the Rack-Server instance
server = Puppet::Network::HTTPServer::Rack.new(handlers)

# prepare the rack app
app = proc do |env|
  server.process(env)
end

# Go.
run app

```

If you don't want to run with the CA enabled, you could drop the `:CA => {}` line from the `config.ru` above.

## The config.ru file for 0.25.x

Please see `ext/rack` in the 0.25 source tree for the proper `config.ru` file.

## Suggested Tweaks

Larry Ludwig's testing of `passenger/puppetmasterd` recommends adjusting these options in your apache configuration:

- `PassengerPoolIdleTime 300` – Set to 5 min (300 seconds) or less. The shorting this option allows for `puppetmasterd` to get refreshed at some interval. This option is also somewhat dependent upon the amount of `puppetd` nodes connecting and at what interval.
- `PassengerMaxPoolSize 15` – to 15% more instances than what's needed. This will allow idle



puppetmasterd to get recycled. The net effect is less memory will be used, not more.□

- PassengerUseGlobalQueue on – Since communication with the puppetmaster from puppetd is a long process (more than 20 seconds in most cases) and will allow for processes to get recycled better
- PassengerHighPerformance on – The additional Passenger features for apache compatibility are not needed with Puppet.

As is expected with traditional web servers, once your service starts using swap, performance degradation will occur — so be mindful of your memory/swap usage on your Puppetmaster.

To monitor the age of your puppetmasterd processes within Passenger, run

```
passenger-status | grep PID | sort
```

PID: 14590	Sessions: 1	Processed: 458	Uptime: 3m 40s
PID: 7117	Sessions: 0	Processed: 10980	Uptime: 1h 43m 41s
PID: 7355	Sessions: 0	Processed: 9736	Uptime: 1h 38m 38s
PID: 7575	Sessions: 0	Processed: 9395	Uptime: 1h 32m 27s
PID: 9950	Sessions: 0	Processed: 6581	Uptime: 1h 2m 35s

Passenger can be configured to be recycling puppetmasterd every few hours to ensure□ memory/garbage collection from Ruby is not a factor.

## Using Mongrel

Puppet daemons default to using WEBrick for http serving, but puppetmasterd can be used with Mongrel instead for performance benefits.□

---

The mongrel documentation is currently maintained our [our Wiki](#) until it can be migrated over. Please see the OS specific setup documents on the Wiki for further information.□

## Techniques

Here are some useful tips & tricks.

---

## How Can I Manage Whole Directories of Files Without Explicitly Listing the Files?

The file type has a “recurse” attribute, which can be used to synchronize the contents of a target□ directory recursively with a chosen source. In the example below, the entire /etc/httpd/conf.d directory is synchronized recursively with the copy on the server:

```
file { "/etc/httpd/conf.d":  
  source => "puppet://server/vol/mnt1/adm/httpd/conf.d",  
  recurse => true,  
}
```

You can also set `purge => true` to keep the directory clear of all files or directories not managed by Puppet.

## How Do I Run a Command Whenever A File Changes?

The answer is to use an `exec` resource with `refreshonly` set to `true`, such as in this case of telling `bind` to reload its configuration when it changes:□

```
file { "/etc/bind": source => "/dist/apps/bind" }  
  
exec { "/usr/bin/ndc reload":  
  subscribe => File["/etc/bind"],  
  refreshonly => true  
}
```

The `exec` has to subscribe to the file so it gets notified of changes.□

## How Can I Ensure a Group Exists Before Creating a User?

In the example given below, we'd like to create a user called `tim` who we want to put in the `fearme` group. By using the `require` attribute, we can create a dependency between the user `tim` and the group `fearme`. The result is that user `tim` will not be created until puppet is certain that the `fearme` group exists.

```
group { "fearme":  
  ensure => present,  
  gid => 1000  
}  
user { "tim":  
  ensure => present,  
  gid => "fearme",  
  groups => ["adm", "staff", "root"],  
  membership => minimum,  
  shell => "/bin/bash",  
  require => Group["fearme"]  
}
```

Note that Puppet will set this relationship up for you automatically, so you should not normally need to do this.

## How Can I Require Multiple Resources Simultaneously?

Give the `require` attribute an array as its value. In the example given below, we're again adding the user `tim` (just as we did earlier in this document), but in addition to requiring `tim`'s primary group, `fearme`, we're also requiring another group, `fearmenot`. Any reasonable number of resources can be required in this way.

```
user { "tim":  
  ensure => present,  
  gid => "fearme",  
  groups => ["adm", "staff", "root", "fearmenot"],  
  membership => minimum,  
  shell => "/bin/bash",  
  require => [ Group["fearme"],  
              Group["fearmenot"]  
            ]  
}
```

## Can I use complex comparisons in if statements and variables?

In Puppet version 0.24.6 onwards you can use complex expressions in if statements and variable assignments. You can see examples of how to do this in the [language guide](#).

## Can I output Facter facts in YAML?

Facter supports output of facts in YAML as well as to standard out. You need to run:

```
# facter --yaml
```

To get this output, which you can redirect to a file for further processing.□

## Can I check the syntax of my templates?

ERB files are easy to syntax check. For a file `mytemplate.erb`, run:□

```
$ erb -x -T '-' -P mytemplate.erb | ruby -c
```

The `trim` option specified corresponds to what Puppet uses.□

# Troubleshooting

Answers to some common problems that may come up.

Basic workflow items are covered in the main section of the documentation. If you're looking for

how to do something unconventional, you may also wish to read [Techniques](#).

---

## General

### Why hasn't my new node configuration been noticed?

If you're using separate node definition files and import them into site.pp (with an `import *.node`, for example) you'll find that new files added won't get noticed until you restart puppetmasterd. This is due to the fact globs aren't evaluated on each run, but only when the 'parent' file is re-read.

To make sure your new file is actually read, simply 'touch' the site.pp (or importing file) and the glob will be re-evaluated.

### Why don't my certificates show as waiting to be signed on my server when I do a "puppet cert --list"?

puppet cert must be run with root privileges. If you are not root, then re-run the command with sudo:

```
sudo puppet cert --list
```

### I keep getting "certificates were not trusted". What's wrong?

Firstly, if you're re-installing a machine, you probably haven't cleared the previous certificate for that machine. To correct the problem:

1. Run `sudo puppet cert --clean {node certname}` on the puppet master to clear the certificates.
2. Remove the entire SSL directory of the client machine (`sudo rm -r etc/puppet/ssl; rm -r /var/lib/puppet/ssl`).

Assuming that you're not re-installing, by far the most common cause of SSL problems is that the clock on the client machine is set incorrectly, which confuses SSL because the "validFrom" date in the certificate is in the future.

You can figure the problem out by manually verifying the certificate with openssl:

```
sudo openssl verify -CAfile /etc/puppet/ssl/certs/ca.pem  
/etc/puppet/ssl/certs/myhostname.domain.com.pem
```

This can also happen if you've followed the [Using Mongrel](#) pattern to alleviate file download problems. If your set-up is such that the host name differs from the name in the Puppet server certificate, or there is any other SSL certificate negotiation problem, the SSL handshake between client and server will fail. In this case, either alleviate the SSL handshake problems (debug using cURL), or revert to the original Webrick installation.

## Agents are failing with a “hostname was not match with the server certificate” error; what’s wrong?

Agent nodes determine the validity of the master’s certificate based on hostname; if they’re contacting it using a hostname that wasn’t included when the certificate was signed, they’ll reject the certificate.

To fix this error, either:

- Modify your agent nodes’ settings to point to one of the master’s certified hostnames. (This may also require adjusting your site’s DNS.) To see the puppet master’s certified hostnames, run:

```
# sudo puppet master --configprint certname,certdnsnames
```

...on the puppet master server.

- Re-generate the puppet master’s certificate:
  - Stop puppet master.
  - Delete the puppet master’s certificate, private key, and public key:

```
# sudo find $(puppet master --configprint ssldir) -name $(puppet master --configprint certname) -delete
```

- Edit the certname and certdnsnames settings in the puppet master’s /etc/puppet/puppet.conf file to match the puppet master’s actual hostnames.
- Start a non-daemonized WEBrick puppet master instance, and wait for it to generate and sign a new certificate:

```
# sudo puppet master --no-daemonize --verbose
```

You should stop the temporary puppet master with ctrl-C after you see the “notice: Starting Puppet master version 2.6.9” message.

- Restart the puppet master.

## I’m getting IPv6 errors; what’s wrong?

This can happen if Ruby is not compiled with IPv6 support. The only known solution is to make sure you’re running a version of Ruby compiled with IPv6 support.

## I’m getting tlsv1 alert unknown ca errors; what’s wrong?

This problem is caused by puppetmasterd not being able to read its ca certificate. This problem might occur up to 0.18.4 but has been fixed in 0.19.0. You can probably fix it for versions before 0.19.0 by changing the group ownership of the /etc/puppet/ssl directory to the puppet group, but

puppetd may change the group back. Having puppetmasterd start as the root user should fix the problem permanently until you can upgrade.

### Why does Puppet keep trying to start a running service?

The ideal way to check for a service is to use the `hasstatus` attribute, which calls the init script with its `status` command. This should report back to Puppet whether the service is running or stopped.

In some broken scripts, however, the status output will be correct (“Ok” or “not running”), but the exit code of the script will be incorrect. (Most commonly, the script will always blindly return 0.) Puppet only uses the exit code, and so may behave unpredictably in these cases.

There are two workarounds, and one fix. If you must deal with the script’s broken behavior as is, your resource can either use the “`pattern`” attribute to look for a particular name in the process table, or use the “`status`” attribute to specify a custom script that returns the proper exit code for the service’s status.

The longer-term fix is to rewrite the service’s init script to use the proper exit codes. When rewriting them, or submitting bug reports to vendors or upstream, be sure to reference the [LSB Init Script Actions](#) standard. This should carry more weight by pointing out an official, published standard they’re failing to meet, rather than trying to explain how their bug is causing problems in Puppet.

### Why is my external node configuration failing? I get no errors by running the script by hand.

Most of the time, if you get the following error when running you client

```
warning: Not using cache on failed catalog
err: Could not retrieve catalog; skipping run
```

it is because of some invalid YAML output from your external node script. Check [yaml.org](http://yaml.org) if you have doubts about validity.

## Puppet Syntax Errors

Puppet generates syntax errors when manifests are incorrectly written. Sometimes these errors can be a little cryptic. Below is a list of common errors and their explanations that should help you trouble-shoot your manifests.

### Syntax error at ‘}’; expected ‘}’ at manifest.pp:nnn

This error can occur when:

```
service { "fred" }
```

This contrived example demonstrates one way to get the very confusing error of Puppet’s parser

expecting what it found. In this example, the colon ( : ) is missing after the service title. A variant looks like:

```
service { "fred"
  ensure => running
}
```

and the error would be Syntax error at ‘ensure’; expected ‘}’ .

You can also get the same error if you forget a comma. For instance, in this example the comma is missing at the end of line 3: service { “myservice”: provider => “runit” path => “/path/to/daemons” }

#### Syntax error at ‘:’; expected ‘}’ at manifest.pp:nnn

This error can occur when:

```
classname::define_name {
  "jdbc/automation":
    cpoolid      => "automationPool",
    require      => [ Classname::other_define_name["automationPool"] ],
}
```

The problem here is that Puppet requires that object references in the require lines to begin with a capital letter. However, since this is a reference to a class and a define, the define also needs to have a capital letter, so Classname::Other\_define\_name would be the correct syntax.

#### Syntax error at ‘:’; expected ‘}’ at manifest.pp:nnn

This error happens when you use unquoted comparators with dots in them, a’la:

```
class autofs {

  case $kernelversion {
    2.6.9: { $autofs_packages = ["autofs", "autofs5"] }
    default: { $autofs_packages = ["autofs"] }
  }
}
```

That 2.6.9 needs to have double quotes around it, like so:

```
class autofs {

  case $kernelversion {
    "2.6.9": { $autofs_packages = ["autofs", "autofs5"] }
    default: { $autofs_packages = ["autofs"] }
  }
}
```

### Could not match ‘\_define\_name’ at manifest.pp:nnn on node nodename

This error can occur using a manifest like:

```
case $ensure {
  "present": {
    _define_name {
      "$title":
        user      => $user,
    }
  }
}
```

This one is simple – you cannot begin a function name (define name) with an underscore.

### Duplicate definition: Classname::Define\_name[system] is already defined in file manifest.pp at line nnn; cannot redefine at manifest.pp:nnn on node nodename

This error can occur when using a manifest like:

```
Classname::define_name {
  "system":
    properties => "Name=system";
  ....
  "system":
    properties => "Name=system";
}
```

The most confusing part of this error is that the line numbers are usually the same – this is the case when using the block format that Puppet supports for a resource definition. In this contrived example, the system entry has been defined twice, so one of them needs removing.

### Syntax error at ‘=>’; expected ‘)’

This error results from incorrect syntax in a defined resource type:

```
define foo($param => 'value') { ... }
```

Default values for parameters are assigned, not defined, therefore a ‘=’, not a ‘=>’ operator is needed.

### err: Exported resource Blah[\$some\_title] cannot override local resource on node \$nodename

While this is not a classic “syntax” error, it is a annoying error none-the-less. The actual error tells you that you have a local resource Blah[\$some\_title] that puppet refuses to overwrite with a collected resource of the same name. What most often happens, that the same resource is exported by two nodes. One of them is collected first and when trying to collect the second resource, this



error happens as the first is already converted to a “local” resource.□

## Common Misconceptions

### Node Inheritance and Variable Scope

It is generally assumed that the following will result in the `/tmp/puppet-test.variable` file containing the string `'my_node'`:

```
class test_class {
  file { ["/tmp/puppet-test.variable":
    content => "$testname",
    ensure => present,
  ]
}

node base_node {
  include test_class
}

node my_node inherits base_node {
  $testname = 'my_node'
}
```

Contrary to expectations, `/tmp/puppet-test.variable` is created with no contents. This is because the inherited `test_class` remains in the scope of `base_node`, where `$testname` is undefined.□

Node inheritance is currently only really useful for inheriting static or self-contained classes, and is as a result of quite limited value.

A workaround is to define classes for your node types – essentially include classes rather than□ inheriting them. For example:

```
class test_class {
  file { ["/tmp/puppet-test.variable":
    content => "$testname",
    ensure => present,
  ]
}

class base_node_class {
  include test_class
}

node my_node {
  $testname = 'my_node'
  include base_node_class
}
```

`/tmp/puppet-test.variable` will now contain `'my_node'` as desired.

## Class Inheritance and Variable Scope

The following would also not work as generally expected:

```
class base_class {
  $myvar = 'bob'
  file {"/tmp/testvar":
    content => "$myvar",
    ensure => present,
  }
}

class child_class inherits base_class {
  $myvar = 'fred'
}
```

The `/tmp/testvar` file would be created with the content `'bob'`, as this is the value of `$myvar` where the type is defined.

A workaround would be to `'include'` the `base_class`, rather than inheriting it, and also to strip the `$myvar` out of the included class itself (otherwise it will cause a variable scope conflict – `$myvar` would be set twice in the same `child_class` scope):

```
$myvar = 'bob'

class base_class {
  file {"/tmp/testvar":
    content => "$myvar",
    ensure => present,
  }
}

class child_class {
  $myvar = 'fred'
  include base_class
}
```

In some cases you can reset the content of the file resource so that the scope used for the content (e.g., `template`) is rebound. Example:

```
class base_class {
  $myvar = 'bob'
  file { "/tmp/testvar":
    content => template("john.erb"),
  }
}

class child_class inherits base_class {
  $myvar = 'fred'
  File["/tmp/testvar"] { content => template("john.erb") }
```

```
}
```

(john.erb contains a reference like `<%= myvar %>`.)

To avoid the duplication of the template filename, it is better to sidestep the problem altogether with a define:

```
class base_class {
  define testvar_file($myvar="bob") {
    file { $name:
      content => template("john.erb"),
    }
  }
  testvar_file { "/tmp/testvar": }
}

class child_class inherits base_class {
  Base_class::Testvar_file["/tmp/testvar"] { myvar => fred }
}
```

Whilst not directly solving the problem also useful are qualified variables that allow you to refer to variables from other classes. Qualified variables might provoke alternate methods of solving this issue. You can use qualified methods like:

```
class foo {
  $foovvariable = "foobar"
}

class bar {
  $barvariable = $foo::foovvariable
}
```

In this example the value of the of the `$barvariable` variable in the `bar` class will be set to `foobar` the value of the `$foovvariable` variable which was set in the `foo` class.

## Custom Type & Provider development

**err: Could not retrieve catalog: Invalid parameter 'foo' for type 'bar'**

When you are developing new custom types, you should restart both the `puppetmasterd` and the `puppetd` before running the configuration using the new custom type. The `pluginsync` feature will then synchronise the files and the new code will be loaded when both daemons are restarted.

## Module Organization

How to organize Puppet content inside of modules.

---

## General Information

A Puppet module is a collection of resources, classes, files, definitions and templates. It might be used to configure Apache or a Rails module, or a Trac site or a particular Rails application.

Modules are easily re-distributable. For example, this will enable you to have the default site configuration under `/etc/puppet`, with modules shipped by Puppet proper in `/usr/share/puppet/`. You could also have other directories containing a happy mix-and-match of version control checkouts in various states of development and production readiness.

Modules can be used with Puppet version 0.22.2 and later.

### Obtaining Modules

[The Puppet Forge](#) is a repository of pre-existing modules written by Puppet Labs and by many community members.

We recommend checking the Forge first before sitting down to write a module of your own — it's possible that someone has already created a module that does what you need, or which comes very close and can be easily modified.

## Configuration

There are two configuration settings that pertain to modules:

1. The search path for modules is defined with the `modulepath` setting in the `[puppetmasterd]` (pre-2.6) or `[master]` (post-2.6) section of the puppet master's config file, and it should be a colon-separated list of directories:

```
[puppetmasterd]
...
modulepath = /var/lib/puppet/modules:/data/puppet/modules
```

The search path can be added to at runtime by setting the `PUPPETLIB` environment variable, which must also be a colon-separated list of directories.

2. Access control settings for the `fileserver` module `[modules]` are set in `fileserver.conf`, as described later in this page. The path configuration for that module is always ignored, and specifying a path will produce a warning.

## Sources of Modules

To accommodate different locations in the file system for the different use cases, there is a configuration variable `modulepath` which is a list of directories to scan in turn.

A reasonable default could be configured as

`/etc/puppet/modules:/usr/share/puppet:/var/lib/modules`. Alternatively, the `/etc/puppet` directory could be established as a special anonymous module which is always searched first to retain backwards compatibility to today's layout.

For some environments it might be worthwhile to consider extending the `modulepath` configuration item to contain branches checked out directly from version control, for example:

```
svn:file:///Volumes/svn/repos/management/master/puppet.testing/trunk
```

## Naming

Module names should be restricted to lowercase alphanumeric characters and underscores, and should begin with a lowercase letter; that is, they should match the expression `[a-z][a-z0-9_]*`. Note that these are the same restrictions that apply to class names, with the added restriction that module names cannot contain the namespace separator (`:`) as modules cannot be nested.

Although some names that violate these restrictions currently work, using them is not recommended.

The module name `site` is reserved for local use and should not be used in modules meant for distribution.

## Internal Organisation

A Puppet module contains manifests, distributable files, plugins and templates arranged in a specific directory structure:

```
MODULE_PATH/  
└─downcased_module_name/  
  └─files/  
    └─manifests/  
      └─init.pp  
      └─foo.pp  
    └─lib/  
      └─puppet/  
        └─parser/  
          └─functions/  
            └─provider/  
              └─type/  
                └─facter/  
          └─templates/  
          └─tests  
            └─init.pp  
            └─foo.pp  
          └─README
```

NOTE: In Puppet versions prior to 0.25.0 the `lib` directory was named `plugins`. Other directory names are unchanged.

Each module must contain a `init.pp` manifest file at the specified location. This manifest file can contain all the classes associated with this module or additional `.pp` files can be added directly under the manifests folder. If adding additional `.pp` files, naming them after the class they define will allow auto lookup magic (explained further below in Module Lookup).

One of the things to be accomplished with modules is code sharing. A module by nature should be self-contained: one should be able to get a module from somewhere and drop it into your module path and have it work.

There are cases, however, where the module depends on generic things that most people will already have defines or classes for in their regular manifests. Instead of adding these into the manifests of your module, add them to the `depends` folder (which is basically only documenting, it doesn't change how your module works) and mention these in your README, so people can at least see exactly what your module expects from these generic dependencies, and possibly integrate them into their own regular manifests.

(See [Plugins In Modules](#) for info on how to put custom types and facts into modules in the `plugins/` subdir)

## Example

As an example, consider a `autofs` module that installs a fixed `auto.homes` map and generates the `auto.master` from a template. Its `init.pp` could look something like:

```
class autofs {
  package { autofs: ensure => latest }
  service { autofs: ensure => running }
  file { ["/etc/auto.homes":
    source => "puppet://$servername/modules/autofs/auto.homes"
  ]
  file { ["/etc/auto.master":
    content => template("autofs/auto.master.erb")
  ]
}
```

and have these files in the file system:

```
MODULE_PATH/
  autofs/
    manifests/
      init.pp
    files/
      auto.homes
    templates/
```

Notice that the file source path includes a `modules/` component. In Puppet version 0.25 and later, you must include this component in source paths in order to serve files from modules. Puppet 0.25 will still accept source paths without it, but it will warn you with a deprecation notice about “Files found in modules without specifying ‘modules’ in file path”. In versions 0.24 and earlier, source paths should not include the `modules/` component.

Note also that you can still access files in modules when using `puppet` instead of `puppetd`; just leave off the server name and `puppetd` will fill in the server for you (using its configuration server as its file server) and `puppet` will use its module path:

```
file { ["/etc/auto.homes":
        source => "puppet:///modules/autofs/auto.homes"
      ] }
```

## Module Lookup

Since modules contain different subdirectories for different types of files, a little behind-the-scenes magic makes sure that the right file is accessed in the right context. All module searches are done within the `modulepath`, a colon-separated list of directories. In most cases, searching files in modules amounts to inserting one of `manifest`, `files`, or `templates` after the first component into a path, i.e. paths can be thought of as `downcased_module_name/part_path` where `part_path` is a path relative to one of the subdirectories of the module `module_name`.

For file references on the fileserver, a similar lookup is used so that a reference to `puppet://$servername/modules/autofs/auto.homes` resolves to the file `autofs/files/auto.homes` in the module’s path. (Note that this behavior will break if you have declared an explicit `[autofs]` mount in your [fileserver.conf](#), so take care to avoid name collisions when assigning custom fileserver mount points outside of modules.)

You can apply some access controls to files in your modules by creating a `[modules]` file mount, which should be specified without a path statement, in the `fileserver.conf` configuration file:

```
[modules]
allow *.domain.com
deny *.wireless.domain.com
```

Unfortunately, you cannot apply more granular access controls, for example at the per module level as yet.

To make a module usable with both the command line client and a puppetmaster, you can use a URL of the form `puppet:///path`, i.e. a URL without an explicit server name. Such URL’s are treated slightly differently by `puppet` and `puppetd`: `puppet` searches for a serverless URL in the local

filesystem, and puppetd retrieves such files from the fileserver on the puppetmaster. This makes it possible to use the same module as part of a site manifest on a puppetmaster and in a standalone puppet script by running `puppet --modulepath {path} script.pp`, without any changes to the module.

Finally, template files are searched in a manner similar to manifests and files: a mention of `template("autofs/auto.master.erb")` will make the puppetmaster first look for a file in `$templatedir/autofs/auto.master.erb` and then `autofs/templates/auto.master.erb` on the module path. This allows more-generic files to be provided in the templatedir and more-specific files under the module path (see the discussion under [Feature 1012](#) for the history here).

## Module Autoloading

Since version 0.23.1, Puppet will attempt to autoload classes and definitions from modules, so you no longer have to explicitly import them; you can just include the class or start using the definition.

The rules Puppet uses to find the appropriate manifest when a module class or definition is declared are pretty easy to understand, and break down like this:

<code>include foo</code>	<code># {modulepath}/foo/manifests/init.pp</code>  <code>class foo { ... }</code>
<code>include foo::bar</code>	<code># {modulepath}/foo/manifests/bar.pp</code>  <code>class foo::bar { ... }</code>
<code>foo::params { "example": value =&gt; 'meow' }</code>	<code># {modulepath}/foo/manifests/params.pp</code>  <code>define foo::params (\$value) { ... }</code>
<code>class { "foo::bar::awesome": }</code>	<code># {modulepath}/foo/manifests/bar/awesome.pp</code>  <code>class foo::bar::awesome { ... }</code>

In short, lookup paths within a module's manifest directory are derived by splitting class and definition names on `::` separators, then interpreting the first element as the name of the module, the final element as the filename (with a `.pp` extension appended), and any intermediate elements as subdirectories of the module's manifests directory:

```
{module name}::{subdirectory}::{...}::{filename (sans extension)}
```

The one special case is that a one-word class or definition name which matches the name of the module will always be found in `manifests/init.pp`.<sup>1</sup>

Since lookup of classes and definitions is based on filename, take care to always rename both at the same time.



# Generated Module Documentation

If you decide to make your modules available to others (and please do!), then please also make sure you document your module so others can understand and use them. Most importantly, make sure the dependencies on other defines and classes not in your module are clear.□

From Puppet version 0.24.7 you can generate automated documentation from resources, classes and modules using the puppetdoc tool. You can find more detail at the [Puppet Manifest Documentation](#) page.

## See Also

Distributing custom facts and types via modules: [Plugins In Modules](#)

Writing module tests: [Module Smoke Testing](#)

1. Puppet actually always loads the `init.pp` manifest, so sometimes you can cheat and just write all your module's classes in there. This makes it harder for people to find where your class or define lives, though, so we don't recommend it.[P](#)

# Using Parameterized Classes

Use parameterized classes to write more effective, versatile, and encapsulated code.□

---

## Why, and Some History

Well-written and reusable classes often have to change their behavior based on where and how they're declared. However, due to the organic way the Puppet language grew, there was a long period where it didn't have a specific means to do this.□

Most Puppet coders solved this by using dynamic variable lookup to pass parameters into classes. By making the class's effects pivot on a handful of variables not defined in the class, you could later set those variables at node scope or in another class, then declare the class and assign its [parent scope](#); at that point, the class would go looking for the information it needed and react accordingly.

This approach did the job and solved some really important problems, but it had major drawbacks:

- It basically exploded all variables into the global namespace. Since classes had to look outside their own scope for parameters, parameters were effectively global. That meant you had to□ anticipate what every other module author was going to name their variables and try to guess something safe.
- Understanding how to declare a class was not exactly straightforward. There was no built-in way to tell what parameters a class needed to have set, so you were on your own for documenting it and following the rules to the letter. Optional parameters in particular could bite you at exactly the wrong time.
- It was just plain confusing. The rules for how a parent scope is assigned can fit on an index card,□

but they can interact in some extraordinarily hairy ways. ([ibid.](#))

So to shorten a long story, Puppet 2.6 introduced a better and more direct way to pass parameters into a class.

## Philosophy

A class that depends on dynamic scope for its parameters has to do its own research. Instead, you should supply it with a full dossier when you declare it. Start thinking in terms of passing information to the class, instead of in terms of setting variables and getting scope to act right.

## Using Parameterized Classes

### Writing a Parameterized Class

Parameterized classes are defined just like classical classes, but with a list of parameters (in parentheses) between the class name and the opening bracket:

```
class webserver( $vhost_dir, $packages ) {  
  ...  
}
```

The parameters you name can be used as normal local variables throughout the class definition. In fact, the first step in converting a class to use parameters is to just locate all the variables you're expecting to find in an outer scope and call them out as parameters — you won't have to change how they're used inside the class at all.

```
class webserver( $vhost_dir, $packages ) {  
  package { $packages: ensure => present }  
  
  file { 'vhost_dir':  
    path   => $vhost_dir,  
    ensure => directory,  
    mode   => '0750',  
    owner  => 'www-data',  
    group  => 'root',  
  }  
}
```

You can also give default values for any parameter in the list:

```
class webserver( $vhost_dir = '/etc/httpd/conf.d', $packages = 'httpd' ) {  
  ...  
}
```

Any parameter with a default value can be safely omitted when declaring the class.

## Declaring a Parameterized Class

This can be easy to forget when using the shorthand `include` function, but class instances are just resources. Since `include` wasn't designed for use with parameterized classes, you have to declare them like a normal resource: type, name, and attributes, in their normal order. The parameters you named when defining the class become the attributes you use when declaring it:□

```
class {'webserver':  
  packages => 'apache2',  
  vhost_dir => '/etc/apache2/sites-enabled',  
}
```

Or, if declaring with all default values:

```
class {'webserver': }
```

As of Puppet 2.6.5, parameterized classes can be declared by external node classifiers; see the [ENC documentation](#) for details.

## Site Design and Composition With Parameterized Classes

Once your classes are converted to use parameters, there's some work remaining to make sure your classes can work well together.

A common pattern with standard classes is to include any other classes that the class requires. Since `include` ensures a class is declared without redeclaring it, this has been a convenient way to satisfy dependencies. This won't work well with parameterized classes, though, for the reasons we've mentioned above.

Instead, you should explicitly state your class's dependencies inside its definition using the□ relationship chaining syntax:

```
class webserver( $vhost_dir, $packages ) {  
  ...  
  # Make sure our ports are configured correctly:  
  Class['iptables::webserver'] -> Class['webserver']  
}
```

Instead of implicitly declaring the required class, this will make sure that compilation throws an error if it's absent. From one perspective, this is less convenient; from another, it's less magical and more knowable. For those who prefer implicit declaration, we're working on a safe way to implicitly declare parameterized classes, but the design work isn't finished at the time of this writing.□

Once you've stated your class's dependencies, you'll need to declare the required classes when composing your node or wrapper class:

```

class tacoma_webguide_application_server {
  class {'webserver':
    packages => 'apache2',
    vhost_dir => '/etc/apache2/sites-enabled',
  }
  class {'iptables::webserver':}
}

```

The general rule of thumb here is that you should only be declaring other classes in your outermost node or class definitions.□

## Further Reading

For more information on modern Puppet class and module design, see the [Puppet Labs style guide](#).

## Appendix: Smart Parameter Defaults

This design pattern can make for significantly cleaner code while enabling some really□ sophisticated behavior around default values.

```

# /etc/puppet/modules/webserver/manifests/params.pp

class webserver::params {
  $packages = $operatingsystem ? {
    /(?!i-mx:ubuntu|debian)/ => 'apache2',
    /(?!i-mx:centos|fedora|redhat)/ => 'httpd',
  }
  $vhost_dir = $operatingsystem ? {
    /(?!i-mx:ubuntu|debian)/ => '/etc/apache2/sites-enabled',
    /(?!i-mx:centos|fedora|redhat)/ => '/etc/httpd/conf.d',
  }
}

# /etc/puppet/modules/webserver/manifests/init.pp

class webserver(
  $packages = $webserver::params::packages,
  $vhost_dir = $webserver::params::vhost_dir
) inherits webserver::params {

  package { $packages: ensure => present }

  file { ['vhost_dir':
    path => $vhost_dir,
    ensure => directory,
    mode => '0750',
    owner => 'www-data',
    group => 'root',
  ]
}

```

To summarize what’s happening here: When a class inherits from another class, it implicitly declares the base class. Since the base class’s local scope already exists before the new class’s parameters get declared, those parameters can be set based on information in the base class.

This is functionally equivalent to doing the following:

```
# /etc/puppet/modules/webserver/manifests/init.pp

class webserver( $packages = 'UNSET', $vhost_dir = 'UNSET' ) {

  if $packages == 'UNSET' {
    $real_packages = $operatingsystem ? {
      /( ?i-mx:ubuntu|debian)/ => 'apache2',
      /( ?i-mx:centos|fedora|redhat)/ => 'httpd',
    }
  }
  else {
    $real_packages = $packages
  }

  if $vhost_dir == 'UNSET' {
    $real_vhost_dir = $operatingsystem ? {
      /( ?i-mx:ubuntu|debian)/ => '/etc/apache2/sites-enabled',
      /( ?i-mx:centos|fedora|redhat)/ => '/etc/httpd/conf.d',
    }
  }
  else {
    $real_vhost_dir = $vhost_dir
  }

  package { $real_packages: ensure => present }

  file { 'vhost_dir':
    path    => $real_vhost_dir,
    ensure  => directory,
    mode    => '0750',
    owner   => 'www-data',
    group   => 'root',
  }
}
```

... but it’s a significant readability win, especially if the amount of logic or the number of parameters gets any higher than what’s shown in the example.

## Module Smoke Testing

Learn to write and run tests for each manifest in your Puppet module.

Doing some basic “Has it exploded?” testing on your Puppet modules is extremely easy, has

obvious benefits during development, and can serve as a condensed form of documentation.□

## Testing in Brief

The baseline for module testing used by Puppet Labs is that each manifest should have a corresponding test manifest that declares that class or defined type.□

Tests are then run by using `puppet apply --noop` (to check for compilation errors and view a log of events) or by fully applying the test in a virtual environment (to compare the resulting system state to the desired state).

## Writing Tests

A well-formed Puppet module implements each of its classes or defined types in separate files in its `manifests` directory. Thus, ensuring each class or type has a test will result in the `tests` directory being a complete mirror image of the `manifests` directory.

A test for a class is just a manifest that declares the class. Often, this is going to be as simple as `include apache::ssl`. For parameterized classes, the test must declare the class with all of its required attributes set:

```
class {'ntp':  
  servers => ['0.pool.ntp.org', '1.pool.ntp.org'],  
}
```

Tests for defined resource types may increase test coverage by declaring multiple instances of the □ type, with varying values for their attributes:

```
dotfiles::user {'root':  
  overwrite => false,  
}  
dotfiles::user {'nick':  
  overwrite => append,  
}  
dotfiles::user {'guest':  
  overwrite => true,  
}
```

If a class (or type) depends on any other classes, the test will have to declare those as well:

```
# git/manifests/gitosis.pp  
class git::gitosis {  
  package {'gitosis':  
    ensure => present,  
  }  
  Class['::git'] -> Class['git::gitosis']  
}
```

```
}  
  
# git/tests/gitosis.pp  
class{'git':}  
class{'git::gitosis':}
```

## Running Tests

Run tests by applying the test manifests with puppet apply.

For basic smoke testing, you can apply the manifest with `--noop`. This will ensure that a catalog can be properly compiled from your code, and it'll show a log of the RAL events that would have been performed; depending on how simple the class is, these are often enough to ensure that it's doing what you expect.

For more advanced coverage, you can apply the manifest to a live system, preferably a VM. You can expand your coverage further by maintaining a stable of snapshotted environments in various states, to ensure that your classes do what's expected in all the situations where they're likely to be applied.

Automating all this is going to depend on your preferred tools and processes, and is thus left as an exercise for the reader.

## Reading Tests

Since module tests declare their classes with all required attributes and with all prerequisites declared, they can serve as a form of drive-by documentation: if you're in a hurry, you can often figure out how to use a module (or just refresh your memory) by skimming through the tests directory.

This doesn't get anyone off the hook for writing real documentation, but it's a good reason to write tests even if your module is already working as expected.

## Exploring Further

This form of testing is extremely basic, and still requires a human reader to determine whether the right RAL events are being generated or the right system configuration is being enforced. For more advanced testing, you may want to investigate [cucumber-puppet](#) or [cucumber-nagios](#).

## Scope and Puppet as of 2.7

Puppet 2.7 issues deprecation warnings for dynamic variable and resource defaults lookup. Find out why, and learn how to adapt your Puppet code for the future!

## What's Changing?

Dynamic scope will be removed from the Puppet language in a future version. This will be a major and backwards-incompatible change. Currently, if an unqualified variable isn't defined in the local scope, Puppet looks it up along a chain of parent scopes, eventually ending at top scope; resource defaults (`File{ owner => root, },` e.g.) travel in much the same way. In the future, Puppet will only examine the local scope and top scope when resolving an unqualified variable or a resource default; intervening scopes will be ignored. In effect, all variables will be either strictly local or strictly global. The one exception will be derived classes, which will continue to consult the scope of the base class they inherit from.

To ease the transition, Puppet 2.7 issues deprecation warnings whenever dynamic variable lookup occurs. You should strongly consider refactoring your code to eliminate these warnings.

## Why?

Dynamic scope is confusing and dangerous, and often causes unexpected behavior. There are already better methods for accomplishing everything dynamic scope currently does, but even if you're being good, it can step in to "help" at inopportune moments. Dynamic scope interacts really badly with class inheritance, and it makes the boundaries between classes a lot more porous than good programming practice demands.

Thus, it's time to bid it a fond farewell.

## Making the Switch

So you've installed Puppet 2.7 and are ready to start going after those deprecation warnings. What do you do?

### Qualify Your Variables!

Whenever you need to refer to a variable in another class, give the variable an explicit namespace: instead of simply referring to `$package_list`, use `$git::core::package_list`. This is a win in readability — any casual observer can tell exactly where the variable is being set, without having to model your code in their head — and it saves you from accidentally getting the value of some completely unrelated `$package_list` variable.

If you're referring explicitly to a top-scope variable, use the empty namespace (e.g. `$::package_list`) for extra clarity.

### Declare Resource Defaults Per-File!

If you're using dynamic scope to share resource defaults, there's no way around it: you'll have to repeat yourself in each file that the defaults apply to.

But this is not a bad thing! Resource defaults are really just code compression, and were designed



to make a single file of Puppet code more concise. By making sure your defaults are always on the same page as the resources they apply to, you'll make your code vastly more legible and predictable.

If you need to apply resource defaults more broadly, you can still set them at top scope in your primary site manifest. If you need the resource defaults in a class to change depending on where the class is being declared, you need parameterized classes.

All told, it's more likely that defaults have been traveling through scopes without your knowledge, and the eventual elimination of dynamic scope will just make them act like you thought they were acting.

### Use Parameterized Classes!

If you need a class to dynamically change its behavior depending on where and how you declare it, it should be rewritten as a parameterized class; see our [guide to using parameterized classes](#) for more details.

## Appendix: How Scope Works in Puppet $\leq$ 2.7.x

(Note that nodes defined in the Puppet DSL function identically to classes.)

- Classes, nodes, and instances of defined types introduce new scopes.
- When you declare a variable in a scope, it is local to that scope.
- Every scope has one and only one “parent scope.”
  - If it's a class that inherits from a base class, its parent scope is the base class.
  - Otherwise, its parent scope is the FIRST scope where that class was declared. (If you are declaring classes in multiple places with `include`, this can be unpredictable. Furthermore, declaring a derived class will implicitly declare the base class in that same scope.)
- If you try to resolve a variable that doesn't exist in the current local scope, lookup proceeds through the chain of parent scopes — its parent, the parent's parent, and so on, stopping at the first place it finds that variable.

These rules seem simple enough, so an example is in order:

```
# manifests/site.pp
$nodetype = "base"

node "base" {
  include postfix
  ...snip...
}

node "www01", "www02", ... , "www10" inherits "base" {
  $nodetype = "wwwnode"
  include postfix::custom
}
```

```

}

# modules/postfix/manifests/init.pp
# (Template stored in modules/postfix/templates/main.cf.erb)
class postfix {
  package {"postfix": ensure => installed}
  file {["/etc/postfix/main.cf":
    content => template("postfix/main.cf.erb")]
  }
}

# modules/postfix/manifests/custom.pp
class postfix::custom inherits postfix {
  File ["/etc/postfix/main.cf"] {
    content => undef,
    source => [ "puppet:///files/$hostname/main.cf",
               "puppet:///files/$nodetype/main.cf" ]
  }
}

```

When nodes `www01` through `www10` connect to the puppet master, `$nodetype` will always be set to “base” and `main.cf` will always be served from `files/base/`. This is because `postfix::custom`’s chain of parent scopes is `postfix::custom < postfix < base < top-scope`; the combination of inheritance and dynamic scope causes lookup of the `$nodetype` variable to bypass node `01-10` entirely.

Thanks to Ben Beuchler for contributing this example.

## The Puppet File Server

This guide covers the use of Puppet’s file serving capability.□

The puppet master service includes a file server for transferring static files. If a `file` resource declaration contains a `puppet: URI` in its `source` attribute, nodes will retrieve that file from the master’s file server:□

```

# copy a remote file to /etc/sudoers
file { ["/etc/sudoers":
  mode => 440,
  owner => root,
  group => root,
  source => "puppet:///modules/module_name/sudoers"
]
}

```

All puppet file server URIs are structured as follows:□

```
puppet://{server hostname (optional)}/{mount point}/{remainder of path}
```

If a server hostname is omitted (i.e. `puppet:///{mount point}/{path}`; note the triple-slash), the URI will resolve to whichever server the evaluating node considers to be its master. As this makes manifest code more portable and reusable, hostnames should be omitted whenever possible.

The remainder of the `puppet:` URI maps to the server's filesystem in one of two ways, depending on whether the files are provided by a module or exposed through a custom mount point.□

## Serving Module Files

As the vast majority of file serving should be done through [modules](#), the Puppet file server provides a special and semi-magical mount point called `modules`, which is available by default. If a URI's mount point is `modules`, Puppet will:

- Interpret the next segment of the path as the name of a module...<sup>1</sup>
- ... locate that module in the server's `modulepath` (as described [here](#) under “Module Lookup”)...
- ... and resolve the remainder of the path starting in that module's `files/` directory.

That is to say, if a module named `test_module` is installed in the central server's `/etc/puppet/modules` directory, the following puppet: URI...

```
puppet:///modules/test_module/testfile.txt
```

...will resolve to the following absolute path:

```
/etc/puppet/modules/test_module/files/testfile.txt
```

If `test_module` were installed in `/usr/share/puppet/modules`, the same URI would instead resolve to:

```
/usr/share/puppet/modules/test_module/files/testfile.txt
```

Although no additional configuration is required to use the `modules` mount point, some access controls can be specified in the file server configuration by adding a `[modules]` configuration block; see [Security](#).

## Serving Files From Custom Mount Points

Puppet can also serve files from arbitrary mount points specified in the server's file server configuration (see below). When serving files from a custom mount point, Puppet does not perform the additional URI abstraction used in the modules mount, and will resolve the path following the mount name as a simple directory structure.

## File Server Configuration

The default location for the file server's configuration data is `/etc/puppet/fileserver.conf`; this can be changed by passing the `--fsconfig` flag to `puppet master`.

The format of the `fileserver.conf` file is almost exactly like that of [Bsync](#), and roughly resembles an INI file:

```
[mount_point]
  path /path/to/files
  allow *.domain.com
  deny *.wireless.domain.com
```

The following options can currently be specified for a given mount point:

- The path to the mount's location on the disk
- Any number of `allow` directives
- Any number of `deny` directives

`path` is the only required option, but since the default security configuration is to deny all access, a mount point with no `allow` directives would not be available to any nodes.

The path can contain any or all of `%h`, `%H`, and `%d`, which are dynamically replaced by the client's hostname, its fully qualified domain name and its domain name, respectively. All are taken from the client's SSL certificate (so be careful if you've got hostname/certname mismatches). This is useful in creating modules where files for each client are kept completely separately, e.g. for private ssh host keys. For example, with the configuration

```
[private]
  path /data/private/%h
  allow *
```

the request for file `/private/file.txt` from client `client1.example.com` will look for a file `/data/private/client1/file.txt`, while the same request from `client2.example.com` will try to retrieve the file `/data/private/client2/file.txt` on the fileserver.

Currently paths cannot contain trailing slashes or an error will result. Also take care that in `puppet.conf` you are not specifying directory locations that have trailing slashes.

# Security

Securing the Puppet file server consists of allowing and denying access (at varying levels of specificity) per mount point. Groups of nodes can be identified for permission or denial in three ways: by IP address, by name, or by a single global wildcard (\*). Custom mount points default to denying all access.

In addition to custom mount points, there are two special mount points which can be managed with `fileserver.conf`: `modules` and `plugins`. Neither of these mount points should have a `path` option specified. The behavior of the `modules` mount point is described above under [Serving Files From Custom Mount Points](#). The `plugins` mount is not a true mount point, but is rather a hook to allow `fileserver.conf` to specify which nodes are permitted to sync plugins from the Puppet Master. Both of these mount points exist by default, and both default to allowing all access; if any `allow` or `deny` directives are set for one of these special mounts, its security settings will behave like those of a normal mount (i.e., it will default to denying all access). Note that these are the only mount points for which `deny *` is not redundant.

If nodes are not connecting to the Puppet file server directly, e.g. using a reverse proxy and Mongrel (see [Using Mongrel](#)), then the file server will see all the connections as coming from the proxy server's IP address rather than that of the Puppet Agent node. In this case, it is best to restrict access based on hostname. Additionally, the machine(s) acting as reverse proxy (usually 127.0.0.0/8) will need to be allowed to access the applicable mount points.

## Priority

More specific `deny` and `allow` statements take precedence over less specific statements; that is, an `allow` statement for `node.domain.com` would let it connect despite a `deny` statement for `*.domain.com`. At a given level of specificity, `deny` statements take precedence over `allow` statements.

Unpredictable behavior can result from mixing IP address directives with hostname and domain name directives, so try to avoid doing that. (Currently, if `node.domain.com`'s IP address is 192.168.1.80 and `fileserver.conf` contains `allow 192.168.1.80` and `deny node.domain.com`, the IP-based `allow` directive will actually take precedence. This behavior may be changed in the future and should not be relied upon.)

## Host Names

Host names can be specified using either a complete hostname, or specifying an entire domain using the `*` wildcard:

```
[export]
  path /export
  allow host.domain1.com
```

```
allow *.domain2.com
deny badhost.domain2.com
```

## IP Addresses

IP address can be specified similarly to host names, using either complete IP addresses or wildcarded addresses. You can also use CIDR-style notation:

```
[export]
  path /export
  allow 127.0.0.1
  allow 192.168.0.*
  allow 192.168.1.0/24
```

## Global allow

Specifying a single wildcard will let any node access a mount point:

```
[export]
  path /export
  allow *
```

Note that the default behavior for custom mount points is equivalent to `deny *`.

1. Older versions of Puppet generated individual mount points for each installed module; to reduce namespace conflicts, these were changed to subdirectories of the catch-all modules mount point in version 0.25.0. [↗](#)

# Style Guide

## Style Guide Metadata

Version 1.1.2

## 1. Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#).

## 2. Puppet Version

This style guide is largely specific to Puppet versions 2.6.x; some of its recommendations are based on some language features that became available in version 2.6.0 and later.

## 3. Why a Style Guide?

Puppet Labs develops modules for customers and the community, and these modules should represent the best known practice for module design and style. Since these modules are developed by many people across the organisation, a central reference was needed to ensure a consistent pattern, design, and style.

## 4. General Philosophies

No style manual can cover every possible circumstance. When a judgement call becomes necessary, keep in mind the following general ideas:

1. Readability matters. If you have to choose between two equally effective alternatives, pick the more readable one. This is, of course, subjective, but if you can read your own code three months from now, that's a great start.
2. Inheritance should be avoided. In general, inheritance leads to code that is harder to read. Most use cases for inheritance can be replaced by exposing class parameters that can be used to configure resource attributes. See the [Class Inheritance](#) section for more details.
3. Modules must work with an ENC without requiring one. An internal survey yielded near consensus that an ENC should not be required. At the same time, every module we write should work well with an ENC.
4. Classes should generally not declare other classes. Declare classes as close to node scope as possible. Classes which require other classes should not directly declare them and should instead allow the system to fail if they are not declared by some other means. (Although the `include` function allows multiple declarations of classes, it can result in non-deterministic scoping issues due to the way parent scopes are assigned. We might revisit this philosophy in the future if class multi-declarations can be made deterministic, but for now, be conservative with declarations.)

## 5. Module Metadata

Every module must have Metadata defined in the Modulefile data file and outputted as the `metadata.json` file. The following Metadata should be provided for all modules:

```
name 'myuser-mymodule'
version '0.0.1'
author 'Author of the module - for shared modules this is Puppet Labs'
summary 'One line description of the module'
description 'Longer description of the module including an example'
license 'The license the module is release under - generally GPLv2 or Apache'
project_page 'The URL where the module source is located'
dependency 'otheruser-othermodule', '1.2.3'
```

A more complete guide to the Modulefile format can be found in the [puppet-module-tool README](#).

### 5.1. Style Versioning

This style guide will be versioned, which will allow modules to comply with a specific version of the style guide.

A future version of the puppet-module tool may permit the relevant style guide version to be embedded as metadata in the Modulefile, and the metadata in turn may be used for automated linting.

## 6. Spacing, Indentation, & Whitespace

Module manifests complying with this style guide:

- Must use two-space soft tabs
- Must not use literal tab characters
- Must not contain trailing white space
- Should not exceed an 80 character line width
- Should align fat comma arrows (=>) within blocks of attributes

## 7. Comments

Although the Puppet language allows multiple comment types, we prefer hash/octothorpe comments (`# This is a comment`) because they're generally the most visible to text editors and other code lexers.

1. Should use `# ...` for comments
2. Should not use `// ...` or `/* ... */` for comments

## 8. Quoting

All strings that do not contain variables should be enclosed in single quotes. Double quotes should be used when variable interpolation is required. Quoting is optional when the string is an alphanumeric bare word and is not a resource title.

All variables should be enclosed in braces when interpolated in a string. For example:

Good:

```
"/etc/${file}.conf"  
"${operatingsystem} is not supported by ${module_name}"
```

Bad:

```
"/etc/$file.conf"  
"$operatingsystem is not supported by $module_name"
```

Variables standing by themselves should not be quoted. For example:

Good:



```
mode => $my_mode
```

Bad:

```
mode => "$my_mode"  
mode => "${my_mode}"
```

## 9. Resources

### 9.1. Resource Names

All resource titles should be quoted. (Puppet supports unquoted resource titles if they do not contain spaces or hyphens, but you should avoid them in the interest of consistent look-and-feel.)

Good:

```
package { 'openssh': ensure => present }
```

Bad:

```
package { openssh: ensure => present }
```

### 9.2. Arrow Alignment

All of the fat comma arrows (=>) in a resource's attribute/value list should be aligned. The arrows should be placed one space ahead of the longest attribute name.

Good:

```
exec { 'blah':  
  path => '/usr/bin',  
  cwd  => '/tmp',  
}  
  
exec { 'test':  
  subscribe    => File['/etc/test'],  
  refreshonly  => true,  
}
```

Bad:

```
exec { 'blah':  
  path  => '/usr/bin',  
  cwd   => '/tmp',  
}
```

```
exec { 'test':  
  subscribe => File['/etc/test'],  
  refreshonly => true,  
}
```

### 9.3. Attribute Ordering

If a resource declaration includes an ensure attribute, it should be the first attribute specified.□

Good:

```
file { '/tmp/readme.txt':  
  ensure => file,  
  owner  => '0',  
  group  => '0',  
  mode   => '0644',  
}
```

(This recommendation is solely in the interest of readability, as Puppet ignores attribute order when syncing resources.)

### 9.4. Compression

Within a given manifest, resources should be grouped by logical relationship to each other, rather than by resource type. Use of the semicolon syntax to declare multiple resources within a set of curly braces is not recommended, except in the rare cases where it would improve readability.

Good:

```
file { '/tmp/a':  
  content => 'a',  
}  
  
exec { 'change contents of a':  
  command => 'sed -i.bak s/a/A/g /tmp/a',  
}  
  
file { '/tmp/b':  
  content => 'b',  
}  
  
exec { 'change contents of b':  
  command => 'sed -i.bak s/b/B/g /tmp/b',  
}
```

Bad:

```
file {
```

```

    "/tmp/a":
      content => "a";
    "/tmp/b":
      content => "b";
  }

  exec {
    "change contents of a":
      command => "sed -i.bak s/b/B/g /tmp/a";
    "change contents of b":
      command => "sed -i.bak s/b/B/g /tmp/b";
  }

```

## 9.5. Symbolic Links

In the interest of clarity, symbolic links should be declared by using an `ensure => link` and explicitly specifying a value for the `target` attribute. Using a path to the target as the `ensure` value is not recommended.

Good:

```

file { '/var/log/syslog':
  ensure => link,
  target => '/var/log/messages',
}

```

Bad:

```

file { '/var/log/syslog':
  ensure => '/var/log/messages',
}

```

## 9.6. File Modes

File modes should be represented as 4 digits rather than 3, to explicitly show that they are octal values.

In addition, file modes should be specified as single-quoted strings instead of bare word numbers.

Good:

```

file { '/var/log/syslog':
  ensure => present,
  mode   => '0644',
}

```

Bad:

```
file { '/var/log/syslog':  
  ensure => present,  
  mode   => 644,  
}
```

## 9.7. Resource Defaults

Resource defaults should be used in a very controlled manner, and should only be declared at the edges of your manifest ecosystem. Specifically, they may be declared:□

- At top scope in site.pp
- In a class which is guaranteed to never declare another class and never be inherited by another class.

This is due to the way resource defaults propagate through dynamic scope, which can have unpredictable effects far away from where the default was declared.□

Good:

```
# /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/manifests/site.pp:  
File {  
  mode   => '0644',  
  owner  => 'root',  
  group  => 'root',  
}
```

Bad:

```
# /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/ssh/manifests/init.pp  
File {  
  mode   => '0600',  
  owner  => 'nobody',  
  group  => 'nogroup',  
}  
  
class {'ssh::client':  
  ensure => present,  
}
```

# 10. Conditionals

## 10.1. Keep Resource Declarations Simple

You should not intermingle conditionals with resource declarations. When using conditionals for data assignment, you should separate conditional code from the resource declarations.

Good:

```

$file_mode = $operatingsystem ? {
  debian => '0007',
  redhat  => '0776',
  fedora  => '0007',
}

file { ['/tmp/readme.txt']:
  content => "Hello World\n",
  mode    => $file_mode,
}

```

Bad:

```

file { ['/tmp/readme.txt']:
  mode => $operatingsystem ? {
    debian => '0777',
    redhat  => '0776',
    fedora  => '0007',
  }
}

```

## 10.2. Defaults for Case Statements and Selectors

Case statements should have default cases. Additionally, the default case should fail the catalog compilation when the resulting behavior cannot be predicted on the majority of platforms the module will be used on. If you want the default case to be “do nothing,” include it as an explicit default: {} for clarity’s sake.

For selectors, default selections should only be omitted if you explicitly want catalog compilation to fail when no value matches.

The following example follows the recommended style:

```

case $operatingsystem {
  centos: {
    $version = '1.2.3'
  }
  solaris: {
    $version = '3.2.1'
  }
  default: {
    fail("Module ${module_name} is not supported on ${operatingsystem}")
  }
}

```

# 11. Classes

## 11.1. Separate Files

All classes and resource type definitions must be in separate files in the `manifests` directory of their module. For example:

```
# /etc/puppetlabs/puppet/modules/apache/manifests

# init.pp
class apache { }

# ssl.pp
class apache::ssl { }

# virtual_host.pp
define apache::virtual_host () { }
```

This is functionally identical to declaring all classes and defines in `init.pp`, but highlights the structure of the module and makes everything more legible.

## 11.2. Internal Organization of a Class

Classes should be organised with a consistent structure and style. In the below list there is an implicit statement of “should be at this relative location” for each of these items. The word “may” should be interpreted as “If there are any X’s they should be here”.

1. Should define the class and parameters
2. Should validate any class parameters and fail catalog compilation if any parameters are invalid
3. Should default any validated parameters to the most general case
4. May declare local variables
5. May declare relationships to other classes `Class['apache'] -> Class['local_yum']`
6. May override resources
7. May declare resource defaults
8. May declare resources; resources of defined and custom types should go before those of core types
9. May declare resource relationships inside of conditionals

The following example follows the recommended style:

```
class myservice($ensure='running') {

  if $ensure in [ running, stopped ] {
    $ensure_real = $ensure
  } else {
    fail('ensure parameter must be running or stopped')
  }

  case $operatingsystem {
    centos: {
      $package_list = 'openssh-server'
    }
    solaris: {
      $package_list = [ SUNWsshr, SUNWsshu ]
    }
  }
}
```

```

    default: {
      fail("Module ${module_name} does not support ${operatingsystem}")
    }
  }

  $variable = 'something'

  Package { ensure => present, }

  File { owner => '0', group => '0', mode => '0644' }

  package { $package_list: }

  file { ["/tmp/${variable}":
    ensure => present,
  }

  service { 'myservice':
    ensure    => $ensure_real,
    hasstatus => true,
  }
}

```

### 11.3. Relationship Declarations

Relationship declarations with the chaining syntax should only be used in the “left to right” direction.

Good:

```
Package['httpd'] -> Service['httpd']
```

Bad:

```
Service['httpd'] <- Package['httpd']
```

When possible, you should prefer metaparameters to relationship declarations. One example where metaparameters aren’t desirable is when subclassing would be necessary to override behavior; in this situation, relationship declarations inside of conditionals should be used.

### 11.4. Classes and Defined Resource Types Within Classes

Classes and defined resource types must not be defined within other classes.

Bad:

```

class apache {
  class ssl { ... }
}

```

Also bad:

```
class apache {  
  define config() { ... }  
}
```

### 11.5. Class Inheritance

Inheritance may be used within a module, but must not be used across module namespaces. Cross-module dependencies should be satisfied in a more portable way that doesn't violate the concept of modularity, such as with include statements or relationship declarations.

Good:

```
class ssh { ... }  
  
class ssh::client inherits ssh { ... }  
  
class ssh::server inherits ssh { ... }  
  
class ssh::server::solaris inherits ssh::server { ... }
```

Bad:

```
class ssh inherits server { ... }  
  
class ssh::client inherits workstation { ... }  
  
class wordpress inherits apache { ... }
```

Inheritance in general should be avoided when alternatives are viable. For example, instead of using inheritance to override relationships in an existing class when stopping a service, consider using a single class with an ensure parameter and conditional relationship declarations:

```
class bluetooth($ensure=present, $autoupgrade=false) {  
  # Validate class parameter inputs. (Fail early and fail hard)  
  
  if ! ($ensure in [ "present", "absent" ]) {  
    fail("bluetooth ensure parameter must be absent or present")  
  }  
  
  if ! ($autoupgrade in [ true, false ]) {  
    fail("bluetooth autoupgrade parameter must be true or false")  
  }  
  
  # Set local variables based on the desired state  
  
  if $ensure == "present" {
```



```

    $service_enable = true
    $service_ensure = running
    if $autoupgrade == true {
        $package_ensure = latest
    } else {
        $package_ensure = present
    }
} else {
    $service_enable = false
    $service_ensure = stopped
    $package_ensure = absent
}

# Declare resources without any relationships in this section

package { [ "bluez-libs", "bluez-utils" ]:
    ensure => $package_ensure,
}

service { hidd:
    enable      => $service_enable,
    ensure      => $service_ensure,
    status      => "source /etc/init.d/functions; status hidd",
    hasstatus    => true,
    hasrestart   => true,
}

# Finally, declare relations based on desired behavior

if $ensure == "present" {
    Package["bluez-libs"] -> Package["bluez-utils"]
    Package["bluez-libs"] ~> Service[hidd]
    Package["bluez-utils"] ~> Service[hidd]
} else {
    Service["hidd"] -> Package["bluez-utils"]
    Package["bluez-utils"] -> Package["bluez-libs"]
}
}

```

(This example makes several assumptions and is based on an example provided in the Puppet Master training for managing bluetooth.)

In summary:

- Class inheritance is only useful for overriding resource attributes; any other use case is better accomplished with other methods.
- If you just need to override relationship metaparameters, you should use a single class with conditional relationship declarations instead of inheritance.
- In many cases, even other attributes (e.g. ensure and enable) may have their behavior changed with variables and conditional logic instead of inheritance.

## 11.6. Namespacing Variables

When using top-scope variables, including facts, Puppet modules should explicitly specify the

empty namespace (i.e., `$::operatingsystem`, not `$operatingsystem`) to prevent accidental scoping issues.

### 11.7. Variable format

When defining variables you should only use letters, numbers and underscores. You should specifically not make use of dashes.

Good:

```
$foo_bar123
```

Bad:

```
$foo-bar123
```

### 11.8. Display Order of Class Parameters

In parameterized class and defined resource type declarations, parameters that are required should be listed before optional parameters (i.e. parameters with defaults).

Good:

```
class ntp (
  $servers,
  $options = "iburst",
  $multicast = false
) {}
```

Bad:

```
class ntp (
  $options = "iburst",
  $servers,
  $multicast = false
) {}
```

### 11.9 Class parameter defaults

When writing a module that accepts class parameters sane defaults SHOULD be provided for optional parameters to allow the end user the option of not explicitly specifying the parameter when declaring the class.

For example:

```
class ntp(
```

```

    $server = 'UNSET'
  ) {

    include ntp::params

    $server\_real = $server ? {
      'UNSET' => $::ntp::params::server,
      default => $server,
    }

    notify { 'ntp':
      message => "server=[$server_real]",
    }

  }

```

The reason this class is declared in this manner is to be fully compatible with all Puppet 2.6.x versions. The following alternative method **SHOULD NOT** be used because it is not compatible with Puppet 2.6.2 and earlier.

```

class ntp(
  $server = $ntp::params::server
) inherits ntp::params {

  notify { 'ntp':
    message => "server=[$server]",
  }

}

```

Other **SHOULD** recommendations:

- **SHOULD** use the `_real` suffix to indicate a scope local variable for maintainability over time.□
- **SHOULD** use fully qualified namespace variables when pulling the value from the module params class to avoid namespace collisions.
- **SHOULD** declare the params class so the end user does not have to for the module to function properly.

This recommended pattern may be relaxed when Puppet 2.7 is more widely adopted and module compatibility with as many versions of 2.6.x is no longer a primary concern.

This diff illustrates the changes between these two commonly used patterns and how to switch□ from one to the other.

```

diff --git a/manifests/init.pp b/manifests/init.pp
index c16c3a0..7923ccb 100644
--- a/manifests/init.pp
+++ b/manifests/init.pp
@@ -12,9 +12,14 @@

```

```
#
class paramtest (
  $mandatory,
-  $param = $paramtest::params::param
-) inherits paramtest::params {
+  $param = 'UNSET'
+) {
+  include paramtest::params
+  $param\_real = $param ? {
+    'UNSET' => $::paramtest::params::param,
+    default => $param,
+  }
+  notify { 'TEST':
-    message => " param=[$param] mandatory=[$mandatory]",
+    message => " param=[$param\_real] mandatory=[$mandatory]",
+  }
+}
```

## 12. Tests

All manifests should have a corresponding test manifest in the module's tests directory.

```
modulepath/apache/manifests/{init,ssl}.pp
modulepath/apache/tests/{init,ssl}.pp
```

The test manifest should provide a clear example of how to declare the class or defined resource type. In addition, the test manifest should also declare any classes required by the corresponding class to ensure puppet apply works in a limited, stand alone manner.

## 13. Puppet Doc

Classes and defined resource types should be documented inline using [RDoc markup](#). These inline documentation comments are important because online documentation can then be easily generated using the [puppet doc](#) command.

For classes:

```
# == Class: example_class
#
# Full description of class example_class here.
#
# === Parameters
#
# Document parameters here.
#
# [*ntp_servers*]
#   Explanation of what this parameter affects and what it defaults to.
#   e.g. "Specify one or more upstream ntp servers as an array."
#
```

```

# === Variables
#
# Here you should define a list of variables that this module would
require.
#
# [*enc_ntp_servers*]
#   Explanation of how this variable affects the function of this class and
if it
#   has a default. e.g. "The parameter enc_ntp_servers must be set by the
#   External Node Classifier as a comma separated list of hostnames."
(Note,
#   global variables should not be used in preference to class parameters
as of
#   Puppet 2.6.)
#
# === Examples
#
# class { 'example_class':
#   ntp_servers => [ 'pool.ntp.org', 'ntp.local.company.com' ]
# }
#
# === Authors
#
# Author Name <author@domain.com>
#
# === Copyright
#
# Copyright 2011 Your name here, unless otherwise noted.
#
class example_class {
}

```

For defined resources:□

```

# == Define: example_resource
#
# Full description of defined resource type example_resource here.
#
# === Parameters
#
# Document parameters here
#
# [*namevar*]
#   If there is a parameter that defaults to the value of the title string
#   when not explicitly set, you must always say so. This parameter can be
#   referred to as a "namevar," since it's functionally equivalent to the
#   namevar of a core resource type.
#
# [*basedir*]
#   Description of this variable. For example, "This parameter sets the
#   base directory for this resource type. It should not contain a
trailing
#   slash."
#

```

```
# === Examples
#
# Provide some examples on how to use this type:
#
#   example_class::example_resource { 'namevar':
#     basedir => '/tmp/src',
#   }
#
# === Authors
#
# Author Name <author@domain.com>
#
# === Copyright
#
# Copyright 2011 Your name here, unless otherwise noted.
#
define example_class::example_resource($basedir) {
}
```

This will allow documentation to be automatically extracted with the puppet doc tool.

## Best Practices

This guide includes some tips to getting the most out of Puppet. It is derived from the best practices section of the [Wiki](#) and other sources. It is intended to cover high-level best practices and may not extend into lower level details.

---

### Use Modules When Possible

[Puppet modules](#) are something everyone should use. If you have an application you are managing, add a module for it, so that you can keep the manifests, plugins (if any), source files, and templates together.

### Keep Your Puppet Content In Version Control

Keep your Puppet manifests in version control. You can pick your favorite systems — popular choices include git and svn.

### Naming Conventions

Node names should match the hostnames of the nodes.

When naming classes, a class that disables ssh should be inherited from the ssh class and be named “ssh::disabled”

# Style

For recommendations on syntax and formatting, follow the [Style Guide](#)

## Classes Vs Defined Types

Classes are not to be thought of in the ‘object oriented’ meaning of a class. This means a machine belongs to a particular class of machine.

For instance, a generic webserver would be a class. You would include that class as part of any node that needed to be built as a generic webserver. That class would drop in whatever packages, etc, it needed to do.

Defined types on the other hand (created with ‘define’) can have many instances on a machine, and can encapsulate classes and other resources. They can be created using user supplied variables. For instance, to manage iptables, a defined type may wrap each rule in the iptables file, and the iptables configuration could be built out of fragments generated by those defined types.

Usage of classes and defined types, in addition to the built-in managed types, is very helpful towards having a manageable Puppet infrastructure.

## Work In Progress

This document is a stub. You can help Puppet by submitting contributions to it.

# Using Puppet Templates

Learn how to template out configuration files with Puppet, filling in variables from the client system from facter.

---

Puppet supports templates and templating via [ERB](#), which is part of the Ruby standard library and is used for many other projects including Ruby on Rails. While it is a Ruby templating system, you do not need to understand much Ruby to use ERB.

Templates allow you to manage the content of template files, for example configuration files that cannot yet be managed directly by a built-in Puppet type. This might include an Apache configuration file, Samba configuration file, etc.

## Evaluating templates

Templates are evaluated via a simple function:

```
$value = template("mytemplate.erb")
```

You can specify the full path to your template, or you can put all your templates in Puppet's `templatedir`, which usually defaults to `/var/puppet/templates` (you can find out what it is on your system by running `puppet --configprint templatedir`). Best practices indicates including the template in the `templates` directory inside your [module](#).

Templates are always evaluated by the parser, not by the client. This means that if you are using `puppetmasterd`, then the templates only need to be on the server, and you never need to download them to the client. There's no difference that the client sees between using a template and specifying all of the text of the file as a string. This also means that any client-specific variables (facts) are learned first by `puppetmasterd` during the client start-up phase, then those variables are available for substitution within templates.

## Using templates

Here is an example for generating the Apache configuration for [Trac](#) sites:

```
define tracsite($cgidir, $tracdir) {
  file { "trac-$name":
    path => "/etc/apache2/trac/$name.conf",
    owner => root,
    group => root,
    mode => 644,
    require => File[apacheconf],
    content => template("tracsite.erb"),
    notify => Service[apache2]
  }

  symlink { "tracsym-$name":
    path => "$cgidir/$name.cgi",
    ensure => "/usr/share/trac/cgi-bin/trac.cgi"
  }
}
```

And then here's the template:

```
<Location "/cgi-bin/ <%= name %>.cgi">
  SetEnv TRAC_ENV "/export/svn/trac/<%= name %>"
</Location>

# You need something like this to authenticate users
<Location "/cgi-bin/<%= name %>.cgi/login">
  AuthType Basic
  AuthName "Trac"
  AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/auth/svn
  Require valid-user
</Location>
```

This puts each Trac configuration into a separate file, and then we just tell Apache to load all of



these files:□

```
Include /etc/apache2/trac/[^.#]*
```

## Combining templates

You can also concatenate several templates together as follows:

```
template('/path/to/template1','/path/to/template2')
```

## Iteration

Puppet's templates also support array iteration. If the variable you are accessing is an array, you can iterate over it in a loop. Given Puppet manifest code like this:

```
$values = [val1, val2, otherval]
```

You could have a template like this:

```
<% values.each do |val| -%>
Some stuff with <%= val %>
<% end -%>
```

This would produce:

```
Some stuff with val1
Some stuff with val2
Some stuff with otherval
```

Note that normally, ERB template lines that just have code on them would get translated into blank lines. This is because ERB generates newlines by default. To prevent this, we use the closing tag `-%>` instead of `%>`.

As we mentioned, `erb` is a Ruby system, but you don't need to know Ruby well to use ERB. Internally, Puppet's values get translated to real Ruby values, including `true` and `false`, so you can be pretty confident that variables will behave as you might expect.□

## Conditionals

The ERB templating supports conditionals. The following construct is a quick and easy way to conditionally put content into a file:□

```
<% if broadcast != "NONE" %>          broadcast <%= broadcast %> <% end %>
```

## Templates and variables

You can also use templates to fill in variables in addition to filling out file contents.□

```
myvariable = template('/var/puppet/template/myvar')
```

## Undefined variables□

If you need to test to see if a variable is defined before using it, the following works:□

```
<% if has_variable?("myvar") then %>
myvar has <%= myvar %> value
<% end %>
```

## Out of scope variables

You can access out of scope variables explicitly with the lookupvar function:

```
<%= scope.lookupvar('apache::user') %>
```

## Access to defined tags and classes□

In Puppet version 0.24.6 and later, it is possible from a template to get the list of defined classes,□ the list of tags in the current scope, and the list of all tags as ruby arrays. For example:

This snippet will print all the tags defined in the current scope:□

```
<% tags.each do |tag| -%>
The tag <%= tag %> is part of the current scope
<% end -%>
```

This snippet will print all the defined tags in the catalog:□

```
<% all_tags.each do |tag| -%>
The tag <%= tag %> is defined
<% end -%>
```

This snippet will print all the defined classes in the catalog:□

```
<% classes.each do |klass| -%>
```

```
The class <%= klass %> is defined
<% end -%>
```

## Access to variables and Puppet functions with the scope object

Inside templates you have access to a scope object. All of the functions that you can access in the puppet manifests can be accessed via that scope object, although not via the same name.

Variables defined in the current scope are available as entries in the hash returned by the scope object's `to_hash` method. This snippet will print all of the variable names defined in the current scope:

```
<% scope.to_hash.keys.each do |k| -%>
<%= k %>
<% end -%>
```

Puppet functions can be called by prepending “`function_`” to the beginning of the function name. For example, including one template inside another:

```
<%= scope.function_template("module/template2.erb") %>
```

## Syntax Checking

ERB files are easy to syntax check. For a file `mytemplate.erb`, run

```
erb -x -T '-' mytemplate.erb | ruby -c
```

## Virtual Resources

Referencing an entity from more than one place.

### About Virtual Resources

By default, any resource you describe in a client's Puppet config will get sent to the client and be managed by that client. However, resources can be specified in a way that marks them as virtual, meaning that they will not be sent to the client by default. You mark a resource as virtual by prefixing `@` to the resource specification; for instance, the following code defines a virtual user:

```
@user { luke: ensure => present }
```

If you include this code (or something similar) in your configuration then the user will never get sent to your clients without some extra effort.

## How This Is Useful

Puppet enforces configuration normalization, meaning that a given resource can only be specified in one part of your configuration. You can't configure user johnny in both the solaris and freebsd classes.

For most cases, this is fine, because most resources are distinctly related to a single Puppet class — they belong in the webserver class, mailserver class, or whatever. Some resources can not be cleanly tied to a specific class, though; multiple otherwise-unrelated classes might need a specific resource. For instance, if you have a user who is both a database administrator and a Unix sysadmin, you want the user installed on all machines that have either database administrators or Unix administrators.

You can't specify the user in the dba class nor in the sysadmin class, because that would not get the user installed for all cases that matter.

In these cases, you can specify the user as a virtual resource, and then mark the user as real in both classes. Thus, the user is still specified in only one part of your configuration, but multiple parts of your configuration verify that the user will be installed on the client.

The important point here is that you can take a virtual resource and mark it non-virtual as many times as you want in a configuration; it's only the specification itself that must be normalized to one specific part of your configuration.

## How to Realize Resources

There are two ways to mark a virtual resource so that it gets sent to the agent: You can use a special syntax called a collection, or you can use the realize function.

Collections provide a simple syntax (sometimes referred to as the “spaceship” operator) for marking virtual objects as real, such that they should be sent to the agent. Collections require the type of resource you are collecting and zero or more attribute comparisons to specifically select resources. For instance, to find our mythical user, we would use:

```
User <| title == luke |>
```

As promised, we've got the user type (capitalized, because we're performing a type-level operation), and we're looking for the user whose title is luke. “Title” is special here — it is the value before the colon when you specify the user. This is somewhat of an inconsistency in Puppet, because this value is often referred to as the name, but many types have a name parameter and

they could have both a title and a name.

If no comparisons are specified, all virtual resources of that type will be marked real.□

This attribute querying syntax is currently very simple. The only comparisons available are equality and non-equality (using the `==` and `!=` operators, respectively), and you can join these comparisons using `or` and `and`. You can also parenthesize these statements, as you might expect. So, a more complicated collection might look like:

```
User <| (group == dba or group == sysadmin) or title == luke |>
```

## Realizing Resources

Puppet provides a simple form of syntactic sugar for marking resource non-virtual by title, the `realize` function:

```
realize User[luke]
realize(User[johnny], User[billy])
```

The function follows the same syntax as other functions in the language, except that only resource references are valid values.

## Virtual Define-Based Resources□

Since version 0.23, define-based resources may also be made virtual. For example:□

```
define msg($arg) {
  notify { "$name: $arg": }
}
@msg { test1: arg => arg1 }
@msg { test2: arg => arg2 }
```

With the above definitions, neither of the `msg` resources will be applied to a node unless it realizes□ them, e.g.:

```
realize( Msg[test1], Msg[test2] )
```

Remember that when referencing an instance of a namespaced defined type, or when specifying□ such a defined type for the collection syntax, you have to capitalize all segments of the type's name□ (e.g. `Apache::Vhost['wordpress']` or `Apache::Vhost <| |>`).

Keep in mind that resources inside virtualized define-based resources must have unique names.□ The following example will fail, complaining that `File[foo]` is defined twice:□

```

define basket($arg) {
    file{'foo':
        ensure => present,
        content => "$arg",
    }
}
@basket { 'fruit': arg => 'apple' }
@basket { 'berry': arg => 'watermelon' }

realize( Basket[fruit], Basket[berry] )

```

Here's a working example:

```

define basket($arg) {
    file{"$name":
        ensure => present,
        content => "$arg",
    }
}
@basket { 'fruit': arg => 'apple' }
@basket { 'berry': arg => 'watermelon' }

realize( Basket[fruit], Basket[berry] )

```

Note that the working example will result in two File resources, named fruit and berry.

## Exporting and Collecting Resources

Exporting and collecting resources is an extension of [Virtual Resources](#). Puppet provides an experimental superset of virtual resources, using a similar syntax. In addition to these resources being virtual, they're also "exported" to other hosts on your network.

### About Exported Resources

While virtual resources can only be collected by the host that specified them, exported resources can be collected by any host. You must set the `storeconfigs` setting to true to enable this functionality (you can see information about stored configuration on the [Using Stored Configuration](#) wiki page, and Puppet will automatically create a database for storing configurations (using [Ruby on Rails](#)).

```

[puppetmasterd]
storeconfigs = true

```

This allows one host to configure another host; for instance, a host could configure its services

using Puppet, and then could export Nagios configurations to monitor those services.□

The key syntactical difference between virtual and exported resources is that the special sigils (@ and <| |>) are doubled (@@ and <<| |>>) when referring to an exported resource.

Here is an example with exported resources:

```
class ssh {
  @@sshkey { $hostname: type => dsa, key => $sshdsakey }
  Sshkey <<| |>>
}
```

As promised, we use two @ sigils here, and the angle brackets are doubled in the collection.

The above code would have every host export its SSH public key, and then collect every host's key and install it in the ssh\_known\_hosts file (which is what the sshkey type does); this would include□ the host doing the exporting.

It's important to mention here that you will only get exported resources from hosts whose configurations have been compiled. If hostB exports a resource but hostB has never connected to□ the server, then no host will get that exported resource. The act of compiling a given host's configuration puts the resources into the database, and only resources in the database are□ available for collection.

Let's look at another example, this time using a File resource:

```
node a {
  @@file { "/tmp/foo": content => "fjskfjs\n", tag => "foofile", }
}
node b {
  File <<| tag == 'foofile' |>>
}
```

This will create /tmp/foo on node b. Note that the tag is not required, it just allows you to control which resources you want to import.

## Exported Resources with Nagios

Puppet includes native types for managing Nagios configuration files. These types become very□ powerful when you export and collect them. For example, you could create a class for something like Apache that adds a service definition on your Nagios host, automatically monitoring the web□ server:

```
class nagios-target {
  @@nagios_host { $fqdn:
    ensure => present,
```

```

        alias => $hostname,
        address => $ipaddress,
        use => "generic-host",
    }
    @@nagios_service { "check_ping_${hostname}":
        check_command => "check_ping!100.0,20%!500.0,60%",
        use => "generic-service",
        host_name => "$fqdn",
        notification_period => "24x7",
        service_description => "${hostname}_check_ping"
    }
}
class nagios-monitor {
    package { [ nagios, nagios-plugins ]: ensure => installed, }
    service { nagios:
        ensure => running,
        enable => true,
        #subscribe => File[$nagios_cfgdir],
        require => Package[nagios],
    }
    # collect resources and populate /etc/nagios/nagios_*.cfg
    Nagios_host <<| |>>
    Nagios_service <<| |>>
}

```

## Exported Resources Override

Beginning in version 0.25, some new syntax has been introduced that allows creation of collections of any resources, not just virtual ones, based on filter conditions, and override of attributes in the created collection. This feature is not constrained to the override in inherited context, as is the case in the usual resource override.

Ordinary resource collections can now be defined by filter conditions, in the same way as collections of virtual or exported resources. For example:

```

file {
    "/tmp/testing": content => "whatever"
}

File<| |> {
    mode => 0600
}

```

The filter condition goes in the middle of the `<| |>` sigils. In the above example the condition is empty, so all file resources (not just virtual ones) are selected, and all file resources will have their modes overridden to 0600.

In the past this syntax only collected virtual resources. It now collects all matching resources, virtual or no, and allows you to override attributes in any of the collection so defined.



As another example, one can write:

```
file { ["/tmp/a": content => "a" ]
file { ["/tmp/b": content => "b" ]

File <| title != "/tmp/b" |> {
    require => File["/tmp/b"]
}
```

This means that every File resource requires /tmp/b, except /tmp/b itself. Moreover, it is now possible to define resource overriding without respecting the override on inheritance rule:□

```
class a {
    file {
        ["/tmp/testing": content => "whatever"
    }
}

class b {
    include a
    File<| |> {
        mode => 0600
    }
}
include b
```

## Environments

Manage your module releases by dividing your site into environments.

---

### Slice and Dice

Puppet lets you slice your site up into an arbitrary number of “environments” and serve a different□ set of modules to each one. This is usually used to manage releases of Puppet modules by testing them against scratch nodes before rolling them out completely, but it introduces a lot of other possibilities, like separating a DMZ environment, splitting coding duties among multiple sysadmins, or dividing the site by hardware type.

### What an Environment Is

Every agent node has an environment, and the puppet master gets informed about it whenever that node makes a request. (If you don’t specify an environment, the agent has the default “production” environment.)

The puppet master can then use that environment several ways:

- If the master's [puppet.conf](#) file has a `[config block]` for this agent's environment, those settings will override the master's normal settings when serving that agent.
- If the values of any settings in `puppet.conf` reference the `$environment` variable (like `modulepath = $confdir/environments/$environment/modules:$confdir/modules`, for example), the agent's environment will be interpolated into them.
- Depending on how [auth.conf](#) is configured, different requests might be allowed or denied.□
- The agent's environment will also be accessible in Puppet manifests as the top-scope `$environment` variable.

In short: modules and manifests can already do different things for different nodes, but□ environments let the master tweak its own configuration on the fly, and offer a way to completely□ swap out the set of available modules for certain nodes.

## Caveats

Before you start, be aware that environments have some limitations, most of which are known bugs or vagaries of implementation rather than design choices.

- Puppet will only read the [modulepath](#), [manifest](#), [manifestdir](#), and [templatedir](#) settings from environment config blocks; other settings in any of these blocks will be ignored in favor of□ settings in the `[master]` or `[main]` blocks. ([Issue 7497](#))
- File serving only works well with environments if you're only serving files from modules; if you've set up custom mount points in `fileserver.conf`, they won't work in your custom environments. (Though hopefully you're only serving files from modules anyway.)□
- You can set an agent node's environment from an [external node classifier](#)□ like Puppet Dashboard, but it isn't well-supported: currently, the server-set environment will win during catalog compilation, but the client-set environment will win when downloading files. ([Issue 3910](#)) For environments to work reliably, they have to be specified in the agent's configuration.□
- Serving custom types and providers from an environment-specific `modulepath` sometimes fails.□ ([Issue 4409](#))

## Configuring Environments on the Puppet Master□

In `puppet.conf`

As mentioned above, `puppet.conf` lets you use `$environment` as a variable and create config blocks□ for environments.

```
# /etc/puppet/puppet.conf
[master]
  modulepath = $confdir/environments/$environment/modules:$confdir/modules
  manifest = $confdir/manifests/unknown_environment.pp
[production]
  manifest = $confdir/manifests/site.pp
```

```
[dev]
manifest = $confdir/manifests/site.pp
```

In the `[master]` block, this example dynamically sets the `modulepath` so Puppet will check a per-environment folder for a module before serving it from the main set. Note that this won't complain about missing directories, so you can create the per-environment folders lazily as you need them.

The example also redirects requests for a non-existent environment to a different site manifest, which will log an error and fail compilation; this can keep typos or forgetfulness from silently causing odd configurations.

#### In `auth.conf`

```
path /
auth any
environment appdev
allow localhost, customapp.puppetlabs.lan
```

If you specify an environment in an [auth.conf](#) ACL, it will only apply to requests in that environment. This can be useful for developing new applications that integrate with Puppet; the example above will leave normal requests functioning normally, but allow an app server to access everything via the REST API.

#### In Manifests

The `$environment` variable should only rarely be necessary, but it's there if you need it.

## Configuring Environments for Agent Nodes

To set an environment agent-side, just specify the environment setting in either the `[agent]` or `[main]` block of `puppet.conf`.

```
[agent]
environment = dev
```

As with any config setting, you can also use a command line option:

```
# puppet agent --environment dev
```

You can also set an environment via your ENC by including an `environment: dev` (or similar) line in the yaml it returns, but see [the caveat above](#) before doing this.

Eventually, server-side environments will work properly, but if you need to work around this today, you can do so by managing `puppet.conf` on agent nodes with a [template](#). This can take multiple

runs to reach the desired configuration for the first time, but it will work.□

## Compatibility Notes

Environments were introduced in Puppet 0.24.0.

# Reporting

How to learn more about the activity of your nodes.

---

## Reports and Reporting

Puppet clients can be configured to send reports at the end of every configuration run. Because the Transaction internals of Puppet are responsible for creating and sending the reports, these are called transaction reports. Currently, these reports include all of the log messages generated during the configuration run, along with some basic metrics of what happened on that run. In R10, more detailed reporting information will be available, allowing users to see detailed change information regarding what happened on nodes.

### Logs

The bulk of the report is every log message generated during the transaction. This is a simple way to send almost all client logs to the Puppet server; you can use the log report to send all of these client logs to syslog on the server.

### Metrics

The rest of the report contains some basic metrics describing what happened in the transaction. There are three types of metrics in each report, and each type of metric has one or more values:

- **Time:** Keeps track of how long things took.
  - **Total:** Total time for the configuration run□
  - **File:**
  - **Exec:**
  - **User:**
  - **Group:**
  - **Config Retrieval:** How long the configuration took to retrieve□
  - **Service:**
  - **Package:**
- **Resources:** Keeps track of the following stats:
  - **Total:** The total number of resources being managed
  - **Skipped:** How many resources were skipped, because of either tagging or scheduling

restrictions

- Scheduled: How many resources met any scheduling restrictions
  - Out of Sync: How many resources were out of sync
  - Applied: How many resources were attempted to be fixed□
  - Failed: How many resources were not successfully fixed□
  - Restarted: How many resources were restarted because their dependencies changed
  - Failed Restarts: How many resources could not be restarted
- Changes: The total number of changes in the transaction.

## Setting Up Reporting

By default, the client does not send reports, and the server only is only configured to store reports,□ which just stores recieved YAML-formatted report in the reportdir.

Clients default to sending reports to the same server they get their configurations from, but you□ can change that by setting reportserver on the client, so if you have load-balanced Puppet servers you can keep all of your reports consolidated on a single machine.

### Sending Reports

In order to turn on reporting on the client-side (puppetd), the report argument must be given to the puppetd executable either by passing the argument to the executable on the command line, like this:

```
$ puppetd --report
```

or by including the configuration parameter in the Puppet configuration file, usually located in□ /etc/puppet/puppet.conf:

```
#
# /etc/puppet/puppet.conf
#
[puppetd]
    report = true
```

With this setting enabled, the client will then send the report to the puppetmasterd server at the end of every transaction.

If you are using namespaceauth.conf, you must allow the clients to access the name space:

```
#
# /etc//puppet/namespaceauth.conf
#
```

```
[puppetreports.report]
allow *
```

Note: some explanations of namespaceauth.conf are due in this documentation.

## Processing Reports

As previously mentioned, by default the server stores incoming YAML reports to disk. There are other reports types available that can process each report as it arrives, or you can write a separate processor that handles the reports on your own schedule.

### USING BUILTIN REPORTS

As with the rest of Puppet, you can configure the server to use different reports with either command-line arguments or configuration file changes. The value you need to change is called `reports`, and it must be a comma-separated list of the reports you want to use. Here's how you'd configure extra reports on the command line:

```
$ puppetmasterd --reports tagmail,store,log
```

Note that we're still specifying `store` here; any reports you specify replace the default, so you must still manually specify `store` if you want it. You can also specify `none` if you want the reports to just be thrown away.

Or we can include these configuration parameters in the configuration file, typically `/etc/puppet/puppet.conf`. For example:

```
#
# /etc/puppet/puppet.conf
#
[puppetmasterd]
reports = tagmail,store,log
```

Note that in the configuration file, the list of reports should be comma-separated and not enclosed in quotes (which is otherwise acceptable for a command-line invocation).

### WRITING CUSTOM REPORTS

You can easily write your own report processor in place of any of the built-in reports. Just drop the report into `lib/puppet/reports`, using the existing reports as an example. This is only necessary on the server, as the report receiver does not run on the clients.

### USING EXTERNAL REPORT PROCESSORS

Many people are only using the `store` report and writing an external report processor that processes many reports at once and produces summary pages. This is easiest if these processors are written in Ruby, since you can just read the YAML files in and de-serialize them into Ruby objects. Then, you can just do whatever you need with the report objects.

## Available reports

Read the [Report Reference](#) for a list of available reports and how to configure them. It is automatically generated from the reports available in Puppet, and includes documentation on how to use each report.

# Getting Started With Puppet Cloud Provisioner

Learn how to install and start using Cloud Provisioner, Puppet's extension for node bootstrapping.

---

## Overview

Puppet Cloud Provisioner is a Puppet extension that adds new actions for creating and puppetizing new machines in Amazon's EC2.

Cloud Provisioner gives you an easy command line interface to the following tasks:

- Create a new Amazon EC2 instance
- Install Puppet on a remote machine of your choice
- Remotely sign a node's certificate
- Do all of the above with a single `puppet node bootstrap` invocation

## Prerequisites

Puppet Cloud Provisioner has several requirements beyond those of Puppet.

### Software

Cloud Provisioner can only be used with Puppet 2.7.2 or greater.

Cloud Provisioner requires [Fog](#), a Ruby cloud services library. You'll need to ensure that Fog is installed on the machine running Cloud Provisioner:

```
# gem install fog -v 0.7.2
```

Depending on your operating system and Ruby environment, you may need to manually install some of Fog's dependencies.

Cloud Provisioner also requires the GUID library for generating unique identifiers.

```
# gem install guid
```

## Services

Currently, Amazon EC2 is the only supported cloud platform for creating new machine instances; you'll need a pre-existing Amazon EC2 account to use this feature.

## Installing

Puppet Cloud Provisioner should be installed with the puppet-module tool. First make sure that the tool is installed:

```
# gem install puppet-module
```

Then cd to the directory where you wish to install Cloud Provisioner:

```
# cd $(puppet --configprint confdir)/modules
```

Now use puppet-module to install Cloud Provisioner on your control node:

```
# puppet-module install puppetlabs/cloud_provisioner
```

Add its lib directory to your \$RUBYLIB or Ruby load path:

```
# export RUBYLIB=$(pwd)/cloud_provisioner/lib:$RUBYLIB
```

You can verify that it is installed correctly by running:

```
# puppet help node
```

Verifying that you see the Cloud Provisioner specific commands (create, install, ...) in the output.□

## Configuration□

### Fog

For Cloud Provisioner to work, Fog needs to be configured with your AWS access key ID and secret□ access key. Create a ~/.fog file as follows:□

```
:default:
:aws_access_key_id:      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
:aws_secret_access_key:  Xx+xxXX+XxxXXXXXXXXxxXxxXXXXxxxXXxXXxxxxXX
```



You may obtain your AWS Access key id and secret access key using the following information:

To view your AWS Secret access key, go to <http://aws.amazon.com> and click on Account > Security Credentials. From there, under the "Access Credentials" section of the page, click on the "Access Keys" tab to view your Access Keys. To see your Secret Access Key, just click on the "Show" link under "Secret Access Key".

From here, you can create new access keys or delete old ones. Just click on "Create a new Access Key" and confirm that you'd like to generate a new pair. This will generate both access and secret access keys. But, keep in mind that your account is only able to have two sets of keys at any given time. If you already have two sets created, you will not see the option to create a new set until one has been made inactive and then deleted.

Information from [AWS Discussion Forums](#)

To test whether Fog is working, execute the following command:

```
$ ruby -rubygems -e 'require "fog"' -e 'puts Fog::Compute.new(:provider => "AWS").servers.length >= 0'
```

This should return "true"

If you do not have the ~/.fog configuration file correct, you may receive an error such as the following:

```
fog-0.9.0/lib/fog/core/service.rb:155
in `validate_options': Missing required arguments: aws_access_key_id,
aws_secret_access_key (ArgumentError)
    from /Users/jeff/.rvm/gems/ruby-1.8.7-p334@puppet/gems/fog-
0.9.0/lib/fog/core/service.rb:53:in `new'
    from /Users/jeff/.rvm/gems/ruby-1.8.7-p334@puppet/gems/fog-
0.9.0/lib/fog/compute.rb:13:in `new'
    from -e:2
```

In this case, please verify your `aws_access_key_id` and `aws_secret_access_key` are properly set in the ~/.fog file.

## EC2

Your EC2 account will need to have at least one Amazon-managed SSH keypair, and a security group that allows outbound traffic on port 8140 and SSH traffic from the machine running the Cloud Provisioner actions.

Your puppet master server will also have to be reachable from your newly created instances.

script chosen. Testing has only currently been done on Ubuntu 11.04 (Natty) and CentOS 5.4.

## Provisioning

In order to use the `install` action, any newly provisioned instances will need to have their root user

enabled, or will need a user account configured to `sudo` as root without a password.

## puppet master

If you want to automatically sign certificates with the Cloud Provisioner, you'll have to allow the computer running the Cloud Provisioner actions to access the puppet master's `certificate_status` REST endpoint. This can be configured in the master's [auth.conf](#) file:

```
path /certificate_status
method save
auth yes
allow {certname}
```

If you're running the Cloud Provisioner actions on a machine other than your puppet master, you'll have to ensure it can communicate with the puppet master over port 8140.

## Certificates and Keys

You'll also have to make sure the control node has a certificate signed by the puppet master's CA. If the control node is already known to the puppet master (e.g. it is or was a puppet agent node), you'll be able to use the existing certificate, but we recommend generating a per-user certificate for a more explicit and readable security policy. On the control node, run:

```
puppet certificate generate {certname} --ca-location remote
```

Then sign the certificate as usual on the master (`puppet cert sign {certname}`). On the control node again, run:

```
puppet certificate find ca --ca-location remote
puppet certificate find {certname} --ca-location remote
```

This should let you operate under the new certname when you run puppet commands with the `--certname {certname}` option.

The control node will also need a private key to allow SSH access to the new machine; for EC2 nodes, this is the private key from the keypair used to create the instance. If you are working with non-EC2 nodes, please note that the `install` action does not currently support keys with passphrases.

## Usage

Puppet Cloud Provisioner provides seven new actions on the node face:

- `create`: Creates a new EC2 machine instance.

- `install`: Install's Puppet on an arbitrary machine, including non-cloud hardware.
- `init`: Perform the `install` and `classify` actions, and automatically sign the new agent node's certificate.□
- `bootstrap`: Create a new EC2 machine instance and perform the `init` action on it.
- `terminate`: Tear down an EC2 machine instance.
- `list`: List running instances in the specified zone.□
- `fingerprint`: Make a best effort to securely obtain the SSH host key fingerprint.□

### **puppet node create**

Argument(s): none.

Options:

- `--image`, `-i` — The name of the AMI to use when creating the instance. Required.
- `--keypair` — The Amazon-managed SSH keypair to use for accessing the instance. Required.
- `--group`, `-g`, `--security-group` — The security group(s) to apply to the instance. Can be a single group or a path-separator (colon, on \*nix systems) separated list of groups.
- `--region` — The geographic region of the instance. Defaults to `us-east-1`.
- `--type` — Type of instance to be launched.

Example:

```
$ puppet node create --image ami-XxxxXXX --keypair puppetlabs.admin --type m1.small
```

Creates a new EC2 machine instance and returns its DNS name. If the process fails, Puppet will automatically clean up after itself and tear down the instance.

### **puppet node install**

Argument(s): the hostname of the system to install Puppet on.

Options:

- `--login`, `-l`, `--username` — The user to log in as. Required.
- `--keyfile` — The SSH private key file to use. This key cannot require a passphrase. Required.
- `--install-script` — The install script that should be used to install Puppet. Currently supported options are: `gems` (default), `puppet-enterprise`, and `puppet-enterprise-s3`
- `--installer-payload`, `--puppet` — The location of the [Puppet Enterprise](#) universal tarball. (Used with `puppet-enterprise` install script)
- `--installer-answers` — The location of an answers file to use with the PE installer. (Used with □

puppet-enterprise and puppet-enterprise-s3 install scripts).

- `--puppet-version` — The version of puppet to install with the gems install script.
- `--facter-version` — The version of facter to install with the gems install script.
- `--pe-version` — The version of PE to install with the puppet-enterprise script (e.g. 1.1). Defaults to 1.1.

Example:

```
puppet node install ec2-XXX-XXX-XXX-XX.compute-1.amazonaws.com \  
--login root --keyfile ~/.ssh/puppetlabs-ec2_rsa \  
--install-script gems --puppet-version 2.6.9
```

Installs Puppet on an arbitrary system and returns the new agent node's certname.

Interactive installation of PE is not supported, so you'll need an answers file. See the PE manual for complete documentation of the answers file format. A reasonable default has been supplied in Cloud Provisioner's ext directory.

This action is not restricted to cloud machine instances, and will install Puppet on any machine accessible by SSH.

### **puppet node init**

Argument(s): the hostname of the system to install Puppet on.

Options: See "install"

Example:

```
puppet node init ec2-XXX-XXX-XXX-XX.compute-1.amazonaws.com \  
--login root --keyfile ~/.ssh/puppetlabs-ec2_rsa \  
--certname cloud_admin
```

Install Puppet on an arbitrary system (see "install") and automatically sign its certificate request (using the certificate face's sign action).

### **puppet node bootstrap**

Argument(s): none.

Options: See "create" and "install"

Example:

```
puppet node bootstrap --image ami-XxXXxXXX --keypair \  
puppetlabs.admin --login root --keyfile ~/.ssh/puppetlabs-ec2_rsa \  

```

```
--certname cloud_admin
```

Create a new EC2 machine instance and pass the new node's hostname to the `init` action.

### **puppet node terminate**

Argument(s): the hostname of the machine instance to tear down.

Options:

- `--region` — The geographic region of the instance. Defaults to `us-east-1`.

Example:

```
puppet node terminate init ec2-XXX-XXX-XXX-XX.compute-1.amazonaws.com
```

Tear down an EC2 machine instance.

### **puppet node list**

Argument(s): None

Options:

- `--region` — The geographic region of the instance. Defaults to `us-east-1`.

Example:

```
puppet node list --region us-west-1
```

List the Amazon EC2 instances in the specified region and report on their status (pending, running, shutting down, or terminated). This is not limited to instances created by Cloud Provisioner.

## External Nodes

Traditionally, puppet master uses the node definitions in the main site manifest (`site.pp`) to choose which classes to apply to a node. But you can also classify nodes based on a pre-existing external data source, like an LDAP database or a set of flat files describing your infrastructure. Depending on the data you've collected, building an external node classifier (ENC) can be one of the easiest and most high-value ways to extend Puppet.

## What Is an ENC?

An external node classifier is an executable that can be called by puppet master; it doesn't have to be written in Ruby. Its only argument is the name of the node to be classified, and it returns a YAML document describing the node.

Inside the ENC, you can reference any data source you want, including some of Puppet's own data sources, but from Puppet's perspective, it just puts in a node name and gets back a hash of information.

## Considerations and Limitations

- The YAML returned by an ENC isn't an exact equivalent of a node definition in `site.pp` — it can't declare individual resources, declare relationships, or do conditional logic. The only things an ENC can do are declare classes, assign top-scope variables, and set an environment. This means an ENC is most effective if you've done a good job of separating your configurations out into classes and modules.
- Although ENCs can set an [environment](#) for a node, this is not very well supported — currently, the server-set environment will win during catalog compilation, but the client-set environment will win when downloading files. (See [Issue 3910](#) for more details.) We hope to make server-side environments work well in the future, but if you need them right now, the workaround is to use Puppet to manage `puppet.conf` on the agent and set the environment for the next run based on what the ENC thinks it should be.
- You can optionally combine an ENC with regular node definitions in `site.pp`. This works on the “I hope you brought enough for everybody” rule: things will work correctly if you have an ENC and no node definitions, but if there's at least one node definition, you need to have a default node defined or account for every node with a definition; Puppet will fail compilation with an error if a definition for a given node can't be found.
- Even if you aren't using node definitions, you can still use `site.pp` to do things like set global resource defaults.
- If an ENC doesn't produce any output and if the node name resembles a hostname, Puppet may call it again with a shortened version of the node name, successively removing higher-level domains and finally resorting to “default”. (This has not been tested recently, and may need updating.) To suppress this behavior, turn on puppet master's `strict_hostname_checking` setting.

## Connecting an ENC

To tell puppet master to use an ENC, you need to set two [configuration](#) options: `node_terminus` has to be set to “exec”, and `external_nodes` should have the path to the executable.

```
[master]
node_terminus = exec
external_nodes = /usr/local/bin/puppet_node_classifier
```

## ENC Output Format

There have been three versions of the ENC output format.

## Puppet 2.6.5 and Higher

ENCs MUST return either a [YAML](#) hash or nothing. This hash MAY contain classes, parameters, and environment keys, and MUST contain at least either classes or parameters. ENCs SHOULD exit with an exit code of 0 when functioning normally, and MAY exit with a non-zero exit code if you wish puppet master to behave as though the requested node was not found.

### CLASSES

If present, the value of `classes` MUST be either an array of class names or a hash whose keys are class names. That is, the following are equivalent:

```
classes:
- common
- puppet
- dns
- ntp

classes:
  common:
  puppet:
  dns:
  ntp:
```

Parameterized classes cannot be used with the array syntax. When using the hash key syntax, the value for a parameterized class SHOULD be a hash of the class's attributes and values. Each value MAY be a string, number, array, or hash. Non-parameterized classes MAY have empty values.

```
classes:
  common:
  puppet:
  ntp:
    ntpserver: 0.pool.ntp.org
  aptsetup:
    additional_apt_repos:
      - deb localrepo.magpie.lan/ubuntu lucid production
      - deb localrepo.magpie.lan/ubuntu lucid vendor
```

### PARAMETERS

If present, the value of the `parameters` key MUST be a hash of valid variable names and associated values; these will be exposed to the compiler as top scope variables. Each value MAY be a string, number, array, or hash.

```
parameters:
  ntp_servers:
    - 0.pool.ntp.org
```

```
- ntp.puppetlabs.lan
mail_server: mail.puppetlabs.lan
iburst: true
```

## ENVIRONMENT

If present, the value of `environment` MUST be a string representing the desired environment for this node. As noted above, ENC-set environments are not currently reliable, although this can be worked around by managing `puppet.conf` as a resource.

```
environment: production
```

## COMPLETE EXAMPLE

```
classes:
  common:
  puppet:
  ntp:
    ntpserver: 0.pool.ntp.org
  aptsetup:
    additional_apt_repos:
      - deb localrepo.magpie.lan/ubuntu lucid production
      - deb localrepo.magpie.lan/ubuntu lucid vendor
parameters:
  ntp_servers:
    - 0.pool.ntp.org
    - ntp.puppetlabs.lan
  mail_server: mail.puppetlabs.lan
  iburst: true
environment: production
```

## Puppet 0.23.0 through 2.6.4

As above, with the following exception:

### CLASSES

If present, the value of `classes` MUST be an array of class names. Parameterized classes cannot be used with an ENC.

## Puppet 0.22.4 and Lower

ENCs MUST return two lines of text, separated by a newline (LF). The first line MUST be the name of a parent node defined in the main site manifest. The second line MUST be a space-separated list of classes. ENCs MUST exit with exit code 0; Puppet's behavior when faced with a non-zero ENC exit code is undefined.

## COMPLETE EXAMPLE

```
basenode
common puppet dns ntp
```



---

## Tricks, Notes, and Further Reading

- Although only the node name is directly passed to an ENC, it can make decisions based on other facts about the node by querying the [inventory service](#) REST API or using the puppet facts subcommand shipped with Puppet 2.7.
- Puppet’s “exec” node\_terminus is just one way for Puppet to build node objects, and it’s optimized for flexibility and for the simplicity of its API. There are situations where it can make more sense to design a native node terminus instead of an ENC, one example being the “ldap” node terminus that ships with Puppet. See [the LDAP nodes documentation on the wiki](#) for more info.

## Inventory Service

Set up and begin using the inventory service with one or more puppet master servers. This document refers to a feature currently under development.

---

Puppet 2.6.7 adds support for maintaining, reading, and searching an inventory of nodes. This can be used to generate reports about the composition of your site, to drastically extend the capabilities of your external node classifier, and probably to do a lot of things we haven’t even thought of yet. This service is designed as a hackable public API.

### Why

In order to compile and serve a catalog to an agent node, the puppet master has to collect a large amount of information about that node, in the form of Facter facts. If that info is written to a persistent store whenever it’s collected, it suddenly becomes a fairly detailed inventory of every node that Puppet controls or has controlled at a given site! This can be tremendously useful: Imagine being able to instantly find out which computers are still running CentOS 4.5 and need to be upgraded, or which computers have less than a certain amount of physical memory, or what percentage of your current infrastructure is in the cloud on EC2 instances. Build a good enough interface to the inventory, and the data becomes knowledge. That knowledge can then drive other tools; for example, you could let your provisioning system or node classifier make decisions about new hardware based on the properties of the existing infrastructure.

Several users have built custom inventory functionality by directly reading either the puppet master’s YAML fact cache or the optional [storeconfigs](#) database. But both of these approaches were non-optimal:

- The YAML cache is strictly local to one puppet master, and isn’t an accurate inventory in multi-master environments. Furthermore, repeatedly deserializing YAML is terribly slow, which can cause real problems depending on the use case. (Searching by fact, in particular, is basically not an option.)

- Storeconfigs, on the other hand, is global to the site, but it's essentially a private API: Since the only officially supported use of it is for sharing exported resources, the only way to get fact data out of it is to read the database directly, and there's been no guarantee against the schema changing. Furthermore, storeconfigs is too heavyweight for users who just want an inventory, since it stores every resource and tag in each node's catalog in addition to the node's facts, and even the "thin" storeconfigs option stores a LOT of data. Implementing storeconfigs at a reasonable scale demands setting up a message queue, and even that extra infrastructure doesn't necessarily make it viable at a very large scale.

Thus, the Puppet inventory service: a relatively speedy implementation that does one thing well and exposes a public network API.

## What It Is

The inventory is a collection of node facts. The inventory service is a retrieval, storage, and search API exposed to the network by the puppet master.

The puppet master updates the inventory when agent nodes report their facts, which happens every time puppet agent requests a catalog. Optionally, additional puppet masters can use the REST API to send facts from their agents to the central inventory.

Other tools, including Puppet Dashboard, can query the inventory via the puppet master's REST API. An API call can return:

- Complete facts for a single node

or

- A list of nodes whose facts meet some search condition

Information in the inventory is never automatically expired, but it is timestamped.

### Consumers of the Inventory Service

The inventory service is primarily meant for external applications, and its data is not currently read by any part of Puppet. The only application which currently consumes the inventory data is Puppet Dashboard version 1.1.0, which can display facts in node views and provides a web interface for searching the inventory by fact.

## Using the Inventory Service

The inventory service is plain vanilla REST: Submit HTTP requests, get back structured fact or host data.

To read from the inventory, submit secured HTTP requests to the puppet master's facts and facts\_search REST endpoints in the appropriate environment. Your API client will have to have an SSL certificate signed by the puppet master's CA.

Full documentation of these endpoints can be found [here](#), but a summary follows:

- To retrieve the facts for testnode.localdomain, send a GET request to <https://puppet:8140/production/facts/testnode.localdomain>.
- To retrieve a list of all Ubuntu nodes with two or more processors, send a GET request to [https://puppet:8140/production/facts\\_search/search?facts.processorcount.ge=2&facts.operatingsystem=Ubuntu](https://puppet:8140/production/facts_search/search?facts.processorcount.ge=2&facts.operatingsystem=Ubuntu).

In both cases, be sure to specify an `Accept: pson` or `Accept: yaml` header.

## Setting Up the Inventory Service

### Configuring the Inventory Backend

The inventory service's backend is configured with the `facts_terminus` setting in the puppet master's section of `puppet.conf`.

#### FOR PROTOTYPING: YAML

```
[master]
  facts_terminus = yaml
```

You can actually start using the inventory service with the YAML backend immediately — `yaml` is the default value for `facts_terminus`, and the YAML cache of any previously used puppet master will already be populated with fact information. Just configure access (see below) and you're good to go.

#### FOR PRODUCTION: DATABASE

```
[master]
  facts_terminus = inventory_active_record
  dblocation = {sqlite file path (sqlite only)}
  dbadapter = {sqlite3|mysql|postgresql|oracle_enhanced}
  dbname = {database name (all but sqlite)}
  dbuser = {database user (all but sqlite)}
  dbpassword = {database password (all but sqlite)}
  dbserver = {database server (MySQL and PostgreSQL only)}
  dbsocket = {database socket file (MySQL only; optional)}
```

Before using the database facts backend, you'll have to fulfill a number of requirements:

- Puppet master will need access to both a database and a user account with all privileges on that database; setting that up is outside the scope of this document. The database server can be remote or on the local host.
- You'll need to ensure that the copy of Ruby in use by puppet master is able to communicate with your chosen type of database server. This will always entail ensuring that Rails is installed, and will likely require installing a specific Ruby library to interface with the database (e.g. the `libmysql-ruby` package on Debian and Ubuntu or the `mysql` gem on other operating systems).

These requirements are essentially identical to those used by storeconfigs, so [the Puppet wiki page for storeconfigs](#) can be helpful. Getting MySQL on the local host configured is very well-documented; other options, less so.

#### FOR MULTIPLE PUPPET MASTERS: REST

```
[master]
  facts_terminus = rest
  inventory_server = {inventorying puppet master; defaults to "puppet"}
  inventory_port = 8140 (unless changed)
```

In addition to writing to its local YAML cache, any puppet master with a `facts_terminus` of `rest` will submit facts to another puppet master, which is hopefully using the `inventory_active_record` backend.

#### Configuring Access

By default, the inventory service is not accessible! This is sane. The inventory service exposes sensitive information about your infrastructure over the network, so you'll need to carefully control access with the [rest\\_authconfig \(a.k.a. auth.conf\)](#) file.

For prototyping your inventory application on a scratch puppet master, you can just permit all access to the facts endpoint:

```
path /facts
auth any
method find, search
allow *
```

(Note that this will allow access to both `facts` and `facts_search`, since the path is read as a prefix.)

For production deployment, you'll need to allow `find` and `search` access for your application, allow save access for any other puppet masters at your site (so they can submit their nodes' facts), and deny access to all other machines. (Since agent nodes submit their facts as part of their request to the catalog resource, they don't require access to the `facts` or `facts_search` resources.) One such possible ACL set would be:

```
path /facts
auth yes
method find, search
allow custominventorybrowser.puppetlabs.lan

path /facts
auth yes
method save
allow puppetmaster1.puppetlabs.lan, puppetmaster2.puppetlabs.lan,
```

## Configuring Certificates

To connect your application securely, you'll need a certificate signed by your site's puppet CA. There are two main ways to get this:

- On the puppet master:
  - Run `puppet cert --generate {certname for application}`.
  - Then, retrieve the private key (`{ssldir}/certs/{certname}.pem`) and the signed certificate (`{ssldir}/private_keys/{certname}.pem`) and move them to your application server.
- Manually:
  - Generate an RSA private key: `openssl genrsa -out {certname}.pem 1024`.
  - Generate a certificate signing request (CSR): `openssl req -new -key {certname}.pem -subj "/CN={certname}" -out request.csr`.
  - Submit the CSR to the puppet master for signing: `curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/plain" --data-binary @request.csr https://puppet:8140/production/certificate_request/no_key`.
  - Sign the certificate on the puppet master: `puppet cert --sign {certname}`.
  - Retrieve the certificate: `curl -k -H -o {certname}.pem "Accept: s" https://puppet:8140/production/certificate/{certname}`

For one-off applications, generating it on the master is obviously easier, but if you're building a tool for distribution elsewhere, your users will appreciate it if you script the manual method and emulate the way puppet agent gets a cert.

Protect your application's private key appropriately, since it's the gateway to your inventory data.

In the event of a security breach, the application's certificate is revokable the same way any puppet agent certificate would be.

## Testing the Inventory Service

On a machine that you've authorized to access the facts and facts\_search resources, you can test the API using `curl`, as described in the [REST API docs](#). To retrieve facts for a node:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml" https://puppet:8140/production/facts/{node certname}
```

To insert facts for a fictional node into the inventory:

```
curl -k -X PUT -H 'Content-Type: text/yaml' --data-binary
```

```
@/var/lib/puppet/yaml/facts/hostname.yaml
https://puppet:8140/production/facts/{node certname}
```

To find out which nodes at your site are Intel Macs:□

```
curl -k -H "Accept: pson" https://puppet:8140/production/facts_search/search?
facts.hardwaremodel=i386&facts.kernel=Darwin
```

## Plugins in Modules

Learn how to distribute custom facts and types from the server to managed clients automatically.

---

### Details

This page describes the deployment of custom facts and types for use by the client via modules.

Custom types and facts are stored in modules. These custom types and facts are then gathered together and distributed via a file mount on your Puppet master called plugins.□

This technique can also be used to bundle functions for use by the server when the manifest is being compiled. Doing so is a two step process which is described further on in this document.

To enable module distribution you need to make changes on both the Puppet master and the clients.

Note: Plugins in modules is supported in 0.24.x onwards and modifies the `pluginsync` model□ supported in releases prior to 0.24.x. It is NOT supported in earlier releases of Puppet but may be present as a patch in some older Debian Puppet packages. The older 0.24.x configuration for□ plugins in modules is documented at the end of this page.

### Module structure for 0.25.x and later

In Puppet version 0.25.x and later, plugins are stored in the `lib` directory of a module, using an internal directory structure that mirrors that of the Puppet code:

```
{modulepath}
├─ {module}
│   └─ lib
│       ├── facter
│       └─ puppet
│           ├── parser
│           │   └─ functions
│           ├── provider
│           └─ exec
```

```
└─ package
└─ etc... (any resource type)
└─ type
```

As the directory tree suggests, custom facts should go in `lib/facter/`, custom types should go in `lib/puppet/type/`, custom providers should go in `lib/puppet/provider/{type}/`, and custom functions should go in `lib/puppet/parser/functions/`.

For example:

A custom user provider:

```
{modulepath}/{module}/lib/puppet/provider/user/custom_user.rb
```

A custom package provider:

```
{modulepath}/{module}/lib/puppet/provider/package/custom_pkg.rb
```

A custom type for bare Git repositories:

```
{modulepath}/{module}/lib/puppet/type/gitrepo.rb
```

A custom fact for the root of all home directories (that is, `/home` on Linux, `/Users` on Mac OS X, etc.):

```
{modulepath}/{module}/lib/facter/homeroot.rb
```

And so on.

Most types and facts should be stored in which ever module they are related to; for example, a Bind fact might be distributed in your Bind module. If you wish to centrally deploy types and facts you could create a separate module just for this purpose, for example one called `custom`. This module needs to be a valid module (with the correct directory structure and an `init.pp` file).□

So, if we are using our custom module and our modulepath is `/etc/puppet/modules` then types and facts would be stored in the following directories:

```
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/lib/puppet/type
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/lib/puppet/provider
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/lib/puppet/parser/functions
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/lib/facter
```

Note: 0.25.x versions of Puppet have a known bug whereby plugins are instead loaded from the

deprecated `plugins` directories of modules when applying a manifest locally with the `puppet` command, even though `puppetmasterd` will correctly serve the contents of `lib/` directories to agent nodes. This bug is fixed in Puppet 2.6.□

## Enabling Pluginsync

After setting up the directory structure, we then need to turn on `pluginsync` in our `puppet.conf` configuration file on both the master and the clients:□

```
[main]
pluginsync = true
```

## Note on Usage for Server Custom Functions

Functions are executed on the server while compiling the manifest. A module defined in the □ manifest can include functions in the `plugins` directory. The custom function will need to be placed in the proper location within the manifest first:□

```
{modulepath}/{module}/lib/puppet/parser/functions
```

Note that this location is not within the puppetmaster's `$libdir` path. Placing the custom function within the module `plugins` directory will not result in the `puppetmasterd` loading the new custom function. The puppet client can be used to help deploy the custom function by copying it from `modulepath/module/lib/puppet/parser/functions` to the proper `$libdir` location. To do so run the puppet client on the server. When the client runs it will download the custom function from the module's `lib` directory and deposit it within the correct location in `$libdir`. The next invocation of the Puppet master by a client will autoload the custom function.

As always custom functions are loaded once by the Puppet master. Simply replacing a custom function with a new version will not cause Puppet master to automatically reload the function. You must restart the Puppet master.

## Legacy 0.24.x and Plugins in Modules

For older Puppet release the `lib` directory was called `plugins`.

So for types you would place them in:

```
{modulepath}/{module}/plugins/puppet/type
```

For providers you place them in:



```
{modulepath}/{module}/plugins/puppet/provider
```

Similarly, Facter facts belong in the `facter` subdirectory of the library directory:

```
{modulepath}/{module}/plugins/facter
```

If we are using our custom module and our `modulepath` is `/etc/puppet/modules` then types and facts would be stored in the following directories:

```
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/plugins/puppet/type  
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/plugins/puppet/provider  
/etc/puppet/modules/custom/plugins/facter
```

## Enabling `pluginsync` for 0.24.x versions

For 0.24.x versions you may need to specify some additional options:

```
[main]  
pluginsync=true  
factsync=true  
factpath = $vardir/lib/facter
```

# Custom Facts

Extend `facter` by writing your own custom facts to provide information to Puppet.

## Ruby Facts

### Adding Custom Facts to Facter

Sometimes you need to be able to write conditional expressions based on site-specific data that just isn't available via `Facter` (or use a variable in a template that isn't there). A solution can be achieved by adding a new fact to `Facter`. These additional facts can then be distributed to Puppet clients and are available for use in manifests.

### The Concept

You can add new facts by writing a snippet of Ruby code on the Puppet master. We then use [Plugins In Modules](#) to distribute our facts to the client.

### An Example

Let's say we need to get the output of `uname -i` to single out a specific type of workstation. To do

these we create a fact. We start by giving the fact a name, in this case, `hardware_platform`, and create our new fact in a file, `hardware_platform.rb`, on the Puppet master server:

```
# hardware_platform.rb

Facter.add("hardware_platform") do
  setcode do
    Facter::Util::Resolution.exec('/bin/uname -i').chomp
  end
end
```

Note that the `chomp` is required to provide clean data.

We then use the instructions in [Plugins In Modules](#) page to copy our new fact to a module and distribute it. During your next Puppet run the value of our new fact will be available to use in your manifests.

The best place to get ideas about how to write your own custom facts is to look at the existing Facter fact code. You will find lots of examples of how to interpret different types of system data and return useful facts.

### Using other facts

You can write a fact which uses other facts by accessing `Facter.value("somefact")` or simply `Facter.somefact`. The former will return `nil` for unknown facts, the latter will raise an exception. An example:

```
Facter.add("osfamily") do
  setcode do
    distid = Facter.value('lsbdistid')
    case distid
    when /RedHatEnterprise|CentOS|Fedora/
      "redhat"
    when "ubuntu"
      "debian"
    else
      distid
    end
  end
end
```

### Loading Custom Facts

Facter offers a few methods of loading facts:

- `$LOAD_PATH`, or the ruby library load path
- The environment variable `'FACTERLIB'`
- Facts distributed using `pluginsync`

You can use these methods of loading facts do to things like test files locally before distributing them, or have a specific set of facts available on certain machines.

Facter will search all directories in the ruby \$LOAD\_PATH variable for subdirectories named 'facter', and will load all ruby files in those directories. If you had some directory in your \$LOAD\_PATH like ~/lib/ruby, set up like this:

```
{~/lib/ruby}
└─ facter
    └─ rackspace.rb
    └─ system_load.rb
    └─ users.rb
```

Facter would try to load 'facter/system\_load.rb', 'facter/users.rb', and 'facter/rackspace.rb'.

Facter also will check the environment variable FACTERLIB for a colon delimited set of directories, and will try to load all ruby files in those directories. This allows you to do something like this:

```
$ ls my_facts
system_load.rb
$ ls my_other_facts
users.rb
$ export FACTERLIB="./my_facts:./my_other_facts"
$ facter system_load users
system_load => 0.25
users => thomas,pat
```

Facter can also easily load fact files distributed using pluginsync. Running `facter -p` will load all the facts that have been distributed via pluginsync, so if you're using a lot of custom facts inside puppet, you can easily use these facts with standalone facter.

Custom facts can be distributed to clients using the [Plugins In Modules](#) method.

## Configuring Facts

Facts have a few properties that you can use to customize how facts are evaluated.

### CONFINING FACTS

One of the more commonly used properties is the `confine` statement, which restricts the fact to only run on systems that matches another given fact.

An example of the `confine` statement would be something like the following:

```
Facter.add(:powerstates) do
  confine :kernel => "Linux"
  setcode do
    Facter::Util::Resolution.exec('cat /sys/power/states')
```

```
end
end
```

This fact uses `sysfs` on `linux` to get a list of the power states that are available on the given system. Since this is only available on Linux systems, we use the `confine` statement to ensure that this fact isn't needlessly run on systems that don't support this type of enumeration.

#### FACT PRECEDENCE

Another property of facts is the `weight` property. Facts with a higher weight are run earlier, which allows you to either override or provide fallbacks to existing facts, or ensure that facts are evaluated in a specific order. By default, the weight of a fact is the number of `confines` for that fact, so that more specific facts are evaluated first.

```
# Check to see if this server has been marked as a postgres server
Facter.add(:role) do
  has_weight 100
  setcode do
    if File.exist? "/etc/postgres_server"
      "postgres_server"
    end
  end
end

# Guess if this is a server by the presence of the pg_create binary
Facter.add(:role) do
  has_weight 50
  setcode do
    if File.exist? "/usr/sbin/pg_create"
      "postgres_server"
    end
  end
end

# If this server doesn't look like a server, it must be a desktop
Facter.add(:role) do
  setcode do
    "desktop"
  end
end
```

#### TIMING OUT

If you have facts that are unreliable and may not finish running, you can use the `timeout` property. If a fact is defined with a `timeout` and the evaluation of the `setcode` block exceeds the `timeout`, Facter will halt the resolution of that fact and move on.

```
# Randomly sleep
Facter.add(:sleep) do
  timeout = 10
  setcode do
    if Random.rand(6) == 0
```

```
        sleep 999999
      else
        "awake"
      end
    end
  end
end
```

## CACHING RUBY FACTS

Starting with Facter 1.7.0, you can now specify that the contents of a fact’s “setcode” block should be cached for faster retrieval.

The mechanism for doing this is trivial — simply supply a “:ttl” option during fact creation. The value is specified in seconds:□

```
Facter.add("mylongoperation", :ttl => 600) do
  setcode do
    ... an operation that takes a long time ...
  end
end
```

The ttl value can also be one of:

- 0 — never cache. This is the default behaviour.
- -1 — cache forever. Useful for one-off operations that should never need to run again.□

## Viewing Fact Values

You can also determine what facts (and their values) your clients return by checking the contents of the client’s yaml output. To do this we check the \$yamldir (by default \$vardir/yaml/) on the Puppet master:

```
# grep kernel /var/lib/puppet/yaml/node/puppetslave.example.org.yaml
kernel: Linux
kernelrelease: 2.6.18-92.el5
kernelversion: 2.6.18
```

## Legacy Fact Distribution

For Puppet versions prior to 0.24.0:

On older versions of Puppet, prior to 0.24.0, a different method called factsync was used for custom fact distribution. Puppet would look for custom facts on [puppet://\\$server/facts](puppet://$server/facts) by default and you needed to run puppetd with --factsync option (or add factsync = true to puppetd.conf). This would enable the syncing of these files to the local file system and loading them within puppetd.□

Facts were synced to a local directory (\$vardir/facts, by default) before facter was run, so they would be available the first time. If \$factsource was unset, the □-factsync option is equivalent to:

```
file { $factdir: source => "puppet://puppet/facts", recurse => true }
```

After the facts were downloaded, they were loaded (or reloaded) into memory.

Some additional options were available to configure this legacy method:□

The following command line or config file options are available (default options shown):□

- `factpath` (`$vardir/facts`): Where Puppet should look for facts. Multiple directories should be colon-separated, like normal PATH variables. By default, this is set to the same value as `factdest`, but you can have multiple fact locations (e.g., you could have one or more on NFS).
- `factdest` (`$vardir/facts`): Where Puppet should store facts that it pulls down from the central server.
- `factsource` (`puppet://$server/facts`): From where to retrieve facts. The standard Puppet file type□ is used for retrieval, so anything that is a valid file source can be used here.□
- `factsync` (`false`): Whether facts should be synced with the central server.
- `factsignore` (`.svn CVS`): What files to ignore when pulling down facts.□

Remember the approach described above for `factsync` is now deprecated and replaced by the plugin approach described in the [Plugins In Modules](#) page.

## External Facts

External facts are available only in Facter 1.7.0 and later.

### What are external facts?

External facts provide a way to use arbitrary executables or scripts as facts, or set facts statically with structured data. If you've ever wanted to write a custom fact in Perl, C, or a one-line text file,□ this is how.

### Fact Locations

On Unix/Linux:

```
/usr/lib/facter/ext
```

On Windows 2003:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Application Data\Puppetlabs\facter\ext
```

On Windows 2008:

```
C:\ProgramData\Puppetlabs\facter\ext
```

## Executable facts — Unix

Executable facts on Unix work by dropping an executable file into the standard external fact path above.

You must ensure that the script has its execute bit set:

```
chmod +x /usr/lib/facter/ext/myscript
```

For Facter to parse the output, the script must return key/value pairs on STDOUT in the format:

```
key1=value1  
key2=value2  
key3=value3
```

Using this format, a single script can return multiple facts in one return.

## Executable facts — Windows

Executable facts on Windows work by dropping an executable file into the external fact path for your version of Windows. Unlike with Unix, the external facts interface expects Windows scripts to end with a known extension. At the moment the following extensions are supported:

- .com and exe: binary executables
- .bat: batch scripts
- .ps1: PowerShell scripts

As with Unix facts, each script must return key/value pairs on STDOUT in the format:

```
key1=value1  
key2=value2  
key3=value3
```

Using this format, a single script can return multiple facts in one return.

### ENABLING POWERSHELL SCRIPTS

For PowerShell scripts (scripts with a ps1 extension) to work, you need to make sure you have the correct execution policy set.

[See this Microsoft TechNet article](#) for more detail about the impact of changing execution policy. We recommend understanding any security implications before making a global change to execution policy.

The simplest and safest mechanism we have found is to change the execution policy so that only remotely downloaded scripts need to be signed. You can set this policy with:

```
Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned -Scope LocalMachine
```

Here is a sample PowerShell script which outputs facts using the required format:

```
Write-Host "key1=val1"  
Write-Host "key2=val2"  
Write-Host "key3=val3"
```

You should be able to save and execute this PowerShell script on the command line after changing the execution policy.

### Structured Data Facts

Facter can parse structured data files stored in the external facts directory and set facts based on their contents.

Structured data files must use one of the supported data types and must have the correct file extension. At the moment, Facter supports the following extensions and data types:

- .yaml: YAML data, in the following format:

```
---  
key1: val1  
key2: val2  
key3: val3
```

- .json: JSON data, in the following format:

```
{  
  "key1": "val1",  
  "key2": "val2",  
  "key3": "val3",  
}
```

- .txt: Key value pairs, in the following format:

```
key1=value1  
key2=value2  
key3=value3
```

As with executable facts, structured data files can set multiple facts at once.



## Caching External facts

Just like with Ruby facts, you can cache external facts for better performance. This is done by creating a text file in the facts directory with the same file name as the fact (including extension) and the `.ttl` extension. For example, if your script is:

```
/usr/lib/facter/ext/myfacts.sh
```

The `.ttl` file should be:

```
/usr/lib/facter/ext/myfacts.sh.ttl
```

TTL files should contain the number of seconds for which to cache the results. You can also provide the following special TTL values:

- `0` — never cache. This is the default behaviour.
- `-1` — cache forever. Useful for one-off operations that should never need to run again.

The TTL value will apply to all of the facts set by the script.

## Troubleshooting

If your external fact is not appearing in Facter's output, running Facter in debug mode should give you a meaningful reason and tell you which file is causing the problem:

```
# facter --debug
```

An example would be in cases where a fact returns invalid characters. Let say you used a hyphen instead of an equals sign in your script `test.sh`:

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
echo "key1-value1"
```

Running `facter --debug` should yield a useful error message:

```
...  
Fact file /usr/lib/facter/ext/test.sh was parsed but returned an empty data set  
...
```

If you are interested in finding out where any bottlenecks are, you can run Facter in timing mode and it will reflect how long it takes to parse your external facts:

```
factor --timing
```

The output should look similar to the timing for Ruby facts, but will name external facts with their full paths. For example:

```
$ factor --timing
kernel: 14.81ms
/usr/lib/facter/ext/abc.sh: 48.72ms
/usr/lib/facter/ext/foo.sh: 32.69ms
/usr/lib/facter/ext/full.json: 104.71ms
/usr/lib/facter/ext/sample.txt: 0.65ms
....
```

## Drawbacks

While external facts provide a mostly-equal way to create variables for Puppet, they have a few drawbacks:

- An external fact cannot internally reference another fact. However, due to parse order, you can reference an external fact from a Ruby fact.
- External executable facts are forked instead of executed within the same process.
- Although we plan to allow distribution of external facts through Puppet's `pluginsync` capability, this is not yet supported.

# Custom Functions

Extend the Puppet interpreter by writing your own custom functions.

## Writing your own functions

The Puppet language and interpreter is very extensible. One of the places you can extend Puppet is in creating new functions to be executed on the puppet master at the time that the manifest is compiled. To give you an idea of what you can do with these functions, the built-in template and include functions are implemented in exactly the same way as the functions you're learning to write here.

Custom functions are written in Ruby, so you'll need a working understanding of the language before you begin.

## Gotchas

There are a few things that can trip you up when you're writing your functions:

- Your function will be executed on the server. This means that any files or other resources you

reference must be available on the server, and you can't do anything that requires direct access to the client machine.

- There are actually two completely different types of functions available — `rvalues` (which return a value) and statements (which do not). If you are writing an `rvalue` function, you must pass `:type => :rvalue` when creating the function; see the examples below.
- The name of the file containing your function must be the same as the name of function; otherwise it won't get automatically loaded.
- To use a fact about a client, use `lookupvar('{fact name}')` instead of `Facter['{fact name}'].value`. See examples below.

## Where to put your functions

Functions are implemented in individual `.rb` files (whose filenames must match the names of their respective functions), and should be distributed in modules. Put custom functions in the `lib/puppet/parser/functions` subdirectory of your module; see [Plugins in Modules](#) for additional details (including compatibility with versions of Puppet prior to 0.25.0).

If you are using a version of Puppet prior to 0.24.0, or have some other compelling reason to not use [plugins in modules](#), functions can also be loaded from `.rb` files in the following locations:

- `$libdir/puppet/parser/functions`
- `puppet/parser/functions` sub-directories in your Ruby `$LOAD_PATH`

## First Function — small steps

New functions are defined by executing the `newfunction` method inside the `Puppet::Parser::Functions` module. You pass the name of the function as a symbol to `newfunction`, and the code to be run as a block. So a trivial function to write a string to a file in `/tmp` might look like this:

```
module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:write_line_to_file) do |args|
    filename = args[0]
    str = args[1]
    File.open(args[0], 'a') {|fd| fd.puts str }
  end
end
```

To use this function, it's as simple as using it in your manifest:

```
write_line_to_file('/tmp/some_file', "Hello world!")
```

(Note that this is not a useful function by any stretch of the imagination.)

The arguments to the function are passed into the block via the `args` argument to the block. This is

simply an array of all of the arguments given in the manifest when the function is called. There's no real parameter validation, so you'll need to do that yourself.

This simple `write_line_to_file` function is an example of a statement function. It performs an action, and does not return a value. The other type of function is an rvalue function, which you must use in a context which requires a value, such as an `if` statement, a case statement, or a variable or attribute assignment. You could implement a `rand` function like this:

```
module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:rand, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
    rand(vals.empty? ? 0 : args[0])
  end
end
```

This function works identically to the Ruby built-in `rand` function. Randomising things isn't quite as useful as you might think, though. The first use for a `rand` function that springs to mind is probably to vary the minute of a cron job. For instance, to stop all your machines from running a job at the same time, you might do something like:

```
cron { run_some_job_at_a_random_time:
  command => "/usr/local/sbin/some_job",
  minute => rand(60)
}
```

But the problem here is quite simple: every time the Puppet client runs, the `rand` function gets re-evaluated, and your cron job moves around. The moral: just because a function seems like a good idea, don't be so quick to assume that it'll be the answer to all your problems.

## Using Facts and Variables

Which raises the question: what should you do if you want to splay your cron jobs on different machines? The trick is to tie the minute value to something that's invariant in time, but different across machines. Perhaps the MD5 hash of the hostname, modulo 60, or maybe the IP address of the host converted to an integer, modulo 60. Neither guarantees uniqueness, but you can't really expect that with a range of no more than 60 anyway.

But given that functions are run on the puppet master, how do you get at the hostname or IP address of the agent node? The answer is that facts returned by `facter` can be used in our functions.

### Example 1

```
require 'ipaddr'

module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:minute_from_address, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
```

```
IPAddr.new(lookupvar('ipaddress')).to_i % 60
end
end
```

## Example 2

```
require 'md5'

module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:hour_from_fqdn, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
    MD5.new(lookupvar('fqdn')).to_s.hex % 24
  end
end
```

Basically, to get a fact's or variable's value, you just call `lookupvar('{fact name}')`.

## Calling Functions from Functions

Functions can be accessed from other functions by calling `Puppet::Parser::Functions.autoloader.loadall` at the beginning of your new function, then prepending `function_` to the name of the function you are trying to call.

### Example

```
module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:myfunc2, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
    Puppet::Parser::Functions.autoloader.loadall
    function_myfunc1(...)
  end
end
```

## Handling Errors

To throw a parse/compile error in your function, in a similar manner to the `fail()` function:

```
raise Puppet::ParseError, "my error"
```

## Troubleshooting Functions

If you're experiencing problems with your functions loading, there's a couple of things you can do to see what might be causing the issue:

1 – Make sure your function is parsing correctly, by running:

```
ruby -rpuppet my_func.rb
```

This should return nothing if the function is parsing correctly, otherwise you'll get an exception which should help troubleshoot the problem.

2 – Check that the function is available to Puppet:

```
irb
> require 'puppet'
> require '/path/to/puppet/functions/my_func.rb'
> Puppet::Parser::Functions.function(:my_func)
=> "function_my_func"
```

Substitute `:my_func` with the name of your function, and it should return something similar to `"function_my_func"` if the function is seen by Puppet. Otherwise it will just return `false`, indicating that you still have a problem (and you'll more than likely get a "Unknown Function" error on your clients).

## Referencing Custom Functions In Templates

To call a custom function within a [Puppet Template](#), you can do:

```
<%= scope.function_namegoeshere(["one","two"]) %>
```

Replace "namegoeshere" with the function name, and even if there is only one argument, still include the array brackets.

## Notes on Backward Compatibility

### Accessing Files With Older Versions of Puppet

In Puppet 2.6.0 and later, functions can access files with the expectation that it will just work. In versions prior to 2.6.0, functions that accessed files had to explicitly warn the parser to recompile the configuration if the files they relied on changed.

If you find yourself needing to write custom functions for older versions of Puppet, the relevant instructions are preserved below.

#### ACCESSING FILES IN PUPPET 0.23.2 THROUGH 0.24.9

Until Puppet 0.25.0, safe file access was achieved by adding `self.interp.newfile($filename)` to the function. E.g., to accept a file name and return the last line of that file:

```
module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:file_last_line, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
    self.interp.newfile(args[0])
    lines = IO.readlines(args[0])
```

```
    lines[lines.length - 1]
  end
end
```

#### ACCESSING FILES IN PUPPET 0.25.X

In release 0.25.0, the necessary code changed to:

```
parser = Puppet::Parser::Parser.new(environment)
parser.watch_file($filename)
```

This new code was used identically to the older code:

```
module Puppet::Parser::Functions
  newfunction(:file_last_line, :type => :rvalue) do |args|
    parser = Puppet::Parser::Parser.new(environment)
    parser.watch_file($filename)
    lines = IO.readlines(args[0])
    lines[lines.length - 1]
  end
end
```

## Custom Types

Learn how to create your own custom types & providers in Puppet

---

### Organizational Principles

When creating a new Puppet type, you will be create two things: The resource type itself, which we normally just call a ‘type’, and the provider(s) for that type. While Puppet does not require Ruby experience to use, extending Puppet with new Puppet types and providers does require some knowledge of the Ruby programming language, as is the case with new functions and facts. If you’re new to Ruby, what is going on should still be somewhat evident from the examples below, and it is easy to learn.

The resource types provide the model for what you can do; they define what parameters are present, handle input validation, and they determine what features a provider can (or should) provide.

The providers implement support for that type by translating calls in the resource type to operations on the system. As mentioned in our [Introduction](#) and [language guide](#), an example would be that “yum” and “apt” are both different providers that fulfill the “package” type.□

### Deploying Code

Once you have your code, you will need to have it both on the server and also distributed to clients.

The best place to put this content is within Puppet's configured `libdir`. The `libdir` is special because you can use the `pluginsync` system to copy all of your plugins from the files server to all of your clients (and separate Puppetmasters, if they exist). To enable `pluginsync`, set `pluginsync=true` in `puppet.conf` and, if necessary, set the `pluginsource` setting. The contents of `pluginsource` will be copied directly into `libdir`, so make sure you make a `puppet/type` directory in your `pluginsource`, too.

In Puppet 0.24 and later, the “old” `pluginsync` function has been deprecated and you should see the [Plugins In Modules](#) page for details of distributing custom types and facts via modules.

The internals of how types are created have changed over Puppet's lifetime, and this document will focus on best practices, skipping over all the things you can but probably shouldn't do.

## Resource Types

When defining the resource type, focus on what the resource can do, not how it does it (that is the job for providers!).

The first thing you have to figure out is what properties the resource has. Properties are the changeable bits, like a file's owner or a user's UID.

After adding properties, then you need to add any other necessary parameters, which can affect how the resource behaves but do not directly manage the resource itself. Parameters handle things like whether to recurse when managing files or where to look for service init scripts.

Resource types also support special parameters, called `MetaParameters`, that are supported by all resource types, but you can safely ignore these since they are already defined and you won't normally add more. You may remember that things like `require` are metaparameters.

Types are created by calling the `newtype` method on `Puppet::Type`, with the name of the type as the only required argument. You can optionally specify a parent class; otherwise, `Puppet::Type` is used as the parent class. You must also provide a block of code used to define the type:

You may wish to read up on “Ruby blocks” to understand more about the syntax. Blocks are a very powerful feature of Ruby and are not surfaced in most programming languages.

```
Puppet::Type.newtype(:database) do
  @doc = "Create a new database."
  ... the code ...
end
```

The above code should be stored in `puppet/type/database.rb` (within the `libpath`), because of the



name of the type we're creating ("database").

A normal type will define multiple properties and possibly some parameters. Once these are defined, as long as the type is put into `lib/puppet/type` anywhere in Ruby's search path, Puppet will autoload the type when you reference it in the Puppet language.

We have already mentioned Puppet provides a `libdir` setting where you can copy the files outside the Ruby search path. See also [Plugins In Modules](#)

All types should also provide inline documentation in the `@doc` class instance variable. The text format is in Restructured Text.

## Properties

Here's where we define how the resource really works. In most cases, it's the properties that interact with your resource's providers. If you define a property named `owner`, then when you are retrieving the state of your resource, then the `owner` property will call the `owner` method on the provider. In turn, when you are setting the state (because the resource is out of sync), then the `owner` property will call the `owner=` method to set the state on disk.

There's one common exception to this: The `ensure` property is special because it's used to create and destroy resources. You can set this property up on your resource type just by calling the `ensurable` method in your type definition:

```
Puppet::Type.newtype(:database) do
  ensurable
  ...
end
```

This property uses three methods on the provider: `create`, `destroy`, and `exists?`. The last method, somewhat obviously, is a boolean to determine if the resource current exists. If a resource's `ensure` property is out of sync, then no other properties will be checked or modified.

You can modify how `ensure` behaves, such as by adding other valid values and determining what methods get called as a result; see existing types like `package` for examples.

The rest of the properties are defined a lot like you define the types, with the `newproperty` method, which should be called on the type:

```
Puppet::Type.newtype(:database) do
  ensurable
  newproperty(:owner) do
    desc "The owner of the database."
    ...
  end
end
```

Note the call to `desc`; this sets the documentation string for this property, and for Puppet types that get distributed with Puppet, it is extracted as part of the Type reference.

When Puppet was first developed, there would normally be a lot of code in this property definition. Now, however, you normally only define valid values or set up validation and munging. If you specify valid values, then Puppet will only accept those values, and it will automatically handle accepting either strings or symbols. In most cases, you only define allowed values for `ensure`, but it works for other properties, too:

```
newproperty(:enable) do
  newvalue(:true)
  newvalue(:false)
end
```

You can attach code to the value definitions (this code would be called instead of the `property=` method), but it's normally unnecessary.

For most properties, though, it is sufficient to set up validation:

```
newproperty(:owner) do
  validate do |value|
    unless value =~ /^[\w+]/
      raise ArgumentError, "%s is not a valid user name" % value
    end
  end
end
```

Note that the order in which you define your properties can be important: Puppet keeps track of the definition order, and it always checks and fixes properties in the order they are defined.

#### CUSTOMIZING BEHAVIOUR

By default, if a property is assigned multiple values in an array, it is considered in sync if any of those values matches the current value. If, instead, the property should only be in sync if all values match the current value (e.g., a list of times in a cron job), you can declare this:

```
newproperty(:minute, :array_matching => :all) do # defaults to :first
  ...
end
```

You can also customize how information about your property gets logged. You can create an `is_to_s` method to change how the current values are described, `should_to_s` to change how the desired values are logged, and `change_to_s` to change the overall log message for changes. See current types for examples.

#### HANDLING PROPERTY VALUES

Handling values set on properties is currently somewhat confusing, and will hopefully be fixed in

the future. When a resource is created with a list of desired values, those values are stored in each property in its `@should` instance variable. You can retrieve those values directly by calling `should` on your resource (although note that when `array_matching` is set to `first` you get the first value in the array, otherwise you get the whole array):

```
myval = should(:color)
```

When you're not sure (or don't care) whether you're dealing with a property or parameter, it's best to use `value`:

```
myvalue = value(:color)
```

## Parameters

Parameters are defined essentially exactly the same as properties; the only difference between them is that parameters never result in methods being called on providers.

Like `ensure`, one parameter you will always want to define is the one used for naming the resource. This is nearly always called `name`:

```
newparam(:name) do
  desc "The name of the database."
end
```

You can name your naming parameter something else, but you must declare it as the `namevar`:

```
newparam(:path, :namevar => true) do
  ...
end
```

In this case, `path` and `name` are both accepted by Puppet, and it treats them equivalently.

If your parameter has a fixed list of valid values, you can declare them all at once:

```
newparam(:color) do
  newvalues(:red, :green, :blue, :purple)
end
```

You can specify regexes in addition to literal values; matches against regexes always happen after equality comparisons against literal values, and those matches are not converted to symbols. For instance, given the following definition:

```
newparam(:color) do
```

```

    desc "Your color, and stuff."

    newvalues(:blue, :red, /.+/)
end

```

If you provide blue as the value, then your parameter will get set to :blue, but if you provide green, then it will get set to “green”.

## VALIDATION AND MUNGING

If your parameter does not have a defined list of values, or you need to convert the values in some way, you can use the validate and munge hooks:

```

newparam(:color) do
  desc "Your color, and stuff."

  newvalues(:blue, :red, /.+/)

  validate do |value|
    if value == "green"
      raise ArgumentError,
        "Everyone knows green databases don't have enough RAM"
    else
      super
    end
  end

  munge do |value|
    case value
    when :mauve, :violet # are these colors really any different?
      :purple
    else
      super
    end
  end
end
end

```

The default validate method looks for values defined using newvalues and if there are any values defined it accepts only those values (this is exactly how allowed values are validated). The default munge method converts any values that are specifically allowed into symbols. If you override either of these methods, note that you lose this value handling and symbol conversion, which you’ll have to call super for.

Values are always validated before they’re munged.

Lastly, validation and munging only\* happen when a value is assigned. They have no role to play at all during use of a given value, only during assignment.

## Automatic Relationships

Your type can specify automatic relationships it can have with resources. You use the autorequire

hook, which requires a resource type as an argument, and your code should return a list of resource names that your resource could be related to:

```
autorequire(:file) do
  ["/tmp", "/dev"]
end
```

Note that this won't throw an error if resources with those names do not exist; the purpose of this hook is to make sure that if any required resources are being managed, they get applied before the requiring resource.

## Providers

Look at the [Provider Development](#) page for intimate detail; this document will only cover how the resource types and providers need to interact. Because the properties call getter and setter methods on the providers, except in the case of `ensure`, the providers must define getters and setters for each property.

### Provider Features

A recent development in Puppet (around 0.22.3) is the ability to declare what features providers can have. The type declares the features and what's required to make them work, and then the providers can either be tested for whether they suffice or they can declare that they have the features. Additionally, individual properties and parameters in the type can declare that they require one or more specific features, and Puppet will throw an error if those parameters are used with providers missing those features:

```
newtype(:coloring) do
  feature :paint, "The ability to paint.", :methods => [:paint]
  feature :draw, "The ability to draw."

  newparam(:color, :required_features => %w{paint}) do
    ...
  end
end
```

The first argument to the `feature` method is the name of the feature, the second argument is its description, and after that is a hash of options that help Puppet determine whether the feature is available. The only option currently supported is specifying one or more methods that must be defined on the provider. If no methods are specified, then the provider needs to specifically declare that it has that feature:

```
Puppet::Type.type(:coloring).provide(:drawer) do
  has_feature :draw
end
```

The provider can specify multiple available features at once with `has_features`.

When you define features on your type, Puppet automatically defines a bunch of class methods on the provider:

- `feature?`: Passed a feature name, will return true if the feature is available or false otherwise.
- `features`: Returns a list of all supported features on the provider.
- `satisfies?`: Passed a list of feature, will return true if they are all available, false otherwise.

Additionally, each feature gets a separate boolean method, so the above example would result in a `paint?` method on the provider.

## Complete Resource Example

This document walks through the definition of a very simple resource type and one provider. We'll build the resource up slowly, and the provider along with it. See [Custom Types](#) and [Provider Development](#) for more information on the individual classes. As with creating [Custom Facts](#) and [Custom Functions](#), these examples involve Ruby programming.

### Resource Creation

Nearly every resource needs to be able to be created and destroyed, and resources have to have names, so we'll start with those two features. Puppet's property support has a helper method called `ensurable` that handles modeling creation and destruction; it creates an `ensure` property and adds `absent` and `present` values for it, which in turn require three methods on the provider, `create`, `destroy`, and `exists?`. Here's the first start to the resource. We're going to create one called 'file' — this is an example of how we'd create a resource for something Puppet already has. You can see how this would be extensible to handle one of your own ideas:

```
Puppet::Type.newtype(:file) do
  @doc = "Manage a file (the simple version)."

  ensurable

  newparam(:name) do
    desc "The full path to the file."
  end
end
```

Here we have provided the resource type name (it's `file`), a simple documentation string (which should be in [Restructured Text](#) format), a parameter for the name of the file, and we've used the `ensurable` method to say that our file is both createable and destroyable.

To see how we would use this on the provider side, let's look at a simple provider:

```
Puppet::Type.type(:file).provide(:posix) do
  desc "Normal Unix-like POSIX support for file management."

  def create
    File.open(@resource[:name], "w") { |f| f.puts "" } # Create an empty
file
  end

  def destroy
    File.unlink(@resource[:name])
  end

  def exists?
    File.exists?(@resource[:name])
  end
end
```

Here you can see that the providers use a different way of specifying their documentation, which is not something that has been unified in Puppet yet.□

In addition to the docs and the provider name, we provide the three methods that the ensure property requires. You can see that in this case we're just using Ruby's built-in File abilities to create an empty file, remove the file, or test whether the file exists.□

Let's enhance our resource somewhat by adding the ability to manage the file mode. Here's the code we need to add to the resource:

```
newproperty(:mode) do
  desc "Manage the file's mode."

  defaultto "640"
end
```

Notice that we're specifying a default value, and that it is a string instead of an integer (file modes are in octal, and most of us are used to specifying integers in decimal). You can pass a block to defaultto instead of a value, if you don't have a simple value. (For more about blocks, see the Ruby language documentation).

Here's the code we need to add to the provider to understand modes:

```
def create
  File.open(@resource[:name], "w") { |f| f.puts "" } # Create an empty file
  # Make sure the mode is correct
  should_mode = @resource.should(:mode)
  unless self.mode == should_mode
    self.mode = should_mode
  end
end
```

```

end

# Return the mode as an octal string, not as an integer.
def mode
  if File.exists?(@resource[:name])
    "%o" % (File.stat(@resource[:name]).mode & 007777)
  else
    :absent
  end
end

# Set the file mode, converting from a string to an integer.
def mode=(value)
  File.chmod(Integer("0" + value), @resource[:name])
end

```

Note that the getter method returns the value, it doesn't attempt to modify the resource itself. Also, when the setter gets passed the value it is supposed to set; it doesn't attempt to figure out the appropriate value to use. This should always be true of how providers are implemented.

Also notice that the ensure property, when created by the `ensurable` method, behaves differently because it uses methods for creation and destruction of the file, whereas normal properties use getter and setter methods. When a resource is being created, Puppet expects the `create` method (or, actually, any changes done within `ensure`) to make any other necessary changes. This is because most often resources are created already configured correctly, so it doesn't make sense for Puppet to test it manually (e.g., `useradd` support is set up to add all specified properties when `useradd` is run, so `usermod` doesn't need to be run afterward).

You can see how the `absent` and `present` values are defined by looking in the `property.rb` file; here's the most important snippet:

```

newvalue(:present) do
  if @resource.provider and @resource.provider.respond_to?(:create)
    @resource.provider.create
  else
    @resource.create
  end
  nil # return nil so the event is autogenerated
end

newvalue(:absent) do
  if @resource.provider and @resource.provider.respond_to?(:destroy)
    @resource.provider.destroy
  else
    @resource.destroy
  end
  nil # return nil so the event is autogenerated
end

```

There are a lot of other options in creating properties, parameters, and providers, but this should



provide a decent starting point.

## See Also

- [Provider Development](#)
- [Creating Custom Types](#)

# Provider Development

Information about writing providers to provide implementation for types.

---

## About

The core of Puppet's cross-platform support is via Resource Providers, which are essentially back-ends that implement support for a specific implementation of a given resource type. For instance, there are more than 20 package providers, including providers for package formats like dpkg and rpm along with high-level package managers like apt and yum. A provider's main job is to wrap client-side tools, usually by just calling out to those tools with the right information.

Not all resource types have or need providers, but any resource type concerned about portability will likely need them.

We will use the apt and dpkg package providers as examples throughout this document, and the examples used are current as of 0.23.0.

## Declaration

Providers are always associated with a single resource type, so they are created by calling the provide class method on that resource type. When declaring a provider, you can specify a parent class — for instance, all package providers have a common parent class:

```
Puppet::Type.type(:package).provide :dpkg, :parent => Puppet::Provider::Package
do
  desc "..."
```

```
  ...
```

```
end
```

Note the call desc there; it sets the documentation for this provider, and should include everything necessary for someone to use this provider.

Providers can also specify another provider (from the same resource type) as their parent:

```
Puppet::Type.type(:package).provide :apt, :parent => :dpkg, :source => :dpkg do
  ...
```

```
end
```

Note that we're also specifying that this provider uses the `dpkg` source; this tells Puppet to deduplicate packages from `dpkg` and `apt`, so the same package does not show up in an instance list from each provider type. Puppet defaults to creating a new source for each provider type, so you have to specify when a provider subclass shares a source with its parent class.

## Suitability

The first question to ask about a new provider is where it will be functional, which Puppet describes as *suitable*. Unsuitable providers cannot be used to do any work, although we're working on making the suitability test late-binding, meaning that you could have a resource in your configuration that made a provider suitable. If you start `puppetd` or `puppet` in debug mode, you'll see the results of failed provider suitability tests for the resource types you're using.

Puppet providers include some helpful class-level methods you can use to both document and declare how to determine whether a given provider is suitable. The primary method is `commands`, which actually does two things for you: It declares that this provider requires the named binary, and it sets up class and instance methods with the name provided that call the specified binary. The binary can be fully qualified, in which case that specific path is required, or it can be unqualified, in which case Puppet will find the binary in the shell path and use that. If the binary cannot be found, then the provider is considered unsuitable. For example, here is the header for the `dpkg` provider (as of 0.23.0):

```
commands :dpkg => "/usr/bin/dpkg"
commands :dpkg_deb => "/usr/bin/dpkg-deb"
commands :dpkgquery => "/usr/bin/dpkg-query"
```

In addition to looking for binaries, Puppet can compare *Facter* facts, test for the existence of a file, or test whether a given value is true or false. For file existence, `true`, or `false`, just call the `confine` class method with `exists`, `true`, or `false` as the name of the test and your test as the value:

```
confine :exists => "/etc/debian_release"
confine :true => Puppet.features.rrd?
confine :false => Puppet.features.rails?
```

To test *Facter* values, just use the name of the fact:

```
confine :operatingsystem => [:debian, :solaris]
confine :puppetversion => "0.23.0"
```

Note that case doesn't matter in the tests, nor does it matter whether the values are strings or symbols. It also doesn't matter whether you specify an array or a single value — Puppet does an OR

on the list of values.

## Default Providers

Providers are generally meant to be hidden from the users, allowing them to focus on resource specification rather than implementation details. Toward this end, Puppet does what it can to choose an appropriate default provider for each resource type.

This is generally done by a single provider declaring that it is the default for a given set of facts, using the `defaultfor` class method. For instance, this is the `apt` provider's declaration:

```
defaultfor :operatingsystem => :debian
```

The same fact matching functionality is used, so again case does not matter.

## Provider/Resource API

Providers never do anything on their own; all of their action is triggered through an associated resource (or, in special cases, from the transaction). Because of this, resource types are essentially free to define their own provider interface if necessary, and providers were initially developed without a clear resource/provider API (mostly because it wasn't clear whether such an API was necessary or what it would look like). At this point, however, there is a default interface between the resource type and the provider.

This interface consists entirely of getter and setter methods. When the resource is retrieving its current state, it iterates across all of its properties and calls the getter method on the provider for that property. For instance, when a `user` resource is having its state retrieved and its `uid` and `shell` properties are being managed, then the resource will call `uid` and `shell` on the provider to figure out what the current state of each of those properties is. This method call is in the `retrieve` method in `Puppet::Property`.

When a resource is being modified, it calls the equivalent setter method for each property on the provider. Again using our `user` example, if the `uid` was in sync but the `shell` was not, then the resource would call `shell=(value)` with the new `shell` value.

The transaction is responsible for storing these returned values and deciding which value to actually send, and it does its work through a `PropertyChange` instance. It calls `sync` on each of the properties, which in turn just call the setter by default.

You can override that interface as necessary for your resource type, but in the hopefully-near future this API will become more solidified.

Note that all providers must define an `instances` class method that returns a list of provider instances, one for each existing instance of that provider. For instance, the `dpkg` provider should return a provider instance for every package in the `dpkg` database.

## Provider Methods

By default, you have to define all of your getter and setter methods. For simple cases, this is sufficient — you just implement the code that does the work for that property.

However, because things are rarely so simple, Puppet attempts to help in a few ways.

### Prefetching

First, Puppet transactions will prefetch provider information by calling `prefetch` on each used provider type. This calls the `instances` method in turn, which returns a list of provider instances with the current resource state already retrieved and stored in a `@property_hash` instance variable. The `prefetch` method then tries to find any matching resources, and assigns the retrieved providers to found resources. This way you can get information on all of the resources you're managing in just a few method calls, instead of having to call all of the getter methods for every property being managed. Note that it also means that providers are often getting replaced, so you cannot maintain state in a provider.

### Resource Methods

For providers that directly modify the system when a setter method is called, there's no substitute for defining them manually. But for resources that get flushed to disk in one step, such as the `ParsedFile` providers, there is a `mk_resource_methods` class method that creates a getter and setter for each property on the resource. These methods just retrieve and set the appropriate value in the `@property_hash` variable.

### Flushing

Many providers model files or parts of files, so it makes sense to save all of the writes up and do them in one run. Providers in need of this functionality can define a `flush` instance method to do this. The transaction will call this method after all values are synced (which means that the provider should have them all in its `@property_hash` variable) but before `refresh` is called on the resource (if appropriate).

## Using Puppet From Source

Puppet is implemented in Ruby and uses standard Ruby libraries. You should be able to run Puppet on any Unix-style host with ruby. Windows support is planned for future releases.

---

## Before you Begin

Make sure your host has Ruby version 1.8.2 or later:

```
$ ruby -v
```

and, if you want to run the tests, rake:

```
$ rake -V
```

While Puppet should work with ruby 1.8.1, there have been many reports of problems with this version.

Make sure you have [Git](#):

```
$ git --version
```

## Get the Source

Puppet relies on another Puppet Labs library, [Facter](#). Create a working directory and get them both:

```
$ SETUP_DIR=~/.git
$ mkdir -p $SETUP_DIR
$ cd $SETUP_DIR
$ git clone git://github.com/puppetlabs/facter
$ git clone git://github.com/puppetlabs/puppet
```

You will need to periodically run:

```
$ git pull --rebase origin
```

From your repositories to periodically update your clone to the latest code.

If you want access to all of the tags in the git repositories, so that you can compare releases, for instance, do the following from within the repository:

```
$ git fetch --tags
```

Then you can compare two releases with something like this:

```
$ git diff 0.25.1 0.25.2
```

Most of the development on puppet is done in branches based either on features or the major revision lines. Currently the “stable” branch is 0.25.x and development is in the “master” branch. You can change to and track branches by using the following:

```
git checkout --track -b 0.25.x origin/0.25.x
```

## Tell Ruby How to Find Puppet and Facter

Finally, we need to put the puppet binaries into our path and make the Puppet and Facter libraries available to Ruby:

```
$ PATH=$PATH:$SETUP_DIR/facter/bin:$SETUP_DIR/puppet/bin  
$ RUBYLIB=$SETUP_DIR/facter/lib:$SETUP_DIR/puppet/lib  
$ export PATH RUBYLIB
```

Note: environment variables (depending on your OS) can get stripped when running as sudo. If you experience problems, you may want to simply execute things as root.

Next we must install facter. Facter changes far less often than Puppet and is a very minimal tool/library:

```
$ cd facter  
$ sudo ruby ./install.rb
```

## Development Lifecycle

# Contributing to Puppet Labs Projects (Puppet, Dashboard, Facter and more)

So you want to contribute to a Puppet Labs project? Awesome!

We would like to make contributing as easy as possible since your contributions are greatly appreciated.

That said, there are a few guidelines that make reviewing and applying contributions easier. We hope that the information below will answer any questions you might have about helping out with the Puppet Labs projects.

If you have any questions about contributing to a Puppet Labs project that aren't answered here, the [Getting Help](#) page has a list of additional resources for finding those answers.□

# Steps

Check the `CONTRIBUTING.md` in the root of the project tree:

- [Puppet](#)
- [Facter](#)
- [Puppet Dashboard](#)

These should all be the same, but there may be some project specific notes in each. If the project you wish to contribute to does not have a `CONTRIBUTING.md`, then you should follow the one from the Puppet repository.

## Puppet Internals – How It Works

The goal of this document is to describe how a manifest you write in Puppet gets converted to work being done on the system. This process is relatively complex, but you seldom need to know many of the details; this document only exists for those who are pushing the boundaries of what Puppet can do or who don't understand why they are seeing a particular error. It can also help those who are hoping to extend Puppet beyond its current abilities.

---

### High Level

When looked at coarsely, Puppet has three main phases of execution – compiling, instantiation, and configuration.□

#### Compiling

Here is where we convert from a text-based manifest into a node-specific specification. Any code□ not meant for the host in question is ignored, and any code that is meant for that host is fully interpolated, meaning that variables are expanded and all of the results are literal strings.

The only connection between the compiling phase and the library of Puppet resource types is that all resulting resource specifications are verified that the referenced type is valid and that all□ specified attributes are valid for that type. There is no value validation at this point.□

In a networked setup, this phase happens entirely on the server. The output of this phase is a collection of very simplistic resources that closely resemble basic hashes.

#### Instantiation

This phase converts the simple hashes and arrays into Puppet library objects. Because this phase requires so much information about the client in order to work correctly (e.g., what type of packaging is used, what type of services, etc.), this phase happens entirely on the client.



The conversion from the simpler format into literal Puppet objects allows those objects to do greater validation on the inputs, and this is where most of the input validation takes place. If you specified a valid attribute but an invalid value, this is where you will find it out, meaning that you will find it out when the config is instantiated on the client, not (unfortunately) on the server.

The output of this phase is the machine's entire configuration in memory and in a form capable of modifying the local system.

### **Configuration**

This is where Puppet actually modifies the system. Each of resource instance compares its specified state to the state on the machine and make any modifications that are necessary. If the machine exactly matches the specified configuration, then no work is done.

The output of this phase is a correctly configured machine, in one pass.

## **Lower Level**

These three high level phases can each be broken down into more steps.

### **Compile Phase 1: Parsing**

Inputs: Manifests written in the Puppet language

Outputs: Parse trees (instances of AST objects)

Entry: `Puppet::Parser::Parser#parse`

At this point, all Puppet manifests start out as text documents, and it's the parser's job to understand those documents. The parser (defined in `parser/grammar.ra` and `parser/lexer.rb`) does very little work – it converts from text to a format that maps directly back to the text, building parse trees that are essentially equivalent to the text itself. The only validation that takes place here is syntactic.

This phase takes place immediately for all uses of Puppet. Whether you are using nodes or no nodes, whether you are using the standalone puppet interpreter or the client/server system, parsing happens as soon as Puppet starts.

### **Compile Phase 2: Interpreting**

Inputs: Parse trees (instances of AST objects) and client information (collection of facts output by Facter)

Outputs: Trees of TransObject and TransBucket instances (from `transportable.rb`)

Entry: `Puppet::Parser::AST#evaluate`

Exit: `Puppet::Parser::Scope#to_trans`

Most configurations will rely on client information to make decisions. When the Puppet client starts, it loads the [Facter](#) library, collects all of the facts that it can, and passes those facts to the interpreter. When you use Puppet over a network, these facts are passed over the network to the server and the server uses them to compile the client's configuration.

This step of passing information to the server enables the server to make decisions about the client based on things like operating system and hardware architecture, and it also enables the server to insert information about the client into the configuration, information like IP address and MAC address.

The interpreter combines the parse trees and the client information into a tree of simple transportable objects which maps roughly to the configuration as defined in the manifests – it is still a tree, but it is a tree of classes and the resources contained in those classes.

#### NODES VS. NO NODES

When you use Puppet, you have the option of using node resources or not. If you do not use node resources, then the entire configuration is interpreted every time a client connects, from the top of the parse tree down. In this case, you must have some kind of explicit selection mechanism for specifying which code goes with which node.

If you do use nodes, though, the interpreter precompiles everything except the node-specific code. When a node connects, the interpreter looks for the code associated with that node name (retrieved from the Facter facts) and compiles just that bit on demand.

#### Configuration Transport

Inputs: Transportable objects

Outputs: Transportable objects

Entry: Puppet::Network::Server::Master#getconfig

Exit: Puppet::Network::Client::Master#getconfig

If you are using the stand-alone puppet executable, there is no configuration transport because the client and server are in the same process. If you are using the networked puppetd client and puppetmasterd server, though, the configuration must be sent to the client once it is entirely compiled.

Puppet currently converts the Transportable objects to [YAML](#), which it then CGI-escapes and sends over the wire using XMLRPC over HTTPS. The client receives the configuration, unescapes it, caches it to disk in case the server is not available on the next run, and then uses YAML to convert it back to normal Ruby Transportable objects.

#### Instantiation Phase

Inputs: Transportable objects

Outputs: Puppet::Type instances

Entry: Puppet::Network::Client::Master#run

Exit: Puppet::Transaction#initialize

To create Puppet library objects (all of which are instances of Puppet::Type subclasses), `to_trans` is called on the top-level transportable object. All container objects get converted to Puppet::Type::Component instances, and all normal objects get converted into the appropriate Puppet resource type instance.

This is where all input validation takes place and often where values get converted into more usable forms. For instance, filesystems always return user IDs, not user names, so Puppet objects convert them appropriately. (Incidentally, sometimes Puppet is creating the user that it's chowning a file to, so whenever possible it ignores validation errors until the last minute).

Once all of the resources are built in a graph-like tree of components and resources, this tree is converted to a [GRATR](#) graph. The graph is then passed to a new transaction instance.

### Configuration Phase

Inputs: GRATR graph

Outputs: Transaction report

Entry: Puppet::Transaction#evaluate

Exit: Puppet::Transaction#generate\_report

This is the phase in which all of the work is done, tightly controlled by a transaction.

### RESOURCE GENERATION

Some resources manage other resource instances, such as recursive file operations. During this phase, any statically generatable resources are generated. These generated resources are then added to the resource graphs.

### RELATIONSHIPS

The next stage of the configuration process builds a graph to model resource dependencies. One of the goals of the Puppet language is to make file order matter as little as possible; this means that a Puppet resource needs to be able to require other resources listed later in the manifest, which means that the required resource will be instantiated after the requiring resource. This dependency graph is then merged with the original resource graph to build a complete graph of all resources and all of their relationships.

### EVALUATION

The transaction does a topological sort on the final relationship graph and iterates over the resulting list, evaluating each resource in turn. Each out-of-sync property on each resource results in a Puppet::StateChange object, which the transaction uses to tightly control what happens to the

resource and when, and also to guarantee that logs are provided.

## REPORTING

As the transaction progresses, it collects logs and metrics on what it does. At the end of evaluation, it turns this information into a report, which it sends to the server (if requested).

## Conclusion

That's the entire flow of how a Puppet manifest becomes a complete configuration. There is more to the Puppet system, such as FileBuckets, but those are more support staff rather than the main attraction.

## REST API

Both puppet master and puppet agent have RESTful API's that they use to communicate. The basic structure of the url to access this API is

```
https://yourpuppetmaster:8140/{environment}/{resource}/{key}
https://yourpuppetclient:8139/{environment}/{resource}/{key}
```

Details about what resources are available and the formats they return are below.

## REST API Security

Puppet usually takes care of security and SSL certificate management for you, but if you want to use the RESTful API outside of that you'll need to manage certificates yourself when you connect. This can be done by using a pre-existing signed agent certificate, by generating and signing a certificate on the puppet master and manually distributing it to the connecting host, or by re-implementing puppet agent's generate / submit signing request / received signed certificate behavior in your custom app.

The security policy for the REST API can be controlled through the [rest\\_authconfig](#) file. For testing purposes, it is also possible to permit unauthenticated connections from all hosts or a subset of hosts; see the [rest\\_authconfig documentation](#) for more details.

## Testing the REST API using curl

An example of how you can use the REST API to retrieve the catalog for a node can be seen using [curl](#).

```
curl --cert /etc/puppet/ssl/certs/mymachine.pem --key
/etc/puppet/ssl/private_keys/mymachine.pem --cacert
/etc/puppet/ssl/ca/ca.crt.pem -H 'Accept: yaml'
```

```
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/catalog/mymachine
```

Most of this command consists of pointing curl to the appropriate SSL certificates, which will be different depending on your ssldir location and your node's certname. For simplicity and brevity, future invocations of curl will be provided in insecure mode, which is specified with the `-k` or `--insecure` flag. Insecure connections can be enabled for one or more nodes in the [rest\\_authconfig](#) file. The above curl invocation without certificates would be as follows:

```
curl --insecure -H 'Accept: yaml'
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/catalog/mymachine
```

Basically we just send a header specifying the format or formats we want back, and the RESTful URI for getting a catalog for mymachine in the production environment. Here's a snippet of the output you might get back:

```
--- &id001 !ruby/object:Puppet::Resource::Catalog
  aliases: {}
  applying: false
  classes: []
  ...
```

Another example to get back the CA Certificate of the puppetmaster doesn't require you to be authenticated with your own signed SSL Certificates, since that's something you would need before you authenticate.

```
curl --insecure -H 'Accept: s'
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate/ca

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICHTCCAYagAwIBAgIBATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADAXMRUwEwYDVQQDDAxwdXBw
```

## The master and agent shared API

### Resources

Returns a list of resources, like executing `puppet resource (ralsh)` on the command line.

GET `/environment/resource/{resource_type}/{resource_name}`

GET `/environment/resources/{resource_type}`

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml"
```

```
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/resource/user/puppet
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml" https://puppetclient:8139/production/resources/user
```

## Certificate

Get a certificate or the master's CA certificate.

GET /certificate/{ca, other}

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: s" https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate/ca
curl -k -H "Accept: s"
https://puppetclient:8139/production/certificate/puppetclient
```

# The master REST API

A valid and signed certificate is required to retrieve these resources.

## Catalogs

Get a catalog from the node.

GET /{environment}/catalog/{node certificate name}

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: pson" https://puppetmaster:8140/production/catalog/myclient
```

## Certificate Revocation List

Get the certificate revocation list.

GET /certificate\_revocation\_list/ca

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: s"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_revocation_list/ca
```

## Certificate Request

Retrieve or save certificate requests.

GET /{environment}/certificate\_requests/no\_key

GET /{environment}/certificate\_request/{node certificate name}

PUT /{environment}/certificate\_request/no\_key

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_requests/all
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_request/{agent certname}
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/plain" --data-binary @cert_request.csr
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_request/no_key
```

To manually generate a CSR from an existing private key:

```
openssl req -new -key private_key.pem -subj "/CN={node certname}" -out
request.csr
```

The subject can only include a /CN=, nothing else. Puppet master will determine the certname from the body of the cert, so the request can be pointed to any key for this endpoint.

## Certificate Status

Puppet 2.7.0 and later.

Read or alter the status of a certificate or pending certificate request. This endpoint is roughly equivalent to the puppet cert command; rather than returning complete certificates, signing requests, or revocation lists, this endpoint returns information about the various certificates (and potential and former certificates) known to the CA.

GET /{environment}/certificate\_status/{certname}

Retrieve a PSON hash containing information about the specified host's certificate. Similar to puppet cert --list {certname}.

GET /{environment}/certificate\_statuses/no\_key

Retrieve a list of PSON hashes containing information about all known certificates. Similar to puppet cert --list --all.

PUT /{environment}/certificate\_status/{certname}

Change the status of the specified host's certificate. The desired state is sent in the body of the PUT request as a one-item PSON hash; the two allowed complete hashes are {"desired\_state": "signed"} (for signing a certificate signing request; similar to puppet cert --sign) and {"desired\_state": "revoked"} (for revoking a certificate; similar to puppet cert --revoke); see examples below for details.

When revoking certificates, you may wish to use a DELETE request instead, which will also clean up other info about the host.

```
DELETE /{environment}/certificate_status/{hostname}
```

Cause the certificate authority to discard all SSL information regarding a host (including any certificates, certificate requests, and keys). This does not revoke the certificate if one is present; if you wish to emulate the behavior of `puppet cert --clean`, you must PUT a `desired_state` of `revoked` before deleting the host's SSL information.

Examples:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: pson"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_status/testnode.localdomain
curl -k -H "Accept: pson"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_statuses/all
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/pson" --data '{"desired_state":"signed"}'
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_status/client.network.address
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/pson" --data
'{"desired_state":"revoked"}'
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_status/client.network.address
curl -k -X DELETE -H "Accept: pson"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/certificate_status/client.network.address
```

## Reports

Submit a report.

```
PUT /{environment}/report/{node certificate name}
```

Example:

```
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/yaml" -d "{key:value}"
https://puppetclient:8139/production/report/puppetclient
```

## Resource Types

Return a list of resources from the master

```
GET /{environment}/resource_type/{hostclass,definition,node}
```

```
GET /{environment}/resource_types/*
```

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/resource_type/puppetclient
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml" https://puppetmaster:8140/production/resource_types/*
```



## File Bucket

Get or put a file into the file bucket.□

GET /{environment}/file\_bucket\_file/md5/{checksum}

PUT /{environment}/file\_bucket\_file/md5/{checksum}

GET /{environment}/file\_bucket\_file/md5/{checksum}?diff\_with={checksum} (diff 2 files;□  
Puppet 2.6.5 and later)

HEAD /{environment}/file\_bucket\_file/md5/{checksum} (determine if a file is present; Puppet  
2.6.5 and later)

Examples:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: s"  
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/file_bucket_file/md5/e30d4d879e34f64e33c10377  
  
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/plain" Accept: s"  
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/file_bucket_file/md5/e30d4d879e34f64e33c10377  
--data-binary @foo.txt  
curl -k -H "Accept: s"  
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/file_bucket_file/md5/e30d4d879e34f64e33c10377  
diff_with=6572b5dc4c56366aaa36d996969a8885  
curl -k -I -H "Accept: s"  
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/file_bucket_file/md5/e30d4d879e34f64e33c10377
```

## File Server

Get a file from the file server.□

GET /file\_{metadata, content}/{file}

File serving is covered in more depth on the [wiki](#)

## Node

Returns the Puppet::Node information (including facts) for the specified node□

GET /{environment}/node/{node certificate name}

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml"  
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/node/puppetclient
```

## Status

Just used for testing

GET `/environment/status/no_key`

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: pson"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/status/puppetclient
```

## Facts

GET `/environment/facts/{node certname}`

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml" https://puppetmaster:8140/production/facts/{node
certname}
```

PUT `/environment/facts/{node certname}`

```
curl -k -X PUT -H 'Content-Type: text/yaml' --data-binary
@/var/lib/puppet/yaml/facts/hostname.yaml
https://localhost:8140/production/facts/{node certname}
```

## Facts Search

GET `/environment/facts_search/search?{facts search string}`

```
curl -k -H "Accept: pson"
https://puppetmaster:8140/production/facts_search/search?
facts.processorcount.ge=2&facts.operatingsystem=Ubuntu
```

Facts search strings are constructed as a series of terms separated by `&`; if there is more than one term, the search combines the terms with boolean AND. There is currently no API for searching with boolean OR. Each term is composed as follows:

```
facts.{name of fact}.{comparison type}={string for comparison}
```

If you leave off the `{comparison type}`, the comparison will default to simple equality. The following comparison types are available:

### STRING/GENERAL COMPARISON

- eq — == (default)
- ne — !=

## NUMERIC COMPARISON

- `lt` — `<`
- `le` — `<=`
- `gt` — `>`
- `ge` — `>=`

## The agent REST API

By default, puppet agent is set not to listen to HTTP requests. To enable this you must set `listen = true` in the `puppet.conf` or pass `--listen true` to puppet agent when starting. Due to a known bug in the 2.6.x releases of Puppet, puppet agent will not start with `listen = true` unless a `namespaceauth.conf` file exists, even though this file is not consulted. The node's [rest\\_authconfig](#) file must also allow access to the agent's resources, which isn't permitted by default.□

### Facts

GET `/environment/facts/no_key`

Example:

```
curl -k -H "Accept: yaml" https://puppetclient:8139/production/facts/no_key
```

### Run

Cause the client to update like `puppetrun` or `puppet kick`

PUT `/environment/run/no_key`

Example:

```
curl -k -X PUT -H "Content-Type: text/pson" -d "{}"  
https://puppetclient:8139/production/run/no_key
```

## Language Guide

The purpose of Puppet's language is to make it easy to specify the resources you need to manage on the machines you're managing.

This guide will show you how the language works, going through some basic concepts. Understanding the Puppet language is key, as it's the main driver of how you tell your Puppet managed machines what to do.

## Ready To Dive In?

Puppet language is really relatively simple compared to many programming languages. As you are reading over this guide, it may also be helpful to look over various Puppet modules people have already written. Complete real world examples can serve as a great introduction to Puppet. See the [Modules](#) page for more information and some links to list of community developed Puppet content.

## Language Feature by Release

Feature	0.23.1	0.24.6	0.24.7	0.25.0	2.6.0
Plusignment operator (+>)	X	X	X	X	X
Multiple Resource relationships		X	X	X	X
Class Inheritance Overrides		X	X	X	X
Appending to Variables (+=)		X	X	X	X
Class names starting with 0-9		X	X	X	X
Multi-line C-style comments			X	X	X
Node regular expressions				X	X
Expressions in Variables				X	X
RegExes in conditionals				X	X
Elsif in conditionals					X
Chaining Resources					X
Hashes					X
Parameterised Class					X
Run Stages					X
The “in” syntax					X

## Resources

The fundamental unit of modelling in Puppet is a resource. Resources describe some aspect of a system; it might be a file, a service, a package, or perhaps even a custom resource that you have developed. We’ll show later how resources can be aggregated together with “defines” and “classes”, and even show how to organize things with “modules”, but resources are what we should start with first.

Each resource has a type, a title, and a list of attributes — each resource in Puppet can support various attributes, though many of them will have reasonable defaults and you won’t have to specify all of them.

You can find all of the supported resource types, their valid attributes, and documentation for all of them in the [References](#).

Let's get started. Here's a simple example of a resource in Puppet, where we are describing the permissions and ownership of a file:

```
file { '/etc/passwd':  
  owner => 'root',  
  group => 'root',  
  mode  => '0644',  
}
```

Any machine on which this snippet is executed will use it to verify that the passwd file is configured as specified.

The field before the colon is the resource's title, which must be unique and can be used to refer to the resource in other parts of the Puppet configuration. Following the title are a series of attributes and their values.

Most resources have an attribute (often called simply name) whose value will default to the title if you don't specify it. (Internally, this is called the "namevar.") For the file type, the path will default to the title. A resource's namevar value almost always has to be unique. (The exec and notify types are the exceptions.)

For simple resources that don't vary much, leaving out the name or path and falling back to the title is sufficient. But for resources with long names, or in cases where filenames differ between operating systems, it makes more sense to choose a symbolic title:

```
file { 'sshdconfig':  
  path => $operatingsystem ? {  
    solaris => '/usr/local/etc/ssh/sshd_config',  
    default => '/etc/ssh/sshd_config',  
  },  
  owner => 'root',  
  group => 'root',  
  mode  => '0644',  
}
```

This makes it easy to refer to the file resource elsewhere in our configuration, since the title is always the same.

For instance, let's add a service that depends on the file:

```
service { 'sshd':  
  subscribe => File['sshdconfig'],  
}
```

This will cause the `sshd` service to get restarted when the `sshdconfig` file changes. You'll notice that when we reference a resource we capitalise the name of the resource, for example `File[sshdconfig]`. When you see an uppercase resource type, that's always a reference. A lowercase version is a declaration. Since resources can only be declared once, repeating the same declaration twice will cause an error. This is an important feature of Puppet that makes sure your configuration is well modelled.□

What happens if our resource depends on multiple resources? From Puppet version 0.24.6 you can specify multiple relationships like so:

```
service { 'sshd':  
  require => File['sshdconfig', 'sshconfig', 'authorized_keys']  
}
```

## Metaparameters

In addition to the attributes specific to each Resource Type Puppet also has global attributes called □ metaparameters. Metaparameters are parameters that work with any resource type.

In the examples in the section above we used two metaparameters, `subscribe` and `require`, both of which build relationships between resources. You can see the full list of all metaparameters in the [Metaparameter Reference](#), though we'll point out additional ones we use as we continue the guide.

## Resource Defaults

Sometimes you will need to specify a default parameter value for a set of resources; Puppet provides a syntax for doing this, using a capitalized resource specification that has no title. For instance, in the example below, we'll set the default path for all execution of commands:

```
Exec { path => '/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin' }  
exec { 'echo this works': }
```

The first statement in this snippet provides a default value for `Exec` resources; `Exec` resources require either fully qualified paths or a path in which to look for the executable. Individual □ resources can still override this path when needed, but this saves typing. This way you can specify a single default path for your entire configuration, and then override that value as necessary.□

Defaults work with any resource type in Puppet.

Defaults are not global — they only affect the current scope and scopes below the current one. If you want a default setting to affect your entire configuration, your only choice currently is to specify them outside of any class. We'll mention classes in the next section.

## Resource Collections

Aggregation is a powerful concept in Puppet. There are two ways to combine multiple resources into one easier to use resource: Classes and defined resource types. Classes model fundamental aspects of nodes, they say “this node IS a webserver” or “this node is one of these”. In programming terminology classes are singletons — they only ever get evaluated once per node.

Defined resource types, on the other hand, can be reused many times on the same node. They essentially work as if you created your own Puppet type just by using the language. They are meant to be evaluated multiple times, with different inputs each time. This means you can pass variable values into the defines.

Both classes and defines are very useful and you should make use of them when building out your puppet infrastructure.

## CLASSES

Classes are introduced with the `class` keyword, and their contents are wrapped in curly braces. The following simple example creates a simple class that manages two separate files:

```
class unix {
  file {
    '/etc/passwd':
      owner => 'root',
      group => 'root',
      mode  => '0644';
    '/etc/shadow':
      owner => 'root',
      group => 'root',
      mode  => '0440';
  }
}
```

You’ll notice we introduced some shorthand here. This is the same as saying:

```
class unix {
  file { '/etc/passwd':
    owner => 'root',
    group => 'root',
    mode  => '0644',
  }
  file { '/etc/shadow':
    owner => 'root',
    group => 'root',
    mode  => '0440',
  }
}
```

Classes also support a simple form of object inheritance. For those not acquainted with programming terms, this means that we can extend the functionality of the previous class without copy/pasting the entire class. Inheritance allows subclasses to override resource settings defined in

parent classes. A class can only inherit from one other class, not more than one. In programming terms, this is called ‘single inheritance’.

```
class freebsd inherits unix {
  File['/etc/passwd'] { group => 'wheel' }
  File['/etc/shadow'] { group => 'wheel' }
}
```

If we needed to undo some logic specified in a parent class, we can use `undef` like so:

```
class freebsd inherits unix {
  File['/etc/passwd'] { group => undef }
}
```

In the above example, nodes which include the `unix` class will have the password file’s group set to `root`, while nodes including `freebsd` would have the password file group ownership left unmodified.

In Puppet version 0.24.6 and higher, you can specify multiple overrides like so:

```
class freebsd inherits unix {
  File['/etc/passwd', '/etc/shadow'] { group => 'wheel' }
}
```

There are other ways to use inheritance. In Puppet 0.23.1 and higher, it’s possible to add values to resource parameters using the `+=` (‘plusignment’) operator:

```
class apache {
  service { 'apache': require => Package['httpd'] }
}

class apache-ssl inherits apache {
  # host certificate is required for SSL to function
  Service['apache'] { require += File['apache.pem'] }
}
```

The above example makes the second class require all the packages in the first, with the addition of `‘apache.pem’`.

To append multiple requires, use array brackets and commas:

```
class apache {
  service { 'apache': require => Package['httpd'] }
}

class apache-ssl inherits apache {
```



```

    Service['apache'] { require => [ File['apache.pem'],
File['/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf'] ] }
}

```

The above would make the `require` parameter in the `apache-ssl` class equal to

```
[Package['httpd'], File['apache.pem'], File['/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf']]
```

Like resources, you can also create relationships between classes with `'require'`, like so:

```

class apache {
  service { 'apache': require => Class['squid'] }
}

```

The above example uses the `require` metaparameter to make the `apache` class dependent on the `squid` class.

In Puppet version 0.24.6 and higher, you can specify multiple relationships like so:

```

class apache {
  service { 'apache':
    require => Class['squid', 'xml', 'jakarta'],
  }
}

```

It's not dangerous to reference a class with a `require` more than once. Classes are evaluated using the `include` function (which we will mention later). If a class has already been evaluated once, then `include` essentially does nothing.

## PARAMETERISED CLASSES

In Puppet release 2.6.0 and later, classes are extended to allow the passing of parameters into classes.

To create a class with parameters you can now specify:

```

class apache($version) {
  ... class contents ...
}

```

Classes with parameters are not declared using the `include` function but with an alternate syntax similar to a resource declaration:

```

node webserver {
  class { 'apache': version => '1.3.13' }
}

```

```
}
```

You can also specify default parameter values in your class like so:

```
class apache($version = '1.3.13', $home = '/var/www') {  
  ... class contents ...  
}
```

## RUN STAGES

Run stage were added in Puppet version 2.6.0, you now have the ability to specify any number of stages which provide another method to control the ordering of resource management in puppet. If you have a large number of resources in your catalog it may become tedious and cumbersome to explicitly manage every relationship between the resources where order is important. In this situation, run-stages provides you the ability to associate a class to a single stage. Puppet will guarantee stages run in a specific predictable order every catalog run.

In order to use run-stages, you must first declare additional stages beyond the already present main stage. You can then configure puppet to manage each stage in a specific order using the same resource relationship syntax, before, require, “->” and “<-”. The relationship of stages will then guarantee the ordering of classes associated with each stage.

By default there is only one stage named “main” and all classes are automatically associated with this stage. Unless explicitly stated, a class will be associated with the main stage. With only one stage the effect of run stages is the same as previous versions of puppet since resources within a stage are managed in arbitrary order unless they have explicit relationships declared.

In order to declare additional stage resources, follow the same consistent and simple declarative syntax of the puppet language:

```
stage { 'first': before => Stage['main'] }  
stage { 'last':  require => Stage['main'] }
```

All classes associated with the first stage are to be managed before the classes associated with the main stage. All classes associated with the last stage are to be managed after the classes associated with the main stage.

Once stages have been declared, a class may be associated with a stage other than main using the “stage” class parameter.

```
class {  
  'apt-keys': stage => first;  
  'sendmail': stage => main;  
  'apache':   stage => last;  
}
```

Associate all resources in the class `apt-keys` with the first run stage, all resources in the class `sendmail` with the main stage, and all resources in the `apache` class with the last stage.

This short declaration guarantees resources in the `apt-keys` class are managed before resources in the `sendmail` class, which in turn is managed before resources in the `apache` class.

Please note that `stage` is not a metaparameter. The run stage must be specified as a class parameter and as such classes must use the resource declaration syntax as shown rather than the “include” statement.

## DEFINED RESOURCE TYPES

Defined resource types follow the same basic form as classes, but they are introduced with the `define` keyword (not `class`) and they support arguments but no inheritance. As mentioned previously, defined resource types take parameters and can be reused multiple times on the same system. Suppose we want to create a resource collection that creates source control repositories. We probably would want to create multiple repositories on the same system, so we would use a defined type, not a class. Here’s an example:

```
define svn_repo($path) {
  exec { "/usr/bin/svnadmin create ${path}/${title}":
    unless => "/bin/test -d ${path}",
  }
}

svn_repo { 'puppet_repo': path => '/var/svn_puppet' }
svn_repo { 'other_repo':  path => '/var/svn_other' }
```

Note how parameters specified in the definition (`define svn_repo($path)`) must appear as resource attributes (`path => '/var/svn_puppet'`) whenever a resource of the new type is declared and are available as variables (`unless => "/bin/test -d ${path}"`) within the definition. Multiple variables (separated by commas) can be specified. Default values can also be specified for any parameter with `=`, and any parameter which has a default becomes non-mandatory when a resource of the new type is declared.

Defined types have a number of built-in variables available, including `$name` and `$title`, which are set to the title of the resource when it is declared. (The reasons for having two identical variables with this information are outside the scope of this document, and these two special variables cannot be used the same way in classes or other resources.) As of Puppet 2.6.5, the `$name` and `$title` variables can also be used as default values for parameters:

```
define svn_repo($path = "/var/${name}") {...}
```

Any metaparameters used when a defined resource is declared are also made available in the definition as variables:

```

define svn_repo($path) {
  exec { "create_repo_${name}":
    command => "/usr/bin/svnadmin create ${path}/${title}",
    unless => "/bin/test -d ${path}",
  }
  if $require {
    Exec["create_repo_${name}"] {
      require => $require,
    }
  }
}

svn_repo { 'puppet':
  path => '/var/svn',
  require => Package['subversion'],
}

```

The above is perhaps not a perfect example, as most likely we would know that subversion was always required for svn checkouts, but it illustrates how `require` and other metaparameters can be used in defined types. □

Defined resource types can have namespace separators (⋮) in their names, just like classes. When making a resource reference (e.g. `File['/etc/motd']`) to an instance of a defined type, you must □ capitalize all segments of the type's name (e.g. `Apache::Vhost['wordpress']`).

#### CLASSES VS. DEFINED RESOURCE TYPES

Classes and defined types are created similarly, but they are used very differently. □

Defined types are used to define reusable objects which will have multiple instances on a given □ host, so they cannot include any resources that will only have one instance. For instance, multiple uses of the same define cannot create the same file. □

Classes, on the other hand, are guaranteed to be singletons — you can include them as many times as you want and you'll only ever get one copy of the resources.

Most often, services will be defined in a class, where the service's package, configuration files, and □ running service will all be gathered, because there will normally be one copy of each on a given host. (This idiom is sometimes referred to as “service–package–file”). □

Defined types would be used to manage resources like virtual hosts, of which you can have many, □ or to encode some simple information in a reusable wrapper to save typing.

#### MODULES

You can (and should!) combine collections of classes, defined types, and resources into modules. □ Modules are portable collections of configuration, for example a module might contain all the □ resources required to configure Postfix or Apache. You can find out more on the [Modules Page](#)

## Chaining resources

As of puppet version 2.6.0, resources may be chained together to declare relationships between and among them.

You can now specify relationships directly as statements in addition to the before and require resource metaparameters of previous versions:

```
File['/etc/ntp.conf'] -> Service['ntpd']
```

Manage the ntp configuration file before the ntpd service□

You can specify a “notify” relationship by employing the tilde instead of the hyphen:

```
File['/etc/ntp.conf'] ~> Service['ntpd']
```

This manages the ntp configuration file before the ntpd service and notifies the service of changes□ to the ntp configuration file.□

You can also do relationship chaining, specifying multiple relationships on a single line:

```
Package['ntp'] -> File['/etc/ntp.conf'] -> Service['ntpd']
```

Here we first manage the ntp package, second manage the ntp configuration file, and third manage the ntpd service.

Note that while it’s confusing, you don’t have to have all of the arrows be the same direction:

```
File['/etc/ntp.conf'] -> Service['ntpd'] <- Package['ntp']
```

Here the ntpd service requires /etc/ntp.conf and the ntp package.

Please note, relationships declared in this manner are between adjacent resources. In this example, the ntp package and the ntp configuration file are not directly related to each other, and puppet□ may try to manage the configuration file before the package is even installed, which may not be the desired behavior.

Chaining in this manner can provide some succinctness at the cost of readability.

You can also specify relationships when resources are declared, in addition to the above resource reference examples:

```
package { 'ntp': } -> file { '/etc/ntp.conf': }
```

Here we manage the `ntp` package before the `ntp` configuration file.

But wait! There's more! You can also specify a collection on either side of the relationship marker:

```
yumrepo { 'localyumrepo': .... }
package { 'ntp': provider => yum, ... }
Yumrepo <| |> -> Package <| provider == yum |>
```

This manages all yum repository resources before managing all package resources using the yum provider.

This, finally, provides easy many to many relationships in Puppet, but it also opens the door to massive dependency cycles. This last feature is a very powerful stick, and you can considerably hurt yourself with it. In particular, watch out when using virtual resources, as the collection operator realizes resources as a side-effect.

## Nodes

Having knowledge of resources, classes, defines, and modules gets you to understanding of most of Puppet. Nodes are a very simple remaining step, which are how we map the what we define (“this is what a webserver looks like”) to what machines are chosen to fulfill those instructions.

Node definitions look just like classes, including supporting inheritance, but they are special in that when a node (a managed computer running the Puppet client) connects to the Puppet master daemon, its name will be looked for in the list of defined nodes. The information found for the node will then be evaluated for that node, and then node will be sent that configuration.

Node names can be the short host name, or the fully qualified domain name (FQDN). Some names, especially fully qualified ones, need to be quoted, so it is a best practice to quote all of them. Here's an example:

```
node 'www.testing.com' {
  include common
  include apache, squid
}
```

The previous node definition creates a node called `www.testing.com` and includes the `common`, `apache` and `squid` classes.

You can also specify that multiple nodes receive an identical configuration by separating each with a comma:

```
node 'www.testing.com', 'www2.testing.com', 'www3.testing.com' {
  include common
  include apache, squid
}
```

The previous examples create three identical nodes: `www.testing.com`, `www2.testing.com`, and `www3.testing.com`.

### MATCHING NODES WITH REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

In Puppet 0.25.0 and later, nodes can also be matched by regular expressions, which is much more convenient than listing them individually, one-by-one:

```
node /^www\d+$/ {  
  include common  
}
```

The above would match any host called `www` and ending with one or more digits. Here's another example:

```
node /^(foo|bar)\.testing\.com$/ {  
  include common  
}
```

The above example would match either host `foo` or `bar` in the `testing.com` domain.

What happens if there are multiple regular expressions or node definitions set in the same file?□

- If there is a node without a regular expression that matches the current client connecting, that will be used first.□
- Otherwise the first matching regular expression wins.□

### NODE INHERITANCE

Nodes support a limited inheritance model. Like classes, nodes can only inherit from one other node:

```
node 'www2.testing.com' inherits 'www.testing.com' {  
  include loadbalancer  
}
```

In this node definition the `www2.testing.com` inherits any configuration specified for the `www.testing.com` node in addition to including the `loadbalancer` class. In other words, it does everything “`www.testing.com`” does, but also takes on some additional functionality.

### DEFAULT NODES

If you create a node named `default`, the node configuration for `default` will be used if no other node matches are found.

### EXTERNAL NODES

In some cases you may already have an external list of machines and what roles they perform. This

may be in LDAP, version control, or a database. You may also need to pass some variables to those nodes (more on variables later).

In these cases, writing an [External Nodes](#) script can help, and that can take the place of your node definitions. See that section for more information.

## Additional Language Features

We've already gone over features such as ordering and grouping, though there's still a few more things to learn.

Puppet is not a programming language, it is a way of describing your IT infrastructure as a model. This is usually quite sufficient to get the job done, and prevents you from having to write a lot of programming code.

### Quoting

Most of the time, you don't have to quote strings in Puppet. Any alphanumeric string starting with a letter (hyphens are also allowed), can leave out the quotes, though it's a best practice to quote strings for any non-native value.

### Variable Interpolation With Quotes

So far, we've mentioned variables in terms of defines. If you need to use those variables within a string, use double quotes, not single quotes. Single-quoted strings will not do any variable interpolation, double-quoted strings will. Variables in strings can also be bracketed with `{ }` which makes them easier to use together, and also a bit cleaner to read:

```
$value = "${one}${two}"
```

To put a quote character or `$` in a double-quoted string where it would normally have a special meaning, precede it with an escaping `\`. For an actual `\`, use `\\`.

We recommend using single quotes for all strings that do not require variable interpolation. Use double quotes for those strings that require variable interpolation. The [Style Guide](#) also discusses this with examples.

### Capitalization

Capitalization of resources is used in three major ways:

- Referencing: when you want to reference an already declared resource, usually for dependency purposes, you have to capitalize the name of the resource, for example

```
require => File['sshdconfig']
```



- Inheritance. When overwriting the resource settings of a parent class from a subclass, use the uppercase versions of the resource names. Using the lowercase versions will result in an error. See the inheritance section above for an example of this.
- Setting default attribute values: Resource Defaults. As mentioned previously, using a capitalized resource with no `title` works to set the defaults for that resource. Our previous example was setting the default path for command executions.

Note that when capitalizing a namespaced defined type, you have to capitalize all segments of the type's name, e.g. `Apache::Vhost['wordpress']`.

## Arrays

As mentioned in the class and resource examples above, Puppet allows usage of arrays in various areas. Arrays defined in puppet look like this:

```
[ 'one', 'two', 'three' ]
```

You can access array entries by their index, for example:

```
$foo = [ 'one', 'two', 'three' ]
notice $foo[1]
```

Would return two.

Several type members, such as `alias` in the `host` definition accept arrays as their value. A `host` resource with multiple aliases would look like this:

```
host { 'one.example.com':
  ensure => present,
  alias  => [ 'satu', 'dua', 'tiga' ],
  ip     => '192.168.100.1',
}
```

This would add a host `one.example.com` to the hosts list with the three aliases `satu`, `dua`, and `tiga`.

Or, for example, if you want a resource to require multiple other resources, the way to do this would be like this:

```
resource { 'baz':
  require => [ Package['foo'], File['bar'] ],
}
```

Another example for array usage is to call a custom defined resource multiple times, like this:

```

define php::pear() {
  package { "php-${name}": ensure => installed }
}

php::pear { [ 'ldap', 'mysql', 'ps', 'snmp', 'sqlite', 'tidy', 'xmlrpc' ]: }

```

Of course, this can be used for native types as well:

```

file { [ 'foo', 'bar', 'foobar' ]:
  owner => 'root',
  group => 'root',
  mode  => '0600',
}

```

## Hashes

Since Puppet version 2.6.0, hashes have been supported in the language. These hashes are defined like Ruby hashes using the form:

```
{ key1 => val1, key2 => val2, ... }
```

The hash keys are strings, but hash values can be any possible RHS values allowed in the language like function calls, variables, etc.

It is possible to assign hashes to a variable like so:

```
$myhash = { key1 => 'myval', key2 => $b }
```

And to access hash members (recursively) from a variable containing a hash (this also works for arrays too):

```
$myhash = { key => { subkey => 'b' } }
notice($myhash[key][subkey])
```

You can also use a hash member as a resource title, as a default definition parameter, or potentially as the value of a resource parameter,

## Variables

Puppet supports variables like most other languages you may be familiar with. Puppet variables are denoted with \$:

```
$content = 'some content\n'
```

```
file { ['/tmp/testing': content => $content }
```

Puppet language is a declarative language, which means that its scoping and assignment rules are somewhat different than a normal imperative language. The primary difference is that you cannot change the value of a variable within a single scope, because that would rely on order in the file to determine the value of the variable. Order does not matter in a declarative language. Doing so will result in an error:

```
$user = root
file { '/etc/passwd':
  owner => $user,
}
$user = bin
file { '/bin':
  owner    => $user,
  recurse => true,
}
```

Rather than reassigning variables, instead use the built in conditionals:

```
$group = $operatingsystem ? {
  solaris => 'sysadmin',
  default => 'wheel',
}
```

A variable may only be assigned once per scope. However you still can set the same variable in non-overlapping scopes. For example, to set top-level configuration values:

```
node a {
  $setting = 'this'
  include class_using_setting
}
node b {
  $setting = 'that'
  include class_using_setting
}
```

In the above example, nodes “a” and “b” have different scopes, so this is not reassignment of the same variable.

#### VARIABLE SCOPE

Scoping may initially seem like a foreign concept, though in reality it is pretty simple. A scope defines where a variable is valid. Unlike early programming languages like BASIC, variables are only valid and accessible in certain places in a program. Using the same variable name in different parts of the language do not refer to the same value.

Classes and nodes introduce new scopes. Puppet is currently dynamically scoped, which means that scope hierarchies are created based on where the code is evaluated instead of where the code is defined.□

For example:

```
$test = 'top'
class myclass {
  exec { ["/bin/echo ${test}"]: logoutput => true }
}

class other {
  $test = 'other'
  include myclass
}

include other
```

In this case, there's a top-level scope, a new scope for `other`, and then a scope below that for `myclass`. When this code is evaluated, `$test` evaluates to `other`, not `top`.

#### QUALIFIED VARIABLES

Puppet supports qualification of variables inside a class. This allows you to use variables defined in other classes.

For example:

```
class myclass {
  $test = 'content'
}

class anotherclass {
  $other = $myclass::test
}
```

In this example, the value of the `$other` variable evaluates to `content`. Qualified variables are read-only — you cannot set a variable's value from another class.

Variable qualification is dependent on the evaluation order of your classes. Class `myclass` must be evaluated before class `anotherclass` for variables to be set correctly.

#### FACTS AS VARIABLES

In addition to user-defined variables, the facts generated by `Facter` are also available as variables.□ This allows values that you would see by running `facter` on a client system within Puppet manifests and also within Puppet templates. To use a fact as a variable prefix the name of the fact with `$`. For example, the value of the `operatingsystem` and `puppetversion` facts would be available as the variables `$operatingsystem` and `$puppetversion`.

## VARIABLE EXPRESSIONS

In Puppet 0.24.6 and later, arbitrary expressions can be assigned to variables, for example:

```
$inch_to_cm = 2.54
$rack_length_cm = 19 * $inch_to_cm
$gigabyte = 1024 * 1024 * 1024
$can_update = ($ram_gb * $gigabyte) > 1 << 24
```

See the Expression section later on this page for further details of the expressions that are now available.

## APPENDING TO VARIABLES

In Puppet 0.24.6 and later, values can be appended to array variables:

```
$ssh_users = [ 'myself', 'someone' ]

class test {
  $ssh_users += [ 'someone_else' ]
}
```

Here the `$ssh_users` variable contains an array with the elements `myself` and `someone`. Using the variable append syntax, `+=`, we added another element, `someone_else` to the array.

Please note, variables cannot be modified in the same scope because of the declarative nature of Puppet. As a result, `$ssh_users` contains the element `'someone_else'` only in the scope of class `test` and not outside scopes. Resources outside of this scope will “see” the original array containing only `myself` and `someone`.

## Conditionals

At some point you’ll need to use a different value based on the value of a variable, or decide to not do something if a particular value is set.

Puppet currently supports two types of conditionals:

- The selector which can be used within resources and variable assignments to pick the correct value for an attribute, and
- statement conditionals which can be used more widely in your manifests to include additional classes, define distinct sets of resources within a class, or make other structural decisions.

Case statements do not return a value. Selectors do. That is the primary difference between them and why you would use one and not the other.

## SELECTORS

If you’re familiar with programming terms, The selector syntax works like a multi-valued ternary operator, similar to C’s `foo = bar ? 1 : 0` operator where `foo` will be set to 1 if `bar` evaluates to

true and 0 if bar is false.

Selectors are useful to specify a resource attribute or assign a variable based on a fact or another variable. In addition to any number of specified values, selectors also allow you to specify a default if no value matches; if no default is supplied and a selector fails to match, it will result in a parse error.

Here's a simple example of selector use:

```
file { ['/etc/config':  
  owner => $operatingsystem ? {  
    'sunos' => 'adm',  
    'redhat' => 'bin',  
    default => undef,  
  },  
}
```

If the `$operatingsystem` fact (sent up from 'facter') returns `sunos` or `redhat` then the ownership of the file is set to `adm` or `bin` respectively. Any other result and the owner attribute will not be set, because it is listed as `undef`.

Remember to quote the comparators you're using in the selector as the lack of quotes can cause syntax errors.

Selectors can also be used in variable assignment:

```
$owner = $operatingsystem ? {  
  'sunos' => 'adm',  
  'redhat' => 'bin',  
  default => undef,  
}
```

In Puppet 0.25.0 and later, selectors can also be used with regular expressions:

```
$owner = $operatingsystem ? {  
  /(redhat|debian)/ => 'bin',  
  default           => undef,  
}
```

In this last example, if `$operatingsystem` value matches either `redhat` or `debian`, then `bin` will be the selected result, otherwise the owner will not be set (`undef`).

Like Perl and some other languages with regular expression support, captures in selector regular expressions automatically create some limited scope variables (`$0` to `$n`):

```
$system = $operatingsystem ? {
  /(redhat|debian)/ => "our system is $1",
  default           => "our system is unknown",
}
```

In this last example, \$1 will get replaced by the content of the capture (here either redhat or debian).

The variable \$0 will contain the whole match.

## CASE STATEMENT

Case is the other form of Puppet's two conditional statements, which can be wrapped around any Puppet code to add decision-making logic to your manifests. Case statements, unlike selectors, do not return a value. Also unlike selectors, a failed match without a default specified will simply skip the case statement instead of throwing a parse error. A common use for the case statement is to apply different classes to a particular node based on its operating system:

```
case $operatingsystem {
  'sunos': { include solaris } # apply the solaris class
  'redhat': { include redhat } # apply the redhat class
  default: { include generic } # apply the generic class
}
```

Case statements can also specify multiple match conditions by separating each with a comma:

```
case $hostname {
  'jack','jill': { include hill } # apply the hill class
  'humpty','dumpty': { include wall } # apply the wall class
  default: { include generic } # apply the generic class
}
```

Here, if the \$hostname fact returns either jack or jill the hill class would be included.

In Puppet 0.25.0 and later, the case statement also supports regular expressions:

```
case $hostname {
  /^j(ack|ill)$/: { include hill } # apply the hill class
  /^[hd]umpty$/: { include wall } # apply the wall class
  default: { include generic } # apply the generic class
}
```

In this last example, if \$hostname matches either jack or jill, then the hill class will be included. But if \$hostname matches either humpty or dumpty, then the wall class will be included.

As with selectors (see above), regular expressions captures are also available. These create limited

scope variables \$0 to \$n:

```
case $hostname {  
  /^j(ack|ill)$/: { notice("Welcome $1!") }  
  default:        { notice("Welcome stranger") }  
}
```

In this last example, if \$host is jack or jill then a notice message will be logged with \$1 replaced by either ack or ill. \$0 contains the whole match.

#### IF/ELSE STATEMENT

The if/else provides branching options based on the truth value of a variable:

```
if $variable {  
  file { '/some/file': ensure => present }  
} else {  
  file { '/some/other/file': ensure => present }  
}
```

In Puppet 0.24.6 and later, the if statement can also branch based on the value of an expression:

```
if $server == 'mongrel' {  
  include mongrel  
} else {  
  include nginx  
}
```

In the above example, if the value of the variable \$server is equal to mongrel, Puppet will include the class mongrel, otherwise it will include the class nginx.

From version 2.6.0 and later an elsif construct was introduced into the language:

```
if $server == 'mongrel' {  
  include mongrel  
} elsif $server == 'nginx' {  
  include nginx  
} else {  
  include thin  
}
```

Arithmetic expressions are also possible, for example:

```
if $ram > 1024 {  
  $maxclient = 500  
}
```



In the previous example if the value of the variable `$ram` is greater than 1024, Puppet will set the value of the `$maxclient` variable to 500.

“If” statements also support the use of regular expressions and “in” expressions. More complex expressions can also be made by combining arbitrary expressions with the Boolean `and`, `or`, and `not` operators:

```
if ( $processor_count > 2 ) and ( ( $ram >= 16 * $gigabyte ) or ( $disksize > 1000 ) ) {  
  include for_big_irons  
} else {  
  include for_small_box  
}
```

See the Expressions section further down for more information on expressions.

## Virtual Resources

See [Virtual Resources](#).

Virtual resources are available in Puppet 0.20.0 and later.

Virtual resources are resources that are not sent to the client unless realized.

The syntax for a virtual resource is:

```
@user { 'luke': ensure => present }
```

The user `luke` is now defined virtually. To realize that definition, you can use a `Collection`:

```
User <| title == luke |>
```

This can be read as ‘the user whose title is luke’. This is equivalent to using the `realize` function:

```
realize User['luke']
```

Realization could also use other criteria, such as realizing `Users` that match a certain group, or using a metaparameter like ‘tag’.

The motivation for this feature is somewhat complicated; please see the [Virtual Resources](#) page for more information.

## Exported Resources

Exported resources are an extension of virtual resources used to allow different hosts managed by Puppet to influence each other's Puppet configuration. This is described in detail on the [Exported Resources](#) page. As with virtual resources, new syntax was added to the language for this purpose.

The key syntactical difference between virtual and exported resources is that the special sigils (@ and <| |>) are doubled (@@ and <| |>>) when referring to an exported resource.

Here is an example with exported resources that shares SSH keys between clients:

```
class ssh {
  @@sshkey { $hostname: type => dsa, key => $sshdsakey }
  Sshkey <<| |>>
}
```

In the above example, notice that fulfillment and exporting are used together, so that any node that gets the 'sshkey' class will have all the ssh keys of other hosts. This could be done differently so that the keys could be realized on different hosts.

To actually work, the storeconfig parameter must be set to true in puppet.conf. This allows configurations from client to be stored on the central server.

The details of this feature are somewhat complicated; see the [Exported Resources](#) page for more information.

## Reserved Words & Acceptable Characters

Variable names can include alphanumeric characters and underscores, and are case-sensitive.

Class names, module names, and the names of defined and custom resource types should be restricted to lowercase alphanumeric characters and underscores, and should begin with a lowercase letter; that is, they should match the expression `[a-z][a-z0-9_]*`. Although some names that violate these restrictions currently work, using them is not recommended.

Class and defined resource type names can use `::` as a namespace separator, which is both semantically useful and a means of directing the behavior of the module autoloader. The final segment of a [qualified variable](#) name must obey the restrictions on variable names, and the preceding segments must obey the restrictions on class names.

Parameters used in parameterized classes and defined resource types can include alphanumeric characters and underscores, cannot begin with an underscore, and are case-sensitive. In practice, they should be treated as though they were under the same restrictions as class names in order to maximize future compatibility.

There is no practical restriction on resource names.

Any word that the syntax uses for special meaning is a reserved word, meaning you cannot use it for variable or type names. Words like true, define, inherits, and class are all reserved. If you

ever need to use a reserved word as a value, be sure to quote it.

## Comments

Puppet supports two types of comments:

- Unix shell style comments; they can either be on their own line or at the end of a line.
- multi-line C-style comments (available in Puppet 0.24.7 and later)

Here is a shell style comment:

```
# this is a comment
```

You can see an example of a multi-line comment:

```
/*  
this is a comment  
*/
```

## Expressions

Starting with version 0.24.6 the Puppet language supports arbitrary expressions in `if` statement boolean tests and in the right hand value of variable assignments.

Puppet expressions can be composed of:

- boolean expressions, which are combination of other expressions combined by boolean operators (and, or and not)
- comparison expressions, which consist of variables, numerical operands or other expressions combined with comparison operators ( `==`, `!=`, `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>`, `>=` )
- arithmetic expressions, which consists of variables, numerical operands or other expressions combined with the following arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `/`, `*`, `<<`, `>>`
- in Puppet 0.25.0 and later, regular expression matches with the help of the regex match operator: `=~` and `!~`
- in Puppet 2.6.0 and later, `in` expressions, which test whether the right operand contains the left operand.

Expressions can be enclosed in parenthesis, `()`, to group expressions and resolve operator ambiguity.

### Operator precedence

The Puppet operator precedence conforms to the standard precedence in most systems, from highest to lowest:

```
! -> not
* / -> times and divide
- + -> minus, plus
<< >> -> left shift and right shift
== != -> not equal, equal
>= <= > < -> greater equal, less or equal, greater than, less than
and
or
```

## Expression examples

### COMPARISON EXPRESSIONS

Comparison expressions include tests for equality using the == expression:

```
if $variable == 'foo' {
  include bar
} else {
  include foobar
}
```

Here if `$variable` has a value of `foo`, Puppet will then include the `bar` class, otherwise it will include the `foobar` class.

Here is another example shows the use of the != ('not equal') comparison operator:

```
if $variable != 'foo' {
  $othervariable = 'bar'
} else {
  $othervariable = 'foobar'
}
```

In our second example if `$variable` is not equal to a value of `foo`, Puppet will then set the value of the `$othervariable` variable to `bar`, otherwise it will set the `$othervariable` variable to `foobar`.

Note that comparison of strings is case-insensitive.

### ARITHMETIC EXPRESSIONS

You can also perform a variety of arithmetic expressions, for example:

```
$one = 1
$one_thirty = 1.30
$two = 2.034e-2

$result = ((( $two + 2) / $one_thirty) + 4 * 5.45) - (6 << ($two + 4)) +
(0x800 + -9)
```

### BOOLEAN EXPRESSIONS

Boolean expressions are also possible using or, and and not:

```
$one = 1
$two = 2
$var = ( $one < $two ) and ( $one + 1 == $two )
```

The exclamation mark (!) can be used as a synonym for not.

## REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

In Puppet 0.25.0 and later, Puppet supports regular expression matching using =~ (match) and !~ (not-match) for example:

```
if $host =~ /^www(\d+)\./ {
  notice('Welcome web server #1')
}
```

Like case and selectors, the regex match operators create limited scope variables for each regex capture. In the previous example, \$1 will be replaced by the number following www in \$host. Those variables are valid only for the statements inside the braces of the if clause.

## “IN” EXPRESSIONS

From Puppet 2.6.0, Puppet supports an “in” syntax. This operator allows you to find if the left operand is in the right one. The left operand must be a string, but the right operand can be:

- a string
- an array
- a hash (the search is done on the keys)

This syntax can be used in any place where an expression is supported:

```
$eatme = 'eat'
if $eatme in ['ate', 'eat'] {
  ...
}

$value = 'beat generation'
if 'eat' in $value {
  notice('on the road')
}
```

Like other expressions, “in” expressions can be combined or negated with boolean operators:

```
if ! ($eatme in ['ate', 'eat']) { ... }
```

## Backus Naur Form

We've already covered the list of operators, though if you wish to see it, here's the available operators in Backus Naur Form:

```
<exp> ::= <exp> <arithop> <exp>
        | <exp> <boolop> <exp>
        | <exp> <compop> <exp>
        | <exp> <matchop> <regex>
        | ! <exp>
        | - <exp>
        | "(" <exp> ")"
        | <rightvalue>

<arithop> ::= "+" | "-" | "/" | "*" | "<<" | ">>"
<boolop>  ::= "and" | "or"
<compop>  ::= "==" | "!=" | ">" | ">=" | "<=" | "<"
<matchop> ::= "=~" | "!~"

<rightvalue> ::= <variable> | <function-call> | <literals>
<literals>  ::= <float> | <integer> | <hex-integer> | <octal-integer> | <quoted-string>
<regex>     ::= '/regex/'
```

## Functions

Puppet supports many built in functions; see the [Function Reference](#) for details — see [Custom Functions](#) for information on how to create your own custom functions.

Some functions can be used as a statement:

```
notice('Something weird is going on')
```

(The notice function above is an example of a function that will log on the server)

Or without parentheses:

```
notice 'Something weird is going on'
```

Some functions instead return a value:

```
file { '/my/file': content => template('mytemplate.erb') }
```

All functions run on the Puppet master, so you only have access to the file system and resources on that host from your functions. The only exception to this is that the value of any Facter facts that have been sent to the master from your clients are also at your disposal. See the [Tools Guide](#) for more information about these components.

## Importing Manifests

Puppet has an `import` keyword for importing other manifests. You should almost never use it, as almost every use case for it has been replaced by the [module autoloader](#). In particular, you should never use any import statements inside a module, as the behavior of import within autoloaded manifests is undefined.□

The `import` keyword does not insert Puppet code inline like a C preprocessor `#include` directive; instead, it adds all code in the requested file to the main scope. This means any code in these□ external manifests must be in a class, node statement, or defined type, or else it will be applied to□ all nodes:

```
# site.pp
node kestrel.puppetlabs.lan {
  # Wrong wrong wrong!
  import nodes/kestrel.pp
}

# kestrel.pp
include ntp
include apache2
# These two classes are outside any node statement, and will always be applied.
```

Files are only searched for within the same directory as the file doing the importing. Files can also□ be imported using globbing, as implemented by Ruby's `Dir.glob` method:

```
import 'nodes/*.pp'
import 'packages/[a-z]*.pp'
```

Instead of importing manifests, you should organize all class manifests into [Modules](#). The one case where `import` is still useful is for maintaining a `nodes/` directory with one manifest per node and then placing an `import 'nodes/*.pp'` statement in `site.pp`. However, note that doing this can cause puppet master to [not notice edits to your node definitions](#).□

## Handling Compilation Errors

Puppet does not use manifests directly, it compiles them down to an internal format that the clients can understand.

By default, when a manifest fails to compile, the previously compiled version of the Puppet manifest is used instead.

This behavior is governed by a setting in `puppet.conf` called `usecacheonfailure` and is set by

default to true.

This may result in surprising behaviour if you are editing complex configurations.□

Running the Puppet client with `--no-usecacheonfailure` or with `--test`, or setting `usecacheonfailure = false` in the configuration file, will disable this behaviour.□

## Puppet Application Manpages

View documentation for each of the Puppet executables.

---

- [puppet agent](#)
- [puppet apply](#)
- [puppet cert](#)
- [puppet describe](#)
- [puppet device](#)
- [puppet doc](#)
- [puppet filebucket](#)□
- [puppet inspect](#)
- [puppet kick](#)
- [puppet master](#)
- [puppet queue](#)
- [puppet resource](#)

## puppet agent Manual Page

### NAME

puppet-agent – The puppet agent daemon

### SYNOPSIS

Retrieves the client configuration from the puppet master and applies it to the local host.□

This service may be run as a daemon, run periodically using cron (or something similar), or run interactively for testing purposes.

### USAGE

puppet agent [-D|--daemonize|--no-daemonize] [-d|--debug] [--detailed-exitcodes] [--disable]



`[--enable] [-h|--help] [--certname host name] [-l|--logdest syslog|file|console] [-o|--onetime] [--serve handler] [-t|--test] [--noop] [--digest digest] [--fingerprint] [-V|--version] [-v|--verbose] [-w|--waitforcert seconds]`

## DESCRIPTION

This is the main puppet client. Its job is to retrieve the local machine's configuration from a remote server and apply it. In order to successfully communicate with the remote server, the client must have a certificate signed by a certificate authority that the server trusts; the recommended method for this, at the moment, is to run a certificate authority as part of the puppet server (which is the default). The client will connect and request a signed certificate, and will continue connecting until it receives one.

Once the client has a signed certificate, it will retrieve its configuration and apply it.

## USAGE NOTES

'puppet agent' does its best to find a compromise between interactive use and daemon use. Run with no arguments and no configuration, it will go into the background, attempt to get a signed certificate, and retrieve and apply its configuration every 30 minutes.

Some flags are meant specifically for interactive use -- in particular, 'test', 'tags' or 'fingerprint' are useful. 'test' enables verbose logging, causes the daemon to stay in the foreground, exits if the server's configuration is invalid (this happens if, for instance, you've left a syntax error on the server), and exits after running the configuration once (rather than hanging around as a long-running process).

'tags' allows you to specify what portions of a configuration you want to apply. Puppet elements are tagged with all of the class or definition names that contain them, and you can use the 'tags' flag to specify one of these names, causing only configuration elements contained within that class or definition to be applied. This is very useful when you are testing new configurations -- for instance, if you are just starting to manage 'ntpd', you would put all of the new elements into an 'ntpd' class, and call puppet with '--tags ntpd', which would only apply that small portion of the configuration during your testing, rather than applying the whole thing.

'fingerprint' is a one-time flag. In this mode 'puppet agent' will run once and display on the console (and in the log) the current certificate (or certificate request) fingerprint. Providing the '--digest' option allows to use a different digest algorithm to generate the fingerprint. The main use is to verify that before signing a certificate request on the master, the certificate request the master received is the same as the one the client sent (to prevent against man-in-the-middle attacks when signing certificates).

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long

argument. For example, 'server' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--server `servername`' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet agent with '--genconfig'.

--daemonize

Send the process into the background. This is the default.

--no-daemonize

Do not send the process into the background.

--debug

Enable full debugging.

--digest

Change the certificate fingerprinting digest algorithm. The default is MD5. Valid values depends on the version of OpenSSL installed, but should always at least contain MD5, MD2, SHA1 and SHA256.

--detailed-exitcodes

Provide transaction information via exit codes. If this is enabled, an exit code of '2' means there were changes, and an exit code of '4' means that there were failures during the transaction. This option only makes sense in conjunction with --onetime.

--disable

Disable working on the local system. This puts a lock file in place, causing 'puppet agent' not to work on the system until the lock file is removed. This is useful if you are testing a configuration and do not want the central configuration to override the local state until everything is tested and committed.

'puppet agent' uses the same lock file while it is running, so no more than one 'puppet agent' process is working at a time.

'puppet agent' exits after executing this.

--enable

Enable working on the local system. This removes any lock file, causing 'puppet agent' to start managing the local system again (although it will continue to use its normal scheduling, so it might not start for another half hour).

'puppet agent' exits after executing this.

--certname

Set the certname (unique ID) of the client. The master reads this unique identifying string, which is usually set to the node's fully-qualified domain name, to determine which configurations the node will receive. Use this option to debug setup problems or implement unusual node identification schemes.

--help

Print this help message

--logdest

Where to send messages. Choose between syslog, the console, and a log file. Defaults to sending messages to syslog, or the console if debugging or verbosity is enabled.

`--no-client`

Do not create a config client. This will cause the daemon to run without ever checking for its configuration automatically, and only makes sense

`--onetime`

Run the configuration once. Runs a single (normally daemonized) Puppet run. Useful for interactively running puppet agent when used in conjunction with the `--no-daemonize` option.

`--fingerprint`

Display the current certificate or certificate signing request fingerprint and then exit. Use the '`--digest`' option to change the digest algorithm used.

`--serve`

Start another type of server. By default, 'puppet agent' will start a service handler that allows authenticated and authorized remote nodes to trigger the configuration to be pulled down and applied. You can specify any handler here that does not require configuration, e.g., `filebucket`, `ca`, or `resource`. The handlers are in 'lib/puppet/network/handler', and the names must match exactly, both in the call to 'serve' and in 'namespaceauth.conf'.

`--test`

Enable the most common options used for testing. These are 'onetime', 'verbose', 'ignorecache', 'no-daemonize', 'no-usecacheonfailure', 'detailed-exit-codes', 'no-splay', and 'show\_diff'.

`--noop`

Use 'noop' mode where the daemon runs in a no-op or dry-run mode. This is useful for seeing what changes Puppet will make without actually executing the changes.

`--verbose`

Turn on verbose reporting.

`--version`

Print the puppet version number and exit.

`--waitforcert`

This option only matters for daemons that do not yet have certificates and it is enabled by default, with a value of 120 (seconds). This causes 'puppet agent' to connect to the server every 2 minutes and ask it to sign a certificate request. This is useful for the initial setup of a puppet client. You can turn off waiting for certificates by specifying a time of 0.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet agent --server puppet.domain.com
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet apply Manual Page

# NAME

puppet-apply – Apply Puppet manifests locally

## SYNOPSIS

Applies a standalone Puppet manifest to the local system.

## USAGE

```
puppet apply [-h|--help] [-V|--version] [-d|--debug] [-v|--verbose] [-e|--execute] [--detailed-exitcodes] [-l|--logdest file][--apply catalog] file
```

## DESCRIPTION

This is the standalone puppet execution tool; use it to apply individual manifests.

When provided with a modulepath, via command line or config file, puppet apply can effectively mimic the catalog that would be served by puppet master with access to the same modules, although there are some subtle differences. When combined with scheduling and an automated system for pushing manifests, this can be used to implement a serverless Puppet site.

Most users should use 'puppet agent' and 'puppet master' for site-wide manifests.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, 'modulepath' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--tags class,tag' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet with '--genconfig'.

--debug

Enable full debugging.

--detailed-exitcodes

Provide transaction information via exit codes. If this is enabled, an exit code of '2' means there were changes, and an exit code of '4' means that there were failures during the transaction.

--help

Print this help message

--loadclasses

Load any stored classes. 'puppet agent' caches configured classes (usually at

/etc/puppet/classes.txt), and setting this option causes all of those classes to be set in your puppet manifest.

--logdest

Where to send messages. Choose between syslog, the console, and a log file. Defaults to sending messages to the console.

--execute

Execute a specific piece of Puppet code□

--verbose

Print extra information.

--apply

Apply a JSON catalog (such as one generated with 'puppet master --compile'). You can either specify a JSON file or pipe in JSON from standard input.□

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet apply -l /tmp/manifest.log manifest.pp
$ puppet apply --modulepath=/root/dev/modules -e "include ntpd::server"
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet cert Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-cert – Manage certificates and requests□

## SYNOPSIS

Standalone certificate authority. Capable of generating certificates, but mostly used for signing□ certificate requests from puppet clients.□

## USAGE

puppet cert action [-h|--help] [-V|--version] [-d|--debug] [-v|--verbose] [--digest digest] [host]

## DESCRIPTION

Because the puppet master service defaults to not signing client certificate requests, this script is□ available for signing outstanding requests. It can be used to list outstanding requests and then either sign them individually or sign all of them.

## ACTIONS

Every action except 'list' and 'generate' requires a hostname to act on, unless the '--all' option is set.

clean

Revoke a host's certificate (if applicable) and remove all files related to that host from puppet cert's storage. This is useful when rebuilding hosts, since new certificate signing requests will only be honored if puppet cert does not have a copy of a signed certificate for that host. If '--all' is specified then all host certificates, both signed and unsigned, will be removed.

fingerprint

Print the DIGEST (defaults to md5) fingerprint of a host's certificate.

generate

Generate a certificate for a named client. A certificate/keypair will be generated for each client named on the command line.

list

List outstanding certificate requests. If '--all' is specified, signed certificates are also listed, prefixed by '+', and revoked or invalid certificates are prefixed by '-' (the verification outcome is printed in parenthesis).

print

Print the full-text version of a host's certificate.

revoke

Revoke the certificate of a client. The certificate can be specified either by its serial number (given as a decimal number or a hexadecimal number prefixed by '0x') or by its hostname. The certificate is revoked by adding it to the Certificate Revocation List given by the 'cacrl' configuration option. Note that the puppet master needs to be restarted after revoking certificates.

sign

Sign an outstanding certificate request.

verify

Verify the named certificate against the local CA certificate.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, 'ssldir' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--ssldir directory' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet cert with '--genconfig'.

--all

Operate on all items. Currently only makes sense with the 'sign', 'clean', 'list', and 'fingerprint' actions.

--digest

Set the digest for fingerprinting (defaults to md5). Valid values depends on your openssl and openssl ruby extension version, but should contain at least md5, sha1, md2, sha256.

--debug

Enable full debugging.

--help

Print this help message

--verbose

Enable verbosity.

--version

Print the puppet version number and exit.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet cert list
culain.madstop.com
$ puppet cert sign culain.madstop.com
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet describe Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-describe – Display help about resource types

## SYNOPSIS

Prints help about Puppet resource types, providers, and metaparameters.

## USAGE

puppet describe [-h|--help] [-s|--short] [-p|--providers] [-l|--list] [-m|--meta]

## OPTIONS

--help

Print this help text

--providers

Describe providers in detail for each type

--list  
List all types  
--meta  
List all metaparameters  
--short  
List only parameters without detail

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet describe --list
$ puppet describe file --providers
$ puppet describe user -s -m
```

## AUTHOR

David Lutterkort

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet device Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-device – Manage remote network devices

## SYNOPSIS

Retrieves all configurations from the puppet master and apply them to the remote devices  
configured in /etc/puppet/device.conf.

Currently must be run out periodically, using cron or something similar.

## USAGE

puppet device [-d|--debug] [--detailed-exitcodes] [-V|--version]

```
[-h|--help] [-l|--logdest syslog|<file>|console]
[-v|--verbose] [-w|--waitforcert <seconds>]
```

## DESCRIPTION



Once the client has a signed certificate for a given remote device, it will retrieve its configuration and apply it.

## USAGE NOTES

One needs a `/etc/puppet/device.conf` file with the following content:

```
[remote.device.fqdn] type type url url
```

where: \* `type`: the current device type (the only value at this time is `cisco`) \* `url`: an url allowing to connect to the device

Supported url must conform to: `scheme://user:password@hostname/?query`

with: \* `scheme`: either `ssh` or `telnet` \* `user`: username, can be omitted depending on the switch/router configuration \* `password`: the connection password \* `query`: this is device specific. Cisco devices support an `enable` parameter whose value would be the enable password.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, `'server'` is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify `'--server servername'` as an argument.

`--debug`

Enable full debugging.

`--detailed-exitcodes`

Provide transaction information via exit codes. If this is enabled, an exit code of `'2'` means there were changes, and an exit code of `'4'` means that there were failures during the transaction. This option only makes sense in conjunction with `--onetime`.

`--help`

Print this help message

`--logdest`

Where to send messages. Choose between `syslog`, the console, and a log file. Defaults to sending messages to `syslog`, or the console if debugging or verbosity is enabled.

`--verbose`

Turn on verbose reporting.

`--waitforcert`

This option only matters for daemons that do not yet have certificates and it is enabled by default, with a value of 120 (seconds). This causes `+puppet agent+` to connect to the server every 2 minutes and ask it to sign a certificate request. This is useful for the initial setup of a puppet client. You can turn off waiting for certificates by specifying a time of 0.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet device --server puppet.domain.com
```

## AUTHOR

Brice Figureau

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet doc Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-doc – Generate Puppet documentation and references

## SYNOPSIS

Generates a reference for all Puppet types. Largely meant for internal Puppet Labs use.

## USAGE

```
puppet doc [-a|--all] [-h|--help] [-o|--outputdir rdoc-outputdir] [-m|--mode text|pdf|rdoc] [-r|--reference reference-name] [--charset charset] [manifest-file]
```

## DESCRIPTION

If mode is not 'rdoc', then this command generates a Markdown document describing all installed Puppet types or all allowable arguments to puppet executables. It is largely meant for internal use and is used to generate the reference document available on the Puppet Labs web site.

In 'rdoc' mode, this command generates an html RDoc hierarchy describing the manifests that are in 'manifestdir' and 'modulepath' configuration directives. The generated documentation directory is `doc` by default but can be changed with the 'outputdir' option.

If the command is run with the name of a manifest file as an argument, puppet doc will output a single manifest's documentation on stdout.

## OPTIONS

--all

Output the docs for all of the reference types. In 'rdoc' modes, this also outputs documentation for all resources

--help

Print this help message

--outputdir

Specifies the directory where to output the rdoc documentation in 'rdoc' mode.

`--mode`

Determine the output mode. Valid modes are 'text', 'pdf' and 'rdoc'. The 'pdf' mode creates PDF formatted files in the /tmp directory. The default mode is 'text'. In 'rdoc' mode you must provide

'manifests-path'

`--reference`

Build a particular reference. Get a list of references by running 'puppet doc --list'.

`--charset`

Used only in 'rdoc' mode. It sets the charset used in the html files produced.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet doc -r type > /tmp/type_reference.markdown
```

or

```
$ puppet doc --outputdir /tmp/rdoc --mode rdoc /path/to/manifests
```

or

```
$ puppet doc /etc/puppet/manifests/site.pp
```

or

```
$ puppet doc -m pdf -r configuration
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet filebucket Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-filebucket – Store and retrieve files in a filebucket

## SYNOPSIS

A stand-alone Puppet filebucket client.

## USAGE

```
puppet filebucket mode [-h|--help] [-V|--version] [-d|--debug] [-v|--verbose] [-l|--local] [-r|--remote] [-s|--server server] [-b|--bucket directory] file
```

Puppet filebucket can operate in three modes, with only one mode per call:

**backup:** Send one or more files to the specified file bucket. Each sent file is printed with its resulting md5 sum.

**get:** Return the text associated with an md5 sum. The text is printed to stdout, and only one file can be retrieved at a time.

**restore:** Given a file path and an md5 sum, store the content associated with the sum into the specified file path. You can specify an entirely new path to this argument; you are not restricted to restoring the content to its original location.

## DESCRIPTION

This is a stand-alone filebucket client for sending files to a local or central filebucket.

Note that 'filebucket' defaults to using a network-based filebucket available on the server named 'puppet'. To use this, you'll have to be running as a user with valid Puppet certificates. Alternatively, you can use your local file bucket by specifying '--local'.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, 'ssldir' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--ssldir directory' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet with '--genconfig'.

--debug

Enable full debugging.

--help

Print this help message

--local

Use the local filebucket. This will use the default configuration information.

--remote

Use a remote filebucket. This will use the default configuration information.

--server

The server to send the file to, instead of locally.

--verbose  
Print extra information.  
--version  
Print version information.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet filebucket backup /etc/passwd  
/etc/passwd: 429b225650b912a2ee067b0a4cf1e949  
$ puppet filebucket restore /tmp/passwd 429b225650b912a2ee067b0a4cf1e949
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet inspect Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-inspect – Send an inspection report

## SYNOPSIS

Prepares and submits an inspection report to the puppet master.

## USAGE

puppet inspect

## DESCRIPTION

This command uses the cached catalog from the previous run of 'puppet agent' to determine which attributes of which resources have been marked as auditable with the 'audit' metaparameter. It then examines the current state of the system, writes the state of the specified resource attributes to a report, and submits the report to the puppet master.

Puppet inspect does not run as a daemon, and must be run manually or from cron.

## OPTIONS

Any configuration setting which is valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument, e.g. '`--server=master.domain.com`'. See the configuration file documentation at <http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/latest/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable settings.

## AUTHOR

Puppet Labs

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet kick Manual Page

## NAME

`puppet-kick` – Remotely control puppet agent

## SYNOPSIS

Trigger a puppet agent run on a set of hosts.

## USAGE

`puppet kick [-a|--all] [-c|--class class] [-d|--debug] [-f|--foreground] [-h|--help] [--host host] [--no-fqdn] [--ignoreschedules] [-t|--tag tag] [--test] [-p|--ping] host [host ...]`

## DESCRIPTION

This script can be used to connect to a set of machines running 'puppet agent' and trigger them to run their configurations. The most common usage would be to specify a class of hosts and a set of tags, and 'puppet kick' would look up in LDAP all of the hosts matching that class, then connect to each host and trigger a run of all of the objects with the specified tags.

If you are not storing your host configurations in LDAP, you can specify hosts manually.

You will most likely have to run 'puppet kick' as root to get access to the SSL certificates.

'puppet kick' reads 'puppet master's configuration file, so that it can copy things like LDAP settings.

## USAGE NOTES

Puppet kick is useless unless puppet agent is listening for incoming connections and allowing

access to the run endpoint. This entails starting the agent with `listen = true` in its `puppet.conf` file, and allowing access to the `/run` path in its `auth.conf` file; see [http://docs.puppetlabs.com/guides/rest\\_auth\\_conf.html](http://docs.puppetlabs.com/guides/rest_auth_conf.html) for more details.

Additionally, due to a known bug, you must make sure a `namespaceauth.conf` file exists in puppet agent's `$confdir`. This file will not be consulted, and may be left empty.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, `'ssldir'` is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify `'--ssldir directory'` as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at <http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/latest/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet master with `'--genconfig'`.

`--all`

Connect to all available hosts. Requires LDAP support at this point.

`--class`

Specify a class of machines to which to connect. This only works if you have LDAP configured, at the moment.

`--debug`

Enable full debugging.

`--foreground`

Run each configuration in the foreground; that is, when connecting to a host, do not return until the host has finished its run. The default is false.

`--help`

Print this help message

`--host`

A specific host to which to connect. This flag can be specified more than once.

`--ignoreschedules`

Whether the client should ignore schedules when running its configuration. This can be used to force the client to perform work it would not normally perform so soon. The default is false.

`--parallel`

How parallel to make the connections. Parallelization is provided by forking for each client to which to connect. The default is 1, meaning serial execution.

`--tag`

Specify a tag for selecting the objects to apply. Does not work with the `--test` option.

`--test`

Print the hosts you would connect to but do not actually connect. This option requires LDAP support at this point.

`--ping`

Do a ICMP echo against the target host. Skip hosts that don't respond to ping.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ sudo puppet kick -p 10 -t remotefile -t webserver host1 host2
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet master Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-master – The puppet master daemon

## SYNOPSIS

The central puppet server. Functions as a certificate authority by default.□

## USAGE

puppet master [-D|--daemonize|--no-daemonize] [-d|--debug] [-h|--help] [-l|--logdest file|console|syslog] [-v|--verbose] [-V|--version] [--compile node-name]

## DESCRIPTION

This command starts an instance of puppet master, running as a daemon and using Ruby's built-in Webrick webserver. Puppet master can also be managed by other application servers; when this is the case, this executable is not used.

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long□ argument. For example, 'ssldir' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--ssldir□ directory' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at□

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable□ parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet master with '--genconfig'.□

--daemonize



Send the process into the background. This is the default.

`--no-daemonize`

Do not send the process into the background.

`--debug`

Enable full debugging.

`--help`

Print this help message.

`--logdest`

Where to send messages. Choose between syslog, the console, and a log file. Defaults to sending messages to syslog, or the console if debugging or verbosity is enabled.

`--verbose`

Enable verbosity.

`--version`

Print the puppet version number and exit.

`--compile`

Compile a catalogue and output it in JSON from the puppet master. Uses facts contained in the `$vardir/yaml/` directory to compile the catalog.

## EXAMPLE

puppet master

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet queue Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-queue – Queuing daemon for asynchronous storeconfigs□

## SYNOPSIS

Retrieves serialized storeconfigs records from a queue and processes them in order.□

## USAGE

puppet queue `[-d|--debug]` `[-v|--verbose]`

## DESCRIPTION

This application runs as a daemon and processes storeconfigs data, retrieving the data from a stomp server message queue and writing it to a database.

For more information, including instructions for properly setting up your puppet master and message queue, see the documentation on setting up asynchronous storeconfigs at:  
[http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/1/wiki/Using\\_Stored\\_Configuration](http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/1/wiki/Using_Stored_Configuration)

## OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, 'server' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--server servername' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at  
<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet queue with '--genconfig'.

- debug  
Enable full debugging.
- help  
Print this help message
- verbose  
Turn on verbose reporting.
- version  
Print the puppet version number and exit.

## EXAMPLE

```
$ puppet queue
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# puppet resource Manual Page

## NAME

puppet-resource – The resource abstraction layer shell

# SYNOPSIS

Uses the Puppet RAL to directly interact with the system.

# USAGE

```
puppet resource [-h|--help] [-d|--debug] [-v|--verbose] [-e|--edit] [-H|--host host] [-p|--param parameter] [-t|--types] type [name] [attribute=value ...]
```

# DESCRIPTION

This command provides simple facilities for converting current system state into Puppet code, along with some ability to modify the current state using Puppet's RAL.

By default, you must at least provide a type to list, in which case puppet resource will tell you everything it knows about all resources of that type. You can optionally specify an instance name, and puppet resource will only describe that single instance.

If given a type, a name, and a series of attribute=value pairs, puppet resource will modify the state of the specified resource. Alternately, if given a type, a name, and the '--edit' flag, puppet resource will write its output to a file, open that file in an editor, and then apply the saved file as a Puppet transaction.

# OPTIONS

Note that any configuration parameter that's valid in the configuration file is also a valid long argument. For example, 'ssldir' is a valid configuration parameter, so you can specify '--ssldir directory' as an argument.

See the configuration file documentation at

<http://docs.puppetlabs.com/references/stable/configuration.html> for the full list of acceptable parameters. A commented list of all configuration options can also be generated by running puppet with '--genconfig'.

--debug

Enable full debugging.

--edit

Write the results of the query to a file, open the file in an editor, and read the file back in as an executable Puppet manifest.

--host

When specified, connect to the resource server on the named host and retrieve the list of resources of the type specified.

--help

Print this help message.

--param

Add more parameters to be outputted from queries.

--types

List all available types.  
--verbose  
Print extra information.

## EXAMPLE

This example uses `puppet resource` to return a Puppet configuration for the user `luke`:

```
$ puppet resource user luke
user { 'luke':
  home => '/home/luke',
  uid => '100',
  ensure => 'present',
  comment => 'Luke Kanies,,,',
  gid => '1000',
  shell => '/bin/bash',
  groups => ['sysadmin','audio','video','puppet']
}
```

## AUTHOR

Luke Kanies

## COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c) 2011 Puppet Labs, LLC Licensed under the Apache 2.0 License

# REST Access Control

Learn how to configure access to Puppet's REST API using the `rest_authconfig` file, a.k.a. `auth.conf`. This document is currently being checked for accuracy. If you note any errors, please email them to [faq@puppetlabs.com](mailto:faq@puppetlabs.com).

## REST

Puppet master and puppet agent communicate with each other over a [RESTful network API](#). By default, the usage of this API is limited to the standard types of master/agent communications. However, it can be exposed to other processes and used to build advanced tools on top of Puppet's existing infrastructure and functionality. (REST API calls are formatted as `https://{server}:{port}/{environment}/{resource}/{key}.`)

As you might guess, this can be turned into a security hazard, so access to the REST API is strictly controlled by a special configuration file.

# auth.conf

The official name of the file controlling REST API access, taken from the [configuration option](#) that sets its location, is `rest_authconfig`, but it's more frequently known by its default filename of `auth.conf`. If you don't set a different location for it, Puppet will look for the file at `$confdir/auth.conf`.

You cannot configure different environments to use multiple `rest_authconfig` files.

## File Format

The `auth.conf` file consists of a series of ACLs (Access Control Lists); ACLs should be separated by double newlines. Lines starting with `#` are interpreted as comments.

```
# This is a comment
path /facts
method find, search
auth yes
allow custominventory.site.net, devworkstation.site.net

path /
auth any
allow devworkstation.site.net
```

Due to a known bug, trailing whitespace is not permitted after any line in `auth.conf` in versions prior to 2.7.3.

## ACL format

Each `auth.conf` ACL is formatted as follows:

```
path [~] {/path/to/resource|regex}
[environment {list of environments}]
[method {list of methods}]
[auth[enticated] {yes|no|on|off|any}]
[allow {hostname|certname|*}]
```

Lists of values are comma-separated, with an optional space after the comma.

### Path

An ACL's path is interpreted as either a regular expression (with tilde) or a path prefix (no tilde). The root of the path in an ACL is AFTER the environment in a REST API call URL; that is, only put the `/resource/key` portion of the URL in the path. ACLs without a resource path are not permitted.

### Environment

The `environment` directive can contain a single [environment](#) or a list. If `environment` isn't explicitly specified, it will default to all environments.□

## Method

Available methods are `find`, `search`, `save`, and `destroy`; you can specify one method or a list of them. If `method` isn't explicitly specified, it will default to all methods.□

## Auth

Whether the ACL matches authenticated requests.

- `auth yes` (or `on`) means this ACL will only match requests authenticated with an agent certificate.□
- `auth any` means this ACL will match both authenticated and unauthenticated requests.
- `auth no` (or `off`) means this ACL will only match requests that are not authenticated with an agent certificate. Authenticated requests (like from puppet agent) will skip this ACL.□

Most communications between puppet agent and the puppet master are authenticated, so you will usually be using `auth yes`.

The value of `auth` must be one of the above options; it cannot be a list. If `auth` isn't explicitly specified, it will default to `yes`.

## Allow

The node or nodes allowed to access this type of request. Can be a hostname, a certificate common name, a list of hostnames/certnames, or `*` (which matches all nodes). If the path for this ACL was a regular expression, `allow` directives may include backreferences to captured groups (e.g. `$1`).

An ACL may include multiple `allow` directives, which has the same effect as a single `allow` directive with a list.

Behavior in 0.25.x through 2.7.0: No fine-grained globbing of hostnames/certnames is available in `allow` directives; you must specify exact host/certnames, or a single asterisk that matches everything.

Behavior in 2.7.1 and later: Hostnames/certnames can also be specified by regular expression.□ Unlike with path directives, you don't need to use a tilde; just use the slash-quoting used in languages like Perl and Ruby (e.g. `allow /^[^\\w-]+.magpie.lan$/`). Regular expression `allow` directives can include backreferences to regex paths with the standard `$1`, `$2` etc. variables.

Nodes cannot be allowed by IP address, unless the node's IP address is also its certname.

Any nodes which aren't specifically allowed to access the resource will be denied.□

## Deny

A deny directive is syntactically permitted, but has no effect.□

## Matching ACLs to Requests

Puppet composes a full list of ACLs by combining `auth.conf` with a list of default ACLs. When a request is received, ACLs are tested in their order of appearance, and matching will stop at the first□ ACL that matches the request.

An ACL matches a request only if its path, environment, method, and authentication all match that of the request. These four elements are equal peers in determining the match.

### Matching Paths

If an ACL's path does not start with a tilde and a space, it matches the beginning of the resource path; an ACL with the line:

```
path /file
```

...will match both `/file_metadata` and `/file_content` resources.

Regular expression paths don't have to match from the beginning of the resource path, but it's good practice to use positional anchors.

```
path ~ ^/catalog/([^/]+)$
method find
allow $1
```

Captured groups from a regex path are available in the `allow` directive. The ACL above will allow nodes to retrieve their own catalog but prevent them from accessing other catalogs.

### Determining Whether a Request is Allowed

Once an ACL has been determined to match an incoming request, Puppet consults the `allow` directive(s). If the request was unauthenticated, reverse DNS is used to determine the requesting node's hostname; the request is allowed if that hostname is allowed. If the request was authenticated, the certificate common name is read from the SSL certificate, and the hostname is□ ignored; the request is allowed if that certname is allowed.

## Consequences of ACL Matching Behavior

Since ACLs are matched in linear order, `auth.conf` has to be manually arranged with the most specific paths at the top and the least specific paths at the bottom, lest the whole search get short-□ circuited and the (usually restrictive) fallback rule be applied to every request. Furthermore, since the default ACLs required for normal Puppet functionality are appended to the ACLs read from `auth.conf`, you must manually interleave copies of the default ACLs into your `auth.conf` if you are

specifying any ACLs that are less specific than any of the default ACLs.□

## Default ACLs

Puppet appends a list of default ACLs to the ACLs read from `auth.conf`. However, if any custom ACLs have a path identical to that of a default ACL, that default ACL will be omitted when composing the full list of ACLs. Note that this is not the same criteria for determining whether the two ACLs match the same requests, as only the paths are compared:

```
# A custom ACL
path /file
auth no
allow magpie.lan

# This default ACL will not be appended to the rules
path /file
allow *
```

These two ACLs match completely disjoint sets of requests (unauthenticated for the custom one, authenticated for the default one), but since the mechanism that appends default ACLs is not examining the authentication/methods/environments of the ACLs, it considers the one to override the other, even though they're effectively unrelated. Puppet agent will break if you only declare the custom ACL, will work if you manually declare the default ACL, and will work if you only declare the custom one but change its path to `/fil`. When in doubt, manually re-declare all default ACLs in your `auth.conf` file.□

The following is a list of the default ACLs used by Puppet:

```
# Allow authenticated nodes to retrieve their own catalogs:

path ~ ^/catalog/([^/]+)$
method find
allow $1

# Allow authenticated nodes to access any file services --- in practice, this
results in fileserver.conf being consulted:

path /file
allow *

# Allow authenticated nodes to access the certificate revocation list:

path /certificate_revocation_list/ca
method find
allow *

# Allow authenticated nodes to send reports:

path /report
method save
```



```

allow *

# Allow unauthenticated access to certificates:

path /certificate/ca
auth no
method find
allow *

path /certificate/
auth no
method find
allow *

# Allow unauthenticated nodes to submit certificate signing requests:

path /certificate_request
auth no
method find, save
allow *

# Deny all other requests:

path /
auth any

```

An example `auth.conf` file containing these rules is provided in the Puppet source, in [conf/auth.conf](#).

## Danger Mode

If you want to test the REST API for application prototyping without worrying about specifying your final set of ACLs ahead of time, you can set a completely permissive `auth.conf`:

```

path /
auth any
allow *

```

## authconfig / namespaceauth.conf

Older versions of Puppet communicated over an XMLRPC interface instead of the current RESTful interface, and access to these APIs was governed by a file known as `authconfig` (after the configuration option listing its location) or `namespaceauth.conf` (after its default filename). This legacy file will not be fully documented, but an example `namespaceauth.conf` file can be found in the puppet source at [conf/namespaceauth.conf](#).

## puppet agent and the REST API

If started with the `listen = true` configuration option, puppet agent will accept incoming REST API

requests. This is most frequently used to trigger puppet runs with the run endpoint. Several caveats apply:

- A [known bug](#) in the 2.6.x releases of Puppet prevents puppet agent from being started with the `listen = true` option unless `namespaceauth.conf` is present, even though the file is never consulted. The workaround is to create an empty file: `# touch $(puppet agent --configprint authconfig)`
- Puppet agent uses the same default ACLs as puppet master, which allow access to several useless endpoints while denying access to any agent-specific ones. For best results, you should short-circuit the defaults by denying access to `/` at the end of your `auth.conf` file.

## Type Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:50 -0800 2011)

### Resource Types

- The namevar is the parameter used to uniquely identify a type instance. This is the parameter that gets assigned when a string is provided before the colon in a type declaration. In general, only developers will need to worry about which parameter is the namevar.

In the following code:

```
file { "/etc/passwd":  
  owner => root,  
  group => root,  
  mode  => 644  
}
```

`/etc/passwd` is considered the title of the file object (used for things like dependency handling), and because `path` is the namevar for `file`, that string is assigned to the `path` parameter.

- Parameters determine the specific configuration of the instance. They either directly modify the system (internally, these are called properties) or they affect how the instance behaves (e.g., adding a search path for `exec` instances or determining recursion on `file` instances).
- Providers provide low-level functionality for a given resource type. This is usually in the form of calling out to external commands.

When required binaries are specified for providers, fully qualified paths indicate that the binary must exist at that specific path and unqualified binaries indicate that Puppet will search for the binary using the shell path.

- Features are abilities that some providers might not support. You can use the list of supported

features to determine how a given provider can be used.

Resource types define features they can use, and providers can be tested to see which features they provide.

---

## augeas

Apply a change or an array of changes to the filesystem using the augeas tool.

Requires:

- [Augeas](#)
- The ruby-augeas bindings

Sample usage with a string:

```
augeas{"test1" :  
  context => "/files/etc/sysconfig/firstboot",  
  changes => "set RUN_FIRSTBOOT YES",  
  onlyif  => "match other_value size > 0",  
}
```

Sample usage with an array and custom lenses:

```
augeas{"jboss_conf":  
  context  => "/files",  
  changes  => [  
    "set etc/jbossas/jbossas.conf/JBOSS_IP $ipaddress",  
    "set etc/jbossas/jbossas.conf/JAVA_HOME /usr",  
  ],  
  load_path => "$/usr/share/jbossas/lenses",  
}
```

## FEATURES

- `execute_changes`: Actually make the changes
- `need_to_run?`: If the command should run
- `parse_commands`: Parse the command string

Provider	execute changes	need to run?	parse commands
augeas	X	X	X

## PARAMETERS

### changes

The changes which should be applied to the filesystem. This can be a command or an array of commands. The following commands are supported:

`set <PATH> <VALUE>`

Sets the value `VALUE` at location `PATH`

`setm <PATH> <SUB> <VALUE>`  
 Sets multiple nodes (matching SUB relative to PATH) to VALUE  
`rm <PATH>`  
 Removes the node at location PATH  
`remove <PATH>`  
 Synonym for `rm`  
`clear <PATH>`  
 Sets the node at PATH to NULL, creating it if needed  
`ins <LABEL> (before|after) <PATH>`  
 Inserts an empty node LABEL either before or after PATH.  
`insert <LABEL> <WHERE> <PATH>`  
 Synonym for `ins`  
`mv <PATH> <OTHER PATH>`  
 Moves a node at PATH to the new location OTHER PATH  
`move <PATH> <OTHER PATH>`  
 Synonym for `mv`  
`defvar <NAME> <PATH>`  
 Sets Augeas variable \$NAME to PATH  
`defnode <NAME> <PATH> <VALUE>`  
 Sets Augeas variable \$NAME to PATH, creating it with VALUE if needed

If the context parameter is set, that value is prepended to any relative PATHs.

**context**  
 Optional context path. This value is prepended to the paths of all changes if the path is relative. If the `incl` parameter is set, defaults to `/files + incl`; otherwise, defaults to the empty string.  
**force**  
 Optional command to force the Augeas type to execute even if it thinks changes will not be made. This does not override the `onlyif` parameter.  
**incl**  
 Load only a specific file, e.g. `/etc/hosts`. This can greatly speed up the execution the resource. When this parameter is set, you must also set the `lens` parameter to indicate which lens to use.  
**lens**  
 Use a specific lens, e.g. `Hosts.lns`. When this parameter is set, you must also set the `incl` parameter to indicate which file to load.□  
**load\_path**  
 Optional colon-separated list of directories; these directories are searched for schema definitions.□  
**name**  
 The name of this task. Used for uniqueness.  
**onlyif**  
 Optional Augeas command and comparisons to control the execution of this type. Supported onlyif syntax:

- `get <AUGEAS_PATH> <COMPARATOR> <STRING>`
- `match <MATCH_PATH> size <COMPARATOR> <INT>`
- `match <MATCH_PATH> include <STRING>`
- `match <MATCH_PATH> not_include <STRING>`
- `match <MATCH_PATH> == <AN_ARRAY>`
- `match <MATCH_PATH> != <AN_ARRAY>`

where:

- `AUGEAS_PATH` is a valid path scoped by the context
- `MATCH_PATH` is a valid match syntax scoped by the context

- COMPARATOR is one of >, >=, !=, ==, <=, or <
- STRING is a string
- INT is a number
- AN\_ARRAY is in the form ['a string', 'another']

#### provider

The specific backend to use for this `augeas` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `augeas`: Supported features: `execute_changes`, `need_to_run?`, `parse_commands`.

#### returns

The expected return code from the `augeas` command. Should not be set.

#### root

A file system path; all files loaded by Augeas are loaded underneath `root`.

#### type\_check

Whether `augeas` should perform typechecking. Defaults to `false`. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

## computer

Computer object management using `DirectoryService` on OS X.

Note that these are distinctly different kinds of objects to ‘hosts’, as they require a MAC address and can have all sorts of policy attached to them.

This provider only manages Computer objects in the local directory service domain, not in remote directories.

If you wish to manage `/etc/hosts` file on Mac OS X, then simply use the `host` type as per other platforms.

This type primarily exists to create `localhost` Computer objects that MCX policy can then be attached to.

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing the plist file representing a Computer object (located at `/var/db/dslocal/nodes/Default/computers/{name}.plist`), the Computer resource will autorequire it.

### PARAMETERS

#### en\_address

The MAC address of the primary network interface. Must match `en0`.

#### ensure

Control the existences of this computer record. Set this attribute to `present` to ensure the computer record exists. Set it to `absent` to delete any computer records with this name Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

#### ip\_address

The IP Address of the Computer object.

#### name

The authoritative ‘short’ name of the computer record.

#### provider

The specific backend to use for this `computer` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- **directoryservice**: Computer object management using DirectoryService on OS X. Note that these are distinctly different kinds of objects to 'hosts', as they require a MAC address and can have all sorts of policy attached to them.

This provider only manages Computer objects in the local directory service domain, not in remote directories.

If you wish to manage `/etc/hosts` on Mac OS X, then simply use the host type as per other platforms. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`.

**realname**  
The 'long' name of the computer record.

---

## **cron**

Installs and manages cron jobs. Every cron resource requires a command and user attribute, as well as at least one periodic attribute (hour, minute, month, monthday, weekday, or special). While the name of the cron job is not part of the actual job, it is used by Puppet to store and retrieve it.

If you specify a cron job that matches an existing job in every way except name, then the jobs will be considered equivalent and the new name will be permanently associated with that job. Once this association is made and synced to disk, you can then manage the job normally (e.g., change the schedule of the job).

Example:

```
cron { logrotate:
  command => "/usr/sbin/logrotate",
  user    => root,
  hour    => 2,
  minute  => 0
}
```

Note that all periodic attributes can be specified as an array of values:□

```
cron { logrotate:
  command => "/usr/sbin/logrotate",
  user    => root,
  hour    => [2, 4]
}
```

...or using ranges or the step syntax `*/2` (although there's no guarantee that your cron daemon supports these):

```
cron { logrotate:
  command => "/usr/sbin/logrotate",
```

```

user    => root,
hour    => ['2-4'],
minute  => '*/10'
}

```

## PARAMETERS

### command

The command to execute in the cron job. The environment provided to the command varies by local system rules, and it is best to always provide a fully qualified command. The user's profile is not sourced when the command is run, so if the user's environment is desired it should be sourced manually.

All cron parameters support `absent` as a value; this will remove any existing values for that field.

### ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

### environment

Any environment settings associated with this cron job. They will be stored between the header and the job in the crontab. There can be no guarantees that other, earlier settings will not also affect a given cron job.

Also, Puppet cannot automatically determine whether an existing, unmanaged environment setting is associated with a given cron job. If you already have cron jobs with environment settings, then Puppet will keep those settings in the same place in the file, but will not associate them with a specific job.

Settings should be specified exactly as they should appear in the crontab, e.g.,

```
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin.
```

### hour

The hour at which to run the cron job. Optional; if specified, must be between 0 and 23, inclusive.

### minute

The minute at which to run the cron job. Optional; if specified, must be between 0 and 59, inclusive.

### month

The month of the year. Optional; if specified must be between 1 and 12 or the month name (e.g., December).

### monthday

The day of the month on which to run the command. Optional; if specified, must be between 1 and 31.

### name

The symbolic name of the cron job. This name is used for human reference only and is generated automatically for cron jobs found on the system. This generally won't matter, as Puppet will do its best to match existing cron jobs against specified jobs (and Puppet adds a comment to cron jobs it adds), but it is at least possible that converting from unmanaged jobs to managed jobs might require manual intervention.

### provider

The specific backend to use for this cron resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `crontab`: Required binaries: `crontab`.

### special

A special value such as `'reboot'` or `'annually'`. Only available on supported systems such as Vixie Cron. Overrides more specific time of day/week settings.

### target

Where the cron job should be stored. For crontab-style entries this is the same as the user and defaults that way. Other providers default accordingly.

### user

The user to run the command as. This user must be allowed to run cron jobs, which is not currently checked by Puppet.

The user defaults to whomever Puppet is running as.

### weekday

The weekday on which to run the command. Optional; if specified, must be between 0 and 7, inclusive, with 0 (or 7) being Sunday, or must be the name of the day (e.g., Tuesday).

---

## exec

Executes external commands. It is critical that all commands executed using this mechanism can be run multiple times without harm, i.e., they are idempotent. One useful way to create idempotent commands is to use the checks like `creates` to avoid running the command unless some condition is met.

Note that you can restrict an `exec` to only run when it receives events by using the `refreshonly` parameter; this is a useful way to have your configuration respond to events with arbitrary commands.

Note also that if an `exec` receives an event from another resource, it will get executed again (or execute the command specified in `refresh`, if there is one).

There is a strong tendency to use `exec` to do whatever work Puppet can't already do; while this is obviously acceptable (and unavoidable) in the short term, it is highly recommended to migrate work from `exec` to native Puppet types as quickly as possible. If you find that you are doing a lot of work with `exec`, please at least notify us at Puppet Labs what you are doing, and hopefully we can work with you to get a native resource type for the work you are doing.

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing an `exec`'s `cwd` or the executable file used in an `exec`'s command, the `exec` resource will autorequire those files. If Puppet is managing the user that an `exec` should run as, the `exec` resource will autorequire that user.

## PARAMETERS

### command

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The actual command to execute. Must either be fully qualified or a search path for the command must be provided. If the command succeeds, any output produced will be logged at the instance's normal log level (usually notice), but if the command fails (meaning its return code does not match the specified code) then any output is logged at the err log level.

### creates

A file that this command creates. If this parameter is provided, then the command will only be run if the specified file does not exist.

```
exec { "tar -xf /Volumes/nfs02/important.tar":
  cwd      => "/var/tmp",
  creates => "/var/tmp/myfile",
  path     => ["/usr/bin", "/usr/sbin"]
}
```

In this example, if `/var/tmp/myfile` is ever deleted, the `exec` will bring it back by re-extracting the tarball.

`cwd`



....  
The directory from which to run the command. If this directory does not exist, the command will fail.

environment

Any additional environment variables you want to set for a command. Note that if you use this to set PATH, it will override the path attribute. Multiple environment variables should be specified as an array.

group

The group to run the command as. This seems to work quite haphazardly on different platforms – it is a platform issue not a Ruby or Puppet one, since the same variety exists when running commands as different users in the shell.

logoutput

Whether to log output. Defaults to logging output at the loglevel for the exec resource. Use on\_failure to only log the output when the command reports an error. Values are true, false, on\_failure, and any legal log level. Valid values are true, false, on\_failure.

onlyif

If this parameter is set, then this exec will only run if the command returns 0. For example:

```
exec { "logrotate":  
  path    => "/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/bin",  
  onlyif => "test `du /var/log/messages | cut -f1` -gt 100000"  
}
```

This would run logrotate only if that test returned true.

Note that this command follows the same rules as the main command, which is to say that it must be fully qualified if the path is not set.

Also note that onlyif can take an array as its value, e.g.:

```
onlyif => ["test -f /tmp/file1", "test -f /tmp/file2"]
```

This will only run the exec if all conditions in the array return true.

path

The search path used for command execution. Commands must be fully qualified if no path is specified. Paths can be specified as an array or as a ':' separated list.

provider

The specific backend to use for this exec resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- **posix**: Executes external binaries directly, without passing through a shell or performing any interpolation. This is a safer and more predictable way to execute most commands, but prevents the use of globbing and shell built-ins (including control logic like “for” and “if” statements). Default for feature == posix.
- **shell**: Passes the provided command through /bin/sh; only available on POSIX systems. This allows the use of shell globbing and built-ins, and does not require that the path to a command be fully-qualified. Although this can be more convenient than the posix provider, it also means that you need to be more careful with escaping; as ever, with great power comes etc. etc.

This provider closely resembles the behavior of the exec type in Puppet 0.25.x.

- **windows**: Execute external binaries directly, on Windows systems. This does not pass through a shell, or perform any interpolation, but only directly calls the command with the arguments

given. Default for `operatingsystem == windows`.

#### refresh

How to refresh this command. By default, the `exec` is just called again when it receives an event from another resource, but this parameter allows you to define a different command for refreshing.

#### refreshonly

The command should only be run as a refresh mechanism for when a dependent object is changed. It only makes sense to use this option when this command depends on some other object; it is useful for triggering an action:

```
# Pull down the main aliases file
file { ["/etc/aliases":
  source => "puppet://server/module/aliases"
]

# Rebuild the database, but only when the file changes
exec { newaliases:
  path      => ["/usr/bin", "/usr/sbin"],
  subscribe => File["/etc/aliases"],
  refreshonly => true
}
```

Note that only `subscribe` and `notify` can trigger actions, not `require`, so it only makes sense to use `refreshonly` with `subscribe` or `notify`. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

#### returns

The expected return code(s). An error will be returned if the executed command returns something else. Defaults to 0. Can be specified as an array of acceptable return codes or a single value.

#### timeout

The maximum time the command should take. If the command takes longer than the timeout, the command is considered to have failed and will be stopped. Use 0 to disable the timeout. The time is specified in seconds.

#### tries

The number of times execution of the command should be tried. Defaults to '1'. This many attempts will be made to execute the command until an acceptable return code is returned. Note that the timeout parameter applies to each try rather than to the complete set of tries.

#### try\_sleep

The time to sleep in seconds between 'tries'.

#### unless

If this parameter is set, then this `exec` will run unless the command returns 0. For example:

```
exec { ["/bin/echo root >> /usr/lib/cron/cron.allow":
  path      => "/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/bin",
  unless => "grep root /usr/lib/cron/cron.allow 2>/dev/null"
]}
```

This would add `root` to the `cron.allow` file (on Solaris) unless `grep` determines it's already there.

Note that this command follows the same rules as the main command, which is to say that it must be fully qualified if the path is not set.

#### user

The user to run the command as. Note that if you use this then any error output is not currently captured. This is because of a bug within Ruby. If you are using Puppet to create this user, the `exec` will automatically require the user, as long as it is specified by name.

## file

Manages local files, including setting ownership and permissions, creation of both files and directories, and retrieving entire files from remote servers. As Puppet matures, it is expected that the file resource will be used less and less to manage content, and instead native resources will be used to do so.

If you find that you are often copying files in from a central location, rather than using native resources, please contact Puppet Labs and we can hopefully work with you to develop a native resource to support what you are doing.

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing the user or group that owns a file, the file resource will autorequire them. If Puppet is managing any parent directories of a file, the file resource will autorequire them.

### PARAMETERS

#### backup

Whether files should be backed up before being replaced. The preferred method of backing files up is via a filebucket, which stores files by their MD5 sums and allows easy retrieval without littering directories with backups. You can specify a local filebucket or a network-accessible server-based filebucket by setting `backup => bucket-name`. Alternatively, if you specify any value that begins with a `.` (e.g., `.puppet-bak`), then Puppet will use copy the file in the same directory with that value as the extension of the backup. Setting `backup => false` disables all backups of the file in question.

Puppet automatically creates a local filebucket named `puppet` and defaults to backing up there.

To use a server-based filebucket, you must specify one in your configuration.

```
filebucket { main:
  server => puppet,
  path   => false,
  # The path => false line works around a known issue with the filebucket
  type.
}
```

The puppet master daemon creates a filebucket by default, so you can usually back up to your main server with this configuration. Once you've described the bucket in your configuration, you can use it in any file's backup attribute:

```
file { "/my/file":
  source => "/path/in/nfs/or/something",
  backup => main
}
```

This will back the file up to the central server.

At this point, the benefits of using a central filebucket are that you do not have backup files lying around on each of your machines, a given version of a file is only backed up once, you can restore any given file manually (no matter how old), and you can use Puppet Dashboard to view

file contents. Eventually, transactional support will be able to automatically restore filebucketed files.

#### checksum

The checksum type to use when checksumming a file.

The default checksum parameter, if checksums are enabled, is md5. Valid values are md5, md5lite, mtime, ctime, none.

#### content

Specify the contents of a file as a string. Newlines, tabs, and spaces can be specified using standard escaped syntax in double-quoted strings (e.g., `\n` for a newline).

With very small files, you can construct strings directly...

```
define resolve(nameserver1, nameserver2, domain, search) {
  $str = "search $search
        domain $domain
        nameserver $nameserver1
        nameserver $nameserver2
        "

  file { ["/etc/resolv.conf":
    content => $str
  ]
}
```

...but for larger files, this attribute is more useful when combined with the [template](#) function.

#### ctime

A read-only state to check the file ctime.

#### ensure

Whether to create files that don't currently exist. Possible values are absent, present, file, and directory. Specifying present will match any form of file existence, and if the file is missing will create an empty file. Specifying absent will delete the file (and directory if `recurse => true`).

Anything other than those values will create a symlink. In the interest of readability and clarity, you should use `ensure => link` and explicitly specify a target; however, if a target attribute isn't provided, the value of the ensure attribute will be used as the symlink target. The following two declarations are equivalent:

```
# (Useful on Solaris)

# Less maintainable:
file { ["/etc/inetd.conf":
  ensure => "/etc/inet/inetd.conf",
]

# More maintainable:
file { ["/etc/inetd.conf":
  ensure => link,
  target => "/etc/inet/inetd.conf",
]
Valid values are `absent` (also called `false`), `file`, `present`,
`directory`, `link`. Values can match `/./*`.
```

#### force

**force**  
Force the file operation. Currently only used when replacing directories with links. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

**group**

Which group should own the file. Argument can be either group name or group ID.

**ignore**

A parameter which omits action on files matching specified patterns during recursion. Uses Ruby's builtin globbing engine, so shell metacharacters are fully supported, e.g. `[a-z]*`. Matches that would descend into the directory structure are ignored, e.g., `*/*`.

**links**

How to handle links during file actions. During file copying, `follow` will copy the target file instead of the link, `manage` will copy the link itself, and `ignore` will just pass it by. When not copying, `manage` and `ignore` behave equivalently (because you cannot really ignore links entirely during local recursion), and `follow` will manage the file to which the link points. Valid values are `follow`, `manage`.

**mode**

Mode the file should be. Currently relatively limited: you must specify the exact mode the file should be.

Note that when you set the mode of a directory, Puppet always sets the search/traverse (1) bit anywhere the read (4) bit is set. This is almost always what you want: read allows you to list the entries in a directory, and search/traverse allows you to access (read/write/execute) those entries.) Because of this feature, you can recursively make a directory and all of the files in it world-readable by setting e.g.:

```
file { '/some/dir':  
  mode    => 644,  
  recurse => true,  
}
```

In this case all of the files underneath `/some/dir` will have mode 644, and all of the directories will have mode 755.

**mtime**

A read-only state to check the file mtime.

**owner**

To whom the file should belong. Argument can be user name or user ID.

**path**

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The path to the file to manage. Must be fully qualified.

**provider**

The specific backend to use for this `file` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `posix`: Uses POSIX functionality to manage file's users and rights.
- `windows`: Uses Microsoft Windows functionality to manage file's users and rights.

**purge**

Whether unmanaged files should be purged. If you have a `filebucket` configured the purged files will be uploaded, but if you do not, this will destroy data. Only use this option for generated files unless you really know what you are doing. This option only makes sense when recursively managing directories.

Note that when using `purge` with `source`, Puppet will purge any files that are not on the remote system. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

**recurse**

Whether and how deeply to do recursive management. Options are:

- `inf`, `true` — Regular style recursion on both remote and local directory structure.

- `remote` — Descends recursively into the remote directory but not the local directory. Allows copying of a few files into a directory containing many unmanaged files without scanning all the local files.
- `false` — Default of no recursion.
- `[0-9]+` — Same as `true`, but limit recursion. Warning: this syntax has been deprecated in favor of the `recurselimit` attribute. Valid values are `true`, `false`, `inf`, `remote`. Values can match `/^[0-9]+$/.`

#### `recurselimit`

How deeply to do recursive management. Values can match `/^[0-9]+$/.`

#### `replace`

Whether or not to replace a file that is sourced but exists. This is useful for using file sources purely for initialization. Valid values are `true` (also called `yes`), `false` (also called `no`).

#### `selinux_ignore_defaults`

If this is set then Puppet will not ask SELinux (via `matchpathcon`) to supply defaults for the SELinux attributes (`seluser`, `selrole`, `seltype`, and `selrange`). In general, you should leave this set at its default and only set it to `true` when you need Puppet to not try to fix SELinux labels automatically. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

#### `selrange`

What the SELinux range component of the context of the file should be. Any valid SELinux range component is accepted. For example `s0` or `SystemHigh`. If not specified it defaults to the value returned by `matchpathcon` for the file, if any exists. Only valid on systems with SELinux support enabled and that have support for MCS (Multi-Category Security).

#### `selrole`

What the SELinux role component of the context of the file should be. Any valid SELinux role component is accepted. For example `role_r`. If not specified it defaults to the value returned by `matchpathcon` for the file, if any exists. Only valid on systems with SELinux support enabled.

#### `seltype`

What the SELinux type component of the context of the file should be. Any valid SELinux type component is accepted. For example `tmp_t`. If not specified it defaults to the value returned by `matchpathcon` for the file, if any exists. Only valid on systems with SELinux support enabled.

#### `seluser`

What the SELinux user component of the context of the file should be. Any valid SELinux user component is accepted. For example `user_u`. If not specified it defaults to the value returned by `matchpathcon` for the file, if any exists. Only valid on systems with SELinux support enabled.

#### `source`

Copy a file over the current file. Uses checksum to determine when a file should be copied. Valid values are either fully qualified paths to files, or URIs. Currently supported URI types are `puppet` and `file`.

This is one of the primary mechanisms for getting content into applications that Puppet does not directly support and is very useful for those configuration files that don't change much across systems. For instance:

```
class sendmail {
  file { ["/etc/mail/sendmail.cf":
    source => "puppet://server/modules/module_name/sendmail.cf"
  ]
}
```

You can also leave out the server name, in which case `puppet` agent will fill in the name of its configuration server and `puppet apply` will use the local filesystem. This makes it easy to use the same configuration in both local and centralized forms.

Currently, only the puppet scheme is supported for source URL's. Puppet will connect to the file server running on server to retrieve the contents of the file. If the server part is empty, the behavior of the command-line interpreter (puppet apply) and the client demon (puppet agent) differs slightly: apply will look such a file up on the module path on the local host, whereas agent will connect to the puppet server that it received the manifest from.

See the [fileserv configuration documentation](#) for information on how to configure and use file services within Puppet.

If you specify multiple file sources for a file, then the first source that exists will be used. This allows you to specify what amount to search paths for files:

```
file { "/path/to/my/file":  
  source => [  
    "/modules/nfs/files/file.$host",  
    "/modules/nfs/files/file.$operatingsystem",  
    "/modules/nfs/files/file"  
  ]  
}
```

This will use the first found file as the source.

You cannot currently copy links using this mechanism; set links to follow if any remote sources are links.

**sourceselect**

Whether to copy all valid sources, or just the first one. This parameter is only used in recursive copies; by default, the first valid source is the only one used as a recursive source, but if this parameter is set to all, then all valid sources will have all of their contents copied to the local host, and for sources that have the same file, the source earlier in the list will be used. Valid values are first, all.

**target**

The target for creating a link. Currently, symlinks are the only type supported.

You can make relative links:

```
# (Useful on Solaris)  
file { "/etc/inetd.conf":  
  ensure => link,  
  target => "inet/inetd.conf",  
}
```

You can also make recursive symlinks, which will create a directory structure that maps to the target directory, with directories corresponding to each directory and links corresponding to each file. Valid values are notlink. Values can match ../.

**type**

A read-only state to check the file type.

A repository for backing up files. If no filebucket is defined, then files will be backed up in their current directory, but the filebucket can be either a host- or site-global repository for backing up. It stores files and returns the MD5 sum, which can later be used to retrieve the file if restoration becomes necessary. A filebucket does not do any work itself; instead, it can be specified as the value of backup in a file object.

Currently, filebuckets are only useful for manual retrieval of accidentally removed files (e.g., you look in the log for the md5 sum and retrieve the file with that sum from the filebucket), but when transactions are fully supported filebuckets will be used to undo transactions.

You will normally want to define a single filebucket for your whole network and then use that as the default backup location:

```
# Define the bucket
filebucket { 'main':
  server => puppet,
  path   => false,
  # Due to a known issue, path must be set to false for remote filebuckets.
}

# Specify it as the default target
File { backup => main }
```

Puppetmaster servers create a filebucket by default, so this will work in a default configuration.

#### PARAMETERS

name

The name of the filebucket.

path

The path to the local filebucket. If this is unset, then the bucket is remote. The parameter server must can be specified to set the remote server.

port

The port on which the remote server is listening. Defaults to the normal Puppet port, 8140.

server

The server providing the remote filebucket. If this is not specified then path is checked. If it is set, then the bucket is local. Otherwise the puppetmaster server specified in the config or at the commandline is used.

Due to a known issue, you currently must set the path attribute to false if you wish to specify a server attribute.

---

#### group

Manage groups. On most platforms this can only create groups. Group membership must be managed on individual users.

On some platforms such as OS X, group membership is managed as an attribute of the group, not the user record. Providers must have the feature 'manages\_members' to manage the 'members' property of a group record.

#### FEATURES



- `manages_aix_lam`: The provider can manage AIX Loadable Authentication Module (LAM) system.
- `manages_members`: For directories where membership is an attribute of groups not users.
- `system_groups`: The provider allows you to create system groups with lower GIDs.

Provider	manages aix lam	manages members	system groups
aix	X	X	
directoryservice		X	
groupadd			X
ldap			
pw			
windows_adsi		X	

## PARAMETERS

### `allowdupe`

Whether to allow duplicate GIDs. This option does not work on FreeBSD (contrast to the `pw` man page). Valid values are `true`, `false`.

### `attribute_membership`

Whether specified attribute value pairs should be treated as the only attributes of the user or whether they should merely be treated as the minimum list. Valid values are `inclusive`, `minimum`.

### `attributes`

Specify group AIX attributes in an array of `key=value` pairs. Requires features `manages_aix_lam`.

### `auth_membership`

whether the provider is authoritative for group membership.

### `ensure`

Create or remove the group. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

### `gid`

The group ID. Must be specified numerically. If not specified, a number will be picked, which can result in ID differences across systems and thus is not recommended. The GID is picked according to local system standards.

On Windows, the property will return the group's security identifier (SID).

### `ia_load_module`

The name of the L&A module to use to manage this user Requires features `manages_aix_lam`.

### `members`

The members of the group. For directory services where group membership is stored in the group objects, not the users. Requires features `manages_members`.

### `name`

The group name. While naming limitations vary by operating system, it is advisable to restrict names to the lowest common denominator, which is a maximum of 8 characters beginning with a letter.

### `provider`

The specific backend to use for this group resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `aix`: Group management for AIX. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/lsgroup`, `/usr/sbin/rmggroup`, `/usr/bin/chgroup`, `/usr/bin/mkggroup`. Default for `operatingsystem == aix`. Supported features: `manages_aix_lam`, `manages_members`.
- `directoryservice`: Group management using DirectoryService on OS X.  
  
Required binaries: `/usr/bin/dscl`. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`. Supported features: `manages_members`.
- `groupadd`: Group management via `groupadd` and its ilk. The default for most platforms.

Required binaries: `groupdel`, `groupmod`, `groupadd`. Supported features: `system_groups`.

- `ldap`: Group management via LDAP.

This provider requires that you have valid values for all of the LDAP-related settings in `puppet.conf`, including `ldapbase`. You will almost definitely need settings for `ldapuser` and `ldappassword` in order for your clients to write to LDAP.

Note that this provider will automatically generate a GID for you if you do not specify one, but it is a potentially expensive operation, as it iterates across all existing groups to pick the appropriate next one.

- `pw`: Group management via `pw`.

Only works on FreeBSD.

Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/pw`. Default for `operatingsystem == freebsd`.

- `windows_adsi`: Group management for Windows Default for `operatingsystem == windows`. Supported features: `manages_members`.

`system`

Whether the group is a system group with lower GID. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

---

## host

Installs and manages host entries. For most systems, these entries will just be in `/etc/hosts`, but some systems (notably OS X) will have different solutions.□

### PARAMETERS

`comment`

A comment that will be attached to the line with a `#` character.

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`host_aliases`

Any aliases the host might have. Multiple values must be specified as an array.□

`ip`

The host's IP address, IPv4 or IPv6.

`name`

The host name.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this `host` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `parsed`:

`target`

The file in which to store service information. Only used by those providers that write to disk. On most systems this defaults to `/etc/hosts`.

---

## interface

This represents a router or switch interface. It is possible to manage interface mode (`access` or

trunking, native vlan and encapsulation) and switchport characteristics (speed, duplex).

#### PARAMETERS

`allowed_trunk_vlans`

Allowed list of Vlans that this trunk can forward. Valid values are all. Values can match /. /.

`description`

Interface description.

`device_url`

The URL at which the router or switch can be reached.

`duplex`

Interface duplex. Valid values are auto, full, half.

`encapsulation`

Interface switchport encapsulation. Valid values are none, dot1q, isl.

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present (also called `no_shutdown`), absent (also called `shutdown`).

`etherchannel`

Channel group this interface is part of. Values can match /^d+/.

`ipaddress`

IP Address of this interface. Note that it might not be possible to set an interface IP address; it depends on the interface type and device type.

Valid format of ip addresses are:

- IPV4, like 127.0.0.1
- IPV4/prefixlength like 127.0.1.1/24
- IPV6/prefixlength like FE80::21A:2FFF:FE30:ECF0/128
- an optional suffix for IPV6 addresses from this list: `eui-64`, `link-local`

It is also possible to supply an array of values.

`mode`

Interface switchport mode. Valid values are access, trunk.

`name`

The interface's name.

`native_vlan`

Interface native vlan (for access mode only). Values can match /^d+/.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this interface resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `cisco`: Cisco switch/router provider for interface.

`speed`

Interface speed. Valid values are auto. Values can match /^d+/.

---

## k5login

Manage the `.k5login` file for a user. Specify the full path to the `.k5login` file as the `name`, and an array of principals as the `principals` attribute.

#### PARAMETERS

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

`mode`

The desired permissions mode of the `.k5login` file. Defaults to `044`.

`path`

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The path to the `.k5login` file to manage. Must be fully qualified.□

**principals**

The principals present in the `.k5login` file. This should be specified as an array.□

**provider**

The specific backend to use for this `k5login` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `k5login`: The `k5login` provider is the only provider for the `k5login` type.

---

## macauthorization

Manage the Mac OS X authorization database. See the [Apple developer site](#) for more information.

Note that authorization store directives with hyphens in their names have been renamed to use underscores, as Puppet does not react well to hyphens in identifiers.□

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing the `/etc/authorization` file, each `macauthorization` resource□ will autorequire it.

### PARAMETERS

**allow\_root**

Corresponds to `allow-root` in the authorization store. Specifies whether a right should be allowed automatically if the requesting process is running with `uid == 0`. `AuthorizationServices` defaults this attribute to `false` if not specified. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

**auth\_class**

Corresponds to `class` in the authorization store; renamed due to ‘`class`’ being a reserved word in Puppet. Valid values are `user`, `evaluate-mechanisms`, `allow`, `deny`, `rule`.

**auth\_type**

Type — this can be a right or a rule. The `comment` type has not yet been implemented. Valid values are `right`, `rule`.

**authenticate\_user**

Corresponds to `authenticate-user` in the authorization store. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

**comment**

The `comment` attribute for authorization resources.

**ensure**

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

**group**

A group which the user must authenticate as a member of. This must be a single group.

**k\_of\_n**

How large a subset of rule mechanisms must succeed for successful authentication. If there are ‘`n`’ mechanisms, then ‘`k`’ (the integer value of this parameter) mechanisms must succeed. The most common setting for this parameter is 1. If `k-of-n` is not set, then every mechanism — that is, ‘`n-of-n`’ — must succeed.

**mechanisms**

An array of suitable mechanisms.

**name**

The name of the right or rule to be managed. Corresponds to `key` in `Authorization Services`. The key is the name of a rule. A key uses the same naming conventions as a right. The Security Server uses a rule’s key to match the rule with a right. Wildcard keys end with a ‘`.`’. The generic rule has an empty key value. Any rights that do not match a specific rule use the generic rule.□

**provider**

The specific backend to use for this `macauthorization` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `macauthorization`: Manage Mac OS X authorization database rules and rights.

Required binaries: `/usr/bin/security`, `/usr/bin/sw_vers`. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`.

rule

The rule(s) that this right refers to.

session\_owner

Whether the session owner automatically matches this rule or right. Corresponds to session-owner in the authorization store. Valid values are true, false.

shared

Whether the Security Server should mark the credentials used to gain this right as shared. The Security Server may use any shared credentials to authorize this right. For maximum security, set sharing to false so credentials stored by the Security Server for one application may not be used by another application. Valid values are true, false.

timeout

The number of seconds in which the credential used by this rule will expire. For maximum security where the user must authenticate every time, set the timeout to 0. For minimum security, remove the timeout attribute so the user authenticates only once per session.

tries

The number of tries allowed.

---

## mailalias

Creates an email alias in the local alias database.

### PARAMETERS

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

name

The alias name.

provider

The specific backend to use for this mailalias resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- aliases:

recipient

Where email should be sent. Multiple values should be specified as an array.□

target

The file in which to store the aliases. Only used by those providers that write to disk.

---

## maillist

Manage email lists. This resource type can only create and remove lists; it cannot currently reconfigure them.□

### PARAMETERS

admin

The email address of the administrator.

description

The description of the mailing list.

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent, purged.

mailserver

The name of the host handling email for the list.

name

The name of the email list.

password

The admin password.

provider

The specific backend to use for this maillist resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- mailman: Required binaries: /var/lib/mailman/mail/mailman, list\_lists, rmlist, newlist.

webserver

The name of the host providing web archives and the administrative interface.

## mcx

MCX object management using DirectoryService on OS X.

The default provider of this type merely manages the XML plist as reported by the `dscl -mcxexport` command. This is similar to the `content` property of the `file` type in Puppet.□

The recommended method of using this type is to use Work Group Manager to manage users and groups on the local computer, record the resulting puppet manifest using the command `puppet resource mcx`, then deploy it to other machines.

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing the user, group, or computer that these MCX settings refer to, the MCX resource will autorequire that user, group, or computer.

### FEATURES

- `manages_content`: The provider can manage MCXSettings as a string.

Provider	manages content
mcxcontent	X

### PARAMETERS

**content**

The XML Plist used as the value of MCXSettings in DirectoryService. This is the standard output from the system command:

```
dscl localhost -mcxexport /Local/Default/<ds_type>/ds_name
```

Note that `ds_type` is capitalized and plural in the `dscl` command. Requires features

`manages_content`.

**ds\_name**

The name to attach the MCX Setting to. (For example, `localhost` when `ds_type => computer`.) This setting is not required, as it can be automatically discovered when the resource name is parseable. (For example, in `/Groups/admin`, `group` will be used as the `dstype`.)

**ds\_type**

The DirectoryService type this MCX setting attaches to. Valid values are `user`, `group`, `computer`, `computerlist`.

**ensure**

Create or remove the MCX setting. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

**name**

The name of the resource being managed. The default naming convention follows Directory Service paths:

```
/Computers/localhost
/Groups/admin
/Users/localadmin
```

The `ds_type` and `ds_name` type parameters are not necessary if the default naming convention is followed.

#### provider

The specific backend to use for this `mcx` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `mcxcontent`: MCX Settings management using `DirectoryService` on OS X.

This provider manages the entire `MCXSettings` attribute available to some directory services nodes. This management is ‘all or nothing’ in that discrete application domain key value pairs are not managed by this provider.

It is recommended to use WorkGroup Manager to configure Users, Groups, Computers, or `ComputerLists`, then use ‘`ralsh mcx`’ to generate a puppet manifest from the resulting configuration.

Original Author: Jeff McCune ([mccune.jeff@gmail.com](mailto:mccune.jeff@gmail.com))

Required binaries: `/usr/bin/dscl`. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`. Supported features: `manages_content`.

---

## mount

Manages mounted filesystems, including putting mount information into the mount table. The actual behavior depends on the value of the ‘`ensure`’ parameter.

Note that if a `mount` receives an event from another resource, it will try to remount the filesystems if `ensure` is set to `mounted`.

### FEATURES

- `refreshable`: The provider can remount the filesystem.

Provider	refreshable
<code>parsed</code>	X

### PARAMETERS

#### `atboot`

Whether to mount the mount at boot. Not all platforms support this.

#### `blockdevice`

The device to `fsck`. This property is only valid on Solaris, and in most cases will default to the correct value.

#### `device`

The device providing the mount. This can be whatever device is supporting by the mount, including network devices or devices specified by UUID rather than device path, depending on the operating system.

#### `dump`

Whether to dump the mount. Not all platform support this. Valid values are 1 or 0. or 2 on FreeBSD, Default is 0. Values can match `/(0|1)/`, `/(0|1)/`.

#### `ensure`

Control what to do with this mount. Set this attribute to `unmounted` to make sure the filesystem is in the filesystem table but not mounted (if the filesystem is currently mounted, it will be `unmounted`). Set it to `absent` to unmount (if necessary) and remove the filesystem from the `fstab`.

Set to `mounted` to add it to the `fstab` and mount it. Set to `present` to add to `fstab` but not change mount/unmount status. Valid values are defined (also called `present`), `unmounted`, `absent`, `mounted`.

`fstype`

The mount type. Valid values depend on the operating system. This is a required option.

`name`

The mount path for the mount.

`options`

Mount options for the mounts, as they would appear in the `fstab`.

`pass`

The pass in which the mount is checked.

`path`

The deprecated name for the mount point. Please use `name` now.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this mount resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `parsed`: Required binaries: `mount`, `umount`. Supported features: `refreshable`.

`remounts`

Whether the mount can be remounted `mount -o remount`. If this is false, then the filesystem will be unmounted and remounted manually, which is prone to failure. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

`target`

The file in which to store the mount table. Only used by those providers that write to disk.

---

## **nagios\_command**

The Nagios type command. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_command.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.

This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

`command_line`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`command_name`

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_command` resource.

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_command` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

`target`

The target.

`use`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

---



## nagios\_contact

The Nagios type contact. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_contact.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations. This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

`address1`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`address2`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`address3`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`address4`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`address5`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`address6`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`alias`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`can_submit_commands`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`contact_name`  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
The name of this `nagios_contact` resource.

`contactgroups`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`email`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`ensure`  
The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`host_notification_commands`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`host_notification_options`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`host_notification_period`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`host_notifications_enabled`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`pager`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`provider`  
The specific backend to use for this `nagios_contact` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

`register`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`retain_nonstatus_information`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`retain_status_information`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

`service_notification_commands`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

service\_notification\_options  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
service\_notification\_period  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
service\_notifications\_enabled  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
target  
The target.  
use  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

---

## nagios\_contactgroup

The Nagios type contactgroup. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios–parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_contactgroup.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations. This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

alias  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
contactgroup\_members  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
contactgroup\_name  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter’s value defaults to the resource’s title.)  
The name of this nagios\_contactgroup resource.  
ensure  
The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.  
members  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
provider  
The specific backend to use for this nagios\_contactgroup resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- naginator:

register  
Nagios configuration file parameter.  
target  
The target.  
use  
Nagios configuration file parameter.

---

## nagios\_host

The Nagios type host. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios–parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_host.cfg`, but you can send them to

a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□  
This is an architectural limitation.

#### PARAMETERS

`action_url`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`active_checks_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`address`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`alias`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_command`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_freshness`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_interval`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_period`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`contact_groups`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`contacts`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`display_name`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`event_handler`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`event_handler_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`failure_prediction_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`first_notification_delay`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`flap_detection_enabled`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`flap_detection_options`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`freshness_threshold`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`high_flap_threshold`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`host_name`

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_host` resource.

`hostgroups`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`icon_image`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`icon_image_alt`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`initial_state`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`low_flap_threshold`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`max_check_attempts`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes_url`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notification\_interval□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
notification\_options□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
notification\_period□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
notifications\_enabled□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
obsess\_over\_host  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
parents  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
passive\_checks\_enabled  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
process\_perf\_data  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_host` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
retain\_nonstatus\_information  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
retain\_status\_information  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
retry\_interval  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
stalking\_options  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
statusmap\_image  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
target  
The target.  
use  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
vrml\_image  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## nagios\_hostdependency

The Nagios type `hostdependency`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in `Naginator`, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_hostdependency.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□ This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

`_naginator_name`  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
The name of this `nagios_hostdependency` resource.  
`dependency_period`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`dependent host name`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

dependent\_hostgroup\_name

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

execution\_failure\_criteria

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

host\_name

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

hostgroup\_name

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

inherits\_parent

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notification\_failure\_criteria□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

provider

The specific backend to use for this nagios\_hostdependency resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- naginator:

register

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

target

The target.

use

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## nagios\_hostescalation

The Nagios type hostescalation. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios–parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_hostescalation.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□

This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

\_naginator\_name

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter’s value defaults to the resource’s title.)

The name of this nagios\_hostescalation resource.

contact\_groups

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

contacts

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

escalation\_options

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

escalation\_period

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

first\_notification□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

host\_name

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

hostaroup name

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

last\_notification□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notification\_interval□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_hostescalation` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

target

The target.

use

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## **nagios\_hostextinfo**

The Nagios type `hostextinfo`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in `Naginator`, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_hostextinfo.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□

This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

host\_name

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_hostextinfo` resource.

icon\_image

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

icon\_image\_alt

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notes

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notes\_url

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_hostextinfo` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

statusmap\_image

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

target

The target.

use

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

vrml\_image  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## nagios\_hostgroup

The Nagios type hostgroup. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios–parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_hostgroup.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□ This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

`action_url`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`alias`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`ensure`  
The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`hostgroup_members`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`hostgroup_name`  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter’s value defaults to the resource’s title.)  
The name of this `nagios_hostgroup` resource.

`members`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes_url`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`provider`  
The specific backend to use for this `nagios_hostgroup` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

`register`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`target`  
The target.

`use`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## nagios\_service

The Nagios type service. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios–parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_service.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□  
This is an architectural limitation.

#### PARAMETERS

`_naginator_name`

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_service` resource.

`action_url`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`active_checks_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_command`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_freshness`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_interval`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`check_period`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`contact_groups`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`contacts`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`display_name`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`event_handler`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`event_handler_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`failure_prediction_enabled`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`first_notification_delay`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`flap_detection_enabled`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`flap_detection_options`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`freshness_threshold`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`high_flap_threshold`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`host_name`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`hostgroup_name`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`icon_image`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`icon_image_alt`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`initial_state`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`is_volatile`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`low_flap_threshold`□

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`max_check_attempts`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`normal_check_interval`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notes_url`

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

`notification_interval`□



Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
notification\_options ☐  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
notification\_period ☐  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
notifications\_enabled ☐  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
obsess\_over\_service  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
parallelize\_check  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
passive\_checks\_enabled  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
process\_perf\_data  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_service` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
retain\_nonstatus\_information  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
retain\_status\_information  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
retry\_check\_interval  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
retry\_interval  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
service\_description  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
servicegroups  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
stalking\_options  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐  
target  
The target.  
use  
Nagios configuration file parameter. ☐

---

## **nagios\_servicedependency**

The Nagios type `servicedependency`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_servicedependency.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations. ☐  
This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

`_naginator_name`  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
The name of this `nagios_servicedependency` resource.

`dependency_period`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`dependent_host_name`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`dependent_hostgroup_name`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`dependent_service_description`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`ensure`  
 The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.  
`execution_failure_criteria`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`host_name`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`hostgroup_name`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`inherits_parent`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`notification_failure_criteria`□  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`provider`  
 The specific backend to use for this `nagios_servicedependency` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:  

- `naginator`:

`register`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`service_description`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`target`  
 The target.  
`use`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## **nagios\_serviceescalation**

The Nagios type `serviceescalation`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in `Naginator`, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_serviceescalation.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□ This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

`_naginator_name`  
 (Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
 The name of this `nagios_serviceescalation` resource.  
`contact_groups`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`contacts`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`ensure`  
 The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.  
`escalation_options`  
 Nagios configuration file parameter.□

-----  
escalation\_period  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
first\_notification□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
host\_name  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
hostgroup\_name  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
last\_notification□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
notification\_interval□  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_serviceescalation` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
service\_description  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
servicegroup\_name  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
target  
The target.  
use  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## **nagios\_serviceextinfo**

The Nagios type `serviceextinfo`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in `Naginator`, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_serviceextinfo.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□

This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

`_naginator_name`  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
The name of this `nagios_serviceextinfo` resource.  
`action_url`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`ensure`  
The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.  
`host_name`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`icon_image`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`icon_image_alt`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`notes`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□  
`notes_url`  
Nagios configuration file parameter.□

----- parameter -----

provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_serviceextinfo` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

service\_description

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

target

The target.

use

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

---

## **nagios\_servicegroup**

The Nagios type `servicegroup`. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_servicegroup.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations.□

This is an architectural limitation.

### **PARAMETERS**

action\_url

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

alias

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

members

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notes

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

notes\_url

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

provider

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_servicegroup` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

register

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

servicegroup\_members

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

servicegroup\_name

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_servicegroup` resource.

target

The target.

use

Nagios configuration file parameter.□

## nagios\_timeperiod

The Nagios type timeperiod. This resource type is autogenerated using the model developed in Naginator, and all of the Nagios types are generated using the same code and the same library.

This type generates Nagios configuration statements in Nagios-parseable configuration files. By default, the statements will be added to `/etc/nagios/nagios_timeperiod.cfg`, but you can send them to a different file by setting their `target` attribute.

You can purge Nagios resources using the `resources` type, but only in the default file locations. This is an architectural limitation.

### PARAMETERS

`alias`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`exclude`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`friday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`monday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this `nagios_timeperiod` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `naginator`:

`register`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`saturday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`sunday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`target`

The target.

`thursday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`timeperiod_name`

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name of this `nagios_timeperiod` resource.

`tuesday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`use`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

`wednesday`

Nagios configuration file parameter.

---

## notify

Sends an arbitrary message to the agent run-time log.

### PARAMETERS

`message`

The message to be sent to the log.

`name`

.....  
An arbitrary tag for your own reference; the name of the message.  
withpath  
Whether to show the full object path. Defaults to false. Valid values are true, false.

---

## package

Manage packages. There is a basic dichotomy in package support right now: Some package types (e.g., yum and apt) can retrieve their own package files, while others (e.g., rpm and sun) cannot. For those package formats that cannot retrieve their own files, you can use the `source` parameter to point to the correct file.□

Puppet will automatically guess the packaging format that you are using based on the platform you are on, but you can override it using the `provider` parameter; each provider defines what it□ requires in order to function, and you must meet those requirements to use a given provider.

Autorequires: If Puppet is managing the files specified as a package's `adminfile`, `responsefile`, or `source`, the package resource will autorequire those files.□

### FEATURES

- **holdable**: The provider is capable of placing packages on hold such that they are not automatically upgraded as a result of other package dependencies unless explicit action is taken by a user or another package. Held is considered a superset of installed.
- **install\_options**: The provider accepts options to be passed to the installer command.
- **installable**: The provider can install packages.
- **purgeable**: The provider can purge packages. This generally means that all traces of the package are removed, including existing configuration files. This feature is thus destructive and should be used with the utmost care.
- **uninstallable**: The provider can uninstall packages.
- **upgradeable**: The provider can upgrade to the latest version of a package. This feature is used by specifying `latest` as the desired value for the package.
- **versionable**: The provider is capable of interrogating the package database for installed version(s), and can select which out of a set of available versions of a package to install if asked.

Provider	holdable	install options	installable	purgeable	uninstallable	upgradeable	versionable
aix			X		X	X	X
appdmg			X				
apple			X				
apt	X		X	X	X	X	X
aptitude	X		X	X	X	X	X
aptrpm			X	X	X	X	X
blastwave			X		X	X	

dpkg	X		X	X	X	X	
fink□	X		X	X	X	X	X
freebsd			X		X		
gem			X		X	X	X
hpux			X		X		
macports			X		X	X	X
msi		X	X		X		
nim			X		X	X	X
openbsd			X		X		X
pacman			X		X	X	
pip			X		X	X	X
pkg			X		X	X	
pkgdmg			X				
pkgutil			X		X	X	
portage			X		X	X	X
ports			X		X	X	
portupgrade			X		X	X	
rpm			X		X	X	X
rug			X		X	X	X
sun			X		X	X	
sunfreeware			X		X	X	
up2date			X		X	X	
urpmi			X		X	X	X
yum			X	X	X	X	X
zypper			X		X	X	X

## PARAMETERS

### adminfile□

A file containing package defaults for installing packages. This is currently only used on Solaris. The value will be validated according to system rules, which in the case of Solaris means that it should either be a fully qualified path or it should be in `/var/sadm/install/admin`.

### allowcdrom

Tells apt to allow cdrom sources in the `sources.list` file. Normally apt will bail if you try this. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

### category

A read-only parameter set by the package.

### configfiles□

Whether configfiles should be kept or replaced. Most packages types do not support this

parameter. Defaults to keep. Valid values are keep, replace.

description

A read-only parameter set by the package.

ensure

What state the package should be in. On packaging systems that can retrieve new packages on their own, you can choose which package to retrieve by specifying a version number or latest as the ensure value. On packaging systems that manage configuration files separately from “normal” system files, you can uninstall config files by specifying purged as the ensure value. Valid values are present (also called installed), absent, purged, held, latest. Values can match `./.`.

flavor

Newer versions of OpenBSD support ‘flavors’, which are further specifications for which type of package you want.

install\_options

A hash of options to be handled by the provider when installing a package. Requires features install\_options.

instance

A read-only parameter set by the package.

name

The package name. This is the name that the packaging system uses internally, which is sometimes (especially on Solaris) a name that is basically useless to humans. If you want to abstract package installation, then you can use aliases to provide a common name to packages:

```
# In the 'openssl' class
$ssl = $operatingsystem ? {
  solaris => SMCossl,
  default => openssl
}

# It is not an error to set an alias to the same value as the
# object name.
package { $ssl:
  ensure => installed,
  alias  => openssl
}

. etc. .

$ssh = $operatingsystem ? {
  solaris => SMCossh,
  default => openssh
}

# Use the alias to specify a dependency, rather than
# having another selector to figure it out again.
package { $ssh:
  ensure  => installed,
  alias   => openssh,
  require => Package[openssl]
}
```

platform

A read-only parameter set by the package.

provider

The specific backend to use for this package resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- aix: Installation from the AIX software directory. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/lslpp`, `/usr/sbin/installp`. Default for `operatingsystem == aix`. Supported features: installable,



uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.

- **appdmg**: Package management which copies application bundles to a target. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/ditto`, `/usr/bin/hdiutil`, `/usr/bin/curl`. Supported features: installable.
- **apple**: Package management based on OS X's builtin packaging system. This is essentially the simplest and least functional package system in existence – it only supports installation; no deletion or upgrades. The provider will automatically add the `.pkg` extension, so leave that off when specifying the package name. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/installer`. Supported features: installable.
- **apt**: Package management via `apt-get`. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/apt-get`, `/usr/bin/apt-cache`, `/usr/bin/debconf-set-selections`. Default for `operatingsystem == debianubuntu`. Supported features: holdable, installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- **aptitude**: Package management via `aptitude`. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/aptitude`, `/usr/bin/apt-cache`. Supported features: holdable, installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- **aptrpm**: Package management via `apt-get` ported to `rpm`. Required binaries: `apt-get`, `apt-cache`, `rpm`. Supported features: installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- **blastwave**: Package management using Blastwave.org's `pkg-get` command on Solaris. Required binaries: `pkg-get`. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- **dpkg**: Package management via `dpkg`. Because this only uses `dpkg` and not `apt`, you must specify the source of any packages you want to manage. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/dpkg-deb`, `/usr/bin/dpkg`, `/usr/bin/dpkg-query`. Supported features: holdable, installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- **fink**: Package management via `fink`. Required binaries: `/sw/bin/fink`, `/sw/bin/dpkg-query`, `/sw/bin/apt-get`, `/sw/bin/apt-cache`. Supported features: holdable, installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- **freebsd**: The specific form of package management on FreeBSD. This is an extremely quirky packaging system, in that it freely mixes between ports and packages. Apparently all of the tools are written in Ruby, so there are plans to rewrite this support to directly use those libraries. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/pkg_delete`, `/usr/sbin/pkg_info`, `/usr/sbin/pkg_add`. Supported features: installable, uninstallable.
- **gem**: Ruby Gem support. If a URL is passed via `source`, then that URL is used as the remote gem repository; if a `source` is present but is not a valid URL, it will be interpreted as the path to a local gem file. If `source` is not present at all, the gem will be installed from the default gem repositories. Required binaries: `gem`. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- **hpux**: HP-UX's packaging system. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/swinstall`,

`/usr/sbin/swlist`, `/usr/sbin/swremove`. Default for `operatingsystem == hp-ux`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`.

- `macports`: Package management using MacPorts on OS X.

Supports MacPorts versions and revisions, but not variants. Variant preferences may be specified using [the MacPorts variants.conf file](#).<sup>□</sup>

When specifying a version in the Puppet DSL, only specify the version, not the revision. Revisions are only used internally for ensuring the latest version/revision of a port. Required binaries: `/opt/local/bin/port`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`, `versionable`.

- `msi`: Package management by installing and removing MSIs. Required binaries: `msiexec.exe`. Default for `operatingsystem == windows`. Supported features: `install_options`, `installable`, `uninstallable`.
- `nim`: Installation from NIM LPP source. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/nimclient`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`, `versionable`.
- `openbsd`: OpenBSD's form of `pkg_add` support. Required binaries: `pkg_delete`, `pkg_info`, `pkg_add`. Default for `operatingsystem == openbsd`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `versionable`.
- `pacman`: Support for the Package Manager Utility (pacman) used in Archlinux. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/pacman`. Default for `operatingsystem == archlinux`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`.
- `pip`: Python packages via pip. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`, `versionable`.
- `pkg`: OpenSolaris image packaging system. See `pkg(5)` for more information Required binaries: `/usr/bin/pkg`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`.
- `pkgdmg`: Package management based on Apple's `Installer.app` and `DiskUtility.app`. This package works by checking the contents of a DMG image for Apple `pkg` or `mpkg` files. Any<sup>□</sup> number of `pkg` or `mpkg` files may exist in the root directory of the DMG file system.<sup>□</sup> Subdirectories are not checked for packages. See [the wiki docs on this provider](#) for more detail. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/installer`, `/usr/bin/hdiutil`, `/usr/bin/curl`. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`. Supported features: `installable`.
- `pkgutil`: Package management using Peter Bonivart's `pkgutil` command on Solaris. Required binaries: `pkgutil`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`.
- `portage`: Provides packaging support for Gentoo's portage system. Required binaries: `/usr/bin/eix`, `/usr/bin/eix-update`, `/usr/bin/emerger`. Default for `operatingsystem == gentoo`. Supported features: `installable`, `uninstallable`, `upgradeable`, `versionable`.
- `ports`: Support for FreeBSD's ports. Note that this, too, mixes packages and ports. Required binaries: `/usr/local/sbin/portversion`, `/usr/local/sbin/pkg_deinstall`, `/usr/sbin/pkg_info`, `/usr/local/sbin/portupgrade`. Default for `operatingsystem ==`

freebsd. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.

- portupgrade: Support for FreeBSD's ports using the portupgrade ports management software. Use the port's full origin as the resource name. eg (ports-mgmt/portupgrade) for the portupgrade port. Required binaries: /usr/local/sbin/portversion, /usr/local/sbin/portinstall, /usr/local/sbin/pkg\_deinstall, /usr/sbin/pkg\_info, /usr/local/sbin/portupgrade. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- rpm: RPM packaging support; should work anywhere with a working rpm binary. Required binaries: rpm. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- rug: Support for suse rug package manager. Required binaries: /usr/bin/rug, rpm. Default for operatingsystem == susesles. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- sun: Sun's packaging system. Requires that you specify the source for the packages you're managing. Required binaries: /usr/sbin/pkgrm, /usr/bin/pkginfo, /usr/sbin/pkgadd. Default for operatingsystem == solaris. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- sunfreeware: Package management using sunfreeware.com's pkg-get command on Solaris. At this point, support is exactly the same as blastwave support and has not actually been tested. Required binaries: pkg-get. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- up2date: Support for Red Hat's proprietary up2date package update mechanism. Required binaries: /usr/sbin/up2date-nox. Default for lsbdistrelease == 2.134 and operatingsystem == redhatoelovm. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable.
- urpmi: Support via urpmi. Required binaries: urpmq, urpmi, rpm. Default for operatingsystem == mandrivamandrake. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- yum: Support via yum. Required binaries: yum, rpm, python. Default for operatingsystem == fedoracentosredhat. Supported features: installable, purgeable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.
- zypper: Support for SuSE zypper package manager. Found in SLES10sp2+ and SLES11. Required binaries: /usr/bin/zypper, rpm. Supported features: installable, uninstallable, upgradeable, versionable.

responsefile□

A file containing any necessary answers to questions asked by the package. This is currently used on Solaris and Debian. The value will be validated according to system rules, but it should generally be a fully qualified path.□

root

A read-only parameter set by the package.

source

Where to find the actual package. This must be a local file (or on a network file system) or a URL□ that your specific packaging type understands: Puppet will not retrieve files for you. although

you can manage packages as file resources.

**status**  
A read-only parameter set by the package.

**type**  
Deprecated form of provider.

**vendor**  
A read-only parameter set by the package.

---

## resources

This is a metatype that can manage other resource types. Any metaparams specified here will be passed on to any generated resources, so you can purge unmanaged resources but set noop to true so the purging is only logged and does not actually happen.

### PARAMETERS

**name**  
The name of the type to be managed.

**purge**  
Purge unmanaged resources. This will delete any resource that is not specified in your configuration and is not required by any specified resources. Valid values are true, false.

**unless\_system\_user**  
This keeps system users from being purged. By default, it does not purge users whose UIDs are less than or equal to 500, but you can specify a different UID as the inclusive limit. Valid values are true, false. Values can match `/^\d+$/`.

---

## router

Manages connected router.

### PARAMETERS

**url**  
(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)  
An SSH or telnet URL at which to access the router, in the form `ssh://user:pass:enable@host/` or `telnet://user:pass:enable@host/`.

---

## schedule

Define schedules for Puppet. Resources can be limited to a schedule by using the [Schedule](#) metaparameter.

Currently, schedules can only be used to stop a resource from being applied; they cannot cause a resource to be applied when it otherwise wouldn't be, and they cannot accurately specify a time when a resource should run.

Every time Puppet applies its configuration, it will apply the set of resources whose schedule does not eliminate them from running right then, but there is currently no system in place to guarantee that a given resource runs at a given time. If you specify a very restrictive schedule and Puppet happens to run at a time within that schedule, then the resources will get applied; otherwise, that work may never get done.

Thus, it is advisable to use wider scheduling (e.g., over a couple of hours) combined with periods and repetitions. For instance, if you wanted to restrict certain resources to only running once, between the hours of two and 4 AM, then you would use this schedule:

```
schedule { 'maint':  
  range => "2 - 4",  
  period => daily,  
  repeat => 1,  
}
```

With this schedule, the first time that Puppet runs between 2 and 4 AM, all resources with this schedule will get applied, but they won't get applied again between 2 and 4 because they will have already run once that day, and they won't get applied outside that schedule because they will be outside the scheduled range.

Puppet automatically creates a schedule for each of the valid periods with the same name as that period (e.g., hourly and daily). Additionally, a schedule named puppet is created and used as the default, with the following attributes:

```
schedule { 'puppet':  
  period => hourly,  
  repeat => 2,  
}
```

This will cause resources to be applied every 30 minutes by default.

#### PARAMETERS

##### name

The name of the schedule. This name is used to retrieve the schedule when assigning it to an object:

```
schedule { 'daily':  
  period => daily,  
  range => "2 - 4",  
}  
  
exec { "/usr/bin/apt-get update":  
  schedule => 'daily',  
}
```

##### period

The period of repetition for a resource. The default is for a resource to get applied every time Puppet runs.

Note that the period defines how often a given resource will get applied but not when; if you would like to restrict the hours that a given resource can be applied (e.g., only at night during a maintenance window), then use the range attribute.

If the provided periods are not sufficient, you can provide a value to the repeat attribute, which will cause Puppet to schedule the affected resources evenly in the period the specified number of

times. Take this schedule:

```
schedule { 'veryoften':  
  period => hourly,  
  repeat => 6,  
}
```

This can cause Puppet to apply that resource up to every 10 minutes.

At the moment, Puppet cannot guarantee that level of repetition; that is, it can run up to every 10 minutes, but internal factors might prevent it from actually running that often (e.g., long-running Puppet runs will squash conflictingly scheduled runs).□

See the `periodmatch` attribute for tuning whether to match times by their distance apart or by their specific value. Valid values are `hourly`, `daily`, `weekly`, `monthly`, `never`.

**periodmatch**

Whether periods should be matched by number (e.g., the two times are in the same hour) or by distance (e.g., the two times are 60 minutes apart). Valid values are `number`, `distance`.

**range**

The earliest and latest that a resource can be applied. This is always a hyphen-separated range within a 24 hour period, and hours must be specified in numbers between 0 and 23, inclusive.□ Minutes and seconds can optionally be provided, using the normal colon as a separator. For instance:

```
schedule { 'maintenance':  
  range => "1:30 - 4:30",  
}
```

This is mostly useful for restricting certain resources to being applied in maintenance windows or during off-peak hours.□

**repeat**

How often a given resource may be applied in this schedule's period. Defaults to 1; must be an integer.

---

## scheduled\_task

Installs and manages Windows Scheduled Tasks. All fields except the name, command, and□ `start_time` are optional; specifying no repetition parameters will result in a task that runs once on the start date.

Examples:

# Create a task that will fire on August 31st, 2011 at 8am in # the system's time-zone.

```
scheduled_task { 'One-shot task': ensure => present, enabled => true, command => 'C:\path  
ommand.exe', arguments => '/flags /to /pass', trigger => { schedule => once, start_date =>  
'2011-08-31', # Defaults to 'today' start_time => '08:00', # Must be specified }
```

# Create a task that will fire every other day at 8am in the # system's time-zone, starting August 31st, 2011. `scheduled_task { 'Daily task': ensure => present, enabled => true, command =>`

```
'C:path ommand.exe', arguments => '/flags /to /pass', trigger => { schedule => daily, every => 2
# Defaults to 1 start_date => '2011-08-31', # Defaults to 'today' start_time => '08:00', # Must be
specified }
```

```
# Create a task that will fire at 8am Monday every third week, # starting after August 31st, 2011.
scheduled_task { 'Weekly task': ensure => present, enabled => true, command => 'C:path
ommand.exe', arguments => '/flags /to /pass', trigger => { schedule => weekly, every => 3, #
Defaults to 1 start_date => '2011-08-31' # Defaults to 'today' start_time => '08:00', # Must be
specified day_of_week => [mon], # Defaults to all } }
```

```
# Create a task that will fire at 8am on the 1st, 15th, and last # day of the month in January, March,
May, July, September, and # November starting August 31st, 2011. scheduled_task { 'Monthly date
task': ensure => present, enabled => true, command => 'C:path ommand.exe', arguments =>
'/flags /to /pass', trigger => { schedule => monthly, start_date => '2011-08-31', # Defaults to
'today' start_time => '08:00', # Must be specified months => [1,3,5,7,9,11], # Defaults to all on =>
[1, 15, last], # Must be specified }
```

```
# Create a task that will fire at 8am on the first Monday of the # month for January, March, and May,
after August 31st, 2011. scheduled_task { 'Monthly day of week task': enabled => true, ensure =>
present, command => 'C:path ommand.exe', arguments => '/flags /to /pass', trigger => {
schedule => monthly, start_date => '2011-08-31', # Defaults to 'today' start_time => '08:00', #
Must be specified months => [1,3,5], # Defaults to all which_occurrence => first, # Must be
specified day_of_week => [mon], # Must be specified }
```

## PARAMETERS

### arguments

The optional arguments to pass to the command.

### command

The full path to the application to be run, without any arguments.

### enabled

Whether the triggers for this task are enabled. This only supports enabling or disabling all of the triggers for a task, not enabling or disabling them on an individual basis. Valid values are true, false.

### ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

### name

The name assigned to the scheduled task. This will uniquely identify the task on the system.

### password

The password for the user specified in the 'user' property. This is only used if specifying a user other than 'SYSTEM'. Since there is no way to retrieve the password used to set the account information for a task, this parameter will not be used to determine if a scheduled task is in sync or not.

### provider

The specific backend to use for this `scheduled_task` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `win32_taskscheduler`: This uses the `win32-taskscheduler` gem to provide support for managing scheduled tasks on Windows. Default for `operatingsystem == windows`.

### trigger

This is a hash defining the properties of the trigger used to fire the scheduled task. The one key that is always required is 'schedule', which can be one of 'daily', 'weekly', or 'monthly'. The other valid & required keys depend on the value of schedule.

When schedule is 'daily', you can specify a value for 'every' which specifies that the task will trigger every N days. If 'every' is not specified, it defaults to 1 (running every day).

When schedule is 'weekly', you can specify values for 'every', and 'day\_of\_week'. 'every' has similar behavior as when specified for 'daily', though it repeats every N weeks, instead of every N days. 'day\_of\_week' is used to specify on which days of the week the task should be run. This can be specified as an array where the possible values are 'mon', 'tues', 'wed', 'thurs', 'fri', 'sat', and 'sun', or as the string 'all'. The default is 'all'.

When schedule is 'monthly', the syntax depends on whether you wish to specify the trigger using absolute, or relative dates. In either case, you can specify which months this trigger applies to using 'months', and specifying an array of integer months. 'months' defaults to all months.

When specifying a monthly schedule with absolute dates, 'on' must be provided as an array of days (1–31, or the special value 'last' which will always be the last day of the month).

When specifying a monthly schedule with relative dates, 'which\_occurrence', and 'day\_of\_week' must be specified. The possible values for 'which\_occurrence' are 'first', 'second', 'third', 'fourth', 'fifth', and 'last'. 'day\_of\_week' is an array where the possible values are 'mon', 'tues', 'wed', 'thurs', 'fri', 'sat', and 'sun'. These combine to be able to specify things like: The task should run on the first Monday of the specified month(s).

user

The user to run the scheduled task as. Please note that not all security configurations will allow running a scheduled task as 'SYSTEM', and saving the scheduled task under these conditions will fail with a reported error of 'The operation completed successfully'. It is recommended that you either choose another user to run the scheduled task, or alter the security policy to allow v1 scheduled tasks to run as the 'SYSTEM' account. Defaults to 'SYSTEM'.

working\_dir

The full path of the directory in which to start the command

---

## selboolean

Manages SELinux booleans on systems with SELinux support. The supported booleans are any of the ones found in /selinux/booleans/.

### PARAMETERS

name

The name of the SELinux boolean to be managed.

persistent

If set true, SELinux booleans will be written to disk and persist accross reboots. The default is false. Valid values are true, false.

provider

The specific backend to use for this selboolean resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- getsetsebool: Manage SELinux booleans using the getsebool and setsebool binaries. Required binaries: /usr/sbin/setsebool, /usr/sbin/getsebool.

value

Whether the the SELinux boolean should be enabled or disabled. Valid values are on, off.



## selmodule

Manages loading and unloading of SELinux policy modules on the system. Requires SELinux support. See `man semodule(8)` for more information on SELinux policy modules.

Autorequires: If Puppet is managing the file containing this SELinux policy module (which is either explicitly specified in the `selmodulepath` attribute or will be found at `{selmoduledir}/{name}.pp`), the `selmodule` resource will autorequire that file.

### PARAMETERS

#### ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

#### name

The name of the SELinux policy to be managed. You should not include the customary trailing `.pp` extension.

#### provider

The specific backend to use for this `selmodule` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `semodule`: Manage SELinux policy modules using the `semodule` binary. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/semodule`.

#### selmoduledir

The directory to look for the compiled `pp` module file in. Currently defaults to `/usr/share/selinux/targeted`. If the `selmodulepath` attribute is not specified, Puppet will expect to find the module in `<selmoduledir>/<name>.pp`, where `name` is the value of the `name` parameter.

#### selmodulepath

The full path to the compiled `.pp` policy module. You only need to use this if the module file is not in the `selmoduledir` directory.

#### syncversion

If set to `true`, the policy will be reloaded if the version found in the on-disk file differs from the loaded version. If set to `false` (the default) the only check that will be made is if the policy is loaded at all or not. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

---

## service

Manage running services. Service support unfortunately varies widely by platform — some platforms have very little if any concept of a running service, and some have a very codified and powerful concept. Puppet's service support is usually capable of doing the right thing, but the more information you can provide, the better behaviour you will get.

Puppet 2.7 and newer expect init scripts to have a working `status` command. If this isn't the case for any of your services' init scripts, you will need to set `hasstatus` to `false` and possibly specify a custom `status` command in the `status` attribute.

Note that if a service receives an event from another resource, the service will get restarted. The actual command to restart the service depends on the platform. You can provide an explicit command for restarting with the `restart` attribute, or you can set `hasrestart` to `true` to use the init script's `restart` command; if you do neither, the service's `stop` and `start` commands will be used.

### FEATURES

- **controllable**: The provider uses a control variable.
- **enableable**: The provider can enable and disable the service
- **refreshable**: The provider can restart the service.

Provider	controllable	enableable	refreshable
base			X
bsd		X	X
daemontools		X	X
debian		X	X
freebsd		X	X
gentoo		X	X
init			X
launchd		X	X
redhat		X	X
runit		X	X
smf		X	X
src			X
systemd		X	X
upstart			X
windows		X	X

## PARAMETERS

### binary

The path to the daemon. This is only used for systems that do not support init scripts. This binary will be used to start the service if no start parameter is provided.

### control

The control variable used to manage services (originally for HP-UX). Defaults to the upcased service name plus START replacing dots with underscores, for those providers that support the controllable feature.

### enable

Whether a service should be enabled to start at boot. This property behaves quite differently depending on the platform; wherever possible, it relies on local tools to enable or disable a given service. Valid values are true, false, manual. Requires features enableable.

### ensure

Whether a service should be running. Valid values are stopped (also called false), running (also called true).

### hasrestart

Specify that an init script has a restart command. If this is false and you do not specify a command in the restart attribute, the init script's stop and start commands will be used. Defaults to true; note that this is a change from earlier versions of Puppet. Valid values are true, false.

### hasstatus

Declare whether the service's init script has a functional status command; defaults to true. This attribute's default value changed in Puppet 2.7.0.

If a service's init script does not support any kind of status command, you should set `hasstatus` to `false` and either provide a specific `command` using the `status` attribute or expect that Puppet will look for the service name in the process table. Be aware that 'virtual' init scripts (like 'network' under Red Hat systems) will respond poorly to refresh events from other resources if you override the default behavior without providing a status command. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

**manifest**

Specify a command to config a service, or a path to a manifest to do so.□

**name**

The name of the service to run. This name is used to find the service in whatever service subsystem it is in.

**path**

The search path for finding init scripts. Multiple values should be separated by colons or provided as an array.

**pattern**

The pattern to search for in the process table. This is used for stopping services on platforms that do not support init scripts, and is also used for determining service status on those service whose init scripts do not include a status command.

Defaults to the name of the service. The pattern can be a simple string or any legal Ruby pattern.

**provider**

The specific backend to use for this `Service` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `base`: The simplest form of service support.

You have to specify enough about your service for this to work; the minimum you can specify is a binary for starting the process, and this same binary will be searched for in the process table to stop the service. As with `init`-style services, it is preferable to specify `start`, `stop`, and `status` commands.

Required binaries: `kill`. Supported features: `refreshable`.

- `bsd`: FreeBSD's (and probably NetBSD's?) form of `init`-style service management.

Uses `rc.conf.d` for service enabling and disabling.

Supported features: ``enableable``, ``refreshable``.

- `daemontools`: Daemontools service management.

This provider manages daemons supervised by DJ. Bernstein daemontools. When detecting the service directory it will check, in order of preference:

- `/service`
- `/etc/service`
- `/var/lib/svscan`

The daemon directory should be in one of the following locations:

- `/var/lib/service`

- /etc

...or this can be overridden in the resource's attributes:

```
service { "myservice":  
  provider => "daemontools",  
  path     => "/path/to/daemons",  
}
```

This provider supports out of the box:

- start/stop (mapped to enable/disable)
- enable/disable
- restart
- status

If a service has `ensure => "running"`, it will link `/path/to/daemon` to `/path/to/service`, which will automatically enable the service.

If a service has `ensure => "stopped"`, it will only shut down the service, not remove the `/path/to/service` link.

Required binaries: `/usr/bin/svc`, `/usr/bin/svstat`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **debian**: Debian's form of `init`-style management.

The only differences from `init` are support for enabling and disabling services via `update-rc.d` and the ability to determine enabled status via `invoke-rc.d`.

Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/update-rc.d`, `/usr/sbin/invoke-rc.d`. Default for `operatingsystem == debianubuntu`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **freebsd**: Provider for FreeBSD. Uses the `rcvar` argument of `init` scripts and parses/edits `rc` files. Default for `operatingsystem == freebsd`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **gentoo**: Gentoo's form of `init`-style service management.

Uses `rc-update` for service enabling and disabling.

Required binaries: `/sbin/rc-update`. Default for `operatingsystem == gentoo`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **init**: Standard `init`-style service management. Supported features: `refreshable`.
- **launchd**: This provider manages jobs with `launchd`, which is the default service framework for

Mac OS X (and may be available for use on other platforms).

For launchd documentation, see:

- <http://developer.apple.com/macosx/launchd.html>
- <http://launchd.macosforge.org/>

This provider reads plists out of the following directories:

- /System/Library/LaunchDaemons
- /System/Library/LaunchAgents
- /Library/LaunchDaemons
- /Library/LaunchAgents

...and builds up a list of services based upon each plist's "Label" entry.

This provider supports:

- ensure => running/stopped,
- enable => true/false
- status
- restart

Here is how the Puppet states correspond to launchd states:

- stopped — job unloaded
- started — job loaded
- enabled — 'Disable' removed from job plist file□
- disabled — 'Disable' added to job plist file□

Note that this allows you to do something launchctl can't do, which is to be in a state of "stopped/enabled" or "running/disabled".

Required binaries: /bin/launchctl, /usr/bin/plutil, /usr/bin/sw\_vers. Default for `operatingsystem == darwin`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **redhat:** Red Hat's (and probably many others') form of init-style service management. Uses `chkconfig` for service enabling and disabling.

Required binaries: /sbin/chkconfig, /sbin/service. Default for `operatingsystem == redhatfedorasusecentosslesoelovm`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

- **runit:** Runit service management.

This provider manages daemons running supervised by Runit. When detecting the service

directory it will check, in order of preference:

- /service
- /var/service
- /etc/service

The daemon directory should be in one of the following locations:

- /etc/sv

or this can be overridden in the service resource parameters::

```
service { "myservice":  
  provider => "runit",  
  path => "/path/to/daemons",  
}
```

This provider supports out of the box:

- start/stop
- enable/disable
- restart
- status

Required binaries: /usr/bin/sv. Supported features: enableable, refreshable.

- smf: Support for Sun's new Service Management Framework.

Starting a service is effectively equivalent to enabling it, so there is only support for starting and stopping services, which also enables and disables them, respectively.

By specifying `manifest => "/path/to/service.xml"`, the SMF manifest will be imported if it does not exist.

Required binaries: /usr/sbin/svccfg, /usr/sbin/svcadm, /usr/bin/svcs. Default for `operatingsystem == solaris`. Supported features: enableable, refreshable.

- src: Support for AIX's System Resource controller.

Services are started/stopped based on the `stopsrc` and `startsrc` commands, and some services can be refreshed with `refresh` command.

Enabling and disabling services is not supported, as it requires modifications to `/etc/inittab`. Starting and stopping groups of subsystems is not yet supported. Required binaries: /usr/bin/refresh, /usr/bin/stopsrc, /usr/bin/startsrc, /usr/bin/lssrc.

Default for `operatingsystem == aix`. Supported features: `refreshable`.

- `systemd`: Manages `systemd` services using `/bin/systemctl`. Required binaries: `/bin/systemctl`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.
- `upstart`: Ubuntu service management with `upstart`.

This provider manages `upstart` jobs, which have replaced `initd` services on Ubuntu. For `upstart` documentation, see <http://upstart.ubuntu.com/>. Required binaries: `/sbin/status`, `/sbin/start`, `/sbin/initctl`, `/sbin/stop`, `/sbin/restart`. Supported features: `refreshable`.

- `windows`: Support for Windows Service Control Manager (SCM).

Services are controlled according to the capabilities of the `win32-service` gem. All SCM operations (`start/stop/enable/disable/query`) are supported. Control of service groups (dependencies) is not yet supported. Default for `operatingsystem == windows`. Supported features: `enableable`, `refreshable`.

`restart`

Specify a restart command manually. If left unspecified, the service will be stopped and then started.

`start`

Specify a start command manually. Most service subsystems support a start command, so this will not need to be specified.

`status`

Specify a status command manually. This command must return 0 if the service is running and a nonzero value otherwise. Ideally, these return codes should conform to [the LSB's specification for init script status actions](#), but Puppet only considers the difference between 0 and nonzero to be relevant.

If left unspecified, the status method will be determined automatically, usually by looking for the service in the process table.

`stop`

Specify a stop command manually.

---

## `ssh_authorized_key`

Manages SSH authorized keys. Currently only type 2 keys are supported.

**Autorequires:** If Puppet is managing the user account in which this SSH key should be installed, the `ssh_authorized_key` resource will autorequire that user.

### PARAMETERS

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

`key`

The key itself; generally a long string of hex digits.

`name`

The SSH key comment. This attribute is currently used as a system-wide primary key and therefore has to be unique.

`options`

Key options, see `sshd(8)` for possible values. Multiple values should be specified as an array.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this `ssh_authorized_key` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `parsed`: Parse and generate `authorized_keys` files for SSH.□

#### `target`

The absolute filename in which to store the SSH key. This property is optional and should only be used in cases where keys are stored in a non-standard location (i.e. not in `~user/.ssh/authorized_keys`).

#### `type`

The encryption type used: `ssh-dss` or `ssh-rsa`. Valid values are `ssh-dss` (also called `dsa`), `ssh-rsa` (also called `rsa`).

#### `user`

The user account in which the SSH key should be installed. The resource will automatically depend on this user.

## `sshkey`

Installs and manages ssh host keys. At this point, this type only knows how to install keys into `/etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts`. See the `ssh_authorized_key` type to manage authorized keys.

### PARAMETERS

#### `ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are `present`, `absent`.

#### `host_aliases`

Any aliases the host might have. Multiple values must be specified as an array.□

#### `key`

The key itself; generally a long string of hex digits.

#### `name`

The host name that the key is associated with.

#### `provider`

The specific backend to use for this `sshkey` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `parsed`: Parse and generate host-wide known hosts files for SSH.□

#### `target`

The file in which to store the ssh key. Only used by the `parsed` provider.

#### `type`

The encryption type used. Probably `ssh-dss` or `ssh-rsa`. Valid values are `ssh-dss` (also called `dsa`), `ssh-rsa` (also called `rsa`).

## `stage`

A resource type for specifying run stages. The actual stage should be specified on resources:□

```
class { foo: stage => pre }
```

And you must manually control stage order:

```
stage { pre: before => Stage[main] }
```

You automatically get a ‘main’ stage created, and by default all resources get inserted into that stage.

You can only set stages on class resources, not normal builtin resources.



## PARAMETERS

### name

The name of the stage. This will be used as the 'stage' for each resource.

---

## tidy

Remove unwanted files based on specific criteria. Multiple criteria are OR'd together, so a file that is too large but is not old enough will still get tidied.

If you don't specify either age or size, then all files will be removed.□

This resource type works by generating a file resource for every file that should be deleted and then letting that resource perform the actual deletion.

## PARAMETERS

### age

Tidy files whose age is equal to or greater than the specified time. You can choose seconds, minutes, hours, days, or weeks by specifying the first letter of any of those words (e.g., '1w').

Specifying 0 will remove all files.□

### backup

Whether tidied files should be backed up. Any values are passed directly to the file resources□ used for actual file deletion, so consult the file type's backup documentation to determine valid values.

### matches

One or more (shell type) file glob patterns, which restrict the list of files to be tidied to those□ whose basenames match at least one of the patterns specified. Multiple patterns can be specified using an array.

Example:

```
tidy { "/tmp":  
  age      => "1w",  
  recurse => 1,  
  matches => [ "[0-9]pub*.tmp", "*.temp", "tmpfile?" ]  
}
```

This removes files from /tmp if they are one week old or older, are not in a subdirectory and match one of the shell globs given.

Note that the patterns are matched against the basename of each file – that is, your glob patterns should not have any '/' characters in them, since you are only specifying against the last bit of the file.□

Finally, note that you must now specify a non-zero/non-false value for recurse if matches is used, as matches only apply to files found by recursion (there's no reason to use static patterns match against a statically determined path). Requiring explicit recursion clears up a common source of confusion.

### path

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The path to the file or directory to manage. Must be fully qualified.□

### recurse

If target is a directory, recursively descend into the directory looking for files to tidy. Valid values are true, false, inf. Values can match  `/^[0-9]+$ /`.

**rmdirs**  
Tidy directories in addition to files; that is, remove directories whose age is older than the specified criteria. This will only remove empty directories, so all contained files must also be tidied before a directory gets removed. Valid values are true, false.

**size**  
Tidy files whose size is equal to or greater than the specified size. Unqualified values are in kilobytes, but b, k, m, g, and t can be appended to specify bytes, kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, and terabytes, respectively. Only the first character is significant, so the full word can also be used.

**type**  
Set the mechanism for determining age. Valid values are atime, mtime, ctime.

## user

Manage users. This type is mostly built to manage system users, so it is lacking some features useful for managing normal users.

This resource type uses the prescribed native tools for creating groups and generally uses POSIX APIs for retrieving information about them. It does not directly modify  `/etc/passwd`  or anything.

Autorequires: If Puppet is managing the user’s primary group (as provided in the  `gid`  attribute), the user resource will autorequire that group. If Puppet is managing any role accounts corresponding to the user’s roles, the user resource will autorequire those role accounts.

### FEATURES

- `allows_duplicates` : The provider supports duplicate users with the same UID.
- `manages_aix_lam` : The provider can manage AIX Loadable Authentication Module (LAM) system.
- `manages_expiry` : The provider can manage the expiry date for a user.
- `manages_homedir` : The provider can create and remove home directories.
- `manages_password_age` : The provider can set age requirements and restrictions for passwords.
- `manages_passwords` : The provider can modify user passwords, by accepting a password hash.
- `manages_solaris_rbac` : The provider can manage roles and normal users
- `system_users` : The provider allows you to create system users with lower UIDs.

Provider	allows duplicates	manages aix lam	manages expiry	manages homedir	manages password age	manages passwords	manages solaris rbac	system users
aix		X	X	X	X	X		
directoryservice						X		
hpuxuseradd	X			X				
ldap						X		
pw	X			X				
user_role_add	X			X	X	X	X	
useradd	X		X	X				X

windows_adsi				X		X		
--------------	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--

## PARAMETERS

### allowdupe

Whether to allow duplicate UIDs. Defaults to false. Valid values are true, false.

### attribute\_membership

Whether specified attribute value pairs should be treated as the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list (minimum) of attribute/value pairs for the user. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

### attributes

Specify AIX attributes for the user in an array of attribute = value pairs. Requires features manages\_aix\_lam.

### auth\_membership

Whether specified auths should be considered the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list (minimum) of auths the user has. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

### auths

The auths the user has. Multiple auths should be specified as an array. Requires features manages\_solaris\_rbac.

### comment

A description of the user. Generally the user's full name.

### ensure

The basic state that the object should be in. Valid values are present, absent, role.

### expiry

The expiry date for this user. Must be provided in a zero-padded YYYY-MM-DD format — e.g. 2010-02-19. Requires features manages\_expiry.

### gid

The user's primary group. Can be specified numerically or by name.

### groups

The groups to which the user belongs. The primary group should not be listed, and groups should be identified by name rather than by GID. Multiple groups should be specified as an array.

### home

The home directory of the user. The directory must be created separately and is not currently checked for existence.

### ia\_load\_module

The name of the I&A module to use to manage this user. Requires features manages\_aix\_lam.

### key\_membership

Whether specified key/value pairs should be considered the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list (minimum) of the user's attributes. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

### keys

Specify user attributes in an array of key = value pairs. Requires features manages\_solaris\_rbac.

### managehome

Whether to manage the home directory when managing the user. Defaults to false. Valid values are true, false.

### membership

Whether specified groups should be considered the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list (minimum) of groups to which the user belongs. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

### name

The user name. While naming limitations vary by operating system, it is advisable to restrict names to the lowest common denominator, which is a maximum of 8 characters beginning with a letter.

### password

The user's password, in whatever encrypted format the local machine requires. Be sure to enclose any value that includes a dollar sign (\$) in single quotes (') to avoid accidental variable interpolation. Requires features manages\_passwords.

### password\_max\_age

The maximum number of days a password may be used before it must be changed. Requires features manages\_password\_age.

### password\_min\_age

The minimum number of days a password must be used before it may be changed. Requires features manages\_password\_age.

### profile\_membership

Whether specified roles should be treated as the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list

(minimum) of roles of which the user is a member. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

profiles□

The profiles the user has. Multiple profiles should be specified as an array. Requires features manages\_solaris\_rbac.

project

The name of the project associated with a user. Requires features manages\_solaris\_rbac.

provider

The specific backend to use for this user resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- aix: User management for AIX. Required binaries: /bin/chpasswd, /usr/sbin/luser, /usr/sbin/rmuser, /usr/bin/chuser, /usr/sbin/lsgroup, /usr/bin/mkuser. Default for operatingsystem == aix. Supported features: manages\_aix\_lam, manages\_expiry, manages\_homedir, manages\_password\_age, manages\_passwords.
- directoryservice: User management using DirectoryService on OS X. Required binaries: /usr/bin/dscl. Default for operatingsystem == darwin. Supported features: manages\_passwords.
- hpuxuseradd: User management for HP-UX. This provider uses the undocumented -F switch to HP-UX's special usermod binary to work around the fact that its standard usermod cannot make changes while the user is logged in. Required binaries: /usr/sam/sbin/userdel.sam, /usr/sam/sbin/usermod.sam, /usr/sbin/useradd. Default for operatingsystem == hp-ux. Supported features: allows\_duplicates, manages\_homedir.
- ldap: User management via LDAP.

This provider requires that you have valid values for all of the LDAP-related settings in puppet.conf, including ldapbase. You will almost definitely need settings for ldapuser and ldappassword in order for your clients to write to LDAP.

Note that this provider will automatically generate a UID for you if you do not specify one, but it is a potentially expensive operation, as it iterates across all existing users to pick the appropriate next one. Supported features: manages\_passwords.

- pw: User management via pw on FreeBSD. Required binaries: pw. Default for operatingsystem == freebsd. Supported features: allows\_duplicates, manages\_homedir.
- user\_role\_add: User and role management on Solaris, via useradd and roleadd. Required binaries: roledel, rolemod, userdel, passwd, usermod, useradd, roleadd. Default for operatingsystem == solaris. Supported features: allows\_duplicates, manages\_homedir, manages\_password\_age, manages\_passwords, manages\_solaris\_rbac.
- useradd: User management via useradd and its ilk. Note that you will need to install Ruby's shadow password library (often known as ruby-libshadow) if you wish to manage user passwords. Required binaries: userdel, chage, usermod, useradd. Supported features: allows\_duplicates, manages\_expiry, manages\_homedir, system\_users.
- windows\_adsi: User management for Windows. Default for operatingsystem == windows. Supported features: manages\_homedir, manages\_passwords.

`role_membership`

Whether specified roles should be considered the complete list (inclusive) or the minimum list (minimum) of roles the user has. Defaults to minimum. Valid values are inclusive, minimum.

`roles`

The roles the user has. Multiple roles should be specified as an array. Requires `features::manages_solaris_rbac`.

`shell`

The user's login shell. The shell must exist and be executable.

`system`

Whether the user is a system user, according to the OS's criteria; on most platforms, a UID less than or equal to 500 indicates a system user. Defaults to false. Valid values are true, false.

`uid`

The user ID; must be specified numerically. If no user ID is specified when creating a new user, then one will be chosen automatically. This will likely result in the same user having different UIDs on different systems, which is not recommended. This is especially noteworthy when managing the same user on both Darwin and other platforms, since Puppet does UID generation on Darwin, but the underlying tools do so on other platforms.

On Windows, this property is read-only and will return the user's security identifier (SID).

---

## vlan

Manages a VLAN on a router or switch.

### PARAMETERS

`description`

The VLAN's name.

`device_url`

The URL of the router or switch maintaining this VLAN.

`ensure`

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

`name`

The numeric VLAN ID. Values can match `/^\d+/.`

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this `vlan` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `cisco`: Cisco switch/router provider for vlans.
- 

## yumrepo

The client-side description of a yum repository. Repository configurations are found by parsing `/etc/yum.conf` and the files indicated by the `Reposdir` option in that file (see `yum.conf(5)` for details).

Most parameters are identical to the ones documented in the `yum.conf(5)` man page.

Continuation lines that yum supports (for the `baseurl`, for example) are not supported. This type does not attempt to read or verify the existence of files listed in the `include` attribute.

### PARAMETERS

`baseurl`

The URL for this repository. Set this to `absent` to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/.*/.`

`cost`

Cost of this repository. Set this to `absent` to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/\d+/.`

descr

A human-readable description of the repository. This corresponds to the name parameter in `yum.conf(5)`. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

enabled

Whether this repository is enabled, as represented by a 0 or 1. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/(0|1)/`.

enablegroups

Whether yum will allow the use of package groups for this repository, as represented by a 0 or 1. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/(0|1)/`.

exclude

List of shell globs. Matching packages will never be considered in updates or installs for this repo. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

failovermethod

The failover method for this repository; should be either `roundrobin` or `priority`. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/roundrobin|priority/`.

gpgcheck

Whether to check the GPG signature on packages installed from this repository, as represented by a 0 or 1. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/(0|1)/`.

gpgkey

The URL for the GPG key with which packages from this repository are signed. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

http\_caching

What to cache from this repository. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/packages|all|none/`.

include

The URL of a remote file containing additional yum configuration settings. Puppet does not check for this file's existence or validity. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

includepkgs

List of shell globs. If this is set, only packages matching one of the globs will be considered for update or install from this repo. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

keepalive

Whether HTTP/1.1 keepalive should be used with this repository, as represented by a 0 or 1. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/(0|1)/`.

metadata\_expire

Number of seconds after which the metadata will expire. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/[0-9]+/`.

mirrorlist

The URL that holds the list of mirrors for this repository. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

name

The name of the repository. This corresponds to the `repositoryid` parameter in `yum.conf(5)`.

priority

Priority of this repository from 1-99. Requires that the `priorities` plugin is installed and enabled. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/[1-9][0-9]?/`.

protect

Enable or disable protection for this repository. Requires that the `protectbase` plugin is installed and enabled. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/(0|1)/`.

proxy

URL to the proxy server for this repository. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match `/*.*/`.

proxy\_password

password  
Password for this proxy. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match /.\*/.

proxy\_username  
Username for this proxy. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match /.\*/.

timeout  
Number of seconds to wait for a connection before timing out. Set this to absent to remove it from the file completely. Valid values are absent. Values can match /[0-9]+/.

---

## zfs

Manage zfs. Create destroy and set properties on zfs instances.

Autorequires: If Puppet is managing the zpool at the root of this zfs instance, the zfs resource will autorequire it. If Puppet is managing any parent zfs instances, the zfs resource will autorequire them.

### PARAMETERS

aclinherit  
The aclinherit property. Valid values are discard, noallow, restricted, passthrough, passthrough-x.

aclmode  
The aclmode property. Valid values are discard, groupmask, passthrough.

atime  
The atime property. Valid values are on, off.

canmount  
The canmount property. Valid values are on, off, noauto.

checksum  
The checksum property. Valid values are on, off, Fletcher2, Fletcher4, sha256.

compression  
The compression property. Valid values are on, off, lzjb, gzip, gzip-[1-9], zle.

copies  
The copies property. Valid values are 1, 2, 3.

devices  
The devices property. Valid values are on, off.

ensure  
The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

exec  
The exec property. Valid values are on, off.

logbias  
The logbias property. Valid values are latency, throughput.

mountpoint  
The mountpoint property. Valid values are <path>, legacy, none.

name  
The full name for this filesystem (including the zpool).  
nbmand  
The nbmand property. Valid values are on, off.

primarycache  
The primarycache property. Valid values are all, none, metadata.

provider  
The specific backend to use for this zfs resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- solaris: Provider for Solaris zfs. Required binaries: /usr/sbin/zfs. Default for `operatingsystem == solaris`.

quota  
The quota property. Valid values are <size>, none.

readonly

The readonly property. Valid values are on, off.

recordsize

The recordsize property. Valid values are powers of two between 512 and 128k.

refquota

The refquota property. Valid values are <size>, none.

refreservation

The refreservation property. Valid values are <size>, none.

reservation

The reservation property. Valid values are <size>, none.

secondarycache

The secondarycache property. Valid values are all, none, metadata.

setuid

The setuid property. Valid values are on, off.

shareiscsi

The shareiscsi property. Valid values are on, off, type=<type>.

sharenfs

The sharenfs property. Valid values are on, off, share(1M) options

sharesmb

The sharesmb property. Valid values are on, off, sharemgr(1M) options

snapdir

The snapdir property. Valid values are hidden, visible.

version

The version property. Valid values are 1, 2, 3, 4, current.

volsize

The volsize property. Valid values are <size>

vscan

The vscan property. Valid values are on, off.

xattr

The xattr property. Valid values are on, off.

zoned

The zoned property. Valid values are on, off.

---

## zone

Manages Solaris zones.

Autorequires: If Puppet is managing the directory specified as the root of the zone's filesystem (with the path attribute), the zone resource will autorequire that directory.

### PARAMETERS

autoboot

Whether the zone should automatically boot. Valid values are true, false.

clone

Instead of installing the zone, clone it from another zone. If the zone root resides on a zfs filesystem, a snapshot will be used to create the clone; if it resides on a ufs filesystem, a copy of the zone will be used. The zone from which you clone must not be running.

create\_args

Arguments to the zonecfg create command. This can be used to create branded zones.

dataset

The list of datasets delegated to the non-global zone from the global zone. All datasets must be zfs filesystem names which are different from the mountpoint.

ensure

The running state of the zone. The valid states directly reflect the states that zoneadm provides. The states are linear, in that a zone must be configured, then installed, and only then can be running. Note also that halt is currently used to stop zones.

id

The numerical ID of the zone. This number is autogenerated and cannot be changed.

inherit

The list of directories that the zone inherits from the global zone. All directories must be fully



qualified.

`install_args`

Arguments to the `zoneadm` install command. This can be used to create branded zones.

`ip`

The IP address of the zone. IP addresses must be specified with the interface, separated by a colon, e.g.: `bge0:192.168.0.1`. For multiple interfaces, specify them in an array.

`iptype`

The IP stack type of the zone. Valid values are `shared`, `exclusive`.

`name`

The name of the zone.

`path`

The root of the zone's filesystem. Must be a fully qualified file name. If you include `%s` in the path, then it will be replaced with the zone's name. Currently, you cannot use Puppet to move a zone.

`pool`

The resource pool for this zone.

`provider`

The specific backend to use for this zone resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `solaris`: Provider for Solaris Zones. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/zonecfg`, `/usr/sbin/zoneadm`. Default for `operatingsystem == solaris`.

`realhostname`

The actual hostname of the zone.

`shares`

Number of FSS CPU shares allocated to the zone.

`sysidcfg`

The text to go into the `sysidcfg` file when the zone is first booted. The best way is to use a template:

```
# $confdir/modules/site/templates/sysidcfg.erb
system_locale=en_US
timezone=GMT
terminal=xterms
security_policy=NONE
root_password=<%= password %>
timeserver=localhost
name_service=DNS {domain_name=<%= domain %> name_server=<%= nameserver %>}
network_interface=primary {hostname=<%= realhostname %>
  ip_address=<%= ip %>
  netmask=<%= netmask %>
  protocol_ipv6=no
  default_route=<%= defaultroute %>}}
nfs4_domain=dynamic
```

And then call that:

```
zone { myzone:
  ip          => "bge0:192.168.0.23",
  sysidcfg    => template("site/sysidcfg.erb"),
  path        => "/opt/zones/myzone",
  realhostname => "fully.qualified.domain.name"
}
```

The `sysidcfg` only matters on the first booting of the zone, so Puppet only checks for it at that time.

---

## zpool

Manage zpools. Create and delete zpools. The provider WILL NOT SYNC, only report differences.□

Supports vdevs with mirrors, raidz, logs and spares.

### PARAMETERS

#### disk

The disk(s) for this pool. Can be an array or a space separated string.

#### ensure

The basic property that the resource should be in. Valid values are present, absent.

#### log

Log disks for this pool. This type does not currently support mirroring of log disks.

#### mirror

List of all the devices to mirror for this pool. Each mirror should be a space separated string:

```
mirror => ["disk1 disk2", "disk3 disk4"],
```

#### pool

(Namevar: If omitted, this parameter's value defaults to the resource's title.)

The name for this pool.

#### provider

The specific backend to use for this `zpool` resource. You will seldom need to specify this — Puppet will usually discover the appropriate provider for your platform. Available providers are:

- `solaris`: Provider for Solaris `zpool`. Required binaries: `/usr/sbin/zpool`. Default for

`operatingsystem == solaris`.

#### raid\_parity

Determines parity when using the `raidz` parameter.

#### raidz

List of all the devices to raid for this pool. Should be an array of space separated strings:

```
raidz => ["disk1 disk2", "disk3 disk4"],
```

#### spare

Spare disk(s) for this pool.

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:51 -0800 2011

## Function Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:25 -0800 2011)

There are two types of functions in Puppet: Statements and rvalues. Statements stand on their own and do not return arguments; they are used for performing stand-alone work like importing. Rvalues return values and can only be used in a statement requiring a value, such as an assignment or a case statement.

Functions execute on the Puppet master. They do not execute on the Puppet agent.

Hence they only have access to the commands and data available on the Puppet master host.

Here are the functions available in Puppet:

## alert

Log a message on the server at level alert.

- Type: statement

## create\_resources

Converts a hash into a set of resources and adds them to the catalog.

This function takes two arguments: a resource type, and a hash describing a set of resources. The hash should be in the form `{title => {parameters} }`:

```
# A hash of user resources:
$myusers = {
  'nick' => { uid    => '1330',
             group  => allstaff,
             groups => ['developers', 'operations', 'release'], }
  'dan'  => { uid    => '1308',
             group  => allstaff,
             groups => ['developers', 'prosvc', 'release'], }
}

create_resources(user, $myusers)
```

This function can be used to create defined resources and classes, as well as native resources.□

- Type: statement

## crit

Log a message on the server at level crit.

- Type: statement

## debug

Log a message on the server at level debug.

- Type: statement

## defined□

Determine whether a given class or resource type is defined. This function can also determine□ whether a specific resource has been declared. Returns true or false. Accepts class names, type□

names, and resource references.

The `defined` function checks both native and defined types, including types provided as plugins via modules. Types and classes are both checked using their names:

```
defined("file")
defined("customtype")
defined("foo")
defined("foo::bar")
```

Resource declarations are checked using resource references, e.g. `defined( File[ '/tmp/myfile' ] )`. Checking whether a given resource has been declared is, unfortunately, dependent on the parse order of the configuration, and the following code will not work:

```
if defined(File[ '/tmp/foo' ]) {
  notify("This configuration includes the /tmp/foo file.")
}
file { "/tmp/foo":
  ensure => present,
}
```

However, this order requirement refers to parse order only, and ordering of resources in the configuration graph (e.g. with `before` or `require`) does not affect the behavior of `defined`.

- Type: `rvalue`

## emerg

Log a message on the server at level `emerg`.

- Type: `statement`

## err

Log a message on the server at level `err`.

- Type: `statement`

## extlookup

This is a parser function to read data from external files, this version uses CSV files but the concept can easily be adjust for databases, yaml or any other queryable data source.

The object of this is to make it obvious when it's being used, rather than magically loading data in when an module is loaded I prefer to look at the code and see statements like:

```
$snmp_contact = extlookup("snmp_contact")
```

The above snippet will load the `snmp_contact` value from CSV files, this in its own is useful but a common construct in puppet manifests is something like this:

```
case $domain {  
  "myclient.com": { $snmp_contact = "John Doe <john@myclient.com>" }  
  default:        { $snmp_contact = "My Support <support@my.com>" }  
}
```

Over time there will be a lot of this kind of thing spread all over your manifests and adding an additional client involves grepping through manifests to find all the places where you have constructs like this.

This is a data problem and shouldn't be handled in code, a using this function you can do just that.

First you configure it in `site.pp`:

```
$extlookup_datadir = "/etc/puppet/manifests/extdata"  
$extlookup_precedence = ["%{fqdn}", "domain_%{domain}", "common"]
```

The array tells the code how to resolve values, first it will try to find it in `web1.myclient.com.csv` then in `domain_myclient.com.csv` and finally in `common.csv`

Now create the following data files in `/etc/puppet/manifests/extdata`:

```
domain_myclient.com.csv:  
  snmp_contact,John Doe <john@myclient.com>  
  root_contact,support@%{domain}  
  client_trusted_ips,192.168.1.130,192.168.10.0/24  
  
common.csv:  
  snmp_contact,My Support <support@my.com>  
  root_contact,support@my.com
```

Now you can replace the case statement with the simple single line to achieve the exact same outcome:

```
$snmp_contact = extlookup("snmp_contact")
```

The above code shows some other features, you can use any fact or variable that is in scope by simply using `%{varname}` in your data files, you can return arrays by just having multiple values in the csv after the initial variable name.

In the event that a variable is nowhere to be found a critical error will be raised that will prevent your manifest from compiling, this is to avoid accidentally putting in empty values etc. You can

however specify a default value:

```
$ntp_servers = extlookup("ntp_servers", "1.${country}.pool.ntp.org")
```

In this case it will default to "1.\${country}.pool.ntp.org" if nothing is defined in any data file.

You can also specify an additional data file to search first before any others at use time, for example:

```
$version = extlookup("rsyslog_version", "present", "packages")
package{"rsyslog": ensure => $version }
```

This will look for a version configured in packages.csv and then in the rest as configured by `$extlookup_precedence` if it's not found anywhere it will default to present, this kind of use case makes puppet a lot nicer for managing large amounts of packages since you do not need to edit a load of manifests to do simple things like adjust a desired version number.

Precedence values can have variables embedded in them in the form `%{fqdn}`, you could for example do:

```
$extlookup_precedence = ["hosts/%{fqdn}", "common"]
```

This will result in `/path/to/extdata/hosts/your.box.com.csv` being searched.

This is for back compatibility to interpolate variables with `%`. `%` interpolation is a workaround for a problem that has been fixed: Puppet variable interpolation at top scope used to only happen on each run.

- Type: rvalue

## fail

Fail with a parse error.

- Type: statement

## file

Return the contents of a file. Multiple files can be passed, and the first file that exists will be read in.

- Type: rvalue

## fqdn\_rand

Generates random numbers based on the node's fqdn. Generated random values will be a range from 0 up to and excluding `n`, where `n` is the first parameter. The second argument specifies a number to add to the seed and is optional, for example:

```
$random_number = fqdn_rand(30)
$random_number_seed = fqdn_rand(30,30)
```

- Type: rvalue

## generate

Calls an external command on the Puppet master and returns the results of the command. Any arguments are passed to the external command as arguments. If the generator does not exit with return code of 0, the generator is considered to have failed and a parse error is thrown. Generators can only have file separators, alphanumerics, dashes, and periods in them. This function will attempt to protect you from malicious generator calls (e.g., those with '..' in them), but it can never be entirely safe. No subshell is used to execute generators, so all shell metacharacters are passed directly to the generator.

- Type: rvalue

## include

Evaluate one or more classes.

- Type: statement

## info

Log a message on the server at level info.

- Type: statement

## inline\_template

Evaluate a template string and return its value. See [the templating docs](#) for more information. Note that if multiple template strings are specified, their output is all concatenated and returned as the output of the function.

- Type: rvalue

## md5

Returns a MD5 hash value from a provided string.

- Type: rvalue

## notice

Log a message on the server at level notice.

- Type: statement

## realize

Make a virtual object real. This is useful when you want to know the name of the virtual object and don't want to bother with a full collection. It is slightly faster than a collection, and, of course, is a bit shorter. You must pass the object using a reference; e.g.: `realize User[luke]`.

- Type: statement

## regsubst

Perform regexp replacement on a string or array of strings.

- Parameters (in order):
  - `target` The string or array of strings to operate on. If an array, the replacement will be performed on each of the elements in the array, and the return value will be an array.
  - `regexp` The regular expression matching the target string. If you want it anchored at the start and or end of the string, you must do that with `^` and `$` yourself.
  - `replacement` Replacement string. Can contain backreferences to what was matched using `\0` (whole match), `\1` (first set of parentheses), and so on.□
  - `flags`□Optional. String of single letter flags for how the regexp is interpreted:□
    - `E` Extended regexps
    - `I` Ignore case in regexps
    - `M` Multiline regexps
    - `G` Global replacement; all occurrences of the regexp in each target string will be replaced. Without this, only the first occurrence will be replaced.□
  - `encoding` Optional. How to handle multibyte characters. A single-character string with the following values:
    - `N` None
    - `E` EUC
    - `S` SJIS
    - `U` UTF-8
- Examples

Get the third octet from the node's IP address:

```
$i3 = regsubst($ipaddress, '^(\\d+)\\. (\\d+)\\. (\\d+)\\. (\\d+)$', '\\3')
```

Put angle brackets around each octet in the node's IP address:



```
$x = regsubst($ipaddress, '([0-9]+)', '<\1>', 'G')
```

- Type: rvalue

## require

Evaluate one or more classes, adding the required class as a dependency.

The relationship metaparameters work well for specifying relationships between individual resources, but they can be clumsy for specifying relationships between classes. This function is a superset of the ‘include’ function, adding a class relationship so that the requiring class depends on the required class.

Warning: using require in place of include can lead to unwanted dependency cycles.

For instance the following manifest, with ‘require’ instead of ‘include’ would produce a nasty dependence cycle, because notify imposes a before between File[/foo] and Service[foo]:

```
class myservice {
  service { foo: ensure => running }
}

class otherstuff {
  include myservice
  file { ['/foo': notify => Service[foo] }
}
```

Note that this function only works with clients 0.25 and later, and it will fail if used with earlier clients.

- Type: statement

## search

Add another namespace for this class to search. This allows you to create classes with sets of definitions and add those classes to another class’s search path.□

- Type: statement

## sha1

Returns a SHA1 hash value from a provided string.

- Type: rvalue

## shellquote

Quote and concatenate arguments for use in Bourne shell.

Each argument is quoted separately, and then all are concatenated with spaces. If an argument is an array, the elements of that array is interpolated within the rest of the arguments; this makes it possible to have an array of arguments and pass that array to shellquote instead of having to specify each argument individually in the call.

- Type: rvalue

## split

Split a string variable into an array using the specified split regexp.□

Example:

```
$string      = 'v1.v2:v3.v4'
$array_var1 = split($string, ':')
$array_var2 = split($string, '[.]')
$array_var3 = split($string, '[.:]')
```

`$array_var1` now holds the result `['v1.v2', 'v3.v4']`, while `$array_var2` holds `['v1', 'v2:v3', 'v4']`, and `$array_var3` holds `['v1', 'v2', 'v3', 'v4']`.

Note that in the second example, we split on a literal string that contains a regexp meta-character (`.`), which must be escaped. A simple way to do that for a single character is to enclose it in square brackets; a backslash will also escape a single character.

- Type: rvalue

## sprintf

Perform printf-style formatting of text.

The first parameter is format string describing how the rest of the parameters should be formatted. See the documentation for the `Kernel::sprintf` function in Ruby for all the details.

- Type: rvalue

## tag

Add the specified tags to the containing class or definition. All contained objects will then acquire that tag, also.

- Type: statement

## tagged

A boolean function that tells you whether the current container is tagged with the specified tags.□ The tags are ANDed, so that all of the specified tags must be included for the function to return□

true.

- Type: rvalue

## template

Evaluate a template and return its value. See [the templating docs](#) for more information.

Note that if multiple templates are specified, their output is all concatenated and returned as the output of the function.

- Type: rvalue

## versioncmp

Compares two version numbers.

Prototype:

```
$result = versioncmp(a, b)
```

Where a and b are arbitrary version strings.

This function returns:

- 1 if version a is greater than version b
- 0 if the versions are equal
- -1 if version a is less than version b

Example:

```
if versioncmp('2.6-1', '2.4.5') > 0 {  
  notice('2.6-1 is > than 2.4.5')  
}
```

This function uses the same version comparison algorithm used by Puppet's package type.

- Type: rvalue

## warning

Log a message on the server at level warning.

- Type: statement

# Metaparameter Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:35 -0800 2011)

# Metaparameters

Metaparameters are parameters that work with any resource type; they are part of the Puppet framework itself rather than being part of the implementation of any given instance. Thus, any defined metaparameter can be used with any instance in your manifest, including defined components.

## Available Metaparameters

### alias

Creates an alias for the object. Puppet uses this internally when you provide a symbolic title:

```
file { 'sshdconfig':
  path => $operatingsystem ? {
    solaris => "/usr/local/etc/ssh/sshd_config",
    default => "/etc/ssh/sshd_config"
  },
  source => "...",
}

service { 'sshd':
  subscribe => File['sshdconfig']
}
```

When you use this feature, the parser sets `sshdconfig` as the title, and the library sets that as an alias for the file so the dependency lookup in `Service['sshd']` works. You can use this metaparameter yourself, but note that only the library can use these aliases; for instance, the following code will not work:

```
file { "/etc/ssh/sshd_config":
  owner => root,
  group => root,
  alias => 'sshdconfig'
}

file { 'sshdconfig':
  mode => 644
}
```

There's no way here for the Puppet parser to know that these two stanzas should be affecting the same file.

See the [Language Guide](#) for more information.

### audit

Marks a subset of this resource's unmanaged attributes for auditing. Accepts an attribute name, an array of attribute names, or `all`.

Auditing a resource attribute has two effects: First, whenever a catalog is applied with `puppet apply` or `puppet agent`, Puppet will check whether that attribute of the resource has been modified, comparing its current value to the previous run; any change will be logged alongside any actions performed by Puppet while applying the catalog.

Secondly, marking a resource attribute for auditing will include that attribute in inspection reports generated by `puppet inspect`; see the `puppet inspect` documentation for more details.

Managed attributes for a resource can also be audited, but note that changes made by Puppet will be logged as additional modifications. (I.e. if a user manually edits a file whose contents are audited and managed, `puppet agent`'s next two runs will both log an audit notice: the first run will log the user's edit and then revert the file to the desired state, and the second run will log the edit made by Puppet.)

### **before**

References to one or more objects that depend on this object. This parameter is the opposite of `require` — it guarantees that the specified object is applied later than the specifying object:

```
file { ["/var/nagios/configuration":
  source => "...",
  recurse => true,
  before => Exec["nagios-rebuild"]
]

exec { ["nagios-rebuild":
  command => "/usr/bin/make",
  cwd      => "/var/nagios/configuration"
]}
```

This will make sure all of the files are up to date before the `make` command is run.

### **check**

Audit specified attributes of resources over time, and report if any have changed. This parameter has been deprecated in favor of `'audit'`.

### **loglevel**

Sets the level that information will be logged. The log levels have the biggest impact when logs are sent to `syslog` (which is currently the default). Valid values are `debug`, `info`, `notice`, `warning`, `err`, `alert`, `emerg`, `crit`, `verbose`.

### **noop**

Boolean flag indicating whether work should actually be done. Valid values are `true`, `false`.

## notify

References to one or more objects that depend on this object. This parameter is the opposite of `subscribe` — it creates a dependency relationship like before, and also causes the dependent object(s) to be refreshed when this object is changed. For instance:

```
file { "/etc/sshd_config":  
  source => "...",  
  notify => Service['sshd']  
}  
  
service { 'sshd':  
  ensure => running  
}
```

This will restart the `sshd` service if the `sshd` config file changes.□

## require

References to one or more objects that this object depends on. This is used purely for guaranteeing that changes to required objects happen before the dependent object. For instance:

```
# Create the destination directory before you copy things down  
file { "/usr/local/scripts":  
  ensure => directory  
}  
  
file { "/usr/local/scripts/myscript":  
  source  => "puppet://server/module/myscript",  
  mode    => 755,  
  require => File["/usr/local/scripts"]  
}
```

Multiple dependencies can be specified by providing a comma-separated list of resources, enclosed in square brackets:

```
require => [ File["/usr/local"], File["/usr/local/scripts"] ]
```

Note that Puppet will autorequire everything that it can, and there are hooks in place so that it's easy for resources to add new ways to autorequire objects, so if you think Puppet could be smarter here, let us know.

In fact, the above code was redundant — Puppet will autorequire any parent directories that are being managed; it will automatically realize that the parent directory should be created before the script is pulled down.

Currently, `exec` resources will autorequire their CWD (if it is specified) plus any fully qualified paths□

that appear in the command. For instance, if you had an `exec` command that ran the `myscript` mentioned above, the above code that pulls the file down would be automatically listed as a requirement to the `exec` code, so that you would always be running against the most recent version.

## schedule

On what schedule the object should be managed. You must create a schedule object, and then reference the name of that object to use that for your schedule:

```
schedule { 'daily':  
  period => daily,  
  range  => "2-4"  
}  
  
exec { ["/usr/bin/apt-get update"]:  
  schedule => 'daily'  
}
```

The creation of the schedule object does not need to appear in the configuration before objects that use it.

## stage

Which run stage a given resource should reside in. This just creates a dependency on or from the named milestone. For instance, saying that this is in the 'bootstrap' stage creates a dependency on the 'bootstrap' milestone.

By default, all classes get directly added to the 'main' stage. You can create new stages as resources:

```
stage { ['pre', 'post']: }
```

To order stages, use standard relationships:

```
stage { 'pre': before => Stage['main'] }
```

Or use the new relationship syntax:

```
Stage['pre'] -> Stage['main'] -> Stage['post']
```

Then use the new class parameters to specify a stage:

```
class { 'foo': stage => 'pre' }
```



Stages can only be set on classes, not individual resources. This will fail:

```
file { '/foo': stage => 'pre', ensure => file }
```

## subscribe

References to one or more objects that this object depends on. This metaparameter creates a dependency relationship like `require`, and also causes the dependent object to be refreshed when the subscribed object is changed. For instance:

```
class nagios {
  file { 'nagconf':
    path    => "/etc/nagios/nagios.conf"
    source => "puppet://server/module/nagios.conf",
  }
  service { 'nagios':
    ensure    => running,
    subscribe => File['nagconf']
  }
}
```

Currently the `exec`, `mount` and `service` types support refreshing.

## tag

Add the specified tags to the associated resource. While all resources are automatically tagged with as much information as possible (e.g., each class and definition containing the resource), it can be useful to add your own tags to a given resource.

Multiple tags can be specified as an array:

```
file {'/etc/hosts':
  ensure => file,
  source => 'puppet:///modules/site/hosts',
  mode   => 0644,
  tag    => ['bootstrap', 'minimumrun', 'mediumrun'],
}
```

Tags are useful for things like applying a subset of a host's configuration with [the tags setting](#):

```
puppet agent --test --tags bootstrap
```

This way, you can easily isolate the portion of the configuration you're trying to test.

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:36 -0800 2011

# Configuration Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:21 -0800 2011)

## Configuration Settings

- Each of these settings can be specified in `puppet.conf` or on the command line.
- When using boolean settings on the command line, use `--setting` and `--no-setting` instead of `--setting (true|false)`.
- Settings can be interpolated as `$variables` in other settings; `$environment` is special, in that puppet master will interpolate each agent node's environment instead of its own.
- Multiple values should be specified as comma-separated lists; multiple directories should be separated with the system path separator (usually a colon).
- Settings that take a single file or directory can optionally set the owner, group, and mode for their value: `rundir = $vardir/run { owner = puppet, group = puppet, mode = 644 }`
- The Puppet executables will ignore any setting that isn't relevant to their function.

See the [configuration guide](#) for more details.

---

### **allow\_duplicate\_certs**

Whether to allow a new certificate request to overwrite an existing certificate.

- Default: false

### **archive\_file\_server**

During an inspect run, the file bucket server to archive files to if `archive_files` is set.

- Default: `$server`

### **archive\_files**

During an inspect run, whether to archive files whose contents are audited to a file bucket.

- Default: false

### **async\_storeconfigs**

Whether to use a queueing system to provide asynchronous database integration. Requires that `puppetqd` be running and that 'PSON' support for ruby be installed.

- Default: false

### **authconfig**

The configuration file that defines the rights to the different namespaces and methods. This can be used as a coarse-grained authorization system for both puppet agent and puppet master.

- Default: `$confdir/namespaceauth.conf`

### **autoflush**

Whether log files should always flush to disk.

- Default: `false`

### **autosign**

Whether to enable autosign. Valid values are `true` (which autosigns any key request, and is a very bad idea), `false` (which never autosigns any key request), and the path to a file, which uses that configuration file to determine which keys to sign.

- Default: `$confdir/autosign.conf`

### **bindaddress**

The address a listening server should bind to. Mongrel servers default to `127.0.0.1` and WEBrick defaults to `0.0.0.0`.

### **bucketdir**

Where FileBucket files are stored.

- Default: `$vardir/bucket`

### **ca**

Whether the master should function as a certificate authority.

- Default: `true`

### **ca\_days**

How long a certificate should be valid. This parameter is deprecated, use `ca_ttl` instead.

### **ca\_md**

The type of hash used in certificates.

- Default: `md5`

### **ca\_name**

The name to use the Certificate Authority certificate.

- Default: Puppet CA: `$certname`

### **ca\_port**

The port to use for the certificate authority.□

- Default: \$masterport

### **ca\_server**

The server to use for certificate authority requests. It's a separate server because it cannot and does not need to horizontally scale.

- Default: \$server

### **ca\_ttl**

The default TTL for new certificates; valid values must be an integer, optionally followed by one of the units 'y' (years of 365 days), 'd' (days), 'h' (hours), or 's' (seconds). The unit defaults to seconds. If this parameter is set, ca\_days is ignored. Examples are '3600' (one hour) and '1825d', which is the same as '5y' (5 years)

- Default: 5y

### **cacert**

The CA certificate.□

- Default: \$cadir/ca.crt.pem

### **cacrl**

The certificate revocation list (CRL) for the CA. Will be used if present but otherwise ignored.□

- Default: \$cadir/ca\_crl.pem

### **cadir**

The root directory for the certificate authority.□

- Default: \$ssldir/ca

### **cakey**

The CA private key.

- Default: \$cadir/ca\_key.pem

### **capass**

Where the CA stores the password for the private key

- Default: \$caprivatedir/ca.pass

### **caprivatedir**

Where the CA stores private certificate information.□

- Default: \$cadir/private

## **capub**

The CA public key.

- Default: `$cadir/ca_pub.pem`

## **catalog\_format**

(Deprecated for 'preferred\_serialization\_format') What format to use to dump the catalog. Only supports 'marshal' and 'yaml'. Only matters on the client, since it asks the server for a specific format.

## **catalog\_terminus**

Where to get node catalogs. This is useful to change if, for instance, you'd like to pre-compile catalogs and store them in memcached or some other easily-accessed store.

- Default: `compiler`

## **cert\_inventory**

A Complete listing of all certificates

- Default: `$cadir/inventory.txt`

## **certdir**

The certificate directory.

- Default: `$ssldir/certs`

## **certdnsnames**

The `certdnsnames` setting is no longer functional, after CVE-2011-3872. We ignore the value completely. For your own certificate request you can set `dns_alt_names` in the configuration and it will apply locally. There is no configuration option to set DNS alt names, or any other `subjectAltName` value, for another nodes certificate. Alternately you can use the `-dns_alt_names` command line option to set the labels added while generating your own CSR.

## **certificate\_revocation**

Whether certificate revocation should be supported by downloading a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) to all clients. If enabled, CA chaining will almost definitely not work.

- Default: `true`

## **certname**

The name to use when handling certificates. Defaults to the fully qualified domain name.

- Default: `magpie.puppetlabs.lan`

## **classfile**

The file in which puppet agent stores a list of the classes associated with the retrieved configuration. Can be loaded in the separate puppet executable using the `--loadclasses` option.

- Default: `$statedir/classes.txt`

## **client\_datadir**

The directory in which serialized data is stored on the client.

- Default: `$vardir/client_data`

## **clientbucketdir**

Where FileBucket files are stored locally.

- Default: `$vardir/clientbucket`

## **clientyamldir**

The directory in which client-side YAML data is stored.

- Default: `$vardir/client_yaml`

## **code**

Code to parse directly. This is essentially only used by puppet, and should only be set if you're writing your own Puppet executable

## **color**

Whether to use colors when logging to the console. Valid values are `ansi` (equivalent to `true`), `html` (mostly used during testing with TextMate), and `false`, which produces no color.

- Default: `ansi`

## **confdir**

The main Puppet configuration directory. The default for this parameter is calculated based on the user. If the process is running as root or the user that Puppet is supposed to run as, it defaults to a system directory, but if it's running as any other user, it defaults to being in the user's home directory.

- Default: `/etc/puppet`

## **config**

The configuration file for doc.

- Default: `$confdir/puppet.conf`

## **config\_version**

How to determine the configuration version. By default, it will be the time that the configuration is parsed, but you can provide a shell script to override how the version is determined. The output of this script will be added to every log message in the reports, allowing you to correlate changes on your hosts to the source version on the server.

### **configprint**

Print the value of a specific configuration parameter. If a parameter is provided for this, then the value is printed and puppet exits. Comma-separate multiple values. For a list of all values, specify 'all'. This feature is only available in Puppet versions higher than 0.18.4.

### **configtimeout**

How long the client should wait for the configuration to be retrieved before considering it a failure. This can help reduce flapping if too many clients contact the server at one time.

- Default: 120

### **couchdb\_url**

The url where the puppet couchdb database will be created

- Default: http://127.0.0.1:5984/puppet

### **csrdir**

Where the CA stores certificate requests

- Default: \$cadir/requests

### **daemonize**

Send the process into the background. This is the default.

- Default: true

### **dbadapter**

The type of database to use.

- Default: sqlite3

### **dbconnections**

The number of database connections for networked databases. Will be ignored unless the value is a positive integer.

### **dblocation**

The database cache for client configurations. Used for querying within the language.

- Default: \$statedir/clientconfigs.sqlite3

### **dbmigrate**

Whether to automatically migrate the database.

- Default: false

### **dbname**

The name of the database to use.

- Default: puppet

### **dbpassword**

The database password for caching. Only used when networked databases are used.

- Default: puppet

### **dbport**

The database password for caching. Only used when networked databases are used.

### **dbserver**

The database server for caching. Only used when networked databases are used.

- Default: localhost

### **dbsocket**

The database socket location. Only used when networked databases are used. Will be ignored if the value is an empty string.

### **dbuser**

The database user for caching. Only used when networked databases are used.

- Default: puppet

### **deviceconfig**□

Path to the device config file for puppet device□

- Default: \$conffdir/device.conf

### **devicedir**

The root directory of devices' \$vardir

- Default: \$vardir/devices

### **diff**□

Which diff command to use when printing differences between files.□

- Default: diff□



## **diff\_args**

Which arguments to pass to the diff command when printing differences between files.

- Default: `-u`

## **dns\_alt\_names**

The comma-separated list of alternative DNS names to use for the local host. When the node generates a CSR for itself, these are added to the request as the desired `subjectAltName` in the certificate: additional DNS labels that the certificate is also valid answering as. This is generally required if you use a non-hostname `certname`, or if you want to use `puppet kick` or `puppet resource -H` and the primary `certname` does not match the DNS name you use to communicate with the host. This is unnecessary for agents, unless you intend to use them as a server for `puppet kick` or remote `puppet resource` management. It is rarely necessary for servers; it is usually helpful only if you need to have a pool of multiple load balanced masters, or for the same master to respond on two physically separate networks under different names.

## **document\_all**

Document all resources

- Default: `false`

## **downcasefacts**

Whether facts should be made all lowercase when sent to the server.

- Default: `false`

## **dynamicfacts**

Facts that are dynamic; these facts will be ignored when deciding whether changed facts should result in a recompile. Multiple facts should be comma-separated.

- Default: `memorysize,memoryfree,swapspace,swapfree`

## **environment**

The environment Puppet is running in. For clients (e.g., `puppet agent`) this determines the environment itself, which is used to find modules and much more. For servers (i.e., `puppet master`) this provides the default environment for nodes we know nothing about.

- Default: `production`

## **evaltrace**

Whether each resource should log when it is being evaluated. This allows you to interactively see exactly what is being done.

- Default: false

### **external\_nodes**

An external command that can produce node information. The output must be a YAML dump of a hash, and that hash must have one or both of `classes` and `parameters`, where `classes` is an array and `parameters` is a hash. For unknown nodes, the commands should exit with a non-zero exit code. This command makes it straightforward to store your node mapping information in other data sources like databases.

- Default: none

### **factdest**

Where Puppet should store facts that it pulls down from the central server.

- Default: `$vardir/facts/`

### **factpath**

Where Puppet should look for facts. Multiple directories should be colon-separated, like normal PATH variables.

- Default: `$vardir/lib/facter:$vardir/facts`

### **facts\_terminus**

The node facts terminus.

- Default: `facter`

### **factsignore**

What files to ignore when pulling down facts.□

- Default: `.svn CVS`

### **factsource**

From where to retrieve facts. The standard Puppet file type is used for retrieval, so anything that is a valid file source can be used here.□

- Default: `puppet://$server/facts/`

### **factsync**

Whether facts should be synced with the central server.

- Default: false

### **filesERVERconfig**□

Where the fileserver configuration is stored.□

- Default: `$confdir/filesserver.conf`

### **filetimeout**

The minimum time to wait (in seconds) between checking for updates in configuration files. This timeout determines how quickly Puppet checks whether a file (such as manifests or templates) has changed on disk.

- Default: 15

### **freeze\_main**

Freezes the ‘main’ class, disallowing any code to be added to it. This essentially means that you can’t have any code outside of a node, class, or definition other than in the site manifest.

- Default: false

### **genconfig**

Whether to just print a configuration to stdout and exit. Only makes sense when used interactively. Takes into account arguments specified on the CLI.

- Default: false

### **genmanifest**

Whether to just print a manifest to stdout and exit. Only makes sense when used interactively. Takes into account arguments specified on the CLI.

- Default: false

### **graph**

Whether to create dot graph files for the different configuration graphs. These dot files can be interpreted by tools like OmniGraffle or dot (which is part of ImageMagick).

- Default: false

### **graphdir**

Where to store dot-outputted graphs.

- Default: `$statedir/graphs`

### **group**

The group puppet master should run as.

- Default: puppet

### **hostcert**

Where individual hosts store and look for their certificates.

- Default: `$certdir/$certname.pem`

### **hostcrl**

Where the host's certificate revocation list can be found. This is distinct from the certificate authority's CRL.

- Default: `$ssldir/crl.pem`

### **hostcsr**

Where individual hosts store and look for their certificate requests.

- Default: `$ssldir/csr_$certname.pem`

### **hostprivkey**

Where individual hosts store and look for their private key.

- Default: `$privatekeydir/$certname.pem`

### **hostpubkey**

Where individual hosts store and look for their public key.

- Default: `$publickeydir/$certname.pem`

### **http\_compression**

Allow http compression in REST communication with the master. This setting might improve performance for agent -> master communications over slow WANs. Your puppet master needs to support compression (usually by activating some settings in a reverse-proxy in front of the puppet master, which rules out webrick). It is harmless to activate this settings if your master doesn't support compression, but if it supports it, this setting might reduce performance on high-speed LANs.

- Default: `false`

### **http\_proxy\_host**

The HTTP proxy host to use for outgoing connections. Note: You may need to use a FQDN for the server hostname when using a proxy.

- Default: `none`

### **http\_proxy\_port**

The HTTP proxy port to use for outgoing connections

- Default: `3128`

### **httplog**

Where the puppet agent web server logs.

- Default: \$logdir/http.log

### **ignorecache**

Ignore cache and always recompile the configuration. This is useful for testing new configurations, where the local cache may in fact be stale even if the timestamps are up to date – if the facts change or if the server changes.

- Default: false

### **ignoreimport**

A parameter that can be used in commit hooks, since it enables you to parse-check a single file rather than requiring that all files exist.

- Default: false

### **ignoreschedules**

Boolean; whether puppet agent should ignore schedules. This is useful for initial puppet agent runs.

- Default: false

### **inventory\_port**

The port to communicate with the inventory\_server.

- Default: \$masterport

### **inventory\_server**

The server to send facts to.

- Default: \$server

### **inventory\_terminus**

Should usually be the same as the facts terminus

- Default: \$facts\_terminus

### **keylength**

The bit length of keys.

- Default: 1024

### **lastrunfile**

Where puppet agent stores the last run report summary in yaml format.

- Default: \$statedir/last\_run\_summary.yaml

## **lastrunreport**

Where puppet agent stores the last run report in yaml format.

- Default: `$statedir/last_run_report.yaml`

## **ldapattrs**

The LDAP attributes to include when querying LDAP for nodes. All returned attributes are set as variables in the top-level scope. Multiple values should be comma-separated. The value 'all' returns all attributes.

- Default: all

## **ldapbase**

The search base for LDAP searches. It's impossible to provide a meaningful default here, although the LDAP libraries might have one already set. Generally, it should be the 'ou=Hosts' branch under your main directory.

## **ldapclassattrs**

The LDAP attributes to use to define Puppet classes. Values should be comma-separated.

- Default: puppetclass

## **ldapnodes**

Whether to search for node configurations in LDAP. See [http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/LDAP\\_Nodes](http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/LDAP_Nodes) for more information.

- Default: false

## **ldapparentattr**

The attribute to use to define the parent node.□

- Default: parentnode

## **ldappassword**

The password to use to connect to LDAP.

## **ldapport**

The LDAP port. Only used if ldapnodes is enabled.

- Default: 389

## **ldapservers**

The LDAP server. Only used if ldapnodes is enabled.

- Default: ldap

## Idapssl

Whether SSL should be used when searching for nodes. Defaults to false because SSL usually requires certificates to be set up on the client side.□

- Default: false

## Idapstackedattrs

The LDAP attributes that should be stacked to arrays by adding the values in all hierarchy elements of the tree. Values should be comma-separated.

- Default: puppetvar

## Idapstring

The search string used to find an LDAP node.□

- Default: (&(objectclass=puppetClient)(cn=%s))

## Idaptls

Whether TLS should be used when searching for nodes. Defaults to false because TLS usually requires certificates to be set up on the client side.□

- Default: false

## Idapuser

The user to use to connect to LDAP. Must be specified as a full DN.□

## lexical

Whether to use lexical scoping (vs. dynamic).

- Default: false

## libdir

An extra search path for Puppet. This is only useful for those files that Puppet will load on demand,□ and is only guaranteed to work for those cases. In fact, the autoload mechanism is responsible for making sure this directory is in Ruby's search path

- Default: \$vardir/lib

## listen

Whether puppet agent should listen for connections. If this is true, then puppet agent will accept incoming REST API requests, subject to the default ACLs and the ACLs set in the rest\_authconfig file. Puppet agent can respond usefully to requests on the `run`, `facts`, `certificate`, and `resource` endpoints.

- Default: false

## **localcacert**

Where each client stores the CA certificate.□

- Default: \$certdir/ca.pem

## **localconfig**□

Where puppet agent caches the local configuration. An extension indicating the cache format is added automatically.

- Default: \$statedir/localconfig□

## **logdir**

The Puppet log directory.

- Default: \$vardir/log

## **manage\_internal\_file\_permissions**□

Whether Puppet should manage the owner, group, and mode of files it uses internally□

- Default: true

## **manifest**

The entry-point manifest for puppet master.

- Default: \$manifestdir/site.pp

## **manifestdir**

Where puppet master looks for its manifests.

- Default: \$confdir/manifests

## **masterhttplog**

Where the puppet master web server logs.

- Default: \$logdir/masterhttp.log

## **masterlog**

Where puppet master logs. This is generally not used, since syslog is the default log destination.

- Default: \$logdir/puppetmaster.log

## **masterport**

Which port puppet master listens on.

- Default: 8140



## **maximum\_uid**

The maximum allowed UID. Some platforms use negative UIDs but then ship with tools that do not know how to handle signed ints, so the UIDs show up as huge numbers that can then not be fed back into the system. This is a hackish way to fail in a slightly more useful way when that happens.

- Default: 4294967290

## **mkusers**

Whether to create the necessary user and group that puppet agent will run as.

- Default: false

## **modulepath**

The search path for modules as a list of directories separated by the ':' character.

- Default: \$confdir/modules:/usr/share/puppet/modules

## **name**

The name of the application, if we are running as one. The default is essentially \$0 without the path or .rb.

- Default: doc

## **node\_name**

How the puppet master determines the client's identity and sets the 'hostname', 'fqdn' and 'domain' facts for use in the manifest, in particular for determining which 'node' statement applies to the client. Possible values are 'cert' (use the subject's CN in the client's certificate) and 'facter' (use the hostname that the client reported in its facts)

- Default: cert

## **node\_name\_fact**

The fact name used to determine the node name used for all requests the agent makes to the master. WARNING: This setting is mutually exclusive with node\_name\_value. Changing this setting also requires changes to the default auth.conf configuration on the Puppet Master. Please see [http://links.puppetlabs.com/node\\_name\\_fact](http://links.puppetlabs.com/node_name_fact) for more information.

## **node\_name\_value**

The explicit value used for the node name for all requests the agent makes to the master. WARNING: This setting is mutually exclusive with node\_name\_fact. Changing this setting also requires changes to the default auth.conf configuration on the Puppet Master. Please see [http://links.puppetlabs.com/node\\_name\\_value](http://links.puppetlabs.com/node_name_value) for more information.

- Default: \$certname

## **node\_terminus**

Where to find information about nodes.□

- Default: plain

## **noop**

Whether puppet agent should be run in noop mode.

- Default: false

## **onetime**

Run the configuration once, rather than as a long-running daemon. This is useful for interactively□ running puppetd.

- Default: false

## **passfile**□

Where puppet agent stores the password for its private key. Generally unused.

- Default: \$privatedir/password

## **path**

The shell search path. Defaults to whatever is inherited from the parent process.

- Default: none

## **pidfile**□

The pid file□

- Default: \$rundir/\$name.pid

## **plugindest**

Where Puppet should store plugins that it pulls down from the central server.

- Default: \$libdir

## **pluginsignore**

What files to ignore when pulling down plugins.□

- Default: .svn CVS .git

## **pluginsource**

From where to retrieve plugins. The standard Puppet file type is used for retrieval, so anything that is a valid file source can be used here.□

- Default: puppet://\$server/plugins

## **pluginsync**

Whether plugins should be synced with the central server.

- Default: false

## **postrun\_command**

A command to run after every agent run. If this command returns a non-zero return code, the entire Puppet run will be considered to have failed, even though it might have performed work during the normal run.

## **preferred\_serialization\_format**

The preferred means of serializing ruby instances for passing over the wire. This won't guarantee that all instances will be serialized using this method, since not all classes can be guaranteed to support this format, but it will be used for all classes that support it.

- Default: pson

## **prerun\_command**

A command to run before every agent run. If this command returns a non-zero return code, the entire Puppet run will fail.

## **privatedir**

Where the client stores private certificate information.□

- Default: \$ssldir/private

## **privatekeydir**

The private key directory.

- Default: \$ssldir/private\_keys

## **publickeydir**

The public key directory.

- Default: \$ssldir/public\_keys

## **puppetdlockfile**□

A lock file to temporarily stop puppet agent from doing anything.□

- Default: \$statedir/puppetdlock

## **puppetdlog**

The log file for puppet agent. This is generally not used.

- Default: \$logdir/puppetd.log

### **puppetport**

Which port puppet agent listens on.

- Default: 8139

### **queue\_source**

Which type of queue to use for asynchronous processing. If your stomp server requires authentication, you can include it in the URI as long as your stomp client library is at least 1.1.1

- Default: stomp://localhost:61613/

### **queue\_type**

Which type of queue to use for asynchronous processing.

- Default: stomp

### **rails\_loglevel**

The log level for Rails connections. The value must be a valid log level within Rails. Production environments normally use `info` and other environments normally use `debug`.

- Default: info

### **railslog**

Where Rails-specific logs are sent□

- Default: \$logdir/rails.log

### **report**

Whether to send reports after every transaction.

- Default: true

### **report\_port**

The port to communicate with the report\_server.

- Default: \$masterport

### **report\_server**

The server to send transaction reports to.

- Default: \$server

### **reportdir**

The directory in which to store reports received from the client. Each client gets a separate subdirectory.

- Default: `$vardir/reports`

### **reportfrom**

The ‘from’ email address for the reports.

- Default: `report@magpie.puppetlabs.lan`

### **reports**

The list of reports to generate. All reports are looked for in `puppet/reports/name.rb`, and multiple report names should be comma-separated (whitespace is okay).

- Default: `store`

### **reportserver**

(Deprecated for ‘report\_server’) The server to which to send transaction reports.

- Default: `$server`

### **reporturl**

The URL used by the http reports processor to send reports

- Default: `http://localhost:3000/reports/upload`

### **req\_bits**

The bit length of the certificates.□

- Default: `2048`

### **requestdir**

Where host certificate requests are stored.□

- Default: `$ssldir/certificate_requests`□

### **resourcefile**□

The file in which puppet agent stores a list of the resources associated with the retrieved□ configuration.□

- Default: `$statedir/resources.txt`

### **rest\_authconfig**□

The configuration file that defines the rights to the different rest indirections. This can be used as a fine-grained authorization system for puppet master.

- Default: `$confdir/auth.conf`

### **route\_file**□

The YAML file containing indirector route configuration.□

- Default: \$confdir/routes.yaml

### **rrddir**

The directory where RRD database files are stored. Directories for each reporting host will be created under this directory.

- Default: \$vardir/rrd

### **rrdinterval**

How often RRD should expect data. This should match how often the hosts report back to the server.

- Default: \$runinterval

### **run\_mode**

The effective ‘run mode’ of the application: master, agent, or user.□

- Default: master

### **rundir**

Where Puppet PID files are kept.□

- Default: \$vardir/run

### **runinterval**

How often puppet agent applies the client configuration; in seconds. Note that a runinterval of 0 means “run continuously” rather than “never run.” If you want puppet agent to never run, you should start it with the `--no-client` option.

- Default: 1800

### **sendmail**

Where to find the sendmail binary with which to send email.□

- Default: /usr/sbin/sendmail

### **serial**

Where the serial number for certificates is stored.□

- Default: \$cadir/serial

### **server**

The server to which server puppet agent should connect

- Default: puppet

## **server\_datadir**

The directory in which serialized data is stored, usually in a subdirectory.

- Default: `$vardir/server_data`

## **servertype**

The type of server to use. Currently supported options are `webrick` and `mongrel`. If you use `mongrel`, you will need a proxy in front of the process or processes, since `Mongrel` cannot speak SSL.

- Default: `webrick`

## **show\_diff**

Whether to log and report a contextual diff when files are being replaced. This causes partial file contents to pass through Puppet's normal logging and reporting system, so this setting should be used with caution if you are sending Puppet's reports to an insecure destination. This feature currently requires the `diff/lcs` Ruby library.

- Default: `false`

## **signeddir**

Where the CA stores signed certificates.

- Default: `$cadir/signed`

## **smtpserver**

The server through which to send email reports.

- Default: `none`

## **splay**

Whether to sleep for a pseudo-random (but consistent) amount of time before a run.

- Default: `false`

## **splaylimit**

The maximum time to delay before runs. Defaults to being the same as the run interval.

- Default: `$runinterval`

## **ssl\_client\_header**

The header containing an authenticated client's SSL DN. Only used with `Mongrel`. This header must be set by the proxy to the authenticated client's SSL DN (e.g., `/CN=puppet.puppetlabs.com`). See [http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/Using\\_Mongrel](http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/Using_Mongrel) for more information.

- Default: HTTP\_X\_CLIENT\_DN

### **ssl\_client\_verify\_header**

The header containing the status message of the client verification. Only used with Mongrel. This header must be set by the proxy to 'SUCCESS' if the client successfully authenticated, and anything else otherwise. See [http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/Using\\_Mongrel](http://projects.puppetlabs.com/projects/puppet/wiki/Using_Mongrel) for more information.

- Default: HTTP\_X\_CLIENT\_VERIFY

### **ssldir**

Where SSL certificates are kept.

- Default: \$confdir/ssl

### **statedir**

The directory where Puppet state is stored. Generally, this directory can be removed without causing harm (although it might result in spurious service restarts).

- Default: \$vardir/state

### **statefile**

Where puppet agent and puppet master store state associated with the running configuration. In the case of puppet master, this file reflects the state discovered through interacting with clients.

- Default: \$statedir/state.yaml

### **storeconfigs**

Whether to store each client's configuration, including catalogs, facts, and related data. This also enables the import and export of resources in the Puppet language – a mechanism for exchange resources between nodes. By default this uses ActiveRecord and an SQL database to store and query the data; this, in turn, will depend on Rails being available. You can adjust the backend using the `storeconfigs_backend` setting.

- Default: false

### **storeconfigs\_backend**

Configure the backend terminus used for StoreConfigs. By default, this uses the ActiveRecord store, which directly talks to the database from within the Puppet Master process.

- Default: active\_record

### **strict\_hostname\_checking**

Whether to only search for the complete hostname as it is in the certificate when searching for node information in the catalogs.



- Default: false

### **summarize**

Whether to print a transaction summary.

- Default: false

### **syslogfacility**

What syslog facility to use when logging to syslog. Syslog has a fixed list of valid facilities, and you must choose one of those; you cannot just make one up.

- Default: daemon

### **tagmap**

The mapping between reporting tags and email addresses.

- Default: \$confdir/tagmail.conf

### **tags**

Tags to use to find resources. If this is set, then only resources tagged with the specified tags will be applied. Values must be comma-separated.

### **templatedir**

Where Puppet looks for template files. Can be a list of colon-separated directories.

- Default: \$vardir/templates

### **thin\_storeconfigs**

Boolean; whether storeconfigs store in the database only the facts and exported resources. If true, then storeconfigs performance will be higher and still allow exported/collected resources, but other usage external to Puppet might not work

- Default: false

### **trace**

Whether to print stack traces on some errors

- Default: false

### **use\_cached\_catalog**

Whether to only use the cached catalog rather than compiling a new catalog on every run. Puppet can be run with this enabled by default and then selectively disabled when a recompile is desired.

- Default: false

### **usecacheonfailure**

Whether to use the cached configuration when the remote configuration will not compile. This option is useful for testing new configurations, where you want to fix the broken configuration rather than reverting to a known-good one.

- Default: true

#### **user**

The user puppet master should run as.

- Default: puppet

#### **vardir**

Where Puppet stores dynamic and growing data. The default for this parameter is calculated specially, like `confdir_`.

- Default: `/var/lib/puppet`

#### **yamldir**

The directory in which YAML data is stored, usually in a subdirectory.

- Default: `$vardir/yaml`

#### **zlib**

Boolean; whether to use the zlib library

- Default: true

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:21 -0800 2011

## Report Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:45 -0800 2011)

Puppet clients can report back to the server after each transaction. This transaction report is sent as a YAML dump of the `Puppet::Transaction::Report` class and includes every log message that was generated during the transaction along with as many metrics as Puppet knows how to collect. See [Reports and Reporting](#) for more information on how to use reports.

Currently, clients default to not sending in reports; you can enable reporting by setting the report parameter to true.

To use a report, set the reports parameter on the server; multiple reports must be comma-separated. You can also specify none to disable reports entirely.

Puppet provides multiple report handlers that will process client reports:

## http

Send report information via HTTP to the `reporturl`. Each host sends its report as a YAML dump and this sends this YAML to a client via HTTP POST. The YAML is the `report` parameter of the request.”

## log

Send all received logs to the local log destinations. Usually the log destination is `syslog`.

## rrdgraph

Graph all available data about hosts using the RRD library. You must have the Ruby RRDtool library installed to use this report, which you can get from [the RubyRRDTool RubyForge page](#).

This package may also be available as `ruby-rrd` or `rrdtool-ruby` in your distribution’s package management system. The library and/or package will both require the binary `rrdtool` package from your distribution to be installed.

This report will create, manage, and graph RRD database files for each of the metrics generated during transactions, and it will create a few simple html files to display the reporting host’s graphs. At this point, it will not create a common index file to display links to all hosts.

All RRD files and graphs get created in the `rrddir` directory. If you want to serve these publicly, you should be able to just alias that directory in a web server.

If you really know what you’re doing, you can tune the `rrdinterval`, which defaults to the `runinterval`.

## store

Store the yaml report on disk. Each host sends its report as a YAML dump and this just stores the file on disk, in the `reportdir` directory.

These files collect quickly – one every half hour – so it is a good idea to perform some maintenance on them if you use this report (it’s the only default report).

## tagmail

This report sends specific log messages to specific email addresses based on the tags in the log messages.

See the [documentation on tags](#) for more information.

To use this report, you must create a `tagmail.conf` file in the location specified by the `tagmap`

setting. This is a simple file that maps tags to email addresses: Any log messages in the report that match the specified tags will be sent to the specified email addresses.

Lines in the `tagmail.conf` file consist of a comma-separated list of tags, a colon, and a comma-separated list of email addresses. Tags can be negated with a leading exclamation mark, which will subtract any messages with that tag from the set of events handled by that line.

Puppet's log levels (debug, info, notice, warning, err, alert, emerg, crit, and verbose) can also be used as tags, and there is an `all` tag that will always match all log messages.

An example `tagmail.conf`:

```
all: me@domain.com
webserver, !mailserver: httpadmins@domain.com
```

This will send all messages to `me@domain.com`, and all messages from web servers that are not also from mail servers to `httpadmins@domain.com`.

If you are using anti-spam controls such as grey-listing on your mail server, you should whitelist the sending email address (controlled by `reportform` configuration option) to ensure your email is not discarded as spam.

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:45 -0800 2011

## Indirection Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:29 -0800 2011)

This is the list of all indirections, their associated terminus classes, and how you select between them.

In general, the appropriate terminus class is selected by the application for you (e.g., `puppet agent` would always use the `rest` terminus for most of its indirected classes), but some classes are tunable via normal settings. These will have `terminus` setting documentation listed with them.

### catalog

- Terminus Setting: `catalog_terminus`

`active_record`  
`compiler`

Puppet's catalog compilation interface, and its back-end is Puppet's compiler  
`queue`

rest  
Find resource catalogs over HTTP via REST.  
static\_compiler  
store\_configs  
yaml  
Store catalogs as flat files, serialized using YAML.

## certificate

ca  
Manage the CA collection of signed SSL certificates on disk.  
file  
Manage SSL certificates on disk.  
rest  
Find and save certificates over HTTP via REST.

## certificate\_request

ca  
Manage the CA collection of certificate requests on disk.  
file  
Manage the collection of certificate requests on disk.  
rest  
Find and save certificate requests over HTTP via REST.

## certificate\_revocation\_list

ca  
Manage the CA collection of certificate requests on disk.  
file  
Manage the global certificate revocation list.  
rest  
Find and save certificate revocation lists over HTTP via REST.

## certificate\_status

file  
rest  
Sign, revoke, search for, or clean certificates & certificate requests over HTTP.

## facts

- Terminus Setting: facts\_terminus

active\_record  
couch  
facter  
Retrieve facts from Facter. This provides a somewhat abstract interface between Puppet and Facter. It's only somewhat abstract because it always returns the local host's facts, regardless of what you attempt to find.  
inventory\_active\_record  
inventory\_service  
Find and save facts about nodes using a remote inventory service.  
memory  
Keep track of facts in memory but nowhere else. This is used for one-time compiles, such as what the stand-alone puppet does. To use this terminus, you must load it with the data you want it to contain.  
network\_device  
Retrieve facts from a network device.  
rest  
Find and save facts about nodes over HTTP via REST.

store\_configs□

yaml

Store client facts as flat files, serialized using YAML, or return deserialized facts from disk.

## file\_bucket\_file□

file□

Store files in a directory set based on their checksums.□

rest

This is a REST based mechanism to send/retrieve file to/from the filebucket□

## file\_content□

file□

Retrieve file contents from disk.□

file\_server□

Retrieve file contents using Puppet's fileserver.□

rest

Retrieve file contents via a REST HTTP interface.□

## file\_metadata□

file□

Retrieve file metadata directly from the local filesystem.□

file\_server□

Retrieve file metadata using Puppet's fileserver.□

rest

Retrieve file metadata via a REST HTTP interface.□

## inventory

- Terminus Setting: inventory\_terminus

yaml

Return node names matching the fact query

## key

ca

Manage the CA's private on disk. This terminus only works with the CA key, because that's the only key that the CA ever interacts with.

file□

Manage SSL private and public keys on disk.

## node

Where to find node information. A node is composed of its name, its facts, and its environment.□

- Terminus Setting: node\_terminus

active\_record

exec

Call an external program to get node information. See the [External Nodes](#) page for more information.

ldap

Search in LDAP for node configuration information. See the [LDAP Nodes](#) page for more information. This will first search for whatever the certificate name is, then (if that name contains a .) for the short name, then default.

memory

Keep track of nodes in memory but nowhere else. This is used for one-time compiles, such as what the stand-alone puppet does. To use this terminus, you must load it with the data you want it to contain; it is only useful for developers and should generally not be chosen by a normal user.

plain

Always return an empty node object. Assumes you keep track of nodes in flat file manifests. You should use it when you don't have some other, functional source you want to use, as the compiler will not work without a valid node terminus.

Note that class is responsible for merging the node's facts into the node instance before it is returned.

rest

This will eventually be a REST-based mechanism for finding nodes. It is currently non-functional.

store\_configs

yaml

Store node information as flat files, serialized using YAML, or deserialize stored YAML nodes.

## report

processor

Puppet's report processor. Processes the report with each of the report types listed in the 'reports' setting.

rest

Get server report over HTTP via REST.

yaml

Store last report as a flat file, serialized using YAML.

## resource

active\_record

ral

rest

store\_configs

## resource\_type

parser

Return the data-form of a resource type.

rest

Retrieve resource types via a REST HTTP interface.

## status

local

rest

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:30 -0800 2011

# Network Reference

This page is autogenerated; any changes will get overwritten (last generated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:40 -0800 2011)

This is a list of all Puppet network interfaces. Each interface is implemented in the form of a client and a handler; the handler is loaded on the server, and the client knows how to call the handler's

methods appropriately.

Most handlers are meant to be started on the server, usually within `puppet master`, and the clients are mostly started on the client, usually within `puppet agent`.

You can find the server-side handler for each interface at `puppet/network/handler/<name>.rb` and the client class at `puppet/network/client/<name>.rb`.

## CA

Provides an interface for signing CSRs. Accepts a CSR and returns the CA certificate and the signed certificate, or returns `nil` if the cert is not signed.

`:Prefix:` `puppetca` `:Side:` `Server` `:Methods:` `getcert`

## FileBucket

The interface to Puppet's FileBucket system. Can be used to store files in and retrieve files from a filebucket.

`:Prefix:` `puppetbucket` `:Side:` `Server` `:Methods:` `addfile`, `getfile`

## FileServer

The interface to Puppet's fileserving abilities.

`:Prefix:` `fileserver` `:Side:` `Server` `:Methods:` `describe`, `list`, `retrieve`

## Master

Puppet's configuration interface. Used for all interactions related to generating client configurations.

`:Prefix:` `puppetmaster` `:Side:` `Server` `:Methods:` `getconfig`, `freshness`

## Report

Accepts a Puppet transaction report and processes it.

`:Prefix:` `puppetreports` `:Side:` `Server` `:Methods:` `report`

## Runner

An interface for triggering client configuration runs.

`:Prefix:` `puppetrunner` `:Side:` `Client` `:Methods:` `run`



# Status

A simple interface for testing Puppet connectivity.

:Prefix: status :Side: Client :Methods: status ☐

---

This page autogenerated on Tue Dec 13 11:12:41 -0800 2011

© 2010 [Puppet Labs](http://puppetlabs.com) [info@puppetlabs.com](mailto:info@puppetlabs.com) 411 NW Park Street / Portland, OR 97209 1-877-575-9775