



PUPPET

By
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Introducing Myself

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Freelance trainer and technologist

Boring Stuff about me:

- 14+ years of experience in development and training
- Started with Java, moved to Android and now working on Big Data Technologies

Interesting Things about me:

- Actually Nothing !



Getting to know you

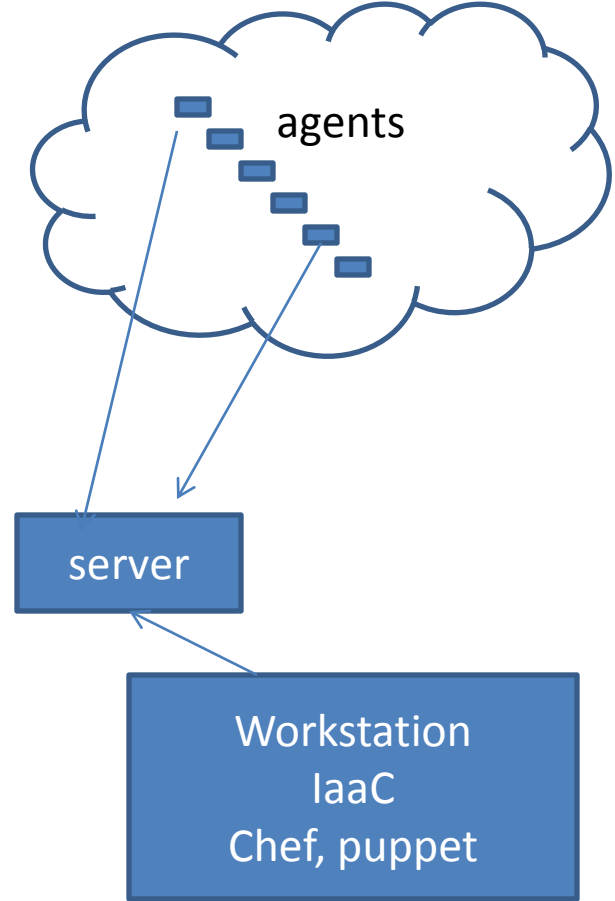
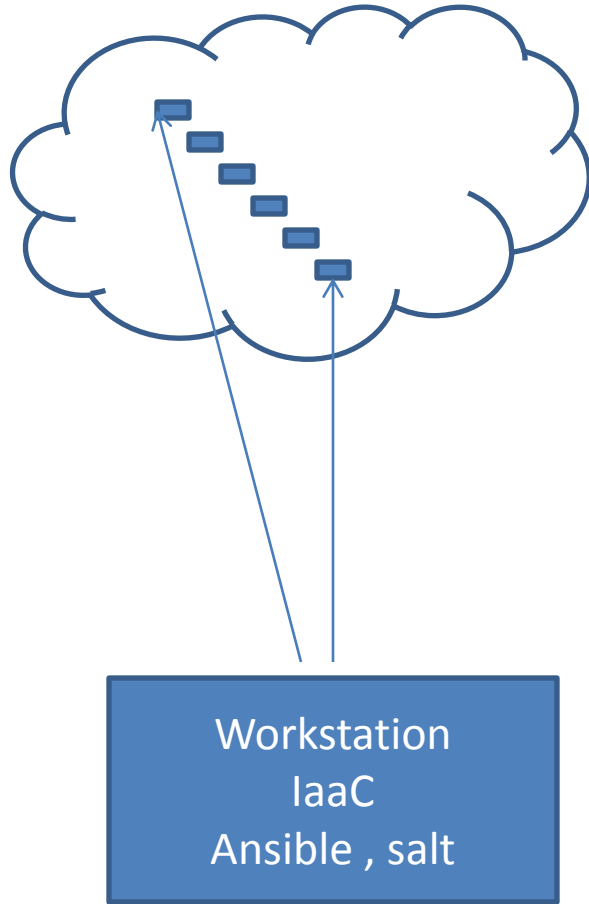
Show of hands please!

- Any freshers in this group?
- What is the general development experience of this group
 - 0-2 years, 0-5 years, 5 and above
- What programming area are you currently working on?
 - Java, Web Stack, Analytics, Big data, any other
- Why are you learning python programming?
 - Sys admin, Web development, Data Analytics, IoT, any other

Puppet

A GPL Open Source Project written in Ruby

- A declarative language for expressing system configuration
- A Client and server
- A library to realize the configuration
- Puppet is the abstraction layer between the system administrator and the system
- Puppet requires only Ruby and Facter
- Client runs every 30 minutes by default





Our Setup

Vagrant and Virtual Box

Vagrant will help

- Bring up VMs with configuration

- Sets Network interfaces

- Run some scripts

- Memory

- shared folder setup

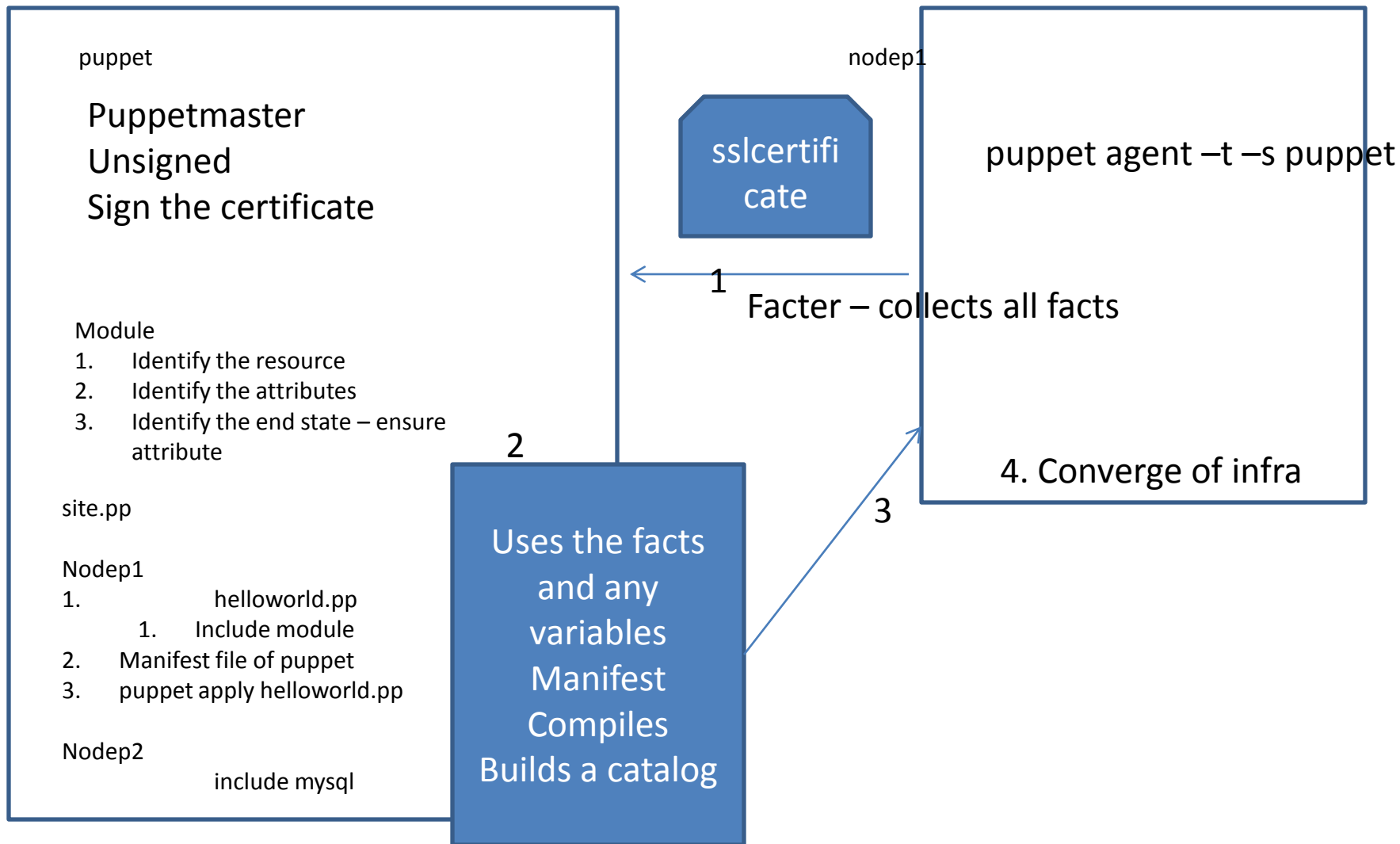


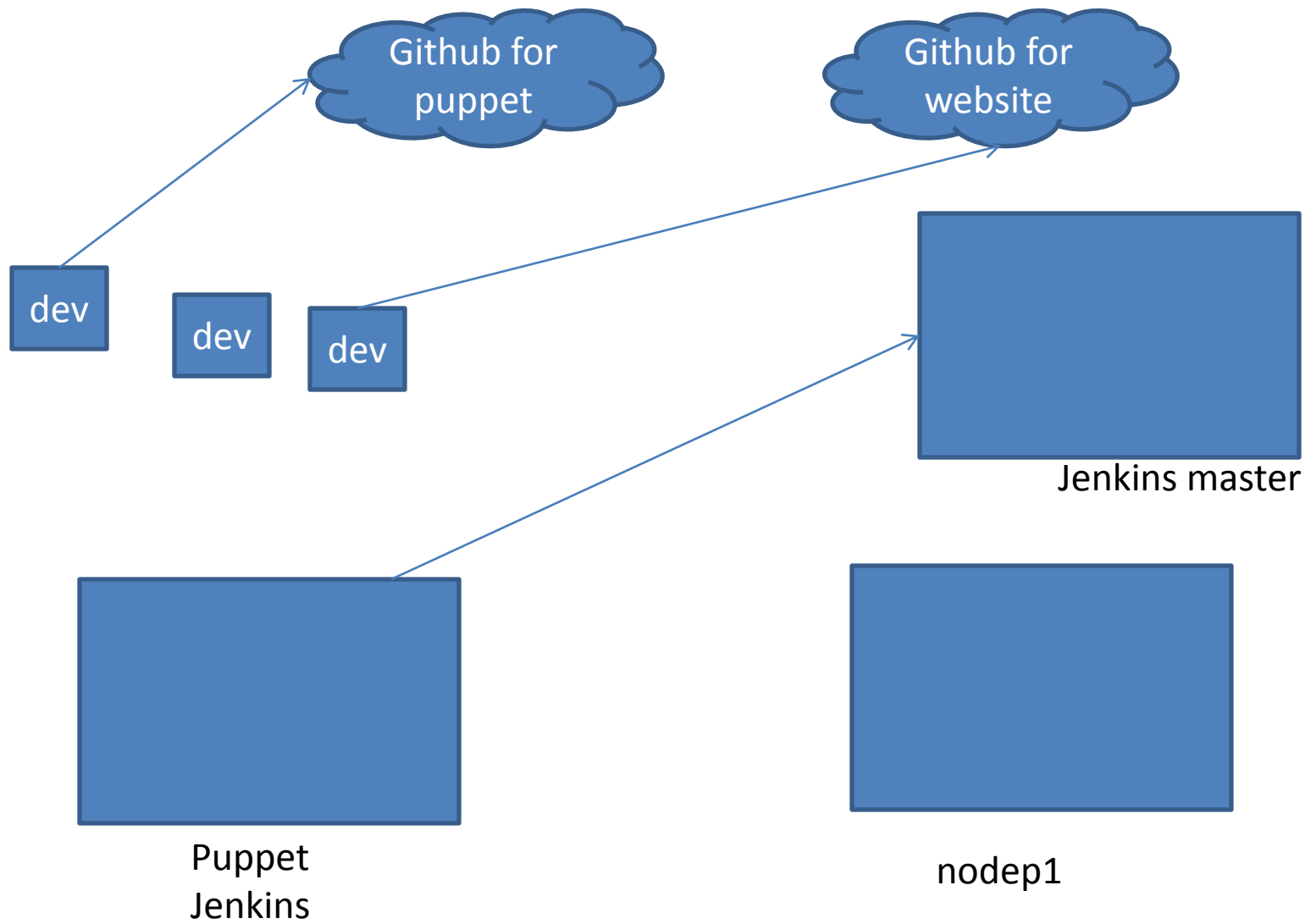
Our Setup

puppet
192.168.33.50

nodep1
192.168.33.51

nodep2
192.168.33.52







Our Setup

Some vagrant commands

1. **vagrant up**

Brings up all the nodes

2. **vagrant up nodep1**

Brings up only nodep1

3. **vagrant halt**

Stops all nodes

4. **vagrant halt nodep1**

Stops only nodep1

5. **vagrant destroy**

Destroys the VM. All changes will be lost



Understanding Puppet Components

Puppet master

Puppet Client



Puppet Types

A Type is the actual work horse that Puppet knows how to configure

- Files (content, permissions, ownership)
- Packages (ensure installed or absent)
- Services (enabled/disabled, running/stopped)
- Exec (run commands)

Types are used in manifest files



Writing a manifest file

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant# cat helloworld.pp
file {'/tmp/hello.txt':
  content => 'Hello World',
  ensure => present,
  mode => '0655',
  owner => 'vagrant',
  group => 'vagrant'
}
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant#
```



Running a manifest file

Use `--noop` for a dry run . Noop stands for no operation

The below output says that it **“would have”** created a file if we ran without `--noop`

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant# puppet apply helloworld.pp --noop
```

```
Notice: Compiled catalog for nodep1.belkin in environment production  
in 0.06 seconds
```

```
Notice: /Stage[main]/Main/File[/tmp/hello.txt]/ensure: current_value  
absent, should be present (noop)
```

```
Notice: Class[Main]: Would have triggered 'refresh' from 1 events
```

```
Notice: Stage[main]: Would have triggered 'refresh' from 1 events
```

```
Notice: Finished catalog run in 0.10 seconds
```



Running a manifest file

An actual run

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant# puppet apply helloworld.pp
```

```
Notice: Compiled catalog for nodep1.belkin in environment production  
in 0.06 seconds
```

```
Notice: /Stage[main]/Main/File[/tmp/hello.txt]/ensure: created
```

```
Notice: Finished catalog run in 0.10 seconds
```

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant# ls -ltra /tmp/hello.txt
```

```
-rw-r-xr-x 1 vagrant vagrant 11 Mar 15 01:11 /tmp/hello.txt
```



Modules

Modules are reusable components

Modules are self-contained bundles of code and data.

These reusable, shareable units of Puppet code are a basic building block for Puppet.



Creating a module

Using puppet given scaffolding to create a module

The module name should be <author>-<name of the module> as this is how its stored in puppet forge

We need to remote “sp-” from the module name while running the modules

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# puppet module generate sp-apache2
```

```
Notice: Generating module at /home/vagrant/demo/sp-apache2
```

```
sp-apache2
```

```
sp-apache2/Modulefile
```

```
sp-apache2/README
```

```
sp-apache2/manifests
```

```
sp-apache2/manifests/init.pp
```

```
sp-apache2/spec
```

```
sp-apache2/spec/spec_helper.rb
```

```
sp-apache2/tests
```

```
sp-apache2/tests/init.pp
```

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# mv sp-apache2 apache2
```



Adding resources to module

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# cat apache2/manifests/init.pp
class apache2 {
  package{ 'apache2': }
}
```



Including the module in a manifest file

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# ls
apache2  installapache.pp
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# cat installapache.pp
include apache2

root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo#
```



Run the manifest `installapache.pp`

In the below output it empty as apache2 was already installed on nodep1

```
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo# puppet apply --modulepath
/home/vagrant/demo installapache.pp
Notice: Compiled catalog for nodep1.belkin in environment production
in 0.01 seconds
Notice: Finished catalog run in 0.09 seconds
root@nodep1:/home/vagrant/demo#
```



Creating a module

Using puppet given scaffolding to create a module

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sp-apache2/README
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```
sp-apache2/manifests
```

```
sp-apache2/manifests/init.pp
```

```
sp-apache2/spec
```

```
sp-apache2/spec/spec_helper.rb
```

```
sp-apache2/tests
```

```
sp-apache2/tests/init.pp
```



Facter gathers information about the client, which can be used as variables within puppet.

- You can add custom facts as needed.



Class

- A named collection of type objects
- Can include or inherit from other classes

```
class sudo_class {  
    include foo_class file { "/etc/sudoers": ... }  
    package{ "sudo": ... }  
}
```



Class Inheritance

```
class afile {  
    file { "/tmp/foo": ensure => file source =>  
        "/src/versionA" }  
}  
class another_file inherits afile {  
    File["/tmp/foo"] { source => "/src/versionB" }  
}
```


Node

A configuration block matching a client

- Can contain types, classes
- “default” node matches any client without a node block

```
node “ohad.myself” {  
    include sudo_class  
    include other_class  
}
```