Essential application management with Tiny Puppet

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not only files...

- CfgMgmt is not only about Files
- We (try to) manage the entire infrastructure
- There are modules for everything

but also files

- Still sometimes we just have to manage packages, services and files
- And we do quick local modules, reinventing simple wheels
- Or we search for public ones, sometimes overkill for our needs, or not compatible, or need fixes
- Different modules, different usage patterns, conventions, dependencies

meet Tiny Puppet

- A Puppet module
 puppet module install example42/tp
- It let us manage packages, services, and files in the way we want
- It supports potentially any application on any operating systems
- It let us concentrate on how to shape our configurations

tp usage: install an application

Install an application and start its service

```
tp::install { 'nginx': }
```

 Tiny Puppet takes care of dependencies and resources' names on different Operating Systems

tp usage: manage files

 Manage the main configuration file with a erb template based on a custom options hash

```
tp::conf { 'nginx':
    template => 'site/nginx/nginx.conf.erb',
    options_hash => hiera_hash('nginx_options',
}
```

tp usage: manage files, more

 Manage a virtual host, this time using an epp template and a different base dir

```
tp::conf { 'nginx::example.com.conf':
  base_dir => 'confd',
  epp_template => 'site/nginx/vhost.epp',
  options_hash => $vhost_params,
}
```

tp usage: manage dirs

Manage entire directories, from fileserver, vcs repos...

tp::dir { 'nginx::www.example42.com:
 base_dir => 'data',
 source => 'git@example42.com/site/',
 vcsrepo => 'git',
}

Essential testing

To be able to test an app (alternatives)

```
tp::test { 'redis': }

tp::install { 'redis':
   test_enable => true,
   test_template => 'site/test/nginx.erb',
}
```

• This creates the script /etc/tp/test/redis which can be used for integration tests, monitoring...

Essential acceptance tests

TP be able to test an app (alternatives)

```
git clone https://github.com/example42/tp-acceptance
cd tp-acceptance
r10k puppetfile install
vagrant status
# Test munin on all supported OS
bin/test app.sh munin all acceptance
# Test all apps on a specific OS
bin/test app.sh all Centos7 acceptance
# Test all appas on all supporte OS
bin/test app.sh all all acceptance
Compatibility Matrix
```

It's all about Tiny Data

- Data to manage apps on different OS is on separated tinydata module
- Here we have a directory for each supported application where the relevant data, for different OS, is stored in YAML files with an Hiera-like approach:

```
redis::settings:
   package_name: 'redis'
   service_name: 'redis'
   config_file_path: '/etc/redis/redis.conf'
   config_dir_path: '/etc/redis'
   tcp_port: '6379'
   pid_file_path: '/var/run/redis.pid'
   log_file_path: '/var/log/redis.log'
   log_dir_path: ''
   process_user: 'redis'
   process_group: 'redis'
```

Usage cases

- When we have to configure applications that we know how to configure
- In glue code, profiles, wrappers...
- Tiny Puppet can coexist with component modules and replace or complement them (stdlib is the only dependency)

When is better a dedicated module

- When application setup is elaborated or complex
- When there is more to manage than just packages, services and files
- When it hides the complexity of the application configuration

Future steps

New defines based on the same Tiny Data

```
tp::instance { 'memcached': }

tp::monitor { 'redis': }

tp::firewall { 'redis': }

tp::netinstall { 'rails': }
```

Use Tiny data in other tools (tiny-ansible, tiny-chef...?)

Where

- Tiny Puppet website: http://www.tiny-puppet.com
- Tp module: https://github.com/example42/puppet-tp/
- Tiny Data module: https://github.com/example42/tinydata/
- TP Playground: https://github.com/example42/tp-playground
- TP Acceptance tests: https://github.com/example42/tp-acceptance
- Puppet Forge example42/tp