

Configuration management with Salt

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1 Salt states: an introduction

- It's all about the data
- Execution happens on the minions
- Anatomy of the highstate data structure
- In summary

2 Demo: basic states

3 Salt states: diving deeper

4 Salt states: fetching data from the master

5 Salt states: fetching data from other minions

6 Salt states: orchestration

It's all about the data

```
httpd:  
  pkg:  
    - installed
```

It's all about the data

Only the data structure matters

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- YAML
- Jinja
- Mako
- JSON
- Wempy
- Python
- PyDSL

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Only the data structure matters

- YAML
- Jinja
- Mako
- JSON
- Wempy
- Python
- PyDSL
- ???

It's all about the data

YAML

```
httpd:  
  pkg:  
    - installed
```

Generated data structure

```
{ 'httpd': { 'pkg': ['installed'] }}
```

It's all about the data

Declarative / imperative. Full language / templating language. **Your choice.**

```
#!pydsl
```

```
apache = state('apache')
```

```
apache.pkg.installed()
```

```
apache.service.running()
```


Execution happens on the minions

```
hostname:
```

```
cmd:
```

```
- run
```

Execution happens on the minions

Each minion can take local data and local executions into account.

```
apache:
```

```
  pkg:
```

```
    - installed
```

```
    {% if grains['os'] == 'RedHat' %}
```

```
    - name: httpd
```

```
    {% elif grains['os'] == 'Ubuntu' %}
```

```
    - name: apache2
```

```
    {% endif %}
```

Execution happens on the minions

Each minion can take local data and local executions into account.

```
{% if salt['file.file_exists']  
    ('/tmp/specialfile') %}  
dosomething:  
    cmd:  
        - run  
{% endif %}
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

A unique identifier (the key in a dictionary).

```
httpd:          # ID declaration
  pkg:
    - installed
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

The `pkg` state module.

```
httpd:  
  pkg:                # state declaration  
    - installed
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

The `installed` function in the `pkg` state module.

```
httpd:
```

```
  pkg:
```

```
    - installed # function declaration
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

This data structure maps to the `pkg.installed` function signature.

```
salt.states.pkg.installed(
    name,
    version=None,
    refresh=False,
    fromrepo=None,
    skip_verify=False,
    pkgs=None,
    sources=None,
    **kwargs)
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

```
httpd:
```

```
  pkg:
```

```
    - installed
```

```
    - version: 2.2.23 # function arg declaration
```


Anatomy of the highstate data structure

```
httpd:
  pkg:
    - installed
    - version: 2.2.23
    - arbitrary: "key/vals are passed as
                  keyword arguments"
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

The first argument to the function is implicitly taken from the ID declaration unless specified.

```
myapacheinstall:  
  pkg:  
    - installed  
    - name: httpd
```

Anatomy of the highstate data structure

Multiple state declarations can live under one ID declaration.

```
httpd:  
  pkg:  
    - installed  
  service:  
    - running
```

In summary

- Each minion builds it's own data structure.
- The data structure can be built by any programming language or templating engine.
- All logic happens in that build process.
- The Salt minion runs *deterministic* executions based on that data structure.

1 Salt states: an introduction

2 Demo: basic states

- Installing a package
- Running states
- State config options
- Tying `sls` files together with a top file
- Transferring a file from the master
- Execution happens on the minion
- Templating a YAML file with Jinja
- Creating Jinja macros

3 Salt states: diving deeper

4 Salt states: fetching data from the master

Installing a package

```
httpd:  
  pkg:  
    - installed  
  service:  
    - running
```

Running states

- `state.sls`
- `state.highstate`

Running states

- `state.sls`
- `state.highstate`
- `startup_states`

Running states

- `state.sls`
- `state.highstate`
- `startup_states`
- `state.show_highstate`
- `state.show_lowstate`

State config options

- `state_verbose`
- `state_output`
- `failhard`

Tying `sls` files together with a top file

`top.sls`

```
'*':  
  - base  
'app*':  
  - web_app  
'web*':  
  - web_server  
'virtual:virtual':  
  - match: grain  
  - rackspace_stuff
```

Transferring a file from the master

```
/srv/http/index.html:
```

```
file:
```

- *managed*
- *source: salt://index.html*
- *user: root*
- *group: root*
- *mode: 644*

Execution happens on the minion

```
{% if salt["cmd.run"]  
    ("free -m | awk '!/^[A-Z ]/ { print $4 }")  
    > 2000 %}  
mem_intensive_op:  
    cmd:  
        - run  
{% endif %}
```

Templating a YAML file with Jinja

```
{% for user in ['fred', 'tom', 'george'] %}  
{{ user }}:  
  user:  
    - present  
{% endfor %}
```

Creating Jinja macros

```
{% macro make_user(name) %}  
{{ name }}  
    user:  
        - present  
{% endmacro %}
```

```
{{ make_user('fred') }}  
{{ make_user('tom') }}  
{{ make_user('george') }}
```

1 Salt states: an introduction

2 Demo: basic states

3 Salt states: diving deeper

- Special constructs in the highstate data structure
- `names`
- Delay execution until all requirements are met
- React to a change in the dependency tree
- Optionally execute a state based on a test run
- Reuse default args in multiple states
- Spread a state tree across multiple files
- Modify a state in another file
- Cease all execution on failure
- State ordering

Special constructs in the highstate data structure

Salt can alter the data structure at compilation-time if certain constructs are present as well as alter the execution flow.

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Top level:

- `include`
- `extend`

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Top level:

- `include`
- `extend`

Declaration level:

- `names`
- `require/require_in`
- `watch/watch_in`
- `prereq/prereq_in`
- `use/use_in`
- `failhard`
- `order`

names

`names` will cause the entire dictionary to be duplicated for each item in the list.

```
phpstuff:
```

```
  pkg:
```

- installed*
- names:*
 - php*
 - php-mysql*
 - drupal7*

names

```
php:  
  pkg:  
    - installed
```

```
php-mysql:  
  pkg:  
    - installed
```

```
drupal7:  
  pkg:  
    - installed
```

names

(Actually there's a better option for the `pkg.installed` function.)

```
phpstuff:
```

```
  pkg:
```

- *installed*
- *pkgs:*
 - *php*
 - *php-mysql*
 - *php-mbstring*
 - *php-gd*
 - *php-xml*
 - *drupal7*

Delay execution until all requirements are met

```
httpd:
  pkg:
    - installed

/etc/httpd/httpd.conf:
  file:
    - managed
    - require:
      - pkg: httpd
```

Delay execution until all requirements are met

```
httpd:
  pkg:
    - installed
    - require_in:
      - file: /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

/etc/httpd/httpd.conf:
  file:
    - managed
```


React to a change in the dependency tree

```
httpd:
  pkg:
    - installed
  service:
    - running
    - watch:
      - file: /etc/httpd/httpd.conf

/etc/httpd/httpd.conf:
  file:
    - managed
    - require:
      - pkg: httpd
```

Optionally execute a state based on a test run

```
apachectl graceful:
```

```
  cmd:
```

- run*
- prereq:*
 - git: myapp*

```
myapp:
```

```
  git:
```

- latest*
- name: git://internal/myapp.git*
- target: /srv/http/mysite*

Reuse default args in multiple states

```
fred:
  user:
    - present
    - fullname: Fred Jones
    - home: /home/fred
    - shell: /bin/zsh
    - groups:
      - wheel
```

```
tom:
  user:
    - present
    - fullname: Tom Smith
    - home: /home/tom
    - use:
      - user: fred
```

Spread a state tree across multiple files

services.sls

```
httpd:
  pkg:
    - installed
  service:
    - running
```

app.sls

```
include:
  - services

php:
  pkg:
    - installed
    - require:
      - pkg: httpd
```

Modify a state in another file

app.sls

```
include:
  - services

extend:
  httpd:
    service:
      - watch:
        - git: myapp

myapp:
  git:
    - latest
    - name: git://internal/myapp.git
    - target: /srv/http/mysite
```

Cease all execution on failure

```
myapp:
  git:
    - latest
    - name: git://internal/myapp.git
    - target: /srv/http/mysite
    - failhard: True
```

State ordering

```
kernel:
```

```
  pkg:
```

```
    - latest
```

```
reboot:
```

```
  cmd:
```

```
    - run
```

```
    - order: last
```

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 - Pillar
 - Private data
 - Parameterization
 - Config values
 - Targeting
- 5 Salt states: fetching data from other minions
- 6 Salt states: orchestration

Pillar

- Fetch data from the master
 - Flat files on the filesystem
 - Commands that return JSON/YAML
 - Cobbler
 - Hieradata
 - libvirt
 - Mongo
 - Idap
 - Puppet

Pillar

- Fetch data from the master
 - Flat files on the filesystem
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- Parameterization
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Private data

A pillar top file dictates which minions see what data.

`/srv/pillar/top.sls`

```
'*':  
  - global_stuff  
'minion1':  
  - private_minion1_stuff  
'os:RedHat':  
  - match: grain  
  - redhat_stuff
```

Parameterization

`/srv/pillar/pkg_rosetta.sls`

```
pkgs:
  {% if grains['os_family'] == 'RedHat' %}
  apache: httpd
  vim: vim-enhanced
  {% elif grains['os_family'] == 'Debian' %}
  apache: apache2
  vim: vim
  {% endif %}
```

`/srv/salt/somesls.sls`

```
{{ salt['pillar.get']('pkgs.apache') }}:
  pkg:
    - installed
```

Config values

Minion config **or** in a minion's pillar:

```
schedule:
```

```
  highstate:
```

```
    function: state.highstate
```

```
    minutes: 60
```

Targeting

```
salt -I 'somekey:specialvalue' test.ping
```

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- 5 Salt states: fetching data from other minions**
 - Live data: peer interface
 - Recent data: Salt mine
- 6 Salt states: orchestration

Live data: peer interface

- Realtime data
- Communication goes through the master
- Whitelist

Live data: peer interface

```
{% for server,ip in
    salt['publish.publish'](
        'web*',
        'network.interfaces',
        ['eth0']).items() %}
server {{ server }} {{ ip[0] }}:80 check
{% endfor %}
```

Recent data: Salt mine

- Recent data (configurable)
- Cached on the master (faster lookup)

```
/etc/salt/{master,minion}:  
  mine_functions:  
    network.interfaces: [eth0]  
  
  mine_interval: 60
```

Recent data: Salt mine

```
{% for server,ip in
    salt['mine.get'](
        'web-*',
        'network.interfaces',
        ['eth0']).items() %}
server {{ server }} {{ ip[0] }}:80 check
{% endfor %}
```

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 - Batch execution
 - Overstate
 - See also

Batch execution

- Execute a command incrementally across minions
 - By N at a time
 - By a percentage of all minions

```
salt -G 'os:RedHat' \  
    --batch-size 25% service.restart httpd
```

Overstate

Incrementally execute a series of state trees that depend on each other.

```
mysql:  
  match: db*  
  sls:  
    - mysql.server
```

```
webservers:  
  match: web*  
  require:  
    - mysql
```

```
all:  
  match: '*'  
  require:  
    - mysql  
    - webservers
```

See also

- Reacting to live events with Salt's reactor
- Schedule system monitoring with Salt's scheduler