# DEVOPS

Module – Tool Comparison Comparing the various tool sets

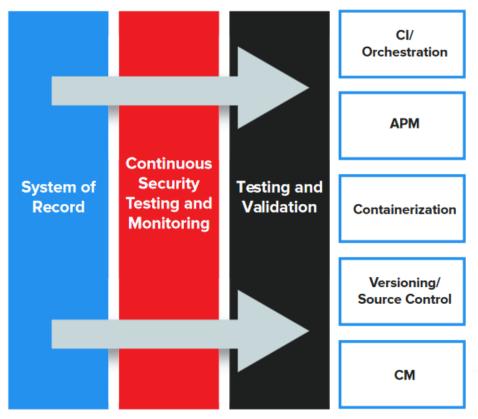
#### Disclaimer

→ALL TOOLS ARE CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT (CM)

- » Puppet
- » Salt
- » Ansible
- » Chef

→All of these have +/-. JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

# The Devops Tool Set



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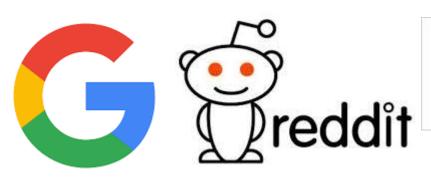






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- →Puppet has been
  - » around for the longest time,
  - » it has the largest user base and market share.
- →Developed in 2005 by Luke Kanies,
- →Open-source product that also has a commercial version developed and supported by Puppetlabs.







#### $\rightarrow$ Puppet

- » Ruby Based DSL
- » Weak web UI (mostly CLI based)
- » SSL Communication

#### $\rightarrow$ Salt

- » Python Based
- » Developed by Tom Hatch because
  he felt Puppet and Chef were too slow and ov
- » Open Source in 2011 with at least one big name:
- » Now Supports Enterprise Edition
- » Leverages ZeroMQ Message Bus for Concurrency
- » Persistent TCP Connections



- $\rightarrow$ Puppet has
  - » Larger community base
  - » Growing Minority of dissenters for various reasons (political, economical and technical)
- $\rightarrow$ Salt
  - » Growing community based



#### $\rightarrow$ Puppet

- » V3.0 (Q2 2013) added speed performance
- » Allows finer-grained filtering to select subsets of systems to modify or directly control
- » Batching functions to permit a gradual rather than all-together rollout of changes.
- » Better support of Windows servers.
- » better gui support (Live Management)
- » Downsides

Ruby makes execution order undependable

New Puppet releases are still not as bug-free as its size and maturity would suggest

#### $\rightarrow$ Salt

- » Relatively New
- » Poor GUI support (HALITE)
- » Difficult to debug issues ⊗
- » Highly scalable and resilient

Multiple levels of masters

Load distribution

increased Redudancy







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# Puppet vs Ansible







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### Puppet vs Ansible

#### → Ansible

- » Released 2012
- » Parent Company AnsibleWorks
- » Open Sourced
- » Python Based
- » Lightweight and quick Deployment
- » Agentless work everything done via SSH
- » Ansible commands can be written in almost any programming language
- » Poor GUI
- » Does not run on Windows/Network Devices
- » Mostly useful for quick and temporary deployments

# Puppet Vs Ansible

	Pros	Cons
Puppet	<ul><li>•Mature solution</li><li>•Good GUI</li><li>•Support for all major OS's</li><li>•Easy install</li></ul>	•Slow-ish to respond and address customer concerns •Ruby-based, performance questionable compared to Python-based CM tools •Soon all customers must learn the Puppet DSL
Ansible	<ul> <li>Excellent performance, agent-less install and deploy</li> <li>Low overhead, playbook based</li> <li>Based on ubiquitous</li> <li>Python language</li> <li>CLI accepts commands in almost any language</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Still very new; not yet tried and tested by many</li> <li>No support for Windows</li> <li>GUI a work in progress</li> </ul>

# Puppet vs Ansible







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- →At the basic level, Chef is a tool for automation, provisioning and configuration management. The platform is made up of the following components:
  - » Chef Server the main hub where Chef propagates and stores system configuration information and policies (i.e., recipes and cookbooks). The Chef management console is the web user interface for Chef Server.
  - » **Chef Client** installed on every node being managed, the Chef Client performs configuration tasks on the local machine.
  - » Workstation allows designated workstations to author/test/maintain cookbooks and upload them to Chef Server. Workstations are also used when utilizing the Chef development kit package.
  - » **Chef Analytics** a platform that provides actions and run history, real-time reporting, and notifications around Chef automation activities.
  - » Chef Supermarket an open source directory of community-contributed cookbooks

→Chef is considered more developer friendly

- » ChefDK
- » Knife plugin
- » Chef Delivery

yet more developer-friendly features like

comprehensive codebase change histories,

metrics, and

permissions management to the platform

- →Chef Delivery's automated testing and continuous integration/delivery tools augment the platform with new features such as
  - » a shared workflow pipeline,
  - » collaboration capabilities, and
  - » enhanced analytics—as well as
  - » new ecosystem integrations with AWS, Azure, and Docker, to name a few
- →Better Pipeline Management ??
- →Improved Security with Chef Vault
  - » Done via Data bags and can be very tedious and error prone

- →Puppet is considered a more operations and sysadmin-oriented solution when compared to Chef,
  - » These role-based distinctions are becoming less relevant with each release.
- →Currently on version 4.3, Puppet is commonly deployed in a client/server configuration with managed nodes periodically synchronizing their configurations with the server.
- →Reporting (e.g., results from automation runs, errors/exceptions) and other information is sent by the clients back to the server for aggregate analysis and processing.
- →and more technical differences !!!

# TOTALLY DIFFERENT ARCHITECTURE, FLOW, PROCESSES!







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Thank you.