

Testing your puppet code

Julien Pivotto

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Homework Conclusion



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Julien Pivotto

- sysadmin @ inuits
- open-source defender for 7+ years
- devops believer
- @roidelapluie on twitter/github



Infrastructure as Code

- Keep your environments under SCM
- Overview of complete environments
- Reduce the deployment time



Automation

Keep all environments the same





Packaging with FPM

- Ruby gem
- package a directory (and much more)
- Support .deb, .rpm
- Package the code with several prefixes
- /etc/puppet/environments/infradev
- /etc/puppet/environments/uat



Vagrant

- Create virtual machines
- Provision them
- Destroy & recreate



Vagrant

- Chef, scripts, puppet, ...
- Backend: Virtualbox, KVM, . . .
- A lot of baseboxes available
- http://vagrantup.com/



Vagrant

- Local testing
- The same environment as the target



Puppet environments

- Multiple environments
- The same tree for all the environments
- Pushing changes to UAT/prod on-demand
- Small changes vs big releases



Hiera

- Storing the data in Hiera(-gpg)
- Usernames, password, IP addresses
- Hiera is made to be structured
- Using one hiera repo for all the environments
- Using Hiera in your manifests, not in your modules



Hiera tree

- %{environment}/%{hostname}
- %{environment}/common
- infradev/www45.yaml
- infradev/common.yaml



Vagrant
Puppet in a large scale
Puppet code

Keeping clean puppet modules

http://www.flickr.com/photos/aurelie_solenne/8340968061



- Make them readable
- Make them reusable and sharable
- Don't puppetize everything
- User generated content is not puppetized



Vagrant
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Puppet code

Use the right structure for your modules

- Package, config, service
- module::package, module::config, module::service
- Parameterized classes

http://www.slideshare.net/PuppetLabs/modern-module-development-ken-barber-2012-edinburghpuppet-camp



Distribution-agnostic puppet modules

- You don't have to support all the distros
- Adding support for another distro should be easy

```
$config_dir = $configroot ? {
  undef => $::operatingsystem ? {
    /Debian|Ubuntu/ => '/etc/apache2',
    /CentOS|RedHat/ => '/etc/httpd',
    default => '/etc/httpd',
},
default => $configroot,
}
```



Puppet function

- The fail function prevents catalog to be applied
- The notify function prints a warning

```
if (!$leftsubnet) and (!$leftsubnets) {
  fail('$leftsubnets and $leftsubnet both empty')
}
```



Puppet parser

- Included in puppet
- Validating the syntax
- puppet parser validate init.pp
- find . -name '*.pp' -exec puppet parser validate
 +;



Puppet lint

http://www.flickr.com/photos/voyages-provence/8127668094/



- Follow the puppet style guide
- Two-space soft tab
- align fat comma arrows (=>) within blocks of attributes
- http://docs.puppetlabs.com/guides/style_guide.html



Cucumber puppet

- Write scenarios
- Easy to read (full sentences)
- Use your manifests
- Need some tricks to work with Puppet 3
- Discontinued



Cucumber example

Cucumber

```
Feature: General catalog policy
In order to ensure applicability of a host's catalog
As a manifest developer
I want all catalogs to obey some general rules

Scenario Outline: Compile and verify catalog
Given a node specified by "features/yaml/<hostname>."
When I compile its catalog
Then compilation should succeed
And all resource dependencies should resolve

Examples:
| hostname |
| localhost |
```



- Check what is the behaviour of puppet
- Separate tests per modules
- Add context, facts, . . .
- Test custom functions, hosts, manifests, ...



Start with rspec puppet

```
gem install rspec-puppet
gem install puppet
cd my-module
rspec-puppet-init
```



spec/defines/connection_spec.rb

```
require 'spec_helper'
describe 'openswan::connection' do
 describe 'should require rightsubnet or rightsubnets' do
   let(:title) { 'foobar' }
   let (:params) { {
      ·ike
             => 'aes256-sha1:modp1024'.
     :esp => 'aes256-sha1;modp1024',
     :leftsubnet => '8.8.5.5',
     :right => '84.54.105.5',
     :left => '68.65.98.6',
     :foreignip => '45.25.5.5',
     :localtestip => '82.8.8.8', } }
     it do
       expect {
         should contain file("/etc/ipsec.d/foobar.conf")
       }.to raise_error(Puppet::Error, /$rightsubnets and $rightsubnet cannot be both empty/)
     end
 end
end
```



Second example

```
require 'spec_helper'
describe 'apache', :type => :class do
let (:facts) {
    :operatingsystem => 'CentOS',
    :osfamily => 'RedHat',
} }
describe 'without parameters' do
    it { should create_class('apache') }
    it { should include_class('apache::service') }
    it { should contain_apache__listen('80') }
    it { should contain_apache__namevhost('80') }
    end
end
```



- should, should not
- should contain_package
- contain_foo__bar('baz') (for foo::bar)



Integration with jenkins

- Pulling, testing and deployments
- Push-Test-Package-Deploy
- Continuous integration
- Continuous delivery



Jenkins pipelines

- Build pipelines
- Overview of what happens
- Getting notified about what failed
- Promoted build plugin



Jenkins pipelines





Advantages of CI



- You trust your code
- Reproducability
- You get metrics: number of warning, ...
- You have a backlog
- It is easy!



Promotions

- Provides buttons you can click
- Trigger actions
- deploy to other environments
- Get a mail with the changes
- Have a log of who deployed



Promotions



Homework

- Integrating tests with git hooks
- Integrating tests with VI
- github.com/philandstuff/fizzgig



Conclusion

- Use nice & simple Puppet modules
- Continuous integration
- Multiple environments
- Readability & reusability
- Tools exist and work together



Contact

Julien Pivotto julien@inuits.eu @roidelapluie



INUITS bvba Duboisstraat 50 2060 Antwerp Belgium +32 473 441 636 https://inuits.eu

