

Joys of Packer:

same code, multiple clouds

Who am I?

Jordi Gutiérrez Hermoso

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Grist

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Grist

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Who am I?

Jordi Gutiérrez Hermoso

- NES enthusiast (let's talk 6502)
- Mercurial contributor (still using it!)
- Grist systems developer



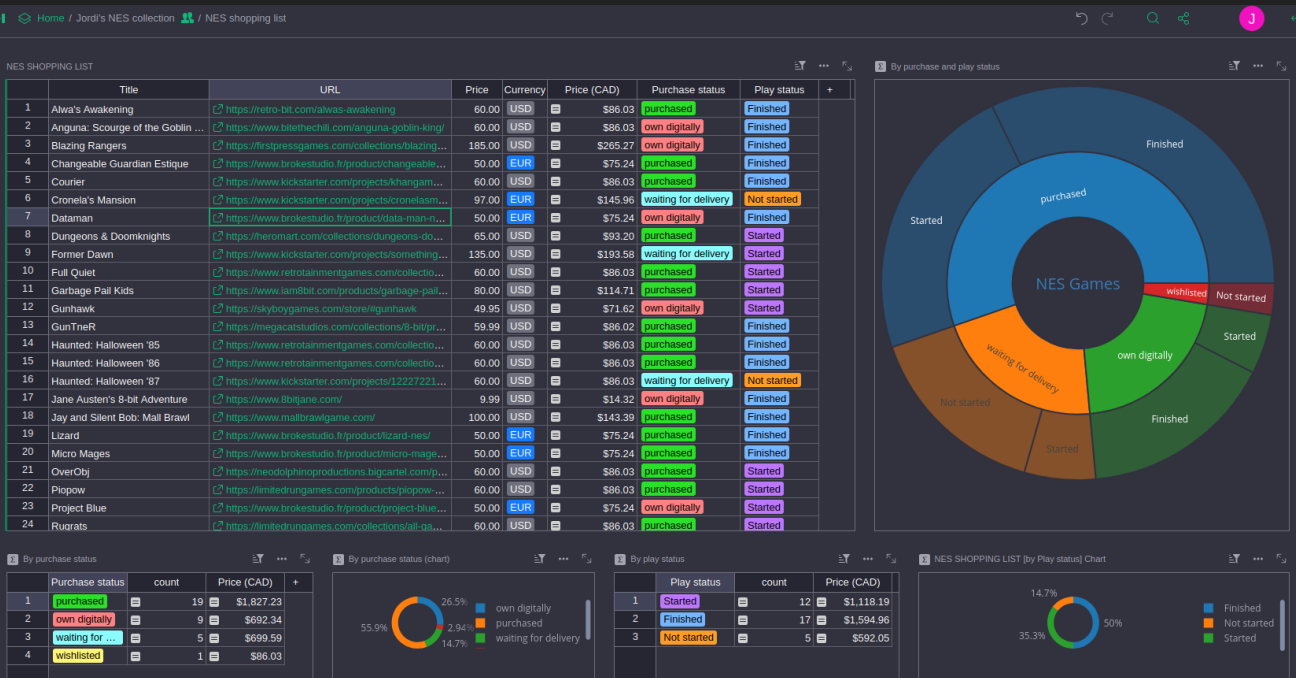
Grist

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Grist for tracking NES purchases



What is Packer?

A tool for building virtual machines *images*

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 - Azure

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- Many different VM targets (via plugins)
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 - Azure
 - Digital Ocean

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- Many different VM targets (via plugins)
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - Digital Ocean
 - VMware

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- Many different VM targets (via plugins)
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - Digital Ocean
 - VMware
 - Vagrant

What is Packer?

A tool for building virtual machines *images*

- Many different VM targets (via plugins)
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - Digital Ocean
 - VMware
 - Vagrant
 - Virtualbox

What is Packer?

Built by Hashicorp

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- Uses HCL, a declarative language (was: JSON)

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- Uses HCL, a declarative language (was: JSON)
- Lots of community-maintained add-ons

What is Packer?

Built by Hashicorp

- Uses HCL, a declarative language (was: JSON)
- Lots of community-maintained add-ons
- Does not replace Chef/Ansible/Puppet

Why Packer?

The main use case (well, our use case anyway)

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- We want to sell our software on cloud providers
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - Maybe Digital Ocean
 - Maybe others later

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The main use case (well, our use case anyway)

- We want to sell our software on cloud providers
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Why Packer?

The main use case (well, our use case anyway)

- We want to sell our software on cloud providers
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - Maybe Digital Ocean
 - Maybe others later
- The easiest way is machine images
- Thus, we want a unified way to build them

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

<https://github.com/gristlabs/grist-pack/blob/main/grist.pkr.hcl>



The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

If you want the punchline or to follow along...

<https://github.com/gristlabs/grist-pack/blob/main/grist.pkr.hcl>



The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

```
packer {  
  required_plugins {  
    digitalocean = {  
      version = ">= 1"  
      source  = "github.com/digitalocean/digitalocean"  
    }  
    amazon = {  
      version = ">= 1"  
      source  = "github.com/hashicorp/amazon"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

Plugins define the types of images we'll build

```
packer {  
  required_plugins {  
    digitalocean = {  
      version = ">= 1"  
      source  = "github.com/digitalocean/digitalocean"  
    }  
    amazon = {  
      version = ">= 1"  
      source  = "github.com/hashicorp/amazon"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

Sources define what Packer will build

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
    // login details for AWS  
    // what base image to use, etc  
    // ...  
}  
  
source "digitalocean" "ubuntu" {  
    // similar details for Digital Ocean  
}
```

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Let's look at some HCL code

Sources define what Packer will build

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
    // login details for AWS  
    // what base image to use, etc  
    // ...  
}  
  
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```

(they look like targets, but these blocks define sources for builders)

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

Sources define what Packer will build

Builder type (defined by AWS plugin)



```
source "amazon-ecs" "ubuntu" {  
  // login details for AWS  
  // what base image to use, etc  
  // ...  
}  
  
source "digitalocean" "ubuntu" {  
  // similar details for Digital Ocean  
}
```

(they look like targets, but these blocks define sources for builders)


The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

Sources define what Packer will build

Builder type (defined by AWS plugin)

Identifier of builder (generic name)



```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
  // login details for AWS  
  // what base image to use, etc  
  // ...  
}  
  
source "digitalocean" "ubuntu" {  
  // similar details for Digital Ocean  
}
```

(they look like targets, but these blocks define sources for builders)

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

```
build {  
  sources = [  
    "source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu",  
    "source.digitalocean.ubuntu"  
  ]  
  
  provisioner "file" {  
    source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
    destination = "/tmp/"  
  }  
  provisioner "shell" {  
    scripts = [  
      "scripts/install-docker",  
      "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    ]  
  }  
  
  post-processor "manifest" {  
    output = "manifest.json"  
  }  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

The build section uses the defined sources 

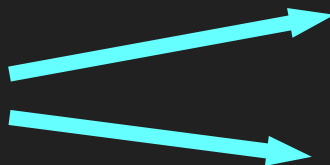
```
build {  
  sources = [  
    "source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu",  
    "source.digitalocean.ubuntu"  
  ]  
  
  provisioner "file" {  
    source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
    destination = "/tmp/"  
  }  
  provisioner "shell" {  
    scripts = [  
      "scripts/install-docker",  
      "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    ]  
  }  
  
  post-processor "manifest" {  
    output = "manifest.json"  
  }  
}
```


The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

The build section uses the defined sources →

Provisioners define actions to take



```
build {  
  sources = [  
    "source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu",  
    "source.digitalocean.ubuntu"  
  ]  
  
  provisioner "file" {  
    source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
    destination = "/tmp/"  
  }  
  provisioner "shell" {  
    scripts = [  
      "scripts/install-docker",  
      "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    ]  
  }  
  
  post-processor "manifest" {  
    output = "manifest.json"  
  }  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

Let's look at some HCL code

The build section uses the defined sources →

Provisioners define actions to take

Processors define ancilliary steps →

```
build {  
  sources = [  
    "source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu",  
    "source.digitalocean.ubuntu"  
  ]  
  
  provisioner "file" {  
    source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
    destination = "/tmp/"  
  }  
  provisioner "shell" {  
    scripts = [  
      "scripts/install-docker",  
      "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    ]  
  }  
  
  post-processor "manifest" {  
    output = "manifest.json"  
  }  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

More details on configuring sources

- Define some *static* variables

```
variable "aws_access_key" {  
    type = string  
}  
  
variable "aws_secret_key" {  
    type = string  
}  
  
variable "aws_image_filter" {  
    type      = string  
    default = "ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd-gp3/ubuntu-noble-24.04-amd64-server-*"   
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

More details on configuring sources

- Use those variables to define the full source block

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {
  ami_name      = "grist-marketplace"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  region        = "us-east-1"
  source_ami_filter {
    filters = {
      name              = var.aws_image_filter
      root-device-type  = "ebs"
      virtualization-type = "hvm"
    }
    most_recent = true
    owners      = ["099720109477"] # Canonical's official Ubuntu AMIs
  }
  ssh_username      = "ubuntu"
  access_key        = var.aws_access_key
  secret_key        = var.aws_secret_key
  user_data_file     = ""
  ssh_clear_authorized_keys = true
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

More details on configuring sources

- Use those variables to define the full source block

AMI details

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
  ami_name      = "grist-marketplace"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  region        = "us-east-1"  
  source_ami_filter {  
    filters = {  
      name              = var.aws_image_filter  
      root-device-type  = "ebs"  
      virtualization-type = "hvm"  
    }  
    most_recent = true  
    owners      = ["099720109477"] # Canonical's official Ubuntu AMIs  
  }  
  ssh_username      = "ubuntu"  
  access_key        = var.aws_access_key  
  secret_key        = var.aws_secret_key  
  user_data_file     = ""  
  ssh_clear_authorized_keys = true  
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

More details on configuring sources

- Use those variables to define the full source block

Where to find base AMI

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {
  ami_name      = "grist-marketplace"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  region        = "us-east-1"
  source_ami_filter {
    filters = {
      name              = var.aws_image_filter
      root-device-type  = "ebs"
      virtualization-type = "hvm"
    }
    most_recent = true
    owners      = ["099720109477"] # Canonical's official Ubuntu AMIs
  }
  ssh_username      = "ubuntu"
  access_key        = var.aws_access_key
  secret_key        = var.aws_secret_key
  user_data_file     = ""
  ssh_clear_authorized_keys = true
}
```

The `grist.pkr.hcl` file

More details on configuring sources

- Use those variables to define the full source block

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
  ami_name      = "grist-marketplace"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  region        = "us-east-1"  
  source_ami_filter {  
    filters = {  
      name              = var.aws_image_filter  
      root-device-type  = "ebs"  
      virtualization-type = "hvm"  
    }  
    most_recent = true  
    owners      = ["099720109477"] # Canonical's official Ubuntu AMIs  
  }  
  ssh_username      = "ubuntu"  
  access_key        = var.aws_access_key  
  secret_key        = var.aws_secret_key  
  user_data_file     = ""  
  ssh_clear_authorized_keys = true  
}
```

How to auth into AWS

One final ingredient

Assigning values to static variables

One final ingredient

Assigning values to static variables

- Possible to give them values at command line

Quick jargon recap

Basic ingredients of a Packer file

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- *Plugins* to define build types (amazon, digitalocean, ...)

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- *Plugins* to define build types (amazon, digitalocean, ...)
- *Builder sources* using those plugins

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Basic ingredients of a Packer file

- *Plugins* to define build types (amazon, digitalocean, ...)
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 - Use *static variables* for builder sources

Quick jargon recap

Basic ingredients of a Packer file

- *Plugins* to define build types (amazon, digitalocean, ...)
- *Builder sources* using those plugins
 - Use *static variables* for builder sources
- A *build block* using these sources

Quick jargon recap

Basic ingredients of a Packer file

- *Plugins* to define build types (amazon, digitalocean, ...)
- *Builder sources* using those plugins
 - Use *static variables* for builder sources
- A *build block* using these sources
 - The build block calls *provisioners* to do the actual work

Running Packer

First init Packer

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- Run `packer fmt .` (prettifies `.hcl` file)

Running Packer

First init Packer

- Run `packer fmt .` (prettifies `.hcl` file)
- Run `packer init .` (installs plugins)

```
jordi@eris:~/vcs/grist/pack$ packer init .  
Installed plugin github.com/hashicorp/amazon v1.3.4 in "/home/jordi/.config/packer/plugins/github.com/hashicorp/amazon/packer-plugin-amazon_v1.3.4_x5.0_linux_amd64"  
Installed plugin github.com/hashicorp/azure v2.3.0 in "/home/jordi/.config/packer/plugins/github.com/hashicorp/azure/packer-plugin-azure_v2.3.0_x5.0_linux_amd64"  
Installed plugin github.com/digitalocean/digitalocean v1.4.1 in "/home/jordi/.config/packer/plugins/github.com/digitalocean/digitalocean/packer-plugin-digitalocean_v1.4.1_x5.0_linux_amd64"
```

Running Packer

Now give it a spin

Running Packer

Now give it a spin

- Run `packer build .`

```
jordi@eris:~/vcs/grist/pack$ packer build .
amazon-ebs.ubuntu: output will be in this color.
digitalocean.ubuntu: output will be in this color.

==> digitalocean.ubuntu: Creating temporary RSA SSH key for instance
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Prevalidating any provided VPC information
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Prevalidating AMI Name: grist-marketplace-20
==> digitalocean.ubuntu: Importing SSH public key...
==> digitalocean.ubuntu: Creating droplet...
    amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Found Image ID: ami-029f33a91738d30e9
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Creating temporary keypair: packer_67bfd30d
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Creating temporary security group for this instance
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Authorizing access to port 22 from [0.0.0.0/0]
==> digitalocean.ubuntu: Waiting for droplet to become active...
==> amazon-ebs.ubuntu: Launching a source AWS instance...
```

Those were the basics...

Those were the basics...

... now let's get more advanced

Other configuration details

Kinds of provisioners

Other configuration details

Kinds of provisioners

- You may use shell scripts

```
provisioner "shell" {  
  inline = [  
    "cd /tmp/",  
    "tar xvf grist-dist.tar.gz",  
    "rm grist-dist.tar.gz"  
  ]  
}
```

```
provisioner "shell" {  
  scripts = [  
    "scripts/install-docker",  
    "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    "scripts/setup-ufw",  
    "scripts/setup-systemd",  
    "scripts/setup-login-user",  
    "scripts/cleanup",  
  ]  
}
```

Other configuration details

Kinds of provisioners

- You may use shell scripts
- But there are other options:
 - Ansible
 - Salt
 - Puppet (unmaintained plugin)

Other configuration details

Other possible post-processors

Other configuration details

Other possible post-processors

- Besides building manifests we can

Other configuration details

Other possible post-processors

- Besides building manifests we can
 - Run a local script (shell-local)

Other configuration details

Other possible post-processors

- Besides building manifests we can
 - Run a local script (shell-local)
 - Convert image to local Vagrant (vagrant)

Other configuration details

Other possible post-processors

- Besides building manifests we can
 - Run a local script (shell-local)
 - Convert image to local Vagrant (vagrant)
 - Send the image to CI/CD

Other configuration details

Enabling or disabling sources

Other configuration details

Enabling or disabling sources

- Maybe you don't always want to build for all cloud providers

Other configuration details

Enabling or disabling sources


- Maybe you don't always want to build for all cloud providers
- Use dynamic *local variables* to check for credentials

```
locals {  
  enabled_sources = flatten([  
    var.aws_access_key != "" && var.aws_secret_key != "" ? ["source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu"] : [],  
    var.do_token != "" ? ["source.digitalocean.ubuntu"] : [],  
  ])  
}
```

Other configuration details

Enabling or disabling sources

- Maybe you don't always want to build for all cloud providers
- Use dynamic *local variables* to check for credentials
 - Note that locals allow HCL function calls



```
locals {
  enabled_sources = flatten([
    var.aws_access_key != "" && var.aws_secret_key != "" ? ["source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu"] : [],
    var.do_token != "" ? ["source.digitalocean.ubuntu"] : [],
  ])
}
```

Other configuration details

Enabling or disabling sources

- Maybe you don't always want to build for all cloud providers
- Use dynamic *local variables* to check for credentials
 - Note that locals allow HCL function calls
- Use the dynamic list as your build sources

```
locals {  
  enabled_sources = flatten([  
    var.aws_access_key != "" && var.aws_secret_key != "" ? ["source.amazon-ebs.ubuntu"] : [],  
    var.do_token != "" ? ["source.digitalocean.ubuntu"] : [],  
  ])  
}  
  
build {  
  sources = local.enabled_sources  
  // Rest of build block...
```

Some useful tricks

Building a tarball payload

Some useful tricks

Building a tarball payload

- What if you need to build a file during provisioning?

Some useful tricks

Building a tarball payload

- What if you need to build a file during provisioning?
- Example: build a tarball that excludes some files

```
provisioner "shell-local" {  
  inline = [  
    "tar --transform 's/^dist/grist-dist/' --exclude dist/persist -czvf grist-dist.tar.gz dist/"  
  ]  
}  
provisioner "file" {  
  source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
  destination = "/tmp/"  
  generated   = true  
}
```

Some useful tricks

Building a tarball payload

- What if you need to build a file during provisioning?
- Example: build a tarball that excludes some files
- Use the **generated=true** property to allow dynamic generation

```
provisioner "shell-local" {  
  inline = [  
    "tar --transform 's/^dist/grist-dist/' --exclude dist/persist -czvf grist-dist.tar.gz dist/"  
  ]  
}  
provisioner "file" {  
  source      = "grist-dist.tar.gz"  
  destination = "/tmp/"  
  generated   = true  
}
```


Some useful tricks

Adding a timestamp to machine image name

Some useful tricks

Adding a timestamp to machine image name

- Use local variables again

```
locals {  
    timestamp = formatdate("YYYY-MM-DD-hhmm", timestamp())  
}
```

Some useful tricks

Adding a timestamp to machine image name

- Use local variables again
- Then interpolate that variable into the image name

```
locals {  
  timestamp = formatdate("YYYY-MM-DD-hhmm", timestamp())  
}
```

```
source "amazon-ebs" "ubuntu" {  
  ami_name      = "grist-marketplace-${local.timestamp}"  
  // Rest of source block...  
}
```

Some useful tricks

Limiting providers per source

Some useful tricks

Limiting providers per source

- What if Digital Ocean has a particular provisioning need?

Some useful tricks

Limiting providers per source

- What if Digital Ocean has a particular provisioning need?
- Give it a provisioner

```
provisioner "shell" {  
  script = "scripts/digitalocean-img-check"  
  only   = ["digitalocean.ubuntu_do"]  
}
```

Some useful tricks

Limiting providers per source

- What if Digital Ocean has a particular provisioning need?
- Give it a provisioner
- Use **only** clause so this provisioner only applies to Digital Ocean

```
provisioner "shell" {  
  script = "scripts/digitalocean-img-check"  
  only   = ["digitalocean.ubuntu_do"]  
}
```

Some useful tricks

Handling different default permissions per source

Some useful tricks

Handling different default permissions per source

- Digital Ocean's base AMI allows root ssh; AWS does not

Some useful tricks

Handling different default permissions per source

- Digital Ocean's base AMI allows root ssh; AWS does not
- Tell the provisioner to use **sudo** for both

```
provisioner "shell" {  
  execute_command = "sudo bash -xc '{{ .Vars }} {{ .Path }}'"  
  scripts = [  
    "scripts/install-docker",  
    "scripts/setup-grist-dist",  
    "scripts/setup-ufw",  
    "scripts/setup-systemd",  
    "scripts/setup-login-user",  
    "scripts/cleanup",  
  ]  
}
```

After all that
hard work...

And we have Grist on the AWS marketplace


The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace interface for the 'Grist Builder Edition'. The top navigation bar includes the AWS Marketplace logo, a search bar, and links for About, Categories, Delivery Methods, Solutions, Resources, and Your Saved List. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: AWS Marketplace > Collaboration & Productivity > Amazon Machine Image (AMI) > Grist Builder Edition. The product card features the Grist logo, the title 'Grist Builder Edition', and a 'View purchase options' button. Below the card, a description states: 'A modern relational spreadsheet. Combines the flexibility of a spreadsheet with the robustness of a database, allowing for stable collaboration on sensitive data.' It also shows a rating of 0 stars from 0 AWS reviews and 4 external reviews. The 'Overview' tab is selected in the navigation menu. The 'Overview' section contains a Venn diagram with three overlapping circles labeled 'Spreadsheet', 'App Builder', and 'Database', with a play button icon in the center. To the right, the 'Highlights' section lists three bullet points: 'Build and work on a relational database with a spreadsheet interface.', 'Control permissions down to the cell with granular access rules. Collaborate on a shared dataset, knowing that each user has proper access and that everything is constantly up-to-date.', and 'Secure authentication via OpenID.'

aws marketplace

Search

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AWS Marketplace > Collaboration & Productivity > Amazon Machine Image (AMI) > Grist Builder Edition

 **Grist Builder Edition** Info

Sold by: [Grist](#)

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AWS Free Tier

A modern relational spreadsheet. Combines the flexibility of a spreadsheet with the robustness of a database, allowing for stable collaboration on sensitive data.

☆☆☆☆☆ (0) 0 AWS reviews | 4 external reviews

Overview Features Pricing Legal Usage Resources Support Reviews

Overview



Highlights

- Build and work on a relational database with a spreadsheet interface.
- Control permissions down to the cell with granular access rules. Collaborate on a shared dataset, knowing that each user has proper access and that everything is constantly up-to-date.
- Secure authentication via OpenID.

And we have Grist on the AWS marketplace check it out!



The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace interface for the 'Grist Builder Edition'. The top navigation bar includes the 'aws marketplace' logo, a search bar, and links for 'About', 'Categories', 'Delivery Methods', 'Solutions', 'Resources', and 'Your Saved List'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: 'AWS Marketplace > Collaboration & Productivity > Amazon Machine Image (AMI) > Grist Builder Edition'. The product card for 'Grist Builder Edition' features the Grist logo, the text 'Sold by: Grist', and an 'AWS Free Tier' badge. A description states: 'A modern relational spreadsheet. Combines the flexibility of a spreadsheet with the robustness of a database, allowing for stable collaboration on sensitive data.' It also shows '0 AWS reviews' and '4 external reviews'. Below the product card is a tabbed interface with 'Overview' selected. The 'Overview' section contains a diagram with three overlapping circles labeled 'Spreadsheet', 'App Builder', and 'Database', and a 'Highlights' box with the following bullet points:

- Build and work on a relational database with a spreadsheet interface.
- Control permissions down to the cell with granular access rules. Collaborate on a shared dataset, knowing that each user has proper access and that everything is constantly up-to-date.
- Secure authentication via OpenID.



Thank you!

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