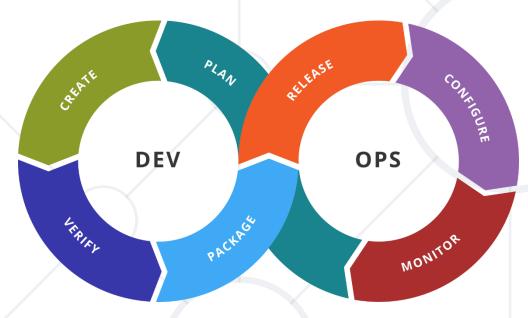
Salt

Introduction and Basic Techniques



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You Have Questions?



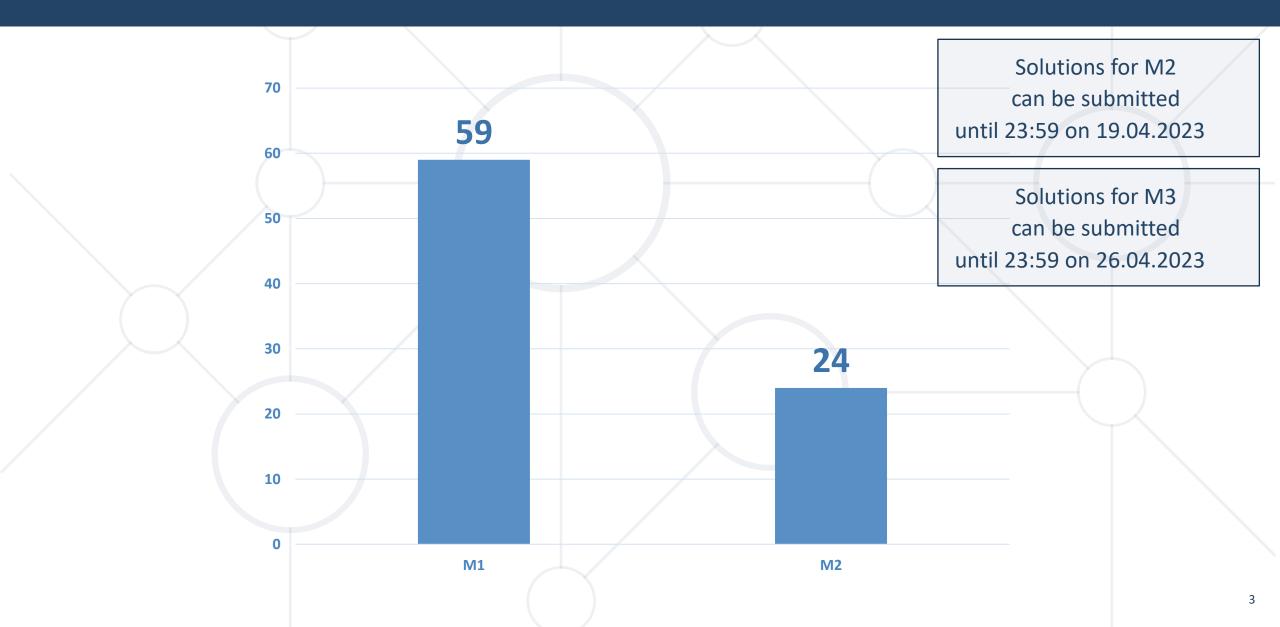
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Homework Progress







Quick Overview

What We Covered



- 1. Introduction to Ansible
 - Other solutions
 - Ansible architecture
- 2. Working with Ansible
 - Work with Inventories and Configurations
 - Using Modules
- 3. Advanced Ansible
 - Playbooks and Roles



This Module (M3)
Topics and Lab Infrastructure

Table of Contents



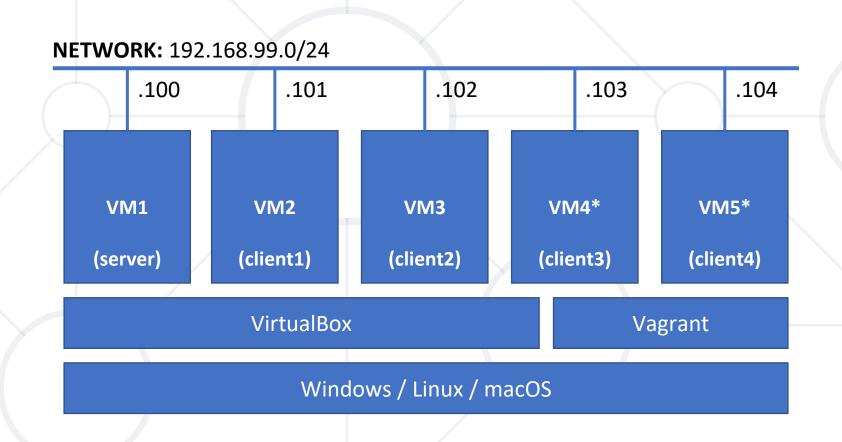
1. Introduction to Salt

- Salt introduction and architecture
- Installation and basic scenarios
- 2. Working with Salt
 - Basic scenarios and files
 - Pillars, filtering, and beacons
- 3. Advanced Salt
 - Custom modules



Lab Infrastructure





^{*} VM4 and VM5 can be skipped. Of course, the exercises should be adjusted accordingly



Salt 101 Introduction. Architecture. Installation

Introduction



- Infrastructure management solution that can be used for datadriven orchestration, remote execution, and configuration management
- Management instructions are written in YAML
- Two operation modes with agents (minions) and agent-less
- Linux/Unix/Windows are both supported as minions and masters
- Installable via package management system and bootstrap script

Components and Workflow



- Salt master is the machine that controls the infrastructure and dictates policies for the servers it manages
- Master operates both as a repository for configuration data and as the control center that initiates remote commands and ensures the state of your other machines
- Servers that Salt manages are called minions
- Minions are responsible for executing the instructions sent by the master, reporting on the success of jobs, and providing data about the underlying host

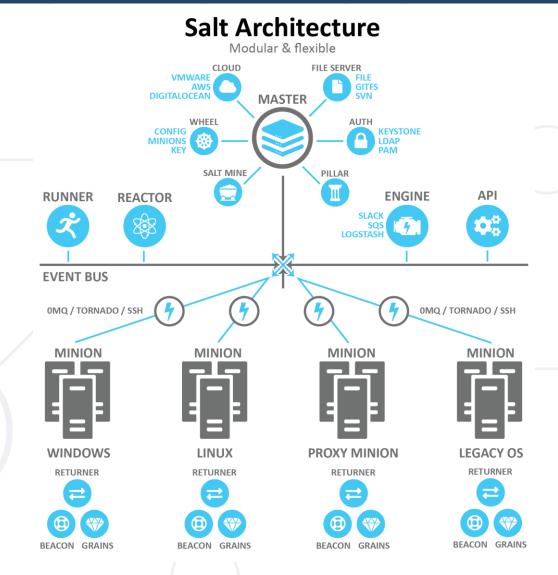
Artifacts



- Execution modules are sets of related functions that perform work on minions
- The configuration management portion of Salt is primarily implemented using the state system, which uses state modules
- Salt formulas are sets of state module calls, arranged with the aim of producing a certain result
- Configuration management is handled by SLS files, written in YAML, that describe how a system should look once the formula has been applied
- Salt grains are pieces of information, gathered by and maintained by a minion, primarily concerning its underlying host system

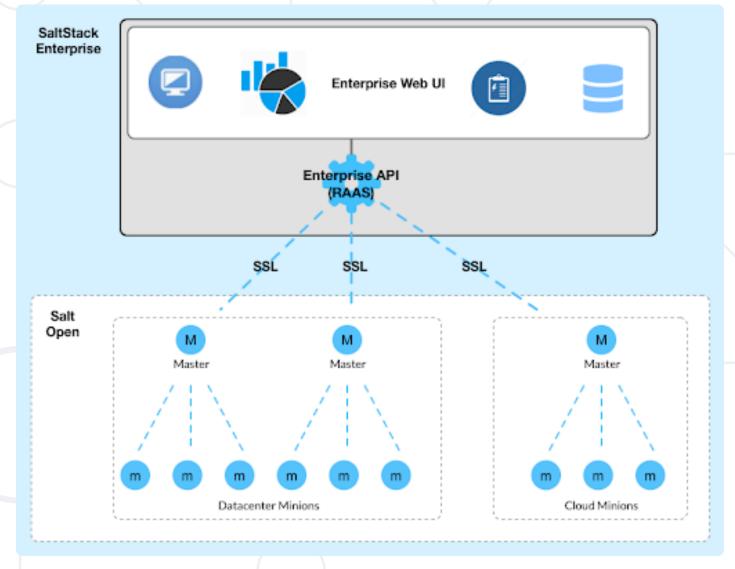
General Salt Architecture





SaltStack Config







Practice: Salt 101
Live Demonstration in Class



Salt 102

Files. Templates. Filtering. Pillars and Beacons

General Files Outline



- Main Salt components configuration files
 - /etc/salt/master and /etc/salt/minion
- State files describe the desired state for the minions
 - YAML based SLS files stored in /srv/salt by default
- Top file (top.sls) maps minions to states
- Configuration can be split amongst several state files

Filtering (or targeting)



- Can be applied when the configuration is deployed
- Done either in the top file or during the execution
- May use the full name or part of the name plus globing
- Regular expressions are also available
- List of minions can also be used as a target
- IP addresses or subnet addresses can be used as well
- Grain information can be used as well

Pillars



- They are similar to the grains but are created on the master
- Contain information about a minion or group of minions
- Can be used to store and send sensitive data
- Or to hold a variable data
- Usually stored in /srv/pillar folder
- Follow the same structure as with the standard config files
- Use the SLS extension and have a top file as well

Beacons



- Use the Salt event system to monitor non-Salt processes
- Minions monitor and report any activity
- Support monitoring of activities like
 - File system changes and service status
 - Network and disk usage, etc.
- Configured either in /etc/salt/minion
- Or in /etc/salt/minion.d/beacons.conf
- Require the Pyinotify package to be present on the minions

Reactors



- Ability to trigger actions in response to an event
- Bind SLS files to event tags on the master
- Have two parts
 - Reactor option set in the master configuration file
 - Reaction files use highdata (like the state system) to define reactions to be executed
- Usually stored in /srv/reactor/
- Can be local, runner, wheel, or caller



Practice: Salt 102
Live Demonstration in Class



Salt 103
Custom Modules

General #1



- Regular Python modules
- Stored in a directory called _modules/ within the file_roots specified by the master config file
- Synced to the minions when state.highstate is run
- Or by executing the saltutil.sync_modules or saltutil.sync_all functions
- If having the same name with a system module, they will take the place of the default module with the same name

General #2



- Module's default name is its filename
- The __virtualname__ variable definition defines a custom name for the module
- Its is returned by the __virtual__ function
- Documentation can be added by adding Python docstring to the function
- We can have private functions (start with _) which are not visible outside the module. For example, _calc()
- Salt sees the public functions. For example, get(). They are available as module.get()



Practice: Salt 103
Live Demonstration in Class



Questions?

















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