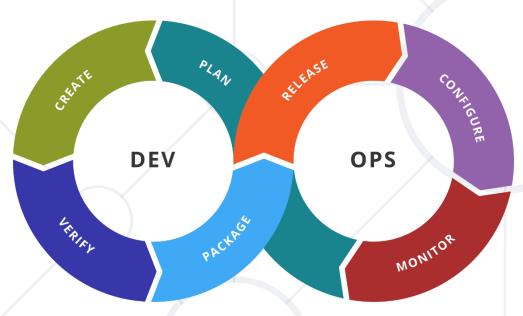
Chef

Introduction and Basic Techniques



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You Have Questions?



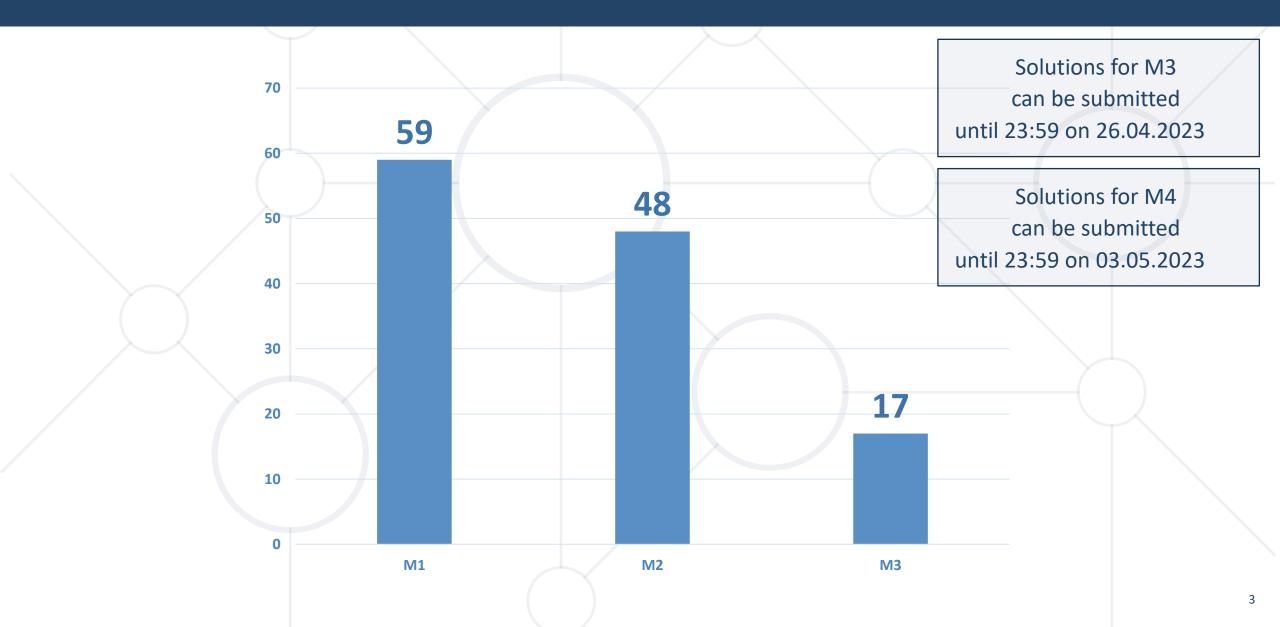
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Homework Progress







Quick Overview

What We Covered



1. Introduction to 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



This Module (M4)
Topics and Lab Infrastructure

Table of Contents

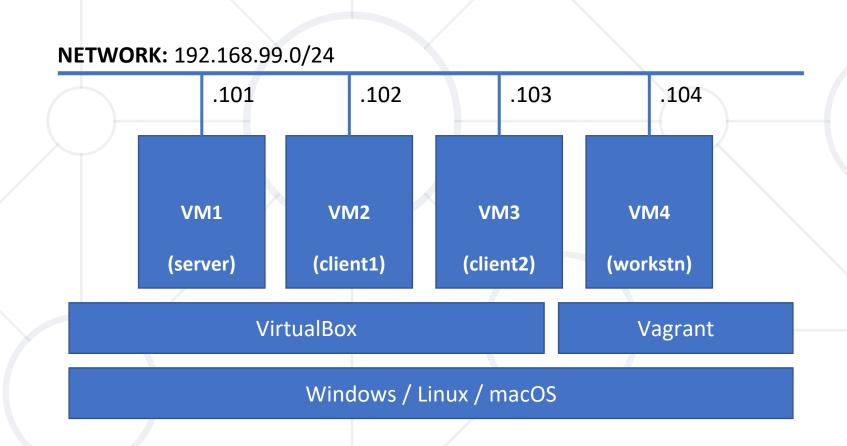


- 1. Introduction to Chef
 - Components and architecture
 - Installation and first steps
- 2. Working with Chef
 - Basic scenarios and files
 - Attributes, templates and files
- 3. Advanced Chef
 - Custom resources and libraries
 - Testing



Lab Infrastructure







Chef 101 Introduction. Architecture. Installation

Chef Products



Chef Infra

Configure and manage infrastructure

Chef InSpec

Build and run profiles for compliance automation

Chef Habitat

Define, package, and deliver applications

Chef Automate

Dashboards for operational visibility

Chef Enterprise
Automation
Stack (Chef EAS)

Introduction (Chef Infra)



- Solution for infrastructure and application automation
- Instructions are written in Ruby DSL
- Master-agent model, pull-based approach
- Server portion can be installed only on Linux
- Management part can be installed on Linux/macOS/Windows
- Client can be installed on Linux/Unix/Windows

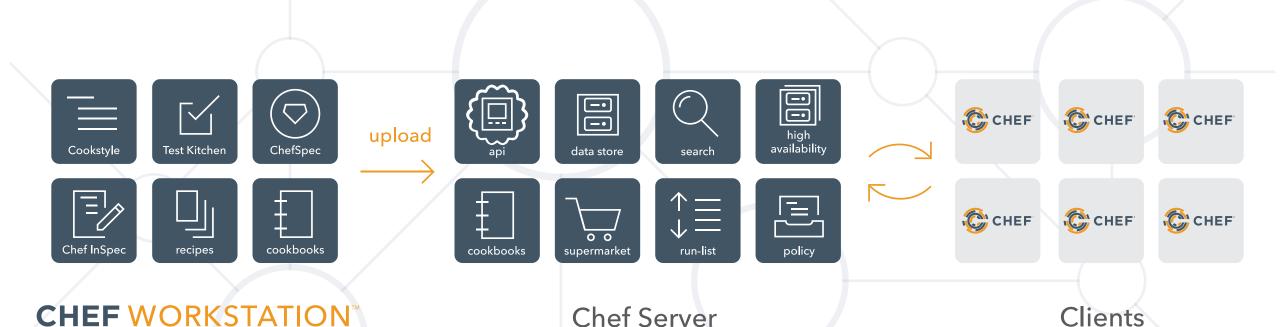
Components and Workflow (1)



- Chef workstation is the point where users can author and test cookbooks and interact with the Chef server
- Chef client nodes are the machines that are managed by Chef
- Chef client is installed on each node and is used to configure the node to its desired state
- Chef server acts as a hub for cookbooks, policies, and metadata
- Nodes use the Chef client to ask the Chef server for configuration details, such as recipes, templates, and file distributions

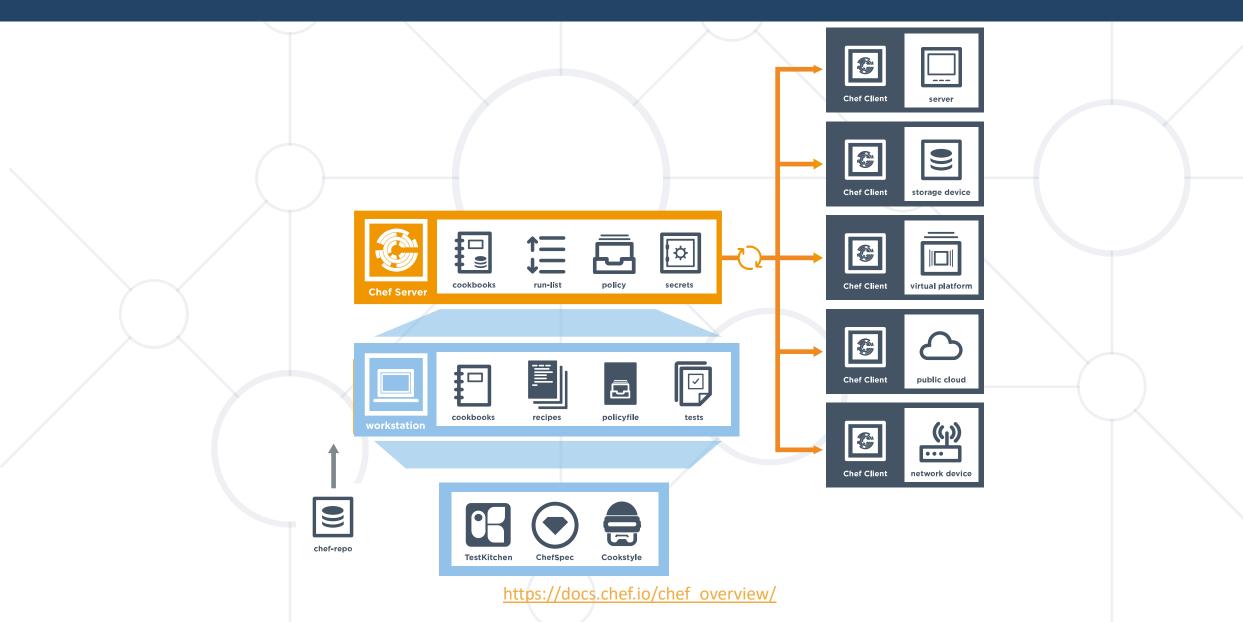
Components and Workflow (2)





Components and Workflow (3)





Artifacts



- Resource is a statement of configuration policy that describes the desired state for a configuration item, declares the steps needed, artifact type, and set of properties
- Recipes specify the resources to use and the order in which they are to be applied
- Cookbooks are the fundamental unit of configuration and policy distribution. They define a scenario and contain everything that is required to support it



Practice: Chef 101
Live Demonstration in Class



Resource (1)



- A statement of configuration policy
- Describes the desired state for a configuration item
- Declares the steps needed to bring that item to the desired state
- Specifies a resource type (such as package, template, or service)
- Lists additional details (also known as resource properties), as necessary
- Resources are grouped into recipes, which describe working configurations

Resource (2)



- It is a Ruby block which has four components
 - a type
 - a name
 - one (or more) properties with values
 - one (or more) actions

```
type 'name' do
  attribute 'value'
  action :type_of_action
end
```

Recipes



- Collection of resources
- Helper code is added around resources using Ruby, when needed
- Must define everything that is required to configure part of a system
- Must be stored in a cookbook and may be included in another recipe
- May use the results of a search query and read the contents of a data
- May have a dependency on one (or more) recipes
- Must be added to a run-list before it can be used by Chef Infra Client
- Always executed in the same order as listed in a run-list

Cookbooks



- Fundamental unit of configuration and policy distribution
- Define a scenario and contains everything that is required to support that scenario
- Recipes that specify which resources to use, as well as the order in which they are to be applied
- Attribute values, which allow environment-based configurations such as dev or production
- Custom Resources for extending Chef Infra beyond the built-in resources
- Files and Templates for distributing information to systems

Cookbooks Folder Structure *



- attributes store additional settings and data in one or more files
- **files** store files that can be later distributed on nodes
- recipes store recipes each in separate file
- templates used to insert dynamic content to files
- libraries store Ruby code for new classes or extensions
- metadata.rb contains information about the cookbook

Attributes



- An attribute is a specific detail about a node
- Determine the value that is applied to a node during run
- Used to understand the current state of a node, the state it was at the end of the previous run, and the state that it should has after the current run
- Defined by nodes, passed on the command line, cookbooks and policy files
- Attributes list is built during every run

Attribute Types



- default is with lowest precedence and reset on every run
- force_default guarantees that a cookbook defined attribute will take precedence over an attribute set by role or environment
- normal is a setting that persists in the node object
- override is reset on every run and can be specified in recipe or attribute file for a role or environment
- force_override ensure that a cookbook defined attribute will take precedence over an override attribute set by role or environment
- automatic store data identified by Ohai at the beginning of every run and cannot be modified

Templates



- An Embedded Ruby (ERB) template for dynamic generation of static text files
- May contain expressions and statements
- Expressions are delimited by open and close tags

```
<%= "I like #{$color} cars" %>
```

Statements are delimited by a modifier like if, elsif and else

```
if condition
  # execute if true
else
  # execute if false
end
```



Practice: Chef 102
Live Demonstration in Class



Chef 103 Custom Resources and Libraries. Tests

Custom Resources



- Ship directly in cookbooks
- Can utilize built-in resources and additional custom Ruby code
- Act like the existing built-in resources

```
provides :resource name
property :property name, RubyType, default: 'value'
action : action a do
# a mix of built-in Chef Infra resources and Ruby
# this is the default action (provided first)
end
action :action_b do
# a mix of built-in Chef Infra resources and Ruby
end
```

Libraries



- Allow arbitrary Ruby code to be included in a cookbook
- Mostly used to write helpers that are used throughout recipes and custom resources
- Anything allowed by Ruby can take place in a library
- As well as extending built-in Chef classes

Testing



- Test Kitchen is easily activated on and used with Chef Workstation
- Driver plugin architecture is used to run code on various platforms
- Supported drivers are Vagrant, Amazon EC2, Docker, etc.
- Supported transports are SSH and WinRM
- Supported provisioners are Chef Infra, Shell, Ansible, etc.
- Supported verifiers include Chef InSpec, ServerSpec, Bats, etc.
- Managed via YAML configuration file (kitchen.yml or kitchen.local.yml)
- Used to be named with dot (.kitchen.yml or .kitchen.local.yml). Still available
- Controlled via the kitchen utility



Practice: Chef 103
Live Demonstration in Class



Questions?

















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