

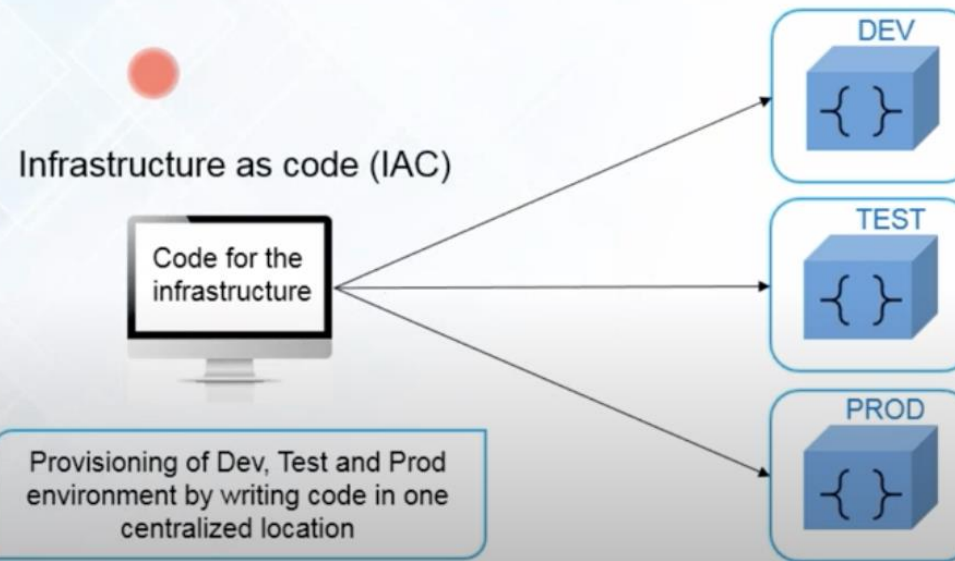
# Puppet

Configuration Management Tool

# Configuration Management

## What Is Configuration Management?

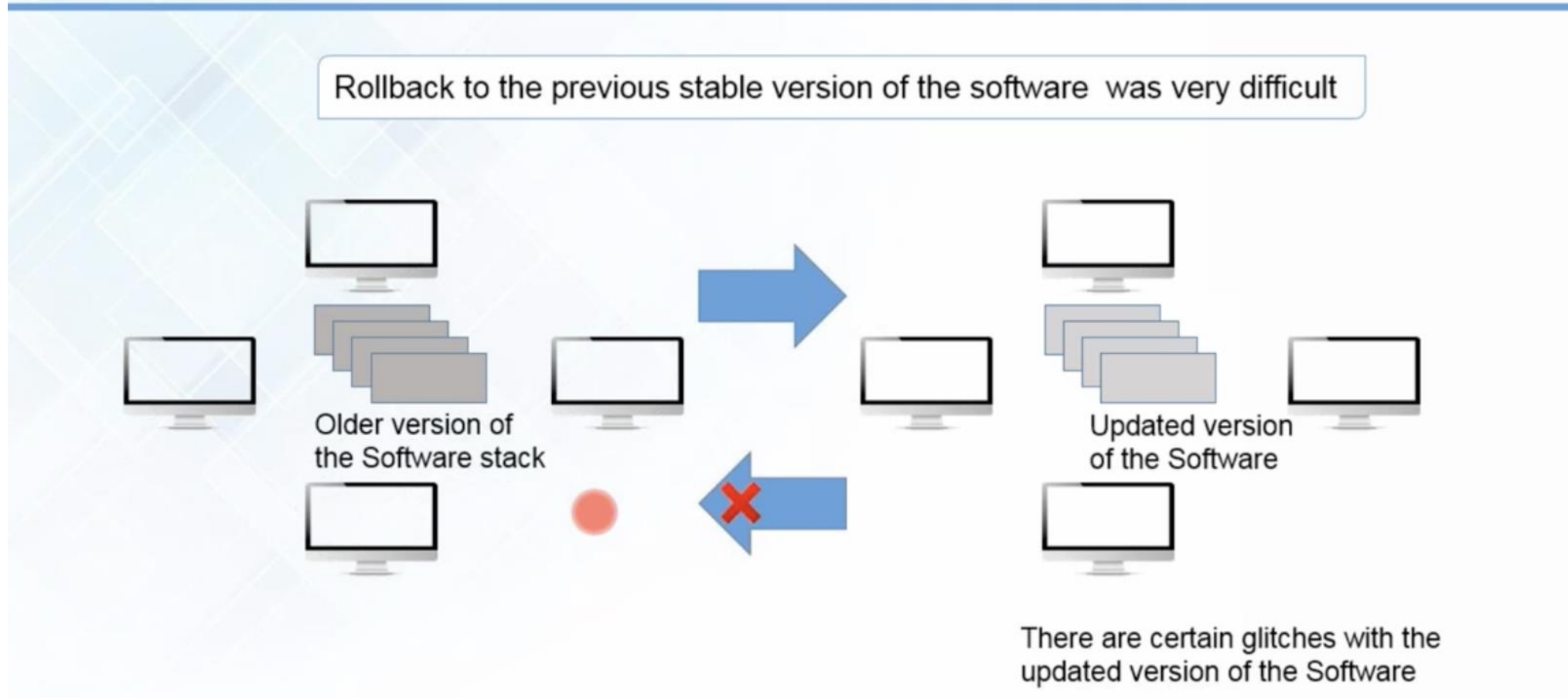
Configuration Management is the practice of handling changes systematically so that a system maintains its integrity over time. It allows access to an accurate historical record of system state.



# Problems Before Configuration Management

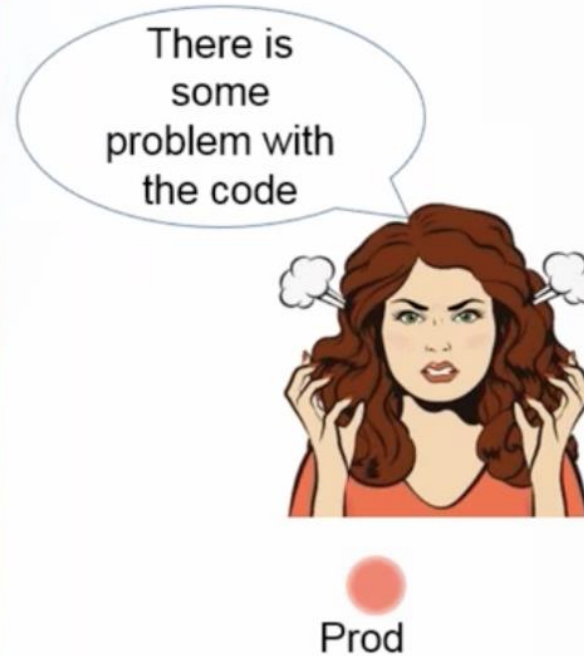
1. Updating with mean stack
2. Code works on Dev machines
3. Rollback of versions

# Updating the mean stack

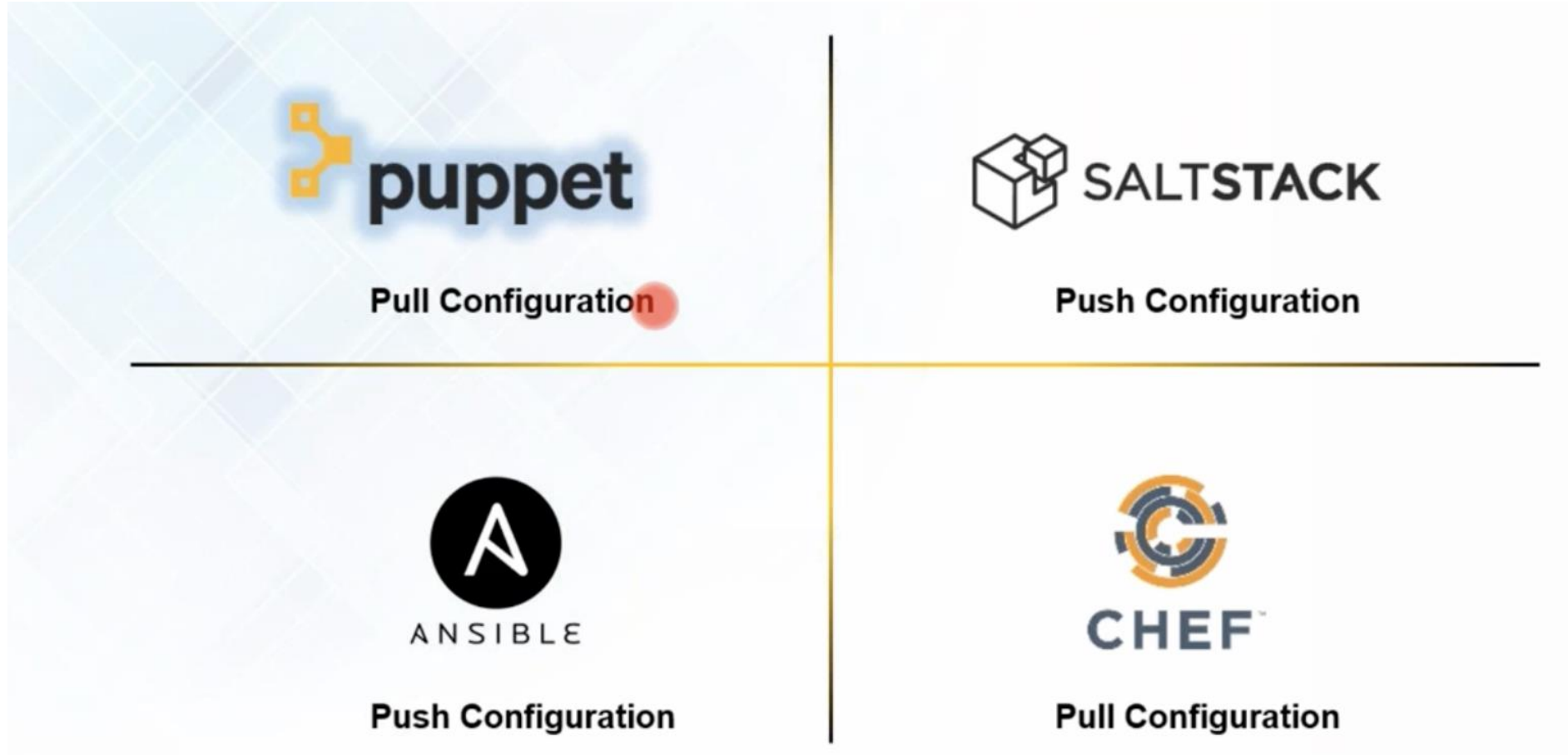


# Code doesn't work on production

An application works in developer's laptop but not in testing or production. In Dev there can be a software that is upgraded and in Prod the old version of software might be present.



# Configuration Management Tools



# What is Puppet?

- Puppet is an open-source configuration management tool.
- Automates the deployment, configuration, and management of servers.
- Ensures consistency across multiple systems.

# Uses of Puppet

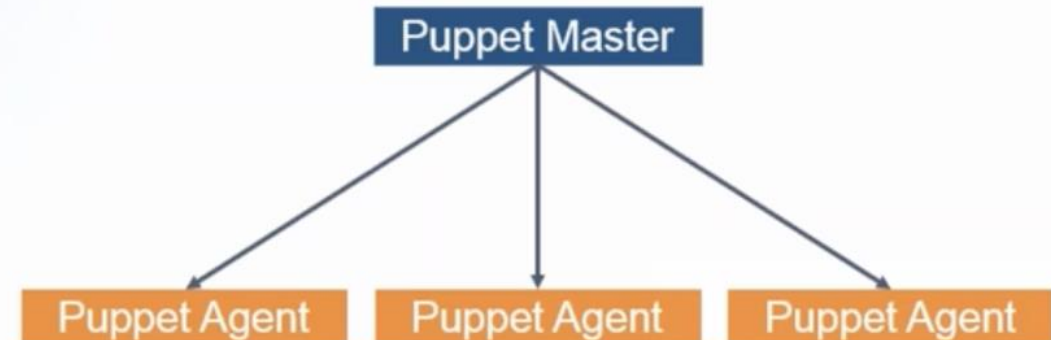
Puppet is a Configuration Management tool that is used for

- ❑ deploying,
- ❑ configuring and
- ❑ managing servers.

It uses a Master-Slave architecture.



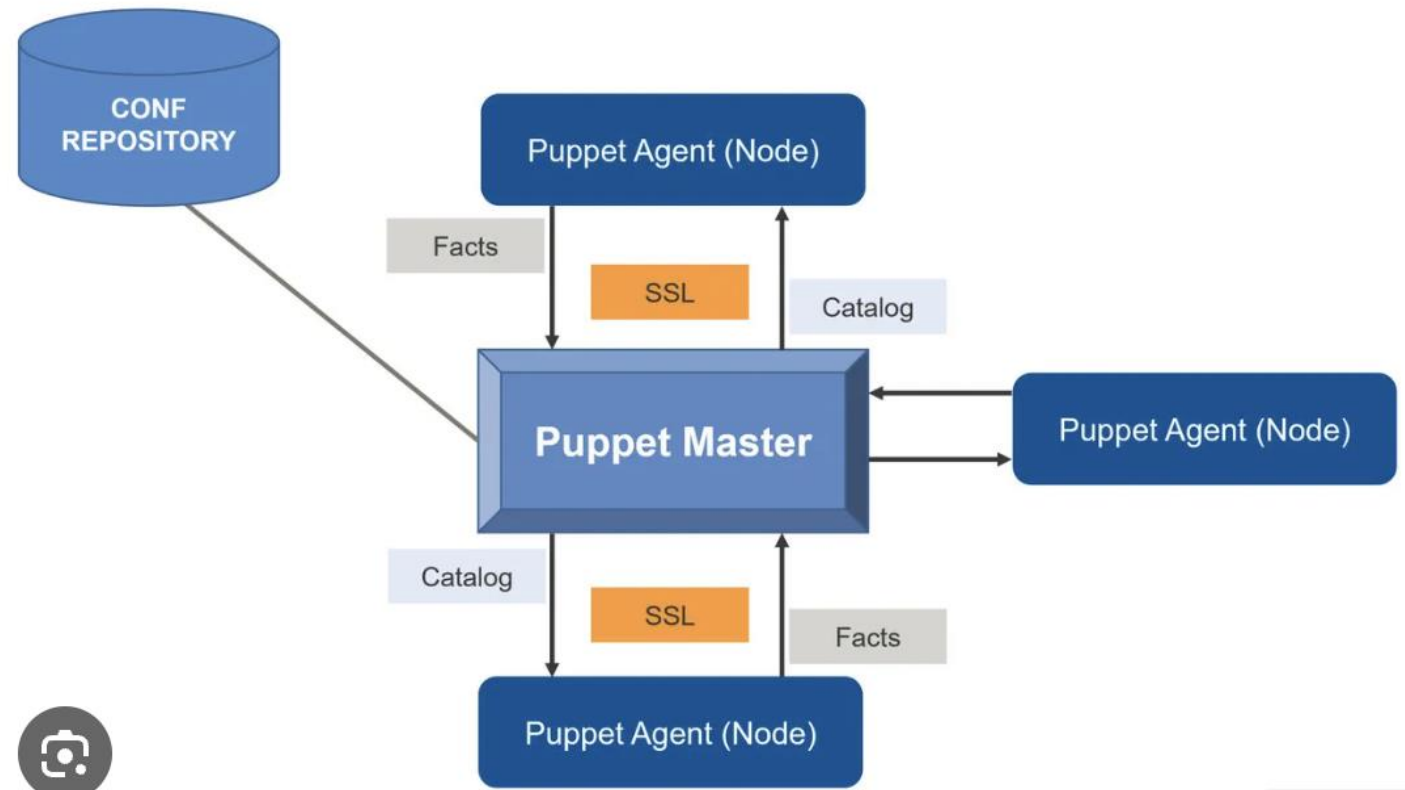
Master contains all the configurations



Configurations are pulled from the Master by the Nodes



# Puppet Architecture



# Puppet Architecture

- **Puppet Master:** Central server managing configurations.
- **Puppet Agent:** Client machine applying configurations.
- **Manifests (.pp files):** Define the desired state.
- **Catalog:** Instructions compiled and sent to agents.
- **Modules:** Collection of manifests and files.
- **Facter:** Gathers system facts like OS, memory, CPU.
- **Hiera:** Stores configuration data separately.

# How Puppet works

- The agent sends a certificate with its ID to the server.
- The server signs the certificate and sends it back to the client.
- The agent polls the master server for changes.
- If changes are found, the agent notifies the host machine.
- The host machine pulls the changes.
- The agent executes the manifests on its machine.
- The client generates a report that describes any changes made.
- The client sends the report to the master.

# Why use Puppet?

- Reduces manual effort and human errors.
- Ensures consistency and repeatability.
- Scales easily in large environments.
- Supports both agent-based and agentless setups.

# Installing Puppet

- Puppet Master
  - `sudo apt update`
  - `sudo apt install puppetserver -y`
- Puppet Agent
  - `sudo apt install puppet-agent -y`
- Start the Puppet Service
  - `sudo systemctl start puppetserver`
  - `sudo systemctl enable puppetserver`

# Puppet Manifest

```
package { 'nginx':  
    ensure => installed,  
}
```

```
service { 'nginx':  
    ensure => running,  
    enable => true,  
}
```

Apply the manifest:

```
puppet apply mymanifest.pp
```

# Apply manifest

- Puppet apply manifest.pp

# Puppet Best Practices

- Follow **Idempotency**: Re-running should not cause unnecessary changes.
- Use **Modules** to structure code.
- Keep manifests **clean and readable**.
- Separate **data from code** using Hieradata.
- Use **Git for version control**.



# Installing on windows

- Downloads link - <https://downloads.puppetlabs.com/windows/>
- <https://docs.huihoo.com/puppet/windows/installing.html#downloads>

# Creating File using Puppet

- `file { '/tmp/hello.txt': # On macOS/Linux  
 ensure => file,  
 content => "Hello, Puppet!",  
}`

# Check Service

```
windowsfeature { 'Web-Server':  
  ensure => present,  
}
```

```
service { 'W3SVC':  
  ensure => running,  
  enable => true,  
  require => Windowsfeature['Web-Server'],  
}
```

# Apply & Verify manifest on windows

- `puppet apply C:\puppet\install_apache.pp`
- Verify puppet resource package httpd
- `netstat -ano | findstr :80`