Puppet Fundamentals: Session 3

Cobbler

The Foreman

Architecture

Architecture Case Studies

Architecture Examples

Q & A

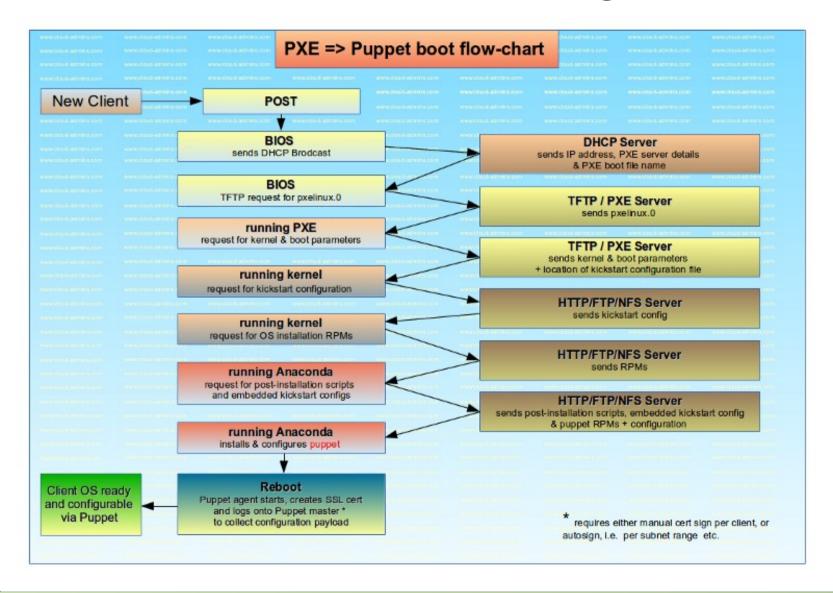
Wind-up

Cobbler: Introduction

http://www.cobblerd.org

- A lightweight installation management system
- Boots multiple machines via PXEboot, TFTP, and DHCP
- Supports Fedora, RedHat, openSuSE, Debian and Ubuntu
- Supports two forms of Puppet integration
 - Class management (as an ENC)
 - Simple hand-off

Cobbler: PXE booting



Cobbler: Integration

- Cobbler can generate classes for puppet in yaml.
- This is standard behaviour for an External Node Classifier

```
classes:
    - distro1
    - webserver
    - likes_llamas
    - orange
    parameters:
    tree: 'http://.../x86_64/tree'
```

Cobbler: Integration

Setting up puppet to use Cobbler as an ENC involves configuring puppet.conf

/etc/puppet/puppet.conf

```
[main]
node_terminus = exec
external_nodes = /usr/bin/cobbler-ext-nodes
```

Cobbler: Integration

Build your node form cobbler with its own commands:

```
cobbler distro edit --name=distro1 --mgmt-classes="distro1"
cobbler profile add --name=webserver –distro=distro1 \
    --mgmt-classes="webserver likes_llamas" --kickstart=/etc/cobbler/my.ks
cobbler system edit --name=system --profile=webserver --mgmt-classes="orange" \
    --dns-name=system.example.org
```

The Foreman: Index

- Introduction
- Components
- How it should look
- Walk-through

The Foreman: Life-cycle Management

The Foreman: A way to manage your entire infrastructure

- Designed for Openstack management
- Supports Bare Metal, VMs and Openstack Clould
- Full OS install
- Network Configuration
- Puppet Agent configuration
- Monitoring

The Foreman: Components

Smart Proxy

A remote agent allow Foreman to integrate with other servers that are performing a specific function; such as TFTP, DHCP, Puppet, Puppet CA, and DNS

Web GUI

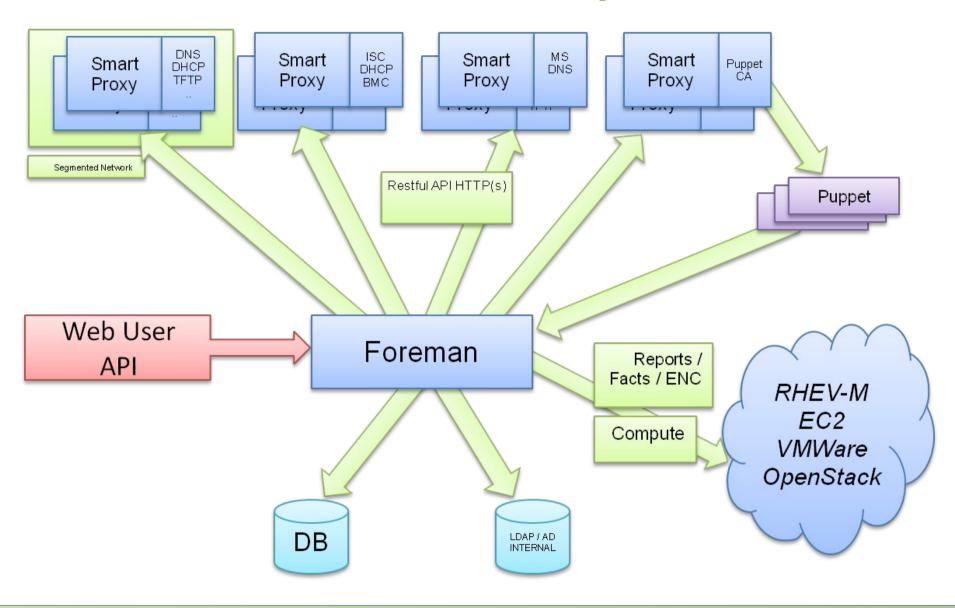
The main Foreman instance is responsible for the web interface, as-well as configuration files

Puppet

Foreman installs Puppet and/or Puppet CA as part of its installation

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The Foreman: Components

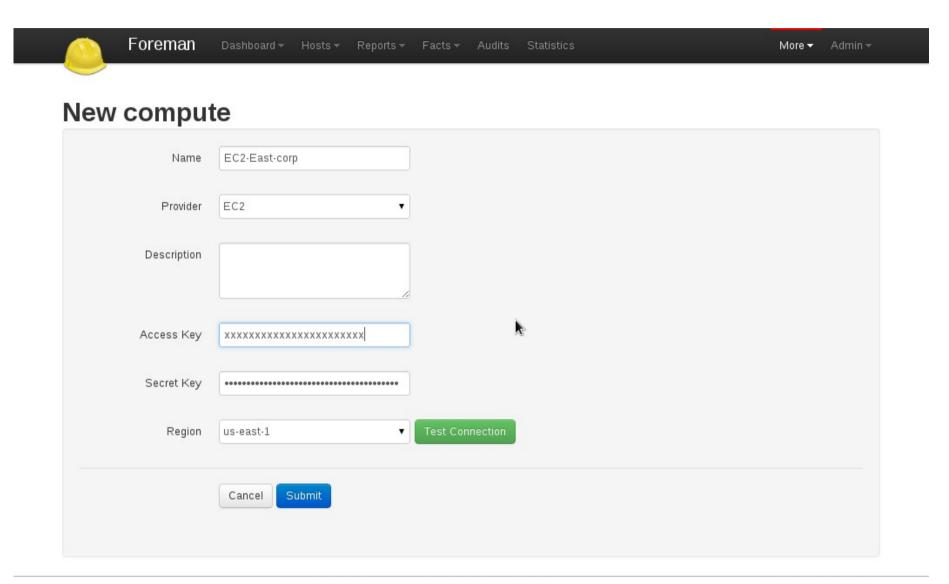


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The Foreman: Single Interface

- Configure DHCP and populate DNS
- Define VM resources and VLANs (Virtual Box)
- Select relevant puppet classes
- OS installation with preconfigured puppet agent
- Monitoring and Management of Puppet after build

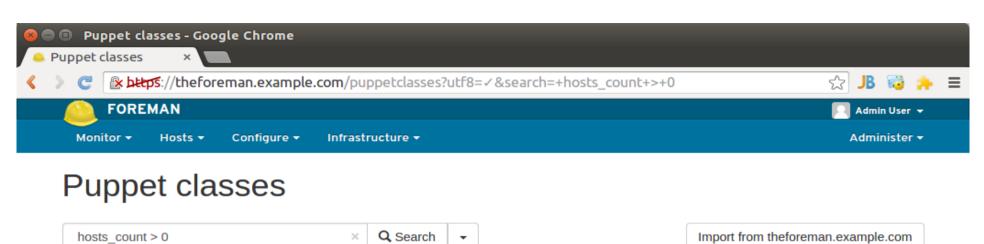
The Foreman: New Node



Version 0.5 @ 2009-2012 Paul Kelly and Ohad Levy

Help | Wiki | Support

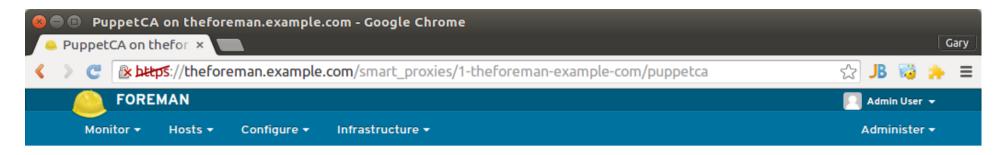
The Foreman: Puppet Classes





Displaying all 4 entries

The Foreman: Certificate Management

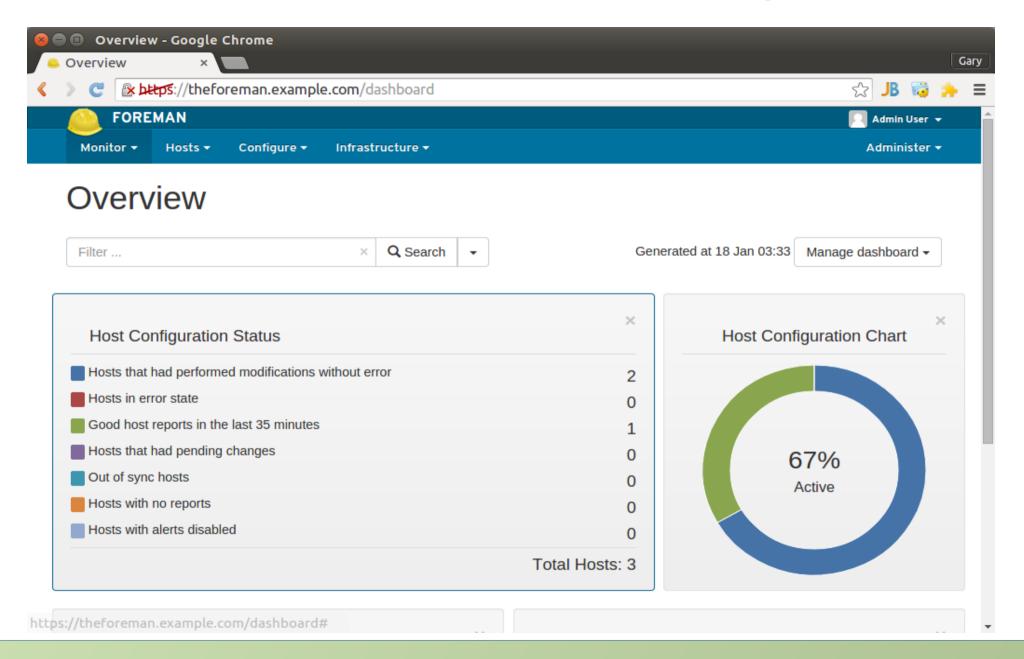


PuppetCA on theforeman.example.com



Displaying all 3 entries

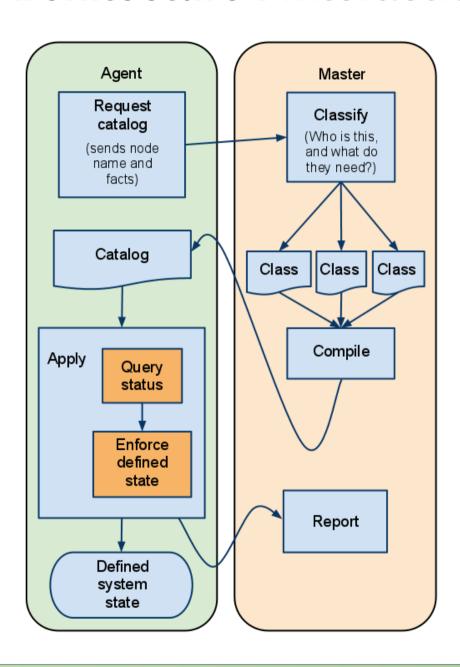
The Foreman: Monitoring



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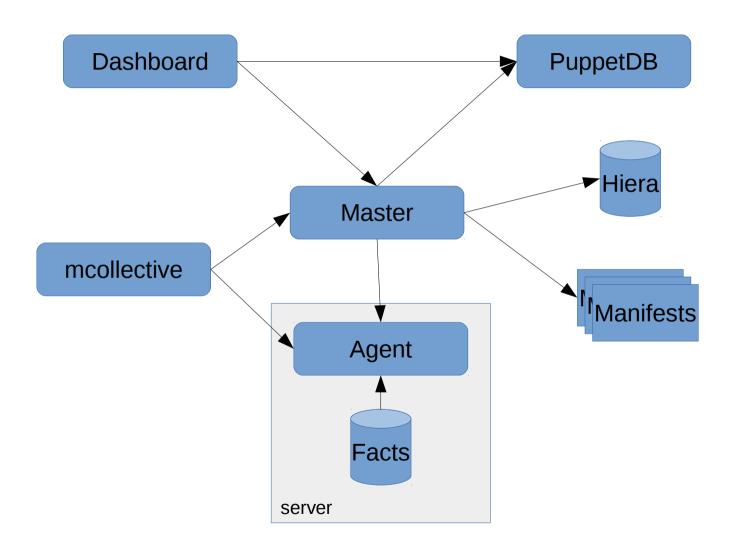
Architecture: Recap

Architecture: Interaction



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Architecture: Components



Architecture: Major Decisions

- Master or Master-less
- Redundant puppet-masters
- Puppet-master network location
- Orchestration Tool: mcollective, Salt-stack, Fabric
- Reporting front-end : PuppetDB, PuppetBench, Puppet Dashboard, Foreman
- Module deployment mechanism : git, rsync, tar
- Puppet environments : production, testing, development
- Testing approach: git hooks, pair programming, test environments
- Development approach : github, CVS, Subversion
- Puppetizing Nodes : Kickstart, cloud image

Architecture: Master vs Master-less

Puppet-master:

- Provides a central point of control (and failure)
- Suitable for long-lived machines where configuration changes over time

Master-less:

- "puppet apply" is executed on every node according to
 - A deployment job
 - Cron
 - On boot
- Good for massively distributed or disposable environments

Architecture: Orchestration Tools

Why Orchestration:

- Orchestration describes the automated arrangement, coordination, and management of complex, cross-functional, enterprise-wide systems, middleware, and services.
- Perform staged tasks, or complex application rollouts
 (because puppet cant configure your database server before your web-server)
- From the PuppetLabs team Better integration, and with lots plugins
- Simple CLI (but complex to install the first time)
 https://puppetlabs.com/mcollective

Fabric:

- Python-based command-line orchestration tool
- Uses ssh and is highly scriptable http://www.fabfile.org/

Architecture: Puppetizing Nodes

Manually:

- Logging on to a server and installing puppet and its dependencies with your local package manager.
- Simple, controlled
- Not automated, diagnostic tool

'Baked in':

- Adding the puppet call to your base image
- Simple, automated, excellent for mass rollout
- Awkward to change (depending on your build method)

'Kickstart':

- Add the puppet call to your post-installation script
- Simple, automated
- You still need to get puppet on there first

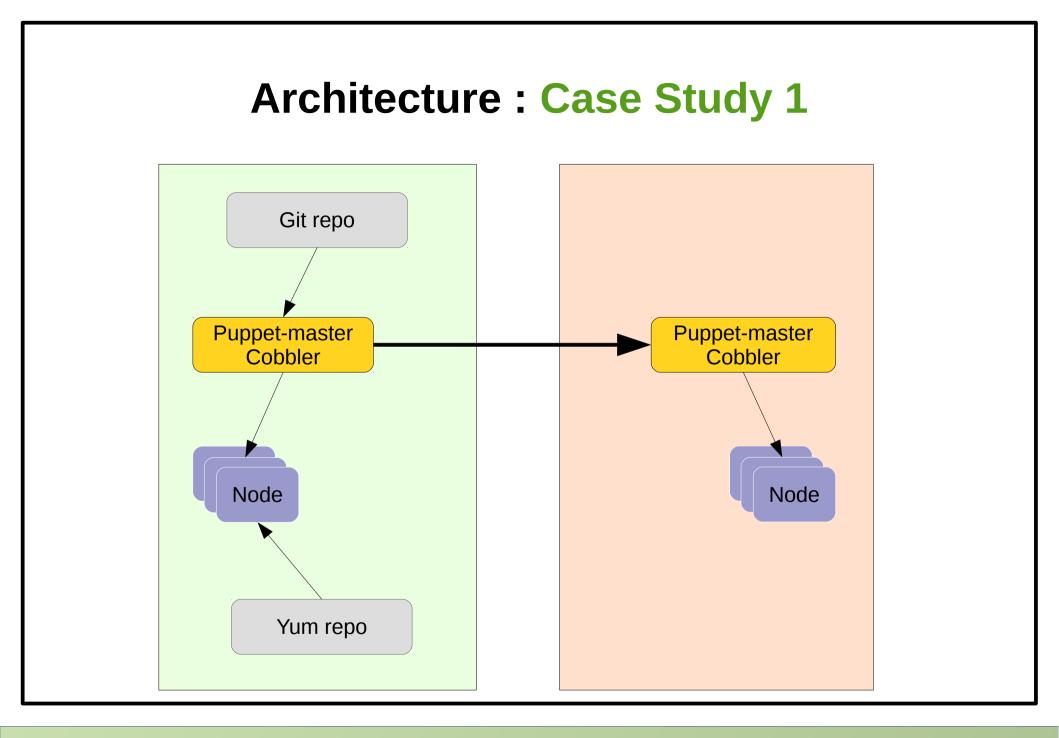
puppet agent -t --server puppet --onetime

Site 1

- Combination Cobbler and Puppet server
- Private YUM repository
- Private GIT repository

Site 2

- Combination Cobbler and Puppet server, cloned from Site 1
- Bare-metal builds



Site 1

- Combination Cobbler and Puppet server
- Private YUM repository
- Private GIT repository

Site 2

- Combination Cobbler and Puppet server built from Puppetmaster in Site 1
- Bare-metal builds
- Private YUM repository

Architecture: Case Study 2 Git repo Puppet-master Cobbler Puppet-master Cobbler Node Node Yum repo Yum repo

Adding a private repository:
The repo_manager module

```
letc/puppet/manifests/site.pp

node default {
    Package {
      require => Class['repo_manager']
    }
    hiera_include('classes')
}
```

```
/etc/puppet/modules/repo_manager/manifests/init.pp

class repo_manager(
    $name = 'dummy'
    $baseurl = 'http://dummyvals'
    $desc = 'dummy description'
    $enabled = 0
    $gpgcheck = 0
) {
    yumrepo { "$name":
        baseurl => "$baseurl/$operatingsystem/$operatingsystemrelease/$architecture",,
        descr => "$desc",
        enabled => $enabled,
        gpgcheck => $gpgcheck
    }
}
```

Adding a private repository: Hieradata

/etc/puppet/hieradata/

common.yaml dev prod-core prod-remote test

/etc/puppet/hieradata/prod-remote/common.yaml

repo_manager::name: 'remote_repo'

repo_manager::baseurl: 'http://yourrepoaddress/pub/centos/stable/'

repo_manager::desc: 'remote Private repository'

repo_manager::enabled: true repo_manager::gpgcheck: false

/etc/puppet/hieradata/common.yaml

classes:

repo_manager

core_packages

repo_manager::name: 'private_repo'

repo_manager::baseurl: 'http://yourrepoaddress/pub/centos/stable/'

repo_manager::desc: 'Default Private repository'

repo_manager::enabled: true repo_manager::gpgcheck: false

Strict Package ordering

```
class core_packages {
 # Local defaults
 Package { ensure => 'latest' }
 # Packages
 package { 'motd': }
 package { 'ntp': }
 package { 'rsync': }
 package { 'dnsmasg': }
# Related services
 service { 'dnsmasg':
            => running,
  ensure
  enable
            => true.
  hasrestart => true.
  hasstatus => true,
  require => Package['dnsmasg']
 # Resource dependencies
 Package['motd'] -> Package['ntp']
 Package['rsync'] -> Package['ntp']
 Package['ntp'] -> Package['dnsmasg']
```

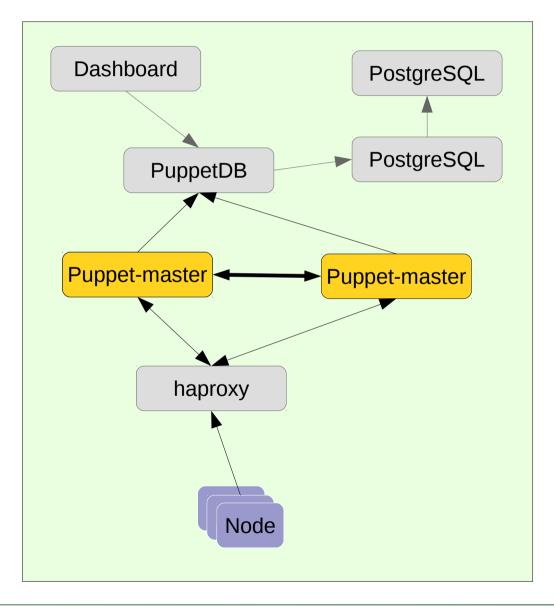
Bootstrapping puppet from Kickstart

```
Snippet from end of kicksart script:
%post
# Post Script - the following script runs on the newly
# installed machine, immediately after installation
# Assumption: We have puppet installed as part of the server build
# Create the facts.d directory
mkdir -p /etc/facter/facts.d
# Add an environment fact
echo "environment: core-prod" >> /etc/facter/facts.d/base.yaml
echo "role: webserver" >> /etc/facter/facts.d/base.yaml
# Run against the cname of puppet - From here we will configure from the master
puppet agent -t --server puppet --onetime
```

Architecture : Example Index

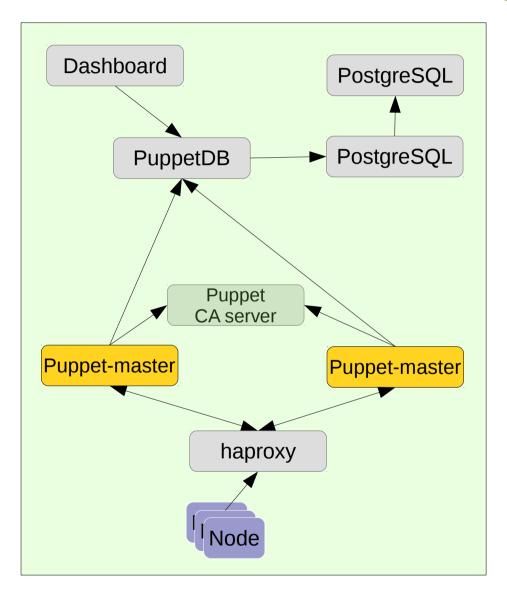
- Site Redundancy (with synced certificates)
- Site redundancy (with CA server)
- Masterless
- Multi-site replicated

Architecture: Site Redundancy (sync)

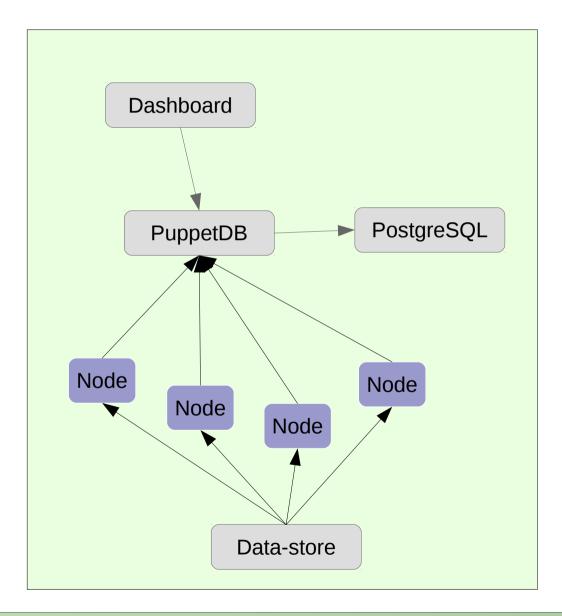


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Architecture: Site Redundancy (CA)

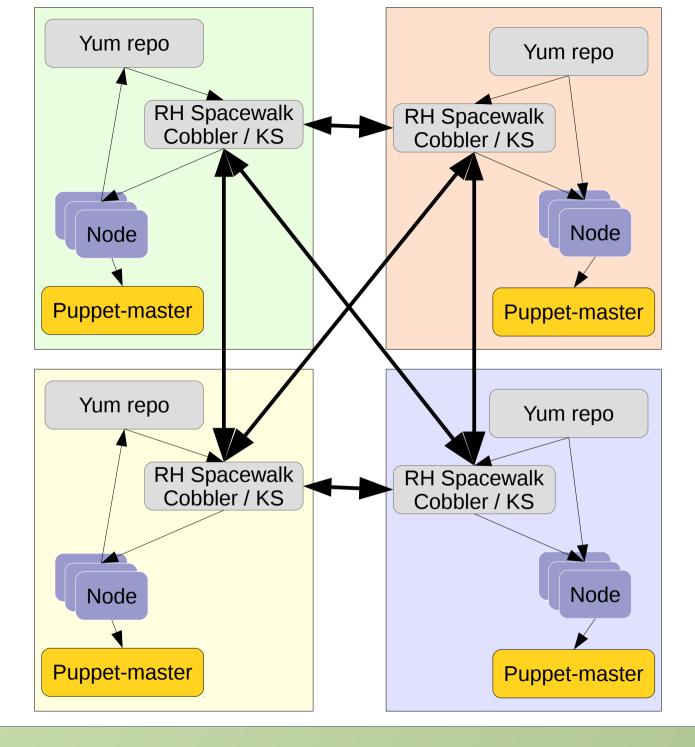


Architecture: Masterless



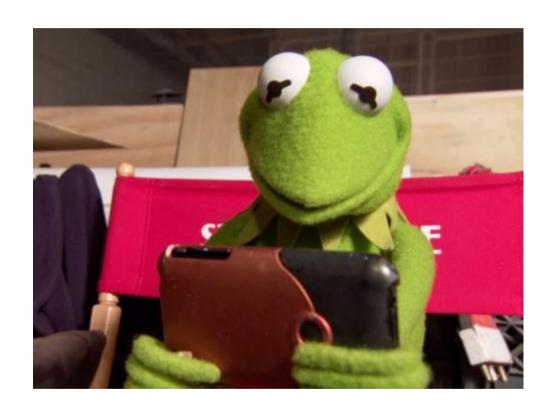
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Q & A



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