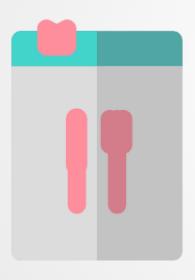


TOPICS

- MODULES
- CLASSES
- ORDERING
- NODE CLASSIFICATION
- NOTIFICATION AND HANDLERS

MODULES



- modules are the packages with manifests and supporting files
- have 1:1 mapping with the applications
- let you create a library of reusable code

manifests

ANATOMY

files

templates

data

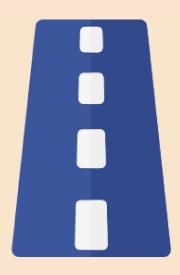
spec

examples

metadata.json

README.MD

MODULEPATH



- Modules are stored on Puppet Master
- Puppet Master has a code directory to store modules and rest of the configurations
- The default code dir needs to be changed in case want to point to a custom path.

master-code-dir: /etc/puppetlabs/code

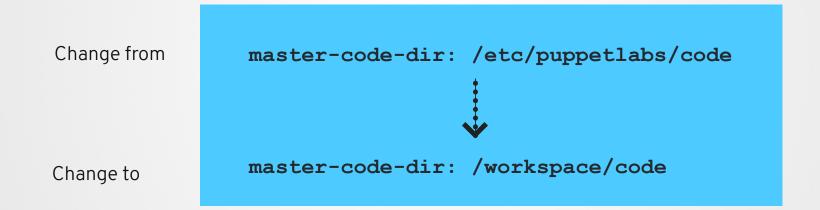


master-code-dir: /workspace/code

Copy existing structure to our workspace

```
cp -r /etc/puppetlabs/code /workspace/code
```

Edit File: /etc/puppetlabs/puppetserver/conf.d/puppetserver.conf



Restart Puppet Master

service puppetserver restart



Problem Statement

You have been asked to deploy a java application server with tomcat. You have been tasked to create automation code with puppet to set it up.





APP SERVER MODULES

Solution:

- We would create a module to setup tomcat server and apply it to automate the task
- As a prerequisite, we also need to install Java. We will create a module to install openjdk.



TASKS

- 1. Generate modules for java and tomcat
- 2. Create class to install java and
- 3. Create a node definition to apply the classes
- 4. Create classes to install tomcat and start the service, apply
- 5. Write classes to manage configuration files



AUTO GENERATING MODULES

```
root@puppet:/workspace# puppet help module
USAGE: puppet module <action> [ -- environment production
ACTIONS:
  build
               Build a module release package.
              Show modified files of an installed modul
  changes
              Generate boilerplate for a new module.
  generate
  install
              Install a module from the Puppet Forge or
  list
              List installed modules
              Search the Puppet Forge for a module.
  search
  uninstall
              Uninstall a puppet module.
  upgrade
              Upgrade a puppet module.
```

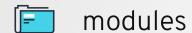
- puppet module is a utility which comes with code generator
- it can let you create, search install, upload modules (to and from puppet forge)

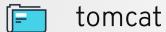


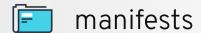
GENERATING MODULES SKELETON

```
cd /workspace/code/environments/production/modules
puppet module generate --skip-interview user-java
puppet module generate --skip-interview user-tomcat
```

WRITING MANIFESTS







- init.pp
- ????
- ????

- puppet module generator creates a scaffolding required to write manifests
- it also generates the default manifest (init.pp)
- additional manifests can be added to modules/xxx/manifest directory

CLASSES

- modules
 - tomcat
 - manifests
 - init.pp

 - subdir
 - pqr.pp class tomcat::subdir::pqr

- each manifest contains a class, a named container, which encompasses one or more resources
- "::" is added to class names to separate the namespaces
- namespaces must map to the module structure



modules

- tomcat
 - manifests
 - 🛅 init.pp
 - eploy.pp
 - ssl.pp
 - install.pp
 - config.pp
 - service.pp

STRATEGIES

- every feature gets its own class, and in turns a manifest
- create a separate classes for each phase of application lifecycle. This provides more granular control



TOMCAT EXAMPLE

phases

- install packages to setup web server application and pre requisites
- manage configurations for web servers
- start/stop service

classes

tomcat::install

tomcat::config

tomcat::service



JAVA MODULE

phases classes

 install packages to setup openjdk

java::install



JAVA MANIFEST

file: modules/java/manifests/install.pp

```
class java::install {
  package { [ 'epel-release', 'java-1.7.0-openjdk'] :
     ensure => installed,
  }
}
```

TASKS

1. Generate modules for java and tomcat



2. Create class to install java and



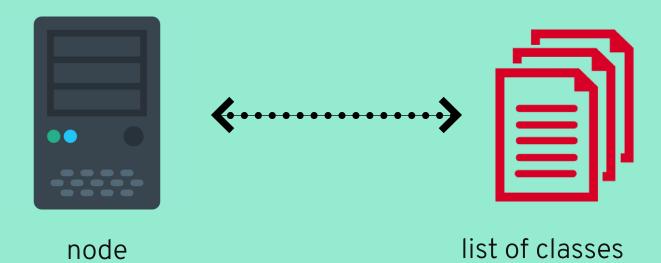


- 3. Create a node definition to apply the classes
- 4. Create classes to install tomcat and start the service, apply
- 5. Write classes to manage configuration files

" now that we have written the class, lets learn how to apply it, in a client server model



NODE DEFINITION



NODE DEFINITION

```
node 'nodename' {
   include class1
   include class2
    include class3, class4
                                                    simple
    class { 'class3':
      param1 => val1,
      param2 => val2,
      param3 => val3,
node 'app1.example.io', 'app2.example.io', 'app3.example.io' {
  include class1
                                                    groups
  include class2
node /^(app|web)\.blr\d+\.example\.io$/ {
                                                    regex
  include class1
  include class2
```

CLASSIFYING NODES



ENC

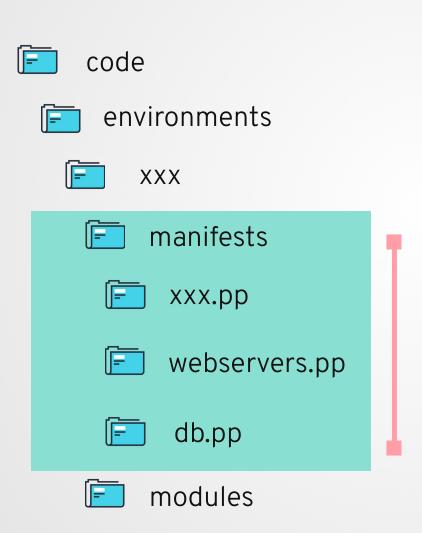
Puppet Entperprise

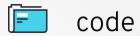
- node definition provides a mapping between nodes and a list of classes to apply
- node definition resides on the puppet master
- its the simplest way of classifying nodes
- there are more options available for node classification

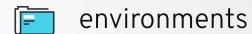


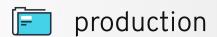
NODE DEFINITION TERRITORY

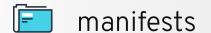
NODE DEFINITION TERRITORY











app.pp



CREATE A NODE DEFINITION

file: environments/production/manifests/app.pp

```
node 'node1' {
   include java::install
}
```



PULL AND APPLY FROM NODE 1

```
ssh devops@node1
sudo su
puppet agent -t
```



APPLY ON NODE 2

ssh devops@node2

sudo su

puppet agent -t



app.codespace.io

app.codespace

app

default



DEFAULT BLOCK

file: production/manifests/site.pp

```
node default {
  notify{'checkpoint_1':
    message => '
        CHECKPOINT_1
        DEFAULT BLOCK APPLIED
        Looks like there is no node definition for this host
```



PRO TIP

notify



```
notify{'checkpoint_1':
    message => '
        CHECKPOINT_1
        DEFAULT BLOCK APPLIED
        Looks like there is no node definition for this host
'
}
```

```
notify{'checkpoint_1':}
```

- notify is a resource and a metaparameter (will talk about this later)
- as a resource, can be used for checkpointing
- prints a message in the run log
- useful to check if a particular block of code is being called or not



Create a node definition for node2

- Include the same **java** class that you applied earlier for node1
- Apply and validate on node2



What would this code do?

```
package { 'httpd':
  ensure => absent,
package {'nginx':
  ensure => $nginx_version,
  require => Package['httpd'],
```

4 Z

ORDERING

why?

how?

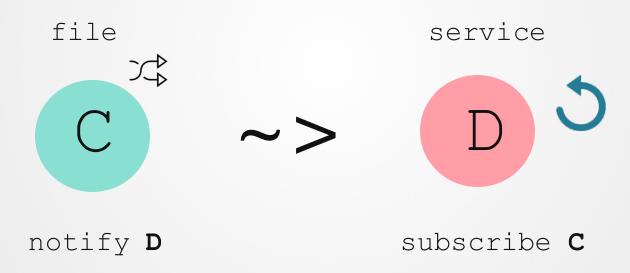
ORDERING

package service



before **B** require **A**

ORDERING WITH NOTIFICATION





sample ordering.pp

```
package { 'nginx':
 ensure => installed,
 before => Service["nginx"],
file { 'nginx.conf':
  ensure => file,
 mode => '0644',
  notify => Service["nginx"],
service { 'nginx':
  ensure => running,
  enable => true,
 hasrestart => true,
 hasstatus => true,
 require => [ Package["nginx"], File["nginx.conf"] ]
 subscribe => File["nginx.conf"],
Package["nginx"] -> File["nginx.conf"] ~> Service["nginx"]
```

Type['title']



META - PARAMETERS

before

require



notify

subscribe

puppet describe -sm package

Meta Parameters -----alias, audit, before, consume, export, loglevel, noop, notify, require, schedule, stage, subscribe, tag

TASKS

1. Generate modules for java and tomcat



2. Create class to install java and



3. Create a node definition to apply the classes





- 4. Create classes to install tomcat and start the service, apply
- 5. Write classes to manage configuration files



LAB EXERCISE

Create and apply the following recipes for tomcat

INSTALL

create a tomcat::install recipe to install tomcat along with example apps. Packages to install are

- tomcat
- tomcat-webapps

SERVICE

recipe to start and enable

tomcat service

Service should depends on package **tomcat**

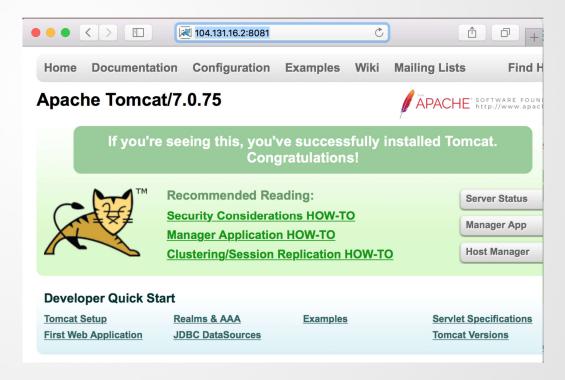


LAB

EXPECTED OUTPUT

- You should be able to browse to http://ipaddress:8081 port in the browser
- Tomcat home page is the expected output

http://IPADDR:8081





SIMPLIFY NODE DEFINITION

Lets call all other manifests from init.pp

```
class tomcat {
  include java::install
  include tomcat::install
  include tomcat::service
}
```

```
node 'node1' {
  include tomcat
}
node 'node2' {
  include tomcat
}
```



DEPENDENCIES

- we included java cookbook in tomcat init.pp
- We would also add dependency in metadata.json of tomcat module that depends on java

```
"name": "user-tomcat",
  "version": "0.1.0",
  "author": "user",
  "summary": null,
  "license": "Apache-2.0",
  "source": "",
  "project_page": null,
  "issues_url": null,
  "dependencies": [
        {"name": "puppetlabs-stdlib", "version_requirement":">= 1.0.0"}
],
  "data_provider": null
}
```

TASKS

1. Generate modules for java and tomcat



2. Create class to install java and



3. Create a node definition to apply the classes



4. Create classes to install tomcat and start the service, apply





5. Write classes to manage configuration files

MANGING FILES



- We will need to manage configurations eg. tomcat.conf
- since chef is a centralized configuration management system, we will keep the files centrally in cookbooks, which will then be copied to all managed nodes



MANGING FILES



modules



tomcat



manifests



init.pp



install.pp



service.pp



config.pp



files



tomcat.conf

• Create tomcat.conf file in tomcat modules' files directory.

• add tomcat::config class to copy these files to the relevant locations on destination hosts

link to tomcat.conf source

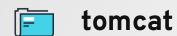
destination path in nodes:

/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf



MANGING FILES





- recipes
 - default.rb
 - install.rb
 - service.rb
 - config.rb
- files
 - tomcat.conf

- Generate tomcat.conf using chef generate file in tomcat cookbook directory.
- add tomcat::config recipe to copy these files to the relevant locations on destination hosts

link to tomcat.conf source

path: /etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf

link to tomcat-users.xml source

tomcat-users.xml path:/etc/tomcat/tomcat-users.xml



TOMCAT.CONF

file: cookbooks/tomcat/files/default/tomcat.conf

```
TOMCAT CFG LOADED="1"
JAVA HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/jre"
JAVA OPTS="-Xms64m -Xmx128m -XX:MaxPermSize=128M -Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/./urand
CATALINA BASE="/usr/share/tomcat"
CATALINA HOME="/usr/share/tomcat"
JASPER HOME="/usr/share/tomcat"
CATALINA TMPDIR="/var/cache/tomcat/temp"
TOMCAT USER="tomcat"
SECURITY_MANAGER="false"
SHUTDOWN WAIT="30"
SHUTDOWN_VERBOSE="false"
CATALINA PID="/var/run/tomcat.pid"
```



file: modules/tomcat/manifests/config.rb

```
class tomcat::config {
  file { '/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf':
    source => 'puppet://modules/tomcat/tomcat.conf',
    owner => 'tomcat',
    group => 'tomcat',
    mode => '0644'
  }
}
```

file: cookbooks/tomcat/recipes/config.rb

```
cookbook file '/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf' do
  source 'tomcat.conf'
  owner 'tomcat'
  group 'tomcat'
  mode 0644
  action : create
end
cookbook_file '/etc/tomcat/tomcat-users.xml' do
  source 'tomcat-users.xml'
  owner 'tomcat'
  group 'tomcat'
  mode 0644
  action : create
end
```

REFRESHING SERVICE



file: modules/tomcat/manifests/config.rb

```
class tomcat::config {
   file { '/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf':
       source => 'puppet:///modules/tomcat/tomcat.conf',
       owner => 'tomcat',
       group => 'tomcat',
       mode => '0644',
       notify => Service['tomcat']
   }
```

Update file: cookbooks/tomcat/recipes/config.rb

```
cookbook_file '/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf' do
    source 'tomcat.conf'
    owner 'tomcat'
    group 'tomcat'
    mode 0644
    action :create
    notifies :restart, 'service[tomcat]', :delayed
end
```

Note: Add config.rb recipe to default.rb

file: cookbooks/tomcat/recipes/config.rb

```
cookbook_file '/etc/tomcat/tomcat.conf' do
  source 'tomcat.conf'
  owner 'tomcat'
  group 'tomcat'
 mode 0644
  action :create
  notifies :restart, 'service[tomcat]', :delayed
end
cookbook file '/etc/tomcat/tomcat-users.xml' do
  source 'tomcat-users.xml'
  owner 'tomcat'
  group 'tomcat'
  mode 0644
 action :create
  notifies :restart, 'service[tomcat]', :delayed
end
```