

3: Cookbooks



Slide 2

Objectives



After completing this module, you should be able to:

- Use version control
- Generate a Chef cookbook
- Define a Chef recipe that sets up a web server

In this module you will learn how to use version control, generate a Chef cookbook and define a Chef recipe that sets up a web server.

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Questions You May Have

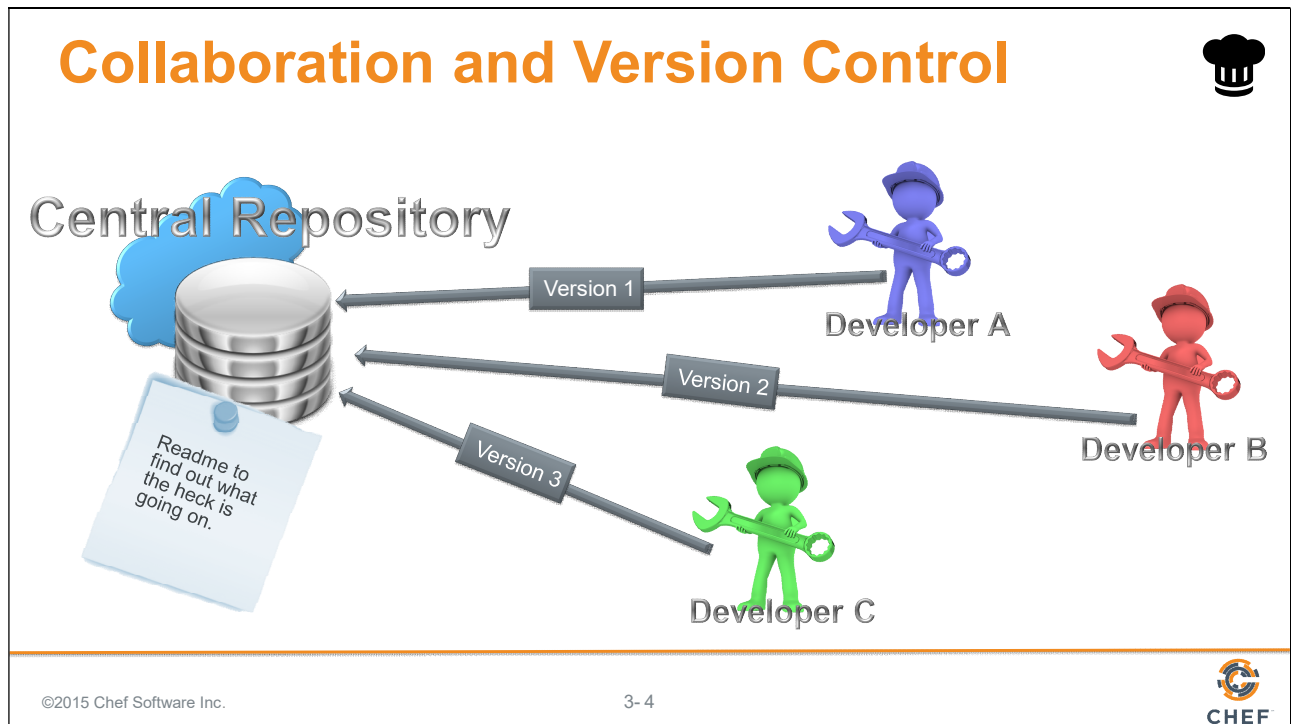
1. Is there a way to package up recipes you create with a version number and a README?
2. If we have multiple versions - how might we better track these different changes and versions?
3. Thinking about the previous recipes, could we create a recipe to setup a web server?

1. Recipes on their own would be difficult to manage. Imagine handing a copy of a recipe that you develop to an individual. A few weeks later they come back to you and ask you why it no longer works. If you had made a number of changes since the last time you talked with them how do you know which version you gave them? Adding a version number and a README would allow you to better document the features of a particular recipe.

2. When developing recipes it is important to consider using a version control solution that allows us to track the changes that we make.

3. The recipe that you put together to disable UAC showed that Chef is powerful enough to manage the registry. Chef is powerful enough to install and configure a web server.

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Before we answer that question, let's talk about collaboration. Usually, none of us work in a vacuum, and it's important that systems are in place to make collaboration easier. One such system is versioning. Versioning will make it easier to share the recipes that we create.

A versioning system should include:

A Central Repository into which all the developers publish their work.

Each revision should be stored as a new version.

For each change, a commit message should be added so that everyone knows what has or has not been changed

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Versioning Pros and Cons

```
$ cp setup.rb setup.rb.bak  
or  
$ cp foo{,.`date +%Y%m%d%H%M`} }  
or  
$ cp foo{,.`date +%Y%m%d%H%M`-`$USER`} }
```

Saving a copy of the original file as another filename.

Let's explore this first option of renaming the file by adding a quick extension, like in the first example shown here. In this way we can keep working on the original file as we add more features. As a group let's talk about the pros and cons of using this strategy.

So obviously a single backup won't do. We need backups more often as we are going to be iterating quickly.

We could use the current date and time down to the minute like in the second example. As a group let's talk about the pros and cons of using this strategy.

Would adding the user's name to the end of the file, like in the third example, solve the problems we are facing with other choices? Again what are the pros and cons of this new approach?

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Git Version Control



git is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.

We will be using **git** throughout the rest of this course.

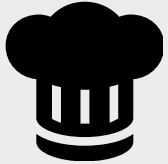


How about we use git?

What are the pros and cons of this approach?

For the rest of this course we will be using git. This may not be the version control software you use on your teams or within your organization and that is alright. Our use of git within this course is used solely to demonstrate the use of version control when developing Chef code. When you develop with Chef you are welcome to use the version control system of your choice.

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GE: Create a Cookbook

How are we going to manage this file? Does it need a README?

Objective:

- ☐ Use chef to generate a cookbook to store our disable-uac recipe.
- ☐ Add the "workstation" cookbook to version control.

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The setup recipe now installs everything we currently need on our workstation.

But before throw this recipe file into a directory with our other scripts we should look at a concept in Chef called a cookbook.

What is a cookbook? How do we create one? Let's ask 'chef'.

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CONCEPT




What is 'chef'?

An executable program that allows you generate cookbooks and cookbook components.

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In this context, 'chef' is a command, not the company.

What's the best way to learn Chef? Use Chef. We want you to literally run 'chef'.

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What can 'chef' do?



```
$ chef --help
```

Usage:

```
chef -h/--help
chef -v/--version
chef command [arguments...] [options...]
```

Available Commands:

exec	Runs the command in context of the embedded ruby
gem	Runs the `gem` command in context of the embedded ruby
generate	Generate a new app, cookbook, or component
shell-init	Initialize your shell to use ChefDK as your primary ruby
install	Install cookbooks from a Policyfile and generate a locked cookbook
set	
update	Updates a Policyfile.lock.json with latest run_list and cookbooks

'chef' is a command-line application that does quite a few things. The most important thing to us right now is its ability to generate cookbooks and components.

Alright. So 'chef' can generate a cookbook. But what is the purpose of a cookbook? That sounds like we should read the documentation.

Cookbooks



A Chef cookbook is the fundamental unit of configuration and policy distribution.

Each cookbook defines a scenario, such as everything needed to install and configure MySQL, and then it contains all of the components that are required to support that scenario.

Read the first three paragraphs here: <http://docs.chef.io/cookbooks.html>



It's important that you learn to read the Chef documentation. Let's look up cookbooks in Chef's documentation. Visit the docs page on cookbooks and read the first three paragraphs.

A cookbook is a structure that contains recipes. It also contains a number of other things- but right now we are most interested in finding a home for our recipes, giving them a version, and providing a README to help describe them.

What Can 'chef generate' Do?



```
$ chef generate --help
```

```
Usage: chef generate GENERATOR [options]
```

```
Available generators:
```

app	Generate an application repo
cookbook	Generate a single cookbook
recipe	Generate a new recipe
attribute	Generate an attributes file
template	Generate a file template
file	Generate a cookbook file
lwrp	Generate a lightweight resource/provider
repo	Generate a Chef policy repository
policyfile	Generate a Policyfile for use with the install/push commands (experimental)

Let's examine the 'chef generate' command. We can see that the command is capable of generating a large number of different things for us. It looks like if we want to generate a cookbook we're going to need to use 'chef generate cookbook'.

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What Can 'chef generate cookbook' Do?



```
$ chef generate cookbook --help
```

```
Usage: chef generate cookbook NAME [options]
```

```
-C, --copyright COPYRIGHT      Name of the copyright holder - default...  
-m, --email EMAIL              Email address of the author - defaults...  
-a, --generator-arg KEY=VALUE  Use to set arbitrary attribute KEY to ...  
-l, --license LICENSE          all_rights, httpd, mit, gplv2, gplv3 -  
-g GENERATOR_COOKBOOK_PATH,    Use GENERATOR_COOKBOOK_PATH for the  
    --generator-cookbook
```

Let's ask the 'chef generate cookbook' command for help to see how it is used.

To generate a cookbook, all we have to do is provide it with a name.

There are two hard things in Computer Science and one of those is giving something a name.

GE: Let's Create a Cookbook



```
$ chef generate cookbook workstation
```

```
Compiling Cookbooks...
```

```
Recipe: code_generator::cookbook
```

```
  * directory[C:/Users/Administrator/workstation] action create
```

```
    - create new directory C:/Users/Administrator/workstation
```

```
  * template[C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/metadata.rb] action  
create_if_missing
```

```
    - create new file C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/metadata.rb
```

```
    - update content in file C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/metadata.rb  
from none to 0a7e23
```

```
    (diff output suppressed by config)
```

```
  * template[C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/README.md] action  
create_if_missing
```

```
    - create new file C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/README.md
```

We have you covered. Call the cookbook *workstation*. That's a generic enough name.

We want you to use 'chef generate' to generate a cookbook named *workstation*.

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GE: The Cookbook Has a README



```
$ tree /f workstation
```

```
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is B04A-119C
C:\USERS\ADMINISTRATOR\WORKSTATION
|   .kitchen.yml
|   Berksfile
|   cheffignore
|   metadata.rb
|   README.md
|
|--- recipes
|       default.rb
|
|--- spec
```

Aren't you curious what's inside it? Let's take a look with the help of the '`tree`' command. If we provide '`tree`' with a path we will see all the visible files in the specified directory.

So the chef cookbook generator created an outline of a cookbook with a number of default files and folders. The first one we'll focus on is the README.

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CONCEPT

README.md

The description of the cookbook's features written in Markdown.

<http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax>



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All cookbooks that 'chef' will generate for you will include a default README file. The extension `.md` means that the file is a markdown file.

Markdown files are text documents that use various punctuation characters to provide formatting. They are meant to be easily readable by humans and can be easily be rendered as HTML or other formats by computers.

GE: The Cookbook Has Some Metadata



```
$ tree workstation
```

```
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is B04A-119C
C:\USERS\ADMINISTRATOR\WORKSTATION
|   .kitchen.yml
|   Berksfile
|   chefignore
|   metadata.rb
|   README.md
|
|--- recipes
|       default.rb
|
|--- spec
```

The cookbook also has a metadata file.

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DOCS

metadata.rb

Every cookbook requires a small amount of metadata. Metadata is stored in a file called metadata.rb that lives at the top of each cookbook's directory.

http://docs.chef.io/config_rb_metadata.html



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This is a ruby file that contains its own domain specific language (DSL) for describing the details about the cookbook.

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GE: Let's Take a Look at the Metadata



```
$ gc workstation\metadata.rb
```

```
name           'workstation'  
maintainer      'The Authors'  
maintainer_email 'you@example.com'  
license         'all_rights'  
description     'Installs/Configures workstation'  
long_description 'Installs/Configures workstation'  
version         '0.1.0'
```

If you view the contents of your new cookbook's metadata, you'll see a number of details that help describe the cookbook:

The name of the cookbook, its maintainer, a way to reach them, how the cookbook is licensed, descriptions, and the cookbook's version number.

GE: The Cookbook Has a Folder for Recipes



```
$ tree workstation
```

```
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is B04A-119C
C:\USERS\ADMINISTRATOR\WORKSTATION
|   .kitchen.yml
|   Berksfile
|   cheffignore
|   metadata.rb
|   README.md
|
|--- recipes
|       default.rb
|
|--- spec
```

The cookbook also has a folder named *recipes*. This is where we store the recipes in our cookbook. You'll see that the generator created a default recipe in our cookbook. What does it do?

GE: The Cookbook Has a Default Recipe



```
$ gc workstation\recipes\default.rb
```

```
# Cookbook Name:: workstation  
# Recipe:: default  
#  
# Copyright (c) 2015 The Authors, All Rights Reserved.
```

Looking at the contents of the default recipe you'll find it's empty except for some ruby comments.

A cookbook doesn't have to have a default recipe but most every cookbook has one. It's called *default* because when you think of a cookbook, it is probably the recipe that defines the most common configuration policy.

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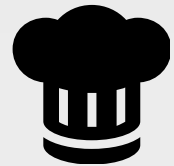
GE: Copy the Recipe into the Cookbook



```
$ mv disable-uac.rb workstation\recipes
```

From the Home directory, move your 'disable-uac.rb' recipe to the workstation cookbook and place it alongside our default recipe.

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Group Exercise: Version Control

This is a probably a good point to capture the initial state of our cookbook.

Objective:

- ✓ Use chef to generate a cookbook to store our disable-uac recipe.
- ❑ Add the "workstation" cookbook to version control.

Now that we have our cookbook with its README and version number, it's time to start tracking our changes with git.

GE: Move into the Cookbook Directory



```
$ cd workstation
```

Change into the workstation cookbook directory.

GE: Initialize the Directory as a git Repository



```
$ git init
```

```
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/Administrator/workstation/.git/
```

We want git to start tracking the entire contents of this folder and any content in the subfolders. To do that with git, you need to execute the command 'git init' in the parent directory of the cookbook that you want to start tracking.

You will notice that git will say that the repository has been 'Reinitialized'. This is because the chef cookbook generator detected that we have git installed and automatically initialized the cookbook as a git repository.

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CONCEPT

Staging Area

The staging area has a file, generally contained in your Git directory, that stores information about what will go into your next commit.


It's sometimes referred to as the "index", but it's also common to refer to it as the staging area.

<http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Git-Basics>



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You can think of the staging area as a box in which to put a bunch of items -- like a care package you would send to someone.

Staging files means to put them in the box, but don't close it up because you may add a few things, and don't close it up because you may replace or remove a few things. But put the items in the box because eventually we are going to close that box when it is ready to send it off.

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GE: Use 'git add' to Stage Files to be Committed



```
$ git add .
```

Now we need to tell git which files it should start tracking in source control. In our case, we want to add all the files to the repository and we can do that by executing '`git add .`' (dot).

This will place all the files into a staging area.

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GE: Use 'git status' to View the Staged Files



```
$ git status
```

```
On branch master
```

```
Initial commit
```

```
Changes to be committed:
```

```
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

```
new file:   .gitignore
new file:   .kitchen.yml
new file:   Berksfile
new file:   README.md
new file:   chefignore
new file:   metadata.rb
```

Let's see what changes we have placed in the staging area.

Thinking about our care package example, this is like looking inside the box and taking an inventory, allowing us to figure out if we need to move more things in or remove things we accidentally threw in there.

Running `git status` allows us to see in the box. Git reports back to us the changes that will be committed.

Instructor Note: Git helpfully tries to show you the command you can use to remove an item from that box. This is useful if you want to include all items excepts for one or simply manage everything before you commit.

GE: Use 'git commit' to Save the Staged Changes



```
$ git commit -m "Initial workstation cookbook"
```

```
*** Please tell me who you are.
```

```
Run
```

```
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"  
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

```
to set your account's default identity.
```

```
Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.
```

```
fatal: empty ident name (for <Administrator@WIN-EALH2C3KQBA.(none)>) not  
allowed
```

If everything that is staged looks correct, then we are ready to commit the changes.

This is like saying we're ready to close the box up.

This is done in git with **git commit**. We can optionally provide a message on the command-line and that is done with the **-m** flag and then a string of text that describes that change.

When we attempt to commit our changes git presents us with an error that states that you need to setup a user name and email address.

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GE: Use 'git commit' to Save the Staged Changes



```
$ git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
```

Set up your email you want to associate with your git commits.

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GE: Use 'git commit' to Save the Staged Changes



```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

Set up your user name you want to associate with your git commits.

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GE: Use 'git commit' to Save the Staged Changes



```
$ git commit -m "Initial workstation cookbook"
```

```
[master (root-commit) 1be94e8] Initial workstation cookbook
11 files changed, 197 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .kitchen.yml
create mode 100644 Berksfile
create mode 100644 README.md
create mode 100644 cheffignore
create mode 100644 metadata.rb
create mode 100644 recipes/default.rb
create mode 100644 recipes/disable-uac.rb
create mode 100644 spec/spec_helper.rb
create mode 100644 spec/unit/recipes/default_spec.rb
create mode 100644 test/integration/default/serverspec/default_spec.rb
create mode 100644 test/integration/helpers/serverspec/spec_helper.rb
```

If everything that is staged looks correct, then we are ready to commit the changes.

This is like saying we're ready to close the box up.

This is done in git with **git commit**. We can optionally provide a message on the command-line and that is done with the **-m** flag and then a string of text that describes that change.

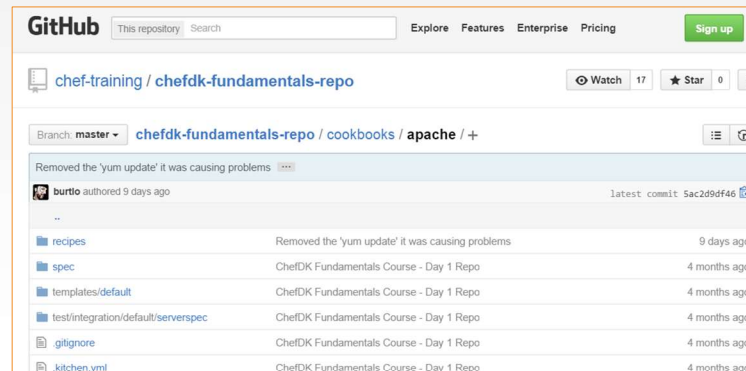
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Git Version Control



If you use git versioning you should ultimately push the local git repository to a shared remote git repository.

In this way others could collaborate with you from a centralized location.



git tracks all our commits, all those closed up boxes, locally on the current system. If we wanted to share those commits with other individuals we would need to push those changes to a central repository where we could collaborate with other members of the team. GitHub is an example of a central git repository.

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GE: Move out of the Workstation Cookbook



```
$ cd ~
```

Now that we are done adding our workstation cookbook to version control lets return to our home directory.

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Lab: Setting up a Web Server

- ❑ Use **chef generate** to create a cookbook named "**iis-demo**".
- ❑ Write and apply a recipe named "**server.rb**" with the policy:
 - The **powershell_script** named 'Install IIS' is run with the code 'add-windowsfeature Web-Server'.
 - The **file** named 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm' is created with the content '**<h1>Hello, world!</h1>**'
 - The **service** named 'w3svc' is started and enabled.
- ❑ Apply the recipe with **chef-apply** and verify the site is available by running **curl localhost**

Now. Here is your last challenge: Deploying a Web Server with Chef.

We need a cookbook named `iis-demo` that has a `server` recipe. Within that `server` recipe we need to use a `powershell_script` to install the IIS windows feature, write out an example HTML file, and then start and enable the `w3svc` service.

Then we should apply that recipe and make sure the site is up and running by running a command to visit that site.

Lab: Create a Cookbook



```
$ chef generate cookbook iis-demo
```

```
Compiling Cookbooks...
```

```
Recipe: code_generator::cookbook
```

```
  * directory[C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo] action create
```

```
    - create new directory C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo
```

```
  * template[C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/metadata.rb] action  
create_if_missing
```

```
    - create new file C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/metadata.rb
```

```
    - update content in file C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/metadata.rb from  
none to ce7d60
```

```
      (diff output suppressed by config)
```

```
  * template[C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/README.md] action create_if_missing
```

```
    - create new file C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/README.md
```

```
    - update content in file C:/Users/Administrator/iis-demo/README.md from none  
to 5c1920
```

From the Chef home directory, run the command 'chef generate cookbook iis-demo'. This will place the iis-demo cookbook alongside the workstation cookbook.

Lab: Create a Recipe



```
$ chef generate recipe iis-demo server
```

```
Compiling Cookbooks...
```

```
Recipe: code_generator::recipe
```

```
  * directory[./iis-demo/spec/unit/recipes] action create (up to date)
  * cookbook_file[./iis-demo/spec/spec_helper.rb] action create_if_missing (up to date)
  * template[./iis-demo/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb] action create_if_missing
    - create new file ./iis-demo/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb
    - update content in file ./iis-demo/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb from none to 93fle7
      (diff output suppressed by config)
  * template[./iis-demo/recipes/server.rb] action create
    - create new file ./iis-demo/recipes/server.rb
    - update content in file ./iis-demo/recipes/server.rb from none to f34166
```

From the Chef home directory, run the command 'chef generate cookbook iis-demo'. This will place the iis-demo cookbook alongside the workstation cookbook.

Lab: Create Server Recipe

```
~\iis-demo\recipes\server.rb

powershell_script 'Install IIS' do
  code 'add-windowsfeature Web-Server'
end

file 'c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm' do
  content '<h1>Hello, world!</h1>'
end

service 'w3svc' do
  action [:enable, :start]
end
```

The server recipe, found at `~/iis-demo/recipes/server.rb`, defines the policy:

Lab: Apply the Server Recipe



```
$ chef-apply iis-demo\recipes\server.rb
```

```
Recipe: (chef-apply cookbook)::(chef-apply recipe)
  * powershell_script[Install IIS] action run
    - execute "C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -NoLogo -
NonInteractive -NoProfile -ExecutionP
olicy Bypass -InputFormat None -File "C:/Users/ADMINI~1/AppData/Local/Temp/2/chef-
script20151221-2240-1ch0aap.ps1"
  * file[c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm] action create
    - create new file c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm
    - update content in file c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm from none to ae4add
    --- c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm 2015-12-21 20:58:52.000000000 +0000
    +++ c:\inetpub\wwwroot\Default.htm20151221-2240-1ob1psg      2015-12-21
20:58:52.000000000 +0000
    @@ -1 +1,2 @@
    +<h1>Hello, world</h1>
  * windows_service[w3svc] action start (up to date)
```

When applying the recipe with '**chef-apply**', you need to specify the partial path to the recipe file within the iis-demo cookbook's recipe folder.

Lab: Verify That the Website is Available



```
$ curl localhost
```

```
StatusCode      : 200
StatusDescription : OK
Content         : <h1>Hello, world</h1>
RawContent      : HTTP/1.1 200 OK
                  Accept-Ranges: bytes
                  Content-Length: 21
                  Content-Type: text/html
                  Date: Mon, 21 Dec 2015 20:59:13 GMT
                  ETag: "954c2066323cd11:0"
                  Last-Modified: Mon, 21 Dec 2015 20:58:52 GMT
                  Server...
```


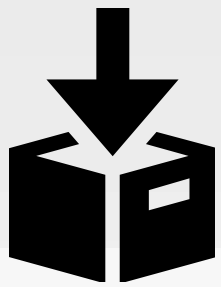
So verify that the website is available and returns the content we expect to see.

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COMMIT

GE: Commit Your Work

```
$ cd ~\iis-demo  
$ git init  
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m "Initial iis-demo Cookbook"
```



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Now, with everything working it is time to add the iis-demo cookbook to version control.


Move into the iis-demo directory.

Initialize the cookbook as a git repository.

Add all the files within the cookbook.

And commit all the files in the staging area.

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Discussion

What file would you read first when examining a cookbook?

What other recipes might you include in the iis-demo or workstation cookbook?

Can resources accept multiple actions?


How often would commit changes with version control?

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Answer these questions.

With your answers, turn to another person and alternate asking each other asking these questions and sharing your answers.


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Q&A

What questions can we answer for you?

- Cookbooks
- Versions
- Version control

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What questions can we help you answer?

General questions or more specifically about cookbooks, versioning and version control.

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