

Continuously deliver your puppet code with jenkins, r10k and git

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Agenda

- A short story about configuration management
- What is continuous delivery
- ► Tools used to achieve continuous delivery
- DEMO
- Things to improve

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- So configuration management is the solution to all our problems

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▶ Broke our systems

WHY????

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- Every system was a special case

So whats our solution?

Continuous delivery

▶ is a pattern for getting software from development to release

1

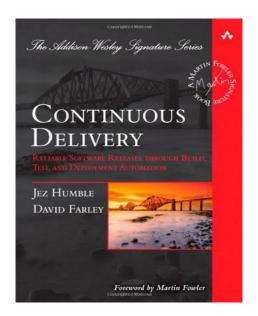
¹Continuous Delivery: Jez Humble, David Farley ←□ → ←② → ←② → ←② → → ② → ○○

Continuous delivery

- ▶ is a pattern for getting software from development to release
- this pattern is called the deployment pipeline

The deployment pipeline





Tools to build a deployment pipeline

Jenkins

- Jenkins is an Open Source continuous integration server
- It's purpose is to execute and monitor jobs
- Jobs are shell scripts or any other thing that's executable and returns 0 on success
- You can link jobs together, thats our pipeline
- Many plugins available to extend Jenkins (e.g. git, build-pipeline, monitor)

Jenkins II



Monitoring with Jenkins



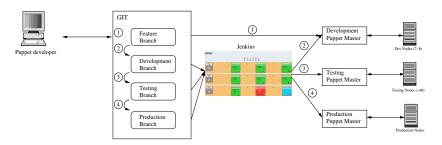
GIT

- git push triggers the deployment pipeline
- One central repository managed with gitolite (access control for git) for internal modules
- 3 main branches
 - development
 - testing
 - production
- feature branches for new site local modules
- hiera data is in the same repository

GIT repository layout

- ▶ modules/:
 - where r10k stores external (forge, github) modules
- ▶ site/:
 - site local modules, we do not want to share
- ▶ hiera/:
 - our hiera yaml files
- Puppetfile:
 - config file for r10k that specifies which external modules we need

GIT workflow



- (1) Features Branches get automatically created on Puppet Master (Dynamic Environments)
- Development Branch gets deployed on commit via Jenkins
- Testing Branch gets deployed via GIT tag pushing to testing triggers a deployment
- Production Branch gets deployed via GIT tag pushing to production triggers a deployment

It's all the same for Hiera yaml files!

r10k

- a tool to deploy puppet environments and modules
- every git branch gets deploy to a corresponding puppet environment
- ▶ in the current version (1.3.2) dependencies have to be managed manually

Example Puppetfile

```
forge 'forge.puppetlabs.com'
    mod 'puppetlabs/ntp'. '3.1.2'
    mod 'puppetlabs/postgresql', '3.4.2'
    mod 'puppetlabs/stdlib', '4.3.2'
    mod 'puppetlabs/firewall', '1.1.3'
    mod 'puppetlabs/apache', '1.1.1'
    mod 'puppetlabs/lvm', '0.3.2'
    mod 'nosolutions/tsm', '0.2.2'
        'saz/sudo'. '3.0.6'
    mod 'spiette/selinux', '0.5.4'
11
13
    mod 'concat'.
        : git => 'https://github.com/puppetlabs/puppetlabs-concat',
15
         : commit \implies 'feba3096c99502219043b8161bde299ba65e7b8a'
```

You are able to pin to a git tag / branch / commit hash

a word on testing

- you must have unit tests for your puppet code: rspec-puppet
- for acceptance tests there's puppetlabs/beaker
- you need to test everything to get most out of the build pipeline
- we test
 - interal puppet modules
 - ▶ hiera data
 - puppet configuration
- ▶ all internal modules are required to have rspec tests

rspec-puppet

samplemodule/manifests/init.pp

```
class samplemodule ( $message = 'defaultmessage' ) {
   notify { 'samplemessage':
    message => "This is the sample module, my message is: $message",
}
}
```

samplemodule/spec/classes/samplemodules_spec.rb

```
require 'spec_helper'

describe 'samplemodule', :type => :class do
    context 'with default parameters' do
    it { should contain_notify('samplemessage') }
    end
end
```

DEMO

Do try this at home

- You need:
 - ▶ Vagrant from http://vagrantup.com
 - Virtualbox
 - Git client
- You have to run:
 - pit clone https://github.com/tosmi/puppetcamp2014.git
 - cd puppetcamp2014
 - vagrant up

Things to improve

- We need more test Systems (Centos/RHEL/Solaris)
- We need more acceptance tests
- Puppetlabs should package beaker as a rpm/deb whatever, gems suck in production

Thanks for you attention!