



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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count(team members) == count(standards)
- ▶ So configuration management is the solution to all our problems



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- ▶ Broke our systems

WHY????

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- ▶ Systems installed without CM are hard to bring under CM control
- ▶ Every system was a special case

So what's our solution?

# Continuous delivery

- ▶ is a pattern for getting software from development to release

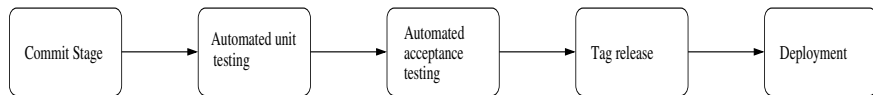
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# Continuous delivery

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

1

# The deployment pipeline



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  - ▶ more deployments means a more flexible environment

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*The Addison-Wesley Signature Series*



A MARTIN FOWLER SIGNATURE  
BOOK  
*Martin*

# CONTINUOUS DELIVERY

RELIABLE SOFTWARE RELEASES THROUGH BUILD,  
TEST, AND DEPLOYMENT AUTOMATION

JEZ HUMBLE  
DAVID FARLEY



*Foreword by Martin Fowler*

Copyrighted Material

# 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
- ▶ Many plugins available to extend Jenkins (e.g. git, build-pipeline, monitor)
- ▶ You can **link jobs** together, thats our **pipeline**

# Jenkins II

## Build Pipeline



# Monitoring with Jenkins





# GIT

- ▶ **git push** triggers the deployment pipeline

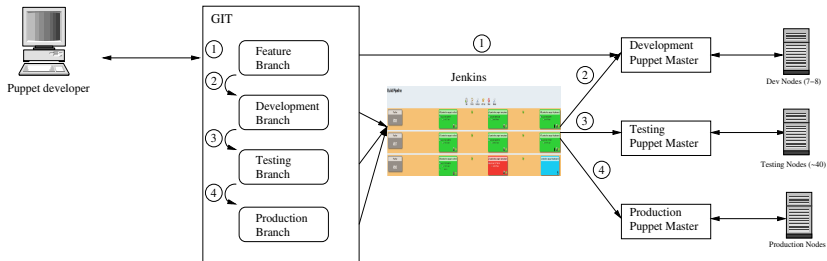
# GIT

- ▶ **git push** triggers the deployment pipeline
- ▶ one central repository for internal modules
- ▶ gitolite for access control
- ▶ 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
- ▶ `Vagrantfile`:
  - ▶ To boot a development puppet environment on your local workstation

# GIT workflow



- ① Features Branches get automatically created on Puppet Master (Dynamic Environments)
- ② Development Branch gets deployed on commit via Jenkins
- ③ Testing Branch gets deployed via GIT tag  
pushing to testing triggers a deployment
- ④ Production Branch gets deployed via GIT tag  
pushing to production triggers a deployment

It's all the same for Hiera yaml files!

- ▶ a tool to deploy puppet environments and modules
- ▶ every git branch gets deployed to a corresponding puppet environment
- ▶ it also downloads and installs modules from puppetforge or github
- ▶ in the current version (1.3.2) dependencies have to be managed manually

# Example Puppetfile

```
1  forge 'forge.puppetlabs.com'

3  mod 'puppetlabs/ntp', '3.1.2'
   mod 'puppetlabs/postgresql', '3.4.2'
5  mod 'puppetlabs/stdlib', '4.3.2'
   mod 'puppetlabs/firewall', '1.1.3'
7  mod 'puppetlabs/apache', '1.1.1'
   mod 'puppetlabs/lvm', '0.3.2'
9  mod 'nosolutions/tsm', '0.2.2'
   mod 'saz/sudo', '3.0.6'
11 mod 'spiette/selinux', '0.5.4'

13 mod 'concat',
    :git => 'https://github.com/puppetlabs/puppetlabs-concat',
15   :commit => '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
  - ▶ internal puppet modules
  - ▶ hiera data
  - ▶ puppet configuration
- ▶ all internal modules are required to have rspec tests

# rspec-puppet example

## samplemodule/manifests/init.pp

```
1 class samplemodule ( $message = 'defaultmessage' ) {  
    notify { 'samplemessage':  
3      message => "This is the sample module, my message is: $message",  
        }  
5 }
```

## samplemodule/spec/classes/samplemodules\_spec.rb

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



# beaker example

```
1 require 'spec_helper_acceptance'
3 describe 'profiles::ossbase class' do
4   it 'should work with no errors' do
5     apply_manifest('include profiles::ossbase', :catch_failures => true)
6   end
7 end
```

# DEMO

# Do try this at home

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

# Things we have to improve

- ▶ We need more test Systems (CentOS/RHEL/Solaris/AIX?)
- ▶ We need more acceptance tests
- ▶ Once again use stages in production
- ▶ Our documentation

# Things puppetlabs should improve

- ▶ Puppetlabs should package beaker as a rpm/deb whatever, gems suck in production

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- ▶ Continuous Delivery is implemented via a deployment pipeline
- ▶ Within the pipeline **everything** is automated
- ▶ When everything is automated you need to test everything
- ▶ When everything is automated and well tested deploying becomes easy
- ▶ Tools we are using to implement a deployment pipeline
  - ▶ Jenkins: to execute jobs
  - ▶ GIT: version control
  - ▶ Gitolite: access control and authorization for GIT
  - ▶ r10k: install puppet modules / create puppet environments from branches
  - ▶ rspec-puppet: unittests for puppet
  - ▶ puppetlabs/beaker: acceptance tests for puppet

Thanks for your attention!