

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

So whats our solution?
or: why should i care?

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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

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Continuous delivery

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1

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- ▶ this pattern is called **the deployment pipeline**

1

The deployment pipeline



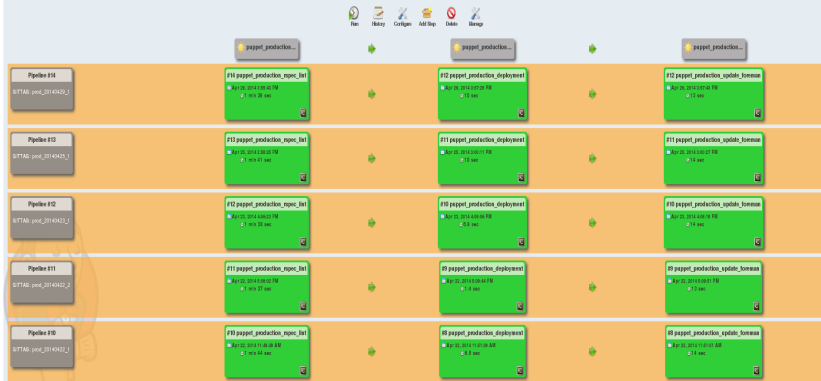
Tools to build a deployment pipeline

Jenkins

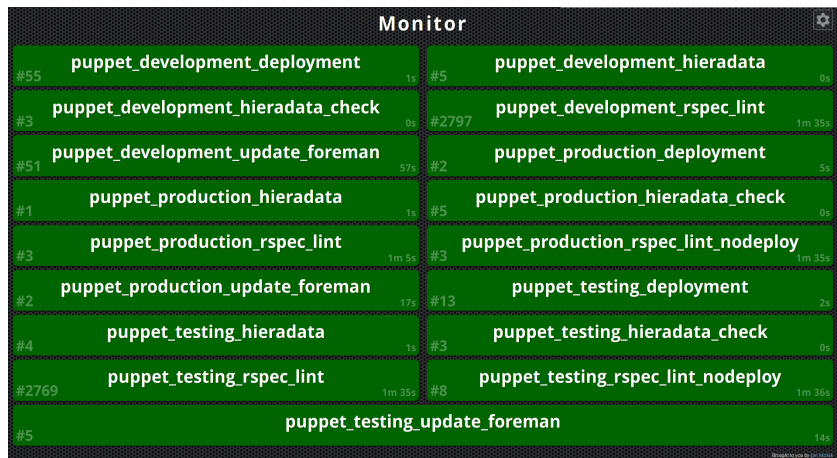
- ▶ Jenkins is an Open Source continuous integration server
- ▶ It's purpose is to execute and monitor jobs
- ▶ Jobs are shell scripts or any other thing that's executable and returns 0 on success
- ▶ You can link jobs together, thats our pipeline
- ▶ Many plugins available to extend Jenkins (e.g. git,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

Jenkins II

Build Pipeline: Puppet Production



Monitoring with Jenkins



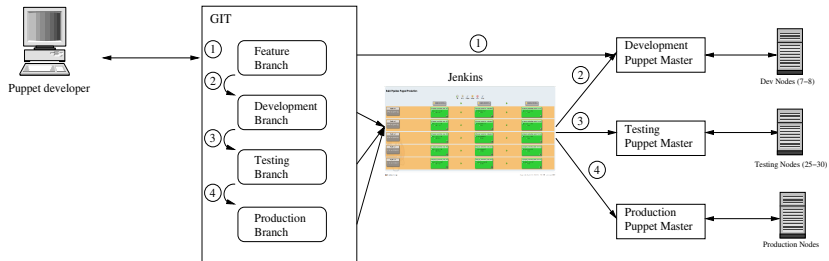
GIT

- ▶ 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, that 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)
- 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 deploy to a puppet environment
- ▶ in the current version (1.3.2) dependencies have to be managed manually

Example Puppetfile

```
1 mod 'puppetlabs/apache'
3 mod 'apache',
   :git => 'https://github.com/puppetlabs/puppetlabs-apache',
5   :tag => '0.9.0'
```

You can 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**
- ▶ 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

► Ruby RSpec (unit tests) for puppet

```
1  require 'spec_helper'
2  describe 'linuxwochen2014' do
3    let :facts { { :osfamily => 'RedHat' } }
4
5    context 'ensure is set to absent' do
6      let :params { { :ensure => 'absent' } }
7
8      it do
9        should contain_user('toni').with({
10                                     'ensure' => 'absent',
11                                     'uid'    => '4711',
12                                     'gid'    => '100',
13                                     })
14      end
15
16      it { should contain_package('emacs-nox').with_ensure('installed') }
17      it { should contain_package('vim-enhanced').with_ensure('absent') }
18      it { should contain_package('emacs-nox').that_comes_before('Package[vim-enhanced]') }
19    end
20  end
```

DEMO

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!