

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(teammembers) == 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 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

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

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

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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



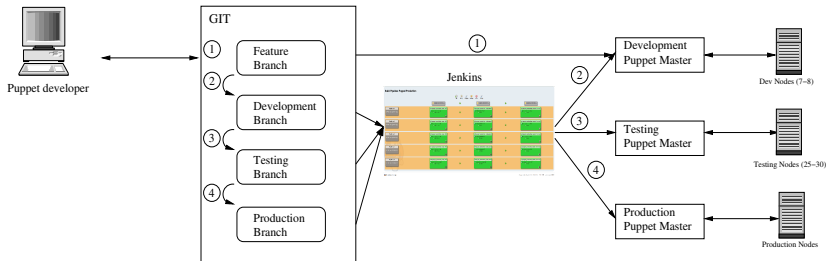
GIT

- ▶ 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  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 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

rspec-puppet

puppet code

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

rspec test

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