Lab 4.3: A Puppet Module for Hosts Files IN719 Systems Administration

Introduction

Last time we made a Puppet module for sudo. That module wasn't very flexible, however. It only worked because we configure sudo in the exact same way on every system. Today we'll make a more flexible module to manage our hosts files. To accomplish this, we'll make use of Puppet's variables, conditionals, and templates.

1 Module setup

Create a standard module structure in the /etc/puppet/modules directory of your puppetmaster.

```
hosts_file/manifests
hosts_file/files
hosts_file/templates
```

Create an init.pp file in your manifests subdirectory.

2 Module manifest

The following code is the basis for your init.pp file. At the end of this document you will find sample host files, but you will need to adjust the IP addresses to match your systems. Have a look at the explanation below before starting to work on it.

```
class hosts_file {
  if $osfamily == 'Debian' {
    include deb_hosts
  elsif $osfamily == 'windows' {
    include win_hosts
}
class hosts_file::deb_hosts {
 file { "/etc/hosts" :
    ensure => present,
    owner => 'root',
    group => 'root',
   mode => 0444,
    content => template('hosts_file/debhosts.erb'),
 }
}
class hosts_file::win_hosts {
 file {"C:/windows/System32/drivers/etc/hosts" :
    ensure => present,
    content => template('hosts_file/winhosts.erb'),
 }
}
```

There are a few new things happening in this manifest.

- We're using a *variable*, **\$osfamily**. We can define and use our own variables, but many variables are populated for us by a utility called *Facter*. You can see a list of the core facts produced by Facter at http://docs.puppetlabs.com/facter/1.6/core_facts.html.
 - Hint: Use facter -p to find out the variable values for your systems. Try it out!
- We are using an if/elsif structure to conditionally select which Puppet class to use based in the operating system
 of the agent.
- Instead of copying over static files, we are using *templates*. The template files are to be placed in the templates subdirectory of the module. Puppet's templates use the erb (Embedded Ruby) templating system.

Right now, we can not just copy and past those files. They are not sufficient to capture the difference between the Debian and Ubuntu system when configuring (and signing certificates) in puppet.

Do you recall the difference?

Which variable can you use instead of **\$osfamily** to differentiate between Debian and Ubuntu systems in puppet?

Try to modify the script above to capture this difference.

3 Template files

Finally, we need to write our template files in the templates subdirectory of our module. The text of those files is below. Again, you will need to modify those to capture our context.

debhosts.erb

```
127.0.0.1
                localhost <%= hostname %>
10.26.1.50
                ad ad.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.51
                app app.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.52
                db db.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.53
                mgmt mgmt.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.54
                backup backup.micro-agents.net
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
        localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
winhosts.erb
```

```
127.0.0.1 localhost <%= hostname %>
10.26.1.50 ad ad.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.51 app app.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.52 db db.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.53 mgmt mgmt.micro-agents.net
10.26.1.54 backup backup.micro-agents.net
```

In these templates we are inserting the correct value for the local host name with the hostname variable that is defined by Facter.

To test whether this setup works for the Windows machine, we have yet to the puppet agent on that machine (see https://docs.puppetlabs.com/puppet/latest/reference/install_windows.html#download-the-windows-puppet-agent-package).

4 Follow up

You can, and should, read more about Puppet templates at http://docs.puppetlabs.com/learning/templates.html.