**SUSECON 2017 – Intro to Alchemy**

Use Machinery and KIWI to build gold images based on existing systems. This session is an introduction to Machinery and KIWI

**NOTE: We will login to all VM’s as root using the password “linux” without the quotation marks.**

**Text with a grey background represents command that you will need to type**

**Start Virtual Machines**

On the machines in front you, find and start Virtual Machine Manager. If it’s not on the tool bar at the bottom of the screen, it should be in the Yast modules folder.

Please start virtual machines: sc1 & sca

Both VM’s are running SLES 12 SP2. The VM named sca will be your administrative node that you will login to and do all the lab work on. Node sc1 is simply a minimal SLES install (JeOS) that makes for a smaller system to work with.

Open sca so you can see the console screen & maximize it. We’ll be working in that VM for the course.

**Login to sca as geeko with a password of “linux”**

Open a terminal and become root1

sudo su -

**Use Machinery to inspect sc1**

We will use machinery to inspect system sc1. Before doing that, we have to enable ssh authentication by copying an ssh key from sca to sc1.

ssh-copy-id root@sc1

Respond to the password prompt by entering linux

**Show Systems Inspected**

Let’s run machinery list to see of anything has been inspected before.

machinery list

The list should be empty at this point as we have not inspected any systems yet.

**Inspect a system**

Run machinery and inspect VM sc1

machinery inspect sc1 --name sc1 --extract-files

When I built the sca VM, I installed machinery from the Advanced System Management Module repository. This is a fully supported module for SUSE Linux Enterprise Server that provides DevOps tools and Machinery.

**Show Systems Inspected**

You can list the machines you have collected data from

machinery list

**Show collected data**

Let’s see what data was collected

machinery show sc1

**Export machinery data to html format**

Let’s export the data collected about sc1 to an html format so we can explore the data in a nicely formatted way using a web browser.

machinery export-html --html-dir=/srv/www/htdocs/sc1 sc1

**Review sc1 data using a web browser**

On system sca start Firefox and browse to: <http://localhost/sc1>

Explore the interface and look at the data that was collected. Enter “bash” in the filter and see what version of bash is on the system. Also look at the “services” tab and filter on ssh and you will see that the sshd.service was enabled as would be expected since we used ssh to access sc1.

Hover your mouse over the “scopes” letters across the top and see what they represent. Click on several of those to see what data is shown.

**Mount the ramdisk**

Since we’re running in a VM we are going to use a ramdisk to make this faster for lab purposes.

mount -t tmpfs -o size=4g tmpfs /mnt/ramdisk

**IF YOU SKIP THIS STEP THE REST OF THE LAB WILL NOT WIRK AS WRITTEN!**

**Export Machinery data to KIWI config**

Now you are going to export the collected machinery data into a kiwi configuration.

machinery export-kiwi -k /mnt/ramdisk sc1

This will create a directory called “/tmp/kiwi/sc1-kiwi” which will contain the data needed to re-create the system using kiwi.

**Explore KIWI config data**

cd /mnt/ramdisk/sc1-kiwi

Looks through the files in the directory.

config.xml – This is the kiwi config file. It representS the system description in terms of filesystem, packages installed etc.

config.sh – This is a kiwi script that is run when the image is built.

/root – This is a file overlay directory. When the image is being built, kiwi will create a filesystem structure and install packages defined in the config.xml file. After the “system” is built, the files in /root are over-layed and will be in place on the resulting system over writing anything with the same name.

config-yast-autoyast.xml - (not there) This is an autoyast file that can be put in place that runs on first boot of the built image. It can be used to provide hostname/networking information along with other configuration information.

**Build image using KIWI**

Let’s build an image! This will duplicate the system sc1 that we inspected with no changes, except it will have an ext3 file system as machinery doesn’t yet output btrfs configurations.

kiwi -b /mnt/ramdisk/sc1-kiwi -d /mnt/ramdisk/sc1

The build process will take several minutes. Stand up and stretch & continue when it’s finished.

cd /mnt/ramdisk/sc1

Find the name of the qcow2 file in the dir. It’s probably “sc1.x86\_64-0.0.1.qcow2”

cp sc1.x86\_64-0.0.1.qcow2 /mnt/ramdisk/sc1.qcow2

**Run new Virtual Machine from new image**

Start Virtual Machine Manager from Favorites

Right-Click on “QEMU/LVM – Not Connected” and select Connect and provide the root password

Click on “Create Virtual Machine” # left most icon under “File”

Select “Import existing disk” and click Forward

On “Provide existing Storage Path” click Browse

On “Choose Storage Volume” window choose Browse Local

Browse to /mnt/ramdisk and choose sc1.qcow2

Make sure OS Type and Version are “Linux” & SUSE Enterprise Server 12 SP2” and click Forward

Make sure RAM is set to 1024 and set CPU to 2 and click Forward

For Name use “sc1”

Network Selection make sure and choose “Net1” click Finish

The VM will start automatically. Since we’re using nested virtualization it will take a bit longer than normal to fully boot up.

You may need to select “View” -> “Scale Display” -> “Always” to make sure the console fits on the screen

Once it’s up, feel free to login on it’s console or continue with the lab.

**Shutdown VM**

Shutdown and delete the VM, including the storage file.

**Clean up previous build**

cleanup.sh

rm -r /mnt/ramdisk/sc1 # PLEASE BE CAREFUL!

**Modify KIWI configuration**

Now we’re going to modify the kiwi configuration to build the system with BTRFS. I have prepared a config.xml file and it is named: /usr/local/share/btrfs-config.xml

cp /usr/local/share/btrfs-config.xml /mnt/ramdisk/sc1-kiwi/config.xml

Take a look at the new kiwi config.xml file

cd /mnt/ramdisk/sc1-kiwi

view config.xml

Notice the section starting at line 13 which defines the btrfs file system.

Also notice the line “format=qcow2”. This can be changed to “format=vmdk” to output a VMWare vmdk file rather than a qcow2 file. There are many different type of output formats available.

**Re-Build image using KIWI**

kiwi -b /mnt/ramdisk/sc1-kiwi -d /mnt/ramdisk/sc1

cp /mnt/ramdisk/sc1/sc1.x86\_64-0.0.1.qcow2 /mnt/ramdisk/sc1.qcow2

**Run new Virtual Machine from modified image**

See above and repeat the steps the run the VM or run start-sc1.sh # Yes I scripted it!

When the VM is up and running, login and verify it’s running a BTRFS file system.

**Machinery Compare**

Let’s compare two system descriptions. First we need to move the old sc1 machinery description to a new name.

machinery move sc1 sc1-old

Let’s make a change to sc1

Login to sc1 as root. You can ssh from sca to sc1.

ssh root@sc1

We need to make a change to sc1. Let’s install apache2.

zypper in apache2

Logout of sc1 and make sure you are root on sca.

Now we have to re-inspect sc1

machinery inspect sc1 --name sc1 --extract-files

List the machinery data that you have now on sca

machinery list

You should see to listings, one named sc1-old and another named sc1. Now let’s see what is different between the two inpections

machinery compare sc1-old sc1

If you want to just see the how the installed packages compare, then there are scope options

machinery compare -s package sc1-old sc1

**Lab Free Time!**

**Links:**

<http://www.suse.com/>

<http://machinery-project.org/>

<https://doc.opensuse.org/projects/kiwi/doc/>