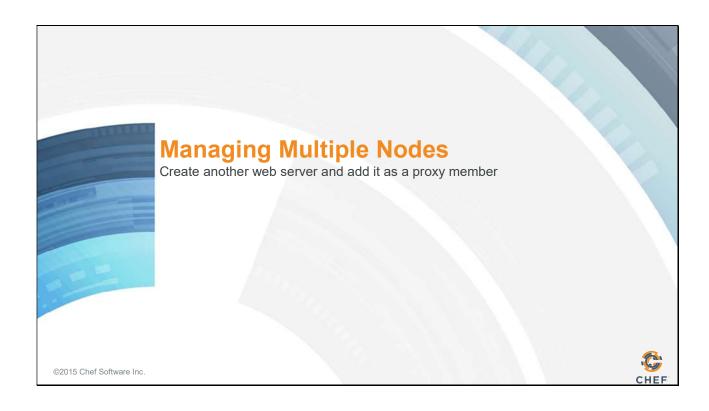
11: Managing Multiple Nodes



This section's goal is to have you bootstrap another node, this time a web server, and add it to the proxy members.

Objectives



After completing this module, you should be able to

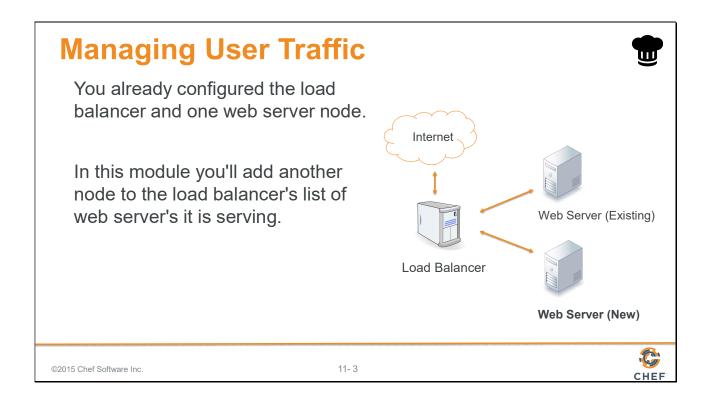
- > Bootstrap, update the run list, and run chef-client on a node
- > Append values to an attribute within a recipe
- Version a cookbook and upload it to the Chef Server

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11-2



In this module you will learn how to bootstrap, update the run list, and run chef-client on a node. You will also learn how to update a default attribute within a recipe, version and upload a cookbook.

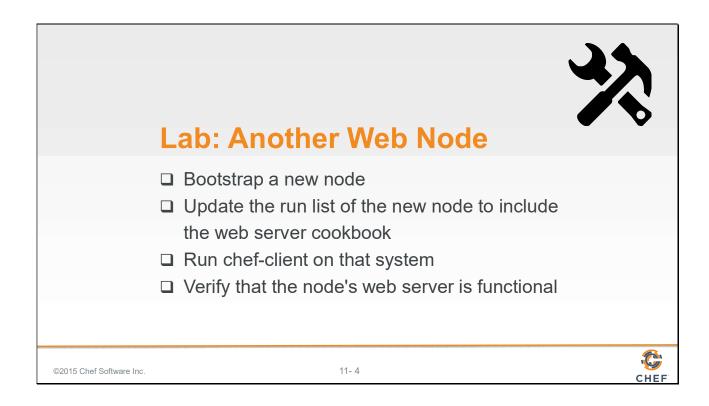


After completing this module, you will have configured three nodes:

Node 1: A web server

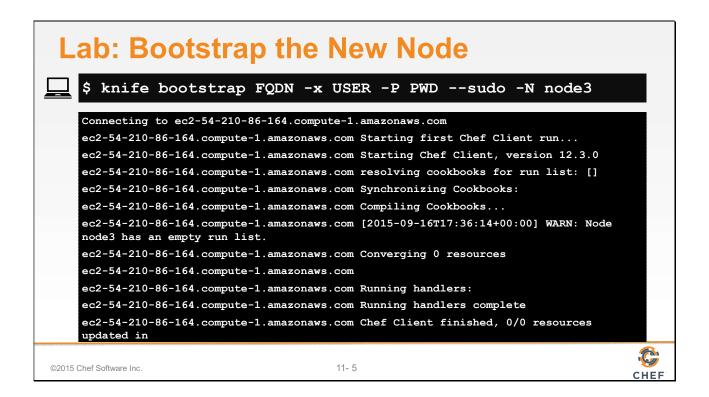
Node 2: The load balancer

Node 3: Another web server

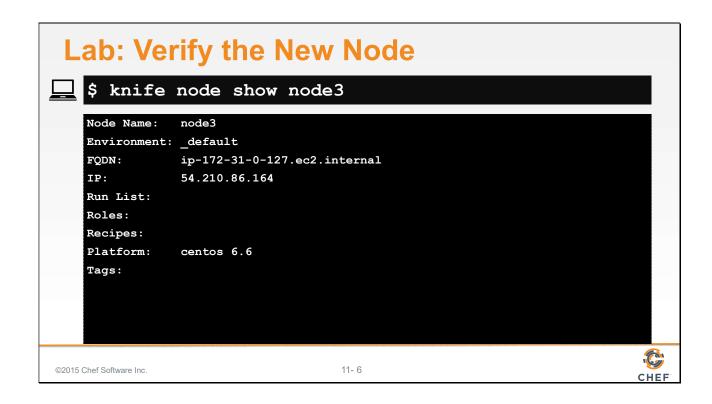


Now it's time to create a third node. The third node will be the second web server node.

We will provide you with a new node for the following exercise.



Bootstrap the new node and name it node3.



Verify that you bootstrapped the node.

```
Lab: Set the Run List

$ knife node run_list add node3 "recipe[apache]"

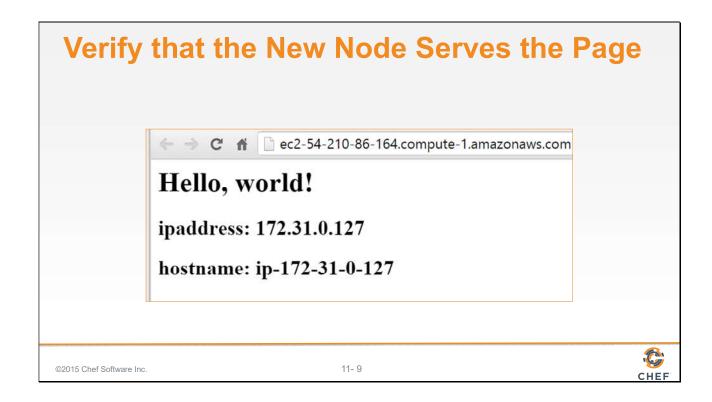
node3:
    run_list: recipe[apache]

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```

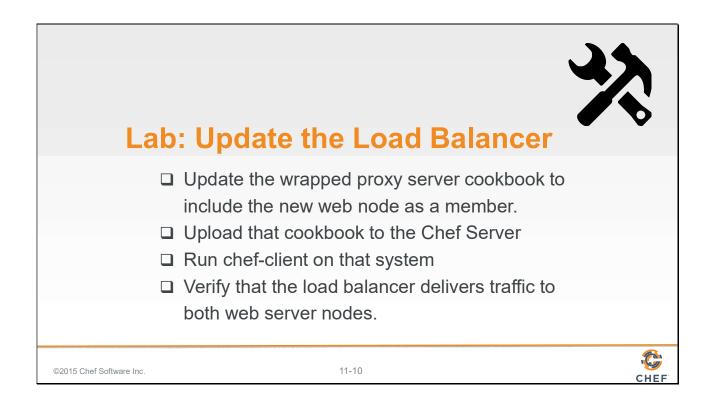
Set the run list for this node by running the apache cookbook's default recipe.



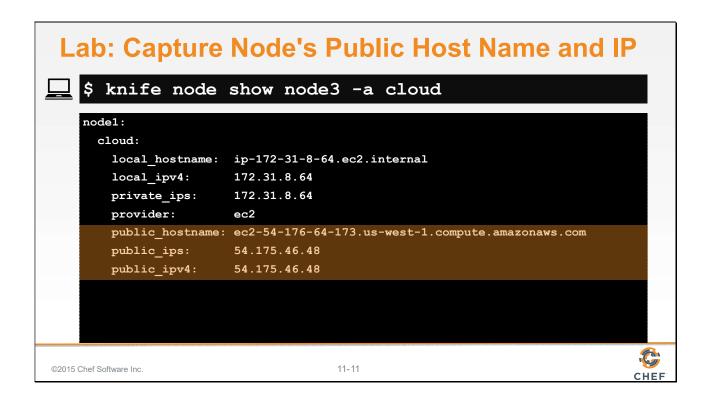
Apply that run list by logging into that node and running sudo chef-client or remotely administer the node with the 'knife ssh' command as shown here.



Verify that the node serves up the default html page that contains the node's internal IP address and hostname.



Now that you have the third node, it is time to add that node to the member's list for the load balancer.

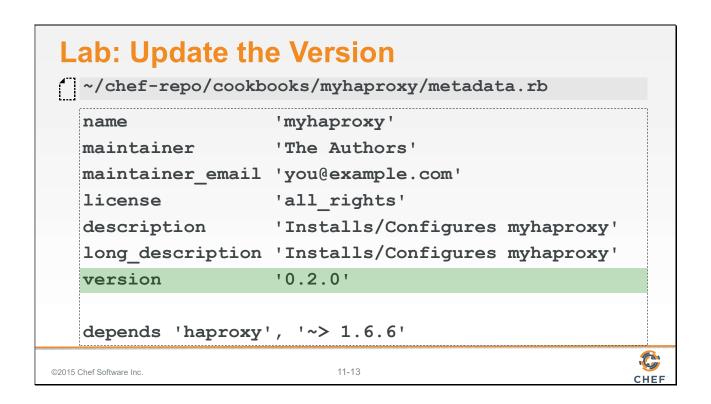


If you use 'knife node show' to display the 'cloud' attribute for node3, you will see the local, private, and public connection information.

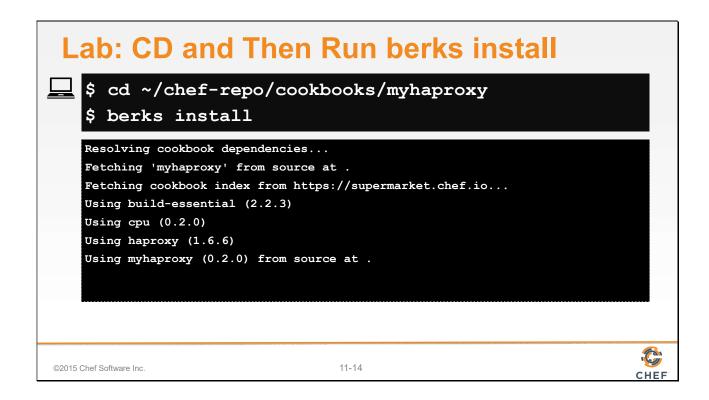
Capture and write down the public hostname and the public ipv4 address of node3. You will need this in the recipe you are going to write.

Lab: Add the Other Web Server to LB "/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/recipes/default.rb node.default['haproxy']['members'] = [{ 'hostname' => 'ec2-52-8-71-11.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com', 'ipaddress' => '52.8.71.11', 'port' => 80, 'ssl_port' => 80 },{ 'hostname' => 'ec2-54-176-64-173.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com', 'ipaddress' => '54.175.46.48', 'port' => 80, 'ssl_port' => 80 } l include_recipe 'haproxy::default'

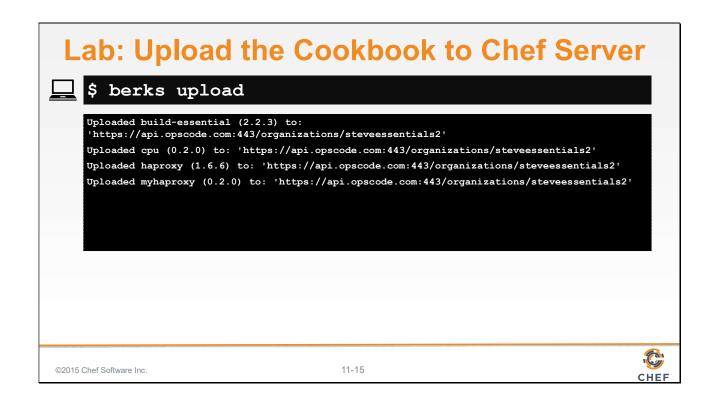
Add the second web server (node3) to the load balancer's (LB) members list. You may need to run 'knife node show node3 -a cloud' to get the hostname and ipaddress values.



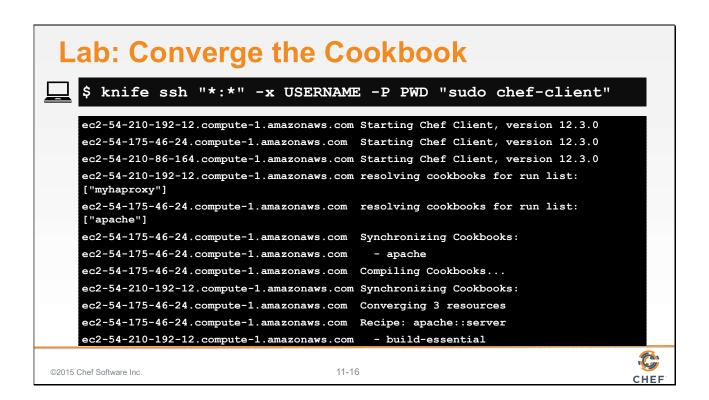
Update the version number in myhaproxy cookbook's metadata.



Change into the 'myhaproxy' cookbook directory and then run 'berks install' to install any dependencies for the 'myhaproxy' cookbook.



Run 'berks upload' to upload the myhaproxy cookbook to Chef Server.



Converge the cookbook by logging into that node and running 'sudo chef-client' or remotely administer the node with the 'knife ssh' command as shown here.

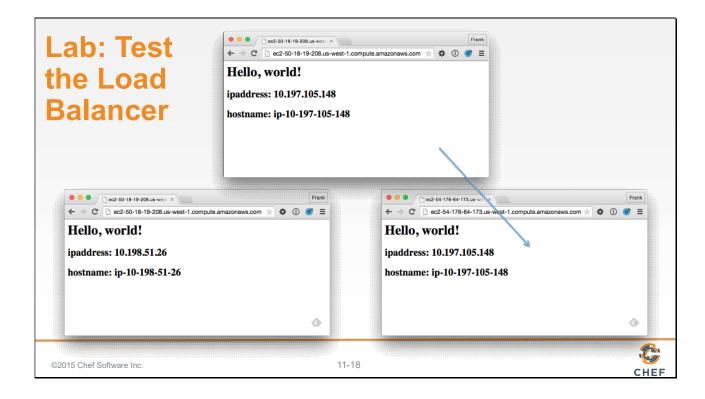
Within the output you should see the haproxy configuration file will update with a new entry that contains the information of the second member (node3).

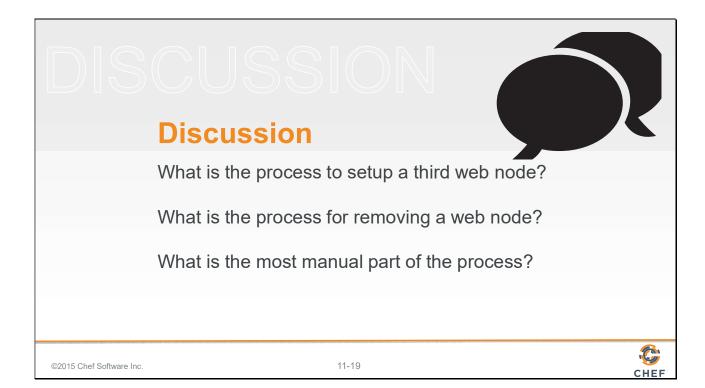
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Point a web browser to the URL of your Proxy server and then click Refresh a few times. You should see each of your web server's HTML page as the Proxy server switches between each web server.

This is not a very scientific way of seeing that the proxy server is balancing requests between these two web nodes.





Answer these questions.

With your answers, turn to another person and alternate asking each other asking these questions and sharing your answers.



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