

Cookbooks

Organizing Recipes

Objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to:

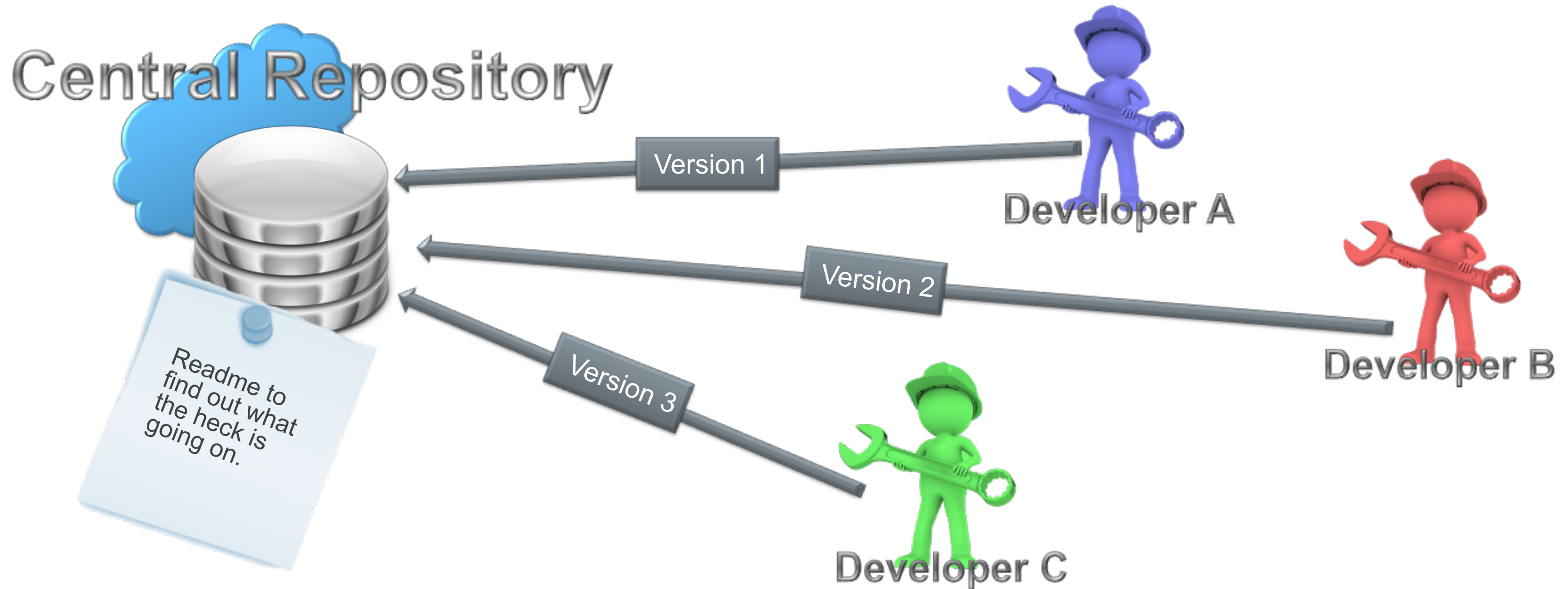
- Modify a recipe
- Use version control
- Generate a Chef cookbook
- Define a Chef recipe that sets up a web server



Questions You May Have

1. Thinking about the workstation recipe, could we do something like that for a web server?
2. Is there a way to package up recipes you create with a version number (and maybe a README)?
3. I think `chef` is able to generate something called a cookbook. Shouldn't we start thinking about some version control so we don't lose all our hard work?

Collaboration and Version Control



Git Version Control

git is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.

We will be using **git** throughout the rest of this course.



Test Git Account

Email address: chefaspe@gmail.com

Password: chefaspe1

Git username: chefaspe

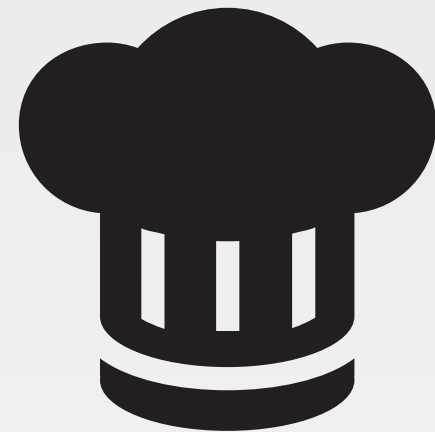
Password: chefaspe1



git

```
git config --global user.email "chefaspe@gmail.com"
```

```
git config --global user.name "Chef Aspe Shekhar"
```



GL: Create a Cookbook

How are we going to manage this file? Does it need a README?

Objective:

- ☐ Use chef to generate a cookbook
- ☐ Move the setup recipe into the new cookbook
- ☐ Add the new cookbook to version control

Cookbooks

A Chef cookbook is the fundamental unit of configuration and policy distribution.

Each cookbook defines a scenario, such as everything needed to install and configure MySQL, and then it contains all of the components that are required to support that scenario.

Read the first three paragraphs here: <http://docs.chef.io/cookbooks.html>



Working within Home Directory



```
$ cd ~
```



GL: Create a Cookbooks Directory



```
$ mkdir cookbooks
```



What can 'chef' do?



```
$ chef --help
```

Usage:

```
chef -h/--help
```

```
chef -v/--version
```

```
chef command [arguments...] [options...]
```

Available Commands:

```
exec          Runs the command in context of the embedded ruby
```

```
gem           Runs the `gem` command in context of the embedded ruby
```

```
generate      Generate a new app, cookbook, or component
```

```
shell-init    Initialize your shell to use ChefDK as your primary ruby
```

```
install       Install cookbooks from a Policyfile and generate a locked cookboo...
```

```
update        Updates a Policyfile.lock.json with latest run_list and cookbooks
```

What Can 'chef generate' Do?



```
$ chef generate --help
```

```
Usage: chef generate GENERATOR [options]
```

Available generators:

app	Generate an application repo
cookbook	Generate a single cookbook
recipe	Generate a new recipe
attribute	Generate an attributes file
template	Generate a file template
file	Generate a cookbook file
lwrp	Generate a lightweight resource/provider
repo	Generate a Chef policy repository
policyfile	Generate a Policyfile for use with the install/push commands
generator	Copy ChefDK's generator cookbook so you can customize it

GL: Let's Create a Cookbook



```
$ chef generate cookbook cookbooks/workstation
```

Generating cookbook workstation

- Ensuring correct cookbook file content
- Committing cookbook files to git
- Ensuring delivery configuration
- Ensuring correct delivery build cookbook content
- Adding delivery configuration to feature branch
- Adding build cookbook to feature branch
- Merging delivery content feature branch to master

Your cookbook is ready. Type ``cd cookbooks/workstation`` to enter it.

There are several commands you can run to get started locally developing and testing your cookbook.

Type ``delivery local --help`` to see a full list.

GL: The Cookbook Has a README



```
$ tree cookbooks/workstation
```

```
workstation
```

```
|— Berksfile
```

```
|— cheffignore
```

```
|— metadata.rb
```

```
|— README.md
```

```
|— recipes
```

```
|   └─ default.rb
```

```
|— spec
```

```
|   └─ spec_helper.rb
```

```
|     └─ unit
```

```
|         └─ recipes
```

```
| ...
```

```
6 directories, 8 files
```

Changed to Policyfile.rb in Chef 15

CONCEPT

README.md



The description of the cookbook's features written in Markdown.

<http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax>

GL: The Cookbook Has Some Metadata



```
$ tree cookbooks/workstation
```

```
workstation
```

```
|— Berksfile
```

```
|— cheffignore
```

```
|— metadata.rb
```

```
|— README.md
```

```
|— recipes
```

```
|   └─ default.rb
```

```
|— spec
```

```
|   └─ spec_helper.rb
```

```
|     └─ unit
```

```
|         └─ recipes
```

```
| ...
```

```
6 directories, 8 files
```

Changed to Policyfile.rb in Chef 15

DOCS

metadata.rb



Every cookbook requires a small amount of metadata. Metadata is stored in a file called `metadata.rb` that lives at the top of each cookbook's directory.

http://docs.chef.io/config_rb_metadata.html

GL: Let's Take a Look at the Metadata



```
$ cat cookbooks/workstation/metadata.rb
```

```
name                'workstation'
maintainer           'The Authors'
maintainer_email     'you@example.com'
license              'all_rights'
description          'Installs/Configures workstation'
long_description     'Installs/Configures workstation'
version              '0.1.0'

# If you upload to Supermarket you should set this so your cookbook
# gets a `View Issues` link
# issues_url 'https://github.com/<insert_org_here>/workstation/issues' if
respond_to?(:issues_url)
```

GL: The Cookbook Has a Folder for Recipes



```
$ tree cookbooks/workstation
```

```
workstation
├── Berksfile
├── cheignore
├── metadata.rb
├── README.md
├── recipes
│   └── default.rb
├── spec
│   ├── spec_helper.rb
│   └── unit
│       └── recipes
└── ...
6 directories, 8 files
```

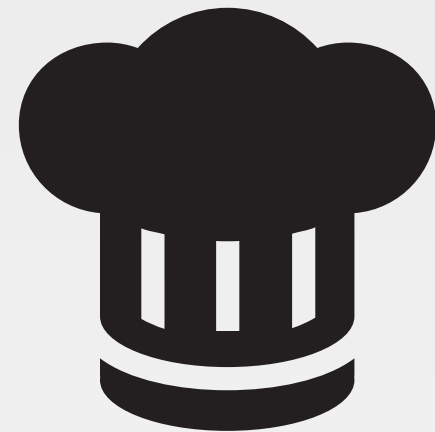
GL: The Cookbook Has a Default Recipe



```
$ cat cookbooks/workstation/recipes/default.rb
```

```
# Cookbook Name:: workstation  
# Recipe:: default  
#  
# Copyright (c) 2016 The Authors, All Rights Reserved.
```

REMOTE



GL: Create a Cookbook

How are we going to manage this file? Does it need a README?

Objective:

- ✓ Use chef to generate a cookbook
- ☐ Move the setup recipe into the new cookbook
- ☐ Add the new cookbook to version control

GL: Copy the Recipe into the Cookbook



```
$ mv setup.rb cookbooks/workstation/recipes
```

REMOTE

GL: Verify the Cookbook has the Recipe



```
$ tree cookbooks/workstation
```

```
workstation
├── Berksfile
├── cheignore
├── metadata.rb
├── README.md
├── recipes
│   ├── default.rb
│   └── setup.rb
├── spec
│   ├── spec_helper.rb
│   └── unit
└── ...
6 directories, 9 files
```



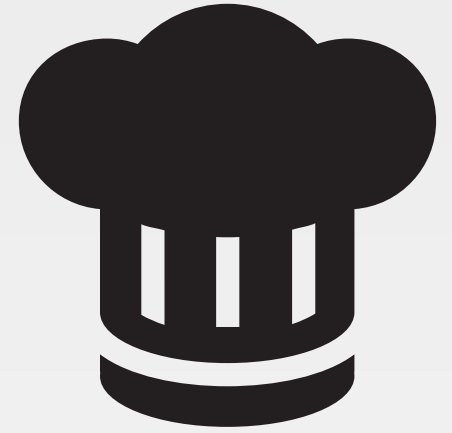
Lab: Apply the Server Recipe



```
$ sudo chef-client -z  
cookbooks/workstation/recipes/server.rb
```

```
Converging 2 resources
```

```
..... . .
```

Group Exercise: Version Control

This is a probably a good point to capture the initial state of our cookbook.

Objective:

- ✓ Use chef to generate a cookbook
- ✓ Move the setup recipe into the new cookbook
- ❑ Add the new cookbook to version control

GL: Move into the Cookbook Directory



```
$ cd cookbooks/workstation
```

REMOTE

GL: Initialize the Directory as a git Repository



```
$ git init
```

```
Reinitialized existing Git repository in /home/chef/cookbooks/workstation/.git/
```

REMOTE

GL: Use 'git add' to Stage Files to be Committed

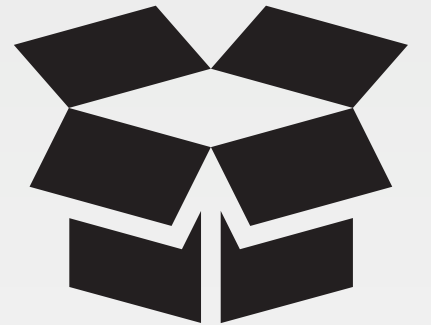


```
$ git add .
```

REMOTE

CONCEPT

Staging Area



The staging area has a file, generally contained in your Git directory, that stores information about what will go into your next commit.

It's sometimes referred to as the “index”, but it's also common to refer to it as the staging area.

<http://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Git-Basics>

GL: Use 'git status' to View the Staged Files



```
$ git status
```

```
On branch master
```

```
Initial commit
```

```
Changes to be committed:
```

```
(use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
```

```
new file:   .gitignore
new file:   .kitchen.yml
new file:   Berksfile
new file:   README.md
new file:   chefignore
new file:   metadata.rb
```

GL: Use 'git commit' to Save the Staged Changes



```
$ git commit -m "Initial commit"
```

```
[master (root-commit) 73b39cb] Initial commit
```

```
Committer: ChefDK User <chef@ip-172-31-14-46.ec2.internal>
```

```
Your name and email address were configured automatically based  
on your username and hostname. Please check that they are accurate.  
You can suppress this message by setting them explicitly. Run the  
following command and follow the instructions in your editor to edit  
your configuration file:
```

```
git config --global --edit
```

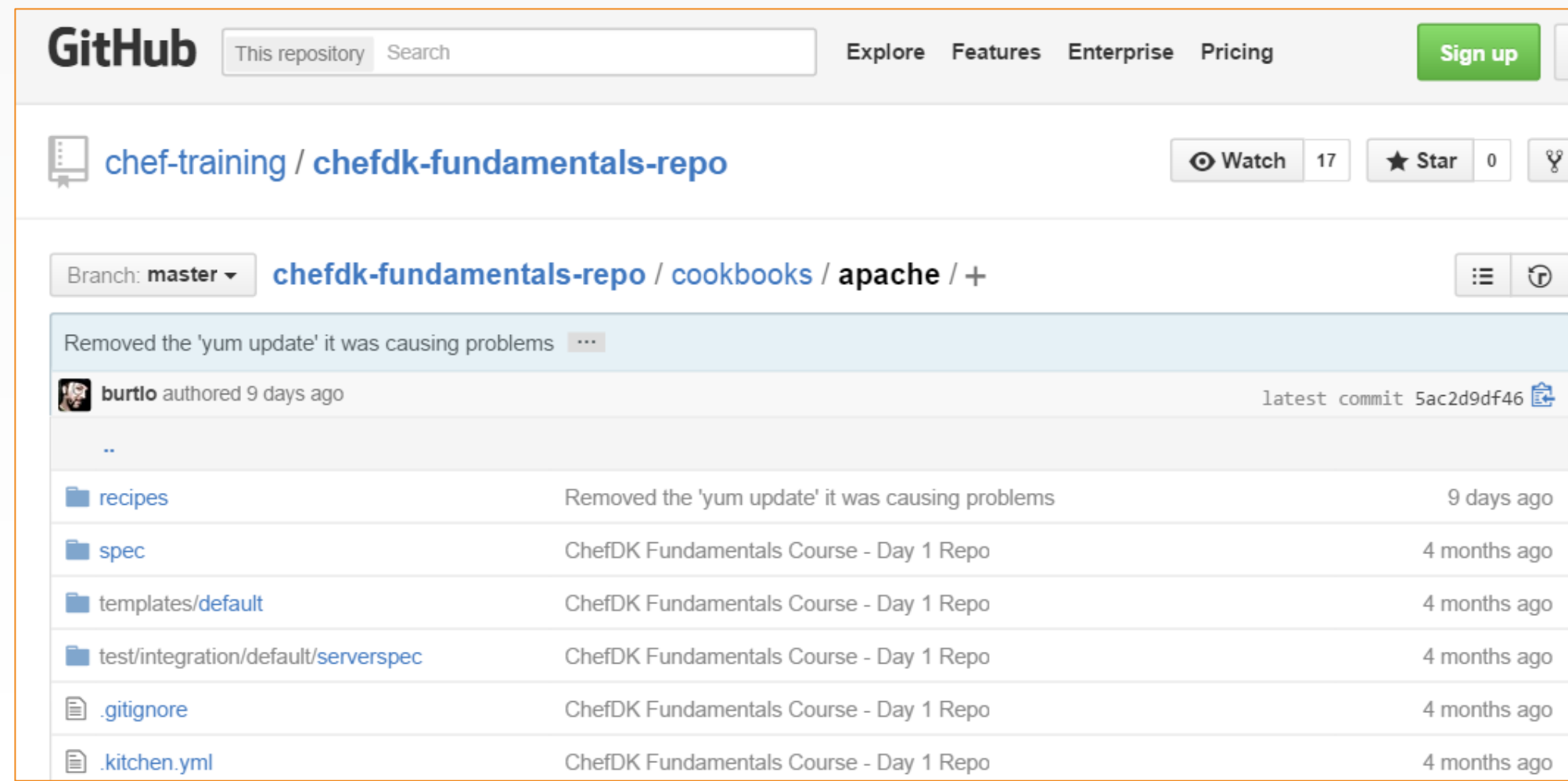
```
After doing this, you may fix the identity used for this commit with:
```

```
git commit --amend --reset-author ...
```

Git Version Control

If you use git versioning you should ultimately push the local git repository to a shared remote git repository.

In this way others could collaborate with you from a centralized location.



GitHub This repository Search Explore Features Enterprise Pricing Sign up

chef-training / chefdk-fundamentals-repo Watch 17 Star 0 Fork

Branch: master chefdk-fundamentals-repo / cookbooks / apache / +

Removed the 'yum update' it was causing problems ...

burtlo authored 9 days ago latest commit 5ac2d9df46

..		
recipes	Removed the 'yum update' it was causing problems	9 days ago
spec	ChefDK Fundamentals Course - Day 1 Repo	4 months ago
templates/default	ChefDK Fundamentals Course - Day 1 Repo	4 months ago
test/integration/default/serverspec	ChefDK Fundamentals Course - Day 1 Repo	4 months ago
.gitignore	ChefDK Fundamentals Course - Day 1 Repo	4 months ago
.kitchen.yml	ChefDK Fundamentals Course - Day 1 Repo	4 months ago

GL: Return to the Home Directory



```
$ cd ~
```

REMOTE



Lab: Setting up a Web Server

- ☐ Use `chef generate` to create a cookbook named "apache".
- ☐ Write and apply a recipe named "**`server.rb`**" with the policy:
 - The package named 'httpd' is installed.
 - The file named '/var/www/html/index.html' is created with the content '`<h1>Hello, world!</h1>`'
 - The service named 'httpd' is started and enabled.
- ☐ Apply the recipe with `chef-client`
- ☐ Verify the site is available by running `curl localhost`

Lab: Create a Cookbook



```
$ chef generate cookbook cookbooks/apache
```

Generating cookbook apache

- Ensuring correct cookbook file content
- Committing cookbook files to git
- Ensuring delivery configuration
- Ensuring correct delivery build cookbook content
- Adding delivery configuration to feature branch
- Adding build cookbook to feature branch
- Merging delivery content feature branch to master

Your cookbook is ready. Type ``cd cookbooks/apache`` to enter it.

There are several commands you can run to get started locally developing and testing your cookbook.

Type ``delivery local --help`` to see a full list.

Lab: Create a Cookbook



```
$ chef generate recipe cookbooks/apache server
```

```
Compiling Cookbooks...
```

```
Recipe: code_generator::recipe
```

```
  * directory[cookbooks/apache/spec/unit/recipes] action create (up to date)
  * cookbook_file[cookbooks/apache/spec/spec_helper.rb] action create_if_missing
    (up to date)
  * template[cookbooks/apache/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb] action
    create_if_missing
    - create new file cookbooks/apache/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb
    - update content in file cookbooks/apache/spec/unit/recipes/server_spec.rb
      from none to a43970
      (diff output suppressed by config)
  * template[cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb] action create
    - create new file cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb
    - update content in file cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb from none to
```

```
3d6b92
```

Lab: Create the Server Recipe

 `~/cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb`

```
package 'httpd'

file '/var/www/html/index.html' do
  content '<h1>Hello, world!</h1>'
end

service 'httpd' do
  action [:enable, :start]
end
```

Lab: Apply the Server Recipe



```
$ sudo chef-client -z cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb
```

```
Converging 3 resources
```

```
Recipe: @recipe_files::/home/chef/cookbooks/apache/recipes/server.rb
```

```
* yum_package[httpd] action install
```

```
- install version 2.2.15-47.el6.centos.3 of package httpd
```

```
* file[/var/www/html/index.html] action create
```

```
- create new file /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
- update content in file /var/www/html/index.html from none to 17d291
```

```
--- /var/www/html/index.html      2016-02-24 21:41:45.494844958 +0000
```

```
+++ /var/www/html/.index.html20160224-10036-6y8on7      2016-02-24
```

```
21:41:45.493844958 +0000
```

```
@@ -1 +1,2 @@
```

```
+<h1>Hello, world!</h1>
```

```
* service[httpd] action enable
```

```
- enable service service[httpd]
```

Lab: Verify That the Website is Available



```
$ curl localhost
```

```
<h1>Hello, world!</h1>
```

REMOTE

CONCEPT

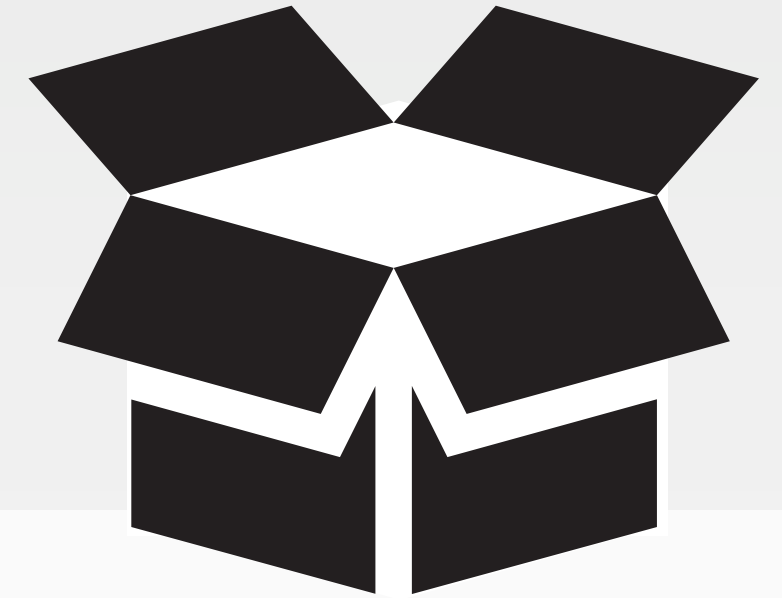
Linting with cookstyle and foodcritic



`cookstyle` and `foodcritic` are two easy-to-use linting tools that are included with Chef Workstation.

CONCEPT

Linting with cookstyle



You can simply run `cookstyle` from the directory where your recipe resides and it will indicate any syntax offenses.

<https://docs.chef.io/cookstyle.html>

Example: Running cookstyle in workstation Cookbook



```
$ cookstyle
```

```
Inspecting 9 files
```

```
..C.....
```

```
Offenses:
```

```
recipes/server.rb:15:1: C: 1 trailing blank lines detected.
```

```
recipes/server.rb:15:1: C: Trailing whitespace detected.
```

```
9 files inspected, 2 offenses detected
```

In this example, we ran `cookstyle` from within the recipes directory where we created the server.rb recipe. `cookstyle` has detected a trailing blank line, although it's not a critical error.

REMOTE

Example: Running cookstyle in a Cookbook



```
$ cookstyle
```

```
Inspecting 6 files
```

```
..C...
```

```
Offenses:
```

```
recipes/default.rb:13:27: C: Trailing whitespace detected.
```

```
  action [:start, :enable]
```

```
      ^
```

In this example from a different recipe, `cookstyle' even shows via the caret where the trailing whitespace exists.

REMOTE

Example: `cookstyle -a`



```
$ cookstyle -a
```

```
Inspecting 2 files
```

```
CC
```

```
Offenses:
```

```
default.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage return character detected.
```

```
disable-uac.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage return character detected.
```

```
...
```

```
2 files inspected, 10 offenses detected, 8 offenses corrected
```

`cookstyle -a` will detect and auto-correct syntax errors within the directory you are located. You may want to save a copy of the original file (or utilize git) before running `cookstyle -a` just in case you don't like the correction(s) made.

REMOTE

GL: Run cookstyle at the Cookbook Level



```
> cd ~\cookbooks\workstation  
> cookstyle
```

```
Inspecting 7 files
```

```
CCCC.CC
```

```
Offenses:
```

```
metadata.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage return character detected.
```

```
name 'workstation' ...
```

```
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

```
Policyfile.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage return character detected.
```

```
# Policyfile.rb - Describe how you want Chef Infra Client to build your system. ...
```

```
....
```

```
7 files inspected, 14 offenses detected recipes/default.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage  
return character detected.
```



GL: Run cookstyle at the Recipes Level



```
> cd ~\cookbooks\workstation\recipes  
> cookstyle
```

```
disable-uac.rb:13:5: C: Style/HashSyntax: Use the new Ruby 1.9 hash syntax.  
  :name => 'ConsentPromptBehaviorAdmin',  
  ^^^^^^^  
  
...  
disable-uac.rb:15:5: C: Style/TrailingCommaInHashLiteral: Put a comma after the last item of  
a multiline hash.  
  :data => 0  
  ^^^^^^^  
  
2 files inspected, 10 offenses detected
```



GL: Run cookstyle on an Individual File



```
> cookstyle default.rb
```

```
Inspecting 1 file
```

```
C
```

```
Offenses:
```

```
default.rb:1:1: C: Layout/EndOfLine: Carriage return character detected.
```

```
# ...
```

```
^
```

```
1 file inspected, 1 offense detected
```



CONCEPT

Foodcritic



Foodcritic is a static linting tool that analyzes all of the Ruby code that is authored in a cookbook against a number of rules, and then returns a list of violations.

Because Foodcritic is a static linting tool, using it is fast. The code in a cookbook is read, broken down, and then compared to Foodcritic rules.



Foodcritic

Use foodcritic to check cookbooks for common problems:

- Style
- Correctness
- Syntax
- Best practices
- Common mistakes
- Deprecations

<https://docs.chef.io/foodcritic.html>
<http://www.foodcritic.io/>



Rules and Tags

- All rules are numbered, e.g.
 - *FC002* - "Avoid string interpolation where not required"
 - *FC034* - "Unused template variables"
- Rules can be categorized and tagged, e.g.
 - 'style'
 - 'portability'
 - ...

FC002: Avoid string interpolation where not required

style strings

When you declare a resource in your recipes you frequently want to reference dynamic values such as node attributes. This warning will be shown if you are unnecessarily wrapping an attribute reference in a string.

Unnecessary string interpolation

This example would match the FC002 rule because the `version` attribute has been unnecessarily quoted.

```
# Don't do this
package "mysql-server" do
  version "#{node['mysql']['version']}"
  action :install
end
```

Modified version

This modified example would not match the FC002 rule:

```
package "mysql-server" do
  version node['mysql']['version']
  action :install
end
```

Foodcritic

- There are 50+ rules in Foodcritic; your cookbooks should pass them (or have a good reason for not)
- You can write your own rules
- Extra community-contributed rules:
<http://www.foodcritic.io/#extra-rules>



GL: Run `foodcritic` on the workstation Cookbook



```
> cd ~\cookbooks\workstation  
> foodcritic .
```

```
Checking 3 files
```

```
x..
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:2
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:3
```

```
FC064: Ensure issues_url is set in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC065: Ensure source_url is set in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC067: Ensure at least one platform supported in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC078: Ensure cookbook shared under an OSI-approved open source license:  
./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC093: Generated README text needs updating: ./README.md:1
```



GL: Run `foodcritic` on the myiis Cookbook



```
> cd ~\cookbooks\myiis  
> foodcritic .
```

```
Checking 4 files
```

```
x..x
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:2
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:3
```

```
FC064: Ensure issues_url is set in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC065: Ensure source_url is set in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC067: Ensure at least one platform supported in metadata: ./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC078: Ensure cookbook shared under an OSI-approved open source license:  
./metadata.rb:1
```

```
FC093: Generated README text needs updating: ./README.md:1
```



GL: Run `foodcritic` on a Single Error Code



```
> foodcritic . -t FC008
```

```
Checking 4 files
```

```
x...
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:2
```

```
FC008: Generated cookbook metadata needs updating: ./metadata.rb:3
```



Best Practice: Run Foodcritic Before Each Commit

Always check in correct code!

Make Foodcritic a part of your build pipeline with commit hooks or other methods.

COMMIT

GL: Commit Your Work

```
$ cd cookbooks/apache  
$ git add .  
$ git commit -m "Initial commit"
```





Lab: 60 minutes

<https://github.com/shekhar2010us/chef-essentials-repo-15/blob/master/labs/chapter%203.md>



Discussion

What file would you read first when examining a cookbook?

What other recipes might you include in the apache or workstation cookbook?

Can resources accept multiple actions?

How often would you commit changes with version control?



Q&A

What questions can we answer for you?

- Cookbooks
- Versions
- Version control



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