cd and Generate the Cookbook



- \$ cd ~/chef-repo
- \$ chef generate cookbook cookbooks/myhaproxy

```
Compiling Cookbooks...
Recipe: code generator::cookbook
  * directory[C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy] action create
    - create new directory C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy
  * template[C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/metadata.rb] action
create if missing
    - create new file C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/metadata.rb
    - update content in file
C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/metadata.rb from none to 899276
    (diff output suppressed by config)
  * template[C:/Users/sdelfante/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/README.md] action
create if missing
```



Create a Dependency in the Cookbook

~/chef-repo/cookbooks/myhaproxy/metadata.rb

```
'myhaproxy'
name
maintainer
                  'The Authors'
maintainer email 'you@example.com'
                  'all rights'
license
                  'Installs/Configures myhaproxy'
description
long description 'Installs/Configures myhaproxy'
                  '0.1.0'
version
depends 'haproxy', '= 2.0.0'
```





Load Balancer

Adding a load balancer will allow us to better grow our infrastructure.

Objective:

- ✓ Find or create a cookbook to manage a load balancer
- ✓ Configure the load balancer to send traffic to the new node
- ✓ Upload cookbook to Chef Server
- ✓ Bootstrap a new node that runs the haproxy cookbook



10-3

Supermarket Cookbooks

Currently, the haproxy cookbook assumes that there are two different services running on the localhost at port 4000 and port 4001.

In a moment, you'll need to change that.

Attributes

- node['haproxy']['incoming_address'] sets the address to bind the haproxy process on, 0.0.0.0 (all addresses) by default
- node['haproxy']['incoming_port'] sets the port on which haproxy listens
- node['haproxy']['members'] used by the default recipe to specify the member systems to add. Default

```
[{
    "hostname" => "localhost",
    "ipaddress" => "127.0.0.1",
    "port" => 4000,
    "ssl_port" => 4000
}, {
    "hostname" => "localhost",
    "ipaddress" => "127.0.0.1",
    "port" => 4001,
    "ssl_port" => 4001
}]
```

node['haproxy']['member_port'] - the port that member systems will be listening on if not otherwise

https://docs.chef.io/supermarket.html#wrapper-cookbooks



Capture Node's Public Host Name and IP



\$ knife node show --help

```
knife node show NODE (options)
    -a ATTR1 [--attribute ATTR2] , Show one or more attributes
        --attribute
    -s, --server-url URL
                                     Chef Server URL
        --chef-zero-host HOST
                                     Host to start chef-zero on
        --chef-zero-port PORT
                                     Port (or port range) to start chef-zero on. Port
ranges
    -k, --key KEY
                                     API Client Key
       --[no-]color
                                     Use colored output, defaults to false on Windows,
true
    -c, --config CONFIG
                                     The configuration file to use
       --defaults
                                     Accept default values for all questions
    -d, --disable-editing
                                     Do not open EDITOR, just accept the data as is
    -e, --editor EDITOR
                                     Set the editor to use for interactive commands
```



Capture Node's Public Host Name and IP



\$ knife node show web1 -a ipaddress

```
web1:
  ipaddress: 192.168.10.43
```



NOTE:Cloud Instances



If using a cloud provider, such as EC2, Azure or Google Compute, you'll need to discover the public ipaddress for your instance. You usually can't simple ask for the node['ipaddress']

Instead, use the cloud.public_ipv4 and cloud.public_hostname attributes



NOTE: cloud web1's Public Host Name and IP



\$ knife node show web1 -a cloud

```
node1:
  cloud:
   local hostname:
                    ip-172-31-8-68.ec2.internal
                    172.31.8.68
   local ipv4:
   private ips:
                    172.31.8.68
   provider:
                    ec2
   public hostname: ec2-54-175-46-24.compute-1.amazonaws.com
   public ips: 54.175.46.24
   public ipv4: 54.175.46.24
```



Edit the myhaproxy/recipes/default.rb

```
# Cookbook Name:: myhaproxy
# Recipe:: default
# Copyright (c) 2016 The Authors, All Rights
Reserved.
include recipe 'haproxy::manual'
```



Edit the myhaproxy/recipes/default.rb

```
'node['haproxy']['members'] = [
    'hostname' => 'localhost',
    'ipaddress' => '127.0.0.1',
    'port' => 4000,
    'ssl port' => 4000
  },
    'hostname' => 'localhost',
    'ipaddress' => '127.0.0.1',
    'port' => 4001,
    'ssl port' => 4001
include recipe 'haproxy::manual'
```



Erase 1 of the members

```
inode['haproxy']['members'] = [
    'hostname' => 'localhost',
    'ipaddress' => '127.0.0.1',
    'port' => 4000,
    'ssl port' => 4000
    'hostname' => 'ec2-52-8-71-11.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com',
    'ipaddress' => '52.8.71.11',
    'port' => 80,
    'ssl port' => 80
  }]
include recipe 'haproxy::manual'
```



Create a node attribute node['haproxy']['members']

```
node.default['haproxy']['members'] = [{
    'hostname' => 'localhost',
    'ipaddress' => '127.0.0.1',
    'port' => 4000,
    'ssl port' => 4000
  }]
include recipe 'haproxy::manual'
```



GL: Edit the myhaproxy/recipes/default.rb

```
node.default['haproxy']['members'] = [{
    'hostname' => 'WEB1_PUBLIC_HOSTNAME',
    'ipaddress' => 'WEB1_PUBLIC_IPADDRESS',
    'port' => 80,
    'ssl_port' => 80
}]
include_recipe 'haproxy::manual'
```





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