SaltStack Overview

Initial Commit

About me

SaltStack Certified Engineer # 23

Presenter at SaltConf15

Various projects using SaltStack as a key component:

- hadoop real clusters
- white hat botnet mobile game company
- fast parallel lamp stack application deployment
- configuration management
- custom web application testing
- Phoenix open source HA implementation on AWS

My take on SaltStack

Fast solutions platform

- parallel remote execution
- configuration management
- simple api to program custom solutions
- very flexible
- ideal for projects that require orchestration between servers
- active helpful open source community

The swiss army knife for DevOps!

Major components of SaltStack

Master: the "controller" of servers

Minion: a controlled server

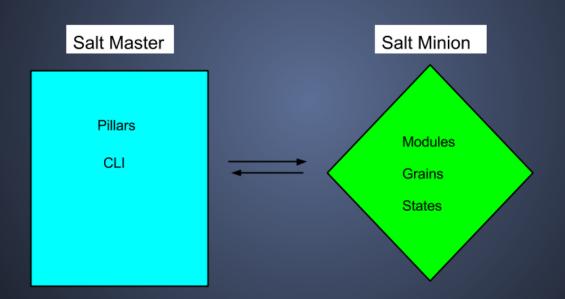
Grains: static info about a server

Pillars: key/value lookup dictionary (on master)

Modules: python execution modules (run on minions)

States: configuration management (built on top of modules)

SaltStack Components



Masters and Minions

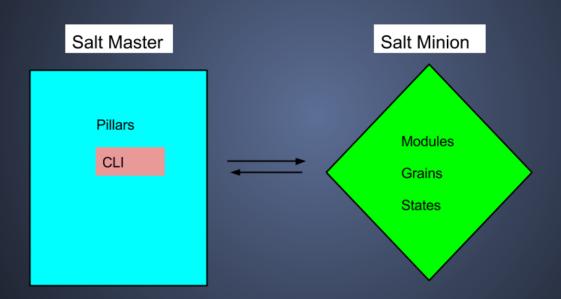
Salt Master:

- handles key management
- agent based minions attach to master (zeromq) to receive / publish messages (tcp 4505/4506)
- ssh based minions must be accessible via ssh (tcp 22)
- code is transported from master to minions (e.g. modules/states/grains)
- pillar information resides on master

Salt Minion:

- listens to messages on master for execution, config management
- data is compiled on minion
- actions take place (generally) on minion, results are returned to the master
- config file on minion "points" to master (ip/dns)

SaltStack CLI

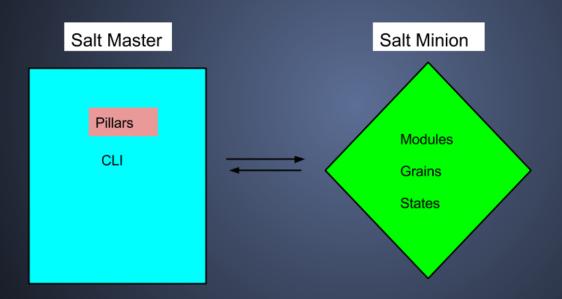


salt command line

general syntax

```
(remote) salt [options] '<target>' <function> [arguments]
(remote) salt-ssh [options] '<target>' <function> [arguments]
(local) salt-call [options] '<target>' <function> [arguments]
```

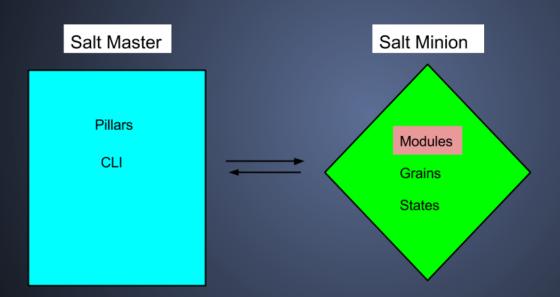
SaltStack Pillar



Salt Pillar

Key / Value pairs, can be nested
Python dictionary
Handy for secure distribution of information
Nice way to override values in config mgmt

SaltStack Modules

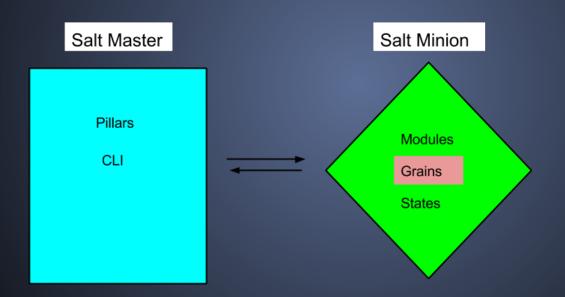


salt modules

The heart of salt is remote execution

- done by standard python modules
- modules have access to salt dictionaries (e.g. grains/pillars)
- a module can execute other modules
- a module can execute code on other servers

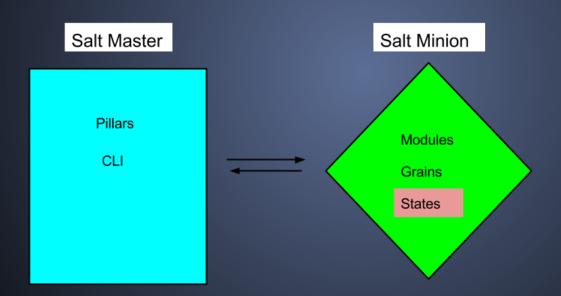
SaltStack Grains



salt grains

- key / value pairs
- data is gathered when minion starts up
- standard grains include information about a server
- custom grains are very useful, especially on cloud servers e.g. targeting

SaltStack States



salt states

- used for config management
- conceptually a state is how / what you want something to be
- a state is transformed into a run list on the minion
- states = data, usually created by combining jinja + yaml on the minion
- a state is transformed into a run list on the minion
- salt states use execution modules to determine what needs to be done, and to perform the actions
- states return an expected (python) dictionary back to the master showing what changed, what failed and etc.

Other Components and Additions

- reactors
- salt-cloud
- engines
- beacons
- scheduler
- proxy minion
- multi-master

Next Meeting Topic?

- salt agentless / salt-ssh in depth
- salt cloud
- orchestration of servers how to do it with examples
- writing custom grains
- writing custom execution modules
- writing custom states
- salt-mine
- the salt reactor -- when + why + how
- salt formulas what, how, why
- best practices for pillars, states, what to back up, key mgmt and etc
- running saltstack in a highly available / fault tolerant way

Reference Links:

General Information: http://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/

Full list of execution modules: http://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/ref/modules/all/index.html

Full list of state modules: http://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/ref/states/all/

Phoenix - SaltStack HA in AWS: https://github.com/wcannon/saltconf2015.git

List of returners: http://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/ref/returners/

Salt over SSH: http://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/topics/ssh/

Thanks for attending the "initial commit"