Saltstack安装与部署

一. 安装方式YUM

1.1.1 集群主机角色

172.16.70.231   master
172.16.70.232   minion1
172.16.70.233   minion2

1.1.2 准备YUM源:

centos6
rpm --import https://repo.saltstack.com/yum/redhat/6/x86_64/latest/SALTSTACK-GPG-KEY.pub

centos7
rpm --import https://repo.saltstack.com/yum/redhat/7/x86_64/latest/SALTSTACK-GPG-KEY.pub

1.1.3 添加yum配置文件

[saltstack-repo]
name=SaltStack repo for RHEL/CentOS $releasever
baseurl=https://repo.saltstack.com/yum/redhat/$releasever/$basearch/latest
enabled=1
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=https://repo.saltstack.com/yum/redhat/$releasever/$basearch/latest/SALTSTACK-GPG-KEY.pub

1.1.4 开始安装
yum clean all

Master节点:

1) yum install salt-master salt-ssh -y

2) service salt-master restart

3) chkconfig salt-master on

Minion节点:
1) yum install salt-minion -y

2) service salt-minion restart

3) chkconfig salt-minion on

1.1.5 配置文件修改

Master节点
vim /etc/salt/master
添加监听端口 interface: 172.16.70.231
重启服务

Minion节点
vim /etc/salt/minion
默认情况下 minion通过DNS找到域名为salt的主机, 可以通过手工的方式指定master
添加 master: 172.16.70.231
修改 ID为自己的IP地址
重启服务

1.1.5 证书配置

saltstack使用SSL签证的方式进行安全验证 下面开始证书管理

[root@localhost salt]# salt-key -L
Accepted Keys:
Denied Keys:
Unaccepted Keys:
172.16.70.232
172.16.70.233 ##在Master节点上看到两个minion的key未被接受
Rejected Keys:

[root@localhost salt]# salt-key -A y   ###同意签证所有未被接受的签证请求
The following keys are going to be accepted:
Unaccepted Keys:
172.16.70.232
172.16.70.233   #这个两个未被接受的签证请求将被接受
Proceed? [n/Y] Y
Key for minion 172.16.70.232 accepted.
Key for minion 172.16.70.233 accepted.
[root@localhost salt]#

[root@localhost salt]# salt-key -L
Accepted Keys:
172.16.70.232
172.16.70.233 #状态变为了已接受状态
Denied Keys:
Unaccepted Keys:
Rejected Keys:

1.1.6 查看debug信息

Mionion节点
[root@localhost salt]# salt-minion -l info
[INFO   ] Setting up the Salt Minion "172.16.70.201"
[INFO   ] Starting up the Salt Minion
[INFO   ] Starting pull socket on /var/run/salt/minion/minion_event_55a481d859_pull.ipc
[INFO   ] Creating minion process manager
[INFO   ] Executing command ['date', '+%z'] in directory '/root'
[INFO   ] Updating job settings for scheduled job: __mine_interval
[INFO   ] Added mine.update to scheduler
[INFO   ] Minion is starting as user 'root'
[INFO   ] Minion is ready to receive requests!

1.1.7 测试master与minion的连通性
[root@localhost ~]# salt '*' test.ping ##可见Master与Minion 已经成功连通 并且命令可以下发
172.16.70.202:
    True
172.16.70.201:
    True

1.1.8 salt-minion状态检测
salt-run 该命令执行runner(salt带的或者自定义的, runner以后会讲), 通常在master端执行, 如经常用到的manage.

salt-run manage.status   ##查看所有minion状态
salt-run manage.down   ##查看所有没在线minion
salt-run manged.up   ##查看所有在线minion

1.1.9 配置文件详解

default_include: master.d/*.conf #所有master.d下的文件都被salt当成配置文件
interface: 172.16.70.231 ##salt-master 角色运行在该iP上
file_roots: ## 定义 _grains _modules 等模块的位置 如自定义的grains 默认在 /srv/salt/_grains下

```
   base:
     - /srv/salt/

pillar_roots:  ##指定pillar的根目录
  base:
    - /srv/salt/_pillar
```

更多配置看官方文档
https://docs.saltstack.com/en/latest/ref/configuration/master.html#enable-ssh-minions

In [ ]: