



Puppet

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1. what is "puppet"

2. the puppet master

3. lookup (hiera)

what is "puppet"

Software for configuration management:

- puppet¹
- ansible²
- CFEngine³
- chef⁴
- salt⁵

Also look at comparison of configuration management software on wikipedia⁶

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puppet_(software)

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ansible_(software)

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CFEngine

⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chef_(software)

⁵https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_(software)

⁶https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_open-source_configuration_management_software

definition

- puppet is designed to manage the configuration of computers (called nodes)
- the user describes the node and the desired state using Puppet's declarative language
- this information is stored in files called "Puppet manifests".⁷

Steps during a puppet run (simplified):

- 1. discover the actual state of the target computer (using facts)
- 2. compile the manifest into a system-specific catalog
- 3. transfer the catalog to the target system (node)
- 4. apply catalog on the node

⁷https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puppet_(software)

puppet declarative language

- the Puppet programming language is a declarative language that describes the state of a computer system in terms of "resources"
- the user assembles resources into manifests that describe the desired state of the system
- these manifests are stored on the server and compiled into configuration instructions for agents on request

Example:

```
user { 'jbond':
    ensure => present,
    comment => 'James bond',
    uid => '1007',
    shell => '/bin/bash',
    home => '/home/jbond'
}
```

- puppet allows to configure systems in a platform-agnostic way
- instead of specify a system command to perform an action you:
 - 1. create a system-agnostic puppet resource
 - 2. puppet translates into system-specific instruction(s)
 - 3. puppet send and executes them on the node to configure
- eg. user creation can be declared with the same code for Windows and Unix systems
- the operation system specific implentation to use is called 'provider'

let's have a look ...

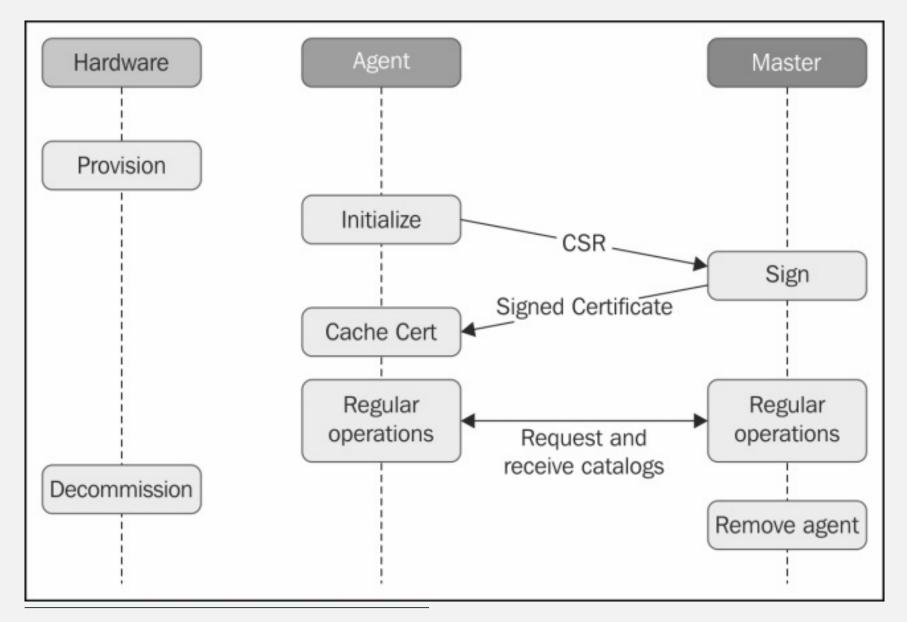
the puppet master

- storing and compiling manifests
- serving as the SSL certification authority
- processing reports from the agent machines
- gathering and storing information about the agents

a detailed description about the communication between master and agent is available from puppetlabs⁸

⁸https://docs.puppet.com/puppet/latest/subsystem_agent_master_comm.html

The agent's life cycle



Puppet 4 essentials: chapter 2

let's have a look ...

modules

Modules are self-contained bundles of code and data.

- nearly all Puppet manifests belong in modules. (exception: site.pp manifest)
- a module consists of:
 - classes
 - defined types (or just defines)
 - ► templates
 - static files for download by a node
 - ► plugins
 - ► tests
- allowed module names must match [a-z][a-z0-9_]* (and not a reserved word⁹)
- modules can be downloaded or written by you

⁹ for reserved words see: https://docs.puppet.com/puppet/latest/lang_reserved.html

Howto install modules

- just copy into the file structure
- puppet module install
 - installs from the net (from puppetlabs)
 - also gets (and installs) all depend modules
- use git (eg. with submodules)
- use special software (eg. $r10k^{10}$ or librarian-puppet¹¹)

Where to find modules:

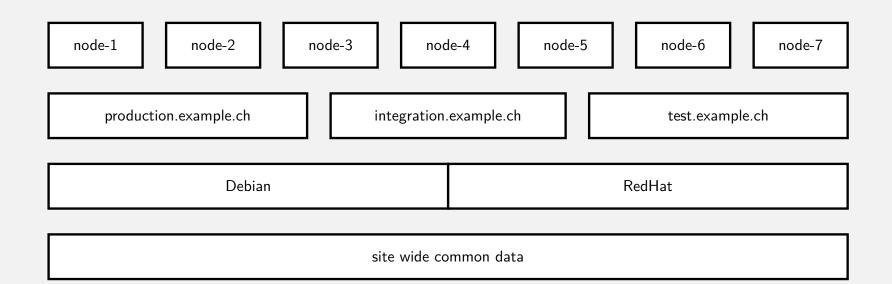
- puppetforge¹² from puppetlabs
- github

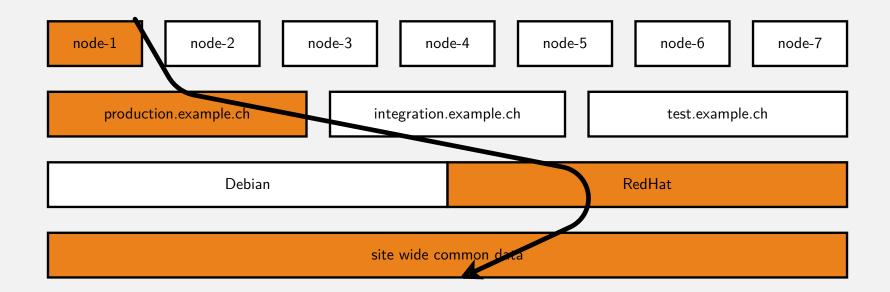
¹⁰https://github.com/puppetlabs/r10k

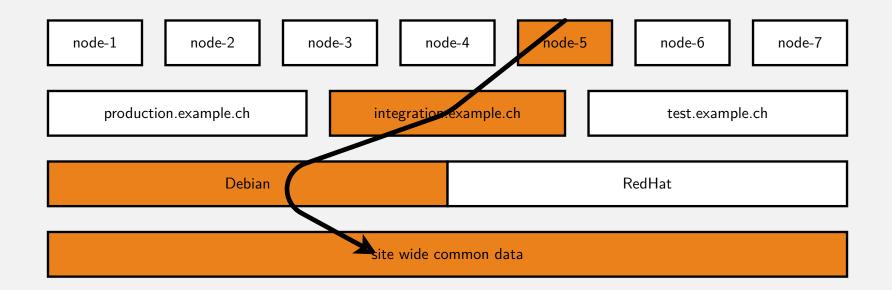
¹¹http://librarian-puppet.com/

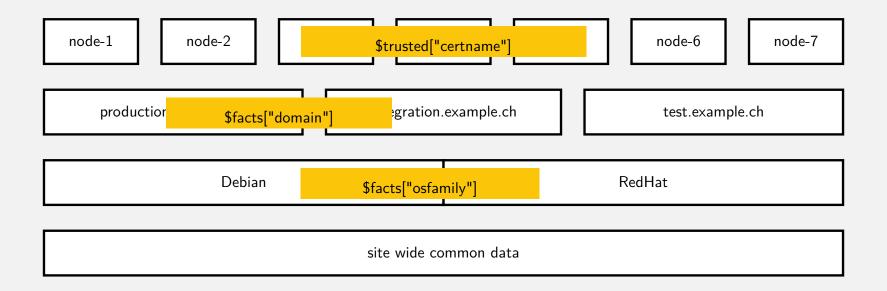
¹²https://forge.puppet.com/

lookup (hiera)









1 hierarchy:

- 2 name: 'Per-node data'
- 3 path: "nodes/%{trusted.certname}.yaml"
- 4 name: 'domain'
- path: "%{::domain}.yaml"
- 6 name: 'OS'
- path: "%{::osfamily}.yaml"
- name: 'common'
- path: "common.yaml"

nodes

- # node/node1.yaml
- 2 color: green
- # node/node2.yaml
- 2 city: zurich
- 3 drink: coffee
- 1 # node/node3.yaml
- 2 city: paris
- 3 country: france

osfamily

2

1

2

4

- # osfamily/RedHat.yaml1
- city: bern
- country: canada
- # osfamily/Debian.yaml
 country: switzerland
 drink: beer
 color: red

common

2

- # common.yaml
- city: berlin
- country: switzerland
- color: blue

hiera is key/value lookup tool. Data is organized in a hirarchy of several yaml (or json) files.

- separate code (structure) and data
- Hiera is fully integrated into Puppet (puppet >= 4.3 uses hiera 4, puppet >=4.9 uses hiera 5)¹³
- $\bullet\,$ many new features for puppet $>5^{14}$
- eyaml¹⁵ allows you to encrypt data you store in hiera
- new puppet lookup <KEY> -explain command ¹⁶
- lookup_options in hiera !¹⁷
- think a lot about the hirarchy you choose !

¹³https://puppet.com/docs/puppet/4.10/hiera_intro.html#what-happened-to-hiera-4-to-puppet-lookup

¹⁴https://docs.puppet.com/puppet/latest/hiera_intro.html#whats-the-deal-with-hiera-5

¹⁵ for puppet < 4: https://github.com/voxpupuli/hiera-eyaml included in newer

¹⁶https://puppet.com/docs/puppet/5.5/hiera_automatic.html#ariaid-title4

¹⁷https://puppet.com/docs/puppet/5.5/hiera_merging.html#ariaid-title5

let's have a look ...

PuppetDB collects data generated by Puppet. It enables advanced Puppet features like exported resources.

- PuppeDB stores:
 - ► The most recent facts from every node
 - The most recent catalog for every node
 - Optionally, 14 days (configurable) of event reports for every node
- queried by the puppet master (using puppetdb-termini)
- some performace patterns are available on http://localhost:8080¹⁸
- several dashboards¹⁹ are available that also query puppetdb
- to install use the *puppetdb*²⁰ module

 $^{^{18}\}mbox{hint:}$ use ssh -L 8080:localhost:8080 root@YOUR_VM_IP to access with client

¹⁹eg. https://github.com/dalen/puppetexplorer or https://github.com/voxpupuli/puppetboard or https://github.com/gillarkod/panopuppet

²⁰https://forge.puppet.com/puppetlabs/puppetdb