



Configuration Management with SaltStack

Act II

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1. Configuration Management Systems
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- ▶ Linux-Systems Engineer at inovex GmbH
- ▶ Develop lots of features for (Open Source) Datacenter Management
- ▶ Provisioning of physical & virtual infrastructure
- ▶ SaltStack user since December, 2012 (~ v0.10.x)

- ▶ Provides a wide set of IT services:
 - Application Development
 - Mobile Development
 - Business Intelligence
 - IT Engineering & Operations
 - Consulting
 - Trainings

- ▶ Cool projects with great Open Source Software
- ▶ Teams of high-experienced engineers
- ▶ We have excellent job offers in Karlsruhe, Cologne, Munich and Pforzheim!

Configuration Management Systems

(a.k.a. CMS)

- ▶ Support **building** a defined infrastructure
- ▶ Support **managing** a defined infrastructure
- ▶ Definition of infrastructure in code (“Infrastructure as code”)
- ▶ *Configuration Management requires Software Development*

1. Create a user (if needed): *postfix*
2. Install a package (or more): *postfix, postfix-pcre*
3. Create or change a file (configure a service): */etc/postfix/main.cf*
4. Enable and start the service: *chkconfig postfix on; service postfix start*

1. User Management
2. Package Management
3. File Management
4. Service Management

What if we need more ?

SaltStack Fundamentals

Salt ...

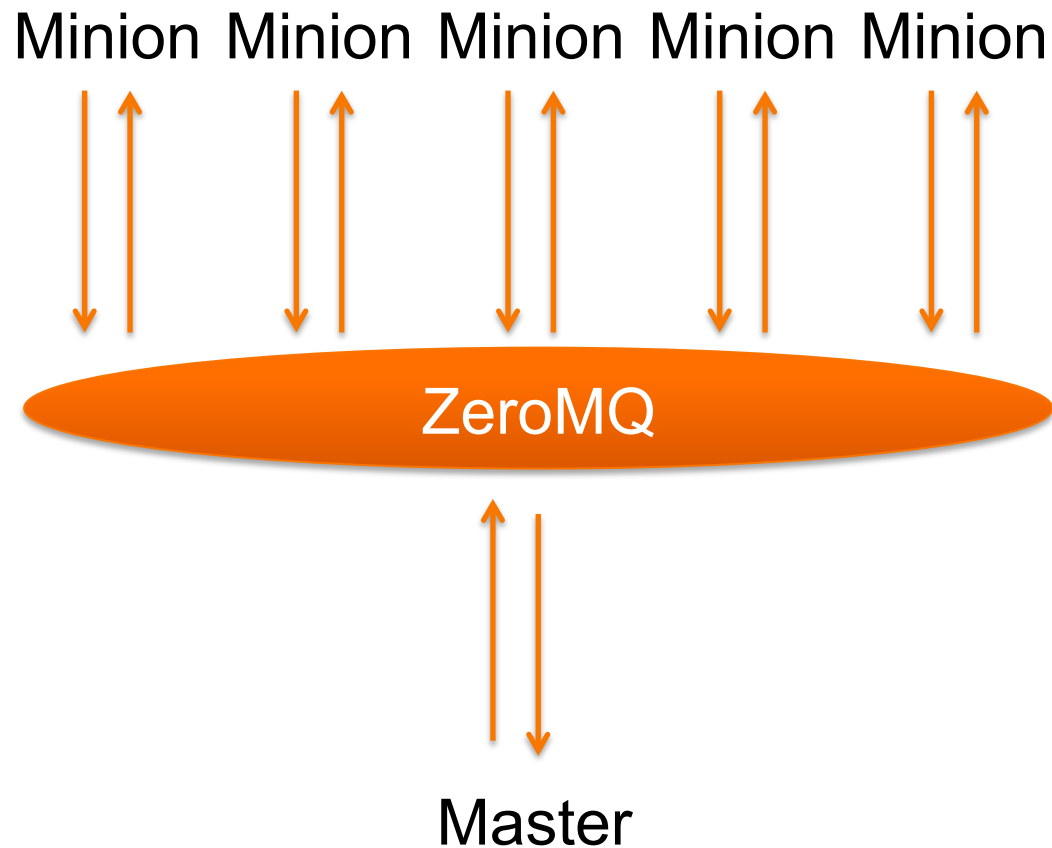
1. ... is extremely flexible.
2. ... is very easy to use.
3. ... has lots of exciting features.
4. ... is fast.
5. ... makes sysadmin's life easier.

- ▶ It's all about (simple) data
- ▶ Central place for configuration
- ▶ Asynchronous (send commands to 10,000 server at a time in seconds)
- ▶ Configuration management
- ▶ Remote execution
- ▶ Core functions are available as execution modules
- ▶ Hundreds of state + execution modules
- ▶ Easy to extend
- ▶ Separate data and code easily with pillars

SaltStack Inside

Different software, different names:

- ▶ Minion: The client itself
- ▶ Master: Manages minions
- ▶ Grains: Standard set of client system information
- ▶ Pillars: User-defined set of information
- ▶ State: User-defined description of a state of a file, package, ...
- ▶ Formulas: Collection of user-defined states
- ▶ State Module: Set of state functions for files, packages, LVM, MySQL, ...
- ▶ Execution Module: Predefined commands executed on the minions
- ▶ Jinja: Default template renderer



You specify minion targeting to apply states, pillars or commands to a desired set of minions:

- ▶ Globbing: `feweb*.domain.local, *.domain.local, feweb[1-3].domain.local`
- ▶ PCRE: `fe(web|mail)1.domain.local`
- ▶ Grains: `'os:CentOS', 'saltversion:2014.1.1'`
- ▶ Pillars: `'role:mailserver', 'cluster_name:fehhomepage'`
- ▶ Lists: `feweb1.domain..., feweb2.domain..., feweb3.domain...`
- ▶ Nodegroups: Predefined list of minions
- ▶ Compound (Mix): Mix of the above targeting types (operators: and, or, not)
- ▶ Batch Size: 4, 10% (execute on X minions at a time)

Components using a top file:

- ▶ States
- ▶ Pillars

What they do:

- ▶ Map minions with states
- ▶ Map minions with pillars
- ▶ Map minions with environments

Top of States

dev:

'mailserver*dev*':

- postfix.satellite

qa:

'mailserver*qa*':

- postfix.satellite

prod:

'mailserver*prod*':

- postfix.satellite
- monitoring

Top of Pillars

dev:

'mailserver*dev*':

- postfix.dev

qa:





'mailserver*qa*':

- postfix.qa

prod:

'mailserver*prod*':

- postfix.prod
- monitoring.prod

postfix:		Dict/ Hash:	State ID
pkg:		List/ Array:	State Module
- installed		Any:	Parameters
- names:			
- postfix			
- postfix-pcre			
service:			
- running			
- watch:			
- file: /etc/postfix/main.cf			

/etc/postfix/main.cf:

file:

- managed
- source: salt://postfix/files/satellite.main.cf
- user: root
- group: postfix
- mode: 640
- template: jinja

```
type: satellite
relayhost: smtp.domain.local
inet_protocols:
  - ipv4
soft_bounce: True
postscreen:
  - greylisting
  - pregreet
  - dnsbl
mynetworks: 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127...
```

```
postscreen_dnsbl_sites:
  - zen.spamhaus.org*2
  - ix.dnsbl.manitu.net*2
  - dnsbl.sorbs.net=127.0.0.[2;3;5;6;7;9;10]
  - list.dnswl.org=127.0.[0..255].0*-1
  - list.dnswl.org=127.0.[0..255].[2..3]*-3
any:
  generic:
    list:
      - foo: oof
      bar: rab
```

Store top files, states (formulas), templates, custom modules, pillars, etc. on

- ▶ Local filesystems
- ▶ Git Repositories
- ▶ SVN Repositories
- ▶ Mercurial Repositories
- ▶ MinionFS (distributed over several hosts)
- ▶ Amazon S3

Separate them by

- ▶ Environments/ teams
- ▶ Projects
- ▶ Pillars
- ▶ ...

Access data by:

- ▶ Pillars: `{{ salt['pillar.get']('inet_protocols', ['ipv4', 'ipv6']) }}`
- ▶ Grains: `{{ salt['grains.get']('os_family') }}`
- ▶ Peer Publish: `{{ salt['publish.publish']('web*', 'grains.item', 'fqdn') }}`
- ▶ Mine: `{{ salt['pillar.item']('mine_functions:network.interfaces') }}`
- ▶ Local env variables: `{% set foo = 'bar' %} {{ foo }}`
- ▶ Deserializing: `load_json('file.json') / load_yaml('file.yaml') / ...`
- ▶ ...

These are available in:

- ▶ Top Files
- ▶ State Files
- ▶ Template Files
- ▶ Pillar Files
- ▶ ...

One tool to rule them all:

- ▶ `$ salt '*' state.sls` `firm saltenv=prod`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' state.highstate` `test=False`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' gem.install` `foreman_provision`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' hadoop dfs` `ls /`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' lxc.unfreeze` `bigfoot`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' network.traceroute` `inovex.de`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' pkg.install` `openssl refresh=True`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' service.restart` `nginx`
- ▶ `$ salt '*' dockerio.pull index.docker.io:MyRepo/image foo`

- ▶ `$ salt '*' tomcat.deploy_war salt://application.war /api yes http://localhost:8080/`

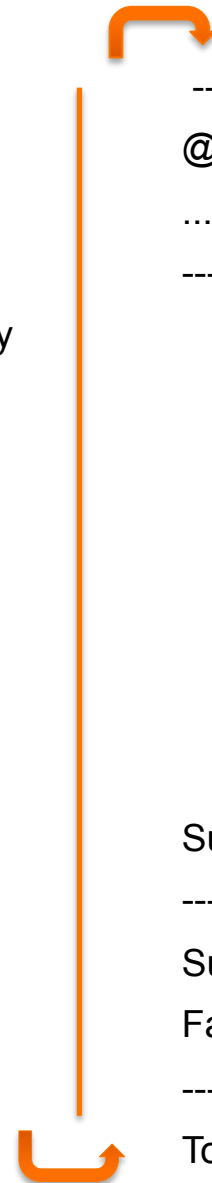
- ▶ `$ salt -C 'I@role:mailserver and (P@os:Debian or S@192.168.42.0/24)' ...`

feweb1.domain.local:

```
-----  
ID: ferm  
Function: pkg.installed  
Result: True  
Comment: All specified packages are already  
installed.  
Changes:
```

```
-----  
ID: ferm  
Function: file.managed  
Name: /etc/ferm/ferm.conf  
Result: True  
Comment: File /etc/ferm/ferm.conf updated  
Changes:
```

```
-----  
diff:
```



```
---  
@@ -1,33 +1,31 @@  
...  
-----  
ID: ferm  
Function: service.running  
Result: True  
Comment: Service restarted  
Changes:
```

```
-----  
ferm:  
True
```

```
Summary  
-----  
Succeeded: 3  
Failed: 0  
-----  
Total: 3
```


Conclusions

1. Choose the CMS which fits to your project, everyone is different
2. If you spend more time creating automation instead of saving it, something is wrong
3. Salt can help you managing large and complex infrastructures
4. SaltStack can do even more than CM: Salt-Cloud, Salt-Virt, Salt SSH, Salt Proxy, ...
5. Salt can help you making your customers and yourself happy

Basic configuration:

- ▶ `/bechtoldt/network-formula`
- ▶ `/bechtoldt/time-formula`

DNS/ DHCP:

- ▶ `/bechtoldt/binddns-formula`
- ▶ `/bechtoldt/iscdhcp-formula`

Lifecycle Management (physical + virtual servers):

- ▶ Foreman: `/bechtoldt/foreman-formula`

Cloud management:

- ▶ OpenNebula: `/bechtoldt/opennebula-formula`
- ▶ OpenStack: `/EntropyWorks/salt-openstack/tree/formula`

Thank You

Questions?



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