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# Commissaire Documentation

*Release 0.0.6*

**See CONTRIBUTORS**

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# Contents

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<b>1</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Feature Overview . . . . .	3
1.2	Logical Flow . . . . .	4
1.3	What commissaire Is Not . . . . .	4
1.4	Example Uses . . . . .	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Releases</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Downloads . . . . .	7
2.2	Release Schedule . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>REST Configuration</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Configuration File . . . . .	9
3.2	Via CLI . . . . .	9
<b>4</b>	<b>Walkthrough</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1	Before We Start . . . . .	11
4.2	Configuring a ContainerManager (Optional) . . . . .	11
4.3	Creating a Cluster . . . . .	12
4.4	Adding Hosts To The Cluster . . . . .	12
4.5	Operations . . . . .	13
4.6	Optional Steps . . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>Operations</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1	Preface . . . . .	15
5.2	Bootstrapping . . . . .	15
5.3	Cluster Operations with curl . . . . .	16
<b>6</b>	<b>commctl</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1	Preface . . . . .	19
6.2	Installation . . . . .	19
6.3	Configuration . . . . .	20
6.4	Commands . . . . .	21
<b>7</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1	Internal . . . . .	27
7.2	External . . . . .	27

<b>8</b>	<b>Commissaire Services</b>	<b>29</b>
8.1	Example Use Cases	29
8.2	Writing a Service	30
<b>9</b>	<b>Enums</b>	<b>31</b>
9.1	OS's	31
9.2	Statuses	31
<b>10</b>	<b>REST Endpoints</b>	<b>33</b>
10.1	Cluster	33
10.2	Cluster Members	34
10.3	Cluster Members (Individual)	35
10.4	Cluster Operations: Deploy	36
10.5	Cluster Operations: Upgrade	37
10.6	Cluster Operations: Restart	38
10.7	Clusters	39
10.8	ContainerManagers	39
10.9	ContainerManagerConfig	40
10.10	Host	41
10.11	HostCreds	43
10.12	HostStatus	43
10.13	Hosts	44
10.14	Networks	45
10.15	Network	45
<b>11</b>	<b>Community Meetings</b>	<b>47</b>
11.1	Rules	47
11.2	Meeting Procedure	47
<b>12</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>49</b>
12.1	Server License: GPLv3+	49
12.2	Client License: LGPLv2+	61
<b>13</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>69</b>
13.1	Getting Involved	69
13.2	Authentication Plugins	73
13.3	Writing a Commissaire Service	75
13.4	Developing on Commissaire HTTP	78
13.5	Building Packages	80
13.6	Cloud-Init Integration	81
13.7	CPDs	82
<b>14</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>95</b>

Contents:



Commissaire is a lightweight REST interface for performing system management tasks on network hosts in a cluster through Ansible.

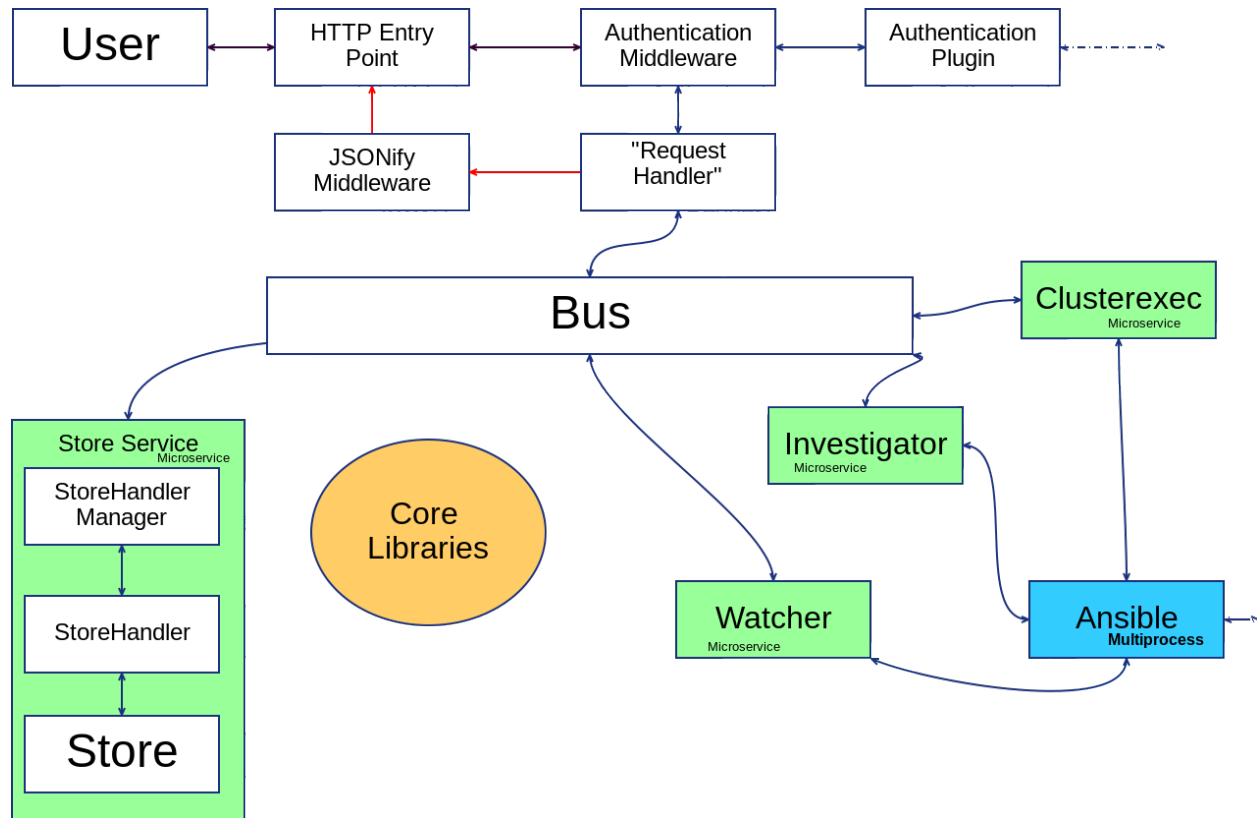
Current capabilities include rolling upgrades and restarts of traditional or “Atomic” hosts, and bootstrapping new hosts into an existing “container management” system such as [OpenShift](#) or [Kubernetes](#).

Moving forward, Commissaire will expand the scope of its REST interface to provide centralized host inventory management and consolidate various Linux subsystems into a centralized API.

## Feature Overview

- Restart hosts in an OpenShift or Kubernetes cluster
- Upgrade hosts in a OpenShift or Kubernetes cluster
- *Bootstrap new hosts into an existing OpenShift or Kubernetes cluster*
- No agent required for hosts: All communication is done over SSH
- *Simple REST interface for automation*
- Service status for health checking
- *Plug-in based authentication framework*
- *Command line interface for operators*
- Built in support for Atomic Host and Server variants of RHEL, Fedora, and CentOS

## Logical Flow



## What commissaire Is Not

There are a lot of overloaded words in technology. It's important to note what commissaire is not as much as what it is. commissaire is not:

- A Container Manager or scheduler (such as OpenShift or Kubernetes)
- A configuration management system (such as [Ansible](#) or [Puppet](#))
- A replacement for individual host management systems

## Example Uses

**Note:** This is an early list. More use cases will be added in the future.

- An administrator needs to upgrade an entire group of hosts acting as Kubernetes nodes
- An administrator needs to restart an entire group of hosts acting as Kubernetes nodes
- An organization would like new hosts to register themselves into a Kubernetes cluster upon first boot without administrator intervention



- An organization would like to keep groups of hosts used as Kubernetes nodes out of direct control of anything but Kubernetes and basic operations.



### Downloads

You can find the latest source releases via GitHub:

- `commissaire`
- `commissaire-http`
- `commissaire-service`
- `commctl`

### Release Schedule

Commissaire follows [semantic versioning](#). Releases occur on the following schedule:

- Minor or patch releases are released every 4th Monday of the month.
- Major releases occur when backwards incompatible changes are introduced.

---

**Note:** Until version 1.0.0 major changes may occur on the minor schedule.

---



---

## REST Configuration

---

### Configuration File

```
$ cat /etc/commissaire/commissaire.conf
{
  "listen-interface": "127.0.0.1",
  "listen-port": 8000,
  "tls-pemfile": "/path/to/server.pem",
  "bus-uri": "redis://127.0.0.1:6379/",
  "authentication-plugins": [{
    "name": "commissaire_http.authentication.httpbasicauth",
    "filepath": "conf/users.json"
  }],
  "self-auths": ["/api/v0/secrets"]
}
```

### Via CLI

```
usage: cli.py [-h] [--debug] [--config-file CONFIG_FILE] [--no-config-file]
             [--listen-interface LISTEN_INTERFACE]
             [--listen-port LISTEN_PORT] [--tls-pemfile TLS_PEMFILE]
             [--tls-clientverifyfile TLS_CLIENTVERIFYFILE]
             [--authentication-plugin MODULE_NAME:key=value,..]
             [--self-auth SELF_AUTHS] [--bus-exchange BUS_EXCHANGE]
             [--bus-uri BUS_URI]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help                show this help message and exit
  --debug                   Turn on debug logging to stdout
  --config-file CONFIG_FILE, -c CONFIG_FILE
                           Full path to a JSON configuration file (command-line
                           arguments override)
```

```
--no-config-file      Disregard default configuration file, if it exists
--listen-interface LISTEN_INTERFACE, -i LISTEN_INTERFACE
                        Interface to listen on
--listen-port LISTEN_PORT, -p LISTEN_PORT
                        Port to listen on
--tls-pemfile TLS_PEMFILE
                        Full path to the TLS PEM for the commissaire server
--tls-clientverifyfile TLS_CLIENTVERIFYFILE
                        Full path to the TLS file containing the certificate
                        authorities that client certificates should be
                        verified against
--authentication-plugin MODULE_NAME:key=value,..
                        Authentication Plugin module and configuration.
--self-auth SELF_AUTHS
                        URI paths which provide their own authentication.
--bus-exchange BUS_EXCHANGE
                        Message bus exchange name.
--bus-uri BUS_URI      Message bus connection URI. See:http://kombu.readthedocs.io/en/latest/userguide/connections.html
```

Example: `commissaire -c conf/myconfig.json`

## Example

The following will run the same server as the above configuration file examples.

---

**Note:** `--no-config` is required when bypassing the configuration file!

---

```
$ commissaire-server --no-config \  
  --bus-uri redis://127.0.0.1:6379/ \  
  --bus-exchange commissaire \  
  --tls-pemfile /path/to/server.pem \  
  --listen-interface 8000 \  
  --authentication-plugin commissaire_http.authentication.  
↪httpbasicauth:filepath=conf/users.json \  
  --self-auth /api/v0/secrets
```

## Authentication

Multiple authentication plugins can be configured via the CLI. To do this use the `--authentication-plugin` switch multiple times.

```
...  
--authentication-plugin commissaire_http.authentication.httbasicauth:filepath=conf/  
↪users.json \  
--authentication-plugin commissaire_http.authentication.keystonetokenauth:url=https://  
↪example.com
```

This document walkthroughs a simple scenario with Commissaire.

### Before We Start

Some commands sections talk about an ssh key. They clarify, the ssh key always meets these requirements:

- The key is a private ssh key
- A copy of the private key would be on the operators system
- The key would belong to a user on the remote host (IE: it would be listed in the `authorized_keys` file on the remote host)
- The user on the remote system would be privileged (easiest example: root)
- The key is used within Commissaire to access hosts

### Configuring a ContainerManager (Optional)

If you will be using OpenShift, OCP, or Kubernetes then configuring a ContainerManager is the first thing to do. This essentially will tell commissaire how to communicate with your ContainerManager. When a cluster is associated to this ContainerManager new hosts will be automatically added into the the ContainerManager as nodes.

Let's say you wanted to add a ContainerManager called `ocp`, which has a url of `https://openshift.example.com`, and uses a token of `aaa` for authentication:

```
commctl container_manager create --type openshift --options='{ "server_url": "https://  
↪openshift.example.com", "token": "aaa"}' ocp  
...
```

**Note:** *Adding Hosts To The Cluster*, later in this document, will show how the ContainerManager interacts binds with Clusters and Hosts.

---

## Creating a Cluster

Clusters are groupings of hosts. These hosts are expected to be similar to each other in functionality. In other words, the configurations of hosts in a cluster should not differ. While the functionality provided by the hosts may differ the system itself should not. Take OpenShift nodes as an example. Some nodes may be hosting pods running different workloads, such as database services, web applications, or a mixture. However, the underlying hosts themselves are configured to be OpenShift nodes and are configured identical to each other.

To create a brand new cluster:

**Note:** If you did not create a ContainerManager you can omit `--container-manager`.

---

```
commctl cluster create --container-manager ocp mycluster
...
```

## Adding Hosts To The Cluster

Adding new hosts to Commissaire comes in two forms. Automatic registration and manual additions.

### Automatic Registration

First, you must create the `user-data` file. `commctl` provides a command, named `user-data`, which helps generate this file for you. Here is an example:

```
$ commctl user-data \
  --password \
  --username USER \
  --cluster CLUSTER \
  --endpoint https://example.com/ \
  CLUSTER.userdata
Password: <PASS>
$ # Let's check that the userdata file is indeed a multipart/mixed file
$ file CLUSTER.userdata
CLUSTER.userdata: multipart/mixed; boundary="====8094544984785845936==",
↵ASCII text
```

Now provide the new `user-data` file when provisioning new hosts in your cloud provider. When the new host starts it will automatically register into Commissaire.

### Manual Registration

You can also add hosts into Commissaire in a manual fashion. To do this you will need:

1. The host to have `sshd` running



2. The host to have `sshd` port open.
3. The private key to an administrative user on the host (EG: `root`)

---

**Note:** Jump to [Creating Keys](#) if you want to create a new key

---

Let's say you have a host called `192.168.152.110` which you'd like to add to the cluster `my_cluster`. You also have a private key of the remote `root` user for `192.168.152.110` at `/path/to/remote/hosts/priv/ssh_key`. The following command would add the host to the cluster:

---

**Note:** Remember, the `ssh` key references the operators copy of the key used when accessing the new host

---

```
$ commctl host create --cluster my_cluster 192.168.152.110 /path/to/remote/hosts/priv/
↪ssh_key
...
```

## Operations

Now that you have at least one host registered in a cluster you can now do operations. Let's do a restart. The following command will start the restart process.

```
commctl cluster restart start my_cluster
...
```

Now let's see what the status of the process is:

For more operations via `commctl` see [commctl](#)

## Optional Steps

The following are optional items which may prove useful for some users.

### Creating Keys

If you want to create a new key pair for the remote host you can do the following:

```
This creates a new ssh public and private key as ``new_key.pub`` and ``new_key``.

.. code-block:: shell

$ ssh-keygen -f new_key -C root
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in new_key.
Your public key has been saved in new_key.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:YoFOXojY0tIkaQBRIpe00HWQdJ8zgOylJwDuQXXJfXc steve@bitfall
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]-----+
```

```
|O%oo=.=*Bo. |
|*.*+ Bo+*= . E |
|oo .o Eo=.. . |
|+. + o . |
|... o+S |
|oo oo . .. |
|+ . + |
| .. |
| |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
```

You could then use your cloud provider to inject the key into the host.

- [AWS documentation](#)
- [GCE](#)

## Preface

All operations via Commissaire are done via REST. REST calls are the preferred way to integrate with Commissaire. While any HTTP client can be used to directly interface with the REST server, many operators will feel more comfortable using *commctl*.

### curl

Every call requires a username and password to be passed via HTTP Basic Auth. With curl this looks like:

```
curl ... -u "USERNAME:PASSWORD" ...
```

The proper headers must also be passed. Since all of the REST communication is done via JSON the `Content-Type` must be set to `application/json`.

```
curl ... -H "Content-Type: application/json" ...
```

Lastly, the type of operation must be specified. For example, *PUT* must be used when creating while *GET* must be used for retrieving.

```
curl ... -XPUT ...
```

## Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping happens when a new host is added to commissaire via the Host endpoint.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XPUT -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
↪host/192.168.1.100 -d '{"host": "192.168.1.100", "cluster": "datacenter1", "remote_  
↪user": "root", "ssh_priv_key": "dGVzdAo="}'  
...
```

It's important to remember `ssh_priv_key` must be base64 encoded without newlines. On many systems this can be done via that **base64** command and using the **-w0** switch.

```
$ cat path/to/key | base64 -w0 > encoded_key
```

For specifics on the endpoint see *Host*

**Note:** `commissaire` can help automate the bootstrapping of new hosts using cloud-init for early initialization. See *Cloud-Init Integration*.

---

## Cluster Operations with curl

---

**Note:** Operators will probably want to use `commctl`

---

These operations are done across all hosts associated with a cluster.

### Restart

Restarting a cluster is done by creating a new `restart` record for a specific cluster.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XPUT -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
→cluster/datacenter1/restart  
...
```

To check on a `restart` record, a REST *GET* call on the same endpoint will show the current status.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XGET -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
→cluster/datacenter1/restart  
...
```

For specifics on the `restart` endpoint see *Cluster Operations: Restart*

### Upgrade

Upgrading a cluster is done by creating a new `upgrade` record for a specific cluster.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XPUT -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
→cluster/datacenter1/upgrade  
...
```

To check on an `upgrade` record, a REST *GET* call on the same endpoint will show the current status.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XGET -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
→cluster/datacenter1/upgrade  
...
```

For specifics on the `upgrade` endpoint see *Cluster Operations: Upgrade*

## Deploy

Deploying to a cluster is done by creating a new `deploy` record for a specific cluster.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XPUT -H "Content-Type: application/json" --data='{"version": "7.2.1"}' ↵  
↪http://localhost:8000/api/v0/cluster/datacenter1/deploy  
...
```

To check on a `deploy` record, a REST *GET* call on the same endpoint will show the current status.

```
curl -u "a:a" -XGET -H "Content-Type: application/json" http://localhost:8000/api/v0/  
↪cluster/datacenter1/deploy  
...
```

For specifics on the `deploy` endpoint see *Cluster Operations: Deploy*



## Preface

`commctl` is the official command line utility for Commissaire. `commctl` acts as a clean user interface between the operator and the commissaire-server allowing for a more traditional experience for operators.

## Installation

### Via Source

```
$ pip install git+https://github.com/projectatomic/commctl.git
...
```

### Via Docker

From a checkout of the `commctl` repository:

```
$ sudo docker build -t commctl . # Done once to build the image
...
$ sudo docker run -t -i --volume=`pwd`/.commissaire.json:/root/.commissaire.json:Z_
↪commctl --help
```

### Via RPM

If you want to roll your own RPM, the spec file can be found in the [Fedora package repo](#).

On RHEL/CentOS/Fedora based systems you will also need to make sure to have an RPM build environment set up. This includes packages such as:

- rpm-build
- redhat-rpm-config

For further dependencies please see `BuildRequires` in the spec file.

## Configuration

`commctl` requires a configuration file. The default path is `~/.commissaire.json` though it can be changed with the `--config/-c` option.

```
{
  "username": "a",
  "endpoint": "http://127.0.0.1:8000"
}
```

---

**Note:** At least one endpoint must be defined!

---

The password may be stored in the configuration file as well.

**Warning:** The configuration file is plain text. If you choose to keep a password in the file make sure to keep the file permissions locked down.

```
{
  "username": "a",
  "password": "a",
  "endpoint": "http://127.0.0.1:8000"
}
```

If you are using the Kubernetes authentication plugin you can opt to reuse the credentials from your kubeconfig like so:

---

**Note:** If you include username/password and kubeconfig items the username/password will be ignored in favor of the kubeconfig.

---

Multiple fallback endpoints may be specified as a list. The endpoints are tried in order until a successful connection is made.

```
{
  "username": "a",
  "endpoint": [
    "http://127.0.0.1:8000",
    "http://192.168.122.100:8000",
    "http://10.1.1.1:8000"
  ]
}
```



## Commands

### cluster

---

**Note:** For API versions of these commands see the *Cluster API*

---

#### create

`create` will create a new cluster. It takes in two flags:

- `-t/--type`: Type of the cluster (Default: kubernetes)
- `-n/--network`: Name of the network (Default: default)

`create` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name to give the cluster

```
$ commctl cluster create --type kubernetes --network default my_cluster
```

#### delete

`delete` will delete a cluster from the server.

`delete` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to delete

```
$ commctl cluster delete my_cluster
```

#### get

`get` will retrieve a cluster from the server.

`get` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to retrieve

```
$ commctl cluster get my_cluster
```

#### list

`list` will provide a list of all configured clusters.

To list all clusters:

```
commctl cluster list
...
```

### deploy start

`deploy start` will create a new deployment on an Atomic Host. This is an asynchronous action. See [deploy status](#) on checking the results.

`deploy start` requires two positional arguments:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to deploy upon
- `version`: The version with which to upgrade

```
$ commctl cluster deploy start mycluster 7.4.1
```

### deploy status

`deploy status` will retrieve the status of an deploy

`deploy status` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to check

```
$ commctl cluster deploy status mycluster
```

### restart start

`restart start` will create a new restart roll on a cluster of hosts. This is an asynchronous action. See [restart status](#) on checking the results.

`restart start` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to restart

```
commctl cluster restart start my_cluster
...
```

### restart status

`restart status` will retrieve the status of an restart

`restart status` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to check

```
commctl cluster restart status my_cluster
...
```

### upgrade start

`upgrade start` will create a new upgrade on a cluster of hosts. This is an asynchronous action. See [upgrade status](#) on checking the results.

`upgrade start` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to upgrade

```
commctl cluster upgrade start datacenter1 7.2.2
...
```

### upgrade status

`upgrade status` will retrieve the status of an upgrade

`upgrade status` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the cluster to check

```
commctl cluster upgrade status datacenter1
...
```

## host

---

**Note:** For API versions of these commands see the *Host API*

---

### create

`create` will create a new host record. It takes in one flag:

- `-c/--cluster`: Adds the host to the specified cluster

`create` requires two positional arguments:

- `address`: The domain or address of the host to access and add
- `ssh_priv_key`: The full path to the **remote hosts** ssh private key for initial access

```
.. code-block:: shell

    $ commctl host create --cluster my_cluster 192.168.152.110 /path/to/remote/hosts/
    ↪priv/ssh_key
    ...
```

---

**Note:** When creating a new host record the remote host will need to have an ssh key already generated and available for commissaire. The host also will need to have ssh running and the `python` command must be available. If you want to bootstrap new hosts please see our *Cloud-Init Integration* documentation.

---

### delete

`delete` will delete a host from the server.

`delete` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the host to delete

```
$ commctl host delete 192.168.152.110
```

### get

get retrieves a host record from the server.

get requires one positional argument:

- address: The address or domain of the host to retrieve

```
$ commctl host get 192.168.152.110
```

### list

list will provide a list of all configured hosts.

To list all hosts:

```
commctl host list
...
```

### status

status retrieves status information for a specific host.

status requires one positional argument:

- address: The address or domain of the host to retrieve status

```
$ commctl host status 192.168.152.110
```

### ssh

---

**Note:** For the api used for this commands see the *Host Creds API*

---

commctl provides a simple way to connect to your host node by pulling down the `ssh_priv_key` and `remote_user` from the server. The `ssh_priv_key` is stored temporarily and is removed upon the completion of the connection.

ssh requires one positional argument:

- hostname: The address or domain of th

ssh allows for N optional positional argument:

- extra\_args: Extra arguments to pass to the ssh command

To connect to a host node:

```
commctl host ssh 192.168.1.100
...
```

To connect to a host node with extra ssh parameters:

```
commctl host ssh 192.168.1.100 -v -p 9876
...
```

---

## network

---

**Note:** For API versions of these commands see the *Network API*

---

### create

`create` will create a new network record. It takes in two flags:

- `-t/--type`: The type of the network: (Default: `flannel_etcd`)
- `-o/--options`: Additional options for the network (Default: “{”)

`create` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name to give the network

```
$ commctl network create --type flannel_server --options '{"address": "192.168.152.
↪100:8080"}' my_network
```

### delete

`delete` will delete a network from the server.

`delete` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the network to delete

```
$ commctl network delete my_network
```

### get

`get` will retrieve a network from the server.

`get` requires one positional argument:

- `name`: The name of the network to retrieve

```
$ commctl network get my_network
```

### list

`list` will provide a list of all configured networks.

To list all hosts in a specific cluster:

```
commctl host list datacenter1
...
```

## passhash

The `passhash` command provides an easy way to create `bcrypt2` hashes.

The quickest way to use the command is to provide no flags. This will prompt you for the password and output the hash.

```
$ commctl passhash
Password:
$2a$12$tMz3FVwwkXoXcTvCHdNnullwC.sBX1KyRYEB.FZ42VCPZVc5.SyW
```

If you have a password in a file you can use the `--file/-f` switch to use it as the password.

```
$ commctl passhash --file my_password.txt
$2a$12$K5KtQ6woCJW5Y9gSC9W25eRulrMWIT5WyLsLtauoZyB2bZQ8yjc1C
```

If you would like to change the strength of the hash via it's rounds you can use `--rounds/-r`.

```
$ commctl passhash --rounds 15
Password:
$2a$15$mTKz3Hl08AcJsK79YGk9G.RHelP9ksr/whLyxZGsh92bvJt83mb8q
```

If you want to pass the password directly in the command you can use `--password`

**Warning:** Generally this is a bad idea as the password may be kept in shell history and will be viewable by anyone else with access to the terminal.

```
$ commctl passhash --password bad_idea
$2a$12$BJZYMkFEvG1osE5YXBxwIOMEHCpvHu8I1SnVpE6L0JbuhNca.Lj.C
```

### Internal

The following are internal components of commissaire.

#### Commissaire Server

The commissaire server is the REST interface and is how an administrator works with commissaire. It attempts to follow REST as strictly as possible through the interpretation of commissaire developers.

#### Services

See *Commissaire Services*

### External

The following are external components of commissaire.

#### etcd

etcd is used as the data store for commissaire. Any persistent data is kept within etcd as either traditional *key = value* pairs or as *key = JSON*. While any etcd instance will work it's recommended to use the same etcd cluster with Kubernetes.

## Container Manager

OpenShift or Kubernetes can be used as the container manager. commissaire utilizes Kubernetes API to ensure that new host nodes register properly. From this point forward Kubernetes is able to use the host node to schedule pods, etc...



---

## Commissaire Services

---

Commissaire Service is a framework for writing long running services for the Commissaire management system. It provides a standard way to connect to Commissaire's message bus and provide/consume services.

Each service by default looks for a `.conf` file named after itself in `/etc/commissaire` for its configuration. For example, the Storage service looks for `/etc/commissaire/storage.conf`. The default location can be overridden with the `-c/--config` command-line option for any of the services.

For easier deployment on cloud services, each Commissaire service will also look to `etcd` for configuration if certain environment variables are defined, particularly `ETCD_MACHINES`.

Recognized environment variables for retrieving configuration from `etcd` are:

- `ETCD_MACHINES` : Comma-separated list of `etcd` service URLs
- `ETCD_TLSPEM` : Optional path to local TLS client certificate public key file
- `ETCD_TLSKEY` : Optional path to local TLS client certificate private key file
- `ETCD_CACERT` : Optional path to local TLS certificate authority public key file
- `ETCD_USERNAME` : Optional username used for basic auth
- `ETCD_PASSWORD` : Optional password used for basic auth

## Example Use Cases

### Commissaire Clusterexec

Commissaire's `Cluster Execution` service is a set of long running processes which handle rolling operations over hosts in a cluster.

- Local configuration in file `/etc/commissaire/clusterexec.conf`
- Remote configuration in `etcd` key `/commissaire/config/clusterexec`

## Commissaire Container Manager

Commissaire's `Container Manager` service is a set of long running processes which provide a consistent API to work with container managers.

- Local configuration in file `/etc/commissaire/containermgr.conf`
- Remote configuration in `etcd` key `/commissaire/config/containermgr`

## Commissaire Investigator

Commissaire's `Investigator` is a set of long running processes which connect to and bootstrap new hosts wanting to be managed by Commissaire.

- Local configuration in file `/etc/commissaire/investigator.conf`
- Remote configuration in `etcd` key `/commissaire/config/investigator`

## Commissaire Watcher

Commissaire's `Watcher` is a set of long running processes which periodically connects to hosts that have already been bootstrapped and checks their status.

- Local configuration in file `/etc/commissaire/watcher.conf`
- Remote configuration in `etcd` key `/commissaire/config/watcher`

## Commissaire Storage

Commissaire's `Storage` is a set of long running processes which broker storage and retrieval requests of persistent data.

Additionally, this service publishes notifications on the bus when creating, updating or deleting stored records. Other services can listen for and react to these notifications to automatically update internal state or kick off a long-running operation.

- Local configuration in file `/etc/commissaire/storage.conf`
- Remote configuration in `etcd` key `/commissaire/config/storage`

## Writing a Service

See *Developing Services*

### OS's

- **atomic**: <http://www.projectatomic.io/>
- **rhel**: <http://www.redhat.com/en/technologies/linux-platforms/enterprise-linux>
- **centos**: <https://www.centos.org/>
- **fedora**: <https://getfedora.org/>
- **flannel\_etcd**: Uses the configured etcd store handler for it's network configuration
- **flanneld\_service**: Uses flannel in client/server mode. Requires options to have address of `host:port`.

### Statuses

#### Cluster Statuses

- **ok**: The cluster is active as expected.
- **degraded**: The cluster has one more more nodes that are not active.
- **failed**: No nodes are currently active.

#### Host Statuses

- **investigating**: The host has passed credentials to commissaire which is now looking at the system.
- **bootstrapping**: The host is going through changes to become active.
- **active**: The host is part of the cluster and is registered with the Container Manager.
- **disassociated**: The host exists but is not associated with the Container Manager.

- **failed:** Unable to access the system.

## Upgrade Statuses

- **in\_process:** The cluster is currently upgrading hosts.
- **finished:** The cluster successfully upgraded.
- **failed:** The cluster could not upgrade.

## ContainerManager Types

- **openshift:** A cluster with an OpenShift compatible API.

REST stands for representational state transfer and is one of many ways to expose API's as a web service. REST allows “requesting systems to access and manipulate textual representations of Web resources using a uniform and predefined set of stateless operations. [...] Using HTTP, as is most common, the kind of operations available include those predefined by the HTTP verbs GET, POST, PUT, DELETE and so on.” ([Wikipedia](#))

For more information on REST see the [original dissertation](#).

### Cluster

**Endpoint:** `/api/v0/cluster/{NAME}`

(Internal model name: `Cluster`)

Changed in version 0.1.0: `type` has been removed in favor of `container_manager`.

### GET

Retrieve the status of the cluster.

```
{
  "name": string,
  "status" string,
  "network": string,
  "container_manager": str,
  "hosts": {
    "total": int,
    "available": int,
    "unavailable": int
  }
}
```

## Example

```
{
  "name": "mycluster",
  "status": "ok",
  "network": "default",
  "container_manager": "prod_openshift",
  "hosts": {
    "total": 3,
    "available": 2,
    "unavailable": 1
  }
}
```

## PUT

Creates a new cluster.

Deprecated since version 0.0.1: Provide a network when creating a new Cluster.

```
{
  "container_manager": string // (Optional) Name of the container manager to use
  "network": string // The name of the network
}
```

## Example

```
{
  "container_manager": "prod_openshift",
  "network": "default"
}
```

## DELETE

Deletes an existing cluster.

## Example Response

```
[]
```

## Cluster Members

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/{NAME}/hosts

## GET

Retrieve the host list for a cluster.

```
[
  host_address, ...
]
```

**Example**

```
[
  "192.168.100.50",
  "192.168.100.51"
]
```

**PUT**

Replace the host list for a cluster. The “old” list must match the current host list.

```
{
  "old": [host_address, ...]
  "new": [host_address, ...]
}
```

**Example**

```
{
  "old": ["192.168.100.50"],
  "new": ["192.168.100.50", "192.168.100.51"]
}
```

**Cluster Members (Individual)**

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/{NAME}/hosts/{IP}

**GET**

Membership test. Returns 200 if host {IP} is in cluster, else 404.

**Example Response**

```
['192.168.100.50']
```

**PUT**

Adds host {IP} to cluster and returns the host added in a list. (Idempotent)

No body.

### Example Response

```
['192.168.100.50']
```

## DELETE

Removes host {IP} from cluster returning an empty list. (Idempotent)

No body.

### Example Response

```
[]
```

## Cluster Operations: Deploy

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/{NAME}/deploy

(Internal model name: ClusterDeploy)

## GET

Retrieve the current status of an OSTree tree deployment.

```
{
  "status": string,
  "version": string,
  "deployed": HOST_LIST,
  "in_process": HOST_LIST,
  "started_at": string,
  "finished_at": string
}
```

### Example

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "version": "7.2.6",
  "deployed": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## PUT

Start a new OSTree tree deployment.



```
{
  "version": string // Which OSTree tree to deploy
}
```

**Example**

```
{
  "version": "7.2.6"
}
```

**Example Response**

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "version": "7.2.6",
  "deployed": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## Cluster Operations: Upgrade

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/{NAME}/upgrade

(Internal model name: ClusterUpgrade)

**GET**

Retrieve the current status of upgrades.

```
{
  "status": string,
  "upgraded": HOST_LIST,
  "in_process": HOST_LIST,
  "started_at": string,
  "finished_at": string
}
```

**Example**

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "upgraded": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## PUT

Start a new upgrade.

No body.

### Example Response

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "upgraded": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## Cluster Operations: Restart

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/{NAME}/restart

(Internal model name: ClusterRestart)

## GET

Retrieve the status of a restart.

```
{
  "status": string,
  "restarted": HOST_LIST,
  "in_process": HOST_LIST,
  "started_at": string,
  "finished_at": string
}
```

### Example

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "restarted": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## PUT

Create a new restart.

No body.

## Example Response

```
{
  "status": "in_process",
  "restarted": [{...}],
  "in_process": [{...}],
  "started_at": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "finished_at": null
}
```

## Clusters

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/cluster/

(Internal model name: Clusters)

### GET

Retrieve a list of all clusters.

```
[
  string, ...
]
```

### Example

```
[
  "mycluster",
]
```

## ContainerManagers

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/containermanagers/

(Internal model name: ContainerManagerConfig)

### GET

Retrieve a list of all configured ContainerManagers.

```
[
  string, ...
]
```

### Example

```
[
  "prod_openshift",
]
```

## ContainerManagerConfig

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/containermanager/{name}

(Internal model name: ContainerManagerConfig)

### GET

Retrieve a specific ContainerManagerConfig record.

```
{
  "name": string,           // The name of the ContainerManagerConfig
  "type": enum(string),    // The type of the ContainerManagerConfig
  "options": dict          // Options to configure a ContainerManagerConfig
}
```

---

**Note:** See *ContainerManager Types* for a list and description of ContainerManager types.

---

### Example

```
{
  "name": "prod_openshift",
  "type": "openshift",
  "options": {
    "apiserver": "https://192.168.152.101:8080/api/"
  },
}
```

### PUT

Creates a new ContainerManagerConfig record.

```
{
  "name": str,              // Name of the ContainerManagerConfig
  "type": enum(string),    // The type of the ContainerManagerConfig
  "options": dict          // Options to explain a ContainerManagerConfig
}
```

---

**Note:** See *ContainerManager Types* for a list and description of ContainerManager types.

---

## Example

```
{
  "type": "openshift",
  "options": {
    "apiserver": "https://192.168.152.101:8080/api/"
  },
}
```

## DELETE

Deletes a ContainerManagerConfig record. (Idempotent)

No body.

## Example Response

```
[ ]
```

## Host

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/host/{IP}

(Internal model name: Host)

## GET

Retrieve a specific host record.

```
{
  "address": string,           // The IP address of the cluster host
  "status": enum(string),     // The status of the cluster host
  "os": enum(string),         // The OS name
  "cpus": int,                // The number of CPUs on the cluster host
  "memory": int,              // The memory of the cluster host in kilobytes
  "space": int,               // The disk space on the cluster host
  "last_check": string,       // ISO date format the cluster host was last checked
  "source": string            // (optional) External source for host information
}
```

---

**Note:** See *Host Statuses* for a list and description of host statuses.

---



---

**Note:** See *OS's* for a list and description of host statuses.

---

The `source` value, if defined, names a storage plugin which can provide information for this particular `Host` record. If omitted, host information is obtained from the default storage plugin defined by Commissaire's storage configuration.

## Example

A host owned by Commissaire.

```
{
  "address": "192.168.100.50",
  "status": "active",
  "os": "atomic",
  "cpus": 4,
  "memory": 11989228,
  "space": 487652,
  "last_check": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454",
  "source": ""
}
```

A host owned by an external provider (note the "source" field).

```
{
  "address": "192.168.100.50",
  "status": "active",
  "os": "fedora",
  "cpus": 4,
  "memory": 2048,
  "space": 51475068,
  "last_check": "2016-11-28T22:10:11.851787",
  "source": "cloudforms"
}
```

## PUT

Creates a new host record.

```
{
  "ssh_priv_key": string, // base64 encoded ssh private key
  "remote_user": string, // Optional name of ssh user to use (default=root)
  "cluster": string      // Optional cluster the host should be associated with
}
```

---

**Note:** The rest of the host record will be filled out once the data has been pulled from the cluster host.

---

**Note:** As a convenience to hosts wishing to add themselves as part of a boot script, the endpoint `/api/v0/host` (without the `{IP}`) also accepts PUT requests. Here, the host address is inferred from the request itself but otherwise works the same: creates a new host record accessible at `/api/v0/host/{IP}`.

---

## Example

```
{
  "cluster": "default",
  "remote_user": "root",
  "ssh_priv_key": "dGVzdAo..."
}
```

## DELETE

Deletes a host record.

## HostCreds

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/host/{IP}/creds

## GET

Retrieve a specific hosts credentials.

```
{
  "ssh_priv_key": string, // base64 encoded ssh private key
  "remote_user": string, // name of ssh user to use for connections
}
```

## HostStatus

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/host/{IP}/status

(Internal model name: HostStatus)

## GET

Retrieve a specific hosts status.

```
{
  "type": string, // type of status
  "host": dict, // status elements from the Host instance
  "container_manager": dict, // status elements reported from the Container_
↳Manager
}
```

### Example: Default

```
{
  "type": "host_only",
  "host": {
    "last_check": "2016-07-29T19:54:57.204671",
    "status": "active",
  },
  "container_manager": {...}
}
```

## Hosts

**Endpoint:** /api/v0/hosts

(Internal model name: Hosts)

### GET

Retrieve a list of hosts.

```
[
  {
    "address": string,           // The IP address of the cluster host
    "status": enum(string),     // The status of the cluster host
    "os": enum(string),         // The OS name
    "cpus": int,                // The number of CPUs on the cluster host
    "memory": int,              // The memory of the cluster host in kilobytes
    "space": int,               // The disk space on the cluster host
    "last_check": string        // ISO date format the cluster host was last checked
  }...
]
```

---

**Note:** See *Host Statuses* for a list and description of host statuses.

---

---

**Note:** See *OS's* for a list and description of host statuses.

---

### Example

```
[
  {
    "address": "192.168.100.50",
    "status": "active",
    "os": "atomic",
    "cpus": 4,
    "memory": 11989228,
    "space": 487652,
    "last_check": "2015-12-17T15:48:18.710454"
  },
  {
    "address": "192.168.100.51",
    "status": "active",
    "os": "atomic",
    "cpus": 3,
    "memory": 11989228,
    "space": 487652,
    "last_check": "2015-12-17T15:48:30.401090"
  }
]
```



## Networks

**Endpoint:** `/api/v0/networks/`

(Internal model name: Networks)

### GET

Retrieve a list of all networks.

```
[
  string, ...
]
```

### Example

```
[
  "mynetwork",
]
```

## Network

**Endpoint:** `/api/v0/network/{name}`

(Internal model name: Network)

### GET

Retrieve a specific network record.

```
{
  "name": string,           // The name of the network
  "type": enum(string),    // The type of the network
  "options": dict          // Options to explain a network
}
```

---

**Note:** See network-types for a list and description of network types.

---

### Example

```
{
  "name": "mynetwork",
  "type": "flannel_server",
  "options": {
    "address": "192.168.152.101:8080"
  },
}
```

## PUT

Creates a new network record.

```
{
  "type": enum(string), // The type of the network
  "options": dict       // Options to explain a network
}
```

---

**Note:** See network-types for a list and description of network types.

---

### Example

```
{
  "type": "flannel_server",
  "options": {
    "address": "192.168.152.101:8080"
  },
}
```

## DELETE

Deletes a network record. (Idempotent)

No body.

### Example Response

```
[]
```

# CHAPTER 11

---

## Community Meetings

---

The Commissaire Community Meeting is intended to bring all those who are interested in, currently working on, or using Commissaire together to discuss the project as a group.

The meeting starts at 3:00 PM UTC and is held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the [#atomic Freenode IRC](#) channel.

Timezone	Time
UTC	3:00 PM
EDT (US)	11:00 AM
IST (India)	8:30 PM
CST (China)	11:00 PM
AEST	1:00 AM

## Rules

- Anyone can propose ideas
- There are no bad ideas
- Non-technical items are no more or less important than technical items
- It is healthy to disagree but it must be kept civil
- If you need help on a subject ask/If someone asks for help, help them!

## Meeting Procedure

Each meeting is run by one of the [core developers](#) and the results channel is logged and posted to a [gist](#) for archival.

The meeting is broken into four sections: Presentation(s), Open PR Discussion, Open Issue Discussion, and Open Floor.

## **Presentation(s)**

The Presentation section is used when a member would like to present slides, a demo, etc.. The slot for presentations will be available at every meeting but only meetings with proposed presentations will utilize the time.

## **Open PR Discussion**

The Open PR section is used:

- List out the current open pull requests across all of the Commissaire repos
- As a group discuss PRs. This may be for clarification, requests for help, review, etc..
- Close any PRs which are finished/no longer needed

## **Open Issue Discussion**

The Open Issue section is used for:

- List out the current open issues across all of the Commissaire repos
- As a group discuss issues. This may be for clarification, requests for help, review, etc..
- Close/Open issues based on discussion

## **Open Floor**

The Open Floor section is used for general Commissaire discussion. Examples include:

- Proposing a presentation for next meeting
- Noting cancelation of a future meeting
- Discussion about meeting process
- Architecture/Design discussions

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#### 1. Source Code.

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The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6,

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```
"copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.
  <one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
  Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
  This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
  modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public
  License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
  version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
  This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
  but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
  MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.  See the GNU
  Library General Public License for more details.
  You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public
  License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
  Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.
You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if
necessary.  Here is a sample; alter the names:
  Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the
  library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.
  <signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
  Ty Coon, President of Vice
That's all there is to it!
the original authors' reputations.
```



## Getting Involved

### Development Location

The code for `commissaire` lives on GitHub. The main repo can be found at <https://github.com/projectatomic/commissaire>.

### Development Setup

See `DEVEL.rst`

### Vagrant

A `Vagrantfile` is provided which will give you a full local development setup.

To run the vagrant development environment make sure you have a supported virtualization system, `vagrant` and `vagrant-sshfs` installed, and have all `commissaire` projects checked out in the parent folder as the `commissaire` vagrant box will attempt to mount them over SSH.

```
$ ls ../ | grep 'commissaire'
commissaire
commissaire-http
commissaire-service
$
```

To run the vagrant development environment make sure you have a support virtualization system as well as `vagrant` installed and execute `./tools/vagrantup`.

**Warning:** If you want to use the `vagrant` command directly note that you will have to follow the same start up process used in `./tools/vagrantup`

**Note:** If you decide to use the `vagrant` command directly, the `fedora-atomic` host will require a manual work-around to mount the shared folder at `/home/vagrant/sync`. After the box is up the first time, run `vagrant ssh fedora-atomic` to log into the virtual machine, then run `sudo rpm-ostree install fuse-sshfs`. Exit back out to the host machine and restart the virtual machine with `vagrant reload fedora-atomic`.

**Note:** You will need to add an ssh pub key to `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys` on nodes if you will not be using `cloud-init` for bootstrapping.

Server	IP	OS	AutoStart
Servers (etcd/redis)	192.168.152.101	Fedora Cloud 25	Yes
Fedora Node	192.168.152.110	Fedora Cloud 25	Yes
Fedora Atomic Node	192.168.152.111	Fedora Atomic 25	Yes
Commissaire	192.168.152.100	Fedora Cloud 25	No
Kubernetes	192.168.152.102	Fedora Cloud 25	No

For more information see the [Vagrant site](#).

## Getting Up To Speed

As you can see commissaire uses a number of libraries.

```
setuptools #license=MIT
sphinx_rtd_theme #license=BSD
python-etcd #license=MIT
requests #license=ASLv2.0
kombu #license=BSD
```

Of these, the most important to be up to speed on are:

- ansible: <https://www.ansible.com/>

## Standards

### Conventions

### Code

Like most projects commissaire expects specific coding standards to be followed. `pep8` is followed strictly with the exception of E402: module level import not at top of file.

## Commissaire Proposal Document

A Commissaire Proposal Document (CPD) must be submitted and approved before significantly changing the current implementation. This applies to changes which break backward compatibility, replace a subsystem, change the user experience, etc.. For information on the CPD process see [CPD-1: CPD Process](#) and the [CPD Template](#).

## Ansible Templates

Variables are used with jinja2 templates and should always prefix **commissaire\_**. Here is a current list variables in use as examples:

Name	Description
commissaire_targets	Host(s) to target
commissaire_install_libselinux_python	Command to install libselinux-python
commissaire_install_flannel	Command to install flannel
commissaire_flanneld_config_local	Local flannel config file to template to the target(s)
commissaire_flanneld_config	Remote path to the flannel config
commissaire_flannel_service	Name of the flannel service
commissaire_install_docker	Command to install docker
commissaire_docker_config_local	Local docker config file to template to the target(s)
commissaire_docker_config	Remote path to the docker config
commissaire_docker_service	Name of the docker service
commissaire_install_kube	Command to install kubernetes minion packages
commissaire_kubernetes_config_local	Local kubernetes config file to template to the target(s)
commissaire_kubernetes_config	Remote path to the kubernetes config
commissaire_kubeconfig_config_local	Local kubeconfig file to template to the target(s)
commissaire_kubeconfig_config	Remote path to the kubeconfig
commissaire_kubelet_service	Name of the kubelet service
commissaire_kubeproxy_service	Name of the kubernetes proxy service
commissaire_restart_command	Host restart command
commissaire_upgrade_command	Host upgrade command
commissaire_bootstrap_ip	The IP address of the host
commissaire_kubernetes_api_server_url	The kubernetes api server (scheme://host:port)
commissaire_kubernetes_client_cert_path	Path to the kubernetes client certificate
commissaire_kubernetes_client_key_path	Path to the kubernetes client key
commissaire_kubernetes_client_cert_path_local	Path to the local kubernetes client certificate
commissaire_kubernetes_client_key_path_local	Path to the local kubernetes client key
commissaire_kubernetes_bearer_token	The bearer token used to contact kubernetes
commissaire_docker_registry_host	The docker registry host
commissaire_docker_registry_port	The docker registry port
commissaire_etcd_server_url	The etcd server (scheme://host:port)
commissaire_etcd_ca_path	Path to the etcd certificate authority
commissaire_etcd_client_cert_path	Path to the etcd client certificate
commissaire_etcd_client_key_path	Path to the etcd client key
commissaire_etcd_ca_path_local	Path to the local etcd certificate authority
commissaire_etcd_client_cert_path_local	Path to the local etcd client certificate
commissaire_etcd_client_key_path_local	Path to the local etcd client key
commissaire_flannel_key	The flannel configuration key

## Testing

### Unit Testing

commissaire uses TravisCI to verify that all unit tests are passing. **All unit tests must pass and coverage must be above 80% before code will be accepted. No exceptions..**

To run unit tests locally and see where your code stands:

```
$ tox
...
```

## End-to-End/BDD Testing

commissaire uses [Behave](#) to execute end to end/BDD tests. You will need to have the following in your parent directory to properly be able to execute tests locally.

```
$ ls ../ | grep 'comm'
commctl
commissaire
commissaire-http
commissaire-service
$
```

To run e2e/bdd tests locally and see where your code stands:

```
(virtualenv)$ behave -D start-all-servers
...
```

---

**Note:** you can pass `-D commissaire-server-args=""` to append server arguments when starting the server from behave.

---

or via tox

```
(virtualenv)$ tox -e bdd
...
```

You can also run the tests against any commissaire/etcd instance directly.

**Warning:** Do **not** point to a real instance of commissaire. e2e/BDD tests will simulate real usage on a running server and will probably cause damage.

See `manual_installation` for how to set up commissaire.

```
# Set up ...
(virtualenv)$ behave \
  -D commissaire-server=http://127.0.0.1:8000 \
  -D etcd=http://127.0.0.1:2379 \
  -D bus-uri=redis://127.0.0.1:6379
...
```

If you are using our vagrant set up you can use the `use-vagrant` argument.

```
(virtualenv)$ ./tools/vagrantup
...
(virtualenv)$ behave -D use-vagrant
...
```

Here are all of the user arguments supported by using the `-D` options:

- `commissaire-server`: The URI of the server to use.
- `etcd`: The URI of a running etcd to use.
- `bus-uri`: The URI of a bus service to use.
- `use-vagrant`: If vagrant **is in** use. Ignores `start-*` items.
- `start-all-servers`: Starts everything (like setting all `start-*` items).
- `start-etcd`: If etcd should be started.
- `start-custodia`: If custodia should be started.
- `start-redis`: If redis should be started. Also sets `BUS_URI`.
- `start-storage-service`: If `commissaire-storage-service` should start.
- `start-investigator-service`: If `commissaire-investigator-service` should start.
- `start-watcher-service`: If `commissaire-watcher-service` should start.
- `start-commissaire-server`: If the `commissaire-server` should start.

There are a number of tags within the tests. Using these tags can target specific parts of the codebase without running the full suite. Use `-t` to specify tags. `-k` is also helpful as it will suppress showing the tests that did not run. Using a `~` before the tag will disable all test with that tag. See `behave --tags-help` for more details

Tag	Description
<code>anonymous</code>	Tests without authentication
<code>clientcert</code>	Tests that use a client certificate
<code>cluster</code>	Tests that are specific to cluster functionality
<code>clusterexec</code>	Tests that use the clusterexec code
<code>create</code>	Tests that create a resource
<code>delete</code>	Tests that delete a resource
<code>deploy</code>	Tests which use the deploy functionality
<code>hosts</code>	Tests that are specific to the hosts functionality
<code>list</code>	Tests that list a resource
<code>recreate</code>	Tests that recreate a resource
<code>restart</code>	Tests which use the restart functionality
<code>retrieve</code>	Tests the get a resource
<code>slow</code>	Tests that are known to run slow
<code>ssh</code>	Tests which use the ssh related functionality
<code>status</code>	Tests that are specific to the status functionality
<code>upgrade</code>	Tests which use the upgrade functionality

The following command shows how to run all the create tests that are not marked slow:

```
# Set up ...
(virtualenv)$ behave -k -t create,~slow \
  -D commissaire-server=http://127.0.0.1:8000 \
  -D etcd=http://127.0.0.1:2379 \
  -D bus-uri=redis://127.0.0.1:6379
...
```

The same thing using the `./tools/behave` script:

```
# Set up ...
(virtualenv)$ ./tools/behave -t create,~slow
...
```

## Authentication Plugins

commissaire's authentication is handled by a simple WSGI based plugin based system. To create a new authentication plugin you must:

- subclass `commissaire_http.authentication.Authenticator`
- name the class `PluginClass`
- override the `authenticate` method

If you need to have configuration items passed when used you will also need to override `__init__` adding in keyword arguments.

---

**Note:** The `authenticate` should always return `True` for success, `False` for general failure, or handle responses itself as a WSGI application.

---

## Examples

### Basic

```
from commissaire_http.authentication import Authenticator

class AlwaysAllowOnSSL(Authenticator):
    """
    Example: Allows anyone if they use https.
    """

    def authenticate(self, environ, start_response):
        """
        Allows access if https is in use.

        :param environ: WSGI environment instance.
        :type environ: dict
        :param start_response: WSGI start response callable.
        :type start_response: callable
        :returns: True on success, False on failure
        :rtype: bool
        """
        if environ.get('wsgi.url_scheme', 'http') == 'https':
            return True
        return False

#: Alias AlwaysAllowOnSSL
PluginClass = AlwaysAllowOnSSL
```

### As a WSGI Application

```
from commissaire_http.authentication import Authenticator

class AlwaysAllowOnSSL(Authenticator):
    """
    Example: Allows anyone if they use https but pretends to be a teapot
    if they use http.
    """

    def authenticate(self, environ, start_response):
        """
        Allows access if https is in use.
```

```

:param environ: WSGI environment instance.
:type environ: dict
:param start_response: WSGI start response callable.
:type start_response: callable
:returns: True on success, False on failure
:rtype: bool
"""
if environ.get('wsgi.url_scheme', 'http') == 'https':
    return True
start_response("418 I'm a teapot", [('content-type', 'text/plain')])
return [bytes('Whiiiiiee', 'utf8')]

#: Alias AlwaysAllowOnSSL
PluginClass = AlwaysAllowOnSSL

```

## Real Code

See `httpauthclientcert`

## Writing a Commissaire Service

### High Level

- Subclass `commissaire_service.service.CommissaireService`
- Define all `on_{{ method }}` methods to exposed them on the message bus
- Define how to run the service (Directly or via a `ServiceManager`)

### Specifics

#### Create the Subclass

All Commissaire Services must subclass (or reimplement the functionality of...) `commissaire_service.service.CommissaireService`.

```

from commissaire_service.service import CommissaireService

class MyService(CommissaireService):
    """
    This is MyService.
    """
    pass

```

#### Define Exposed Methods

`CommissaireService` uses the `on_{{ method }}` convention for exposing methods to remote callers. If you wanted to expose a method as ping you would define a method on your service called `on_ping`. `on_{{ method`

}}'s expect to take 1 or more arguments where the first required argument is `message` which is the message itself in the case the method needs extra information.

To return results back to the caller via the message bus simply use the `return` statement as if it was a normal method. If there is an error, `raise` the proper exception. These will be transformed into proper messages and returned to the message bus and passed to the caller.

---

**Note:** message must always be the **first** argument!

---

```
def on_ping(self, message):
    """
    Exposed as ping. Takes no bus arguments.
    """
    return 'pong'

def on_echo(self, message, words):
    """
    Exposed as echo. Takes one bus argument of words.
    """
    return words

def on_fail(self, message):
    """
    Exposed as fail. Takes no bus arguments.
    """
    raise NotImplementedError('I was never created')
```

## Storage Integration

Most services will want to interact with Commissaire's Storage service in some way; perhaps to read or update records in permanent storage or just be notified of changes. This is such a common case that Commissaire provides a convenience class named `StorageClient` to easily interact with the Storage service.

The `StorageClient` API uses `Model` instances as inputs and outputs, and handles all the JSON encoding and decoding for you.

```
from commissaire import models
from commissaire.storage import client

class MyService(CommissaireService):
    """
    This demonstrates how to use StorageClient.
    """

    def __init__(self, exchange_name, connection_url, config_file=None):
        ...
        # Chain up to CommissaireService.__init__()
        ...

        # StorageClient requires a BusMixin interface, which
        # our parent class -- CommissaireService -- provides.
        self.storage = client.StorageClient(self)

        # Invoke a method when a new Host record is created.
```



```

#
# Can also listen for: client.NOTIFY_EVENT_DELETED
#                       client.NOTIFY_EVENT_UPDATED
#                       client.NOTIFY_EVENT_ANY
self.storage.register_callback(
    self.host_created_cb, models.Host,
    client.NOTIFY_EVENT_CREATED)

@client.NotifyCallback
def host_created_cb(self, event, model, message):
    # "event" will always be "created" since we specified
    # client.NOTIFY_EVENT_CREATED when registering this
    # callback (see above).
    #
    # "model" will always be a models.Host instance since
    # we specified it when registering this callback (see
    # above). We could have also passed None to catch the
    # creation of any type of record in permanent storage.
    pass

def on_do_something_cool(self, message, host):
    # Fetch a cluster for some reason. storage.get_cluster()
    # returns a models.Cluster instance instead of a bunch of
    # JSON to decode.
    cluster = self.storage.get_cluster('my_cluster')
    ...
    # Do something cool with the requested host.
    ...

    # Say we updated the state of the models.Host instance.
    # This writes the updated state back to permanent storage.
    self.storage.save(host)

```

## Running the Service

The simplest way to run a `CommissaireService` is to create an instance and use its `run` method.

```

#: The arguments used to create new kombu.Queue instances
queue_kwargs = [
    {'name': 'my_queue', 'routing_key': 'queues.my_queue.*'},
]

try:
    MyService(
        exchange_name='my_exchange',
        connection_url='redis://127.0.0.1:6379/',
        qkwargs=queue_kwargs
    ).run()
except Exception as error:
    # Handle it ;- )
    pass

```

A more likely pattern is to run multiple instances of a service on the same queue to be able to handle more requests. This can be done by wrapping the service in a `ServiceManager`. As you can see it follows a similar pattern as the `CommissaireService` prepending a few inputs required for running multiple processes.

**Note:** Debugging with multiple processes can be much harder. If you need to debug a service it is recommend to use the `CommissaireService` directly to ensure no `Exception` information gets eaten up between the process pool and service.

---

```
#: The arguments used to create new kombu.Queue instances
queue_kwargs = [
    {'name': 'my_queue', 'routing_key': 'queues.my_queue.*'},
]

try:
    ServiceManager(
        service_class=MyService,
        process_count=3,
        exchange_name='my_exchange',
        connection_url='redis://127.0.0.1:6379/',
        qkwargs=queue_kwargs
    ).run()
except Exception as error:
    pass
```

## Code Example

See `simpleservice`.

## Developing on Commissaire HTTP

Commissaire HTTP provides a multithreaded REST interface into Commissaire functionality. The server is broken up into 5 main parts: Router, Dispatcher, Function Handler, Class Handler, and the `CommissaireHttpServer` itself.

### Router

The Router maps URI paths to controllers. The following example would route the path `/hello/` to the controller at `commissaire_http.handlers.hello_world` if the HTTP method is GET.

```
mapper = Router()
mapper.connect(
    '/hello/',
    controller='commissaire_http.handlers.hello_world',
    conditions={'method': 'GET'})
```

### Dispatcher

The Dispatcher uses a Router and, as it's name suggests, dispatches the requests to the proper controller. It also takes care of loading handlers. The following example creates a new `Dispatcher` instance using a previously created `Mapper`. It will load handlers found in the `commissaire_http.handlers` and `mypackage.handlers` packages.

```
dispatcher = Dispatcher(
    mapper,
    handler_packages=[
        'commissaire_http.handlers',
        'mypackage.handlers'])
```

## Handlers

Handlers, also called controllers, do the majority of the business logic. A Handler can be a function or a class, but must follow a specific convention so the `Dispatcher` knows it's valid during loading.

### Function Handler

Function Handlers must take two parameters: `message` and `bus`. The first input, `message`, is the jsonrpc message. The second input, `bus` will either be a valid connection to the bus or, if the bus is not enabled, `None`.

When referencing a Function Handler as a controller use the full package path to the function. If the function is `hello_world` and it lives under `commissaire_http.handlers` then the controller would be `commissaire_http.handlers.hello_world`.

The following example would show the user `{"Hello": "there"}` or `{"Hello", "{ name }"}` depending on parameters. Remember, the return of the handler must be a valid jsonrpc message as well!

---

**Note:** The method in the incoming jsonrpc message is hijacked and filled with the HTTP method that was used to call the handler.

---

```
def hello_world(message, bus):
    """
    Example function handler that simply says hello. If name is give
    in the query string it uses it.

    :param message: jsonrpc message structure.
    :type message: dict
    :returns: A jsonrpc structure.
    :rtype: dict
    """
    response_msg = {'Hello': 'there'}
    if message['params'].get('name'):
        response_msg['Hello'] = message['params']['name']
    return {
        'jsonrpc': '2.0',
        'id': message['id'],
        'result': response_msg,
    }
```

### Class Handler

A Class Handler is not much different than a Function Handler. Instead of defining a single function, a class is declared with methods that take three parameters: `self`, `message`, and `bus`. If the method should not be considered a handler it must start with an underscore.

One major difference between a Class Handler and Function Handler is that Class Handlers are instantiated when they are loaded!

When referencing a Class Handler as a controller, use the full package path to the class and the method. If the class is `ClassHandlerExample`, the method is `hello`, and it lives under `commissaire_http.handlers` then the controller would be `commissaire_http.handlers.ClassHandlerExample.hello`.

The following example exposes `hello` in the same way as the Function Handler example above. It then uses `hello_world` to do the heavy lifting.

```
class ClassHandlerExample:
    """
    Example class based handlers.
    """

    def hello(self, message, bus):
        """
        Example method handler that simply says hello. If name is given
        in the query string it uses it.

        :param message: jsonrpc message structure.
        :type message: dict
        :returns: A jsonrpc structure.
        :rtype: dict
        """
        return hello_world(message, bus)

    def _ignored(self):
        """
        This method would not be loaded as a handler but could be used by
        handlers in this class.
        """
        return 'I am ignored.'
```

## CommissaireHttpServer

In the following example, a `CommissaireHttpServer` is created which binds to address `127.0.0.1` and port `8000` and uses a previously created `Dispatcher`. It then is set to run (block) until killed.

```
server = CommissaireHttpServer('127.0.0.1', 8000, dispatcher)
server.serve_forever()
```

## Code Example

See `http_server`.

## Building Packages

### RPM

`commissaire`'s spec file is located in the [Fedora package repo](#).

## Generate the Source Distribution

```
(virtualenv)$ ./setup.py sdist
...
```

## Move Source Distribution To RPM Source

**Note:** Your rpmbuild root may be different! Check with your distribution.

```
(virtualenv)$ mv dist/*.tar.gz ~/rpmbuild/SOURCES/`./setup.py --version`.tar.gz
```

## Build The Package

```
(virtualenv)$ rpmbuild -ba contrib/package/rpm/commissaire.spec
...
```

Your package should now be output in your rpmbuild root's RPMS/noarch/ and SRPMS directories.

## Cloud-Init Integration

Commissaire provides a `commctl` command to generate a `user-data` file for cloud-init that automatically registers hosts to the Commissaire server during bootup. This command is aptly named `user-data`.

### commctl user-data command

```
usage: commctl user-data [-h] -e ENDPOINT [-c CLUSTER] [-u USERNAME]
                        [-p] [-r REMOTE_USER] [-s SSH_KEY_PATH]
                        [-a AUTHORIZED_KEYS_PATH] [-C CLOUD_INIT]
                        [-o OUTFILE]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -e ENDPOINT, --endpoint ENDPOINT
                        Commissaire endpoint to use during bootstrapping
  -c CLUSTER, --cluster CLUSTER
                        Name of the cluster for new hosts to join
  -u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
                        Commissaire user to use when bootstrapping
  -p, --password        Prompts for a Commissaire password to use when
                        bootstrapping
  -r REMOTE_USER, --remote-user REMOTE_USER
                        Remote user to provide to Commissaire for ssh access
  -s SSH_KEY_PATH, --ssh-key-path SSH_KEY_PATH
                        Path to the private key of the remote user
  -a AUTHORIZED_KEYS_PATH, --authorized-keys-path AUTHORIZED_KEYS_PATH
                        Path to the authorized_keys file of the remote user
  -C CLOUD_INIT, --cloud-init CLOUD_INIT
                        cloud-init.txt file to use
```

```
-o OUTFILE, --outfile OUTFILE
    Output file. If omitted STDOUT is used
```

```
Example: commctl user-data -p -c my_cluster -o cluster.userdata
```

## Create the User-Data File

Let's say you have the following properties:

- A Commissaire username of USER
- A Commissaire password of PASS
- A Commissaire cluster you want new hosts to join called CLUSTER
- A Commissaire REST Server listening at <https://example.com/>
- The expectation of having the `user-data` file at `./CLUSTER.userdata`

You would create the `user-data` file like so:

```
$ commctl user-data \  
  --password \  
  --username USER \  
  --cluster CLUSTER \  
  --endpoint https://example.com/ \  
  --outfile CLUSTER.userdata  
Password: <PASS>  
$ # Let's check that the userdata file is indeed a multipart/mixed file  
$ file CLUSTER.userdata  
CLUSTER.userdata: multipart/mixed; boundary="=====  
8094544984785845936==, ↵  
↵ASCII text
```

## CPDs

### CPD-1: CPD Process

#### Metadata

- CPD Version: 1
- Status: Accepted

#### Description

Commissaire Proposal Documents (CPD) provide a consistent way to propose large changes to the project for review.

#### Rationale

Most changes to Commissaire are small, iterative enhancements and bug fixes. When a larger change to the project may make sense a CPD provides a formalized way to propose the change, request review, and refine the idea until it is either accepted or rejected.

## Design

### CPD Process

The following process should be followed when a CPD is needed:

1. Open up an Issue with a brief description
2. Note in the Issue that a CPD will be created
3. Create an initial CPD
4. Update the Issue with a link to the CPD and request feedback
5. Update the CPD as needed and ask for feedback
6. Accepted/Closed Phase
  - If 75% or more of the active development team give the CPD a :+1: it is Approved
  - If 50% or more of the active development team disagrees with the CPD it is Closed
  - If the person proposing the CPD no longer wishes to continue they can request it to be Closed
  - If none of the above is met the cycle can continue to 5.
7. The current development lead(s) pull in the CPD to the docs folder and update the status
8. The current development lead(s) update the issue with the result

### Naming

Each CPD will have a unique number associated with it. As an example, this CPD will have the number 1 and should be referenced as CPD-1. The CPD number shall be the same as any issue number opened. As an example, if there is an issue #10 that needs a larger design then the CPD would be CPD-10.

### Outline of a CPD

Label	Parent Label	Description
Name	None	CPD name. Ex: CPD-1.
Metadata	Name	CPD CPD Version, Status (Open, Closed, Accepted)
Description	Name	Short description of the CPD.
Rational	Name	Why there is a need to make the change.
Design	Name	Deep dive into changes. May have subsections.
Checklist	Name	Important items to note.
User Story	Name	User story that would be used to implement the change.
Acceptance Criteria	Name	Criteria that must be met for the change to be considered complete.
References	Name	Any helpful external links.

### CPD Status

The status of a CPD will be changed to Accepted if and when 75% or more of the active core development team gives the CPD a :+1: . It is the job of at least one of the development leads to update the CPD to Accepted status and note it is accepted in the related issue(s).

### Checklist

- breaks API backward compatibility
- breaks user interaction backward compatibility
- requires new or replaces current libraries

### User Story

As a developer on Commissaire I want a formalized way to propose large changes so that the larger group can help refine the ultimate solution.

### Acceptance Criteria

- Verify that a template for proposals is created
- Verify that a proposal that describes the process is created
- Verify that documentation is updated

### References

- [Kubernetes Proposals](#)
- [Golang Proposals](#)
- [PEP Proposal](#)
- [JSR](#)

## CPD-101: Key Storage Encryption

### Metadata

- CPD Version: 1
- Status: Accepted

### Description

Today we are holding keys the same way that secrets are used in some container managers. Instead of holding keys in base64 and assuming that the `Storage` instance is used only for Commissaire, we could encrypt keys, credentials and other secrets to add another layer of safety.

### Rationale

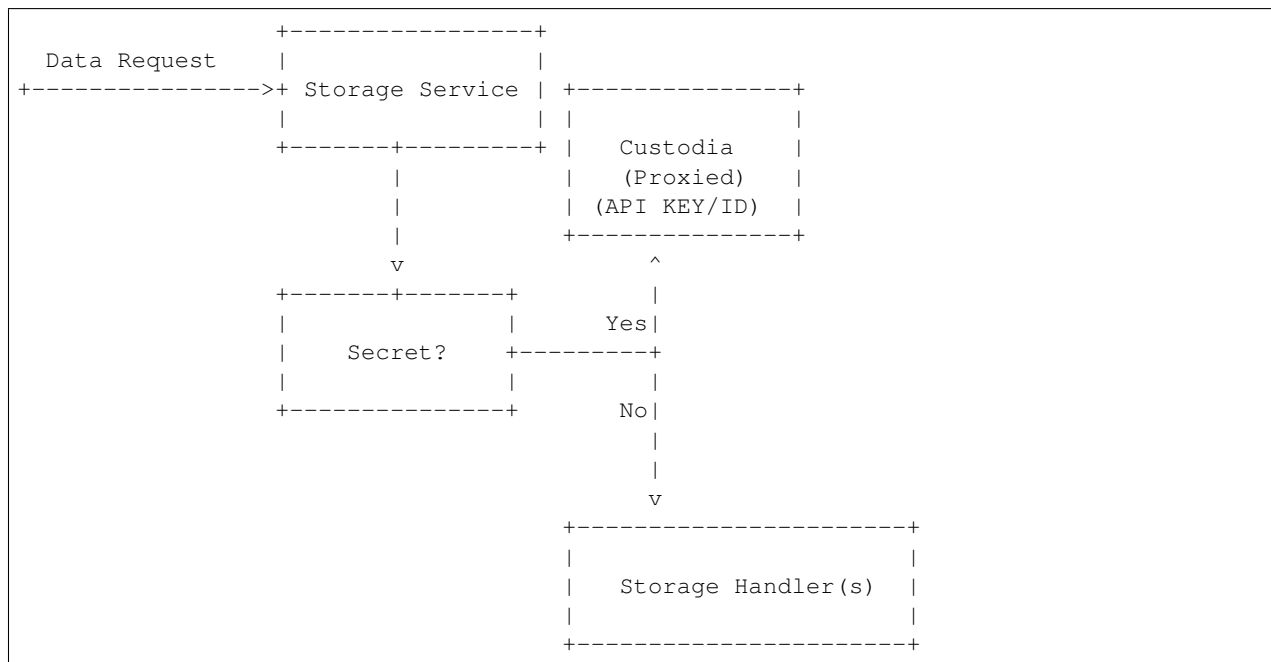
The likelihood of having a `Storage` system that is used only for Commissaire seems low. More than likely the same instance will be used for other applications as well. By adding encryption to sensitive data we could mitigate access from those with direct access to data dumps and storage systems.



## Design

The `StorageService` would be updated to know what data would be backed through Custodia rather than the other storage handler(s).

- Install and setup of a Custodia instance would be part of a Commissaire install and configuration.
- Custodia would be configured to use an etcd backend.
- Custodia would be configured to use unix socket communication.
- Commissaire would proxy access to Custodia and enforce it's authentication
- Commissaire would generate an api id and api key for `StorageService` access
- `StorageService` would have an api id and api key in it's config to access Custodia
- Commissaire's Storage Service would be updated to store credentials and ssh keys via Custodia.



## Additional Libraries

`Custodia` would be a required subsystem. Custodia would be installed as part of Commissaire.

## StorageService Updates

The `StorageService` would need to know when to use Custodia versus the configured `StorageHandler`(s). It would look at the ```_secrets` attribute on the instance and, if set to `True` would use the secrets handler.

The secrets handler would be automatically added to the `StorageHandlerManager` and would require no special configuration by the operator. However, additional configuration keys **would** be added so that the secrets handler could authenticate to the secrets store.

Lastly, the `StorageService` would need to have a way to query for the secrets api endpoint. There are many possible designs for this. The decision is left up to the implementation.

## New HTTP Handler

A new handler called `secrets` could be added. This would proxy requests back to the Custodia instance.

## AuthenticationManager Updates

A way to allow for proxied authentication will be required. This can be done by providing a list of self authenticated endpoints which bypasses the authentication stack and sends the request directly through to the handler.

## Model Updates

Sensitive items would be pulled out from the `Host` model into it's own model. For simplicity, the model should be named after the REST endpoint that has traditionally returned the data: `HostCreds`. The models would match based on their primary keys: `address`.

The `Model` would add a subclass which would be used to house secrets. This new subclass would be called `SecretModel` and would always have it's contents stored in the secrets store.



## Example Code

These are examples and likely will not work without modification.

### Model Updates

```
class SecretModel (Model):
    """
    Parent class for all models which must be stored in the secrets store.
    """
    pass

class Host (Model):
    """
    Representation of a Host.
    """
    _json_type = dict
    _attribute_map = {
        'address': {'type': str},
        'status': {'type': str},
        'os': {'type': str},
        'cpus': {'type': int},
        'memory': {'type': int},
        'space': {'type': int},
        'last_check': {'type': str},
        'source': {'type': str},
    }
    _attribute_defaults = {
```

```

    'address': '', 'status': '', 'os': '', 'cpus': 0,
    'memory': 0, 'space': 0, 'last_check': '', 'source': ''}
    _primary_key = 'address'

```

```

class HostCreds(SecretModel):
    """
    Representation of Host credentials.
    """
    _json_type = dict
    _attribute_map = {
        'address': {'type': str},
        'ssh_priv_key': {'type': str},
        'remote_user': {'type': str},
    }
    _attribute_defaults = {
        'ssh_priv_key': '',
        'remote_user': 'root',
    }
    _primary_key = 'address'

```

### StorageHandlerManager Updates

```

def _get_handler(self, model):
    """
    Looks up, and if necessary instantiates, a StoreHandler instance
    for the given model. If the model stores secrets the secrets
    handler is used. Raises KeyError if no handler is registered
    for that type of model.
    """
    if isinstance(model.__class__, models.SecretModel):
        handler = self._handlers.get('secret') # Just an example
    else:
        handler = self._handlers.get(type(model))

    if handler is None:
        # Let this raise a KeyError if the registry lookup fails.
        handler_type, config, model_types = self._registry[type(model)]
        handler = handler_type(config)
        self._handlers.update({mt: handler for mt in model_types})
    return handler

```

### Secrets Handler

```

def _register(router):
    """
    Sets up routing for secrets.

    :param router: Router instance to attach to.
    :type router: commissaire_http.router.Router
    :returns: The router.
    :rtype: commissaire_http.router.Router
    """
    from commissaire_http.constants import ROUTING_RX_PARAMS

    router.connect(
        R'/api/v0/secrets/',
        controller=proxy_secrets,

```

```
        conditions={'method': ['GET', 'PUT', 'POST', 'DELETE']})

@BasicHandler
def proxy_secrets(message, bus):
    """
    Proxy secrets back to Custodia

    :param message: jsonrpc message structure.
    :type message: dict
    :param bus: Bus instance.
    :type bus: commissaire_http.bus.Bus
    :returns: A jsonrpc structure.
    :rtype: dict
    """
    try:
        # Use unix socket to proxy
    except:
        # ...
```

### AuthenticationManager Update

```
def __init__(
    self, app, authenticators=[], self_auths=['/api/v0/secrets']):
    """
    Initializes a new AuthenticationManager instance.

    :param app: A WSGI app to wrap.
    :type app: instance
    :param authenticators: Configured Authenticator instances to utilize.
    :type authenticators: list
    :param self_auths: List of endpoints which have their own authentication
    :type self_auths: list
    """
    self._app = app
    self.authenticators = authenticators
    self.self_auths = self_auths

def __call__(self, environ, start_response):
    """
    ...
    """
    # If the endpoint self authenticates then pass directly
    # to the handler
    if environ['PATH'] in self.self_auths:
        return self._app(environ, start_response)
    # ...
```

### Example Configuration

#### StorageService

```
{
  "custodia_api_id": "storage_service",
  "custodia_api_key": "$API_KEY",
  "storage_handlers": [
    {
```

```

    "name": "etcd",
    "server_url": "http://127.0.0.1:2379",
    "models": ["*"]
  }
  ],
  "debug": false
}

```

## Custodia

```

[DEFAULT]
libdir = /var/lib/commissaire/custodia/
logdir = /var/log/commissaire/
rundir = /var/run

[global]
debug = false
server_socket = ${rundir}/custodia.sock
auditlog = ${logdir}/custodia-audit.log

[store:etcd]
etcd_server = {{ etcd_server }}
etcd_port = {{ etcd_port }}
handler = EtcdStore
namespace = custodia_commissaire_data

[store:encrypted_etcd]
handler = EncryptedOverlay
backing_store = etcd
master_key = ${libdir}/secrets.key
master_enctype = A256CBC-HS512
autogen_master_key = true

[auth:creds]
handler = SimpleAuthKeys
id_header = CUSTODIA_AUTH_ID
key_header = CUSTODIA_KEY_ID
store = etcd
store_namespace = custodia_commissaire_api

[authz:paths]
handler = SimplePathAuthz
paths = /. /secrets

[/]
handler = Root

[/secrets]
handler = Secrets
store = encrypted_etcd

```

## Documentation Updates

Documentation would need to be updated to clarify the following:

- Sensitive data is stored encrypted

- How to access the secrets store
- The bus component will need to be considered secure
- Some bus backends will need to use stunnel (and include an example)
- Information pointing to Custodia

### Migration Tool

A migration tool to push secrets into the secrets store.

### Future Considerations

- Commissaire could use Custodia for authentication/authorization
- Commissaire could provide a backend for Custodia to use it as authentication

### Checklist

- breaks API backward compatibility
- breaks user interaction backward compatibility
- **requires new or replaces current libraries**

### User Story

In order to increase security I would like encryption to be added to secrets storage so that those with access to the data do not get direct access to sensitive data.

### Acceptance Criteria

- Verify a card for installing Custodia is created
- Verify a card is created for adding/updating models and updating model usage
- Verify a card is created for updating commissaire-service
- Verify a card is created for updating commissaire-http
- Verify a card is created for allowing commissaire-storage-service to query for the http endpoint

### References

- [Kubernetes Secrets](#)
- [Custodia](#)

## CPD-61: Host Abstraction

### Metadata

- CPD Version: 1
- Status: Accepted

### Description

Today the `Host` abstraction is a simple model. It is saved and retrieved via persistent storage with the `StorageService`. This CPD makes the `Host` abstraction into a model which may have its data pulled from another system (EX: `CloudForms`).

### Rationale

Most environments Commissaire will be used in will not be `greenfield`. They will likely have at least one other system which is storing host information. Even if the environment is `greenfield` there is a good chance that other systems which require storing host data themselves will be brought in.

### Design

#### Model Changes

The current `Host` model has the following fields:

Name	Description
<code>address</code>	IP address or hostname of the <code>Host</code>
<code>status</code>	Status of the host. Decided within Commissaire itself.
<code>os</code>	The Operating System the <code>Host</code> utilizes.
<code>cpus</code>	Number of CPU's in the <code>Host</code>
<code>memory</code>	Amount of memory the <code>Host</code> has at it's disposal.
<code>space</code>	Amount of storage the <code>Host</code> has at it's disposal.
<code>last_check</code>	The last time the host was checked by <code>Watcher</code> . Set by Commissaire itself.
<code>ssh_priv_key</code>	The ssh private key to use for accessing the <code>Host</code> .
<code>remote_user</code>	The username to use with the <code>ssh_priv_key</code> when accessing the <code>Host</code> .

To accommodate the possibility of external `Host` instances the following field would be added.

Name	Description
<code>source</code>	Name of the external system of record that can authoritatively provide <code>Host</code> information.

The use of `source` will determine if the `Host` instance should be populated from the general store defined by commissaire, or a specific store.

- When `source` is not defined, the `Host` record is considered native to Commissaire.
- If the `source` is defined it should be the name of the `StoreHandler` which can provide

the `Host` information. For instance, if `commissaire.storage.cloudforms` should be used, then the `source` would be `cloudforms`.

### Example Host Model Owned by Commissaire

```
{
  "space": 51475068,
  "status": "active",
  "address": "192.168.155.150",
  "os": "fedora",
  "memory": 2048,
  "cpus": 4,
  "last_check": "2016-11-28T22:10:11.851787",
  "source": ""
}
```

### Example Host Model Owned by An External Provider

---

**Note:** All data but status, last\_check, and source would come from the source.

---

```
{
  "space": 51475068,
  "status": "active",
  "address": "192.168.155.150",
  "os": "fedora",
  "memory": 2048,
  "cpus": 4,
  "last_check": "2016-11-28T22:10:11.851787",
  "source": "cloudforms"
}
```

## Accessing Hosts

StorageService will still be the authoritative service for retrieving Host data. For StorageService to be able to make these external calls a StoreHandler would need to be available and configured for any source in use. As an example of a StoreHandler see the [etcd StoreHandler](#).

## Changes to StorageService

StorageService currently only allows one StoreHandler to be configured per model (See [this code chunk](#)). This restriction would need to be changed so that multiple StoreHandlers can be configured with a model. The first StoreHandler linked to a model should be consider that models default.

The StoreHandler precedence would work as follows:

- If the model has an source then the provided source is used
- If the model has no source then the default StoreHandler for said model is used.

The StoreHandler would also need to be extended in a way to denote a difference between a traditional StoreHandler and an source StoreHandler. This exercise is left up to the implementer.



## Example StorageService Configuration

**Note:** In this example `etcd` is the default for all models.

```
{
  "storage_handlers": [{
    "name": "commissaire.storage.etcd",
    "server_url": "http://127.0.0.1:2379",
    "models": ["*"],
  }, {
    "name": "commissaire.storage.cloudforms",
    "server_url": "https://example.org/api/",
    "models": ["Host"],
    "username": "commissaire_service_account",
    "password": "abetteronethanthis",
    "version": "2.0.0"
  }]
}
```

## Future Considerations

When a `Host` uses an external provider we may be able to remove the load from the `Watcher` and have the provider let us know upon major status change.

The `cloud-init` script and bootstrapping will probably benefit by adding a new optional field which defines `source`.

The `Host` creation endpoints will probably benefit by adding a new optional field which defines `source`.

The `Watcher`, or another long running service, could be extended to periodically pull `Host` information from all configured `source StoreHandler` instances.

An `ExternalProviderService` may make sense in the future if remote control ends up being a need.

The same patterns could be used with `Cluster`.

## Checklist

- breaks API backward compatibility
- breaks user interaction backward compatibility
- requires new or replaces current libraries

## User Story

In support of allowing other systems to provide host data in a `brownfield` environment I would like `Host` to be abstracted in such a way that it may be from N number of horizontal systems so that I do not have to have multiple copies of host inventories.

## Acceptance Criteria

- Verify that a design document is created

- Verify the document is reviewed by at least one other developer
- Verify implementation card(s) are created

### References

- etcd StoreHandler
- CloudForms
- Greenfield
- Brownfield

## CHAPTER 14

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### Indices and tables

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- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`