

infrastructure as code  
**might** be literally  
impossible

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hi, i'm joe

i like computers

i once had a blog  
called [timetobleed.com](http://timetobleed.com)

@joedamato

 **package**cloud

packagecloud.io

@packagecloudio

follow along

[blog.packagecloud.io](http://blog.packagecloud.io)

infrastructure as  
code **might** be  
impossible because  
nothing works.

code

what is code?

# code

makes Computer do  
complicated stuff in  
small steps

# code

each small step is  
made up of a keyword  
(and other stuff)



code

and so the keywords  
let you use Computer

# code

different languages

have different

tradeoffs

code

some languages are  
difficult

# code

assembly

C

C++

...

so, you need to use  
them defensively

# Story Time

opteron revision E

+

mysql

# code

some languages are  
perceived as easy, but  
are **terribly difficult**

# code

Ruby

Perl

Bash

...



# An Aside

You must be an expert in C to write good, fast Ruby/etc

# But

that's part of a different talk called:  
“high level languages don't exist”

hard or impossible to  
use these languages  
defensively enough

# Story Time

MRI segfaults

MRI threading

# INSIDIOUS



# Thus

Your code does  
things outside of  
your reference frame

# Unless

You've read every  
line all the way  
down (you haven't).

OK.



# infra code

makes Computer do  
complicated stuff in  
small steps

infra code

has really high level  
'keywords'

```
package "blah-pkg" do
  version "1:1.2.8-1"
  action :install
end
```

```
package { "blah-pkg":  
  ensure => present,  
  source => "https://packagecloud.io/...",  
  provider => rpm,  
}
```

**what if i told you**



infra code operates  
outside of your  
reference frame, too

**meaning**

unless you've read  
every line all the way  
down...



**you haven't**

OK.

some things you  
(probably) didn't  
know

**what if i told you...**



**an MRI bug**

**once made**

**puppet peg**

**CPU usage**

sigprocmask

a syscall used

via

[sg]etccontext

[sg]etccontext

used for threading  
and exception  
handling

“The “puppet” process spends 40-60% time in “system time”, which lengthens the time a single puppet run takes from a few minutes to > 20 minutes.”



I wrote a fix for this  
bug that was never  
accepted upstream

(hi)

[http://timetobleed.com/  
fix-a-bug-in-rubys-  
configurein-and-get-  
a-30-performance-boost/](http://timetobleed.com/fix-a-bug-in-rubys-configurein-and-get-a-30-performance-boost/)

a friend working at a huge  
company told me that  
without that patch, **they**  
**couldn't run puppet.**

(hi)

# coincidence?

“We’re working on rebuilding our entire client-side technology stack, so it takes fewer resources, runs faster, and is more maintainable.”

- puppet blog

suppposively

they are suppposively

rebuilding (some/

all?) client side stuff

in C++

similarly

OHA1-330

Ohai crashes on Solaris 11,  
Ubuntu 12.04 in mixins/  
command.rb: popen4



workaround

GC.disable / GC.enable

# workaround

(The work around is to disable a major feature of the language.)

**what if i told you...**



**it's impossible to  
install a program  
securely on  
most linuxes**

But, package  
managers have  
GPG!!!11!!!

**No**

# YUM + GPG

tl;dr: doesn't work most  
of the time and is  
nearly impossible to  
get it working

# Story Time

pygpgme

repo\_gpgcheck

gpg v3 signatures



# gpg v3 signatures

```
%__gpg_sign_cmd %(__gpg) \  
  gpg --force-v3-sigs --digest-  
algo=sha1 --batch --no-verbose --no-  
armor --passphrase-fd 3 --no-secmem-  
warning -u "%(__gpg_name)" -sbo %  
{__signature_filename} %  
{__plaintext_filename}
```

(hi)

Story Time

ssilverify

APT + GPG

tl;dr: doesn't work most  
of the time and is  
nearly impossible to  
get it working

# Story Time

debsigs vs dpkg-sig

gpg signing deb packages is  
pointless

XML policy documents

# /etc/debsig/policies/ DDDF2F4CE732A79A/hi.pol

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE Policy SYSTEM "http://www.debian.org/debsig/1.0/policy.dtd">
<Policy xmlns="http://www.debian.org/debsig/1.0/">

  <Origin Name="test" id="DDDF2F4CE732A79A" Description="Test package"/>

  <Selection>
    <Required Type="origin" File="debsig.gpg" id="DDDF2F4CE732A79A"/>
  </Selection>

  <Verification MinOptional="0">
    <Required Type="origin" File="debsig.gpg" id="DDDF2F4CE732A79A"/>
  </Verification>
</Policy>
```

oh, and, um...

Both are  
vulnerable to  
replay attacks



Neither deal with  
key revocation

Both are  
vulnerable to  
several GPG  
related attacks

(these are some of  
the  $\infty$  reasons why  
you should use  
packagecloud.io)

**what if i told you...**



**the CA certificate  
bundle you use  
revoked AWS's  
SSL CA ?**

but before i explain  
that, periodic reminder  
that trusted CA certs  
come from this URL

**periodic reminder**

curl.haxx.se

OK, anw...



bento, vagrant, kitchen  
opsgcode-centos-5.11  
on or around 2015-02-23  
updated the CA cert  
bundle

bento, vagrant, kitchen

resulting in a bundle with  
AWS's CA being revoked

curl.haxx.se

“We in the curl project didn't anticipate anything of this. We get the data from the Mozilla project and they changed the properties. We've run the same script daily since a long time. One day the output changed to this.” - <http://curl.haxx.se/mail/archive-2014-10/0068.html>

bento, vagrant, kitchen

and then accessing S3 from  
vagrant boxes produced by  
bento stopped working

read more on chef's  
blog: “Bento Box Update  
for CentOS and Fedora”

<https://www.chef.io/blog/2015/02/26/bento-box-update-for-centos-and-fedora/>

PS

debugging SSL is really  
difficult

**BTW QUICK THING**

# cognitive load

“cognitive load refers to the total amount of mental effort being used in the working memory”



cognitive load

at some point you have  
to wonder: when does it  
become too much?

cognitive load

“just read the code” is  
impossible because you  
need to read millions of  
lines of code

# cognitive load

“People changing our Chef recipes to make something work for them, but then breaking everyone else’s [stuff] is practically constant at [company] right now.”

- my friend who works at [company]

# But

this is all part of a different talk  
called:

“the effect of capitalism on  
computing”

anw

**what if i told you...**



**you can DoS a  
machine with  
yum/apt  
metadata?**

when apt/yum  
request metadata,  
just reply with a never  
ending file.



**ya but i'm not  
an official  
mirror lol ???**

(ya tu sabes)

“Debian and CentOS listed the mirror within a few hours, and Fedora listed the mirror in minutes.”

- academic paper

**what if i told you...**



**createrepo**

**generates**

**incorrect metadata**

**sometimes?**

# rpmUtils bug

rpmUtils uses python's find method instead of rfind when splitting version strings

# rpmUtils bug

version strings with two '-' in them  
are split on the first, not the last  
(incorrect)

rpmUtils bug

resulting in incorrect package  
metadata



rpmUtils bug

this is live on the official mirrors  
right now

# rpmUtils bug

i filed a bug about it, but from the looks of it, it won't be fixed.

OK, these are all cool stories, but...

# what gives?

people are using infrastructure as  
code today though?

# what gives?

indeed they are, with varying  
levels of success and in many  
cases great pain

**IN MY  
OPINION**

# opinion 1

we won't be able to have truly  
reproducible infrastructure until  
we figure out better ways of  
building computer systems.

# opinion 2

each time you move to a higher level of abstraction, you need to know more stuff.

maybe cutting out some layers in between  
can make this more easily solvable?



# opinion 3

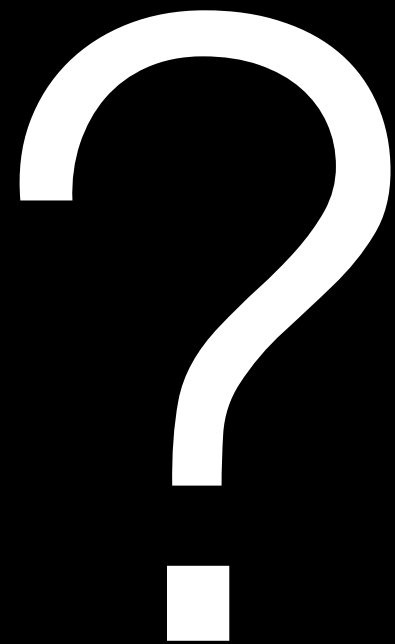
we need to be more honest and responsible about our choices and analysis of technology.

# opinion 4

huge companies making billions of dollars on top of these software systems should take the initiative to invest in making them better.

# opinion 5

we haven't found the "answer" yet.  
what we have is better than what we  
had, but we need to think bigger.



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