Lab (Option B: JavaScript): CI/CD with OpenShift Pipelines

Estimated time needed: 45 minutes

Welcome to the hands-on lab for **CI/CD with OpenShift Pipelines**. In this lab, you will create a CI/CD workflow using the OpenShift Pipelines.

Learning objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

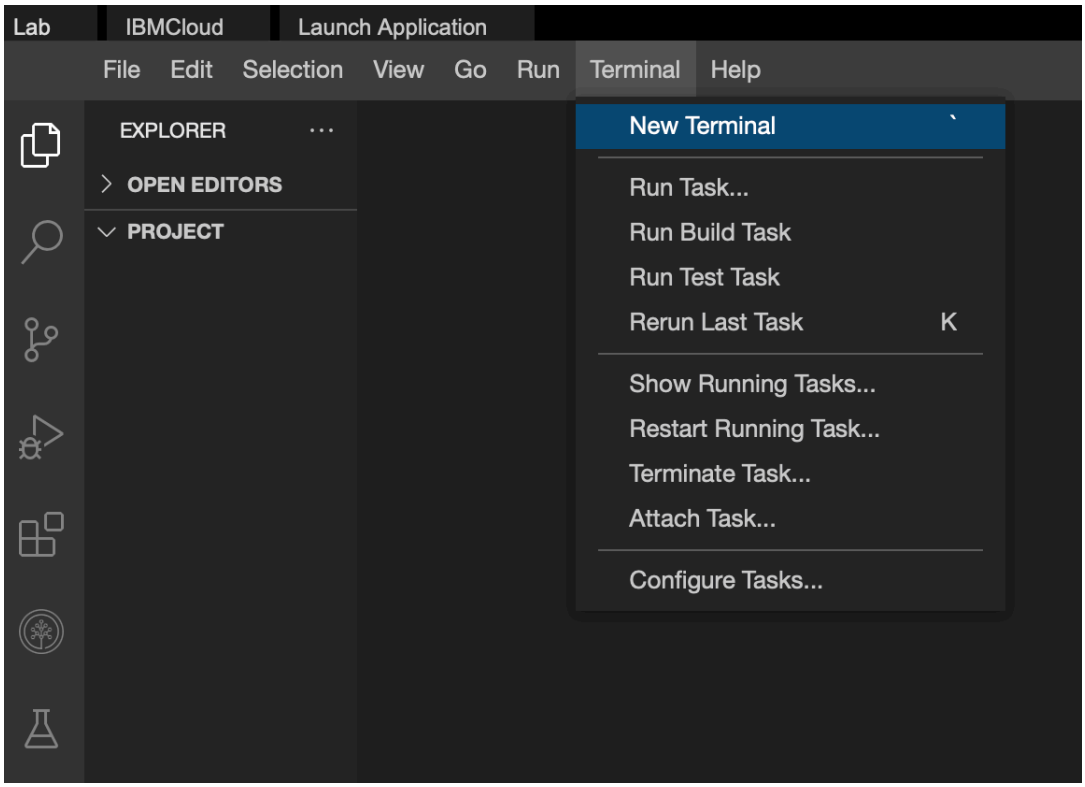
- Create a CI/CD workflow using the OpenShift Pipelines
- Add parameters to tasks created using OpenShift Pipelines
- Add a workspace and persistent volume claim in the OpenShift UI
- Add tasks that clone the GitHub repository, lint the source code, run unit tests, and finally deploy the application to the OpenShift cluster

Set up the lab environment

You have a little preparation to do before you can start the lab.

Open a terminal

Open a terminal window by using the menu in the editor: Terminal > New Terminal.



In the terminal, if you are not already in the `/home/project` folder, change to your project folder now.

```
cd /home/project
```

You can use the following command to ensure you are connected to an OpenShift cluster:

```
oc config current-context
```

You should see something like:

```
harshsingh15-context
```

You are now ready to continue installing the **Prerequisites**.

Optional

If working in the terminal becomes difficult because the command prompt is very long, you can shorten the prompt using the following command:

```
export PS1="[\[\033[01;32m\]\u\[\033[00m\]: \[\033[01;34m\]\W\[\033[00m\]]\$ "
```

Prerequisites

This lab requires the installation of the tasks introduced in the previous labs. To be sure, apply the previous tasks to your cluster before proceeding. Reissue these commands:

Establish the tasks

First create an empty file called `tasks.yaml` in the root folder:

```
touch tasks.yaml
```

Open the `tasks.yaml` file and add the following yaml content.

Open **tasks.yaml** in IDE

```
---
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task
metadata:
  name: cleanup
spec:
  description: This task will clean up a workspace by deleting all the files.
  workspaces:
    - name: source
  steps:
    - name: remove
      image: alpine:3
      env:
        - name: WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH
          value: $(workspaces.source.path)
      workingDir: $(workspaces.source.path)
      securityContext:
        runAsNonRoot: false
        runAsUser: 0
      script: |
        #!/usr/bin/env sh
        set -eu
        echo "Removing all files from ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH} ..."
        # Delete any existing contents of the directory if it exists.
        #
        # We don't just "rm -rf ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}" because ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH} might be "/"
        # or the root of a mounted volume.
        if [ -d "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}" ] ; then
          # Delete non-hidden files and directories
          rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH:?}"/*
          # Delete files and directories starting with . but excluding ..
          rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}"/.[!.]*
          # Delete files and directories starting with .. plus any other character
          rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}"/..?*
        fi
---
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task
metadata:
  name: eslint
spec:
  workspaces:
    - name: source
  steps:
    - name: install-dependencies
      image: node:18
      workingDir: $(workspaces.source.path)
      script: |
        npm install
    - name: run-eslint
      image: node:18
      workingDir: $(workspaces.source.path)
      script: |
        npx eslint .
---
apiVersion: tekton.dev/v1beta1
kind: Task
metadata:
  name: jest
spec:
  workspaces:
    - name: source
  params:
    - name: args
      description: Arguments to pass to jest
      type: string
      default: "--passWithNoTests"
  steps:
    - name: jest-tests
      image: node:18-alpine
      workingDir: $(workspaces.source.path)
      script: |
        #!/bin/sh
        set -e

        # Install dependencies
        if [ -f "package-lock.json" ]; then
          npm ci
        elif [ -f "yarn.lock" ]; then
          yarn install --frozen-lockfile
        else
          npm install
        fi

        # Run tests with Jest
        npm test $(params.args)
```

Make sure you save the file. Next, apply the tasks to your OpenShift Cluster:

```
kubectl apply -f tasks.yaml
```

Check that you have all of the previous tasks installed:

```
oc get tasks
```

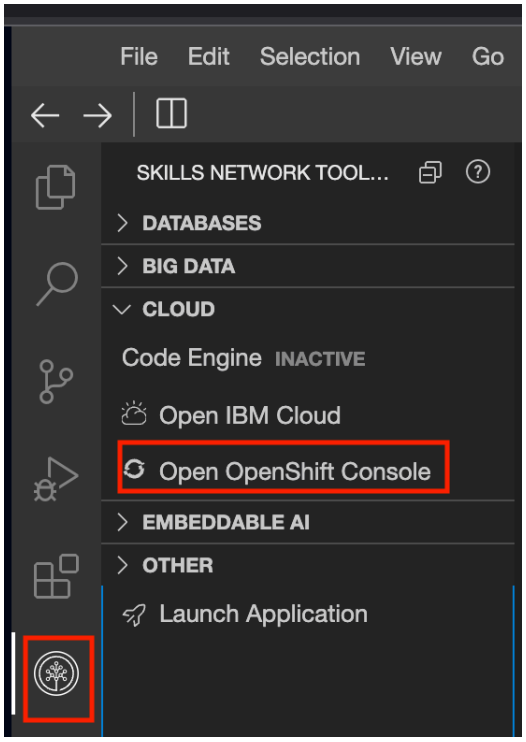
You should see the output similar to this:

```
NAME      AGE
cleanup   16s
eslint    16s
jest      16s
```

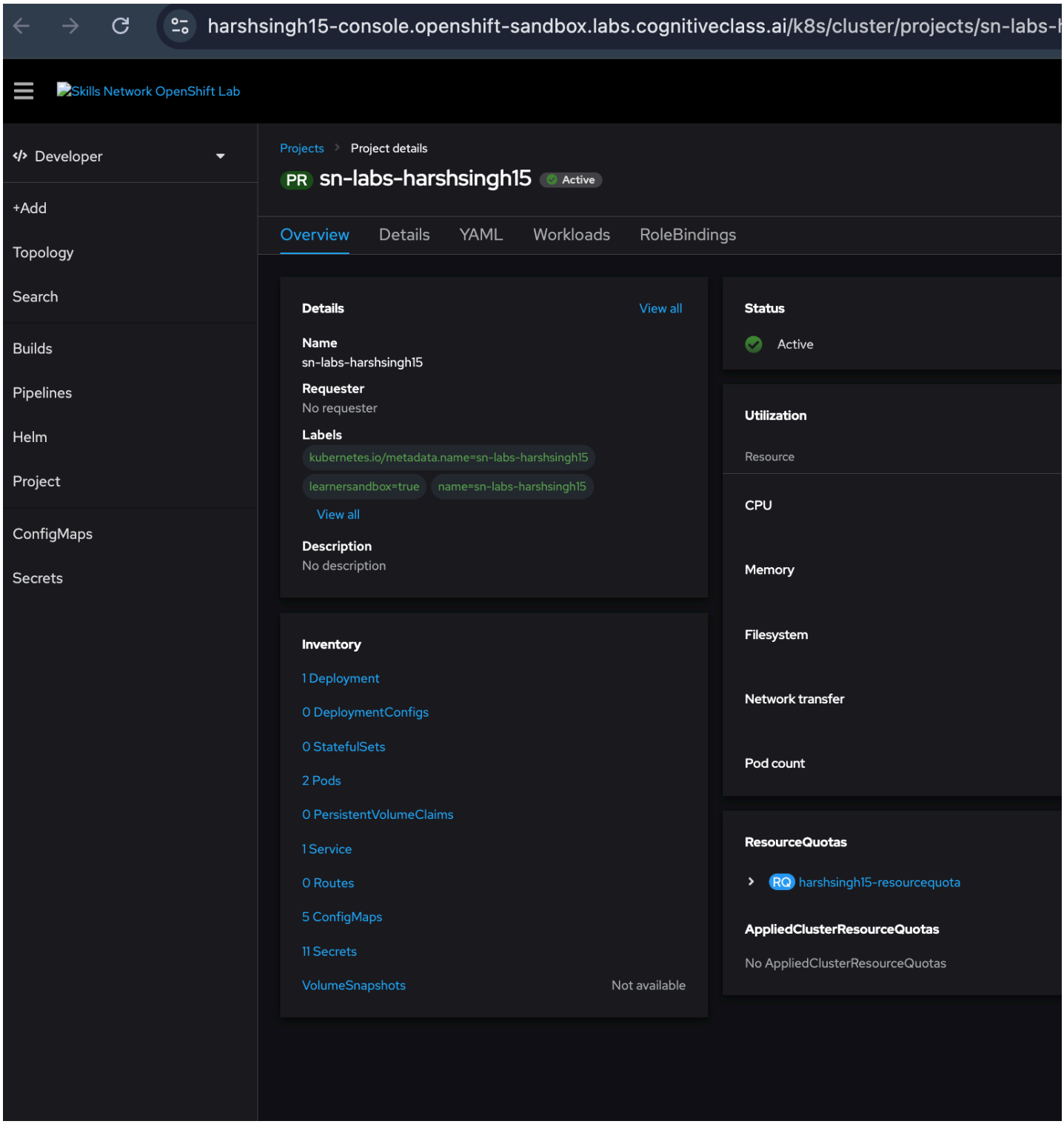
Step 1: Create PersistentVolumeClaim

You also need a PersistentVolumeClaim (PVC) to use as a workspace. You can use the OpenShift Administrator perspective to create the PVC.

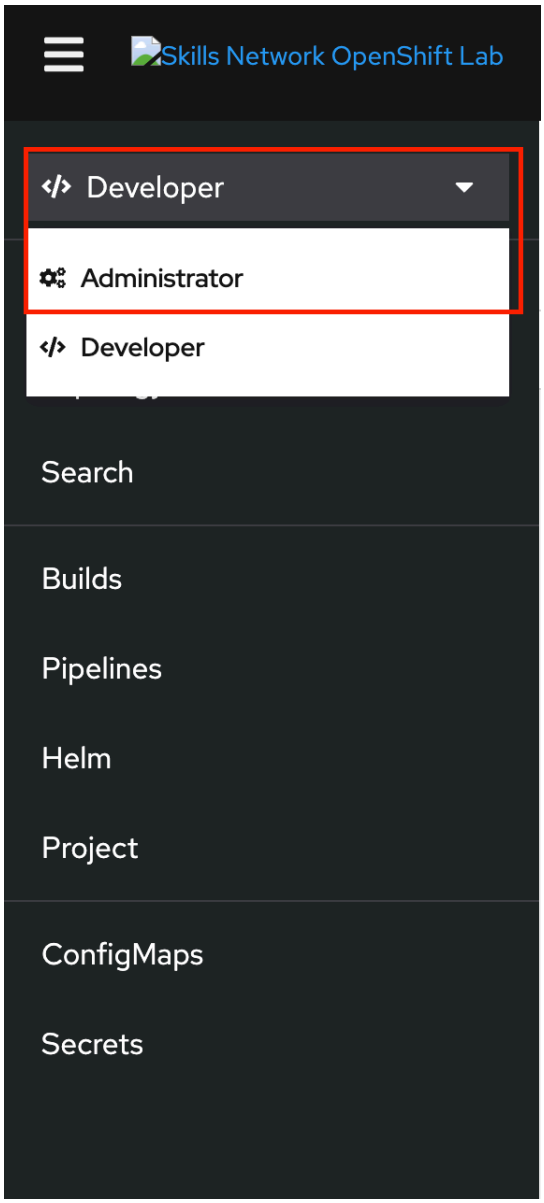
Open the OpenShift console using the **Open OpenShift Console** under the **Skills Network Toolbox** menu.



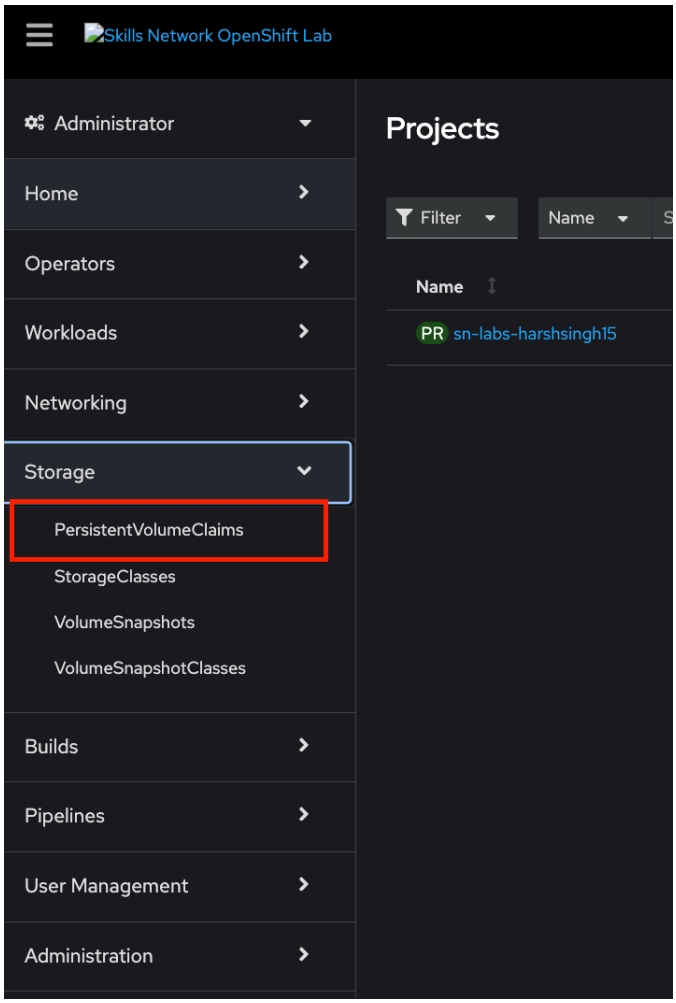
The lab should open the **Developer** perspective for the OpenShift console in a new tab.



Open the **Administrator** perspective using the drop-down on the left side of the screen.

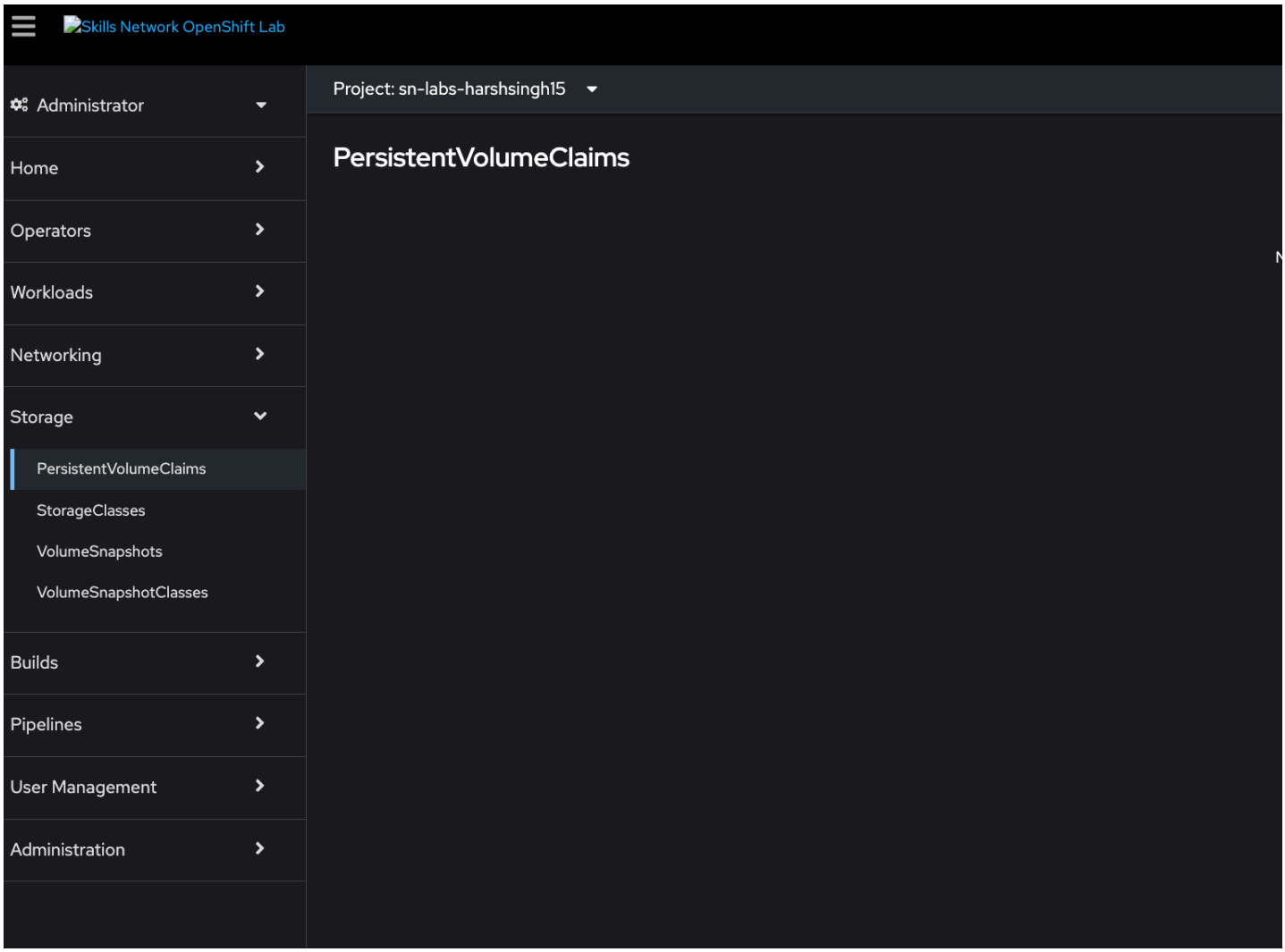


Once the page switches to the Administrator view, click **Storage** and **PersistantVolumeClaims**.



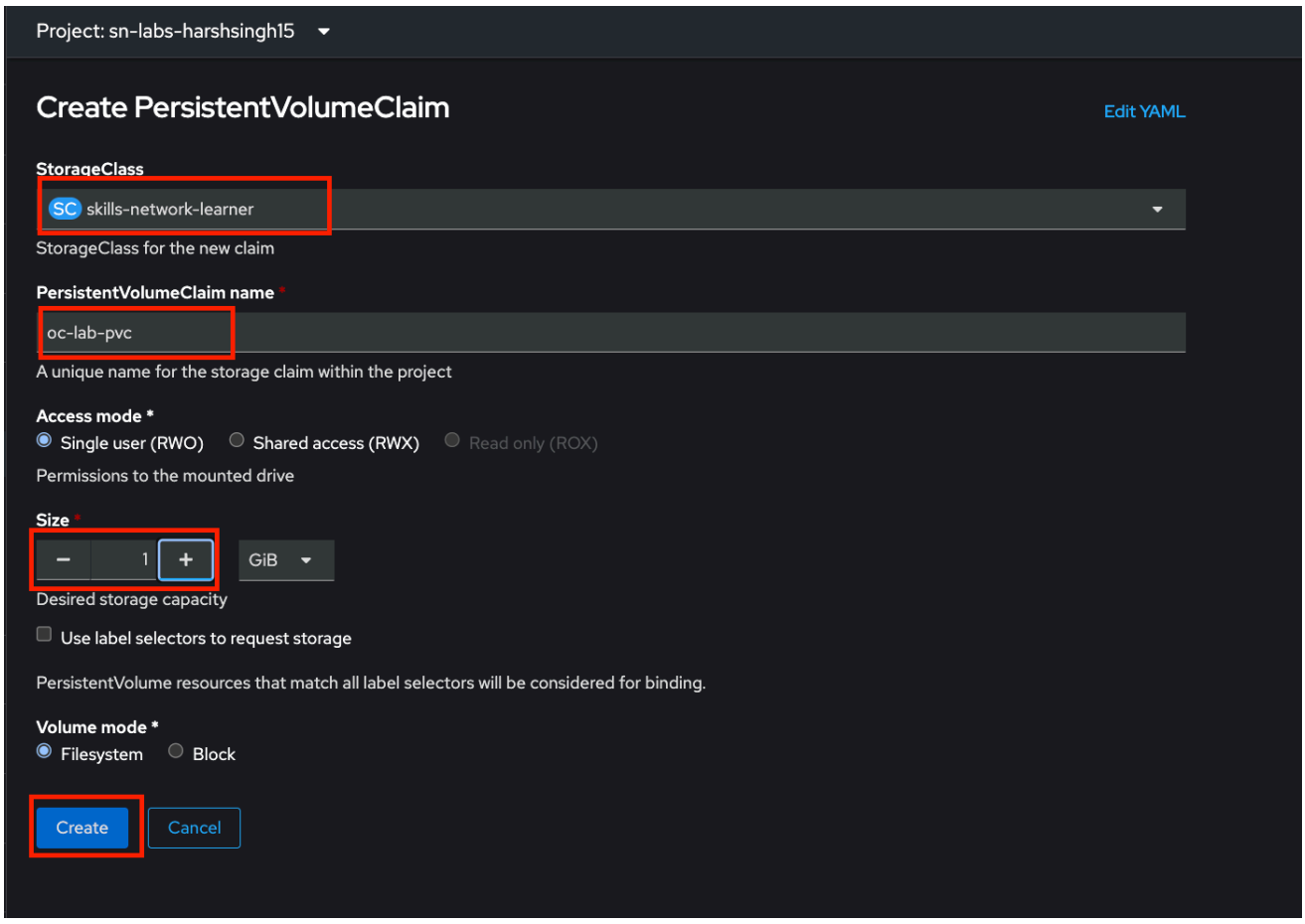
Note: *If you encounter an error when opening OpenShift and accessing the Persistent Claim value, please close the OpenShift window and then reopen it.*

Click `Create PersistentVolumeClaim` to create a new PVC:

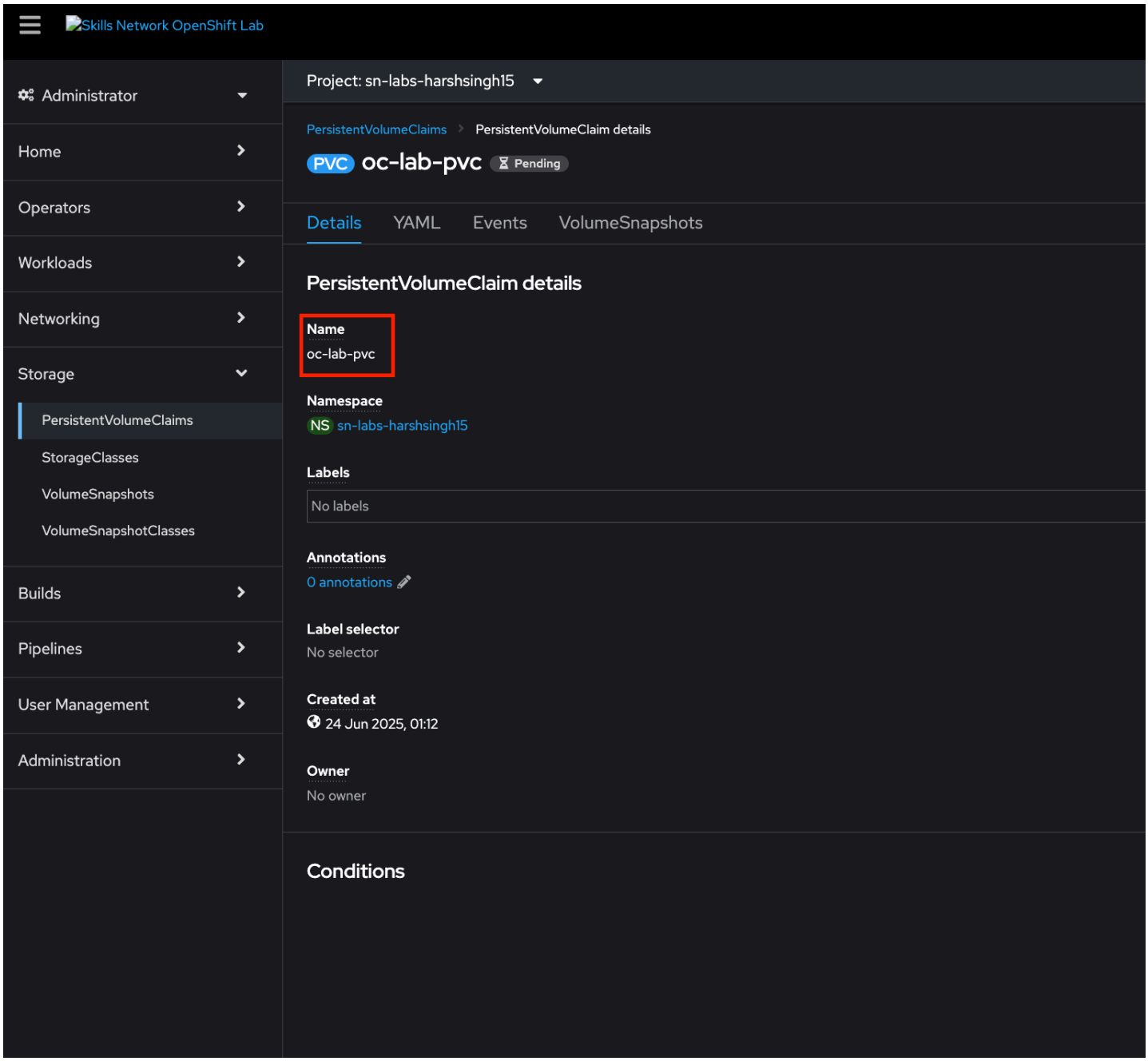


Next, fill out the form as follows:

- StorageClass: `skills-network-learner`
- PersistantVolumenClaim name: `oc-lab-pvc`
- Size: `1GB`

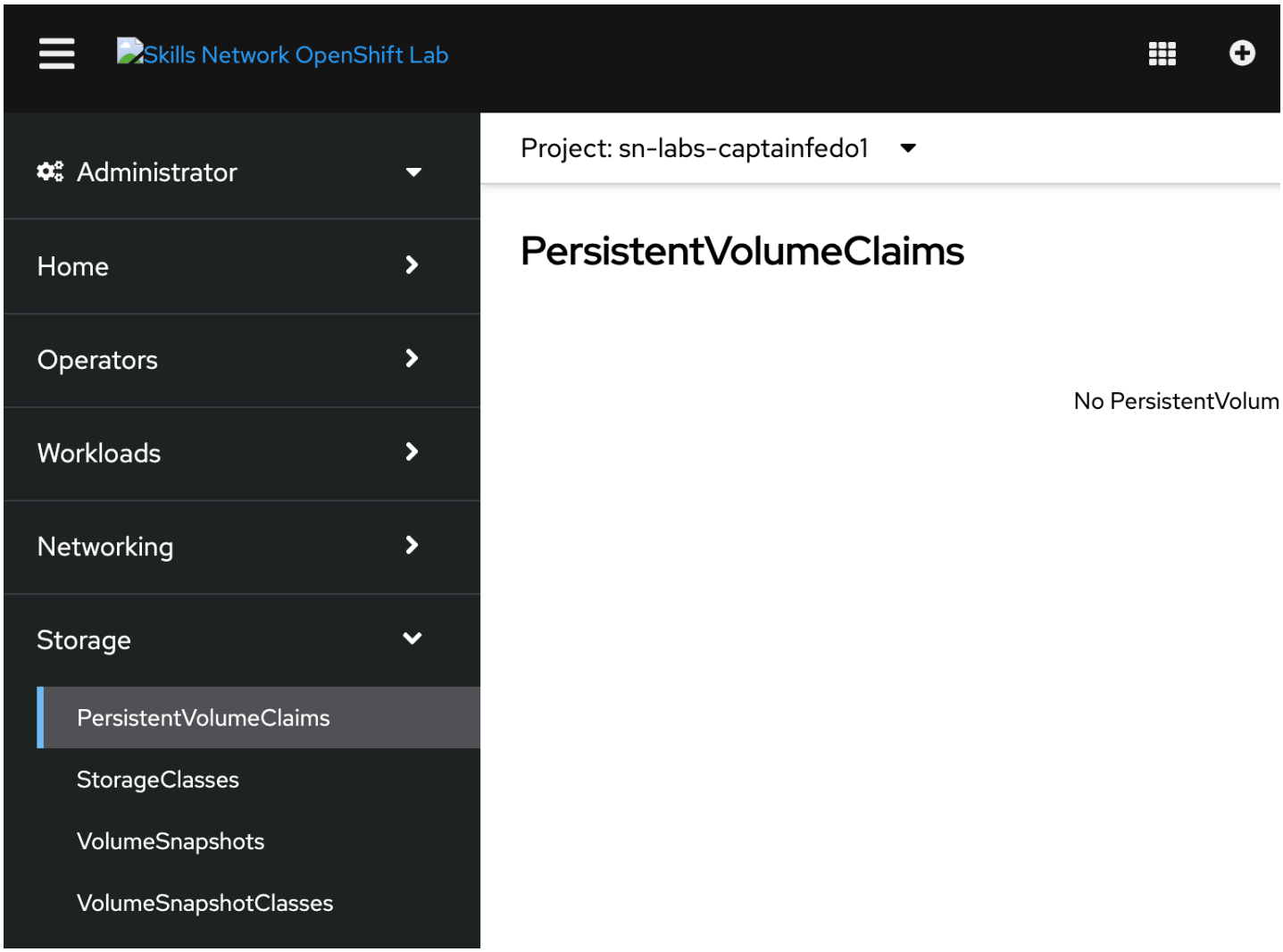


Finally, click `Create` to create the PVC. Once the PVC is created, you should see the details. Notice the **Status** is **Pending**. It takes a few minutes for the PVC to complete. You don't have to wait for this to finish, as it will most likely be in place by the time you need it in the pipeline.



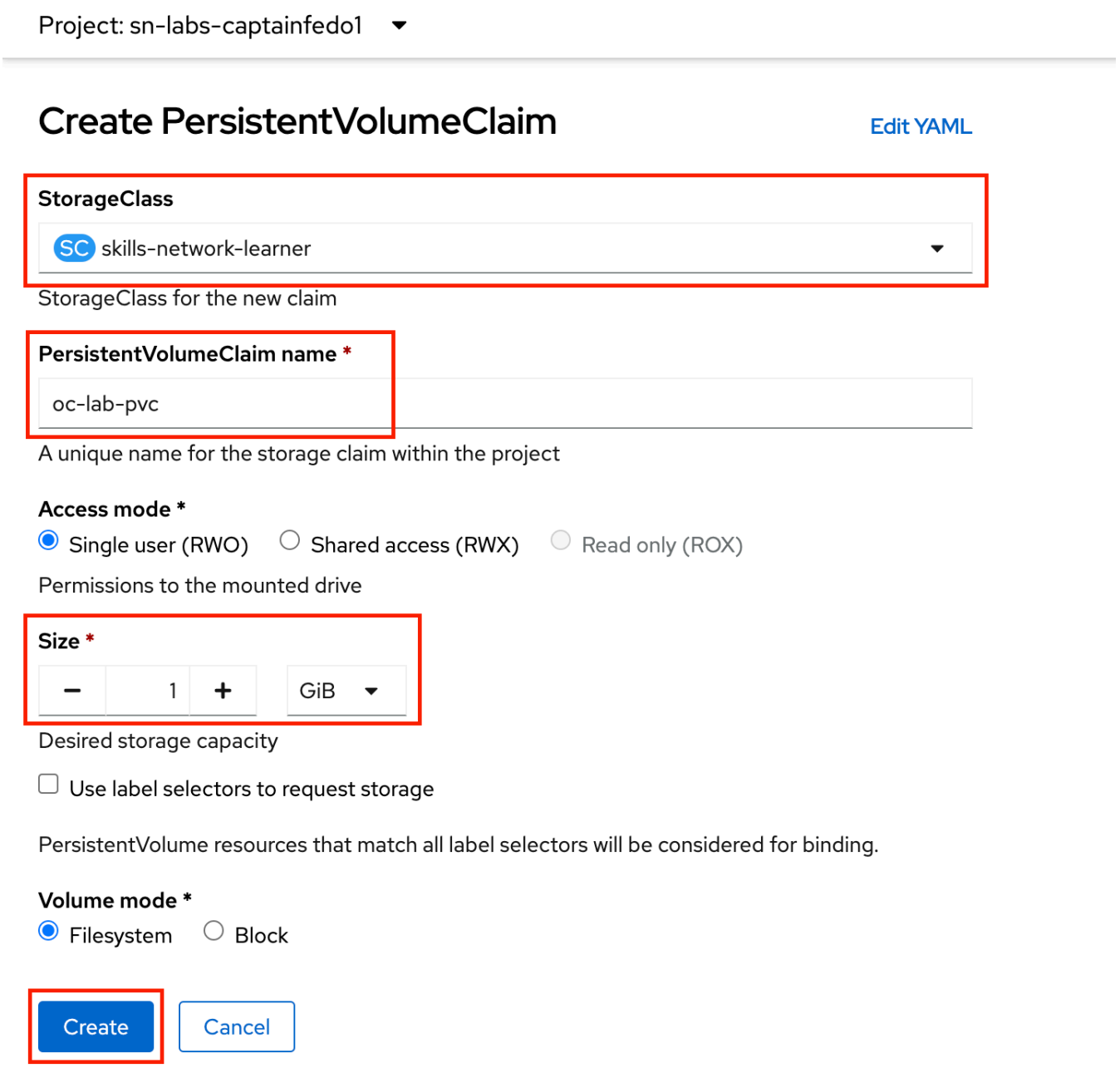
Note: *If you encounter an error when opening OpenShift and accessing the Persistent Claim value, please close the OpenShift window and then reopen it.*

Click `Create PersistentVolumeClaim` to create a new PVC:

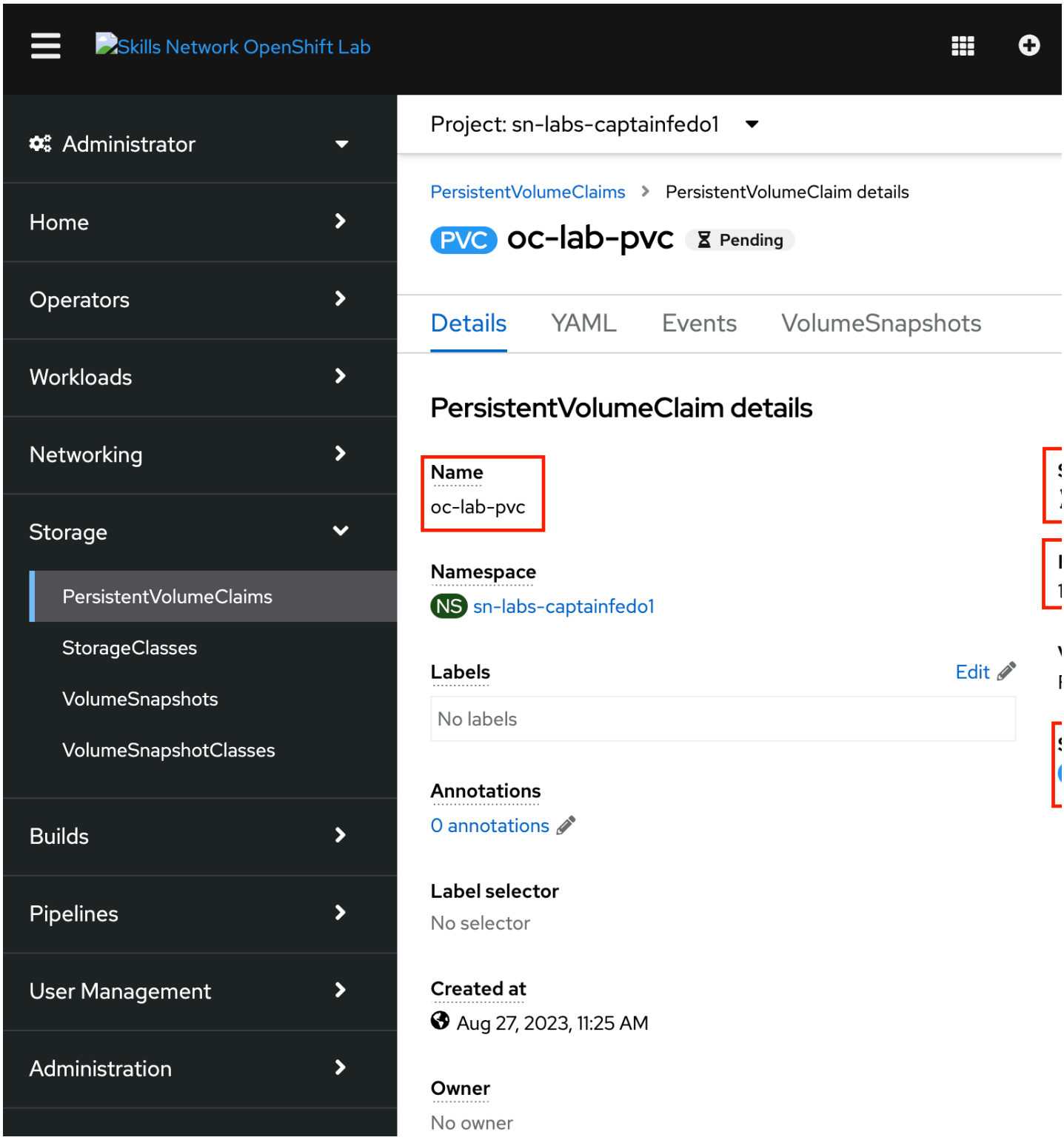


Next, fill out the form as follows:

- StorageClass: `skills-network-learner`
- PersistantVolumenClaim name: `oc-lab-pvc`
- Size: `1GB`



Finally, click `Create` to create the PVC. Once the PVC is created, you should see the details. Notice the **Status** is **Pending**. It takes a few minutes for the PVC to complete. You don't have to wait for this to finish as it will most likely be in place by the time you need it in the pipeline.



Note:- In case you face permission security error in the OpenShift Console while creating a PVC, you can create a pvc through terminal using the steps below:-

Option 2 for creating a PVC through terminal:-

You start by creating a `PersistentVolumeClaim` (PVC) to use as the workspace:

A workspace is a disk volume that can be shared across tasks. The way to bind to volumes in Kubernetes is with a `PersistentVolumeClaim`.

Create a `pvc.yaml` file with these contents:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: pipelinerun-pvc
spec:
  storageClassName: skills-network-learner
  resources:
    requests:
      storage:  1Gi
  volumeMode: Filesystem
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
```

Apply the new task definition to the cluster:

```
kubectl apply -f pvc.yaml
```

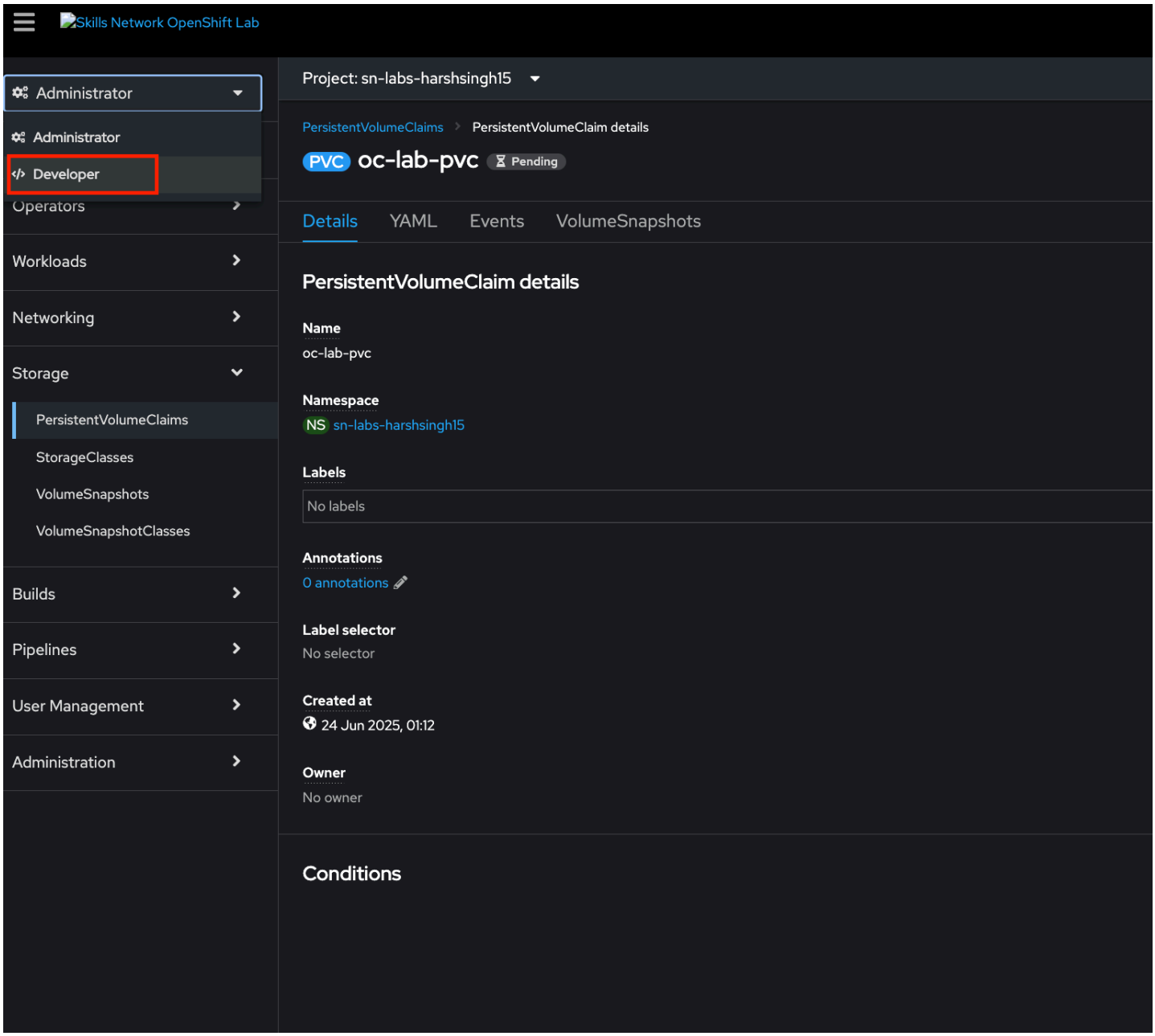
You should see the following output:

```
persistentvolumeclaim/pipelinerun-pvc created
```

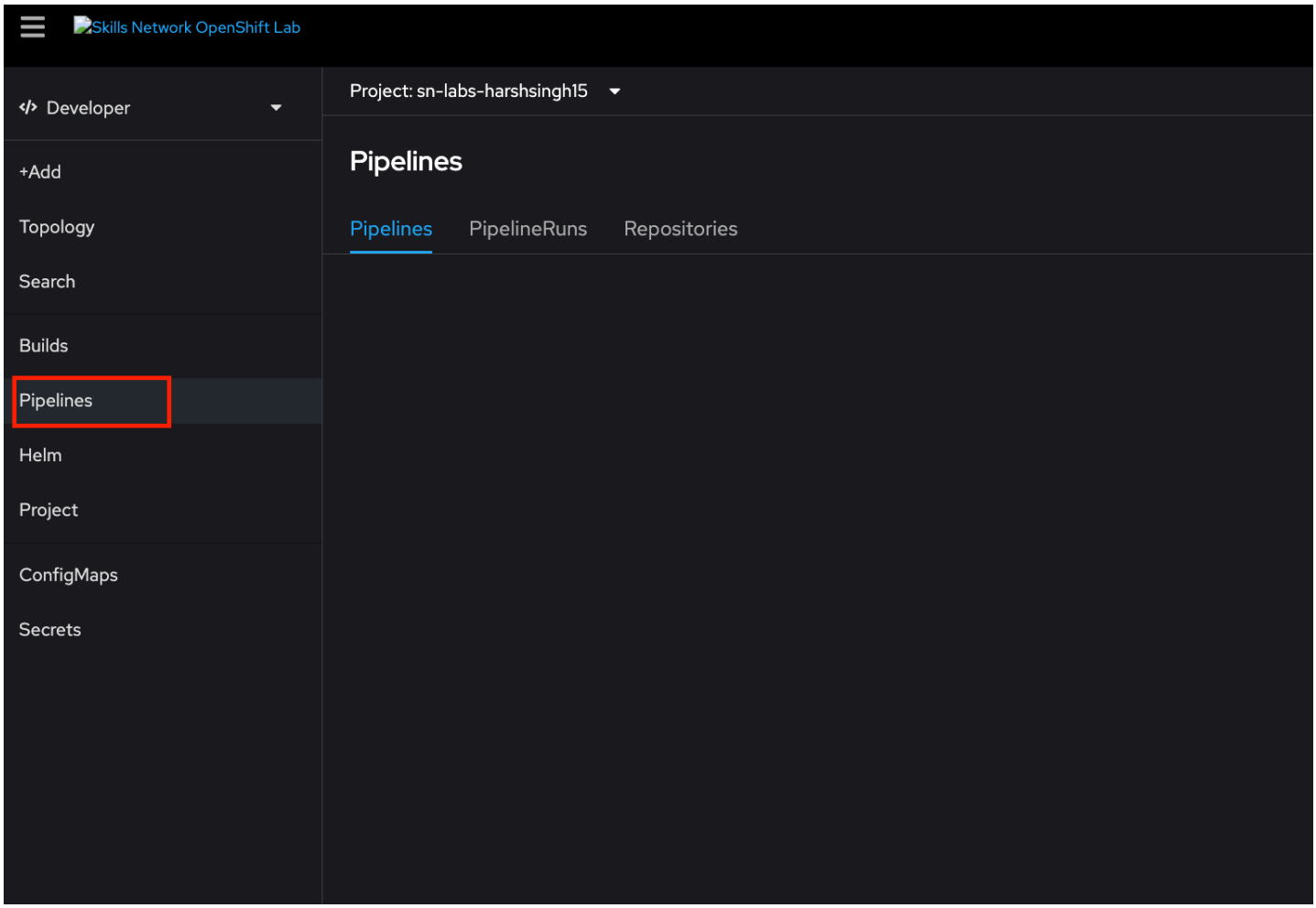
You can now use this persistent volume `pipelinerun-pvc` as a workspace in your Tekton tasks by selecting it from the dropdown in the OpenShift Console.

Step 2: Create a new Pipeline

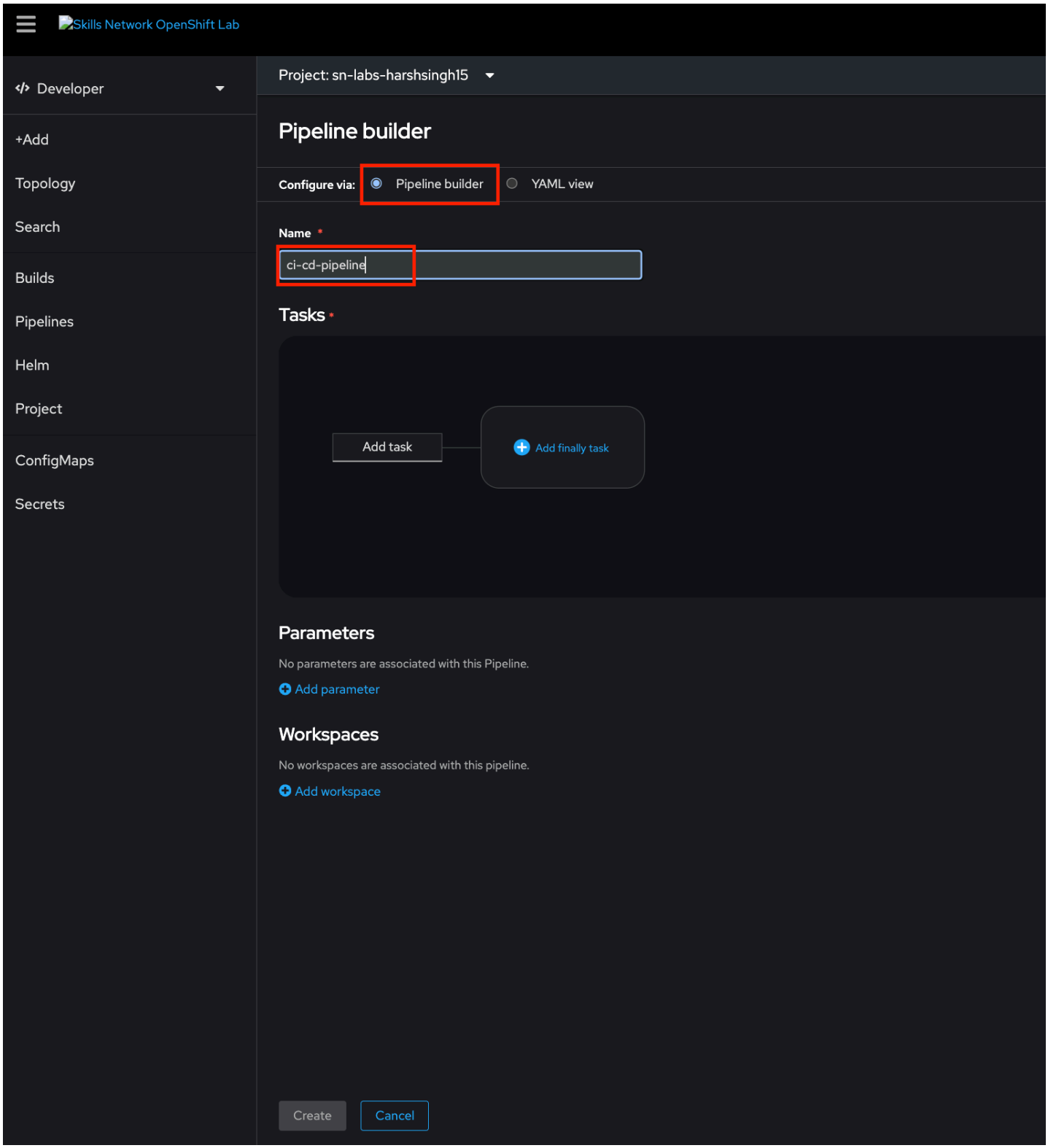
Now that you have a PVC in place, the next step is to start working on the pipeline. First, go back to the **Developer** perspective.



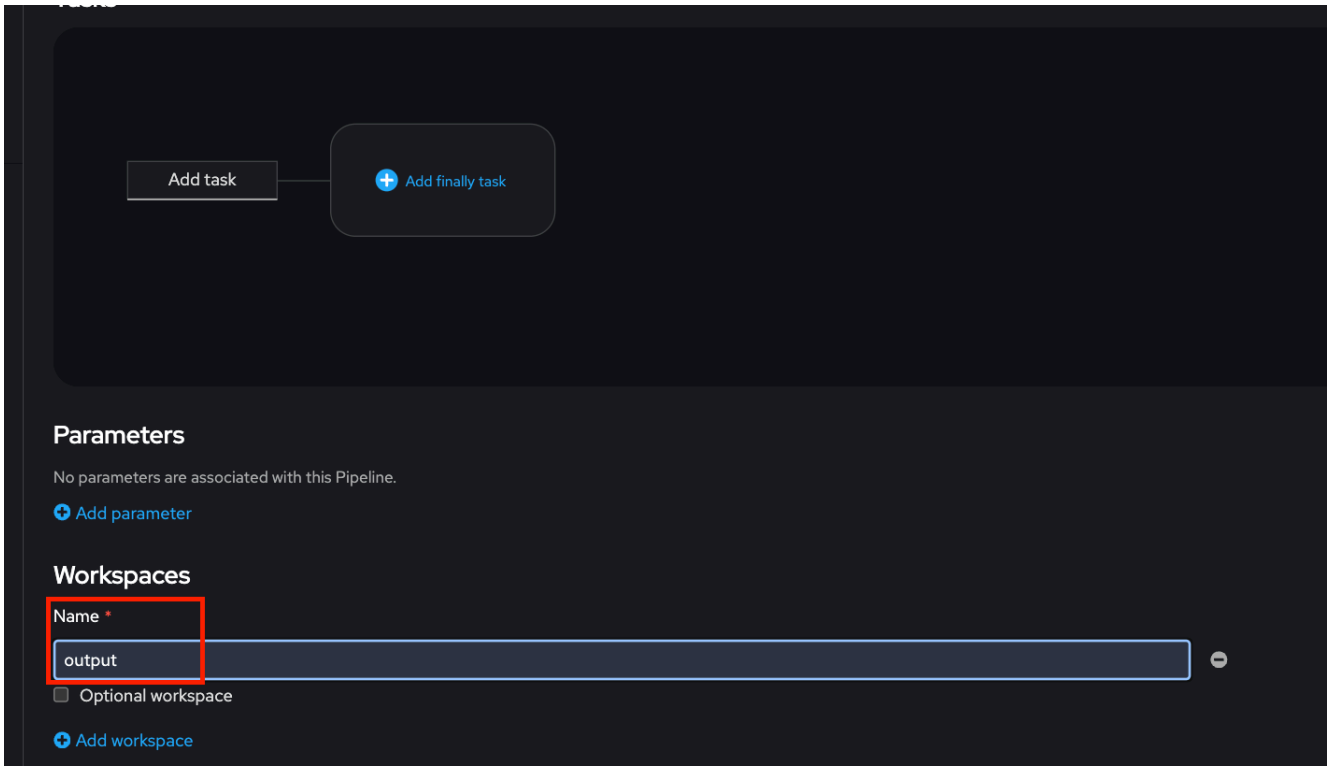
Next, click **Pipelines** on the left panel and create a new pipeline.



You are presented with the pipeline builder. Ensure that you have **Pipeline Builder** selected in **Configure Via** and enter **ci-cd-pipeline** as the name of your pipeline.



Before you create your first task, let's add a workspace to your pipeline. Scroll to the bottom of the page and add a new workspace with the name `output`. This workspace will be used to clone the code.



Great! We can now start adding tasks to your pipeline.

Step 3: Add the cleanup task

You were asked to apply a `tasks.yaml` file that contained the `jest` and the `nose` tasks. You can confirm the tasks are installed by using the following command:

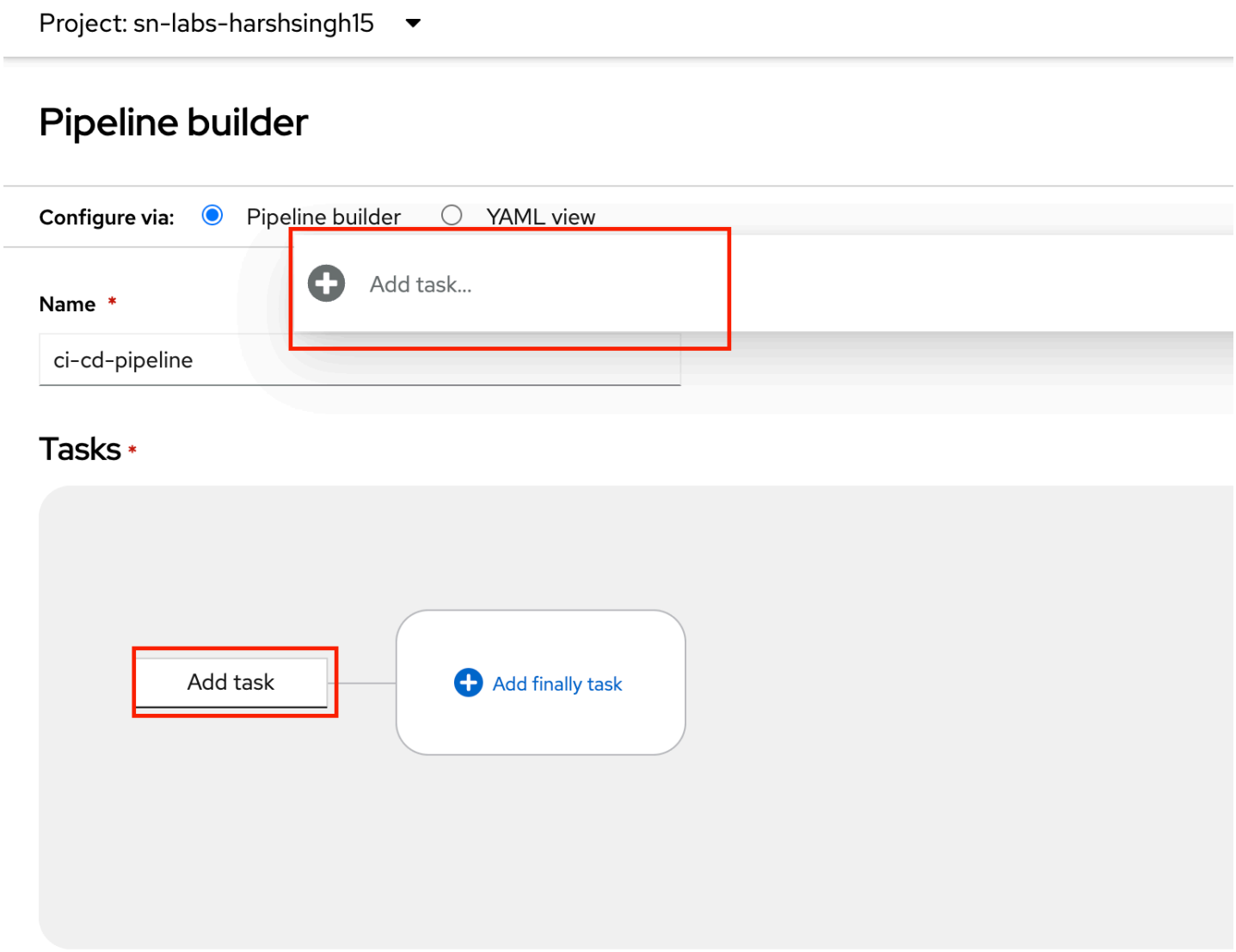
```
oc get tasks
```

You should see the output similar to this:

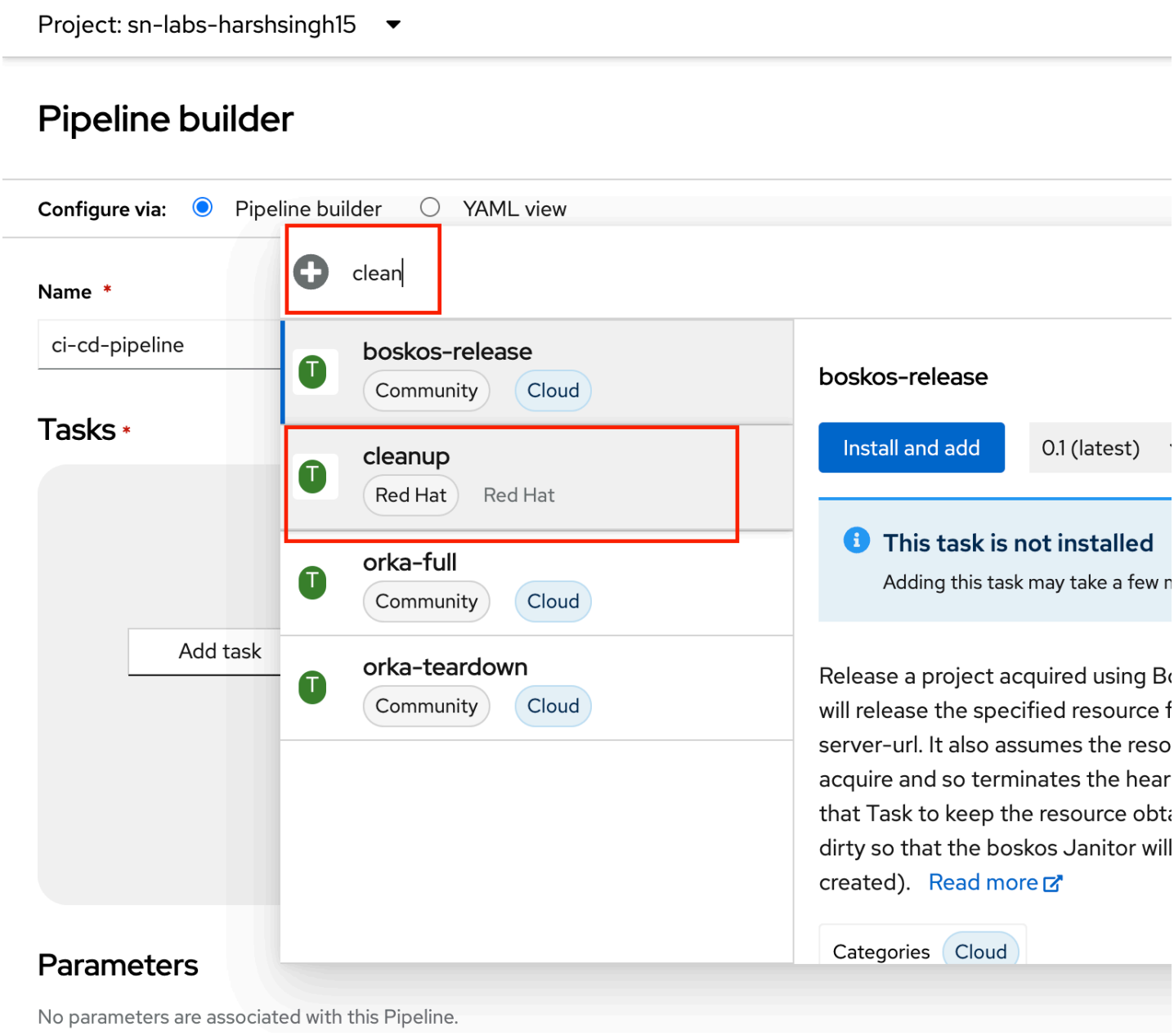
```
NAME      AGE
cleanup   16s
eslint    16s
jest      16s
```

If you don't see both of these tasks, go back to the `Preqrequisites` step and make sure you apply the tasks.yaml file.

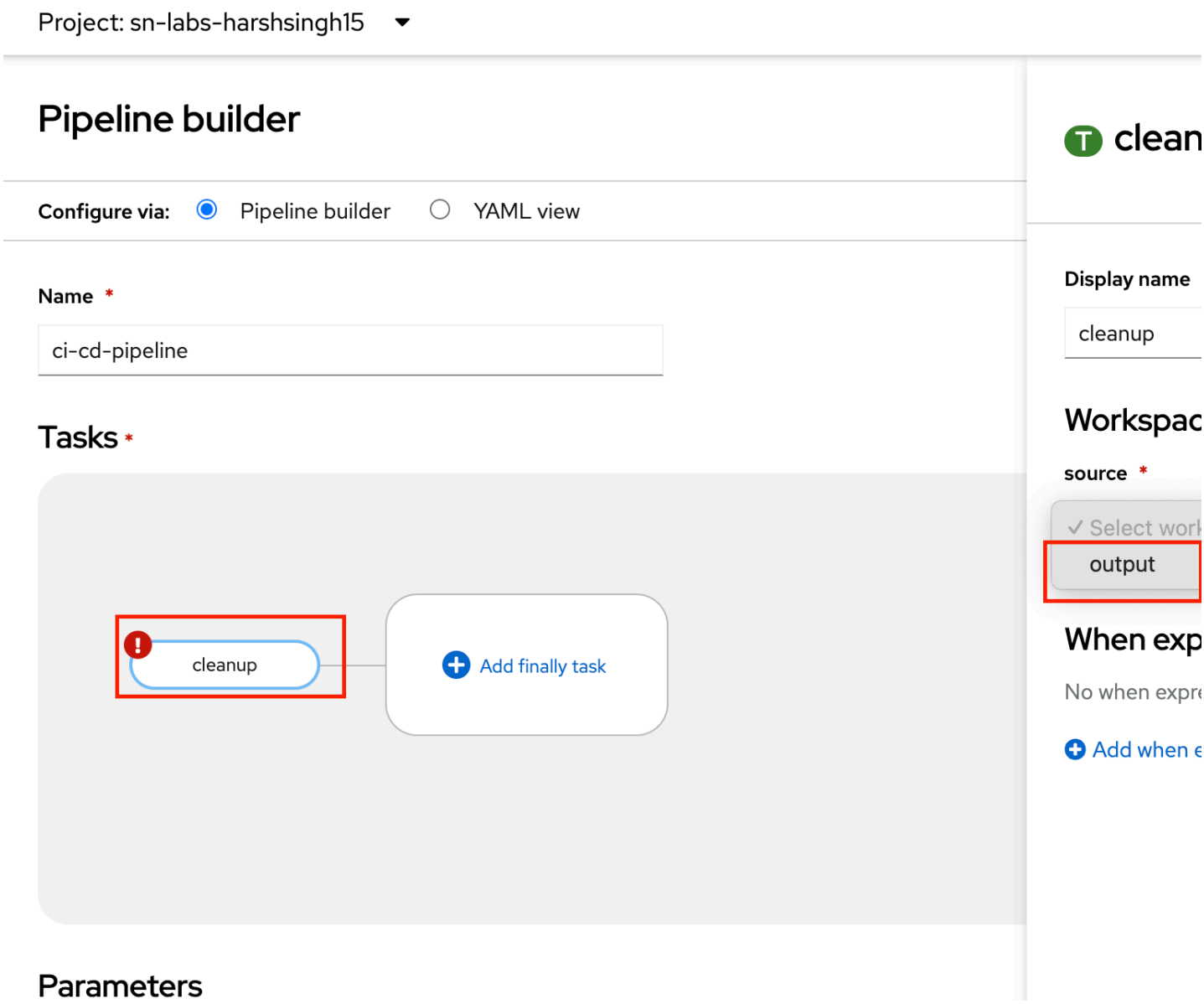
You will create the first task in this step. Click **Add Task** in the builder UI to open the `Add task ...` dialog.



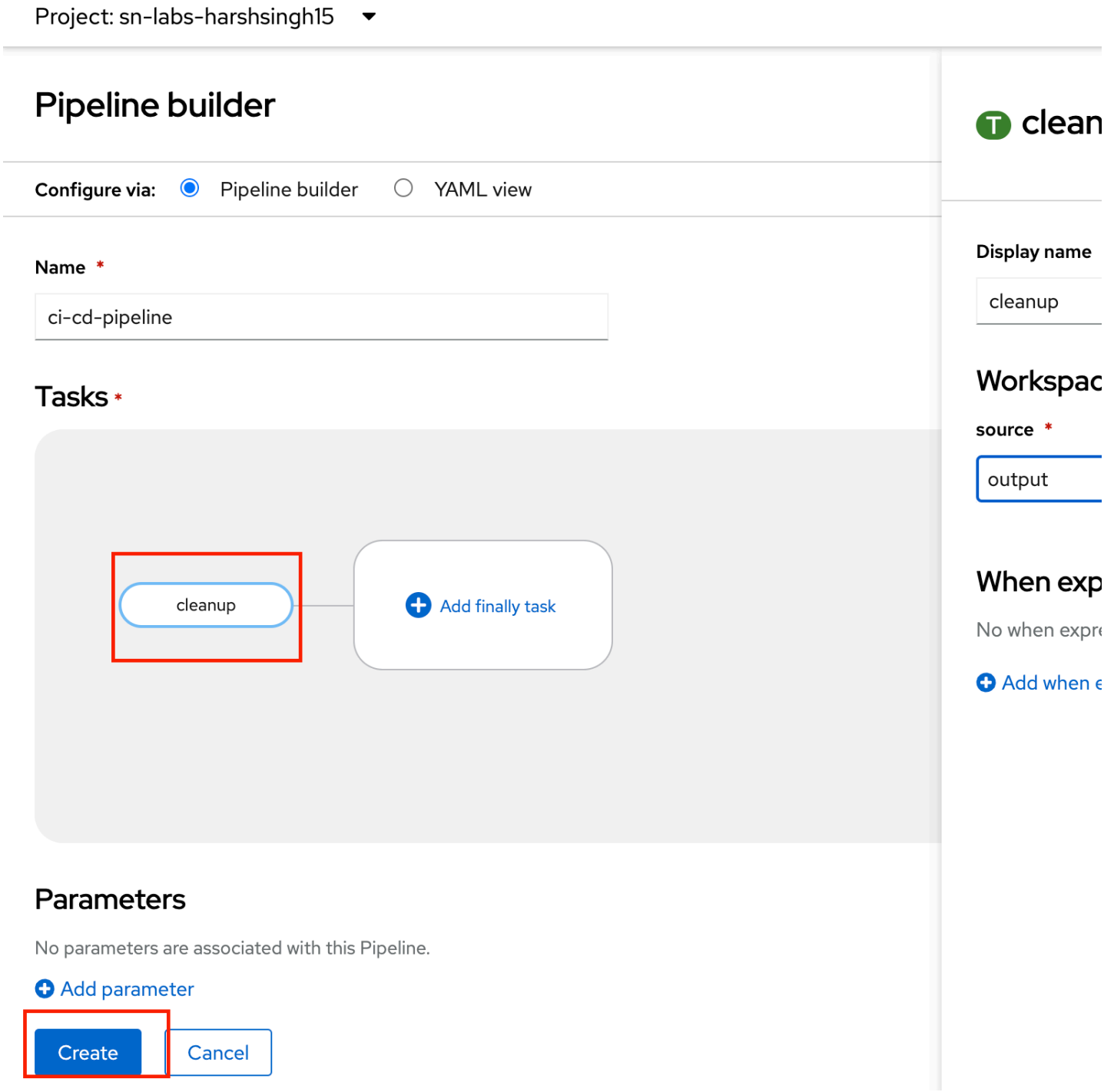
Type `cleanup` to see the task you installed earlier from the yaml file. Click **Add** to use the task in the builder.



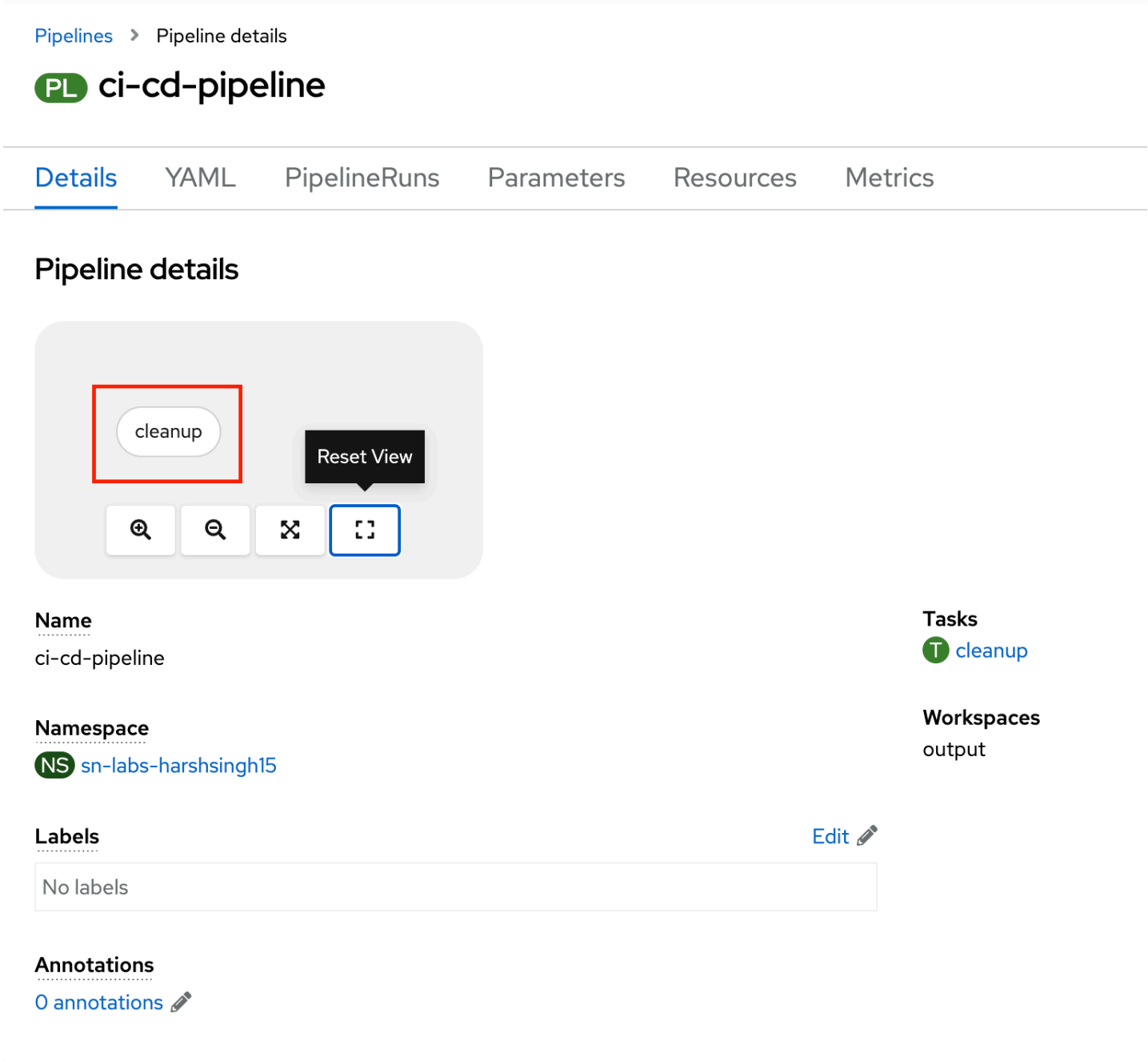
This should install your first task. You will notice the red exclamation mark on the task. This means the task has not yet been completely configured. Click the task to open the task flyout. Change the workspace to **output**.



You should see the exclamation mark go away and **Create** enabled. Click **Create** to finish creating the task in the pipeline.

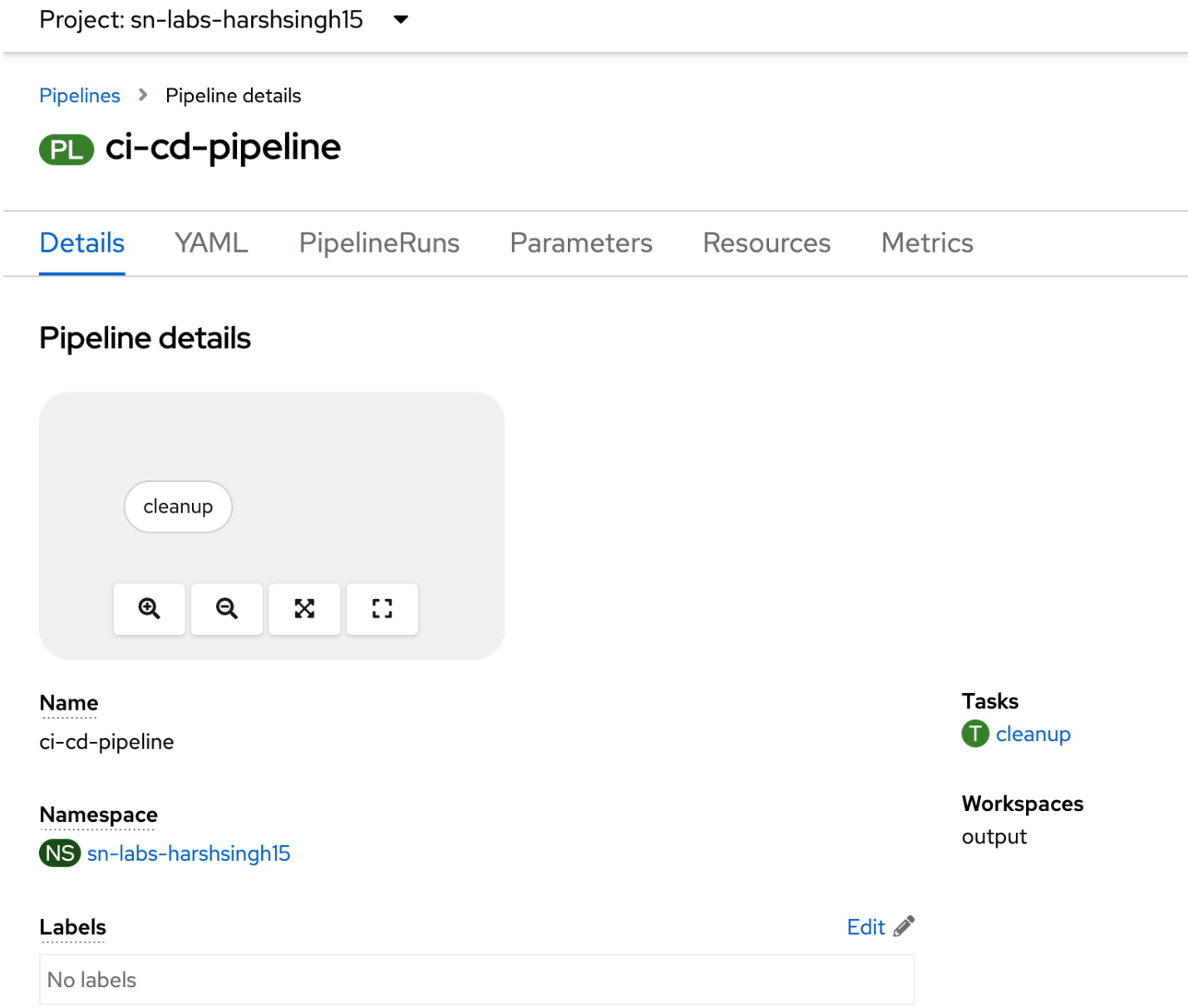


You should now see your pipeline with the one task you just added.



Step 4: Run the pipeline

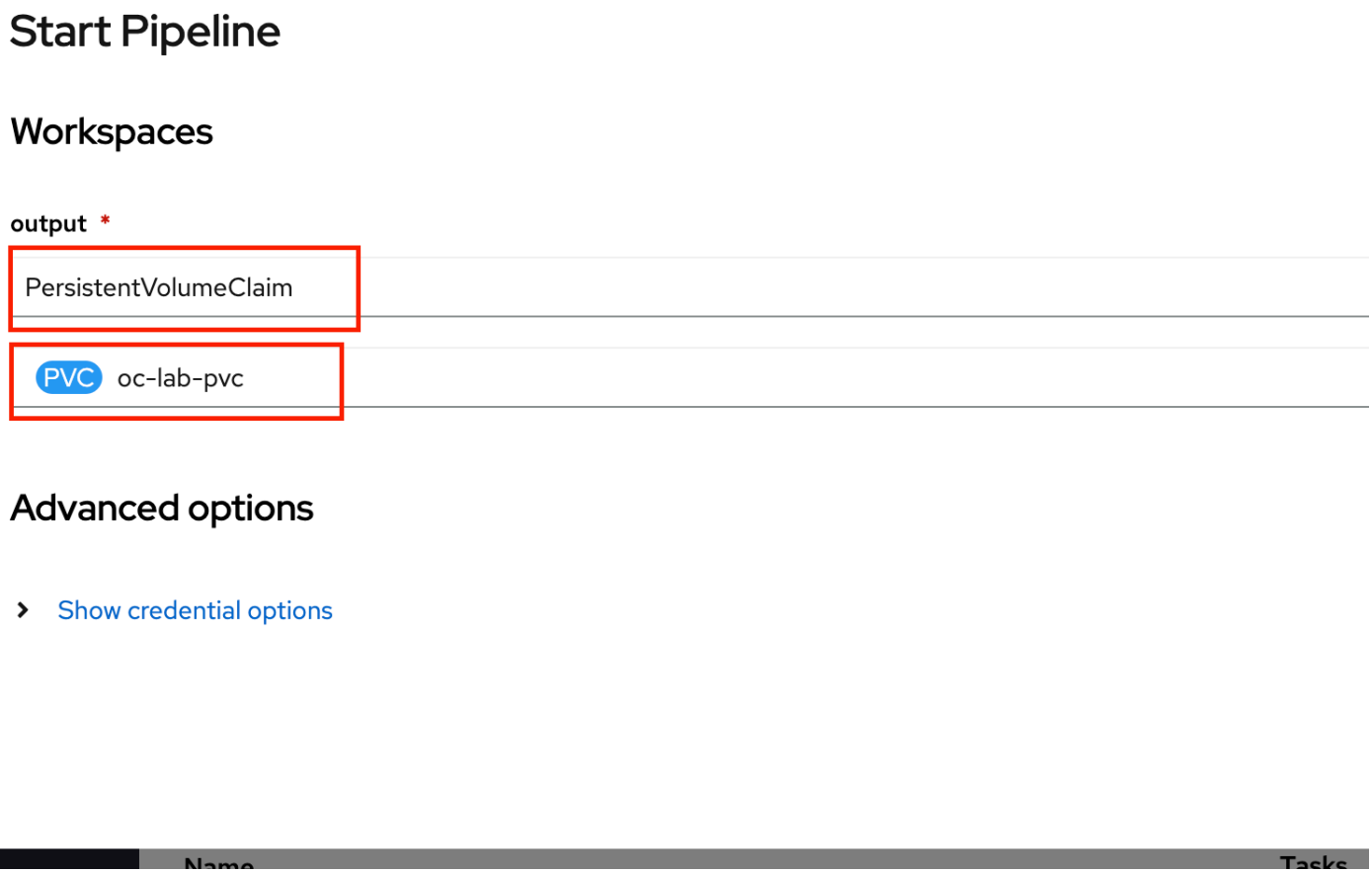
Now that you have a pipeline with the one cleanup step, let's see how you can run this pipeline. Click **Pipelines** on the left bar, if you are not already on the pipelines page. Click **ci-cd-pipeline** pipeline. You can now use the **Actions** dropdown on the left to run the pipeline.



OpenShift brings up the **Start Pipeline** dialog box. Ensure that you pick the following:

- output: `PersistentVolumeClaim`
- select a PVC: `oc-lab-pvc`

Click **Start** after you have filled out the form.



You should see the pipeline running on the next page. You can click the task name to see the logs for a particular task. Alternatively, you can click the **Logs** tab:

PipelineRuns > PipelineRun details

PLR ci-cd-pipeline-b039mg Succeeded

Details YAML TaskRuns Parameters Logs Events

PipelineRun details

Name
ci-cd-pipeline-b039mg

Namespace
NS sn-labs-harshsingh15

Labels Edit
tekton.dev/pipeline=ci-cd-pipeline

Annotations
2 annotations

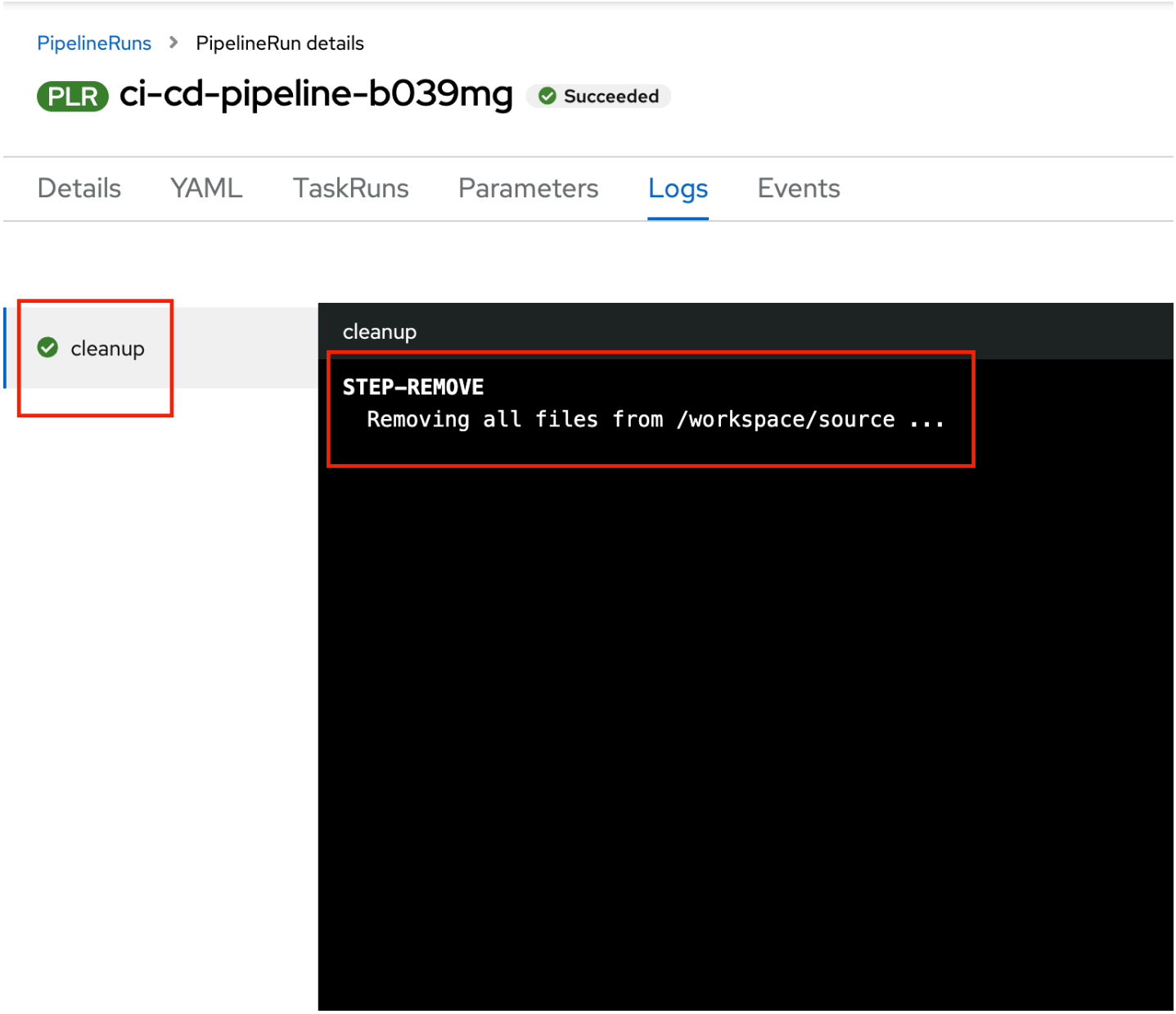
Status
Succeeded

Pipeline
PL ci-cd-pipeline

Triggered by:
system:serviceaccount:sr

Workspace Resources
PVC oc-lab-pvc (outpu

You can see the detailed logs and also have an option to download them. You will see the task on the right turn green, if it completes successfully.



Congratulations! You created a pipeline from scratch and added the cleanup tasks on it. You then ran the pipeline and viewed the logs. This first task was explained in detail as an example. The lab is now asking you to finish the rest of the tasks in this pipeline on your own.Good luck!

Step 5: Add the Git clone task

You are asked to use the `git-clone` in-built task to clone the GitHub code into your pipeline.

Your task

1. Open the pipeline in edit mode. Select Pipeline from the left menu, select the pipeline name, and the go to Actions -> Edit Pipeline. See the hint for a screenshot.
2. Add a new task after the cleanup task in the pipeline from the previous step. Hover over the step to display the + buttons. Use the + button on the right of the task to add a task instead of using the `Add finally task` link. See the hint for a screenshot.
3. Look for the `RedHat git-clone` task and add it to the placeholder task.
4. Click the red exclamation on the task or the task card to open the configure task flyout. Configure the `git-clone` task as follows:
    - url: `https://github.com/ibm-developer-skills-network/ttwst-jhxyb-ci-cd-pipeline_js`
    - workspace.output: `output`
5. Save the pipeline.
6. Run the pipeline.
7. Check the logs to see if there are issues with the pipeline.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Check your solution

▶ Click here for the solution.

Step 6: Add the ESLint task

You are asked to use the `ESLint` task to lint the source code. As part of this task, you will configure the task with specific arguments.

Your task

1. Open the pipeline in edit mode.
2. Add a new task after the git-clone task in the pipeline from the previous step.
3. Look for the `eslint` task from the RedHat.
4. Install and add it to the placeholder task.
5. Click the red exclamation on the task or the task card to open the configure task flyout. Configure the `eslint` task as follows:
    - workspace.source: `output`
6. Save the pipeline.
7. Run the pipeline.
8. Check the logs to see if there are issues with the pipeline.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Check your solution

▶ Click here for the solution.

Step 7: Add the Jest task

The next step is to add the `jest` task for unit testing the source code of the application.

Your task

1. Open the pipeline in edit mode.
2. Add a new task after the eslint task in the pipeline from the previous step.
3. Look for the `jest` task.
4. Install and add it to the placeholder task.
5. Click the red exclamation on the task or the task card to open the configure task flyout. Configure the `jest` task as follows:
   - workspace.source: `output`
6. Save the pipeline.
7. Run the pipeline.
8. Check the logs to see if there are issues with the pipeline.

Check your solution

▶ Click here for the solution.

Step 8: Add the buildah task

The next step is to add a task to create an image from the GitHub source code. You will use the `buildah` in-built task to perform this action.

Your task

1. Open the pipeline in edit mode.
2. Add a new task after the jest task in the pipeline from the previous step.
3. Look for the `buildah` task from RedHat.
4. Install and add it to the placeholder task.
5. You will need the namespace of your lab environment for one of the arguments. You can obtain this by using the command line terminal and using the `echo $SN_ICR_NAMESPACE` command in the lab terminal.

   ```
   echo $SN_ICR_NAMESPACE
   ```

6. Click the red exclamation on the task or the task card to open the configure task flyout. Configure the `buildah` task as follows:
   - image: `$(params.build-image)`
   - workspace.source: `output`
7. Click the main page to close the flyout. Add the following parameter and the default value to the pipeline:
   - parameter.name: `build-image`
   - parameter.default: `image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/SN_ICR_NAMESPACE/tekton-lab:latest.`
   - Replace `SN_ICR_NAMESPACE` with the value above.
8. Save the pipeline.
9. Run the pipeline.
10. Check the logs to see if there are issues with the pipeline.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Check your solution

▶ Click here for the solution.

Step 9: Deploy application

Next, you will create a task to deploy the image you created to the lab OpenShift cluster. You will use the `OpenShift client` task to execute the `oc deploy` command with the image you built in the previous step.

Your task

1. Open the pipeline in edit mode.
2. Add a new task after the buildah task in the pipeline from the previous step.
3. Look for the `openshift-client` task from RedHat.
4. Install and add it to the placeholder task.
5. Click the red exclamation on the task or the task card to open the configure task flyout. Configure the task with the following
   - display name: `deploy`
   - SCRIPT: `oc create deployment $(params.app-name) --image=$(params.build-image) --dry-run=client -o yaml | oc apply -f -`
6. Click the main page to close the flyout. Add the following parameter and the default value to the pipeline:
   - parameter.name: `app-name`
   - parameter.default: `cicd-app`.
7. Save the pipeline.
8. Run the pipeline.
9. Check the logs to see if there are issues with the pipeline.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Check your solution

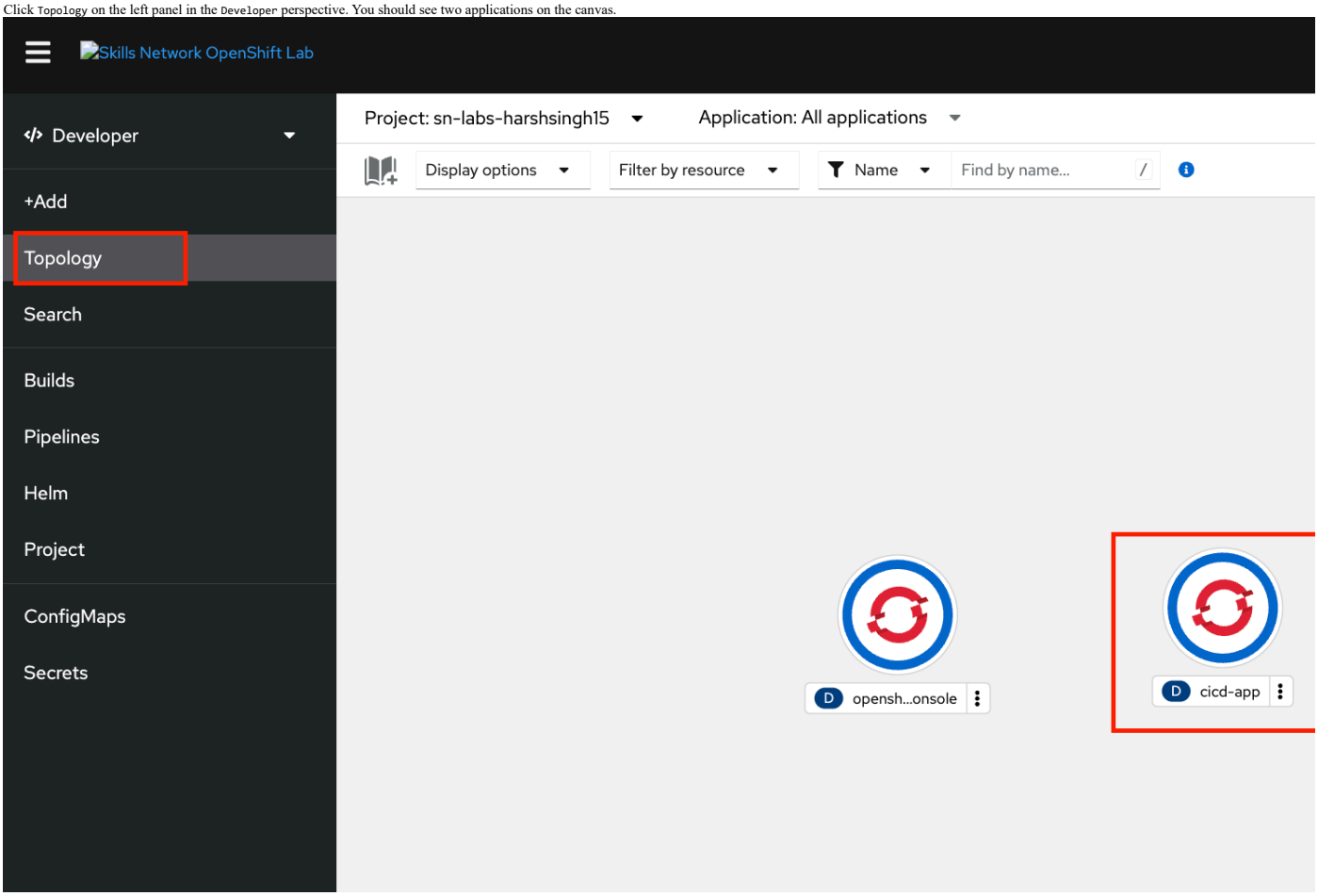
▶ Click here for the solution.

Step 10: Validate application

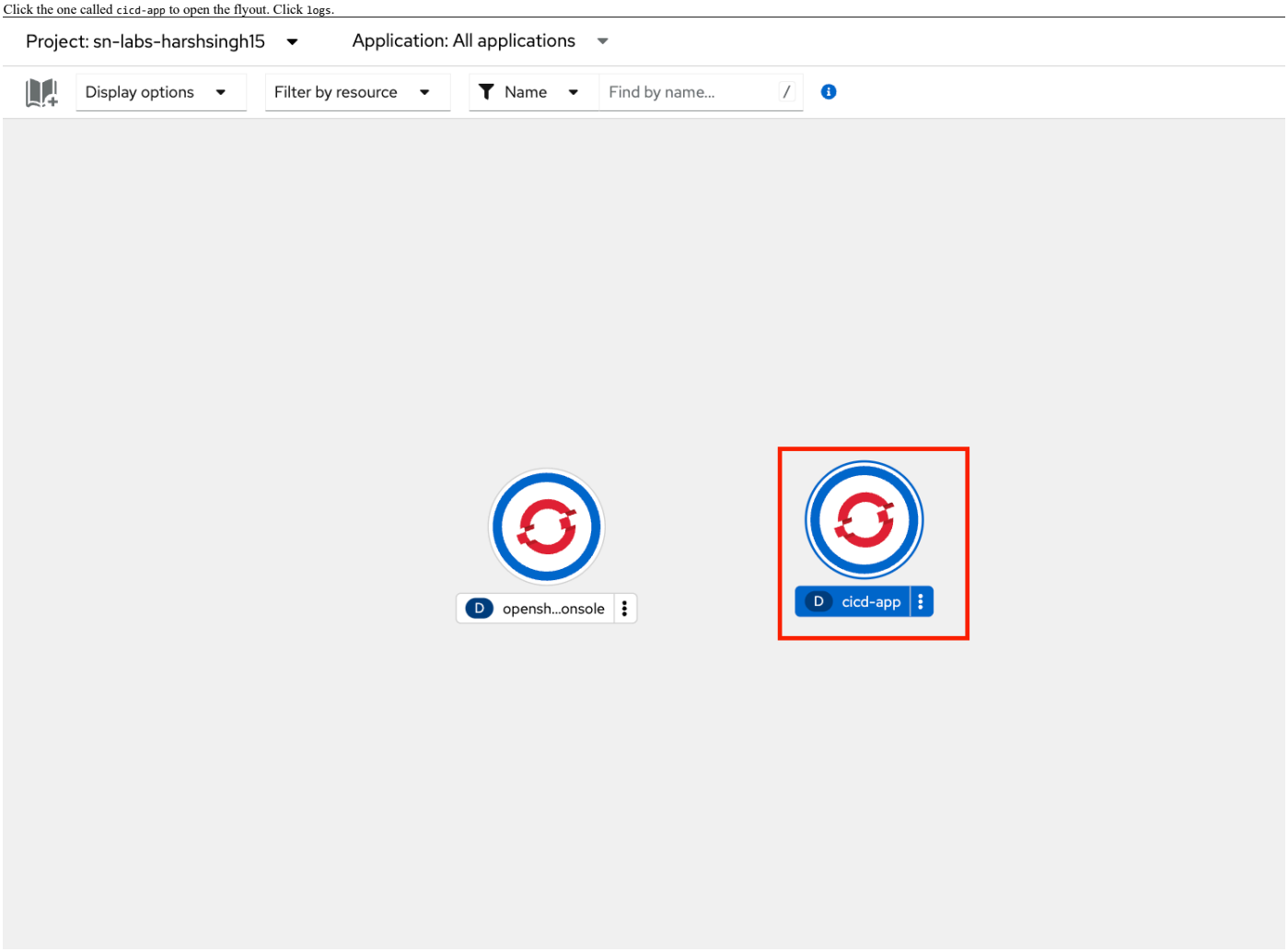
You have done all the hard work! Let's confirm if the application was deployed.

Your tasks

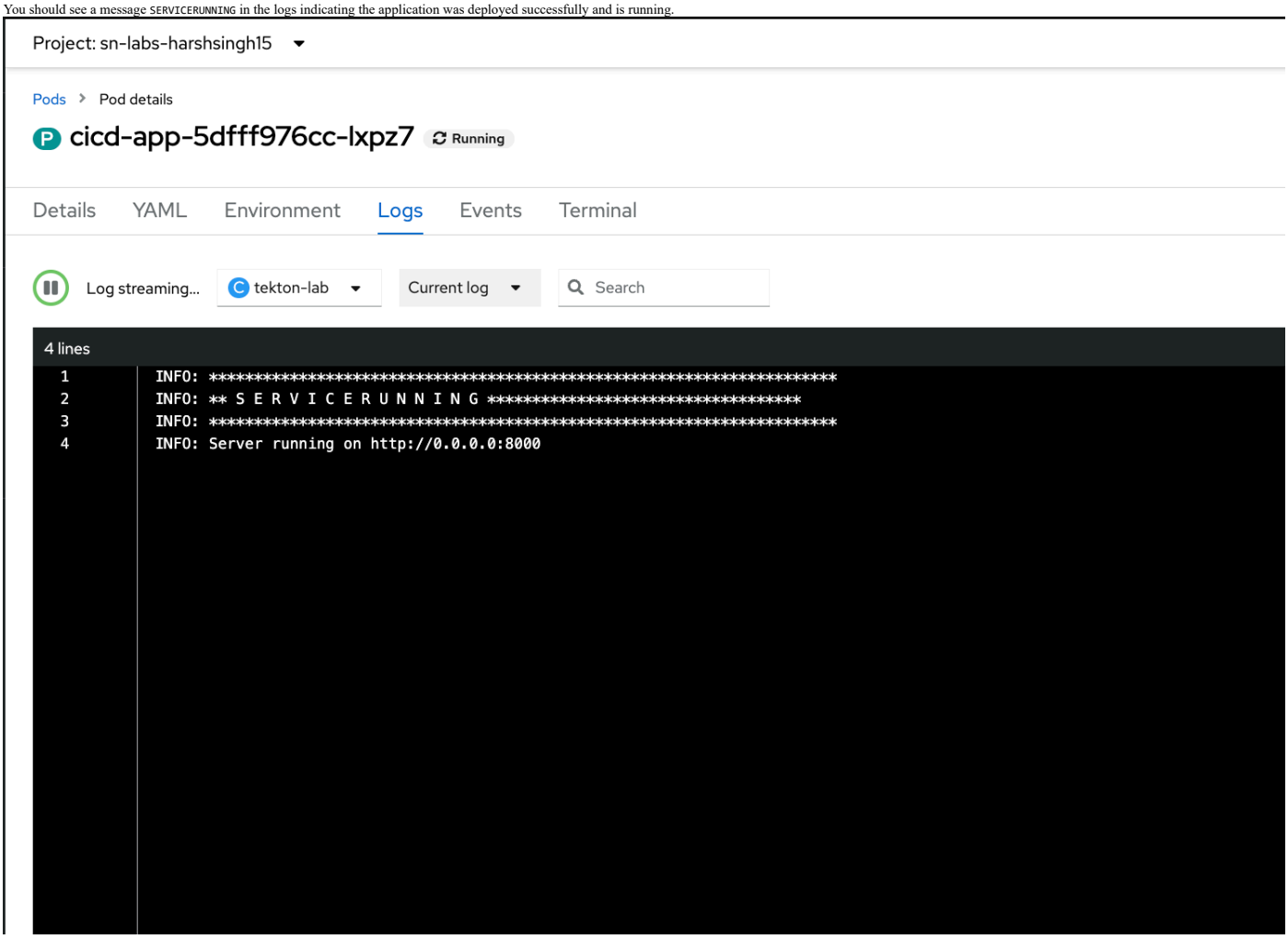
1. Click `Topology` on the left panel in the `Developer` perspective. You should see two applications on the canvas.



2. Click the one called `cicd-app` to open the flyout. Click `logs`.



3. You should see a message `SERVICERUNNING` in the logs indicating the application was deployed successfully and is running.



Conclusion

Congratulations! You have just created a CI/CD workflow using OpenShift Pipelines without writing a single line of code!

In this lab, you learned how to use the OpenShift UX and the Pipelines feature. You also learned how to install the task locally using the Tekton CLI and how to modify your pipeline in the UX to reference the task and configure its parameters. You then learned how to create default parameters for your pipeline. Finally, you now know how to create a PersistentVolumeClaim using the UX.

Next steps

Congratulations on successfully completing this lab! Your dedication and effort have paid off, and you're now equipped with the skills and knowledge to tackle the exciting final project of this course. This project will be a culmination of all that you've learned, allowing you to put your newfound expertise into practice.

If you are interested in continuing to learn about Kubernetes and containers, you can get your own free Kubernetes cluster and your own free IBM Container Registry.

Author(s)

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