

Name: - B. Narasimhappa

Healthcare Domain
Project-2

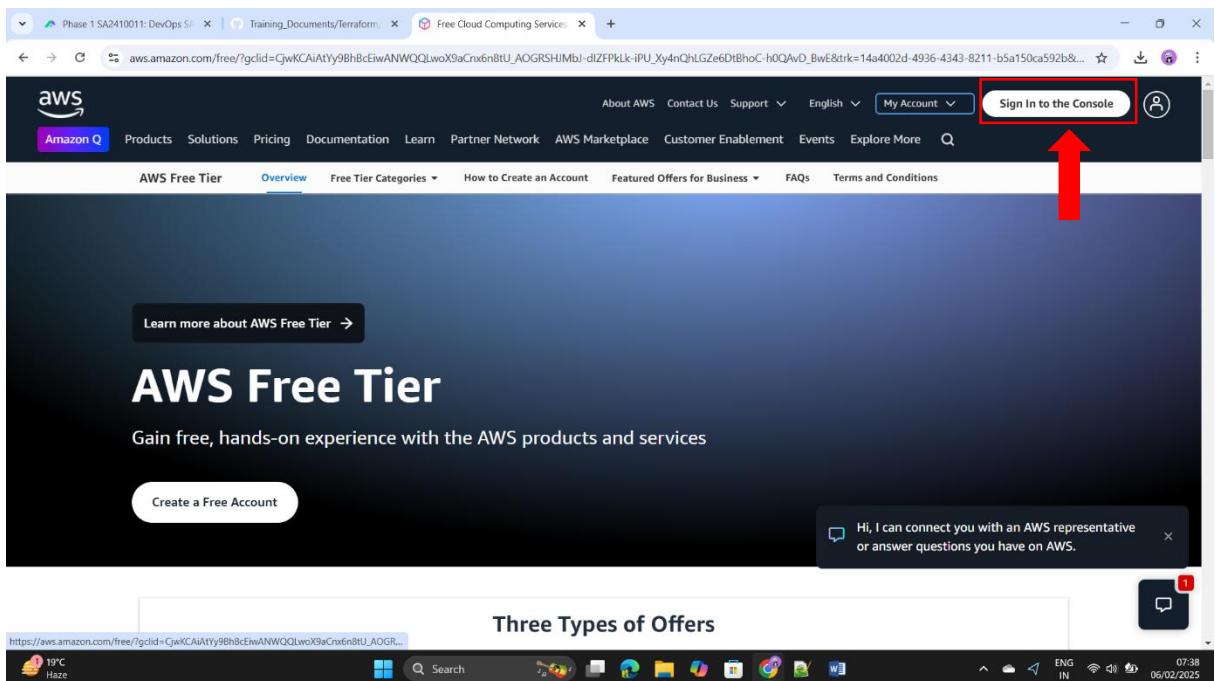
Certification Project – Medicure

Date of submission: -

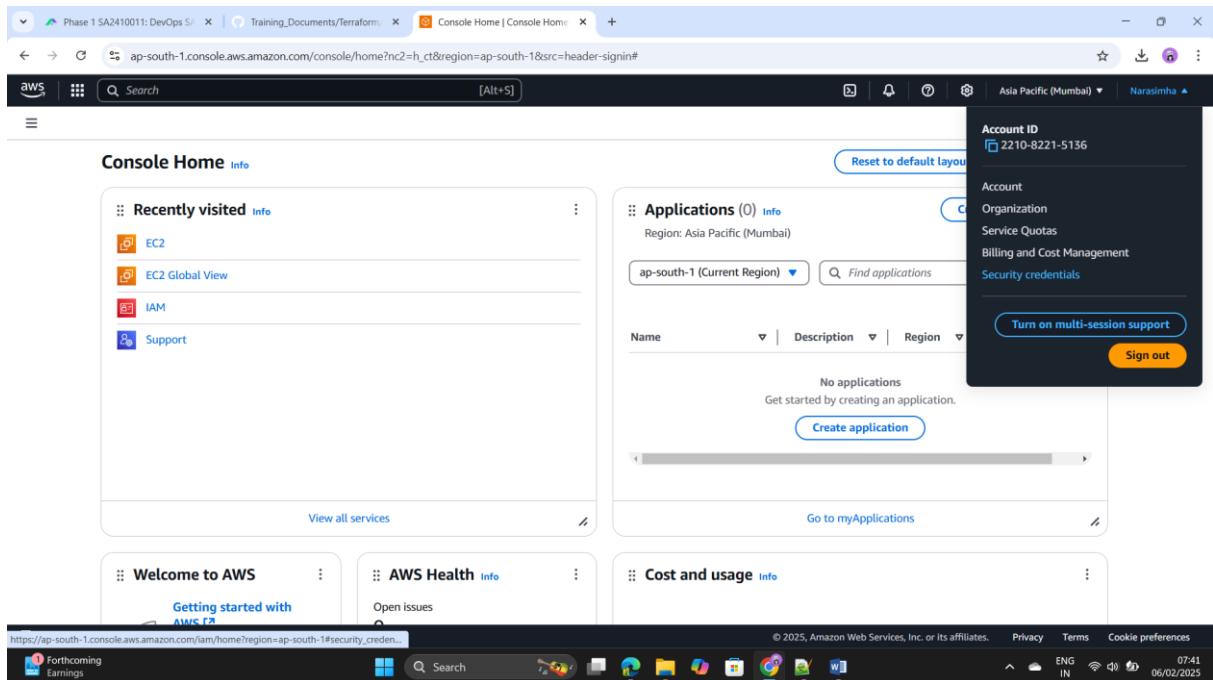
Date of resubmission: -

Submitted by: -B. Narasimhappa

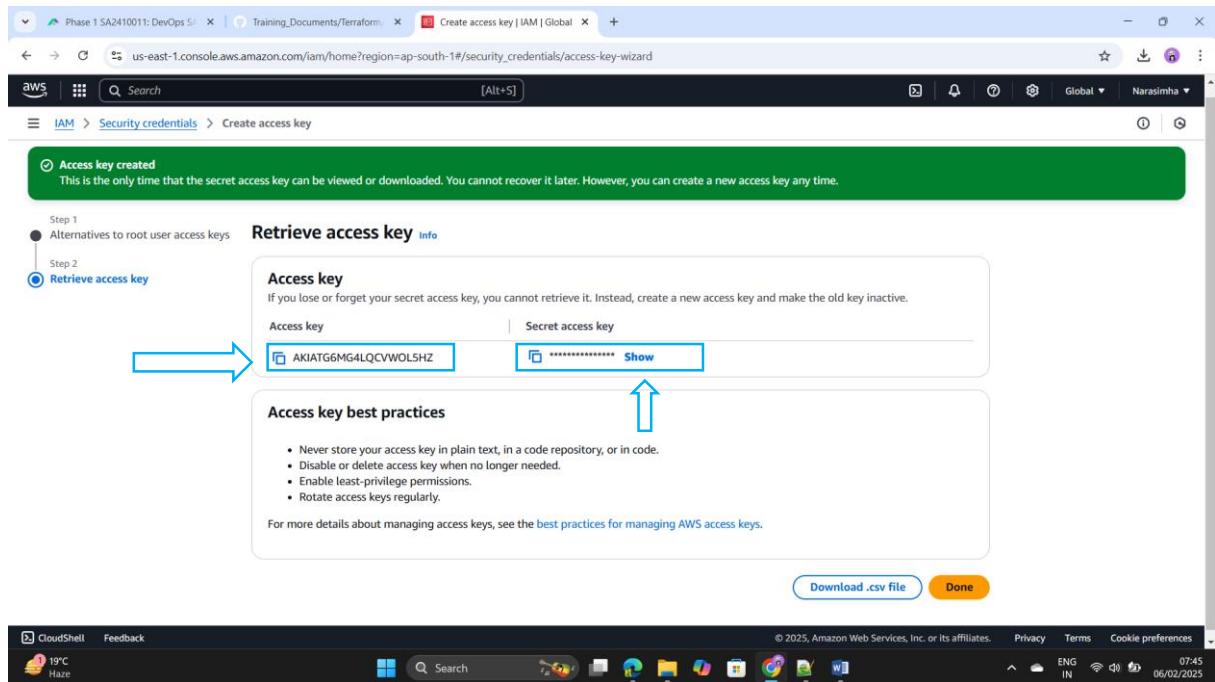
Step1: - Login to the AWS console.



Step2: - Go to the Security Credentials tab.



Step3: - Click on the Create the Access key and create the access key save the access key and secrete key.



Step4: - Open the Visual Studio code and paste these access key secrete key there and launch the 6 instance by using terraform.

```

file1.tf > ...
64 resource "aws_security_group" "mysg9" {
93   tags = {
94     Name = "mySecurityGroup"
95   }
96 }
97
98 # Create Instance
99
100 resource "aws_instance" "instance9" {
101   ami             = "ami-0198a868663199764"
102   instance_type  = "t2.micro"
103   associate_public_ip_address = true
104   subnet_id      = aws_subnet.mysubnet9.id <- #82-95 resource "aws_instance" "instance1"
105   vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.mysg9.id]
106   key_name       = "project1"
107   count          = 6
108
109   tags = {
110     Name = "Dummy_Server0"
111   }
112 }
113

```

The screenshot shows the Terraform Cloud IDE interface. The left sidebar displays the project structure with files like .terraform, providers, LICENSE.txt, terraform-provider-aws_v5.84.0_x5.exe, and terraform.lock.hcl. The main editor window shows the Terraform configuration file (file1.tf) containing code to create an AWS security group (mysg9) and an AWS instance (instance9). The instance is configured with specific AMI, instance type, subnet, and security group details. The bottom status bar indicates the code is in 113 columns, 2 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, and was last modified at 07:54 on 06/02/2025.

Step5: - Execute the Code by using commands as terraform init and terraform plan.

The screenshot shows the Terraform Cloud IDE interface with the terminal tab active. The command 'terraform init' is being run in the terminal. The output shows the initialization process, including the backend setup and provider plugin loading. It also includes a note about successfully initializing Terraform and instructions for running 'terraform plan'. The bottom status bar indicates the command was run at 07:57 on 06/02/2025.

```

PS C:\Users\ACER\Downloads\Terraform> terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.84.0

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
PS C:\Users\ACER\Downloads\Terraform>

```

```

file1.tf
resource "aws_security_group" "mysg9" {
  tags = {
  }
}

# Create Instance

resource "aws_instance" "instance9" {
  ami           = "ami-0198a868663199764"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  associate_public_ip_address = true
  subnet_id = aws_subnet.mysubnet9.id
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.mysg9.id]
  key_name = "project1"
  count = 6

  tags = {
    Name = "Dummy_Server0"
  }
}

```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

aws_instance.instance9[0] will be created
+ resource "aws_instance" "Instance9" {
 + ami = "ami-0198a868663199764"
 + arn = (known after apply)
 + associate_public_ip_address = true
 + availability_zone = (known after apply)
 + cpu_core_count = (known after apply)
 + cpu_threads_per_core = (known after apply)
 + disable_api_stop = (known after apply)

Step6: - Use the Terraform apply command the instances has been created successfully.

```

file1.tf
resource "aws_security_group" "mysg9" {
  tags = {
  }
}

# Create Instance

resource "aws_instance" "instance9" {
  ami           = "ami-0198a868663199764"
  instance_type = "t2.micro"
  associate_public_ip_address = true
  subnet_id = aws_subnet.mysubnet9.id
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.mysg9.id]
  key_name = "project1"
  count = 6

  tags = {
    Name = "Dummy_Server0"
  }
}

```

aws_instance.instance9[1]: Creating...
aws_instance.instance9[3]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[0]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[4]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[2]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[5]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[1]: Still creating... [10s elapsed]
aws_instance.instance9[3]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-0ea711954e064dec2]
aws_instance.instance9[1]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-02819c99b351e2b1]
aws_instance.instance9[0]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-074c566227baa36d]
aws_instance.instance9[2]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-0305553e75edc6e0]
aws_instance.instance9[4]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-00a6c3f87fefed4a5]
aws_instance.instance9[5]: Creation complete after 14s [id=1-069b5725799afed7b]

Apply complete! Resources: 12 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.
PS C:\Users\ACER\Downloads\Terraform>

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the following details:

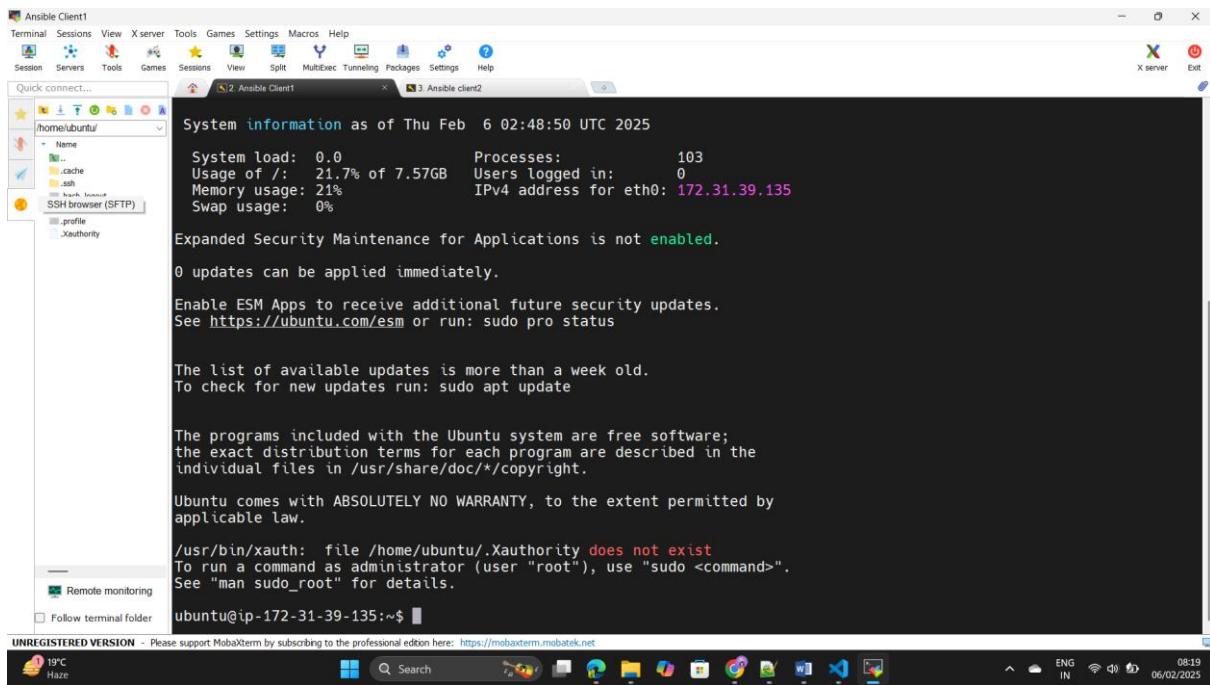
- Instances (6/6) Info:** Last updated less than a minute ago.
- Filters:** Instance state = running, Clear filters.
- Columns:** Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IP.
- Instances:**
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-069b5725799afed/b): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-09a6c3fb7fe7fed4a5): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-0305553e75e2dc6e0): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-02819ce99b351e2b1): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-074c566227baa636e): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
 - Dummy_Server0 (i-08e711954e064dec2): Running, t2.micro, Initializing, View alarms, ap-southeast-1a
- Monitoring:** Configure CloudWatch agent.
- CloudShell:** Feedback.

Step7: - Update the security inbounds as enable the port 8080 & allow all the traffic in the all the instances.

The screenshot shows the AWS ModifyInboundSecurityGroup page with the following details:

- EC2 > Security Groups > sg-00ffda60a98d99c5c - default > Edit inbound rules:**
- Rules:**
 - All TCP (TCP, 0 - 65535, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0, Delete)
 - Custom TCP (TCP, 8080, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0, Delete)
 - HTTPS (TCP, 443, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0, Delete)
 - HTTP (TCP, 80, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0, Delete)
 - SSH (TCP, 22, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0, Delete)
- Add rule:** Add a new rule for Custom TCP (TCP, 8080, Anywhere, 0.0.0.0/0).
- Warning:** Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.
- Buttons:** Cancel, Preview changes, Save rules.
- CloudShell:** Feedback.

Step8: - Connect the 2 ansible client nodes by using MobaXterm.



Ansible Client1

System information as of Thu Feb 6 02:48:50 UTC 2025

```

System load: 0.0      Processes: 103
Usage of /: 21.7% of 7.57GB  Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 21%      IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.39.135
Swap usage: 0%

```

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See <https://ubuntu.com/esm> or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

/usr/bin/xauth: file /home/ubuntu/.Xauthority does not exist
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

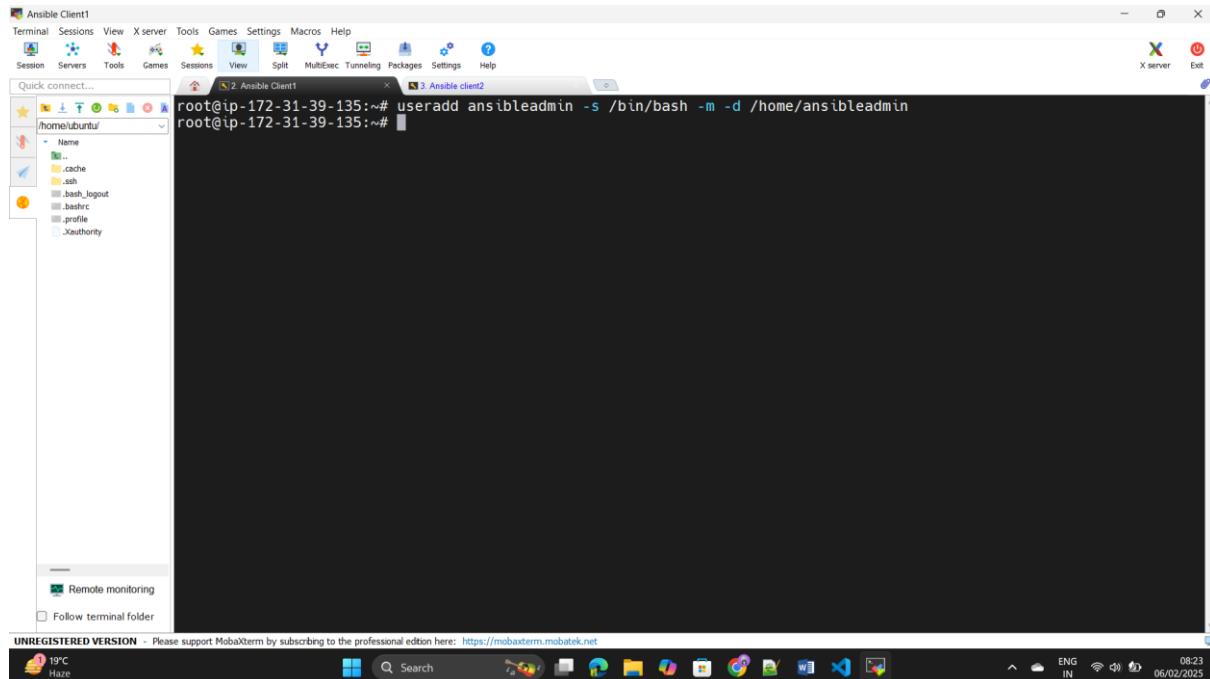
ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-135:~\$

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19°C Haze

Step9: - Create the user in the 2 instances by using command as

`useradd ansibleadmin -s /bin/bash -m -d /home/ansibleadmin`



Ansible Client1

root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# useradd ansibleadmin -s /bin/bash -m -d /home/ansibleadmin

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Step10: - Edit the “/etc/ssh/sshd_config” file and enable the password authentication to yes and save the file.

```
# PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10

#PubkeyAuthentication yes

# Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
#AuthorizedKeysFile      .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2

#AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none

#AuthorizedKeysCommand none
#AuthorizedKeysCommandUser nobody

# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts
#HostbasedAuthentication no
# Change to yes if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for
# HostbasedAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
#IgnoreRhosts yes

# To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no

# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
# some PAM modules and threads)
KbdInteractiveAuthentication no
```

Step11: - Edit the Visudo-file and add the user to give access to the root level.

```
GNU nano 6.2                               /etc/sudoers.tmp *
# Completely harmless preservation of a user preference.
Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GREP_COLOR"

# While you shouldn't normally run git as root, you need to with etckeeper
Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GIT_AUTHOR_* GIT_COMMITTER_"

# Per-user preferences; root won't have sensible values for them.
Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "EMAIL DEBEMAIL DEBFULLNAME"

# "sudo scp" or "sudo rsync" should be able to use your SSH agent.
Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "SSH_AGENT_PID SSH_AUTH_SOCK"

# Ditto for GPG agent
Defaults:%sudo env_keep += "GPG_AGENT_INFO"

# Host alias specification
# User alias specification
# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
ansibleadmin ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin ALL=(ALL) ALL
```

Step12: - Go to the Ansibleadmin user and use the command ls -a ,we can see the root level access is there for the user.

```
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# su - ansibleleadmin
ansibleleadmin@ip-172-31-39-135:~$ ls -a
. .. .bash_history .bash_logout .bashrc .profile
ansibleleadmin@ip-172-31-39-135:~$
```

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Step13: - Login to the Ansible_controller instance and update the instance.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-118:~$ sudo apt update -y
Hit:1 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [128 kB]
Get:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [127 kB]
Get:4 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 Packages [14.1 MB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Get:6 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe Translation-en [5652 kB]
Get:7 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [286 kB]
Get:8 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 Packages [217 kB]
Get:9 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse Translation-en [112 kB]
Get:10 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [8372 B]
Get:11 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [2313 kB]
Get:12 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main Translation-en [387 kB]
Get:13 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [2940 kB]
Get:14 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/restricted Translation-en [515 kB]
Get:15 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1185 kB]
Get:16 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe Translation-en [290 kB]
Get:17 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [26.4 kB]
Get:18 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [44.5 kB]
Get:19 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse Translation-en [11.5 kB]
Get:20 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [440 B]
Get:21 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 Packages [67.7 kB]
Get:22 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main Translation-en [11.1 kB]
Get:23 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [388 B]
Get:24 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:25 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 Packages [30.0 kB]
Get:26 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe Translation-en [16.6 kB]
Get:27 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [672 B]
Get:28 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:29 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [2077 kB]
84% [29 Packages 1039 kB/2077 KB 50%]
```

4735 kB/s 1s

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Step14: - Go to the ansible installation page on browser and copy and paste the commands from page to here.

Ansible Community Documentation

Please file a bug against the [Fedora EPEL](#) product in Red Hat Bugzilla to reach the package maintainers.

Installing Ansible on OpenSUSE Tumbleweed/Leap

```
$ sudo zypper install ansible
```

See [OpenSUSE Support Portal](#) for additional help with Ansible on OpenSUSE.

Installing Ansible on Ubuntu

Ubuntu builds are available in a PPA here.

To configure the PPA on your system and install Ansible run these commands:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install software-properties-common
$ sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible
$ sudo apt install ansible
```

Note
On older Ubuntu distributions, "software-properties-common" is called "python-software-properties". You may want to use `apt-get` rather than `apt` in older versions. Also, be aware that only newer distributions (that is, 18.04, 18.10, and later) have a `-u` or `--update` flag. Adjust your script as needed.

File any issues in the PPA's issue tracker.

Installing Ansible on Debian

Step15: - Execute the above commands in the Ansible Controller machine.

```
root@ip-172-31-42-118:~# sudo apt update
[sudo] password for root:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
software-properties-common is already the newest version (0.99.22.9).
software-properties-common set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 32 not upgraded.
Hit:1 deb https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ubuntu/ jammy main
Description:
Ansible is a radically simple IT automation platform that makes your applications and systems easier to deploy. Avoid writing scripts or custom code to deploy and update your applications— automate in a language that approaches plain English, using SSH, with no agents to install on remote systems.

http://ansible.com/
If you face any issues while installing Ansible PPA, file an issue here:
https://github.com/ansible-community/ppa/issues
More info: https://Launchpad.net/~ansible/+archive/ubuntu/ansible
Adding repository...
Adding deb entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding disabled deb-src entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding key to /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible.gpg with fingerprint 6125E2A8C77F2818FB7BD15B93C4A3FD7BB9C367
Hit:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:4 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Get:5 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ubuntu jammy InRelease [18.0 kB]
Get:6 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages [1120 B]
Get:7 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main Translation-en [752 B]
Fetched 19.9 kB in 2s (10.8 kB/s)
```

Step16: - Create the one user and create the SSH key in the user.

The screenshot shows a terminal session in MobaXterm titled 'Ansible_controller' (window 4). The command `ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521` is being run. The output shows the key pair has been created and saved to the home directory. The key's fingerprint is also displayed.

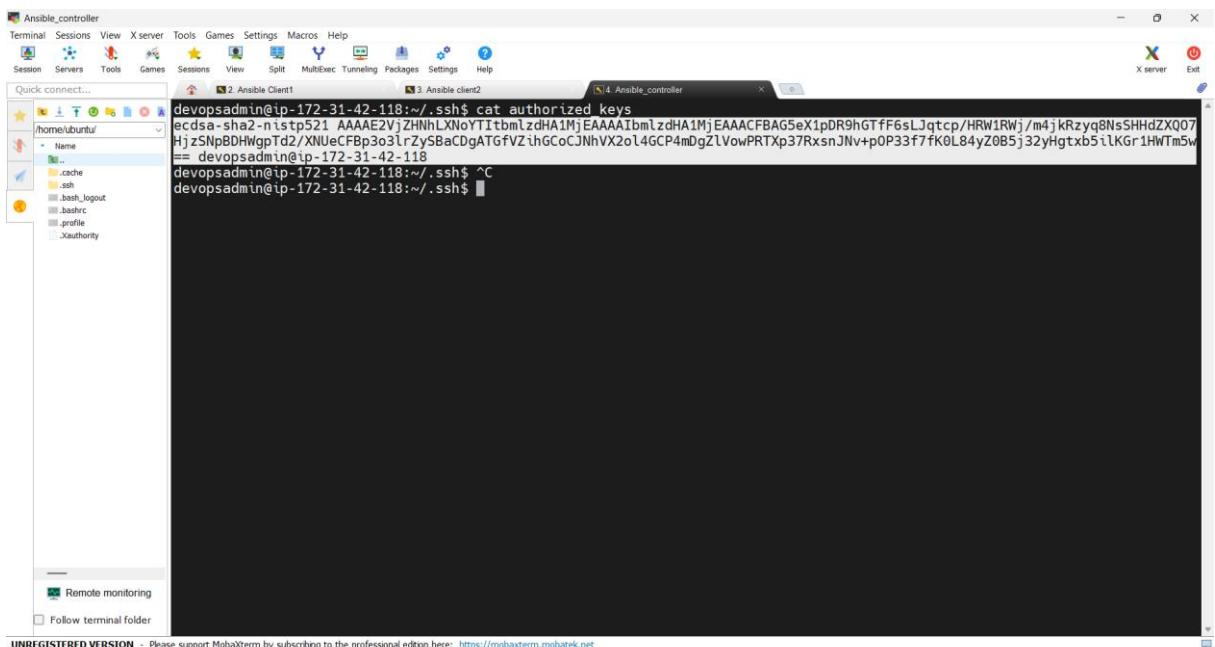
```
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~$ ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521
Generating public/private ecdsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa):
Created directory '/home/devopsadmin/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Ac5q0kUgcZlby+JnmER4Qe3yici0gjTE1mUqC/A/3EQ devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 521]---+
|o . ++E
|.* += .
|=.=o = .
|.*+=,* .
|=+=*x.. S
|+=,*o.
| + o
|   o
+----[SHA256]-----+
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~$
```

Step17: - Paste the id_ecdsa.pub into the authorized_keys & Change the access mod by using chmod 600 command.

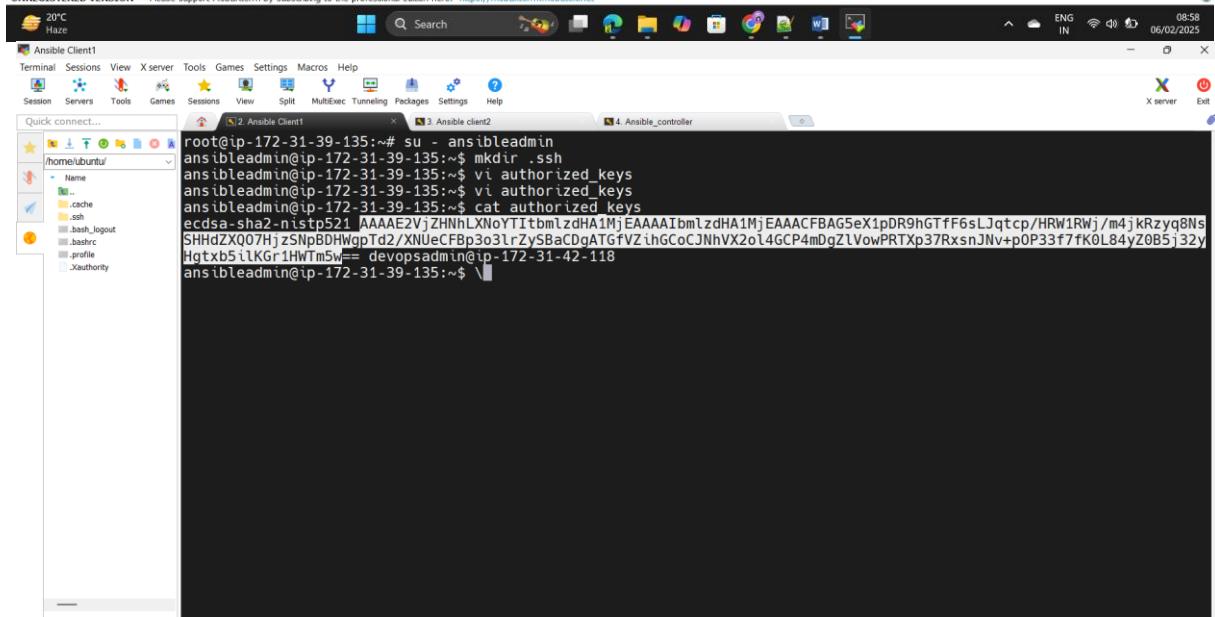
The screenshot shows a terminal session in MobaXterm titled 'Ansible_controller' (window 4). The user runs `cat id_ecdsa.pub > authorized_keys` to add the public key to the authorized_keys file. Then, they use `chmod 600 /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/*` to change the permissions of all files in the .ssh directory to 600.

```
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$ cat id_ecdsa.pub > authorized_keys
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$ ls
authorized_keys  id_ecdsa  id_ecdsa.pub
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$ chmod 600 /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/*
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$ ll
total 20
drwx----- 2 devopsadmin  devopsadmin 4096 Feb  6 03:21 .
drwxr-x--- 3 devopsadmin  devopsadmin 4096 Feb  6 03:18 ..
-rw----- 1 devopsadmin  devopsadmin 282 Feb  6 03:21 authorized_keys
-rw----- 1 devopsadmin  devopsadmin 756 Feb  6 03:18 id_ecdsa
-rw----- 1 devopsadmin  devopsadmin 282 Feb  6 03:18 id_ecdsa.pub
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$
```

Step18: - Copy the Authorized_key and paste in the Ansible client node.



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Step19: - Connect the 2 client nodes by using command as

ssh ansibleadmin@ 172.31.39.135

ssh ansibleadmin@ 172.31.39.68

```

devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:~/.ssh$ ssh ansibleadmin@172.31.39.135
ssh ansibleadmin@172.31.39.135
The authenticity of host '172.31.39.135 (172.31.39.135)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:wdkfk1Ly4CC4A7abSZApxP9objWLoAmNh0lnofYazti.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.31.39.135' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1021-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Feb 6 06:03:53 UTC 2025

System load: 0.0 Processes: 115
Usage of /: 25.6% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 23% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.39.135
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

31 updates can be applied immediately.
24 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '24.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

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```

Step20: - Edit the etc/ansible/host and add the client nodes in there as build server and Jenkins server.

```

devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ ls
ansible.cfg hosts roles
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ cat hosts
# This is the default ansible 'hosts' file.
#
# It should live in /etc/ansible/hosts
#
# - Comments begin with the '#' character
# - Blank lines are ignored
# - Groups of hosts are delimited by [header] elements
# - You can enter hostnames or ip addresses
# - A hostname/ip can be a member of multiple groups

# Ex 1: Ungrouped hosts, specify before any group headers:

## green.example.com
## blue.example.com
## 192.168.100.1
## 192.168.100.10

# Ex 2: A collection of hosts belonging to the 'webservers' group:

## [webservers]
## alpha.example.org
## beta.example.org
## 192.168.1.100
## 192.168.1.110

# If you have multiple hosts following a pattern, you can specify
# them like this:
## www[001:006].example.com

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```

```
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ cat hosts
[node1]
samplenode1 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.39.68 ansible_ssh_user=ansibleleadadmin

[node2]
samplenode2 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.39.135 ansible_ssh_user=ansibleleadadmin
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$
```

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Step21: - install the tools what we want in the node 1 as a build server of Jenkins install jdk,maven,git,Docker by using playbook.

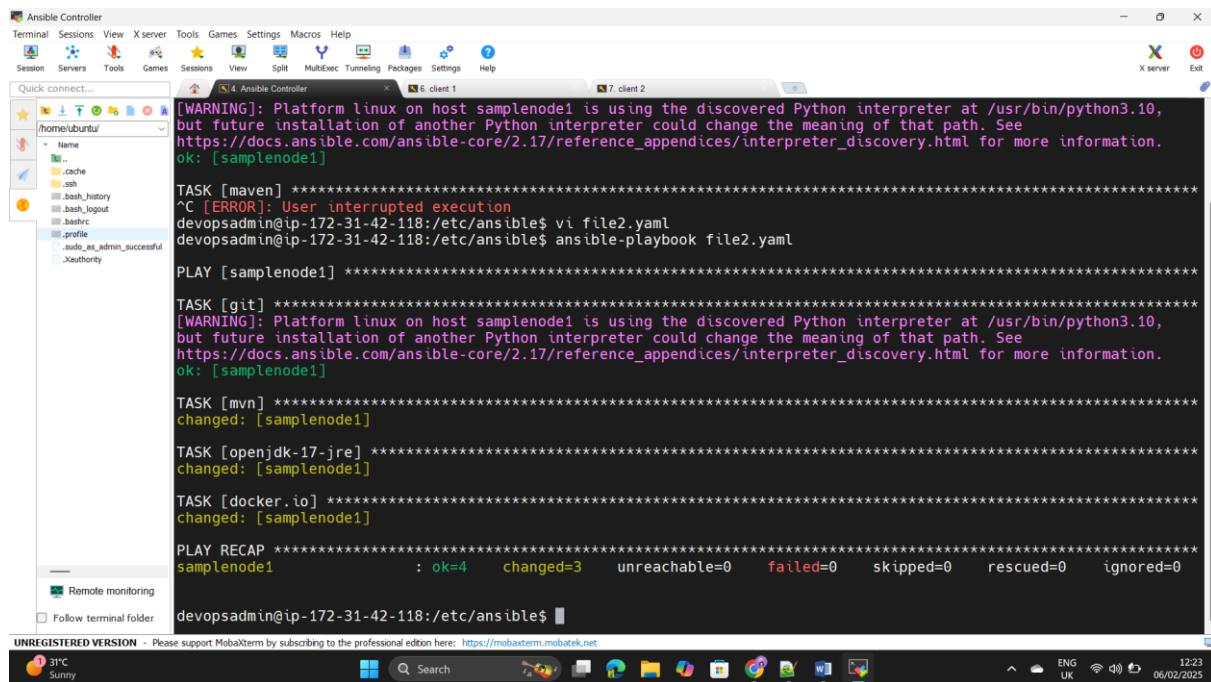
```
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ cat hosts
[node1]
samplenode1 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.39.68 ansible_ssh_user=ansibleleadadmin

[node2]
samplenode2 ansible_ssh_host=172.31.39.135 ansible_ssh_user=ansibleleadadmin
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ ls
ansible.cfg hosts roles
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ vi file1.yaml
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ cat file1.yaml
---
- hosts: node1
  become: yes
  tasks:
    - apt:
        name: openjdk-17-jre
        state: present
    - apt:
        name: git
        state: present
    - apt:
        name: maven
        state: present
    - apt:
        name: docker.io
        state: present
---
```

devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible\$

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Step22: - Execute the file2.yaml file the needed build tools has been configured the build server.



```
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host samplenode1 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.10, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.17/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [samplenode1]

TASK [maven] ****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host samplenode1 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.10, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.17/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [samplenode1]

TASK [git] ****
changed: [samplenode1]

TASK [openjdk-17-jre] ****
changed: [samplenode1]

TASK [docker.io] ****
changed: [samplenode1]

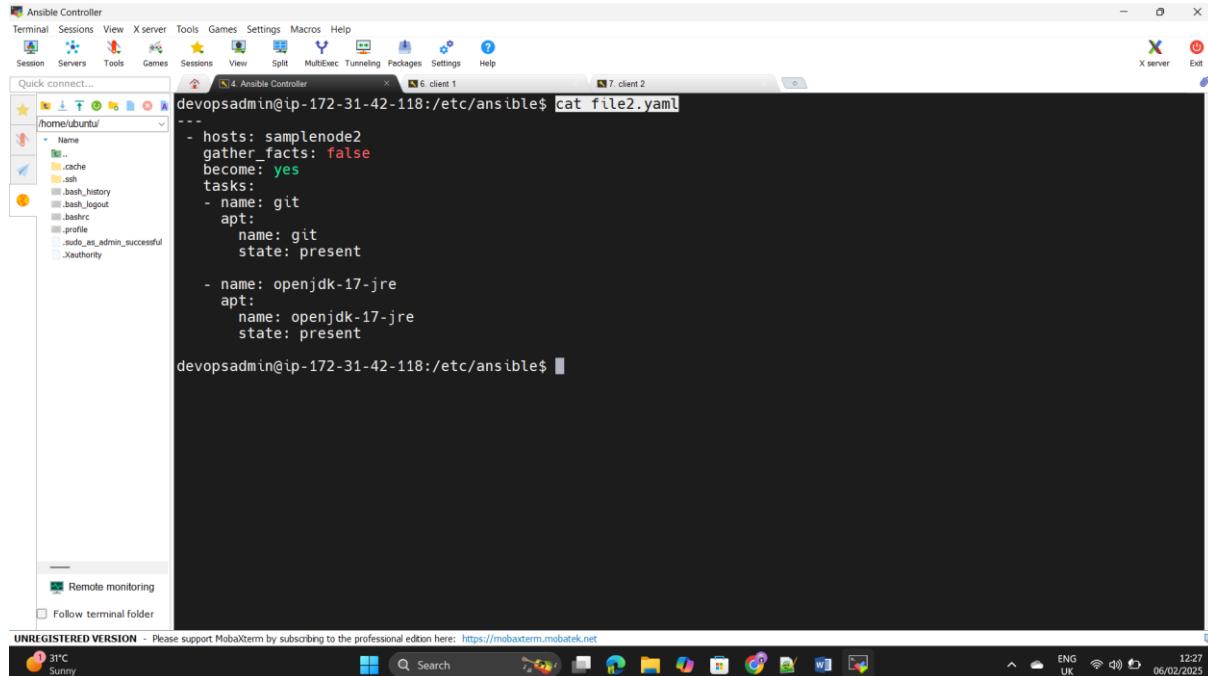
PLAY RECAP ****
samplenode1 : ok=4    changed=3    unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0

devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$
```

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31°C Sunny 12:23 ENG UK 06/02/2025

Step23: - Same like as install git and java in the Jenkins Server (create the yaml file and execute via playbooks).



```
devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$ cat file2.yaml
---
- hosts: samplenode2
  gather_facts: false
  become: yes
  tasks:
    - name: git
      apt:
        name: git
        state: present

    - name: openjdk-17-jre
      apt:
        name: openjdk-17-jre
        state: present

devopsadmin@ip-172-31-42-118:/etc/ansible$
```

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Step24: - Let's get into the 2 instance and check the tools are installed or not.

```

client 1
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
/home/ubuntu/
+ Name
cache
.ssh
.bash_history
.bash_logout
.bashrc
.profile
.sudo_as_admin_successful
.Xauthority

root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# git --version
git version 2.34.1
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# java --version
openjdk 17.0.14 2025-01-21
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1, mixed mode, sharing)
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# 

client 2
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
/home/ubuntu/
+ Name
cache
.ssh
.bash_history
.bash_logout
.bashrc
.profile
.sudo_as_admin_successful
.Xauthority

root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# docker --version
Docker version 26.1.3, build 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~22.04.1
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# git --version
git version 2.34.1
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# java --version
openjdk 17.0.14 2025-01-21
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1, mixed mode, sharing)
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 17.0.14, vendor: Ubuntu, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-17-openjdk-amd64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "6.8.0-1021-aws", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# 

Remote monitoring
Follow terminal folder

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3TC Sunny
Search
ENG UK 12:34 06/02/2025

client 2
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
/home/ubuntu/
+ Name
cache
.ssh
.bash_history
.bash_logout
.bashrc
.profile
.sudo_as_admin_successful
.Xauthority

root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# docker --version
Docker version 26.1.3, build 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~22.04.1
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# git --version
git version 2.34.1
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# java --version
openjdk 17.0.14 2025-01-21
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.14+7-Ubuntu-122.04.1, mixed mode, sharing)
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 17.0.14, vendor: Ubuntu, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-17-openjdk-amd64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "6.8.0-1021-aws", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
root@ip-172-31-39-68:~# 

Remote monitoring
Follow terminal folder

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3TC Sunny
Search
ENG UK 12:34 06/02/2025

```

Step25: - Configuring of Build tools and Jenkins tools has been configured successfully by using ansible.

Step26: - Install the Jenkins by using the url<
<https://www.jenkins.io/doc/book/installing/linux/>>.

Debian/Ubuntu

On Debian and Debian-based distributions like Ubuntu you can install Jenkins through [apt](#).

Long Term Support release

A [LTS \(Long-Term Support\) release](#) is chosen every 12 weeks from the stream of regular releases as the stable release for that time period. It can be installed from the [debian-stable apt repository](#).

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] * \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/" | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

Weekly release

A new release is produced weekly to deliver bug fixes and features to users and plugin developers. It can be installed from the [debian apt repository](#).

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io-2023.key
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] * \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian binary/" | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
```

Step27: - Execute the above commands in the client_server1 as Jenkins masternode.

```
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
--2025-02-06 07:17:47-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
Resolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 146.75.46.133, 2a04:4e42:48::645
Connecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)|146.75.46.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 3175 (3.1K) [application/pgp-keys]
Saving to: '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc'

/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins- 100%[=====] 3.10K --KB/s   in 0s

2025-02-06 07:17:47 (60.7 MB/s) - '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc' saved [3175/3175]

root@ip-172-31-39-135:~#
```

Step28: - Enter the command as – “sudo apt-get install jenkins -y”

```

root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
--2025-02-06 07:17:47-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
Resolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 146.75.46.133, 2a04:4e42:48:645
Connecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)|146.75.46.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 3175 (3.1K) [application/pgp-keys]
Saving to: '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc'

/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins- 100%[=====] 3.10K --.-KB/s   in 0s

2025-02-06 07:17:47 (60.7 MB/s) - '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc' saved [3175/3175]

root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Ign:4 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ InRelease
Get:5 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Release [2044 B]
Get:6 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Release.gpg [833 B]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Get:8 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Packages [28.5 kB]
Fetched 160 kB in 1s (110 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# sudo apt-get update^C
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~#

```

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Step29: - Enable the Jenkins using the command as `systemctl enable Jenkins`.

```

Selecting previously unselected package jenkins.
Preparing to unpack .../jenkins_2.492.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking jenkins (2.492.1) ...
Setting up net-tools (1.60-git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Setting up jenkins (2.492.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

Restarting services...
systemctl restart packagekit.service ssh.service
Service restarts being deferred:
systemctl restart networkd-dispatcher.service
systemctl restart unattended-upgrades.service
systemctl restart user@1000.service

No containers need to be restarted.

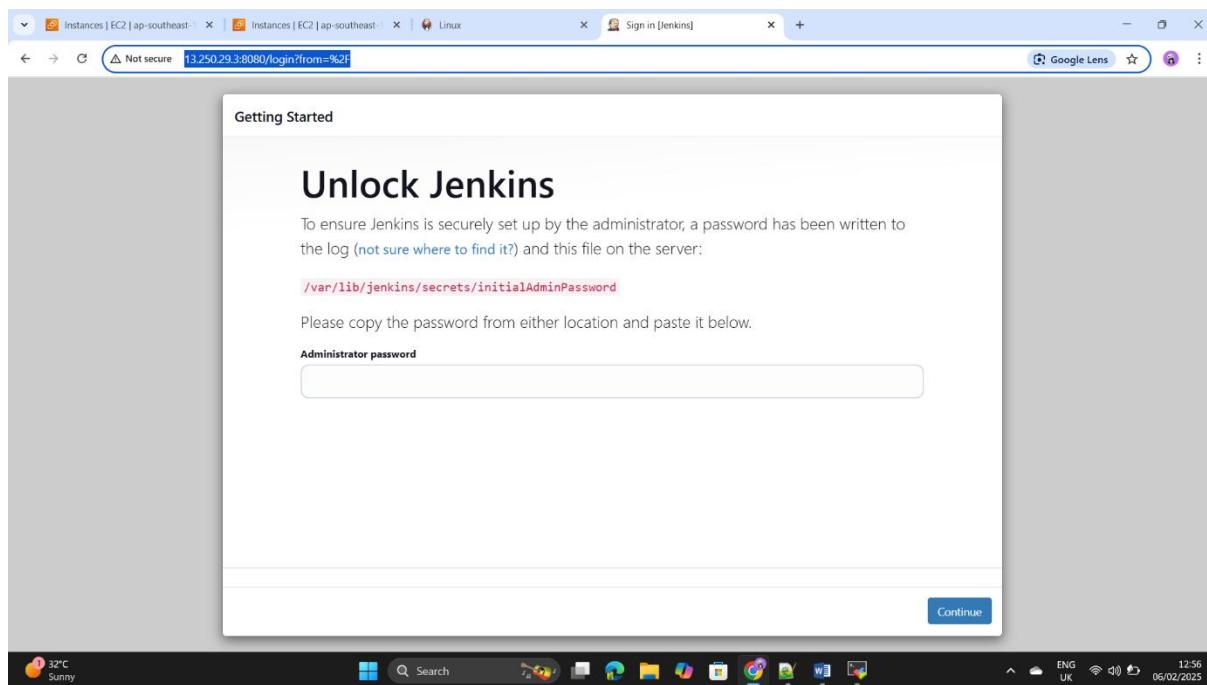
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# jenkins --version
2.492.1
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# systemctl start jenkins
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~# systemctl enable jenkins
Synchronizing state of jenkins.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable jenkins
root@ip-172-31-39-135:~#

```

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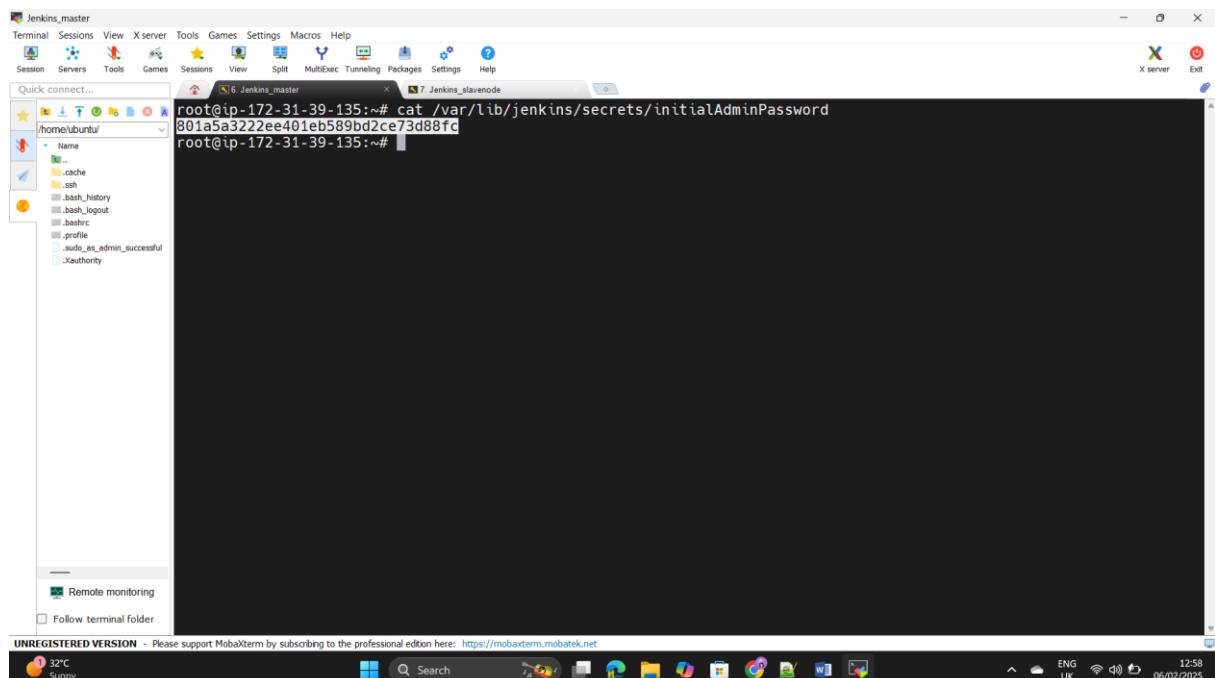
Step30: - Copy the Public Ip address of the Instance and paste in the browser and add the Jenkins port number as 8080.



Step31: - use the command as

cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword

we will get the password there paste in the browser and login to the Jenkins.



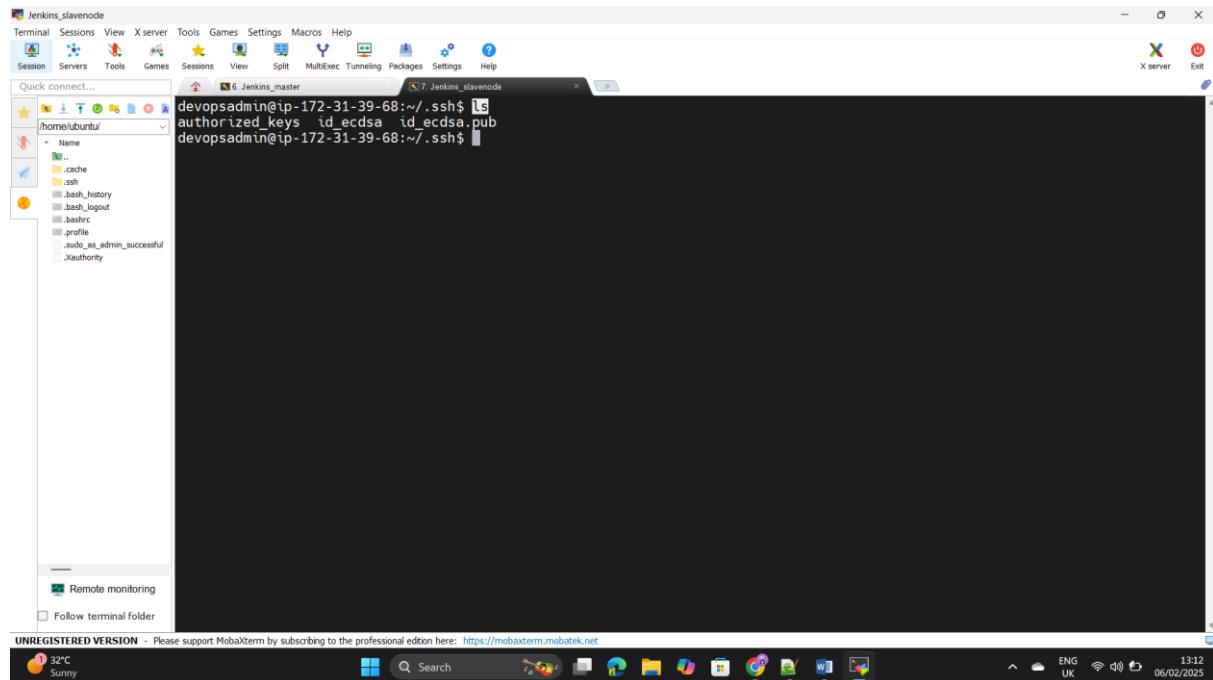
Step32: - Go to the manage Jenkins and nodes ,click on create node.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Nodes' page. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Instances | EC2 | ap-southeast-1', 'Instances | EC2 | ap-southeast-1', and 'Nodes [Jenkins]'. Below the tabs, the URL is 13.250.29.3:8080/manage/computer/. The page title is 'Jenkins' with a subtitle 'Nodes'. A yellow arrow points left from the title bar to the 'Nodes' tab. Another yellow arrow points right from the 'Nodes' tab to the '+ New Node' button. The main content area is titled 'Nodes' and contains a table with one row. The table columns are: S, Name, Architecture, Clock Difference, Free Disk Space, Free Swap Space, Free Temp Space, and Response Time. The single entry is 'Built-In Node' (Linux (amd64)), which is 'In sync', has 4.74 GiB free disk space, 4.74 GiB free swap space, 0ms response time, and was last updated 'Data obtained' 9 min 36 sec ago. There are also 'Build Queue' and 'Build Executor Status' sections.

Step33: - Login into the Client_server2 has a Jenkins_slvานode.

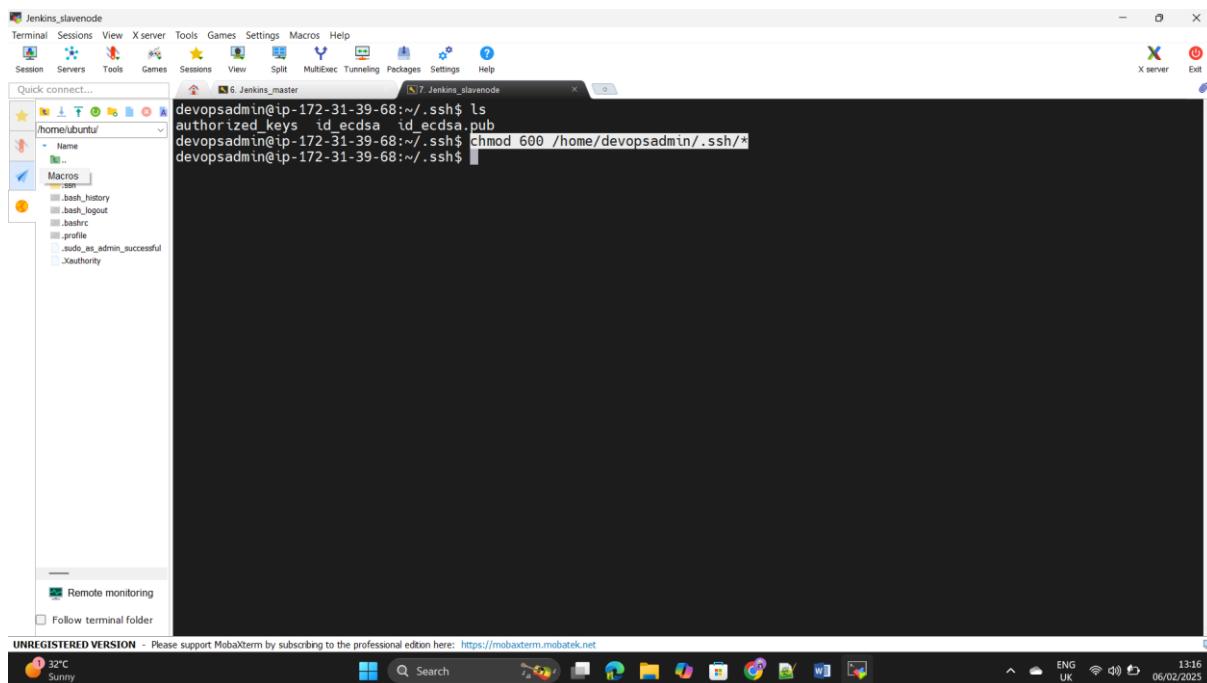
The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window titled 'Jenkins_slvานode'. It has two tabs: 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-39-68:~\$' and 'root@ip-172-31-39-68:~#'. The root tab is active, showing the command 'root@ip-172-31-39-68:~#'. On the left, there is a file explorer window showing the directory '/home/ubuntu/'. The desktop environment at the bottom shows a weather icon (32°C, Sunny), a taskbar with various icons, and a system tray with network and battery status.

Step34: - Create the user and create the ssh key in that instance.

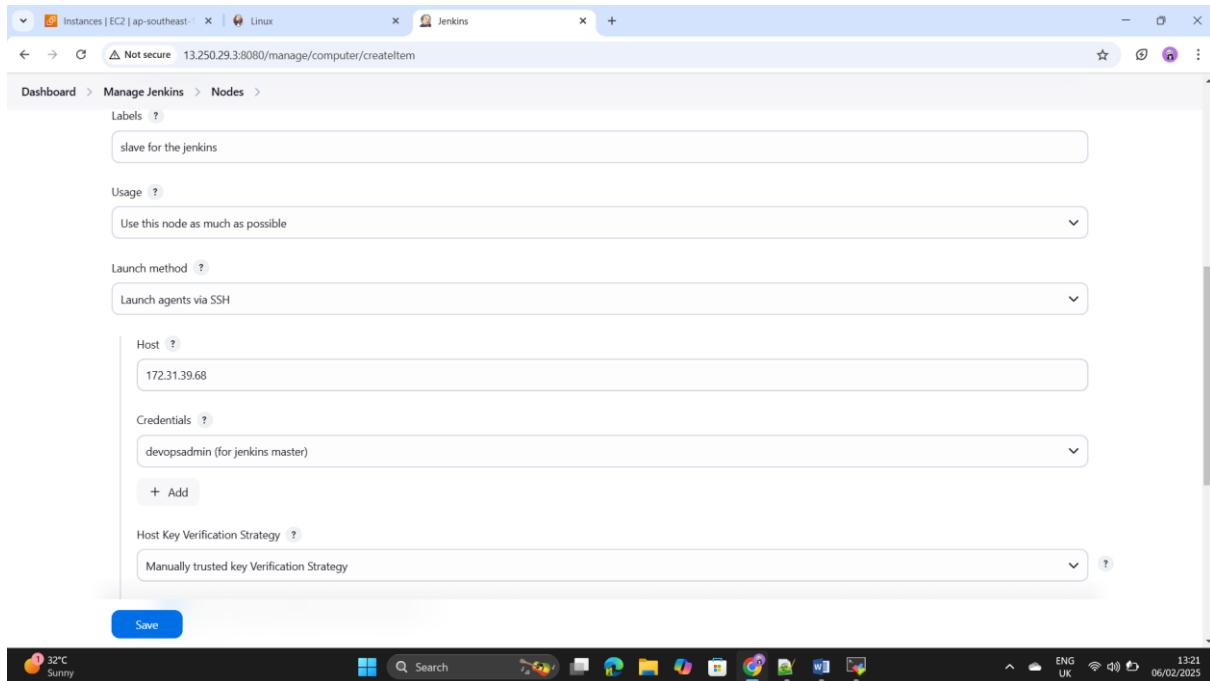


Step35: - Change the access mod of the file by using command as
chmod 600 <file_path>

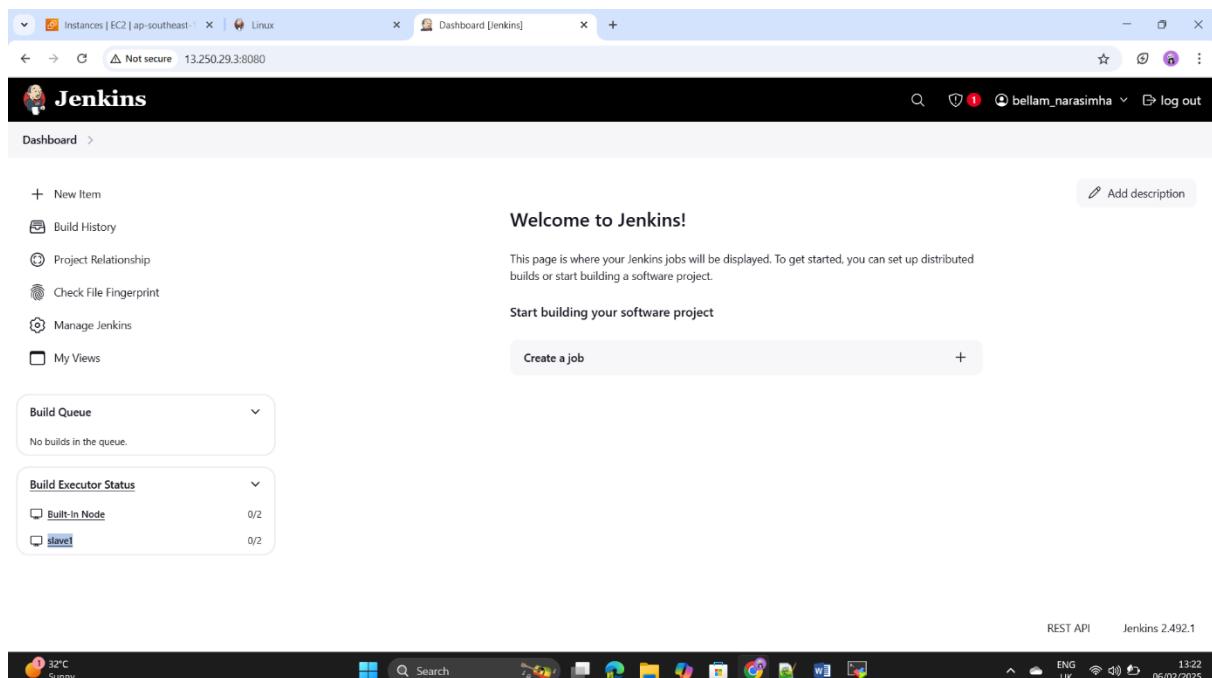
Use the command – usermod –aG docker
devopsadmin(for docker purpose).



Step36: - Go to Jenkins web browser and add the slave node to the Jenkins.



Step37: - Jenkins slave node is ready for the build the code.



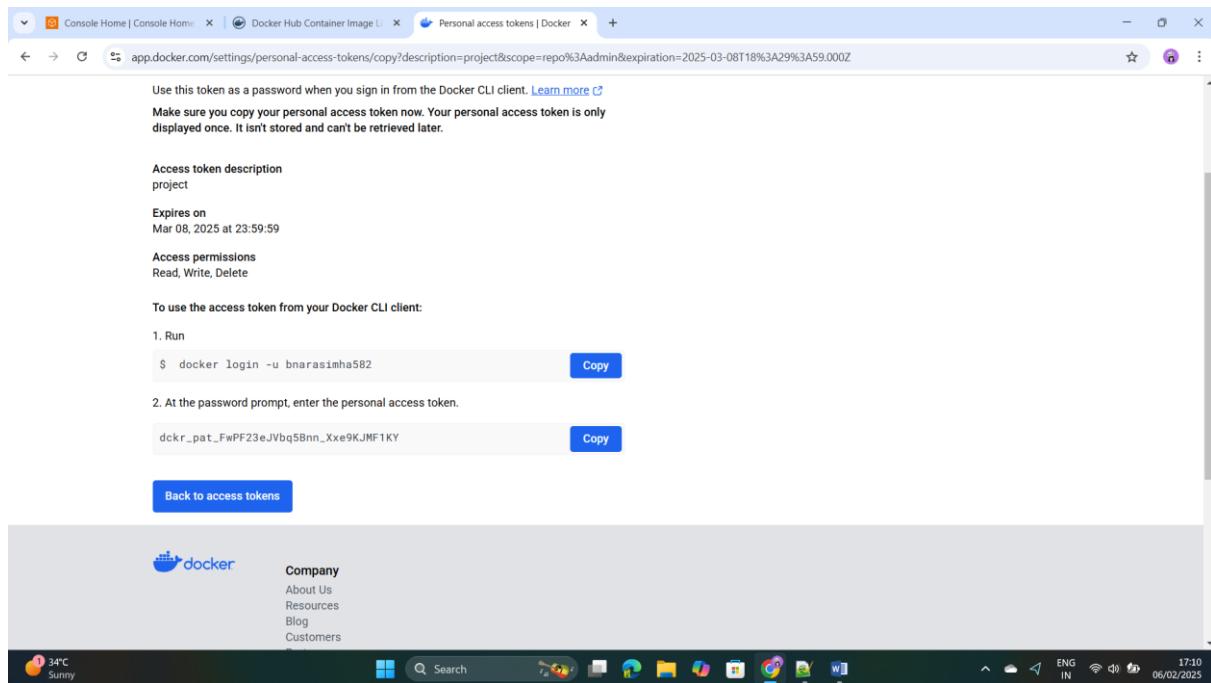
Step38: - Now connect the Docker hub through credentials, first login to the Docker hub go to the account settings in that select the Personal access token click on that.

The screenshot shows the Docker settings page for a user account. The 'Personal access tokens' section is highlighted with a blue box and a red arrow pointing to it. This section displays 10 tokens. A large blue arrow points from the left towards the 'Personal access tokens' section. A blue downward arrow points from the top right towards the same section. The URL in the browser is https://app.docker.com/settings?_gl=1*cktjom*_gd_au*MTExNjg4ODExMj4xNzM1ODM0OTQ5*.ga*MTk4NT15MTU1Mi4xNzM1ODAwMTQ0*.ga_XIWPMQJYHQ*MTczODg0MTc2NS4zMS4xJjE3Mzg4NDE3Njk...

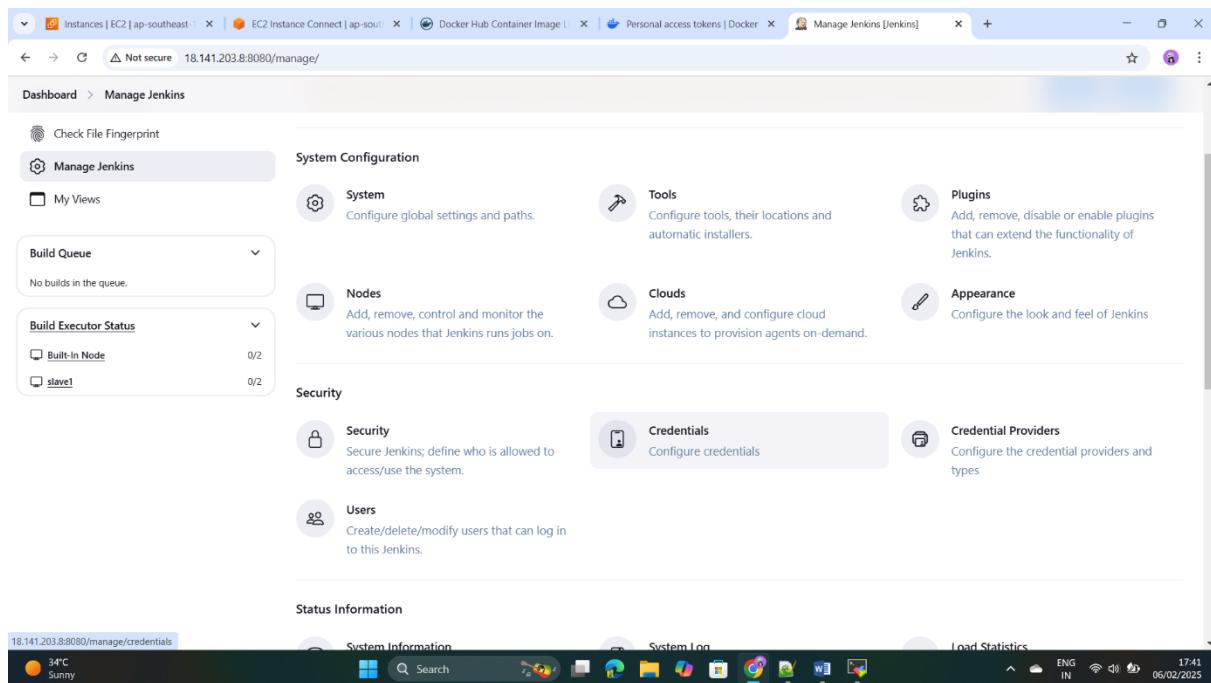
Step39: - Select the Generate the new token and create the token.

The screenshot shows the 'Personal access tokens' page in Docker settings. A red arrow points to the 'Generate new token' button at the top right of the table. The table lists several existing tokens with columns for Description, Scope, Status, Source, Created, Last used, and Expiration date. The URL in the browser is <https://app.docker.com/settings/personal-access-tokens>

Description	Scope	Status	Source	Created	Last used	Expiration date
33	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Manual	Jan 24, 2025 at 13:57:49	Feb 05, 2025 at 18:46:43	Feb 23, 2025 at 23:59
kkk	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Manual	Jan 27, 2025 at 09:55:08	Jan 27, 2025 at 09:55:22	Feb 26, 2025 at 23:59
33	Public Repo Read-only	Active	Manual	Jan 27, 2025 at 09:54:02	Jan 27, 2025 at 09:54:20	Feb 26, 2025 at 23:59
ok	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Manual	Jan 24, 2025 at 08:44:51	Jan 24, 2025 at 08:50:32	Feb 23, 2025 at 23:59
kk	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Manual	Jan 23, 2025 at 22:11:09	Jan 23, 2025 at 22:11:53	Feb 22, 2025 at 23:59
ok	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Manual	Jan 22, 2025 at 17:10:53	Jan 22, 2025 at 18:19:03	Feb 21, 2025 at 23:59



Step40: - go to the manage Jenkins and select the credentials.



Step41: - Go to the credentials and click on add credentials.

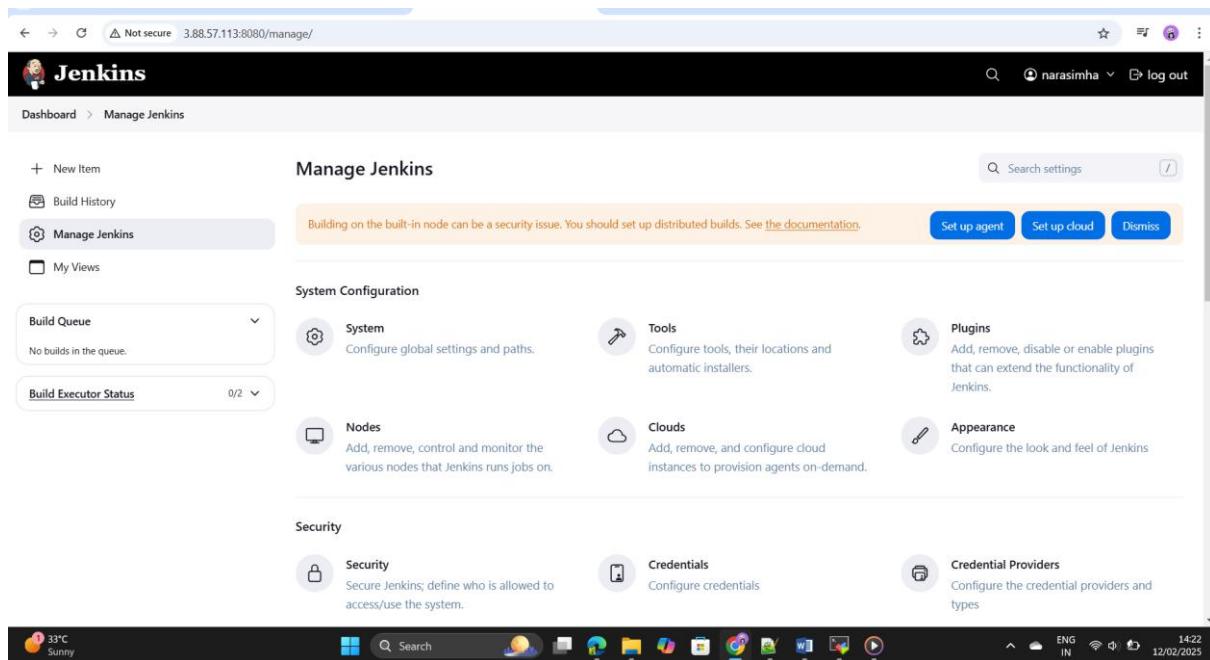
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Credentials' management page. At the top, there's a table with columns: T, P, Store, Domain, ID, and Name. One row is visible: an icon of a person, 'System' under P, '(global)' under Domain, 'slave1' under ID, and 'devopsadmin (project purpose)' under Name. Below this table, a section titled 'Stores scoped to Jenkins' shows a similar table for 'Domains'. Under 'Domains', it lists 'System' and '(global)'. A button labeled 'Add credentials' is visible. The bottom of the window shows a status bar with 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.492.1'.

Step42: - Add the username and password as we copy from the docker hub to paste it here and click on create.

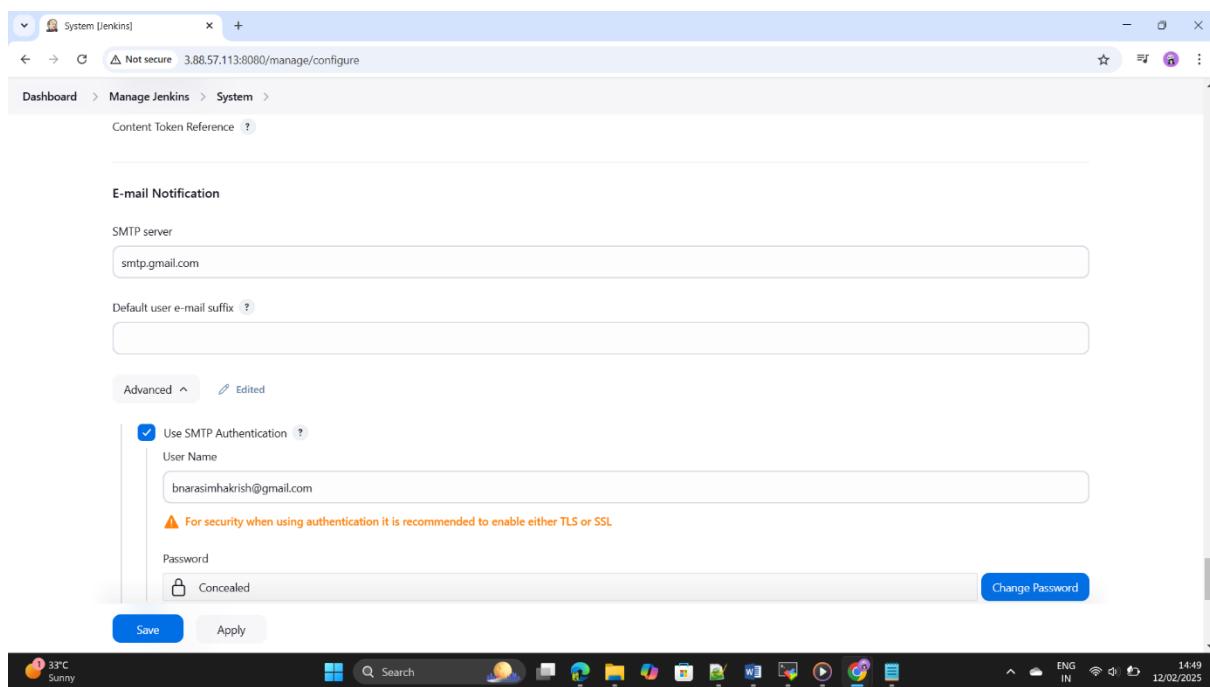
The screenshot shows the 'New credentials' creation form for a 'Username with password' credential. The form fields are as follows: 'Scope' set to 'Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc.)'; 'Username' set to 'bnarasimha582'; 'Password' field containing several dots; 'ID' set to 'sadocker'; and 'Description' set to 'Docker login'. A 'Create' button is at the bottom. The status bar at the bottom indicates '34°C Sunny' and the date '06/02/2025'.

Step43: - Save the credentials for dockerhub login & image pushing.

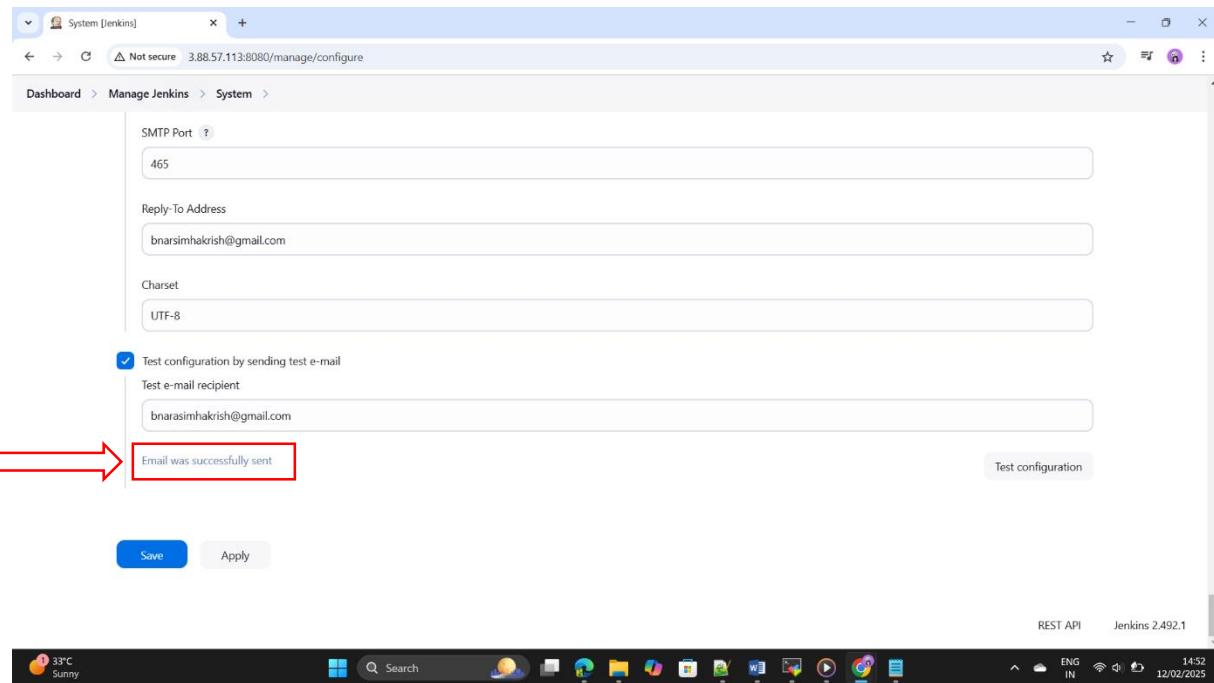
Step44: - Add the post build action to the Jenkins pipeline as a email notification regarding the pipeline status got to the Jenkins system configuration.



Step45: - Add the Email notification and save it.

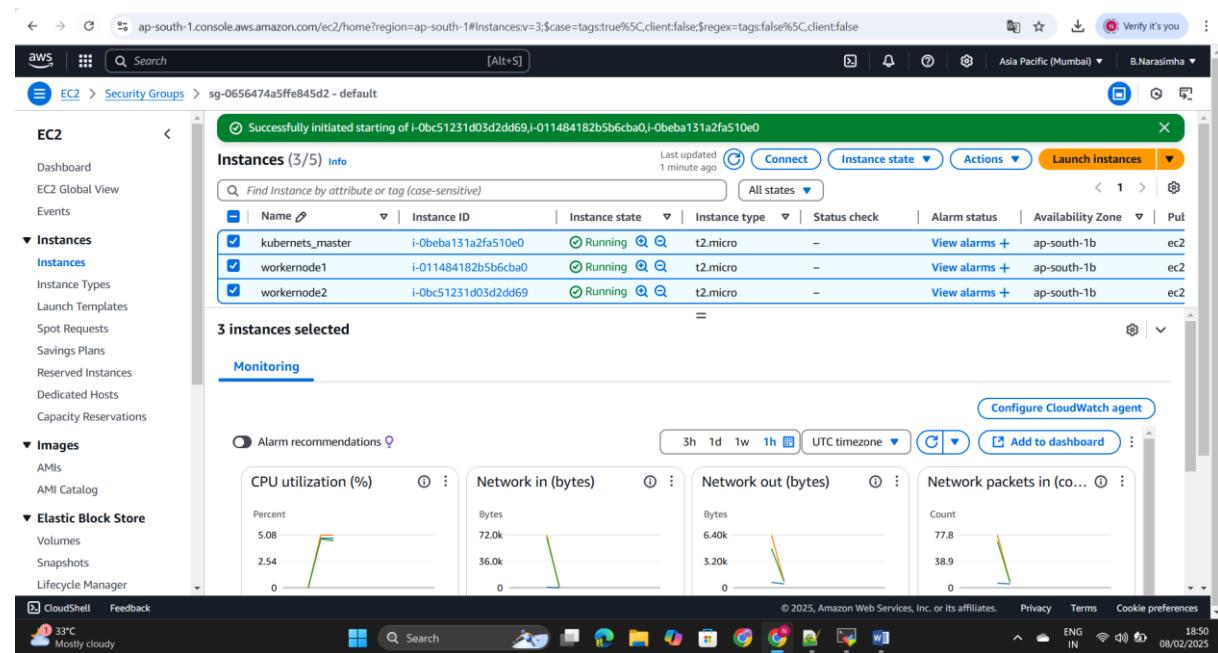


Step46: - Create the password in the gmail(go to the manage and click on 2 step verification and add the app password and copy the password and paste it here and click on the test configuration and save it.)



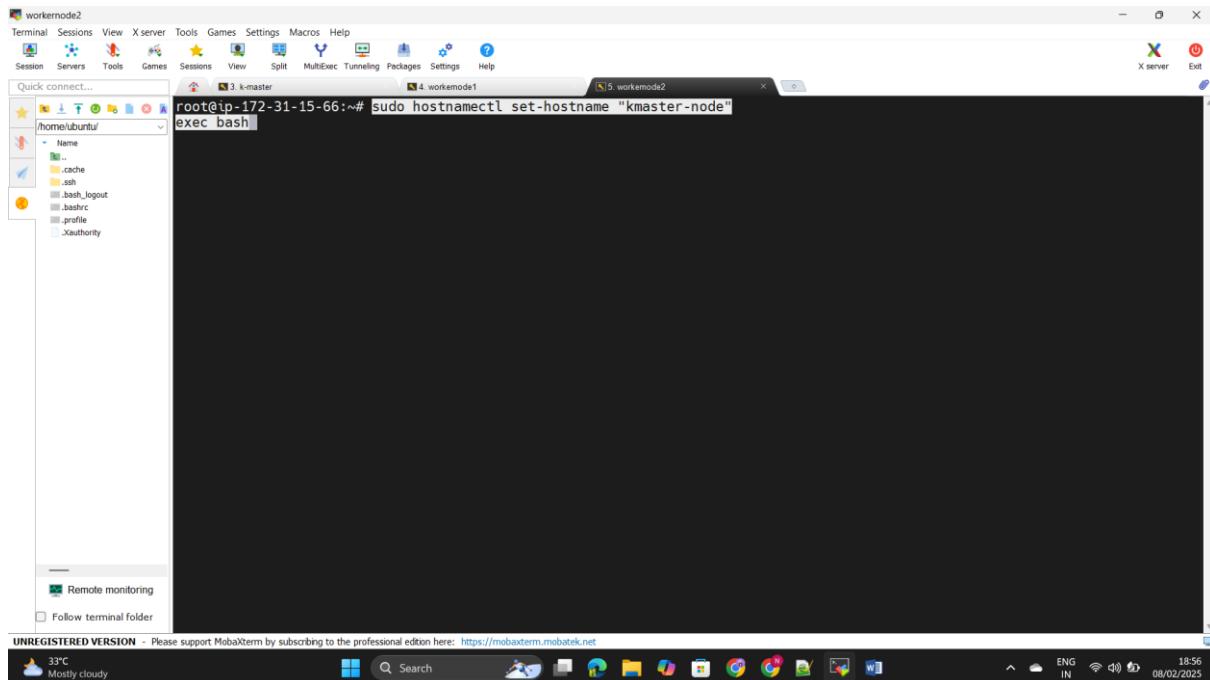
Step47: - Intstalll the kubernets for the pods deployment.

Step48: - We have to add the kubernet master node to the Jenkins master node for that install the kubernets and its worker nodes.



Step49: - Connect the 3 instances and update and change the host name by using the command as –

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname "kmaster-node"  
exec bash
```



Step50: - Disable the swap on both machines by using command –

```
sudo swapoff -a
```

`sudo sed -i '/ swap / s/^(\.*$)/#\1/g' /etc/fstab`

```
root@kmaster-node:~# sudo swapoff -a
sudo sed -i '/ swap / s/^(\.*$)/#\1/g' /etc/fstab
root@kmaster-node:~#
```

Step51: - Install docker by using command –

`sudo apt install docker.io`

```
root@worker-node2:~# sudo swapoff -a
sudo sed -i '/ swap / s/^(\.*$)/#\1/g' /etc/fstab
root@worker-node2:~# apt install docker.io -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containedr dns-root-data dnsmasq-base pigz runc ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
  ifupdown aufs-tools cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite debootstrap docker-buildx docker-compose-v2 docker-doc rinse zfs-fuse
  | zfsutils
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containedr dns-root-data dnsmasq-base docker.io pigz runc ubuntu-fan
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 35 not upgraded.
Need to get 78.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 301 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.6-1 [63.6 kB]
Get:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 bridge-utils amd64 1.7-1ubuntu3 [34.4 kB]
Get:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 runc amd64 1.1.12-0ubuntu2~22.04.1 [8405 kB]
Get:4 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.7.24-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 [37.3 MB]
Get:5 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 dns-root-data all 2023112702-ubuntu0.22.04.1 [5136 B]
Get:6 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 dnsmasq-base amd64 2.90-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 [374 kB]
Get:7 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 26.1.3-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 [2.5 MB]
Get:8 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 ubuntu-fan all 0.12.16 [35.2 kB]
Fetched 78.7 MB in 1s (92.2 MB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package pigz.
(Reading database ... 65853 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-pigz_2.6-1_amd64.deb ...
```

Step52: - install the container –D by following some steps as configure the net filters by using the below command `sudo modprobe overlay`

```
sudo modprobe br_nf  
cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules  
load.d/containerd.conf  
overlay  
br_nf  
EOF
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'workmode2' running on a Linux system. The command entered is:

```
root@worker-node2:~# sudo modprobe overlay  
root@worker-node2:~# cat <<EOF | sudo tee /etc/modules-load.d/containerd.conf  
overlay  
br_nf  
EOF
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a menu bar at the top and various icons in the dock below.

Step53: - now Configure the IP6 table ref by using below command.

```
sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf<<EOF
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
```

```
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
```

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

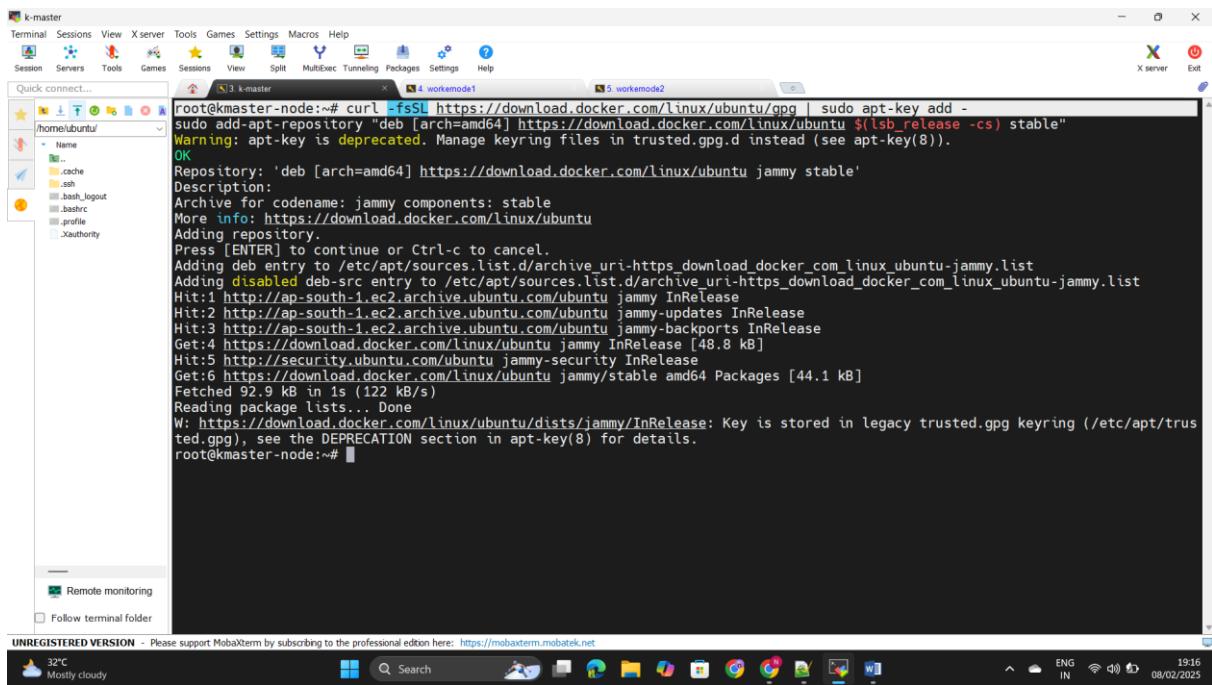
```
EOF
```

```
root@kmaster-node:~# sudo tee /etc/sysctl.d/kubernetes.conf<<EOF
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
EOF
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-ip6tables = 1
net.bridge.bridge-nf-call-iptables = 1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
root@kmaster-node:~#
```

Step54: - Download the Containers by using curl command as below

```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg |
sudo apt-key add -

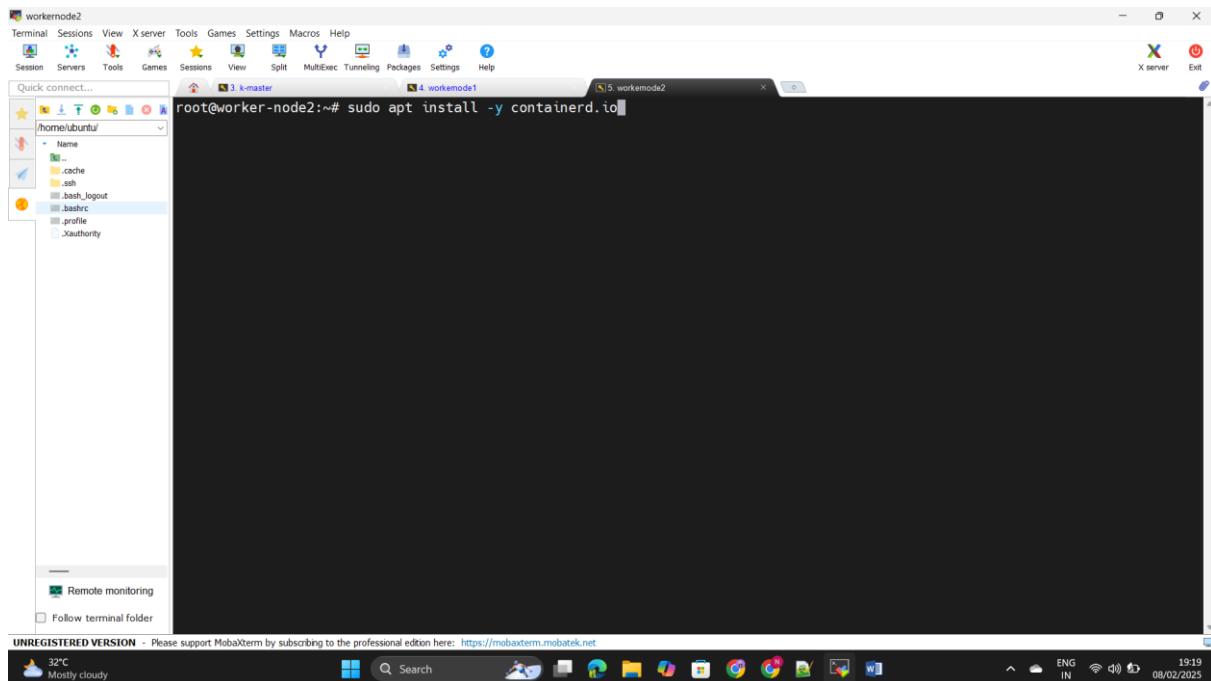
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release
cs) stable"
```



```
root@kmaster-node:~# curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable"
Warning: apt-key is deprecated. Manage keyring files in /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d instead (see apt-key(8)).
OK
Repository: 'deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy stable'
Description:
Archive for codename: jammy components: stable
More info: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu
Adding repository...
Press [ENTER] to continue or Ctrl-C to cancel.
Adding deb entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/archive_uri-https_download_docker_com_linux_ubuntu-jammy.list
Adding disabled deb-src entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/archive_uri-https_download_docker_com_linux_ubuntu-jammy.list
Hit:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Get:4 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy InRelease [48.8 kB]
Hit:5 https://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Get:6 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu jammy/stable amd64 Packages [44.1 kB]
Fetched 92.9 kB in 1s (122 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
W: https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/jammy/InRelease: Key is stored in legacy trusted.gpg keyring (/etc/apt/trusted.gpg), see the DEPRECATION section in apt-key(8) for details.
root@kmaster-node:~#
```

Step55: - Install the Container -D by using below command.

sudo apt install -y containerd.io



```
root@worker-node2:~# sudo apt install -y containerd.io
```

Step56: - Configure the .toml file by using the below command as-

```
sudo mkdir -p /etc/containerd
```

```
sudo containerd config default | sudo tee
etc/containerd/config.toml
```

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window titled 'k-master'. It has three tabs open: '3. k-master', '4. workemode1', and '5. workemode2'. The '3. k-master' tab is active and shows a root shell. The user has run the two commands shown in the text block above. The terminal window also displays standard system status at the bottom, including weather (32°C, Mostly cloudy), date (08/02/2025), and time (19:22).

Step57: - Install the kubeadm,kubelet,kubectl by using the below command - sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window titled 'k-master'. It has three tabs open: '3. k-master', '4. workemode1', and '5. workemode2'. The '3. k-master' tab is active and shows a root shell. The user has run the command 'sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl'. The terminal window displays the output of the package manager, showing the installation of various dependencies and packages like conntrack, cri-tools, kubelet, kubeadm, and kubernetes-cni. The terminal window also displays standard system status at the bottom.

Step58: - Execute the below command in the Masternode only

```
sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
ignore-preflight-errors=NumCPU --ignore-preflight
errors=Mem
```

```
root@kmaster-node:~# sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16 --ignore-preflight-errors=NumCPU --ignore-preflight-errors=Mem
I0208 14:05:43.413510 4449 version.go:256] remote version is much newer: v1.32.1; falling back to: stable-1.29
[init] Using Kubernetes version: v1.29.13
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[WARNING NumCPU]: the number of available CPUs 1 is less than the required 2
[WARNING Mem]: the system RAM (957 MB) is less than the minimum 1700 MB
[preflight] Pulling images required for setting up a Kubernetes cluster
[preflight] This might take a minute or two, depending on the speed of your internet connection
[preflight] You can also perform this action in beforehand using 'kubeadm config images pull'
W0208 14:05:44.897546 4449 checks.go:835] detected that the sandbox image "registry.k8s.io/pause:3.8" of the container run time is inconsistent with that used by kubeadm. It is recommended that using "registry.k8s.io/pause:3.9" as the CRI sandbox image.
[certs] Using certificateDir folder "/etc/kubernetes/pki"
[certs] Generating "ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "apiserver" certificate and key
[certs] apiserver serving cert is signed for DNS names [kmaster-node kubernetes.kubernetes.default kubernetes.default.svc kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local] and IPs [10.96.0.1 172.31.14.50]
[certs] Generating "apiserver-kubelet-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "front-proxy-ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "front-proxy-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "etcd/ca" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "etcd/server" certificate and key
[certs] etcd/server serving cert is signed for DNS names [kmaster-node localhost] and IPs [172.31.14.50 127.0.0.1 ::1]
[certs] Generating "etcd/peer" certificate and key
[certs] etcd/peer serving cert is signed for DNS names [kmaster-node localhost] and IPs [172.31.14.50 127.0.0.1 ::1]
[certs] Generating "etcd/healthcheck-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "apiserver-etcd-client" certificate and key
[certs] Generating "sa" key and public key
[kubeconfig] Using kubeconfig folder "/etc/kubernetes"
[kubeconfig] Writing "admin.conf" kubeconfig file
[kubeconfig] Writing "super-admin.conf" kubeconfig file
[kubeconfig] Writing "kubelet.conf" kubeconfig file
```

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32°C Mostly cloudy Search 19:35 08/02/2025

Step59: - Join the kubeadm join in the workernode.

```
root@worker-node1:~# kubeadm join 172.31.14.50:6443 --token 9dw4wp.mpv6uv17hfsrxn9 --discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:62522e2303b6a2f8202d84f31ea868e7037fd91af6ceaf872bd1716af7cd2428
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] FYI: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap...

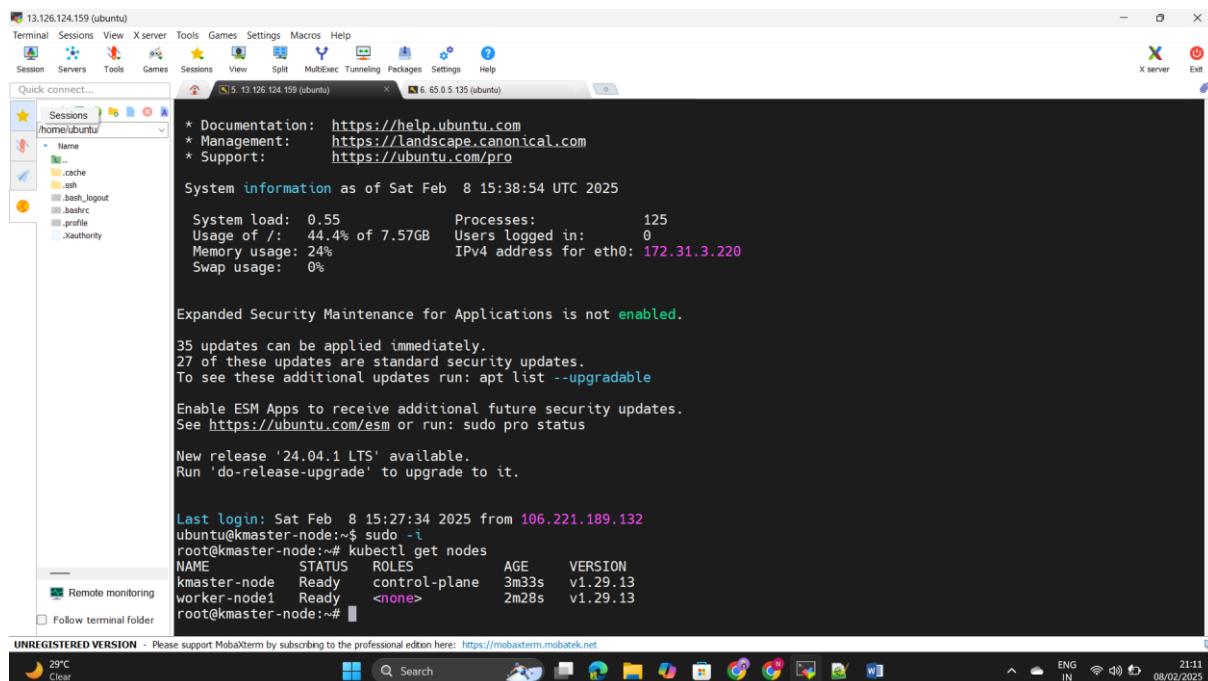
This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiserver and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.
root@worker-node1:~#
```

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News for you
 Milliband's net z... Search 19:40 08/02/2025

Step60: - Join the worker node to the master node by using kubeadm join command.



```
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sat Feb 8 15:38:54 UTC 2025

System load: 0.55 Processes: 125
Usage of /: 44.4% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 24% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.3.220
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

35 updates can be applied immediately.
27 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

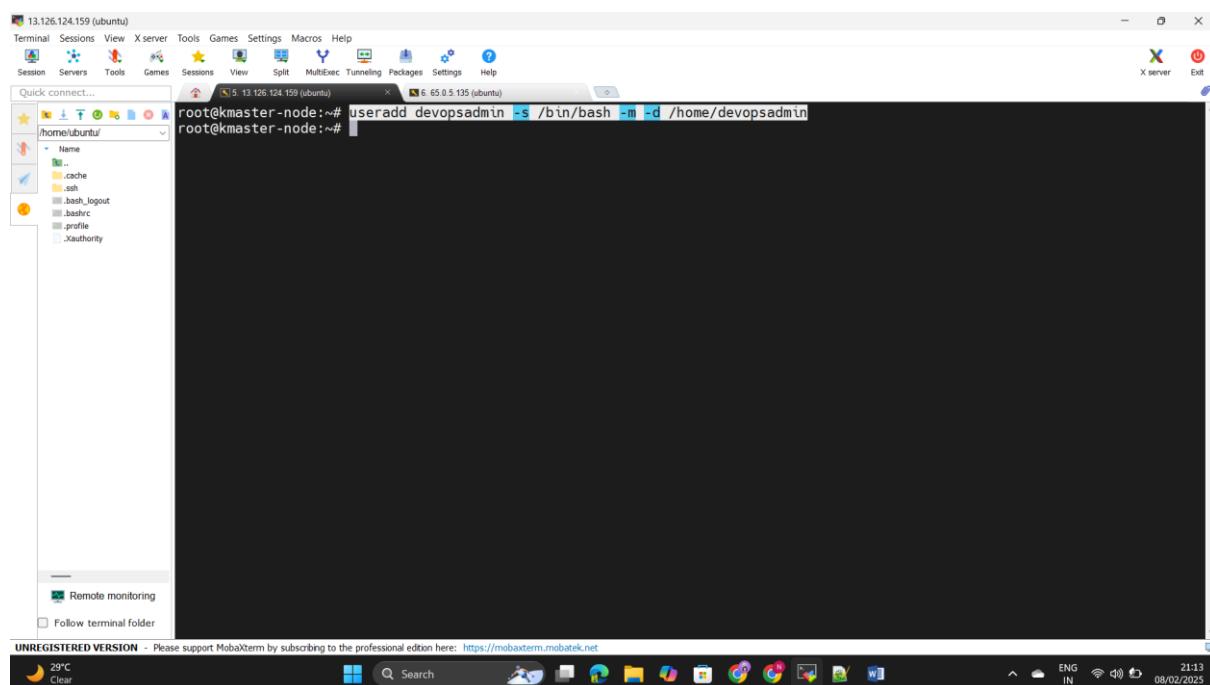
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '24.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Sat Feb 8 15:27:34 2025 from 106.221.189.132
ubuntu@master-node:~$ sudo -i
root@kmaster-node:~# kubectl get nodes
NAME     STATUS   ROLES    AGE     VERSION
kmaster-node   Ready    control-plane   3m33s   v1.29.13
worker-node1   Ready    <none>    2m28s   v1.29.13
root@kmaster-node:~#
```

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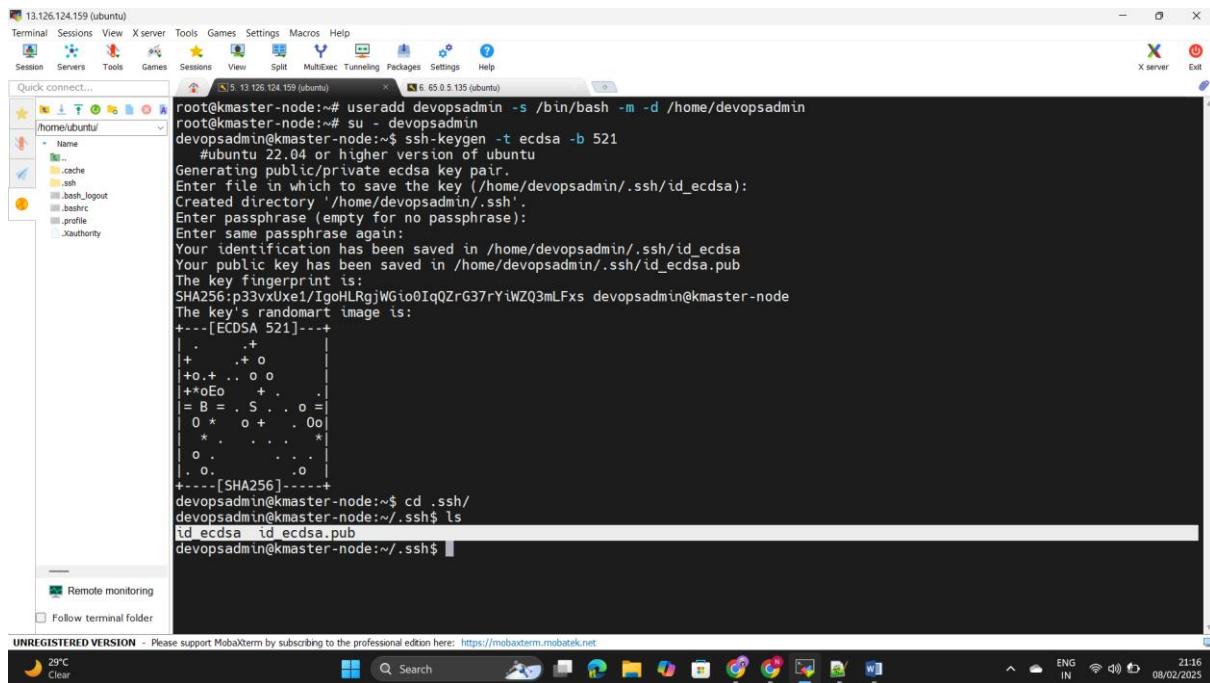
Step61: - Create the user in the Master node by using below command- useradd devopsadmin -s /bin/bash -m -d home/devopsadmin



```
root@kmaster-node:~# useradd devopsadmin -s /bin/bash -m -d /home/devopsadmin
root@kmaster-node:~#
```

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Step62: - Create the ssh keypair by using command as - ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521.

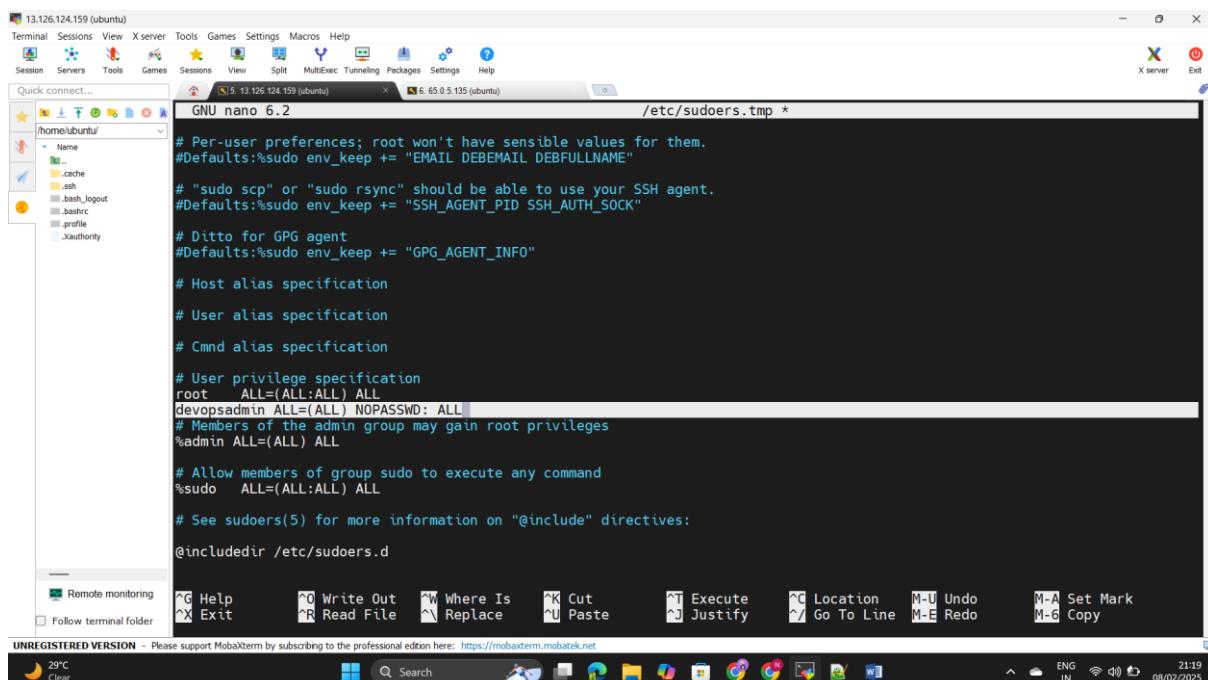


```

root@kmaster-node:~# useradd devopsadmin -s /bin/bash -m -d /home/devopsadmin
root@kmaster-node:~# su - devopsadmin
devopsadmin@kmaster-node:~$ ssh-keygen -t ecdsa -b 521
#ubuntu 22.04 or higher version of ubuntu
Generating public/private ecdsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa):
Created directory '/home/devopsadmin/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/devopsadmin/.ssh/id_ecdsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:p33vxUxe1/IgoHLRgjWGlo0IqZrG37rYiWZQ3mLFxs devopsadmin@kmaster-node
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 521]---+
| . . + |
| + . + o |
| +o+ .. o o |
| ++*Eo + . . |
|= B = . S . o =|
| 0 * o + . Oo |
| * . . . * |
| o . . . |
| . o . . . |
+---[SHA256]----+
devopsadmin@kmaster-node:~$ cd .ssh/
devopsadmin@kmaster-node:~/ssh$ ls
id_ecdsa id_ecdsa.pub
devopsadmin@kmaster-node:~/ssh$ 

```

Step63: - Give the full access to the user by editing the Visudo file as - devopsadmin ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL.



```

root@kmaster-node:~# nano /etc/sudoers.tmp
/etc/sudoers.tmp *
# Per-user preferences; root won't have sensible values for them.
Defaults:sudo env_keep += "EMAIL DEBEMAIL DEBFULLNAME"

# "sudo scp" or "sudo rsync" should be able to use your SSH agent.
Defaults:sudo env_keep += "SSH_AGENT_PID SSH_AUTH_SOCK"

# Ditto for GPG agent
Defaults:sudo env_keep += "GPG_AGENT_INFO"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
devopsadmin ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin  ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "@include" directives:
@include /etc/sudoers.d

^G Help      ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute   ^C Location   M-U Undo   M-A Set Mark
^X Exit      ^R Read File   ^Y Replace    ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo   M-G Copy

```

Step64: - Go to the user and copy paste the below code for the kubernetes access to the user

```
mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
```

```
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
```

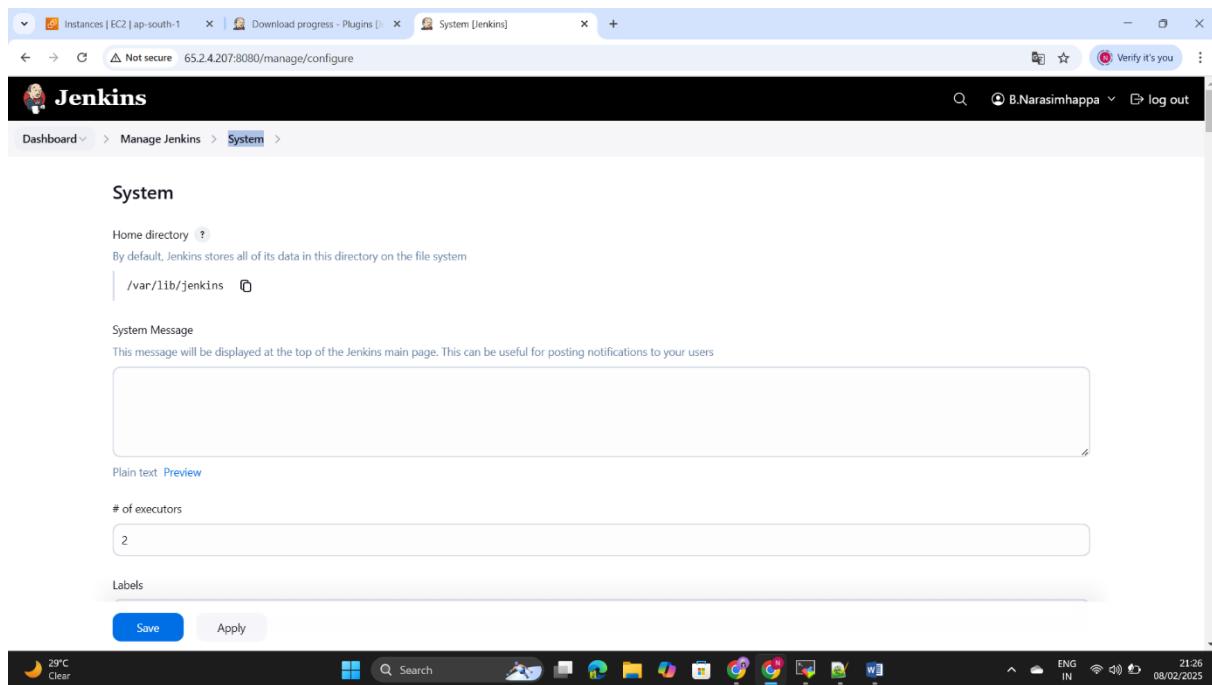
```
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
```

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm interface with two terminal sessions. Session 1 (13.126.124.159) contains the following commands:

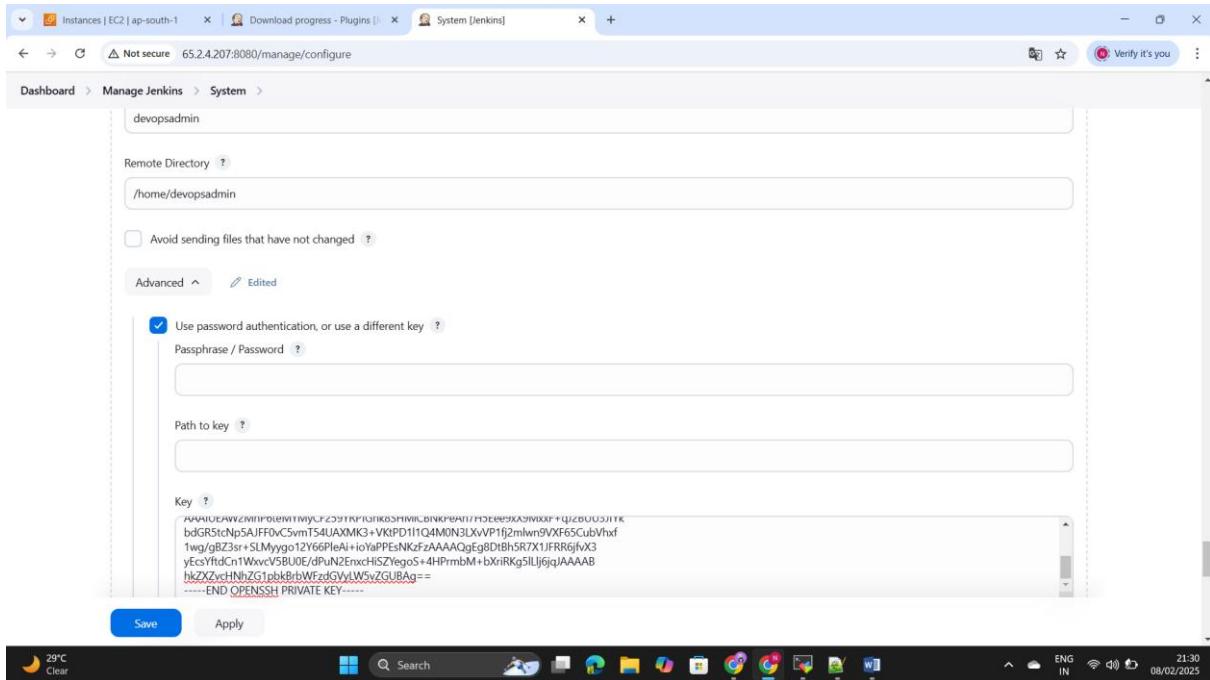
```
devopsadmin@ekmaster-node:~$ mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config
devopsadmin@ekmaster-node:~$
```

Session 2 (65.0.5.135) is visible in the background. The bottom status bar indicates an unregistered version and the date/time (08/02/2025).

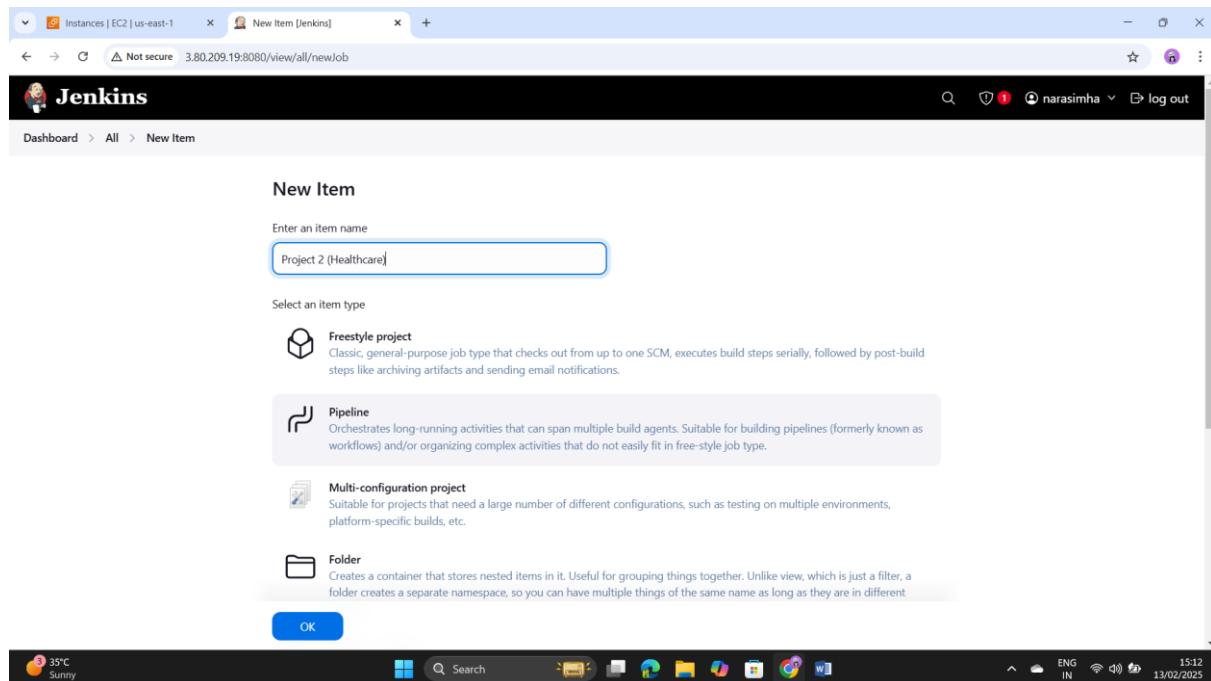
Step65: - Go to the Jenkins master and install the publish over ssh through plugins and go to the manage Jenkins under system configuration.



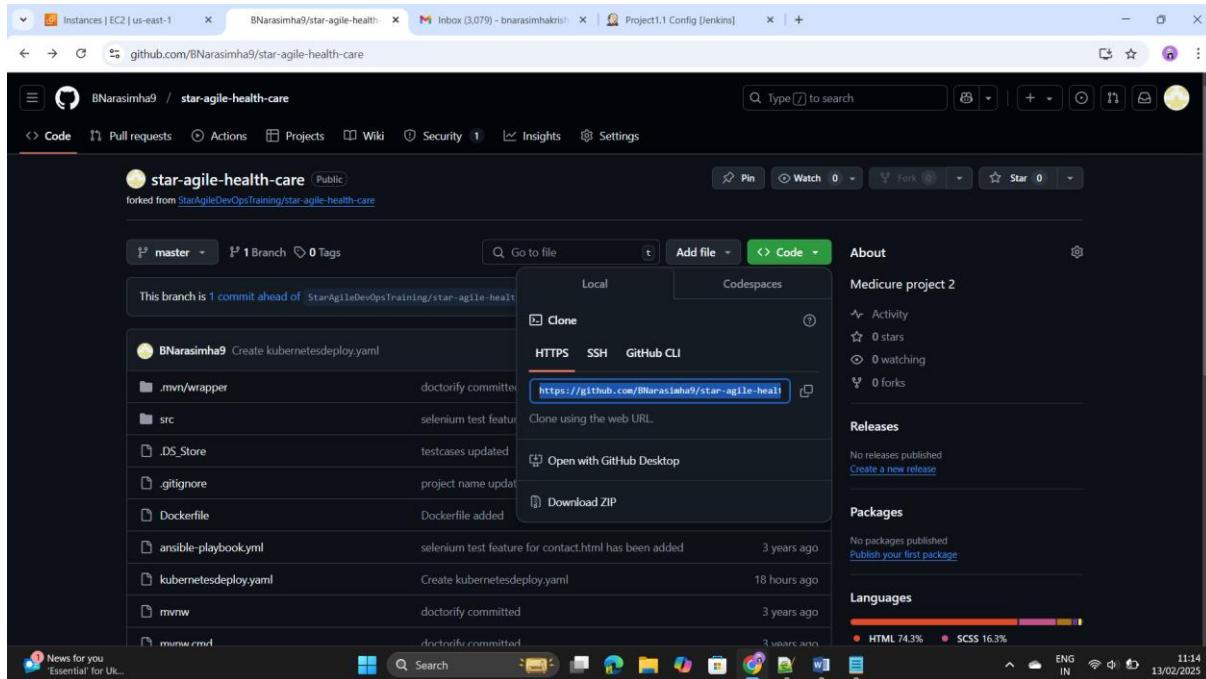
Step66: - Add the kubernet master node by using the ssh connection copy paste the private key of the user and paste here and save it).



Step67: - Create the Pipeline.



Step68: - Add the below pipeline code in the Pipeline by using the sniper Generator.(ADD the source code url)



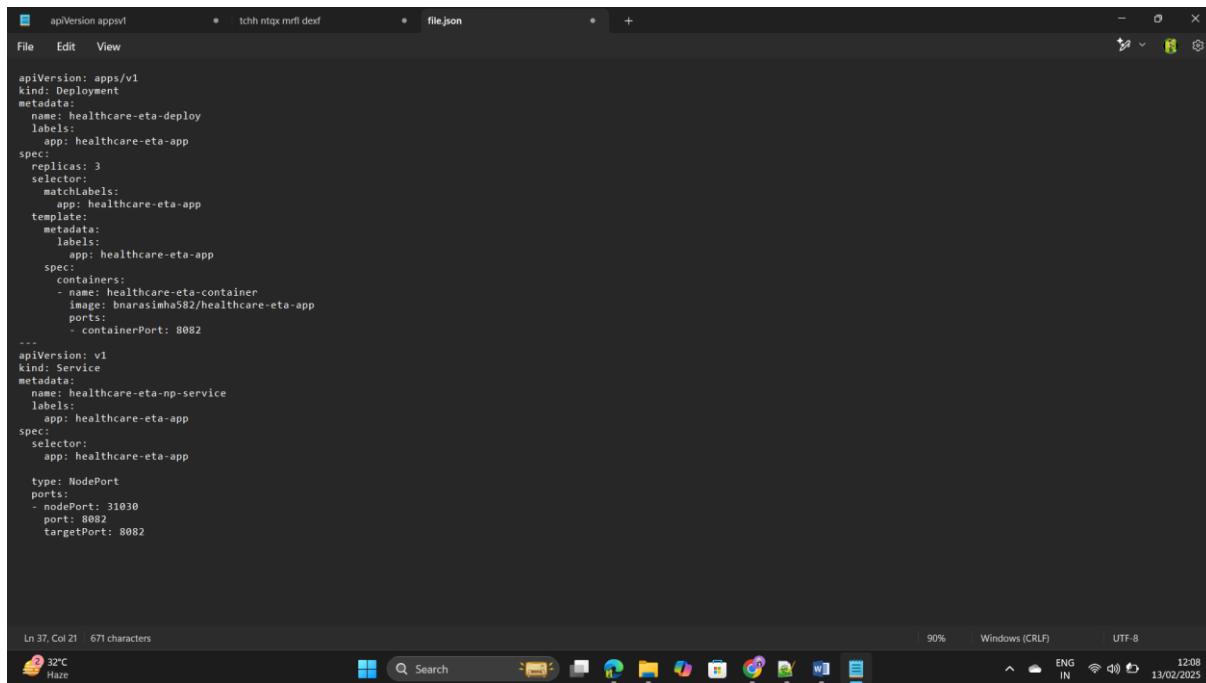
```

File Edit View
pipeline {
    agent { label 'slave1' }

    environment {
        DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS=credentials('sdockerlogin')
    }

    stages {
        stage('SCM_Checkout') {
            steps {
                echo "Perform SCM Checkout"
                git 'https://github.com/BNarasimha9/star-agile-health-care.git'
            }
        }
        stage('Application Build') {
            steps {
                echo "Perform Application Build"
                sh 'mvn clean package'
            }
        }
        stage('Build Docker Image') {
            steps {
                sh 'docker version'
                sh "docker build -t bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app:${BUILD_NUMBER} ."
                sh 'docker image list'
                sh "docker tag bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app:${BUILD_NUMBER} bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app:latest"
            }
        }
        stage('Login2DockerHub') {
            steps {
                sh 'echo $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_PSW | docker login -u $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_USR --password-stdin'
            }
        }
        stage('Publish_to_Docker_Registry') {
            steps {
                sh "docker push bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app:latest"
            }
        }
    }
    stage('Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster') {
    }
}
Ln 12, Col 69 | 57 of 1.705 characters
35°C Sunny

```

Step69: - Create the .yaml file for the kubernets pods deoplementation.

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: healthcare-eta-deploy
  labels:
    app: healthcare-eta-app
spec:
  replicas: 3
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: healthcare-eta-app
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: healthcare-eta-app
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: healthcare-eta-container
          image: bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8082
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: healthcare-eta-np-service
  labels:
    app: healthcare-eta-app
spec:
  selector:
    app: healthcare-eta-app
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - nodePort: 31030
      port: 8082
      targetPort: 8082

Ln 37, Col 21 671 characters
```

Step70: - Add the docker credentials as a environment and deploy the pods in the kubernets by using publish over ssh connection in the sniper generator.

The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side, both displaying the Jenkins Pipeline Syntax configuration page for a project named 'Project1.1'.

Top Window (Left): This window shows the 'sshPublisher' configuration. It has a section for 'SSH Server' where 'Name' is set to 'kubernets'. Under 'Transfers', there is a 'Transfer Set' section with 'Source files' set to '*yaml'. Below it, 'Remote directory' is empty. A note at the bottom states: "All of the transfer fields (except for Exec timeout) support substitution of Jenkins environment variables".

Bottom Window (Right): This window shows the generated Jenkinsfile code. The code defines an 'sshPublisher' block with the following parameters:

```
sshPublisher(publishers: [sshPublisherDesc(configName: 'kubernets', transfers: [sshTransfer(cleanRemote: false, excludes: "", execCommand: "kubectl apply -f kubernetesdeploy.yaml", execTimeout: 120000, flatten: false, makeEmptyDirs: false, noDefaultExcludes: false, patternSeparator: "\\", remoteDirectory: "", remoteDirectorySDF: false, removePrefix: "", sourceFiles: "*yaml"])]), usePromotionTimestamp: false, useWorkspaceInPromotion: false, verbose: false)])
```

Step71: - Paste in the Deployment step.

Definition

Pipeline script

```

32
33
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47
    'sh ``echo $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_PSW | docker login -u $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_USR --password-stdin``'
}
stage('Publish_to_Docker_Registry') {
    steps {
        sh "docker push bnarasimha582/healhcare-eta-app:latest"
    }
}
stage('Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster') {
    steps {
        script{
            sshPublisher(publishers: [sshPublisherDesc(configName: 'kubernetes', transfers: [sshTransfer(cleanRemote: false, e
        }
    }
}

```

Use Groovy Sandbox ?

Pipeline Syntax

Advanced

Advanced

Save Apply

Hot weather Now ENG IN 15:19 13/02/2025

Step72: - add the post build action to this mail and send the status.

Dashboard > project1 > Configuration

Configure

Post-build Actions

Define what happens after a build completes, like sending notifications, archiving artifacts, or triggering other jobs.

Editable Email Notification

Allows the user to disable the publisher, while maintaining the settings.

Disable Extended Email Publisher ?

Project From

Project Recipient List ?

Comma-separated list of email address that should receive notifications for this project.

bnarasimhakrish@gmail.com

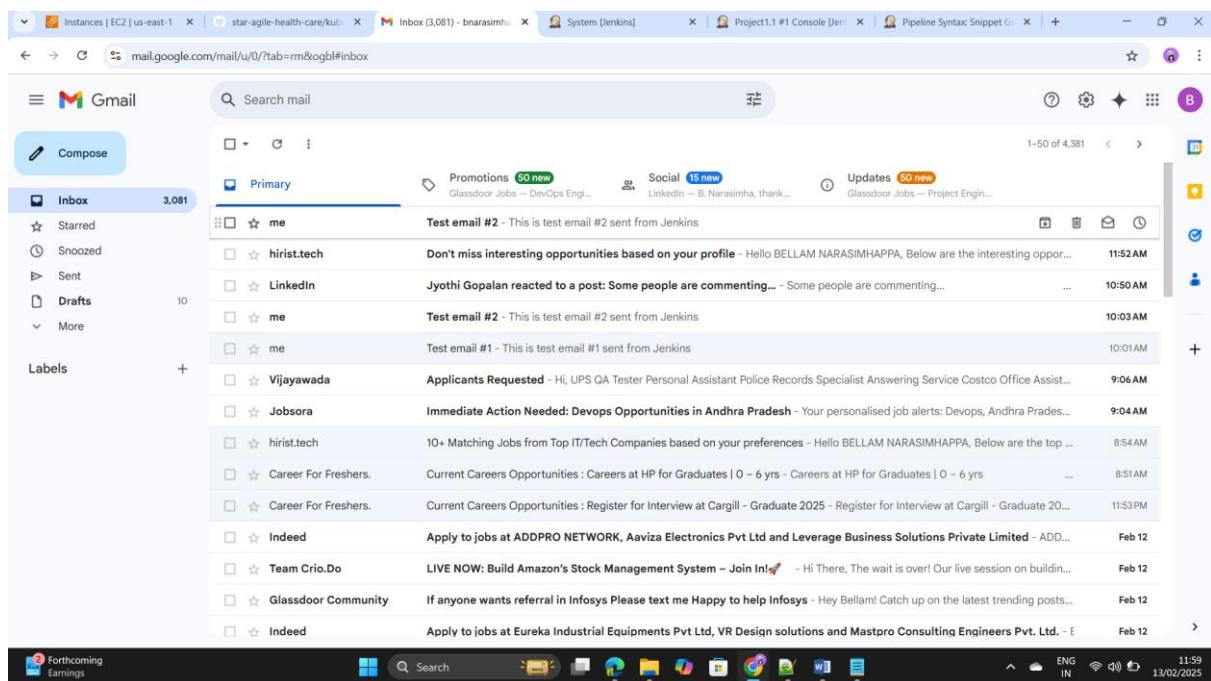
Project Reply-To List ?

Comma-separated list of email address that should be in the Reply-To header for this project.

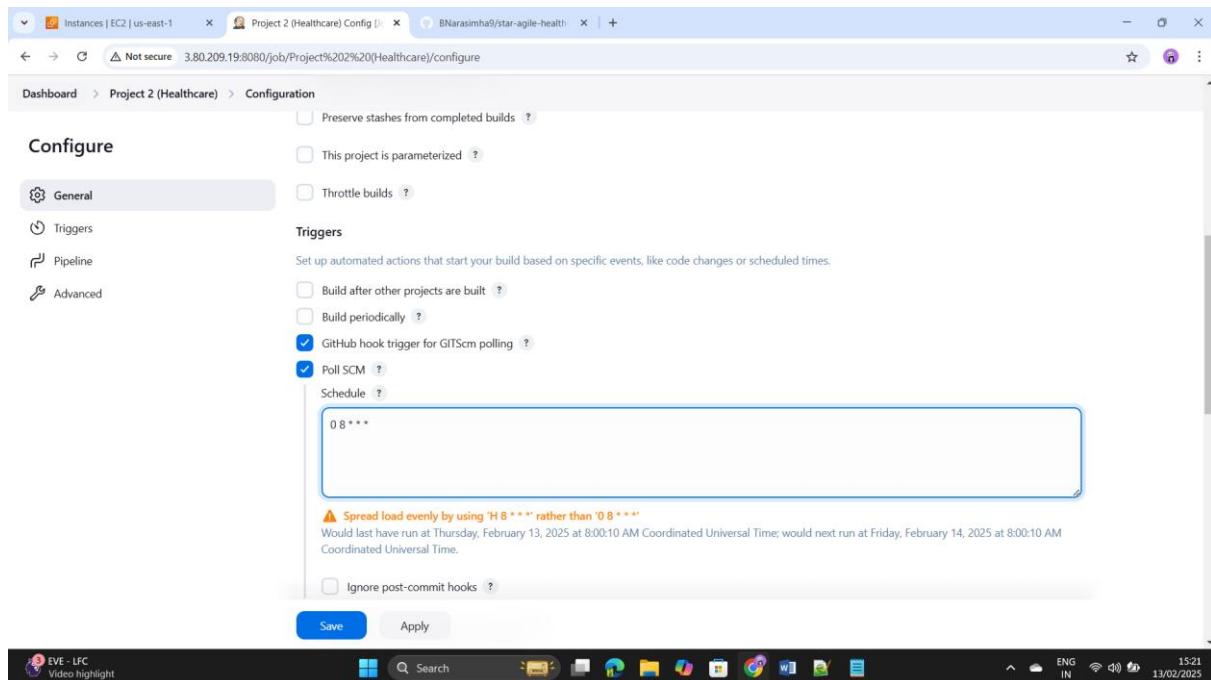
\$DEFAULT_REPLYTO

Save Apply

33°C Sunny ENG IN 15:25 12/02/2025

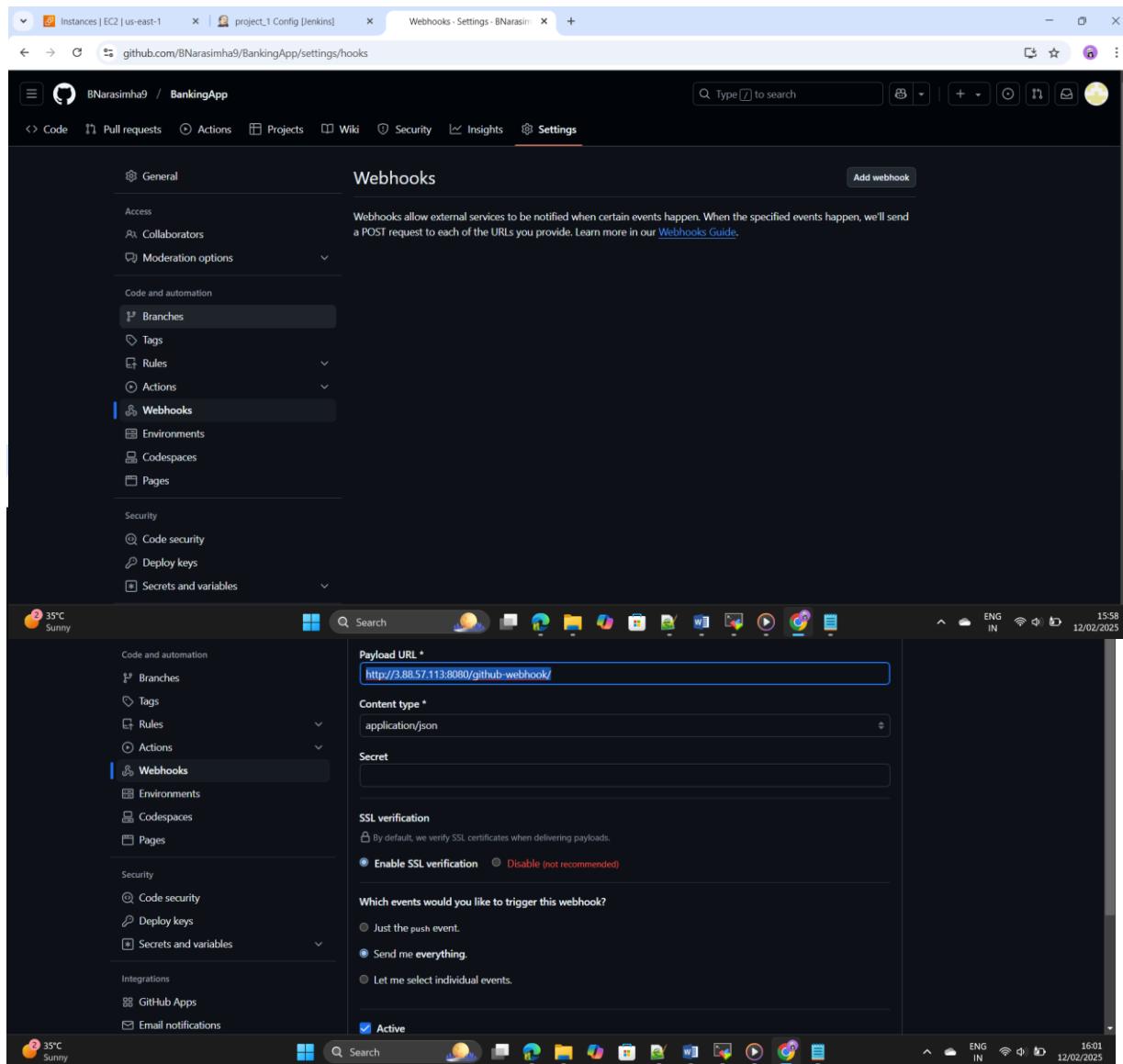


Step73: - Go to triggers in the pipeline and add the github hook.



Step74: - Go to the git hub and settings and add the github webhook by using Jenkins url.

Step75: - If any changes are happened in the repository it will automatically updated in the production server by using github webhook.



Step76: - Save and apply the code click on build now.

```

---> Using cache
---> c84ae1356a1f8
Step 3/4 : COPY ${JAR_FILE} app.jar
--> cb189ed4d9c1
Step 4/4 : ENTRYPOINT ["java","-jar","/app.jar"]
--> Running in 25023775aa62
--> Removed intermediate container 25023775aa62
--> 40bc607fe11d
Successfully built 40bc607fe11d
Successfully tagged bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app:1
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker image list
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID   CREATED        SIZE
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  1        40bc607fe11d  Less than a second ago  695MB
bnarasimha582/bankapp-eta-app     1        b7dae15cebfa4  4 hours ago    696MB
bnarasimha582/bankapp-eta-app     latest   b7dae15cebfa4  4 hours ago    696MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  19       6070ecb48d4c  19 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  latest   6070ecb48d4c  19 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  18       377db382463c  19 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  17       f4dd900be010  19 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  16       64fffd9dd58fa  19 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app  15       81e496bfcc0  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/bankapp-eta-app     14       65bbe165de34  20 hours ago   696MB
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  13       0a33ec39bb52  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  latest   0a33ec39bb52  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  12       3f9f2e3d1a3a  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  11       25a4a070dd00  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/healthcare-eta-app  10       14b84d3023b7  20 hours ago   695MB
bnarasimha582/insurance-eta-app   9        75cbdb916731  22 hours ago   695MB

```

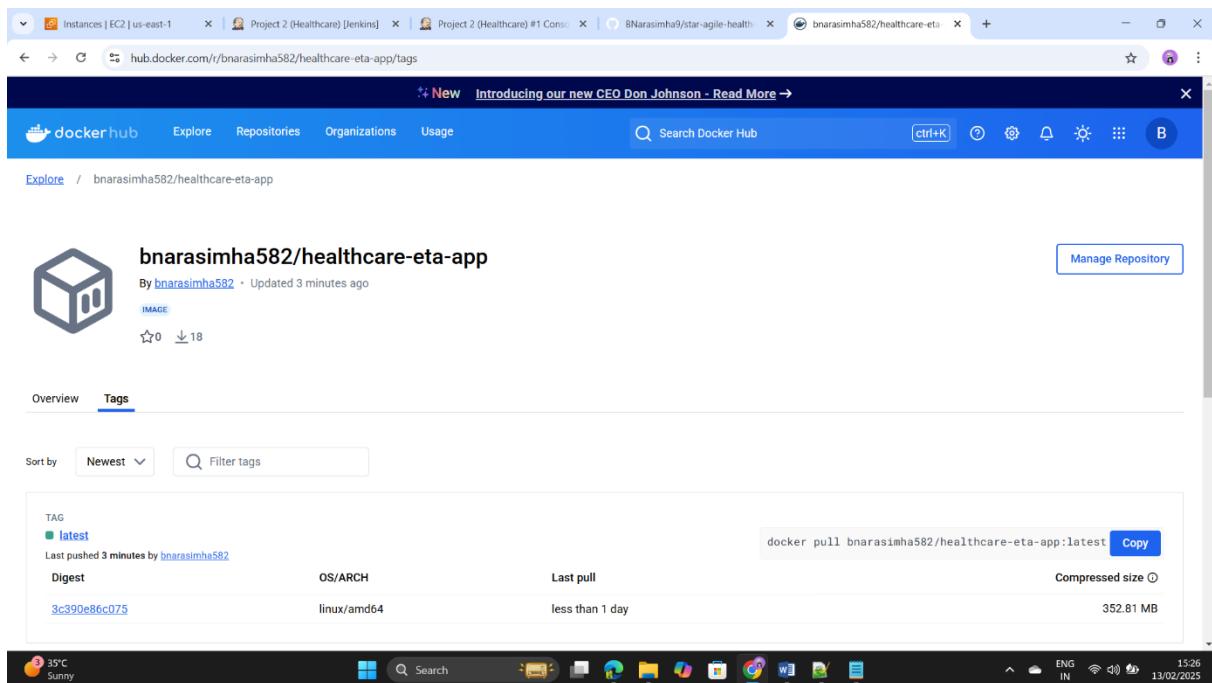
```

9c742cd6c7a5: Waiting
7bf3078e1db: Layer already exists
9b55156abf2e: Layer already exists
b626401ef603: Layer already exists
826c3ddbb29c: Layer already exists
03127cd8479b: Layer already exists
9c742cd6c7a5: Layer already exists
293d5db30c9f: Layer already exists
4ae5ae5b54e: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:3c390e86c07507fae64c42e105a787862803a836796456020840a21cc7e395cf size: 2007
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster)
[Pipeline] script
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] sshPublisher
SSH: Connecting from host [ip-172-31-86-79]
SSH: Connecting with configuration [kubernetes] ...
ERROR: Exception when publishing, exception message [Exec exit status not zero. status [1]]
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // script
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withCredentials
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline

```

35°C Sunny ENG IN 15:25 13/02/2025

Step77: - Go to the docker hub we can see there a repository has been created as bank-app successfully.



Step78: - Go to the kubernets and we can see the pods are deployed or not by using kubectl get deploy.

```

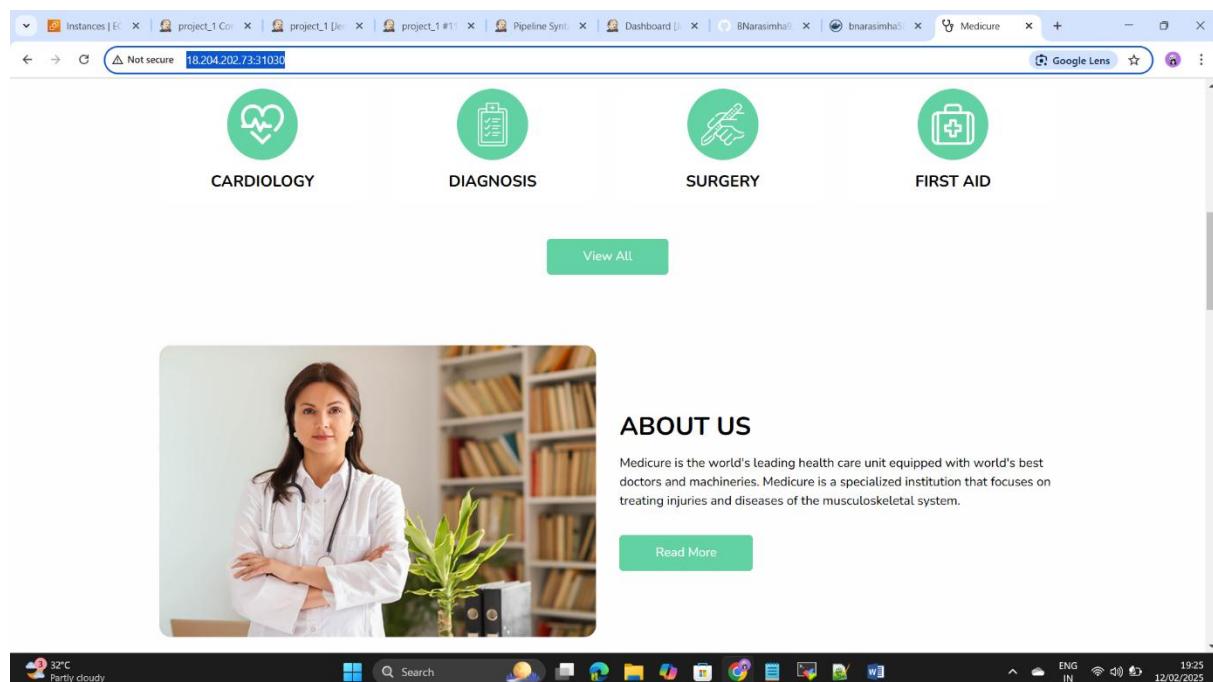
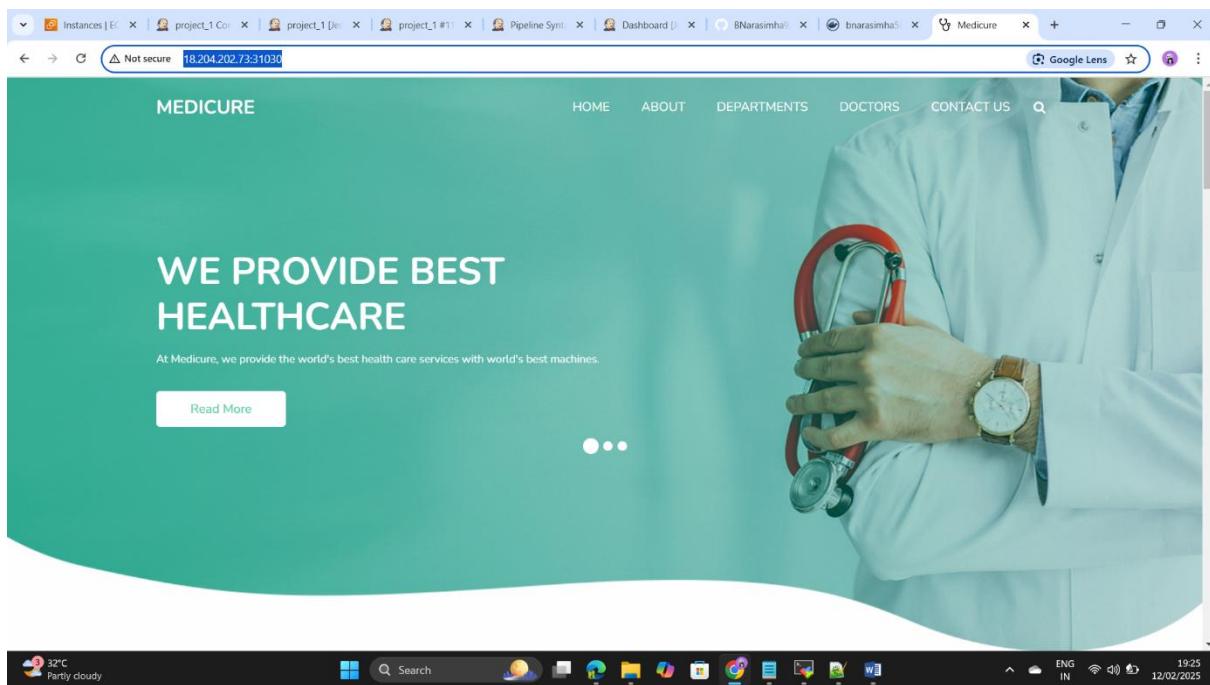
NAME          READY   UP-TO-DATE   AVAILABLE   AGE
healthcare-eta-deploy  3/3      3           3           17m
bankapp-eta-deploy    3/3      3           3           47s
healthcare-eta-deploy 3/3      3           3           20m

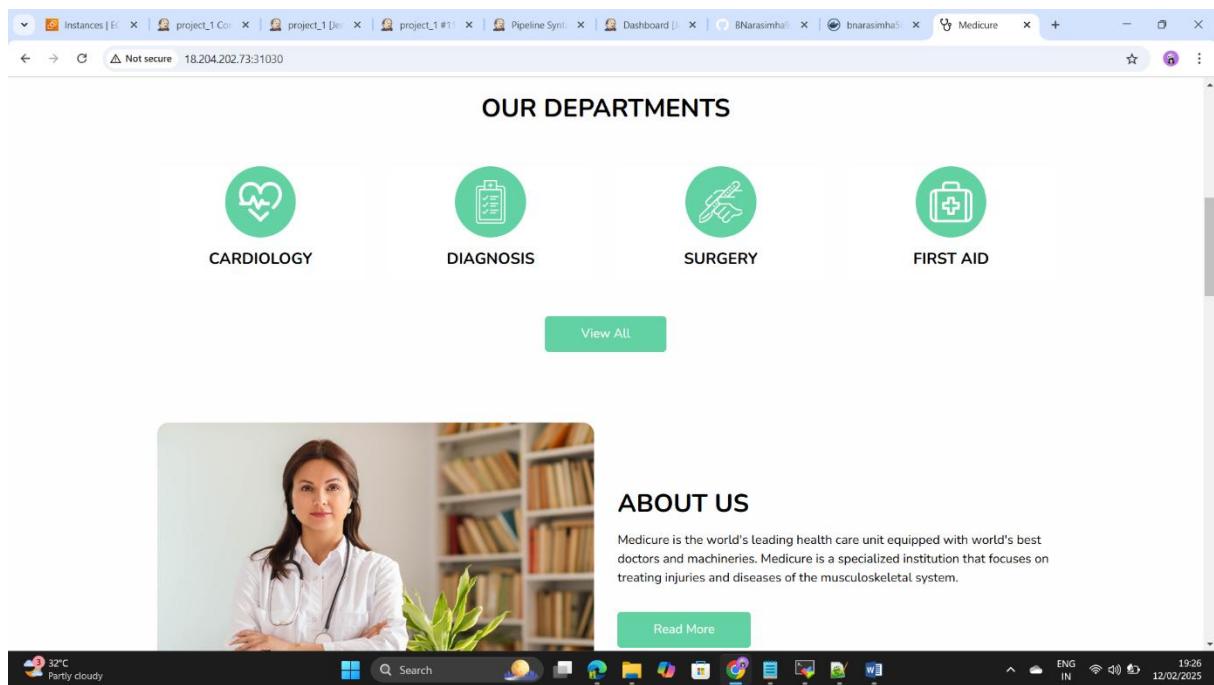
NAME          TYPE     CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)   AGE
bankapp-eta-np-service   NodePort  10.111.142.114 <none>    8082:31030/TCP 59s
healthcare-eta-np-service   NodePort  10.100.167.174 <none>    8081:31031/TCP 20m
kubernetes       ClusterIP  10.96.0.1    <none>    443/TCP   112m

NAME          NODE      READINESS GATES   READY   STATUS   RESTARTS   AGE   IP          NODE   NOMINATED-NODE
healthcare-eta-deploy-667d76df5d-fb79c  worker-node1  <none>  1/1     Running  0          3m43s  10.244.1.2  worker-node1  <none>
healthcare-eta-deploy-667d76df5d-mvbsc  worker-node2  <none>  1/1     Running  0          3m43s  10.244.2.4  worker-node2  <none>
healthcare-eta-deploy-667d76df5d-n62gh  worker-node1  <none>  1/1     Running  0          3m43s  10.244.1.3  worker-node1  <none>

```

Step79: - Copy the IP address of the Workernode and paste in the browser as a node port as mentioned above.

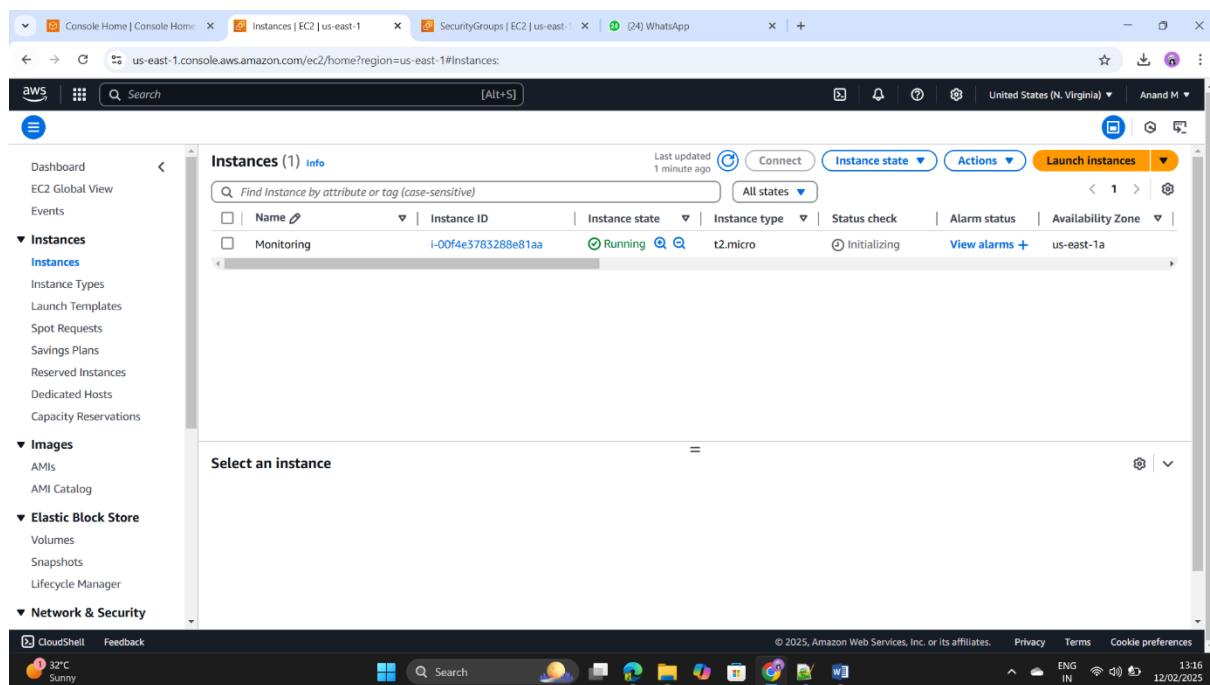




Step80: - If any deployments are or changes happen in the git hub repository by using github webhook it will automatically trigger the changes and tested and build in the build server and if the build is successful it is pushed to the production server the refence img should be saved in the docker hub , All these things are happen automatically by using CICD pipeline in DevOps as done as successfully.

Step81: - Now we have test the production servers are working properly or monitor the servers by using Prometheus and Grafana.

Step82: - Then Install the Prometheus in the another ec2 instance or use the same build server for the monitoring.

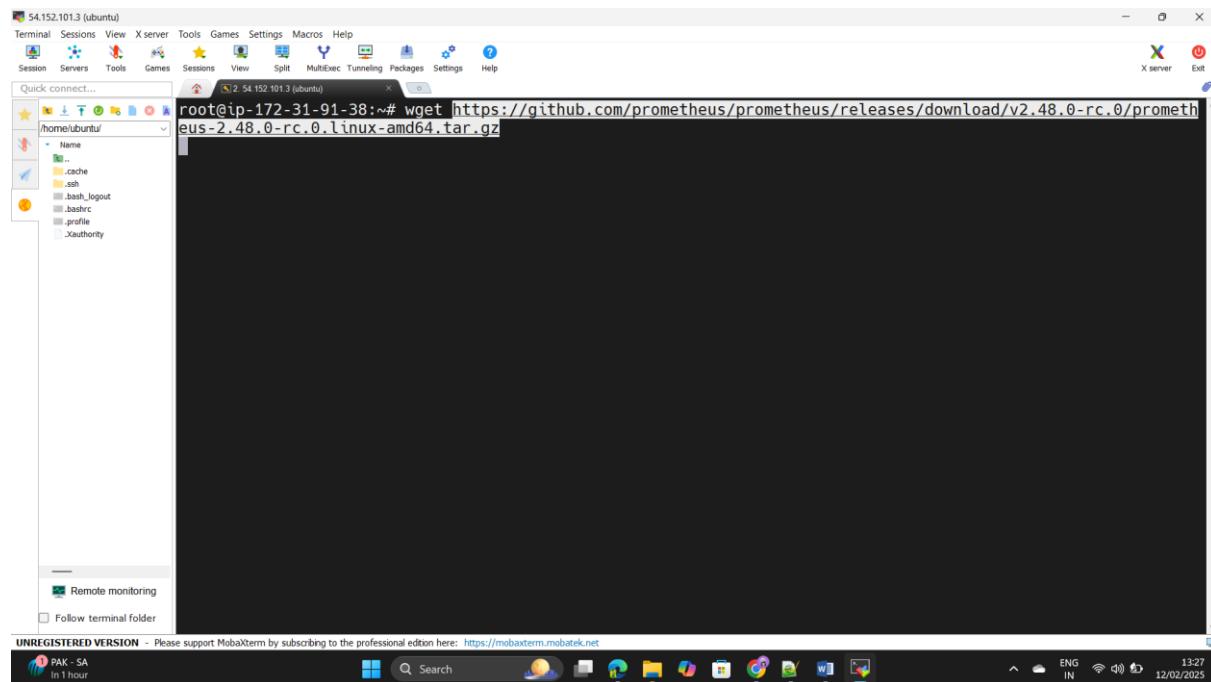


Step83: - Install the by using below

url< <https://prometheus.io/download/>>.

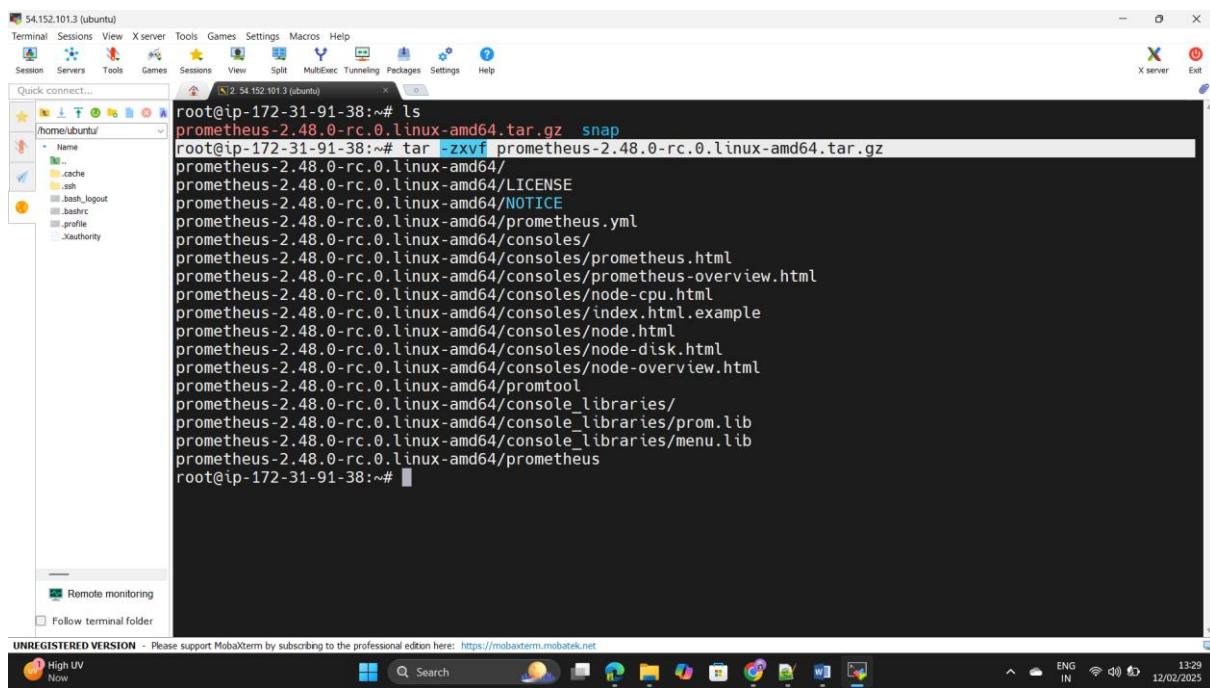
File name	OS	Arch	Size	SHA256 Checksum
prometheus-3.2.0-rc.1.darwin-amd64.tar.gz	darwin	amd64	110.48 MiB	6e1b4ae148fc9799105f0d0134cfcb3d41161f3886ate329c59ce6978d08304
prometheus-3.2.0-rc.1.darwin-arm64.tar.gz	darwin	arm64	106.85 MiB	5f8db2724cneac4d98a198416cea41921f39e9fe0d54d7ef6f73919f117ee81
prometheus-3.2.0-rc.1.linux-amd64.tar.gz	linux	amd64	108.89 MiB	21ff63a2dd884cc8623ed36b687cbf6546e94a45f0e01d951fe584e558207

Step84: - Copt the link address and paste in the instance as use the command as – wget.



```
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
[2 54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)]
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# wget https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.48.0-rc.0/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net
```

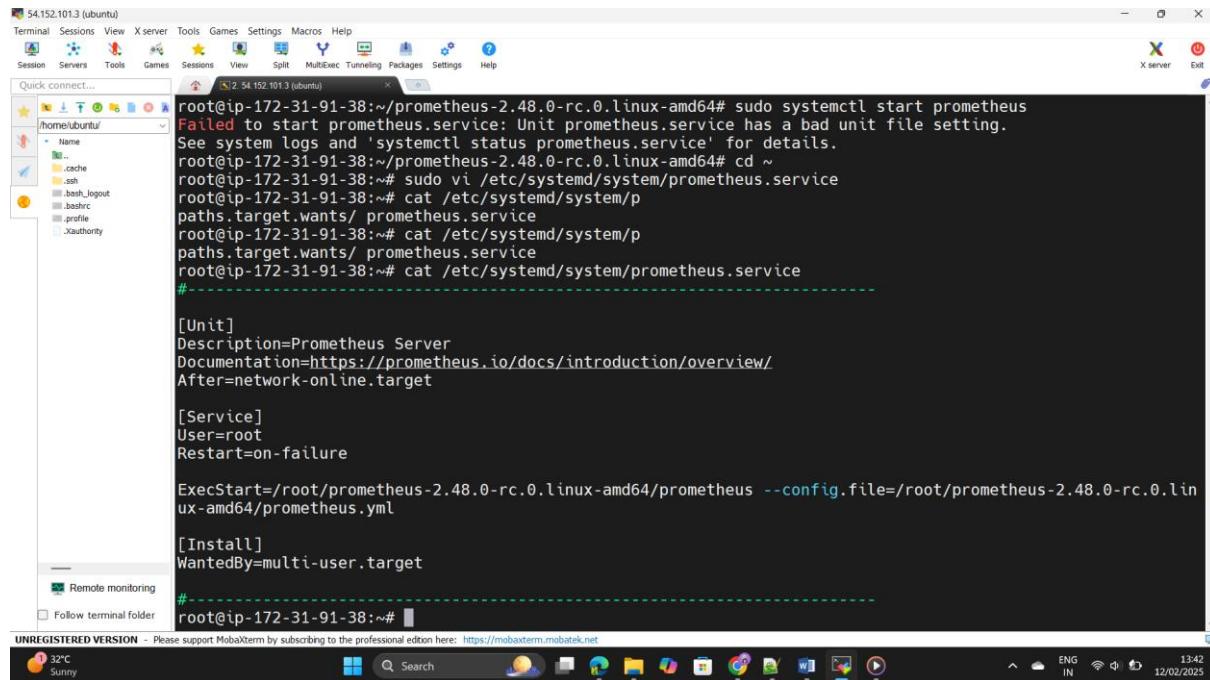
Step85: - Extract the file by using the tar -zxvf <file name>.



```
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
[2 54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)]
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# ls
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz  snap
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# tar -zxvf prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/LICENSE
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/NOTICE
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/prometheus.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/prometheus-overview.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/node-cpu.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/index.html.example
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/node.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/node-disk.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/consoles/node-overview.html
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/promtool
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/prom.lib
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/console_libraries/menu.lib
prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/prometheus
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~#
```

Step86: - Create the file for the Prometheus activation as a service use the command as –

vi /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service.



```

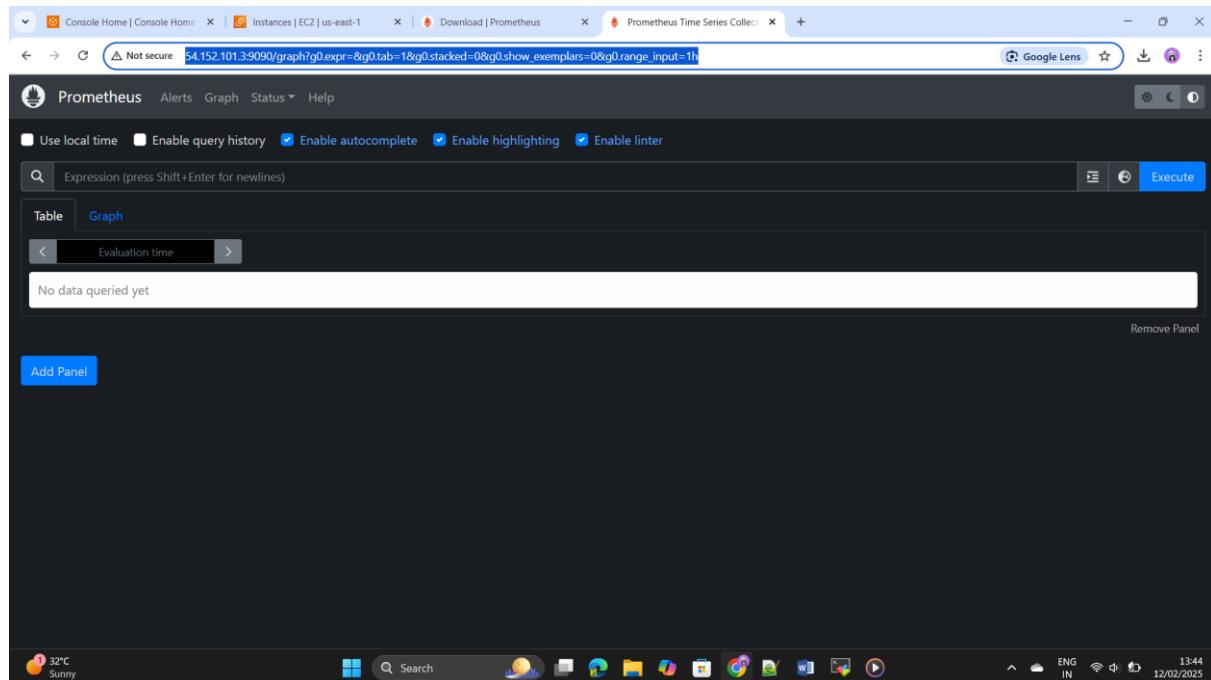
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
/home/ubuntu/
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64# sudo systemctl start prometheus
Failed to start prometheus.service: Unit prometheus.service has a bad unit file setting.
See system logs and 'systemctl status prometheus.service' for details.
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64# cd ~
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service
[paths.target.wants/ prometheus.service
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# cat /etc/systemd/system/p
paths.target.wants/ prometheus.service
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# cat /etc/systemd/system/p
paths.target.wants/ prometheus.service
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# cat /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service
#-----#
[Unit]
Description=Prometheus Server
Documentation=https://prometheus.io/docs/introduction/overview/
After=network-online.target
[Service]
User=root
Restart=on-failure
ExecStart=/root/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/prometheus --config.file=/root/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
#-----#
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# 

```

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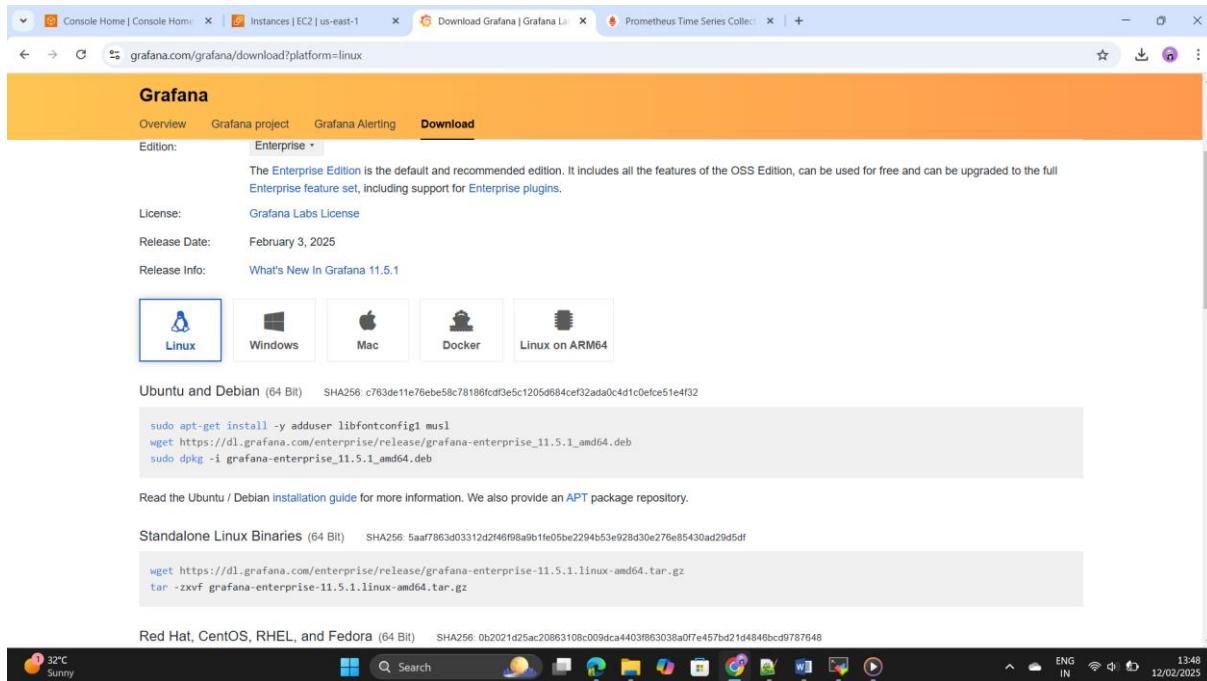
32°C Sunny

Step87: - Add the unit file in that and run the Prometheus by using port number 9090.



Step88: - Install grafana in the same instance, click on the below url

<https://grafana.com/grafana/download.>



Step89: - Install the grafana by using command as wget<url>.

```
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExe Tunnelling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
Reconnect SSH-browser
User sessions
  13.126.194.159 (ubuntu)
  13.233.103.54 (ubuntu)
  13.235.78.217 (ubuntu)
  15.207.111.3 (ubuntu)
  15.207.248.91 (ubuntu)
  15.207.54.212 (ubuntu)
  3.110.194.209 (ubuntu)
  3.9.347.32 (ubuntu)
  44.203.176.181 (ubuntu)
  54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
  54.83.155.48 (ubuntu)
  65.0.5.135 (ubuntu)
  65.280.206 (ubuntu)

root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# wget https://dl.grafana.com/oss/release/grafana-9.1.2-1.x86_64.rpm
--2025-02-12 08:19:03-- https://dl.grafana.com/oss/release/grafana-9.1.2-1.x86_64.rpm
Resolving dl.grafana.com (dl.grafana.com)... 146.75.34.217, 2a04:4e42:78::729
Connecting to dl.grafana.com (dl.grafana.com)|146.75.34.217|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 80551209 (77M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'grafana-9.1.2-1.x86_64.rpm'

grafana-9.1.2-1.x86_64.rpm 100%[=====] 76.82M 100MB/s in 0.8s
2025-02-12 08:19:04 (100 MB/s) - 'grafana-9.1.2-1.x86_64.rpm' saved [80551209/80551209]
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~#
```

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```

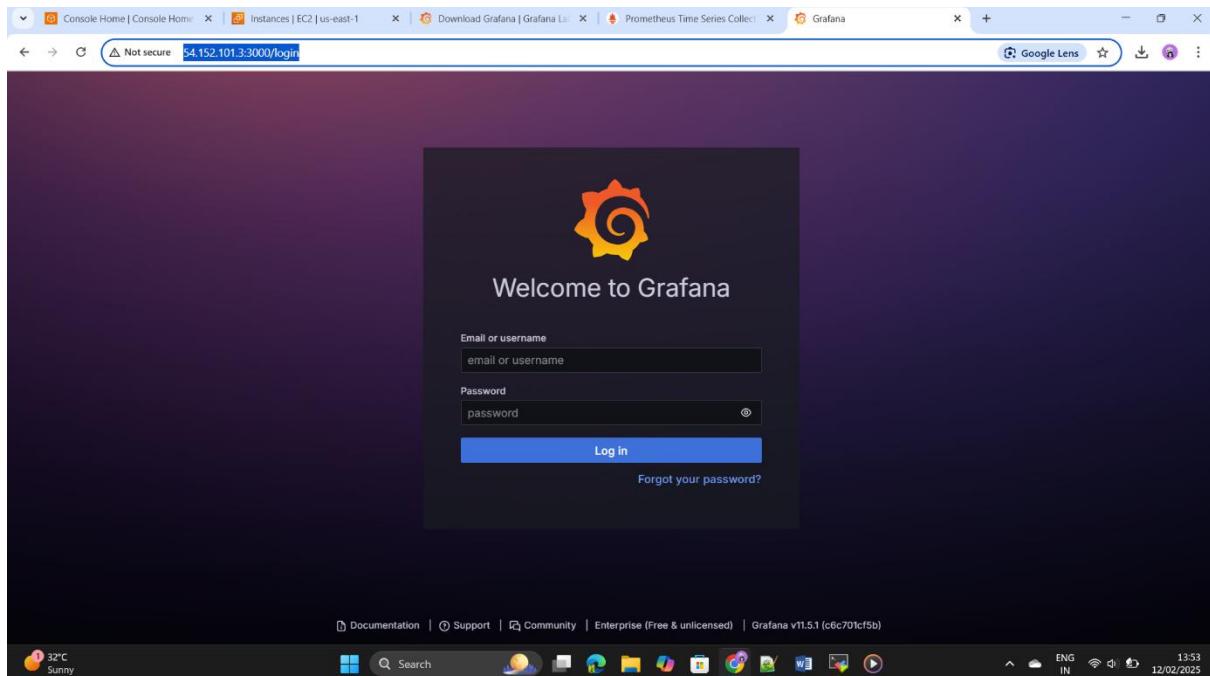
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
Terminal Sessions View Xserver Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiTerm Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect... 2: 54.152.101.3 (ubuntu) X server Exit
Reconnect SSH-browser
User sessions
13.126.124.159 (ubuntu)
13.233.103.54 (ubuntu)
13.235.78.217 (ubuntu)
15.207.111.3 (ubuntu)
15.207.248.91 (ubuntu)
15.207.54.212 (ubuntu)
11.10.194.209 (ubuntu)
11.11.131.142 (ubuntu)
19.3.247.32 (ubuntu)
44.203.176.181 (ubuntu)
54.152.101.3 (ubuntu)
54.8.159.48 (ubuntu)
65.0.5.135 (ubuntu)
65.8.20.206 (ubuntu)

Synchronizing state of grafana-server.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable grafana-server
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/grafana-server.service → /lib/systemd/system/grafana-server.service.
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# sudo /bin/systemctl start grafana-server.service
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~# sudo /bin/systemctl status grafana-server.service
● grafana-server.service - Grafana instance
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/grafana-server.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-02-12 08:20:50 UTC; 4s ago
       Docs: http://docs.grafana.org
          Main PID: 5332 (grafana)
             Tasks: 5 (limit: 1130)
            Memory: 86.8M
              CPU: 897ms
            CGroup: /system.slice/grafana-server.service
                    └─5332 /usr/share/grafana/bin/grafana server --config=/etc/grafana/grafana.ini --pidfile=/run/grafana-server.pid

Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.36223567Z level=info msg="Starting migration"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.363072991Z level=info msg="Migration started"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.371740592Z level=info msg="Migration completed"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.372302449Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.380521878Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.404322395Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.41381983Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.422667034Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.435605117Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
Feb 12 08:20:55 ip-172-31-91-38 grafana[5332]: logger=migrator t=2025-02-12T08:20:55.435714531Z level=info msg="Migration successful"
[lines 1-21/21 (END)]
```

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Step90: - Copy paste the Public Ip address of the instance as port number is 3000 we can see grafana is started.



Step91: - Integrate both Prometheus in the grafana click on the data source and add the Prometheus url and save it.

The screenshot shows the Grafana home page with a dark theme. On the right side, there is a panel titled 'DATA SOURCES' with the sub-section 'Add your first data source'. A large white arrow points downwards from the top of the 'DATA SOURCES' section towards the 'Connections' menu item in the left sidebar. The URL in the browser bar is 54.152.101.3:3000/?orgId=1&from=now-6h&to=now&timezone=browser.

The screenshot shows the 'Data sources' configuration page for Prometheus. The 'Type' is set to 'Prometheus' and 'Alerting' is marked as 'Supported'. The 'Connection' section shows the URL 'http://54.152.101.3:9090/'. The 'Authentication' section is collapsed. The URL in the browser bar is 54.152.101.3:3000/connections/datasources/edit/aect0l9ajp4wf.

Step92: - Prometheus and Grafana integration is done successfully.

Step93: - ADD the target servers in the Prometheus for the monitoring.

Instances | EC2 | us-east-1 Download | Prometheus

prometheus.io/download/

mysqld_exporter-0.16.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz	linux	amd64	9.02 MB	32fe0b59ef3f52624a1958aaef60885f27c2b492a7026d2a9750d251e209d
mysqld_exporter-0.16.0.windows-amd64.zip	windows	amd64	9.17 MB	cdb0b31fe3f79076e086ade34a7e79f89c532d31a9a3792969f46354c222cd0

node_exporter

Exporter for machine metrics [prometheus/node_exporter](#)

1.8.2 / 2024-06-19 Release notes

File name	OS	Arch	Size	SHA256 Checksum
node_exporter-1.8.2.darwin-amd64.tar.gz	darwin	amd64	4.83 MB	97ae998fe40904ab08085f2c1adic6aeeed0530ff5fc298ad2e4e4e2e7cf1728
node_exporter-1.8.2.darwin-arm64.tar.gz	darwin	arm64	4.44 MB	1b50711d38911d0bb6d4f42409e86fb6dec6a710fer1677c113a1f7e83c
node_exporter-1.8.2.linux-amd64.tar.gz	linux	amd64	10.18 MB	6889dd00b3c45fd0e992c19871a6b5253eed5ead7f9686685a51d85c6643c66

promlens

PromLens – The query builder, analyzer, and explainer for PromQL [prometheus/promlens](#)

0.3.0 / 2022-12-05 Release notes

File name	OS	Arch	Size	SHA256 Checksum
promlens-0.3.0.darwin-amd64.tar.gz	darwin	amd64	16.90 MB	a90fe174d57e6ecf8456db2a7161de3d49ff72ce8cdc312855497c89f442b02cb
promlens-0.3.0.darwin-arm64.tar.gz	darwin	arm64	16.25 MB	bff59696e41d11da837fedac941c70cc879a9e22a84483685b7fc53e2108d29a
promlens-0.3.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz	linux	amd64	17.15 MB	8fdcc621cf559b7e55c9e3cf33408662a8f53cf999cf5d7d7983d2841f62fe9

34°C Partly sunny Search 18:02 ENG IN 12/02/2025

Step94: - Add the link in the production servers as kubernets Workernodes by using wget command& extract the file by using tar command.

worker2

Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help

Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split MultiExec Tunneling Packages Settings Help

Quick connect... 4. kubernetes_master 3. worker1 2. worker2

root@worker-node2:~# wget https://github.com/prometheus/node_exporter/releases/download/v1.4.0-rc.0/node_exporter-1.4.0-rc.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz

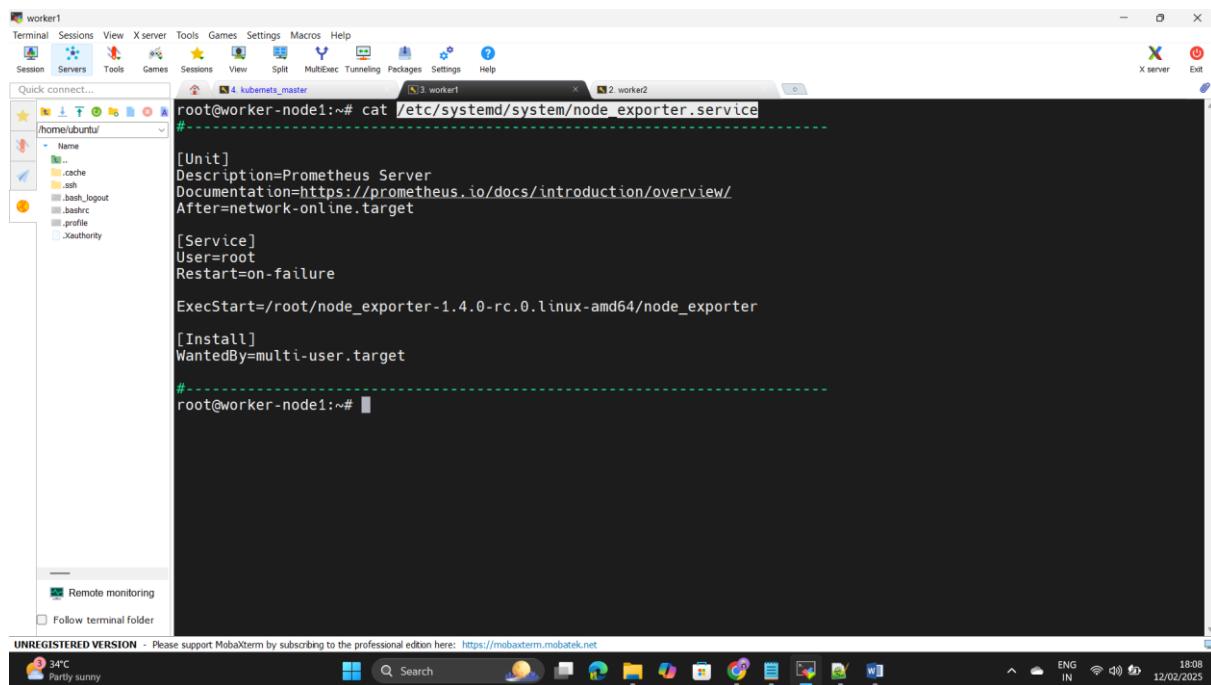
home/ubuntu/ + Name .cache .ssh .bash_logout .profile .Xauthority

Remote monitoring Follow terminal folder

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Step95: - Edit the following file and add the service file in that and save it.



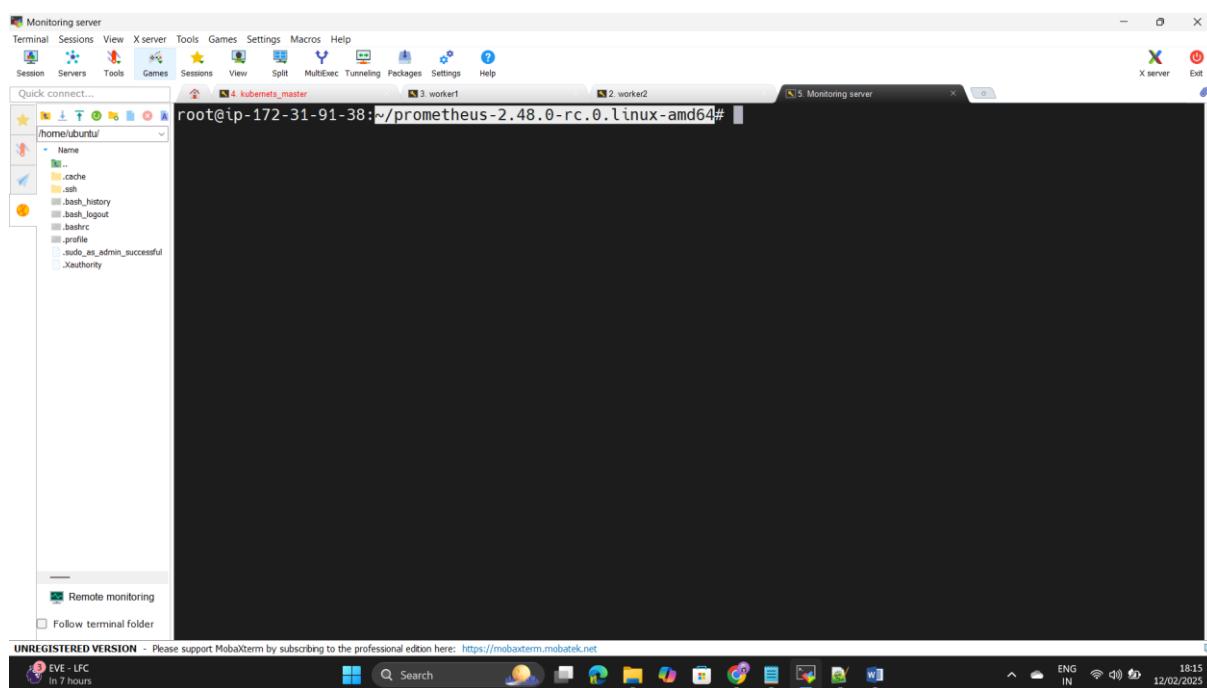
```
[Unit]
Description=Prometheus Server
Documentation=https://prometheus.io/docs/introduction/overview/
After=network-online.target

[Service]
User=root
Restart=on-failure

ExecStart=/root/node_exporter-1.4.0-rc.0.linux-amd64/node_exporter

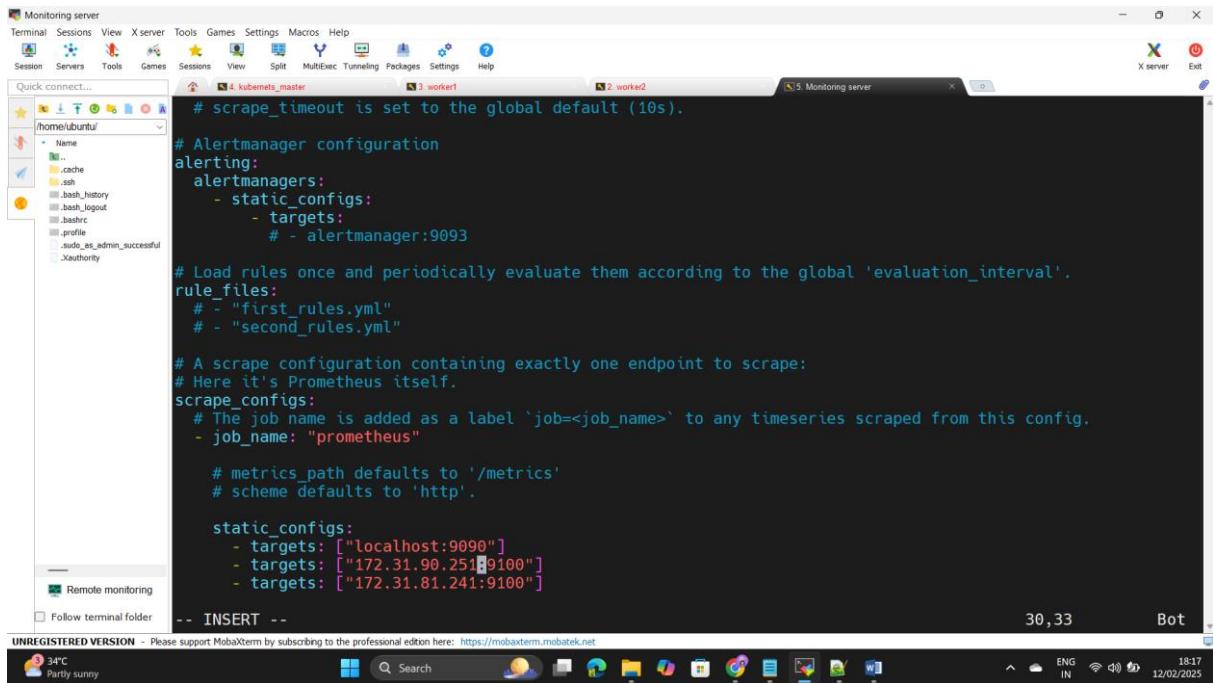
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Step96: - Go to the monitoring server and go to the directory
 cd /root/prometheus-2.38.0.linux-amd64.



```
root@ip-172-31-91-38:~/prometheus-2.48.0-rc.0.linux-amd64#
```

Step97: - Edit the vi prometheus.yml this file and add the private ip address of the 2 target servers and save it.



```

# scrape_timeout is set to the global default (10s).

# Alertmanager configuration
alerting:
  alertmanagers:
    - static_configs:
      - targets:
          # - alertmanager:9093

# Load rules once and periodically evaluate them according to the global 'evaluation_interval'.
rule_files:
  # - "first_rules.yml"
  # - "second_rules.yml"

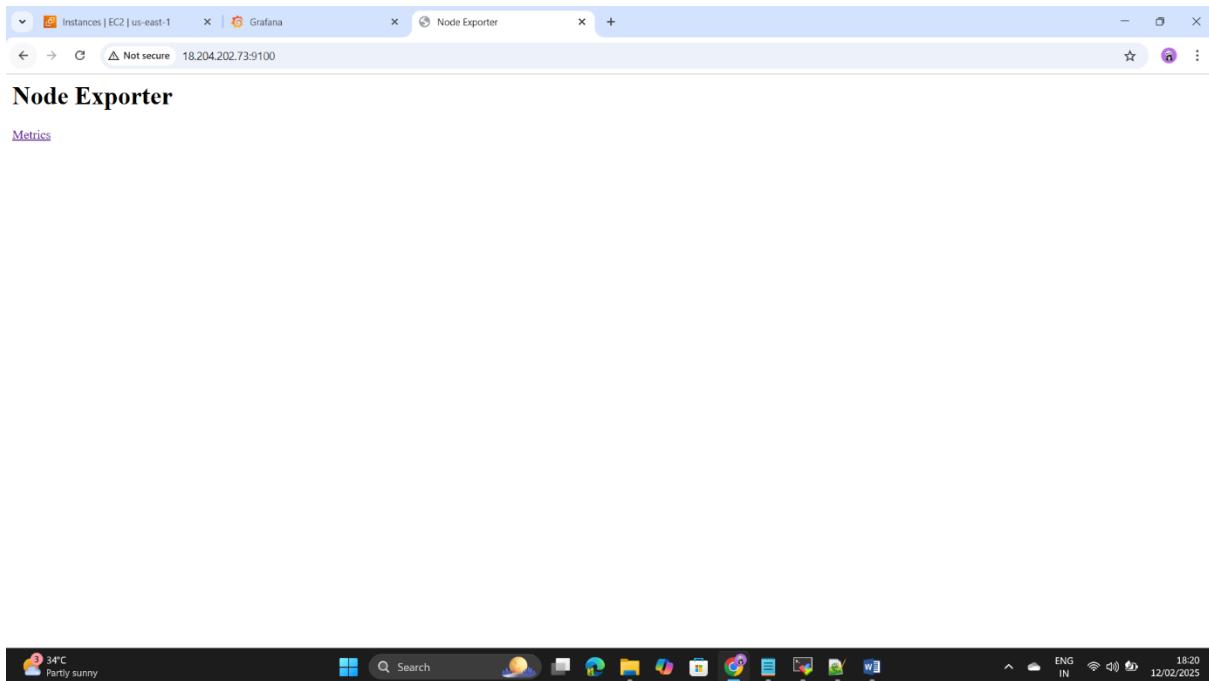
# A scrape configuration containing exactly one endpoint to scrape:
# Here it's Prometheus itself.
scrape_configs:
  # The job name is added as a label `job=<job_name>` to any timeseries scraped from this config.
  - job_name: "prometheus"

    # metrics_path defaults to '/metrics'
    # scheme defaults to 'http'.

    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:9090"]
      - targets: ["172.31.90.251:9100"]
      - targets: ["172.31.81.241:9100"]

```

Step98: - copy paste the Target server ip address with port as 9100.



Step99: - We can see the target servers in the Prometheus.

up{instance='172.31.81.241:9100', job='prometheus'}	1
up{instance='172.31.90.251:9100', job='prometheus'}	1
up{instance='localhost:9090', job='prometheus'}	1

Step100: - Go to the grafana and add this code < 100 - (avg by (instance) (rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode="idle"}[5m])) * 100) > for the CPU utilization.

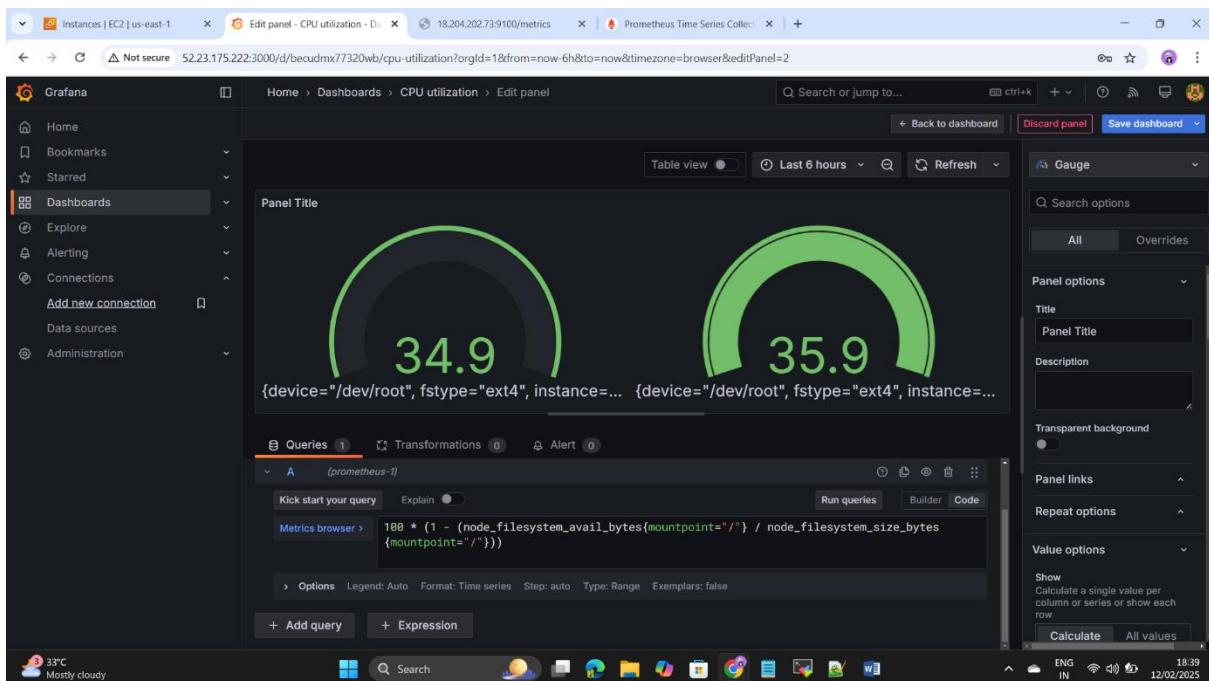
Panel Title: 1.75
172.31.81.241:9100

Panel Title: 1.72
172.31.90.251:9100

```
100 - (avg by (instance) (rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode="idle"}[5m])) * 100)
```

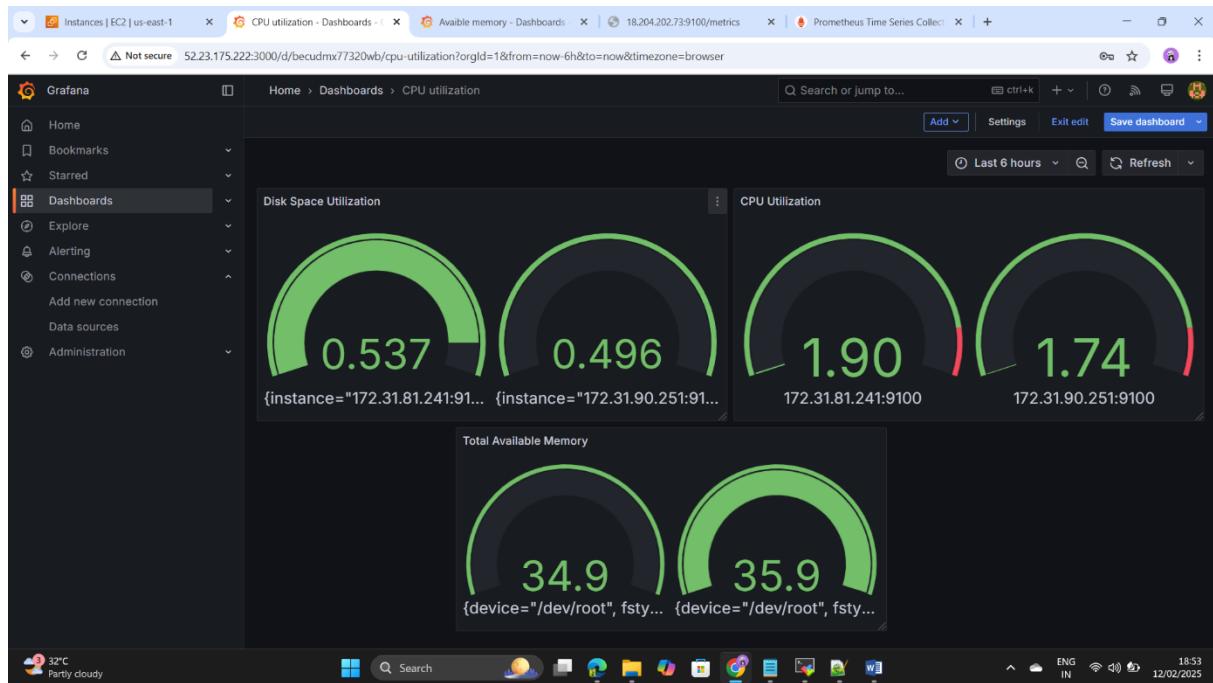
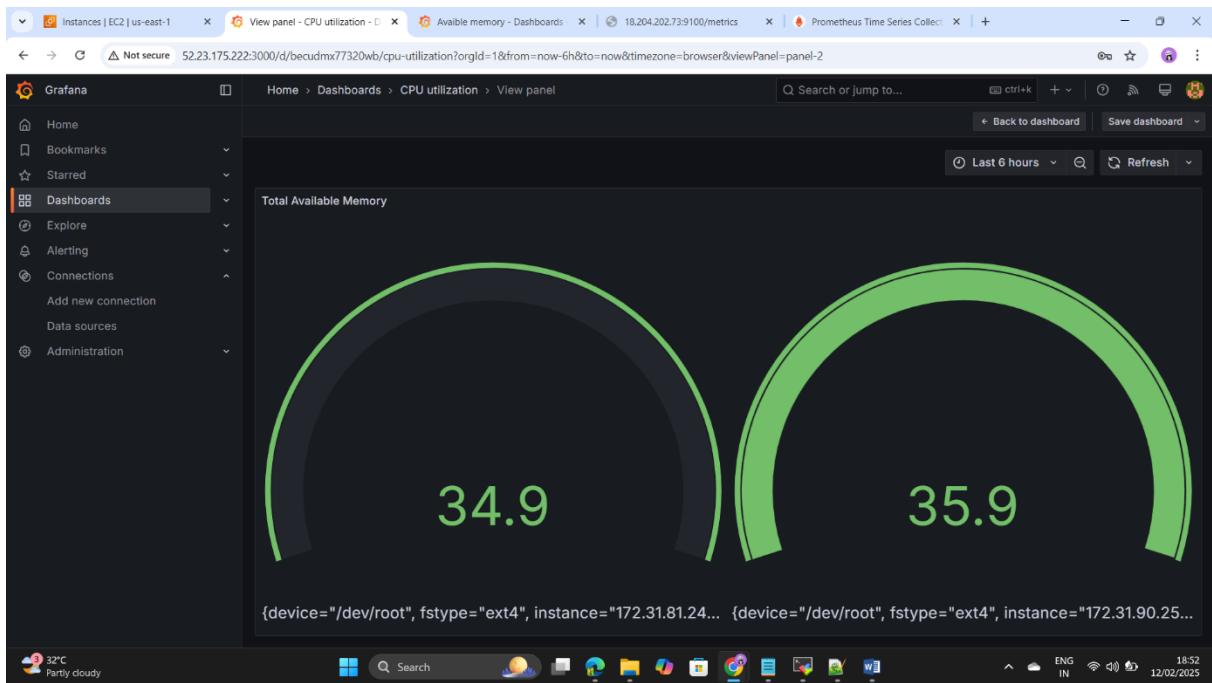
Step101: - Add the below code for the disk space utilization < 100 *

(1 - (node_filesystem_avail_bytes{mountpoint="/"}/
node_filesystem_size_bytes{mountpoint="/"})) * .



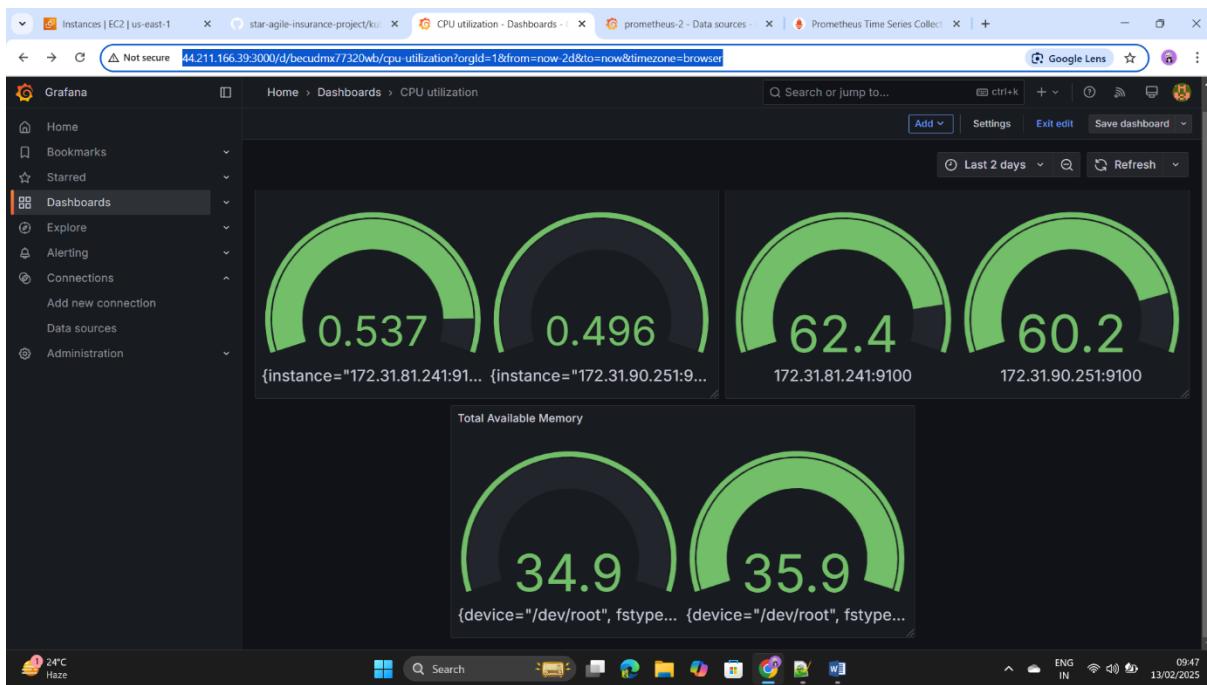
Step102: - Add the below code for the Total available memory.

100 - (avg by (instance)
(rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode="idle"}[5m])) * 100)



Step103:- Click on Refresh the dashboard we can see the

- 1.Disk Space utilization
- 2.CPU Utilization
3. Total Available Memory



Step104:- Monitoring of the test of the production servers ,creating the dashboards has been done successfully.

Step105:- Medicure Me project has been done Successfully.

