DevOps Final Assignment CI CD Pipeline

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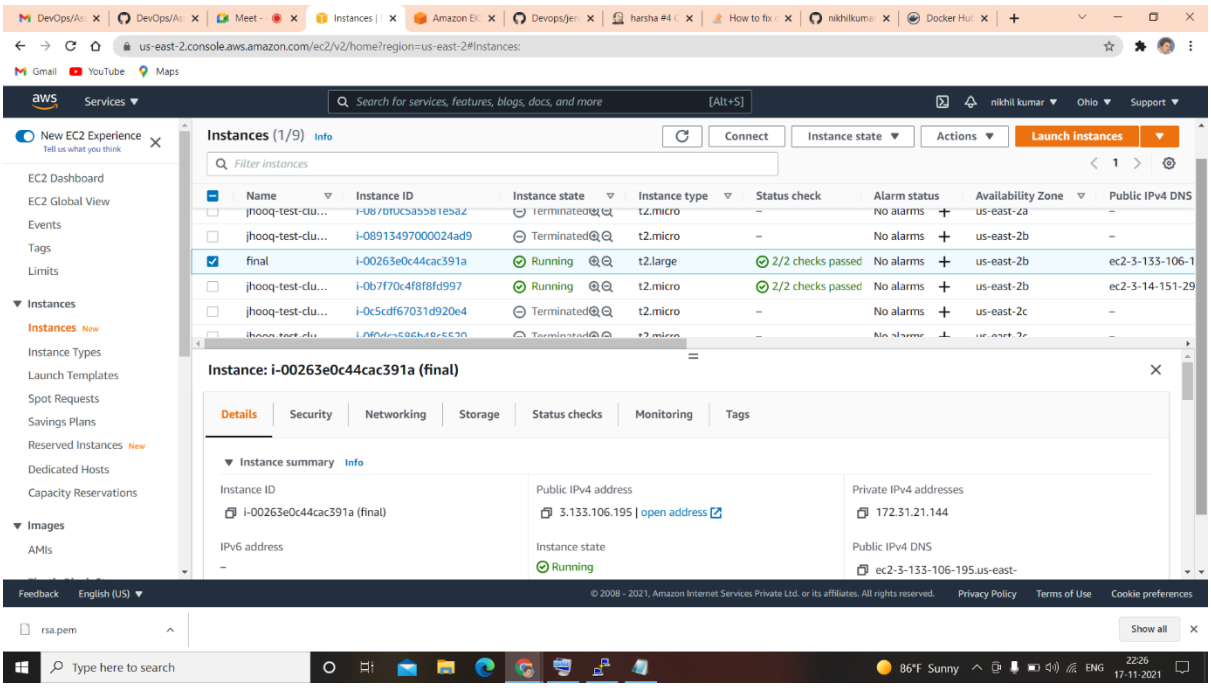
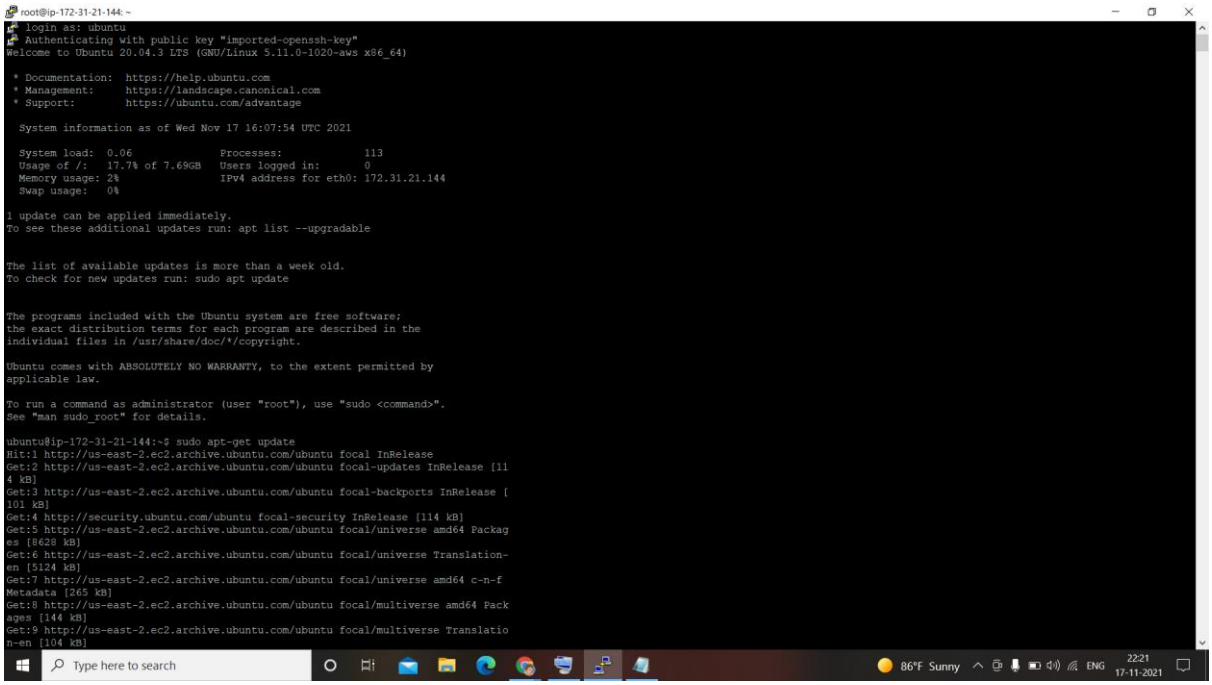
Create aws Ubuntu 20.04 instance type t2.large….



Configure the instance using putty and install jdk and Jenkins



Commands to install JDK and Jenkins

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt install openjdk-11-jre-headless

java –version

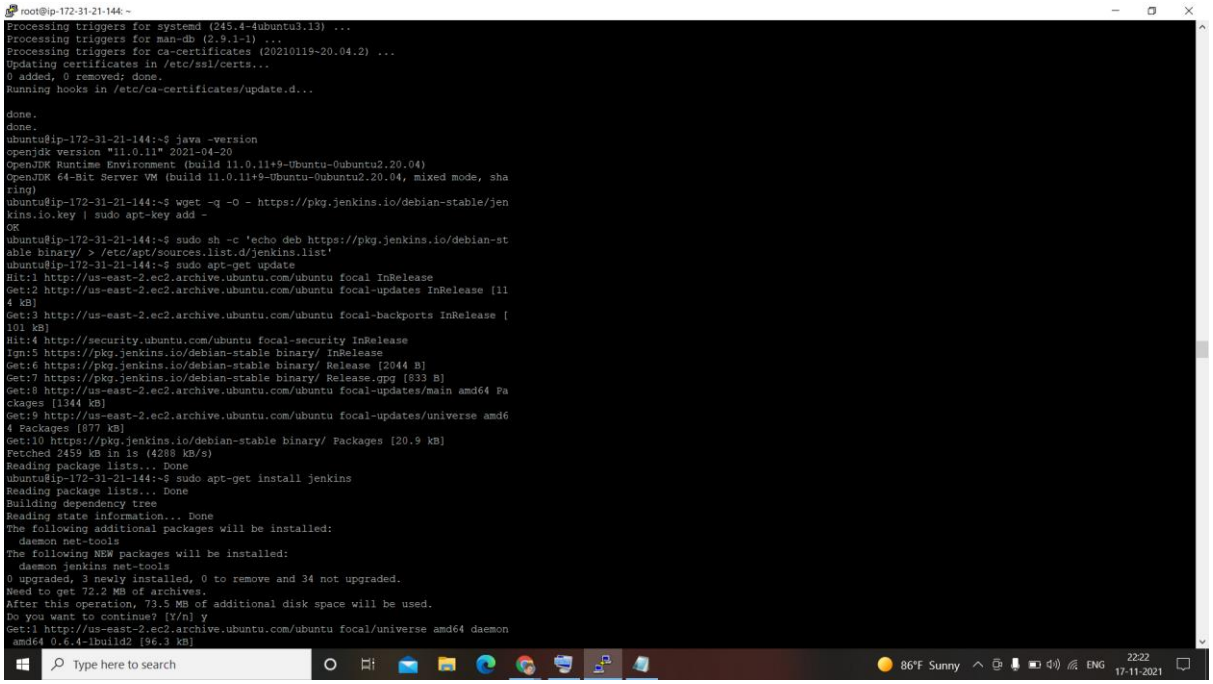
wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io.key | sudo apt-key add -

sudo sh -c 'echo deb https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install Jenkins

sudo service jenkins status

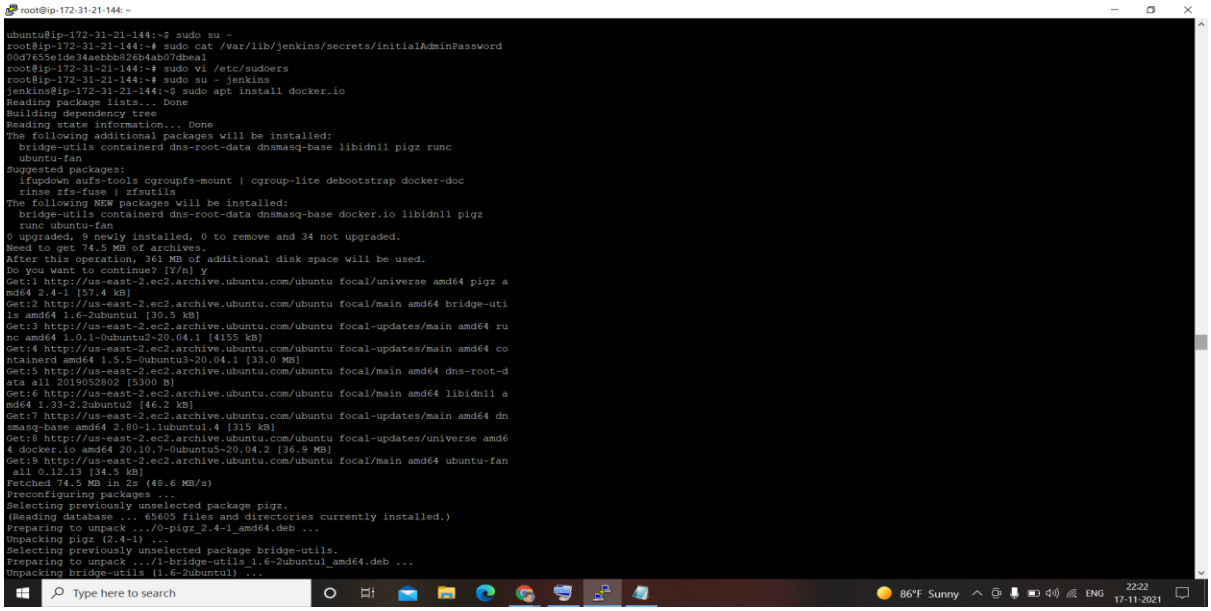


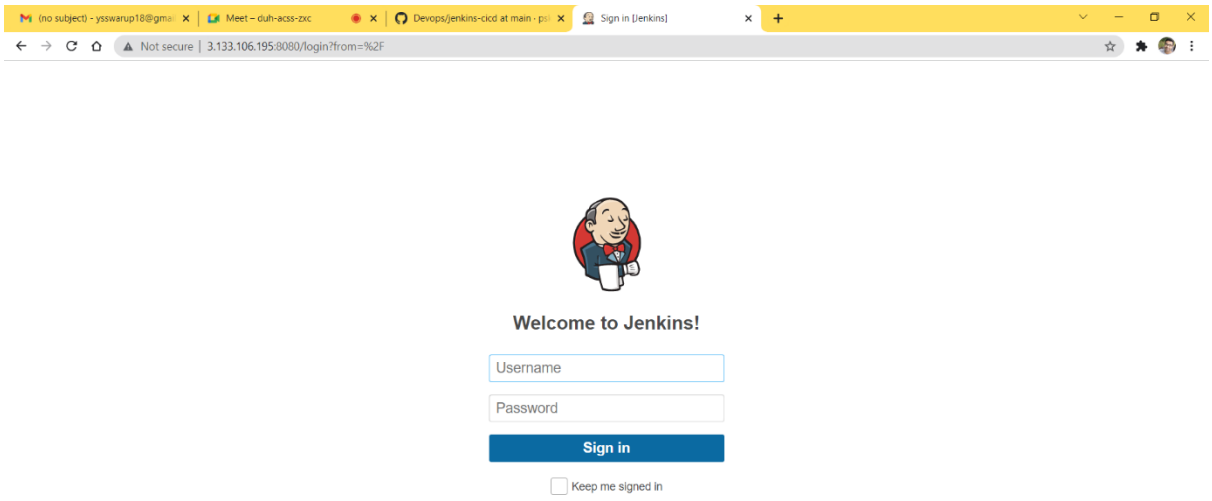
Now we need to start using Jenkins from the public ipv4 address of the instance created above. And Jenkins by default runs on the port 8080.

Now use the command to unlock Jenkins to access it

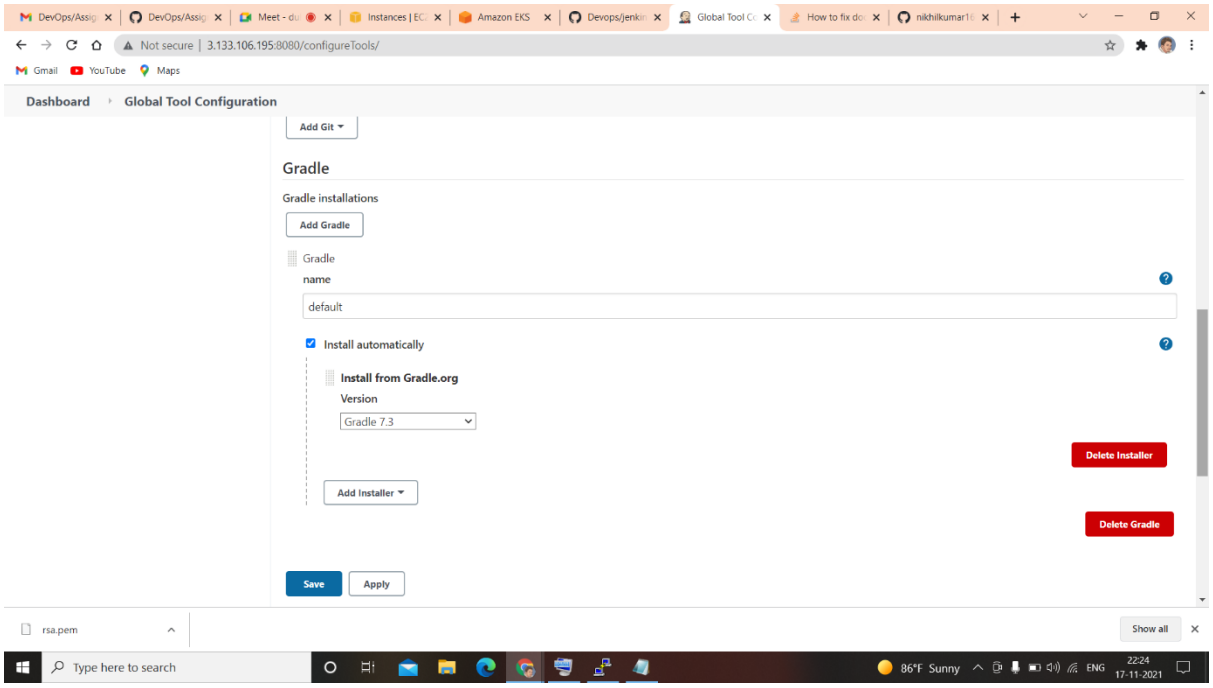
sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword

Opt for install suggested plugin. After completing the installation of the suggested plugin you need to set the First Admin User for Jenkins. Also, check the instance configuration because it will be used for accessing the Jenkins. Now Jenkins is ready to be used



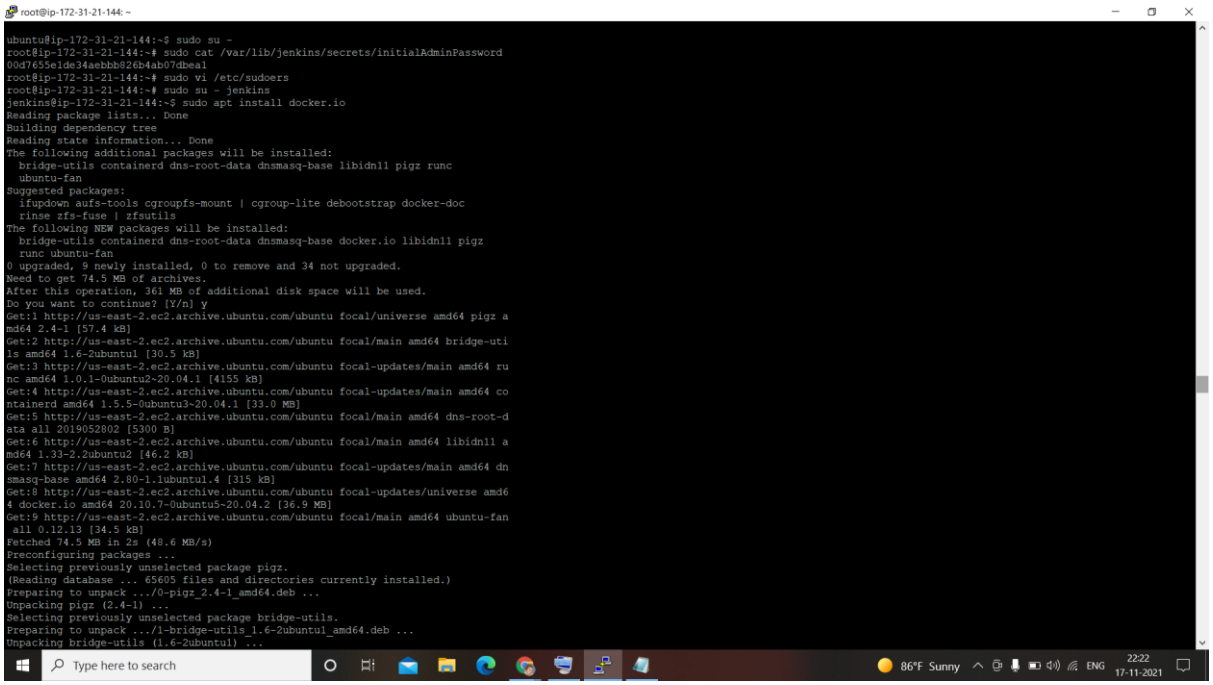


Next setup Gradle in Jenkins



To interact with the Kubernetes cluster Jenkins will be executing the shell script with the Jenkins user, so the Jenkins user should have an administration (super user) role assigned forehand. Let's add Jenkins user as an administrator and also ass NOPASSWD so that during the pipeline run it will not ask for root password. Open the file /etc/sudoers in vi mode.

sudo vi /etc/sudoers



jenkins ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

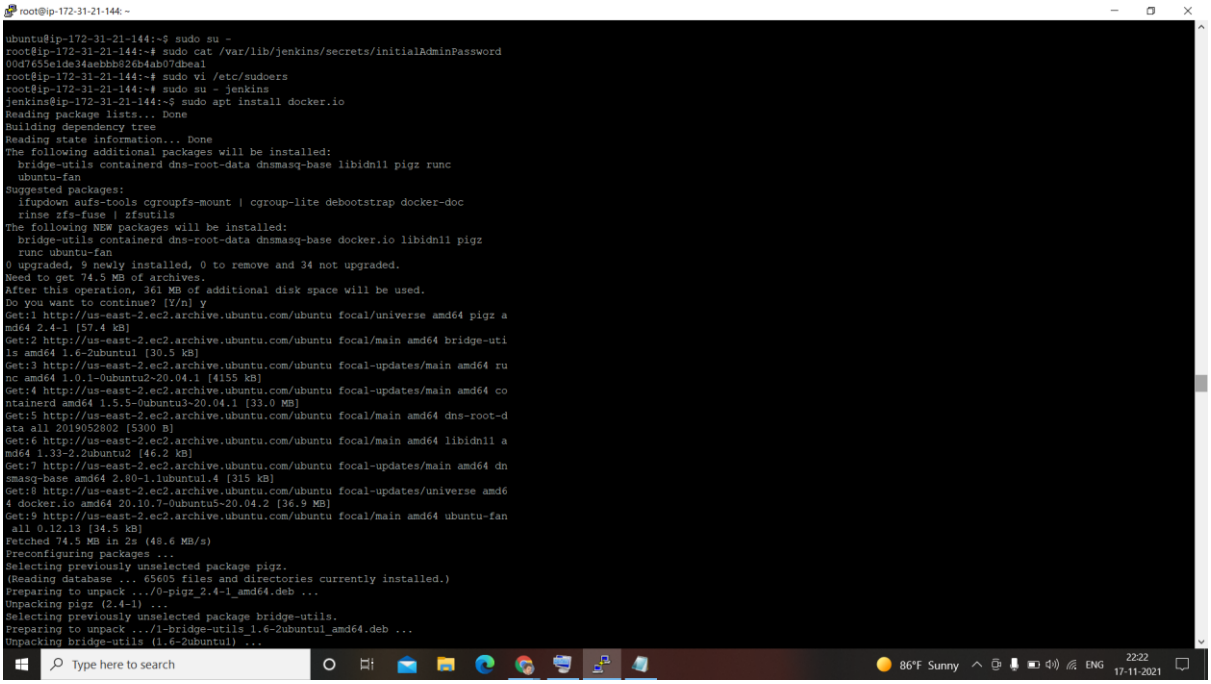
sudo su - jenkins

Now we need to install the docker after installing the Jenkins. The docker installation will be done by the Jenkins user because now it has root user privileges.

Use the following command for installing the docker

sudo apt install docker.io

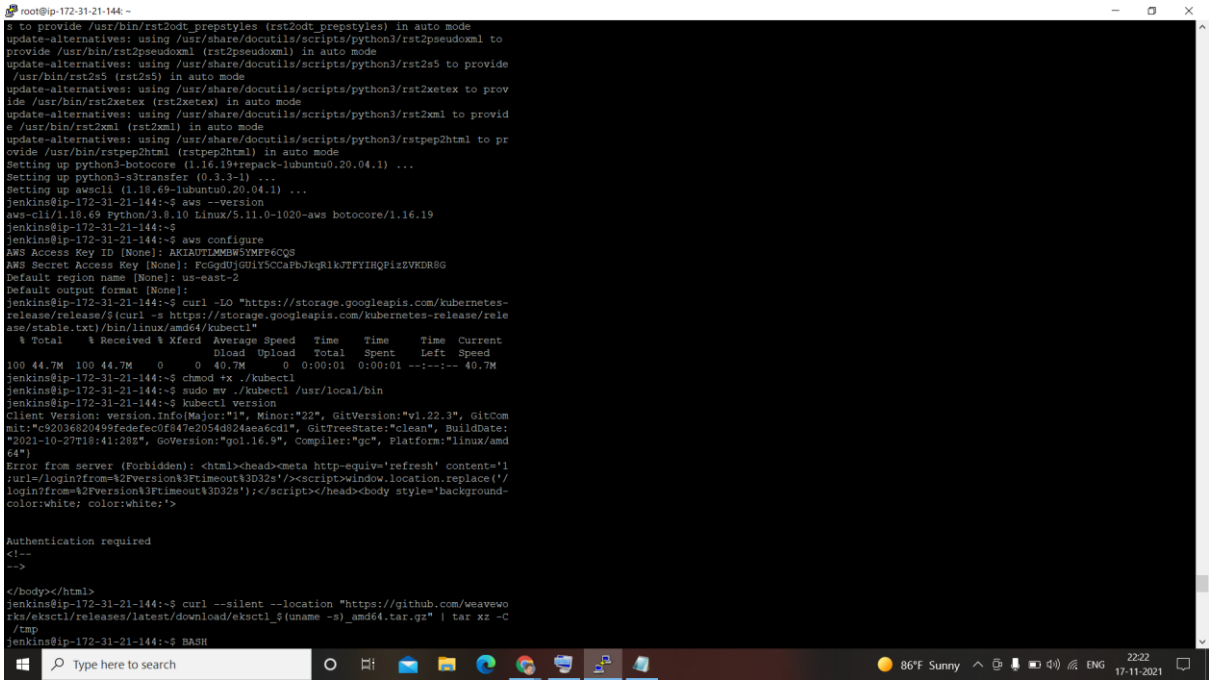
sudo usermod -aG docker jenkins



Now we have our EC2 machine and Jenkins installed. Now we need to set up the AWS CLI on the EC2 machine so that we can use eksctl in the later stages. Let us get the installation done for AWS CLI

sudo apt install awscli

aws –version



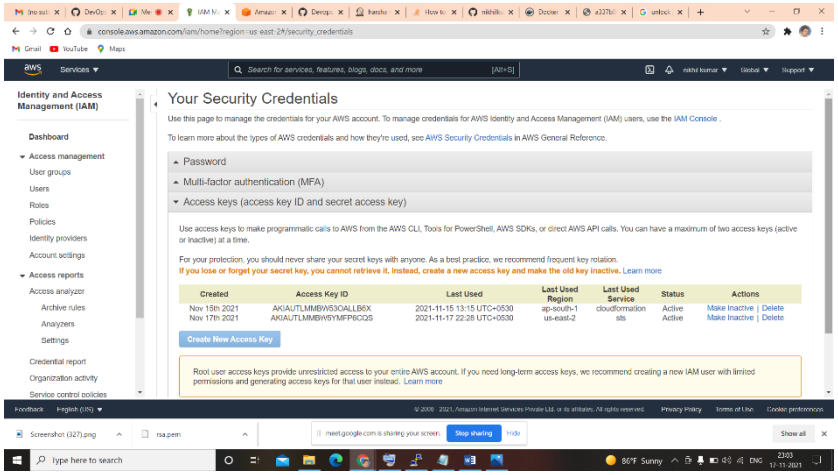
Now after installing the AWS CLI, let's configure the AWS CLI so that it can authenticate and communicate with the AWS environment. To configure the AWS the first command we are going to run is:

aws configure

Once you execute the above command it will ask for the following information

AWS Access Key ID [None] , AWS Secret Access Key [None], Default region name [None], Default output format [None]

we can find this information by going into AWS -> My Security Credentials. Then navigate to Access Keys (access key ID and secret access key). You can click on the Create New Access Key and it will let you generate - AWS Access Key ID, AWS Secret Access Key. Default region name - You can find it from the menu.



Install and Setup Kubectl and eksctl

curl -LO "https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/$(curl -s https://storage.googleapis.com/kubernetes-release/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"

chmod +x ./kubectl

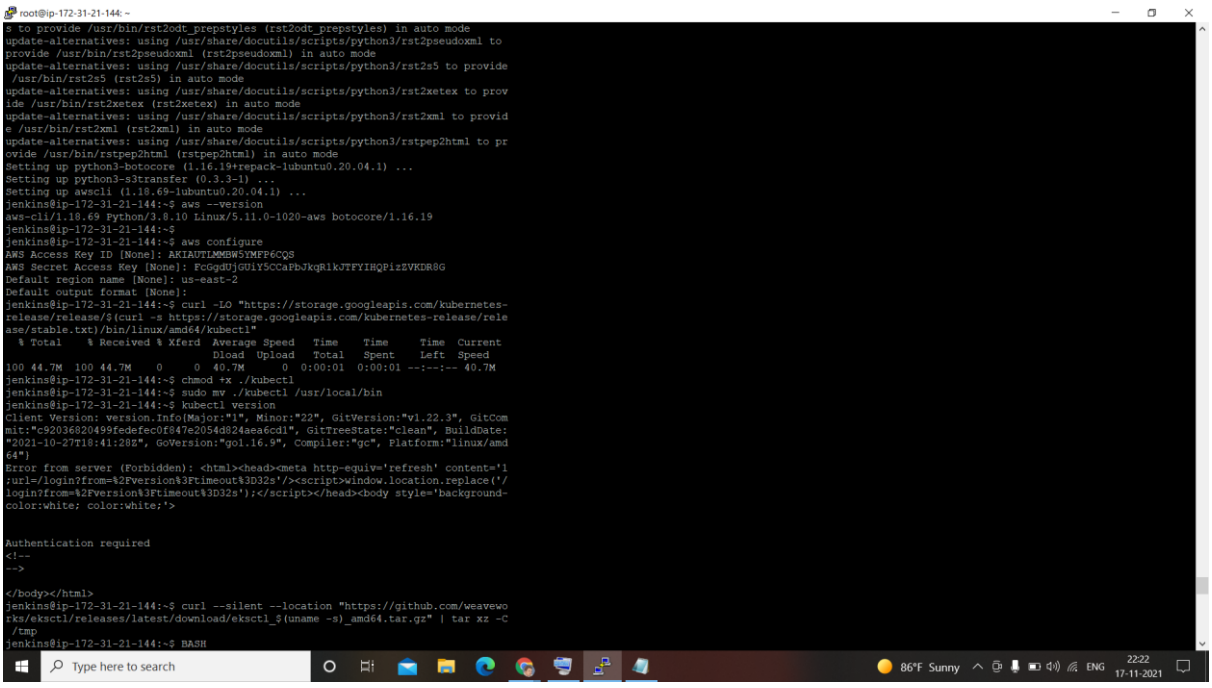
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin

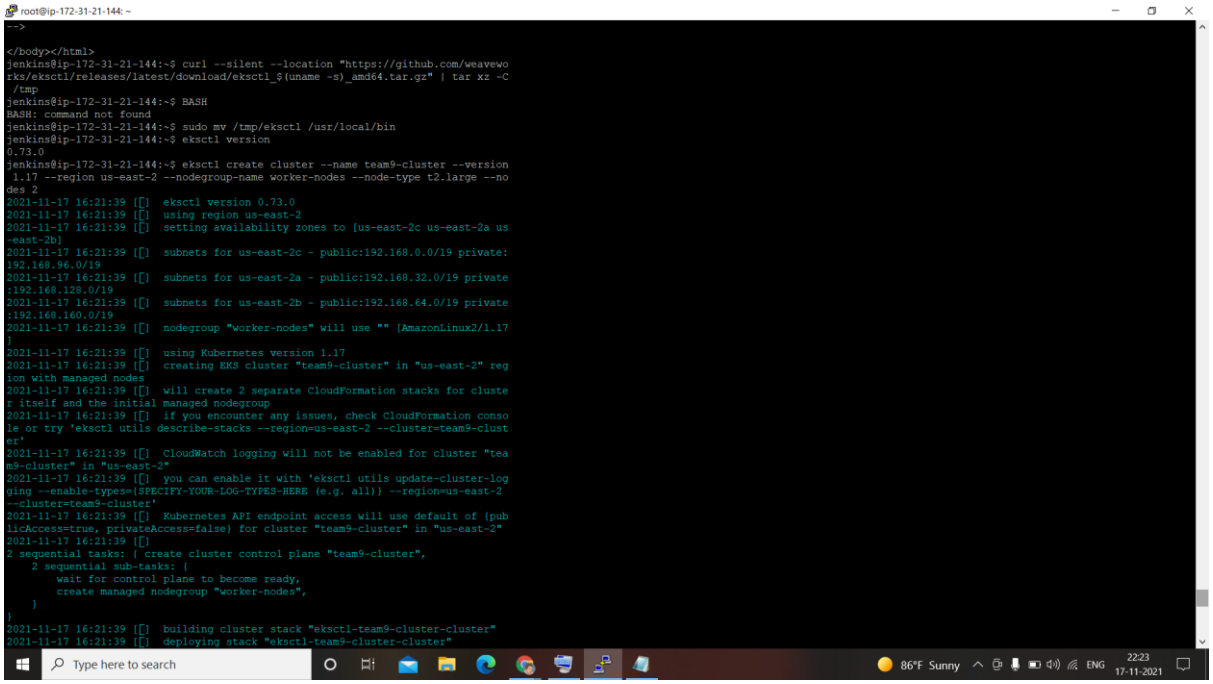
curl --silent --location "https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp

sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin

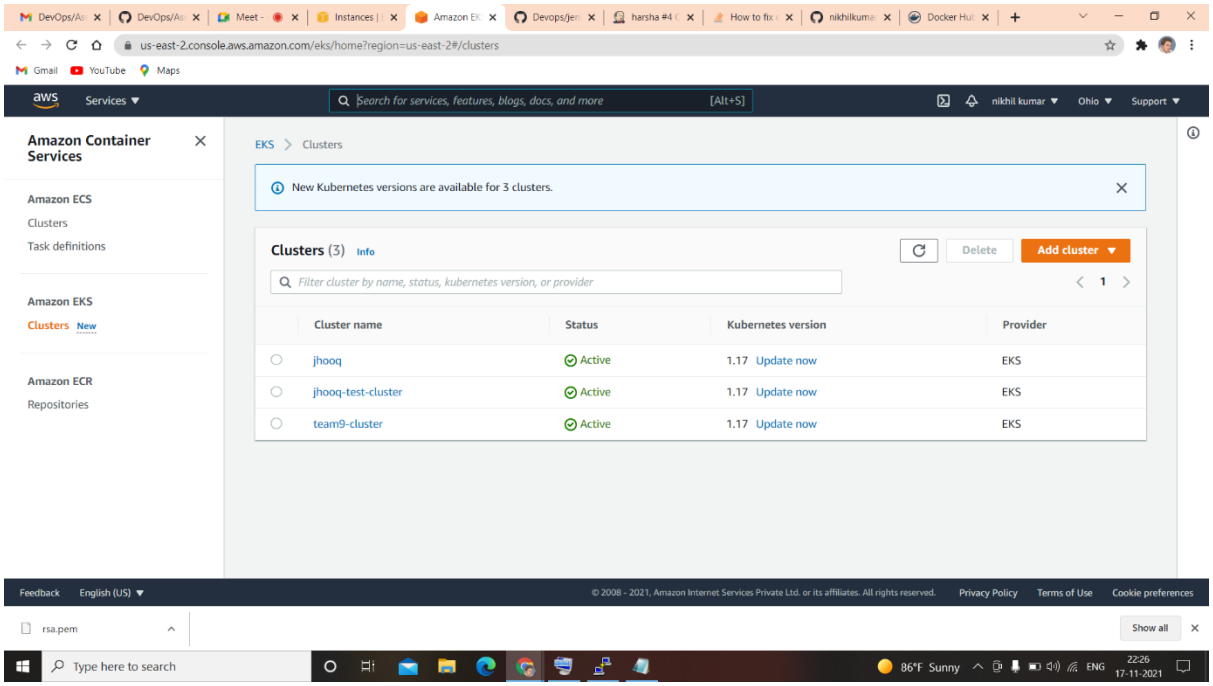
then run eksctl command

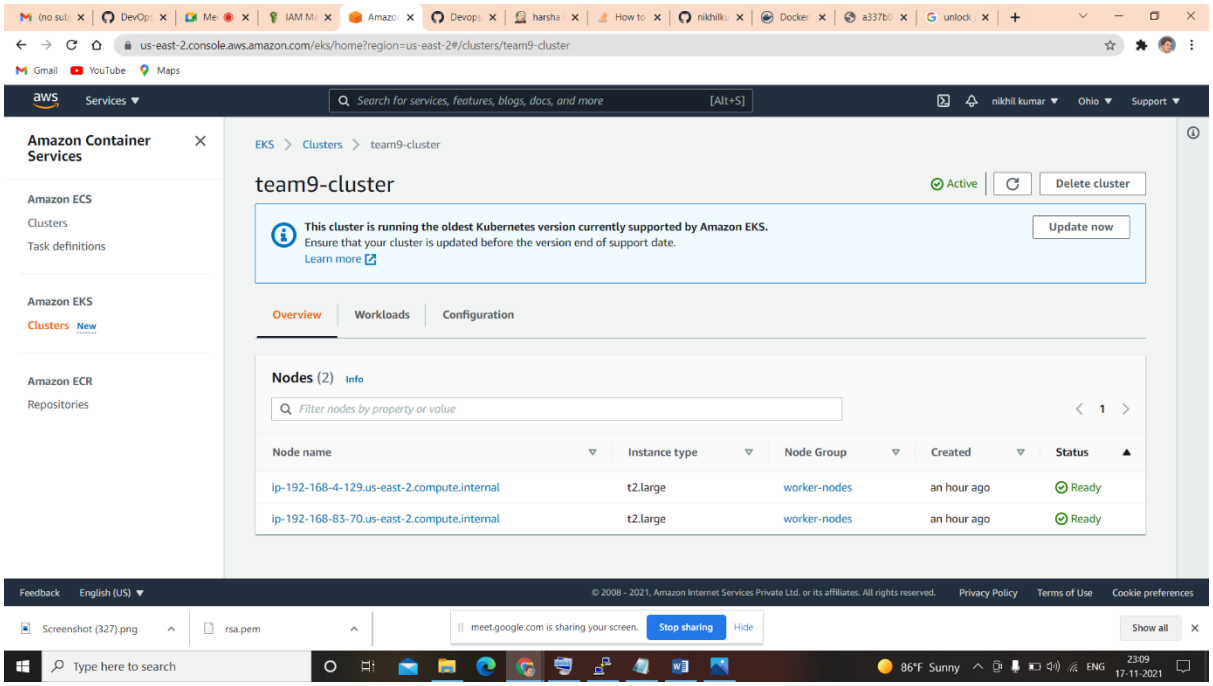
eksctl create cluster --name team9-cluster --version 1.17 --region us-east-2 --nodegroup-name worker-nodes --node-type t2.large --nodes 2



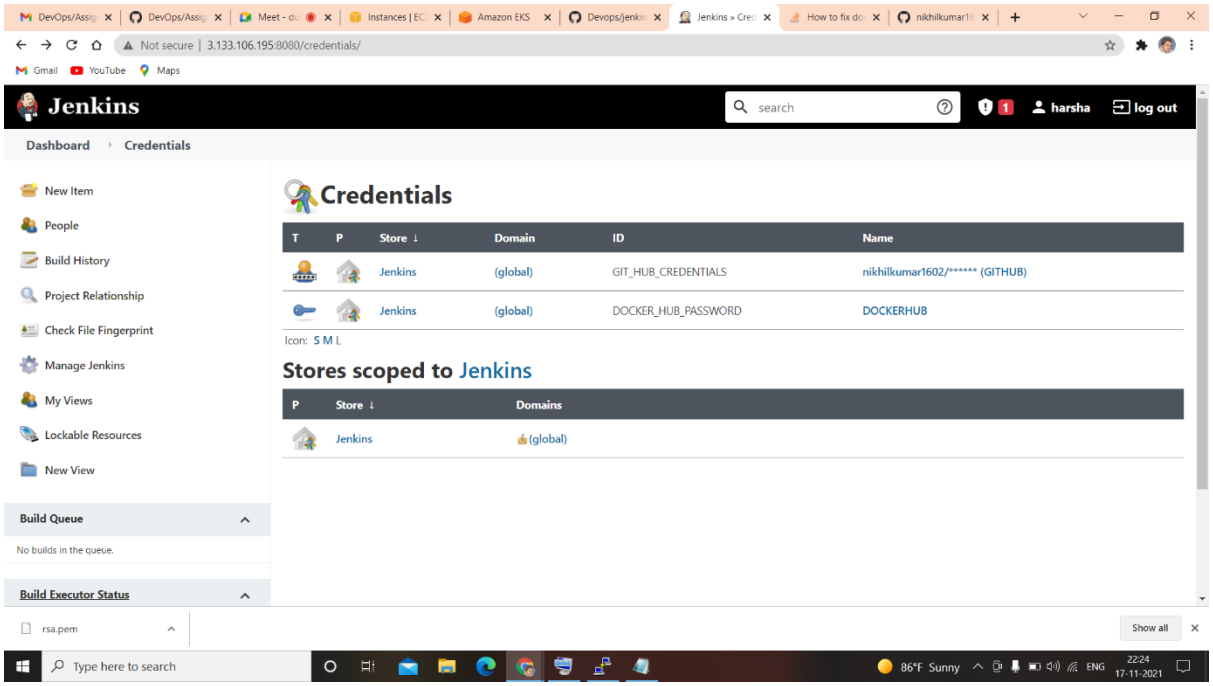


Check for eks cluster creation in aws



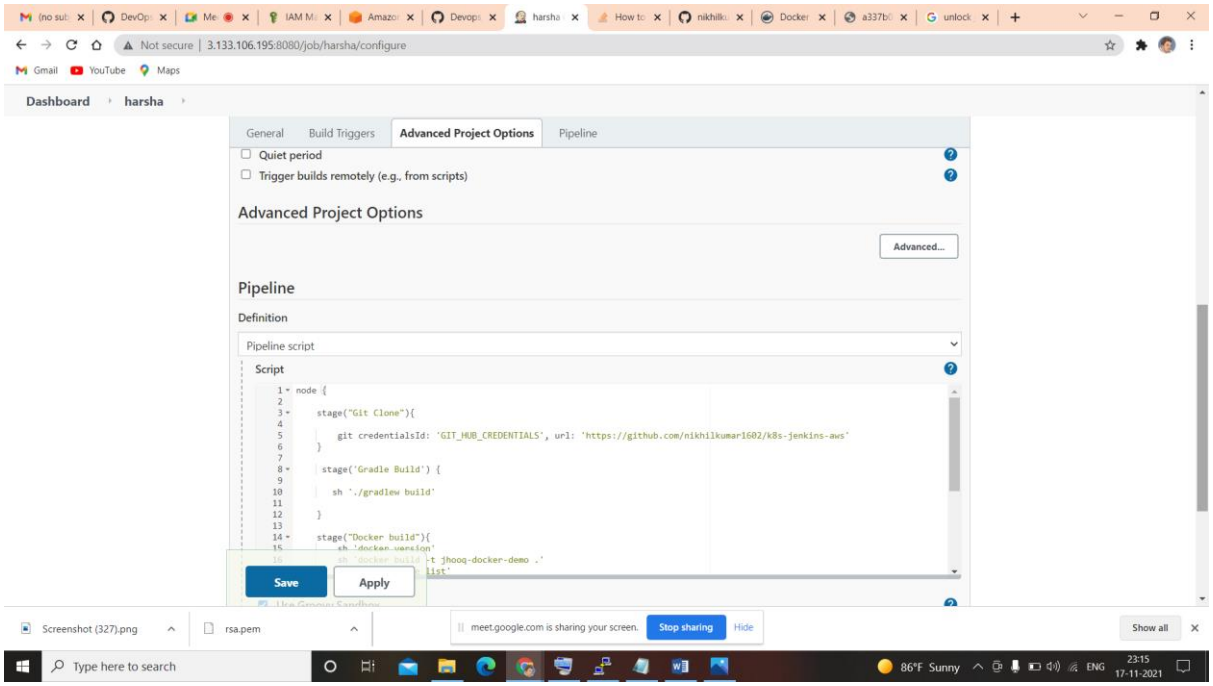


Add GitHub and Docker hub credentials in credential manager

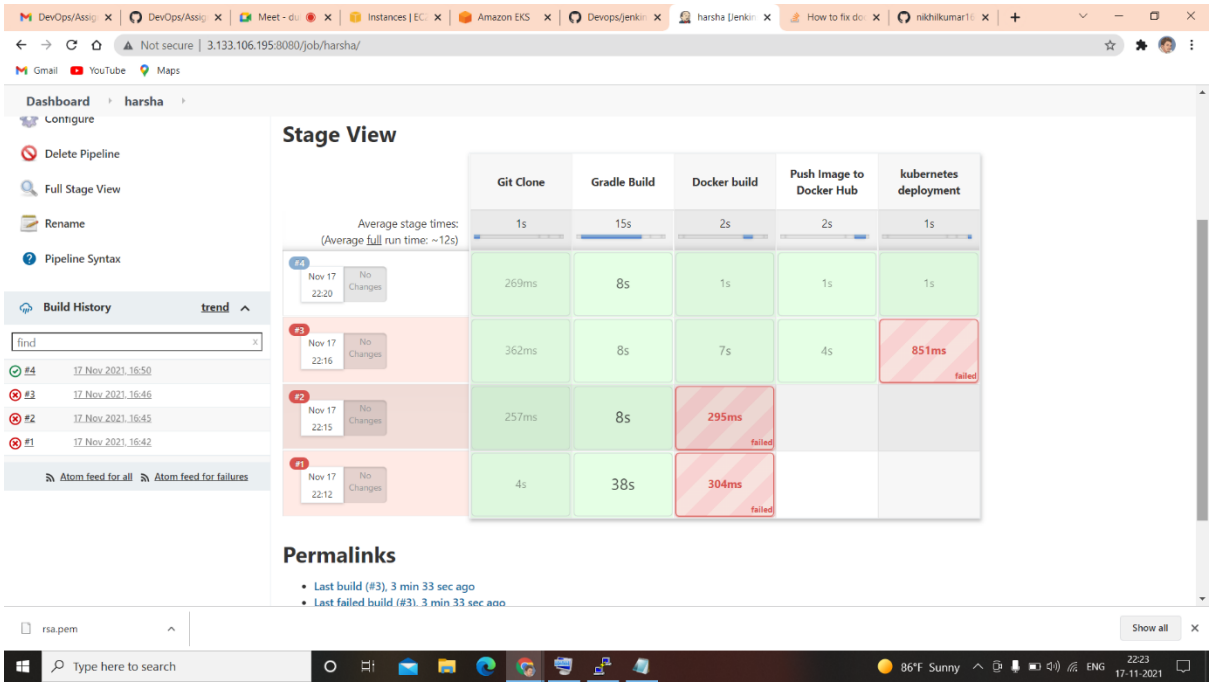


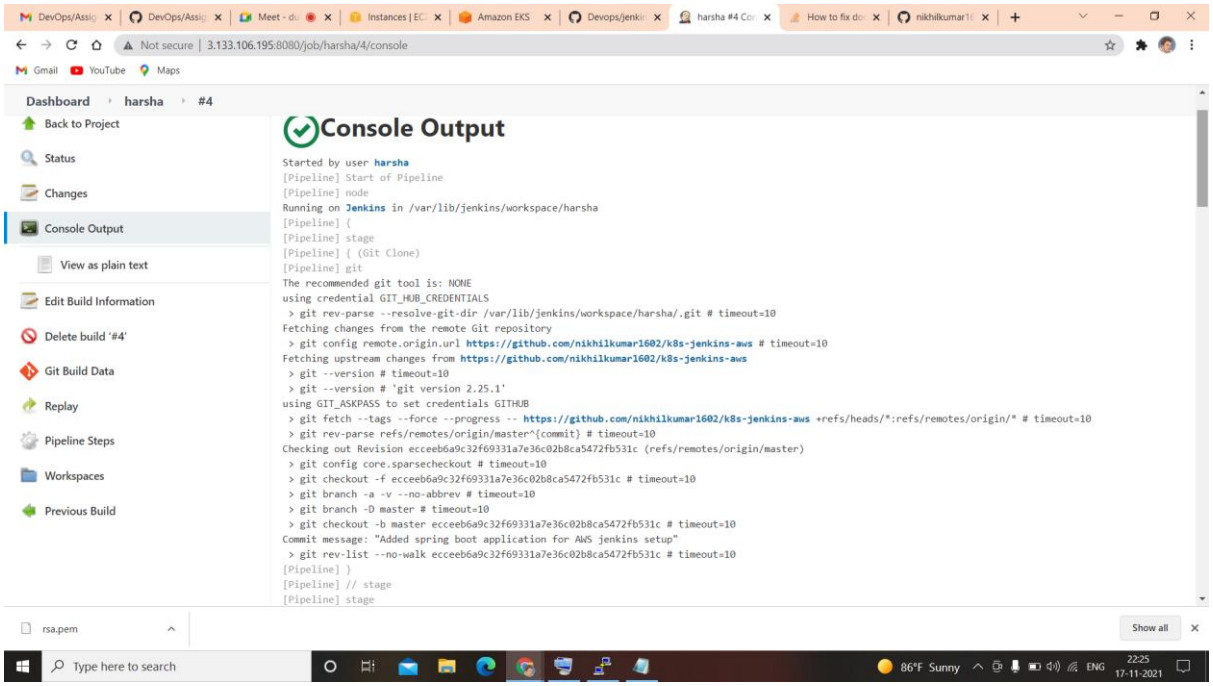
now we can start writing out the Jenkins pipeline for deploying the Spring Boot Application into the Kubernetes Cluster. Jenkins stage-

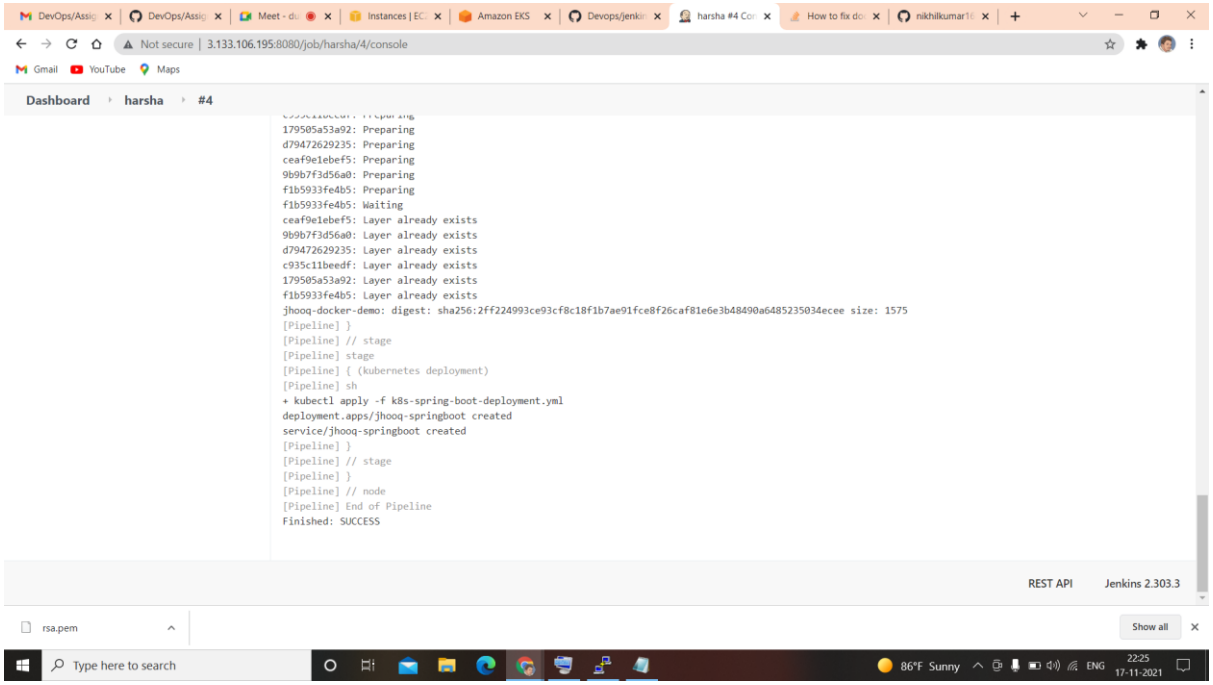
```
node {

   stage("Git Clone"){

      git credentialsId: 'GIT_HUB_CREDENTIALS', url: 'https://github.com/nikhilkumar1602/k8s-jenkins-aws'
   }

    stage('Gradle Build') {

      sh './gradlew build'

   }

   stage("Docker build"){
      sh 'docker version'
      sh 'docker build -t jhooq-docker-demo .'
      sh 'docker image list'
      sh 'docker tag jhooq-docker-demo nikhilkumar1602/jhooq-docker-demo:jhooq-docker-demo'
   }

   withCredentials([string(credentialsId: 'DOCKER_HUB_PASSWORD', variable: 'PASSWORD')]) {
      sh 'docker login -u nikhilkumar1602 -p $PASSWORD'
   }

   stage("Push Image to Docker Hub"){
      sh 'docker push  nikhilkumar1602/jhooq-docker-demo:jhooq-docker-demo'
   }

   stage("kubernetes deployment"){
            sh 'kubectl apply -f k8s-spring-boot-deployment.yml'
   }
}
```



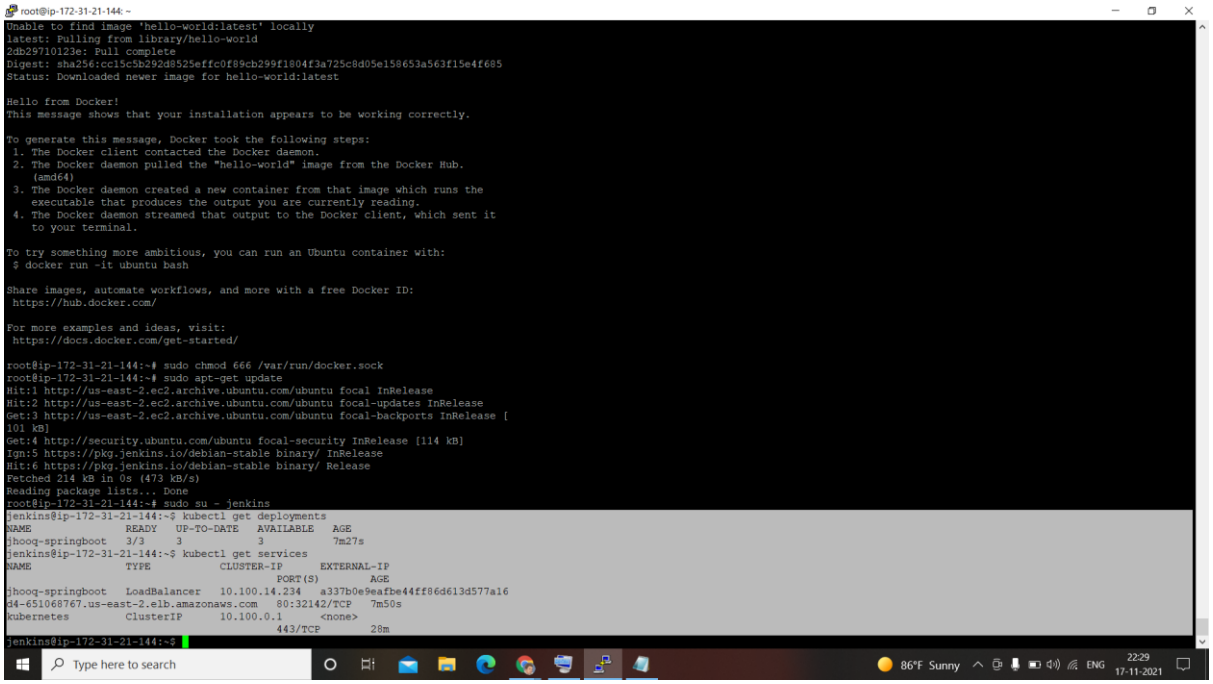
after adding pipeline script, build the pipeline

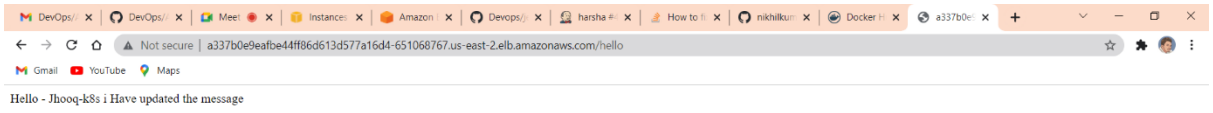



Not secure | 3.133.106.195:8080/job/harsha/4/console
Dashboard › harsha › #4
Back to Project
Status
Changes
Console Output
View as plain text
Edit Build Information
Delete build '#4'
Git Build Data
Replay
Pipeline Steps
Workspaces
Previous Build
Console Output
Started by user harsha
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/harsha
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Git Clone)
[Pipeline] git
The recommended git tool is: NONE
using credential GIT_HUB_CREDENTIALS
> git rev-parse --resolve-git-dir /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/harsha/.git # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git config remote.origin.url https://github.com/nikhilkumar1602/k8s-jenkins-aws # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/nikhilkumar1602/k8s-jenkins-aws
> git --version # timeout=10
> git --version # 'git version 2.25.1'
using GIT_ASKPASS to set credentials GITHUB
> git fetch --tags --force --progress -- https://github.com/nikhilkumar1602/k8s-jenkins-aws +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
Checking out Revision ecceeb6a9c32f69331a7e36c02b8ca5472fb531c (refs/remotes/origin/master)
> git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git checkout -f ecceeb6a9c32f69331a7e36c02b8ca5472fb531c # timeout=10
> git branch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10
> git branch -D master # timeout=10
> git checkout -b master ecceeb6a9c32f69331a7e36c02b8ca5472fb531c # timeout=10
Commit message: "Added spring boot application for AWS jenkins setup"
> git rev-list --no-walk ecceeb6a9c32f69331a7e36c02b8ca5472fb531c # timeout=10
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
rsa.pem
Show all
Type here to search
86°F Sunny
ENG
22:25
17-11-2021


Not secure | 3.133.106.195:8080/job/harsha/4/console
Dashboard › harsha › #4
179505a53a92: Preparing
d79472629235: Preparing
ceaf9e1ebef5: Preparing
9b9b7f3d56a0: Preparing
f1b5933fe4b5: Preparing
f1b5933fe4b5: Waiting
ceaf9e1ebef5: Layer already exists
9b9b7f3d56a0: Layer already exists
d79472629235: Layer already exists
c935c11beedf: Layer already exists
179505a53a92: Layer already exists
f1b5933fe4b5: Layer already exists
jhooq-docker-demo: digest: sha256:2ff224993ce93cf8c18f1b7ae91fce8f26caf81e6e3b48490a6485235034ecee size: 1575
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (kubernetes deployment)
[Pipeline] sh
+ kubectl apply -f k8s-spring-boot-deployment.yml
deployment.apps/jhooq-springboot created
service/jhooq-springboot created
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
REST API
Jenkins 2.303.3
rsa.pem
Show all
Type here to search
86°F Sunny
ENG
22:25
17-11-2021

verify the Kubernetes deployment and service with kubectl command .e.g kubectl get deployments, kubectl get service. You can access the rest end point from browser using the EXTERNAL-IP address.





--------- Team 9 ----------