Project - Finance Me
Banking and Finance Domain

FinanceMe Project Overview

Project Information

- FinanceMe is a German banking and financial services provider.
- It offers services like banking, fund management, loans, debit/credit cards, and investment banking.
- Moving from a monolithic architecture to a microservices-based system using DevOps and AWS.

Problem Statement

- Struggles with scalability and management of a monolithic application.
- Wants automated, frequent, and reliable software updates.

Problems Faced

- ❌ Complex Monolithic Application – Hard to maintain and update 🏗️
- 🛠️ Manual Testing of Different Components – Slows down the release process 🐌
- 🔄 Difficulties in Managing Incremental Builds – Inefficient and error-prone ⚠️
- 📏 Unable to Scale Individual Modules Independently – Wastes resources 🚧
- ⏳ Time-Consuming Manual Infrastructure Setup – Slows down deployments 🏗️
- 👀 Continuous Monitoring is Challenging – Hard to detect and resolve issues ⚡

Solution

- Microservices using Spring Boot and AWS RDS (MySQL).
- DevOps automation with CI/CD pipelines.
- Infrastructure automation for deployment.
- Automated testing and monitoring.

Tools Used

- 🛠️ Git – Version control 📂
- 🚀 Maven – Continuous build ⚙️
- 🤖 Jenkins – CI/CD automation 🔄
- 🐳 Docker – Containerization 📦
- 🔧 Ansible – Configuration management ⚡
- ☸️ Kubernetes – Deployment of Pods 🚢
- 🏗️ Terraform – Infrastructure automation 🌍
- 📊 Prometheus & Grafana – Monitoring and visualization 📈

Step-by-Step Process:

Version Control with GitHub 🗂️

- All source code is stored in a GitHub repository.
- Any changes to the code trigger the CI/CD pipeline.

Building and Testing with Jenkins 🔧

- Jenkins fetches the latest code from GitHub.
- The code is built using Maven.
- Unit tests and integration tests are executed automatically. ✅

Containerization with Docker 🐳

- A Docker image of the application is created.
- The image is stored in Docker Hub for easy deployment.

Infrastructure Provisioning with Terraform 🏗️

- Terraform scripts are used to create EC2 instances on AWS.
- The necessary computing environment is set up automatically.

Configuration Management with Ansible ⚙️

- Ansible configures the EC2 instances.
- Required software and dependencies are installed automatically.

Deployment with Kubernetes ☸️

- Kubernetes pulls the Docker image from Docker Hub.
- The application is deployed as multiple pods.
- If a pod fails, Kubernetes ensures high availability by running other instances. 🔄

Monitoring with Prometheus and Grafana 📊

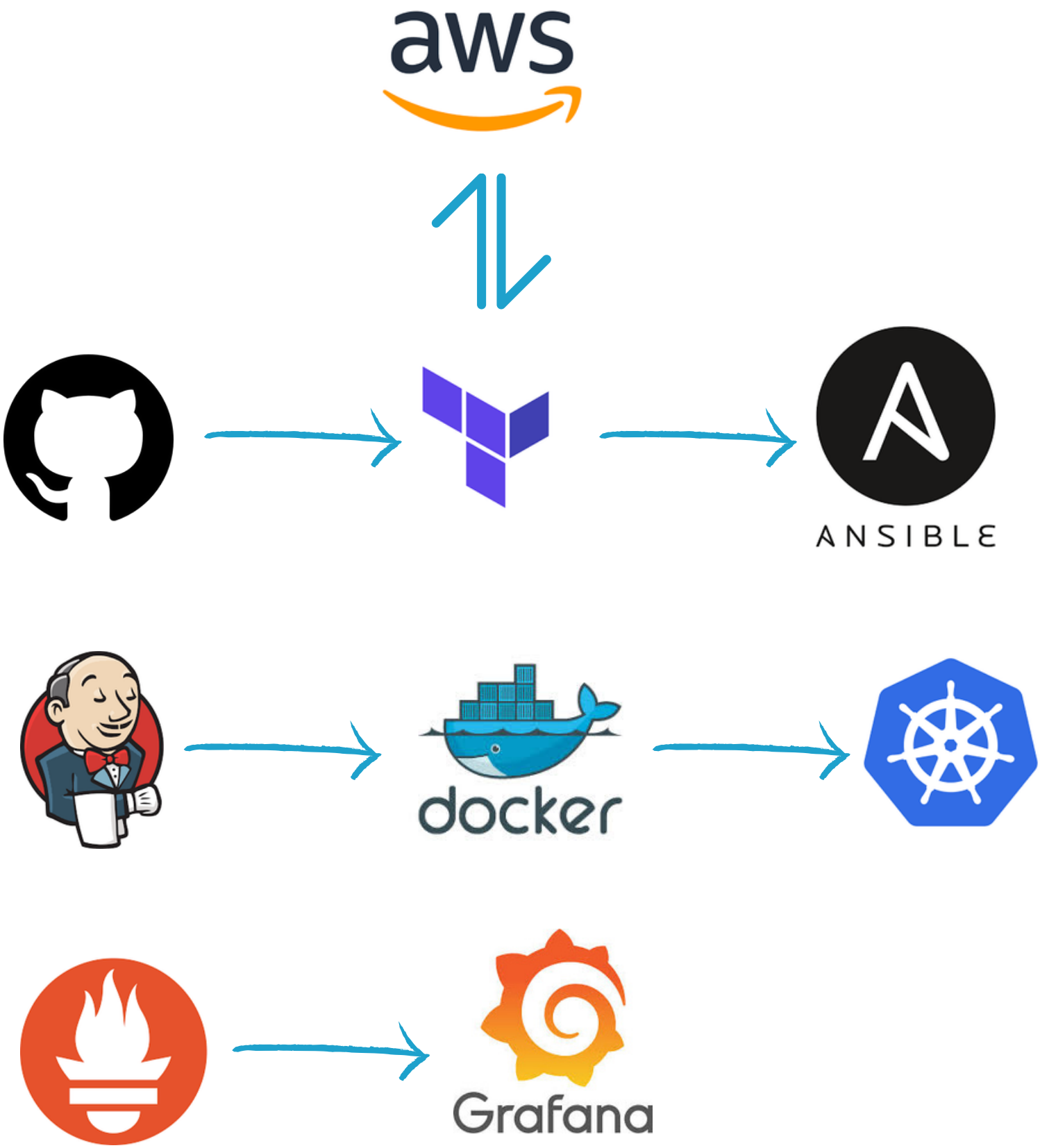
- Prometheus collects system performance metrics.
- Grafana visualizes key metrics like CPU usage, memory usage, and disk space.
- Ensures real-time monitoring of application and infrastructure health. 🔍

Outcome:

- Automated CI/CD pipeline reduces manual effort and accelerates deployment. 🚀
- Scalable and resilient application infrastructure. 🔄
- Continuous monitoring ensures system reliability and performance. ✅
- This streamlined DevOps workflow enhances efficiency and ensures high-quality software delivery. 🎯

Visual Representation of WorkFlow

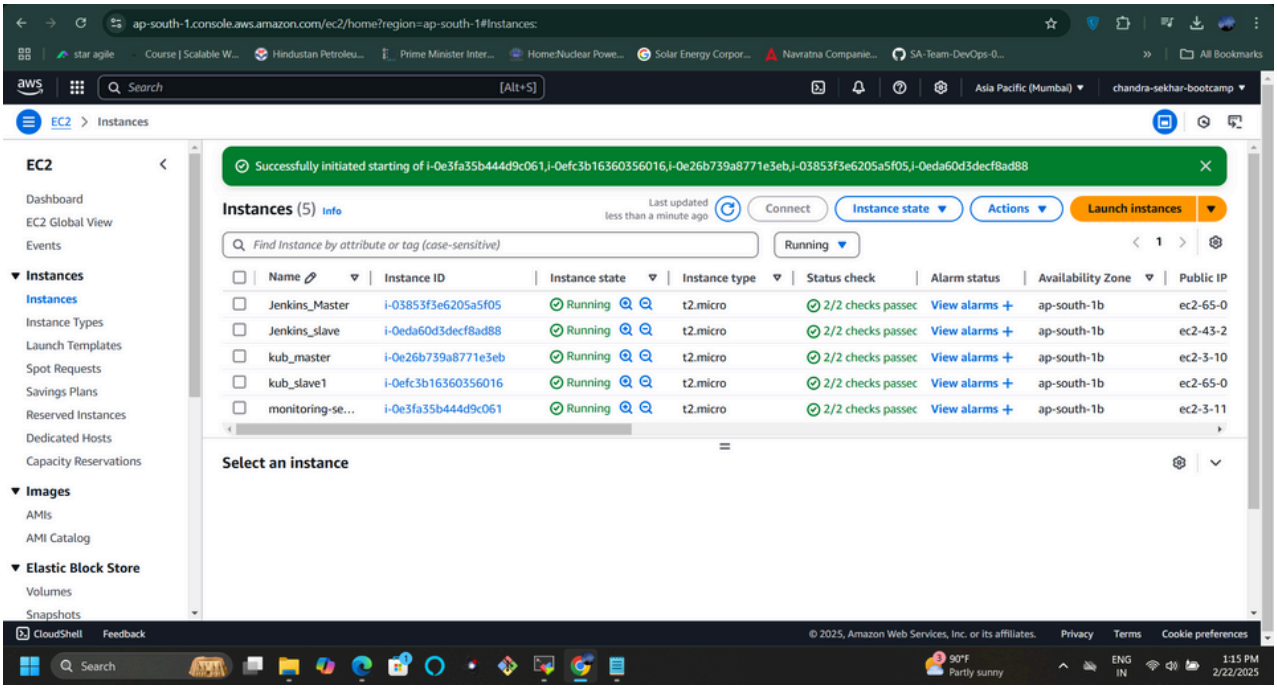
Below is the image that shows on how each tool is connected and works together



Launching the instances

Since the source code repository is already provided, my first step is to launch EC2 instances in AWS.

- I will create two EC2 instances for Jenkins—one for the master and one for the slave.
- I will set up two EC2 instances for Kubernetes—one as the master and one as the slave. I will also install Docker on the same instance as the Kubernetes setup.
- I will launch one EC2 instance to install Prometheus and Grafana for monitoring.

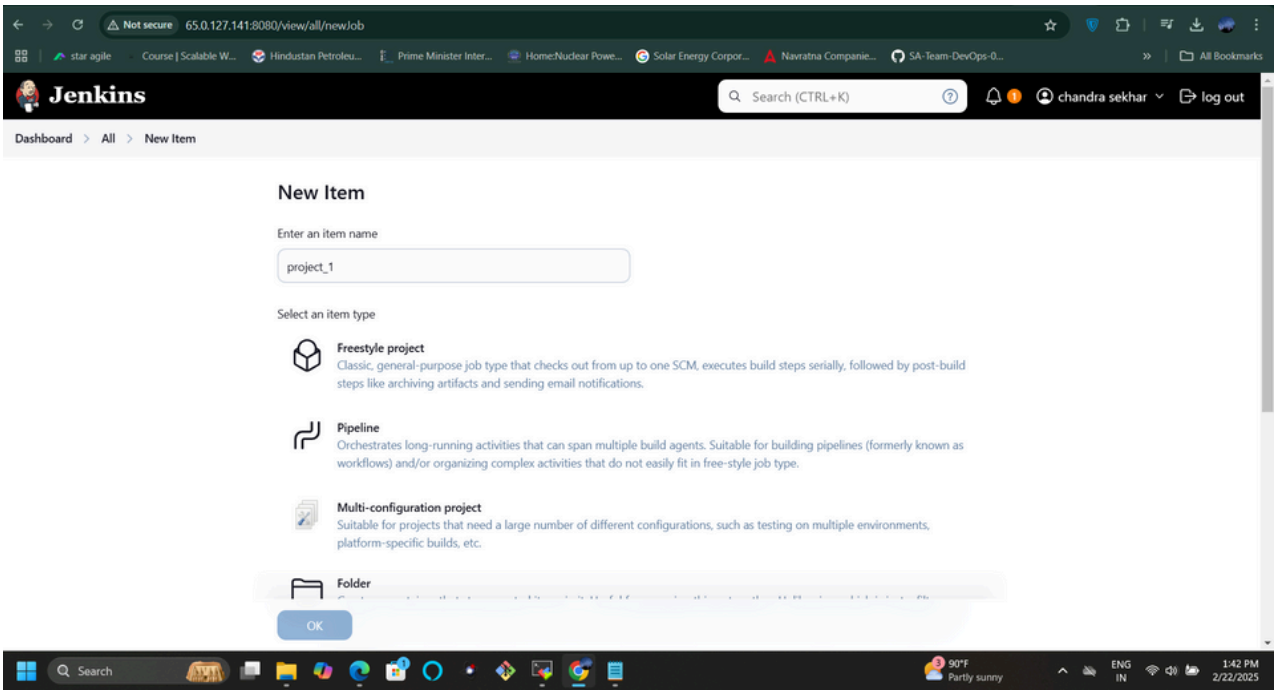


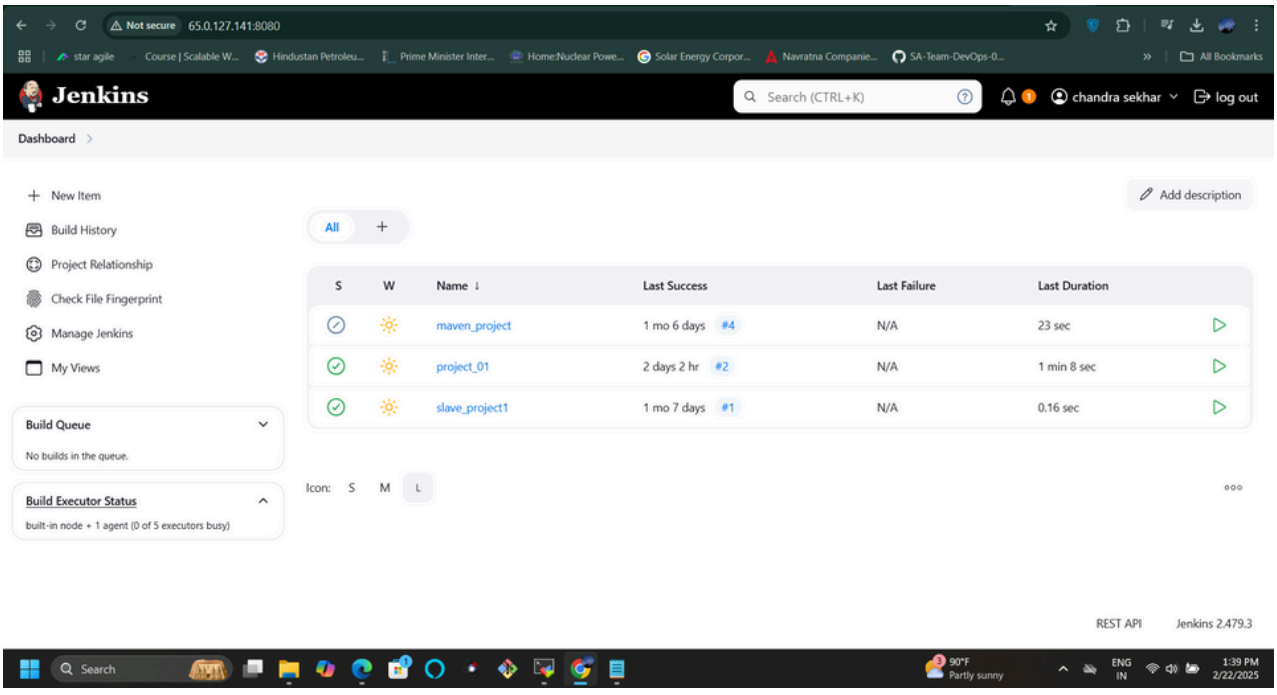
Since my EC2 instances are already set up with the required services, my task is simple.

- I will pull the source code from the given repository.
- I will write a pipeline script in the Jenkins module to define the automation steps.
- I will automate the deployment process so that every code change triggers a smooth and efficient build, test, and deployment workflow.
- With everything already configured, my focus is on setting up and running the automation in Jenkins.

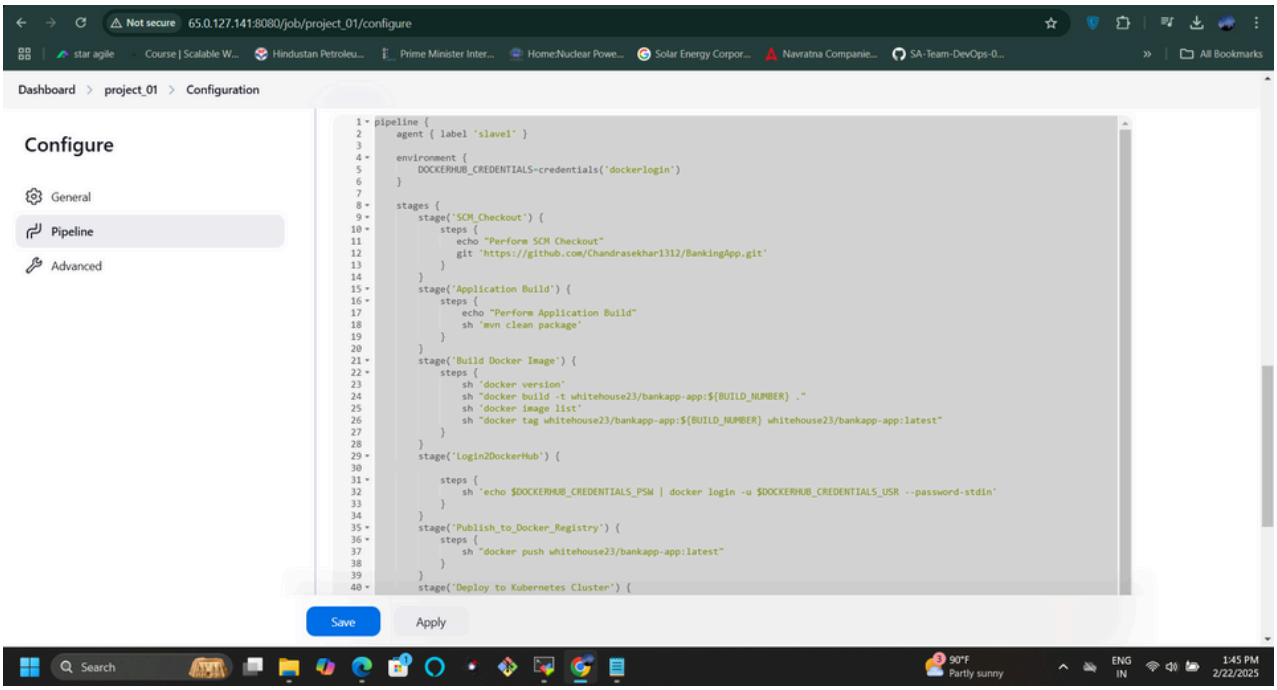
- **Connecting to the Jenkins Server and Creating a Project Pipeline project (Project_01)**

Source code URL - https://github.com/StarAgileDevOpsTraining/star-agile-banking-finance.git

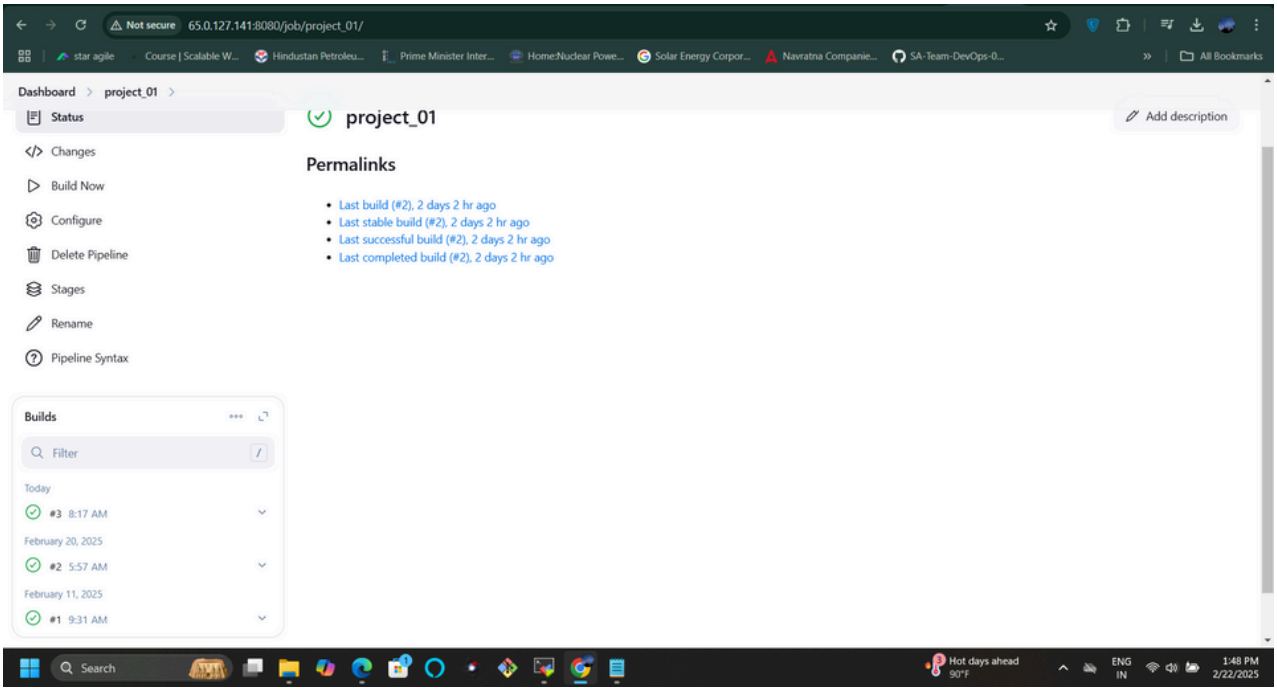


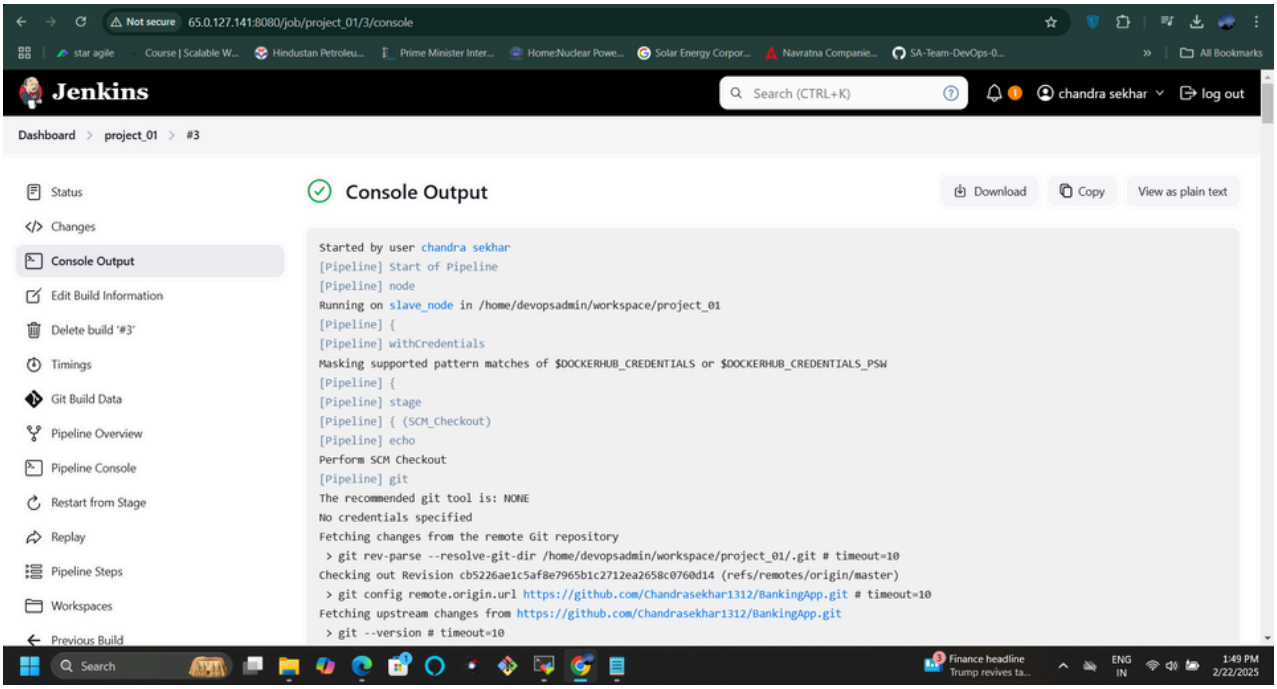


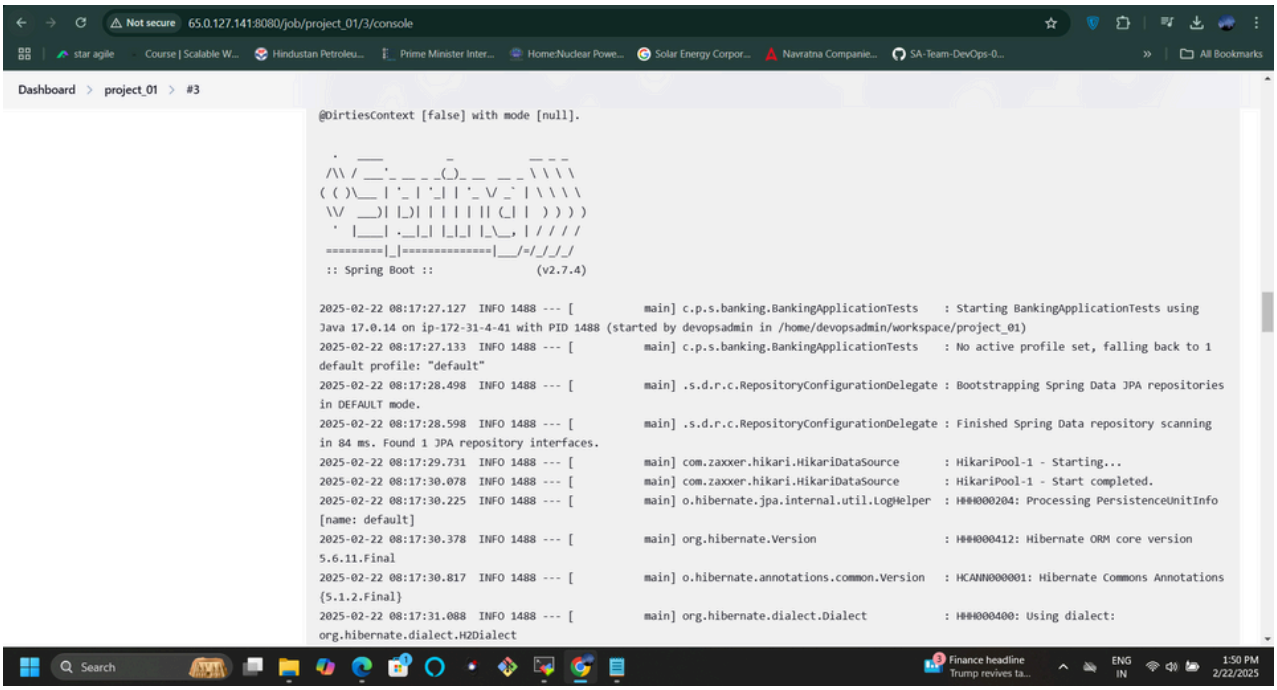
- **Now Configuring the Pipeline and Writing the Pipeline Script.**

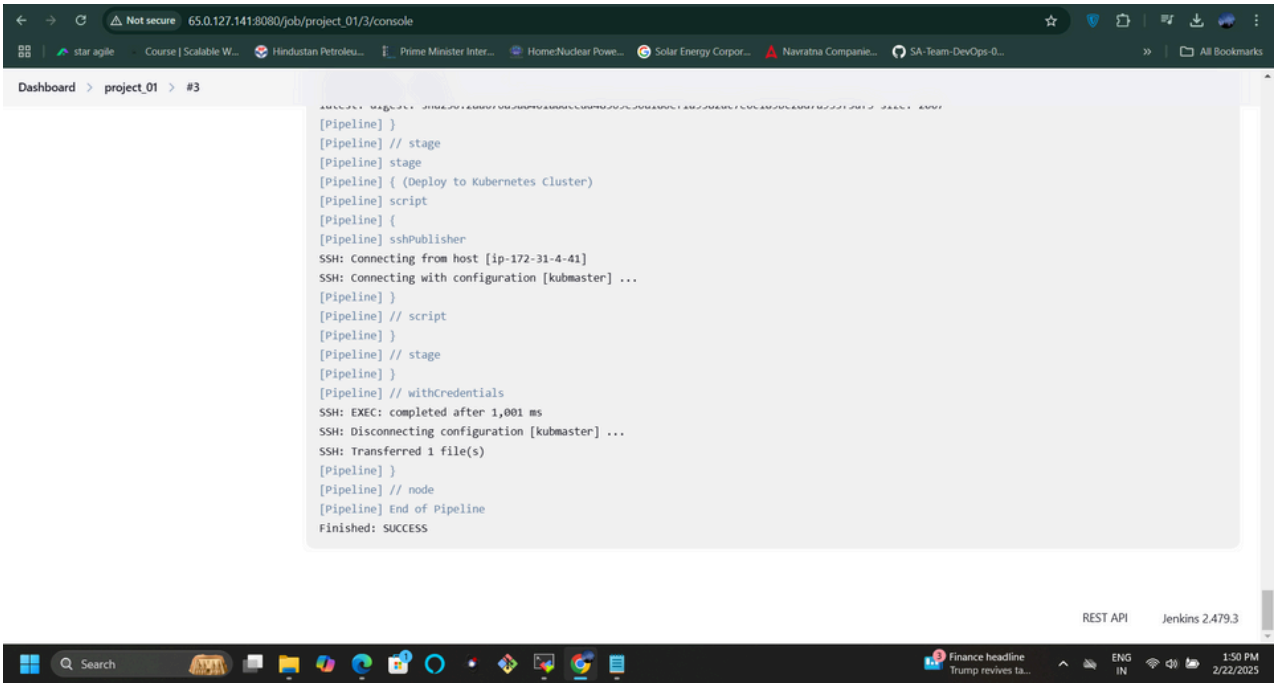


- **After writing the pipeline script now running the pipeline**

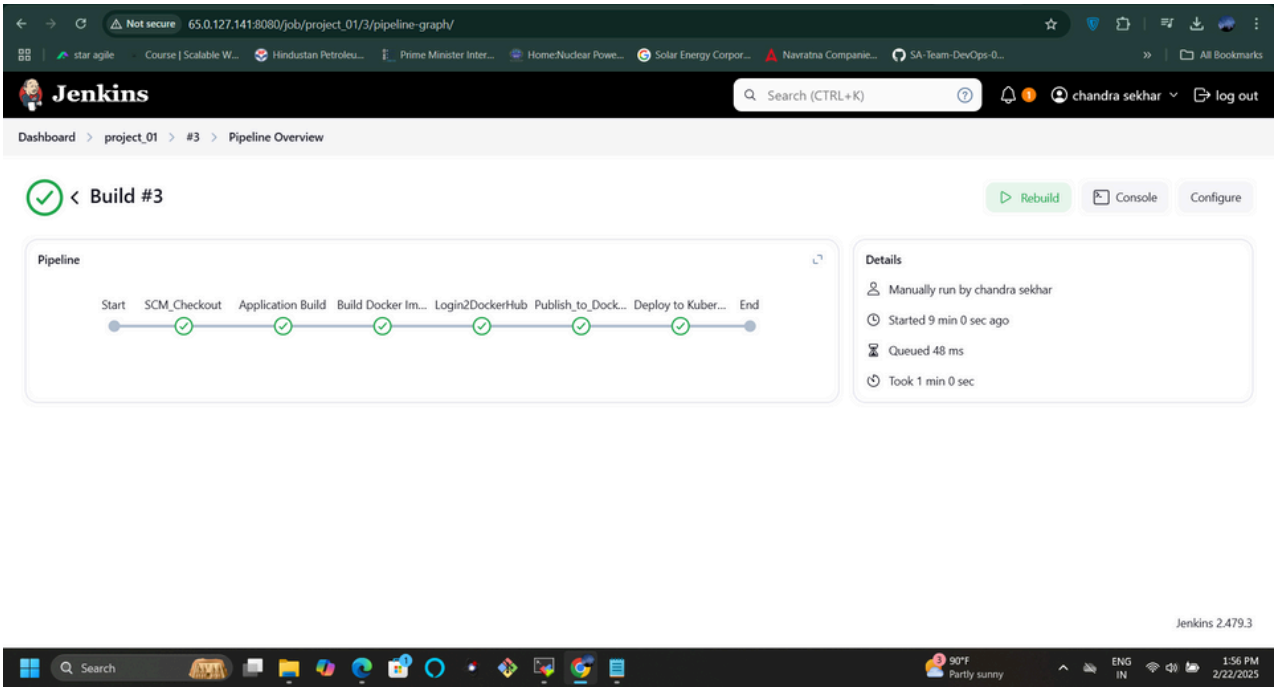


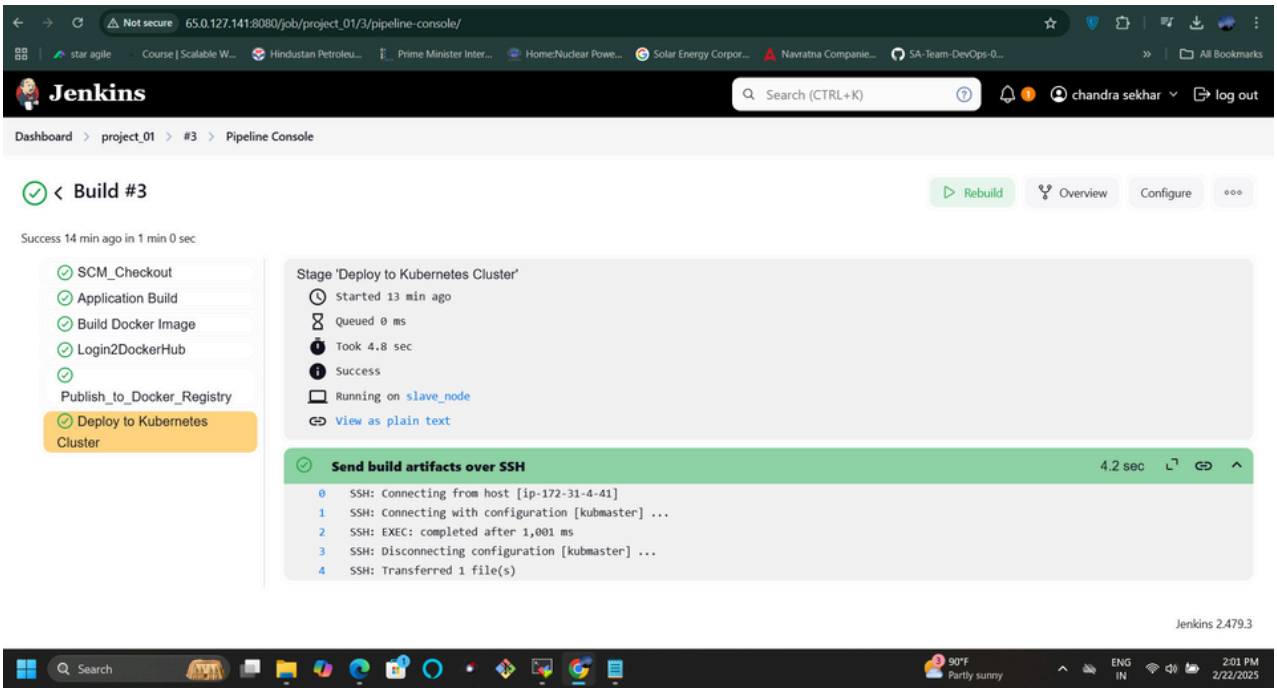

Not secure 65.0.127.141:8080/job/project_01/3/console
Jenkins
Search (CTRL+K)
chandra sekhar
log out
Dashboard > project_01 > #3
Status
Changes
Console Output
Edit Build Information
Delete build '#3'
Timings
Git Build Data
Pipeline Overview
Pipeline Console
Restart from Stage
Replay
Pipeline Steps
Workspaces
Previous Build
Console Output
Download
Copy
View as plain text
Started by user chandra sekhar
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on slave_node in /home/devopsadmin/workspace/project_01
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] withCredentials
Masking supported pattern matches of $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS or $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_PSW
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (SCM_Checkout)
[Pipeline] echo
Perform SCM Checkout
[Pipeline] git
The recommended git tool is: NONE
No credentials specified
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git rev-parse --resolve-git-dir /home/devopsadmin/workspace/project_01/.git # timeout=10
Checking out Revision cb5226ae1c5af8e7965b1c2712ea2658c0760d14 (refs/remotes/origin/master)
> git config remote.origin.url https://github.com/Chandrasekhar1312/BankingApp.git # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/Chandrasekhar1312/BankingApp.git
> git --version # timeout=10


Not secure 65.0.127.141:8080/job/project_01/3/console
Dashboard > project_01 > #3
@DirtiesContext [false] with mode [null].
:: Spring Boot :: (v2.7.4)
2025-02-22 08:17:27.127 INFO 1488 --- [main] c.p.s.banking.BankingApplicationTests : Starting BankingApplicationTests using Java 17.0.14 on ip-172-31-4-41 with PID 1488 (started by devopsadmin in /home/devopsadmin/workspace/project_01)
2025-02-22 08:17:27.133 INFO 1488 --- [main] c.p.s.banking.BankingApplicationTests : No active profile set, falling back to 1 default profile: "default"
2025-02-22 08:17:28.498 INFO 1488 --- [main] .s.d.r.c.RepositoryConfigurationDelegate : Bootstrapping Spring Data JPA repositories in DEFAULT mode.
2025-02-22 08:17:28.598 INFO 1488 --- [main] .s.d.r.c.RepositoryConfigurationDelegate : Finished Spring Data repository scanning in 84 ms. Found 1 JPA repository interfaces.
2025-02-22 08:17:29.731 INFO 1488 --- [main] com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource : HikariPool-1 - Starting...
2025-02-22 08:17:30.078 INFO 1488 --- [main] com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource : HikariPool-1 - Start completed.
2025-02-22 08:17:30.225 INFO 1488 --- [main] o.hibernate.jpa.internal.util.LogHelper : HHH000204: Processing PersistenceUnitInfo [name: default]
2025-02-22 08:17:30.378 INFO 1488 --- [main] org.hibernate.Version : HHH000412: Hibernate ORM core version 5.6.11.Final
2025-02-22 08:17:30.817 INFO 1488 --- [main] o.hibernate.annotations.common.Version : HCANN000001: Hibernate Commons Annotations {5.1.2.Final}
2025-02-22 08:17:31.088 INFO 1488 --- [main] org.hibernate.dialect.Dialect : HHH000400: Using dialect: org.hibernate.dialect.H2Dialect

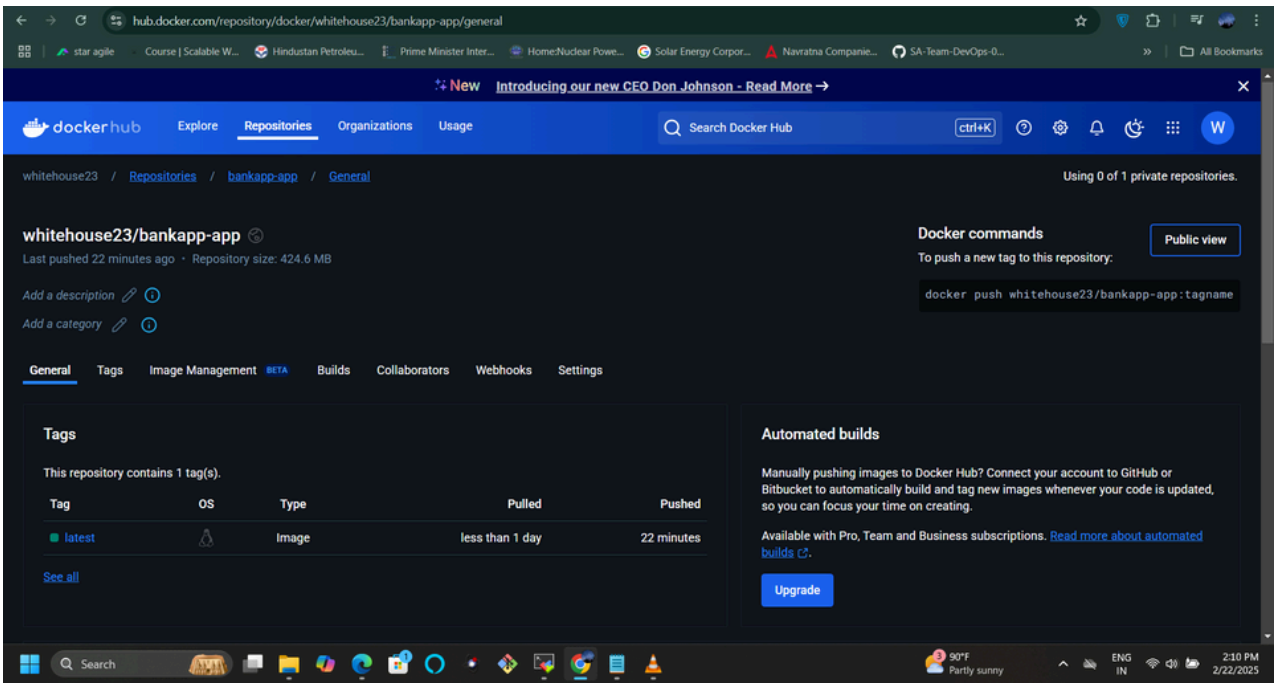

Not secure 65.0.127.141:8080/job/project_01/3/console
Dashboard > project_01 > #3
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster)
[Pipeline] script
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] sshPublisher
SSH: Connecting from host [ip-172-31-4-41]
SSH: Connecting with configuration [kubmaster] ...
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // script
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withCredentials
SSH: EXEC: completed after 1,001 ms
SSH: Disconnecting configuration [kubmaster] ...
SSH: Transferred 1 file(s)
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
REST API
Jenkins 2.479.3

Pipeline Overview

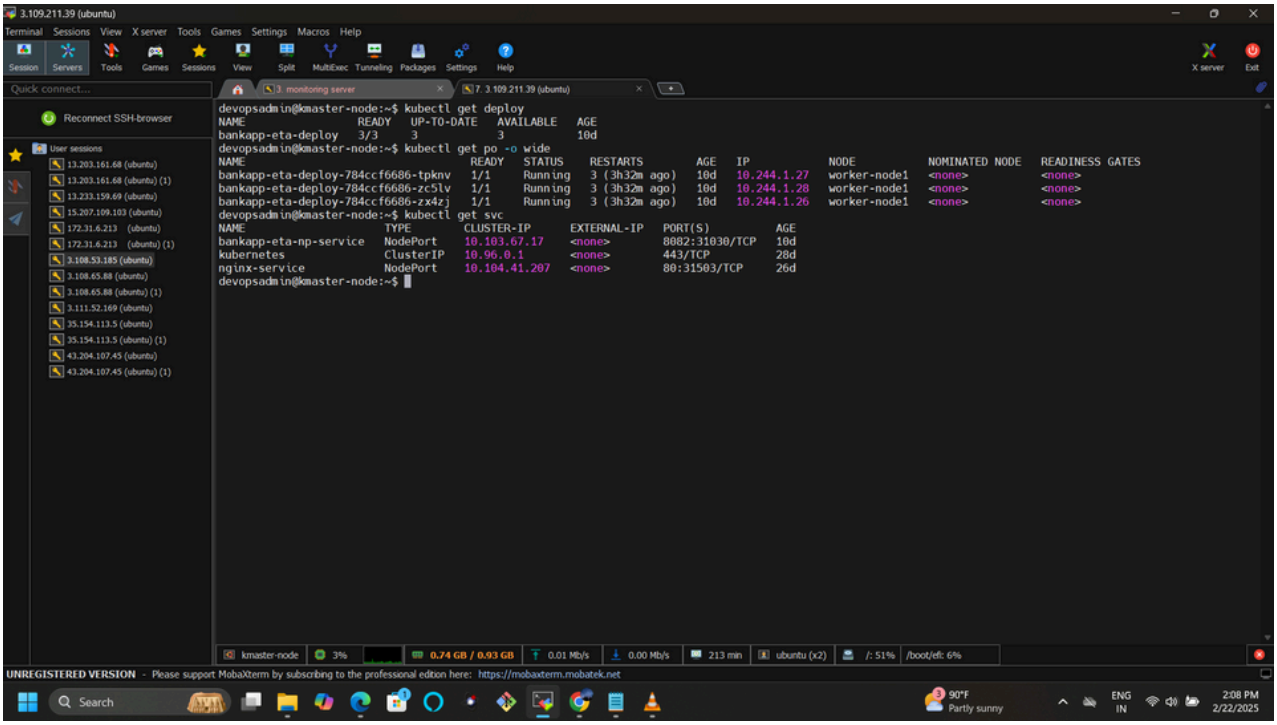




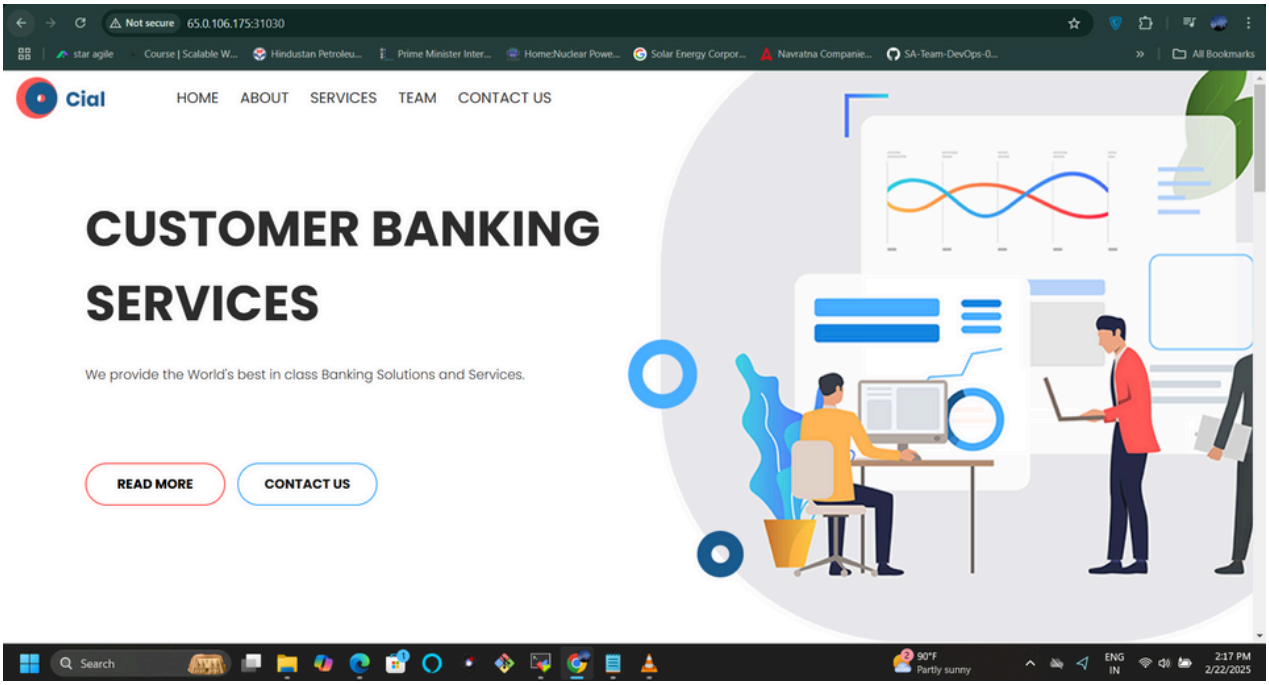
- **we can see the docker image that has been deployed in my docker hub**

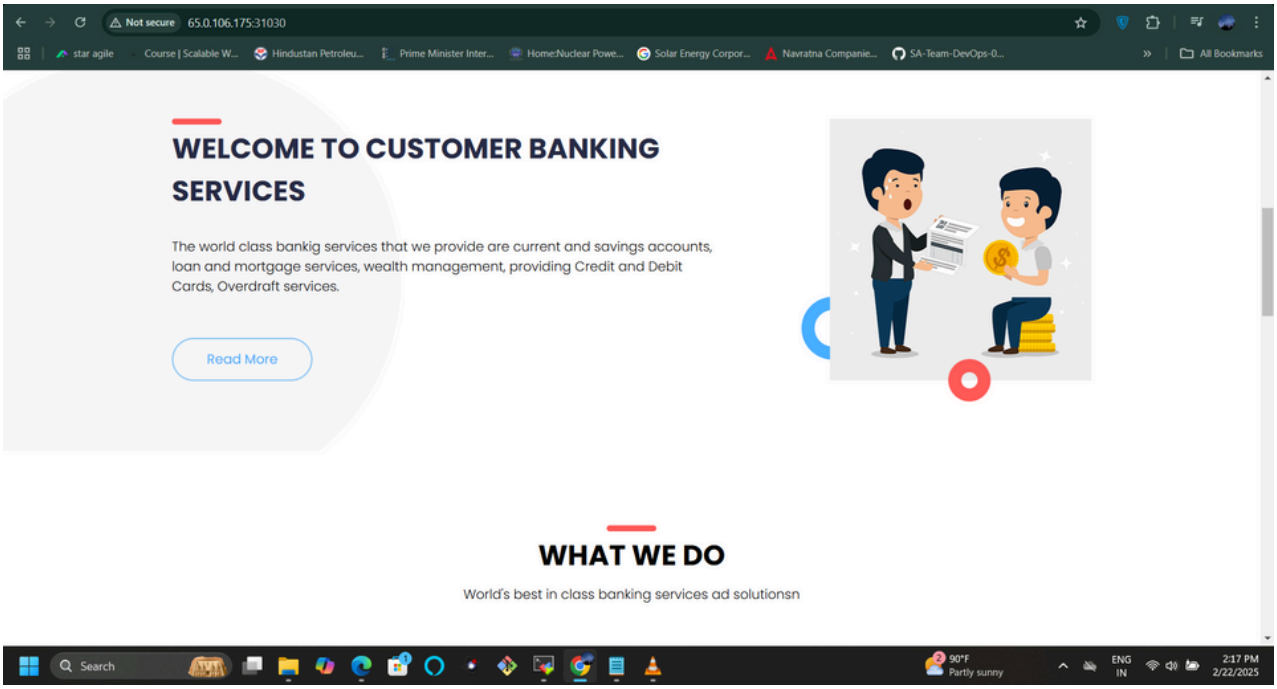


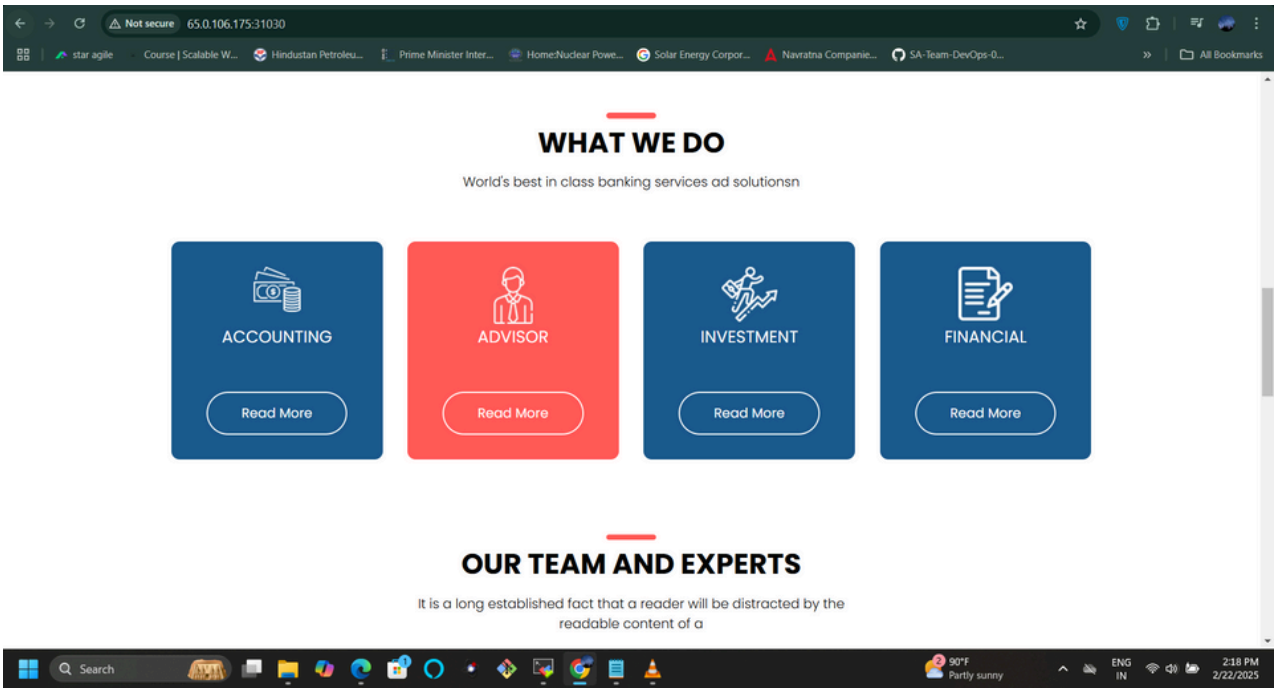
- **now log into the kube master node to check the launched pods since i only had one slace node all the pods will be launched in slave node-1**



- **In the above we can see 3 pods have been deployed with node port services for accessing through internet. we can connet to them using the public IP address:node port**






Not secure 65.0.106.175:31030
WHAT WE DO
World's best in class banking services ad solutionsn
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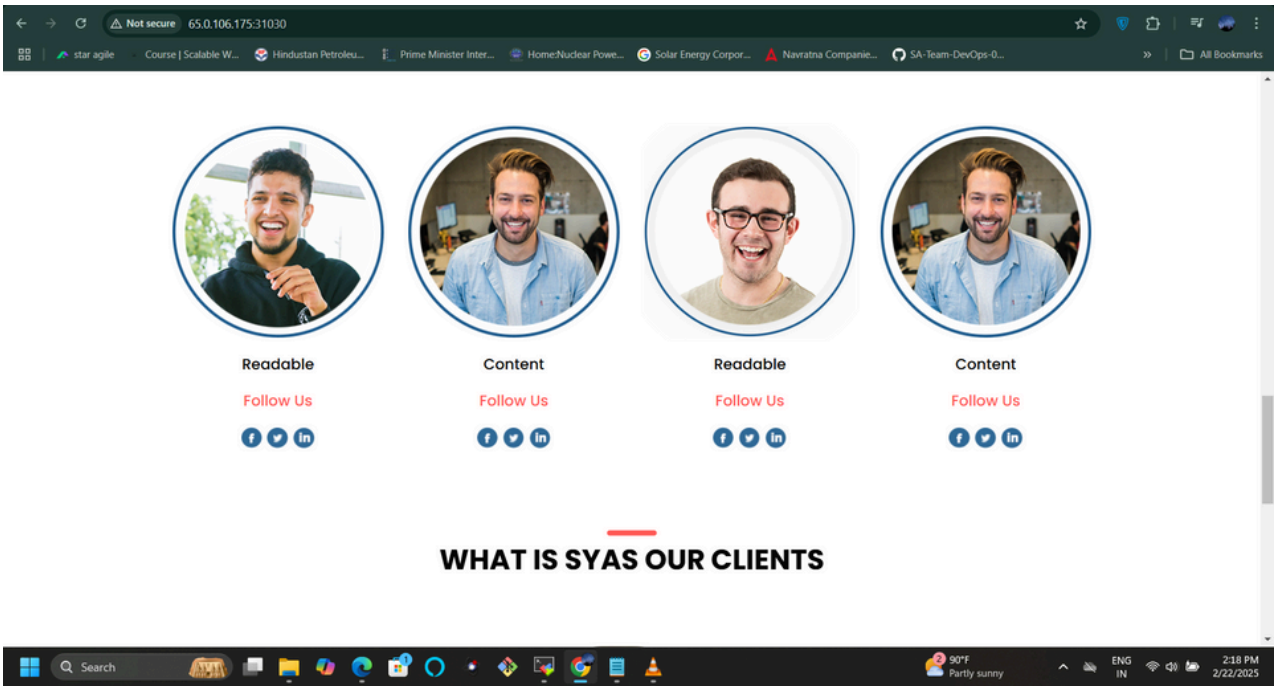
Read More
ADVISOR
Read More
INVESTMENT
Read More
FINANCIAL
Read More
OUR TEAM AND EXPERTS
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a


Not secure 65.0.106.175:31030
Readable
Follow Us
Content
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Readable
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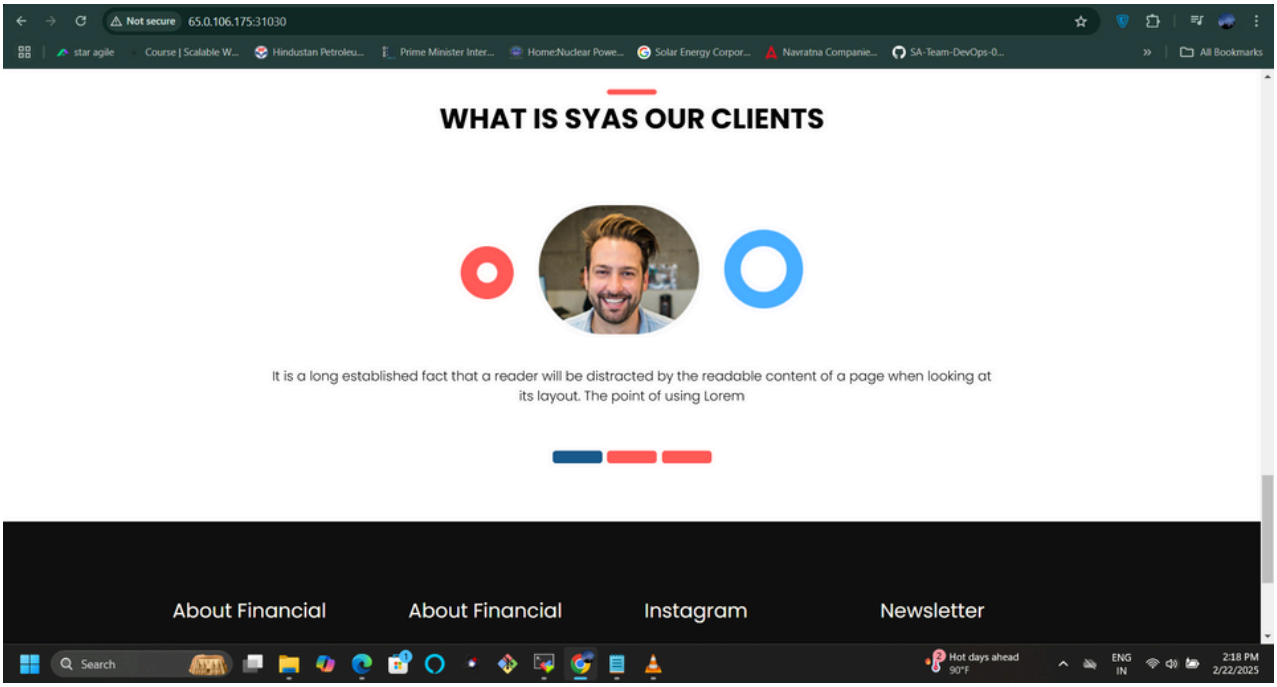
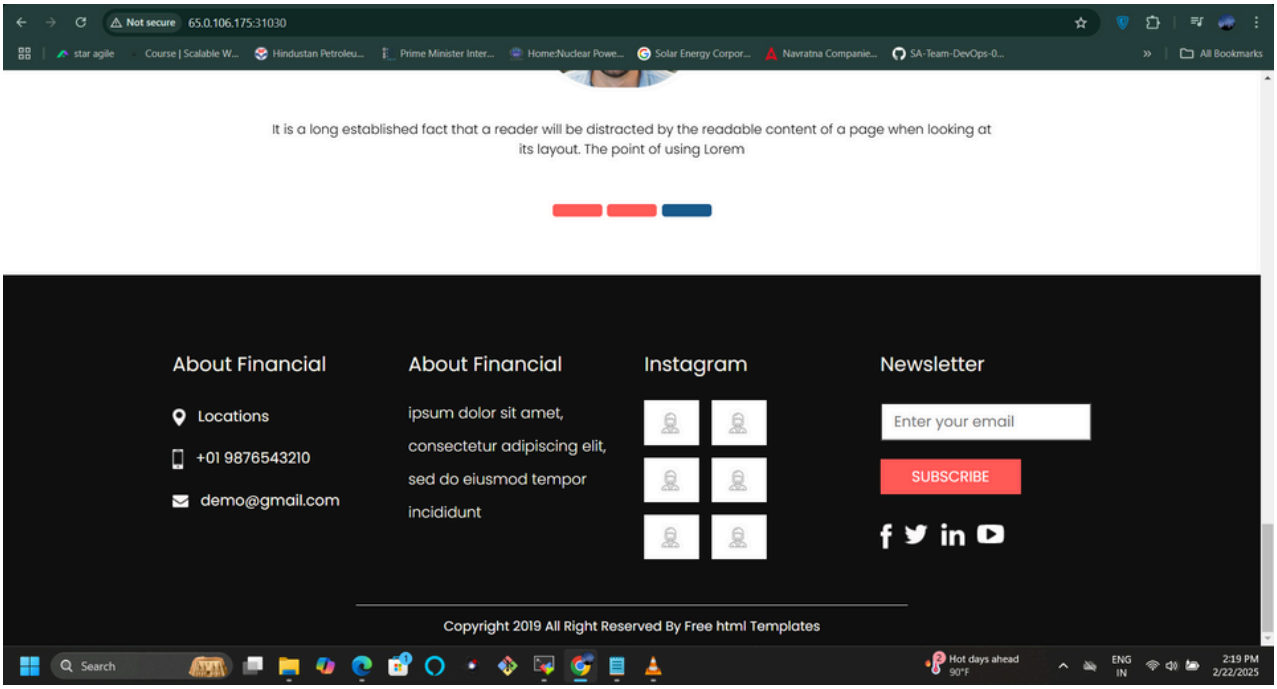
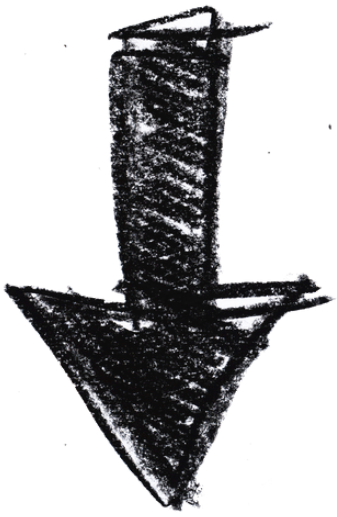
Content
Follow Us
WHAT IS SYAS OUR CLIENTS


Not secure 65.0.106.175:31030
WHAT IS SYAS OUR CLIENTS
It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem
About Financial
About Financial
Instagram
Newsletter



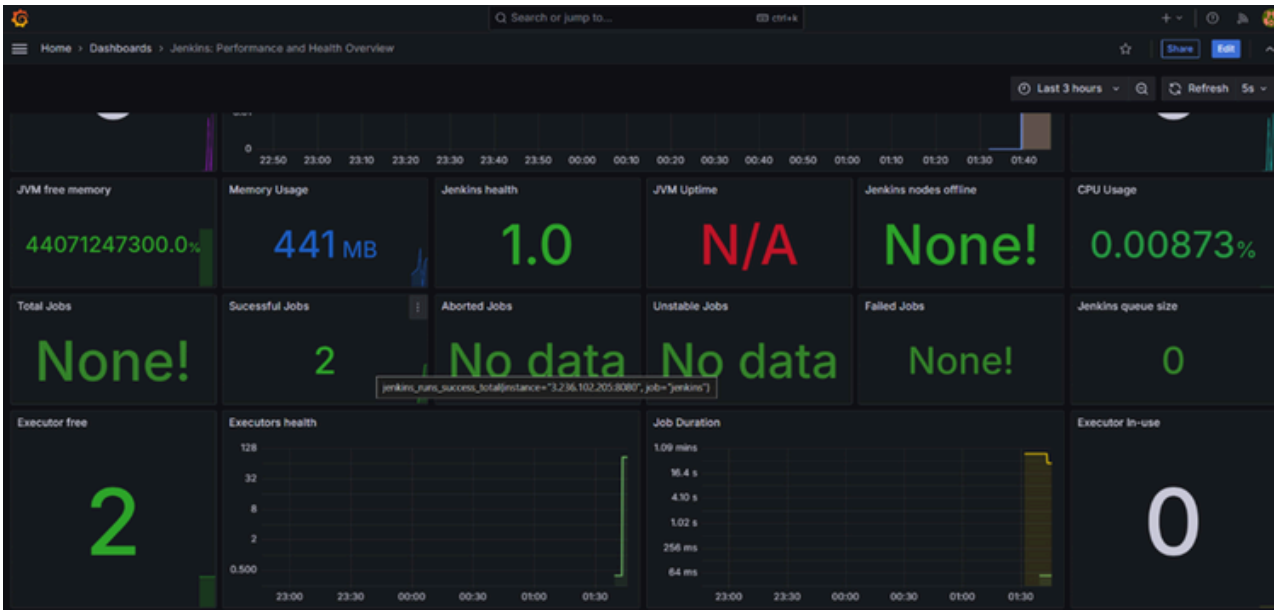
- The bank's application runs smoothly ✅ without any delays or issues, providing a reliable experience 🚀. This is achieved through DevOps automation 🤖.
- This pipeline follows these steps:
- 1️⃣ Get the Source Code – Download the latest code from the repository 📥.
- 2️⃣ Build the Application – Use Maven to compile and package the app 🏗️.
- 3️⃣ Create a Docker Image – Convert the app into a Docker container 🐳.
- 4️⃣ Upload to DockerHub – Store the container in a registry 📦.
- 5️⃣ Deploy to Kubernetes – Use kubectl to launch the app in a cluster ☸️.
- With CI/CD automation 🔄, every code update is built, tested, and deployed automatically ⚡, keeping the bank’s application running smoothly with zero downtime 🏦🔥.

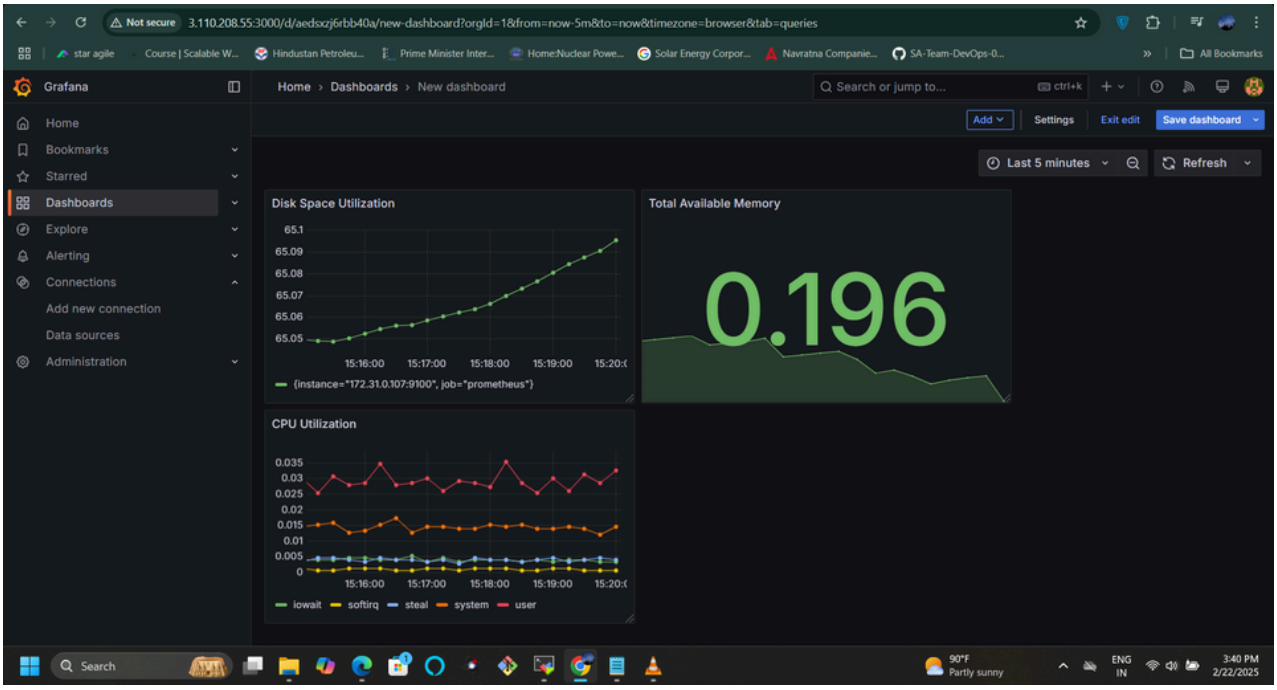


- **This Jenkins pipeline script automates the process of building, containerizing, pushing, and deploying a BankingApp to a Kubernetes cluster using Docker and Maven.**

```
pipeline {
   agent { label 'slave1' }

 environment {
  DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS=credentials('dockerlogin')
 }

   stages {
      stage('SCM_Checkout') {
         steps {
           echo "Perform SCM Checkout"
     git 'https://github.com/Chandrasekhar1312/BankingApp.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 whitehouse23/bankapp-app:${BUILD_NUMBER} ."
   sh 'docker image list'
   sh "docker tag whitehouse23/bankapp-app:${BUILD_NUMBER} whitehouse23/bankapp-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 whitehouse23/bankapp-app:latest"
   }
  }
      stage('Deploy to Kubernetes Cluster') {
         steps {
            script{
                                  sshPublisher(publishers: [sshPublisherDesc(configName: 'kubmaster', 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)])
            }
         }
      }
   }
}
```

- **Now we can use prometheus and grafana for continuous monitoring of jenkins server**





Conclusion

- 🚀 The DevOps implementation automates and streamlines the software development lifecycle.
- 🔧 Tools like Jenkins, Docker, Kubernetes, Terraform, and Ansible enable efficient deployment and management.
- 📊 Prometheus and Grafana enhance system monitoring and observability.
- ⏩ The approach accelerates software delivery speed and minimizes errors.
- ✅ Ensures a scalable, reliable, and high-performance application infrastructure.
- 🎯 Optimizes operational efficiency, making it a robust solution for modern software development.