# **Assignment-DevOps**

Deploying a 2-tier Application on AWS Cloud Using Terraform and Jenkins

Dr. Suchintan Mishra
Siksha 'O' Anusandhan University
Bhubaneswar

#### **Problem Statement**

Using a Bash Scripting, create 3 stages. Each of these stages has a specific job. The stages are named as such:

- 1. Create Infra
- 2. Deploy\_Apps
- 3. Test Solution

All the stages subsequently use other technologies such as terraform, AWS, Docker and bash scripting.

#### **Stage-1**: Create\_Infra

- Use Terraform to create a Public VPC and 2 subnets in it, Namely PUBLIC and PRIVATE subnet. Add all other AWS services in such a way that resources in the PUBLIC subnet are accessible through routes and the PRIVATE subnet resources are restricted.
- Inside the PUBLIC subnet launch and instance called FRONTEND. In the PRIVATE subnet launch another instance called BACKEND.
- Test if the instances can communicate with each other (Although BACKEND is in private subnet, instances within a VPC are able to communicate)
- Using Terraform Provisioner send a script named frontend.sh to FRONTEND and backend.sh to BACKEND.

## Creating a docker Application

- Create a 2-tier application (preferably on git) using any language and tools, run and test the application.
- The application must have a frontend and a database connected to it in the backend. It must allow the user to enter some details in the frontend and store the same in a row in the database.
- Containerize the application in such a way that the frontend and the backend can be connected on different systems (test this using ec2 instances first then containerize)
- Upload the application to DockerHub and save the pull request command.

#### Satge 2: Deploy\_Apps

Using terraform provisioners execute the scripts in respective systems:

frontend.sh: Installs and Configures docker in the FRONTEND instance and runs the containerized frontend in it using the pull request command in previous slide.

backend.sh: Installs and Configures docker in BACKEND instance and runs the containerized backend in it using the pull request command in previous slide.

 Use remote-exec provisioner to find out if docker has been installed and the application is running in the local system.

### Stage 3: Test\_Solution

- Using terraform output save the public DNS or Public IP of the FRONTEND and display it as the stage is executed.
- Using terraform outputs and variables display the exact address with port number for the frontend form application.
- Curl the public DNS or IP to check if the frontend containerized application is working.

## Manual Testing

Manually test if the application is running correctly. In the frontend enter some details for an user (Capture a screenshot of it)

Now dive into the database and check if the line has been added to the database in the BACKEND instance or not ( Capture a screenshot of it)

#### **Deliverables**

- 1. Jenkinsfile With steps in each of the 3 stages mentioned above.
- 2. Terraform file(s) that are required in the process.
- 3. Containerized Application Link (provide your link from dockerhub)
- 4. frontend.sh
- 5. backend.sh
- 6. A Textfile containing terraform outputs.
- 7. Screenshots of Manual Testing
- 8. And any other files that have been used.