Pet Clinic

Automated Deployment Pipeline

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# Stage 1: Code and Tools

## Stage 1.1: Summary of Application

Pet clinic is an application developed using the Spring Boot framework, which can be built using either Maven or Gradle, with the help of included wrapper scripts. (spring-projects, n.d.) Its web interface consists of a homepage and a navigation bar with three options: the ‘owners/find’ endpoint, where you can add an owner using a form or search for one using the last name; A ‘/vets’ endpoint, listing all vets along with options to view the results as XML or JSON; and an ‘/oups’ endpoint demonstrating the page shown when an exception occurs.

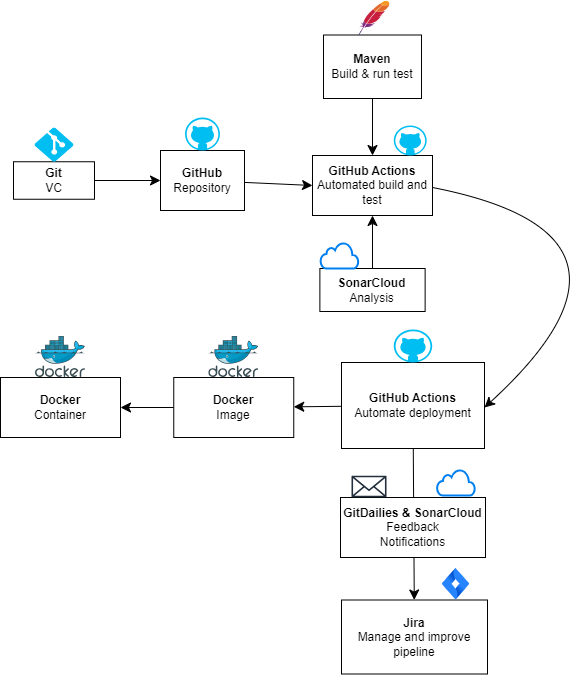
Many components from the Spring stack were used in the construction of this project, including Spring MCV, which provides a model-view-controller architecture, and Spring Data JPA, facilitating interaction with the associated database. (Singh Raina & Giraldo, 2022). Thymeleaf serves as the template engine, used for server-side rendering. Additionally, the in-memory H2 database is used by default to store data during runtime. The Junit framework is used for the unit testing.

The application was sourced from the Spring Projects repository. (spring-projects, n.d.)

## Stage 1.2: Tool Chain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Source Code Repositories | GitHub |
| Build Tools | Maven |
| Continuous Integration | GitHub Actions |
| Resource Provisioning Tools  Containers | Docker |
| Continuous Delivery | GitHub Actions |
| Continuous Deployment | GitHub Actions |
| Continuous Monitoring | SonarCloud |
| Continuous Feedback | Email |
| Continuous Improvement | Jira |

## Stage 1.3: Flow Diagram



# Stage 2: Continuous Integration



## Stage 2.1: Branching Strategy

Before proceeding I decided to set up a branching strategy based on Git Flow. (Thummala, 2023) The main branch will serve as the production-ready codebase, where only stable and thoroughly tested code will be merged. Direct commits will not be permitted to maintain code integrity and stability.

The development branch, on the other hand, will act as the integration point for all project changes, including bug fixes and the addition of new features. A workflow will be implemented on this branch to automate the build and testing process, ensuring that changes are thoroughly validated before integration. A list of branches are shown in Fig 2.1.1.



Fig 2.1.1 Branches list

The introduction of these branches required the setup of a branch protection rule on GitHub to guarantee smooth integration and adherence to the established workflow. The rule entails that a pull request be approved before merging, as well as passing status checks.

## Stage 2.2: Install & Configure Continuous Integration

As I am using GitHub for version control, I decided to use ‘GitHub Actions’ to implement continuous integration in the project.

GitHub Actions is a CI/CD platform for automating tasks and workflows in GitHub repositories. It uses YAML files to define workflows triggered by events like pushes or pull requests. Actions are reusable applications, covering repetitive or complex tasks. (GitHub, 2024)

It involved creating a workflow file, which automates the testing and deployment of the project whenever changes are pushed to the repository. I first had to create a directory in the project called **.github/workflows** and within this directory created a **YAML** file called **flow.yml**, as shown in Fig 2.2.1. This file will contain all the steps to be performed as part of a build.



Fig 2.2.1 Setting up CI in GitHub Actions

This workflow is triggered by a 'push' or 'pull request' to the main branch, as outlined at the beginning of the workflow file, shown in Fig 2.2.2. This is a great way to control the process, as well as offering the option to have multiple workflow files for different branches or strategies.

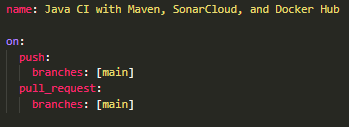


Fig 2.2.2 Workflow trigger

## Stage 2.3: Automate Build Process

The **maven-build.yaml** file sets up a workflow for automating the build process of the **PetClinic** Java project using Maven. This starter workflow, along with many others, is provided on GitHub. It is triggered by pushes or pull requests to the main branch of the project. The job is called ‘build’ and performs basic build steps, including running the latest version of Ubuntu, checking out the code, and setting up the JDK with Java 17. It caches the Maven packages to speed up future builds using **actions/cache** to cache the **.m2/repository** directory, which is populated based on the **pom.xml** file. The final step runs the Maven wrapper with the package option. This compiles the source code, runs tests, and packages the application into a JAR file. Slight updates to the default file were made to suit the project's needs, including adding the -DskipTests flag as testing will be performed as part of the next job. I updated the name of the workflow file to **ci-workflow.yml** for clarity.

## Stage 2.4: Configure Git Authentication

Since Git authentication had been previously configured on the project laptop for GitHub, there was no need to set up this step again. When I configured Git authentication previously I achieved it by completing the following. I generated a Personal Access Token (PAT) in GitHub and configured Git to use the token by running git config –global credential.helper store command. I then pushed changes using git and was prompted for my GitHub username and password. Once these were verified it was necessary to provide the PAT generated earlier, storing it locally, and thus enabling git authentication.

## Stage 2.5: Configure GitHub Actions to send notifications

I installed the ‘GitDailies’ application on GitHub, enabling daily alerts for project status updates. Additionally, I configured two extra alerts to send emails regarding the success or failure of the GitHub Actions workflow. This setup is illustrated in both Fig 2.5.1 and Fig 2.5.2. There are several workflow reports available, to suit the needs of your project or organisation.

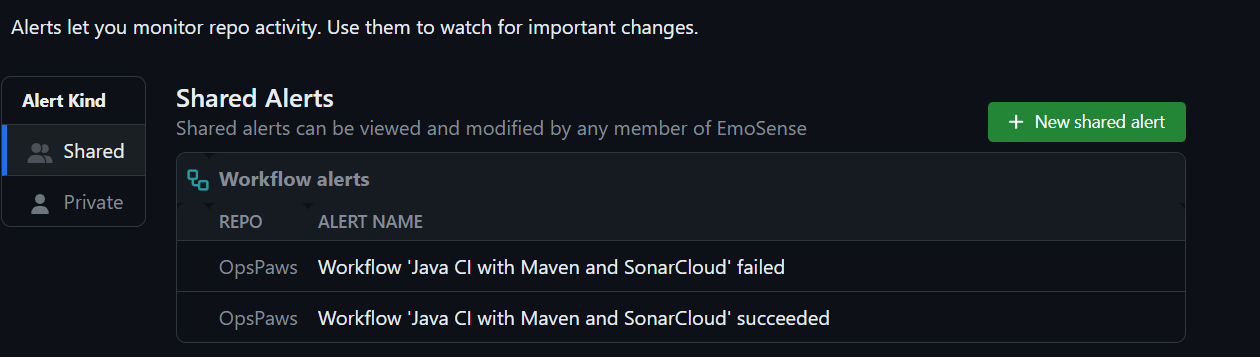


Fig 2.5.1 GitDailies Email Alerts

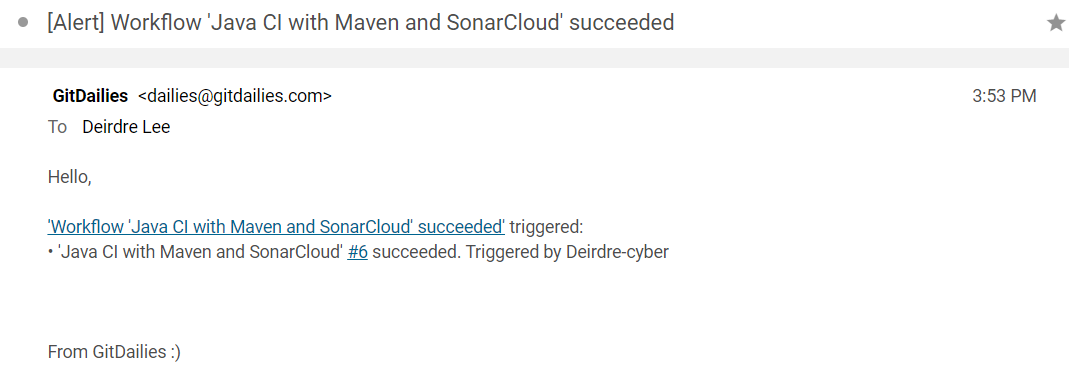


Fig 2.5.2 Email alert

I also installed GitGuardian, a code security platform, used for detecting secrets in the pushed code. GitGuardian is a great tool for enhancing code security by detecting and preventing the exposure of sensitive information, such as API keys, passwords, and other secrets, in the codebase. When new code is pushed, it is automatically triggered and prevents the addition of code containing sensitive credential information to the repository. It issues a warning within the repository and, if enabled, sends an email notification.

## Stage 2.6: Unit Test Execution

Using the Maven wrapper command **./mvn test** I ran the tests, of which 45 unit tests were run. Two tests, the integration tests, were skipped as part of this execution and the unit tests passed. Results shown in Fig 2.6.1.



Fig 2.6.1 ‘mvn test’ result output

Following this test, I proceeded to enhance the workflow file by incorporating steps to execute unit tests as part of a test job, the job description of which is displayed in Figure 2.6.2. This job requires the build job to be completed first to run. Additionally, I ensured the generation of a Surefire report, which users can access in the 'Artifacts' section of GitHub Actions, as depicted in Figure 2.6.3. This report is downloadable as a zip file and contains comprehensive test reports, as outlined in Casperson (Casperson, 2023)

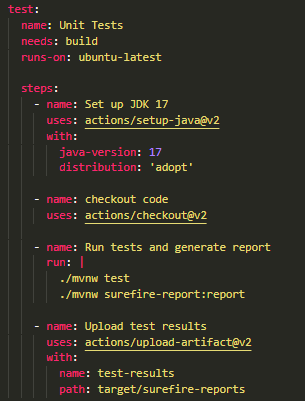


Fig 2.6.2 test job

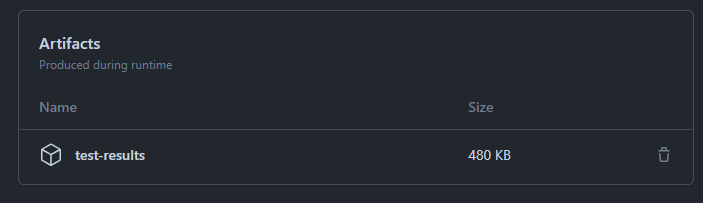
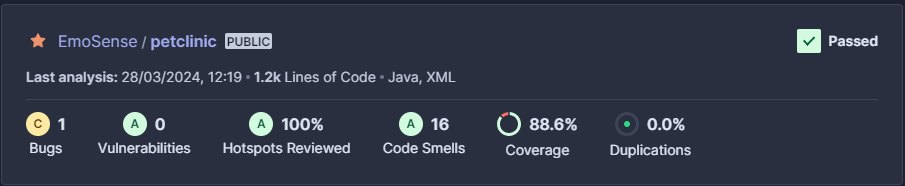


Fig 2.6.3 Artifacts, including test results

## Stage 2.7: Code Quality Tools



I decided to use ‘SonarCloud’ for code quality analysis and reporting because I have some experience working with it and wanted to further my skills using it. I added the project to my SonarCloud account and updated various settings, including creating a new quality gate for the project. Then, I added a SonarCloud Analysis job to the workflow file, as shown in Figure 2.7.1. This task requires the build job to have succeeded, running concurrently with the test job, and then analyses the source code and sends results to SonarCloud. It was necessary to provide GitHub credentials, in this case, a PAT, to enable Sonar Cloud to access the repository, credentials which are stored as a secret in the GitHub repository.

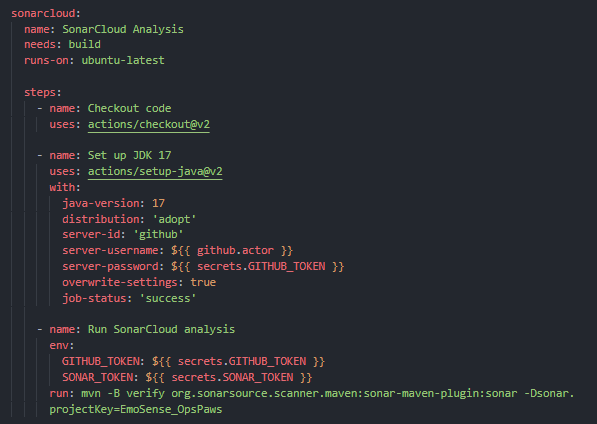


Fig 2.7.1 SonarCloud job

The link to the project summary in SonarCloud is as follows:

<https://sonarcloud.io/summary/new_code?id=EmoSense_OpsPaws>

An example of a notification email of a quality gate pass can be seen in Fig 2.7.2. Details can also be viewed in the repository itself, with a link provided to the SonarCloud summary.

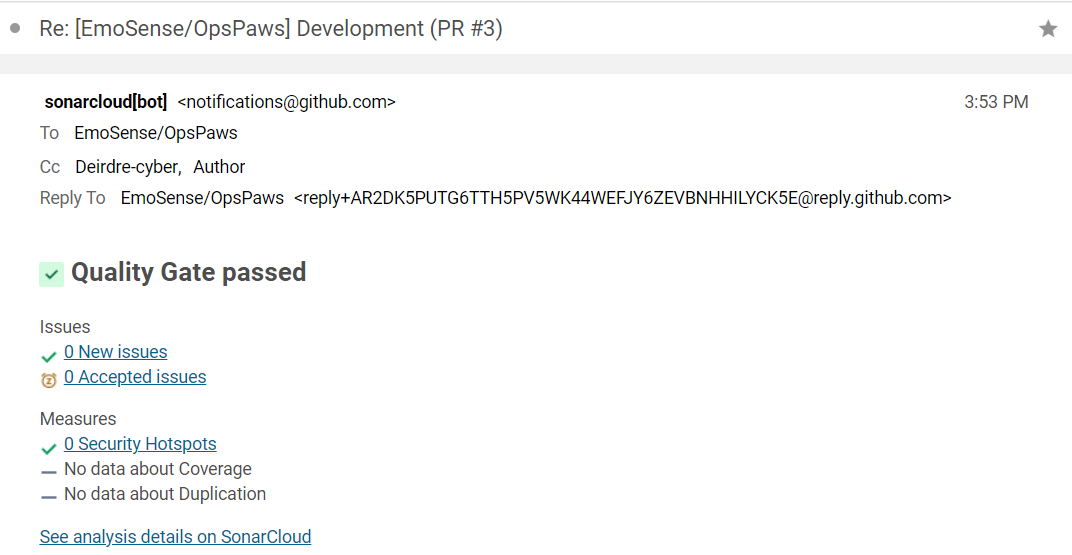


Fig 2.7.2 Email notification

# Stage 3: Building the Code & Configuring the Pipeline

## Stage 3.1: Task Pipelines

Up until now, stages of the Java pipeline have been defined, including the build stage, test stage, and quality check, using GitHub actions. All that remains for this part of the project is to deploy the application to an environment.

## Stage 3.2: Deploy Application

I decided to create a Docker image for the web application, push it to Docker Hub, and then deploy the container to Azure as it seemed more efficient, flexible, and cost-friendly. (Hanselman, 2018)

The first step was to create a Dockerfile within the application, configuring the Dockerfile to copy and run the application once the container starts, as shown in Fig 3.2.1. I then built the Docker image, as shown in Fig 3.2.2, to test that everything was working as it should be.

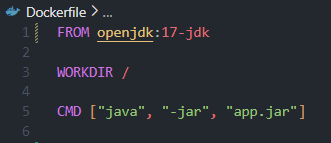


Fig 3.2.1 Dockerfile

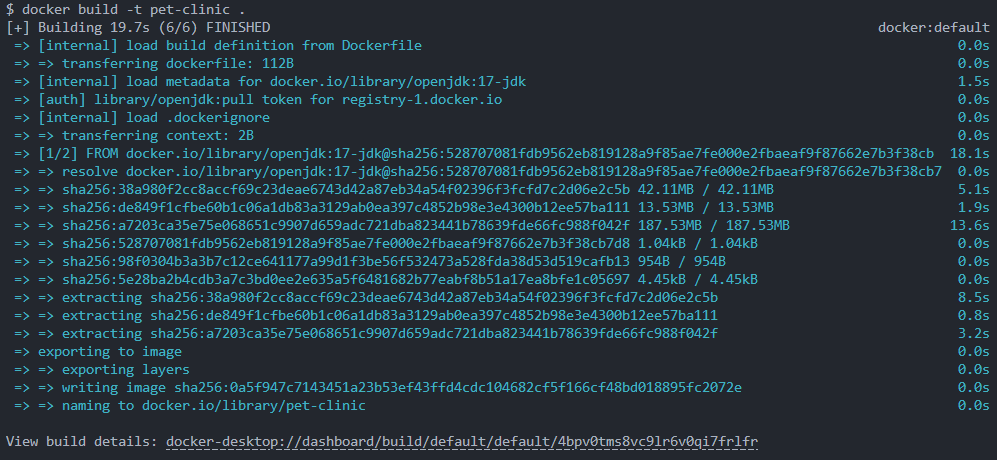


Fig 3.2.2 docker build -t pet-clinic:latest .

The next step was to update the workflow file to include the docker job. This job includes the following steps: log in to Docker, build the image, tag the image, and then push it to Docker Hub. The job can be seen in Fig 3.2.3. I had previously set up an account with Docker Hub and stored the password as a secret in the GitHub repository. This job will not run without the previous three jobs running. Including the ‘needs’ parameter in the workflow ensures jobs are run in a particular order. Without stating this, all jobs will run concurrently.

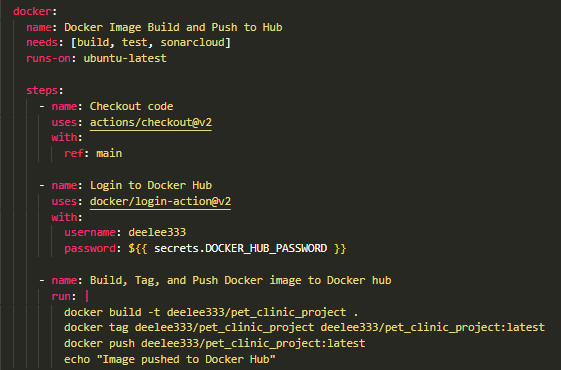


Fig 3.2.3 Docker job file

Once I was happy with the results I saved and pushed the changes to Git Hub, which triggered a pull request that began the workflow. Once it passed, it was time to move on to the deployment of the image. Job results are shown in Fig 3.2.4.

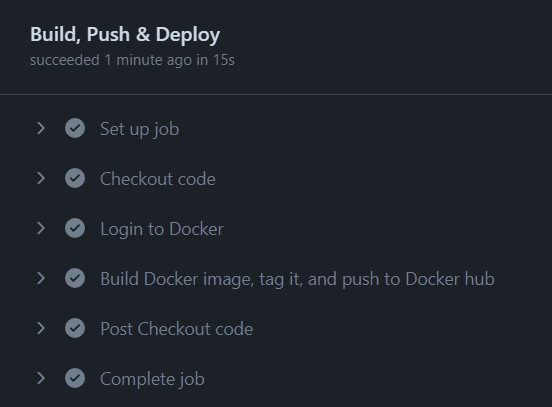


Fig 3.2.4 Successful Docker job

## Stage 3.3: Build Pipeline for CI Lifecycle

In the final workflow file, the pipeline is structured as follows:

**Build:** The build job handles building the project with Maven.

**Test:** The test job runs unit tests and generates reports. It depends on the build job.

**SonarCloud Analysis:** The SonarCloud job performs the SonarCloud analysis. It depends on the build job to ensure that the project is built before analysis.

**Docker Image Build and Push:** This job logs in to Docker Hub and then builds, tags and pushes an image to Docker Hub.

**Pull Docker Image and Run Container Locally:** The deploy job pulls the latest Docker image from Docker Hub and then runs it in newly created Docker container locally. It depends on **docker** job to ensure that the Docker image being deployed to Docker Hub. It then gives up to 20 seconds for the container to start and runs a curl command to test if the application is available locally.

# Stage 4: End-to-End Automation Of The Application Delivery Lifecycle

## Stage 4.1: Docker Installation and Configuration

I was unable to deploy the image to an Azure Container as planned. The option is not possible with a student developer account as access to certain services is restricted, including access to creating credentials. As I was also unsuccessful in gaining credits for Heroku I decided to ‘deploy’ the image to a local container using Docker Desktop. This was tested first using the Docker CLI, as shown in Fig 4.1.1.



Fig 1 Create Docker Container

I then added the docker\_test job, as shown in Figure 4.1.1, which pulls the image from Docker Hub and runs it in a Docker container locally. The curl command is then used to test that the application is live locally after a 20-second wait for the container to start running.

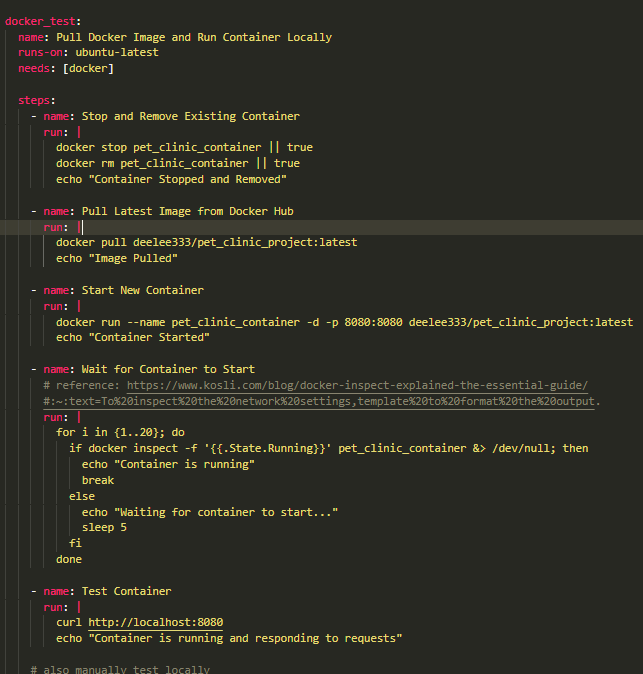


Fig 4.1.1 Docker\_test job

# Stage 5: Cloud Provisioning and Configuration Management

## Stage 5.1: Resource Provisioning in a Cloud Environment

In attempting to deploy the application image to Azure, I encountered a restriction related to permissions as a student developer account, shown in Fig 5.1.1. Despite efforts to push the image directly to Azure, this was hindered by the absence of the necessary permissions. However, I managed to create a resource group locally through Azure CLI. Within this resource group, I successfully instantiated a container instance containing the application image, as shown in Fig 5.1.2 and 5.1.3. Regrettably, I encountered authentication issues when attempting to perform these actions through the workflow file so had to abandon this avenue.

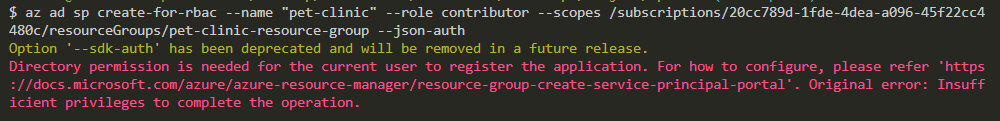


Fig 2.1.1 Credential error

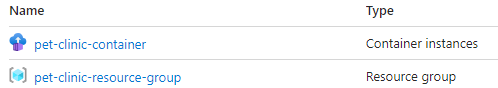


Fig 5.1.2 Resource Group and Container Instance

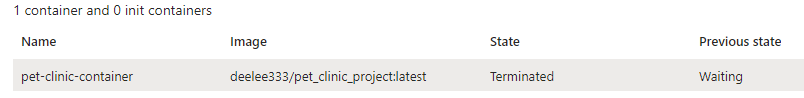


Fig 5.1.3 Container instance including an image deployed from docker hub

# Stage 6: Deploying Application

## Stage 6.1: Environment Selection

After researching various container platforms including AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud, Docker, as a technology for building and running containers, offers a budget-friendly option, particularly with Docker Hub for image storage and Docker Desktop for local development. Its compatibility with GitHub Actions ensures streamlined development and deployment workflows. While AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud provide infrastructure and services for managing containers at scale, Docker serves as the foundation for containerisation within our development and CI/CD process.

## Stage 6.3: Container-Based Deployment

In this container-based deployment process, after building and pushing the Docker image to Docker Hub, a container is created locally and the latest image is pulled from Docker Hub. Following the image push, the workflow uses Docker CLI commands to create a new container instance. Subsequently, the latest version of the application is pulled from Docker Hub and deployed into the container. This ensures that the application is readily available for deployment in the containerised environment.

## Stage 6.4: Deployment Configuration

In deploying the project using Docker and GitHub Actions, attention to deployment configurations was an important factor contributing to the success and security of the application. Secret management ensures the confidentiality of sensitive information like authentication tokens and login details, both of which were employed for this project, as shown in Fig 6.4.1.

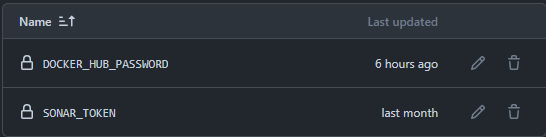


Fig 3 GitHub Secrets

Harnessing the capabilities of GitHub Actions and Docker for containerisation provides a streamlined approach to configuring deployments, enhancing both security and flexibility in the deployment process.

## Stage 6.5: Deployment Execution

In this project, the deployment execution is fully automated through a GitHub Actions workflow. Upon each code push to the main branch or a pull request, the workflow initiates a multi-step process. Firstly, the application is built and tested using Maven, with unit test results uploaded for analysis. SonarCloud analyses the codebase. Following successful analysis, the Docker image is built, tagged, and pushed to Docker Hub for distribution. Finally, any existing local Docker container called **pet\_clinic\_containter**, is stopped and removed to ensure a clean environment. The latest image is then pulled from Docker Hub, a new **pet\_clinic\_containter** container instance is started, and the workflow waits until the container is up and running before completion. This workflow enables efficient and reliable deployment of the Pet Clinic application, incorporating Docker into the CI/CD pipeline. Fig 6.5.1 shows a summary of the pipeline.

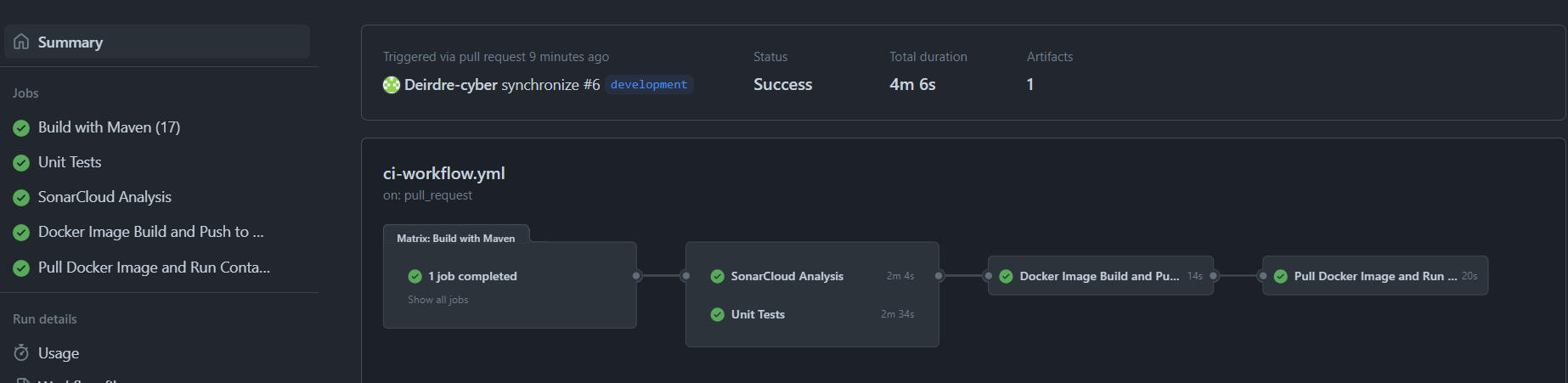


Fig 6.5.1 Final CI/CD Pipeline

## Stage 6.5: Post-Deployment Testing

The post-deployment process ensures the deployed application's functionality. In this GitHub Actions workflow, after deploying the Docker container locally, we simply use the **curl** command to test whether the container is running. Running integration tests with Maven was explored, but due to time constraints surrounding debugging, it had to be abandoned. One option to achieve this entails updating the Dockerfile to ensure Maven is installed along with the Java image or using a Maven image for the application. Unfortunately, after attempting both options unsuccessfully, I opted to use the curl command method to check if the container was running.

# Stage 7: Conclusion

Throughout this project implementation, I've had the opportunity to delve into a range of DevOps tools, both familiar and new. From Jenkins and Ansible for automation to Docker Hub, Azure, AWS, and Heroku for containerisation, cloud deployment, and continuous integration, each tool has played a crucial role in streamlining development operations. As I explored these platforms, I gained invaluable insights into improving workflows, fostering collaboration, and speeding up the delivery of efficient and scalable applications. This project has been instrumental in expanding my skill set and deepening my understanding of modern DevOps practices and I am looking forward to putting all this newfound knowledge to good use on future projects.

GitHub link: https://github.com/EmoSense/OpsPaws

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