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# Milestone Assessment 2

## Solution Document

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## Setting Up Development Server and Jenkins Server:

- EC2 Instances: Launch separate instances for the development server and Jenkins on AWS.
- SSH Key for GitHub: Generate an SSH key pair on the development server and add the public key to GitHub for secure access.
- Jenkins Installation: Install Jenkins on the development server to automate builds and deployments.
- SSH Configuration: Configure SSHD on the Jenkins server for password authentication to ensure secure access.
- User Setup: Create a dedicated user account within Jenkins for managing permissions and access control.
- Additional Software: Install Apache on the development server for web hosting and Maven on the Jenkins server for dependency management.
- Webhooks and Jobs: Configure webhooks in GitHub and set up Jenkins jobs to automate builds triggered by code changes.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with one instance listed:

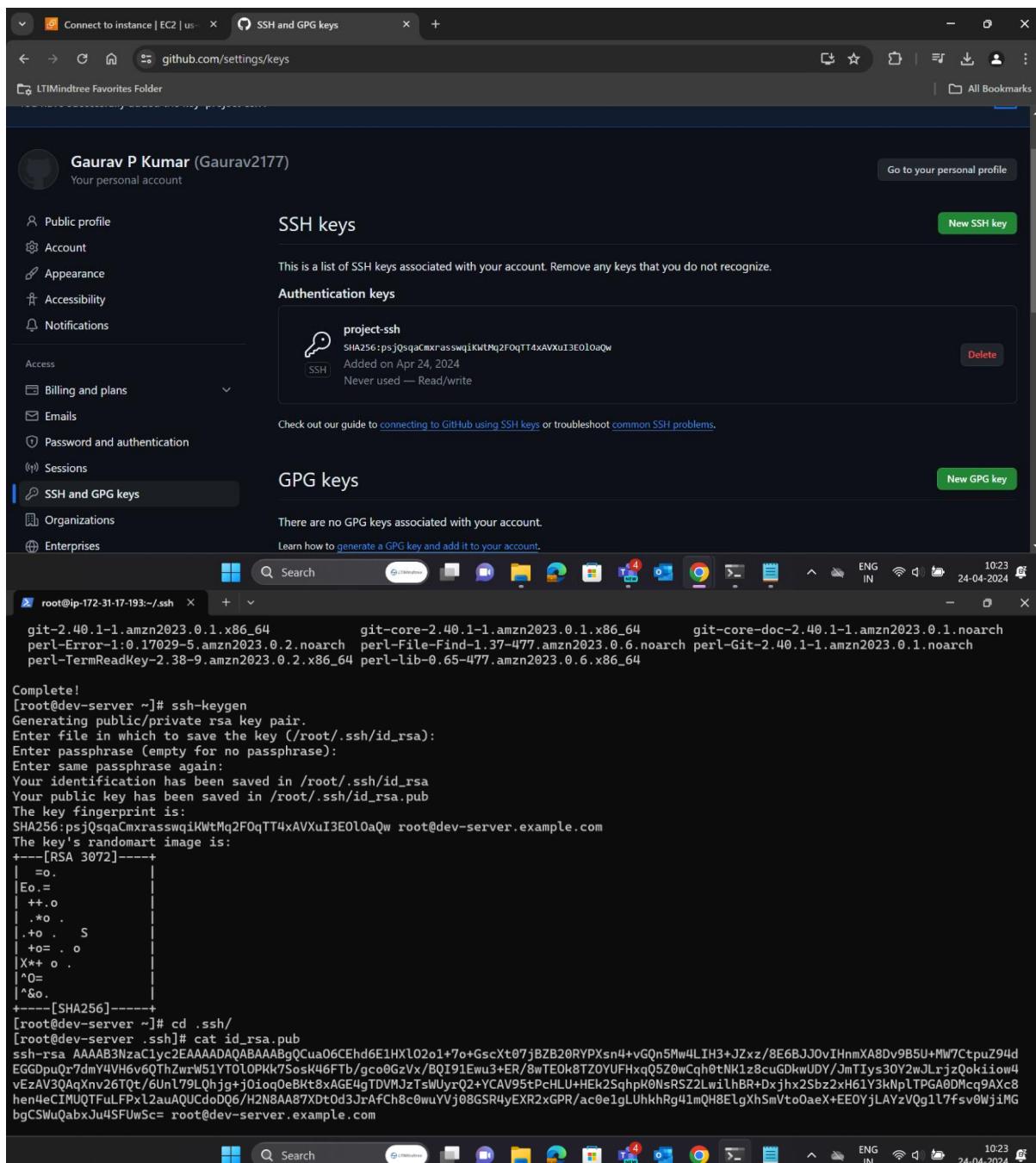
Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
dev-server	i-0ec2be237688d8be	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms

Below the instances list is a modal titled "Select an instance".

The terminal window shows the following command history:

```
total 24
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 130 Apr 24 07:29 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 29 Apr 24 07:29 README.md
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6333 Apr 24 07:29 pom.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 488 Apr 24 07:29 regapp-deploy.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 196 Apr 24 07:29 regapp-service.yml
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 32 Apr 24 07:29 server
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 32 Apr 24 07:29 webapp
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in /project-code/registration-app/.git/
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git add .
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git commit -m "first commit"
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

nothing to commit, working tree clean
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git branch -M main
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git remote add origin git@github.com:Gaurav2177/cicd-project.git
error: remote origin already exists.
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git remote add origin git@github.com:Gaurav2177/cicd-pipeline-devops.git
error: remote origin already exists.
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git remote remove origin
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git remote add origin git@github.com:Gaurav2177/cicd-pipeline-devops.git
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git push origin main
Enumerating objects: 126, done.
Counting objects: 100% (126/126), done.
Compressing objects: 100% (52/52), done.
Writing objects: 100% (126/126), 17.78 KiB | 3.56 MiB/s, done.
Total 126 (delta 34), reused 126 (delta 34), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (34/34), done.
To github.com:Gaurav2177/cicd-pipeline-devops.git
 * [new branch]      main -> main
[root@dev-server registration-app]#
```



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL [github.com/settings/keys](https://github.com/settings/keys). On the left, there's a sidebar with account settings like Public profile, Account, Appearance, Accessibility, Notifications, Access, Billing and plans, Emails, Password and authentication, Sessions, and **SSH and GPG keys** (which is selected). The main content area is titled "SSH keys" and shows a single key named "project-ssh" with SHA256 fingerprint: `SHA256:psjQsqaCmxrasswqiKwtMq2F0qTT4xAVXuI3E0LoaQw`. It was added on April 24, 2024, and has never been used (Read/write). A "Delete" button is visible. Below this, there's a note about connecting to GitHub using SSH keys or troubleshooting common SSH problems.

Below the SSH keys section is another titled "GPG keys" which states "There are no GPG keys associated with your account".

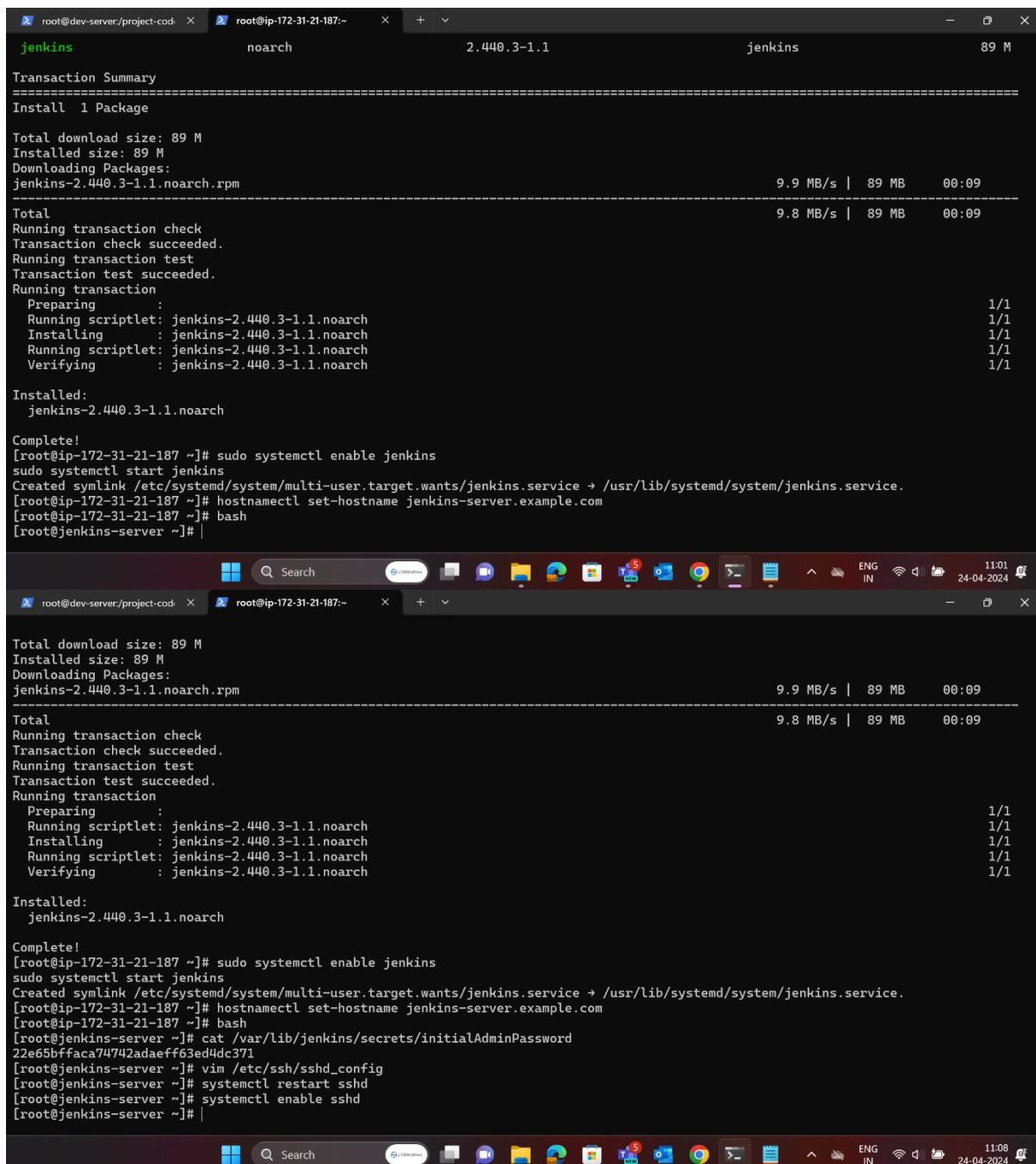
At the bottom of the browser window, there's a taskbar with various icons and a system tray showing "ENG IN" and the date "24-04-2024".

The terminal window below the browser shows the command-line process of generating an RSA key pair:

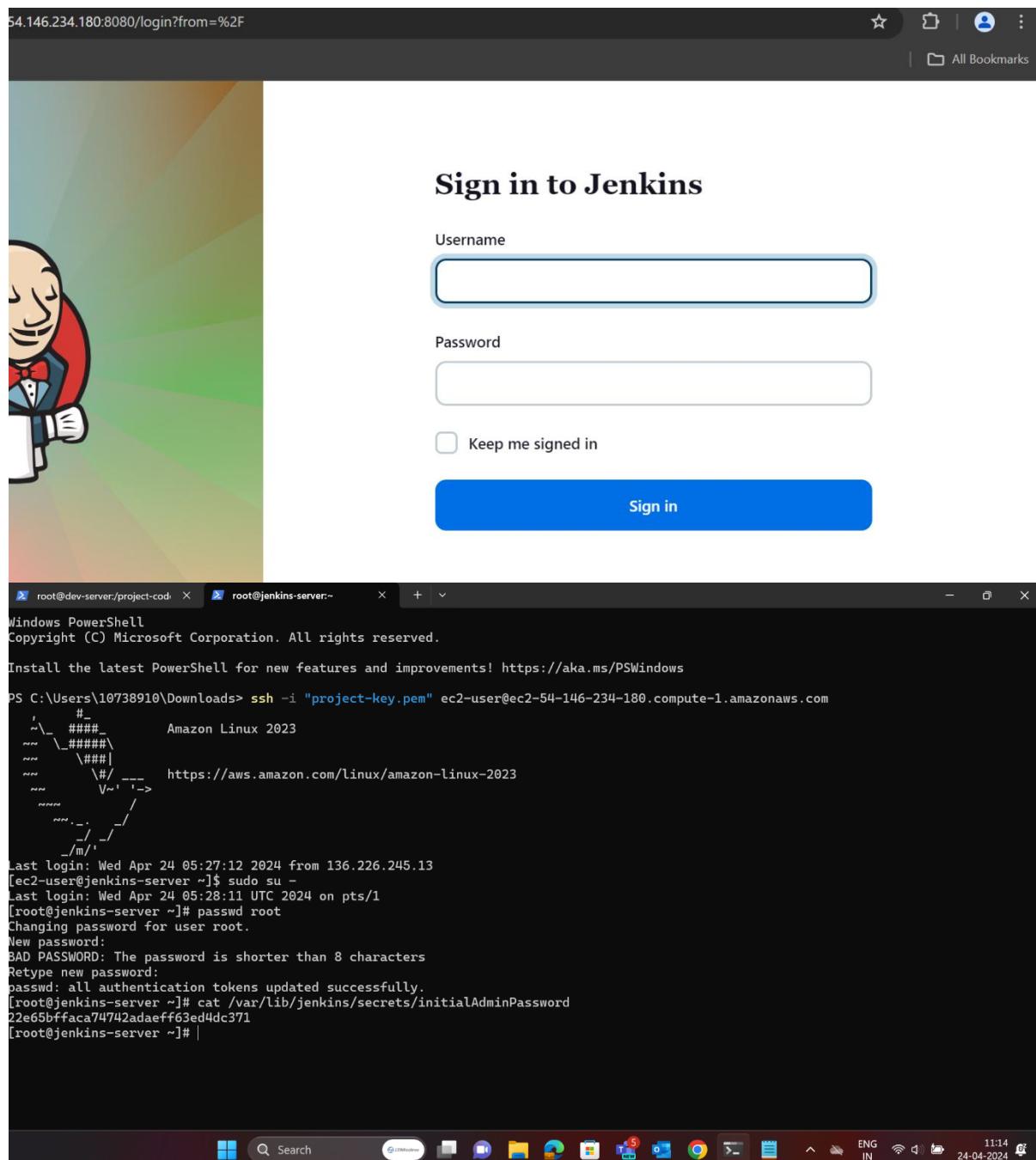
```
git-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64      git-core-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64      git-core-doc-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch perl-Git-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.6.x86_64

Complete!
[root@dev-server ~]# ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:psjQsqaCmxrasswqiKwtMq2F0qTT4xAVXuI3E0LoaQw root@dev-server.example.com
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]---+
| =o.
| Eo.= |
| ++.o |
| .*o . |
| .+o . S |
| +o= . o |
| X++ o . |
| ^o= |
| *o. |
+---[SHA256]---+
[root@dev-server ~]# cd .ssh/
[root@dev-server .ssh]# cat id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAQABAAQAbgQCua06CEhd6E1HXl02o1+7o+GscXt07jBZB20RYPXsn4+vGQn5Mw4L1H3+jZxz+8E6BJJ0vIHnmXA8Dv9B5U+Mw7CtpuZ94d
EGGDpuQz7dmY4vH6v6QThzwrW51YT01OPKk7SosK46FTb/gco0GzVx/BQI91Ewu3+ER/8wTEOk8TZ0YUFhxqQ5Z0wCqh0tNK1z8cuGdkwUDY/JmTIys3OY2wJLrjzQokkiow4
vEzAV3QaqXnv26Tqt/Uu179Qhjg+j0iqoQeBkt8AGE4gTDVMJzTsWlyrQ2+yCAV95tPchLU+HEk2Sqhpk0NsRSZ2Lwi+hBR+Dxjhx25bz2xH61Y3knP1TPGA0DMcq9AxC8
hen4eCIMUQTfLuFPxl2auAQuCdoDq6/H2N8A87XDtd3JrAfCh8c0wuYVj08GSR4yEXR2xGPR/ac0e1gUhkhRg41mQH8ElgLxhSmVto0aeX+EE0YjLAYzVQg1l7fsv0WjIM
bgCSWuQabxJu4SFUwSc= root@dev-server.example.com
```

The terminal window also has a taskbar at the bottom with various icons and a system tray showing "ENG IN" and the date "24-04-2024".



```
root@dev-server/project-cod: ~ root@ip-172-31-21-187:~ + v jenkins noarch 2.440.3-1.1 jenkins 89 M Transaction Summary ====== Install 1 Package Total download size: 89 M Installed size: 89 M Downloading Packages: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch.rpm 9.9 MB/s | 89 MB 00:09 ----- Total 9.8 MB/s | 89 MB 00:09 Running transaction check Transaction check succeeded. Running transaction test Transaction test succeeded. Running transaction Preparing : 1/1 Running scriptlet: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Installing : jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Running scriptlet: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Verifying : jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Installed: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch Complete! [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# sudo systemctl enable jenkins sudo systemctl start jenkins Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service. [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname jenkins-server.example.com [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# bash [root@jenkins-server ~]# ----- 11:01 ENG IN 24-04-2024 ↗  
  
root@dev-server/project-cod: ~ root@ip-172-31-21-187:~ + v Total download size: 89 M Installed size: 89 M Downloading Packages: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch.rpm 9.9 MB/s | 89 MB 00:09 ----- Total 9.8 MB/s | 89 MB 00:09 Running transaction check Transaction check succeeded. Running transaction test Transaction test succeeded. Running transaction Preparing : 1/1 Running scriptlet: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Installing : jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Running scriptlet: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Verifying : jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch 1/1 Installed: jenkins-2.440.3-1.1.noarch Complete! [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# sudo systemctl enable jenkins sudo systemctl start jenkins Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service. [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname jenkins-server.example.com [root@ip-172-31-21-187 ~]# bash [root@jenkins-server ~]# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword 22e65bfffaca74742adaeff63ed4dc371 [root@jenkins-server ~]# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config [root@jenkins-server ~]# systemctl restart sshd [root@jenkins-server ~]# systemctl enable sshd [root@jenkins-server ~]# ----- 11:08 ENG IN 24-04-2024 ↗
```



54.146.234.180:8080/login?from=%2F

## Sign in to Jenkins

Username

Password

Keep me signed in

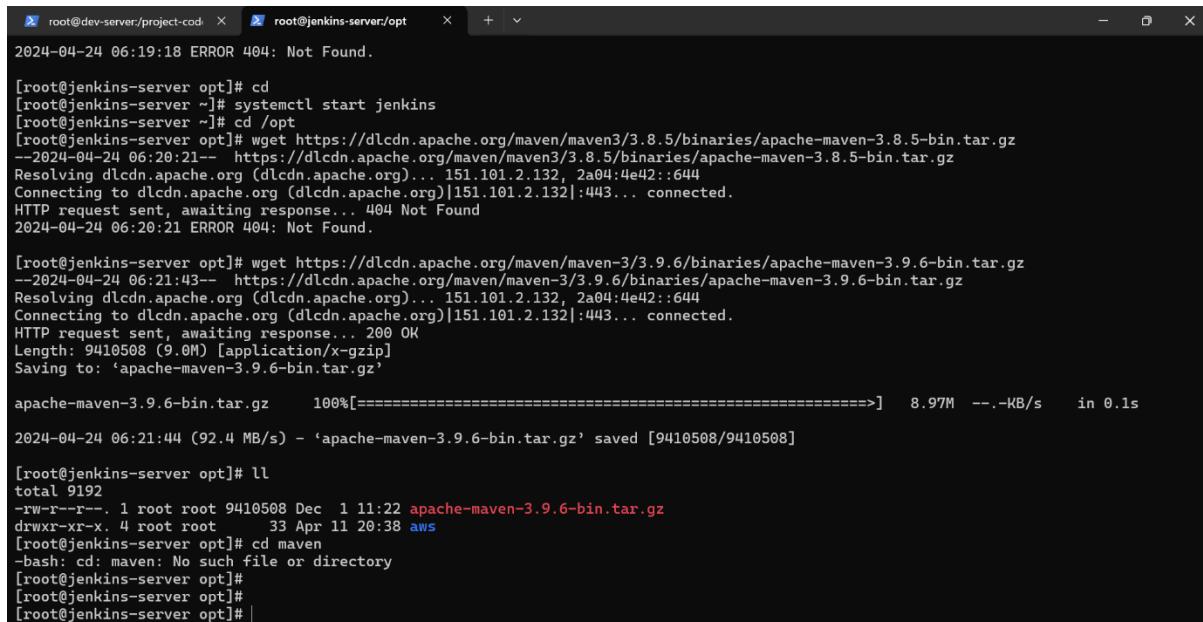
Sign in

Windows PowerShell  
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! <https://aka.ms/PSWindows>

```
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-146-234-180.compute-1.amazonaws.com
  _#_
 /_###_ Amazon Linux 2023
 \_###\_
  \###|
   \#/ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
    \V~`_>
     \_/
      \_/
       \_m/_
Last login: Wed Apr 24 05:27:12 2024 from 136.226.245.13
[ec2-user@jenkins-server ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Wed Apr 24 05:28:11 UTC 2024 on pts/1
[root@jenkins-server ~]# passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@jenkins-server ~]# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
22e65bfaca74742adaeff63ed4dc371
[root@jenkins-server ~]# |
```

ENG IN 24-04-2024 11:14



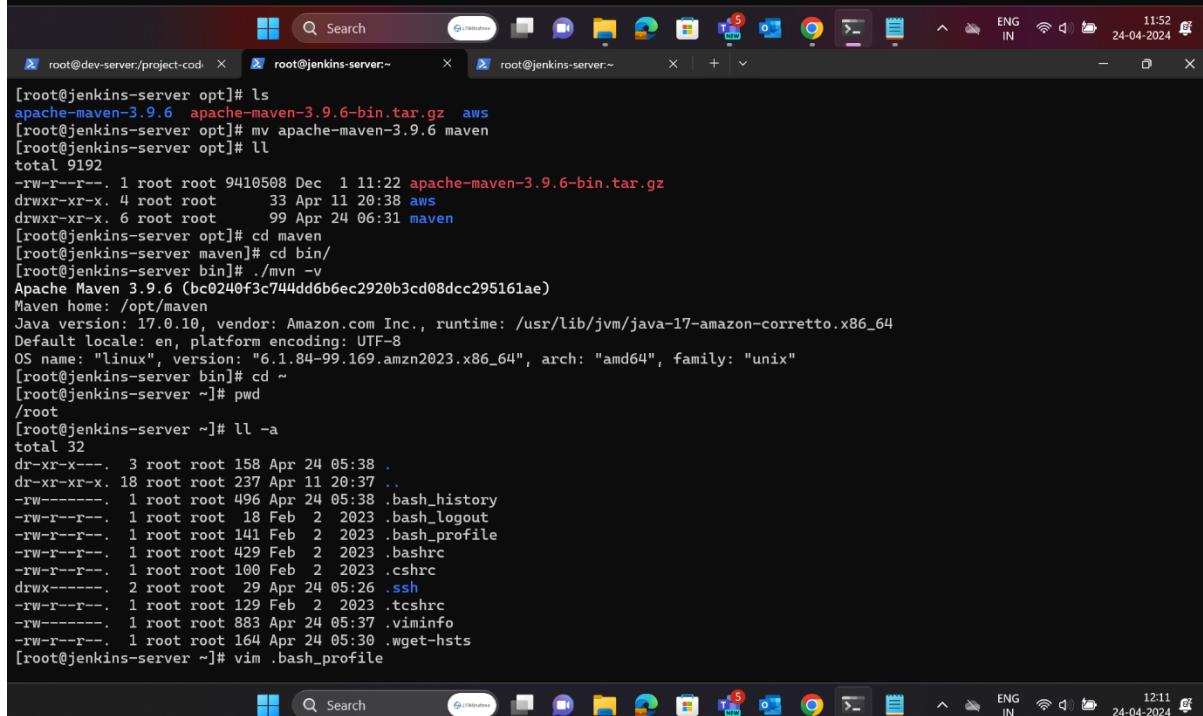
```
root@jenkins-server:~# cd /opt
root@jenkins-server:~# systemctl start jenkins
root@jenkins-server:~# wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/maven/maven3/3.8.5/binaries/apache-maven-3.8.5-bin.tar.gz
--2024-04-24 06:20:21-- https://dlcdn.apache.org/maven/maven3/3.8.5/binaries/apache-maven-3.8.5-bin.tar.gz
Resolving dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)... 151.101.2.132, 2a04:4e42::644
Connecting to dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)|151.101.2.132|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 404 Not Found
2024-04-24 06:20:21 ERROR 404: Not Found.

[root@jenkins-server:~# wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/maven/maven-3/3.9.6/binaries/apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz
--2024-04-24 06:21:43-- https://dlcdn.apache.org/maven/maven-3/3.9.6/binaries/apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz
Resolving dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)... 151.101.2.132, 2a04:4e42::644
Connecting to dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)|151.101.2.132|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 9410508 (9.0M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz'

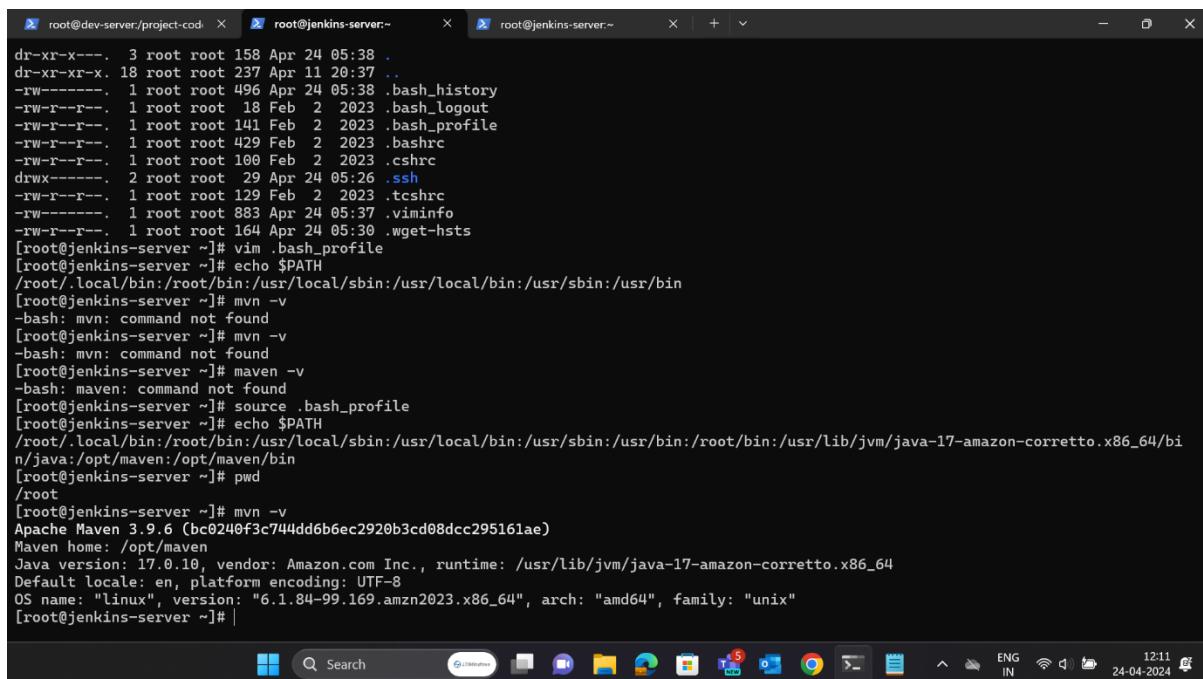
apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz    100%[=====]  8.97M  --.-KB/s   in 0.1s

2024-04-24 06:21:44 (92.4 MB/s) - 'apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz' saved [9410508/9410508]

[root@jenkins-server:~# ll
total 9192
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 9410508 Dec  1 11:22 apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root      33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
[root@jenkins-server:~# cd maven
-bash: cd: maven: No such file or directory
[root@jenkins-server:~# 
[root@jenkins-server:~# 
[root@jenkins-server:~# |
```



```
root@jenkins-server:~# ls
apache-maven-3.9.6 apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz aws
root@jenkins-server:~# mv apache-maven-3.9.6 maven
root@jenkins-server:~# ll
total 9192
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 9410508 Dec  1 11:22 apache-maven-3.9.6-bin.tar.gz
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root      33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
drwxr-xr-x. 6 root root     99 Apr 24 06:31 maven
[root@jenkins-server:~# cd maven
[root@jenkins-server:~# cd bin/
[root@jenkins-server:~# ./mvn -v
Apache Maven 3.9.6 (bc0240f3c744dd6b6ec2920b3cd08dcc295161ae)
Maven home: /opt/maven
Java version: 17.0.10, vendor: Amazon.com Inc., runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-17-amazon-corretto.x86_64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "6.1.84-99.169.amzn2023.x86_64", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
[root@jenkins-server:~# cd ~
[root@jenkins-server:~# pwd
/root
[root@jenkins-server:~# ll -a
total 32
dr-xr-x---. 3 root root 158 Apr 24 05:38 .
dr-xr-xr-x. 18 root root 237 Apr 11 20:37 ..
-rw-----. 1 root root 496 Apr 24 05:38 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 18 Feb  2 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 141 Feb  2 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 429 Feb  2 2023 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 100 Feb  2 2023 .cshrc
drwx-----. 2 root root 29 Apr 24 05:26 .ssh
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 129 Feb  2 2023 .tcschrc
-rw-----. 1 root root 883 Apr 24 05:37 .viminfo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 164 Apr 24 05:30 .wget-hsts
[root@jenkins-server:~# vim .bash_profile
```



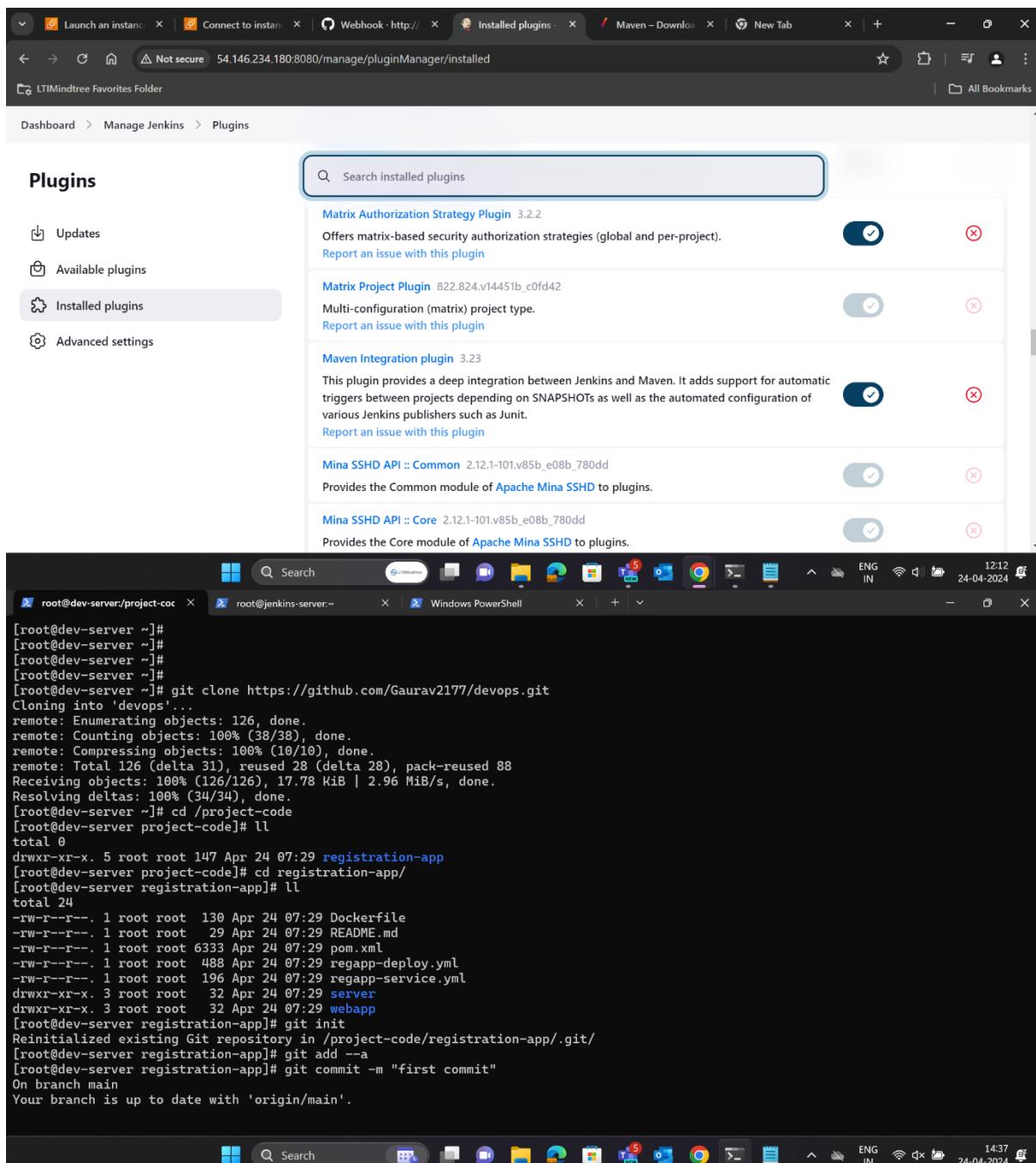
The screenshot shows a terminal window with three tabs open, all titled 'root@jenkins-server:~'. The terminal displays the following command and its output:

```
dr-xr-x---. 3 root root 158 Apr 24 05:38 .
dr-xr-xr-x.. 18 root root 237 Apr 11 20:37 ..
-rw-----. 1 root root 496 Apr 24 05:38 .bash_history
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 18 Feb 2 2023 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 141 Feb 2 2023 .bash_profile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 429 Feb 2 2023 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 100 Feb 2 2023 .cshrc
drwx-----. 2 root root 29 Apr 24 05:26 .ssh
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 129 Feb 2 2023 .tcsSRC
-rw-----. 1 root root 883 Apr 24 05:37 .vininfo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 164 Apr 24 05:30 .wget-hsts
[root@jenkins-server ~]# vim .bash_profile
[root@jenkins-server ~]# echo $PATH
/root/.local/bin:/root/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
[root@jenkins-server ~]# mvn -v
-bash: mvn: command not found
[root@jenkins-server ~]# mvn -v
-bash: mvn: command not found
[root@jenkins-server ~]# source .bash_profile
[root@jenkins-server ~]# echo $PATH
/root/.local/bin:/root/bin:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/root/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/java-17-amazon-corretto.x86_64/bin/java:/opt/maven:/opt/maven/bin
[root@jenkins-server ~]# pwd
/root
[root@jenkins-server ~]# mvn -v
Apache Maven 3.9.6 (bc0240f3c744dd6b6ec2920b3cd08dcc295161ae)
Maven home: /opt/maven
Java version: 17.0.10, vendor: Amazon.com Inc., runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-17-amazon-corretto.x86_64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "6.1.84-99.169.amzn2023.x86_64", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
[root@jenkins-server ~]# |
```

The terminal also shows the system tray with icons for battery, signal, and date/time (24-04-2024, 12:11).

- Build a Java Project Using Jenkins and Generate Artifacts
- Configure Jenkins Job:
- Navigate to the Jenkins dashboard and click on "New Item" to create a new Jenkins job.
- Enter a name for the job and select "Freestyle project" as the job type.
- Configure the job settings, such as SCM (Source Code Management) and build triggers, according to your project requirements.
- Save the job configuration.
- Setup Maven in Jenkins:
- Go to "Manage Jenkins" > "Global Tool Configuration".
- Locate the "Maven" section and click on "Add Maven".
- Enter a name for the Maven installation and specify the MAVEN\_HOME directory.
- Save the configuration.
- Configure Java in Jenkins:
- Similarly, in "Global Tool Configuration", locate the "JDK" section.
- Click on "Add JDK" and specify the JDK installation path.
- Save the configuration.
- Add Build Steps:
- In your Jenkins job configuration, navigate to the "Build" section.
- Add a build step to invoke Maven.
- Enter the Maven goals and options required to build your Java project (e.g., clean install).

- **Save and Build:**
- Save the Jenkins job configuration.
- Trigger a build manually or wait for the configured build trigger to execute the job.
- **Monitor Build Progress:**
- Monitor the Jenkins job build progress in the Jenkins dashboard.
- Inspect the console output for any errors or warnings during the build process.
- **Generate Artifacts:**
- Once the build is successful, the artifacts (e.g., JAR files) will be generated as per your Maven configuration.
- Navigate to the Jenkins job workspace to locate the generated artifacts.
- Verify that the artifacts are correctly generated and accessible for further deployment or distribution.



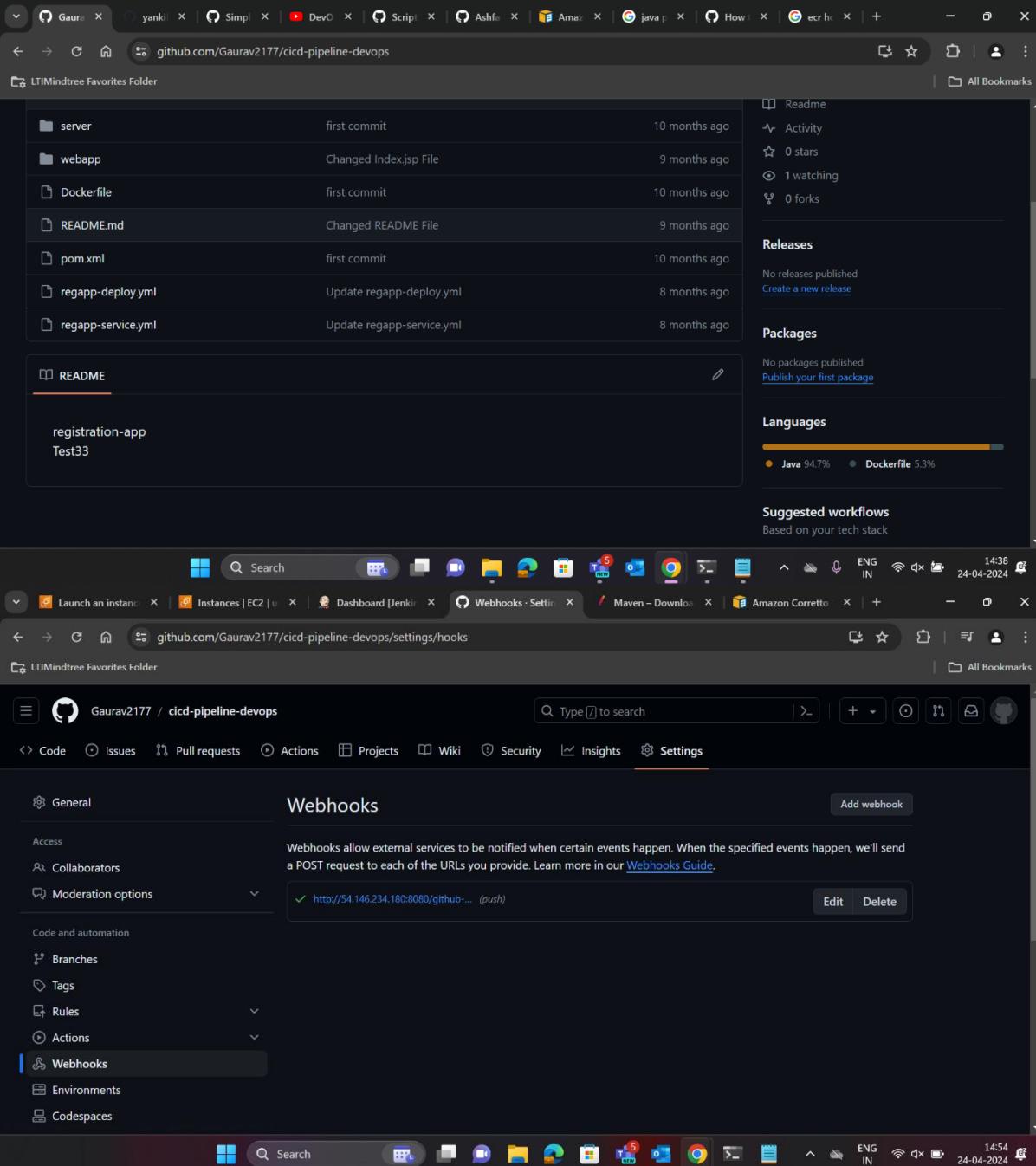
Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Plugins

## Plugins

Search installed plugins

Plugin	Version	Description	Status	Action
Matrix Authorization Strategy Plugin	3.2.2	Offers matrix-based security authorization strategies (global and per-project).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Matrix Project Plugin	822.824.v14451b_c0fd42	Multi-configuration (matrix) project type.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Maven Integration plugin	3.23	This plugin provides a deep integration between Jenkins and Maven. It adds support for automatic triggers between projects depending on SNAPSHOTs as well as the automated configuration of various Jenkins publishers such as JUnit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mina SSH API :: Common	2.12.1-101.v85b_e08b_780dd	Provides the Common module of Apache Mina SSHD to plugins.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mina SSHD API :: Core	2.12.1-101.v85b_e08b_780dd	Provides the Core module of Apache Mina SSHD to plugins.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

```
[root@dev-server ~]# git clone https://github.com/Gaurav2177/devops.git
Cloning into 'devops'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 126, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (38/38), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (10/10), done.
remote: Total 126 (delta 31), reused 28 (delta 28), pack-reused 88
Receiving objects: 100% (126/126), 17.78 KiB | 2.96 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (34/34), done.
[root@dev-server ~]# cd /project-code
[root@dev-server project-code]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 130 Apr 24 07:29 registration-app
[root@dev-server project-code]# cd registration-app/
[root@dev-server registration-app]# ll
total 24
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 29 Apr 24 07:29 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 29 Apr 24 07:29 README.md
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 6333 Apr 24 07:29 pom.xml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 488 Apr 24 07:29 regapp-deploy.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 196 Apr 24 07:29 regapp-service.yml
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 32 Apr 24 07:29 server
drwxr-xr-x. 3 root root 32 Apr 24 07:29 webapp
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git init
Reinitialized existing Git repository in /project-code/registration-app/.git/
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git add --
[root@dev-server registration-app]# git commit -m "first commit"
On branch main
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.
```



The screenshot shows two stacked screenshots of a browser window.

The top screenshot displays the GitHub repository page for `github.com/Gaurav2177/cicd-pipeline-devops`. It shows a list of files and their commit history:

File	Commit Message	Date
server	first commit	10 months ago
webapp	Changed Index.jsp File	9 months ago
Dockerfile	first commit	10 months ago
README.md	Changed README File	9 months ago
pom.xml	first commit	10 months ago
regapp-deploy.yml	Update regapp-deploy.yml	8 months ago
regapp-service.yml	Update regapp-service.yml	8 months ago

The README section contains the following text:

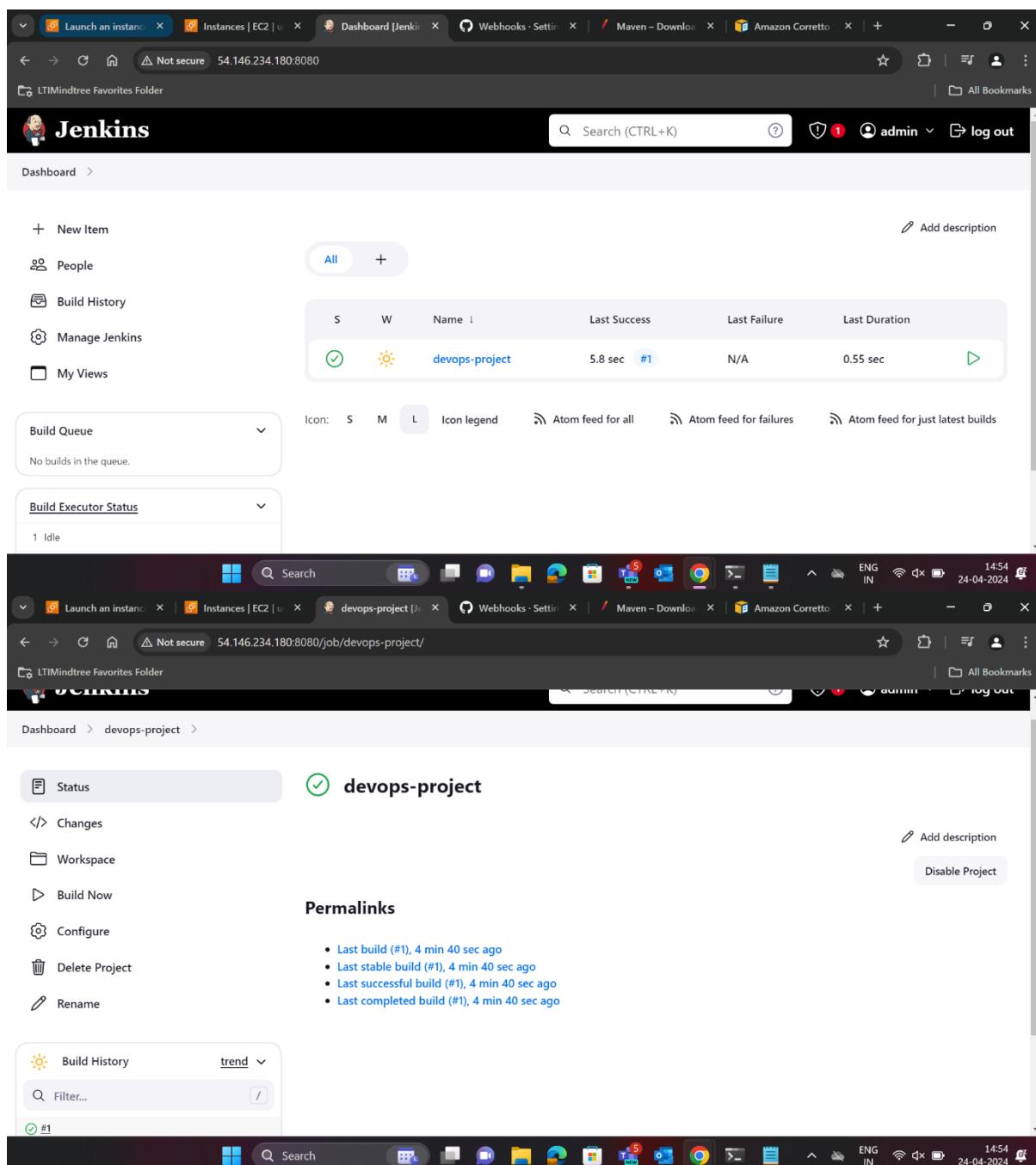
```
registration-app  
Test33
```

The right sidebar includes sections for Readme, Activity, Releases, Packages, Languages (Java 94.7%, Dockerfile 5.3%), and Suggested workflows.

The bottom screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings page for the same repository. The left sidebar has a tree view with "Webhooks" selected. The main area is titled "Webhooks" and shows a list of configured URLs:

URL	Action
<a href="http://54.146.234.180:8080/github-...">http://54.146.234.180:8080/github-...</a>	(push)

Buttons for "Edit" and "Delete" are visible next to the list.

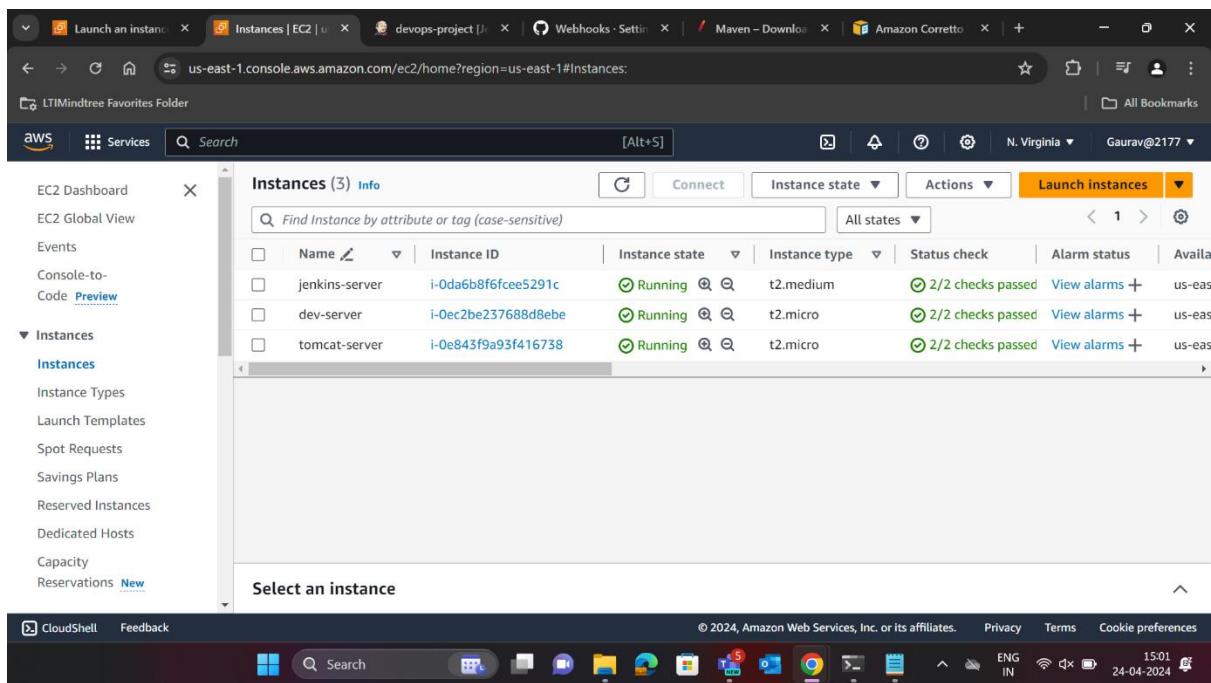


The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at <http://54.146.234.180:8080>. The main navigation bar includes links for Launch an instance, Instances | EC2, Dashboard, Jenkins, Webhooks · Settings, Maven – Downloads, and Amazon Corretto. The dashboard displays a summary of builds, including a successful build for the 'devops-project' with a duration of 5.8 sec. A 'Build Queue' section shows no builds in the queue. The 'Build Executor Status' section indicates 1 idle executor. Below the dashboard, the 'devops-project' page is shown, featuring a sidebar with options like Status, Changes, Workspace, Build Now, Configure, Delete Project, and Rename. The main content area shows the project name 'devops-project' with a green checkmark icon. It includes a 'Permalinks' section with a list of recent builds and a 'Build History' section with a table showing the last four builds.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	devops-project	5.8 sec #1	N/A	0.55 sec

**Build History**

- Last build (#1), 4 min 40 sec ago
- Last stable build (#1), 4 min 40 sec ago
- Last successful build (#1), 4 min 40 sec ago
- Last completed build (#1), 4 min 40 sec ago



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

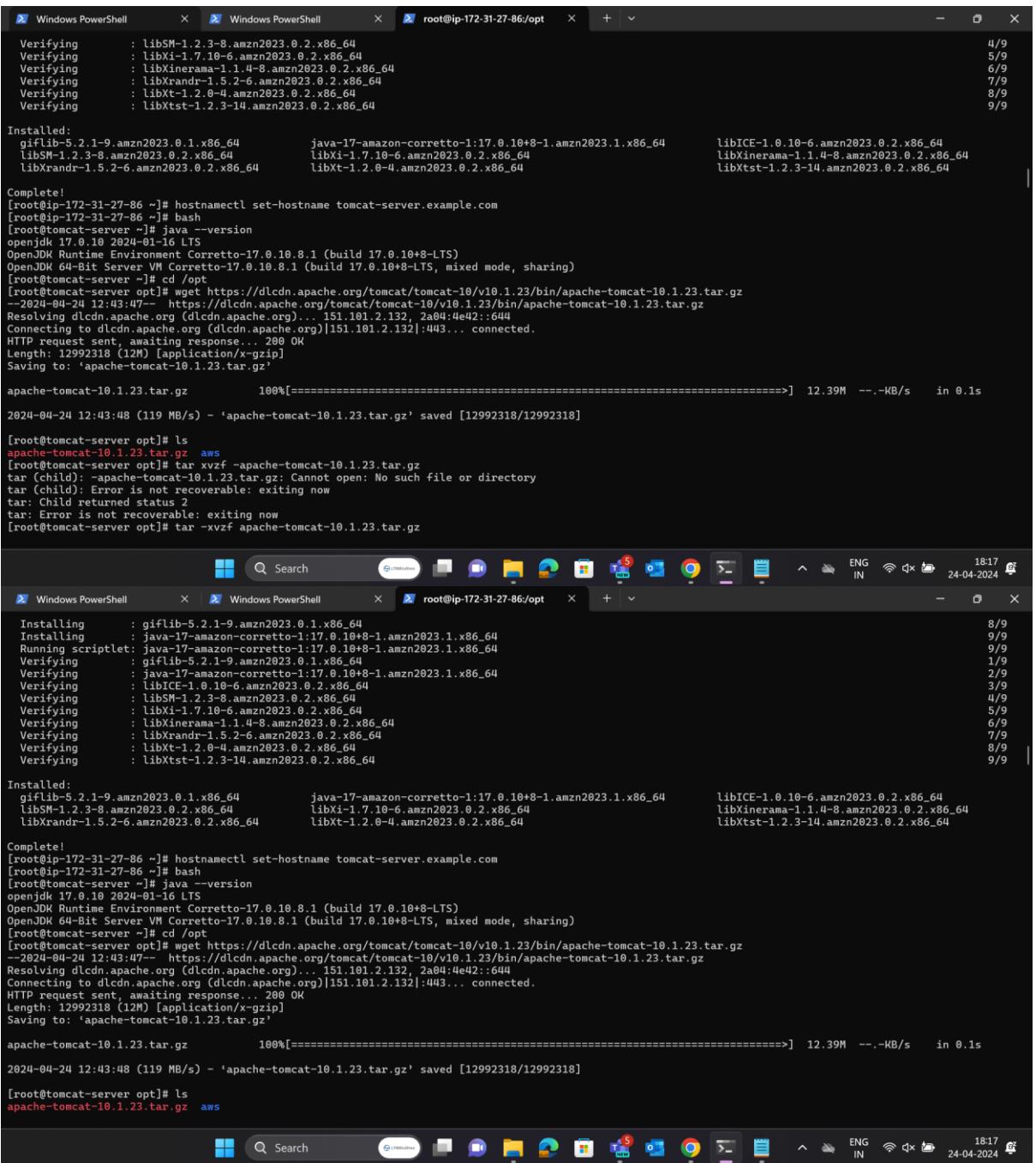
Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability zone
jenkins-server	i-0da6b8f6fce5291c	Running	t2.medium	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
dev-server	i-0ec2be237688d8ebe	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
tomcat-server	i-0e843f9a93f416738	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1

Below the table, there is a "Select an instance" dropdown menu.

## Integrate Tomcat in CI/CD Pipeline

- Setup Tomcat Server:
- Provision a Linux EC2 instance for hosting the Tomcat server.
- Install Java on the EC2 instance to support Tomcat.
- Configure Tomcat by setting up necessary environment variables and permissions.
- Start the Tomcat server and verify its status.
- Access Tomcat Web UI on Port 8080:
- Once Tomcat is running, access its web interface using a web browser on port 8080.
- Verify that the Tomcat server is accessible and functioning correctly.
- Edit Manager App Error:
- Navigate to the Tomcat installation directory and locate the Manager App configuration files.
- Edit the context.xml files for the host-manager and manager applications to allow access.
- Save the changes and restart Tomcat for the configurations to take effect.
- Create Tomcat Users:
- Configure the tomcat-users.xml file to define users and roles for accessing the Tomcat Manager App.
- Add necessary roles and users with appropriate permissions.
- Save the changes and restart Tomcat to apply the user configurations.
- Install Tomcat Plugin in Jenkins:
- Access the Jenkins dashboard and navigate to "Manage Jenkins" > "Manage Plugins".
- Install the "Deploy to Container" plugin to enable deployment of artifacts to the Tomcat server.
- Configure Tomcat Server in Jenkins:
- In Jenkins, go to "Manage Jenkins" > "Configure System".
- Scroll down to the "Tomcat Servers" section and add a new Tomcat server configuration.
- Provide the necessary credentials and connection details for accessing the Tomcat server.
- Build Maven and Deploy to Tomcat Server:
- Create or configure a Jenkins job for building Maven projects.

- Add a build step to deploy the artifacts to the Tomcat server using the "Deploy to Container" plugin.
- Configure the plugin with the appropriate Tomcat server details and deployment settings.
- Automate Build and Deploy using Poll SCM:
- Enable SCM polling in the Jenkins job configuration to automatically trigger builds when changes are detected in the source code repository.



```

Windows PowerShell                               Windows PowerShell                               root@ip-172-31-27-86:/opt
Verifying      : libSM-1.2.3-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          4/9
Verifying      : libXi-1.7.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          5/9
Verifying      : libXinerama-1.1.4-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        6/9
Verifying      : libXrandr-1.5.2-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          7/9
Verifying      : libXt-1.2.0-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          8/9
Verifying      : libXtst-1.2.3-14.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          9/9

Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-27-86 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname tomcat-server.example.com
[root@ip-172-31-27-86 ~]# bash
[root@tomcat-server ~]# java --version
openjdk 17.0.10 2024-01-16 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Corretto-17.0.10.8.1 (build 17.0.10+8-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Corretto-17.0.10.8.1 (build 17.0.10+8-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[root@tomcat-server ~]# cd /opt
[root@tomcat-server opt]# wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-10/v10.1.23/bin/apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
--2024-04-24 12:43:47-- https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-10/v10.1.23/bin/apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
Resolving dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)... 151.101.2.132, 2a04:4e42::644
Connecting to dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)|151.101.2.132|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 12992318 (12M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz'

apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz      100%[=====] 12.39M --.-KB/s   in 0.1s
2024-04-24 12:43:48 (119 MB/s) - 'apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz' saved [12992318/12992318]

[root@tomcat-server opt]# ls
apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz  aws
[root@tomcat-server opt]# tar xvzf apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
tar (child): apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz: Cannot open: No such file or directory
tar (child): Error is not recoverable: exiting now
tar: Child returned status 2
tar: Error is not recoverable: exiting now
[root@tomcat-server opt]# tar -xvzf apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz

Windows PowerShell                               Windows PowerShell                               root@ip-172-31-27-86:/opt
Installing      : giflib-5.2.1-9.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          8/9
Installing      : java-17-amazon-corretto-1:17.0.10+8-1.amzn2023.1.x86_64          9/9
Running scriptlet: java-17-amazon-corretto-1:17.0.10+8-1.amzn2023.1.x86_64          9/9
Verifying      : giflib-5.2.1-9.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          1/9
Verifying      : java-17-amazon-corretto-1:17.0.10+8-1.amzn2023.1.x86_64          2/9
Verifying      : libICE-1.0.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          3/9
Verifying      : libSM-1.2.3-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          4/9
Verifying      : libXi-1.7.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          5/9
Verifying      : libXinerama-1.1.4-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        6/9
Verifying      : libXrandr-1.5.2-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          7/9
Verifying      : libXt-1.2.0-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          8/9
Verifying      : libXtst-1.2.3-14.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64          9/9

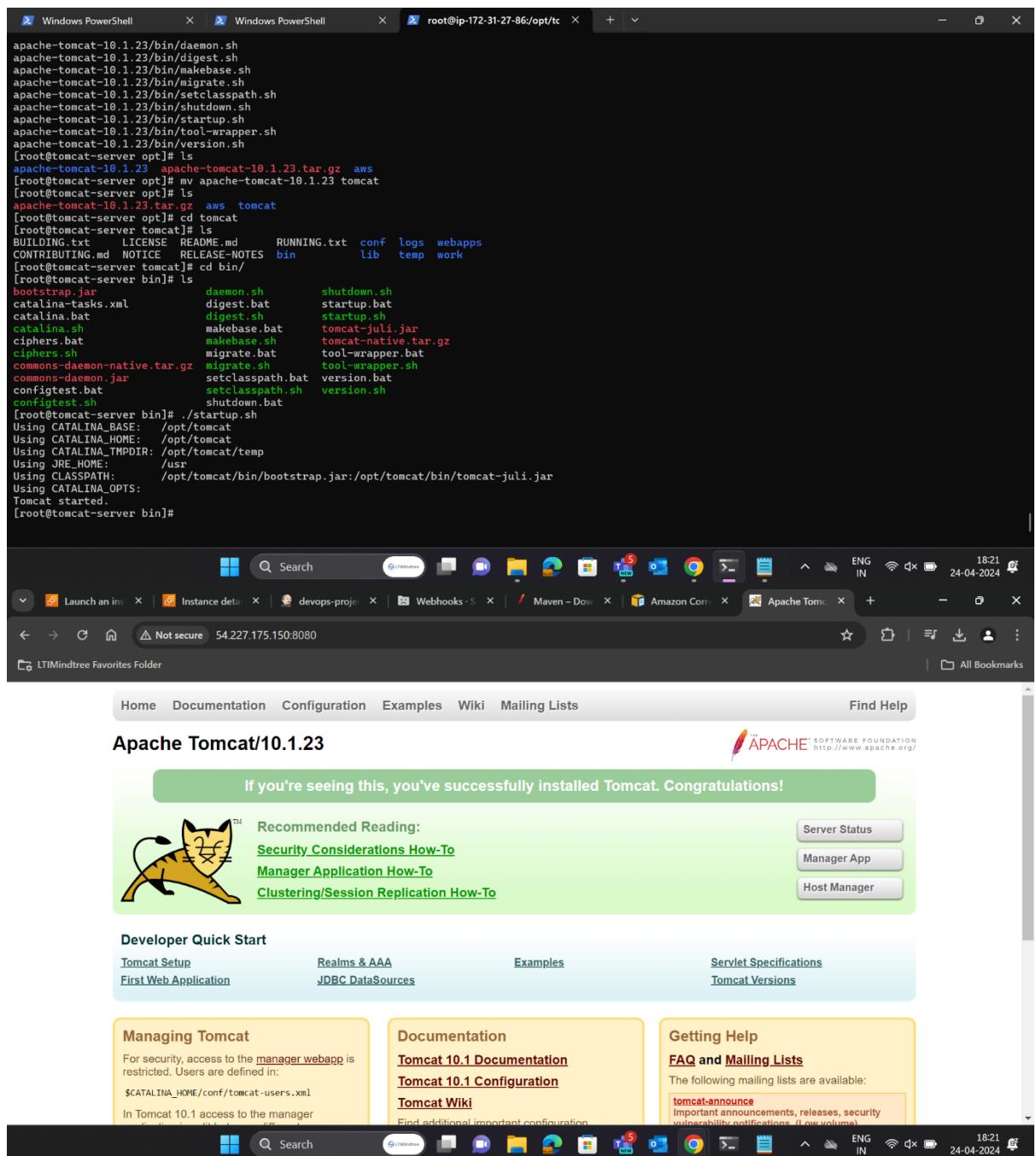
Installed:
giflib-5.2.1-9.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64      java-17-amazon-corretto-1:17.0.10+8-1.amzn2023.1.x86_64      libICE-1.0.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libSM-1.2.3-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libXi-1.7.10-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libXinerama-1.1.4-8.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libXrandr-1.5.2-6.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libXt-1.2.0-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libXtst-1.2.3-14.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-27-86 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname tomcat-server.example.com
[root@ip-172-31-27-86 ~]# bash
[root@tomcat-server ~]# java --version
openjdk 17.0.10 2024-01-16 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Corretto-17.0.10.8.1 (build 17.0.10+8-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Corretto-17.0.10.8.1 (build 17.0.10+8-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[root@tomcat-server ~]# cd /opt
[root@tomcat-server opt]# wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-10/v10.1.23/bin/apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
--2024-04-24 12:43:47-- https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-10/v10.1.23/bin/apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
Resolving dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)... 151.101.2.132, 2a04:4e42::644
Connecting to dlcdn.apache.org (dlcdn.apache.org)|151.101.2.132|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 12992318 (12M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz'

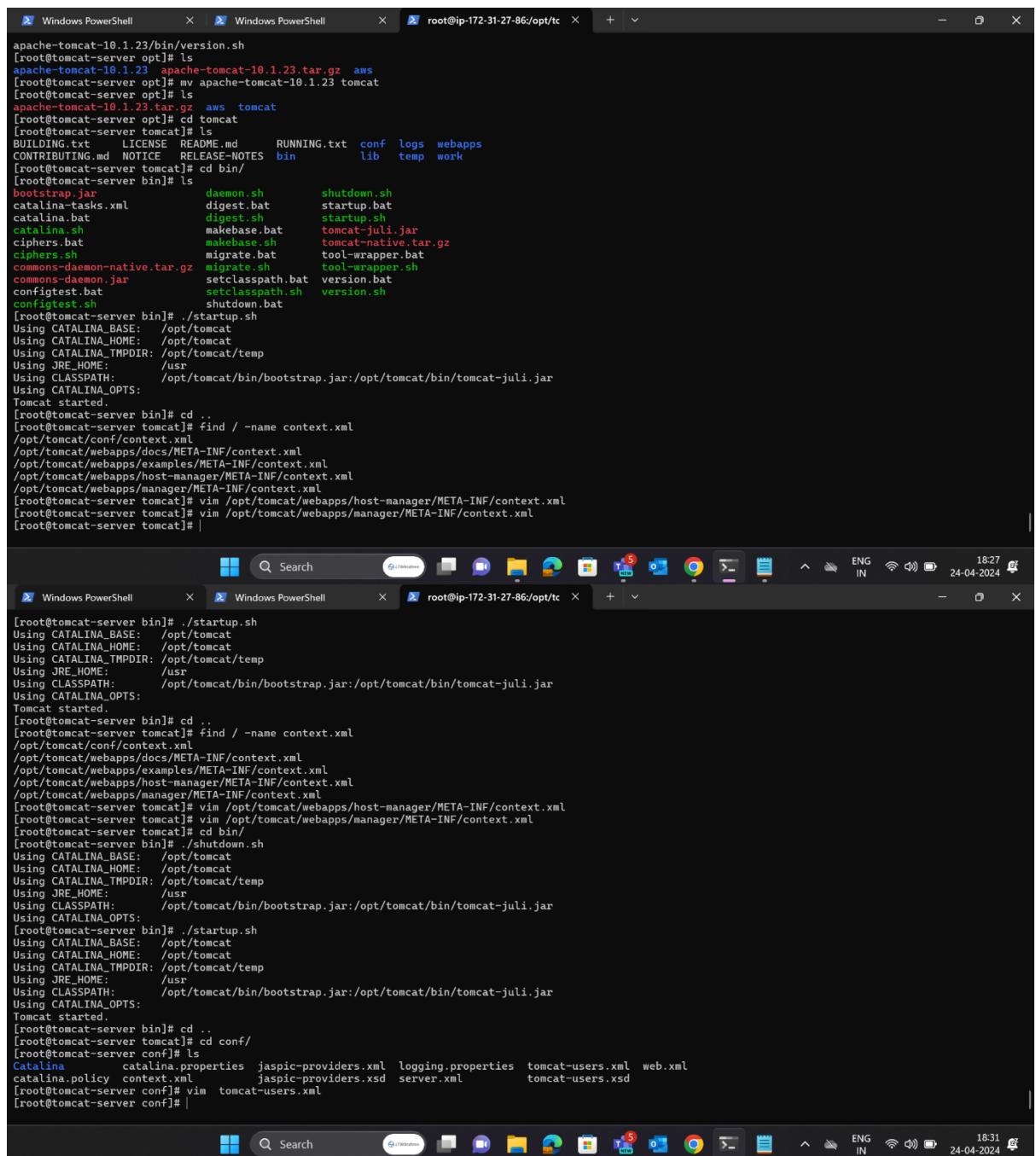
apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz      100%[=====] 12.39M --.-KB/s   in 0.1s
2024-04-24 12:43:48 (119 MB/s) - 'apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz' saved [12992318/12992318]

[root@tomcat-server opt]# ls
apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz  aws

```



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. At the top, there are three terminal windows titled "Windows PowerShell". The first window shows the contents of the "bin" directory for Apache Tomcat 10.1.23, including scripts like daemon.sh, digest.sh, makebase.sh, migrate.sh, shutdown.sh, startup.sh, tool-wrapper.sh, and version.sh. The second window shows the command to move the Tomcat directory to the root. The third window shows the directory structure of Tomcat, including BUILDING.txt, LICENSE, README.md, RUNNING.txt, conf, logs, and webapps. Below the terminals is a browser window with the URL <http://54.227.175.150:8080>. The browser title bar says "Apache Tomcat". The page content is the Apache Tomcat 10.1.23 welcome page, featuring a cartoon cat, recommended reading links (Security Considerations How-To, Manager Application How-To, Clustering/Session Replication How-To), developer quick start links (Tomcat Setup, First Web Application, Realms & AAA, JDBC DataSources, Examples, Servlet Specifications, Tomcat Versions), documentation links (Tomcat 10.1 Documentation, Tomcat 10.1 Configuration, Tomcat Wiki), and a getting help section (FAQ and Mailing Lists, tomcat-announce mailing list). The taskbar at the bottom shows various icons for system and application tasks.

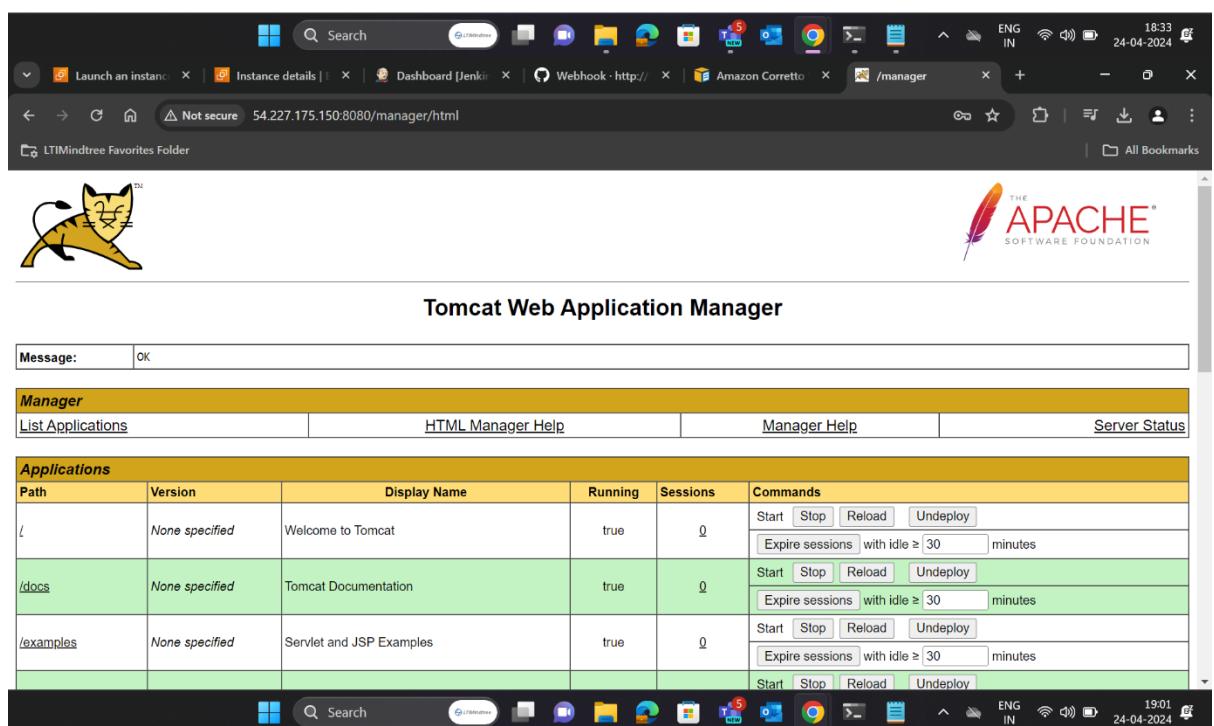
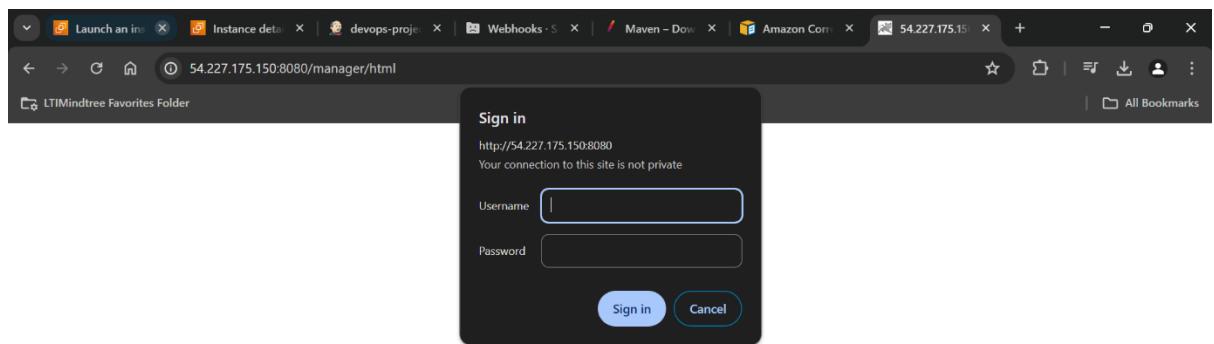


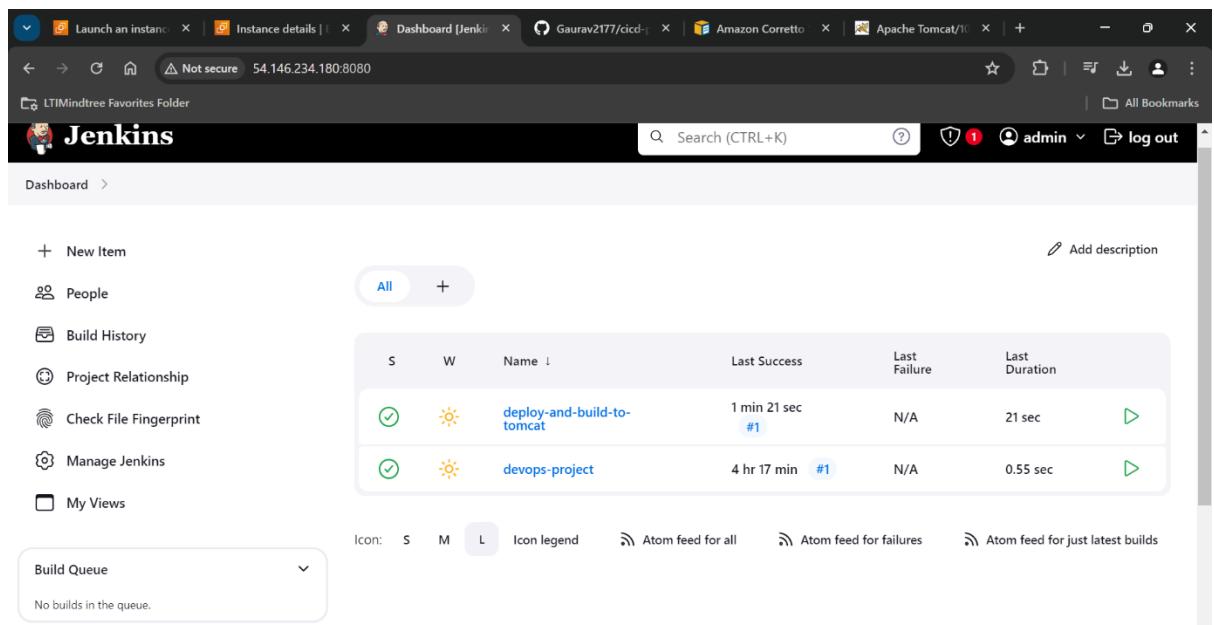
The screenshot shows three separate Windows PowerShell windows, each with a different title bar (Windows PowerShell, Windows PowerShell, and root@ip-172-31-27-86:/opt/tc). Each window displays a command-line session for configuring Apache Tomcat 10.1.23. The sessions are identical and show the following steps:

```
apache-tomcat-10.1.23/bin/version.sh
[root@tomcat-server opt]# ls
apache-tomcat-10.1.23 apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz
[root@tomcat-server opt]# mv apache-tomcat-10.1.23 tomcat
[root@tomcat-server opt]# ls
apache-tomcat-10.1.23.tar.gz aws tomcat
[root@tomcat-server opt]# cd tomcat
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# ls
BUILDING.txt LICENSE README.md RUNNING.txt conf logs webapps
CONTRIBUTING.md NOTICE RELEASE-NOTES bin lib temp work
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# cd bin/
[root@tomcat-server bin]# ls
bootstrap.jar daemon.sh shutdown.sh
catalina-tasks.xml digest.bat startup.bat
catalina.bat digest.sh startup.sh
catalina.sh makebase.bat tomcat-juli.jar
ciphers.bat makebase.sh tomcat-native.tar.gz
ciphers.sh migrate.bat tool-wrapper.bat
commons-daemon-native.tar.gz migrate.sh tool-wrapper.sh
commons-daemon.jar setclasspath.bat version.bat
confgen-test.bat setclasspath.sh version.sh
confgen-test.sh shutdown.bat
[root@tomcat-server bin]# ./startup.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@tomcat-server bin]# cd ..
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# find / -name context.xml
/opt/tomcat/conf/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/docs/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/examples/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# vim /opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# vim /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# |
```

```
[root@tomcat-server bin]# ./startup.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@tomcat-server bin]# cd ..
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# find / -name context.xml
/opt/tomcat/conf/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/docs/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/examples/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml
/opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# vim /opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# vim /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# cd bin/
[root@tomcat-server bin]# ./shutdown.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@tomcat-server bin]# ./startup.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/tomcat
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/tomcat/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/tomcat/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/tomcat/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@tomcat-server bin]# cd ..
[root@tomcat-server tomcat]# cd conf/
[root@tomcat-server conf]# ls
Catalina catalina.properties jaspic-providers.xml logging.properties tomcat-users.xml web.xml
catalina.policy context.xml jaspic-providers.xsd server.xml tomcat-users.xsd
[root@tomcat-server conf]# vim tomcat-users.xml
[root@tomcat-server conf]# |
```

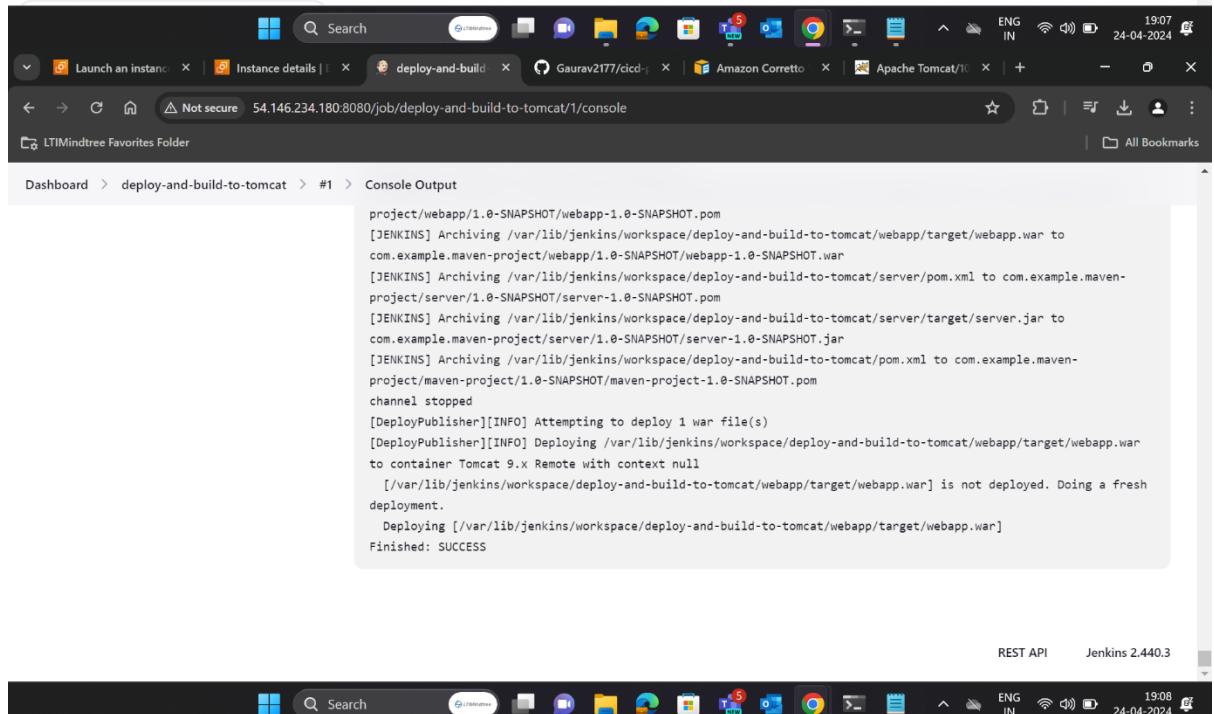




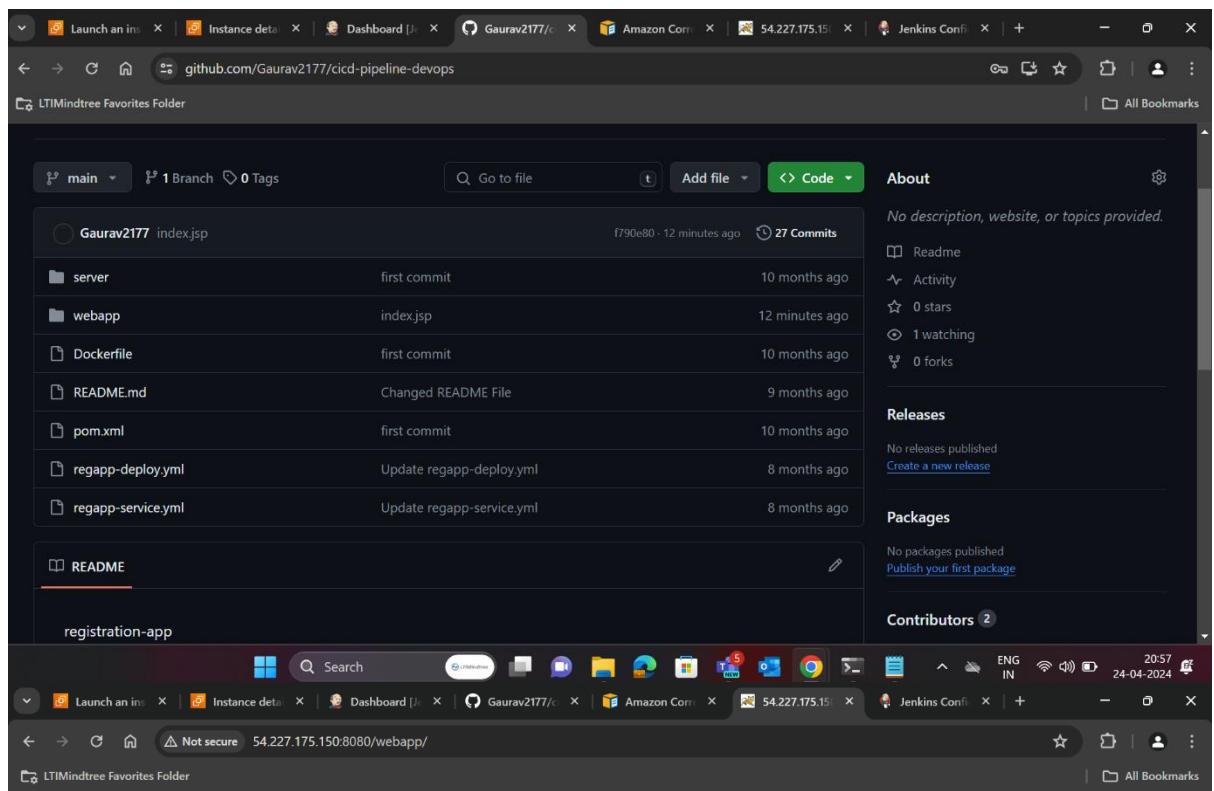
The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard with two successful builds listed:

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-to-tomcat	1 min 21 sec #1	N/A	21 sec
✓	☀️	devops-project	4 hr 17 min #1	N/A	0.55 sec

Build Queue: No builds in the queue.



```
project/webapp/1.0-SNAPSHOT/webapp-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/webapp/target/webapp.war to com.example.maven-project/webapp/1.0-SNAPSHOT/webapp-1.0-SNAPSHOT.war
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/server/pom.xml to com.example.maven-project/server/1.0-SNAPSHOT/server-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/server/target/server.jar to com.example.maven-project/server/1.0-SNAPSHOT/server-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/pom.xml to com.example.maven-project/maven-project/1.0-SNAPSHOT/maven-project-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
channel stopped
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Attempting to deploy 1 war file(s)
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Deploying /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/webapp/target/webapp.war to container Tomcat 9.x Remote with context null
[/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/webapp/target/webapp.war] is not deployed. Doing a fresh deployment.
Deploying [/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/deploy-and-build-to-tomcat/webapp/target/webapp.war]
Finished: SUCCESS
```



## Sample User Registration Web Application for my DevOps Project

Please fill in this form to create an account.

Enter Name	<input type="text" value="Enter Full Name"/>
Enter mobile	<input type="text" value="Enter mobile number"/>
Enter Email	<input type="text" value="Enter Email"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="Enter Password"/>
Repeat Password	<input type="password" value="Repeat Password"/>

By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#).

Already have an account? [Sign in](#).

**Thank You**

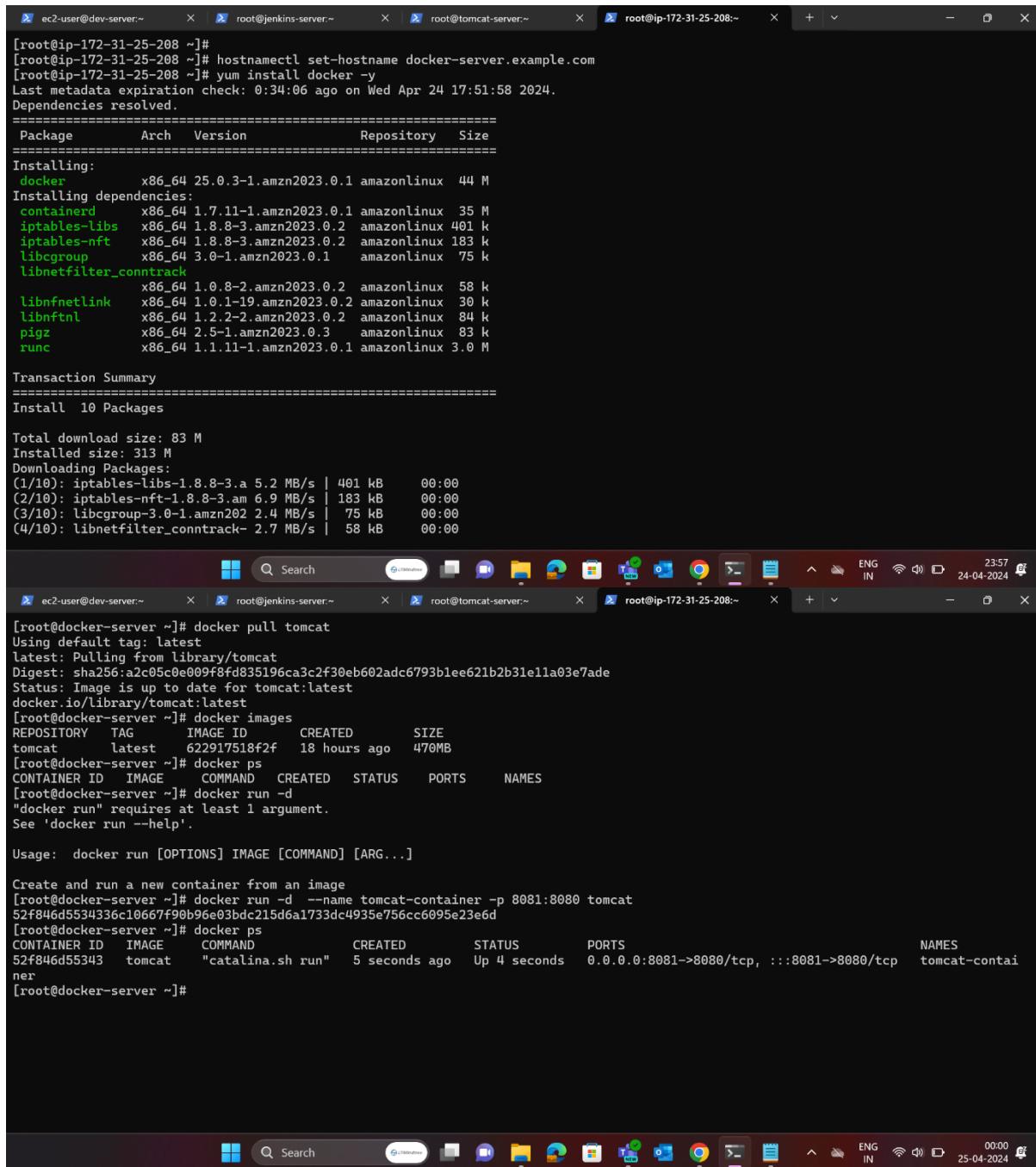
**See You Again**



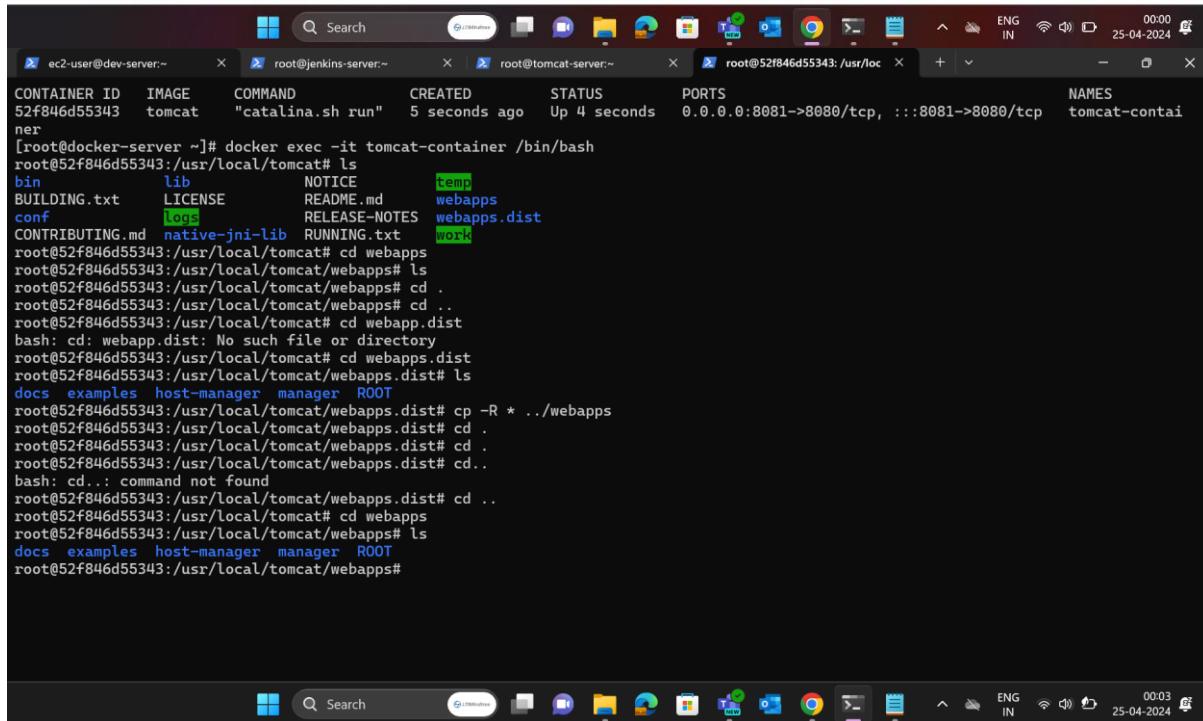
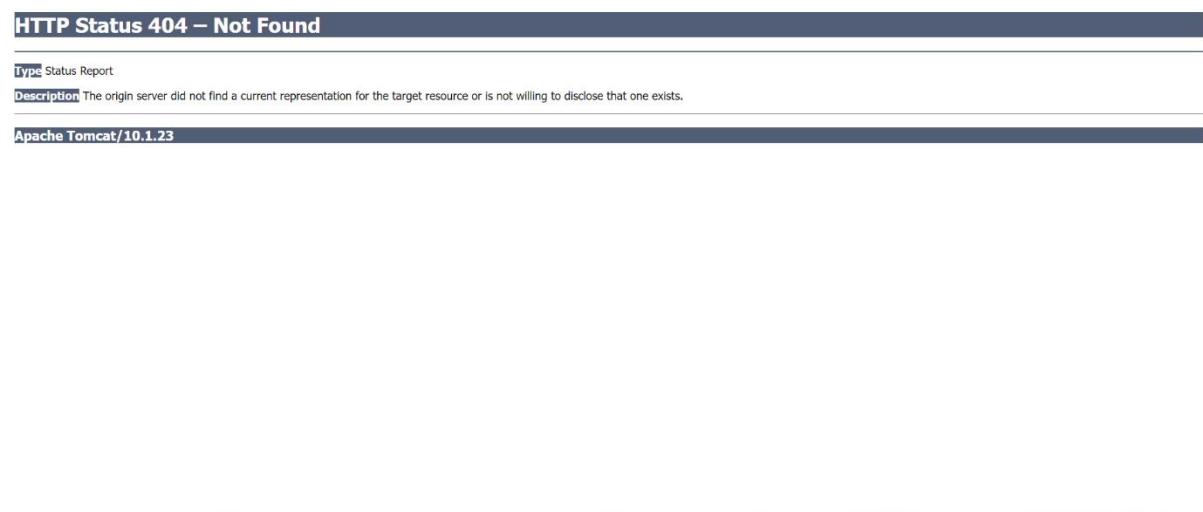
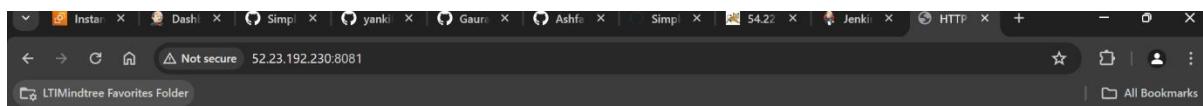
## Configure Docker Permissions:

- Ensure that the Docker daemon is running.
- Start the Docker service if it's not already running: `service docker start`.
- Build Docker Image:
- Navigate to the directory containing the Dockerfile: `cd /opt/docker`.
- Build the Docker image using the Dockerfile: `docker build -t tomcat:v1 ..`
- Run Docker Container:
- Start a Docker container based on the built image: `docker run -d --name tomcatv1 -p 8086:8080 tomcat:v1`.
- Verify Container Status:
- Check if the container is running: `docker ps`.
- Automate Build and Deployment on Docker Container:
- Create a shell script to automate the build and deployment process.
- In the script, navigate to the Dockerfile directory, build the image, and run the container.
- Integrate with Jenkins:
- On your Jenkins server, create a new Jenkins job for automating the Docker build and deployment process.
- Configure the job to execute the shell script created in the previous step.

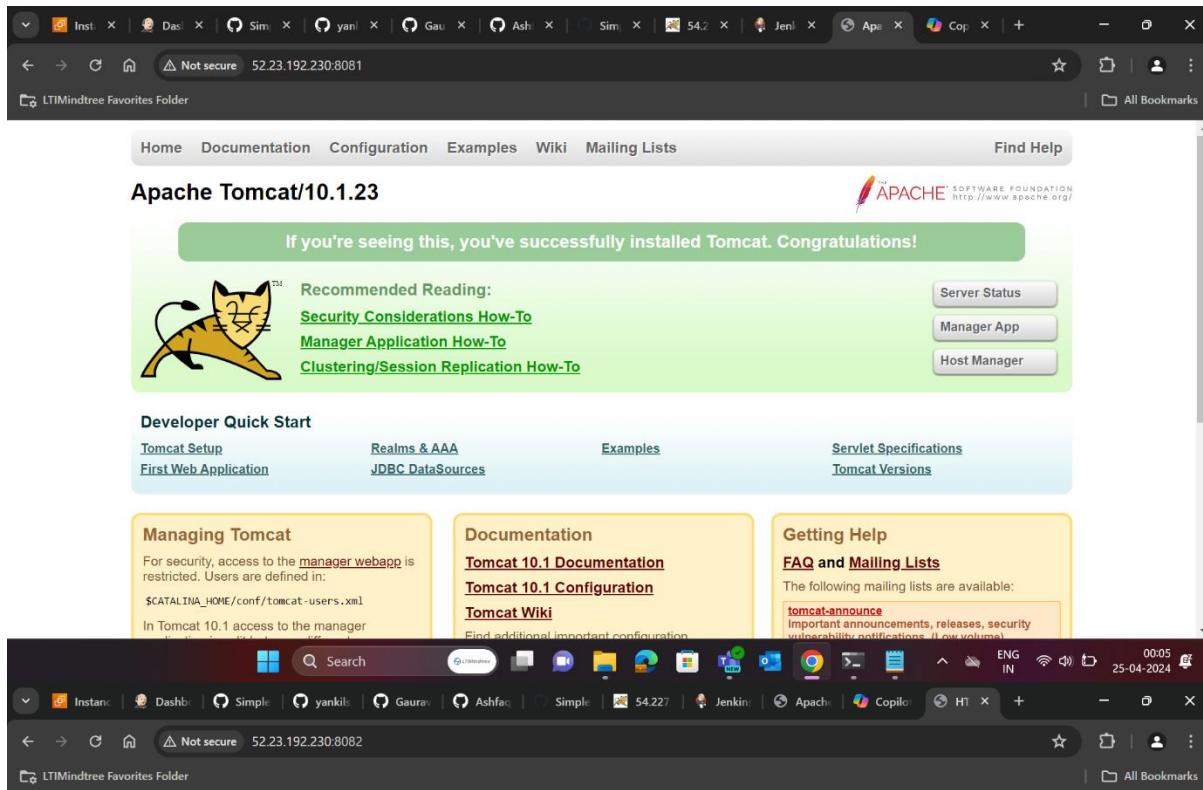
- Test the Jenkins job to ensure successful automation.



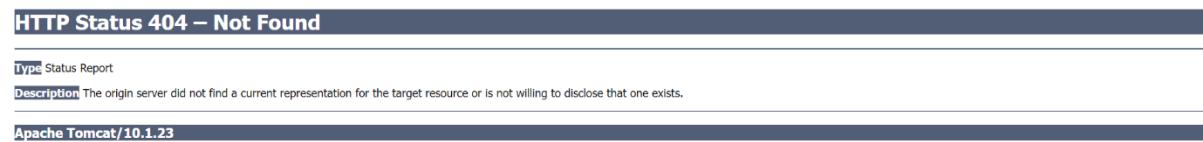
```
[root@ip-172-31-25-208 ~]# [root@ip-172-31-25-208 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname docker-server.example.com [root@ip-172-31-25-208 ~]# yum install docker -y Last metadata expiration check: 0:34:06 ago on Wed Apr 24 17:51:58 2024. Dependencies resolved. ===== Package      Arch    Version       Repository   Size ===== Installing: docker        x86_64  25.0.3-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux  44 M Installing dependencies: containerd     x86_64  1.7.11-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux  35 M iptables-libs x86_64  1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux  401 k iptables-nft  x86_64  1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux  183 k libcgroup     x86_64  3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux  75 k libnetfilter_conntrack x86_64  1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux  58 k libnfnetlink  x86_64  1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux  30 k libnftnl      x86_64  1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux  84 k pigz          x86_64  2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3  amazonlinux  83 k runc          x86_64  1.1.11-1.amzn2023.0.1  amazonlinux  3.0 M Transaction Summary ===== Install 10 Packages Total download size: 83 M Installed size: 313 M Downloading Packages: (1/10): iptables-libs-1.8.8-3.a 5.2 MB/s | 401 kB     00:00 (2/10): iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.am 6.9 MB/s | 183 kB     00:00 (3/10): libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn202 2.4 MB/s | 75 kB     00:00 (4/10): libnetfilter_conntrack- 2.7 MB/s | 58 kB     00:00 [root@docker-server ~]# docker pull tomcat Using default tag: latest latest: Pulling from library/tomcat Digest: sha256:a2c05c0e009f8fd835196ca3c2f30eb602adc6793blee621b2b31e11a03e7ade Status: Image is up to date for tomcat:latest docker.io/library/tomcat:latest [root@docker-server ~]# docker images REPOSITORY      TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED      SIZE tomcat          latest   622917518f2f  18 hours ago  470MB [root@docker-server ~]# docker ps CONTAINER ID      IMAGE      COMMAND      CREATED      STATUS      PORTS      NAMES [root@docker-server ~]# docker run -d "docker run" requires at least 1 argument. See 'docker run --help'. Usage: docker run [OPTIONS] IMAGE [COMMAND] [ARG...] Create and run a new container from an image [root@docker-server ~]# docker run -d --name tomcat-container -p 8081:8080 tomcat 52f846d5534336c10667f90b96e03bdc215d6a1733dc4935e756cc6095e23e6d [root@docker-server ~]# docker ps CONTAINER ID      IMAGE      COMMAND      CREATED      STATUS      PORTS      NAMES 52f846d55343   tomcat      "catalina.sh run"  5 seconds ago  Up 4 seconds  0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp, :::8081->8080/tcp      tomcat-contai ner [root@docker-server ~]#
```



```
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
52f846d55343 tomcat "catalina.sh run" 5 seconds ago Up 4 seconds 0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp, :::8081->8080/tcp tomcat-contai
ner
[root@docker-server ~]# docker exec -it tomcat-container /bin/bash
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# ls
bin lib NOTICE temp
BUILDING.txt LICENSE README.md webapps
conf logs RELEASE-NOTES webapps.dist
CONTRIBUTING.md native-jni-lib RUNNING.txt work
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# ls
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapp.dist
bash: cd: webapp.dist: No such file or directory
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps.dist
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# ls
docs examples host-manager manager ROOT
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cp -R * ../webapps
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
bash: cd: command not found
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# ls
docs examples host-manager manager ROOT
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps#
```

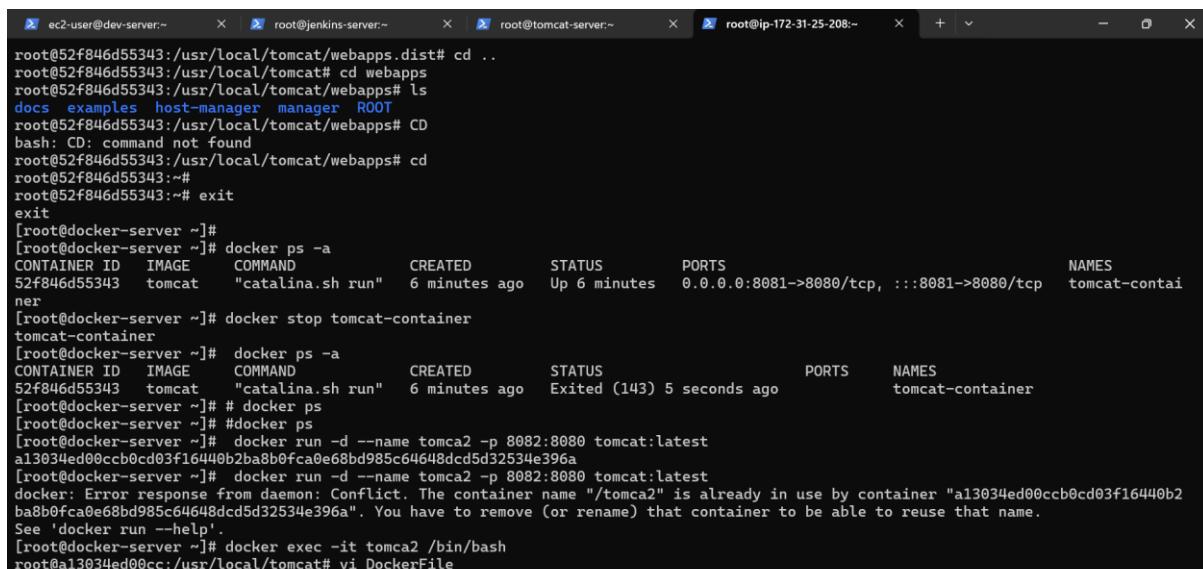


The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat 10.1.23 homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Home, Documentation, Configuration, Examples, Wiki, and Mailing Lists. On the right, there's a "Find Help" button. Below the navigation is the Apache logo. A green banner says "If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!". To the left is a cartoon cat icon. To the right are buttons for Server Status, Manager App, and Host Manager. Underneath, there's a "Developer Quick Start" section with links to Tomcat Setup, First Web Application, Realms & AAA, JDBC DataSources, Examples, Servlet Specifications, and Tomcat Versions. There are also three main sections: "Managing Tomcat", "Documentation", and "Getting Help". The "Documentation" section links to Tomcat 10.1 Documentation, Tomcat 10.1 Configuration, and Tomcat Wiki. The "Getting Help" section links to FAQ and Mailing Lists, with a note about the tomcat-announce mailing list.

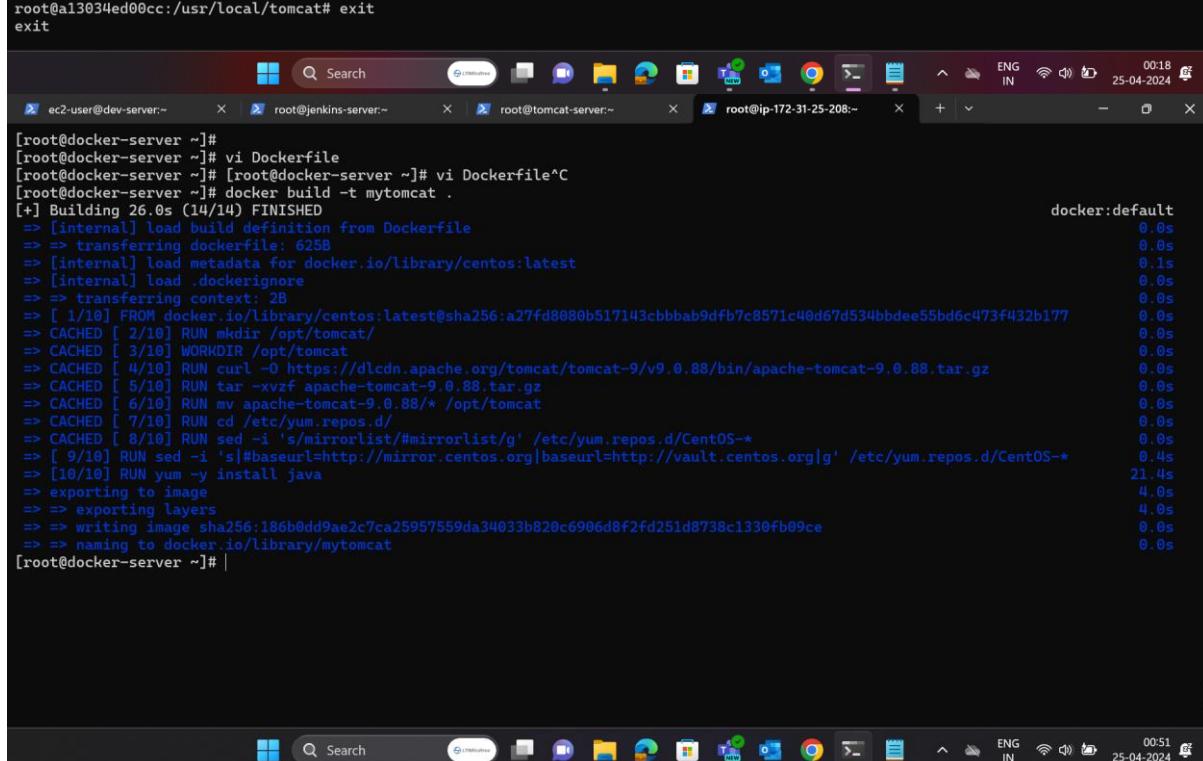


The screenshot shows an "HTTP Status 404 – Not Found" error page. The title bar says "HTTP Status 404 – Not Found". Below it, there's a "Type" status report and a "Description" section stating that the origin server did not find a current representation for the target resource or is not willing to disclose that one exists. At the bottom, it says "Apache Tomcat/10.1.23". The browser interface at the top includes a search bar, a taskbar with various icons, and system status indicators like battery level and signal strength.

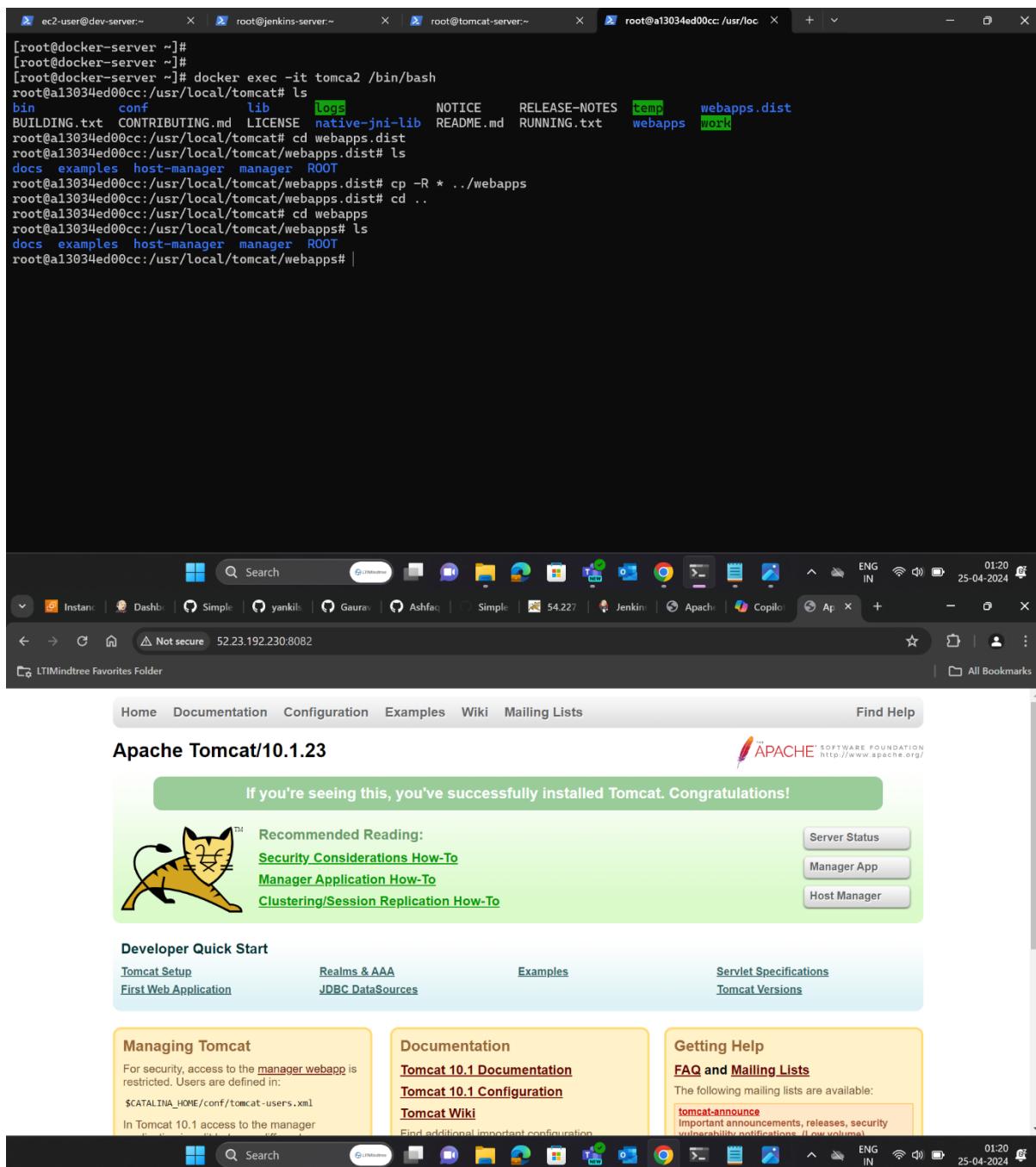




```
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# ls
docs examples host-manager manager ROOT
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# CD
bash: CD: command not found
root@52f846d55343:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# cd
root@52f846d55343:~#
root@52f846d55343:~# exit
exit
[root@docker-server ~]#
[root@docker-server ~]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
52f846d55343 tomcat "catalina.sh run" 6 minutes ago Up 6 minutes 0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp, :::8081->8080/tcp tomcat-contai
ner
[root@docker-server ~]# docker stop tomcat-container
tomcat-container
[root@docker-server ~]# docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
52f846d55343 tomcat "catalina.sh run" 6 minutes ago Exited (143) 5 seconds ago
[root@docker-server ~]# # docker ps
[root@docker-server ~]# # docker ps
[root@docker-server ~]# docker run -d --name tomca2 -p 8082:8080 tomcat:latest
a13034ed0ccb0cd03f16440b2ba8b0fc0e68bd985c64648cd5d32534e396a
[root@docker-server ~]# docker run -d --name tomca2 -p 8082:8080 tomcat:latest
docker: Error response from daemon: Conflict. The container name "/tomca2" is already in use by container "a13034ed0ccb0cd03f16440b2
ba8b0fc0e68bd985c64648cd5d32534e396a". You have to remove (or rename) that container to be able to reuse that name.
See 'docker run --help'.
[root@docker-server ~]# docker exec -it tomca2 /bin/bash
root@a13034ed0ccb0cd03f16440b2ba8b0fc0e68bd985c64648cd5d32534e396a:~#
bash: vi: command not found
root@a13034ed0ccb0cd03f16440b2ba8b0fc0e68bd985c64648cd5d32534e396a:~# exit
exit
```



```
[root@docker-server ~]#
[root@docker-server ~]# vi Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# [root@docker-server ~]# vi Dockerfile^C
[root@docker-server ~]# docker build -t mytomcat .
[+] Building 26.0s (14/14) FINISHED                                            docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                      0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 625B                                         0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/centos:latest        0.1s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                         0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                         0.0s
=> [ 1/10] FROM docker.io/library/centos:latest@sha256:a27fd8680b517143cbbb9dfb7c8571c40d67d534bbdee55bd6c473f432b177 0.0s
=> CACHED [ 2/10] RUN mkdir /opt/tomcat                                0.0s
=> CACHED [ 3/10] WORKDIR /opt/tomcat                                 0.0s
=> CACHED [ 4/10] RUN curl -O https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.88/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.88.tar.gz 0.0s
=> CACHED [ 5/10] RUN tar -xvzf apache-tomcat-9.0.88.tar.gz           0.0s
=> CACHED [ 6/10] RUN mv apache-tomcat-9.0.88/* /opt/tomcat            0.0s
=> CACHED [ 7/10] RUN cd /etc/yum.repos.d/                             0.0s
=> CACHED [ 8/10] RUN sed -i 's/mirrorlist/#mirrorlist/g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
=> [ 9/10] RUN sed -i 's#\baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org#\baseurl=http://vault.centos.org#g' /etc/yum.repos.d/CentOS-*
=> [10/10] RUN yum -y install java                                     21.4s
=> exporting to image                                                 4.0s
=> => exporting layers                                              4.0s
=> => writing image sha256:186b0dd9ae2c7ca25957559da34033b820c6906d8f2fd251d8738c1330fb09ce 0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/library/mytomcat                            0.0s
[root@docker-server ~]#
```



The terminal window shows the following command sequence:

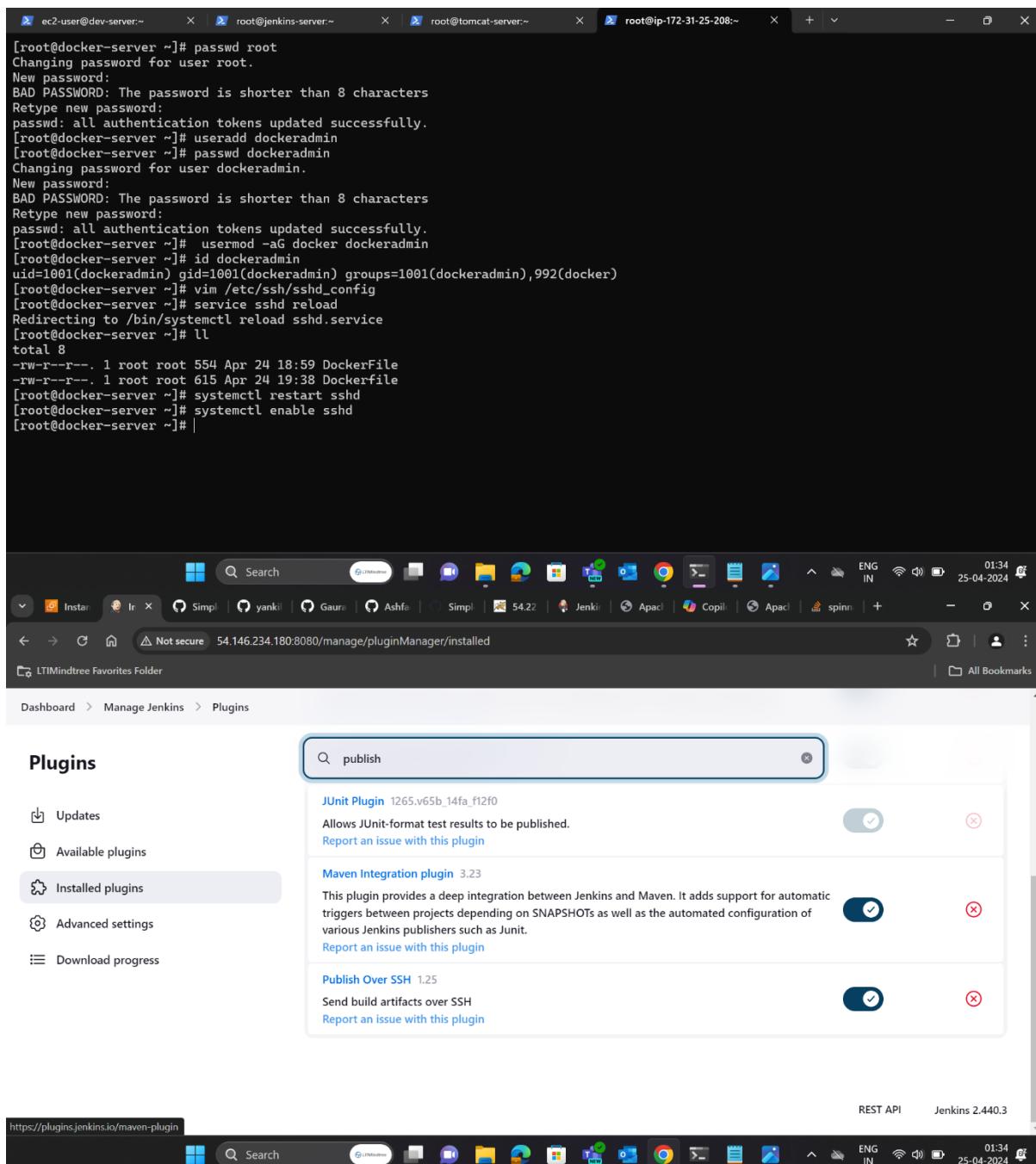
```
[root@docker-server ~]# [root@docker-server ~]# [root@docker-server ~]# docker exec -it tomcat2 /bin/bash
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat# ls
bin    conf    lib    Logs    NOTICE    RELEASE-NOTES  temp    webapps.dist
BUILDING.txt  CONTRIBUTING.md  LICENSE  native-jni-lib  README.md  RUNNING.txt  webapps  work
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps.dist
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# ls
docs  examples  host-manager  manager  ROOT
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cp -R * ../webapps
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist# cd ..
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat# cd webapps
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# ls
docs  examples  host-manager  manager  ROOT
root@a13034ed00cc:/usr/local/tomcat/webapps# |
```

The browser window displays the Apache Tomcat 10.1.23 welcome page at [52.23.192.230:8080](http://52.23.192.230:8080). The page includes a green banner stating "If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!" and features a cartoon cat icon.

Key sections of the page include:

- Developer Quick Start:** Links to Tomcat Setup, First Web Application, Realms & AAA, JDBC DataSources, Examples, and Servlet Specifications.
- Recommended Reading:** Security Considerations How-To, Manager Application How-To, and Clustering/Session Replication How-To.
- Documentation:** Links to Tomcat 10.1 Documentation, Tomcat 10.1 Configuration, and Tomcat Wiki.
- Getting Help:** FAQ and Mailing Lists, with a note about the tomcat-announce mailing list for important announcements.

The browser status bar shows the date as 25-04-2024 and the time as 01:20.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with four tabs and a browser window below it.

**Terminal Content:**

```
[root@docker-server ~]# passwd root
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@docker-server ~]# useradd dockeradmin
[root@docker-server ~]# passwd dockeradmin
Changing password for user dockeradmin.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is shorter than 8 characters
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@docker-server ~]# usermod -aG docker dockeradmin
[root@docker-server ~]# id dockeradmin
uid=1001(dockeradmin) gid=1001(dockeradmin),992(docker)
[root@docker-server ~]# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[root@docker-server ~]# service sshd reload
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl reload sshd.service
[root@docker-server ~]# ll
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 554 Apr 24 18:59 DockerFile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 615 Apr 24 19:38 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# systemctl restart sshd
[root@docker-server ~]# systemctl enable sshd
[root@docker-server ~]# |
```

**Browser Content:**

The browser is displaying the Jenkins plugin manager interface at <https://54.146.234.180:8080/manage/pluginManager/installed>. The search bar contains "publish".

**Plugins Installed:**

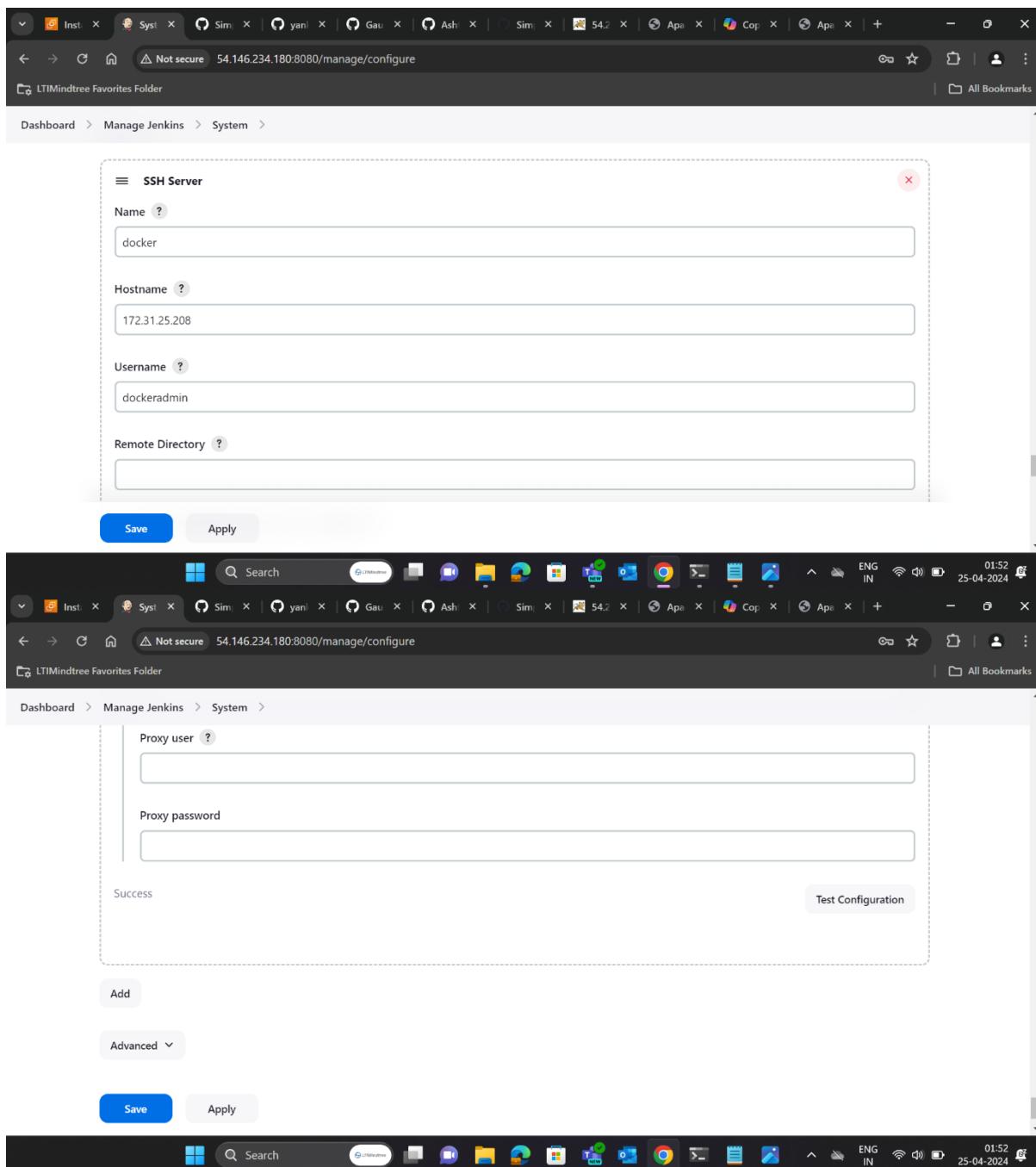
- JUnit Plugin** 1265.v65b\_14fa\_f12f0
- Maven Integration plugin** 3.23
- Publish Over SSH** 1.25

**Available Plugins:**

- Updates**
- Available plugins**
- Installed plugins** (selected)
- Advanced settings**
- Download progress**

**Bottom Navigation:**

REST API Jenkins 2.440.3



The screenshot shows two consecutive screenshots of the Jenkins 'System' configuration page, specifically under the 'Manage Jenkins' section.

**Screenshot 1: SSH Server Configuration**

This section allows you to configure an SSH server for remote access. The fields are:

- Name:** docker
- Hostname:** 172.31.25.208
- Username:** dockeradmin
- Remote Directory:** (empty field)

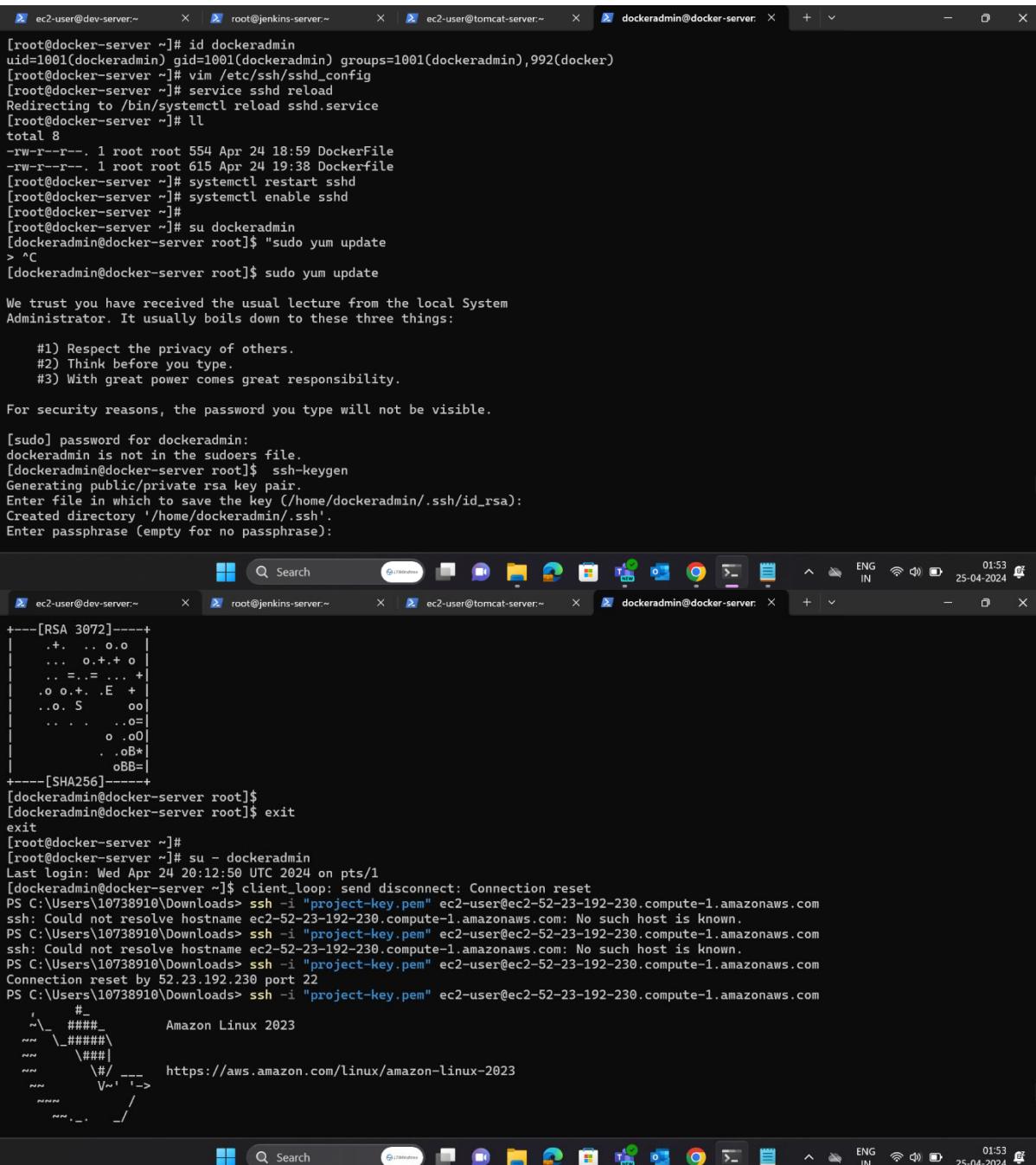
At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

**Screenshot 2: Proxy user Configuration**

This section allows you to configure a proxy user for Jenkins. The fields are:

- Proxy user:** (empty field)
- Proxy password:** (empty field)

Below these fields, there is a 'Success' message and a 'Test Configuration' button. At the bottom are 'Add', 'Advanced', 'Save', and 'Apply' buttons.



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom containing five icons: File Explorer, Task View, Start, Taskbar settings, and a search bar. The system tray on the right shows the date (25-04-2024), time (01:53), battery status, and network connection.

The main window area displays five terminal sessions:

- [ec2-user@dev-server:~]
- [root@jenkins-server:~]
- [ec2-user@tomcat-server:~]
- [dockeradmin@docker-server:~]
- [root@docker-server:~]

The terminal session [root@docker-server:~] contains the following commands and output:

```
[root@docker-server ~]# id dockeradmin
uid=1001(dockeradmin) gid=1001(dockeradmin) groups=1001(dockeradmin),992(docker)
[root@docker-server ~]# vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[root@docker-server ~]# service sshd reload
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl reload sshd.service
[root@docker-server ~]# ll
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 554 Apr 24 18:59 DockerFile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 615 Apr 24 19:38 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# systemctl restart sshd
[root@docker-server ~]# systemctl enable sshd
[root@docker-server ~]#
[root@docker-server ~]# su dockeradmin
[dockeradmin@docker-server root]$ "sudo yum update
> ^C
[dockeradmin@docker-server root]$ sudo yum update

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

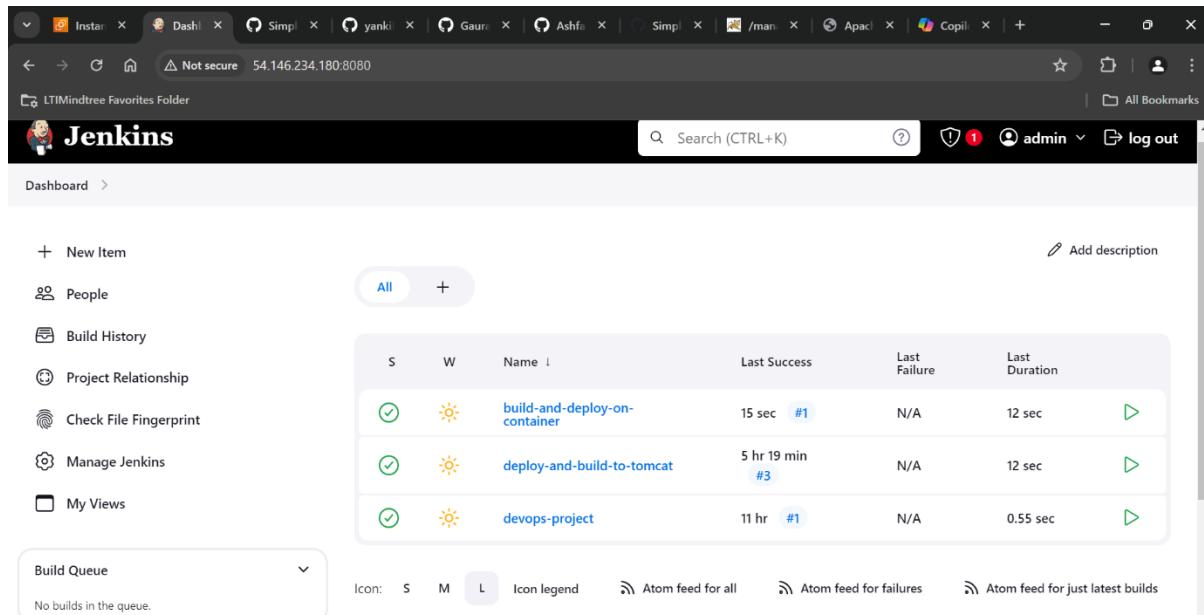
#1) Respect the privacy of others.
#2) Think before you type.
#3) With great power comes great responsibility.

For security reasons, the password you type will not be visible.

[sudo] password for dockeradmin:
dockeradmin is not in the sudoers file.
[dockeradmin@docker-server root]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/dockeradmin/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/dockeradmin/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
```

The terminal session [root@docker-server:~] shows the generation of RSA and SHA256 keys:

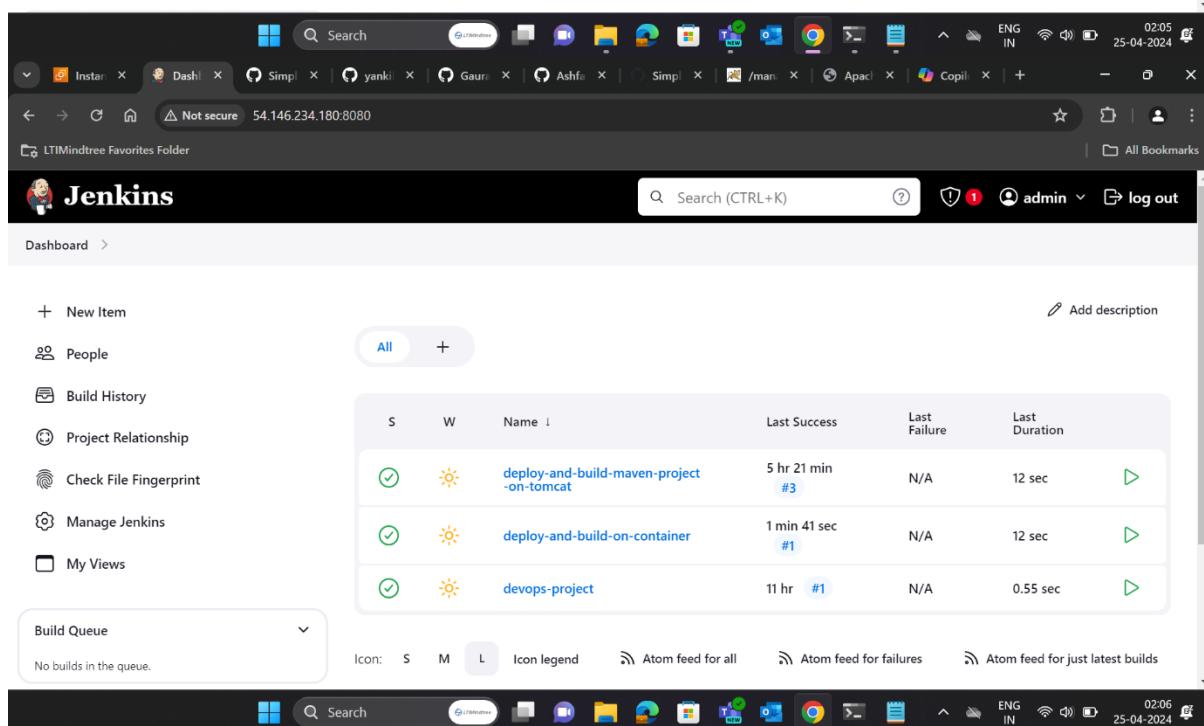
```
+---[RSA 3072]---+
.+. .o.o
... o.+.o |
... =.= ... +
..o o.+..E +
..o. S oo|
... . .o=
o ..o0|
. .OB*
oBB=|
+---[SHA256]---+
[dockeradmin@docker-server root]$
[dockeradmin@docker-server root]$ exit
exit
[root@docker-server ~]#
[root@docker-server ~]# su - dockeradmin
Last login: Wed Apr 24 20:12:50 UTC 2024 on pts/1
[dockeradmin@docker-server ~]$ client_loop: send disconnect: Connection reset
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com
ssh: Could not resolve hostname ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com: No such host is known.
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com
ssh: Could not resolve hostname ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com: No such host is known.
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Connection reset by 52.23.192.230 port 22
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-52-23-192-230.compute-1.amazonaws.com
#
~\_ ##### Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \_\#\#\#\#
~~ \#\#\#
~~ \#/ --> https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~ V~'-->
~~ /
```



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard with three successful builds listed:

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	build-and-deploy-on-container	15 sec #1	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-to-tomcat	5 hr 19 min #3	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	devops-project	11 hr #1	N/A	0.55 sec

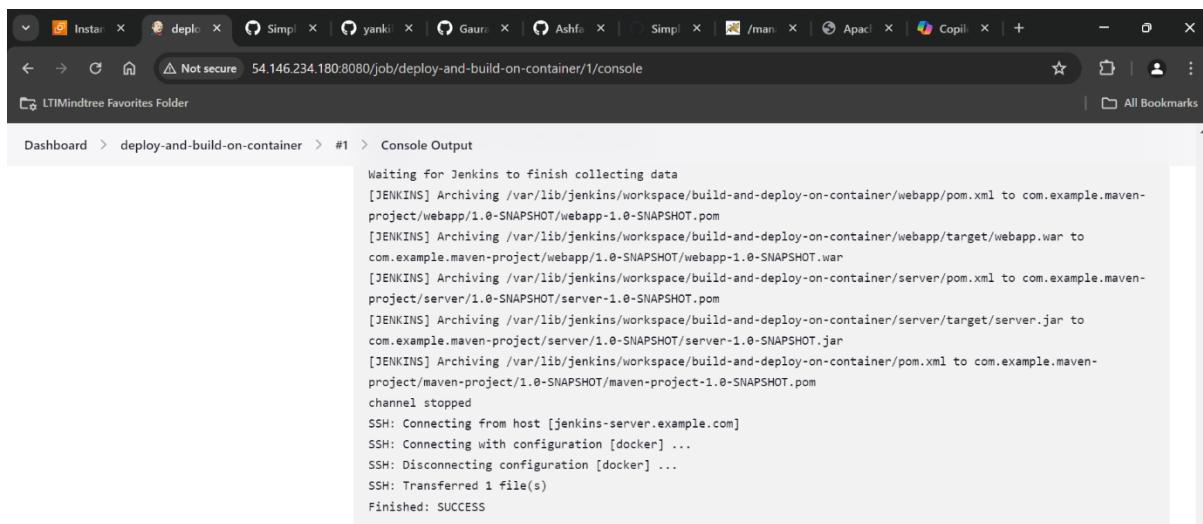
Build Queue: No builds in the queue.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard with three successful builds listed:

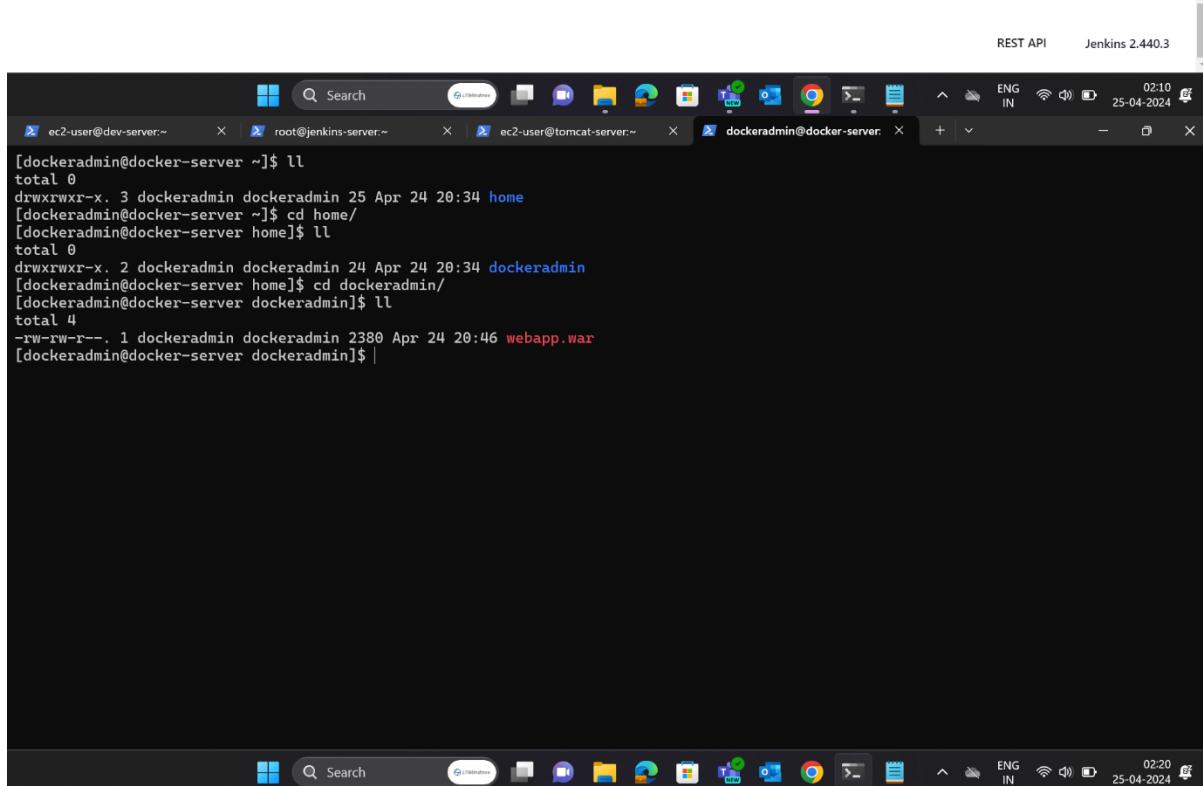
S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-maven-project-on-tomcat	5 hr 21 min #3	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-on-container	1 min 41 sec #1	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	devops-project	11 hr #1	N/A	0.55 sec

Build Queue: No builds in the queue.



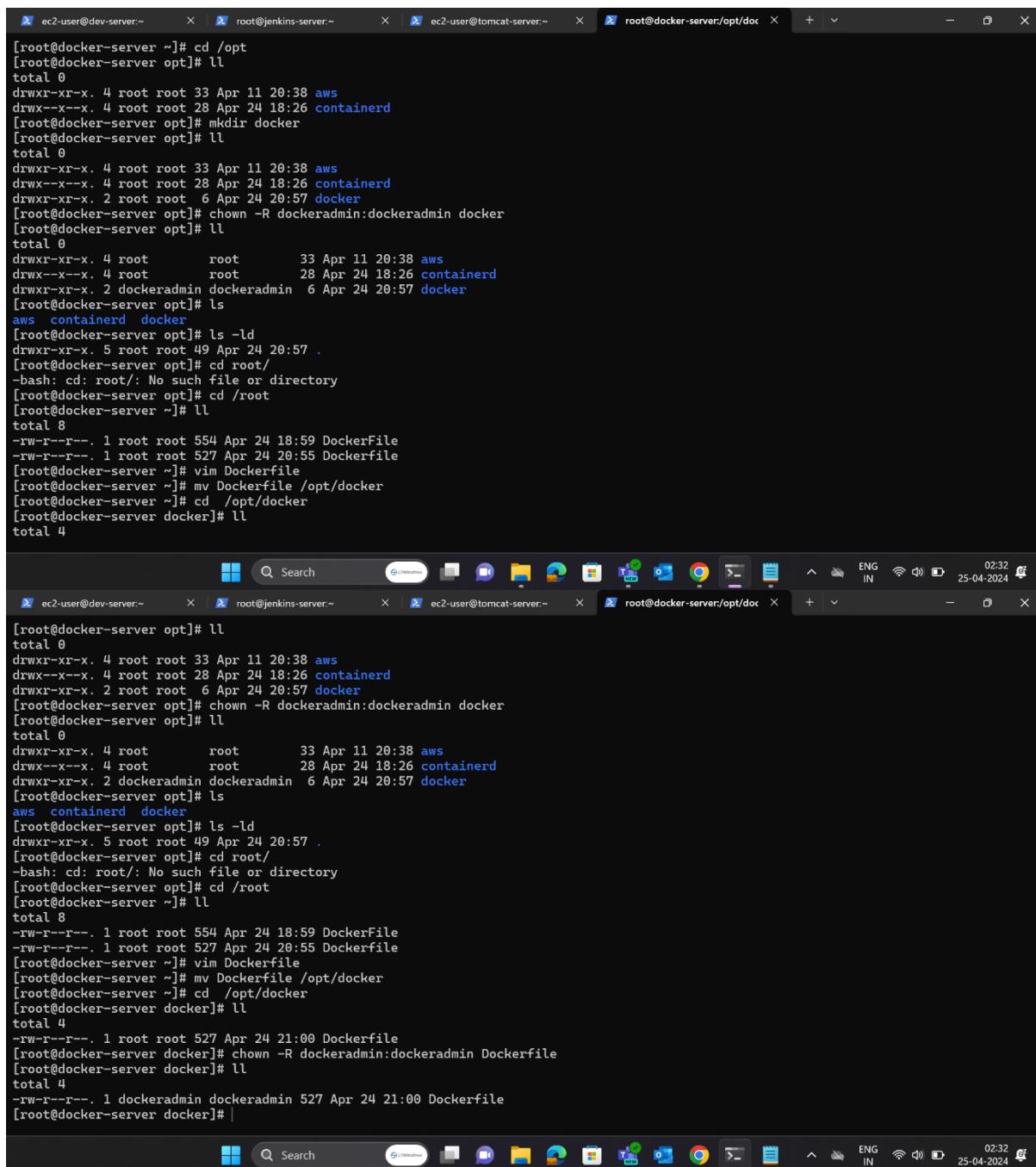
The screenshot shows a browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Not secure 54.146.234.180:8080/job/deploy-and-build-on-container/1/console". The page content is a Jenkins console log for a build step named "#1". The log output is as follows:

```
Waiting for Jenkins to finish collecting data
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/build-and-deploy-on-container/webapp/pom.xml to com.example.maven-project/webapp/1.0-SNAPSHOT/webapp-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/build-and-deploy-on-container/webapp/target/webapp.war to com.example.maven-project/webapp/1.0-SNAPSHOT/webapp-1.0-SNAPSHOT.war
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/build-and-deploy-on-container/server/pom.xml to com.example.maven-project/server/1.0-SNAPSHOT/server-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/build-and-deploy-on-container/server/target/server.jar to com.example.maven-project/server/1.0-SNAPSHOT/server-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar
[JENKINS] Archiving /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/build-and-deploy-on-container/pom.xml to com.example.maven-project/maven-project/1.0-SNAPSHOT/maven-project-1.0-SNAPSHOT.pom
channel stopped
SSH: Connecting from host [jenkins-server.example.com]
SSH: Connecting with configuration [docker] ...
SSH: Disconnecting configuration [docker] ...
SSH: Transferred 1 file(s)
Finished: SUCCESS
```

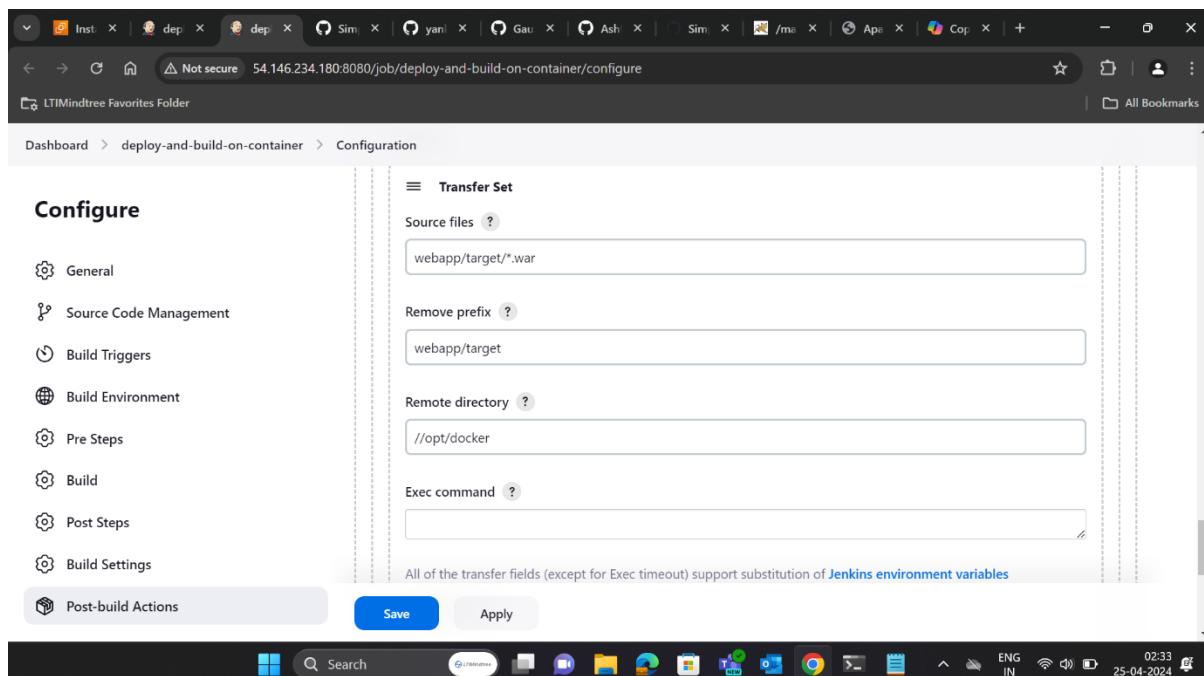
  


The screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with several open terminal windows. The visible titles include "ec2-user@dev-server:~" (blue icon), "root@jenkins-server:~" (blue icon), "ec2-user@tomcat-server:~" (blue icon), and "dockeradmin@docker-server:~" (blue icon). The terminal window for "dockeradmin@docker-server:~" contains the following command-line session:

```
[dockeradmin@docker-server ~]$ ll
total 0
drwxrwxr-x. 3 dockeradmin dockeradmin 25 Apr 24 20:34 home
[dockeradmin@docker-server ~]$ cd home/
[dockeradmin@docker-server home]$ ll
total 0
drwxrwxr-x. 2 dockeradmin dockeradmin 24 Apr 24 20:34 dockeradmin
[dockeradmin@docker-server home]$ cd dockeradmin/
[dockeradmin@docker-server dockeradmin]$ ll
total 4
-rw-rw-r--. 1 dockeradmin dockeradmin 2380 Apr 24 20:46 webapp.war
[dockeradmin@docker-server dockeradmin]$ |
```

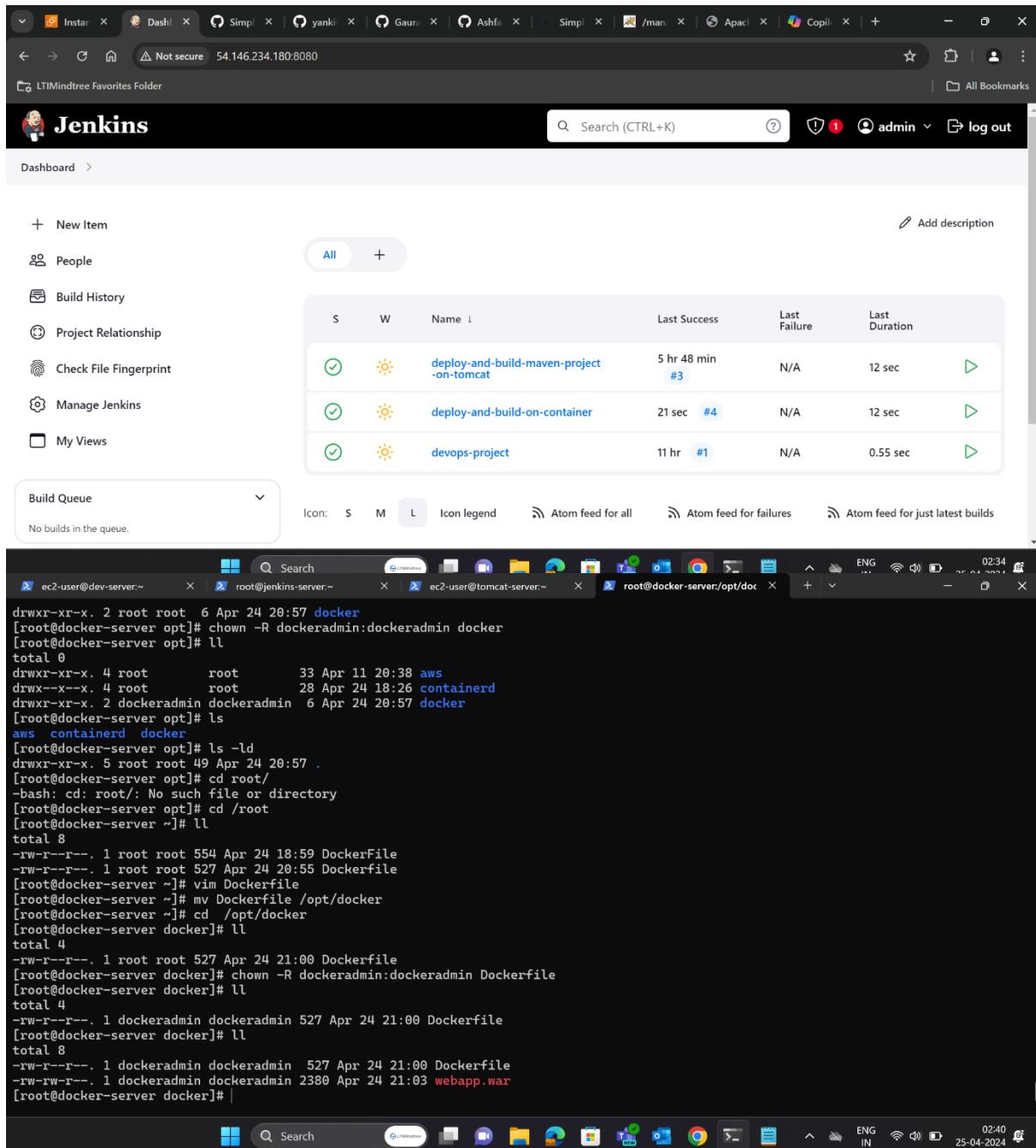


```
[root@docker-server ~]# cd /opt
[root@docker-server opt]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
drwx--x--x. 4 root root 28 Apr 24 18:26 containerd
[root@docker-server opt]# mkdir docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root      root      33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
drwx--x--x. 4 root      root      28 Apr 24 18:26 containerd
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root      root      6 Apr 24 20:57 docker
[root@docker-server opt]# chown -R dockeradmin:dockeradmin docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root      root      33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
drwx--x--x. 4 root      root      28 Apr 24 18:26 containerd
drwxr-xr-x. 2 dockeradmin dockeradmin 6 Apr 24 20:57 docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ls
aws containerd docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ls -ld
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 49 Apr 24 20:57 .
[root@docker-server opt]# cd root/
-bash: cd: root/: No such file or directory
[root@docker-server opt]# cd /root
[root@docker-server ~]# ll
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 554 Apr 24 18:59 DockerFile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 527 Apr 24 20:55 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# vim Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# mv Dockerfile /opt/docker
[root@docker-server ~]# cd /opt/docker
[root@docker-server docker]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 554 Apr 24 18:59 DockerFile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 527 Apr 24 20:55 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# chown -R dockeradmin:dockeradmin Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 dockeradmin dockeradmin 527 Apr 24 21:00 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# |
```



The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a job named 'deploy-and-build-on-container'. The left sidebar lists various configuration sections: General, Source Code Management, Build Triggers, Build Environment, Pre Steps, Build, Post Steps, Build Settings, and Post-build Actions. The 'Post-build Actions' section is currently selected. On the right, under the 'Transfer Set' heading, there are four input fields: 'Source files' containing 'webapp/target/\*.war', 'Remove prefix' containing 'webapp/target', 'Remote directory' containing '//opt/docker', and 'Exec command' which is empty. A note at the bottom states: 'All of the transfer fields (except for Exec timeout) support substitution of Jenkins environment variables'. At the bottom of the configuration page, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

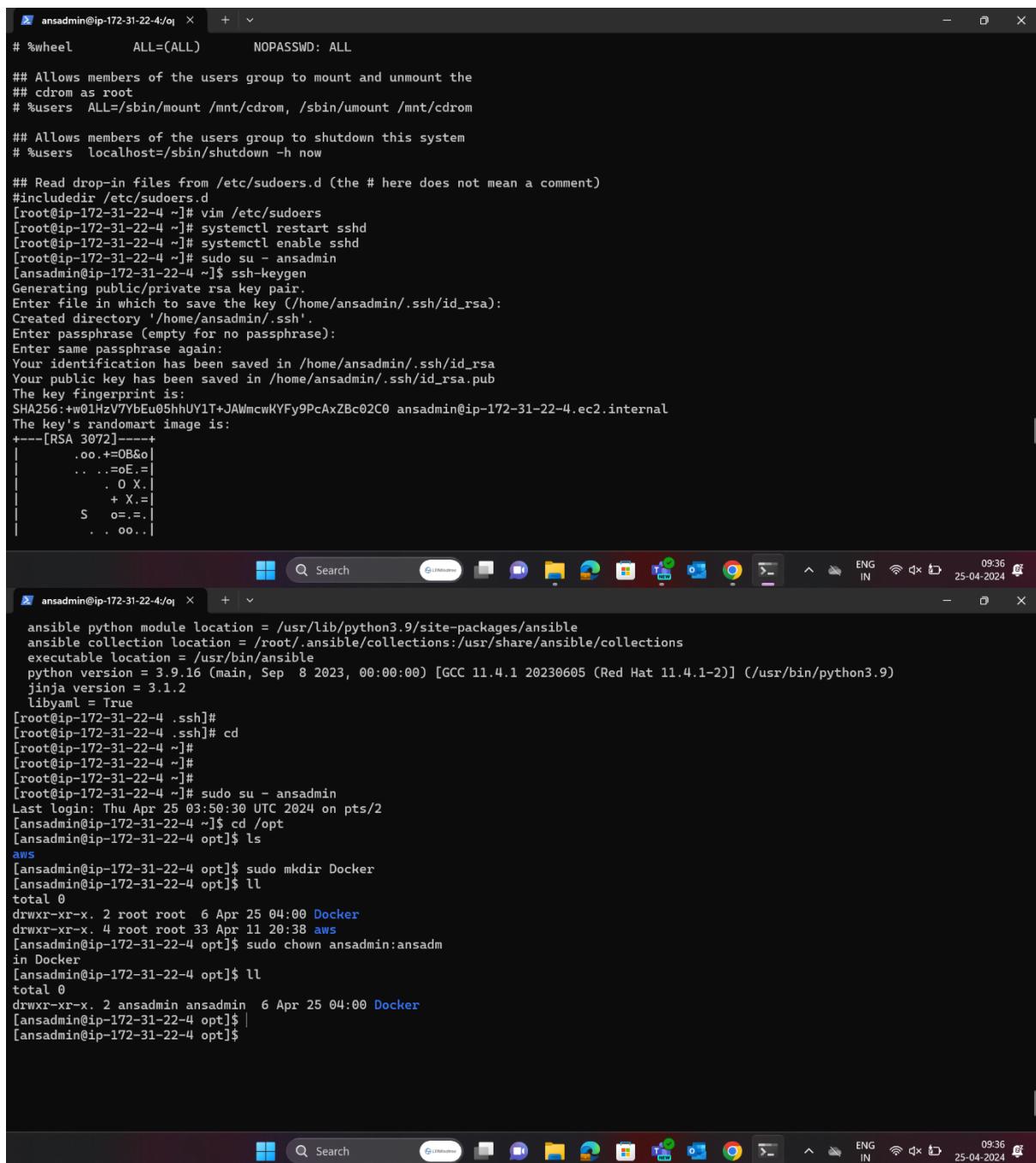
- Prepare Ansible Server:
- Setup EC2 Instance:
- Launch an EC2 instance to serve as your Ansible server.
- Setup Hostname:
- Configure the hostname for the Ansible server.
- Create 'ansadmin' User:
- Create a user named 'ansadmin' on the Ansible server.
- Add User to sudoers File:
- Grant sudo privileges to the 'ansadmin' user by adding it to the sudoers file.
- Generate SSH Keys:
- Generate SSH keys for the 'ansadmin' user to enable passwordless login.
- Enable Password Based Login:
- Configure SSH to allow password-based authentication if required.
- Install Ansible:
- Install Ansible on the Ansible server.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard and a terminal window. The Jenkins interface includes a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Project Relationship', 'Check File Fingerprint', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'My Views'. The main area displays a table of builds with columns for status, last success, last failure, and duration. The terminal window shows the root user executing commands related to Dockerfile management and file ownership.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-maven-project-on-tomcat	5 hr 48 min #3	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-on-container	21 sec #4	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	devops-project	11 hr #1	N/A	0.55 sec

```
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 24 20:57 docker
[root@docker-server opt]# chown -R dockeradmin:dockeradmin docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root      root      33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root      root      28 Apr 24 18:26 containerd
drwxr-xr-x. 2 dockeradmin dockeradmin 6 Apr 24 20:57 docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ls
aws containerd docker
[root@docker-server opt]# ls -ld
drwxr-xr-x. 5 root root 49 Apr 24 20:57 .
[root@docker-server opt]# cd root/
-bash: cd: root/: No such file or directory
[root@docker-server opt]# cd /root
[root@docker-server ~]# ll
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 554 Apr 24 18:59 DockerFile
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 527 Apr 24 20:55 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# vim Dockerfile
[root@docker-server ~]# mv Dockerfile /opt/docker
[root@docker-server ~]# cd /opt/docker
[root@docker-server docker]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 527 Apr 24 21:00 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# chown -R dockeradmin:dockeradmin Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# ll
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 dockeradmin dockeradmin 527 Apr 24 21:00 Dockerfile
[root@docker-server docker]# ll
total 8
-rw-r--r--. 1 dockeradmin dockeradmin 527 Apr 24 21:00 Dockerfile
-rw-rw-r--. 1 dockeradmin dockeradmin 2380 Apr 24 21:03 webapp.war
[root@docker-server docker]#
```

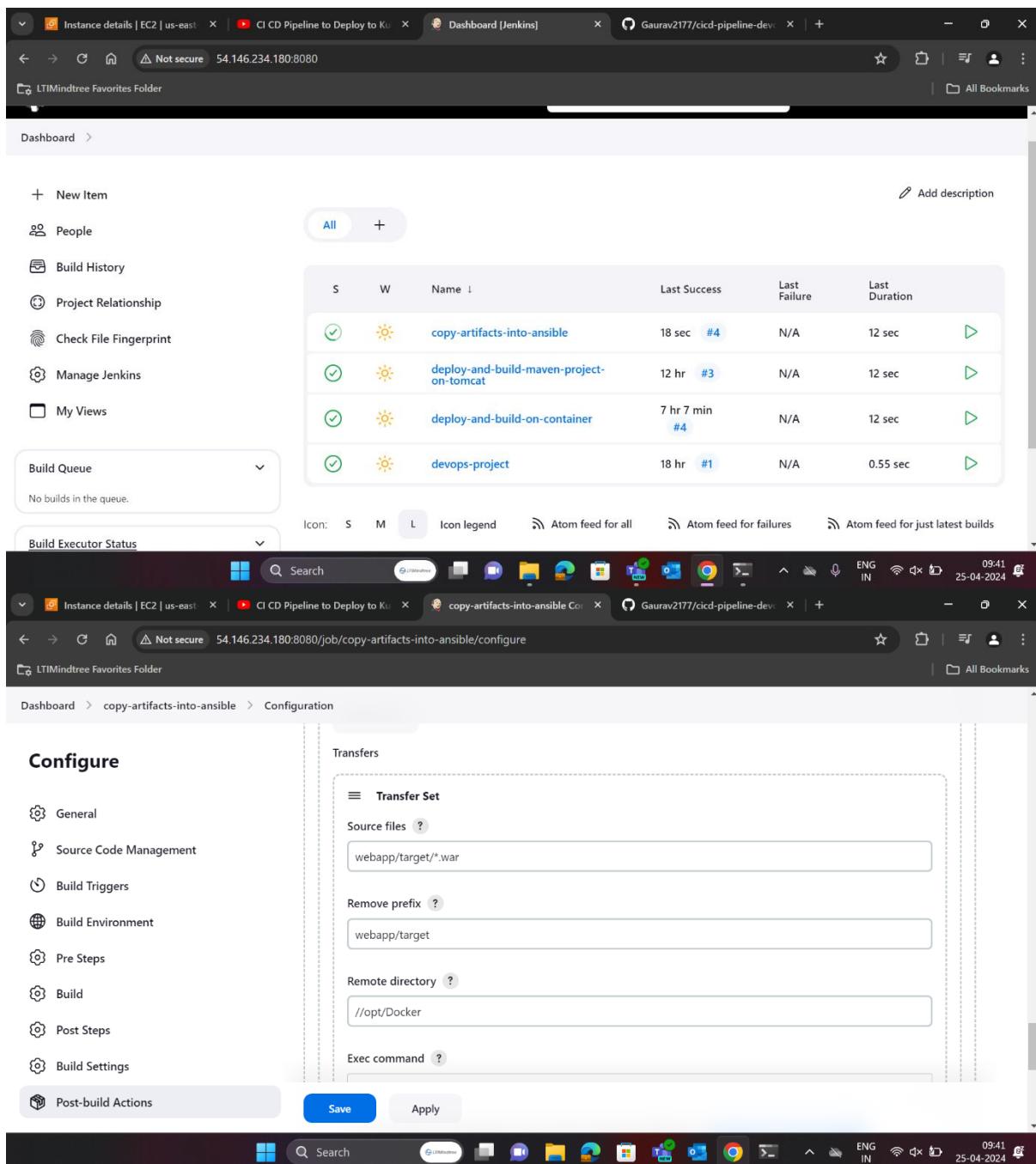


```
# %wheel      ALL=(ALL)      NOPASSWD: ALL
## Allows members of the users group to mount and umount the
## cdrom as root
# %users  ALL=/sbin/mount /mnt/cdrom, /sbin/umount /mnt/cdrom
## Allows members of the users group to shutdown this system
# %users  localhost=/sbin/shutdown -h now

## Read drop-in files from /etc/sudoers.d (the # here does not mean a comment)
#include /etc/sudoers.d
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# vim /etc/sudoers
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# systemctl restart sshd
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# systemctl enable sshd
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# sudo su - ansadmin
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/ansadmin/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:+w01HzV7YbEu05hhUY1T+JAWmcwKFY9PcAxZBc02C0 ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4.ec2.internal
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]----+
| .oo.+=OB&o |
| ...=OE.= |
| . O X. |
| + X.= |
| S o.=. |
| . oo... |
```

```
ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ansible
ansible collection location = /root/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
python version = 3.9.16 (main, Sep  8 2023, 00:00:00) [GCC 11.4.1 20230605 (Red Hat 11.4.1-2)] (/usr/bin/python3.9)
jinja version = 3.1.2
libyaml = True
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# cd
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# sudo su - ansadmin
Last login: Thu Apr 25 03:50:30 UTC 2024 on pts/2
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]$ cd /opt
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ls
aws
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ sudo mkdir Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 25 04:00 Docker
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ sudo chown ansadmin:ansadm
in Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ansadmin ansadmin 6 Apr 25 04:00 Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ |
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$
```



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard and a configuration page for a specific job.

**Jenkins Dashboard:**

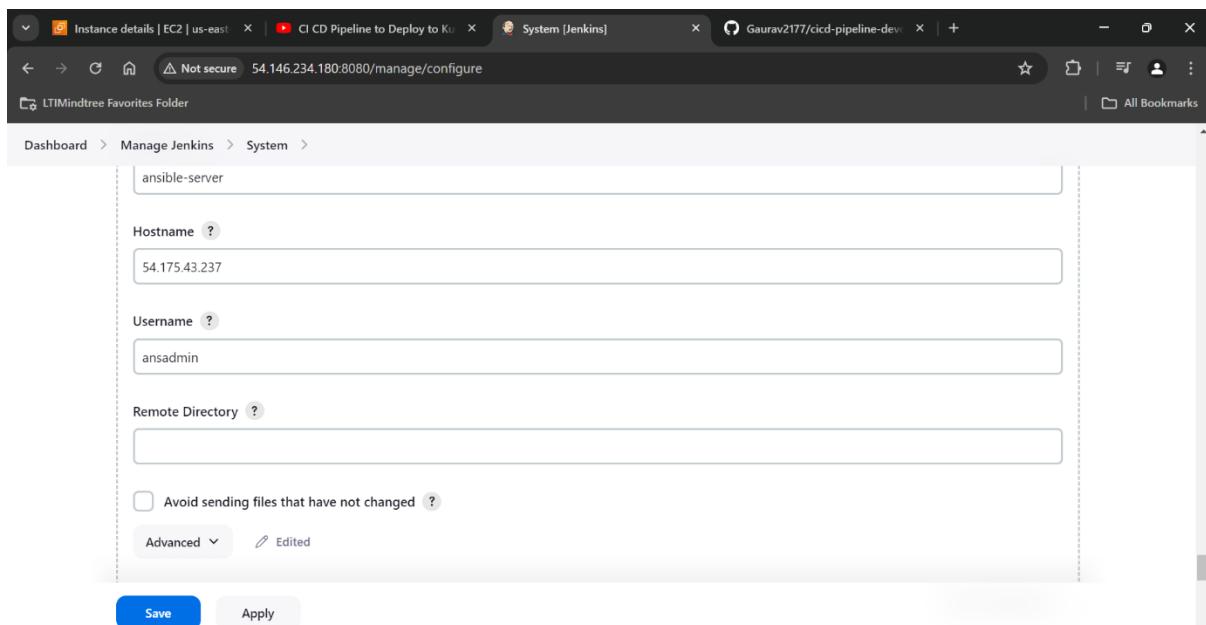
- Left sidebar: New Item, People, Build History, Project Relationship, Check File Fingerprint, Manage Jenkins, My Views.
- Build Queue: No builds in the queue.
- Build Executor Status: Shows available executors (S, M, L).
- Build History table:

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀️	copy-artifacts-into-ansible	18 sec #4	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-maven-project-on-tomcat	12 hr #3	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	deploy-and-build-on-container	7 hr 7 min #4	N/A	12 sec
✓	☀️	devops-project	18 hr #1	N/A	0.55 sec
- Bottom navigation: Icon legend, Atom feed for all, Atom feed for failures, Atom feed for just latest builds.

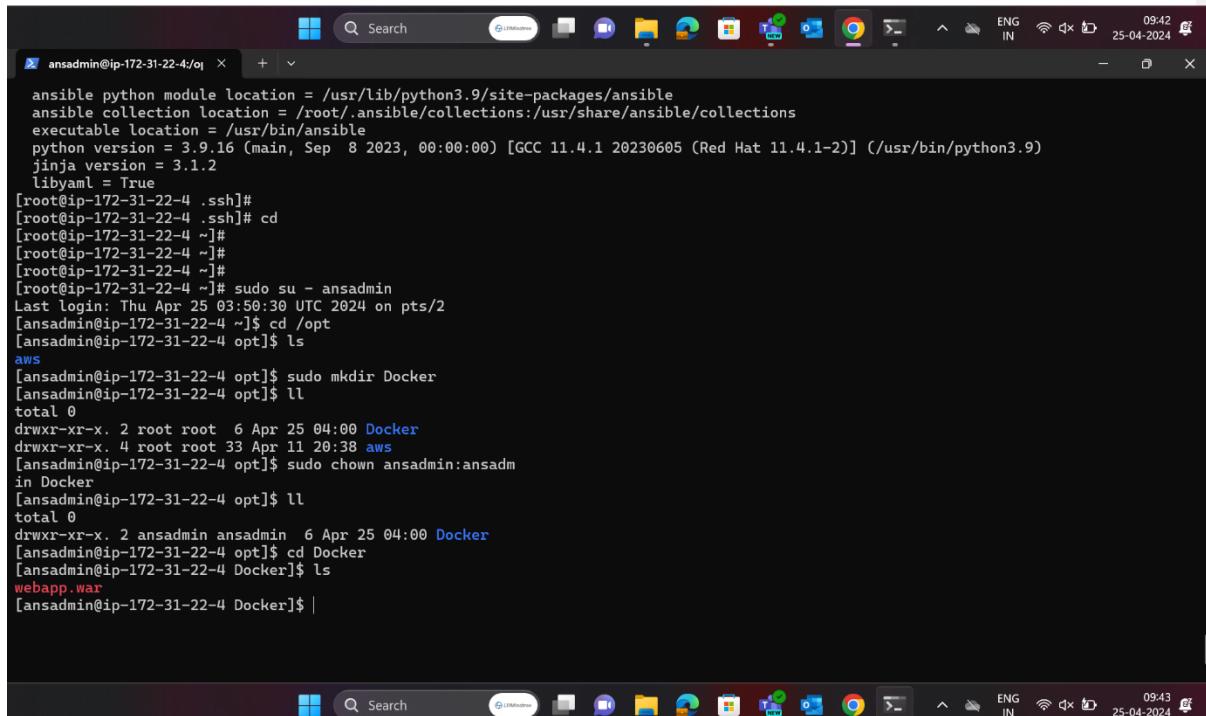
**Job Configuration Page:**

- Left sidebar: General, Source Code Management, Build Triggers, Build Environment, Pre Steps, Build, Post Steps, Build Settings, Post-build Actions (selected).
- Transfers section:

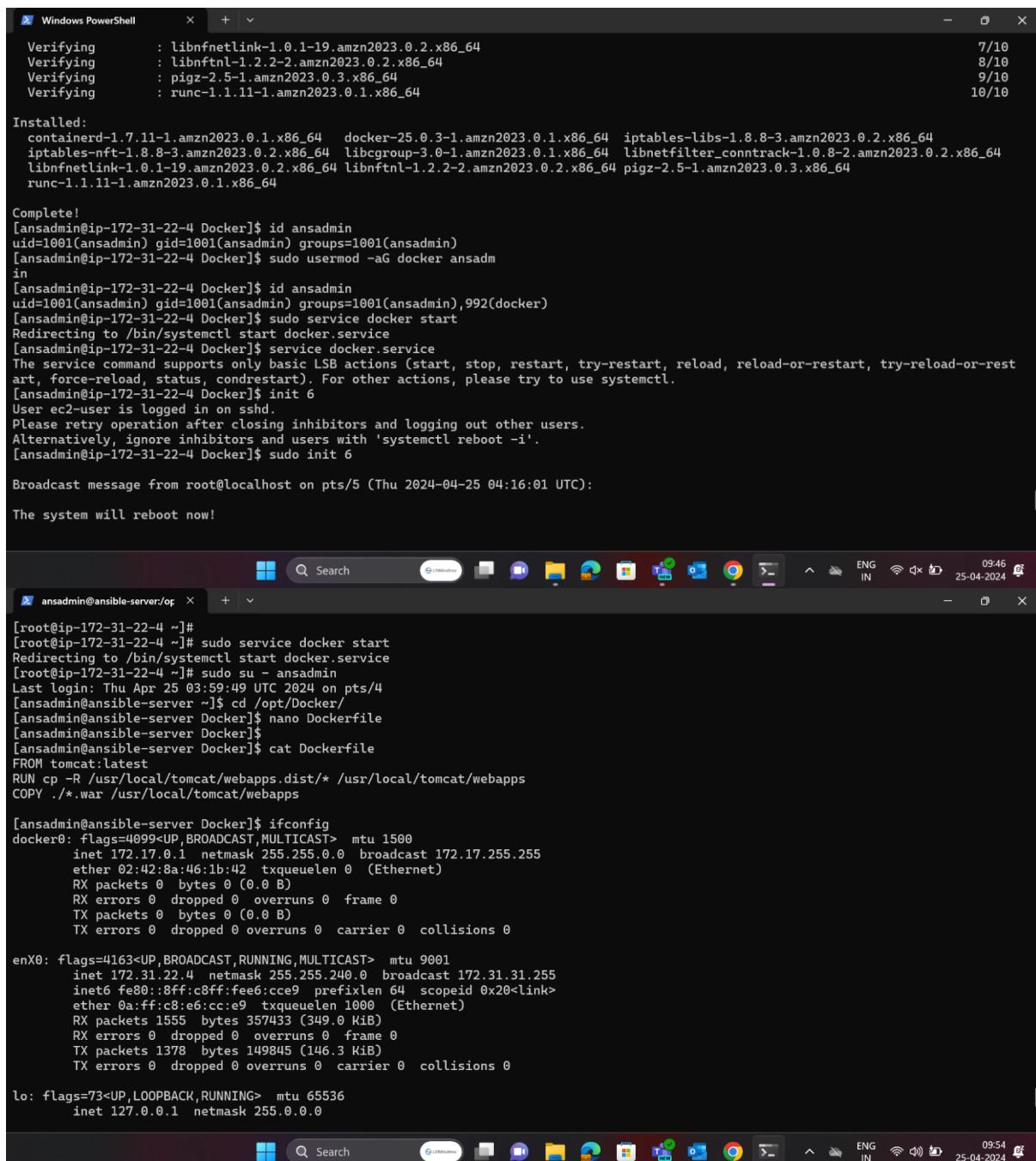
Transfer Set	
Source files	? webapp/target/*.war
Remove prefix	? webapp/target
Remote directory	? //opt/Docker
Exec command	? [empty]
- Buttons: Save, Apply.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'System' configuration page for managing an Ansible server. The page includes fields for Hostname (54.175.43.237), Username (ansadmin), and Remote Directory, along with an 'Advanced' dropdown and 'Save' button.

```
ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ansible
ansible collection location = /root/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
python version = 3.9.16 (main, Sep 8 2023, 00:00:00) [GCC 11.4.1 20230605 (Red Hat 11.4.1-2)] (/usr/bin/python3.9)
jinja version = 3.1.2
libyaml = True
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# cd
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# [root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# [root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# sudo su - ansadmin
Last login: Thu Apr 25 03:50:30 UTC 2024 on pts/2
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]$ cd /opt
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ls
aws
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ sudo mkdir Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 6 Apr 25 04:00 Docker
drwxr-xr-x. 4 root root 33 Apr 11 20:38 aws
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ sudo chown ansadmin:ansadm Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ ll
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ansadmin ansadmin 6 Apr 25 04:00 Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 opt]$ cd Docker
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ ls
webapp.war
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ |
```



The screenshot shows two windows of the Windows PowerShell interface. The top window is titled 'Windows PowerShell' and displays the output of several commands related to Docker and system services. The bottom window is titled 'ansadmin@ansible-server:/opt' and shows the configuration of a Docker container on an Ansible server, including the creation of a Dockerfile and the execution of ifconfig to check network interfaces.

```
Windows PowerShell
    Verifying : libnfnetwork-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
    Verifying : libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
    Verifying : pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
    Verifying : runc-1.1.11-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
    Installed:
    containedr-1.7.11-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 docker-25.0.3-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 iptables-libs-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
    iptables-nft-1.8.8-3.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libcgroup-3.0-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 libnetfilter_conntrack-1.0.8-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
    libnfnetwork-1.0.1-19.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 libnftnl-1.2.2-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 pigz-2.5-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
    runc-1.1.11-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
    Complete!
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ id ansadmin
uid=1001(ansadmin) gid=1001(ansadmin) groups=1001(ansadmin)
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ sudo usermod -aG docker ansadm
in
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ id ansadmin
uid=1001(ansadmin) gid=1001(ansadmin) groups=1001(ansadmin),992(docker)
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ sudo service docker start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ service docker.service
The service command supports only basic LSB actions (start, stop, restart, try-restart, reload, reload-or-restart, try-reload-or-restart, force-reload, status, condrestart). For other actions, please try to use systemctl.
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ init 6
User ec2-user is logged in on sshd.
Please retry operation after closing inhibitors and logging out other users.
Alternatively, ignore inhibitors and users with 'systemctl reboot -i'.
[ansadmin@ip-172-31-22-4 Docker]$ sudo init 6

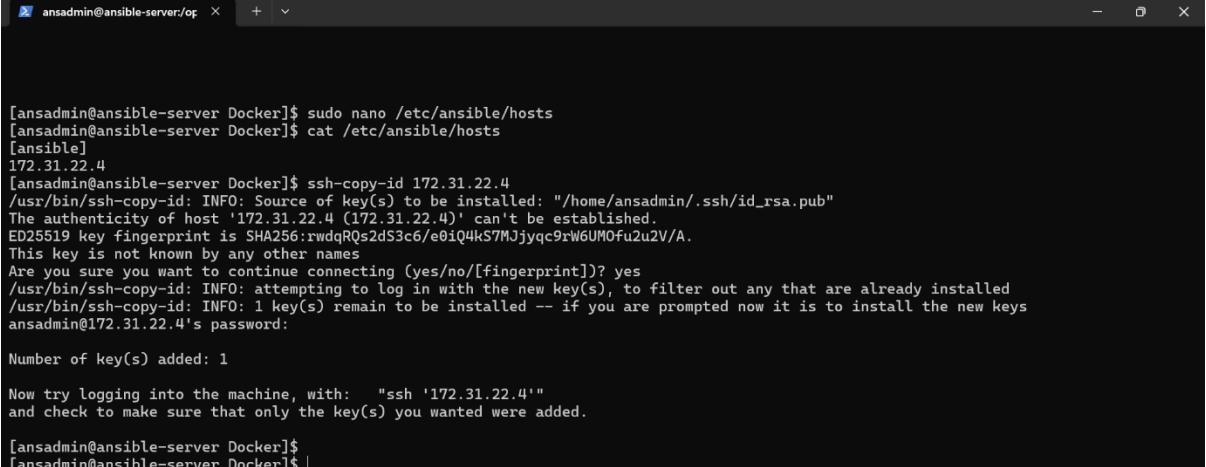
Broadcast message from root@localhost on pts/5 (Thu 2024-04-25 04:16:01 UTC):
The system will reboot now!

ansadmin@ansible-server:/opt
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# sudo service docker start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service
[root@ip-172-31-22-4 ~]# sudo su - ansadmin
Last login: Thu Apr 25 03:59:49 UTC 2024 on pts/4
[ansadmin@ansible-server ~]$ cd /opt/Docker/
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ nano Dockerfile
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ cat Dockerfile
FROM tomcat:latest
RUN cp -R /usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist/* /usr/local/tomcat/webapps
COPY ./*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps

[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
        ether 02:42:8a:46:1b:42 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enX0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 9001
    inet 172.31.22.4 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.31.31.255
        ether fe:80:8fff:fe6:cce9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 0a:ff:c8:e6:cc:e9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1555 bytes 357433 (349.0 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 1378 bytes 149845 (146.3 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

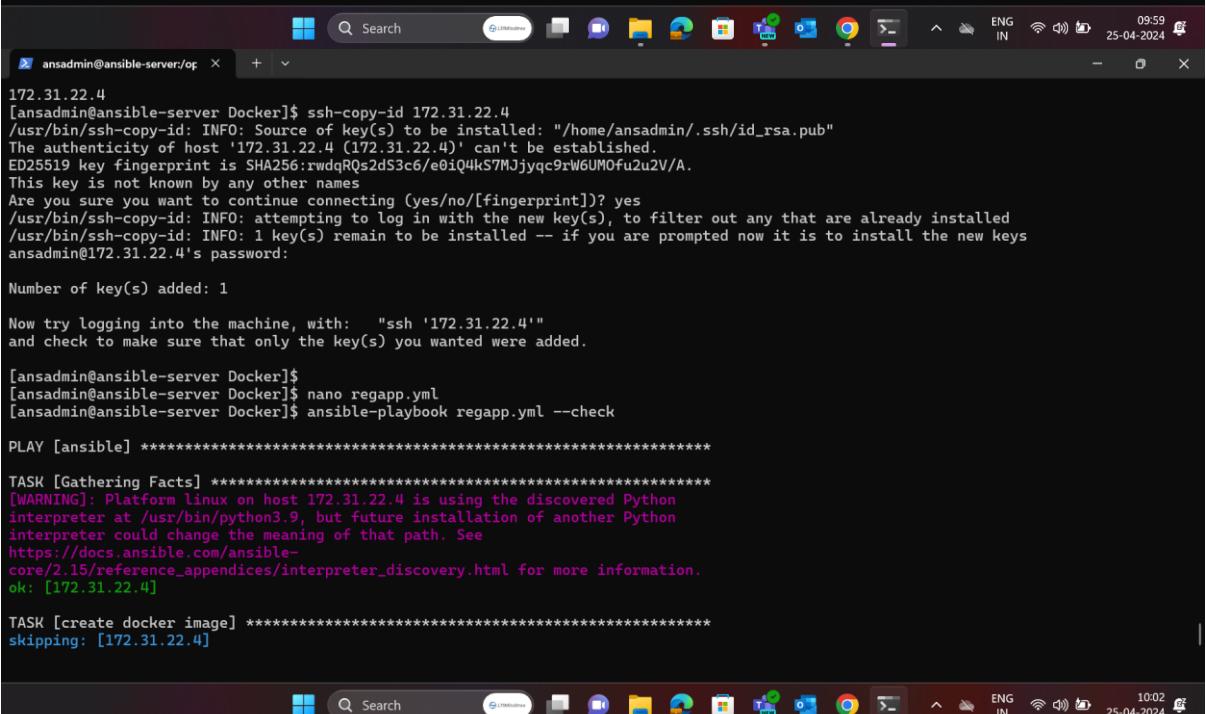
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
```



```
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ sudo nano /etc/ansible/hosts
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ cat /etc/ansible/hosts
[ansible]
172.31.22.4
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ssh-copy-id 172.31.22.4
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
The authenticity of host '172.31.22.4' (172.31.22.4) can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:rwdqRQs2dS3c6/e0iQ4kS7Mjyqc9rW6UMOfu2u2V/A.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys
ansadmin@172.31.22.4's password:
Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh '172.31.22.4'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ |
```

```
172.31.22.4
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ssh-copy-id 172.31.22.4
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
The authenticity of host '172.31.22.4' (172.31.22.4) can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:rwdqRQs2dS3c6/e0iQ4kS7Mjyqc9rW6UMOfu2u2V/A.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys
ansadmin@172.31.22.4's password:
Number of key(s) added: 1

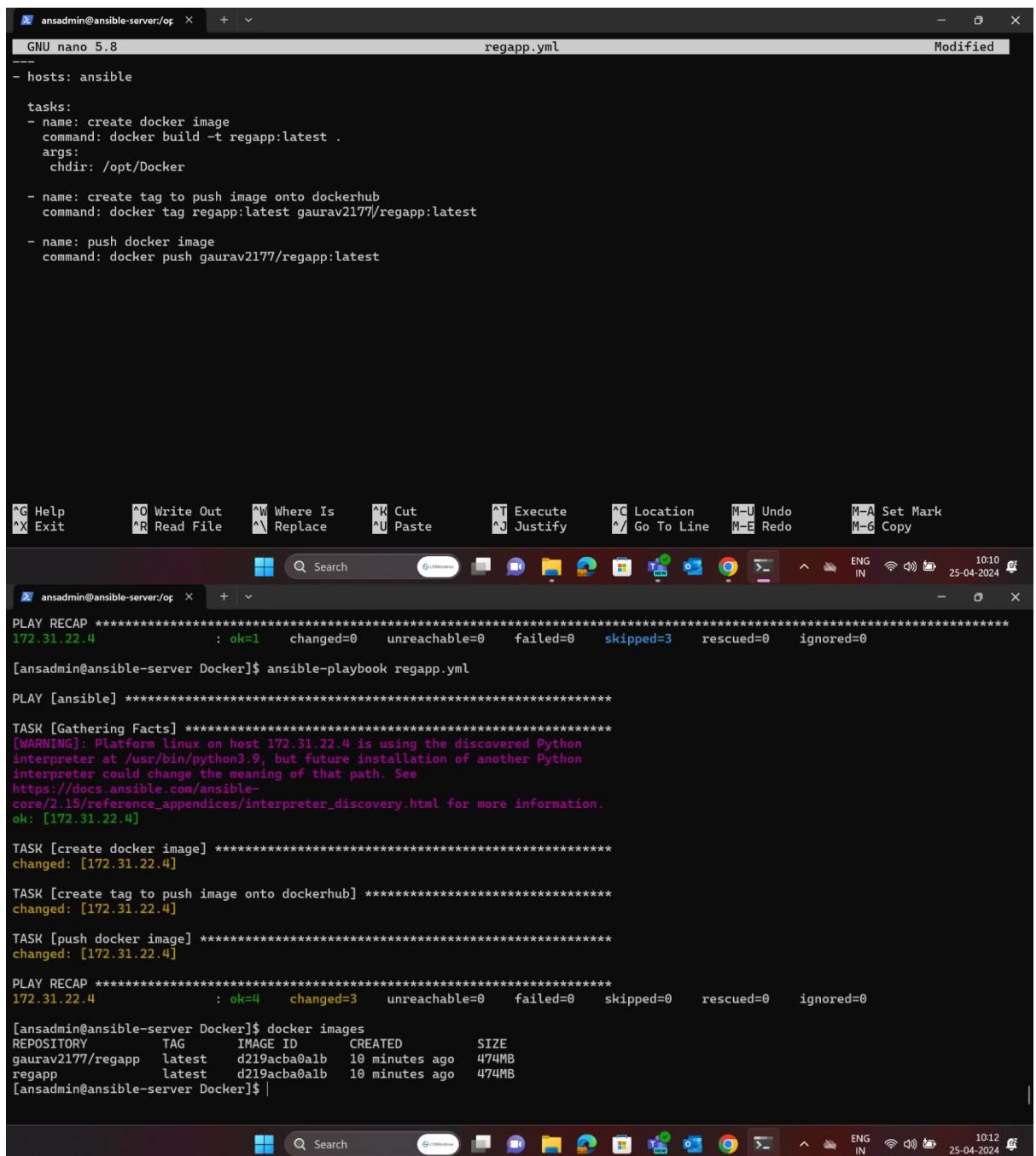
Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh '172.31.22.4'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ nano regapp.yml
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook regapp.yml --check
PLAY [ansible] ****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
[WARNING]: Platform Linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python
interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-
core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.22.4]

TASK [create docker image] ****
skipping: [172.31.22.4]
```

```
ansadmin@ansible-server:~ % core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.  
ok: [172.31.22.4]  
  
TASK [create docker image] ****  
skipping: [172.31.22.4]  
  
PLAY RECAP ****  
172.31.22.4 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0  
  
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook regapp.yml  
  
PLAY [ansible] ****  
  
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****  
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python  
interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python  
interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See  
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-  
core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.  
ok: [172.31.22.4]  
  
TASK [create docker image] ****  
changed: [172.31.22.4]  
  
PLAY RECAP ****  
172.31.22.4 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0  
  
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ |
```

```
ansadmin@ansible-server:~ % 172.31.22.4 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0  
  
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook regapp.yml  
  
PLAY [ansible] ****  
  
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****  
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python  
interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python  
interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See  
https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-  
core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.  
ok: [172.31.22.4]  
  
TASK [create docker image] ****  
changed: [172.31.22.4]  
  
PLAY RECAP ****  
172.31.22.4 : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0  
  
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ docker images  
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE  
regapp latest d219acba0a1b About a minute ago 474MB  
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ |
```



```
GNU nano 5.8                                         regapp.yml                                         Modified
---
- hosts: ansible
  tasks:
    - name: create docker image
      command: docker build -t regapp:latest .
      args:
        chdir: /opt/Docker
    - name: create tag to push image onto dockerhub
      command: docker tag regapp:latest gaurav2177/regapp:latest
    - name: push docker image
      command: docker push gaurav2177/regapp:latest

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

ansadmin@ansible-server:~ % PLAY RECAP ***** : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=3   rescued=0   ignored=0
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook regapp.yml
PLAY [ansible] *****

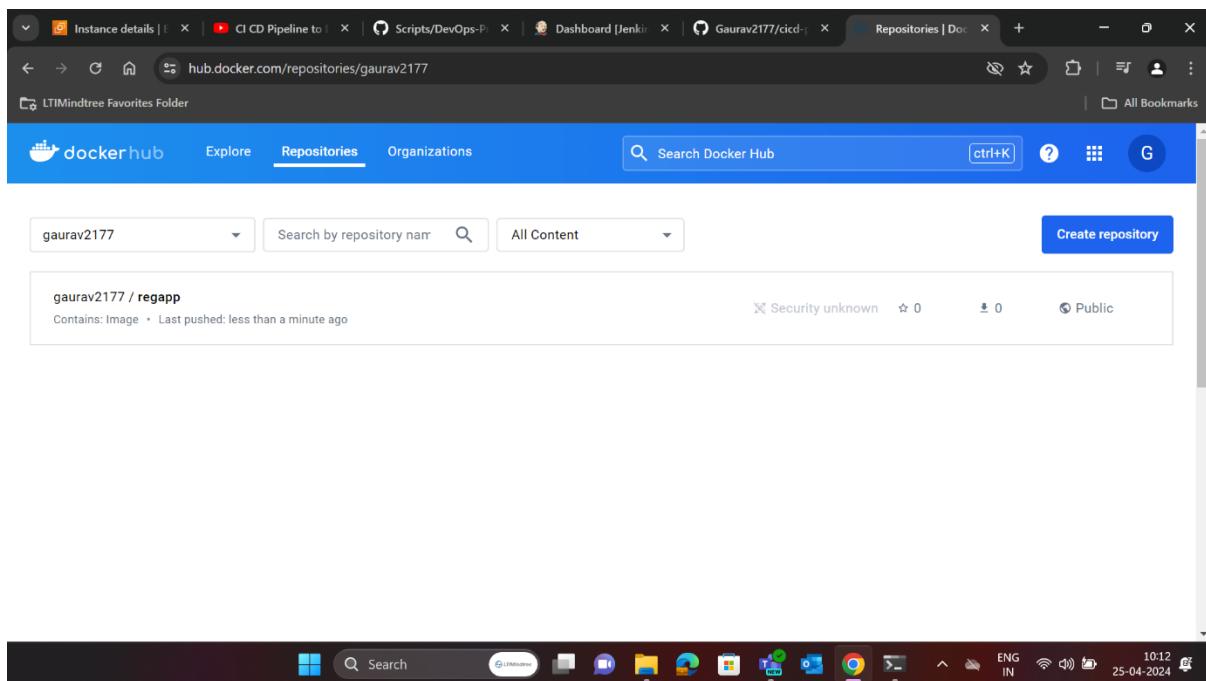
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.22.4]

TASK [create docker image] *****
changed: [172.31.22.4]

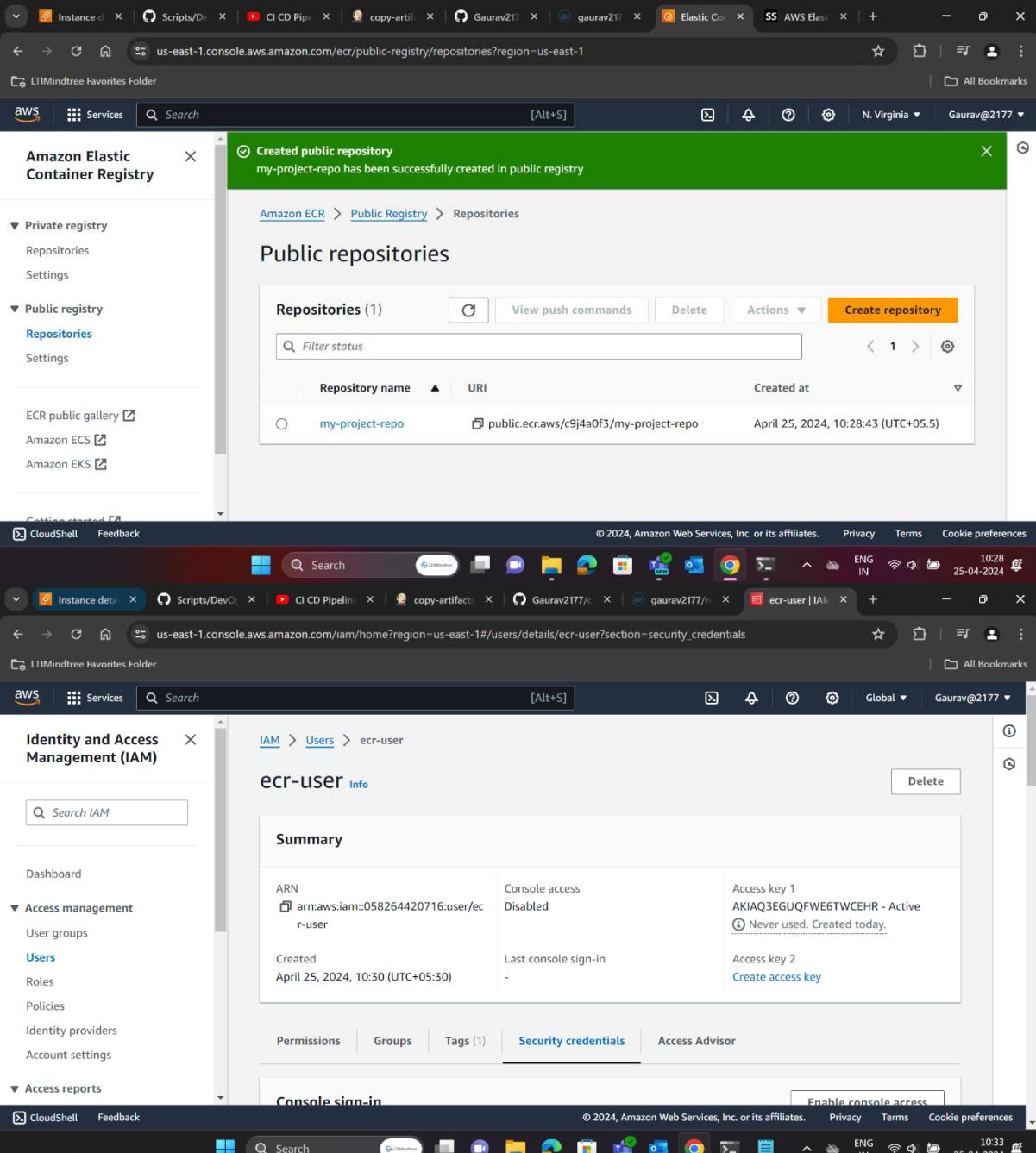
TASK [create tag to push image onto dockerhub] *****
changed: [172.31.22.4]

TASK [push docker image] *****
changed: [172.31.22.4]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.22.4 : ok=4    changed=3    unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED             SIZE
gaurav2177/regapp  latest   d219acba0a1b  10 minutes ago  474MB
regapp              latest   d219acba0a1b  10 minutes ago  474MB
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$
```



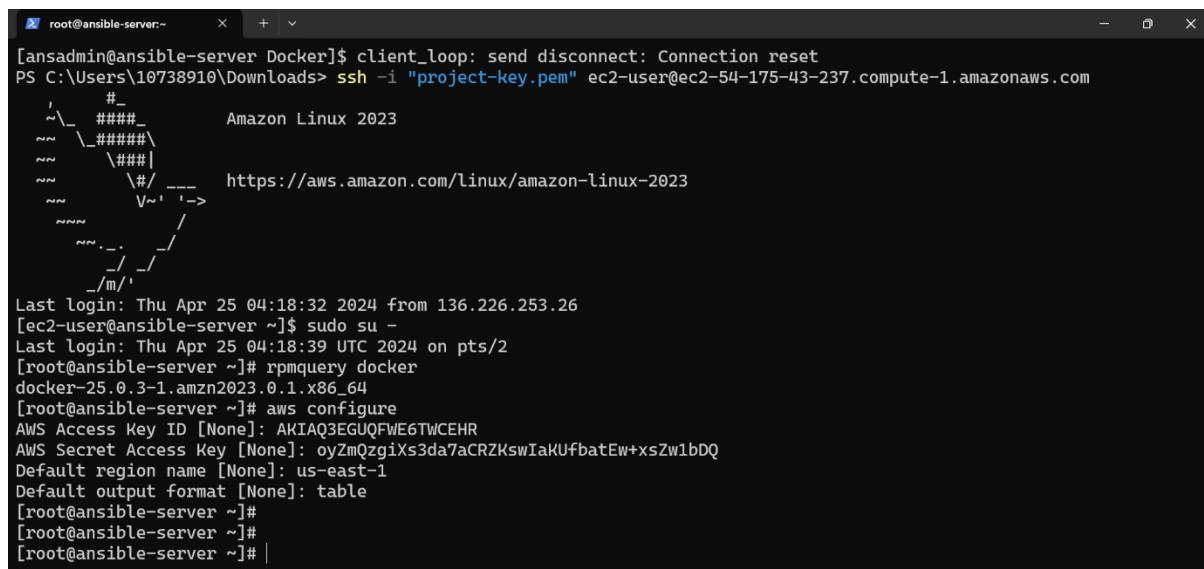
- Ensure ECR Repository Exists:
- Before pushing an image, make sure the ECR repository already exists. If not, create it using the Amazon ECR console.
- Authenticate Docker with ECR:
- Obtain an authentication token for your Docker client to interact with the ECR registry.
- Authenticate using the provided credentials.
- Tag Your Local Image:
- Identify the local Docker image you want to push.
- Tag your image with the ECR registry, repository, and optional image tag.
- Push the Image:
- Use the docker push command to push your image to the ECR repository.



The screenshot displays two separate AWS browser sessions.

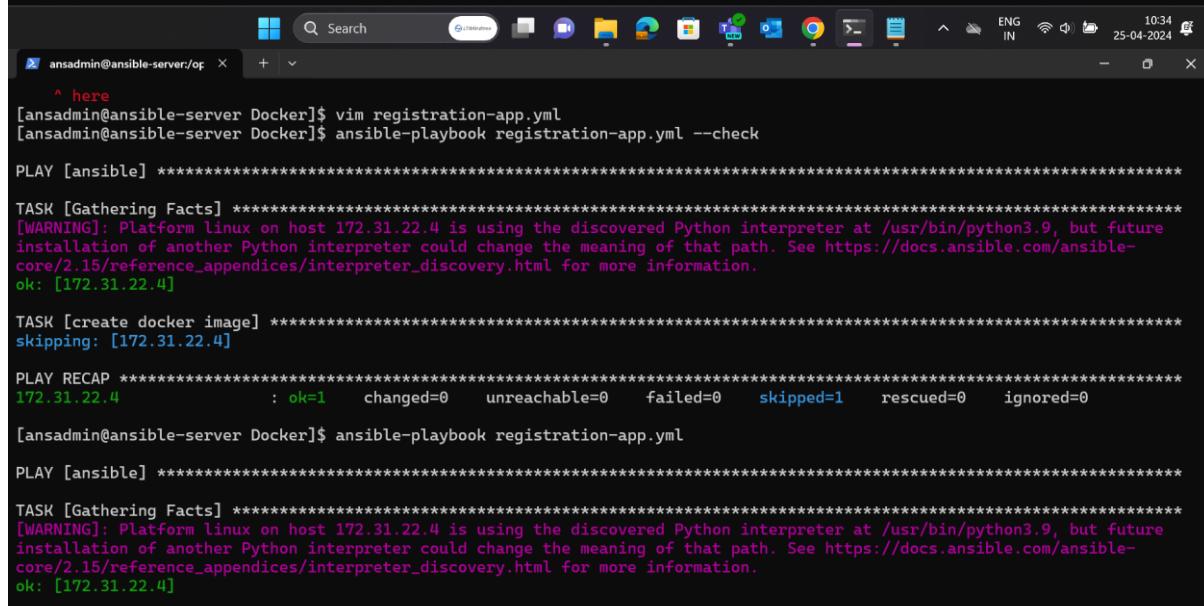
**AWS ECR Dashboard:** The URL is [us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/public-registry/repositories?region=us-east-1](https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ecr/public-registry/repositories?region=us-east-1). A green success message at the top states: "Created public repository my-project-repo has been successfully created in public registry". The left sidebar shows navigation for "Amazon Elastic Container Registry" under "Public registry" and "Repositories". The main area shows a table of repositories with one entry: "my-project-repo" (URI: public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo, Created at: April 25, 2024, 10:28:43 (UTC+05:5)).

**IAM User Details:** The URL is [us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-1#/users/details/ecr-user?section=security\\_credentials](https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-1#/users/details/ecr-user?section=security_credentials). The page shows the "ECR-USER" details under the "Users" section of the "Identity and Access Management (IAM)" service. The "Security credentials" tab is selected, displaying information about access keys: "Access key 1" (ARN: arn:aws:iam::058264420716:user/ecr-user, Status: Enabled, Last used: Never used. Created today, Access key ID: AKIAQ3EGUQFWE6TWCEHR) and "Access key 2" (Status: Not yet created). Other tabs include "Permissions", "Groups", "Tags (1)", and "Access Advisor".



```
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ client_loop: send disconnect: Connection reset
PS C:\Users\10738910\Downloads> ssh -i "project-key.pem" ec2-user@ec2-54-175-43-237.compute-1.amazonaws.com
' _###_
` \###_      Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \###\
~~ \###|
~~ \#/ ___  https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~ V~' '->
~~ /_
~~ .-/
~~ /_/
~/m'

Last login: Thu Apr 25 04:18:32 2024 from 136.226.253.26
[ec2-user@ansible-server ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Thu Apr 25 04:18:39 UTC 2024 on pts/2
[root@ansible-server ~]# rpmquery docker
docker-25.0.3-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
[root@ansible-server ~]# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAQ3EGUQFWE6TWCEHR
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]: table
[root@ansible-server ~]#
[root@ansible-server ~]#
[root@ansible-server ~]# |
```



```
^ here
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ vim registration-app.yml
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook registration-app.yml --check

PLAY [ansible] ****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.22.4]

TASK [create docker image] ****
skipping: [172.31.22.4]

PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.22.4 : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0   ignored=0

[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ansible-playbook registration-app.yml

PLAY [ansible] ****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.22.4 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.22.4]

TASK [create docker image] ****
changed: [172.31.22.4]
```

```
ansadmin@ansible-server:~/op ~ + - hosts: ansible tasks: - name: create docker image command: docker build -t my-project-repo . args: chdir: /opt/Docker - name: assign tag of my image command: docker tag my-project-repo:latest public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest - name: pushing image command: docker push public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
```

:wq|

The screenshot shows a terminal window with an Ansible playbook and a browser window displaying the AWS IAM console.

**Terminal Content:**

```
ansadmin@ansible-server:~/op ~ + - hosts: ansible tasks: - name: create docker image command: docker build -t my-project-repo . args: chdir: /opt/Docker - name: assign tag of my image command: docker tag my-project-repo:latest public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest - name: pushing image command: docker push public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
```

**Terminal Prompt:**

```
:wq|
```

**Browser Content:**

Address bar: us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home?region=us-east-1#/users/details/ecr-user?section=permissions

Sidebar navigation: Services, Search, Global, Gaurav@2177

Main content area:

- Identity and Access Management (IAM)**
- Search bar: Search IAM
- Dashboard
- Access management**
  - User groups
  - Users**
  - Roles
  - Policies
  - Identity providers
  - Account settings
- Access reports**

Message: 1 policy added

Policy name	Type	Attached via
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	Directly
AmazonElasticContainer...	AWS managed	Directly

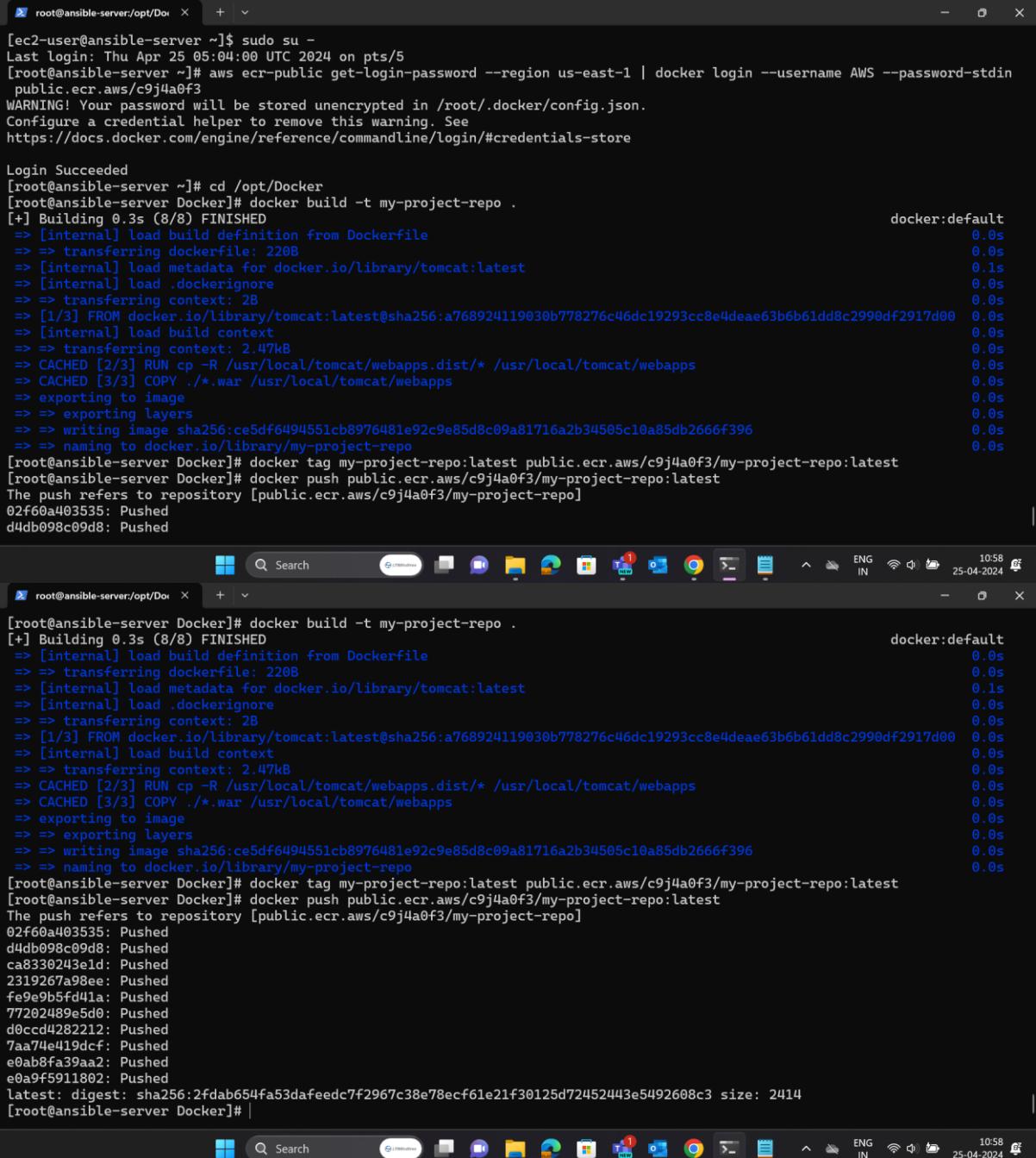
**Permissions boundary (not set)**

**Generate policy based on CloudTrail events**

You can generate a new policy based on the access activity for this user, then customize, create, and attach it to this role. AWS uses your CloudTrail events to identify the services and actions used and generate a policy. [Learn more](#)

Generate policy

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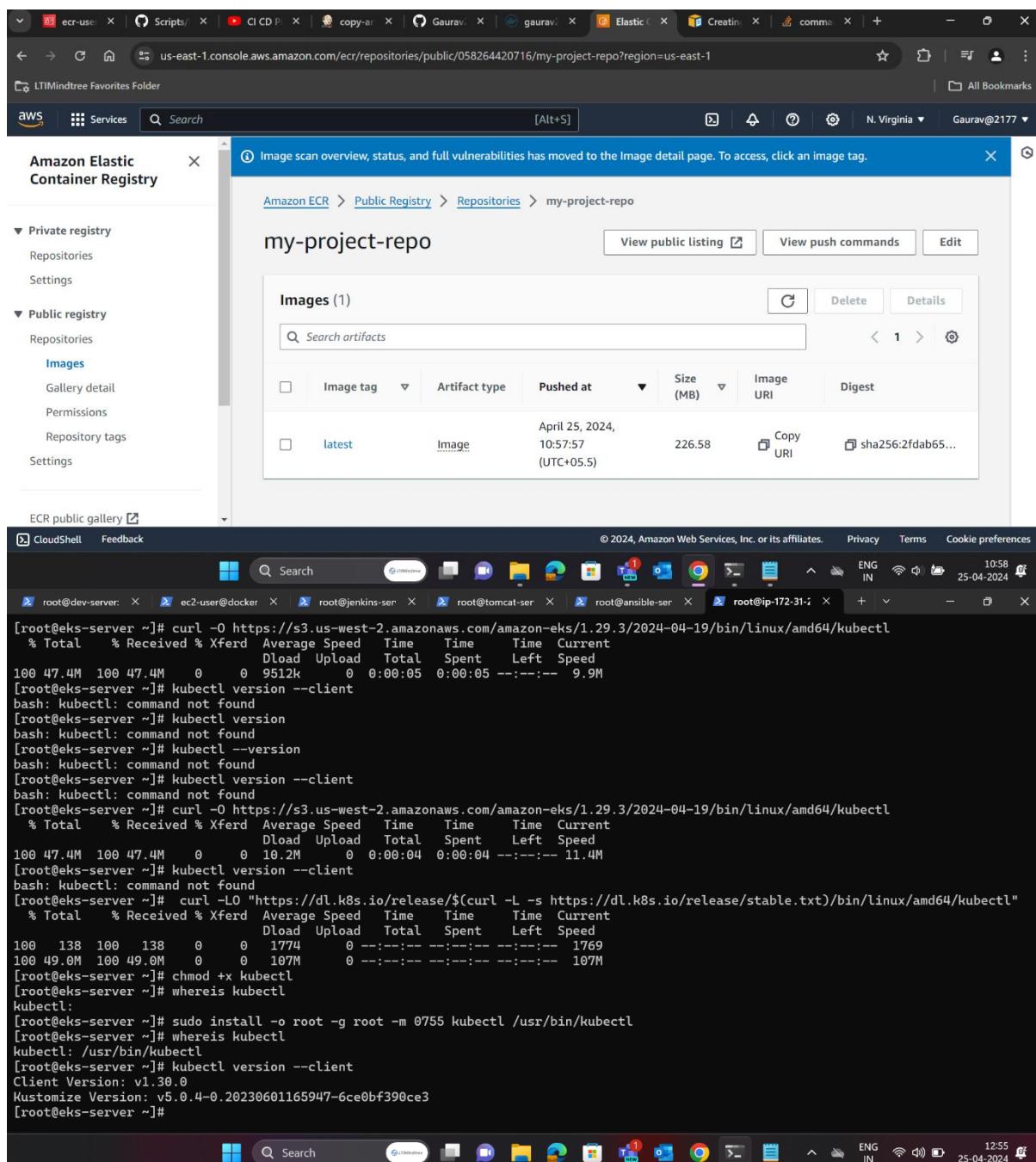


The image shows three vertically stacked terminal windows from a Linux system. Each window has a title bar indicating the user is root at an ansible-server with a Docker prompt. The first window shows the initial steps of building a Docker image, including AWS login and Dockerfile loading. The second window continues the build process, showing the creation of layers and the final image digest. The third window completes the process by tagging and pushing the image to an AWS repository, listing all pushed tags.

```
[ec2-user@ansible-server ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Thu Apr 25 05:04:00 UTC 2024 on pts/5
[root@ansible-server ~]# aws ecr-public get-login-password --region us-east-1 | docker login --username AWS --password-stdin
public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
[root@ansible-server ~]# cd /opt/Docker
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker build -t my-project-repo .
[+] Building 0.3s (8/8) FINISHED                                            docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                      0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 220B                                         0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/tomcat:latest          0.1s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                         0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                           0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/tomcat:latest@sha256:a768924119030b778276c46dc19293cc8e4deae63b6b61dd8c2990df2917d00 0.0s
=> [internal] load build context                                         0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2.47kB                                       0.0s
=> CACHED [2/3] RUN cp -R /usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist/* /usr/local/tomcat/webapps 0.0s
=> CACHED [3/3] COPY ./*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps                     0.0s
=> => exporting to image                                                 0.0s
=> => exporting layers                                                 0.0s
=> => writing image sha256:ce5df6494551cb8976481e92c9e85d8c09a81716a2b34505c10a85db2666f396 0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/library/my-project-repo                           0.0s
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker tag my-project-repo:latest public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker push public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
The push refers to repository [public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo]
02f60a403535: Pushed
d4db098c09d8: Pushed

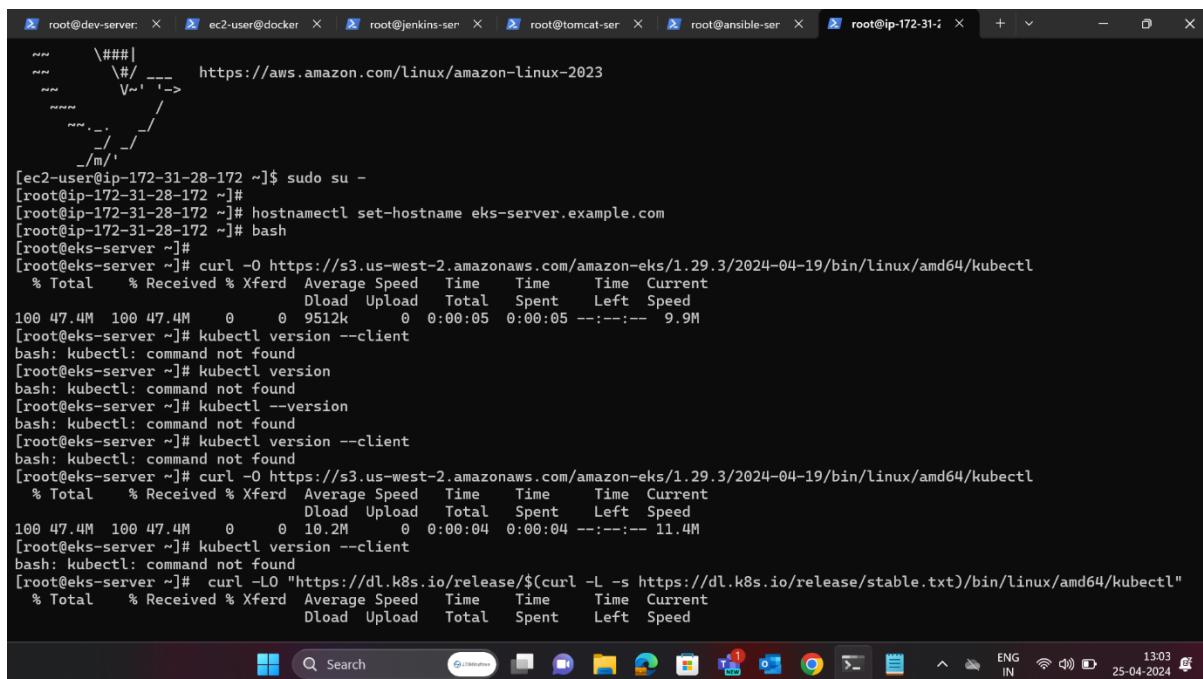
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker build -t my-project-repo .
[+] Building 0.3s (8/8) FINISHED                                            docker:default
=> [internal] load build definition from Dockerfile                      0.0s
=> => transferring dockerfile: 220B                                         0.0s
=> [internal] load metadata for docker.io/library/tomcat:latest          0.1s
=> [internal] load .dockerignore                                         0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2B                                           0.0s
=> [1/3] FROM docker.io/library/tomcat:latest@sha256:a768924119030b778276c46dc19293cc8e4deae63b6b61dd8c2990df2917d00 0.0s
=> [internal] load build context                                         0.0s
=> => transferring context: 2.47kB                                       0.0s
=> CACHED [2/3] RUN cp -R /usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist/* /usr/local/tomcat/webapps 0.0s
=> CACHED [3/3] COPY ./*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps                     0.0s
=> => exporting to image                                                 0.0s
=> => exporting layers                                                 0.0s
=> => writing image sha256:ce5df6494551cb8976481e92c9e85d8c09a81716a2b34505c10a85db2666f396 0.0s
=> => naming to docker.io/library/my-project-repo                           0.0s
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker tag my-project-repo:latest public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
[root@ansible-server Docker]# docker push public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
The push refers to repository [public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo]
02f60a403535: Pushed
d4db098c09d8: Pushed
ca8330243e1d: Pushed
2319267a98ee: Pushed
fe9e9b5fd41a: Pushed
77202489e5d0: Pushed
d0ccd4282212: Pushed
7aa74e419dcf: Pushed
e0ab8fa39aa2: Pushed
e0a9f5911802: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:2fdab654fa53dafeedc7f2967c38e78ecf61e21f30125d72452443e5492608c3 size: 2414
[root@ansible-server Docker]# |
```



The screenshot displays the AWS ECR console interface. On the left, a sidebar shows 'Private registry' and 'Public registry' sections. Under 'Public registry', 'Images' is selected, showing a table with one row for the 'latest' tag. The table columns include Image tag, Artifact type, Pushed at, Size (MB), Image URI, and Digest. The 'Pushed at' column shows 'April 25, 2024, 10:57:57 (UTC+05.5)'. The 'Image URI' and 'Digest' columns show 'Copy URI' and 'sha256:2fdab65...' respectively.

The terminal window below shows the following command and its execution:

```
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.29.3/2024-04-19/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100 47.4M  100 47.4M    0     0  9512k      0  0:00:05  0:00:05  --:--:--  9.9M
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl --version
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.29.3/2024-04-19/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100 47.4M  100 47.4M    0     0  10.2M      0  0:00:04  0:00:04  --:--:-- 11.4M
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -L "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left  Speed
100 138  100 138    0     0  1774      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- 1769
100 49.0M  100 49.0M    0     0  107M      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- 107M
[root@eks-server ~]# chmod +x kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# whereis kubectl
kubectl:
[root@eks-server ~]# sudo install -o root -g root -m 0755 kubectl /usr/bin/kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# whereis kubectl
kubectl: /usr/bin/kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
Client Version: v1.30.0
Kustomize Version: v5.0.4-0.20230601165947-6ce0bf390ce3
[root@eks-server ~]#
```



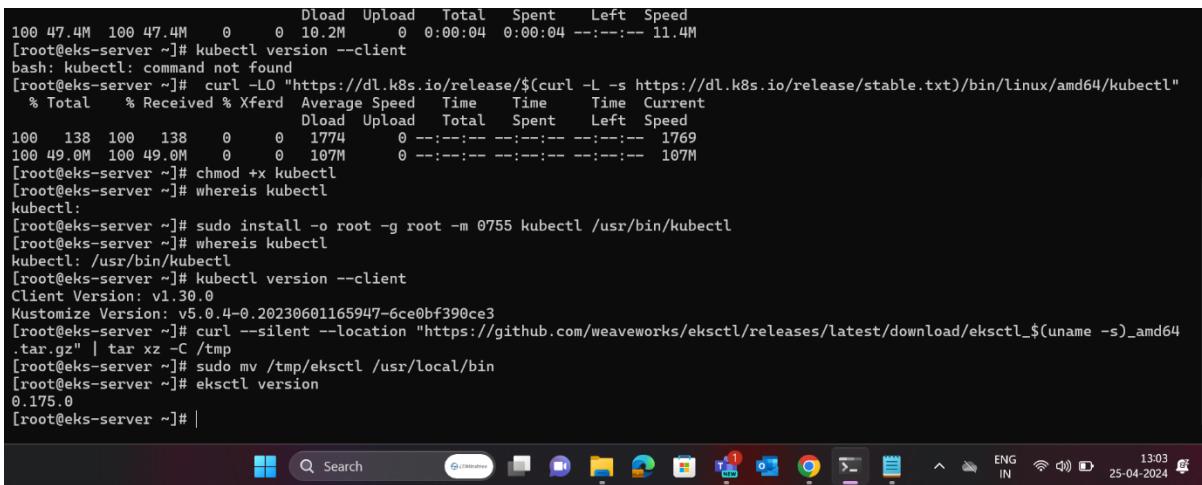
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal has several tabs at the top, including 'root@dev-server', 'ec2-user@docker', 'root@jenkins-ser', 'root@tomcat-ser', 'root@ansible-ser', 'root@ip-172-31-2', and another 'root@ip-172-31-2'. The main window displays a command-line session on an EKS server. The user runs 'curl' commands to download the latest Amazon EKS Linux image and its Kubernetes binary. The session also shows attempts to run 'kubectl' commands, which fail because the 'kubectl' command is not found in the system's PATH. The terminal window has a dark theme and includes a taskbar at the bottom with various icons.

```
~~ \###
~~ \#/ ___ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~ V~' '-->
~~ /'
~~ /_/
~~ _/m/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-172 ~]$ sudo su -
[root@ip-172-31-28-172 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-28-172 ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname eks-server.example.com
[root@ip-172-31-28-172 ~]# bash
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.29.3/2024-04-19/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total  Spent   Left  Speed
100 47.4M  100 47.4M    0      0  9512k   0:00:05  0:00:05  --:--  9.9M
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl --version
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.29.3/2024-04-19/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total  Spent   Left  Speed
100 47.4M  100 47.4M    0      0  10.2M   0:00:04  0:00:04  --:-- 11.4M
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -LO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time   Time  Current
          Dload  Upload   Total  Spent   Left  Speed
```

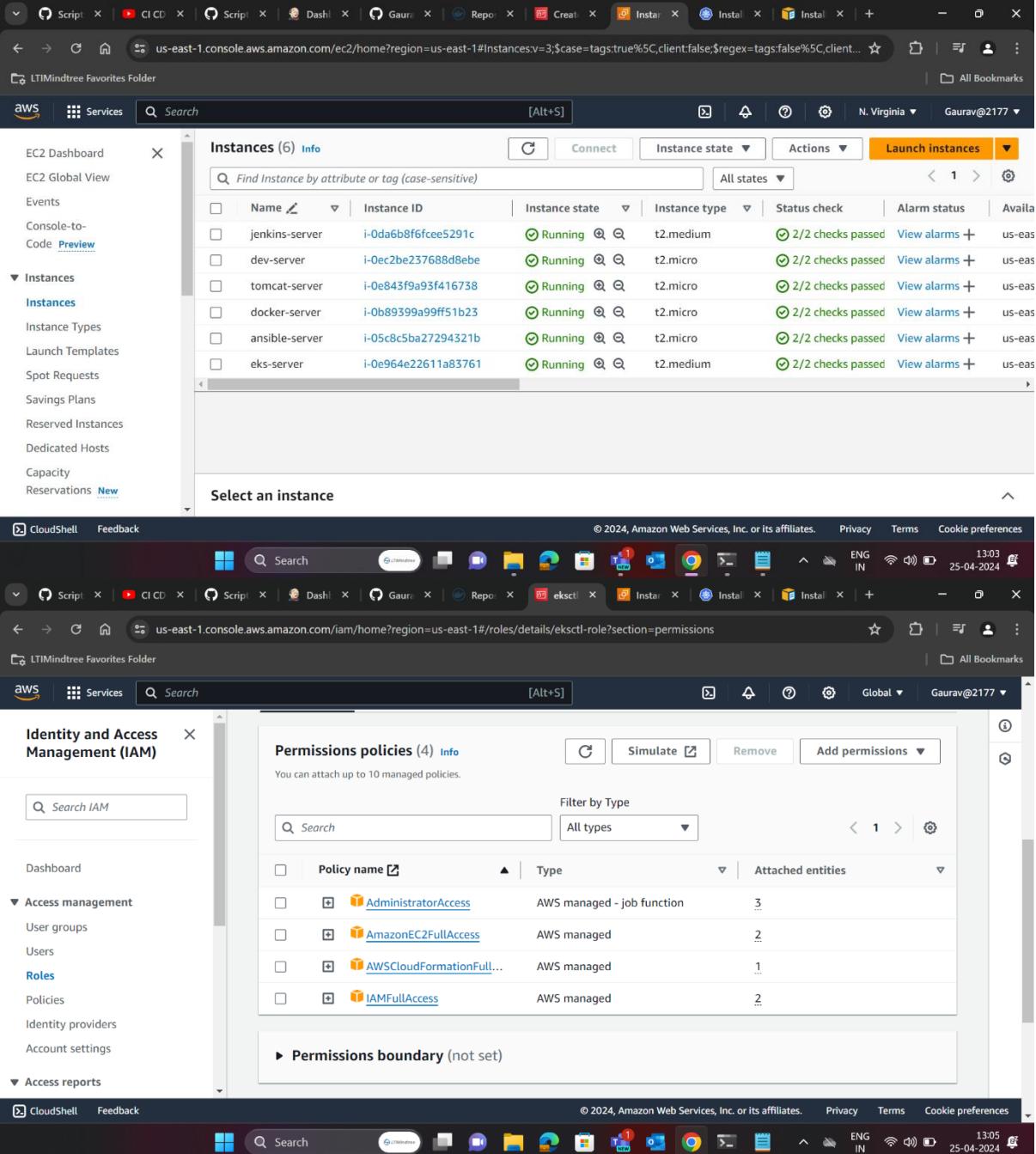
- Integrate EKS with Ansible:
- On AWS Console:
- Create an Amazon EKS cluster to deploy your Docker containers.
- Configure the cluster with the desired configurations, such as instance type, number of nodes, etc.
- Install kubectl:
- Install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line tool, on the Ansible server.
- Configure kubectl:
- Configure kubectl to connect to your EKS cluster.
- Install AWS IAM Authenticator:
- Install the AWS IAM Authenticator to authenticate kubectl with your AWS account.
- Verify Cluster Connection:
- Test the connection to your EKS cluster using kubectl.
- Integrate Load Balancer with Ansible:
- Create Load Balancer:
- Using the AWS Console or CLI, create a load balancer (e.g., Application Load Balancer) to distribute traffic to your EKS cluster.
- Configure Load Balancer:

- Configure the load balancer settings such as listeners, target groups, etc., as per your requirements.
- Obtain Load Balancer DNS Name:
- Note down the DNS name of the load balancer to use it for routing traffic.
- Integrate Ansible with Jenkins:
- Configure Ansible with Jenkins:
- Install the necessary plugins on Jenkins to enable Ansible integration.
- Configure Jenkins to use Ansible for deployment tasks.
- Test Ansible Integration:
- Execute a test job on Jenkins to ensure successful communication with Ansible.
- Deploy Docker Containers to EKS:
- Create Kubernetes Deployment YAML:
- Write a Kubernetes deployment YAML file specifying the deployment configuration for your Docker containers.
- Apply Deployment:
- Use kubectl to apply the deployment YAML file to your EKS cluster, deploying the Docker containers.
- Update Load Balancer Configuration:
- Update Load Balancer Target Group:

- Update the target group associated with the load balancer to include the newly deployed Docker containers.
- Update Load Balancer Listener Rules:
- Configure the load balancer listener rules to route traffic to the target group containing the Docker containers.
- Ansible Playbook for Deployment:
- Create Ansible Playbook:
- Write an Ansible playbook that includes tasks for deploying Docker containers to EKS and updating the load balancer configuration.
- Execute Ansible Playbook:
- Run the Ansible playbook on Jenkins to automate the deployment process, including deploying Docker containers to EKS and configuring the load balancer.



```
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 47.4M 100 47.4M 0 0 10.2M 0 0:00:04 0:00:04 ---:--- 11.4M
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
bash: kubectl: command not found
[root@eks-server ~]# curl -LO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 138 100 138 0 0 1774 0 ---:--- ---:--- ---:--- 1769
100 49.0M 100 49.0M 0 0 107M 0 ---:--- ---:--- ---:--- 107M
[root@eks-server ~]# chmod +x kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# whereis kubectl
kubectl:
[root@eks-server ~]# sudo install -o root -g root -m 0755 kubectl /usr/bin/kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# whereis kubectl
kubectl: /usr/bin/kubectl
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl version --client
Client Version: v1.30.0
Kustomize Version: v5.0.4-0.20230601165947-6ce0bf390ce3
[root@eks-server ~]# curl --silent --location "https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp
[root@eks-server ~]# sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin
[root@eks-server ~]# eksctl version
0.175.0
[root@eks-server ~]#
```



The image shows three screenshots of the AWS Management Console interface.

**Screenshot 1: EC2 Instances**

The left sidebar shows the navigation menu under the "Instances" section, including "Instances", "Instance Types", "Launch Templates", "Spot Requests", "Savings Plans", "Reserved Instances", "Dedicated Hosts", "Capacity", and "Reservations".

The main content area displays a table titled "Instances (6) Info" showing six running instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Available
jenkins-server	i-0da6b8f6fceee5291c	Running	t2.medium	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
dev-server	i-0ec2be237688d8ebe	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
tomcat-server	i-0e843f9a93f416738	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
docker-server	i-0b89399a99ff51b23	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
ansible-server	i-05c8c5ba27294321b	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1
eks-server	i-0e964e22611a83761	Running	t2.medium	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1

**Screenshot 2: IAM Permissions policies**

The left sidebar shows the navigation menu under the "Access management" section, including "User groups", "Users", "Roles", "Policies", "Identity providers", "Account settings", and "Access reports".

The main content area displays a table titled "Permissions policies (4) Info" showing four managed policies:

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	3
AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	2
AWSCloudFormationFull...	AWS managed	1
IAMFullAccess	AWS managed	2

**Screenshot 3: IAM Permissions boundary**

This screenshot shows the "Permissions boundary (not set)" section, which is currently empty.

The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the AWS CloudShell interface, showing the configuration of an EKS cluster.

**Screenshot 1: Modify IAM role**  
This screenshot shows the "Modify IAM role" page for an EC2 instance. The instance ID is "i-0e964e22611a83761 (eks-server)". The "IAM role" dropdown is set to "eksctl-role". A button labeled "Create new IAM role" is visible. Below the form are "Cancel" and "Update IAM role" buttons.

**Screenshot 2: Clusters**  
This screenshot shows the "Clusters" page under the "Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service" section. It displays one cluster named "gaurav-devops-cluster" which is active and running version 1.29. A notification banner at the top indicates "Extended support for Kubernetes versions pricing".

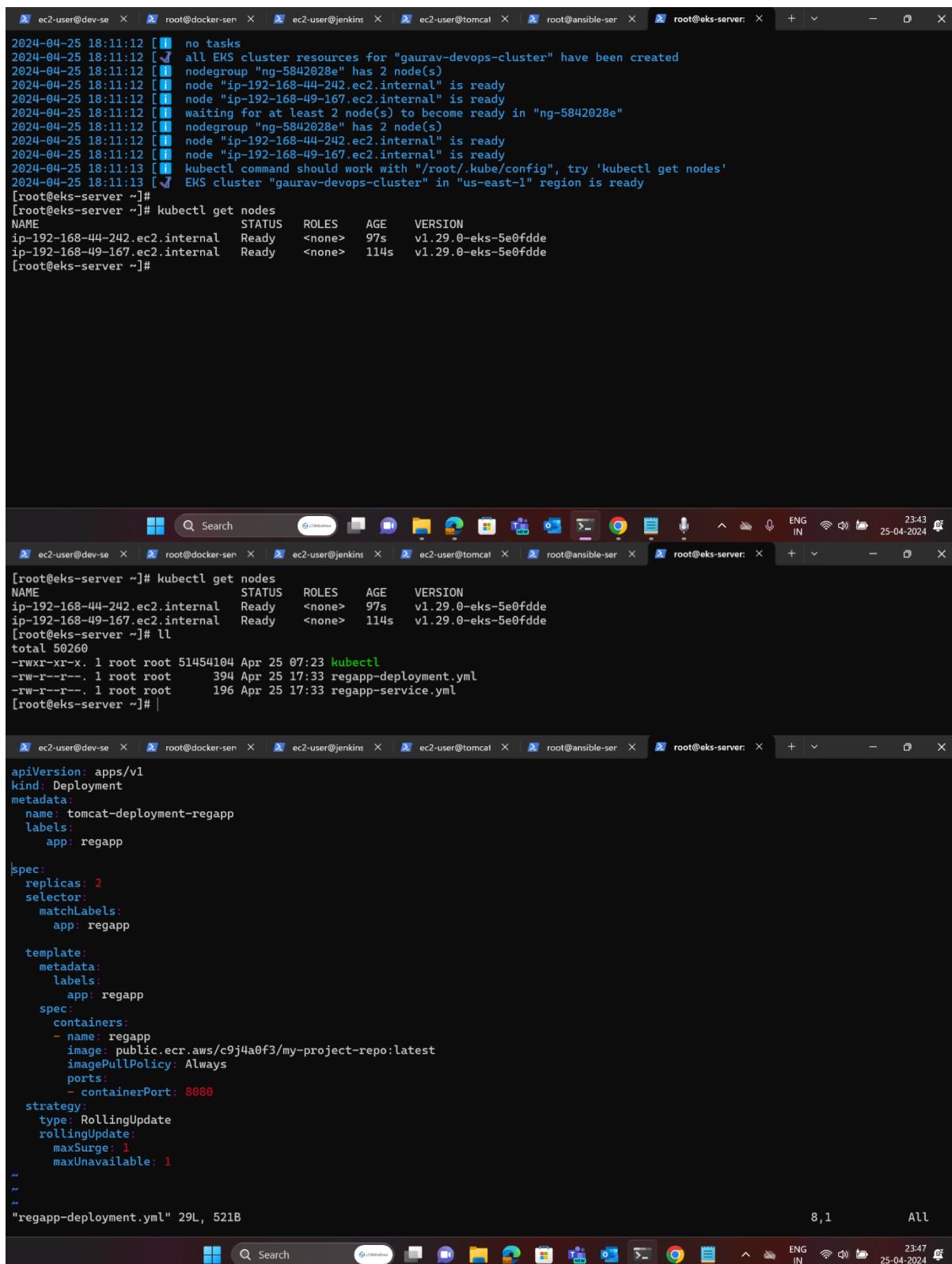
**Screenshot 3: Node groups**  
This screenshot shows the "Node groups" page, also under the "Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service" section. It displays one node group named "ng-5842028e" with a desired size of 2, running AMI release version 1.29.0-20240415, and using launch template "eksctl-gaurav-devops-cluster-nodegroup-ng-584202".

Instances (8) <a href="#">Info</a>		<a href="#">Connect</a>	Instance state	Actions	Launch instances	<a href="#">View alarms</a>
		<a href="#">Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)</a>		Running	< 1 >	<a href="#">Edit</a>
	Name <a href="#">Filter</a>	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
<input type="checkbox"/>	jenkins-server	i-0da6b8f6fce5291c	<span>Running</span>	t2.medium	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	dev-server	i-0ec2be237688d8ebe	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	tomcat-server	i-0e843f9a93f416738	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	docker-server	i-0b89399a99ff51b23	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	ansible-server	i-05c8c5ba27294321b	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	eks-bootsrap...	i-0e964e22611a83761	<span>Running</span>	t2.medium	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	gaurav-devops...	i-0c91172cb35e4a740	<span>Running</span>	t2.small	<span>Initializing</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +
<input type="checkbox"/>	gaurav-devops...	i-023f33cba96cb63d3	<span>Running</span>	t2.small	<span>2/2 checks passed</span>	<a href="#">View alarms</a> +

```

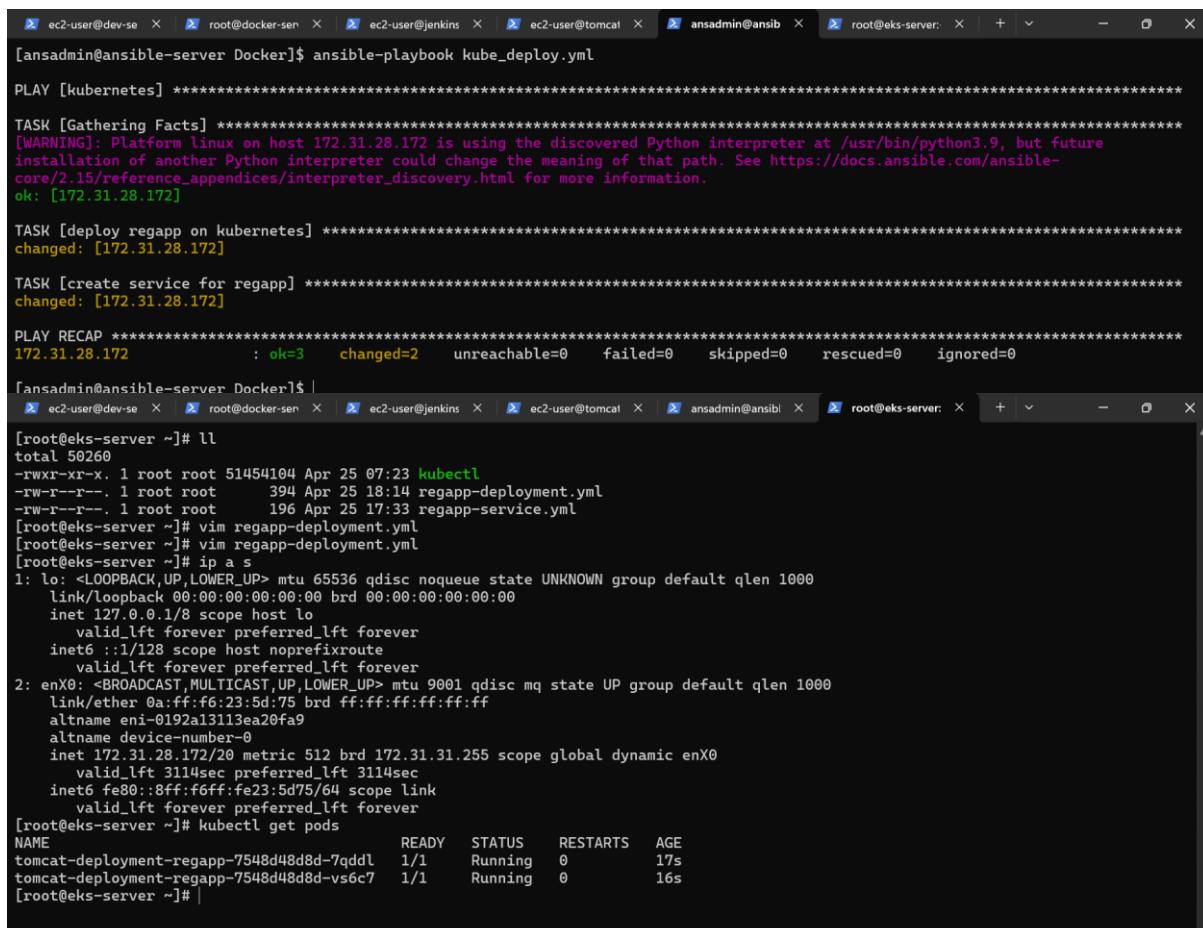
/m/`/
>Last login: Thu Apr 25 17:17:42 2024 from 152.58.204.251
[ec2-user@eks-server ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Thu Apr 25 17:18:51 UTC 2024 on pts/3
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl get node
Unable to connect to the server: dial tcp: lookup 9C9106D8579E40B4BED6B0E4413FA402.gr7.us-east-1.eks.amazonaws.com on 172.31.0.2:53:
no such host
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# eksctl create cluster --name gaurav-devops-cluster \
> --region us-east-1 \
> --node-type t2.small \
>
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  eksctl version 0.175.0
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  using region us-east-1
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  setting availability zones to [us-east-1f us-east-1b]
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1f - public:192.168.0.0/19 private:192.168.64.0/19
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  subnets for us-east-1b - public:192.168.32.0/19 private:192.168.96.0/19
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  nodegroup "ng-5842028e" will use "" [AmazonLinux2/1.29]
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  using Kubernetes version 1.29
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  creating EKS cluster "gaurav-devops-cluster" in "us-east-1" region with managed nodes
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  will create 2 separate CloudFormation stacks for cluster itself and the initial managed nodegroup
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  if you encounter any issues, check CloudFormation console or try 'eksctl utils describe-stacks --region=us-e
ast-1 --cluster=gaurav-devops-cluster'
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  Kubernetes API endpoint access will use default of {publicAccess=true, privateAccess=false} for cluster "gau
rav-devops-cluster" in "us-east-1"
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  CloudWatch logging will not be enabled for cluster "gaurav-devops-cluster" in "us-east-1"
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  you can enable it with 'eksctl utils update-cluster-logging --enable-types={SPECIFY-YOUR-LOG-TYPES-HERE (e.g
. all)} --region=us-east-1 --cluster=gaurav-devops-cluster'
2024-04-25 17:54:25 [ℹ]  2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "gaurav-devops-cluster",
  2 sequential sub-tasks: {

```



The screenshot shows three separate terminal windows side-by-side, all titled 'root@eks-server'. The first terminal displays log output from April 25, 2024, at 18:11:12, detailing the creation of the 'gaurav-devops-cluster' and the readiness of its two nodes. The second terminal shows the output of the 'kubectl get nodes' command, listing the two nodes with their status, roles, age, and version. The third terminal shows the contents of a 'regapp-deployment.yml' file, which defines a Deployment for a 'tomcat-deployment-regapp' with two replicas, using a 'regapp' container image and exposing port 8080.

```
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# no tasks
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# all EKS cluster resources for "gaurav-devops-cluster" have been created
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# nodegroup "ng-5842028e" has 2 node(s)
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# node "ip-192-168-44-242.ec2.internal" is ready
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# node "ip-192-168-49-167.ec2.internal" is ready
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# waiting for at least 2 node(s) to become ready in "ng-5842028e"
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# nodegroup "ng-5842028e" has 2 node(s)
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# node "ip-192-168-44-242.ec2.internal" is ready
2024-04-25 18:11:12 [root@eks-server ~]# node "ip-192-168-49-167.ec2.internal" is ready
2024-04-25 18:11:13 [root@eks-server ~]# kubectl command should work with "/root/.kube/config", try 'kubectl get nodes'
2024-04-25 18:11:13 [root@eks-server ~]# EKS cluster "gaurav-devops-cluster" in "us-east-1" region is ready
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE     VERSION
ip-192-168-44-242.ec2.internal   Ready    <none>    97s    v1.29.0-eks-5e0fdde
ip-192-168-49-167.ec2.internal   Ready    <none>    114s   v1.29.0-eks-5e0fdde
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# ll
total 50260
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 51454104 Apr 25 07:23 kubectl
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      394 Apr 25 17:33 regapp-deployment.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      196 Apr 25 17:33 regapp-service.yml
[root@eks-server ~]#
[root@eks-server ~]# kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE     VERSION
ip-192-168-44-242.ec2.internal   Ready    <none>    97s    v1.29.0-eks-5e0fdde
ip-192-168-49-167.ec2.internal   Ready    <none>    114s   v1.29.0-eks-5e0fdde
[root@eks-server ~]# ll
total 50260
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 51454104 Apr 25 07:23 kubectl
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      394 Apr 25 17:33 regapp-deployment.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root      196 Apr 25 17:33 regapp-service.yml
[root@eks-server ~]#
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: tomcat-deployment-regapp
  labels:
    app: regapp
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: regapp
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: regapp
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: regapp
          image: public.ecr.aws/c9j4a0f3/my-project-repo:latest
          imagePullPolicy: Always
          ports:
            - containerPort: 8080
  strategy:
    type: RollingUpdate
    rollingUpdate:
      maxSurge: 1
      maxUnavailable: 1
  ~
  ~
  ~
"regapp-deployment.yml" 29L, 521B
```



[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]\$ ansible-playbook kube\_deploy.yml

PLAY [kubernetes] \*\*\*\*

TASK [Gathering Facts] \*\*\*\*

[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.28.172 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.9, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.15/reference\_appendices/interpreter\_discovery.html for more information.

ok: [172.31.28.172]

TASK [deploy regapp on kubernetes] \*\*\*\*

changed: [172.31.28.172]

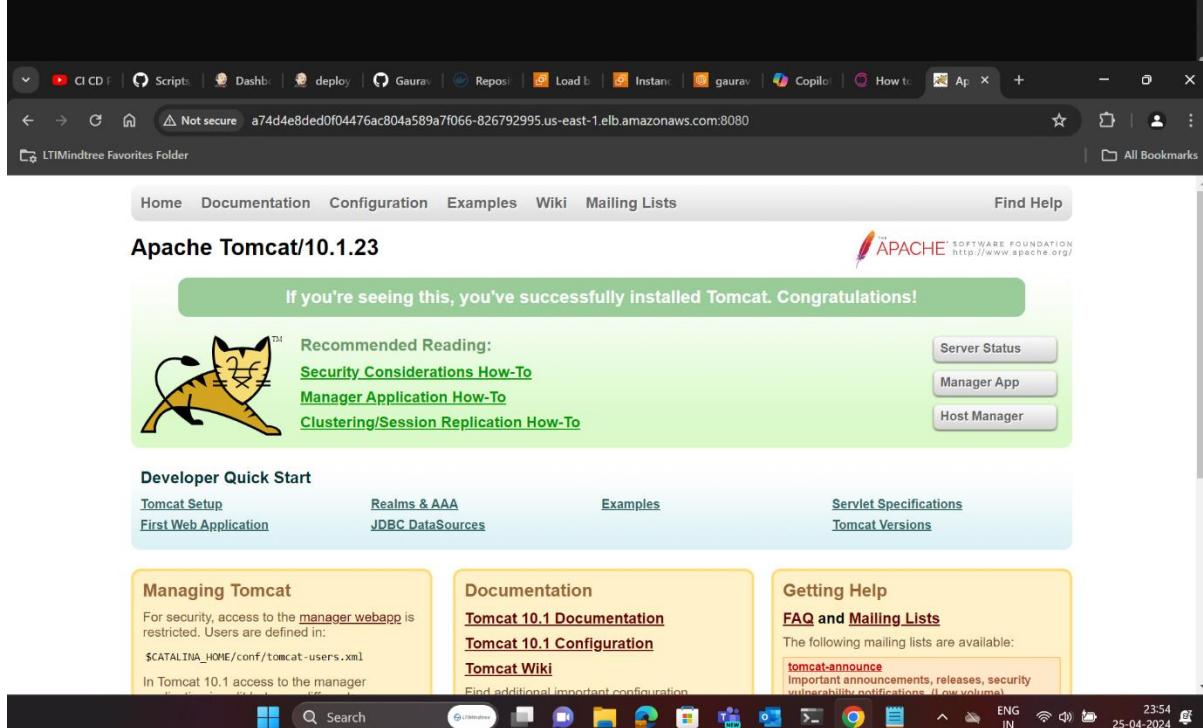
TASK [create service for regapp] \*\*\*\*

changed: [172.31.28.172]

PLAY RECAP \*\*\*\*

172.31.28.172 : ok=3 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]\$ |



If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!

Apache Tomcat/10.1.23

Recommended Reading:

- [Security Considerations How-To](#)
- [Manager Application How-To](#)
- [Clustering/Session Replication How-To](#)

Developer Quick Start

<a href="#">Tomcat Setup</a>	<a href="#">Realms &amp; AAA</a>	<a href="#">Examples</a>	<a href="#">Servlet Specifications</a>
<a href="#">First Web Application</a>	<a href="#">JDBC DataSources</a>		<a href="#">Tomcat Versions</a>

Documentation

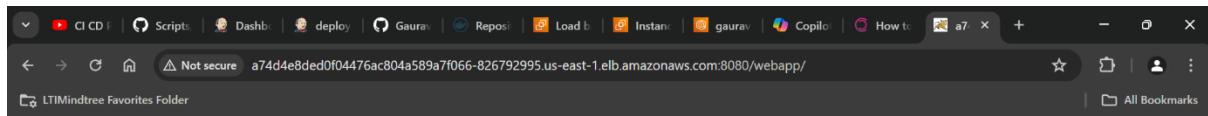
- [Tomcat 10.1 Documentation](#)
- [Tomcat 10.1 Configuration](#)
- [Tomcat Wiki](#)

Getting Help

FAQ and Mailing Lists

The following mailing lists are available:

- [tomcat-announce](#)
- [Important announcements, releases, security vulnerability notifications. \(Low volume\)](#)



## Sample User Registration Web Application for my DevOps Project

Please fill in this form to create an account.

Enter Name

Enter mobile

Enter Email

Password

Repeat Password

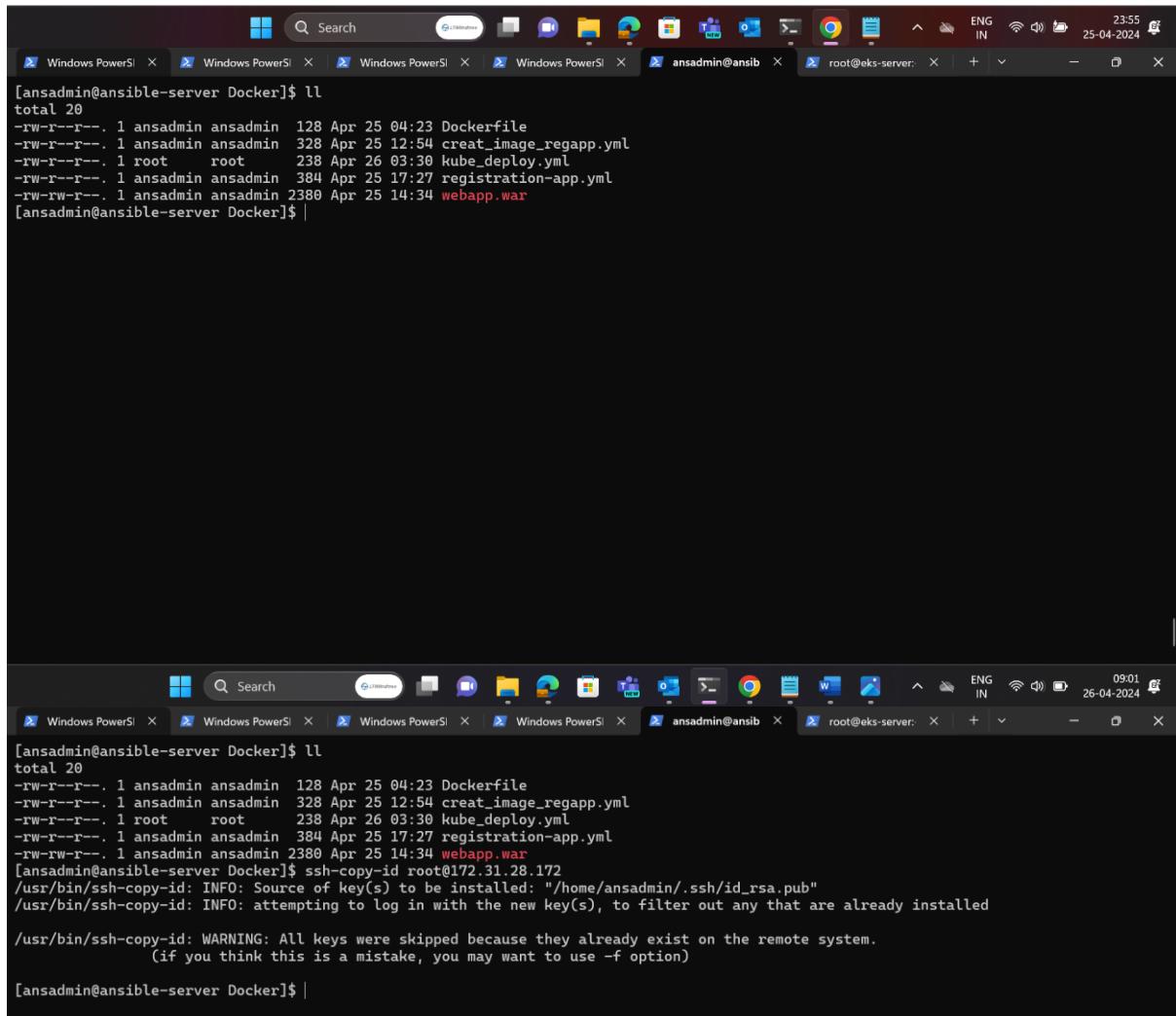
By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#).

[Register](#)

Already have an account? [Sign in](#).

**Thank You**

**See You Again**

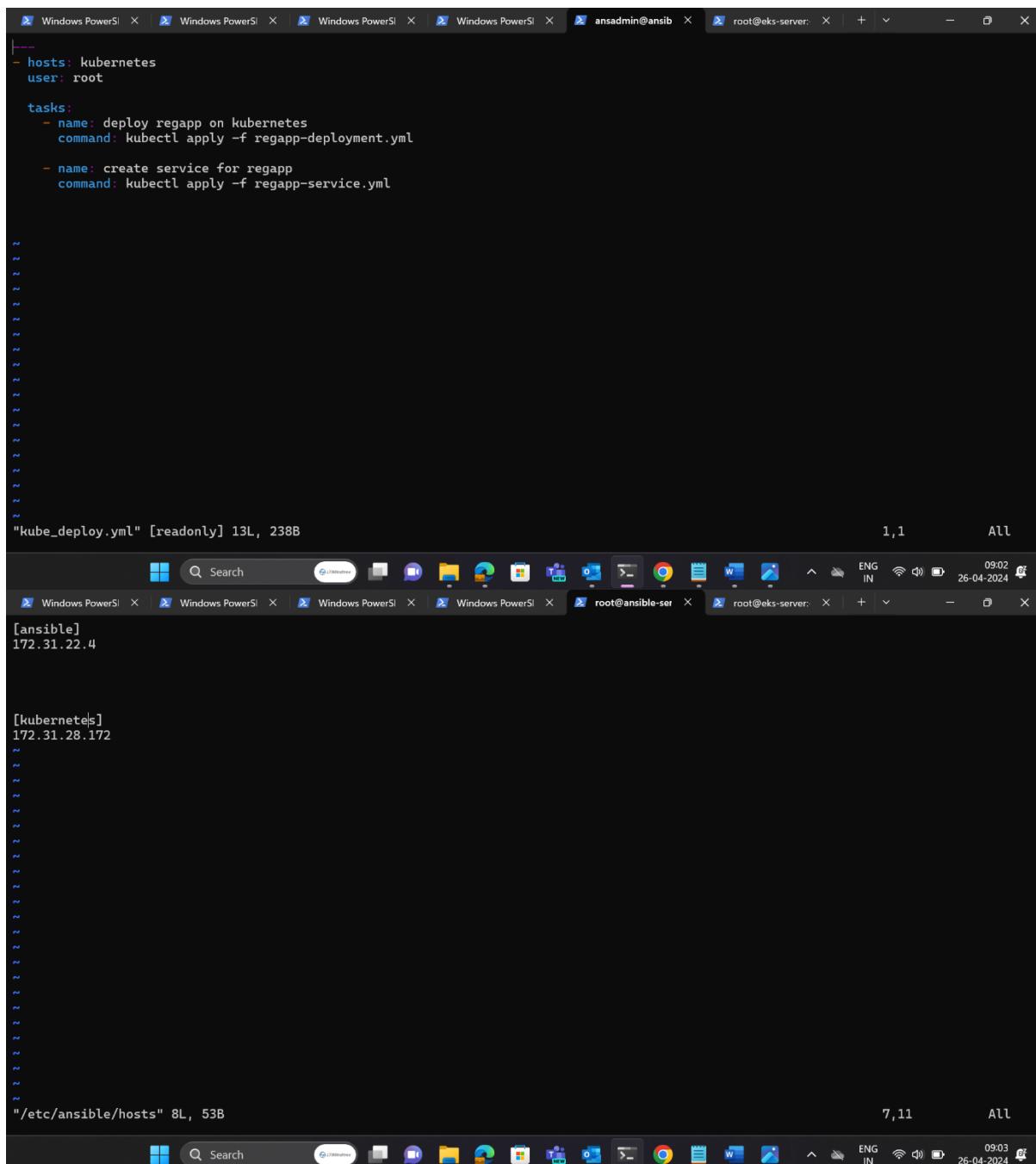


The image displays two screenshots of a Windows Taskbar with multiple PowerShell and SSH sessions. The top screenshot shows a terminal window titled "[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]" with the command `ll` executed, listing files: Dockerfile, creat\_image\_regapp.yml, kube\_deploy.yml, registration-app.yml, and webapp.war. The bottom screenshot shows another terminal window with the same directory listing, followed by the command `ssh-copy-id root@172.31.28.172` being run, which outputs messages about key installation and skipping existing keys.

```
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ll
total 20
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 128 Apr 25 04:23 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 328 Apr 25 12:54 creat_image_regapp.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root     root    238 Apr 26 03:30 kube_deploy.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 384 Apr 25 17:27 registration-app.yml
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 2380 Apr 25 14:34 webapp.war
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ |
```

```
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ll
total 20
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 128 Apr 25 04:23 Dockerfile
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 328 Apr 25 12:54 creat_image_regapp.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 root     root    238 Apr 26 03:30 kube_deploy.yml
-rw-r--r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 384 Apr 25 17:27 registration-app.yml
-rw-rw-r--. 1 ansadmin ansadmin 2380 Apr 25 14:34 webapp.war
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ ssh-copy-id root@172.31.28.172
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/ansadmin/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: WARNING: All keys were skipped because they already exist on the remote system.
(if you think this is a mistake, you may want to use -f option)
[ansadmin@ansible-server Docker]$ |
```



The screenshot shows a Windows terminal window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays an Ansible playbook named `kube_deploy.yml`. The content of the playbook is as follows:

```
hosts: kubernetes
  user: root

tasks:
  - name: deploy regapp on kubernetes
    command: kubectl apply -f regapp-deployment.yml

  - name: create service for regapp
    command: kubectl apply -f regapp-service.yml
```

Below the playbook, the terminal shows the output of the command `ansible [kubernetes]`, which lists the host `172.31.22.4`.

```
[kubernetes]
172.31.22.4
```

At the bottom of the terminal, the file `/etc/ansible/hosts` is shown with 53B of content.



**Let's get to the  
future, faster.  
Together.**

