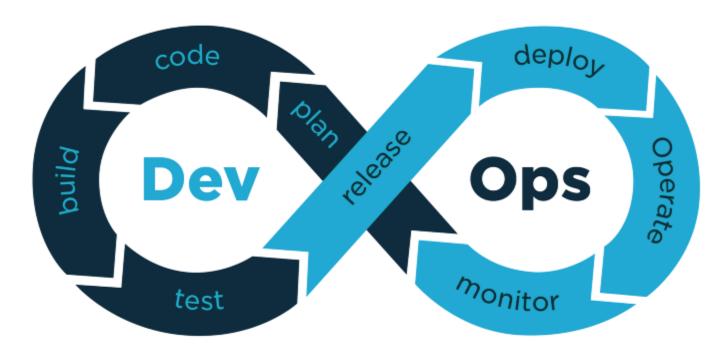
# Simple DevOps Project — Integrating Tomcat to CI/CD Pipeline



Welcome to the Simple DevOps project. At this point Jenkins should be up, running and ready.

NOTE BEFORE GET STARTED:- Both Jenkins & Tomcat will run on default port 8080., So, in my case I have taken tomcat port number as 8090. Jenkins is by default 8080

We can change the port number in server.xml file in conf directory of tomcat. → /opt/tomcat/conf/server.xml

Also, allow 8090 in security group in our cloud environment.

## **Example:-**

- for Jenkins -> ipaddress:8080
- for tomcat -> ipaddress:8090

## Jenkins Installation:-

Install Jenkins as per the distribution(in my case, I'm using RHEL Distribution) from here:-

https://www.jenkins.io/doc/book/installing/linux/

It looks like this below:-

```
sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo \
    https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io.key
sudo yum upgrade
# Add required dependencies for the jenkins package
sudo yum install java-11-openjdk
sudo yum install jenkins
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

#### Once Installed, Start & enable the Jenkins

#### Start Jenkins

```
You can enable the Jenkins service to start at boot with the command:

sudo systemctl enable jenkins

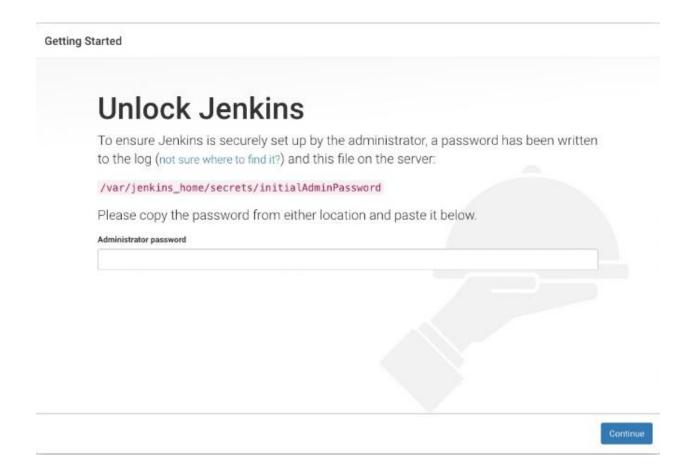
You can start the Jenkins service with the command:

sudo systemctl start jenkins

You can check the status of the Jenkins service using the command:

sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

Once it is in Running State, Now copy the instance id & paste it in URL Address, It will display like below:-



Go to Jenkins server in Terminal & copy the admin password from secrets directory as below:-

cat /var/Jenkins\_home/secrets/initialAdminPassword

Now, Proceed with usernames & password and then install suggested plugins. Done..!

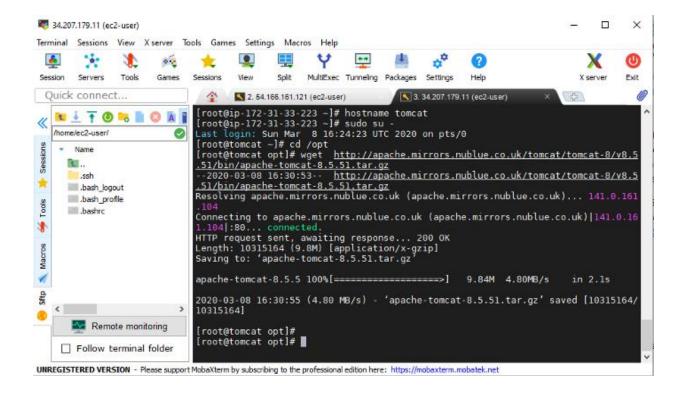
## We will now be introducing Tomcat:-

The installation and integration process will be the one detailed in github here — https://github.com/Hussain147/TomcatInstallation.git

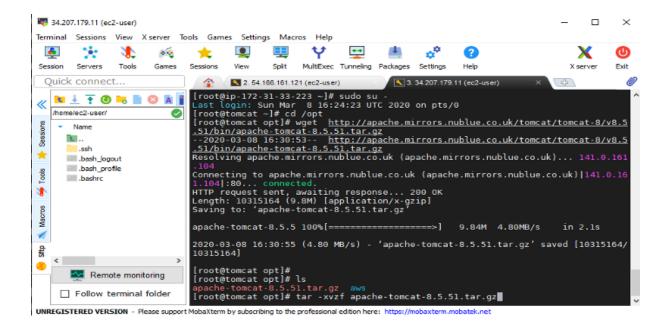
First we will need to launch a new Amazon EC2 instance Linux AMI.

Once this has also been done, the instance is ready and running. Start up the server through MobaXterm or GitBash (what else you may be using). We will need to download Apache tomcat from the link <a href="http://apache.mirrors.nublue.co.uk/tomcat/tomcat-8/v8.5.51/bin/apache-tomcat-8.5.51.tar.gz">http://apache.mirrors.nublue.co.uk/tomcat/tomcat-8/v8.5.51/bin/apache-tomcat-8.5.51.tar.gz</a>

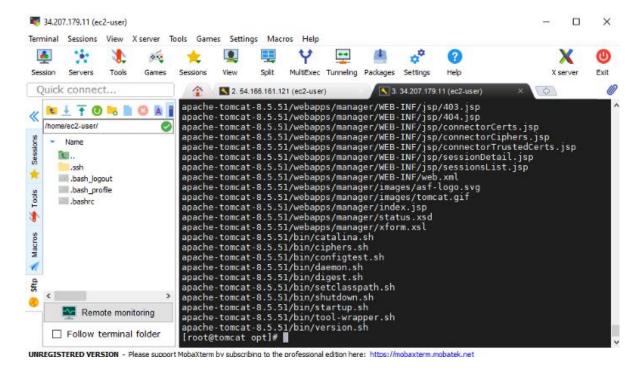
To see any other versions of Apache tomcat you can use — <a href="https://tomcat.apache.org/download-80.cgi">https://tomcat.apache.org/download-80.cgi</a>



Copy the link address and past it into your tomcat server. I have renamed mine with "hostname tomcat server" followed by "sudo su — ". Then change the directory to /opt and insert tomcat download link.

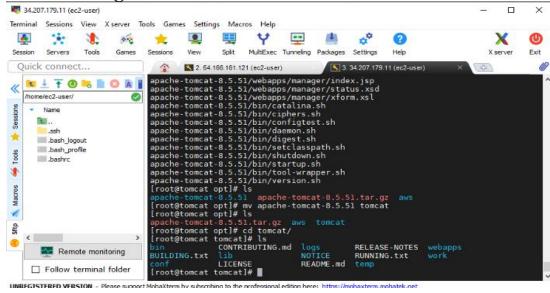


#### apache-tomcat-8.5.51.tar.gz

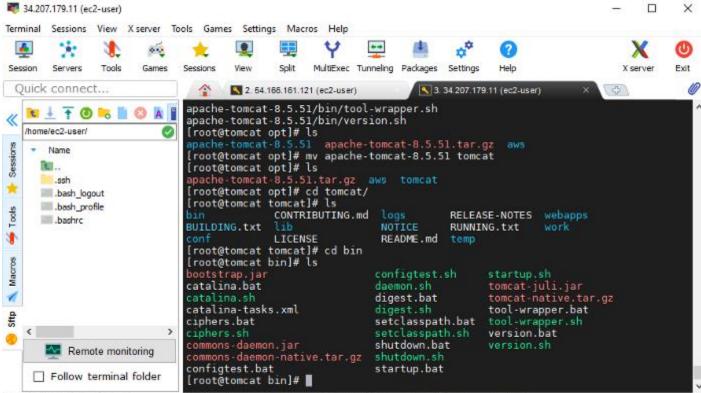


Now once those two things have been done. we can rename it to something simpliar like "mv apache-tomcat-8.5.51 tomcat" (wording my differ for your version). list again to see the difference.

Now we can go inside this tomcat folder to see the files.

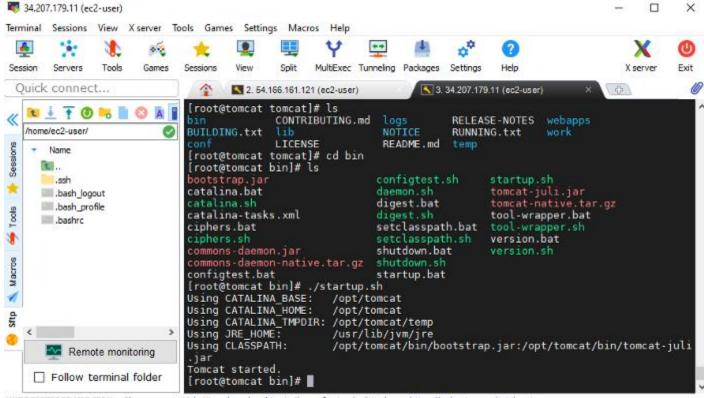


Again change directory to bin (cd bin on your terminal) to see all the files.



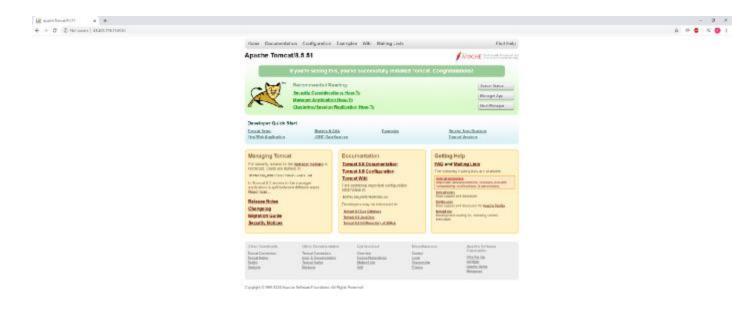
UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net

The ones we are interested in right now and startup.sh and shutdown.sh (sh short for shell). startup.sh is to start our tomcat server. shutdown.sh shuts it down. Start up your tomcat server with ./startup.sh while in the bin directory.



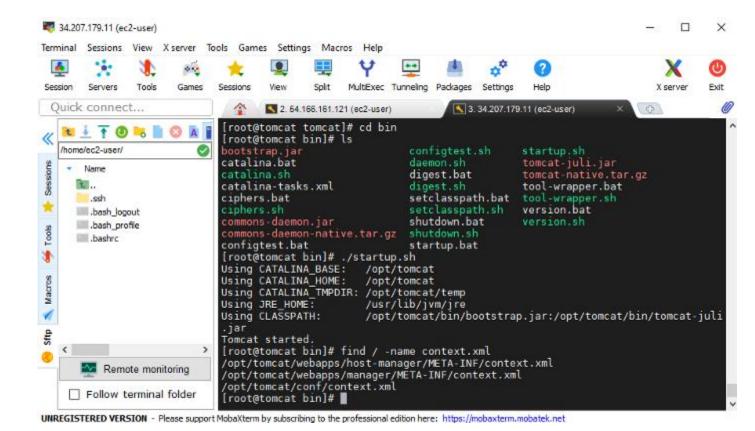
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We will now access our Tomcat server from the browser. Copy the instance IPv4 Public IP and paste into a internet tab. Tomcat will also using the port number 8080 which was enabled by our previous security group.



When you try to log in by clicking "Manager App" it will not allow you because "By default the Manager is only accessible from a browser running on the same machine as Tomcat. If you wish to modify this restriction, you'll need to edit the Manager's context.xml file."

Not to worry. This is exactly what we are going to be doing next.

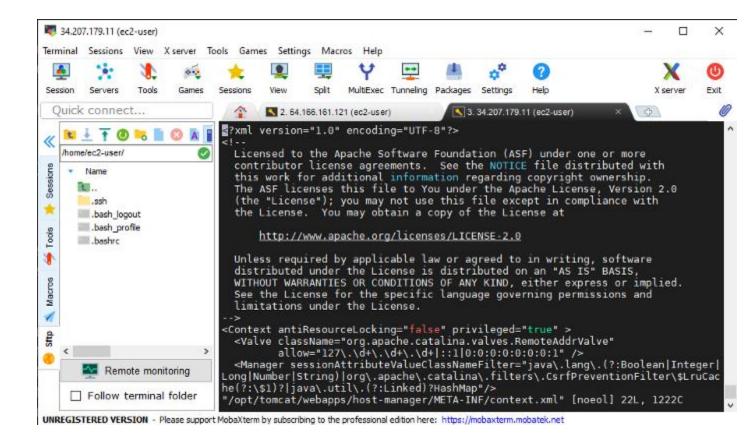


We only need the bottom 2 files as those are the ones under webapp with manager accessibility.

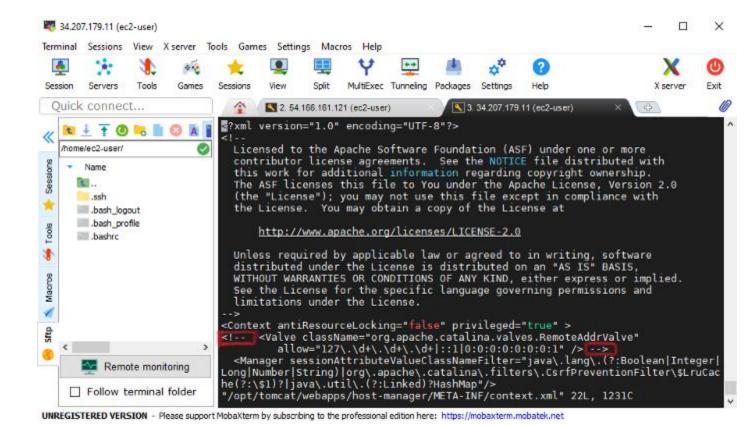
/opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml

/opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml

Next we will edit them /opt/tomcat/webapps/host-manager/META-INF/context.xml first.



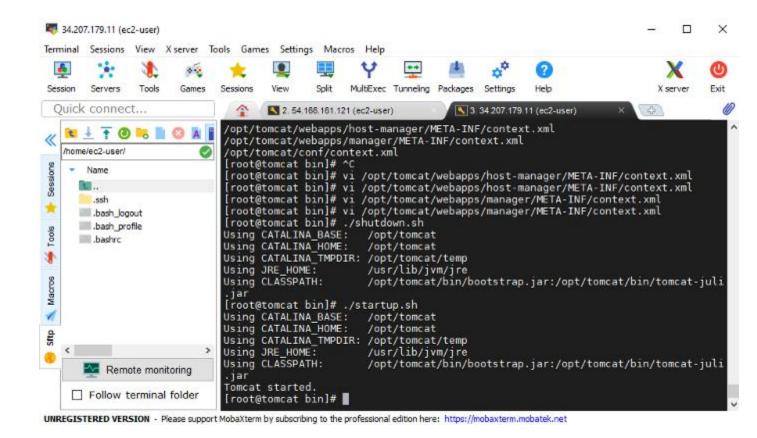
We need to edit the line starting with value class name. It is allowing the IP address which starts with 127 and so on. It is a loop address that only allows our local system. We want outside accessibility so we will be commenting this line out. I will be showing below how to comment out in tomcat.



As highlighted above. Those are what were used the comment out that section of the file. We need to do the samething for

the /opt/tomcat/webapps/manager/META-INF/context.xml file

When making modifications in tomcat. We will need to ./shutdown.sh then restart the service with ./startup.sh to ensure the changes take effect as displayed below.

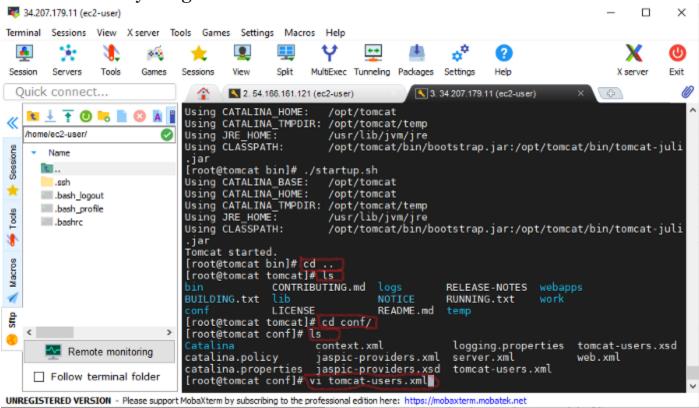


You can now refresh your tomcat tab in your internet browser and you should see a sign in page after clicking manager app requesting a username and password.

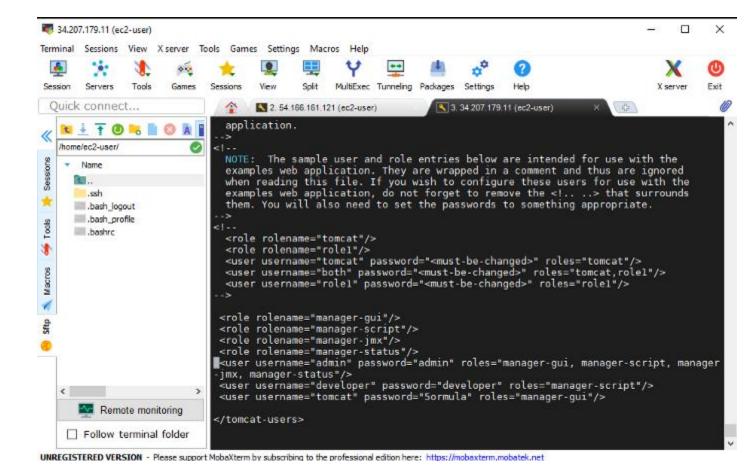
This can be found in the github notes — <a href="https://github.com/Hussain147/TomcatInstallation.git">https://github.com/Hussain147/TomcatInstallation.git</a> but they will need to be added into our tomcat files first.

To explain, in the first section of role and rolename we are adding roles that allow managers and users to perform functions on tomcat. "role rolename="manager-gui"/> is to allow us to log in to to the gui (graphical user interface — internet tab), "manager script" to help us execute some scripts, "manager jmx" for Java management extensions.

As you can see user "developer" is a part of the manager role name of script which allows them to execute the scripts or copy files from the other server. user "admin" is a a part of all manager roles" which allows them to do everything.



Update users information in the tomcat-users.xml file go to tomcat home directory and add below users to conf/tomcat-user.xml file



You can now copy the information below in the role and users section saving and then quitting.

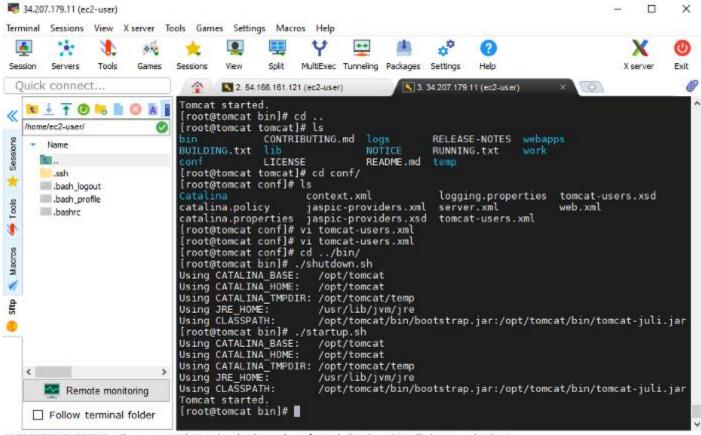
```
<role rolename="manager-gui"/>
<role rolename="manager-script"/>
<role rolename="manager-jmx"/>
<role rolename="manager-status"/>
```

<user username="admin" password="admin" roles="manager-gui, manager-script, manager-jmx, manager-status"/>

<user username="developer" password="developer" roles="manager-script"/>

<user username="tomcat" password="secret" roles="manager-gui"/>

To ensure this has been saved we need to refresh the server. Go back with cd../bin/ and then shutdown followed by startup as shown below.



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Now we can restart our web Tomcat page and enter the details tomcat followed by 5ormula. If you have changed certain details feel free to enter it as so. The result should be below,

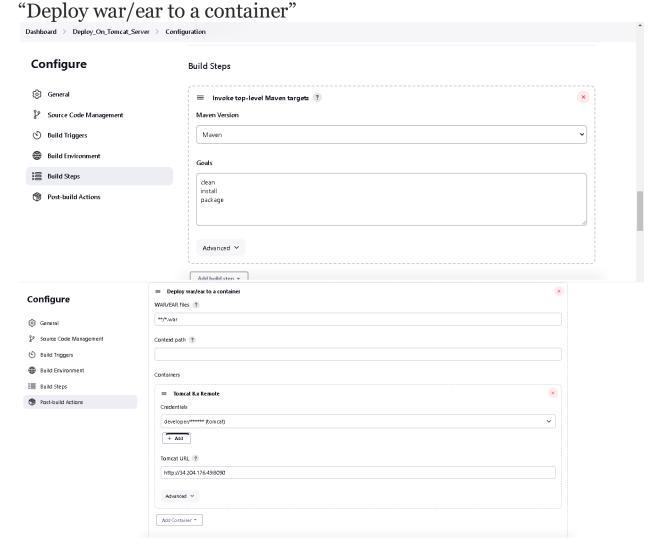


## Deploying war file on Tomcat VM using Jenkins

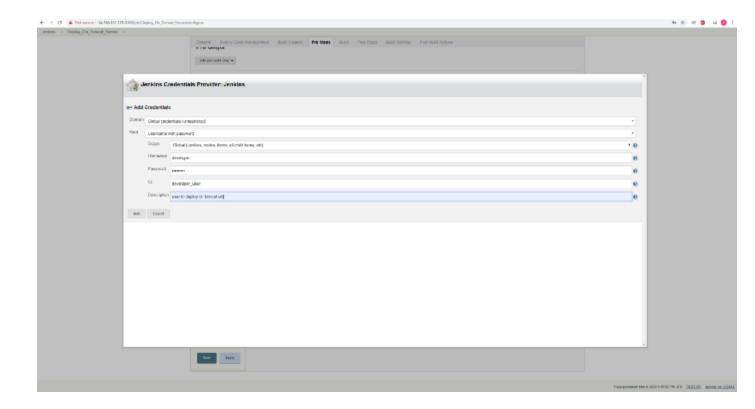
While both of our servers are still running we will need to to go to the Jenkins server and select manage jenkins > manage plugins. In the available section we will need to search for "deploy to" and select "deploy to container".

Once installed. Go back to Jenkins home page. we are going to create a new job called. Deploy\_On\_Tomcat\_Server. This will be a maven project. Description will be "Deploy on VM". Select Git in Source Code Management. We will then provide the github repository

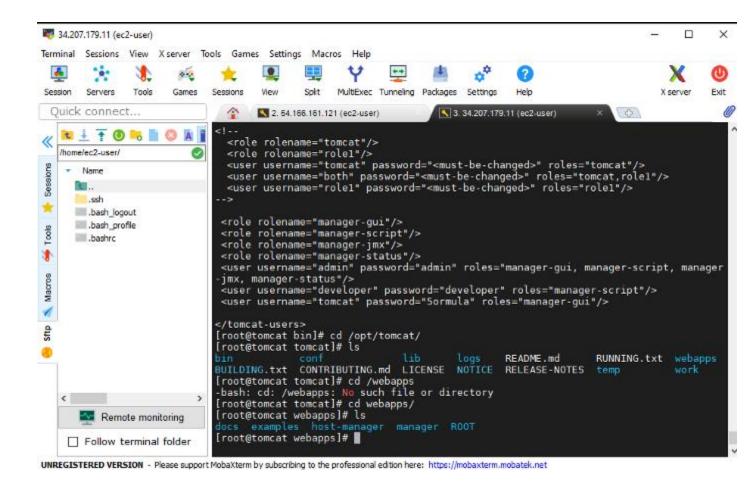
URL. <a href="https://github.com/Hussain147/mavenproject.git">https://github.com/Hussain147/mavenproject.git</a> — Credential are not neccesary. Scroll down to Goals and Options and type in as previously used "clean install package". On Post-build actions select



For the credentials i added the same credentials we initially created above. This can be found with search cat /opt/tomcat/conf/tomcat-users.xml on your tomcat terminal

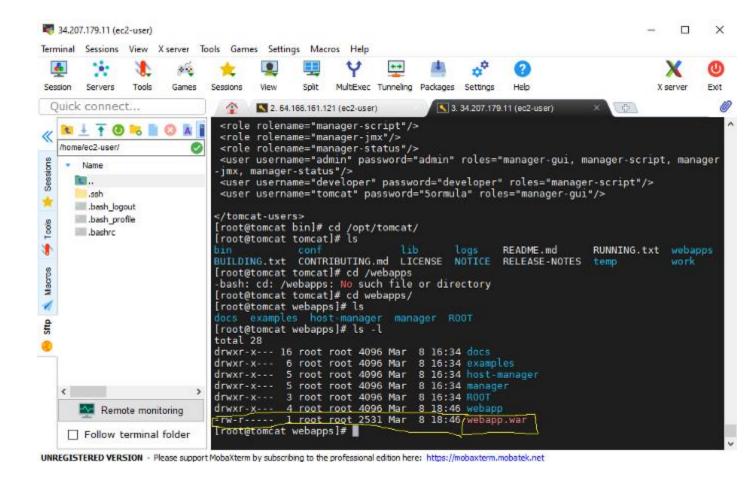


Now we have created the job deploy on tomcat server. Whenever this job is executed it is going to copy WARfile on the tomcat server when doing that it authenticates by using developer details.



This is what we are currently accessing on the browser and this is where our recently built WAR file will be copied into.

I will now build it in the Jenkins environment environment and refresh the tomcat terminal by typing ls -l (while still in the webapps directory)



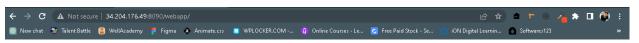
To access this application you will need to type the WAR file into your browser tab. Tomcat server IP followed by :8080(Port Number which you assigned, In my case I took 8090) followed by webapp



Hello, Welcome to Hussain's Simple DevOps Project !!

To automate a rebuild of this when changes are made in github for example. Please follow below.

Go back on onto the job in the jenkins server and select configure. Scroll down to build triggers and select Poll SCM. Poll SCM periodically polls the SCM to check whether changes were made (i.e. new commits) and builds the project if new commits where pushed since the last build, whereas build periodically builds the project periodically even if nothing has changed. In this case the repository is the github link previously used.



Hello, Welcome to Hussain's Simple DevOps Project !!

Congratulations on completing the CICD Project with Tomcat, Jenkins & Github

I hope you've enjoyed it so far. Keep Learning...

The format \* \* \* \* \* is specifying that a new build should be looked for every minute, every hour, every day, every week, every month. if you want to execute once every day, maybe every 10 hours the format would be - 00 10 \* \* \*

I think it is now fair to say that we have set up a continous integration and continous deployment pipeline using Git, Jenkins, Maven and Tomcat Server.

## ~~~THANK YOU~~~