## **VPROFILE PROJECT SETUP**

# **Prerequisite**

- 1. Oracle VM Virtualbox
- 2. Vagrant
- 3. Vagrant plugins
  - a. vagrant plugin install vagrant-hostmanager
- 4. Git bash or equivalent editor

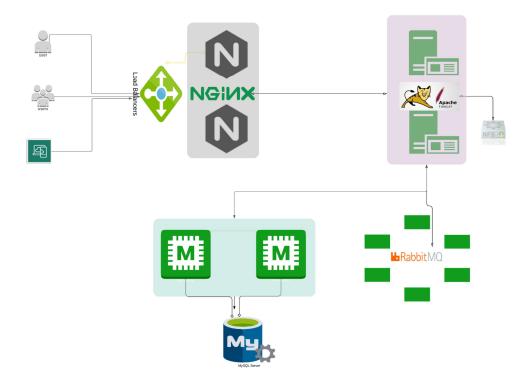
## **VM SETUP**

- 1. Clone source code.
- 2. Cd into the repository.
- 3. Switch to the main branch.
- 4. cd into vagrant/Manual\_provisioning

Bring up vm's \$ vagrant up

NOTE: Bringing up all the vm's may take a long time based on various factors. If vm setup stops in the middle run "vagrant up" command again.

INFO: All the vm's hostname and /etc/hosts file entries will be automatically updated.



## **PROVISIONING**

#### Services

1. Nginx:

Web Service

2. Tomcat

**Application Server** 

3. RabbitMQ

**Broker/Queuing Agent** 

4. Memcache

**DB** Caching

5. ElasticSearch

Indexing/Search service

6. MySQL

**SQL** Database

Setup should be done in below mentioned order

- 1. MySQL (Database SVC)
- 2. Memcache (DB Caching SVC)
- 3. RabbitMQ (Broker/Queue SVC)
- 4. Tomcat (Application SVC)
- 5. Nginx (Web SVC)

## **MYSQL Setup**

Login to the db vm \$ vagrant ssh db01

Verify Hosts entry, if entries missing update the it with IP and hostnames # cat /etc/hosts

Update OS with latest patches # yum update -y

Set Repository
# yum install epel-release -y

Install Maria DB Package # yum install git mariadb-server -y

Starting & enabling mariadb-server # systemctl start mariadb # systemctl enable mariadb

RUN mysql secure installation script.

# mysql\_secure\_installation

NOTE: Set db root password, I will be using admin123 as password

Set root password? [Y/n] Y New password: Re-enter new password: Password updated successfully! Reloading privilege tables.. ... Success!

By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y ... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] n ... skipping.

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] Y

- Dropping test database...
- ... Success!
- Removing privileges on test database...
- ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y ... Success!

Set DB name and users.

# mysql -u root -padmin123
mysql> create database accounts;
mysql> grant all privileges on accounts.\* TO 'admin'@'%' identified by 'admin123';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
mysql> exit;

Download Source code & Initialize Database.

# git clone -b main https://github.com/hkhcoder/vprofile-project.git
# cd vprofile-project
# mysql -u root -padmin123 accounts < src/main/resources/db\_backup.sql
# mysql -u root -padmin123 accounts
mysql> show tables;

Restart mariadb-server

# systemctl restart mariadb

Starting the firewall and allowing the mariadb to access from port no. 3306

- # systemctl start firewalld
- # systemctl enable firewalld
- # firewall-cmd --get-active-zones
- # firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp --permanent
- # firewall-cmd --reload
- # systemctl restart mariadb

## **MEMCACHE SETUP**

```
Install, start & enable memcache on port 11211
# sudo dnf install epel-release -y
# sudo dnf install memcached -y
# sudo systemctl start memcached
# sudo systemctl enable memcached
# sudo systemctl status memcached
# sed -i 's/127.0.0.1/0.0.0.0/g' /etc/sysconfig/memcached
# sudo systemctl restart memcached
```

Starting the firewall and allowing the port 11211 to access memcache

```
# firewall-cmd --add-port=11211/tcp
# firewall-cmd --runtime-to-permanent
# firewall-cmd --add-port=11111/udp
# firewall-cmd --runtime-to-permanent
# sudo memcached -p 11211 -U 11111 -u memcached -d
```

## **RABBITMQ SETUP**

Login to the RabbitMQ vm \$ vagrant ssh rmq01

Verify Hosts entry, if entries missing update the it with IP and hostnames # cat /etc/hosts

Update OS with latest patches # yum update -y

Set EPEL Repository
# yum install epel-release -y

Install Dependencies

# sudo yum install wget -y

# cd /tmp/

# dnf -y install centos-release-rabbitmq-38

# dnf --enablerepo=centos-rabbitmq-38 -y install rabbitmq-server

# systemctl enable --now rabbitmq-server

# firewall-cmd --add-port=5672/tcp

# firewall-cmd --runtime-to-permanent

# sudo systemctl start rabbitmq-server

# sudo systemctl enable rabbitmq-server

# sudo systemctl status rabbitmq-server

# sudo sh -c 'echo "[{rabbit, [{loopback\_users, []}]}]." > /etc/rabbitmq/rabbitmq.config'

# sudo rabbitmqctl add\_user test test

# sudo rabbitmqctl set\_user\_tags test administrator

# sudo systemctl restart rabbitmq-server

## **TOMCAT SETUP**

Login to the tomcat vm \$ vagrant ssh app01

Verify Hosts entry, if entries missing update the it with IP and hostnames # cat /etc/hosts

Update OS with latest patches # yum update -y

Set Repository
# yum install epel-release -y

Install Dependencies
# dnf -y install java-11-openjdk java-11-openjdk-devel
# dnf install git maven wget -y

Change dir to /tmp # cd /tmp/

Download & Tomcat Package

# wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.75/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.75.tar.gz

# tar xzvf apache-tomcat-9.0.75.tar.gz

Add tomcat user

# useradd --home-dir /usr/local/tomcat --shell /sbin/nologin tomcat

Copy data to tomcat home dir # cp -r /tmp/apache-tomcat-9.0.75/\* /usr/local/tomcat/

Make tomcat user owner of tomcat home dir # chown -R tomcat.tomcat /usr/local/tomcat

## # Setup systemctl command for tomcat

Update file with following content.
# vi /etc/systemd/system/tomcat.service
[Unit]
Description=Tomcat
After=network.target

[Service]
User=tomcat
WorkingDirectory=/usr/local/tomcat
Environment=JRE\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jre
Environment=JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jre
Environment=CATALINA\_HOME=/usr/local/tomcat
Environment=CATALINE\_BASE=/usr/local/tomcat
ExecStart=/usr/local/tomcat/bin/catalina.sh run
ExecStop=/usr/local/tomcat/bin/shutdown.sh
SyslogIdentifier=tomcat-%i

[Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target

Reload systemd files # systemctl daemon-reload

Start & Enable service
# systemctl start tomcat
# systemctl enable tomcat

Enabling the firewall and allowing port 8080 to access the tomcat # systemctl start firewalld # systemctl enable firewalld # firewall-cmd --get-active-zones # firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=8080/tcp --permanent # firewall-cmd --reload

## **CODE BUILD & DEPLOY (app01)**

#### Download Source code

# git clone -b main https://github.com/hkhcoder/vprofile-project.git

## Update configuration

# cd vprofile-project

# vim src/main/resources/application.properties

# Update file with backend server details

#### Build code

Run below command inside the repository (vprofile-project) # mvn install

## Deploy artifact

# systemctl stop tomcat

# rm -rf /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/ROOT\*

# cp target/vprofile-v2.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/ROOT.war

# systemctl start tomcat

# chown tomcat.tomcat usr/local/tomcat/webapps -R

# systemctl restart tomcat

## **NGINX SETUP**

Login to the Nginx vm \$ vagrant ssh web01

Verify Hosts entry, if entries missing update the it with IP and hostnames # cat /etc/hosts

Update OS with latest patches # apt update # apt upgrade
Install nginx

Create Nginx conf file with below content

# vi /etc/nginx/sites-available/vproapp

```
upstream vproapp {
  server app01:8080;
}
server {
  listen 80;
location / {
    proxy_pass http://vproapp;
}
}
```

# apt install nginx -y

Remove default nginx conf

# rm -rf /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default

Create link to activate website

# In -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/vproapp /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/vproapp

Restart Nginx

# systemctl restart nginx