Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) Final Project

Estimated duration: TBD

Welcome to the **Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) Final Project** development environment. Now it's time to apply all that you have learned in the previous modules of this course. This lab environment will provide you with a sample application and an OpenShift Cluster, which will enable you to carry out the following objectives:

Objectives

- Create a CI pipeline in GitHub Actions with steps for **linting** and **unit testing**.
- Use Tekton to create tasks for **linting**, **unit testing**, and **building an image**.
- Create an OpenShift CI Pipeline that uses the previously created Tekton steps.
- Add the deploy step to the OpenShift pipeline that deploys the code to the lab OpenShift cluster.

  You should complete all the work in the final project in this lab environment.

Prerequisite

Important security information

Welcome to the Cloud IDE with OpenShift. This lab environment is where all of your development will take place. It has all the tools you will need, including an OpenShift cluster.

It is essential to understand that the lab environment is **ephemeral**. It only lives for a short while and then will be destroyed. Hence, you must push all changes made to your own GitHub repository to recreate it in a new lab environment, whenever required.

Also, note that this environment is shared and, therefore, not secure. You should not store personal information, usernames, passwords, or access tokens in this environment for any purpose.

Your task

1. If you still need to generate a **GitHub Personal Access Token**, you should do so now. You will need it to push code back to your repository. It should have `repo` and `write` permissions and set to expire in `60` days. When Git prompts you for a password in the Cloud IDE environment, use your Personal Access Token instead.

2. You can recreate this environment by performing **Initialize Development Environment** each time.

3. Create a repository from the GitHub template provided for this lab in the next step.

Create your own GitHub repository

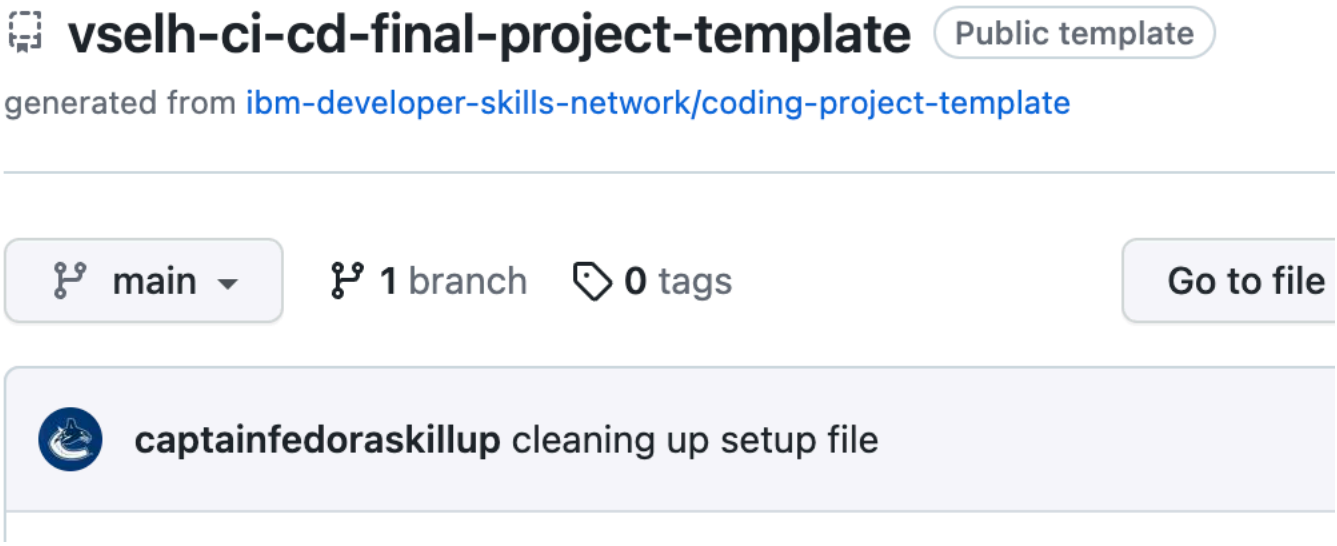
You will need your repository to complete the final project. We have provided a GitHub Template to create your repository in your own GitHub account. **Do not Fork the repository as it's already a template**. This will avoid confusion when making Pull Requests in the future.

Your task

1. In a browser, visit this GitHub repository:
   https://github.com/ibm-developer-skills-network/vselh-ci-cd-final-project-template

2. From the GitHub **Code** tab, use the green **Use this template** to create your repository from this template.

3. Select **Create a new repository** from the dropdown menu. On the next screen, fill out these prompts following the screenshot below:



4. Select your GitHub account from the dropdown list.

5. Name the new repository: `ci-cd-final-project`.

6. (Optional) Add a description to let people know what this repo is for.

7. Make the repo **Public** so that others can see it (and grade it).

8. Use the **Create repository from template** to create the repository in your GitHub account.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already elsewhere? Import a repository.

Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Repository template

ibm-developer-skills-network/vselh-ci-cd-final-project-template

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

Include all branches

Copy all branches from ibm-developer-skills-network/vselh-ci-cd-final-project-te branch.

Owner *

captainfedoraskillup

Repository name *

ci-cd-final-project

ci-cd-final-project is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How al

Description (optional)

Final project for CI/CD course

Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can comm

Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

Note: These steps only need to be done once. Whenever you re-enter this lab, you should start from the next page, **Initialize Development Environment**

Initialize Development Environment

As previously covered, the Cloud IDE with OpenShift environment is ephemeral, and may delete at any time. The Cloud IDE with OpenShift environment will create a new environemnt the next time you enter the lab. Unfortunately, you will need to initialize your development environment every time. This shouldn't happen too often as the environment can last for several days at a time, but when it is gone, this is the procedure to recreate it.

Overview

Each time you need to set up your lab development environment, you will need to run three commands.

Each command will be explained in further detail, one at a time, in the following section.

`{your_github_account}` represents your GitHub account username.

The commands include:

```
1
2
3
4
```

```
git clone https://github.com/{your_github_account}/ci-cd-final-project.git
cd ci-cd-final-project
bash ./bin/setup.sh
exit
```

Copied!

Now, let's discuss these commands and explain what needs to be done.

Task details

Initialize your environment using the following steps:

1. Open a terminal with `Terminal -> New Terminal` if one isn't open already.
2. Next, use the `export GITHUB_ACCOUNT=` command to export an environment variable containing your GitHub account.

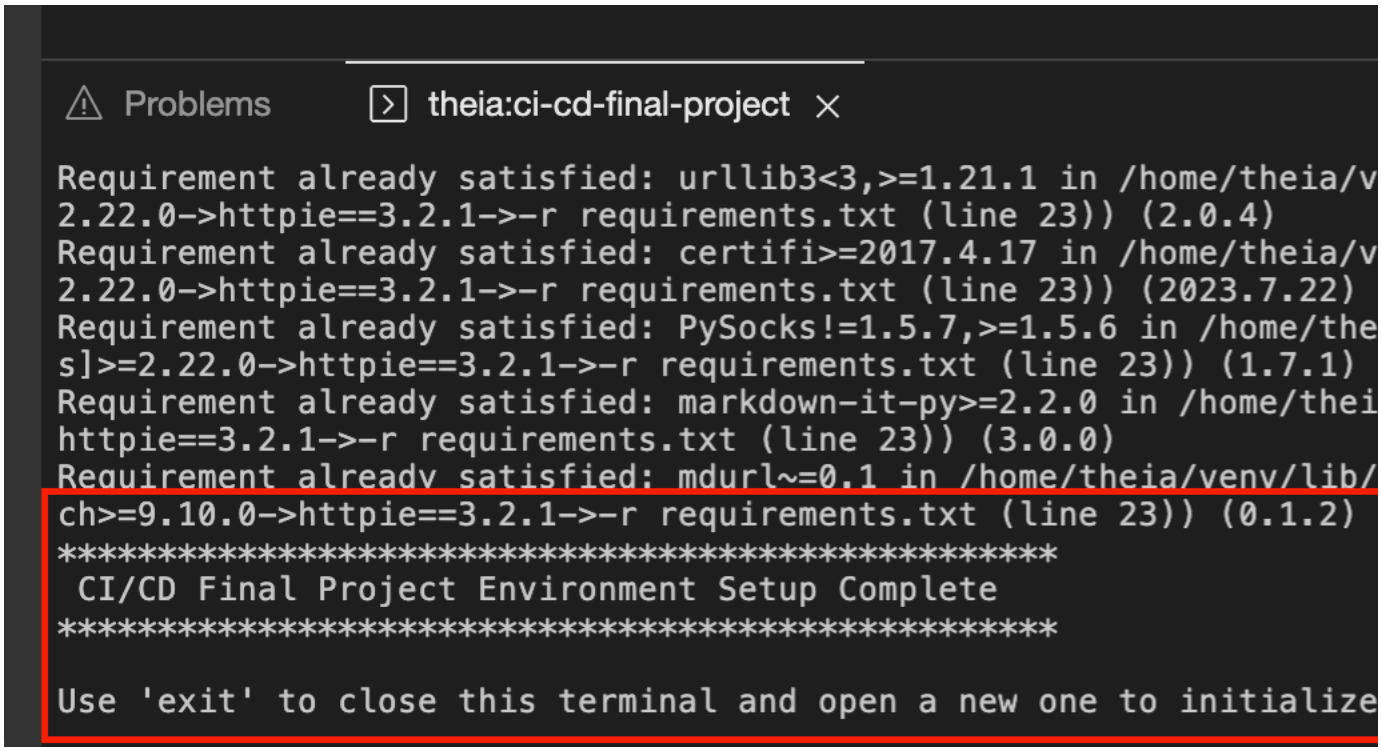
   Note: Substitute your real GitHub account that you used to create the repository for the `{your_github_account}` placeholder below:

   ```
   1
   export GITHUB_ACCOUNT={your_github_account}
   ```
   Copied!

3. Then use the following commands to clone your repository, change it into the `devops-capstone-project` directory, and execute the `./bin/setup.sh` command.

   ```
   1
   2
   3
   git clone https://github.com/$GITHUB_ACCOUNT/ci-cd-final-project.git
   cd ci-cd-final-project
   bash ./bin/setup.sh
   ```
   Copied! Executed!

   You should see the following at the end of the setup execution:



4. Finally, close the current terminal using the `exit` command. The environment won't be fully active until you open a new terminal in the next step.

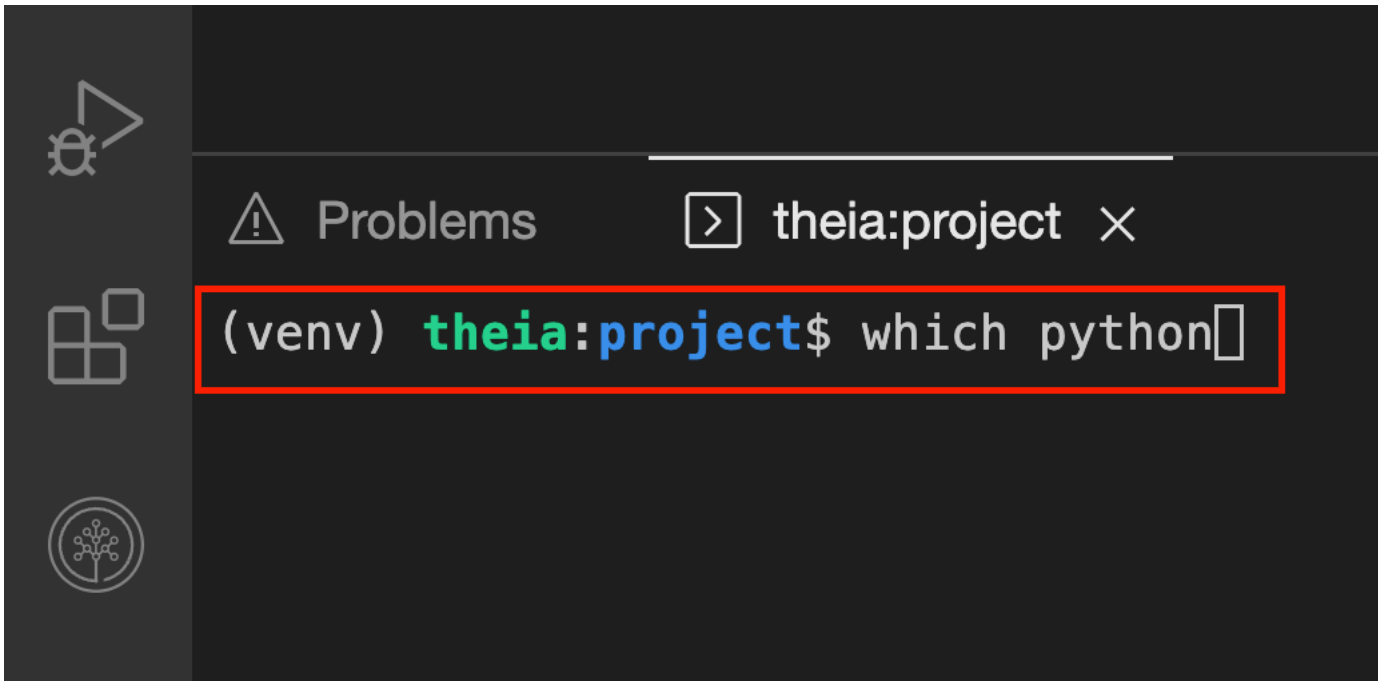
```
1. 1
1. exit
```
Copied! Executed!

Validate

In order to validate that your environment is working correctly, you must open a new terminal because the Python virtual environment will only activate when a new terminal is present. You should have ended the previous task using the `exit` command to exit the terminal.

1. Open a terminal with `Terminal` -> `New Terminal` and check that everything worked correctly by using the `which python` command:

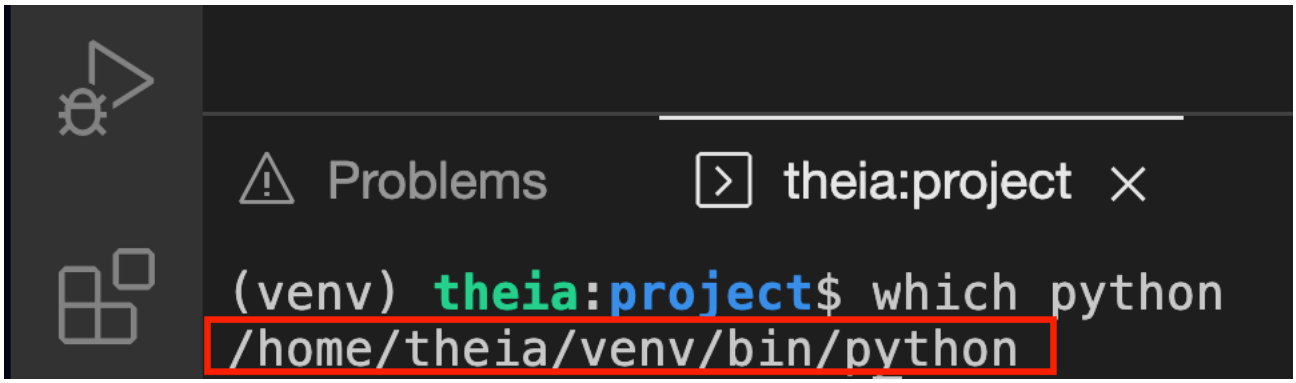
   Your prompt should look like this:



   Check which Python you are using:

```
1. 1
1. which python
```
Copied! Executed!

You should get back:

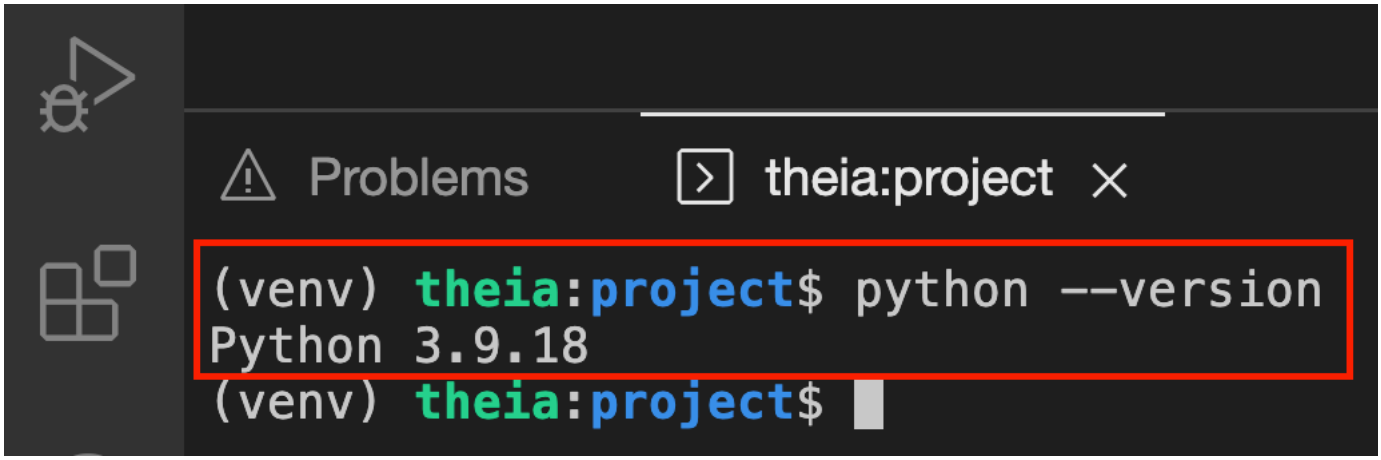


Check the Python version:

```
1. 1
1. python --version
```

Copied! Executed!

You should get back some patch level of Python 3.8:



This completes the setup of the development environment.

You are now ready to start working.

Final project scenario

You're part of a team responsible for building an innovative microservice, a RESTful API that allows users to manage and track counters. Another team has already developed the user interface (UI) for this microservice, and it's now your turn to ensure the reliability and efficiency of the backend services.

Continuous Integration (CI) with GitHub Actions
Your first task is to set up CI pipelines using GitHub Actions. The codebase comes with unit tests for the provided endpoints. Your goal is to automate the linting and testing processes. You will create a GitHub Actions workflow that triggers whenever changes are pushed to the repository.

Continuous Deployment (CD) with OpenShift Pipelines
In the second phase, establish CD pipelines within OpenShift Pipelines. These pipelines should include linting, testing, building an image, and the seamlessly deploying the microservice to an OpenShift cluster.

You need to provide the URL for your repository with the GitHub workflow and tekton yaml files in addition to other screenshots as evidence of your work. Your evidence will be essential for peer project evaluation. Best of luck with your project!

Exercise 1: Create basic workflow

Your GitHub repository has an empty workflow file, `.github/workflows/workflow.yml`. You will create the CI workflow by writing several steps in this workflow file.

Open **workflow.yml** in IDE

Your task

Open the `.github/workflows/workflow.yml` file and add the following:

1. name: `CI workflow`
2. workflow triggers: `push on main branch` and `pull_request on main branch`
3. Jobs
    - runs-on: `ubuntu-latest`
    - container: `python:3.9-slim`
4. Checkout step:
    - name: `Checkout`
    - uses: `actions/checkout@v3`
5. Install Dependencies step:
    - name: `Install dependencies`
    - run `python -m pip install --upgrade pip` and `pip install -r requirements.txt` commands

You can also refer to the videos and labs in the module 2 of the course in case you want to familiarize yourself with the concepts before proceeding further.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Exercise 2: Add the linting step to CI workflow

Next, you will add the `Lint` step to the GitHub workflow. You will use `Flake8` module for linting. Open the `.github/workflows/workflow.yml` file and complete the following tasks.

Open **workflow.yml** in IDE

Your task

Add a linting task with the following details:

1. name: `Lint with flake8`
2. commands:
    - `flake8 service --count --select=E9,F63,F7,F82 --show-source --statistics`
    - `flake8 service --count --max-complexity=10 --max-line-length=127 --statistics`

You can refer to the videos and labs in the module 2 for help.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Exercise 3: Add the test step to CI workflow

Next, you will add the `Test` step to the GitHub workflow. You will use the `Nose` module for running the tests. Open the `.github/workflows/workflow.yml` file and complete the following tasks.

Open **workflow.yml** in IDE

Your task

Add a test step with the following details:

1. name: `Run unit tests with nose`
2. command:
    - `nosetests -v --with-spec --spec-color --with-coverage --cover-package=app`

You can refer to the videos and labs in the module 2 for help.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Step 4: Push CI code to GitHub

To test the workflow and the CI pipeline, you need to commit the changes and push your branch back to the GitHub repository. As described earlier, each new push to the main branch should trigger the workflow.

Your task

1. Configure the Git account with your email and name using the `git config --global user.email` and `git config --global user.name` commands.

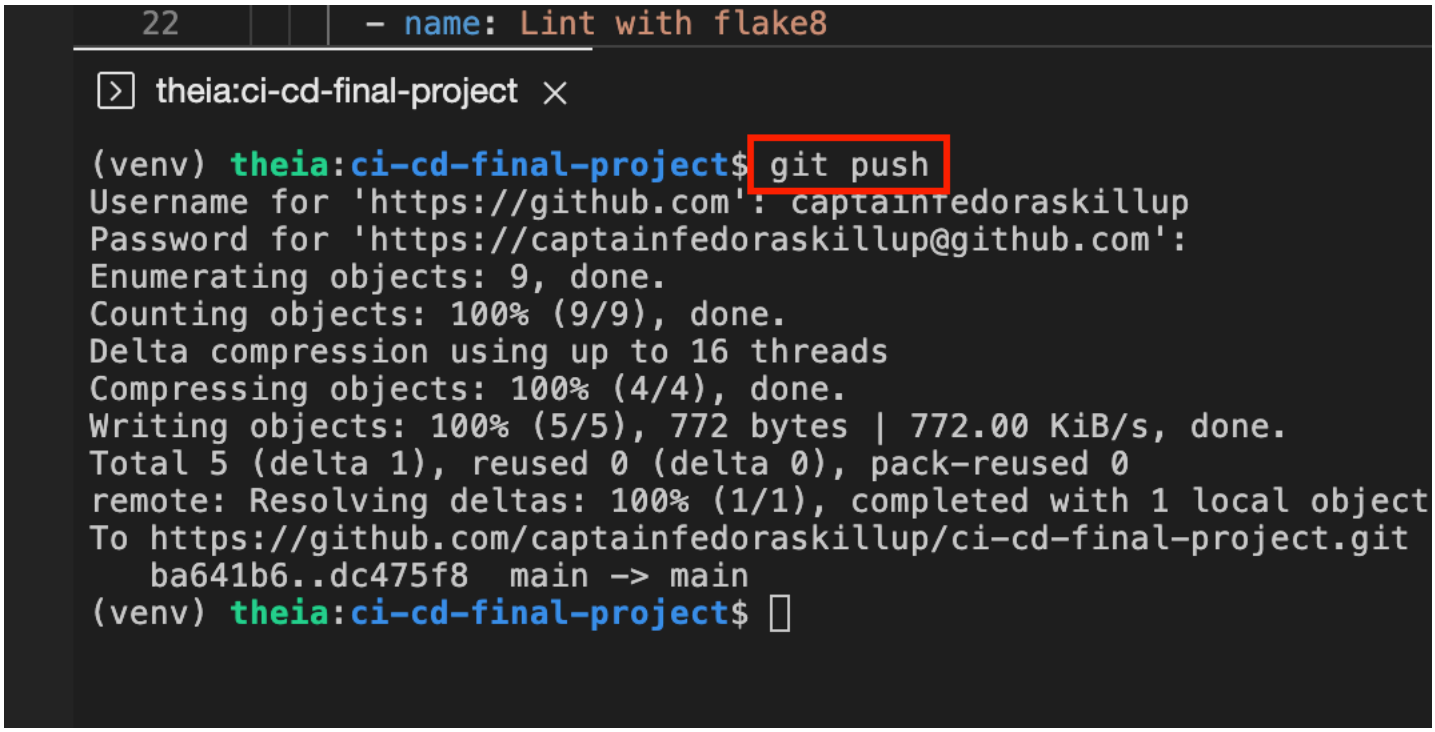
    ▶ Click here for a hint.

2. The next step is to stage all the changes you made in the previous exercises and push them to your forked repo on GitHub.

    ▶ Click here for a hint.

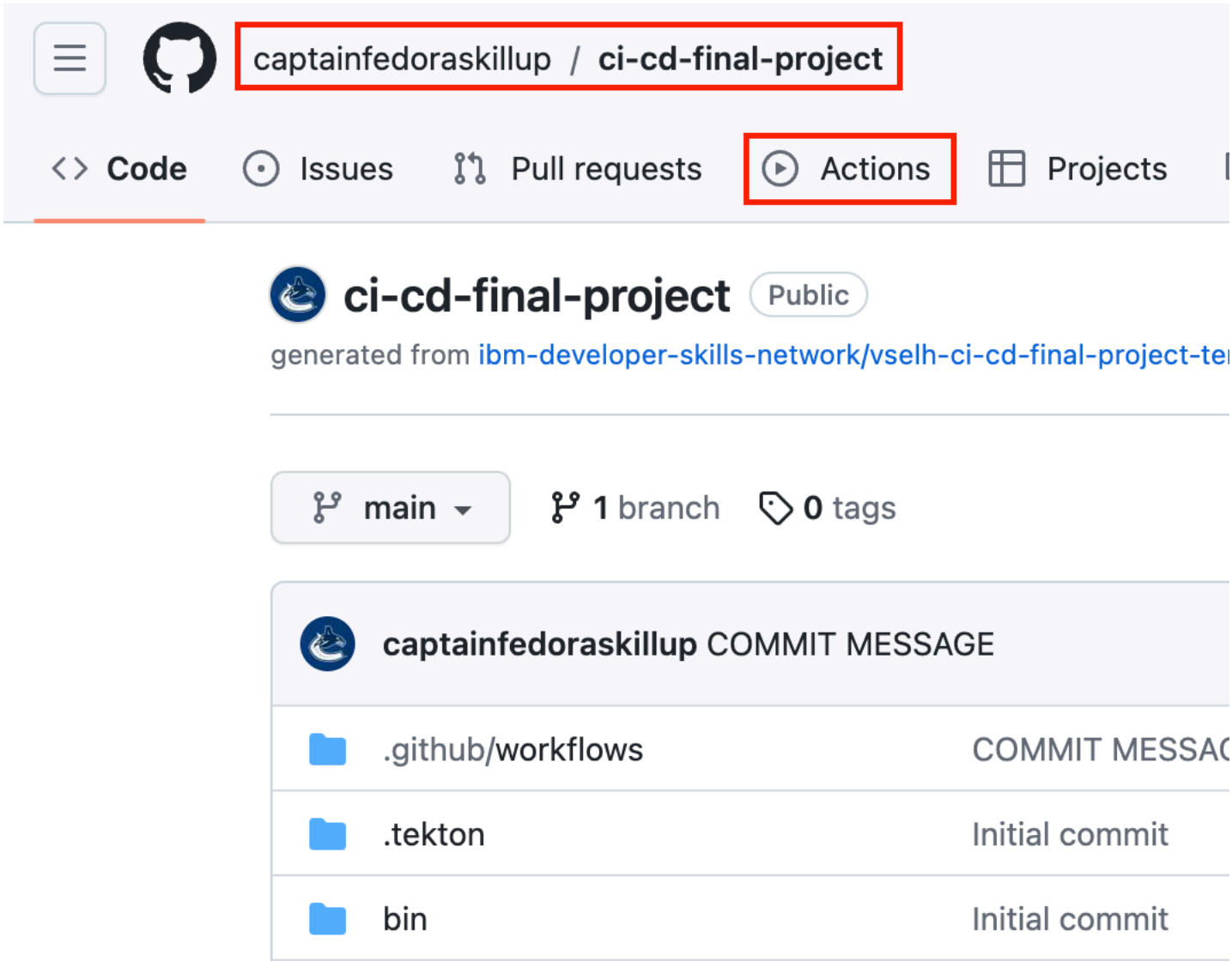
Your output should look similar to the image below:

Solution

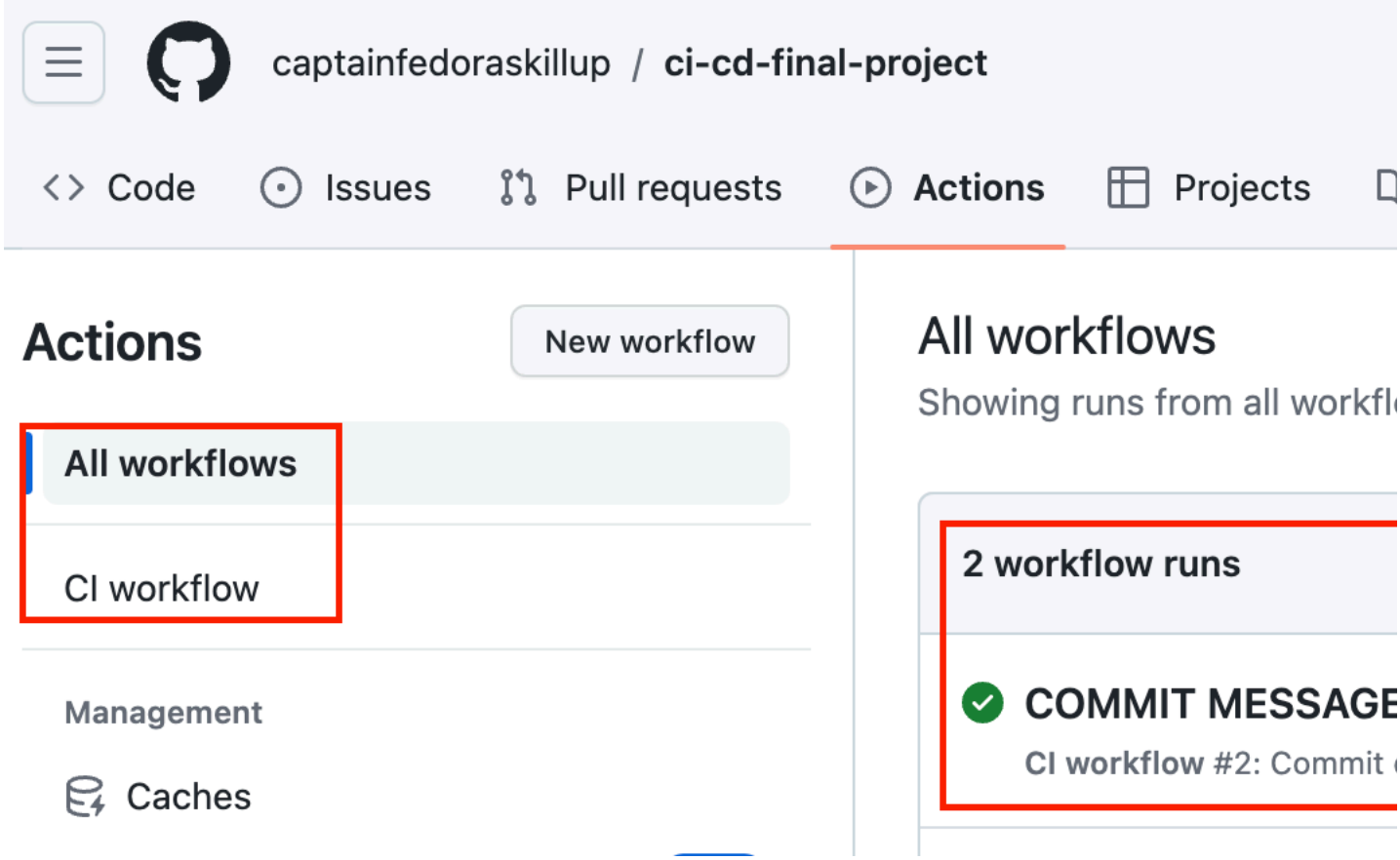


Exercise 5: Validate GitHub Actions Workflow

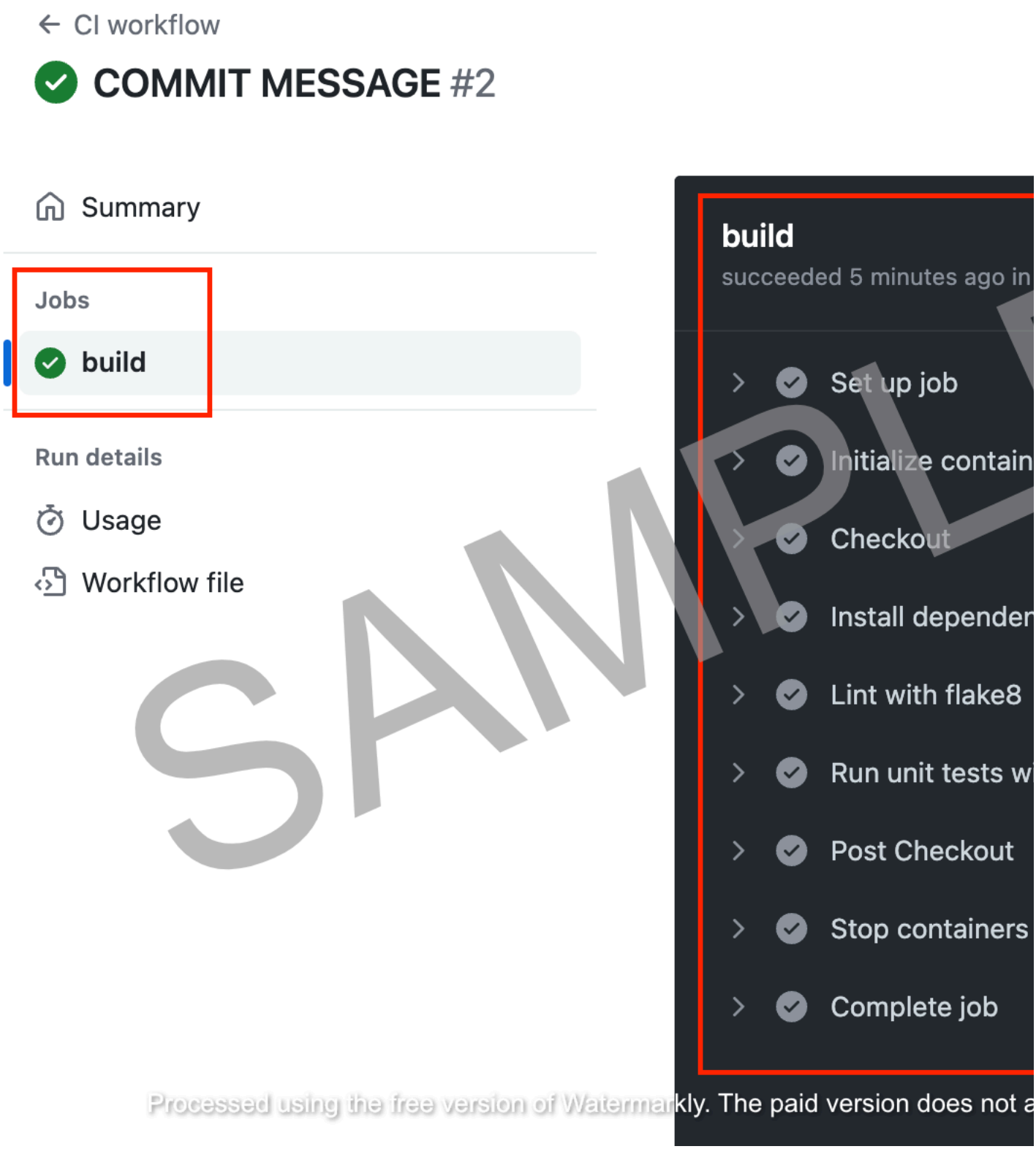
To validate that your workflow ran and was successful, simply go to your version of the repository on GitHub and click on Actions.



You can click on the `CI Workflow` to see more details.



Finally, you can drill into the action to confirm all the steps succeeded. Take a screenshot as follows and name the file `cicd-github-validate(.png/jpg)`.



Exercise 6: Create cleanup Tekton task

Congratulations on successfully creating the GitHub CI workflow to checkout, lint, and test your code. The next step is to create the CD workflow in OpenShift. Before you can do that, create the cleanup task that will clean the output workspace so that the CD pipeline can start fresh.

Open the `.tekton/tasks.yml` file and complete the following tasks.

Open **tasks.yml** in IDE

Your task

Add a cleanup task with the following details:

1. apiVersion: `tekton.dev/v1beta1`
2. kind: `Task`
3. name: `cleanup`
4. spec.workspaces.name: `source`

This task will have a single step called `remove` as follows:

1. name: `remove`
2. image: `alpine:3`
3. env:
    - name: `WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH`
    - value: `$(workspaces.source.path)`
4. workingDir: `$(workspaces.source.path)`
5. securityContext
    - runAsNonRoot: `false`
    - runAsUser: `0`
6. script:

```
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15
#!/usr/bin/env sh
    set -eu
    echo "Removing all files from ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH} ..."
    # Delete any existing contents of the directory if it exists.
    #
    # We don't just "rm -rf ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}" because ${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH} might be "/"
    # or the root of a mounted volume.
    if [ -d "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}" ] ; then
      # Delete non-hidden files and directories
      rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH:?}"/*
      # Delete files and directories starting with . but excluding ..
      rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}"/.[!.]*
      # Delete files and directories starting with .. plus any other character
      rm -rf "${WORKSPACE_SOURCE_PATH}"/..?*
    fi
```

Copied!

You can also refer to the videos and labs in the module 3 of the course in case you want to familiarize yourself with the concepts before proceeding further.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Exercise 7: Create test Tekton task

You have added the `cleanup` task to the tekton file. Next, add the test task called `nose` right under the `cleanup` task.

Open the `.tekton/tasks.yml` file and complete the following tasks.

Open **tasks.yml** in IDE

Your Task

Add a testing task with the following details:

1. apiVersion: `tekton.dev/v1beta1`
2. kind: `Task`
3. name: `nose`
4. spec.workspaces.name: `source`
5. params:
    - name: `args`
    - description: `Arguments to pass to nose`
    - type: `string`
    - default: `"-v"`

This task will have a single step called `nosetests` as follows:

1. name: `nosetests`
2. image: `python:3.9-slim`
3. workingDir: `$(workspaces.source.path)`
4. script:

```
1
2
3
4
5
  #!/bin/bash
  set -e
  python -m pip install --upgrade pip wheel
  pip install -r requirements.txt
  nosetests $(params.args)
```

Copied!

You can also refer to the videos and labs in the module 3 of the course in case you want to familiarize yourself with the concepts before proceeding further.

Hint

▶ Click here for a hint.

Step 8: Push CI code to GitHub

As before, you will need to push your tekton code to GitHub so your peers can evaluate your submission.

Your task

1. Configure the Git account with your email and name using the `git config --global user.email` and `git config --global user.name` commands if you haven't done it already or are returning to the lab after taking a break.

   ▶ Click here for a hint.

2. The next step is to stage all the changes you made in the previous exercises and push them to your forked repo on GitHub.

   ▶ Click here for a hint.

Exercise 9: Create OpenShift pipeline

You are almost done with the final project. Now that you have the tasks created, you will need to:

- Install the tasks in the lab OpenShift cluster
- Create CD pipeline

Please follow the porcess mentioned in the Hands-on Lab: CI/CD with OpenShift Pipelines for doing the below tasks.

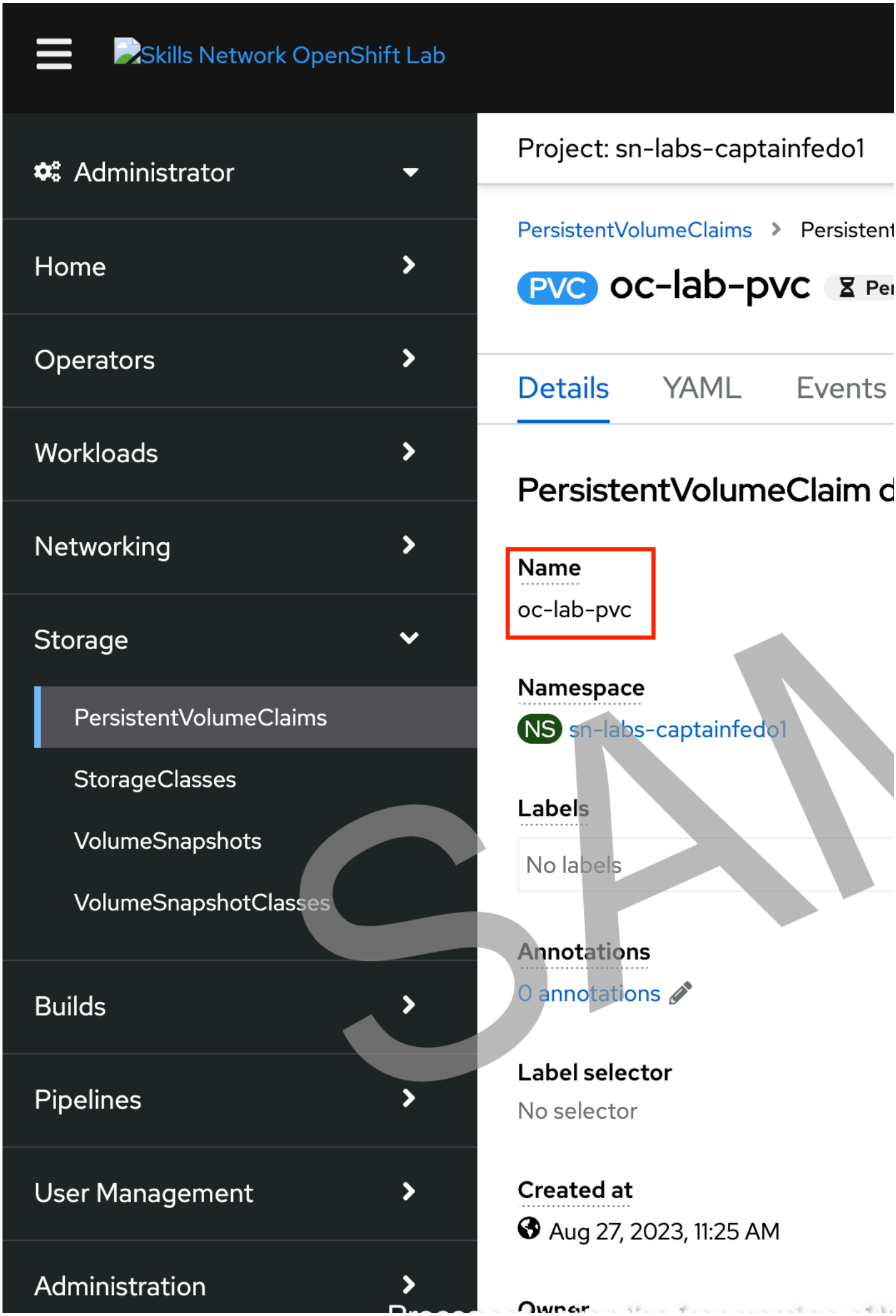
Your task

1. In the terminal, install the `cleanup` and `nose` tasks by applying the `tasks.yml` file with `kubectl apply -f .tekton/tasks.yml` command.
2. Open the OpenShift console from the lab environment.
3. Create a PVC from the `Administrator` perspective with
   - storageclass: `skills-network-learner`
   - select a PVC: `oc-lab-pvc`
   - size: 1GB
4. Create a new pipeline and a workspace called `output`
5. Add the following steps in this order:
   - cleanup
   - git clone
   - flake8 linting
   - nose tests
   - buildah task
6. Test the pipeline works. Take a screenshot as described in this exercise's `Solutions` section.
7. Add the final step of deploying the application to the lab openshift cluster using the `OpenShift client` task and the `oc deploy command`.
   - `oc create deployment $(params.app-name) --image=$(params.build-image) --dry-run=client -o yaml | oc apply -f -`

You can refer to the videos and other content in the module 4 of the course in case you want to familiarize yourself with the concepts before proceeding further.

Hint

The PVC opions should look as follows:

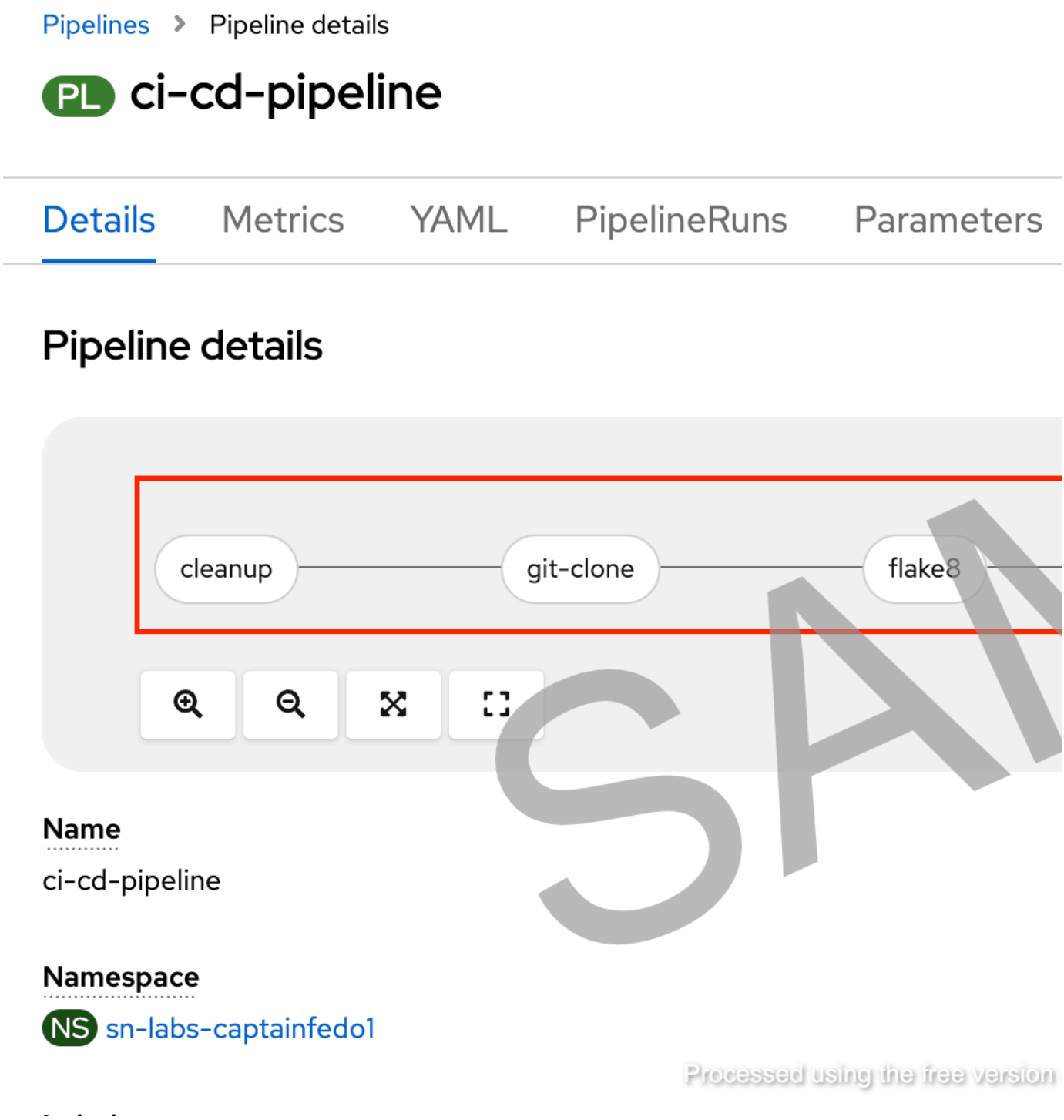

Skills Network OpenShift Lab
Administrator
Home
Operators
Workloads
Networking
Storage
PersistentVolumeClaims
StorageClasses
VolumeSnapshots
VolumeSnapshotClasses
Builds
Pipelines
User Management
Administration
Project: sn-labs-captainfedo1
PersistentVolumeClaims
Persistent
PVC
oc-lab-pvc
Details
YAML
Events
PersistentVolumeClaim d
Name
oc-lab-pvc
Namespace
NS
sn-labs-captainfedo1
Labels
No labels
Annotations
0 annotations
Label selector
No selector
Created at
Aug 27, 2023, 11:25 AM

No owner

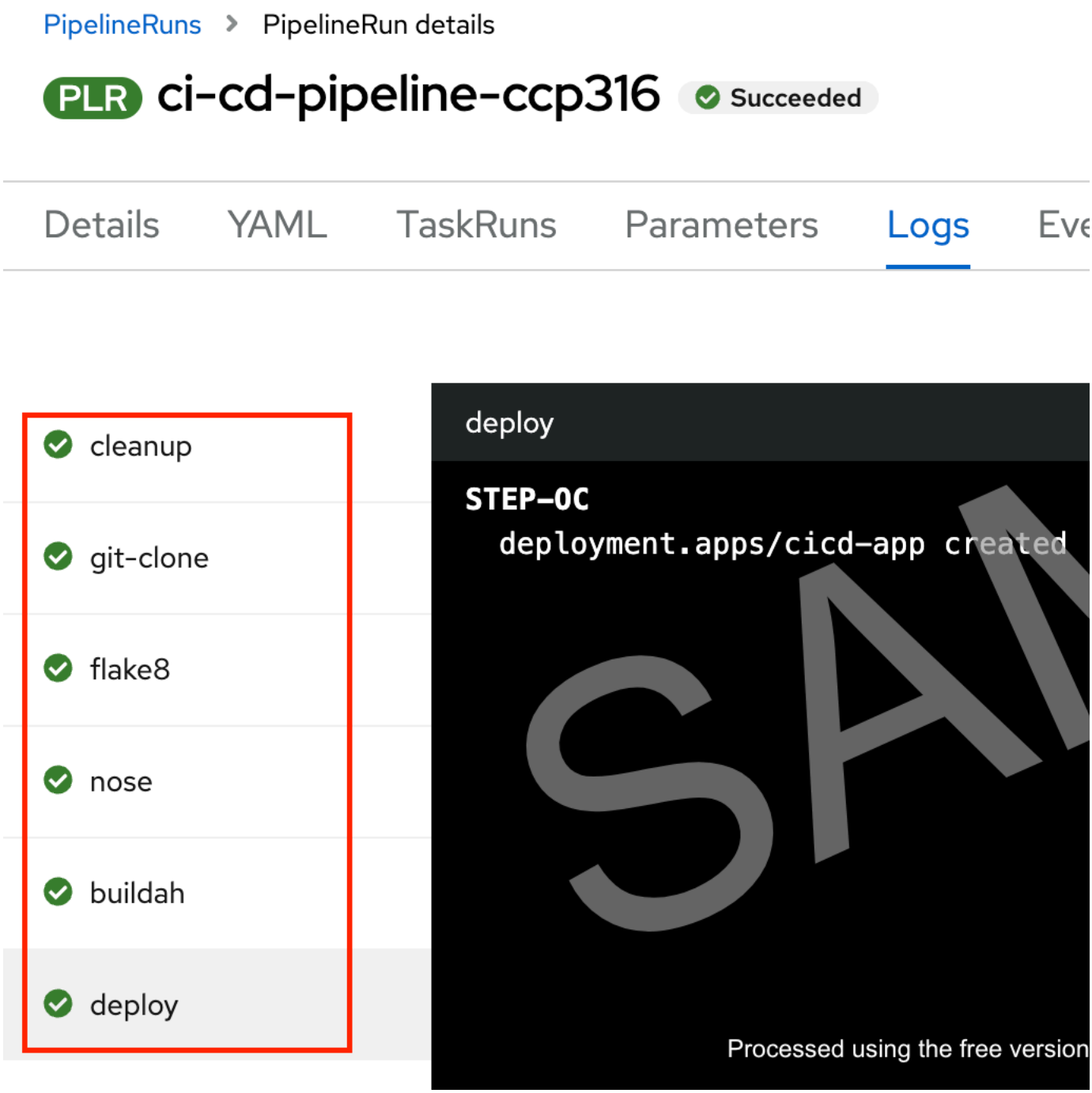
At the end of this exercise, you can validate the solution as follows:

Solution

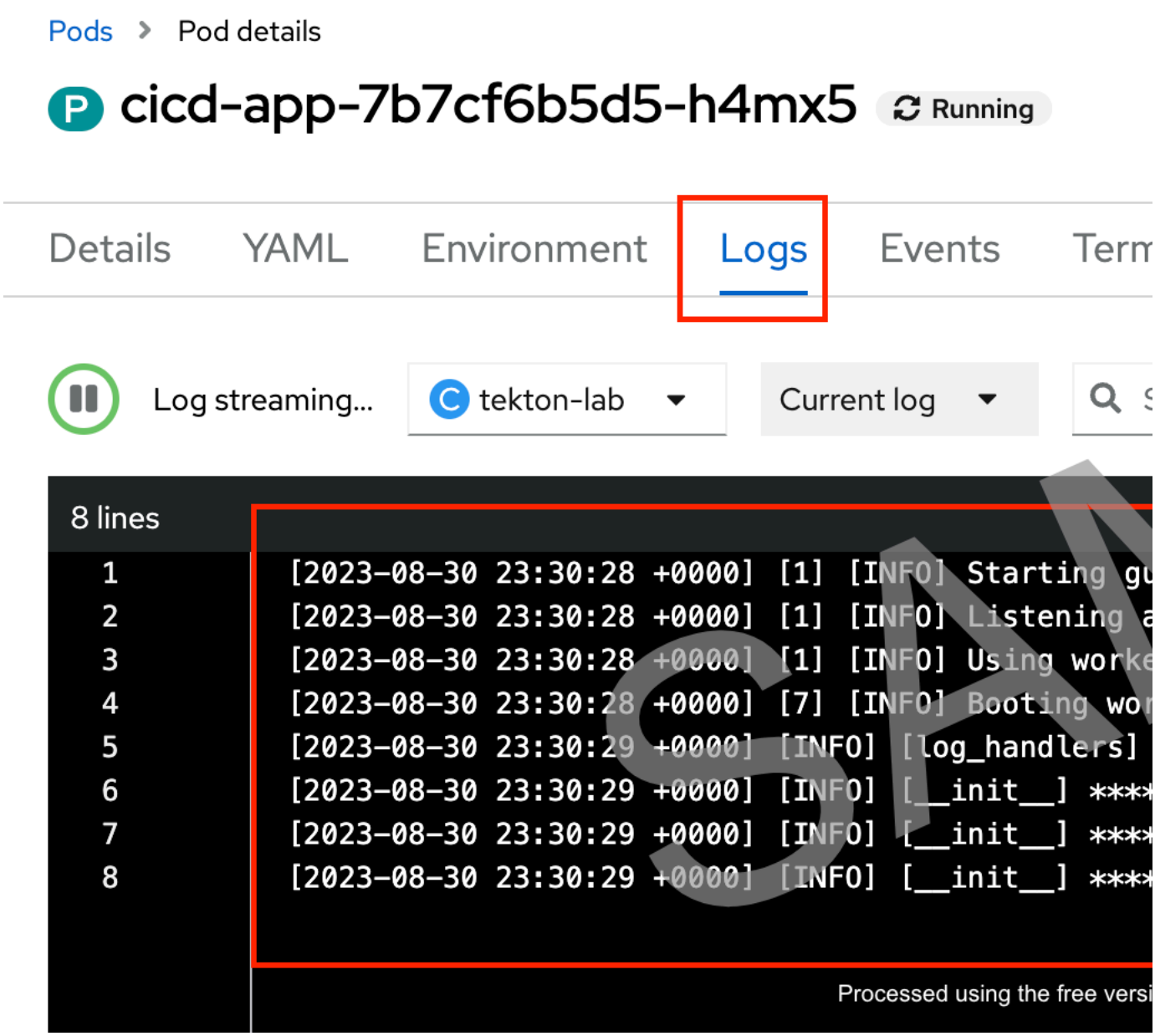
1. Confirm the pipeline has the following steps:



2. Confirm the pipeline runs as shown:



3. Confirm you can see the application logs in the OpenShift console:



Submission

Commit the code to your Github repository

1. Use `git status` to ensure that you have committed your changes locally in the development environment.
2. Use the `git add` command to update the staging area's code.
3. Commit your changes using `git commit -m <commit message>`
4. Push your local changes to a remote branch using the `git push` command

    Note: Use your GitHub **Personal Access Token** as your password in the Cloud IDE environment. You may also need to configure Git the first time you use it with:

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. git config --local user.email "you@example.com"
2. git config --local user.name "Your Name"
```

Copied!

Submit the link to your GitHub repository when completed.

Evaluation

1. The GitHub repo URL that you pushed your changes to. Should be of the format `https://github.com/{your_github_account}/ci-cd-final-project.git`
2. Provide the GitHub URL of the `.github/workflows/workflow.yml` file showing the code snippet for the `linting` step.
3. Provide the GitHub URL of the `.github/workflows/workflow.yml` file showing the code snippet for the `test` step.
4. Provide the GitHub URL of the `.tekton/tasks.yml` file showing the code snippet for the `cleanup` task.
5. Provide the GitHub URL of the `.tekton/tasks.yml`file showing the code snippet for the `nose test` task.
6. Screenshot showing OpenShift PVC details. Name this file `oc-pipelines-console-pvc-details(.png/jpg)`
7. Screenshot showing GitHub actions running successfully. Name this file `cicd-github-validate(.png/jpg)`

8. Screenshot showing details of the OpenShift Pipeline. Name this file `oc-pipelines-oc-final(.png/jpg)`
9. Screenshot showing details of the OpenShift Pipeline running successfully. Name this file `oc-pipelines-oc-green(.png/jpg)`
10. Screenshot of the running application logs from OpenShift console. Name this file `oc-pipelines-app-logs(.png/jpg)`

Sample Files for Tasks 6-10

▶ Click here for a hint.

Conclusion

Congratulations on completing the CI/CD Final Project. Now you understand how to create continuous integration and continous deployment pipelines with best practices in mind.

Next Steps

Incorporate these new practices into your projects at home and work. Write the test cases for the code you "wish you had,"then write the code to make those tests pass. Describe the behavior of your system from the outside in and then prove that it behaves that way by automating those tests with Behave.

Author(s)

Skills Networks