# PROJECT: STREAMLINING SECURITY ACROSS ENVIRONMENTS WITH DEVSECOPS

#### PHASE 2 - SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE

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#### 1. Solution Architecture

The project focuses on streamlining security and deployment of containerized applications by incorporating DevSecOps principles. Below are the steps to set up the architecture:

#### **Step 1: Set Up the Project Directory**

• Use the following commands to create a directory structure for a containerized e-commerce application:

bash

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mkdir ecommerce-app

cd ecommerce-app

mkdir public public/css public/js

mkdir server/server/controllers server/models server/routes

echo. > public/css/style.css

echo. > public/js/app.js

echo. > public/index.html

echo. > server/controllers/productController.js

echo. > server/models/productModel.js

echo. > server/routes/productRoutes.js

echo. > server/server.js

echo. > package.json

echo. > README.md

• The directory structure will look like:

pgsql CopyEdit ecommerce-app/ - public/ — css/ L\_\_\_style.css -js/L\_\_\_app.js — index.html - server/ — controllers/ └── productController.js — models/ └── productModel.js – routes/ \_\_\_\_ productRoutes.js — server.js - package.json - README.md

# **Step 2: Version Control Setup**

• Initialize Git and create a repository:

bash
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git init
echo node\_modules/ > .gitignore
echo .env >> .gitignore

```
git add .

git commit -m "Initial commit of ecommerce-app structure"

git remote add origin <repository_url>

git push -u origin master
```

#### 2. CI/CD Pipeline Design and Implementation

To automate and secure the deployment process, a CI/CD pipeline is implemented using **Jenkins**:

## **Step 1: Jenkins Setup**

- 1. Install Jenkins and required plugins:
  - Docker
  - o Git
  - Kubernetes CLI
- 2. Configure Jenkins to trigger on code changes pushed to GitHub.

#### Step 2: Jenkinsfile Creation

- Create a Jenkinsfile with the following stages:
  - 1. **Checkout**: Pull the latest code.
  - 2. Build: Build Docker images.
  - 3. **Test**: Run unit and integration tests.
  - 4. **Push**: Push Docker images to IBM Cloud Container Registry.
  - 5. **Deploy**: Deploy the application to a Kubernetes cluster.

Example Jenkinsfile:

```
groovy

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pipeline {
    agent any
    environment {
        DOCKER_IMAGE = 'my-app'
```

```
REGISTRY URL = '<IBM Container Registry URL>'
  CLUSTER NAME = '<CLUSTER NAME>'
}
stages {
  stage('Checkout') {
    steps {
      git 'https://github.com/<username>/ecommerce-app.git'
    }
  }
  stage('Build Docker Image') {
    steps {
      script {
         sh 'docker build -t $REGISTRY_URL/$DOCKER_IMAGE .'
       }
  stage('Push Docker Image to IBM Cloud Container Registry') {
    steps {
      script {
         sh 'docker push $REGISTRY URL/$DOCKER IMAGE'
     }
  stage('Deploy to Kubernetes') {
    steps {
      script {
         sh "
```

```
ibmcloud login --apikey <API_KEY> -r <REGION> -g
<RESOURCE GROUP>
           ibmcloud ks cluster config --cluster $CLUSTER_NAME
           kubectl apply -f k8s/deployment.yaml
         }
       }
  post {
    success {
       echo 'Pipeline executed successfully.'
    failure {
       echo 'Pipeline failed. Please check the logs.'
  }
```

#### 3. Future Plan

## 1. Container Image Management:

 Use IBM Cloud Container Registry to securely store Docker images.

## 2. Kubernetes Deployment:

 Deploy applications to Kubernetes clusters using Minikube for testing and IBM Cloud for production.

## 3. Security Enhancements:

• Implement **OpenSSL** for image signing and vulnerability scanning.

# 4. CI/CD Integration:

 Automate using IBM Cloud Continuous Delivery or GitHub Actions.

## 5. Focus on DevSecOps:

o Integrate security checks at every stage (e.g., static code analysis, dependency vulnerability scans).