Lab 5 - CI Pipeline with Argo Workflows

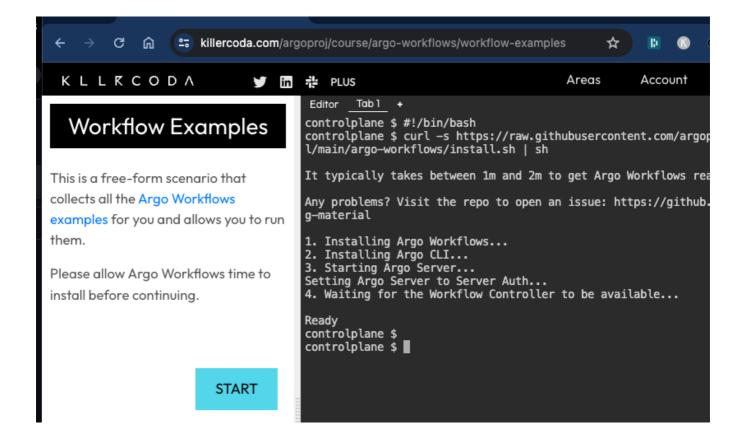
Author: Gourav Shah

Publisher: School of Devops Version: v2024.06.03.01

Project:: Set up a Continuous Integration Pipeline with Argo Workflow.

Setting up Argo Workflow

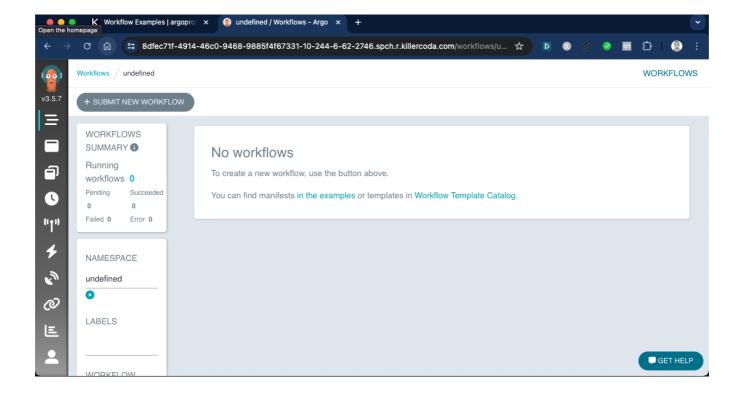
- Signup and Login to Killercoda
- From Argo Workflows by argoproj launch Workflow Examples scenario
- This will take a few minutes for the scenario to be ready with Argo Workflow installed



Once set up, click on START and then run the command under View the server UI



Select Click here to access the UI to see th Workflow Dashboard as follows



Building CI Pipeline with Argo Workflow

Before you begin, fork the repository containing source code for vote service on to your account. You are going to use this repository to set up the CI Pipeline with.

You are going to set up Argo Workflow which will build a CI Pipeline for you. This workflow will have the following stpes/stages

- clone Clones the source code from Git and store it in a volume which is available to all subsequent steps.
- 2. build Build the application. In case of this python flask app, its just about checking if the dependencies are being built/instlled with python-pip.
- 3. test Run unit tests with python nose testing framework.
- 4. imagebuild Uses kaniko to build and publish container image. This step will require you to provide credentials to container registry.

Create a secret with your container registry credentials which is then used in imagebuild step of the workflow as described above with:

```
kubectl create secret -n argo docker-registry docker-registry-creds \
    --docker-server=https://index.docker.io/v1/ \
    --docker-username=xxxx --docker-password=yyyy
```

where replace,

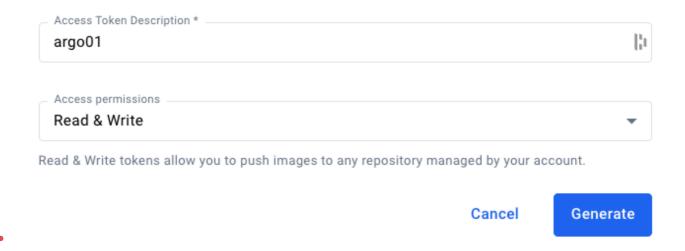
- xxxx with registry username
- yyyy with registry access token

Instead of providing your password for --docker-password, it is recommended that you create a access token. For Docker Hub, you could do that as follows:

- Sign in to Docker Hub
- From top right corner where you see your profile picture, select Account settings
- From Security → Access Tokens select New Access Token
- Add a Description/Name and set access permissions to Read & Write

New Access Token

A personal access token is similar to a password except you can have many tokens and revoke access to each one at any time. Learn more



Proceed to Generate the token, and copy it to a safe location. Keep it handy as you are going to need this a few times throughout this course.

Once you have the token, proceed to create the secret with the command provided above.

Once you create the secret, create the Argo Workflow with all the necessary steps as described earlier.

File: vote-ci-workflow.yaml

```
apiVersion: argoproj.io/v1alpha1
kind: Workflow
metadata:
    generateName: vote-ci-
spec:
    entrypoint: main
    arguments:
    parameters:
    - name: repo-url
        value: "https://github.com/xxxxxxx/vote.git"
    - name: branch
        value: "main"
    - name: image
```

```
value: "yyyyyy/vote"
  - name: dockerfile
    value: "Dockerfile"
volumeClaimTemplates:
- metadata:
    name: workspace
  spec:
    accessModes: ["ReadWriteOnce"]
    resources:
      requests:
        storage: 100Mi
volumes:
- name: docker-config
  secret:
    secretName: docker-registry-creds
    items:
      - key: .dockerconfigjson
        path: config.json
templates:
- name: main
  inputs:
    parameters:
    - name: repo-url
    - name: branch
    - name: image
    - name: dockerfile
  steps:
  - - name: clone
      template: clone
      arguments:
        parameters:
        - name: repo-url
          value: "{{inputs.parameters.repo-url}}"
        - name: branch
          value: "{{inputs.parameters.branch}}"
  - - name: build
      template: build
  - - name: test
      template: test
  - - name: imagebuild
```

```
template: imagebuild
        arguments:
         parameters:
         - name: commit-sha
           value: "{{steps.clone.outputs.parameters.commit-sha}}"
         - name: image
           value: "{{inputs.parameters.image}}"
          - name: dockerfile
           value: "{{inputs.parameters.dockerfile}}"
 # Clone task
 - name: clone
   inputs:
     parameters:
     - name: repo-url
     - name: branch
   script:
     image: alpine/git
     command: [sh]
     source: |
       #!/bin/sh
        git clone --branch {{inputs.parameters.branch}}
{{inputs.parameters.repo-url}} /workspace
       cd /workspace
       COMMIT_SHA=$(git rev-parse --short HEAD)
       echo $COMMIT_SHA > /workspace/commit-sha.txt
     volumeMounts:
      - name: workspace
       mountPath: /workspace
   outputs:
     parameters:
      - name: commit-sha
       valueFrom:
         path: /workspace/commit-sha.txt
 # Build task
 - name: build
   script:
     image: python:3.9
     command: ["sh"]
     source: |
       #!/bin/sh
       cd /workspace
```

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
      volumeMounts:
      - name: workspace
        mountPath: /workspace
  # Test task
  - name: test
    script:
      image: python:3.9
      command: ["sh"]
      source: |
       #!/bin/sh
        cd /workspace
        pip install nose
        nosetests
      volumeMounts:
      - name: workspace
        mountPath: /workspace
  # Image build and publish task using Kaniko
  - name: imagebuild
    inputs:
      parameters:
      - name: commit-sha
      - name: image
      - name: dockerfile
    container:
      image: gcr.io/kaniko-project/executor:latest
      command: ["/kaniko/executor"]
      args:
      - --dockerfile=/workspace/{{inputs.parameters.dockerfile}}
      - --context=/workspace
      - --destination={{inputs.parameters.image}}:{{inputs.parameters.commit-
sha}}
      - --force
      volumeMounts:
      - name: workspace
        mountPath: /workspace
      - name: docker-config
        mountPath: /kaniko/.docker
      env:
      - name: DOCKER_CONFIG
        value: /kaniko/.docker
```

create a workflow by providing your own repo and image tag and start watching it using the following command:

```
argo submit -n argo --watch vote-ci-workflow.yaml \
  -p repo-url=https://github.com/xxxxxx/vote.git \
  -p branch=main \
  -p image=yyyyyy/vote \
  -p dockerfile=Dockerfile
```

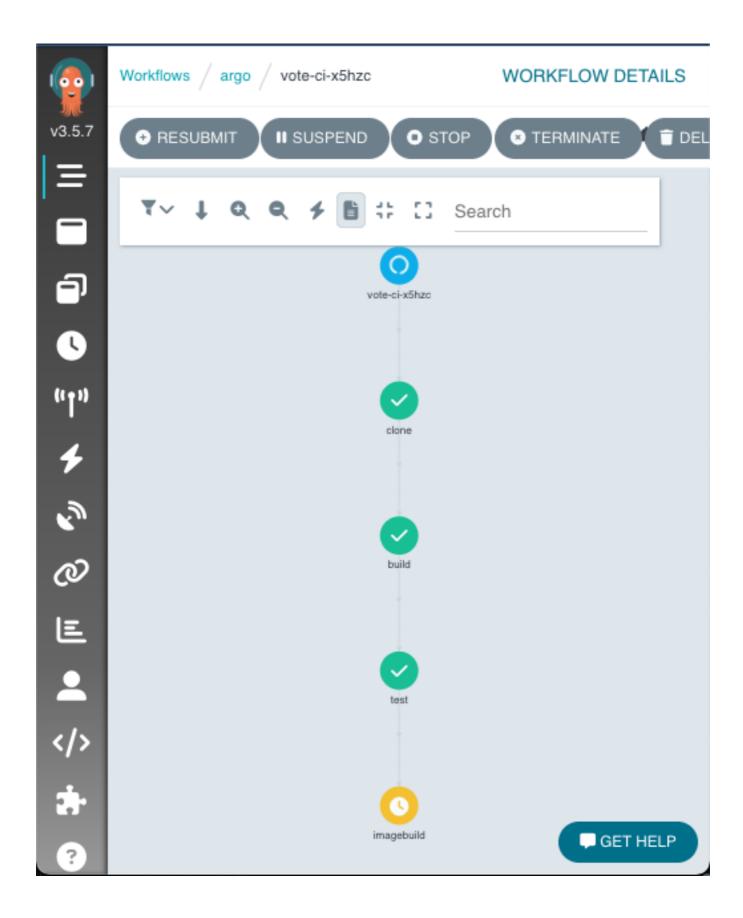
where,

- Replace xxxxxx with approapriate repo URL
- Replace yyyyyy with your docker hub user id. Update the repo name as necessary.

you could also watch the pods

```
watch kubectl get pods -n argo
```

and using dashboard as



If you were watching the workflow here is the sample output

Name: vote-ci-x5hzc

Namespace: argo ServiceAccount: argo Status: Succeeded

Conditions:

PodRunning False Completed True

Created: Tue Jun 04 09:01:06 +0000 (2 minutes ago)
Started: Tue Jun 04 09:01:06 +0000 (2 minutes ago)

Finished: Tue Jun 04 09:03:50 +0000 (now)

Duration: 2 minutes 44 seconds

Progress: 4/4

ResourcesDuration: 12s*(1 cpu),2m33s*(100Mi memory)

Parameters:

repo-url: https://github.com/devops-0001/vote.git

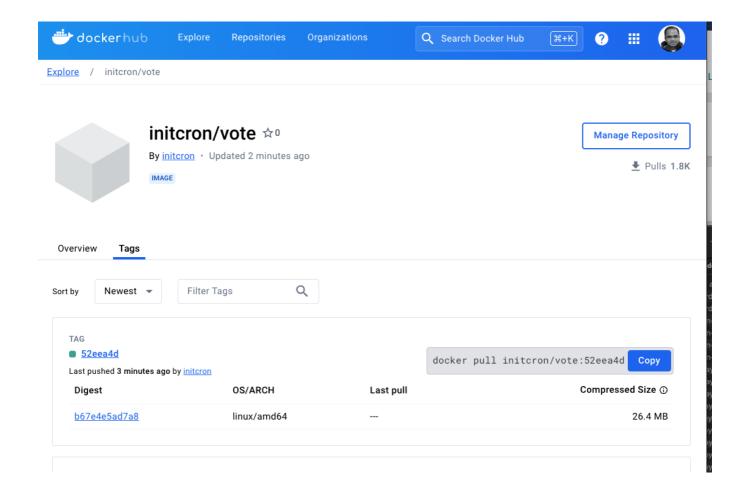
branch: master

image: initcron/flask-app

dockerfile: Dockerfile

	STEP	TEMPLATE	PODNAME	DURATION
MESSAGE				
	✓ vote-ci-x5hzc	main		
	├─ - ✓ clone	clone	vote-ci-x5hzc-clone-2858201196	34s
	├── ✓ build	build	vote-ci-x5hzc-build-959094096	47s
	├─ - ✓ test	test	vote-ci-x5hzc-test-1680485113	10s
	└─ ✓ imagebuild	imagebuild	vote-ci-x5hzc-imagebuild-1986147349	43s

if you broese to DockerHub account, you should see a new image tag published as a result of the argo workflow.



Summary

With this lab you learnt how to set up a simple Continuous Integration Pipeline using Argo Workflows. This pipeline runs a sequence of jobs including build, test and container image build and publish. The result of this pipeline is a new container image available on the registry. This can be further iterated over to create condition logic, parallel execution of steps etc. with Argo Workflow

#courses/argo/labs/v1