

## Scientific Calculator with DevOps

#### **Submitted By**

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GitHub Link

https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/project

DockerHub Link

docker pull priyanshugupta753/calculator

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## Introduction

### What is DevOps?

DevOps is like a bridge that connects the world of software development (where applications and systems are created) with IT operations (where those applications are deployed and maintained in the real world). This connection is not just about making sure that the two sides talk to each other but also ensuring they work closely together throughout the entire lifecycle of a software system. By doing so, DevOps aims to make the process of developing, testing, deploying, and maintaining software much smoother and faster.

In other words, DevOps is all about making the process of delivering software better, faster, and more efficient. It's like turning a bumpy, winding dirt road into a smooth, straight highway, allowing for quicker and safer delivery of the end product to the customer.

## Why DevOps?

There are many benefits of using DevOps some of them are as follows:

- With DevOps, companies can release new features, updates, and fixes more quickly and frequently. This rapid pace allows businesses to respond to market changes better and enhance customer satisfaction.
- Closer collaboration between teams means problems can be detected and resolved faster. This teamwork approach leads to a better understanding of the software and infrastructure, reducing downtime and improving service reliability.
- By automating repetitive tasks and streamlining processes, teams have more time to focus on innovation and improvement. DevOps practices like continuous integration and continuous deployment automate the software release process, from build to deployment.

 DevOps encourages the use of practices such as infrastructure as code (IaC), which allows the management of infrastructure using configuration files. This approach leads to more efficient use of resources, reduces errors, and enhances reproducibility.

## **Tools Used in DevOps**

• Source Control Management (SCM): GitHub

• Build the code: Maven

• Testing: JUnit

• Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD): Jenkins

• Containerization: Docker

• For Deployment: Ansible

## **Steps Explanation and Tool Configuration**

#### **Source Control Management with GitHub**

SCM is the task of tracking and controlling changes in the software, part of the larger cross-disciplinary field of configuration management. GitHub, a cloud-based hosting service, lets you manage Git repositories.

#### Setup and Configurations:

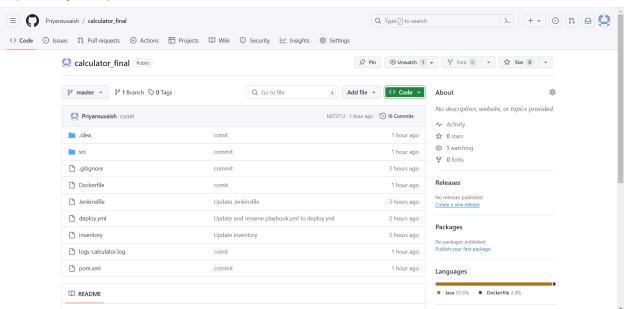
- Create a GitHub account and repository.
- Initialize Git in your project directory: git init

#### Commands Used:

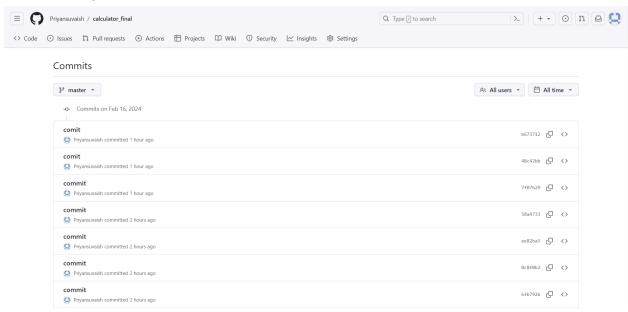
- git add.
- git commit -m "<commit-message>"
- · git push origin master
- git clone "<a href="https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/calculator\_final.git">https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/calculator\_final.git</a>"

#### ScreenShot:

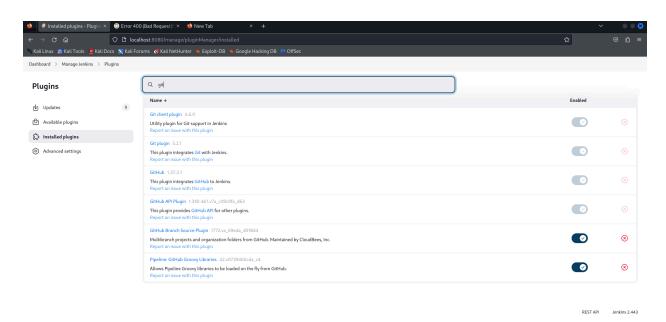
#### Repository image:



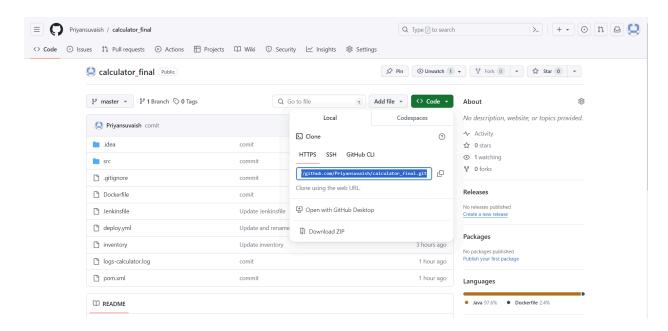
#### Commit image:



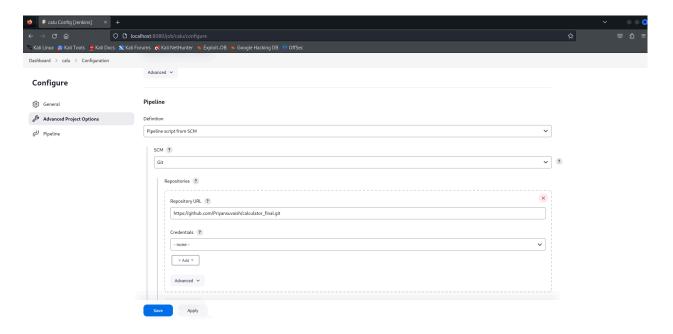
#### Install the GitHub plugins:



#### Copy the GitHub repository URL:



#### Paste the URL in the Jenkins project:



#### Building the code with Maven and Testing with JUnit

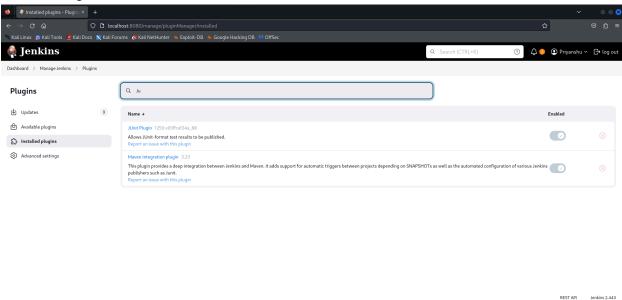
Maven is a powerful build tool for Java projects, simplifying the process of project building, dependency management, and more.

JUnit is a popular framework for testing Java applications, allowing you to write and run repeatable tests.

#### Setting Up Maven and JUnit

IntelliJ IDEA comes with Maven support out of the box. To configure Maven for a new or existing project, simply open the project in IntelliJ. IntelliJ should automatically recognize the pom.xml file for existing Maven projects and import the necessary configurations.

Download the maven integration plugin, JUnit plugin and Oracle Java SE Development Kit Installer Plugin in Jenkins:



#### Update the pom file for Building and Testing

In the pom.xml file, we define the project's dependencies, plugins, and other configurations. Here, we specify the version of JUnit that we use for testing, among other things.

#### Screenshot of the Dependencies:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/
POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
   <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
   <groupId>org.example
   <artifactId>Calculator</artifactId>
   <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT
   properties>
       <maven.compiler.source>1.8</maven.compiler.</pre>
source> <!-- Updated to 1.8 as 21 is not a standard
version as of my last update -->
       <maven.compiler.target>1.8</maven.compiler.</pre>
target> <!-- Updated to 1.8 as well -->
       build.sourceEncoding>
       <junit.jupiter.version>5.7.0</junit.jupiter.</pre>
version>
       <log4j2.version>2.22.1</log4j2.version>
   </properties>
   <dependencies>
       <!-- JUnit Jupiter (JUnit 5) dependencies for
testing -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.junit.jupiter</groupId>
           <artifactId>junit-jupiter-api</artifactId>
           <version>${junit.jupiter.version}</version>
           <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.junit.jupiter</groupId>
           <artifactId>junit-jupiter-engine</
artifactId>
           <version>${junit.jupiter.version}</version>
           <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
```

```
<!-- Log4j2 dependencies for logging -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j
           <artifactId>log4j-api</artifactId>
           <version>${log4j2.version}
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j
           <artifactId>log4j-core</artifactId>
           <version>${log4j2.version}</version>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>junit
           <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
           <version>4.13.1
           <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
   </dependencies>
   <build>
       <plugins>
           <!-- Maven Compiler Plugin to ensure Java
version compatibility -->
           <plugin>
               <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
groupId>
               <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</
artifactId>
               <version>3.8.1
               <configuration>
                   <source>${maven.compiler.source}
source>
                   <target>${maven.compiler.target}</
target>
               </configuration>
           </plugin>
           <!-- Maven Assembly Plugin for creating a
jar with dependencies -->
           <plugin>
               <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins
groupId>
```

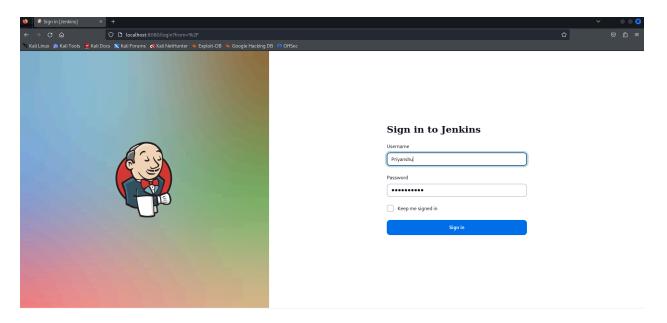
```
<artifactId>maven-assembly-plugin</
artifactId>
                <version>3.3.0<!-- Update to</pre>
 the latest version available -->
                <executions>
                    <execution>
                        <phase>package</phase>
                        <goals>
                            <goal>single</goal>
                        </goals>
                        <configuration>
                            <archive>
                                <manifest>
                                    <mainClass>org.
example.calculator</mainClass>
                                </manifest>
                            </archive>
                            <descriptorRefs>
                                <descriptorRef>jar-with
-dependencies</descriptorRef>
                            </descriptorRefs>
                        </configuration>
                    </execution>
                </executions>
            </plugin>
        </plugins>
    </build>
</project>
```

#### Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD): Jenkins

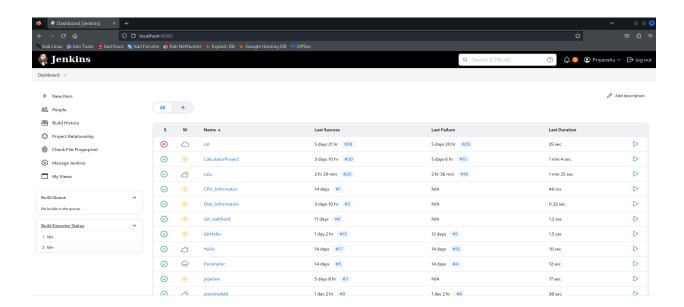
Jenkins automates the parts of software development related to building, testing, and deploying, facilitating continuous integration and continuous delivery.

#### Setup and Configurations:

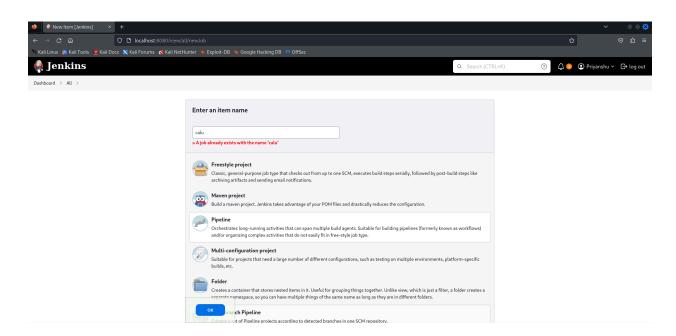
- Install Jenkins on the local machine.
- Login the Jenkins using the credentials.



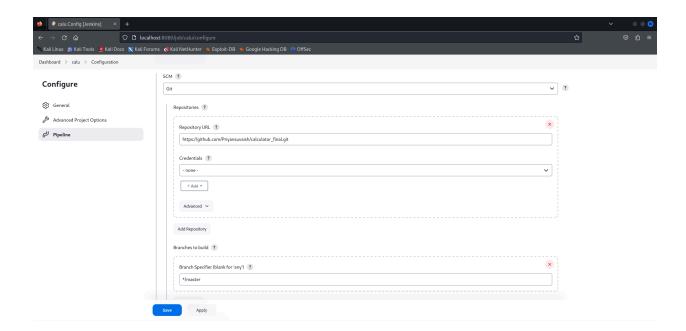
After login, the welcome screen or the previous jobs dashboard comes.



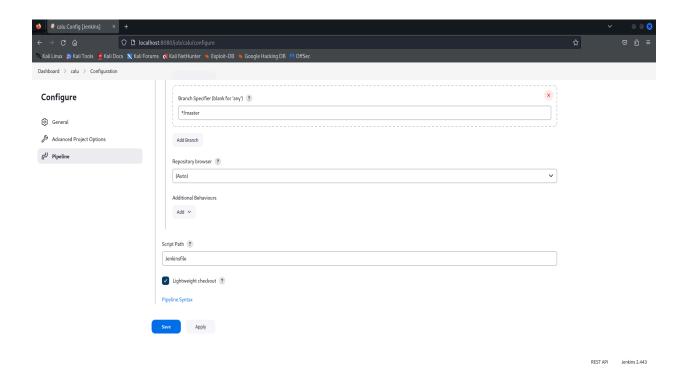
• Create the new job as the pipeline.



• Set up the git SCM and give the branch of the project in GitHub.



• Give the Jenkinsfile name in the Script Path.



#### Screenshots of the Jenkins Pipeline Script

```
pipeline {
    agent any

tools {
        maven "Maven"
        jdk "jdk"
    }
    environment {
        DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME = 'calculator'
        GITHUB_REPO_URL = 'https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/calculator_final.git'
    }
```

In this, we set up the tools and environment variables that we need in different stages.

Now the stages of the Jenkins file are as follows:

```
stages {
   stage('Checkout') {
       steps {
          script {
              // Checkout the code from the GitHub repository
              git branch: 'master', url: "${GITHUB_REPO_URL}"
       }
   }
   stage('Build') {
       steps {
          // Run Maven build
          script {
              mvnHome = tool 'Maven' // Retrieves the Maven installation configured in Jenkins global tools
              sh "${mvnHome}/bin/mvn clean package"
       }
   }
   stage('Test') {
       steps {
          // Run tests
          script {
              sh "${mvnHome}/bin/mvn test"
   }
        stage('Archive') {
             steps {
                  // Archive the built artifacts
                  archiveArtifacts artifacts: '**/target/*.jar', fingerprint: true
             }
        }
   stage('Build Docker Image') {
             steps {
                  script {
                       // Build Docker image
                       docker.build("${DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME}", '.')
                  }
             }
        }
```

```
stage('Push Docker Images') {
        steps {
             script{
                 docker.withRegistry('', 'de42dccd-1664-4127-a754-d681873bedec') {
                 sh 'docker tag calculator priyanshugupta753/calculator:latest'
                 sh 'docker push priyanshugupta753/calculator'
              }
         }
    }
stage('Run Ansible Playbook') {
        steps {
             script {
                 ansiblePlaybook(
                     playbook: 'deploy.yml',
                     inventory: 'inventory'
             }
        }
    }
}
post {
    // Define actions to take in case of build failure or success
    success {
         echo 'Build succeeded.'
    failure {
         echo 'Build failed.'
 }
```

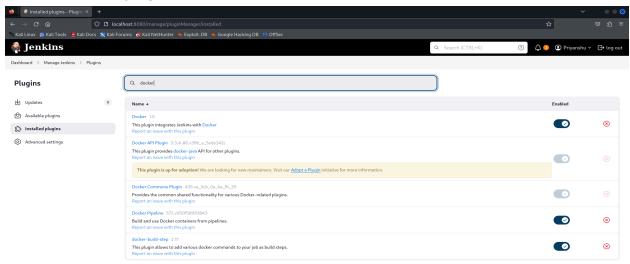
#### **Containerization with Docker**

Docker is a set of platform-as-a-service products that use OS-level virtualization to deliver software in packages called containers.

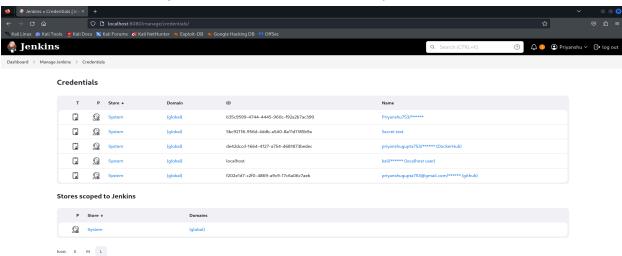
#### Setup and Configurations:

• Install Docker on the local machine.

Install the plugins in Jenkins



• In the credential give the docker username and password.



 Copy the ID that you give in the credential and put it in the Jenkins file in the command:

```
stage('Push Docker Images') {
    steps {
        script{
            docker.withRegistry('', 'de42dccd-1664-4127-a754-d681873bedec') {
            sh 'docker tag calculator priyanshugupta753/calculator:latest'
            sh 'docker push priyanshugupta753/calculator'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

#### ScreenShot of Docker file script

```
FROM openjdk:8

COPY ./target/Calculator-1.0-SNAPSHOT-jar-with-dependencies.jar ./

WORKDIR ./

CMD ["java", "-jar", "Calculator-1.0-SNAPSHOT-jar-with-dependencies.jar"]
```

#### **Deployment using Ansible**

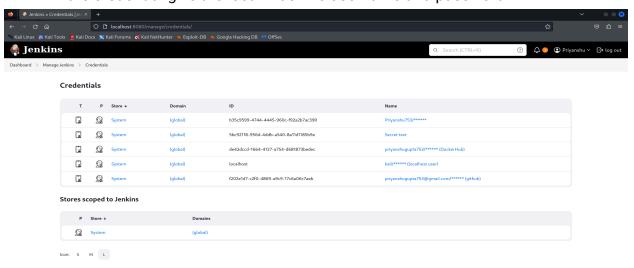
Ansible is an open-source software provisioning, configuration management, and application-deployment tool enabling infrastructure as code.

Setup and Configurations:

- Install Ansible on the local machine.
- Configure inventory file is as follows:

```
ansible_host=localhost ansible_user=kali ansible_ssh_pass=kali
# ansible_ssh_common_args = '-o StrictHostKeyChecking=no'
```

• In the credential give the local machine username and password.

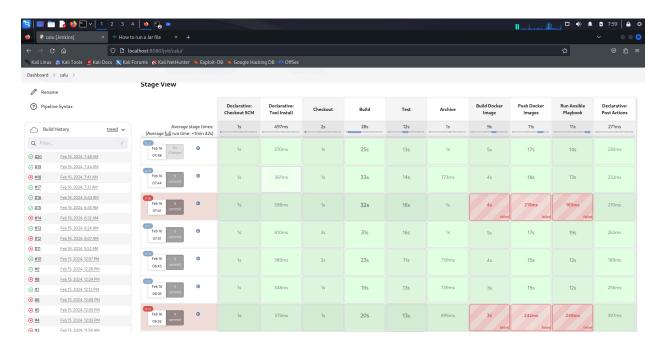


### ScreenShot of the playbook script

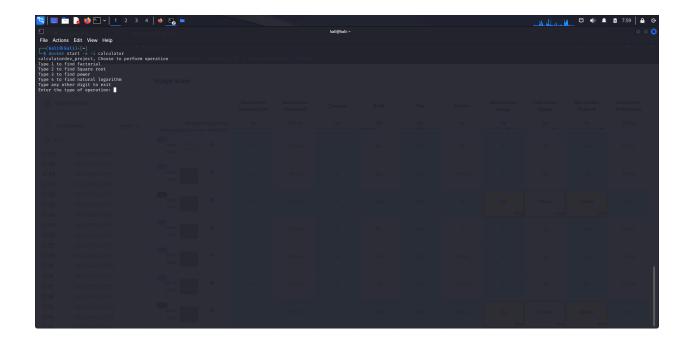
```
- name: Pull Docker Image from Docker Hub
 hosts: localhost
 remote_user: kali
 become: false
 tasks:
   - name: Pull Docker Image
     docker_image:
       name: "priyanshugupta753/calculator"
       source: pull
     register: docker_pull_result
    - name: Display Docker Pull Result
     debug:
       var: docker_pull_result
    - name: Start Docker service
     service:
       name: docker
       state: started
    - name: Running container
     shell: docker run -it -d --name calculator priyanshugupta753/calculator
```

# Working of the application after the successfully deployed:

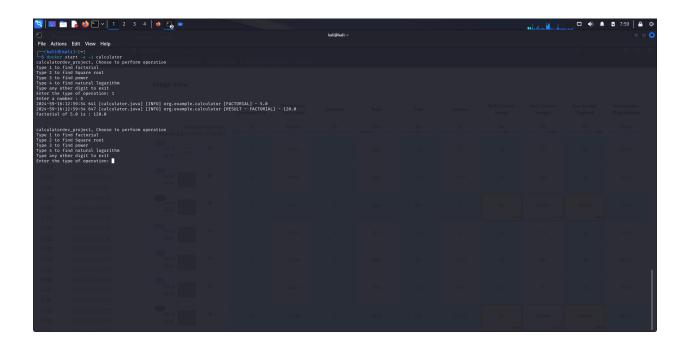
• All the stages are built successfully



• Running the docker container:



• Finding the factorial of the number



• Finding the square root of the number

```
The Actions Edit Vew Help

Selection of the Control of the Control
```

• Finding the power of the number

```
Middle-

Mid
```

• Finding the natural log of the number

• Type any other digit to exit.

## Thank you