



Scientific Calculator with DevOps

Submitted By

Priyanshu Vaish, MT2023089

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,
BANGALORE.**

26/C, Hosur Rd, Electronics City Phase 1, Electronic City, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560100,
Academic Year 2023-24

GitHub Link

https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/calculator_final.git

DockerHub Link

[docker pull priyanshugupta753/calculator](https://hub.docker.com/r/priyanshugupta753/calculator)

Table of Contents

→ Introduction

- ◆ What is DevOps?
- ◆ Why DevOps?

→ Tools Used in DevOps

→ Steps Explanation and Tool Configuration

◆ Source Control Management: Git and GitHub

- Brief Overview
- Setup and Configurations
- Commands Used
- Screenshots

◆ Building the code with Maven and Testing with JUnit

- Brief Overview
- Setup and Configurations
- Update the pom file
- Screenshots of the dependencies

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

- Brief Overview
- Setup and Configurations
- Screenshots of the Jenkins Pipeline Script

◆ Containerization: Docker

- Brief Overview
- Setup and Configurations
- Dockerfile Screenshots

◆ Configuration Management: Ansible

- Brief Overview
- Setup and Configurations
- Ansible Playbook Screenshots

→ Application working ScreenShot

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:

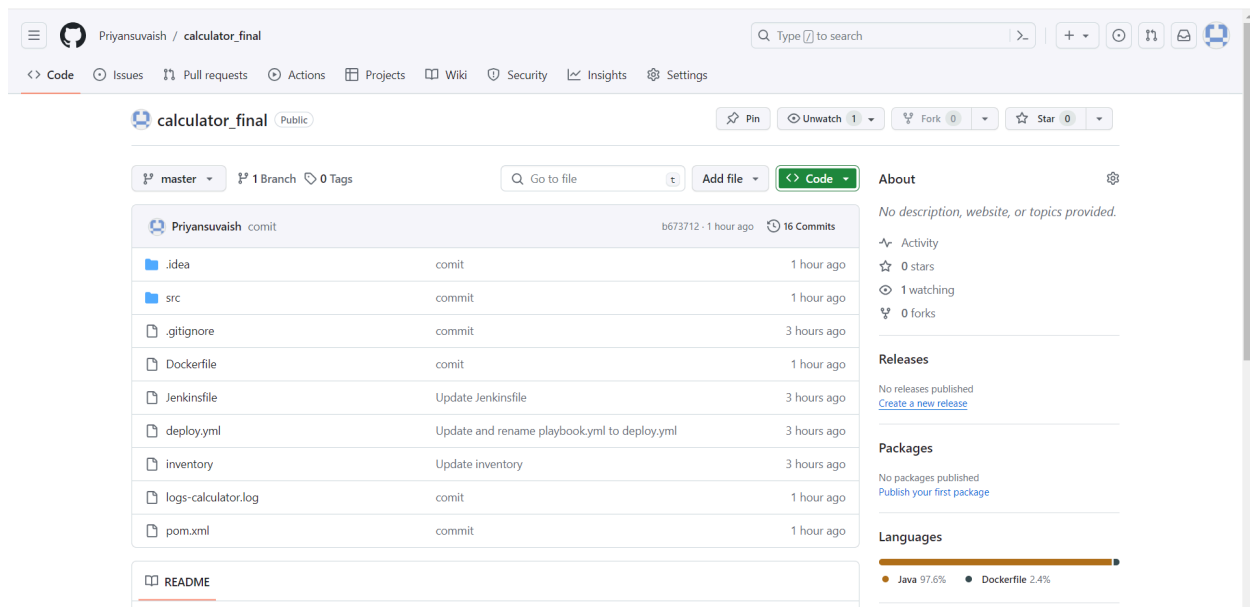
- Create a GitHub account and repository.
- Initialize Git in your project directory: `git init`

Commands Used:

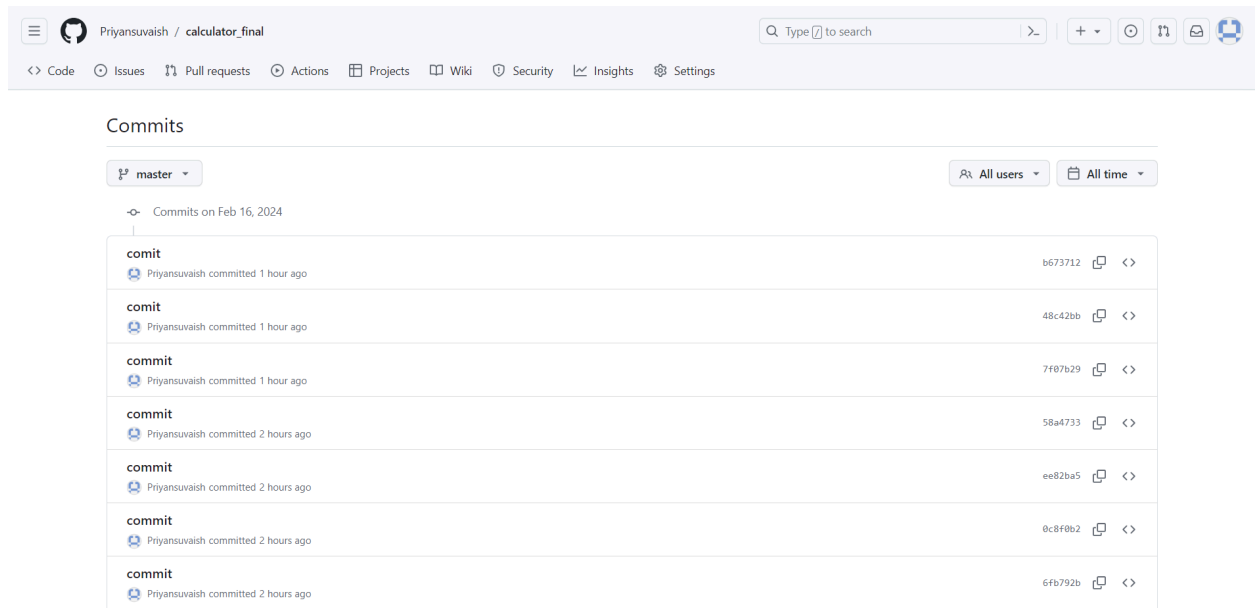
- `git add.`
- `git commit -m "<commit-message>"`
- `git push origin master`
- `git clone "https://github.com/Priyansuvaish/calculator_final.git"`

ScreenShot:

Repository image:



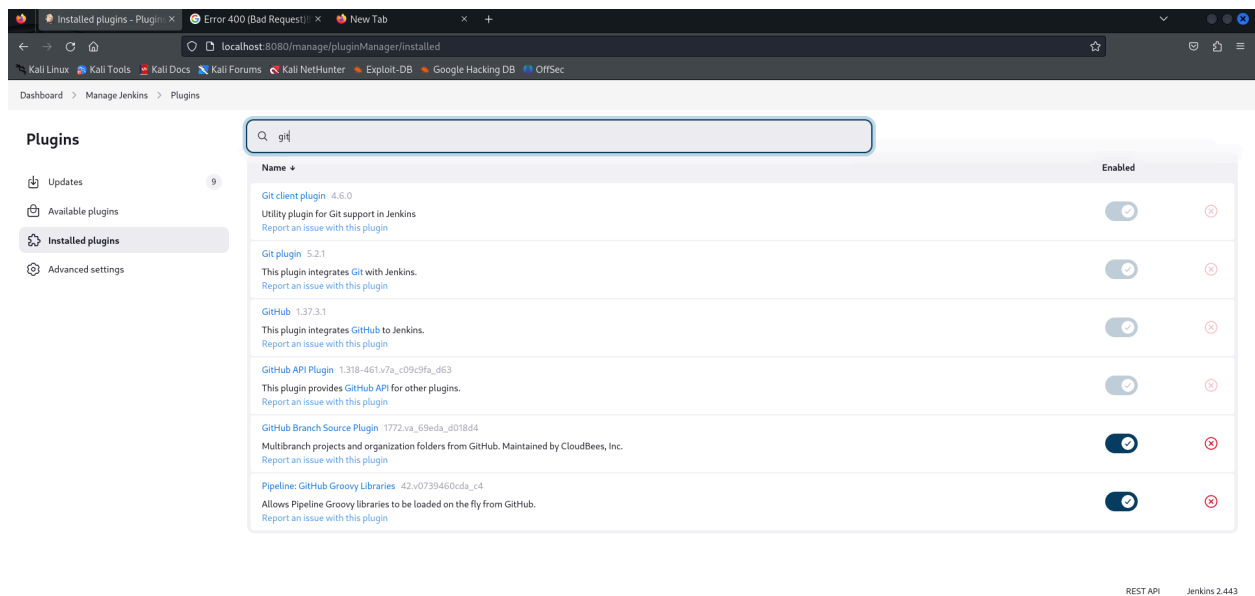
Commit image:



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'calculator_final' by user 'Priyansuvaish'. The 'Commits' tab is selected, showing a list of commits on the 'master' branch. The commits are sorted by 'All users' and 'All time'. The list shows seven commits, all made by 'Priyansuvaish' at 1 or 2 hours ago. Each commit entry includes the commit message 'commit', the commit hash, and a link to view the commit details.

Commit Message	Author	Time	Hash
commit	Priyansuvaish	1 hour ago	b673712
commit	Priyansuvaish	1 hour ago	48c42bb
commit	Priyansuvaish	1 hour ago	7f07b29
commit	Priyansuvaish	2 hours ago	58a4733
commit	Priyansuvaish	2 hours ago	ee82ba5
commit	Priyansuvaish	2 hours ago	0c8f0b2
commit	Priyansuvaish	2 hours ago	6fb792b

Install the GitHub plugins:

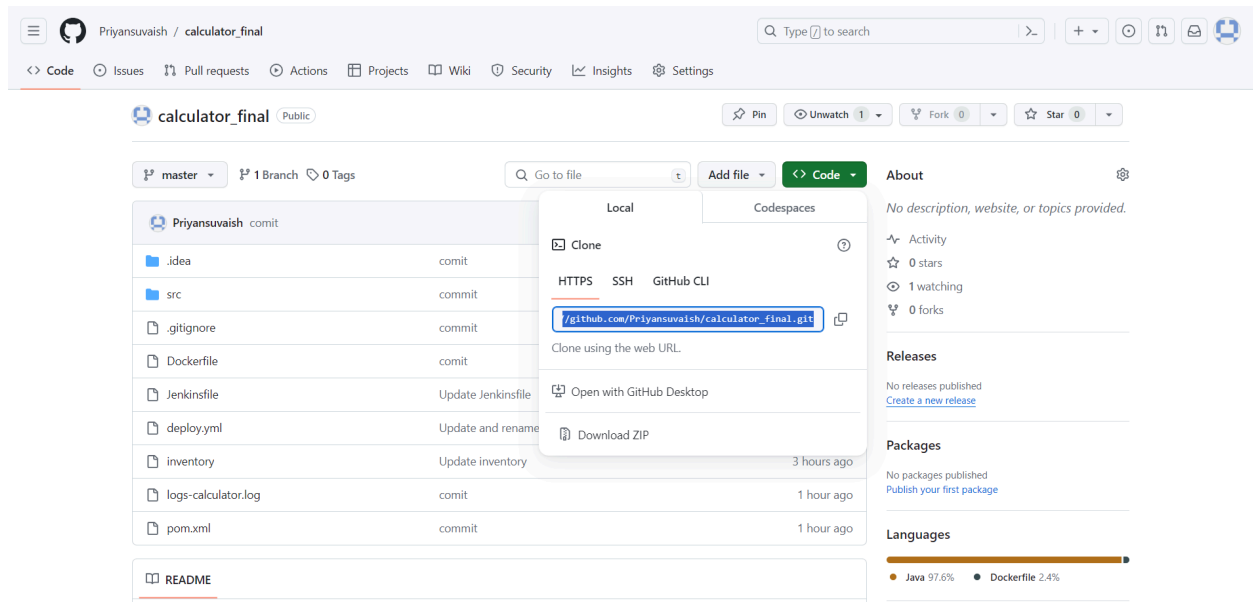


The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Manage Jenkins' page, specifically the 'Plugins' section. The 'Installed plugins' tab is selected, showing a list of installed plugins. The search bar contains 'git'. The list includes the following plugins:

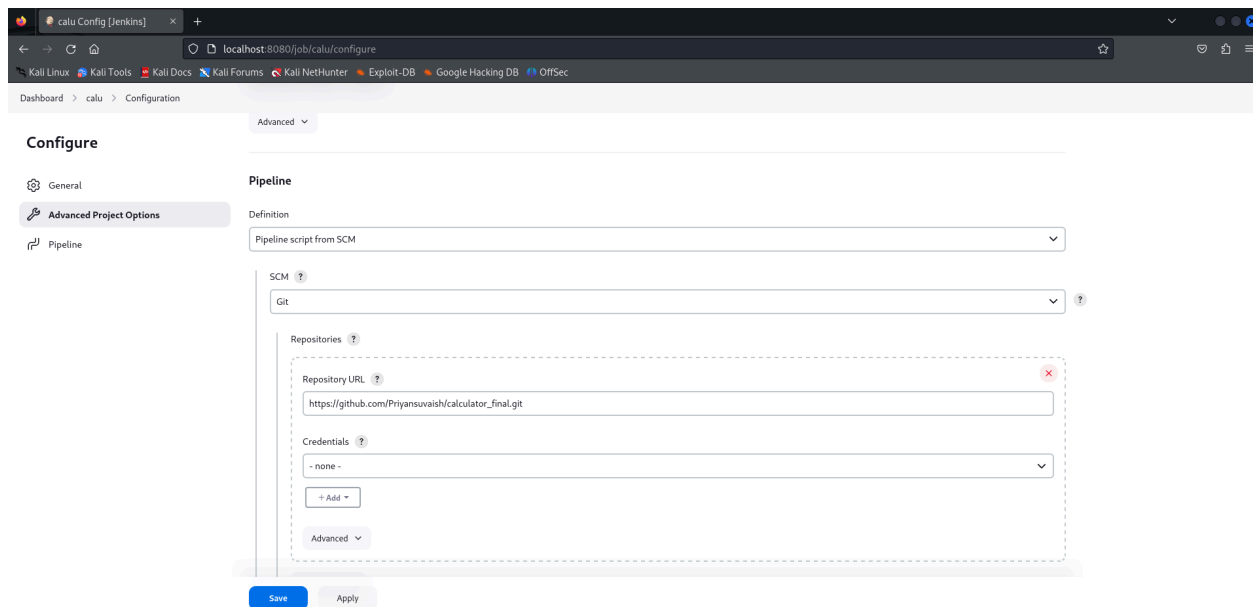
Name	Version	Enabled
Git client plugin	4.6.0	Enabled
Utility plugin for Git support in Jenkins		Enabled
Git plugin	5.2.1	Enabled
GitHub	1.37.3.1	Enabled
GitHub API Plugin	1.318-461.v7a_c09c9fa_d63	Enabled
GitHub Branch Source Plugin	1772.va_69eda_4018d4	Enabled
Pipeline: GitHub Groovy Libraries	42.v0739460cda_c4	Enabled

The bottom right corner of the page shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.443'.

Copy the GitHub repository URL:



Paste the URL in the Jenkins project:



Building the code with Maven and Testing with JUnit

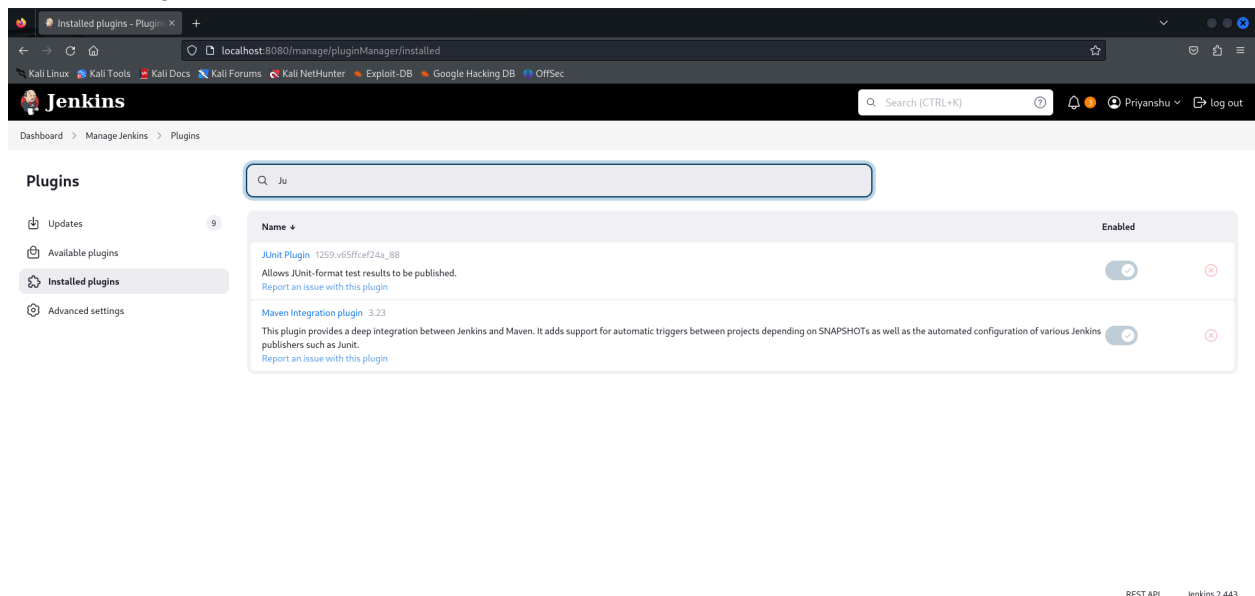
Maven is a powerful build tool for Java projects, simplifying the process of project building, dependency management, and more.

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"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  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</groupId>
  <artifactId>Calculator</artifactId>
  <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>

  <properties>
    <maven.compiler.source>1.8</maven.compiler.
source> <!-- Updated to 1.8 as 21 is not a standard
version as of my last update -->
    <maven.compiler.target>1.8</maven.compiler.
target> <!-- Updated to 1.8 as well -->
    <project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8</project.
build.sourceEncoding>
    <junit.jupiter.version>5.7.0</junit.jupiter.
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</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-api</artifactId>
  <version>${log4j2.version}</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j-core</artifactId>
  <version>${log4j2.version}</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>junit</groupId>
  <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
  <version>4.13.1</version>
  <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</version>
      <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</version> <!-- Update to
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>

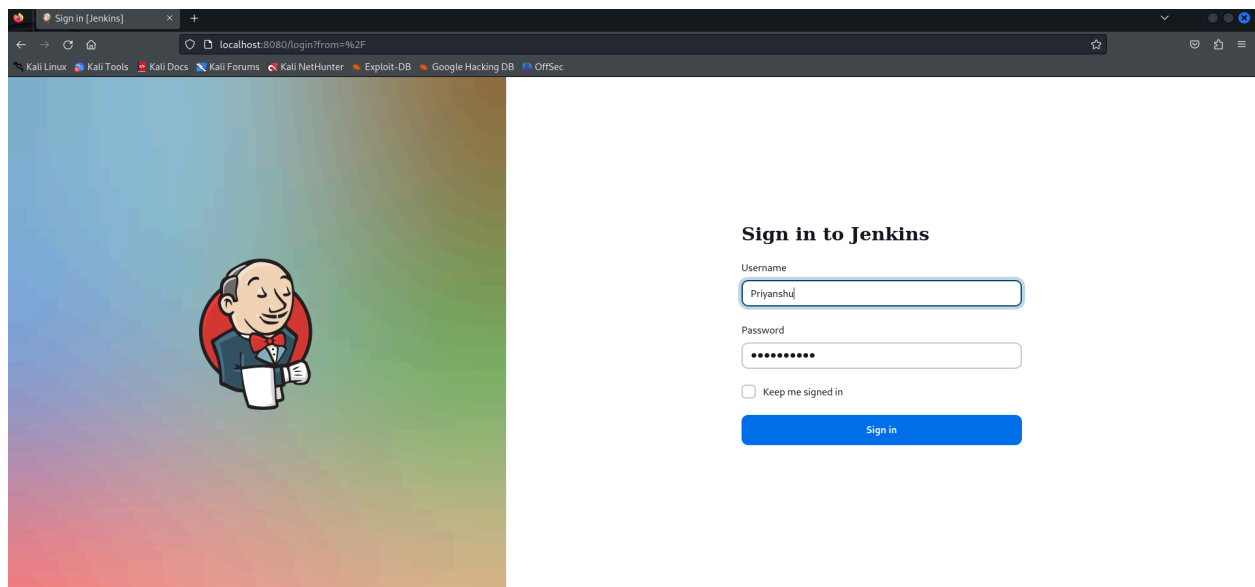
```

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

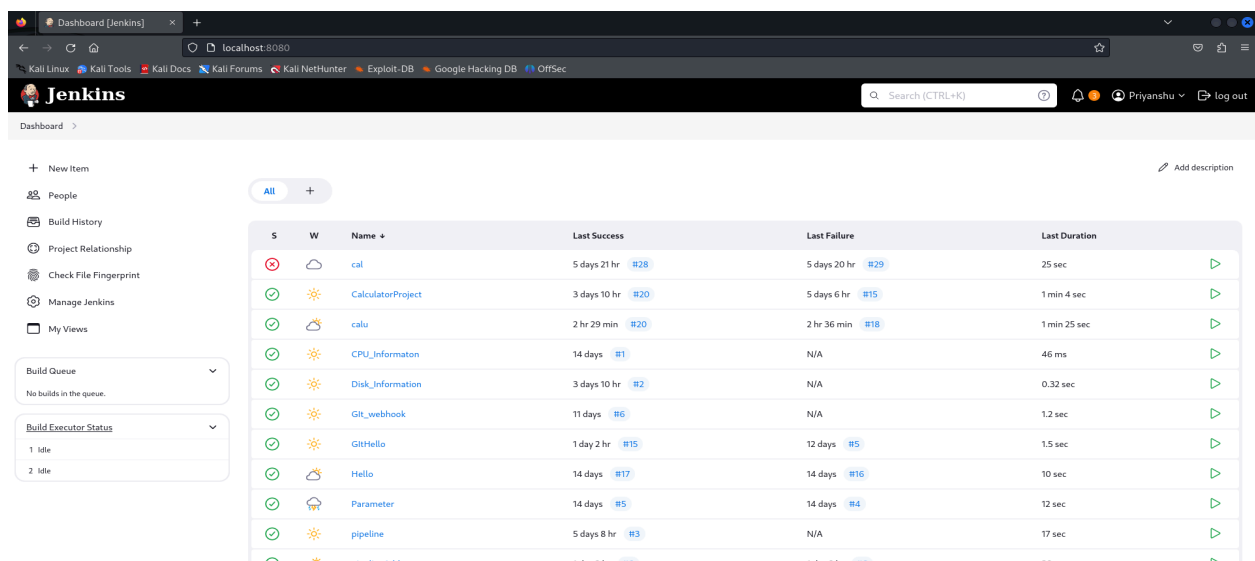
Jenkins automates the parts of software development related to building, testing, and deploying, facilitating continuous integration and continuous delivery.

Setup and Configurations:

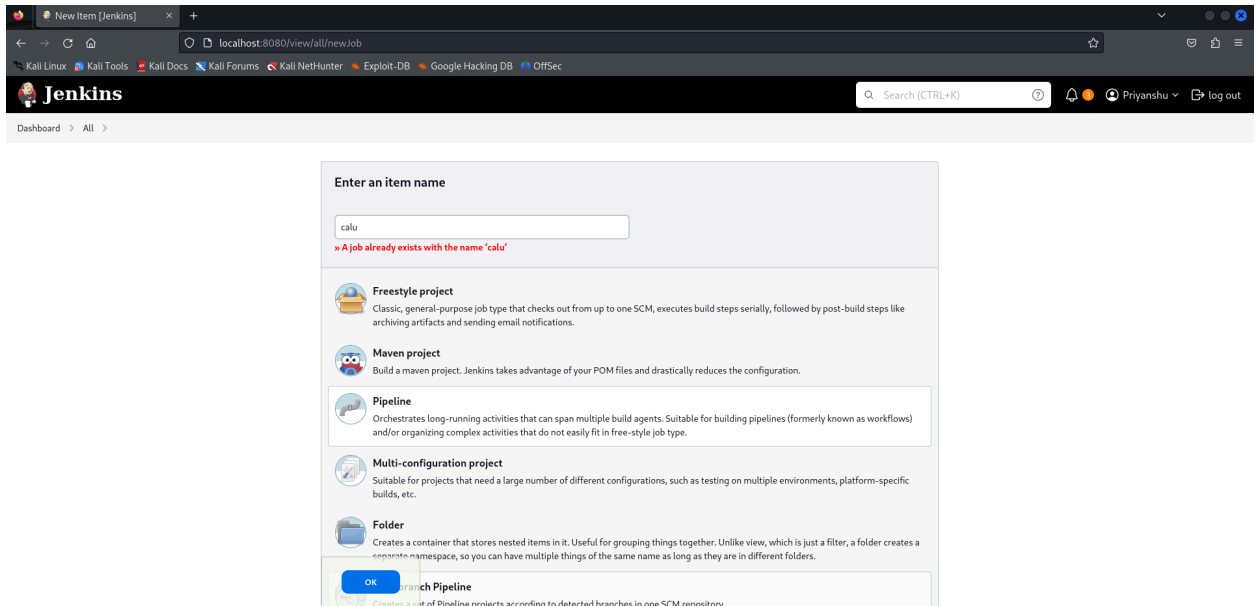
- Install Jenkins on the local machine.
- Login the Jenkins using the credentials.



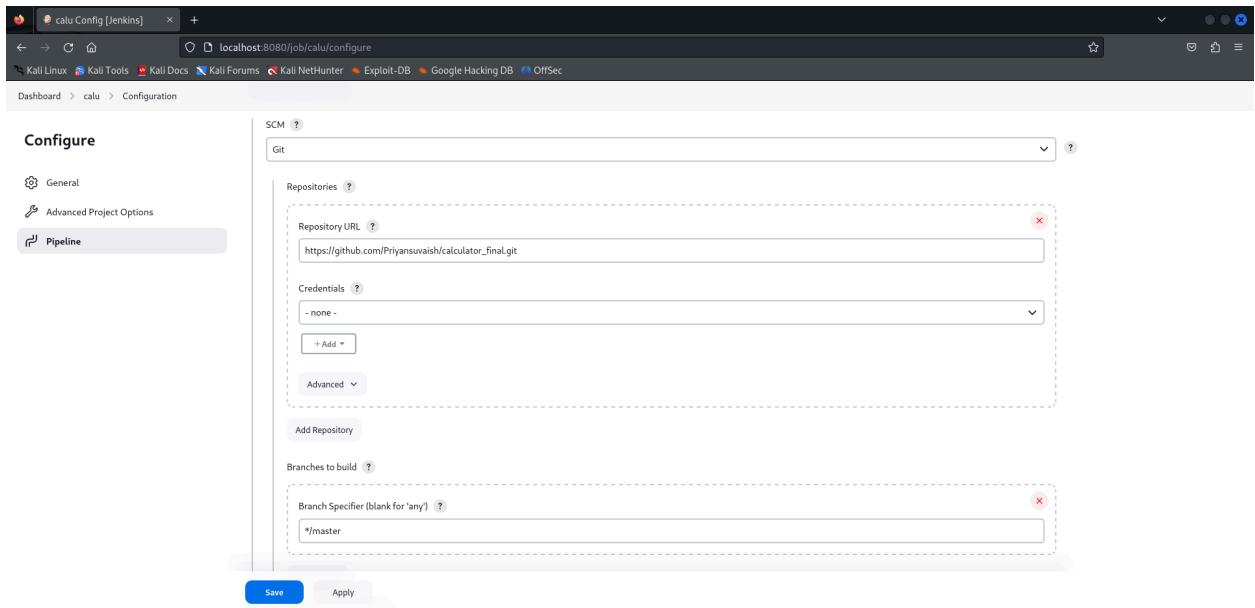
- After login, the welcome screen or the previous jobs dashboard comes.



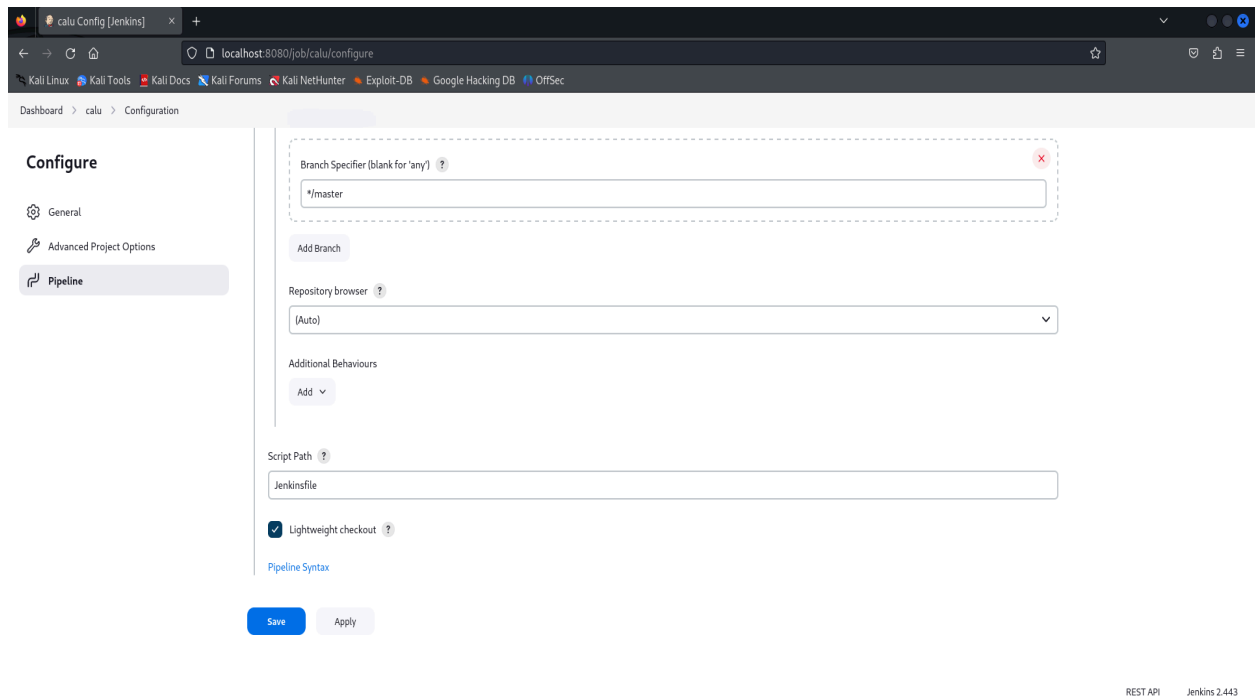
- Create the new job as the pipeline.



- 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.'
    }
}
}
```

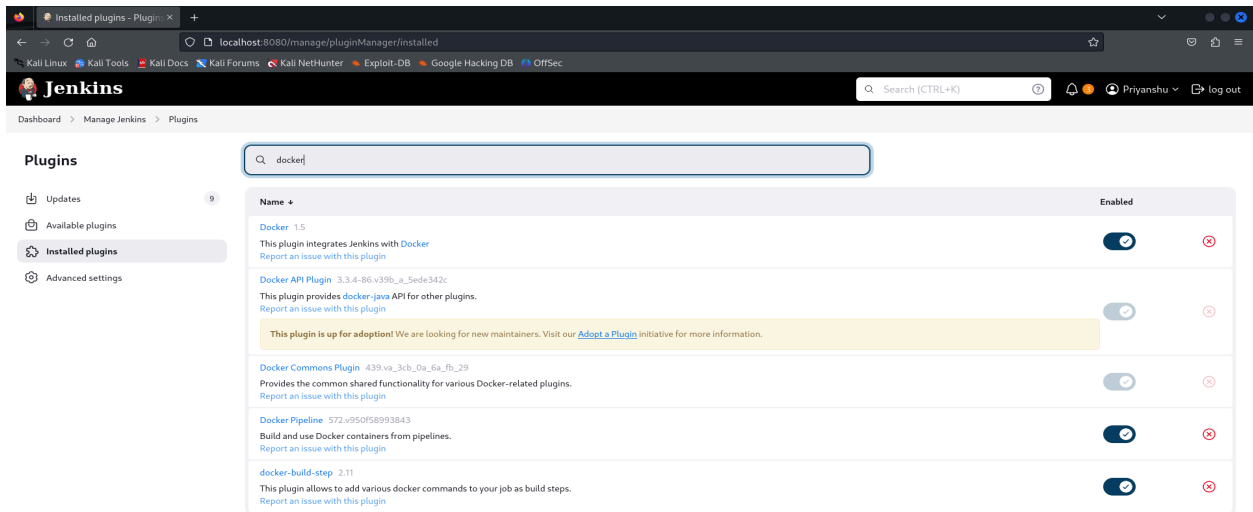
Containerization with Docker

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

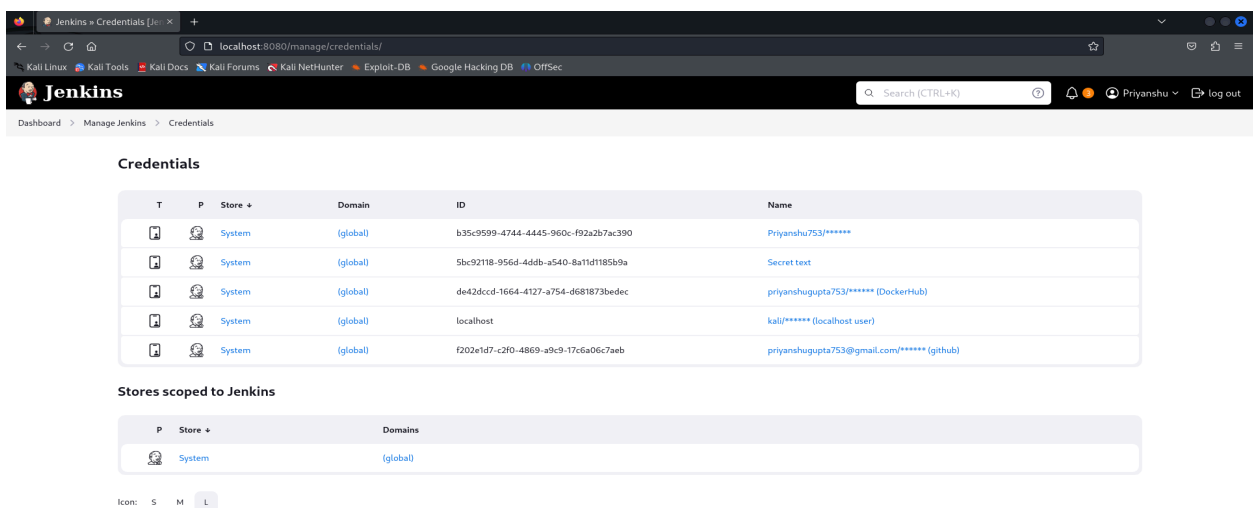
Setup and Configurations:

- 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('', 'de42dcd-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

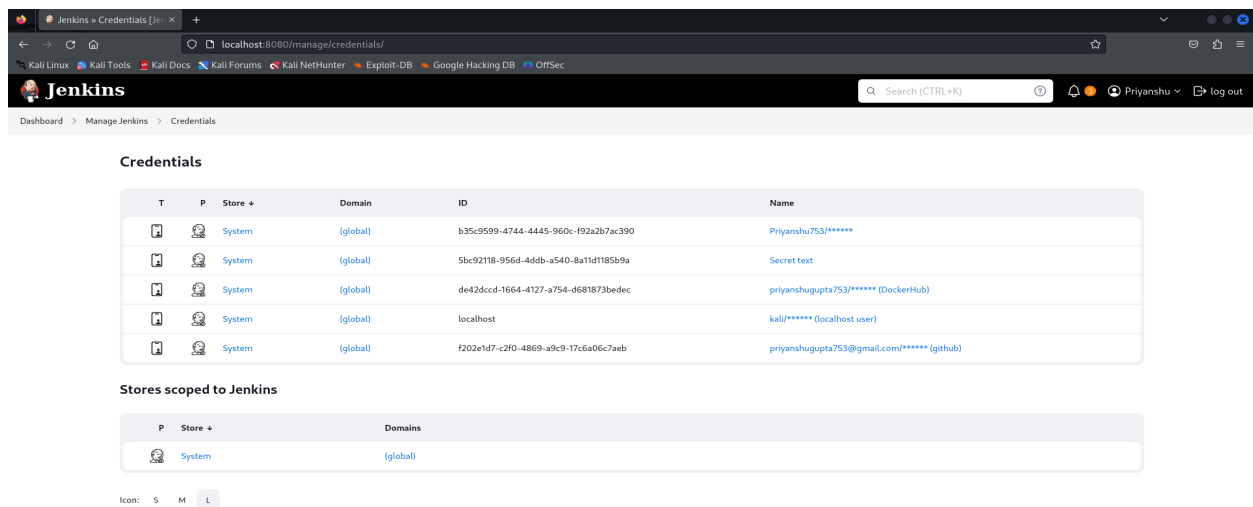
Ansible is an open-source software provisioning, configuration management, and application-deployment tool enabling infrastructure as code.

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.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface. The top navigation bar includes the Jenkins logo, a search bar, and a user profile for 'Priyanshu'. The main content area is titled 'Credentials' and displays a table of credentials. Below the table, there is a section for 'Stores scoped to Jenkins'.

T	P	Store	Domain	ID	Name
		System	(global)	b35c9599-4744-4445-960c-f92a2b7ac390	Priyanshu753/*****
		System	(global)	5bc92118-956d-4ddb-a540-8a1d1185b9a	Secret text
		System	(global)	de42dcd-1664-4127-a754-d681873bedec	priyanshugupta753/***** (DockerHub)
		System	(global)	localhost	kali/***** (localhost user)
		System	(global)	f202e1d7-c2f0-4869-a9c9-17c6a06c7aeb	priyanshugupta753@gmail.com/***** (github)

Stores scoped to Jenkins

P	Store	Domains
	System	(global)

Icon: S M L

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

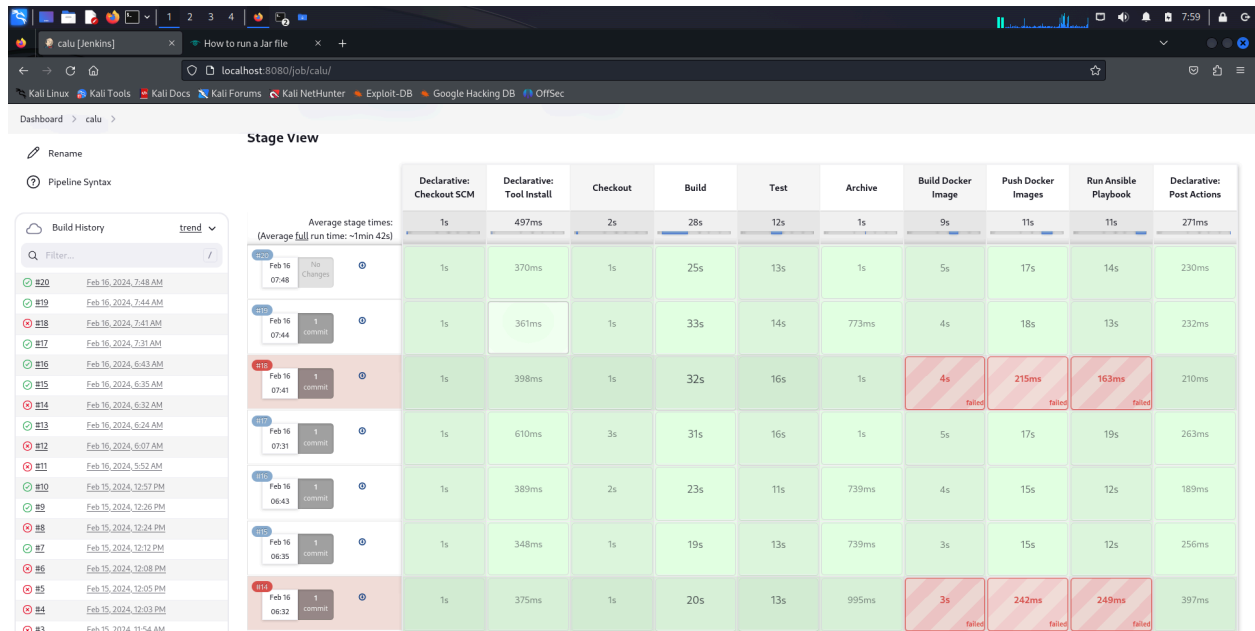
    - name: Display Docker Pull Result
      debug:
        var: docker_pull_result

    - name: Start Docker service
      service:
        name: docker
        state: started

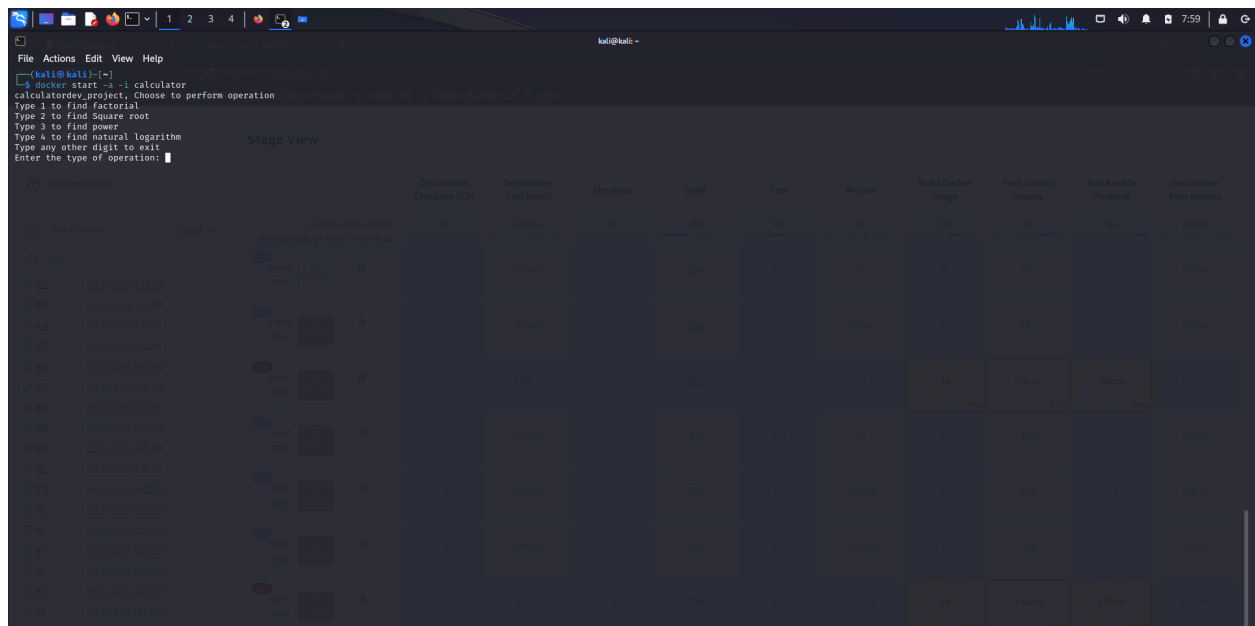
    - name: Running container
      shell: docker run -it -d --name calculator priyanshugupta753/calculator
```

Working of the application after the successfully deployed:

- All the stages are built successfully



- Running the docker container:



- Finding the factorial of the number

```

kali@kali: ~
└─(kali@kali)-[~]
   └─$ docker start -a -l calculator
calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 1
Enter a number : 5
2024-09-16:12:59:54 641 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [FACTORIAL] - 5.0
2024-09-16:12:59:54 647 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - FACTORIAL] - 120.0
Factorial of 5.0 is : 120.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: █

```

- Finding the square root of the number

```

kali@kali: ~
└─(kali@kali)-[~]
   └─$ docker start -a -l calculator
calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 1
Enter a number : 5
2024-09-16:12:59:54 641 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [FACTORIAL] - 5.0
2024-09-16:12:59:54 647 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - FACTORIAL] - 120.0
Factorial of 5.0 is : 120.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 2
Enter a number : 9
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [SQ ROOT] - 9.0
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - SQ ROOT] - 3.0
Square root of 9.0 is : 3.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: █

```

- Finding the power of the number

```
File Actions Edit View Help
--(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ docker start -a -l calculator
calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 1
Enter a number : 5
2024-09-16:12:59:54 641 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [FACTORIAL] - 5.0
2024-09-16:12:59:54 647 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - FACTORIAL] - 120.0
Factorial of 5.0 is : 120.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 2
Enter a number : 9
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [SQ ROOT] - 9.0
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - SQ ROOT] - 3.0
Square root of 9.0 is : 3.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 3
Enter the first number : 3
Enter the second number : 3
2024-09-16:13:00:43 293 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [POWER - 3.0 RAISED TO] 3.0
2024-09-16:13:00:43 294 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - POWER] - 27.0
3.0 raised to power 3.0 is : 27.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: █
```

- Finding the natural log of the number

```
File Actions Edit View Help
Enter a number : 5
2024-09-16:12:59:54 641 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [FACTORIAL] - 5.0
2024-09-16:12:59:54 647 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - FACTORIAL] - 120.0
Factorial of 5.0 is : 120.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 2
Enter a number : 9
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [SQ ROOT] - 9.0
2024-09-16:13:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - SQ ROOT] - 3.0
Square root of 9.0 is : 3.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 3
Enter the first number : 3
Enter the second number : 3
2024-09-16:13:00:43 293 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [POWER - 3.0 RAISED TO] 3.0
2024-09-16:13:00:43 294 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - POWER] - 27.0
3.0 raised to power 3.0 is : 27.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 4
Enter a number : 8
2024-09-16:13:00:57 607 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [NATURAL LOG] - 8.0
2024-09-16:13:00:57 607 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - NATURAL LOG] - 2.0794415416798357
Natural log of 8.0 is : 2.0794415416798357

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: █
```

- Type any other digit to exit.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
Factorial of 5.0 is : 120.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 2
Enter a number : 9
2024-00-16:11:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [SQ ROOT] - 9.0
2024-00-16:11:00:28 276 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - SQ ROOT] - 3.0
Square root of 9.0 is : 3.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 3
Enter the first number : 3
Enter the second number : 3
2024-00-16:11:00:43 292 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [POWER - 3.0 RAISED TO] 3.0
2024-00-16:11:00:43 294 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - POWER] - 27.0
3.0 raised to power 3.0 is : 27.0

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: 4
Enter a number : 8
2024-00-16:11:00:57 607 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [NATURAL LOG] - 8.0
2024-00-16:11:00:57 607 [calculator.java] [INFO] org.example.calculator [RESULT - NATURAL LOG] - 2.0794415416798357
Natural log of 8.0 is : 2.0794415416798357

calculatordev_project, Choose to perform operation
Type 1 to find factorial
Type 2 to find Square root
Type 3 to find power
Type 4 to find natural logarithm
Type any other digit to exit
Enter the type of operation: e

kali@kali:~$
```

Thank you