Overview

This project demonstrates the implementation of a DevOps pipeline using Docker, Kubernetes, and Jenkins. It automates the build, testing, and deployment of an application.

Technologies Used

• **Docker**: Containerization of the application

• **Jenkins**: CI/CD automation

• Kubernetes: Deployment and management of containers

• Shell Scripting: Automating deployment tasks

• YAML: Configuration management for Kubernetes

Setup Instructions

Prerequisites

Ensure the following tools are installed:

- Docker
- Kubernetes (Minikube or a cluster)
- Jenkins
- Git

Dockerization

Build and run the application using Docker:

docker build -t devopstask04. docker run -p 80:80 devopstask04

CI/CD Pipeline

The **Jenkinsfile** automates:

- 1. Cloning the repository
- 2. Building the Docker image
- 3. Pushing the image to Docker Hub
- 4. Deploying to Kubernetes

Kubernetes Deployment

Apply the Kubernetes configurations:

kubectl apply -f deployment.yaml kubectl apply -f service.yaml

Check running pods and services:

kubectl get pods kubectl get services

YAML File Usage

The .yaml files define Kubernetes configurations:

- **deployment.yaml**: Describes the deployment, including the number of replicas, container specifications, and update strategies.
- **service.yaml**: Defines how the application is exposed, including the type of service (e.g., ClusterIP, NodePort, or LoadBalancer).

Deployment Script

The deploy.sh script automates the Kubernetes deployment:

```
chmod +x deploy.sh ./deploy.sh
```

Accessing the Application

Find the service IP using:

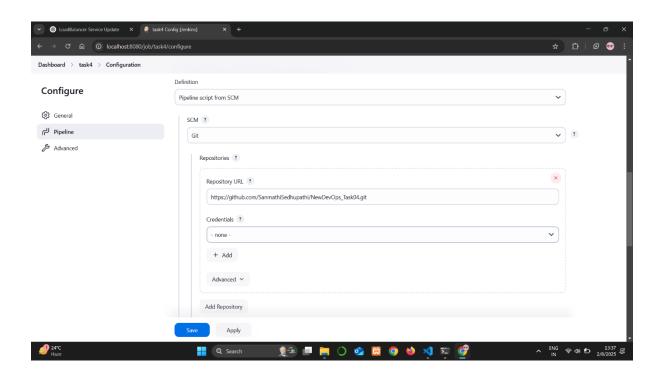
kubectl get svc

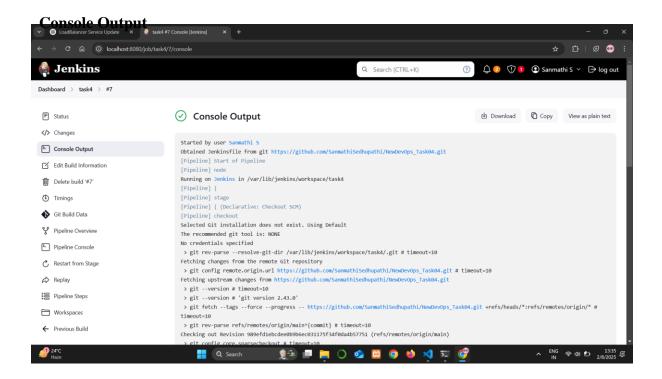
Then access the application in the browser or via curl:

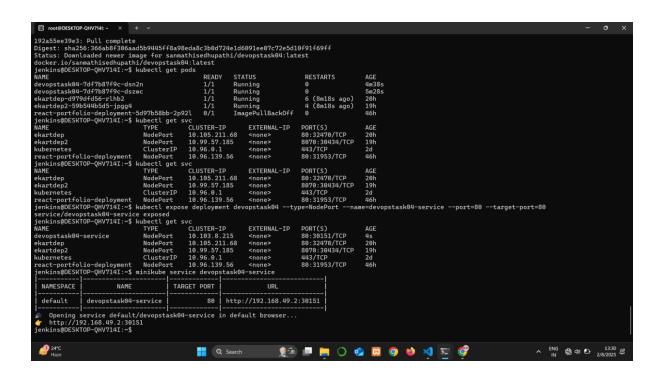
http://<EXTERNAL-IP>:80

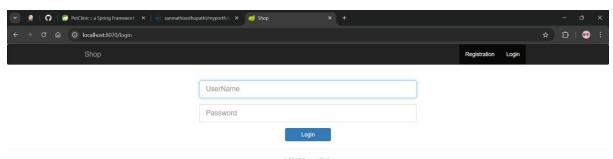
Conclusion

This DevOps pipeline ensures continuous integration and delivery, allowing automated testing and seamless deployment.









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