

SARAN AVINASH B – 22CSR179

DEVOPS DAY 5 – Deploy Java app to minikube automated with jenkins

Deploy Java App to Minikube Automated with Jenkins

1. Overview

Automating the deployment of a Java application to Minikube using Jenkins involves building the application, creating a Docker image, pushing it to a container registry, and deploying it to Minikube using Kubernetes manifests.

2. Key Concepts

A. Jenkins Pipeline

Jenkins automates the CI/CD process using a declarative pipeline. The pipeline consists of multiple stages such as:

- **SCM Checkout:** Fetches code from a repository (GitHub/GitLab).
 - **Build & Test:** Uses Maven (mvn package) to compile and test the Java application.
 - **Docker Build & Push:** Builds a Docker image of the application and pushes it to Docker Hub.
 - **Deploy to Minikube:** Uses kubectl to apply Kubernetes deployment and service files.
-

B. Minikube

Minikube is a lightweight Kubernetes cluster for local development and testing. It allows developers to run Kubernetes locally and deploy applications without needing a cloud-based cluster.

Commands to Start Minikube:

```
sh
```

```
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```

```
minikube start
```

```
kubectl cluster-info
```

```
kubectl get nodes
```

C. Docker

Docker is used to package the Java application into a container image, making it portable and easy to deploy across environments.

Dockerfile Example:

```
dockerfile
```

```
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```

```
FROM openjdk:11
```

```
COPY target/webapp.jar /app/webapp.jar
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
CMD ["java", "-jar", "webapp.jar"]
```

D. Kubernetes Deployment

Kubernetes YAML files define how the application should be deployed inside the Minikube cluster.

Deployment YAML Example:

```
yaml
```

```
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```

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
```

```
kind: Deployment
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: webapp
```

```
spec:
```

```
  replicas: 1
```

```
  selector:
```

matchLabels:

app: webapp

template:

metadata:

labels:

app: webapp

spec:

containers:

- name: webapp

image: saranavinashb/webapp1

ports:

- containerPort: 8080

Apply Deployment:

sh

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kubectl apply -f deployment.yml

kubectl get pods

pipeline {

agent any

stages {

stage('scm') {

steps {

git branch: "

```
    }  
  }  
  stage('build-clean') {  
    steps {  
      sh "mvn clean"  
    }  
  }  
  
  stage('build-validate') {  
    steps {  
      sh "mvn validate"  
    }  
  }  
  
  stage('build-com') {  
    steps {  
      sh "mvn compile"  
    }  
  }  
  
  stage('build-test') {  
    steps {  
      sh "mvn test"  
    }  
  }  
  
  stage('build-install') {  
    steps {  
      sh "mvn package"    }  
  }  
}
```

```

}
}
stage('build to images') {
    steps {
        script{
            sh 'docker build -t .'
        }
    }
}
stage('push to hub') {
    steps {
        script{
            withDockerRegistry(credentialsId: 'Docker_cred', url: 'https://index.docker.io/v1/') {
                sh 'docker push '
            }
        }
    }
}
stage('Deploy App') {
    steps {
        withKubeConfig(caCertificate: '', clusterName: 'minikube', contextName: 'minikube',
credentialsId: 'mukubeconfig_011', namespace: '', restrictKubeConfigAccess: false, serverUrl:
'https://192.168.49.2:8443') {
            sh 'kubectl apply -f deployment.yml --validate=false'
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
stage('Test') {  
    steps {  
        withKubeConfig(caCertificate: '', clusterName: 'minikube', contextName: 'minikube',  
credentialsId: 'mukubeconfig_011', namespace: '', restrictKubeConfigAccess: false, serverUrl:  
'https://192.168.49.2:8443') {  
  
            sh 'minikube service my-service --url | xargs curl'  
        }  
    }  
}
```


Dashboard > java-app > Configuration

Configure

- General
- Triggers**
- Pipeline
- Advanced

☐ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling ?

☐ Poll SCM ?

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) ?

Pipeline

Define your Pipeline using Groovy directly or pull it from source control.

Definition

Pipeline script

```
Script ?
19
20 stage('Build-com') {
21   steps {
22     sh 'mvn compile'
23   }
24 stage('Build-test') {
25   steps {
26     sh 'mvn test'
27   }
28 stage('Build-pac') {
29   steps {
30     sh 'mvn package'
31   }
32 stage('build to images') {
33
34
35
36 }
```

[Save](#) [Apply](#)

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Clouds > kub > Configure

Cloud kub Configuration

Name ?

kub

Kubernetes URL ?

☐ Use Jenkins Proxy ?

Kubernetes server certificate key ?


☐ Disable https certificate check ?

Kubernetes Namespace

Agent Docker Registry ?

[Save](#) [Apply](#)

Terraform



the essential
Terraform
Cheatsheet
by justin o'connor

general commands

- get the terraform version
`terraform version`
- download and update root modules
`terraform get -update=true`
- open up a terraform interactive terminal
`terraform console`
- create a dot diagram of terraform dependencies
`terraform graph | dot -Tpng > graph.png`
- format terraform code to HCL standards
`terraform fmt`
- validate terraform code syntax
`terraform validate`
- enable tab auto-completion in the terminal
`terraform -install-autocomplete`
- show information about provider requirements
`terraform providers`
- login and logout of terraform cloud
`terraform login` and `terraform logout`

workspaces

- list the available workspaces
`terraform workspace list`
- create a new workspace
`terraform workspace new development`
- select an existing workspace
`terraform workspace select default`

initilize terraform

- initialize terraform in the current working directory
`terraform init`
- skip plugin installation
`terraform init -get-plugins=false`
- force plugin installation from a directory
`terraform init -plugin-dir=PATH`
- upgrade modules and plugins at initialization
`terraform init -upgrade`
- update backend configuration
`terraform init -migrate-state -force-copy`
- skip backend configuration
`terraform init -backend=false`
- use a local backend configuration
`terraform init -backend-config=FILE`
- change state lock timeout (default is zero seconds)
`terraform init -lock-timeout=120s`

plan terraform

- produce a plan with diff between code and state
`terraform plan`
- output a plan file for reference during apply
`terraform plan -out current.tfplan`
- output a plan to show effect of terraform destroy
`terraform plan -destroy`
- target a specific resource for deployment
`terraform plan -target=ADDRESS`

note that the -target option is also available for the terraform apply and terraform destroy commands.

outputs

- list available outputs
`terraform output`
- output a specific value
`terraform output NAME`

apply terraform

- apply the current state of terraform code
`terraform apply`
- specify a previously generated plan to apply
`terraform apply current.tfplan`
- enable auto-approval or automation
`terraform apply -auto-approve`

destroy terraform

- destroy resources managed by terraform state
`terraform destroy`
- enable auto-approval or automation
`terraform destroy -auto-approve`

manage terraform state

- list all resources in terraform state
`terraform state list`
- show details about a specific resource
`terraform state show ADDRESS`
- track an existing resource in state under new name
`terraform state mv SOURCE DESTINATION`
- import a manually created resource into state
`terraform state import ADDRESS ID`
- pull state and save to a local file
`terraform state pull > terraform.tfstate`
- push state to a remote location
`terraform state push PATH`
- replace a resource provider
`terraform state replace-provider A B`
- taint a resource to force redeployment on apply
`terraform taint ADDRESS`
- untaint a previously tainted resource
`terraform untaint ADDRESS`

Version 1 <https://justinoconnor.codes>

```
terraform {  
  
  required_providers {  
  
    aws = {  
  
      source = "hashicorp/aws"  
  
      version = "5.92.0"  
  
    }  
  
  }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
provider "aws" {  
    region = "us-east-1"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_vpc" "myvpc" {  
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"  
  
    tags = {  
        Name = "demovpc"  
    }  
}
```

```
resource "aws_subnet" "pubsub" {  
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.myvpc.id  
    cidr_block = "10.0.1.0/24"  
    availability_zone = "us-east-1a"  
  
    tags = {  
        Name = "sn1"  
    }  
}
```

```
resource "aws_subnet" "pub_sub" {  
    vpc_id = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
cidr_block = "10.0.2.0/24"
```

```
availability_zone = "us-east-1a"
```

```
tags = {
```

```
    Name = "sn1"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_subnet" "prisub" {
```

```
    vpc_id    = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
    cidr_block = "10.0.3.0/24"
```

```
    availability_zone = "us-east-1a"
```

```
tags = {
```

```
    Name = "sn1"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_subnet" "pri_sub" {
```

```
    vpc_id    = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
    cidr_block = "10.0.4.0/24"
```

```
    availability_zone = "us-east-1a"
```

```
tags = {
```

```
    Name = "sn1"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_internet_gateway" "tfigw" {
```

```
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
  tags = {
```

```
    Name = "tfigw"
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table" "tfpubrt" {
```

```
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
  route {
```

```
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
```

```
    gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.tfigw.id
```

```
  }
```

```
  tags = {
```

```
    Name = "tfpublicroute"
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "pubsn1" {
```

```
  subnet_id    = aws_subnet.pubsub.id
```

```
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.tfpubrt.id
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "pubsn2" {  
  subnet_id    = aws_subnet.pub_sub.id  
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.tfpubrt.id  
}
```

```
resource "aws_eip" "tfeip" {  
  domain = "vpc"  
}
```

```
resource "aws_nat_gateway" "tfnat" {  
  allocation_id = aws_eip.tfeip.id  
  subnet_id    = aws_subnet.pub_sub.id
```

```
  tags = {  
    Name = "gw NAT"  
  }  
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table" "tfprirt" {  
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
  route {  
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"  
    gateway_id = aws_nat_gateway.tfnat.id
```

```
}
```

```
tags = {
```

```
    Name = "tfprivateroute"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "prsn3" {
```

```
    subnet_id    = aws_subnet.prisub.id
```

```
    route_table_id = aws_route_table.tfprirt.id
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "prsn4" {
```

```
    subnet_id    = aws_subnet.pri_sub.id
```

```
    route_table_id = aws_route_table.tfprirt.id
```

```
}
```

```
resource "aws_security_group" "allow_tfsg" {
```

```
    name      = "allow_tfsg"
```

```
    description = "Allow TLS inbound traffic"
```

```
    vpc_id    = aws_vpc.myvpc.id
```

```
    ingress {
```

```
        description    = "HTTPS "
```

```
        from_port      = 443
```

```
        to_port        = 443
```

```
        protocol       = "tcp"
```

```
    cidr_blocks    = ["0.0.0.0/0"]  
}
```

```
ingress {  
    description    = "HTTP "  
    from_port      = 80  
    to_port        = 80  
    protocol       = "tcp"  
    cidr_blocks    = ["0.0.0.0/0"]  
}
```

```
ingress {  
    description    = "SSH"  
    from_port      = 22  
    to_port        = 22  
    protocol       = "tcp"  
    cidr_blocks    = ["0.0.0.0/0"]  
}
```

```
egress {  
    from_port      = 0  
    to_port        = 0  
    protocol       = "-1"  
    cidr_blocks    = ["0.0.0.0/0"]  
}
```

```
tags = {  
    Name = "TfsecurityGroup"
```

```
}  
}
```

```
resource "aws_instance" "pub_ins" {  
  ami           = "ami-0fc5d935ebf8bc3bc"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  subnet_id     = aws_subnet.pub_sub.id  
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.allow_tfsg.id]  
  key_name      = "saran"  
  associate_public_ip_address = "true"  
}
```

```
#terraform init
```

```
#terraform validate
```

```
#terraform plan
```

```
#terraform apply
```

```
#terraform destroy
```