Project : Application Deployment Using CI/CD Tools

Problem Statement:

Company ABC want to implement DevOps Lifecycle in their company for the application.

Following are the specifications of the lifecycle:

1. Install the necessary software on the machines using a configuration management tool
2. Git workflow has to be implemented
3. CodeBuild should automatically be triggered once a commit is made to master branch or develop branch.
a. If a commit is made to master branch, test and push to prod
b. If a commit is made to develop branch, just test the product, do not push to prod
4. The code should be containerized with the help of a Dockerfile. The Dockerfile should be built every time there is a push to GitHub. Use the following pre-built container for your application: hshar/webapp
The code should reside in '/var/www/html'
5. The above tasks should be defined in a Jenkins Pipeline with the following jobs:
a. Job1 : build
b. Job2 : test
c. Job3 : prod

Tools:

Configuration Management Tool: Ansible
Source Code Management Tool: Git
Containerization Tool: Docker
CI/CD Tool: Jenkins

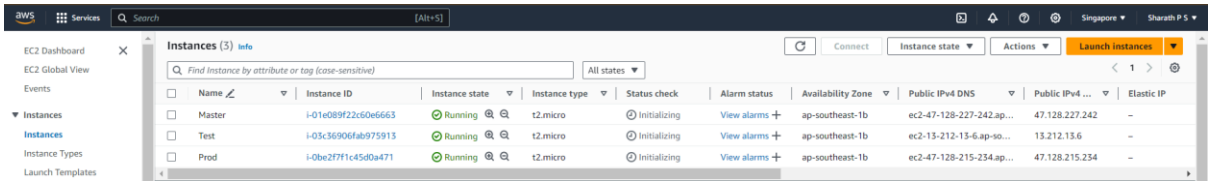
Solution:

1. Launch three EC2 machines and install the required services and tools
    Master: Ansible, Docker, Java, Jenkins
    Test: Docker, Java

Prod: Docker, Java

2. Connecting Master and Slaves
3. Configuring Master and Salves using ansible
4. Launch jenkins in master and connect the slaves to the master.
5. Create the dockerfile and index.html file in the github repo
6. Create the jobs and build as per the specifications
7. Install plugin and add the jobs for the pipeline view

1. EC2 instances using AMI as ubuntu



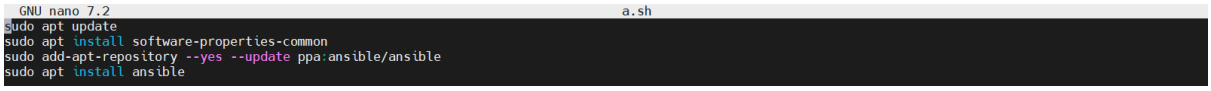
2. Connected to three EC2 instance and install required tools and services

Master:

Connecting to EC2 using the public IP. Then processing the below linux commands to install the services.

- sudo apt-get update
- sudo nano a.sh (Installation commands of ansible)

$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install software-properties-common
$ sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible
$ sudo apt install ansible



- bash a.sh

3. ssh connection is made to connect between master and slaves:

on Master:

- ssh-keygen -t rsa

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:xc/tkDlEXs0kFV5lNPQdXwGa2abM7vddunx37pfJDqI ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]----+
|             ..=%%|
|          . o=..o@|
|           o+oo .+|
|          .o+o+   |
|         S  +B .  |
|           .  +   |
|            o .o +|
|           o .o.=B|
|          E .. *BB|
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

Copy the public key of master and paste it into the slave

- cd .ssh
- ls
- cat id_rsa.pub

go to slaves

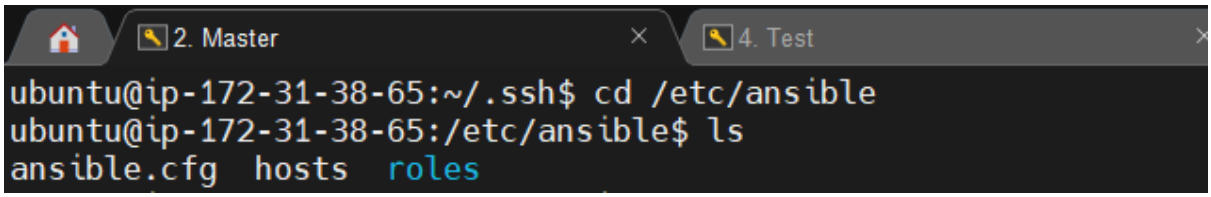
- cd .ssh
- sudo nano authorized_keys

Paste the public key of the master to slaves

4. Slaves connections to master

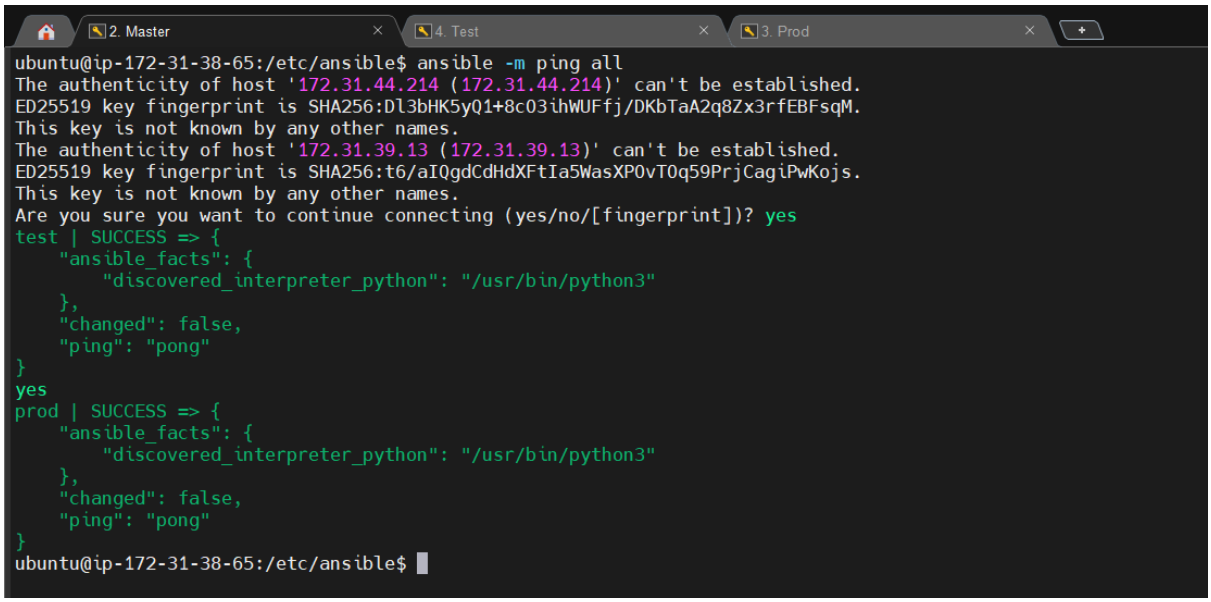
Giving the private ip of the slaves to hosts

- cd /etc/ansible/
- sudo nano hosts



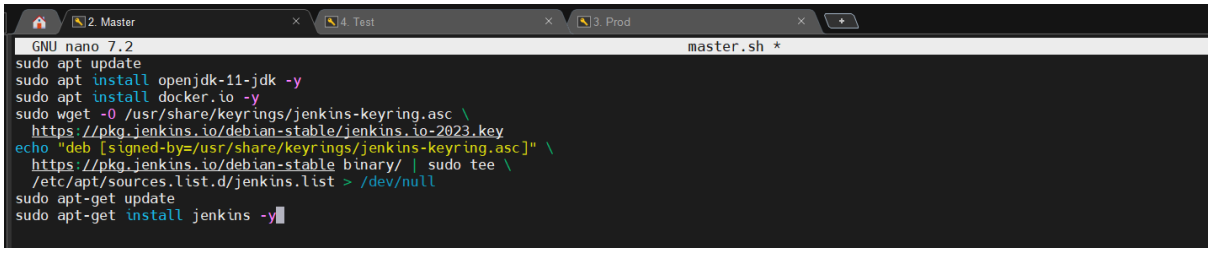
To establish the connection

- ansible -m ping all



5. Creating a sh file to install the required tools and services on master and slaves

- sudo nano master.sh



- sudo nano slaves.sh

Creating playbook for the configuration

- sudo nano play.yaml

```
GNU nano 7.2                                                play.yaml
---
- name: executing tasks on master
  become: true
  hosts: localhost
  tasks:
   - name: executing script on master
     script: master.sh
- name: executing tasks on slaves
  become: true
  hosts: all
  tasks:
   - name: executing script on slaves
     script: slave.sh
```

- ansible-playbook play.yaml –syntax-check
- ansible-playbook play.yaml –check

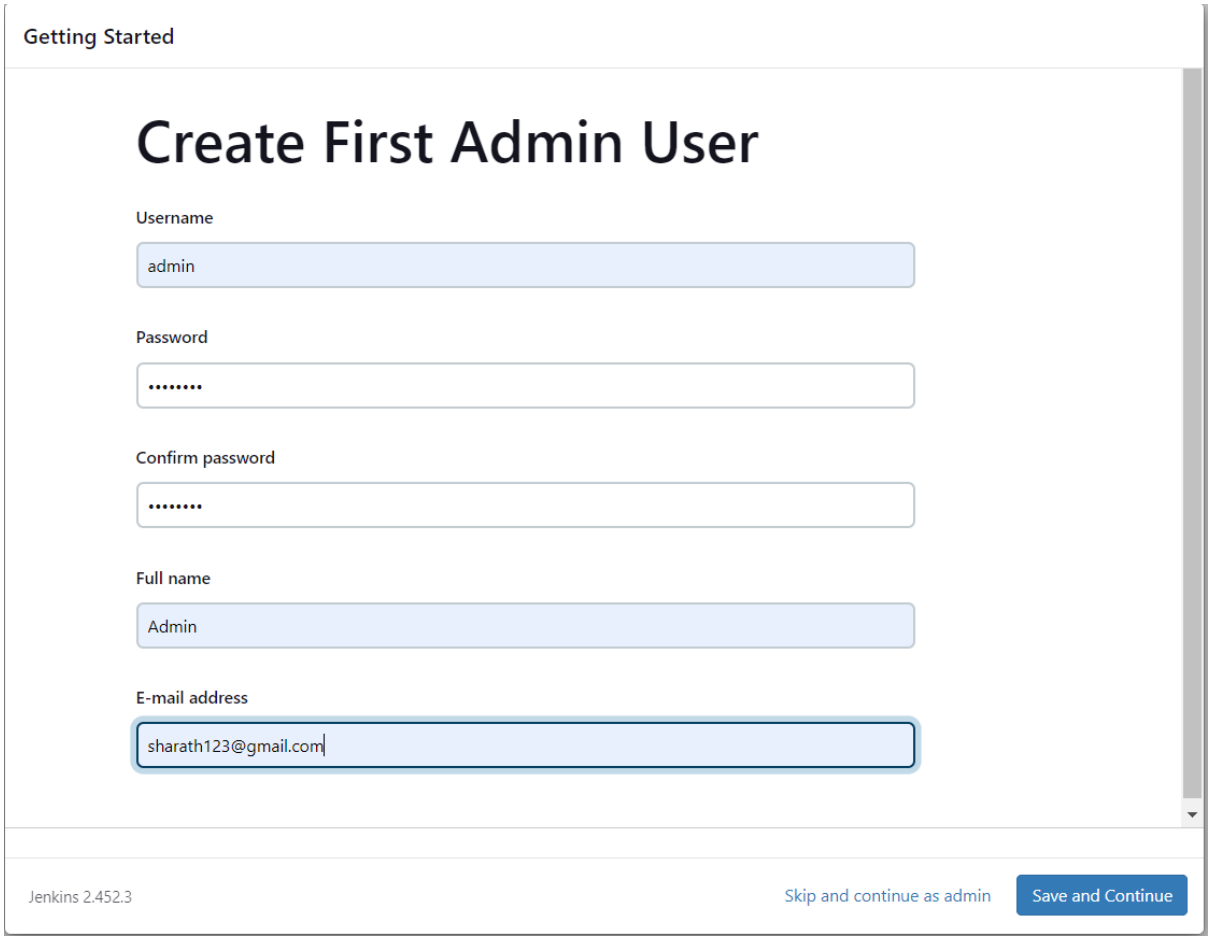
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:/etc/ansible$ sudo nano play.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook play.yaml --syntax-check

playbook: play.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook play.yaml --check

PLAY [executing tasks on master] ***********************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [executing script on master] **********************************************
skipping: [localhost]

PLAY [executing tasks on slaves] ***********************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************
ok: [test]
ok: [prod]

TASK [executing script on slaves] **********************************************
skipping: [test]
skipping: [prod]

PLAY RECAP *********************************************************************
localhost                  : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
prod                       : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
test                       : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:/etc/ansible$
```

- ansible-playbook play.yaml

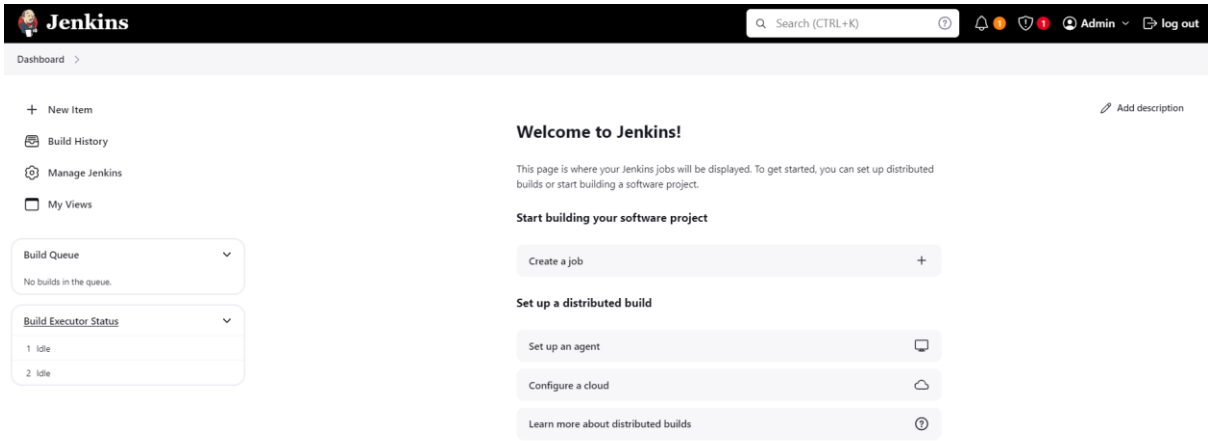
```
PLAY [executing tasks on slaves] ***********************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************
ok: [test]
ok: [prod]

TASK [executing script on slaves] **********************************************
skipping: [test]
skipping: [prod]

PLAY RECAP *********************************************************************
localhost                  : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
prod                       : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
test                       : ok=1    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0

ubuntu@ip-172-31-38-65:/etc/ansible$ ansible-playbook play.yaml

PLAY [executing tasks on master] ***********************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [executing script on master] **********************************************
changed: [localhost]

PLAY [executing tasks on slaves] ***********************************************

TASK [Gathering Facts] *********************************************************
ok: [test]
ok: [prod]

TASK [executing script on slaves] **********************************************
changed: [test]
changed: [prod]

PLAY RECAP *********************************************************************
localhost                  : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
prod                       : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
test                       : ok=2    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

6. Accessing Jenkins that installed on Master:

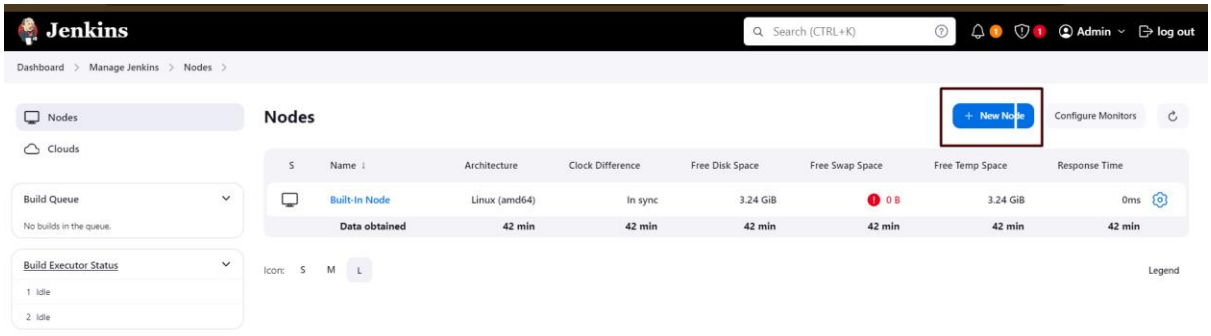
http://Public_IP:8080/

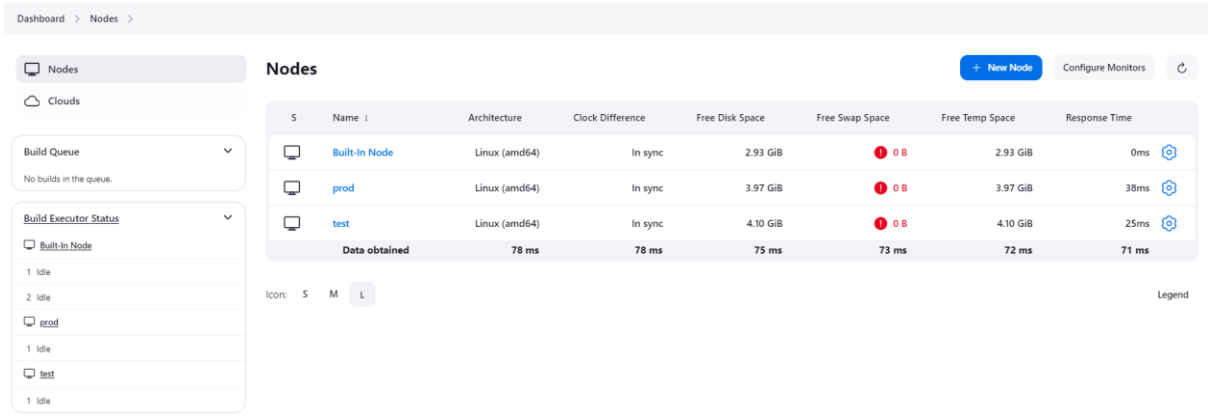


username: admin
password: admin123



7. Connecting the Test and Prod nodes to Jenkins



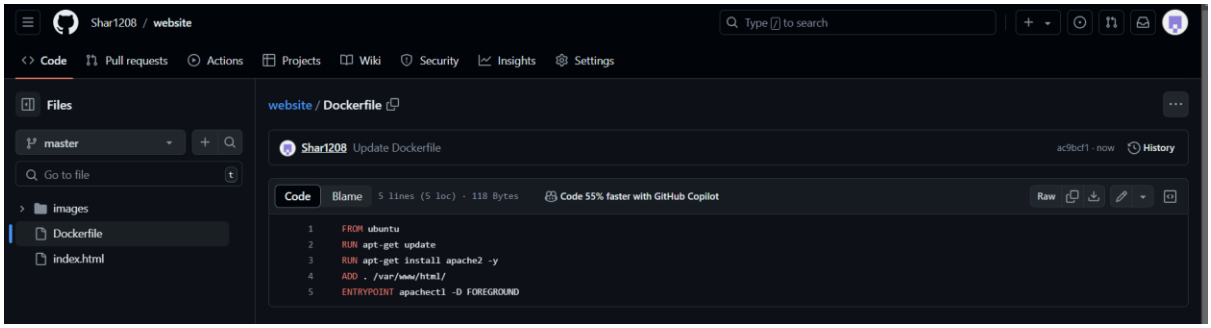


8. Creating Jobs

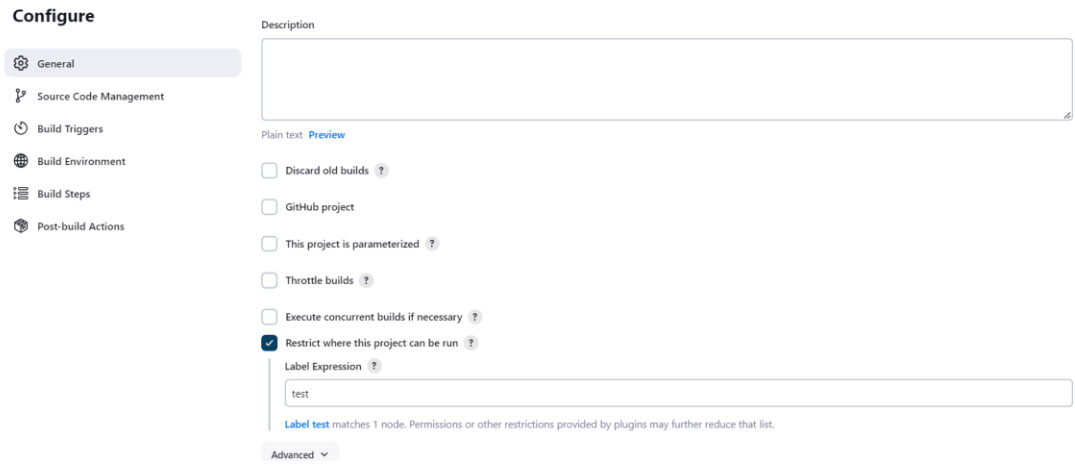
Slave1 – Test
Slave2 – Prod

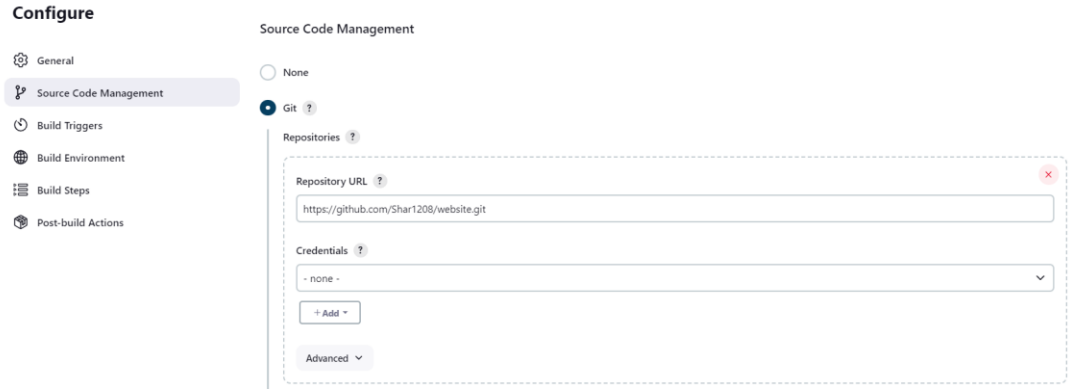
job1 – connected to master (test) – Git from master branch
job2 – connected to slave1 (test) – Git from develop branch
job3 – connected to slave2 (prod) – Git from master branch

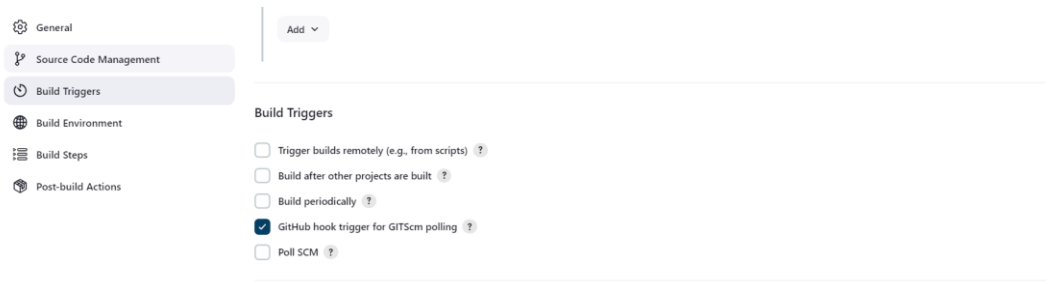
Dockerfile in the Github



Configuration of job1



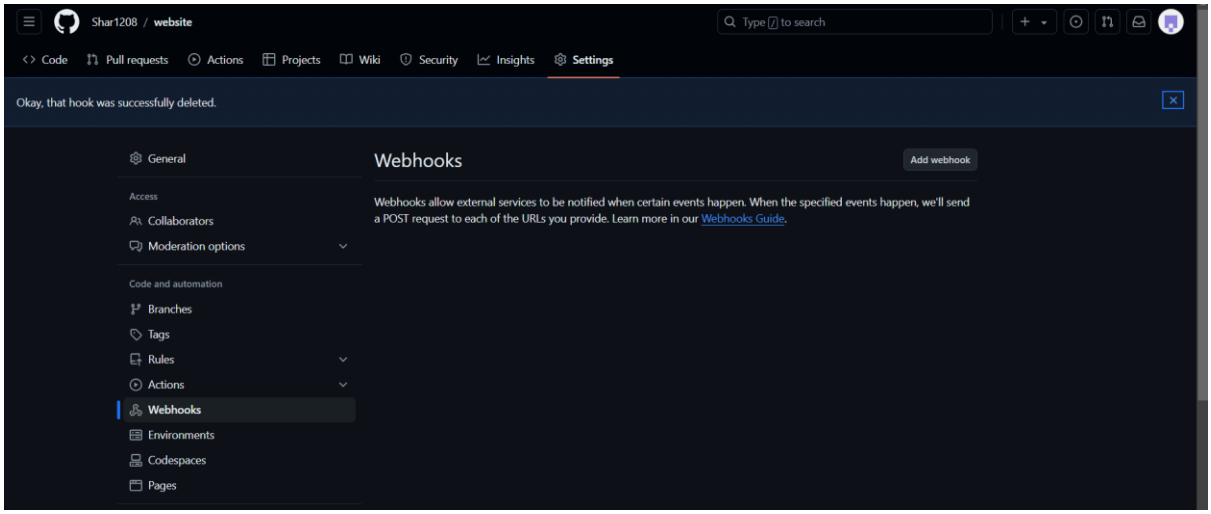


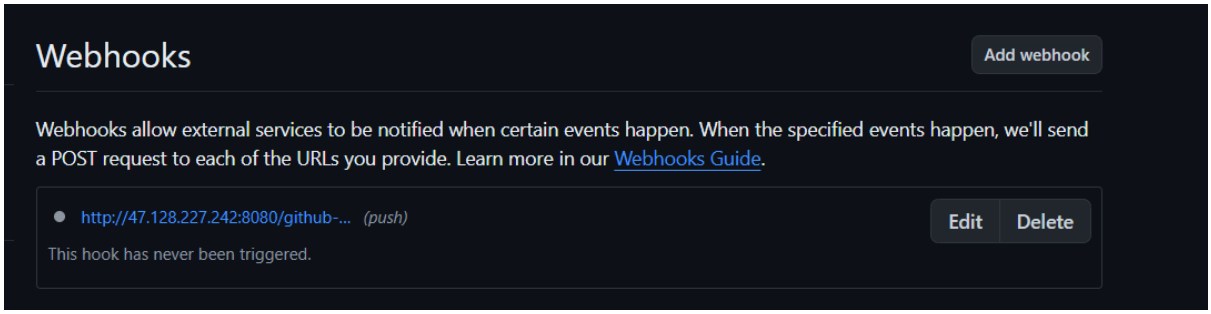


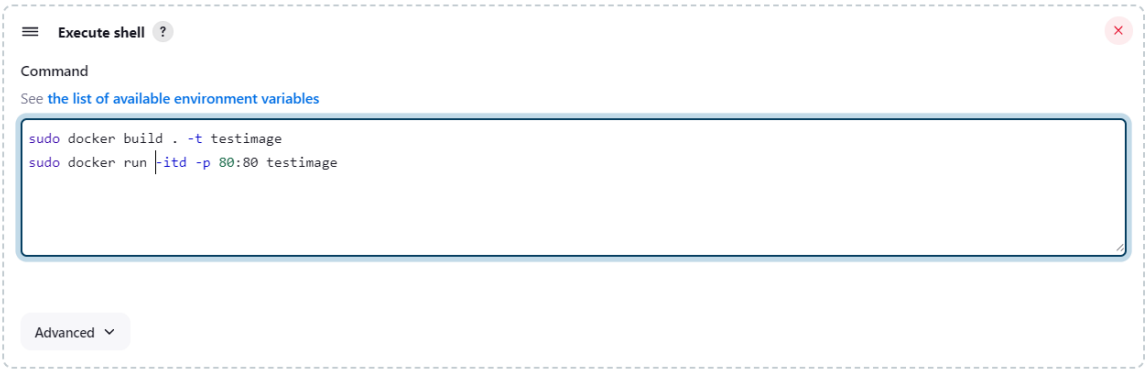
Creating github webhook:

Add this url:

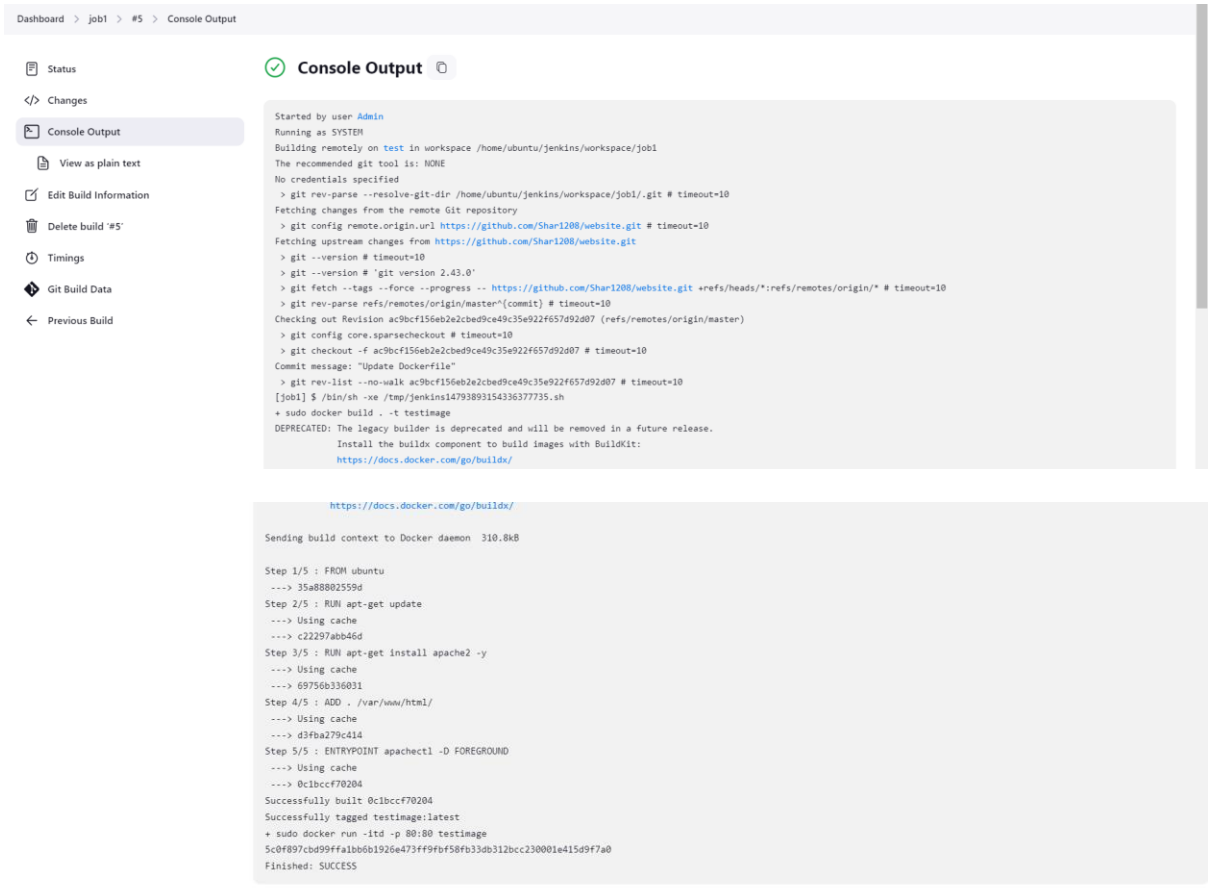
http://47.128.227.242:8080/github-webhook/



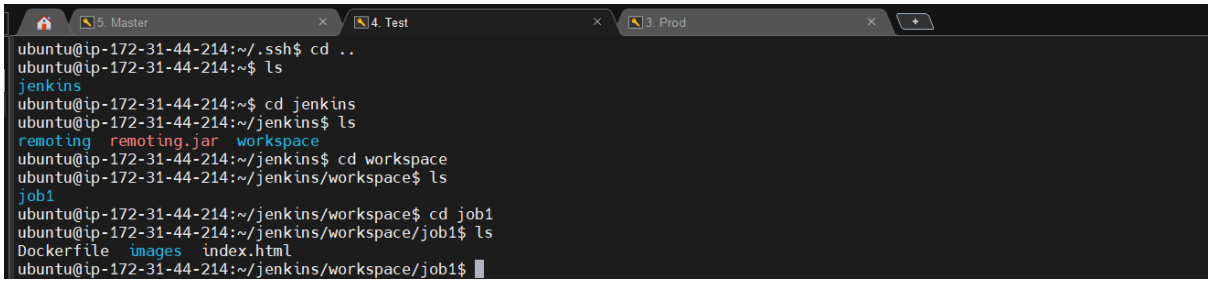


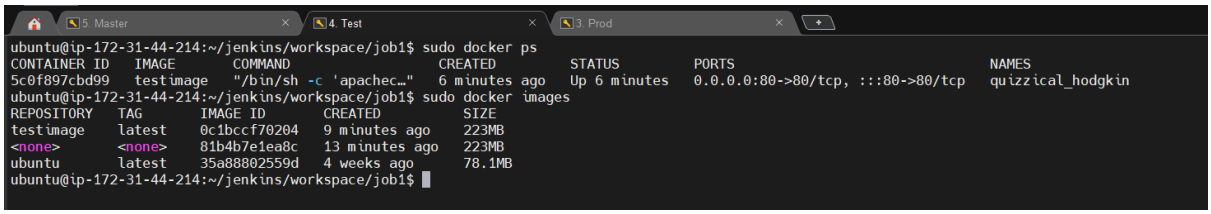


After build the job



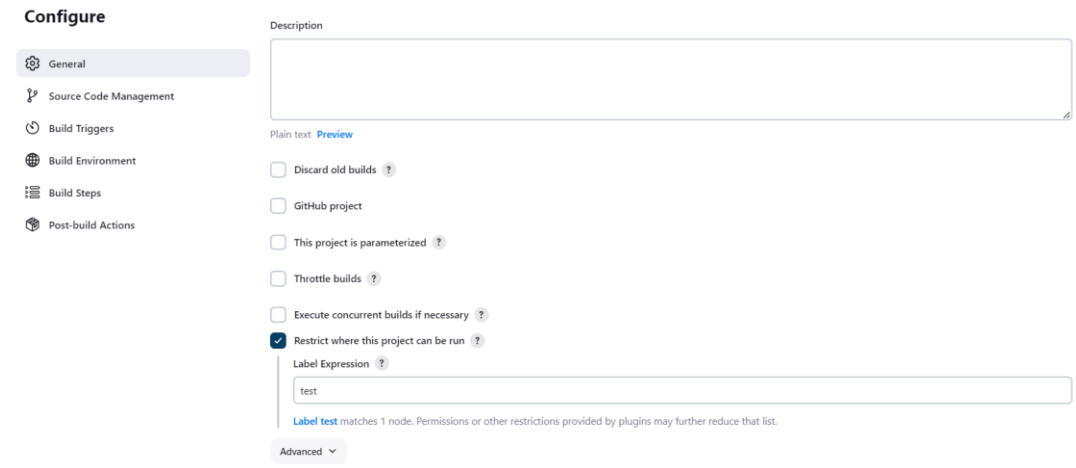
Going to test machine to find the path and the build

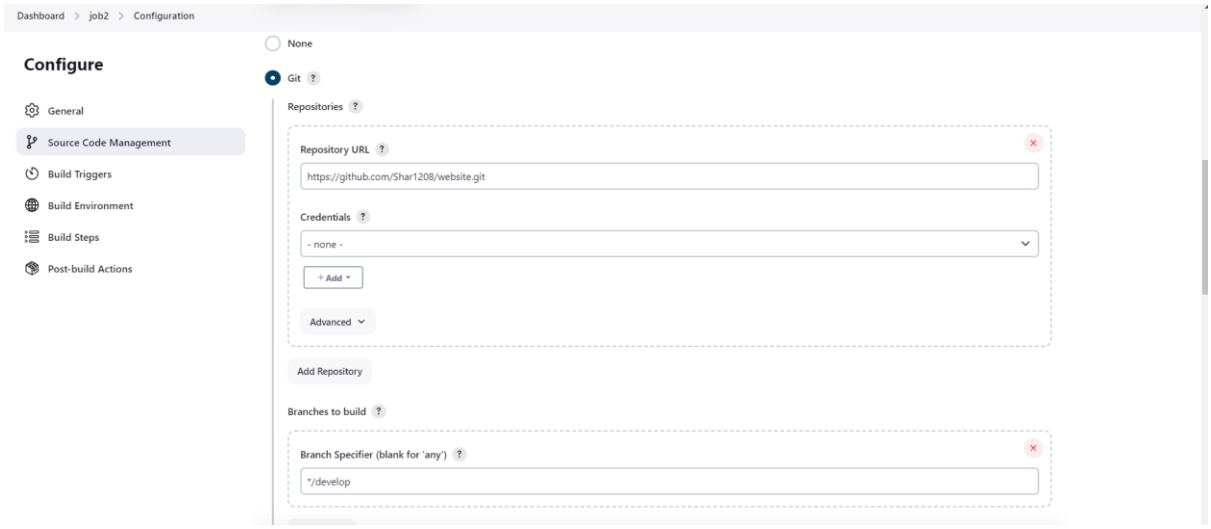


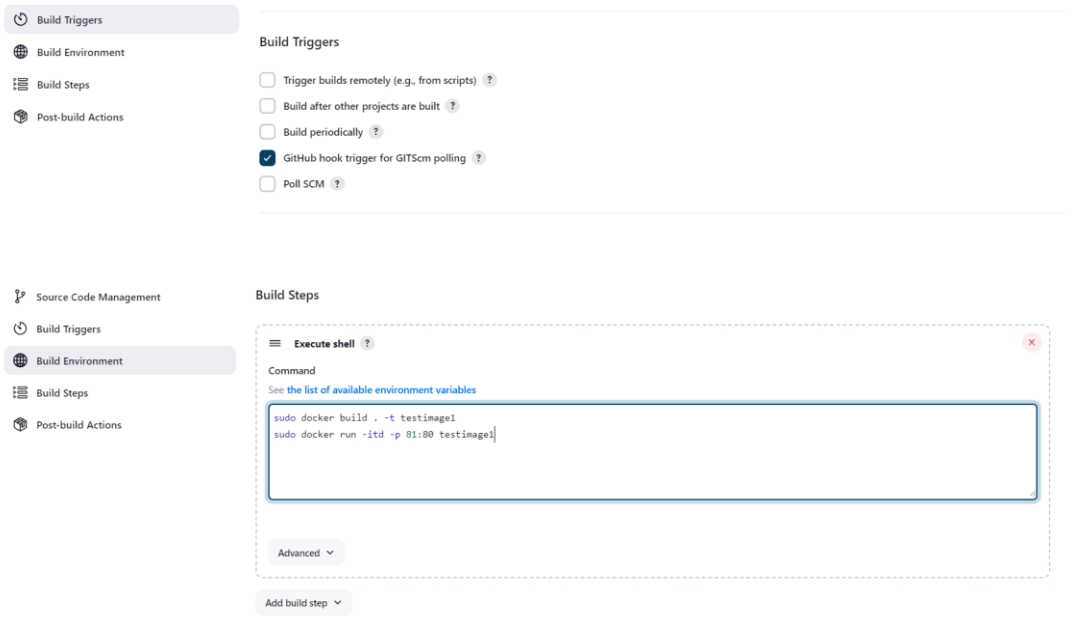


Accessing the port 80:

Configuration of job2



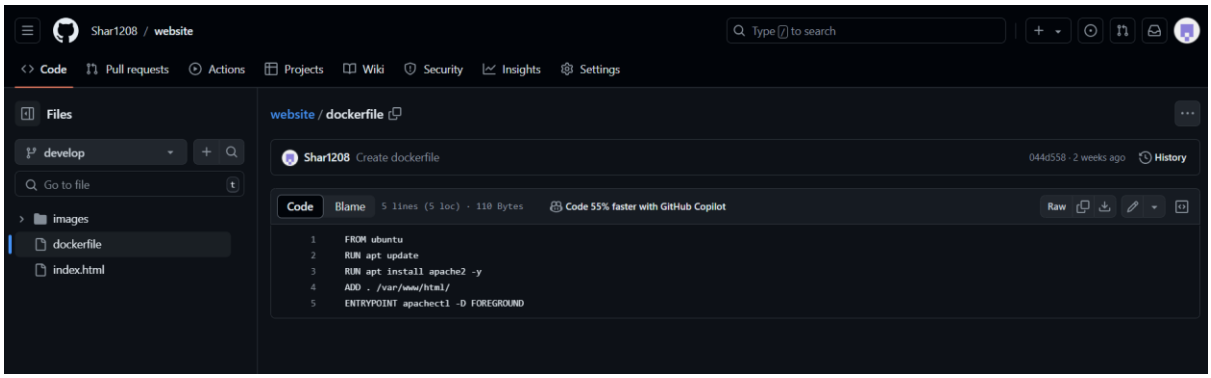


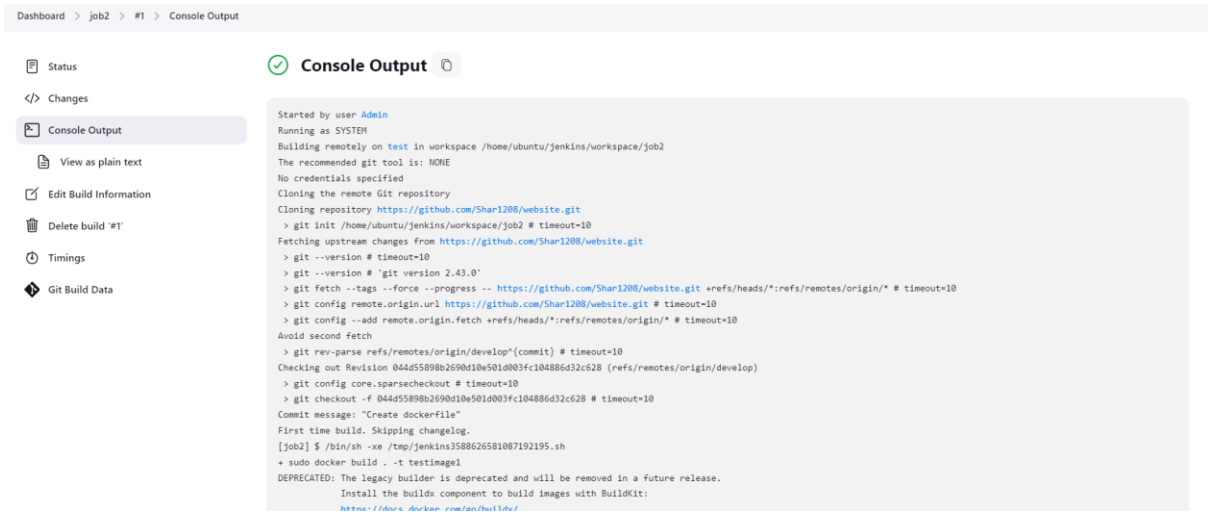


After build the job2:

From develop branch

On Test machine





Go to the test machine:

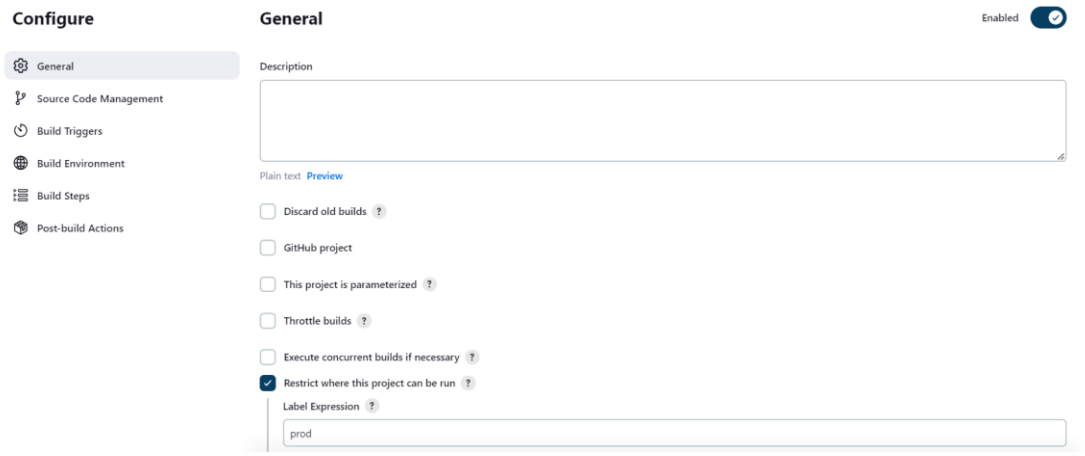
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-214:~/jenkins/workspace/job1$ cd ..
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-214:~/jenkins/workspace$ ls
job1  job2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-214:~/jenkins/workspace$ cd job2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-214:~/jenkins/workspace/job2$ ls
dockerfile  images  index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-44-214:~/jenkins/workspace/job2$
```

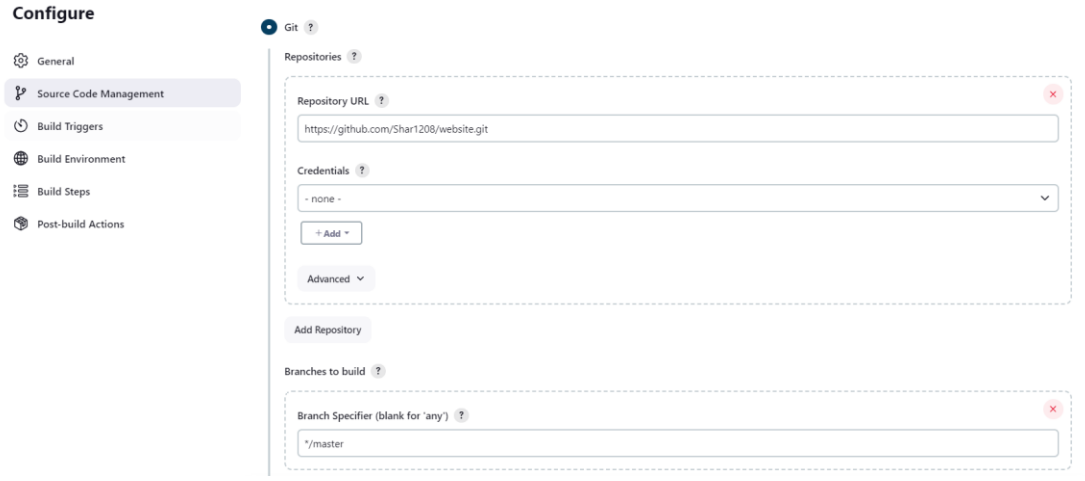
Accessing the port 81:

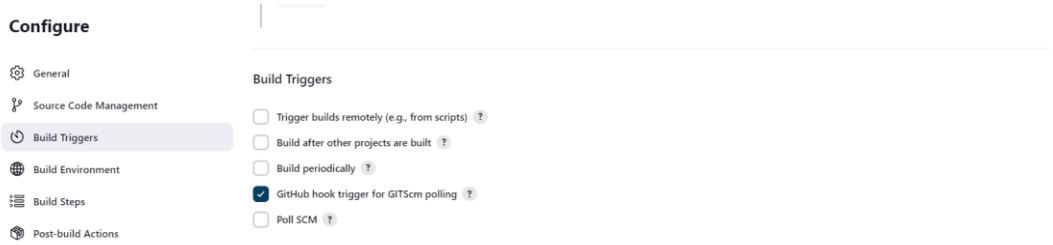
Configuration of job3

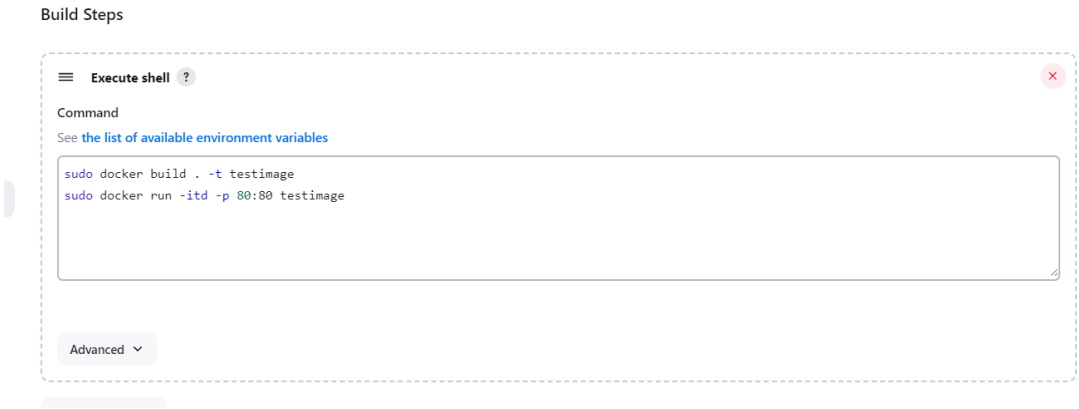
From master branch

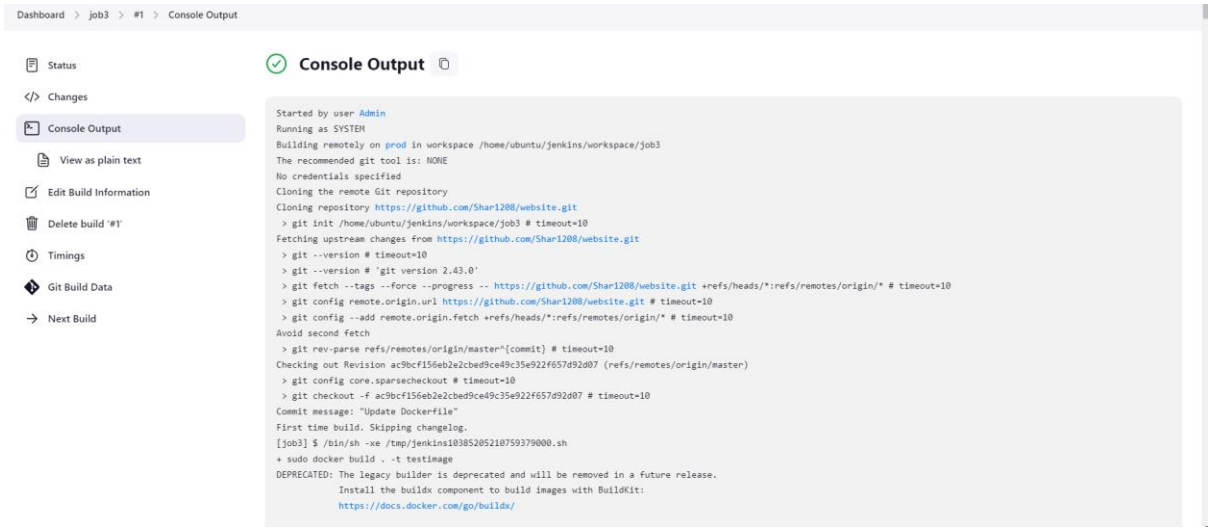
On prod machine



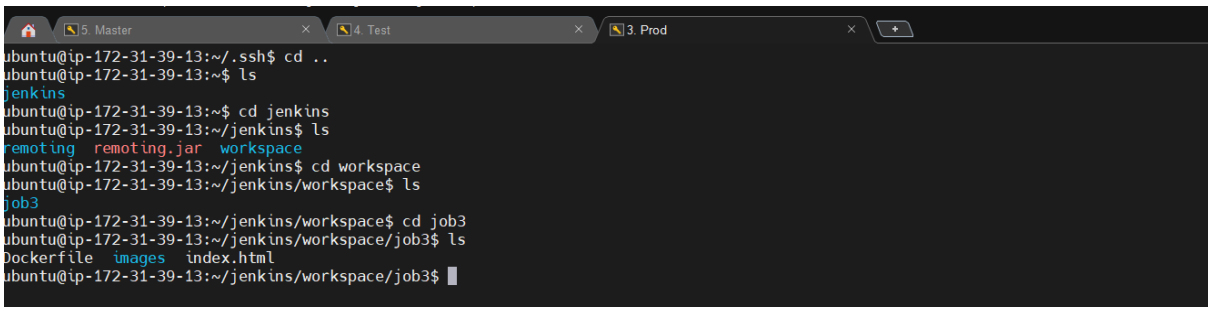


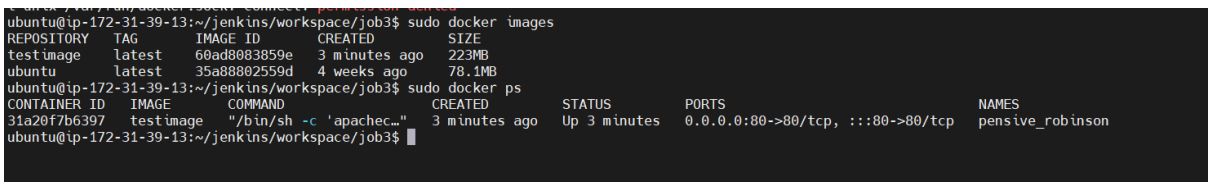






Go to the prod machine:

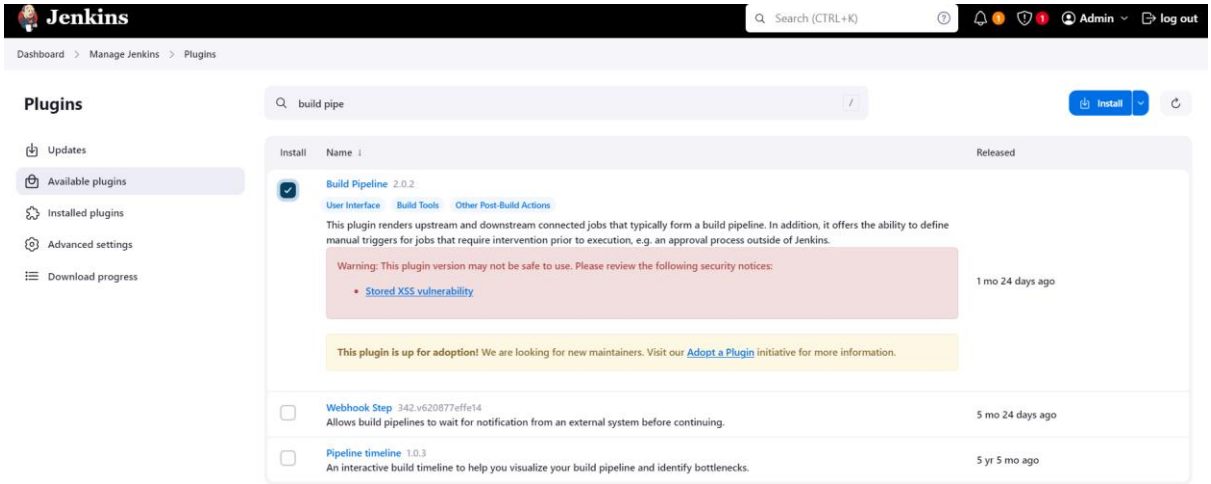


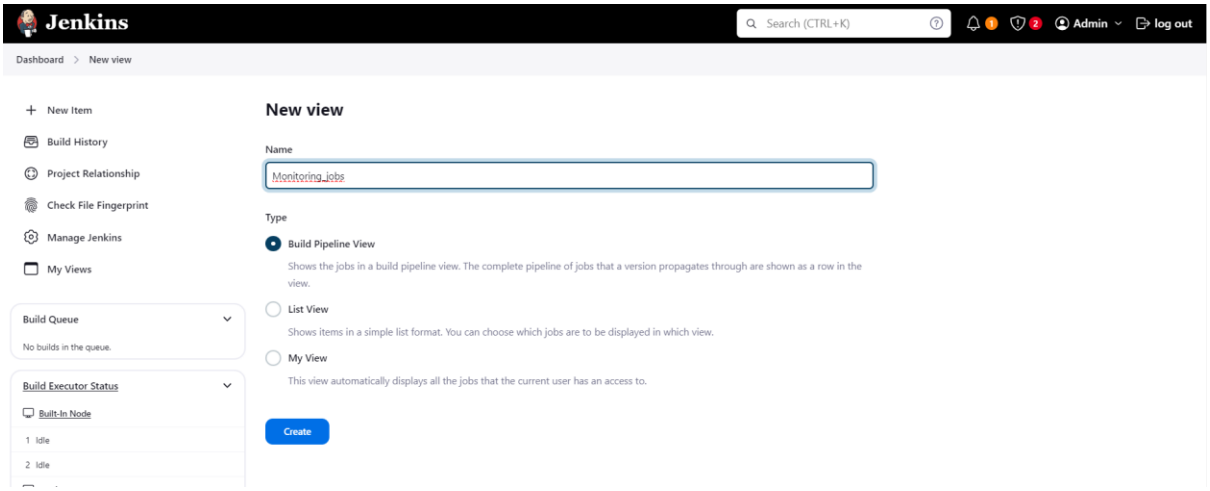


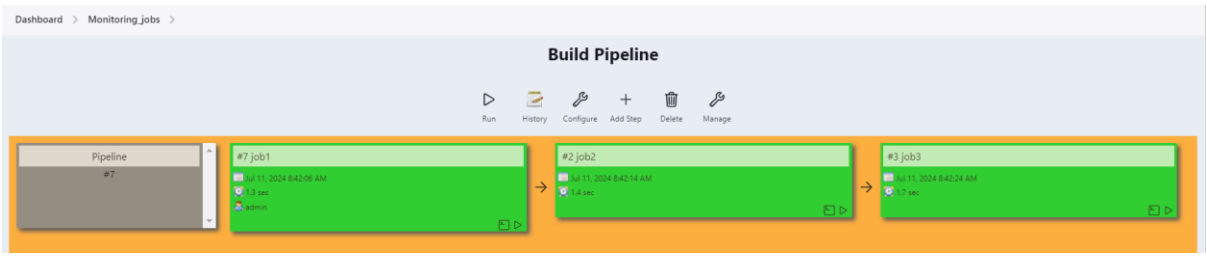
accessing on port 80 of the prod:

9. Build Pipeline:

For this we have to install the plugin build pipeline




Jenkins
Search (CTRL+K)
Admin
log out
Dashboard > New view
New Item
Build History
Project Relationship
Check File Fingerprint
Manage Jenkins
My Views
Build Queue
No builds in the queue.
Build Executor Status
Built-In Node
1 Idle
2 Idle
New view
Name
Monitoring_jobs
Type
Build Pipeline View
Shows the jobs in a build pipeline view. The complete pipeline of jobs that a version propagates through are shown as a row in the view.
List View
Shows items in a simple list format. You can choose which jobs are to be displayed in which view.
My View
This view automatically displays all the jobs that the current user has an access to.
Create


Dashboard > Monitoring_jobs >
Build Pipeline
Run
History
Configure
Add Step
Delete
Manage
Pipeline
#7
#7 job1
#2 job2
#3 job3