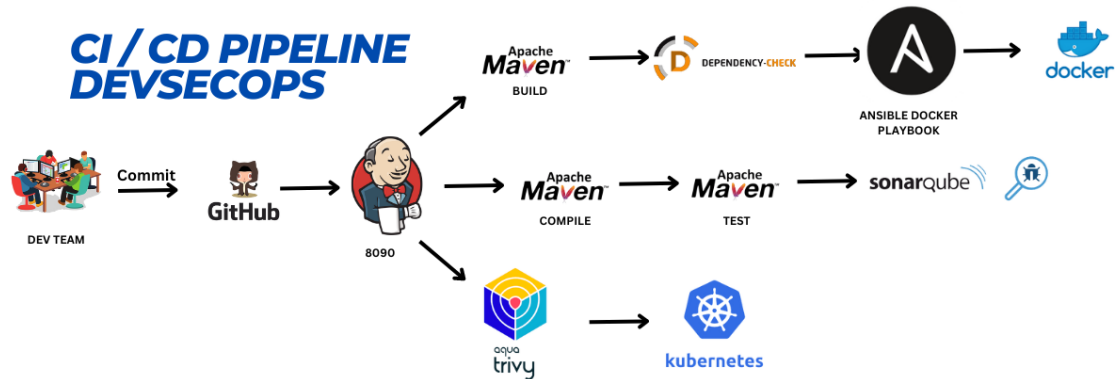


Ansible – DevSecOps Petshop project | Jenkins CI/CD



Hello friends, we will be deploying a Petshop Java Based Application. This is an everyday use case scenario used by several organizations. We will be using Jenkins as a CICD tool and deploying our application on a Docker container and Kubernetes cluster. Hope this detailed blog is useful.

We will be deploying our application in two ways, one using Docker Container and the other using K8S cluster.

Project Repo: github.com/Aj7Ay/jpetstore-6.git

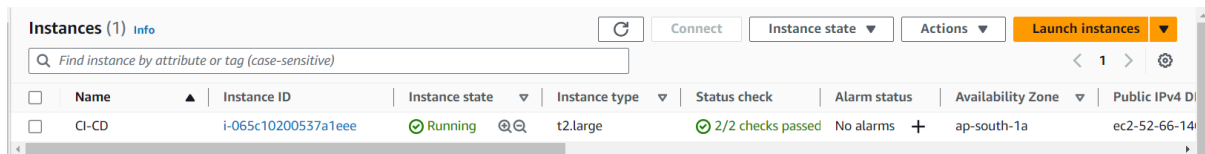
STEPS:

- Step 1 -- Create an Ubuntu(22.04) T2 Large Instance
- Step 2 -- Install Jenkins, Docker and Trivy
- Step 3 -- Install Plugins like JDK, Sonarqube Scanner, Maven, OWASP Dependency Check
- Step 4 -- Configure Sonar Server in Manage Jenkins
- Step 5 -- Install OWASP Dependency Check Plugins
- Step 6 -- Docker plugin and credential Setup
- Step 7 -- Adding Ansible Repository in Ubuntu and install Ansible
- Step 8 -- Kuberenetes Setup
- Step 9 -- Master-slave Setup for Ansible and Kubernetes

Now, let's get started and dig deeper into each of these steps:-

STEP1:Create an Ubuntu(22.04) T2 Large Instance

Launch an AWS T2 Large Instance. Use the image as Ubuntu. You can create a new key pair or use an existing one. Enable HTTP and HTTPS settings in the Security Group and open all ports (not best case to open all ports but just for learning purposes it's okay).



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. At the top, there's a search bar and buttons for 'Connect', 'Instance state', 'Actions', and 'Launch instances'. Below the search bar is a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4 D. One instance is listed: 'CI-CD' with ID 'i-065c10200537a1eee', state 'Running', type 't2.large', status '2/2 checks passed', and availability zone 'ap-south-1a'.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 D
CI-CD	i-065c10200537a1eee	Running	t2.large	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	ap-south-1a	ec2-52-66-14

Step 2 — Install Jenkins, Docker and Trivy

2A — To Install Jenkins

Connect to your console, and enter these commands to Install Jenkins

```
vi jenkins.sh

#!/bin/bash

sudo apt update -y

#sudo apt upgrade -y

wget -O - https://packages.adoptium.net/artifactory/api/gpg/key/public | tee
/etc/apt/keyrings/adoptium.asc

echo "deb [signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/adoptium.asc]
https://packages.adoptium.net/artifactory/deb $(awk -F= '/^VERSION_CODENAME/{print$2}'
/etc/os-release) main" | tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/adoptium.list

sudo apt update -y

sudo apt install temurin-17-jdk -y

/usr/bin/java --version

curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee \
    /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null

echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] \
    https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee \
    /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null

sudo apt-get update -y

sudo apt-get install jenkins -y

sudo systemctl start jenkins

sudo systemctl status jenkins

sudo chmod 777 jenkins.sh

./jenkins.sh
```

Once Jenkins is installed, you will need to go to your AWS EC2 Security Group and open Inbound Port 8080 and 8090, 9000 for sonar, since Jenkins works on Port 8080.

But for this Application case, we are running Jenkins on another port. so change the port to 8090 using the below commands.

```
sudo systemctl stop jenkins
```

```
sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

```
cd /etc/default
```

```
sudo vi jenkins #chnage port HTTP_PORT=8090 and save and exit
```

```
cd /lib/systemd/system
```

```
sudo vi jenkins.service #change Environments="Jenkins_port=8090" save and exit
```

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

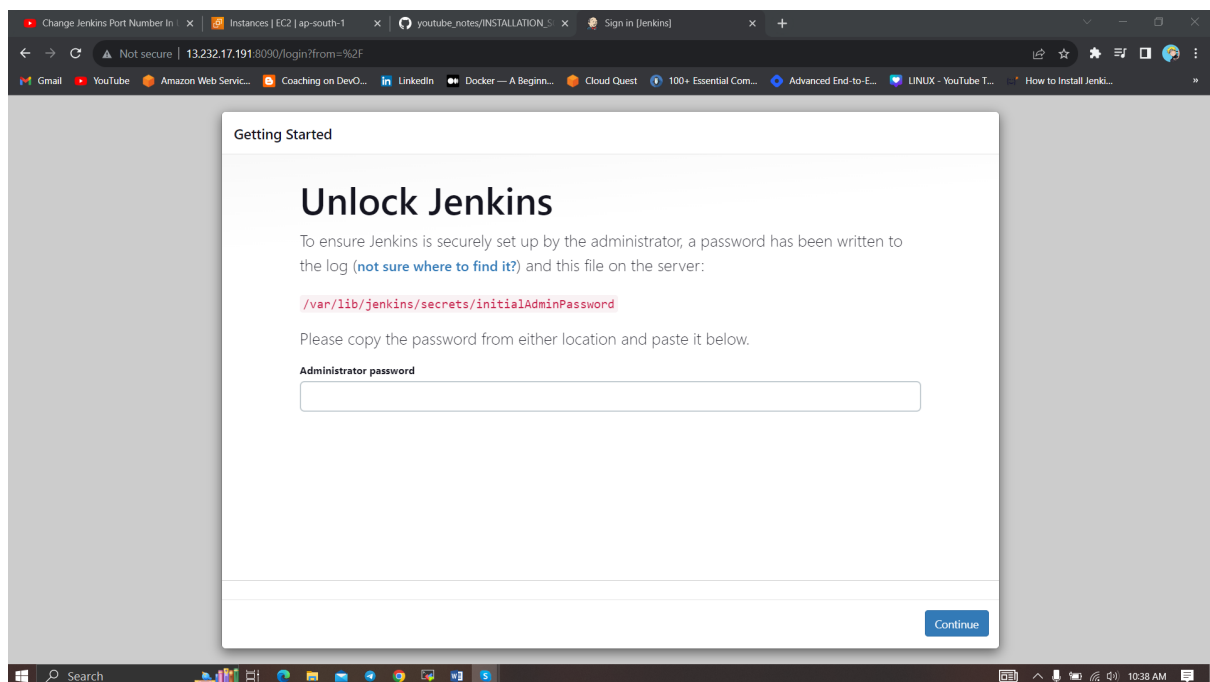
```
sudo systemctl restart jenkins
```

```
sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

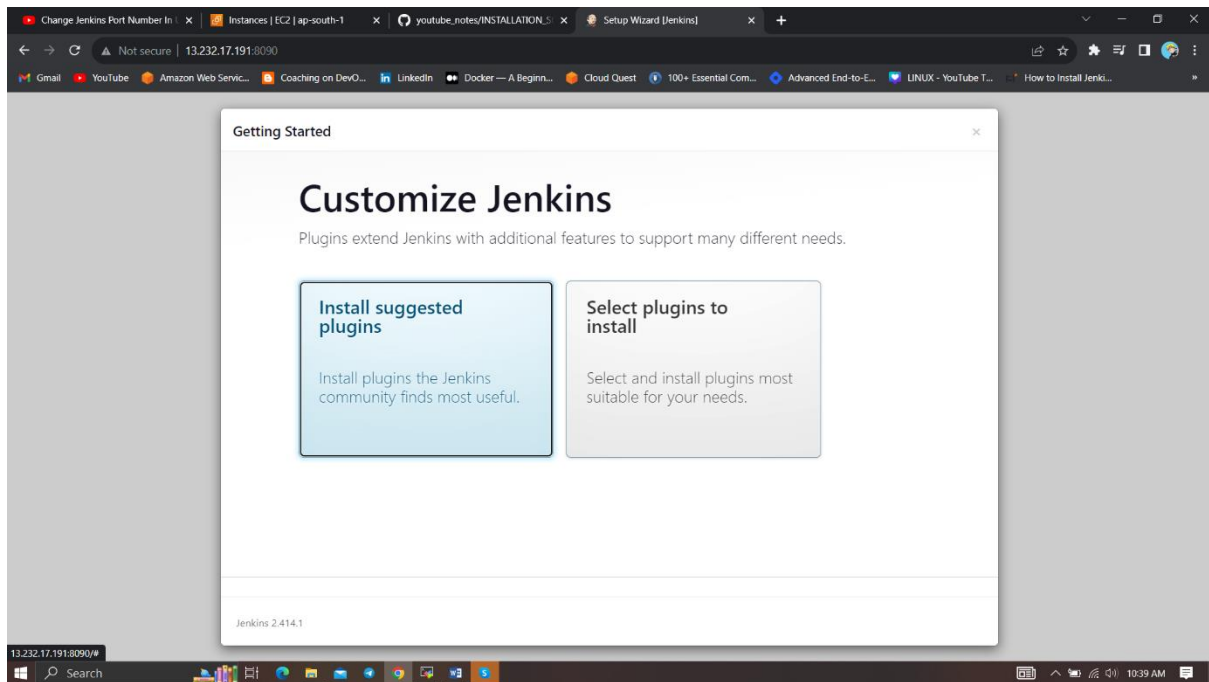
Now, grab your Public IP Address

EC2 Public IP Address:8090

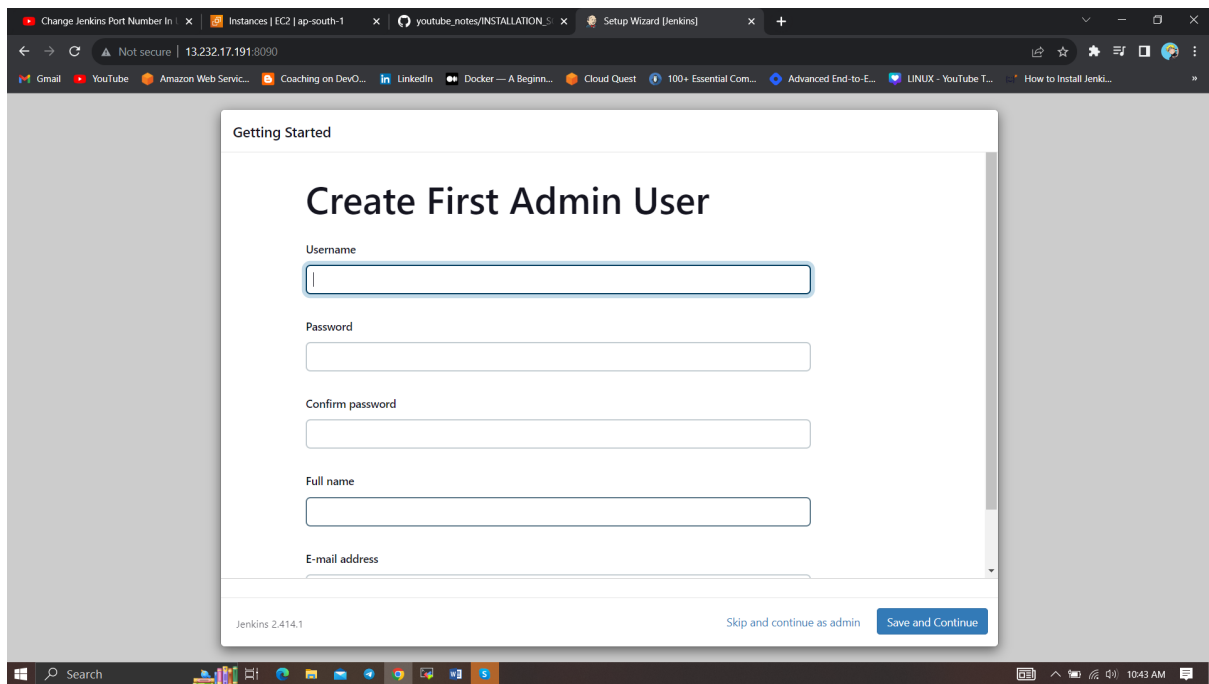
```
sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```



Unlock Jenkins using an administrative password and install the suggested plugins.

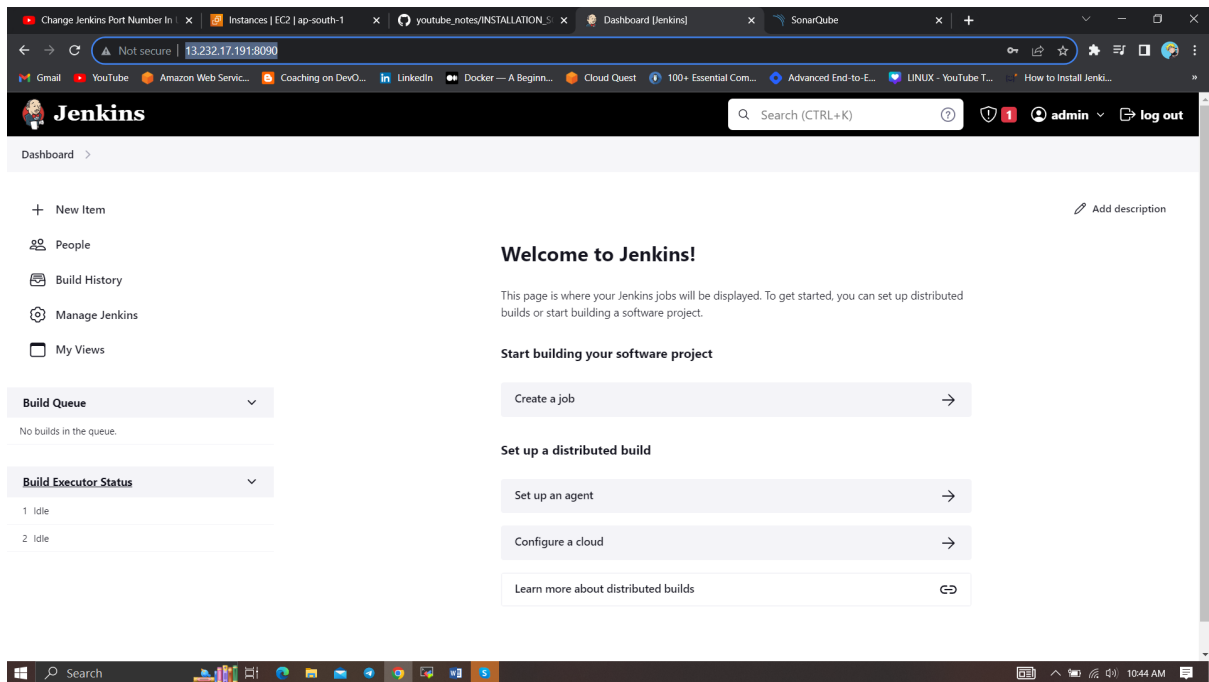


Jenkins will now get installed and install all the libraries.



Create a user click on save and continue.

Jenkins Getting Started Screen.



2B — Install Docker

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install docker.io -y

sudo usermod -aG docker \$USER

newgrp docker

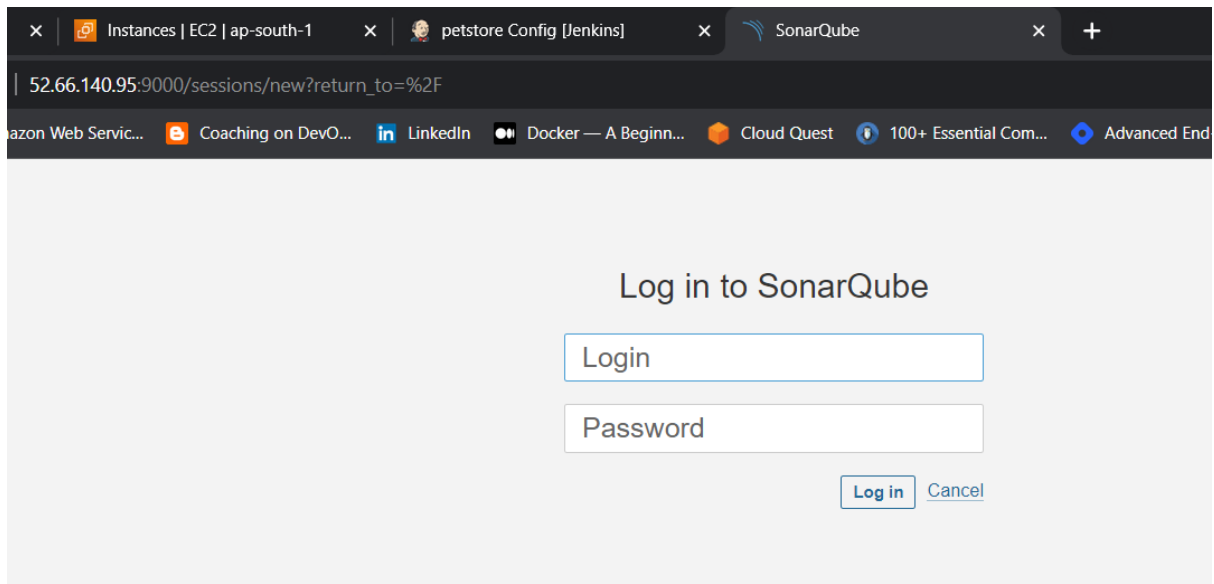
sudo chmod 777 /var/run/docker.sock

After the docker installation, we create a sonarqube container (Remember added 9000 ports in the security group).

docker run -d --name sonar -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:lts-community

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ sudo chmod 777 /var/run/docker.sock
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ docker run -d --name sonar -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:lts-community
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:lts-community' locally
lts-community: Pulling from library/sonarqube
44ba2802f9eb: Pull complete
2cabec57fa36: Pull complete
c20481384b6a: Pull complete
bf7b17ee74f8: Pull complete
38617faac714: Pull complete
706f20f58f5e: Pull complete
68a29568c257: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:1a118f8ab960d6c3d4ea8b4455a5a6560654511c88a6816f1603f764d5dcc77c
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:lts-community
4b60c96bf9ad3d62289436af7f752fdb04993092d0ca3065e2f2e32301b50139
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE               COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
4b60c96bf9ad   sonarqube:lts-community   "/opt/sonarqube/dock..."   9 seconds ago   Up 5 seconds   0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp, :::9000->9000/tcp   sonar
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$
```

Now our sonarqube is up and running



A browser window showing the SonarQube login page. The address bar displays '52.66.140.95:9000/sessions/new?return_to=%2F'. The page has a light gray background with the title 'Log in to SonarQube' centered. Below the title are two input fields: 'Login' and 'Password'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Log in' and 'Cancel'.

Log in to SonarQube

Login

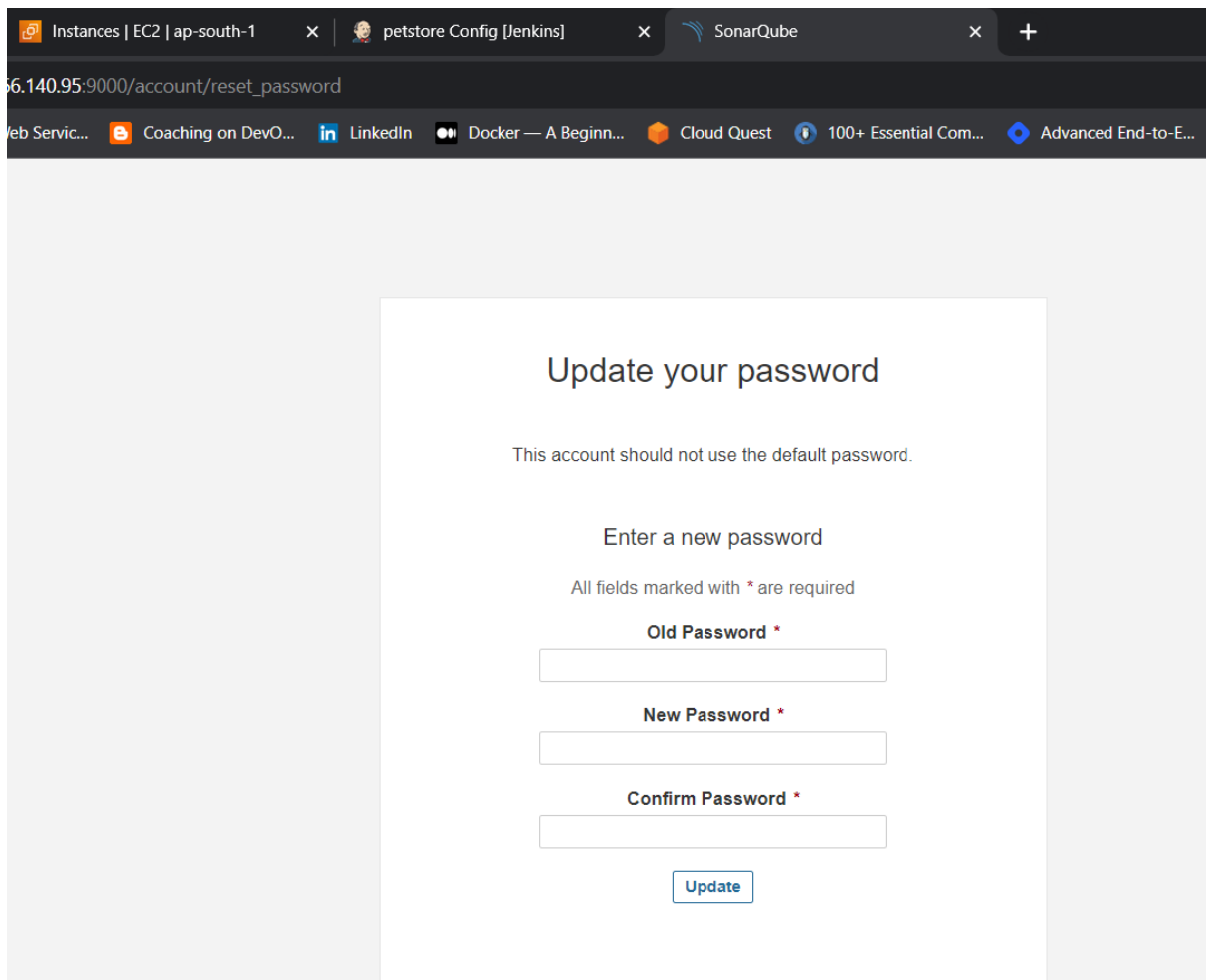
Password

Log in Cancel

Enter username and password, click on login and change password

username admin

password admin



A browser window showing the SonarQube password reset page. The address bar displays '52.66.140.95:9000/account/reset_password'. The page has a light gray background with a white box in the center containing the title 'Update your password'. Below the title is a message: 'This account should not use the default password.' followed by the instruction 'Enter a new password'. A note states 'All fields marked with * are required'. There are three input fields labeled 'Old Password *', 'New Password *', and 'Confirm Password *'. At the bottom of the white box is an 'Update' button.

Update your password

This account should not use the default password.

Enter a new password

All fields marked with * are required

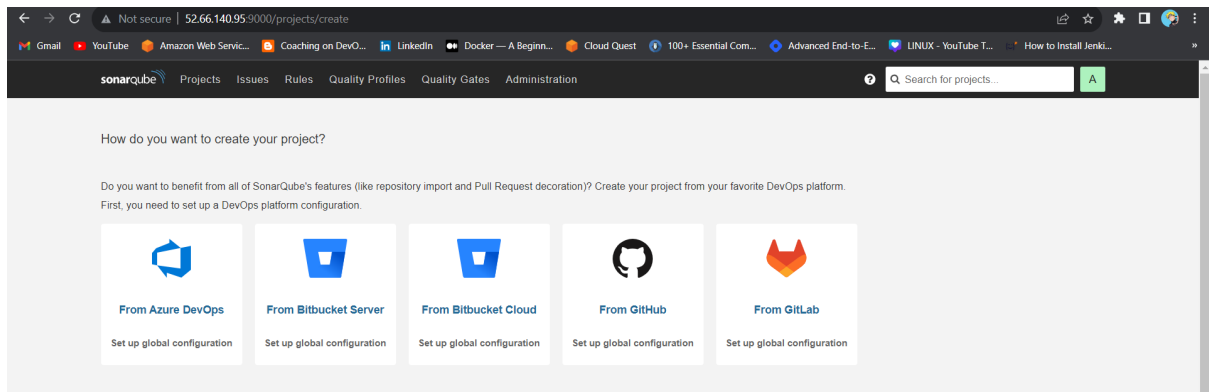
Old Password *

New Password *

Confirm Password *

Update

Update New password, This is Sonar Dashboard.



2C — Install Trivy

```
vi trivy.sh
```

```
sudo apt-get install wget apt-transport-https gnupg lsb-release -y
```

```
wget -qO - https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy-repo/deb/public.key | gpg --dearmor | sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/trivy.gpg > /dev/null
```

```
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/trivy.gpg] https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy-repo/deb $(lsb_release -sc) main" | sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/trivy.list
```

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install trivy -y
```

Next, we will log in to Jenkins and start to configure our Pipeline in Jenkins

Step 3 — Install Plugins like JDK, Sonarqube Scanner, Maven, OWASP Dependency Check

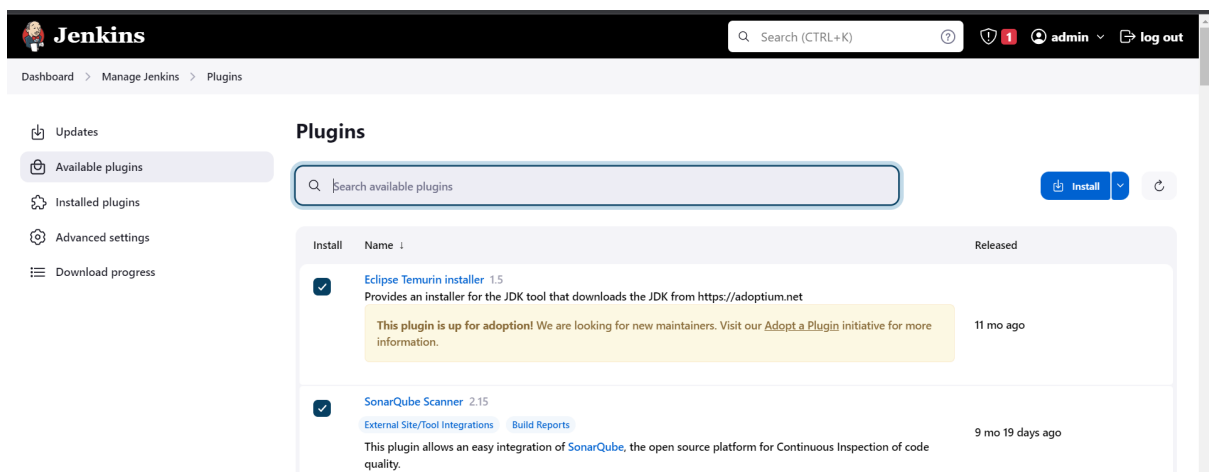
3A — Install Plugin

Goto Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Available Plugins →

Install below plugins

1 → Eclipse Temurin Installer (Install without restart)

2 → SonarQube Scanner (Install without restart)



3B — Configure Java and Maven in Global Tool Configuration

Goto Manage Jenkins → Tools → Install JDK(17) and Maven3(3.6.0) → Click on Apply and Save

The first screenshot shows the 'JDK' configuration in Jenkins. The 'Name' field is set to 'jdk17'. The 'Install automatically' checkbox is checked. Under 'Install from adoptium.net', the 'Version' dropdown is set to 'jdk-17.0.8.1+1'. The 'Add Installer' button is visible.

The second screenshot shows the 'Maven' configuration in Jenkins. The 'Name' field is set to 'maven3'. The 'Install automatically' checkbox is checked. Under 'Install from Apache', the 'Version' dropdown is set to '3.6.0'. The 'Add Installer' button is visible.

3C — Create a Job

Label it as PETSHOP, click on Pipeline and OK.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a new job' dialog in Jenkins. The 'Item name' field is set to 'petstore'. The 'Pipeline' option is selected under the 'Freestyle project', 'Maven project', and 'Multi-configuration project' sections. The 'OK' button is visible at the bottom.

Enter this in Pipeline Script,

```
pipeline{
  agent any
  tools {
    jdk 'jdk17'
```



```

    maven 'maven3'
}
stages{
    stage ('clean Workspace'){
        steps{
            cleanWs()
        }
    }
    stage ('checkout scm') {
        steps {
            git 'https://github.com/Aj7Ay/jpetstore-6.git'
        }
    }
    stage ('maven compile') {
        steps {
            sh 'mvn clean compile'
        }
    }
    stage ('maven Test') {
        steps {
            sh 'mvn test'
        }
    }
}
}

```

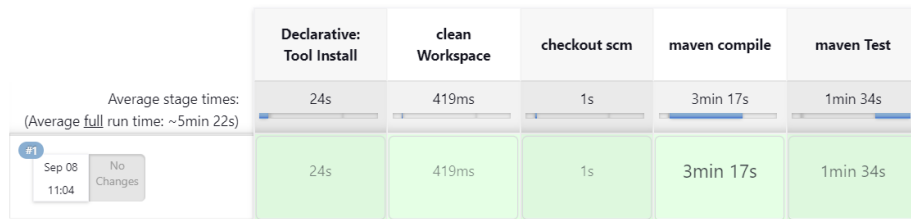
The stage view would look like this,

Pipeline petstore

Add description

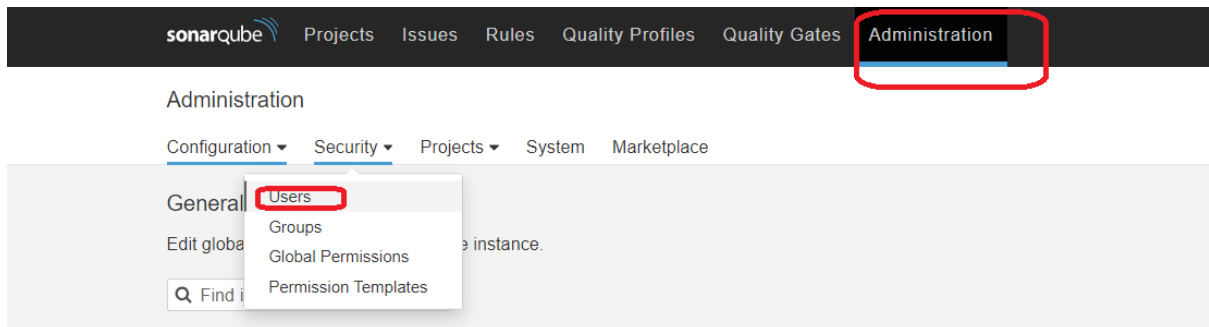
Disable Project

Stage View

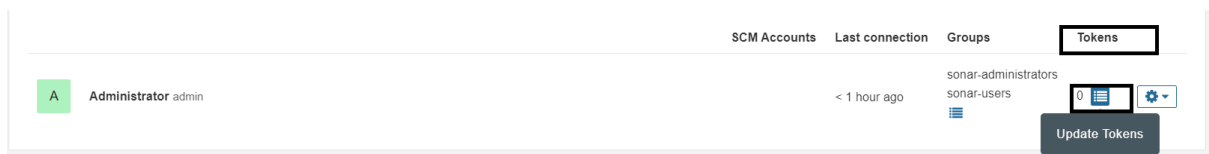


Step 4 — Configure Sonar Server in Manage Jenkins

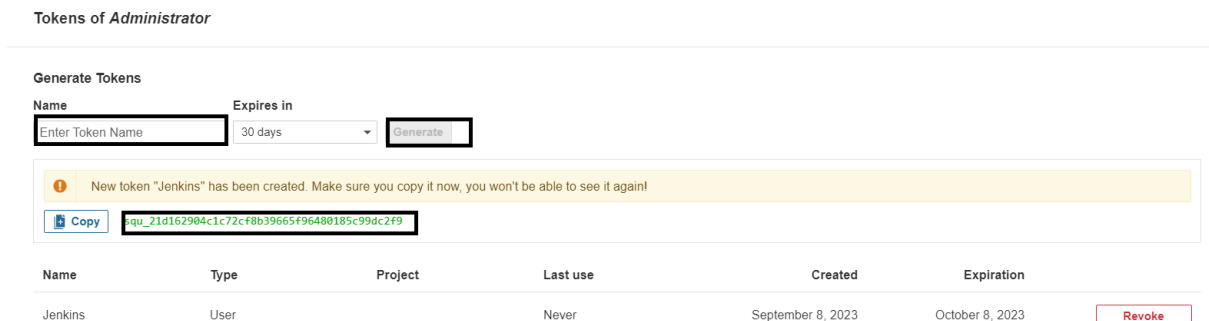
Grab the Public IP Address of your EC2 Instance, Sonarqube works on Port 9000, so <Public IP>:9000. Goto your Sonarqube Server. Click on Administration → Security → Users → Click on Tokens and Update Token → Give it a name → and click on Generate Token



click on update Token



Create a token with a name and generate



copy Token

Goto Jenkins Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Credentials → Add Secret Text. It should look like this

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Credentials > System > Global credentials (unrestricted) >

New credentials

Kind
Secret text

Scope ?
Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Secret
POST THE TOKEN HERE


ID ?
Sonar-token

Description ?
Sonar-token

Create

You will this page once you click on create

Credentials that should be available irrespective of domain specification to requirements matching.

ID	Name	Kind	Description
 Sonar-token	sonar	Secret text	sonar

Now, go to Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → System and Add like the below image.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > System >

SonarQube servers

If checked, job administrators will be able to inject a SonarQube server configuration as environment variables in the build.

☐ Environment variables Enable injection of SonarQube server configuration as build environment variables

SonarQube installations

List of SonarQube installations

Name

sonar-server

Server URL

Default is http://localhost:9000

http://13.232.17.191:9000

Server authentication token

SonarQube authentication token. Mandatory when anonymous access is disabled.

Sonar-token

Add

Save Apply

Click on Apply and Save

The Configure System option is used in Jenkins to configure different server

Global Tool Configuration is used to configure different tools that we install using Plugins

We will install a sonar scanner in the tools.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

SonarQube Scanner installations

Add SonarQube Scanner

SonarQube Scanner

Name
sonar-scanner

☒ Install automatically ?

Install from Maven Central

Version
SonarQube Scanner 5.0.1.3006

Add Installer

Add SonarQube Scanner

Save Apply

In the Sonarqube Dashboard add a quality gate also

Administration→ Configuration→Webhooks

sonarqube Projects Issues Rules Quality Profiles Quality Gates Administration

Administration

Configuration Security Projects System Marketplace

General Settings Encryption Webhooks

Search by login or name...

	SCM Accounts	Last connection	Groups	Tokens
Administrator admin		< 1 hour ago	sonar-administrators sonar-users	1

1 of 1 shown

Click on Create

sonarqube Projects Issues Rules Quality Profiles Quality Gates Administration

Administration

Configuration Security Projects System Marketplace

Webhooks

Webhooks are used to notify external services when a project analysis is done. An HTTP POST request including a JSON payload is sent to each of the provided URLs. Learn more in the [Webhooks documentation](#).

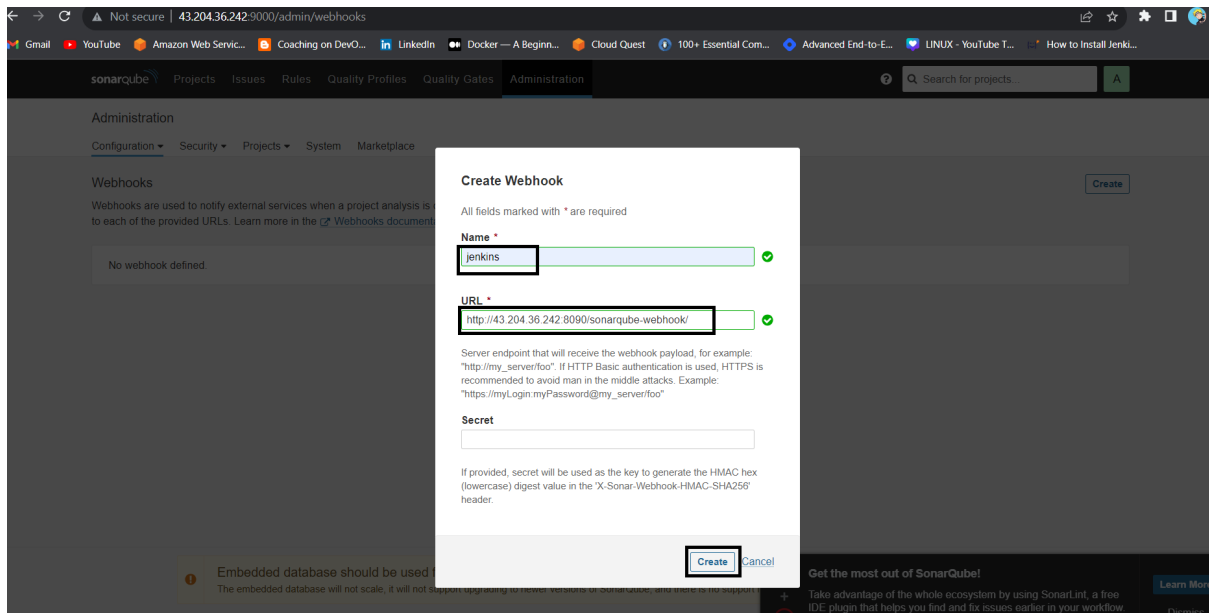
No webhook defined.

Create

Add details

#in url section of quality gate

http://jenkins-public-ip:8090/sonarqube-webhook/



Let's go to our Pipeline and add Sonarqube Stage in our Pipeline Script.

#under tools section add this environment

```
environment {
```

```
    SCANNER_HOME=tool 'sonar-scanner'
```

```
}
```

in stages add this

```
stage("Sonarqube Analysis "){
```

```
    steps{
```

```
        withSonarQubeEnv('sonar-server') {
```

```
            sh "' $SCANNER_HOME/bin/sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectName=Petshop \
```

```
-Dsonar.java.binaries=. \
```

```
-Dsonar.projectKey=Petshop "'
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
stage("quality gate"){
```

```
    steps {
```

```
        script {
```

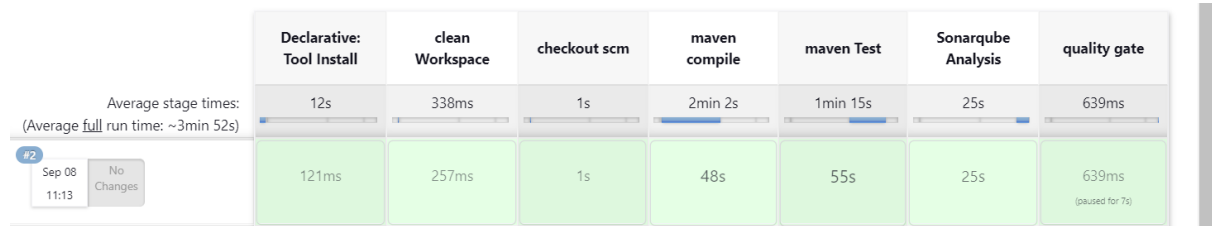
```
            waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: false, credentialsId: 'Sonar-token'
```

```
        }
```

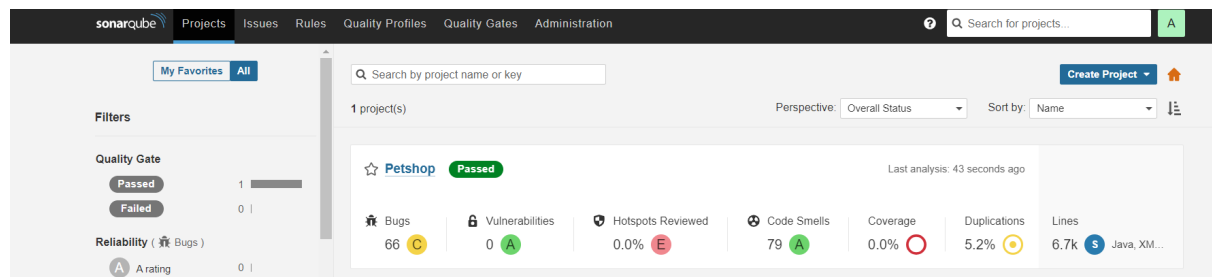
```
}
```

```
}
```

Click on Build now, you will see the stage view like this



To see the report, you can go to Sonarqube Server and go to Projects.



You can see the report has been generated and the status shows as passed. You can see that there are 6.7k lines. To see a detailed report, you can go to issues.

Step 5 — Install OWASP Dependency Check Plugins

GotoDashboard → Manage Jenkins → Plugins → OWASP Dependency-Check. Click on it and install it without restart.



First, we configured the Plugin and next, we had to configure the Tool

Goto Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Tools →

Dependency-Check installations

[Add Dependency-Check](#)**Dependency-Check**

Name

DP-Check

☒ Install automatically ?**Install from github.com**

Version

dependency-check 6.5.1

[Add Installer](#) ▼

Click on Apply and Save here.

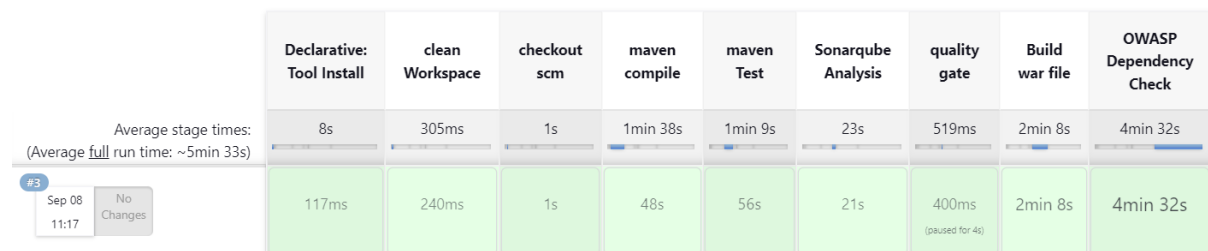
Now go configure → Pipeline and add this stage to your pipeline and build.

```
stage('Build war file'){
    steps{
        sh 'mvn clean install -DskipTests=true'
    }
}

stage("OWASP Dependency Check"){
    steps{
        dependencyCheck additionalArguments: '--scan ./ --format XML ', odcInstallation: 'DP-
Check'
        dependencyCheckPublisher pattern: '**/dependency-check-report.xml'
    }
}
```

The stage view would look like this,

Stage View



You will see that in status, a graph will also be generated and Vulnerabilities.

Dashboard > petstore > #3 > Dependency-Check

Status

</> Changes

Console Output

View as plain text

Edit Build Information

Delete build '#3'

Git Build Data

Dependency-Check

Restart from Stage

Replay

Pipeline Steps

Workspaces

Previous Build

Dependency-Check Results

SEVERITY DISTRIBUTION

File Name	Vulnerability	Severity	Weakness
+ bootstrap.jar	NVD CVE-2023-28708	Medium	CWE-523
+ bootstrap.jar	NVD CVE-2023-41080	Medium	CWE-601
+ catalina-ant.jar	NVD CVE-2023-28708	Medium	CWE-523
+ catalina-ant.jar	NVD CVE-2023-41080	Medium	CWE-601
+ catalina.jar	NVD CVE-2023-28708	Medium	CWE-523
+ catalina.jar	NVD CVE-2023-41080	Medium	CWE-601
+ commons-daemon.jar	NVD CVE-2021-37533	Medium	CWE-20
+ jasper.jar	NVD CVE-2023-28708	Medium	CWE-523
+ jasper.jar	NVD CVE-2023-41080	Medium	CWE-601
+ jaspic-api.jar	NVD CVE-2023-28708	Medium	CWE-523

Step 6 — Docker plugin and credential Setup

We need to install the Docker tool in our system, Goto Dashboard → Manage Plugins → Available plugins → Search for Docker and install these plugins

Docker

Docker Commons

Docker Pipeline

Docker API

docker-build-step

and click on install without restart

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Plugins

Installed plugins

Advanced settings

Download progress

Search: docker

Released

Install

☒ Docker 1.5

Cloud Providers Cluster Management docker

This plugin integrates Jenkins with Docker

This plugin is up for adoption! We are looking for new maintainers. Visit our [Adopt a Plugin](#) initiative for more information.

3 days 15 hr ago

☒ Docker Commons 439.va_3cb_0a_6a_fb_29

Library plugins (for use by other plugins) docker

Provides the common shared functionality for various Docker-related plugins.

1 mo 29 days ago

☒ Docker Pipeline 572.v950f58993843

pipeline DevOps Deployment docker

Build and use Docker containers from pipelines.

This plugin is up for adoption! We are looking for new maintainers. Visit our [Adopt a Plugin](#) initiative for more information.

27 days ago

☒ Docker API 3.3.1-79.v20b_53427e041

Library plugins (for use by other plugins) docker

This plugin provides `docker-java` API for other plugins.

3 mo 4 days ago

Now, goto Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Tools →

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

Docker installations

Add Docker

☒ Docker

Name

docker

☒ Install automatically ?

☒ Download from docker.com

Docker version ?

latest

Add Installer

Add DockerHub Username and Password under Global Credentials

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Credentials > System > Global credentials (unrestricted) >

Kind

Username with password

Scope ?

Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Username ?

sevenajay

☐ Treat username as secret ?

Password ?

ID ?

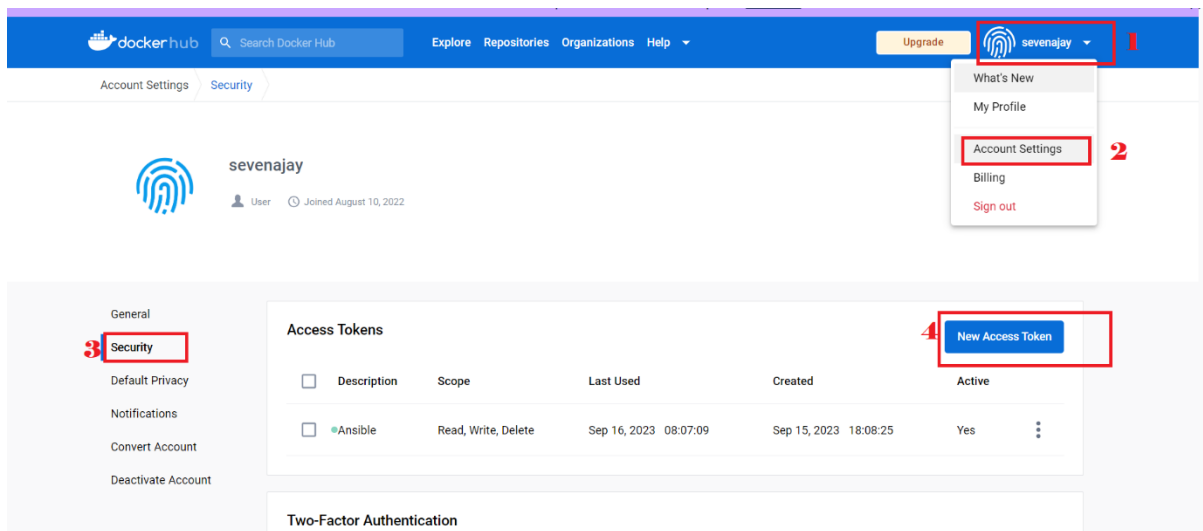
docker

Description ?

docker

Create

create a personal Access token from the docker hub which is used for ansible-playbook



copy it and save for later.

Let's install Ansible on the Jenkins server

STEP 7 -Adding Ansible Repository in Ubuntu

Step1:Update your system packages:

`sudo apt-get update`

Step 2: First Install Required packages to install Ansible.

`sudo apt install software-properties-common`

```
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$ sudo apt install software-properties-common
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  python3-software-properties
The following packages will be upgraded:
  python3-software-properties software-properties-common
2 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 111 not upgraded.
Need to get 42.9 kB of archives.
After this operation, 0 B of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 software-properties-common all 0.99.22.7 [14.1 kB]
Get:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 python3-software-properties all 0.99.22.7 [28.8 kB]
Fetched 42.9 kB in 0s (2106 kB/s)
(Reading database ... 102753 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../software-properties-common_0.99.22.7_all.deb ...
Unpacking software-properties-common (0.99.22.7) over (0.99.22.6) ...
Preparing to unpack .../python3-software-properties_0.99.22.7_all.deb ...
Unpacking python3-software-properties (0.99.22.7) over (0.99.22.6) ...
Setting up python3-software-properties (0.99.22.7) ...
Setting up software-properties-common (0.99.22.7) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for dbus (1.12.20-2ubuntu4.1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$
```

Step3: Add the ansible repository via PPA

`sudo add-apt-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible`

```

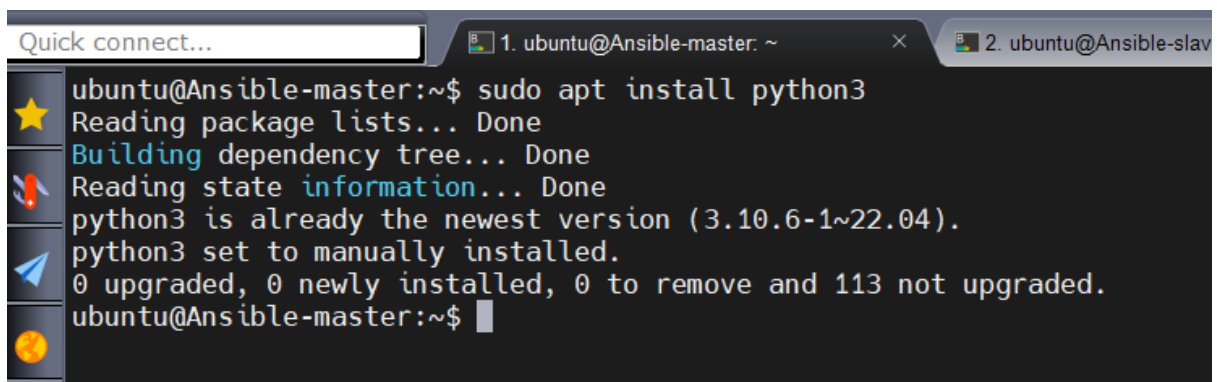
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$ sudo apt-add-repository --yes --update ppa:ansible/ansible
Repository: 'deb https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu/ jammy main'
Description:
Ansible is a radically simple IT automation platform that makes your applications and systems easier to deploy. Avoid writing scripts or custom code to deploy and update your applications- automate in a language that approaches plain English, using SSH, with no agents to install on remote systems.
http://ansible.com/

If you face any issues while installing Ansible PPA, file an issue here:
https://github.com/ansible-community/ppa/issues
More info: https://launchpad.net/~ansible/+archive/ubuntu/ansible
Adding repository.
Adding deb entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding disabled deb-src entry to /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible-jammy.list
Adding key to /etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/ansible-ubuntu-ansible.gpg with fingerprint 6125E2A8C77F2818FB7BD15B93C4A3FD78B9C367
Hit:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease [119 kB]
Hit:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Get:5 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy InRelease [18.0 kB]
Get:6 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 Packages [1144 B]
Get:7 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ansible/ansible/ubuntu jammy/main Translation-en [752 B]
Fetched 139 kB in 2s (72.8 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$

```

Install Python3 on the Ansible master

sudo apt install python3



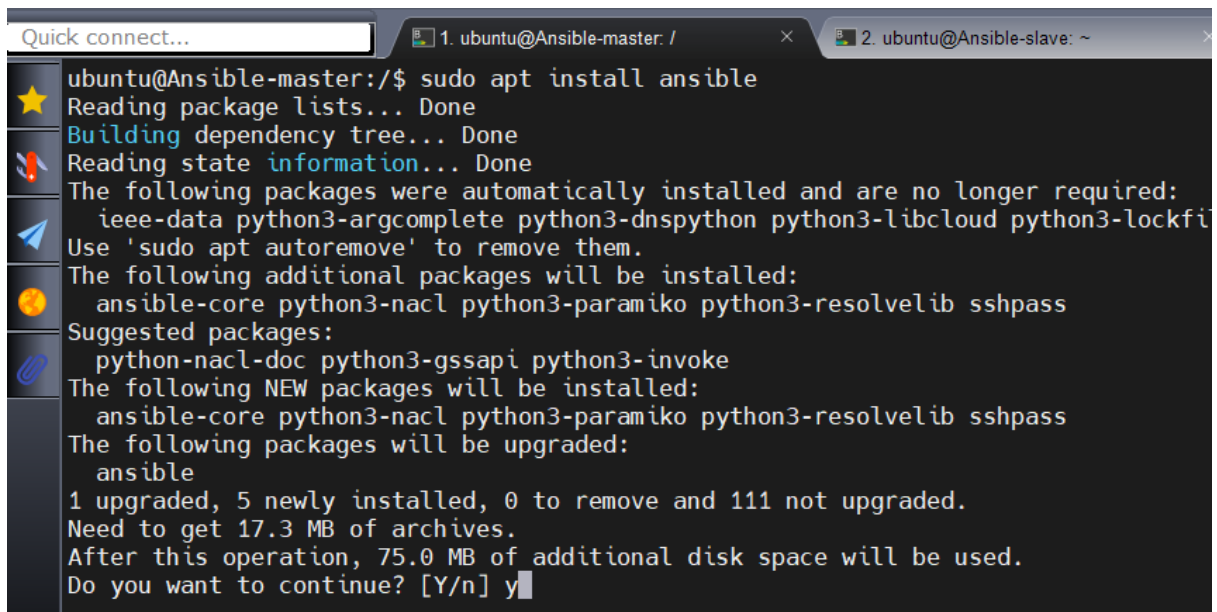
```

ubuntu@Ansible-master:~$ sudo apt install python3
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
python3 is already the newest version (3.10.6-1~22.04).
python3 set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 113 not upgraded.
ubuntu@Ansible-master:~$

```

Step1: Install Ansible on Ubuntu 22.04 LTS

sudo apt install ansible -y



```

ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$ sudo apt install ansible
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  ieee-data python3-argcomplete python3-dnspython python3-libcloud python3-lockfile
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  ansible-core python3-nacl python3-paramiko python3-resolvelib sshpass
Suggested packages:
  python-nacl-doc python3-gssapi python3-invoke
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ansible-core python3-nacl python3-paramiko python3-resolvelib sshpass
The following packages will be upgraded:
  ansible
1 upgraded, 5 newly installed, 0 to remove and 111 not upgraded.
Need to get 17.3 MB of archives.
After this operation, 75.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

```

sudo apt install ansible-core -y

```

ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$ sudo apt install ansible-core
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  ieee-data python3-argcomplete python3-dnspython python3-libcloud python3-lockfile
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  ansible-core
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 111 not upgraded.
5 not fully installed or removed.
Need to get 0 B/1020 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6288 kB of additional disk space will be used.
(Reading database ... 87805 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../ansible-core-2.15.2-1ppa~jammy_all.deb ...
Unpacking ansible-core (2.15.2-1ppa~jammy) ...
Setting up python3-resolvelib (0.8.1-1) ...
Setting up ansible-core (2.15.2-1ppa~jammy) ...
Setting up sshpass (1.09-1) ...
Setting up ansible (8.3.0-1ppa~jammy) ...

```

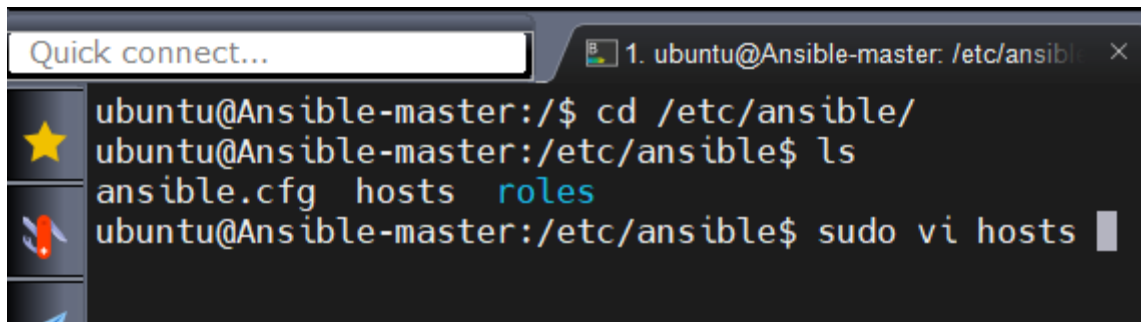
Step2: To check version :

```
ansible --version
```

```
cd /etc/ansible
```

```
sudo vi hosts
```

Now go to the host file inside the Ansible server and paste the public IP of the Jenkins



```

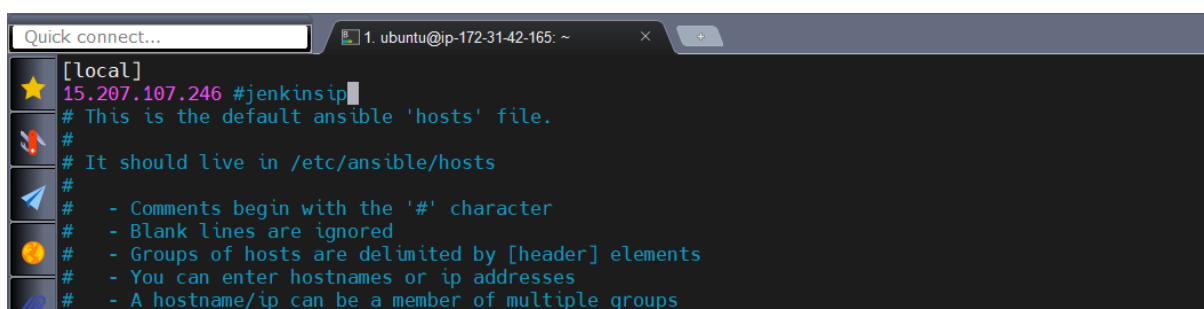
Quick connect... 1. ubuntu@Ansible-master: /etc/ansible
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/$ cd /etc/ansible/
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/etc/ansible$ ls
ansible.cfg  hosts  roles
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/etc/ansible$ sudo vi hosts

```

You can create a group and paste ip address below:

```
[local]#any name you want
```

```
Ip of Jenkins
```



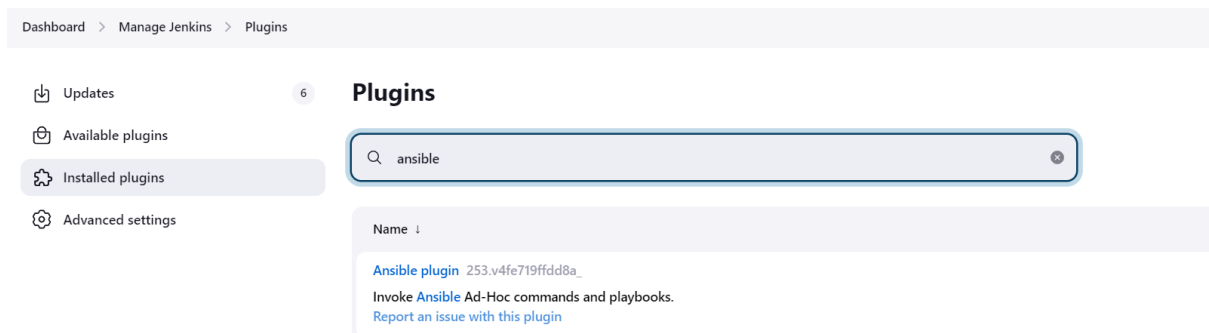
```

Quick connect... 1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165: ~
[local]
15.207.107.246 #jenkinsip
# This is the default ansible 'hosts' file.
#
# It should live in /etc/ansible/hosts
#
# - Comments begin with the '#' character
# - Blank lines are ignored
# - Groups of hosts are delimited by [header] elements
# - You can enter hostnames or ip addresses
# - A hostname/ip can be a member of multiple groups

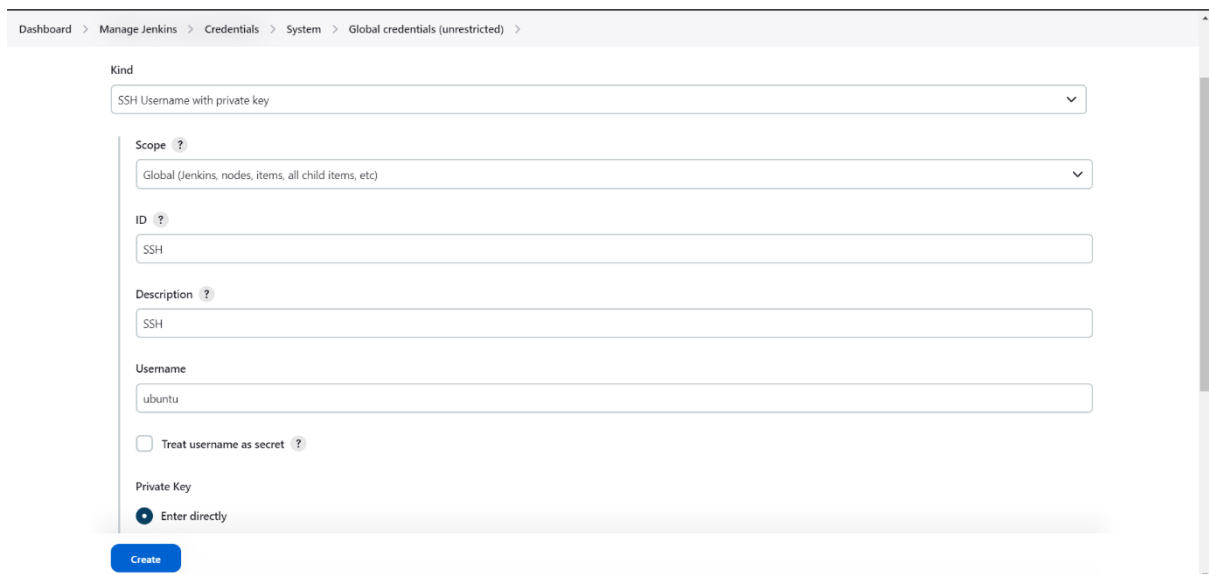
```

save and exit from the file.

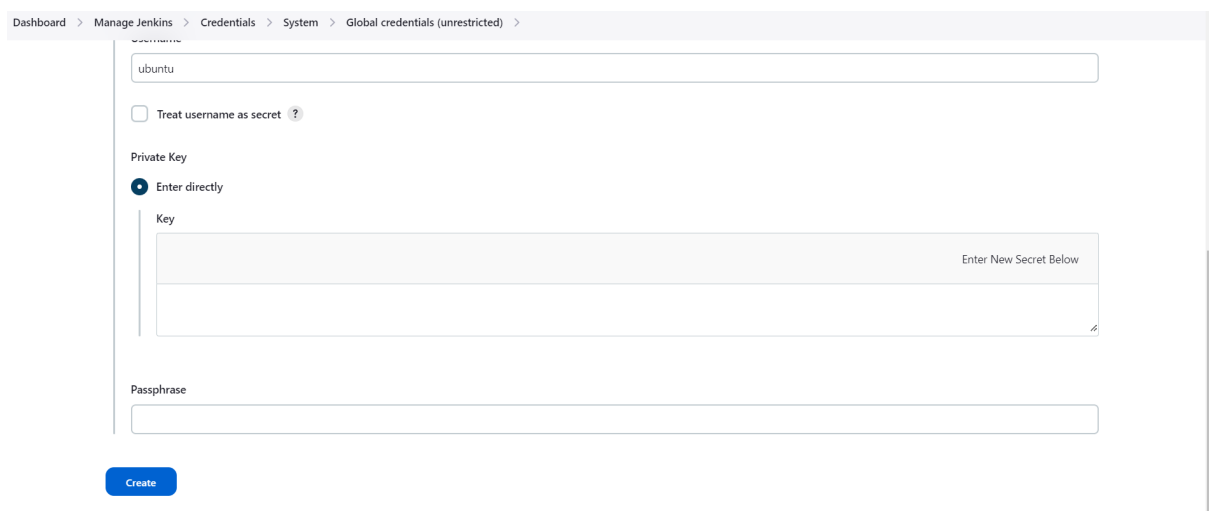
Let's install The Ansible plugin to integrate with Jenkins.



Now add Credentials to invoke Ansible with Jenkins.



In the private key section, Select Enter directly and add your Pem file for the key.



and finally, click on Create.

Give this command in your Jenkins machine to find the path of your ansible which is used in the tool section of Jenkins.

which ansible

```
Quick connect... 1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165: ~
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165:~$ which ansible
/usr/bin/ansible
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165:~$
```

Copy that path and add it to the tools section of Jenkins at ansible installations.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

Dependency-Check installations ▾ Edited

Ansible installations

Ansible installations ^ Edited

Add Ansible

Ansible Name

Path to ansible executables directory

☐ Install automatically ?

Now write an Ansible playbook to create a docker image, tag it and push it to the docker hub, and finally, we will deploy it on a container using Ansible.

Just sample code.

```
Files
main
Go to file
bin
src
target
.classpath
.env
.project
Ajay1.png
Dockerfile
Jenkinsfile
Mvn+K8s.docx
README.md
Steps.txt
deployment.yaml
docker.yaml
mvnw
mvnw.cmd
pom.xml
Documentation • Share feedback

Code Blame 32 lines (25 loc) · 888 Bytes
1 - name: Install Docker on Ubuntu
2 hosts: local # Replace with the hostname or IP address of your target server
3 become: yes # Run tasks with sudo privileges
4
5 tasks:
6   - name: Update apt package cache
7     apt:
8       update_cache: yes
9
10  - name: Install Docker
11    apt:
12      name: docker.io
13      state: present
14
15  - name: Build Docker Image
16    command: docker build -t petclinic7 .
17    args:
18      chdir: /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Ansible/
19
20  - name: tag image
21    command: docker tag petclinic7:latest sevenajay/petclinic7:latest
22
23  - name: Log in to Docker Hub
24    docker_login:
25      registry_url: https://index.docker.io/v1/
26      username:
27      password:
28      register: docker_login_result
29
30  - name: Push image
31    command: docker push sevenajay/petclinic7:latest
32
```

- name: docker build and push

hosts: docker # Replace with the hostname or IP address of your target server

become: yes # Run tasks with sudo privileges

tasks:

- name: Update apt package cache

apt:

update_cache: yes

- name: Build Docker Image

command: docker build -t petstore .

args:

chdir: /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/petstore

- name: tag image

command: docker tag petstore:latest sevenajay/petstore:latest

- name: Log in to Docker Hub

community.docker.docker_login:

registry_url: https://index.docker.io/v1/

username: sevenajay

password: <docker pat>

- name: Push image

command: docker push sevenajay/petstore:latest

- name: Run container

command: docker run -d --name pet1 -p 8081:8080 sevenajay/petstore:latest

Add this stage to the pipeline to build and push it to the docker hub, and run the container.

```
stage('Install Docker') {
    steps {
        dir('Ansible'){
            script {
                ansiblePlaybook credentialsId: 'ssh', disableHostKeyChecking: true, installation:
'ansible', inventory: '/etc/ansible/', playbook: 'docker-playbook.yaml'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Output of pipeline

```
Dashboard > petstore > #7

[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] ansiblePlaybook
[Ansible] $ /usr/bin/ansible-playbook docker-playbook.yaml -i /etc/ansible/ --private-key
/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/petstore/Ansible/ssh3920568495943922328.key -u ubuntu
[WARNING]: Unable to parse /etc/ansible/roles as an inventory source

PLAY [Install Docker on Ubuntu] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [43.205.206.221]

TASK [Update apt package cache] *****
changed: [43.205.206.221]

TASK [Build Docker Image] *****
changed: [43.205.206.221]

TASK [tag image] *****
changed: [43.205.206.221]

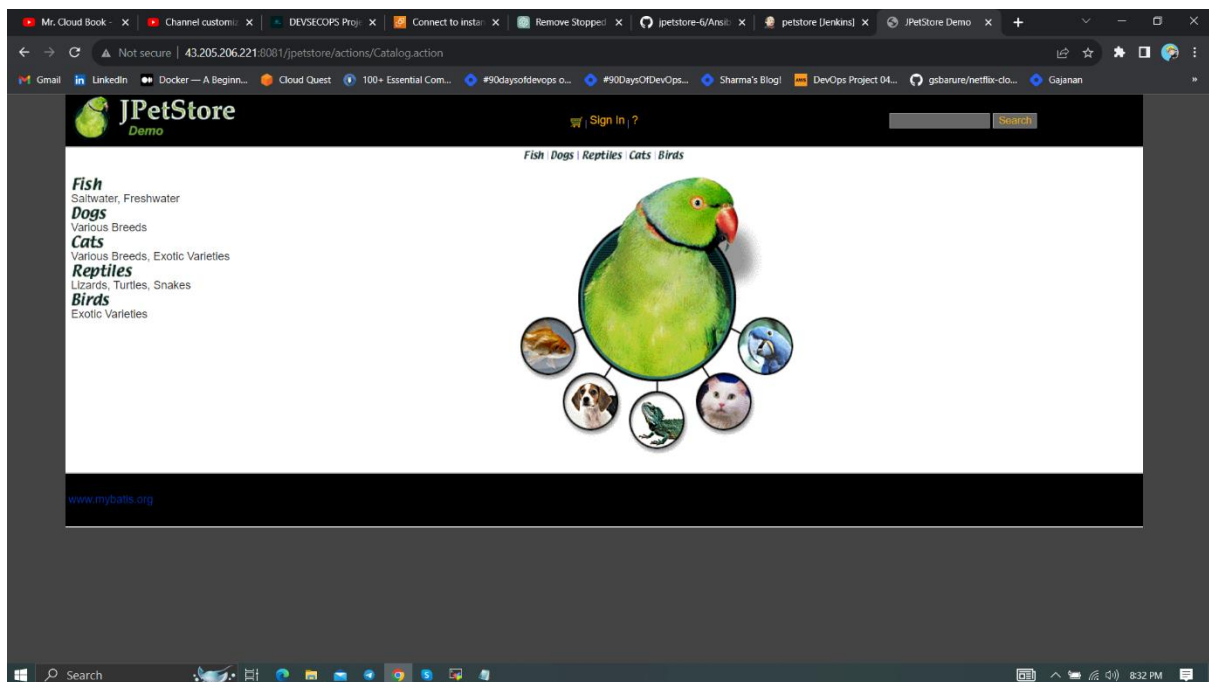
TASK [Push image] *****
changed: [43.205.206.221]

TASK [Run container] *****
changed: [43.205.206.221]

PLAY RECAP *****
43.205.206.221      : ok=6   changed=5   unreachable=0   failed=0   skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0
```

Now copy the IP address of Jenkins and paste it into the browser

jenkins-ip:8081/jpetstore



Step 8 — Kuberenetes Setup

Connect your machines to Putty or Mobaxtreme

Take-Two Ubuntu 20.04 instances one for k8s master and the other one for worker.

Install Kubectl on Jenkins machine also.

Kubectl on Jenkins to be installed


```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install curl
```

```
curl -LO https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s  
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

```
sudo install -o root -g root -m 0755 kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

```
kubectl version --client
```

Part 1 ———Master Node———

```
sudo su
```

```
hostname master
```

```
bash
```

```
clear
```

———Worker Node———

```
sudo su
```

```
hostname worker
```

```
bash
```

```
clear
```

Part 2 ———Both Master & Node ———

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install -y docker.io
```

```
sudo usermod -aG docker Ubuntu
```

```
newgrp docker
```

```
sudo chmod 777 /var/run/docker.sock
```

```
sudo curl -s https://packages.cloud.google.com/apt/doc/apt-key.gpg | sudo apt-key add -
```

```
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/kubernetes.list <<EOF
```

```
deb https://apt.kubernetes.io/ kubernetes-xenial main
```

```
EOF
```

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install -y kubelet kubeadm kubectl
```

```
sudo snap install kube-apiserver
```

Part 3 ——— Master ———

```
sudo kubeadm init --pod-network-cidr=10.244.0.0/16
```

```
kubectl apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/coreos/flannel/master/Documentation/kube-flannel.yml
```

-----Worker Node-----

```
sudo kubeadm join <master-node-ip>:<master-node-port> --token <token> --discovery-token-ca-cert-  
hash <hash>
```

Copy the config file to Jenkins master or the local file manager and save it.

[illegible]

copy it and save it in documents or another folder save it as secret-file.txt

NOTE:

create a new textfile for the config file as secret-file.txt,

store the copied above complete config details and add it in the credentials section.

Install Kubernetes Plugin, Once it's installed successfully

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Plugins

Updates
Available plugins
Installed plugins
Advanced settings
Download progress

Plugins

Q Kuber

Install

Install	Name	Released
✓	Kubernetes Credentials 0.11 kubernetes credentials Common classes for Kubernetes credentials	9 days 16 hr ago
✓	Kubernetes Client API 6.8.1-224.vd388fca_4db_3b_... kubernetes Library plugins (for use by other plugins) Kubernetes Client API plugin for use by other Jenkins plugins.	9 days 17 hr ago
✓	Kubernetes 4029.v5712230ccb_f8 Cloud Providers Cluster Management kubernetes Agent Management This plugin integrates Jenkins with Kubernetes	9 days 15 hr ago
✓	Kubernetes CLI 1.12.1 kubernetes Configure kubectl for Kubernetes	8 days 22 hr ago

go to manage Jenkins → manage credentials → Click on Jenkins global → add credentials

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Credentials > System > Global credentials (unrestricted)

New credentials

Kind
Secret file

Scope ?
Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

File
Choose File Secret File.txt

ID ?
k8s

Description ?
k8s

Create

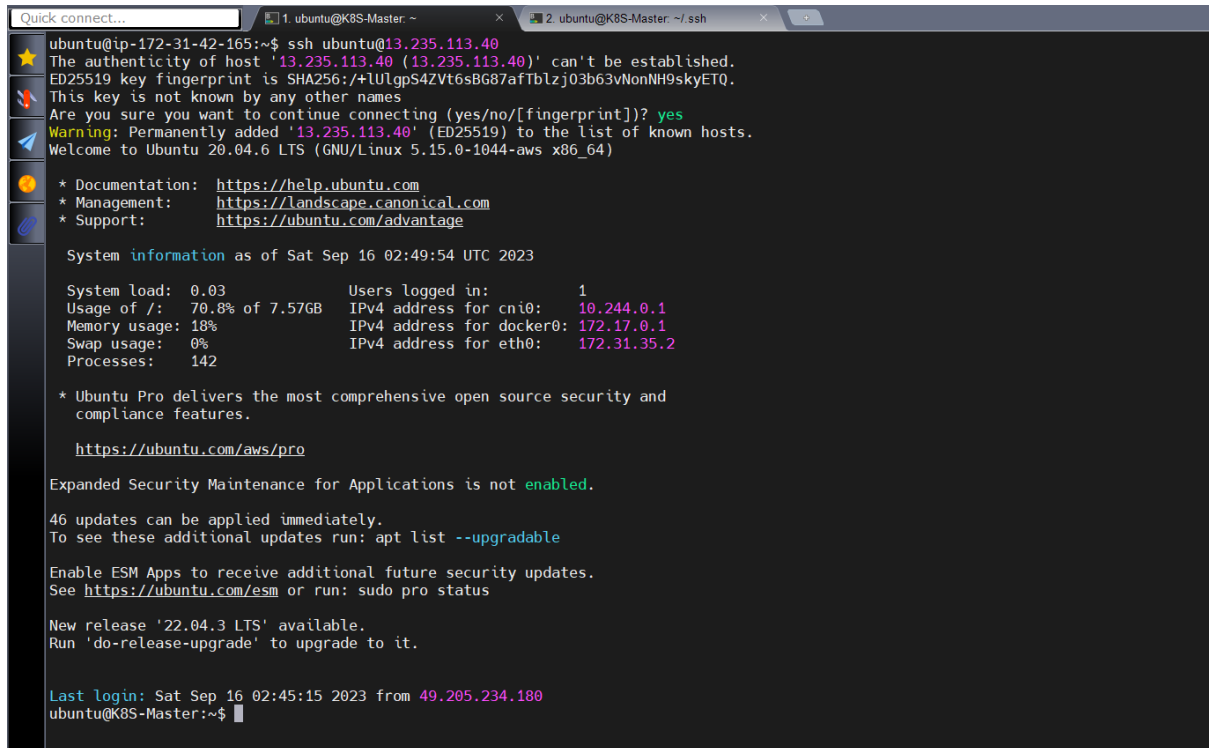
STEP 9 — Master-slave Setup for Ansible and Kubernetes

To communicate with the Kubernetes clients we have to generate an SSH key on the ansible master node and exchange it with K8s Master System.

ssh-keygen

By adding a public key from the master to the k8s machine we have now configured keyless access. To verify you can try to access the k8s master and use the command as mentioned in the below format.

`ssh ubuntu@<public-ip-k8s-master>`



A terminal window showing an SSH connection from a host with IP 172.31.42.165 to a k8s master at 13.235.113.40. The connection is successful, and the user is prompted to accept the host's fingerprint. The terminal then displays system information for Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS, including system load, memory usage, and network interfaces. It also shows that Ubuntu Pro is installed and that 46 updates can be applied immediately.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165:~$ ssh ubuntu@13.235.113.40
The authenticity of host '13.235.113.40 (13.235.113.40)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:/+lUlpS4ZVt6sBG87afTbLzj03b63vNonNH9skyET0.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '13.235.113.40' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1044-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sat Sep 16 02:49:54 UTC 2023

System load:  0.03               Users logged in:      1
Usage of /:   70.8% of 7.57GB    IPv4 address for cni0: 10.244.0.1
Memory usage: 18%               IPv4 address for docker0: 172.17.0.1
Swap usage:   0%                IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.35.2
Processes:   142

 * Ubuntu Pro delivers the most comprehensive open source security and
 * compliance features.
 *
 * https://ubuntu.com/aws/pro

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

46 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

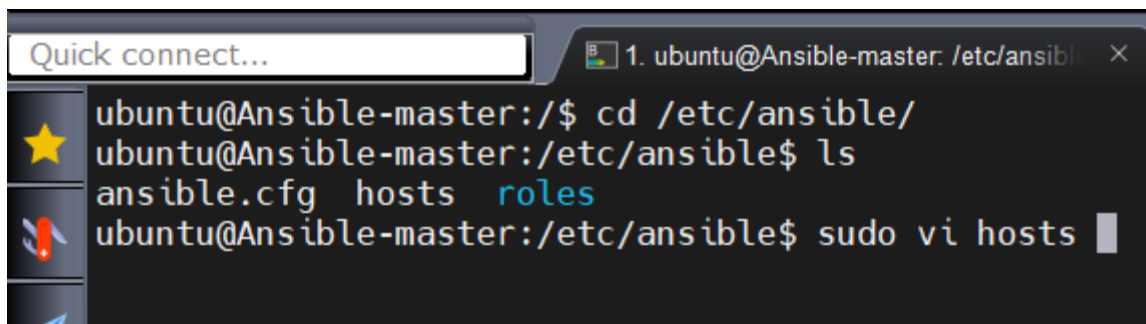
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

New release '22.04.3 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Sat Sep 16 02:45:15 2023 from 49.205.234.180
ubuntu@K8S-Master:~$
```

Verifying the above SSH connection from the master to the Kubernetes we have configured our prerequisites.

Now go to the host file inside the Ansible server and paste the public IP of the k8s master.



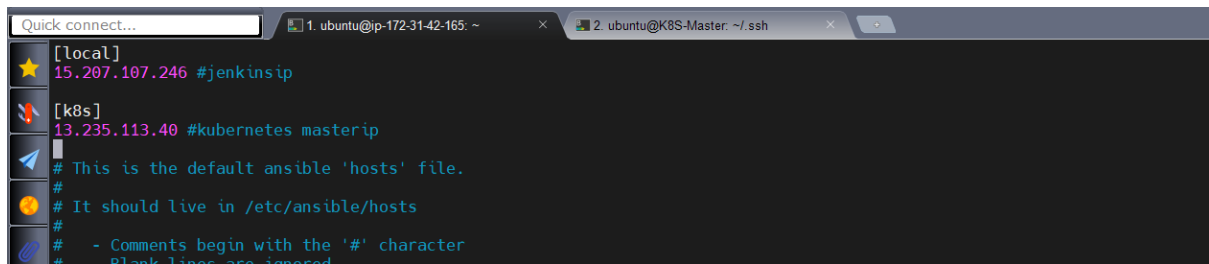
A terminal window showing the configuration of the Ansible host file. The user navigates to the /etc/ansible directory and lists the files (ansible.cfg, hosts, roles). Then, they use the sudo vi command to edit the hosts file.

```
ubuntu@Ansible-master:~$ cd /etc/ansible/
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/etc/ansible$ ls
ansible.cfg  hosts  roles
ubuntu@Ansible-master:/etc/ansible$ sudo vi hosts
```

You can create a group and paste ip address below:

[k8s]#any name you want

public ip of k8s-master

A terminal window with two tabs. The first tab is titled '1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165: ~' and shows the contents of the /etc/ansible/hosts file. The second tab is titled '2. ubuntu@K8S-Master: ~/.ssh' and is currently active. The output in the active tab shows the default Ansible hosts file configuration, including comments about the file's location and usage, and a list of hosts: 'jenkinsip' at '15.207.107.246' and 'kubernetes masterip' at '13.235.113.40'.

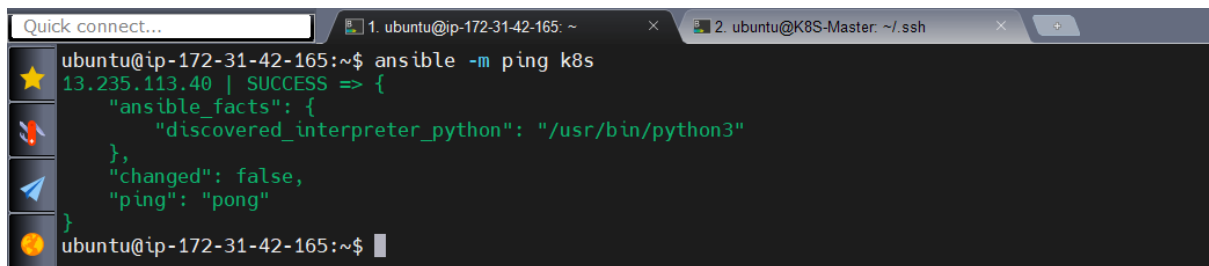
Test Ansible Master Slave Connection

Use the below command to check Ansible master-slave connections.

```
ansible -m ping k8s
```

```
ansible -m ping all#use this one
```

If all configuration is correct then you would get below output.

A terminal window with two tabs. The first tab is titled '1. ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-165: ~' and is currently active. The second tab is titled '2. ubuntu@K8S-Master: ~/.ssh'. The output in the active tab shows the result of the command 'ansible -m ping k8s'. It displays a success message for the host '13.235.113.40' and returns a JSON object containing facts about the host, including the discovered interpreter path for Python 3.

let's create a simple ansible playbook for Kubernetes deployment.

- name: Deploy Kubernetes Application

hosts: k8s # Replace with your target Kubernetes master host or group

gather_facts: yes # Gather facts about the target host

tasks:

- name: deployment.yaml to Kubernetes master

copy:

src: /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/petstore/deployment.yaml # Assuming Jenkins workspace variable

dest: /home/ubuntu/

become: yes # Use sudo for copying if required

become_user: root # Use a privileged user for copying if required

- name: Apply Deployment

command: kubectl apply -f /home/ubuntu/deployment.yaml

Now add the below stage to your pipeline.

```
stage('k8s using ansible'){
```

```

steps{
  dir('Ansible') {
    script{
      ansiblePlaybook credentialsId: 'ssh', disableHostKeyChecking: true, installation:
'ansible', inventory: '/etc/ansible/', playbook: 'kube.yaml'
    }
  }
}
}

```

output

```

[Pipeline] ansiblePlaybook
[Ansible] $ /usr/bin/ansible-playbook k8s.yaml -i /etc/ansible/ --private-key /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/petstore/Ansible/ssh11585021821792152453.key
-u ubuntu
[WARNING]: Unable to parse /etc/ansible/roles as an inventory source

PLAY [Deploy Kubernetes Application] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [3.110.191.89]

TASK [Delete Deployment] *****
changed: [3.110.191.89]

TASK [Remove file] *****
changed: [3.110.191.89]

TASK [Copy deployment.yaml to Kubernetes master] *****
changed: [3.110.191.89]

TASK [Apply Deployment] *****
changed: [3.110.191.89]

PLAY RECAP *****
3.110.191.89      : ok=5   changed=4   unreachable=0   failed=0   skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0

[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // script
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // dir
[Pipeline] }

```

In the Kubernetes cluster give this command

kubectl get all

kubectl get svc

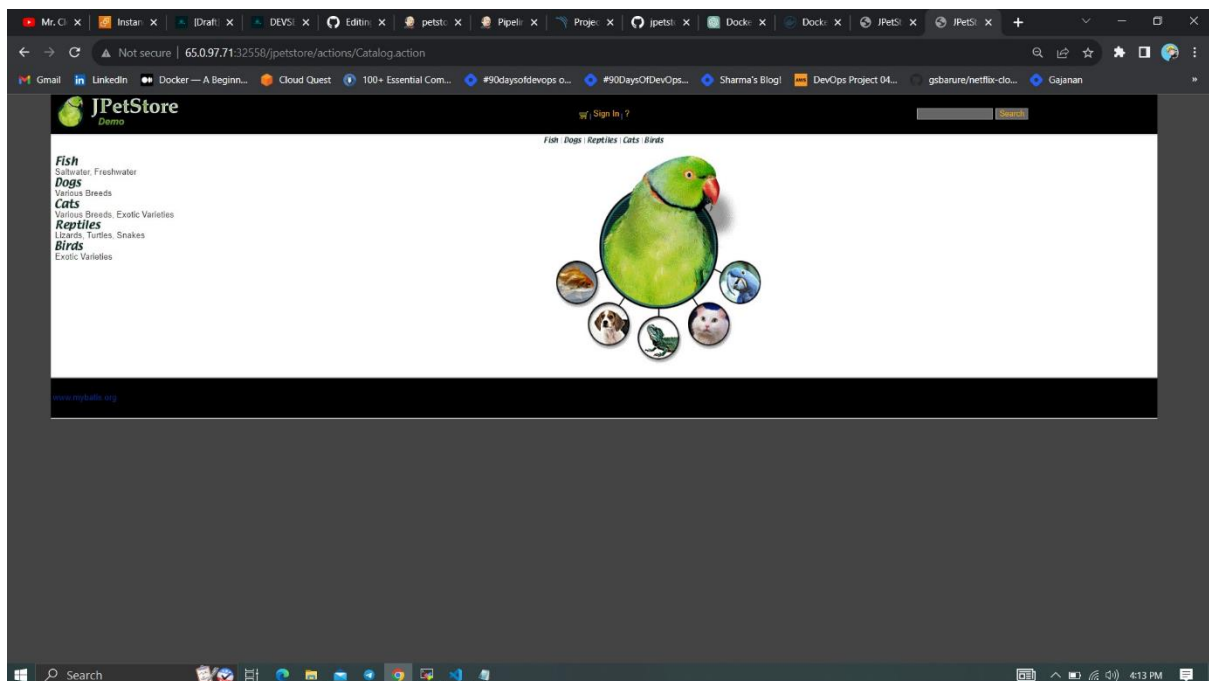
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-131:~$ kubectl get all
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/petshop-768578655f-kzcd9       1/1      Running   0           43s

NAME                                TYPE                      CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)          AGE
service/kubernetes                  ClusterIP            10.96.0.1       <none>            443/TCP          58m
service/petshop                     LoadBalancer        10.104.122.152  <pending>        80:30699/TCP     21m

NAME                                READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE    AGE
deployment.apps/petshop             1/1      1              1            43s

NAME                                DESIRED    CURRENT    READY    AGE
replicaset.apps/petshop-768578655f 1          1          1        43s
ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-131:~$
```

slave-ip:serviceport(30699);/jpetstore



complete Pipeline

```
pipeline{
  agent any

  tools {
    jdk 'jdk17'
    maven 'maven3'
  }

  environment {
    SCANNER_HOME=tool 'sonar-scanner'
  }

  stages{
```



```
stage ('clean Workspace'){
    steps{
        cleanWs()
    }
}
stage ('checkout scm') {
    steps {
        git 'https://github.com/Aj7Ay/jpetstore-6.git'
    }
}
stage ('maven compile') {
    steps {
        sh 'mvn clean compile'
    }
}
stage ('maven Test') {
    steps {
        sh 'mvn test'
    }
}
stage("Sonarqube Analysis "){
    steps{
        withSonarQubeEnv('sonar-server') {
            sh "' $SCANNER_HOME/bin/sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectName=Petstore \
            -Dsonar.java.binaries=. \
            -Dsonar.projectKey=Petstore '"
        }
    }
}
stage("quality gate"){
    steps {
```

```

    script {
        waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: false, credentialsId: 'Sonar-token'
    }
}
}
stage ('Build war file'){
    steps{
        sh 'mvn clean install -DskipTests=true'
    }
}
stage("OWASP Dependency Check"){
    steps{
        dependencyCheck additionalArguments: '--scan ./ --format XML ', odciInstallation: 'DP-
Check'
        dependencyCheckPublisher pattern: '**/dependency-check-report.xml'
    }
}
stage('Ansible docker Docker') {
    steps {
        dir('Ansible'){
            script {
                ansiblePlaybook credentialsId: 'ssh', disableHostKeyChecking: true, installation:
'ansible', inventory: '/etc/ansible/', playbook: 'docker.yaml'
            }
        }
    }
}
stage('k8s using ansible'){
    steps{
        dir('Ansible') {
            script{

```

```
      ansiblePlaybook credentialsId: 'ssh', disableHostKeyChecking: true, installation:
'ansible', inventory: '/etc/ansible/', playbook: 'kube.yaml'
```

```
    }
  }
}
}
}
}
```