CI/CD Pipeline and Monitoring Setup for Web Application

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Overview

This document explains the CI/CD pipeline setup for deploying a web application, including the technologies, tools, and steps taken to build, test, and deploy the application. It also details the monitoring solution used to ensure application health and performance. The pipeline uses GitHub Actions and incorporates a manual approval step before deployment to production.

Technologies and Tools Used

Pipeline

- GitHub Actions: Automates the CI/CD workflow.
- Docker and Docker Compose: Builds and deploys the application.
- Linode Cloud Server: Hosts the application.

Monitoring

- Prometheus: Collects metrics from the infrastructure and application.
- Grafana: Visualizes metrics and provides dashboards.
- Node Exporter: Captures server resource metrics.
- Blackbox Exporter: Probes service endpoints for uptime and response time.

CI/CD Pipeline

Pipeline Workflow

Trigger

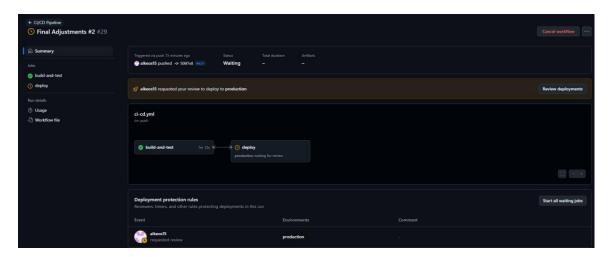
The pipeline is triggered automatically on:

- Push events to the main branch.
- Pull request creation targeting the main branch.

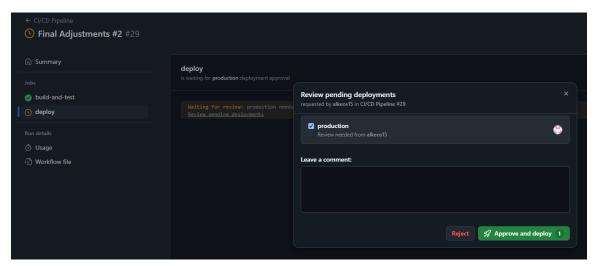
Workflow Stages

- Build and Test: Builds Docker images for the frontend and backend.

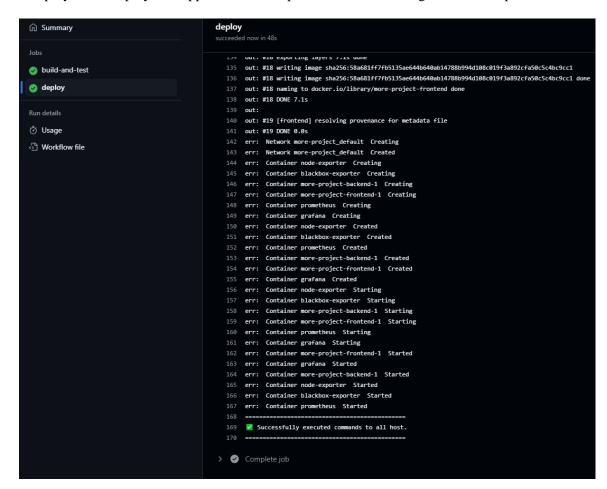
- Runs automated tests with memory limits to simulate production constraints.



- Manual Approval: Before deployment, the pipeline pauses and requires manual approval to proceed.



- Deployment: Deploys the application to the production server using Docker Compose.



Pipeline Configuration

The CI/CD pipeline is defined in `.github/workflows/ci-cd.yml`:

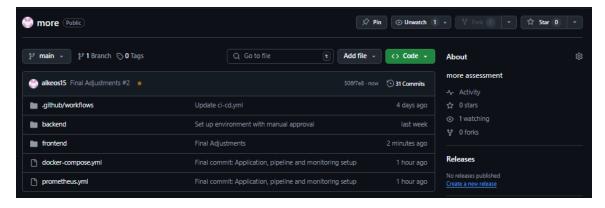
Steps Taken to Set Up the Pipeline

1. Create the GitHub Repository

Created a new repository: https://github.com/alkeos15/more.git.

Added the application code (backend, frontend) and configuration files:

- docker-compose.yml
- prometheus.yml
- .github/workflows/ci-cd.yml



2. Define the CI/CD Pipeline

Created `.github/workflows/ci-cd.yml` to define the pipeline. Configured the following stages:

- Build and test steps to ensure code correctness.
- i. Backend test is in /home/more-project/backend/tests/app.test.js and ensures that the /api/message responds as expected.

```
// tests/app.test.js
const request = require('supertest');
const app = require('../index'); // Import the Express app

describe('GET /api/message', () => {
   it('should respond with status 200 and JSON message', async () => {
     const response = await request(app).get('/api/message');
     expect(response.statusCode).toBe(200);
     expect(response.body).toHaveProperty('message', 'Hello from the backend!');
   });
});
```

ii. Frontend test is in /home/more-project/frontend/src/App.test.js and ensures that the UI renders correctly and communicates with the backend.

```
// src/App.test.js
import React from 'react';
import { render, screen } from '@testing-library/react';
import App from './App';

test('renders frontend service and backend message', () => {
  render(<App />);
  const titleElement = screen.getByText(/Frontend Service/i);
  expect(titleElement).toBeInTheDocument();

const messageElement = screen.getByText(/Message from Backend:/i);
  expect(messageElement).toBeInTheDocument();
});
```

- Manual approval before deployment to production.

```
name: CI/CD Pipeline

On:
    push:
    branches:
    push:
    branches:
    push:
    push:
```

- Deployment using appleboy/ssh-action.

3. Configure Secrets

Added the SSH_PRIVATE_KEY as a secret in GitHub to authenticate with the Linode server.



4. Implement the Application Deployment

Docker Compose is used to manage the deployment:

- Stops running containers with `docker-compose down`.
- Rebuilds and starts containers with `docker-compose up -d --build`.

```
services:
  backend:
    build: ./backend
    ports:
          "5000:5000"
    environment:
- PORT=5000
    deploy:
         limits:
    memory: 256M
cpus: '0.5'
restart: always
  frontend:
    build: ./frontend
    ports:
- "3000:3000'
    environment:
    REACT_APP_BACKEND_URL=http://localhost:5000
    deploy:
         limits:
    memory: 256M
cpus: '0.5'
restart: always
  prometheus:
    image: prom/prometheus:latest
     container_name: prometheus
    volumes:
        - ./prometheus.yml:/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
    ports:
- "9090:9090"
    restart: always
  grafana:
    image: grafana/grafana:latest
container_name: grafana
environment:
       - GF_SERVER_HTTP_PORT=3100
    ports:
- "3100:3100"
-lways
    restart: always
 node-exporter:
  image: prom/node-exporter:latest
    container_name: node-exporter
   ports:
- "9100:9100"
    restart: always
 blackbox-exporter:
  image: prom/blackbox-exporter:latest
    container_name: blackbox-exporter
    ports:
- "9115:9115"
    restart: always
```

5. Validation

Accessed the deployed frontend at http://172.105.77.29:3000.



Tested the backend API at http://172.105.77.29:5000/api/message.

Monitoring Setup

To ensure continuous application monitoring, Prometheus and Grafana were set up as part of the stack.

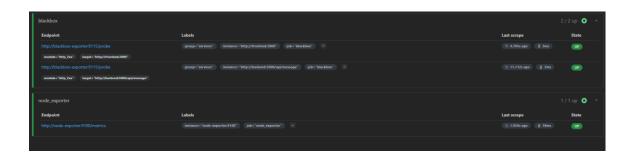
Prometheus Configuration

Prometheus collects metrics from Node Exporter and Blackbox Exporter. The configuration file `prometheus.yml` defines the targets to monitor.

```
global:
scrape_interval: 15s

scrape_configs:
- job_name: 'node_exporter'
static_configs:
- targets:
- 'node-exporter:9100'

- job_name: 'blackbox'
metrics_path: /probe
params:
module: [http_2xx]
static_configs:
- targets:
- http://frontend:3000
- http://backend:5000/api/message
labels:
group: 'services'
relabel_configs:
- source_labels: [_address_]
target_label: _param_target
- source_labels: [_param_target]
target_label: instance
- target_label: _address_
replacement: blackbox-exporter:9115
```



Grafana Configuration

Grafana visualizes the metrics collected by Prometheus. Two dashboards were set up:

- Node Exporter Dashboard (Dashboard ID: 1860): Displays server resource metrics.



- Blackbox Exporter Dashboard (Dashboard ID: 7587): Tracks uptime and response time for service endpoints.

