

# Project Report: Deployment of a Java Web Application Using Jenkins, Docker, and Kubernetes

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## Overview:

This project involved automating the deployment of a Java-based web application using a complete DevOps pipeline. The goal was to containerize the application, build it through Jenkins, and deploy it seamlessly to a Kubernetes cluster managed via Minikube. This setup reflects a real-world CI/CD workflow that integrates development, testing, and production deployment in a continuous and efficient manner.

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## Technology Used:

During the project, the following tools and technologies were used:

- **Programming Language:** Java (Servlet/JSP-based application)
  - **Build Tool:** Maven
  - **Web Server:** Apache Tomcat
  - **Containerization:** Docker
  - **Orchestration:** Kubernetes (Minikube)
  - **CI/CD Automation:** Jenkins
  - **Operating System:** Ubuntu (EC2 instance)
  - **Others:** YAML for Kubernetes manifests, Git for version control
- 

## Implementation Overview:

Here's a breakdown of the step-by-step process followed:

### Step 1: Develop and Package the Web Application

- A Java-based application was created and built using Maven.
- The final .war file was generated in the target/ directory.

### Step 2: Dockerize the Application

- A Dockerfile was written using the official Tomcat base image.
- The .war file was copied into the Tomcat webapps/ directory.

## Dockerfile

FROM tomcat:latest

RUN cp -R /usr/local/tomcat/webapps.dist/\* /usr/local/tomcat/webapps

COPY webapp/webapp/target/webapp.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/

- The image was built and tagged as amand0125/hello-world.

## Step 3: Set Up Jenkins Pipeline

- Jenkins was configured on an EC2 Ubuntu instance.
- A pipeline was created to:
  - Pull code from GitHub
  - Build the Docker image
  - Push it to Docker Hub
  - Deploy it to Kubernetes using kubectl apply
- The Jenkins pipeline ran successfully, indicating all steps completed without errors.

## Step 4: Create Kubernetes Manifests

- A deploy.yml file was used to define the Deployment for the application.
- A regapp-service.yml file exposed the app using a NodePort service:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: regapp-service

spec:

type: NodePort

selector:

app: valaxy-regapp

ports:

- protocol: TCP

port: 8080

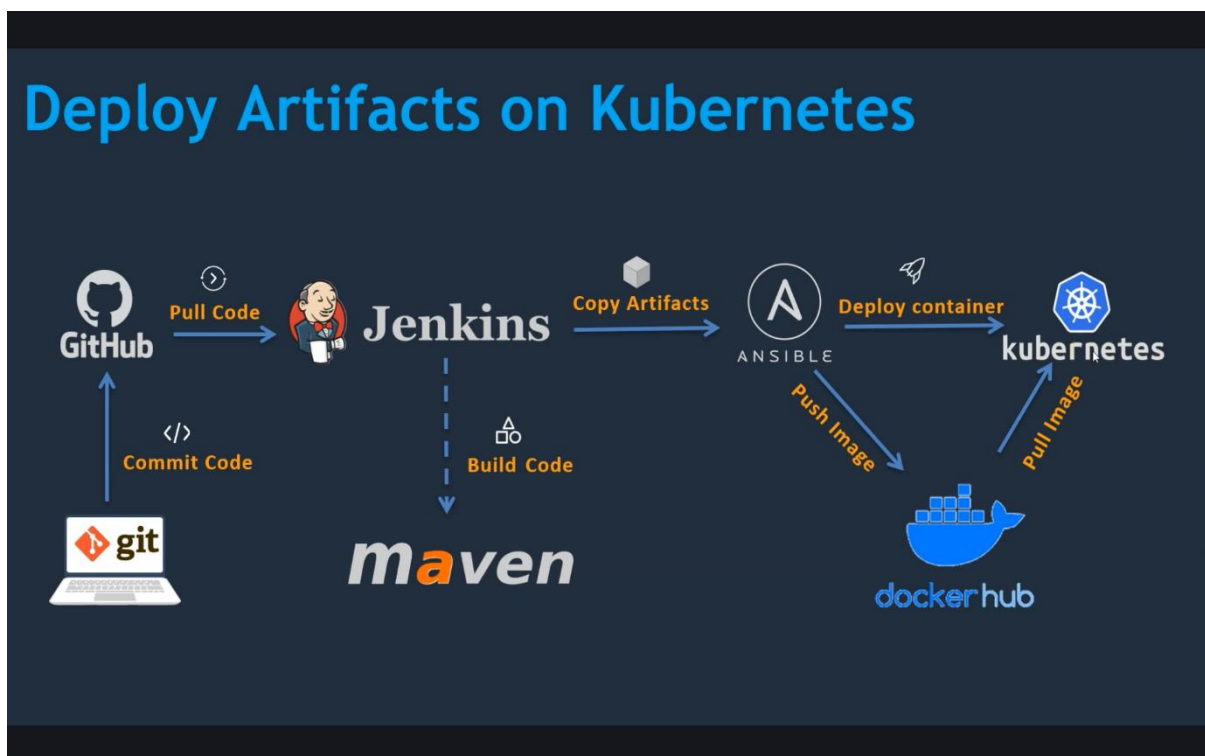
targetPort: 8080

nodePort: 30080

### Step 5: Deploy and Debug via Minikube

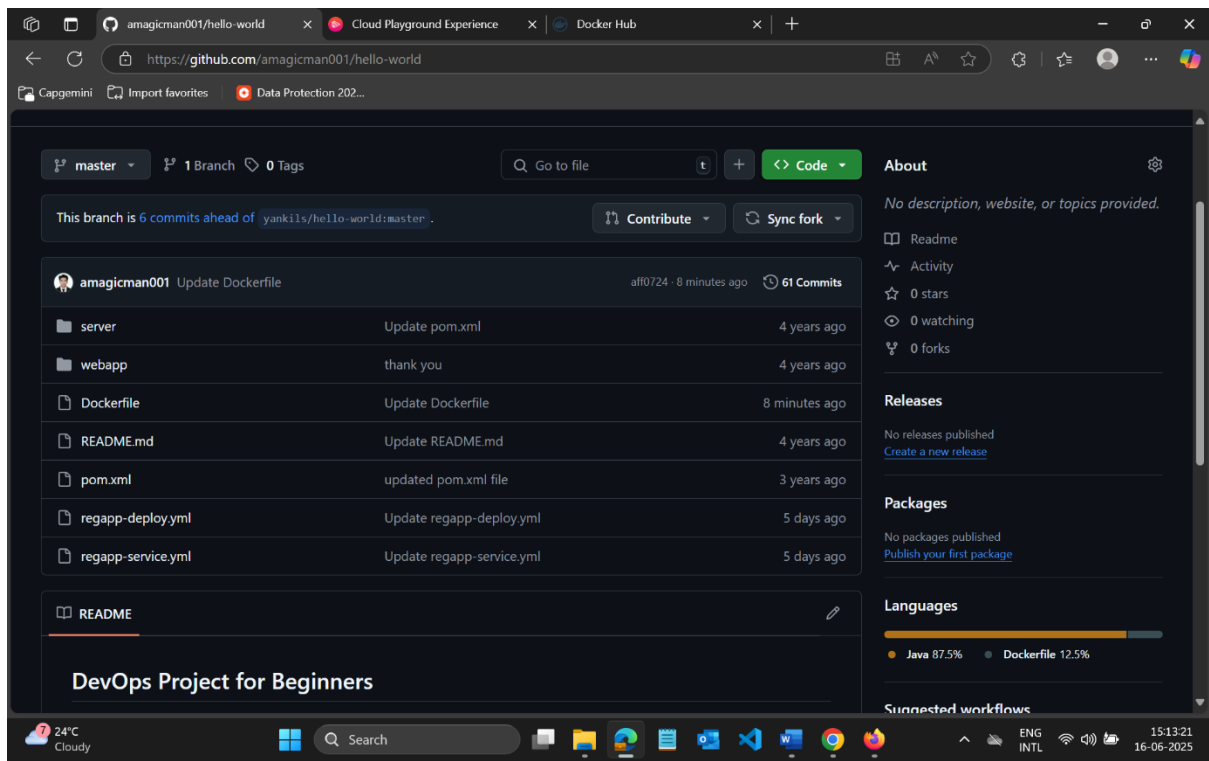
- The image was deployed to Minikube using kubectl.
- Issues were faced accessing the app via minikube service, which were debugged using:
  - kubectl get all
  - Checking logs
  - Entering the container to validate the deployed WAR
- Eventually, the app was successfully accessible at <http://kubernetes-public-ip:30080>.

### Stepwise Screenshots Demonstration of the Whole Project

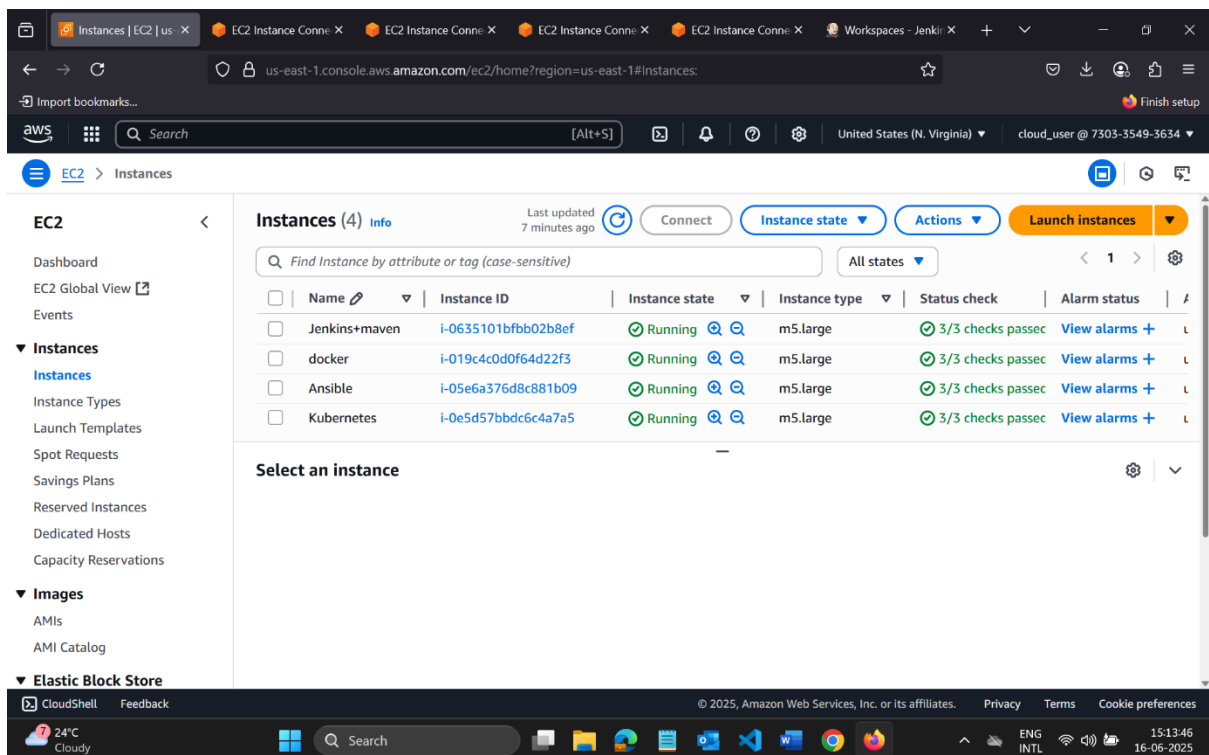


- Infrastructure of the whole Project

The GitHub repository which contains the Project.



Instances created on Aws for Jenkins+maven,docker,Ansible



On Jenkins and maven instance install javaopenjdk-17, Maven, Jenkins and Docker. Set the inbound rule to custom TCP 8080 along with that store .pem file which was earlier created in /home/ubuntu/prj.pem

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for an EC2 instance. The top navigation bar shows the AWS logo, a search bar, and the current region (United States (N. Virginia)). The main content area shows the 'Instances' page with a list of EC2 instances. The selected instance is 'i-0635101bffb02b8ef (Jenkins+maven)'. The console output for this instance shows the following commands and their results:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:~$ java -version
openjdk version "17.0.15" 2025-04-15
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.15+6-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.15+6-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04, mixed mode, sharing)
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:~$ mvn -version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 17.0.15, vendor: Ubuntu, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-17-openjdk-amd64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "6.8.0-1029-aws", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:~$ sudo systemctl status jenkins
● jenkins.service - Jenkins Continuous Integration Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2025-06-16 06:48:29 UTC; 2h 56min ago
     Main PID: 22379 (java)
       Tasks: 51 (limit: 9264)
      Memory: 636.9M
         CPU: 5min 15.723s
        CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
                └─22379 /usr/bin/java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar /usr/share/java/jenkins.war --webroot=/var/cache/jenkins/war --httpPort=8080
```

The console output also shows several log messages from the Jenkins service, indicating that the Jenkins service is running successfully.

PublicIPs: 52.91.207.141 PrivateIPs: 172.31.35.35

The bottom of the screenshot shows the CloudShell interface with a search bar and various icons for file management and application launch.

Get the Jenkins dashboard at port 8080 using Jenkins Configure Jenkins by Installing GitHub plugin, ssh Agent plugin, Docker API, Commons, Pipeline.

Instances | EC2 | us- X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

Dashboard - Jenkins X

Not Secure http://52.91.207.141:8080

Import bookmarks... Finish setup

Jenkins

+ New Item

Build History

Project Relationship

Check File Fingerprint

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

0/2

All +

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☁	Hello-World-app	47 min #17	54 min #14	13 sec

Icon: S M L

REST API

Jenkins 2.514

On the docker instance install docker and login to you remote docker hub along with that store the .pem file which was earlier created in /home/ubuntu/prj.pem

Instances | EC2 | us- X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

EC2 Instance Conne X

Dashboard - Jenkins X

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?region=us-east-1&connType=standard&in:

Import bookmarks... Finish setup

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

cloud\_user @ 7303-3549-3634

ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-73:~\$ ls

Dockerfile prj.pem webapp

ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-73:~\$ docker version

Client:

Version: 27.5.1

API version: 1.47

Go version: go1.22.2

Git commit: 27.5.1-0ubuntu3~22.04.2

Built: Mon Jun 2 12:18:38 2025

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Context: default

Server:

Engine:

Version: 27.5.1

API version: 1.47 (minimum version 1.24)

Go version: go1.22.2

Git commit: 27.5.1-0ubuntu3~22.04.2

Built: Mon Jun 2 12:18:38 2025

OS/Arch: linux/amd64

Experimental: false

containerd:

Version: 1.7.27

GitCommit:

i-019c4c0d0f64d22f3 (docker)

PublicIPs: 54.224.160.26 PrivateIPs: 172.31.40.73

CloudShell Feedback

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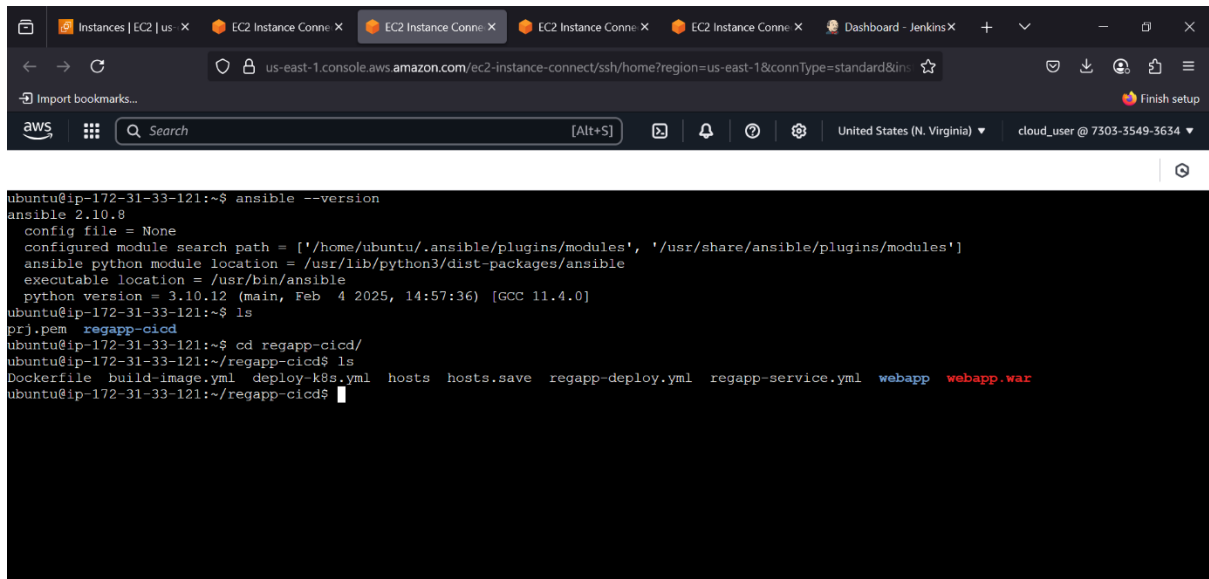
24°C Cloudy

Search

ENG INTL

15:18:28 16-06-2025

Install Ansible at your ansible instance along with that store .pem file which was earlier created in /home/ubuntu/prj.pem

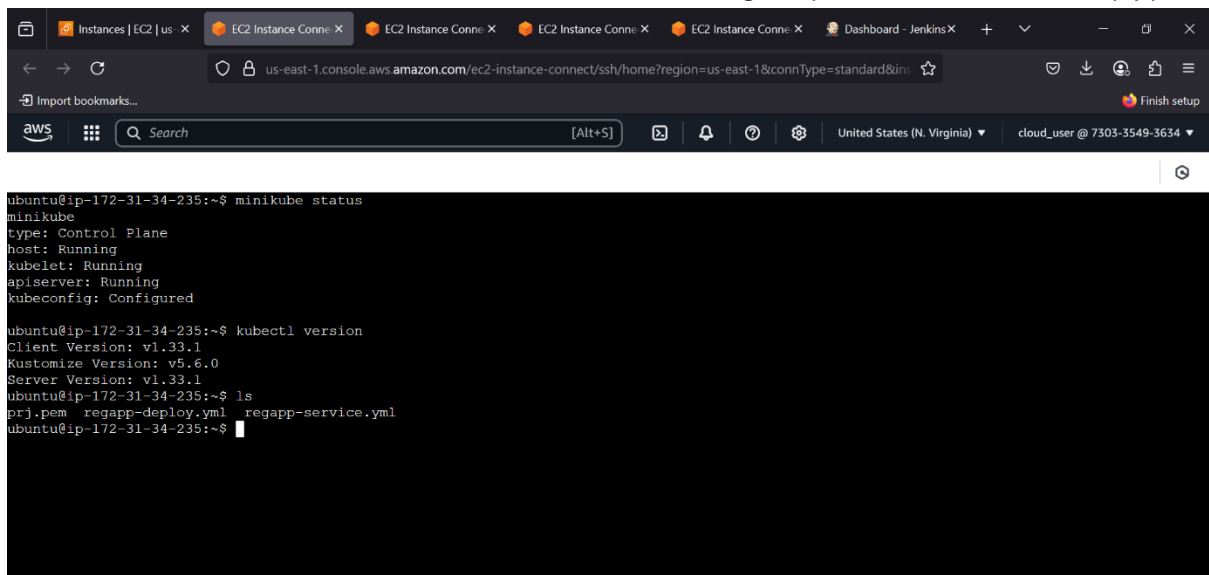


```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-33-121:~$ ansible --version
ansible 2.10.8
  config file = None
  configured module search path = ['/home/ubuntu/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.10.12 (main, Feb  4 2025, 14:57:36) [GCC 11.4.0]
ubuntu@ip-172-31-33-121:~$ ls
prj.pem  regapp-cicd
ubuntu@ip-172-31-33-121:~$ cd regapp-cicd/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-33-121:~/regapp-cicd$ ls
Dockerfile  build-image.yml  deploy-k8s.yml  hosts  hosts.save  regapp-deploy.yml  regapp-service.yml  webapp  webapp.war
ubuntu@ip-172-31-33-121:~/regapp-cicd$
```

**i-05e6a376d8c881b09 (Ansible)**

PublicIPs: 52.90.44.174 PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.121

Install Minikube & Kubectl at the Kubernetes instance with storing the .pem file at /home/ubuntu/prj.pem



```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ kubectl version
Client Version: v1.33.1
Kustomize Version: v5.6.0
Server Version: v1.33.1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ ls
prj.pem  regapp-deploy.yml  regapp-service.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$
```

**i-0e5d57bbdc6c4a7a5 (Kubernetes)**

PublicIPs: 98.83.215.155 PrivateIPs: 172.31.34.235

Perform SSH from Ansible to Docker and Kubernetes Instance.

Instances | EC2 | us-

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

Dashboard - Jenkins

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?region=us-east-1&connType=standard&uin: 

Finish setup

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

cloud\_user @ 7303-3549-3634

Usage of /: 77.3% of 7.57GB    Users logged in: 1  
Memory usage: 16%    IPv4 address for ens5: 172.31.34.235  
Swap usage: 0%

\* 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.  
9 updates can be applied immediately.  
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable  
1 additional security update can be applied with ESM Apps.  
Learn more about enabling ESM Apps service at <https://ubuntu.com/esm>  
New release '24.04.2 LTS' available.  
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

\*\*\* System restart required \*\*\*  
Last login: Mon Jun 16 09:36:54 2025 from 18.206.107.28  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~\$

i-05e6a376d8c881b09 (Ansible)

PublicIPs: 52.90.44.174    PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.121

CloudShell    Feedback

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Search

ENG INTL

15:28:44 16-06-2025

Instances | EC2 | us-

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

EC2 Instance Conne

Dashboard - Jenkins

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?region=us-east-1&connType=standard&uin: 

Finish setup

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

cloud\_user @ 7303-3549-3634

System information as of Mon Jun 16 09:59:01 UTC 2025

System load: 0.0    Processes: 107  
Usage of /: 35.3% of 7.57GB    Users logged in: 1  
Memory usage: 5%    IPv4 address for ens5: 172.31.40.73  
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.  
9 updates can be applied immediately.  
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable  
1 additional security update can be applied with ESM Apps.  
Learn more about enabling ESM Apps service at <https://ubuntu.com/esm>  
New release '24.04.2 LTS' available.  
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

\*\*\* System restart required \*\*\*  
Last login: Mon Jun 16 08:58:37 2025 from 172.31.33.121  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-40-73:~\$

i-05e6a376d8c881b09 (Ansible)

PublicIPs: 52.90.44.174    PrivateIPs: 172.31.33.121

CloudShell    Feedback

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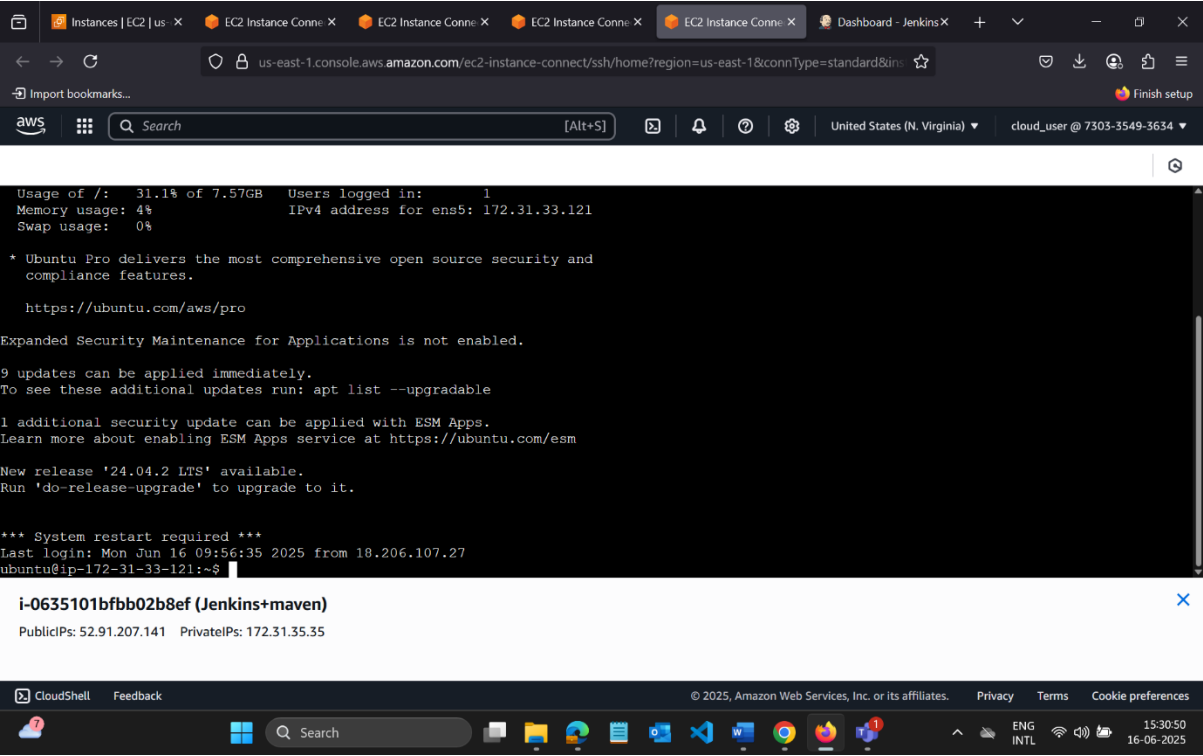
Search

ENG INTL

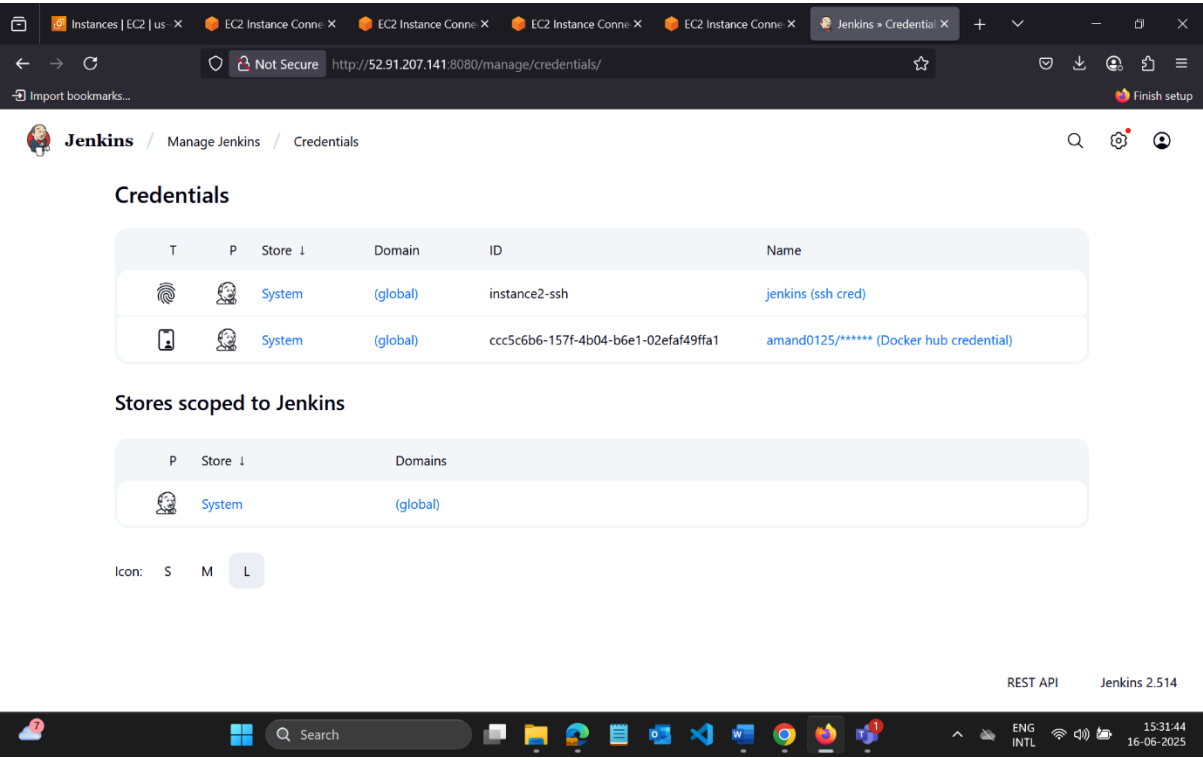
15:29:08 16-06-2025



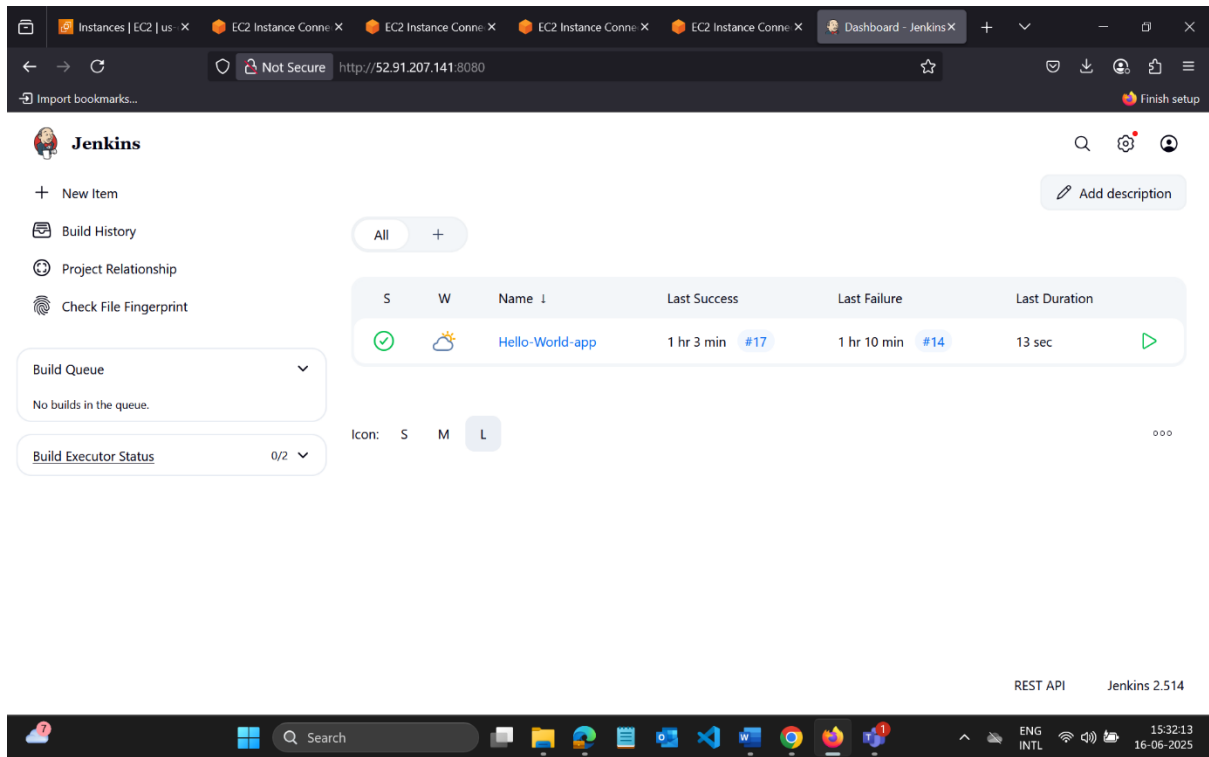
Maintain the SSH Connection between the Jenkins and Ansible



Create credentials for ssh and docker in order to be used in the pipeline as environment variables.



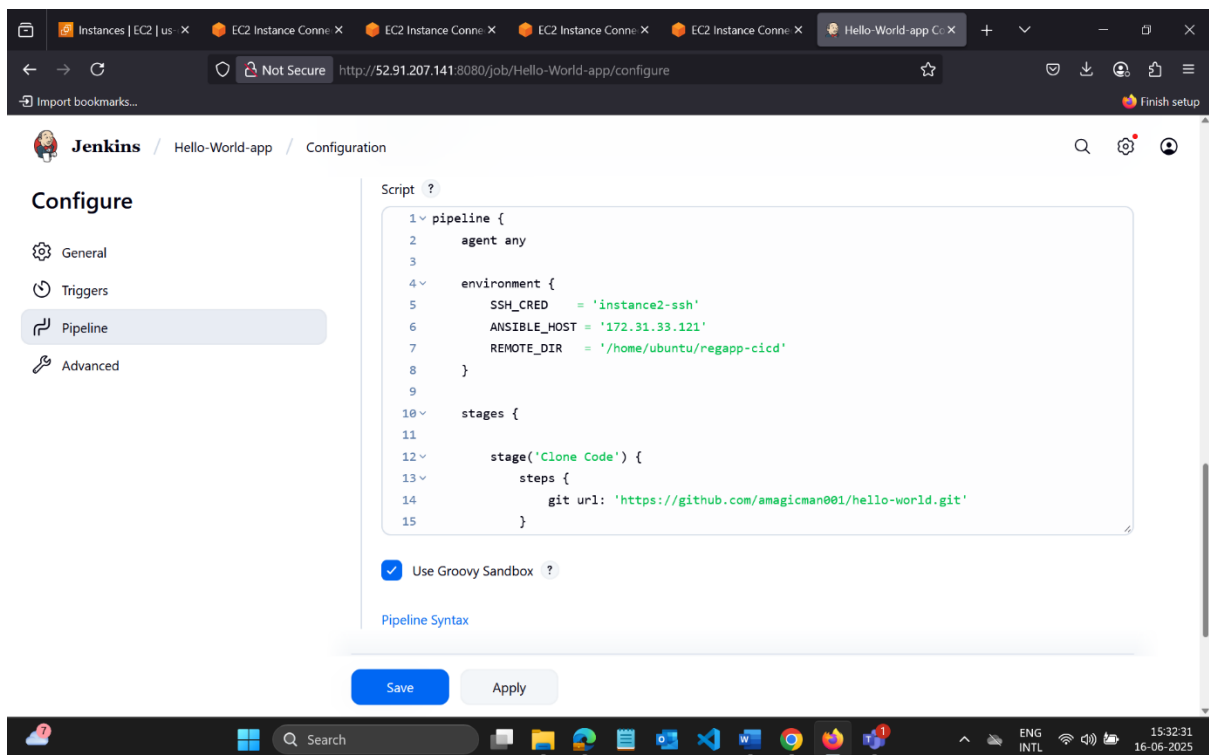
In the Jenkins Create a Declarative Pipeline Job named Hello-World-app which will orchestrate the whole project deployment



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard at the URL `http://52.91.207.141:8080`. The dashboard includes a sidebar with links to 'New Item', 'Build History', 'Project Relationship', and 'Check File Fingerprint'. The main area displays a table of build history for the 'Hello-World-app' job. The table has columns for 'S' (Status), 'W' (Webhook), 'Name', 'Last Success', 'Last Failure', and 'Last Duration'. The 'Hello-World-app' job is listed with a green status icon, a webhook icon, and a last success time of '1 hr 3 min #17'. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Icon: S M L' and a 'REST API' link. The bottom of the dashboard shows the Jenkins version '2.514' and the date '16-06-2025'.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	🔗	Hello-World-app	1 hr 3 min #17	1 hr 10 min #14	13 sec

This the Pipeline for the job. \*Check end of ss for detailed pipeline



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Configuration page for the 'Hello-World-app' job. The left sidebar contains links to 'General', 'Triggers', 'Pipeline', and 'Advanced'. The 'Pipeline' tab is selected, and the 'Script' section is visible. The script is a declarative pipeline with the following content:

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3
4   environment {
5     SSH_CRED = 'instance2-ssh'
6     ANSIBLE_HOST = '172.31.33.121'
7     REMOTE_DIR = '/home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd'
8   }
9
10  stages {
11    stage('Clone Code') {
12      steps {
13        git url: 'https://github.com/amagicman001/hello-world.git'
14      }
15    }
16  }
17}
```

Below the script, there is a checkbox labeled 'Use Groovy Sandbox' which is checked. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons. The bottom of the page shows the Jenkins version '2.514' and the date '16-06-2025'.

The Pipeline job got build Sucessfully

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a job named 'Hello-World-app'. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `http://52.91.207.141:8080/job/Hello-World-app/`. The Jenkins logo and job name are at the top. On the left, a sidebar contains links for Status, Changes, Build Now, Configure, Delete Pipeline, Stages, Rename, and Pipeline Syntax. The main area shows a green checkmark icon and the job name 'Hello-World-app'. Below this, a 'Permalinks' section lists several links for different build types and numbers. On the left, a 'Builds' section shows a list of recent builds, all marked as successful with green checkmarks. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 15:32:51 on 16-06-2025.

Jenkins / Hello-World-app

Status

Changes

Build Now

Configure

Delete Pipeline

Stages

Rename

Pipeline Syntax

Builds

Filter

Today

- #17 8:58 AM
- #16 8:53 AM
- #15 8:52 AM

Permalinks

- Last build (#17), 1 hr 4 min ago
- Last stable build (#17), 1 hr 4 min ago
- Last successful build (#17), 1 hr 4 min ago
- Last failed build (#14), 1 hr 11 min ago
- Last unsuccessful build (#14), 1 hr 11 min ago
- Last completed build (#17), 1 hr 4 min ago

Windows taskbar: 15:32:51, 16-06-2025

This is the Jenkins workspace where the .war build file is stored

The screenshot shows the Jenkins workspace page for build #17 of the 'Hello-World-app' job. The browser address bar shows the URL `http://52.91.207.141:8080/job/Hello-World-app/17/ws/`. The Jenkins logo and job name are at the top. The main area is titled 'Workspaces for Hello-World-app #17' and shows a single workspace path: `/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app`. On the left, a sidebar contains links for Status, Changes, Console Output, Edit Build Information, Delete build '#17', Timings, Git Build Data, Pipeline Overview, Restart from Stage, Replay, Pipeline Steps, Workspaces, and Previous Build. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system time as 15:33:29 on 16-06-2025.

Jenkins / Hello-World-app / #17 / Workspaces

Workspaces for Hello-World-app #17

- /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app on built-in

Windows taskbar: 15:33:29, 16-06-2025

The webapp directory at Jenkins home contains the .war file.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with a terminal window open in the Jenkins workspace. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:~$ cd /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app$ ls
Dockerfile README.md pom.xml regapp-deploy.yml regapp-service.yml server webapp
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app$ cd webapp
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app/webapp$ ls
pom.xml src target
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app/webapp$ cd target
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app/webapp/target$ ls
maven-archiver surefire webapp webapp.war
ubuntu@ip-172-31-35-35:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Hello-World-app/webapp/target$
```

Below the terminal output, the instance ID is **i-0635101bfb02b8ef (Jenkins+maven)** with PublicIPs: 52.91.207.141 and PrivateIPs: 172.31.35.35.

The bottom part of the screenshot shows the CloudShell interface with a Windows-style taskbar and system tray.

After the successful Build of the pipeline job the docker is getting triggered via ansible which create the docker image containerizes the application and pushes it to docker hub

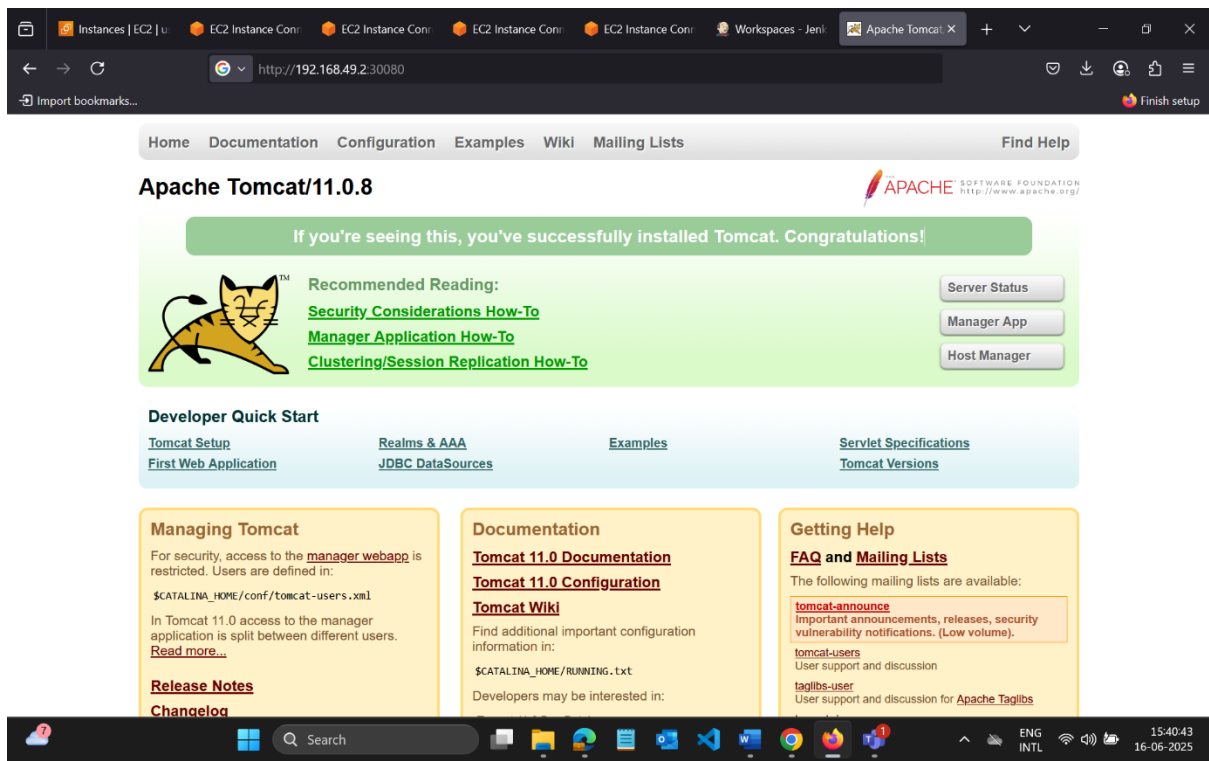
The screenshot shows the Docker Hub website for the user **amand0125**. The page displays a list of repositories within the namespace:

Name	Last Pushed	Contains	Visibility	Scout
amand0125/hello-world	13 minutes ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
amand0125/prcweb	2 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
amand0125/interview	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
amand0125/html	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
amand0125/my-web	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive
amand0125/project4	3 months ago	IMAGE	Public	Inactive

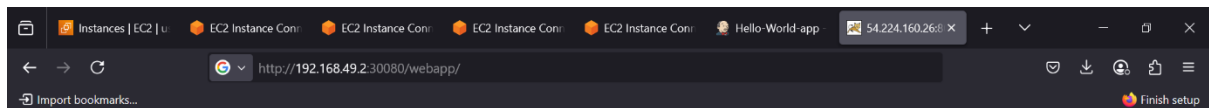
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ ls
prj.pem  regapp-deploy.yml  regapp-service.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ kubectl get all
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
pod/valaxy-regapp-6bd5d8d789-45prp  1/1      Running   0           65m
pod/valaxy-regapp-6bd5d8d789-7mdfj  1/1      Running   0           65m
NAME                                TYPE     CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)          AGE
service/kubernetes                  ClusterIP  10.96.0.1      <none>         443/TCP          68m
service/regapp-service              NodePort   10.102.86.96   <none>         8080:30080/TCP   65m
NAME                                READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE    AGE
deployment.apps/valaxy-regapp        2/2      2              2            65m
NAME                                DESIRED    CURRENT    READY    AGE
replicaset.apps/valaxy-regapp-6bd5d8d789  2          2          2        65m
ubuntu@ip-172-31-34-235:~$ minikube service list
|-----|
| NAMESPACE | NAME          | TARGET PORT | URL                                |
|-----|
| default   | kubernetes   | No node port |                                     |
| default   | regapp-service | 8080         | http://192.168.49.2:30080         |
| kube-system | kube-dns     | No node port |                                     |
|-----|

i-0e5d57bbdc6c4a7a5 (Kubernetes)
PublicIPs: 98.83.215.155  PrivateIPs: 172.31.34.235
```

## Deployment of Tomcat Apache Server:



## Accessing the deployed application at /webapp



## New user Register for DevOps Learning

Please fill in this form to create an account.

Enter Name	Enter Full Name
Enter mobile	Enter mobile number
Enter Email	Enter Email
Password	Enter Password
Repeat Password	Repeat Password

By creating an account you agree to our [Terms & Privacy](#).

[Register](#)

Already have an account? [Sign in](#).

Thankyou, Happy Learning



**Pipeline:**

```

pipeline {
    agent any

    environment {
        SSH_CRED = 'instance2-ssh'
        ANSIBLE_HOST = '172.31.33.121'
        REMOTE_DIR = '/home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd'
    }

    stages {

        stage('Clone Code') {
            steps {
                git url: 'https://github.com/amagicman001/hello-world.git'
            }
        }

        stage('Build WAR with Maven') {
            steps {
                sh 'mvn clean install'
            }
        }

        stage('Copy WAR and Dockerfile to Ansible') {
            steps {
                sshagent(credentials: [env.SSH_CRED]) {
                    sh '''
                        scp -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no \
                    '''
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        webapp/target/webapp.war \

        Dockerfile \

        ubuntu@${ANSIBLE_HOST}:${REMOTE_DIR}/
    ""
}
}
}
}

```

```

stage('Trigger Docker Build and Push via Ansible') {
    steps {
        sshagent(credentials: [env.SSH_CRED]) {
            sh """
                ssh ubuntu@${ANSIBLE_HOST} \

                'ansible-playbook ${REMOTE_DIR}/build-image.yml -i ${REMOTE_DIR}/hosts'
            ""
        }
    }
}

```

```

stage('Trigger Kubernetes Deployment via Ansible') {
    steps {
        sshagent(credentials: [env.SSH_CRED]) {
            sh """
                ssh ubuntu@${ANSIBLE_HOST} \

                'ansible-playbook ${REMOTE_DIR}/deploy-k8s.yml -i ${REMOTE_DIR}/hosts'
            ""
        }
    }
}
}

```



```
post{
  success{
    echo 'Deployment Successful. Access your app via Kubernetes LoadBalancer!'
  }
  failure{
    echo ' Deployment Failed. Please check the logs.'
  }
}
}
```

### **BUILD-IMAGE.YML:**

---

- name: Build and Push Docker Image

hosts: docker

become: yes

tasks:

- name: Copy app files to Docker instance

copy:

src: /home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd/webapp

dest: /home/ubuntu/webapp

- name: Copy Dockerfile

copy:

src: /home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd/Dockerfile

dest: /home/ubuntu/Dockerfile

- name: Build Docker image

shell: docker build -t amand0125/hello-world /home/ubuntu

- name: Login to Docker Hub

shell: echo "Aman@63863" | docker login -u "amand0125" --password-stdin

args:

executable: /bin/bash

- name: Push Docker image to Docker Hub

shell: docker push amand0125/hello-world

## **DEPLOY-K8S.YML**

---

- name: Deploy App to Kubernetes

hosts: k8s

become: yes

tasks:

- name: Copy deployment YAML to Kubernetes server

copy:

src: /home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd/regapp-deploy.yml

dest: /home/ubuntu/regapp-deploy.yml

- name: Copy service YAML to Kubernetes server

copy:

src: /home/ubuntu/regapp-cicd/regapp-service.yml

dest: /home/ubuntu/regapp-service.yml

- name: Apply Deployment

shell: kubectl apply -f /home/ubuntu/regapp-deploy.yml --kubeconfig /home/ubuntu/.kube/config

- name: Apply Service

shell: kubectl apply -f /home/ubuntu/regapp-service.yml --kubeconfig /home/ubuntu/.kube/config

HOSTS:

[docker]

172.31.40.73 ansible\_user=ubuntu ansible\_ssh\_private\_key\_file=/home/ubuntu/prj.pem

[kubernetes]

172.31.34.235 ansible\_user=ubuntu ansible\_ssh\_private\_key\_file=/home/ubuntu/prj.pem

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## **Conclusion:**

This project was a great hands-on experience in implementing a real-world CI/CD workflow using DevOps tools.

## **Key Learnings:**

- Practical understanding of how Docker and Kubernetes integrate with Jenkins
- Experience building and deploying a Java application through automation
- Deep dive into how services work in Kubernetes, including NodePorts and access issues

## **Challenges Faced:**

- Accessing the app via NodePort initially failed due to service misconfiguration and pod-image mismatches.
- kubectl get all showed no updates due to deployment YAML referencing old image or caching issues.
- Debugging involved checking logs inside containers and understanding how Tomcat loads WAR files.

## **How They Were Solved:**

- Carefully updated the deploy.yml to use the correct image.
- Verified WAR deployment inside the container using kubectl exec.

- Cleaned up older services and re-applied manifests to ensure fresh deployments.