

# DevOps Calculator (SPE Mini-Project)

This is a Dev-Ops project. The aim of this project was to create a pipeline for continuous integration, continuous delivery and continuous deployment. The idea to demonstrate is that if there is a change that is made,in the code, when it is pushed to a remote version control system like GitHub, it gets tested, built, delivered and deployed using automation, without any human intervention.

## What is DevOps? And Why DevOps?

Using the DevOps methodology, software development teams and IT operations teams are encouraged to work together and communicate. DevOps aims to improve both the software's quality and the speed and efficiency with which it is developed and deployed.

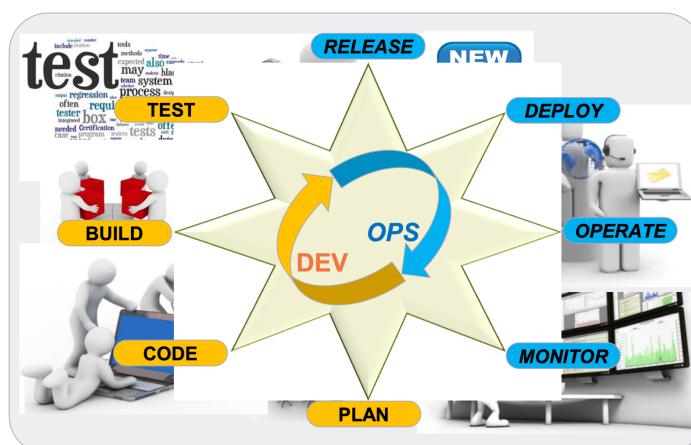
Infrastructure automation, continuous integration, and continuous delivery are just a few of the techniques and tools used in DevOps. Continuous integration allows for early detection of integration errors by having developers frequently merge their code changes into a central repository. Automating the software deployment process through continuous delivery enables prompt and dependable release of new features and updates. Utilizing tools to automatically configure and manage IT infrastructure, such as servers and networks, is known as infrastructure automation.

### PROJECT EXECUTION METHODOLOGIES – THE CHANGE



DevOps promotes a culture of cooperation, communication, and shared accountability amongst developers, operations teams, and other stakeholders in addition to these methods and technologies. This entails regular meetings, feedback loops, and a concentration on ongoing learning and development.

Ultimately, the goal of DevOps is to eliminate barriers between development and operations teams and to establish a setting where software is built and deployed more quickly, dependably, and effectively.



## Type of Project:

Command Line Application

## Language Used:

Java

## Tools used

1. Source Code Management Tools - GitHub, Git
2. Testing - Tested the code using either JUnit
3. Build - Built the code using Maven
4. Continuous Integration - Continuous integrated the code using Jenkins
5. Containerize - used Docker
6. Push the created Docker image to Docker hub.
7. Deployment - Did configuration management and deployment using either Ansible. Also used it to pull the docker image and ran it on the localhosts.
8. Monitoring - for monitoring used the ELK stack (Using a log file to do the monitoring). Generated the log file in the mini project and passed it in the ELK stack.

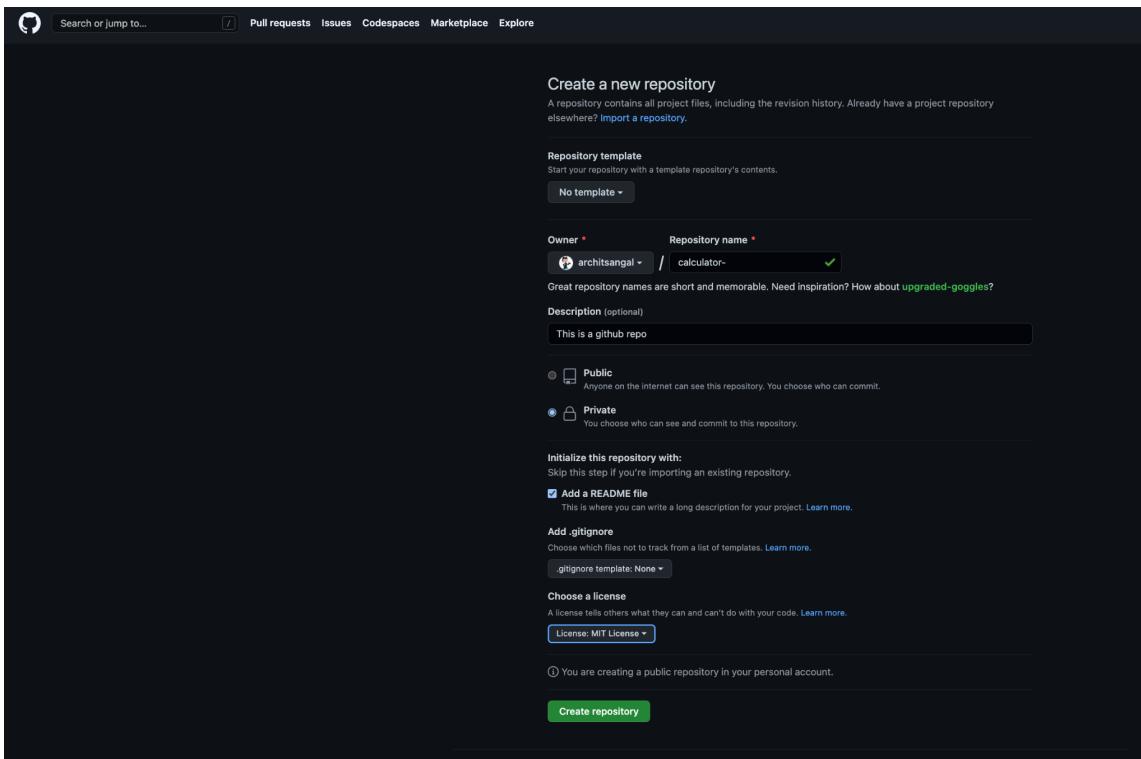
## How to setup the components?

This code is tested in the MacOS environment (MacOS 13.2.1). It may not work in other environments. Also, if you are stuck in any part of the process, you may also want to refer to the [Resources folder](#). They are the resources that I used for solving my errors and getting on board.

### 1. Have a GitHub Repository with Read and Write Access

- Link to the GitHub Repository - <https://github.com/architsangal/calculator>

Either make a fork of this repository or make a new repository on GitHub. If you choose to make a new repository,



Upload the code from this repository, to the newly made repository.

## 2. Assumptions

I am assuming the following installations are already in place in your local system -

- ‘git’ version control system

```
$ git --version  
git version 2.39.0
```

- Java 11

```
$ java --version  
java 11.0.16.1 2022-08-18 LTS  
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment 18.9 (build 11.0.16.1+1-LTS-1)  
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM 18.9 (build 11.0.16.1+1-LTS-1, mixed mode)
```

- ‘Jenkins’ basic setup, where you can login and create a pipeline job.

```
$ whereis jenkins-lts  
jenkins-lts: /opt/homebrew/bin/jenkins-lts
```

- ‘Docker’ is installed in the local system.

```
$ whereis docker  
docker: /usr/local/bin/docker
```

- ‘Ansible’ is installed in your local system.

```
$ whereis ansible  
ansible: /opt/homebrew/bin/ansible /opt/homebrew/share/man/man1/ansible.1
```

- ‘ELK Stack’ is installed in your local system and it is running.

```
$ docker ps
```

	CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS	NAMES
6c6ddc5849a3	docker-elk-logstash	" /usr/local/bin/dock... "	2 weeks ago	Up 38 hours	0.0.0.0:5044->5044/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9600->9600/tcp, 0.0.0.0:50000->50000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:50000->50000/udp		docker-elk-logstash-1
389a6e28bcee	docker-elk-kibana	" /bin/tini -- /usr/l... "	2 weeks ago	Up 38 hours	0.0.0.0:5601->5601/tcp		docker-elk-kibana-1
4d9a214a99a3	docker-elk-elasticsearch	" /bin/tini -- /usr/l... "	2 weeks ago	Up 38 hours	0.0.0.0:9200->9200/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9300->9300/tcp		docker-elk-elasticsearch-1

- ‘IntelliJ IDEA CE’ is installed in the system.



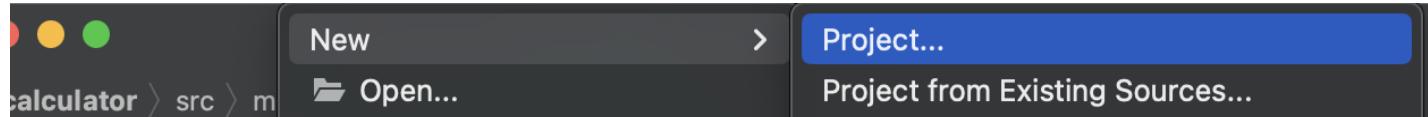
- ‘ngrok’ is installed on the local system.

The versions of the above softwares may vary upto some extent and depending on how you installed them, using **brew** or **.app** files, etc.

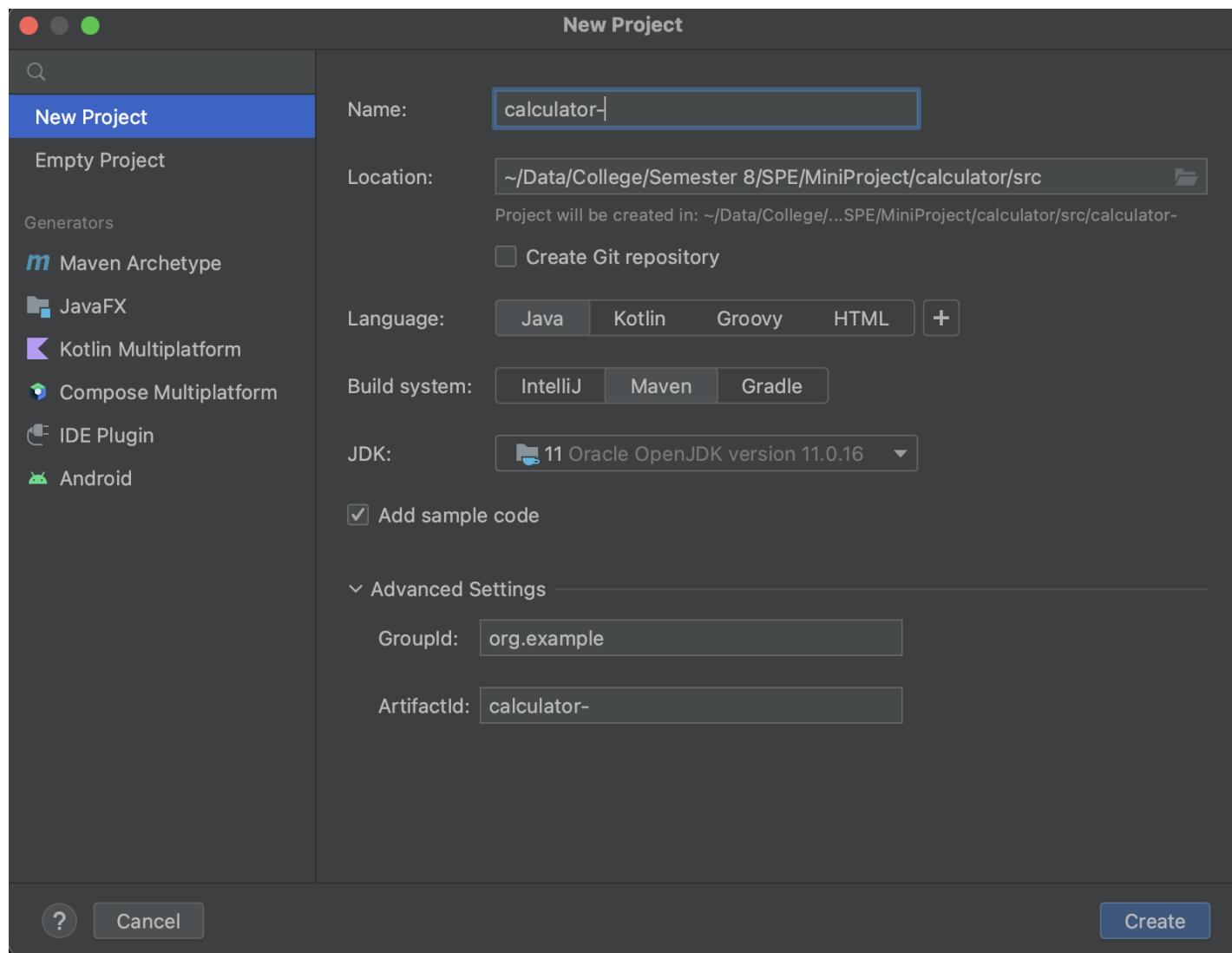
### 3. New Maven Project

If you have your own code or you want to start from scratch.

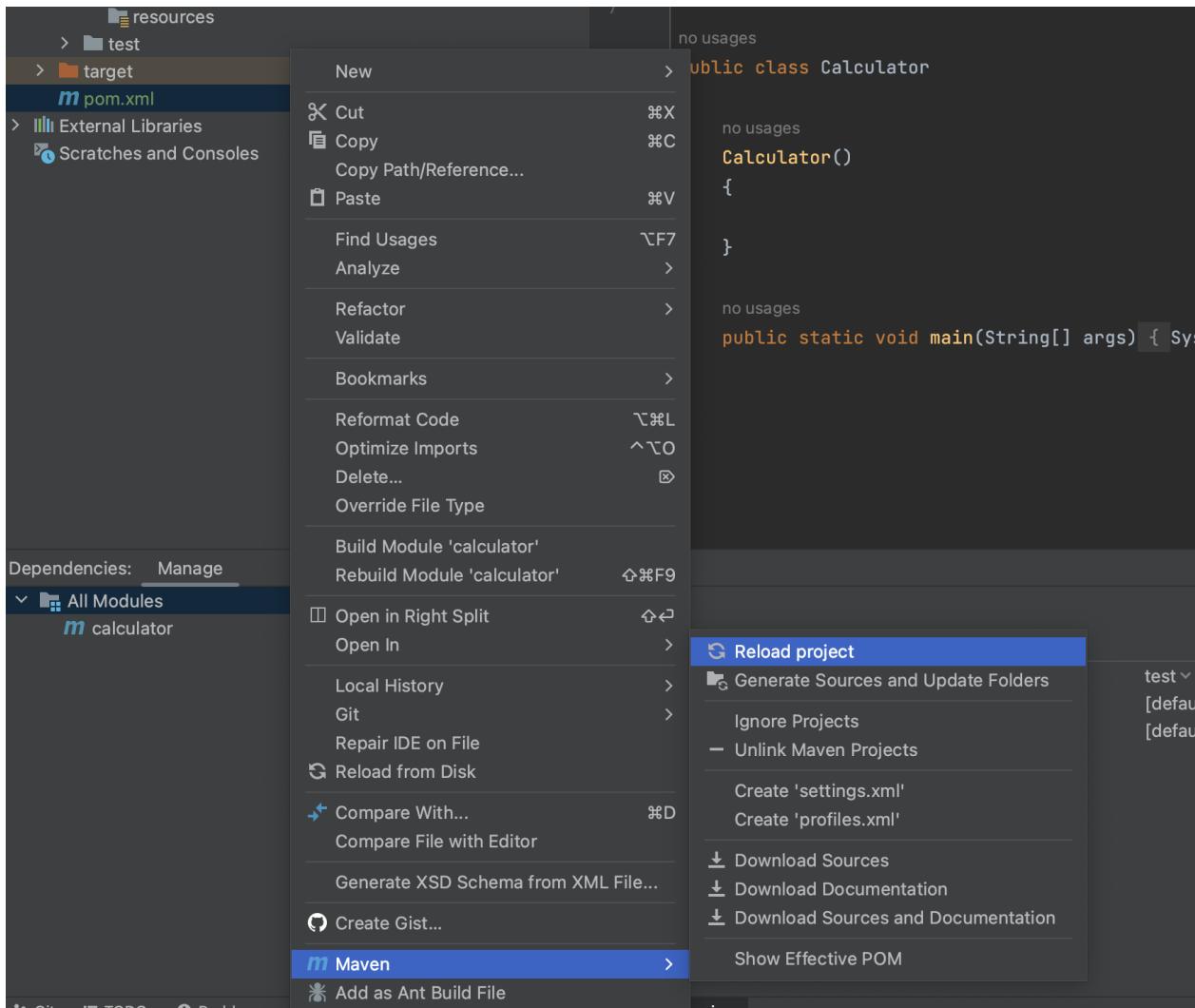
- Make a new maven project.



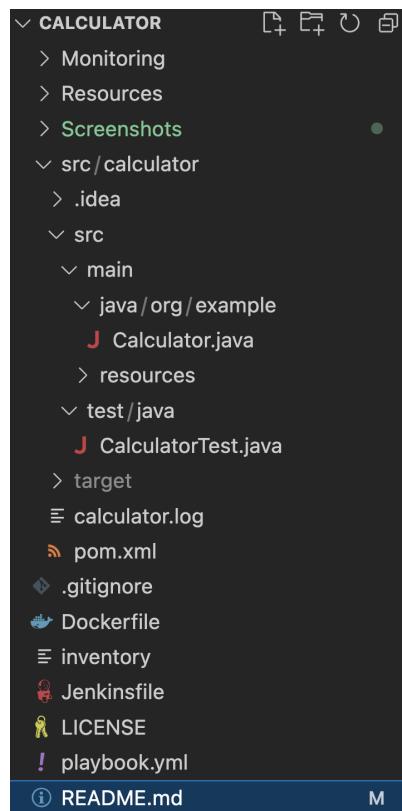
- Select the configurations given below-



- Add your code in the respective files.
- Code is a standard maven project with a test module with pom.xml managing the dependencies. See the project directory.
- Update the projects with the dependencies which you have included in your pom.xml file using the procedure given below -



Our Current Directory Structure Looks like this-



## 4. Jenkins Setup

- Login into the Jenkins.
- Follow the path: Jenkins Dashboard -> Manage Jenkins -> Configure System, and replicate the below -

Jenkins Location

Jenkins URL ?  
https://b975-2405-201-6817-f050-2092-c0fa-527-4b0a.in.ngrok.io/

System Admin e-mail address ?  
Archit-Sangal-Manager-Admin <architsangal1000@gmail.com>

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Configure System >

**GitHub**

GitHub Servers ?

GitHub Server ?

Name ?  
github

API URL ?  
https://api.github.com

Credentials ?  
SPE Mini Project

+ Add

Manage hooks

Advanced ▾

Add GitHub Server ▾

Test connection

Advanced ▾ Edited

Save Apply



- SPE Mini Project is a secret text, which is for GitHub WebHook.
- Follow the path: Jenkins Dashboard -> Manage Jenkins -> Configure Global Tools, and replicate the below -

### JDK

JDK installations ^ Edited

JDK installations

List of JDK installations on this system

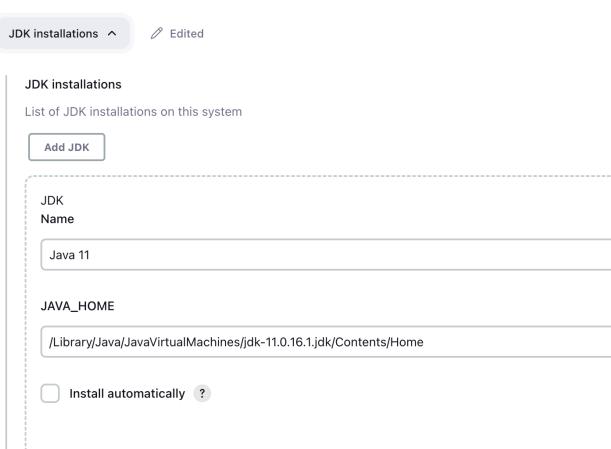
Add JDK

JDK

Name  
Java 11

JAVA\_HOME  
/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk-11.0.16.1.jdk/Contents/Home

Install automatically ?



### Git

Git installations

Git

Name  
Default

Path to Git executable ?  
/usr/bin/git

Install automatically ?



## Maven

Maven installations ^ Edited

Maven installations  
List of Maven installations on this system

Add Maven

Maven Name  
M2\_HOME

MAVEN\_HOME  
/Users/architsangal/Library/apache-maven-3.9.0

Install automatically ?

## Ansible

Ansible installations ^ Edited

Ansible installations  
List of Ansible installations on this system

Add Ansible

Ansible Name  
ansible

Path to ansible executables directory  
/opt/homebrew/bin/ansible/

Install automatically ?

## Docker

Docker installations ^ Edited

Docker installations  
List of Docker installations on this system

Add Docker

Docker Name  
docker

Installation root ?  
/usr/local/bin/docker

Install automatically ?

- Go to cellar repo of jenkins and add path to it's **homebrew.mxcl.jenkins-lts.plist** file.

```
$ cd /opt/homebrew/Cellar/jenkins-lts/
$ cd 2.375.3 #some version
$ ls
```

There you will find a file `homebrew.mxcl.jenkins-lts.plist`. Add path to it -

```
<key>EnvironmentVariables</key>
<dict>
    <key>PATH</key>
<string>/opt/homebrew/bin/:/usr/local/bin/:/usr/local/bin/docker:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/Applications/Docker.app/Contents/Resources/bin/:/Users/admin/Library/Group\ Containers/group.com.docker</string>
</dict>
```

After the above step, `homebrew.mxcl.jenkins-lts.plist` shpuld look something like this-

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
    <key>Label</key>
    <string>homebrew.mxcl.jenkins-lts</string>
    <key>LimitLoadToSessionType</key>
    <array>
        <string>Aqua</string>
        <string>Background</string>
        <string>LoginWindow</string>
        <string>StandardIO</string>
        <string>System</string>
    </array>
    <key>ProgramArguments</key>
    <array>
        <string>/opt/homebrew/opt/openjdk@17/bin/java</string>
        <string>-Dmail.smtp.starttls.enable=true</string>
        <string>-jar</string>
        <string>/opt/homebrew/opt/jenkins-lts/libexec/jenkins.war</string>
        <string>--httpListenAddress=127.0.0.1</string>
        <string>--httpPort=8080</string>
    </array>
    <key>RunAtLoad</key>
    <true/>
    <key>EnvironmentVariables</key>
    <dict>
        <key>PATH</key>
<string>/opt/homebrew/bin/:/usr/local/bin/:/usr/local/bin/docker:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/Applications/Docker.app/Contents/Resources/bin/:/Users/admin/Library/Group\ Containers/group.com.docker</string>
    </dict>
</dict>
</plist>
```

- Follow the path: Jenkins Dashboard -> Manage Jenkins -> Manage Credentials, add the keys and user name, mine looks like the following:

## Credentials

T	P	Store ↓	Domain	ID	Name
🔑	👤	System	(global)	49654976-14f2-4c60-aeb6-4804fc359cec	Secret text
🔑	👤	System	(global)	8ad63d4d-7c23-43a4-8638-47f78b28ace5	Secret text
⚡	👤	System	(global)	Master_Jenkins_Private_key	jenkins (Jenkins Master Private Key to Add Multiple Agents)
💻	👤	System	(global)	dockerhub	architsangal/******/ (DockerHub Credentials)
🔑	👤	System	(global)	2cc913cf-8c05-4c83-988d-42c1451aedd1	SPE Mini Project

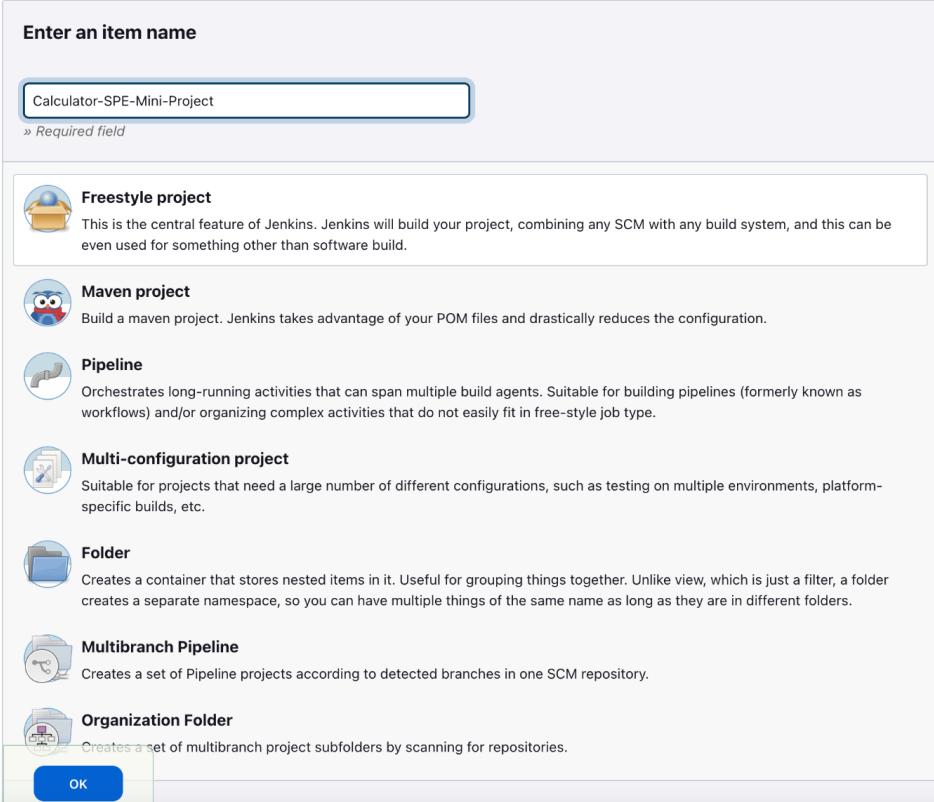
## Stores scoped to Jenkins

P	Store ↓	Domains
👤	System	(global)

## 5. Jenkins Item Setup

- Add a new Item of type Pipeline

Dashboard > All >



Enter an item name

Calculator-SPE-Mini-Project  
» Required field

**Freestyle project**  
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

**Maven project**  
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.

**Pipeline**  
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

**Multi-configuration project**  
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.

**Folder**  
Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

**Multibranch Pipeline**  
Creates a set of Pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repository.

**Organization Folder**  
Creates a set of multibranch project subfolders by scanning for repositories.

OK

If you want to create a new item from other existing, you can use this option:

- Go to Configure Section, and replicate the following:

Enabled 

## Configure

### General

#### Description

[Plain text] [Preview](#)

- Discard old builds [?](#)
- Do not allow concurrent builds
- Do not allow the pipeline to resume if the controller restarts

#### GitHub project

##### Project url [?](#)

[Advanced](#) 

Edited

- Pipeline speed/durability override [?](#)
- Preserve stashes from completed builds [?](#)
- This project is parameterized [?](#)
- Throttle builds [?](#)

### Build Triggers

- Build after other projects are built [?](#)
- Build periodically [?](#)
- Build whenever a SNAPSHOT dependency is built [?](#)

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

## Configure

- GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling [?](#)
- Poll SCM [?](#)
- Quiet period [?](#)
- Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) [?](#)

### Advanced Project Options

[Advanced](#) 

### Pipeline

#### Definition

#### SCM [?](#)

#### Repositories [?](#)

##### Repository URL [?](#)

##### Credentials [?](#)

[+ Add](#)[Save](#)[Apply](#)

## Configure

[General](#)[Advanced Project Options](#)[Pipeline](#)

- none -

[+ Add](#)

Advanced ▾

[Add Repository](#)

Branches to build ?

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any') ?

\*/main

[Add Branch](#)

Repository browser ?

(Auto)

Additional Behaviours

[Add ▾](#)

Script Path ?

Jenkinsfile

Lightweight checkout ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

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

## 6. Jenkins Pipeline

- start the ‘jenkins’ service.
- Click On build Now, you have your pipeline.

[Pipeline Syntax](#)[GitHub Hook Log](#)

Build History	trend ▾
<a href="#">#94</a>   Mar 15, 2023, 5:22 PM	
<a href="#">#93</a>   Mar 15, 2023, 5:09 PM	
<a href="#">#92</a>   Mar 15, 2023, 5:07 PM	
<a href="#">#91</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 11:46 PM	
<a href="#">#90</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 11:40 PM	
<a href="#">#89</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 10:44 PM	
<a href="#">#88</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 10:41 PM	
<a href="#">#87</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 7:40 PM	
<a href="#">#86</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 6:36 PM	
<a href="#">#85</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 6:34 PM	
<a href="#">#84</a>   Mar 14, 2023, 6:30 PM	

	Average stage times: (Average full run time: ~45s)	Declarative: Checkout SCM	Declarative: Tool Install	Clone Git	Build Code	Test Code	Package Code	Docker Image Build	DockerHub Image Push	Cleaning Up	Ansible Deployment
#94	Mar 15 17:22 1 commit	1s	106ms	1s	394ms	467ms	5s	4s	24s	606ms	8s
#93	Mar 15 17:09 1 commit	1s	105ms	1s	362ms	466ms	4s	3s	21s	652ms	9s
#92	Mar 15 17:07 2 commits	1s	101ms	1s	330ms	359ms	4s	4s	21s	581ms	8s
#91	Mar 14 23:46 1 commit	1s	100ms	1s	341ms	410ms	4s	3s	20s	523ms	9s
#90	Mar 14 23:40 1 commit	1s	105ms	1s	371ms	454ms	5s	4s	21s	642ms	8s
#89	Mar 14 22:44 No Changes	1s	121ms	1s	385ms	469ms	5s	2s	20s	614ms	13s
#88	Mar 14 22:41 2 commits	1s	106ms	1s	353ms	420ms	5s	4s	20s	573ms	8s

## 7. Start ngrok

```
ngrok http 8080
```

- Setup the GitHub WebHook. Now you don't need to do 'Build Now' step again and again, after every change.

## 8. Connect to the server

- Ansible has deployed the file in a container, which represents a server. If it was a remove, server, we could have used **ssh** but as it is on the same system, we directly use the following command-\$ docker attach calculator # as the container is a named container.

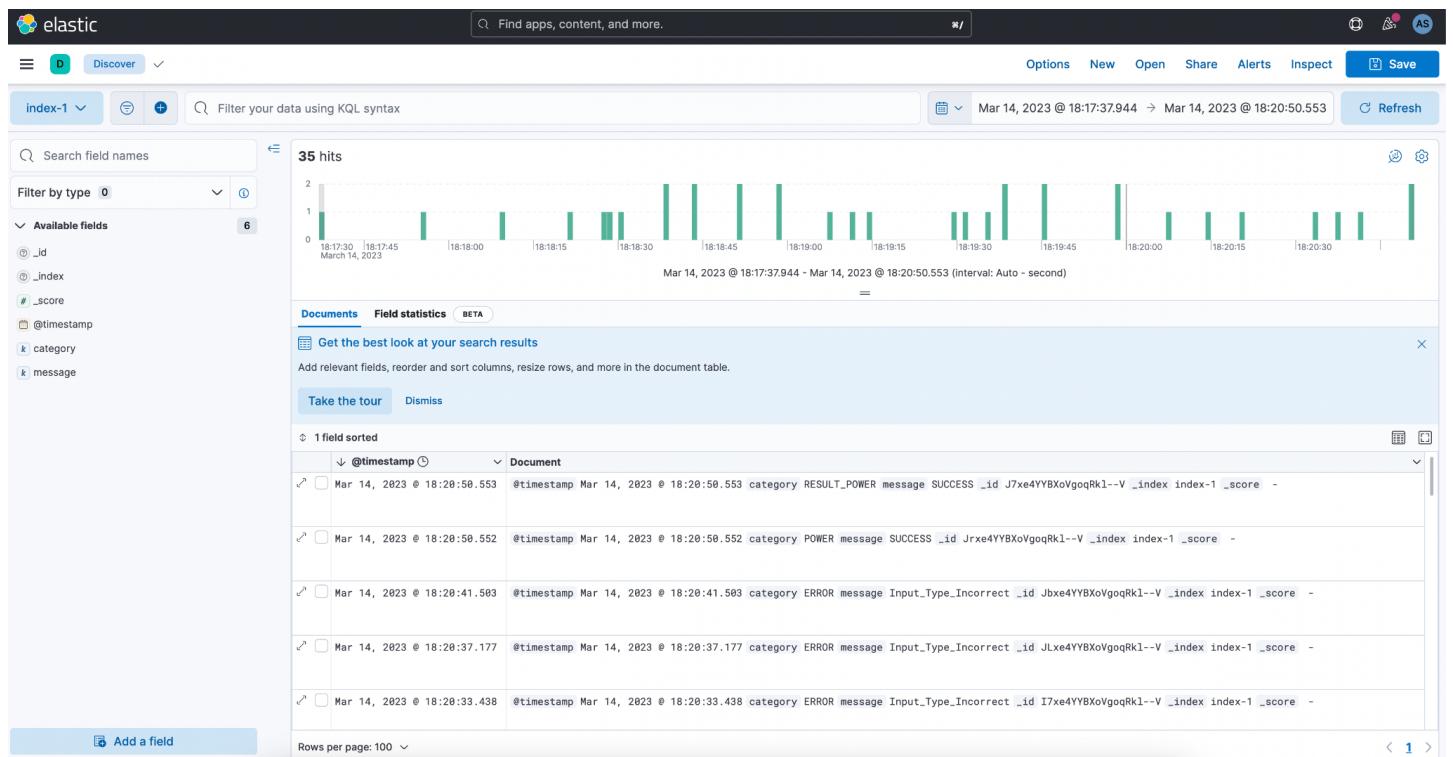
After you are done using the calculator, stop it by pressing 5.

## 9. ELK stack (Monitoring)

Copy the logs from the container to local file system -

```
docker cp calculator:/calculator.log /Users/<user>/<path>
```

- Run the **grok** pattern on **kibana**.



## Demo Video Link:

Video Link: <https://youtu.be/T32r5e4TW-w>

Made by: Archit Sangal (IMT2019012)