

## Lesson 01 Demo 01

# INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING ANSIBLE

**Objective:** Using Ansible as a master node architecture in aws Ec2 machine

**Tools required:** Python , Ansible, AWS

**Prerequisites:** NA

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, a search bar contains 'ec2'. Below the search bar, a 'Services' section lists 'EC2' (Virtual Servers in the Cloud) and 'EC2 Image Builder' (A managed service to automate build, customize and deploy OS images). On the left sidebar, the 'Resources' section is expanded, showing a list of EC2 resources: 'Instances (running)' (0), 'Dedicated Hosts' (0), 'Instances' (0), 'Load balancers' (0), 'Security groups' (1), 'Auto Scaling Groups' (0), 'Elastic IPs' (0), 'Key pairs' (0), 'Placement groups' (0), and 'Snapshots' (0). The 'Instances (running)' item is highlighted with a red box. The right sidebar shows the 'Account at' section with 'Default VPC' and 'Settings'.

**Resources**

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) Region:

Resource	Count
Instances (running)	0
Dedicated Hosts	0
Instances	0
Load balancers	0
Security groups	1
Auto Scaling Groups	0
Elastic IPs	0
Key pairs	0
Placement groups	0
Snapshots	0

Click on Launch instances

**Name and tags** [Info](#)

Name

Ansible-server

[Add additional tags](#)

▼ **Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)** [Info](#)

Select AMI as Ubuntu 24.4

**▼ Instance type** [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type

t2.micro

Free tier eligible

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true  
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour  
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour  
On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0716 USD per Hour  
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

☐ All generations

[Compare instance types](#)

[Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software](#)

Click on Create new key pair and create a new key pair


**▼ Key pair (login)** [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

Select

▼

 [Create new key pair](#)

### Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

ansible-key

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

☒ RSA  
RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ ED25519  
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format

☒ .pem  
For use with OpenSSH

☐ .ppk  
For use with PuTTY

Cancel

Create key pair

The key would be downloaded to the machine

In Firewall ,

**Firewall (security groups)** [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow sp your instance.

☒ Create security group ☐ Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called '**launch-wizard-1**' with the following rules:

- ☒ Allow SSH traffic from  
Helps you connect to your instance Anywhere  
0.0.0.0/0
- ☐ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet  
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server
- ☒ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet  
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Change the number of instances to 3 and launch the instances. We will consider one machine as master machine and other two as nodes

▼ **Summary**

Number of instances [Info](#)

3

When launching more than 1 instance, [consider EC2 Auto Scaling](#)

[Software Image \(AMI\)](#)  
Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ...[read more](#)  
ami-080e1f13689e07408

[Virtual server type \(instance type\)](#)  
t2.micro

[Firewall \(security group\)](#)  
New security group

Cancel **Launch instance**

After Machines are launched We can rename them as :

Instances (1/3) <a href="#">Info</a>						<input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="Connect"/> <input type="button" value="Instance state"/> <input type="button" value="Actions"/> <input type="button" value="Launch instances"/>	
<input type="text" value="Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)"/>						Any state	<input type="button" value="Previous"/> 1 <input type="button" value="Next"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ansible-server	i-012d4e05b1366781d	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	node1	i-0aa1a2fa83f7d2b0d	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	node2	i-0223294fb8fb0252e	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>		

## Step 2: Now we will connect to these machines

We can connect to the machine directly via browser

Select the ansible-server and click on connect

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Instances' page. The 'Ansible-server' instance is selected, and the 'Connect' button is highlighted with a red box. The table below shows the details of the instances.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansible-server	i-012d4e05b1366781d	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	node1	i-0aa1a2fa83f7d2b0d	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	node2	i-0223294fb8fb0252e	<span>Running</span>	t2.micro	<span>Initializing</span>

Click on Ec2 instance connect tab

Instance ID  
i-012d4e05b1366781d (Ansible-server)

Connection Type

☒ Connect using EC2 Instance Connect  
Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a public IPv4 address.

☐ Connect using EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint  
Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a private IPv4 address and a VPC endpoint.

Public IP address  
34.201.154.142

Username  
Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ubuntu.

ubuntu

**Note:** In most cases, the default username, ubuntu, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel **Connect**

Note: Do not change the username

```
aws Services Search [Alt+S]
```

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

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-36-52:~$
```

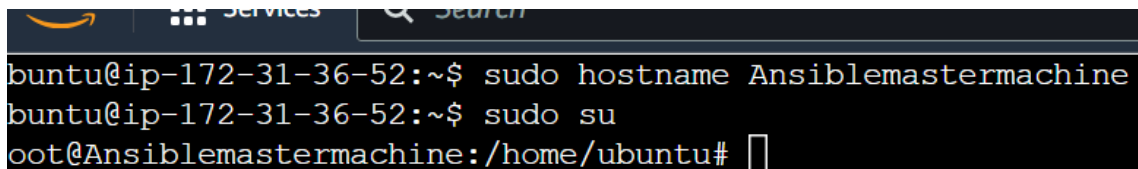
i-012d4e05b1366781d (Ansible-server)

PublicIPs: 34.201.154.142 PrivateIPs: 172.31.36.52

Similarly, We can connect with other machines as well

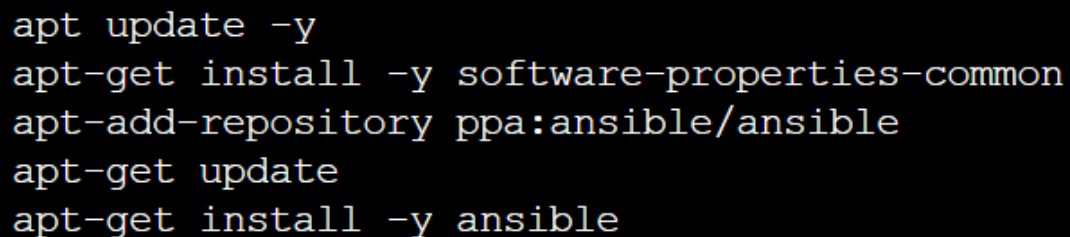
Step 3: lets now install ansible in ansible server (execute the below command only in master machine)

```
sudo su
apt update -y
apt-get install -y software-properties-common
apt-add-repository ppa:ansible/ansible
apt-get update
apt-get install -y ansible
```

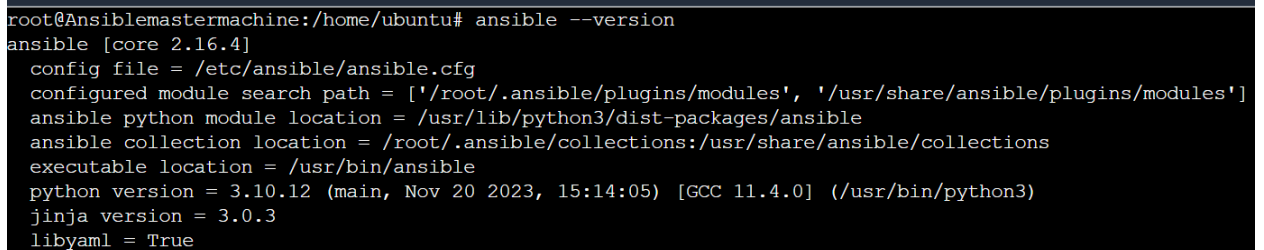


```
buntu@ip-172-31-36-52:~$ sudo hostname Ansiblemastermachine
buntu@ip-172-31-36-52:~$ sudo su
root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu#
```

# ansible --version



```
apt update -y
apt-get install -y software-properties-common
apt-add-repository ppa:ansible/ansible
apt-get update
apt-get install -y ansible
```



```
root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# ansible --version
ansible [core 2.16.4]
  config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
  configured module search path = ['/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /root/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.10.12 (main, Nov 20 2023, 15:14:05) [GCC 11.4.0] (/usr/bin/python3)
  jinja version = 3.0.3
  libyaml = True
```

Step 4: we will now define the hosts from the master machine (ansible server)

vi /etc/ansible/hosts

[ansiblegroup]  
Privateip of node1  
Privateip of node2

```
vi /etc/ansible/hosts
```

Copy the private ip of the node 1

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Sta
<input type="checkbox"/>	node2	i-0223294fb8fb0252e	Running	t2.micro	✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ansible-server	i-012d4e05b1366781d	Running	t2.micro	✓
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	node1	i-0aa1a2fa83f7d2b0d	Running	t2.micro	✓

### Instance: i-0aa1a2fa83f7d2b0d (node1)

Details | Status and alarms New | Monitoring | Security | Networking | Storage | Tags

▼ Instance summary Info

Instance ID

i-0aa1a2fa83f7d2b0d (node1)

Public IPv4 address

18.212.151.208 [open address](#)

Private IPv4 address

172.31.42.217

✓ Private IPv4 address copied



```
# 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
[ansibledemo]
172.31.42.217
172.31.39.236

# Ex 1: Ungrouped hosts, specify before any group headers:

## green.example.com
## blue.example.com
## 192.168.100.1
## 192.168.100.10
-- INSERT --
```

i-012d4e05b1366781d (Ansible-server)

(we have to also copy the paste the private ip of the node2 as well)

Step 5: Create a user **in Ansible server (master machine) and the nodes**

# adduser devops

(put password as devops)

And press enter three times and press y

```

root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# adduser devops
Adding user `devops' ...
Adding new group `devops' (1001) ...
Adding new user `devops' (1001) with group `devops' ...
Creating home directory `/home/devops' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for devops
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []:
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y

```

Similarily create the same username and pass In the nodes as well

Perform same task in node2 as well

(use same username and pass in master and the nodes)

Step 6: We will now configure sshd configuration in **master and node machines**

# vi /etc/ssh/sshd\_config  
press i

```

root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config

```

On line 34 change to PermitRootlogin yes and remove #

```

#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0

#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key

# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:

#LoginGraceTime 2m
PermitRootLogin yes
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10

#PubkeyAuthentication yes

-- INSERT --

```

34, 20

Remove # from line 38

```
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10

PubkeyAuthentication yes

# Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
#AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2

#AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none
-- INSERT --
```

39,1

On line 57 enable PasswordAuthentication as yes by removing #

```
# To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no

# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
# some PAM modules and threads)
KbdInteractiveAuthentication no

# Kerberos options
#KerberosAuthentication no
#KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes
#KerberosTicketCleanup yes
#KerberosGetAFSToken no

-- INSERT --
```

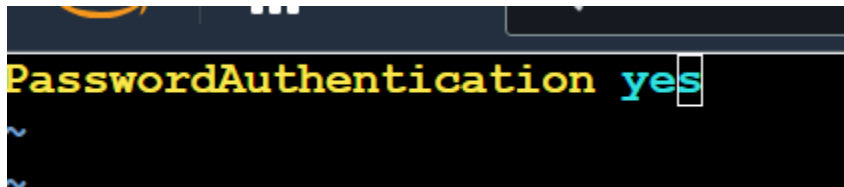
57,1

(perform same activity in node1 and node2 as well)

(with latest ubuntu these steps need to be added up in master and nodes)

**#vi /etc/ssh/sshd\_config.d/60-cloudimg-settings.conf**

Change password authentication to yes



# service ssh restart

```
is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# service sshd restart
root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu#
```

Step 6: We will now give sudo permission to the “devops” user in ansible and the nodes

# visudo

```
@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# visudo
```

Scroll down to user privilege specification and add below line

```
devops ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
jenkins ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

```
# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
devops  ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin  ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:
```

Press ctrl x and then press Y and enter

(We need to perform the same activity for node1 and node2)

Step 7: From Ansible server we will generate the trust relationship (we will generate a key in the master and paste it in the ansible nodes to establish the ssh connection w/o putting password) with the nodes

In Ansible-server (master machine):

```
# su - devops
# ssh-keygen
(above command generate the key in master machine)
(press enter three times)
```

```

root@Ansiblemastermachine:/home/ubuntu# su - devops
devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/devops/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/devops/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/devops/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/devops/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:5FN4V674s15pMuk7g5cuzhEgEiIFba7B6okOi08nUIU devops@Ansiblemastermachine
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]-----+
|o+o.o      . |
|.Eo .    . o |
|.o. . . + o . |
|                |
|                |
|                |
|                |
|                |
|                |
|                |

```

Now we need to copy the keypair in the node 1 and node2

Go to Ansible-server(master)

```

# ls -a
# cd .ssh

```

```

akshat@Ansiblemastermachine:~$ ls -a
.  .. .bash_logout .bashrc .profile .ssh
akshat@Ansiblemastermachine:~$ cd .ssh

```

# ssh-copy-id devops@privateipofnode1

```

devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~/.ssh$ ssh-copy-id devops@172.31.24.137
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/devops/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
The authenticity of host '172.31.24.137 (172.31.24.137)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:wctGpvtTfVc8XK6WQnO5HaLSCg1SmqrZn12CSbmYrbw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys
devops@172.31.24.137's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with:  "ssh 'devops@172.31.24.137'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~/.ssh$

```

In the password put the password which we set while creating the user devops

Similarly copy to the node2 as well

```
devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~/.ssh$ ssh-copy-id devops@172.31.23.147
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/devops/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
The authenticity of host '172.31.23.147 (172.31.23.147)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Ai4nqA+kvRqnwYIkm6my8nV6ELL9aLG4sywmWTeRMpw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new keys
devops@172.31.23.147's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'devops@172.31.23.147'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~/.ssh$
```

We have now established the trust relationship of the master with the nodes.

Step 8: Lets now check if we are able to see the create files in the nodes via ansible

```
devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~$ ansible all -a"touch file1"
172.31.24.137 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>

172.31.23.147 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>

devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~$ ansible all -a"ls"
172.31.23.147 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
file1
172.31.24.137 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
file1
devops@Ansiblemastermachine:~$
```

Then for Jenkins make playbook Jenkins.yml

```
# vi Jenkins.yml
```

Now put this script in it

```
---
```

```
- hosts: #host name ex: [ansiblegroup]
  become: true
```

```
tasks:
```

```
- name: Ensure wget is installed
  ansible.builtin.package:
    name: wget
    state: present
```

```
- name: Download Jenkins installation script
  ansible.builtin.get_url:
    url:
```

```
"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/akshu20791/Deployment-script/refs/heads/main/jenkins.sh"
  dest: "/home/devops/jenkins.sh"
  mode: '0755'
```

```
- name: Run Jenkins installation script
  ansible.builtin.command: "bash /home/devops/jenkins.sh"
  args:
    chdir: /home/devops
```

```
file1
devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$ vi jenkins.yml
devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$ ansible-playbook jenkins.yml
```

**i-099ab902cbb5f435e (ansible-server)**

PublicIPs: 3.85.174.133 PrivateIPs: 172.31.35.137

Now run the playbook

Ansible-playbook Jenkins.yml

```

devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$ ansible all -a"ls"
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.171 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.12, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.18/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more
information.
172.31.32.171 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
file1
devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$ vi jenkins.yml
devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$ ansible-playbook jenkins.yml

PLAY [ansiblegroup] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.32.171 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.12, but future installation of another Python
interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.18/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more
information.
ok: [172.31.32.171]

TASK [Ensure wget is installed] *****
ok: [172.31.32.171]

TASK [Download Jenkins installation script] *****
changed: [172.31.32.171]

TASK [Run Jenkins installation script] *****
changed: [172.31.32.171]

PLAY RECAP *****
172.31.32.171 : ok=4 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0

devops@ip-172-31-35-137:~/.ssh$

```

Now sign in to Jenkins through node ip and :8080

For eg <http://3.89.205.195:8080/>

It will ask for password copy the link from Jenkins and paste to node (cat link)

```

root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
10b18a6bc5af44eaa3a7f27a28db2d76
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu#

```

Then install plugins



Then go to master node

Create a new playbook vi tomcat.yml  
(write a code to install tomcat)

---

```
- name: install tomcat at node
  hosts: ansiblegroup
  become: yes
```

tasks:

```
- name: update package
  apt:
    update_cache: true
```

```
- name: get tomact from url
  ansible.builtin.get_url:
    url: https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.108/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.108.zip
    dest: /home/ubuntu
```

```
- name: get intall unzip packeg
  apt:
    name: unzip
    state: present
```

```
- name: unzip package
  ansible.builtin.unarchive:
    src: /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108.zip
    dest: /home/ubuntu/
    remote_src: yes
```

```

---
- name: install tomcat at node
  hosts: ansiblegroup
  become: yes

  tasks:
    - name: update package
      apt:
        update_cache: true

    - name: get tomact from url
      ansible.builtin.get_url:
        url: https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.108/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.108.zip
        dest: /home/ubuntu

    - name: get intall unzip packeg
      apt:
        name: unzip
        state: present

    - name: unzip package
      ansible.builtin.unarchive:
        src: /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108.zip
        dest: /home/ubuntu/
        remote_src: yes

```

**i-099ab902cbb5f435e (ansible-server)**

PublicIPs: 3.85.174.133 PrivateIPs: 172.31.35.137

Run the script

# ansible-playbook tomcat.yml

Now tomcat is installed now go to node

```

root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu# ls
apache-tomcat-9.0.108  apache-tomcat-9.0.108.zip
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu# cd apache-tomcat-9.0.108
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108# ls
BUILDING.txt  CONTRIBUTING.md  LICENSE  NOTICE  README.md  RELEASE-NOTES  RUNNING.txt  bin  conf  lib  logs  temp  webapps  work
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108# cd conf
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/conf# ls
catalina.policy  context.xml  jaspic-providers.xsd  server.xml  tomcat-users.xsd
catalina.properties  jaspic-providers.xml  logging.properties  tomcat-users.xml  web.xml
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/conf# vi server.xml
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/conf#

```

Ls

Cd apache tomcat

Ls

Cd config

Ls

Vi server.xml

Now change the port number 8080 to 9090

```

Java HTTP Connector: /docs/config/http.html
Java AJP Connector: /docs/config/ajp.html
APR (HTTP/AJP) Connector: /docs/apr.html
Define a non-SSL/TLS HTTP/1.1 Connector on port 8080

```

```

-->
<Connector port="9090" protocol="HTTP/1.1"
    connectionTimeout="20000"
    redirectPort="8443"
    maxParameterCount="1000"
/>

```

Cd ..

Ls

Cd bin

chmod 700 \*sh

./startup.sh

```

root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/conf# cd ..
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108# ls
BUILDING.txt  CONTRIBUTING.md  LICENSE  NOTICE  README.md  RELEASE-NOTES  RUNNING.txt  bin  conf  lib  logs  temp  webapps  work
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108# cd bin
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin# ls
bootstrap.jar  ciphers.bat  configtest.bat  digest.sh  setclasspath.sh  startup.sh  tool-wrapper.sh
catalina-tasks.xml  ciphers.sh  configtest.sh  makebase.bat  shutdown.bat  tomcat-juli.jar  version.bat
catalina.bat  commons-daemon-native.tar.gz  daemon.sh  makebase.sh  shutdown.sh  tomcat-native.tar.gz  version.sh
catalina.sh  commons-daemon.jar  digest.bat  setclasspath.bat  startup.bat  tool-wrapper.bat
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin# chmod 700
chmod: missing operand after '700'
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin# chmod 700 *sh
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin# ./startup.sh
Using CATALINA_BASE:   /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108
Using CATALINA_HOME:   /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/temp
Using JRE_HOME:        /usr
Using CLASSPATH:        /home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin/bootstrap.jar:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
root@ip-172-31-32-171:/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/bin#

```

Now restart the Jenkins

Service Jenkins restart

Now go to Jenkins dashboard create new pipeline akash

```

pipeline{
    agent any
    stages{
        stage("first stage: here we checkout the code from github"){
            steps{
                git 'https://github.com/akshu20791/addressbook-cicd-project'
                echo "cloning the code in jenkins workspace"
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
stage("compile the code by akash"){
  steps{
    sh 'mvn compile'
    echo "compiling the project"
  }
}
stage("runnng the test case"){
  steps{
    sh 'mvn test'
  }
}
stage("packaging the project"){
  steps{
    sh 'mvn package'
  }
}
stage("depoy the project"){
  steps{
    sh 'sudo cp /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/akash/target/addressbook.war
/home/ubuntu/apache-tomcat-9.0.108/webapps'
  }
}
}
```

Now go to tomcat and /addressbook