

Building a CI/CD Pipeline for a Retail Company (XYZ Technologies)

Post Graduate Program in DevOps

PROJECT II

edureka!

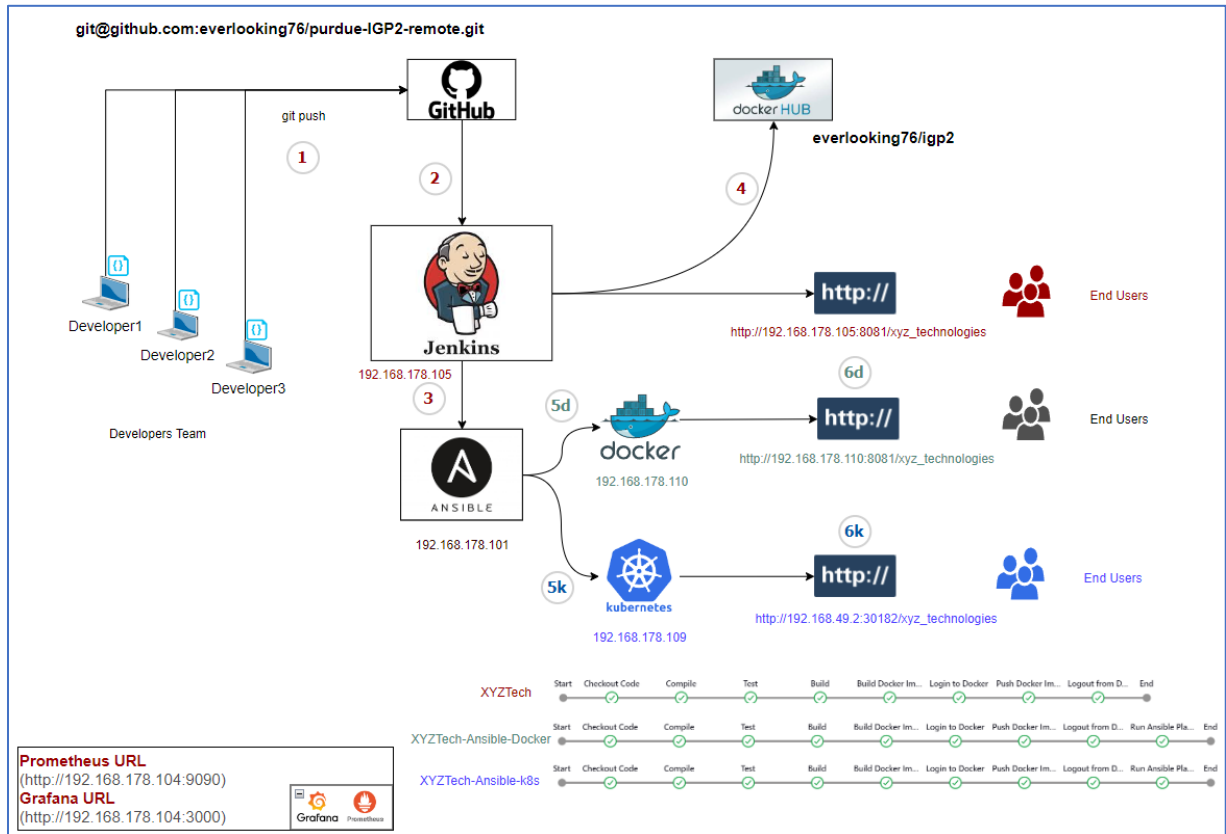


Designed and implemented by:

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Network and Project Setup

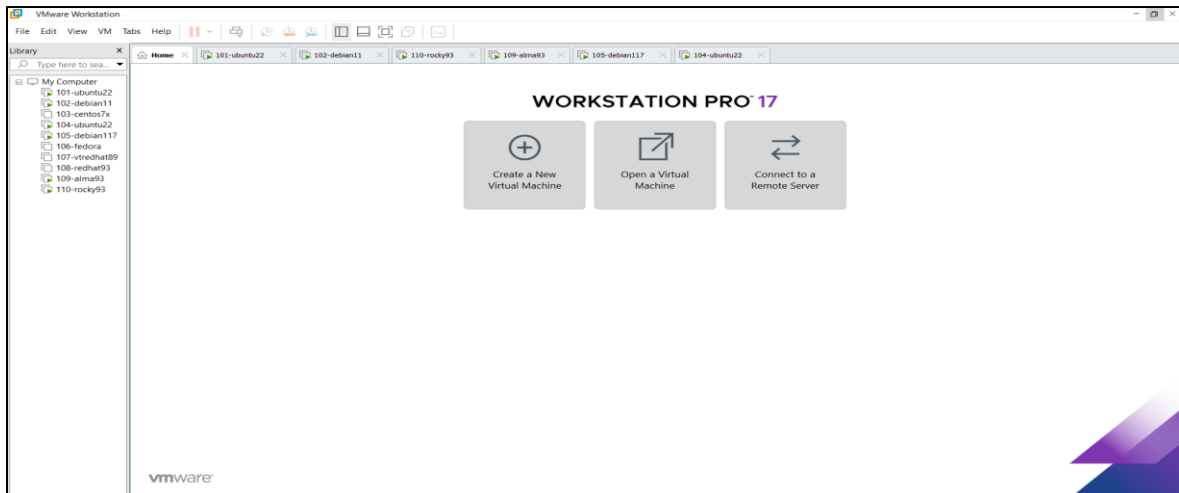
In order to demonstrate a solution for given Problem the following Network Setup is suggested:



All Linux Servers are hosted on VMWare Workstation 17 pro where:

196.168.178.1 Router/DNS IP Address 192.168.178.0/24

IP Address	Server	Server OS	Major Software/Tools Installed
192.168.178.101	Ansible Server(master)	Ubuntu22	git – docker – Ansible – Prom.Node_Exporter
192.168.178.102	Linux Server	Debian11	git – docker – Prom.Node_Exporter
192.168.178.104	Prometheus/Grafana Server	Ubuntu22	git – docker – Prometheus – Grafana
192.168.178.105	Jenkins Server	Debian11	Jenkins – Maven – JDK – git – docker – Prom.Node_Exporter
192.168.178.109	Minikube Cluster Server	Almalinux	Minikube – kubectl – git – docker – Prom.Node_Exporter
192.168.178.110	Docker Server	Rockylinux	git – docker – Prom.Node_Exporter



Git-Hub Repository:

[git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git](https://github.com/everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git)

<https://github.com/everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git>

Docker-Hub Repository:

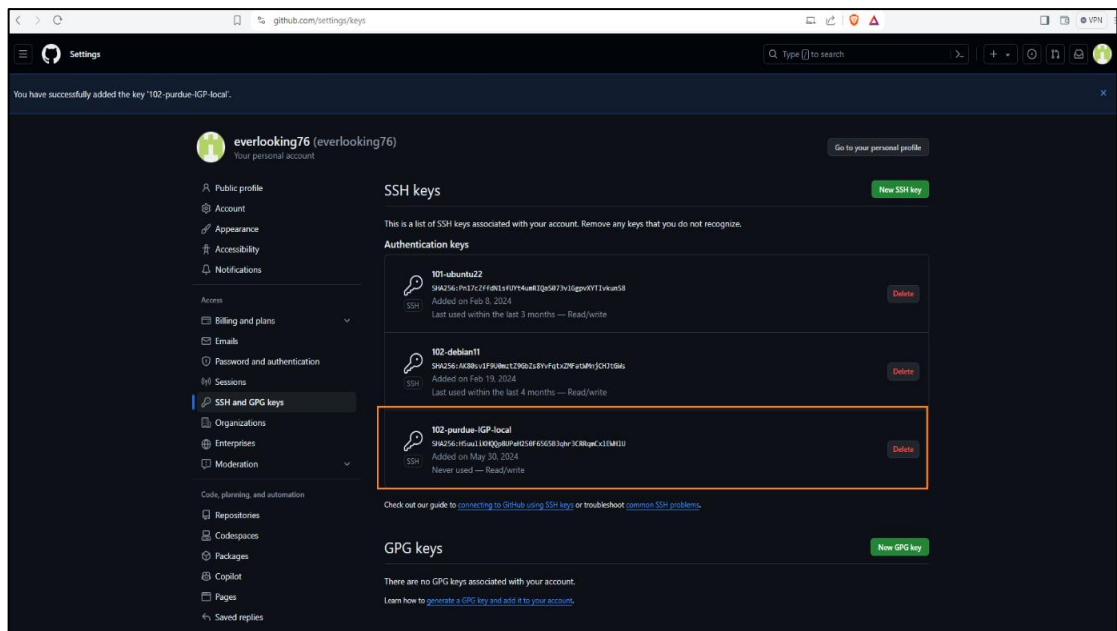
[everlooking76/igp2](https://hub.docker.com/r/everlooking76/igp2)

1. Setting up git-Hub Repository and pushing up initial source code files

- On git-Hub a new public repository has been created [git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git](https://github.com/everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git)
- It is decided to use SSH Key-Pair to access this Repo following best-practice approach.
- Generating SSH Key-Pair using ed25519 encryption (same Project I Procedures)

```
sm@102-debian11:~$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/sm/.ssh/id_ed25519_IGP -C "purdue-IGP key-pair using elliptic curve"
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/sm/.ssh/id_ed25519_IGP
Your public key has been saved in /home/sm/.ssh/id_ed25519_IGP.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:H5uuliKHQQp8UPaH2S0F65G5B3qhr3CRRgmCxlEWH1U purdue-IGP key-pair using elliptic curve
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
| .Bo..E.. |
| . = o = * |
| .... * @ . |
| +...+ * * |
| . = + * +S.. |
| . o o + .. + |
| . + . .+ |
| = + o . |
| + o... |
+-----[SHA256]-----+
sm@102-debian11:~$ ls -ltra .ssh/
total 32
-rw----- 1 sm sm 567 Jan 28 12:39 authorized_keys
-rw-r--r-- 1 sm sm 888 Feb 19 22:29 known_hosts
-rw-r--r-- 1 sm sm 88 Feb 19 22:30 id_ed25519.pub
-rw----- 1 sm sm 399 Feb 19 22:30 id_ed25519
drwxr-xr-x 17 sm sm 4096 May 30 18:48 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 sm sm 122 May 30 19:18 id_ed25519_IGP.pub
-rw----- 1 sm sm 444 May 30 19:18 id_ed25519_IGP
drwx----- 2 sm sm 4096 May 30 19:18 .
sm@102-debian11:~$
```

- Adding public key to git-Hub Repo.



- Testing my SSH Connection with git-Hub

```
sm@102-debian11:~$ ssh -T git@github.com
Hi everlooking76! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.
sm@102-debian11:~$
```

- The Source Code files have been copied to a local Linux Server(192.168.178.102) (see in NW diagram) via SFTP Client.
- On (/home/sm/gitRepos/purdue-project2) a local git Repository will be initialized, configured, and used to push up the SC files to the remote Repo. (same Project I Procedures)

```
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git init
hint: Using 'master' as the name for the initial branch. This default branch name
hint: is subject to change. To configure the initial branch name to use in all
hint: of your new repositories, which will suppress this warning, call:
hint:
hint:   git config --global init.defaultBranch <name>
hint:
hint: Names commonly chosen instead of 'master' are 'main', 'trunk' and
hint: 'development'. The just-created branch can be renamed via this command:
hint:
hint:   git branch -m <name>
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/sm/gitRepos/purdue-project1/.git/
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git config --global init.defaultBranch main
```

- Configuring user.name and user.email

```
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git config --global user.name "Samer Mahayni"
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git config --global user.email "everlooking76@gmail.com"
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git config --list --global
user.name=Samer Mahayni
user.email=everlooking76@gmail.com
init.defaultbranch=main
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git config --global core.editor vim
sm@102-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$
```

- Configuring git-Hub remote Repo

```
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git remote add origin git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP-remote.git
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git remote -v
origin  git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP-remote.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP-remote.git (push)
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$
```

- Preparing local files for upload (Staging, Committing)

```
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
      README.md
      pom.xml
      pom.xml.bak
      src/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git add .
sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$ git status
On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
      new file:   README.md
      new file:   pom.xml
      new file:   pom.xml.bak
      new file:   src/main/java/com/abc/RetailModule.java
      new file:   src/main/java/com/abc/dataAccessObject/RetailAccessObject.java
      new file:   src/main/java/com/abc/dataAccessObject/RetailDataImp.java
      new file:   src/main/webapp/WEB-INF/web.xml
      new file:   src/main/webapp/index.jsp
      new file:   src/test/java/com/abc/dataAccessObject/ProductImpTest.java

sm@l02-debian11:~/gitRepos/purdue-project1$
```

- The files are uploaded to remote git-Hub Repo using this command (git push -u origin)
- On git-Hub website:

The screenshot shows the GitHub web interface for the repository 'purdue-IGP2-remote' by user 'everlooking76'. The repository is public and has 1 branch (main) and 0 tags. The file list on the left shows 'src' as the selected directory, with sub-files 'Dockerfile', 'README.md', 'pom.xml', and 'pom.xml.bak'. The main content area displays the 'xyztechnologies code' for the selected file. The right sidebar shows repository statistics: 0 stars, 1 watching, 0 forks, and 0 releases. It also includes sections for 'Packages' and 'Languages', with 'Java' at 11.2% and 'Dockerfile' at 0.0%.

- The remote Repo ([git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git](https://github.com/everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git)) has been cloned using the command (`git clone git@github.com:everlooking76/purdue-IGP2-remote.git`) on the other servers of the network, and similar steps have been taken to authenticate and prepare SSH access.

2. Creating a CI pipeline using Jenkins to compile, test, and package the SC present in git-Hub

As prerequisite we need to install on the server (192.168.178.105) Jenkins, Maven, and JDK

- Installing and configuring Jenkins on (192.168.178.105)
Installing keyring and adding Jenkins Repo.

```
sm@105-debian11:~$ sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io-2023.key
--2024-05-30 15:05:46-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io-2023.key
Resolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 151.101.2.133, 151.101.66.133, 151.101.130.133, ...
Connecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)|151.101.2.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 3175 (3.1K) [application/pgp-key]
Saving to: '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc'

/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc 100%[=====] 3.10K --.-KB/s in 0s

2024-05-30 15:05:46 (12.5 MB/s) - '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc' saved [3175/3175]

sm@105-debian11:~$ 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
sm@105-debian11:~$
```

Installing Jenkins:

```
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye InRelease
Hit:2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security InRelease
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye-updates InRelease
Ign:4 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ InRelease
Hit:5 https://download.docker.com/linux/debian bullseye InRelease
Get:6 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Release [2,044 B]
Get:7 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Release.gpg [833 B]
Get:8 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ Packages [26.9 kB]
Fetched 29.8 kB in 1s (26.6 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
All packages are up to date.
sm@105-debian11:~$ sudo apt install jenkins
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  jenkins
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 91.4 MB of archives.
After this operation, 93.5 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ jenkins 2.452.1 [91.4 MB]
Fetched 91.4 MB in 21s (4,387 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package jenkins.
(Reading database ... 183785 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../jenkins_2.452.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking jenkins (2.452.1) ...
Setting up jenkins (2.452.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service -> /lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
Job for jenkins.service failed because the control process exited with error code.
See "systemctl status jenkins.service" and "journalctl -xe" for details.
sm@105-debian11:~$
```

Installing JDK

```
sm@105-debian11:~$ sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk default-jre gnupg2 apt-transport-https wget -y
```

Installing maven

```
sm@105-debian11:~$ sudo apt install maven
```

To verify Maven is installed:

```
sm@105-debian11:~$ mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 11.0.23, vendor: Debian, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
Default locale: en_US, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "5.10.0-29-amd64", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
sm@105-debian11:~$
```

Configuring Jenkins:

Getting Started

Unlock Jenkins

To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log ([not sure where to find it?](#)) and this file on the server:

`/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword`

Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.

Administrator password

.....

Continue

Installing necessary Plug-ins and getting Started:

Setup Wizard [Jenkins]

Not secure | 192.168.178.105:8080

VPN

Getting Started

Getting Started

<input type="radio"/> Folders	<input type="radio"/> OWASP Markup Formatter	<input type="radio"/> Build Timeout	<input type="radio"/> Credentials Binding	<input type="radio"/> Mina SSHD API :: Core
<input type="radio"/> Timestampers	<input type="radio"/> Workspace Cleanup	<input type="radio"/> Ant	<input type="radio"/> Gradle	<input type="radio"/> Gson API
<input type="radio"/> Pipeline	<input type="radio"/> GitHub Branch Source	<input type="radio"/> Pipeline: GitHub Groovy Libraries	<input type="radio"/> Pipeline Graph View	<input type="radio"/> EDDSA API
<input type="radio"/> Git	<input type="radio"/> SSH Build Agents	<input type="radio"/> Matrix Authorization Strategy	<input type="radio"/> PAM Authentication	<input type="radio"/> Trilead API
<input type="radio"/> LDAP	<input type="radio"/> Email Extension	<input type="radio"/> Mailer	<input type="radio"/> Dark Theme	<input type="radio"/> Git client

SSH Build Agents

Matrix Authorization Strategy

PAM Authentication

LDAP

Email Extension

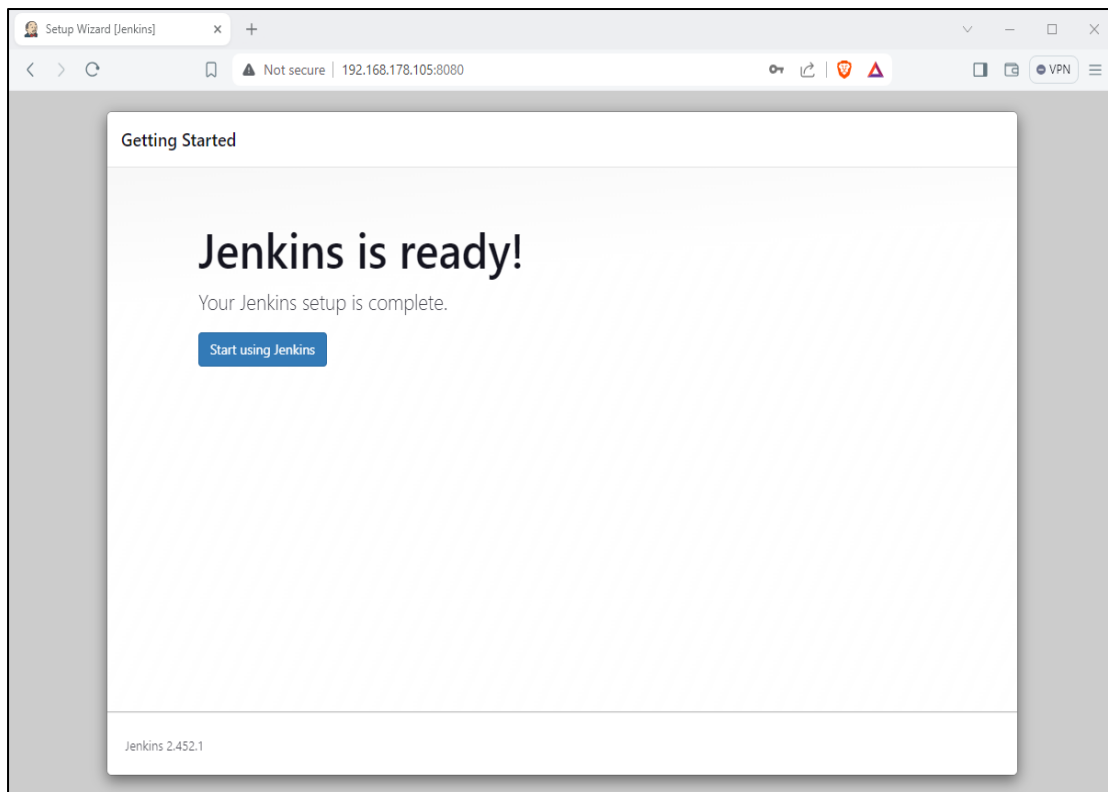
Mailer

Theme Manager

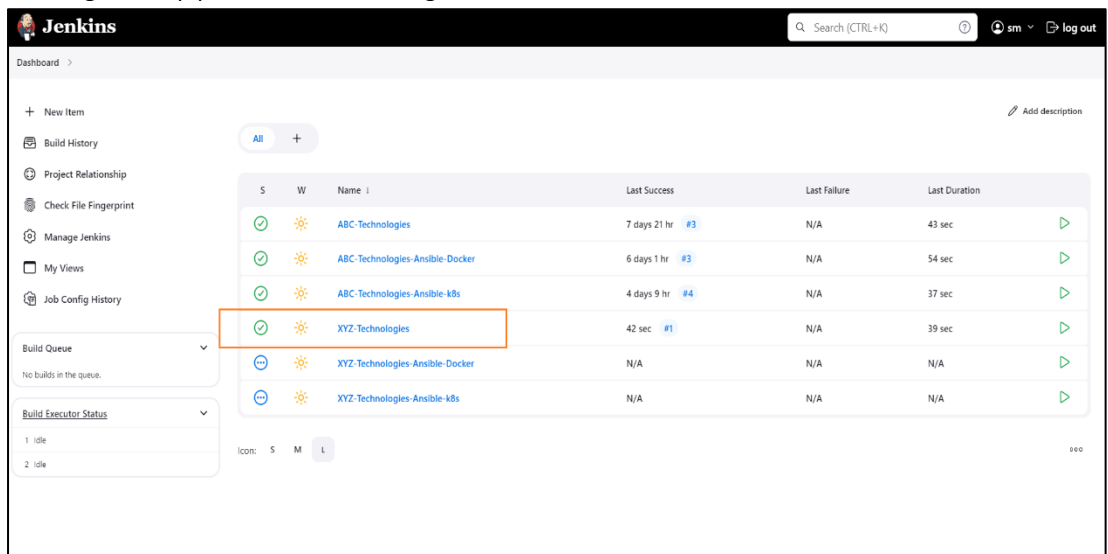
Dark Theme

- required dependency

Jenkins 2.452.1



- Creating the 1st pipeline: XYZ-Technologies



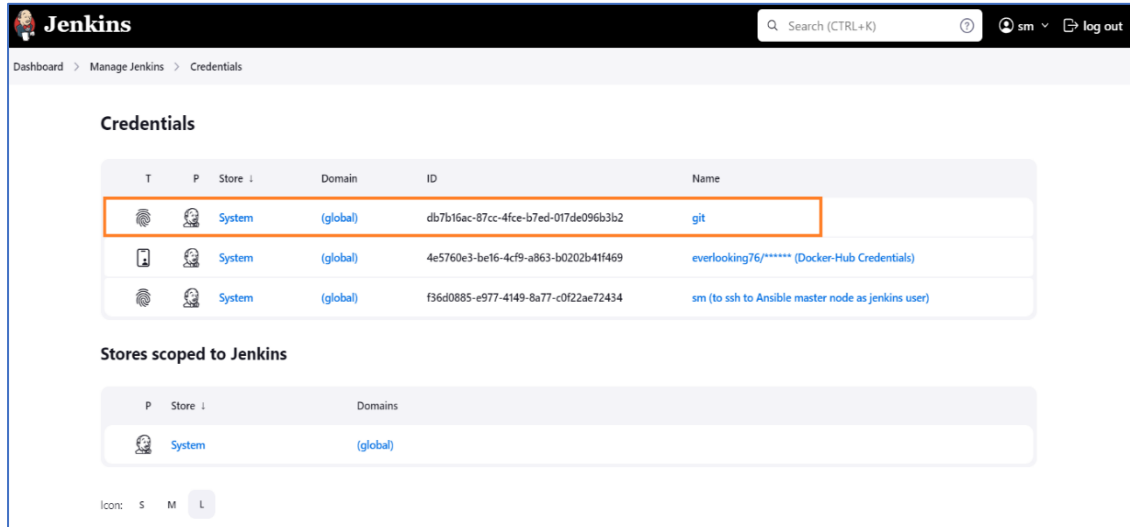
XYZ-Technologies

This project is to demonstrate the creation and operation of a pipeline Jenkins (CI) and its integration (CD) with a Docker Container on the same server
Here is a breakdown of functional part:

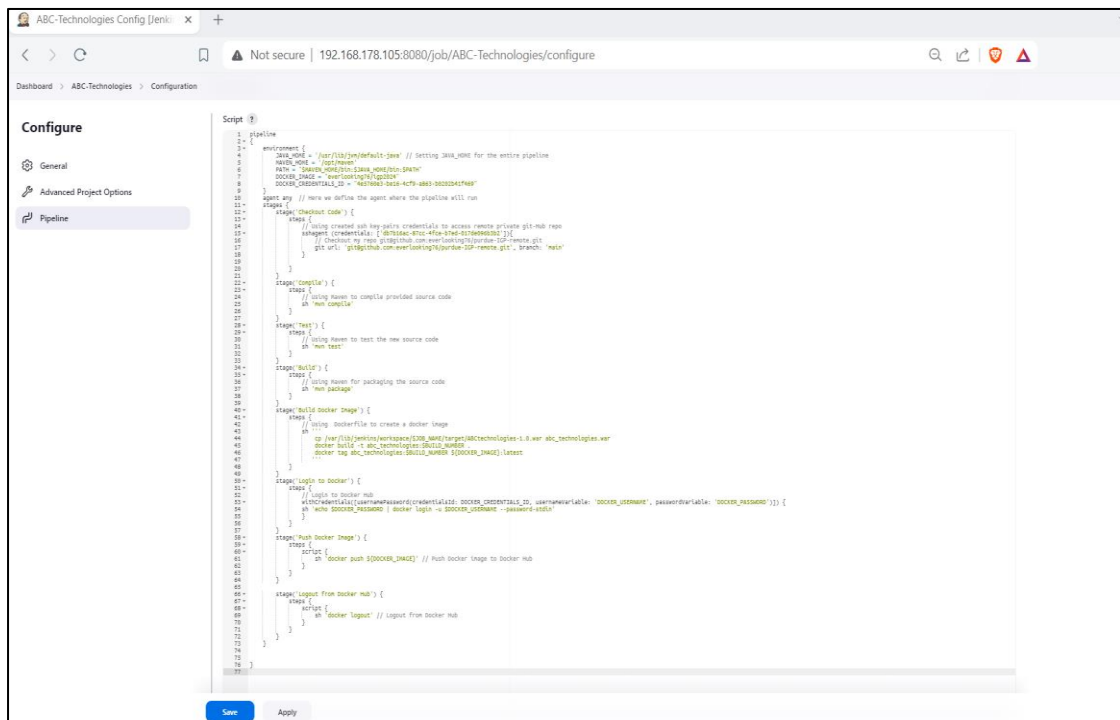
Jenkins Server(192.168.178.105): Compile, Test, Package, of XYZ-Technologies Source Code

Docker Server(192.168.178.105): Deployment of created Docker Image, running Docker Container and providing web service to end user.

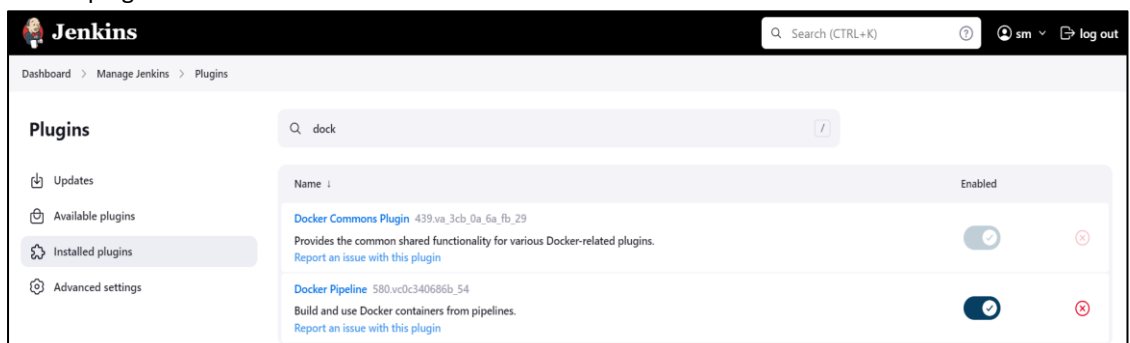
- Git-Hub credentials are added



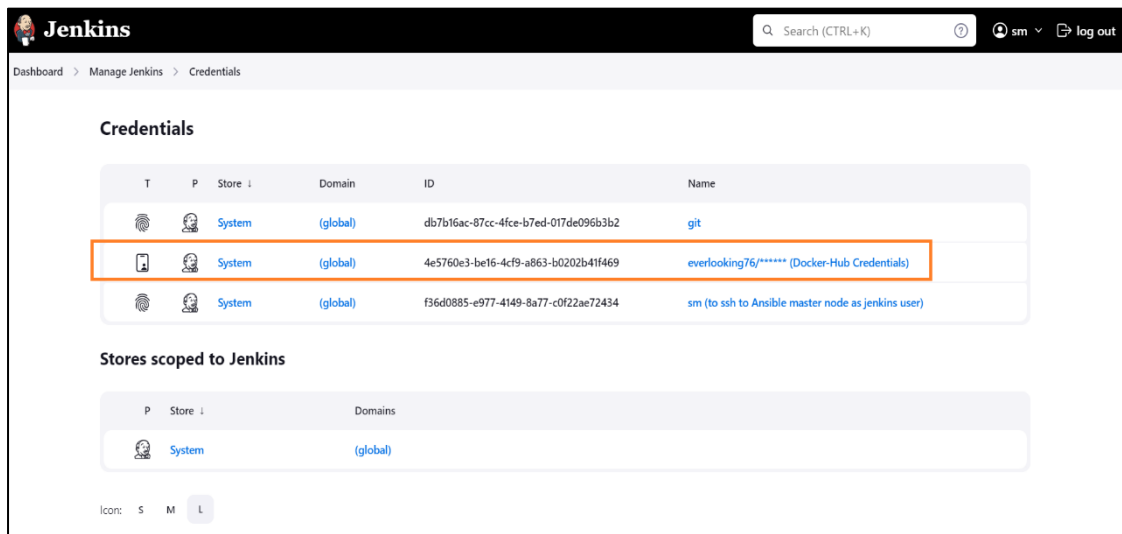
- Pipeline Code (Groovy Code): The code can be found in "jenkinsfile-XYZ_Technologies.txt" within project files. Here is a snapshot of the same pipeline code:



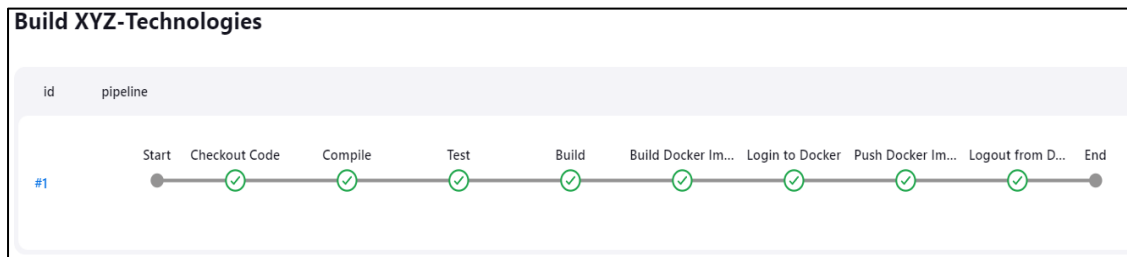
- Docker plug-in is installed



- Docker-Hub credentials are added



- The Build is successful!



- The final artifact (xyz_technologies.war) has been created!

```
jenkins@105-debian11:~/workspace/XYZ-Technologies$ ls -ltr
total 6992
drwxr-xr-x  4 jenkins jenkins    4096 Jun 10 18:06 src
-rw-r--r--  1 jenkins jenkins     24 Jun 10 18:06 README.md
-rw-r--r--  1 jenkins jenkins    794 Jun 10 18:06 pom.xml.bak
-rw-r--r--  1 jenkins jenkins   2082 Jun 10 18:06 pom.xml
-rw-r--r--  1 jenkins jenkins    201 Jun 10 18:06 Dockerfile
drwxr-xr-x 11 jenkins jenkins    4096 Jun 10 18:06 target
-rw-r--r--  1 jenkins jenkins 7132897 Jun 10 18:06 xyz_technologies.war
jenkins@105-debian11:~/workspace/XYZ-Technologies$
```

3. Writing Dockerfile to push the war file to tomcat server

- A dockerfile has been written (file is available in project files)

```
jenkins@105-debian11:~/workspace/XYZ-Technologies$ more Dockerfile
FROM      tomcat:9.0
LABEL     maintainer="everlooking76@gmail.com"
ENV       CATALINA_HOME /usr/local/tomcat
COPY      xyz_technologies.war $CATALINA_HOME/webapps/
EXPOSE    8080
CMD       ["catalina.sh", "run"]
jenkins@105-debian11:~/workspace/XYZ-Technologies$
```

- Using our package “xyz_technologies.war” and dockerfile a docker image has been created.

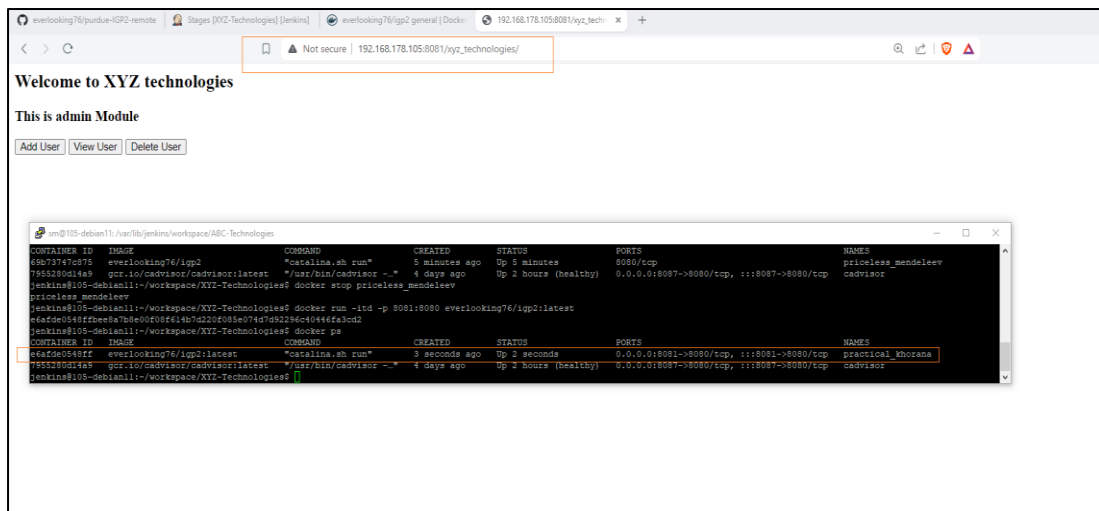
```
jenkins@105-debian11:~/workspace/XYZ-Technologies$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
69b7874fc395   everlooking76/igp2                 "catalina.sh run"       4 seconds ago Up 4 seconds        8080/tcp        priceless_mendelev
195328041189   gcr.io/cadvisors/cadvisor:latest   "/usr/bin/cadvisor -..." 4 days ago    Up 2 hours (healthy) 0.0.0.0:8087->8080/tcp, :::8087->8080/tcp  cadvisor
```

- Created image to be tagged and pushed to docker-Hub within Jenkins pipeline

- On docker-Hub website:

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub interface for the repository `everlooking76/igp2`. The repository is updated 35 minutes ago. The 'Tags' section shows a single tag named `latest` of type `Image`, pushed 35 minutes ago. The 'Repository overview' section is marked as `INCOMPLETE`. The 'Automated Builds' section provides instructions on how to connect to GitHub or Bitbucket for automated builds.

- A Docker Image has been created! (everlooking76/igp2), when running this image, a container will be started and the service will be active and accessible on (http://192.168.178.105:8081/xyz_technologies)



4. Integrating docker with Ansible using Jenkins pipeline

The pipeline used in step number 2 will be used and be modified to integrate Ansible(192.168.178.101) to deploy the artifact on dedicated Docker Server(192.168.178.110).

- Installing Ansible

The Ansible Server has been previous installed and configured on (192.168.178.101), here are the steps used to install Ansible:

```
# Updating installed packages
sudo apt update
```

```
# Upgrading packages if needed
sudo apt upgrade -y
```

```
# The package Repositories are added and updated
sudo apt install ansible
```

```
# After installation the ansible version can be checked
sudo ansible --version
```

```
sm@101-ubuntu22:~$ ansible --version
ansible [core 2.16.2]
  config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
  configured module search path = ['/home/sm/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/ansible
  ansible collection location = /home/sm/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/collections
  executable location = /usr/local/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.10.12 (main, Nov 20 2023, 15:14:05) [GCC 11.4.0] (/usr/bin/python3)
  jinja version = 3.1.3
  libyaml = True
sm@101-ubuntu22:~$
```

```
# The inventory file resides on /etc/ansible/hosts
# It contains the information of managed
nodes/servers/containers/entities
# This is the default location for this file
# A customized file can be used by using the switch "-i" when giving
# Ansible commands
# To Configure the /etc/ansible/hosts
sudo vi /etc/ansible/hosts
```

```
# For the sake of our IGP Project a custom inventory file will be
used in
# /home/sm/gitRepos/purdue-IGP2-remote/Ansible-files
# These files will be pushed to remote git-Hub for this project
```

- SSH Key-Pairs

Ansible is an “Agentless” Configuration Management System, it uses SSH securely to communicate and execute management tasks on “slave” nodes defined in inventory file.

Therefore, after installing Ansible, SSH Key-Pairs should be generated and Public Key should be copied to all slave nodes. The generation of SSH Key-Pairs is like 1st Step.

```
# Generating new SSH Key-Pair using ed_25519 encryption
ssh-keygen -t ed_25519 -C "Ansible - master"
```

```
# Public key should be copied to slave nodes
ssh-copy-id sm@<server_IP>
```

In our project, the master node is on (192.168.178.101), and slave nodes (192.168.178.109) and (192.168.178.110) so testing SSH access yields:

```
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ pwd
/home/sm/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ more hosts
[docker_server]
192.168.178.110 ansible_user=sm

sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ ansible -i ./hosts 192.168.178.110 -m ping
192.168.178.110 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$
```

Similarly on node (192.168.178.109):

```
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ pwd
/home/sm/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ more hosts2
[mini kube]
192.168.178.109
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$ ansible -i ./hosts2 192.168.178.109 -m ping
192.168.178.109 | SUCCESS => {
  "ansible_facts": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
  },
  "changed": false,
  "ping": "pong"
}
sm@101-ubuntu22:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote/Ansible-files$
```

- Creating the 2nd pipeline: XYZ-Technologies_Ansible_Docker

In this pipeline the creation of docker image using dockerfile, tagging the new image, and pushing it to docker-Hub are included within the pipeline staging, therefore the “Jenkins” user had to be added to Docker group in order to have the rights to process “Dockerfile”, the command to do that (on Jenkins Server):

```
usermod -aG docker jenkins
```

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: New Item, Build History, Project Relationship, Check File Fingerprint, Manage Jenkins, My Views, and Job Config History. Below these are sections for 'Build Queue' (showing no builds) and 'Build Executor Status' (showing 2 idle executors). The main area displays a table of builds. The build 'XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker' is highlighted with a red box. Below the table are filters for 'Icon' (S, M, L) and a pagination link '...'. The table data is as follows:

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies	7 days 22 hr #3	N/A	43 sec
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies-Ansible-Docker	6 days 2 hr #3	N/A	54 sec
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies-Ansible-k8s	4 days 11 hr #4	N/A	37 sec
✓	☀	XYZ-Technologies	1 hr 34 min #1	N/A	39 sec
✓	☀	XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker	1 min 10 sec #3	7 min 21 sec #1	39 sec
⚙	☀	XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-k8s	N/A	N/A	N/A

XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker

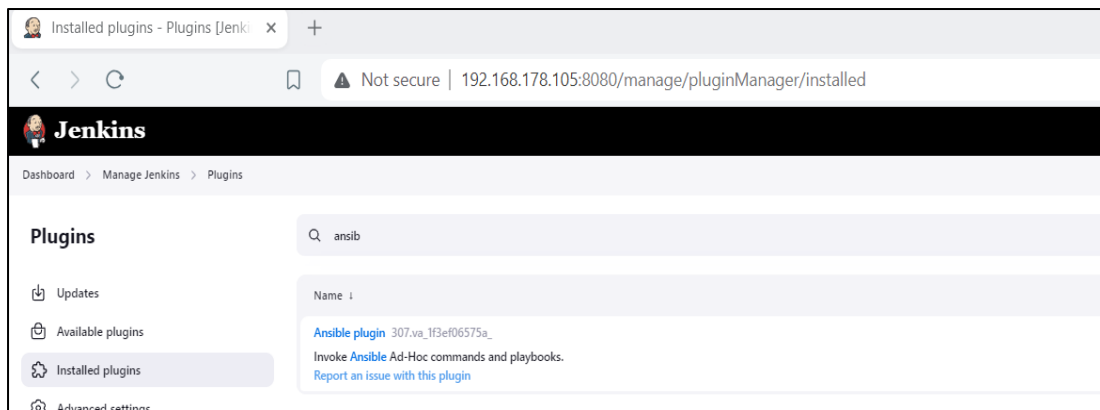
This project is to demonstrate the creation and operation of a pipeline Jenkins (CI) and its integration with Ansible (CD) to be eventually deployed on a one (or more) Docker Container. Here is a breakdown of functional part:
Jenkins Server(192.168.178.105): Compile, Test, Package of XYZ-Technologies Source Code
Ansible Server(192.168.178.101): Deployment Integration, Configuration Mgt. of one (or more) Docker Container.
Docker Server(192.168.178.110): Dedicated Docker Server to run produced containers and provide targeted services to end customer (web service).

- For Jenkins to access Ansible Server (master) an SSH Key-Pairs have been prepared and credentials to access Ansible Server have been added.

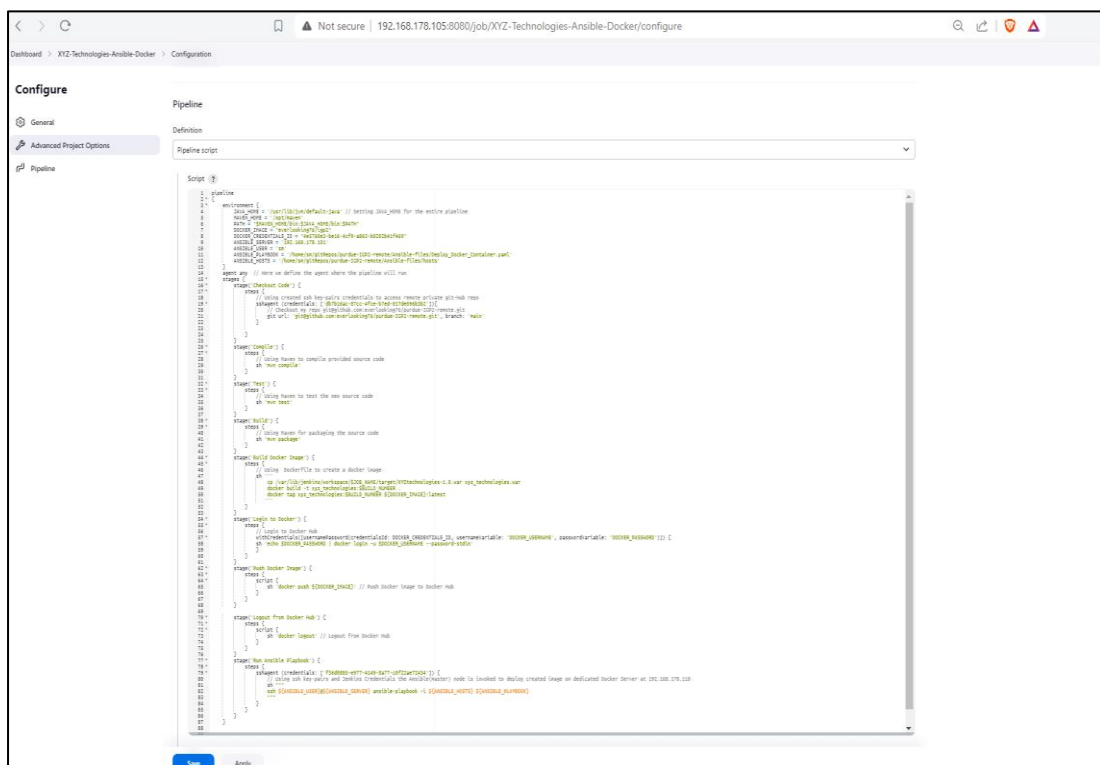
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Credentials' page. It lists three credentials under the 'System' store. The credential 'sm (to ssh to Ansible master node as jenkins user)' is highlighted with a red box. Below the list is a section for 'Stores scoped to Jenkins' showing the 'System' store for the 'global' domain. The table data is as follows:

T	P	Store	Domain	ID	Name
🔑	👤	System	(global)	db7b16ac-87cc-4fce-b7ed-017de096b3b2	git
🔑	👤	System	(global)	4e5760e3-be16-4cf9-a863-b0202b4f469	everlocking76/***** (Docker-Hub Credentials)
🔑	👤	System	(global)	f36d0885-e977-4149-8a77-c0f22ae72434	sm (to ssh to Ansible master node as jenkins user)

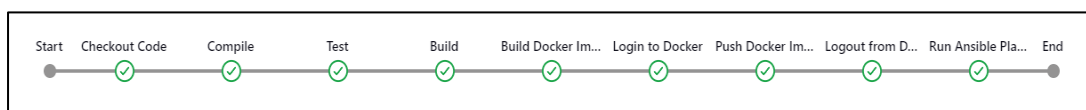
- Ansible plug-in is installed



- Pipeline Code (Groovy Code): The code can be found in “jenkinsfile-XYZ_Technologies_Ansible_Docker.txt” within project files. Here is a snapshot of the same pipeline code:



- The build is successful!



The created package(artifact) resides on:

```
sm@105-debian11:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker$ ls
Ansible-files  Dockerfile  pom.xml  pom.xml.bak  README.md  src  target  xyz_technologies.war
sm@105-debian11:/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker$
```

According to this pipeline, an Ansible playbook has been executed to do:

- Establish secure session with Docker Server using SSH
- Pull Created Docker Image from Docker-Hub (everlooking76/igp2) tagged as "latest"
- Run this Image to start tomcat container
- The Container will provide its Service using Port 8080 (intern) and can be reached externally over Port 8081

Here is the used playbook code: (Deploy_Docker_Container.yaml)


 sm@101-ubuntu22: ~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP2-remote/Ansible-files

```
---
- name: Deploy Docker Container
  hosts: docker_server
  become: false
  tasks:
    - name: Pull Docker image
      docker_image:
        name: everlooking76/igp2
        tag: latest
        source: pull

    - name: Run Docker container
      docker_container:
        name: igp2_container
        image: everlooking76/igp2:latest
        state: started
        restart_policy: always
        ports:
          - "8081:8080" # Adjust the ports according to your needs

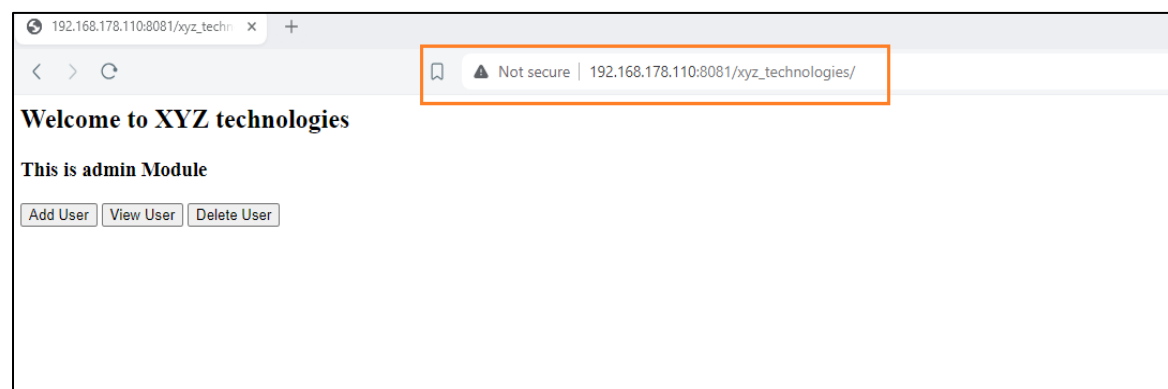
```

In Docker Server(192.168.178.110):

 sm@110-rocky93:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP-remote

```
sm@110-rocky93 purdue-IGP-remote]$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                     COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
05731dab778   everlooking76/igp2:latest "catalina.sh run"       8 minutes ago Up 8 minutes  0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp             igp2_container
d30e82a80c7   gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor:latest "/usr/bin/cadvisor --"  4 days ago    Up 20 minutes (healthy)  0.0.0.0:8087->8080/tcp, :::8087->8080/tcp  cadvisor
```

On the browser:



5. Deploying artifacts to Kubernetes Cluster

Using Ansible Server as master configuration Server makes it possible for a setup to be scalable and easy to manage, because the setup can be replicated to “n” number of K8s Clusters providing a high level of automation, saving time and cost, and eliminating human error.

In our Demonstration, “Minikube” Cluster has been installed on an “Alma-Linux Server”(192.168.178.109), as well as “kubectl” and Docker engine.

A 3rd pipeline has been added to Jenkins Server, where it will process the previous steps then it will invoke a playbook yaml file, which will establish SSH session on “Minikube” Cluster and invoke a “Manifest” yaml file to deploy intended solution and create service pods which will manage and run our docker container.

- Setting up Minikube-Cluster

After updating necessary Repositories on (192.168.178.109):

```
# Installing "kubectl" binary
curl -LO "https://dl.k8s.io/release/$(curl -L -s
https://dl.k8s.io/release/stable.txt)/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl"
sudo cp kubectl /usr/local/bin/ && sudo chmod +x
/usr/local/bin/kubectl
# Checking kubectl
```

```
[sm@109-almalinux ~]$ kubectl version
Client Version: v1.30.1
Kustomize Version: v5.0.4-0.20230601165947-6ce0bf390ce3
Server Version: v1.30.0
[sm@109-almalinux ~]$
```

```
# Installing Minikube
curl -LO
https://storage.googleapis.com/minikube/releases/latest/minikube-
linux-amd64
sudo install minikube-linux-amd64 /usr/local/bin/minikube
```

Starting and checking Minikube Cluster

```
[sm@109-almalinux ~]$ minikube start --driver docker
* minikube v1.33.1 on Almalinux 9.4
* Using the docker driver based on existing profile
* Starting "minikube" primary control-plane node in "minikube" cluster
* Pulling base image v0.0.44 ...
* Restarting existing docker container for "minikube" ...
* Preparing Kubernetes v1.30.0 on Docker 26.1.1 ...
* Verifying Kubernetes components...
  - Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/controller:v1.10.1
  - Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/kube-webhook-certgen:v1.4.1
  - Using image registry.k8s.io/ingress-nginx/kube-webhook-certgen:v1.4.1
  - Using image docker.io/kubernetes/dashboard:v2.7.0
  - Using image docker.io/kubernetes/metrics-scraper:v1.0.8
  - Using image gcr.io/k8s-minikube/storage-provisioner:v5
* Verifying ingress addon...
* Some dashboard features require the metrics-server addon. To enable all features please run:

    minikube addons enable metrics-server

* Enabled addons: storage-provisioner, dashboard, ingress, default-storageclass
* Done! kubectl is now configured to use "minikube" cluster and "default" namespace by default
[sm@109-almalinux ~]$ minikube status
minikube
type: Control Plane
host: Running
kubelet: Running
apiserver: Running
kubeconfig: Configured
[sm@109-almalinux ~]$
```

Checking on Cluster Info

```
[sm@109-alma93 ~]$ minikube ip
192.168.49.2
[sm@109-alma93 ~]$ kubectl cluster-info
Kubernetes control plane is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443
CoreDNS is running at https://192.168.49.2:8443/api/v1/namespaces/kube-system/services/kube-dns:dns/proxy

To further debug and diagnose cluster problems, use 'kubectl cluster-info dump'.
[sm@109-alma93 ~]$
```

- Creating 3rd jenkins pipeline

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard with a table of builds. The build 'XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-k8s' is highlighted with an orange box. The table has columns for Status (S), Webhook (W), Name, Last Success, Last Failure, and Last Duration.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies	7 days 23 hr #3	N/A	43 sec
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies-Ansible-Docker	6 days 3 hr #3	N/A	54 sec
✓	☀	ABC-Technologies-Ansible-k8s	4 days 11 hr #4	N/A	37 sec
✓	☀	XYZ-Technologies	2 hr 8 min #1	N/A	39 sec
✓	☁	XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-Docker	35 min #1	42 min #1	39 sec
✓	☀	XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-k8s	7 min 5 sec #4	N/A	40 sec

✓ XYZ-Technologies-Ansible-k8s

This project is to demonstrate the creation and operation of a pipeline Jenkins (CI) and its integration with Ansible (CD) to be eventually deployed on Kubernetes Cluster (minikube).

Here is a breakdown of functional part:

Jenkins Server(192.168.178.105): Compile, Test, Package of XYZ-Technologies Source Code

Ansible Server (192.168.178.101): Deployment Integration, Configuration Mgt. of one (or more) Minikube Cluster

Minikube Cluster(192.168.178.109): Dedicated Minikube Cluster Server to run produced containers and provide targeted services to end customer (web service).

- Pipeline (groovy) Code: (jenkinsfile -ABC_Technologies_Ansible_k8s.txt)

Definition

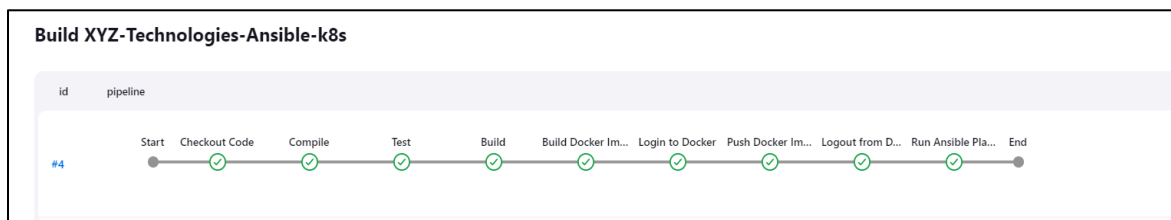
Pipeline script

```


1 pipeline
2 {
3     environment {
4         JAVA_HOME = '/usr/lib/jvm/default-java' // Setting JAVA_HOME for the entire pipeline
5         MAVEN_HOME = '/opt/maven'
6         DOOTH = "${JAVA_HOME}/bin:${MAVEN_HOME}/bin:$PATH"
7         DOCKER_IMAGE = "ever-looking76/abc-k8s"
8         DOCKER_CREDENTIALS_ID = "4e576863-b616-4cf9-a863-b0202b4f4669"
9         ANSIBLE_SERVER = "755.168.178.100"
10        ANSIBLE_USER = "sn"
11        ANSIBLE_PLAYBOOK = "/home/sn/gitrepos/purdue-ICP-remote/Ansible-Files/Deploy_Minikube_Cluster.yaml"
12        ANSIBLE_HOSTS = "/home/sn/gitrepos/purdue-ICP-remote/Ansible-Files/hosts"
13    }
14    agent any
15    stages {
16        // Here we define the agent where the pipeline will run
17        stage('Checkout Code') {
18            steps {
19                // Using created ssh key-pairs credentials to access remote private git-hub repo
20                sshagent(credentials: ['@755d5ac-87cc-4f9e-87e9-875669a0b3b7']) {
21                    // Checkout my repo git@github.com:ever-looking76/purdue-ICP-remote.git
22                    git url: 'git@github.com:ever-looking76/purdue-ICP-remote.git', branch: 'main'
23                }
24            }
25        }
26        stage('Compile') {
27            steps {
28                // Using Maven to compile provided source code
29                sh 'mvn compile'
30            }
31        }
32        stage('Test') {
33            steps {
34                // Using Maven to test the new source code
35                sh 'mvn test'
36            }
37        }
38        stage('Build') {
39            steps {
40                // Using Maven for packaging the source code
41                sh 'mvn package'
42            }
43        }
44        stage('Build Docker Image') {
45            steps {
46                // Using DockerFile to create a docker image
47                sh '''
48                cd /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/[JOS NAME]/target/ABCtechnologies-1.8.war abc_technologies.war
49                docker build -t abc_technologies:$BUILD_NUMBER
50                docker tag abc_technologies:$BUILD_NUMBER ${DOCKER_IMAGE}:latest
51            '''
52            }
53        }
54        stage('Login to Docker') {
55            steps {
56                // Login to Docker Hub
57                withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: DOCKER_CREDENTIALS_ID, usernameVariable: 'DOCKER_USERNAME', passwordVariable: 'DOCKER_PASSWORD')]) {
58                    sh 'echo $DOCKER_PASSWORD | docker login -u $DOCKER_USERNAME --password-stdin'
59                }
60            }
61        }
62        stage('Push Docker Image') {
63            steps {
64                script {
65                    sh 'docker push ${DOCKER_IMAGE}' // Push Docker image to Docker Hub
66                }
67            }
68        }
69        stage('Logout from Docker Hub') {
70            steps {
71                script {
72                    sh 'docker logout' // Logout from Docker Hub
73                }
74            }
75        }
76        stage('Run Ansible Playbook') {
77            steps {
78                sshagent(credentials: ['f3ad0885-e977-4149-8a77-c8f22ae72434']) {
79                    sh '''
80                    ssh ${ANSIBLE_USER}@${ANSIBLE_SERVER} ansible-playbook -i ${ANSIBLE_HOSTS} ${ANSIBLE_PLAYBOOK}
81                    '''
82                }
83            }
84        }
85    }
86 }

```

- Build is successful!



- Ansible yaml file: (Deploy_Minikube_Cluster.yaml)

 sm@101-ubuntu22: ~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP2-remote/Ansible-files

```
# ansible/playbook.yaml
---
- name: Apply Kubernetes manifest
  hosts: minikube
  tasks:
    - name: Apply Kubernetes manifest using kubectl
      command: kubectl apply -f /home/sm/tomcat-deployment2.yaml
      become: false
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
```

- Minikube Manifest yaml file

sm@109-alma93:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP2-remote/Minikube_files

```
apiVersion: apps/v1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  name: tomcat-deployment2
spec:
  replicas: 1
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      app: tomcat
  template:
    metadata:
      labels:
        app: tomcat
    spec:
      containers:
      - name: tomcat2
        image: everlooking76/igp2
        ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: tomcat-service2
spec:
  selector:
    app: tomcat
  ports:
    - protocol: TCP
      port: 8080
      targetPort: 8080
  type: NodePort

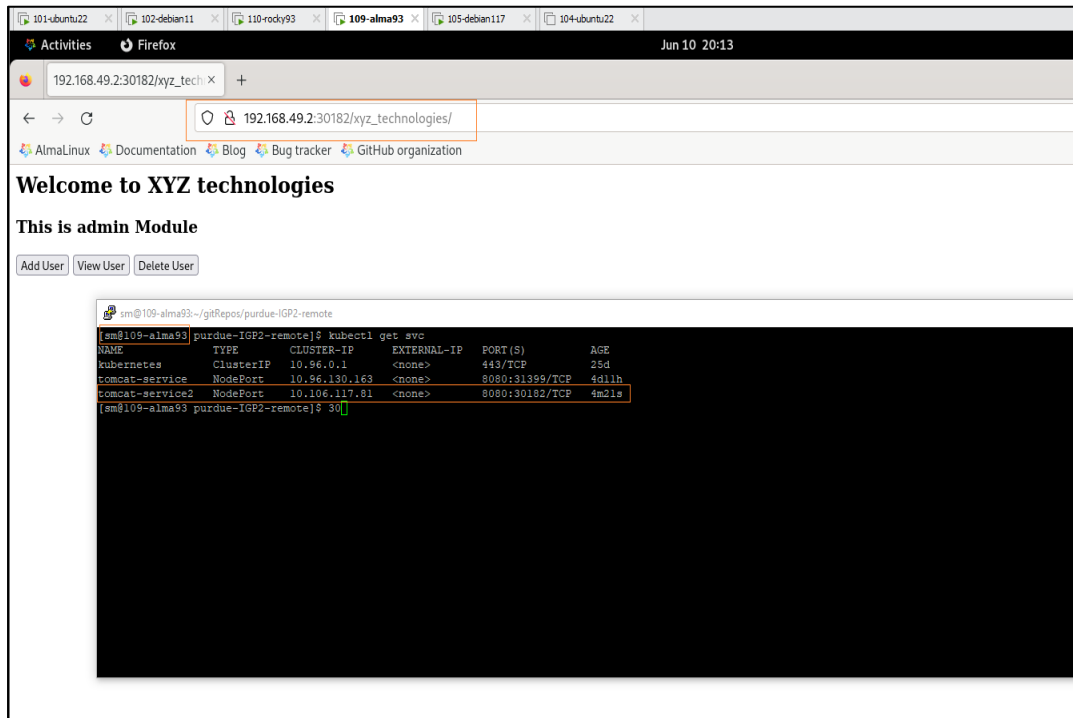
'tomcat-deployment2.yaml' 33L, 518B
```

- Deployed artifact on (192.168.178.109 Almalinux Node using Minikube IP)

sm@109-alma93:~/gitRepos/purdue-IGP2-remote

```
[sm@109-alma93 purdue-IGP2-remote]$ kubectl get svc
NAME                TYPE          CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)          AGE
kubernetes           ClusterIP     10.96.0.1        <none>            443/TCP          25d
tomcat-service       NodePort      10.96.130.163    <none>            8080:31399/TCP   4d11h
tomcat-service2      NodePort      10.106.117.81    <none>            8080:30182/TCP   4m21s
[sm@109-alma93 purdue-IGP2-remote]$
```

- The deployed Docker Container on Minikube Cluster can be accessed on this link:
http://192.168.42.2:30182/xyz_technologies



Where: Minikube Cluster IP: 192.168.49.2

NodePort : 30182

If the solution was implemented on Cloud using one of the major Cloud providers (AWS, GCP, Azure) then we would have used "LoadBalancer" in our Configurations instead of NodePort.

6. Monitoring Resources Using Prometheus/Grafana

A dedicated Server on (192.168.178.104) is used as Prometheus (master) server, Grafana will be installed on the same server.

Prometheus is an agent-based monitoring platform, meaning for prometheus master to monitor other nodes on the network an agent on these nodes must be installed "Node Exporter". As the name implies, this agent will work to scrape the metrics on the node and send it back to master prometheus server.

To monitor docker containers on the network a special docker images must be pulled and run: (cadvisor, redis), but as a pre-requisite docker engine and docker-compose should be installed and configured on prometheus configurations to be commissioned.

The following servers are going to be included and monitored using our prometheus/grafana services:

- Jenkins Server (192.168.178.105) (Node Exporter)
- Ansible Server (192.168.178.101) (Node Exporter)
- Docker Server (192.168.178.110) (Node Exporter)
- Minikube Cluster (192.168.178.109) (Node Exporter)
- Local Repo (192.168.178.102) (Node Exporter)
- Docker Container on (Jenkins Server, Docker Server, Minikube Cluster) (cadvisor, redis)

- Installing Prometheus/Grafana (192.168.178.104)

The following commands have been used to install prometheus:

```
# Updating the System
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
# Creating Promethues User
sudo useradd -no-create-home -shell /bin/false prometheus
# On Server go to /tmp and download prometheus using wget
wget
https://github.com/prometheus/prometheus/releases/download/v2.33.5/prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64.tar.gz
# untar and extract the package
tar -xvzf prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64.tar.gz
# Moving Configuration files and binaries
sudo mv /tmp/prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64/prometheus /usr/local/bin
sudo mv /tmp/prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64/promtool /usr/local/bin
sudo mv /tmp/prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64/console_libraries
/etc/prometheus
sudo mv /tmp/prometheus-2.33.5.linux-amd64/prometheus.yml
/etc/prometheus
# Set the correct ownership for the files
sudo chown prometheus:prometheus /usr/local/bin/prometheus
sudo chown prometheus:prometheus /usr/local/bin/promtool
sudo chown -R prometheus:prometheus /etc/prometheus/consoles
sudo chown -R prometheus:prometheus /etc/prometheus/console_libraries
# Create the directory where Prometheus will store its data:
sudo mkdir /var/lib/prometheus
sudo chown prometheus:prometheus /var/lib/prometheus
# Creating a Prometheus Service
sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service
# Include the following configuration:
[Unit]
Description=Prometheus Monitoring
```

```
Wants=network-online.target
After=network-online.target
```

```
[Service]
User=prometheus
Group=prometheus
Type=simple
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/prometheus \
  --config.file=/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml \
  --storage.tsdb.path=/var/lib/prometheus/ \
  --web.console.templates=/etc/prometheus/consoles \
  --web.console.libraries=/etc/prometheus/console_libraries
```

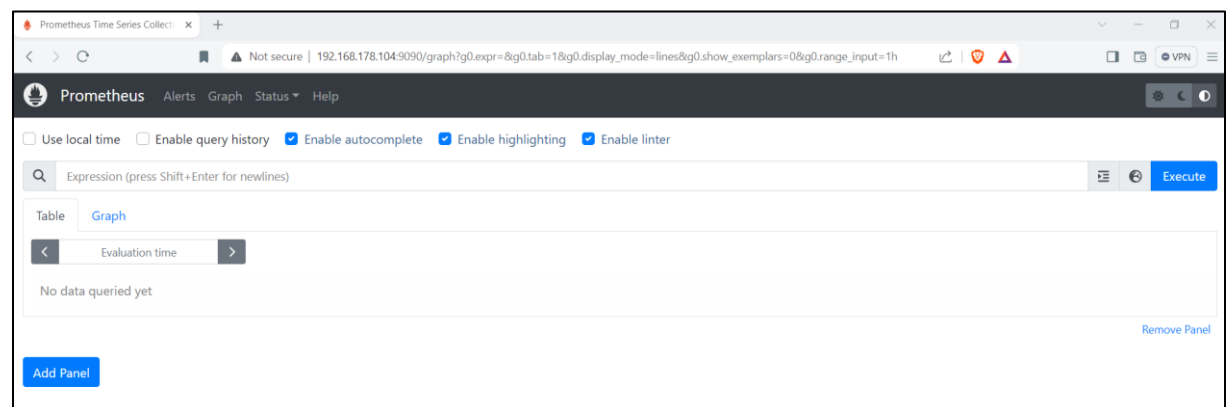
```
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

```
# Reload the systemd daemon and start the Prometheus service:
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl start prometheus
sudo systemctl enable prometheus
# Verifying Prometheus Installation
sudo systemctl status prometheus
```

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ sudo systemctl status prometheus.service
[sudo] password for sm:
● prometheus.service - Prometheus Monitoring
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/prometheus.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-06-06 08:14:41 CEST; 1h 34min ago
     Main PID: 1019 (prometheus)
        Tasks: 8 (limit: 4554)
       Memory: 101.9M
          CPU: 7.330s
      CGroup: /system.slice/prometheus.service
              └─1019 /usr/local/bin/prometheus --config.file=/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml --storage.tsdb.path=/var/lib/prometheus/ --web.console.templates=

Jun 06 08:14:58 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:58.675Z caller=compact.go:576 level=info component=tsdb msg="write block" mint=1717617600
Jun 06 08:14:58 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:58.685Z caller=head.go:1345 level=info component=tsdb msg="Head GC completed" caller=trun
Jun 06 08:14:58 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:58.849Z caller=compact.go:576 level=info component=tsdb msg="write block" mint=1717624802
Jun 06 08:14:58 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:58.866Z caller=head.go:1345 level=info component=tsdb msg="Head GC completed" caller=trun
Jun 06 08:14:58 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:58.866Z caller=checkpoint.go:101 level=info component=tsdb msg="Creating checkpoint" from
Jun 06 08:14:59 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:59.038Z caller=head.go:1307 level=info component=tsdb msg="WAL checkpoint complete" first
Jun 06 08:14:59 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:59.371Z caller=compact.go:514 level=info component=tsdb msg="compact blocks" count=3 mint
Jun 06 08:14:59 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:59.378Z caller=db.go:1680 level=info component=tsdb msg="Deleting obsolete block" block=0
Jun 06 08:14:59 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:59.380Z caller=db.go:1680 level=info component=tsdb msg="Deleting obsolete block" block=0
Jun 06 08:14:59 104-ubuntu22 prometheus[1019]: ts=2024-06-06T06:14:59.388Z caller=db.go:1680 level=info component=tsdb msg="Deleting obsolete block" block=0
```

```
# Checking http://192.168.178.104:9090
```



- Monitoring Docker Containers

In order to use prometheus to monitor docker containers, we need to install docker engine, docker-compose, prepare docker-compose yamll file, and change the configuration of prometheus yamll file to run docker images (cadvisor, redis)

```
# Update package repositories for docker, adding keyrings (done in erlier stage)
```

```
# Installing latest version
```


sudo apt install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ docker --version
Docker version 26.1.4, build 5650f9b
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ docker-compose --version
Docker Compose version v2.27.0
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$
```

For monitoring work on prometheus server, two docker containers should be build with docker compose

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ ls -ltr /usr/local/bin
total 324020
-rwxr-xr-x 1 prometheus prometheus 138438117 Mai  8 23:58 prometheus
-rwxr-xr-x 1 prometheus prometheus 130329948 Mai  8 23:58 promtool
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root      root      63007385 Mai  9 18:25 docker-compose
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root      root      373 Mai  9 19:35 docker-compose.yaml
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ more /usr/local/bin/docker-compose.yaml
version: '3.2'

services:
  cadvisor:
    image: gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor:latest
    container_name: cadvisor
    ports:
      - 8087:8080
    volumes:
      - /:/rootfs:ro
      - /var/run:/var/run:rw
      - /sys:/sys:ro
      - /var/lib/docker:/var/lib/docker:ro
    depends_on:
      - redis
  redis:
    image: redis:latest
    container_name: redis
    ports:
      - 6379:6379
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$
```

Then prometheus Configuration yaml file in (/etc/prometheus/prometheus.yaml) should edited

```
# A scrape configuration containing exactly one endpoint to scrape:
# Here it's Prometheus itself.
scrape_configs:
  # The job name is added as a label `job=<job_name>` to any timeseries scraped from this config.
  - job_name: "prometheus"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:9090"]
  - job_name: "cadvisor"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:8087"]
  - job_name: "node_exporter"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["192.168.178.102:9100"]

  # metrics_path defaults to '/metrics'
  # scheme defaults to 'http'.
```

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$
```

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:~$ cd /usr/local/bin/
sm@104-ubuntu22:/usr/local/bin$ ls
docker-compose  docker-compose.yaml  prometheus  promtool
sm@104-ubuntu22:/usr/local/bin$ docker-compose up -d
WARN[0000] /usr/local/bin/docker-compose.yaml: `version` is obsolete
[+] Running 2/2
  ✔ Container redis      Started
  ✔ Container cadvisor   Started
```

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:/usr/local/bin$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
c94025c495e7   gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor:latest    "/usr/bin/cadvisor -..." 3 weeks ago   Up 35 seconds (healthy)   0.0.0.0:8087->8080/tcp, :::8087->8080/tcp
6ef8f0903ebd   redis:latest                       "docker-entrypoint.s..." 3 weeks ago   Up 36 seconds          0.0.0.0:6379->6379/tcp, :::6379->6379/tcp
```

Dashboard [Jenkins] Prometheus Time Series Collect x +

Not secure | 192.168.178.104:9090/targets?search=

Prometheus Alerts Graph Status Help

Targets

All scrape pools All Unhealthy Collapse All Filter by endpoint or labels Unknown Unhealthy Healthy

cadvisor (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://localhost:8087/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:8087" job="cadvisor" v	7.69s ago	135.257ms	

node_exporter (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://192.168.178.102:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.102:9100" job="node_exporter" v	9.911s ago	18.077ms	

prometheus (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://localhost:9090/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:9090" job="prometheus" v	2.481s ago	5.920ms	

- Installing Node Exporter on (192.168.178.102)

On 192.168.178.102 download Node Exporter package

```
curl -s https://api.github.com/repos/prometheus/node_exporter/releases/latest | grep
browser_download_url | grep linux-amd64 | cut -d '"' -f 4 | wget -qi -
```

```
tar -xvf node_exporter*.tar.gz
```

```
sudo cp node_exporter /usr/local/bin
```

```
# Adding user and group "prometheus:prometheus"
```

```
sudo groupadd --system prometheus
sudo useradd -s /sbin/nologin --system -g prometheus prometheus
# Change the ownership of the file node_exporter
sudo chown prometheus:prometheus /usr/local/bin/node_exporter
```

```
sm@102-debian11:~$ node_exporter --version
node_exporter, version 1.8.0 (branch: HEAD, revision: cadb1d1190ad95c66b951758f01ff4c94e55e6ce)
  build user:      root@587d3f12650c
  build date:      20240424-13:15:48
  go version:      go1.22.2
  platform:        linux/amd64
  tags:            unknown
```

```
# Create node_exporter service
sudo tee /etc/systemd/system/node_exporter.service <<EOF
[Unit]
Description=Node Exporter
Wants=network-online.target
After=network-online.target

[Service]
User=prometheus
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/node_exporter

[Install]
WantedBy=default.target
EOF
```

```
# Reload systemd and start the service
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl start node_exporter
sudo systemctl enable node_exporter
```

Status Confirmation

```
sm@102-debian11:~$
● node_exporter.service - Node Exporter
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/node_exporter.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-06-06 10:34:06 CEST; 1h 26min ago
     Main PID: 732 (node_exporter)
        Tasks: 5 (limit: 4602)
       Memory: 26.6M
          CPU: 6.678s
    CGroup: /system.slice/node_exporter.service
            └─732 /usr/local/bin/node_exporter

Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=time
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=timex
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=udp_queues
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=uname
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=vmstat
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=watchdog
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=zfs
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.657Z caller=node_exporter.go:118 level=info collector=zfzfs
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.698Z caller=tls_config.go:313 level=info msg="Listening on" address=[::]:9100
Jun 06 10:34:06 102-debian11 node_exporter[732]: ts=2024-06-06T08:34:06.701Z caller=tls_config.go:316 level=info msg="TLS is disabled." http2=false address=
```

```
# Back to Prometheus Server to add the following to prometheus.yaml file
```

```
sm@104-ubuntu22:/usr/local/bin$ more /etc/prometheus/prometheus.yml
# my global config
global:
  scrape_interval: 15s # Set the scrape interval to every 15 seconds. Default is every 1 minute.
  evaluation_interval: 15s # Evaluate rules every 15 seconds. The default is every 1 minute.
  # scrape_timeout is set to the global default (10s).

# Alertmanager configuration
alerting:
  alertmanagers:
    - static_configs:
        - targets:
            # - alertmanager:9093

# Load rules once and periodically evaluate them according to the global 'evaluation_interval'.
rule_files:
  # - "first_rules.yml"
  # - "second_rules.yml"

# A scrape configuration containing exactly one endpoint to scrape:
# Here it's Prometheus itself.
scrape_configs:
  # The job name is added as a label `job=<job_name>` to any timeseries scraped from this config.
  - job_name: "prometheus"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:9090"]
  - job_name: "cadvisor"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:8087"]
  - job_name: "node_exporter"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["192.168.178.102:9100"]

  # metrics_path defaults to '/metrics'
  # scheme defaults to 'http'.

sm@104-ubuntu22:/usr/local/bin$
```

```
# Restart Prometheus service
sudo systemctl restart prometheus
```

Prometheus Time Series Collector

Not secure | 192.168.178.104:9090/targets?search=

Prometheus

AlertsGraphStatus▼Help

Targets

All scrape pools ▼AllUnhealthyCollapse All

Filter by endpoint or labels

cadvisor (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://localhost:8087/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:8087" job="cadvisor" ▼	7.69s ago	135.257ms	

node_exporter (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://192.168.178.102:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.102:9100" job="node_exporter" ▼	9.911s ago	18.077ms	

prometheus (1/1 up) show less

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://localhost:9090/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:9090" job="prometheus" ▼	2.481s ago	5.920ms	

Similarly, the Node Export will be implemented on other nodes

The cAdvisor container is pulled and run on all other nodes so that the metrics of docker containers are included too

The command to run the cAdvisor is

```
docker run -d --name=cadvisor --volume=/var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock --volume=/sys:/sys --
volume=/var/lib/docker:/var/lib/docker:ro --publish=8087:8080 --detach=true --restart=always
gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor:latest
```

An Example of the running containers on 192.168.178.110

```

[sm@l110-rocky93 ~]$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
3d3ce2a280c7   gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor:latest   "/usr/bin/cadvisor -_"  2 hours ago   Up 2 hours   0.0.0.0:8087->8080/tcp, ::8087->8080/tcp   cadvisor
88328bd4f76   everlooking76/igp2024:latest      "catalina.sh run"       4 days ago    Up 3 hours   0.0.0.0:8081->8080/tcp                    igp2024_container
[sm@l110-rocky93 ~]$

```

On Prometheus Server(master)

```
# my global config
global:
  scrape_interval: 15s # Set the scrape interval to every 15 seconds. Default is every 1 minute.
  evaluation_interval: 15s # Evaluate rules every 15 seconds. The default is every 1 minute.
  # scrape_timeout is set to the global default (10s).

# Alertmanager configuration
alerting:
  alertmanagers:
    - static_configs:
        - targets:
            # - alertmanager:9093

# Load rules once and periodically evaluate them according to the global 'evaluation_interval'.
rule_files:
  # - "first_rules.yml"
  # - "second_rules.yml"

# A scrape configuration containing exactly one endpoint to scrape:
# Here it's Prometheus itself.
scrape_configs:
  # The job name is added as a label 'job=<job_name>' to any timeseries scraped from this config.
  - job_name: "prometheus"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:9090"]
  - job_name: "cadvisor"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["localhost:8087","192.168.178.102:8087","192.168.178.110:8087","192.168.178.109:8087","192.168.178.105:8087","192.168.178.101:8087"]
  - job_name: "node_exporter"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["192.168.178.102:9100","192.168.178.105:9100","192.168.178.101:9100","192.168.178.110:9100","192.168.178.109:9100"]
  # metrics_path defaults to '/metrics'
  # scheme defaults to 'http'.
```

Prometheus dashboard

The screenshot shows the Prometheus Targets dashboard. It has a search bar at the top and a filter for endpoints or labels. There are three main sections, each representing a scrape pool. The first section is 'cadvisor (6/6 up)' with 6 endpoints. The second section is 'node_exporter (5/5 up)' with 5 endpoints. The third section is 'prometheus (1/1 up)' with 1 endpoint. Each endpoint row shows the URL, state (UP), labels, last scrape time, duration, and error.

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://192.168.178.102:8087/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.102:8087" job="cadvisor"	2.447s ago	142.643ms	
http://192.168.178.110:8087/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.110:8087" job="cadvisor"	10.743s ago	221.810ms	
http://192.168.178.109:8087/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.109:8087" job="cadvisor"	1.425s ago	590.585ms	
http://192.168.178.105:8087/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.105:8087" job="cadvisor"	12.486s ago	93.275ms	
http://192.168.178.101:8087/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.101:8087" job="cadvisor"	12.652s ago	140.325ms	
http://localhost:8087/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:8087" job="cadvisor"	8.806s ago	302.103ms	

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://192.168.178.105:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.105:9100" job="node_exporter"	9.428s ago	30.376ms	
http://192.168.178.101:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.101:9100" job="node_exporter"	12.728s ago	30.589ms	
http://192.168.178.110:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.110:9100" job="node_exporter"	5.483s ago	35.570ms	
http://192.168.178.109:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.109:9100" job="node_exporter"	13.958s ago	45.915ms	
http://192.168.178.102:9100/metrics	UP	instance="192.168.178.102:9100" job="node_exporter"	4.518s ago	28.467ms	

Endpoint	State	Labels	Last Scrape	Scrape Duration	Error
http://localhost:9090/metrics	UP	instance="localhost:9090" job="prometheus"	12.907s ago	10.678ms	

- Installing Grafana Dashboard

Similarly, to previous steps, the package repos are update and to install Grafana we use this command

```
sudo apt install grafana
```

Starting Grafana Service, using the URL <http://192.168.178.104:3000> (admin/admin)

```
sudo systemctl start grafana-server
```

