

Project 3

You are hired as a DevOps Engineer for Analytics Pvt Ltd. This company is a product-based organization which uses Docker for their containerization needs within the company. The final product received a lot of traction in the first few weeks of launch. Now with the increasing demand, the organization needs to have a platform for automating deployment, scaling and operations of application containers across clusters of hosts. As a DevOps Engineer, you need to implement a DevOps lifecycle such that all the requirements are implemented without any change in the Docker containers in the testing environment.

Up until now, this organization used to follow a monolithic architecture with just 2 developers. The product is present on: <https://github.com/hshar/website.git> Following are the specifications of the lifecycle:

1. Git workflow should be implemented. Since the company follows a monolithic architecture of development, you need to take care of version control. The release should happen only on the 25th of every month.
2. CodeBuild should be triggered once the commits are made in the master branch.
3. The code should be containerized with the help of the Dockerfile. The Dockerfile should be built every time if there is a push to GitHub. Create a custom Docker image using a Dockerfile.
4. As per the requirement in the production server, you need to use the Kubernetes cluster and the containerized code from Docker Hub should be deployed with 2 replicas. Create a NodePort service and configure the same for port 30008.
5. Create a Jenkins Pipeline script to accomplish the above task.
6. For configuration management of the infrastructure, you need to deploy the configuration on the servers to install necessary software and configurations.
7. Using Terraform, accomplish the task of infrastructure creation in the AWS cloud provider.

Architectural Advice:

Software's to be installed on the respective machines using configuration management.

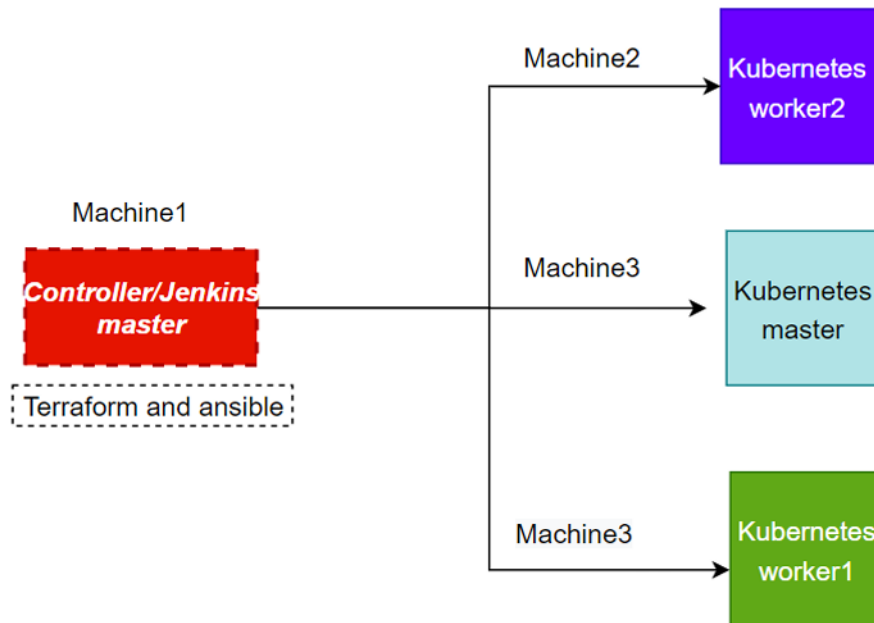
Worker1: Jenkins, Java

Worker2: Docker, Kubernetes

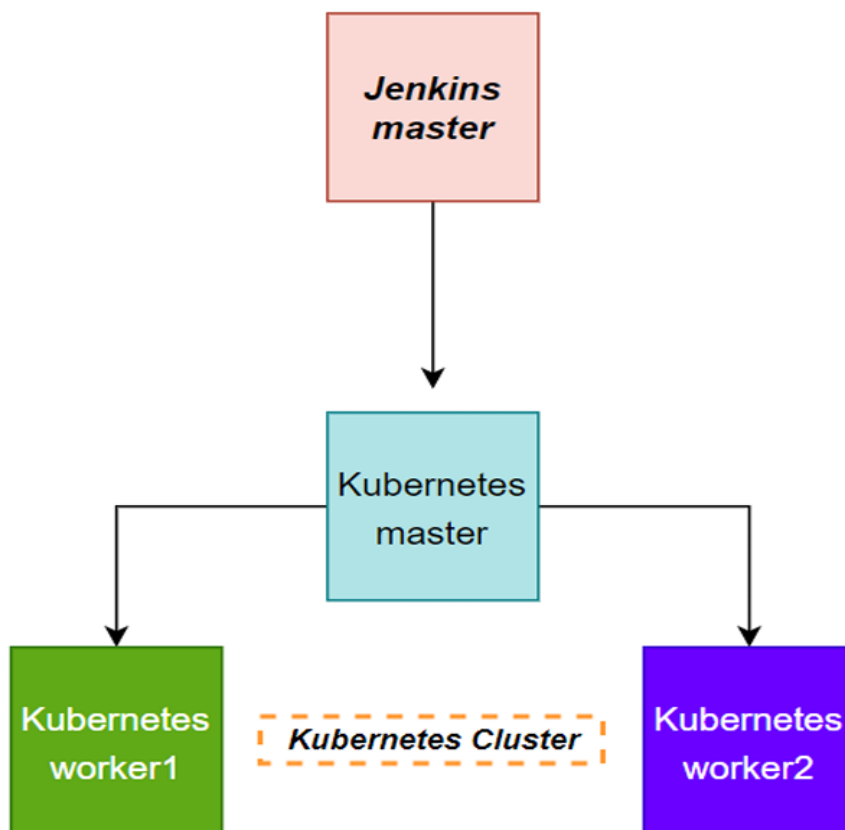
Worker3: Java, Docker, Kubernetes

Worker4: Docker, Kubernetes

Infrastructure Creation and Configuration Management



Servers for jenkins and kubernetes configuration



DevOps Project

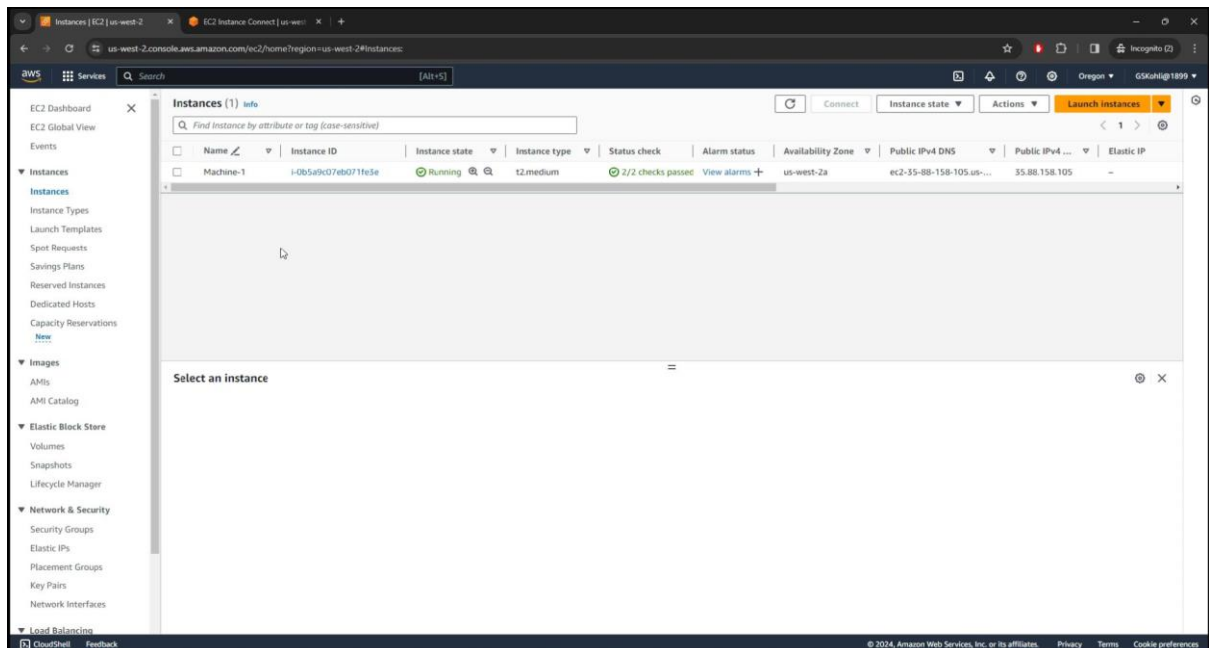
Architecture

We have total 4 Machine. Machine 1, 2, 3 and 4

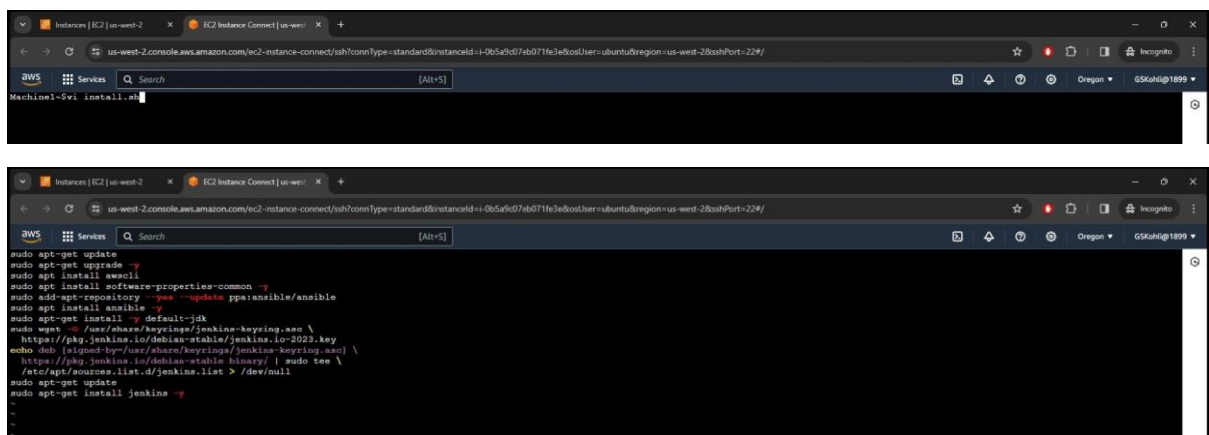
- Machine-1 - Terraform, Ansible, Java and Jenkins Installed
- Machine-2 – Docker and Kubernetes
- Machine-3 – Java, Docker and Kubernetes
- Machine-4 - Docker and Kubernetes

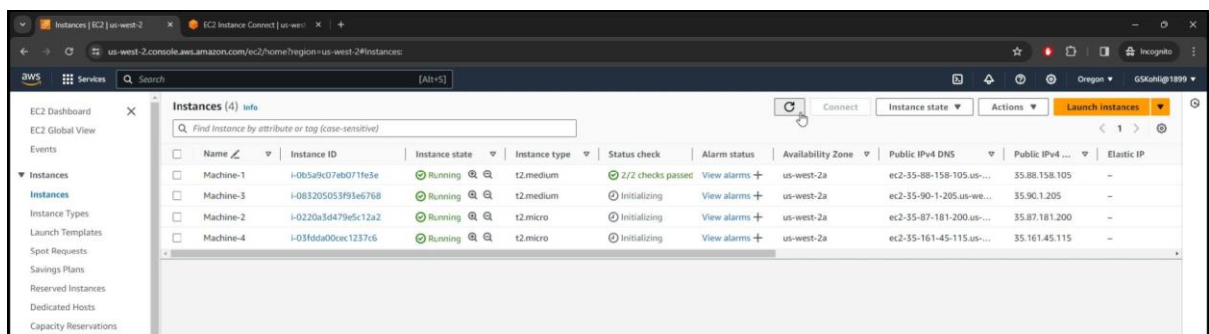
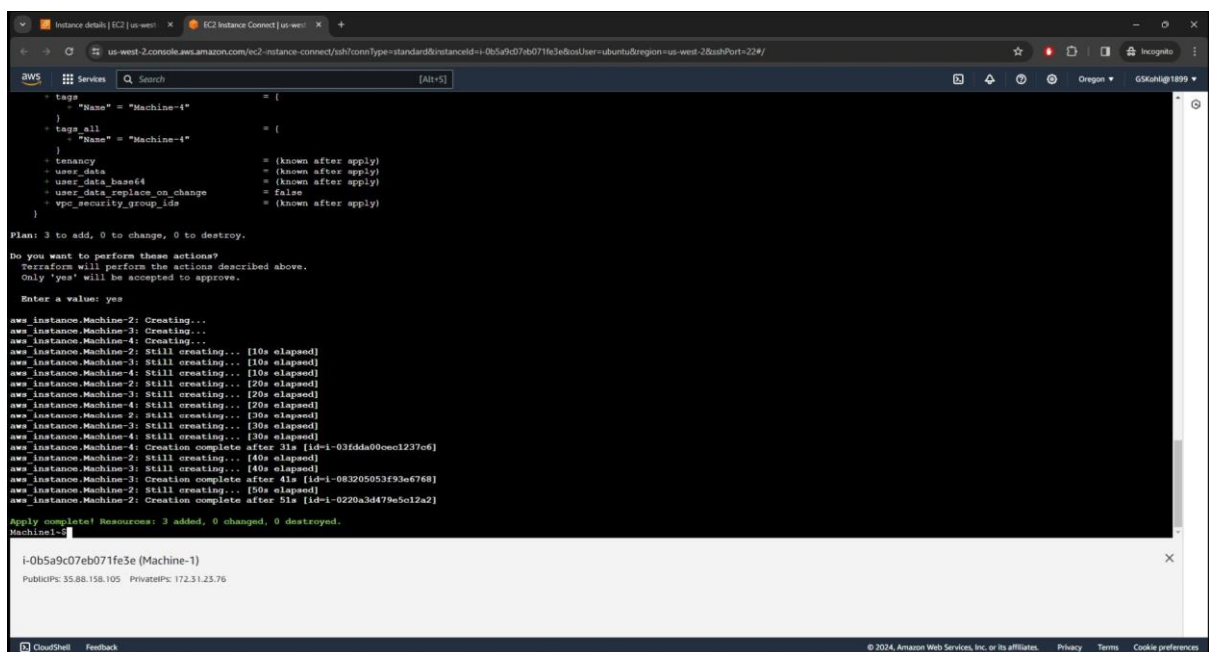
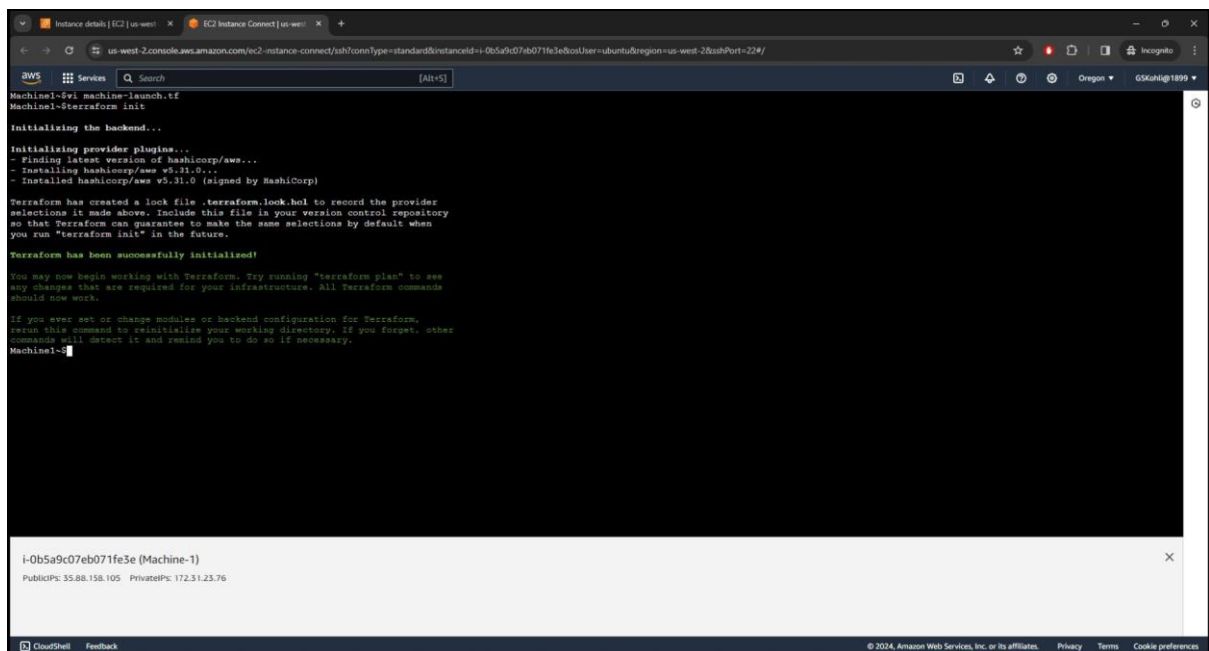
Machine 1 (Jenkins Master)→Machine 2(Kubernetes Master)→ Machine 3 and Machine 4

1. Creating Machine-1



2. Making script to install required packages for Machine 1





4. Setting up Ansible

The image shows a sequence of four screenshots from the AWS Management Console, illustrating the setup of an Ansible environment on three EC2 instances.

First Screenshot: Shows the creation of three EC2 instances (Machine-1, Machine-2, Machine-3) in the us-west-2 region. The instances are of type t3.micro and are being created from the Ubuntu AMI. The console output shows the progress of the creation process, including the generation of a public/private key pair and the assignment of an IAM role.

Second Screenshot: Shows the terminal output for Machine-2, where the user runs the command `ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-76'` to generate an SSH key pair. The output shows the key being generated and the public key being saved to `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`.

Third Screenshot: Shows the terminal output for Machine-2, where the user runs the command `ssh-copy-id ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-76` to copy the public key to the remote host. The output shows the key being added to the `authorized_keys` file on the remote host.

Fourth Screenshot: Shows the terminal output for Machine-1, where the user runs the command `ssh-copy-id ubuntu@ip-172-31-23-76` to copy the public key to the remote host. The output shows the key being added to the `authorized_keys` file on the remote host.

5. Making 2 shell script and 1 yaml script to install required packages in machine 2, 3 and 4

```
Machine1-Svi M24.sh
Machine1-Svi M3.sh
Machine1-Svi instal.yaml
```

```
name: Run scripts on slave
hosts: slave
gather_facts: no
become: yes
tasks:
  - name: Run M24.sh on slave
    script: M24.sh

name: Run scripts on master
hosts: master
gather_facts: no
become: yes
tasks:
  - name: Run M3.sh on master
    script: M3.sh
```

```
Machine1-Svi instal.yaml
Machine1-Sanaible-playbook instal.yaml

PLAY [Run scripts on slave] *****
TASK [Run M24.sh on slave] *****
changed: [Machine1]
changed: [Machine2]

PLAY [Run scripts on master] *****
TASK [Run M3.sh on master] *****
changed: [Machine1]

PLAY RECAP *****
Machine2  : ok=1    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
Machine3  : ok=1    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
Machine4  : ok=1    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0

Machine1-S
```

6. Setting Kubernetes Cluster

```
Machine3-Sudo su
root@ip-172-31-16-118:/home/ubuntu# kubectl init
i0109 17:28:14.83354 - k8s version: v1.29.0 remote version is much newer: v1.29.0; falling back to stable-1.28
[init] Using Kubernetes version: v1.29.0
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Pulling images required for setting up a Kubernetes cluster
[preflight] This might take a minute or two, depending on the speed of your internet connection
[preflight] You can also perform this action in beforehand using 'kubectl config images pull'
```

```
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeconfig.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[wait-control-plane] Waiting for the kubelet to boot up the control plane as static Pod from directory "/etc/kubernetes/manifests". This can take up to 4m0s
[apiclient] All control plane components are healthy after 9.502934 seconds
[upload-config] Storing the configuration used in ConfigMap "kubeconfig" in the "kube-system" Namespace
[kubelet] Creating a ConfigMap "kubelet-config" in namespace kube-system with the configuration for the kubelets in the cluster
[upload-certs] Shipping phase. Please see --upload-certs
[mark-control-plane] Marking the node ip-172-31-16-118 as control-plane by adding the labels: [node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane node.kubernetes.io/exclude-from-external-load-balancers]
[mark-control-plane] Marking the node ip-172-31-16-118 as control-plane by adding the taints: [node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane:NoSchedule]
[bootstrap-token] Using token: dskol.7rmy8yedsq13aal
[bootstrap-token] Configuring bootstrap tokens, cluster-info ConfigMap, RBAC Roles
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow Node Bootstrap tokens to get nodes
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow Node Bootstrap tokens to post CSRs in order for nodes to get long term certificate credentials
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow the csrapprover controller automatically approve CSRs from a Node Bootstrap Token
[bootstrap-token] Configured RBAC rules to allow certificate rotation for all node client certificates in the cluster
[bootstrap-token] Creating the "cluster-info" ConfigMap in the "kube-public" namespace
[kubelet-finalize] Updating "/etc/kubernetes/kubelet.conf" to point to a rotatable kubelet client certificate and key
[addons] Applied essential addon: CoreDNS
[addons] Applied essential addon: kube-proxy

Your Kubernetes control-plane has initialized successfully!

To start using your cluster, you need to run the following as a regular user:

mkdir -p $HOME/.kube
sudo cp -i /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf $HOME/.kube/config
sudo chown $(id -u):$(id -g) $HOME/.kube/config

Alternatively, if you are the root user, you can run:

export KUBECONFIG=/etc/kubernetes/admin.conf

You should now deploy a pod network to the cluster.
Run "kubectl apply -f [podnetwork].yaml" with one of the options listed at:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/addons/

Then you can join any number of worker nodes by running the following on each as root:

kubeadm join 172.31.16.118:6443 --token dskol.7rmy8yedsq13aal \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:da01744f2144ac07ee5ab93c29f48d2d0cfb197f6ee735798f1f6c812ca52b
root@ip-172-31-16-118:/home/ubuntu#

i-083205053f93e6768 (Machine-3)
PublicIPs: 35.90.1.205 PrivateIPs: 172.31.16.118
```

```
us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/shh?region=us-west-2&connType=standard&instanceId=i-03fda00cc1237cd&osUser=ubuntu&sshPort=22#/

Machine2-3 sudo su
root@ip-172-31-17-185:/home/ubuntu# kubectl join 172.31.16.118:6443 --token dxakol.7cmysyedaql3eal \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:da01744f2144a6c07ee5ab93c2f9f48d2d0cfb197f6ee735798f1fec812ca52b
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
```

```
us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/shh?region=us-west-2&connType=standard&instanceId=i-0320a3d479e5c12a2&osUser=ubuntu&sshPort=22#/

Machine2-3 sudo su
root@ip-172-31-17-232:/home/ubuntu# kubectl join 172.31.16.118:6443 --token dxakol.7cmysyedaql3eal \
--discovery-token-ca-cert-hash sha256:da01744f2144a6c07ee5ab93c2f9f48d2d0cfb197f6ee735798f1fec812ca52b
[preflight] Running pre-flight checks
[preflight] Reading configuration from the cluster...
[preflight] PT: You can look at this config file with 'kubectl -n kube-system get cm kubeadm-config -o yaml'
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet configuration to file "/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml"
[kubelet-start] Writing kubelet environment file with flags to file "/var/lib/kubelet/kubeadm-flags.env"
[kubelet-start] Starting the kubelet
[kubelet-start] Waiting for the kubelet to perform the TLS Bootstrap...

This node has joined the cluster:
* Certificate signing request was sent to apiservert and a response was received.
* The Kubelet was informed of the new secure connection details.

Run 'kubectl get nodes' on the control-plane to see this node join the cluster.

root@ip-172-31-17-232:/home/ubuntu#
```

```
us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/shh?region=us-west-2&connType=standard&instanceId=i-08320505393e6768&osUser=ubuntu&sshPort=22#/

Machine3-3 sudo systemctl stop docker
Machine3-3 sudo systemctl stop kubelet
Machine3-3 sudo systemctl start docker
Job for docker.service failed.
See "systemctl status docker.service" and "journalctl -xeu docker.service" for details.
Machine3-3 sudo systemctl start kubelet
Machine3-3 sudo netstat -nlt | grep 6443
tcp6      0      0      :::*          LISTEN        47151/kube-apiserver
Machine3-3 kubectl get nodes
Get "https://172.31.16.118:6443/api/v1/nodes?limit=500": dial tcp 172.31.16.118:6443: connect: connection refused - error from a previous attempt: http2: server sent GOAWAY and closed the connection; Last-Str
wasID=1, ErrCode=50, ErrorMessage, debug=""
Machine3-3 kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
ip-172-31-16-118                     Ready    control-plane    4m    v1.28.2
ip-172-31-17-232                     Ready    <none>        4m    v1.28.2
ip-172-31-27-185                     Ready    <none>        4m    v1.28.2
Machine3-3
```

7. Now Setting Jenkins

Getting Started

Unlock Jenkins

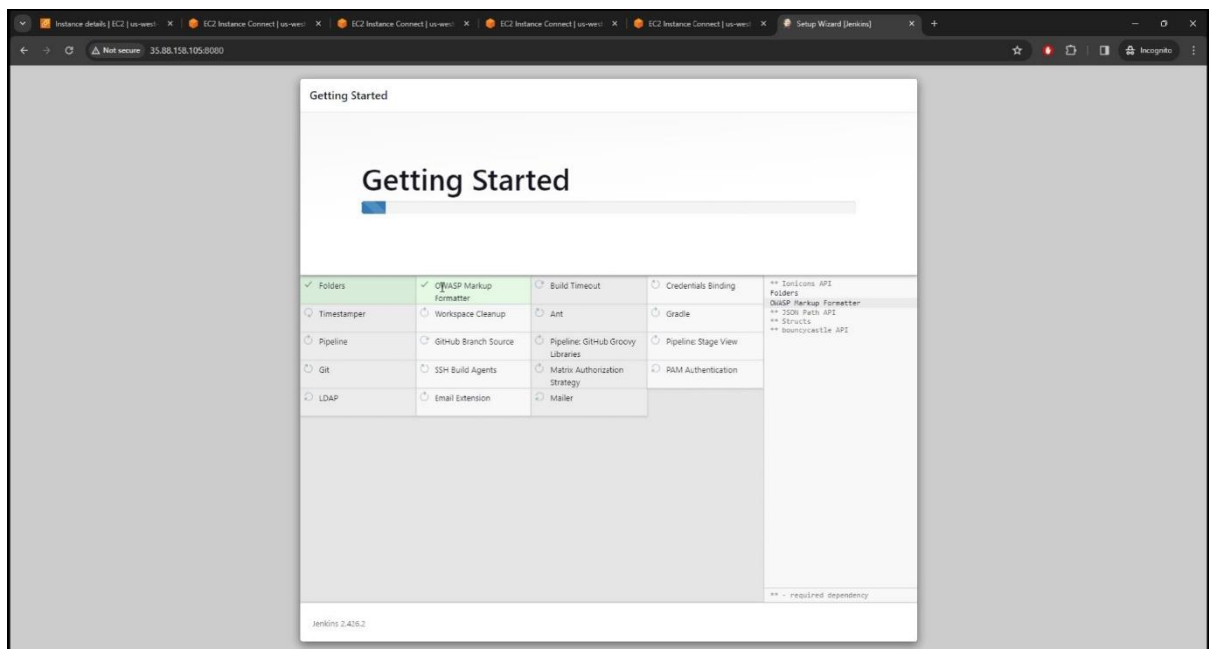
To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log (not sure where to find it?) and this file on the server:

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

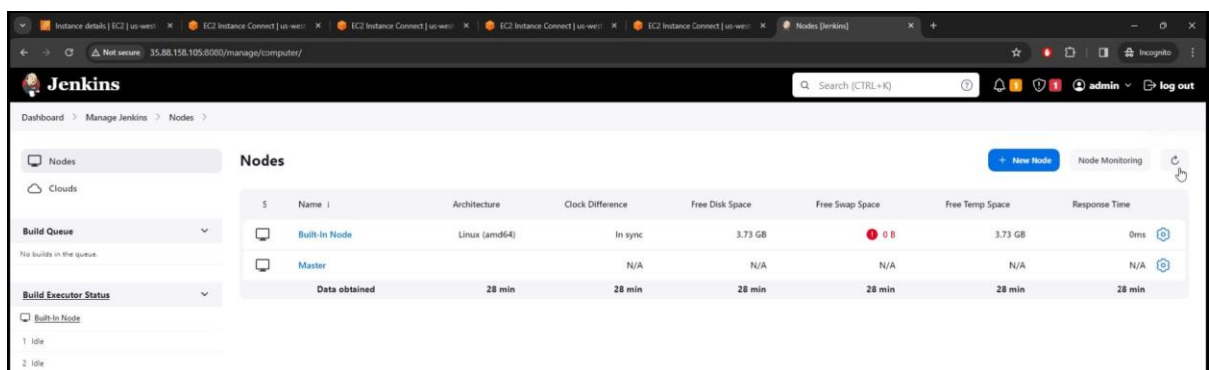
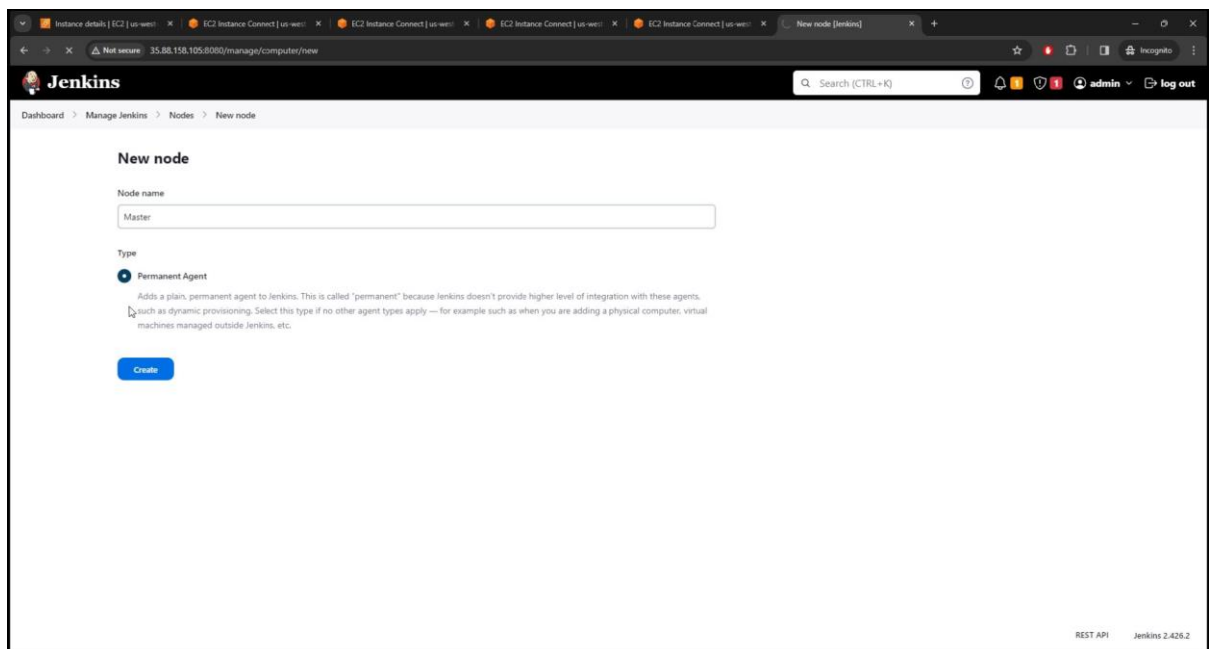
Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.

Administrator password

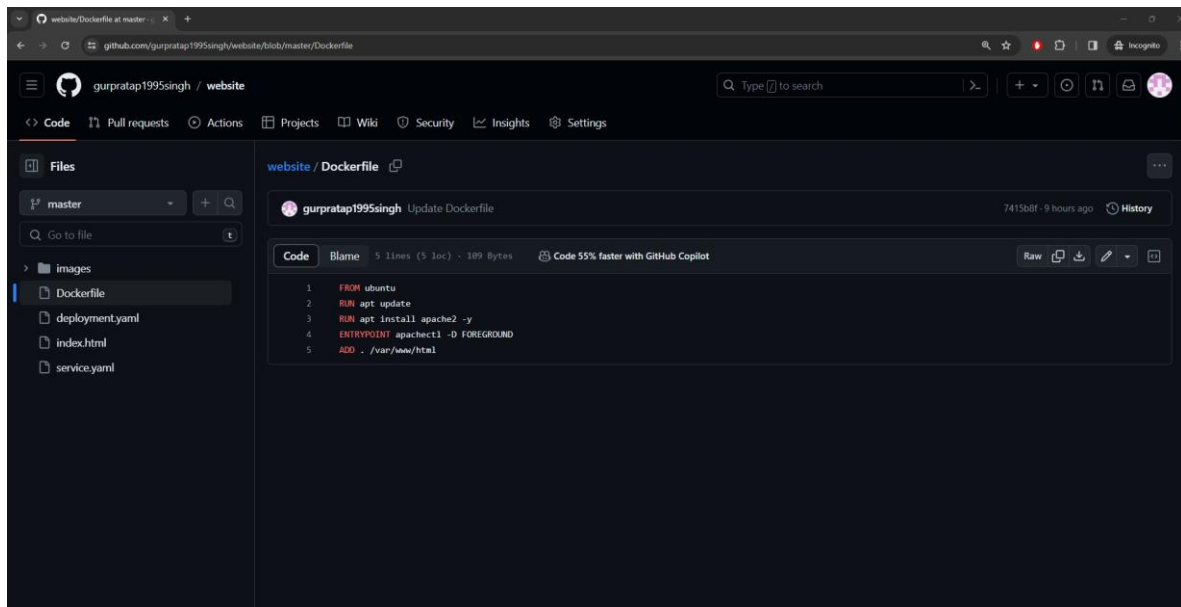
Continue



8. Adding Machine 3 as a node.

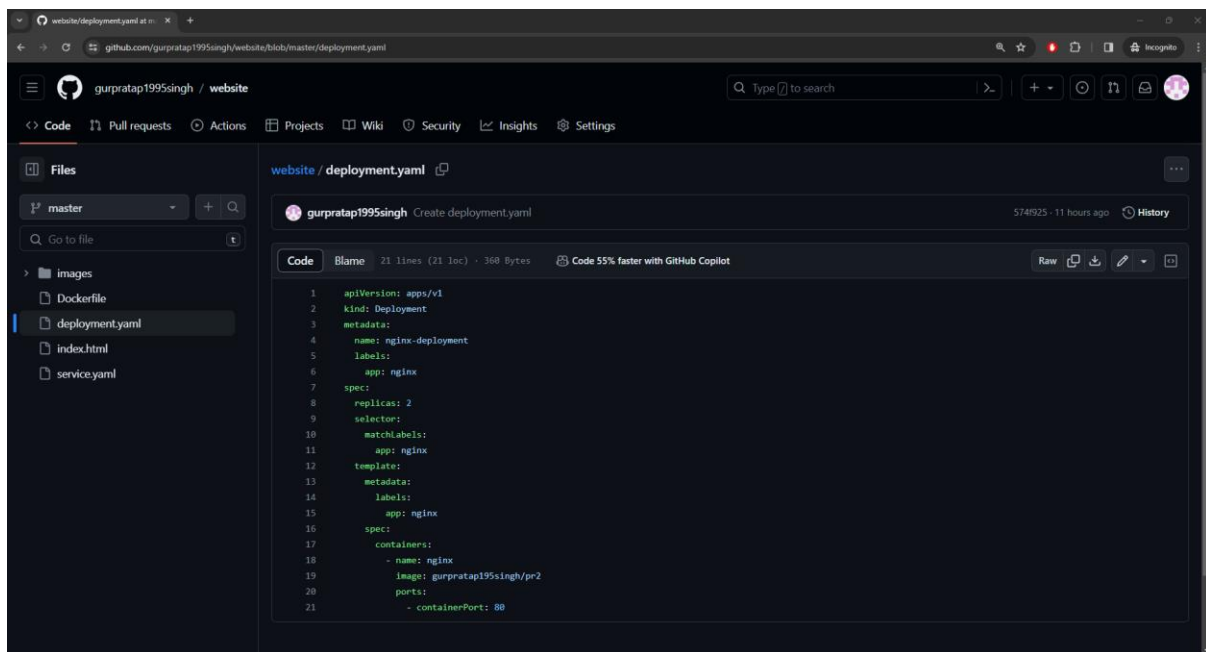


9. Cloning GIT repository and adding Dockerfile, deployment.yaml and service.yaml



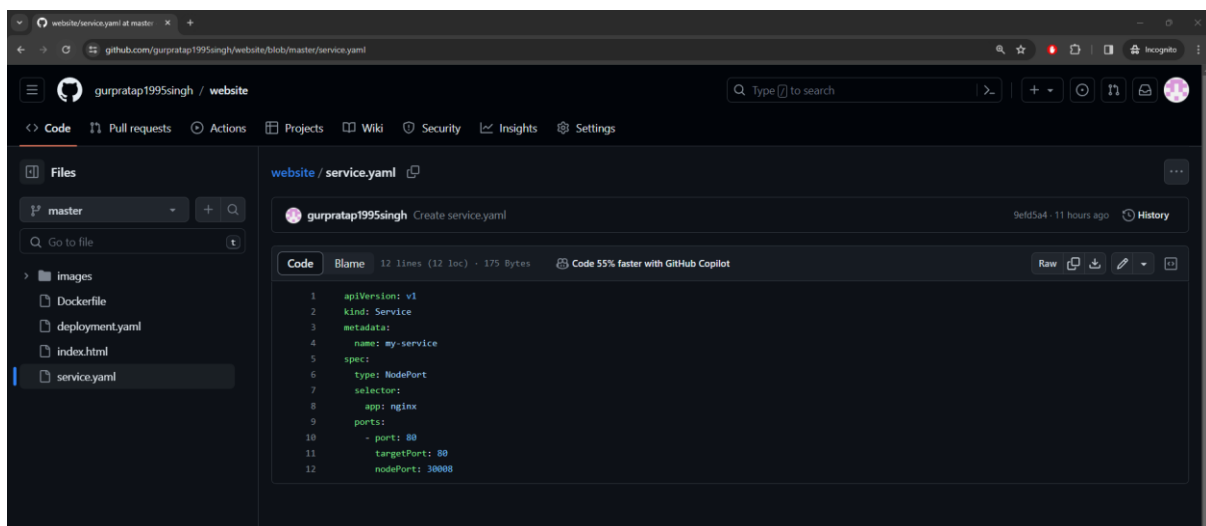
The screenshot shows the GitHub web interface for the repository 'gurpratap1995singh / website'. The 'Code' tab is selected, and the file 'Dockerfile' is open. The file content is as follows:

```
1 FROM ubuntu
2 RUN apt update
3 RUN apt install apache2 -y
4 ENTRYPOINT [ 'apache2ctl -D FOREGROUND' ]
5 ADD . /var/www/html
```



The screenshot shows the GitHub web interface for the repository 'gurpratap1995singh / website'. The 'Code' tab is selected, and the file 'deployment.yaml' is open. The file content is as follows:

```
1 apiVersion: apps/v1
2 kind: Deployment
3 metadata:
4   name: nginx-deployment
5   labels:
6     app: nginx
7 spec:
8   replicas: 2
9   selector:
10    matchLabels:
11      app: nginx
12   template:
13     metadata:
14       labels:
15         app: nginx
16     spec:
17       containers:
18         - name: nginx
19           image: gurpratap1995singh/pr2
20           ports:
21             - containerPort: 80
```



The screenshot shows the GitHub web interface for the repository 'gurpratap1995singh / website'. The 'Code' tab is selected, and the file 'service.yaml' is open. The file content is as follows:

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 kind: Service
3 metadata:
4   name: my-service
5 spec:
6   type: NodePort
7   selector:
8     app: nginx
9   ports:
10     - port: 80
11       targetPort: 80
12       nodePort: 30008
```

10. Adding Credentials

The screenshot shows the 'New credentials' page in Jenkins. The 'Kind' dropdown is set to 'Username with password'. The 'Scope' dropdown is set to 'Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)'. The 'Username' field contains 'gurpratap195singh'. The 'Password' field is masked with dots. The 'ID' field is empty. The 'Description' field is empty. A 'Create' button is at the bottom.

Kind: Username with password

Scope: Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Username: gurpratap195singh

☐ Treat username as secret

Password: [masked]

ID: [empty]

Description: [empty]

Create

11. Creating Job (Pipeline script).

The screenshot shows the 'Script Config' page in Jenkins. The 'Definition' dropdown is set to 'Pipeline script'. The 'Script' field contains a pipeline script. The 'Use Groovy Sandbox' checkbox is checked. The 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons are at the bottom.

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Definition: Pipeline script

Script

```
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}
stages {
    stage('Build') {
        steps {
            sh "sudo docker build -f /home/ubuntu/jenkins/workspace/Script/ -t gurpratap195singh/pr2"
            sh "sudo docker login -u $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_ID -p $DOCKERHUB_CREDENTIALS_PASS"
            sh "sudo docker push gurpratap195singh/pr2"
        }
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
        agent {
            label 'Master'
        }
        steps {
            sh "kubectl apply -f /home/ubuntu/jenkins/workspace/Script/deployment.yml"
            sh "kubectl apply -f /home/ubuntu/jenkins/workspace/Script/service.yml"
        }
    }
}
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox

Pipeline Syntax

Save Apply

12. Running the Job.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins job run page for 'Script #1'. The build status is 'Success' (green checkmark). The build number is 'Build #1 (Jan 9, 2024, 6:32:44 PM)'. The build was started by user 'admin'. The build details show the repository 'https://github.com/gurpratap195singh/webbills-git' and the revision '7415b8f1bc01ef265a0c24737011b7cde54b7ad'. The build took 1 min 1 sec and 52 sec.

Build #1 (Jan 9, 2024, 6:32:44 PM)

Started by user admin

Revision: 7415b8f1bc01ef265a0c24737011b7cde54b7ad

Repository: https://github.com/gurpratap195singh/webbills-git

refs/remotes/origin/master

Keep this build forever

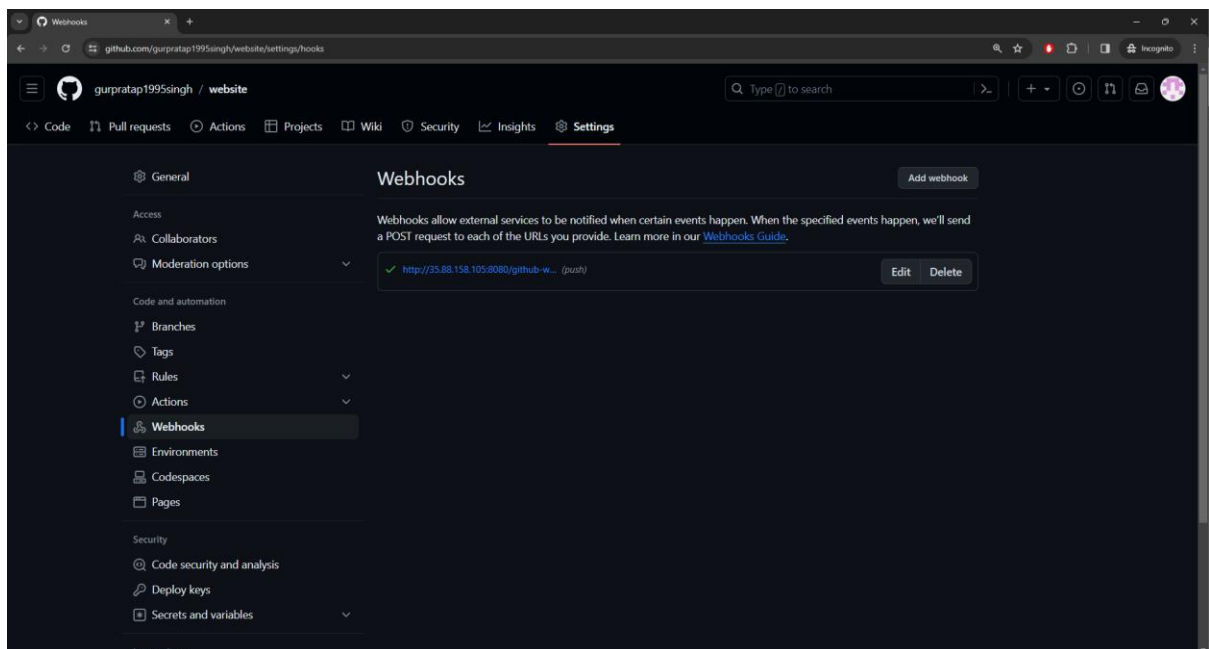
Add description

Started 1 min 1 sec ago

Took 52 sec



13. Now adding the GitHub Webhook to auto trigger the job.



14. Changing in the index.html to verify.

