

# CI on AWS

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#### **AWS RTE benefits**



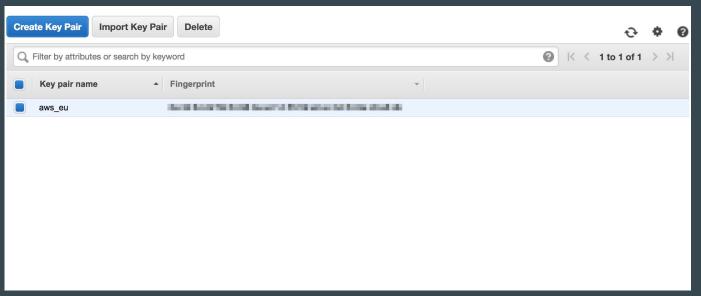
- Reliable (multi-AZ deployments, regions, ...).
- Easy horizontal and vertical scaling (AMIs, instance type).
- Added value (firewall, backups).
- AWS ecosystem (around 100 services, fully capable CLI and GUI)
- Price.

#### How to start



#### Prerequisites:

- SSH key for Amazon EC2 instance.
- User for AWS CLI (IAM).



#### How to start

#### Start EC2 instance

- EC2 console -> Launch Instance
- AWS Marketplace -> Centos
- Instance type -> t2.micro
- Configure security rules
- Configure parameters

When done ... start your instance.



#### AWS CLI



- Enable EPEL rpm -ivh http://dl.fedoraproject.org/pub/epel/epel-release-latest-7.noarch.rpm
- Install pip
   yum install python2-pip
- Install AWS CLI pip install awscli
- Configure
   aws configure

### AWS CLI

INTRAWORLDS STRONGER RELATIONS

- Test CLI
   aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids ID
- Start/stop another instance
   aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids ID
   (aws ec2 stop-instances --instance-ids ID)

## CI - Continuous Integration



- Continuous Integration is a software development practice where members of a
  team integrate their work frequently, usually each person integrates at least daily leading to multiple integrations per day. Each integration is verified by an
  automated build (including test) to detect integration errors as quickly as
  possible. (Martin Fowler)
- => Advantages:
  - automatic control of source code
  - quick discovery of integration errors in source code
  - save time during finalization of new version
  - save capacity of QA department
- automatic build usually runs on an integration server

### **Jenkins**



- https://jenkins.io/
- leading CI server
- contains hundreds of plugins (for integration with tools which are used for automatic testing)
- open source
- large community
- supports distributed builds

#### Distributed builds



- <u>https://wiki.jenkins.io/display/JENKINS/Distributed+builds</u>
- master-slave mode
- CI server is installed only on one machine (master) but build itself can run on different machine or machines (slaves)
  - => save resources of master (memory, CPU, etc.)
  - => possible to run build on different environments
  - => possibility of parallelization which leads to faster builds

# Jenkins on AWS (our solution)



- Jenkins is installed on one machine (master) which runs nonstop (to be available anytime).
- Other machines (slaves) are started on demand when they are needed (to save costs).
- Slaves are started and stopped via aws console on master.
- Machines are connected via ssh.

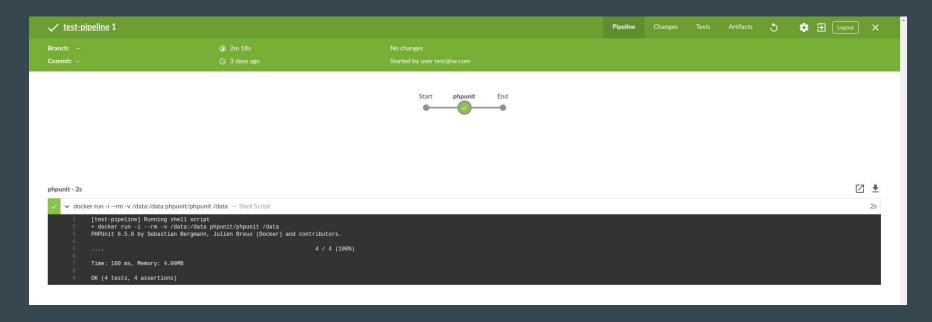
#### How to run Jenkins on AWS



- 1. Prepare two AWS machines and decide which one will be master and which one will be slave.
- 2. Copy **init-master.sh** to master and run it as root.
  - to install Jenkins server and create ssh credentials
- 3. Copy **init-slave.sh** to slave and run it as root.
  - to prepare slave to master control and install docker
- 4. Copy ssh public key from /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub on master to /data/.ssh/authorized\_keys on slave.
  - to enable ssh connection between master and slave
- 5. Install aws console on master for user jenkins
- 6. Copy test file **MathTest.php** to /data on slave
- 7. Setup Jenkins server according to **Jenkins-setup-tutorial.pdf**









#### Thank you

https://github.com/intraworlds/workshop-ci-on-aws

