# **Utopia - Jenkins Cl**

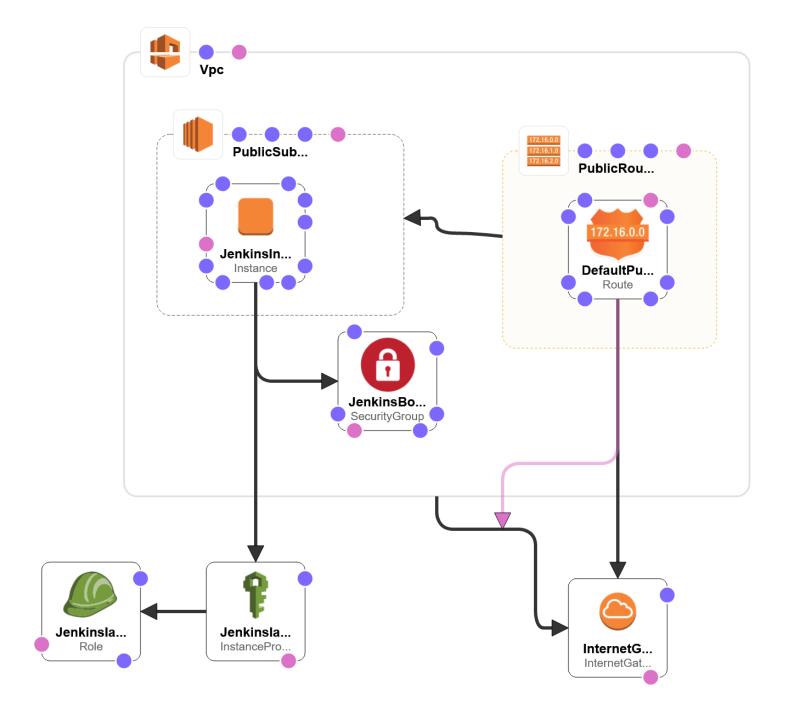
This repository contains all required elements for instantiating a fresh Jenkins continuous integration server with Sonarqube. This is currently deployed on AWS and available at http://ec2-52-90-241-158.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8080. Additionally, Sonarqube reports can be accessed at http://ec2-52-90-241-158.compute-1.amazonaws.com:9000.

For credentials, please contact Stephen Gerkin.

## **AWS Infrastructure**

The stack created for this instance is fully self-contained and provides its own VPC, Subnet, routing, and EC2 instance with CloudFormation. The template for this is available at ./jenkins-stack.yaml. Not included in this repository are the parameters that provide SSH access to the EC2 instance. This can either be provided as a JSON file in .secret/jenkins-params.json to be run with the create.ps1 script for creating a new CF stack, or provided during creation with the AWS CLI.

The template design creates the following stack:



## **Creation**

The create.ps1 file contains the AWS CLI command for creating a new stack. The stack name for this is hardcoded in the script and meant only as a reference for intial creation. If additional copies of this stack should be created, use the following command (substituting as necessary) in a bash terminal:

```
aws cloudformation create-stack \
    --stack-name ${STACK_NAME} \
    --region=us-east-1 \
    --template-body file://jenkins-stack.yaml \
    --parameters file://.secret/jenkins-params.json \
    --capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM" "CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"
```

```
aws cloudformation create-stack `
   --stack-name $env:STACK_NAME `
   --region=us-east-1 `
   --template-body file://jenkins-stack.yaml `
   --parameters file://.secret/jenkins-params.json `
   --capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM" "CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"
```

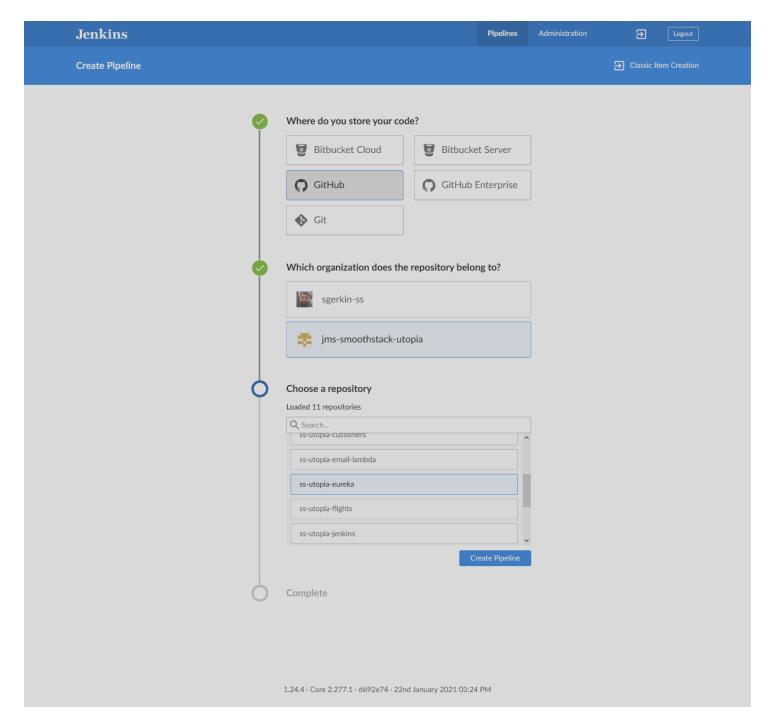
Both commands assume the presence of an included JSON file for the parameters that should be written as:

The stack uses a custom AMI that includes all Utopia projects as pipeline projects within Jenkins as of 2021-03-16. Future revisions of the AMI will need to be provided as a parameter to the stack. The keyname for this property is ImageId and can be included in the above mentioned JSON file:

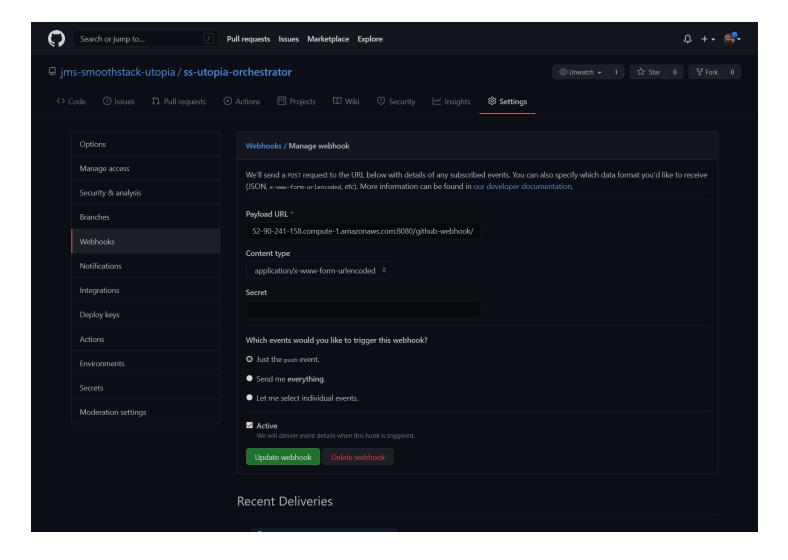
#### Jenkins Ul

The Jenkins instance includes an install of the Blue Ocean UI for simpler pipeline management.

Additional pipelines can be included by entering the Blue Ocean UI and clicking New Pipeline . From there, follow the prompts as appropriate and click Create Pipeline :



Additionally, a webhook must be created on GitHub to allow it to push changes to the repository with a payload URL of http://ec2-52-90-241-158.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8080/github-webhook/



## **Unconfigured Instance**

For a fresh, unconfigured instance with no credentials initialized (useful for creating a new AMI) can be created with the included userdata-unconfigured.sh file. This will create a new Jenkins and Sonarqube instance with no configuration.

The userdata file additionally includes the creation of a service daemon that will automatically turn on Jenkins and Sonarqube should the instance be rebooted or stopped and restarted for any reason.

After creating an EC2 with the userdata file, SSH into the instance to get the initial admin password for Jenkins by executing

\$ docker exec jenkins cat /var/jenkins\_home/secrets/initialAdminPassword

Then open the Jenkins UI (on port 8080) to configure the instance with the username admin and the aforementioned password.

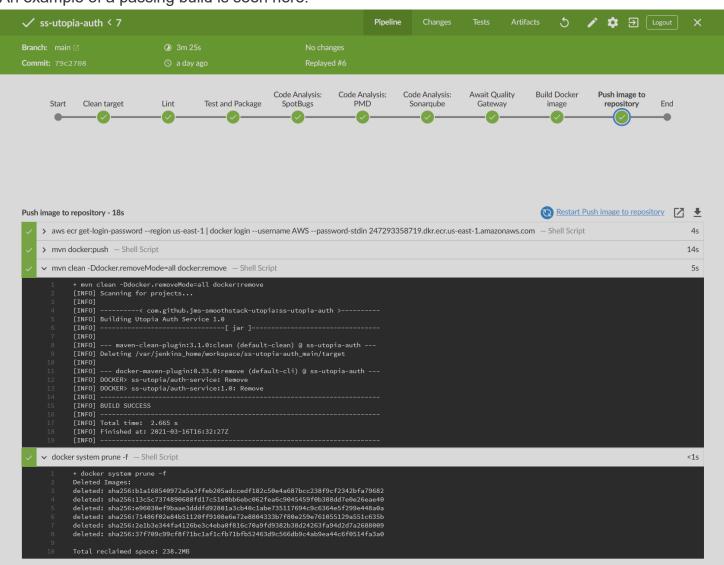
Sonarqube will also need administrative configuration and can be accessed with the default admin:admin username and password (on port 9000).

Once configured, a new AMI can be created from the configured settings and the jenkins-stack.yaml template can be used with the new AMI ID.

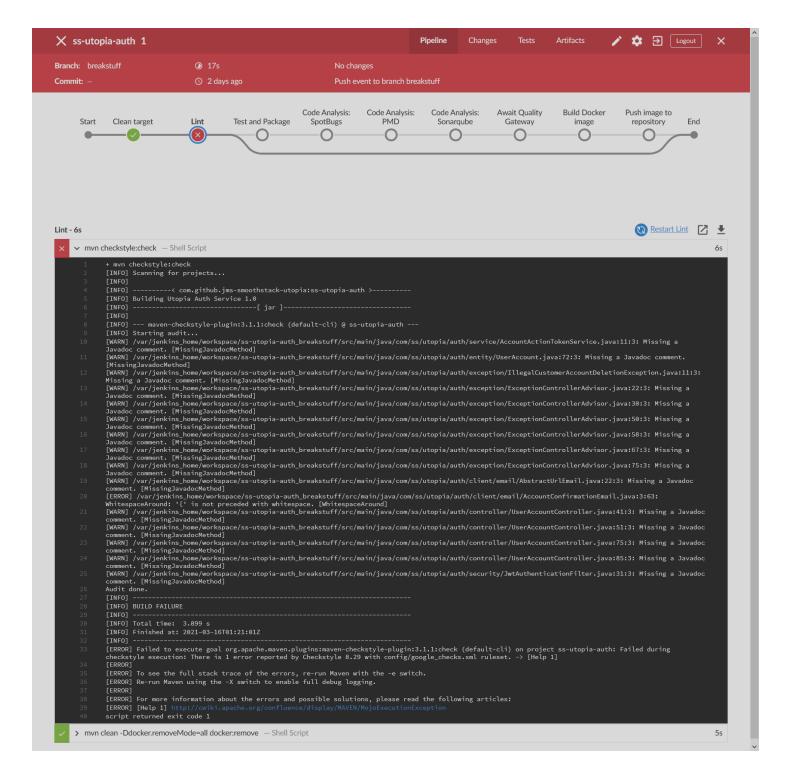
## **Example Build**

Using the Blue Ocean UI, the full build pipeline can be clearly visualized. Each stage of the build can be inspected and log output for that individual stage can be reviewed for feedback for problems.

An example of a passing build is seen here:



Should a build fail, we can inspect the specific stage for the specific causes for the failure:



# **Sonarqube Results**

After the build has gone through the Sonarqube Quality Gates, we can visually inspect the output and address potential security hotspots, code smells, and review code coverage for specific files.

