

# Building CI/CD Pipeline for IBM App Connect Enterprise (ACE) on AWS using GitHub Actions

## Step 0: Pre-requisites

Before you begin, make sure you have the following ready:

### Software and Accounts

- Docker Desktop installed and running on your local system.
- GitHub account and repository created.
- AWS account with permissions for ECR (Elastic Container Registry) and ECS (Elastic Container Service).
- Windows system with administrative rights (for AWS CLI installation).

### Files and Project

- Your IBM ACE BAR file (e.g., http\_app.bar).
- Dockerfile to build the ACE runtime container.
- GitHub Actions workflow file (ace-ci.yml).
- Python test files (optional for unit testing).

### Ports and Runtime

- Ensure your ACE project listens on port 5000 (or 7600 in this example).
  - Keep your AWS Access Key and Secret Key handy.
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## Step 1: Develop Your IBM ACE Application

- Open IBM App Connect Enterprise Toolkit.
  - Create or import your integration project.
  - Build and test your integration flows:
    - Message flows
    - Subflows
    - Mappings
    - MQ, HTTP, or SOAP nodes
  - Test flows locally in the toolkit.
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## Step 2: Package the Application (Create BAR File)

1. In ACE Toolkit:
    - o Right-click your project → Export → BAR file
    - o Example output: http\_app.bar
  2. This BAR file includes:
    - o Message flows, Libraries, Configuration data
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## Step 3: Download IBM ACE Docker Image

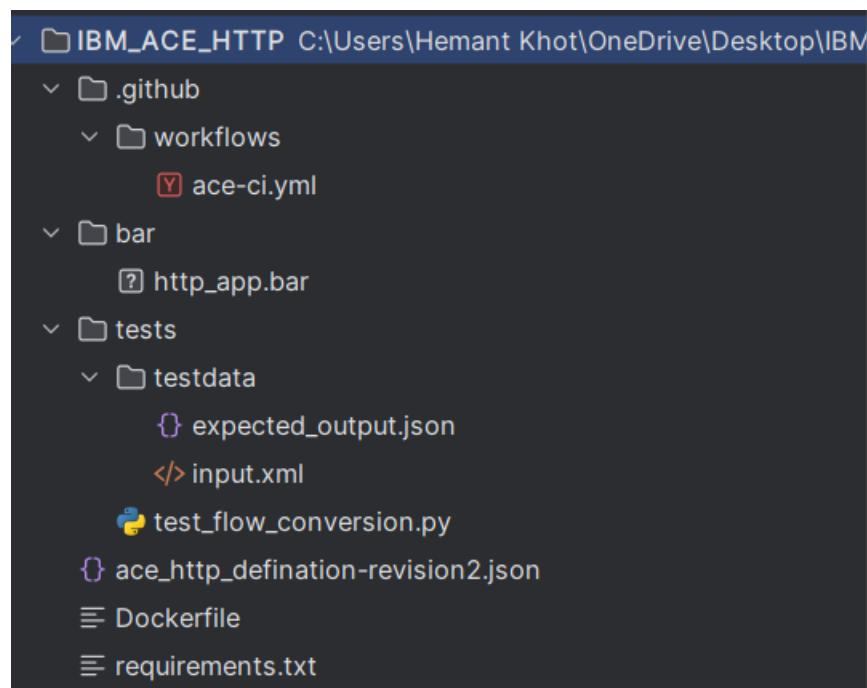
- IBM provides official ACE runtime images with ACE pre-installed. Use Docker to pull:

```
docker pull ibmcom/ace:11.0.0.6.3-amd64
```

No need to manually install ACE. This image has everything ready.

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## Step 4: Create a Folder for struture Setup



ace-ci.yml: script for performing tha steps

http\_bar.bar: ACE application which you want to deploy

tests/testdata: having you input and output data which you want to test after every deployment.

Dockerfile: fecth the the details related to IBM ACE

Requirement.txt : download required python lib.

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## Step 5: Write the Dockerfile

This Dockerfile tells Docker how to prepare the ACE runtime and deploy your BAR file.

```
# Base image: IBM ACE v11 (already downloaded locally)
FROM ibmcom/ace:11.0.0.6.3-amd64

# Accept license and set environment variables
ENV LICENSE=accept
ENV LANG=en_US.UTF-8
ENV MQSI_BASE_DIRECTORY=/opt/ibm/ace-11

# Copy your BAR file into the image
COPY bar/http_app.bar /home/aceuser/initial-config/bars/

# Optional: Copy custom server config
# COPY server.conf.yaml /home/aceuser/initial-config/

# Switch to non-root user
USER aceuser

# Start Integration Server
CMD ["IntegrationServer", "--name", "MyIntegrationServer2", "--work-dir", "/home/aceuser/ace-server"]
```

### Notes:

- Replace **ace\_on\_aws.bar** with your actual BAR file name.
- **--work-dir** is where the integration server runs inside the container.
- Optional **server.conf.yaml** allows you to provide additional configuration for the server.

## Step 6: Log in to AWS Console

1. Open this link in a browser:  
[Login AWS Console](#)
2. Enter your **AWS username and password**.
3. Switch the region (top-right) to **us-east-1 (N. Virginia)**.
  - AWS services must be consistent in the same region for your deployment.

**Explanation:** Logging in lets you access AWS services like ECR (Elastic Container Registry) and ECS (Elastic Container Service). The region determines where your resources will be hosted.

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## **Step 7: Create ECR Repository**

1. In AWS console, search **ECR** → click **Repositories** → **Create repository**.
2. Name: `flask_loan_app` → leave default settings → **Create**.

**Explanation:** ECR stores your Docker images. This repository will hold your Flask app image so ECS can pull it.

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## **Step 8: Create IAM Access Keys**

1. Search **IAM** → **Users** → click your existing username.
2. Go to **Security credentials** → **Create access key**.
3. Save the **Access Key ID** and **Secret Access Key** securely.

**Explanation:** These credentials allow AWS CLI to access your AWS account programmatically. Without them, you cannot push images or run ECS tasks from CLI.

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## **Step 9: Install AWS CLI (Windows)**

### **Option A: MSI Installer**

# Download and install AWS CLI

`msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi`

# Or silent installation

`msiexec.exe /i https://awscli.amazonaws.com/AWSCLIV2.msi /qn`

Verify installation:

`aws --version`

# Example: aws-cli/2.27.41 Python/3.11.6 Windows/10 exe/AMD64

### **If aws command not recognized:**

1. Windows Search → “Edit the system environment variables” → Environment Variables → Edit Path.
2. Add AWS CLI path (e.g., C:\Program Files\Amazon\AWSCLIV2\).

**Explanation:** AWS CLI allows you to interact with AWS services from the terminal for automation, building images, pushing to ECR, and configuring ECS.

### **If still didn't get then use below command:**

`pip install awscli`

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## Step 10: Configure AWS CLI

Open PowerShell/CMD:

**aws configure**

# Enter your keys and region

AWS Access Key ID [None]: <Your\_Access\_Key\_ID>

AWS Secret Access Key [None]: <Your\_Secret\_Access\_Key>

Default region name [None]: us-east-1 (If already present then Hit Enter)

Default output format [None]: Hit Enter

**Explanation:** This saves your credentials locally and lets AWS CLI run commands on your account.

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## Step 11: Build and Push Docker Image to ECR

Click on ECR repo where you have created and then click on View Push Commands.



And then Run the commands one by one

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## Step 12: Create ECS Cluster

1. AWS Console → Search **ECS** → Click **Get Started**.
2. Create a **Fargate cluster** → Name: loan\_app\_cluster → leave defaults → **Create**.

**Explanation:** ECS Fargate allows you to run Docker containers without managing servers. A cluster is a logical grouping of tasks/services.

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## Step 13: Create ECS Task Definition

1. ECS → Task Definitions → **Create new Task Definition** → Select **FARGATE**.
2. Task Definition Name: ace\_http\_task.
3. Container settings:

From ECR section copy the URI from latest and paste in ECS → Container → image URI

- Name: ace\_http\_container
- Port mapping: **7600** (Flask default)

4. Click **Create** → open the new task definition.

**Explanation:** Task definition describes the container, image, resources, and ports ECS will run.

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## Step 14: Run ECS Task

1. ECS → Task Definitions /cluster→ Definition name → Deploy drop down → **Create New service**.
2. Launch type: **FARGATE**, select ace\_http\_task.
3. Networking:
  - o Assign public IP: **ENABLED**
  - o Security group: create new → allow inbound rules:
    - HTTP → Port 80 → Source: Anywhere
    - Custom TCP → Port 7600 → Source: Anywhere



The screenshot shows the 'Inbound rules for security groups' section of the AWS CloudFormation console. It displays two rules:

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Values
Custom TCP	TCP	5000	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0

A note at the bottom says: "Enter a valid port or port range between 0 and 65535". There are 'Delete' buttons for each rule.

4. Click **Run Task** → task status should be **RUNNING**.

**Explanation:** Running a task launches the container in ECS, exposes it to the internet via security group rules.

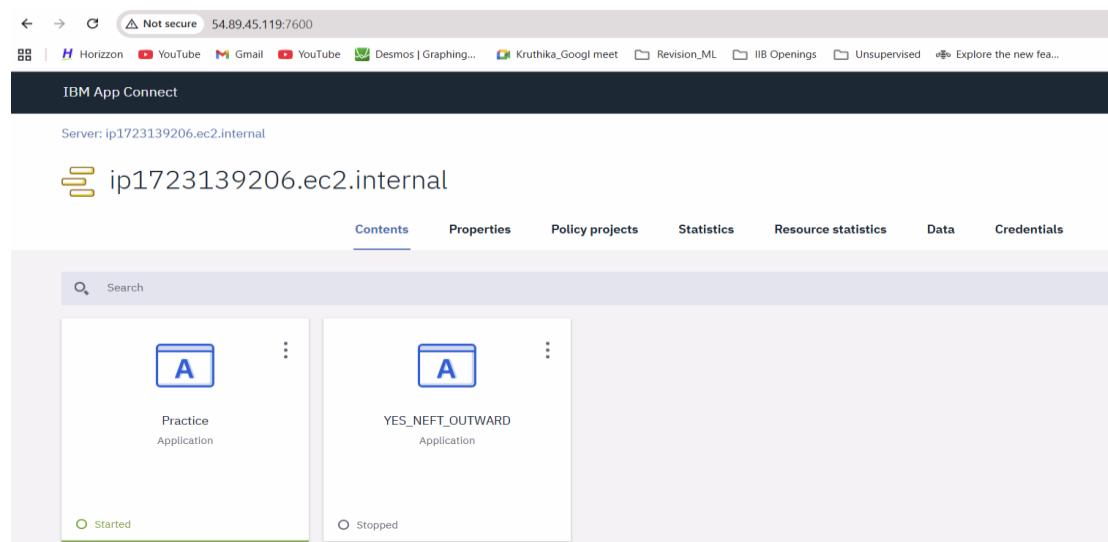
---

## Step 15: Test Your Application deploy on AWS

1. Go to the running task → check **Public IP**.
2. Open browser → [http://<PUBLIC\\_IP>:7600/](http://<PUBLIC_IP>:7600/)

Example: <http://18.206.12.187:7600/>

**Explanation:** Your Flask app is now live on ECS Fargate and can be accessed via public IP.



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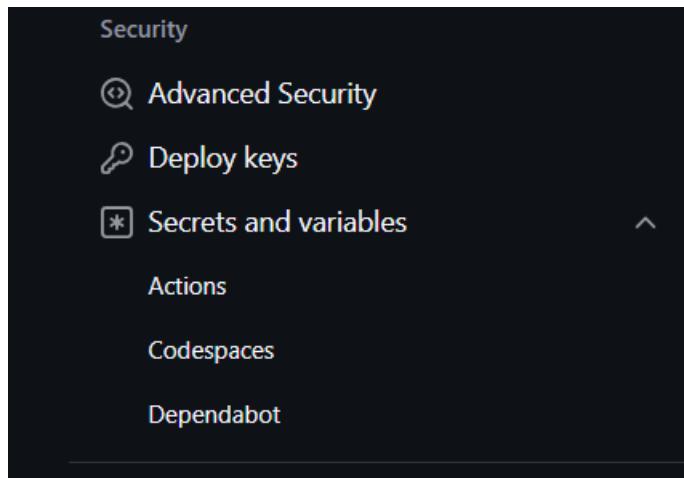
## Step 16: Add GitHub Secrets

Go to:

**Repo → Settings → Secrets and variables → Actions**

Add the following:

**Put the same credentials which put step 10.**



## Actions secrets and variables

Secrets and variables allow you to manage reusable configuration data. Secrets are **encrypted** and are used for sensitive data. [Learn more about encrypted secrets](#). Variables are shown as plain text and are used for **non-sensitive** data. [Learn more about variables](#).

Anyone with collaborator access to this repository can use these secrets and variables for actions. They are not passed to workflows that are triggered by a pull request from a fork.

A screenshot of the GitHub Actions secrets and variables page. The page has a dark background. At the top, there are two tabs: "Secrets" (which is selected) and "Variables". Below the tabs, there's a section titled "Environment secrets" with a sub-section titled "This environment has no secrets." A button labeled "Manage environment secrets" is visible. At the bottom, there's a section titled "Repository secrets" with a green button labeled "New repository secret". A table lists three repository secrets: "ACCESS\_KEY\_AWS", "ACCESS\_SECRET\_KEY\_AWS", and "IBM\_CLOUD\_API\_KEY". Each row in the table includes a lock icon, the secret name, the last updated time ("1 hour ago" or "yesterday"), and edit/delete icons.

## Step 17: Create GitHub Actions CI/CD Workflow (ace-ci.yml)

Below is the complete code of .yml file Ignore START

```
*****START*****  
name: IBM ACE CI/CD Pipeline  
  
on:  
  push:  
    branches:  
      - main  
  
jobs:  
  # -----  
  #  Job 1: Build and Test IBM ACE Application  
  # -----  
  build-ace:  
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest  
    steps:  
      - name: Checkout repository  
        uses: actions/checkout@v5  
  
      - name: Set up JDK  
        uses: actions/setup-java@v4  
        with:  
          java-version: '17'  
          distribution: 'temurin'  
  
      - name: Pull IBM ACE Docker image  
        run: docker pull ibmcom/ace:11.0.0.6.3-amd64  
  
      - name: Verify existing BAR file  
        run: |  
          echo "Checking for prebuilt BAR file..."  
          ls -lh ${github.workspace}/bar/http_app.bar  
          if [ ! -f "${github.workspace}/bar/http_app.bar" ]; then  
            echo "❌ BAR file not found in bar/ directory!"  
            exit 1  
          else  
            echo "✅ BAR file found: bar/http_app.bar"  
          fi  
  
      - name: Upload BAR artifact  
        uses: actions/upload-artifact@v4  
        with:
```

```
name: http_app
path: bar/http_app.bar

# -----
# 🧪 Job 2: Run Python Unit Tests
# -----
test-python:
  needs: build-ace
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  steps:
    - uses: actions/checkout@v5

    - name: Set up Python 3
      uses: actions/setup-python@v5
      with:
        python-version: 3.13

    - name: Install dependencies
      run: |
        python -m pip install --upgrade pip
        pip install -r requirements.txt
        pip install pytest requests

    - name: Start ACE container for testing
      run: |
        docker build -t ace-test .
        docker run -d -p 7600:7800 --name ace-container ace-test
        sleep 25

    - name: Wait for ACE to be ready
      run: |
        echo "Waiting for ACE container to start..."
        for i in {1..40}; do
          if curl -s http://localhost:7600/first > /dev/null; then
            echo "ACE is up and running!"
            break
          fi
        done
        echo "Still waiting... ($i)"
        sleep 5
      done

    - name: Run Pytest tests
      #run: pytest
      run: pytest tests/test_flow_conversion.py -v
      #run: pytest tests/ --maxfail=1 --disable-warnings -q

    - name: Stop and remove ACE container
```

```

if: always()
run: |
  docker stop ace-container
  docker rm ace-container

# -----
# 🚀 Job 3: Deploy to AWS ECS
# -----
deploy:
  needs: test-python
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  environment: production
  steps:
    - uses: actions/checkout@v5

    - name: Configure AWS credentials
      uses: aws-actions/configure-aws-credentials@v1
      with:
        aws-access-key-id: ${{ secrets.ACCESS_KEY_AWS }}
        aws-secret-access-key: ${{ secrets.ACCESS_SECRET_KEY_AWS }}
        aws-region: us-east-1

    - name: Login to Amazon ECR
      id: login-ecr
      uses: aws-actions/amazon-ecr-login@v1

    - name: Build, tag, and push image to Amazon ECR
      id: build-image
      env:
        ECR_REGISTRY: ${{ steps.login-ecr.outputs.registry }}
        ECR_REPOSITORY: ace_http
        IMAGE_TAG: ${{ github.sha }}
      run: |
        docker build -t $ECR_REGISTRY/$ECR_REPOSITORY:$IMAGE_TAG .
        docker push $ECR_REGISTRY/$ECR_REPOSITORY:$IMAGE_TAG
        echo "image=$ECR_REGISTRY/$ECR_REPOSITORY:$IMAGE_TAG" >> $GITHUB_OUTPUT

    - name: Fill in the new image ID in the Amazon ECS task definition
      id: task-def
      uses: aws-actions/amazon-ecs-render-task-definition@v1
      with:
        task-definition: ace_http_defination-revision2.json
        container-name: ace_http_container
        image: ${{ steps.build-image.outputs.image }}

    - name: Deploy ECS service
      uses: aws-actions/amazon-ecs-deploy-task-definition@v2
      with:

```

```
task-definition: ${{ steps.task-def.outputs.task-definition }}
service: ace_http_defination-service-zgjrp93
cluster: ace_http_cluster
wait-for-service-stability: true

*****END*****
```

### Step 18: Run and Verify the Pipeline

Once you've completed all setup steps and pushed your changes to the GitHub repository:

1. **Push all your changes to GitHub**
2. **Go to your GitHub repository**
  - o Click on the “Actions” tab (top menu).
  - o You’ll see your pipeline running automatically (triggered by the push).
  - o Wait until it reaches the step: “ Deploy ECS Service”.
3. **Verify the Deployment on AWS**
  - o Once deployment completes, open the AWS Console.
  - o Navigate to **ECS → Clusters → ace\_http\_cluster → Tasks**.
  - o Click on the **running task** to view its details.
4. **Get the Public IP**
  - o In the task details page, locate the **Public IP** field under the networking section.
5. **Test Your Application**
  - o Open your browser and access:
    - o [http://<PUBLIC\\_IP>:7600/](http://<PUBLIC_IP>:7600/)

#### Example:

<http://18.206.12.187:7600/>

 If you see your application or integration response, congratulations — your IBM ACE CI/CD pipeline is successfully deployed using GitHub Actions and AWS ECS!

#### Outcome

Once pushed to main, your pipeline will automatically:

1. Build and validate the BAR file
2. Run unit tests inside ACE container
3. Push the image to AWS ECR
4. Deploy the containerized ACE app to ECS automatically

