

Individual Assignment

COMP 3104 – DevOps

Total Points (10%)

Submission Deadline: **Sunday, 26th Nov 2023, 11:59 PM (Week 12)**

Not submission extension as it might affect other coursework

Please do research if any command is not working. Command list are only for you reference.

Todo Checklist and Rubric

Sr. #	Task	Description	Marks
1	Create Azure / AWS Ubuntu VM instance	Install Java, Jenkins, Docker, and Git <i>Submit Screenshots of all command list you have executed with proper name. For example, java installation command list screenshot name like java.png. Share Jenkins URL</i>	Java = 10 Docker = 10 Git = 05 GitHub Repo = 05 Jenkins = 30 Only Azure VM OR AWS EC2 instance=05
2	Create Azure/AWS Ubuntu VM instance	Install Java (prerequisite), Postgres and SonarQube Server <i>Submit Screenshots of all command list you have executed with proper name. For example, postgres installation command list screenshot name like postgres.png. Share SonarQube URL</i>	Postgres = 10 SonarQube Server = 20 Only Azure VM OR AWS EC2 instance=05

If you are on AWS account, then follow below steps to create EC2 instance otherwise refer another document or move to java installation given in these document.

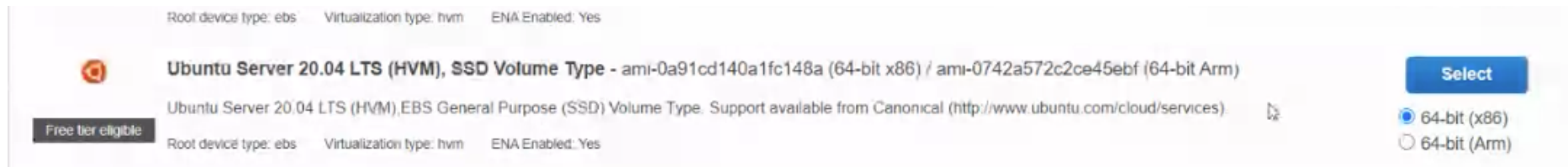
***** **Creating to AWS EC2** *****

NOTE: Students are free to use any cloud services (AWS, GCS, MS Azure, etc.) to complete the assignment. Please submitted relevant screens shots to validate your work. Below steps are only to create AWS EC2 instances. All other steps remains same for Ubuntu OS.

Login to AWS Console <https://aws.amazon.com/console/>
Student Account: <https://www.awseducate.com/student/s/classrooms>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts.html>

Select Ubuntu server on EC2 as below



1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group ☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
Custom TCP	TCP	8080	Custom 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Add Custom TCP having port 8080 for Jenkins

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

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Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group ☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
Custom TCP	TCP	9000	Custom 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

Add Rule

Warning
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Add Custom TCP having port 9000 for SonarQube Server

***** Connecting to AWS EC2 *****

.....

To access your instance:

Open an SSH client. (Find out how to connect using PuTTY on windows)

Locate your private key file (pritesh_keypair.pem). The wizard automatically detects the key you used to launch the instance.

Your key must not be publicly viewable for SSH to work. Use this command if needed:

\$ chmod 400 pritesh_keypair.pem

Connect to your instance using its Public DNS: ec2-100-25-191-138.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Example:

\$ ssh -i "pritesh_keypair.pem" ubuntu@ec2-100-25-191-138.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Please note that in most cases the username above will be correct, however please ensure that you read your AMI usage instructions to ensure that the AMI owner has not changed the default AMI username.

If you need any assistance connecting to your instance, please see our connection documentation.

Reference: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hHZoV3LBIwE&t=5121s>

***** **Installing Java** *****

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-jenkins-on-ubuntu-18-04>

\$ java -version

Perform a system update

\$ sudo apt-get update
\$ sudo apt-get -y upgrade

Installing JAVA

\$ sudo apt install openjdk-17-jdk -y
\$ java -version

***** Installing Jenkins *****

Downloading and Installing Jenkins (**Research if these URL not working**)

```
$ sudo wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io.key | sudo apt-key add -  
$ sudo sh -c 'echo deb https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ > \  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-32-161:~$ sudo sh -c 'echo deb https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ > \  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list' sudo apt-get update  
sudo: 1: cannot create /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list: Directory nonexistent  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-32-161:~$ sudo sh -c 'echo deb http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/debian-stable binary/ > \  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-32-161:~$ sudo apt-get update  
Hit:1 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease  
Get:2 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]  
Get:3 http://us-east-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [101 kB]  
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [109 kB]  
Ign:5 http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/debian-stable binary/ InRelease  
Get:6 http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/debian-stable binary/ Release [2044 B]  
Get:7 http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/debian-stable binary/ Release.gpg [833 B]  
Get:8 http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/debian-stable binary/ Packages [18.7 kB]  
Fetched 345 kB in 0s (717 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-32-161:~$
```

```
$ sudo apt-get update  
$ sudo apt-get install jenkins -y
```

Start Jenkins Services

```
$ sudo systemctl start jenkins  
$ sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

Open web browser and enter **http://<ip address>:8080/**
Install on browser and fetch initial password from below given location

```
$ sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

***** **Installing Docker** *****

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-and-use-docker-on-ubuntu-18-04>

Perform a system update

```
$ sudo apt-get update  
$ sudo apt-get -y upgrade
```

Install Docker

```
$ sudo apt install docker.io -y
```

Add Jenkins user to docker

```
$ sudo usermod -aG docker jenkins
```

Restart Jenkins

```
$ sudo systemctl restart jenkins
```

Check that it's running:

```
$ sudo systemctl status docker
```

Working with Docker Images

```
$ sudo docker --version  
$ sudo docker run hello-world
```

***** **Installing Git** *****

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-git-on-ubuntu-20-04>

Perform a system update

```
$ sudo apt-get update  
$ sudo apt-get -y upgrade
```

Install Git

```
$ sudo apt install git
```

Version Check

```
$ sudo git --version or git --version
```

Git user setup

```
$ git config --global user.name "Your Name"  
$ git config --global user.email "youremail@domain.com"
```

Verify Git user setup

```
$ git config --list
```

Create Git repository name studentID_**COMP_3104_assignment2** and commit hello.txt file with your name, student ID and “Git repository created from AWS EC2 instance”. *Don’t forget to **submit GitHub repo link***

Refer previous weeks exercise to work with GitHub repositories using CLI commands

**** Installing Postgres ****

<https://www.fosstechnix.com/how-to-install-sonarqube-on-ubuntu-20-04/>
<https://www.vultr.com/docs/how-to-install-sonarqube-on-ubuntu-16-04>

Perform a system update

```
$ sudo apt-get update  
$ sudo apt-get -y upgrade
```

Install and configure PostgreSQL

Install the PostgreSQL repository (**Research if these URL not working**)

```
$ sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt/ `lsb_release -cs`-pgdg main" >>  
                        /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgdg.list'  
$ sudo wget -q https://www.postgresql.org/media/keys/ACCC4CF8.asc -O - | sudo apt-key add -
```

Install the PostgreSQL database server by running:

```
$ sudo apt-get -y install postgresql postgresql-contrib
```

Start PostgreSQL server and enable it to start automatically at boot time by running:

```
$ sudo systemctl start postgresql  
$ sudo systemctl enable postgresql
```

Change the password for the default PostgreSQL user

\$ sudo passwd postgres

Set password of postgres as **gbcdevops**

Switch to the postgres user

\$ su - postgres

Create a new user by typing:

\$ createuser sonar

Switch to the PostgreSQL shell

\$ psql

Set a password for the newly created user for SonarQube database

\$ ALTER USER sonar WITH ENCRYPTED password 'DevOps@gbc.ca';

Create a new database for PostgreSQL database by running:

\$ CREATE DATABASE sonar OWNER sonar;

Exit from the psql shell:

\q

Switch back to the sudo user by running the **exit** command

```
*****  
**** Installing SonarQube ****  
*****
```

Download and configure SonarQube

Download the SonarQube installer files archive. (**Research if these URL not working**)

```
$ sudo wget https://binaries.sonarsource.com/Distribution/sonarqube/sonarqube-6.4.zip
```

You can always look for the link to the latest version of the application on the SonarQube download page

Install unzip by running:

```
$ sudo apt-get -y install unzip
```

Unzip the archive using the following command

```
$ sudo unzip sonarqube-6.4.zip -d /opt
```

Rename the directory:

```
$ sudo mv /opt/sonarqube-6.4 /opt/sonarqube
```

Open the SonarQube configuration file using your favorite text editor

```
$ sudo nano /opt/sonarqube/conf/sonar.properties
```

Find the following lines

```
#sonar.jdbc.username=  
#sonar.jdbc.password=
```

Uncomment and provide the PostgreSQL username and password of the database that we have created earlier. It should look like:

```
sonar.jdbc.username=sonar  
sonar.jdbc.password=DevOps@gbc.ca
```

Next, find:

```
#sonar.jdbc.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost/sonar
```

Uncomment the line, save the file and exit from the editor.

Configure Systemd service

SonarQube can be started directly using the startup script provided in the installer package. As a matter of convenience, you should setup a Systemd unit file for SonarQube.

```
$ sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/sonar.service
```

Populate the file with:

```
[Unit]  
Description=SonarQube service  
After=syslog.target network.target  
  
[Service]  
Type=forking  
  
ExecStart=/opt/sonarqube/bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh start  
ExecStop=/opt/sonarqube/bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh stop  
  
User=root  
Group=root  
Restart=always  
  
[Install]
```

WantedBy=multi-user.target

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-32-161: ~  
GNU nano 4.8  
[Unit]  
Description=SonarQube service  
After=syslog.target network.target  
  
[Service]  
Type=forking  
  
ExecStart=/opt/sonarqube/bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh start  
ExecStop=/opt/sonarqube/bin/linux-x86-64/sonar.sh stop  
  
User=root  
Group=root  
Restart=always  
  
[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

Start the application by running:

\$ sudo systemctl start sonar

Enable the SonarQube service to automatically start at boot time.

\$ sudo systemctl enable sonar

To check if the service is running, run:

\$ sudo systemctl status sonar

SonarQube is installed on your server, access the dashboard at the following address

<http://<ip address>:9000>

Log in using the initial administrator account, **admin** and **admin**. You can now use SonarQube to continuously analyze the code you have written.

Submission

- Upload Doc file containing URL of your SonarQube and Jenkins server which you installed on EC2 Ubuntu instance.
- Also put all your screenshots of commands on terminal as a proof of your work with proper label.