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# Introduction

## Overview

The MultiCloudDevOpsProject is a comprehensive DevOps initiative aimed at streamlining the deployment and management of an application on cloud environment. This project integrates best practices in infrastructure provisioning, configuration management, containerization, continuous integration, and automated deployment to achieve a robust and scalable DevOps pipeline.

## Purpose

The primary purpose of this project is to demonstrate the implementation of a modern DevOps workflow, emphasizing portability and flexibility across different cloud providers. By adopting industry-standard tools and practices, we aim to showcase the seamless orchestration of cloud resources, efficient code integration, and deployment automation.

## Goals

1. Cloud-Agnostic Deployment: Develop a deployment pipeline that can seamlessly deploy the application across various cloud providers, ensuring flexibility and avoiding vendor lock-in.
2. Infrastructure as Code (IaC): Utilize Terraform for infrastructure provisioning to enforce version-controlled, repeatable, and consistent infrastructure changes.
3. Configuration Management: Leverage Ansible playbooks for the configuration of EC2 instances, ensuring the reproducibility and maintainability of the application environment.
4. Containerization: Implement Docker containerization to encapsulate the application and its dependencies, promoting consistency and portability across different environments.

5. Continuous Integration: Establish a Jenkins-based CI/CD pipeline to automate the build, test, and deployment processes, ensuring rapid and reliable software delivery.

6. Automated Deployment Pipeline: Develop a Jenkins pipeline (Jenkinsfile) to orchestrate the complete deployment lifecycle, from code checkout to deployment on OpenShift, incorporating unit testing and SonarQube analysis.

7. Monitoring and Logging: Set up centralized logging on OpenShift for efficient monitoring of container logs and integrate AWS CloudWatch for monitoring AWS resources.

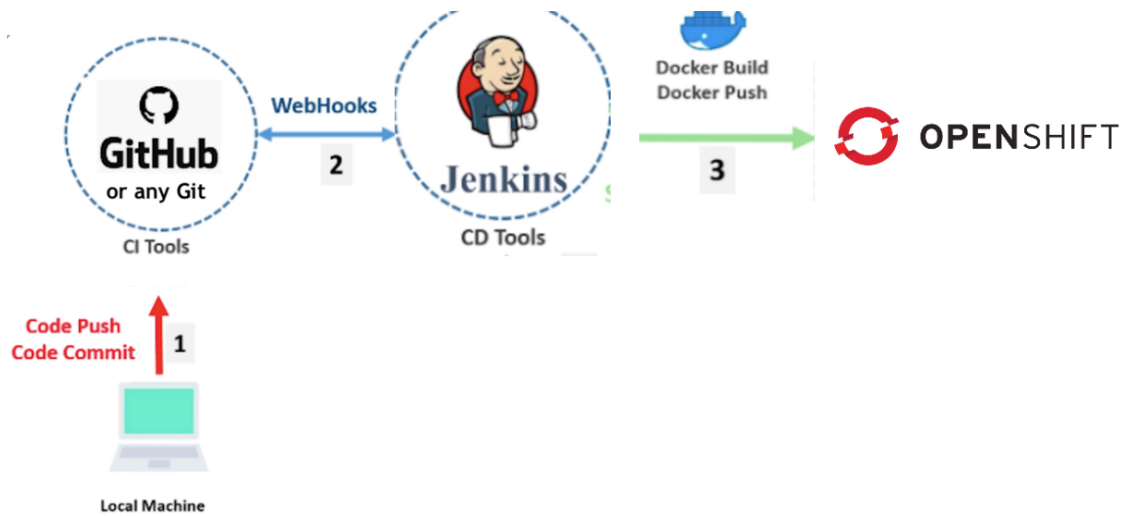
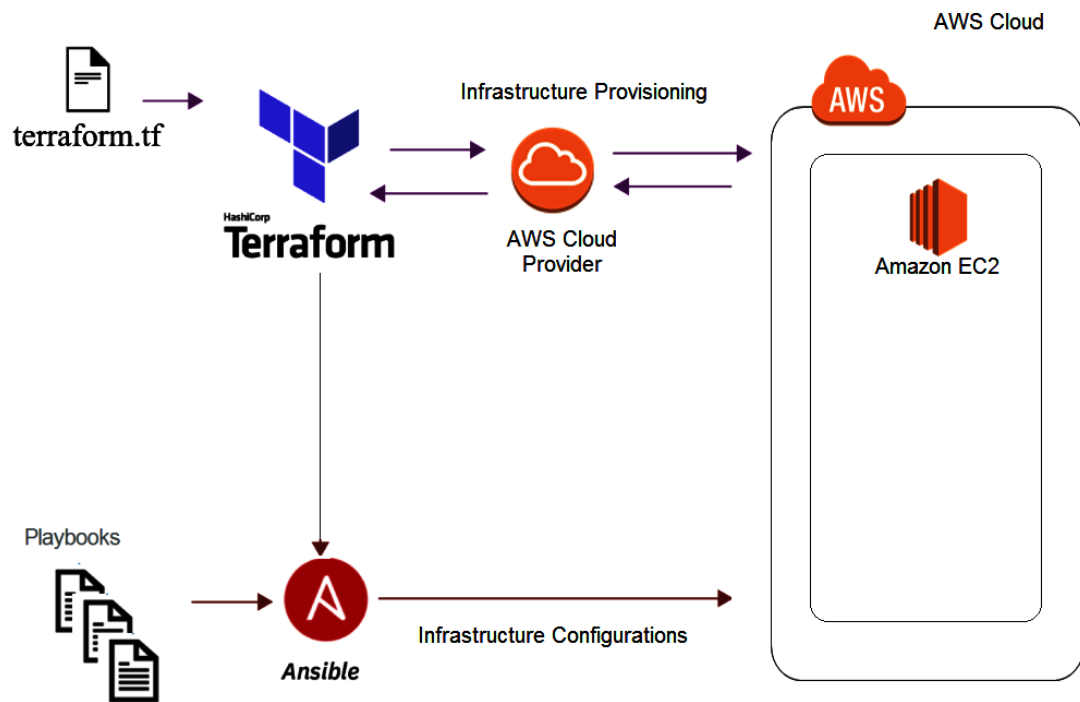
8. AWS Integration: Demonstrate the integration of AWS services, utilizing S3 as the Terraform Backend state and integrating CloudWatch for monitoring.

## Scope

The scope of the project encompasses the end-to-end DevOps process, starting from the creation of the GitHub repository to the deployment of the application on OpenShift. It includes infrastructure provisioning, configuration management, containerization, continuous integration, and cloud integration across multiple cloud platforms.

This documentation provides a detailed guide on each aspect of the project, facilitating seamless setup, deployment, and understanding of the underlying technologies.

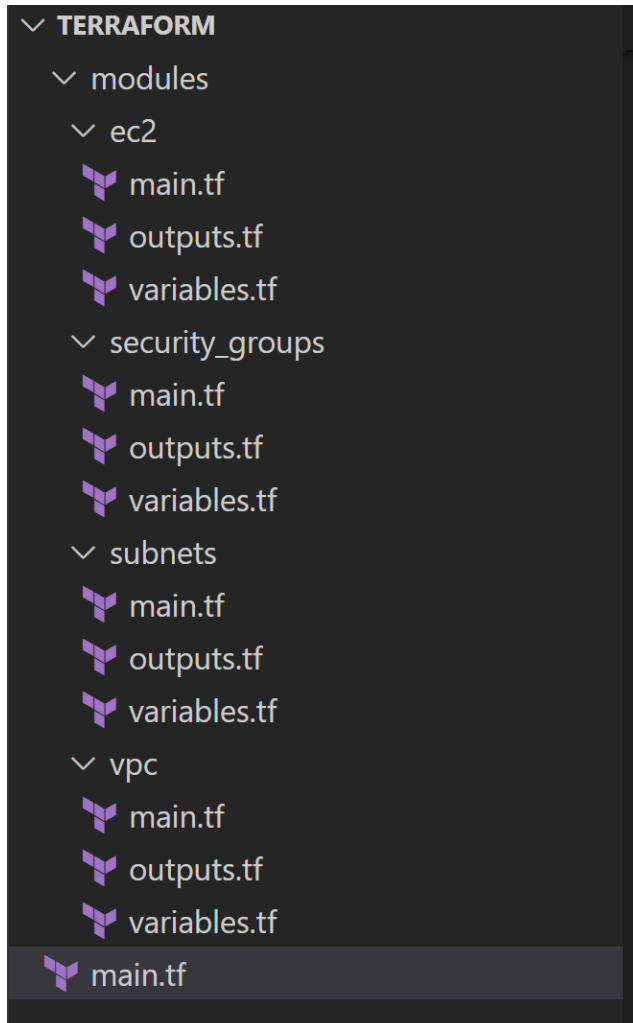
## Project Architecture



## Project Flow

1. Infrastructure Provisioning with Terraform
- Delivered in project repo: "Terraform"

*Code Snippets:*



This is the directory structure, each module has its own directory. Modules are designed for encapsulating and abstracting infrastructure components, promoting reusability across different parts of a project or across projects.

**main.tf:** Contains the main Terraform configuration for the module.

**variables.tf:** Declares input variables for the module.

**outputs.tf:** Defines output values that other parts of the configuration can reference.

main.tf

main.tf > terraform > required\_providers > aws > source

```
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     aws = {
4       source = "hashicorp/aws"
5       version = "~> 3.27"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9
10 provider "aws" {
11   region = "us-east-1"
12   # Dummy AWS access key and secret key
13   # Note: In a real environment, you would obtain these credentials from the AWS IAM console.
14   access_key = "dummy-access-key"
15   secret_key = "dummy-secret-key"
16 }
17
18 module "ec2" {
19   source = "./modules/ec2"
20
21   ec2_instance_type = "t2.micro"
22   ec2_ami = module.ec2.ec2_instance_id
23   ec2_subnet_id = module.subnets.subnet_id
24 }
```

```

module "security_groups" {
  source          = "./modules/security_groups"
  vpc_id          = aws_vpc.my_vpc.id
  sg_name         = "my-sg"
  http_ingress_port = 80
  ssh_ingress_port = 22
}

module "subnets" {
  source = "./modules/subnets"
  subnet_names = ["subnet-a", "subnet-b", "subnet-c"]
  vpc_id = module.vpc.vpc_id
  cidr_block = "10.0.1.0/24"
  availability_zone = "us-east-1a"
  map_public_ip_on_launch = true
}

module "vpc" {
  source = ".modules/vpc"

  cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
}

```

This is the main Terraform configuration file. where you define the primary infrastructure resources and configurations for your project, and it specifies the provider, which in this case is AWS. It also references the EC2 module and passes the AWS credentials and other variables to it.

Blocks:

Terraform Block: Specifies the required provider (aws) and its version constraint.

AWS Provider Configuration:

Configures the AWS provider with the target region and placeholder access and secret keys.

The module blocks instantiate the VPC, EC2, Security Groups and Subnets modules, providing values for the required variables. The source attribute points to the directory containing the module.

```
main.tf ×
modules > ec2 > main.tf > resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance"
1  resource "aws_instance" "ec2_instance" {
2      ami            = var.ec2_ami
3      instance_type  = var.ec2_instance_type
4      subnet_id      = var.ec2_subnet_id
5  }
```

Defines the primary resources and configurations for the module.

```
variables.tf ×
modules > ec2 > variables.tf > variable "ec2_ami"
1  variable "ec2_subnet_id" {
2      description = "ID of the subnet where EC2 instances will be launched"
3      type        = string
4  }
5
6  variable "ec2_instance_type" {
7      description = "AWS EC2 instance type."
8      default    = "t2.micro"
9      type       = string
10 }
11
12 variable "ec2_ami" {
13     description = "ami id"
14     type        = string
15 }
16
```

Declares input variables for the module.



```
outputs.tf ×
modules > ec2 > outputs.tf > output "ec2_instance_id"
1  output "ec2_instance_id" {
2    value = "i-abcdefgh" # Dummy EC2 instance ID
3  }
```

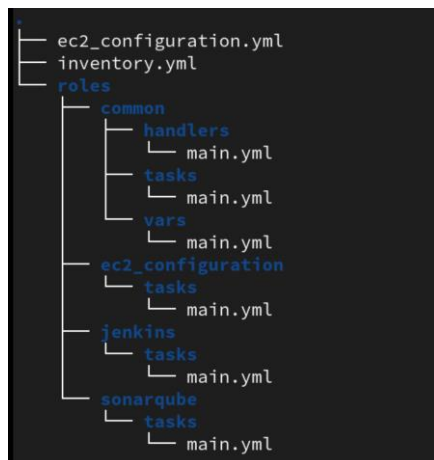
Output values from modules can be accessed in the main configuration.

## 2. Configuration Management with Ansible

- Required packages such as Git, Docker, Java, Jenkins, and SonarQube are installed.
- Delivered in project repo: "ansible"

*Code snippets:*

First the tree for playbook:



1. **Hosts:** The playbook targets the `ec2_instances` group defined in your inventory file.
2. **Become:** Ansible becomes a privileged user (`become: yes`) during execution.
3. **Remote User:** The SSH user is dynamically provided (`remote_user: "{{ ssh_user }}"`).
4. **Roles:** The specified roles (`ec2_configuration`, `common`, `jenkins`, `sonarqube`) are applied to the target hosts.

MultiCloudDevOpsProject / ansible / ec2\_configuration.yml

root Add Ansible roles

Code

Blame

11 lines (10 loc) · 185 Bytes

Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

```
1 ---
2 - name: EC2 Instance Configuration
3   hosts: ec2_instances
4   become: yes
5   remote_user: "{{ ssh_user }}"
6
7   roles:
8     - ec2_configuration
9     - common
10    - jenkins
11    - sonarqube
```

Hosts: The playbook targets the `ec2_instances` group defined in your inventory file.

Become: Ansible becomes a privileged user (`become: yes`) during execution.

Remote User: The SSH user is dynamically provided (`remote_user: "{{ ssh_user }}"`).

Roles: The specified roles (`ec2_configuration`, `common`, `jenkins`, `sonarqube`) are applied to the target hosts.

MultiCloudDevOpsProject / ansible / inventory.yml

root Add Ansible roles

Code

Blame

4 lines (3 loc) · 184 Bytes

Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot


```
1 # Replace vars with actual variables from aws environment
2 [ec2_instances]
3 ec2_instance_ip_or_dns ansible_ssh_user=your_ssh_user ansible_ssh_private_key_file=/path/to/your/private/key
```

This inventory file provides Ansible with information about the EC2 instance it needs to configure. It specifies the connection details, such as the SSH user and private key, allowing Ansible to establish a connection and apply configurations to the specified EC2 instance.

Code

Blame

26 lines (20 loc) · 427 Bytes

 Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

```
3
4   # tasks file for common
5   - name: Install Git
6     yum:
7       name: git
8       state: present
9
10  - name: Install Docker
11    yum:
12      name: docker
13      state: present
14
15
16  - name: Install Java
17    yum:
18      name: java-1.8.0-openjdk
19      state: present
20
21  - name: Set up Java environment variables
22    lineinfile:
23      path: "{{ java_environment_file }}"
24      line:line: "export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk"
25    tags: common
```

Inside the roles/ directory the tasks like installing docker, java, sonarQube, and Jenkins are all set up in a structured playbook form including their variables, handlers as needed.

### 3. Containerization with Docker

- Dockerfile is provided for building the application image.
- Delivered in project repo: Docker"

## 4. Continuous Integration with Jenkins

Jenkins Job configuration instructions

setting Up Jenkins Job configuration instructions for building Docker image on code commits.

### Step 1: Jenkins Installation:

- Download and install Jenkins on the desired server or machine.
- Follow the installation instructions for your operating system.
- Start the Jenkins service and access the Jenkins dashboard through a web browser.

Run the following commands to start jenkins service:

```
# systemctl start jenkins # Start the Jenkins service  
# systemctl enable jenkins # Enable Jenkins to start on system boot
```

### Step 2: Create a New Jenkins Job

- Open Jenkins and navigate to the Dashboard.
- Click on "New Item" to create a new job.
- Choose Pipeline and provide a name.

### Step 3: Add DockerHub Credentials in Jenkins:

- To push the Docker image to DockerHub, add DockerHub credentials in Jenkins.
- Navigate to the Credentials section and add DockerHub username and password or token.

### Step 4: Install Docker:

- Install Docker on your machine where Jenkins is installed.
- Follow the Docker installation instructions for your operating system.

Run the following commands for docker installation and follow the installation guide provided by docker in any trouble:

```
# yum update
# yum install docker.io
# systemctl start docker
# systemctl enable docker
```

#### Step 5: Install Docker Pipeline Plugin:

- In Jenkins, go to the "Manage Jenkins" section.
- Select "Manage Plugins" and install the Docker Pipeline plugin.
- This plugin allows you to define Docker-related steps in your Jenkins pipeline.

#### Step 6: Configure Git Credentials in Jenkins:

- In Jenkins, navigate to the Credentials section.
- Add the necessary credentials (username/password or SSH key) to access your Git repository.
- These credentials will be used by Jenkins to fetch the source code during the build/checkout process.

#### Step 7: Set Up Build Trigger:

- In the job configuration, go to the "Build Triggers" section.
- Configure triggers to run the job on code commits.
- Webhooks and build triggers are often used together.
- Webhooks serve as a mechanism to notify Jenkins about events, and build triggers respond to those events by initiating the build process.

#### Step 8: Write Jenkinsfile (Pipeline Code):

- Define stages and steps in the pipeline,  
define the GitHub repository URL.

including the Docker build step.

Use the Docker Pipeline DSL to specify Docker-related actions in your pipeline.

- This a basic format for pipeline code:

```
pipeline {  
    agent any  
  
    stages {  
        stage('Build') {  
            steps {  
                script {  
                    docker.build('your-image-name')  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

#### Step 9: Configure Webhook:

- In your version control system (e.g., GitHub), go to the repository settings.
- Set up a webhook to trigger the Jenkins job on code commits.
- Configure the webhook payload URL to point to the Jenkins server and include the necessary security tokens.

Step 10: Test the Setup:

Make code commits to your repository.

Verify that Jenkins is automatically triggered through the webhook.

Check the Jenkins console logs and build output to ensure the Docker image is successfully built.

## 5. Automated Deployment Pipeline

- Jenkins pipeline (Jenkinsfile) defines stages for Git Checkout, Build, Unit Test, SonarQube Test, and Deploy on OpenShift.

- Delivered in project repo: "Jenkins"

### Code Snippets:

```
! Pipeline.yaml
1 @Library('jenkins-shared-library') _
2
3 pipeline {
4     agent any
5
6     parameters {
7         string(defaultValue: 'dev', description: 'Git branch to checkout', name: 'GIT_BRANCH')
8         string(defaultValue: 'docker.io/mennaahisham', description: 'Docker Registry', name: 'DOCKER_REGISTRY')
9         string(defaultValue: 'spring-boot-app', description: 'Docker Image Name', name: 'DOCKER_IMAGE')
10        string(defaultValue: 'menna', description: 'OpenShift Project', name: 'OPENSIFT_PROJECT')
11        string(defaultValue: 'https://api.ocpuat.devopsconsulting.org:6443', description: 'OpenShift Server URL', name: 'OPENSIFT_SERVER')
12        string(defaultValue: 'spring-boot-app', description: 'Application Service Name', name: 'APP_SERVICE_NAME')
13        string(defaultValue: '8080', description: 'Application Port', name: 'APP_PORT')
14        string(defaultValue: 'spring-boot-app.apps.ocpuat.devopsconsulting.org', description: 'Application Hostname', name: 'APP_HOST_NAME')
15    }
16
17    stages {
18        stage('Checkout') {
19            steps {
20                script {
21                    git branch: params.GIT_BRANCH, url: 'https://github.com/EngMohamedElEmam/spring-boot-app'
22                }
23            }
24        }
25
26        stage('Gradle Unit Test') {
27            steps {
28                withGradle {
29                    sh './gradlew test'
30                }
31            }
32        }
33    }
34}
```

```

    }

    stage('Build Docker Image') {
        steps {
            script {
                docker.build("${params.DOCKER_REGISTRY}/${params.DOCKER_IMAGE}:${BUILD_NUMBER}")
            }
        }
    }

    stage('Push Docker Image') {
        steps {
            script {
                withCredentials([usernamePassword(credentialsId: 'docker-creds', usernameVariable: 'DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME', passwordVariable: 'DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD')]) {
                    sh "echo \${DOCKER_REGISTRY_PASSWORD} | docker login -u \${DOCKER_REGISTRY_USERNAME} --password-stdin"
                    docker.image("${params.DOCKER_REGISTRY}/${params.DOCKER_IMAGE}:${BUILD_NUMBER}").push()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    stage('Deploy to OpenShift') {
        steps {
            oc-deploy-method("${params.OPENSIFT_SERVER}", "${params.OPENSIFT_SECRET}", "${params.OPENSIFT_PROJECT}", "${params.DOCKER_IMAGE}:${BUILD_NUMBER}")
        }
    }
}

```

```

stage('Test Pods to be Running') {
    steps {
        script {
            // Wait for pods related to the DeploymentConfig to reach the "Running" phase with a timeout of 5 minutes
            timeout(time: 5, unit: 'MINUTES') {
                openshift.selector("dc", params.DOCKER_IMAGE).related('pods').untilEach(1) {
                    return (it.object().status.phase == "Running")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

stage("SonarQube Analysis") {
    agent any
    steps {
        script {
            withSonarQubeEnv('My SonarQube Server') {
                sh './gradlew sonarqube'
            }
        }
    }
}

stage("Quality Gate") {
    steps {
        timeout(time: 1, unit: 'HOURS') {
            waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: true
        }
    }
}

```

## Stages:

### 1. Checkout:

- **Purpose:** Checks out the specified Git branch from the provided repository URL.
- **Steps:**



- Uses the Git plugin to checkout the specified branch from the GitHub repository.

## 2. **Gradle Unit Test:**

- **Purpose:** Executes Gradle unit tests for the application.
- **Steps:**
  - Uses the **withGradle** wrapper to execute the Gradle test task.

## 3. **Build Docker Image:**

- **Purpose:** Builds a Docker image for the application.
- **Steps:**
  - Uses Docker to build the image based on the Dockerfile in the repository.

## 4. **Push Docker Image:**

- **Purpose:** Pushes the built Docker image to the specified Docker registry.
- **Steps:**
  - Uses Docker login with credentials from Jenkins credentials store.
  - Pushes the Docker image to the specified registry.

## 5. **Deploy to OpenShift:**

- **Purpose:** Deploys the application to OpenShift.
- **Steps:**
  - Calls an external function **oc-deploy-method** with parameters for OpenShift server, secret, project, Docker image details, application service name, port, and hostname.

## 6. **Test Pods to be Running:**

- **Purpose:** Waits for the deployed pods to reach the "Running" phase.
- **Steps:**
  - Uses OpenShift CLI (**oc**) to wait for pods related to the DeploymentConfig to become "Running" within a specified timeout.

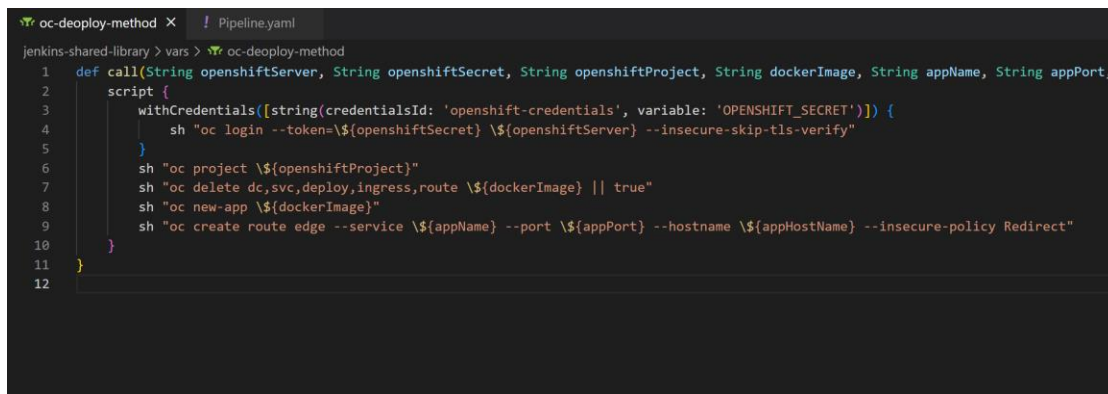
## 7. **SonarQube Analysis:**

- **Purpose:** Performs a SonarQube static code analysis.

- **Steps:**
  - Configures the environment for SonarQube.
  - Executes the Gradle task for SonarQube analysis.

## 8. Quality Gate:

- **Purpose:** Waits for the SonarQube Quality Gate to pass.
- **Steps:**
  - Waits for the SonarQube Quality Gate check to complete within a specified timeout.



```
jenkins-shared-library > vars > oc-deploy-method
1 def call(String openshiftServer, String openshiftSecret, String openshiftProject, String dockerImage, String appName, String appPort,
2     script {
3         withCredentials([string(credentialsId: 'openshift-credentials', variable: 'OPENSIFT_SECRET')]) {
4             sh "oc login --token=${openshiftSecret} ${openshiftServer} --insecure-skip-tls-verify"
5         }
6         sh "oc project ${openshiftProject}"
7         sh "oc delete dc,svc,deploy,ingress,route ${dockerImage} || true"
8         sh "oc new-app ${dockerImage}"
9         sh "oc create route edge --service ${appName} --port ${appPort} --hostname ${appHostName} --insecure-policy Redirect"
10    }
11 }
12
```

- Shared Jenkins Library is utilized for modular and reusable pipeline code. Its called in Deploy to openshift stage and does th following:

- Executes a series of **oc** (OpenShift CLI) commands within the Jenkins Pipeline:
- Logs in to OpenShift using the provided secret token and server URL with TLS verification skipped.
- Switches to the specified OpenShift project.
- Deletes existing OpenShift resources (deployment config, service, deployment, ingress, route) related to the specified Docker image. The **|| true** ensures that the script continues even if the resources do not exist.
- Creates a new OpenShift application using the specified Docker image.
- Creates an OpenShift route with edge termination, connecting it to the specified service, and specifying the hostname and port.

## 6. Monitoring and Logging

- Centralized logging is set up on OpenShift for container logs.

Instructions to setup centralized logging:

### Step 1: Deploy Elasticsearch

Elasticsearch will be deployed to store and index logs.

Instructions:

Run the following commands to create a new project named "logging" and deploy Elasticsearch:

```
#oc new-project logging
```

```
#oc apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/cluster-logging-operator/main/assets/examples/openshift/elasticsearch/01_elasticsearch_instance.yaml
```

### Step 2: Deploy Fluentd

Fluentd, a log collector, will be deployed to collect logs from application pods and send them to Elasticsearch.

Instructions:

Run the following command to deploy:

```
#oc apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/cluster-logging-operator/main/assets/examples/openshift/fluentd/02_fluentd_instance.yaml
```

### Step 3: Deploy Kibana

Kibana, a visualization tool, will be deployed to visualize and query logs.

Instructions:

Run the following command:

```
#oc apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/cluster-logging-operator/main/assets/examples/openshift/kibana/03_kibana_instance.yaml
```

#### Step 4: Set Up Fluentd Forwarding

Configure Fluentd to forward logs to Elasticsearch.

Instructions:

Edit Fluentd configuration use this command:

```
#oc edit cm -n openshift-operators fluentd
```

Add the following block in the config section:

```
- name: @type forward
  @id forward_output
  send_timeout 10s
  recover_wait 5s
  heartbeat_type tcp
  heartbeat_interval 1s
  hard_timeout 60s
  <server>
    name fluentd
    host <FLUENTD-HOST> #Replace <FLUENTD-HOST> with the Fluentd service IP.
    port 24224
  </server>
```

#### Step 5: View Logs in Kibana

Access Kibana to view and search logs.

Instructions:

Get the Kibana route using the following command:

```
#oc get route -n openshift-logging kibana -o jsonpath='{.spec.host}'
```

Visit the URL in your browser and log in using OpenShift cluster credentials.

## 7. AWS Integration

- S3 Terraform Backend state is used for managing Terraform state.
- CloudWatch is integrated for monitoring AWS resources.

Instructions for AWS integration in Terraform code:

Use S3 as Terraform Backend State

Step 1: Create an S3 Bucket for Terraform State

Instructions:

Log in to the AWS Management Console.

Navigate to the S3 service.

Click "Create bucket" and follow the prompts.

Choose a globally unique bucket name.

Configure settings as needed (permissions, logging, etc.).

Step 2: Configure Terraform Backend

Instructions:

In your Terraform configuration, add the following block to configure the S3 backend:

```
terraform {  
  backend "s3" {  
    bucket    = "your-unique-s3-bucket-name"  
    key       = "path/to/terraform.tfstate"  
    region    = "your-aws-region"  
    encrypt   = true  
    dynamodb_table = "your-lock-table-name" # Optional for state locking  
  }  
}
```

Run terraform init to initialize the backend.

### Step 3: State Locking (Optional)

#### Instructions:

If you want to enable state locking, create a DynamoDB table for locking.

Add the `dynamodb_table` configuration in the Terraform backend block.

### Integrate CloudWatch for Monitoring

#### Step 1: Configure AWS CloudWatch

#### Instructions:

Log in to the AWS Management Console.

Navigate to the CloudWatch service.

Under "Logs," create a log group for your application logs.

#### Step 2: Instrument Your Application

#### Instructions:

Depending on your application type, install an AWS CloudWatch agent or use SDKs to instrument your application.

For EC2 instances, install the CloudWatch agent.

For serverless applications, use the AWS SDK.

#### Step 3: Add CloudWatch Alarms

#### Instructions:

In CloudWatch, under "Alarms," create alarms to monitor specific metrics.

For example, set up alarms for CPU utilization, memory usage, or custom application metrics.

#### Step 4: Integrate CloudWatch Events (Optional)

## Instructions:

Use CloudWatch Events to trigger actions based on events.

Create rules to react to specific events and automate responses.



# Troubleshooting Guidelines

While implementing and maintaining the MultiCloudDevOpsProject, you may encounter challenges or issues. Below are some common troubleshooting guidelines to help address potential issues:

## 1. Jenkins Job Failures:

- Check Jenkins Console Logs:
  - Examine the detailed console logs in Jenkins to identify any error messages or issues during the build and deployment stages.
- Verify Docker Installation:
  - Ensure that Docker is correctly installed on the Jenkins server, and the Jenkins user has the necessary permissions to interact with Docker.
- An example of error messages is “Job for jenkins.service failed because the control process exited with error code. See "systemctl status jenkins.service" and "journalctl -xeu jenkins.service" for details.”.  
you have to make sure Java 11 is installed (or the java version required) then run `$ sudo systemctl restart Jenkins`
- Another example of failure is installing docker on rhel “Error: Failed to download metadata for repo 'docker-ce-stable': Cannot download repomd.xml: Cannot download repodata/repomd.xml: All mirrors were tried”

Try centos repo from docker manual that will work follow these steps: <https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/centos/>

## 2. Ansible Playbook Failures:

- Inspect Ansible Output:
  - Examine the output of Ansible playbooks to identify any failures or errors in the configuration process.

## 3. Docker Image Build Failures:

- Review Dockerfile:
  - Check the Dockerfile for syntax errors or issues that might be causing the build to fail.
- Validate Docker Installation:

- Ensure that Docker is installed on the machine where the Docker image is being built.

#### 4. OpenShift Deployment Issues:

- Check OpenShift Logs:
  - Inspect OpenShift logs to identify any issues during the deployment process.
- Verify OpenShift Project Configuration:
  - Ensure that the OpenShift project configuration aligns with the deployment parameters specified in the Jenkinsfile.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the MultiCloudDevOpsProject successfully implemented a robust DevOps pipeline for deploying applications across multiple cloud environments. By integrating tools like Terraform, Ansible, Docker, and Jenkins, we achieved streamlined infrastructure provisioning, configuration management, and continuous integration.