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### Introduction:

This document outlines a solution for a Pre-Interview Coding Challenge that involves creating a pseudo-CI/CD pipeline for a simple "Hello World" application.

The goal is to design a one-click deployment process using a tool of choice, with a preference for GitLab pipelines.

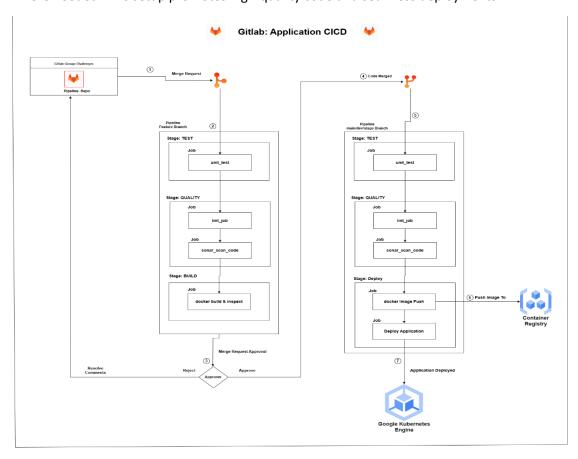
Additionally, the solution will address key considerations such as secure management of secrets, the establishment of quality gates for build validation, and the implementation of standardized deployment controls across branches.

Through this challenge, I aim to demonstrate my understanding of CI/CD principles and best practices in software deployment.

## **GitLab Pipeline Architecture Design:**

The pipeline is designed to automate the validation, build, and deployment of the application. It starts with rigorous testing and quality checks, builds a containerized version of the application, pushes it to a container registry, and finally deploys it to a GKE cluster.

Each stage is conditionally executed based on the branch, ensuring the pipeline runs efficiently and only where needed. This setup promotes high-quality code and seamless deployments.



## **Stages and Jobs Overview:**

### 1. TEST Stage

Job: unit\_test

This job focuses on running unit tests to validate the application's functionality. It uses pytest to execute the tests and generate code coverage reports in multiple formats (HTML and XML).

The artifacts from this job include cached test results (.pytest\_cache), HTML coverage reports (htmlcov), and an XML coverage report (coverage.xml). This job runs for specific branches or merge requests and ensures the code meets functional requirements before progressing to the next stages.

```
------ test session starts ------
platform linux -- Python 3.10.16, pytest-7.4.0, pluggy-1.5.0
rootdir: /builds/challenges9721804/hello-world-pseudo-cicd-pipeline
plugins: cov-6.0.0
collected 1 item
tests/test_routes.py .
                                                                   [100%]
 ----- coverage: platform linux, python 3.10.16-final-0
Coverage HTML written to dir htmlcov
Coverage XML written to file coverage.xml
------ 1 passed in 0.17s ------
Uploading artifacts..
.pytest_cache: found 8 matching artifact files and directories
htmlcov/: found 12 matching artifact files and directories
coverage.xml: found 1 matching artifact files and directories
                                                location=https://gitlab.com/api/v4/jobs/8932095072/artifacts?artifact_format=zip&artifact_type=archive
 ew-url=<u>https://gitlab.com</u>
                                               context=artifacts-uploader error=request redirected
Uploading artifacts as "archive" to coordinator... 201 Created id=8932095072 responseStatus=201 Created token=glcbt-66
Uploading artifacts..
coverage.xml: found 1 matching artifact files and directories
                                               location=https://gitlab.com/api/v4/jobs/8932095072/artifacts?artifact_format=gzip&artifact_type=junit
 ew-url=https://gitlab.com
                                               context=artifacts-uploader error=request redirected
Uploading artifacts as "junit" to coordinator... 201 Created id=8932095072 responseStatus=201 Created token=glcbt-66
```

#### 2. QUALITY Stage

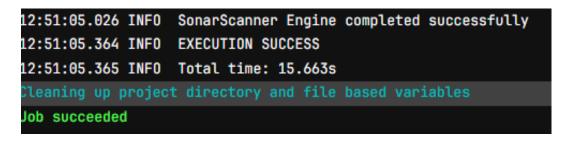
Job: lint code

This job ensures that the code adheres to Python coding standards by running flake8. Any linting issues are highlighted, and the pipeline stops if violations are found. This is crucial for maintaining code quality and consistency. The job is dependent on the successful completion of the unit\_test job.

```
$ flake8 app || exit 1
$ echo "Code linting passed successfully # "
Code linting passed successfully #
Cleaning up project directory and file based variables
Job succeeded
```

### Job: sonar\_scan\_code

The purpose of this job is to perform static code analysis using SonarQube. It scans the codebase for potential bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smells. This job helps identify long-term maintainability issues and ensures that the codebase remains clean and secure. It requires the successful execution of the lint\_code job before starting.





### 3. BUILD Stage

### Job: build\_docker

In this job, a Docker image for the application is built using the provided Dockerfile. The job uses the docker image and the Docker-in-Docker (dind) service to perform the build. After building the image, it verifies the image by inspecting its details. This job ensures that the containerized application is ready for deployment and runs only for merge request events.



#### 4. **DEPLOY Stage**

#### Job: push\_docker

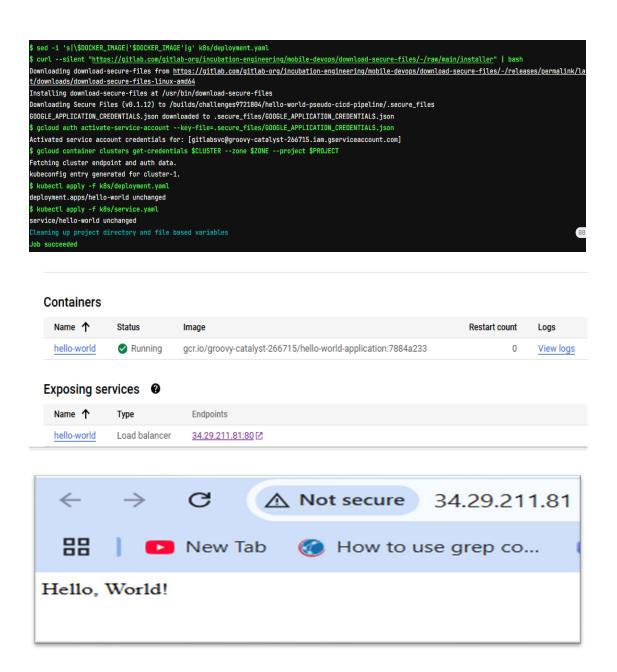
This job pushes the Docker image built in the build\_docker stage to the Google Container Registry (GCR). It uses Google Cloud SDK to authenticate and configure Docker for GCR. Afterward, the Docker image is pushed to the registry. This step makes the container image accessible for deployment to the Kubernetes cluster.

```
docker push "$DOCKER_IMAGE"
The push refers to repository [gcr.io/groovy-catalyst-266715/hello-world-application]
b93c350334fe: Preparing
632a1e993d13: Preparing
2019f72ebfe3: Preparing
88591481d399: Preparing
fbdfc89cb0bb: Preparing
102f36f0fcfd: Preparing
7a6f52e90804: Preparing
029e3473b943: Preparing
f5fe472da253: Preparing
102f36f0fcfd: Waiting
7a6f52e90804: Waiting
f5fe472da253: Waiting
029e3473b943: Waiting
88591481d399: Pushed
b93c350334fe: Pushed
fbdfc89cb0bb: Pushed
102f36f0fcfd: Layer already exists
7a6f52e90804: Layer already exists
029e3473b943: Layer already exists
632a1e993d13: Pushed
2019f72ebfe3: Pushed
f5fe472da253: Pushed
fc6146f8: digest: sha256:94f67d92a91f5dd1c682e649b6bcd8e0f05a0c86583c4cab026aea582b377da7 size: 2201
```

<b>∓ Filter</b> Enter property name or value								
<u>-</u> "	Name	Tags	Virtual Size 😯	Created	Uploaded ↓	Vulnerabilities		
		fc6146f8	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
	dbf3007dd5b0		54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
	→ 9dc333ed0b6f	0bd959bd	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
		7884a233	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
		5730943c	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
	→ 7765cc8c23f0		54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
		9a4e8296	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
	→ 3f8e76c687ae	7d3de6a9	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
	4eed99addc4e	e25671ce	54.5 MB	1 hour ago	1 hour ago	Never scanned ?		
		3596b42f	54.5 MB	2 hours ago	2 hours ago	Never scanned ?		

# Job: deploy\_app

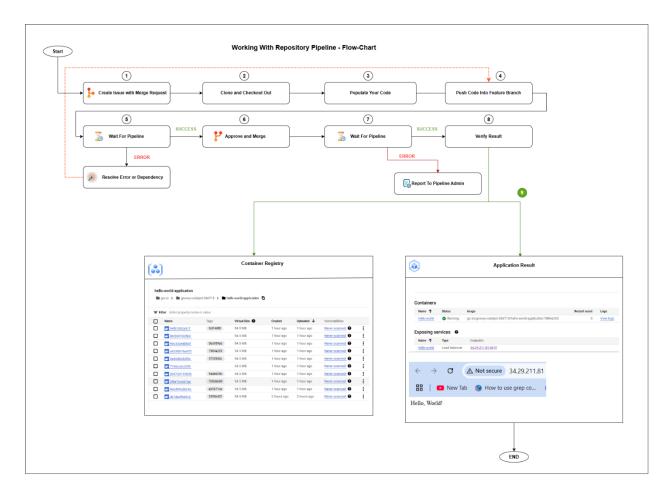
The final job in the pipeline deploys the application to a Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) cluster. It updates the Kubernetes deployment YAML file with the built Docker image and applies the configurations to the cluster. It uses the Google Cloud SDK to authenticate and connect to the GKE cluster. Kubernetes resources such as deployments and services are created or updated, ensuring the application is deployed and exposed to the target environment.



# **Working with Repository Pipeline - Flowchart Analysis**

The provided flowchart illustrates the process of working with a repository pipeline in a structured DevOps workflow.

The diagram integrates the stages of code creation, testing, deployment, and verification while accounting for error handling and reporting mechanisms. It also emphasizes the interaction with container registries and deployed application results.



# **Step-by-Step Specifications**

#### 1. Create Issue with Merge Request

- o Begin by creating a new issue in the repository and associating it with a merge request.
- o This step ensures the task is well-defined and linked to a specific branch for development.

## 2. Clone and Checkout

- Clone the repository to the local development environment and check out the feature branch linked to the merge request.
- This provides an isolated space for development work.

#### 3. Populate Your Code

- o Add or modify code within the checked-out branch.
- Ensure the changes align with the requirements specified in the issue.

#### 4. Push Code into Feature Branch

- Push the updated code to the remote feature branch.
- This triggers the pipeline to validate and test the changes.

### 5. Wait for Pipeline

- o The pipeline executes automated tests, quality checks, and builds for the pushed code.
- o Errors encountered at this stage are returned for resolution.

### 6. **Resolve Error or Dependency** (if applicable)

- o Fix any errors or dependencies identified during the pipeline execution.
- Resubmit the code for validation through the pipeline.

#### 7. Approve and Merge

- Once the pipeline passes successfully, request approval for merging.
- Merge the feature branch into the target branch, such as main or develop.

#### 8. Verify Result

- o Validate the deployed changes by verifying the application in its environment.
- o If an error occurs during verification, report the issue to the pipeline administrator.

## 9. Deployment and Result

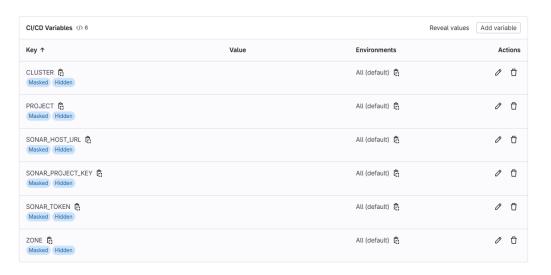
- The containerized application is pushed to the container registry and deployed to the cluster.
- Confirm the application result by checking the deployment details (e.g., container status and exposed services).

# **DevOps Practices Aligned with Requirements**

# 1. Secure Way to Use Secrets

# • Using GitLab CI/CD Environment Variables:

- Store sensitive information, such as credentials or keys, in GitLab CI/CD environment variables.
- Variables are masked to ensure their values are hidden in job logs and cannot be revealed after being saved in the settings.



#### • Secure Files for Sensitive Data:

- Use secure files to handle sensitive files, such as GCP service account key files, required in pipelines.
- These files are securely stored and accessed during pipeline execution without being exposed.



### 2. Quality Gate to Pass/Fail Build on Scan Results

#### **Tools Used:**

- **SonarQube**: Ensures code quality by detecting bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smells. Configured quality gates automatically fail the pipeline on threshold violations.
- Pytest: Runs unit tests to catch regressions, with failed tests blocking pipeline progression.
- Flake8: Enforces Python PEP 8 standards, treating any violations as critical to maintain code consistency.

### **Pipeline Workflow:**

- SonarQube scans for code quality and security issues.
- Pytest validates functionality through automated unit tests.
- Flake8 ensures code adheres to style and formatting standards.

#### Outcome:

• Builds fail if any tool detects critical issues, ensuring secure, high-quality, and well-tested code is deployed.

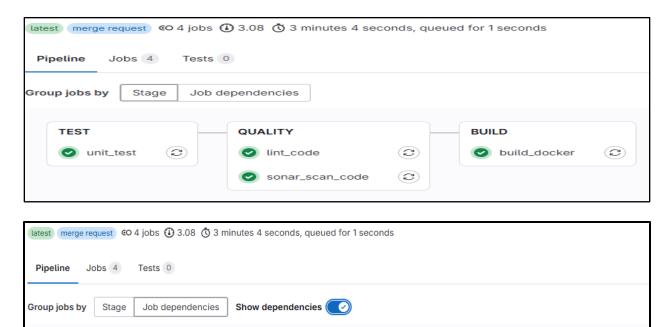
# 3. Standard Branch Environment Deployment Control

- Branching Strategy for Environment Isolation:
  - Maintain separate branches for each environment:
    - dev branch for development.
    - **stage** branch for staging/testing.
    - main branch for production.
  - o Promote changes from one environment to another using the defined branching strategy (e.g., merge dev  $\rightarrow$  stage, then stage  $\rightarrow$  main).
- Protected Branches for Controlled Deployment:
  - o Protect all environment branches (dev, stage, main) to restrict direct commits.
  - o Require developers to create **Pull Requests (PRs)** for any changes to these branches.
  - Enforce code reviews and approvals before merging to ensure quality and stability.



# **Pipeline Standard Output for Merge Request:**

Below is the output of pipeline when running on merge request on feature branch code.



sonar\_scan\_code

QUALITY

build\_docker

BUILD

(2)

# Pipeline Standard Output on Main/dev/stage branches:

lint\_code

QUALITY

unit\_test

Below is the output of pipeline when running on merging the code to dev/stage/main.

(2)



