

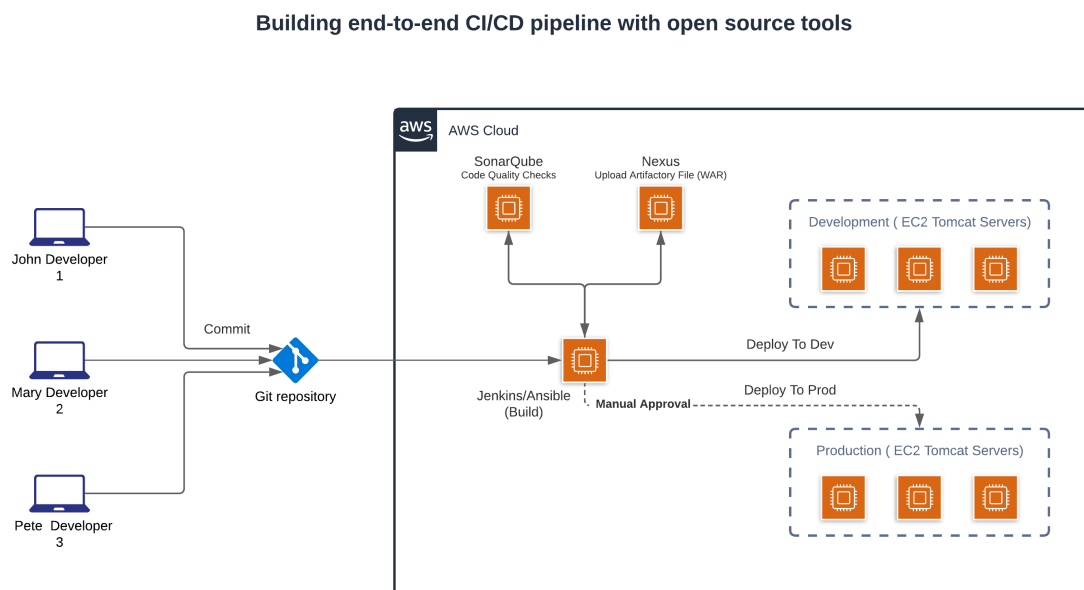
# Building an end-to-end CI/CD pipeline with open source tools

## Services and tools

In this section, we discuss the various AWS services and third-party tools used in this solution.

Jenkins	→ Jenkins is an open source automation server which enables developers around the world to reliably build, test, and deploy their software
SonarQube	→ Catches bugs and vulnerabilities in your app, with thousands of automated Static Code Analysis rules.
Nexus	→ Manage Binaries and build artifacts across your software supply chain
Git	→ Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency
AWS EC2	→ Amazon Elastic cloud-computing platform, Amazon Web Services, that allows users to rent virtual computers on which to run their own computer applications

## Pipeline Architecture:



## Main Steps:

1. When a user commits a code to a Github repository, Jenkins job will get triggered
2. Jenkins pipeline consists of SIX stages:
  - a. Building the artifact out of Java Code
  - b. SonarQube scans the code for any vulnerabilities
  - c. Pushes the artifact to Sonatype Nexus (Artifact Repository)
  - d. Deploys to DEV servers
  - e. Manual Approval
  - f. Deploys to PROD servers

## Prerequisites:

Before getting started, make sure you have the following prerequisites:

- Launch 5 EC2 Instances with the EC2 type t2.medium
- 1 : Jenkins/Ansible
- 2 : SonarQube
- 3 : Nexus
- 4 : Test DEV server to deploy
- 5 : Test PROD server to deploy

## Section-1: Installation of Jenkins (Instance 1)

1. Create an Amazon Linux EC2 instance run below commands once you ssh

```
#!/bin/bash
cd /home/ec2-user

sudo yum install java-1.8* -y

sudo yum install wget -y

sudo yum install git -y

sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo

sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io.key

sudo amazon-linux-extras install epel -y

sudo yum update -y

sudo yum install jenkins java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel

# Start jenkins service

sudo systemctl start jenkins

# Setup Jenkins to start at boot

sudo systemctl enable jenkins

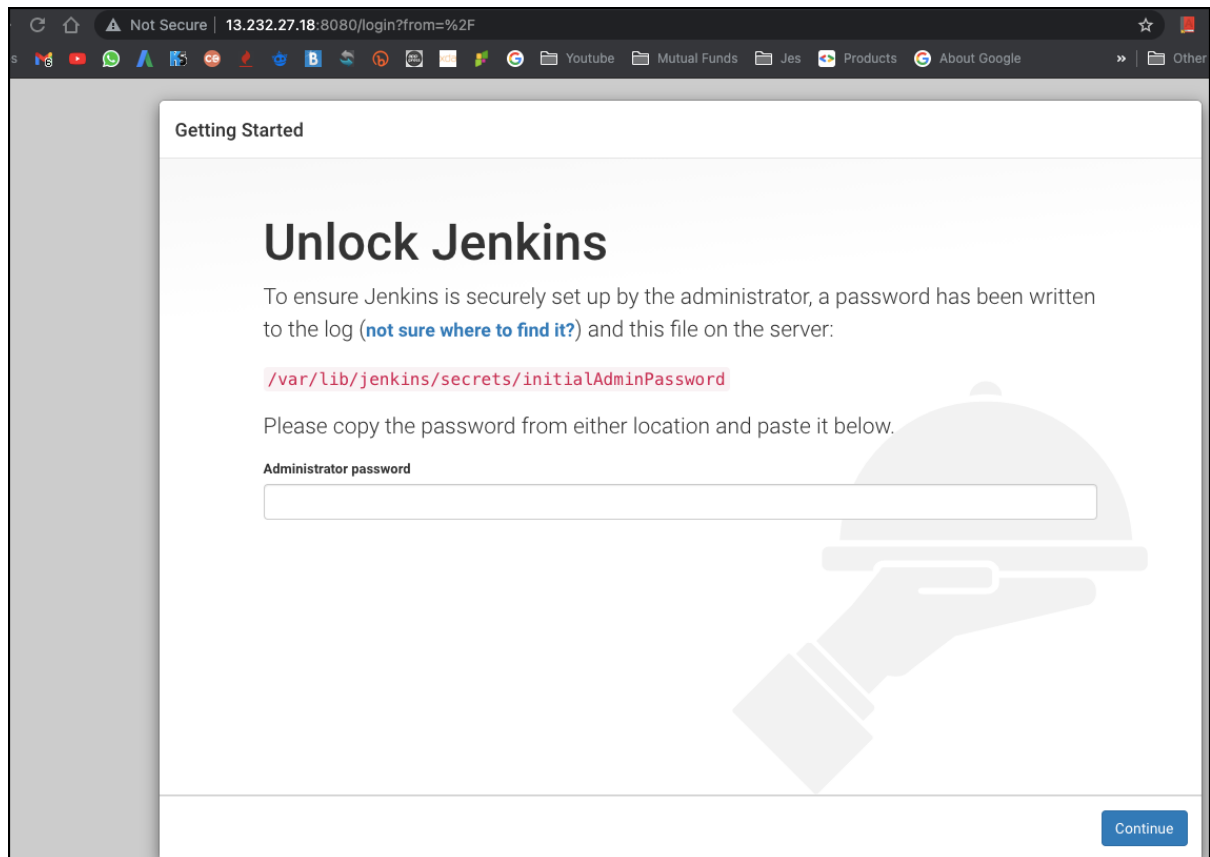
# Setup Jenkins to check the status

sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

2. Once we are good with Jenkins Installation; we can access it using the url:

<http://public-ip:8080>

3. Jenkins webpage should look like the one below



4. Run the command `sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword` on the Jenkins EC2 instance terminal to get the admin password, enter it on the prompt above and continue.

5. Choose Install suggested plugins in the next step

6.

Getting Started

Create First Admin User

Username:

Password:

Confirm password:

Full name:

E-mail address:

Jenkins 2.289.1

Skip and continue as admin

Save and Continue

Enter all details, save and continue.

7.

## Getting Started


# Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the `BUILD_URL` environment variable provided to build steps.

The proposed default value shown is **not saved yet** and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

Jenkins 2.289.1Not nowSave and Finish

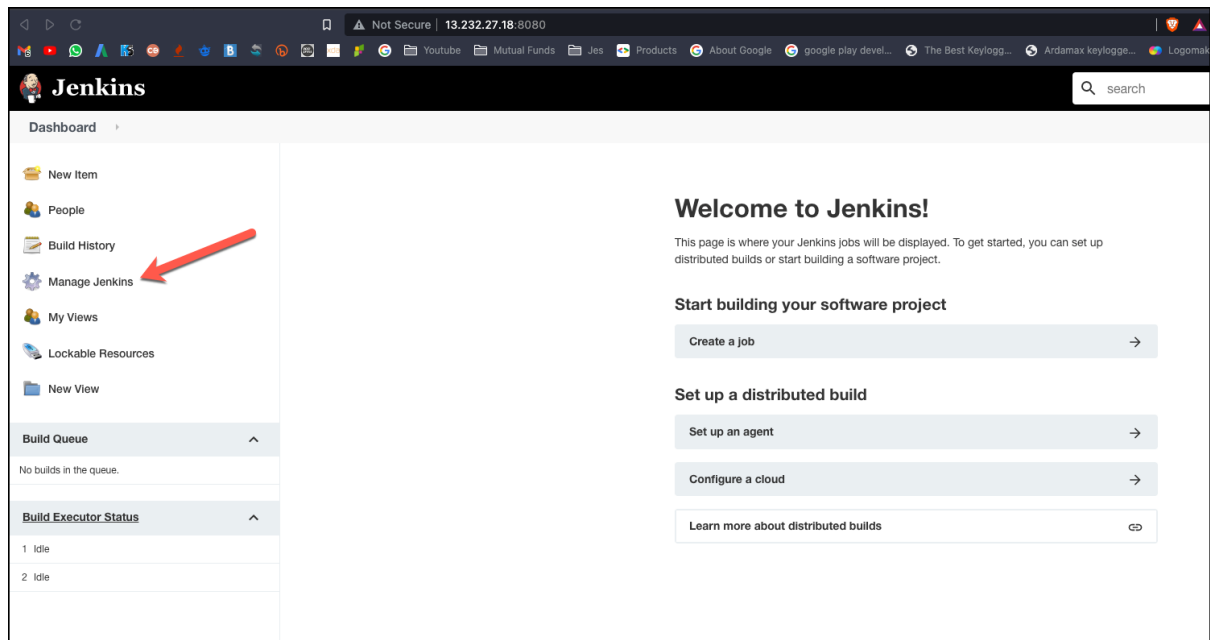


8. You can always access Jenkins using url below

<http://public-ip:8080>

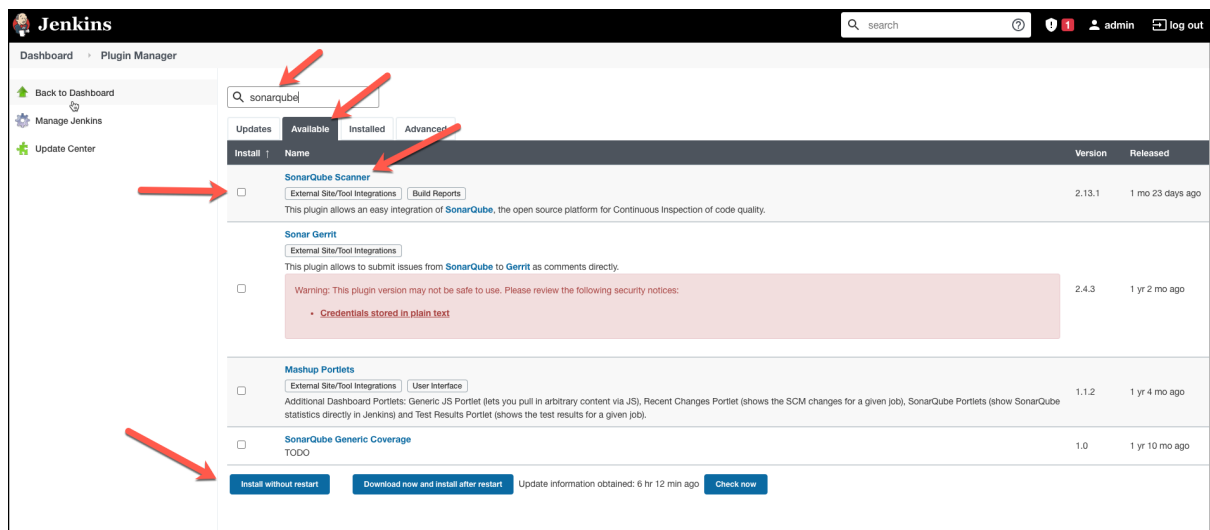
9. Then click start using Jenkins

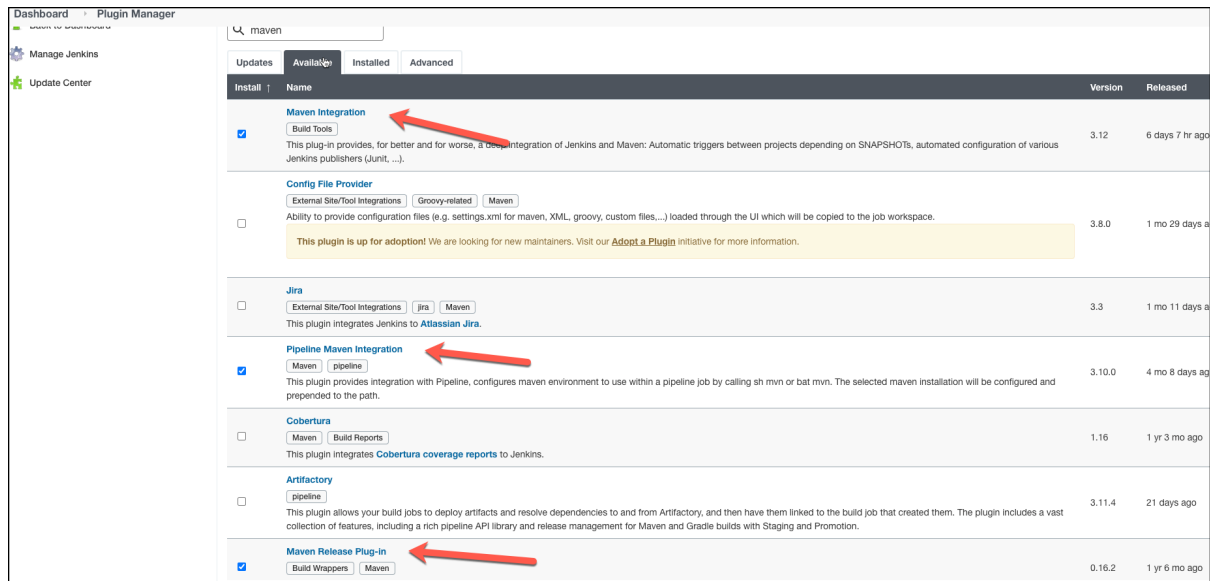
10. Navigate to manage jenkins



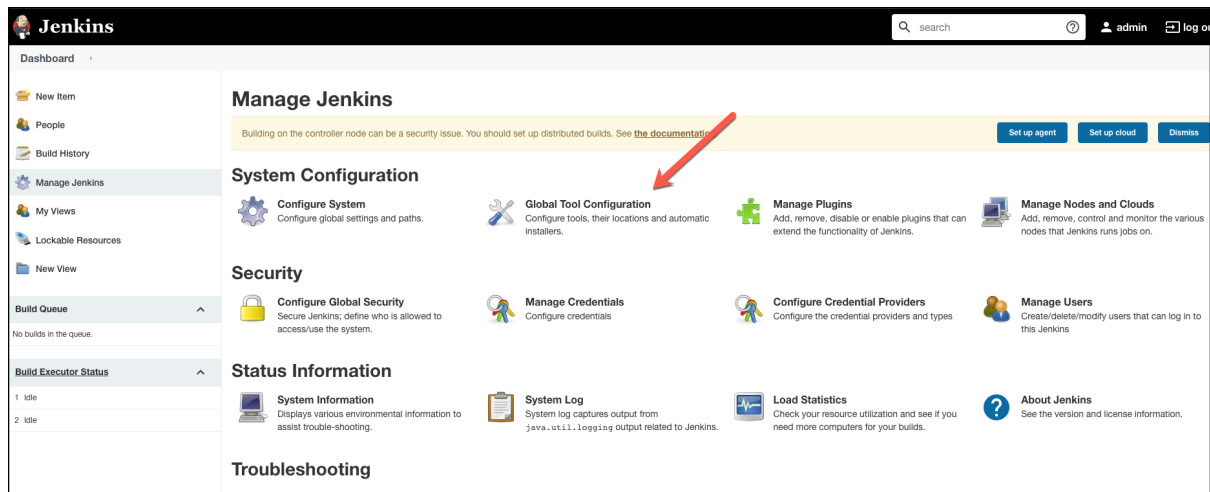
11. Please select Manage Plugins

12. That looks like below and search for “sonarqube” and Maven integration





### 13. Navigate to Global tool configuration



### 12. We have to configure JDK, Git, Sonarqube and Maven

- Configure JDK.
- Enter Name "localJdk"
- Select Install Automatically check button

**JDK**

JDK Installations

[Add JDK](#)

**JDK**

Name

localJdk

☒ Install automatically

☒ Install Oracle Java SE Development Kit from the website

Version

Java SE Development Kit 9.0.4

☒ I agree to the Java SE Development Kit Licence Agreement

[Installing JDK requires Oracle account. Please enter your username/password](#)

Oracle Java SE 11+ is not available for business, commercial or production use without a commercial license.  
Public updates for Oracle Java SE 8 released after January 2019 will not be available for business, commercial or production use without a commercial license.  
[Oracle Java SE Licensing FAQ](#)

[Delete Installer](#)

[Add Installer](#)

[Delete JDK](#)

- d. Please select “Please enter your username/password”; then create an oracle account. Then enter username and password. OK

**Jenkins**

Dashboard

**Enter Your Oracle Account**

To access older JDK versions, you need to have an [Oracle Account](#)

Username

Password

[OK](#)

- e. Enter details of Git

List of JDK installations on this system

**Git**

Git Installations

**Git**

Name

Default

Path to Git executable

git

☐ Install automatically

- f. Select Sonarqube scanner



**SonarQube Scanner**

SonarQube Scanner installations

[Add SonarQube Scanner](#)

SonarQube Scanner

Name

SonarQube

☒ Install automatically

Install from Maven Central

Version

SonarQube Scanner 4.6.2.2472

[Add Installer](#)

g. Then configure Maven

**Maven**

Maven installations

[Add Maven](#)

Maven

Name

localMaven

☒ Install automatically

Install from Apache

Version

3.8.1

[Add Installer](#)

h. Apply once you configure as shown above.

## Section-2: Setup Sonarqube (Instance 2)

1. Create an Amazon Linux EC2 instance
2. Install Java
 

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0 -y
```
3. Check java installation with the command below
  - a. `java -version`

4. First, add repo using below command

```
sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/sonar.repo http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/sonar-pkg/rpm/sonar.repo
```

5. Install SonarQube by running:

```
sudo yum install sonar -y
```

## 6. Start SonarQube

```
sudo service sonar start
```

## 7. Check status SonarQube

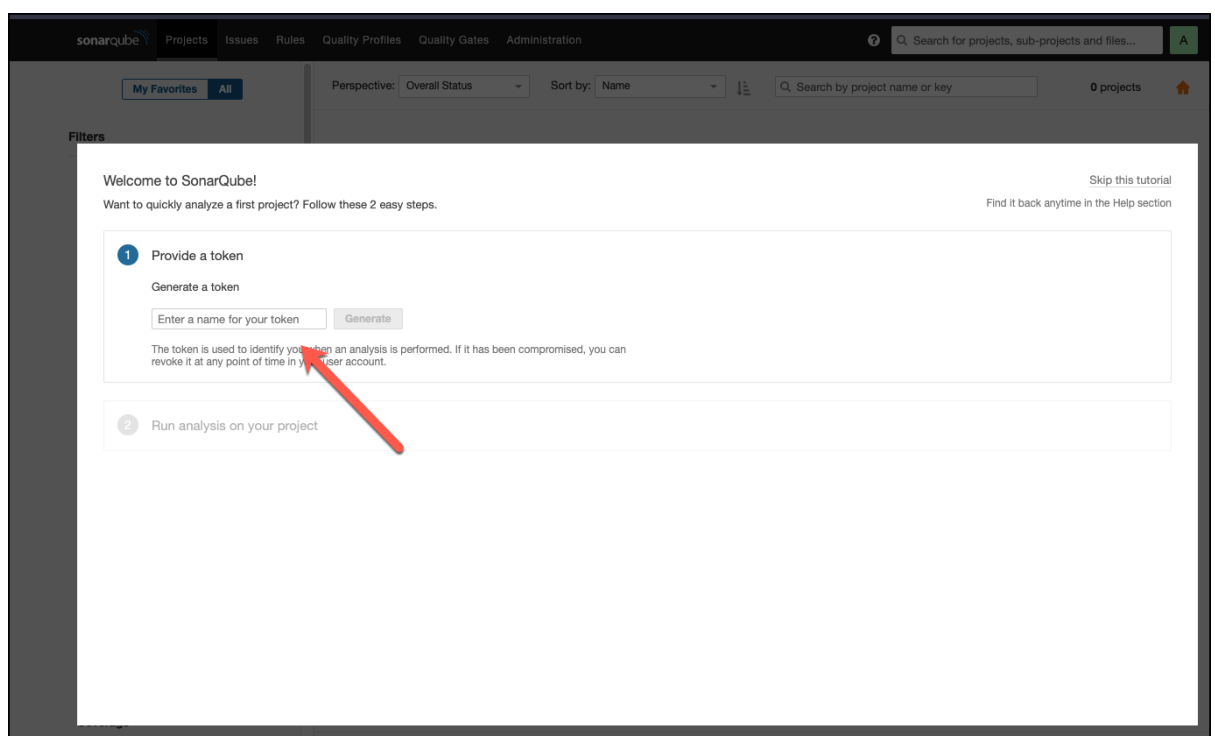
```
sudo service sonar status
```

## 8. Access SonarQube from browser

```
http://<ipaddress>:9000
```

## 9. Default user name and password is “admin”

## 10. Once you login you will find this screen. Please enter a name and generate token



## 11. We have to copy the above code and update it in JenkinsFile

## Section-3: Setup Nexus (Instance 3)

1. Login to your Linux server and update the yum packages. Also install required utilities.

```
sudo yum update -y
```

```
sudo yum install wget -y
```

2. Install OpenJDK 1.8

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 -y
```

3. Create a directory named app and cd into the directory.

```
sudo mkdir /app && cd /app
```

4. Download the latest nexus. You can get the latest download links for nexus [from here](#).

```
sudo wget -O nexus.tar.gz https://download.sonatype.com/nexus/3/latest-unix.tar.gz
```

5. Untar the downloaded file.

```
sudo tar -xvf nexus.tar.gz
```

6. Rename the untared file to nexus

```
sudo mv nexus-3.32.0-03/ nexus
```

7. As a good security practice, it is not advised to run nexus service with root privileges.  
So create a new user named [nexus](#) to run the nexus service.

```
sudo adduser nexus
```

8. Change the ownership of nexus files and nexus data directory to nexus user.

```
sudo chown -R nexus:nexus /app/nexus
```

```
sudo chown -R nexus:nexus /app/sonatype-work
```

9. Open `/app/nexus/bin/nexus.rc` file

```
sudo vi /app/nexus/bin/nexus.rc
```

10. Uncomment `run_as_user` parameter and set it as following.

```
run_as_user="nexus"
```

11. Create a nexus systemd unit file.

```
sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/nexus.service
```

12. [Unit]

```
Description=nexus service
```

```
After=network.target
```

```
[Service]
```

```
Type=forking
```

```
LimitNOFILE=65536
```

```
User=nexus
```

```
Group=nexus
```

```
ExecStart=/app/nexus/bin/nexus start
```

```
ExecStop=/app/nexus/bin/nexus stop
```

```
User=nexus
```

```
Restart=on-abort
```

```
[Install]
```

```
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

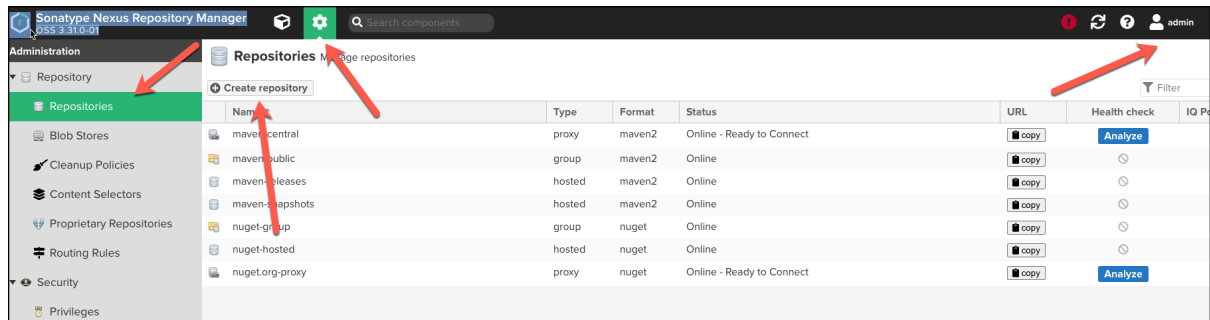
13. Execute the following command to add nexus service to boot.

```
sudo chkconfig nexus on
```

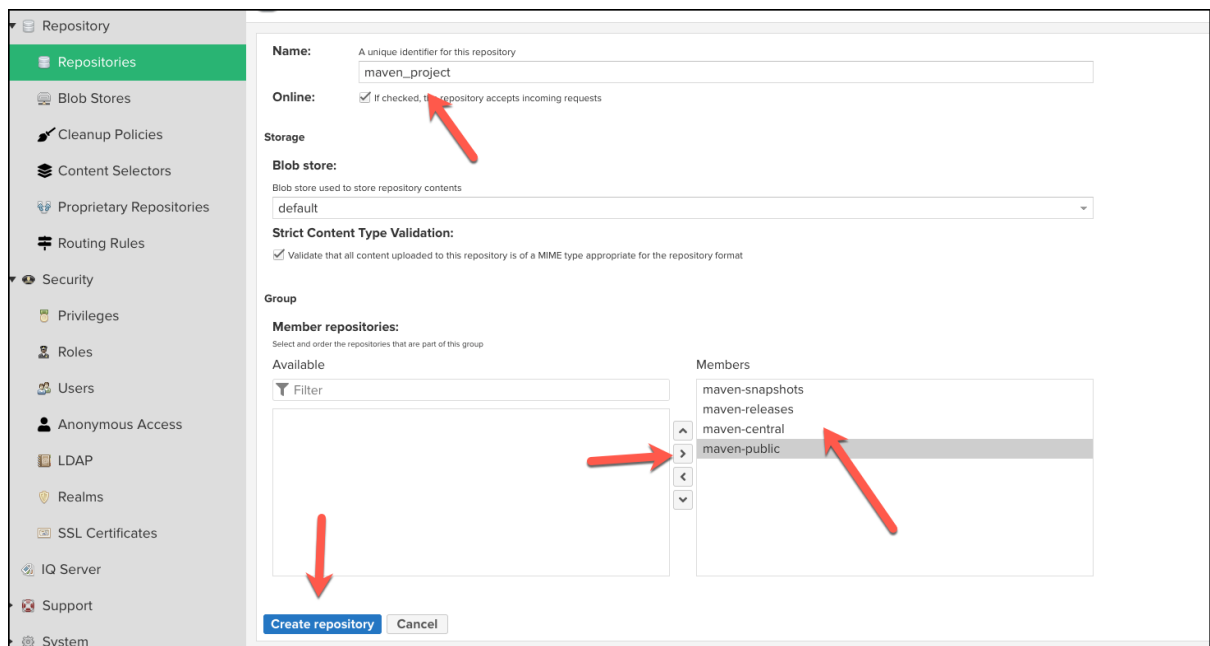
14. To start the Nexus service, use the following command.

```
sudo systemctl start nexus
```

15. The above command will start the nexus service on port **8081**. To access the nexus dashboard, visit <http://:8081>. You will be able to see the nexus homepage as shown below.  
<http://public-ip:8081>
16. Default username is **admin**
17. You can find the default admin password in `/app/sonatype-work/nexus3/admin.password` file.  
`cat /app/sonatype-work/nexus3/admin.password`
18. Once you login, you will be prompted to reset the password.

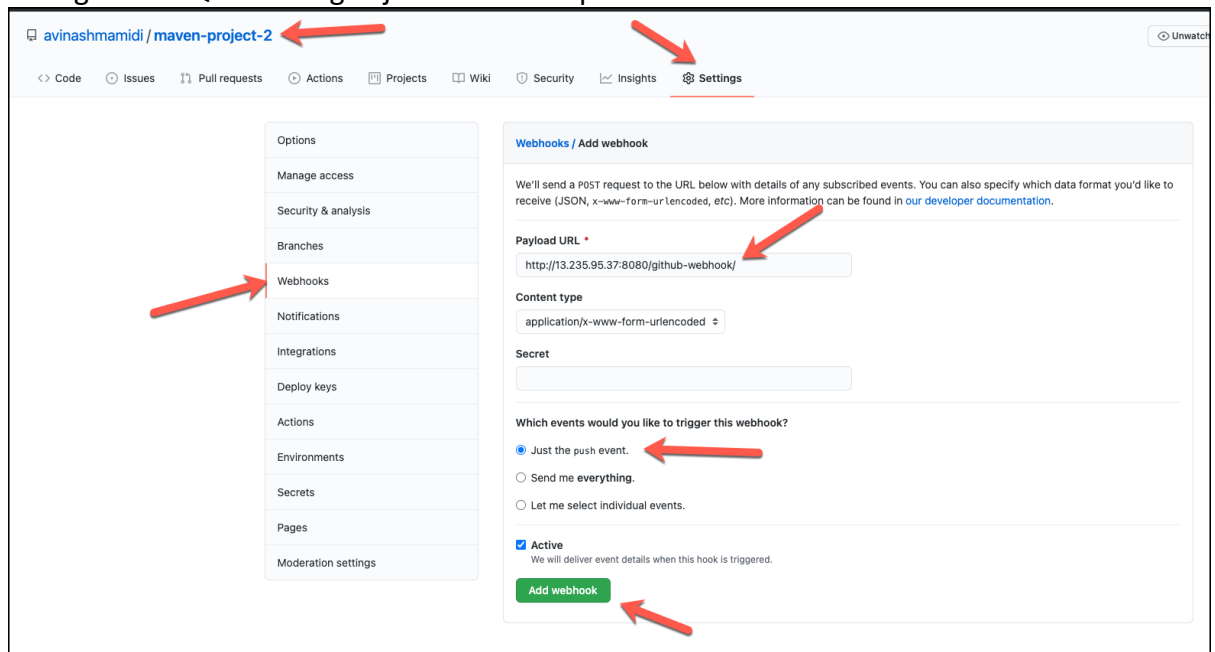


Once you select create repository and select maven2(group)



#### Section-4: Clone the repo and do changes and push to your Github repo

1. Clone this repo <https://github.com/avinashmamidi/maven-project-2>
2. Change ip of nexus in pom.xml line 32 and 36
3. Change SonarQube config in jenkinsfile and push it back

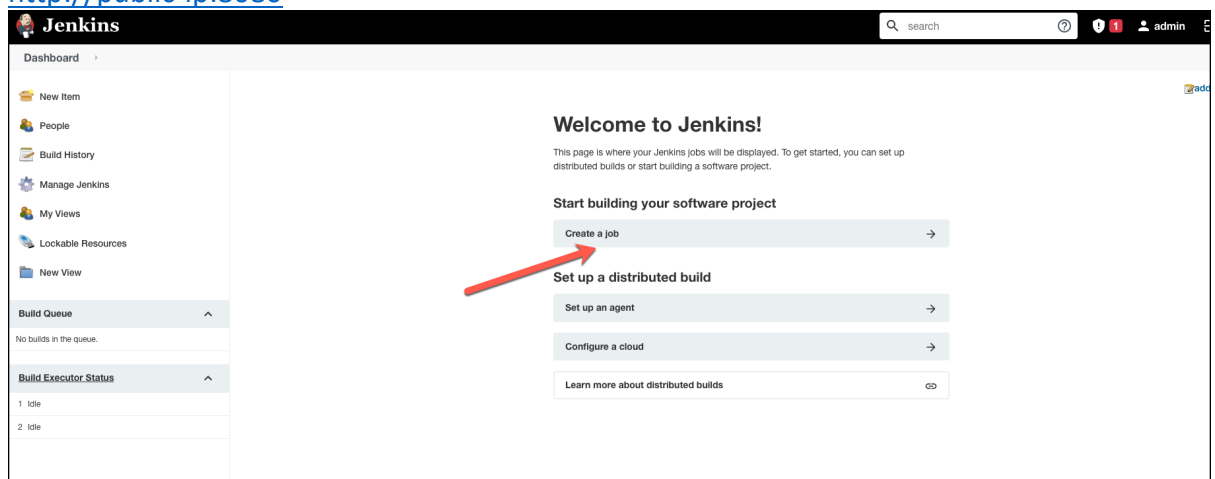


4.

#### Section-5: Navigate to Jenkins Dashboard

1. We can access Jenkins using the url below

<http://public-ip:8080>



2.

### Enter an item name

» Required field



#### Freestyle project

This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than building.



#### Maven project

Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.



#### Pipeline

Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex builds.



#### Multi-configuration project

Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.



#### Folder

Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a separate namespace, so long as they are in different folders.



#### GitHub Organization

Scans a GitHub organization (or user account) for all repositories matching some defined markers.



#### GitHub Organization

Scans a GitHub organization (or user account) for all repositories matching some defined markers.



#### Multibranch Pipeline

Creates a set of Pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repository.

OK

3.

**General** Build Triggers Advanced Project Options Pipeline

Description

[Plain text] [Preview](#)

☐ Discard old builds

☐ Do not allow concurrent builds

☐ Do not allow the pipeline to resume if the controller restarts

☒ **GitHub project**

Project url

<https://github.com/avinashnamidi/maven-project.git/>

[Advanced...](#)

☐ Pipeline speed/durability override

☐ Preserve stashes from completed builds

☐ This project is parameterised

☐ Throttle builds

**Build Triggers**

☐ Build after other projects are built

☐ Build periodically

☐ Build whenever a SNAPSHOT dependency is built

☐ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling

☐ Poll SCM

☐ Disable this project

☐ Quiet period

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)

**Advanced Project Options**

[Advanced...](#)

**Pipeline**

Definition

Pipeline script from SCM

SCM

Git

Repositories

Repository URL

<https://github.com/avinashnamidi/maven-project.git>

Credentials

- none - [Add](#)

[Advanced...](#)

[Add Repository](#)

Branches to build

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')

\*/master

[Add Branch](#)

Repository browser

(Auto)

Additional Behaviours

[Add](#)

Script Path

Jenkinsfile

☒ Lightweight checkout

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

[Save](#) [Apply](#)

4.



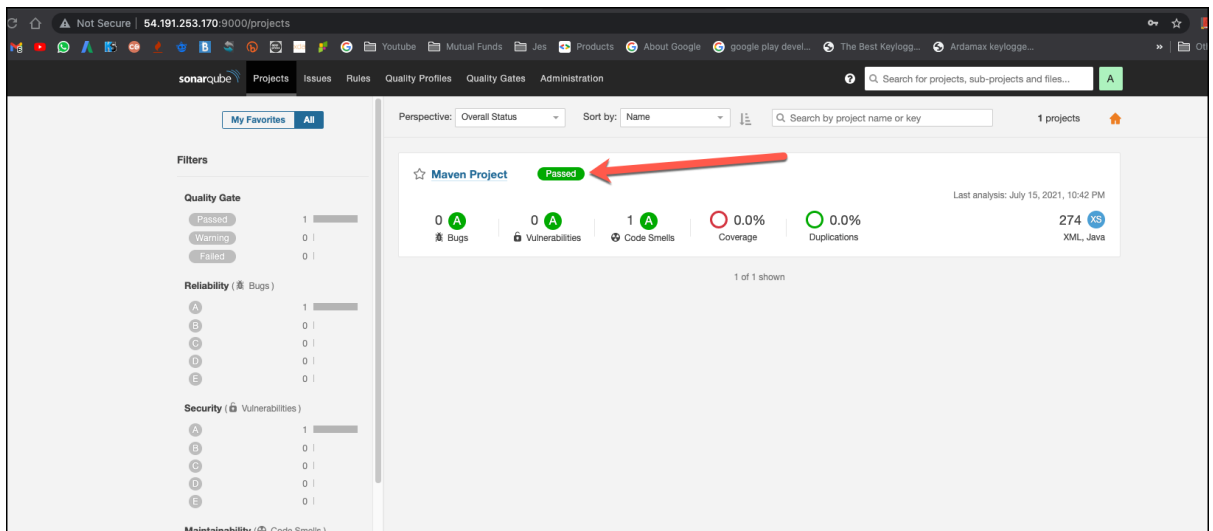
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Pipeline test' dashboard. On the left sidebar, the 'Build Now' button is highlighted with a red arrow. The main content area includes sections for 'Pipeline test', 'Recent Changes', 'Stage View' (which currently shows 'No data available. This Pipeline has not yet run.'), and 'Permalinks'. At the bottom, there is a 'Build History' section with a search bar and links to 'Atom feed for all' and 'Atom feed for failures'.

- 5.
6. If you follow the doc you should see this green

This screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Pipeline test' dashboard after a successful build. The 'Build History' section at the bottom now displays a green checkmark and the build number '#1' with the timestamp '22-Jun-2021 13:00'. The 'Stage View' section shows 'Average stage times: (Average full run time: ~44s)' and a table of stage durations for the first build.

	Declarative: Checkout SCM	Declarative: Tool Install	Build	SonarQube Scan
Average stage times:	661ms	84ms	4s	15s
#1 Jun 22 18:30 No Changes	661ms	84ms	4s	15s

- 7.
8. Now sonarqube is configured with Jenkins. To check we can login to sonarqube from web browser



- 9.
10. From below section we configure Jenkins with Nexus

## Section-6: Login to Jenkins EC2 ( Instance 1) → To configure Jenkins with Nexus

Install Maven:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/neptune/latest/userguide/iam-auth-connect-prerq.html>

1. We have to encrypt nexus password and update it in the file below  
mvn -emp admin
2. Create folder in the root folder
  - a. cd /root
  - b. mkdir .m2
3. You will get encrypted password from above command, you need to change in below file.
  - a. cd .m2
4. create settings-security.xml file and
  - a. vi settings-security.xml
5. add the content to above file after change above password from line 6  
 <?xml version="1.0"?>  
 <settingsSecurity>  
   <master>{admin}</master>  
 </settingsSecurity>
6. We have to encrypt nexus password and update it in the below file  
mvn -ep admin
7. create settings.xml file
  - a. vi settings.xml
8. above file below content after change above password from line 6
9. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

```
<settings xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/settings-1.0.0.xsd">
```

```
<localRepository>/var/lib/jenkins/.m2/repository</localRepository>
```

```
<servers>
```

```
<server>
```

```
<id>nexus</id>
```

```
<username>admin</username>
```

```
<password>{admin}</password>
```

```
</server>
```

```
</servers>
```

```
<mirrors>
```

```
<mirror>
```

```
<id>nexus</id>
```

```
<name>nexus</name>
```

```
<url>http://13.235.132.119:8081/repository/maven_project/</url>
```

```
<mirrorOf>*</mirrorOf>
```

```
</mirror>
```

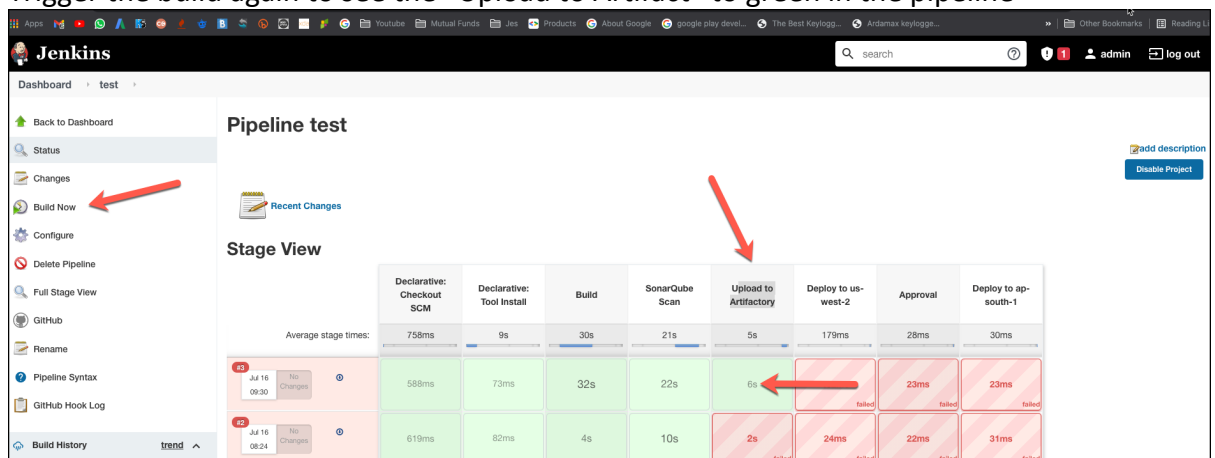
```
</mirrors>
```

```
</settings>
```

10. move above two files to /var/lib/jenkins/.m2
11. Change ownership and access of the 2 files
12. chown jenkins:jenkins settings.xml settings-security.xml
13. chmod 755 settings.xml settings-security.xml

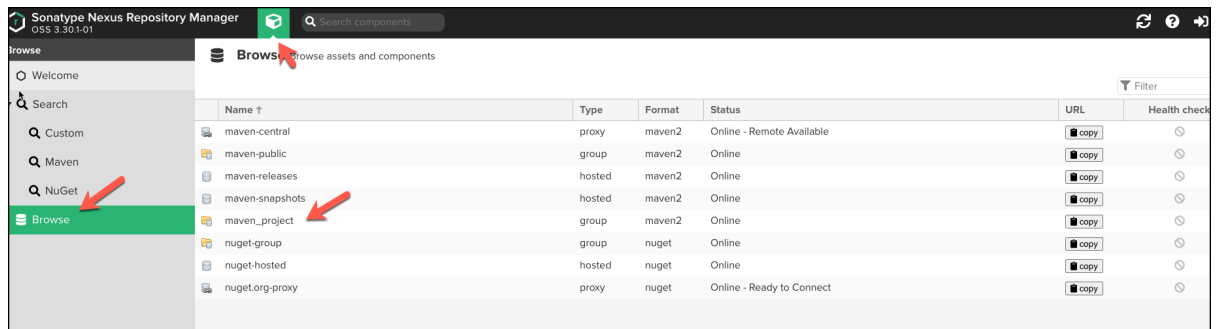
## Section-7: Navigate to Jenkins Dashboard

1. We can access Jenkins using the url below
2. <http://public-ip:8080>
3. Trigger the build again to see the “Upload to Artifact” to green in the pipeline

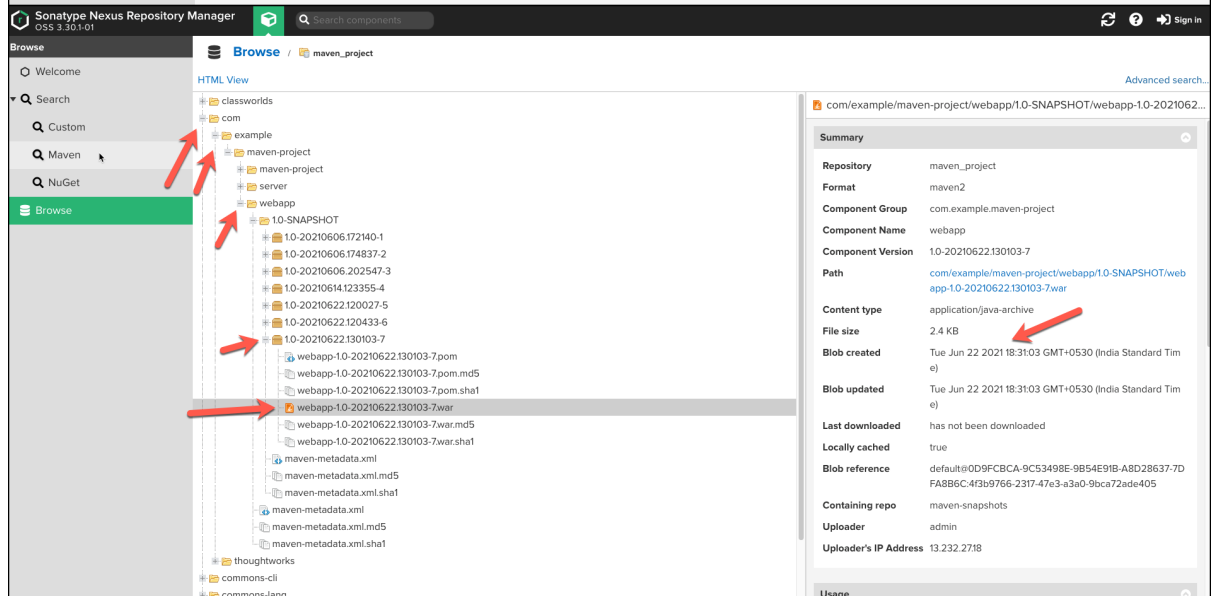


- 4.
5. Login to nexus on web browser to check whether artifact is uploaded

6.



7.



8. Since I ran the job 7 times we have 7 repos. You should see only one for the first time.

## Section-8: Setup Ansible in Jenkins Instance (Instance 1) → For deployment

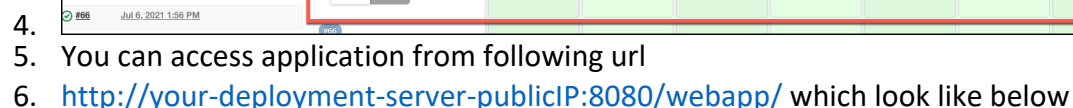
1. Install Ansible  
sudo amazon-linux-extras install ansible2
2. Sudo su
3. Create user and password  
useradd ansadmin  
passwd ansadmin (enter password when prompted)
5. cd /etc/ansible/
6. vi ansible.cfg (uncomment host\_key\_checking = False)
7. vi hosts (enter below content)  
[dev]  
3.108.227.139 ansible\_user=ansadmin ansible\_password=ansadmin  
(deploymentsserverip username password)  
[prod]  
3.108.227.139 ansible\_user=ansadmin ansible\_password=ansadmin  
(deploymentsserverip username password)

## Section-9: Setup Deployment Instances

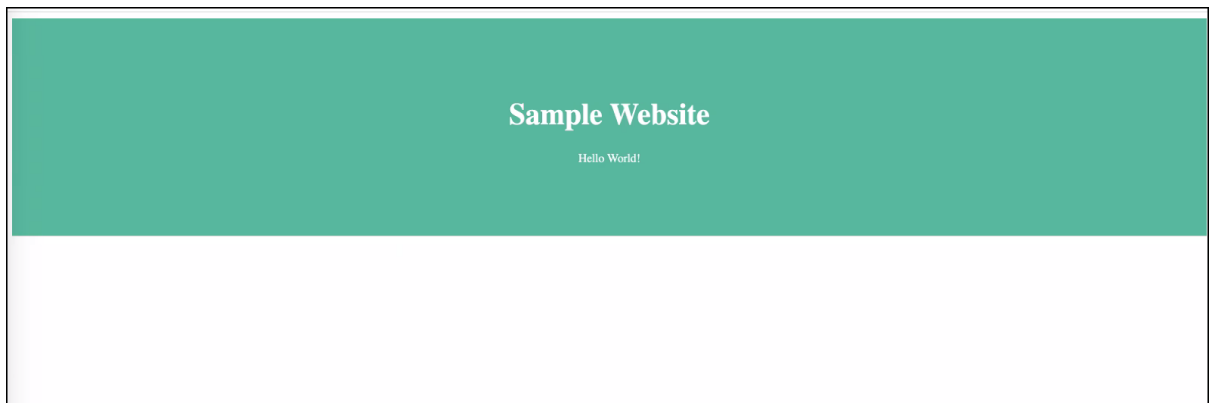
1. login to EC2 instance

- <http://3.108.227.139:8080/webapp/>

1. We can access Jenkins using the url below
2. <http://yourpublic-ip:8080>
3. Once you trigger the build . You can find the whole pipeline is green and deployment succeeded.



7.



Note: Now our Jenkins pipeline is completed Including deployment. From below section you can see how to test of this Jenkins pipeline end to end.

Testing:

- Path to change content on application:
- `maven-project-2/webapp/src/main/webapp/index.jsp`
- Once you change content on above file and push it to Github.
- Jenkins job will automatically get triggered build, scan code, push the artifact and finally deploy
- You can repeat the testing multiple times