## **HW Assignment-2 – Installation Guide**

## **Team Members**:

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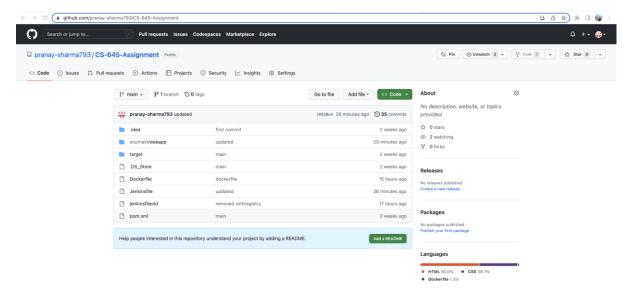
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In this guide we will demonstrate the Installation process which was followed for the Homework Assignment 2.

1. Create a new GitHub repository and push all the existing code of Homework assignment-1 onto it along with Dockerfile and Jenkinsfile in root directory of GitHub repository.



2. Create an account on Docker Hub and push your image there.

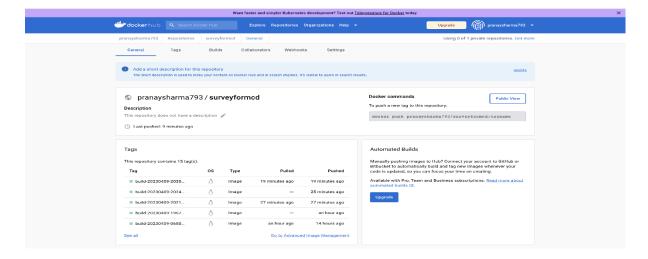
Docker run & build -

docker build -t surveyformcd.

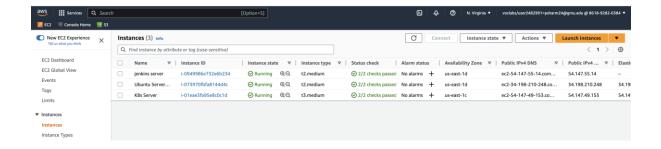
docker run -p 8080:8080 surveyformcd

Docker tag & push -

docker tag surveyformcd:latest docker.io/surveyformcd:latest docker login docker.io docker push pranaysharma793/surveyformcd:latest



- 3. Log on to your free-tier AWS account via Learner Lab. From here we would be creating our CI-CD pipeline using Rancher and Jenkins.
  - To begin with create, 3 EC2 instances, one would be our Rancher server, the second would be for the Kubernetes cluster and the third will be the Jenkins instance.



- 4. We begin with the first instance, which is the Rancher server. Connect to this server and install docker in this instance using the following commands:
  - Update: sudo apt-get update
  - Install Docker: sudo apt install docker.io
  - Check docker version once installed: docker –v

Once docker is installed, we download rancher using the command:

- sudo docker run --privileged=true -d --restart=unless-stopped -p 80:80 -p 443:443 rancher/rancher

Refer the screenshots below.

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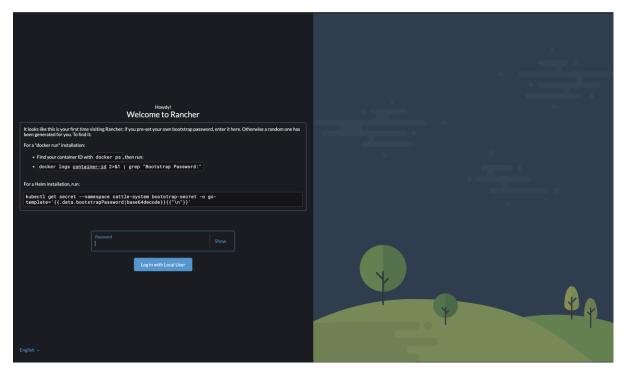
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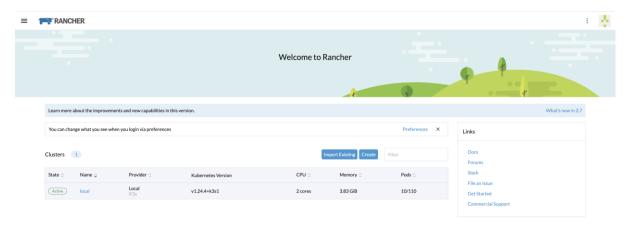
5. Next, check if Rancher is running successfully using the `docker ps` command as shown below.

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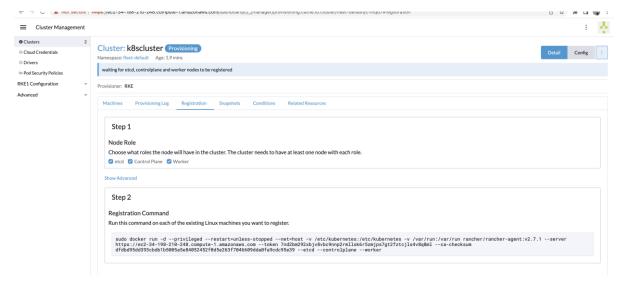
6. After checking if rancher is running, wait for a bit and then open our browser and copy/paste the public DNS of our first instance, which is the Rancher server. After some warnings, we get this screen as shown below.



7. Once you are logged in, click on the 'Create' button and create a Kubernetes cluster.



8. Here we are creating a Custom cluster by the name of k8cluster as shown below (choose the Custom option).



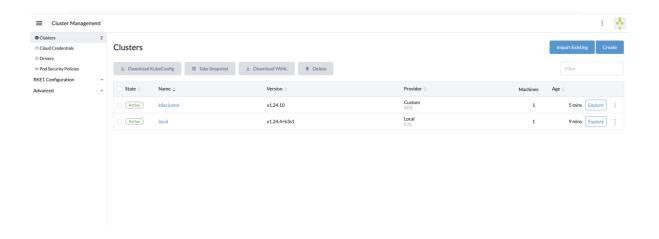
9. Next you need to register the etcd, the control plane and the worker node on the second EC2 instance which was created for the kubernetes cluster as mentioned earlier. To do this, run the command obtained above (while creating the custom cluster) by logging into the second EC2 instance as shown below.

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bubuntu8[s]-12-23-13-245:-8 abod docker run -d --privileged --restart-unless-stopped --net-host -v /etc/kubernetes:/etc/kubernetes -v /var/run:/var/run rancher/rancher-agentiv2.7.1 --server https://e
c2-34-189-210-248.compute-1.amaronaws.com --token 7nd2bm202xbjv8vbc9mmp2rmllsk6r5zmjpa7qt2fstcjls4v8q8ml --ca-checksum dfdbd95dd393cbdblb5005a5e84052452f0d5e263f7046609dda0fa9cdc95e39 --worker
accade02zaaas7pa901adfff5e3|d6c83ccal052b7df99b20f872b2ff36f25fd4f

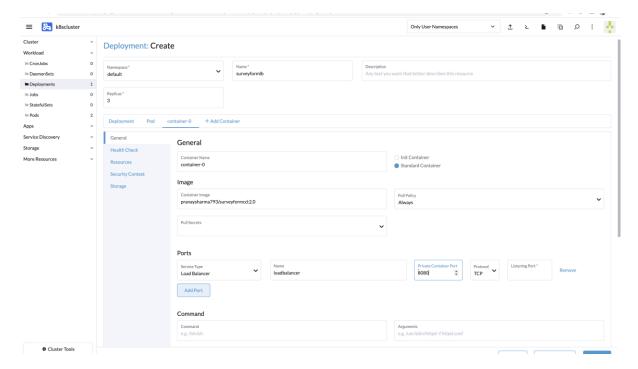
bubuntu8[p-172-3]-7-245:-8

10. Once it is created, you can see the created k8cluster as `Active`.

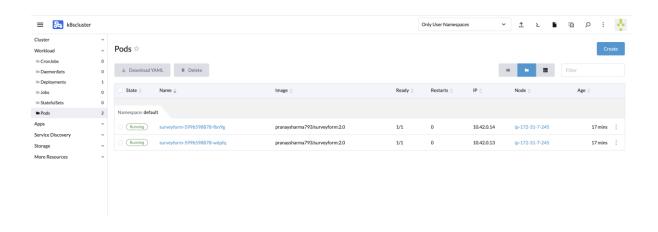


- 11. Once the cluster is created, create two deployments inside the cluster. One would be the nodeport deployment and the other would be the loadbalancer deployment.

  The deployment shown below is for the loadbalancer, wherein:
  - Give the name for the deployment as `surveyformlb`.
  - Give number of Replicas as 3.
  - Give your docker image name in the Container Image field. This would be the image which we created earlier and pushed to DockerHub.
  - Next, add a port with Service type as Load Balancer on port 8080, with the protocol set as TCP.



12. Once it is created, the two pods mentioned in the deployment can be seen running as shown below.



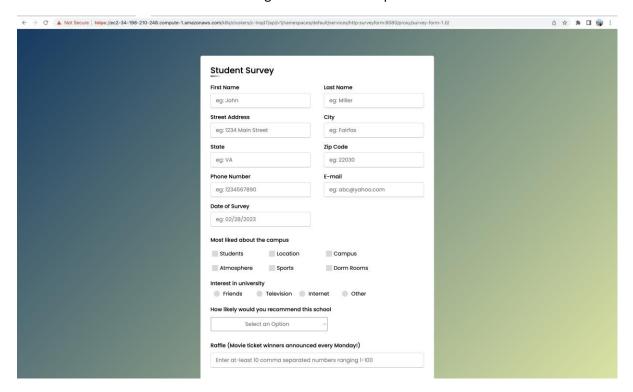
13. Also, when we check the deployment logs, we can see that our application war (surveyform.war) was loaded successfully as shown below.

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14. Using the `kubectl get all` command, we can see that the pods are in the running state and ready.



15. We can now access our form using the TCP url of this pod.



16. Now, log in to the third EC2 instance, which was created for Jenkins. After connecting to this instance, first download JDK as shown below.

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test login: Set Apr 8 20:50:24 2022 from 129:174:255.79

test login: Set Apr 8 20:50:24 2022 from 129:24 2022 from 1
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- 17. Once JDK is successfully installed, use the following 3 commands to install Jenkins as shown in the screenshot below. Which are:
  - sudo apt-get update
  - sudo apt-get install fontconfig openjdk-11-jre
  - sudo apt-get install jenkins

```
curl -faSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
echo deb |signed-by-/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc| https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian binary/ | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
audo apt-opt update
sudo apt-opt install fontconfig openjdk-11-jre
sudo apt-opt install jenkins
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18. Once Jenkins is installed we can check if it is running by using the `systemctl status jenkins` command, which will show the active (running) status as shown below.

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Main PID: 1280 (Junit; 486)
Main PID: 1280 (Junit; 4
```

19. Now, before we log in to Jenkins, we already have the kubeconfig file downloaded. We will use this to create the config file inside the `.kube` directory. Paste the content of the config here.

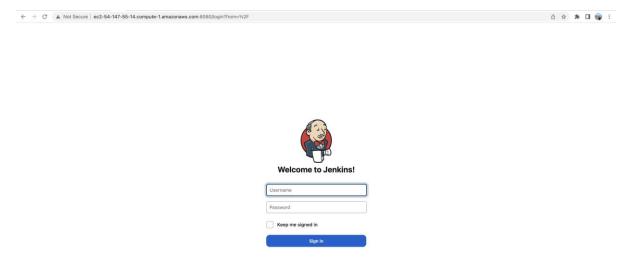
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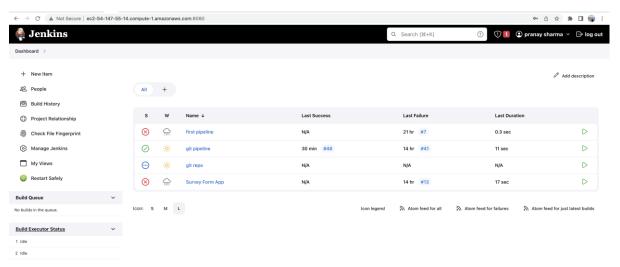
20. Next, run the following command `kubectl config current-context` which return the context name, which will match with your created cluster name which we gave on Rancher.

jenkins@ip=172-31-92-171:/home/ubuntu\$ cd jenkins@ip=172-31-92-171:-\$ kubectl config current-context
k@scluster
jenkins@ip=172-31-92-171:-\$

21. Next, create an account and log in to Jenkins using the url from the third EC2 instance used for Jenkins.



22. Now, create a `New Item`. This will be the pipeline for our project.



To do this, check your Dockerfile in your project directory, weather it is using the proper tomcat JDK, and if it is taking the proper war file and placing it in the `/tomcat/webapps/` foder. Check the COPY command shown below. Also, make sure it is exposed on port 8080 and if the command to run – the CMD line, is given properly as shown below.

23. Also, along with the Dockerfile, Jenkins requires a Jenkins file, which has to be placed in your GitHub repository. A JenkinsFile is essentially a text file that contains the definition of a Jenkins Pipeline and is checked into source control. This file would have all the configs and steps required to build the pipeline.

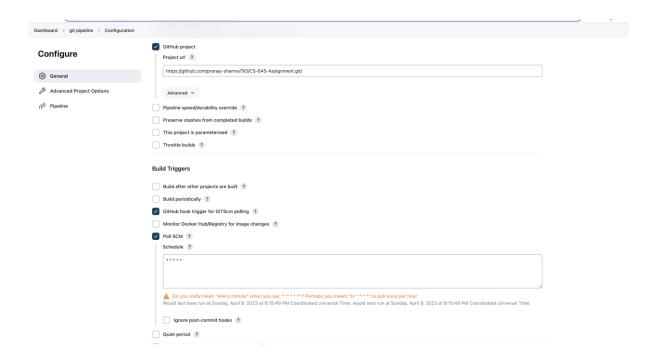
The DockerHub password will be passed as an environmental variable to the jenkinsFile and so will the timestamp.

As you can see below, it has several stages, like 'build', 'Push to Docker Hub' and then 'Deploying the image on Rancher single node' which is the surveyfromlb node which we created earlier.

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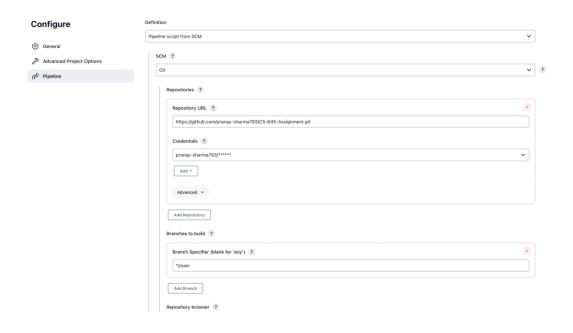
## 24. Next, to configure the pipeline,

- Give your GitHub url in the Project url box.
- Check the Poll SCM. Since we are polling it every one minute, add `\* \* \* \* \* in the schedule below. (This is make sure any updated code will be pulled frequently)

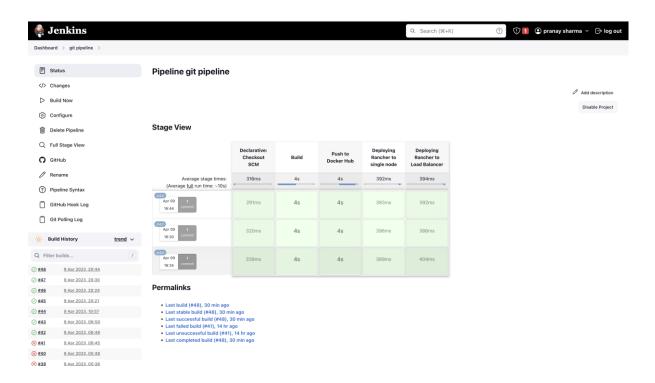


## Continuing the configuration of the pipeline:

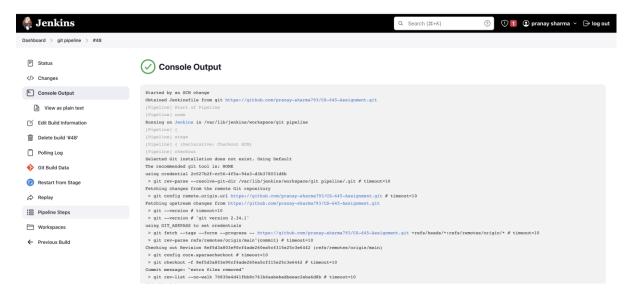
- For the Jenkins file, give a `Definition`, wherein we mention to take the file from our Git repository.
- Provide your GitHub url and your credentials, for it to access your Jenkinsfile.



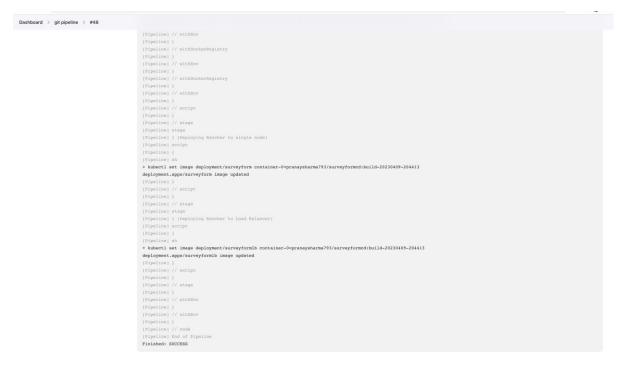
- 25. Next, come the Jenkins UI which shows the various stages of the Pipeline.
- Here to test the working of the pipeline, go to your code and make a change in your project and push it to your GitHub repository.
- Once the commit is done, we will see a new build being polled on Jenkins. This is because
  Jenkins is polling every minute to see if a change has been made. We see that a new build is
  created.



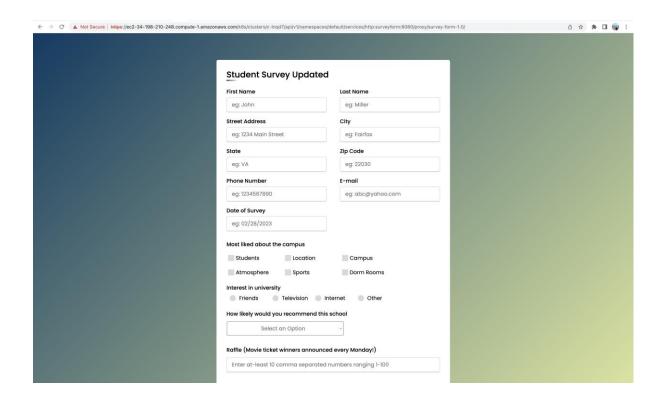
- Here we can see the logs once the build is done, where we see that our remote GitHub repository was accessed.



- We can also see in the logs below that it is deployed successfully on Rancher, wherein the image has gotten updated in both deployments namely `surveyform` and `surveyformIb`.
- Consequently check Rancher where you can see that an image has been updated, and check DockerHub to verify that a new build was pushed recently.



26. Now, check your survey-form url. You will see that the changes you have made have been reflected in the latest build. This demonstrate the complete working of our pipeline.



References:

Setting up git in Eclipse:

https://www.geo.uzh.ch/microsite/reproducible\_research/post/rr-eclipse-git/

Building docker image from the war file:

https://aspetraining.com/resources/blog/deploying-your-first-web-app-to-tomcat-on-docker

To push docker image into the docker hub:

https://ropenscilabs.github.io/r-docker-tutorial/04-Dockerhub.html

Setting up Jenkins: <a href="https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/">https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/</a>

Pipeline in Jenkins: <a href="https://www.guru99.com/jenkins-pipeline-tutorial.html">https://www.guru99.com/jenkins-pipeline-tutorial.html</a>