

Project title

AUTOMATED DEPLOYMENT PIPELINE

INTRODUCTION:

The project aims to automate the deployment process of web applications using Jenkins, a popular continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD) tool, and Nginx, a high-performance web server. This documentation outlines the steps required to set up and execute an automated deployment pipeline using Jenkins to deploy on an Nginx server.

Prerequisites:

Before setting up the Automated Deployment Pipeline with Jenkins and Nginx, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Tools:

1. EC2 instance
2. Jenkins
3. Github
4. Cloud Watch

What is CI/CD?

Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) is a software development practice aimed at automating the process of integrating code changes into a shared repository (CI) and rapidly deploying code to production environments (CD). In a single automated deployment pipeline, CI involves automatically triggering builds, running tests, and validating code changes whenever developers push code to a version control system. CD extends CI by automating the deployment process, enabling frequent and reliable delivery of applications to production environments. By automating tasks such as testing, building, and deployment, CI/CD pipelines streamline development workflows, improve code quality, and accelerate time-to-market, fostering collaboration and agility within development teams.

There are a few steps to follow to create a CI/CD Pipeline.

1. Launch EC2 Instance.
2. Install Jenkins
3. Deploying Application.
4. Monitoring Capabilities (Cloud Watch)

1. Launch an EC2 Instance:

For creating an EC2 instance, initially we have to sign in to the AWS console. Then

Click on EC2 service After Click on Launch Instance.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console EC2 Dashboard. On the left is a navigation menu with options like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code, and a list of instance types. The main area is divided into several sections: 'Resources' showing a table of EC2 resources (Instances, Elastic IPs, Load balancers, Snapshots, Auto Scaling Groups, Placement groups, Volumes, Dedicated Hosts, Key pairs, Security groups) in the US East (N. Virginia) Region; 'Launch instance' with a prominent orange button and a 'Migrate a server' link; 'Service health' showing the AWS Health Dashboard and a status message 'This service is operating normally.'; and 'EC2 Free Tier' information on the right, including a forecast for exceeding the free tier limit and offer usage progress bars for Linux EC2 instances and EBS storage space.

Give the Name for instance Automated Deployment pipeline and select the Ubuntu os

The screenshot shows the 'Launch instance' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The 'Name and tags' section has a text input field containing 'automateddeploymentpipeline' and a link to 'Add additional tags'. The 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' section includes a search bar and a 'Quick Start' tab. Under 'Quick Start', there are tiles for various operating systems: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu (which is highlighted with a blue border), Windows, Red Hat, and SUSE Linux. To the right, a 'Summary' section lists the configuration: 1 instance, Canonical Ubuntu 22.04 LTS AMI, t2.micro instance type, a new security group, and 1 volume of 8 GiB. At the bottom right are 'Cancel', 'Launch instance', and 'Review commands' buttons.

And Select the instance type As Per Requirement and Select a key pair new or Existing

Instance type

t2.medium

Family: t2 2 vCPU 4 GiB Memory Current generation: true
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0464 USD per Hour
On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.1064 USD per Hour
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0644 USD per Hour
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.1464 USD per Hour

All generations
[Compare instance types](#)

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

newwww

Create new key pair

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

Edit

Network [Info](#)

▼ Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ...[read more](#)
ami-080e1f13689e07408

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.medium

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

[Review commands](#)

Click Launch instnace.

▼ Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ...[read more](#)
ami-080e1f13689e07408

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.medium

Firewall (security group)
New security group

Storage (volumes)
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

[Review commands](#)

Sucessfully we created the instnce. Wait for instance state to be as running
State as shown below.

Instances (5) [Info](#)

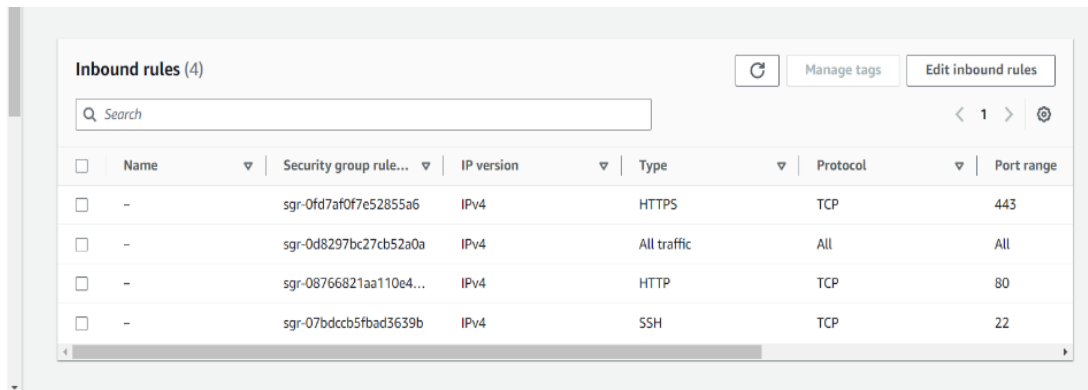
Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

All states

Connect
Instance state ▼
Actions ▼
Launch instances ▼

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↗ ▼	Instance ID	Instance state ▼	Instance type ▼	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone ▼	Public IP
<input type="checkbox"/>	dockersqube	i-0908cde6834487bd6	Running 🔍 🔍	t2.medium	2/2 checks passed 🔍	View alarms +	us-east-1a	ec2-44-
<input type="checkbox"/>	sonarqubesetup	i-0d57b7898a646ac55	Stopped 🔍 🔍	t2.micro	-	View alarms +	us-east-1b	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloud watchse...	i-0c8d06cda919bdc7f	Stopped 🔍 🔍	t2.micro	-	View alarms +	us-east-1a	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	nginx	i-0aa895b05fe052b94	Running 🔍 🔍	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed 🔍	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-3-8-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Automated de...	i-0b05a8c4b51da3bfe	Running 🔍 🔍	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed 🔍	View alarms +	us-east-1a	ec2-54-

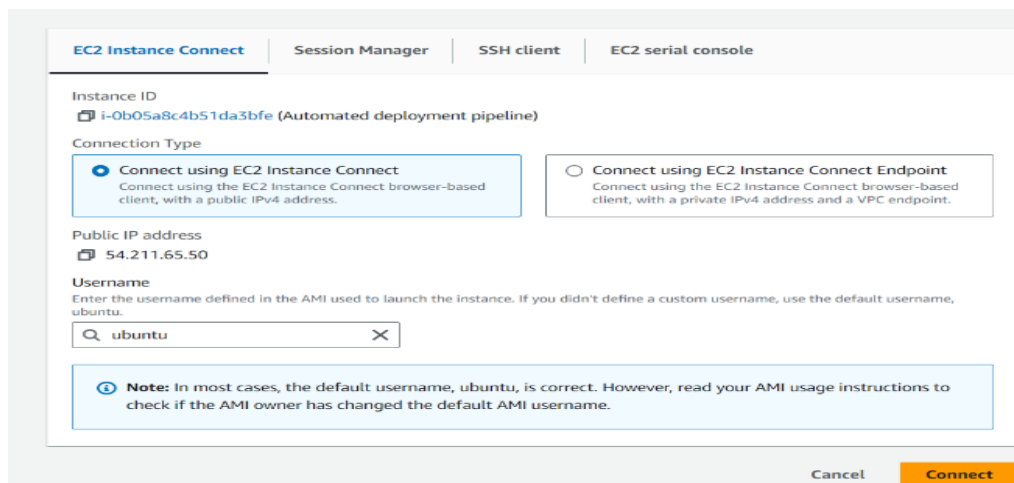
Now open the Instance and click on security and then security group edit the inbound rules.



2.Installing Jenkins In EC2:

Connect through ssh or ec2 connect .

After Connecting suucessfully.first we need to login as root user by using command



sudo-i .after we need to install java . for installation of java by following the below command.

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jre
```

After we need to install jenkins follow the below commands.

```
curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/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-stable binary/ | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
```

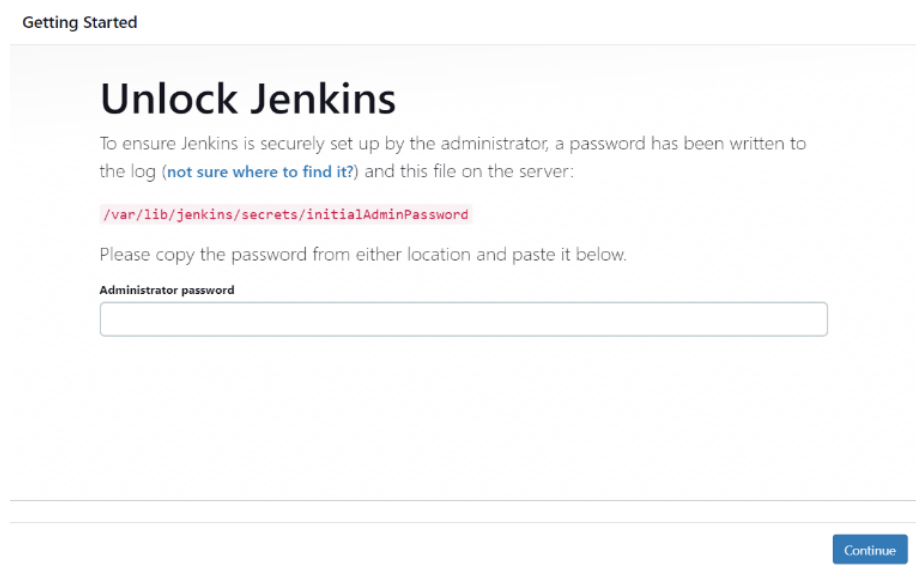
After sucesfully installed the jenkins.

Login to the Jenkins server:

To login to the Jenkins server through port 8080

http://ip-address:8080(You can get the ec2-instance-public-ip-address from your AWS EC2 console page)

Now we will be access to the Jenkins page

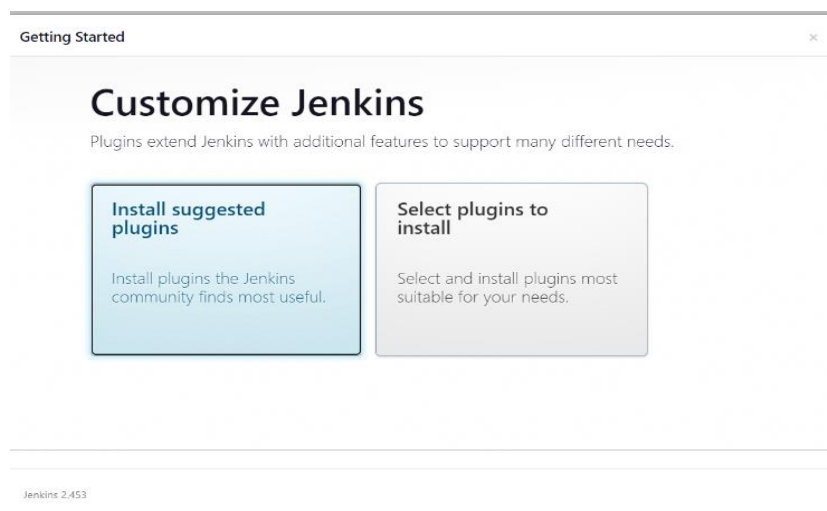


The screenshot shows the 'Getting Started' page of Jenkins. The main heading is 'Unlock Jenkins'. Below it, a message states: 'To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log (not sure where to find it?) and this file on the server: /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword'. It then asks the user to 'Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.' There is a text input field labeled 'Administrator password'. At the bottom right, there is a blue 'Continue' button.

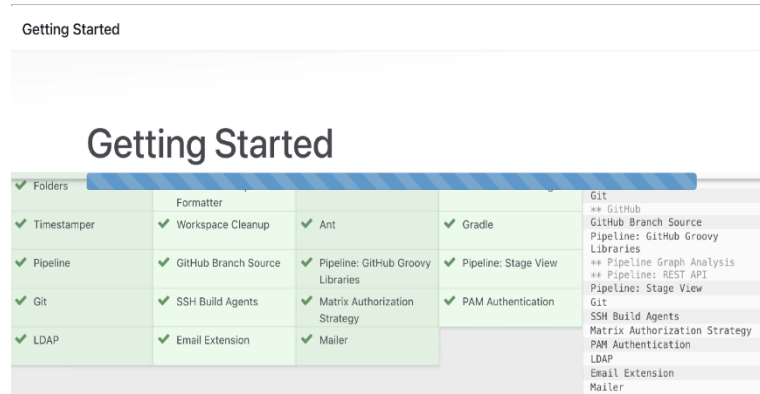
initially We need to enter the administrator password to login. for administrator password

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

after enter the administrator password and install all suggested plugins



The screenshot shows the 'Getting Started' page of Jenkins, specifically the 'Customize Jenkins' section. It says 'Plugins extend Jenkins with additional features to support many different needs.' There are two main options presented in boxes: 'Install suggested plugins' (described as 'Install plugins the Jenkins community finds most useful.') and 'Select plugins to install' (described as 'Select and install plugins most suitable for your needs.'). At the bottom left, it says 'Jenkins 2.453'.



After installing all the plugins then create your login credentials

The screenshot shows the 'Create First Admin User' form in the Jenkins installation wizard. The form has fields for Username, Password, Confirm password, Full name, and E-mail address. The Username field contains 'pavan', the Password field contains '*****', the Confirm password field contains '*****', the Full name field contains 'KAPISETTI KODANDA RAMA KRISHNA SAI PAVAN', and the E-mail address field contains 'Saipavankapisetti@gmail.com'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Skip and continue as admin' and 'Save and Continue'.

Getting Started

Create First Admin User

Username
pavan

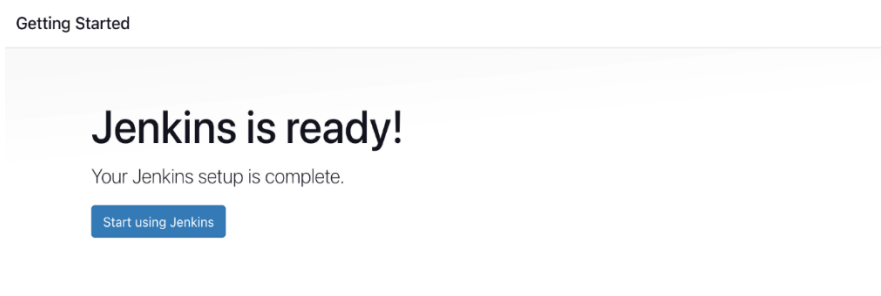
Password

Confirm password

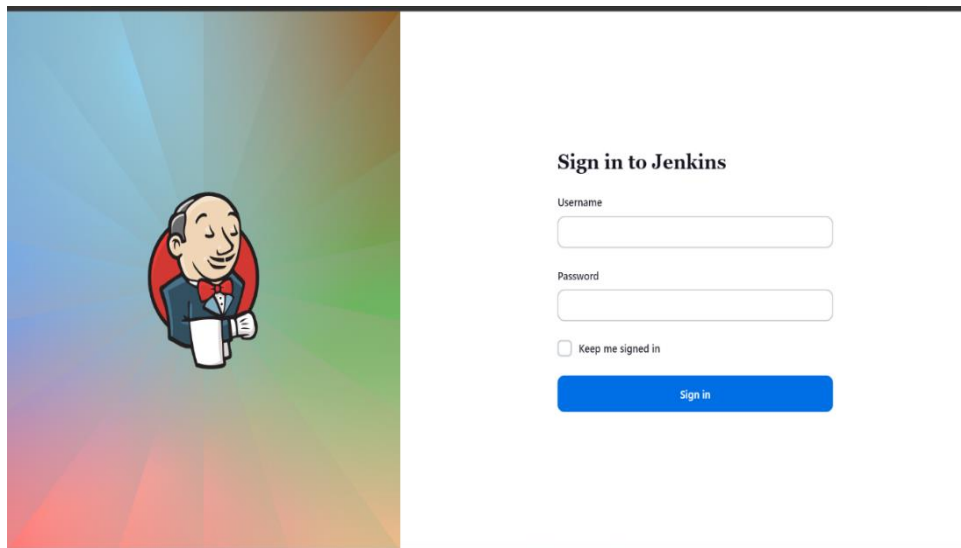
Full name
KAPISETTI KODANDA RAMA KRISHNA SAI PAVAN

E-mail address
Saipavankapisetti@gmail.com

Jenkins 2.453 [Skip and continue as admin](#) [Save and Continue](#)

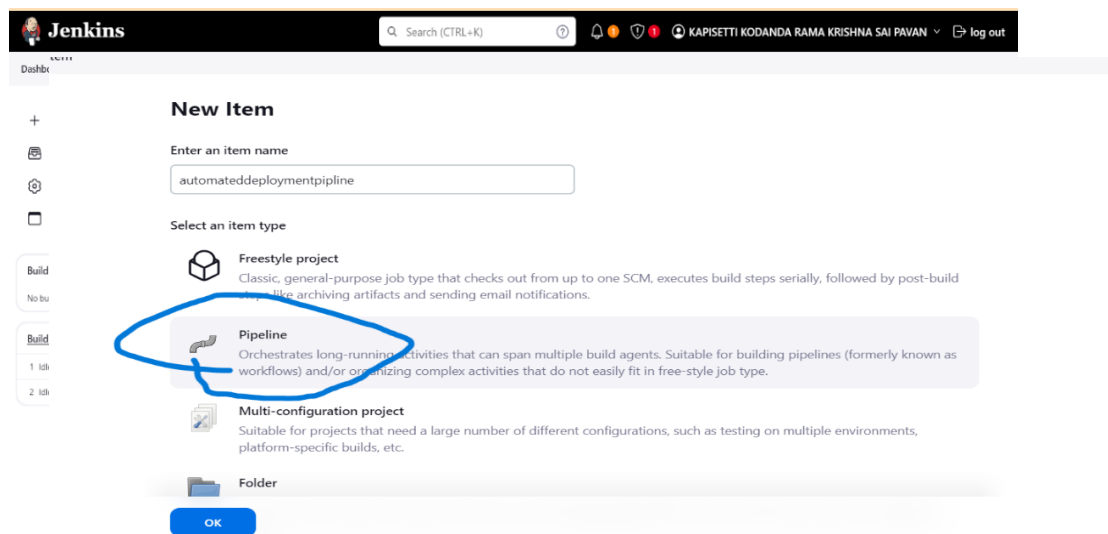


Click on start using Jenkins. Then login to your Jenkins page



3.Deploying Application:

After login sucessfully .click on new item



And then click on pipeline project and give the project name.

After creating successfully open a project .click on configure and Enable Github hook trigger for GITSCM polling.

Dashboard > All > automateddeploymentpipeline > Configuration

Configure

- General
- Advanced Project Options
- Pipeline

☐ Do not allow concurrent builds

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

☐ GitHub project

☐ 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 ?

☒ GitHub hook trigger for GITSCM polling ?

☒ Poll SCM ?

[Subscribe ?](#)

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

And scroll down to and add the pipeline script.

Dashboard > All > automateddeploymentpipeline > Configuration

Configure

- General
- Advanced Project Options
- Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 = pipeline {
2   agent any
3
4   triggers {
5     pollSCM('* * * * *') // Poll SCM every minute
6   }
7
8   stages {
9     stage('Checkout') {
10      steps {
11        // Checkout code from GitHub repository
12        git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/saipavankapiseti/interestcalculator.git'
13      }
14    }
15
16    stage('Linux Installation') {
17      steps {
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

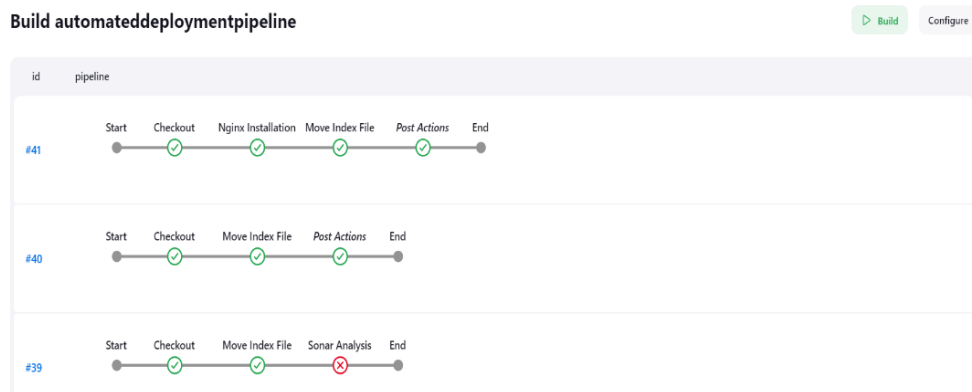
[Save](#) [Apply](#)

after writing a pipeline script and click on apply and save it .

after successfully configure the build steps now click on build now

The image shows the Jenkins web interface for a pipeline named 'automateddeploymentpipeline'. On the left sidebar, the 'Build Now' button is highlighted with a blue circle. The main area shows the pipeline status as 'Success' with a green checkmark. Below the status, there are 'Permalinks' for various builds, including the last build (#41) which is 55 minutes old. At the bottom, there is a 'Build History' section with a 'trend' dropdown.

After build successfully . View stages



Successfully build the pipeline

if pipeline was failed you need to check errors in console output

ine > #41

Console Output

```

Started by user KAPISETTI KODANDA RAMA KRISHNA SAI PAVAN
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/automateddeploymentpipeline
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Checkout)
[Pipeline] git (hide)
The recommended git tool is: NONE
No credentials specified
> git rev-parse --resolve-git-dir /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/automateddeploymentpipeline/.git # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git config remote.origin.url https://github.com/saipavankapisetti/interestcalculator.git # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/saipavankapisetti/interestcalculator.git
> git --version # timeout=10
> git --version # 'git version 2.34.1'
> git fetch --tags --force --progress -- https://github.com/saipavankapisetti/interestcalculator.git +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* #
timeout=10
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/main^{commit} # timeout=10
Checking out Revision 65ad6f7b6af692bf42d294e376d9c601380736dc (refs/remotes/origin/main)
> git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git checkout -f 65ad6f7b6af692bf42d294e376d9c601380736dc # timeout=10
> git branch a v no abhrcv # timeout=10
> git branch -D main # timeout=10
> git checkout -b main 65ad6f7b6af692bf42d294e376d9c601380736dc # timeout=10
Commit message: "Update index.html"

```

The pipeline Script used in my project:

```
pipeline {  
    agent any  
    triggers {  
        pollSCM('* * * * *')  
    }  
  
    stages {  
        stage('Checkout') {  
            steps {  
                git branch: 'main', url:  
'https://github.com/saipavankapisetti/interestcalculator.git'  
            }  
        }  
  
        stage('Nginx Installation') {  
            steps {  
                script {  
                    try {  
                        sh 'sudo apt update && sudo apt install nginx -y'  
                        sh 'sudo systemctl start nginx'  
                        sh 'sudo systemctl status nginx'  
                    } catch (Exception e) {  
                        currentBuild.result = 'FAILED'  
                        error "Failed to install and start Nginx: ${e.message}"  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

    }
}

stage('Move Index File') {
    steps {
        script {
            try {
                sh 'sudo mv index.html /var/www/html/index.nginx-debian.html'

                currentBuild.result = 'SUCCESS'
            } catch (Exception e) {
                echo "Failed to move index.html: ${e.message}"

                currentBuild.result = 'FAILURE'

                error "Failed to move index.html"
            }
        }
    }
}

post {
    success {
        echo "Pipeline completed successfully!"
    }

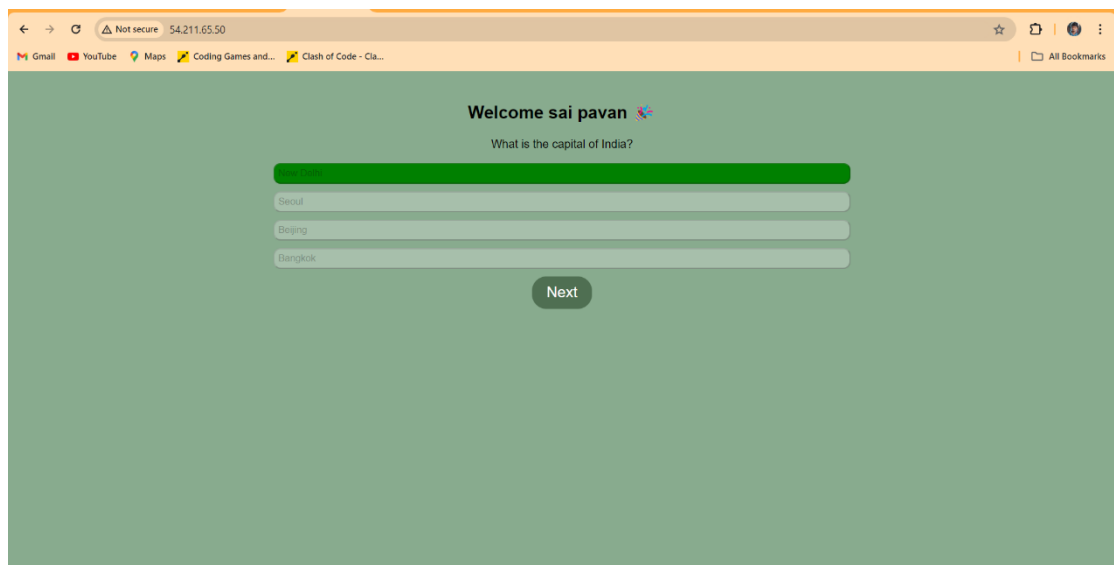
    failure {
        echo "Pipeline failed!"
    }
}

```

```
}  
  
}
```

Our application was successfully deployed. For access the application

Go to the instance and copy the public ipv4 address and open in a browser to verify the output.



Successfully run the application.

4. Monitoring Capabilities:

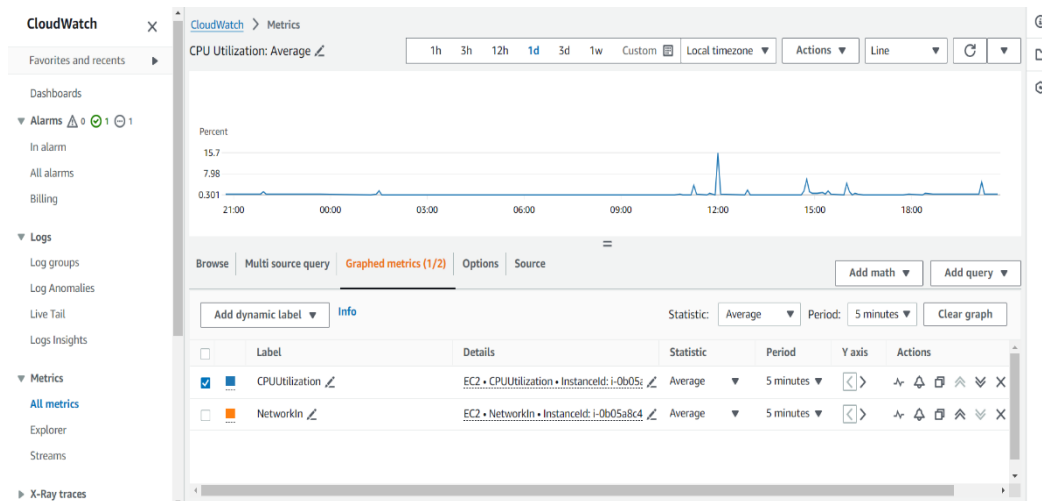
For monitoring cpu utilization and RAM utilization using cloud watch

Open the cloud watch and click on metrics section and monitor the graphs about cpu utilization, RAM utilization and network in etc.

Create a Alarm for required

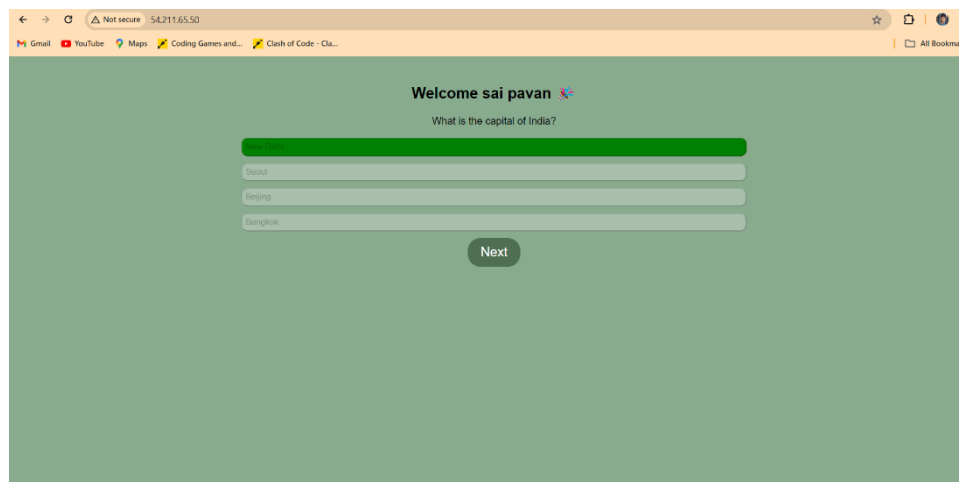
In my case I create an alarm for when cpu utilization is threshold value is greater than 200 percent. and then alarm will be activated.

Cpu utilization Graphs are shown below



OUTPUT:

Here is the final output.



The application deployed on nginx server using Ec2 instance ,it contains

Html,Css,Javascript