

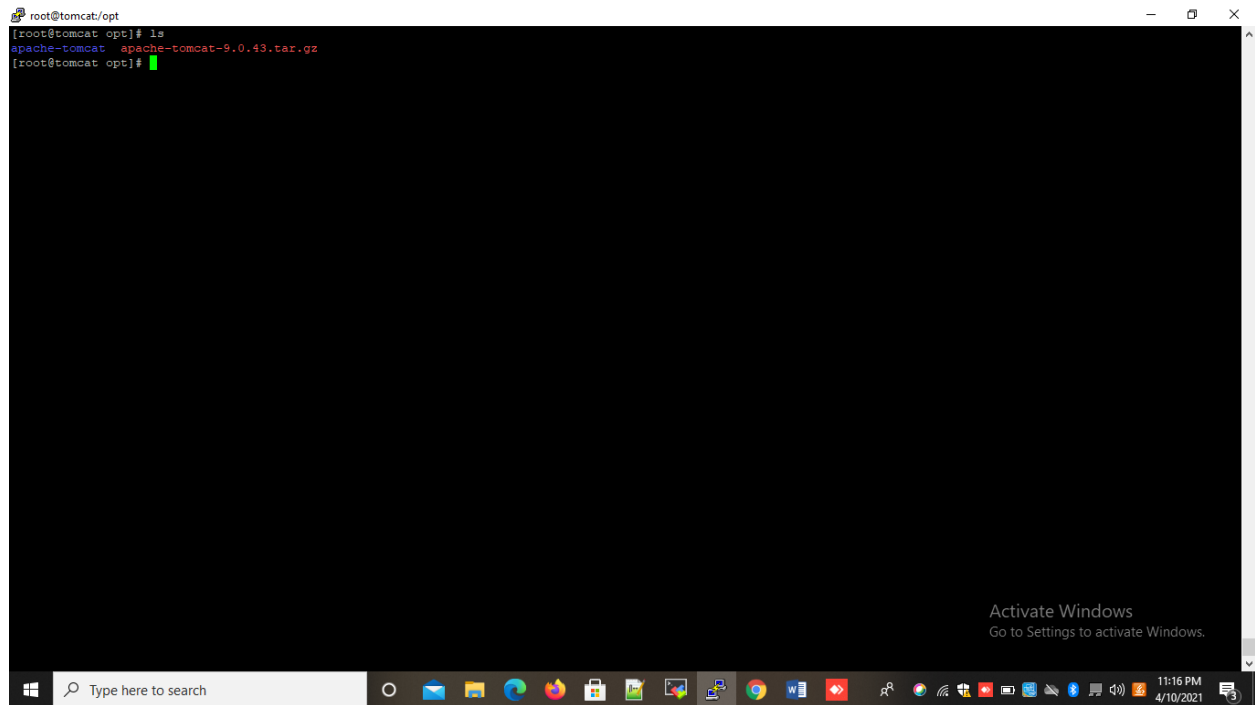
DevOps Exercise #1

- 1) Deploy a web application to a cloud provider of your choice. This web application can be something you have written yourself or an open-source project.

Step1:

First step is I have taken one Ec2 instance (centos) in aws cloud. In that instance I have installed Tomcat server, Git and maven.

- 1) Tomcat is for deployment.
- 2) Git is for clone the source code from GitHub
- 3) Maven is for building, packaging, deploying.

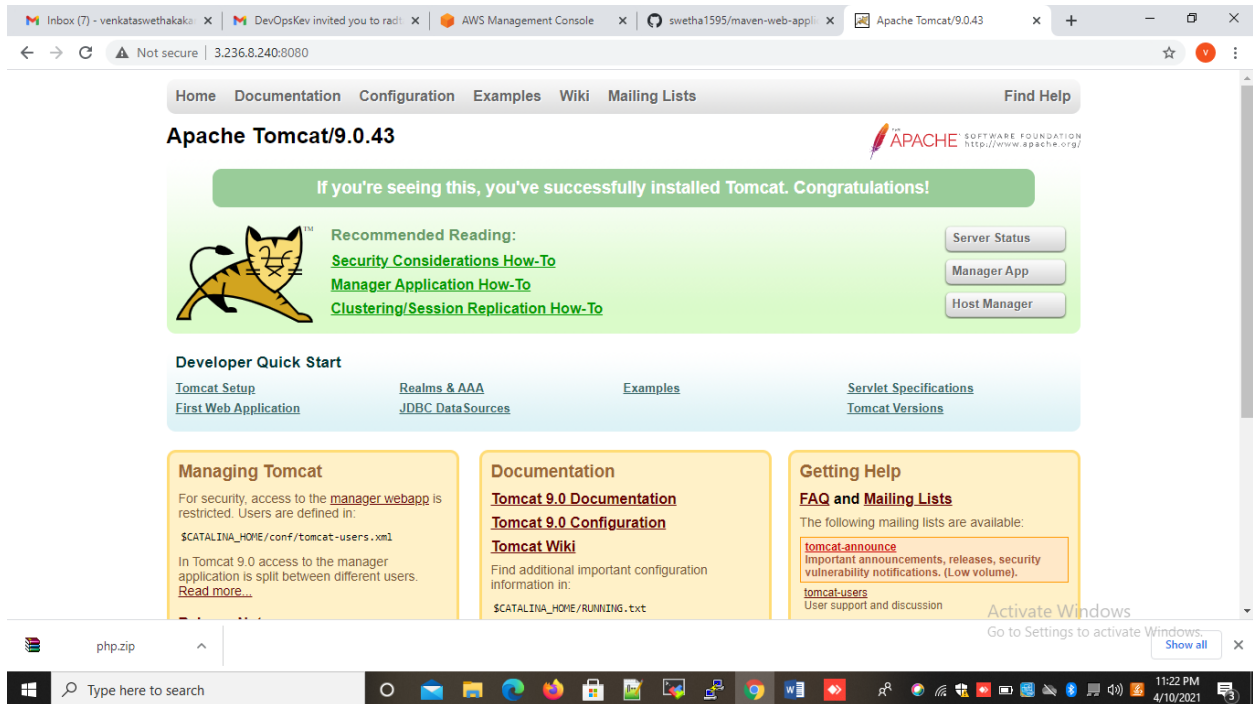


The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal window has a title bar that reads "root@tomcat/opt". Inside the terminal, the following commands and output are visible:

```
[root@tomcat opt]# ls
apache-tomcat  apache-tomcat-9.0.43.tar.gz
[root@tomcat opt]#
```

The terminal window is positioned over a Windows 10 desktop background. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, including the Start button, search bar, and several open applications. In the bottom right corner of the desktop, there is a watermark that says "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows." and a system clock showing "11:16 PM 4/10/2021".

This is my tomcat dashboard in aws ec2 instance



Step2:

Now I need one web application. For that I need to clone the web application using this command.

Git clone <https://github.com/swetha1595/maven-web-application.git>

```
root@tomcat/opt
[centos@tomcat opt]$ git clone https://github.com/swethal595/maven-web-applicati
on.git
fatal: could not create work tree dir 'maven-web-application': Permission denie
d
[centos@tomcat opt]$ sudo su
[root@tomcat opt]# ls
apache-tomcat  apache-tomcat-9.0.43.tar.gz
[root@tomcat opt]# git clone https://github.com/swethal595/maven-web-application
.git
Cloning into 'maven-web-application'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 9, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (9/9), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 848 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 839
Receiving objects: 100% (848/848), 197.27 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (380/380), done.
[root@tomcat opt]#
```

Step3:

After that we have to check that directory, web application is downloaded or not. Using **ls** command.

```
root@tomcat/opt
[centos@tomcat opt]$ git clone https://github.com/swethal595/maven-web-applicati
On.git
fatal: could not create work tree dir 'maven-web-application': Permission denie
d
[centos@tomcat opt]$ sudo su
[root@tomcat opt]# ls
apache-tomcat  apache-tomcat-9.0.43.tar.gz
[root@tomcat opt]# git clone https://github.com/swethal595/maven-web-application
.git
Cloning into 'maven-web-application'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 9, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (9/9), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 848 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 839
Receiving objects: 100% (848/848), 197.27 KiB | 0 bytes/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (380/380), done.
[root@tomcat opt]# ls
apache-tomcat  apache-tomcat-9.0.43.tar.gz  maven-web-application
[root@tomcat opt]#
```

Step4:

Go to that directory using this command **cd maven-web application/**. After that build the package from maven-web application folder. Using **mvn package** command.

```
root@tomcat/opt/maven-web-application
docker-compose.yml Dockerfile Jenkinsfile JenkinsfileDeclarative pom.xml src
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# mvn package
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[WARNING]
[WARNING] Some problems were encountered while building the effective model for com.mt:maven-web-application:war:0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[WARNING] 'dependencies.dependency.(groupId:artifactId:type:classifier)' must be unique: javax.servlet:javax.servlet-api:jar -> duplicate declaration of version 3.1.0 @
line 87, column 15
[WARNING]
[WARNING] It is highly recommended to fix these problems because they threaten the stability of your build.
[WARNING]
[WARNING] For this reason, future Maven versions might no longer support building such malformed projects.
[WARNING]
[INFO]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Building maven-web-application 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-resources-plugin:2.5:resources (default-resources) @ maven-web-application ---
[debug] execute contextualize
[INFO] Using 'UTF-8' encoding to copy filtered resources.
[INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory /opt/maven-web-application/src/main/resources
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-compiler-plugin:3.3:compile (default-compile) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] Changes detected - recompiling the module!
[INFO] Compiling 1 source file to /opt/maven-web-application/target/classes
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-resources-plugin:2.5:testResources (default-testResources) @ maven-web-application ---
[debug] execute contextualize
[INFO] Using 'UTF-8' encoding to copy filtered resources.
[INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory /opt/maven-web-application/src/test/resources
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-compiler-plugin:3.3:testCompile (default-testCompile) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] No sources to compile
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-surefire-plugin:2.10:test (default-test) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] No tests to run.
[INFO] Surefire report directory: /opt/maven-web-application/target/surefire-reports

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T E S T S
-----

Results :

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
```

```
root@tomcat/opt/maven-web-application
[INFO] Using 'UTF-8' encoding to copy filtered resources.
[INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory /opt/maven-web-application/src/main/resources
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-compiler-plugin:3.3:compile (default-compile) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] Changes detected - recompiling the module!
[INFO] Compiling 1 source file to /opt/maven-web-application/target/classes
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-resources-plugin:2.5:testResources (default-testResources) @ maven-web-application ---
[debug] execute contextualize
[INFO] Using 'UTF-8' encoding to copy filtered resources.
[INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory /opt/maven-web-application/src/test/resources
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-compiler-plugin:3.3:testCompile (default-testCompile) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] No sources to compile
[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-surefire-plugin:2.10:test (default-test) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] No tests to run.
[INFO] Surefire report directory: /opt/maven-web-application/target/surefire-reports

-----
T E S T S
-----

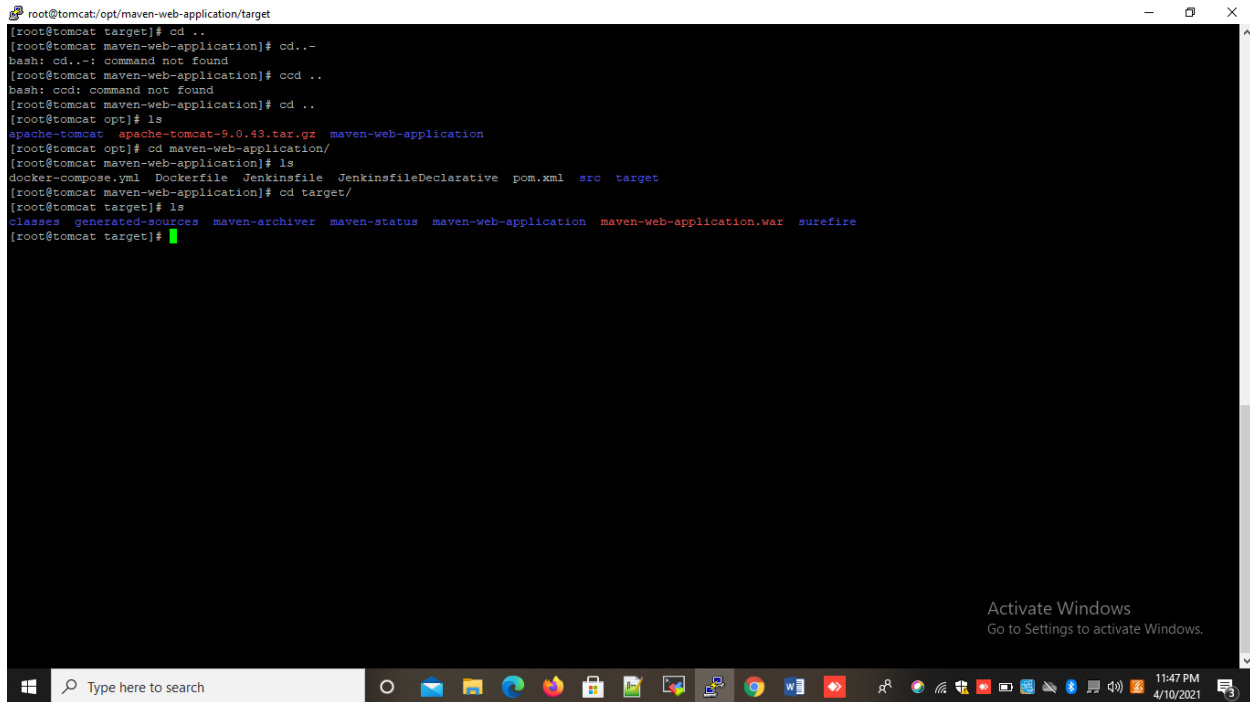
Results :

Tests run: 0, Failures: 0, Errors: 0, Skipped: 0

[INFO]
[INFO] --- maven-war-plugin:2.1.1:war (default-war) @ maven-web-application ---
[INFO] Packaging webapp
[INFO] Assembling webapp [maven-web-application] in [/opt/maven-web-application/target/maven-web-application]
[INFO] Processing war project
[INFO] Copying webapp resources [/opt/maven-web-application/src/main/webapp]
[INFO] Webapp assembled in [44 ms]
[INFO] Building war: /opt/maven-web-application/target/maven-web-application.war
[INFO] WEB-INF/web.xml already added, skipping
[INFO]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO]
[INFO] Total time: 2.235s
[INFO] Finished at: Sat Apr 10 18:03:23 UTC 2021
[INFO] Final Memory: 16M/178M
[INFO] -----
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]#
```

When you run the **mvn package** command .war file will be generated.

Go to maven web application using this command **cd /web application**, after that go to **target** folder here we can see .war file is generated or not.



```
root@tomcat/opt/maven-web-application/target
[root@tomcat target]# cd ..
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# cd ..-
bash: cd ..-: command not found
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# cd ..
bash: cd: command not found
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# cd ..
[root@tomcat opt]# ls
apache-tomcat  apache-tomcat-9.0.43.tar.gz  maven-web-application
[root@tomcat opt]# cd maven-web-application/
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# ls
docker-compose.yml  Dockerfile  Jenkinsfile  JenkinsfileDeclarative  pom.xml  src  target
[root@tomcat maven-web-application]# cd target/
[root@tomcat target]# ls
classes  generated-sources  maven-archiver  maven-status  maven-web-application  maven-web-application.war  surefire
[root@tomcat target]#
```

Step5:

After that we need to deploy war file in tomcat server.

We can deploy the war file in tomcat is different ways.

1) Manually we can copy the war file from target folder to tomcat server using the copy command.

cp maven-web-application. War /opt/apache-tomcat/webapps/

2) Or we can run the command mvn deploy.

Below diagram we can see how to copy war file from target folder to tomcat webapps folder.

3) Or use Jenkins automatically deploy package in tomcat.


```
root@tomcat/opt/maven-web-application/target
[root@tomcat target]# ls
classes generated-sources maven-archiver maven-status maven-web-application maven-web-application.war surefire
[root@tomcat target]# cp maven-web-application.war /opt/apache-tomcat/webapps/
[root@tomcat target]# cp maven-web-application.war /opt/apache-tomcat/webapps/
cp: overwrite '/opt/apache-tomcat/webapps/maven-web-application.war'? y
[root@tomcat target]#
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

11:51 PM
4/10/2021

Step6:

After that use the instance **ip** and port number of tomcat is 8080 using this URL we can login to the tomcat instance.

<http://3.236.8.240:8080/>

When u hit this URL tomcat page is opened.

Home Documentation Configuration Examples Wiki Mailing Lists Find Help

Apache Tomcat/9.0.43

If you're seeing this, you've successfully installed Tomcat. Congratulations!

Recommended Reading:
[Security Considerations](#)
[Manager Application](#)
[How-To Clustering/Session Replication](#)

Developer Quick Start
[Tomcat Setup](#)
[First Web Application](#)
[Realms & AAA](#)
[JDBC Data Sources](#)
[Examples](#)
[Servlet Specifications](#)
[Tomcat Versions](#)

Managing Tomcat
For security, access to the [manager webapp](#) is restricted. Users are defined in: `$CATALINA_HOME/conf/tomcat-users.xml`
In Tomcat 9.0 access to the manager application is split between different users.
[Read more...](#)

Documentation
[Tomcat 9.0 Documentation](#)
[Tomcat 9.0 Configuration](#)
[Tomcat Wiki](#)
Find additional important configuration information in: `$CATALINA_HOME/RUNNING.txt`

Getting Help
FAQ and Mailing Lists
The following mailing lists are available:
[tomcat-announce](#)
Important announcements, releases, security vulnerability notifications. (Low volume).
[tomcat-users](#)
User support and discussion

Server Status
Manager App
Host Manager

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[Show all](#)

After that go to manager app and check webapplication deployed or not.

Tomcat Web Application Manager

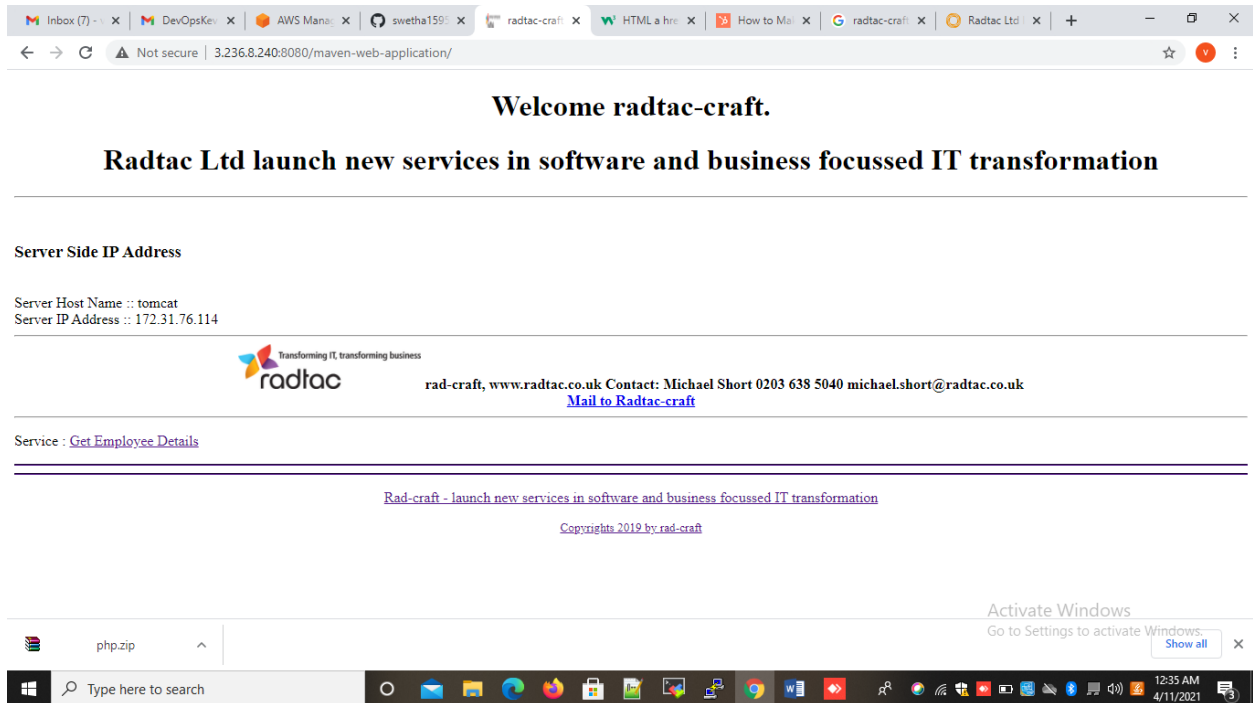
Message: OK

Manager
[List Applications](#) [HTML Manager Help](#) [Manager Help](#) [Server Status](#)

Applications					
Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/docs	None specified	Tomcat Documentation	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/examples	None specified	Servlet and JSP Examples	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/host-manager	None specified	Tomcat Host Manager Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/manager	None specified	Tomcat Manager Application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
/maven-web-application	None specified	maven-web-application	true	1	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
[Show all](#)

Here left side we can see the maven-web-application. After that if you click that application it will redirected into another page.



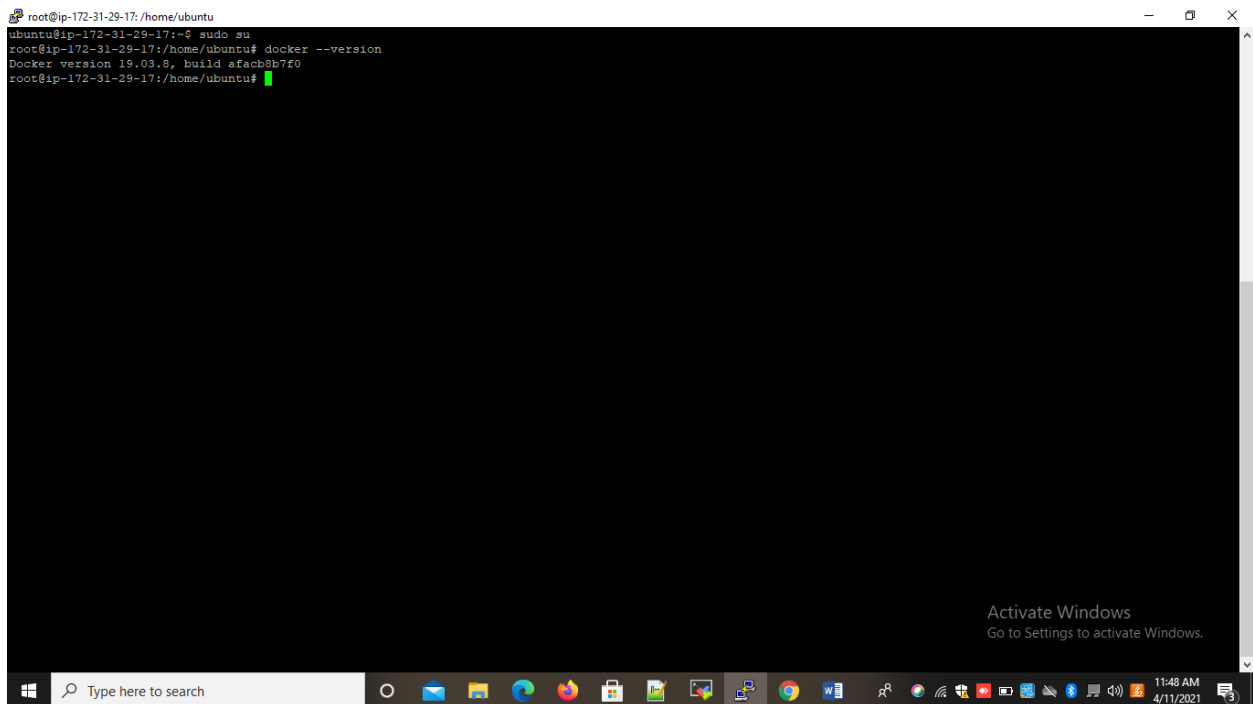
This is the output of web application. It is successfully deployed in aws ec2instance.

2) Deploy the web application as a Docker Container?

Step1:

deploy webapplication_in_docker_container, on that time first step is I need one docker server, I installed docker in aws ubuntu server.

below diagram we can see docker is present on that machine or not by using **docker --version** command, here I installed 19 version.

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Windows desktop. The terminal shows the command 'docker --version' being executed, which returns 'Docker version 19.03.8, build afacb8b7f0'. The desktop background is dark, and the taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 11:48 AM on 4/11/2021.

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# docker --version
Docker version 19.03.8, build afacb8b7f0
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu#
```

Step2:

Next step is we need to check whether Git and maven installed or not, in Ubuntu server by default git is installed.

Git --version

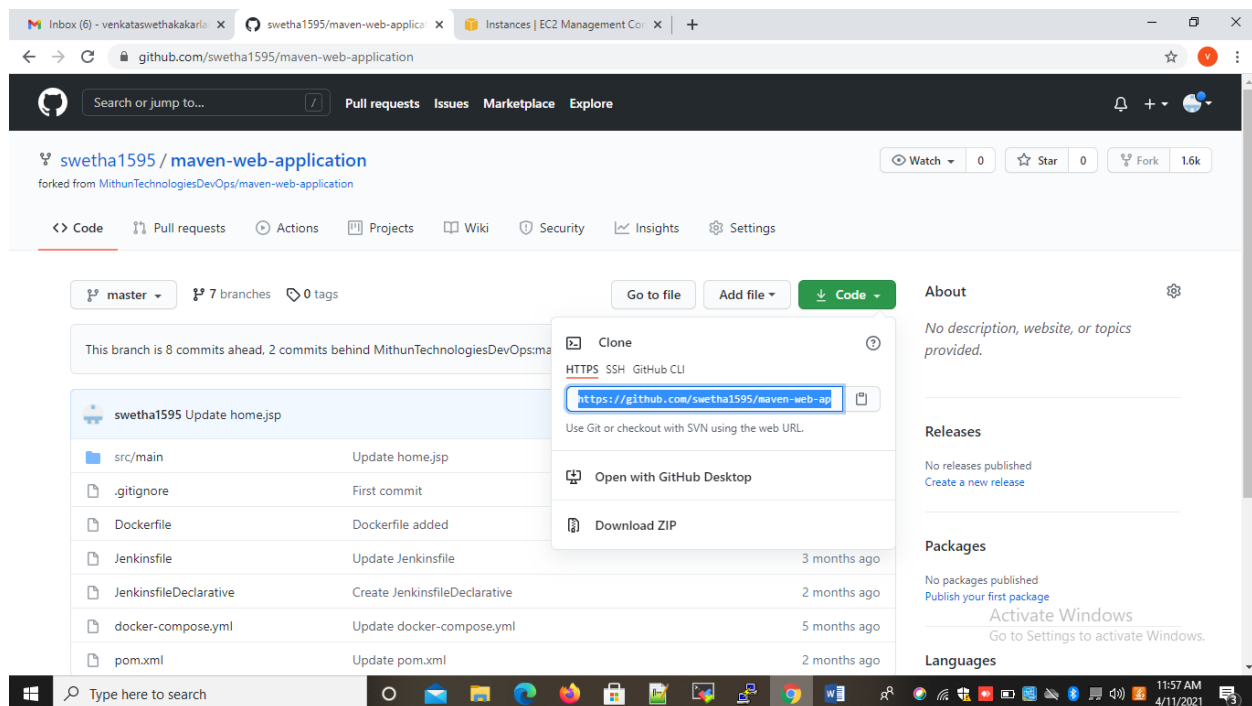
mvn --version

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# docker --version
Docker version 19.03.8, build afach8b7f0
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# git --version
git version 2.25.1
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# mvn --version
Apache Maven 3.6.3
Maven home: /usr/share/maven
Java version: 11.0.10, vendor: Ubuntu, runtime: /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
Default locale: en, platform encoding: UTF-8
OS name: "linux", version: "5.4.0-1038-aws", arch: "amd64", family: "unix"
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu#
```

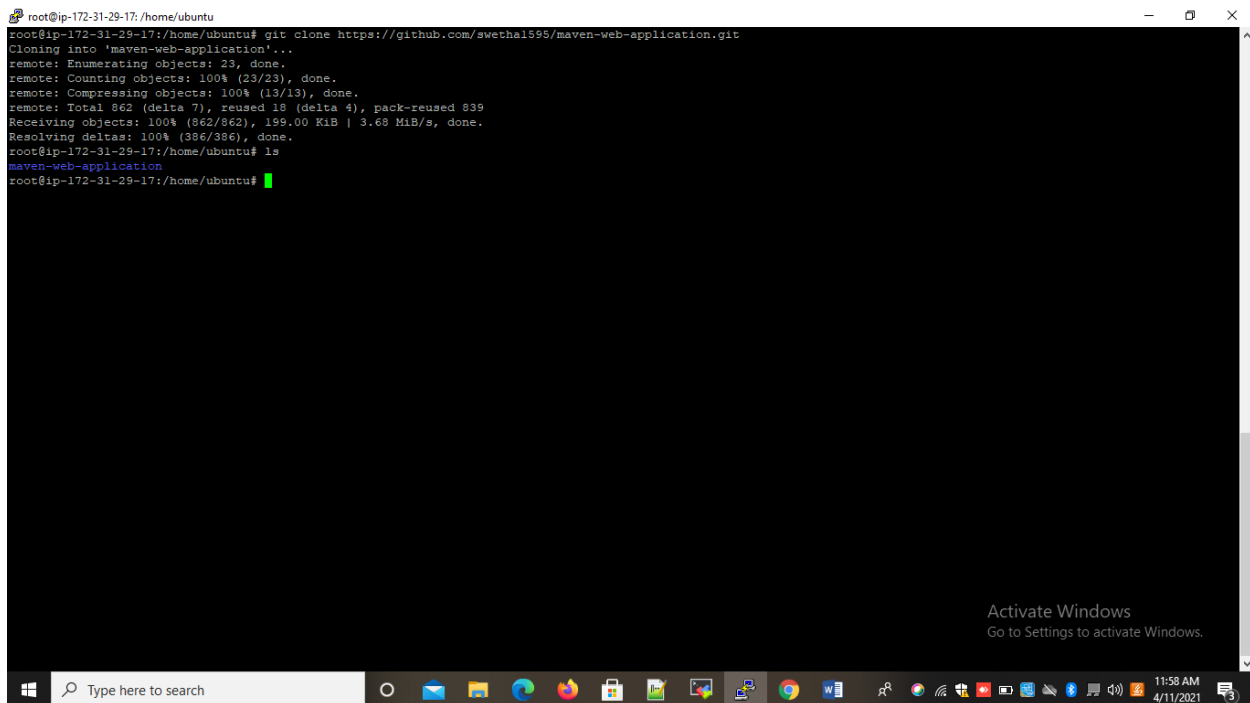
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Step3:

Next step is we need to clone the web application from GitHub by using Git clone.



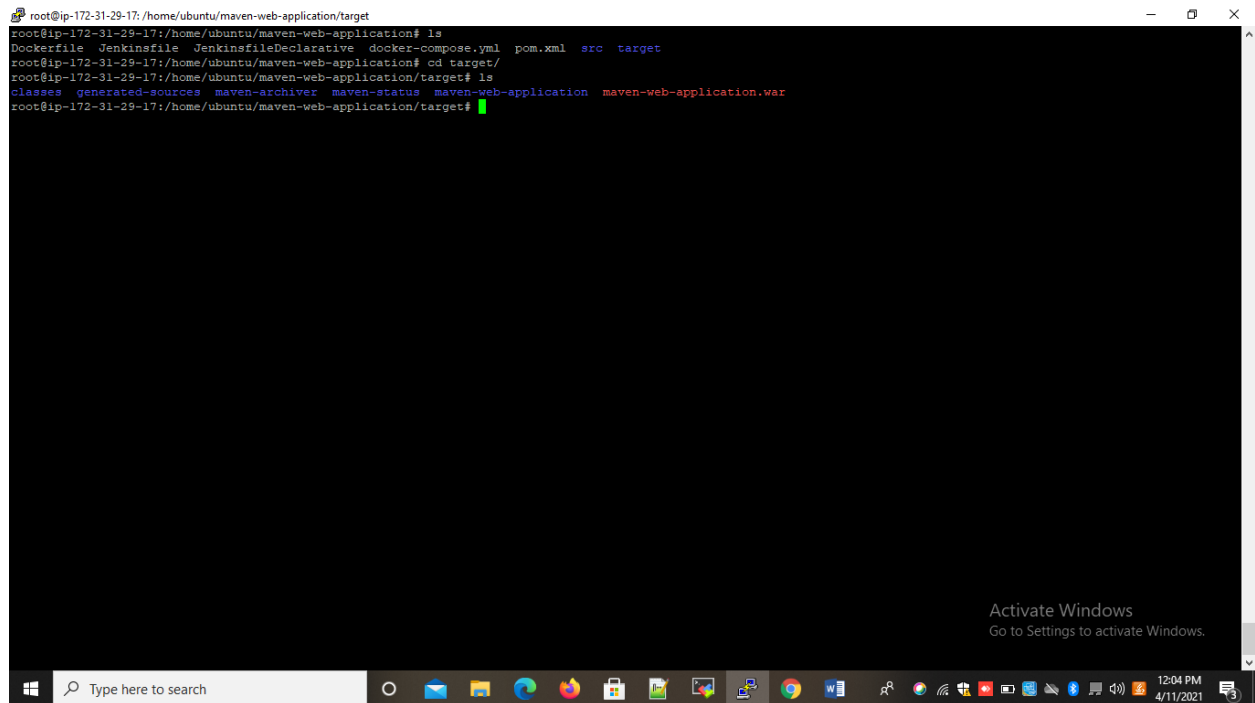
Below diagram we can see web application is cloned or not.

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Windows system. The terminal shows the execution of a git clone command to clone a repository from GitHub. The output indicates that the repository was successfully cloned. The terminal window has a title bar with standard Windows window controls. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 11:58 AM on 4/11/2021.

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# git clone https://github.com/swetha1595/maven-web-application.git
Cloning into 'maven-web-application'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 23, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (23/23), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Total 862 (delta 7), reused 18 (delta 4), pack-reused 839
Receiving objects: 100% (862/862), 199.00 KiB | 3.68 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (386/386), done.
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# ls
maven-web-application
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu#
```

Step4:

After that go to that maven web application directory and run **mvn package** command. When u run that command war file is generated in target folder.



```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application/target
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# ls
Dockerfile  Jenkinsfile  JenkinsfileDeclarative  docker-compose.yml  pom.xml  src  target
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# cd target/
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application/target# ls
classes  generated-sources  maven-archiver  maven-status  maven-web-application  maven-web-application.war
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application/target#
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

12:04 PM
4/11/2021

Step5:

After that go to that web application directory in that directory I have one Docker file to copy the war file from target folder to tomcat webapps folder.

Below diagram we can see the Docker file.

Step6:

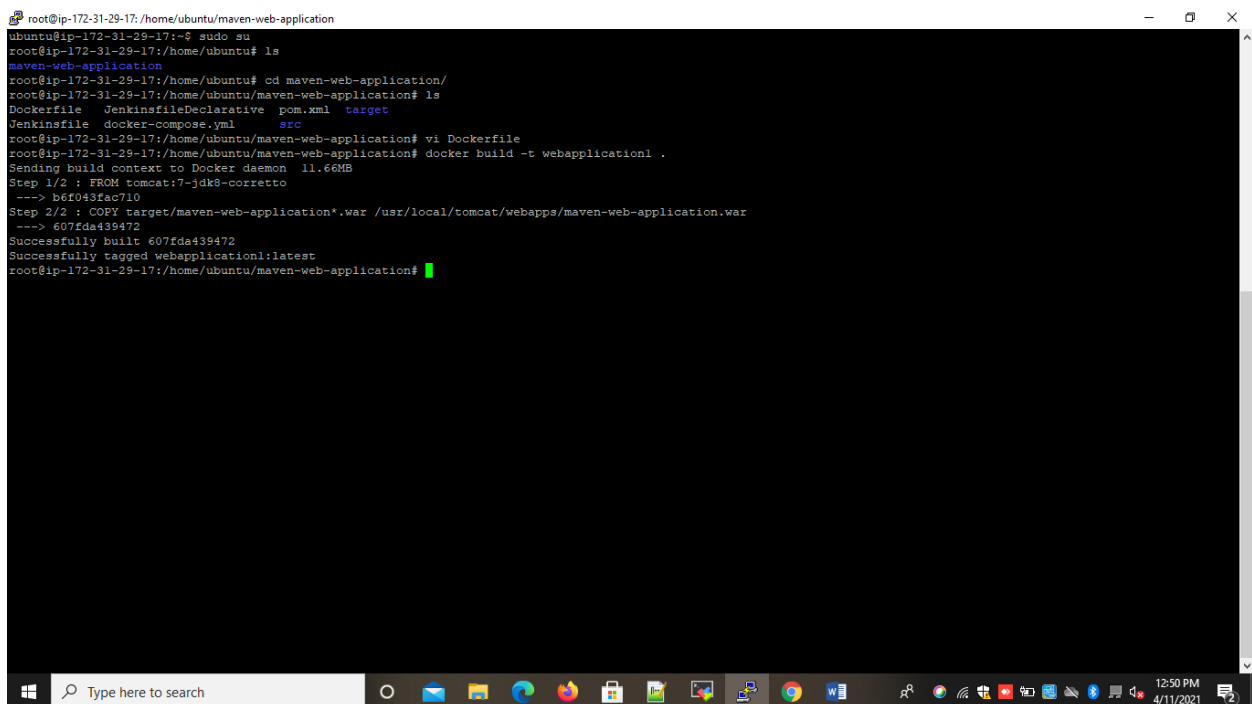
Next step is go to that dockerfile directory and run the command

Docker build -t webapplication1 .

Above command is used to build the Docker image from dockerfile. -t means terminal and webapplication1 means image name

. (Dot means)-Docker file is present in the same directory that's y I mentioned dot, suppose if Docker file is present in the different path we need to mention that path name.

If u run this command Docker image is successfully created. We can observe on below diagram.



```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# ls
maven-web-application
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# cd maven-web-application/
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# ls
Dockerfile  JenkinsfileDeclarative  pom.xml  target
Jenkinsfile  docker-compose.yml      src
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# vi Dockerfile
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker build -t webapplication1 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon  11.66MB
Step 1/2 : FROM tomcat:7-jdk8-corretto
--> b6f043fac710
Step 2/2 : COPY target/maven-web-application*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/maven-web-application.war
--> 607fda439472
Successfully built 607fda439472
Successfully tagged webapplication1:latest
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

Step7:

If you run this docker images command, it will list out images.

docker images

In this below diagram we can see webapplication1 image is generated or not.


```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# ls
maven-web-application
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu# cd maven-web-application/
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# ls
Dockerfile Jenkinsfile JenkinsfileDeclarative docker-compose.yml pom.xml src target
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
webapplication1      latest             607fda438472       12 minutes ago     380MB
image                latest             157737408640       24 hours ago       380MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver v1.21.0           4d217480042e       2 days ago         126MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy   v1.21.0           38ddd85fe90e       2 days ago         122MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler v1.21.0           62ad3129eca8       2 days ago         50.6MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager v1.21.0           09708983cc37       2 days ago         120MB
tomcat               7-jdk8-corretto   b6f043fac710       10 days ago        375MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause      3.4.1             0f8457a4c2ec       2 months ago       683kB
k8s.gcr.io/coredns/coredns v1.8.0           296a6d5035e2       5 months ago       42.5MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd       3.4.13-0          0369cf4303ff       7 months ago       253MB
calico/node           v3.14.2           780a7bc34ed2       8 months ago       262MB
calico/pod2daemon-flexvol v3.14.2           9dfa8f28b51c       8 months ago       22.5MB
calico/cni             v3.14.2           e6139008e091       8 months ago       119MB
calico/kube-controllers v3.14.2           4815e4106d26       8 months ago       52.8MB
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

Step8:

Next step is to create the container from docker image, by using the run command.

docker run -it -d -p 8080:8080 webapplication1

Here i means-interactive terminal interact o that host system

-d means – detached mode (run the container in background)

8080:8080 means- we map this container port to host port to access the application

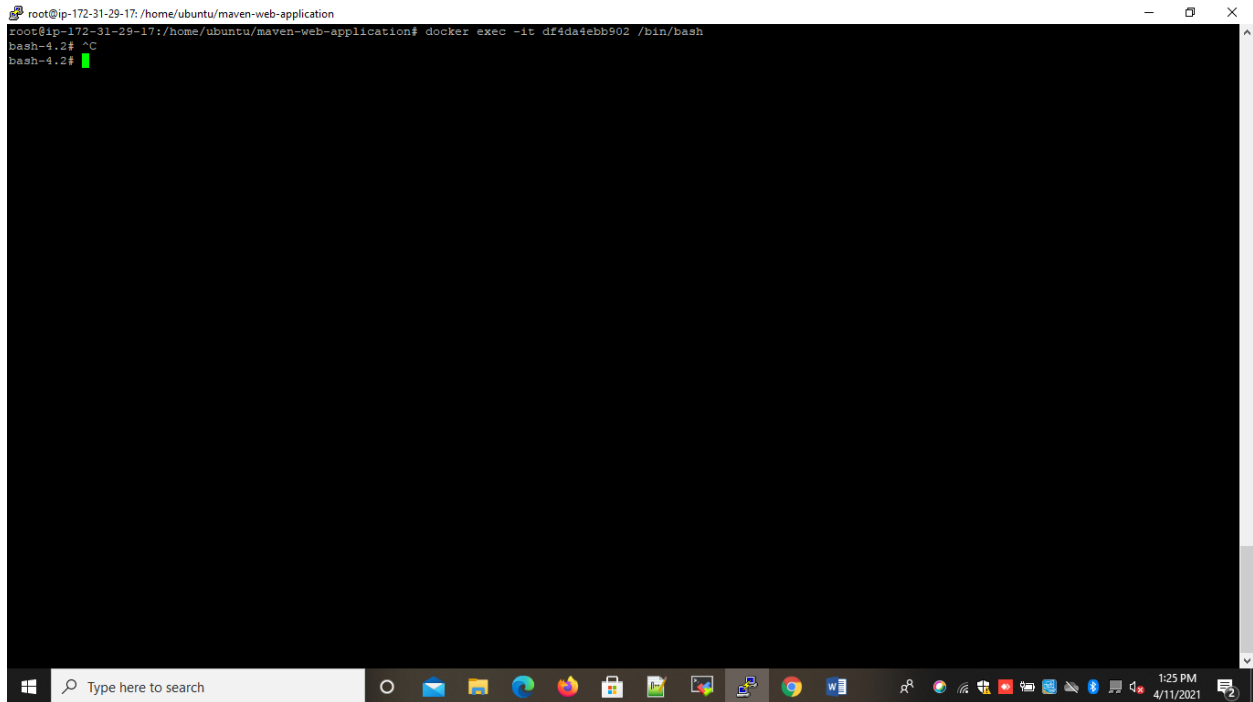
```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG                 IMAGE ID            CREATED             SIZE
webapplication1      latest             607fda439472       26 minutes ago    380MB
image               latest             157737408640       24 hours ago      380MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver    v1.21.0           4d217480042e       2 days ago        126MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy        v1.21.0           38ddd85fe90e       2 days ago        122MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager  v1.21.0           09708983cc37       2 days ago        120MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler    v1.21.0           62ad3129eca8       2 days ago        50.6MB
tomcat               7-jdk8-corretto   b6f043facc710     10 days ago       395MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause           3.4.1             056457a4c02c       2 months ago      683kB
k8s.gcr.io/coredns/coredns  v1.8.0            296aed5035e2       5 months ago      42.5MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd            3.4.13-0          0369cf4303ff       7 months ago      253MB
calico/node            v3.14.2           780a7bc34ed2       8 months ago      262MB
calico/pod2daemon-flexvol   v3.14.2           9dfa8f25b51c       8 months ago      22.8MB
calico/cni              v3.14.2           e6189009f081       8 months ago      119MB
calico/kube-controllers    v3.14.2           4815e4106d26       8 months ago      52.8MB
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker run -it -d -p 8080:8080 webapplication1
df4da4ebb9029f733f217fa18f39d7elb92ec8306bff2504bd5759868f2286d1
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

When u run that **docker ps** command we can see the running container list.in this below diagram we can see the container, container id is **df4da4ebb902**.

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                    NAMES
df4da4ebb902   webapplication1                    "catalina.sh run"       3 minutes ago Up 3 minutes   0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp   priceless_banach
f826a238a0a5   4815e4106d26                       "/usr/bin/kube-contr..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_calico-kube-controllers_calic
o-kube-controllers-7676785684-stz9p_kube-system_e04ccb7f-975d-4371-a8c7-2227ac3fecbb_1
bccab0d1f02b   296aed5035e2                       "/coredns -conf /etc..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_coredns_coredns-558bd4d5db-sw
wx6_kube-system_25d5ad2c-a25c-4dd6-aaa3-4bfff7e3fdf3d_1
6d8db146598a   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_calico-kube-controllers-7
676785684-stz9p_kube-system_e04ccb7f-975d-4371-a8c7-2227ac3fecbb_1
ce93de98be82   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_coredns-558bd4d5db-swwx6
kube-system_25d5ad2c-a25c-4dd6-aaa3-4bfff7e3fdf3d_1
3f81eb48b9b6   296aed5035e2                       "/coredns -conf /etc..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_coredns_coredns-558bd4d5db-hv
gtd_kube-system_cee42e9c-86c5-497c-8bd6-8dd64bffa7a0_1
3f0led2f1fe9   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_coredns-558bd4d5db-hvgtd
kube-system_cee42e9c-86c5-497c-8bd6-8dd64bffa7a0_1
7ca8b1a3807c   38ddd85fe90e                       "/usr/local/bin/kube..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_kube-proxy_kube-proxy-j5x5n_k
ube-system_01705d56-22f7-4be4-8073-fdfc59af79cc_1
582e58f42926   780a7bc34ed2                       "start_runit"           2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_calico-node_calico-node-s9ckf
_kube-system_731afa36-f85c-4cc0-bb1d-3165d1ba3b78_1
c02898e61d45   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_calico-node-s9ckf_kube-sy
stem_731afa36-f85c-4cc0-bb1d-3165d1ba3b78_1
66992fc8290d   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_kube-proxy-j5x5n_kube-sys
tem_01705d56-22f7-4be4-8073-fdfc59af79cc_1
b35e1f905732   62ad3129eca8                       "kube-scheduler --au..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_kube-scheduler_kube-scheduler
-ip-172-31-29-17_kube-system_f5a2c12f67d066e4e3afd35f282e97af_1
74fde7694557   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_kube-scheduler-ip-172-31-
29-17_kube-system_f5a2c12f67d066e4e3afd35f282e97af_1
c0b713ee3322   09708983cc37                       "kube-controller-man..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_kube-controller-manager_kube-
controller-manager-ip-172-31-29-17_kube-system_d26dd420df31e8e38365cfd266db488cb_1
c44b49cb3126   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_kube-controller-manager-i
p-172-31-29-17_kube-system_d26dd420df31e8e38365cfd266db488cb_1
c2e839db6027   4d217480042e                       "kube-apiserver --ad..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_kube-apiserver_kube-apiserver
-ip-172-31-29-17_kube-system_4f49d0a46cc5f6804ce4d2f092d54b26_1
5b6bf2dfdfad   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_kube-apiserver-ip-172-31-
29-17_kube-system_4f49d0a46cc5f6804ce4d2f092d54b26_1
d2b405cb8726   0369cf4303ff                       "etcd --advertise-cl..." 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_etcd_etcd-ip-172-31-29-17_kub
e-system_d8ecf3070dab0718e0ce835d4b73aeab_1
213dea4776c2   k8s.gcr.io/pause:3.4.1             "/pause"                 2 hours ago   Up 2 hours                    k8s_POD_etcd-ip-172-31-29-17_kub
e-system_d8ecf3070dab0718e0ce835d4b73aeab_1
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

Suppose if want to enter into that container we can run the command.

docker exec -it df4da4ebb902 /bin/bash

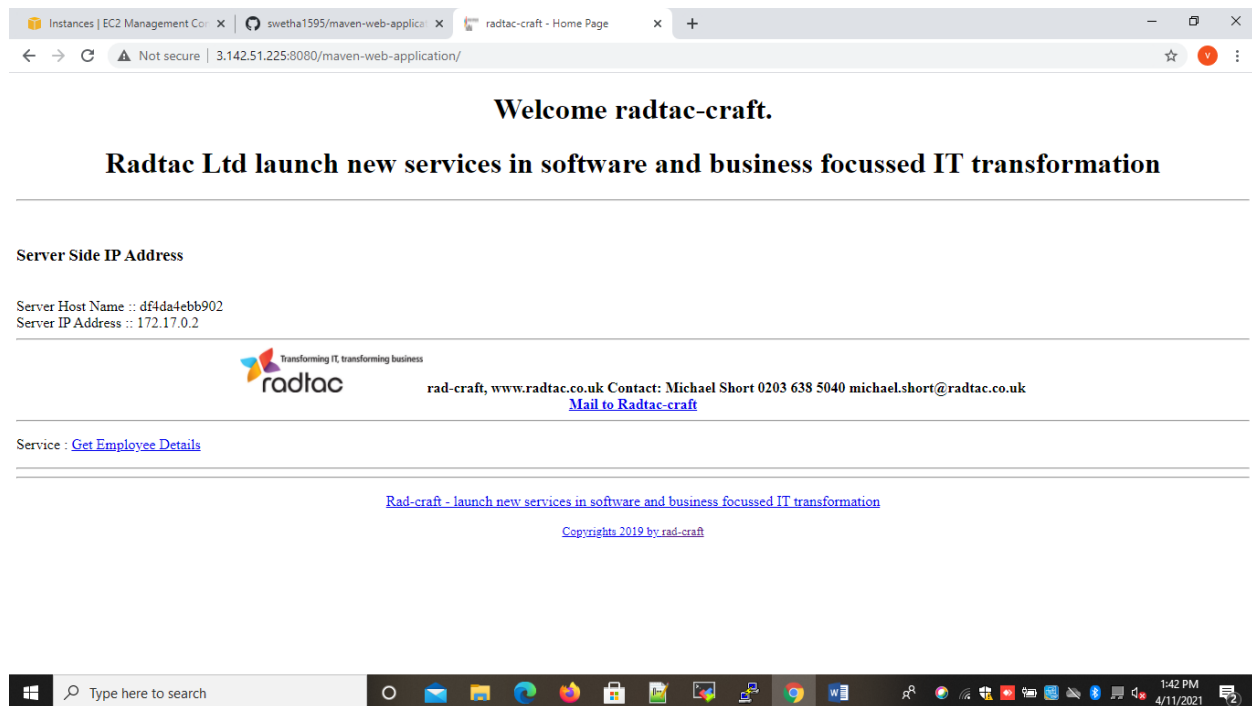
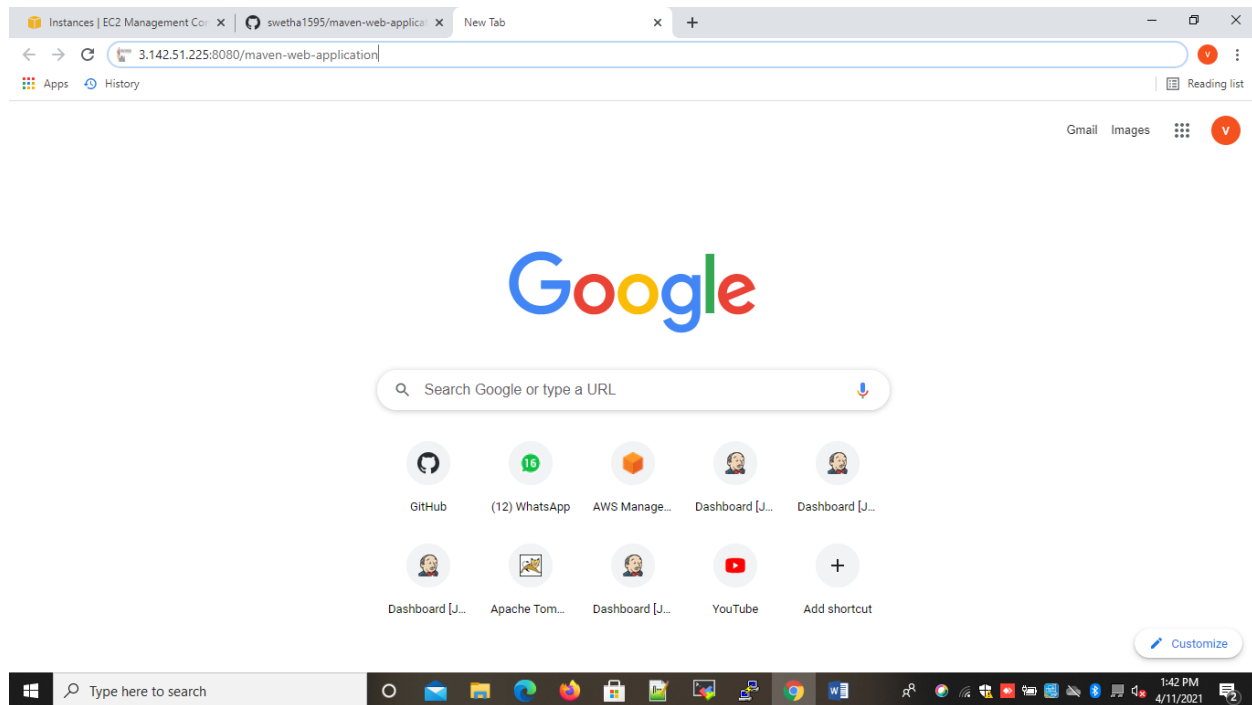
A screenshot of a Windows terminal window. The title bar shows the path 'root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application'. The terminal text shows the command 'docker exec -it df4da4ebb902 /bin/bash' being entered and executed. The prompt changes from 'root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#' to 'bash-4.2# ^C' and then to 'bash-4.2#'. The terminal background is black with white text. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom with various icons and a search bar.

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker exec -it df4da4ebb902 /bin/bash
bash-4.2# ^C
bash-4.2#
```

Step9:

Here we can see container is running successfully, after that we can take that instance ip and port number and name of package we should mention in google and hit enter we can see the webapllication is deployed successfully or not In container.

3.142.51.225:8080/maven-web-application



Step10:

Successfully deployed web application in docker container.

3) Deploy the Docker Container using Kubernetes?

Step1:

First step is build the docker image from docker file. After that push that docker image into docker hub.

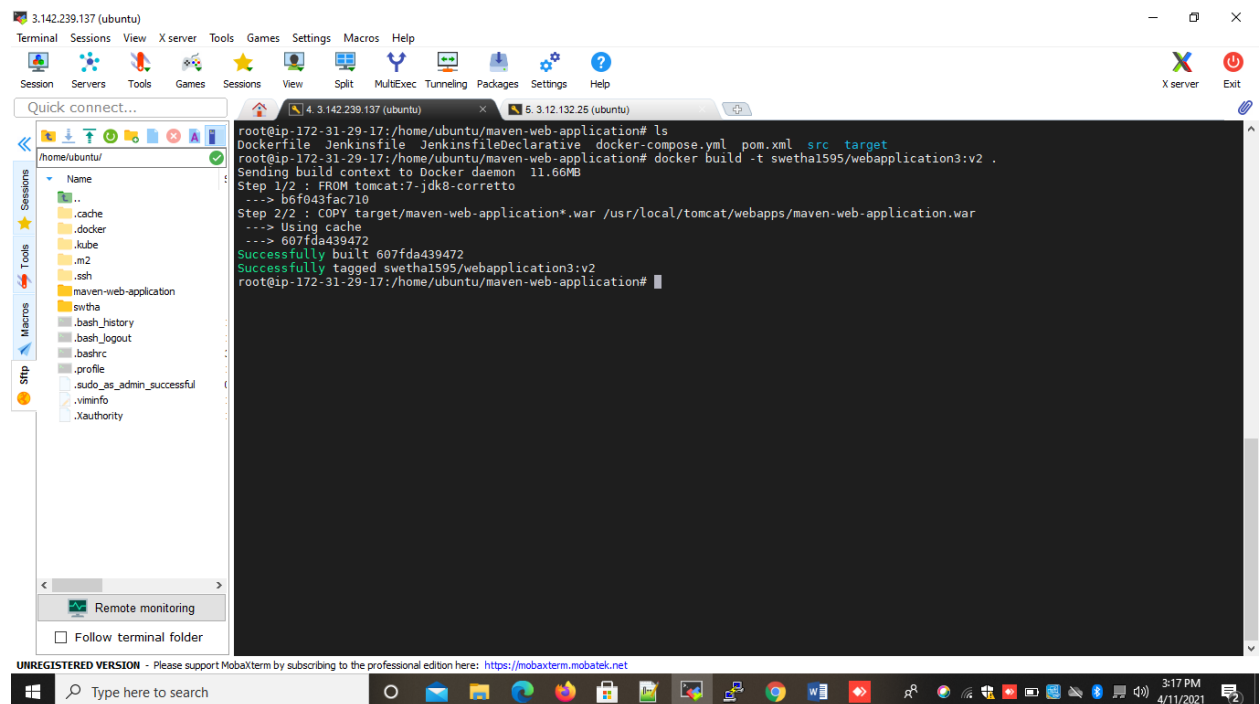
docker build -t swetha1595/webapplication3:v2

Swetha1595-username of dockerhub

webapplication3: image name

v2- tag name

Here we can see image is successfully build or not.

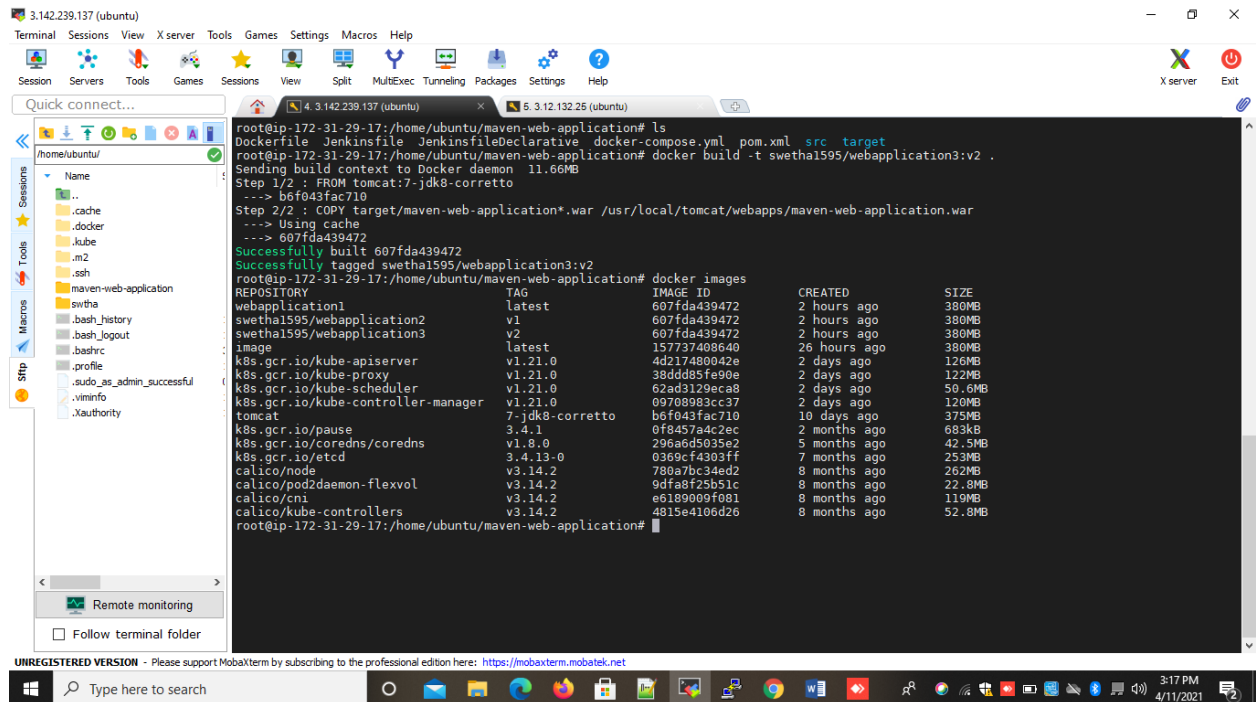


The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with a file explorer on the left. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# ls
Dockerfile Jenkinsfile Jenkinsfiledeclarative docker-compose.yml pom.xml src target
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker build -t swetha1595/webapplication3:v2 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon  11.66MB
Step 1/2 : FROM tomcat:7-jdk8-corretto
--> b6f043fac710
Step 2/2 : COPY target/maven-web-application*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/maven-web-application.war
--> Using cache
--> 607fda439472
Successfully built 607fda439472
Successfully tagged swetha1595/webapplication3:v2
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

The file explorer on the left shows the directory structure of the project, including files like .cache, .docker, .kubernetes, .m2, .ssh, maven-web-application, swtha, .bash_history, .bash_logout, .bashrc, .profile, .sudo_as_admin_successful, .viminfo, and .Xauthority.

Below diagram we can see image is successfully created or not.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

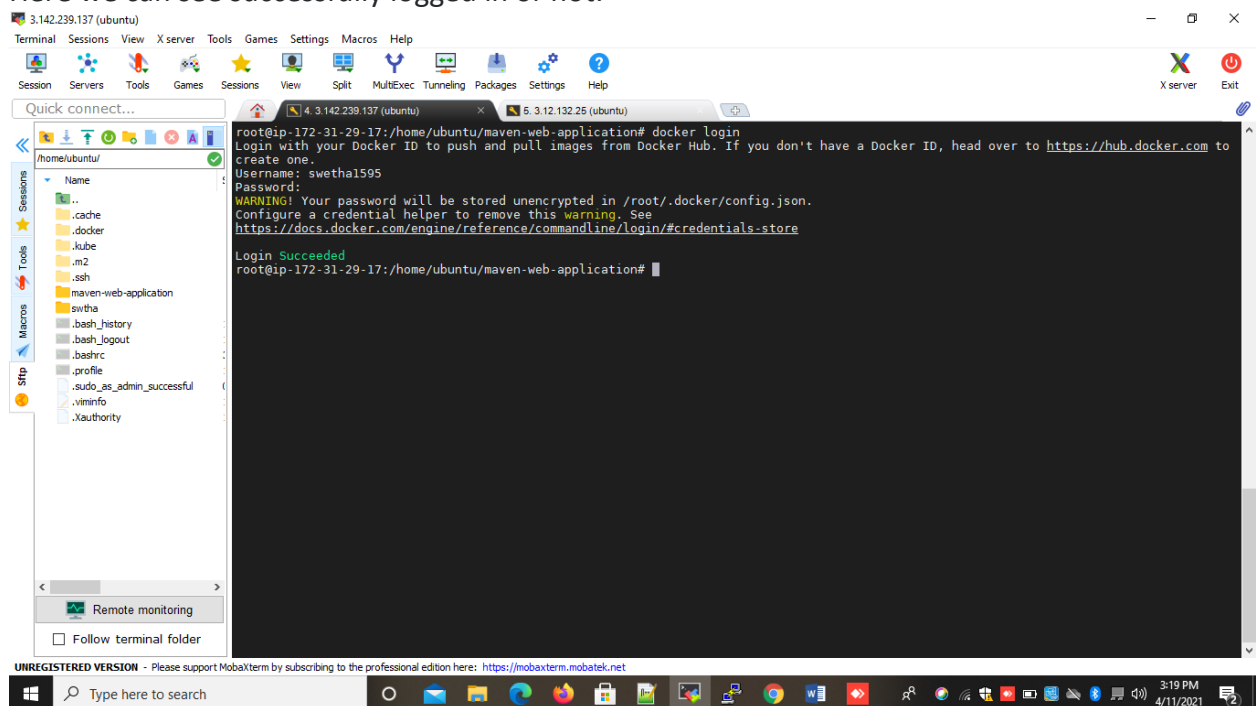
```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# ls
Dockerfile Jenkinsfile JenkinsfileDeclarative docker-compose.yml pom.xml src target
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker build -t swetha1595/webapplication3:v2 .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 11.66MB
Step 1/2 : FROM tomcat:7-jdk8-corretto
--> b6f043fac710
Step 2/2 : COPY target/maven-web-application*.war /usr/local/tomcat/webapps/maven-web-application.war
--> Using cache
--> 607fda439472
Successfully built 607fda439472
Successfully tagged swetha1595/webapplication3:v2
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker images
```

REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
webapplication1	latest	607fda439472	2 hours ago	380MB
swetha1595/webapplication2	v1	607fda439472	2 hours ago	380MB
swetha1595/webapplication3	v2	607fda439472	2 hours ago	380MB
image	latest	157737408640	26 hours ago	380MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-apiserver	v1.21.0	4d217480042e	2 days ago	126MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-proxy	v1.21.0	38dd885fe90e	2 days ago	122MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-scheduler	v1.21.0	62ad3129eca8	2 days ago	50.6MB
k8s.gcr.io/kube-controller-manager	v1.21.0	09708983cc37	2 days ago	120MB
tomcat	7-jdk8-corretto	b6f043fac710	10 days ago	375MB
k8s.gcr.io/pause	3.4.1	0f8457a4c2ec	2 months ago	683kB
k8s.gcr.io/coredns/coredns	v1.8.0	296a6d5035e2	5 months ago	42.5MB
k8s.gcr.io/etcd	3.4.13-0	0369cf4303ff	7 months ago	253MB
calico/node	v3.14.2	780a7bc34ed2	8 months ago	262MB
calico/pod2daemon-flexvol	v3.14.2	9dfa8f25b51c	8 months ago	22.8MB
calico/cni	v3.14.2	e6189009f081	8 months ago	119MB
calico/kube-controllers	v3.14.2	4815e4106d26	8 months ago	52.8MB

Step2:

Push that image into docker hub account. Before that u need to login into dockerhub account using docker login command after that give the username of dockerhub and password u need to give.

Here we can see successfully logged in or not.



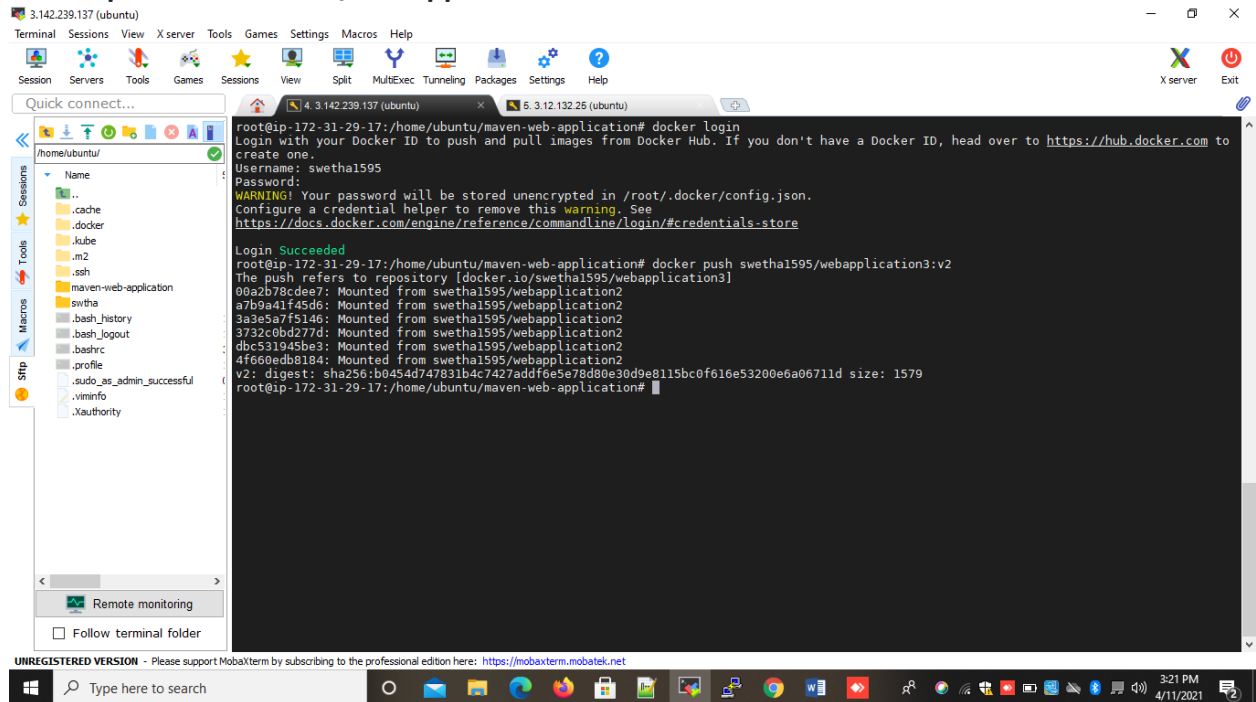
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.
Username: swetha1595
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

After that Using this command u need to push that docker image into docker hub

docker push swetha1595/webapplication3:v2



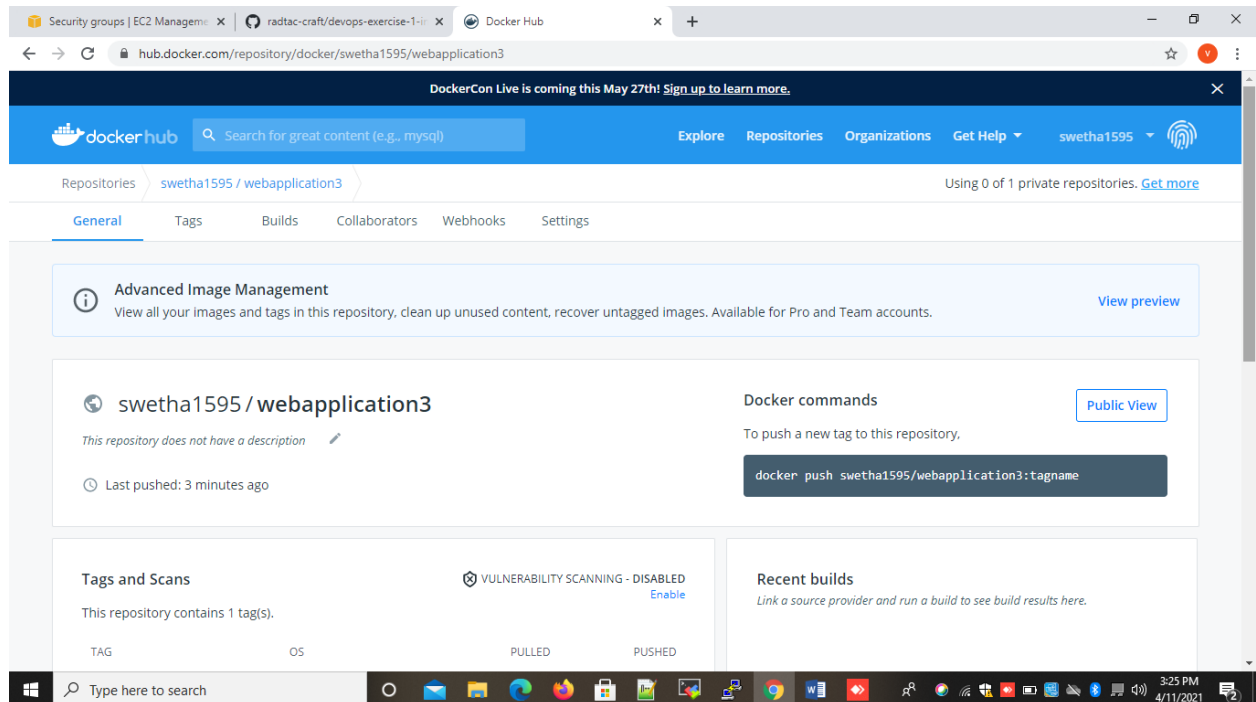
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker login
Login with your Docker ID to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, head over to https://hub.docker.com to create one.
Username: swetha1595
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /root/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application# docker push swetha1595/webapplication3:v2
The push refers to repository [docker.io/swetha1595/webapplication3]
00a2b78cdee7: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
a7b9a41f45d6: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
3a3e5a7f5146: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
3732c0bd277d: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
dbc531945ba3: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
4f660edb8184: Mounted from swetha1595/webapplication2
v2: digest: sha256:b0454d747831b4c7427addf6e5e78d80e30d9e8115bc0f616e53200e6a06711d size: 1579
root@ip-172-31-29-17:/home/ubuntu/maven-web-application#
```

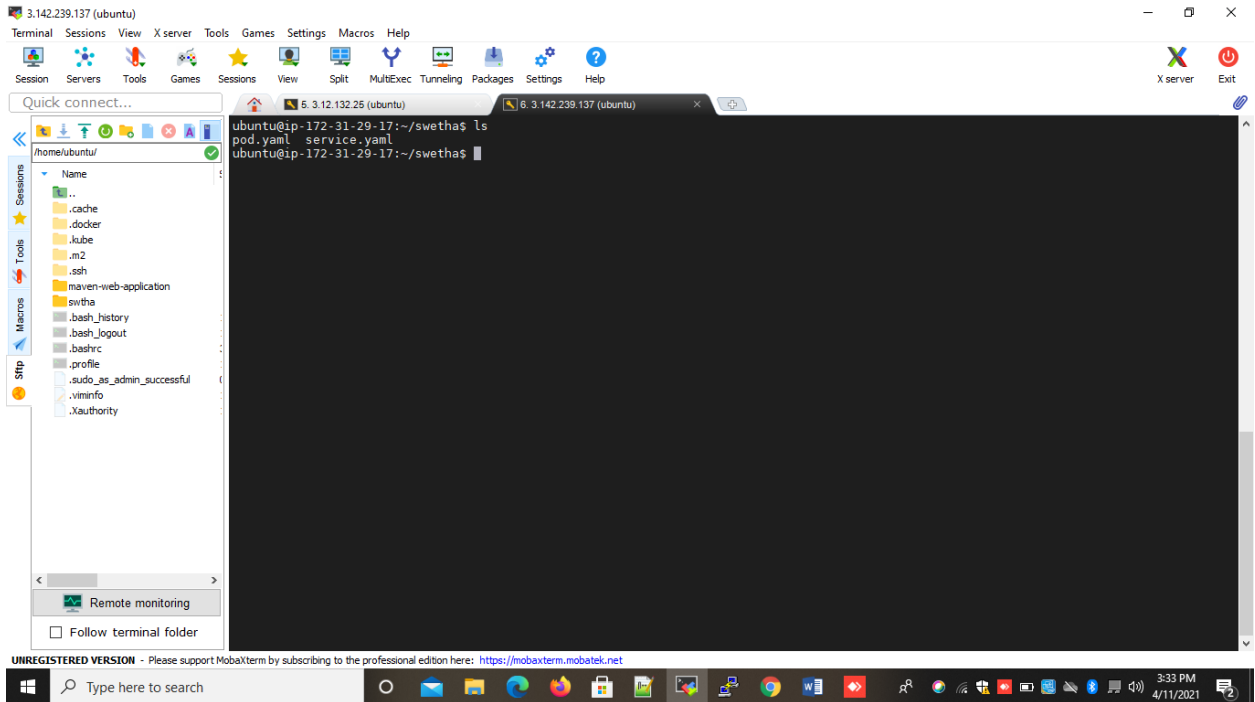
Then u need to check that dockerhub account and image is pushed or not.

Below diagram we can see image is present or not.

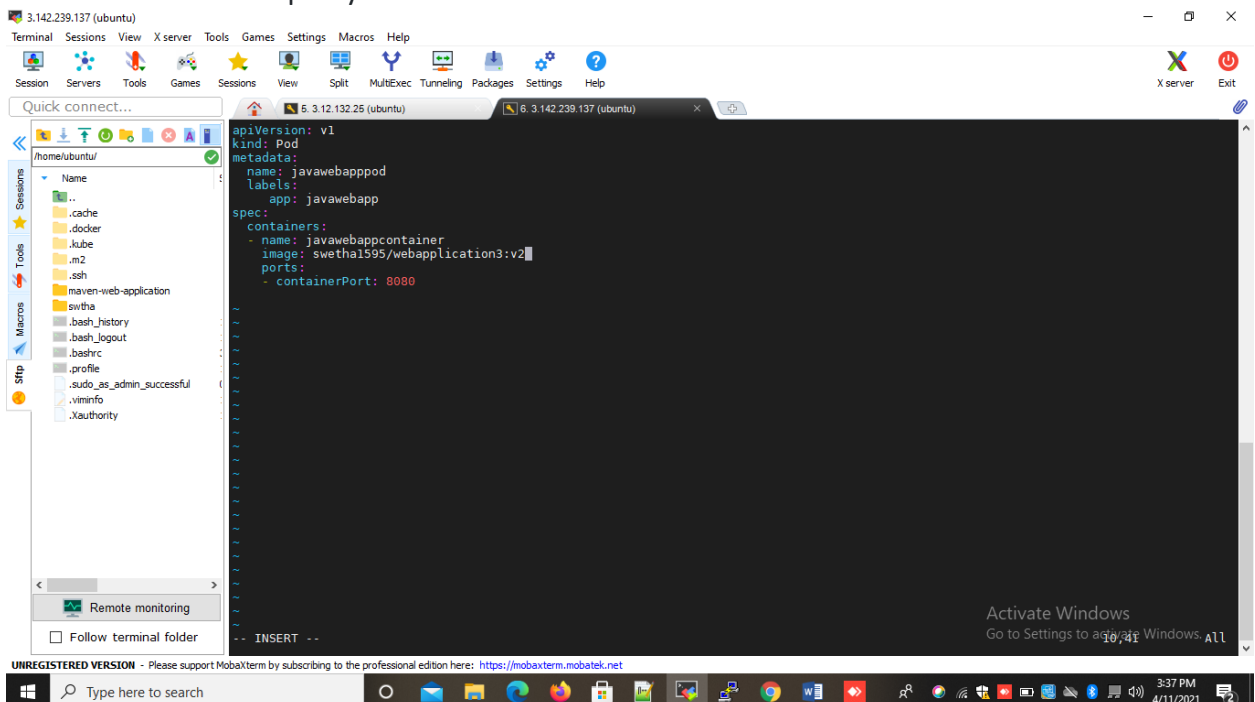


Step3:

Next step is to create a directory and we need to write pod yaml file and service file. Here I created a directory name swetha, in that directory I have created 2 files one is **pod yaml** file and 2nd is **service** file.



Here we can see that pod yaml file.



We can create k8 object in 2 forms 1) json
2) Yaml

Yaml has the clear and most easy to understand than json.

4 top level fields in this yaml file

- 1) **API Version**
- 2) **Kind**
- 3) **Metadata**
- 4) **Spec**

1) First **API** version defines the version number, which this k8 object belongs to. v1 version belongs to pod, RC, service. And kind of object is pod.

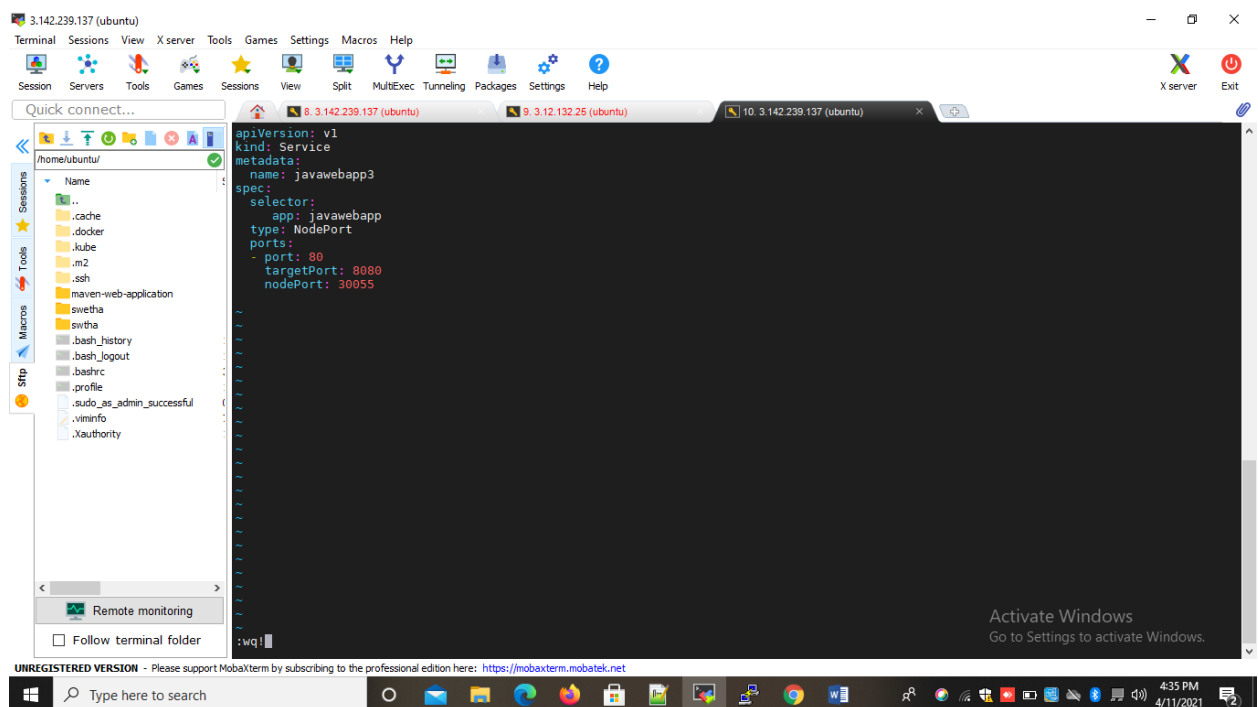
2) Next comes **metadata** consist of 2 fields one is name and 2nd is label name is the name of object we are created. Labels are just given to the tag given to pod.

3) Next **spec** under the spec file we are going to config container

Container: we are going to deploy web application, we have to take image from docker hub before that what I have pushed. And port number we have to mention.

Step4:

And next step is we have to create one service file, to expose our application. Here we can see the service file.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window with a terminal session on an Ubuntu machine. The terminal displays a Kubernetes service YAML configuration for a service named 'javawebapp3'. The configuration includes the API version 'v1', kind 'Service', and a spec section with a selector 'app: javawebapp' and a NodePort '30055'. The terminal also shows a file explorer on the left with a tree view of the home directory, including folders like '.cache', '.docker', '.kubernetes', and '.ssh'. The MobaXterm interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a status bar at the bottom.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  name: javawebapp3
spec:
  selector:
    app: javawebapp
  type: NodePort
  ports:
    - port: 80
      targetPort: 8080
      nodePort: 30055
```

In this file I mentioned

Same as pod yaml file. And extra things is under spec section I mentioned selectors.

Selectors:

Selectors allows to filter the objects based on labels. What u mentioned in yaml file. Currently supports 2 types of selectors 1) equality based 2) set based.

Under ports section I gave the node port.

Node port:

It is an open port on every node of your cluster and forwards any traffic that is received on this port to internal services. Mainly it is useful when front end pods are to be exposed outside the cluster for users to access it.

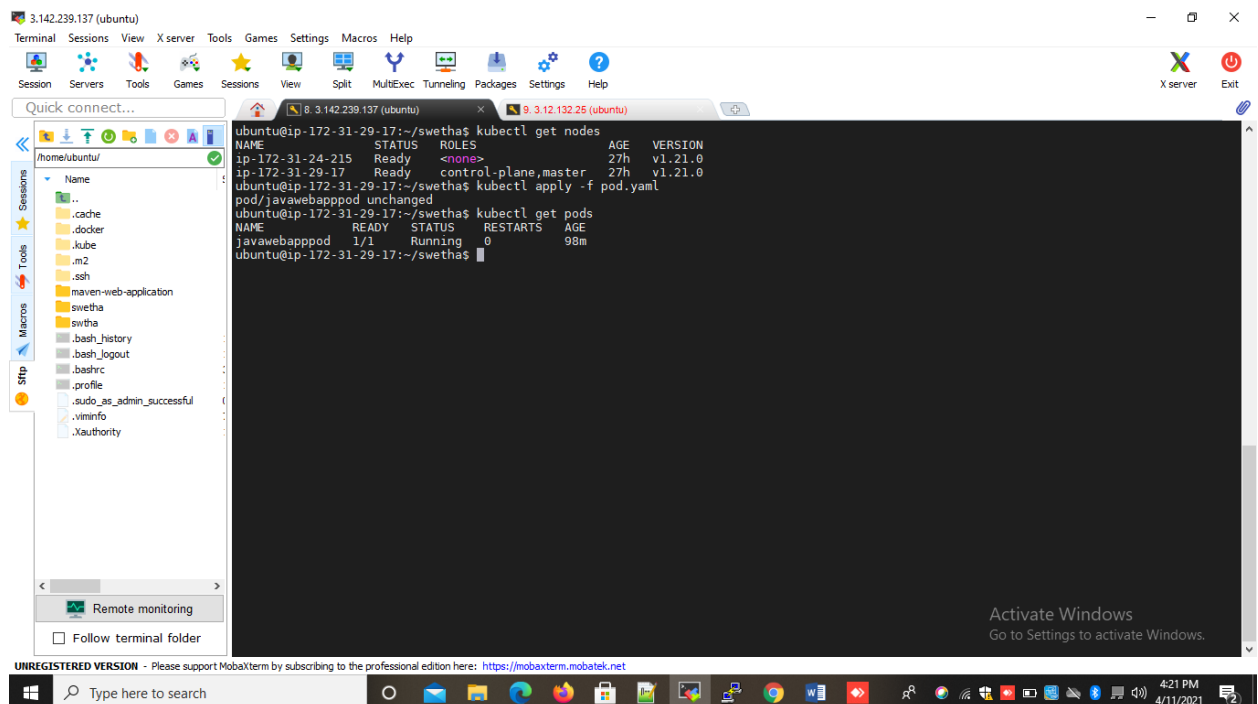
Step5:

Next step is to execute the pod yaml file using this command

kubectl apply -f pod. Yaml

We can check the pods by using this command **kubectl get pods.**

Below we can see the pods or running or not.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with two tabs. The active tab is titled '9. 3.12.132.26 (ubuntu)'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
ip-172-31-24-215                    Ready    <none>    27h    v1.21.0
ip-172-31-29-17                     Ready    control-plane,master  27h    v1.21.0
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ kubectl apply -f pod.yaml
pod/javawebapppod unchanged
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ kubectl get pods
NAME              READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
javawebapppod    1/1     Running   0           98m
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$
```

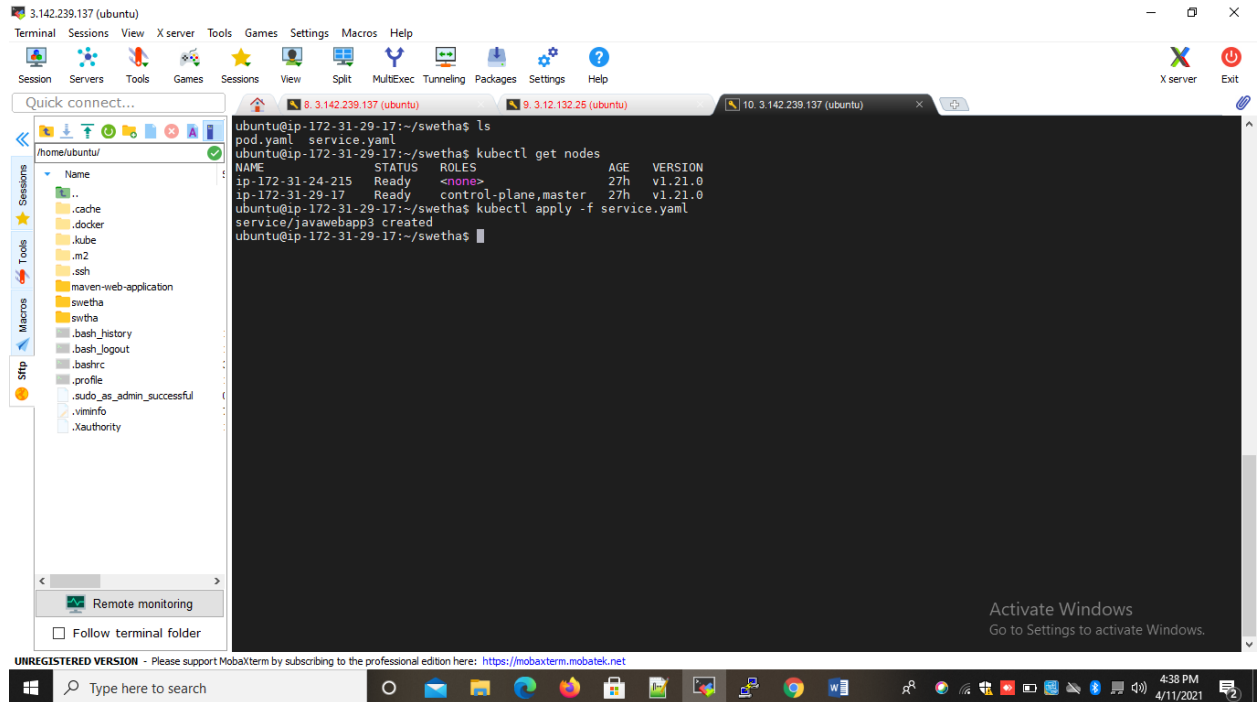
The terminal window also shows a file explorer on the left side with a tree view of the file system. The tree view includes folders like .cache, .docker, .kube, .m2, .ssh, maven-web-application, swetha, swtha, .bash_history, .bash_logout, .bashrc, .profile, .sudo_as_admin_successful, .viminfo, and .Xauthority. The terminal window is titled '3.142.239.137 (ubuntu)' and has a menu bar with options like Terminal, Sessions, View, X server, Tools, Games, Settings, Macros, and Help. The bottom status bar shows 'UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net' and the system clock shows '4:21 PM 4/11/2021'.

Step6:

Next step is to execute the service file by using this command

kubectl apply -f service.yaml

Here we can see the service is created or not.



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with a Ubuntu 18.04 environment. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ ls
pod.yaml  service.yaml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE   VERSION
ip-172-31-24-215                    Ready    <none>    27h   v1.21.0
ip-172-31-29-17                    Ready    control-plane,master  27h   v1.21.0
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$ kubectl apply -f service.yaml
service/java-webapp3 created
ubuntu@ip-172-31-29-17:~/swetha$
```

The terminal window also shows a file explorer on the left with a tree view of the file system, including folders like .cache, .docker, .kube, .m2, .ssh, .maven-web-application, .swetha, .swtha, .bash_history, .bash_logout, .bashrc, .profile, .sudo_as_admin_successful, .viminfo, and .xauthority. The bottom of the window shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 4:38 PM on 4/11/2021.

Step7:

Now we can access that application using the instance ip and node port and application name.

3.142.239.137:30055/maven-web-application.

Here we can see the application is successfully deployed or not.



By using kubernetes, I deployed the package in Docker container.

4) Any supporting infrastructure should be configured and deployed as code (e.g. Terraform)?

Terraform:

Terraform is an open source infrastructure as a code software (Iac) tool, infrastructure as a code is the process of managing infrastructure in a file or files rather than manually configuring resources in user interface (UI).

Here resources are nothing but VM, Elasticip , sg, n/w interfaces.

Step1:

I taken one terraform script for to install httpd server.

```
mkdir userdata
cd /userdata
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-40-200 userdata]$ cat httpd.sh
#!/bin/bash
sudo yum install httpd -y
sudo systemctl enable httpd
```

```
sudo systemctl start httpd
```

```
vi main.tf
```

```
=====
```

```
provider "aws" {  
  region    = "us-east-2"  
  access_key = "${var.access_key}"  
  secret_key = "${var.secret_key}"  
}  
  
resource "aws_instance" "swetha" {  
  count      = "${var.instance}"  
  ami        = "${var.ami}"  
  instance_type = "t2.micro"  
  security_groups = [""]  
  key_name     = "${var.key_name}"  
  user_data    = "${file("httpd.sh")}"  
  tags = {  
    Name = "jenkins-${count.index}"  
  }  
}
```

```
variable.tf
```

```
=====
```

```
variable "ami" {  
  description = "ami"  
  default = ""  
}  
  
variable "access_key"{  
  default = ""  
}  
  
variable "secret_key"{  
  default = ""  
}  
  
variable "key_name"{  
  default = ""  
}  
  
variable "instance" {  
  default = "1"}  
}
```

Step2:

Above script in Provider section means where we want to run this script like AWS,AZURE we will mention.

Whatever resources ur creating that region we have to select,after access-key,secret-key.

Step3:

First you should initialize the terraform using this **terraform init** command.
Terraform validate: validates whether configuration is syntactically valid or not.

Terraform plan: used to create execution plan.

Terraform apply: actually create the infrastructure in aws.

Terraform destroy: used to destroy the terraform.

5) Bonus points for any build and deployment automation employed in the deployment of the web application?

Step1:

For automation of build and deployment we can use Jenkins.in Jenkins we can write jenkinsfile for continuous build and deployment.

```
node {
    def buildNumber = BUILD_NUMBER
    stage("Git clone"){
        git url: 'https://github.com/MithunTechnologiesDevOps/java-web-app-docker.git',
        branch: 'master '
    }
    stage("Maven clean package"){
        def mavenHome= tool name: "maven", type: "maven"
        sh "${mavenHome}/bin/mvn clean package"
    }
    stage ("Build Docker Image"){
        sh "docker build -t swetha1595/java-web-app:${buildNumber} ."
    }
    stage('Push Docker Image'){
```

```

        withCredentials([string(credentialsId: 'dockerhub3', variable: 'dockerhub3')]) {
            sh "docker login -u swetha1595 -p ${dockerhub3}"
            sh 'docker push swetha1595/java-web-app:${buildNumber}'
        }
    stage(deploy as a container){
        sh "docker run -it -d java-web-app"
    }

}

```

Step2:

Above pipeline first stage is git clone to clone the data from github, after that next stage is clean the before builds and package it into distributed format. After that next stage is build the image from war file using docker build command. After that push the image into docker hub then deploy as a container.

And in this pipeline job when u enable the pollscm automatically take the uncommitted changes and build the code and deploy the code automatically.

6) Bonus points for demonstrating the ability to deploy, destroy and re- deploy the web application and any supporting infrastructure.

Using terraform we can deploy the web application and destroy and redeploy using these terraform commands.

Terraform apply, terraform destroy.

