

Step-by-Step Documentation: Multi-Branch CI/CD Pipeline using Jenkins, GitHub, and AWS EKS



Prerequisites:

Jenkins Server – Set up with the necessary plugins:

- Pipeline
- Git
- GitHub plugin
- Kubernetes plugin
- Docker plugin (if Docker is part of the pipeline)
- Multibranch Pipeline plugin

1- GitHub Repository – A GitHub repo with multiple branches (11 branches for 11 microservices). Fork the repo for use

Source code : [Github repo](#)

2- Service Account for RBAC – Configured to manage access for Jenkins.

3- Docker Registry (e.g., Docker Hub) – For storing Docker images.

4- kubectl and eksctl installed – For EKS management.

[EKS installation](#)

AWSCLI installed [awscli installations](#)

IAM Role with the following policies:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name ↗	Type	Attached via ↗
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonEKS_CNI_Policy	AWS managed	Directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonEKSClusterPolicy	AWS managed	Directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonEKSWorkerNodePolicy	AWS managed	Directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSCloudFormationFullAccess	AWS managed	Directly
<input type="checkbox"/>	eksfullaccess	Customer inline	Inline

eksfullaccess

Copy JSON Edit [↗](#)

```

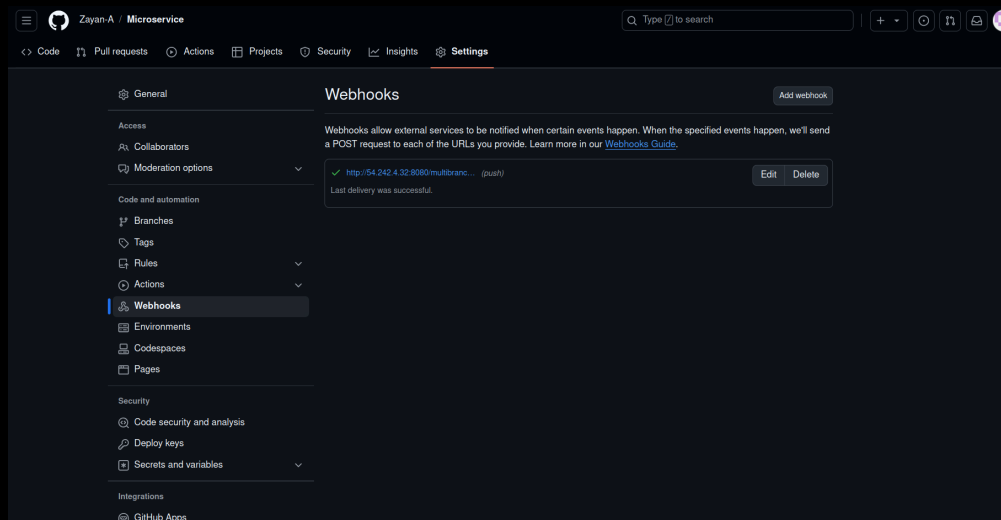
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
6       "Effect": "Allow",
7       "Action": "eks:*",
8       "Resource": "*"
9     }
10  ]
11 }

```

Step 1: Set up GitHub Webhook for Jenkins

1. In GitHub:

- Go to **Settings > Webhooks**.
- Add a new webhook with the following details:
 - Payload URL:** `http://<your-jenkins-server>/github-webhook/`
 - Content type:** `application/json`
 - Choose to send the webhook on **push events** or **pull requests**.



2. In Jenkins:

- Enable the **GitHub plugin** to allow Jenkins to trigger builds based on the webhook.
- Go to **Manage Jenkins > Configure System > GitHub** section and add your GitHub repository details.

Step 2: Create Multibranch Pipeline in Jenkins

1. In Jenkins:

- Go to **New Item** and select **Multibranch Pipeline**.
- Provide a name for the pipeline (e.g., Multi-Microservice-Pipeline).
- Under **Branch Sources**, add your **GitHub** repository:
 - Configure the GitHub credentials and URL to the repository.
 - Set it to discover all branches (11 branches for each microservice).

2. Branch Strategy:

- Jenkins will automatically detect the branches and create a job for each microservice.

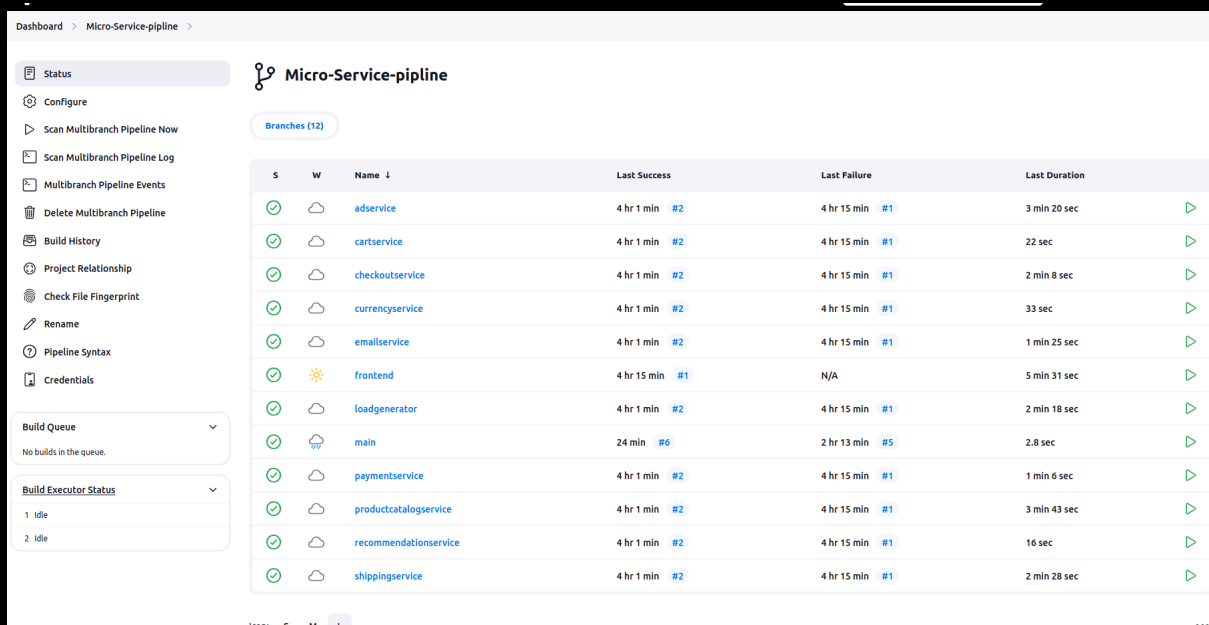
Step 3: Define Jenkinsfile for each Microservice

I have jenkins file for every microservice in my repo already, and your jenkins pipeline will automatically pick it up as soon as you configure the webhook properly

You can view these files in every branch named as **Jenkinsfile**

You will need to change the image build name and push name in every branch in the github with your own docker hub repo name

You will have to change the image name with your docker hub image name (username/reponame:latest) in deployment.yaml file in main branch



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard for a pipeline named "Micro-Service-pipeline". The left sidebar contains navigation options: Status, Configure, Scan Multibranch Pipeline Now, Scan Multibranch Pipeline Log, Multibranch Pipeline Events, Delete Multibranch Pipeline, Build History, Project Relationship, Check File Fingerprint, Rename, Pipeline Syntax, and Credentials. Below these are sections for "Build Queue" (No builds in the queue) and "Build Executor Status" (2 idle). The main area displays a table of 12 branches, each with a status icon, a cloud icon, a name, and columns for Last Success, Last Failure, and Last Duration. A "Branches (12)" button is located above the table.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☁	adservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	3 min 20 sec
✓	☁	cartservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	22 sec
✓	☁	checkoutservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	2 min 8 sec
✓	☁	currencyservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	33 sec
✓	☁	emailservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	1 min 25 sec
✓	☀	frontend	4 hr 15 min #1	N/A	5 min 31 sec
✓	☁	loadgenerator	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	2 min 18 sec
✓	☁	main	24 min #6	2 hr 13 min #5	2.8 sec
✓	☁	paymentservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	1 min 6 sec
✓	☁	productcatalogservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	3 min 43 sec
✓	☁	recommendationservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	16 sec
✓	☁	shippingservice	4 hr 1 min #2	4 hr 15 min #1	2 min 28 sec

Step 4: Set up AWS EKS Cluster with RBAC Service Account

AWS EKS Cluster.

Change region, keyname with your own

```
eksctl create cluster --name=EKS-1 \  
  
    --region=ap-south-1 \  
  
    --zones=ap-south-1a,ap-south-1b \  
  
    --without-nodegroup  
  
eksctl utils associate-iam-oidc-provider \  
  
    --region ap-south-1 \  
  
    --cluster EKS-1 \  
  
    --approve  
  
eksctl create nodegroup --cluster=EKS-1 \  
  
    --region=ap-south-1 \  
  
    --name=node2 \  
  
    --node-type=t3.medium \  
  
    --nodes=3 \  
  
    --nodes-min=2 \  
  
    --nodes-max=4 \  
  
    --node-volume-size=20 \  
  
    --ssh-access \  
  
    --ssh-public-key=DevOps \  
  
    --managed \  
  
    --asg-access \  
  
    --external-dns-access \  
  
    --full-ecr-access \  

```

```
--appmesh-access \
--alb-ingress-access
```

Create a Service Account for Jenkins in AWS EKS:

- Create a service account with the necessary RBAC permissions for Jenkins.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: ServiceAccount
metadata:
  name: jenkins-sa
  namespace: default # Change this to the namespace where Jenkins is
  deployed
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRole
metadata:
  name: jenkins-limited-cluster-role
rules:
  - apiGroups: ["apps"]
    resources: ["deployments"]
    verbs: ["get", "list", "create", "delete", "patch"]
  - apiGroups: [""]
    resources: ["services", "pods", "namespaces"]
    verbs: ["get", "list", "create", "delete", "patch"]
---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: ClusterRoleBinding
metadata:
  name: jenkins-cluster-role-binding
subjects:
  - kind: ServiceAccount
    name: jenkins-sa
    namespace: default
roleRef:
  kind: ClusterRole
  name: jenkins-limited-cluster-role # Ensure this matches the correct
  ClusterRole name
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

Configure Jenkins to Use the Service Account:

- In Jenkins, add a Kubernetes credential for the service account.
- Navigate to Manage Jenkins > Manage Credentials > Global and add the service account token as a secret text.

Step 5: Build and Deploy Microservices to EKS

I have provided the deployment.yaml file in the main branch in the repo, it is already configured for deploying on the eks cluster you can review it for further details

Step 6: Verify Deployment

1. Check Pods and Services in EKS:

- After the pipeline completes, verify the deployment by checking the status of the pods and services in your EKS cluster:

2. Bash command

```
kubectl get pods  
  
kubectl get svc
```

Access the Webapp using the Load Balancer arn

Conclusion

By following this guide, you have set up a multi-branch Jenkins CI/CD pipeline that automatically triggers builds and deployments for each microservice branch. The microservices are built, containerized, pushed to a Docker registry, and deployed to AWS EKS using Kubernetes manifests, with RBAC for secure access.

If you provide your own GitHub repository link, you can customise the Jenkinsfile and Kubernetes manifests according to the specific microservices.

