

A Lab Manual
on
DEVOPS LAB
R22
(III- B. Tech. – II– Semester)
Submitted to

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE& ENGINEERING

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(2024-25)

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1. Vision and Mission of CMR Institute of Technology

I. Vision, Mission and Quality Policy

Vision: To create world class technocrats for societal needs.

Mission: Achieve global quality technical education by assessing learning environment through

- Innovative Research & Development
- Eco-system for better Industry institute interaction
- Capacity building among stakeholders

Quality Policy: Strive for global professional excellence in pursuit of key-stakeholders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (CSE)

Vision: Develop competent software professionals, researchers and entrepreneurs to serve global society.

Mission: The department of **Computer Science and Engineering** is committed to

- create technocrats with proficiency in design and code for software development
- adapt contemporary technologies by lifelong learning and face challenges in IT and ITES sectors
- quench the thirst of knowledge in higher education, employment, R&D and entrepreneurship

B.Tech. - Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

I. Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs): Engineering Graduates will

1. Pursue successful professional career in IT and IT-enabled sectors.
2. Pursue lifelong learning skills to solve complex problems through multidisciplinary-research.
3. Exhibit professionalism, ethics and inter-personal skills to develop leadership qualities.

II. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs): Engineering Graduates will be able to

1. Design and Develop Software Systems using appropriate SDLC Models.
2. Apply cutting-edge technologies to solve real world problems.

2. Syllabus

Devops LAB

Course	B.Tech.-VI-Sem.	L	T	P	C
Course Code	22CDPC66	-	-	2	1

Course Outcomes (COs) & CO-PO Mapping (3-Strong; 2-Medium; 1-Weak Correlation)

COs	Upon completion of course the students will be able to	PO4	PO5	PO9	PSO2
CO1	identify DevOps workflow	3	3	3	3
CO2	use eclipse and Jenkins for DevOps	3	3	3	3
CO3	develop docker image	3	3	3	3
CO4	take part in grid deployment	3	3	3	3
CO5	make use of monitoring, operations tools in DevOps	3	3	3	3

List of Experiments

Week	Title/Experiment
1	Start DevOps with a workflow that includes four phases: to do, in progress, code review, and done.
2	Setup Eclipse for DevOps.
3	Jenkins Setup on AWS.
4	Build WAR file in DevOps.
5	Ansible Setup and SSH keys.
6	Deploy the artifact on the Test Server.
7	Perform automation using Jenkins.
8	Build and deploy a grid for Chrome and Firefox based testing.
9	Create deployment resource using Kubernetes.
10	Create a docker image for any application using Docker file and push it to Docker hub.
11	Setup Grafana for Devops.
12	Setup Prometheus for Devops.

References	
1.	DevOps Lab Manual, Department of CSE, CMRIT, Hyd.
2.	https://www.udemy.com/course/practical-devops-for-beginners/

Micro-Projects: Student should submit a report on one of the following/any other micro-project(s) approved by the lab faculty before commencement of lab internal examination.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy a Containerized Web Application. 2. Develop a Version Control System/Tool: GIT. 3. Create a Monitoring Dashboard for any Application. 4. Implement a Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) Pipeline for an application. 5. Implement DevOps Lifecycle with Amazon Web Services (AWS). 6. Build a Scalable Application with Docker. 7. Create a Jenkins project that connects to a remote Jenkins server and controls it. 8. Deploy an application (with high availability) with a database 9. Create a Continuous Delivery of a Java Web Application. 10. Build and execute a selenium project.

3. Student Entry Behavior or Pre-requisites

- Students should have basic knowledge on Linux commands
- Students should have basic knowledge on basic programming.
- Student should have knowledge on software engineering concepts
- These prerequisites are taken by the students during the first two years. However during the initial sessions the topics are reviewed.

4. Course Outcomes

Course Outcome	Course Outcome Statements
CO - 1	identify DevOps workflow
CO - 2	use eclipse for DevOps
CO - 3	develop docker image
CO - 4	take part in grid deployment
CO - 5	make use of Jenkins framework in DevOps

5. Mapping of Course with PEOs-POs

(Only Ticking)

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

Sl. No.	PEOs Name	Program Education Objective Statements
1	PEO - 1	Pursue successful professional career in IT and IT-enabled sectors. [PO's: 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11 and 12] [PSO's: 1 and 2]
2	PEO – 2	Pursue lifelong learning skills to solve complex problems through multidisciplinary-research. [PO's: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 12] [PSO's: 1, 2]
3	PEO – 3	Exhibits professionalism, ethics and inter-personal skills to develop leadership qualities. [PO's: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 and 12] [PSO's: 2]

Program Outcomes (POs)

PO Name	Graduate Attributes	PO Statements
PO1	Engineering knowledge	Apply mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals to solve complex engineering problems. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]
PO 2	Problem analysis	Identify, formulate and analyze complex engineering problems to reach substantiated conclusions. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]
PO 3	Design/ development of solutions	Design and develop a component/system/process to solve complex societal engineering problems. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]
PO 4	Conduct investigations of complex problems	Design and conduct experiments to analyze, interpret and synthesize data for valid conclusions. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]
PO 5	Modern tool usage	Create, select and apply modern tools, skills, resources to solve complex engineering problems. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]
PO 6	The engineer and society	Apply contextual engineering knowledge to solve societal issues. [PEO's: 2 and 3]
PO 7	Environment and sustainability	Adapt modern engineering practices with environmental safety and sustainable development. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3]
PO 8	Ethics	Apply professional code of ethics, responsibilities and norms in engineering practices. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 2]
PO 9	Individual and team work	Compete as an individual and/or as a leader in collaborative cross cultural teams. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3]
PO 10	Communication	Communicate effectively through technical reports, designs, documentations and presentations. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 2]
PO 11	Project management and finance	Endorse cognitive management skills to prepare project report using modern tools and finance. [PEO's: 1 and 3] [PSO's: 2]
PO 12	Life-long learning	Engage in independent and life-long learning in the broad context of technological changes. [PEO's: 1,2 and 3] [PSO's: 1,2]

6. Mapping Of Course Outcomes With POs

No	Course Outcomes	Po1	Po2	Po3	Po4	Po5	Po6	Po7	Po8	Po9	Po10	Po11	Po12	Avg
1	CO - 1				3	3				3				
2	CO - 2				3	3				3				
3	CO - 3				3	3				3				
4	CO - 4				3	3				3				
5	CO - 5				3	3				3				
	Avg				3	3				3				

7. Direct Course Assessment

(As mentioned in following table of 10 parameters, of which consider only the parameters required for this courses)

No	Description	Targeted Performance	Actual Performance	Remarks	Course Attainment
1	Internal Marks(25)	80% of Students(182 Students) should Secure 60% of Internal Marks i.e., 15 Marks			
2	External Marks(50)	80% of Students(182 Students) should Secure 70% of External Marks i.e., 35 Marks			
3	Clearing of Subject	A minimum of 95% of Students(216 Students) should clear this course in first attempt			
4	Getting First Class	90% of Students(205 Students) should Secure I Class Marks i.e., 45 Marks in my course			
5	Distinction	80% of Students (182 Students) should secure First Class With Distinction i.e., 53 Marks in my course			
6	Outstanding Performance	60% of Students (137 Students) should secure 80% and above Marks. i.e., 60 Marks in my course			

8. Indirect Course Assessment

(As mentioned-strong (3), moderate (2), weak (1) & no comment (0))

Mission Statement of CSE

- **Impart fundamentals through state of art technologies for research and career in Computer Science & Engineering.**
- **Create value-based, socially committed professionals for anticipating and satisfying fast changing societal requirements.**
- **Foster continuous self learning abilities through regular interaction with various stake holders for holistic development.**

Correlation of Mission Elements with Mission Statement of CSE Department related to the Course (only Ticking given by faculty)

No	Mission Elements	Strong	Moderate	Weak	No Comment
M-1	Impart Fundamentals	√			
M-2	State Of Art Technologies	√			
M-3	Research & Career Development	√			
M-4	Value based Socially Committed Professional	√			
M-5	Anticipating & Satisfying Industry Trends		√		
M-6	Changing Societal Requirements			√	
M-7	Foster Continuous Learning	√			
M-8	Self-Learning Abilities	√			
M-9	Interaction with stakeholders	√			
M-10	Holistic Development		√		

Indirect Course Assessment through Student Satisfaction Survey

(Note for *: Parameters used for course teaching like

a: Classroom teaching	b: Simulations	c:labs	d: Mini_Projects
e: Major Projects	f: Conferences	g: professional activities	
h: Technical Clubs	i: Guest Lectures	j: Workshops	k: Technical Fests l:Tutorials
m:NPTLs	n:Digital Library	o: Industrial Visits	p: software Tools
Internship/training	r:Technical Seminars		q:
s: NSS	t: NSS	u: sports etc.	

No	Question Based on PEO/ PO/PSO/CO	Parameters (a /b /c.../)*	Strong (3)	Moderate (2)	Weak (1)	No comment (0)
1	Did the course impart fundamentals through interactive learning and contribute to core competence?					
2	Did the course provide the required knowledge to foster continuous learning?					
3	Whether the syllabus content anticipates & satisfies the industry and societal needs?					
4	Whether the course focuses on value based education to be a socially committed professional?					
5	Rate the role of the facilitator in mentoring and promoting the self learning abilities to excel academically and professionally?					
6	Rate the methodology adopted and techniques used in teaching learning processes?					
7	Rate the course in applying sciences & engineering fundamentals in providing research based conclusions with the help of modern tools?					
8	Did the course have any scope to design, develop and test a system or component?					
9	Rate the scope of this course in addressing cultural, legal, health, environment and safety issues?					
10	Scope of applying management fundamentals to demonstrate effective technical project presentations & report writing?					
	Total					
	Average					
Total Average						

9. Overall Course Assessment

(80% Direct + 20% Indirect, if any)

No	Assessment Type	Weightage	Attainment Level
1	Direct-Assignment, Quiz, Subjective, University Exams, Results, Bench Marks	0.8	
2	Indirect-Surveys-Questionnaire	0.2	
	Overall		

DEVOPS LAB Course Attainment level:

10. Pi diagrams, Bar charts, Histograms

(For representing previous results, if any)

ICS Pass % for Last 4 Academic Years	Appeared	Passed	Pass%

11. Lesson/Course Plan

Week No.	Name of the Program	Week	Text Books	Mode of Assessment
1	Start DevOps with a workflow that includes four phases: to do, in progress, code review, and done	1	R1	By observations, lab records, viva-voice
2	Setup Eclipse for DevOps.	2	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
3	Jenkins Setup on AWS.	3	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
4	Build WAR file in DevOps.	4	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
5	Ansible Setup and SSH keys.	5	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
6	Deploy the artifact on the Test Server.	6	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
7	Perform automation using Jenkins.	7	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
8	Build and deploy a grid for Chrome and Firefox based testing.	8	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
9	Create deployment resource using Kubernetes.	9	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
10	Create a docker image for any application using Docker file and push it to Docker hub.	10	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
11	Setup Grafana for Devops.	11	R1	By observations, lab records, viva
12	Setup Prometheus for Devops.	12	R1	By observations, lab records, viva

12. Programs

Experiment-1

Aim: Start DevOps with a workflow that includes four phases: to do, in progress, code review, and done.

Require Software & Tools: JIRA, KANBAN.

Procedure:

Phase 1: To Do

- **Objective:** Identify and prioritize tasks or features to be developed.
- **Key Actions:**
 - Define tasks clearly in a backlog.
 - Prioritize tasks based on impact, urgency, and dependencies.
 - Assign owners or teams to each task.

Tools:

Jira, Trello, GitHub Issues, or Asana.

Phase 2: In Progress

- **Objective:** Actively work on tasks selected from the "To Do" phase.
- **Key Actions:**
 - Begin coding or configuring based on task requirements.
 - Update the task status to reflect ongoing work.
 - Ensure team members collaborate effectively (e.g., stand-ups, pair programming).

Best Practices:

- Use branches in version control systems for individual tasks (e.g., Git feature branches).
- Write unit tests alongside development.

Phase 3: Code Review

- **Objective:** Validate the quality, functionality, and security of the code.
- **Key Actions:**
 - Submit pull requests for peer review.
 - Review code for adherence to standards, logic, and potential issues.
 - Approve or request changes.

Tools:

GitHub Pull Requests, GitLab Merge Requests, Bitbucket.

Automation:

Integrate CI/CD pipelines to run tests automatically during reviews.

Phase 4: Done

- **Objective:** Mark tasks as completed and deploy changes if necessary.
- **Key Actions:**
 - Merge the approved code into the main branch.
 - Deploy to staging or production environments.
 - Monitor deployment and validate functionality.

Post-Completion:

- Add documentation for the changes.
 - Gather feedback from stakeholders or users.
-

Workflow Visualization

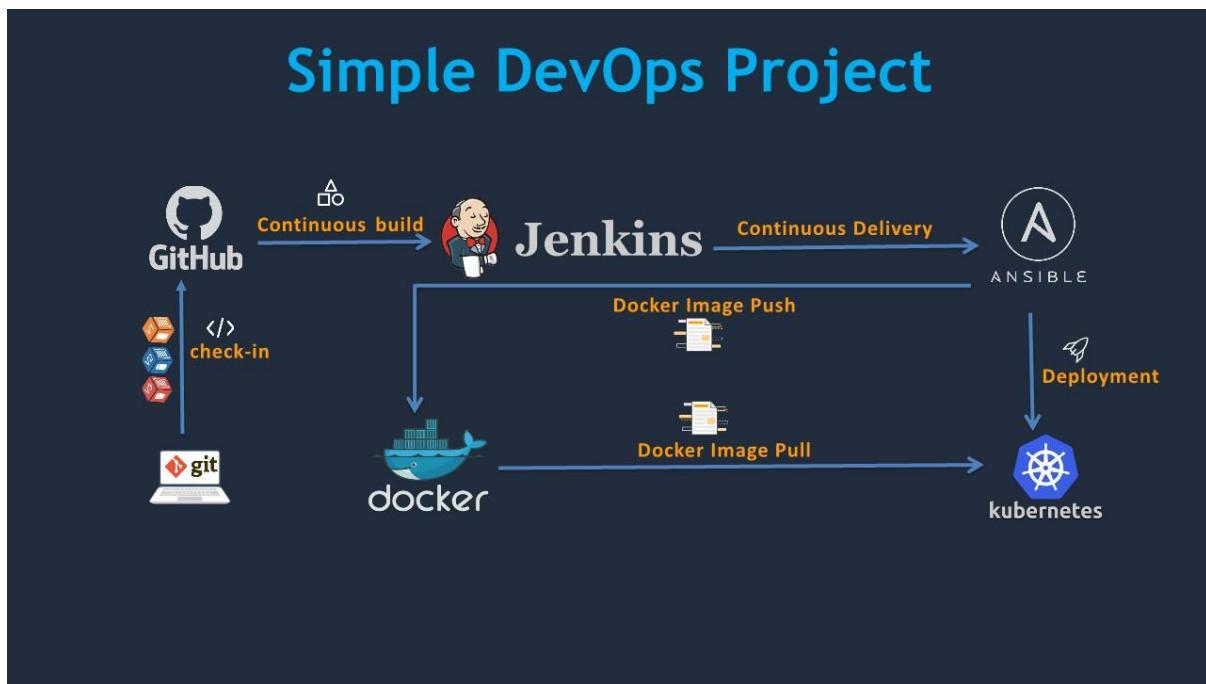
A Kanban board or similar visual representation can help track the status of tasks across these phases. For example:

1. **To Do:** Contains all pending tasks.
2. **In Progress:** Tasks currently being worked on.
3. **Code Review:** Tasks awaiting review or approval.
4. **Done:** Completed and deployed tasks.

Tools:

Trello, Jira, Azure.

Output:-



Experiment-2

Aim: Setups Eclipse for Devops

Note: Write the given steps in your lab manual. The provided image is just for your better understanding.

Require Software& Tools: Eclipse, Java jdk-17, Tomcat v.9, TestNG and Dependencies.

Procedure:

Step-1: Install Jdk-17 and set the java path in System environment

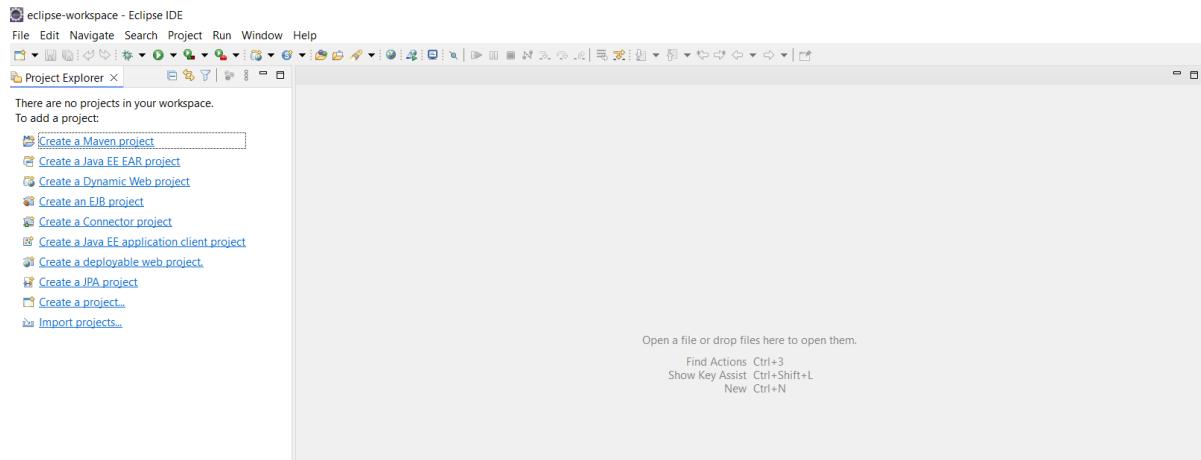
Step-2: Download eclipse zipfile and extract the contents the all eclipse file

Step-3: Create a Maven Project from eclipse as:

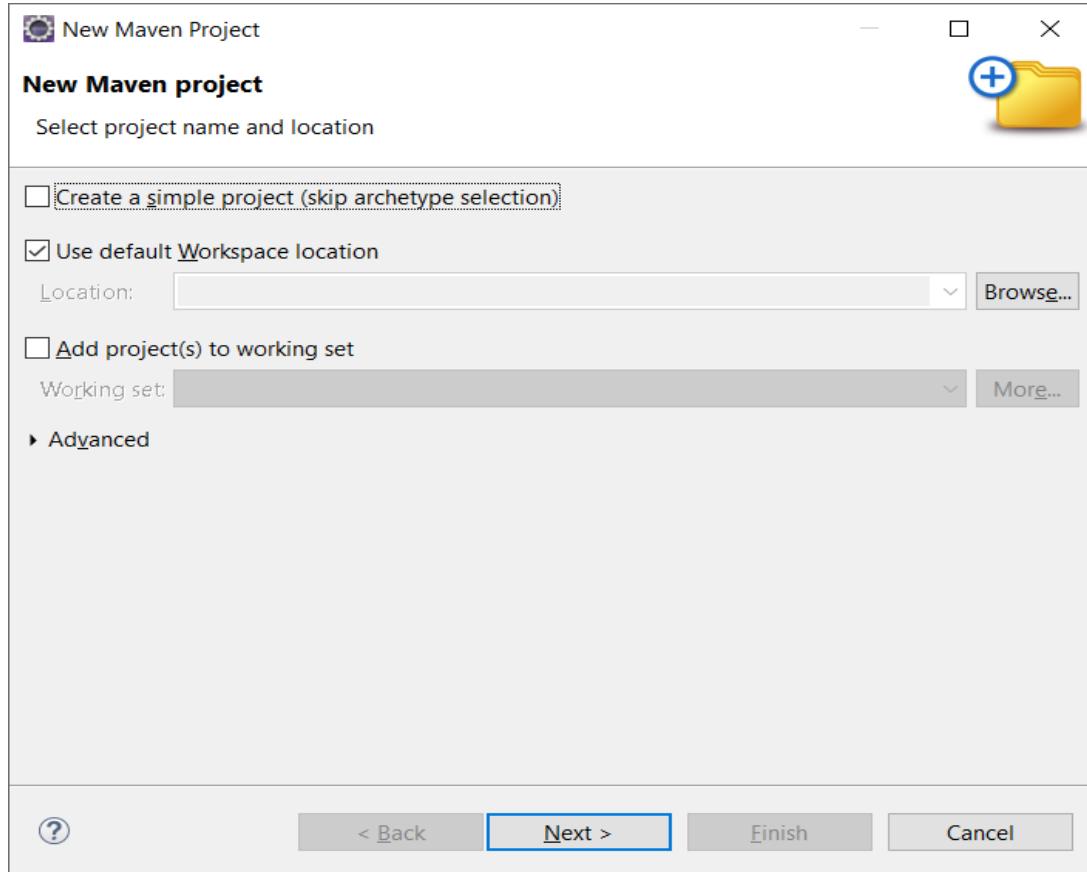
OR

Click on File in left corner -> Click on new -> click on Maven Project and follow the given image steps.

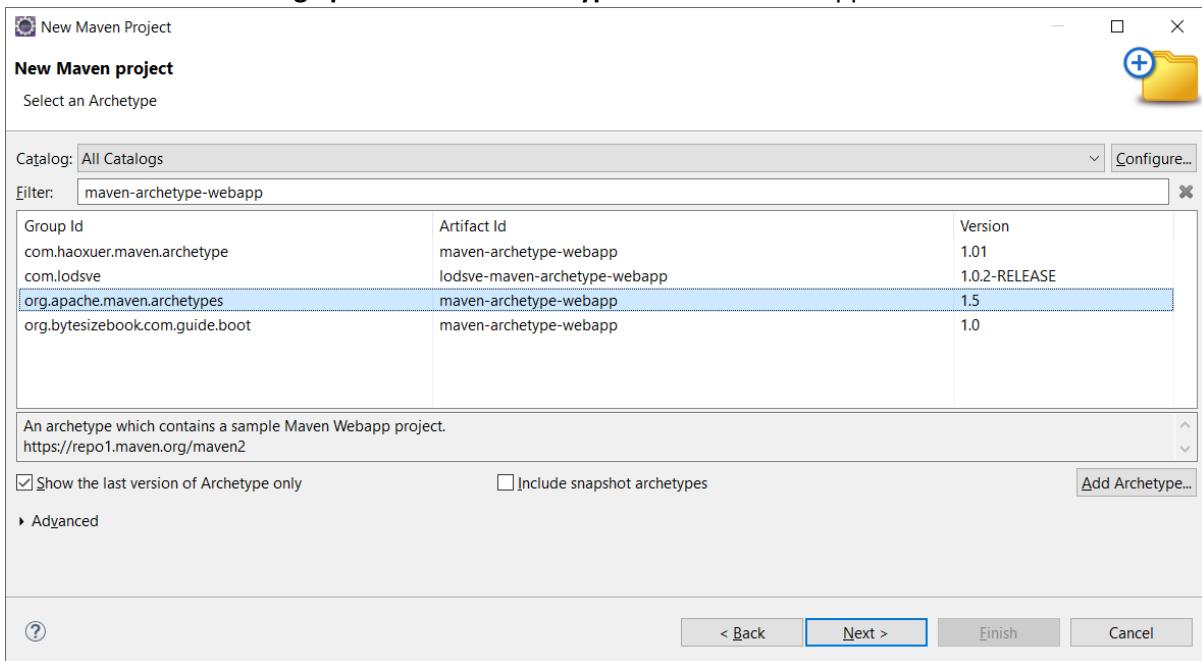
a.



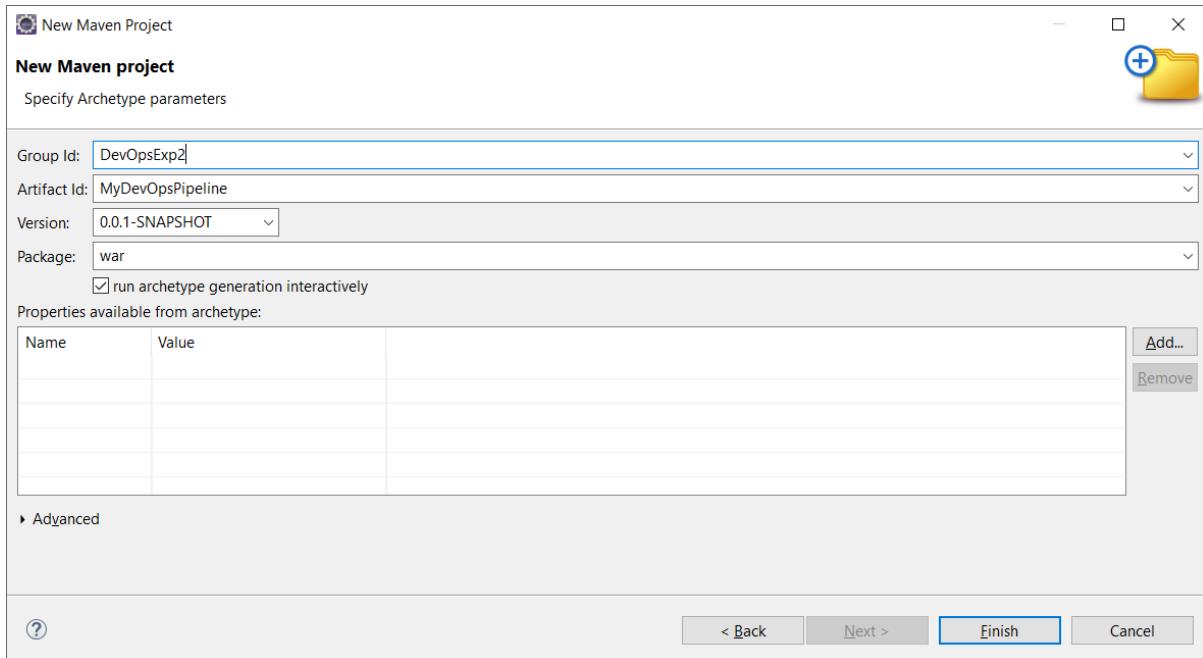
b.



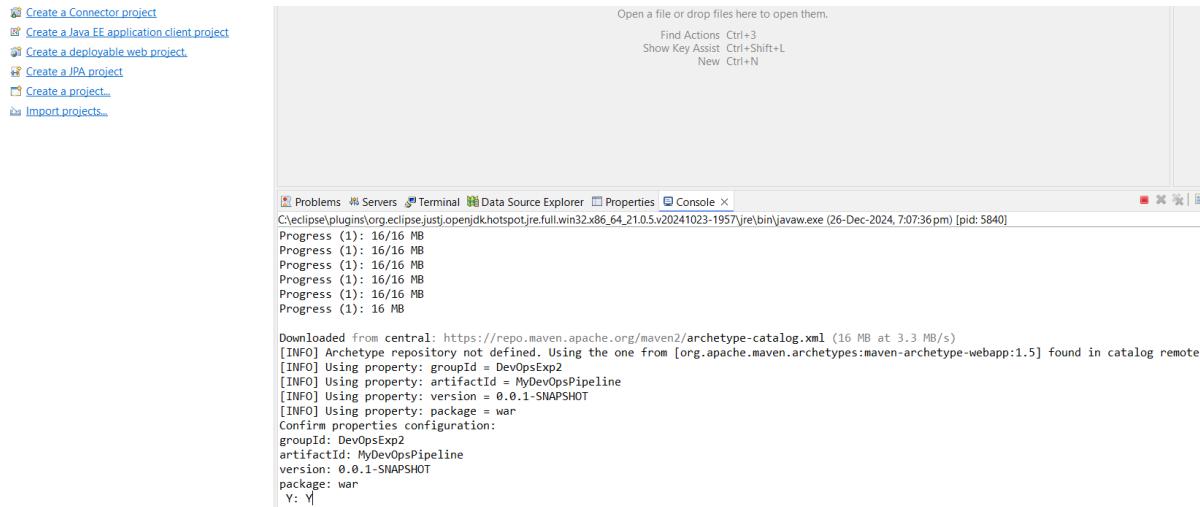
- b. Click Next and Search **org.apache.maven.archetypes** and select webapp file



- c. In a **group id** you can type anything like name and in **artifact id:** you can type anything like your roll number



- d. Click Finish



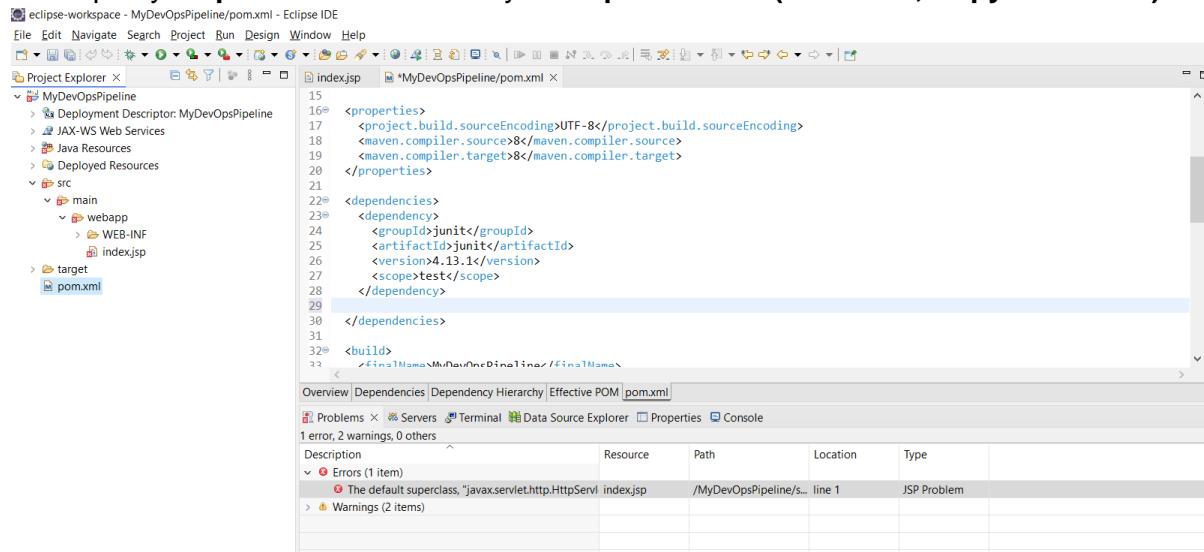
- e. Type Y and Press enter, You should see a Build Success message as below:

```

Problems Servers Terminal Data Source Explorer Properties Console <terminated> C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jst.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_21.0.5.v20241023-1957\jre\bin\javaw.exe (26-Dec-2024, 7:07:36 pm) [pid: 5840]
[INFO] Parameter: groupId, Value: DevOpsExp2
[INFO] Parameter: artifactId, Value: MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO] Parameter: version, Value: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] Parameter: package, Value: war
[INFO] Parameter: packageInPathFormat, Value: war
[INFO] Parameter: groupId, Value: DevOpsExp2
[INFO] Parameter: artifactId, Value: MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO] Parameter: version, Value: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[WARNING] CP Don't override file C:\Users\DELL\eclipse-workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline\src\main\webapp
[WARNING] CP Don't override file C:\Users\DELL\eclipse-workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline\.mvn
[INFO] Project created from Archetype in dir: C:\Users\DELL\eclipse-workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO]
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO]
[INFO] Total time: 01:22 min
[INFO] Finished at: 2024-12-26T19:09:00+05:30
[INFO]

```

Step-4: now open your pom.xml file and add your dependencies (Given file, Copy and Paste)



Step-5: Update your project once (Right click on Project -> click on Maven -> click on Update Project)

Step-6: Download Apache tomcat v9 from Official website.

The Apache Tomcat® software is an open source implementation of the Jakarta Servlet, Jakarta Pages, Jakarta Expression Language, Jakarta WebSocket, Jakarta Annotations and Jakarta Authentication specifications. These specifications are part of the Jakarta EE platform.

The Jakarta EE platform is the evolution of the Java EE platform. Tomcat 10 and later implement specifications developed as part of Jakarta EE. Tomcat 9 and earlier implement specifications developed as part of Java EE.

The Apache Tomcat software is developed in an open and participatory environment and released under the Apache License version 2. The Apache Tomcat project is intended to be a collaboration of the best-of-breed developers from around the world. We invite you to participate in this open development project. To learn more about getting involved, click here.

Apache Tomcat software powers numerous large-scale, mission-critical web applications across a diverse range of industries and organizations. Some of these users and their stories are listed on the PoweredBy wiki page.

Apache Tomcat, Tomcat, Apache, the Apache feather, and the Apache Tomcat project logo are trademarks of the Apache Software Foundation.

Tomcat Migration Tool for Jakarta EE 1.0.9 Released 2025-01-21

The Apache Tomcat Project is proud to announce the release of 1.0.9 of the Apache Tomcat Migration Tool for Jakarta EE. This release contains a number of bug fixes and improvements compared to version 1.0.8.

The notable changes in this release are:

- Fix an issue that matchExcludesAgainstPathName didn't work for files. Based on a pull request by Semiao Marco.
- Added a new profile, SERVLET that only migrates the javax.servlet package and sub-packages. Provided by Ralf Wiebicke.
- Update dependencies

Full details of these changes, and all the other changes, are available in the [changelog](#).

Mirrors

You are currently using <https://dlcdn.apache.org/>. If you encounter a problem with this mirror, please select another mirror. If all mirrors are failing, there are *backup* mirrors (at the mirrors list) that should be available.

Other mirrors: <https://dlcdn.apache.org/>

9.0.98

Please see the [README](#) file for packaging information. It explains what every distribution contains.

Binary Distributions

- Core:
 - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [32-bit Windows zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [64-bit Windows zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [32-bit/64-bit Windows Service Installer \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Full documentation:
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Deployer:
 - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- Embedded:
 - [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
 - [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)

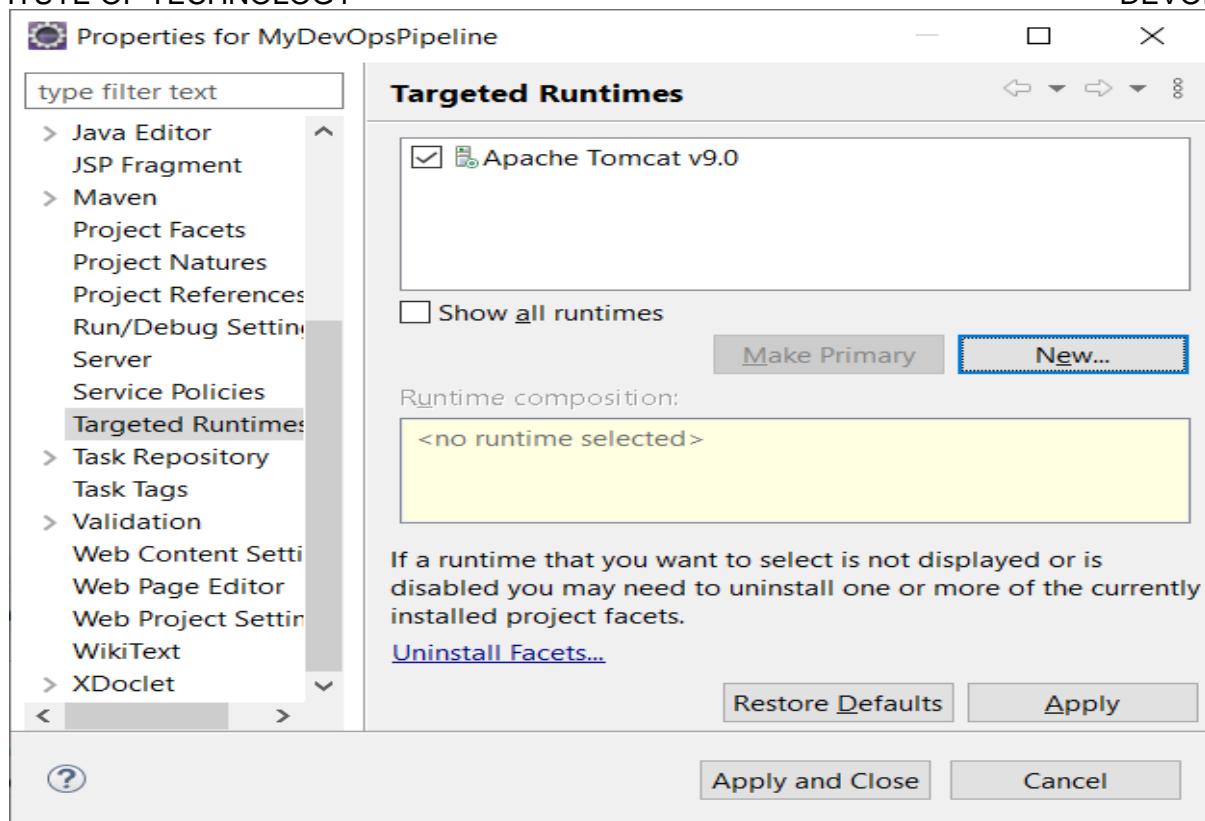
Source Code Distributions

- [tar.gz \(pgp, sha512\)](#)
- [zip \(pgp, sha512\)](#)

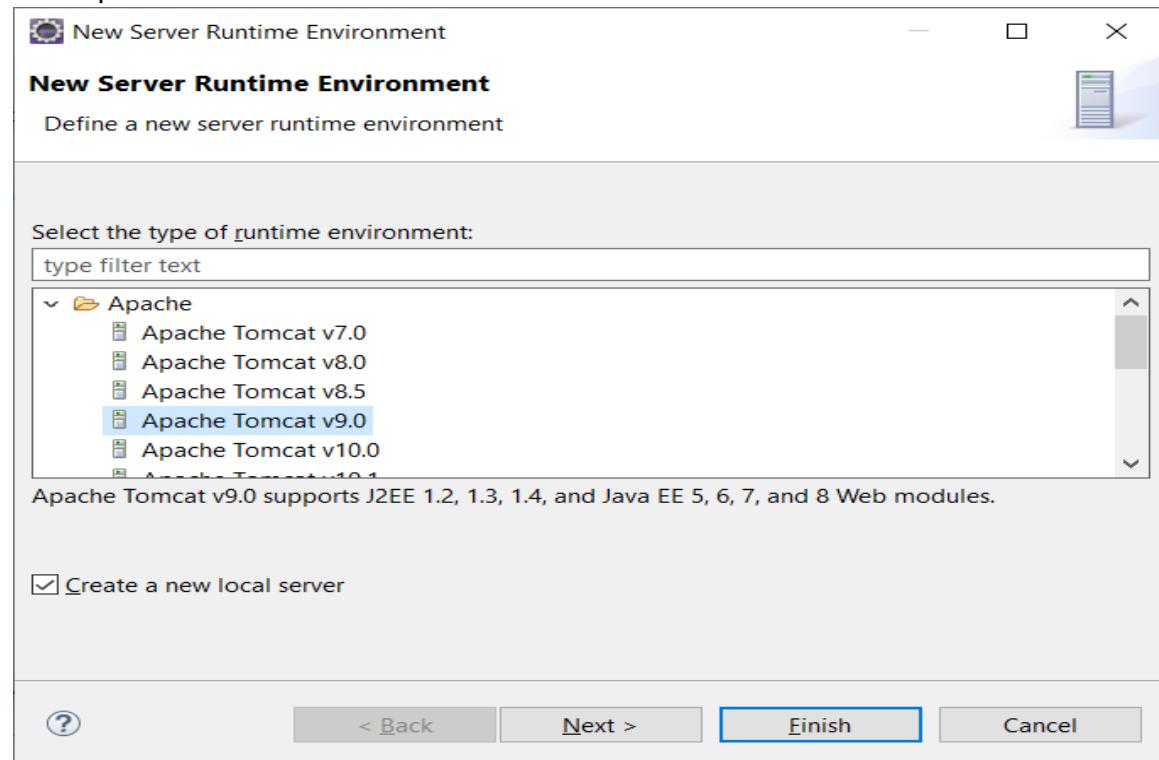
Step-7: After Download the Apache tomcat, Extract the .zip file and paste your apache-tomcat-9.0.98 folder in your folder

Step-8: Now click on your project option in Menu -> Click on Properties -> Click on Targeted Runtime

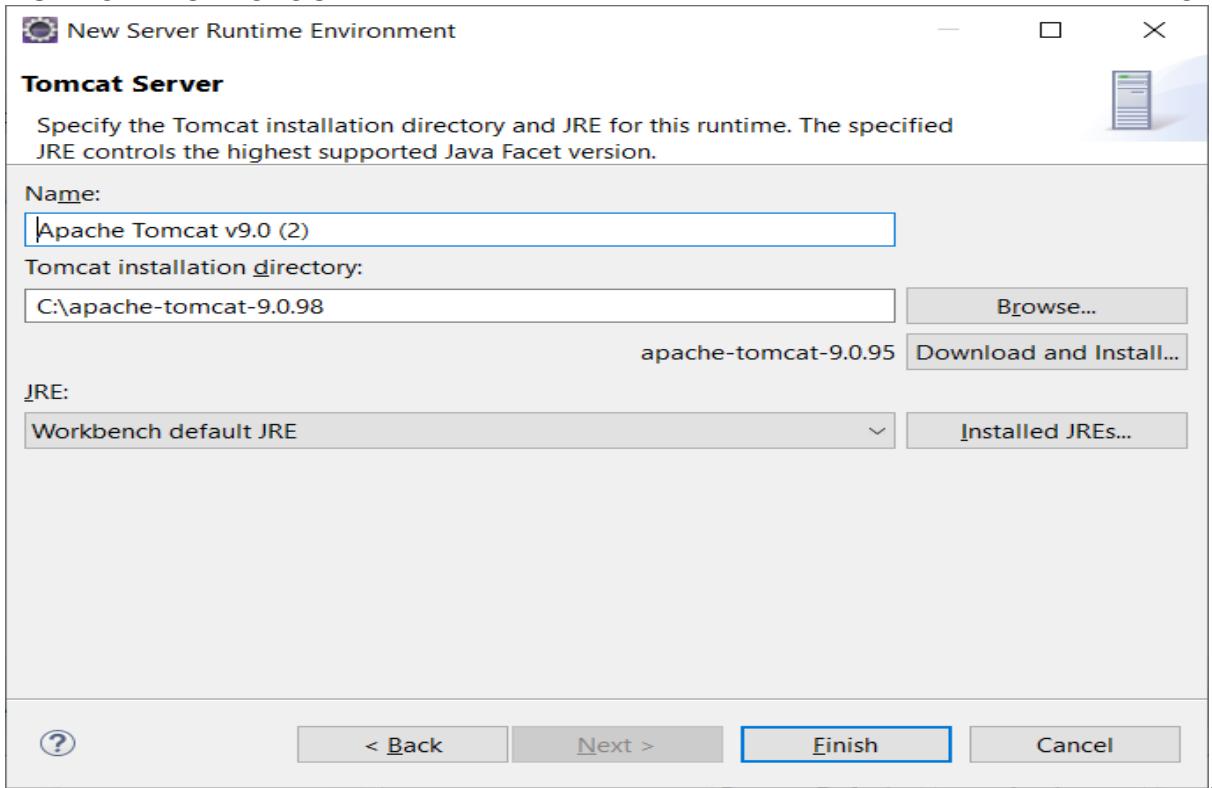
Step-9: Click on new or follow the given image



Step-10: Select Apache Tomcat v9.0



Step-11: Click on Browse and Select your Extracted file and then click on finish as given image

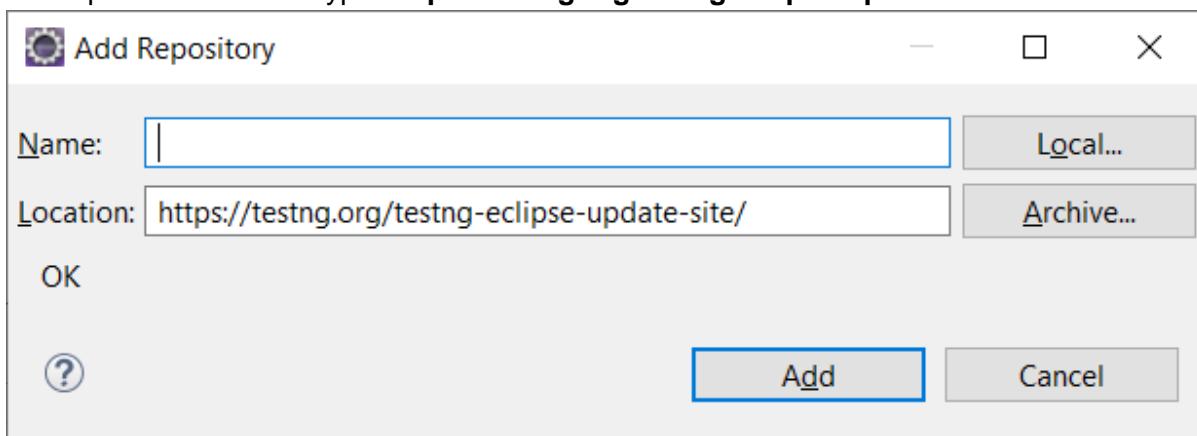


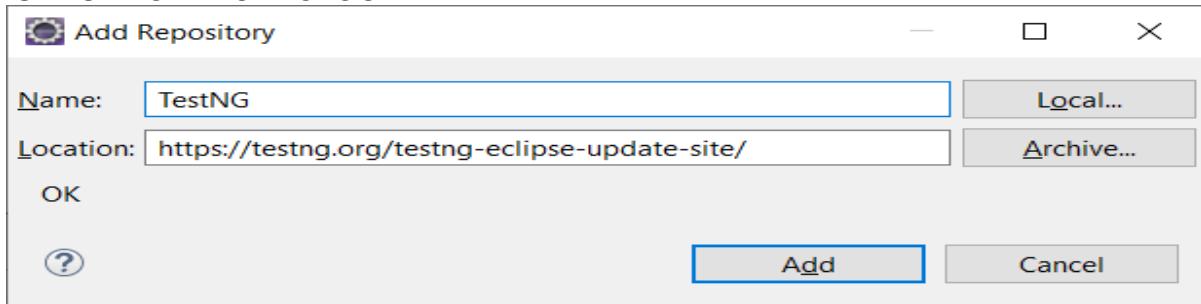
Step-12: Now Click on **help Menu ->click on Install new Software.**

Step-13: Click on **Add** and it will show a **popup dialog box** like given image

In the place of Name type: **TestNG**

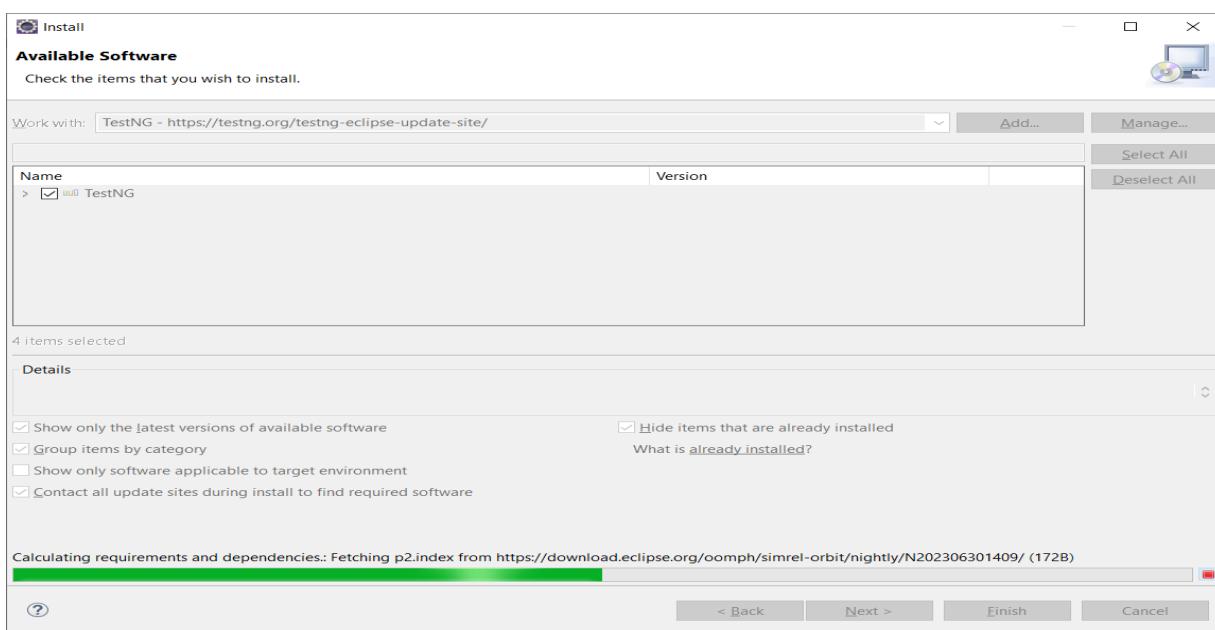
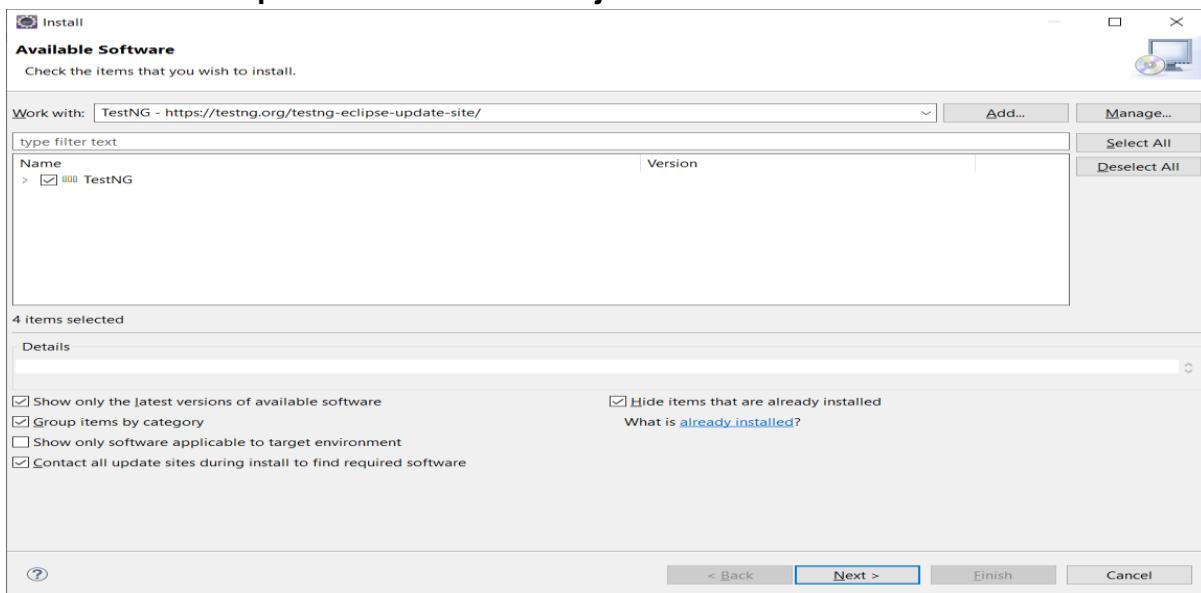
In the place of Location type: <https://testng.org/testng-eclipse-update-site/>



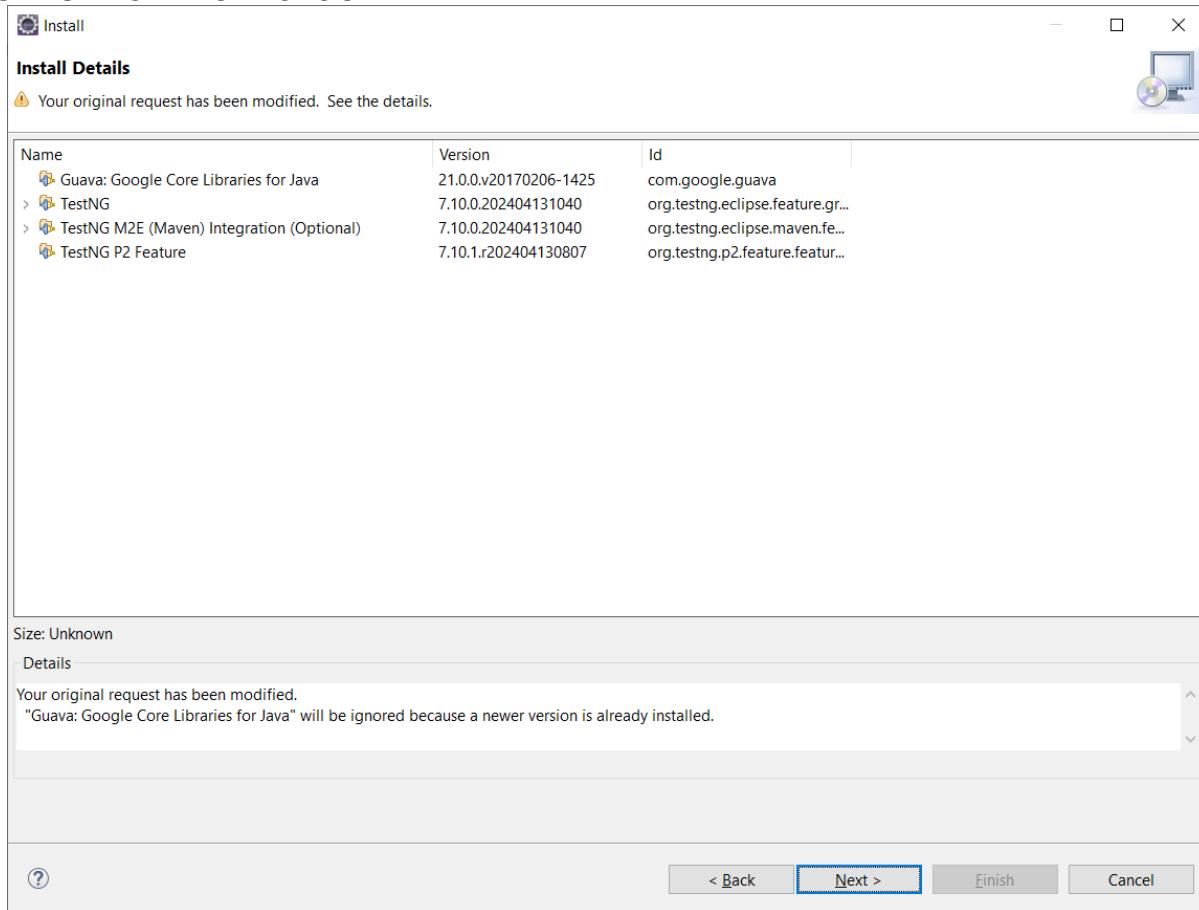


Step-14: Click on **Add** -> It will load atestNG Dependencies ->SelectTestNglike given Imageand then click Next.

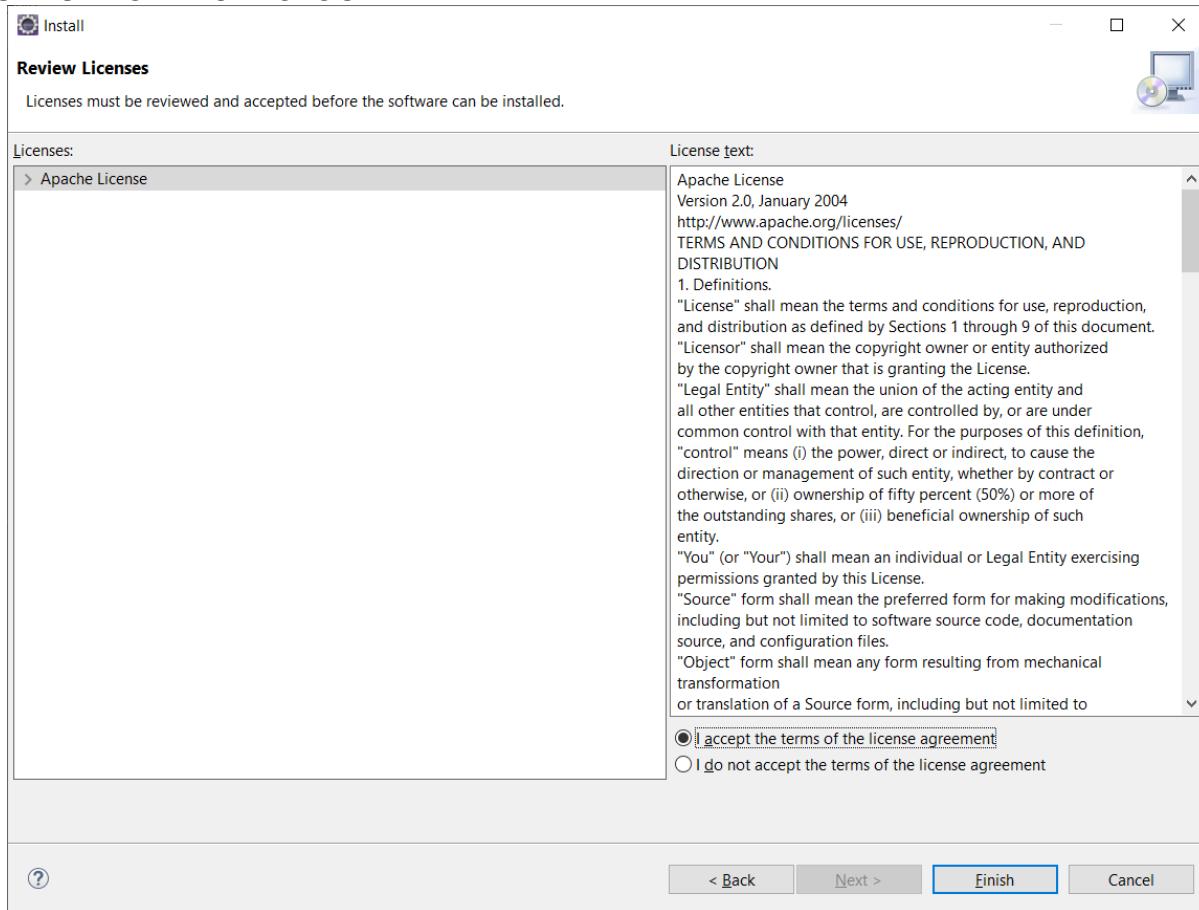
It will take 10 minute to update TestNG in our Project



Step-15: After downloading the all dependencies it will show some file select all and click on next.



Step-16: Accept Terms and condition and click on finish



Step-17: After finish it will show **restart option (Restart the Project)** otherwise just **update** once of your project.

Step-18: Now Login your GitHub Account.

Step-19: Create a New Repository and Copy your Repository and paste in notepad

Step-20: After that Click on your Profile in Right corner -> Click on Setting.

Step-21: It will show a new page, scroll down and select the developer setting ->click on personal access token ->select Token(Classic) ->click on Generate new token and select Generate new token(Classic) -

>write your **token name** and select **repo option** and scroll down and click on **Generate Token**. (Follow the given Image)

The screenshot shows the GitHub Home page. At the top, there's a search bar and several navigation icons. On the right side, there's a prominent 'GitHub Copilot' banner with the text 'Now available for free' and 'Open Copilot'. Below the banner, there's a 'Latest changes' section with three items. In the center, there's a 'Home' section showing trending repositories like 'Jiayi-Pan/TinyZero' and 'deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V3'. To the left, there's a sidebar with links for 'Top repositories', 'Ask Copilot', 'Find a repository...', 'Packages', 'Copilot', 'Pages', 'Saved replies', 'Security', 'Code security', 'Integrations', 'Applications', 'Scheduled reminders', 'Archives' (which includes 'Security log', 'Sponsorship log', and 'Developer settings'), and 'Location'. The 'Developer settings' link is highlighted with a red arrow. At the bottom, there's a 'GitHub Apps' section with a 'Tokens (classic)' link, also highlighted with a red arrow.

No personal access token created

Need an API token for scripts or testing? Generate a personal access token for quick access to the GitHub API.

[Generate new token ▾](#)

Generate new token (Beta)
Fine-grained, repo-scoped

Generate new token (classic)
For general use

Personal access tokens (classic) function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTPS, or can be used to [authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication](#).

Note

What's this token for?

Expiration *

30 days ▾ The token will expire on Wed, Feb 26 2025

Select scopes

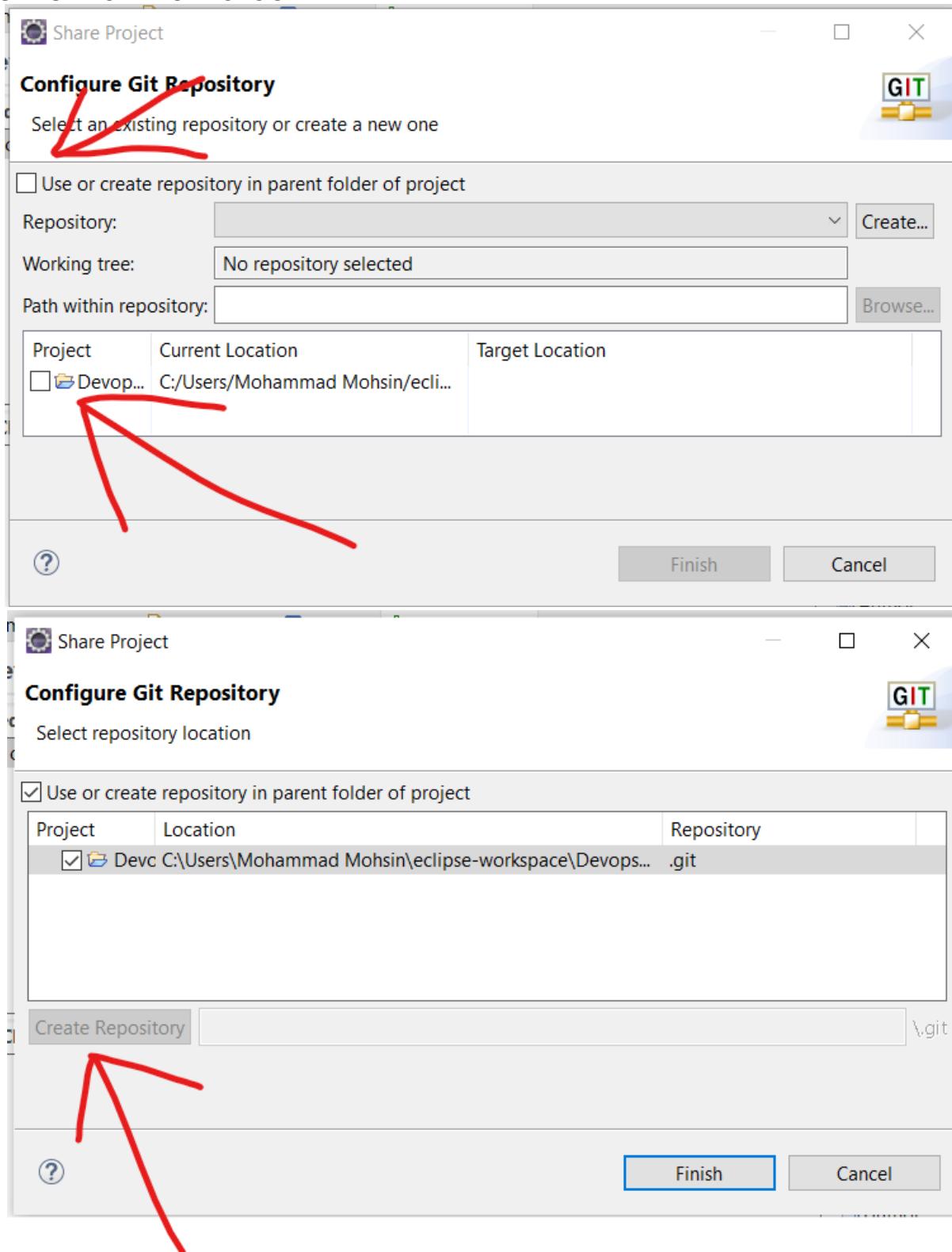
Scopes define the access for personal tokens. [Read more about OAuth scopes](#).

Scope	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> repo	Full control of private repositories
<input type="checkbox"/> repo:status	Access commit status
<input type="checkbox"/> repo_deployment	Access deployment status
<input type="checkbox"/> public_repo	Access public repositories
<input type="checkbox"/> repo:invite	Access repository invitations
<input type="checkbox"/> security_events	Read and write security events

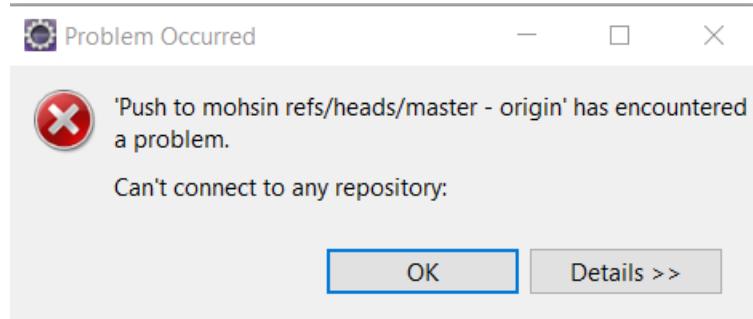
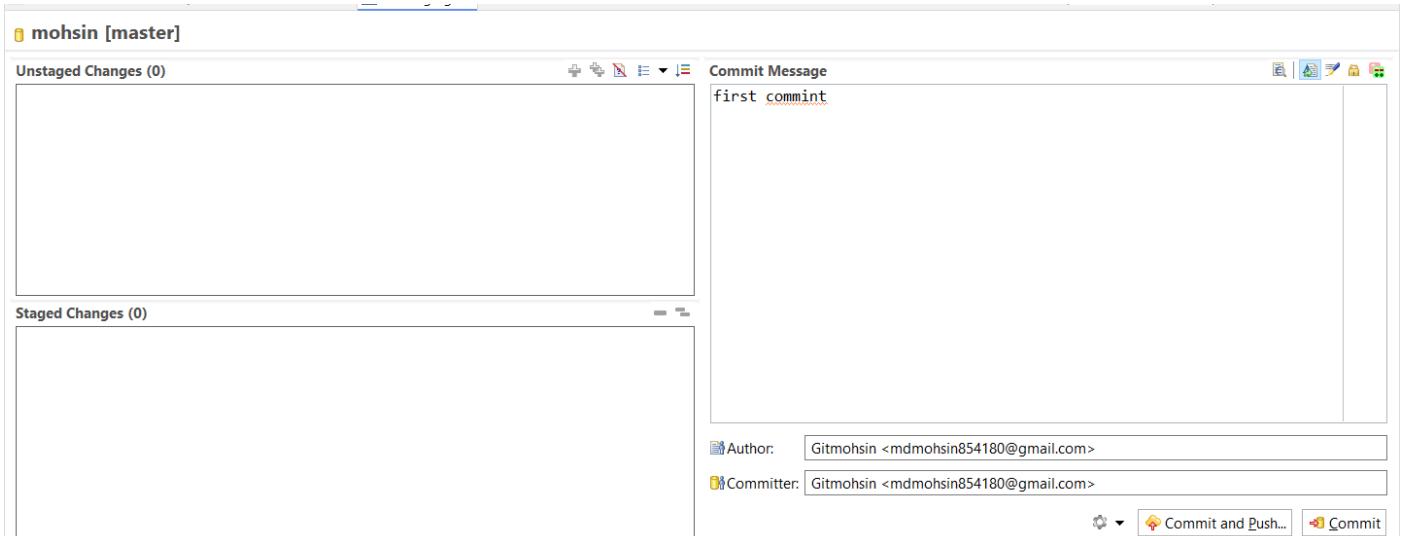
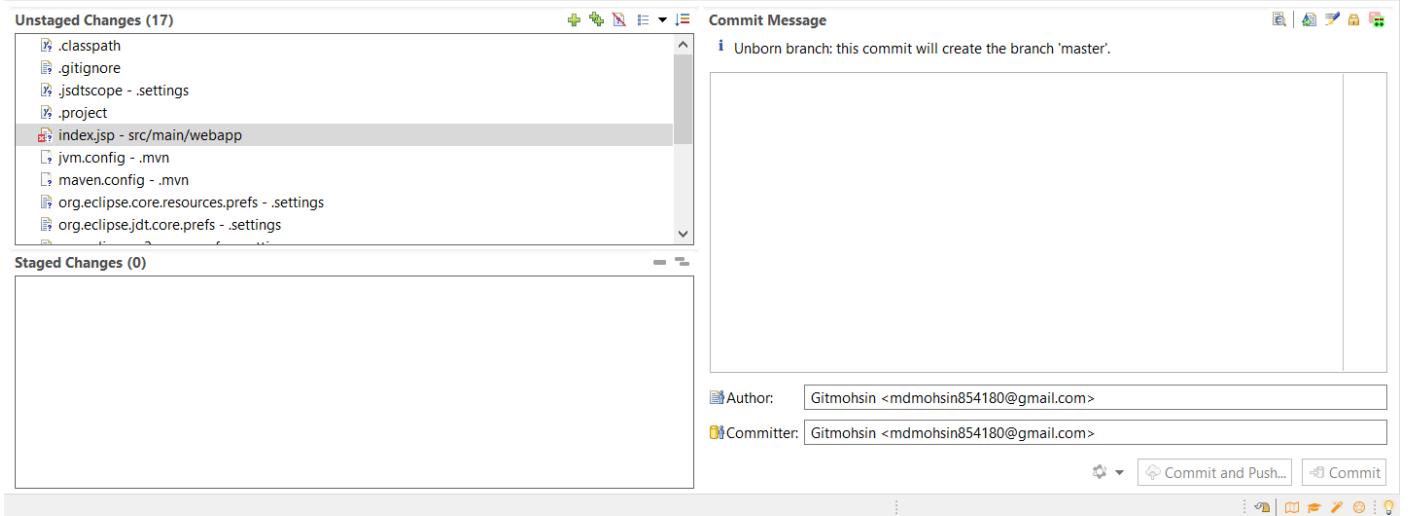
Step-22: After Generating the **token** copy the token id and paste in a**NotePad**.

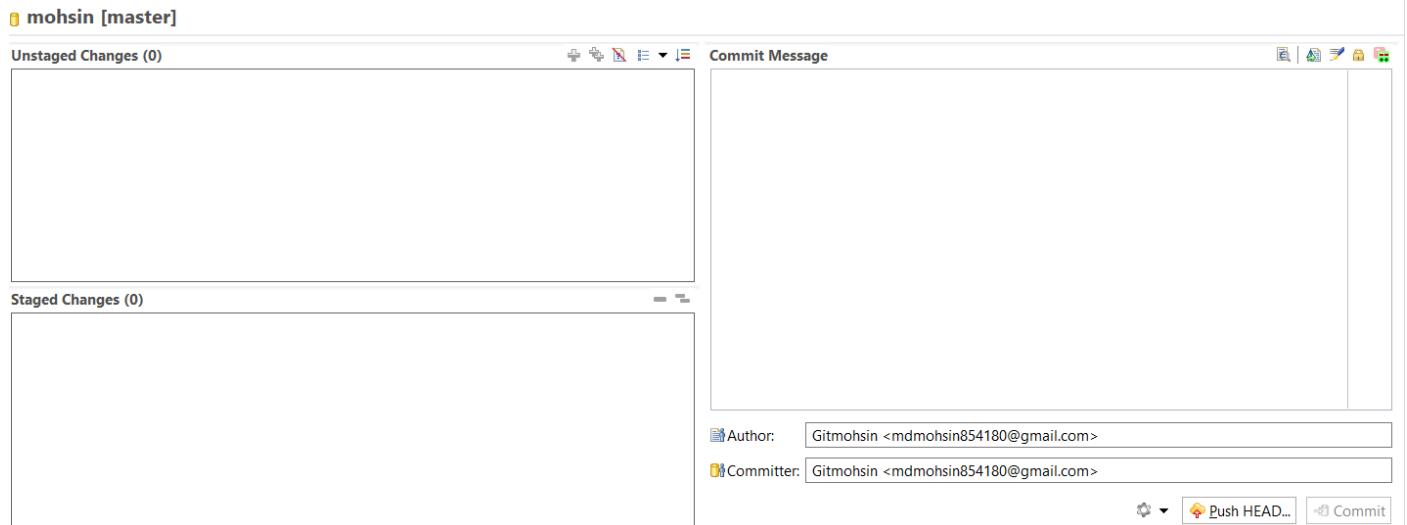
Step-23: Now come on your project and right click on your**project** ->Click on **Team** ->Click on **Share Project**.

Step-24: It will open a Dialog Box for**GitHubSetup**, select the **option Use or create repository in parent folder of project** ->Select your Project and Click on **Create Repository** and click on **Finish**.

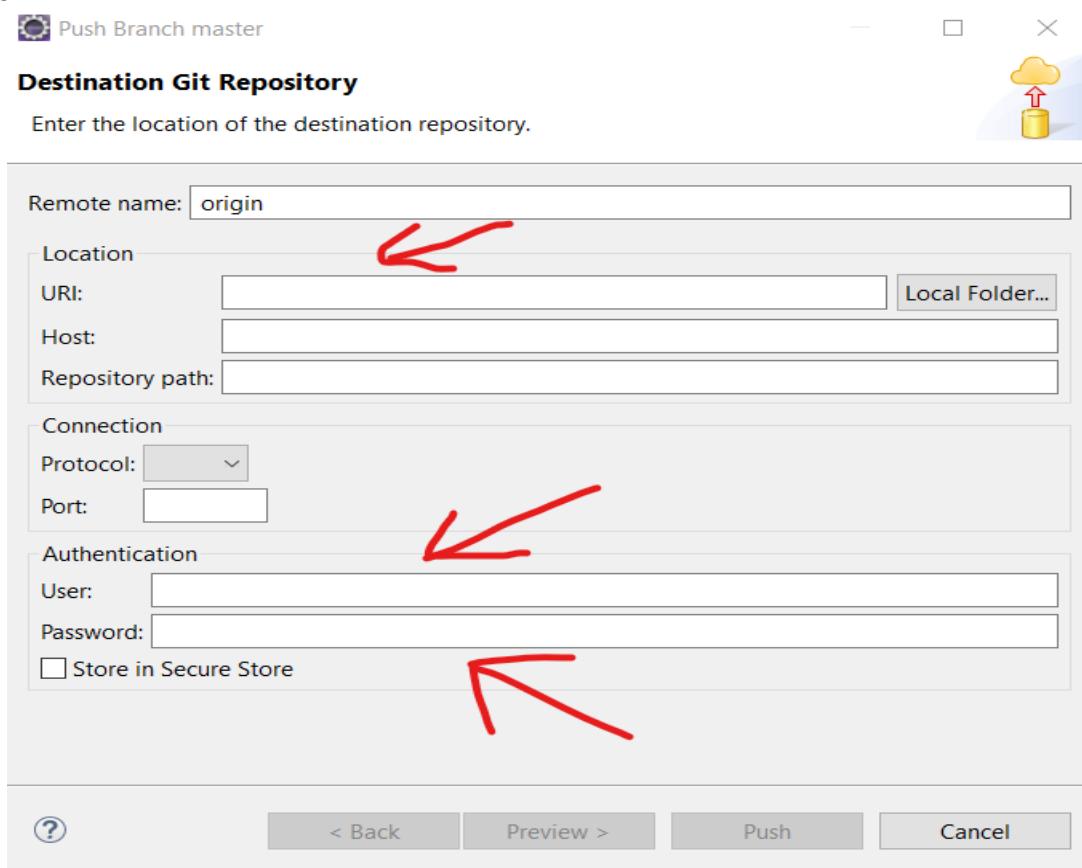


Step-25: After that again Right click on your Project and select the Team -> click on Commit-> and stage your all file -> and Write a comment (i.e. First Commit) and click on Commit and push-> after that it show an error dialog ->click OK ->now again click on Push Head Button



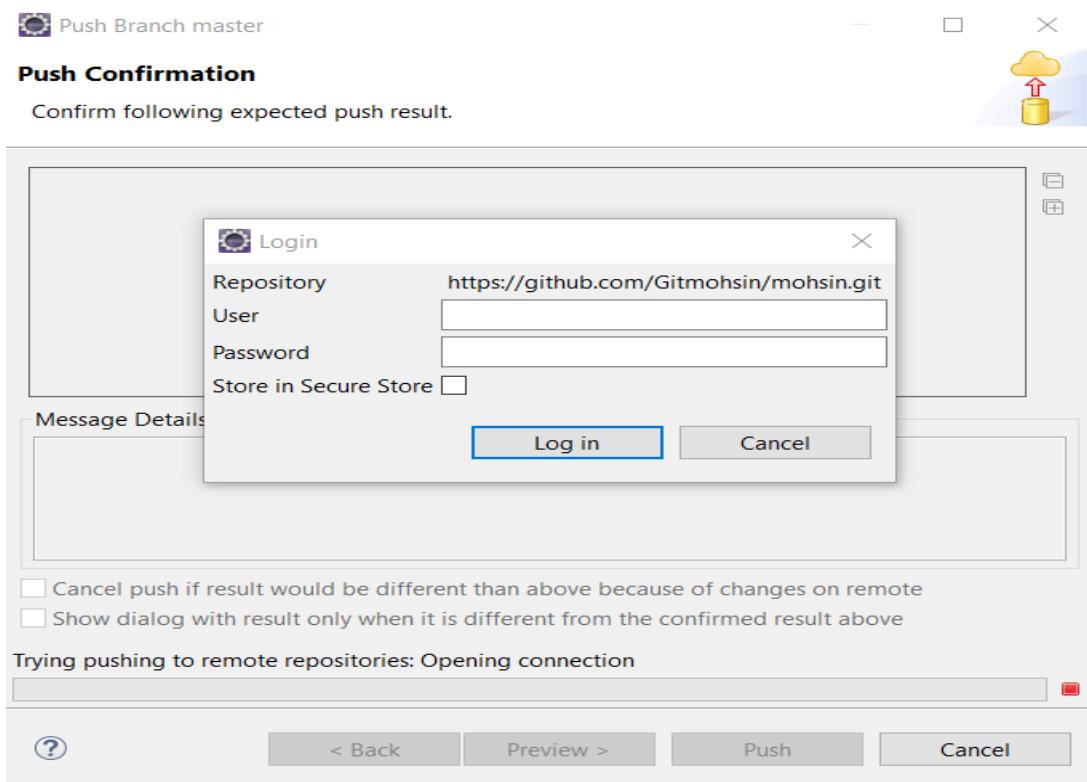


Step-26: After that again click on **Push Head**, it will show a **dialog** like given image, paste your **Repository URL** in **URL** section and type your**GitHub User Id and Password** in **User, password** section -> Click on **preview** ->Again clickon **Preview**.



Step-27:After that it will again show a **user Id and Password** option ->just type your**GitHub id** in user section and paste your **Token id** in Password section -> click on **push** ->one more time it will ask **user id and**

password just repeat your last step with **user id and token id** ->now check your **repository on github**, your file is **uploaded or not**



Step-28: Now you have to create a simple java code in SRC File, so first open your project from **file manager**->open **SRC** ->Create two folder in **SRC** -> **first name: java, second name: test** ->now open **test** folder and create two more folder in **test folder** ->now come on your **eclipse IDE** and **Update** your project once -> After that create a java class file with a Statement “**Hello World**”in your **SRC/TEST/java** folder.

Step-29: Now Push again your **all unstaged files** in your **GitHub Repository** with **different version or Comment** (Its just for Version Control).

Step-30: Now Check again your Repository your recent file is uploaded or not with different version.

```

[terminated> C:\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdkhotspot\re.full.w32.x86_64_21.0.5.v20241023-1957\jre\bin\javaw.exe (26-Dec-2024, 7:07:36 pm) [pid: 5840]
[INFO] Parameter: groupId, Value: DevOpsExp2
[INFO] Parameter: artifactId, Value: MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO] Parameter: version, Value: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] Parameter: package, Value: war
[INFO] Parameter: packageInPathFormat, Value: war
[INFO] Parameter: package, Value: war
[INFO] Parameter: groupId, Value: DevOpsExp2
[INFO] Parameter: artifactId, Value: MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO] Parameter: version, Value: 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT
[WARNING] CP Don't override file C:\Users\Devi\workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline\src\main\webapp
[WARNING] CP Don't override file C:\Users\Devi\workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline\.mvn
[INFO] Project created from Archetype in dir: C:\Users\Devi\workspace\MyDevOpsPipeline
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 01:22 min
[INFO] Finished at: 2024-12-26T19:09:00+05:30
[INFO] -----

```

eclipse-workspace - MyDevOpsPipeline/pom.xml - Eclipse IDE

File Edit Navigate Search Project Run Design Window Help

Project Explorer X index.jsp /MyDevOpsPipeline/pom.xml X

MyDevOpsPipeline

- > Deployment Descriptor: MyDevOpsPipeline
- > JAX-WS Web Services
- > Java Resources
- > Deployed Resources
- > src
 - main
 - webapp
 - WEB-INF
 - index.jsp
- > target

pom.xml

15<properties>
16<property name="project.build.sourceEncoding" value="UTF-8"/></property>
17<maven.compiler.source>8</maven.compiler.source>
18<maven.compiler.target>8</maven.compiler.target>
19</properties>
20<dependencies>
21<dependency>
22<groupId>junit</groupId>
23<artifactId>junit</artifactId>
24<version>4.13.1</version>
25<scope>test</scope>
26</dependency>
27</dependencies>
28<build>
29<finalName>MyDevOpsPipeline</finalName>
30</build>
31</project>

Overview Dependencies Dependency Hierarchy Effective POM pom.xml

Problems Servers Terminal Data Source Explorer Properties Console

1 error, 2 warnings, 0 others

Description	Resource	Path	Location	Type
Errors (1 item)	The default superclass, "javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet"	/MyDevOpsPipeline/s... line 1		JSP Problem
Warnings (2 items)				

github.com/devifar/Exp2.2

Product Solutions Resources Open Source Enterprise Pricing

Search or jump to... Sign in Sign up

devifar / Exp2.2 Public

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Security Insights

Code master 1 Branch 0 Tags Go to file Code

devisar Update index.jsp be35177 · last week 6 Commits

File	Commit	Time
.mvn	First123 commit	last month
.settings	First123 commit	last month
src/main/webapp	Update index.jsp	last week
.classpath	First123 commit	last month
.gitignore	First123 commit	last month
.project	First123 commit	last month
pom.xml	First123 commit	last month

About No description, website, or topics provided.

Activity 0 stars 1 watching 0 forks Report repository

Releases No releases published

Packages No packages published

Experiment-3

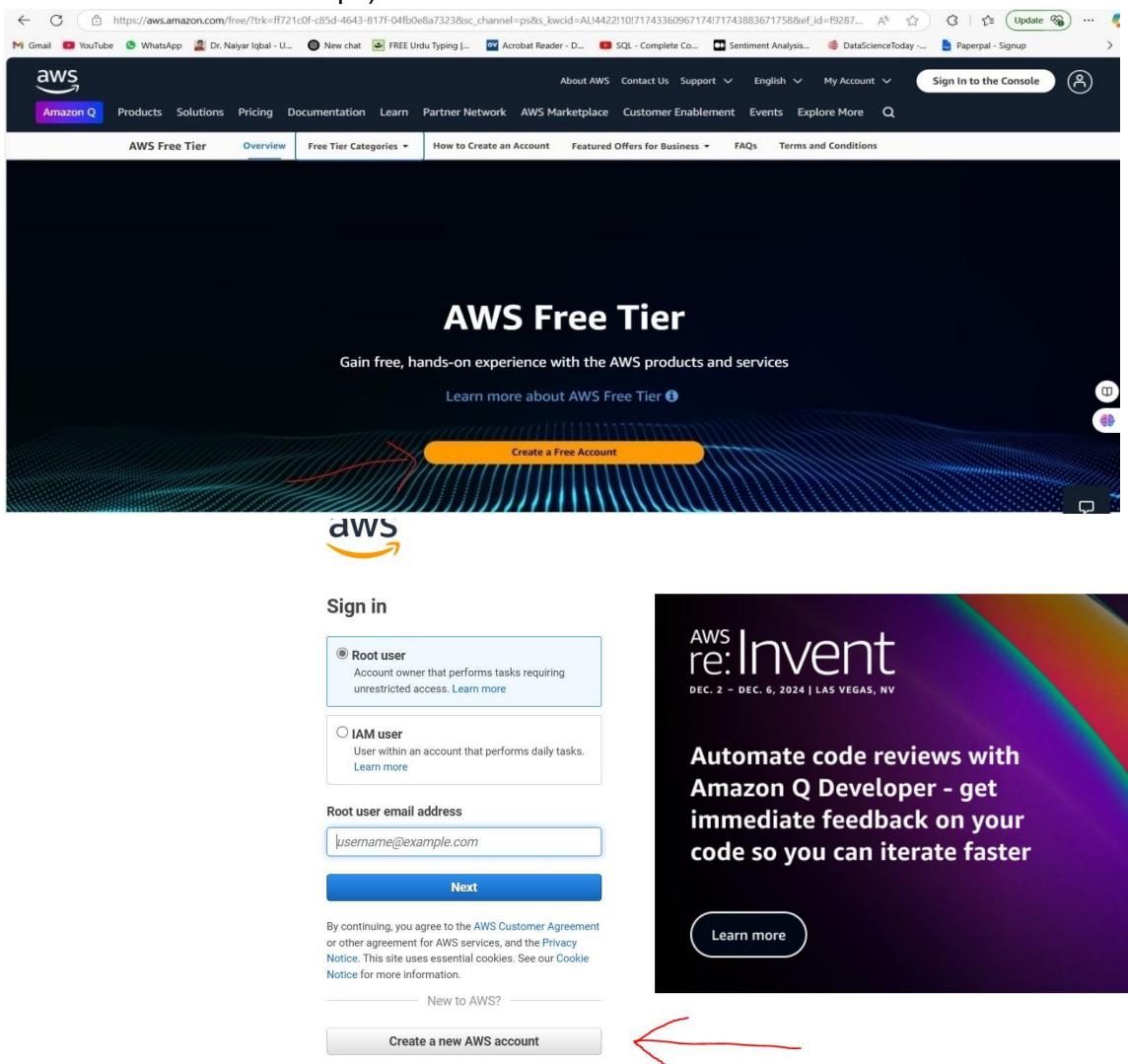
Aim: Jenkins Setup on AWS.

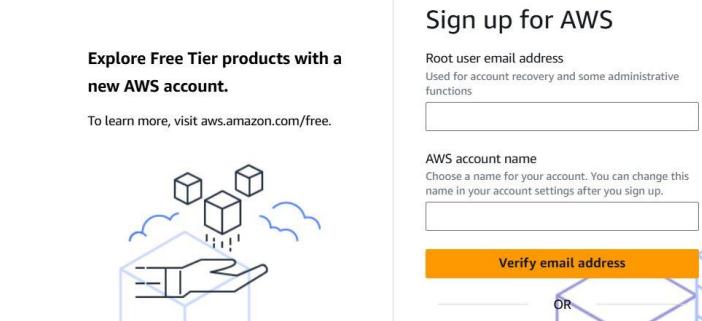
Note: Write the given steps in your lab manual. The provided image is just for your better understanding.

Require Software & Tools: AWS, MobaXterm Software.

Procedure:

Step-1: Search AWS Free Tier Account in any Browser and Create an Account. (if you have already an account then leave the steps)





Step-2: After Creating the Account, Just Login as a **ROOT User**

Step-3: After Login It will show your account -> Click on **EC2** option -> Click on **Launch Instance**

The screenshot shows the AWS Console Home page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Dashboard, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, and Network & Security. The main area has sections for Recently visited services (Billing and Cost Management, EC2, EC2 Global View) and Applications (0). A red arrow points from the sidebar's EC2 link to the EC2 icon in the 'Recently visited' section. Below these, there's a 'Resources' summary table and a 'Launch instance' button. Another red arrow points from the 'Launch instance' button to the 'Launch instance' button in the 'Explore AWS' section on the right. The right side also includes sections for Account attributes, Service health, and Zones.

Step-4: After Clicking on Launch Instance It will ask Instance Name and Other things -> Write Instance Name as Jenkins -> Select Application and OS Image as Ubuntu -> Scroll Down and Come on Instance Type Option and Select t2.Medium -> Now Come in Key Pair(Login) Section and Click on Create New Key Pair -> Write your Key Pair Name as Exp3 -> Select RSA -> Select .pem-> Click on Create Key Pair.

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

aws Mac ubuntu® Microsoft Red Hat SUSE debian

Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type
ami-04b4f1a9cf54c11d0 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-0a7a4e87939439934 (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Launch an instance [Info](#)

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags [Info](#)

Name

Jenkins

Add additional tags

▼ Instance type [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type

t2.medium

Family: t2 2 vCPU 4 GiB Memory Current generation: true
On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0499 USD per Hour
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0464 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0752 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

Select

Create new key pair

t2 2 vCPU 4 GiB Memory Current generation: true
 Standard Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0499 USD per Hour
 Standard Linux base pricing: 0.0464 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0752 USD per Hour
 Standard Windows base pricing: 0.0644 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.1464 USD per Hour
 Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

Key pair (login) [Info](#)

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**Network settings [Info](#)**[View](#) [Info](#)

6f8205f687bd13

[View](#) [Info](#)

Preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

[Assign public IP](#) [Info](#)

(Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance)

[\(security groups\)](#) [Info](#)**Create key pair****Key pair name**

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

Exp3

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair

 ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format .pem

For use with OpenSSH

 .pk

For use with PuTTY

⚠️ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

[Cancel](#)[Create key pair](#)

Step-5: After Click on [Create Key Pair](#) it will download a [Exp3.pem](#) file -> After that in Right Side we have a Option [Number of Instances](#) Select 1 -> Click on [Launch Instances](#) (It will take some time and will create an instance).

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#LaunchInstances:

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Family: t2 2 vCPU – 4 GiB Memory Current generation: true
 On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0499 USD per Hour
 On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0464 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0752 USD per Hour
 On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0644 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.1464 USD per Hour

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

Exp3

Compare instance types

Summary

Number of instances [Info](#)

1

Firewall (security group)
 New security group

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

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

[Cancel](#) [Launch instance](#) [Preview code](#)

Step-6: After that Refresh the page -> Select the [Created Instance](#) -> Click on [Security](#).

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Global View dashboard. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, and Network & Security. The main area displays a summary of resources in the US East (N. Virginia) Region:

Instances (running)	1	Auto Scaling Groups	0	Capacity Reservations	0
Dedicated Hosts	0	Elastic IPs	0	Instances	1
Key pairs	1	Load balancers	0	Placement groups	0
Security groups	2	Snapshots	0	Volumes	1

Launch instance: To get started, launch an Amazon EC2 instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud.

Service health: AWS Health Dashboard

Explore AWS: Enable Best Price-Performance with AWS Graviton2

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous dashboard. The main table lists one instance:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
Jenkins	i-09fa49fc85615f9d2	Running	t2.medium	Initializing		us-east-1b	ec2-34-

Select an instance: Jenkins

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the Jenkins instance selected. The sidebar menu is identical. The main table shows the Jenkins instance again, with the checkbox checked.

i-09fa49fc85615f9d2 (Jenkins)

Below the table, tabs include Details, Status and alarms, Monitoring, Security, Networking, Storage, and Tags. The Security tab is highlighted with a red arrow.

Step-7: After Clicking on Security Group -> It Will Show a Blue Link name as **Security Group** -> Click on that **blue Link** it will Open a Page -> Click On **Edit Inbounds rule** -> Click on **Add Rule** -> Add one Rule **HTTP** and Source type **Anywhere IPV4** -> Add one More Rule **Custom TCP**, port range **8080** and Source Anywhere **IPV4** -> Click on **Save Rule**

Instances (1/1) Info

Last updated 28 minutes ago | **Connect** | **Instance state** | **Actions** | **Launch instances**

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) | All states

Instance state = running | Clear filters

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
Jenkins	i-09fa49fc85615f9d2	Running	t2.medium	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-34-

i-09fa49fc85615f9d2 (Jenkins)

security details

IAM Role: -

Owner ID: 102250941657

Launch time: Wed Feb 05 2025 13:45:56 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Security groups

sg-02a4089f784882382 (launch-wizard-1)

Inbound rules

Details

Security group name: launch-wizard-1	Security group ID: sg-02a4089f784882382	Description: launch-wizard-1 created 2025-02-05T07:51:46.636Z	VPC ID: vpc-0216f8205f687bd13
Owner: 102250941657	Inbound rules count: 1 Permission entry	Outbound rules count: 1 Permission entry	

Inbound rules | Outbound rules | Sharing - new | VPC associations - new | Tags

Inbound rules (1)

Search:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-075fd1ed42717eadd	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22

Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Inbound rules Info

Security group rule ID	Type <small>Info</small>	Protocol <small>Info</small>	Port range <small>Info</small>	Source <small>Info</small>	Description - optional <small>Info</small>
sgr-075fd1ed42717eadd	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0

Add rule

Step-7: After that click on Dashboard -> click on instance Running -> select Jenkins -> click on connect.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'EC2 Global View', 'Events', and 'Instances'. Under 'Instances', it lists 'Instances', 'Instance Types', 'Launch Templates', 'Spot Requests', 'Savings Plans', and 'Reserved Instances'. The main content area has a heading 'Resources' and a table showing counts for various EC2 resources. Below this is a table titled 'Instances (1/1) Info' showing one instance named 'jenkins' with status 'Running'. At the top right of this table, there's a 'Connect' button with a red arrow pointing to it. The top of the page has a blue bar with a message about changing the default landing page for EC2.

Step-8: After that click on connect it will open a Linux terminal -> just type `clear` command and follow the **Step-9** documents.

```
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1021-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sat Feb 15 04:20:11 UTC 2025

System load: 0.0      Processes:          101
Usage of /: 21.7% of 7.57GB  Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 21%      IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.1.31
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

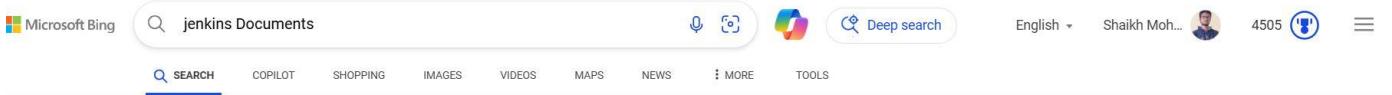
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-1-31:~$
```

Step-9: Now You have to Setup Jenkins -> Search [Jenkins Document](#) in Any Browser -> Click on first Jenkins link -> Click on [Installing Jenkins](#) -> click on [Linux](#) -> Click on [Debian/Ubuntu](#) -> After that it will show the [Linux Command](#)



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Bing search interface with the query "jenkins Documents". The results page displays several links, with the first result being the "Jenkins User Documentation" page. A red arrow points from the left margin to this link. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs: SEARCH, COPILOT, SHOPPING, IMAGES, VIDEOS, MAPS, NEWS, MORE, and TOOLS.

Jenkins User Documentation

Jenkins can be installed through native system packages, Docker, or even run standalone by any machine with a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) installed. This documentation begins wi...

[Installing Jenkins](#)

[Blue Ocean](#)

Jenkins - Wikipedia

Continuous integration tool

Jenkins is an open source automation server. It helps automate the parts of software development related to building, testing, and deploying, facilitating continuous integration, and continuous delivery. It is a server-base...

See more on [Wikipedia](#)

Jenkins User Documentation

Welcome to the Jenkins user documentation - for people wanting to *use* Jenkins's existing functionality and plugin features.

If you want to extend the functionality of Jenkins by developing your own Jenkins plugins, please refer to the [Extend Jenkins](#) (develc documentation).

What is Jenkins?

Jenkins is a self-contained, open source automation server which can be used to automate all sorts of tasks related to building, testi and delivering or deploying software.

Jenkins can be installed through native system packages, Docker, or even run standalone by any machine with a Java Runtime

[User Documentation Home](#)

User Handbook

- [User Handbook Overview](#)
- [Installing Jenkins](#)
- [Platform Information](#)
- [Using Jenkins](#)
- [Pipeline](#)
- [Blue Ocean](#)
- [Managing Jenkins](#)
- [Securing Jenkins](#)
- ...

[User Documentation Home](#)

User Handbook

- [User Handbook Overview](#)
- [Installing Jenkins](#)
- [Docker](#)
- [Kubernetes](#)
- [Linux](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Windows](#)
- [Other Systems](#)

Installing Jenkins

The procedures in this chapter are for new installations of Jenkins.

Jenkins is typically run as a standalone application in its own process. The Jenkins WAR file bundles [Winstone](#), a [Jetty](#) servlet container wrapper, and can be started on any operating system or platform with a version of Java supported by Jenkins.

Theoretically, Jenkins can also be run as a component in a traditional servlet container like...

Chapter Sub-Sections

- [Docker](#)
- [Kubernetes](#)
- [Linux](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Windows](#)

User Handbook

- User Handbook Overview
- **Installing Jenkins**
 - Docker
 - Kubernetes
 - **Linux**
 - macOS
 - Windows
 - Other Systems
 - WAR file

User Handbook

- User Handbook Overview
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 - Other Systems
 - WAR file
 - Other Servlet Containers
 - Offline Installations
 - Initial Settings
- Platform Information
- Using Jenkins
- Pipeline
- Blue Ocean
- Managing Jenkins

Linux

Jenkins installers are available for several Linux distributions.

- Debian/Ubuntu
- Fedora
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux and derivatives

On Debian and Debian-based distributions like Ubuntu you can install Jenkins through [apt](#).

Long Term Support release

A [LTS \(Long-Term Support\) release](#) is chosen every 12 weeks from the stream of regular releases as the stable release for that time period. It can be installed from the [debian-stable apt repository](#).

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
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
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

[Explain](#) [Edit](#)

Weekly release

A new release is produced weekly to deliver bug fixes and features to users and plugin developers. It can be installed from the [debian apt repository](#).

Step-10: Now Come on your [MobaXtrem Application](#) -> Type [Clear](#) and Hit [Enter key](#) ->it will clear your Command Screen -> Now copy the the[Long Term Support release](#) code till [/dev/null](#) -> Paste in your [Linux Terminal](#) and hit the [Enter Key](#) -> it will Download the Jenkins Support File

Code:

```
sudowget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
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
```

Step-11: Clear your Screen -> Now Update your Project Using Given Code.

Code:

```
sudoapt-get update
```

Step-12: clear your screen ->Now Check Java version Using Command: [java --version](#)

Step-13: if It Show [Java Not Found](#) then it show the option [install Java](#) -> so install java using given Command -> it will ask [Y/N](#) just type Y and hit Enter -> It will take some time to download java.

Code:

```
sudoaptinstall fontconfig openjdk-17-jre
```

```

Reading package lists... Done
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-41:~$ java --version
Command 'java' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install openjdk-17-jre-headless # version 17.0.12+7-1ubuntu2~24.04, or
sudo apt install openjdk-21-jre-headless # version 21.0.4+7-1ubuntu2~24.04
sudo apt install default-jre          # version 2:1.17-75
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jre-headless # version 11.0.24+8-1ubuntu3~24.04.1
sudo apt install openjdk-8-jre-headless # version 8u422-b05-1~24.04
sudo apt install openjdk-19-jre-headless # version 19.0.2+7-4
sudo apt install openjdk-20-jre-headless # version 20.0.2+9-1
sudo apt install openjdk-22-jre-headless # version 22~22ea-1
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-41:~$ █

libwayland-client0 libwayland-server0 libwebp7 libx11-xcb1 libxcb-dri2-0 libxcb-dr
libxcb-shape0 libxcb-shm0 libxcb-sync1 libxcb-xfixes0 libxcomposite1 libxcursor1 libxdamage
libxpm4 libxrandr2 libxrender1 libxshmfence1 libxt6t64 libxtst6 libxv1 libxf86dga1 libxxf
openjdk-17-jre-headless session-migration ubuntu-mono x11-common x11-utils

The following packages will be upgraded:
  libdrm-common libdrm2
2 upgraded, 120 newly installed, 0 to remove and 83 not upgraded.
Need to get 123 MB of archives.
After this operation, 543 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] █

```

Step-14: After Downloading the Java, Clear your Screen using [clear](#) command -> Once again Update your Project Using [Update Command](#) (follow Step-14 command) -> now Install Jenkins Using Jenkins Command, i.e given code (It will ask again [Y/N](#) just type Y and Hit Enter) -> After Installing the Jenkins Once again Update your Project using [Update Command](#) Just Check Java and Jenkins Version Using ([java –version](#) and [Jenkins –version](#) Command)

Code: [Sudo apt-get install jenkins](#)

Step-15: Now [Enable](#) the Jenkins Server Using Given Command

Command: [Sudo systemctl enable jenkins](#)

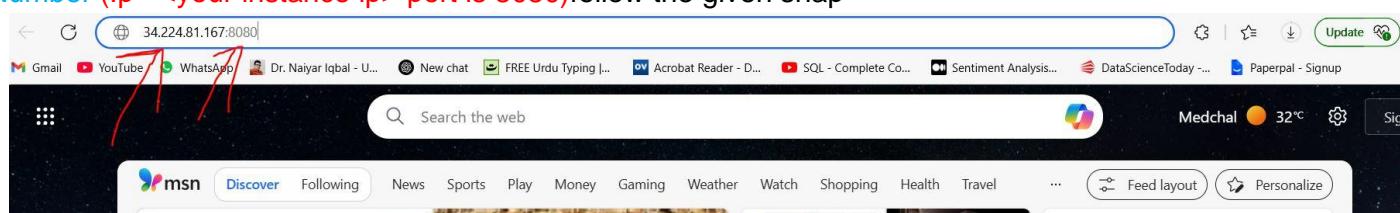
Step-16: After [Enable](#) the Jenkins Server Start Jenkins Server Using Given Command

Command: [Sudo systemctl start jenkins](#)

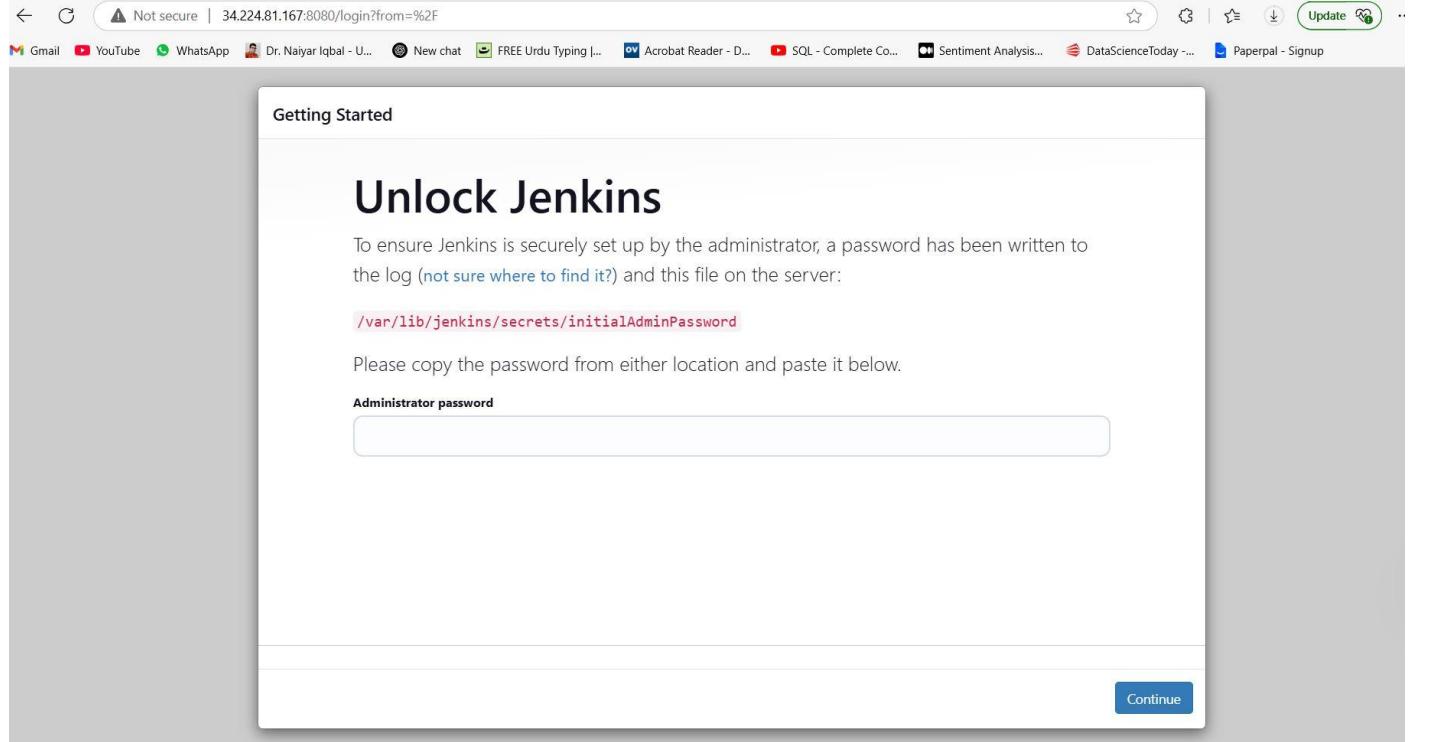
Step-17: After [Starting](#) the Jenkins Server Check Jenkins Server Status using Given Command. It will show the Status Active running ans show the status of memory, CPU etc.

Command: [Sudo systemctl status jenkins](#)

Step-18: Now Open your Any Browser and Search the Jenkins Server using [Instance IP](#) and [Custom Port Number](#) ([Ip= <your instance ip> port is 8080](#)) follow the given snap



Step-19: It will start the Jenkins Server, show some path with red color and Ask the Administrator Password like Given Image.



Step-20: Copy the **RED color path** and Paste in your **Linux Terminal** followed by **sudo cat** command and hit the Enter it will show **64-bit Alpha-Nemuric code** -> Copy that code and paste in the place of **password** in your browser -> click on continue option.

```
Feb 05 09:57:39 ip-172-31-18-41 jenkins[4342]: 2025-02-05 09:57:39.224+0000 [id=48]      INFO
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-41:~$ sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
55bd1877468949c783c222d4823c8068
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-41:~$ ^C
ubuntu@ip-172-31-18-41:~$
```

Step-21: After clicking on **continue** option it will show **two option for installing the plugging->** Just click on **installed suggested plugin** -> it will take some time for install all plugins -> After installing all plugins, it will ask Creating an account using **user ID** and **password** so create an account using user id and password (fill all related field). -> Click on **Save and Continue**

Getting Started

Create First Admin User

Username

Password

Confirm password

Full name

E-mail address

Jenkins 2.479.3

Skip and continue as admin

Save and Continue

Step-22: After click on [Save and continue](#) -> it show some links and show the option [Save & Finish](#) -> Click on [Save & Finish](#) -> After that it show Jenkins in Ready and show a option [Start using Jenkins](#) -> just click on it -> It will open a Jenkins Dashboard.

Output:-

Getting Started

Jenkins is ready!

Your Jenkins setup is complete.

[Start using Jenkins](#)

OUTPUT

Your Output is the Jenkins Dashboard

Gmail YouTube WhatsApp Dr. Naiyer Iqbal - U... New chat FREE Urdu Typing J... Acrobat Reader - D... SQL - Complete Co... Sentiment Analysis... DataScienceToday -... Paperpal - Signup >

Jenkins Search (CTRL+K) ? Mohammad Mohsin log out

Dashboard >

+ New Item

Build History

Manage Jenkins

My Views

Build Queue No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status 0/2

Welcome to Jenkins!

This page is where your Jenkins jobs will be displayed. To get started, you can set up distributed builds or start building a software project.

Start building your software project

Create a job +

Set up a distributed build

Set up an agent

Configure a cloud

Learn more about distributed builds ?

Experiment-4

Aim:Ansible Setup and SSH key

(Note: All Blue Words is a command, just copy and paste)

Require Software & Tools: AWS Account, Puttygen software, WinSCP Software.

Procedure:

Step-1: Login AWS and Create three Instances on AWS account using ubuntu OS and save key pair also.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with three instances listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Availability Zone	Public IPv4	
ansible	i-06e5a4b61b232e855	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	ap-south-1b	ec2-15-207
server1	i-03a3d92b48681be23	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	ap-south-1b	ec2-52-66-
server2	i-017b60943062166ca	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +	ap-south-1b	ec2-3-110-

Step-2: change the 2nd and 3rd instance name as a server1 and server2 (you can named anything) -> Edit inbound rules of 1st instance (ansible). Edit inbound rules like given details.

Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

The screenshot shows the Inbound rules for the security group associated with the 'ansible' instance. It lists three rules:

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0cfb8bf827fabbfa2	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	0.0.0.0/0
sgr-0e5fdd175949f7cc8	Custom TCP	TCP	8080	Custom	0.0.0.0/0
sgr-0cacba689eaaf68e8	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0

Step-3: Now come on instance and select 1st instance (ansible) and click on connect. It will open a linux terminal -> type **Clear** command.

```

Usage of /: 24.9% of 6.71GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 20% IPv4 address for enX0: 172.31.13.107
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~$
```

i-06e5a4b61b232e855 (ansible)

PublicIPs: 15.207.222.240 PrivateIPs: 172.31.13.107

Step-4: type command **sudo apt update** and hit enter.

Step-5: type command **sudo apt install ansible** and hit enter -> it will ask yes/no type yes and hit enter.

Step-6: type command **sudo apt install openssh-client** and hit enter.

Step-7: type command **sudo apt install openssh-server** and hit enter.

Step-8: type command **cd ~/.ssh/** and hit enter.

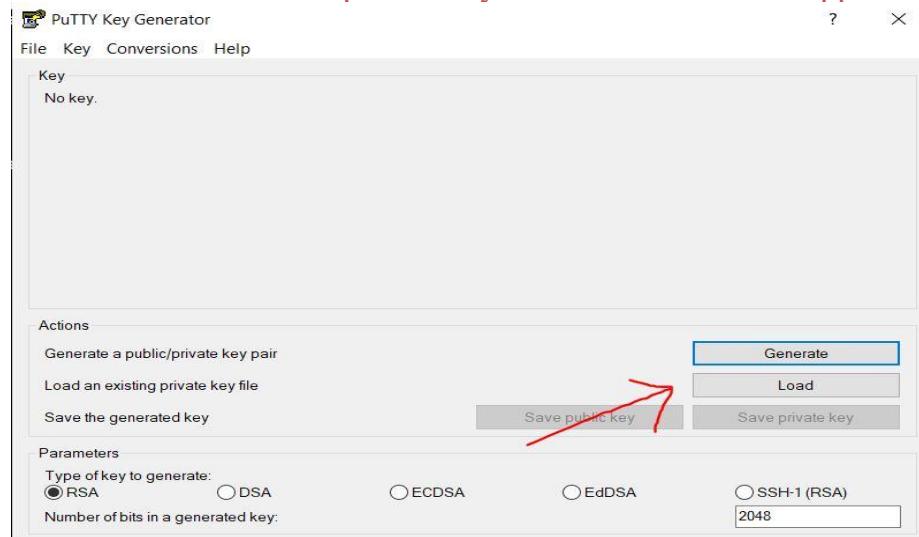
Step-9: type command **ls** and hit enter.

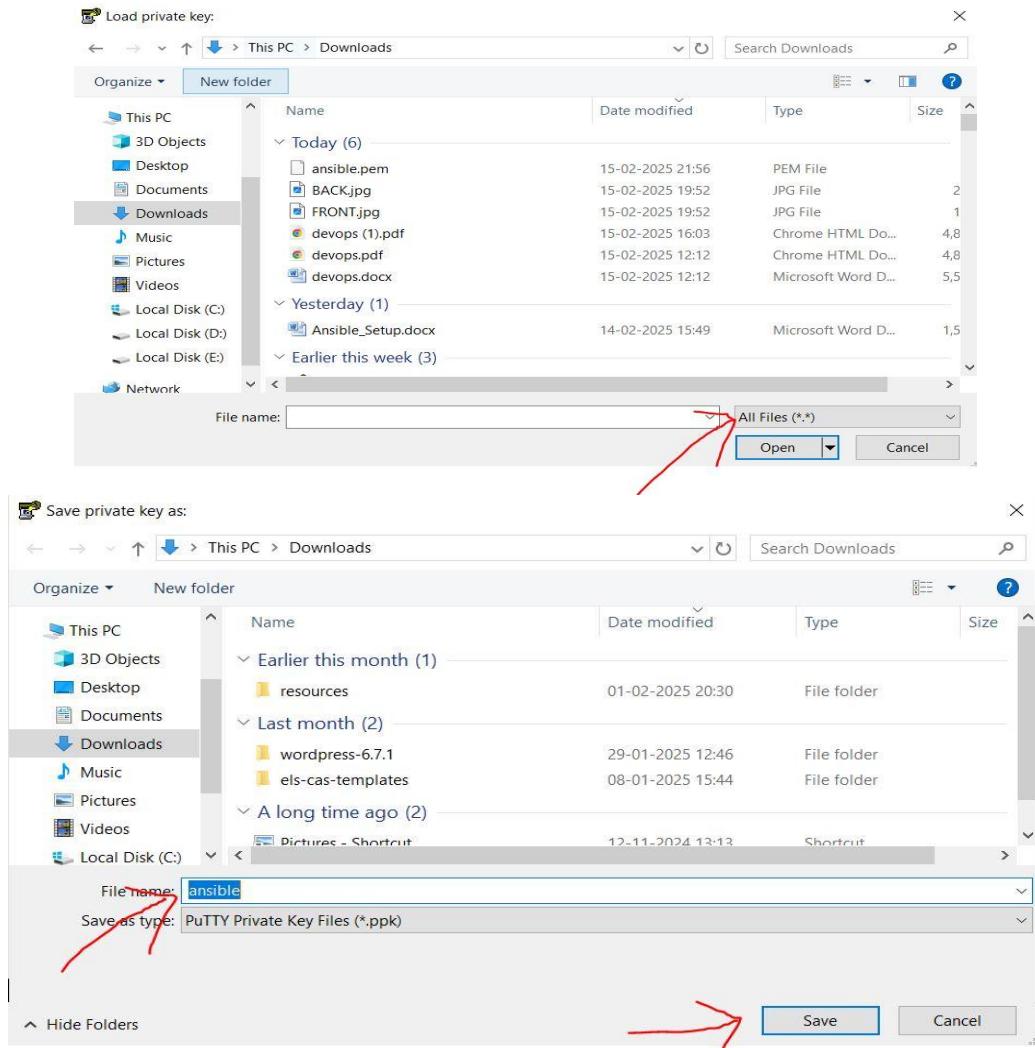
Step-10: type command **cd** and hit enter.

Step-11: type command **cd -** and hit enter. (it will show ssh path)

Step-12: now again type command **cd** and hit enter.

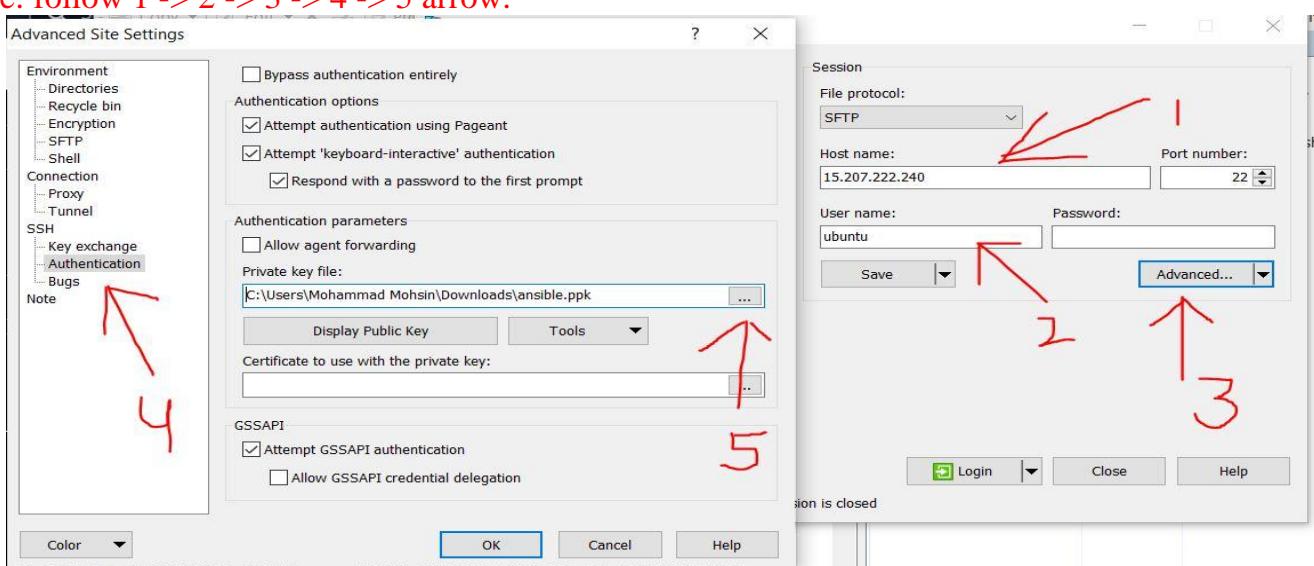
Step-13: open **puttygen** software -> click on **load** -> select as **all files** -> select **ansible.pem**(your key pair) -> click on **save** and -> click on **Save private key** and save the file with **.ppk** extension.





Step-14: Now open winCP software -> it will ask for host name just copy and paste your ansible instance Ip -> In the place of user name type Ubuntu -> click on advance -> select authentication -> in the place of private key select your downloaded .ppk file -> click on Ok -> click on Login. (it will connect to your server and show a Ubuntu wincp window)

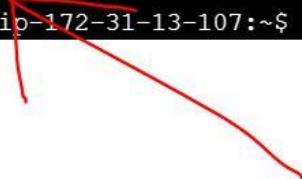
Note: follow 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5 arrow.



Step-15: after connecting to your server it will show **two directory** (one is your local disk, another is ssh directory) -> right click in **ssh directory** -> click on **new** -> select **directory** -> create a **folder name as key** -> now select your **.pemfile** from left side local disk directory and **drag in your key folder**.

Step-16: Now come on in your terminal -> type **cd** command and hit enter -> type **ls** command hit enter, you will see key.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~/.ssh$ cd
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~$ ls
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~$ cd
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~$ ls
key
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-107:~$
```



Step-17: Now type **cd key/** and hit enter, you will see **ansible.pem**

Step-18: Now type **cansible.pem ~/.ssh/** command and hit enter -> after that type **cd** hit enter -> after that **ls ~/.ssh/** and hit enter, you will see **ansible.pem** and **authorized_key**

Step-19: Now create one more directory using **mkdiransible-script** command and hit enter-> select directory using **cd ansible-script/** command and hit enter.

Step-20: Now write **vi inventory.ini** command and hit enter -> it will open your Vim Editor -> copy the given command and paste in your Vim editor -> after that in the place of [server1-ip] copy and paste server1 instance public ip and in the place of [server2-ip] copy and paste server2 instance public ip -> after that save this vim editor using **:wq!** Command and hit enter

Command:

```
[webservers]
server1 ansible_host=[server1-ip] ansible_user=ubuntu ansible_ssh_private_key_file=
/home/ubuntu/.ssh/ansible.pem
server2 ansible_host=[server2-ip] ansible_user=ubuntu ansible_ssh_private_key_file=
/home/ubuntu/.ssh/ansible.pem
```

Step-21: Now write the command **vi playbook.yml** and create a yml file -> it will again open your Vim editor -> copy and paste the given command in your vim editor after save and exit using command **:wq!** and hit enter.

Command:

```
-- name: Install Nginx on AWS EC2
hosts: webservers
become: yes
tasks:
  - name: Install Nginx
    apt:
      name: nginx
      state: present
      when: ansible_os_family == "Debian"

  - name: start and enable nginx server
    systemd:
      name: nginx
      state: started
```

Step-22: Now you can check your .ini file and .yml file using `cat inventory.ini` command and `cat playbook.yml` command.

Step-23: Now type `ansible-playbook -i playbook.yml` command and hit enter.

Step-24: Now type `ansible-playbook -i inventory.ini playbook.yml` command and hit enter -> it will ask for type `yes` and again `yes` and again `yes` or may be it will show server Unreachable.

Step-25: Now type `cd` and hit enter -> after that `cd ~/.ssh/` hit enter, you will see `ansible.pemauthorized_key` and `known_hosts`.

Step-26: Now again run the command `ansible-playbook -i inventory.ini playbook.yml`. it will run your server or may be it will show again an error server unreachable.

Step-27: If server is reachable is then check your server using server ip otherwise -> write command `chmod 400 ~/.ssh/ansible.pem` hit enter -> after that `ls -l ~/.ssh/` and hit enter, it will show Ubuntu file.

Step-28: Now again run the command `ansible-playbook -i inventory.ini playbook.yml`. now it will run your server properly. After that you can check your server in any browser using server ip.

OUTPUT:-

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-180:~$ sudo apt-get install -y ansible
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-180:~$ ansible-playbook playbook1.yml --syntax-check
playbook: playbook1.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-180:~$ vim playbook1.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-180:~$ ansible-playbook playbook1.yml --syntax-check
playbook: playbook1.yml
ubuntu@ip-172-31-4-180:~$ ansible-playbook playbook1.yml --check
PLAY [Configure tomcat9] ****
[TASK [Gathering Facts]] ****
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.7.139 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.10, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.17/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.7.139]
[WARNING]: Platform linux on host 172.31.5.200 is using the discovered Python interpreter at /usr/bin/python3.10, but future installation of another Python interpreter could change the meaning of that path. See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible-core/2.17/reference_appendices/interpreter_discovery.html for more information.
ok: [172.31.5.200]
TASK [Install tomcat] ****
ok: [172.31.7.139]
ok: [172.31.5.200]
TASK [Change port no of tomcat 8080 to 9090] ****
ok: [172.31.7.139]
ok: [172.31.5.200]
PLAY RECAP ****
172.31.5.200 : ok=3    changed=0   unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0
172.31.7.139 : ok=3    changed=0   unreachable=0   failed=0    skipped=0   rescued=0   ignored=0
```

Not secure 43.204.218.193

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

Not secure 13.233.103.243

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

Experiment-5

(Note: All Blue Words is a command, just copy and paste)

Aim: Build War file in Devops

Require Software & Tools: Jenkins, Jdk-17 or jdk-21, Git bash.

Procedure:

Step-1: First open any browser and Search **download Jenkins** -> click on **first link** -> scroll down and click on **windows logo** -> **download will be started**.

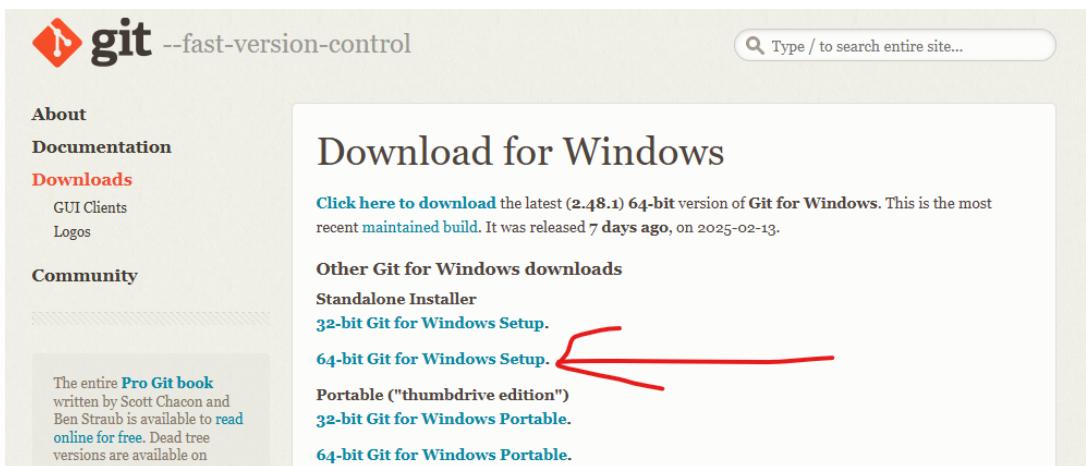
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Bing search results page for "download jenkins". The top result is a link to the Jenkins website, which is identified as a "Continuous integration tool". Below the link are three buttons: "Overview", "Download", and "Documentation". Underneath the Jenkins link is a "Copilot Answer" card. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled "Download and deploy - Jenkins" with a sub-section for "Windows". A red arrow points from the text "otherwise download and install jdk-17." in the next paragraph to the "Windows" link on the Jenkins website.

Step2: First check java jdk in your system, if java is available check the java version using cmd. otherwise download and install jdk-17.

```
C:\Users\student>java --version
java 17.0.12 2024-07-16 LTS
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 17.0.12+8-LTS-286)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.12+8-LTS-286, mixed mode, sharing)

C:\Users\student>
```

Step-3: Download Git Bash 64-bit Standalone Installer, and install git bash in your system. After installation set the git.exe path in your runtime environment.



Step-4: Now install Jenkins in your system -> click on **next** and again **next** -> select **run service as a local system** -> click on **next** and click on **Test port** -> click on **next** and click on **change** and set the **java jdk path** -> click on **next** and again **next** and click on **install**.

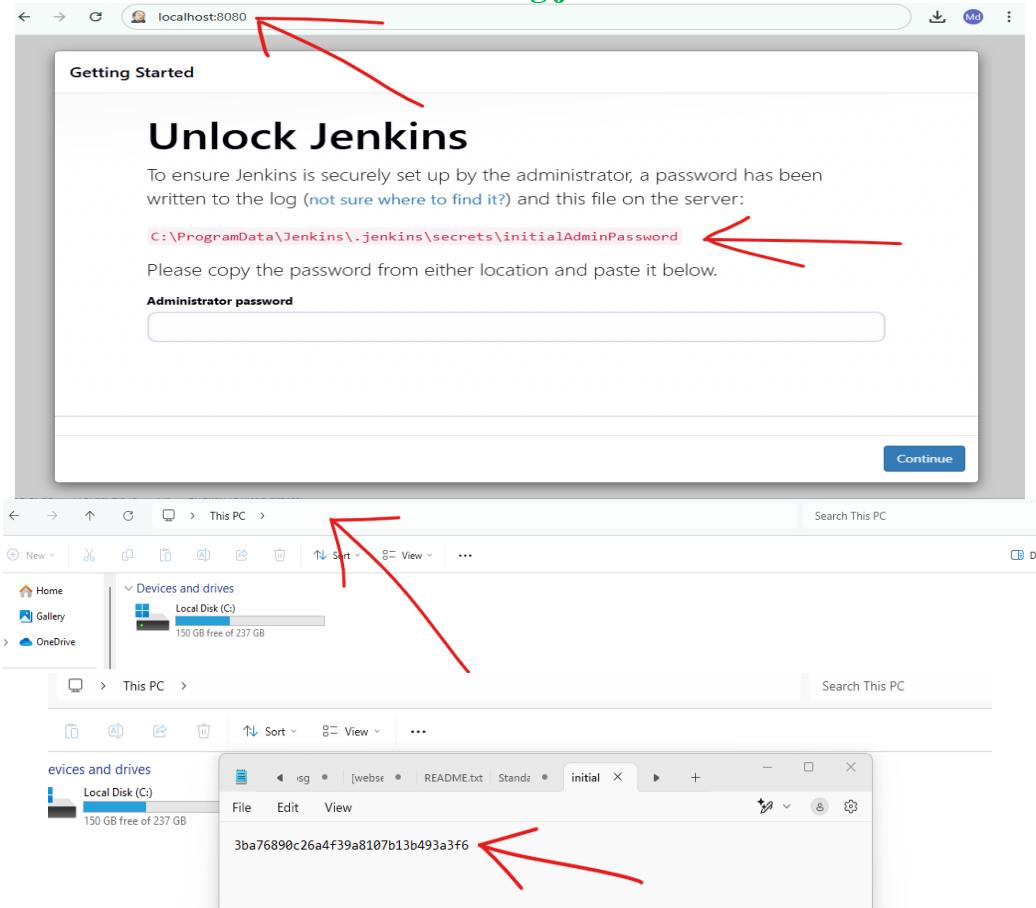


Step-5: After that install Git Bash in your system (no need to change anything just click on next next and next till last).

Step-6: Now open a browser -> search `localhost:8080`

Step-7: It will open your Jenkins server -> Copy red line location and search it to in your File manager.

Step-7: It will show `open with` option just select `notepad` -> after that `copy the password` and `paste in Jenkins server` -> click on `continue` -> click on `suggested plugin` -> it will take some time for installation -> create `admin user` using given details and click on `save and continue` -> after that click on `save and finish` -> Click on `start using jenkins` It will show Jenkins Dashboard.



Getting Started

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Getting Started' page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Dashboard', 'Manage Jenkins', 'Build History', 'My Views', 'Build Queue', and 'Build Executor Status'. The main area has a large title 'Getting Started' and a grid of plugin cards. One card for 'OWASP Markup Formatter' is highlighted with a green checkmark. Other cards include 'Timestamper', 'Pipeline', 'Git', 'LDAP', 'Build Timeout', 'Ant', 'GitHub Branch Source', 'SSH Build Agents', 'Mailer', 'Credentials Binding', 'Gradle', 'Pipeline: GitHub Groovy Libraries', 'Matrix Authorization Strategy', 'PAM Authentication', and 'Dark Theme'. A tooltip on the right side of the grid lists 'Ionicons API', 'Folders', 'OWASP Markup Formatter', and several sub-options like 'ASM API', 'JSON Path API', 'Structs', and 'Pipeline: Step API'. At the bottom of the grid, it says '** - required dependency'.

Jenkins 2.498

Step-8: After that click on manage Jenkins -> click on plugin -> click on available plugin -> search maven -> select maven integration -> click on install -> scroll down and check maven integration and and loading plugin is green and success or not -> After success click on go back to the top page

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Jenkins' page. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'New Item', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins' (which is highlighted with a red arrow), and 'My Views'. The main area has a heading 'Manage Jenkins' with a note about building on the built-in node being a security issue. It includes sections for 'System Configuration' (with 'System', 'Nodes', 'Clouds', and 'Tools' sub-sections) and 'Plugins' (with 'Plugins' sub-section). A red arrow points to the 'Plugins' section. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Set up agent', 'Set up cloud', and 'Dismiss'.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Plugins

Plugins

Available plugins

[Maven Integration 3.25](#)

Maven Integration 3.25
Build Tools
This plugin provides a deep integration between Jenkins and Maven. It adds support for automatic triggers between projects depending on SNAPSHOTS as well as the automated configuration of various Jenkins publishers such as Junit.

[Config File Provider 982.vb_a_e458a_37021](#)

Config File Provider 982.vb_a_e458a_37021
Groovy-related External Site/Tool Integrations Maven
Ability to provide configuration files (e.g. settings.xml for maven, XML, groovy, custom files...) loaded through the UI which will be copied to the job workspace.

[Jira 3.13](#)

Jira 3.13
External Site/Tool Integrations Maven jira
This plugin integrates Jenkins to Atlassian Jira.

Plugin	Status
PAM Authentication	Success
LDAP	Success
Email Extension	Success
Mailer	Success
Theme Manager	Success
Dark Theme	Success
Loading plugin extensions	Success
Javadoc	Success
Dev Tools Symbols API	Success
JSch dependency	Success
Maven Integration	Success
Loading plugin extensions	Success

Go back to the top page
(you can start using the installed plugins right away)

Restart Jenkins when installation is complete and no jobs are running

Step-9: Now again click on **Manage Jenkins** -> click on **tools** -> scroll down and check **Git path** -> after that scroll down and in a **Maven installation section** -> click on **add maven** -> write maven name and click on **apply** -> click on **save**.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins

Manage Jenkins

Building on the built-in node can be a security issue. You should set up distributed builds. See the [documentation](#). [Set up agent](#) [Set up cloud](#) [Dismiss](#)

System Configuration

- System**: Configure global settings and paths.
- Tools**: Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers. (This is the section highlighted by the red arrow)
- Nodes**: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Clouds**: Add, remove, and configure cloud instances to provision agents on-demand.
- Plugins**: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins.
- Appearance**: Configure the look and feel of Jenkins

Git installations

Git

Name: Default

Path to Git executable: git.exe

Install automatically

Maven installations [Add Maven](#)

Maven

Name: maven

Install automatically

Install from Apache

Version: 3.9.9

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

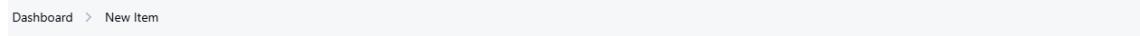
Step-10: now click on **dashboard** -> click on **create a job** -> type your **buildwar name** (i.e. myWar) -> select **Maven Project** -> click on **OK**

Welcome to Jenkins!

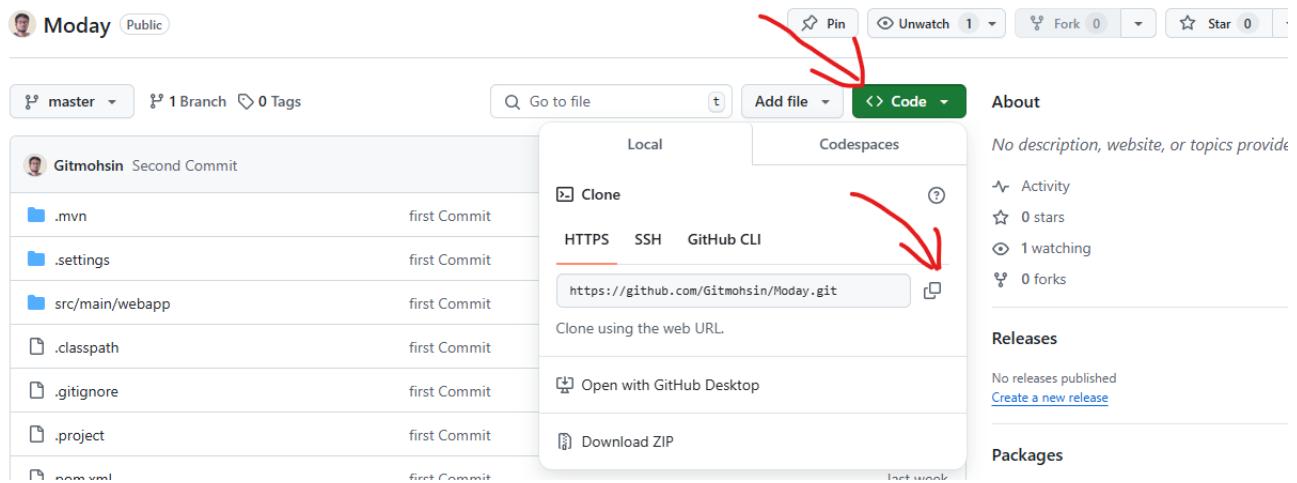
This page is where your Jenkins jobs will be displayed. To get started, you can set up distributed builds or start building a software project.

Start building your software project

[Create a job](#) [+](#)

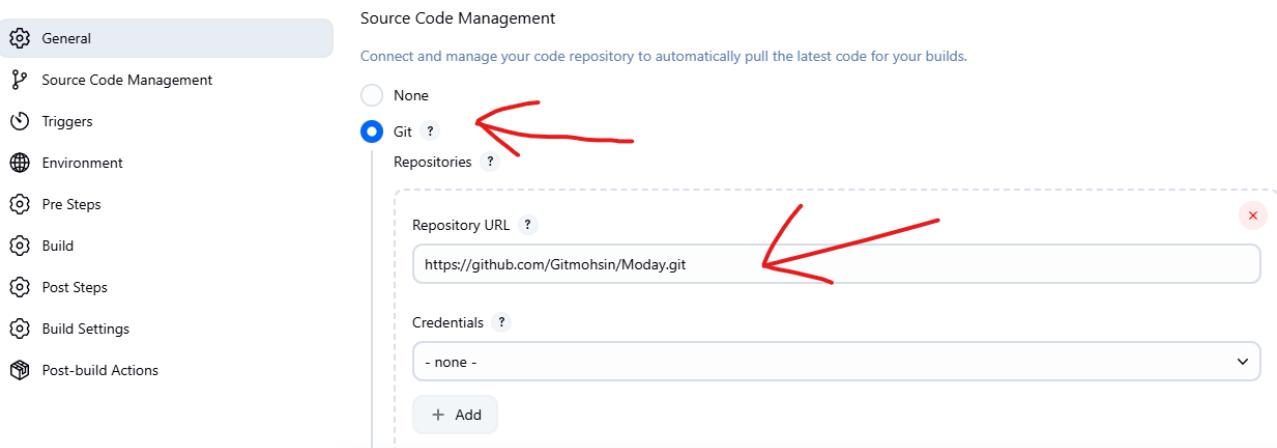


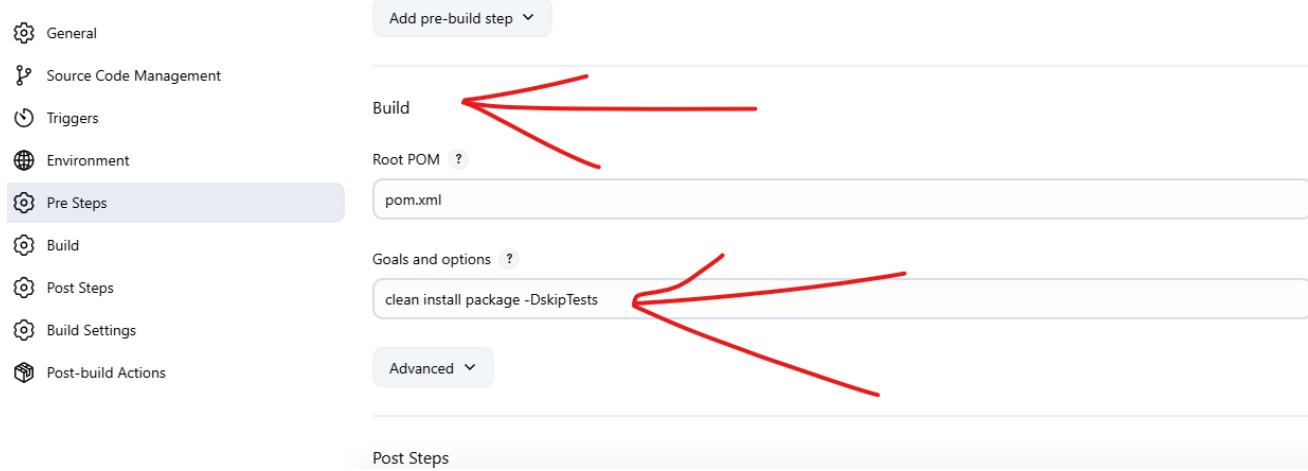
Step-10: Now take a new page -> login your **GitHub** -> check second experiment repository like **Devops_pipeline** -> copy the git link of **second experiment**.



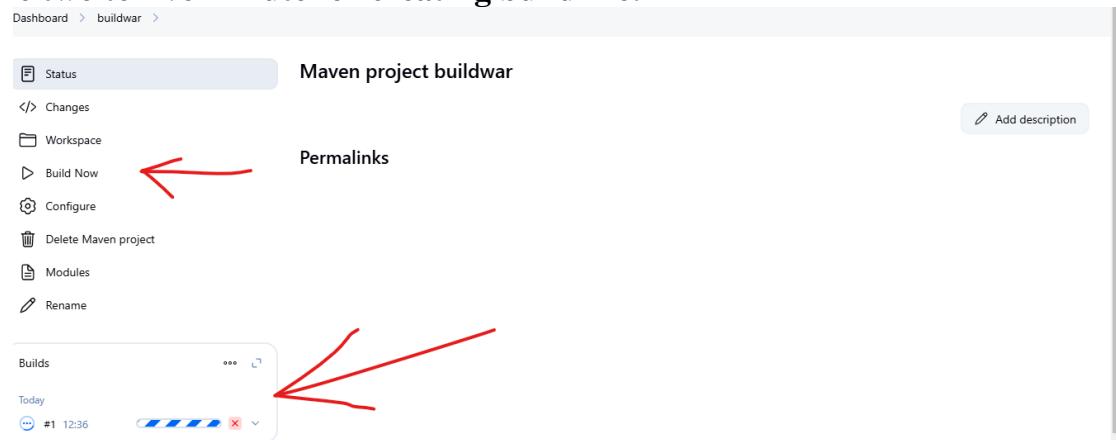
Step-11: scroll down and go to **Source code management** section -> select **git** -> paste git link -> scroll down go to **build option** and type **clean install package** in **goals** option -> click on **apply** -> click on **save**.

Configure





Step-12: After save the file -> it will show an option in left side **build now** -> click on **build now** -> It will take two to five minute for creating build file.



Step-12: After building it will show success with **green mark** -> click on **that section** -> it will open new section -> click on **console output** -> scroll down and check **status, build success** or not.

Status Maven project buildwar Ac

</> Changes Workspace Build Now Configure Delete Maven project Modules Rename

Builds Filter Today #1 12:36

Permalinks

- Last build (#1), 6 min 42 sec ago
- Last stable build (#1), 6 min 42 sec ago
- Last successful build (#1), 6 min 42 sec ago
- Last completed build (#1), 6 min 42 sec ago

#1 (20 Feb 2025, 12:36:30)

Status Changes Console Output Edit Build Information Delete build '#1' Timings Git Build Data Redeploy Artifacts See Fingerprints

Started by user Mohsin

This run spent:

- 5 ms waiting;
- 3.8 sec build duration;
- 3.8 sec total from scheduled to completion.

git Revision: d530f6158be5ef19c6fc8070bfd34a12ce3fec53
Repository: <https://github.com/Gitmohsin/Moday.git>

Module Builds

61

Output:-

Dashboard > warjar >

Maven project warjar

Status Changes Add description

Workspace Build Now Permalinks

Configure Delete Maven project Modules Rename

Builds

Today #1 1:06 AM

```
utils/4.0.1/plexus-utils-4.0.1.jar (193 kB at 10 MB/s)
[INFO] Installing /home/ubuntu/.jenkins/workspace/warjar/pom.xml to
/home/ubuntu/.m2/repository/DevOpsCourse/MyDevPipeline/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/MyDevPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.pom
[INFO] Installing /home/ubuntu/.jenkins/workspace/warjar/target/MyDevPipeline.war to
/home/ubuntu/.m2/repository/DevOpsCourse/MyDevPipeline/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/MyDevPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.war
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time:  13.732 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2025-02-15T01:07:19Z
[INFO] -----
Waiting for Jenkins to finish collecting data
[JENKINS] Archiving /home/ubuntu/.jenkins/workspace/warjar/pom.xml to DevOpsCourse/MyDevPipeline/0.0.1-
SNAPSHOT/MyDevPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.pom
[JENKINS] Archiving /home/ubuntu/.jenkins/workspace/warjar/target/MyDevPipeline.war to
DevOpsCourse/MyDevPipeline/0.0.1-SNAPSHOT/MyDevPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.war
channel stopped
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Jenkins

Dashboard >

New Item Build History Project Relationship Check File Fingerprint Manage Jenkins My Views

All + Add description

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	☀	warjar	8 min 40 sec #1	N/A	28 sec ▶

Experiment-6

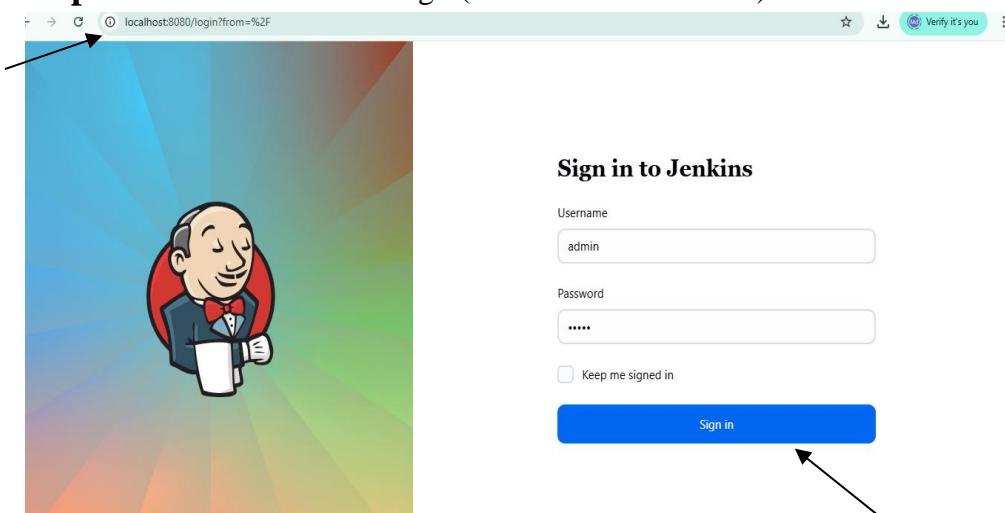
AIM:-Deploy the artifact on the Test Server

Softwares: Jenkins(port:8080), JDk 17 or 21, Tomcat 9 (port:9090), Gitbash

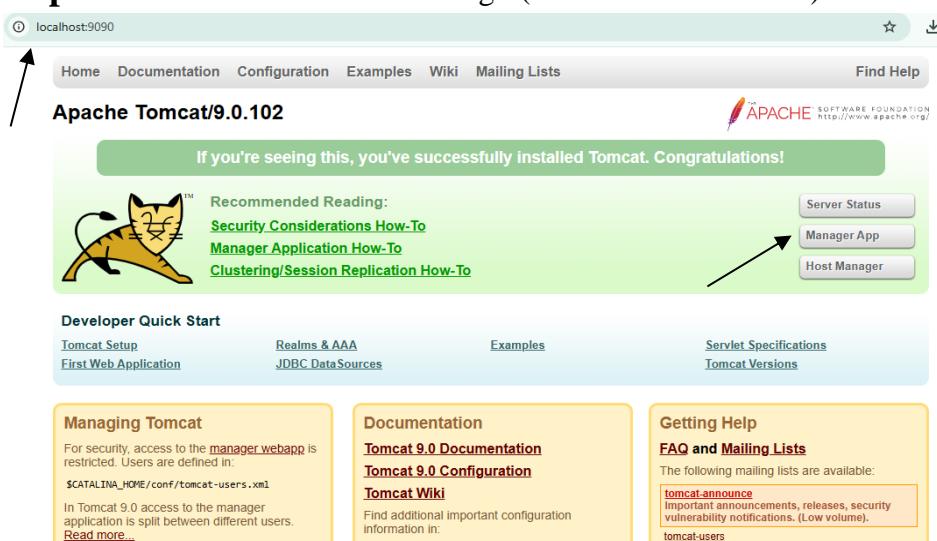
(Here we are creating one artifact war file. That war file we are deploy to test server(Tomcat server) using Jenkins Server)

Note:- Images are purpose of understanding only don't paste it in records but output images paste it in output area)

Step1:-Lunch Jenkins and Login(Use AWS or Software)



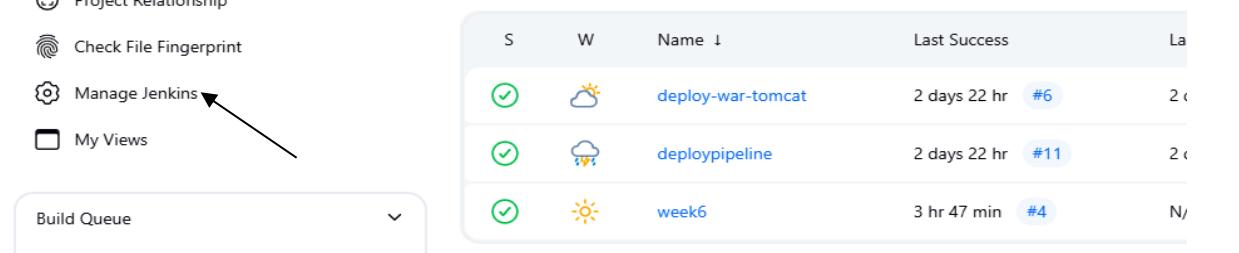
Step2:-Lunch Tomcat Server and login(use AWS or Software)



Open Jenkins do following steps

Step 3:-Install plugins

Go to Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Install Plugin select verify Git → Go to Available plugins install Maven integration and Deploy to container install.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard. On the left sidebar, there is a link labeled "Manage Jenkins" with a black arrow pointing to it. Below the sidebar, there is a table showing build history for three projects: "deploy-war-tomcat", "deploypipeline", and "week6".

Build Executor Status

Warnings have been published for the following currently installed components:

- EDDSA API Plugin 0.3.0-13.v7cb_69ed68f00: EDDSA implementation exhibits signature malleability. A fix for this issue is available. Go to the plugin manager to update the plugin.

System Configuration

- System: Configure global settings and paths.
- Tools: Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers.
- Nodes: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Clouds: Add, remove, and configure cloud instances to provision agents on-demand.
- Plugins: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (9 updates available)
- Appearance: Configure the look and feel of Jenkins.

Plugins

A search bar at the top right contains the text "git".

- Updates: 9 available
- Available plugins: Git client plugin, Git plugin
- Installed plugins: Git client plugin, Git plugin
- Advanced settings
- Download progress

Above picture three plugins are installed , If not showing please go to available plugins install it.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Plugins' page. A search bar at the top contains the text 'maven'. Below it, a sidebar on the left lists 'Updates', 'Available plugins', 'Installed plugins' (which is selected and highlighted in grey), and 'Advanced settings'. The main content area displays the 'Maven Integration plugin' version 3.25, which is enabled. A tooltip for the plugin states: 'This plugin provides a deep integration between Jenkins and Maven. It adds support for automatic triggers between projects depending on SNAPSHOTs as well as the automated configuration of various Jenkins publishers such as Junit.' There is also a link to 'Report an issue with this plugin'.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Plugins' page again. This time, the search bar at the top contains the text 'deploy'. The sidebar on the left shows 'Updates', 'Available plugins', 'Installed plugins' (selected and highlighted in grey), and 'Advanced settings'. The main content area displays the 'Deploy to container Plugin' version 1.16, which is enabled. A tooltip for the plugin states: 'This plugin allows you to deploy a war to a container after a successful build. Glassfish 3.x remote deployment'.

Step 4:-set up git path and maven installation in Tools

Go to manage Jenkins → Tools → In git installation select path(Git bash) if your using Jenkins software or AWS leave it → In maven Enter name Maven and default installation → Apply and Save.

Manage Jenkins

Warnings have been published for the following currently installed components:

- EDDSA API Plugin 0.3.0-13x7cb_69ed68f00: EDDSA implementation exhibits signature malleability. A fix for this issue is available. Go to the [plugin manager](#) to update the plugin.

System Configuration

- System**: Configure global settings and paths.
- Tools**: Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers. **77** (red badge)
- Nodes**: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Clouds**: Add, remove, and configure cloud instances to provision agents on-demand.
- Plugins**: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. **77** (red badge)
- Appearance**: Configure the look and feel of Jenkins.

Security

localhost:9090/manage

localhost:9090/manage/configureTools

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

Git installations

Git

Name: Default

Path to Git executable: C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe

Install automatically

Add Git

Gradle installations

Add Gradle

Save Apply

Maven installations

Maven installations Edited

Add Maven

Maven

Name: **Maven**

Install automatically ?

Install from Apache

Version: 3.9.9

Add Installer

Save Apply

Step 5:-Creating New Job for deploy artifact in tomcat test server

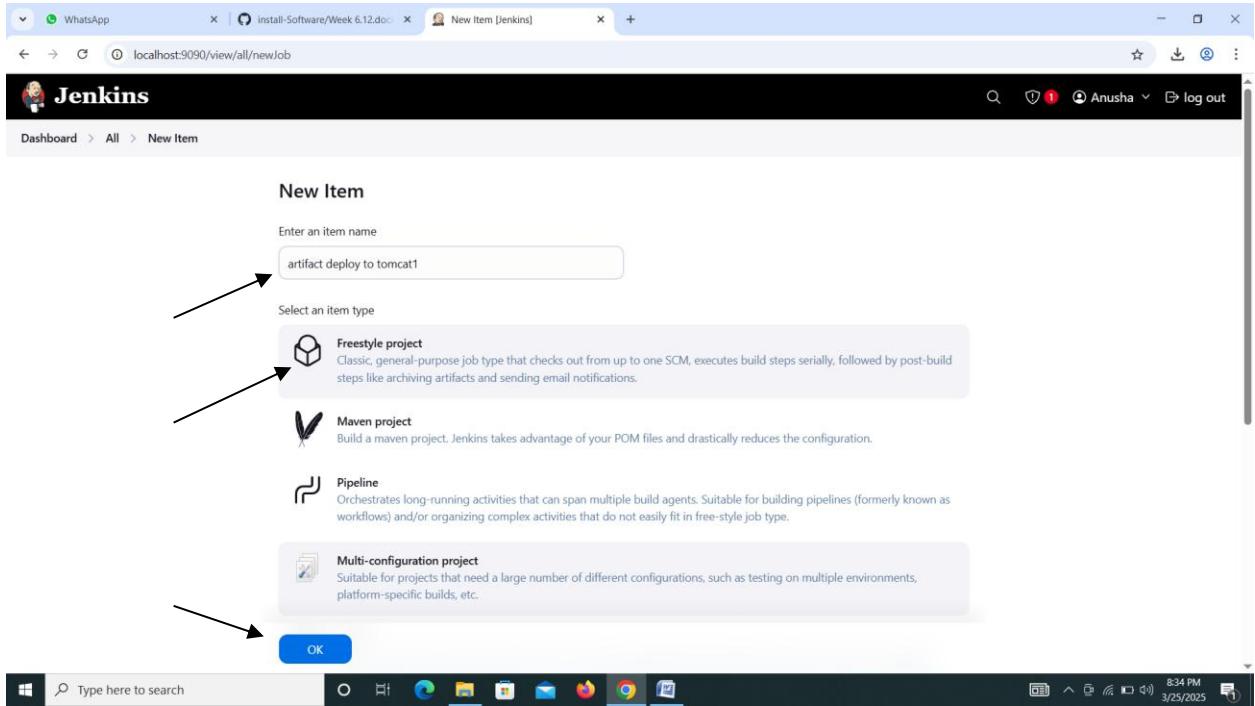
1. Create New Item → Enter name DeploytoTestServer → select freestyle project → click ok

+ New Item

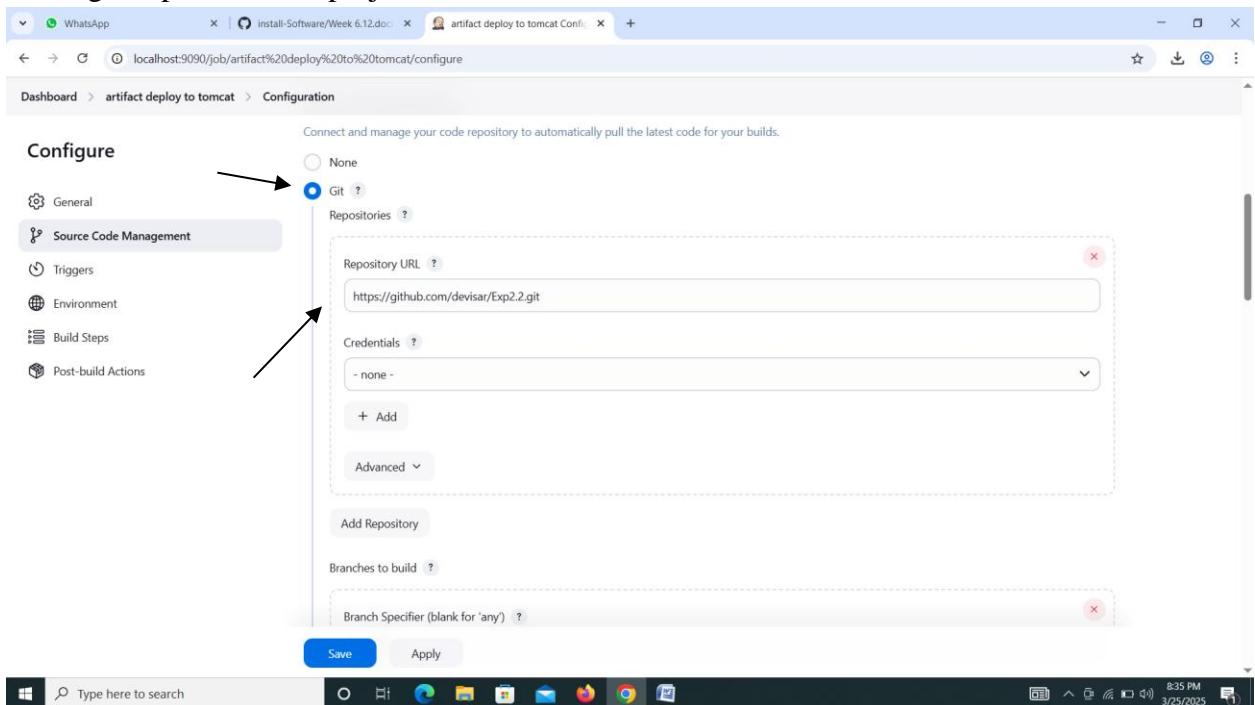
All +

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
Green	Cloud	artifact deploy to tomcat	7 days 4 hr #5	7 days 7 hr #4	14 sec
Green	Cloud	buildwar	26 days #6	26 days #5	1 min 9 sec
Green	Sun	deploy2	6 days 5 hr #4	N/A	21 sec
Green	Cloud	deploy3pipeline	6 days 4 hr #11	6 days 4 hr #8	16 sec

Build History Project Relationship Check File Fingerprint Manage Jenkins My Views Build Queue Build Executor Status REST API Jenkins 2.492.2



2. Select git → paste maven project url form Github → Must and should match branches



3. Go to Environment → Select Add timestamps to the Console Output

Configure

Triggers

Environment

Configure settings and variables that define the context in which your build runs, like credentials, paths, and global parameters.

Delete workspace before build starts
 Use secret text(s) or file(s) ?
 Add timestamps to the Console Output
 Inspect build log for published build scans
 Terminate a build if it's stuck
 With Ant ?

Build Steps

Automate your build process with ordered tasks like code compilation, testing, and deployment.

Invoke top-level Maven targets

Save Apply

4. Go to Build Setups → Select **Invoke top-level Maven targets** → Maven Version enter maven → Goals clean install

Configure

Build Steps

Automate your build process with ordered tasks like code compilation, testing, and deployment.

Invoke top-level Maven targets

Maven Version: Maven
Goals: clean install

Add build step ▾

Post-build Actions

Define what happens after a build completes, like sending notifications, archiving artifacts, or triggering other jobs.

Deploy war/ear to a container

Save Apply

5. Go to Post-build Actions → Select **Deploy war/ear to a container** → WAR/EAR files enter **/*.war → select Containers Tomcat 9.x Remote → Add credentials like username, password, Id and description.-->Tomcat URL http://localhost:9090 → Apply and save.

Post-build Actions

Configure

General

Source Code Management

Triggers

Environment

Build Steps

Post-build Actions

Deploy war/ear to a container

WAR/EAR files: **/*.war

Context path:

Containers

Tomcat 9.x Remote

Credentials: admin/*** (Deploy)

+ Add

Tomcat URL: http://localhost:8080

Save Apply

Configure

General

Source Code Management

Triggers

Environment

Build Steps

Post-build Actions

Containers

Tomcat 9.x Remote

Credentials: admin/*** (Deploy)

+ Add

Tomcat URL: http://localhost:8080

Advanced

Add Container

Deploy on failure

Add post-build action

Save Apply

Step 6:- Build war File

1. Click Build now → Go to Build select console output now you got Successfully Finish.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard for the 'deploy-war-tomcat' job. The build status is green with a checkmark, indicating a successful build (#1) from March 19, 2025, at 10:53 am. The build log is visible below, showing the deployment process to Apache Tomcat/9.0.102.

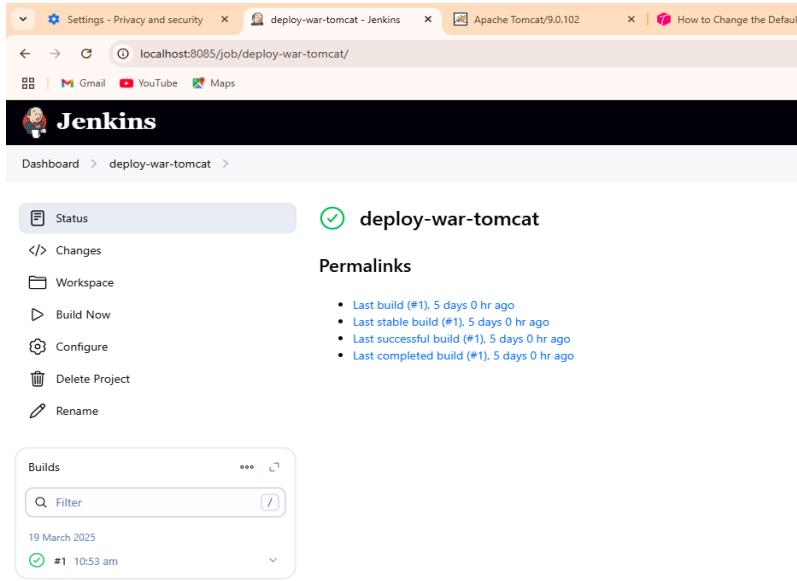
Build Log:

```

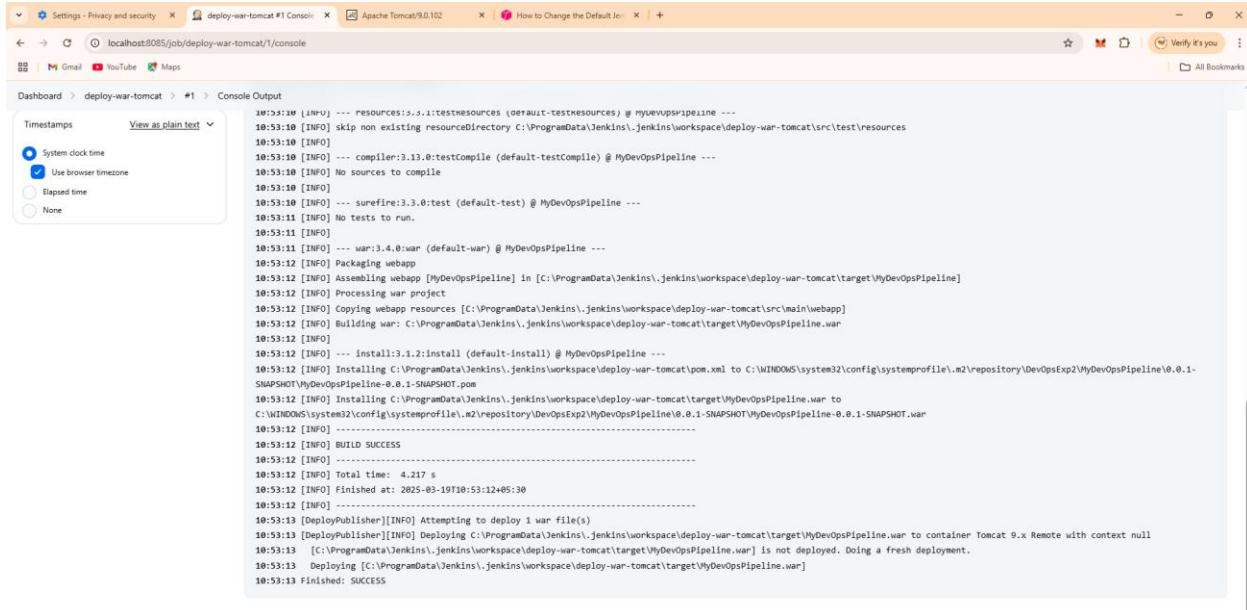
10:53:10 [INFO] --- resources:3.3.1:testResources (default-testResources) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:10 [INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\src\test\resources
10:53:10 [INFO]
10:53:10 [INFO] --- compiler:3.13.0:testCompile (@MyDevOpsPipeline) ...
10:53:10 [INFO] No sources to compile
10:53:10 [INFO]
10:53:10 [INFO] --- surefire:3.3.0:test (default-test) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:11 [INFO] No tests to run.
10:53:11 [INFO]
10:53:11 [INFO] --- war:3.4.0:war (default-war) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:12 [INFO] Packaging webapp
10:53:12 [INFO] Assembling webapp [MyDevOpsPipeline] in [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline]
10:53:12 [INFO] Processing war project
10:53:12 [INFO] Copying webapp resources [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\src\main\webapp]
10:53:12 [INFO] Building war: C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war
10:53:12 [INFO]
10:53:12 [INFO] --- install:3.1.2:install (@MyDevOpsPipeline) ...
10:53:12 [INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\pom.xml to C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\DevOpsExp2\MyDevOpsPipeline\0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\MyDevOpsPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.pom
10:53:12 [INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war to C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\DevOpsExp2\MyDevOpsPipeline\0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\MyDevOpsPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.war
10:53:12 [INFO] ...
10:53:12 [INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
10:53:12 [INFO] ...
10:53:12 [INFO] Total time: 4.217 s
10:53:12 [INFO] Finished at: 2025-03-19T10:53:12+05:30
10:53:12 [INFO] ...
10:53:13 [DeployPublisher][INFO] Attempting to deploy 1 war file(s)
10:53:13 [DeployPublisher][INFO] Deploying C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war to container Tomcat 9.x Remote with context null
10:53:13 [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war] is not deployed. Doing a fresh deployment.
10:53:13 Deploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war]
10:53:13 Finished: SUCCESS

```

Output:-



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard for the 'deploy-war-tomcat' project. The status is green with a checkmark, indicating a successful build (#1) from 19 March 2025 at 10:53 am. The build log is visible in the console tab.

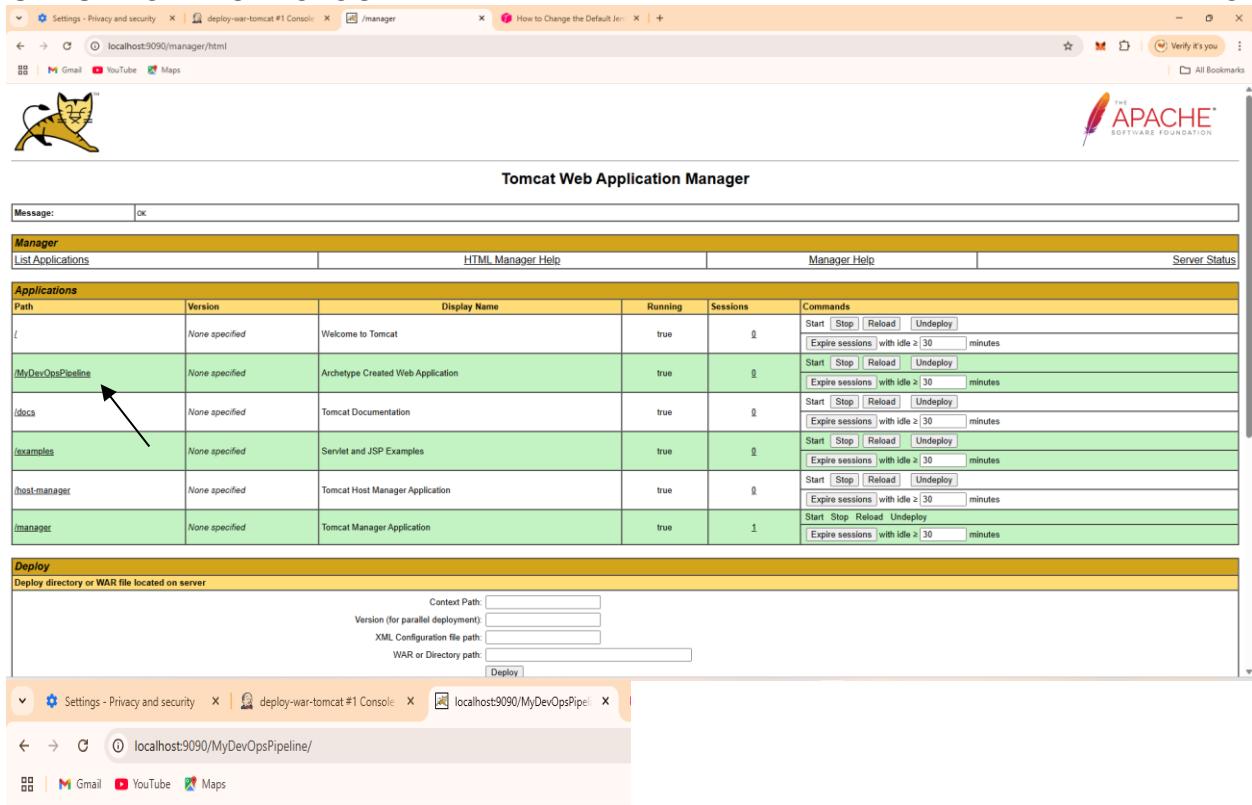


The Jenkins console output for build #1 shows the deployment process:

```

10:53:10 [INFO] --- resources:3.1.1:testresources (default-testresources) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:10 [INFO] skip non existing resourceDirectory C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\src\test\resources
10:53:10 [INFO]
10:53:10 [INFO] --- compiler:3.13.0:testCompile (default-testCompile) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:10 [INFO] No sources to compile
10:53:10 [INFO]
10:53:10 [INFO] --- surefire:3.3.0:test (default-test) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:11 [INFO] No tests to run.
10:53:11 [INFO]
10:53:11 [INFO] --- war:3.4.0:war (default-war) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:12 [INFO] Packaging webapp
10:53:12 [INFO] Assembling webapp [MyDevOpsPipeline] in [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline]
10:53:12 [INFO] Processing war project
10:53:12 [INFO] Copying webapp resources [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\src\main\webapp]
10:53:12 [INFO] Building war: C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war
10:53:12 [INFO]
10:53:12 [INFO] --- install:3.1.2:install (default-install) @ MyDevOpsPipeline ---
10:53:12 [INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\pom.xml to C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\DevOpsExp2\MyDevOpsPipeline\0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\MyDevOpsPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.pom
10:53:12 [INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war to C:\Windows\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\DevOpsExp2\MyDevOpsPipeline\0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\MyDevOpsPipeline-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.war
10:53:12 [INFO] -----
10:53:12 [INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
10:53:12 [INFO] -----
10:53:12 [INFO] Total time: 4.217 s
10:53:12 [INFO] Finished at: 2025-03-19T10:53:12+05:30
10:53:13 [INFO] -----
10:53:13 [DeployPublisher][INFO] Attempting to deploy 1 war file(s)
10:53:13 [DeployPublisher][INFO] Deploying C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war to container Tomcat 9.x Remote with context null
10:53:13 [INFO] [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war] is not deployed. Doing a fresh deployment.
10:53:13 [INFO] Deploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy-war-tomcat\target\MyDevOpsPipeline.war]
10:53:13 finished: SUCCESS

```



The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat Web Application Manager interface. In the 'Applications' section, there is a table listing various web applications. One application, 'MyDevOpsPipeline', is highlighted with a green background. A black arrow points from the bottom of this green-highlighted row to the browser's address bar, which displays the URL 'localhost:9090/MyDevOpsPipeline/'. The browser also shows other tabs like 'Settings - Privacy and security' and 'deploy-war-tomcat #1 Console'.

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions with idle ≥ 30 minutes
MyDevOpsPipeline	None specified	Archetype Created Web Application	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

Experiment-7

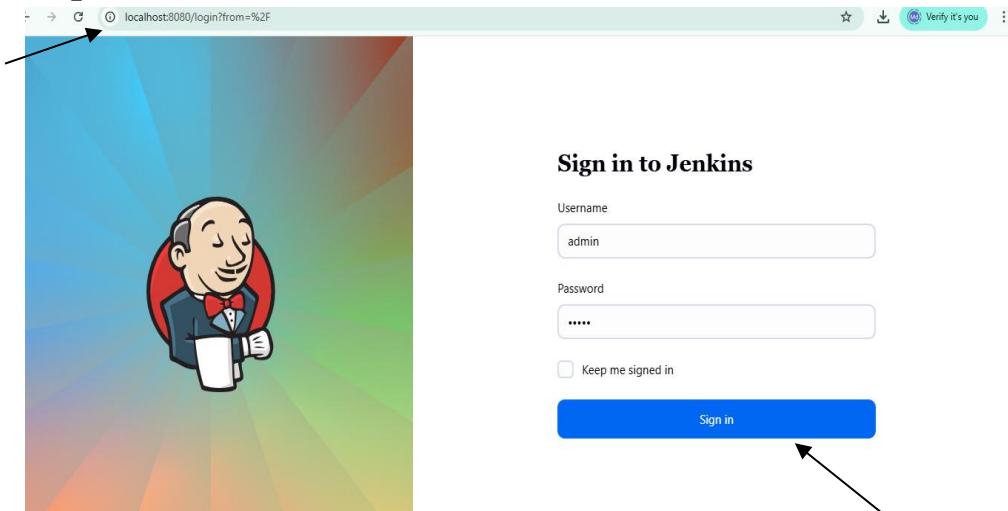
AIM:-Perform Automation using Jenkins.

Softwares:Jenkins(port:8080),JDk 17 or 21,Tomcat 9 (port:9090),Gitbash

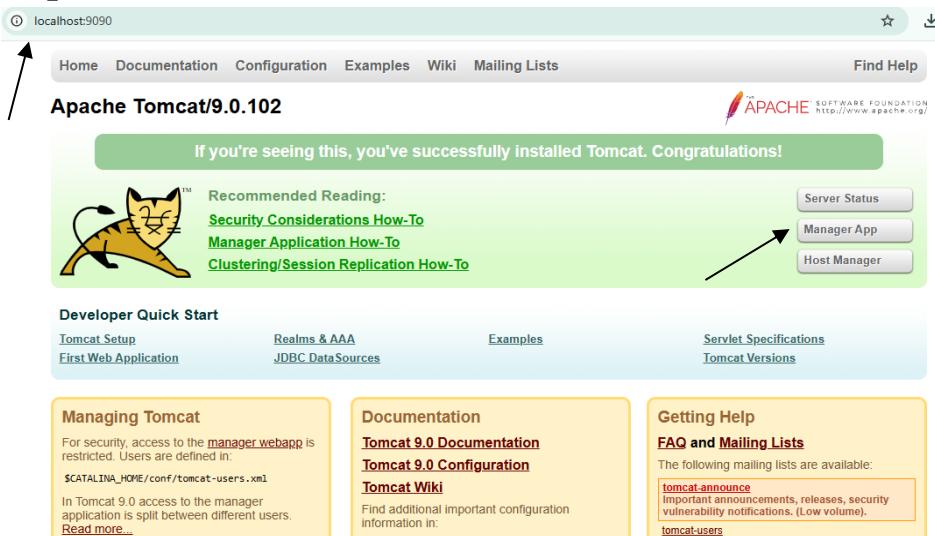
(Here we are creating one artifact war file. That war file we are deploy to test server(Tomcat server) using Jenkins Server)

(**Note**:-Images are purpose of understanding only don't paste it in records but output images paste it in output area)

Step1:-Lunch Jenkins and Login(Use AWS or Software)



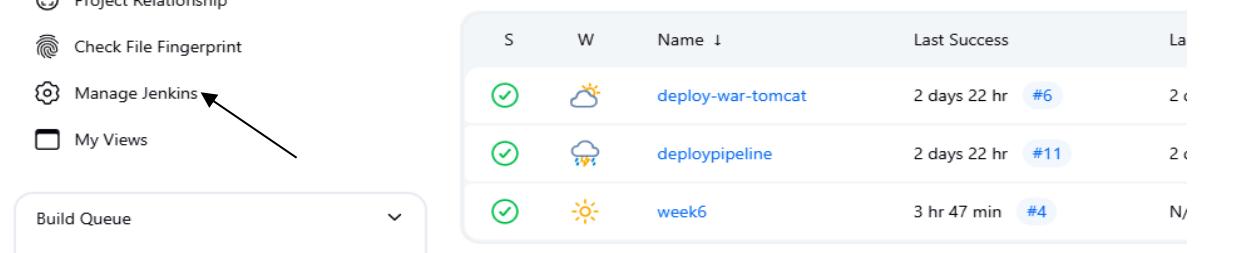
Step2:-Lunch Tomcat Server and login(use AWS or Software)



Open Jenkins do following steps

Step 3:-Install plugins

Go to Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Install Plugin select verify Git → Go to Available plugins install Maven integration and Deploy to container install.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard. On the left sidebar, there is a link labeled "Manage Jenkins" with a black arrow pointing to it. The main area displays a table of build jobs: "deploy-war-tomcat" (last success 2 days 22 hr, #6), "deploypipeline" (last success 2 days 22 hr, #11), and "week6" (last success 3 hr 47 min, #4). Below the table, a "Build Queue" section indicates "No builds in the queue".

Build Executor Status

Warnings have been published for the following currently installed components:

- EDDSA API Plugin 0.3.0-13.v7cb_69ed68f00: EDDSA implementation exhibits signature malleability. A fix for this issue is available. Go to the [plugin manager](#) to update the plugin.

System Configuration

- System: Configure global settings and paths.
- Tools: Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers.
- Nodes: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Clouds: Add, remove, and configure cloud instances to provision agents on-demand.
- Plugins: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (9 new)
- Appearance: Configure the look and feel of Jenkins.

Plugins

A search bar at the top right contains the text "git". The sidebar on the left has links: "Updates" (with a red notification badge), "Available plugins", "Installed plugins" (highlighted with a grey background and a red notification badge), "Advanced settings", and "Download progress". The main content area lists two "git" plugins:

- Git client plugin** 6.1.2: Utility plugin for Git support in Jenkins. [Report an issue with this plugin](#)
- Git plugin** 5.7.0: This plugin integrates Git with Jenkins. [Report an issue with this plugin](#)

Above picture three plugins are installed , If not showing please go to available plugins install

Screenshot of the Jenkins Plugins page. The search bar at the top contains the text "maven". A single result is shown: "Maven Integration plugin 3.25". The plugin is listed as "Enabled" with a green checkmark icon. An arrow points from the left margin towards the "Installed plugins" section of the sidebar.

Screenshot of the Jenkins Plugins page. The search bar at the top contains the text "deploy". A single result is shown: "Deploy to container Plugin 1.16". The plugin is listed as "Enabled" with a green checkmark icon. An arrow points from the left margin towards the "Installed plugins" section of the sidebar.

Step 4:-set up git path and maven installation in Tools

Go to manage Jenkins → Tools → In git installation select path(Git bash) if your using Jenkins software or AWS leave it → In maven Enter name Maven and default installation → Apply and Save.

Manage Jenkins

Warnings have been published for the following currently installed components:

- EDDSA API Plugin 0.3.0-13x7cb_69ed68f00: EDDSA implementation exhibits signature malleability. A fix for this issue is available. Go to the [plugin manager](#) to update the plugin.

System Configuration

- System**: Configure global settings and paths.
- Tools**: Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers. (Red arrow points here)
- Nodes**: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Clouds**: Add, remove, and configure cloud instances to provision agents on-demand.
- Plugins**: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (77 new)
- Appearance**: Configure the look and feel of Jenkins.

Security

Git installations

Git

Name: Default

Path to Git executable: C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe

Install automatically

Add Git

Gradle installations

Add Gradle

Save Apply

Maven installations

Maven installations Edited

Add Maven

Maven

Name: **Maven**

Install automatically ?

Install from Apache

Version: 3.9.9

Add Installer

Save Apply

Step 5:-Creating New Job for deploy artifact in tomcat test server

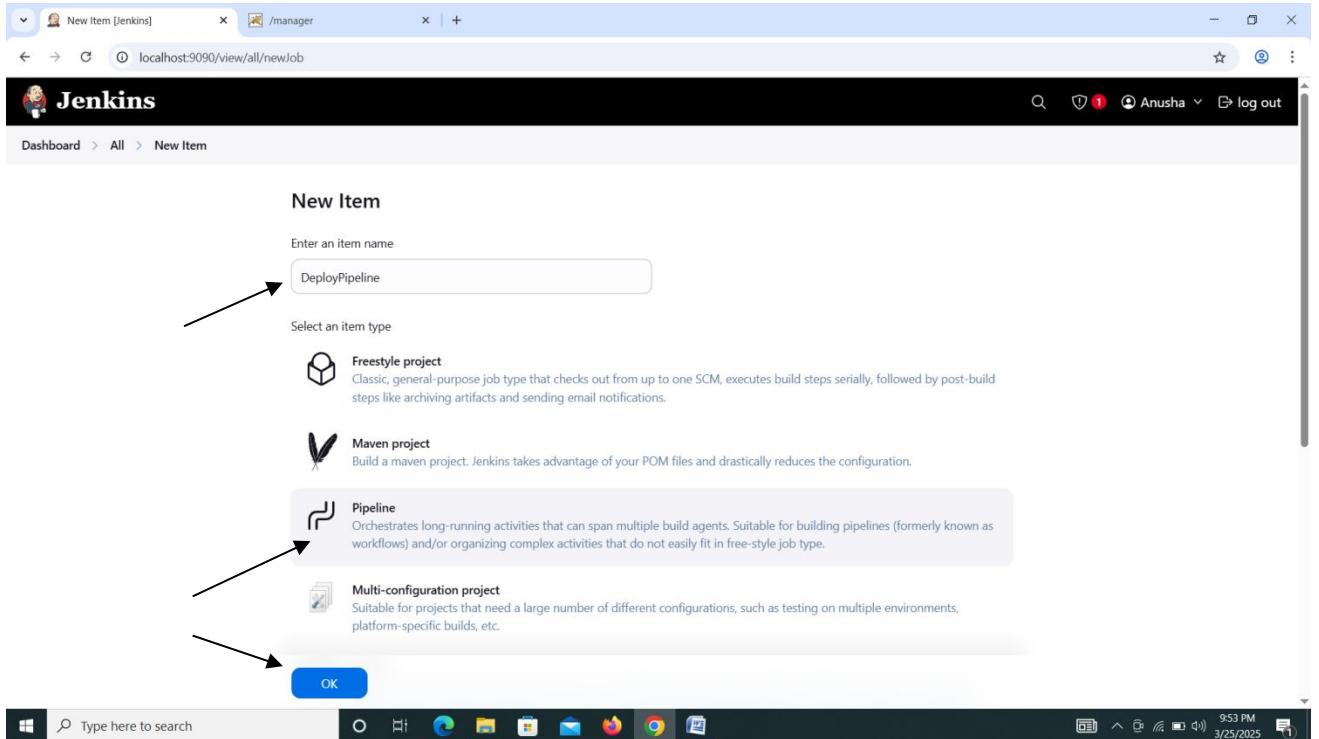
6. Create New Item → Enter name DeployPipeline → select pipeline project → click ok

New Item

All +

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
Green	Cloud	artifact deploy to tomcat	7 days 4 hr #5	7 days 7 hr #4	14 sec
Green	Cloud	buildwar	26 days #6	26 days #5	1 min 9 sec
Green	Sun	deploy2	6 days 5 hr #4	N/A	21 sec
Green	Cloud	deploy3pipeline	6 days 4 hr #11	6 days 4 hr #8	16 sec

Build History Project Relationship Check File Fingerprint Manage Jenkins My Views Build Queue Build Executor Status REST API Jenkins 2.492.2

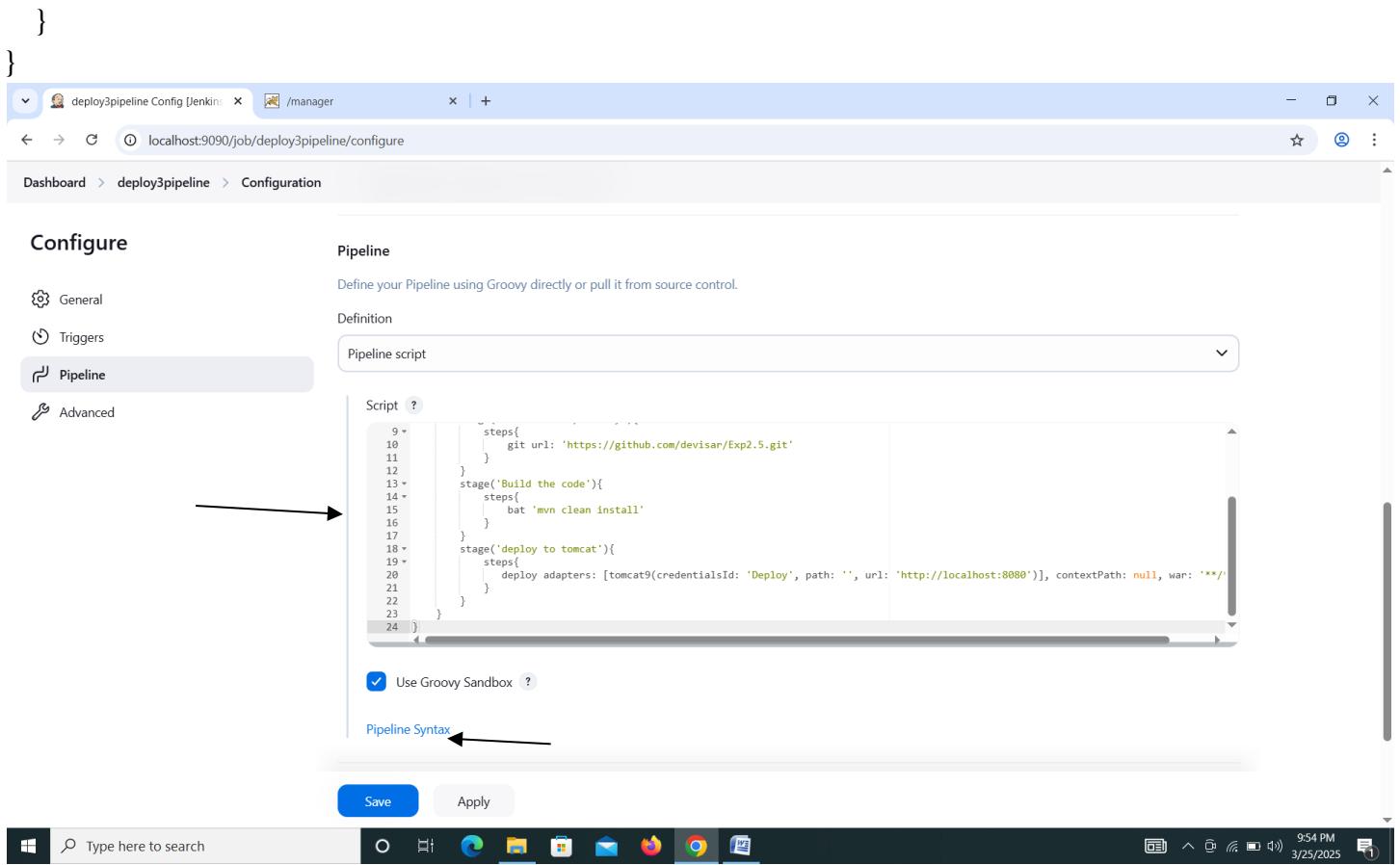


Step 2:-Copy paste below commands pipeline script

```

pipeline{
    agent any
    tools{
        maven 'Maven'
    }
    stages{
        stage('clone the repository'){
            steps{
                git url: 'https://github.com/devisar/Exp2.5.git'
            }
        }
        stage('Build the code'){
            steps{
                bat 'mvn clean install'
            }
        }
        stage('deploy to tomcat'){
            steps{
                deploy adapters: [tomcat9(credentialsId: 'Deploy', path: '', url: 'http://localhost:8080')],
                contextPath: null, war: '**/*.war'
            }
        }
    }
}

```



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline configuration page for a job named "deploy3pipeline". The pipeline script is defined in the "Pipeline script" section:

```

9+   steps{
10+     git url: 'https://github.com/devistar/Exp2.5.git'
11+
12+
13+   stage('Build the code'){
14+     steps{
15+       bat 'mvn clean install'
16+
17+     }
18+   stage('deploy to tomcat'){
19+     steps{
20+       deploy adapters: [tomcat9(credentialsId: 'Deploy', path: '**/*', url: 'http://localhost:8080')], contextPath: null, war: '**/*'
21+
22+     }
23+
24+   }

```

Arrows point from the text "Pipeline Syntax" to the "Pipeline script" section and from the text "Select in sample step" to the "Pipeline Syntax" section.

Step 6:-deploy to tomcat you want to create pipeline script go to → pipeline syntax → Select in sample step deploy: Deploy war/ear to a container → enter war/ear files: **/*.war → Select Containers tomcat 9 → select credentials tomcat user name and password. → Enter Tomcat Url like http://localhost:9090. → Click Generate Pipeline Script copy and paste it original pipeline deployment stage.

The screenshot shows a pipeline configuration interface with the following details:

- Sample Step:** deploy: Deploy war/ear to a container
- WAR/EAR files:** `**/*.war`
- Context path:** (empty)
- Containers:**
 - Tomcat 9.x Remote:**
 - Credentials:** `deployer/******** (Deployer12345)`
 - Tomcat URL:** `http://localhost:9090`
- Advanced:** (dropdown menu)
- Add Container:** (button)
- Deploy on failure:** (checkbox checked)
- Generate Pipeline Script:** (button)
- Pipeline Script Output:**

```
deploy adapters: [tomcat9(credentialsId: 'Deployer12345', path: '', url: 'http://localhost:9090')], contextPath: null, war: '**/*.war'
```

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline configuration page. On the left, there's a sidebar with tabs: General, Triggers, Pipeline (which is selected and highlighted in grey), and Advanced. The main area is titled 'Pipeline' with the sub-section 'Definition'. A dropdown menu shows 'Pipeline script'. Below it is a code editor containing Groovy pipeline code:

```

9  steps{
10   git url: 'https://github.com/devistar/Exp2.5.git'
11 }
12 stage('Build the code'){
13   steps{
14     bat 'mvn clean install'
15   }
16 }
17 stage('deploy to tomcat'){
18   steps{
19     deploy adapters: [tomcat9(credentialsId: 'Deploy', path: '', url: 'http://localhost:8080')], contextPath: null, war: '**/*.war'
20   }
21 }
22 }
23 }
24 }

```

Use Groovy Sandbox ?

At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Step 7:- Build war File

2. Click Build now → Go to

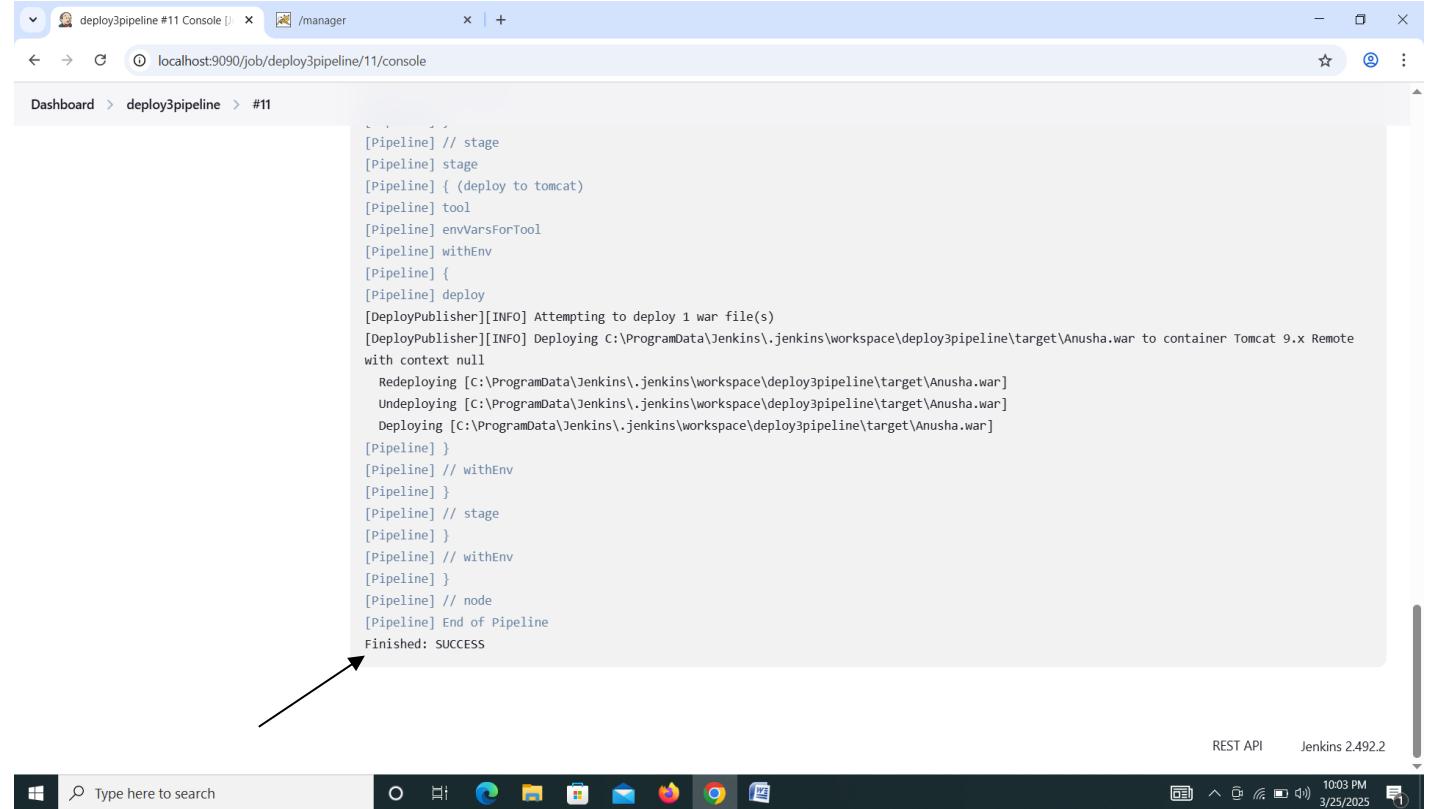
The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard for the 'deploy3pipeline' job. On the left, there's a sidebar with options: Status (selected), Changes, Build Now (highlighted with an arrow), Configure, Delete Pipeline, Stages, Rename, and Pipeline Syntax. The main area shows the build history under 'Builds':

- #11 4:14 PM (green circle)
- #10 4:13 PM (green circle)
- #9 4:10 PM (green circle)
- #8 4:09 PM (red circle)

Below the builds, there's a 'Permalinks' section with a list of recent builds:

- Last build (#11), 6 days 5 hr ago
- Last stable build (#11), 6 days 5 hr ago
- Last successful build (#11), 6 days 5 hr ago
- Last failed build (#8), 6 days 5 hr ago
- Last unsuccessful build (#8), 6 days 5 hr ago
- Last completed build (#11), 6 days 5 hr ago

select console output now you got Successfully Finish.



```
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (deploy to tomcat)
[Pipeline] tool
[Pipeline] envVarsForTool
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] deploy
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Attempting to deploy 1 war file(s)
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Deploying C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war to container Tomcat 9.x Remote with context null
    Redeploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
    Undeploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
    Deploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```

REST API Jenkins 2.492.2



Output:-

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for the 'deploy3pipeline' job. The top navigation bar includes links for 'deploy3pipeline [Jenkins]', '/manager', and 'localhost:9090/job/deploy3pipeline/'. The main content area displays the pipeline status with a green checkmark icon and the text 'deploy3pipeline'. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now', 'Configure', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Stages', 'Rename', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. Below this is a 'Builds' section showing a list of recent builds from March 19, 2025, with build #11 being the latest successful one. The bottom part of the page shows the Jenkins logo and a search bar.

This screenshot shows the Jenkins console output for build #11. The log output is as follows:

```

[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (deploy to tomcat)
[Pipeline] tool
[Pipeline] envVarsForTool
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] deploy
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Attempting to deploy 1 war file(s)
[DeployPublisher][INFO] Deploying C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war to container Tomcat 9.x Remote with context null
    Redeploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
    Undeploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
    Deploying [C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\deploy3pipeline\target\Anusha.war]
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS

```

The Jenkins logo and a search bar are visible at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the Apache Tomcat Web Application Manager interface. At the top, there's a message bar with 'Message: OK'. Below it is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Manager', 'List Applications', 'HTML Manager Help', 'Manager Help', and 'Server Status'. The main content area is titled 'Tomcat Web Application Manager' and contains a table of deployed applications. The table has columns: Path, Version, Display Name, Running, Sessions, and Commands. The applications listed are:

Path	Version	Display Name	Running	Sessions	Commands
/	None specified	Welcome to Tomcat	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions [with idle ≥ 30] minutes
/Anusha	None specified	Archetype Created Web Application	true	0	Start Stop Reload Undeploy Expire sessions [with idle ≥ 30] minutes
/MyDevOpsPipeline	None specified	Archetype Created Web Application	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

At the bottom of the browser window, there's a taskbar with icons for File, Home, Task View, Start, Taskbar View, Task Switcher, Taskbar Help, and a date/time indicator (10:05 PM 3/25/2025).

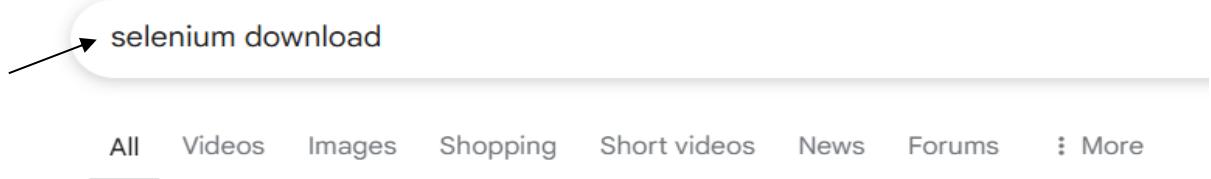
Hello World!

Experiment 8

Week 8

AIM:-Build and deploy a grid for Chrome and Firefox based testing.

Step1:- Download Selenium Grid



Downloads

Downloads. Below is where you can find the latest releases of all the **Selenium** components. You can also find a list of previous releases, source code, and ...

Selenium Server (Grid)

The Selenium Server is needed in order to run Remote Selenium WebDriver (Grid).

Latest stable version [4.30.0](#)

To use the Selenium Server in a Grid configuration see the [documentation](#).

To run the Grid with popular browsers using Docker see the [repository](#).

To deploy the Grid to Kubernetes cluster see the Helm chart [configuration](#).

Step2:-Download Chrome Driver

chrome driver download

All Videos Images Short videos Shopping News Forums More



Chrome for Developers

[https://developer.chrome.com › Docs › Chromedriver](https://developer.chrome.com/docs/chromedriver/) ::

Downloads | ChromeDriver - Chrome for Developers

17 Dec 2024 — Earlier Chrome versions · [ChromeDriver 114.0.5735.90](#) · [ChromeDriver 114.0.5735.90](#)
· [ChromeDriver 113.0.5672.63](#) · [ChromeDriver 113.0.5672.24](#).

Downloads



⚠ Warning: If you're using Chrome version 115 or newer, consult the [Chrome for Testing availability dashboard](#). On this dashboard, you'll find [JSON endpoints](#) to download specific ChromeDriver versions.

Earlier Chrome versions ↪

Chrome for Testing availability



This page lists the latest available cross-platform Chrome for Testing versions and assets per Chrome

Consult [our JSON API endpoints](#) if you're looking to build automated scripts based on Chrome for Test

Last updated @ 2025-03-28T07:09:34.087Z

Channel	Version	Revision	Status
Stable	134.0.6998.165	r1415337	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Beta</u>	135.0.7049.41	r1427262	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Dev</u>	136.0.7091.2	r1437865	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Canary</u>	136.0.7093.0	r1438506	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Below picture address copy and paste it new tab. Automatically chrome driver downloaded

Version: 134.0.6998.165 (r1415337)

Binary	Platform	URL	HTTP status
chrome	linux64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/linux64/chrome-linux64.zip	200
chrome	mac-arm64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/mac-arm64/chrome-mac-arm64.zip	200
chrome	mac-x64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/mac-x64/chrome-mac-x64.zip	200
chrome	win32	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win32/chrome-win32.zip	200
chrome	win64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win64/chrome-win64.zip	200
chromedriver	linux64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/linux64/chromedriver-linux64.zip	200
chromedriver	mac-arm64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/mac-arm64/chromedriver-mac-arm64.zip	200
chromedriver	mac-x64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/mac-x64/chromedriver-mac-x64.zip	200
chromedriver	win32	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win32/chromedriver-win32.zip	200
chromedriver	win64	https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win64/chromedriver-win64.zip	200

https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win64/chromedriver-win64.zip

<https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win64/chromedriver-win64.zip>

https://storage.googleapis.com/chrome-for-testing-public/134.0.6998.165/win64/chromedriver-win64.zip - Google Search

Step3:-Download Gecko Driver

firefox driver download

All

Images

Videos

Shopping

Short videos

News

Forums

⋮



[GitHub](#)

<https://github.com/mozilla/geckodriver/releases>

⋮

You visit often

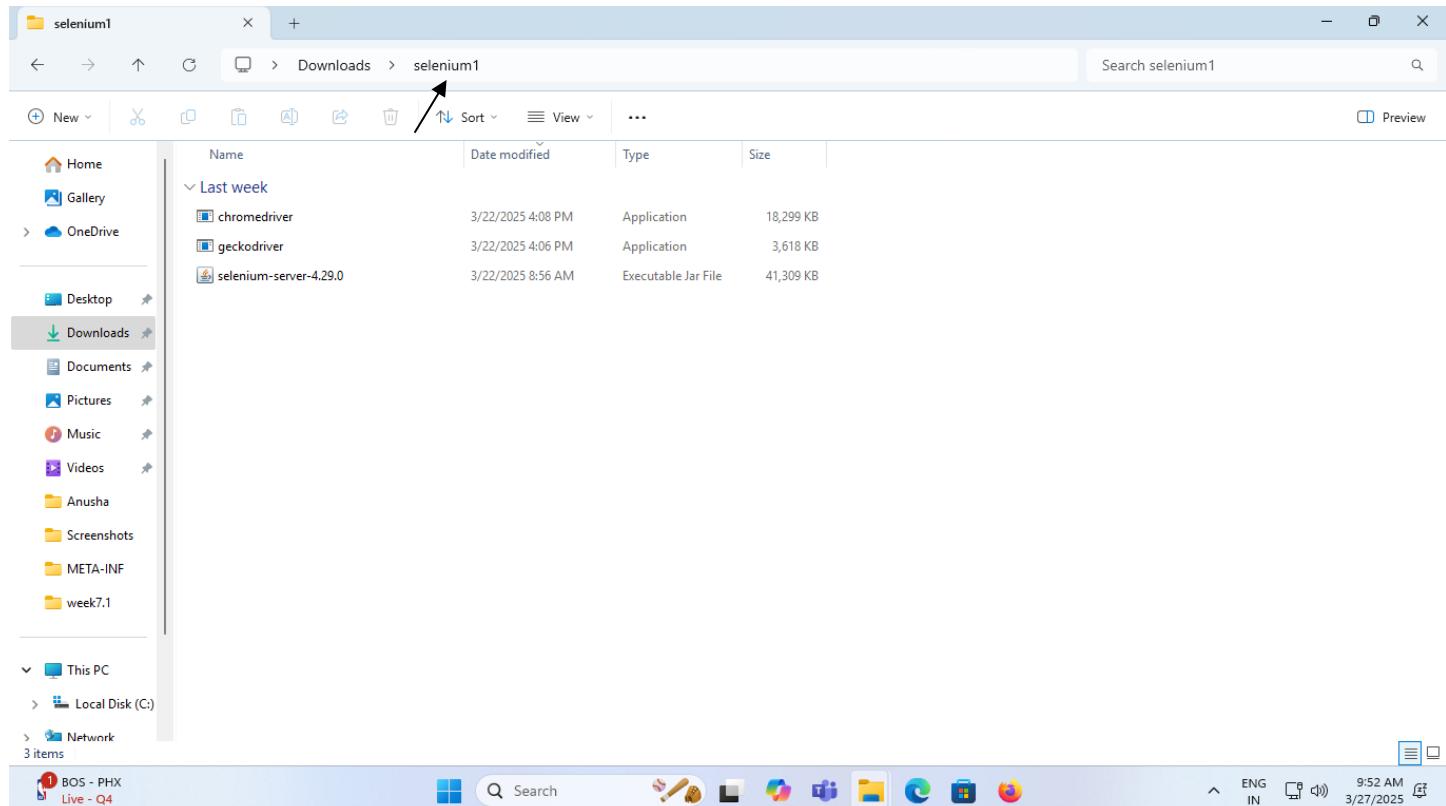
[Releases · mozilla/geckodriver](#)

25 Feb 2025 — WebDriver for Firefox. Contribute to mozilla/geckodriver development on GitHub.

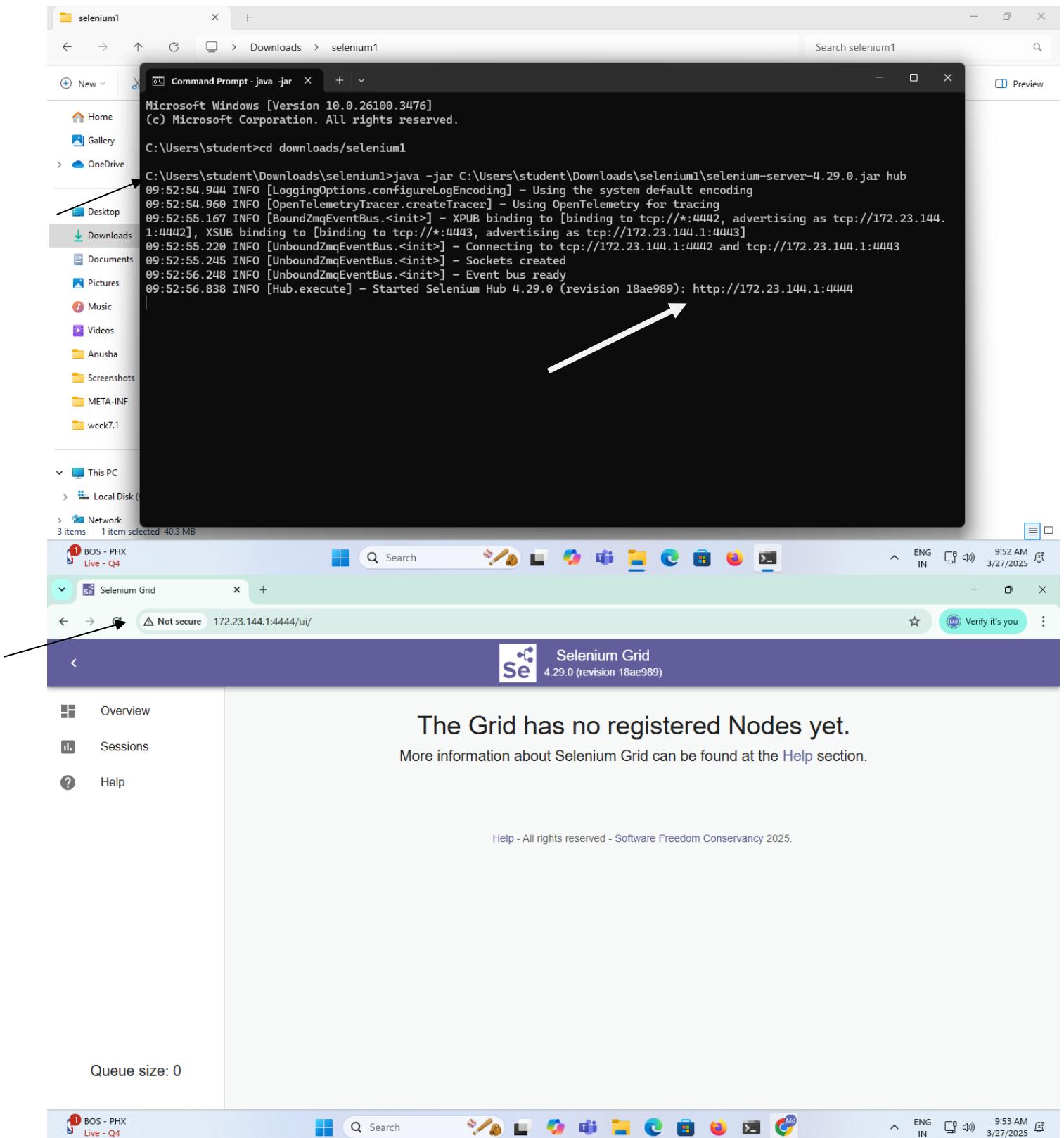
▼ Assets

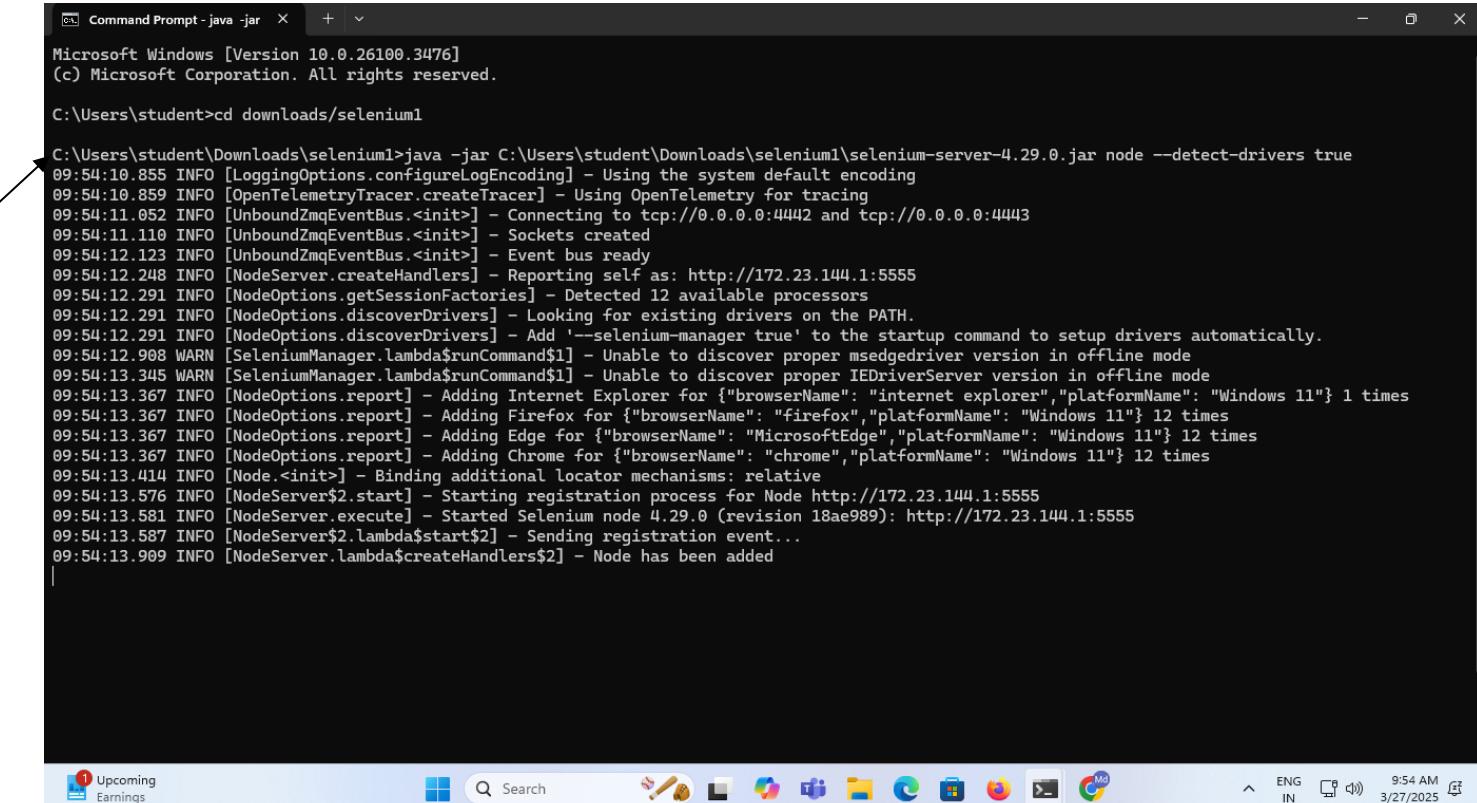
13

geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux-aarch64.tar.gz	2.07 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux-aarch64.tar.gz.asc	833 Bytes	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux32.tar.gz	2.16 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux32.tar.gz.asc	833 Bytes	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux64.tar.gz	2.2 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-linux64.tar.gz.asc	833 Bytes	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-macos-aarch64.tar.gz	1.97 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-macos.tar.gz	2.19 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-win-aarch64.zip	1.62 MB	last month
geckodriver-v0.36.0-win32.zip	1.7 MB	last month
Source code (zip)		last month
Source code (tar.gz)		last month
Show all 13 assets		

Step 4:-Put all drivers one folder**Step 5:-Run hub use following command and node also separate cmd. In cmd change directory where available all drivers**

1. java -jar selenium-server-4.29.0.jar hub
 2. java -jar selenium-server-4.29.0.jar node --detect-drivers true
- Also run chrome using ip address path it will generate after running hub and verify**

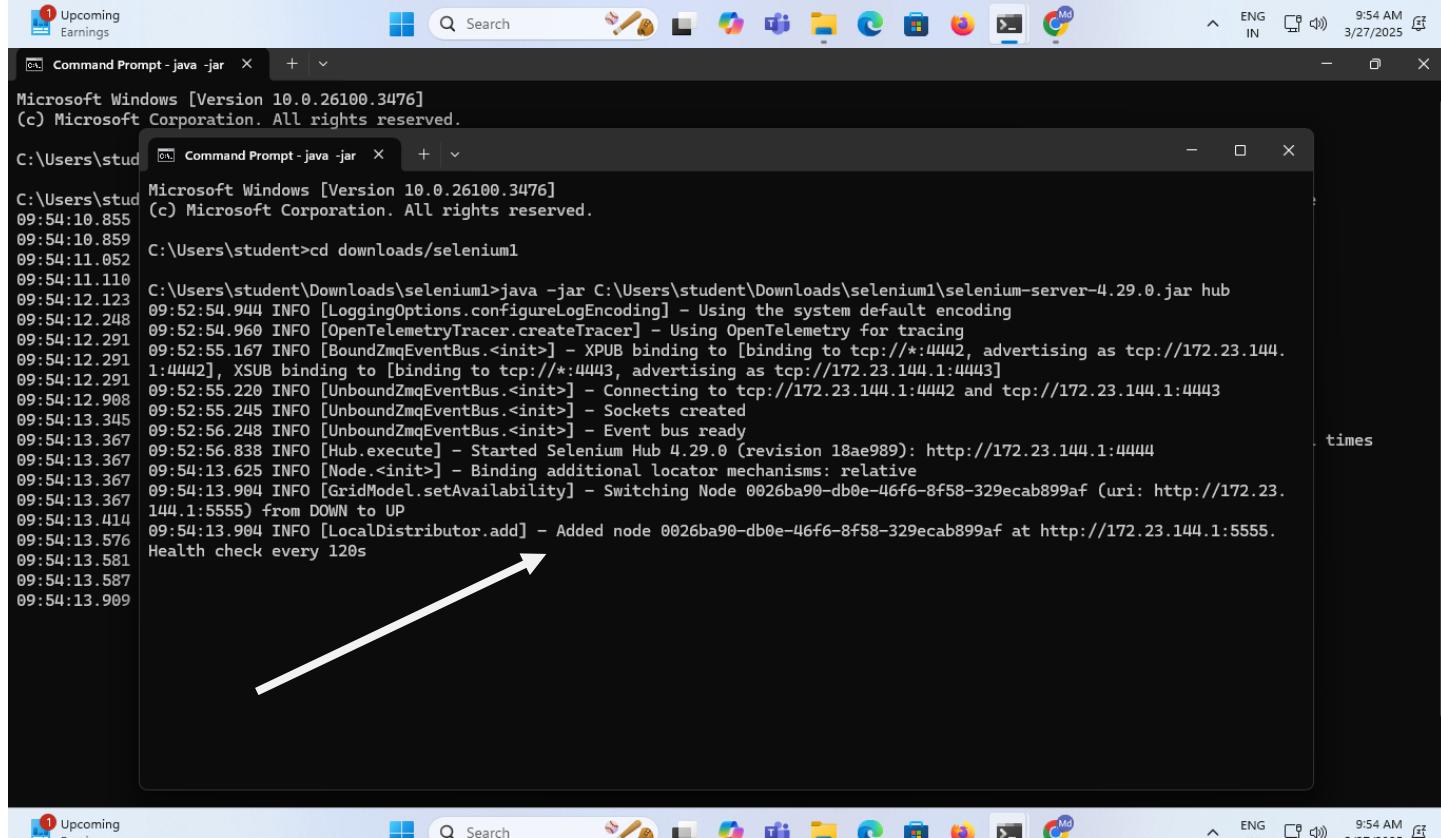




```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.3476]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\student>cd downloads\selenium1

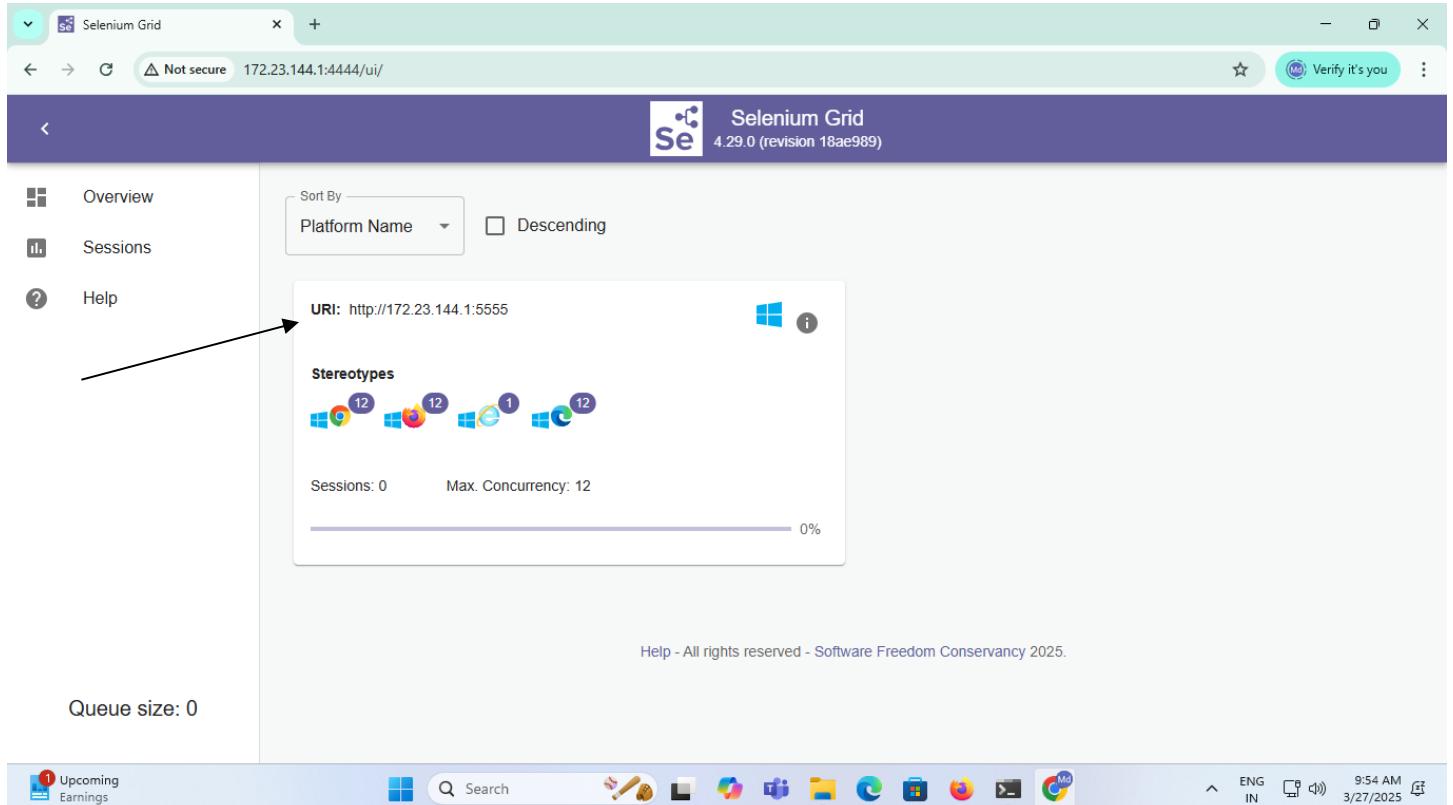
C:\Users\student\Downloads\selenium1>java -jar C:\Users\student\Downloads\selenium1\selenium-server-4.29.0.jar node --detect-drivers true
09:54:10.855 INFO [LoggingOptions.configureLogEncoding] - Using the system default encoding
09:54:10.859 INFO [OpenTelemetryTracer.createTracer] - Using OpenTelemetry for tracing
09:54:11.052 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Connecting to tcp://0.0.0.0:4442 and tcp://0.0.0.0:4443
09:54:11.110 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Sockets created
09:54:12.123 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Event bus ready
09:54:12.248 INFO [NodeServer.createHandlers] - Reporting self as: http://172.23.144.1:5555
09:54:12.291 INFO [NodeOptions.getSessionFactories] - Detected 12 available processors
09:54:12.291 INFO [NodeOptions.discoverDrivers] - Looking for existing drivers on the PATH.
09:54:12.291 INFO [NodeOptions.discoverDrivers] - Add '--selenium-manager true' to the startup command to setup drivers automatically.
09:54:12.908 WARN [SeleniumManager.lambda$runCommand$1] - Unable to discover proper msedgedriver version in offline mode
09:54:13.345 WARN [SeleniumManager.lambda$runCommand$1] - Unable to discover proper IEDriverServer version in offline mode
09:54:13.367 INFO [NodeOptions.report] - Adding Internet Explorer for {"browserName": "internet explorer", "platformName": "Windows 11"} 1 times
09:54:13.367 INFO [NodeOptions.report] - Adding Firefox for {"browserName": "firefox", "platformName": "Windows 11"} 12 times
09:54:13.367 INFO [NodeOptions.report] - Adding Edge for {"browserName": "MicrosoftEdge", "platformName": "Windows 11"} 12 times
09:54:13.367 INFO [NodeOptions.report] - Adding Chrome for {"browserName": "chrome", "platformName": "Windows 11"} 12 times
09:54:13.414 INFO [Node.<init>] - Binding additional locator mechanisms: relative
09:54:13.576 INFO [NodeServer$2.start] - Starting registration process for Node http://172.23.144.1:5555
09:54:13.581 INFO [NodeServer.execute] - Started Selenium node 4.29.0 (revision 18ae989): http://172.23.144.1:5555
09:54:13.587 INFO [NodeServer$2.lambda$start$2] - Sending registration event...
09:54:13.909 INFO [NodeServer.lambda$createHandlers$2] - Node has been added
```



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.3476]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

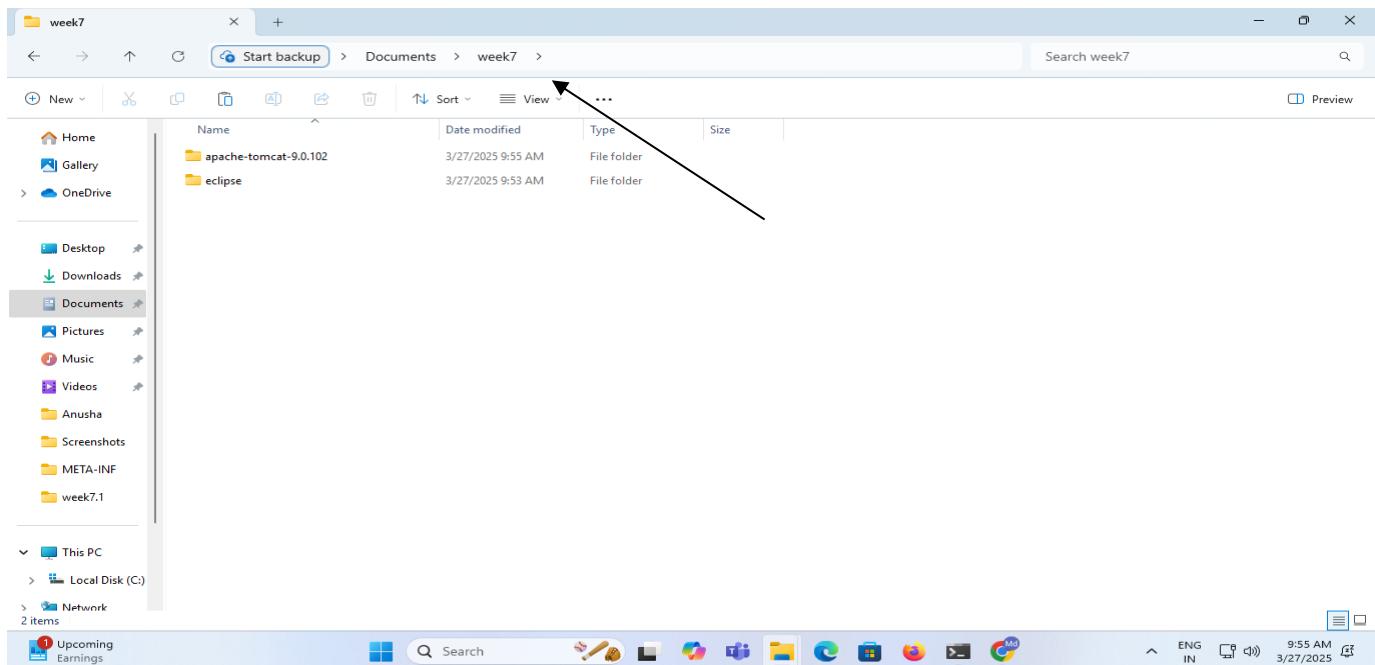
C:\Users\stud>cd downloads\selenium1

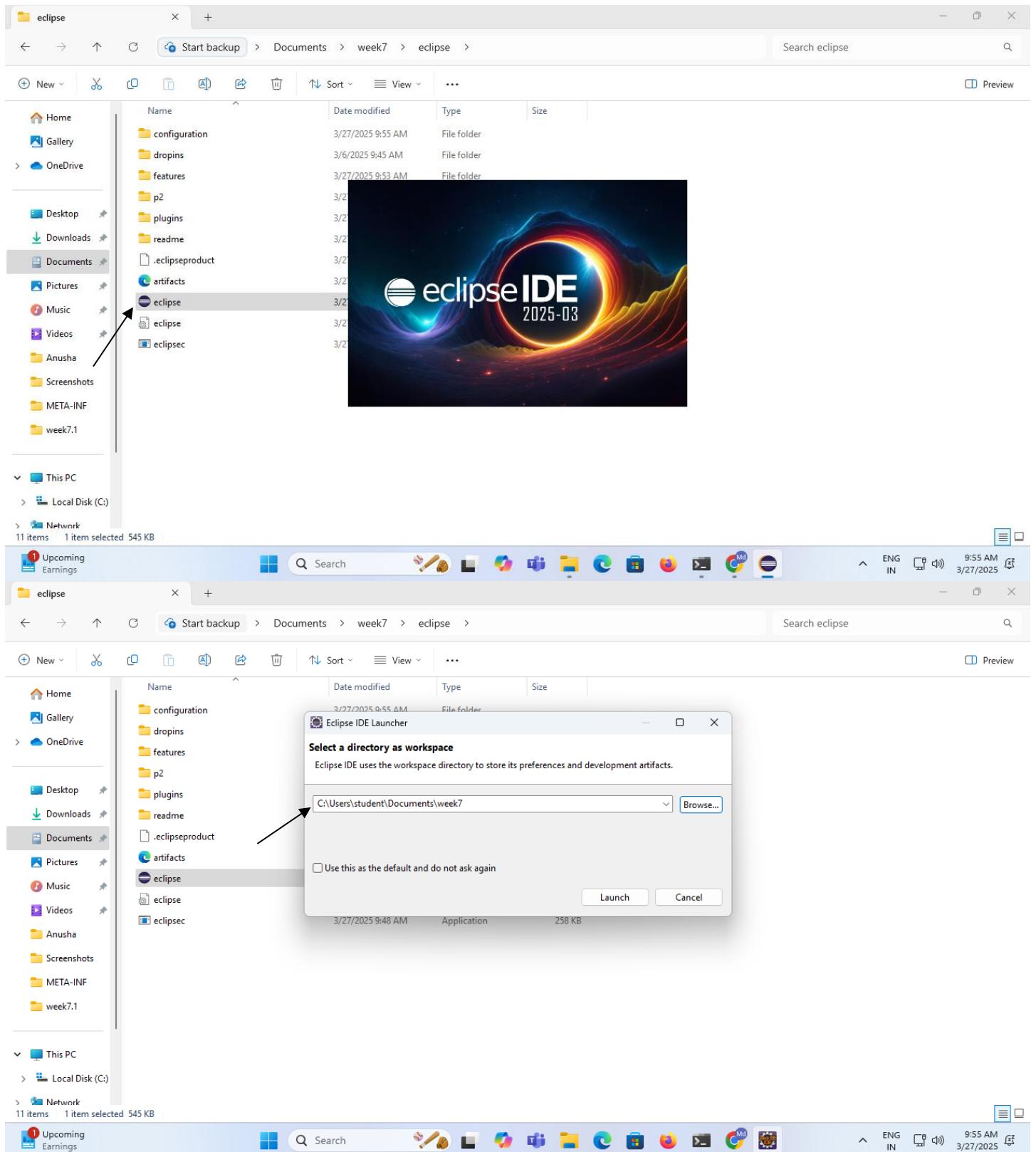
C:\Users\stud>java -jar C:\Users\student\Downloads\selenium1\selenium-server-4.29.0.jar hub
09:54:10.855 INFO [LoggingOptions.configureLogEncoding] - Using the system default encoding
09:54:10.859 INFO [OpenTelemetryTracer.createTracer] - Using OpenTelemetry for tracing
09:54:11.052 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - XPUB binding to [binding to tcp://*:4442, advertising as tcp://172.23.144.1:4442], XSUB binding to [binding to tcp://*:4443, advertising as tcp://172.23.144.1:4443]
09:54:11.110 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Connecting to tcp://172.23.144.1:4442 and tcp://172.23.144.1:4443
09:54:12.123 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Sockets created
09:54:12.248 INFO [UnboundZmqEventBus.<init>] - Event bus ready
09:54:12.291 INFO [Hub.execute] - Started Selenium Hub 4.29.0 (revision 18ae989): http://172.23.144.1:4444
09:54:13.367 INFO [Node.<init>] - Binding additional locator mechanisms: relative
09:54:13.367 INFO [GridModel.setAvailability] - Switching Node 0026ba90-db0e-46f6-8f58-329ecab899af (uri: http://172.23.144.1:5555) from DOWN to UP
09:54:13.367 INFO [LocalDistributor.add] - Added node 0026ba90-db0e-46f6-8f58-329ecab899af at http://172.23.144.1:5555.
Health check every 120s
```



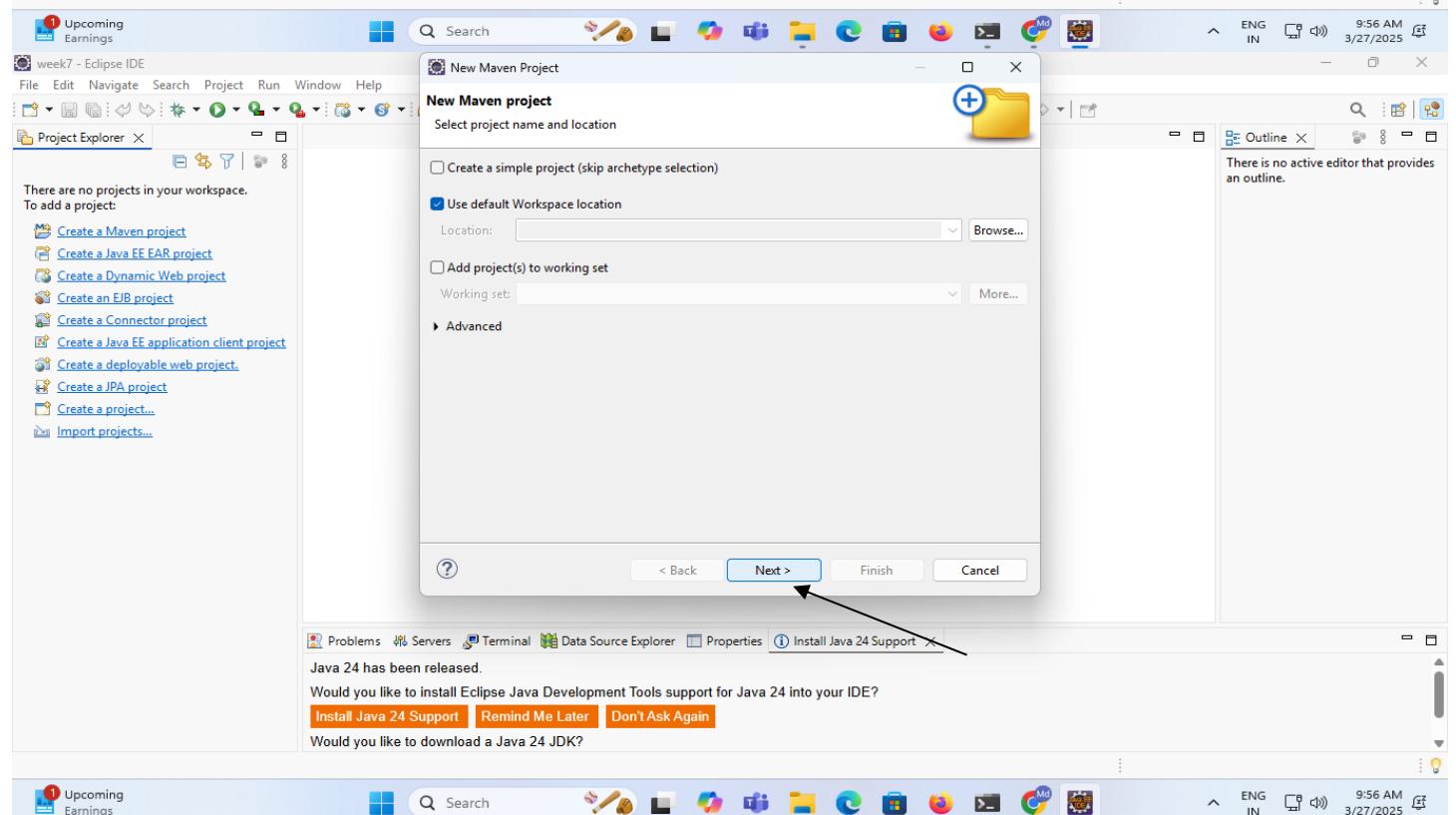
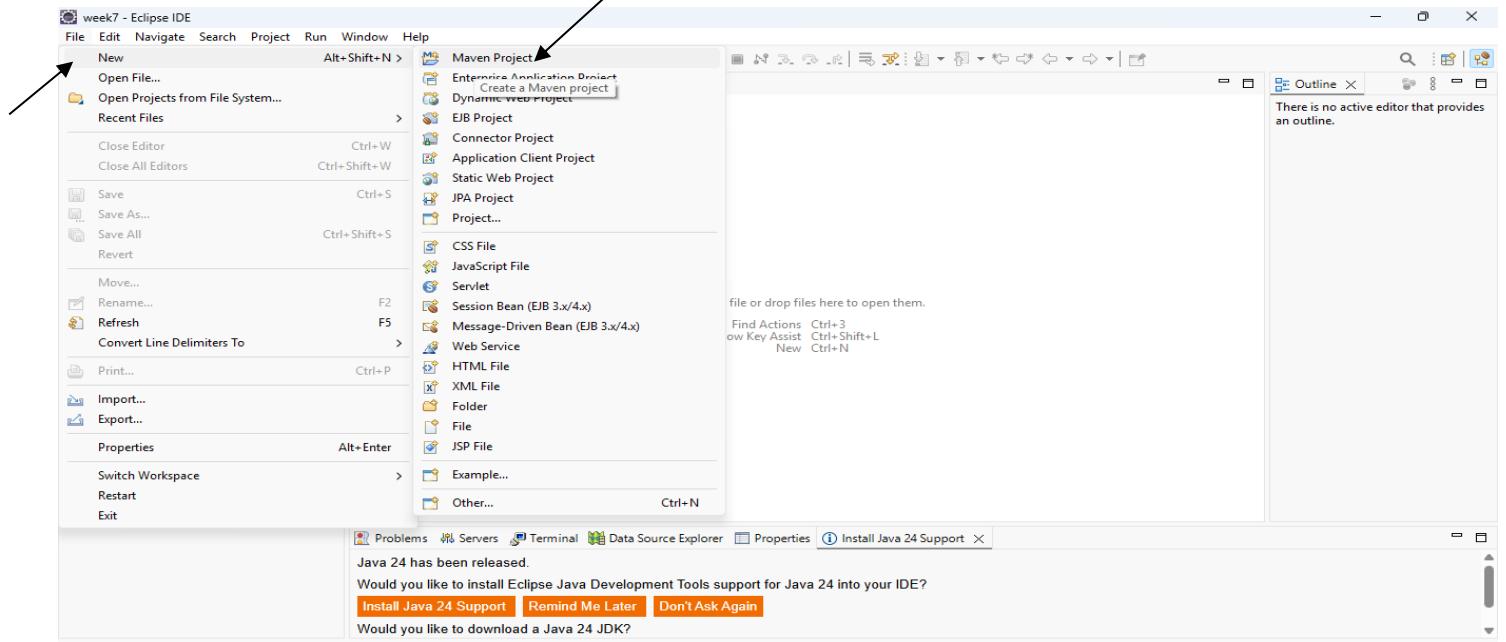
Step 6:-Open Eclipse Attach Apache Tomcat and TestNG

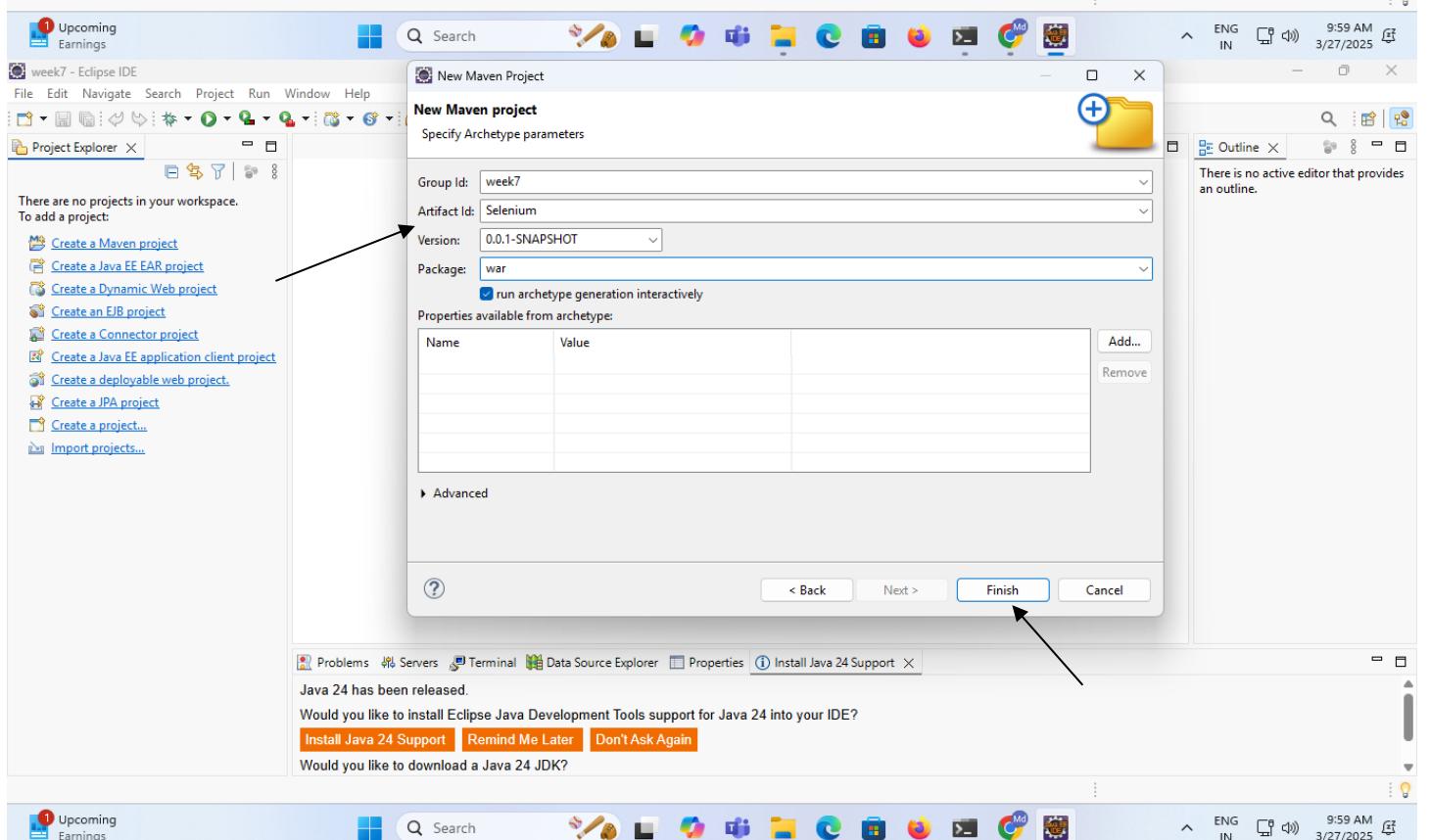
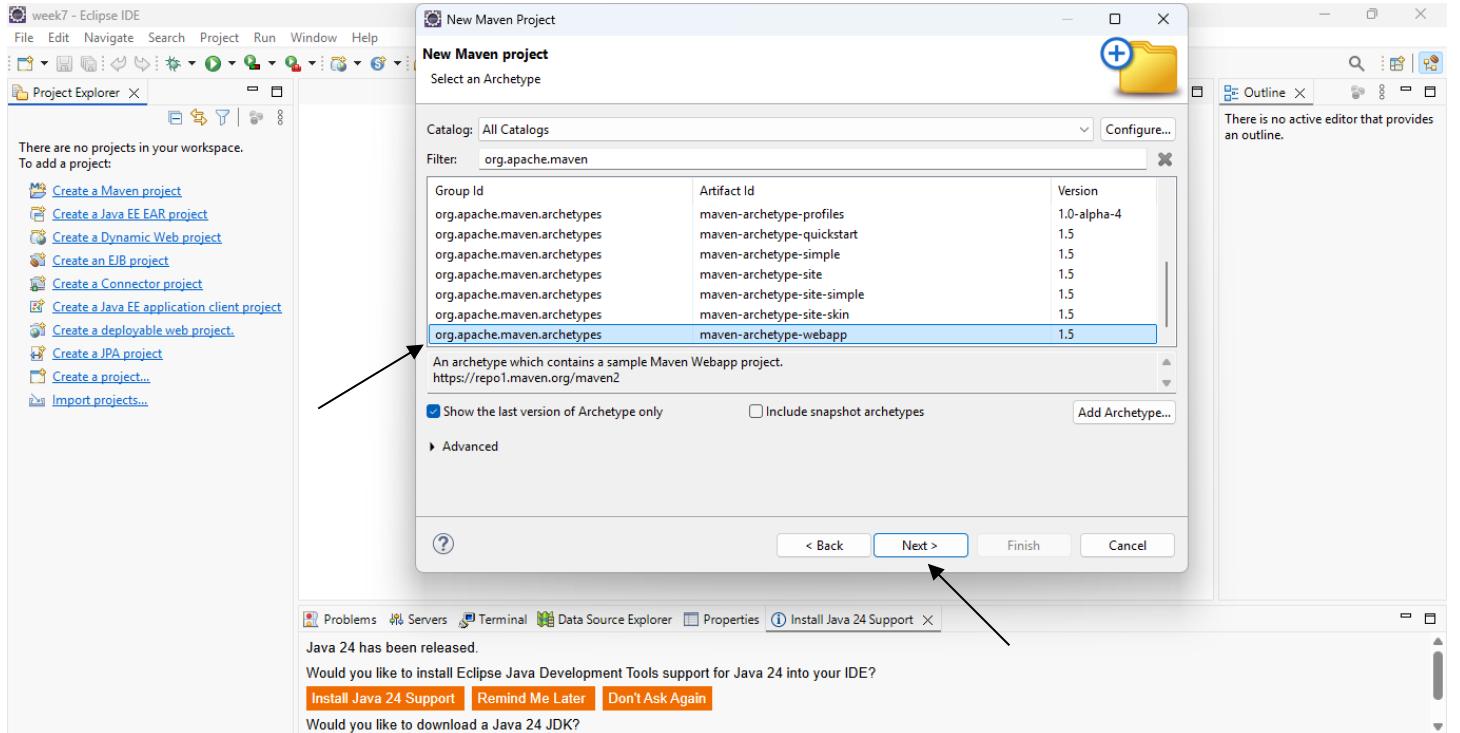
1. Store Apache and eclipse folders only single folder and lunch Eclipse same folder

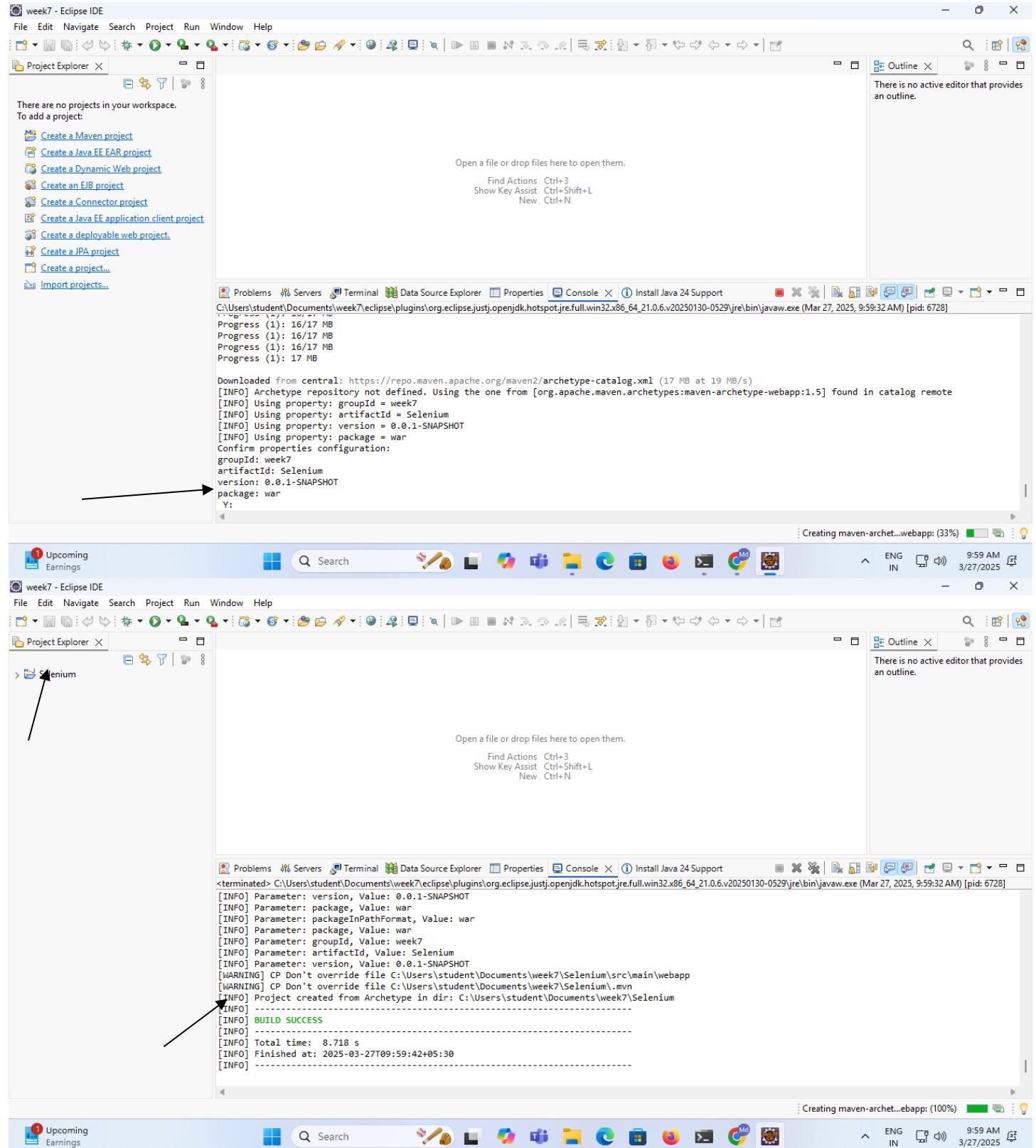




3.Create maven project goto File→New→Maven Project Select→Next→select org.apache.maven.archetypes select webapp→Enter Group Id:week7 ArtifactId:selenium Package:war→Finish. Enter Y you get Build Success in console.







**3. Open Pom.xml copy paste below code this all I added dependies and plugins. Next Right click Project→Maven→Update project→ok.
(Note:If you not update every changes it will not save.)**

```
<project 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/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <groupId>DevOps</groupId>
  <artifactId>MyDevPipeline</artifactId>
  <packaging>war</packaging>
  <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
  <name>MyDevPipeline Maven Webapp</name>
  <url>http://maven.apache.org</url>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>junit</groupId>
      <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
      <version>3.8.1</version>
      <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
    <!--

```

<https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/javax.servlet/javax.servlet-api> -->

```
    <dependency>
      <groupId>javax.servlet</groupId>
      <artifactId>javax.servlet-api</artifactId>
      <version>3.1.0</version>
      <scope>provided</scope>
    </dependency>
    <!--

```

<https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.seleniumhq.selenium/selenium-api> -->

```
    <dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.seleniumhq.selenium</groupId>
<artifactId>selenium-server</artifactId>
<version>3.141.59</version>
</dependency>
<!-- https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/org.testng/testng -->
<dependency>
<groupId>org.testng</groupId>
<artifactId>testng</artifactId>
<version>6.14.3</version>    <!-- Use the latest version
available(7.11.0) -->
<scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

<dependency>
<groupId>io.github.bonigarcia</groupId>
<artifactId>webdrivermanager</artifactId>
<version>5.3.0</version>
</dependency>

</dependencies>
<build>
    <finalName>MyDevPipeline</finalName>
    <pluginManagement>
        <plugins>
            <plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
            <artifactId>maven-clean-plugin</artifactId>
            <version>3.4.0</version>
        </plugin>
        <plugin>
```

```
<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-resources-
plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.3.1</version>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-compiler-
plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.13.0</version>
        <configuration>
            <source>17.0.12</source>
            <target>17.0.12</target>
        </configuration>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-surefire-
plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.3.0</version>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-war-plugin</artifactId>
        <version>3.4.0</version>
    </plugin>
    <plugin>
```

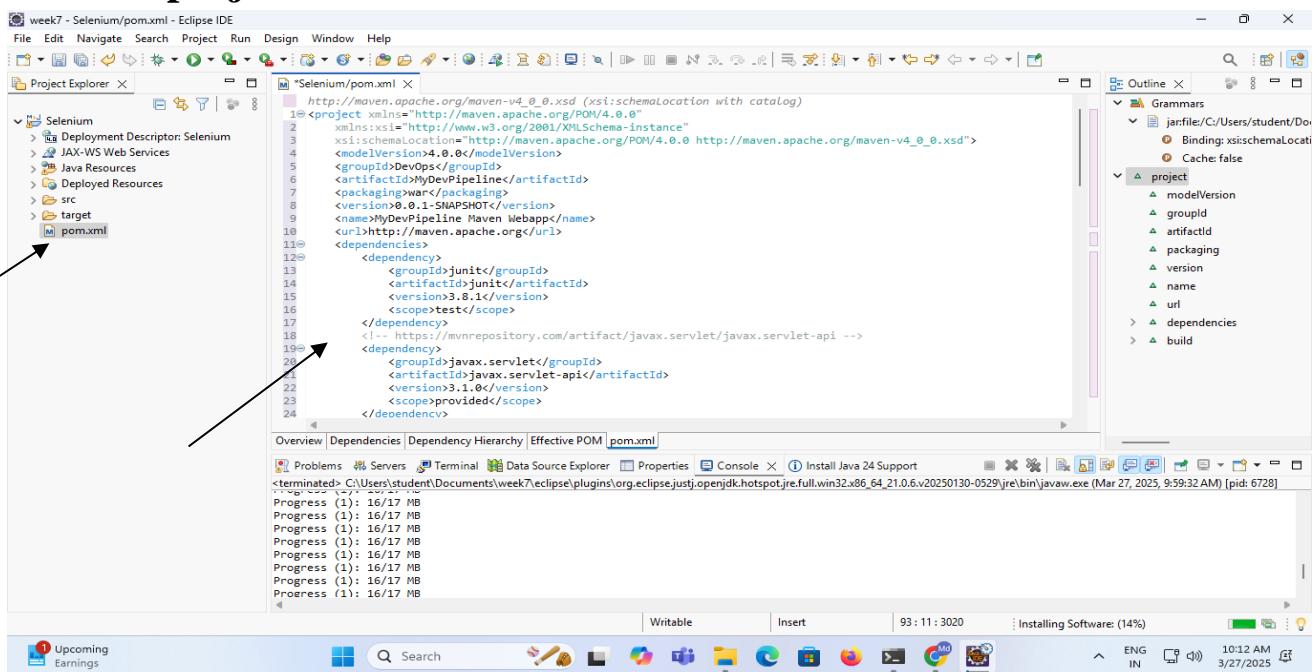
```

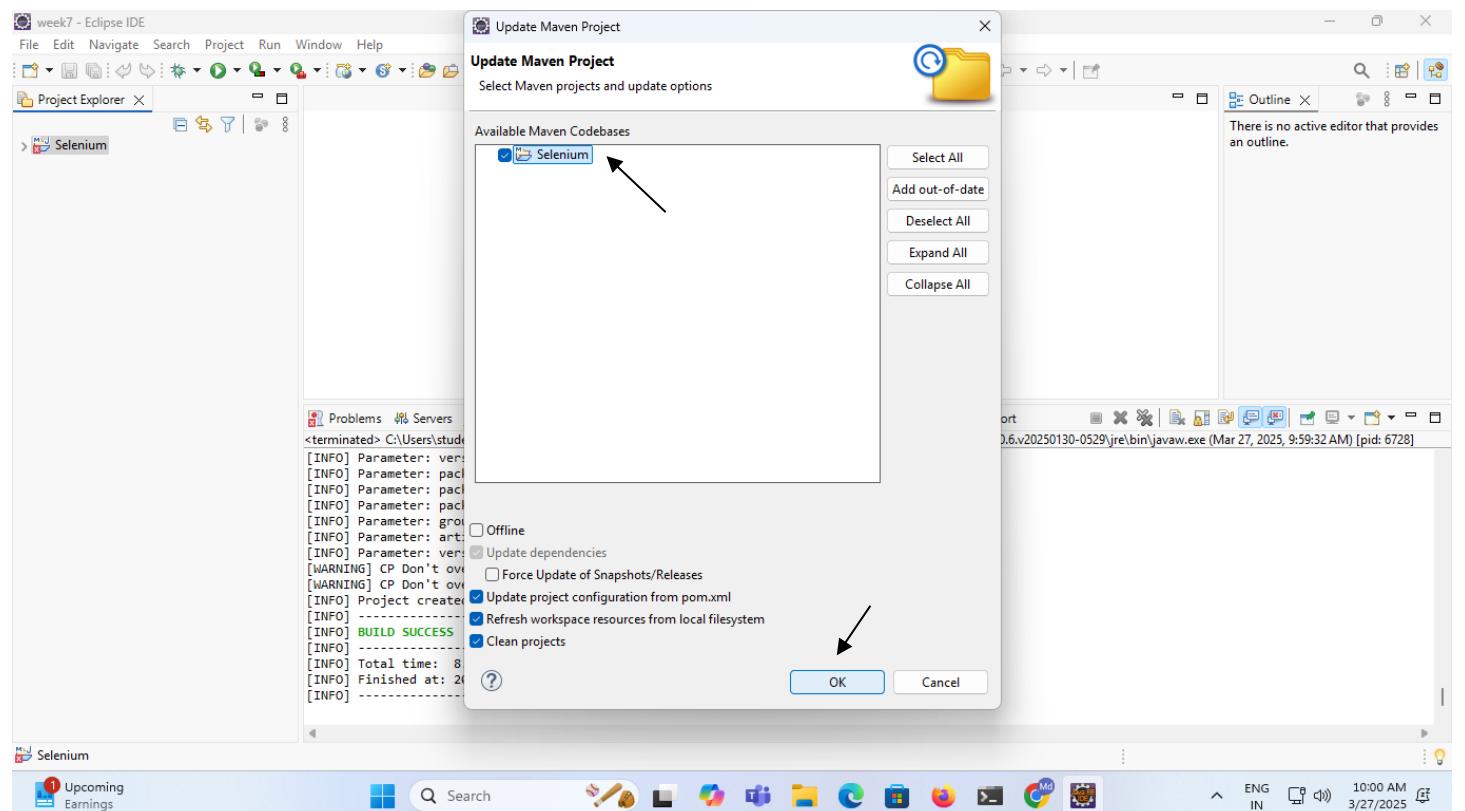
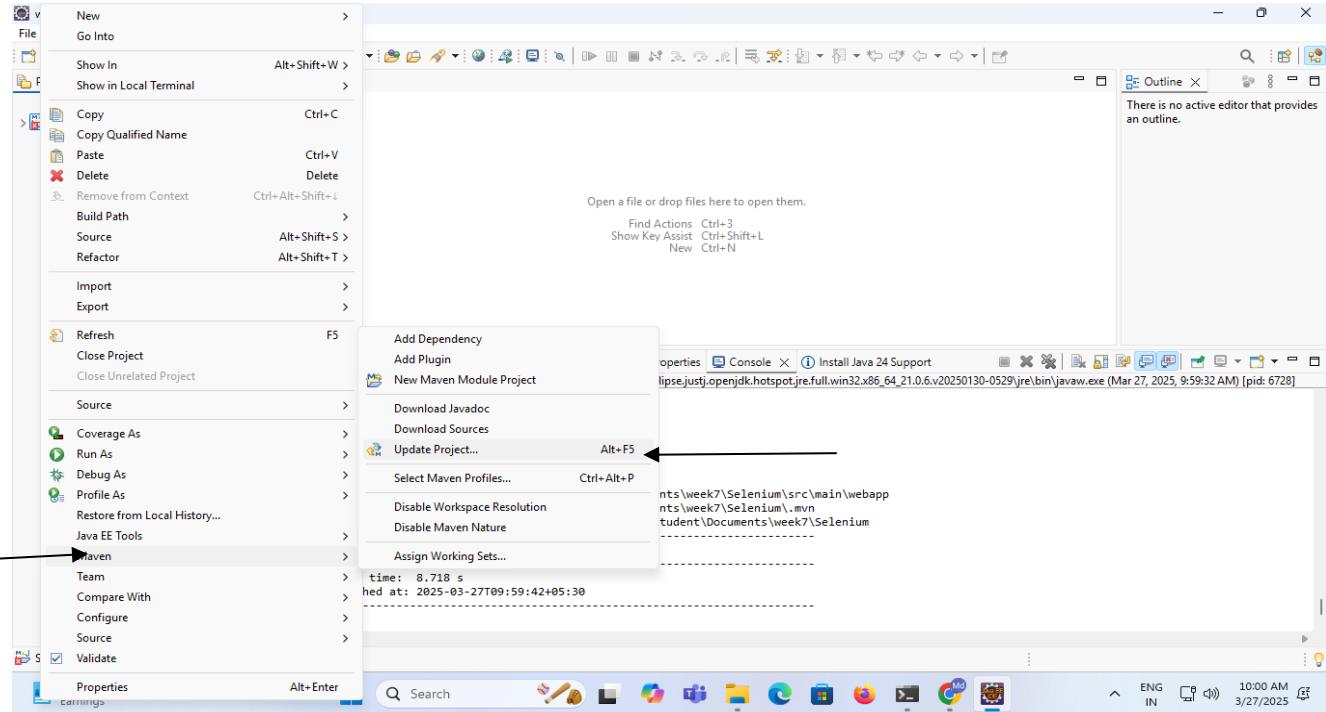
<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-install-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>3.1.2</version>
</plugin>
<plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-deploy-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>3.1.2</version>
</plugin>
</plugins>
</pluginManagement>

</build>
</project>

```

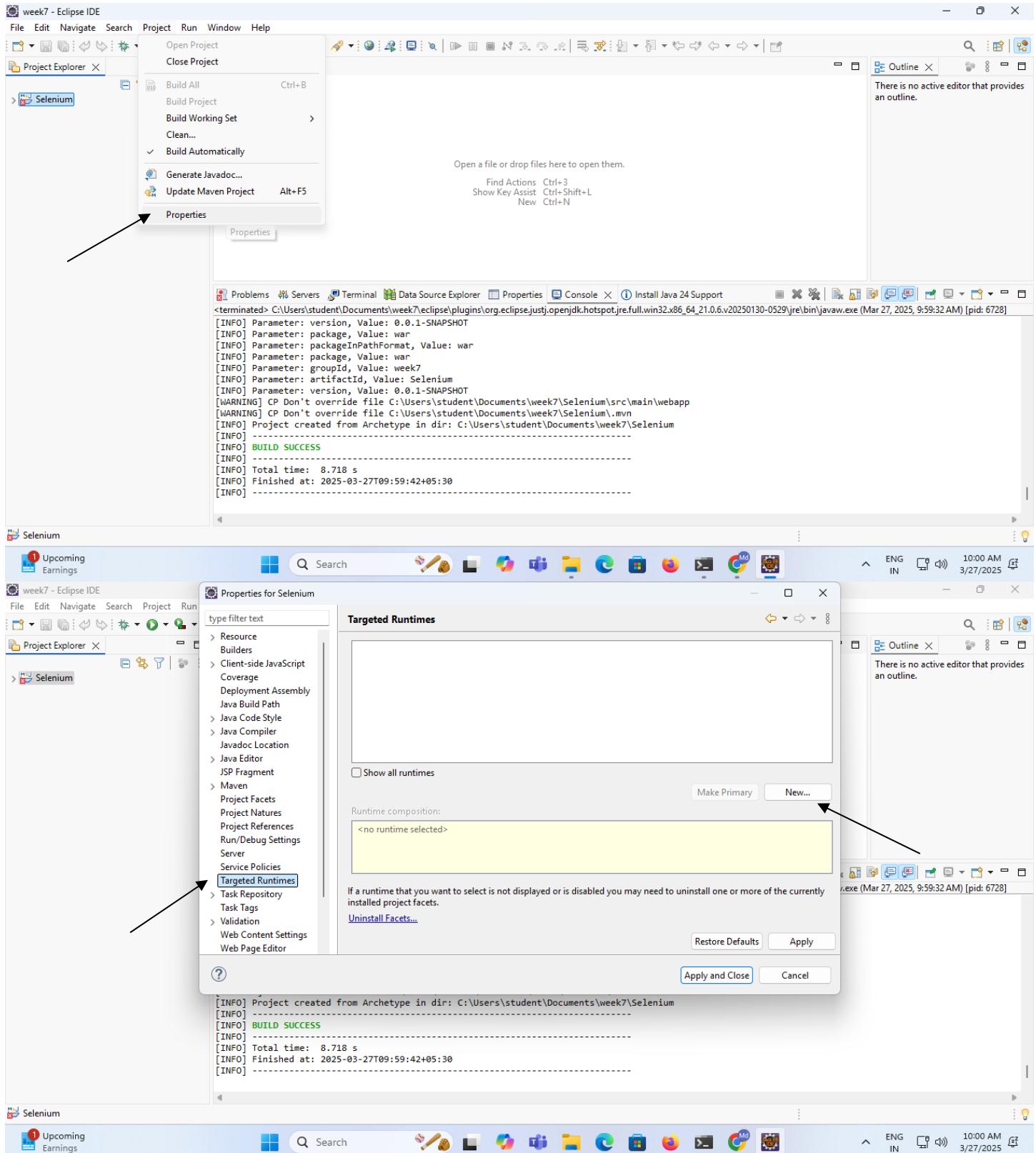


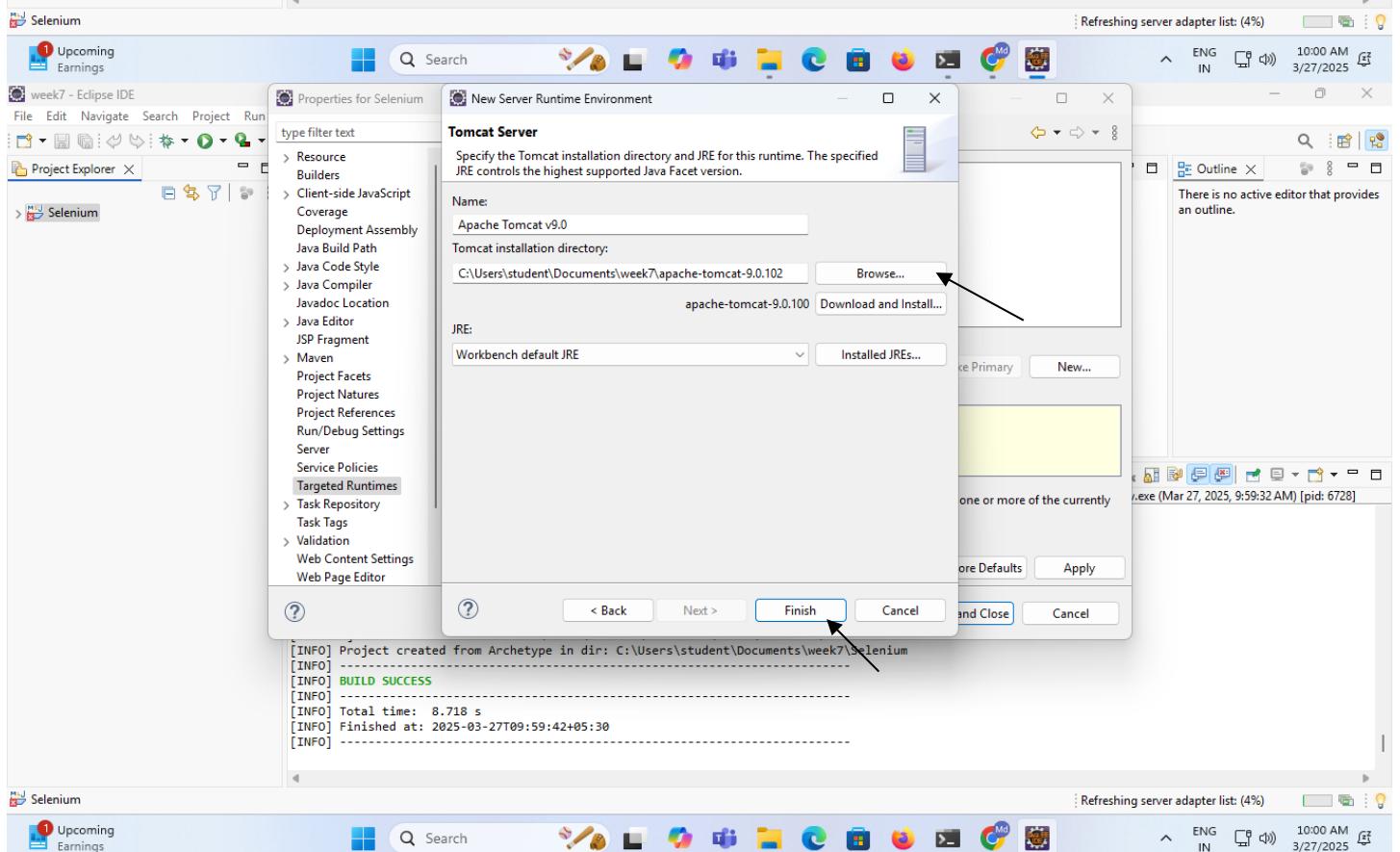
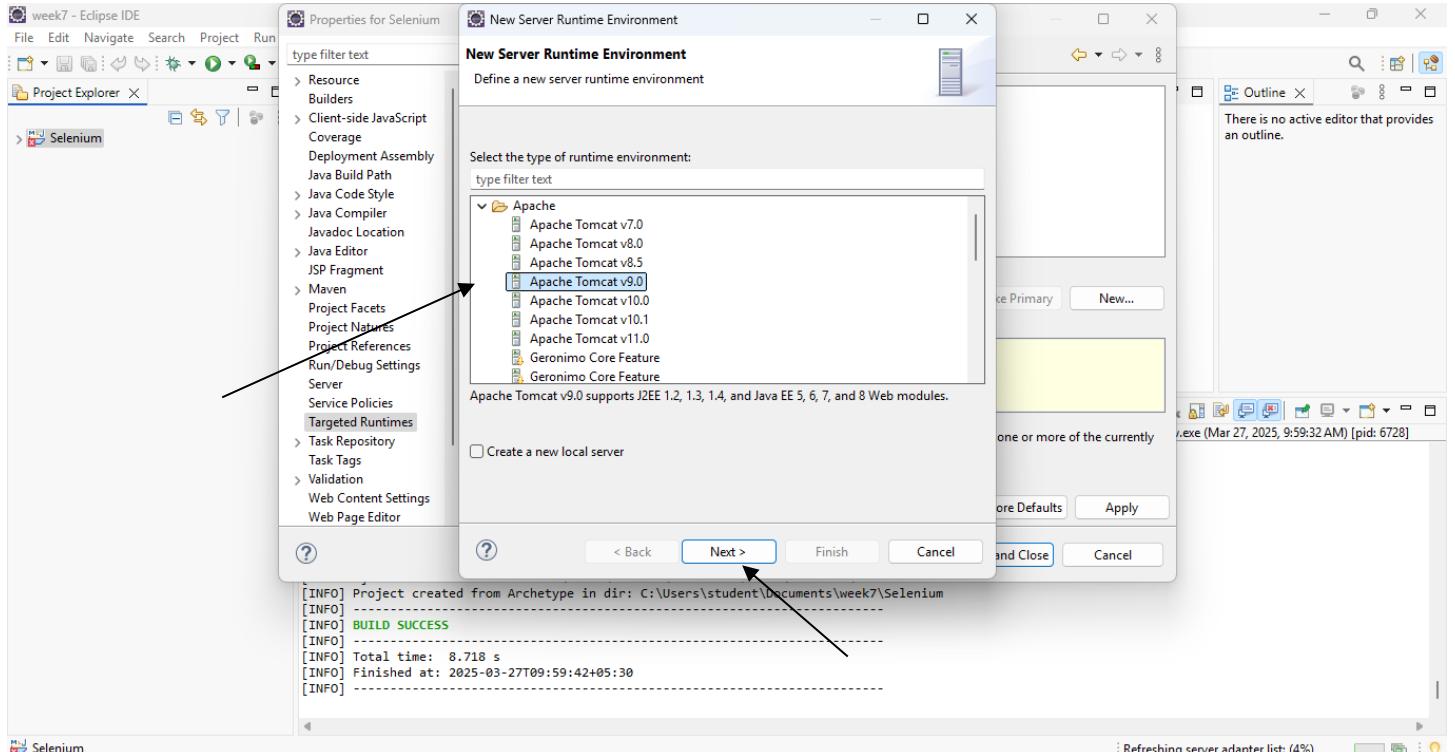


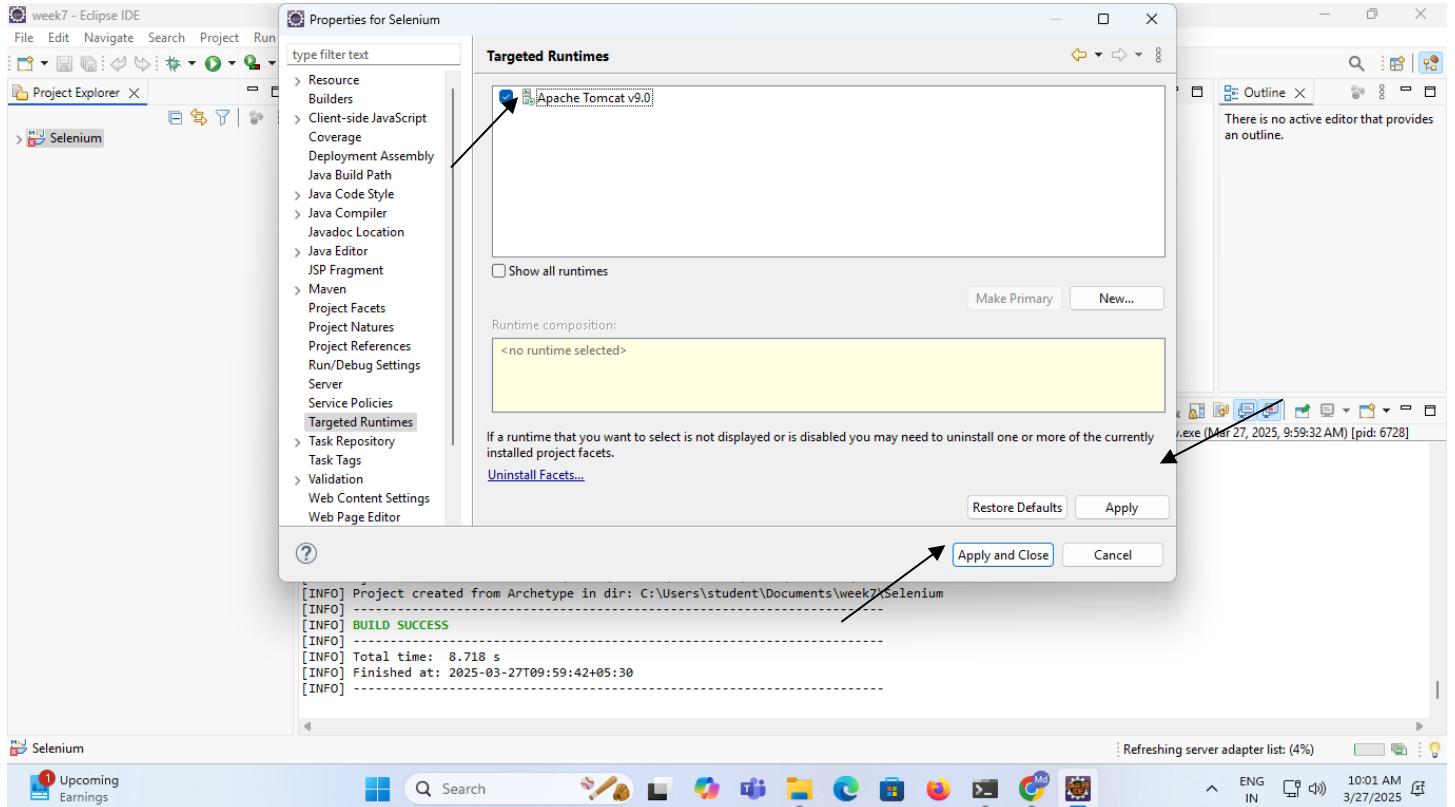
4.Adding Apache tomcat server

Go to Project → Properties → Maven → Targeted Runtimes → new → select apache tomcat 9 → next → browse apache folder address → finish → click check box apache 9 and apply → apply and close.

(Note:-because running src→index.js file running purpose if you not adding it will show errors.)

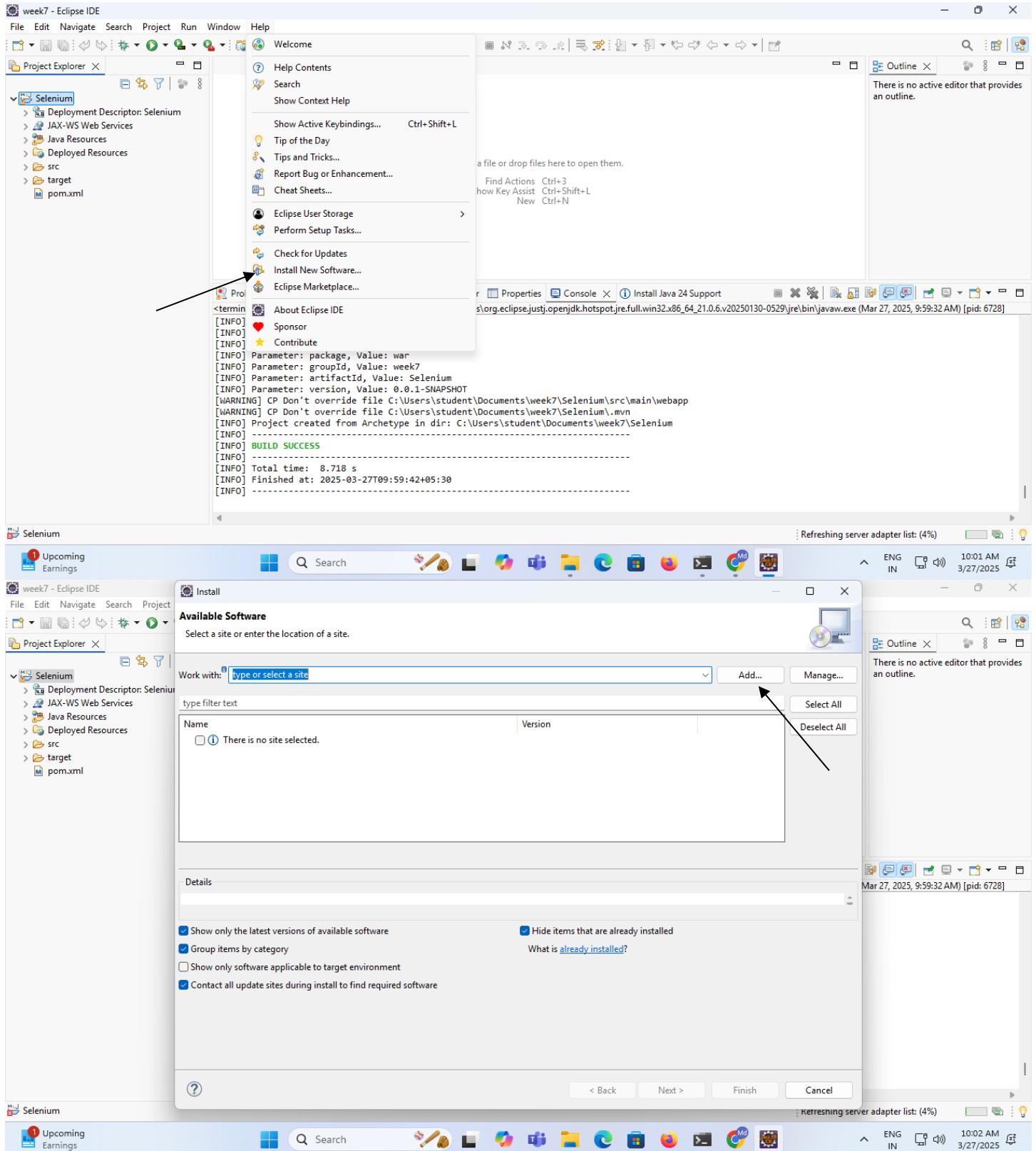


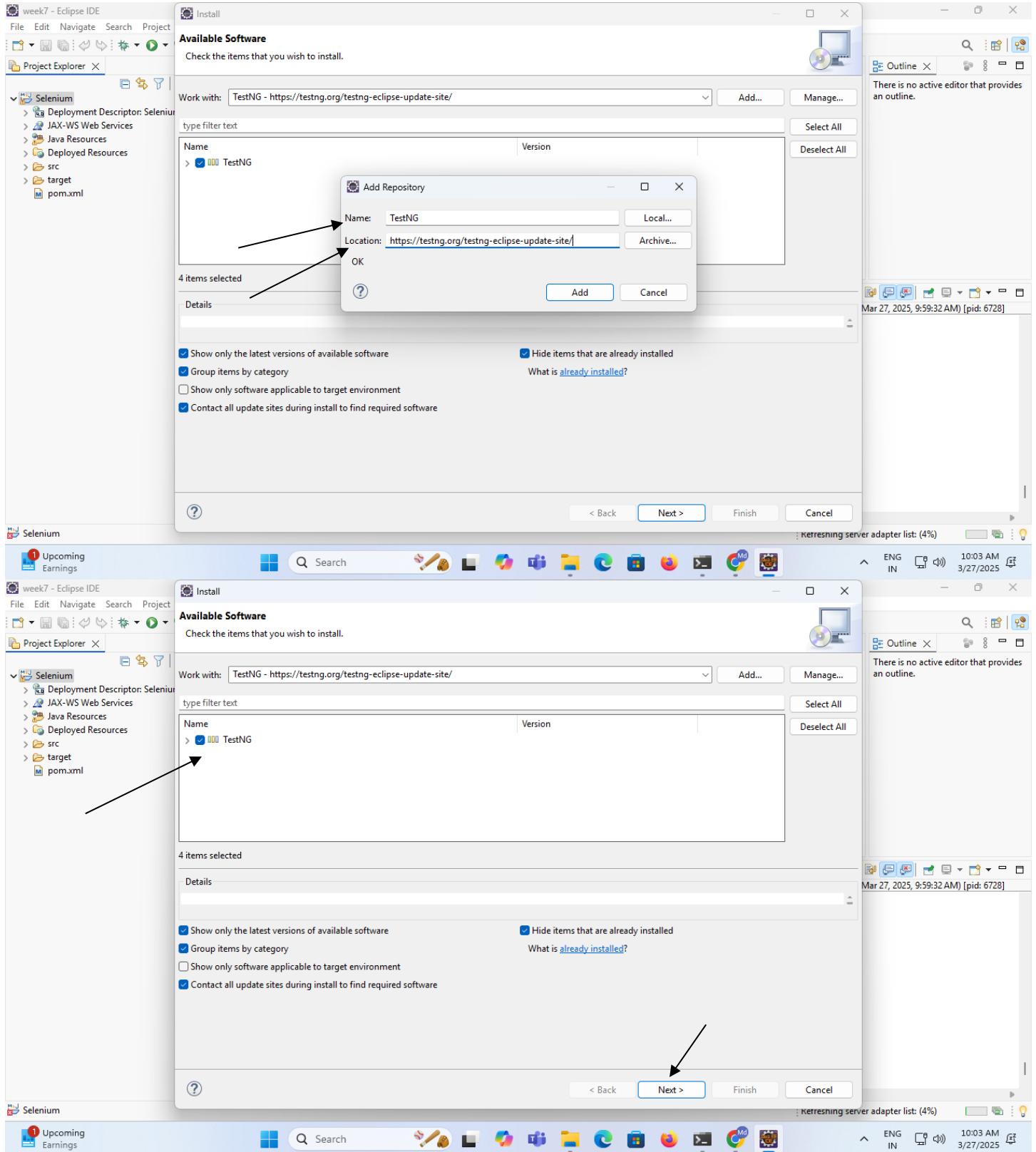


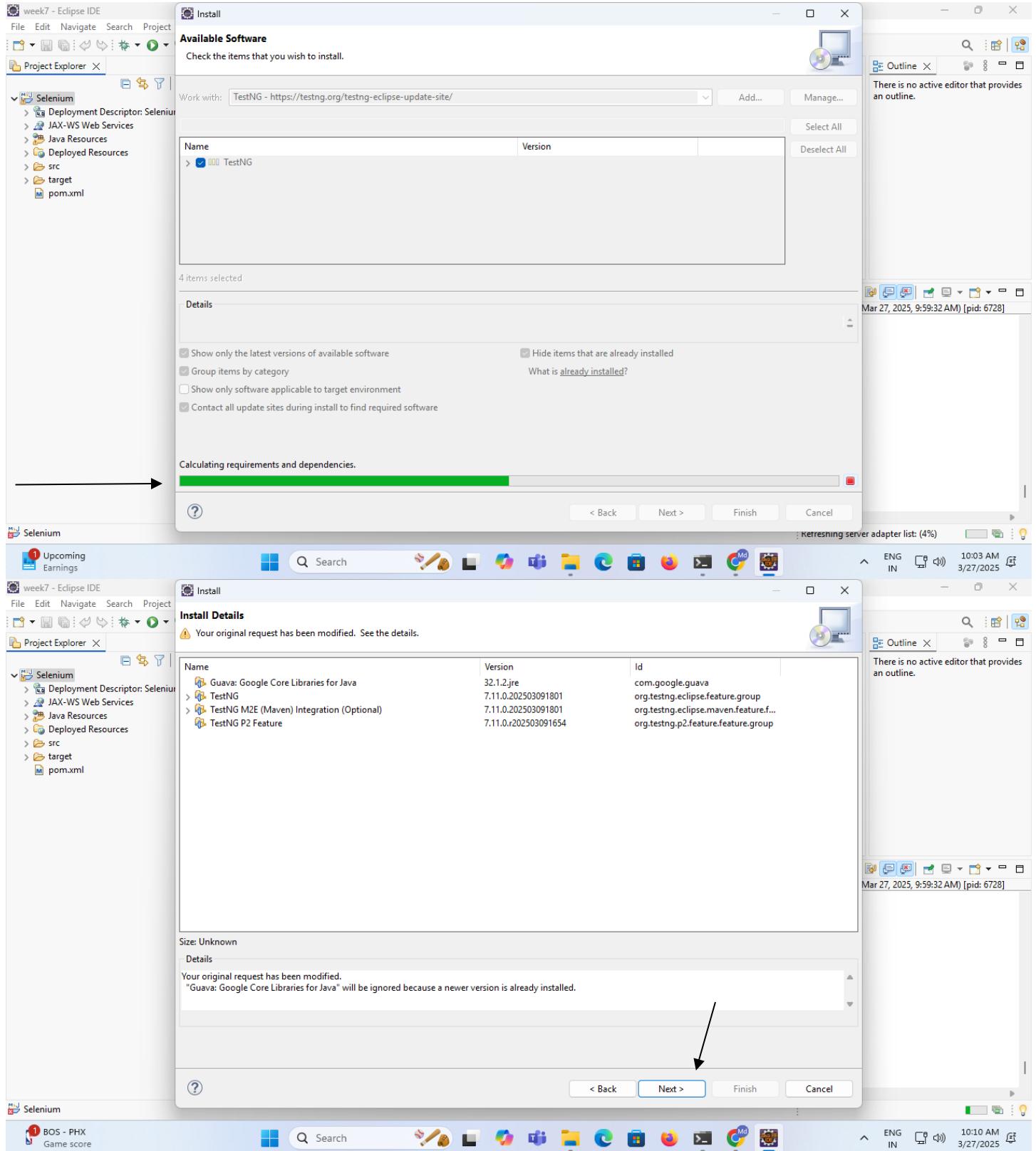


5. Adding TestNG in Eclipse.

Go to help → Install New Software → Add → Enter Name:TestNG, Location:<https://testing.org/testing-eclipse-update-site/> → Add. Select TestNG check box → Next → Next → I accept → Finish Trust Selected → Trust Selected.







Eclipse IDE - week7 - Review Licenses

Licenses must be reviewed and accepted before the software can be installed.

Licenses: Apache License

License text:

```
Apache License
Version 2.0, January 2004
http://www.apache.org/licenses/
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE, REPRODUCTION, AND
DISTRIBUTION
1. Definitions.
"License" shall mean the terms and conditions for use, reproduction,
and distribution as defined by Sections 1 through 9 of this document.
"Licensor" shall mean the copyright owner or entity authorized
by the copyright owner that is granting the License.
"Legal Entity" shall mean the union of the acting entity and
all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under
common control with that entity. For the purposes of this definition,
"control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the
direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or
otherwise; or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of
the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such
entity.
"You" (or "Your") shall mean an individual or Legal Entity exercising
permissions granted by this License.
"Source" form shall mean the preferred form for making modifications,
including but not limited to software source code, documentation
source, and configuration files.
"Object" form shall mean any form resulting from mechanical
transformation
or translation of a Source form, including but not limited to
compiled object code, generated documentation, and conversions
to other media types.
```

I accept the terms of the license agreement

I do not accept the terms of the license agreement

Trust Authorities

Do you trust content originating from the following authorities? Installing content involves performing actions that alter the installation's configuration and may potentially be used for malicious purposes.

Authority / Update Site	Units	Secured
https://download.oracle.com	1	✓
https://testng.org	16	✓

Remember selected authorities **Always trust all authorities**

Details... **Export...**

Trust Selected **Cancel**

Selenium Project Explorer

week7 - Selenium/pom.xml - Eclipse IDE

Upcoming Earnings

File Edit Navigate Search Project Run Design

Project Explorer

Selenium

- Deployment Descriptor: Selenium
- JAX-WS Web Services
- Java Resources
- Deployed Resources
- src
- target
- pom.xml

Search **File** **Edit** **Navigate** **Search** **Project** **Run** **Design**

Outline

There is no active editor that provides an outline.

Mar 27, 2025, 9:59:32 AM [pid: 6728]

10:10 AM 3/27/2025

https://download.ec...se/artifacts.xml.xz

ENG IN

Grammars

jarfile/C:/Users/student/Desktop/jarfile/jarfile.jar

Binding: xsi:schemaLocation

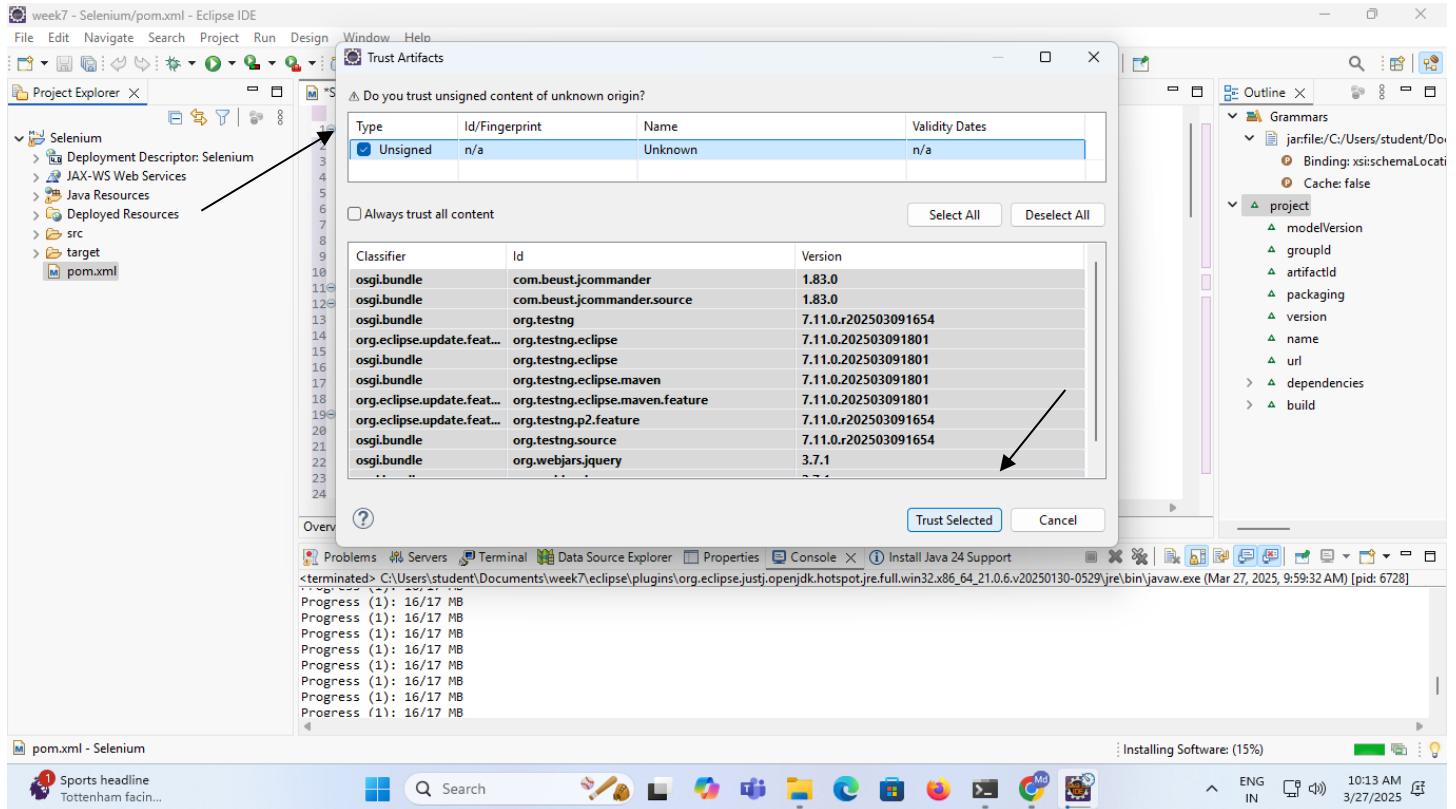
Cache: false

project

- modelVersion
- groupId
- artifactId
- packaging
- version
- name
- url
- dependencies
- build

javaw.exe (Mar 27, 2025, 9:59:32 AM) [pid: 6728]

10:12 AM 3/27/2025



6.Create Folder inside src →test inside java.java folder select build path →current folder.Right click that folder→new→others→class→next→give package name and class name→ok

Java file created copy paste below code.change hub address must and should.

Same page right click→run→TestNG →Finally its run test passes.

SeleniumGridDemo.java

```
package com.testautomation.grid;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.FirefoxDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities;
import org.openqa.selenium.remote.RemoteWebDriver;
import org.testng.annotations.Test;
import java.net.URL;
```

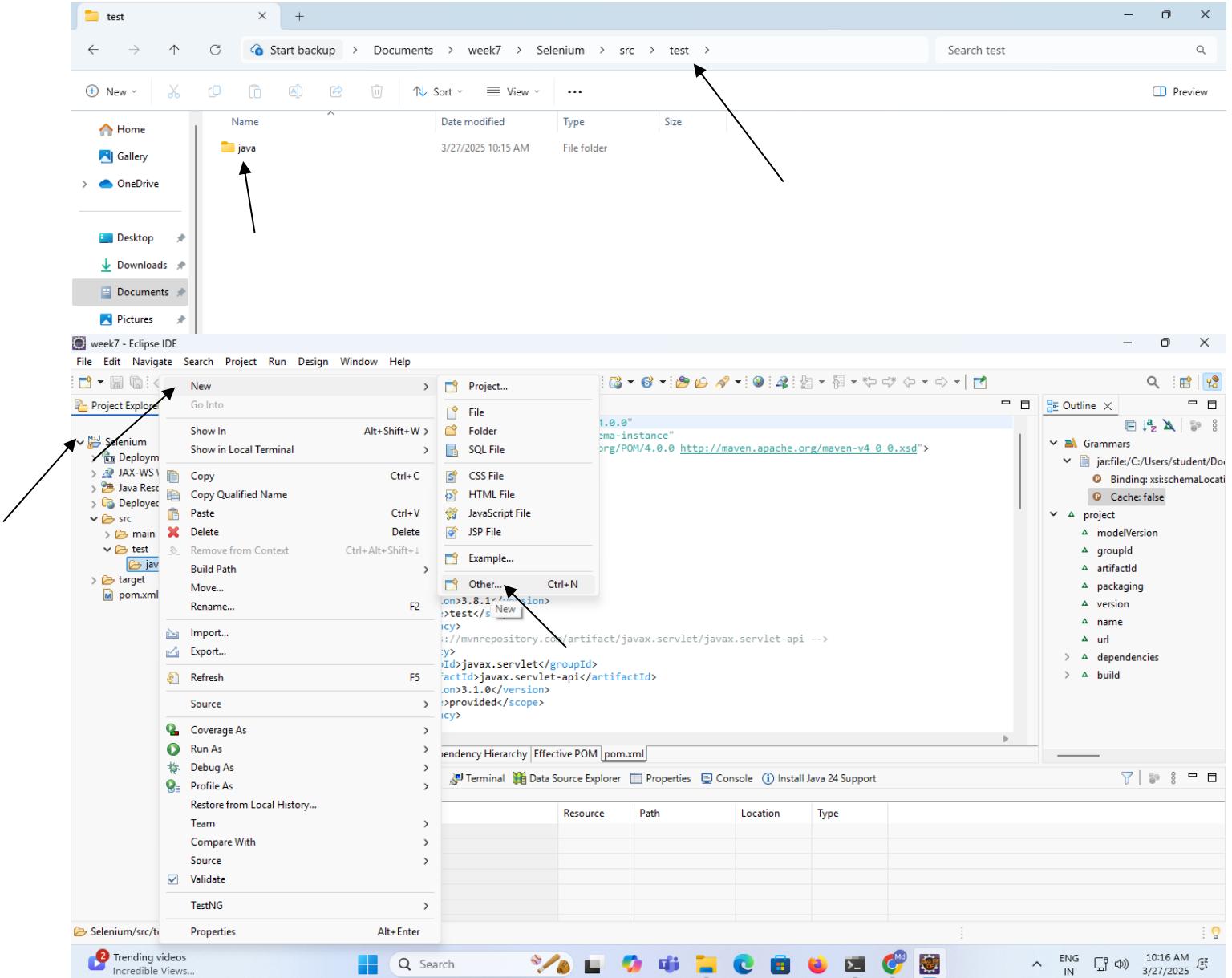
```
public class SeleniumGridDemo {
```

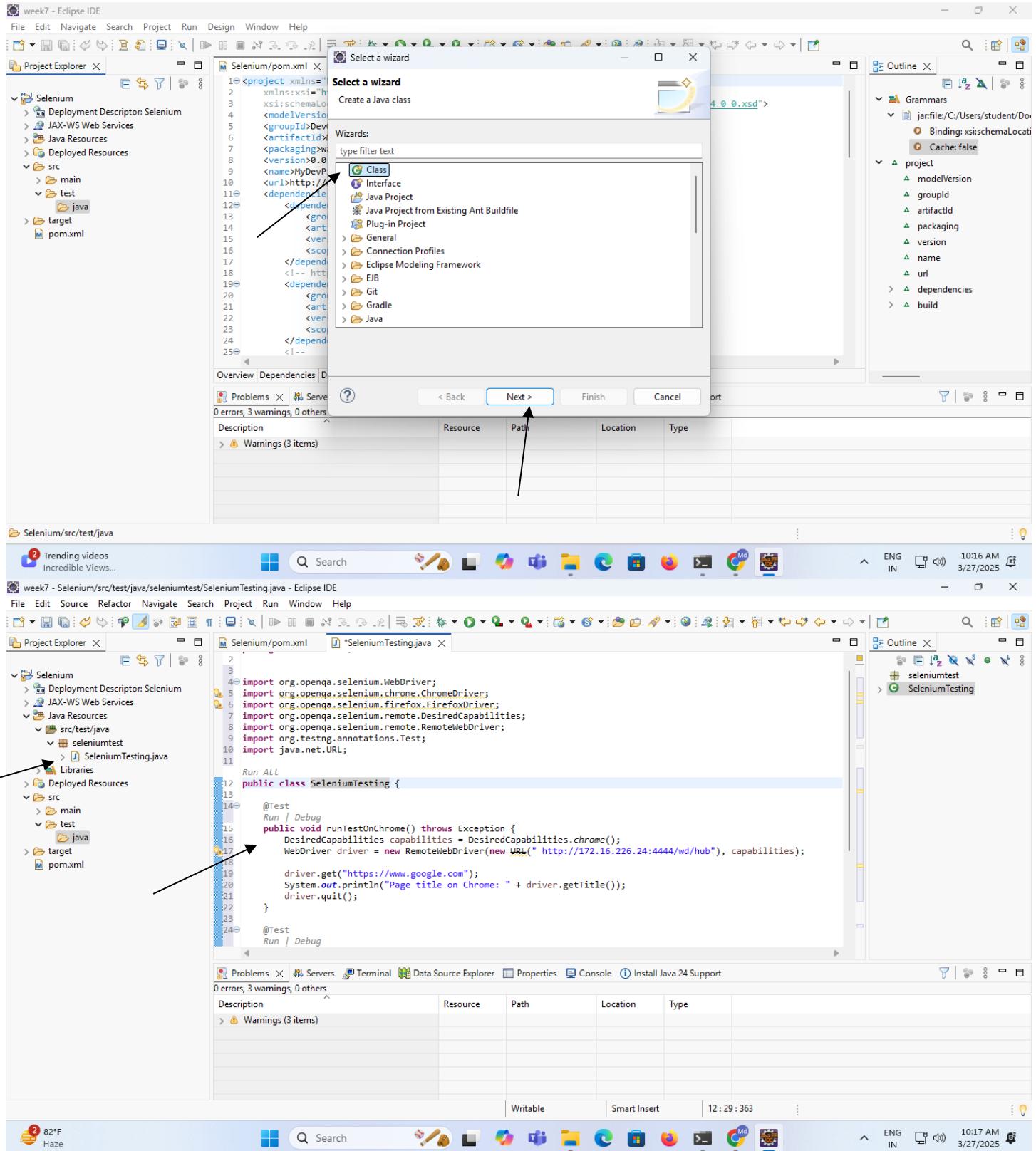
```
@Test
public void runTestOnChrome() throws Exception {
    DesiredCapabilities capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();
    WebDriver driver = new RemoteWebDriver(new URL("http://172.16.226.24:4444/wd/hub"), capabilities);

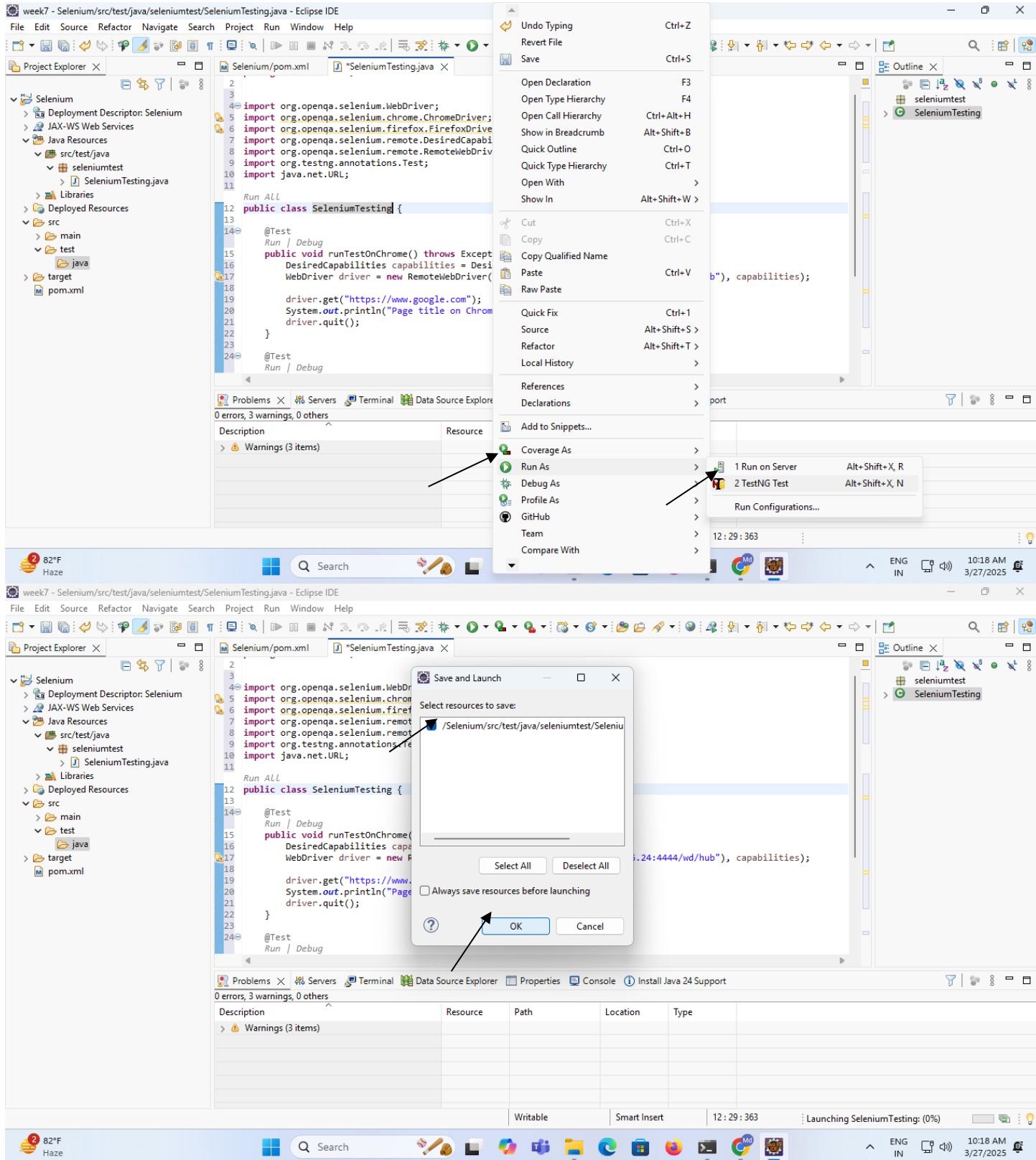
    driver.get("https://www.google.com");
    System.out.println("Page title on Chrome: " + driver.getTitle());
    driver.quit();
}

@Test
public void runTestOnFirefox() throws Exception {
    DesiredCapabilities capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.firefox();
    WebDriver driver = new RemoteWebDriver(new URL("http://172.16.226.24:4444/wd/hub"), capabilities);

    driver.get("https://www.google.com");
    System.out.println("Page title on Firefox: " + driver.getTitle());
    driver.quit();
}
```







Output:-

week7 - Selenium/src/test/java/seleniumtest/SeleniumTesting.java - Eclipse IDE

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Project Explorer X

SeleniumTesting.java

```

1 package seleniumtest;
2
3
4 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
5 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
6 import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.FirefoxDriver;
7 import org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities;
8 import org.openqa.selenium.remote.RemoteWebDriver;
9 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
10 import java.net.URL;
11
12 public class SeleniumTesting {
13
14     @Test
15     public void runTestOnChrome() throws Exception {
16         DesiredCapabilities capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();

```

Run All

Console X

```

<terminated> SeleniumTesting [TestNG] C:\Users\student\Documents\week7\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_21.0.6.v20250130-0529\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Mar 27, 2025, 10:31:01 AM)
PASSED: seleniumtest.SeleniumTesting.runTestOnFirefox

=====
Default test
Tests run: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====

=====
Default suite
Total tests run: 2, Passes: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====


```

Writable Smart Insert 12:29:363

Air: Poor Now

Search

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Project Run Window Help

Project Explorer X

SeleniumTesting.java

```

1 package seleniumtest;
2
3
4 import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
5 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
6 import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.FirefoxDriver;
7 import org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities;
8 import org.openqa.selenium.remote.RemoteWebDriver;
9 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
10 import java.net.URL;
11
12 public class SeleniumTesting {
13
14     @Test
15     public void runTestOnChrome() throws Exception {
16         DesiredCapabilities capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();

```

Console X

```

<terminated> SeleniumTesting [TestNG] C:\Users\student\Documents\week7\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.jdt.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_21.0.6.v20250130-0529\jre\bin\javaw.exe (Mar 27, 2025, 10:31:01 AM)
[RemoteTestNG] detected TestNG version 7.11.0
SLF4J: No SLF4J providers were found.
SLF4J: Defaulting to no-operation (NOP) logger implementation
SLF4J: See https://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#noProviders for further details.
Mar 27, 2025 10:30:52 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities chrome
INFO: Using `new ChromeOptions()` is preferred to `DesiredCapabilities.chrome()`
Mar 27, 2025 10:30:56 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C
Page title on Chrome: Google
Mar 27, 2025 10:30:56 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities firefox
INFO: Using `new FirefoxOptions()` is preferred to `DesiredCapabilities.firefox()`
Mar 27, 2025 10:31:00 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C
Page title on Firefox: Google
PASSED: seleniumtest.SeleniumTesting.runTestOnChrome
PASSED: seleniumtest.SeleniumTesting.runTestOnFirefox

=====
Default test
Tests run: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====

=====
Default suite
Total tests run: 2, Passes: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====


```

Writable Smart Insert 17:46:553

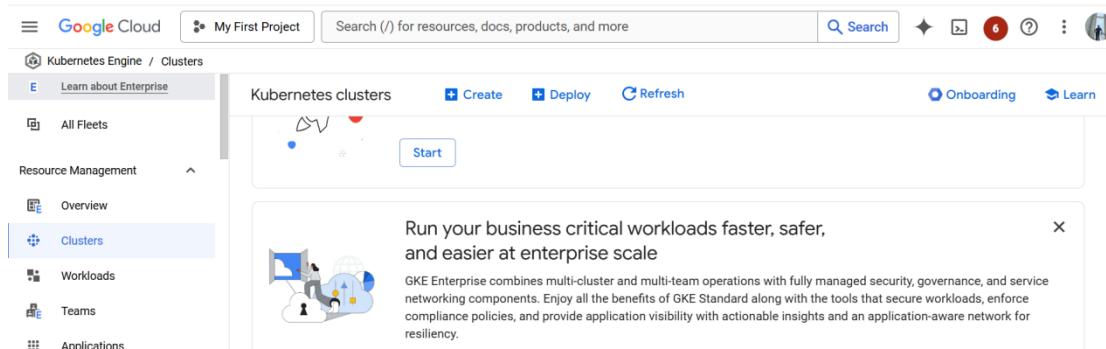
Experiment-9

Aim:-Create deployment resource using Kubernetes.

- Create the google cloud console free account
- It is a two step process
- It is deducting the 2 rupees from your account and it will give the 330\$ free credit points.

NOTE: Don't active the full account

- Once the account is created u can login to google cloud console



- NOW CREATE THE KUBERNETES CLUSTER

Open the cloud shell



To see the cluster list run the below command

Gcloud container clusters list (no clusters are there)

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ gcloud container clusters list
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

You create the cluster with below command

gcloud container clusters create my-cluster --zone us-central1-a

Cluster creation is taking 5 to 10 mints time

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ gcloud container clusters create my-cluster --zone us-central1-a
Note: The Kubelet readonly port (10255) is now deprecated. Please update your workloads to use the recommended alternatives. See https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/docs/how-to/disable-kubelet-readonly-port for ways to check usage and for migration instructions.
Note: Your Pod address range (--cluster-ip-range) can accommodate at most 1008 node(s),
Creating cluster my-cluster in us-central1-a...working.[]
```

Once the cluster is created u can see the below message automatically

```
To inspect the contents of your cluster, go to: https://console.cloud.google.com/kubernetes/workload/_gcloud/us-central1-a/my-cluster?project=hidden-solstice-454006-n0
kubeconfig entry generated for my-cluster.
NAME: my-cluster
LOCATION: us-central1-a
MASTER_VERSION: 1.31.6-gke.1020000
MASTER_IP: 34.66.171.95
MACHINE_TYPE: e2-medium
NODE_VERSION: 1.31.6-gke.1020000
NUM_NODES: 3
STATUS: RUNNING
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

Now u go and check kubernetes engine--->cluster , you can see the my-cluster is running

The screenshot shows the GCP Kubernetes Clusters interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Create', 'Deploy', 'Refresh', 'Onboarding', and 'Learn'. Below that is a search bar with the placeholder 'Filter Enter property name or value'. A table lists the cluster details:

Status	Name	Location	Tier	Number of nodes	Total vCPUs	Total memory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	my-cluster	us-central1-a	Standard	3	6	12 GB

Run the below command

gcloud container clusters get-credentials my-cluster --zone us-central1-a

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ gcloud container clusters get-credentials my-cluster --zone us-central1-a
Fetching cluster endpoint and auth data.
kubeconfig entry generated for my-cluster.
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

To see the list of nodes

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get nodes
NAME           STATUS   ROLES      AGE    VERSION
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-03bv   Ready    <none>    8m43s   v1.31.6-gke.1020000
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510   Ready    <none>    8m43s   v1.31.6-gke.1020000
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-rv2r   Ready    <none>    8m43s   v1.31.6-gke.1020000
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

Create the pods

Kubectl run --image tomcat webserver

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl run --image tomcat webserver
pod/webserver created
```

To see the pods list

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get pods
NAME     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
webserver   1/1    Running   0          20m
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

To get the list of pods along with ip address and which node the pod is running

Kubectl get pods -o wide

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get pods -o wide
NAME     READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE   IP           NODE   NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
webserver   1/1    Running   0          22m   10.40.0.4   gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510   <none>        <none>
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

Actually u can create the pod using definition file

Create pd-df1.yaml

Vim pd-df1.yaml

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: jenkins-pod
spec:
  containers:
    - name: myjenkins
      image: jenkins/jenkins
      ports:
        - containerPort: 8080
          hostPort: 8080
```

for accessing the application u need to open the port

How to open the port

gcloud compute firewall-rules create rule2 --allow tcp:8080

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~/sample1 (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ gcloud compute firewall-rules create rule2 --allow tcp:8080
Creating firewall...working..Created [https://www.googleapis.com/compute/v1/projects/hidden-solstice-454006-n0/global/firewalls/rule2].
Creating firewall...done.
NAME: rule2
NETWORK: default
DIRECTION: INGRESS
PRIORITY: 1000
ALLOW: tcp:8080
DENY:
DISABLED: False
```

Kubectl create -f pd-df1.yaml

Kubectl get pods -o wide

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~/sample1 (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get pods -o wide
NAME           READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE     IP           NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
jenkins-pod   0/1     ImagePullBackOff 0          3h25m  10.40.0.5  gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510  <none>        <none>
jenkins-pod1  0/1     ImagePullBackOff 0          3h8m   10.40.0.6  gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510  <none>        <none>
jk-pod        1/1     Running   0          4m33s  10.40.1.5  gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-rv2r  <none>        <none>
webserver    1/1     Running   0          4h5m   10.40.0.4  gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510  <none>        <none>
```

Kubectl get nodes -o wide

```
carvesh ambala@cloudshell:~/samples [hidden-solstice-454006-n0]$ kubectl get nodes -o wide
NAME          STATUS   ROLES      AGE       VERSION   INTERNAL-IP    EXTERNAL-IP   OS-IMAGE
KERNEL-VERSION CONTAINER-RUNTIME
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-03bv Ready     <none>    4h19m    v1.31.6-gke.1020000 10.128.0.15  35.225.52.28 Container-Optimized OS from Google
6.6.72+        containerd://1.7.24
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-1510 Ready     <none>    4h19m    v1.31.6-gke.1020000 10.128.0.13  34.60.92.233 Container-Optimized OS from Google
6.6.72+        containerd://1.7.24
gke-my-cluster-default-pool-020e8447-rv2r Ready     <none>    4h19m    v1.31.6-gke.1020000 10.128.0.14  34.56.2.233 Container-Optimized OS from Google
6.6.72+        containerd://1.7.24
carvesh ambala@cloudshell:~/samples [hidden-solstice-454006-n0]$
```

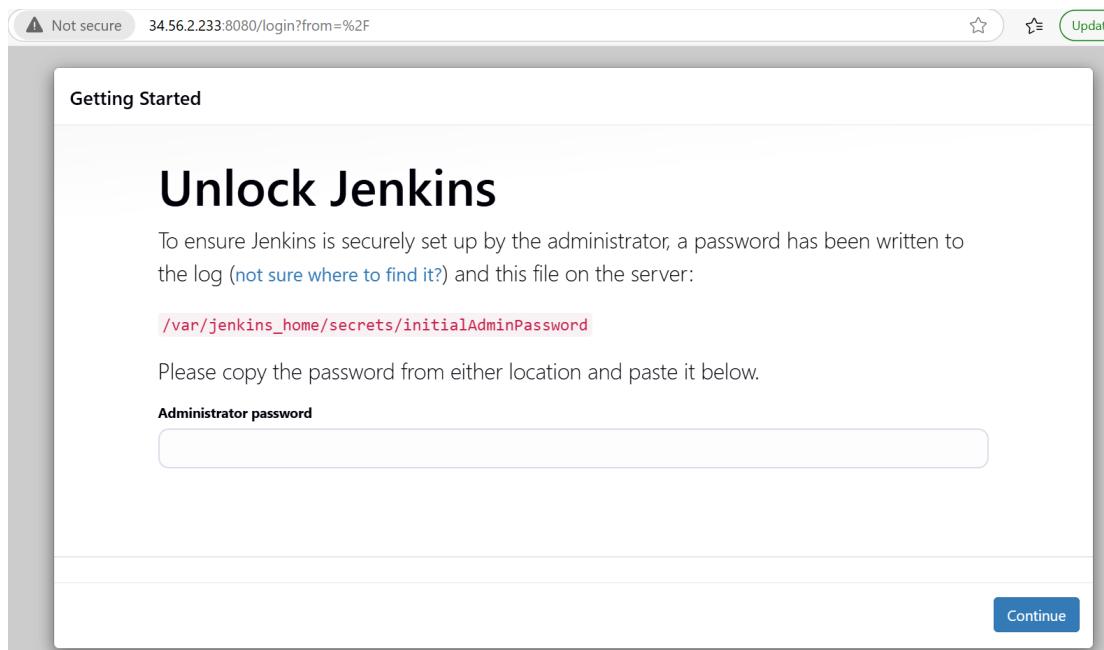
How can we access the pod

Take the external ip add the port no 8080

Open the browser paste ipaddress:8080

Now u can able to see the Jenkins

Output:-



Experiment 10

AIM:-Create a docker image for any application using docker file and push it to Docker Hub.

Step 1:-Connecting AWS Instance Ubuntu using Mobaxterm

1. Login AWS(Amazon Web Services) Account
2. Launch Instance name Docker
3. Connect to Ubuntu or mobaxterm

(note:-Follow this url for docker file and application—<https://github.com/devistar/devopslab>)

Step 2:-Create Docker Hub Account and create repository in Docker Hub

Step 3:-Install Docker and Check Status and Start Docker in mobaxterm

1. sudo apt update -y
2. sudo apt install docker.io -y
3. sudo systemctl status docker(come outside use command **ctrl+z**)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ sudo systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-02-28 03:50:40 UTC; 2min 5s ago
    TriggeredBy: • docker.socket
      Docs: https://docs.docker.com
       Main PID: 2110 (dockerd)
          Tasks: 8
         Memory: 35.8M (peak: 38.1M)
            CPU: 253ms
           CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
                     └─2110 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock

Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 systemd[1]: Starting docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine...
Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:38.974271527Z" level=info msg="Starting up"
Feb 28 03:50:38 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:38.975783980Z" level=info msg="detected 127.0.0.53 name"
Feb 28 03:50:39 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:39.094061737Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: star
Feb 28 03:50:39 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:39.560107166Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: done
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.287913914Z" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit="2
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.288020817Z" level=info msg="Daemon has completed ini
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 dockerd[2110]: time="2025-02-28T03:50:40.338547546Z" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docke
Feb 28 03:50:40 ip-172-31-90-47 systemd[1]: Started docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine.
lines 1-21/21 (END)
```

Above status command is docker running means no problem if not run use command below to run

4. sudo systemctl start docker

Step 4:- Grant Access

Why we give grant access means

A easy way to verify your Docker installation is by running the below command

docker run hello-world

If the output says:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$ docker run hello-world
docker: permission denied while trying to connect to the Docker daemon socket at unix:///var/run/docker.sock: Head "http://%2Fvar%2Frun%2Fdocker.sock/_ping": dial unix /var/run/docker.sock: connect: permission denied.
See 'docker run --help'.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~$
```

This can mean two things,

1. Docker deamon is not running.(start docker using “sudo systemctl start docker”)
2. Your user does not have access to run docker commands.

Grant Access to your user to run docker commands

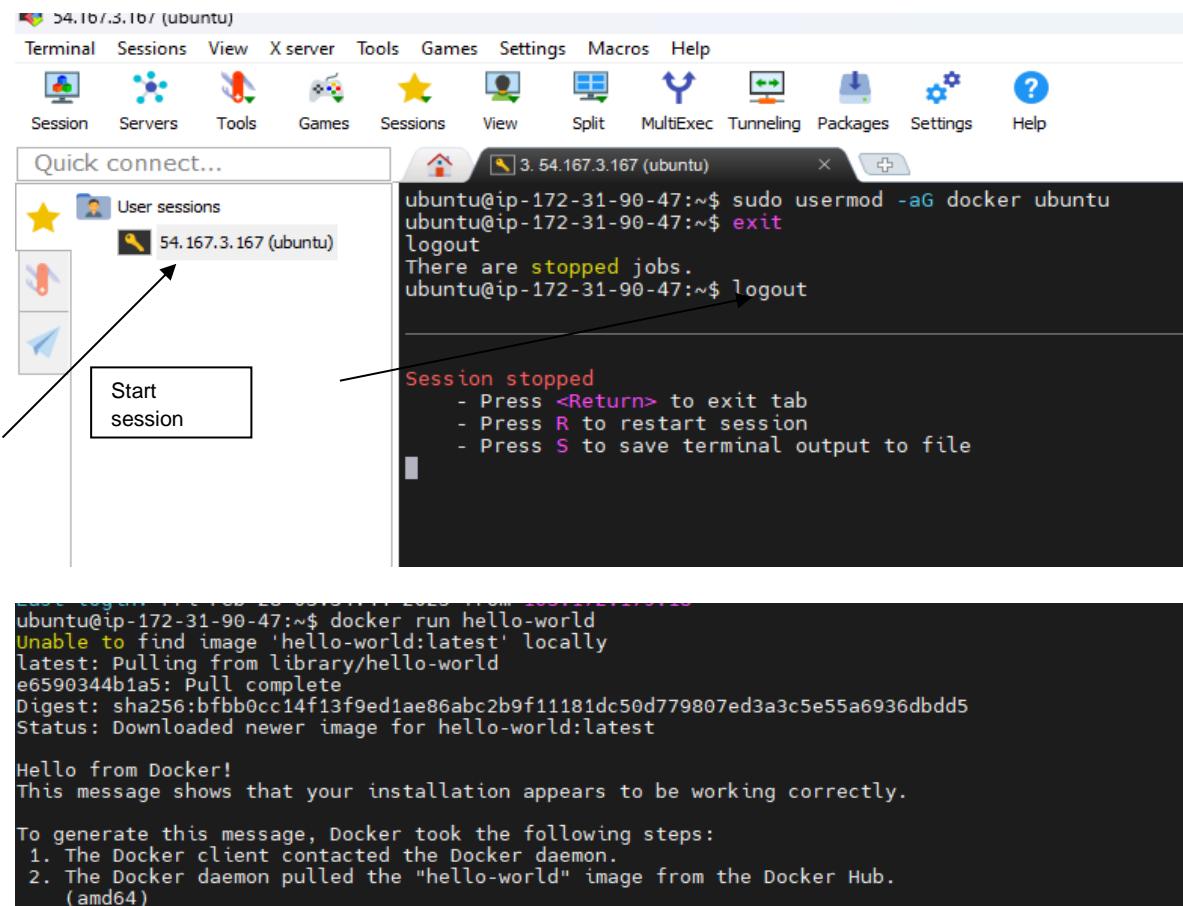
1. sudo usermod -aG docker ubuntu

In the above command ubuntu is the name of the user, you can change the username appropriately.

NOTE: : You need to logout and login back for the changes to be reflected.

2. Logout purpose use commands exit or logout

Again run command “docker run hello-world”



Step 5:-Creating application and Docker file

1. Mkdir docker1
2. cd docker1
3. vim app.py

```
print("hello world")
```

4. cat app.py

5. vim Dockerfile (below pic commands write lab record) typing command vim before click “i” for insert data after completion Docker file commands save before click esc use :wq!

```

FROM ubuntu:latest
# Set the working directory in the image
WORKDIR /app
# Copy the files from the host file system to the image file system
COPY . /app
# Install the necessary packages
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip
# Set environment variables
ENV NAME World
# Run a command to start the application
CMD ["python3", "app.py"]
~"
~"
~"

```

Below image for understanding purpose

Step 6:- Build and Check Docker image

Syntax:- docker build –t dockerhub_username/repositoryname:tag .

1. docker build –t anu1308/dockerimage:latest .
2. docker images

Below images for understanding purpose

```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker build -t anu1308/dockerimage:latest .
DEPRECATED: The legacy builder is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
Install the buildx component to build images with BuildKit:
https://docs.docker.com/go/buildx/

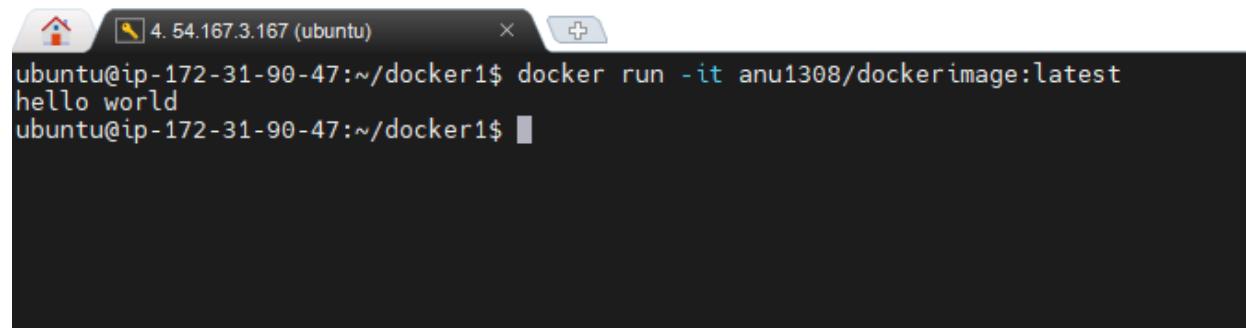
Sending build context to Docker daemon 3.072kB
Step 1/6 : FROM ubuntu:latest
latest: Pulling from library/ubuntu
5a7813e071bf: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:72297848456d5d37d1262630108ab308d3e9ec7ed1c3286a32fe09856619a782
Status: Downloaded newer image for ubuntu:latest
--> a04dc4851cbc
Step 2/6 : WORKDIR /app
--> Running in 490762c2b766
--> Removed intermediate container 490762c2b766
--> f19d0296889a
Step 3/6 : COPY . /app
--> 05e2e2564f3a
Step 4/6 : RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip
--> Running in 0cad8878ec6b
Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease [256 kB]
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [842 kB]
Get:4 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Get:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]
Get:6 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/restricted amd64 Packages [117 kB]
Get:7 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 Packages [19.3 MB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [24.2 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [807 kB]
Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [1053 kB]
Get:11 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/multiverse amd64 Packages [331 kB]
Get:12 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 Packages [1808 kB]
Get:13 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [1131 kB]
Get:14 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [28.8 kB]
Get:15 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [881 kB]
Get:16 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1336 kB]
Get:17 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Packages [16.0 kB]
Fetched 28.3 MB in 3s (8996 kB/s)
Successfully tagged anu1308/dockerimage:latest
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED       SIZE
anu1308/dockerimage    latest   cdbf156a1eda  56 seconds ago  574MB
ubuntu              latest   a04dc4851cbc  4 weeks ago   78.1MB
hello-world          latest   74cc54e27dc4  5 weeks ago   10.1kB
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ 
```

Step 7:- Run your First Docker Container

1. docker run -it anu1308/dockerimage:latest

Output

Hello World



```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker run -it anu1308/dockerimage:latest
hello world
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ 
```

Step 8:-Docker Login

1. docker login

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker login
Log in with your Docker ID or email address to push and pull images from Docker Hub. If you don't have a Docker ID, you can
You can log in with your password or a Personal Access Token (PAT). Using a limited-scope PAT grants better
ess-tokens/
Username: anu1308
Password:
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/ubuntu/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ █
```

Step 9:- Push the Image to DockerHub and share it with the world

1. docker push anu1308/dockerimage:latest

```
Login Succeeded
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker push anu1308/dockerimage:latest
The push refers to repository [docker.io/anu1308/dockerimage]
2d65eeb8aca1: Pushed
9863a1399ed4: Pushed
8870c5a70606: Pushed
4b7c01ed0534: Mounted from library/ubuntu
latest: digest: sha256:ec420e83236afe2170d2feac0ba4ff0af40d1eb580bb3c83a5e50a374c5d1746 size: 1155
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ █
```

Output:-

```
Successfully tagged anu1308/dockerimage:latest
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG      IMAGE ID      CREATED       SIZE
anu1308/dockerimage    latest   cdbf156a1eda  56 seconds ago  574MB
ubuntu              latest   a04dc4851cbc  4 weeks ago   78.1MB
hello-world         latest   74cc54e27dc4  5 weeks ago   10.1kB
ubuntu@ip-172-31-90-47:~/docker1$ █
```

The screenshot shows a Docker Hub repository page for 'anu1308/dockerimage'. The repository has one tag, 'latest', which was pushed 1 minute ago. There are sections for 'Tags', 'Automated builds', and 'Repository overview'.

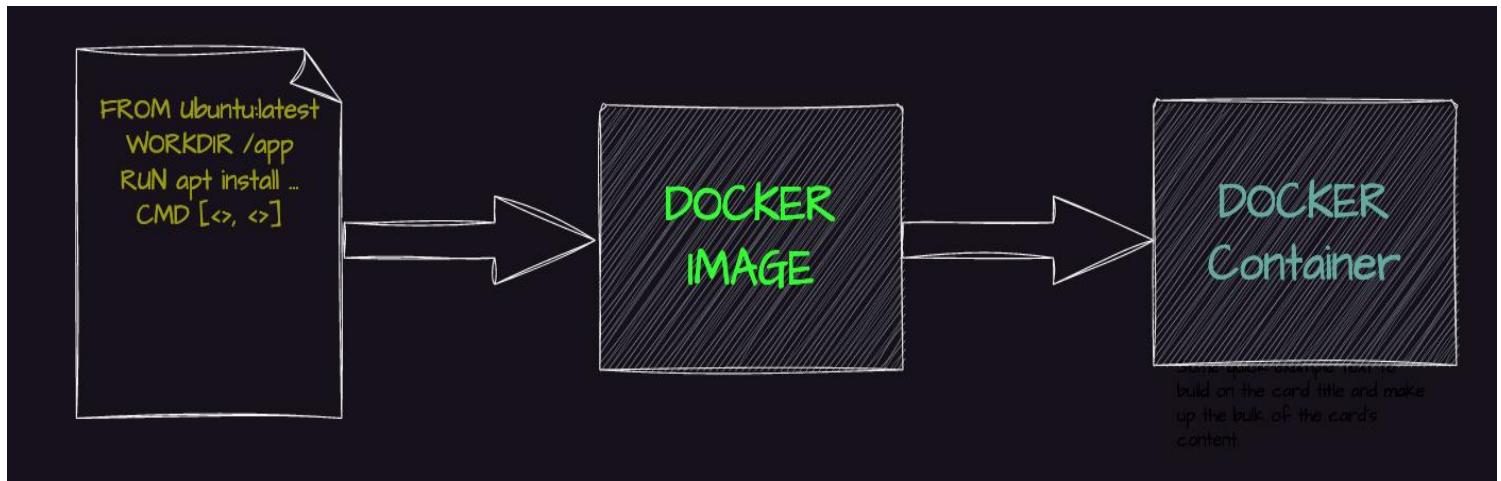
Definitions:-

Docker LifeCycle

We can use the above Image as reference to understand the lifecycle of Docker.

There are three important things,

1. docker build -> builds docker images from Dockerfile
2. docker run -> runs container from docker images
3. docker push -> push the container image to public/private registries(docker hub) to share the docker images.



What is a container ?

A container is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another. A Docker container image is a lightweight, standalone, executable package of software that includes everything needed to run an application: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings.

Why are containers light weight ?

Containers are lightweight because they use a technology called containerization, which allows them to share the host operating system's kernel and libraries, while still providing isolation for the application and its dependencies. This results in a smaller footprint compared to traditional virtual machines, as the containers do not need to include a full operating system. Additionally, Docker containers are designed to be minimal, only including what is necessary for the application to run, further reducing their size.

What is Docker ?

Docker is a containerization platform that provides easy way to containerize your applications, which means, using Docker you can build container images, run the images to create containers and also push these containers to container registries such as DockerHub

Docker daemon

The Docker daemon (dockerd) listens for Docker API requests and manages Docker objects such as images, containers, networks, and volumes. A daemon can also communicate with other daemons to manage Docker services.

Docker client

The Docker client (docker) is the primary way that many Docker users interact with Docker. When you use commands such as docker run, the client sends these commands to dockerd, which carries them out. The docker command uses the Docker API. The Docker client can communicate with more than one daemon.

Docker Desktop

Docker Desktop is an easy-to-install application for your Mac, Windows or Linux environment that enables you to build and share containerized applications and microservices. Docker Desktop includes the Docker daemon (dockerd), the Docker client (docker), Docker Compose, Docker Content Trust, Kubernetes, and Credential Helper. For more information, see Docker Desktop.

Docker registries

A Docker registry stores Docker images. Docker Hub is a public registry that anyone can use, and Docker is configured to look for images on Docker Hub by default. You can even run your own private registry.

When you use the docker pull or docker run commands, the required images are pulled from your configured registry. When you use the docker push command, your image is pushed to your configured registry. Docker objects

When you use Docker, you are creating and using images, containers, networks, volumes, plugins, and other objects. This section is a brief overview of some of those objects.

Dockerfile

Dockerfile is a file where you provide the steps to build your Docker Image.

Images

An image is a read-only template with instructions for creating a Docker container. Often, an image is based on another image, with some additional customization. For example, you may build an image which is based on the ubuntu image, but installs the Apache web server and your application, as well as the configuration details needed to make your application run.

Below Images for Understanding purpose

Connecting AWS Instance to Mobaxterm

A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search query "mobaxterm download" is entered in the search bar. Below the search bar, there are filters for "All", "Videos", "Images", "Shopping", "Short videos", "News", "Forums", and "More". On the right side, there are links for "Tools" and other search options. The first result is a link to the MobaXterm website, titled "MobaXterm Xserver with SSH, telnet, RDP, VNC and X11 - Download". The page content includes sections for "Home Edition", "Subscription", and "Plugins". An arrow points from the left margin towards the "Home Edition" section of the search result.

mobaxterm download

All Videos Images Shopping Short videos News Forums More Tools

MobaXterm
https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net › download ::

MobaXterm Xserver with SSH, telnet, RDP, VNC and X11 - Download
Free X server for Windows with tabbed SSH terminal, telnet, RDP, VNC and X11-forwarding - [Download](#).

Home Edition
Download previous stable version: MobaXterm Portable v24.4 ...

Subscription
... mobaxterm.mobatek.net", "download.mobatek.net", "blog ...

Plugins
MobaXterm plugins. In order to install these plugins, just ...
[More results from mobatek.net »](#)

The screenshot shows the MobaXterm website with two main sections: 'Home Edition' and 'Professional Edition'.
Home Edition: Labeled 'Free', it lists features including Full X server and SSH support, Remote desktop (RDP, VNC, Xdmcp), Remote terminal (SSH, telnet, rlogin, Mosh), X11-Forwarding, Automatic SFTP browser, Master password protection, Plugins support, Portable and installer versions, Full documentation, Max. 12 sessions, Max. 2 SSH tunnels, Max. 4 macros, and Max. 360 seconds for Tftp, Nfs and Cron. A 'Download now' button is at the bottom.
Professional Edition: Labeled '\$69 / 49€ per user*', it lists additional features: Every feature from Home Edition +, Customize your startup message and logo, Modify your profile script, Remove unwanted games, screensaver or tools, Unlimited number of sessions, Unlimited number of tunnels and macros, Unlimited run time for network daemons, Enhanced security settings, 12-months updates included, Deployment inside company, and Lifetime right to use. Payment icons for PayPal, Visa, and MasterCard are shown, along with a 'Subscribe online / Get a quote' button.
A black arrow points from the text 'Install MobaXterm' in the main content area to the 'Download now' button on the Home Edition section.

MobaXterm Home Edition

Download MobaXterm Home Edition (current version):

[MobaXterm Home Edition v25.0 \(Portable edition\)](#)

[MobaXterm Home Edition v25.0 \(Installer edition\)](#)

Download previous stable version: [MobaXterm Portable v24.4](#) [MobaXterm Installer v24.4](#)

You can also get early access to the latest features and improvements by downloading MobaXterm Preview version:

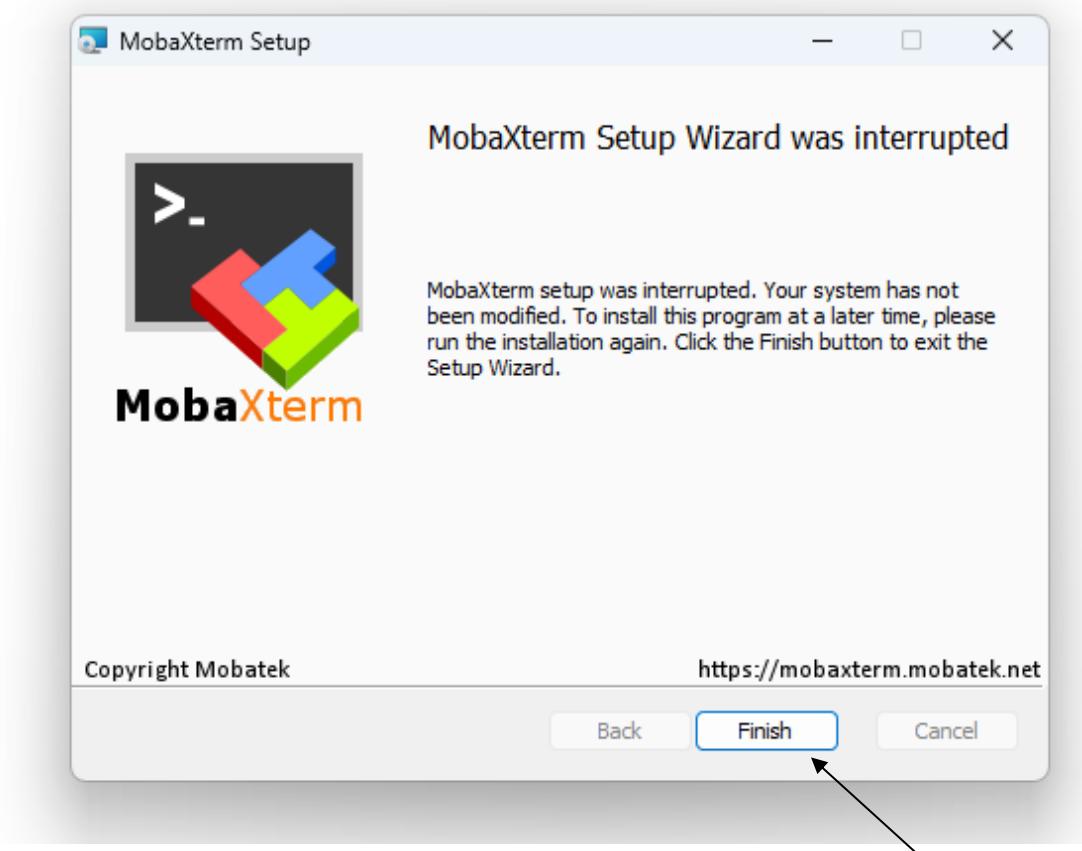
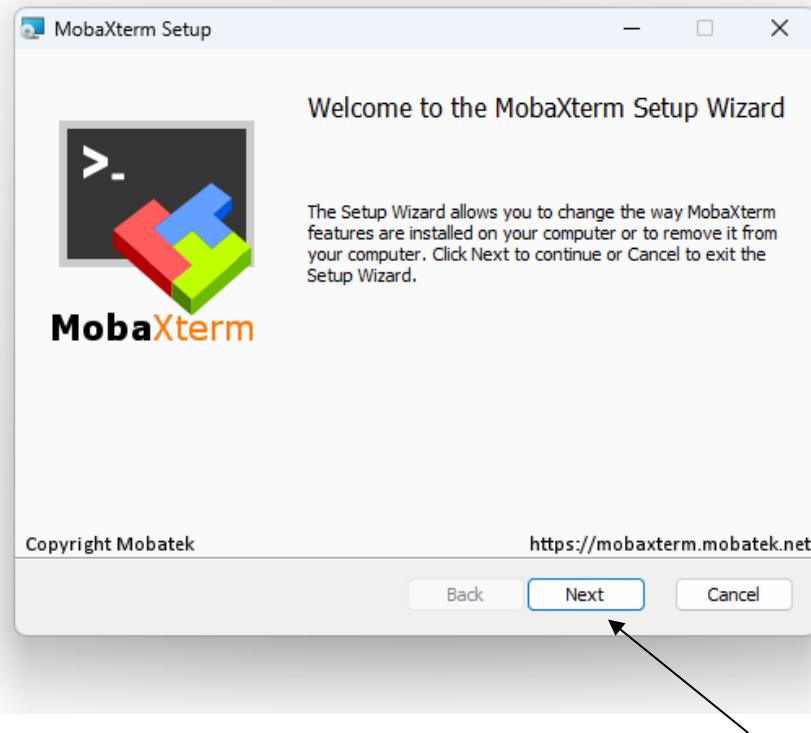
[MobaXterm Preview Version](#)

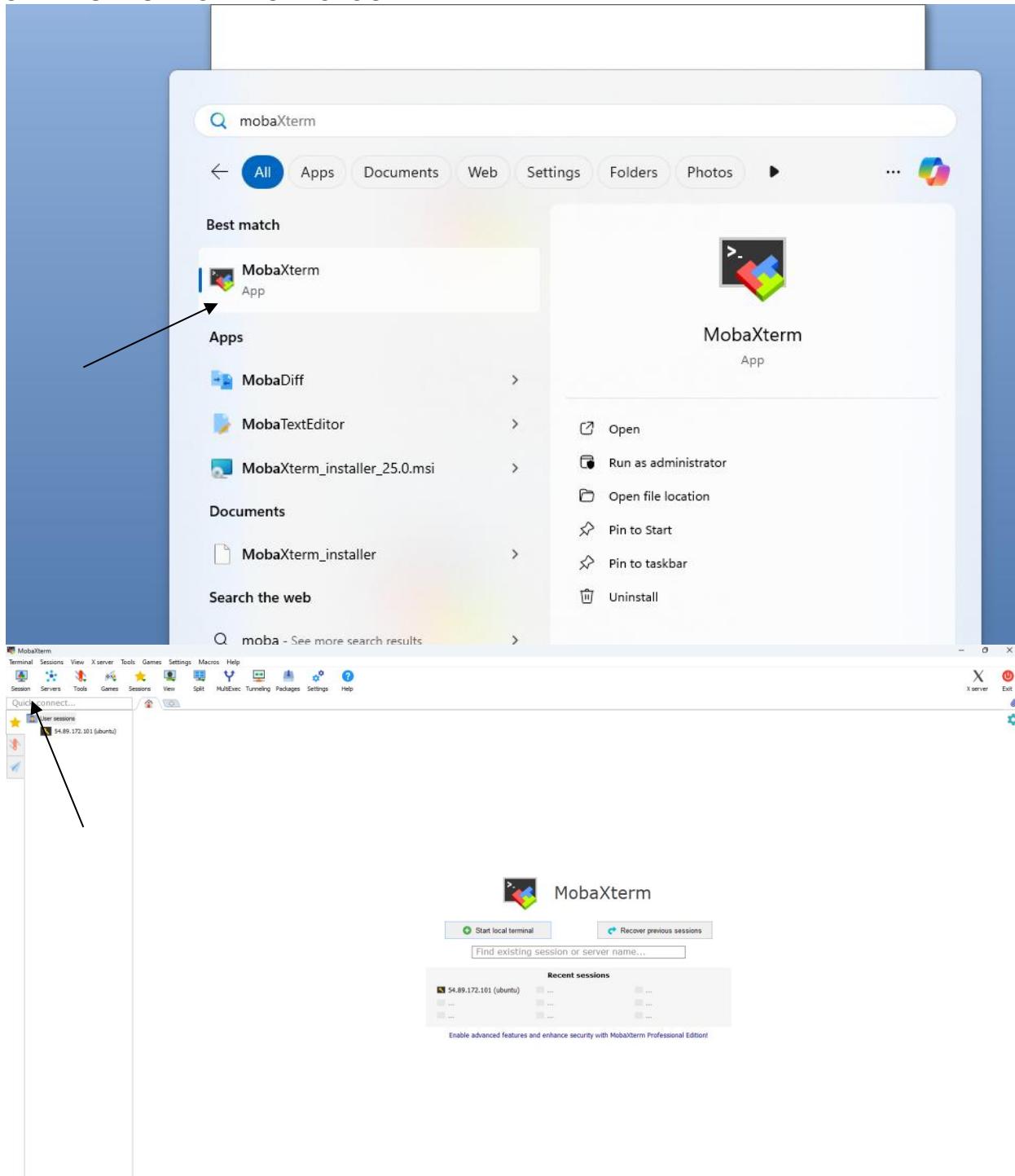
By downloading MobaXterm software, you accept [MobaXterm terms and conditions](#)

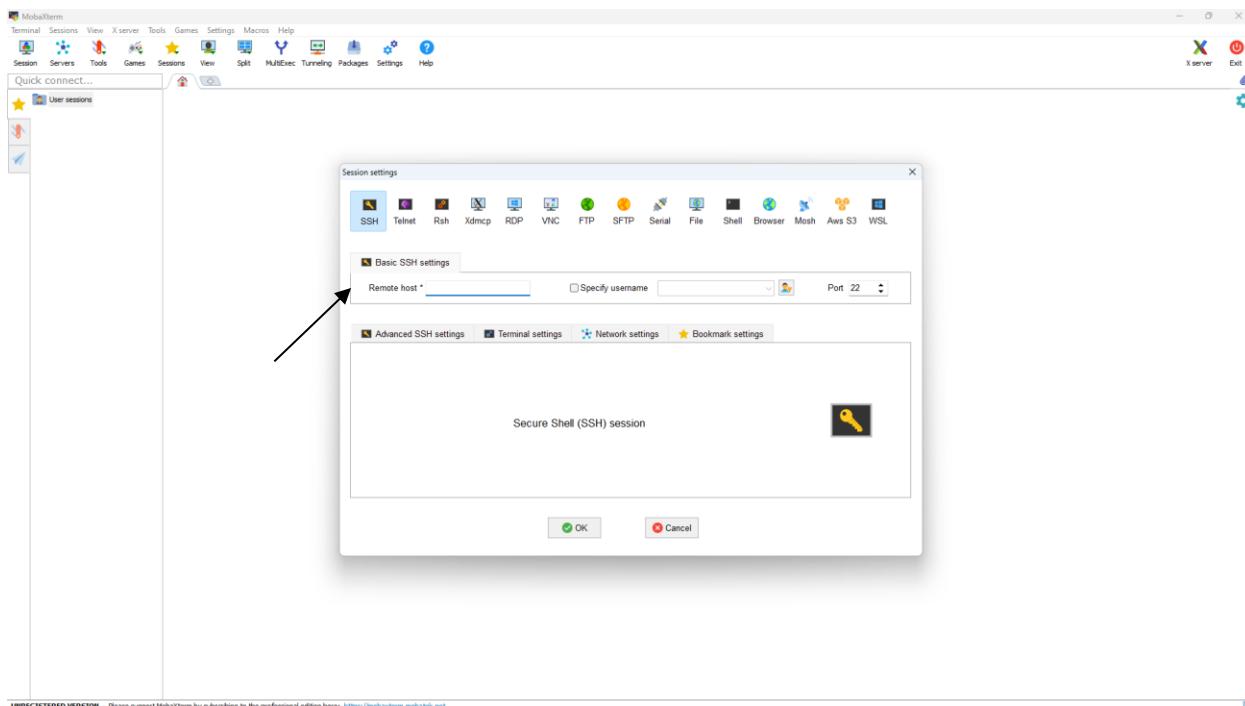
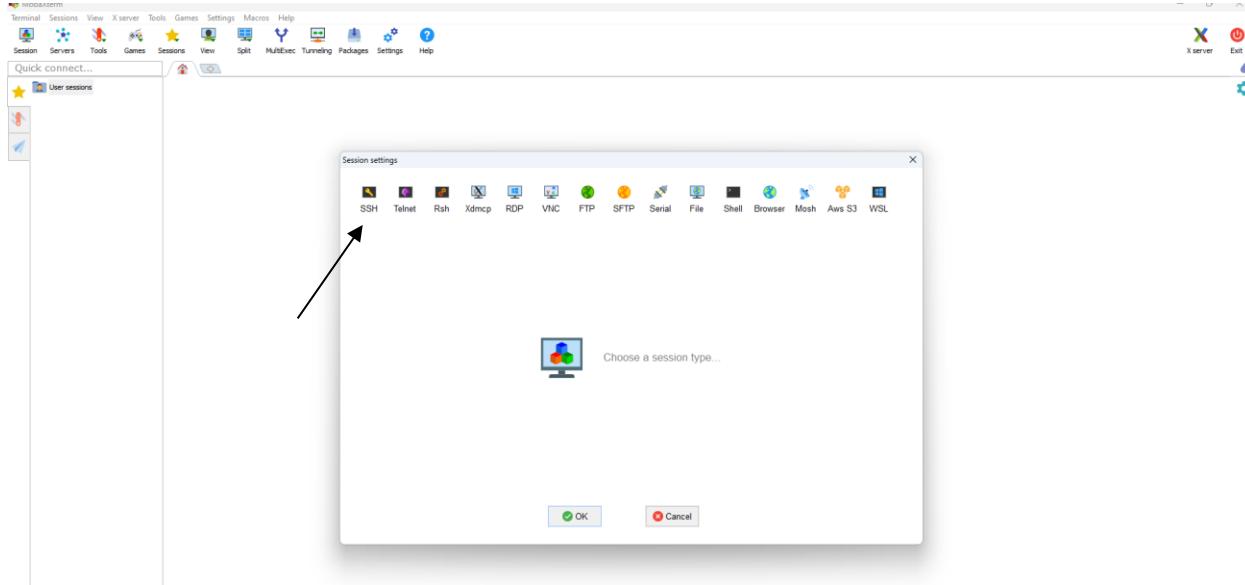
You can download the third party plugins and components sources [here](#)

If you use MobaXterm inside your company, you should consider subscribing to [MobaXterm Professional Edition](#): your subscription will give you access to professional support and to the "Customizer" software. This customizer will allow you to generate personalized versions of MobaXterm including your own logo, your default settings and your welcome message.
Please [contact us](#) for more information.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0	Date rr		
p5.pem	Date rr	Type: PEM File	Size: 1.
Docker-Zero-to-Hero-main	Date rr		
MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0	Date rr		
Earlier this week			
exp4-main (1)	Date rr		
Downloads > MobaXterm_Installer_v25.0			
Sort View ...			
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Yesterday			
MobaXterm_installer.dat	2/27/2025 11:16 AM	DAT File	29,471 KB
MobaXterm_installer_25.0	2/27/2025 11:16 AM	Windows Installer ...	13,580 KB







UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>

Remote host we want public key and .pem file also so login to AWS Account

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS interface. The top screenshot is the 'Sign in' page, featuring the AWS logo and a 'Try the new sign in UI' banner. It includes fields for 'Root user' or 'IAM user' selection, a 'Root user email address' input (containing 'username@example.com'), and a password field with placeholder text ('By continuing, you agree to the AWS User Agreement and other agreement for AWS services, and the Privacy Notice. This site uses essential cookies. See our Cookie Notice for more information.'). Below these are 'New to AWS?' and 'Create a new AWS account' buttons. The bottom screenshot is the 'EC2 > Instances' page, showing the 'Instances Info' section with a search bar, filters, and a 'Launch instances' button. The main area displays a message: 'No instances' and 'You do not have any instances in this region'. A 'Select an instance' dropdown is shown below.

Name and tags

Name: Docker

Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recent: Quick Start

Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, Debian

Browse more AMIs

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

Description: Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Free tier eligible

Create key pair

Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

p5

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type

RSA RSA encrypted private and public key pair

ED25519 ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format

.pem For use with OpenSSH

.ppk For use with PuTTY

When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Create key pair

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
p5

Network settings Info
Edit

Network | **Info**
vpc-0a0678bc976618b9d

Subnet | **Info**
No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP | **Info**
Enable
Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

Firewall (security group) | **Info**
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called 'launch-wizard-1' with the following rules:

- Allow SSH traffic from Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)
- Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server
- Allow HTTP traffic from the internet To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

Summary
Number of instances | **Info**
1

Software Image (AMI)
Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64... [read more](#)
ami-04d4f1a9ef5e411d0

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
New security group

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

Free tier: In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get 750 hours per month of t2.micro instance usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs. 750 hours per month of public IPv4 address usage, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Launch instance

Here you can Directly connect Ubuntu also but better use mobaxterm

EC2

Instances **Instances** **Instance Types** **Launch Templates** **Spot Requests** **Savings Plans** **Reserved Instances** **Dedicated Hosts** **Capacity Reservations**

Images **AMIs** **AMI Catalog**

Elastic Block Store **Volumes** **Snapshots** **Lifecycle Manager**

Network & Security **Security Groups** **Elastic IPs** **Placement Groups** **Key Pairs** **Network Interfaces**

Load Balancing **Load Balancers**

Instances (1/1) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive) All states

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Docker	i-09d3e11cc114228c5	Running	t2.micro	Initializing		us-east-1c	ec2-54-167-3-167.com...	54.167.3.167	-

i-09d3e11cc114228c5 (Docker)

Details **Status and alarms** **Monitoring** **Security** **Networking** **Storage** **Tags**

Instance summary Info

Instance ID i-09d3e11cc114228c5	Public IPv4 address 54.167.3.167 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.90.47
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-54-167-3-167.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-90-47.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-90-47.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses -
Answer private resource DNS name IPv4 (A)	Instance type t2.micro	

EC2 Instance Connect **Session Manager** **SSH client** **EC2 serial console**

Connection Type
 Connect using EC2 Instance Connect
Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a public IPv4 or IPv6 address.

Public IPv4 address [54.167.3.167](#)
 IPv6 address

Username
Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ubuntu.

Note: In most cases, the default username, ubuntu, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel **Connect**

Find instance by name or tag (case-sensitive)

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
Docker	i-09d3e11cc114228c5	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	ec2-54-167-3-167.com...	54.167.3.167	-

i-09d3e11cc114228c5 (Docker)

Details | Status and alarms | Monitoring | Security | Networking | Storage | Tags

Instance summary [Info](#)

Instance ID: i-09d3e11cc114228c5

IPv6 address: -

Hostname type: ID names in 172.21.0.0/16 and internal

Public IPv4 address copied: 54.167.3.167 | [open address](#)

Instance state: Running

Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only): 172.31.90.47 | [open address](#)

Session settings

SSH (selected) | Telnet | Rsh | Xdmcp | RDP | VNC | FTP | SFTP | Serial | File | Shell | Browser | Mosh | Aws S3 | WSL

Basic SSH settings

Remote host * 54.167.3.167 | [Specify username](#): ubuntu | Port 22

Advanced SSH settings

X11-Forwarding | Compression | Remote environment: Interactive shell | [Expert SSH settings](#)

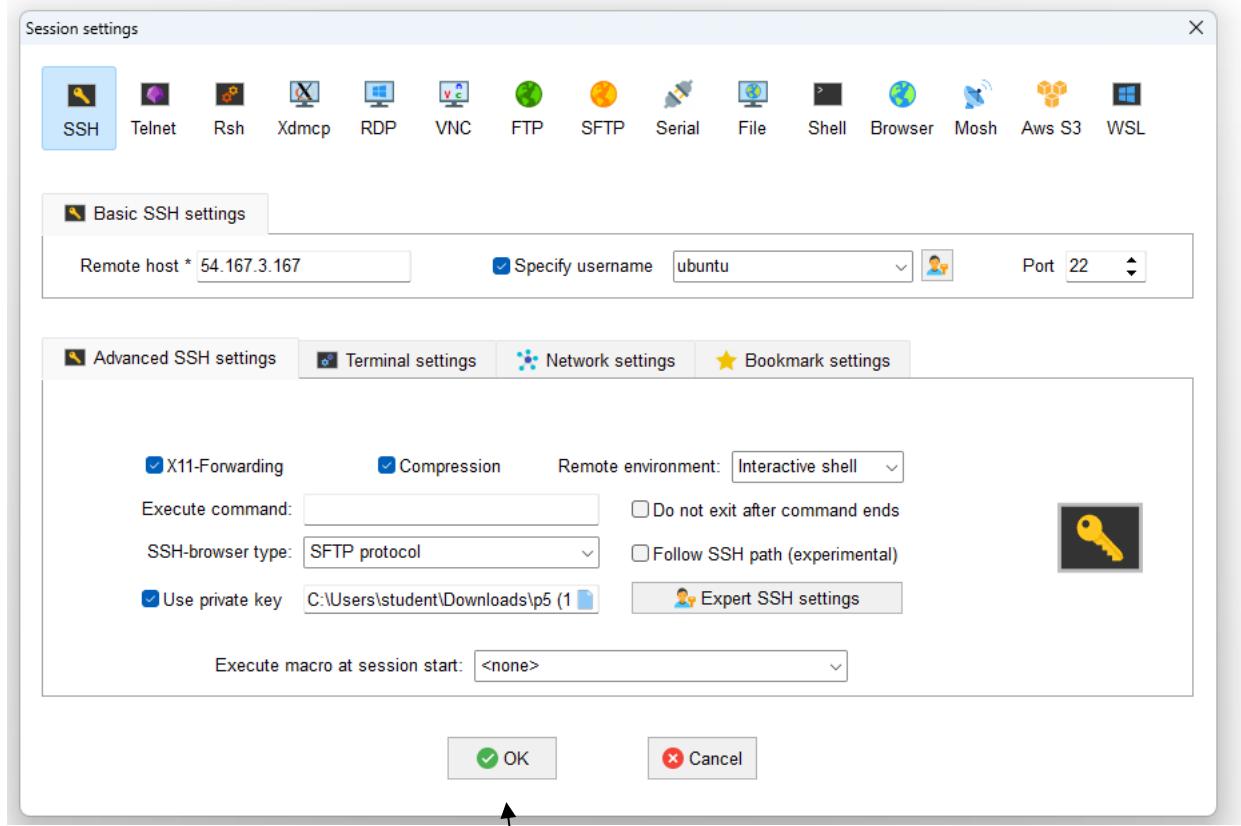
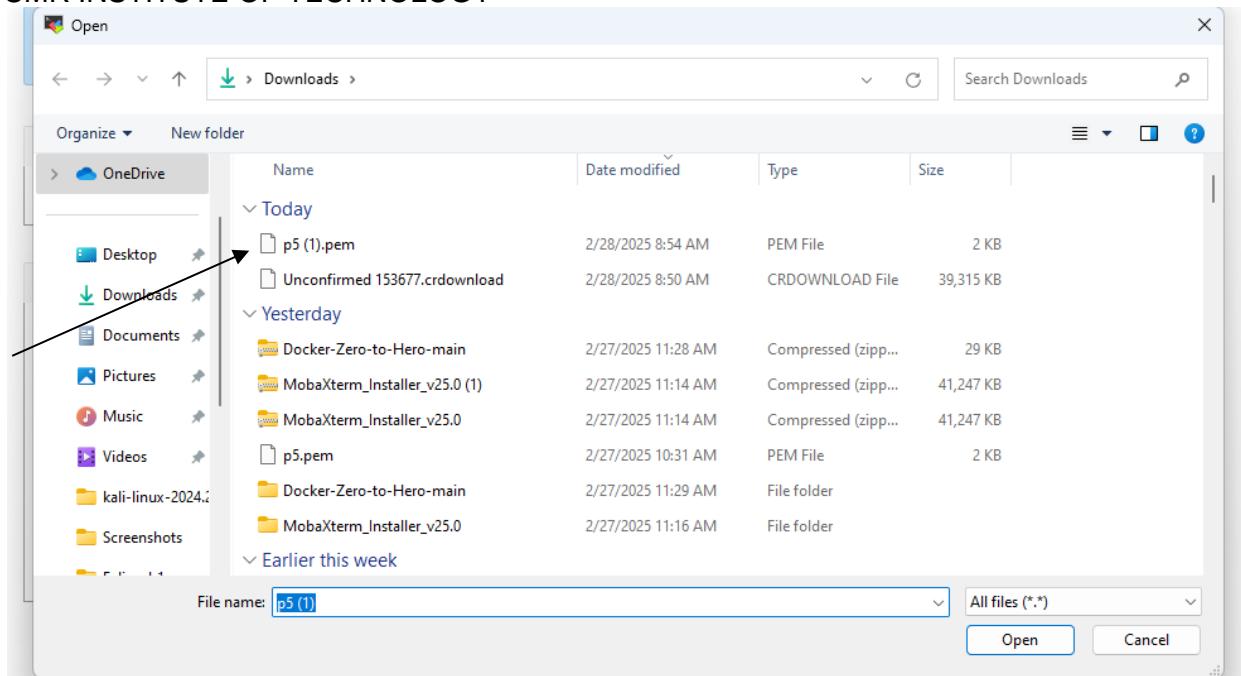
Execute command: | Do not exit after command ends

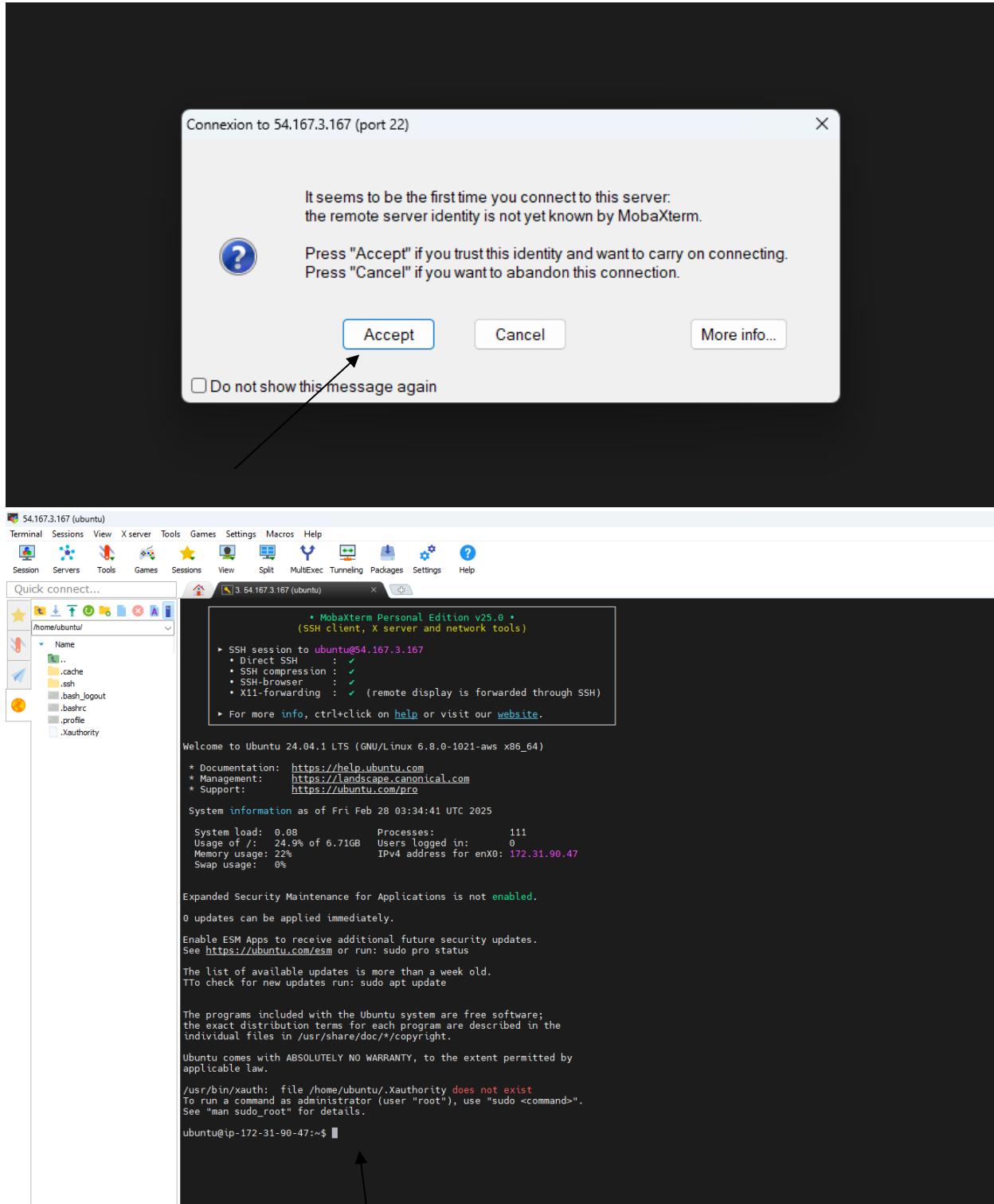
SSH-browser type: SFTP protocol | Follow SSH path (experimental)

Use private key | [Key icon](#)

Execute macro at session start: <none>

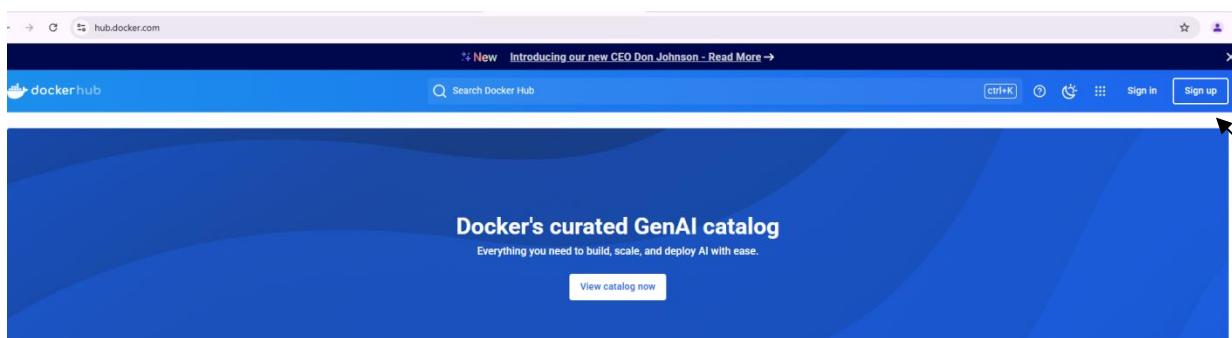
OK | **Cancel**





Create Docker Hub Account and create repository in Docker Hub

The screenshot shows the Docker Hub homepage. At the top, there's a search bar with "docker hub" typed in, and standard browser controls (X, microphone, refresh). Below the search bar is a navigation menu with links for All, Shopping, Images, Videos, Short videos, News, Forums, and More. A vertical sidebar on the left lists categories: Docker Hub (with a link to https://hub.docker.com), Docker image, Signup, Search for Docker Images, Gen AI, Sign in, and Sign up. The main content area features a banner for "Docker Hub Container Image Library | App Containerization" with a welcome message: "Welcome to the world's largest container registry built for developers and open source contributors to find, use, and share their container images." Below the banner are sections for "Docker image" (Architectures ... 1 - 25 of 10,000 available results. ... Free & open ...), "Signup" (By creating an account I agree to the Subscription Service ...), "Search for Docker Images" (Architectures ... 1 - 25 of 10,000 available images. ... Free ...), "Gen AI" (Explore Docker's curated catalog of generative AI images ...), and "Sign inSign up" (Download the desktop application · Create a Repository · Docker ...). A link "More results from docker.com »" is at the bottom.



The image shows the Docker account creation page. At the top is the Docker logo. Below it is the heading "Create your account". There are three input fields: "Email", "Username", and "Password" (with a visibility toggle). Below these is a checkbox labeled "Send me occasional product updates and announcements." followed by a "Sign up" button. A large black arrow points from the bottom-left towards this checkbox. Below the sign-up area is the word "OR", followed by two social login buttons: "Continue with Google" and "Continue with GitHub". At the bottom is a link "Already have an account? Sign in".

Email

We suggest signing up with your work email address.

Username

Password

Send me occasional product updates and announcements.

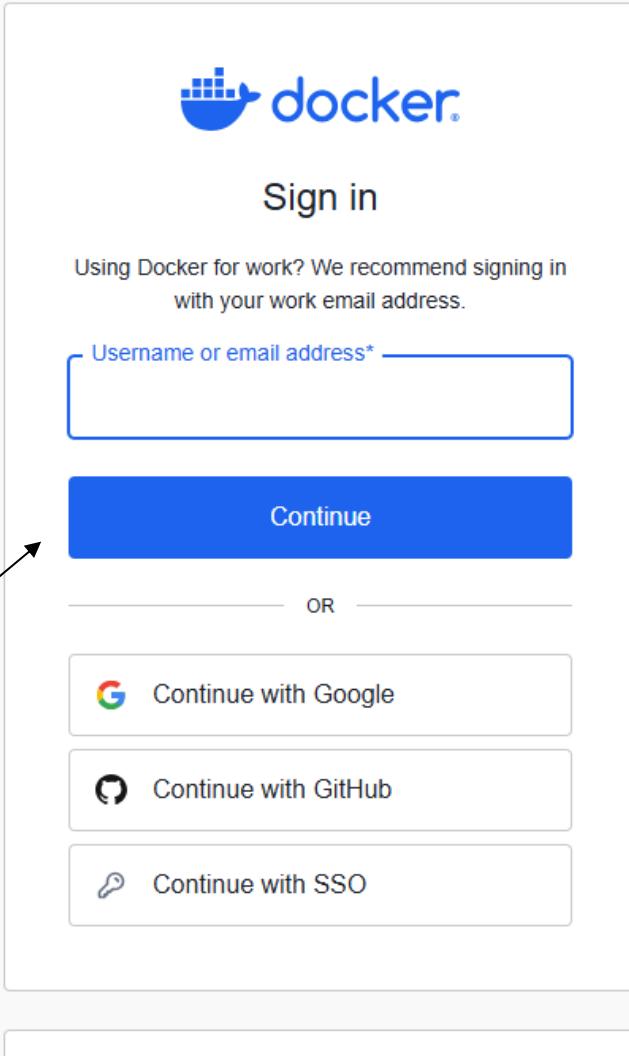
Sign up

OR

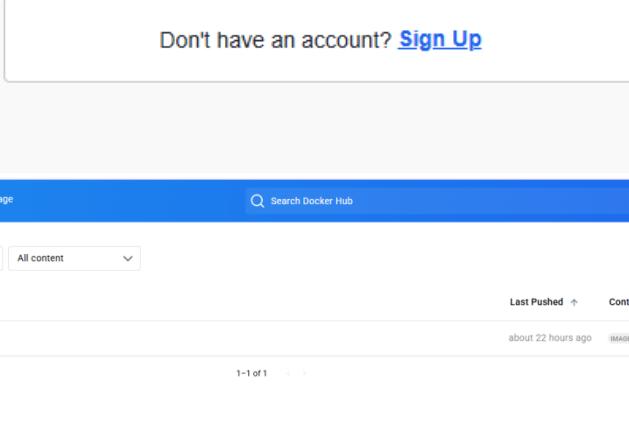
Continue with Google

Continue with GitHub

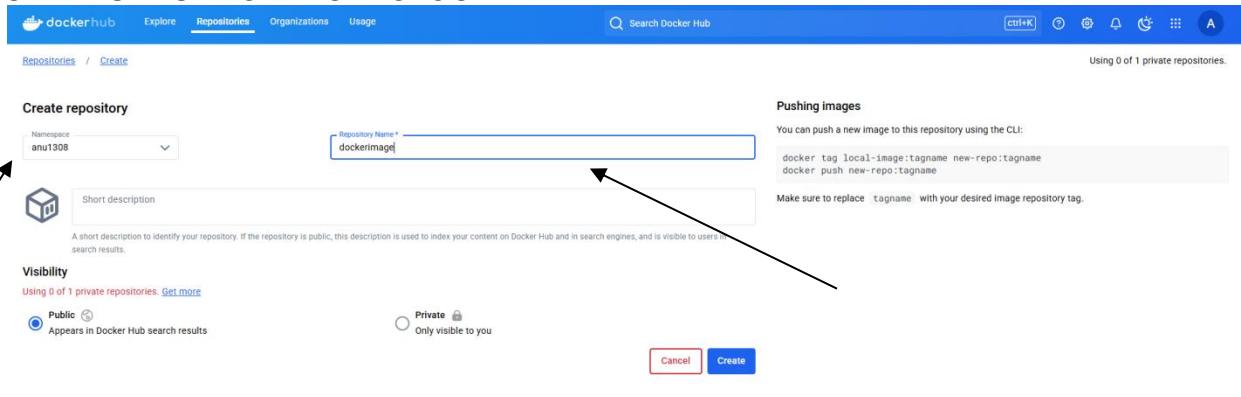
[Already have an account? Sign in](#)



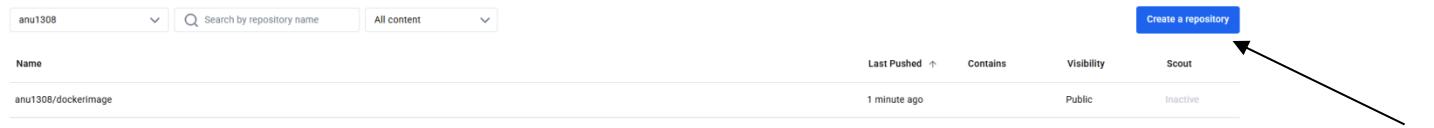
The screenshot shows the Docker Sign In page. At the top is the Docker logo. Below it is the heading "Sign in". A message encourages users to sign in with their work email address. There is a text input field labeled "Username or email address*" with a blue border. Below the input field is a large blue "Continue" button. To the right of the "Continue" button is the word "OR". Below "OR" are three alternative sign-in options: "Continue with Google", "Continue with GitHub", and "Continue with SSO". At the bottom of the main form is a link "Don't have an account? [Sign Up](#)". An arrow points from the left towards the "Continue" button.



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub Repositories page. At the top is a navigation bar with links for "Explore", "Repositories", "Organizations", and "Usage". A search bar is followed by a toolbar with icons for "ctrl+K", "refresh", "gear", "bell", "cloud", "grid", and a user profile icon. Below the navigation is a dropdown menu showing "anu1308" and a search bar with "Search by repository name". A dropdown menu for "All content" is open. On the right side of the page is a "Create a repository" button. The main content area displays a table of repositories. One row is selected, showing "anu1308/devopspipeline_demo" with a status of "DELETING". The table includes columns for "Name", "Last Pushed", "Contains", "Visibility", and "Scout". An arrow points from the right towards the "Create a repository" button.



The screenshot shows the Docker Hub 'Create repository' interface. At the top, there's a search bar labeled 'Search Docker Hub' and a 'Pushing images' section with CLI commands for tagging and pushing images. Below this, the 'Create repository' form includes fields for 'Namespace' (set to 'anu1308'), 'Repository Name' (set to 'dockerimage'), 'Short description', 'Visibility' (set to 'Public'), and 'Create' and 'Cancel' buttons.



This screenshot shows the Docker Hub search results for the namespace 'anu1308'. It lists one repository, 'anu1308/dockerimage', which was last pushed a minute ago and is set to 'Public' with 'Inactive' status. A 'Create a repository' button is visible at the top right of the results table.



This screenshot shows the Docker Hub search results for the namespace 'anu1308' again, but now it includes the newly created repository 'anu1308/dockerimage'. The repository details show it was last pushed a minute ago, is public, and is inactive. The 'Create a repository' button is also present here.

Experiment 11

Aim:-Setup Grafana for Devops.

ACCESS GRAFANA :

```
kubectl get secret prometheus-grafana -n monitoring -o jsonpath="{.data.admin-user}" | base64 --decode ; echo
```

If you run the above command u can see the username for grafana (**admin**)

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get secret prometheus-grafana -n monitoring -o jsonpath=".data.admin-user" | base64 --decode ; echo
admin
```

```
kubectl get secret prometheus-grafana -n monitoring -o jsonpath=".data.admin-password" | base64 --decode ; echo
```

If you run the abvoe command u can see the password for grafana (**prom-operator**)

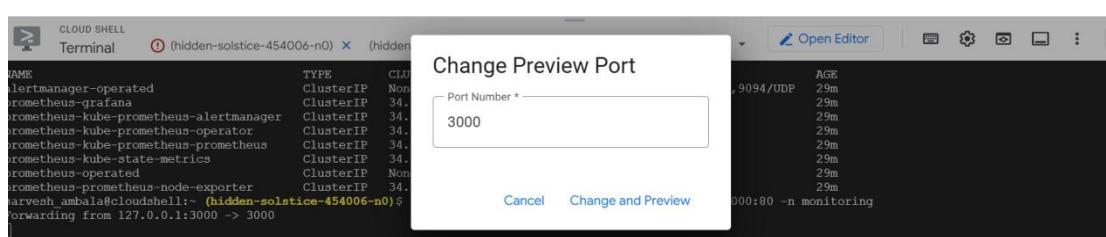
```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get secret prometheus-grafana -n monitoring -o jsonpath=".data.admin-password" | base64 --decode ; echo
prom-operator
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ 
```

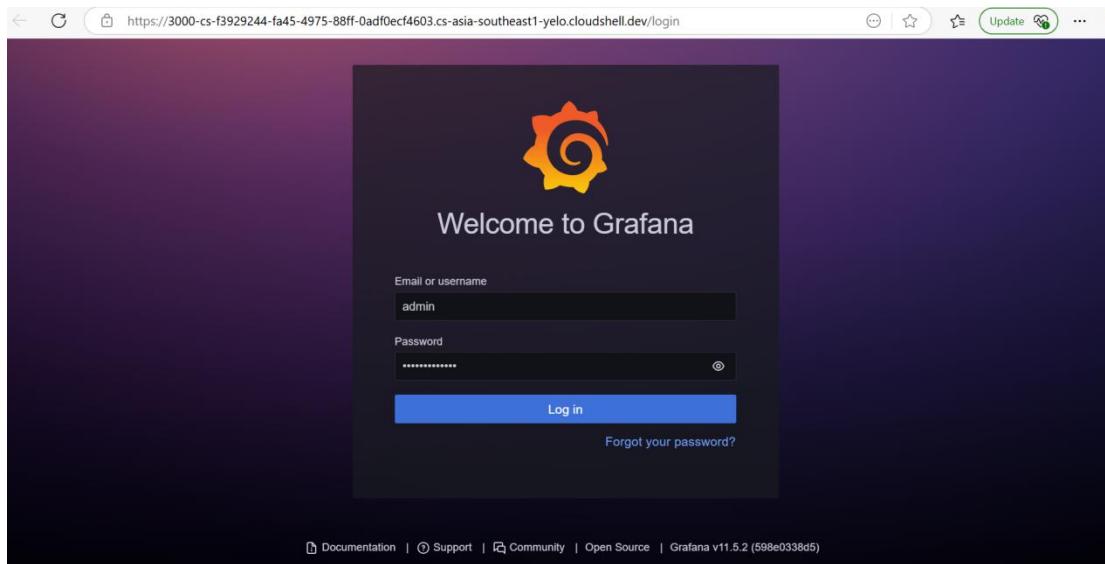
PORt FORWARDING

```
kubectl port-forward svc/prometheus-grafana 3000:80 -n monitoring
```

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl port-forward svc/prometheus-grafana 3000:80 -n monitoring
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:3000 -> 3000
□
```

Click on the web preview give the port no 3000 and click on change and preview u can see the grafana



Output:-

You can login with admin and prom-operator

A screenshot of the Grafana dashboard setup screen. The top navigation bar includes a logo, 'Home', a search bar, and other navigation links. The main area is titled 'Welcome to Grafana' and 'Need help? Documentation Tutorials Community Public Slack'. On the left, a 'Basic' panel describes the steps to finish setup. In the center, three cards are displayed: 'DATA SOURCE AND DASHBOARDS' (TUTORIAL, 'Grafana fundamentals'), 'Add your first data source' (COMPLETE), and 'Create your first dashboard' (COMPLETE). A 'Remove this panel' link is located above the third card. The browser's address bar and various icons are visible at the top.

Experiment 12

Aim:-Setup Prometheus for Devops.

PROMETHEUS SETUP:

helm repo add prometheus <https://prometheus-community.github.io/helm-charts>

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ helm repo add prometheus https://prometheus-community.github.io/helm-charts
"prometheus" has been added to your repositories
```

helm repo update

```
Prometheus has been added to your repositories
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ helm repo update
Hang tight while we grab the latest from your chart repositories...
..Successfully got an update from the "grafana" chart repository
..Successfully got an update from the "prometheus1" chart repository
..Successfully got an update from the "prometheus" chart repository
..Successfully got an update from the "prometheus-community" chart repository
..Successfully got an update from the "pc" chart repository
```

helm install prometheus prometheus-community/kube-prometheus-stack --namespace monitoring --create-namespace

This will install prometheus,alermanager and grafana

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ helm install prometheus prometheus-community/kube-prometheus-stack --namespace monitoring --create-namespace
```

Check the prometheus pods and services

kubectl get pods -n monitoring

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get pods -n monitoring
NAME                                         READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
alertmanager-prometheus-kube-prometheus-alertmanager-0   2/2     Running   0          3m12s
prometheus-grafana-75bb7d6986-rzq4q                   3/3     Running   0          3m19s
prometheus-kube-prometheus-operator-65c669f8f9-qcjwc   1/1     Running   0          3m19s
prometheus-kube-state-metrics-645c667b6-6bowl         1/1     Running   0          3m19s
prometheus-prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus-0    2/2     Running   0          3m11s
prometheus-prometheus-node-exporter-f87x4              1/1     Running   0          3m20s
prometheus-prometheus-node-exporter-gz8rs              1/1     Running   0          3m20s
prometheus-prometheus-node-exporter-vnb86              1/1     Running   0          3m20s
```

kubectl get svc -n monitoring

CMR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

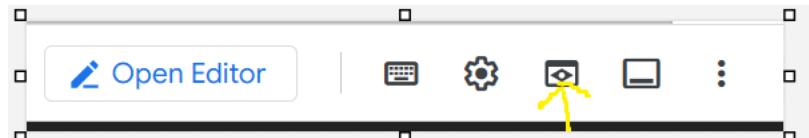
```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl get svc -n monitoring
NAME                TYPE        CLUSTER-IP   EXTERNAL-IP  PORT(S)        AGE
alertmanager-operated  ClusterIP  None         <none>       9093/TCP,9094/TCP,9094/UDP  4m27s
prometheus-grafana    ClusterIP  34.118.235.147 <none>       80/TCP          4m36s
prometheus-kube-prometheus-alertmanager  ClusterIP  34.118.225.122 <none>       9093/TCP,8080/TCP          4m36s
prometheus-kube-prometheus-operator     ClusterIP  34.118.232.165 <none>       443/TCP          4m36s
prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus ClusterIP  34.118.232.239 <none>       9090/TCP,8080/TCP          4m36s
prometheus-kube-state-metrics        ClusterIP  34.118.228.217 <none>       8080/TCP          4m36s
prometheus-operated               ClusterIP  None         <none>       9090/TCP          4m26s
prometheus-prometheus-node-exporter  ClusterIP  34.118.232.54  <none>       9100/TCP          4m36s
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$
```

Access prometheus and port forwarding

```
kubectl port-forward svc/prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus 9090:9090 -n monitoring
```

```
sarvesh_ambala@cloudshell:~ (hidden-solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl port-forward svc/prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus 9090:9090 -n monitoring
Forwarding from 127.0.0.1:9090 -> 9090
```

Click on the webpreview



Change port no to 9090

Status	Name	Location	Tier	Number of nodes	Total vCPUs	Total memory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	my-cluster	us-central1-a	Standard	3	6	12 GB

```
-454006-n0) x (hidden-solstice-454006-n0) x + v Open Editor | ☰ ⚙️ 🖥️ 📺 📱 ⋮ x
ClusterIP 34.118.235.147 <none> 80/TCP
ClusterIP 34.118.225.122 <none> 9093/TCP
ClusterIP 34.118.232.165 <none> 443/TCP
ClusterIP 34.118.232.239 <none> 9090/TCP
ClusterIP 34.118.228.217 <none> 8080/TCP
ClusterIP None <none> 9090/TCP
ClusterIP 34.118.232.54 <none> 9100/TCP
solstice-454006-n0)$ kubectl port-forward prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus 9090:9090 -n monitoring
prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus" not found
```

Click on change and preview

Status	Name	Location	Tier	Number of nodes	Total vCPUs	Total memory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	my-cluster	us-central1-a	Standard	3	6	12 GB

```
-454006-n0) x (hidden-solstice-454006-n0) x + v Open Editor | ☰ ⚙️ 🖥️ 📺 📱 ⋮ x
Change Preview Port
Port Number *
9090
Cancel Change and Preview
11m
11m
11m
11m
11m
11m
11m
11m
us-prometheus 9090:9090 -n monitoring
solstice-454006-n0)$
prometheus-kube-prometheus-prometheus 9090:9090 -n monitoring
solstice-454006-n0)$
90
```

Now u can able to see prometheus in the browser

Output:-

The screenshot shows the Prometheus web interface at the URL <https://9090-cs-f3929244-fa45-4975-88ff-0adf0ecf4603.cs-asia-southeast1-yelo.cloudshell.dev/query>. The top navigation bar includes links for Prometheus, Query, Alerts, Status, and various system icons. A prominent red banner at the top states "Server time is out of sync" with a message about a 2m 3.055s drift. Below this is a search bar with placeholder text "Enter expression (press Shift+Enter for newlines)" and a blue "Execute" button. Underneath the search bar are three tabs: "Table" (selected), "Graph", and "Explain". A small navigation bar below these tabs shows "Evaluation time" with arrows for navigating between time points. The main content area displays the message "No data queried yet". At the bottom left is a blue "Add query" button.