

Prerequisites

Before continuing with this tutorial, make sure you are logged in as a [user with sudo privileges](#).

Installing Jenkins

To install Jenkins on your CentOS system, follow the steps below:

1. Jenkins is a Java application, so the first step is to install Java. Run the following command to install the OpenJDK 8 package:

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel
```

The current version of Jenkins does not support Java 10 (and Java 11) yet. If you have multiple versions of Java installed on your machine [make sure Java 8 is the default Java version](#).

2. The next step is to enable the Jenkins repository. To do that, import the GPG key using the following [curl](#) command:

```
curl --silent --location http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo | sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo
```

And add the repository to your system with:

```
sudo rpm --import https://jenkins-ci.org/redhat/jenkins-ci.org.key
```

3. Once the repository is enabled, install the latest stable version of Jenkins by typing:

```
sudo yum install jenkins
```

After the installation process is completed, start the Jenkins service with:

```
sudo systemctl start jenkins
```

To check whether it started successfully run:

```
systemctl status jenkins
```

You should see something similar to this:

```
• jenkins.service - LSB: Jenkins Automation Server
Loaded: loaded (/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins; bad; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-09-20 1421 UTC; 15s ago
    Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
Process: 2367 ExecStart=/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
```

Finally enable the Jenkins service to start on system boot.

```
sudo systemctl enable jenkins
```

```
jenkins.service is not a native service, redirecting to /sbin/chkconfig.  
Executing /sbin/chkconfig jenkins on
```

Adjust the Firewall

If you are installing Jenkins on a remote CentOS server that is [protected by a firewall](#) you need to port 8080.

Use the following commands to open the necessary port:

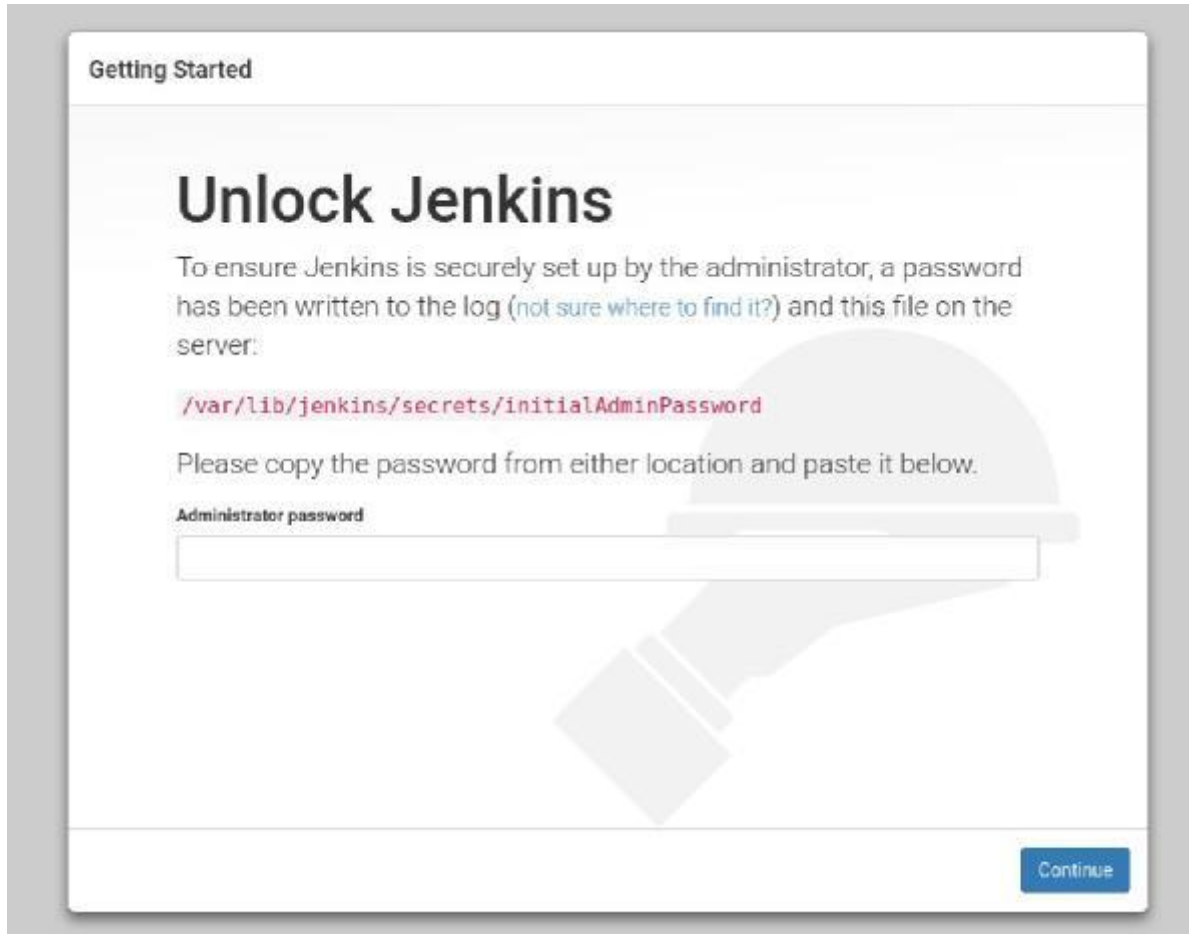
```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=8080/tcp  
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

Setting Up Jenkins

To set up your new Jenkins installation, open your browser and type your domain or IP address followed by port 8080:

```
http://your_ip_or_domain:8080
```

A screen similar to the following will appear, prompting you to enter the Administrator password that is created during the installation:

The image shows the 'Unlock Jenkins' screen from the Jenkins installation process. The window has a title bar 'Getting Started'. The main heading is 'Unlock Jenkins'. Below it, a paragraph explains that a password was written to a log file and a file on the server. The file path `/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword` is highlighted in red. A prompt asks the user to copy the password and paste it into a text input field labeled 'Administrator password'. A 'Continue' button is located at the bottom right. A faint background image of a hand holding a lightbulb is visible.

Getting Started

Unlock Jenkins

To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log (not sure where to find it?) and this file on the server:

```
/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.

Administrator password

Continue

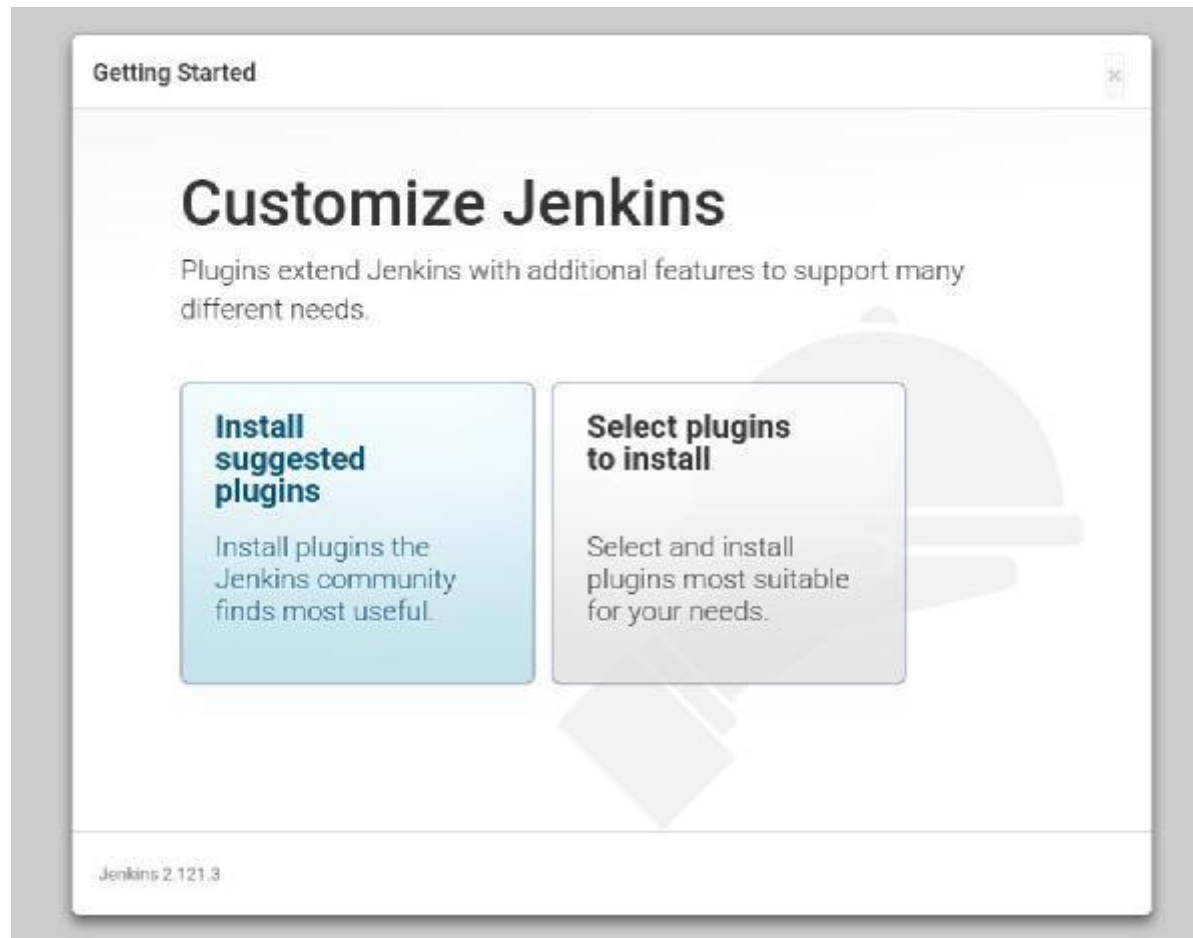
Use the following command to print the password on your terminal:

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

You should see a 32-character long alphanumeric password as shown below:

```
2115173b548f4e99a203ee99a8732a32
```

the password from your terminal, paste it into the Administrator password field and click [continue](#).



On the next screen, you will be asked whether you want to install the suggested plugins or to select specific plugins. Click on the `Install suggested plugins` box, and the installation process will start immediately.

Getting Started

Getting Started

✓ Folders	✓ OWASP Markup Formatter	✓ Build Timeout	✓ Credentials Binding
✓ Timestampers	⌚ Workspace Cleanup	⌚ Ant	⌚ Gradle
⌚ Pipeline	⌚ GitHub Branch Source	⌚ Pipeline: GitHub Groovy Libraries	⌚ Pipeline: Stage View
⌚ Git	⌚ Subversion	⌚ SSH Slaves	⌚ Matrix Authorization Strategy
⌚ PAM Authentication	⌚ LDAP	⌚ Email Extension	⌚ Mailer

```
** JUnit
OWASP Markup Formatter
** Token Macro
Build Timeout
** Credentials
** SSH Credentials
** Plain Credentials
Credentials Binding
Timestampers
** Pipeline: Supporting APIs
** Durable Task
** Pipeline: Nodes and Processes
** Matrix Project
** - required dependency
```

Jenkins 2.121.3

Once the installation is complete, you will be prompted to set up the first administrative user. Fill out all required information and click **Save and Continue**.

Getting Started

Create First Admin User

Username:

linuxize

Password:

.....

Confirm password:

.....

Full name:

Linuxize Tuts

E-mail address:

hello@linuxize.com

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Continue as admin

Save and Continue

On the next page, you will be asked to set the URL for the Jenkins instance. The URL field will be populated with an automatically generated URL.

Getting Started

Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

`http://192.168.121.214:8080`

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the `BUILD_URL` environment variable provided to build steps.

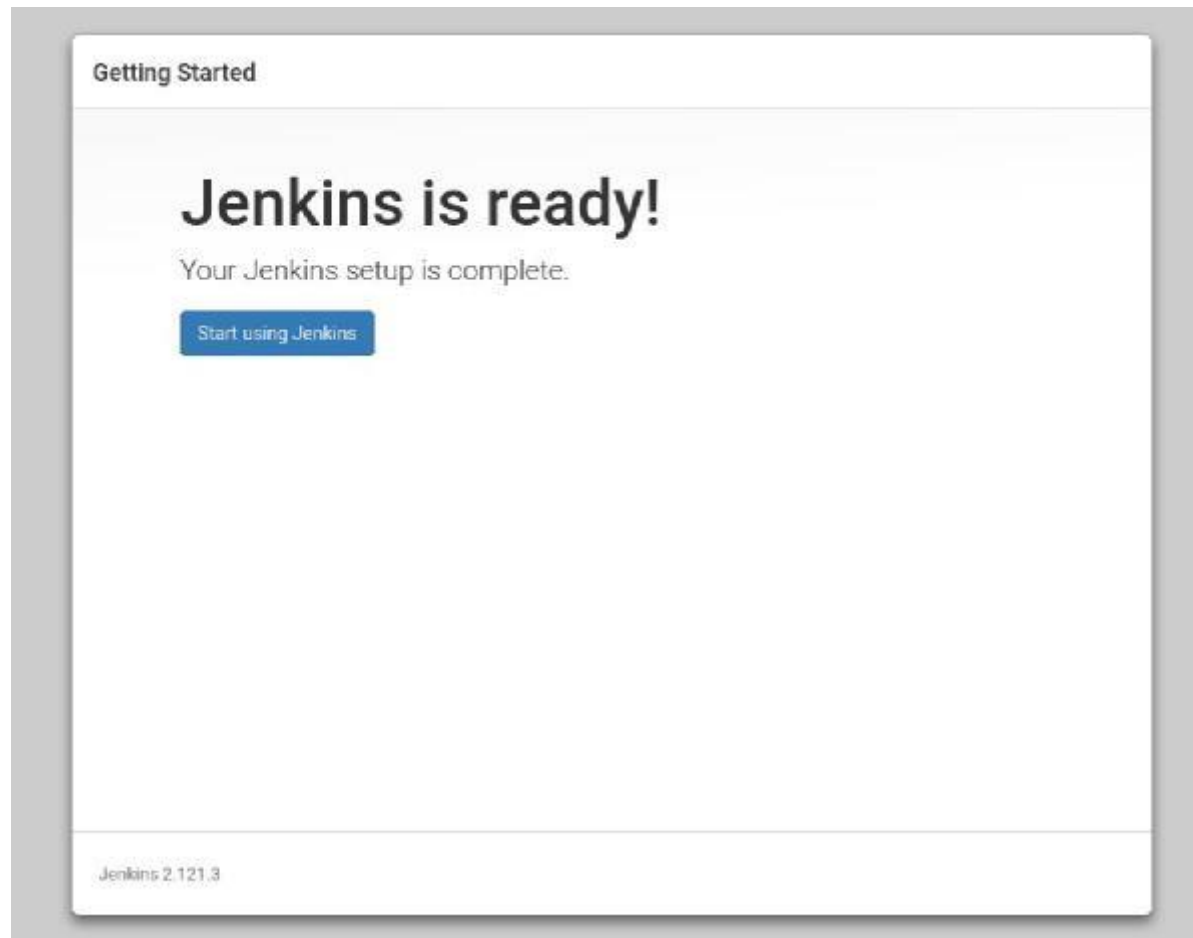
The proposed default value shown is **not saved yet** and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

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Not now

Save and Finish

To complete the setup confirm the URL by clicking on the `save` and `Finish` button.



Finally, click on the `Start using Jenkins` button and you will be redirected to the Jenkins dashboard logged in as the admin user you have created in one of the previous steps.

The screenshot displays the Jenkins web interface. At the top, there is a black header bar with the Jenkins logo on the left, a search bar in the center, and the text "Linuxize Tuts | log out" on the right. Below the header, a light gray navigation bar contains the text "Jenkins" on the left and a link "KNOWLEDGE AUTO RETRIEVAL" on the right. The main content area features a central "Welcome to Jenkins!" message with a sub-message "Please **create new jobs** to get started." To the left of this message is a vertical sidebar with icons and labels for "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", "My Views", "Credentials", and "New View". Below the sidebar, there are two expandable sections: "Build Queue" (showing "No builds in the queue.") and "Build Executor Status" (showing two executors, both in an "Idle" state). In the top right corner of the main area, there is a link "add description". At the bottom of the page, a footer bar indicates "Page generated: Aug 22, 2018 1:40:37 PM PDT - BEST API - jenkins ver. 2.121.3".

If you've reached this point, you've successfully installed Jenkins on your CentOS system.

Conclusion