

Jenkins menu

Click in **Manage Plugins**:



Manage Plugins

In Plugin manager, click on **Available** tab and after load the tab, search the plugins.



Installation tabs

Search for **nodejs** and mark the checkbox.



NodeJS plugin checked

Click on button “Download now and install after restart”.

Download now and install after restart

On next screen, mark the checkbox “Restart Jenkins when installation is complete and no jobs are running”.

## Installing Plugins/Upgrades

### Preparation


- Checking internet connectivity
- Checking update center connectivity
- Success


### NodeJS

 Pending

### Restarting Jenkins

 Pending

 [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

Installing Plugins with Restart checked

Wait a moment, if the screen not change, go to jenkins home clicking in jenkins's logo on top, in the left side of the site.

## Configuring Node.js tool

After installed and restarted, go to jenkins's home > Manage Jenkins > Global Tool Configuration.



Global Tool Configuration

Search for NodeJS and click on NodeJS instalation button.

### NodeJS

[NodeJS installations...](#)

NodeJS Installations button


Put a name for node configuration, ex: **node**. Select the version of node that you need.


**NodeJS**

NodeJS installations

NodeJS

Name

 **Required**

☒ Install automatically 

**Install from nodejs.org**

Version

Global npm packages to install

Specify list of packages to install globally -- see npm install -g. Note that you can fix the packages version by using the syntax 'packageName@version'

Global npm packages refresh hours

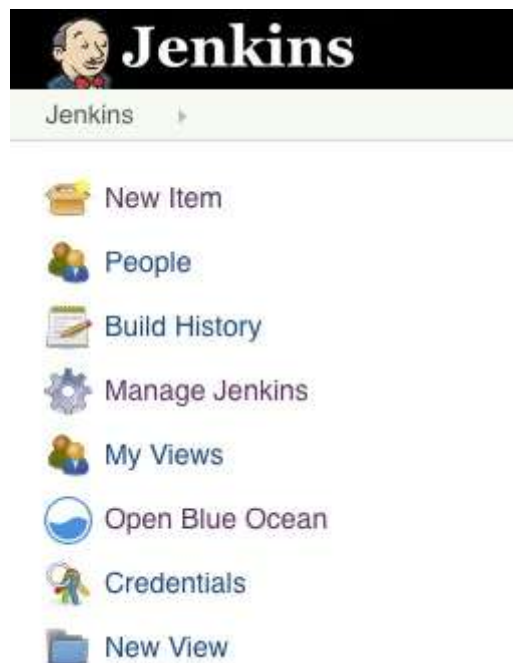
Duration, in hours, before 2 npm cache update. Note that 0 will always update npm cache

NodeJS config

## Test the nodejs plugin

OK. NodeJS is installed with success. Let's try it.

Go to Jenkins's home, and click on **New Item** on Jenkins's menu.



Jenkins menu

Let's create a job. Name it with **build-test** and select Pipeline. Click on "OK".

**Enter an item name**

\* Required field

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 **Freestyle project**  
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

 **Pipeline**  
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build slaves. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

You will see this:



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline configuration page. The 'General' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a 'Pipeline name' field with the value 'build-test'.

job tabs

In pipeline, past this code:

```
pipeline {
  agent any

  tools {nodejs "node"}

  stages {
    stage('Example') {
      steps {
        sh 'npm config ls'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The job will be like this:



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline configuration page with the 'Pipeline script' tab selected. The script content is displayed in a code editor with line numbers 1 through 14. The script is the same as the one provided in the previous block. Below the code editor, there is a checkbox labeled 'Use Groovy Sandbox' which is checked. At the bottom left, there is a link labeled 'Pipeline Syntax'.

Pipeline Script

## Pipeline explanation

Before continue, let's understand the pipeline job:

agent any

The job will run in any jenkins agent.

- You can have a lot of jenkins nodes, one master and some slaves, and the job will run in any node.
- You can run the job on specific jenkins, ex: You have 3 jenkins with Linux and one with Windows. You can run this job only in jenkins slave with Windows.

```
tools {nodejs "node"}
```

This line search for nodejs tool named “node” and use it in pipeline. It’s necessary for next scripts find the commands.

```
stages {
```

Stages is the inicialization from pipeline steps.

```
stage('Example') {  
  steps {  
    ...  
  }  
}
```

This commands start a new stage named “Example” and run the steps inside this stage.

```
sh 'npm config ls'
```

It execute a sh script in machine. With this, we can test the npm running correctly.

## Running the test

Now, let’s run the script. Save the job. Inside the job, in left menu, click on **Build Now**.



Jenkins Job menu

Wait some time for the build appear in **build history** below the menu (If necessary, reload the page).

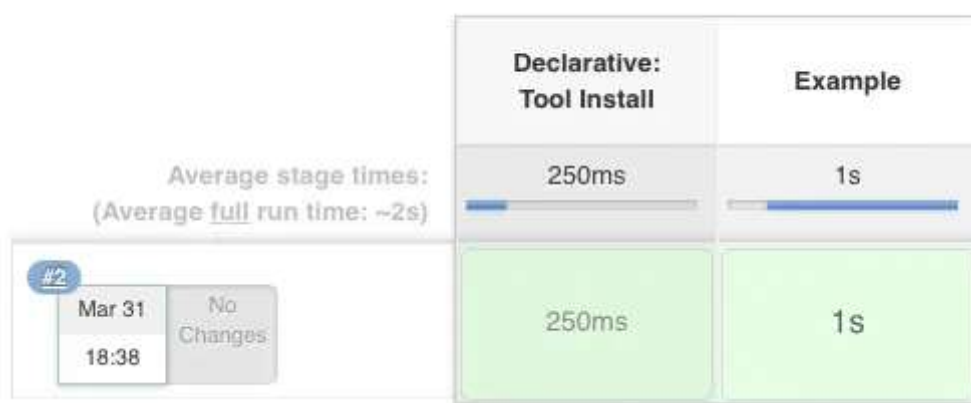


Build Histoy

After the build over, the ball can be red or blue. If the ball is blue, the job is builded with success.

In center of page, you can visualize the stage view.

## Stage View



```

Started by user Gustavo
Running in Durability level: MAX_SURVIVABILITY
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in /var/jenkins_home/workspace/build-test
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Declarative: Tool Install)
[Pipeline] tool
[Pipeline] envVarsForTool
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Example)
[Pipeline] tool
[Pipeline] envVarsForTool
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] sh
[build-test] Running shell script
+ npm config ls
; cli configs
metrics-registry = "https://registry.npmjs.org/"
scope = ""
user-agent = "npm/5.6.0 node/v9.10.1 linux x64"
; node bin location =
/var/jenkins_home/tools/jenkins.plugins.nodejs.tools.NodeJSInstallation/node/bin/node
; cwd = /var/jenkins_home/workspace/build-test
; HOME = /var/jenkins_home
; "npm config ls -l" to show all defaults.
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS

```

Ok. The build test right. Let's create a real node job.

## Testing the application

Go to jenkins's home, click on "new job". Select pipeline and create the job named "node\_test", and put this script:

```

pipeline {
  agent any

  stages {
    stage('Cloning Git') {
      steps {
        git 'https://github.com/gustavoapolinario/node-todo-frontend'
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Now, in job screen. Click on “configure” and let’s change the code.



Stage View Git clone

Now, in job screen. click configure and let’s change the code.

```

pipeline {
  agent any

  tools {nodejs "node"}

  stages {

    stage('Cloning Git') {
      steps {
        git 'https://github.com/gustavoapolinario/node-todo-frontend'
      }
    }

    stage('Install dependencies') {
      steps {
        sh 'npm install'
      }
    }

    stage('Test') {
      steps {
        sh 'npm test'
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```

    }
  }
}

```

After cloning step, we install the npm dependencies. Finally, the test is executed.

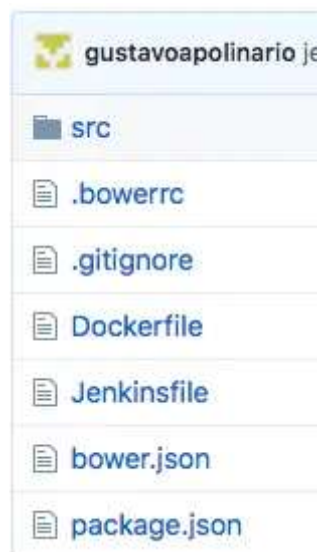


Stage View with git, download dependneices and npm test

All right, the application is tested with success.

## Pipeline inside project

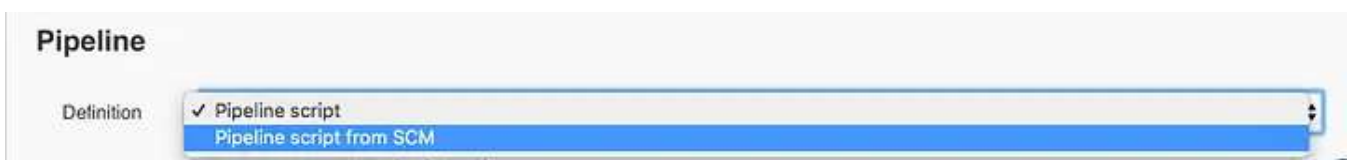
Now, put the script of pipeline inside your git project in a file named Jenkinsfile.



Jenkinsfile inside git project

Go back to jenkins and change the job.

First step, change the definition of pipeline job to “Pipeline script from SCM”.

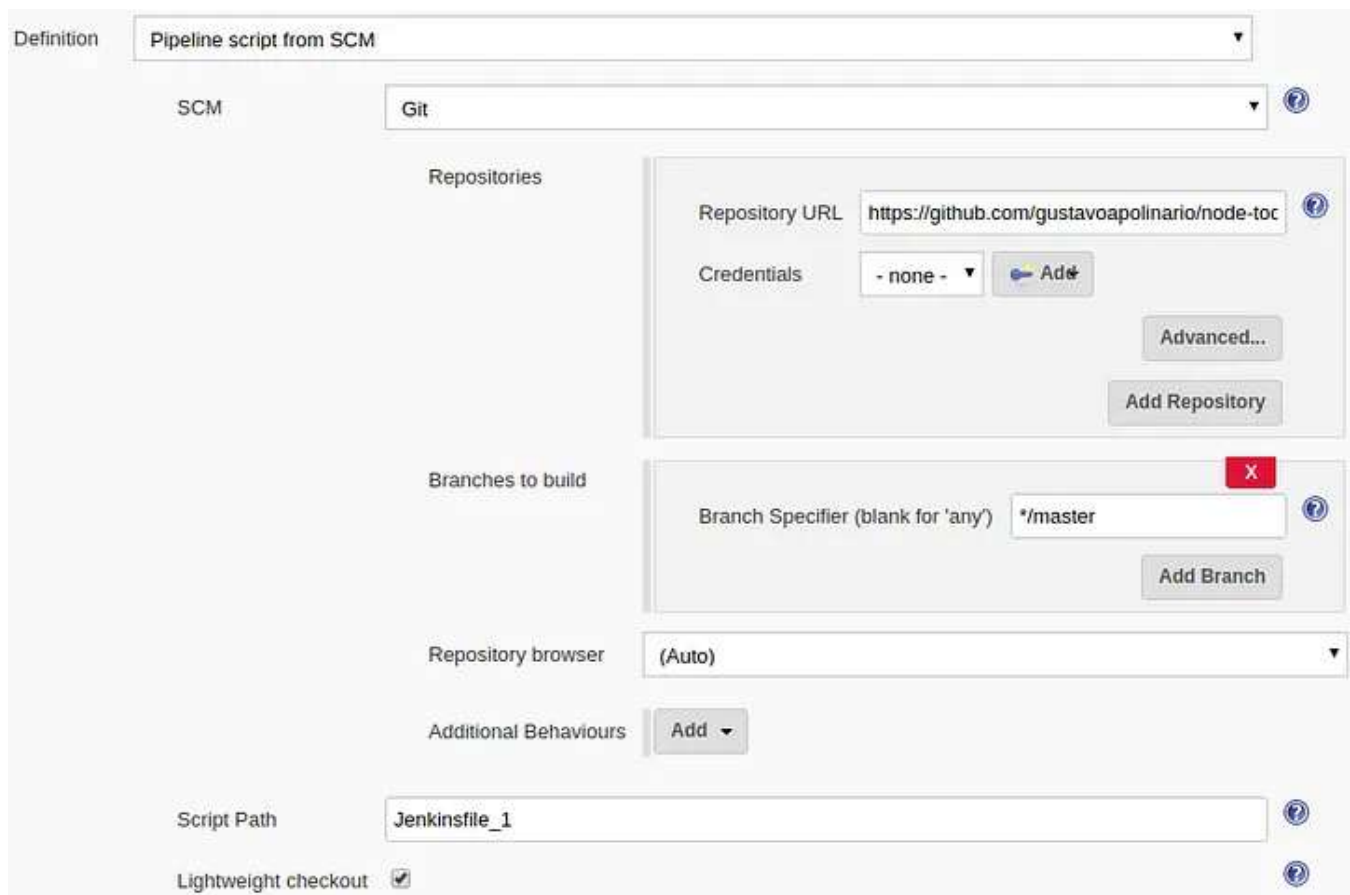


Pipeline script from SCM

Select **Git** on SCM Select.

Populate the field **Repository URL** with:

“<https://github.com/gustavoapolinario/node-todo-frontend>” and put in **Script Path** field: “Jenkinsfile\_1”

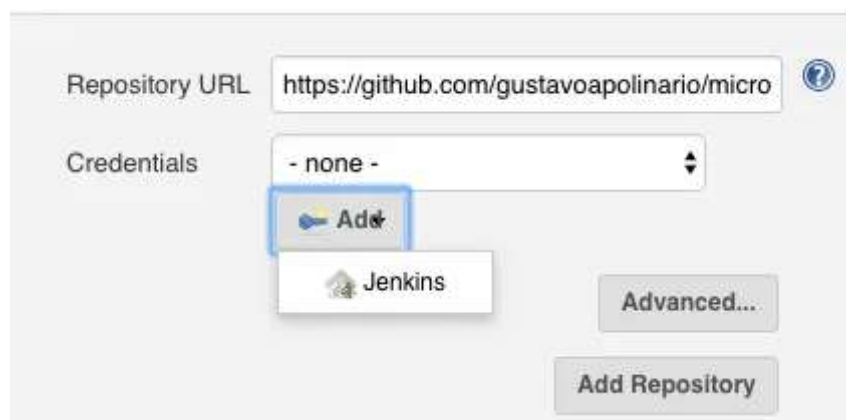


The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline Configuration interface. The 'Definition' dropdown is set to 'Pipeline script from SCM'. The 'SCM' dropdown is set to 'Git'. Under 'Repositories', the 'Repository URL' is 'https://github.com/gustavoapolinario/node-toc' and 'Credentials' is set to '- none -'. There are buttons for 'Advanced...', 'Add Repository', and 'Add'. Under 'Branches to build', the 'Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')' is '\*/master' and there is an 'Add Branch' button. The 'Repository browser' is set to '(Auto)'. Under 'Additional Behaviours', there is an 'Add' button. The 'Script Path' is 'Jenkinsfile\_1'. At the bottom, 'Lightweight checkout' is checked.

Build your pipeline from git repository

## Git credentials

If you need credential to access your git repository, click on “Add” button.



This close-up shows the 'Credentials' dropdown menu. The 'Add' button, which has a key icon, is highlighted with a blue border. A dropdown menu is open below it, showing 'Jenkins' as the selected option. Other buttons like 'Advanced...' and 'Add Repository' are visible in the background.

Button Add git Credentials

Add your git credentials



### Jenkins Credentials Provider: Jenkins

**Add Credentials**

Domain: Global credentials (unrestricted)

Kind: Username with password

Scope: Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Username: gustavo.guss@gmail.com

Password: .....

ID: github

Description: github

Add Credentials to git

And the configuration will be right with your credentials.

SCM: Git

**Repositories**

Repository URL: https://github.com/gustavoapolinario/micro

Credentials: gustavo.guss@gmail.com/\*\*\*\*\* (!)

**Branches to build**

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any'): \*/master

**Repository browser**: (Auto)

**Additional Behaviours**:

**Script Path**: Jenkinsfile

Lightweight checkout: ☒

We have the node project tested. Now we can build the docker container with our project.

## More

To continue, you can learn how to build docker image, send to registry after test your node.js pipeline. See the next tutorial: [Jenkins Building Docker Image and](#)