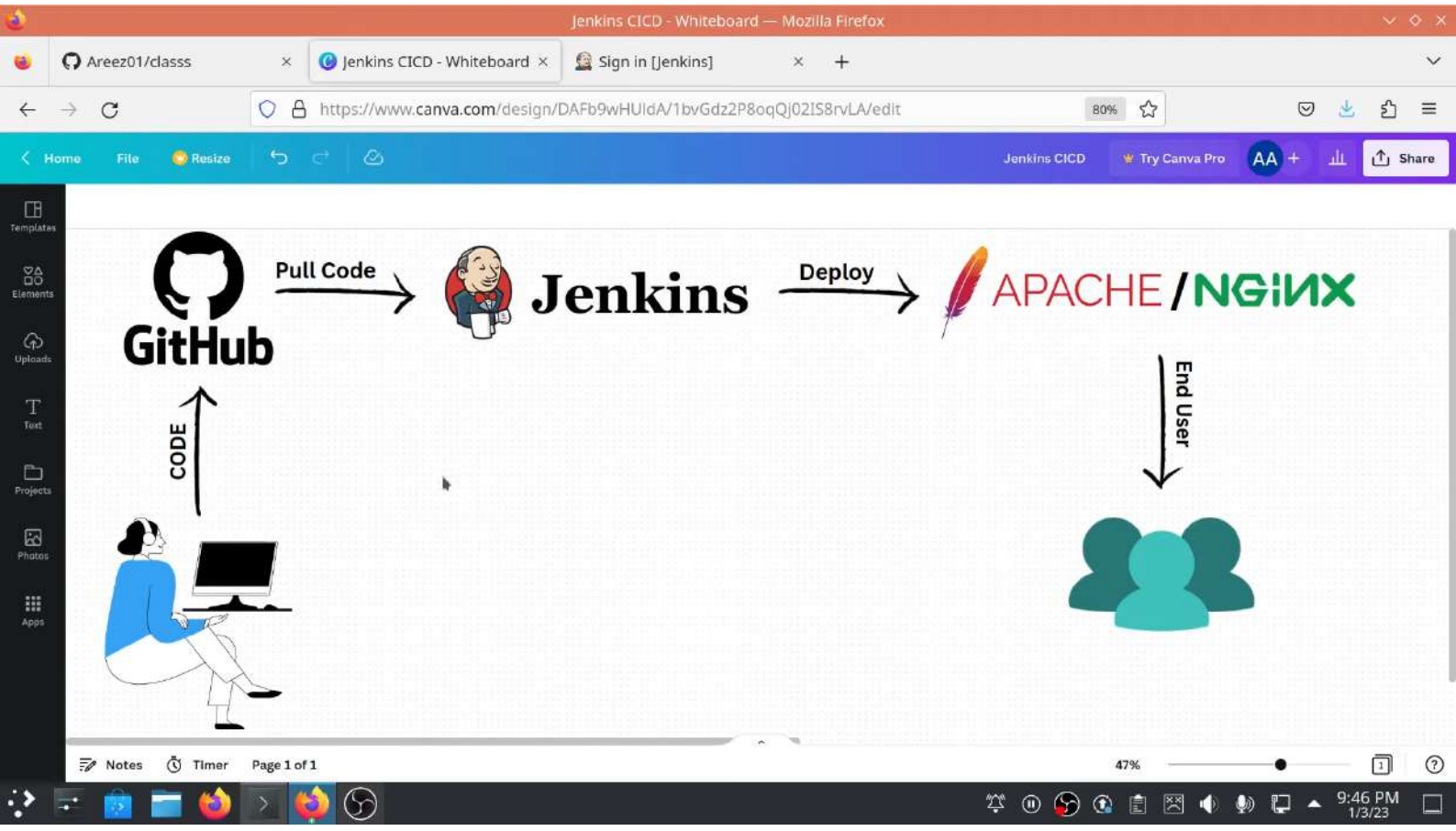
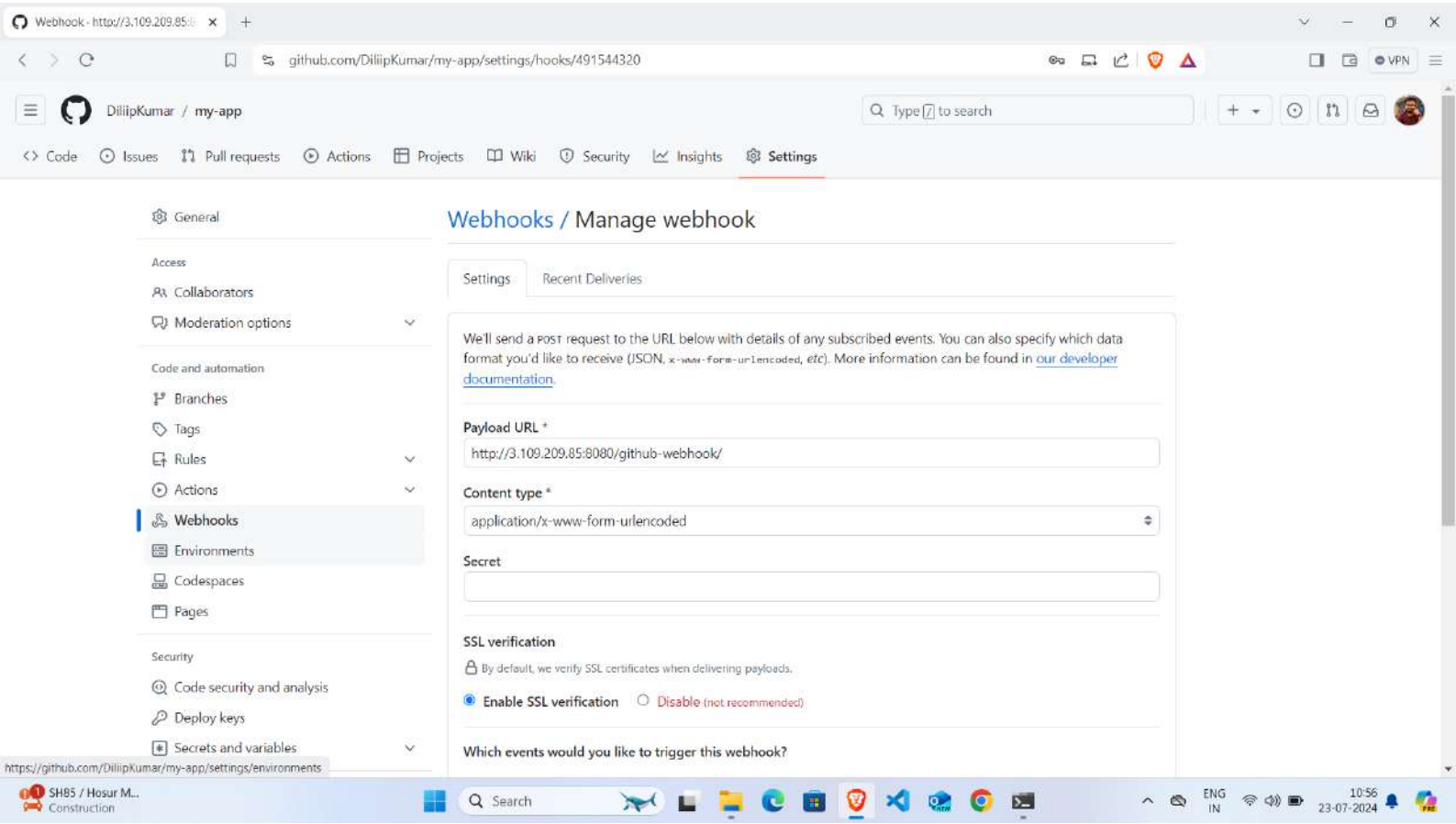
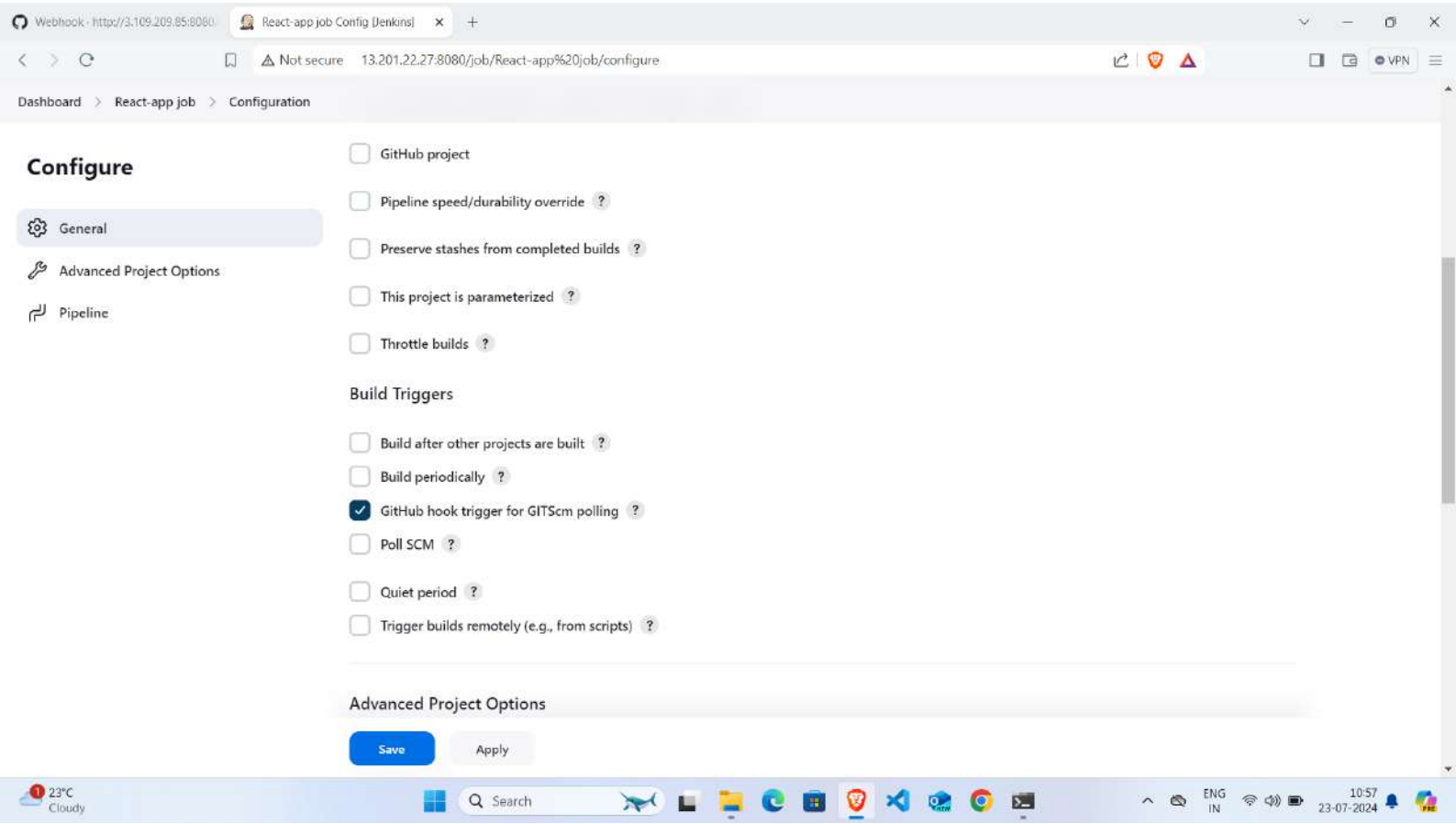
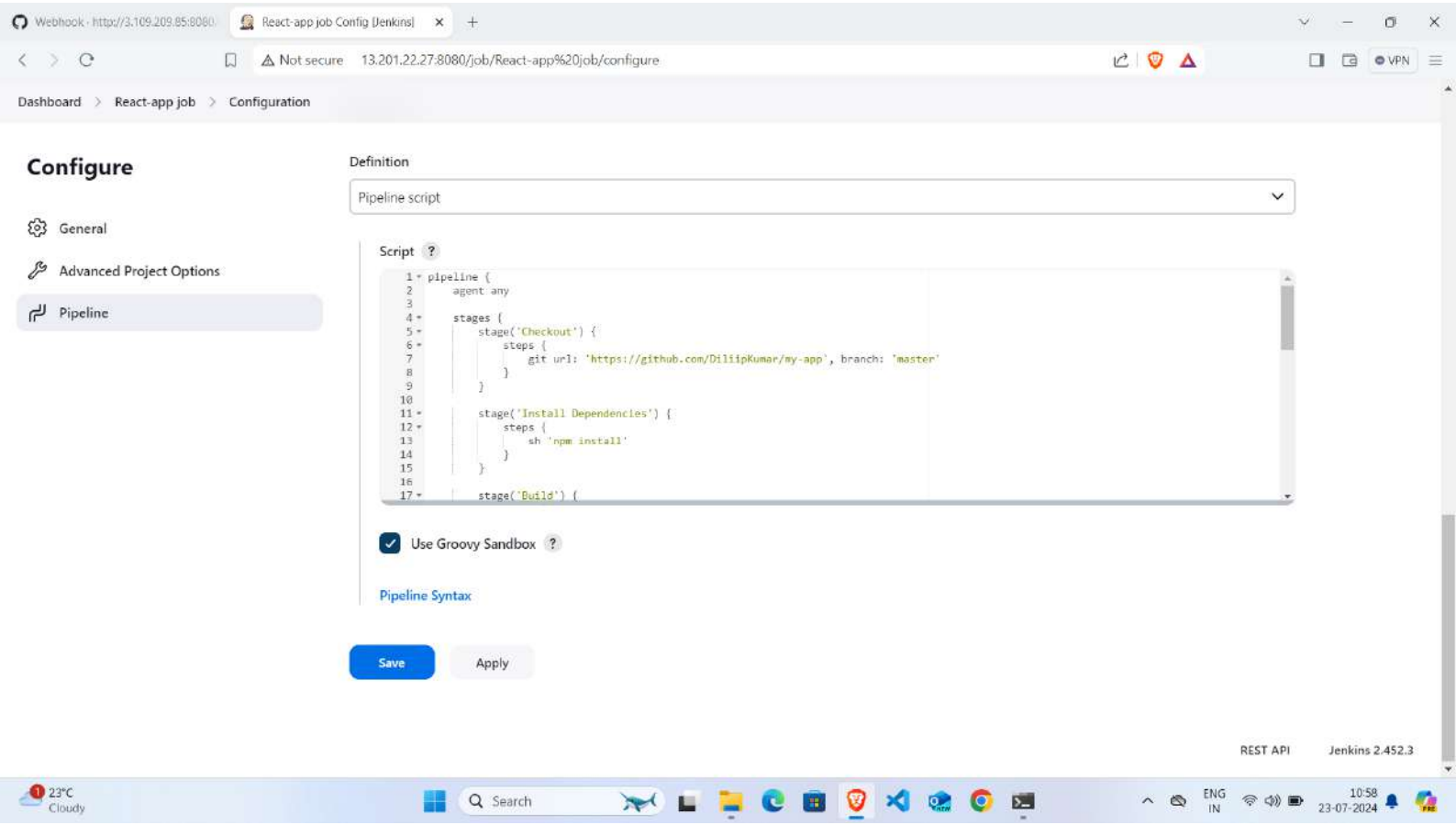

Jenkins CICD - Whiteboard — Mozilla Firefox
Areez01/classs
Jenkins CICD - Whiteboard
Sign in [Jenkins]
https://www.canva.com/design/DAFb9wHUldA/1bvGdz2P8oqQj02lS8rvLA/edit
80%
Home
File
Resize
Jenkins CICD
Try Canva Pro
Share
Templates
Elements
Uploads
Text
Projects
Photos
Apps
GitHub
Pull Code
Jenkins
Deploy
APACHE / NGINX
CODE
End User
Notes
Timer
Page 1 of 1
47%
9:46 PM
1/3/23


Webhook - http://3.109.209.85:
github.com/DiliipKumar/my-app/settings/hooks/491544320
VPN
DiliipKumar / my-app
Type / to search
Code
Issues
Pull requests
Actions
Projects
Wiki
Security
Insights
Settings
General
Access
Collaborators
Moderation options
Code and automation
Branches
Tags
Rules
Actions
Webhooks
Environments
Codespaces
Pages
Security
Code security and analysis
Deploy keys
Secrets and variables
Webhooks / Manage webhook
Settings
Recent Deliveries
We'll send a POST request to the URL below with details of any subscribed events. You can also specify which data format you'd like to receive (JSON, x-www-form-urlencoded, etc). More information can be found in our developer documentation.
Payload URL *
http://3.109.209.85:8080/github-webhook/
Content type *
application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Secret
SSL verification
By default, we verify SSL certificates when delivering payloads.
Enable SSL verification
Disable (not recommended)
Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?
https://github.com/DiliipKumar/my-app/settings/environments
SH85 / Hosur M...
Construction
Search
ENG
IN
10:56
23-07-2024


Webhook · http://3.109.209.85:8080/
React-app job Config [Jenkins]
Not secure
13.201.22.27:8080/job/React-app%20job/configure
VPN
Dashboard
React-app job
Configuration
Configure
General
Advanced Project Options
Pipeline
GitHub project
Pipeline speed/durability override
Preserve stashes from completed builds
This project is parameterized
Throttle builds
Build Triggers
Build after other projects are built
Build periodically
GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling
Poll SCM
Quiet period
Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)
Advanced Project Options
Save
Apply
23°C
Cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
10:57
23-07-2024


Webhook · http://3.109.209.85:8080/
React-app job Config [Jenkins]
Not secure
13.201.22.27:8080/job/React-app%20job/configure
VPN
Dashboard
React-app job
Configuration
Configure
General
Advanced Project Options
Pipeline
Definition
Pipeline script
Script
pipeline {
agent any
stages {
stage('Checkout') {
steps {
git url: 'https://github.com/DilipKumar/my-app', branch: 'master'
}
}
stage('Install Dependencies') {
steps {
sh 'npm install'
}
}
stage('Build') {
Use Groovy Sandbox
Pipeline Syntax
Save
Apply
REST API
Jenkins 2.452.3
23°C
Cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
10:58
23-07-2024

> User Documentation Home

User Handbook

- User Handbook Overview
- **Installing Jenkins**
  - Docker
  - Kubernetes
  - **Linux**
  - macOS
  - Windows
  - Other Systems
  - WAR file
  - Other Servlet Containers
  - Offline Installations
  - Initial Settings
- Platform Information
- Using Jenkins
- Pipeline
- Blue Ocean
- Managing Jenkins
- Securing Jenkins
- System Administration
- Scaling Jenkins
- Troubleshooting Jenkins
- Glossary

Tutorials

Here, "8081" was chosen but you can put another port available.

Installation of Java

Jenkins requires Java to run, yet not all Linux distributions include Java by default. Additionally, not all Java versions are compatible with Jenkins.

There are multiple Java implementations which you can use. OpenJDK is the most popular one at the moment, we will use it in this guide.

Update the Debian apt repositories, install OpenJDK 17, and check the installation with the commands:

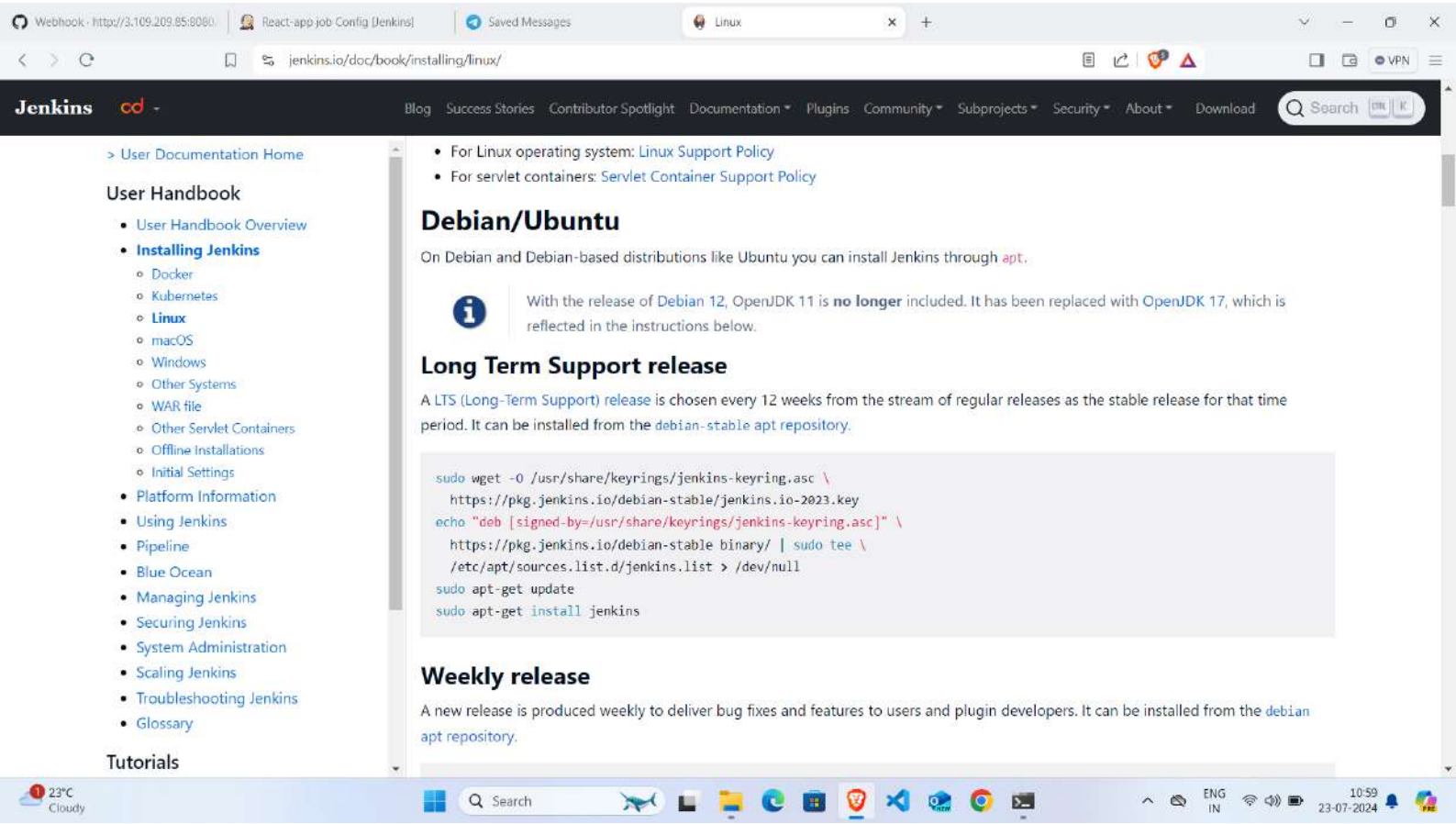
```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install fontconfig openjdk-17-jre
java -version
openjdk version "17.0.8" 2023-07-18
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.8+7-Debian-1deb12u1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.8+7-Debian-1deb12u1, mixed mode, sharing)
```

BASH

Why use apt and not apt-get or another command? The apt command has been available since 2014. It has a command structure that is similar to apt-get but was created to be a more pleasant experience for typical users. Simple software management tasks like install, search and remove are easier with apt.

Fedora

You can install Jenkins through dnf. You need to add the Jenkins repository from the Jenkins website to the package manager first.


Webhook - http://3.109.209.85:8080/
React-app job Config [Jenkins]
Saved Messages
Linux
jenkins.io/doc/book/installing/linux/
Jenkins
Blog
Success Stories
Contributor Spotlight
Documentation
Plugins
Community
Subprojects
Security
About
Download
Search
> User Documentation Home
User Handbook
User Handbook Overview
Installing Jenkins
Docker
Kubernetes
Linux
macOS
Windows
Other Systems
WAR file
Other Servlet Containers
Offline Installations
Initial Settings
Platform Information
Using Jenkins
Pipeline
Blue Ocean
Managing Jenkins
Securing Jenkins
System Administration
Scaling Jenkins
Troubleshooting Jenkins
Glossary
Tutorials
For Linux operating system: Linux Support Policy
For servlet containers: Servlet Container Support Policy
Debian/Ubuntu
On Debian and Debian-based distributions like Ubuntu you can install Jenkins through apt.
With the release of Debian 12, OpenJDK 11 is no longer included. It has been replaced with OpenJDK 17, which is reflected in the instructions below.
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
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.
23°C
Cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
10:59
23-07-2024

Webhook - http://3.109.209.85:8080/ | React-app job Config [Jenkins] | Saved Messages | Linux | Jenkins NPM Not Found

chatgpt.com/c/5883c7f7-e003-4134-84ab-eb5510be949e

ChatGPT

ChatGPT
Slide Maker: PowerP...
Explore GPTs

Today
Introduction to Shell Scripting
Deploying React App Summary
Jenkins NPM Not Found

Yesterday
Jenkins Deployment Permission
SSH Connection Timeout Trouble
Experience Update Request
Full Stack MERN Developer
Resume Summary Review
Resume Heading Update

Upgrade plan
Get GPT-4, DALL·E, and more

- **Edit the `sudoers` file:**

  Open the `sudoers` file using `visudo` (which safely edits the `sudoers` file):

  bash — Copy code

  ```
  sudo visudo
  ```

- **Add the following line to the `sudoers` file:**

  bash — Copy code

  ```
  jenkins ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /bin/cp, /bin/chown, /bin/systemctl
  ```

  This line allows the `jenkins` user to run the `cp`, `chown`, and `systemctl` commands with `sudo` without needing a password.

2. **Update Your Jenkins Pipeline**

Since you've made `sudo` commands passwordless, you can safely remove the `sudo` commands from your script or ensure that they do not require interaction:

Message ChatGPT

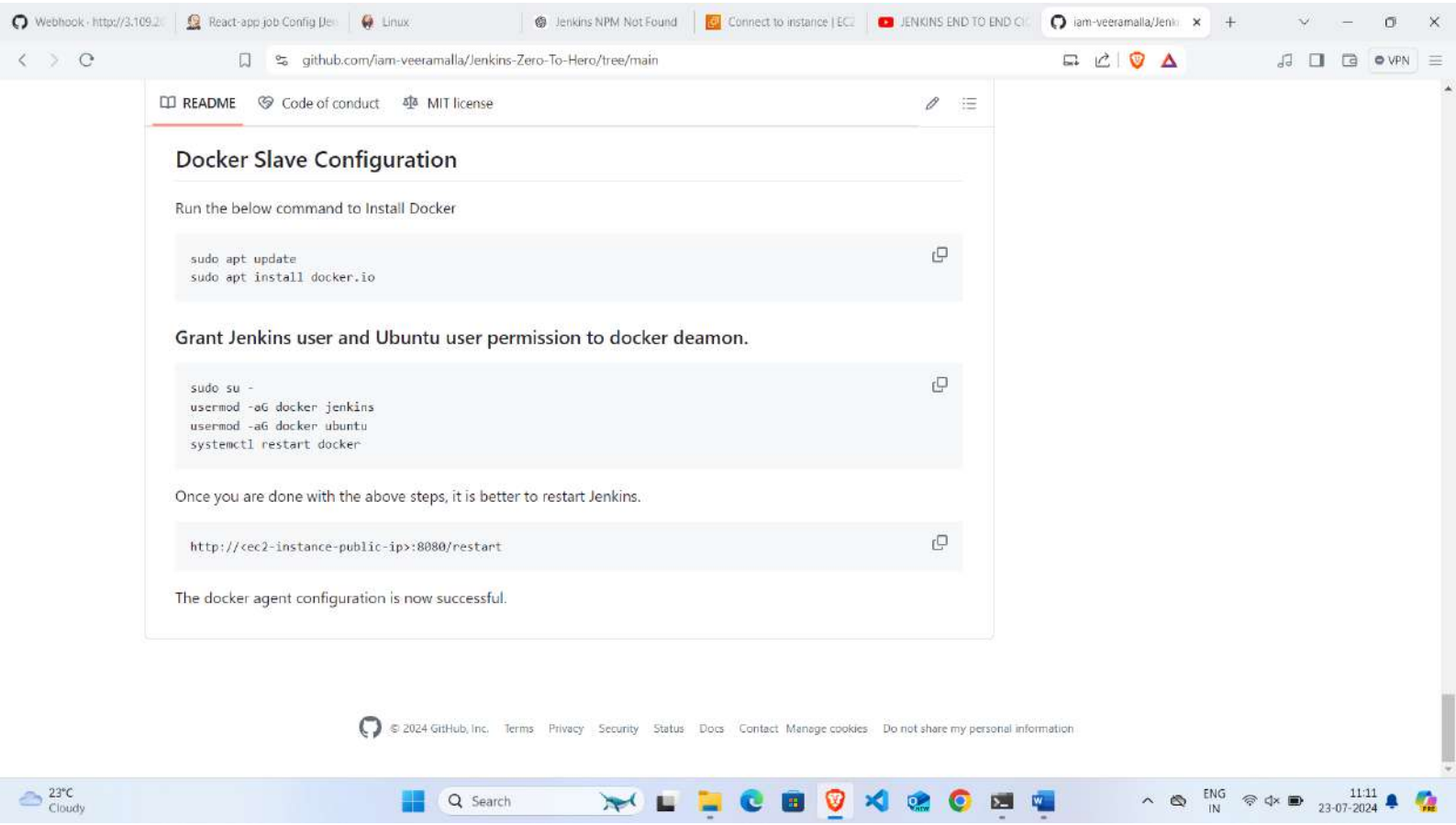
ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

23°C Cloudy

Search

ENG IN

11:01 23-07-2024


README
Code of conduct
MIT license
Docker Slave Configuration
Run the below command to Install Docker
sudo apt update
sudo apt install docker.io
Grant Jenkins user and Ubuntu user permission to docker deamon.
sudo su -
usermod -aG docker jenkins
usermod -aG docker ubuntu
systemctl restart docker
Once you are done with the above steps, it is better to restart Jenkins.
http://<ec2-instance-public-ip>:8080/restart
The docker agent configuration is now successful.

```
    // Verify the build directory exists and has files
    sh 'if [ ! -d build ]; then echo "Build directory does not exist"; exit 1; fi'

    // Check if the target directory exists
    sh 'if [ ! -d /usr/share/nginx/html ]; then echo "Nginx target directory does not exist"; exit 1; fi'

    // Copy build files to Nginx directory
    sh 'sudo cp -r build/* /usr/share/nginx/html/ || { echo "Failed to copy build files"; exit 1; }'

    // Adjust ownership to the correct user and group
    sh 'sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /usr/share/nginx/html/ || { echo "Failed to change ownership"; exit 1; }
```

ubuntu@ip-172-31-0-185: ~

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-0-185:~$ sudo cat /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
##
# You should look at the following URL's in order to grasp a solid understanding
# of Nginx configuration files in order to fully unleash the power of Nginx.
# https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/
# https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/topics/tutorials/config_pitfalls/
# https://wiki.debian.org/Nginx/DirectoryStructure
#
# In most cases, administrators will remove this file from sites-enabled/ and
# leave it as reference inside of sites-available where it will continue to be
# updated by the nginx packaging team.
#
# This file will automatically load configuration files provided by other
# applications, such as Drupal or Wordpress. These applications will be made
# available underneath a path with that package name, such as /drupal8.
#
# Please see /usr/share/doc/nginx-doc/examples/ for more detailed examples.
##

# Default server configuration
#
server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 default_server;

        # SSL configuration
        #
        # listen 443 ssl default_server;
        # listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
        #
        # Note: You should disable gzip for SSL traffic.
        # See: https://bugs.debian.org/773332
        #
        # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure configuration.
        # See: https://bugs.debian.org/765782
        #
        # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package
        # Don't use them in a production server!
        #
        # include snippets/snakeoil.conf;
```

23°C Cloudy
Search
ENG IN
11:05 23-07-2024

README | Code of conduct | MIT license

```
  /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] \
  https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-binary/ | sudo tee \
  /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

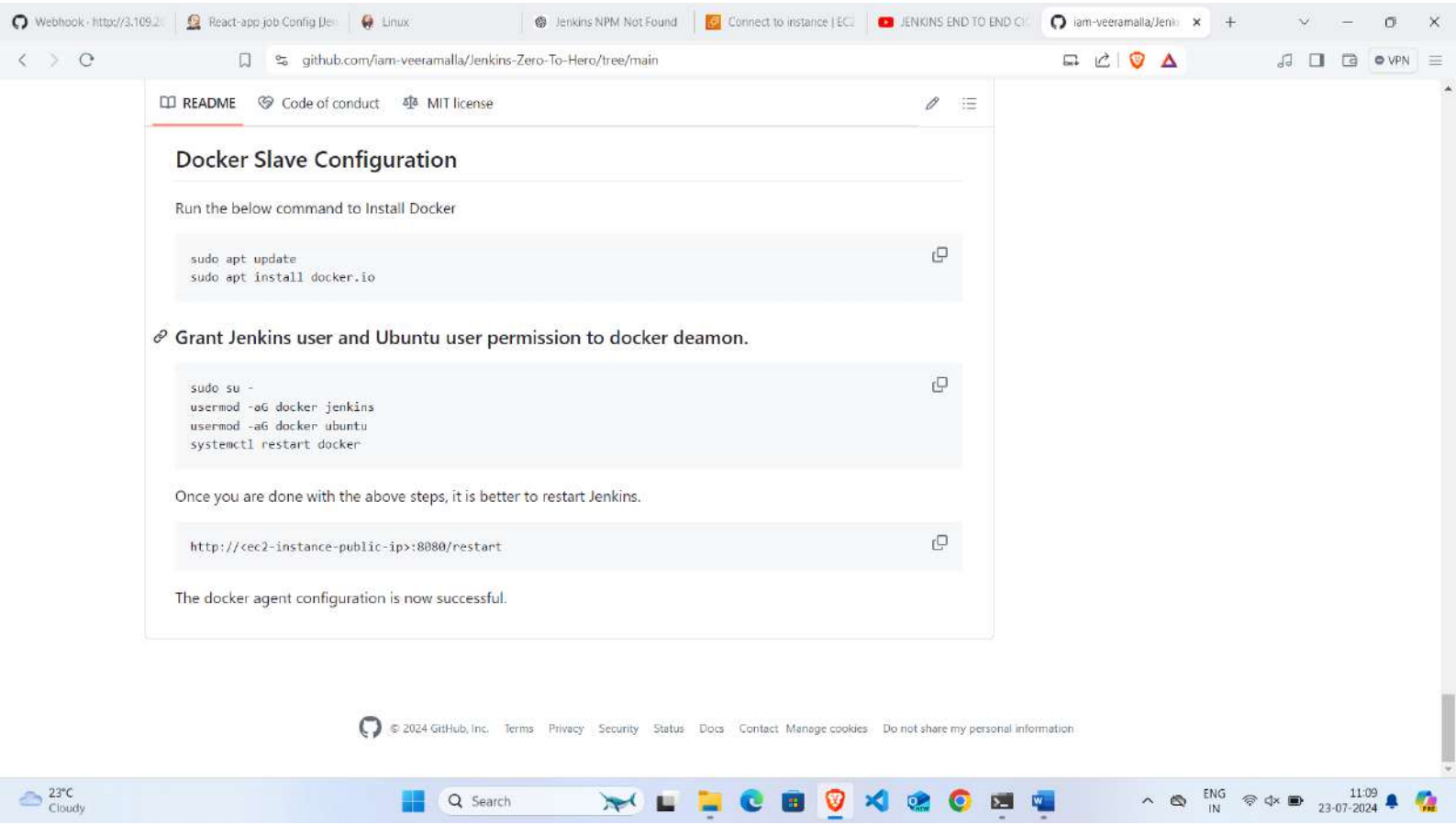
**Note: ** By default, Jenkins will not be accessible to the external world due to the inbound traffic restriction by AWS. Open port 8080 in the inbound traffic rules as show below.

- EC2 > Instances > Click on
- In the bottom tabs -> Click on Security
- Security groups
- Add inbound traffic rules as shown in the image (you can just allow TCP 8080 as well, in my case, I allowed `All traffic`).

Login to Jenkins using the below URL:

http://:8080 [You can get the ec2-instance-public-ip-address from your AWS EC2 console page]

Note: If you are not interested in allowing `All Traffic` to your EC2 instance 1. Delete the inbound traffic rule for your instance 2. Edit the inbound traffic rule to only allow custom TCP port `8080`



Webhook · http://3.109.2 | React-app job Config [Je | Linux | Jenkins NPM Not Found | Connect to instance | EC2 | JENKINS END TO END CI | iam-veeramalla/Jenk
github.com/iam-veeramalla/Jenkins-Zero-To-Hero/tree/main
VPN

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Docker Slave Configuration

Run the below command to Install Docker

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install docker.io
```

Grant Jenkins user and Ubuntu user permission to docker deamon.

```
sudo su -
usermod -aG docker jenkins
usermod -aG docker ubuntu
systemctl restart docker
```

Once you are done with the above steps, it is better to restart Jenkins.

```
http://<ec2-instance-public-ip>:8080/restart
```

The docker agent configuration is now successful.

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23°C Cloudy | Search | ENG IN | 11:09 23-07-2024

```
# Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package
# Don't use them in a production server!
#
# include snippets/snakeoil.conf;

root /usr/share/nginx/html;

# Add index.php to the list if you are using PHP
```