DEPLOPYMENT UTILIZING A COMPLETE SUITE OF AUTOMATION TOOLS IN JENKINS

STEP 1: Launch the Jenkins Server with allowing the Jenkins default port number 8080.

- Switch to the root user by using the command "sudo su -".
- Update the server by using the command "apt update -y".
- Install the Java by using the command "apt install openidk-17-jre -y".
- Install the Maven by using the command "apt install maven -y".
- Install and start the Jenkins in a Jenkins terminal.
- Login to the Jenkins server.

Step 2: Launch the Sonarqube Server with allowing the Sonarqube default port number 9000.

Step 3: Launch the Nexus Server with allowing the Nexus default port number 8081.

Step 4: Launch the Tomcat Server with allowing the port number 8088.

Step 5: Switch to the Jenkins Server.

- Install the recommended plugins and create a job using either a Freestyle project or a Pipeline.
- Once the Git configuration is complete, trigger the build. If the build is successful, it indicates that the task is finished as shown in below figure.



Create a Pipeline job and select the Checkout stage.

 Generate the pipeline syntax for the checkout step using Jenkins' Pipeline Syntax Generator. Copy the generated syntax and paste it into the pipeline script to perform the build.

```
pipeline {
    agent any

stages {
       stage('checkout') {
          steps {
               git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/Haneef123214/Java.src.git'
          }
     }
}
```

- After the checkout stage, define a new stage for the **build** stage, and specify the build commands (e.g., sh 'mvn clean package').
- Save the pipeline job and trigger the build to perform both the checkout and build steps.

```
stage('build') {
    steps {
        sh 'mvn clean package'
    }
}
```

Step 6: Log in to your SonarQube server, navigate to your user profile, and generate an authentication token. Copy the generated token.

- Go to the Jenkins **Manage Plugins** page, search for the **SonarQube Scanner** plugin, install it, and restart Jenkins if needed.
- Configure SonarQube Credentials: In Jenkins, go to Manage Jenkins > Configure System, find the SonarQube section.
- And add the SonarQube server details along with the authentication token as credentials.
- Generate the SonarQube pipeline syntax by configuring the SonarQube credentials in the **Pipeline Syntax** generator, then copy the generated syntax and paste it into your pipeline script as shown in the figure.

```
stage('sonarqube scanner') {
        steps {
            withSonarQubeEnv('sonar') {
        sh 'mvn sonar:sonar'
}
}
```

Step 7: Switch to the Nexus Server and create the repository.

Switch to the Jenkins server.

- Installing the necessary plugins and restarting the Jenkins server, navigate to the **Build Steps** section in Jenkins and select the **Nexus Artifact Uploader** option.
- Enter the required credentials for Nexus Artifact Uploader and provide the necessary information related to the **POM file** in the uploader configuration.
- Generate the pipeline script using the Nexus Artifact Uploader configuration in Jenkins.
- Copy the generated script and paste it into the pipeline script section as shown in the provided figure.

```
stage('sonarqube scanner') {
    steps {
        withSonarQubeEnv('sonar') {
    sh 'mvn sonar:sonar'
}

}

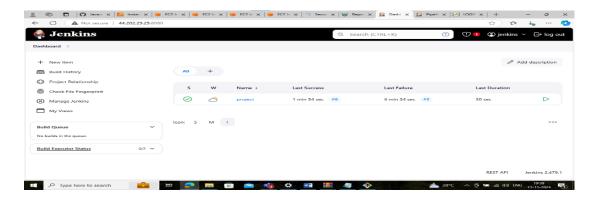
stage('nexus uploader') {
    steps {
        nexusArtifactUploader artifacts: [[artifactId: 'vprofile', classifier: '', file: 'target/vprofile-v2.war', type: 'war']], credentialsId: 'nexus', groupI
    }
}
```

Wait until the build get successful.

Step 8: Provide the Tomcat credentials in the Jenkins server configuration.

- Use the Post-build Actions option to select Deploy WAR or EAR to a container, and enter the Tomcat credentials.
- Generate the pipeline syntax.

• Here you will see the job is successfully build as shown in the figure.



Step 9: Switch to Tomcat server.

• Here you will see the deployment of an application as shown in the figure.

