

## JENKINS INSTALLATION

Go to this Page and for downloading the Jenkins select the OS. I am going to perform this practical on Red Hat linux.

<https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/>

Copy the command from the page.

- `sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo`  
This command will download the repository and store in local System so we can download the Jenkins by using yum.
- `sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key`  
This command will import the key for Jenkins.

```
[root@Redhat ~]# sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
--2023-08-17 07:24:57-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
Resolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 199.232.46.133, 2a04:4e42:48::645
Connecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)|199.232.46.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
length: 85
Saving to: '/etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo'

/etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo 100%[=====] 85 --KB/s in 0s

2023-08-17 07:24:58 (5.55 MB/s) - '/etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo' saved [85/85]

[root@Redhat ~]# sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
[root@Redhat ~]#
```

Jenkins is built on top of java for that we need to download the java in our Operating system.

- `yum install fontconfig java-11-openjdk`  
Font config is also installing with Java 11 for giving the look and feel for Jenkins UI.
- `yum install Jenkins`  
After that we need to install the Jenkins software

Now Jenkins is installed in my OS, and to use the Jenkins we need to start its services.

```
[root@Redhat ~]# systemctl status jenkins
• jenkins.service - Jenkins Continuous Integration Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
  Active: inactive (dead)
[root@Redhat ~]# systemctl start jenkins
[root@Redhat ~]# systemctl enable jenkins
Synchronizing state of jenkins.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable jenkins
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
[root@Redhat ~]# systemctl status jenkins
• jenkins.service - Jenkins Continuous Integration Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-08-17 07:34:13 UTC; 12s ago
  Main PID: 30997 (java)
  Tasks: 43 (limit: 20287)
  Memory: 410.7M
  CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
          └─30997 /usr/bin/java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar /usr/share/java/jenkins.war --webroot=/var/cache/jenkins/war --httpPort=8080
```

I have run the following commands.

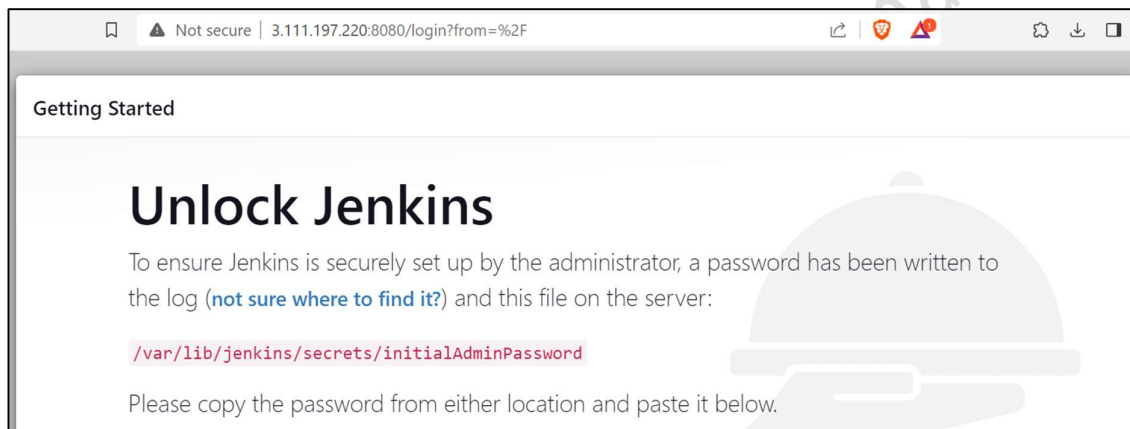
- **Systemctl start Jenkins**
  - This command will start the Jenkin service.
- **Systemctl enable Jenkins**
  - This command will make the service of Jenkins permanently.
- **Systemctl status Jenkins**
  - This command will help us to see the current status of Jenkins.

In the above image we can see the Jenkins will use port number 8080. So, for using the Jenkins I am using my OS IP and the port number 8080 to go to the WEB UI Page of Jenkins. We can use the Jenkins by using CLI and API, but currently I am using WEB UI.

Now if you try to visit the page then you are not able to connect because of firewall issue. Jenkins will be working on port 8080 but in my system I have not allowed the outside world to come to my OS IP and use the port 8080.

Name	Security group rule ID	Port range	Protocol	Source	Security groups
-	sgr-05cf74f4b53fcd5de	22	TCP	0.0.0.0/0	<a href="#">launch-wizard-5</a>
-	sgr-095471d5ad6d4bcd	8080	TCP	49.248.148.202/32	<a href="#">launch-wizard-5</a>

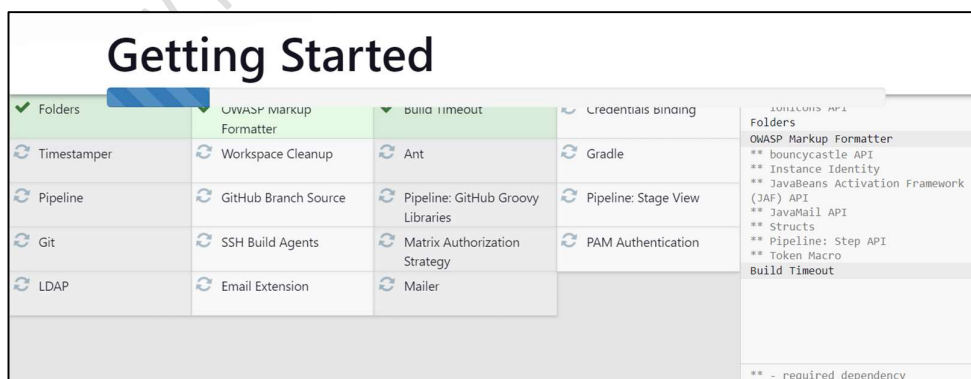
After that, Now I am able to view my Jenkins on My Current IP with port number 8080.



Here we need to paste the password from the given location.

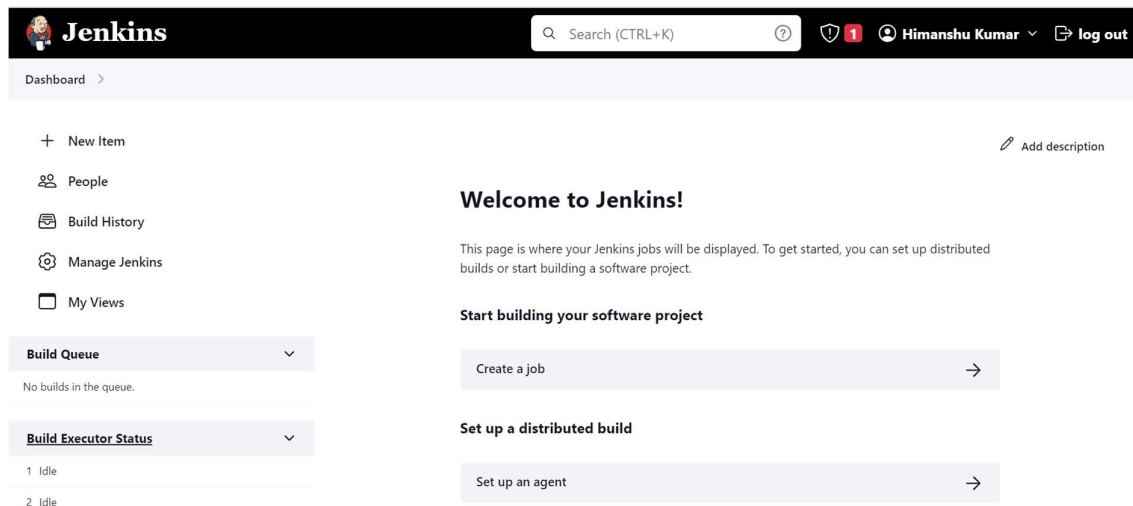
```
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
afcd437a632346988a6920d9b69d5925
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
```

Paste the above password in the given location and click on continue. Then I am selecting Install Suggested Plugins.



Now Jenkins will download the necessary plugins. And after that set your credentials like username and password and email address.

## JOBS IN JENKINS



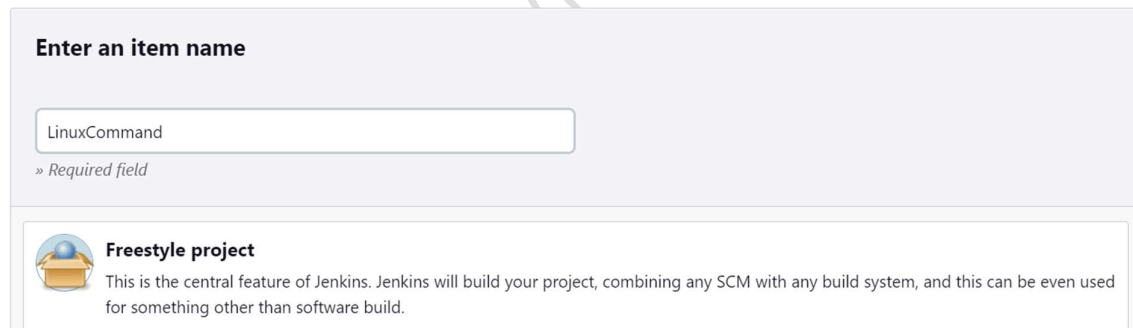
The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard. At the top, there's a header with the Jenkins logo, a search bar, and user information (Himanshu Kumar). Below the header, there's a sidebar with navigation links: New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins, and My Views. The main content area has a 'Welcome to Jenkins!' message and a 'Start building your software project' section with two buttons: 'Create a job' and 'Set up a distributed build'. On the left, there are two expandable sections: 'Build Queue' (showing 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status' (showing two idle executors).

This is the Dashboard of the Jenkins and from here I am going to create one Job where I would like to run some Linux commands like date.

Step 1) Click on Create a Job

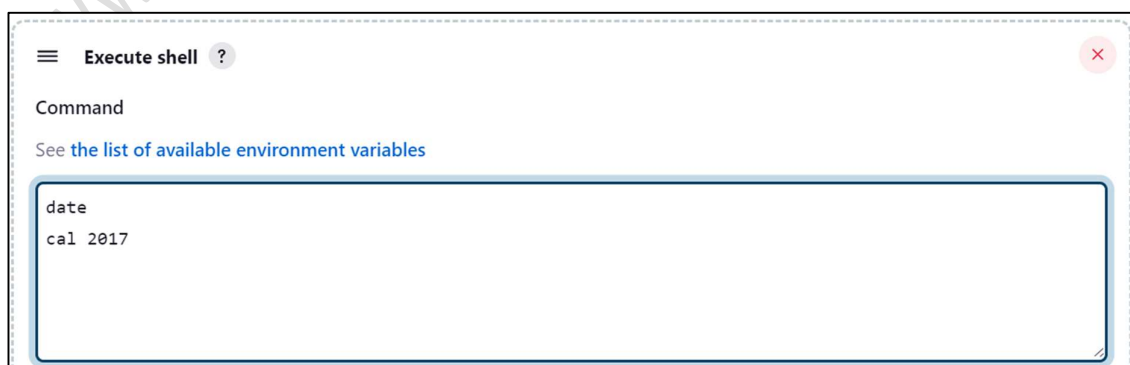


Step 2) Enter Job Name and select Freestyle Project and click on OK.



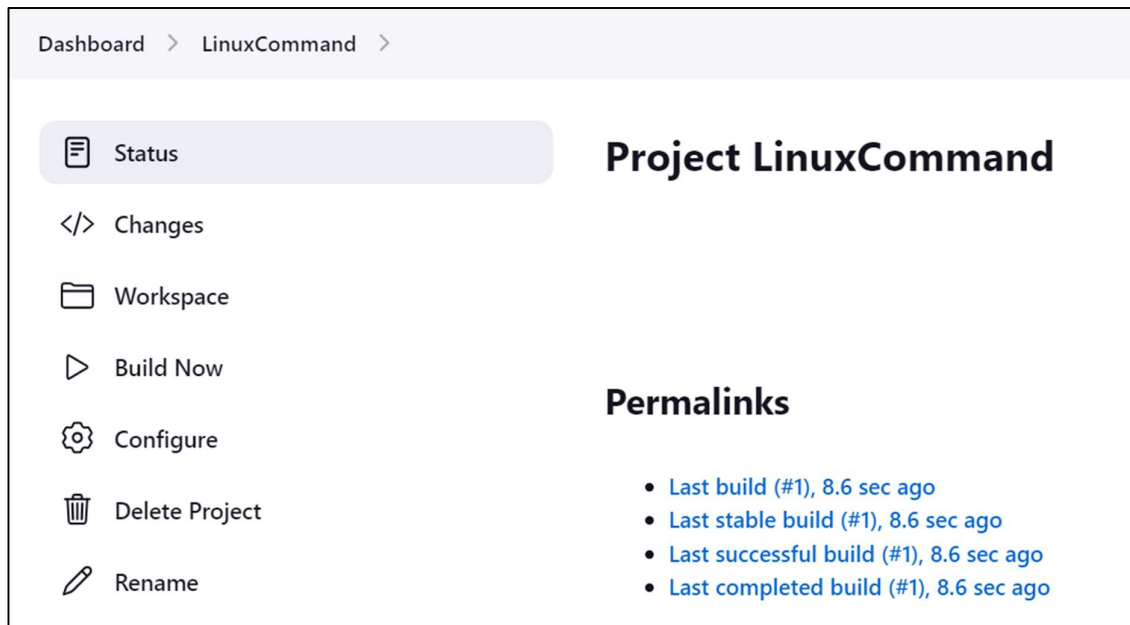
The screenshot shows the 'Enter an item name' form. It has a text input field containing 'LinuxCommand' and a 'Required field' message below it. Below the input field, there's a section for 'Freestyle project' with a description: 'This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.'

Step 3) From the Configuration-> Select Build environment ->Select Build Steps: Add Build Steps -> Execute Shell. Then Enter the commands that you want to perform. Then click on save and apply.



The screenshot shows the 'Execute shell' configuration form. It has a 'Command' section with a text area containing the commands 'date' and 'cal 2017'. There's a link to 'See the list of available environment variables' and a red 'X' button in the top right corner.

After this we can see multiple options for our Job. From that click on Build Now.



Dashboard > LinuxCommand >

## Project LinuxCommand

- Status
- </> Changes
- Workspace
- Build Now
- Configure
- Delete Project
- Rename

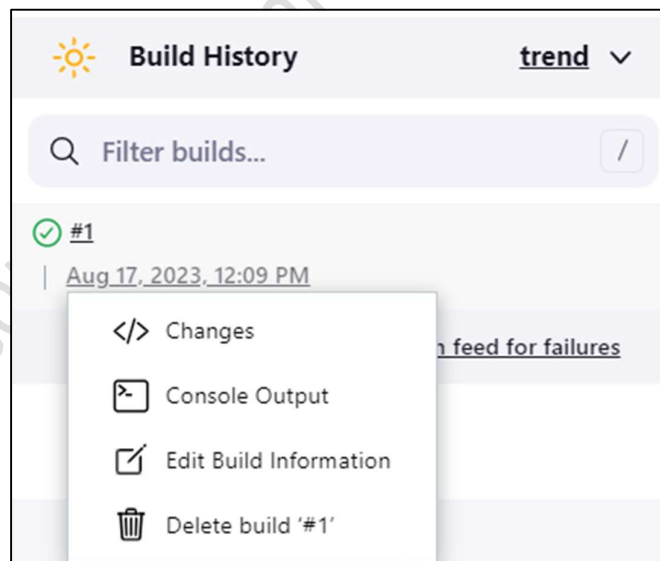
### Permalinks

- [Last build \(#1\), 8.6 sec ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#1\), 8.6 sec ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#1\), 8.6 sec ago](#)
- [Last completed build \(#1\), 8.6 sec ago](#)

After that we can see that the Job is Successfully built and we can see this from the Build History and It have multiple options like **Changes, Console Output, Edit Build Information, Delete Build.**

From that Option Click on Console Output to see the output for the Job that we have just run.

This Job is started by Himanshu Kumar and they show the output for both the commands and after that it will show the Status as Success.



Build History trend ▾

Filter builds...

✓ #1  
Aug 17, 2023, 12:09 PM

- </> Changes
- Console Output
- Edit Build Information
- Delete build '#1'

... feed for failures

```

Started by user Himanshu Kumar
Running as SYSTEM
Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/LinuxCommand
[LinuxCommand] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/jenkins15222914737902118686.sh
+ date
Thu Aug 17 12:09:53 UTC 2023
+ cal 2017

          2017

    January      February      March      April      May      June
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7          1  2  3  4          1  2  3  4          1          1  2  3  4  5  6          1  2  3
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14    5  6  7  8  9 10 11    5  6  7  8  9 10 11    2  3  4  5  6  7  8    7  8  9 10 11 12 13    4  5  6  7  8  9 10
15 16 17 18 19 20 21    12 13 14 15 16 17 18    12 13 14 15 16 17 18    9 10 11 12 13 14 15    14 15 16 17 18 19 20    11 12 13 14 15 16 17
22 23 24 25 26 27 28    19 20 21 22 23 24 25    19 20 21 22 23 24 25    16 17 18 19 20 21 22    21 22 23 24 25 26 27    18 19 20 21 22 23 24
29 30 31                26 27 28                26 27 28 29 30 31    23 24 25 26 27 28 29    28 29 30 31                25 26 27 28 29 30
                                          30
    July      August      September      October      November      December
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa
                1          1  2  3  4  5          1  2          1  2  3  4  5  6  7          1  2  3  4          1  2
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8    6  7  8  9 10 11 12    3  4  5  6  7  8  9    8  9 10 11 12 13 14    5  6  7  8  9 10 11    3  4  5  6  7  8  9
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15    13 14 15 16 17 18 19    10 11 12 13 14 15 16    15 16 17 18 19 20 21    12 13 14 15 16 17 18    10 11 12 13 14 15 16
16 17 18 19 20 21 22    20 21 22 23 24 25 26    17 18 19 20 21 22 23    22 23 24 25 26 27 28    19 20 21 22 23 24 25    17 18 19 20 21 22 23
23 24 25 26 27 28 29    27 28 29 30 31        24 25 26 27 28 29 30    29 30 31                26 27 28 29 30                24 25 26 27 28 29 30
30 31                                30 31                                31
Finished: SUCCESS

```

Now, If we have a requirement to install any type of software by using Jenkins which is not a recommended. For this we have different kinds of applications like ansible, puppet. But Can we do this by using Jenkins? Let's see.

For this I am going to create 1 new job as freestyle where I am going to give the job name as webserver and my requirement is to install the webserver software "httpd" and then start the services for the webserver.

### Configure

- General
- Source Code Management
- Build Triggers
- Build Environment
- Build Steps**
- Post-build Actions

#### Build Steps

Execute shell ?

Command

See [the list of available environment variables](#)

yum install httpd

Advanced ▾

Now if I try to build this job, then this job will fail. Because in linux when I try to run this command it will ask for user input to press y and N.

```
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# yum install httpd
Last metadata expiration check: 3:40:11 ago on Thu Aug 17 09:30:52 2023.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                                Architecture          Version
-----
Installing:
httpd                                  x86_64                2.4.56-1.amzn2023
Installing dependencies:
apr                                    x86_64                1.7.2-2.amzn2023.0.2
apr-util                              x86_64                1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1
generic-logos-httpd                  noarch                18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3
httpd-core                           x86_64                2.4.56-1.amzn2023
httpd-filesystem                     noarch                2.4.56-1.amzn2023
httpd-tools                          x86_64                2.4.56-1.amzn2023
mailcap                              noarch                2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3
Installing weak dependencies:
apr-util-openssl                     x86_64                1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1
mod_http2                            x86_64                2.0.11-2.amzn2023
mod_lua                              x86_64                2.4.56-1.amzn2023
=====
Transaction Summary
-----
Install 11 Packages

Total download size: 2.0 M
Installed size: 6.1 M
Is this ok [y/N]:
```

Upon reviewing the console output, we observe an error indicating that Jenkins lacks the necessary permissions to execute the Yum command and install software. To resolve this, we can grant Jenkins additional permissions, enabling it to execute such commands seamlessly.

Status

</> Changes

Console Output

View as plain text

Edit Build Information

Delete build '#2'

< Previous Build

⊗ Console Output

Started by user Himanshu Kumar  
Running as SYSTEM  
Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Webserver Setup  
[Webserver Setup] \$ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/jenkins11222117636096259583.sh  
+ yum install httpd  
Error: This command has to be run with superuser privileges (under the root user on most systems).  
Build step 'Execute shell' marked build as failure  
Finished: FAILURE

Currently I am using this system as root user. Where I have unlimited power.

```
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# id jenkins
uid=992(jenkins) gid=992(jenkins) groups=992(jenkins)
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# whoami
root
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# id root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

I am giving the permission to Jenkins to run any types of command in the system. This is not the recommended practice. Open the file in linux OS. vim /etc/sudoers.

```
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# vim /etc/sudoers
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
```

And then If I try to run the command using jenkins. And Trying to see who am I.

In the Project Go to Configure

Dashboard > Webserver Setup >

Status

Changes

Workspace

Build Now

Configure

Delete Project

Rename

## Project Webserver Setup

### Permalinks

- [Last build \(#2\), 21 min ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#1\), 22 min ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#1\), 22 min ago](#)
- [Last failed build \(#2\), 21 min ago](#)

### Configure

General

Source Code Management

Build Triggers

Build Environment

Build Steps

Post-build Actions

#### Build Steps

Execute shell ?

Command

See [the list of available environment variables](#)

```
sudo whoami
```

Saving the Command and building the project. In the Console output it will show the output as root.

**Console Output**

```
Started by user Himanshu Kumar
Running as SYSTEM
Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Webserver Setup
[Webserver Setup] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/jenkins6952788649036606766.sh
+ sudo whoami
root
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Now I am going to install the Httpd software and then start the httpd services and making it permanent. For that I have written the commands. And click on save and click on Build Now.

### Configure

General

Source Code Management

Build Triggers

Build Environment

Build Steps

Post-build Actions

#### Build Steps

Execute shell ?

Command

See [the list of available environment variables](#)

```
sudo yum install httpd -y
sudo systemctl enable httpd --now
sudo systemctl status httpd
```



## ✓ Console Output

```
Started by user Himanshu Kumar
Running as SYSTEM
Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/Webserver Setup
[Webserver Setup] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/jenkins3661257163371993519.sh
+ sudo yum install httpd -y
Last metadata expiration check: 4:05:10 ago on Thu Aug 17 09:30:52 2023.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                Arch      Version              Repository           Size
=====
Installing:
httpd                  x86_64    2.4.56-1.amzn2023    amazonlinux          48 k
+ sudo systemctl enable httpd --now
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service →
/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
+ sudo systemctl status httpd
• httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Thu 2023-08-17 13:36:07 UTC; 158ms ago
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 3996 (httpd)
Aug 17 13:36:07 ip-172-31-32-78.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Starting httpd.service - The Apache HTTP
Server...
Aug 17 13:36:07 ip-172-31-32-78.ap-south-1.compute.internal systemd[1]: Started httpd.service - The Apache HTTP
Server.
Aug 17 13:36:07 ip-172-31-32-78.ap-south-1.compute.internal httpd[3996]: Server configured, listening on: port 80
Finished: SUCCESS
```

In the Console Output we can see the Httpd software is installed and Jenkins will also enable the httpd service permanently. And we can verify that from the system also.

```
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]# rpm -q httpd
httpd-2.4.56-1.amzn2023.x86_64
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-32-78 ~]#
```