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| Instructor Notes:          |        |                           |
| Add instructor notes here. |        |                           |
|                            | DevOps |                           |
|                            |        | Lesson 04-Jenkins         |
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### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.

# **Lesson Objectives**

- Introduction to CI
- Jenkins Introduction
- Creating Job in Jenkins
- Adding plugin in Jenkins
- Creating Job with Maven & Git





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#### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.

4.1: Introduction to CI

## Continuous Integration(CI)

- Continuous Integration involves a tool that monitors version control system for any changes and automates application building.
- Cl system must be executed under configuration management.
- Developers are notified automatically if any build action fails.
- CI brings a practice to integrate work frequently in software development.
- Monitoring of Code Quality and Code coverage metrics is automated.



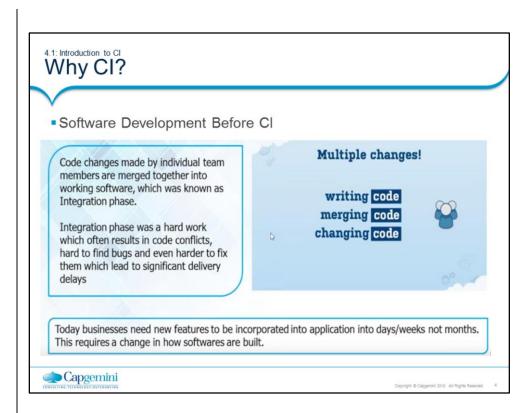
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In a Continuous Integration Environment source code is maintained in a central location where an application monitors the repository and springs into action when it notices changes (commits) to the code.

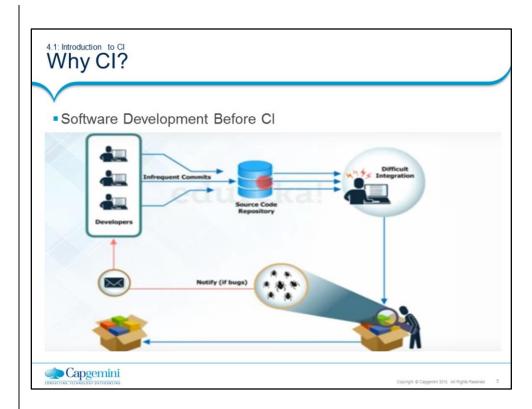
CI System must be able to be built and tested automatically.

A coding standard is the set of guidelines that developers must adhere to on a project. On many projects, ensuring adherence is largely a manual process that is performed by a code review. CI can run a build script to report on adherence to the coding standards by running a suite of automated static analysis tools that inspect the source code against the established standard whenever a change is applied

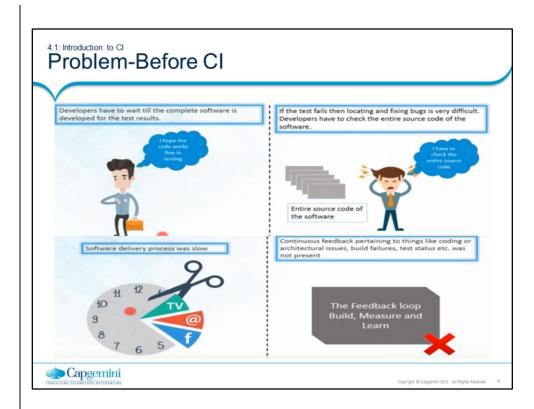
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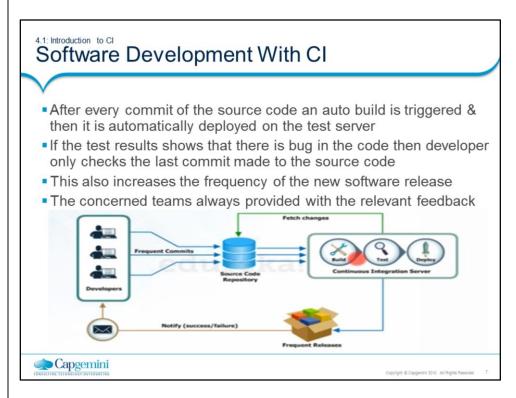


### **Instructor Notes:**



### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.



- 1: Application must run under source control management
- 2: Daily code commits to SVN will be baseline.
- 3: CI polls for any code changes in SVN and triggers build actions if any.
- 4: Automated build, testing and deployment of an application will be performed by CI.
- 5: After build action, developer will be accessible with latest code and build
- 6: Developers will be notified with any build errors and automated test results.

#### Need of CI in software Development

Helps to locate code based defects in a centralized location.

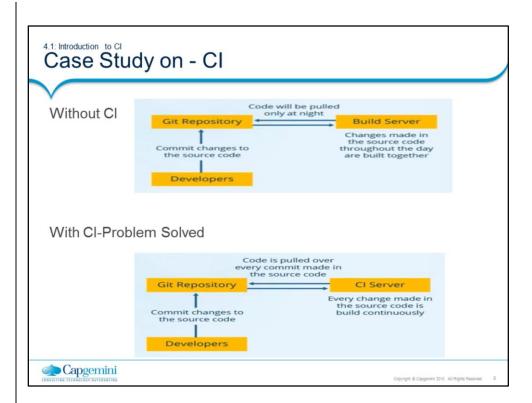
Tools can be used to automate deployment.

Minimizes integration errors in SVN during build process(Errors are uncovered during Manual Build) by invoking automation.

Increase amount of quality code and improve development standards.

### **Instructor Notes:**

Tell about scenario if user is doing with or without CI .Give example of Nokia uploading



#### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.

4.1: Introduction of C

## Continuous Integration -CI

#### Benefit to CI:

- Aims to eliminate code integration issues
- Minimizes project risk with notification of defects and code quality issues
- Reduces cost of quality
- Early warning of conflicting changes code
- Automation of build and testing of an application



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#### Reduce risks

By integrating many times a day, you can reduce risks on your project. Doing so facilitates the detection of defects, the measurement of software health and a reduction of assumptions.

**Defects are detected and fixed sooner:** Because CI integrates and runs tests and inspections several times a day, there is a greater chance that defects are discovered *when they are introduced* (i.e., when the code is checked into the version-control repository) instead of during late-cycle testing. **Health of software is measurable:** By incorporating continuous testing and inspection into the automated integration process, the software product's health attributes, such as complexity, can be tracked over time.

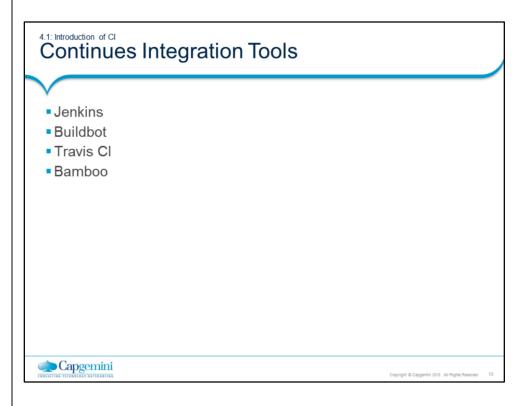
**Reduce assumptions:** By rebuilding and testing software in a clean environment using the same process and scripts on a continual basis, you can reduce assumptions (e.g., whether you are accounting for third-party libraries or environment variables).

CI provides a safety net to reduce the risk that defects will be introduced into the code base. The following are some of the risks that CI helps to mitigate. We discuss these and other risks in the next chapter.

Lack of cohesive, deployable software Late defect discovery

Low-quality software Lack of project visibility

### **Instructor Notes:**



#### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.

4.2: Jenkins Introduction

### **Jenkins**

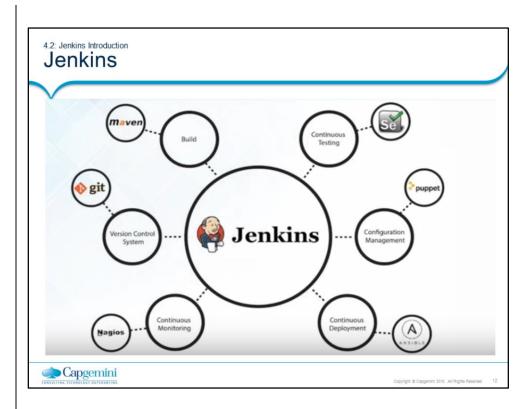
- Jenkins is a self-contained, open source automation server which can be used to automate all sorts of tasks such as building, testing, and deploying software.
- Jenkins is an open source continuous integration(CI) tool written in java developed by Kohsuke Kawaguchi.
- Monitors the change in the source control systems like SVN, CVS, etc.
- Builds the application using various build tools like ANT, MAVEN, etc.
- Provides a fresh build whenever there is a change in the source control system
- Sends messages on the status of the build through Email, SMS, etc
- Plugins allows integration of the various DevOps Stage



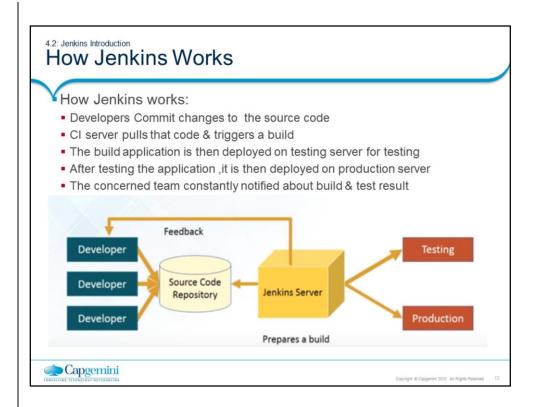
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### **Instructor Notes:**

What different models we can integrate with jenkin



### **Instructor Notes:**



### **Instructor Notes:**

Add instructor notes here.

4.2: Jenkins Introduction

Jenkins Installation

- Jenkins is easy to install.
- Download Jenkins.war file from the Jenkins site:
  - http://jenkins-ci.org
- Jenkins can be installed in different ways:
  - As a standalone application
  - Windows Service
  - Deploy it on any application server.



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#### **Instructor Notes:**

4.2: Jenkins Introduction

### Jenkins Installation

- To start Jenkins as a standalone application execute the below command in command prompt:
  - java –jar jenkins.war -- On Port 8080
  - java -jar jenkins.war --ajp13Port=-1 --httpPort=8082 -On different port
  - Once Jenkins is started, the Jenkins dash board can be accessed by giving the following link in the browser

http://localhost:8080/

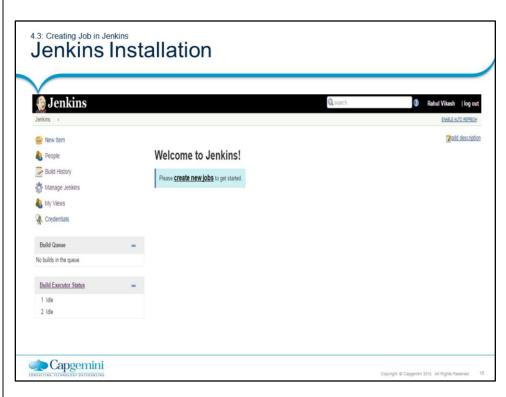
- To stop Jenkins, press Ctrl+C
- Below are the steps to start Jenkins as a windows service
  - First, start Jenkins as a standalone application and access Jenkins dash board.
  - Click "Manage Jenkins" link available in Jenkins dash board.
- Select "Installation Directory" for Jenkins and click on Install.
- After installation, Jenkins will always run on portno 8080.



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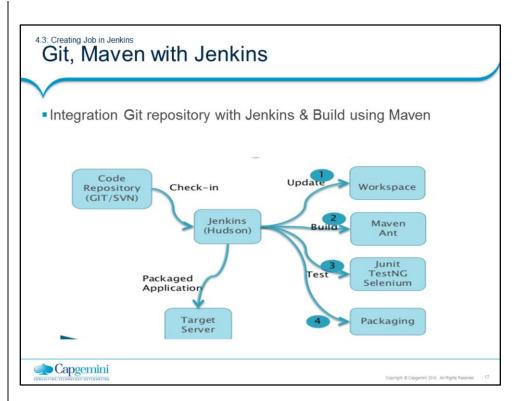
By default, Jenkins will run on the 8080 port. To specify the port manually, use the --httpPort option:

### **Instructor Notes:**



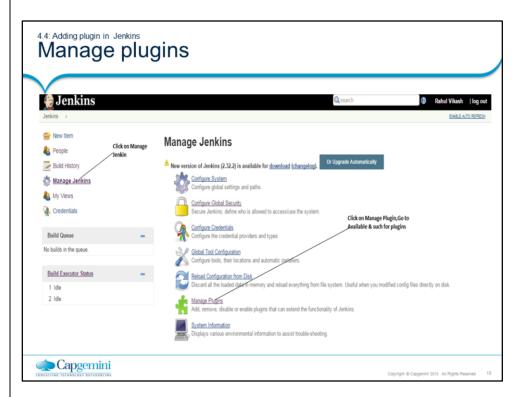
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### **Instructor Notes:**



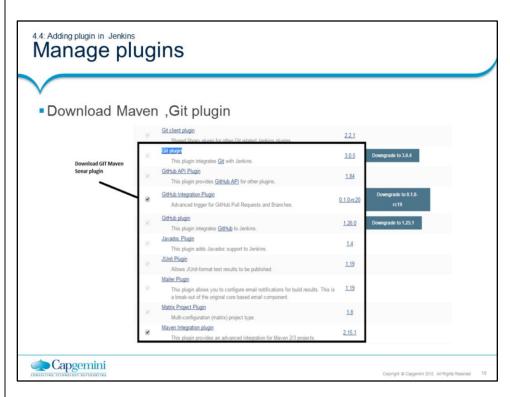
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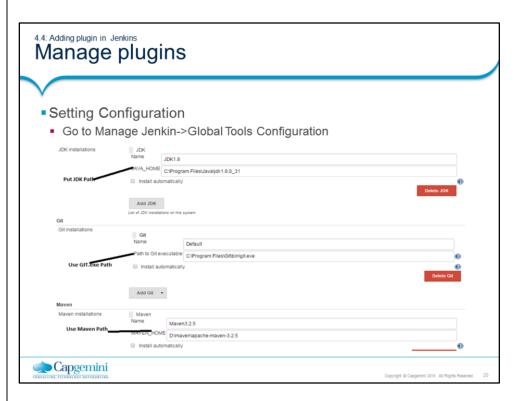
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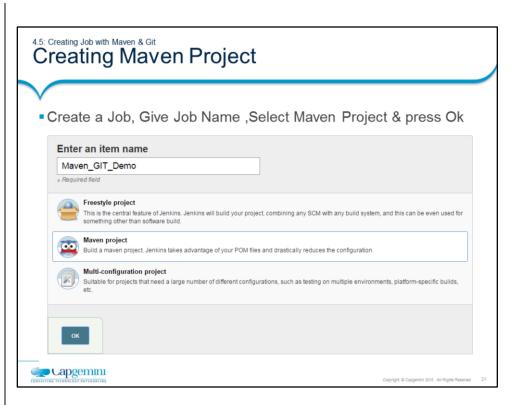
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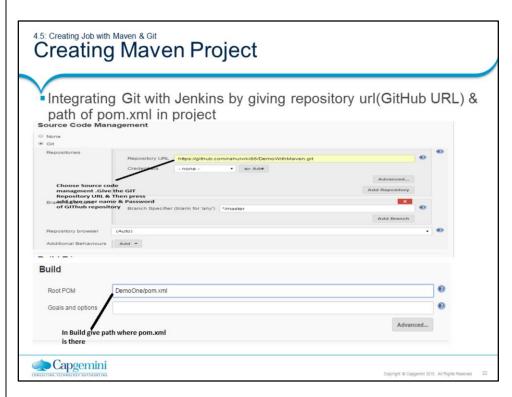
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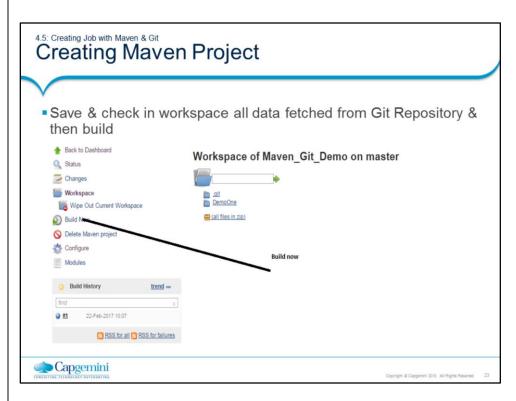
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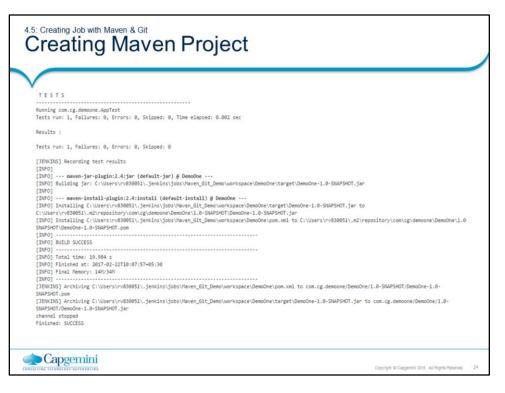
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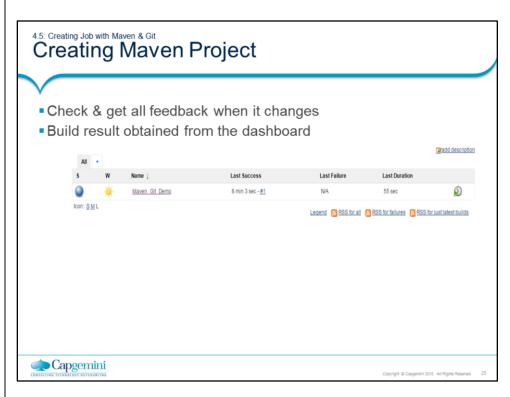
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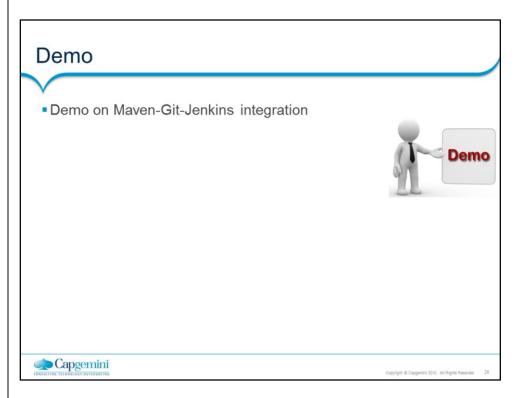
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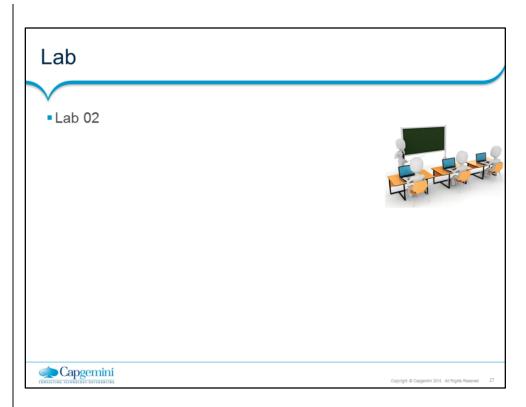
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### **Instructor Notes:**

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## Summary

- Continuous Integration involves a tool that monitors version control system for any changes and automates application building
- Jenkins is an open source continuous integration(CI) tool
- Integration Jenkins with Git & Maven





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#### **Instructor Notes:**

Q1 Continuous Integration provides solutions to the testers for the failed test cases.

### **Review Question**

- Which of the given statement is not correct for Continuous Integrations?
  - Continuous Integration is about reducing the risk by providing faster feedback.
  - Continuous Integration involves a tool that monitors version control system for changes.
  - Continuous Integration provides solutions to the testers for the failed test cases.
  - Continuous Integration helps End user to the testers and the end users faster, more reliably, and with less efforts.
- Which command execution will start Jenkins as a standalone application?
  - jenkins.war
  - java -jar jenkins.war



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### **Instructor Notes:**

Q1 Continuous Integration provides solutions to the testers for the failed test cases.

Q2. java -jar jenkins.war

Q3 Continuous Deployment

## **Review Question**

- java jenkins.war
- None of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of deploying the latest code into production.
- Build job
- Continuous Deployment
- Continuous Testing
- None of the above





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