

Department of Information Technology

Semester	B.E. Semester VIII – INFT
Subject	DevOps Lab
Subject Professor In -charge	Prof. Rohit Barve

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Grade and Subject Teacher's Signature	

Experiment Number	7		
Experiment Title	To install and configure Jenkins to test		
Resources /	Hardware:	Software:	
Apparatus Required	 Intel Core i3/i5/i7 Processor with Intel VT-X support. 4 GB RAM 500 GB Hard disks 	Operating systems: Linux	
Theory	JENKINS		
	Jenkins is an open-source automation tool written in Java programming language that allows continuous integration. Jenkins builds and tests our software projects which continuously making it easier for developers to integrate changes to the project, and making it easier for users to obtain a fresh build. It also allows us to continuously deliver our software by integrating with a large number of testing and deployment technologies.		
	Jenkins offers a straightforward way to set up a continuous integration or continuous delivery environment for almost any combination of languages		

and source code repositories using pipelines, as well as automating other routine development tasks.

With the help of Jenkins, organizations can speed up the software **Department of Information Technology**development process through automation. Jenkins adds development life cycle processes of all kinds, including build, document, test, package, stage, deploy static analysis and much more.

Jenkins achieves CI (Continuous Integration) with the help of plugins. Plugins is used to allow the integration of various DevOps stages. If you want to integrate a particular tool, you have to install the plugins for that tool. For example: Maven 2 Project, Git, HTML Publisher, Amazon EC2, etc.

Steps

INSTALLATION OF JENKINS

STEP 1: sudo apt-get install docker.io

The sudo command is used to ensure that the command runs with root access.

Apt -get This method installs packages from the Internet on to the Linux system.

```
tanaya@tanaya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo apt-get install docker.io
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bridge-utils containerd git git-man liberror-perl pigz runc ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
  ifupdown aufs-tools btrfs-progs cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite debootstrap
 docker-doc rinse zfs-fuse | zfsutils git-daemon-run | git-daemon-sysvinit git-doc git-email git-gui gitk gitweb git-cvs git-mediawiki git-svn
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 bridge-utils containerd docker.io git git-man liberror-perl pigz runc
 ubuntu-fan
0 upgraded, 9 newly installed, 0 to remove and 179 not upgraded.
Need to get 76.4 MB of archives.
After this operation, 345 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.6-
1 [63.6 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish/main amd64 bridge-utils amd64
1.7-1ubuntu2 [34.4 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish/main amd64 runc amd64 1.0.1-0u
buntu2 [3,260 kB]
Get:4 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.5.5-0ubuntu3.1 [27.9 MB]
Get:5 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu impish-updates/universe amd64 docker.
```

STEP 2 : sudo docker pull jenkins/jenkins

Pulls the Jenkins from the public repo using the following command.

```
tanaya@tanaya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo docker pull jenkins/jenkins
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from jenkins/jenkins
dbba69284b27: Pull complete
6c3a072e9d16: Pull complete
04fbda9c2d8a: Pull complete
8c5a208f0b2a: Pull complete
8955615fe0c0: Pull complete
3938c85ee158: Pull complete
03a79dcd645c: Pull complete
1ac5b0ffdc73: Pull complete
b10d483965a5: Pull complete
bcfc5e1d7cda: Pull complete
efe2bd60b1c0: Pull complete
7bacf74e8698: Pull complete
8d01c56dacb0: Pull complete
b620cf1f130d: Pull complete
eeb50c5d939c: Pull complete
756243c680bd: Pull complete
da88933e9bbe: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:763961aafce81e104bcafaf354817a4ab671eaf0e68d45b4354c366410338658
Status: Downloaded newer image for jenkins/jenkins:latest
docker.io/jenkins/jenkins:latest
```

STEP 3: sudo docker images

This command is used to display all the images currently installed on the system.

```
tanaya@tanaya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo docker images
REPOSITORY TAG IMAGE ID CREATED SIZE
jenkins/jenkins latest d7eeb548721f 23 hours ago 460MB
```

STEP 4: sudo docker run -it -d -p 82:8080 jenkins/jenkins

This command launchs the Jenkins Docker container.

```
tanaya@tanaya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo docker run -it -d -p 82:8080 jenkins/jenkins
9da999b6af7ac5eba87341a9c9fe74f45787d73253abc31db8f7c7bc7ea4497f
```

STEP 5: sudo docker ps

This command is used to list the running containers.

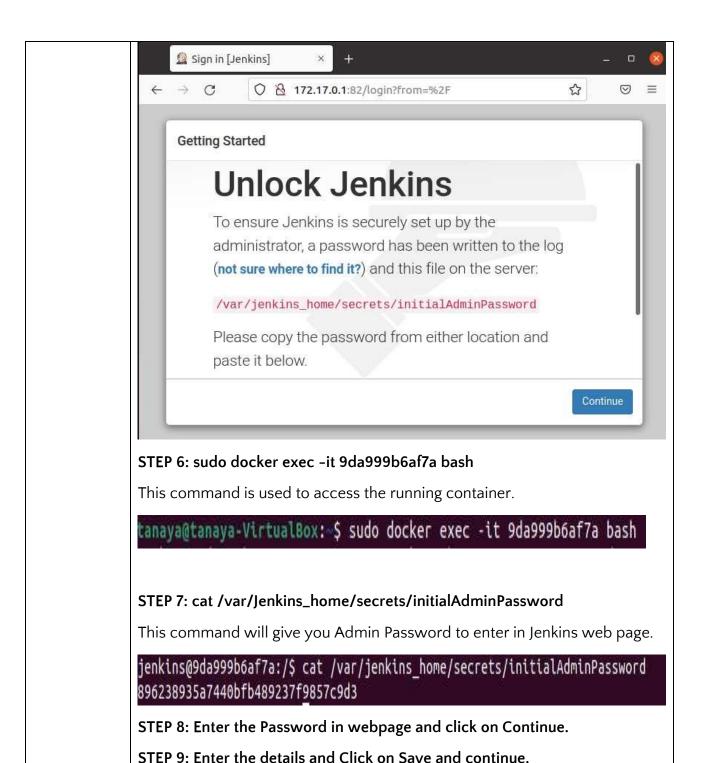
```
tanaya@tanaya-VirtualBox:-$ sudo docker ps

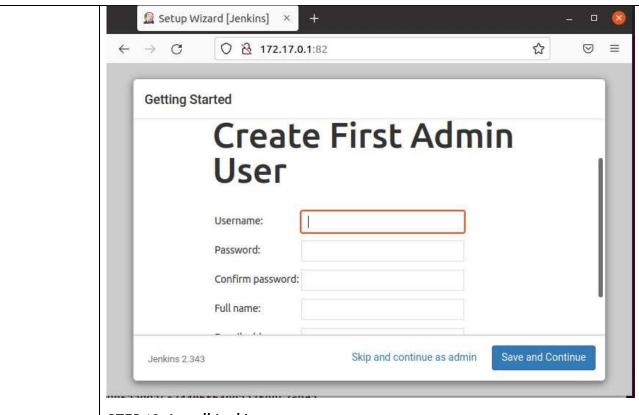
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATU

S PORTS NAMES

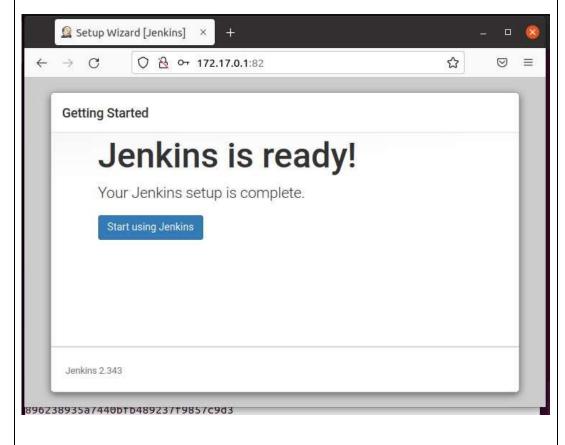
9da999b6af7a jenkins/jenkins "/sbin/tini -- /usr/..." 5 minutes ago Up 5
minutes 50000/tcp, 0.0.0.0:82->8080/tcp, :::82->8080/tcp ecstatic_feynman
```

STEP 6: Go to browser and type IP address along with :82 to open Jenkins web page.





STEP 10: Install Jenkins.



Conclusion:	
	Thus installed and configured Jenkins for test.