

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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Experime	Installation of Jenkins				
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	What is Jenkins				
	Jenkins is an open-source continuous integration/continuous delivery and deployment (CI/CD) automation software DevOps tool written in				

the Java programming language. It is used to implement CI/CD workflows, called pipelines.

Pipelines automate testing and reporting on isolated changes in a larger code base in real time and facilitates the integration of disparate branches of the code into a main branch. They also rapidly detect defects in a code base, build the software, automate testing of their builds, prepare the code base for deployment (delivery), and ultimately deploy code to containers and virtual machines, as well as bare metal and cloud servers.

Jenkins Plugin:

A plugin is an enhancement to the Jenkins system. They help extend Jenkins capabilities and integrated Jenkins with other software. Plugins can be downloaded from the online Jenkins Plugin repository and loaded using the Jenkins Web UI or CLI. Currently, the Jenkins community claims over 1500 plugins available for a wide range of uses.

Plugins help to integrate other developer tools into the Jenkins environment, add new user interface elements to the Jenkins Web UI, help with administration of Jenkins, and enhance Jenkins for build and source code management. One of the more common uses of plugins is to provide integration points for CI/CD sources and destinations.

Configuration Requirement for Jenkins

1. System Requirements:

Ensure that your Jenkins server meets the hardware and software requirements outlined in the official documentation for your operating system.

2. Java:

Jenkins is a Java application, so make sure you have Java installed on your system. Jenkins typically requires Java 8 or later.

3. Jenkins Installation:

Install Jenkins following the official installation guide for your platform.

4. Plugins:

Jenkins relies on plugins to extend its functionality. Install the necessary plugins for your project or environment. Common plugins include Git, Docker, and various CI/CD plugins.

CI/CD:

CI/CD stands for Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (or Continuous Delivery), which are two essential practices in modern software development and DevOps. They help streamline the development and release processes, making them more efficient, reliable, and automated.

Continuous Integration (CI):

- 1. Integration: CI focuses on the frequent integration of code changes into a shared repository by multiple developers. Each developer's code changes are regularly merged into the main codebase, ensuring that the entire codebase is always up-to-date.
- 2. Automated Testing: After code integration, CI systems automatically run a series of tests (unit tests, integration tests, and other forms of testing) to catch bugs and ensure that the new code doesn't introduce regressions.
- 3. Immediate Feedback: CI provides immediate feedback to developers. If a test fails or a code integration issue arises, developers are notified quickly, allowing them to address problems early in the development process.
- 4. Benefits: It improves code quality, reduces integration issues, and speeds up development.

Continuous Deployment (CD):

- 5. Deployment Automation: CD extends the CI pipeline by automating the deployment process. Once code changes pass all tests, CD systems automatically deploy them to production or staging environments.
- 6. Continuous Delivery: In Continuous Delivery (often used interchangeably with Continuous Deployment), code changes are automatically deployed to staging environments but require

manual approval for production deployment. In Continuous Deployment, code changes are automatically deployed to production without manual intervention.

To install Jenkins on Windows using the Jenkins.war file, follow these steps:

1. Install Java:

Jenkins is a Java-based application, so you need Java installed on your Windows machine. If you haven't already, download and install the latest Java Development Kit (JDK) from the official Oracle website or adopt OpenJDK.

2. Download Jenkins.war:

Go to the Jenkins official website (https://www.jenkins.io/download/) and download the Jenkins.war file. Make sure to get the latest stable version.

3. Create a Jenkins Home Directory:

Create a directory on your system where Jenkins will store its data and configuration. You can choose any directory you like, but for this example, let's assume you create a folder called C:\Jenkins.

4. Open Command Prompt:

Press Win + R, type "cmd," and press Enter to open a Command Prompt.

5. Navigate to the Directory:

Use the cd command to navigate to the directory where you downloaded the Jenkins.war file

cd C:\Path\To\Jenkins

6. Run Jenkins:

Start Jenkins by running the following command, specifying the path to the Jenkins.war file:

java -jar jenkins.war

7. Access Jenkins:

After running the command, Jenkins will start and display log output in the Command Prompt. Wait until you see a message similar to "Jenkins is fully up and running" in the logs.

Open a web browser and go to http://localhost:8080. Jenkins should be accessible through this address by default. If port 8080 is already in use, Jenkins will use a different port, which will be displayed in the logs. You can access it at http://localhost:<port_number>.

8. Unlock Jenkins:

To set up Jenkins, you'll need to retrieve the initial admin password. This password can be found in the Jenkins startup logs in the Command Prompt. Look for a line that says "Please use the following password to proceed to installation" and copy the password.

Paste the password into the Jenkins web interface to unlock Jenkins.

9. Customize Jenkins:

Follow the on-screen instructions to customize Jenkins. You can either install the recommended plugins or select specific plugins based on your needs.

10. Create Admin User:

After plugin installation, you will be prompted to create an admin user for Jenkins. Fill in the required information.

11. Jenkins is Ready:

Once the setup is complete, Jenkins is ready to use. You can start creating jobs, pipelines, and automate your CI/CD processes.

Output			









