

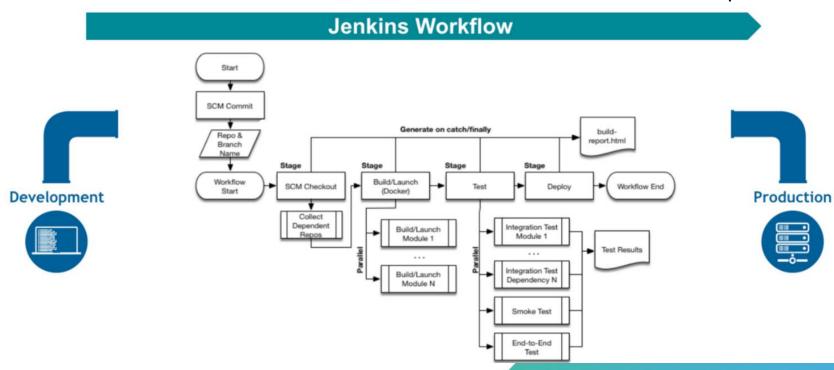
Jenkins – Continuous Integration

Jenkins

- Jenkins is a open source tool that allows continuous integration and continuous delivery of projects, regardless of the platform you are working on
- It is a free source that can handle any kind of build or continuous integration
- You can integrate Jenkins with a number of testing and deployment technologies

Why Jenkins

- Jenkins is a software that allows continuous integration
- Jenkins will be installed on a server where the central build will take place

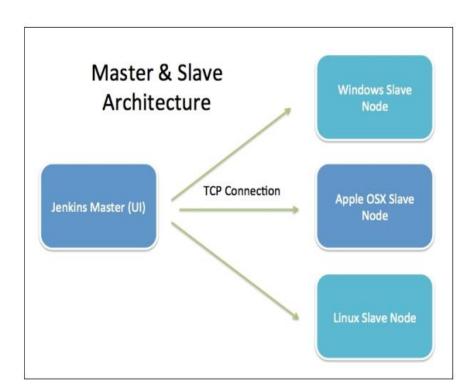


What is Continuous Integration

- Continuous Integration is a development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository at regular intervals
- This concept was meant to remove the problem of finding later occurrence of issues in the build lifecycle
- Continuous integration requires the developers to have frequent builds
- The common practice is that whenever a code commit occurs, a build should be triggered
- This can be done on any technology or platform

Jenkins Architecture

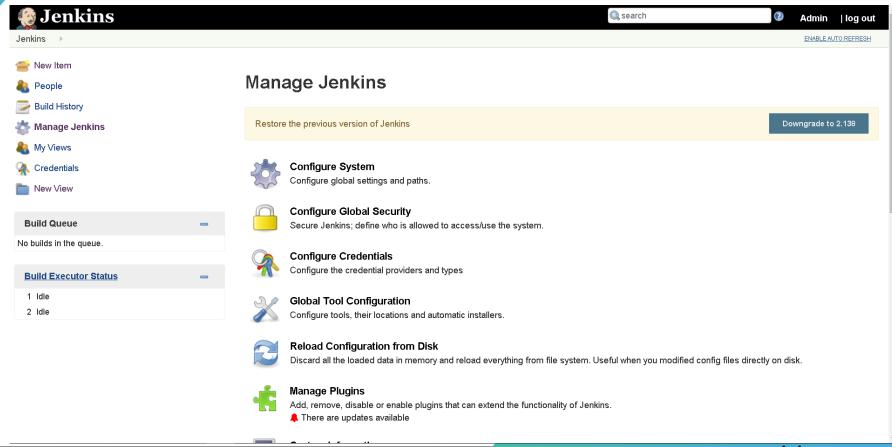
- Jenkins Architecture is based on the distributed.
 This has 2 components.
 - Jenkins Server
 - Jenkins Node/Slave/Build Server
- Your main Jenkins server is the master
- The master's job is to handle scheduling build jobs, dispatching builds to the slaves for the actual execution, monitor the slaves and recording and presenting the build results
- Even in a distributed architecture, a master instance of Jenkins can also execute build jobs directly
- The job of the slaves is to do as they are configured in the Jenkins Server, which involves executing build jobs dispatched by the master



Installing Jenkins

Follow lab document to install and configure Jenkins

Jenkins Configuration – Manage Jenkins



Why Jenkins?

- Jenkins is a software that allows continuous integration
- Jenkins will be installed on a server where the central build will take place
- The following flowchart demonstrates a very simple workflow of how Jenkins works:

Developers check their source code.



Jenkins will pick up the changed source code and trigger a build and run any tests if required.



The build output will be available in the Jenkins dashboards. Automatic notifications can also be sent back to the developer.

Installing Git

Download git and install on your VM (already done in Git lesson)

Installing Maven

- Maven is an open source build tool for many platforms
- Based on the concept of a project object model (POM), Maven can manage a project's build, reporting and documentation from a central piece of information
- Using maven we can build and manage any Java based project
- The primary goal of Maven is to provide developer with the following
 - A comprehensive model for projects, which is reusable, maintainable, and easier to comprehend
 - Plugins or tools that interact with this declarative model
- To install maven run the following commands:

```
apt-get update
apt-get install maven
```

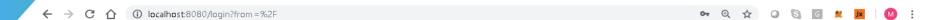
To verify Maven installation run:

```
mvn --version
```

Install Tomcat

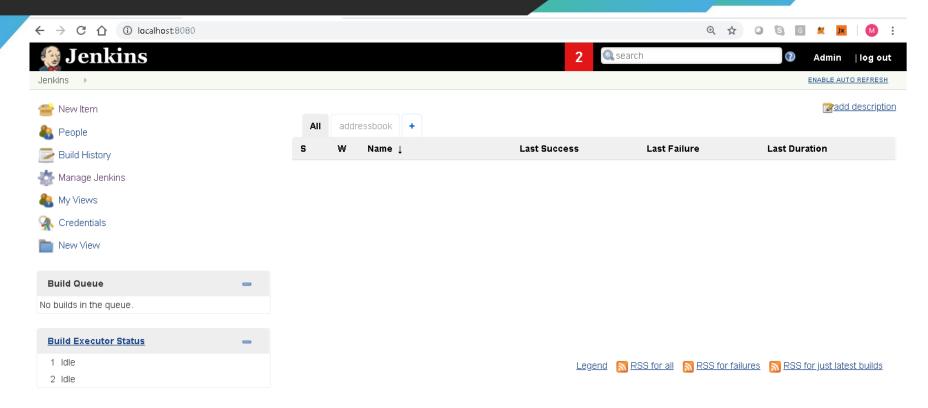
- Go to http://tomcat.apache.org/
- Download the Ubuntu distribution and install it on your VM

Jenkins Login

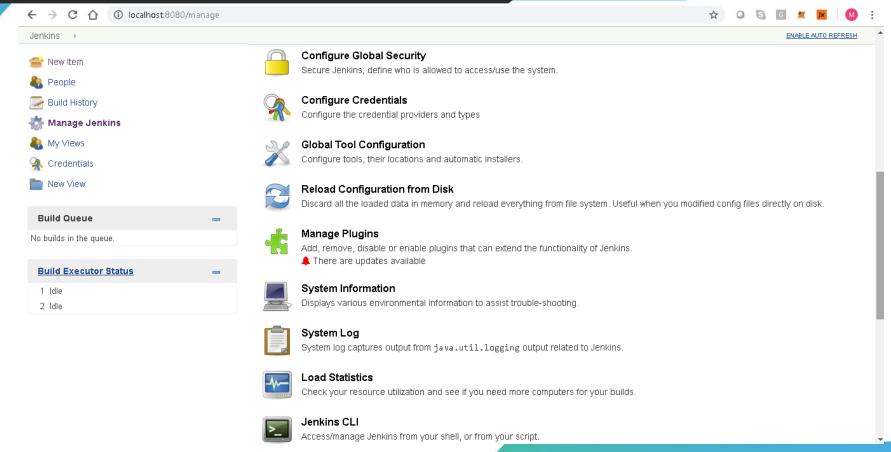




Jenkins Dashboard



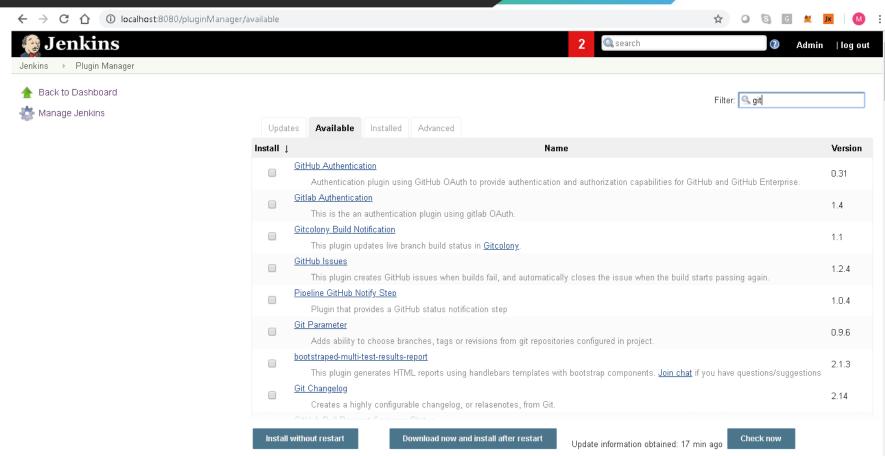
Manage Jenkins



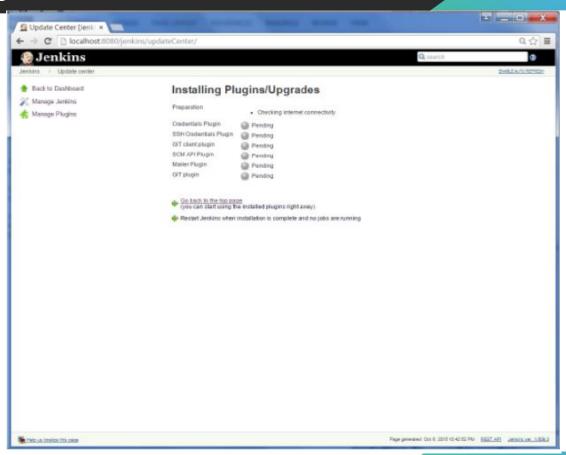
Manage Plugins

- Click the 'Manage Plugins' option
- Click the Available tab
- This tab will give a list of plugins which are available for downloading
- In the 'Filter' tab type 'Git plugin'
- The list will then be filtered
- Check the Git Plugin option and click on the button 'Install without restart'
- The installation will then begin and the screen will be refreshed to show the status of the download

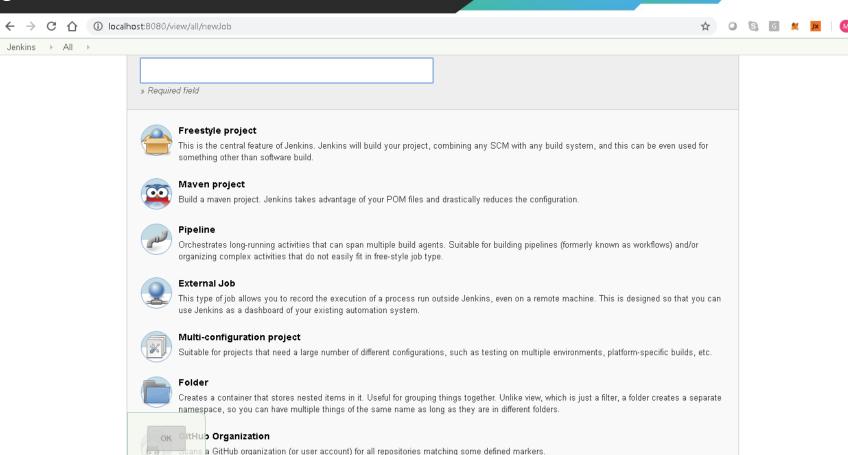
Install Plugins



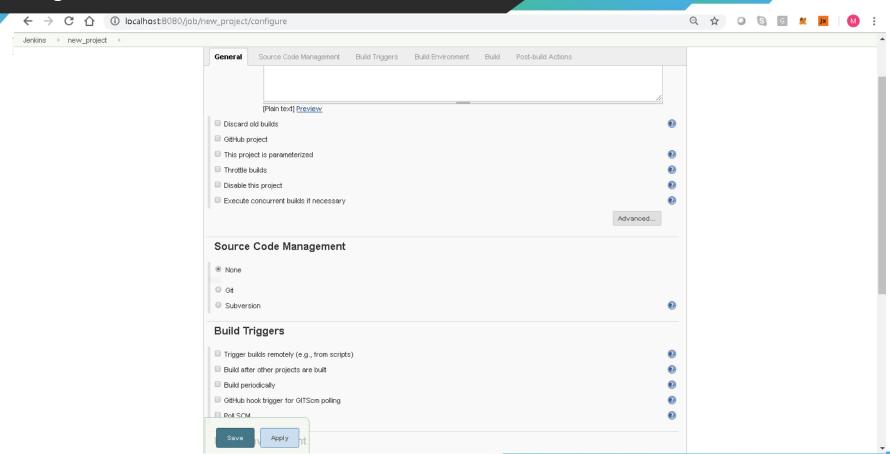
Install Plugins



Creating Jobs



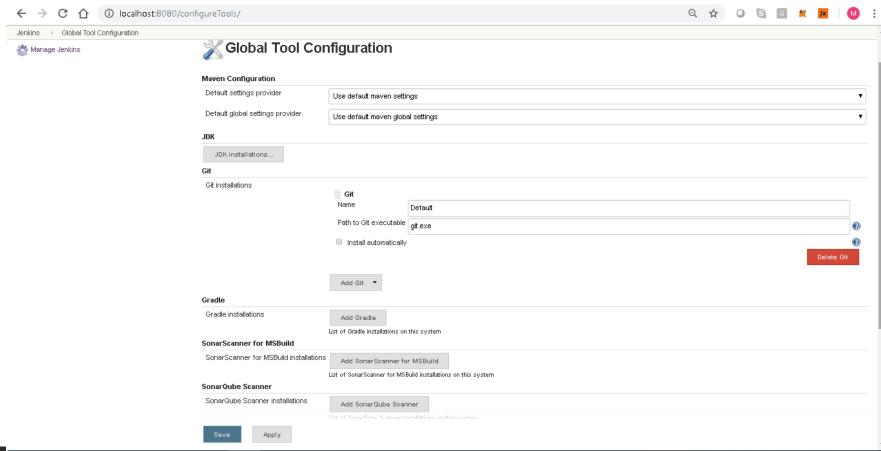
Creating Jobs



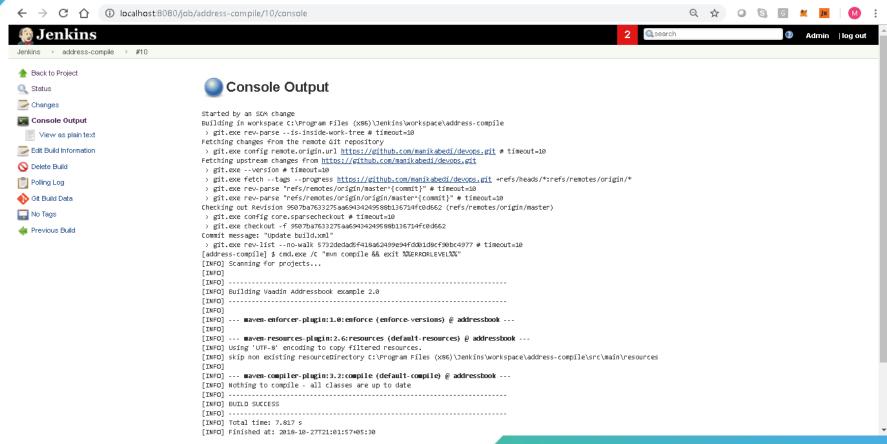
Setting Up Maven in Jenkins

- Click Manage Jenkins
- Click Global Tool Configuration
- Click add Maven and enter Maven home path from your VM

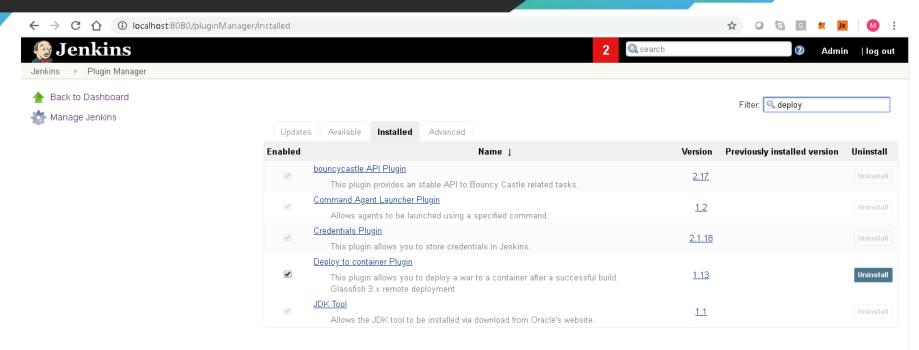
Global Tool Configuration



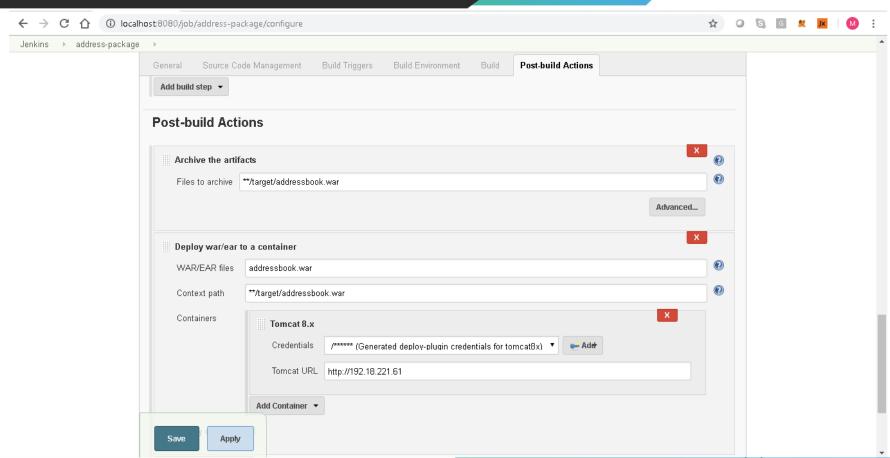
Running Job



Jenkins Deployment Plugin



Jenkins Deployment



www.cognixia.com

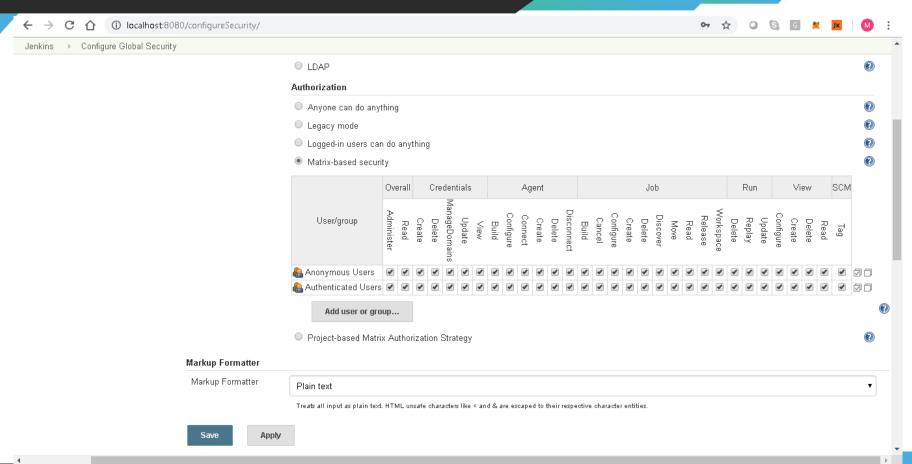
Integrate Jenkins with Ant

- Install Ant plugin in Jenkins (if not installed as part of initial Jenkins Setup)
- Install Ant on your VM using commands:

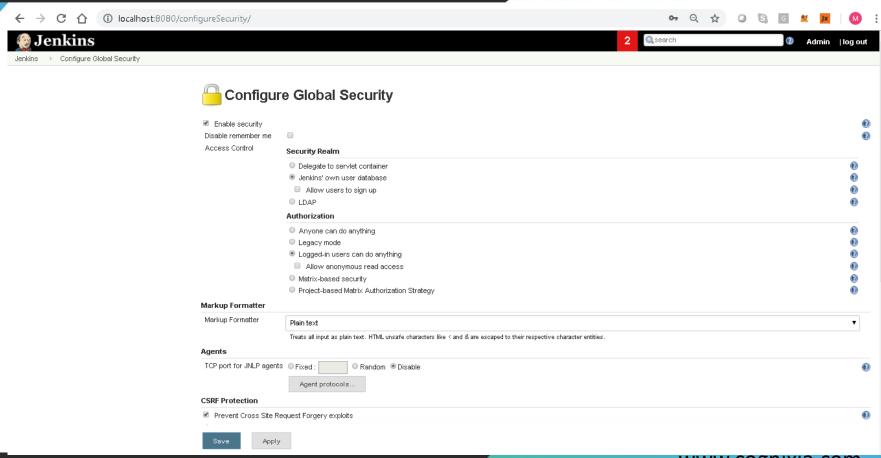
```
apt-get update
apt-get install ant
ant --version
```

- Go to Global Tool Configuration in Jenkins
- Click on Add Ant and enter your ant home folder

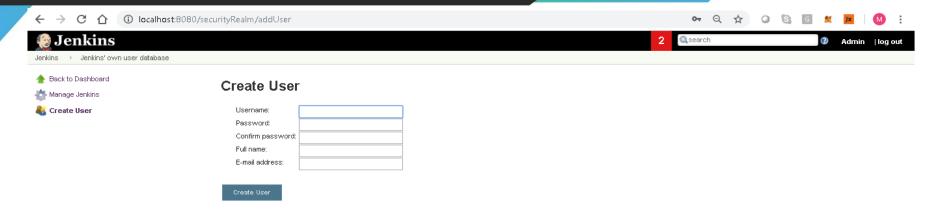
Authentication



Security



Create a New User



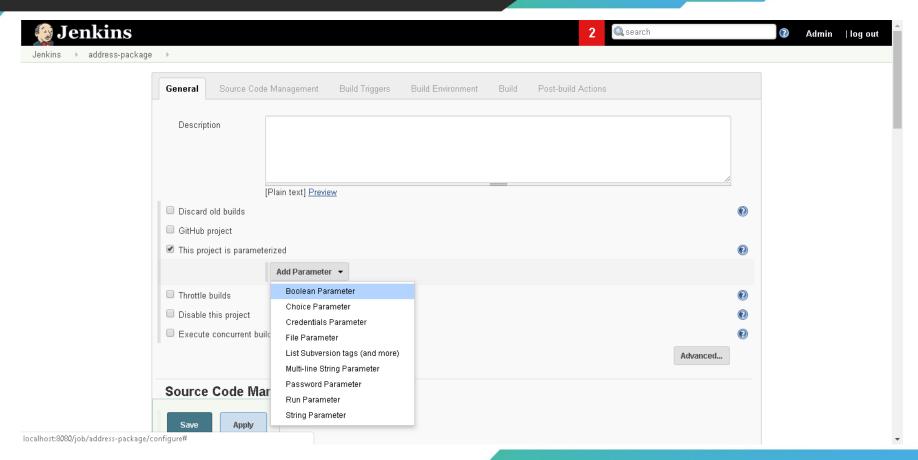
Best Practices for Jenkins

- Always secure Jenkins
- In larger systems, don't build on the master
- Backup Jenkins Home regularly
- Limit project names to a sane (e.g. alphanumeric) character set
- Use "file fingerprinting" to manage dependencies
- The most reliable builds will be clean builds, which are built fully from Source Code Control
- Integrate tightly with your issue tracking system, like JIRA or bugzilla, to reduce the need for maintaining a Change Log
- Integrate tightly with a repository browsing tool like FishEye if you are using Subversion as source code management tool
- Always configure your job to generate trend reports and automated testing when running a Java build

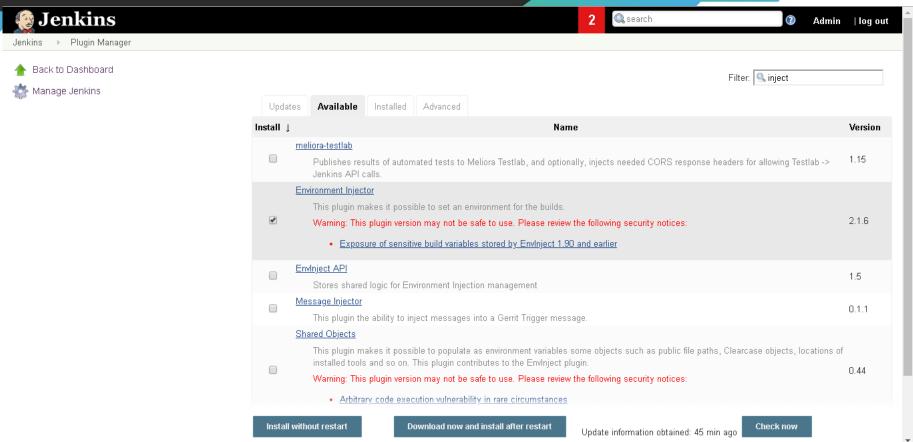
Best Practices for Jenkins

- Set up Jenkins on the partition that has the most free disk-space
- Archive unused jobs before removing them
- Setup a different job/project for each maintenance or development branch you create
- Prevent resource collisions in jobs that are running in parallel
- Avoid scheduling all jobs to start at the same time
- Set up email notifications mapping to ALL developers in the project, so that everyone
 on the team has his pulse on the project's current status
- Take steps to ensure failures are reported as soon as possible
- Write jobs for your maintenance tasks, such as clean up operations to avoid full disk problems
- Tag, label, or baseline the codebase after the successful build

Jenkins Parameterized Builds



Environment Inject Plugin



Use of Jenkins Environment Variables

- When a Jenkins job executes, it sets some environment variables that you may use in your shell script, batch command, Ant script or Maven POM
- https://wiki.jenkins.io/display/JENKINS/Building+a+software+project#Buildingasoftware-project-belowJenkinsSetEnvironmentVariables

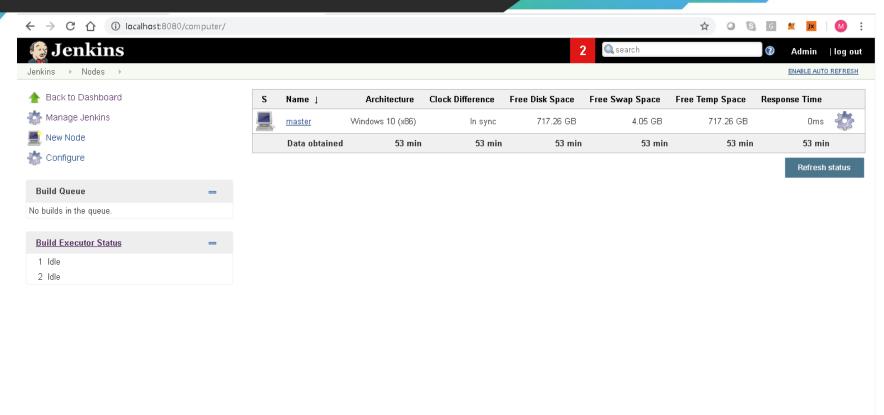
Jenkins Environment Variables

Environment Variable	Description
BUILD_NUMBER	The current build number, such as "153"
BUILD_ID	The current build id, such as "2005-08-22_23-59-59" (YYYY-MM-DD_hh-mm-ss, defunct since version 1.597)
BUILD_URL	The URL where the results of this build can be found (e.g. http://buildserver/jenkins/job/MyJobName/666/)
NODE_NAME	The name of the node the current build is running on. Equals 'master' for master node.
JOB_NAME	Name of the project of this build. This is the name you gave your job when you first set it up. It's the third column of the Jenkins Dashboard main page.
BUILD_TAG	String of jenkins-\${JOB_NAME}-\${BUILD_NUMBER}. Convenient to put into a resource file, a jar file, etc for easier identification.
JENKINS_URL	Set to the URL of the Jenkins master that's running the build. This value is used by Jenkins CLI for example
executor_number	The unique number that identifies the current executor (among executors of the same machine) that's carrying out this build. This is the number you see in the "build executor status", except that the number starts from 0, not 1.
JAVA_HOME	If your job is configured to use a specific JDK, this variable is set to the JAVA_HOME of the specified JDK. When this variable is set, PATH is also updated to have \$JAVA_HOME/bin.
WORKSPACE	The absolute path of the workspace.
SVN_REVISION	For Subversion-based projects, this variable contains the revision number of the module. If you have more than one module specified, this won't be set.
CVS_BRANCH	For CVS-based projects, this variable contains the branch of the module. If CVS is configured to check out the trunk, this environment variable will not be set.
GIT_COMMIT	For Git-based projects, this variable contains the Git hash of the commit checked out for the build (like ce9a3c1404e8c91be604088670e93434c4253f03) (all the GIT_* variables require git plugin)
GIT_URL	For Git-based projects, this variable contains the Git url (like git@github.com:user/repo.git or [https://github.com/user/repo.git])
GIT_BRANCH	For Git-based projects, this variable contains the Git branch that was checked out for the build (normally origin/master)

Project Based Matrix Plugin

Jenkins > Plugin Manager Git plugin 3.9.1 This plugin integrates Git with Jenkins. HTML Publisher Uninstall 1.16 This plugin publishes HTML reports. JDK Tool Allows the JDK tool to be installed via download from Oracle's website. JUnit Plugin Downgrade to 1.24 1.26.1 Allows JUnit-format test results to be published. Matrix Authorization Strategy Plugin 2.3 Offers matrix-based security authorization strategies (global and per-project). Matrix Project Plugin 1.13 Multi-configuration (matrix) project type. Maven Release Plug-in Plug-in 1 0.14.0 Uninstall A plug-in that enables you to perform releases using the maven-release-plugin from Jenkins. Parameterized Trigger plugin 2.35.2 PMD Plug-in 3.50 Uninstall This plug-in collects the PMD analysis results of the project modules and visualizes the found warnings. Run Condition 1.0 Define conditions for the execution of build steps Script Security 1.44 Allows Jenkins administrators to control what in-process scripts can be run by lessprivileged users. Static Analysis Utilities 1.95 This plug-in provides utilities for the static code analysis plug-ins. https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Matrix+Project+Plugin

Configuring Jenkins Hub and Node in the cloud (AWS)



Case Study

Follow Lab Exercise 2 for the complete Case Study

