



# Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

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Experiment No.4
To understand Continuous Integration, install and configure Jenkins with Maven.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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**Aim:** To understand Continuous Integration, install and configure Jenkins with Maven.

**Objective:** The objective of understanding Continuous Integration (CI) involves grasping the principles and benefits of automating the process of integrating code changes from multiple developers into a shared repository

### Theory:

Continuous integration is a DevOps software development practice where developers regularly merge their code changes into a central repository, after which automated builds and tests are run. Continuous integration most often refers to the build or integration stage of the software release process and entails both an automation component (e.g. a CI or build service) and a cultural component (e.g. learning to integrate frequently). The key goals of continuous integration are to find and address bugs quicker, improve software quality, and reduce the time it takes to validate and release new software updates.

### Why is Continuous Integration Needed?

In the past, developers on a team might work in isolation for an extended period of time and only merge their changes to the master branch once their work was completed. This made merging code changes difficult and time-consuming, and also resulted in bugs accumulating for a long time without correction. These factors made it harder to deliver updates to customers quickly.

### Benefits of Continuous Integration:

1. **Improve Developer Productivity:** Continuous integration helps your team be more productive by freeing developers from manual tasks and encouraging behaviors that help reduce the number of errors and bugs released to customers.
2. **Find and Address Bugs Quicker:** With more frequent testing, your team can discover and address bugs earlier before they grow into larger problems later.
3. **Deliver Updates Faster:** Continuous integration helps your team deliver updates to their customers faster and more frequently.

### How does Continuous Integration Work?

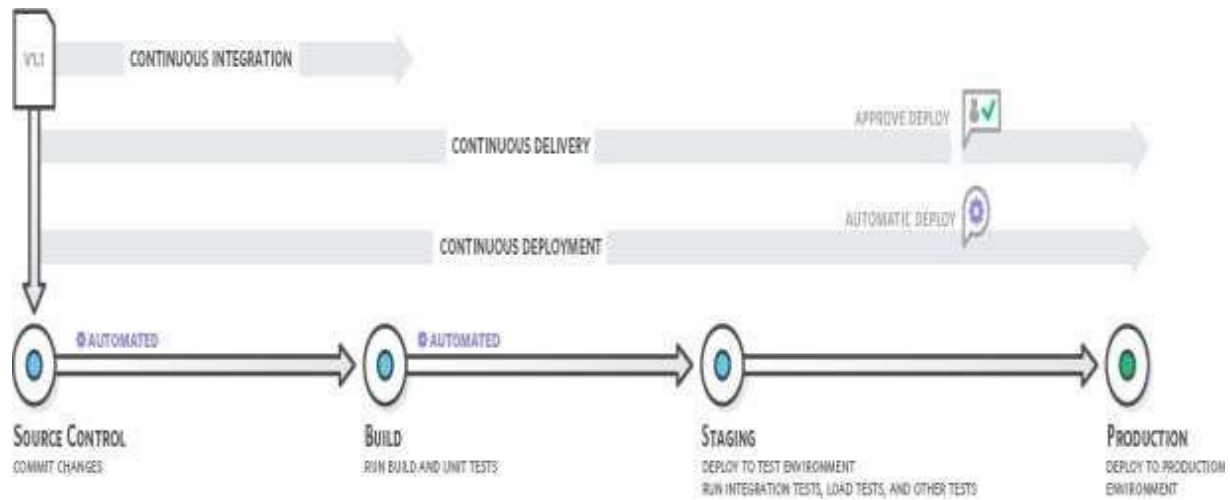
With continuous integration, developers frequently commit to a shared repository using a version control system such as Git. Prior to each commit, developers may choose to run local unit tests on their code as an extra verification layer before integrating. A continuous integration service automatically builds and runs unit tests on the new code changes to immediately surface any



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errors.





### **Fig. 4.1 Working of Continuous Integration**

Continuous integration refers to the build and unit testing stages of the software release process. Every revision that is committed triggers an automated build and test.

With continuous delivery, code changes are automatically built, tested, and prepared for a release to production. Continuous delivery expands upon continuous integration by deploying all code changes to a testing environment and/or a production environment after the build stage.

### **Continuous Integration Tools:**

- Jenkins.
- CircleCI.
- TeamCity.
- Travis CI.
- Buddy.
- GitLab.
- Bamboo.
- Buildbot.

### **What is Jenkins and Why we use it?**

Jenkins is an open-source automation tool written in Java with plugins built for continuous integration. Jenkins is used to build and test your software projects 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 you to continuously deliver your software by integrating with a large number of testing and deployment technologies.



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With Jenkins, organizations can accelerate the software development process through automation. Jenkins integrates development life-cycle processes of all kinds, including build, document, test, package, stage, deploy, static analysis, and much more.

Jenkins achieves Continuous Integration with the help of plugins. Plugins allow the integration of Various DevOps stages. If you want to integrate a particular tool, you need to install the plugins for that tool. For example Git, Maven 2 project, Amazon EC2, HTML publisher etc.

### **Advantages of Jenkins include:**

1. It is an open-source tool with great community support.
2. It is easy to install.
3. It has 1000+ plugins to ease your work. If a plugin does not exist, you can code it and share it with the community.
4. It is free of cost.
5. It is built with Java and hence, it is portable to all the major platforms.

### **What is Maven?**

Maven is a powerful project management and comprehension tool that provides complete build life cycle framework to assist developers. It is based on the concept of a POM (Project Object Model) that includes project information and configuration information for Maven such as construction directory, source directory, test source directory, dependency, Goals, plugins etc.

Maven is build automation tool used basically for Java projects, though it can also be used to build and manage projects written in C#, Scala, Ruby, and other languages. Maven addresses two aspects of building software: 1st it describes how software is build and 2nd it describes its dependencies.

Maven when integrated with Jenkins through plugins aids to automate the complete build.

### **Steps to install and configure Jenkins with Maven :**

#### **Step 1:** Download Jenkins war

file War is required to install

Jenkins

The official website for Jenkins is

<https://jenkins.io/> Click on download button

Click on Generic Java Package (.war) to download the Jenkins war file.

#### **Step 2:** Now go to the location where the file is downloaded.

Open the command prompt and go to the directory where the Jenkins.war file is located. And then run the following

command: `java -jar jenkins.war`



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**Step 3:** Accessing Jenkins--Open your browser and type the following url on your browser: `http://localhost:8080`

This url will bring up the Jenkins dashboard.

**Step 4:** Now go to the path `C:\Users\jenkins\secrets` as per your System. Here you will find your Admin Password to continue the process of installation (Copy that password and paste it in Administrator field).

**Step 5:** After entering the password you will be redirected to the page select suggested plugins option. Click on Install Suggested Plugins.

**Step 6:** After Jenkins finishes installing the plugins, enter the required information on the Create First Admin User page.

**Step 7:** On the Instance Configuration page, confirm the port number you want Jenkins to use and click Save and Finish. (Default port number is 8080)

**Step 8:** After that go the port 8080 (Make sure that your (.war) file is running on cmd)

**Step 9:** You should know your user name and password that you have created previously. Click on sign in.

**Step 10:** Download Maven

The official website for Apache Maven is <https://maven.apache.org/download.cgi>.

Go to the files section and download the Maven by the given link for Binary zip archive file. Once the file is downloaded, extract the file into your system.

**Step 11:** Setting Up Java and Maven in Jenkins

First of all, you have to set the `JAVA_HOME` and `MAVEN_HOME` environment variable in your system.

To set the `JAVA_HOME` and `MAVEN_HOME` path:

- i. Make sure JDK is installed, and `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is configured. You can verify that the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is properly configured or not by using the following command: `C:\java -version`
- ii. Add a `MAVEN_HOME` system variables, and point it to the Maven folder. Press Windows key, type `adva` and clicks on the View advanced system settings
- iii. In System Properties dialog, select Advanced tab and clicks on the Environment Variables... button.
- iv. In "Environment variables" dialog, System variables, Clicks on the New... button and add a `MAVEN_HOME` variable and point it to `c:\opt\apache-maven-3.6.0`

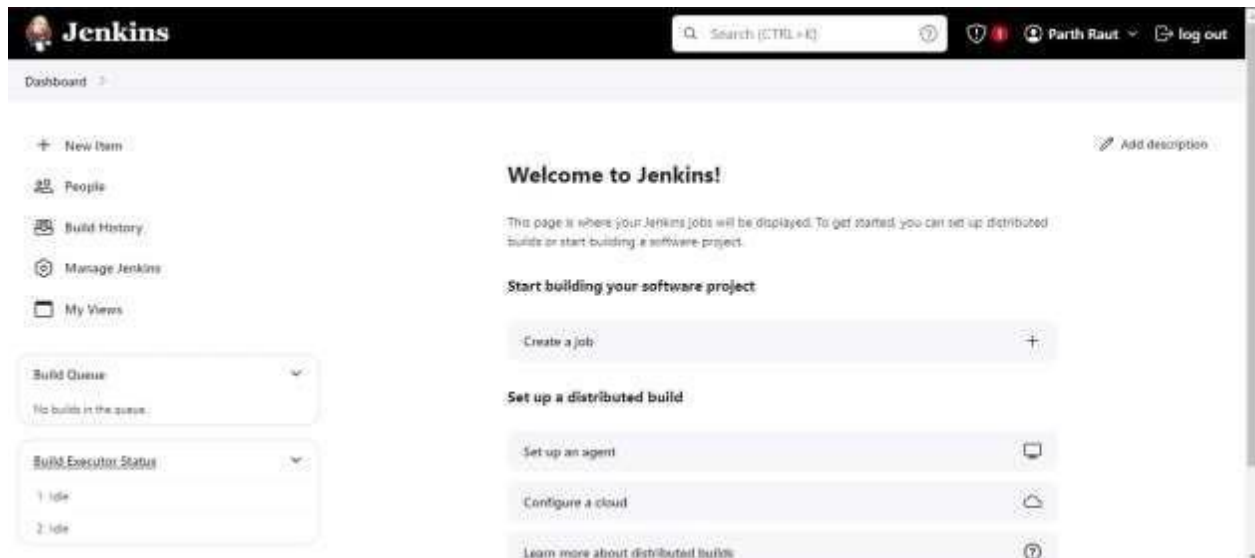


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- v. Add %MAVEN\_HOME%\bin To PATH : In system variables, find PATH, clicks on the Edit... button. In “Edit environment variable” dialog, clicks on the New button and add this %MAVEN\_HOME%\bin
- vi. Verification: Done, start a new command prompt, type mvn -version

**Step 12:** Now, in the Jenkins dashboard (Home screen) click on manage Jenkins from the left-hand side menu.

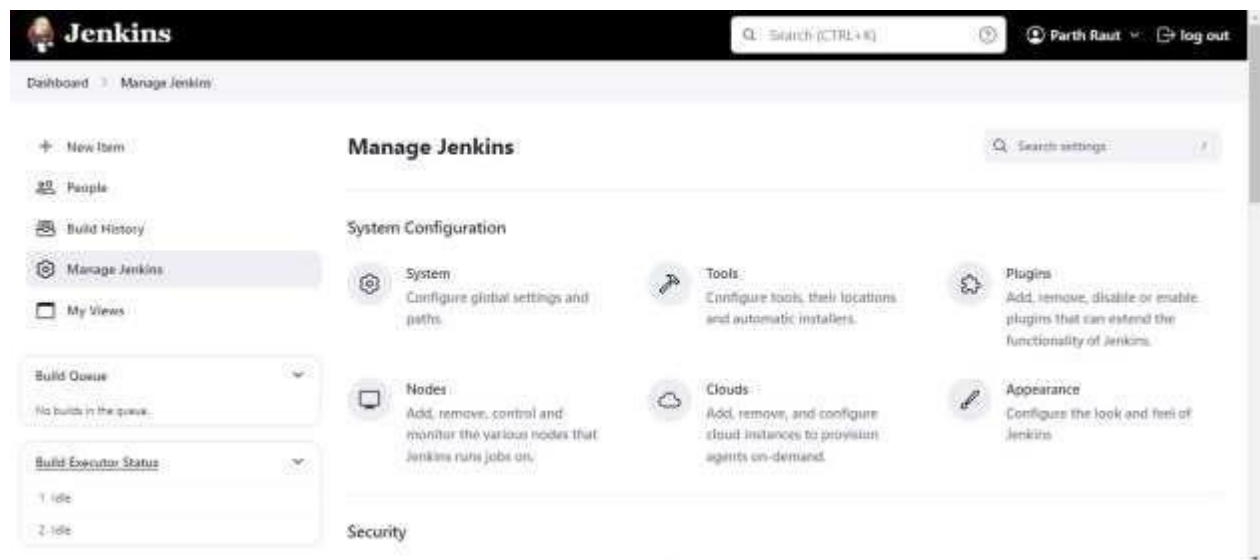


**Step 13:** Click on "Global Tool Configuration" option.



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**Step 14:** To configure Java, click on "Add JDK" button in the JDK section.



**Step 15:** Give a Name and JAVA\_HOME path, or check on install automatically checkbox.





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Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

### JDK installations

Add JDK

**JDK**

Name

JAVA\_HOME

☒ Install automatically

Add JDK

**Step 16:** And now, to configure Maven, click on "Add Maven" button in the Maven section, give any **Name** and **MAVEN\_HOME** path or check to install automatically checkbox.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

### Maven installations

Maven installations: 1

Add Maven

**Maven**

Name

MAVEN\_HOME

☒ Install automatically

Add Maven

jenkins 2.403

Then, click on the "Save" button at the end of the screen.

Now, you can create a job with the Maven project. To do that, click on the **New Item** option or **create a new job** option.

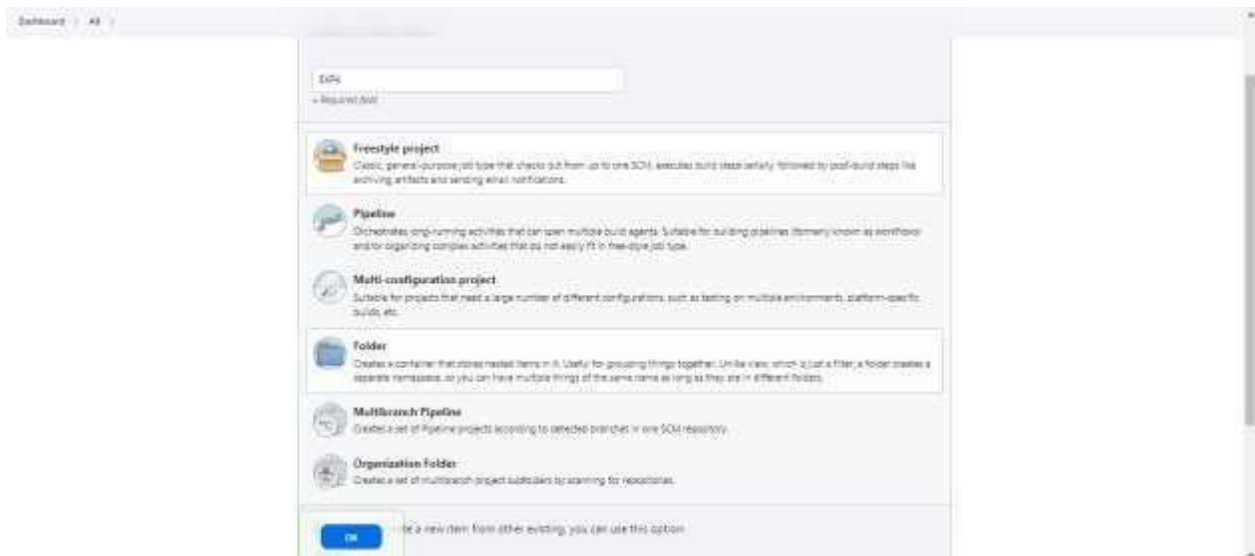


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**Step 17:** Enter the **Item Name** and select the **Maven Project**. Click OK.



**Step 18:** Now configure the job. Give the description and in the **Source Code Management** section, select the required option.



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The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration page for a new job. The left sidebar has a 'Configure' section with a 'General' tab selected. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'General' and 'Build Triggers'. The 'General' section includes a 'Description' text area, a 'Form text: Preview' button, and several checkboxes: 'Discard old builds', 'Obtain project', 'This project is parameterized', 'Timeout builds', and 'Execute concurrent builds if necessary'. The 'Build Triggers' section includes checkboxes for 'Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)', 'Build after other projects are built', 'Build periodically', 'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling', and 'Poll SCM'. The 'Build Environment' section includes checkboxes for 'Delete workspace before build starts', 'Use secret text(s) or file(s)', 'Add timestamps to the Console Output', and 'Inject build log for published build scans'. The 'Save' button is visible at the bottom of the 'Build Environment' section.

**Step 19:** In the Build Triggers section, there are multiple options, select the required one.

Add the pom.xml file's path in the **Root POM** option. Configure the other fields as per your requirement and then click on the **Save** button.



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### Conclusion:

1. What are the requirements for using Jenkins?

Ans:

1. Java Development Kit (JDK): Jenkins is a Java-based application, so you need to have a compatible JDK installed on your system. Jenkins supports JDK 8 and later versions.
2. Web Browser: You'll need a web browser to access the Jenkins user interface. Popular browsers like Chrome, Firefox, and Safari are supported.
3. Operating System: Jenkins can be installed on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, Linux, and Unix-like systems.
4. Disk Space: Sufficient disk space is required to store Jenkins and its data, including job configurations, build artifacts, and logs. The amount of disk space needed depends on the number of jobs and builds.
5. Memory: Jenkins requires a minimum amount of memory to operate efficiently. The exact memory requirements vary depending on factors such as the number of concurrent builds and plugins installed.
6. Network Access: Jenkins may need network access to communicate with external systems, such as version control repositories, build servers, and artifact repositories.
7. Permissions: Ensure that the user account running Jenkins has appropriate permissions to access files, directories, and network resources required for its operation.

2. Name the two components that Jenkins is mostly integrated with.

Ans: 1. Version Control Systems (VCS)

2. Build Tools



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3. Name some of the useful plugins in Jenkins.

Ans:

1. Pipeline Plugin: Enables the creation of continuous delivery pipelines as code, allowing for the definition and execution of complex workflows.
2. Git Plugin: Integrates Jenkins with Git version control system, enabling automated builds triggered by code changes in Git repositories.
3. Docker Plugin: Facilitates integration with Docker containers, allowing Jenkins to build, run, and manage Docker images and containers as part of the CI/CD process.
4. Blue Ocean Plugin: Provides a modern and intuitive user interface for Jenkins, simplifying the creation and visualization of pipelines and facilitating collaboration among team members.