LAB ASSIGNMENT 4

AIM: To understand Continuous integration and Jenkins installation.

LAB OUTCOME:

LO1, LO3 Mapped.

THEORY:

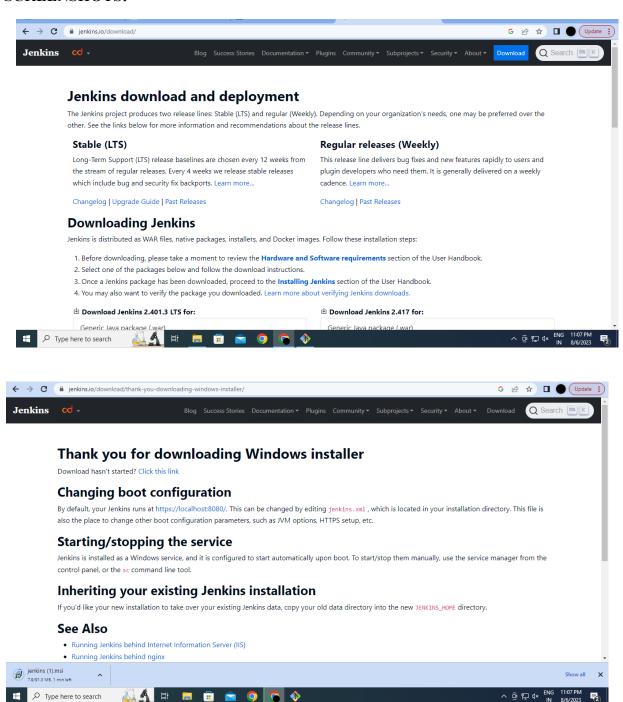
Continuous Integration (CI) is a software development practice that involves automatically integrating code changes from multiple contributors into a shared repository. The goal is to detect and address integration issues early, ensuring that new code doesn't break existing functionality. Jenkins is a popular open-source automation server used for implementing CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) pipelines.

Jenkins is an open-source automation server that facilitates Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Delivery (CD) in software development. It automates the process of building, testing, and deploying code changes, helping development teams streamline their workflows and ensure software quality. Jenkins provides a platform for creating and managing pipelines, which are a series of steps that outline how software changes should be built, tested, and delivered. These pipelines are often defined using a domain-specific language (DSL) or through a graphical interface.

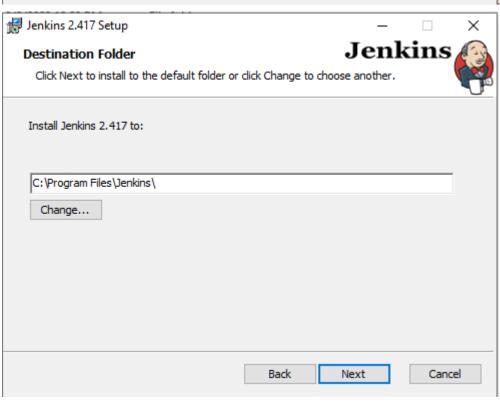
Steps for Jenkins Installation on Windows:

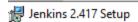
- 1. Install Java: Make sure Java is installed on the system.
- 2. Download Jenkins: Visit the official Jenkins website (https://www.jenkins.io/) and download the Windows installer
- 3. Run Installer: Execute the downloaded Jenkins installer.
- 4. Follow Setup: Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation.
- 5. Start Jenkins: If it doesn't start automatically, initiate Jenkins as a service.
- 6. Access Web Interface: Open a web browser and go to http://localhost:8080.
- 7. Initial Admin Password: Check the Jenkins logs for the initial admin password.
- 8. Complete Setup: Follow prompts to install plugins and set up an admin user.
- 9. Install Plugins: If needed, install additional plugins for integration.
- 10. Create Pipelines: Configure CI/CD pipelines to automate tasks.
- 11. Remember, Jenkins on Windows operates on port 8080 by default. Make sure Java is properly configured and accessible from the command line.

SCREENSHOTS:







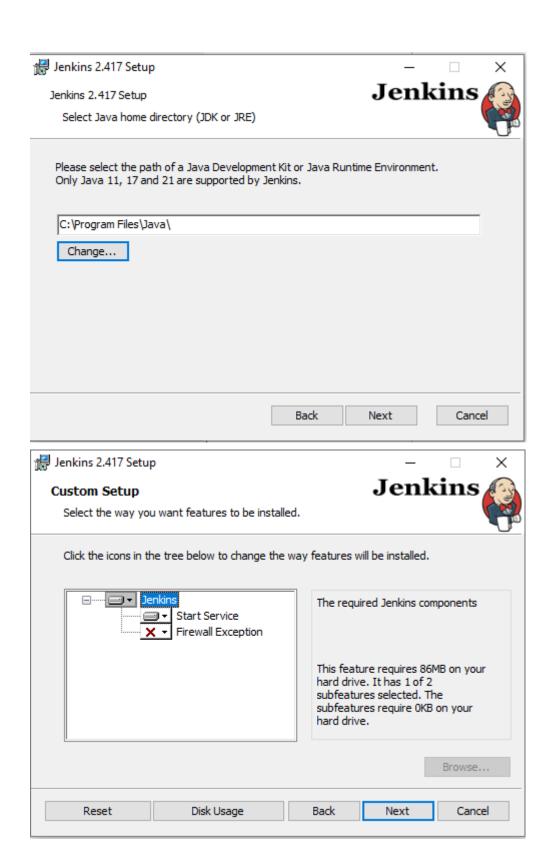


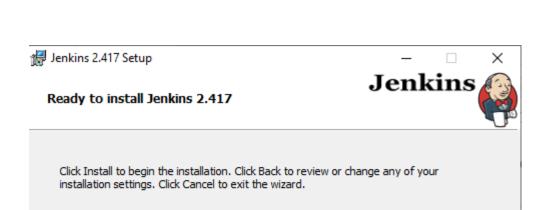
Service Logon Credentials

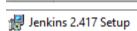
Enter service credentials for the service.



Jenkins 2.417 installs and runs as an independent Windows service. To operate in this manner, you must supply the user account credentials for Jenkins 2.417 to run successfully. Logon Type: Run service as LocalSystem (not recommended) ORun service as local or domain user: Account: admin Password: ••••• Test Credentials Back Next Cancel 🚮 Jenkins 2.417 Setup **Jenkins** Port Selection Choose a port for the service. Please choose a port. Port Number (1-65535): 8080 Test Port It is recommended that you accept the selected default port. Back Next Cancel





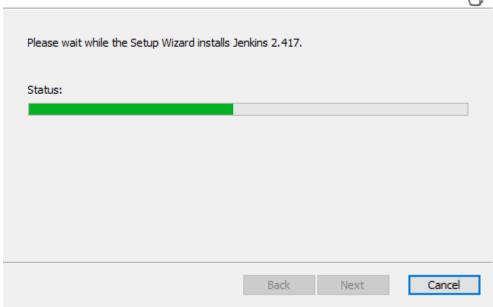


Installing Jenkins 2.417

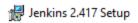


Cancel

Install



Back



Completed the Jenkins 2.417 Setup Wizard

 \square ×

Click the Finish button to exit the Setup Wizard.





Getting Started

Unlock Jenkins

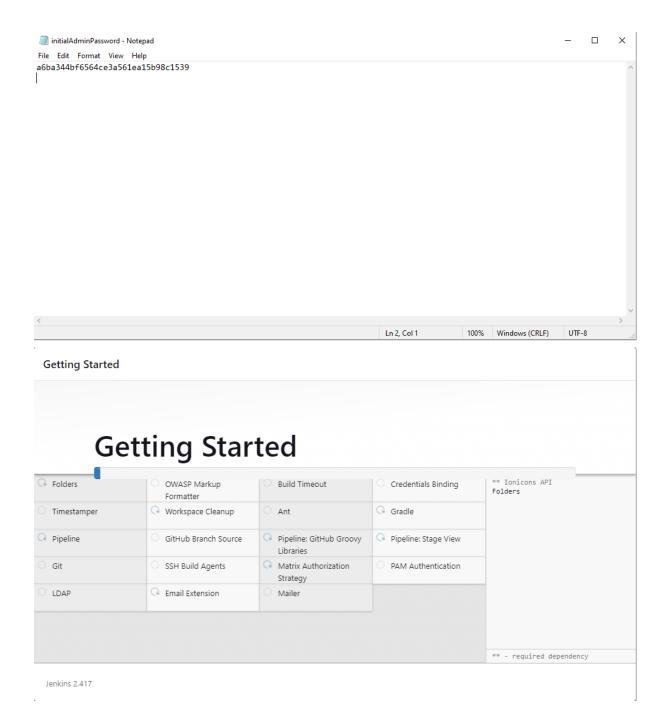
To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log (not sure where to find it?) and this file on the server:

C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\secrets\initialAdminPassword

Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.

Administrator password

Continue



CONCLUSION:

Through this assignment, I have learnt the concept of Continuous Integration and successfully installed Jenkins on aWindows System.

LAB ASSIGNMENT 5

AIM: To build a Java program using Jenkins.

LAB OUTCOME:

LO1, LO3 Mapped.

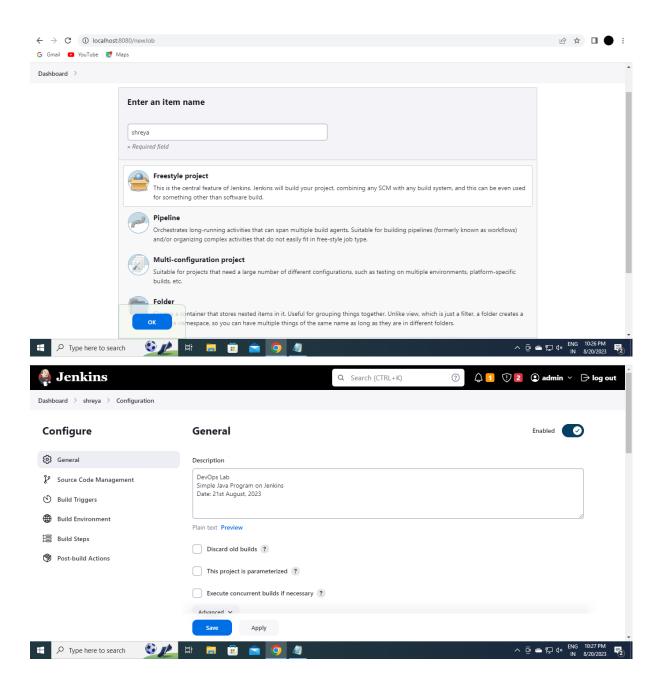
THEORY:

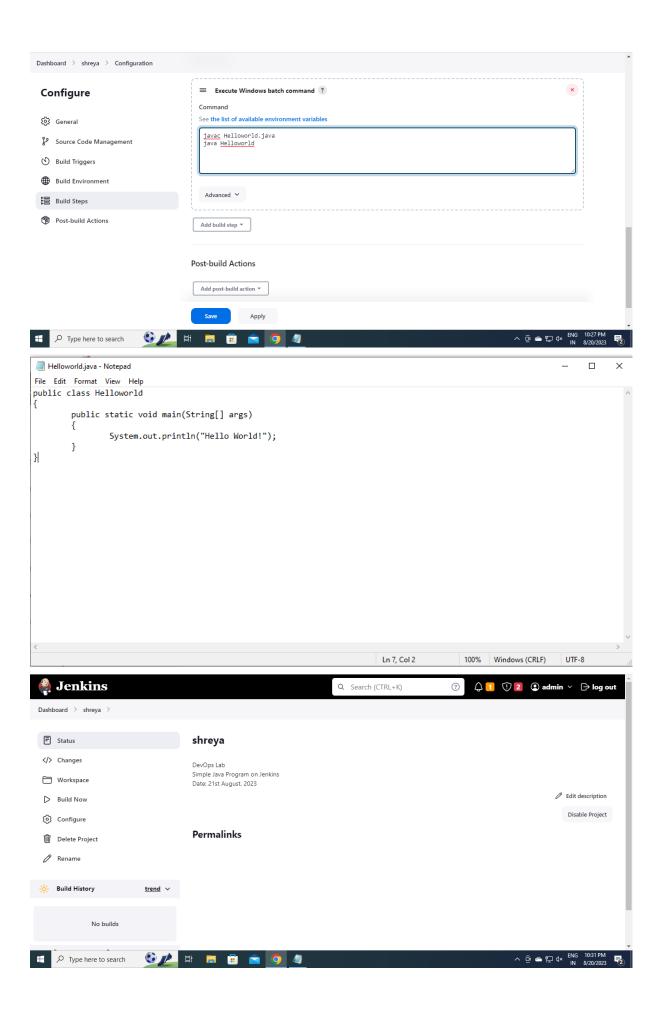
Building programs using Jenkins involves automating the development workflow, particularly for Java applications. Through Jenkins, developers create a structured process that automatically manages tasks such as code compilation, testing, and potential deployment.

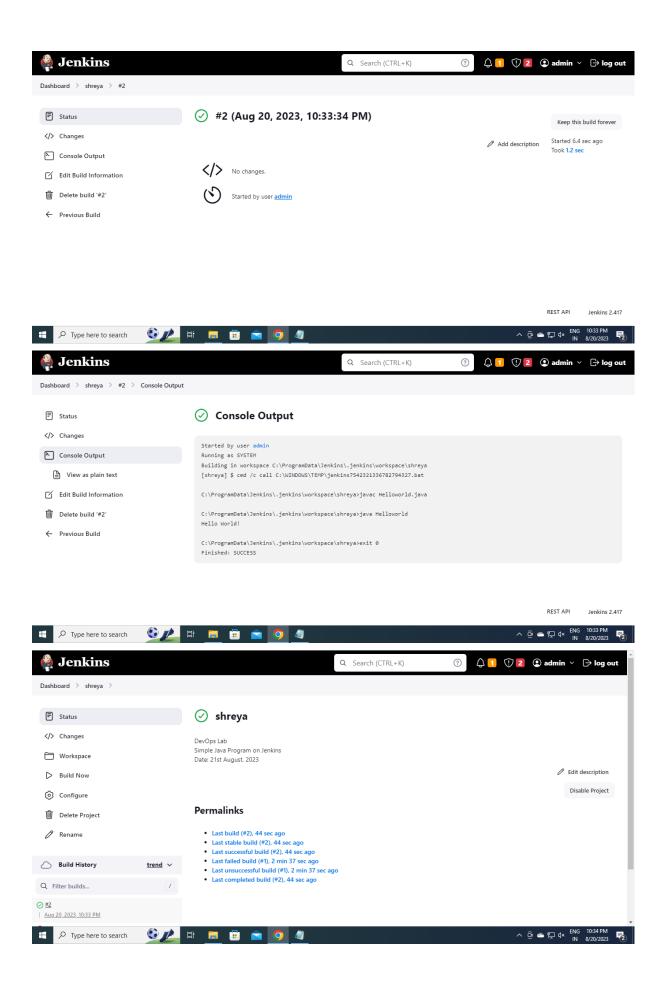
When a Jenkins job is established, it constructs a framework that guides the progression of software development activities. Jenkins can be configured to monitor version control repositories, subsequently triggering a build each time code changes are committed. This preemptive identification of errors during automated builds aids in identifying and addressing issues before they propagate further within the development cycle.

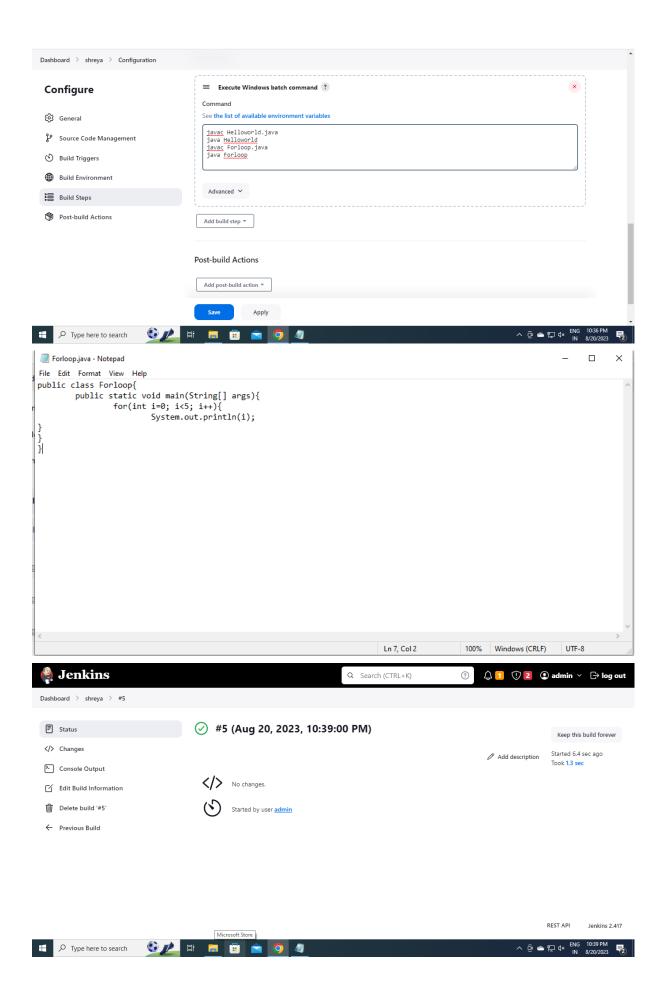
Steps to build Java Programs using Jenkins:

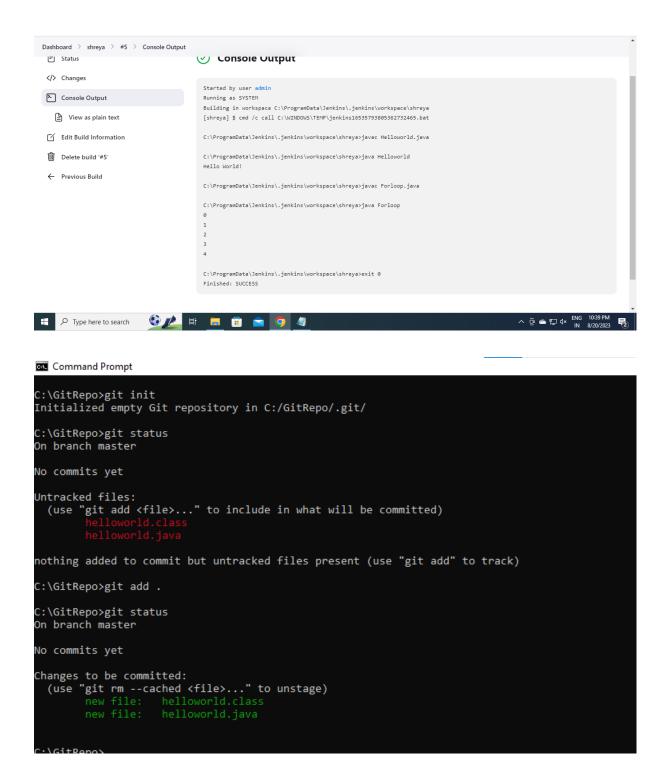
- 1. Install Jenkins: Install Jenkins on the system.
- 2. Create Job: Make a new job in Jenkins.
- 3. Setup Code: Configure version control (e.g., Git) for your job.
- 4. Build Steps: Add steps to compile your Java program, e.g., use "Execute shell" with javac.
- 5. Post-Build: Optionally, add post-build actions like archiving artefacts.
- 6. Save and Build: Save the job and trigger a build.
- 7. Check Results: Review build results, including console output and test reports.
- 8. Test Steps: If applicable, add test steps using tools like JUnit.
- 9. Automate: Set up auto-build triggers for continuous integration.











CONCLUSION:

Hence, through this assignment, I have successfully built a Hello World and a program with for loops in Java using Jenkins.