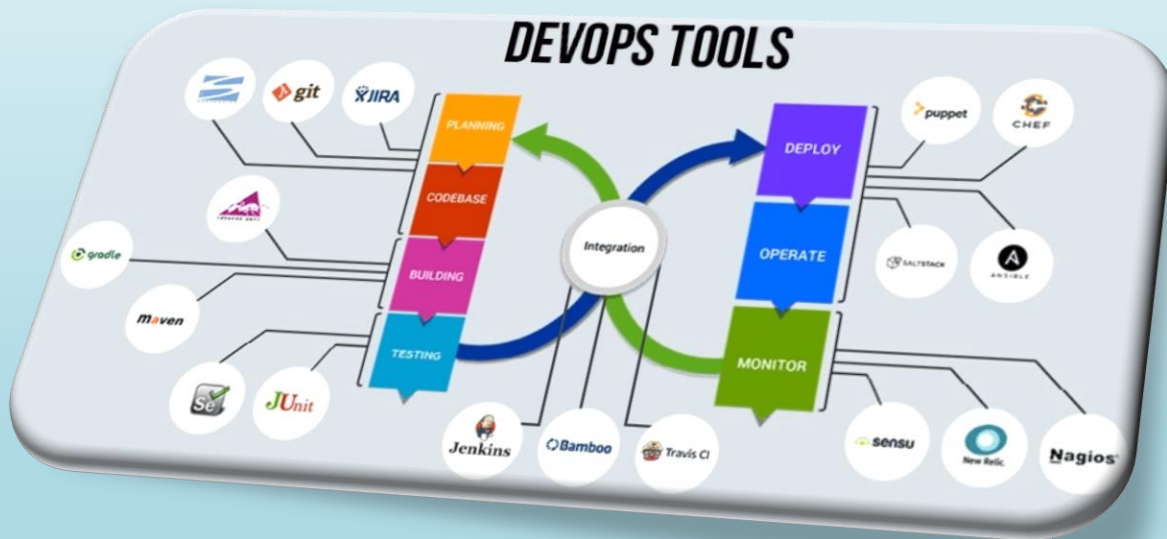





CLOUD TRAIN

ACCELERATE YOUR GROWTH

Continuous Integration[Jenkins]

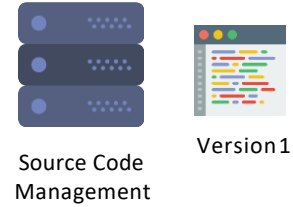


Agenda

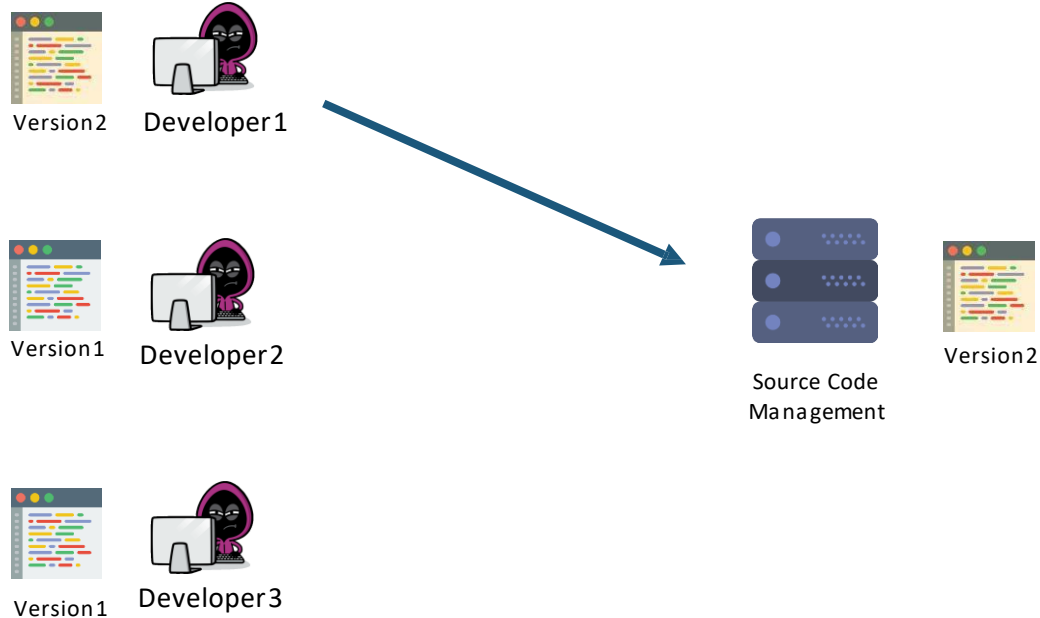
- 
- INTRODUCTION TO CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION
 - WHAT IS JENKINS?
 - INSTALLING JENKINS
 - JENKINS ARCHITECTURE
 - MANAGING NODES ON JENKINS
 - JENKINS INTEGRATION WITH DEVOPS TOOLS
 - UNDERSTANDING CI/CD PIPELINES
 - CREATING AN END-TO-END AUTOMATED PIPELINE

Why Continuous Integration?

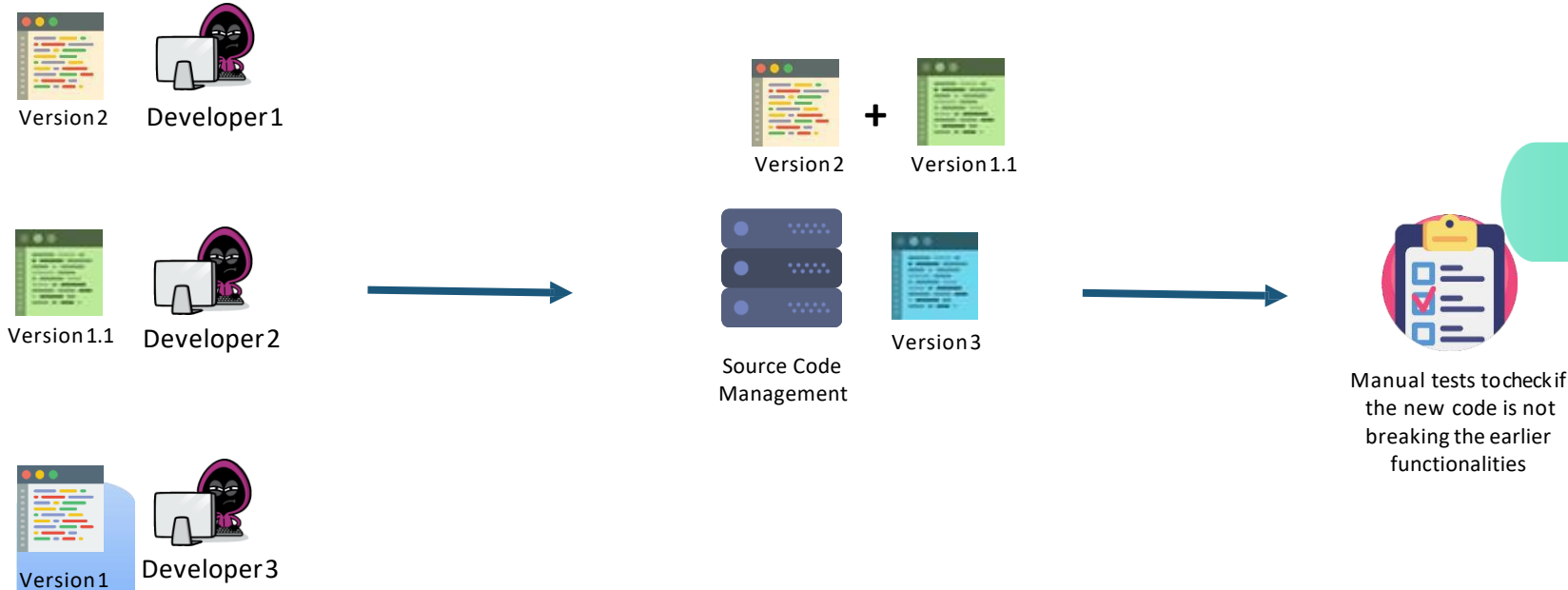
Before Continuous Integration



Before Continuous Integration



Before Continuous Integration



Problems before Continuous Integration

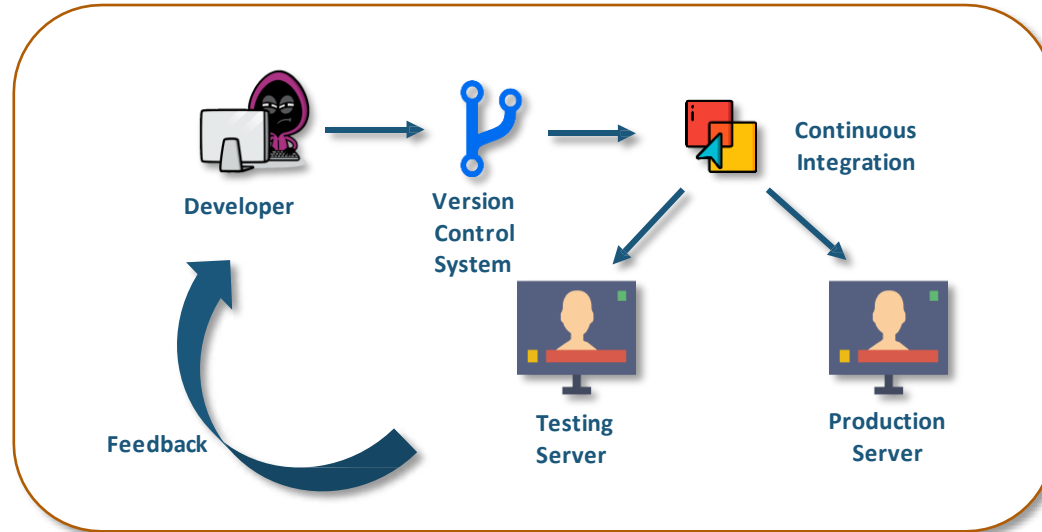


- ❌ Infrequent Commits lead to aggregate releases in one go leading to complex integration..
- ❌ Manual testing took a lot of time.
- ❌ Feedback took a lot of time to reach the developer.
- ❌ It involved high risk and uncertainty.

What is Continuous Integration?

What is Continuous Integration?

The process of having shorter release cycles (sometimes, several times a day), i.e., creating small features and integrating them to the source code and employing automated build and test processes for quicker feedback is called Continuous Integration.



Advantages of Continuous Integration



- ✓ Frequent Commits, hence small feature release
- ✓ Automated Build and Testing
- ✓ Instant feedback to the developer
- ✓ Low risk and faster delivery

What is Jenkins?

What is Jenkins?

Jenkins is an open-source automation server written in Java. Jenkins helps to automate the non-human part of the software development process, with continuous integration and facilitating technical aspects of continuous delivery.



Features of Jenkins



Adoption: Jenkins is extremely popular among the open-source community; hence, there are more than 147,000 active installations throughout the world and 1 million people are using it.



Plugins Support: With an extremely active open-source community, Jenkins has around 1000 plugins that allow it to integrate with most of the development, testing and deployment tools.



Advantages of Jenkins

Before Jenkins

- ★ Locating and fixing bugs in the event of build and test failure was difficult and time consuming.
- ★ Tests were triggered manually.
- ★ No central place for triggering jobs on remote systems.

After Jenkins

- ★ Smaller and automated continuous build and testing make the task accurate and faster.
- ★ Developers have to just commit the code to the remote repository, build, test and deployment happen automatically.
- ★ All builds or tests on multiple remote systems can be controlled from one place.

Installing Jenkins

Installing Jenkins

1. Launch an Ubuntu Instance
2. Connect through SSH
3. Execute the following commands:

Jenkins Installation:

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
$ sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
```

```
$ wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io.key | sudo apt-key add -
```

```
$ sudo sh -c 'echo deb http://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ >
```

```
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'
```

```
$ sudo apt update
```

```
$ sudo apt install jenkins
```


Jenkins Architecture

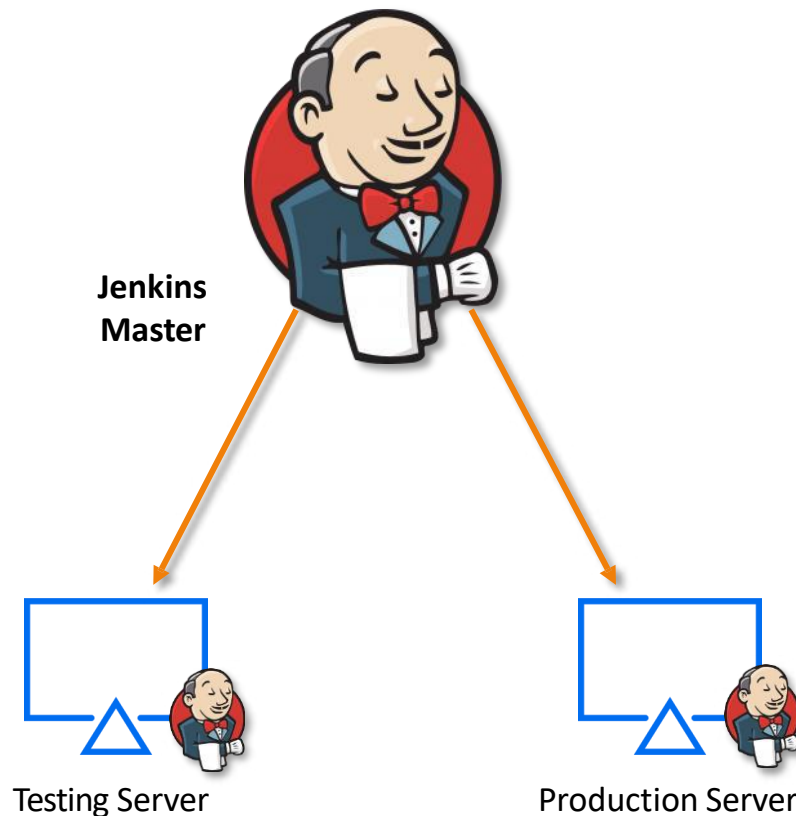
Jenkins Architecture



Plugins

DevOps Tools

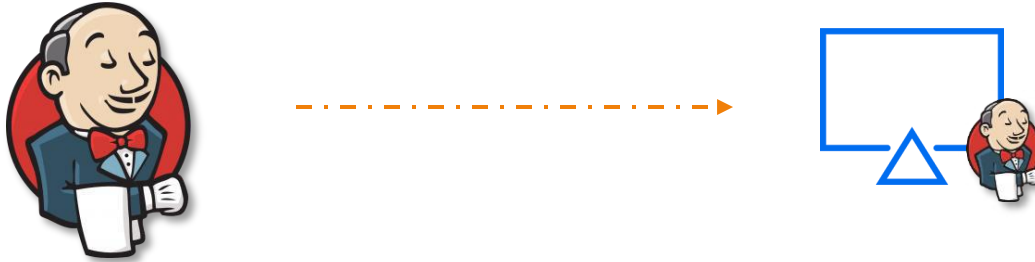
Jenkins Architecture



Managing Nodes on Jenkins

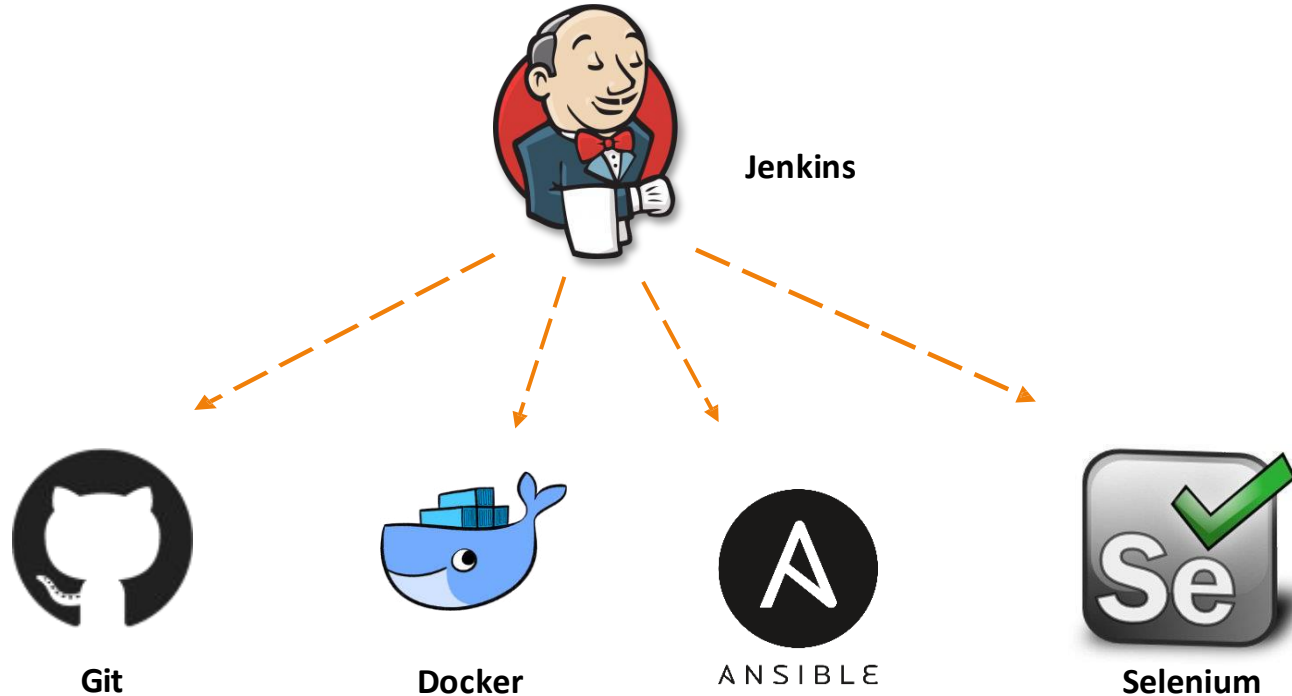
Managing Nodes on Jenkins

Add a slave node to Jenkins using JNLP(Java Network Launch Protocol) connection



Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools

Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools



Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools



Git

Copy a Git repository to the slave's filesystem from Jenkins master



Ansible



Docker



Selenium



Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools



Git



Ansible



Docker



Selenium

Configure the target machine with docker installations using Ansible to deploy containers using Jenkins



Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools



Git



Ansible

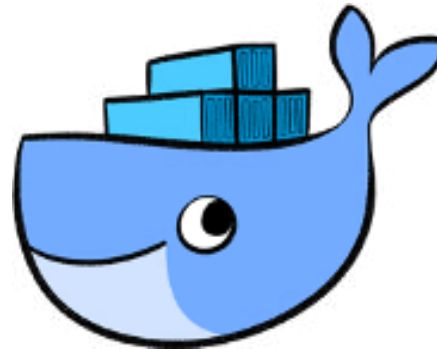


Docker



Selenium

Containerize the website in the previous step to a Docker Container using Jenkins



Jenkins Integration with DevOps Tools



Git



Ansible



Docker



Selenium

Create a test case for the website in the previous step and execute the test on the slave using Jenkins



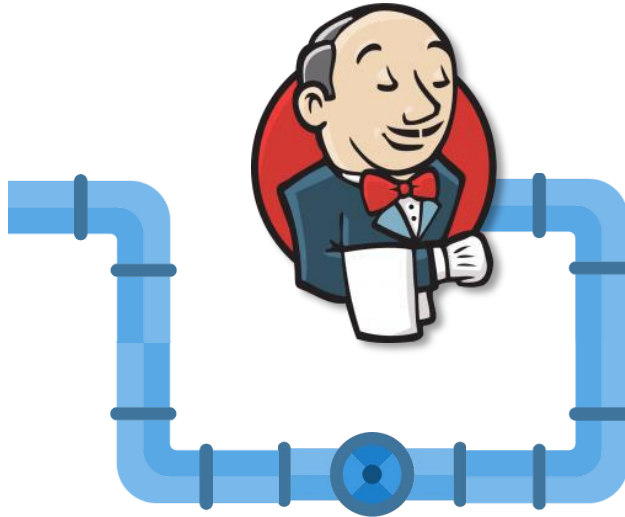
Understanding CI/CD Pipelines

What are CI/CD Pipelines?

CI/CD Pipelines, i.e., Continuous Integration, Continuous Delivery and Deployment pipelines, are a way of running Jenkins jobs in a sequence, which resembles a pipeline view.



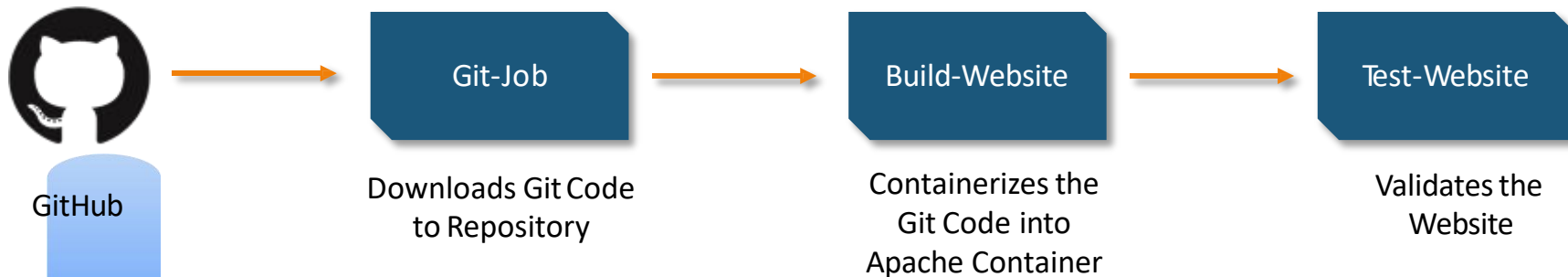
Finished Application



What are CI/CD Pipelines?

CI/CD Pipelines, i.e., Continuous Integration, Continuous Delivery and Deployment pipelines, are a way of running Jenkins jobs in a sequence, which resembles a pipeline view.

For Example:



Creating Automated CI/CD Pipeline

Creating an Automated CI/CD Pipeline

1. Initiate a Git Webhook for the Jenkin's git-job repository
2. Trigger the jobs after the completion of previous jobs with the following map: Git-Job → Build-Website → Website-Test
3. Install the plugin for the pipeline view
4. Make changes to the website and commit the job to changes



**Got
queries
or need
more
info?**

Contact us

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For questions and more details:

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