

DevOps in Action

Jenkins with GitHub and Maven


Git Hands-on

Github - Create an account


- Go to <https://github.com/join> in a web browser.

Create your personal account

Username *


This will be your username. You can add the name of your organization later.


Email address *


We'll occasionally send updates about your account to this inbox. We'll never share your email address with anyone.

Password *

Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. [Learn more.](#)

Verify account



wikiHow to Create an Account on GitHub

Github - Create an account

- Enter your personal details
- Click the "Create an account" button.
- Complete the CAPTCHA puzzle.
- Click the "Verify email address" button in the message from GitHub.
- Select your preferences and click Submit.
- Open Inbox and search for email from - noreply@github.com
 - Click - "Verify Email Address"

GitHub Repositories

- Contain all the repositories on which the user is working.

Github - fork your application code

- Visit - <https://github.com/atingupta2005/hello-world-maven>
- A fork is a copy of a repository.
- Forking a repository allows you to freely experiment with changes without affecting the original project.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'atingupta2005 / hello-world-maven'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Watch' (1), 'Star' (0), and 'Fork' (0). The 'Fork' button is highlighted with a red rectangle. Below these buttons is a navigation bar with links for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull requests', 'Actions', 'Projects', 'Wiki', 'Security', and 'Insights'. The 'Code' link is underlined. Below the navigation bar, there are buttons for 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code'. The 'Code' button is green. Below these buttons, there is a table of commits. The first commit is by 'atingupta2005' and is the 'first commit'. It has a commit hash of 'ae8a60e' and was made '2 hours ago'. It has '1 commit' associated with it. Below the commit table, there is a section for 'About' which says 'No description, website, or topics provided.' and a section for 'Releases'.

atingupta2005 / hello-world-maven

Watch 1 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

master 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file Add file Code

atingupta2005	first commit	ae8a60e	2 hours ago	1 commits
src	first commit		2 hours ago	
gitignore	first commit		2 hours ago	

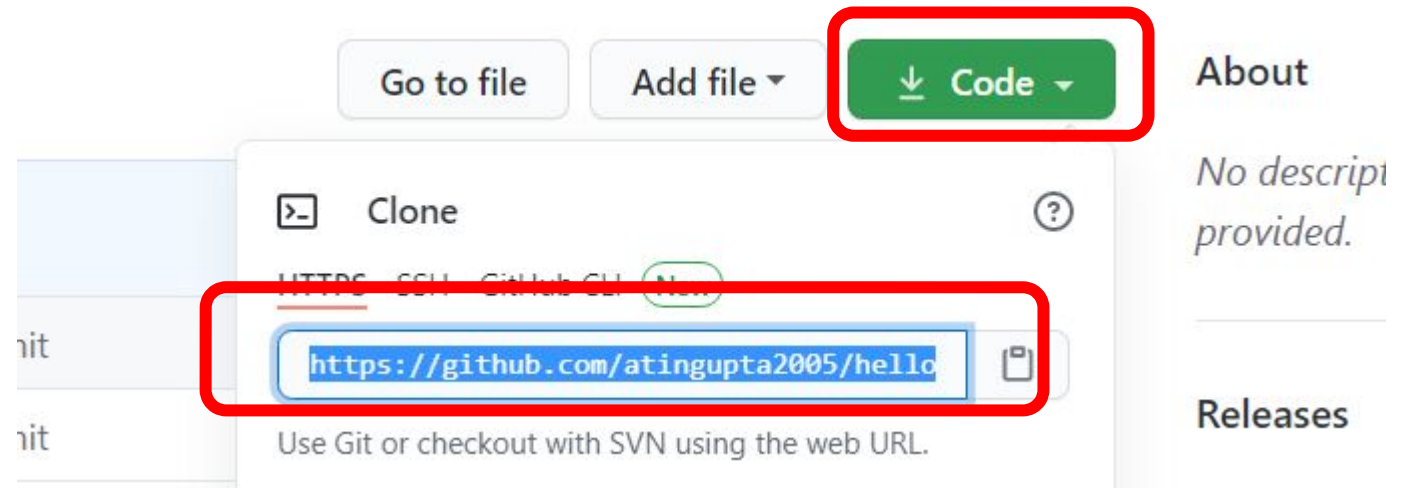
About

No description, website, or topics provided.

Releases

Git clone the github code

- Cloning a repository pulls down a full copy of all the repository data that GitHub has at that point in time
- The git clone command is used to create a copy of a specific repository or branch within a repository.



Use maven to compile & package
java source code

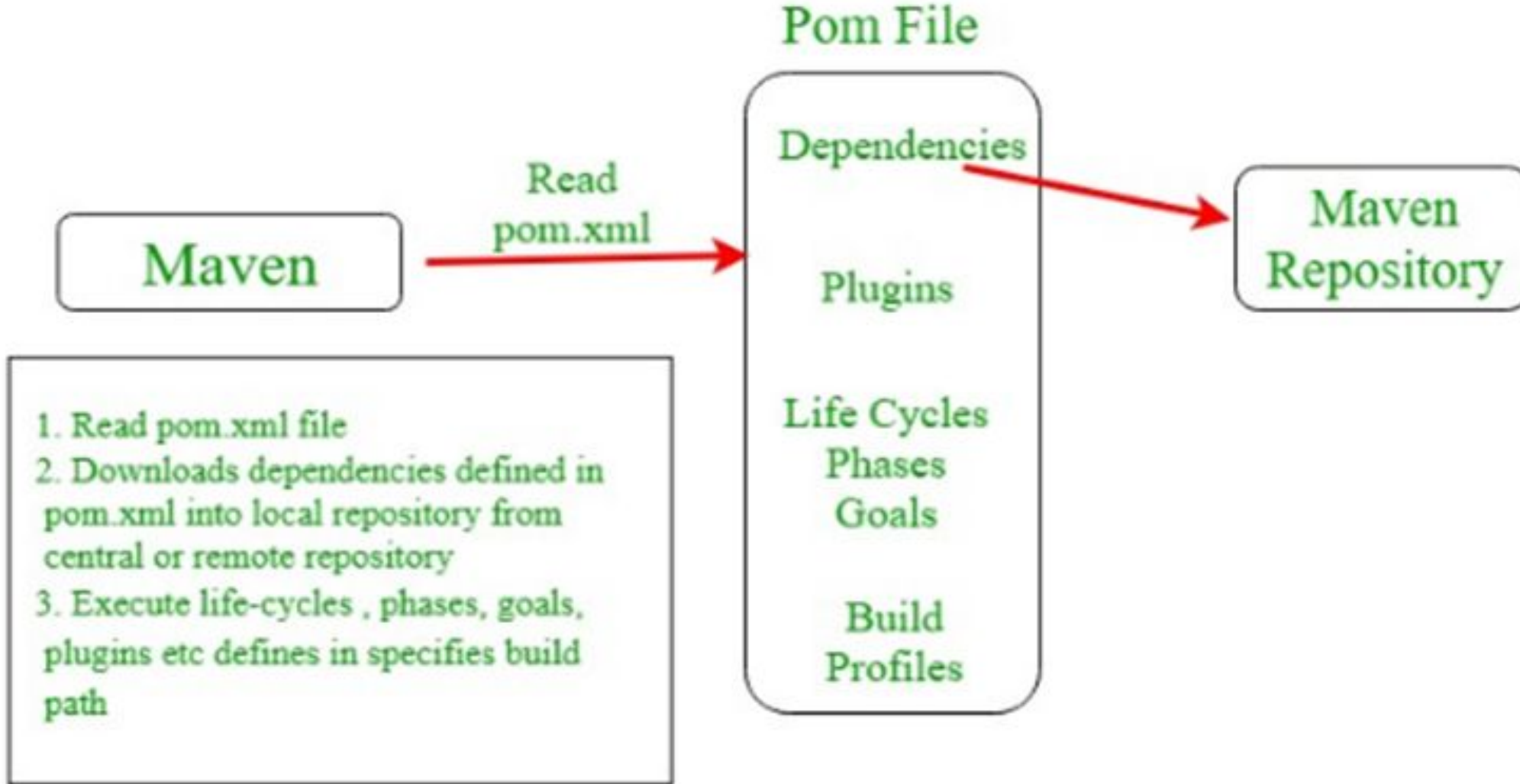
What is Maven?

- A powerful project management tool that is based on POM (Project Object Model)
- It is used for project build, dependency and documentation
- It can be used for building and managing any Java-based project

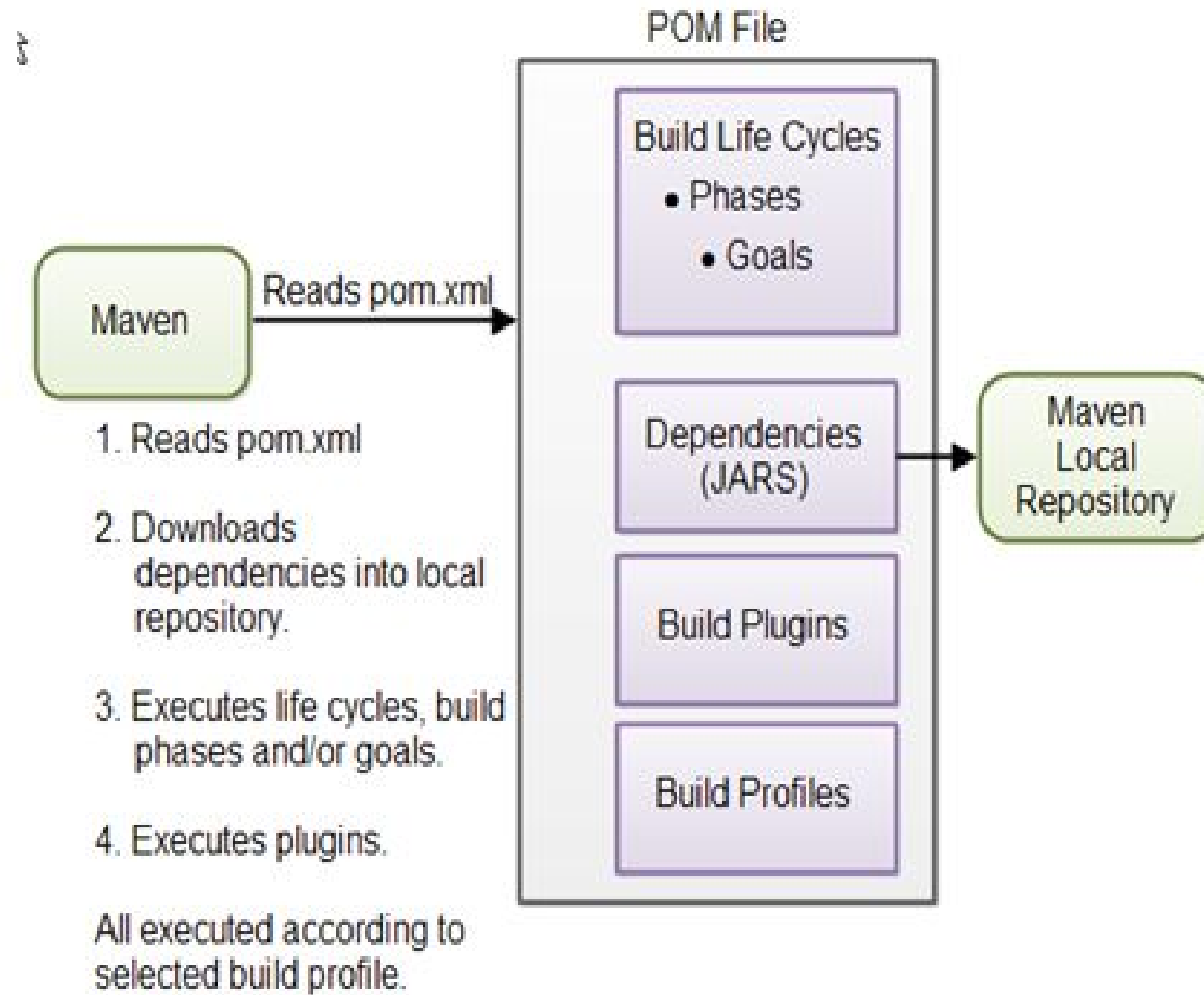
What can Maven do?

- Can easily build a project
- Can add jars, plugins and other dependencies based on needs
- Helpful in updating central repository of JAR's and other dependencies
- Can build any number of projects into packaging as JAR, WAR etc

How maven works?



Overview of Maven core concepts



Steps

- Install JDK 8
- Install Maven
- Set up the project
- Write a Test
- Go through the source code of maven project
- Define a simple Maven build - pom.xml
- Declare Dependencies
- Build Java code

Commands - Install maven

- `sudo apt -y update`
- `# Check if java already installed?`
- `java --version`

- `#Run below steps if Java not installed`
- `sudo apt install -y openjdk-8-jdk`

- `# Install maven`
- `sudo apt install -y maven`

Commands - Install jdk

- `git clone https://github.com/atingupta2005/hello-world-maven.git`
- `cd hello-world-maven/`
- `mvn compile`

Understanding Builds

- The process of translating source code into an executable application is called a build.

Build Tools

- Apache Maven: allows building application written in Java
- Gradle
- Ant
- NAnt
- MsBuild

Deploy .jar file manually

- # Make sure to cd into the project directory:
- pwd
 - /home/atingupta2005/hello-world-maven
- mvn package
- java -jar target/gs-maven-0.1.0.jar

Maven build lifecycle

- 1. Compile
 - Source code is compiled.
- 2. Test
 - Launches the unit test placed at src/test/java folder
- 3. Validate
 - To validate that the POM is correctly formed according to model version definition.
- 4. Package
 - To group the compiled code in the specified distributable format (jar, war, etc.).
- 5. Install
 - Installs packaged project into local repository. Then, it can be used by other projects.
- 6. Deploy
 - Similar to install
 - Puts the final package on the shared repository

Continuous Integration Tool

Jenkins - Deploy Jenkins on Ubuntu server

- Step 1: Install Java
- Step 2: Add the Jenkins Repository
- Step 3: Install Jenkins
- Step 4: Modify Firewall to Allow Jenkins
- Step 5: Set up Jenkins

Jenkins - Step 1: Install Java

- `java --version`
- #Run below steps if Java not installed
- `sudo apt update`
- `sudo apt install -y openjdk-8-jdk`

Jenkins - Step 2: Add the Jenkins Repository

- `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'`

Jenkins - Step 3: Install Jenkins

- `sudo apt -y update`
- `sudo apt install -y jenkins`
- `systemctl status jenkins`

Jenkins - Step 4: Modify Firewall to Allow Jenkins

- `sudo ufw allow 8080`
- `sudo ufw status`
- # Also make sure to add the port # 8080 in Inbound Rules in Azure/AWS Portal

Jenkins - Step 5: Set up Jenkins

- Visit:
 - http://your_ip_or_domain:8080
- Take password:
 - `sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword`
- Copy the password from your terminal, paste it into the Administrator password field and click Continue.
- Click on the Install suggested plugins box
- Once the plugins are installed, you will be prompted to set up the first admin user
- Fill out all required information and click Save and Continue

Continuous Integration setup - Jenkins and Github

Introduction

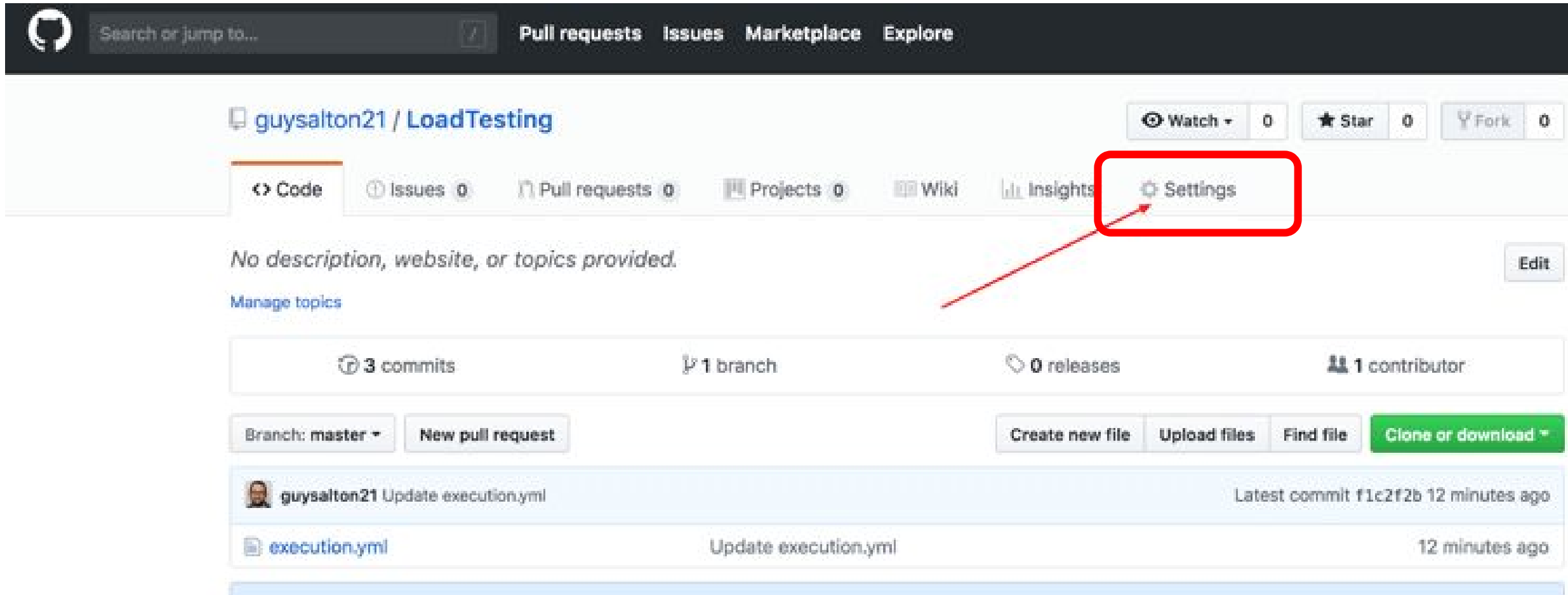
- One of the basic steps of implementing CI/CD is integrating your SCM (Source Control Management) tool with your CI tool.
- This saves you time and keeps your project updated all the time.
- One of the most popular and valuable SCM tools is GitHub.
- We will:
 - Schedule build
 - Pull code and data files from your GitHub repository to Jenkins machine
 - Automatically trigger each build on the Jenkins server, after each Commit on Git repository

Github Repo

- Fork Github repo:
 - <https://github.com/atingupta2005/hello-world-maven>

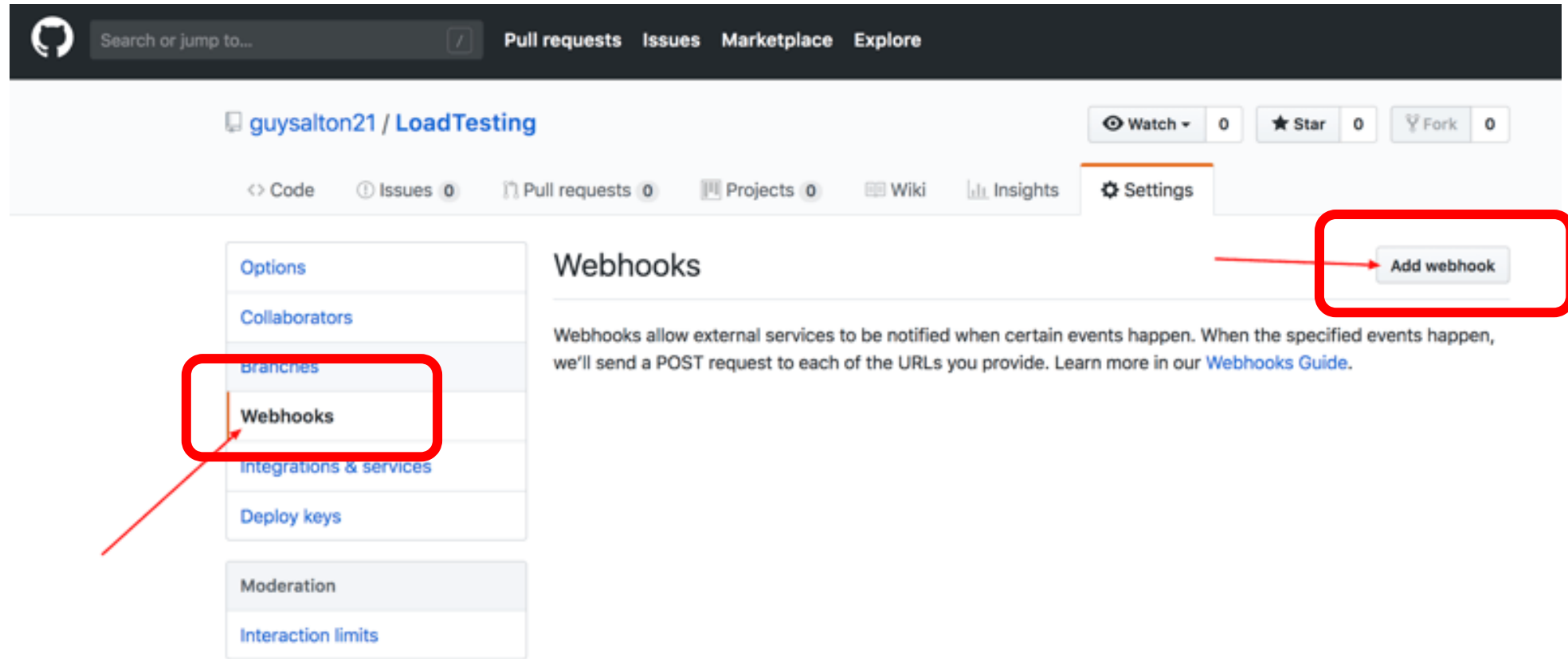
Configuring GitHub

- Go to your GitHub repository and click on 'Settings'.



Configuring GitHub

- Step 2: Click on Webhooks and then click on 'Add webhook'.



Configuring GitHub

- Step 3: in the 'Payload URL' field, paste your Jenkins environment URL.
- At the end of this URL add /github-webhook/
- In the 'Content type' select 'application/json' and leave the 'Secret' field empty.

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'guysalton21 / LoadTesting'. The 'Settings' tab is selected, and the 'Webhooks' section is active. The 'Add webhook' form is displayed with the following fields:

- Payload URL:** `http://jenkins-demo.blazemeter.com:8080/github-webhook/` (highlighted with a red rectangle)
- Content type:** `application/json` (highlighted with a red rectangle)
- Secret:** (empty field)

Configuring GitHub

- Step 4: in the 'Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?' 'Let me select individual events.'
- Then, check 'Pull Requests' and 'Push'
- At the end of this option, make sure 'webhook'.

Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?

- ☐ Just the push event.
- ☐ Send me everything.
- ☒ Let me select individual events.

☐ Check runs

Check run is created, requested, rerequested, or completed.

☐ Commit comments

Commit or diff commented on.

☐ Branch or tag deletion

Branch or tag deleted.

☐ Deployment statuses

Deployment status updated from the API.

☐ Wiki

Wiki page updated.

☐ Issues

Issue opened, edited, deleted, transferred, closed, reopened, assigned, unassigned, labeled, unlabeled, milestoned, or demilestoned.

☐ Collaborator add, remove, or changed

Collaborator added to, removed from, or has changed permissions for a repository.

☐ Check suites

Check suite is requested, rerequested, or completed.

☐ Branch or tag creation

Branch or tag created.

☐ Deployments

Repository deployed.

☐ Forks

Repository forked.

☐ Issue comments

Issue comment created, edited, or deleted.

☐ Labels

Label created, edited or deleted.

☐ Milestones

Milestone created, closed, opened, edited, or deleted.

Configuring GitHub

The screenshot shows the GitHub webhook configuration page. It features a list of event types on the left and a list of selected events on the right. The 'Pushes' event is highlighted with a red box and an arrow. The 'Pull requests' event is also highlighted with a red box and an arrow. At the bottom, the 'Active' checkbox is highlighted with a red box and an arrow, and the 'Add webhook' button is highlighted with a red box and an arrow.

Event Type	Selected Events
<input type="checkbox"/> Visibility changes Repository changes from private to public.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pull requests Pull request opened, closed, reopened, edited, assigned, unassigned, review requested, review request removed, labeled, unlabeled, or synchronized.
<input type="checkbox"/> Pull request reviews Pull request review submitted, edited, or dismissed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Pull request review comments Pull request diff comment created, edited, or deleted.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pushes Git push to a repository.	<input type="checkbox"/> Releases Release published in a repository.
<input type="checkbox"/> Repositories Repository created, deleted, archived, unarchived, publicized, or privatized.	<input type="checkbox"/> Repository imports Repository import succeeded, failed, or cancelled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Repository vulnerability alerts Vulnerability alert created, resolved, or dismissed on a repository.	<input type="checkbox"/> Statuses Commit status updated from the API.
<input type="checkbox"/> Team adds Team added or modified on a repository.	<input type="checkbox"/> Watches User stars a repository.

☒ Active
We will deliver event details when this hook is triggered.

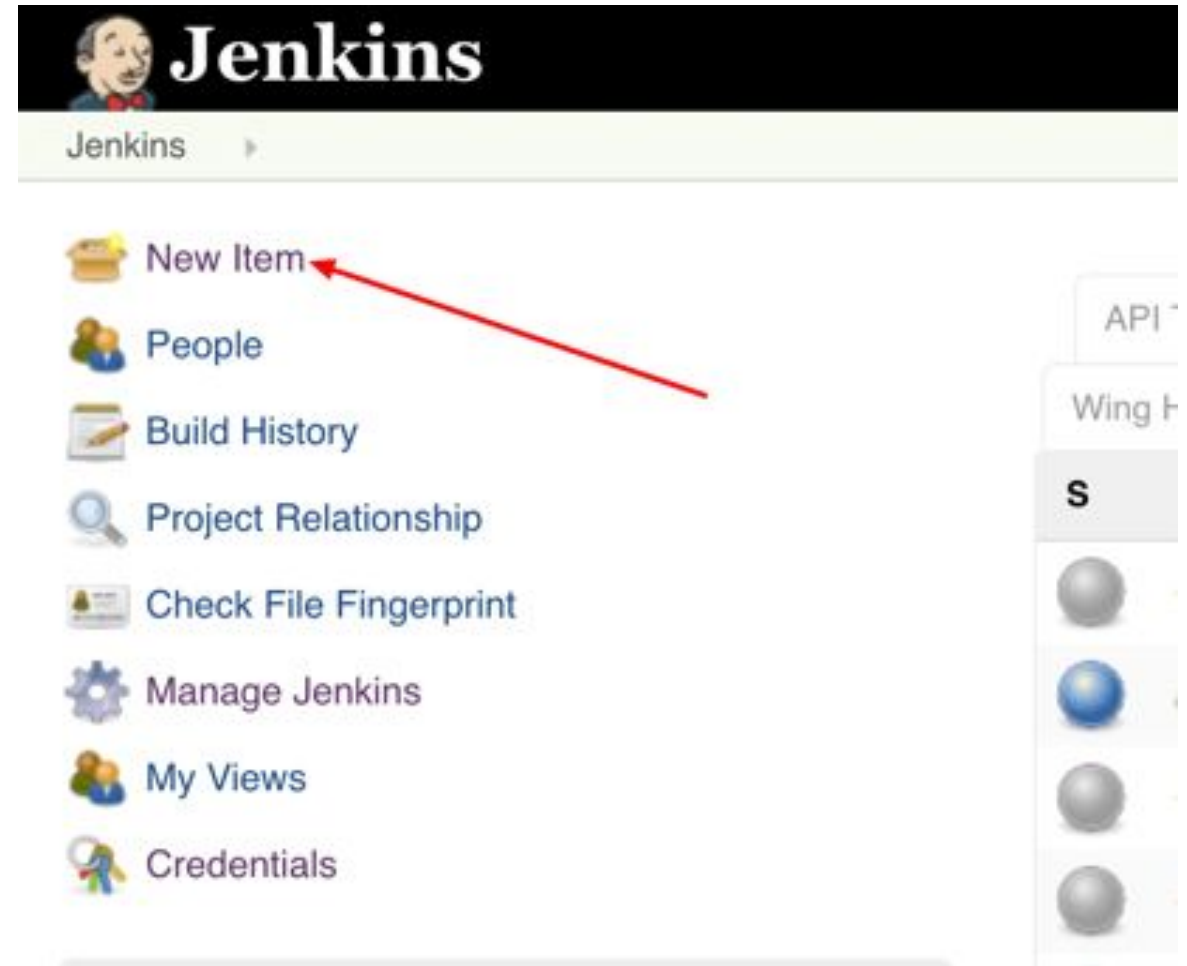
Add webhook

Configuring GitHub

- We're done with the configuration on GitHub's side! Now let's move on to Jenkins.

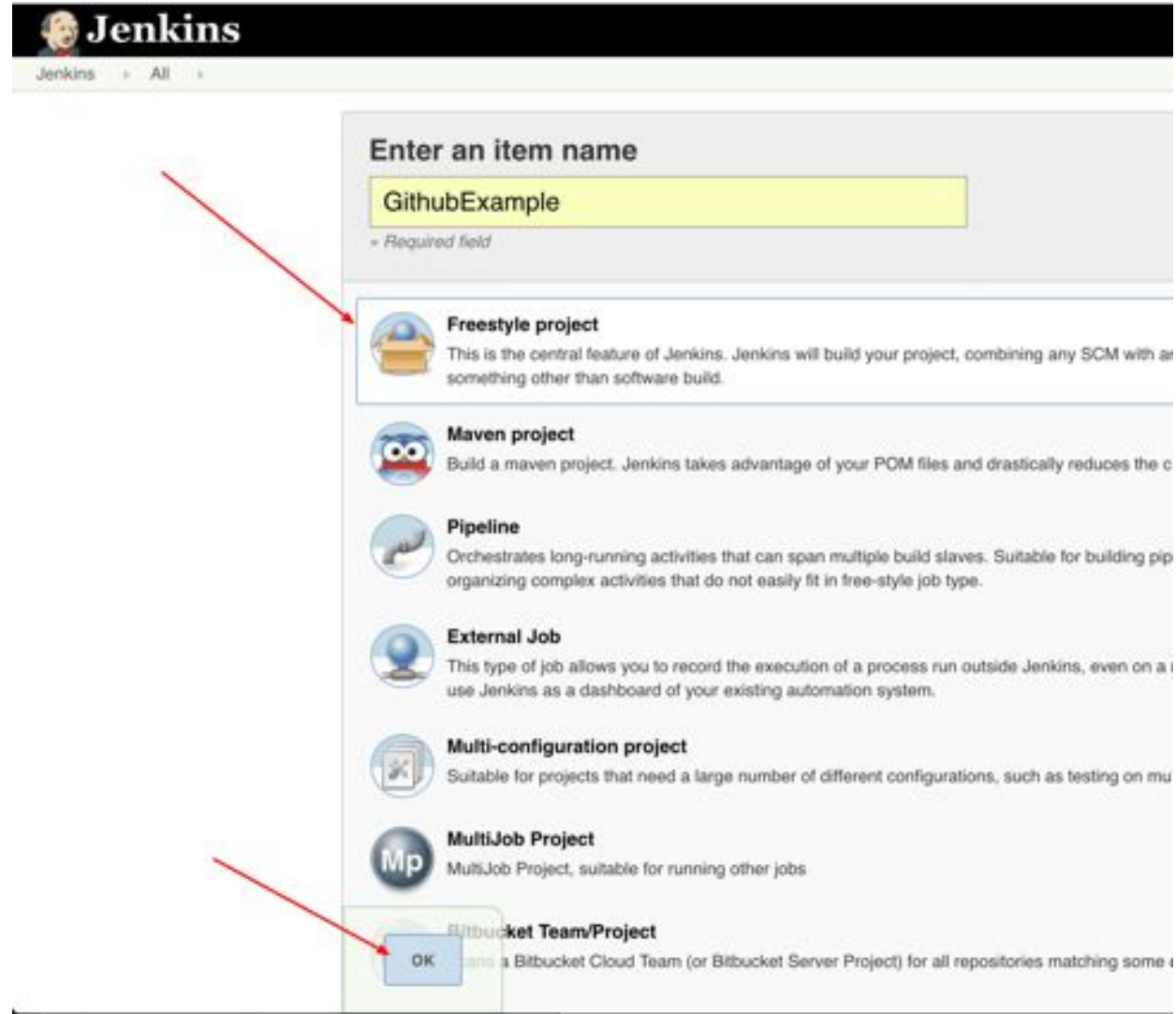
Configuring Jenkins

- Step 5: In Jenkins, click on 'New Item' to create a new project.



Configuring Jenkins

- Step 6: Give your project a name, then choose 'Freestyle project' and finally click on 'OK'.



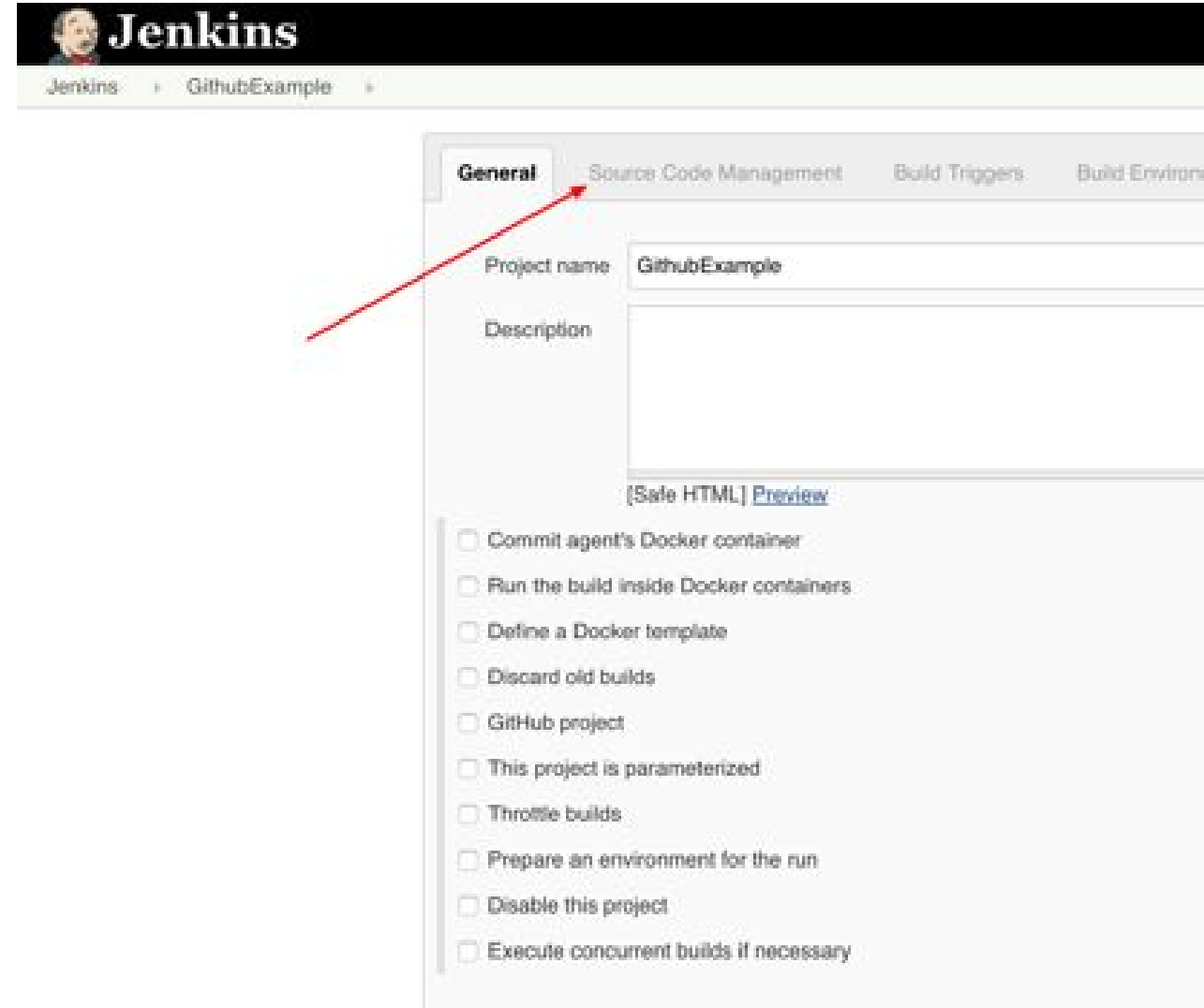
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'New Item' configuration page. At the top, the Jenkins logo and 'Jenkins > All' are visible. The main section is titled 'Enter an item name' and contains a text input field with the value 'GithubExample'. Below this, there is a list of project types with icons and descriptions:

- Freestyle project**: This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with anything other than software build. (This option is selected, indicated by a red arrow.)
- Maven project**: Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the complexity of your build.
- Pipeline**: Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build slaves. Suitable for building pipelines and organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.
- External Job**: This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a different machine. Use Jenkins as a dashboard of your existing automation system.
- Multi-configuration project**: Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple operating systems.
- MultiJob Project**: MultiJob Project, suitable for running other jobs.
- Bitbucket Team/Project**: A Bitbucket Cloud Team (or Bitbucket Server Project) for all repositories matching some pattern.

At the bottom of the list, there is a blue 'OK' button, which is highlighted with a red arrow.

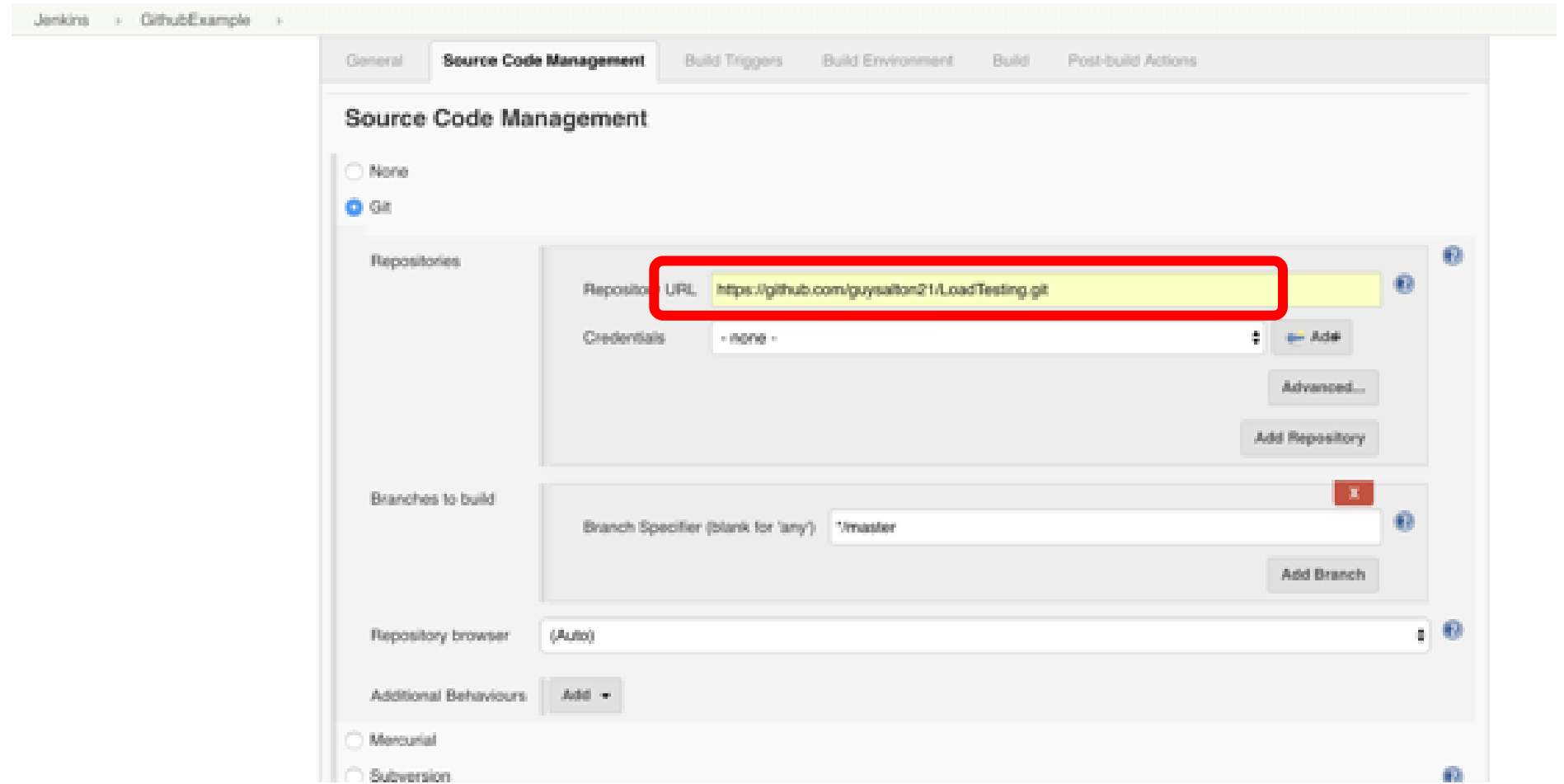
Configuring Jenkins

- Step 7: Click on the 'Source Code Management' tab.



Configuring Jenkins

- Step 8: Click on Git and paste your forked GitHub repository URL in the 'Repository URL' field.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a project named 'GithubExample'. The 'Source Code Management' tab is selected, and the 'Git' option is chosen. The 'Repository URL' field is highlighted with a red rectangle and contains the URL 'https://github.com/guyraitor21/LoadTesting.git'. The 'Credentials' field is set to '- none -'. The 'Branches to build' section shows a 'Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')' set to '*/*master'. The 'Repository browser' is set to '(Auto)'. The 'Additional Behaviours' section has an 'Add' button. At the bottom, the 'Mercurial' and 'Subversion' options are unselected.

Jenkins + GithubExample +

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Source Code Management

☐ None
☒ Git

Repositories

Repository URL **https://github.com/guyraitor21/LoadTesting.git**

Credentials **- none -** Add Advanced... Add Repository

Branches to build

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any') ***/master** Add Branch

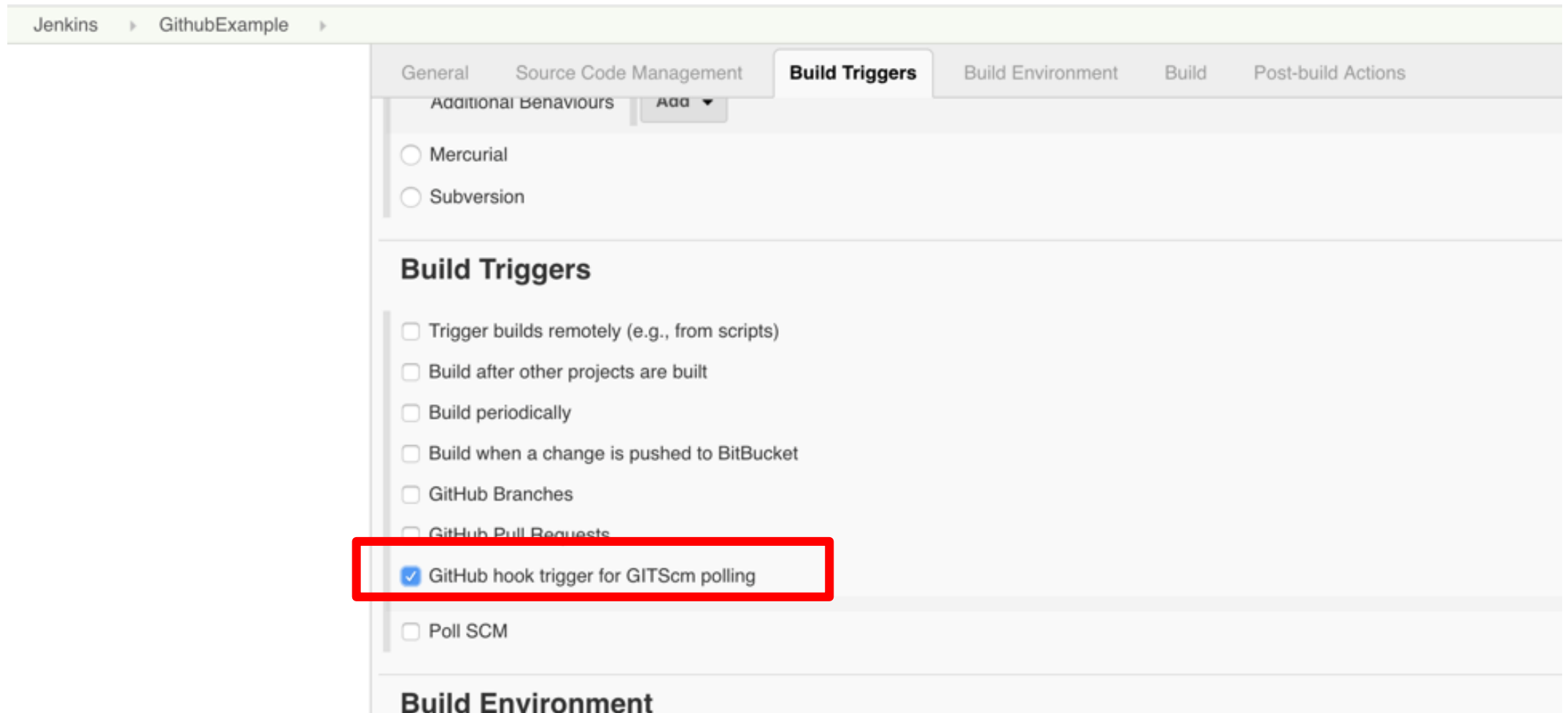
Repository browser **(Auto)**

Additional Behaviours Add

☐ Mercurial
☐ Subversion

Configuring Jenkins

- Step 9: Click on the 'Build Triggers' tab and then on the 'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling'. Or, choose the trigger of your choice.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a project named 'GithubExample'. The 'Build Triggers' tab is selected, displaying various options for triggering builds. The 'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling' option is checked and highlighted with a red rectangular box. Other visible options include 'Mercurial', 'Subversion', 'Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)', 'Build after other projects are built', 'Build periodically', 'Build when a change is pushed to BitBucket', 'GitHub Branches', 'GitHub Pull Requests', and 'Poll SCM'. The 'Build Environment' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Jenkins > GithubExample >

General Source Code Management **Build Triggers** Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Additional Behaviours Add ▾

☐ Mercurial

☐ Subversion

Build Triggers

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)

☐ Build after other projects are built

☐ Build periodically

☐ Build when a change is pushed to BitBucket

☐ GitHub Branches

☐ GitHub Pull Requests

☒ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling

☐ Poll SCM

Build Environment

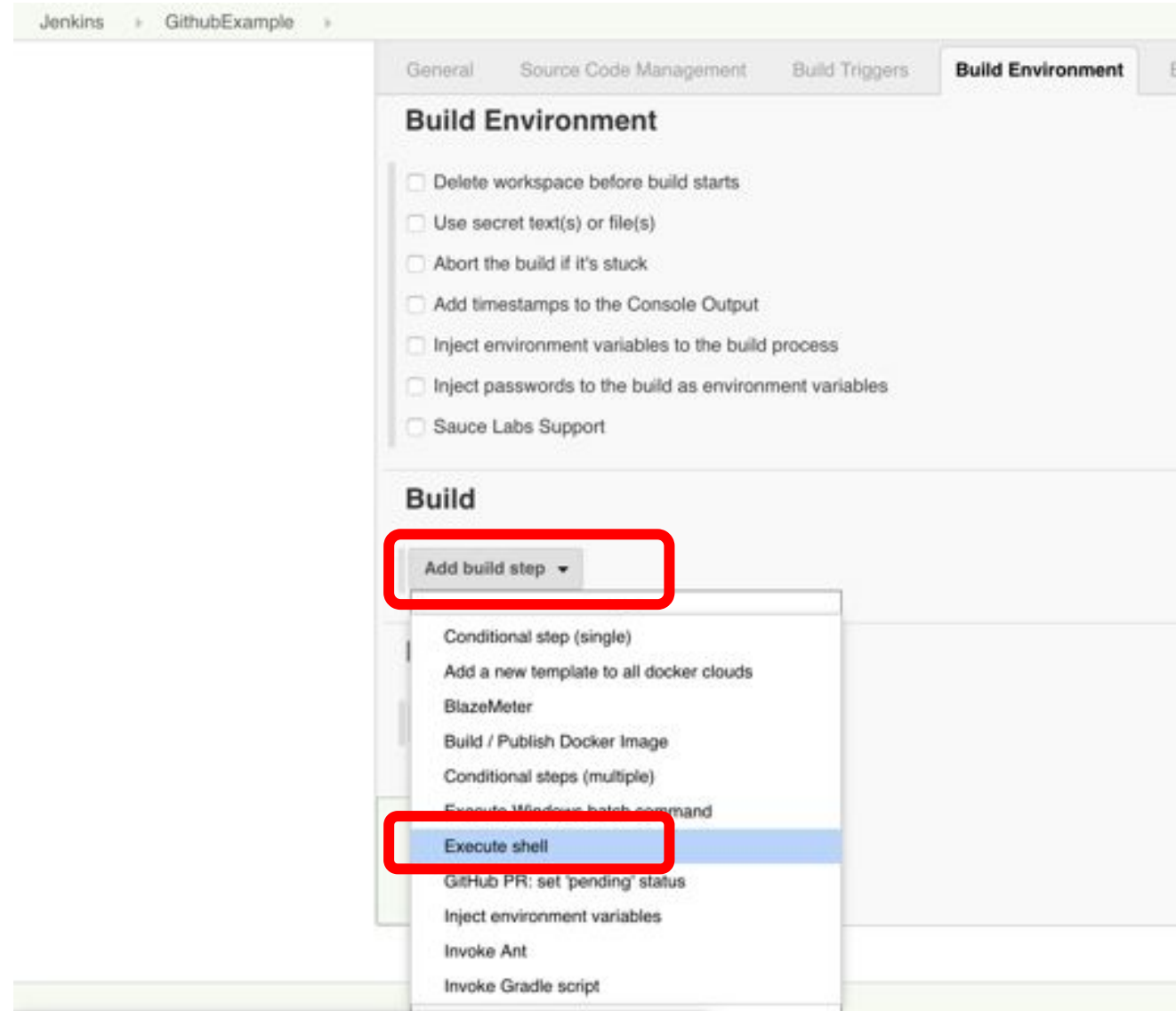
Configuring Jenkins

- Your GitHub repository is integrated with your Jenkins project.
- You can now use any of the files found in the GitHub repository and trigger the Jenkins job to run with every code commit.

Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run with Every Code Commit

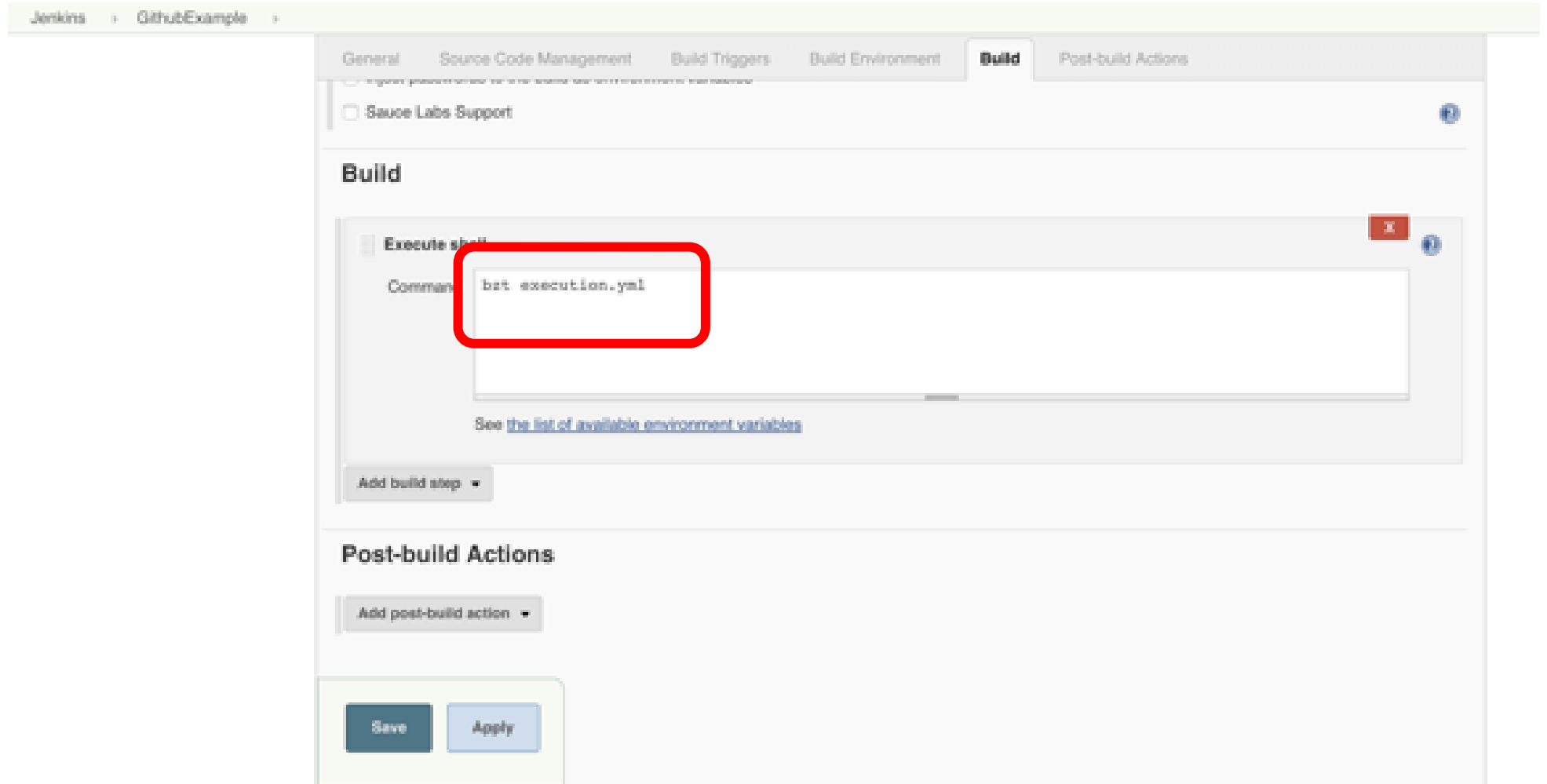
Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run

- Step 10: Click on the 'Build' tab,
- Then click on 'Add build step' and
- Choose 'Execute shell'.



Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run

- Step 11: To run sample commands - echo "Building Project"; echo "\$(pwd)"

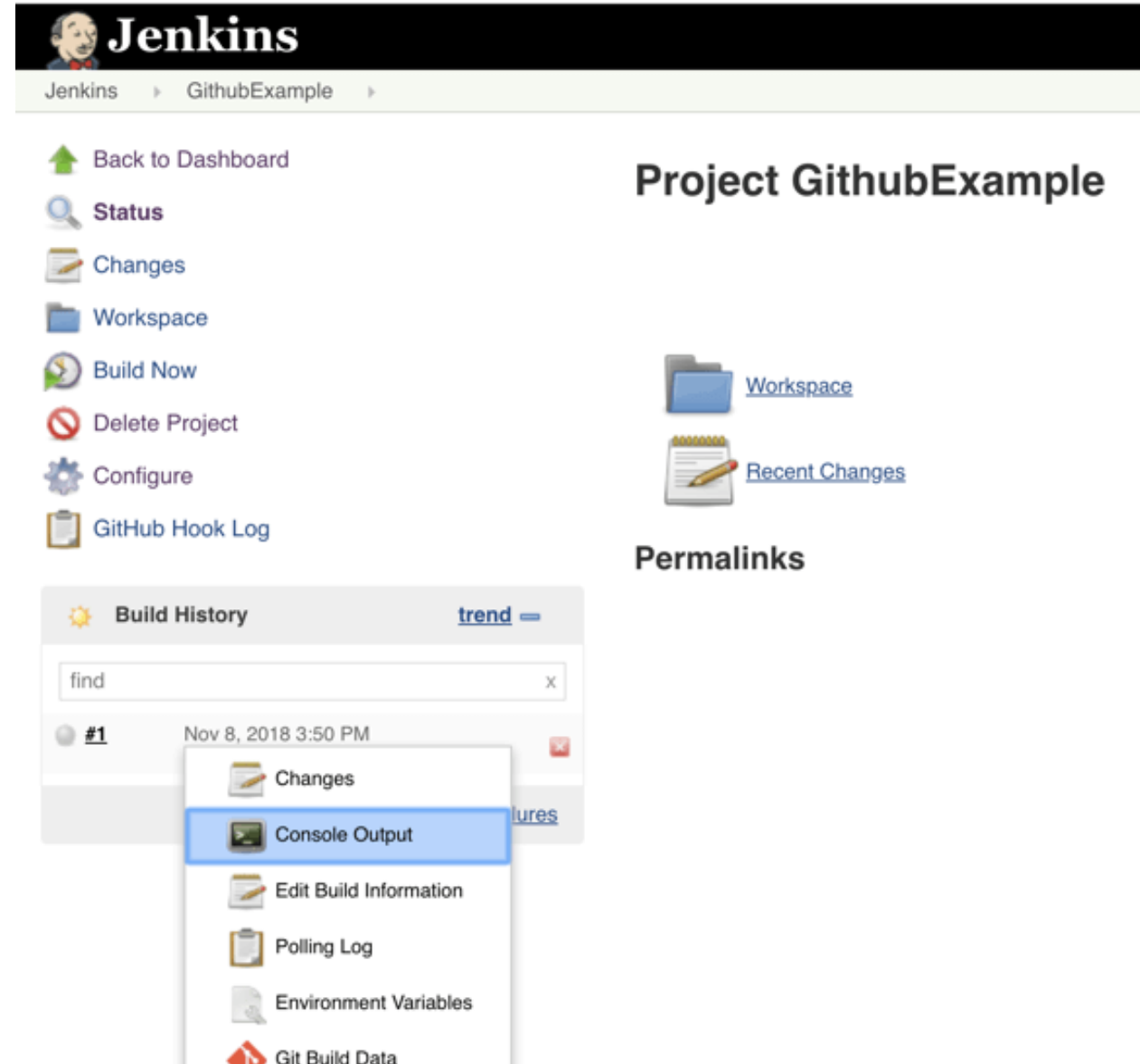


Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run

- Step 12: Go back to your GitHub repository, edit the code and commit the changes.
 - We will now see how Jenkins ran the script after the commit.

Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run

- Step 13: Go back to your Jenkins project and you'll see that a new job was triggered automatically from the commit we made at the previous step.
- Click on the little arrow next to the job and choose 'Console Output'.



Triggering the Jenkins Job to Run

- Step 14: You can see that Jenkins was able to pull the latest code and run it!
- Every time you publish your changes to Github, GitHub will trigger your new Jenkins job.

Code Packaging automation

Automation Maven test, Compile and Package

Continuous Delivery Pipeline Using Jenkins

- Fetching the code from GitHub
- Compiling the source code
- Unit testing and generating the JUnit test reports
- Packaging the application into a WAR file and deploying it on the Tomcat server



Source Code on Github

- <https://github.com/atingupta2005/java-servlet-hello>
- Clone
 - git clone <https://github.com/atingupta2005/java-servlet-hello>
 - cd java-servlet-hello
- Compile app
 - mvn clean install
- Package App
 - mvn clean package

Step 1 — Compiling the Source Code

- Let's begin by first creating a Freestyle project in Jenkins
- Use Project Name – “Compile”
- When you scroll down you will find an option to add source code repository, select "git" and add the repository URL
- In that repository, there is a pom.xml file which we will use to build our project
- Consider the below screenshot:

Step 1 — Compiling the Source Code

General **Source Code Management** Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Source Code Management

☐ None
☒ Git

Repositories

Repository URL

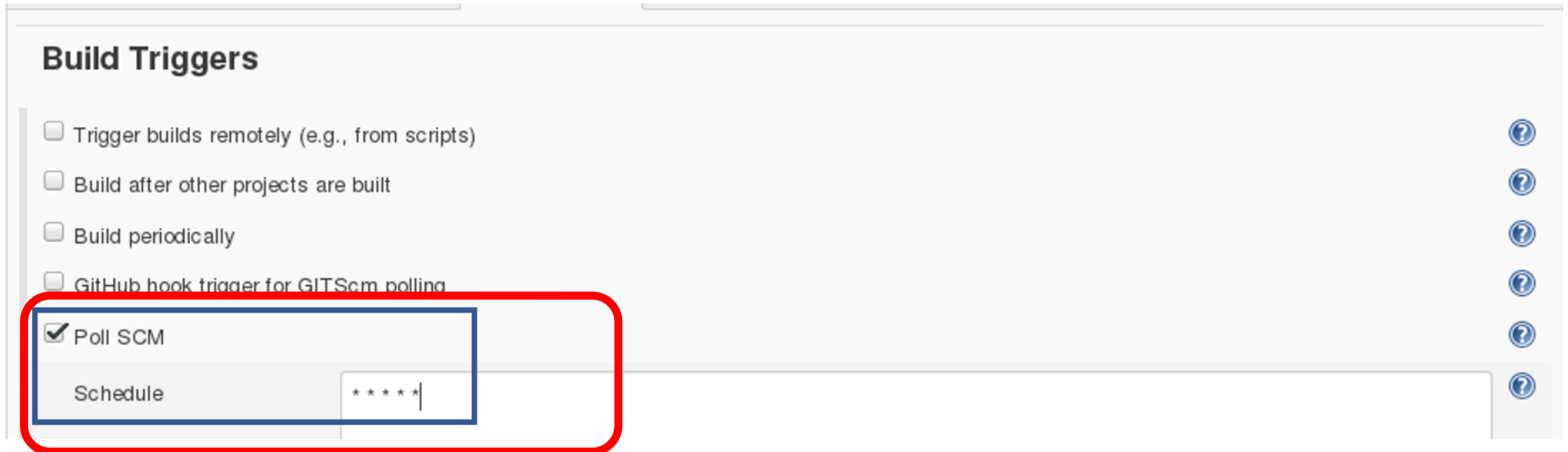
Credentials

Branches to build

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')

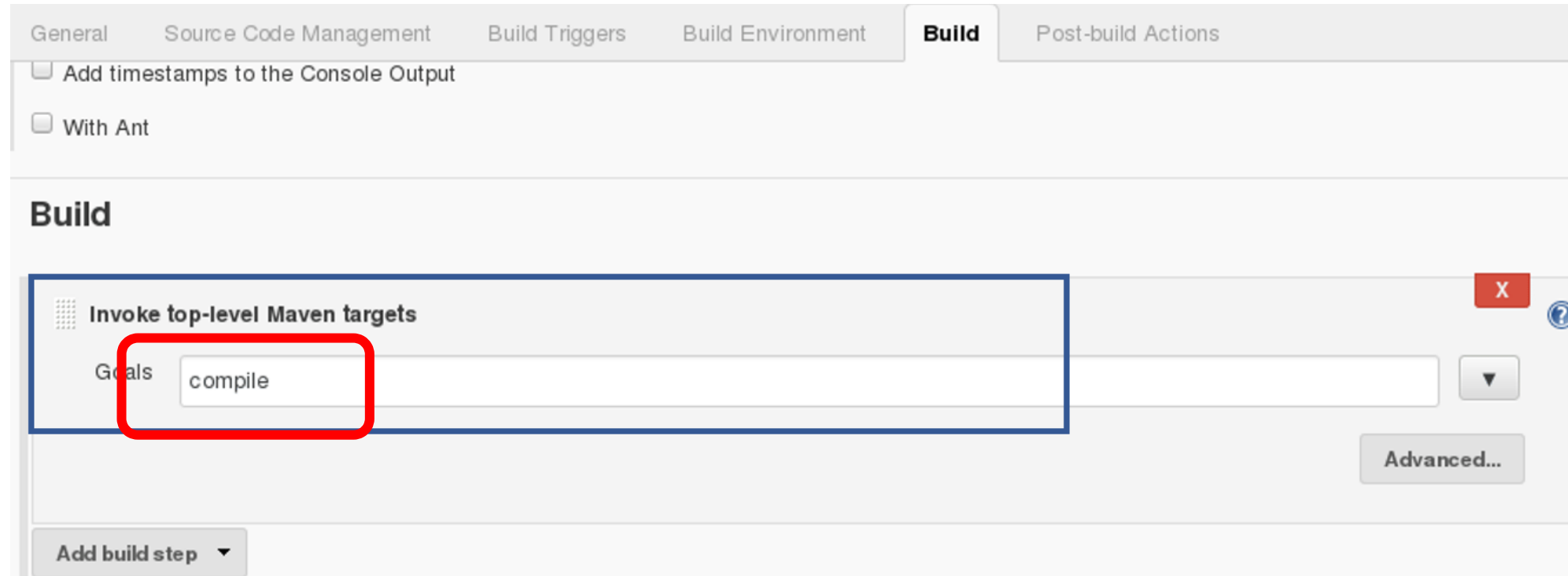
Step 1 — Compiling the Source Code

- Now we will add a Build Trigger
- Pick the poll SCM option
 - Basically, we will configure Jenkins to poll the GitHub repository after every 5 minutes for changes in the code
- Consider the below screenshot:



Step 1 — Compiling the Source Code

- In the build tab, click on invoke top level maven targets and type the below command:
 - compile



- This will pull source code from the GitHub repository and will also compile it.
- Click on Save and run the project.
- Now, click on the console output to see the result.

Step 2 — Test the Source Code

- Now we will create one more Freestyle Project for unit testing.
- Project Name - **Test**
- Add the same repository URL in the source code management tab, like we did in the previous job.
- Now, in the "Build Trigger" tab click on the
 - "build after other projects are built".
- In the Build tab, click on invoke top level maven targets and use the below command:
 - test

Build Triggers

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)

☒ Build after other projects are built

Projects to watch **Compile,**

☒ Trigger only if build is stable

☐ Trigger even if the build is unstable

☐ Trigger even if the build fails

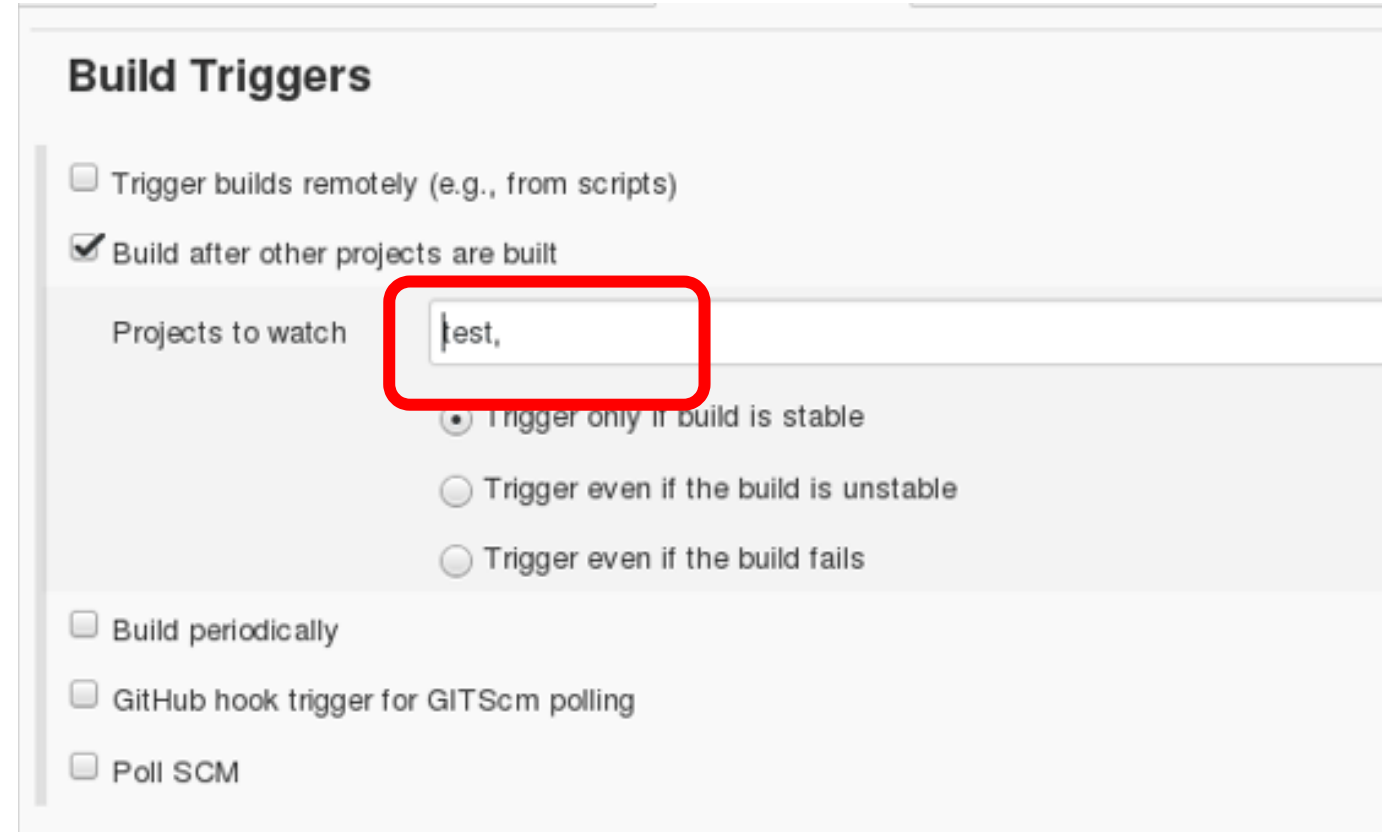
☐ Build periodically

☐ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling

☐ Poll SCM

Step 3 — Creating a JAR File and Deploying

- Create one more freestyle project and add the source code repository URL.
- Then in the build trigger tab, select build when other projects are built, consider the below screenshot:
- Project Name – “**Create Jar**”



Build Triggers

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)

☒ Build after other projects are built

Projects to watch:

☒ Trigger only if build is stable

☐ Trigger even if the build is unstable

☐ Trigger even if the build fails

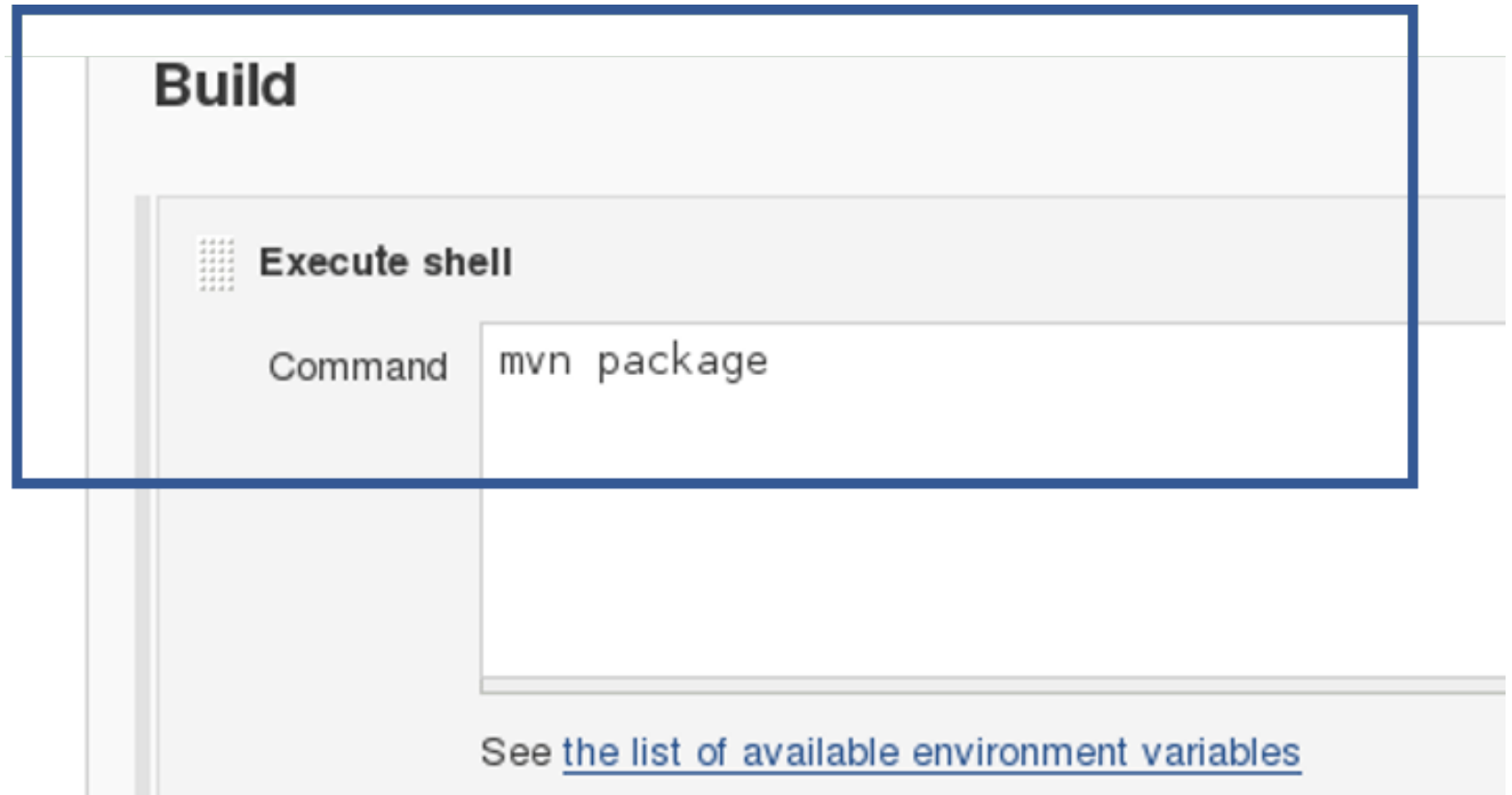
☐ Build periodically

☐ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling

☐ Poll SCM

Step 3 — Creating a JAR File and Deploying

- In the build tab, select shell script. Type the below command to package the application:
 - `mvn package`



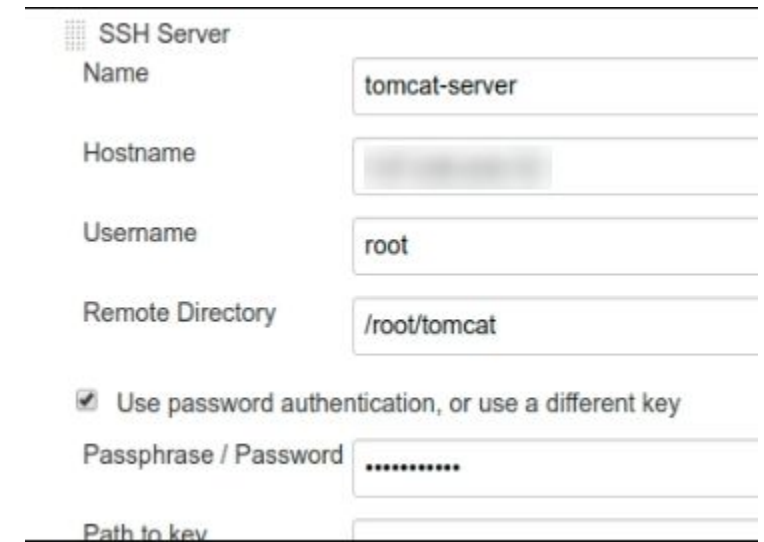
Step 4 – Deploy to Tomcat

- Before we can deploy to Tomcat, we need to setup a Tomcat Server.
- For detailed instructions on how to setup Tomcat, please refer to the PPT:
 - “A-Setup-Tomcat-Server-Run from Docker Image.txt”

Step 4 – Configure Jenkins

- Install Jenkins Plugins:
 - Maven Integration
 - Publish over SSH
- Now need to configure SSH server details to connect the Tomcat container
- In Jenkins, go to
 - Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Configure System and
 - find SSH Servers.
 - Enter details as shown below:
 - Name: tomcat-server
 - Hostname: localhost
 - Remote Directory: /root/tomcat
 - Passphrase Password: 123456
 - Port: 221
 - Now test connectivity.

Note if any error - "Failed to connect or change directory", then make sure root/tomcat exists in docker container



The screenshot shows the 'SSH Server' configuration page in Jenkins. It contains several input fields for configuring an SSH server connection. The 'Name' field is filled with 'tomcat-server'. The 'Hostname' field is empty. The 'Username' field is filled with 'root'. The 'Remote Directory' field is filled with '/root/tomcat'. There is a checkbox labeled 'Use password authentication, or use a different key' which is checked. Below this, the 'Passphrase / Password' field is filled with a series of dots. The 'Path to key' field is empty.

SSH Server	
Name	tomcat-server
Hostname	
Username	root
Remote Directory	/root/tomcat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use password authentication, or use a different key	
Passphrase / Password	*****
Path to key	

Step 4 – Configure Jenkins

- Create a new Item -> Freestyle project
- Project Name:
 - Simple_tomcat_deployment
- Git URL:
 - <https://github.com/atingupta2005/java-servlet-hello>
- Build:
 - Invoke top level maven targets:
 - package -Dmaven.test.skip=true

Step 5 — Creating a JAR File and Deploying

Deployment ▸

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build **Post-build Actions**

Post-build Actions

Send build artifacts over SSH

SSH Publishers

SSH Server

Name tomcat-server

Transfers

Transfer Set

Source files `**/*.war`

Remove prefix

Remote directory `/root/tomcat`

Exec command

`docker cp ~/tomcat/hello-world.war b4d2adbfc4:/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.50/webapps`
`docker exec -i b4d2adbfc4 bash ./opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.50/bin/shutdown.sh`
`docker exec -i b4d2adbfc4 bash ./opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.50/bin/startup.sh`

All of the transfer fields (except for Exec timeout) support substitution of [Jenkins environment variables](#)

Step 5 — Creating a WAR File and Deploying

- Send Build Artifacts on SSH:
 - Source Files: `**/*.war`
 - In Exec command field:
 - `cp ./tomcat/*.war /opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.58/webapps`
 - `/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.58/bin/shutdown.sh`
 - `/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.58/bin/startup.sh`
 - Open Advanced and enable the option – “**Flatten Files**”
- The above will copy all war files to tomcat container in `/opt/apache-tomcat-8.5.58/webapps`.
- Build Now
 - Initiate the build process from the Project’s Jenkins Page, and go to the console log output to see if the build was a success or if there is any error/exception.

Step 5 — Creating a WAR File and Deploying

- Your build finished with a SUCCESS message.
- Now go to your web browser and open
 - <http://your-ip-addr:8888/hello>
- You will see your application index page content

Add slave nodes to Jenkins

Add slave nodes to Jenkins

- There are two ways of authentication for setting up the Jenkins slaves.
 - Using username and password
 - Using ssh keys.

Jenkins Slave Prerequisites

- Java should be installed on your slave machine.
- We should have a valid user id on slave machine using which we can perform the required tasks

Create a Ubuntu Machine

- `sudo docker run -dit --name my_jenkins_slave --privileged=true -p 8889:8080 -p 222:22 atingupta2005/tomcat_jenkins_ubuntu`
- `sudo docker exec -it my_jenkins_slave bash`
 - `# service ssh start`
 - `exit`
- `ssh root@localhost -p 222 # password 123456`

Setting Up Oracle and Maven on Slave

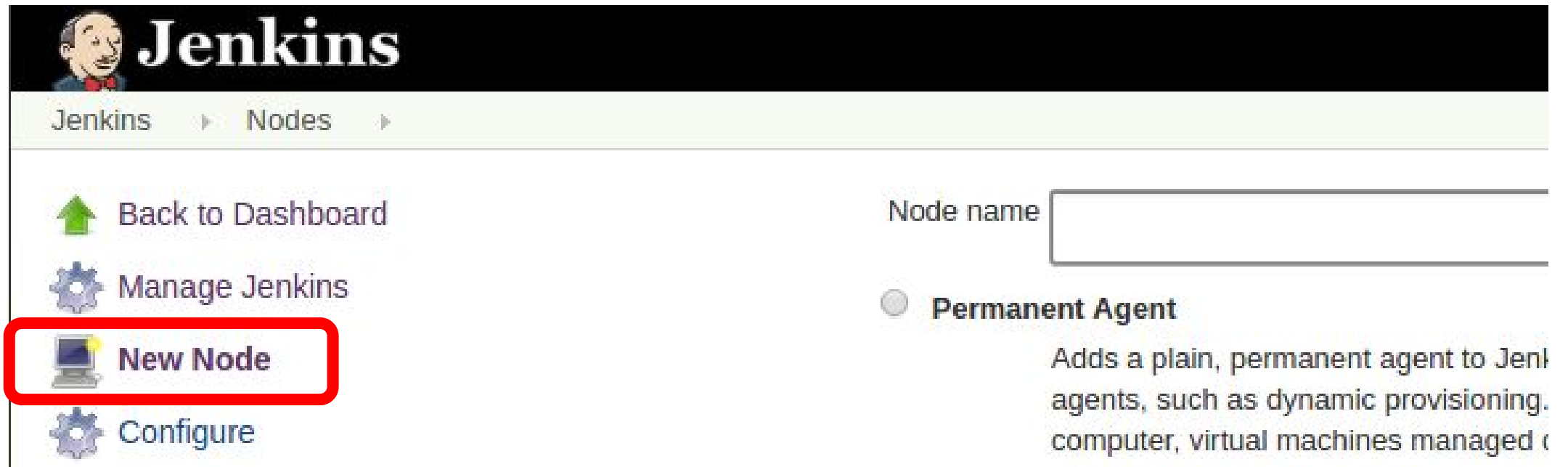
- Login to Docker container at port 222
- # If required switch to root:
 - su
- sudo apt -y update
- # Check if Java and maven are already installed?
- java -version
- mvn -v
- #Only if needed
- apt install -y maven
- apt install -y openjdk-8-jdk

Create a Jenkins User

- It is recommended to execute all Jenkins jobs as jenkins user on the slave nodes.
- On Docker Container Slave, create a jenkins user and a password using the following command.
 - `adduser jenkins --shell /bin/bash`
- Now, login as jenkins user.
 - `su jenkins`
- Create a “jenkins_slave” directory under /home/jenkins.
 - `mkdir /home/jenkins/jenkins_slave`

Setting up Jenkins slaves using username/password

- Head over to Jenkins dashboard -> Manage Jenkins -> Manage Nodes
- Select new node option.



Setting up Jenkins slaves using username/password

- Give it a name, select the “permanent agent” option and click ok.

Node name

☒ **Permanent Agent**

Adds a plain, permanent agent to Jenkins. This is called "permanent" because Jenkins doesn't add or remove agents, such as dynamic provisioning. Select this type if no other agent types apply — for example, physical computer, virtual machines managed outside Jenkins, etc.

Setting up Jenkins slaves using username/password

- Enter the details as shown in the image below and save it
- For credential box, click the add button and enter the slaves jenkins username and password
- Click on Save

# of executors	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Host	<input type="text" value="localhost"/>
Remote root directory	<input type="text" value="/home/jenkins/jenkins_slave"/>	Credentials	<input type="text" value="jenkins/*****"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>
Labels	<input type="text" value="ubuntu_slave1"/>	Host Key Verification Strategy	<input type="text" value="Non verifying Verification Strategy"/>
Usage	<input type="text" value="Only build jobs with label expressions matching this node"/>	Port	<input type="text" value="222"/>
Launch method	<input type="text" value="Launch agents via SSH"/>		

Preparing Slave Nodes to Perform Build

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a project named 'slave-test'. The 'General' tab is selected, showing fields for 'Project name' (slave-test) and 'Description'. Below these are several checkboxes: 'Discard old builds', 'GitHub project', 'This project is parameterised', 'Throttle builds', 'Disable this project', 'Execute concurrent builds if necessary', and 'Restrict where this project can be run'. The 'Restrict where this project can be run' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Below the checkboxes is a 'Label Expression' field containing 'ubuntu-slave1'. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons, and an 'Advanced...' button.

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Project name

Description

[Plain text] [Preview](#)

- ☐ Discard old builds
- ☐ GitHub project
- ☐ This project is parameterised
- ☐ Throttle builds
- ☐ Disable this project
- ☐ Execute concurrent builds if necessary
- ☒ Restrict where this project can be run

Label Expression

[Label](#) is serviced by 1 node

[Advanced...](#)

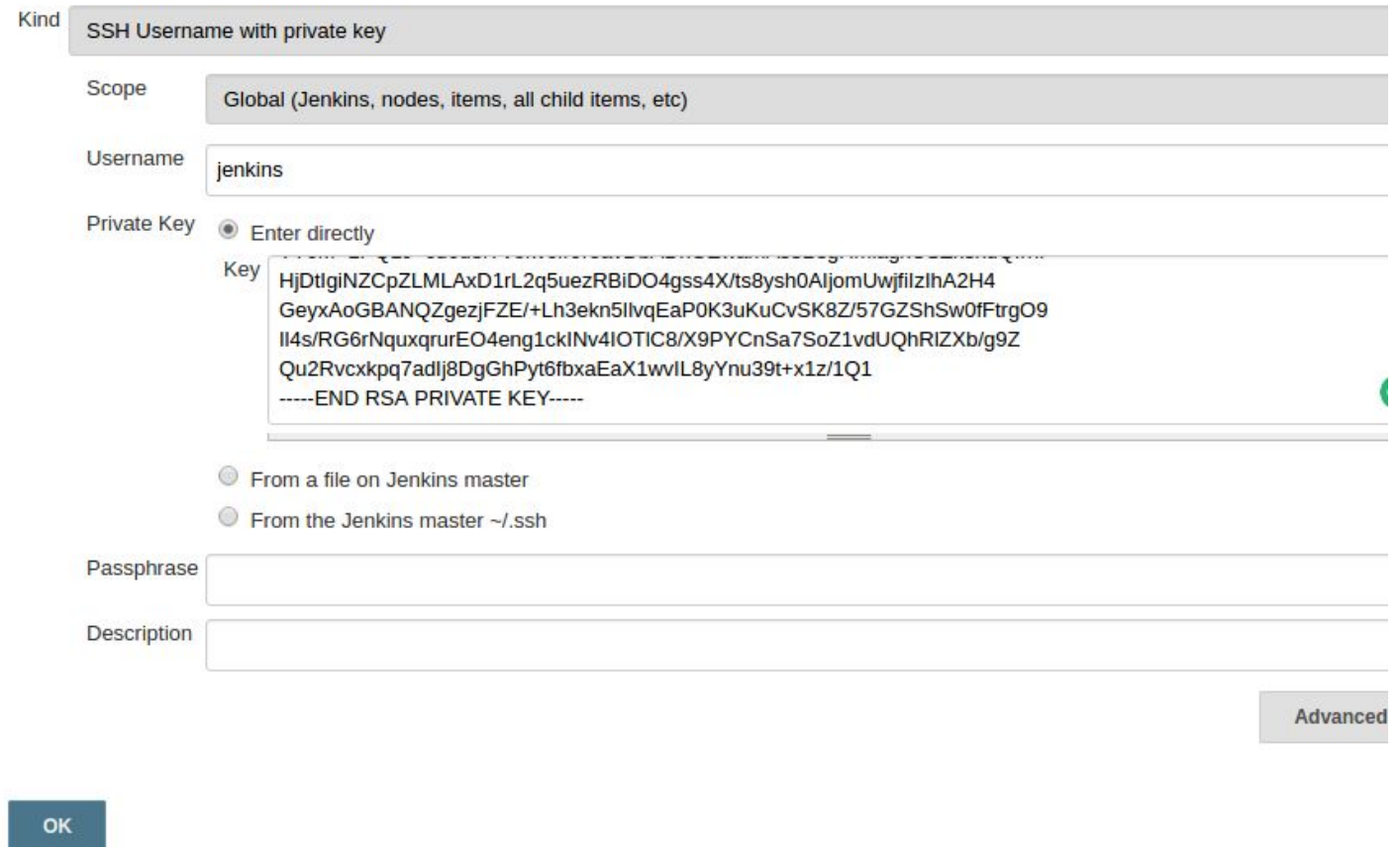
[Save](#) [Apply](#) [Management](#)

Setting up Jenkins slaves using ssh keys

- Login to the slave server as a jenkins user.
 - `ssh jenkins@localhost -p 222`
- Create a `.ssh` directory and `cd` into the directory.
 - `mkdir ~/.ssh && cd ~/.ssh`
- Create an ssh key pair using the following command. Press enter for all the defaults when prompted.
 - `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "The access key for Jenkins slaves "`
- Add the public to `authorized_keys` file using the following command.
 - `cat id_rsa.pub > ~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
- Now, copy the contents of the private key to the clipboard.
 - `cat id_rsa`

Add the private key to Jenkins credential list

- Go to jenkins - Dashboard -> manage jenkins -> manage credentials -> Global credentials -> add credentials
 - Sample URL: http://13.90.41.2:8080/credentials/store/system/domain/_/
- Select and enter all the credentials as shown



The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Add Credentials' form for an 'SSH Username with private key'. The 'Kind' is set to 'SSH Username with private key'. The 'Scope' is 'Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)'. The 'Username' is 'jenkins'. Under 'Private Key', the 'Enter directly' radio button is selected. The 'Key' field contains a multi-line RSA private key, starting with '-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----' and ending with '-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----'. Below the key field, there are two unselected radio buttons: 'From a file on Jenkins master' and 'From the Jenkins master ~/.ssh'. The 'Passphrase' and 'Description' fields are empty. At the bottom right is an 'Advanced' button, and at the bottom left is an 'OK' button.

Kind: SSH Username with private key

Scope: Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Username: jenkins

Private Key: ☒ Enter directly

Key:

```
HjDtIgiNZCpZLMLAxD1rL2q5uezRBiDO4gss4X/ts8ysh0AlJomUwjfilzlhA2H4
GeyxAoGBANQZgezjFZE/+Lh3ekn5IlvqEaP0K3uKuCvSK8Z/57GZShSw0fFtrgO9
II4s/RG6rNquxqrurEO4eng1ckINv4IOTIC8/X9PYCnSa7SoZ1vdUQhRIZXb/g9Z
Qu2Rvcxkpq7adlj8DgGhPyt6fbxaEaX1wvIL8yYnu39t+x1z/1Q1
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

☐ From a file on Jenkins master

☐ From the Jenkins master ~/.ssh

Passphrase:

Description:

Advanced

OK

Setup slaves from Jenkins master

- Follow the first 3 steps we did for slave configuration using username and password.
- Follow all the configuration in the 4th step. But this time, for the launch method, select the credential you created with the ssh key.

Test the slaves

- To test the slave, create a sample project and select the option as shown
- You need to select the node using the label option
- If you start to type the letter the node list will show up

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'General' configuration page for a project named 'slave-test'. The 'Project name' field is filled with 'slave-test'. Below it is a large 'Description' text area. A list of checkboxes is visible, with 'Restrict where this project can be run' checked and highlighted by a red rectangle. Below this checkbox is the 'Label Expression' field, which contains 'ubuntu-slave1'. A note below the field states 'Label is serviced by 1 node'. At the bottom left are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons. At the bottom right is an 'Advanced...' button. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'General', 'Source Code Management', 'Build Triggers', 'Build Environment', 'Build', and 'Post-build Actions'.

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Project name slave-test

Description

[Plain text] [Preview](#)

☐ Discard old builds

☐ GitHub project

☐ This project is parameterised

☐ Throttle builds

☐ Disable this project

☐ Execute concurrent builds if necessary

☒ Restrict where this project can be run

Label Expression ubuntu-slave1

[Label](#) is serviced by 1 node

Advanced...

Save Apply

Important URLs

- GitHub projects:
 - <https://github.com/atingupta2005/hello-world-maven>
 - Console Based – To build jar file
 - <https://github.com/atingupta2005/java-servlet-hello>
 - Web Based to build war file

Important URLs

- You VM IP:
 - <YourVMIP>
- Jenkins:
 - `http:// <YourVMIP> :8080/`
 - UserName/ Password:
 - `atin / 123456`
- Tomcat Server:
 - `http:// <YourVMIP> :8888/`
 - Username / Password
 - `tomcat / s3cret`
- Tomcat Deployed App
 - `http://52.188.53.135:8888/hello/`

Other Connectivity details

- Tomcat Server
 - SSH Port: 221
 - SSH user: root
 - SSH Password: 123456
- Jenkins Slave
 - SSH Port: 222
 - SSH user: jenkins
 - SSH Password: 123456

Ports to be enabled in VM in Azure Cloud

- 22
- 221
- 222
- 8080
- 8081
- 8888
- 223

Thanks