

## Setup GIT & Integrate it to Jenkins

Welcome to the second tutorial of Git & Jenkins series. In the last tutorial we have already studied about how to setup jenkins. In this tutorial we will be studying about **how to setup a GIT** and how to **integrate GIT with Jenkins**. Please read the previous tutorial before you study this one.

### **What you will Learn:**

Create GIT account

Create GIT repository

Download & Install GIT

Create local git repository

Initialize local GIT repository

Register username & email id with GIT

Add the project to local GIT

Commit file to local GIT

Connect local GIT repository to remote repository on github

Upload local project to github

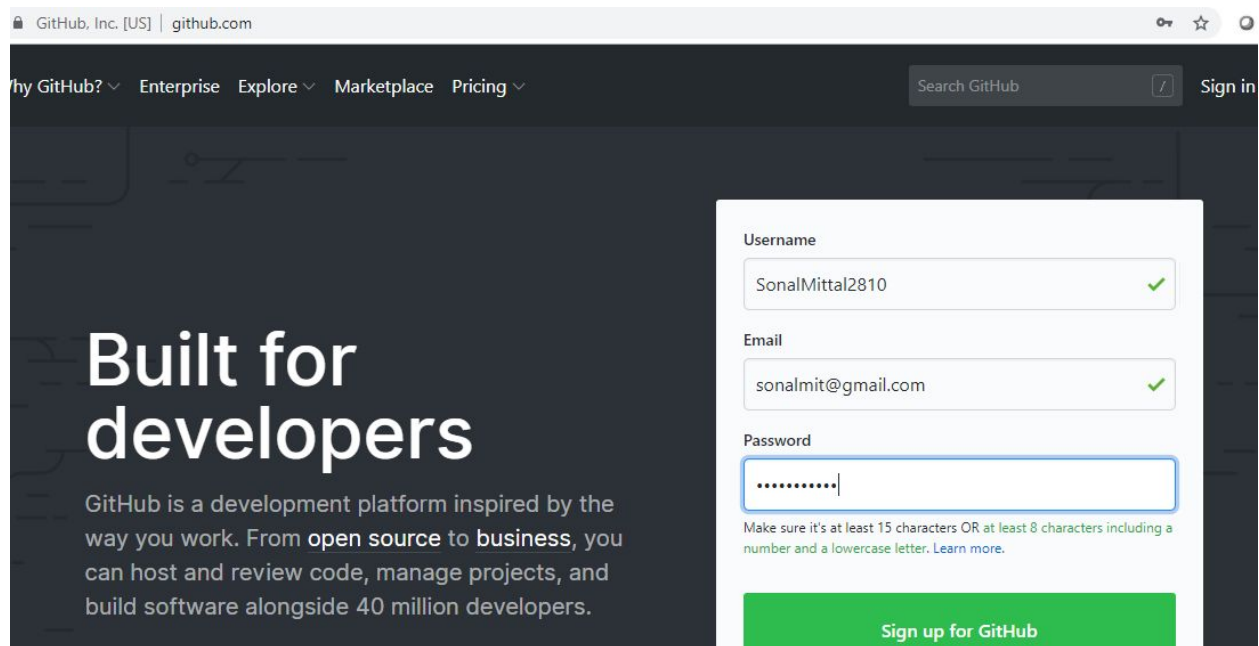
Integrate Jenkins to github

Conclusion

### **Create GIT account:**

Go to <https://github.com/>

Create a GIT account by signing-up (make a note of your username, password etc for later reference)



The screenshot shows the GitHub website's sign-up page. The browser's address bar displays 'GitHub, Inc. [US] | github.com'. The page header includes navigation links: 'Why GitHub?', 'Enterprise', 'Explore', 'Marketplace', and 'Pricing'. A search bar and a 'Sign in' link are also present. The main content area features the text 'Built for developers' and a description of GitHub as a development platform. On the right, a sign-up form is displayed with three input fields: 'Username' (containing 'SonalMittal2810'), 'Email' (containing 'sonalmit@gmail.com'), and 'Password' (containing masked characters). Each field has a green checkmark indicating it is valid. Below the password field, a note states: 'Make sure it's at least 15 characters OR at least 8 characters including a number and a lowercase letter. Learn more.' A green 'Sign up for GitHub' button is located at the bottom of the form.

Figure 1

Once you sign-up, the below window comes up

# Welcome to GitHub

You're a few steps away from building better software, @SonalMittal2810.

☒ Completed  
Set up your account

☐ Step 2:  
Choose your subscription

## Choose your subscription

With tools developers love and the world's largest open source community, there's no wrong choice.

☒

**Free**

The basics of GitHub for every developer

**\$0**  
per month

**Includes:**

- Unlimited public and private repositories
- 3 collaborators for private repositories
- Issues and bug tracking
- Project management

☐

**Pro**

Pro tools for developers with advanced requirements

**\$7**  
per month  
(view in INR)

**Includes:**

- Unlimited public and private repositories
- Unlimited collaborators
- Issues and bug tracking
- Project management
- Advanced tools and insights

Are you a student? Get access to the best developer tools for free with the [GitHub Student Developer Pack](#).

☐ Help me set up an organization next  
Organizations are separate from personal accounts and are best suited for businesses who need to manage permissions to [learn more about organizations](#)

☐ Send me updates on GitHub news, offers, and events  
Unsubscribe anytime in your email preferences. [Learn more](#)

[Continue](#)

Figure 2

Click Continue (see Figure 2)

Verify your email address (see Figure 3)



## Please verify your email address

Before you can contribute on GitHub, we need you to verify your email address.

Figure 3

Go to your mailbox, open the email & click 'Verify email address' (see Figure 4)

Almost done, **@SonalMittal2810**! To complete your GitHub sign up, we just need to verify your email address:  
[sonalmit@gmail.com](mailto:sonalmit@gmail.com).



Acti  
G-H

Figure 4

After you verify your email address the below window comes up

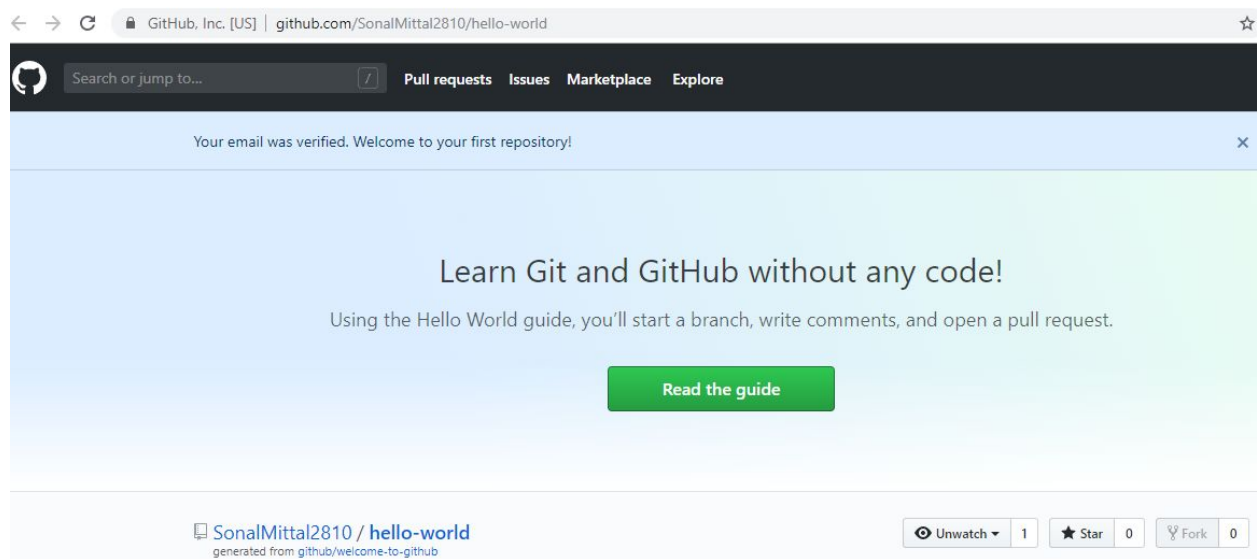


Figure 5

Once you do that, you will receive another email that has link to create a new repository (see Figure 6)

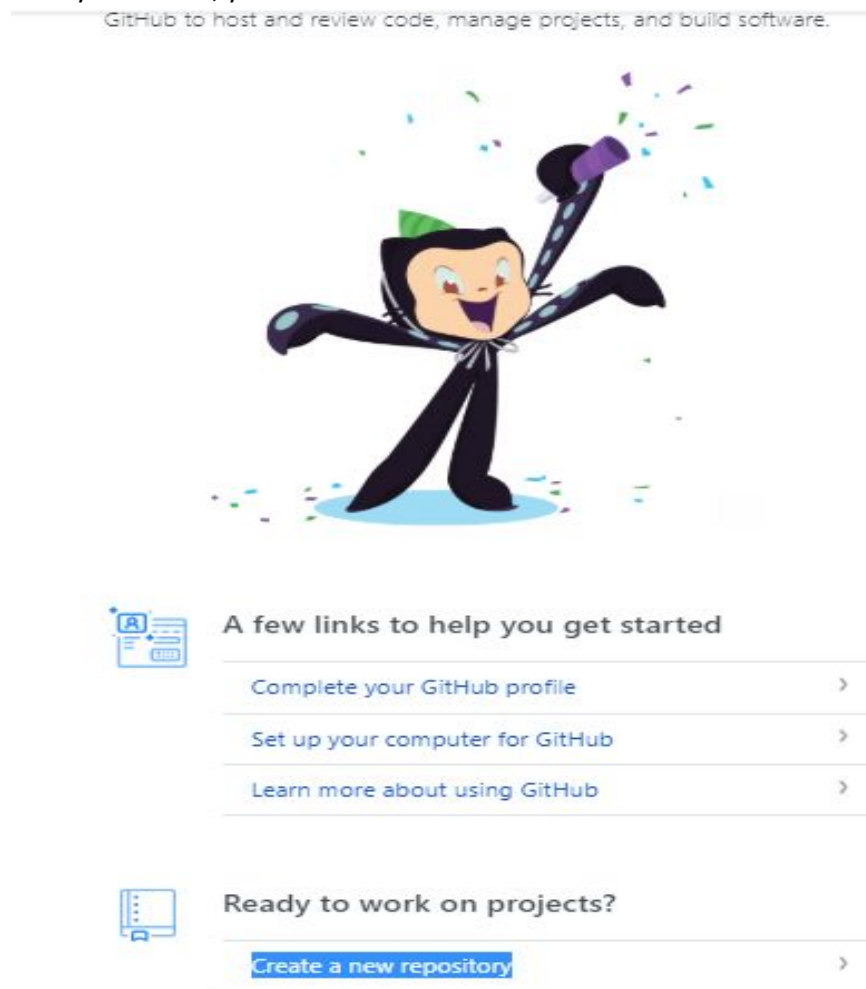
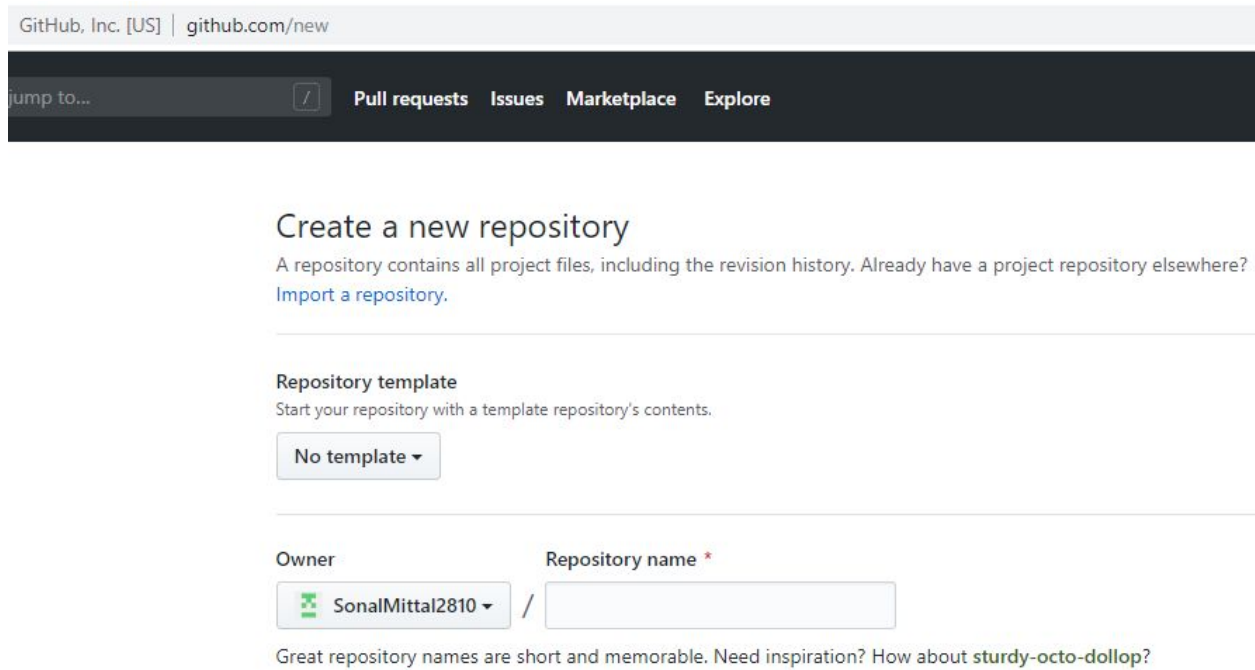


Figure 6

Click the link 'Create a new repository' (see Figure 6), the below window comes up



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a new repository' page. At the top, the browser address bar displays 'GitHub, Inc. [US] | github.com/new'. Below the address bar is a dark navigation bar with a search input labeled 'jump to...' and links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. The main heading is 'Create a new repository', followed by a descriptive paragraph and a link to 'Import a repository.'. A section titled 'Repository template' includes a subtext and a 'No template' button. The 'Owner' section shows a dropdown menu with 'SonalMittal2810' selected. The 'Repository name' section has a text input field with a red asterisk indicating it is required. A helpful tip at the bottom suggests repository names should be short and memorable, providing 'sturdy-octo-dollop?' as an example.

GitHub, Inc. [US] | github.com/new

jump to... / Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

---


### Repository template

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

No template ▾

---

Owner Repository name \*

 SonalMittal2810 ▾ /

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about **sturdy-octo-dollop?**

Figure 7

## Create GIT repository:

Enter desired repository name

github.com/new

---

# Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a repository you'd like to import? [Import a repository.](#)

---

## Repository template


Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

No template ▾


---

Owner

Repository name \*

 SonalMittal2810 ▾


 / 

mygitrep 


Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about...

## Description (optional)

---

☒  **Public**

Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**


You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

---

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

☐ **Initialize this repository with a README**  
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer.

Add .gitignore: None ▾

Add a license: None ▾ 

Create repository

Figure 8

Click 'Create repository' (see Figure 8), the below page comes up

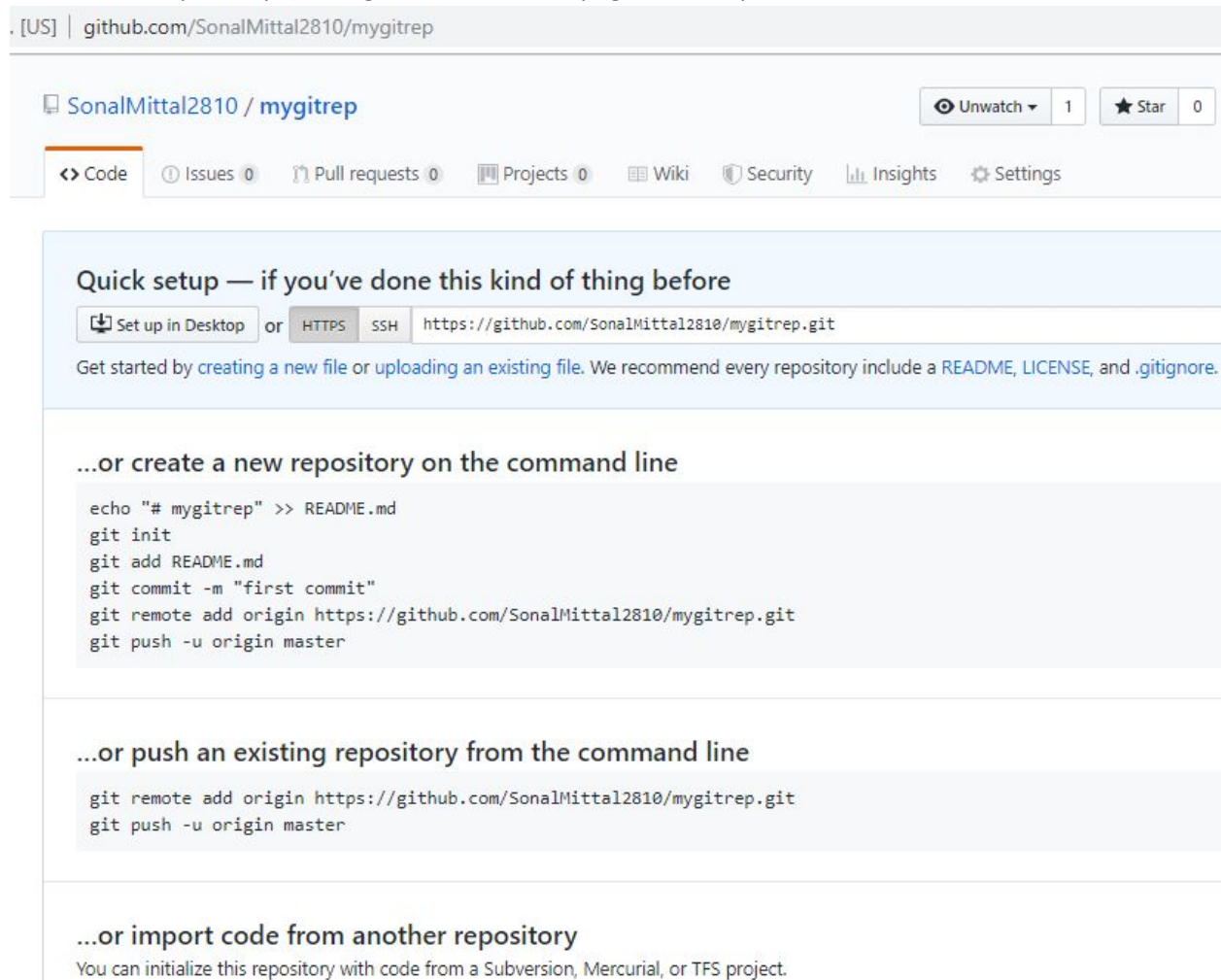


Figure 9

### Download & Install GIT:

Go to the link <https://git-scm.com/downloads> and download/install git for windows on your local

machine



Figure 10

Open the command prompt & run the 'git' command, you should see the below output

```
C:\Users\DELL>git
usage: git [--version] [--help] [-C <path>] [-c name=value]
        [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
        [-p | --paginate | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
        [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
        <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:
```

Figure 11

### Create local git repository:

In your local machine, create a new folder & give it a desired name (see Figure 12).

We will be creating our project in this folder. We will than be uploading this project from our local machine to GIT repository on github that we just now created

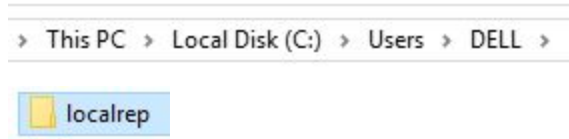


Figure 12

Go inside above folder & create Project1





Figure 13

Go inside project1 & create a text file 'Readme'

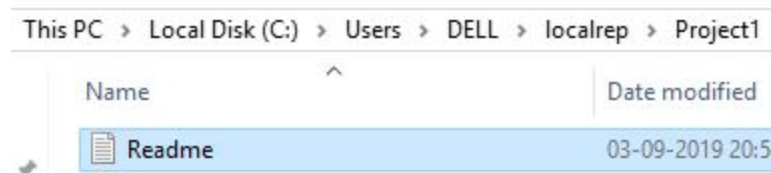


Figure 14

Open the text file & write something (see Figure 15)

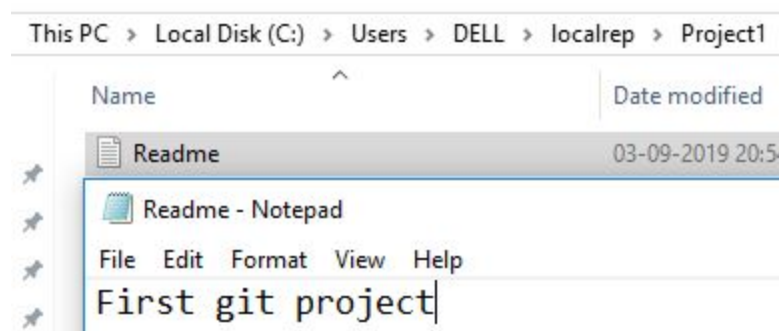


Figure 15

Close & save the above text file

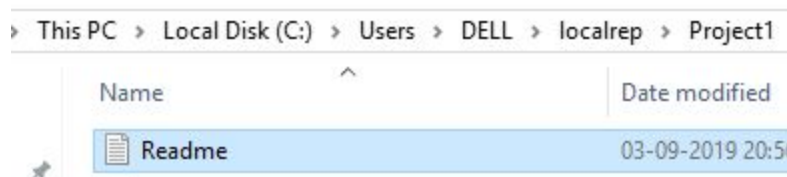


Figure 16

### Initialize local GIT repository:

Go one directory up so that you see the Project1



Figure 17

Type cmd in the title bar



Figure 18

Hit Enter, the command prompt would open that would show the path up to localrep

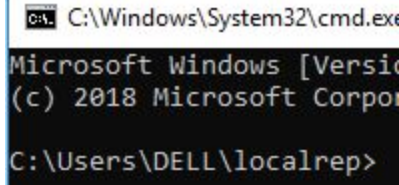


Figure 19

Type **git init** command & hit enter, you should see the message as shown below

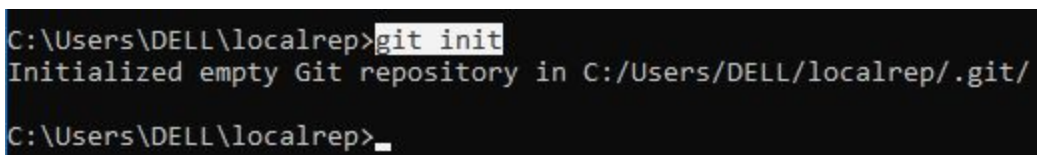


Figure 20

Click 'View' from the top menu & select checkbox 'Hidden items' (see Figure 21)

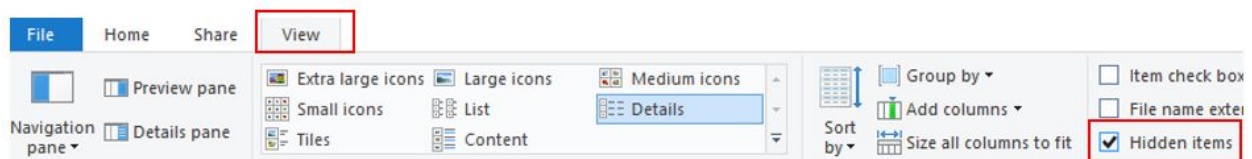


Figure 21

You would now see the hidden file .git



Figure 22

Now go to the command prompt, type **git status** and hit enter, you should see below message “nothing added to commit.....”

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git status
On branch master

Initial commit

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

        Project1/

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Figure 23

### Register username & email id with GIT:

See Figure 1 & note down the userid & email id that you had created while creating your GIT account. We will register this userid & email id with GIT by running the following 2 commands one by one (see Figure 24):

```
git config --global user.name "<your user id>"
```

```
git config --global user.email "<your email id>"
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git config --global user.name "SonalMittal2810"
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git config --global user.email "sonalmit@gmail.com"
```

Figure 24

So this registers your email id & username on the local git repository. It will connect to the GIT repository on Github to as well

### Add the project to local GIT repository:

See Figure 22. We will now add the Project1 to local GIT repository by typing the command **git add .** (dot means all the projects inside localrep folder)

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git add .
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>_
```

Figure 25

### Commit file to local GIT repository:

Now we will checkin the text file to local GIT repository (the file present inside the Project1 folder, see Figure 16), by running the command: *git commit -m "first checkin to github"*

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git commit -m "first checkin to github"
[master (root-commit) 2992c4e] first checkin to github
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
create mode 100644 Project1/Readme.txt
```

Figure 26

### Connect local GIT repository to remote repository on github:

Note that, so far, we have added the Project1 folder & checked-in the Readme file ONLY to our local GIT repository (see Figure 10), these are NOT yet on internet (github).

Now, how will our local machine GIT repository know the remote GIT repository that we created on github? To do that, type & run the below command:

*git remote add origin https://github.com/<yourGITusername>/<yourGITrepository>.git*

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git remote add origin https://github.com/SonalMittal2810/mygitrep.git
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>_
```

Figure 27

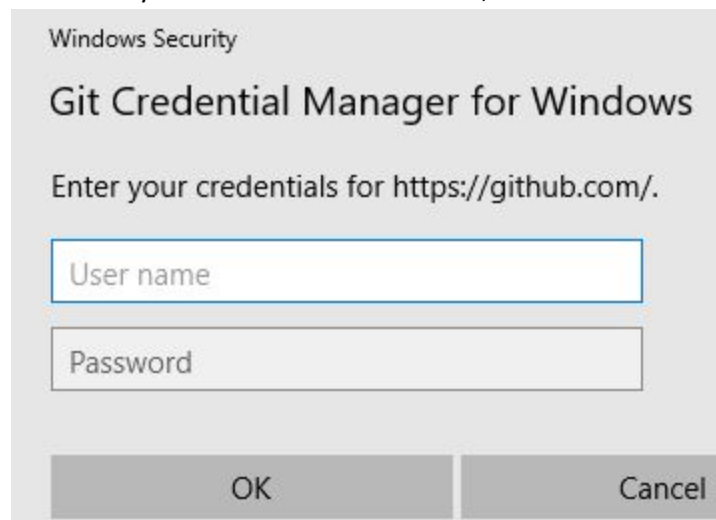
### Upload local project to github:

Type the command *git push -u origin master* and run

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git push -u origin master
```

Figure 28

As soon as you run the above command, the below window would come up



Windows Security

### Git Credential Manager for Windows

Enter your credentials for https://github.com/.

User name

Password

OK Cancel

Figure 29

Enter your git username & password

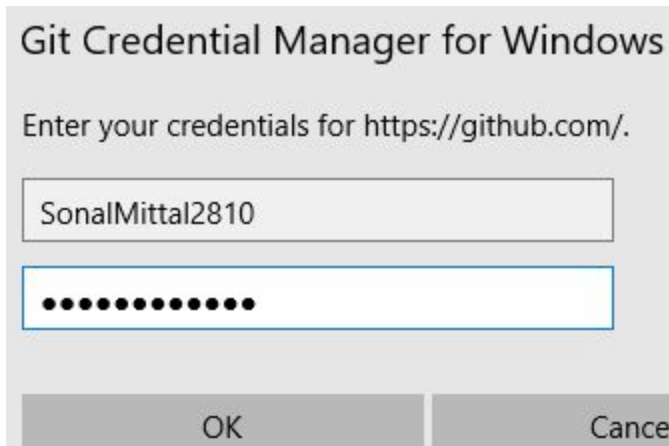


Figure 30

Click OK, you should get the below message

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git push -u origin master
Counting objects: 4, done.
Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 286 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/SonalMittal2810/mygitrep.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
```

Figure 31

Refresh the url <https://github.com/SonalMittal2810/mygitrep>

You should now see the Project1 on github

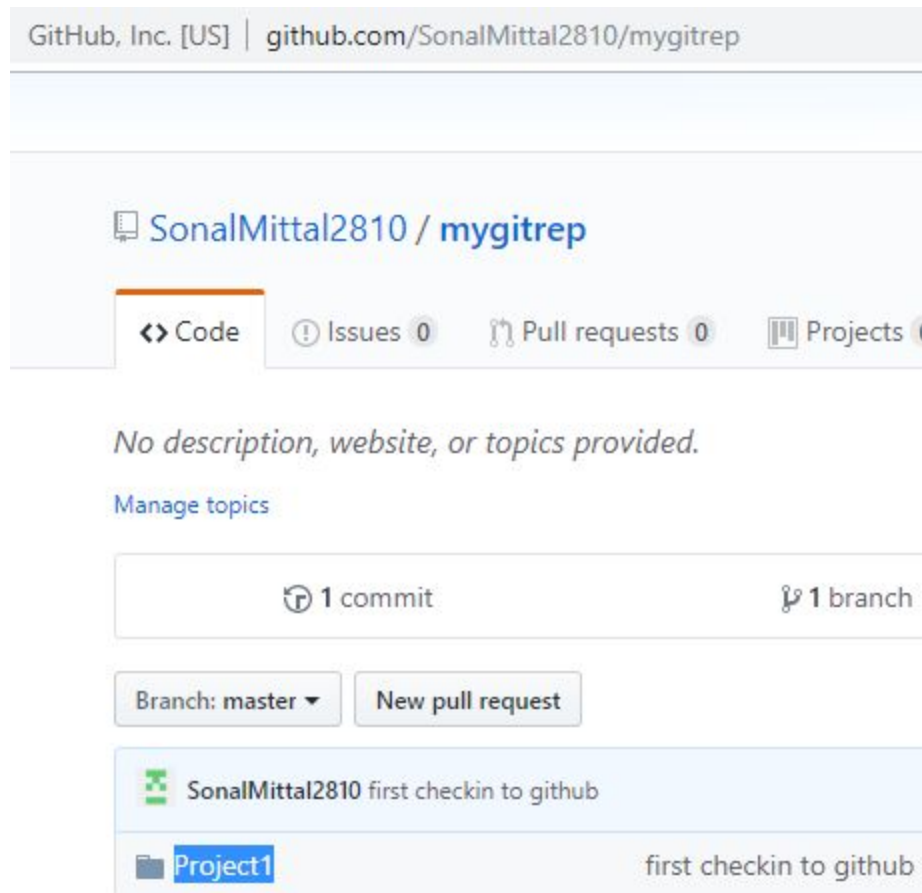


Figure 32

Click Project1, you can see the Readme.txt file as well (see Figure 33)

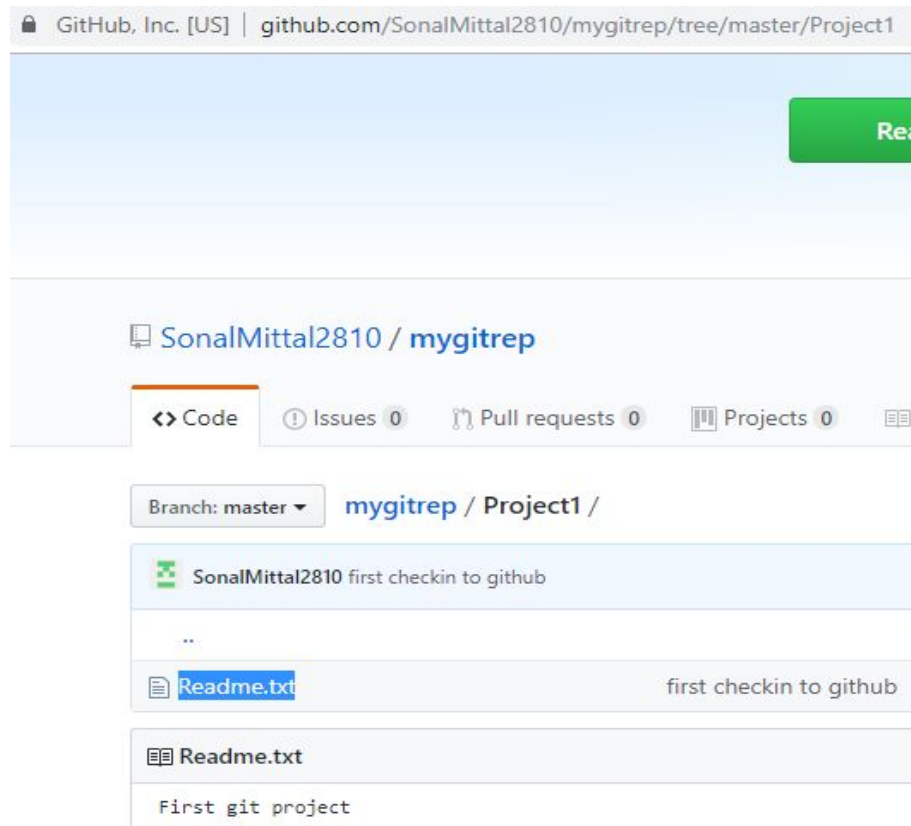


Figure 33

This is how you upload the local project to github!

### **Integrate Jenkins to github:**

Start jenkins through the command prompt (read previous article [here](#) if you would like to know how to start jenkins)

Create a new freestyle project in jenkins

localhost:8080/view/all/newJob

## ns

### Enter an item name

IntegrateProject

» Required field

**Freestyle project**  
This is the central feature - something other than software

**Multi-configuration project**  
Suitable for projects that need multiple configurations

OK

Figure 34

Select radio button 'Git' in source code management section

**General** Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment

☐ GitHub project

☐ This project is parameterized

☐ Throttle builds

☐ Disable this project

☐ Execute concurrent builds if necessary

### Source Code Management

☐ None

☒ Git

Repositories

Repository URL

**Please enter Git repository.**

Credentials  Add

Figure 35



Go to github project repository, click 'Clone or download' small arrow, copy the repository url

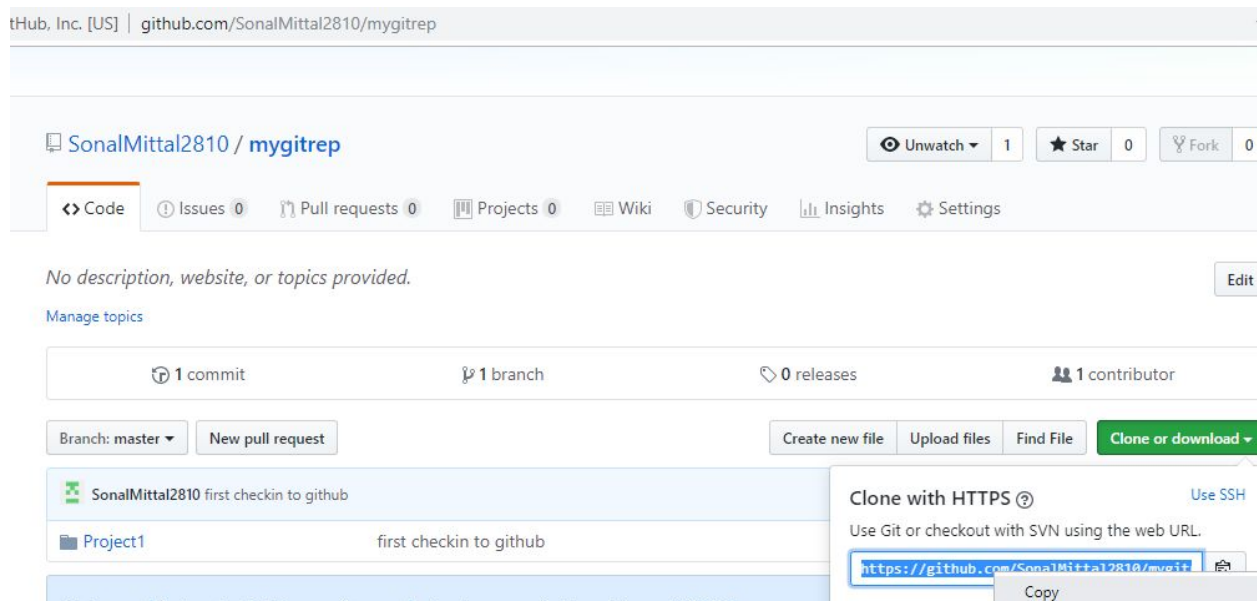


Figure 36

Paste this repository url in 'Repository URL' field

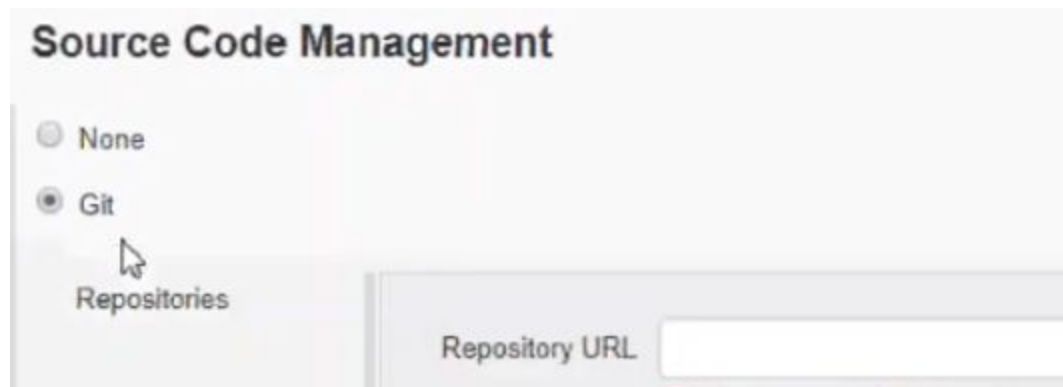


Figure 37

In the 'Build Triggers' section, select the checkbox 'Poll SCM' (SCM is GIT over here), enter schedule as \* \* \* \* \* to poll every one minute, see Figure 38

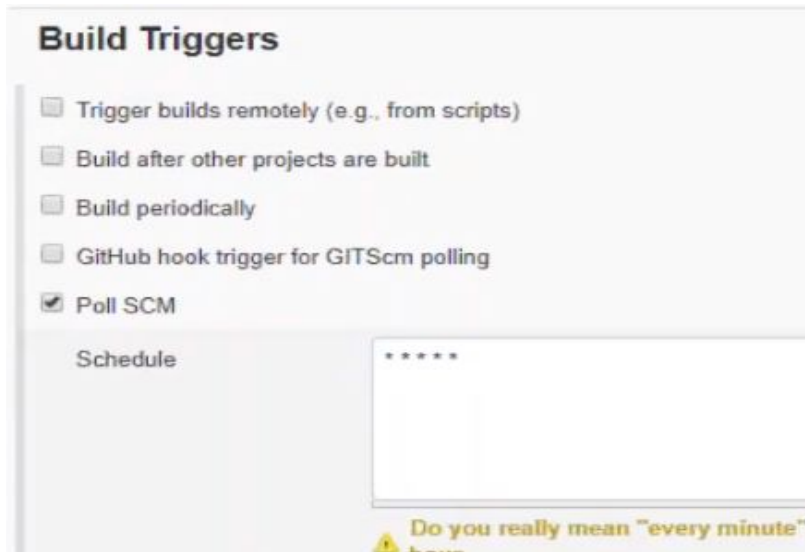


Figure 38

In the Build' section, select 'Execute Windows batch command'

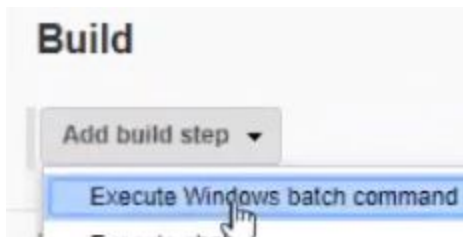


Figure 39

Enter a command: *echo something changed*

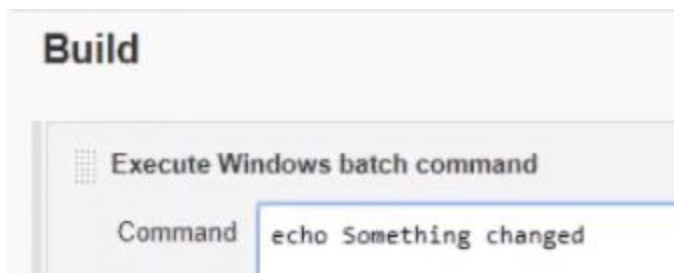


Figure 40

So as soon as something will change on github, Jenkins will detect it & it will run the build. In the build it will print 'something changed'.

Click 'Save' to save the project in the Jenkins.

Go to your local GIT repository Project1 folder & create another text file 'Hello' & type anything in it, save the file

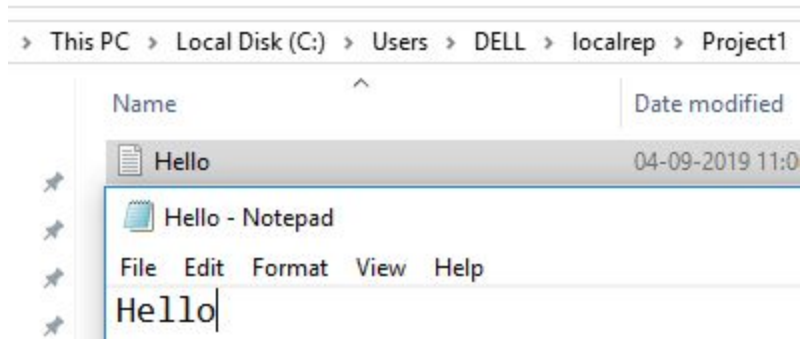


Figure 41

Create another file 'Project' & type anything, save it

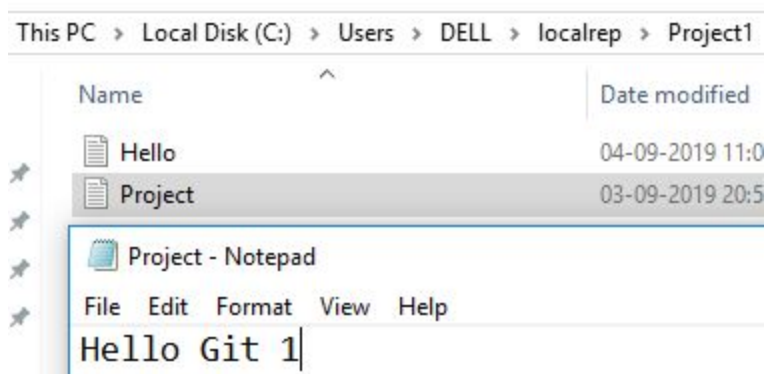


Figure 42

Go to command prompt & cd to your local rep. Run the 3 git commands (see Figure 43)

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add/rm <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        deleted:    Project1/Readme.txt

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

        Project1/Hello.txt
        Project1/Project.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git add .
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git commit -m "changed"
[master 051f4d7] changed
3 files changed, 2 insertions(+), 1 deletion(-)
create mode 100644 Project1/Hello.txt
create mode 100644 Project1/Project.txt
delete mode 100644 Project1/Readme.txt
```

Figure 43

Next, run the below git command

```
C:\Users\DELL\localrep>git push -u origin master
Fatal: HttpRequestException encountered.
Username for 'https://github.com': SonalMittal2810
Password for 'https://SonalMittal2810@github.com':
Counting objects: 5, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (5/5), 346 bytes | 0 bytes/s, done.
Total 5 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To https://github.com/SonalMittal2810/mygitrep.git
 2992c4e..051f4d7  master -> master
Branch master set up to track remote branch master from origin.
```

Figure 44

Refresh github, you now see the 2 files added

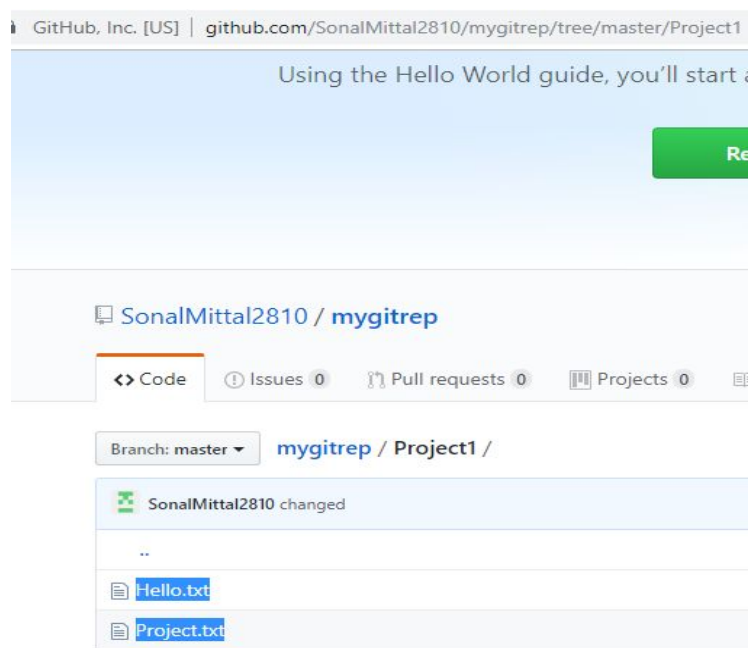


Figure 45

In Jenkins, you see the build started automatically

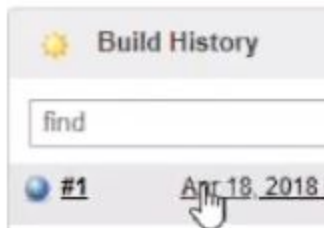


Figure 46

Thus the project is build automatically, you can see 'something changed' getting printed in console output



Figure 47

### Conclusion

So in this tutorial we have seen how to setup GIT from scratch & how to integrate Jenkins with GIT. We also saw that Jenkins automatically polled github & build the project. This completes our Git-Jenkins-Integration series. Thank you for reading!