

Deployment Of Spring Boot Application In Jenkins

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In this article, we will be exploring how to automate the process of building Spring Boot applications by employing a polling trigger. We will also learn how to generate reports and store artifacts in the process. To achieve this, we will be leveraging the Jenkins server. Our goal is to create a pipeline and write a script that will run every minute to detect any commits that are pushed to our GitHub repository.

What Is A Spring Boot?

[Spring Boot](#) is a framework that is built using [Java](#) programming language. Although it can perform all the functions of the Spring Framework, it stands out for its autoconfiguration (automatically change configurations based on dependencies), shorter code length, user-friendliness, stand-alone nature (can run by itself using embedded servers), and opinionated nature (install only the dependencies you require). It is widely used to develop Java applications.

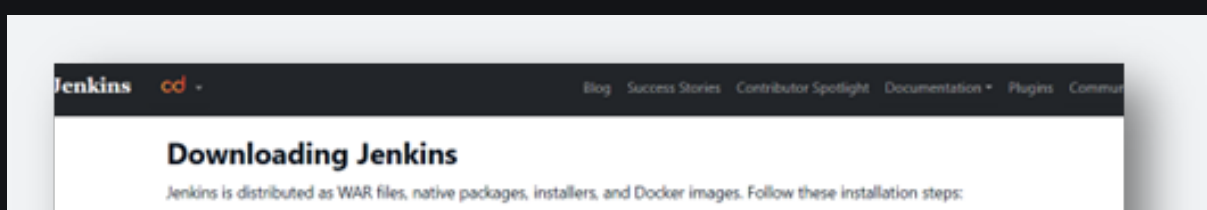
What Is Jenkins?

[Jenkins](#) is a automation tool used for [Continuous Integration \(CI\)](#) to automate, manage, and control software delivery at different stages such as build, testing, and deployment.

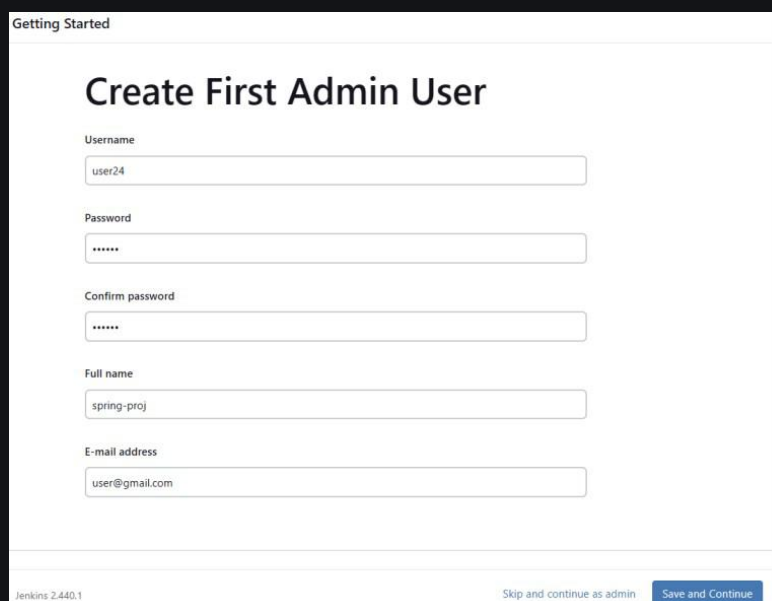
Deploying Spring Boot Application In Jenkins: A Step-By-Step Guide

Step 1: Downloading Jenkins

- Download the [JDK 11](#) on your machine.
- Make sure nothing is running on port 8080 (Jenkins will use it to run locally)



- Once completed, a form will appear, and you have to fill in all the details.



The screenshot shows the 'Getting Started' page of Jenkins with the 'Create First Admin User' form. The form contains the following fields and values:

Field	Value
Username	user24
Password	*****
Confirm password	*****
Full name	spring-proj
E-mail address	user@gmail.com

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Skip and continue as admin' and 'Save and Continue'. The version 'Jenkins 2.440.1' is displayed in the bottom left corner.

- **Note:** Next time your currently given **password and username will be used for login**, instead of autogenerated password. So, Remember it.
- Click **Save and continue**. Leave the Instance configuration ([URL](#)) default and **press save and finish**.



The screenshot shows the top part of the 'Instance Configuration' form, including the 'Getting Started' header and the title 'Instance Configuration'.