Compiled and Scrutinized by Mr. Shaan Shaik (Senior DevOps Lead)

#### Words To The Students

Though we have taken utmost efforts to present you this book error free, but still it may contain some errors or mistakes. Students are encouraged to bring, if there are any mistakes or errors in this document to our notice. So that it may be rectified in the next edition of this document.

"Suppressing your doubts is Hindering your growth".

We urge you to work hard and make use of the facilities we are providing to you, because there is no substitute for hard work. We wish you all the best for your future.

"The grass isn't greener on the other side; the grass is greener where you water it."

You and your suggestions are valuable to us; Help us to serve you better. In case of any suggestions, grievance, or complaints, please feel free to write us your suggestions, grievance and feedback on the following

Dvs.training@gmail.com



#### **Introduction to Jenkins:**

What is Jenkins:

Jenkins is a leading open source automation server, Jenkins provides hundreds of plugins to support building, deploying, and automating any project.

Jenkins is an application that monitors executions of repeated jobs, such as building a software project or jobs run by cron.

Traditionally, development make s/w available in a repository and then operations builds and deploys the software to one or more environments.

A QA(Quality Assurance) team may then execute load and performance test against that build and release it for production use

Jenkins can automate large portions of that repeatable process.

What's so great about it:
Its a open source!
it works for most people
Its easy to setup and configure
Its hightly flexible with a ton of plugin support.
Works in just about any environment.
It doesn't use a lot of resources

What's Covered in this course:

CI & CD
Installing Jenkins and Prerequisites
Configuring and securing jenkins
BasicProjects - Configuring and concepts
Folders and views
Working with plugins
and etc ...

#### **Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery:**

#### CI:

It's a s/w development practice where contributors are integrating their work frequency. This results in multiple daily integrations to a mainline. Automated testing(post-commit promotion) is commonly used.

#### **Basic Workflow:**

- 1. Checkout from source code management (like git)
- 2. Branch and make local changes
- 3. Add or change tests as necessary
- 4. Trigger automated build locally
- 5. If successful, consider committing
- 6. Update with latest from mainline
- 7. Push changes, build and test on integration

#### **Continuous Delivery:**

A s/w development discipline where software is built so that it can be released to production at anytime

#### **Keys and Assumptions:**

S/w is always deployable throughout s/w development life cycle (SDLC) Not breaking the build is prioritized over adding features. Feedback is fast and production readiness is known. Push-button deployments are possible of any version of the s/w Close/Collaborative working relationship

#### **Best practices:**

- 1. Maintain a single source repository
- 2. Have a common mainline branch (usually master)
- 3. Automate the build
- 4. Minimize potential for user error, automte everything possible
- 5. Make the build self-testing self-testing code
- 6. Everyone commits frequently (at least daily preferably)
- 7. Communication is a key!
- 8. Frequent mergers will help
- 9. The working branch should be updated as frequently as possible to help avoid very large diffs while merging.

- 10. Build every commit
- 11. Prioritize fixing broken builds
- 12. Keep your builds fast !!!
- 13. Testing environment should be as close to prod as possible
- 14. Make it easy for anyone to get the latest
- 15. Keep it open, everyone should see what's happening
- 16. Automate the deployment

#### **Must Do:**

- \* Backup Jenkins(at least Jenkins home for job security)
- \* use file fingerprinting to manage dependencies
- \* Build from source control whenever possible (will generate clean builds)
- \* Integrate Jenkins with an issue management or help desk system
- \* Take advantages of automated testing(with java builds,) generate and look at the repots
- \* Layout your jenkins install on the disk with the most storage (both jenkins jobs and build process will take up space)
- \* Before deleting a job have an archive copy. better: never delete, move to an archive group or folder and disable the jobs
- \* Resist the temptation to have one build job for multiple environments (dev,test,pord) Consider creating one job to specialize in each environment to retain flexibility to make changes
- \* Email the results to all developers and operations staff for every job, particularly if jenkins is not integrated into and issue management system
- \* User Jenkins for common maintenance or clean up tasks that are run regularly.
- \* Tag merge or baseline your code in source control after a successful build
- \* Keep your jenkins up to date- at least be on the latest LTS version
- \* keep your plugins up to date- review the bug reports and see what they address
- \*DON'T BUILD ON MASTER except on very small deployments. If you have more than a dozen jobs and they are used by more than two or three people, set up build slaved to do the work.

All the above are the best practices which helps you to be in safe side.

#### **Build Pipeline:**

It is a process by which the software build is broken down in sections:

- 1. Unit test
- 2. Acceptance test
- 3. Packaging
- 4. Reporting
- 5. Deployment
- 6. Notification

these can then be executed in series, or in parallel, and depending on the Success or failure of any phase, it can automatically be moved to the next phase.

Where is "Devops" in that, through automation, the tools and skills needed are very "cross domain"

#### **Best Practices:**

jenkins and devops movement have caused companies to think of common tasks differently:

- \* Build Management
- \* Release Management
- \* Deployment Automation
- \* Test Orchestration

Difference b/w CI & CD (continuous delivery):

Continuous delivery is the ability to release at any time.

Continuous integration is just the practice of integrating code continuously.

**Continuous Delivery Versus Continuous Deployment:** 

Continuous Delivery means the code can be delivered at anytime Continuous deployment is that code is released continuously as part of an automated pipeline

**Questions & Answers:** 

- 1) What's the difference between Continuous Delivery and Continuous Deployment? Continuous Delivery means the code CAN be released at any time, while Continuous Deployment means it is released continuously.
- 2) Which answer best describes Continuous Integration? A software development practice where contributors are integrating their work very frequently.
- 3) Which answer best describes Continuous Deployment?

A software development discipline where software is released continuously as part of an automated pipeline.

- 4) Which is NOT a Continuous Integration best practice? Do everything manually with great care.
- 5) Which answer best describes Continuous Delivery? A software development discipline where software is built so that it can be released to production at any time.

#### **Jenkins Installation**

#### Prerequisites:

1. Make sure that java is installed
yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel -y
java -version
update-alternatives --config java
update-alternatives --config javac
java -version

#### Jenkins Installation:

Note: Here we are going to install jenkins @specific version i.e "2.19.4-1.1". At the end we are going to disable the repo to ma

- wget -0 /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
- rpm --import http://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io.key
- yum list --show-duplicates jenkins :-> Helps to show the duplicates of the packages.
- 4. yum install -y jenkins\*
- 5. yum-config-manager --disable jenkins :-> Disables the jenkins repo to avoid auto updates
- 6. Before restarting the services make sure that port 8080 is free ... using below

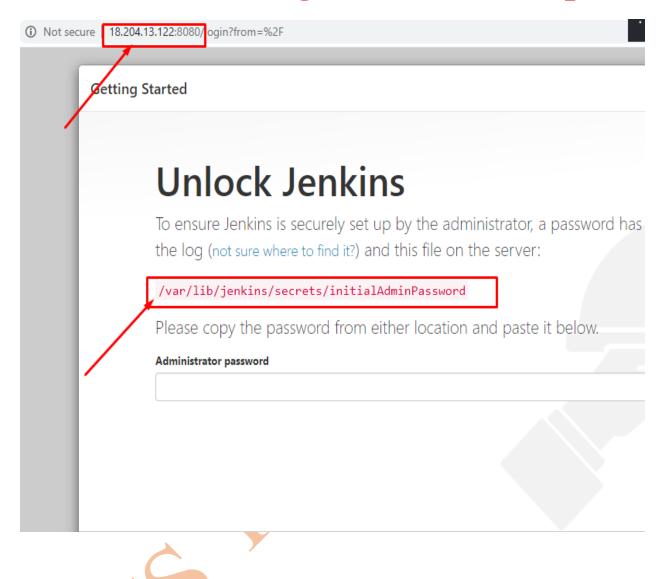
netstat -nap|grep :8080

- 7. service jenkins start
- 8. chkconfig jenkins on
- 9. Now open your serverip:8080 it will ask you to do copy the password from "/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword". Ope cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword

75aa5a6089dd4900b0b7c77d01f106ca

#### **Verification:**





#### In Server:



#### **Customize Jenkins**

Plugins extend Jenkins with additional features to support many different needs.

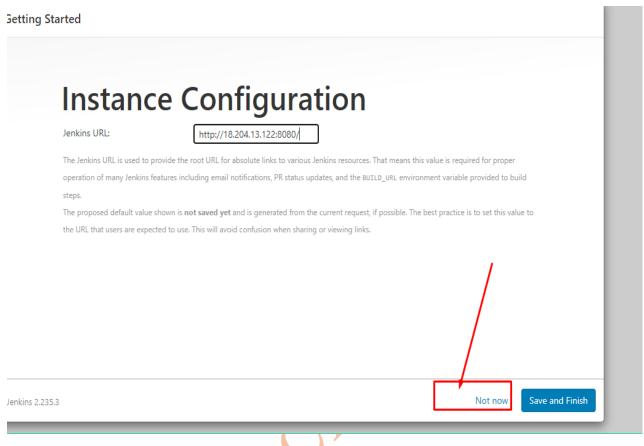
#### Install suggested plugins

Install plugins the Jenkins community finds most useful.

#### Select plugins to install

Select and install plugins most suitable for your needs.







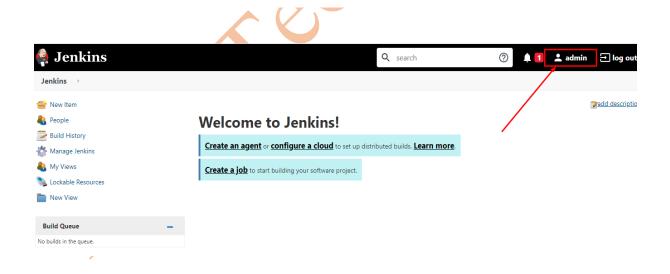
# Jenkins is ready!

You have skipped the configuration of the Jenkins URL.

To configure the Jenkins URL, go to "Manage Jenkins" page.

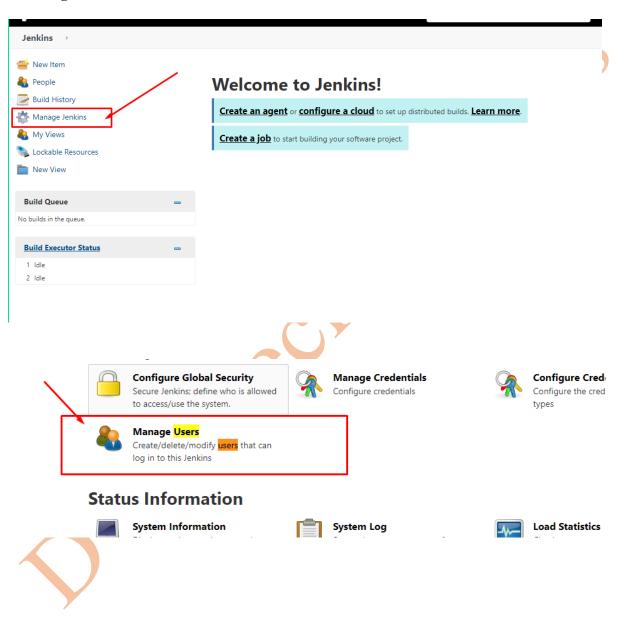
Your Jenkins setup is complete.

Start using Jenkins



#### **User Management**

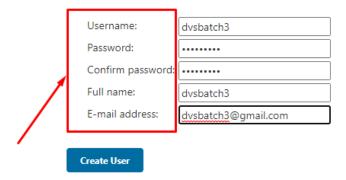
#### **Creating User:**







#### **Create User**

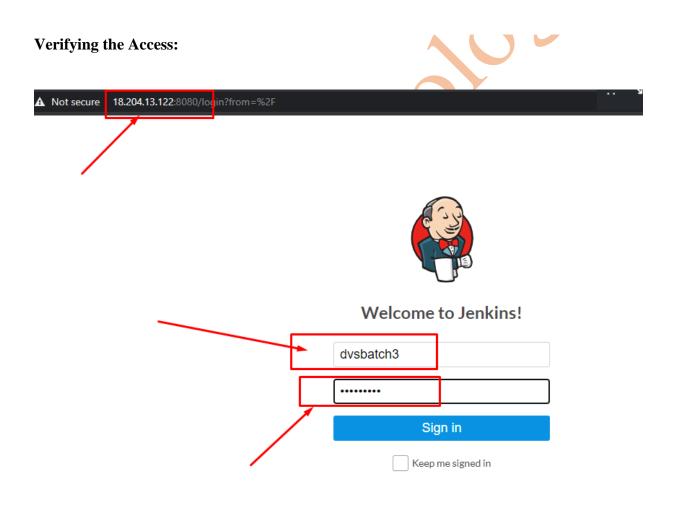


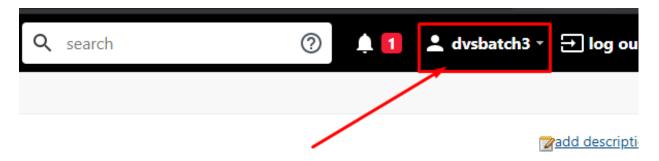


#### **Users**

These users can log into Jenkins. This is a sub set of <u>this list</u>, which also contains auto-created users who really just made some commits or have no direct Jenkins access.

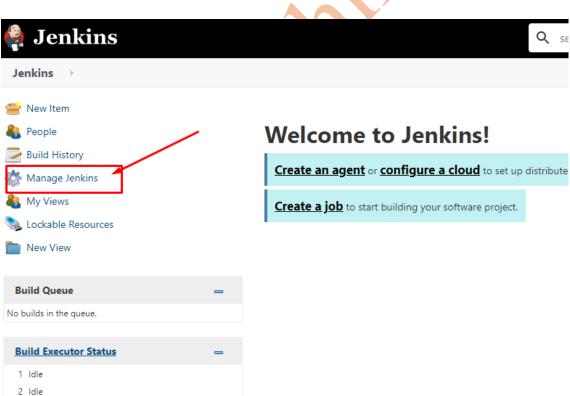


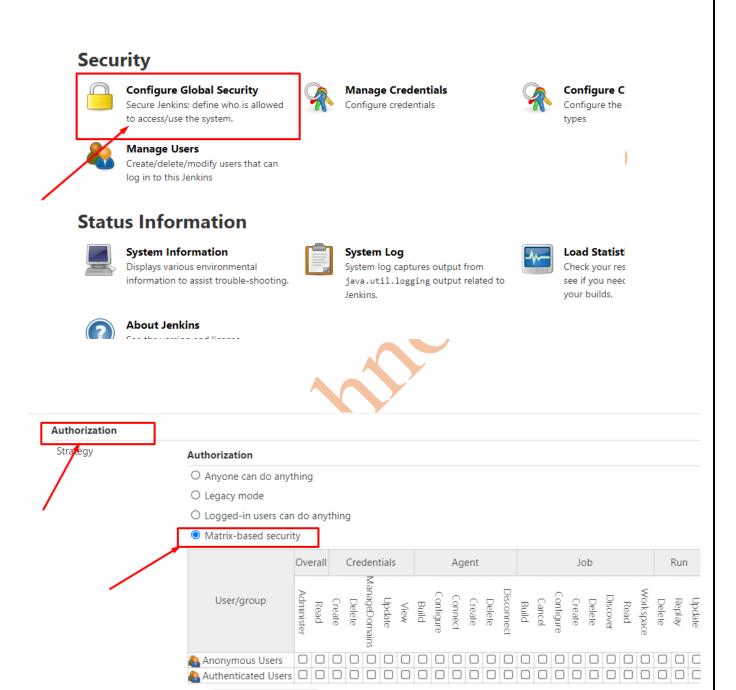




distributed builds. Learn more.

#### **Restricting User Access:**



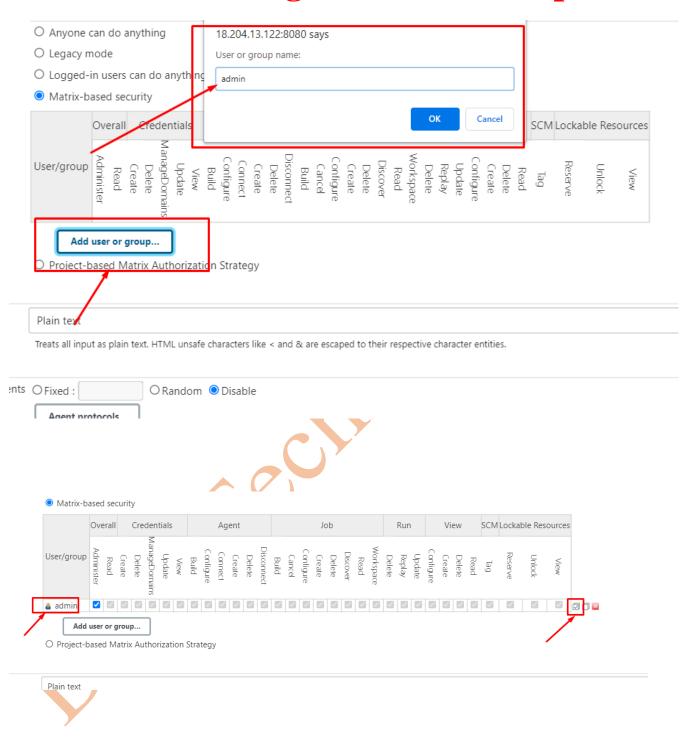


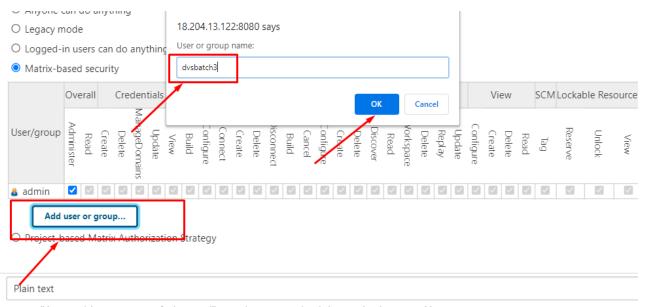
DVS Technologies, Opp Home Town, Beside Biryani Zone, Marathahalli, Bangalore Phone: 9632558585 Mobile: 8892499499 Mail: <a href="mailto:dvs.training@gmail.com">dvs.training@gmail.com</a> Web: www.dvstechnologies.in

Add user or group...

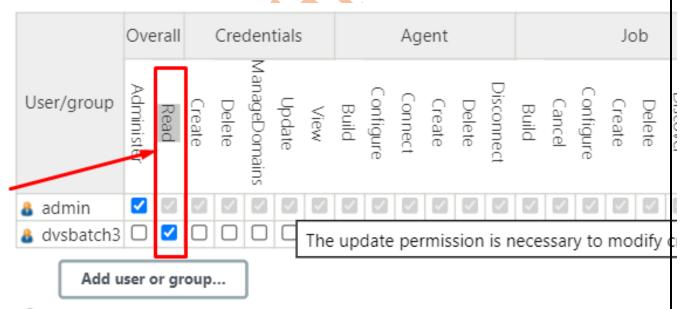
Markup Formatter

O Project-based Matrix Authorization Strategy

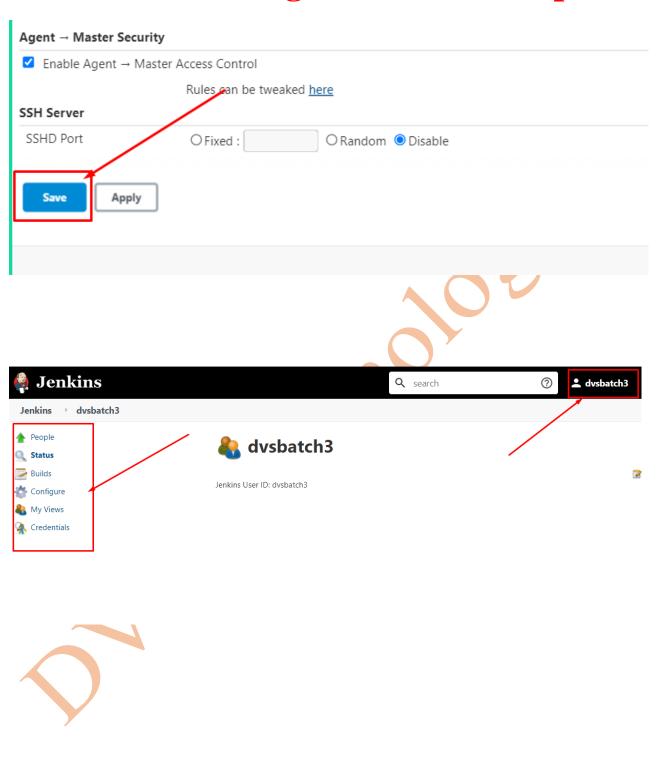




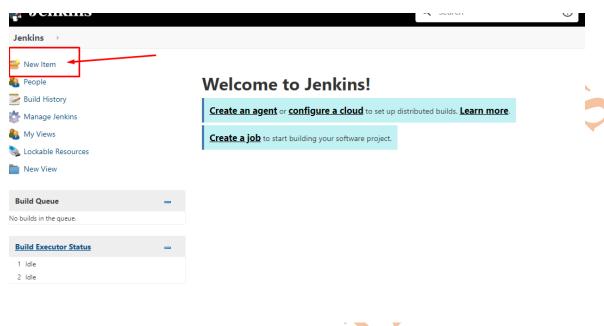
Treats all input as plain text. HTML unsafe characters like < and & are escaped to their respective character entities.

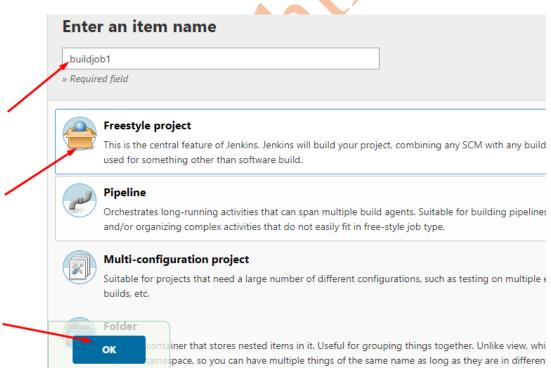


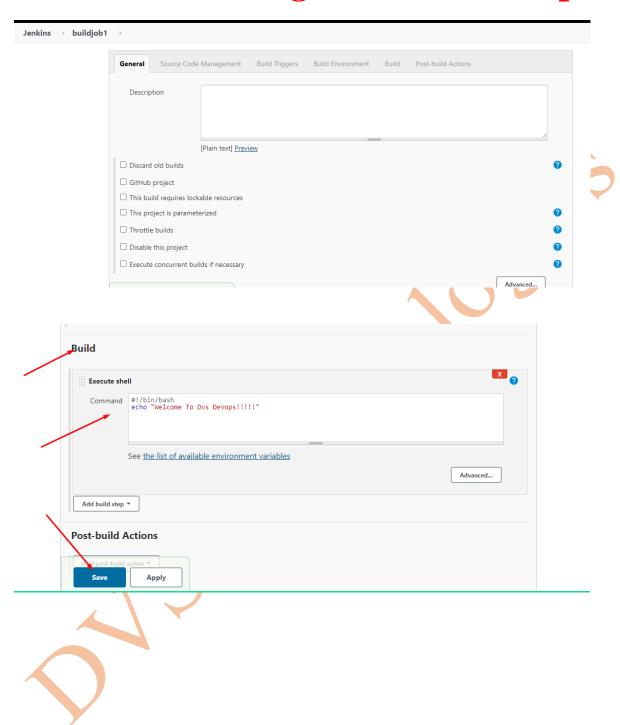
O Project-based Matrix Authorization Strategy

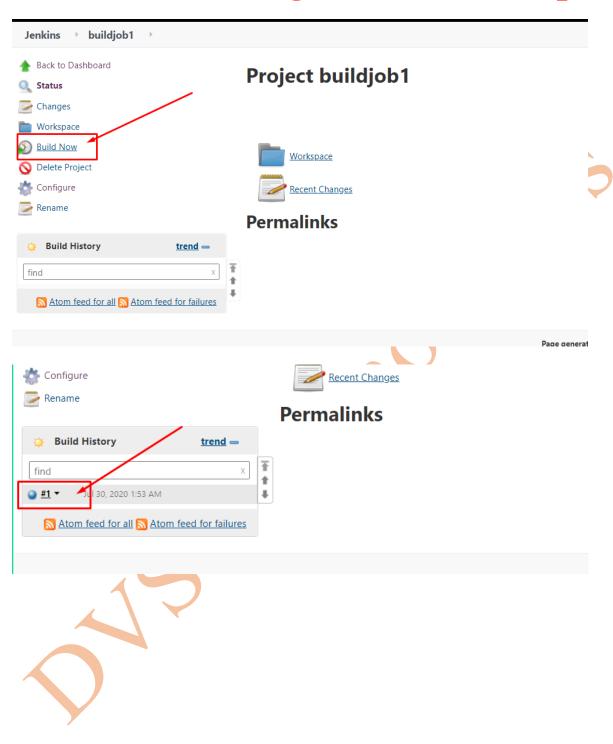


#### Creating freestyle jobs

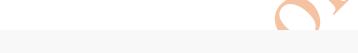














Verfiying Build job in the jenkins server:

```
[root@jenkins-master jobs]# cd /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/
[root@jenkins-master workspace]# is -1
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 jenkins jenkins 6 Jul 30 01:53 buildjob1
[root@jenkins-master workspace]# cd buildjobi/
[root@jenkins-master build=obil# ls -1
```

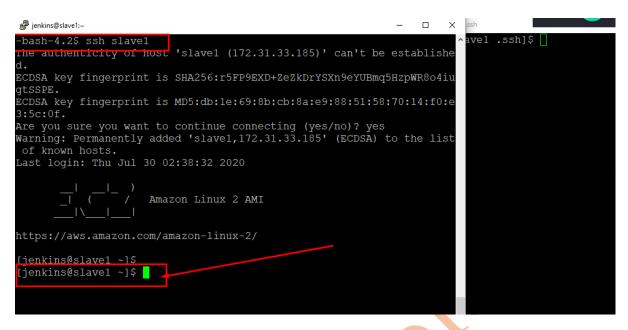
#### Adding a slave node

#### Do the below on slave1

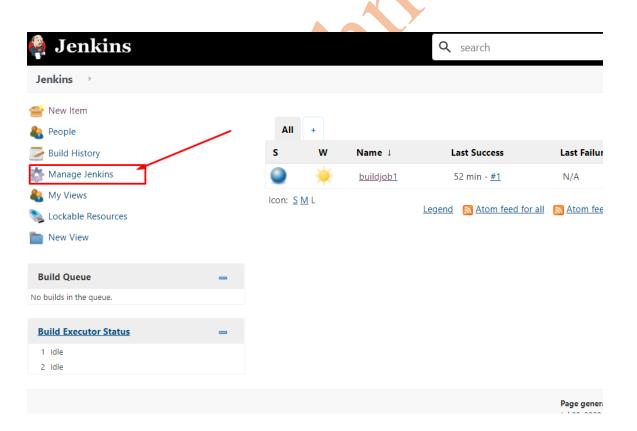
```
root@ip-172-31-33-185 ~ # hostnamectl set-hostname slave1
[root@ip-172-31-33-185 ~]# pasn
root@slave1 ~]# id -a jenkins
id: jenkins: no such user
[root@slave1 ~]# useradd jenkins
[root@slave1 ~]# id -a jenkins
uid=1001(jenkins) gid=1001(jenkins) groups=1001(jenkins)
[root@slave1 ~]# java -version
ash: java: command not found
[root@slave1 ~]# yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel -y
oaqeq plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core
                                                                                                  3.7 kB 00:00:00
Resolving Dependencies
 -> Running transaction check
 --> Package java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel.x86_64 1:1.8.0.252.b09-2.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
 -> Processing Dependency: java-1.8.0-openjdk(x86-64) = 1:1.8.0.252.b09-2.amzn2.0.1 for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-d
-1.8.0.252.b09-2.amzn2.0.1.x86 64
 > Processing Dependency: libjvm.so()(64bit) for package: 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel-1.8.0.252.b09-2.amzn2.0.1.x86 64
```

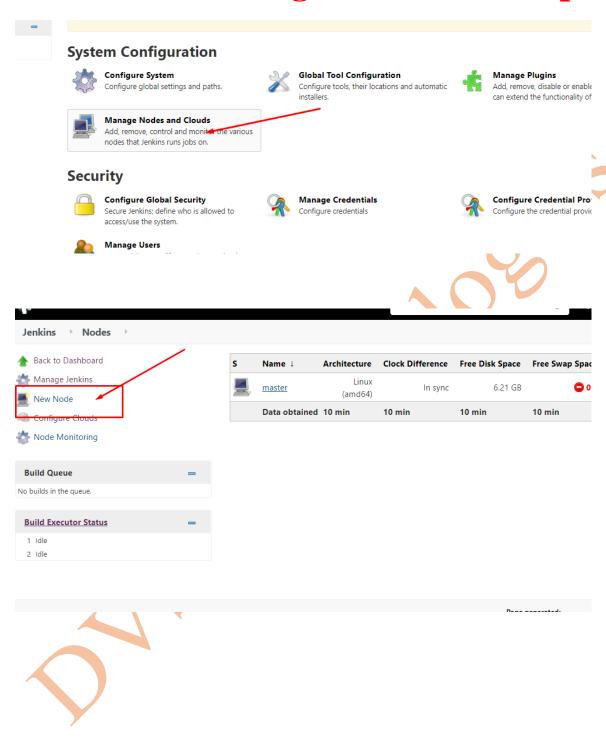
#### Do below in master

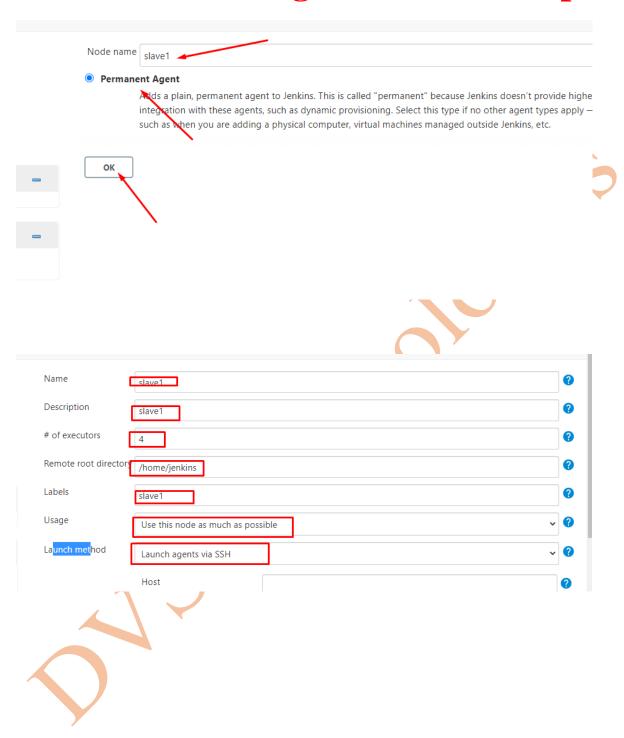
```
| Jenkins@slavel ~|$ whoami | Jenkins | Jenkin
```

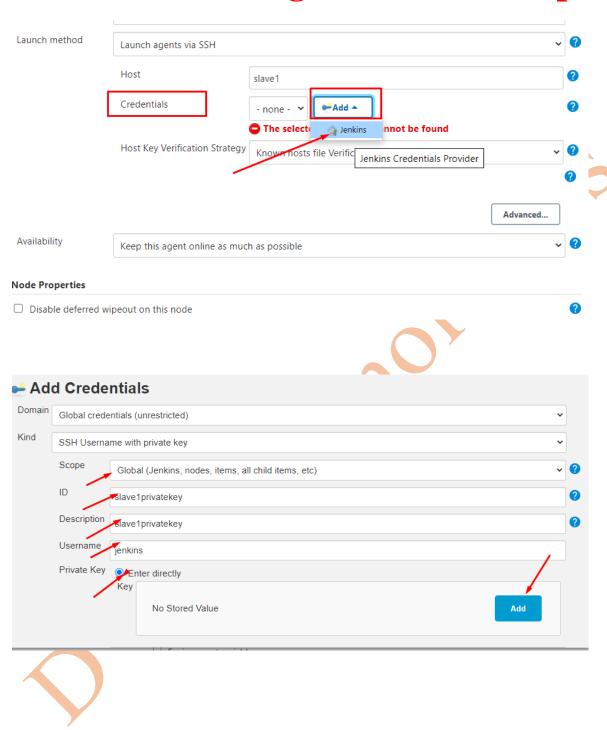


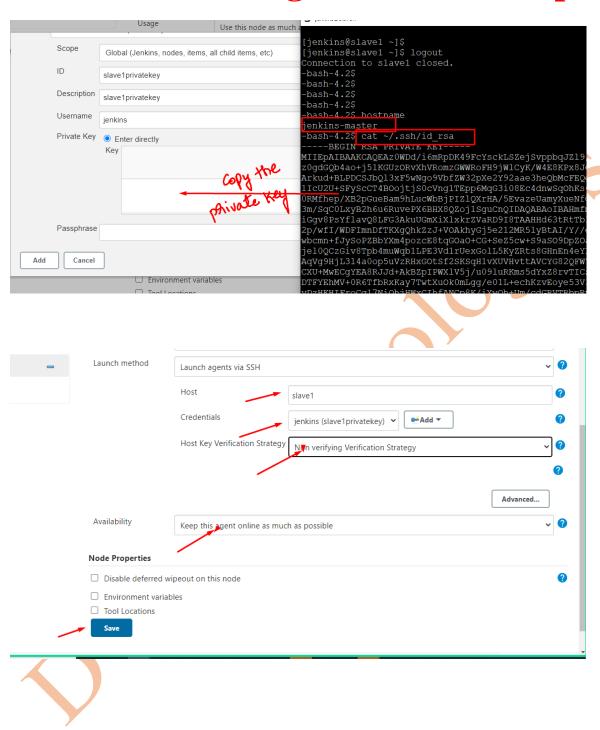
#### **Configure Slave Node in jenkins:**

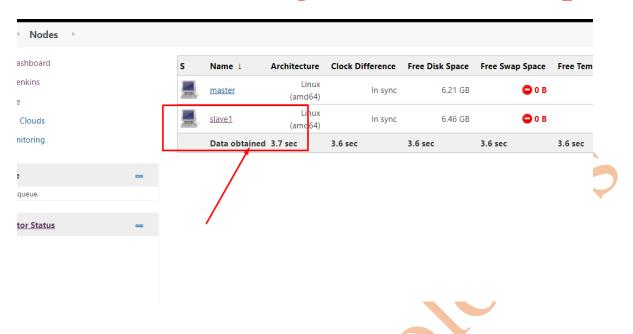




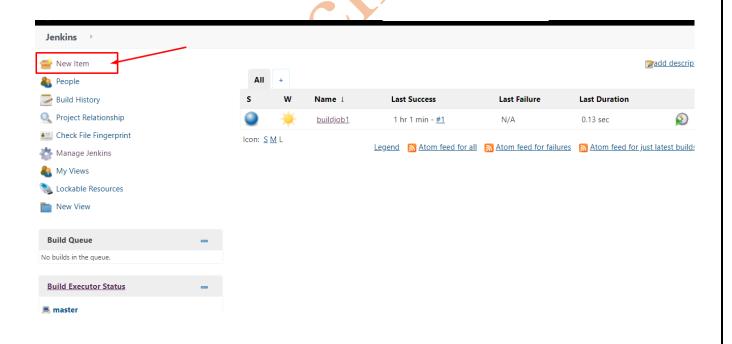


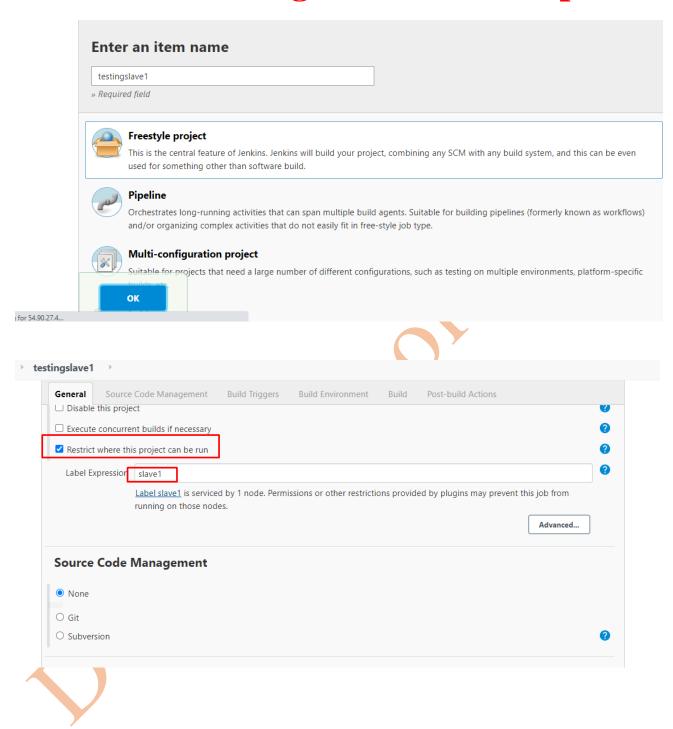


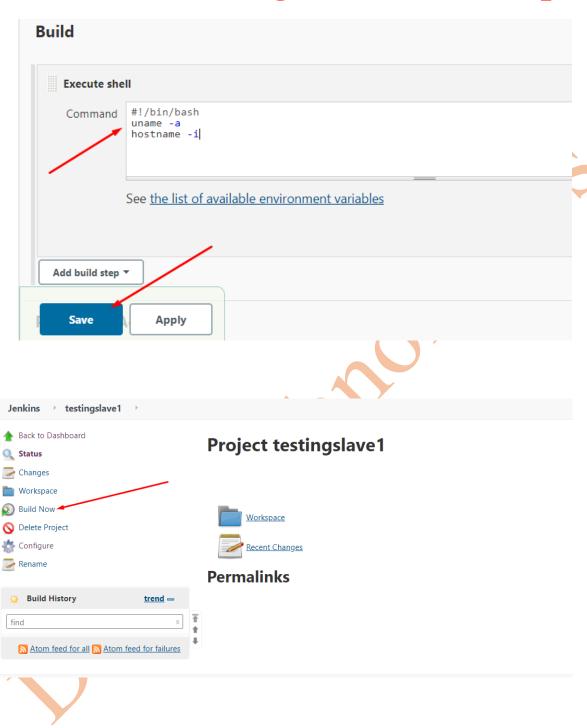


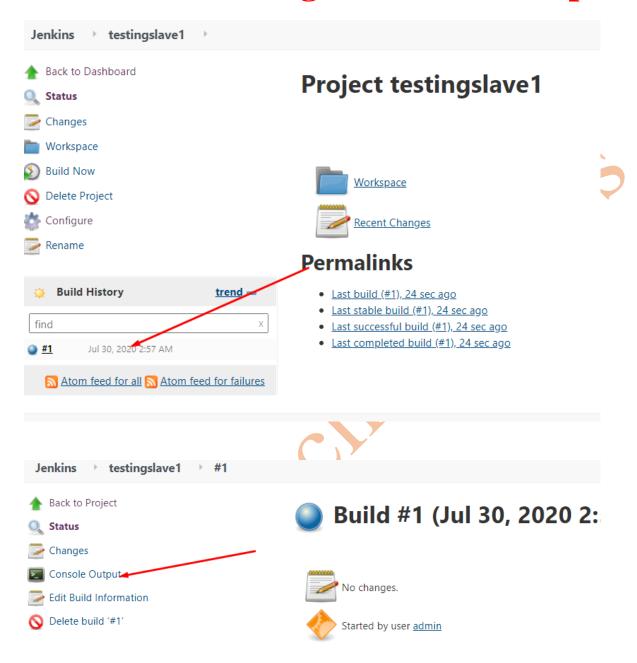


#### Executing build job in slave1





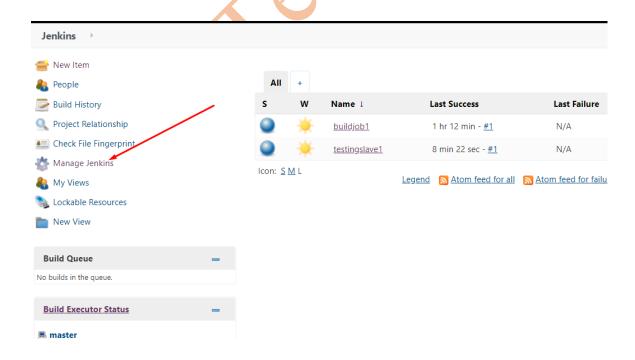


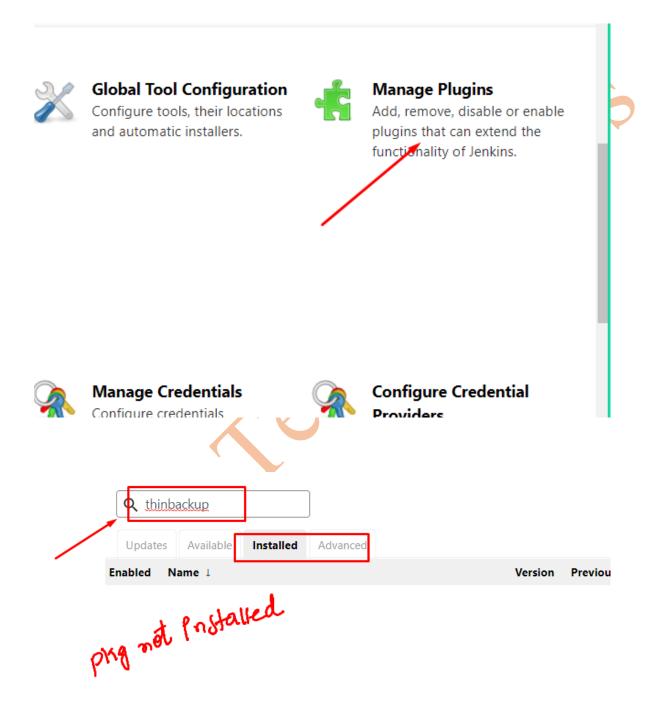


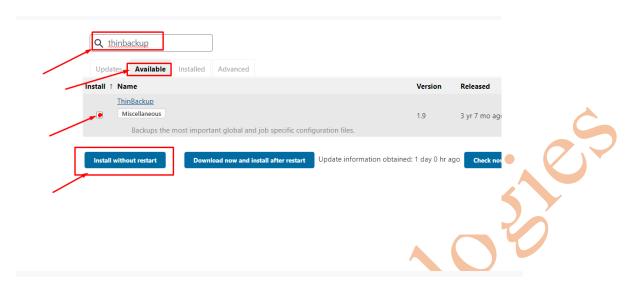


#### **Plugin Manager**

#### **Installing thin backup plugin:**



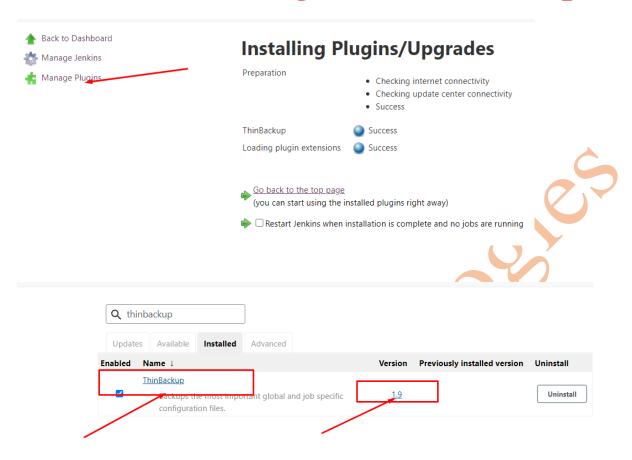


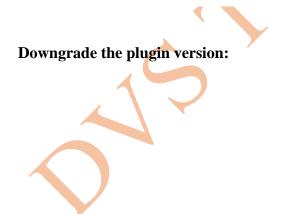


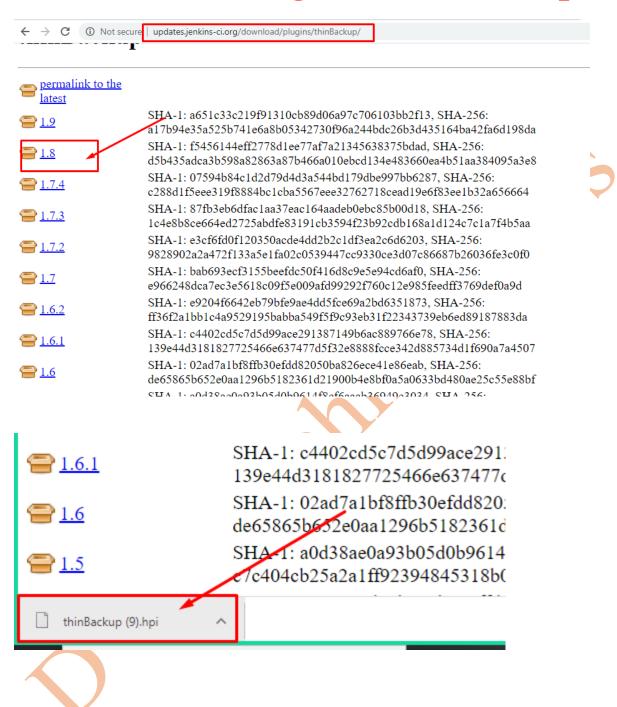
#### **Installing Plugins/Upgrades**

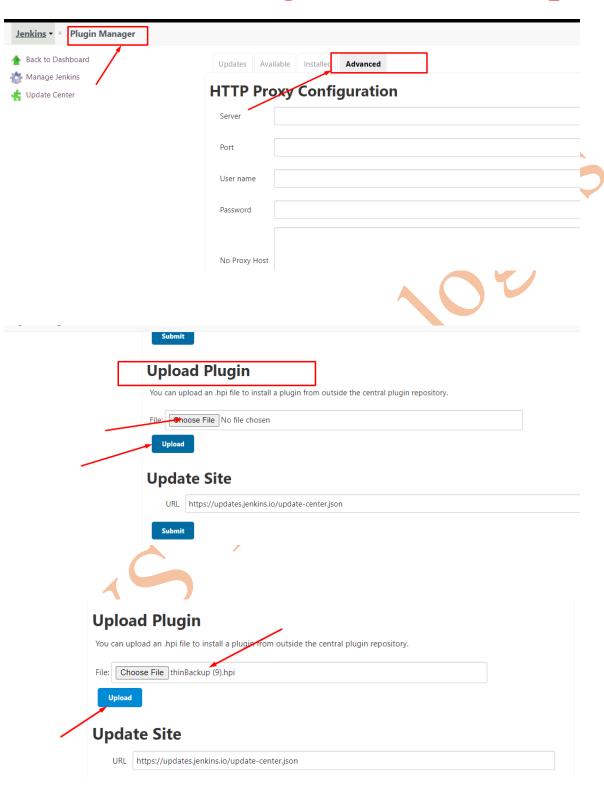




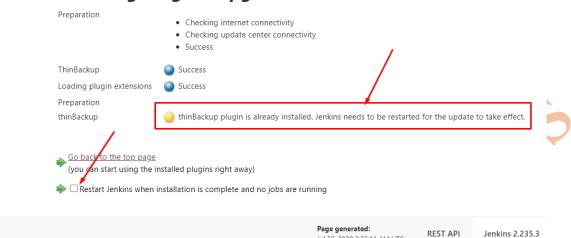








#### **Installing Plugins/Upgrades**



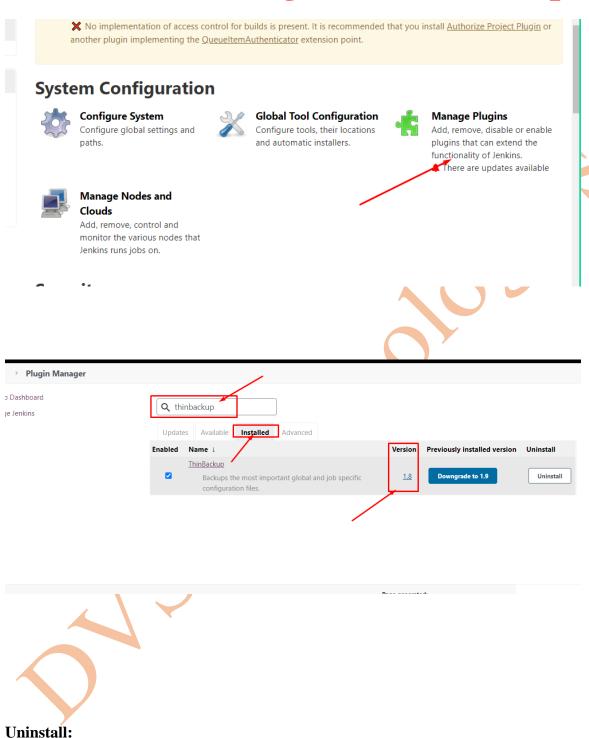
Jul 30, 2020 3:22:11 AM UTC

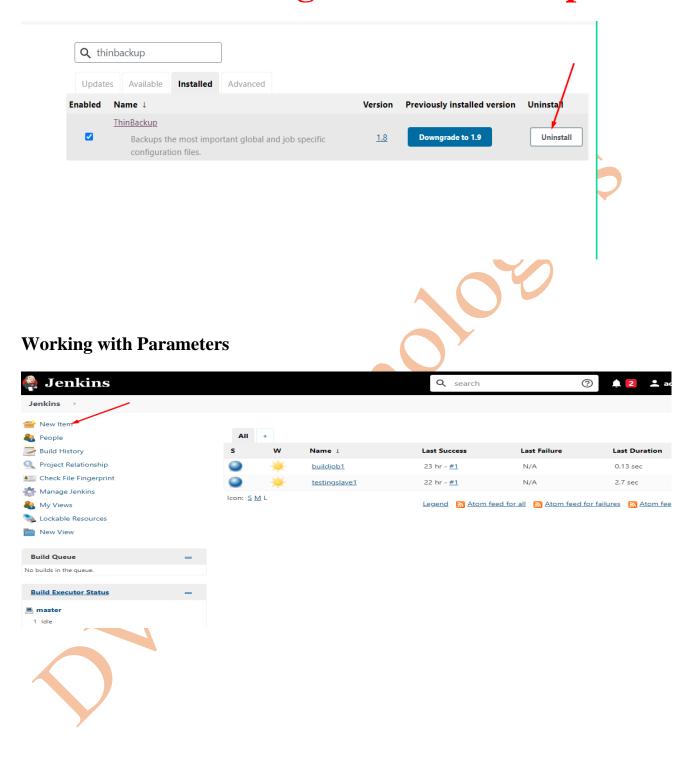


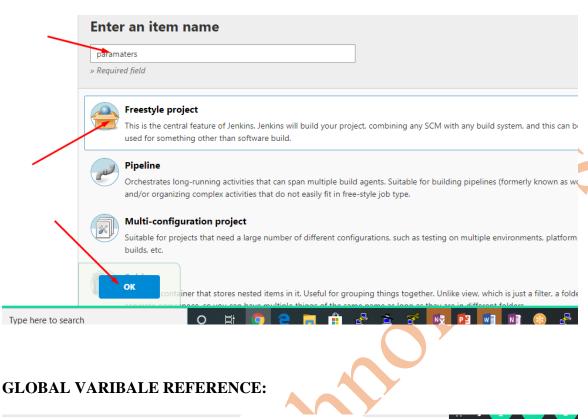
#### Please wait while Jenkins is restarting...

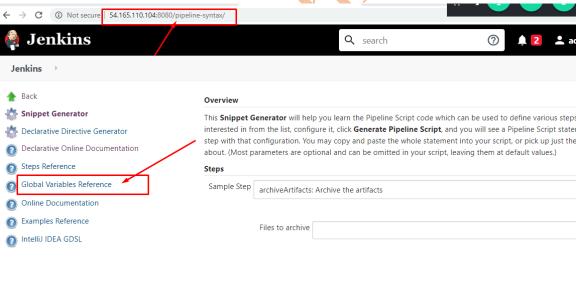
Your browser will reload automatically when Jenkins is ready.



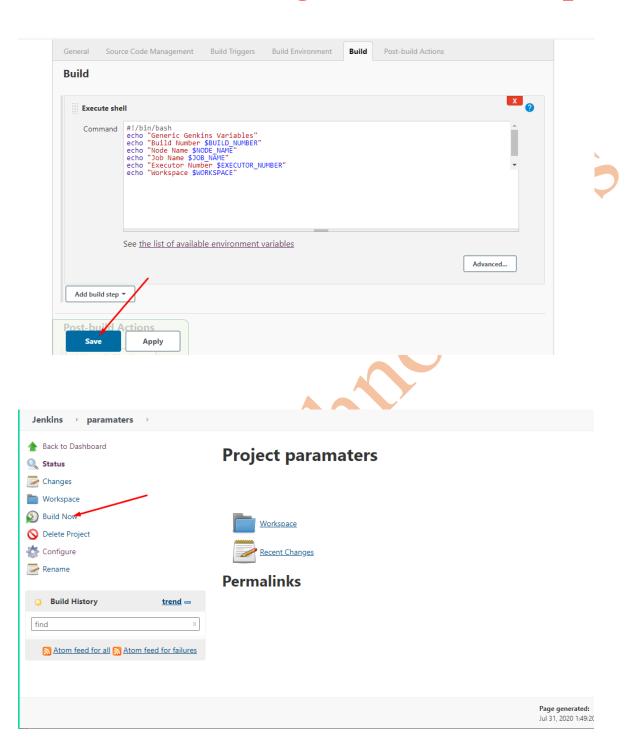


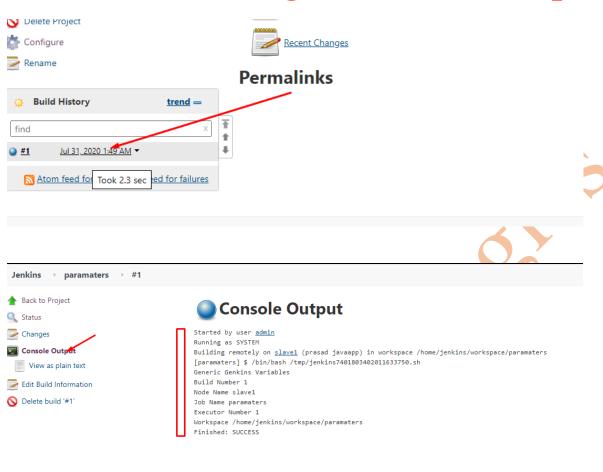




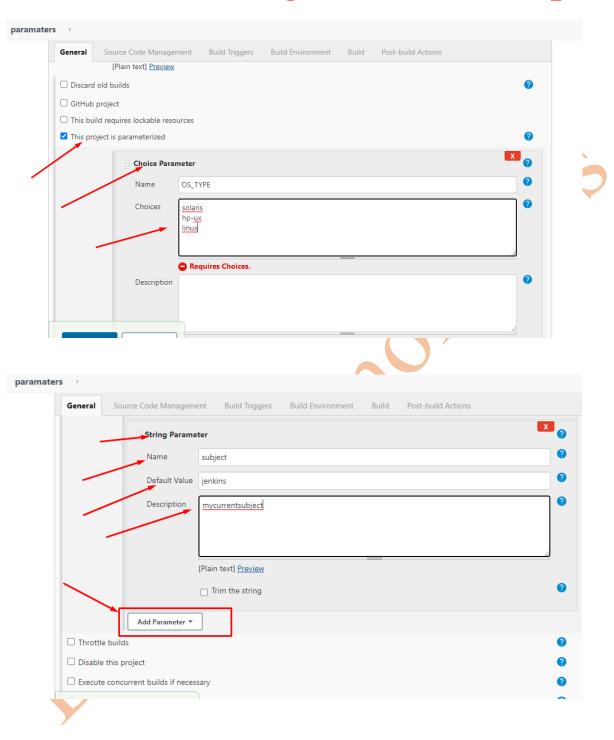


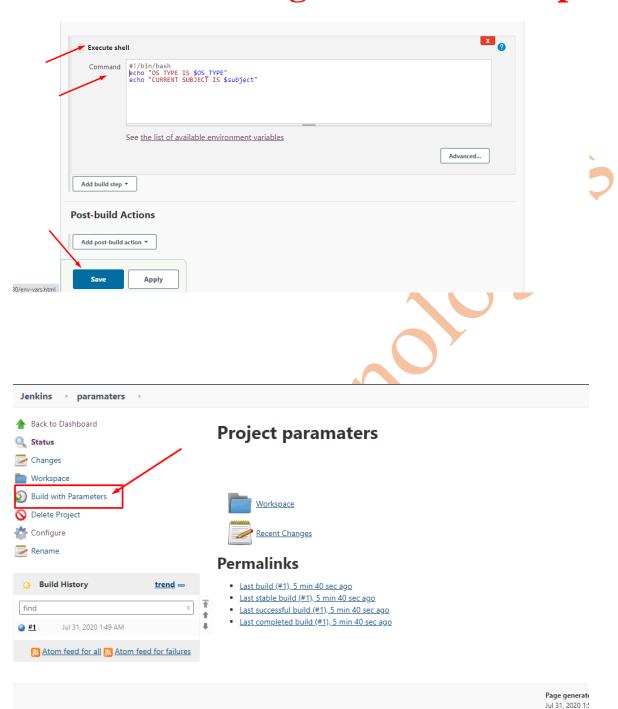
#### PRINTING DEFAULT VARIABLES/PARAMETERS:

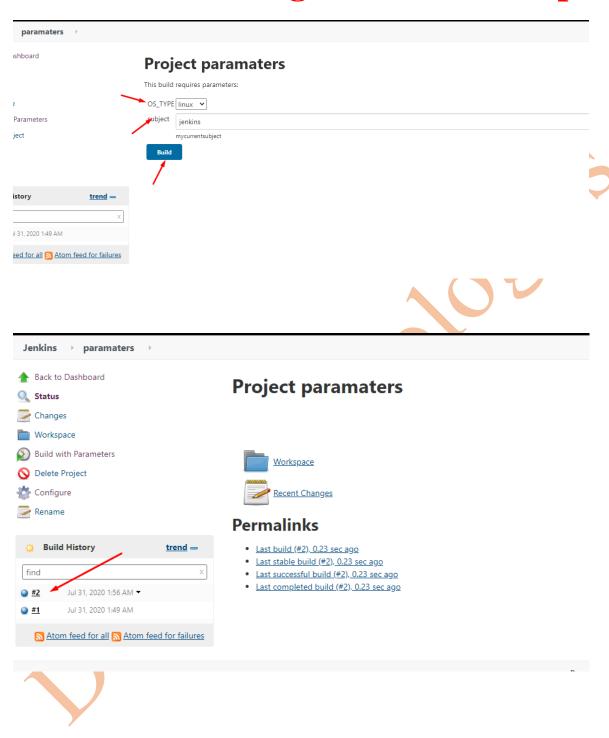








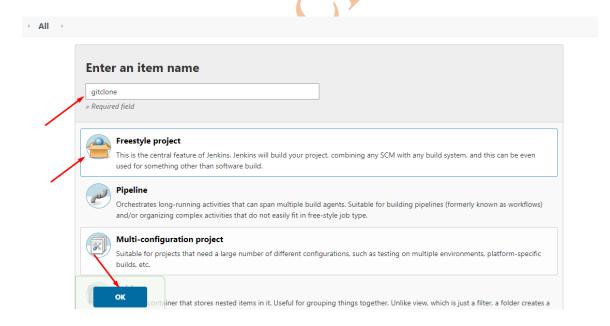


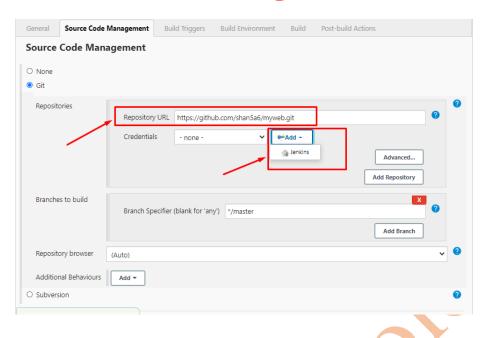




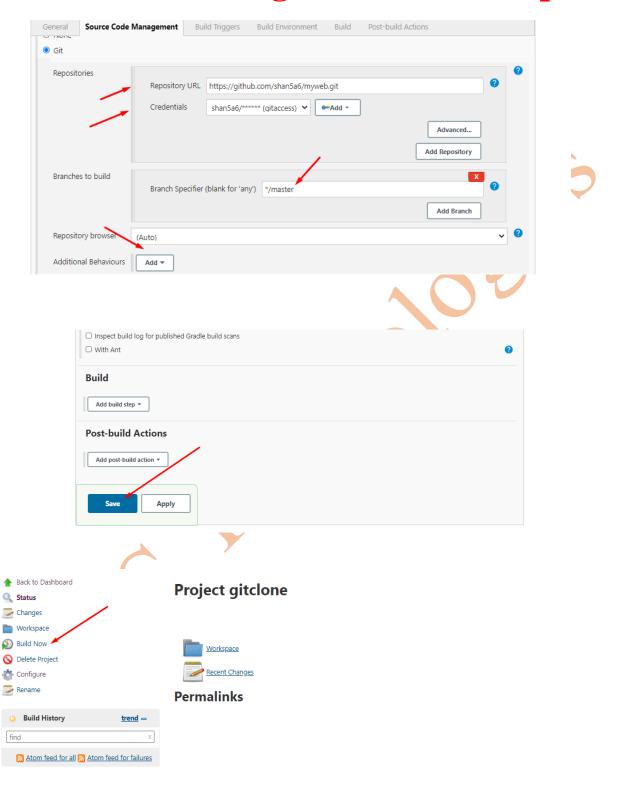
#### Working with Git integration

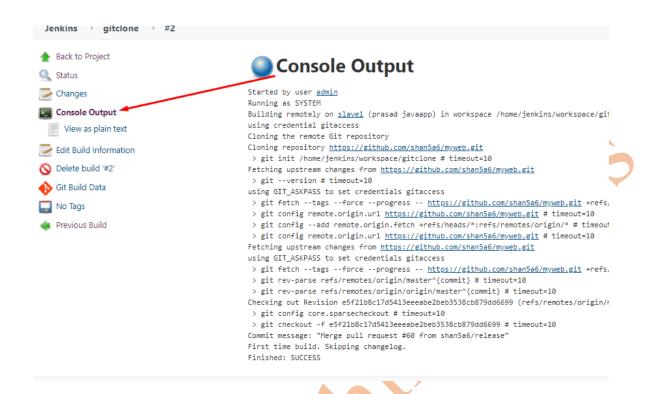
#### GIT CLONE:



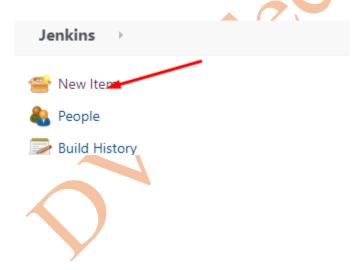


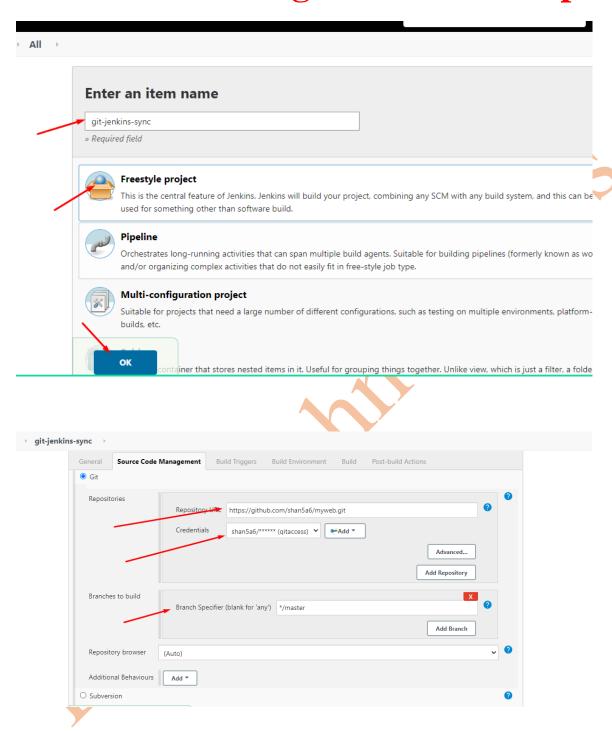


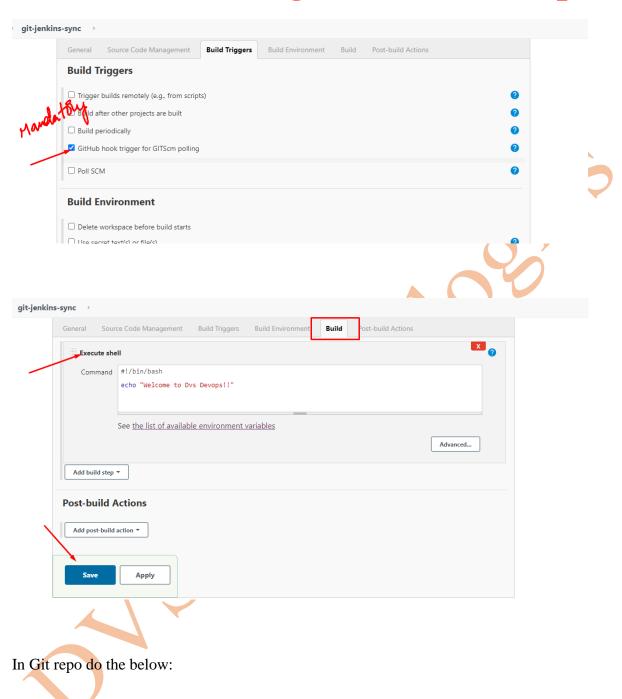


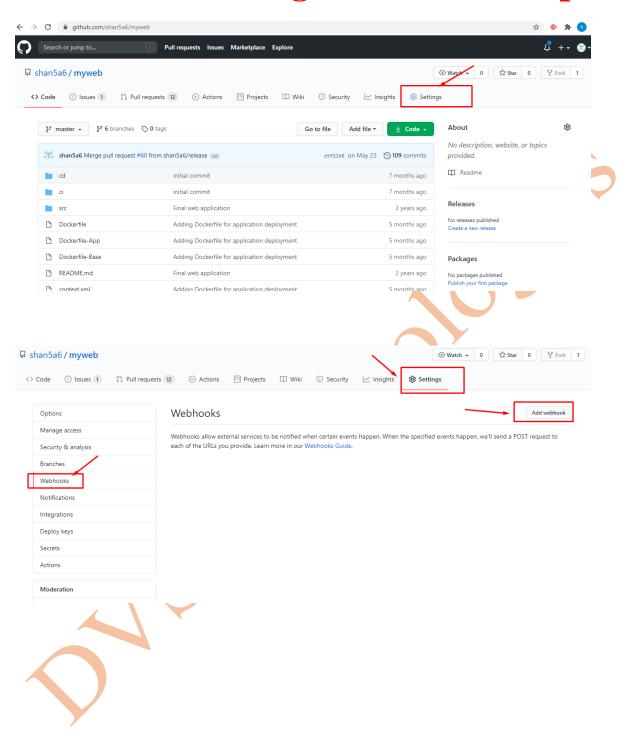


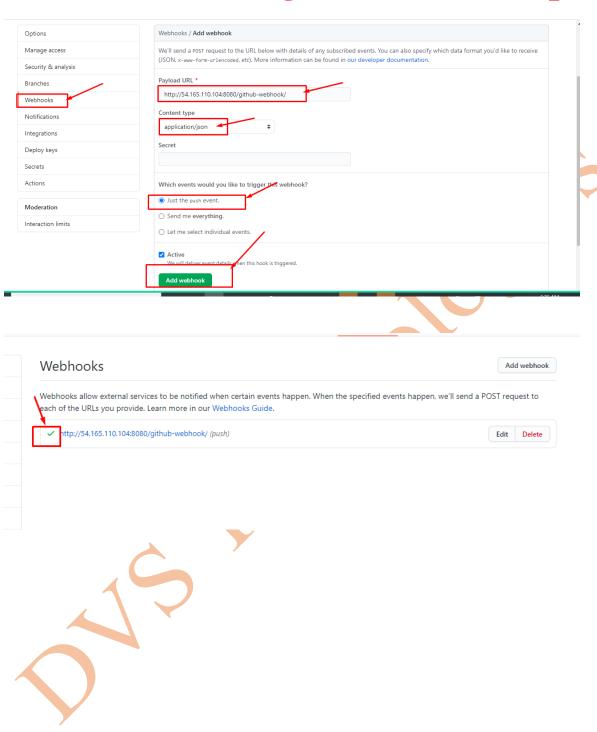
#### GITHUB with JENKINS Integration:











#### **Final Testing:**

Perform the below to test the connectivity

