

# Jenkins Installation and Configuration

Jenkins is an open source and most popular continuous integration tool written in Java. There are many plugins are available to make it easier. It supports almost all version control systems. You can configure builds with various means like, triggered by a commit in a version control system, scheduling by cron-jobs, built after a specific built completes etc.

*Here we will see how to install and configure Jenkins on CentOS 6.7*

JAVA is a prerequisite for Jenkins. To install Java you need to run following command on CentOS:

```
yum install java
```

Verify the java by issuing the below command

```
java -version
```

Now add Jenkins Repository to our machine.

```
wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/redhat/jenkins.repo  
rpm --import http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/redhat/jenkins-ci.org.key
```

Now let's install Jenkins

```
yum install Jenkins
```

Add Jenkins to system boot

```
chkconfig jenkins on
```

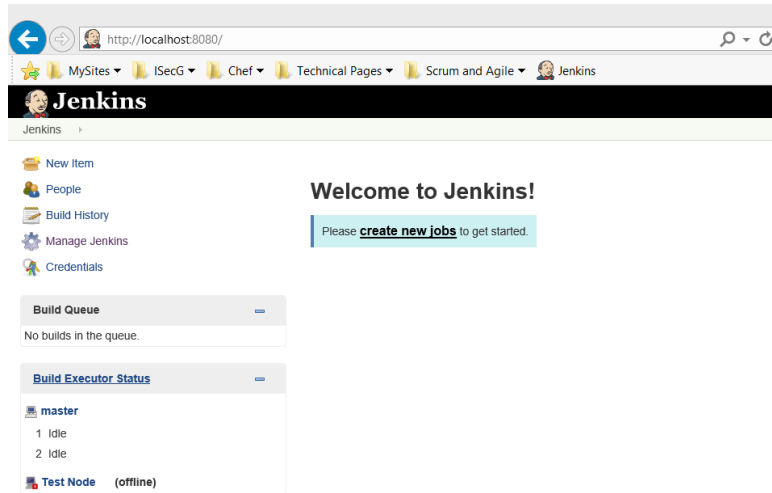
Start Jenkins

```
service jenkins start
```

By default Jenkins will start on Port **8080**. You can verify that with the below command.

```
netstat -tnlp | grep 8080
```

Go to your browser and type **http://localhost:8080/**. Now you should be able to see the Jenkins dashboard like below image.



**config.xml** is the file where your most of Jenkins configuration is saved. Location of this file is as follows:

Linux - /var/lib/Jenkins/config.xml

Windows - C:\Program Files (x86)\Jenkins\config.xml (Installation directory)

By default, your Jenkins runs at **http://localhost:8080/**. This can be changed by editing **jenkins.xml**, which is located in your installation directory. This file is also the place to change other boot configuration parameters, such as JVM options, HTTPS setup, etc.