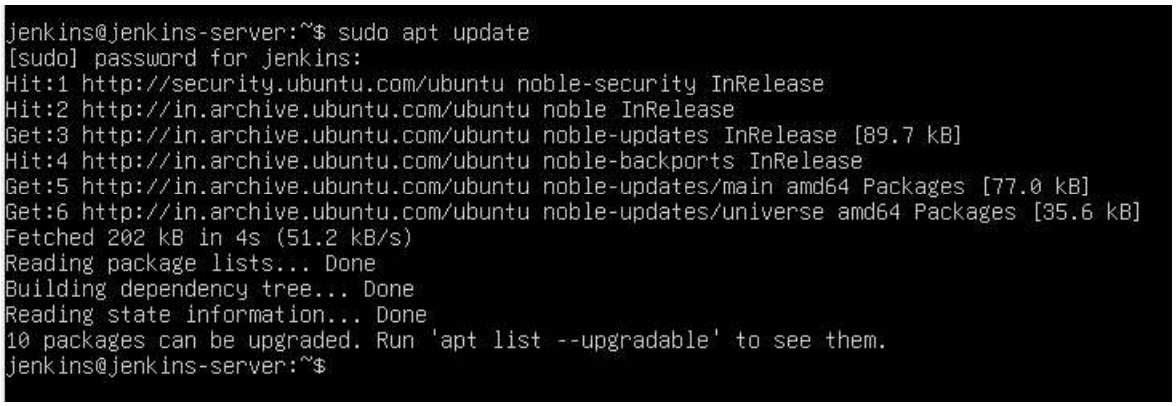
Restart Ubuntu server

sudo reboot

Installing update on Ubuntu server

Clear the console using the ”clear” command and update the system using “**sudo apt update**” command.



Installing Jenkins on Ubuntu server

Jenkins is a open-source automation server that lets you build, test and deploy your code. Now, we will see how to install Jenkins on the newly created Ubuntu server.

Install Java as Jenkins pre-requisite

Jenkins is a Java based application. So, Java is a pre-requisite. Install Java with the following command in Ubuntu server –

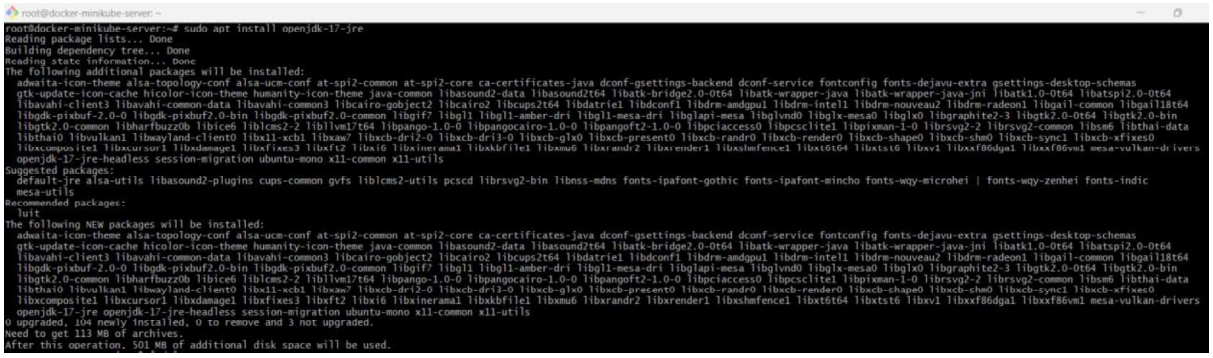
sudo apt update

sudo apt upgrade

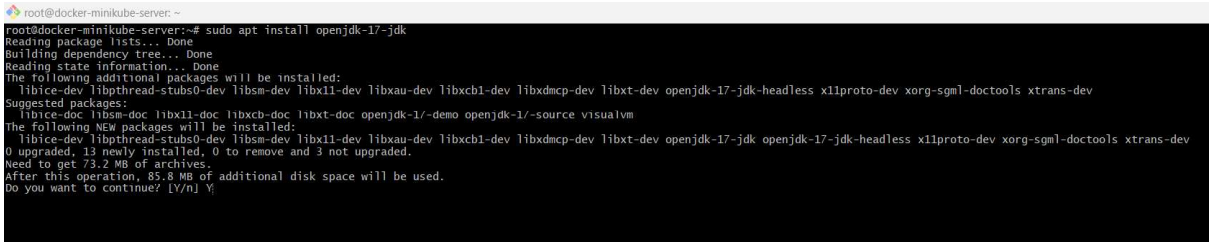
```
root@docker-minikube-server: ~
root@docker-minikube-server:~# apt-cache search openjdk | grep openjdk-17
openjdk-17-dbg - Java runtime based on OpenJDK (debugging symbols)
openjdk-17-jdk - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK)
openjdk-17-jdk-headless - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK) (headless)
openjdk-17-jre - OpenJDK Java runtime, using Hotspot JIT
openjdk-17-jre-headless - OpenJDK Java runtime, using Hotspot JIT (headless)
openjdk-17-source - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK) source files
openjdk-17-demo - Java runtime based on OpenJDK (demos and examples)
openjdk-17-doc - OpenJDK Development Kit (JDK) documentation
openjdk-17-jre-zero - Alternative JVM for OpenJDK, using Zero
uwsgi-plugin-jvm-openjdk-17 - Java plugin for uWSGI (OpenJDK 17)
uwsgi-plugin-jwsgi-openjdk-17 - JWSGI plugin for uWSGI (OpenJDK 17)
uwsgi-plugin-ring-openjdk-17 - Closure/Ring plugin for uWSGI (OpenJDK 17)
uwsgi-plugin-servlet-openjdk-17 - JWSGI plugin for uWSGI (OpenJDK 17)
root@docker-minikube-server:~#
```

Depending on your version of Ubuntu, you may be able to install OpenJDK 17 JDE and JRE using the following command. This is only applicable if these packages are available in your distribution:

sudo apt install openjdk-17-jre



sudo apt install openjdk-17-jdk



Confirm the installation by running the following command.

java -version

```
jenkins@jenkins-server:~$ java -version
openjdk version "17.0.11" 2024-04-16
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.11+9-Ubuntu-1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 17.0.11+9-Ubuntu-1, mixed mode, sharing)
jenkins@jenkins-server:~$
```

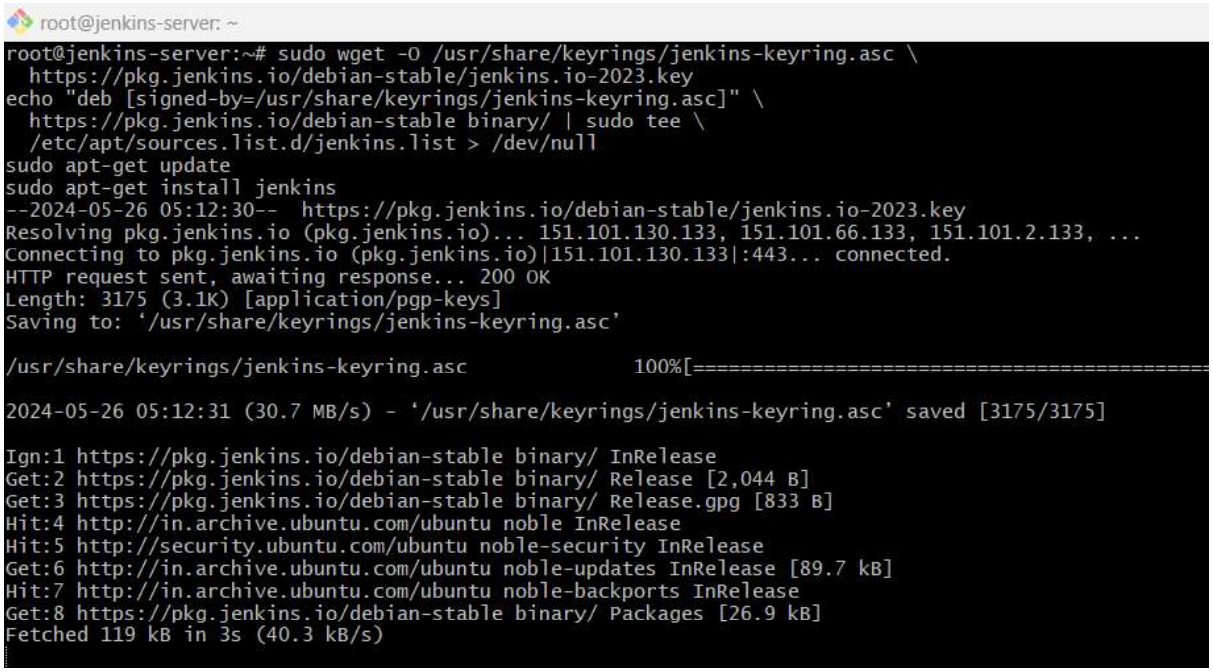
Install Jenkins

Run the below commands to install Jenkins on Ubuntu:

1st command:

sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \

https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key



2nd command:

echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc]" \

https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee \

/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null

3rd command:

sudo apt-get update

4th command:

sudo apt-get install jenkins

After installation, please run the below commands to configure Jenkins:

Enable Jenkins

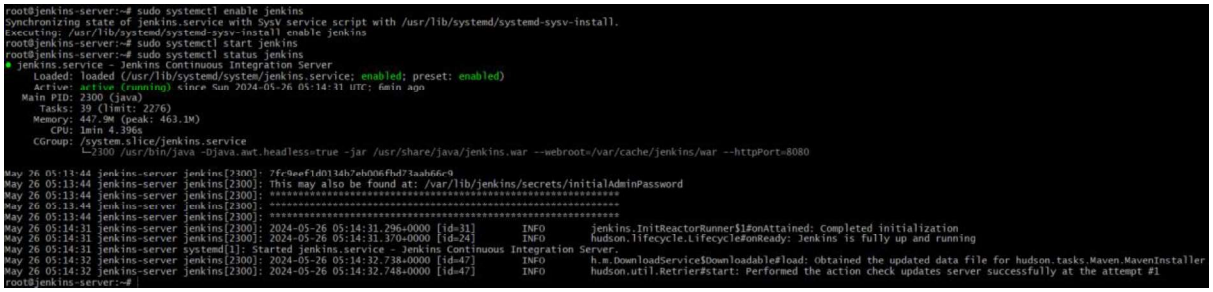
sudo systemctl enable jenkins

Start Jenkins

sudo systemctl start jenkins

Check status of Jenkins

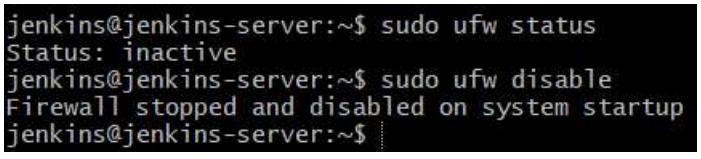
sudo systemctl status jenkins



[Optional] If needed, **disable firewall** on Ubuntu server:

sudo ufw status

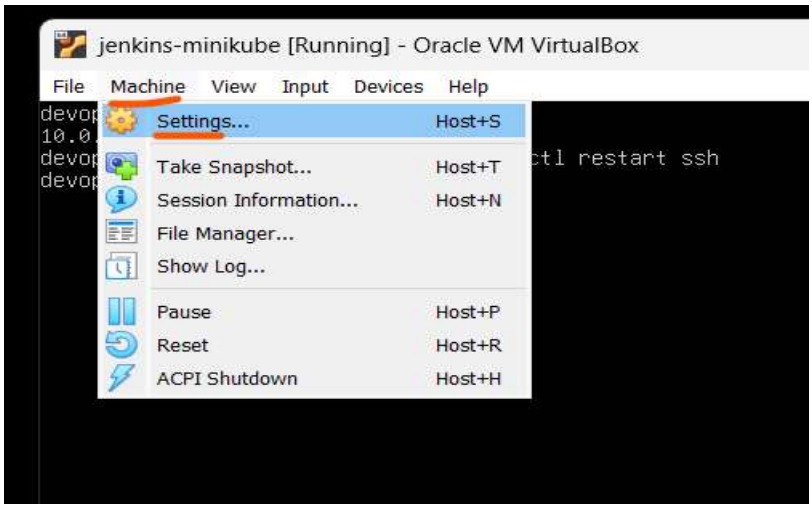
sudo ufw disable



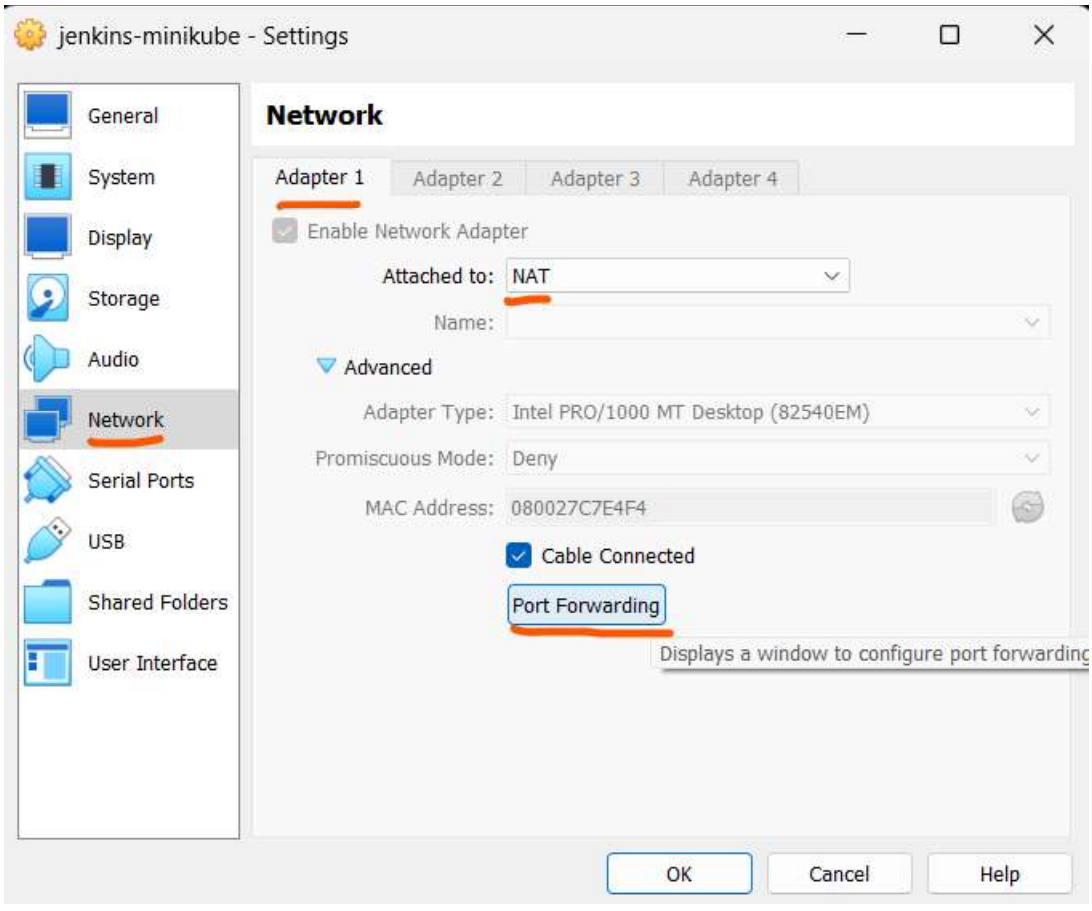
Set port forwarding for Jenkins (guest / Ubuntu to host / Windows)

If you haven't enabled port forwarding yet, please follow the below step. Otherwise ignore.

Go to Ubuntu server VirtualBox console, click on Machine → Settings

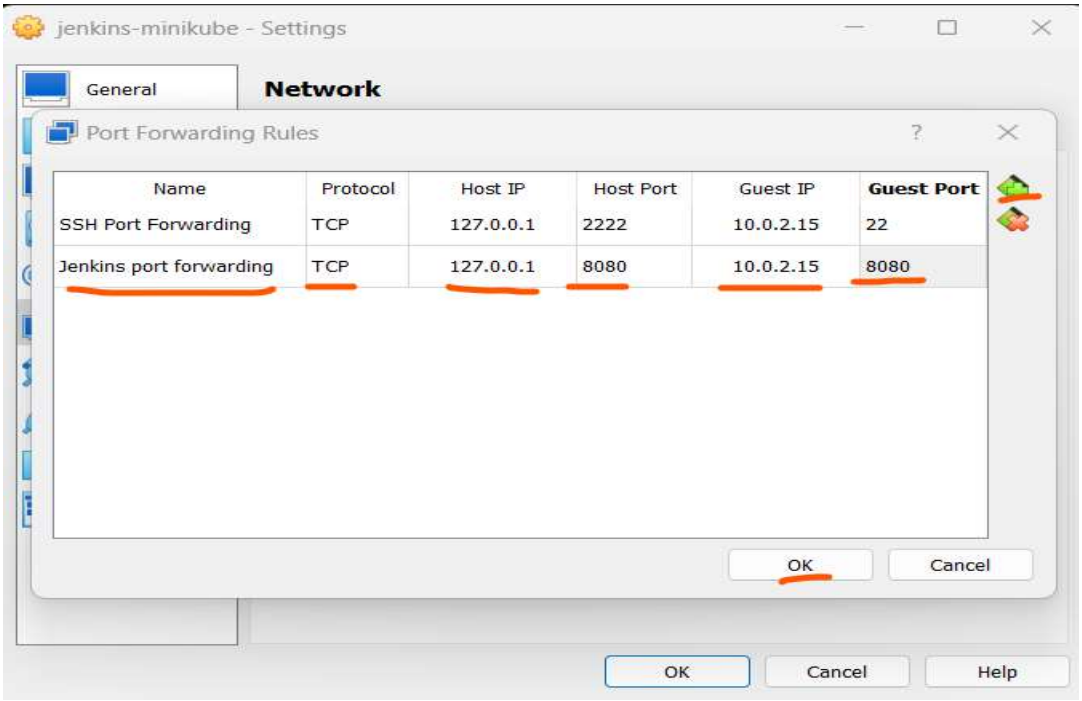


Click on network → Adapter 1 → NAT → click on Port Forwarding



Add port forwarding for Jenkins like this:

Click on Add sign (green colour) and put Jenkins port forwarding as below:



Access Jenkins (on VirtualBox) from Windows machine

If you have already installed Jenkins and configured port-forwarding, please proceed to next step. Otherwise, please follow steps for these.

Now open browser and access Jenkins:

http://<loopback address>:8080/

http://127.0.0.1:8080/

Or

http://localhost:8080

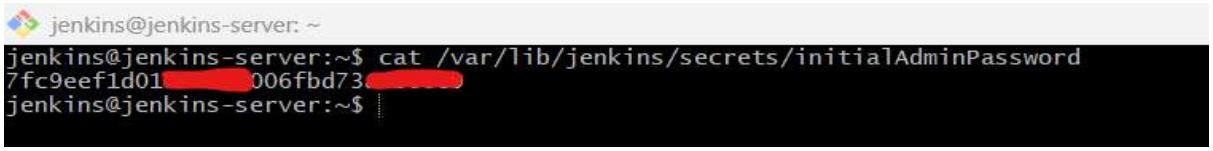
Unlock Jenkins / first time configuration

For the first time when you access Jenkins URL, you would be prompted to unlock Jenkins.

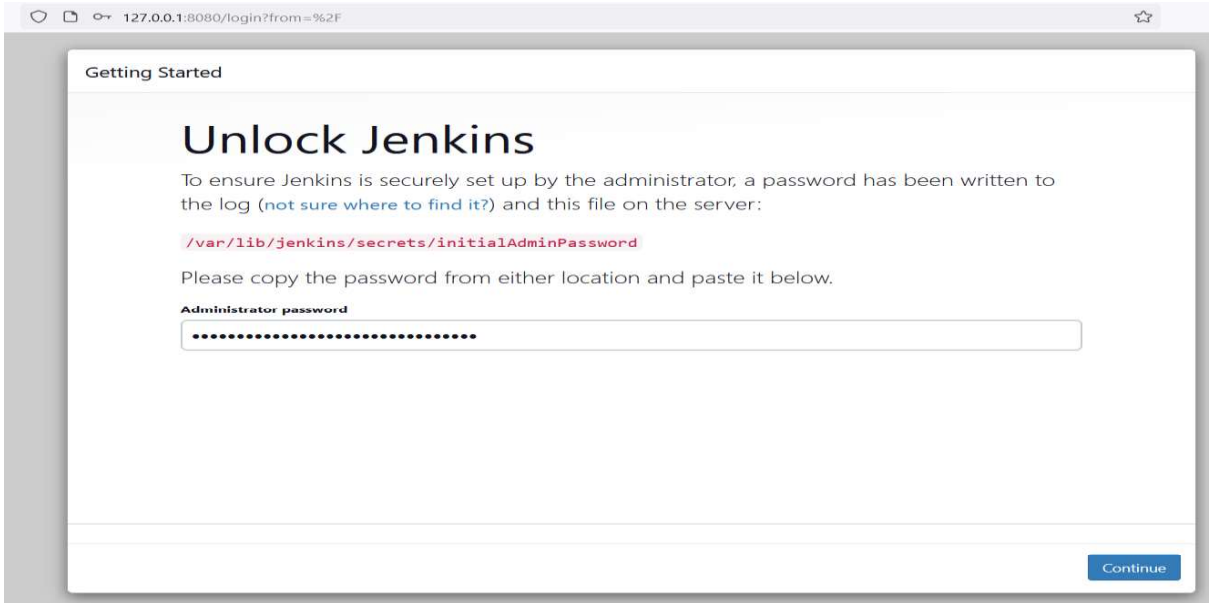
To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log:

In the Ubuntu server, go to this location and read the file content →

sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword



Please copy the password from this location and paste it below.



Click on Continue.

Customize Jenkins

Initial Jenkins configuration

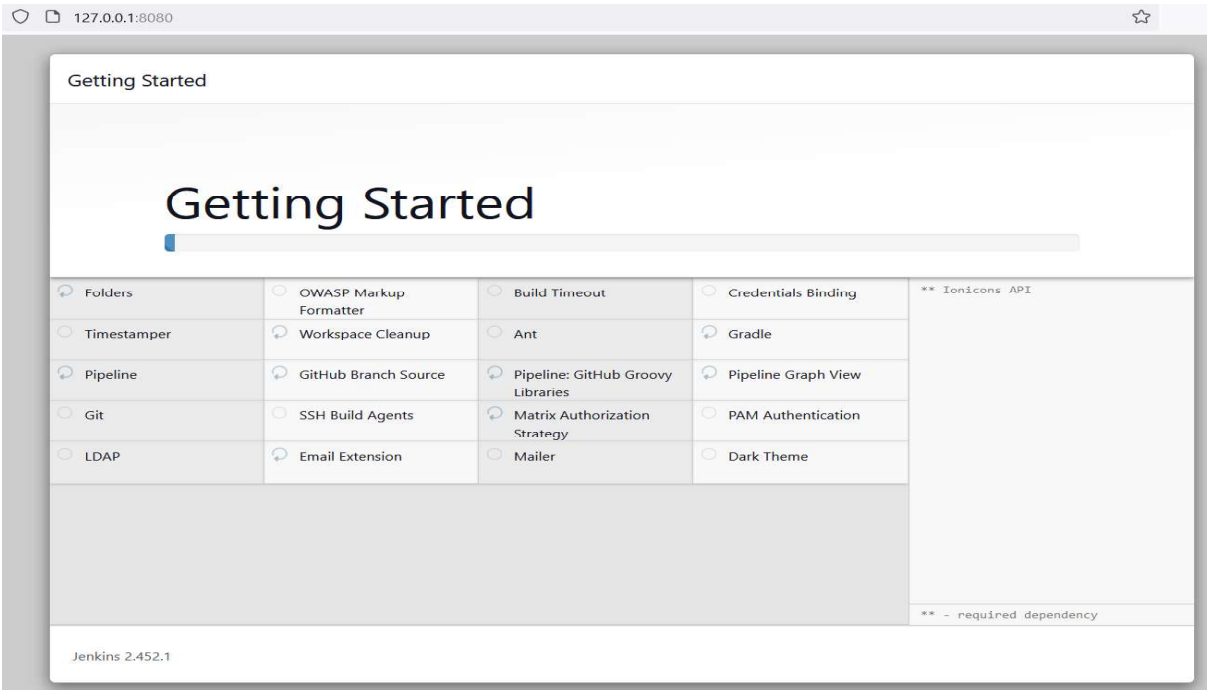
First time installation – default of set plugins.

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

For first time, you will get these options.

Please select – “Install suggested plugins”

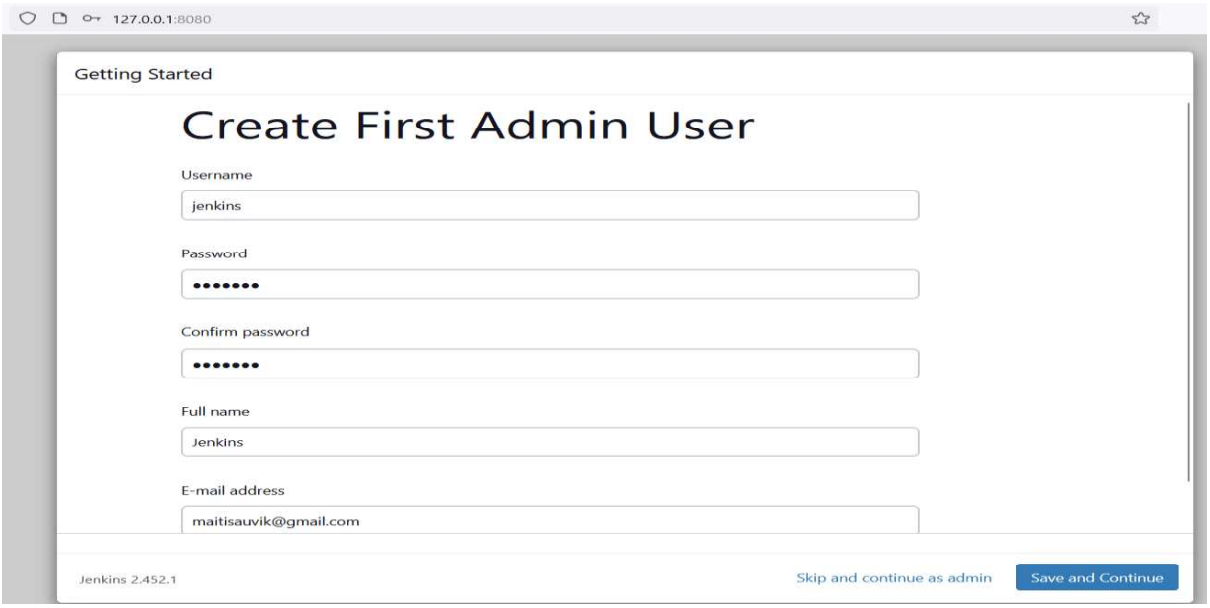
You will able to see the progress of plugin installation.



Create First Admin User

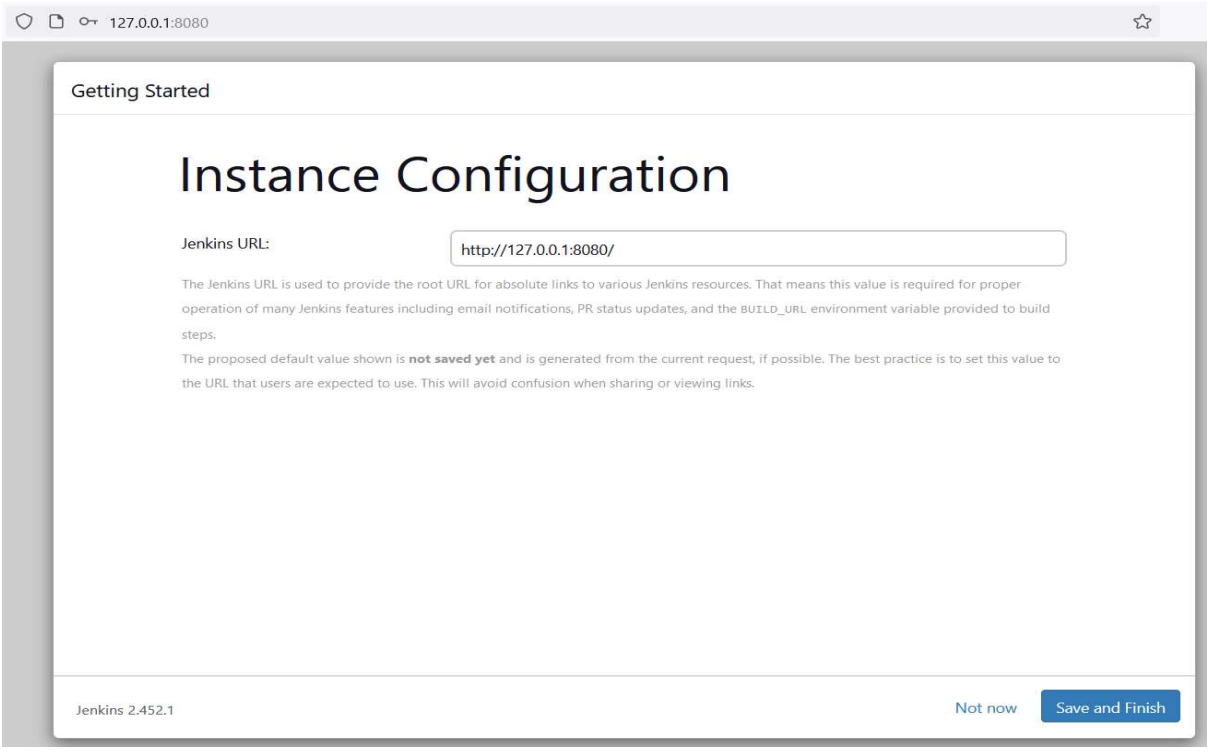
Put your preferred username, password with confirming password, full name of user and e-mail id of user.

Click on Save and continue

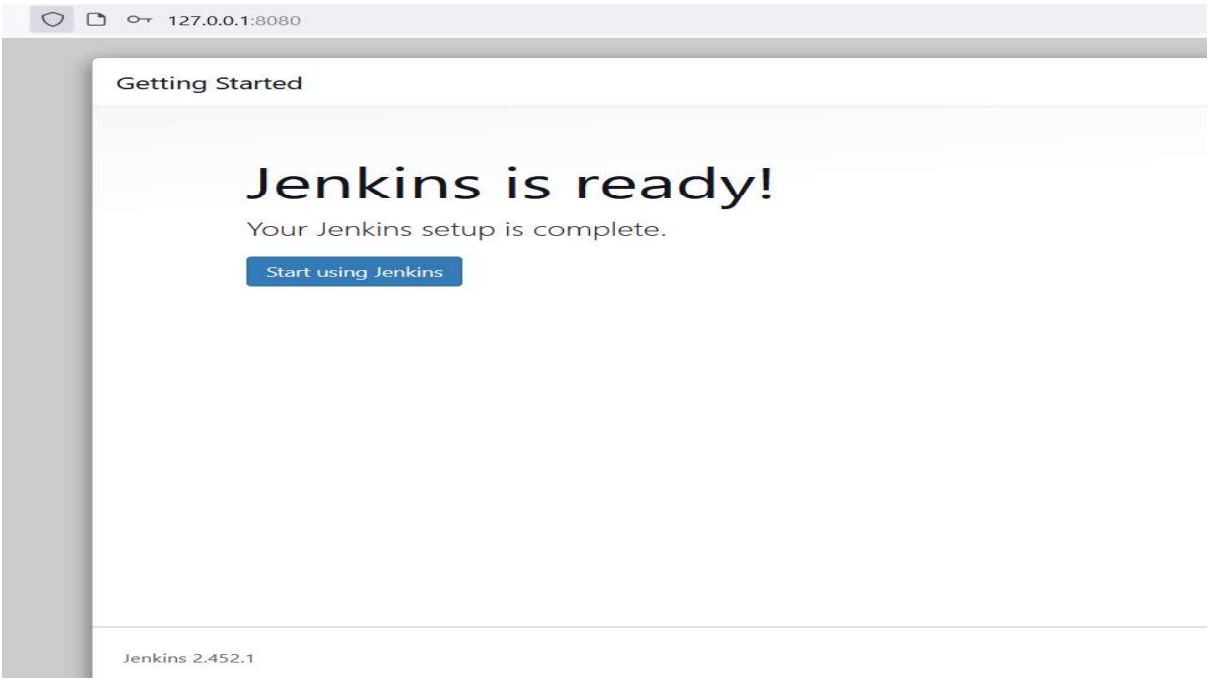


Instance Configuration

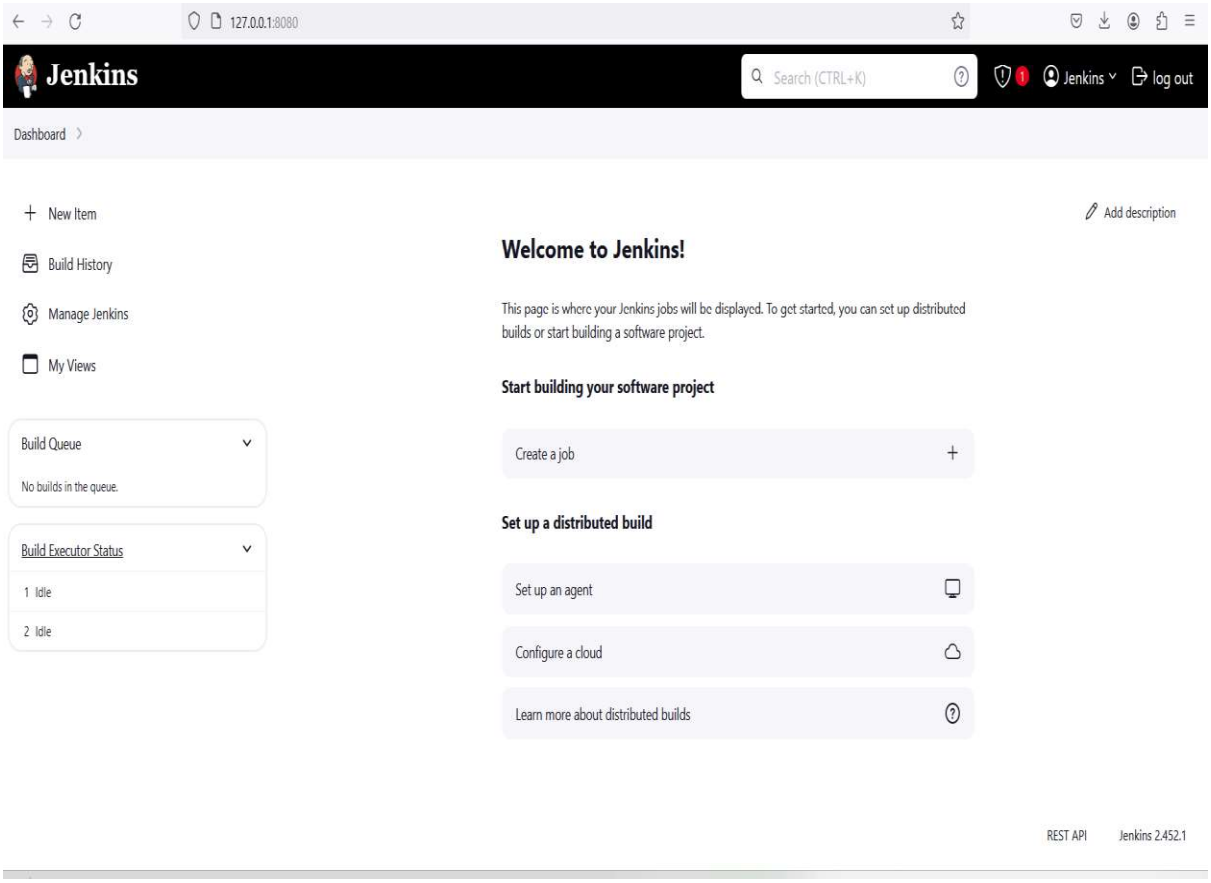
Leave the default Jankins as it is. Click on Save and Finish to continue.



Now you should be able to see that Jenkins is ready for use.



You will get the Jenkins home page like below:



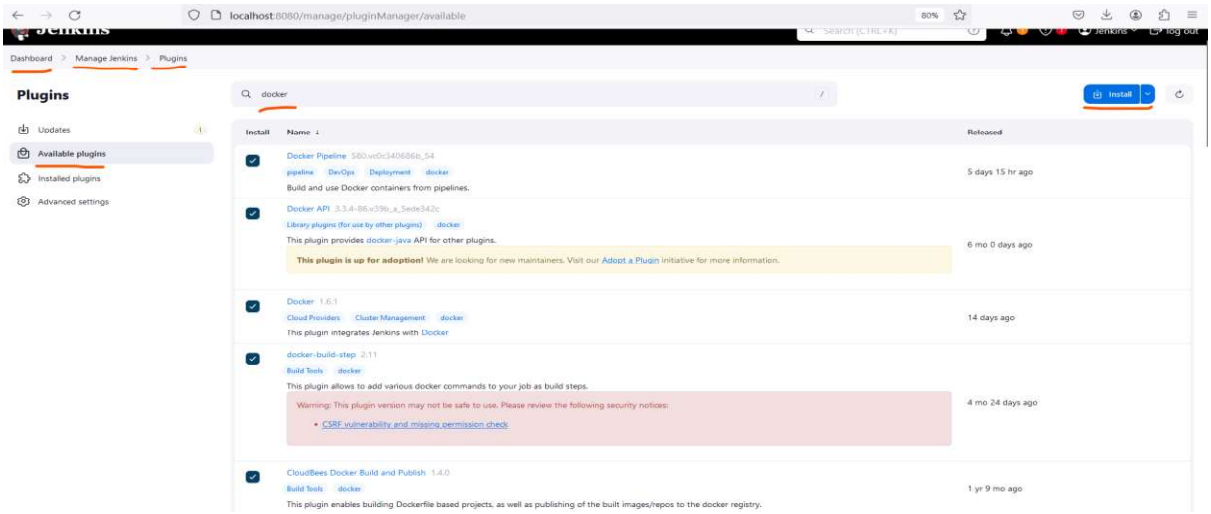
Jenkins plugins Installation

Ensure that the necessary Jenkins plugins are installed. It can be done through Jenkins Web interface: http://localhost:8080 from your windows machine

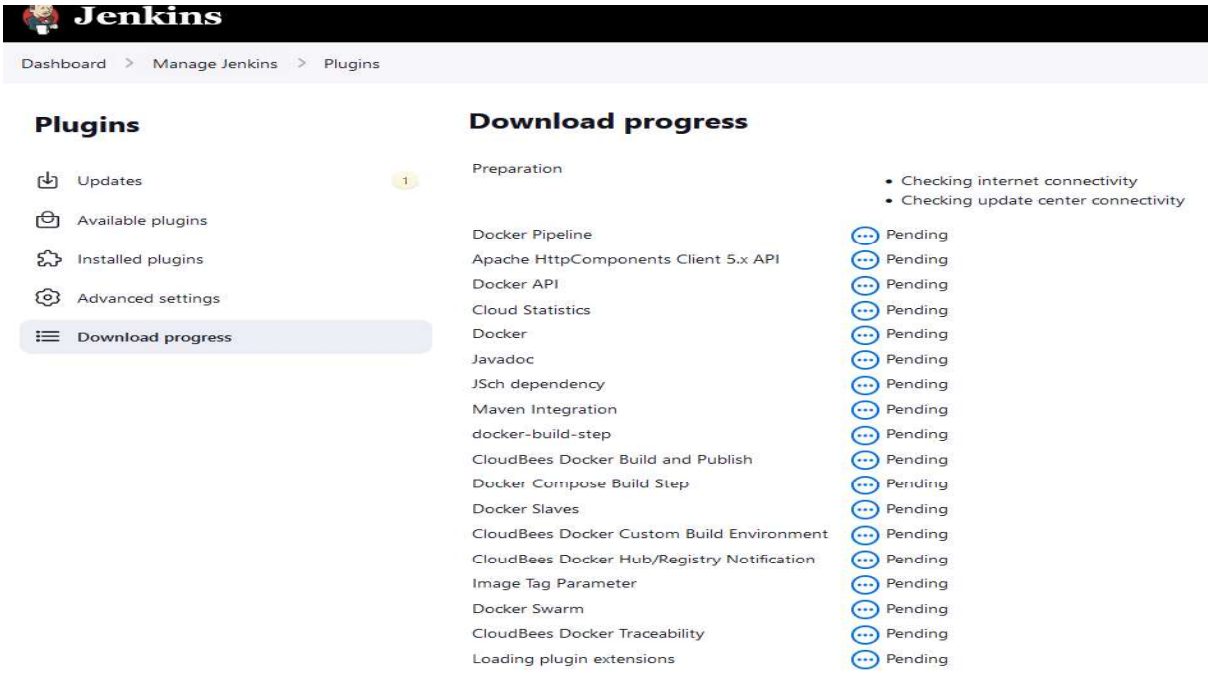
Docker plugin for Jenkins

Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Available plugins

Search for **docker** Select and install all docker related plugins as shown below.



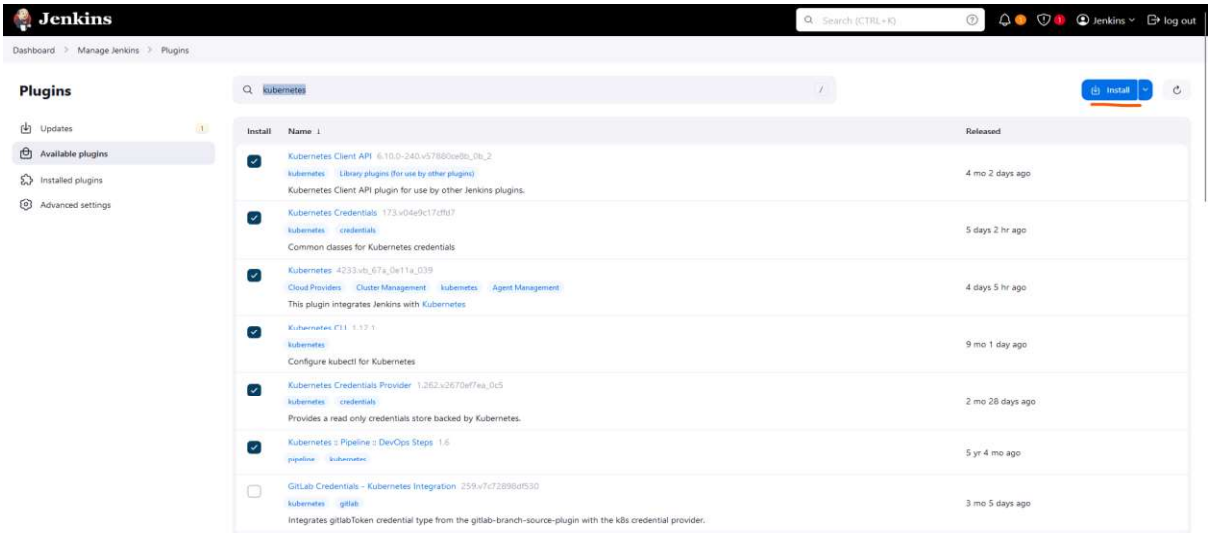
Once you click “Install”, you will see the progress.



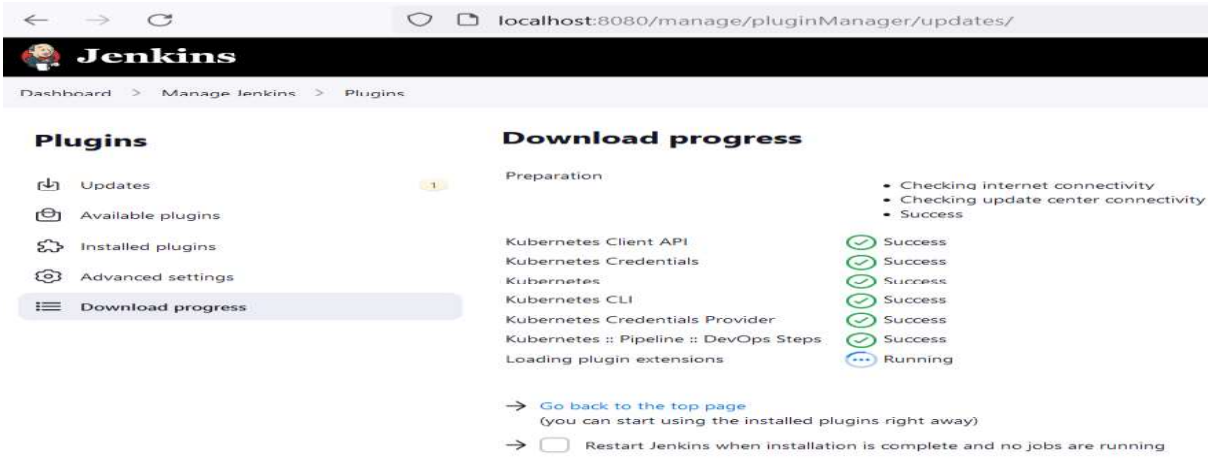
Kubernetes plugin for Jenkins

Jenkins URL → Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Available plugins

Search for **kubernetes**. Select and install all kubernetes related plugins as shown below.



Once you click “Install”, you will see the progress.



Once done, go to Ubuntu server where Jenkins has been installed and run the below command to restart Jenkins service:

sudo service jenkins restart

Open web browser and access Jenkins URL (http://localhost:8080/) once again.