

Continuous Integration, Delivery Management with Jenkins CI Server

Application Build Process

2

- Developers in the team write java code and verify the functional behavior.
- The QA team verifies the logic.
- The build team prepare the build and release environment.
- Finally package the release by applying various manual processes such as testing, build-release, bug tracking, documentation etc.
- Can this entire process be automated ?

Traditional Project Cycle

3

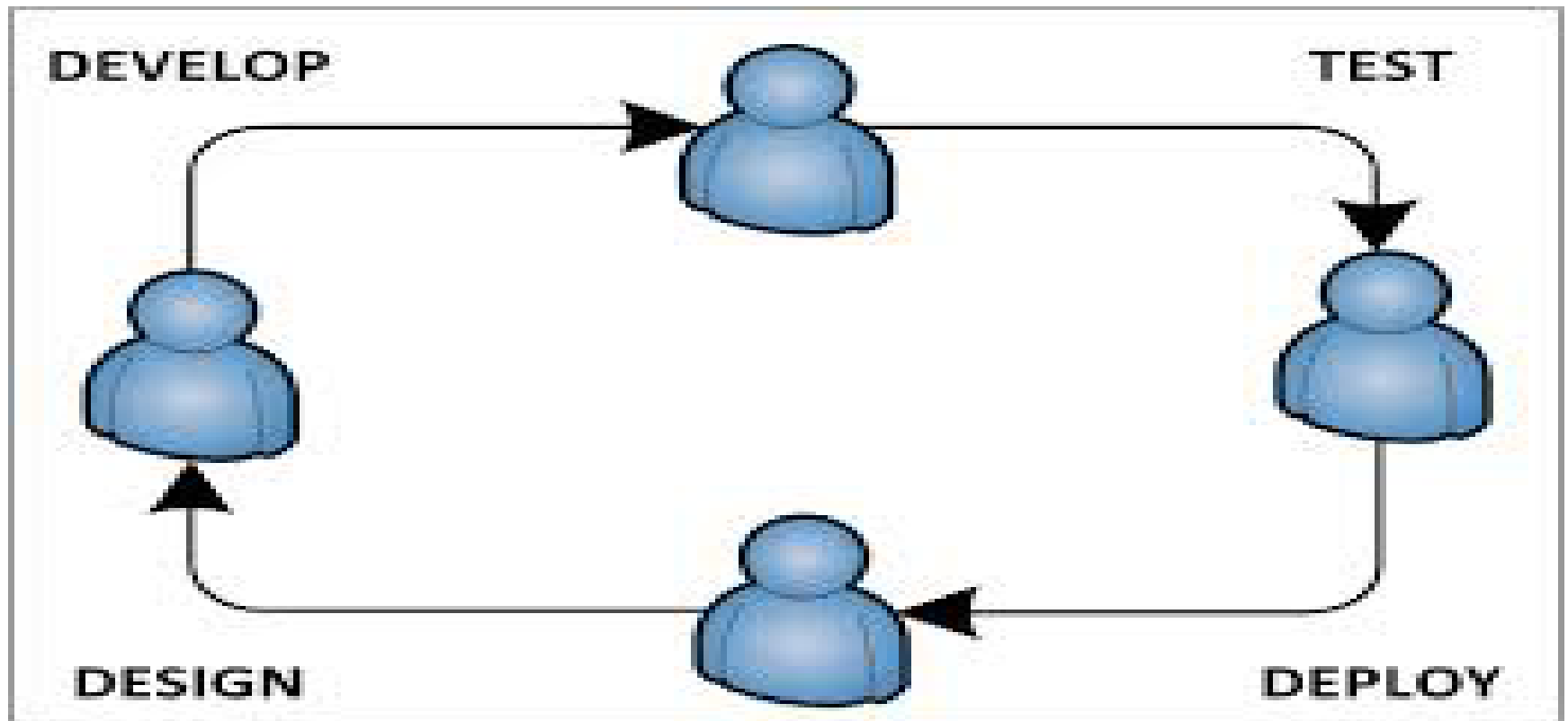
- Waterfall model with sequential process flow.
- Software delivery at the end
- No iterative development
- Surprises at end.
- Debugging, troubleshooting difficult with water fall model.

Agile practices

- Entire team is involved.
- Parallel work and collaboration between the teams.
- Smaller release cycles.
- Iterative and incremental builds.
- Modular builds
- Client involvement.
- Developer confidence
- Change management and flexibilities.
- Agile methodologies such as Scrum and XP

Continuous Process

5



Build Automation with Apache Ant and Maven ₆

- Apache Ant
 - Build xml scripts
 - Large size script, but can be reusable
 - Limited portability
 - Build automation with existing code base
 - Cross platform (OS) support
- Apache Maven
 - Small XML configuration
 - Cross platform support(OS)
 - Automatic dependency manage/download
 - Centralized code base management in the repository.
 - Sharing the dependencies

Development Process

7

- Test **D**riven **D**evelopment.
- Test first approach.
- Test Case -> Implementation -> Refactor
- Unit testing
- Integration and acceptance testing
- Continuous Testing
- Minimum and optimum code as per the requirement specifications.

TDD advantage

8

- Fewer defects
- The reduced maintenance costs
- Higher code quality
- Easier to understand
- More flexible code.
- More focused and effective tests.
- Incremental delivery.

Java Application Testing

9

- JUnit and extended xUnit frameworks.
- Test automation with Apache Ant.
- Test specifications in BDD format
- BDD Frameworks: JBehave, EasyB, Cucumber
- Test Coverage measurement : Cobertura
- Application code coverage measurement
- Static code Analysis: Sonar, FindBugs
- Report generation

Source code repository

10

- The shared centralized code base for all the team.
- Manages automatic versioning of application code.
- Each team member can checkout/in the code with this repository.
- Maintains the history of code.
- Allows to clone, import and export of code modules.
- Replication of code across repositories.
- Detects the change in code base and triggers the build process.

SCM with GIT/SVN/CC

11

- SCM version control is a system that records changes to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.
- SVN, ClearCase are supporting distributed version control system.
- The SVN clients don't just check out the latest snapshot of the files, they fully mirror the repository.
- In case of server failures, any of the client repositories can be copied back up to the server to restore the backup.
- Every checkout is really a full backup of all the data.

SCM Terminologies

12

- Branching : Make a copy of the code
- Branching isolates from other work
- Head : make sub branching of code
- Merge : Extra complexity code with hard integration can be merged.
- Master : The master copy of code base.
- Checkout : Get a snapshot of code from the code repository.
- Check in: Submit the modified version of code to the cod repository.

Build Automation Continuously..

13

- Teams integrate their work multiple times per day.
- Each integration is verified by an automated build
- Significantly reduces integration problems
- Develop cohesive software more rapidly in an incremental way

Source: Martin Fowler

The CI Process

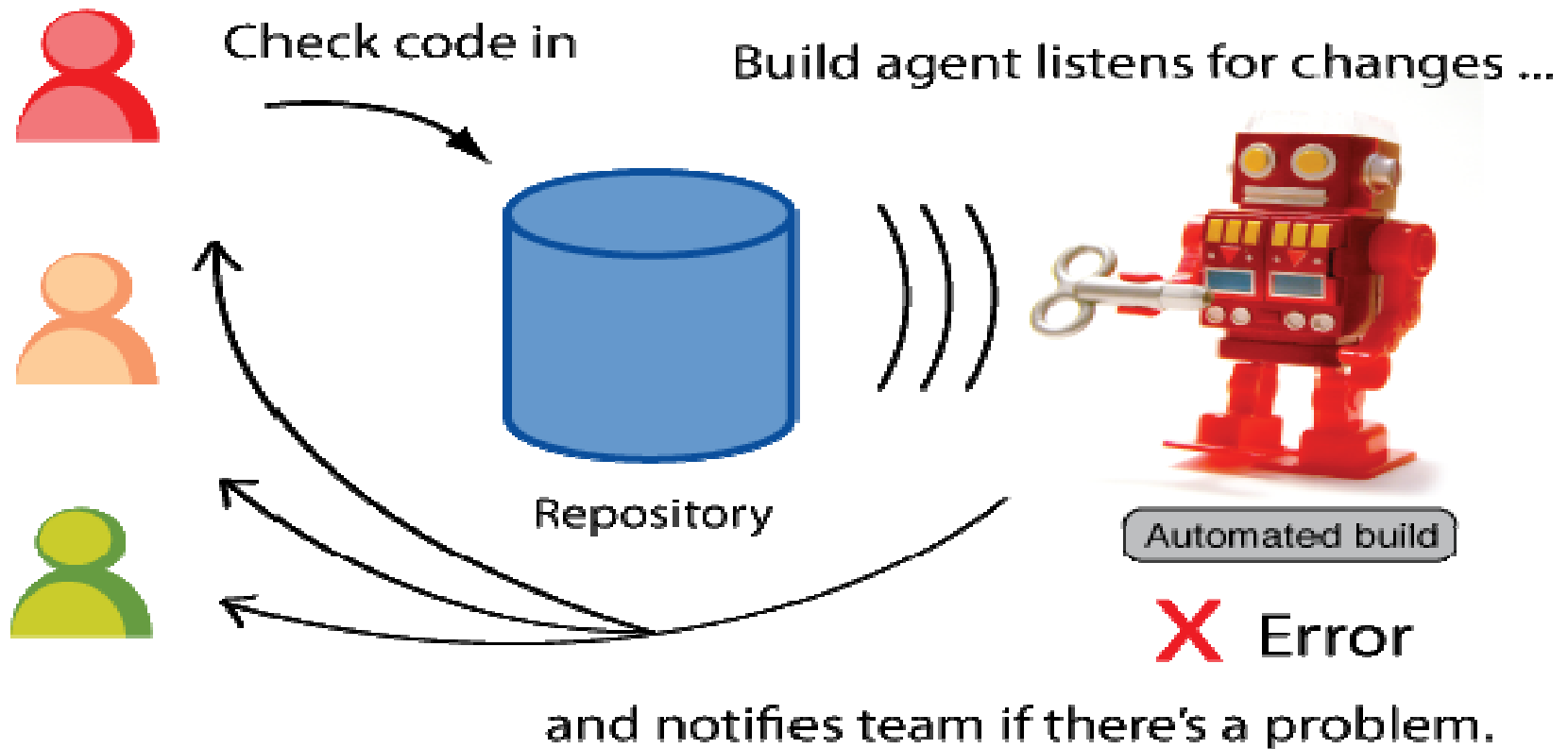
14

- The **Continuous integration (CI)** in software build is the process of merging all developer working copies with a shared mainline several times a day.
- The CI was originally intended to be used in combination with automated unit tests written through the practices of test-driven development.
- This was conceived as running all unit tests and verifying they all passed before committing to the mainline automatically.
- This helps avoid one developer's work in progress breaking another developer's copy.

The Process...

15

Developers



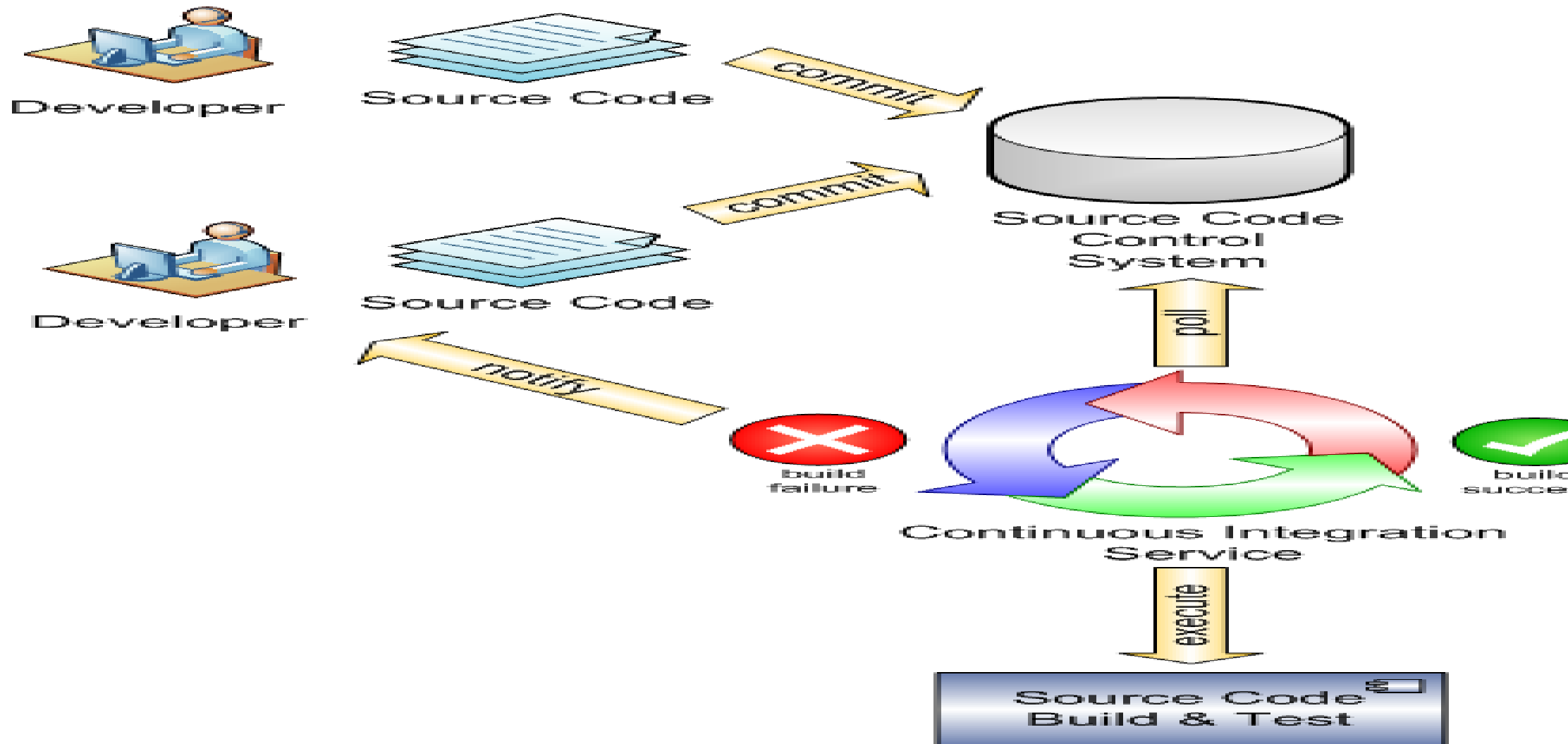
Continuous Integration

16

- Environments based on stability
- Maintain a code repository
- Commit frequently and build every commit
- Make the build self-testing
- Store every build

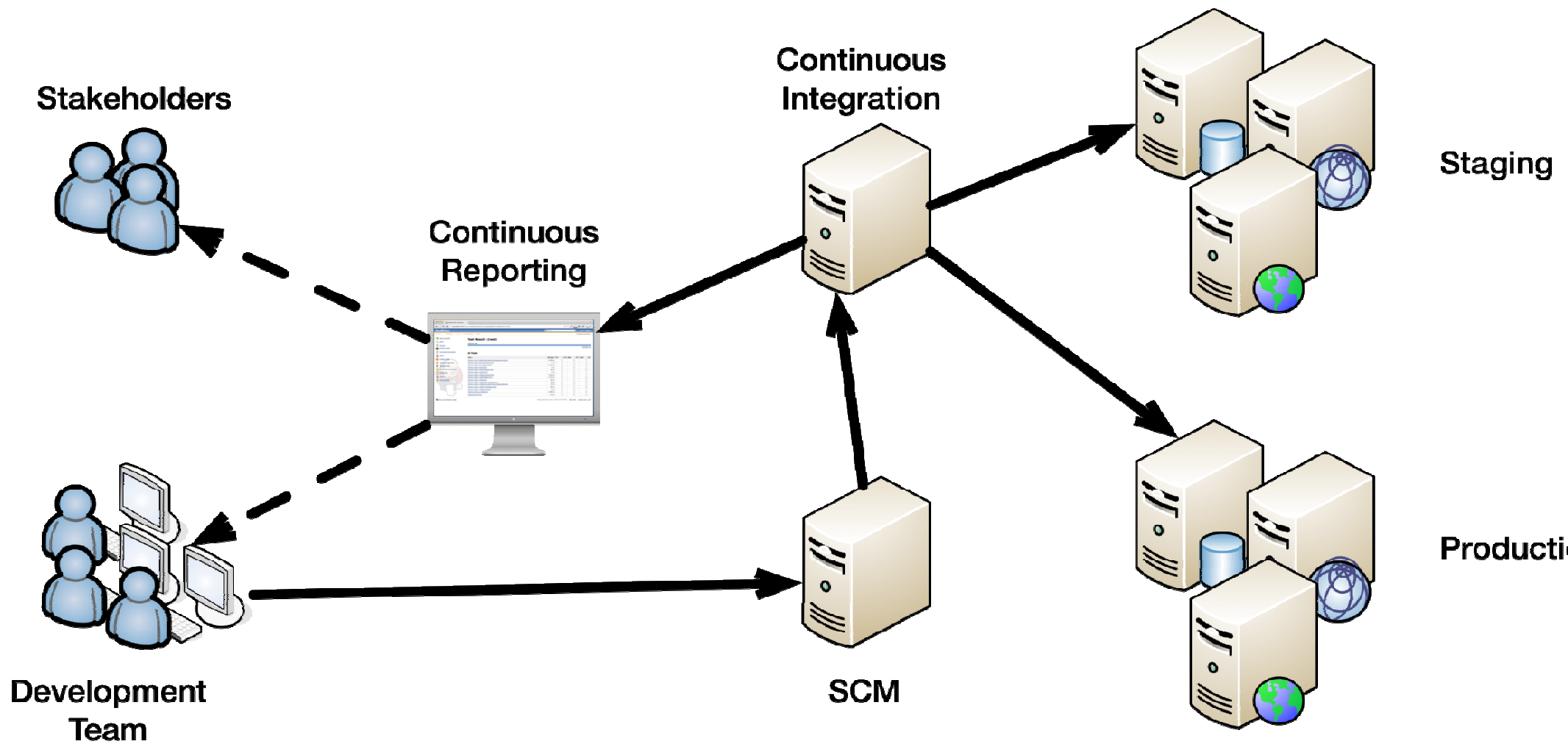
The automatic integration

17



Continuous Integration Workflow

18



CI Features

19

- When unit tests fail or a bug emerges, the developers has the provision revert the codebase to a previous bug-free state, without wasting time in debugging
- Developers detect and fix integration problems continuously — avoiding last-minute chaos at release dates.
- Early warning of broken/incompatible code
- Early warning of conflicting changes
- Immediate unit testing of all changes

The CI output

20

- The CI makes sure that the software built is always in a state that can be deployed to users and makes the actual deployment process very rapid.
- This process runs continuously and automatically!

CI Automation

21

- Reducing repetitive processes saves time, costs, and effort.
- These are project activities such as code compilation, database deployments, testing, inspection, deployment, and feedback.

CI to Developers

22

- Metrics generated from automated testing and CI such as metrics for code coverage, code complexity, and features completely focus the developers more on developing functional, quality code
- The CI helps to develop momentum in a team.

Risk reductions

23

- The CI helps to mitigate the risks as
 - Lack of functional working software
 - The late discovery of the defects
 - The software does not fit into quality metrics.
 - Lack of project visibility.(when the final module/demo/release is available ?)

The CI advantage

24

- The CI Process applies small pieces of effort, applied frequently.
- The CI process facilitate QA processes.
- This continuous application of quality control aims to improve the quality of software
- The CI Process reduces the time taken to deliver the software by replacing the traditional practice of applying quality control *after* completing all development.

CI to reduce the Risk

25

- When we make assumptions in software development, we waste time and increase risks.
- Continuous Integration helps to reduce assumptions on a project by rebuilding software *whenever a change occurs* in a version control system.

CI Assurance

26

- The CI automation ensures the following..
 - The process runs the same way *every time*.
 - An ordered process is followed. For example, the inspections may run on the code.
 - The static analysis of the code before the running of tests—in the build scripts.
 - The processes will run every time a commit occurs in the version control repository.

Continuous Integration System

27

- **Identify**—identify a process that requires automation.
- **Design Build** : Creating a build script makes the automation repeatable and consistent.
- **Share** : By using a version control system such as Subversion, Git or CVS and share these scripts/programs with others to use.
- **Make it continuous** : Ensure that the automated process is run with every change applied, using a CI server.

CI Principles

28

- Maintain a code repository
- Automate the build
- Make the build self-testing
- Everyone commits to the baseline every day
- Every commit to baseline should be built
- Keep the build fast and small
- Test in the production environment
- Make it easy to get the latest deliverables
- Automate the deployment process
- Make the results of the latest build available to everyone

CI Disciplines

29

- Developers must commit code more frequently
- Make it a priority to fix broken builds
- Write automated builds with tests that pass 100% of the time
- Should never get or commit broken code from/to the version control repository.

CI Commit Practice

30

- Commit code frequently
- Make small changes
- Commit after each task
- When to commit : Avoid having everyone commit at the same time every day
- Why commit attitude : unless it is 'complete'
- Committing code frequently to the version control repository is the only effective way to implement CI.

Build every commit

31

- Why build frequently?
- Why not integrate frequently?
- Agile principles
 - If it hurts, do it more often.
 - Many difficult activities can be made much more straightforward by doing them more frequently.
 - Reduce time between defect introduction and removal
- Automate the build
 - Key to continuous integration

Broken code to CI ?

32

- **Don't commit broken code**
- Make sure not to commit the code that doesn't work to the version control repository.
- To avoid this risk is having a well-factored build script that compiles and tests the code in a reproducible manner on **developer machine!!..**

Private Builds ?

33

- **Run Private Builds FIRST!**
- To prevent broken builds, developers should run or simulate an integration build on their local workstation IDE after completing their unit tests.
- The simulation can be a mock testing environment!

Broken from the CI ?

34

- **Avoid Getting Broken Builds**
- When the build is broken, don't check out the latest code from the version control repository.
- This can be monitored by looking at the commit comments or the latest build failure notification over email/sms/build history.
- If you check out the broken code time is wasted on something wrongly done!

CI Test Automation

35

- **Write automated unit and integration tests.**
- A build should be fully automated. In order to run tests for a CI system, the tests must be automated.
- Writing the tests in an xUnit framework such as NUnit or JUnit provides the capability of running these tests in an automated fashion with ant or certain build scripts.
- **Automate As Much As Possible**

Ensure Success at every stage

36

- **All tests and inspections must pass**
- In a CI environment, 100% of a project's automated tests must pass for the build to pass.
- Automated tests are as important as the compilation. The code that does not compile does not work similarly the code that has test errors will not work either.
- The code coverage tools assist in pinpointing source code that does not have a corresponding test. You can run a code coverage tool as part of an integration build.

Code Ownership

37

- **Collective Ownership of the Code**
- The CI allows to share the code ownership.
- Any developer can work on any part of the software system.
- This prevents “knowledge islands,” where there is only one person who has knowledge of a particular area of the system.
- The practice of CI enables for everyone to have the collective ownership by ensuring adherence to coding standards and the running of regression tests on a continual basis.

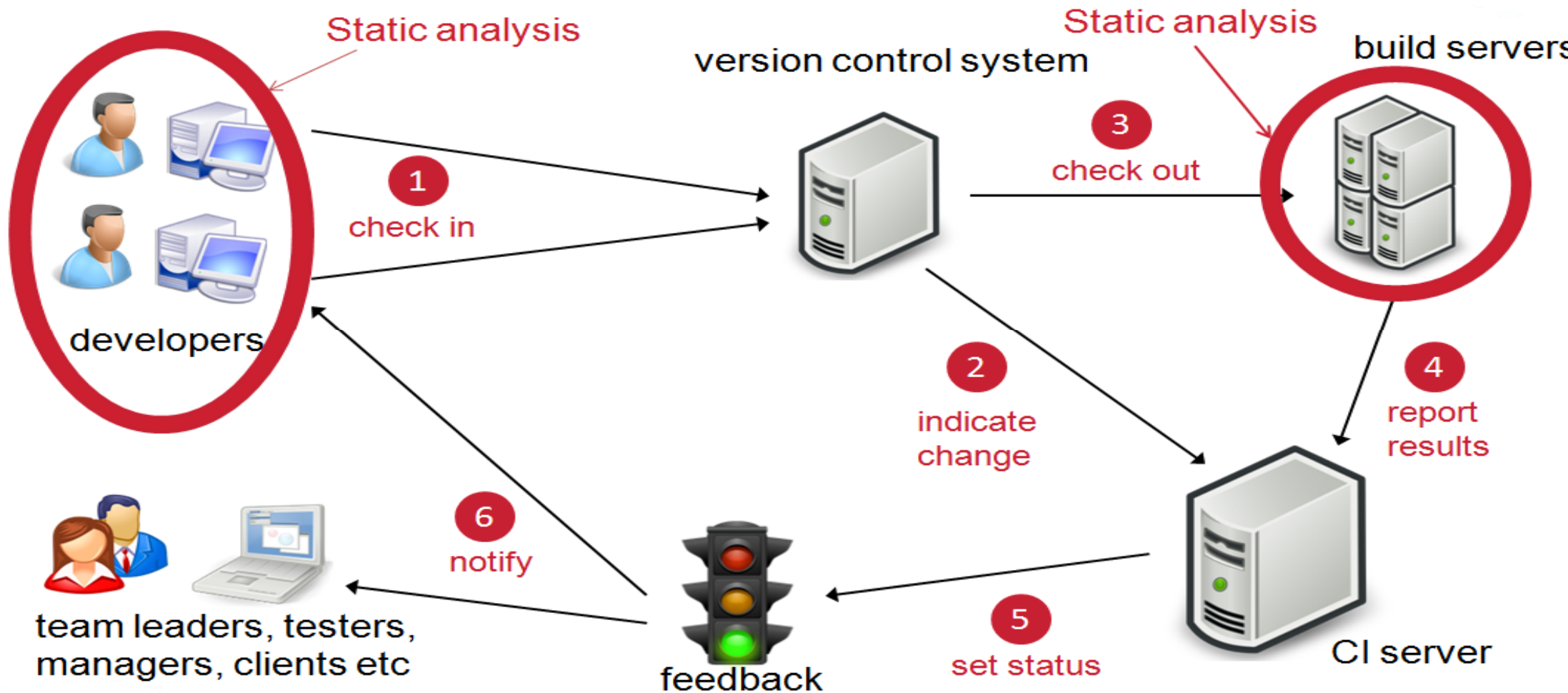
Build with self-tests

38

- System Tests
 - End-to-end test
 - Often take minutes to hours to run
- Unit tests
 - Fast
 - No database or file system
 - Focused
 - Pinpoint problems
 - Best method for verifying builds

The CI Process

39



The CI build server

40

- The build server can automatically run the unit tests periodically or even after every commit and report the results to the developers.
- The use of build servers (not necessarily running unit tests) had already been practised by some teams from the XP community.
- The CI server apart from the automated testing also integrates other aspects of software such as code analysis, report generation, measure and profile performance, extract and format documentation from the source code etc.

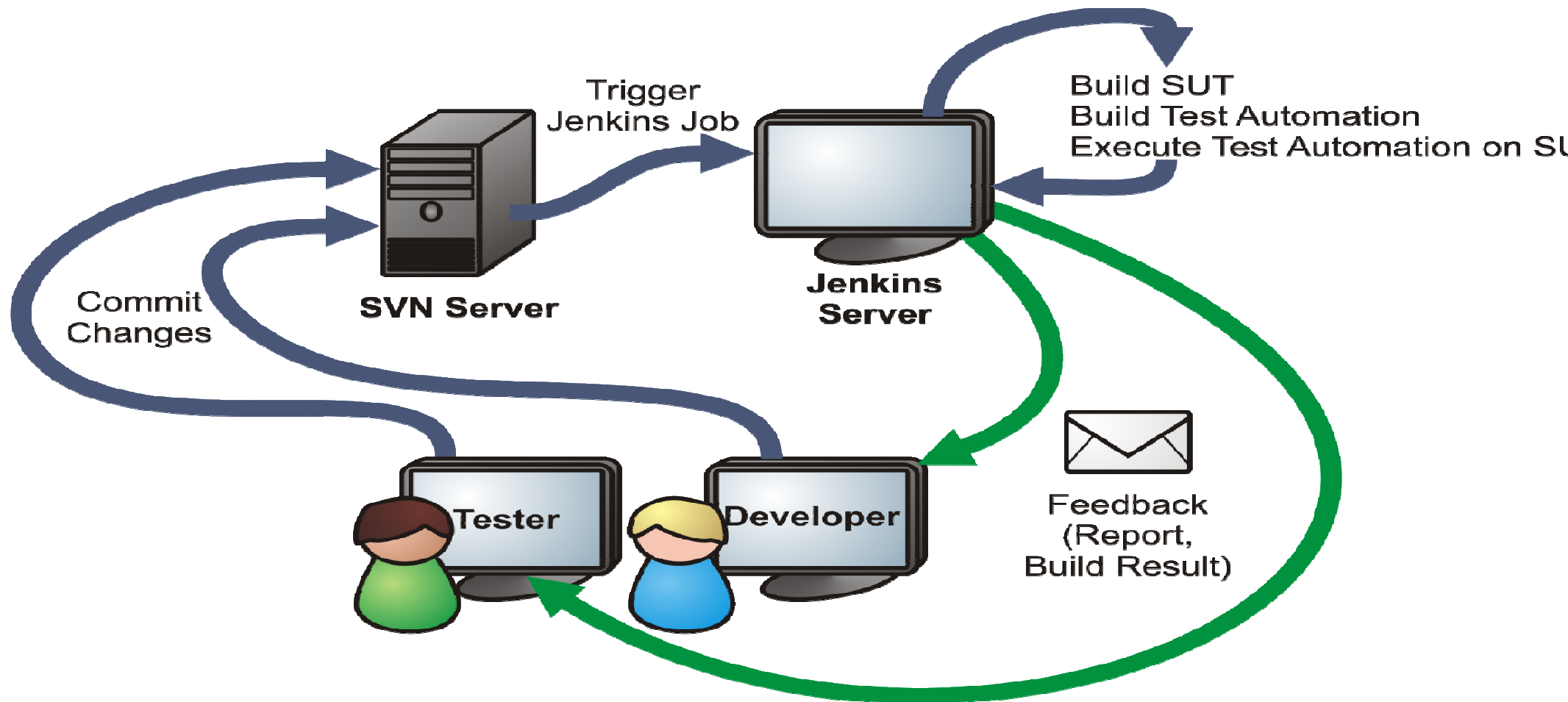
The CI servers

41

- Cruise Control
- Hudson
- Jenkins
- Bamboo
- Microsoft Team Foundation
- ThoughtWorks GO!
- Apache Continuum

The Jenkins CI Server

42



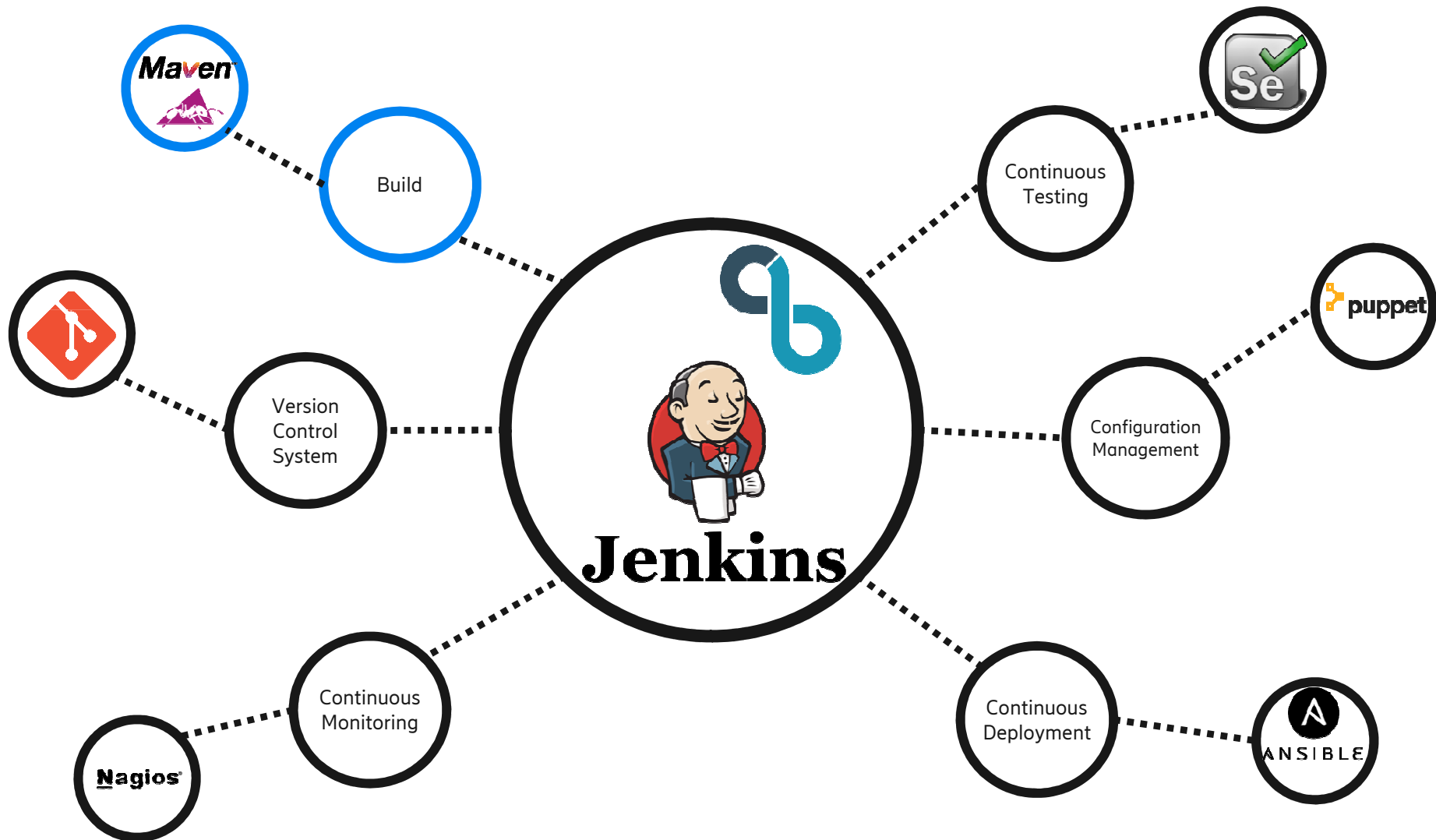
Jenkins Features

43

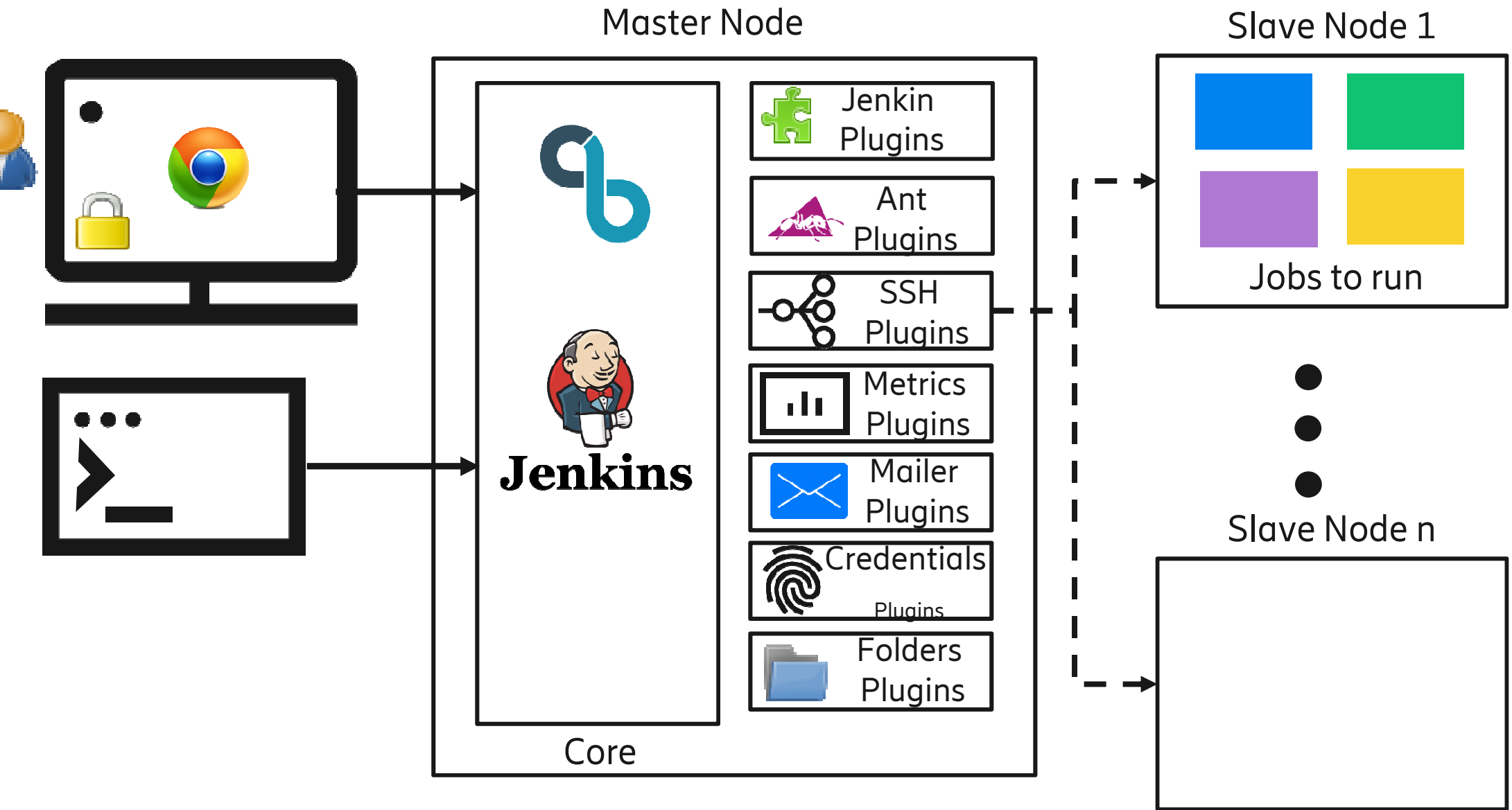
- Open source cloudBees platform.
- Forked from Hudson.
- Easier integration with other tools.
- More extensions available.
- Useful for Non java builds.

About Jenkins

Jenkins is an automation server, that is mainly used in CI/CD cycles.



Jenkins Architecture



Jenkins Usage

46

- The Jenkins comes as a war file which be deployed on any J2EE compatible Web Server.(i.e. Tomcat)
- The Jenkins war can be executed as standalone web server.(The Jenkins own server process)
- The Jenkins can also be deployed as service on windows/Unix systems.

Jenkins configuration

47

- The Jenkins is managed from the web console in the browser.
- Add plug-ins
- Configure global tools JDK ,ant, Maven etc.
- Configure security
- Configure email notifications and settings
- Create and Configure build jobs with Jenkins in console.
- The every jobs is configured with set of options in build stage along with notifications and report generations.

Login Page

48













Welcome to Jenkins!

Sign in

☐ Keep me signed in


Manage Jenkins

-  New Item
-  People
-  Build History
-  Project Relationship
-  Check File Fingerprint
-  **Manage Jenkins**
-  Support
-  My Views
-  Credentials
-  New View


Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

 **master**

- 1 Idle
- 2 Idle

 **Slave-Node1**

- 1 Idle
- 2 Idle
- 3 Idle
- 4 Idle
- 5 Idle

Manage Jenkins



Configure System

Configure global settings and paths.



Configure Global Security

Secure Jenkins; define who is allowed to access/use the system.



Beekeeper Upgrade Assistant

Manage Beekeeper Upgrade Assistant, part of the CloudBees Assurance Program



Configure Credentials

Configure the credential providers and types



Global Tool Configuration

Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers.



Reload Configuration from Disk

Discard all the loaded data in memory and reload everything from file system. Useful when you modified config files directly on disk.



Manage Plugins

Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins.



System Information

Displays various environmental information to assist trouble-shooting.



System Log

System log captures output from `java.util.logging` output related to Jenkins.



Load Statistics

Configure Jenkins

Mask Passwords - Global Regexes

Add



# of executors	2	←	Number of executors
Labels			
Usage	Use this node as much as possible		▼ ?
Quiet period	5		?
SCM checkout retry count	0		
Default view	all		▼

Jenkins Location		
Jenkins URL	http://10.67.200.21:8080/	← URL of Jenkins
System Admin e-mail address	Batch Automation<automation@u.com.my>	?

Shell		
Shell executable		?

E-mail Notification		← SMTP Configuration
SMTP server	192.168.12.26	?
Default user e-mail suffix	@u.com.my	?



Advanced...

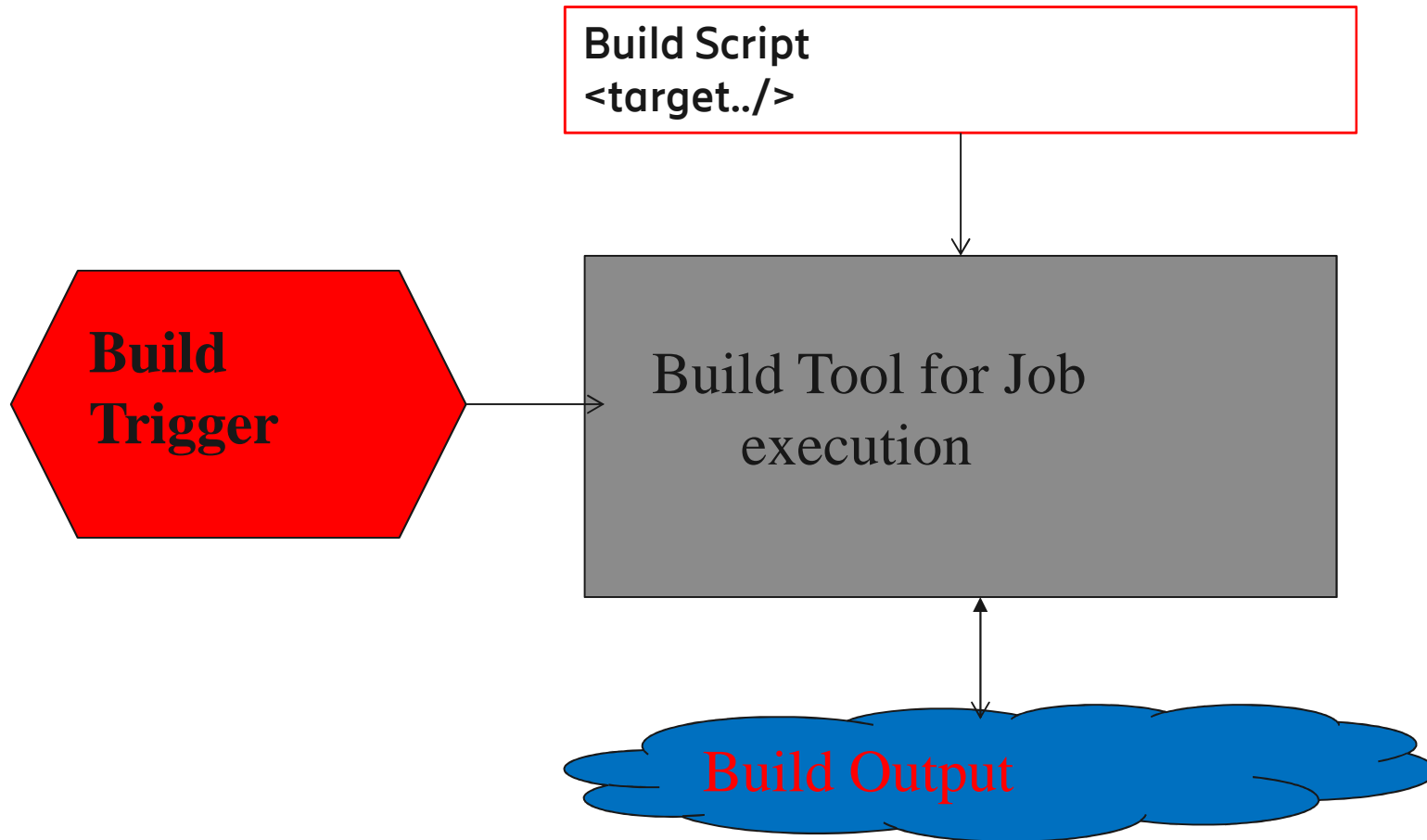
☐ Test configuration by sending test e-mail

Jenkins Jobs

51

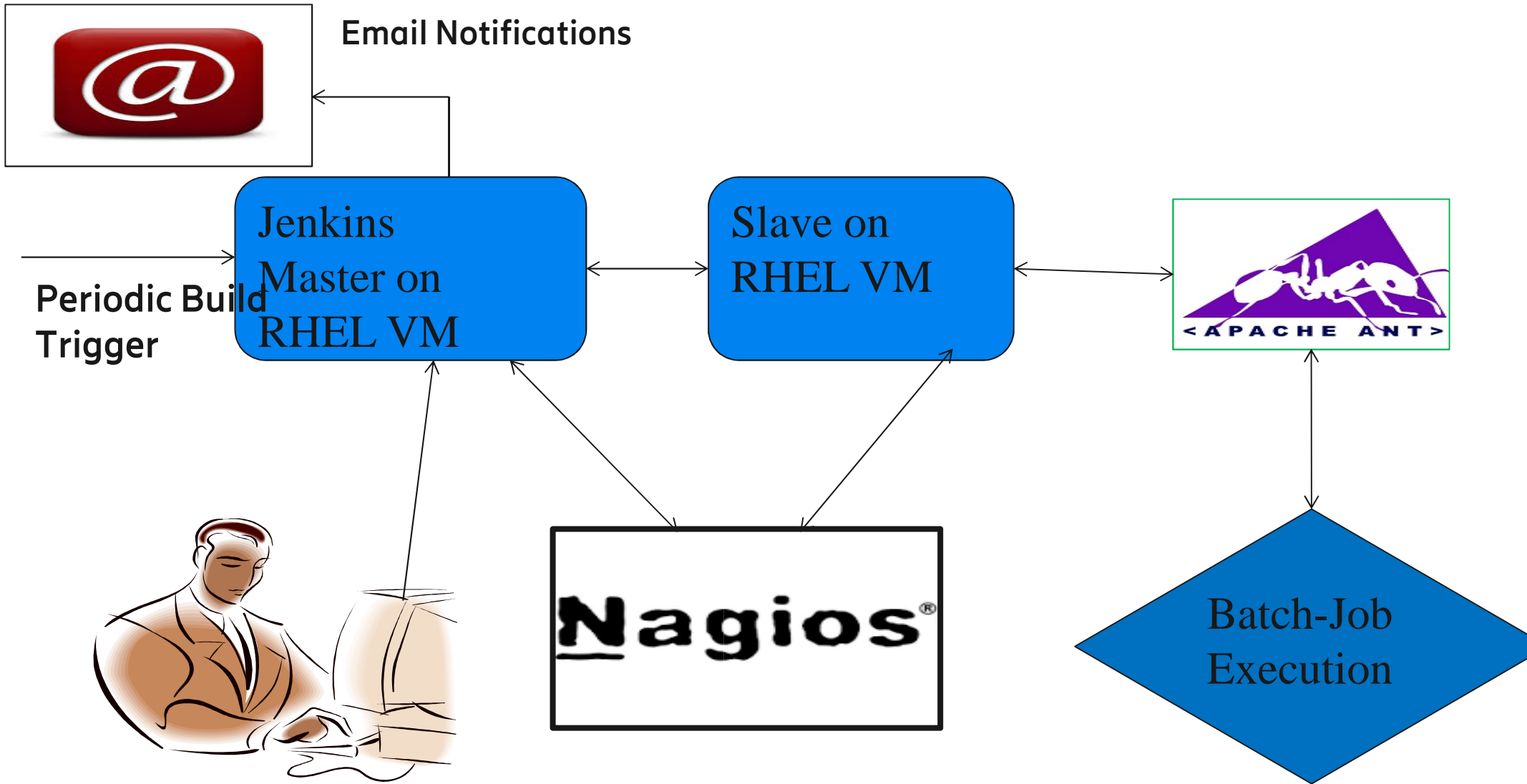
- The jobs are scheduling units for continuous execution process and monitoring in the Jenkins web console.
- Every job is configured with set of options in build stages along with notifications.

A Job in Jenkins



Job Automation

53



Jenkins Jobs

54

- The jobs are execution units for continuous build process and monitoring in the Jenkins web console.
- Type of jobs
 - Freestyle job
 - Maven job
 - Multi-configuration job
 - External job
 - Parameterized job
 - Non-java build such as MS.Net, C+++ etc.

Job Configuration

55

- The SCM code base location
- The build process trigger
- Set of pre-build testing processes.
- Set of post-build activities for report generation, code analysis etc.
- Notification of build process via email/SMS
- Job execution and monitoring

Job Configuration

CloudBees Jenkins Distribution Test Jenkins Administrator | log out

jenkins > Lot28 > StarterPackHandler_Lot28

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Options for configuration

Description Starter Pack Handler for Lot 28

[Plain text] [Preview](#)

☒ Discard old builds

Strategy Log Rotation

Days to keep builds 180

if not empty, build records are only kept up to this number of days

Max # of builds to keep

if not empty, only up to this number of build records are kept

[Advanced...](#)

☒ This project is parameterized

Password Parameter

Name ema.password

Default Value

Description The password for ema user

Passwords are stored as encrypted values and passed jobs as parameters after decryption

☐ Disable this project

☐ Execute concurrent builds if necessary

☒ Restrict where this project can be run

Label Expression slave-worker

[Label slave-worker](#) is serviced by 1 node. Permissions or other restrictions provided by plugins may prevent this job from running on those nodes.

[Advanced...](#)

Build and Log Retention Policy

to trigger the build

Job Configuration Continued

Build Triggers

- ☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)
- ☐ Build after other projects are built
- ☒ Build periodically

Schedule

H/15 * * * *

Would last have run at Friday, March 29, 2019 10:40:50 AM MYT; would next run at Friday, March 29, 2019 10:55:50 AM MYT.

☐ Poll SCM

Options to Trigger a Build of Job

Build

Invoke Ant

Ant Version

Ant10

Targets

ssh-java

Add build step

Configure Steps involved to trigger a build

Post-build Actions

E-mail Notification

Recipients

prem.sureddy@ericsson.com,ks.tan@apis-consulting.com

Whitespace-separated list of recipient addresses. May reference build parameters like \$PARAM. E-mail will be sent when a build fails, becomes unstable or returns to stable.

- ☒ Send e-mail for every unstable build
- ☐ Send separate e-mails to individuals who broke the build

Add post-build action

Build Notification Settings and Post build configurations like triggering dependent Job

Jenkins Jobs Dashboard

CloudBees Jenkins Distribution 2

Test Jenkins Administrator | log out

Breadcrumbs

Privileged Menu

Views

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		Lot17	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Lot28	N/A	N/A	N/A
		W Description	%	1 min 30 sec - #173	4 min 8 sec

Icon: S M L

Worst health: Lot28 » StarterPackHandler_Lot28: Build stability: 1 out of the last 5 builds failed. 80

Legend RSS for all RSS for failures RSS for just latest builds

Build Queue

Build Executor Status

Nodes Attached & Executors

Status of the Job

- Red – Failed
- Blue – Success
- Gray – Aborted/Inactive
- Blinking – InProgress

4:51 PM 28/3/2019



5 builds
success



1 of las
builds f



2 of las
builds f



3 of las
builds f



All Rece
builds
failed

Job Summary View

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Job Summary View for the project 'StarterPackHandler_Lot28'. The interface includes a top navigation bar, a left sidebar with job administration options, a main content area with job details and build history, and a right sidebar with build details and permalinks. Annotations highlight key features:

- Project StarterPackHandler_Lot28**: The main title of the job, with a description: 'Full project name: Lot28/StarterPackHandler_Lot28' and 'Starter Pack Handler for Lot 28'.
- Job Administration Options**: A sidebar menu containing links for Up, Status, Changes, Workspace, Build with Parameters, Delete Project, Configure, Move, and Rename.
- Trends of the builds**: A section showing the build history, including a 'trend' button and a list of builds with their status and timestamps.
- Build History**: A table listing the last six builds, showing their status (blue for successful, red for failed) and timestamps.
- Permalinks**: A section providing links to specific build details, such as 'Last build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago' and 'Last stable build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago'.
- Build Details**: A section showing the details of the last build, including its status and timestamp.

Annotations also point to the 'Name and Description of Job' and 'Enable and Disable Jobs' buttons on the right side of the interface.

CloudBees Jenkins Distribution 2 search Test Jenkins Administrator | I

Jenkins Lot28 StarterPackHandler_Lot28

Project StarterPackHandler_Lot28
Full project name: Lot28/StarterPackHandler_Lot28
Starter Pack Handler for Lot 28

Up
Status
Changes
Workspace
Build with Parameters
Delete Project
Configure
Move
Rename

Job Administration Options

Trends of the builds

Build History

Permalinks

Build Details

Build History

Workspace
Recent Changes

edit des
Disable Pro

Enable and Disable Jobs

Build	Timestamp
#31	Mar 28, 2019 4:55 PM
#30	Mar 28, 2019 4:40 PM
#29	Mar 28, 2019 4:25 PM
#28	Mar 28, 2019 4:10 PM
#27	Mar 28, 2019 3:55 PM
#26	Mar 28, 2019 3:40 PM

find x

trend

Last build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago
Last stable build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago
Last successful build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago
Last failed build (#30), 20 min ago
Last unsuccessful build (#30), 20 min ago
Last completed build (#31), 5 min 6 sec ago

Job Build Details

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a job named 'StarterPackHandler_Lot28'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Jenkins > Lot28 > StarterPackHandler_Lot28 > #102'. The page title is 'Build #102 (Mar 29, 2019 9:55:00 AM)'. On the left, a sidebar contains links: 'Back to Project', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Console Output', 'Edit Build Information', 'Delete build '#102'', 'Parameters', and 'Previous Build'. The main content area shows the build status as 'No changes.' and 'Started by timer'. Below this, a section titled 'This run spent:' lists the following statistics: '22 ms waiting in the queue;', '9.6 sec building on an executor;', and '9.6 sec total from scheduled to completion.'. On the right, there is a 'Keep this build forever' button, a link to 'add description', and a note that the build 'Started 14 min ago' and 'Took 9.6 sec on Slave-N'.

CloudBees Jenkins Distribution

Jenkins > Lot28 > StarterPackHandler_Lot28 > #102

Build #102 (Mar 29, 2019 9:55:00 AM)

Back to Project

Status

Changes

Console Output

Edit Build Information

Delete build '#102'

Parameters

Previous Build

No changes.

Started by timer

This run spent:

- 22 ms waiting in the queue;
- 9.6 sec building on an executor;
- 9.6 sec total from scheduled to completion.

Keep this build forever

add description

Started 14 min ago

Took 9.6 sec on Slave-N

Build Administration Options.

Build Date and Time

Build/Run Statistics

Job build activities

61

- Ant build.xml is executed in Jenkins environment.
- Maven job is built with maven dependencies managed.
- Shell executable run in Jenkins environment.
- MSBuild is triggered for MS.Net projects.
- Unit tests are executed.
- Code analysis tools are executed.
- Application is built and deployed.
- Groovy Script is executed as part of build process.
- Application is deployed.
- Integration test tools like selenium is invoked.
- Email is generated and sent as part of build result.
- Code quality and test report generation is done.
- Any custom task is executed.

Application Deployments

62

- Deploy the successfully built code only, no developer builds
- One click deploy from Jenkins
- Deploy code first to staging environment then production
- Few deployment defects since adopting this method.

Code maintenance

63

- Individual programmers <50% efficient at finding their own bugs
- Multiple quality methods = more defects discovered
 - Use 3 or more methods for >90% defect removal
- Most effective methods
 - design inspections
 - code inspections
 - Testing

Code analysis tools for java

64

- Checkstyle
- PMD
- FindBugs
- Sonar
- Application code coverage with Cobertura
- Test coverage tools

Sonar with Jenkins

65

- Jenkins builds the code
- SONAR runs after each build
- SONAR alert thresholds can 'break' the build
- Automate quality improvement processes
- SonarQube server in standalone mode
- SonarRunner
- Sonar Jenkins plugin

Sonar Code metrics

66

- Sonar is the shared central repository for quality management with code metrics for the following...
 - Code Duplications
 - Coding standards
 - Unit tests coverage
 - Complex code
 - Potential bugs
 - Comments
 - Design and architecture

Jenkins High Availability

67

Bounce Back Faster: High Availability



3:19 / 5:49



Jenkins Cluster

68

- No of Jenkins node machines are configured in the network.
- The build job work is shared/distributed across the nodes by load balancer, depending upon the availability of the node machine.
- Whenever one of the current job executing node fails, other node takes over the job and build process continues.

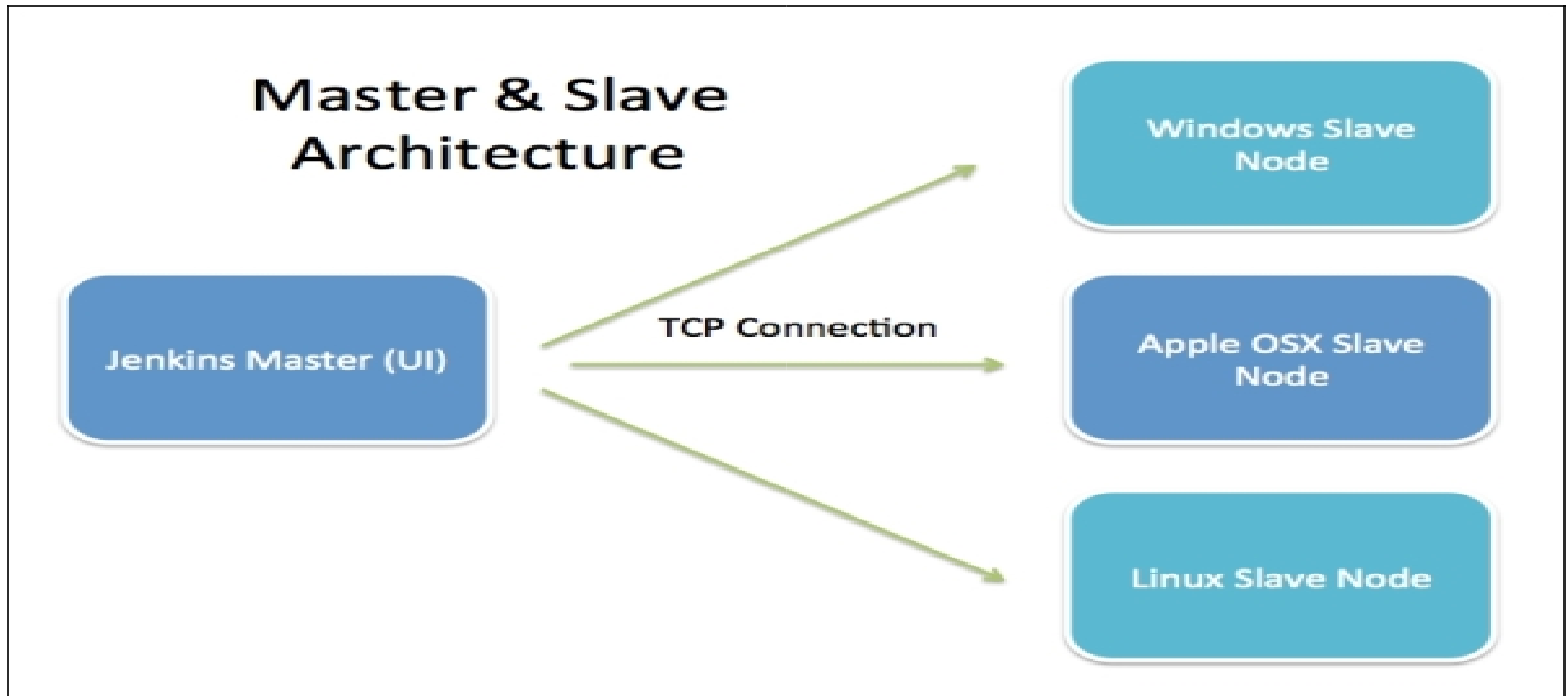
Distributed build

69

- The master node is the main configuration node having Jenkins instance running.
- The build is distributed/restricted across slave nodes.
- The slave node doesn't need Jenkins to be installed, only java is needed.
- The master node delegates the build to slave node.
- The overhead on the master is reduced.

Jenkins in Distributed Mode

70



Master and Slave Nodes

- The Master node has entire configuration of of the Jenkins and jobs.
- The Master node schedules the job build to execute on Slave node.
- The Master-slave job distribution reduces the burden on Jenkins Master.
- Multiple Slave nodes can be added
- Multiple jobs in parallel execute quicker.

Distributed Jobs

72

- The overhead on the master is reduced.
- Whenever one of the current job executing node fails, job starts on other available node and job process continues.

Configuring Slave Node

CloudBees Jenkins Distribution

Q search

Test Jenkins Administrator | log

Jenkins > Nodes >

Back to Dashboard

Manage Jenkins

New Node

Configure

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Sta

master

1 Idle

2 Idle

Slave-Node1

1 Idle

2 Idle

3 Idle

4 Idle

5 Idle

S	Name ↓	Architecture	Clock Difference	Free Disk Space	Free Swap Space	Free Temp Space	Response Time
	master	Linux (amd64)	In sync	93.13 GB	12.00 GB	9.15 GB	0ms
	Slave-Node1	Linux (amd64)	In sync	8.66 GB	12.00 GB	9.15 GB	7ms
Data obtained		5 min 12 sec	5 min 12 sec	5 min 12 sec	5 min 12 sec	5 min 12 sec	5 min 12 sec

Refresh stat

Name

Slave-Node1

Description

Salve Worker Node on Test VM

of executors

5

Remote root directory

/home/batchuser/slave-node

Labels

slave-worker

Usage

Only build jobs with label expressions matching this node

Launch method

Launch slave agents via SSH

Host

10.67.200.21

Credentials

batchuser (User created for Salve Node SSH)

Host Key Verification Strategy

Known hosts file Verification Strategy

Availability

Keep this agent online as much as possible

Advanc

Security Configuration

Jenkins ▾

Configure Global Security

Configure Global Security

Enable security

Disable remember me

Access Control

Security Realm

Authorization

Delegate to servlet container

Jenkins' own user database

Allow users to sign up

Authorization

Anyone can do anything

Legacy mode

Logged-in users can do anything

Matrix-based security

User/group	Overall	Support	Credentials	Agent	Job	Run	View	SCM	Metrics
	Administer	Read DownloadBundle	Create Delete Update ManageDomains View	Build Configure Connect Create Delete Disconnect	Cancel Configure Create Delete Discover Move Read Workspace	Delete Update Configure	Create Delete Read Tag	HealthCheck ThreadDump	View
Anonymous Users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Authenticated Users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Test Jenkins Administrator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Donny Lee Foo Yan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add user or group...

Project-based Matrix Authorization Strategy

— Security strategies and Role based access to users.