

URL:

1. <https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-install-jenkins-on-centos-7/>
2. <https://linuxize.com/post/how-to-setup-a-firewall-with-firewalld-on-centos-7/>

[Jenkins](#) is an open-source, Java-based automation server that offers an easy way to set up a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.

Continuous integration (CI) is a DevOps practice in which team members regularly commit their code changes to the version control repository, after which automated builds and tests are run. Continuous delivery (CD) is a series of practices where code changes are automatically built, tested and deployed to production.

This tutorial, will walk you through the steps of installing Jenkins on a CentOS 7 system using the official Jenkins repository.

Prerequisites

Before continuing with this tutorial, make sure you are logged in as a [user with sudo privileges](#).

Installing Jenkins

To install Jenkins on your CentOS system, follow the steps below:

1. Jenkins is a Java application, so the first step is to install Java. Run the following command to install the OpenJDK 8 package:
2. `sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel`

3. The current version of Jenkins does not support Java 10 (and Java 11) yet. If you have multiple versions of Java installed on your machine [make sure Java 8 is the default Java version](#).
4. The next step is to enable the Jenkins repository. To do that, import the GPG key using the following [curl](#) command:
5.

```
curl --silent --location  
http://pkg.jenkins-ci.org/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo  
| sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo
```
6. And add the repository to your system with:
7.

```
sudo rpm --import  
https://jenkins-ci.org/redhat/jenkins-ci.org.key
```
8. Once the repository is enabled, install the latest stable version of Jenkins by typing:
9.

```
sudo yum install jenkins
```
10. After the installation process is completed, start the Jenkins service with:
11.

```
sudo systemctl start jenkins
```
12. To check whether it started successfully run:
13.

```
systemctl status jenkins
```

You should see something similar to this:

```
● jenkins.service - LSB: Jenkins Automation Server  
Loaded: loaded (/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins; bad; vendor  
preset: disabled)  
Active: active (running) since Thu 2018-09-20 14:58:21  
UTC; 15s ago  
Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)  
Process: 2367 ExecStart=/etc/rc.d/init.d/jenkins start  
(code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
14. CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service  
Finally enable the Jenkins service to start on system boot.
```

15. `sudo systemctl enable jenkins`

`jenkins.service` is not a native service, redirecting to `/sbin/chkconfig`.

16. Executing `/sbin/chkconfig jenkins on`

Adjust the Firewall

If you are installing Jenkins on a remote CentOS server that is [protected by a firewall](#) you need to port 8080.

Use the following commands to open the necessary port:

```
sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=8080/tcp
sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

Setting Up Jenkins

To set up your new Jenkins installation, open your browser and type your domain or IP address followed by port 8080:

`http://your_ip_or_domain:8080`