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July 21, 2022

GitHub + Jenkins: How to Integrate Your GitHub Repository to Your Jenkins Project

OPEN SOURCE AUTOMATION

By [Guy Salton](#)
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Jenkins and GitHub are two powerful tools on their own, but what about using them together? In this blog, learn about the benefits of a Jenkins integration with GitHub and how to set up the integration on your own for GitHub Jenkins harmony.

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Can You Use GitHub + Jenkins?

You can and should use Jenkins with GitHub to save time and keep your project up-to-date.

One of the basic steps of implementing CI/CD is integrating your [SCM \(Source Control Management\)](#) (<https://www.blazemeter.com/blog/scm-version-control>) tool with your CI tool. This saves you time and keeps your project updated all the time. One of the most popular and valuable SCM tools is GitHub.

 **Related Reading: [Explore Five Advantages Your Peers are Discovering with Continuous Testing >>](#)** (<https://www.blazemeter.com/resources/advantages-continuous-testing-peers>)

What is GitHub?

GitHub is a Git-based repository host, commonly used for open-source projects. GitHub enables code collaboration, hosting, and versioning.

What is Jenkins?

Jenkins is an open-source Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) tool for automating the software development life cycle (SDLC). With [Jenkins testing](#) (<https://www.blazemeter.com/solutions/jenkins>), teams can automate the

building, testing, and deploying of code.

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Why Do a GitHub-Jenkins Integration?

A Jenkins integration with GitHub will improve the efficiency of building, testing, and deploying your code.

The integration presented in this blog post will teach you how to schedule your build, pull your code and data files from your GitHub repository to your Jenkins machine, and automatically trigger each build on the Jenkins server after each Commit on your Git repository.

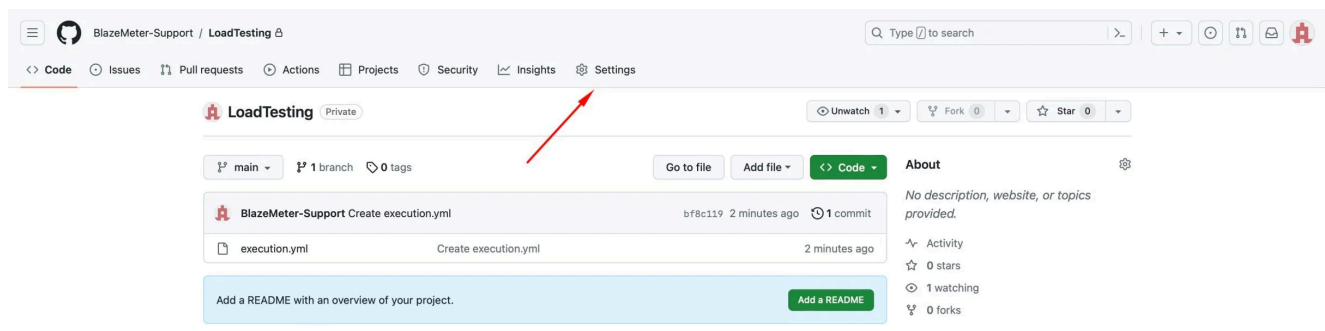
But first, let's configure the Jenkins and GitHub integration. Let's begin with the GitHub side!

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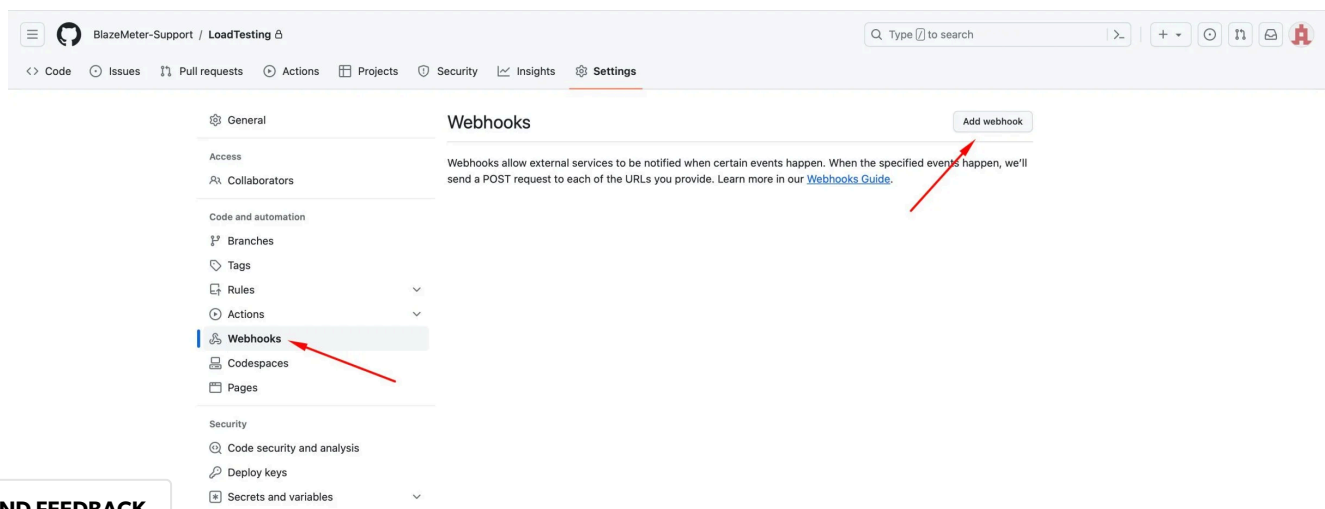
How to Set Up the Jenkins + GitHub Integration

Configuring GitHub

Step 1: go to your GitHub repository and click on **'Settings'**.



Step 2: Click on **Webhooks** and then click on **'Add webhook'**.



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Step 3: In the **'Payload URL'** field, paste your Jenkins environment URL. At the end of this URL add `/github-webhook/`. In the **'Content type'** select: `'application/json'` and leave the **'Secret'** field empty.

The screenshot shows the 'Webhooks / Manage webhook' settings page in the BlazeMeter interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with options like General, Access, Code and automation, and Webhooks. The 'Webhooks' option is selected. The main content area has two tabs: 'Settings' and 'Recent Deliveries'. The 'Settings' tab is active, showing a form with the following fields: 'Payload URL' (containing 'http://3.127.218.254:8080/github-webhook/'), 'Content type' (a dropdown menu set to 'application/json'), and 'Secret' (an empty text field). A red arrow points from the 'Webhooks' menu item to the 'Content type' dropdown, and another red arrow points from the 'Payload URL' field to the 'Content type' dropdown.

Step 4: In the page **'Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?'** choose *'Let me select individual events.'* Then, check *'Pull Requests'* and *'Pushes'*. At the end of this option, make sure that the *'Active'* option is checked and click on *'Add webhook'*.

☒ Pull requests

Pull request assigned, auto merge disabled, auto merge enabled, closed, converted to draft, demerstoned, dequeued, edited, enqueued, labeled, locked, milestoned, opened, ready for review, reopened, review request removed, review requested, synchronized, unassigned, unlabeled, or unlocked.

☐ Registry packages

Registry package published or updated in a repository.

☐ Repositories

Repository created, deleted, archived, unarchived, publicized, privatized, edited, renamed, or transferred.

☐ Repository imports

Repository import succeeded, failed, or cancelled.

☐ Repository vulnerability alerts

Dependabot alert (aka dependency vulnerability alert) created, resolved, or dismissed on a repository.

☐ Secret scanning alerts

Secrets scanning alert created, resolved, or reopened

☐ Stars

A star is created or deleted from a repository.

☐ Team adds

Team added or modified on a repository.

☐ Watches

User stars a repository.

☐ Workflow jobs

Workflow job queued, waiting, in progress, or completed on a repository.

☒ Pushes

Git push to a repository.

☐ Releases

Release created, edited, published, unpublished, or deleted.

☐ Repository advisories

Repository advisory published or reported.

☐ Repository rulesets

Repository ruleset created, deleted or edited.

☐ Secret scanning alert locations

Secrets scanning alert location created

☐ Security and analyses

Code security and analysis features enabled or disabled for a repository.

☐ Statuses

Commit status updated from the API.

☐ Visibility changes

Repository changes from private to public.

☐ Wiki

Wiki page updated.

☐ Workflow runs

Workflow run requested or completed on a repository.

☒ Active

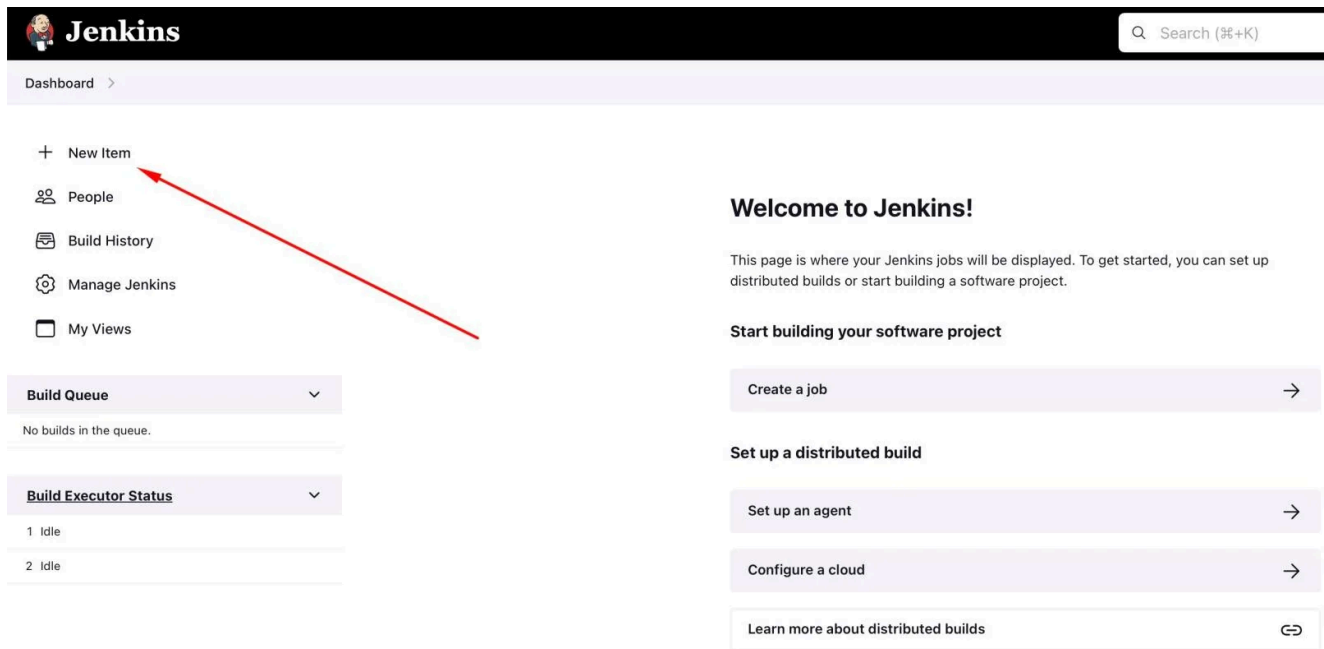
We will deliver event details when this hook is triggered.

Add webhook

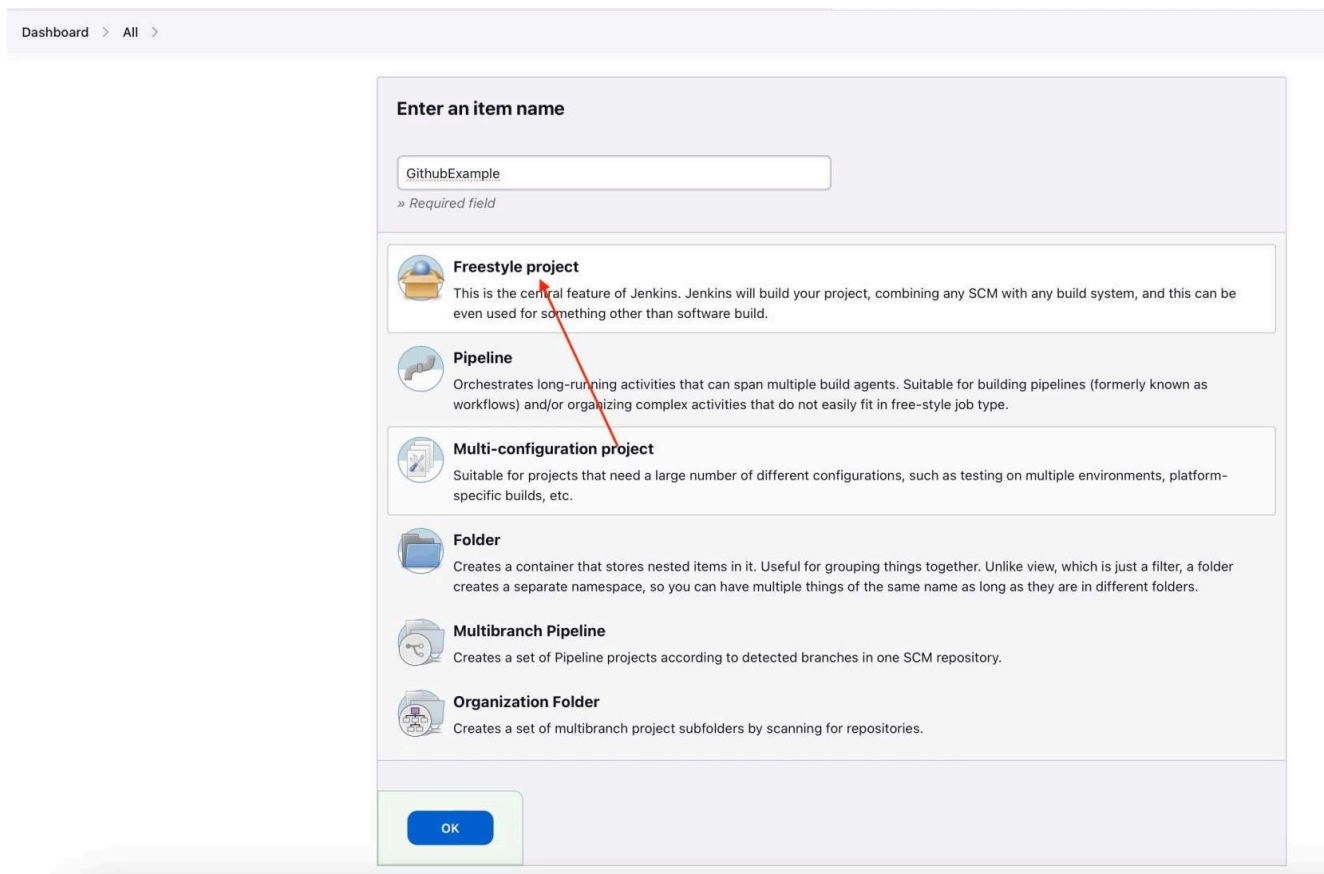
We're done with the configuration on GitHub's side! Now let's move on to Jenkins.

Configuring Jenkins

Step 5: In Jenkins, click on 'New Item' to create a new project.



Step 6: Give your project a name, then choose *'Freestyle project'* and finally, click on *'OK'*.



Step 7: Click on the **'Source Code Management'** tab.

Dashboard > GithubExample > Configuration

Configure

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

Source Code Management

☐ None

☒ Git ?

Repositories ?

Repository URL ?

https://github.com/BlazeMeter-Support/LoadTesting

Credentials ?

- none -

Add

Advanced

Add Repository

Branches to build ?

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any') ?

*/master

Add Branch

Step 8: Click on Git and paste your GitHub repository URL in the **'Repository URL'** field.

Step 9: Click on the **'Build Triggers'** tab and then on the **'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling'**. Or, choose the trigger of your choice.

Dashboard > GithubExample > Configuration

Configure

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

Build Triggers

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) ?

☐ Build after other projects are built ?

☐ Build periodically ?

☒ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling ?

☐ Poll SCM ?

Build Environment

☐ Delete workspace before build starts

☐ Use secret text(s) or file(s) ?

☐ Add timestamps to the Console Output

☐ Inspect build log for published build scans

☐ Terminate a build if it's stuck

☐ With Ant ?

Build Steps

Add build step

Post-build Actions

Save Apply

That's it! Your GitHub repository is integrated with your Jenkins project. With this Jenkins GitHub integration, you can now use any file found in the GitHub repository and trigger the Jenkins job to run with every code commit.

For example, I will show you how to run a Taurus script that I uploaded to my GitHub repository from my Jenkins project. Taurus (<http://gettaurus.org>) is an open source load testing solution, enabling developers to run load testing scripts from sophisticated platforms like JMeter and Selenium, but with a simple YAML code.

Triggering the GitHub Jenkins Integration With Every Code Commit

Step 10: Click on the **'Build'** tab, then click on **'Add build step'** and choose **'Execute shell'**.

Dashboard > GithubExample > Configuration

Configure

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

☐ With Ant ?

Build Steps

Execute shell ?

Command

See [the list of available environment variables](#)

bzt execution.yml

Advanced ▾

Add build step ▾

Post-build Actions

Add post-build action ▾

Save Apply

Step 11: To run a Taurus test, simply use the **'bzt'** command, followed by the name of your YML file and click on **'Save'**.

Step 12: Go back to your GitHub repository, edit the Taurus script and commit the changes. We will now see how Jenkins ran the script after the commit.

Step 13: Go back to your Jenkins project and you'll see that a new job was triggered automatically from the commit we made at the previous step. Click on the little arrow next to the job and choose **'Console Output'**.

Step 14: You can see that Jenkins was able to pull the Taurus script and run it!

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Bottom Line

Congratulations! You have now set up a fully functioning Jenkins GitHub integration. Every time you publish your changes to GitHub, your newly set up GitHub-Jenkins integration will trigger your latest Jenkins job.

Once the GitHub plugin is fully installed and integrated into your Jenkins project, you have completed a very crucial step towards the full CI process. Now, you can proceed to the testing phase. To complete the full CI process, integrate your load testing into your CI tool. Using the BlazeMeter integration with Jenkins, incorporating load testing into your CI/CD pipeline has never been simpler.

START TESTING NOW [https://a.blazemeter.com/app/sign-up?](https://a.blazemeter.com/app/sign-up?hstc=46213176.284fbb8ebb81c4e3cc139f4b91be38f3.1655221191797.1656097415722)

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Testing Expert

Guy Salton is a technical expert on the whole performance testing ecosystem - load testing tools, monitoring tools, CI tools, Networking and Infrastructure. His expertise is helping with POCs and special technical projects for strategic customers. Guy talks at conferences and meetups around the world, writes blog posts and gives webinars.

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