Cracker Jack

Jenkins Setup For Ubuntu

Requirements :

One Ubuntu 16.04 server.

We recommend starting with at least 1 GB of RAM.

JAVA / jdk setup

Step 1 — Installing Jenkins

Sub step 1.1:

First, we'll add the repository key to the system.

```
$ wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins-ci.org.key | sudo apt-key add -
```

When the key is added, the system will return `OK`.

Sub step 1.2:

Next, we'll append the Debian package repository address to the server's `sources.list`:

$ echo deb https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list

Sub step 1.3:

When both of these are in place, we'll run `update` so that `apt-get` will use the new repository:

$ sudo apt-get update

Finally, we'll install Jenkins and its dependencies, including Java:

```
$ sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

Step 2 — Starting Jenkins

Sub step 2.1

Using `systemctl` we'll start Jenkins:

```
$ sudo systemctl start jenkins
```

Sub step 2.2

Since `systemctl` doesn't display output, we'll use its `status` command to verify that it started successfully:

```
$ sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

If everything went well, the beginning of the output should show that the service is active and configured to start at boot:

```
Output
● jenkins.service - LSB: Start Jenkins at boot time
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/jenkins; bad; vendor preset: enabled)
  Active:active (exited) since Thu 2017-04-20 16:51:13 UTC; 2min 7s ago
    Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
```

Step 3 — Opening the Firewall

Sub step 3.1

By default, Jenkins runs on port 8080, so we'll open that port using ufw:

```
$ sudo ufw allow 8080
```

We can see the new rules by checking UFW's status.

```
$ sudo ufw status
```

```
Output
Status: active

To                      Action      From
--                      ------      ----
OpenSSH                 ALLOW       Anywhere
8080                    ALLOW       Anywhere
OpenSSH (v6)            ALLOW       Anywhere (v6)
8080 (v6)               ALLOW       Anywhere (v6)
```

Sub step 3.2

Note: If the firewall is inactive, the following commands will make sure that OpenSSH is allowed and then enable it.

```
$ sudo ufw allow OpenSSH
$ sudo ufw enable
```

Now that Jenkins is installed and the firewall allows us to access it, we can complete the initial setup.

Step 4 — Setting up Jenkins

Sub Step 4.1 :

To set up our installation, we'll visit Jenkins on its default port, `8080`, using the server domain name or IP address: `http://``ip_address_or_domain_name``:8080`

We should see "Unlock Jenkins" screen, which displays the location of the initial password
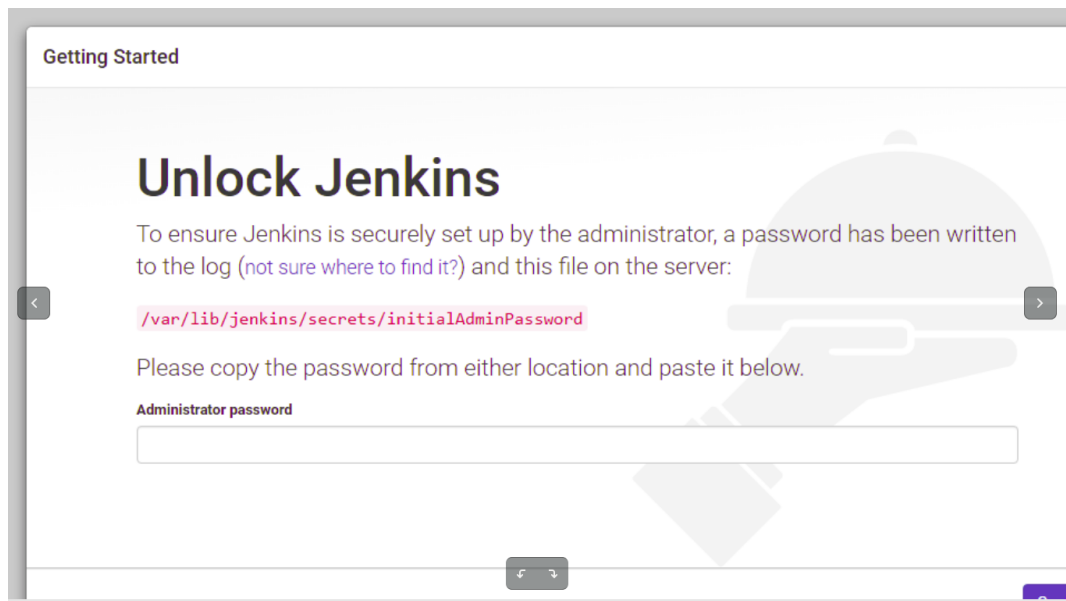
In the terminal window, we'll use the cat command to display the password:

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

We'll copy the 32-character alphanumeric password from the terminal and paste it into the "Administrator password" field, then click "Continue". The next screen presents the option of installing suggested plugins or selecting specific plugins.

Sub Step 4.2:

We'll click the "Install suggested plugins" option, which will immediately begin the installation process:
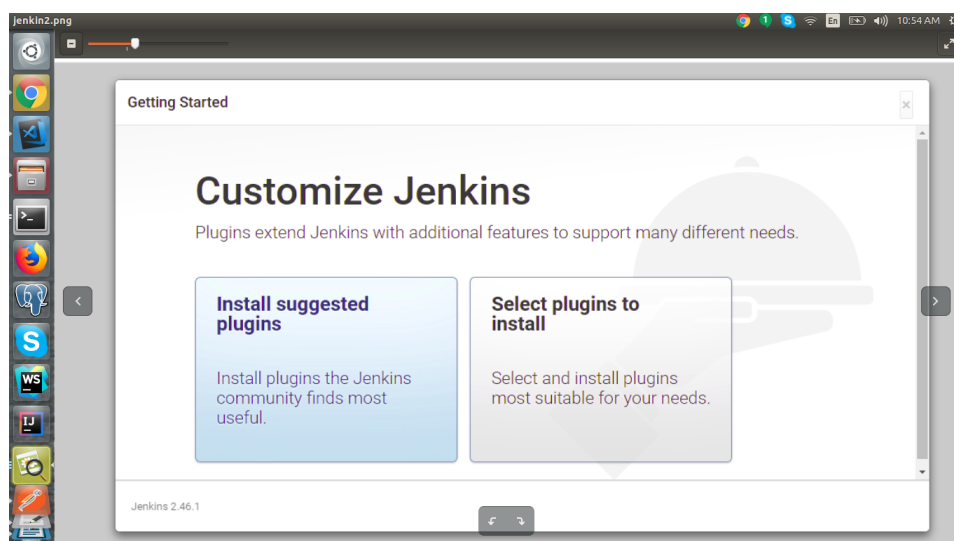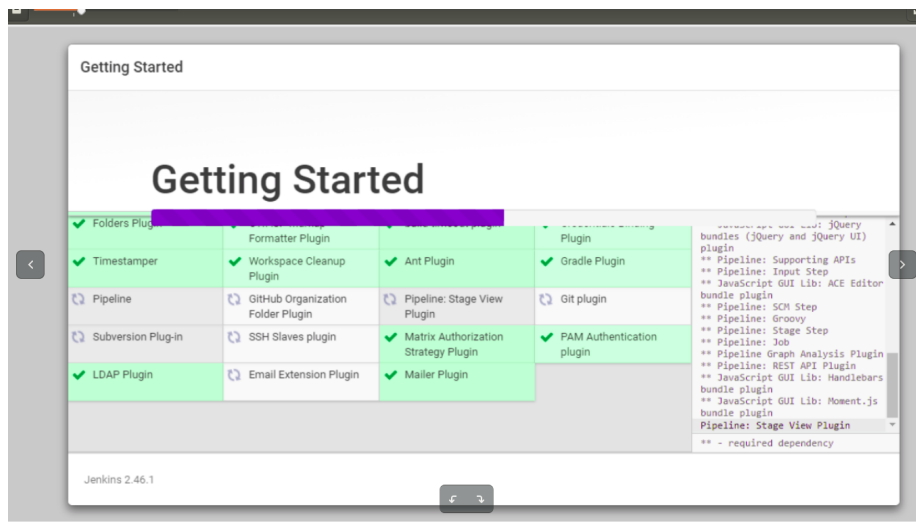
When the installation is complete, we'll be prompted to set up the first administrative user. It's possible to skip this step and continue as `admin` using the initial password we used above, but we'll take a moment to create the user.

Note: The default Jenkins server is NOT encrypted, so the data submitted with this form is not protected.

Once the first admin user is in place, you should see a "Jenkins is ready!" confirmation screen.
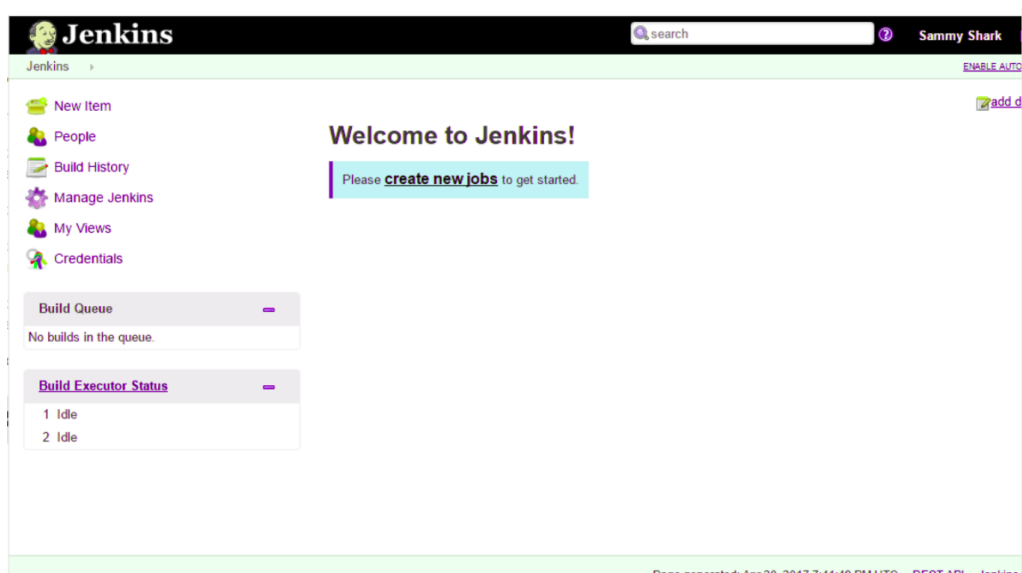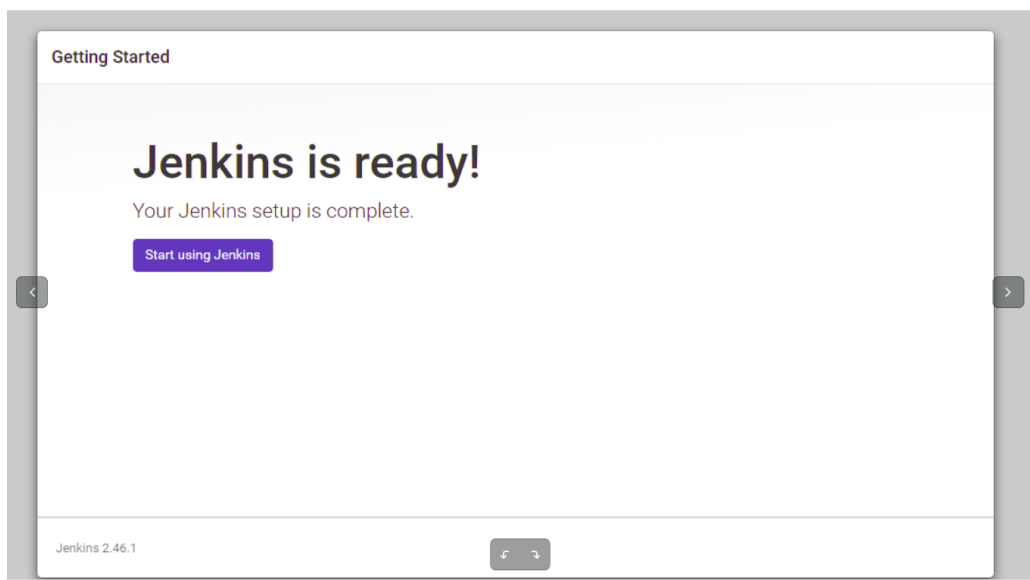
At this point, Jenkins has been successfully installed.

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