

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.

<u>Sub step 1.2:</u>

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

<u>Sub step 1.3:</u>

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

<u>Sub step 3.1</u>

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

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OpenSSH ALLOW Anywhere 8080 ALLOW Anywhere OpenSSH (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6) 8080 (v6) ALLOW Anywhere (v6)

Sub step 3.2

Note: I f the firewall is inactive, the following commands will make sure that

OpenSSH is allowed and then enable it.

\$ sudo ufw allow OpenSSH

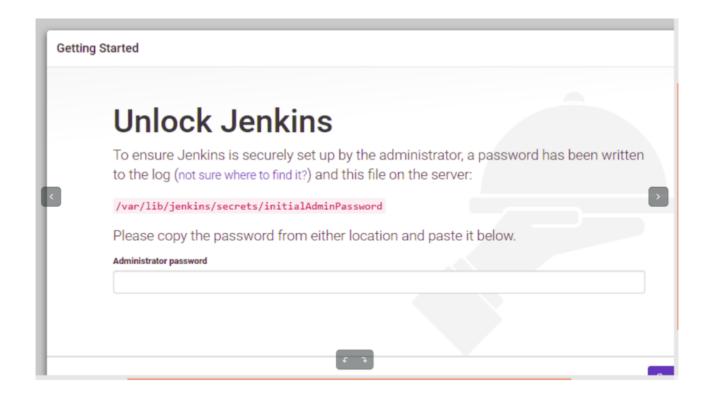
\$ sudo ufw enable

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

Step 4 — Setting up Jenkins

<u>Sub Step 4.1:</u>

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



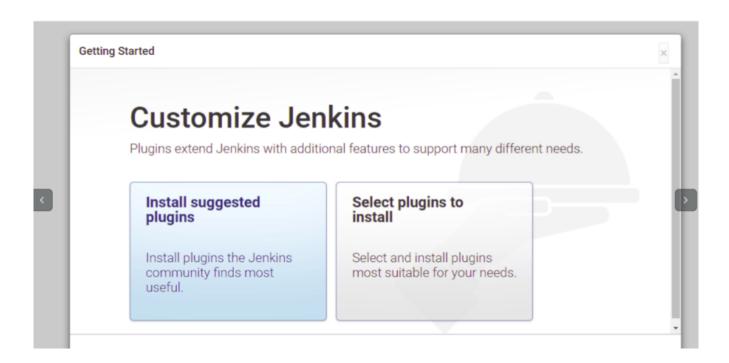
In the terminal window, we'll use the cat command to display the password:

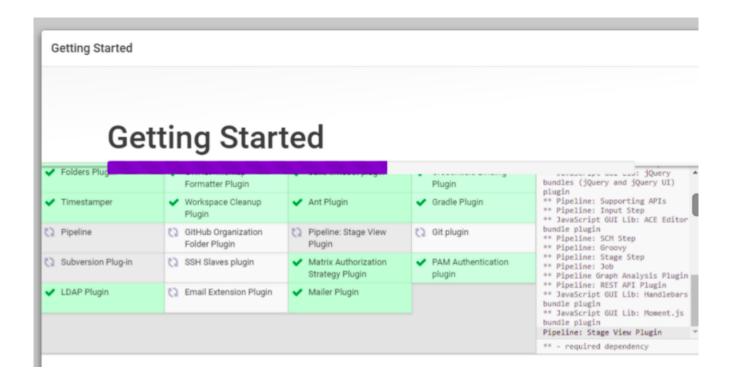
\$ sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword

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:

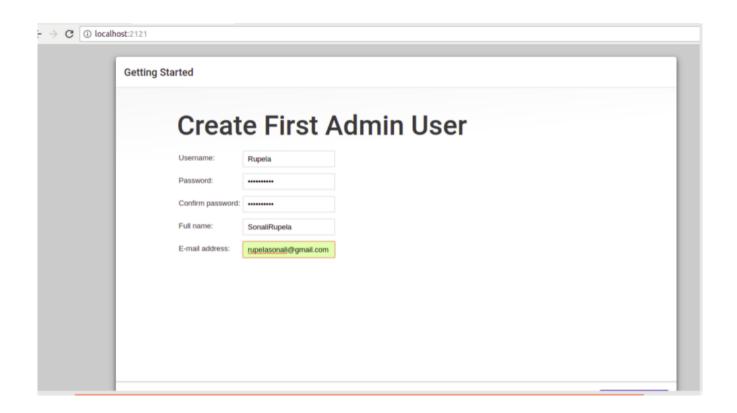
We'll click the "Install suggested plugins" option, which will immediately begin the installation process:





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.

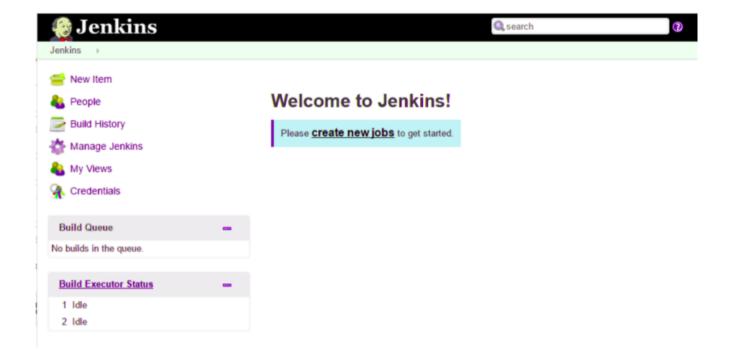


Once the first admin user is in place, you should see a "Jenkins is ready!" confirmation screen.

Jenkins is ready!

Your Jenkins setup is complete.

Start using Jenkins



At this point, Jenkins has been successfully installed.

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REF : https://medium.com/