

Resolved Issues for Jenkins Installation

May be you face some installation issues while you become a CrackerJack in jenkins I have

mentioned some of obstacles that i faces over here while installing the Jenkins may be you face

same hurdle. If you face different issues don't worry just share it with us we are happy to help you.

Issues are as follows:

HURDLE 1:

Jenkins default taken port is 8080 but my 8080 port is busy due to some other container type service then its a problem?

FUN TRIAL 1:

open the terminal [alt + ctrl + t] and run the following commands \$ sudo su - \$ cd /etc/default \$ nano jenkins you saw a file as follows:

```
# defaults for Jenkins automation server
# pulled in from the init script; makes things easier.
NAME=jenkins
# location of java
JAVA=/usr/bin/java
# arguments to pass to java
# Allow graphs etc. to work even when an X server is present
JAVA_ARGS="-Djava.awt.headless=true"
#JAVA_ARGS="-Xmx256m"
```

```
# make jenkins listen on IPv4 address
#JAVA ARGS="-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true"
PIDFILE=/var/run/$NAME/$NAME.pid
# user and group to be invoked as (default to jenkins)
JENKINS USER=$NAME
JENKINS GROUP=$NAME
# location of the jenkins war file
JENKINS WAR=/usr/share/$NAME/$NAME.war
# jenkins home location
JENKINS HOME=/var/lib/$NAME
# set this to false if you don't want Jenkins to run by itself
# in this set up, you are expected to provide a servlet container
# to host jenkins.
RUN STANDALONE=true
# log location. this may be a syslog facility.priority
JENKINS_LOG=/var/log/$NAME/$NAME.log
#JENKINS LOG=daemon.info
# comment this out to observe /etc/security/limits.conf
# this is on by default because http://github.com/jenkinsci/jenkins/commit/2f$
# reported that Ubuntu's PAM configuration doesn't include pam_limits.so, and$
# descriptors are forced to 1024 regardless of /etc/security/limits.conf
MAXOPENFILES=8192
# set the umask to control permission bits of files that Jenkins creates.
# 027 makes files read-only for group and inaccessible for others, which some$
# might consider benefitial, especially if Jenkins runs in a box that's used $
# Beware that 027 permission would interfere with sudo scripts that run on th$
#
# Note also that the particularly sensitive part of $JENKINS_HOME (such as cr$
# written without 'others' access. So the umask values only affect job config$
# that sort of things.
#
# If commented out, the value from the OS is inherited, which is normally 02$
# by default umask comes from pam_umask(8) and /etc/login.defs
# UMASK=027
# UMASK=027
# port for HTTP connector (default 8080; disable with -1)
HTTP PORT=2121
```

convert your port over here as you want # servlet context, important if you want to use apache proxying PREFIX=/\$NAME

```
convert your port over here as you want
# servlet context, important if you want to use apache proxying
PREFIX=/$NAME# arguments to pass to jenkins.
# --javahome=$JAVA_HOME
# arguments to pass to jenkins.
# --javahome=$JAVA_HOME
# --httpListenAddress=$HTTP_HOST (default 0.0.0.0)
# --httpPort=$HTTP_PORT (default 8080; disable with -1)
# --httpsPort=$HTTP_PORT
# --argumentsRealm.passwd.$ADMIN_USER=[password]
# --argumentsRealm.roles.$ADMIN_USER=admin
# --webroot=~/.jenkins/war
# --prefix=$PREFIX
JENKINS_ARGS="--webroot=/var/cache/$NAME/war --httpPort=$HTTP_PORT"
```

This file having all the options that jenkins required as like its path ,java path etc... Finally the port is changed just restart the jenkins by follow command: \$ sudo service jenkins restart

Hurdle 2:

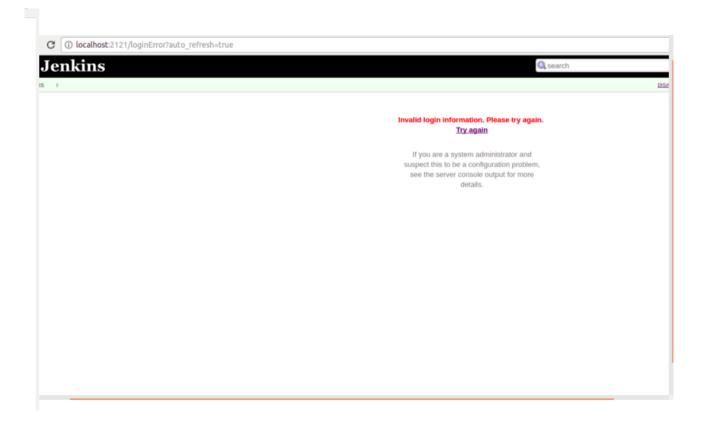
Jenkins not found its environment variable

FUN TRIAL 1: Again this will resolve by few commands

\$ sudo su \$ cd /etc/init.d
\$ sh jenkins restart
and finally you can use your own jenkins.

Hurdle 3:

When i done all the steps my jenkins start but the login credentials and password not works didn't know why this happen so? My screen is like



FUN TRIAL 1:

Resolve it by using some few commands and file changes

SubStep 3.1

```
$ sudo su -
```

\$ cd /var/lib/jenkins

\$ nano config.xml

```
<?xml version='1.1' encoding='UTF-8'?>
<hudson>
<disabledAdministrativeMonitors/>
<version>2.107.1</version>
<installState>
<isSetupComplete>true</isSetupComplete>
<name>RUNNING</name>
</installState>
<numExecutors>2</numExecutors>
```

<useSecurity>true</useSecurity>

Change it by false flag and run restart the jenkins \$ sudo service jenkins restart

```
<authorizationStrategy
class="hudson.security.FullControlOnceLoggedInAuthorizationStrategy">
<denyAnonymousReadAccess>true</denyAnonymousReadAccess>
</authorizationStrategy>
<securityRealm class="hudson.security.HudsonPrivateSecurityRealm">
<disableSignup>true</disableSignup>
<enableCaptcha>false</enableCaptcha>
</securityRealm>
<disableRememberMe>false</disableRememberMe>
projectNamingStrategy
class="jenkins.model.ProjectNamingStrategy$DefaultProjectNamingStrategy"/>
<workspaceDir>${JENKINS HOME}/workspace/$
{ITEM_FULL_NAME}</workspaceDir>
<buildsDir>${ITEM_ROOTDIR}/builds</buildsDir>
<markupFormatter class="hudson.markup.EscapedMarkupFormatter"/>
<idks/>
<viewsTabBar class="hudson.views.DefaultViewsTabBar"/>
<myViewsTabBar class="hudson.views.DefaultMyViewsTabBar"/>
<clouds/>
<scmCheckoutRetryCount>0</scmCheckoutRetryCount>
<views>
<hudson.model.AllView>
<owner class="hudson" reference="../../.."/>
<name>all</name>
<filterExecutors>false</filterExecutors>
<filterQueue>false</filterQueue>
cproperties class="hudson.model.View$PropertyList"/>
</hudson.model.AllView>
</views>
```

Then you see there is no credentials for jenkins. Add the credentials Go to Manage Jenkins >Configure Global Security

Authorization

Select Logged-in users can do anything

save the changes

then go to login page just create a new account and now you have your own account you can also unmark the field allow users to sign up by doing this no more users can create there account.

Kindly share your issues whether it resolved or not.

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