

## Experiment 4 : Continuous Integration - Jenkins

### Aim :

To understand continuous integration, install and configure Jenkins with maven / ant / gradle to set up a build job.

### Theory :

#### 1. Continuous Integration (CI)

**Continuous Integration (CI)** is a software development practice where code changes are automatically integrated, tested, and deployed frequently, often multiple times a day. The goal of CI is to improve code quality, reduce integration issues, and speed up the development lifecycle.

#### Key Concepts of CI:

- **Automated Testing:** Code is automatically tested every time it is committed to the repository to catch bugs early.
- **Frequent Integration:** Developers integrate their code changes into a shared repository regularly to avoid conflicts.
- **Continuous Feedback:** Developers receive quick feedback about the health of their codebase, enabling them to fix issues promptly.
- **Build Automation:** The process of compiling code, running tests, and deploying applications is automated.

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#### Benefits of Continuous Integration:

1. **Early Detection of Errors:** Automated tests catch bugs soon after they are introduced, reducing the cost of fixing them.

2. **Improved Code Quality:** Continuous testing ensures that only high-quality code is merged into the main codebase.
  3. **Faster Development Cycles:** Developers can work in parallel without waiting for integration, enabling faster feature releases.
  4. **Reduced Manual Effort:** Automating builds and tests reduces manual errors and saves time.
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#### Key CI Practices:

- **Version Control System (VCS) Integration:** CI tools integrate with Git, SVN, etc., to monitor code changes.
  - **Automated Builds:** Code is automatically compiled and built into deployable artifacts.
  - **Automated Testing:** Unit tests, integration tests, and UI tests run automatically after every code change.
  - **Deployment Automation:** Code can be automatically deployed to staging or production environments.
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## 2. Jenkins: A Leading CI/CD Tool

**Jenkins** is an open-source automation server commonly used to implement CI/CD pipelines. It automates parts of software development related to building, testing, and deploying code.

#### Key Features of Jenkins:

- **Extensibility:** Jenkins has a rich ecosystem of plugins to support building, deploying, and automating projects for multiple languages and technologies.
- **Distributed Builds:** Jenkins can distribute tasks across multiple machines for faster processing.
- **Pipeline as Code:** Using Jenkins Pipeline DSL (Domain-Specific Language), you can define CI/CD workflows as code in a **Jenkinsfile**.

- **Integration with VCS:** Jenkins integrates seamlessly with Git, SVN, and other version control systems.
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### 3. Jenkins Architecture

Jenkins operates on a master-slave (or controller-agent) architecture:

- **Master (Controller):** The central server that manages the CI/CD environment, schedules jobs, and monitors their execution.
  - **Agents (Slaves):** Machines that perform the actual build and test tasks. Jenkins can distribute workloads to multiple agents for scalability.
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### 4. Jenkins Components

- **Jobs:** Individual tasks that Jenkins can execute, such as building code, running tests, or deploying applications.
  - **Builds:** The process of compiling and packaging the code. Each build can be triggered manually or automatically.
  - **Pipelines:** A series of automated steps defined in a **Jenkinsfile** that describe the CI/CD process.
  - **Plugins:** Extend Jenkins' functionality, allowing integration with various tools like Git, Docker, Maven, etc.
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## 5. Setting Up Jenkins

### Step 1: Install Jenkins

#### On Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk
wget -q -O - https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io.key | sudo
apt-key add -
sudo sh -c 'echo deb http://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/
> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list'
sudo apt update
sudo apt install jenkins
sudo systemctl start jenkins
sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

- **On Windows:**

Download the Jenkins installer from the Jenkins official website and follow the installation wizard.

### Step 2: Access Jenkins Web Interface

- Open your browser and go to: <http://localhost:8080>

Retrieve the initial admin password:

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

- Unlock Jenkins and install the suggested plugins.

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## 6. Configuring Jenkins for CI

### Step 1: Create a New Job

1. Click “**New Item**” in the Jenkins dashboard.
2. Enter a name for the job.

### 3. Choose the job type:

- **Freestyle Project:** Basic job configuration.
- **Pipeline:** Advanced, code-defined CI/CD workflow.

### Step 2: Configure Source Code Repository

- **For GitHub Integration:**

- In the job configuration, go to “**Source Code Management**”.
- Select **Git** and enter the repository URL.
- Add credentials if necessary.

### Step 3: Add Build Triggers

- Configure triggers to automate builds:
  - **Poll SCM:** Periodically check for changes in the repository.
  - **GitHub Hook Trigger:** Trigger builds automatically when changes are pushed to GitHub.

### Step 4: Add Build Steps

- **Execute Shell:** Run shell commands or scripts.
- **Invoke Ant/Maven/Gradle:** Run build tools for Java projects.
- **Execute Windows Batch Command:** Run batch files on Windows systems.

### Step 5: Add Post-Build Actions

- **Archive Artifacts:** Save build outputs for later use.
  - **Send Notifications:** Email alerts or Slack messages after builds.
  - **Deploy Applications:** Automate deployment to servers.
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## 7. Jenkins Pipeline (Declarative & Scripted)

### Declarative Pipeline (Recommended for Most Cases):

A declarative pipeline is defined in a **Jenkinsfile** using a simplified syntax.

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                echo 'Building the project...'
                sh 'mvn clean install'
            }
        }
        stage('Test') {
            steps {
                echo 'Running tests...'
                sh 'mvn test'
            }
        }
        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                echo 'Deploying application...'
                sh 'scp target/app.jar
user@server:/path/to/deploy'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

### Scripted Pipeline (More Flexible):

Scripted pipelines offer more control but require a deeper understanding of Groovy.

```
node {
    stage('Build') {
        sh 'mvn clean install'
    }
    stage('Test') {
```

```
        sh 'mvn test'
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
        sh 'scp target/app.jar user@server:/path/to/deploy'
    }
}
```

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## 8. Common Jenkins Plugins

- **Git Plugin:** Integrates Jenkins with Git repositories.
  - **Pipeline Plugin:** Enables the use of Jenkins Pipelines.
  - **Docker Pipeline:** Manages Docker containers in CI/CD workflows.
  - **Blue Ocean:** A modern UI for visualizing Jenkins pipelines.
  - **Slack Notification Plugin:** Sends notifications to Slack channels.
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## 9. Advanced Jenkins Concepts

### 9.1. Jenkinsfile as Code

Defining your pipeline in a **Jenkinsfile** allows you to version control your CI/CD process alongside your application code.

### 9.2. Parallel Execution

You can run multiple stages in parallel to speed up your pipeline:

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Parallel Stages') {
            parallel {
                stage('Unit Test') {
                    steps {
                        sh 'mvn test'
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
    stage('Integration Test') {  
        steps {  
            sh 'mvn verify'  
        }  
    }  
}  
}
```

### 9.3. Parameterized Builds

## Allow users to pass parameters to Jenkins jobs:

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    parameters {
        string(name: 'ENV', defaultValue: 'staging',
description: 'Deployment Environment')
    }
    stages {
        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                sh "deploy.sh ${params.ENV}"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

## 10. Jenkins Security Best Practices

- **Use Role-Based Access Control:** Limit permissions based on user roles.
- **Secure Credentials:** Store sensitive data (like API keys) in Jenkins Credentials Manager.



- **Keep Jenkins Updated:** Regularly update Jenkins and plugins to fix security vulnerabilities.
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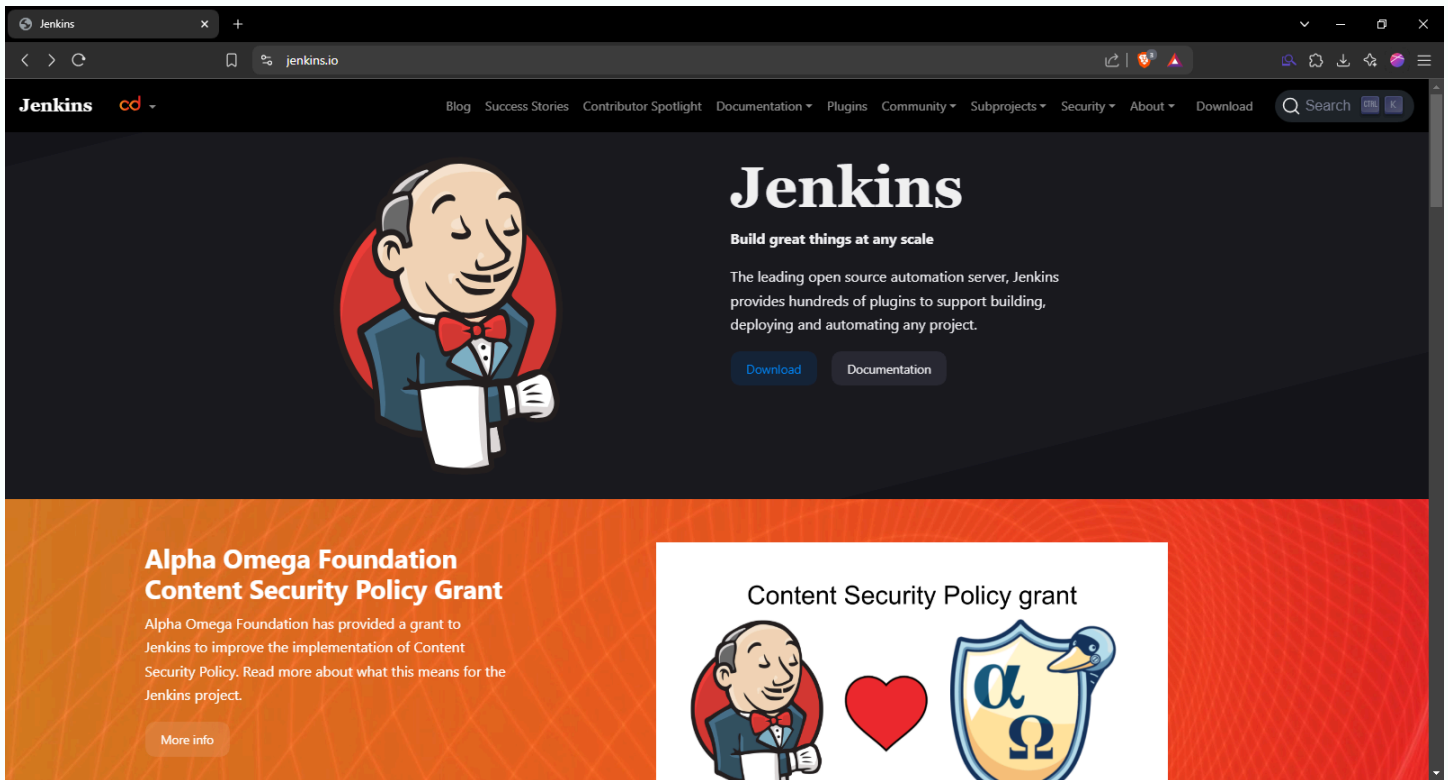
## 11. Troubleshooting Jenkins Issues

- **Build Fails:** Check the console output for error logs.
  - **Permissions Issues:** Verify user permissions in Jenkins settings.
  - **Plugin Conflicts:** Update or reinstall problematic plugins.
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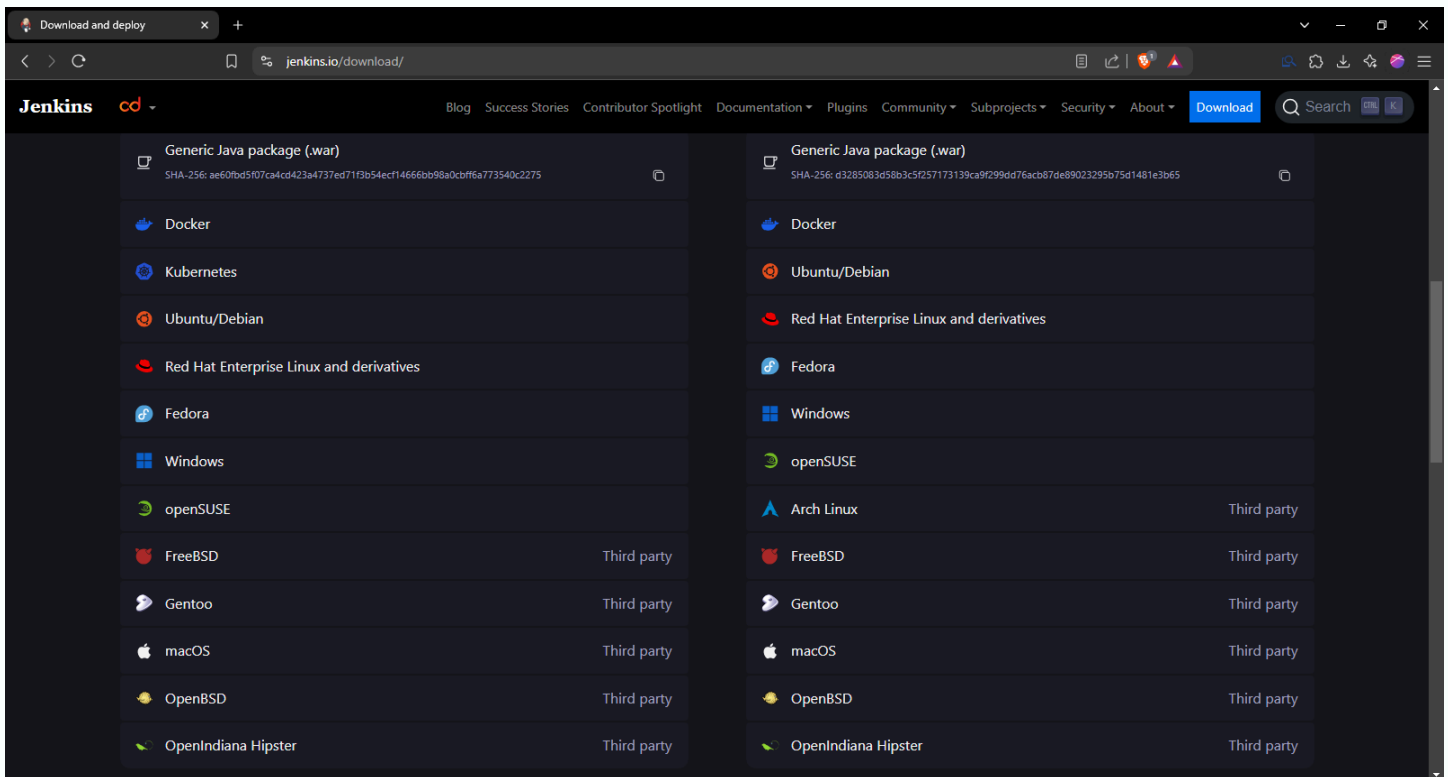
## 12. Summary of Key Jenkins Commands

Operation	Command/Action
Start Jenkins	<code>sudo systemctl start jenkins</code>
Stop Jenkins	<code>sudo systemctl stop jenkins</code>
Restart Jenkins	<code>sudo systemctl restart jenkins</code>
Check Jenkins Status	<code>sudo systemctl status jenkins</code>
Access Jenkins Dashboard	<code>http://localhost:8080</code>
Install Plugins	Manage Jenkins → Manage Plugins
Run Pipeline Manually	Click “ <b>Build Now</b> ”
View Build Logs	Click on a build → <b>Console Output</b>

# Output :



The screenshot shows the Jenkins homepage at [jenkins.io](https://jenkins.io). The header includes the Jenkins logo and a navigation menu with links like Blog, Success Stories, Contributor Spotlight, Documentation, Plugins, Community, Subprojects, Security, About, and Download. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a large illustration of the Jenkins mascot, a man in a tuxedo, holding a document. To the right of the mascot, the text reads "Jenkins" in a large font, followed by the tagline "Build great things at any scale". Below this, a paragraph states: "The leading open source automation server, Jenkins provides hundreds of plugins to support building, deploying and automating any project." There are two buttons: "Download" and "Documentation". Below the main content, there is a section titled "Alpha Omega Foundation Content Security Policy Grant". It includes a paragraph: "Alpha Omega Foundation has provided a grant to Jenkins to improve the implementation of Content Security Policy. Read more about what this means for the Jenkins project." and a "More info" button. To the right of this text is an illustration of the Jenkins mascot, a red heart, and a shield with the Greek letters alpha and omega.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins download page at [jenkins.io/download/](https://jenkins.io/download/). The header is similar to the homepage, but the "Download" button in the navigation menu is highlighted. The main content area is a list of operating systems and platforms where Jenkins can be installed. Each item has a corresponding icon and a link to the download page. The list includes:

Operating System / Platform	Link
Generic Java package (.war)	<a href="#">SHA-256: ae60fbd5f07ca4cd423a4737ed71f3b54ecf14666bb98a0c0bffa773540c2275</a>
Docker	<a href="#">SHA-256: d3285083d58b3c5f257173139ca9f299dd76acb87de89023295b75d1481e3b65</a>
Kubernetes	
Ubuntu/Debian	
Red Hat Enterprise Linux and derivatives	
Fedora	
Windows	
openSUSE	
FreeBSD	Third party
Gentoo	Third party
macOS	Third party
OpenBSD	Third party
OpenIndiana Hipster	Third party

Thank you for downloading Windows Stable installer

Download hasn't started? [Click this link](#)

## Changing boot configuration

By default, your Jenkins runs at <https://localhost:8080/>. This can be changed by editing `jenkins.xml`, which is located in your installation directory. This can also be changed by editing boot configuration parameters, such as JVM options, HTTPS setup, etc.

## Starting/stopping the service

Jenkins is installed as a Windows service, and it is configured to start automatically upon boot. To start/stop them manually, use the service manager from the control panel, or the `sc` command line tool.

## Inheriting your existing Jenkins installation

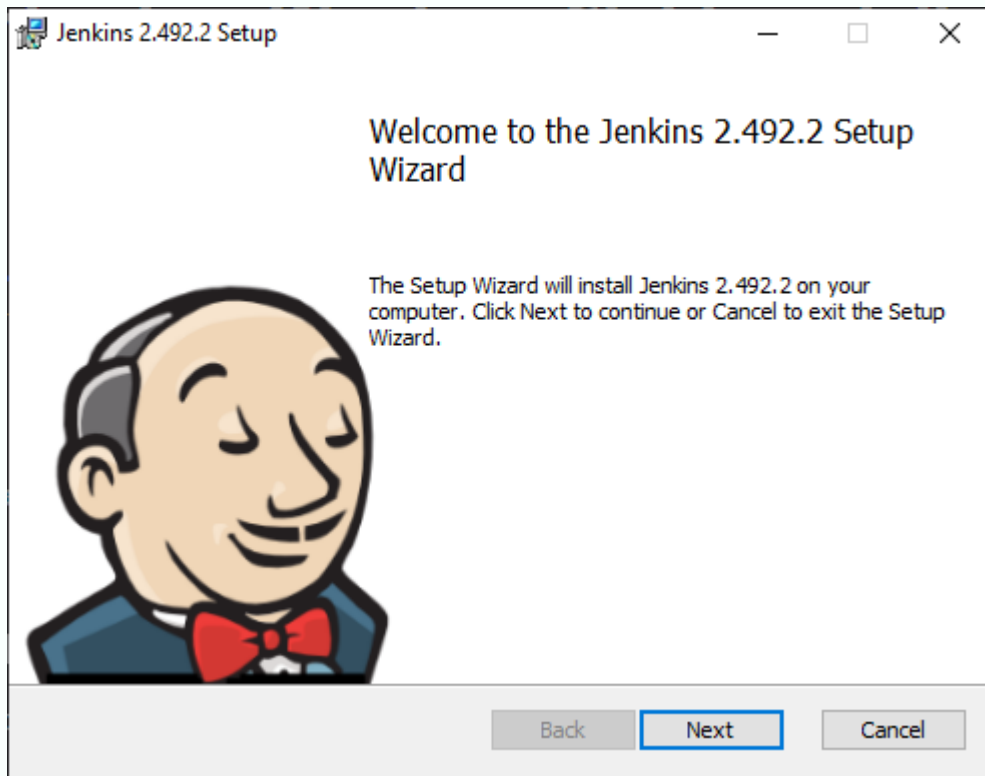
If you'd like your new installation to take over your existing Jenkins data, copy your old data directory into the new `JENKINS_HOME` directory.

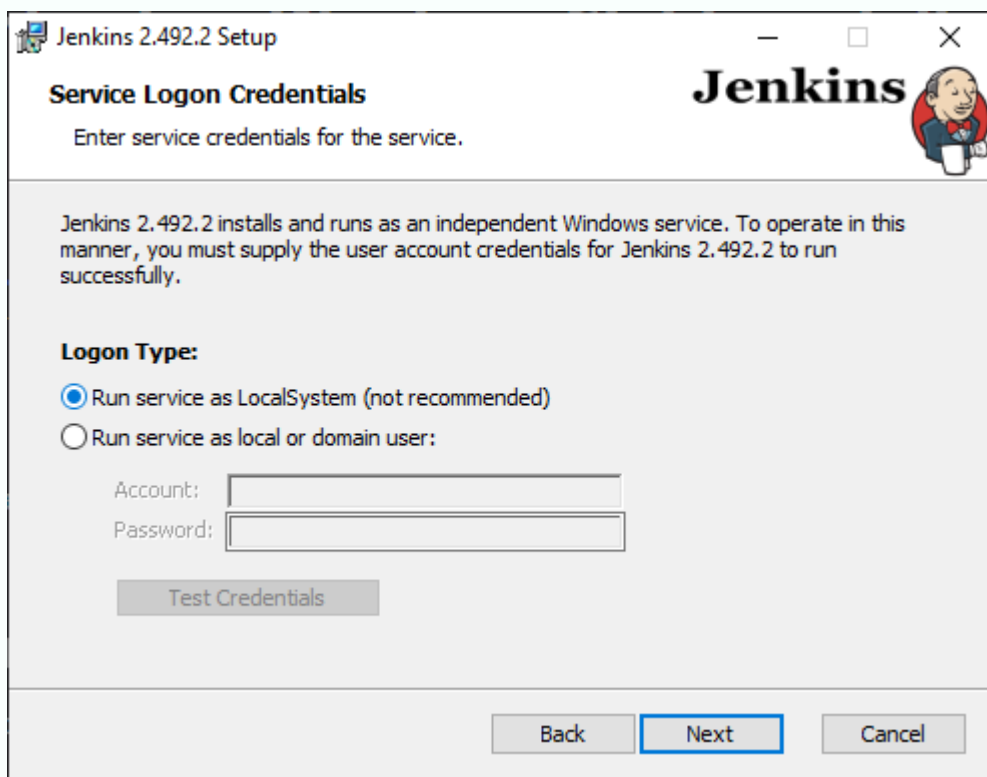
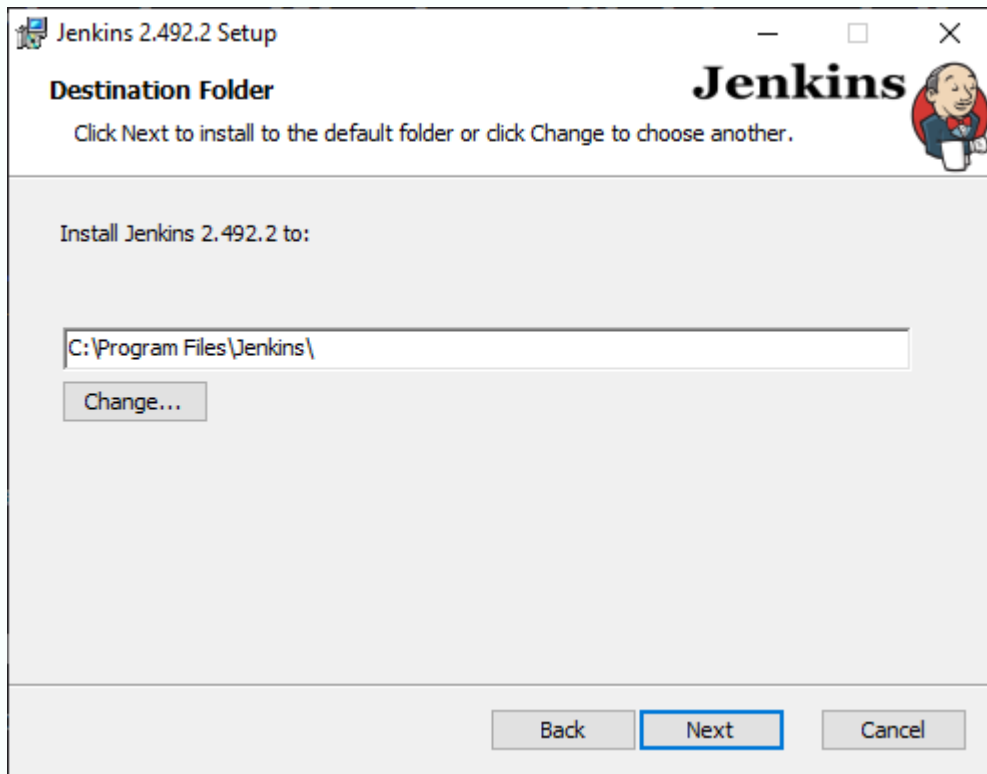
## See Also

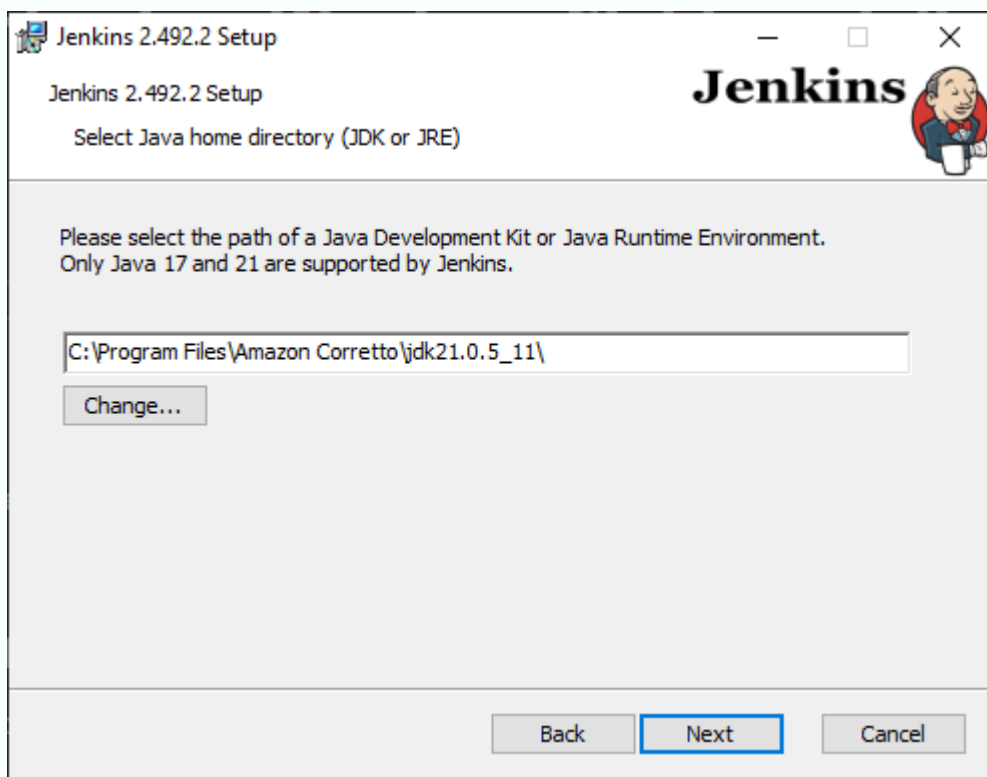
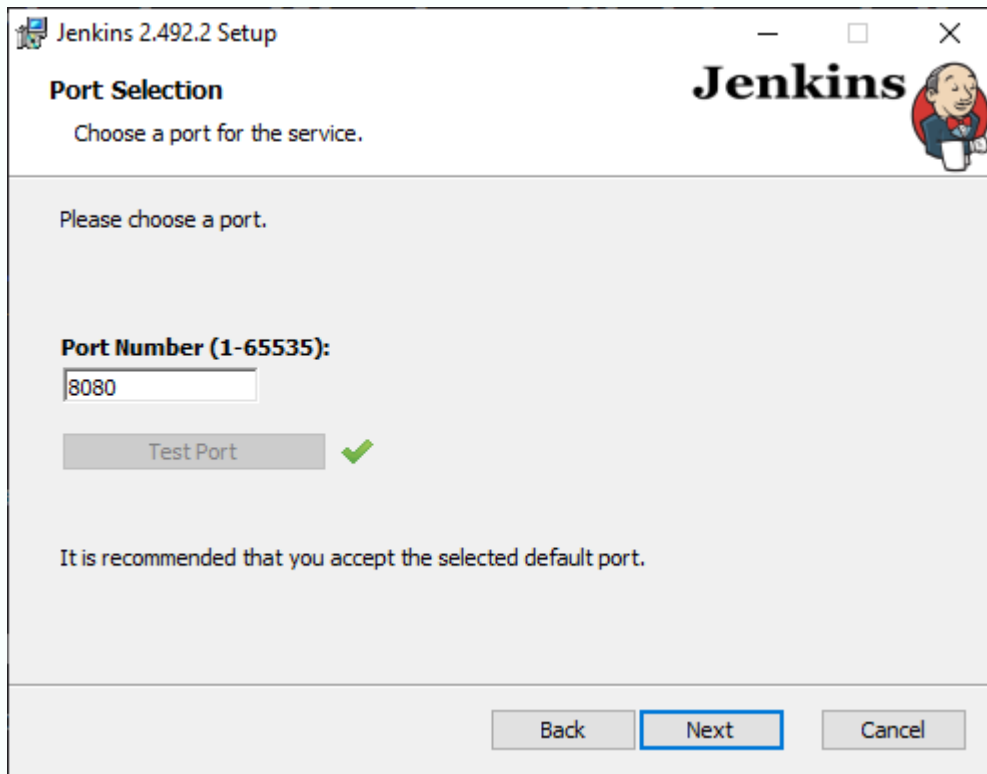
- Running Jenkins behind Internet Information Server (IIS)
- Running Jenkins behind nginx
- Running Jenkins behind Apache

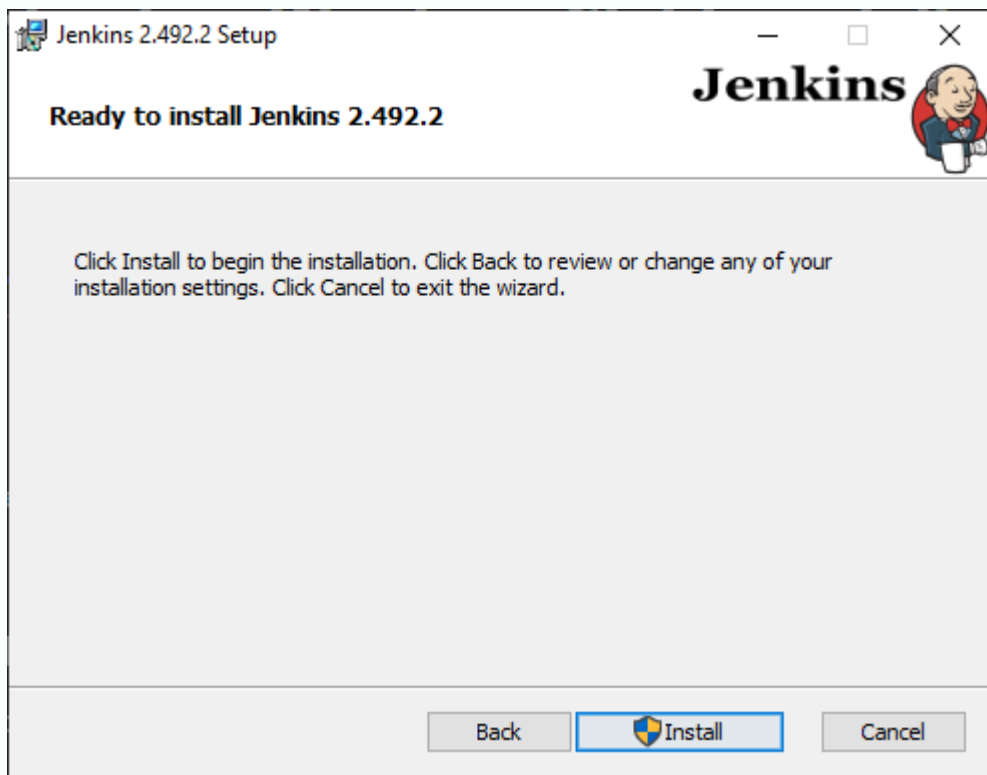
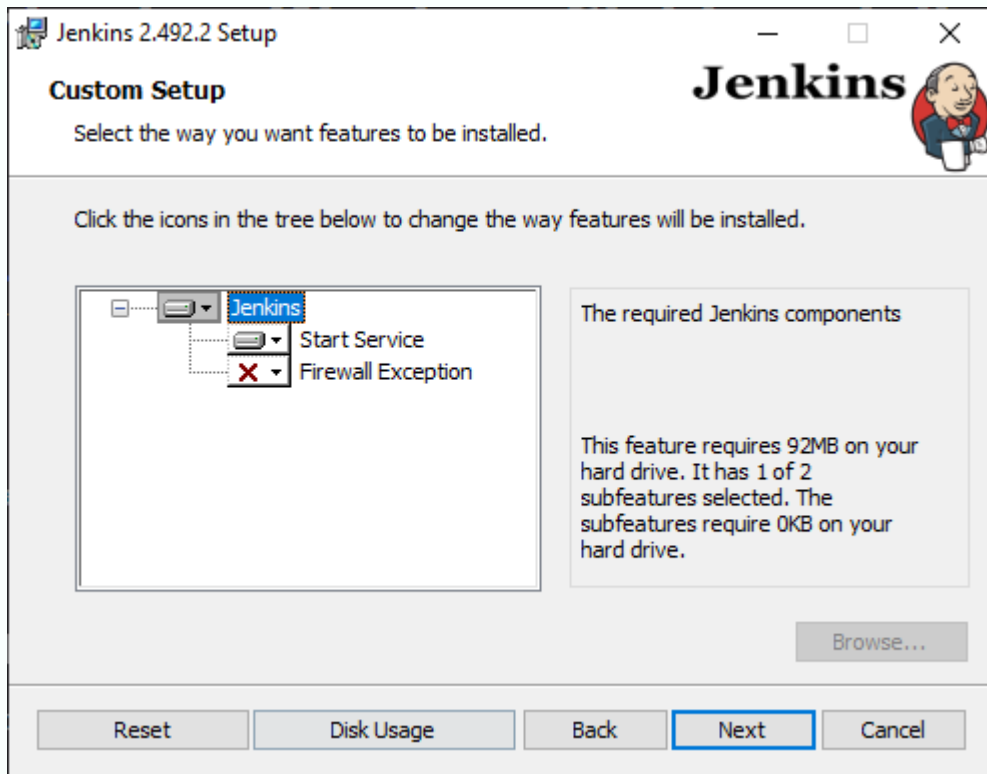
Report an Infra Issue

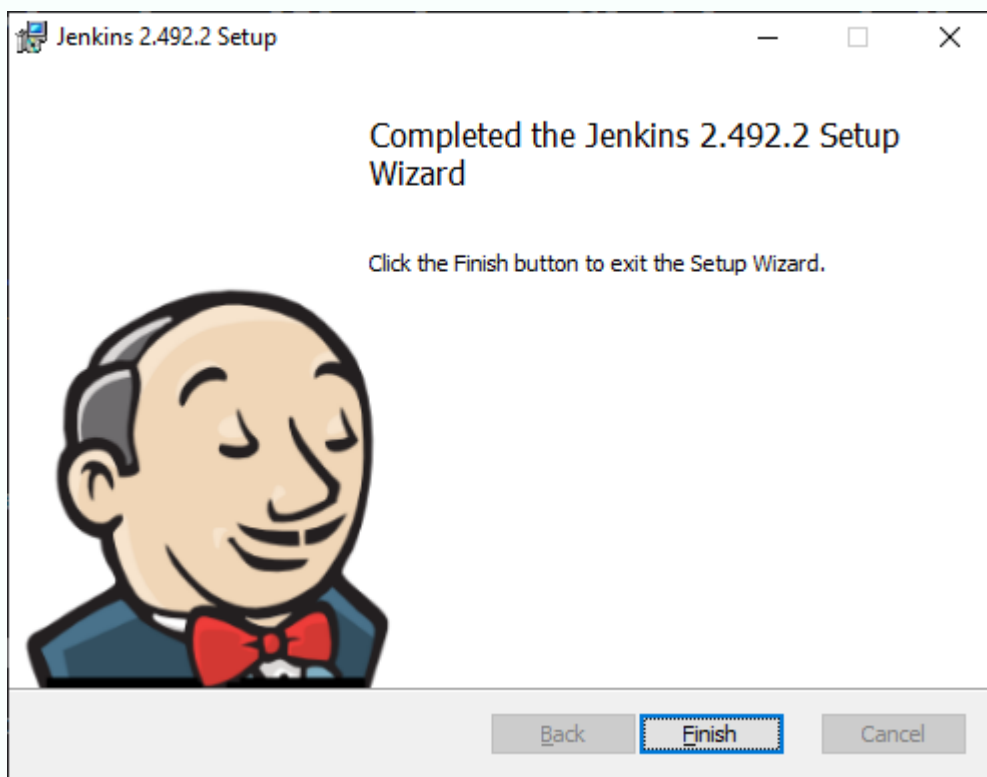
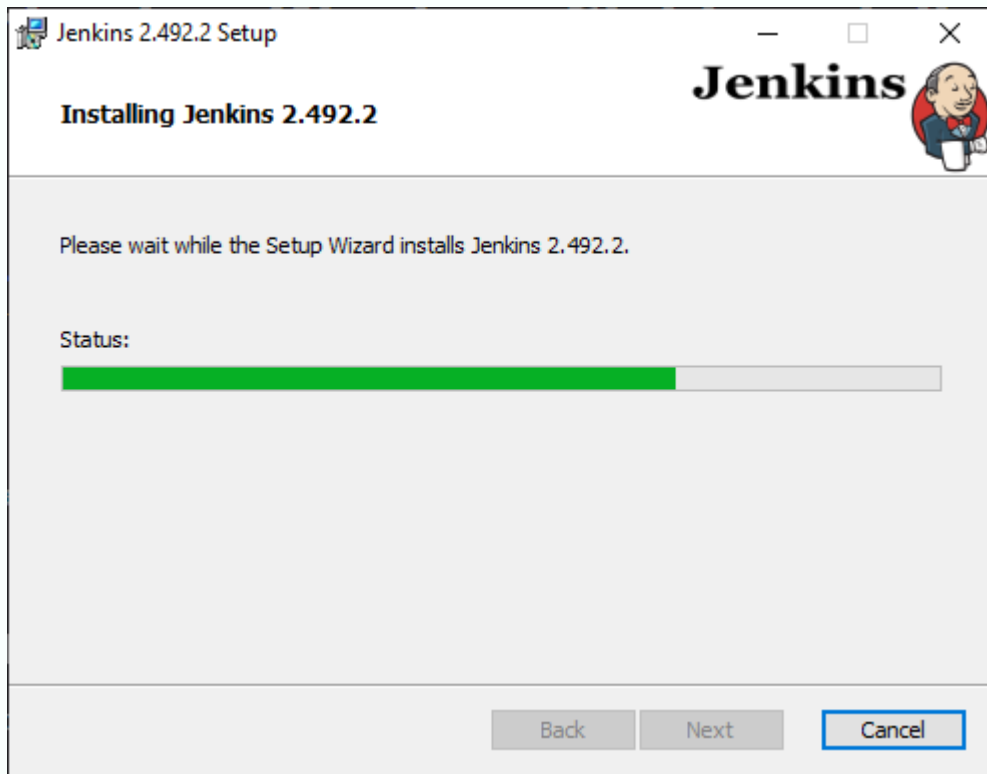
Resources Project Community Other

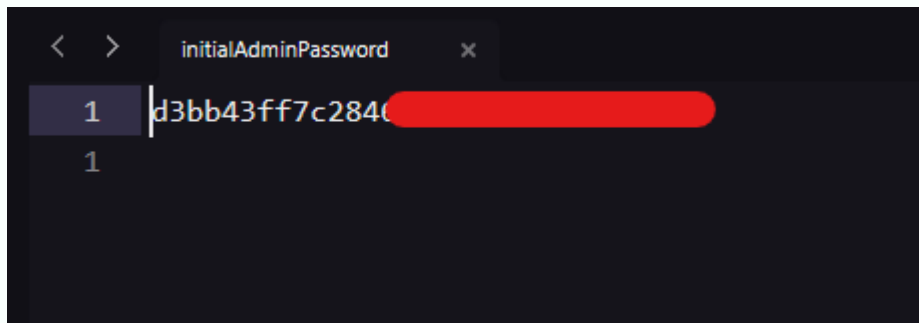
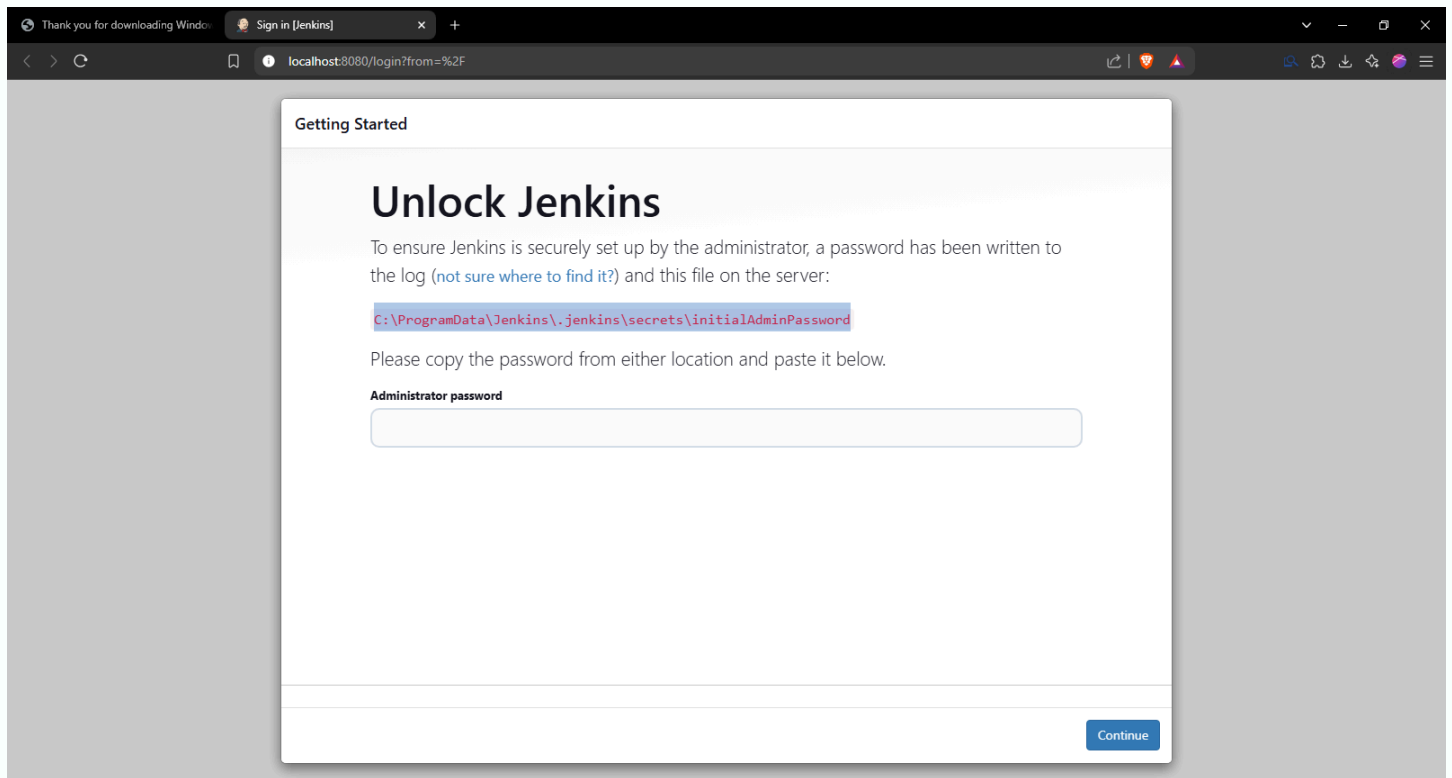




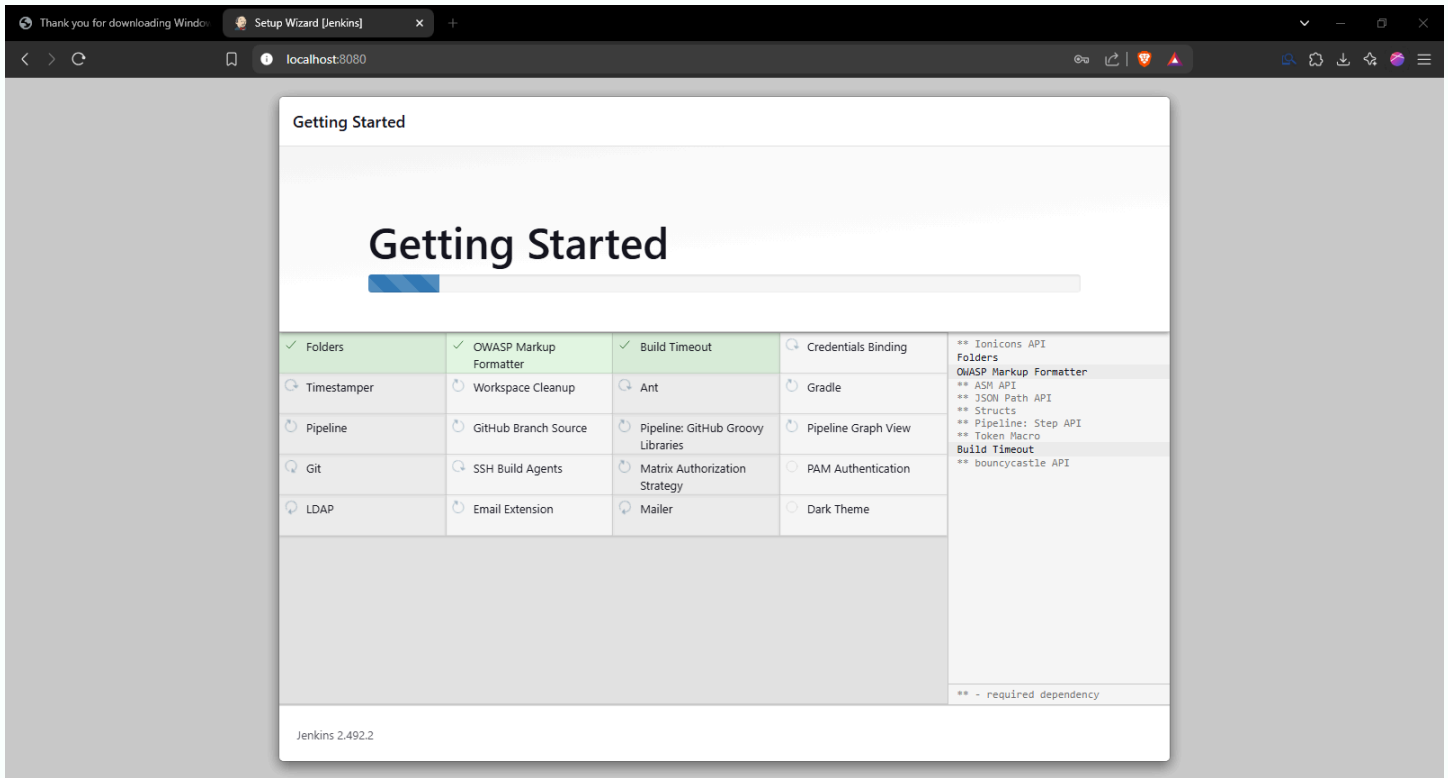
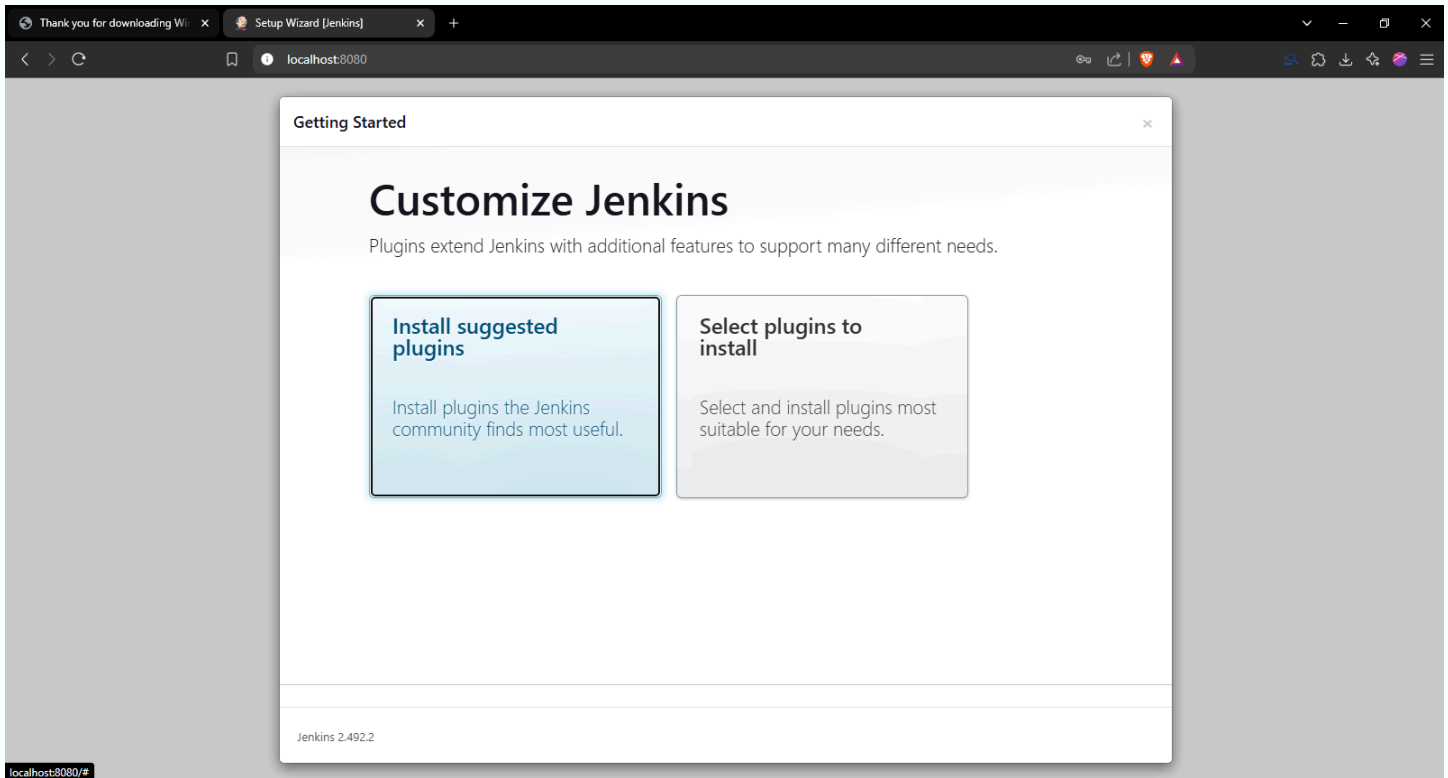












Thank you for downloading Windows Setup Wizard [Jenkins] x +

localhost:8080

### Getting Started

## Create First Admin User

Username

Password

Confirm password

Full name

E-mail address

Jenkins 2.492.2

[Skip and continue as admin](#) [Save and Continue](#)

Thank you for downloading Windows Setup Wizard [Jenkins] x +

localhost:8080

### Getting Started

## Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the BUILD\_URL environment variable provided to build steps.

The proposed default value shown is **not saved yet** and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

Jenkins 2.492.2

[Not now](#) [Save and Finish](#)

Thank you for downloading Windows | Dashboard [Jenkins] x +

localhost:8080

# Jenkins

Taha Alotwala log out

Dashboard >

- + New Item
- Build History
- Manage Jenkins
- My Views

**Build Queue** ▾  
No builds in the queue.

**Build Executor Status** 0/2 ▾

## Welcome to Jenkins!

This page is where your Jenkins jobs will be displayed. To get started, you can set up distributed builds or start building a software project.

### Start building your software project

Create a job +

### Set up a distributed build

Set up an agent

Configure a cloud

Learn more about distributed builds

REST API Jenkins 2.492.2

Thank you for downloading Windows | New Item [Jenkins] x +

localhost:8080/newJob


Dashboard > New Item

## New Item


Enter an item name

sepm\_jenkins\_demo


Select an item type




**Freestyle project**  
Classic, general-purpose job type that checks out from up to one SCM, executes build steps serially, followed by post-build steps like archiving artifacts and sending email notifications.



**Pipeline**  
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.



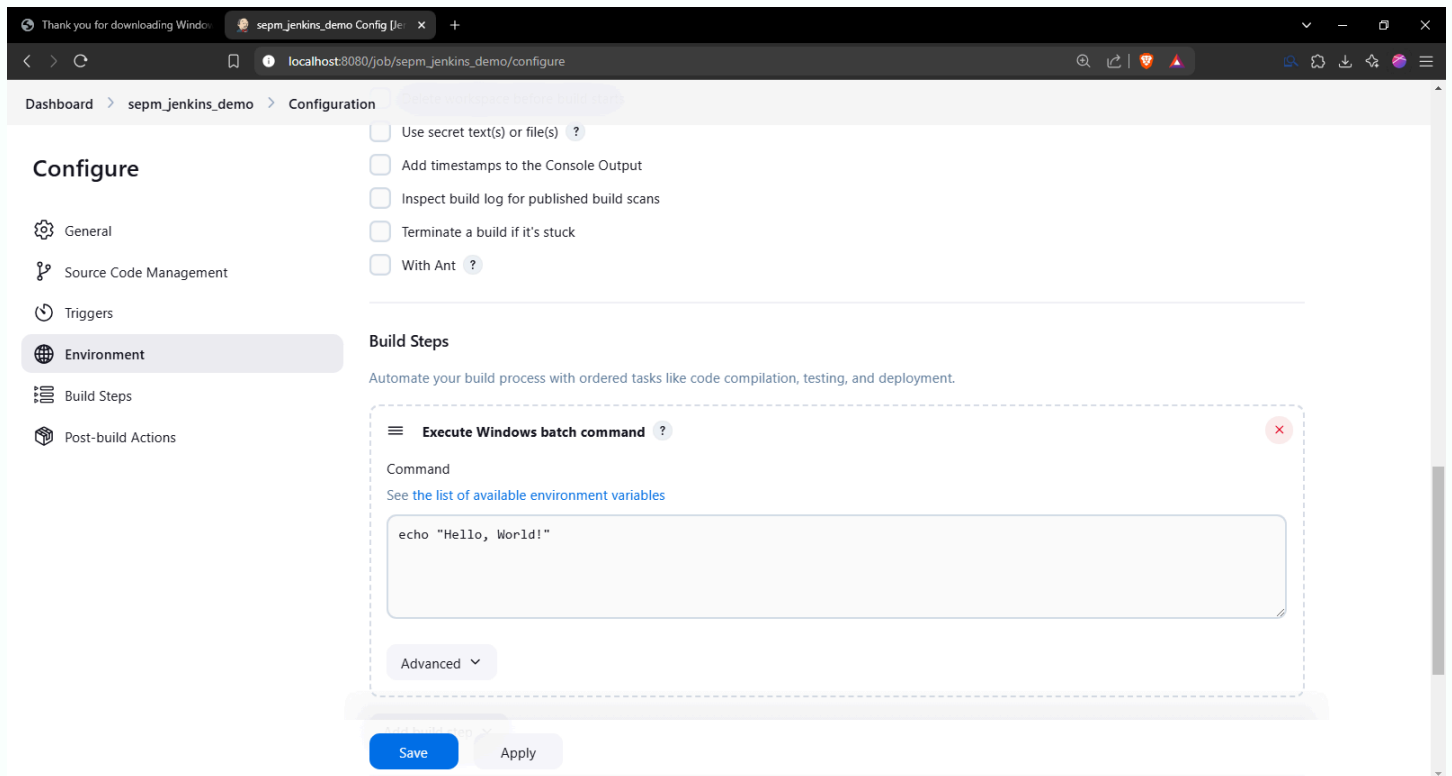
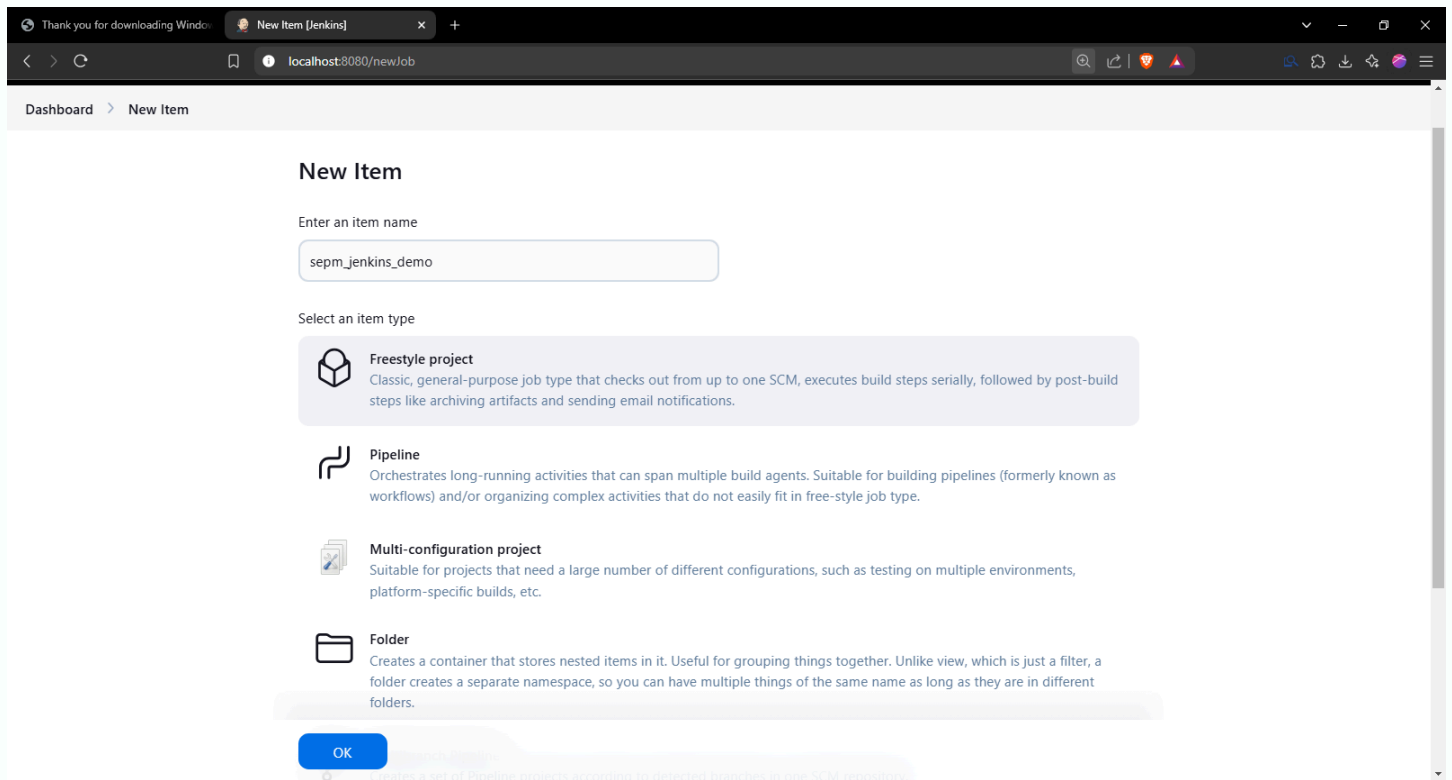
**Multi-configuration project**  
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.



**Folder**  
Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

OK

Branch pipeline  
Creates a set of Pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repository.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a job named 'sepm\_jenkins\_demo #1'. The top navigation bar includes the Jenkins logo, search, and user information (Taha Alotwala). The breadcrumb trail is 'Dashboard > sepm\_jenkins\_demo > #1'. On the left, a sidebar contains links for 'Status', 'Changes', 'Console Output', 'Edit Build Information', 'Delete build '#1'', and 'Timings'. The main content area shows a green checkmark icon and the text '#1 (Apr 2, 2025, 11:28:04 AM)'. Below this, it states 'Started by user Taha Alotwala' and 'This run spent: 74 ms waiting; 1.1 sec build duration; 1.2 sec total from scheduled to completion.' A 'No changes' message is also visible. On the right, there are buttons for 'Add description' and 'Keep this build forever', along with a timestamp 'Started 15 sec ago' and 'Took 1.1 sec'. The bottom right corner shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.492.2'.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for the same job, but the 'Console Output' tab is selected. The breadcrumb trail is 'Dashboard > sepm\_jenkins\_demo > #1 > Console Output'. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows a green checkmark icon and the text 'Console Output'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Download', 'Copy', and 'View as plain text'. The console output text is as follows: 'Started by user Taha Alotwala', 'Running as SYSTEM', 'Building in workspace C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\workspace\sepm\_jenkins\_demo', '[sepm\_jenkins\_demo] \$ cmd /c call C:\Windows\TEMP\jenkins5434933225770186855.bat', 'C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\workspace\sepm\_jenkins\_demo>echo "Hello, World!"', '"Hello, World!"', 'C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\workspace\sepm\_jenkins\_demo>exit 0', and 'Finished: SUCCESS'. The bottom right corner shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.492.2'.

## Conclusion :

We have successfully installed and configured Jenkins with Maven/Ant/Gradle to setup a build Job and learnt about the implementation of Jenkins in open source continuous integration.