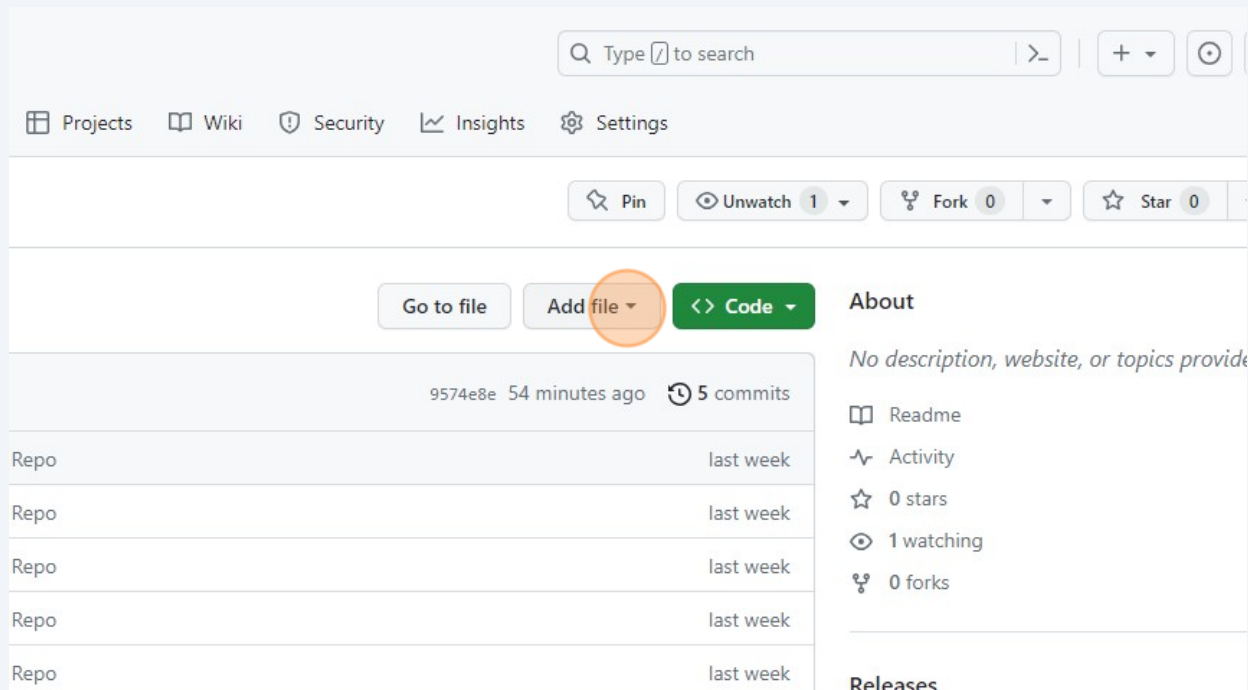


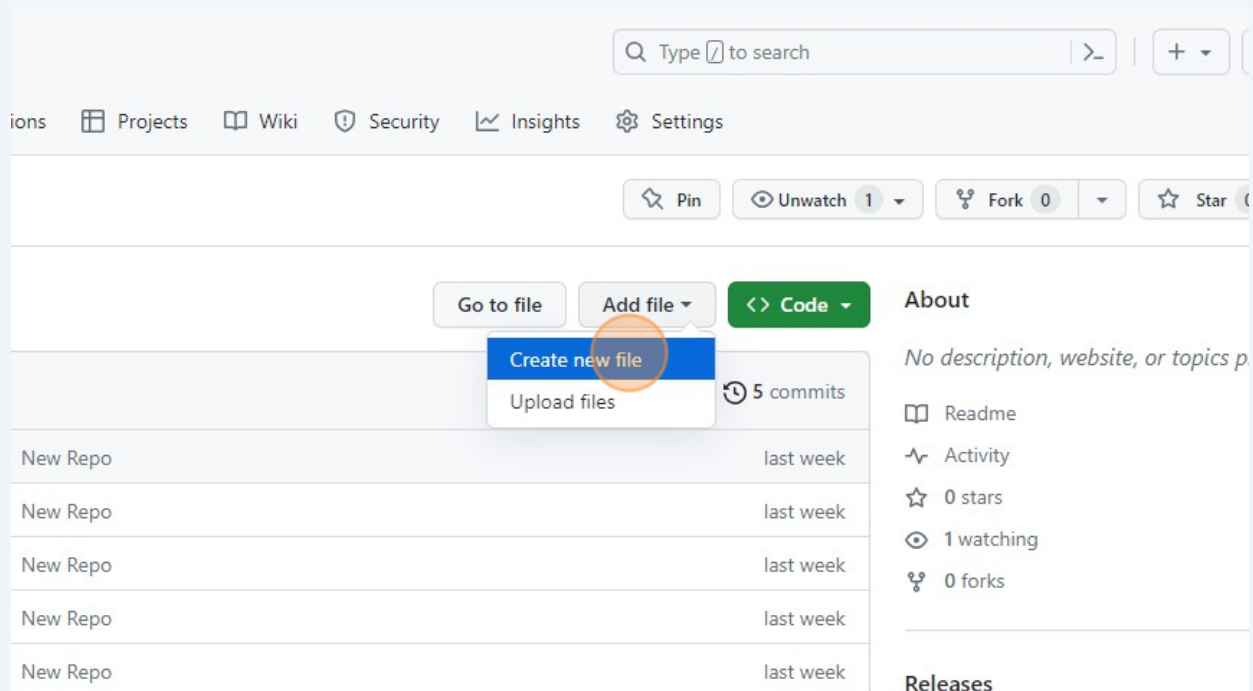
Setting Up Jenkins Pipeline for React Sample App Deployment

1 Now we need to start our pipeline, for that lets go to github to our repository.

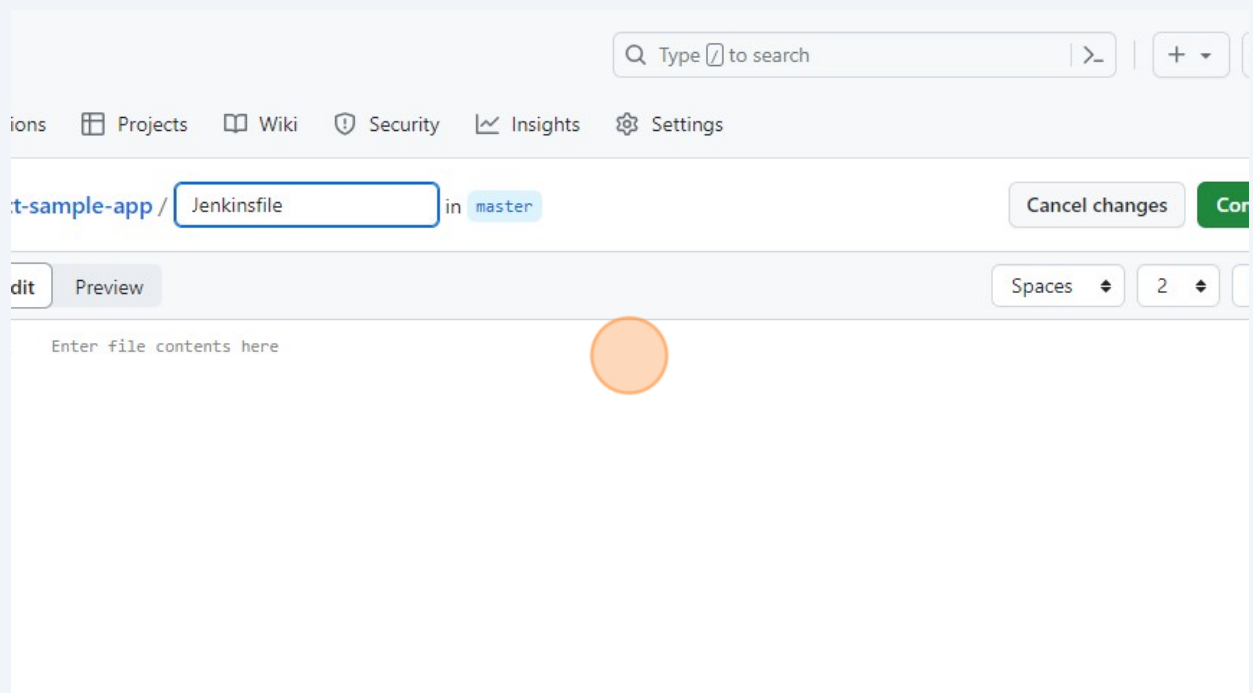
2 On the repo we need to add our Jenkins Pipeline. You can either push a file or directly add the content here by Clicking "Add file"



3 Click "Create new file"



4 Make sure that the file name is "Jenkinsfile" or name that you should remember while setting in Jenkins Pipeline configuration.



5

The Pipeline Syntax is available inside the Jenkins folder, either modify that and upload or copy paste here and follow the further steps.

6

Here on the file we need to add the credential ID and IP address of our production machine.

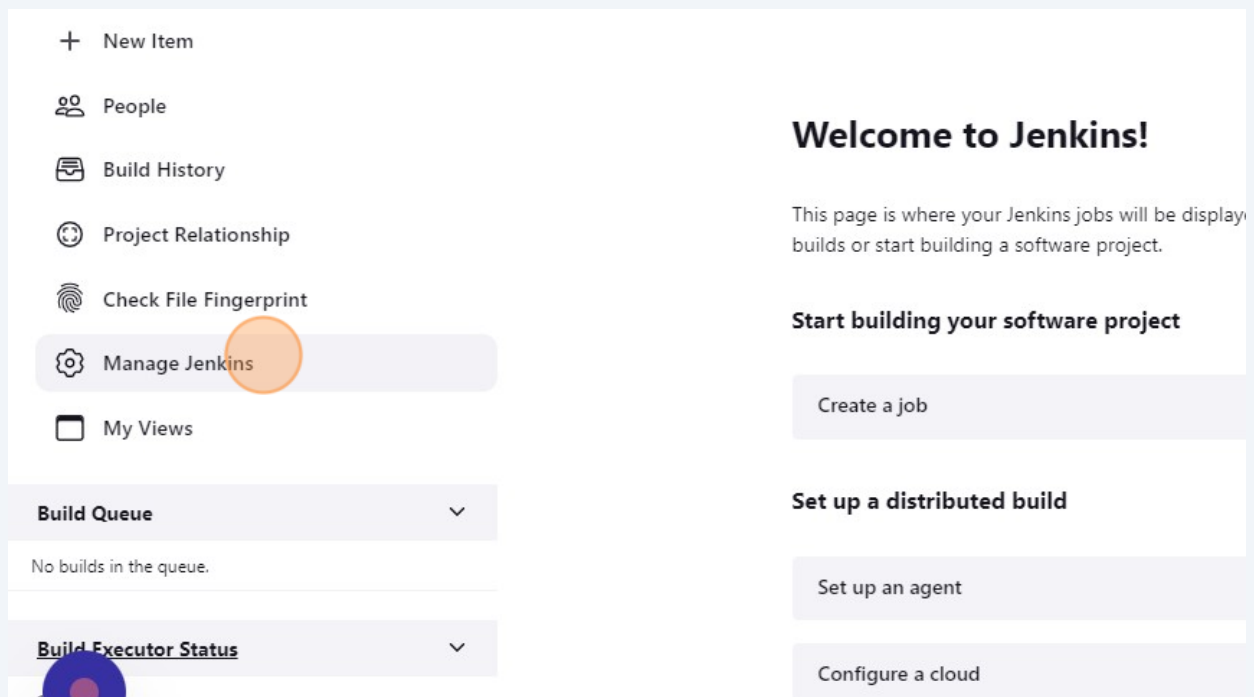


```
react-sample-app / Jenkinsfile in master

Edit Preview

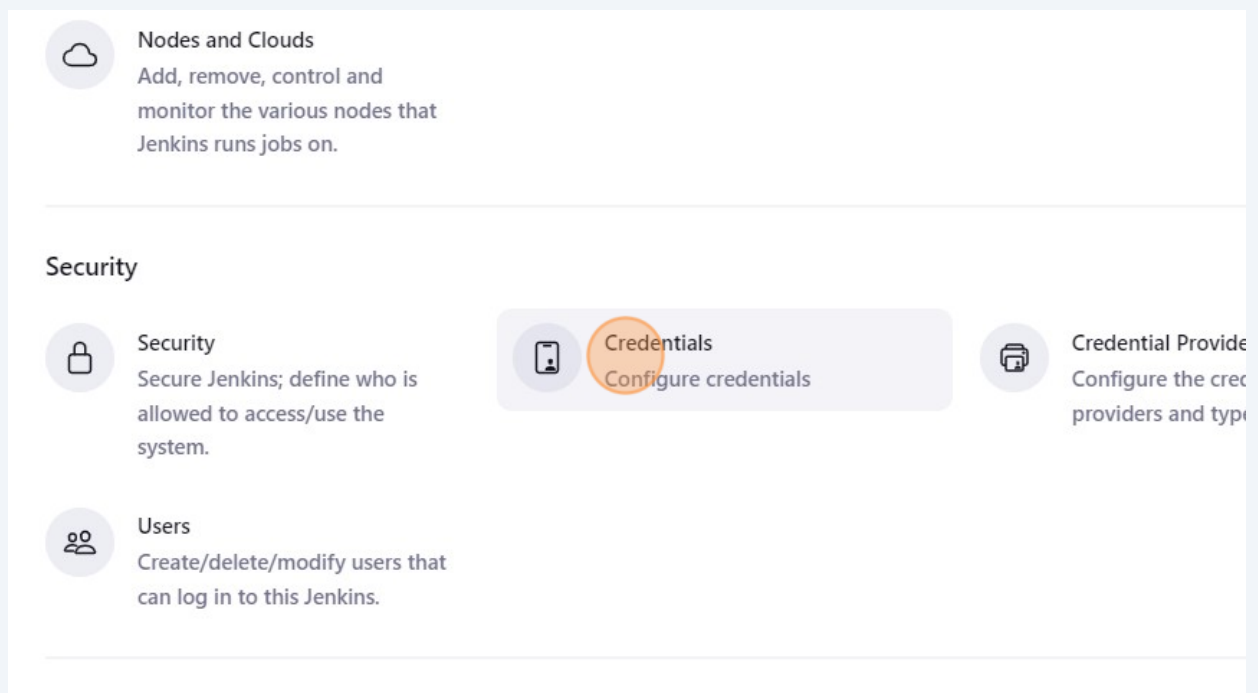
1 pipeline{
2   agent any
3   stages{
4     stage('login server'){
5       steps{
6         sshagent(credentials:[<'CREDENTIAL ID OF PROD MACHINE IN JENKINS'>]){
7           sh 'ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@<IP ADDRESS OF PROD MACHINE> ls -a'
8         }
9         echo "Suceess Login"
10      }
11    }
12    stage('Clean Old Build'){
13      steps{
14        sshagent(credentials:[<'CREDENTIAL ID OF PROD MACHINE IN JENKINS'>]){
15          sh 'ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@<IP ADDRESS OF PROD MACHINE> sudo rm -rf
16        }
17        echo "Build Directory Clean Successfull"
18      }
19    }
20  }
```

7 To know what is your Credential ID go to jenkins and click Manage Jenkins



The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard. On the left sidebar, the 'Manage Jenkins' option is highlighted with an orange circle. The main content area displays a 'Welcome to Jenkins!' message, a 'Start building your software project' section with a 'Create a job' button, and a 'Set up a distributed build' section with 'Set up an agent' and 'Configure a cloud' buttons. Below the sidebar, there are sections for 'Build Queue' (showing 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status'.

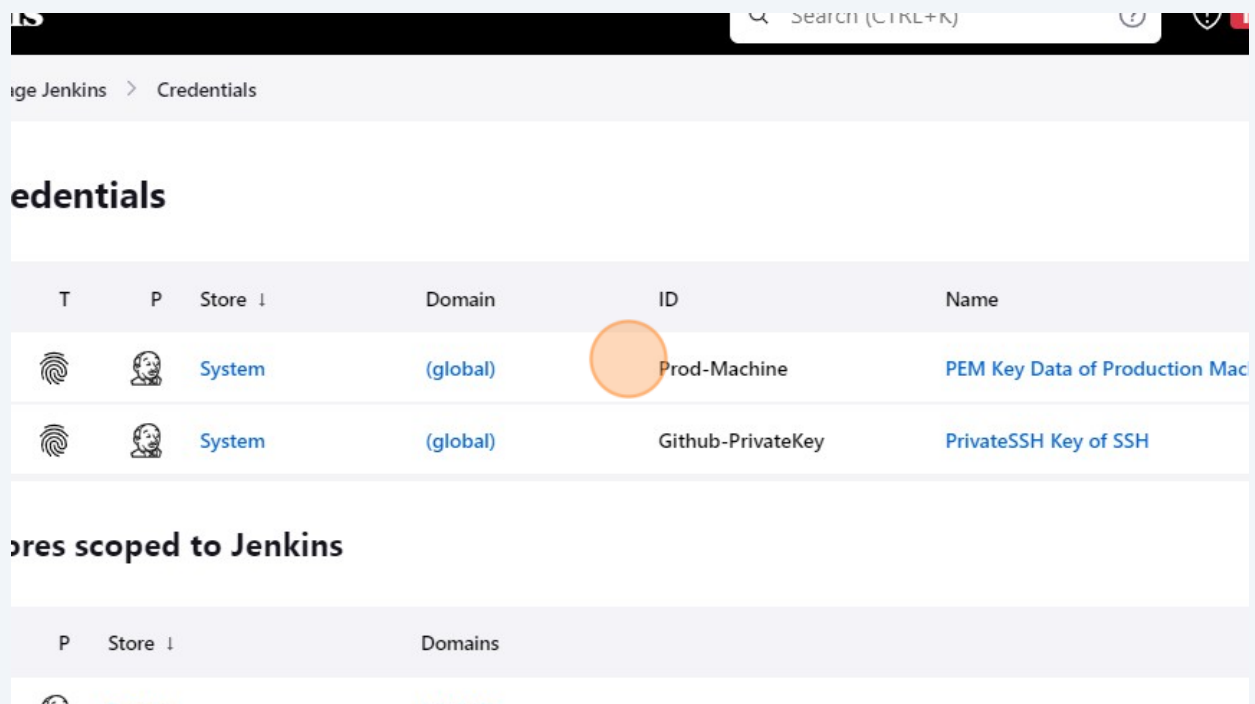
8 Click "Credentials"



The screenshot shows the 'Security' section of the Jenkins configuration page. Under the 'Security' heading, there are three options: 'Security' (Secure Jenkins; define who is allowed to access/use the system.), 'Credentials' (Configure credentials), and 'Credential Provider' (Configure the credential providers and types). The 'Credentials' option is highlighted with an orange circle. Above this section, there is a 'Nodes and Clouds' section with a description: 'Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.'

9

I stored the PEM file key of my production machine under the ID "Prod-Machine". So copy that as this is our ID.



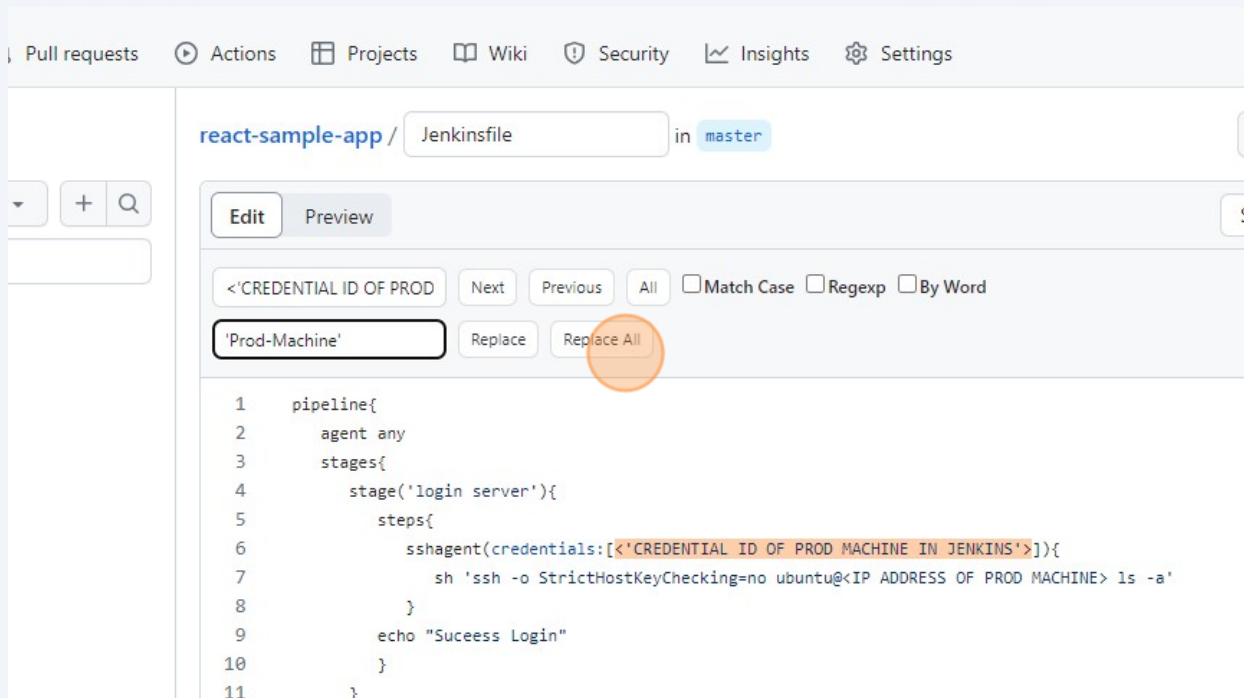
10

Go back to editing the pipeline tab. A Simple hack here is to click Press **CTRL + F**

11

Now add the contents for find and replace field. In the find field it will be <'CREDENTIAL ID OF PROD MACHINE IN JENKINS'> and on the replace field it must be 'Prod-Machine' . Make sure to have single quotes for Prod-Machine.

12 After that, Click "Replace All"



13 Now we need to do the same step again for setting the IP address. For that in the find field it will be <IP ADDRESS OF PROD MACHINE> and replace field it will be the IP address of your machine.

14 Click "Replace All"

The screenshot shows the Jenkinsfile editor interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links: Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below this, the file path is shown as 'react-sample-app / Jenkinsfile' in the 'master' branch. The editor has 'Edit' and 'Preview' tabs. A search bar contains '<IP ADDRESS OF PROD MA' and the replacement text is '65.0.72.243'. The 'Replace All' button is highlighted with an orange circle. The Jenkinsfile content is as follows:

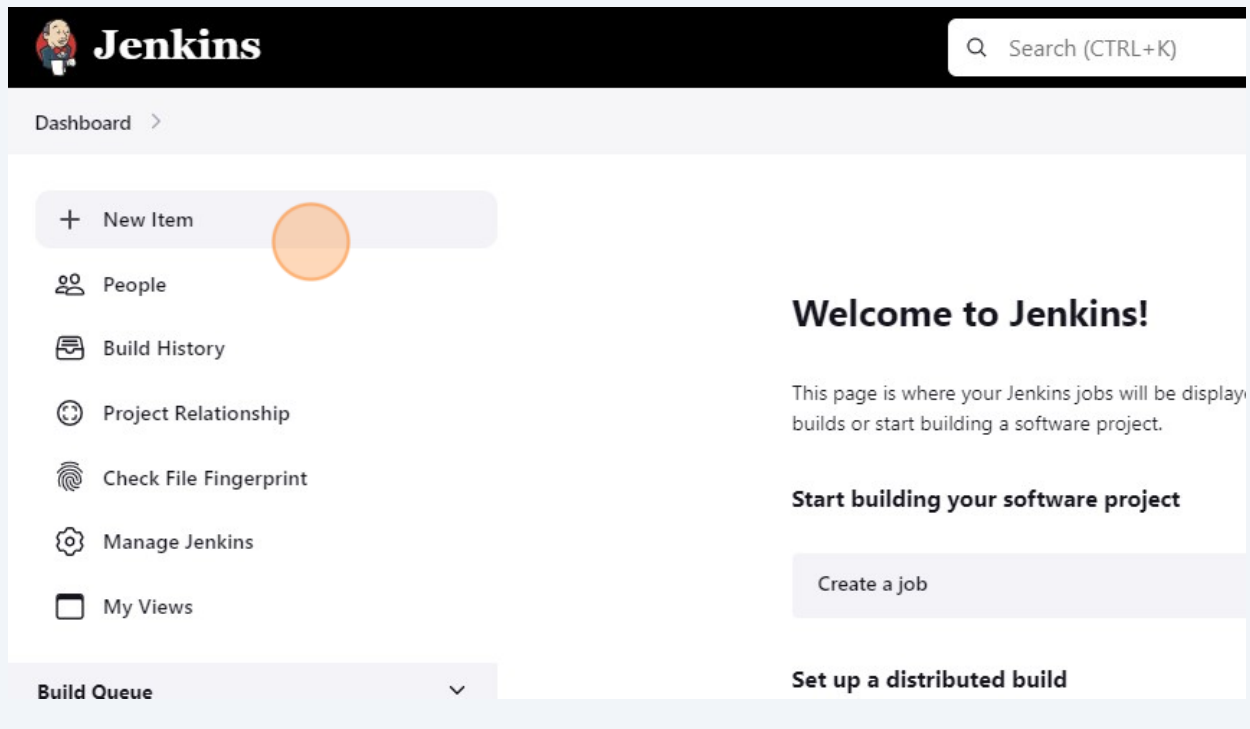
```
1 pipeline{
2   agent any
3   stages{
4     stage('login server'){
5       steps{
6         sshagent(credentials:['Prod-Machine']){
7           sh 'ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu<IP ADDRESS OF PROD MACHINE> ls -a'
8         }
9         echo "Suceess Login"
10      }
11    }
12  }
```

15 Click "Commit changes..."

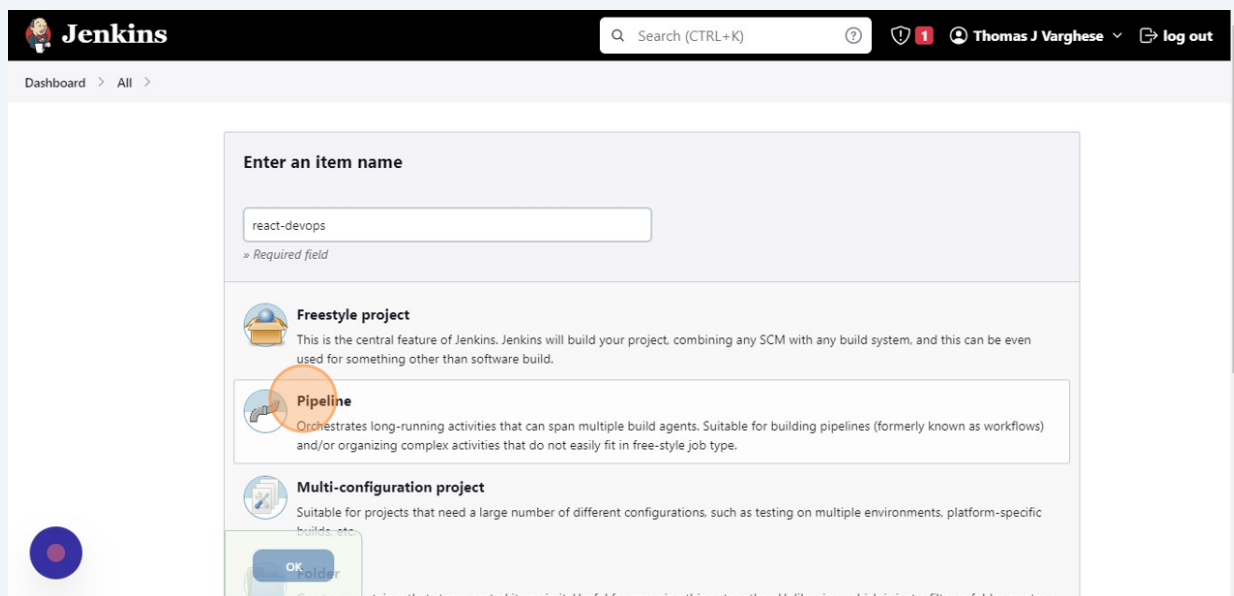
The screenshot shows the Jenkinsfile editor interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links: Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below this, the file path is shown as 'Jenkinsfile' in the 'master' branch. The editor has 'Cancel changes' and 'Commit changes...' buttons. The 'Commit changes...' button is highlighted with an orange circle. The editor shows the following content:

```
in server'){
agent(credentials:['Prod-Machine']){
h 'ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ubuntu@65.0.72.243 ls -a'
```

16 Now go back to Jenkins and Click "New Item"



17 Enter a name and Click "Pipeline" and then click "OK"



18 Scroll a bit down and check "GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling" under Build Triggers

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Preserve stashes from completed builds ?

This project is parameterized ?

Throttle builds ?

Build Triggers

Build after other projects are built ?

Build periodically ?

☒ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling ?

Poll SCM ?

Quiet period ?

Trigger builds remotely (e.g. from outside) ?

Save Apply

19 Go down and Click this dropdown.

eact-devops > Configuration

re

Project Options

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

1

20 Select the second one as below and in SCM select Git

re

1 Project Options

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script from SCM

SCM ?

None

Script Path ?

Jenkinsfile

☒ Lightweight checkout ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

21 On the repository URL, give github URL of the repo

anced Project Options

line

Definition

Pipeline script from SCM

SCM ?

Git

Repositories ?

Repository URL ?

 Please enter Git repository.

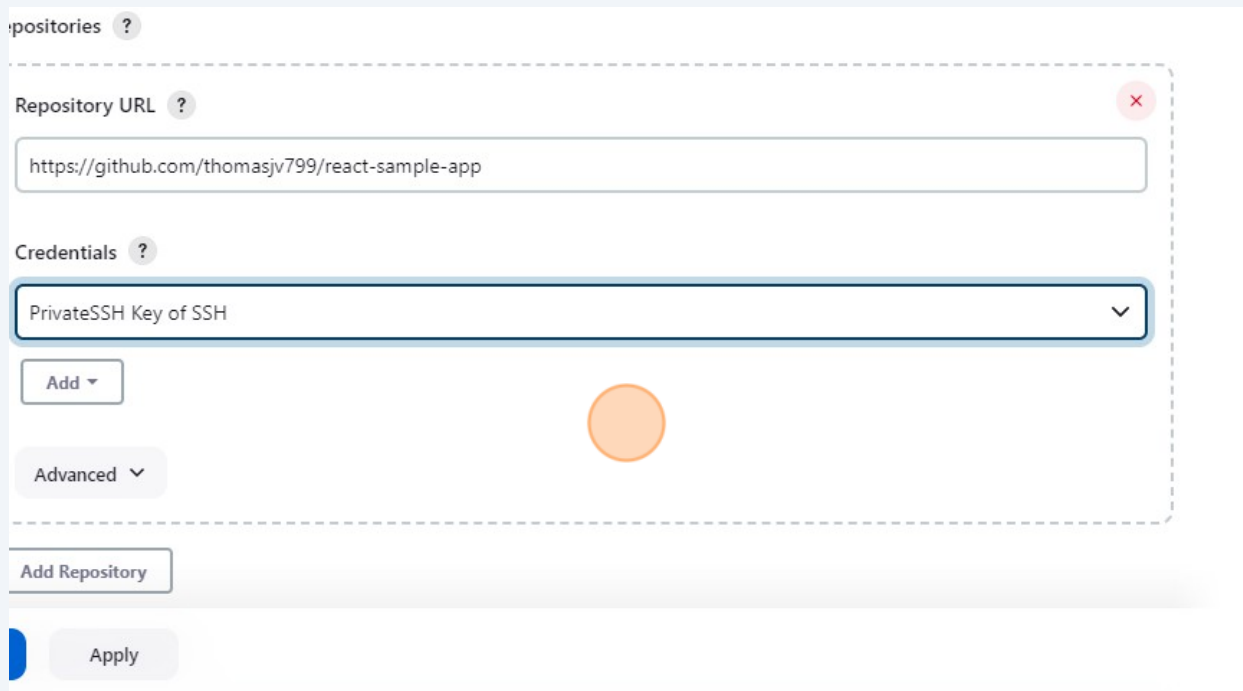
Credentials ?

Save

Apply

22

If it is private, we need to select the credential that we saved earlier with the private SSH key of our Production Machine.



Repositories ?

Repository URL ? ✕

`https://github.com/thomasjv799/react-sample-app`

Credentials ?

PrivateSSH Key of SSH ▼

Add ▼

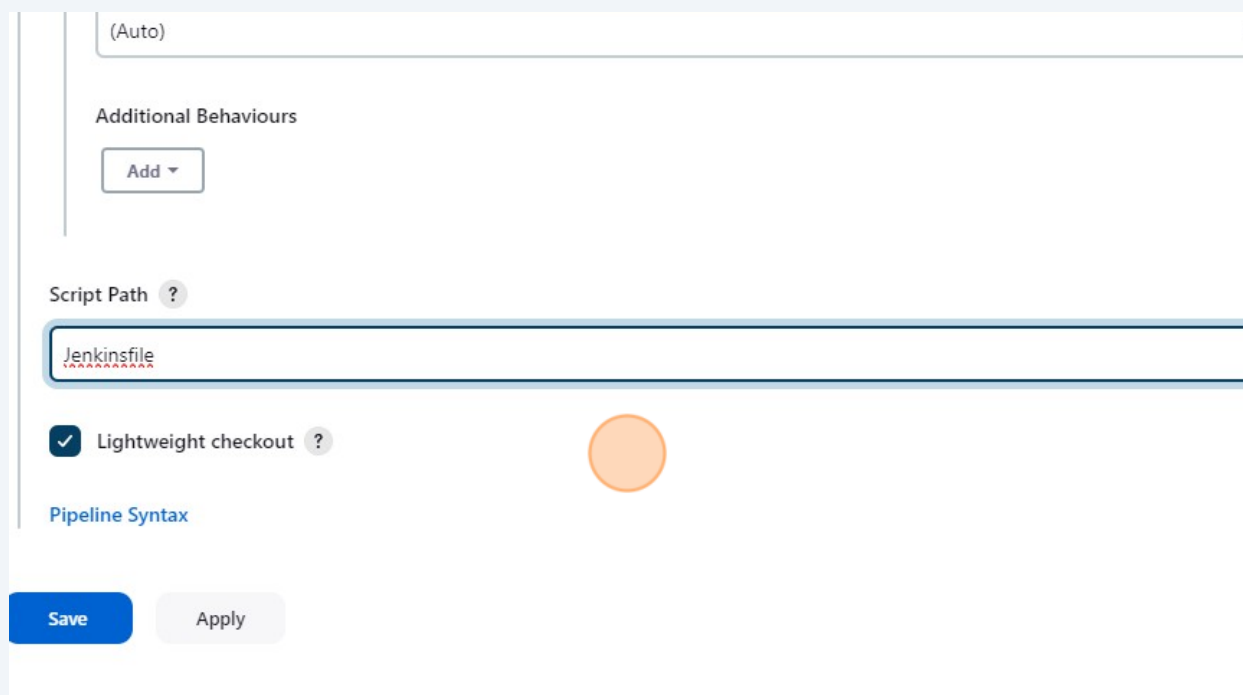
Advanced ▼

Add Repository

Apply

23

You can check the rest of the fields. By default everything is set.



(Auto)

Additional Behaviours

Add ▼

Script Path ?

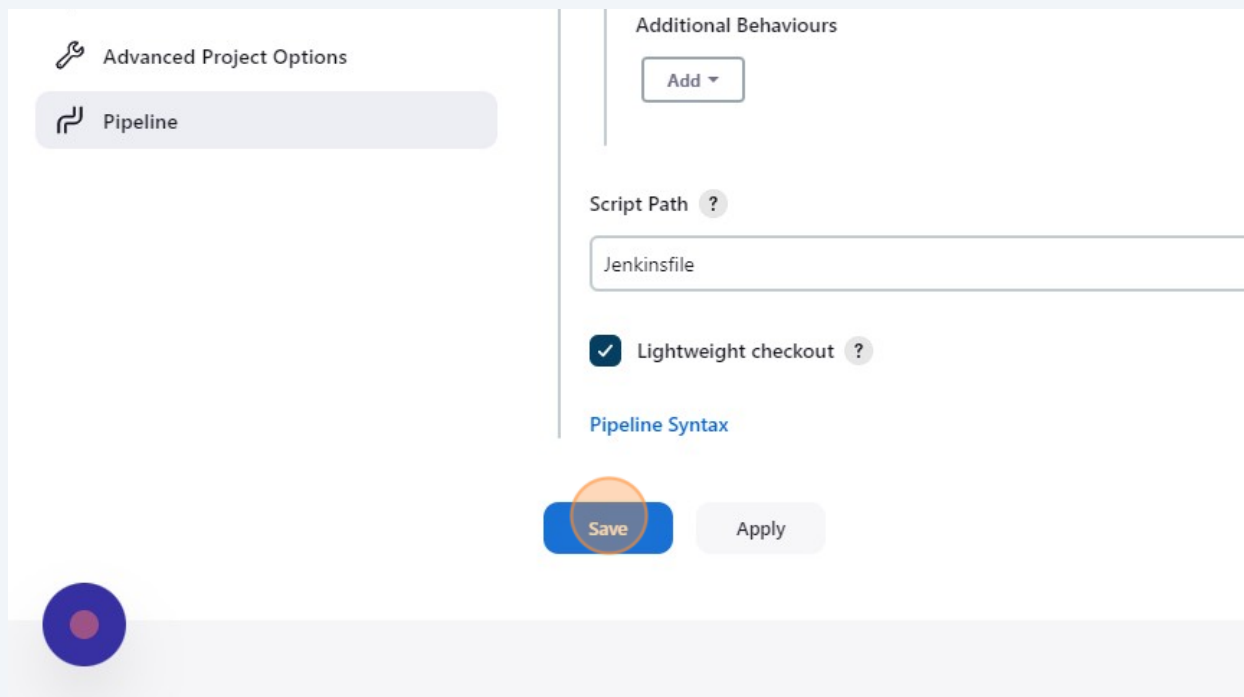
Jenkinsfile

☒ Lightweight checkout ?

Pipeline Syntax

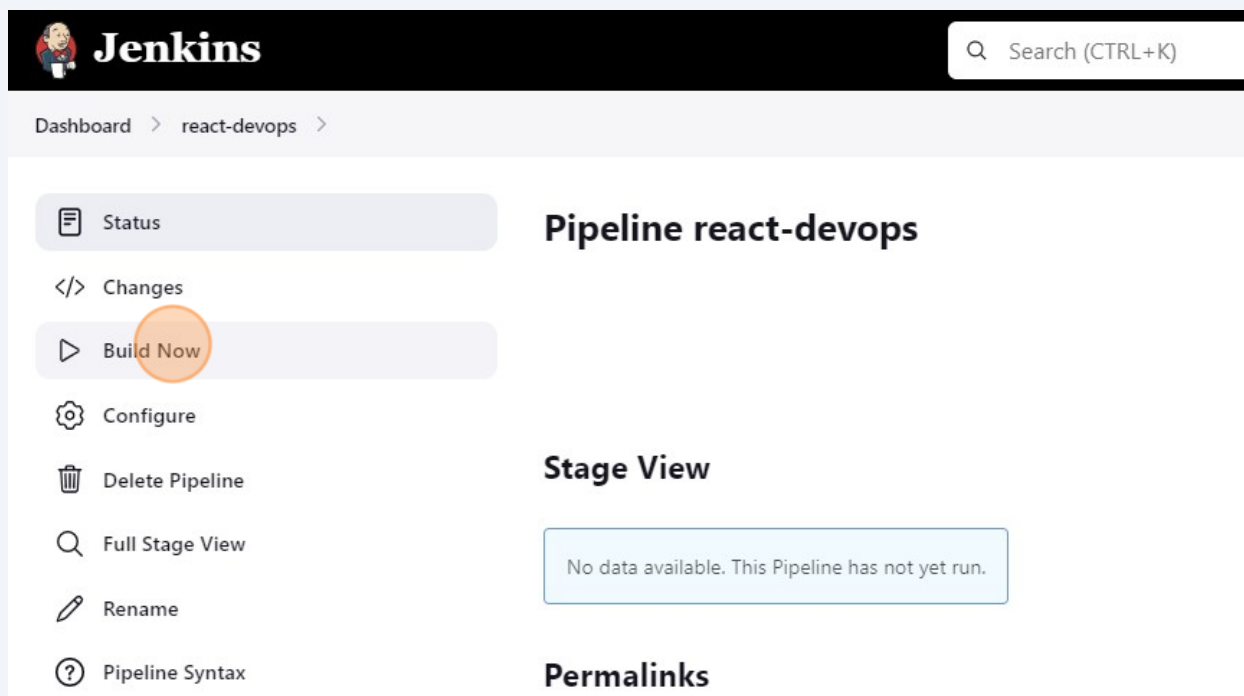
Save Apply

24 Click "Save"



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline configuration interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Advanced Project Options' and 'Pipeline'. The 'Pipeline' option is selected. On the right, there is a section titled 'Additional Behaviours' with an 'Add' button. Below this, there is a 'Script Path' field with a question mark icon, containing the text 'Jenkinsfile'. Underneath, there is a checkbox labeled 'Lightweight checkout' with a question mark icon, which is checked. At the bottom, there is a 'Pipeline Syntax' link and two buttons: 'Save' (highlighted with an orange circle) and 'Apply'.

25 Click "Build Now" and wait for a few seconds.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline view for a pipeline named 'react-devops'. The top navigation bar includes the Jenkins logo and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Dashboard > react-devops >'. On the left, there is a sidebar with several options: 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now' (highlighted with an orange circle), 'Configure', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Full Stage View', 'Rename', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. The main content area is titled 'Pipeline react-devops' and contains a 'Stage View' section with a message: 'No data available. This Pipeline has not yet run.' Below this, there is a 'Permalinks' section.

26

If everything is set correctly then Jenkins will run the entire pipeline successfully. Next time if you commit a change to the master branch of your repo, then will pipeline will automatically trigger the entire pipeline and deploy in the production machine.

