

LAB ACTION PLAN FOR WEEK 11

Jenkins-CI/CD

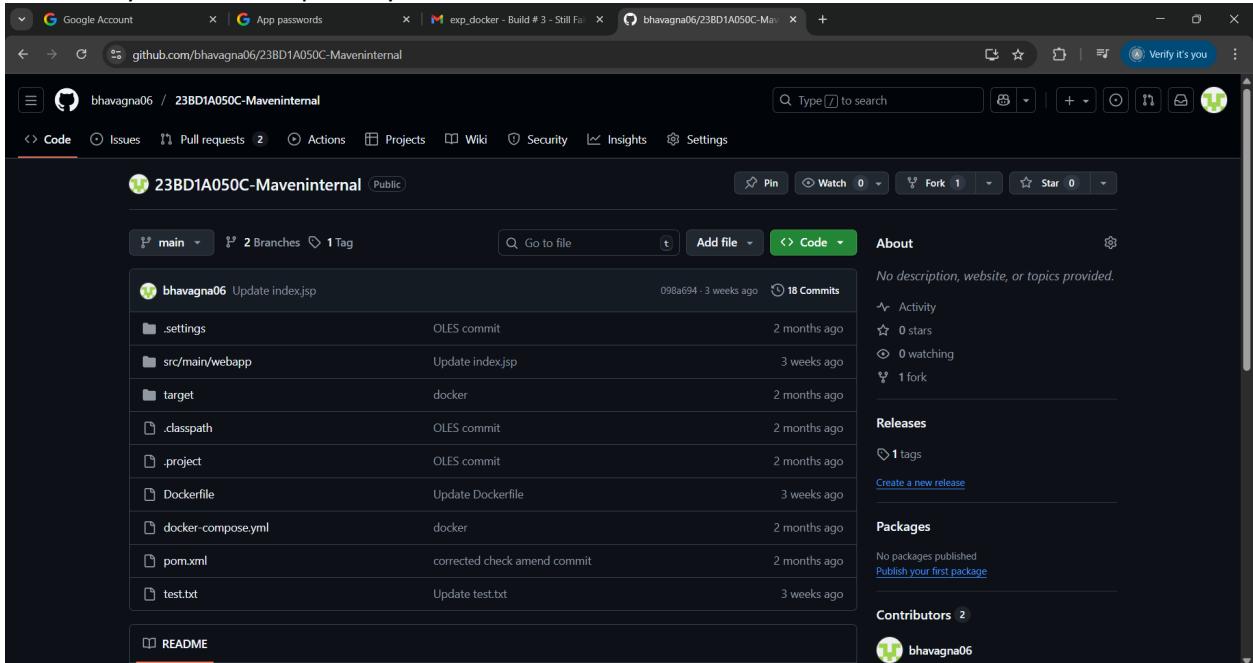
1. CI-Continous Integration using Webhooks .
2. Sending E-mail Notification on Build Failure or success
3. Upload the screenshots for the tasks

Lab

Setting Up Jenkins CI-----using GitHub Webhook with Jenkins

Step 1: Configure Webhook in GitHub

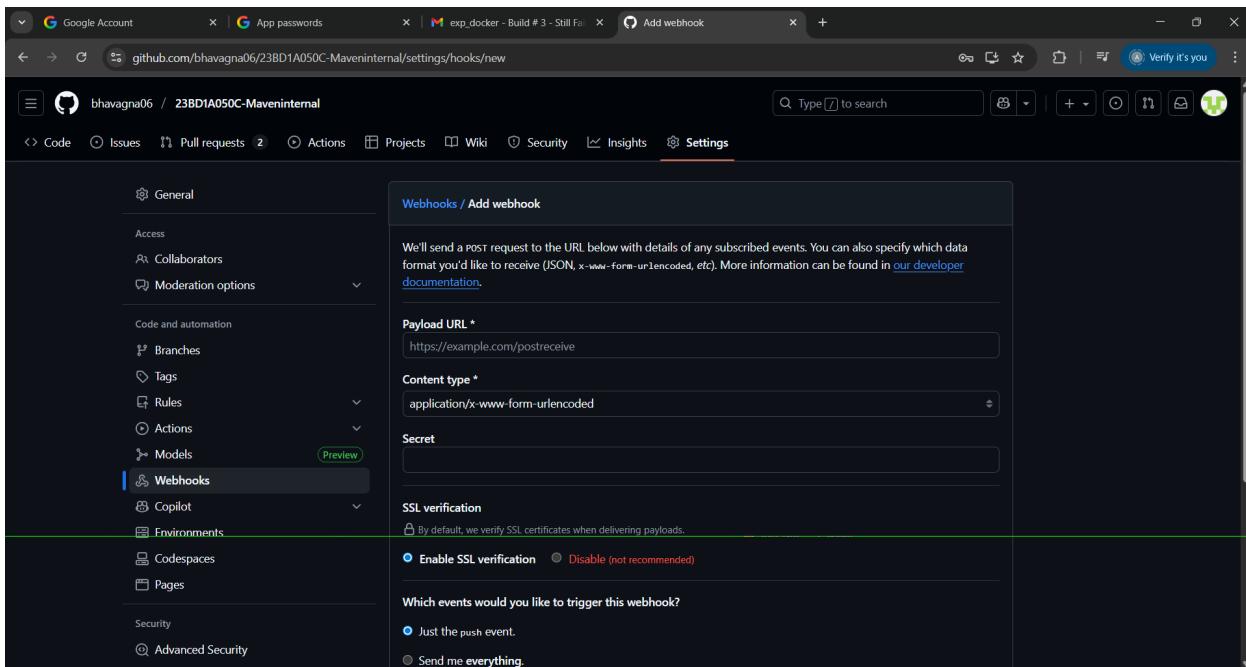
1. Go to your GitHub repository.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for '23BD1A050C-Maveninternal'. The repository is public and has 18 commits. The commit history includes several Docker-related changes and updates to configuration files like .settings, pom.xml, and Dockerfile. The repository has 0 stars, 0 forks, and 0 contributors. It also features 1 tag and no releases.

2. Navigate to Settings → Webhooks.

3. Click "Add webhook".



4. In the Payload URL field:

- Enter the Jenkins webhook URL in the format:
`http://<jenkins-server-url>/github-webhook/`

Note: If Jenkins is running on localhost, GitHub cannot access it directly.

Use [ngrok](#) to expose your local Jenkins to the internet:

- `ngrok.exe http <Jenkins local host:8080>`
 - Use the generated ngrok URL, e.g.:
 - `http://abc123.ngrok.io/github-webhook/`

5. Set Content type to:

`application/json`

6. Under “Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?”, select:

- Just the push event

7.

The screenshot shows the GitHub settings interface for a repository named 'bhavagna06/Maven'. The left sidebar is collapsed, and the main area is titled 'Webhooks / Add webhook'. The form fields include:

- Payload URL ***: `https://agilely-unmaned-tonyngrok-free.dev/github-hook/`
- Content type ***: `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
- Secret**: An empty text input field.
- SSL verification**: A radio button group where `Enable SSL verification` is selected.
- Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?**: A radio button group where `Just the push event.` is selected.

Click “Add webhook” to save.

Step 2: Configure Jenkins to Accept GitHub Webhooks

1. Open Jenkins Dashboard.
2. Select the job (freestyle or pipeline) you've already created.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'New Item' creation page. The 'Pipeline' item type is selected. Other options shown include:

- Freestyle project**: A general-purpose job type.
- Pipeline**: Orchestrates long-running activities across multiple build agents.
- Multi-configuration project**: Suitable for projects with many configurations.
- Folder**: A container for grouping items.
- Multibranch Pipeline**: Creates a set of Pipeline projects based on detected branches.
- Organization Folder**: A folder for organization-level items.

At the bottom right is a blue **OK** button.

3. Click Configure.
4. Scroll down to the Build Triggers section.
5. Check the box: GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling
6. Click Save.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline Configuration page. The left sidebar has links for General, Source Code Management, Triggers (selected), Environment, Build Steps (selected), and Post-build Actions. The main content area has sections for Triggers and Environment. Under Triggers, 'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling' is checked. Under Environment, several options like 'Delete workspace before build starts' and 'With Ant' are listed. A 'Build Steps' section is shown with a 'Save' and 'Apply' button.

Configure

Triggers

Set up automated actions that start your build based on specific events, like code changes or scheduled times.

Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) ?
 Build after other projects are built ?
 Build periodically ?
 GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling ?
 Poll SCM ?

Environment

Configure settings and variables that define the context in which your build runs, like credentials, paths, and global parameters.

Delete workspace before build starts
 Use secret text(s) or file(s) ?
 Add timestamps to the Console Output
 Inspect build log for published build scans
 Terminate a build if it's stuck
 With Ant ?

Build Steps

Automate your build process with ordered tasks like code compilation, testing, and deployment.

Execute Windows batch command

Command

See the list of available environment variables

```
echo "Building Maven Project"  
mvn clean install
```

Advanced ▾

Add build step ▾

Post-build Actions

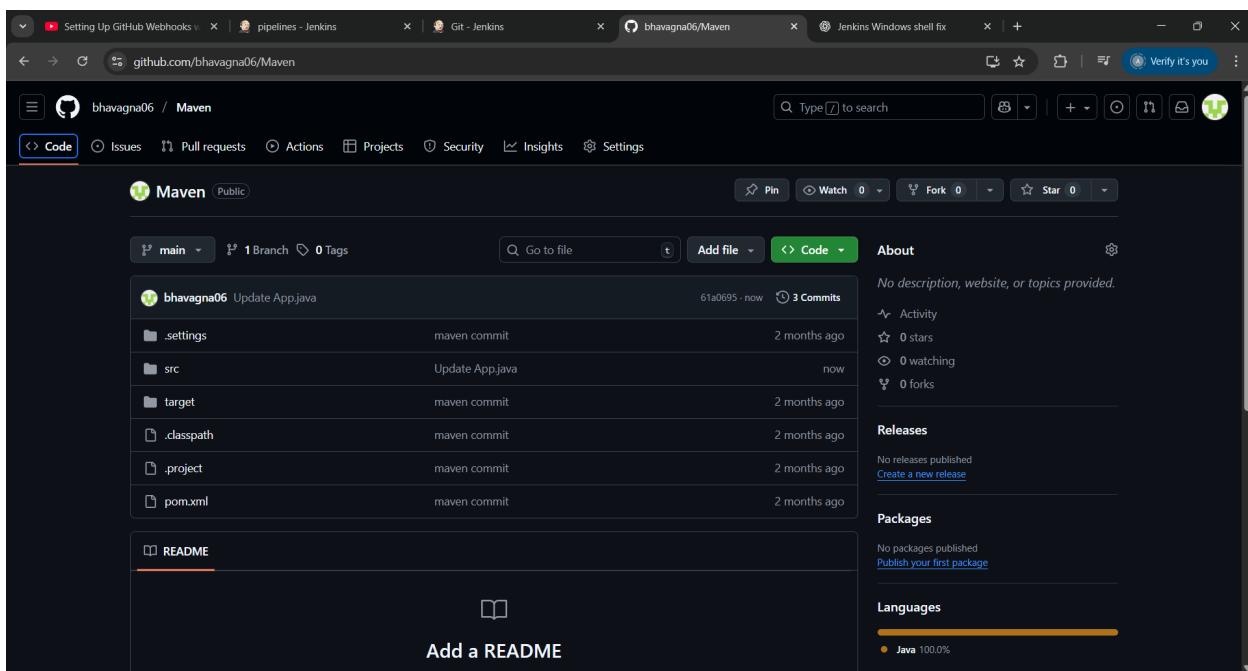
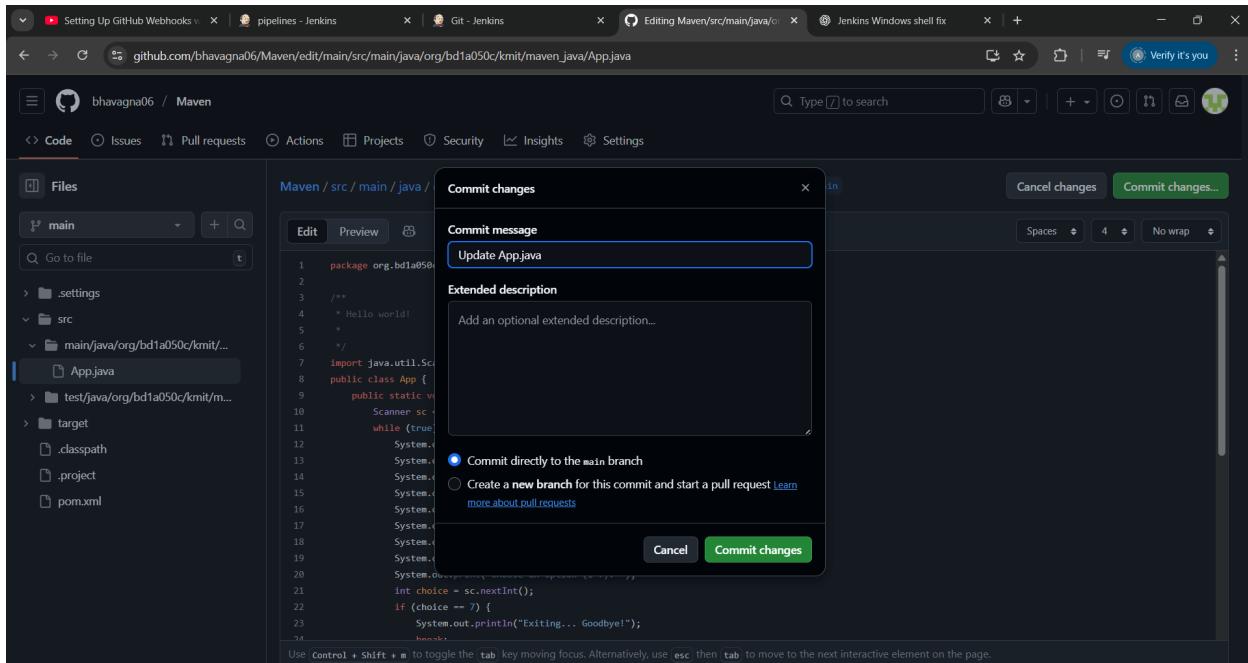
Define what happens after a build completes, like sending notifications, archiving artifacts, or triggering other jobs.

Add post-build action ▾

Save Apply

Step 3: Test the Setup

1. Make any code update in your local repo and push it to GitHub.
2. Once pushed, GitHub will trigger the webhook.
3. Jenkins will automatically detect the change and start the build pipeline.



outcome

- You've successfully connected GitHub and Jenkins using webhooks.
- Every time you push code to GitHub, Jenkins will automatically start building your project without manual intervention.

Setting Up GitHub Webhooks | Jenkins - Pipelines | Git - Jenkins | bhavagna06/Maven | Jenkins Windows shell fix | Verify it's you

Jenkins / pipelines

Status | pipelines | Add description

Changes | Workspace | Build Now | Configure | Delete Project | GitHub Hook Log | Rename | Credentials

Builds

Filter

Today

- #4 11:32 PM
- #3 11:30 PM
- #2 11:29 PM
- #1 11:27 PM

REST API Jenkins 2.516.3

Setting Up GitHub Webhooks | Jenkins - Pipelines #4 Console - Jenkins | Git - Jenkins | bhavagna06/Maven | Jenkins Windows shell fix | Verify it's you

Jenkins / pipelines / #4 / Console Output

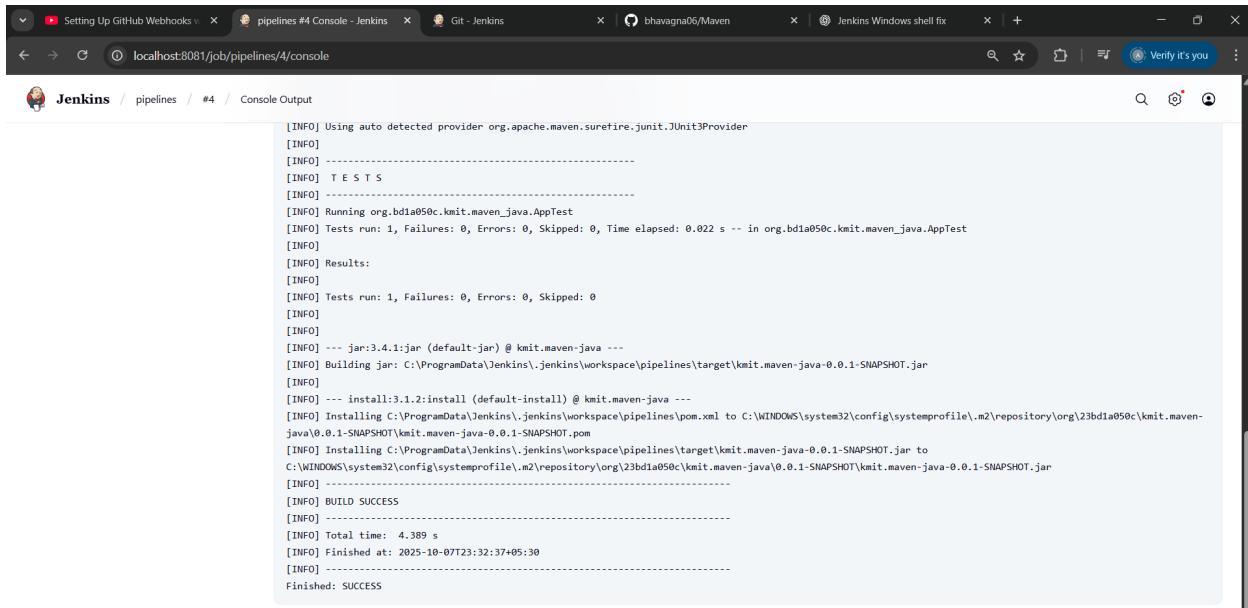
Status | Changes | Console Output | Edit Build Information | Delete build '#4' | Polling Log | Timings | Git Build Data | Previous Build

Console Output

Started by GitHub push by bhavagna06
Running as SYSTEM
Building in workspace C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines
The recommended git tool is: NONE
using credential github-cred
> git.exe rev-parse --resolve-git-dir C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines\.git # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git.exe config remote.origin.url https://github.com/bhavagna06/Maven.git # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/bhavagna06/Maven.git
> git.exe --version # timeout=10
> git --version # 'git version 2.39.1.windows.1'
using GIT_ASKPASS to set credentials
> git.exe fetch --tags --force --progress -- https://github.com/bhavagna06/Maven.git +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
> git.exe rev-parse "refs/remotes/origin/main^{commit}" # timeout=10
Checking out Revision 61a0695c82cee697d08c2088a32e757331eb4b6d (refs/remotes/origin/main)
> git.exe config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git.exe checkout -f 61a0695c82cee697d08c2088a32e757331eb4b6d # timeout=10
Commit message: "Update App.java"
> git.exe rev-list --no-walk 9d2e305e8fcebf1da7564036e72fce8d431208 # timeout=10
[pipelines] \$ cmd /c call C:\WINDOWS\TEMP\jenkins751937348198092788.bat

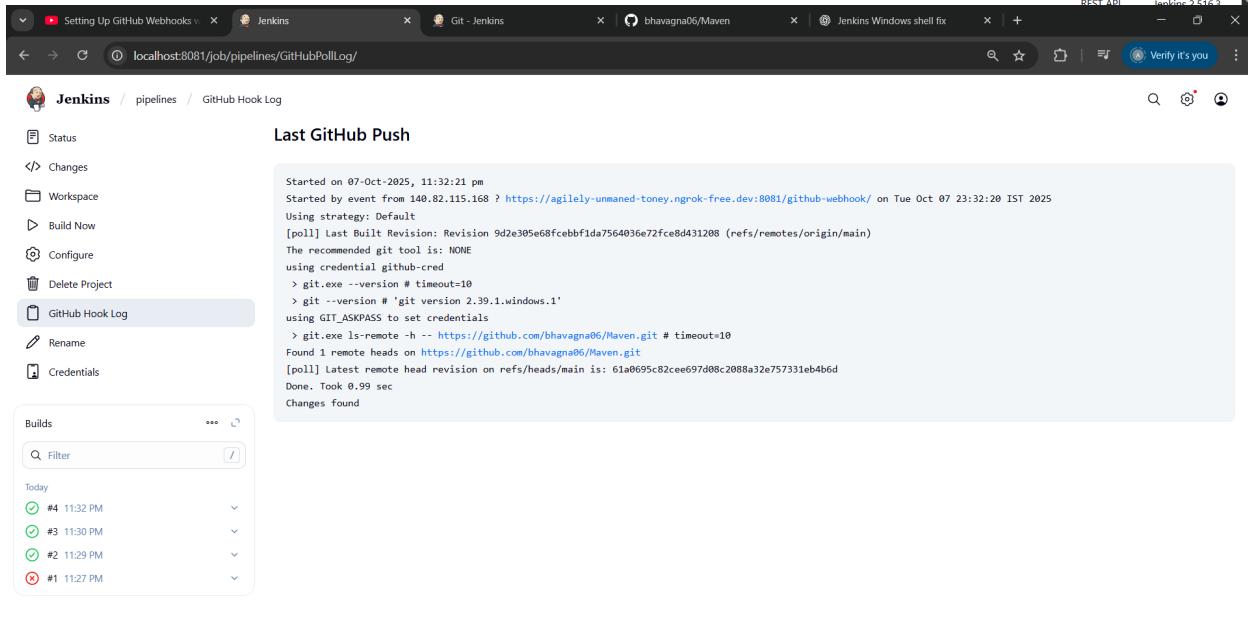
C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines>echo "Building Maven Project"
"Building Maven Project"

C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines>mvn clean install
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO] [INFO] -----< org.23bd1a050c:kmit.maven-java >-----
[INFO] Building kmit.maven-java 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT



Jenkins / pipelines / #4 / Console Output

```
[INFO] Using auto detected provider org.apache.maven.surefire.junit.JUnit3Provider
[INFO]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] T E S T S
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Running org.bd1a050c.kmit.maven_java.AppTest
[INFO] Tests run: 1, Failures: 0, Errors: 0, Skipped: 0, Time elapsed: 0.022 s -- in org.bd1a050c.kmit.maven_java.AppTest
[INFO]
[INFO] Results:
[INFO]
[INFO] Tests run: 1, Failures: 0, Errors: 0, Skipped: 0
[INFO]
[INFO]
[INFO] --- jar:3.4.1:jar (default-jar) @ kmit.maven-java ---
[INFO] Building jar: C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines\target\kmit.maven-java-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
[INFO]
[INFO] --- install:3.1.2:install (default-install) @ kmit.maven-java ---
[INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines\pom.xml to C:\WINDOWS\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\org\23bd1a050c\kmit.maven-
java@0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\kmit.maven-java-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.pom
[INFO] Installing C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\jenkins\workspace\pipelines\target\kmit.maven-java-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar to
C:\WINDOWS\system32\config\systemprofile\.m2\repository\org\23bd1a050c\kmit.maven-java@0.0.1-SNAPSHOT\kmit.maven-java-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
[INFO]
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 4.389 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2025-10-07T23:32:37+05:30
[INFO] -----
Finished: SUCCESS
```



Jenkins / pipelines / GitHub Poll Log

Status Changes Workspace Build Now Configure Delete Project GitHub Hook Log Rename Credentials

Last GitHub Push

```
Started on 07-Oct-2025, 11:32:21 pm
Started by event from 140.82.115.168 ? https://agilely-unmaned-toney.ngrok-free.dev:8081/github-webhook/ on Tue Oct 07 23:32:20 IST 2025
Using strategy: Default
[poll] Last Built Revision: Revision 9d2e305e68fcebbf1da7564036e72fce8d431208 (refs/remotes/origin/main)
The recommended git tool is: NONE
using credential github-cred
> git.exe --version # timeout=10
> git --version # git version 2.39.1.windows.1*
using GIT_ASKPASS to set credentials
> git.exe ls-remote -h -- https://github.com/bhavagna06/Maven.git # timeout=10
Found 1 remote heads on https://github.com/bhavagna06/Maven.git
[poll] Latest remote head revision on refs/heads/main is: 61a0695c02cee697d08c2088a32e757331eb4b6d
Done. Took 0.99 sec
Changes found
```

Builds

Filter
Today
④ #4 11:32 PM
⑤ #3 11:30 PM
⑥ #2 11:29 PM
✗ #1 11:27 PM

Jenkins 2.516.3

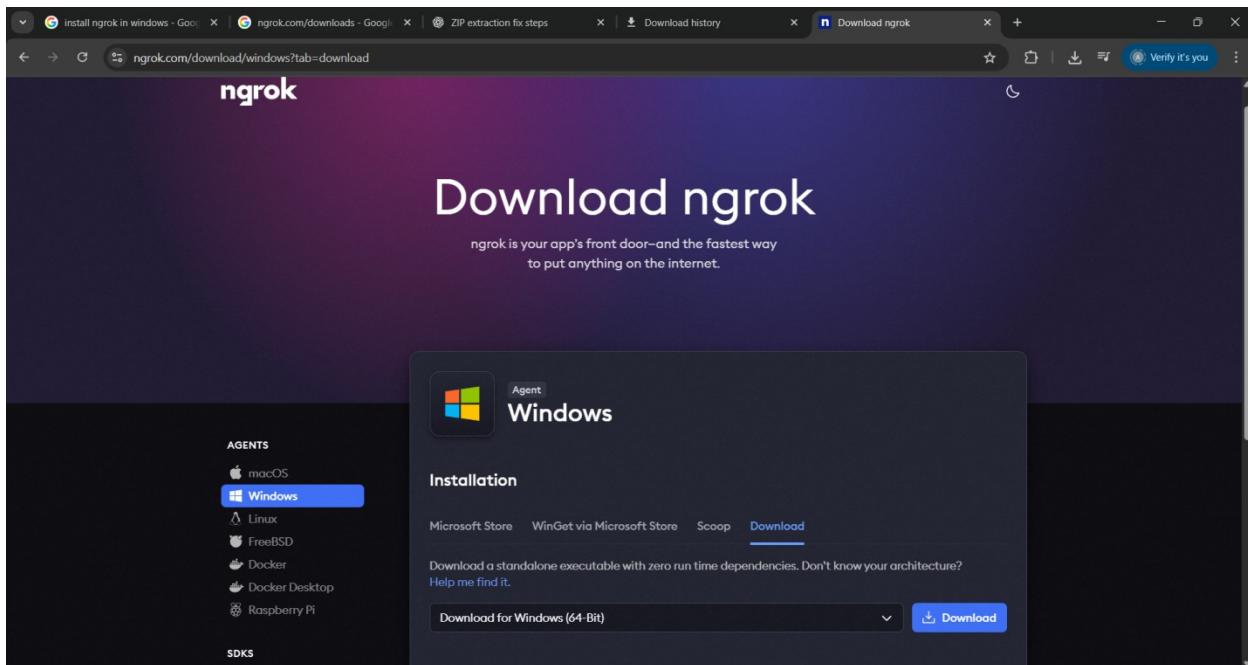
Set-uping the ngrok

How to Install and Use ngrok

Step 1. Download ngrok

<https://ngrok.com/download>

Download and extract it for your OS (Windows, macOS, or Linux).



Step 2. Connect Your ngrok Account (optional but useful)

After you sign up (free), ngrok gives you an auth token.

CREATE AUTHENTICATOR [<https://dashboard.ngrok.com/get-started/your-authtoken>]

Run this command (replace <your_token> with yours):

ngrok config add-authtoken <your_token>

This ensures stable sessions and more control.

A screenshot of the ngrok dashboard. The left sidebar shows navigation links like 'Getting Started', 'Universal Gateway', 'Traffic Observability', etc. The main page is titled 'Your Authtoken' with the sub-instruction 'Use this personal Authtoken to authenticate ngrok agents, SDKs, and the Kubernetes Operator for your own projects. Keep it secret, like a password.' Below this is a text input field containing a long string of characters, with a 'Copy' button next to it. Further down, instructions for adding the token are provided: 'Service Users' (Create a Service User and generate dedicated Authtokens), 'Command Line' (Authenticate the ngrok agent using the command 'ngrok config add-authtoken \$YOUR_AUTHTOKEN'), and 'Configuration File' (Add the token to a configuration file). A 'Help' button is located in the bottom right corner.

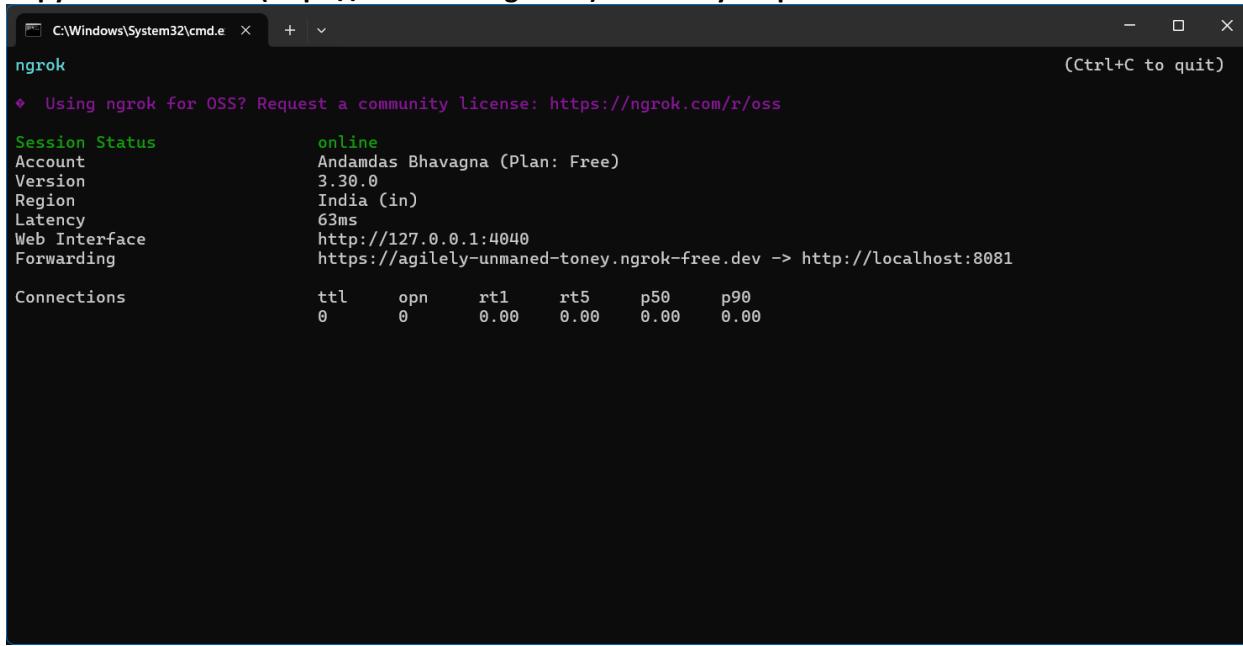
Step 3. Start a Tunnel for Jenkins

Assuming Jenkins runs locally on port 8085:

ngrok http 8085

You'll see output like:

Session Status online
Forwarding https://1234abcd.ngrok.io -> http://localhost:8080
Copy the HTTPS URL (https://1234abcd.ngrok.io) — this is your public Jenkins URL for webhooks.



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe + (Ctrl+C to quit)
ngrok
* Using ngrok for OSS? Request a community license: https://ngrok.com/r/oss

Session Status      online
Account            Andamdas Bhavagna (Plan: Free)
Version            3.30.0
Region             India (in)
Latency            63ms
Web Interface     http://127.0.0.1:4040
Forwarding         https://agilely-unmaned-toney.ngrok-free.dev -> http://localhost:8081

Connections        ttl     opn      rt1     rt5     p50     p90
                   0       0       0.00   0.00   0.00   0.00
```

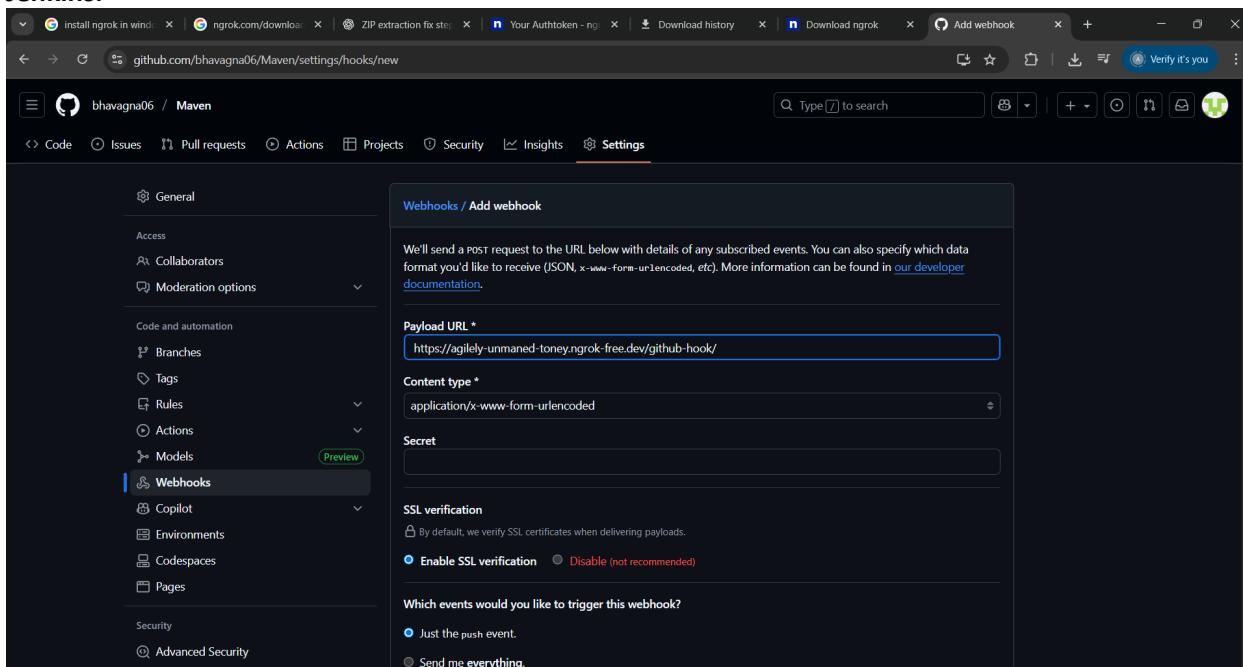
Step 4. Use it in GitHub Webhook

In your GitHub repo → Settings → Webhooks:

- Payload URL: [paste the url generated by ngrok]

https://1234abcd.ngrok.io/github-webhook/ [please include this – remaining all default]

Now, whenever you push code, GitHub sends an event to that URL, which ngrok forwards to your local Jenkins.



Setting Up Jenkins Email Notification Setup (Using Gmail with App Password)

Creation of app password

1. Gmail: Enable App Password (for 2-Step Verification)

i. Go to: <https://myaccount.google.com>

ii. Enable 2-Step Verification

- Navigate to:
 - Security → 2-Step Verification
 - Turn it **ON**
 - Complete the OTP verification process (via phone/email)
 -

How you sign in to Google

Make sure you can always access your Google Account by keeping this information up to date

 2-Step Verification	 On since Oct 11	>
 Passkeys and security keys	Start using passkeys	>
 Password	Last changed Oct 11	>
 Skip password when possible	 On	>
 Google prompt	3 devices	>

iii. Generate App Password for Jenkins

- Go to:
 - Security → App passwords
- Select:
 - **App:** Other (Custom name)
 - **Name:** Jenkins-Demo
- Click **Generate**
- Copy the **16-digit app password**
 - Save it in a secure location (e.g., Notepad)

Your app passwords

jenkins-demo

Created on Oct 11, last used on Oct 17



jenkins

Created on Oct 11



2. Jenkins Plugin Installation

i. Open Jenkins Dashboard

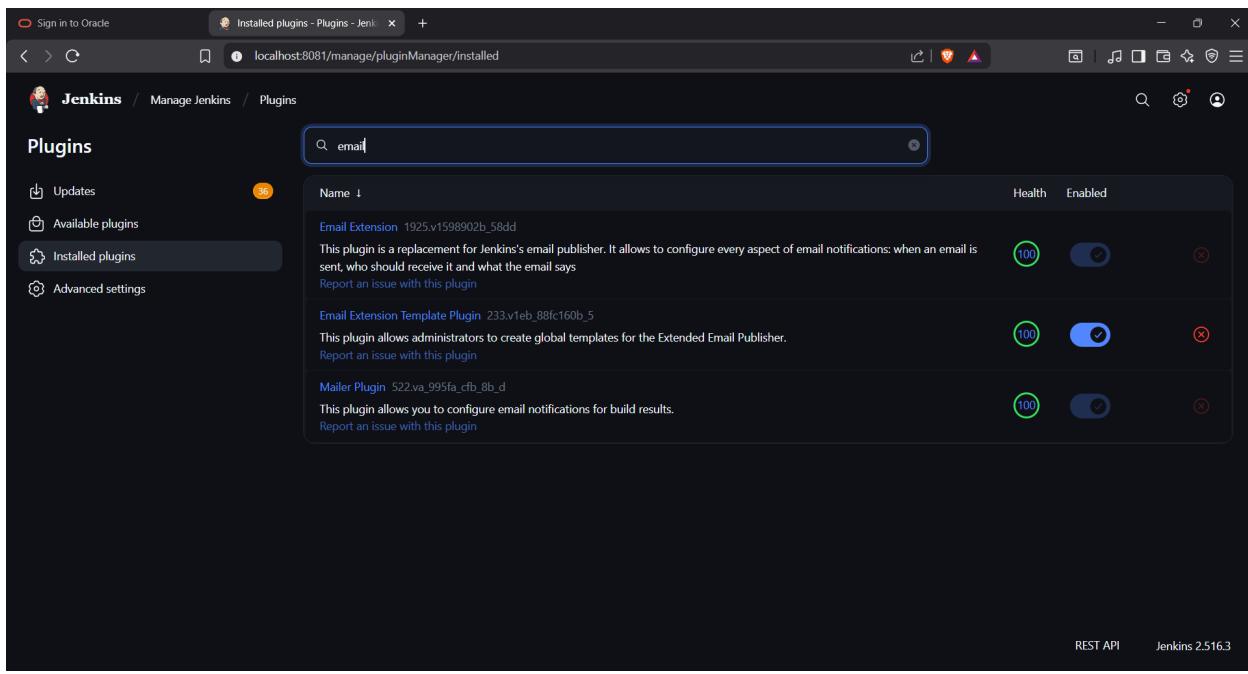
ii. Navigate to:

- Manage Jenkins → Manage Plugins

iii. Install Plugin:

- Search for and install:

- Email Extension Plugin



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Manage Plugins interface. The 'Installed plugins' tab is selected. A search bar at the top contains the text 'email'. Below the search bar, there is a table with columns for Name, Health, and Enabled. The table lists three plugins:

Name	Health	Enabled
Email Extension 1925.v1598902b_58dd	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Email Extension Template Plugin 233.v1eb..88fc160b_5	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mailer Plugin 522.va.995fa.cfb.8b_d	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Each plugin row includes a link to its description and a 'Report an issue with this plugin' button. The bottom right corner of the screen shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.516.3'.

3. Configure Jenkins Global Email Settings

i. Go to:

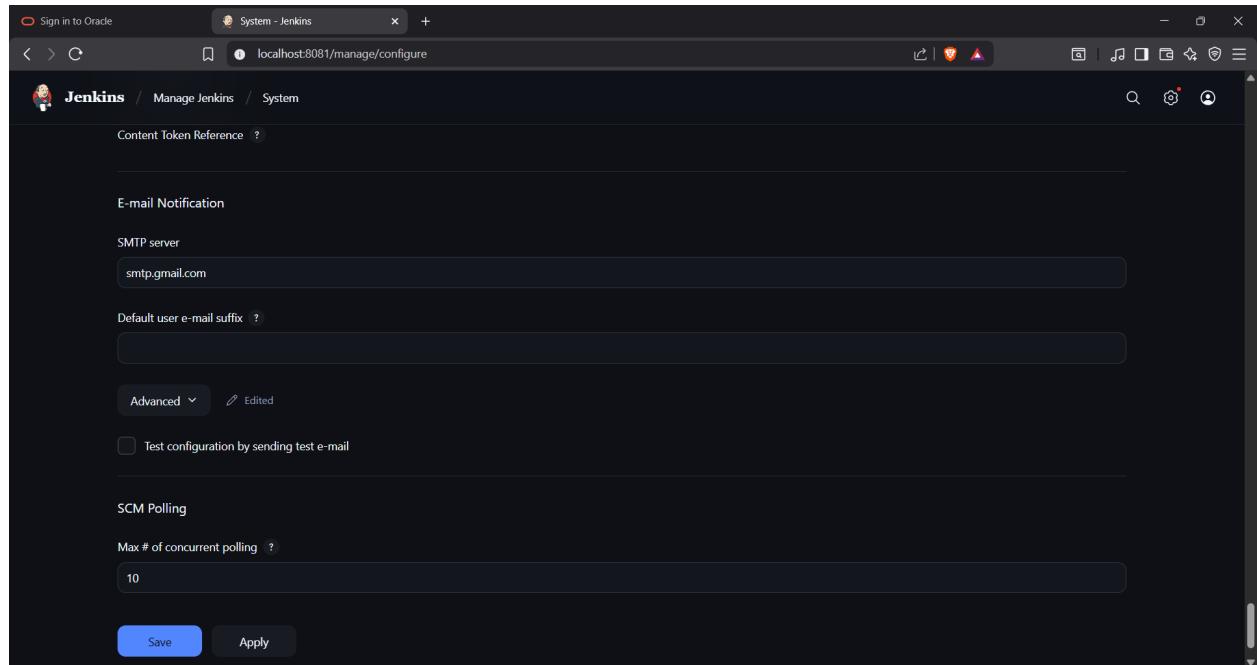
- Manage Jenkins → Configure System

A. E-mail Notification Section

Field	Value
SMTP Server	smtp.gmail.com
Use SMTP Auth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
User Name	Your Gmail ID (e.g., archanareddykmit@gmail.com)
Password	Paste the 16-digit App Password
Use SSL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
SMTP Port	465
Reply-To Address	Your Gmail ID (same as above)

► Test Configuration

- Click: Test configuration by sending test e-mail
- Provide a valid email address to receive a test mail
- Should receive email from Jenkins



B. Extended E-mail Notification Section

Field	Value
SMTP Server	smtp.gmail.com
SMTP Port	465
Use SSL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
Credentials	Add Gmail ID and App Password as Jenkins credentials
Default Content Type	text/html or leave default
Default Recipients	Leave empty or provide default emails
Triggers	Select as per needs (e.g., Failure)

Extended E-mail Notification

SMTP server: smtp.gmail.com

SMTP Port: 465

Default user e-mail suffix: ?

Charset: UTF-8

Save Apply

Default Triggers ?

- Aborted
- Always
- Before Build
- Failure - 1st
- Failure - 2nd
- Failure - Any
- Failure - Still
- Failure - X
- Failure -> Unstable (Test Failures)
- Fixed
- Not Built
- Script - After Build
- Script - Before Build
- Status Changed
- Success
- Test Improvement
- Test Regression
- Unstable (Test Failures)
- Unstable (Test Failures) - 1st
- Unstable (Test Failures) - Still

Save Apply

4. Configure Email Notifications for a Jenkins Job

i. Go to:

- Jenkins → Select a Job → Configure
-

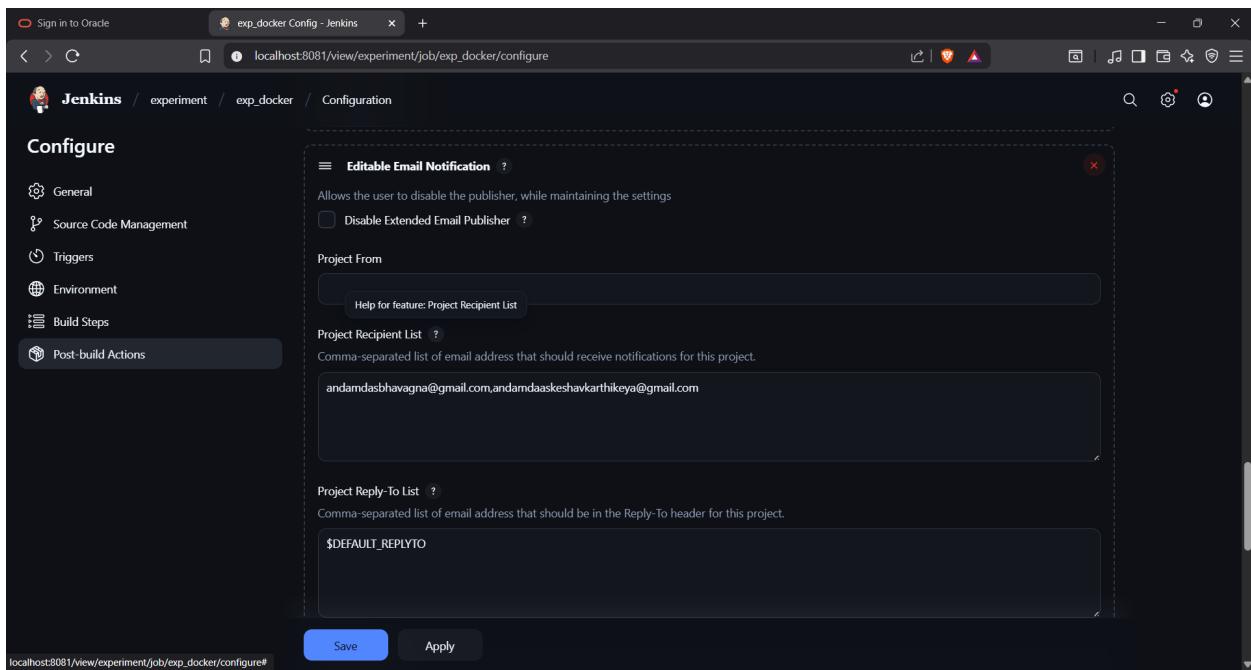
ii. In the Post-build Actions section:

- Click: Add post-build action → **Editable Email Notification**

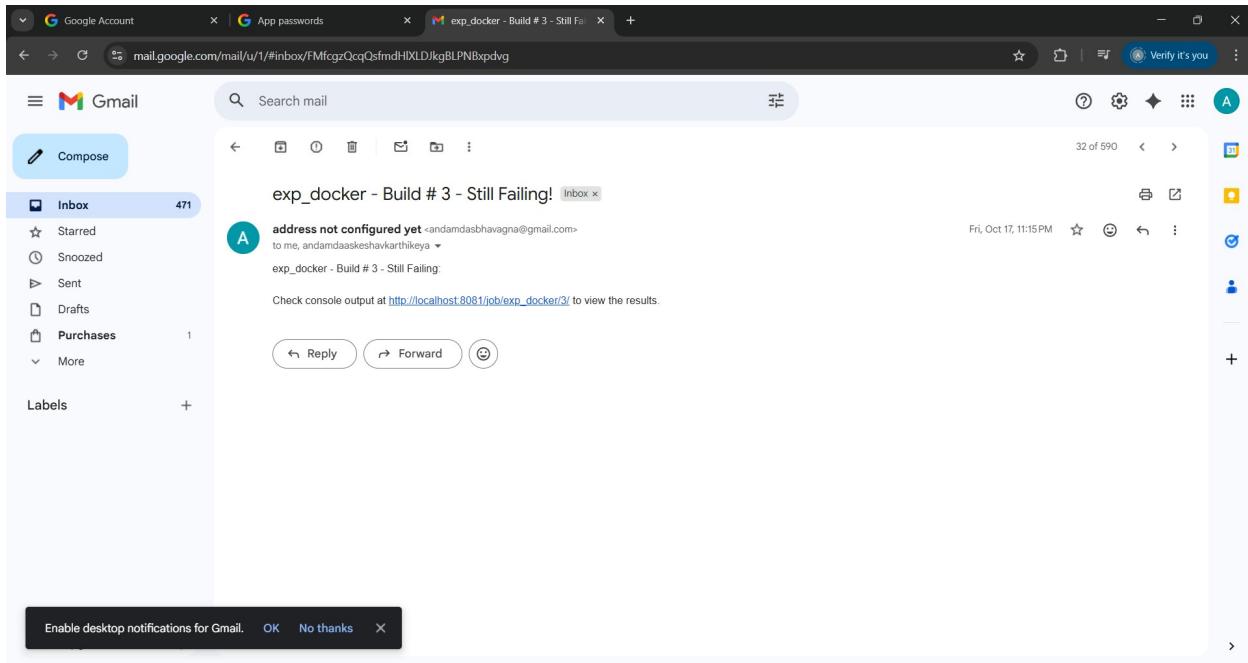
A. Fill in the fields:

Field	Value
Project Recipient List	Add recipient email addresses (comma-separated)
Content Type	Default (text/plain) or text/html
Triggers	Select events (e.g., Failure, Success, etc.)
Attachments	(Optional) Add logs, reports, etc.

iii. Click Save



Now your Jenkins job is set up to send email notifications based on the build status!



Takeaway :

Students learned how to integrate Jenkins with GitHub using webhooks to automate build triggers and configure email notifications to monitor build success or failure effectively.

Viva Questions

1. What is Continuous Integration (CI)?

Continuous Integration (CI) is a development practice where developers frequently merge their code changes into a shared repository, triggering automated builds and tests. This ensures that integration issues are detected early and the codebase remains stable.

2. What is Continuous Deployment or Continuous Delivery (CD)?

Continuous Deployment, an extension of CD, automatically deploys every validated change to production without manual approval

3. What is the role of Jenkins in a CI/CD pipeline?

Jenkins automates the entire CI/CD process. It pulls code from repositories, builds it, runs tests, and deploys the application automatically based on triggers. Jenkins helps in continuous integration, delivery, and deployment through pipelines

4. What is a webhook in GitHub?

A webhook in GitHub is a way for GitHub to send real-time notifications to an external server whenever specific events like push

5. Why are webhooks used in Jenkins integration?

Webhooks are used so that Jenkins can be automatically build the pipeline if can changes in git hub repo

6. What are the different types of build triggers available in Jenkins?

Jenkins has five types of triggers

Build periodically

Poll SCM

Build after other projects are built

GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling

Manual build trigger

7. What is the difference between polling and webhook triggers?

Polling trigger the build for fixed intervals ,webhooks trigger the build when git hub repo as any changes or commit

8. What is ngrok and why is it used in Jenkins–GitHub integration?

ngrok is a tunneling tool that provide public url, because GitHub webhooks need a publicly accessible URL to send notifications

9. How does ngrok help in setting up webhooks for Jenkins running on a local machine?

ngrok creates a public HTTPS URL that forwards incoming requests to your local Jenkins server. It allows GitHub to communicate with Jenkins even if it is hosted on your local machine

10. Why do we configure email notifications in Jenkins and how are they useful for monitoring build results?

Email notifications inform developers automatically about build success or failure. So that they can fix the issue and track the build