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About the Tutorial

Jenkins is a powerful application that allows continuous integration and continuous delivery of projects, regardless of the platform you are working on. It is a free source that can handle any kind of build or continuous integration. You can integrate Jenkins with a number of testing and deployment technologies. In this tutorial, we would explain how you can use Jenkins to build and test your software projects continuously.

Audience

This tutorial is going to help all those software testers who would like to learn how to build and test their projects continuously in order to help the developers to integrate the changes to the project as quickly as possible and obtain fresh builds.

Prerequisites

Jenkins is a popular tool for performing continuous integration of software projects. This is a preliminary tutorial that covers the most fundamental concepts of Jenkins. Any software professional having a good understanding of Software Development Life Cycle should benefit from this tutorial.

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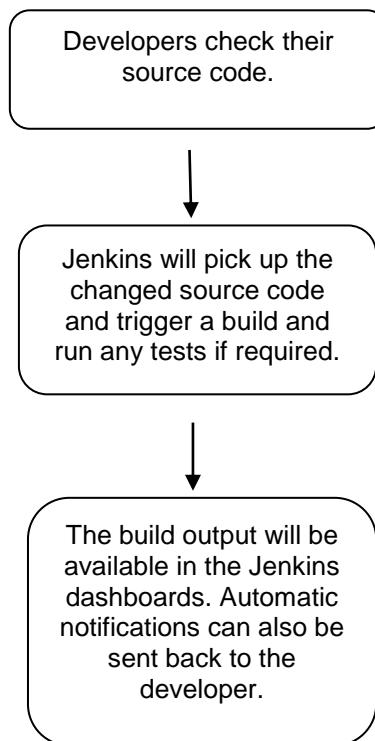
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1. Jenkins – Overview

Why Jenkins?

Jenkins is a software that allows **continuous integration**. Jenkins will be installed on a server where the central build will take place. The following flowchart demonstrates a very simple workflow of how Jenkins works.



Along with Jenkins, sometimes, one might also see the association of **Hudson**. Hudson is a very popular open-source Java-based continuous integration tool developed by Sun Microsystems which was later acquired by Oracle. After the acquisition of Sun by Oracle, a fork was created from the Hudson source code, which brought about the introduction of Jenkins.

What is Continuous Integration?

Continuous Integration is a development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository at regular intervals. This concept was meant to remove the problem of finding later occurrence of issues in the build lifecycle. Continuous integration requires the developers to have frequent builds. The common practice is that whenever a code commit occurs, a build should be triggered.

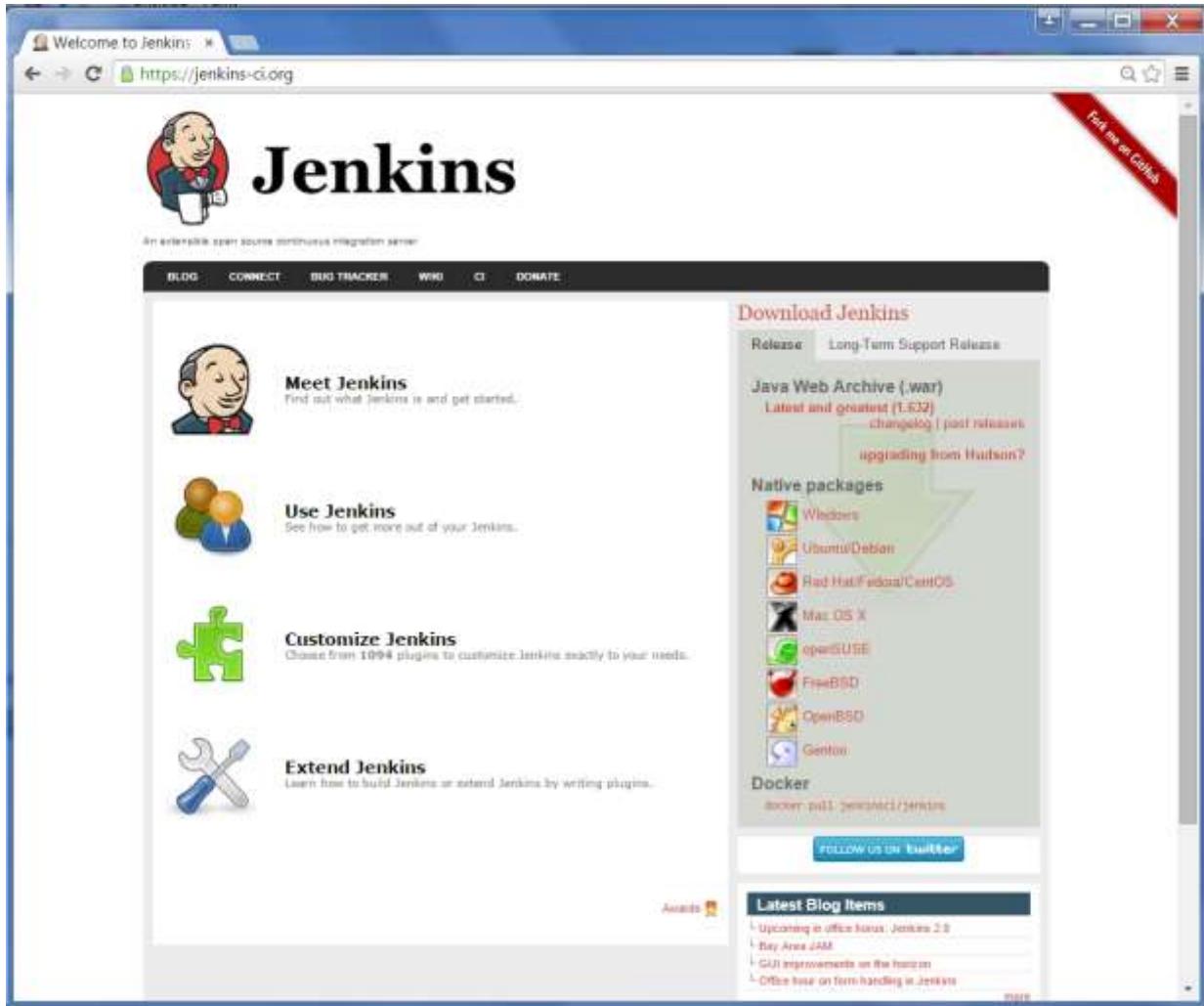
System Requirements

JDK	JDK 1.5 or above
Memory	2 GB RAM (recommended)
Disk Space	No minimum requirement. Note that since all builds will be stored on the Jenkins machines, it has to be ensured that sufficient disk space is available for build storage.
Operating System Version	Jenkins can be installed on Windows, Ubuntu/Debian, Red Hat/Fedora/CentOS, Mac OS X, openSUSE, FReeBSD, OpenBSD, Gentoo.
Java Container	The WAR file can be run in any container that supports Servlet 2.4/JSP 2.0 or later.(An example is Tomcat 5).

2. Jenkins – Installation

Download Jenkins

The official website for Jenkins is <https://jenkins-ci.org/>. If you click the given link, you can get the home page of the Jenkins official website as shown below.



By default, the latest release and the Long-Term support release will be available for download. The past releases are also available for download. Click the Long-Term Support Release tab in the download section.



Click the link "Older but stable version" to download the Jenkins war file.

Starting Jenkins

Open the command prompt. From the command prompt, browse to the directory where the jenkins.war file is present. Run the following command

```
D:\>Java -jar Jenkins.war
```

After the command is run, various tasks will run, one of which is the extraction of the war file which is done by an embedded webserver called winstone.

```
D:\>Java -jar Jenkins.war
Running from: D:\jenkins.war
Webroot: $user.home/.jenkins
Sep 29, 2015 4:10:46 PM winstome.Logger logInternal
INFO: Beginning extraction from war file
```

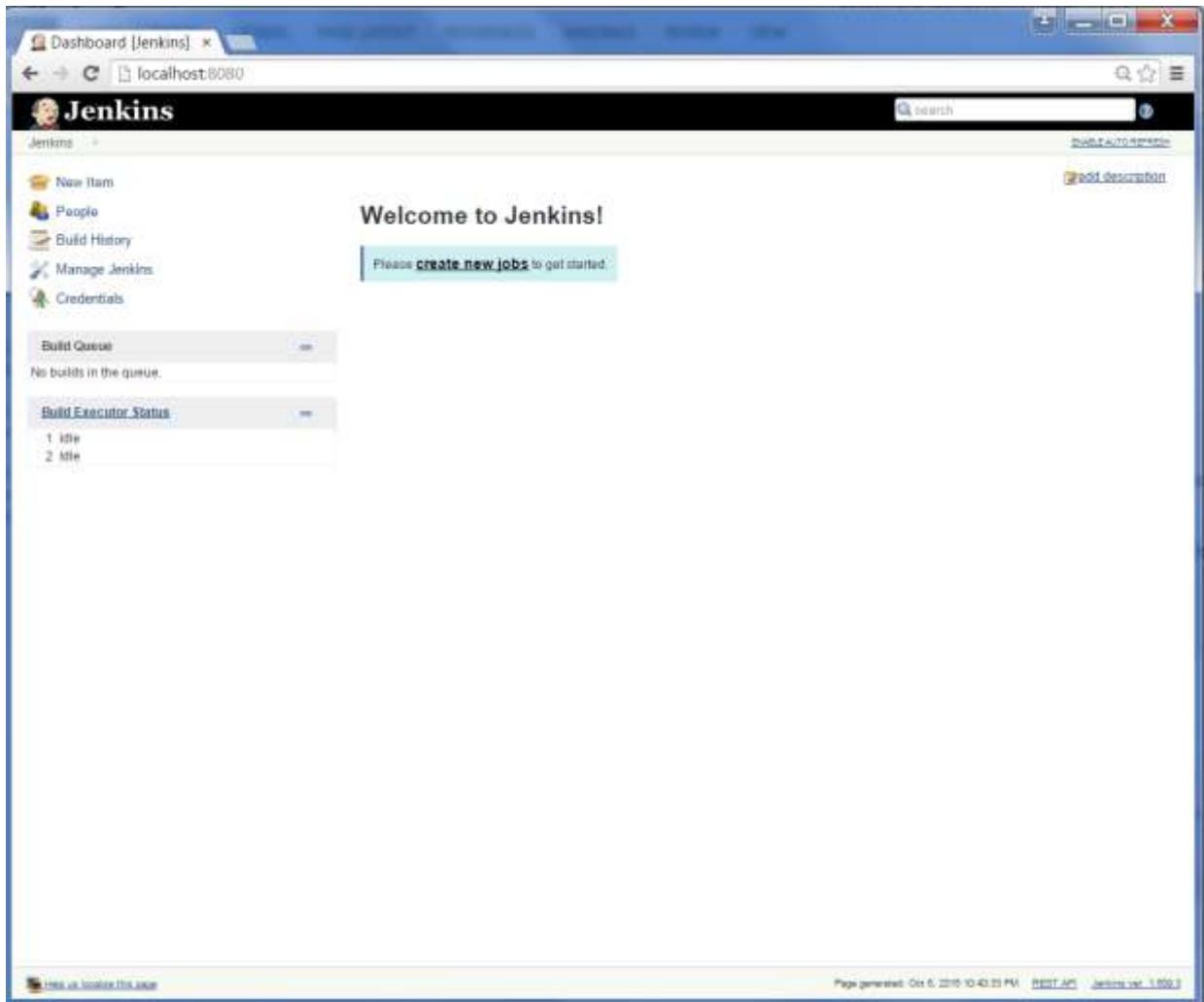
Once the processing is complete without major errors, the following line will come in the output of the command prompt.

INFO: Jenkins is fully up and running

Accessing Jenkins

Once Jenkins is up and running, one can access Jenkins from the link – <http://localhost:8080>

This link will bring up the Jenkins dashboard.



3. Jenkins – Tomcat Setup

The following prerequisites must be met for Jenkins Tomcat setup.

Step 1: Verifying Java Installation

To verify Java installation, open the console and execute the following java command.

OS	Task	Command
Windows	Open command console	\>java -version
Linux	Open command terminal	\$java -version

If Java has been installed properly on your system, then you should get one of the following outputs, depending on the platform you are working on.

OS	Output
Windows	Java version "1.7.0_60" Java (TM) SE Run Time Environment (build 1.7.0_60-b19) Java Hotspot (TM) 64-bit Server VM (build 24.60-b09, mixed mode)
Linux	java version "1.7.0_25" Open JDK Runtime Environment (rhel-2.3.10.4.el6_4-x86_64) Open JDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 23.7-b01, mixed mode)

We assume the readers of this tutorial have Java 1.7.0_60 installed on their system before proceeding for this tutorial.

In case you do not have Java JDK, you can download it from the link <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html>

Step 2: Verifying Java Installation

Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to point to the base directory location where Java is installed on your machine. For example,

OS	Output
Windows	Set Environmental variable JAVA_HOME to C:\ProgramFiles\java\jdk1.7.0_60

Linux	<code>export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/java-current</code>
-------	---

Append the full path of the Java compiler location to the System Path.

OS	Output
Windows	Append the String; C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_60\bin to the end of the system variable PATH.
Linux	<code>export PATH=\$PATH:\$JAVA_HOME/bin/</code>

Verify the command `java-version` from command prompt as explained above.

Step 3: Download Tomcat

The official website for tomcat is <http://tomcat.apache.org/>. If you click the given link, you can get the home page of the tomcat official website as shown below.

Browse to the link <https://tomcat.apache.org/download-70.cgi> to get the download for tomcat.

Go to the 'Binary Distributions' section. Download the 32-bit Windows zip file.

Then unzip the contents of the downloaded zip file.

Step 4: Jenkins and Tomcat Setup

Copy the Jenkins.war file which was downloaded from the previous section and copy it to the webapps folder in the tomcat folder.

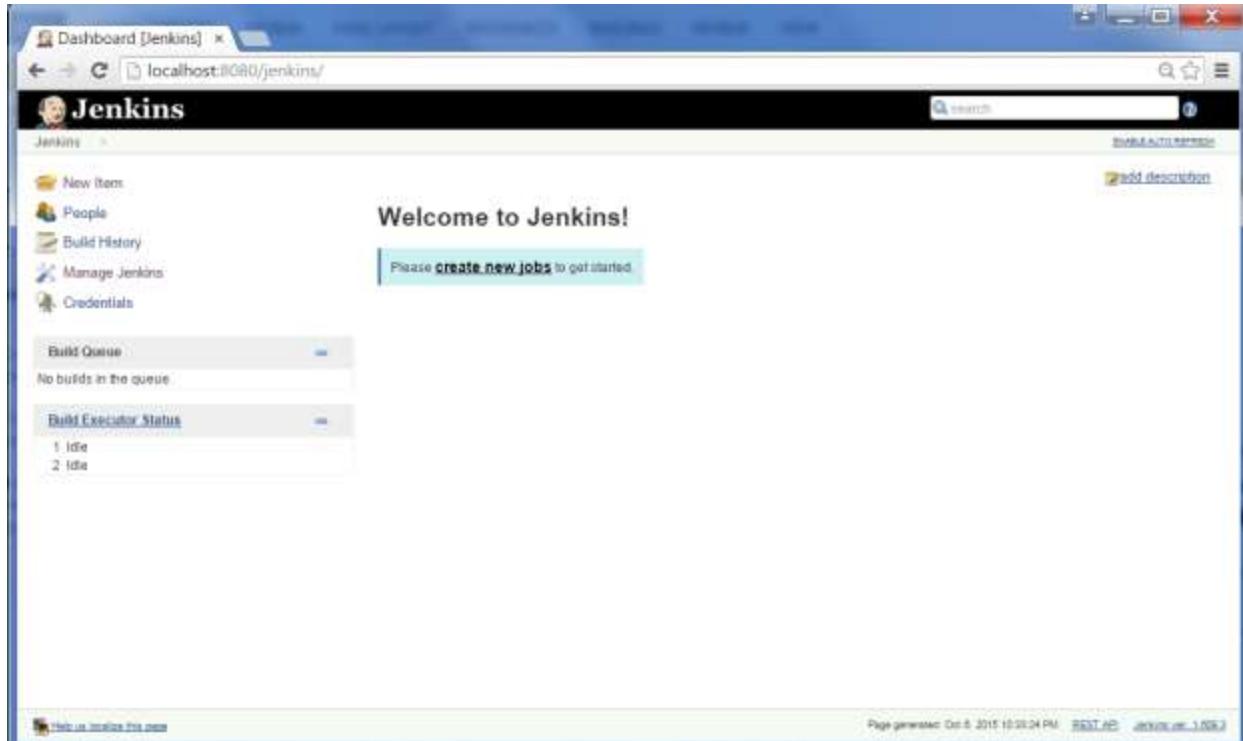
Now open the command prompt. From the command prompt, browse to the directory where the tomcat7 folder is location. Browse to the bin directory in this folder and run the start.bat file

```
E:\Apps\tomcat7\bin>startup.bat
```

Once the processing is complete without major errors, the following line will come in the output of the command prompt.

```
INFO: Server startup in 1302 ms
```

Open the browser and go to the link – <http://localhost/jenkins>. Jenkins will be up and running on tomcat.

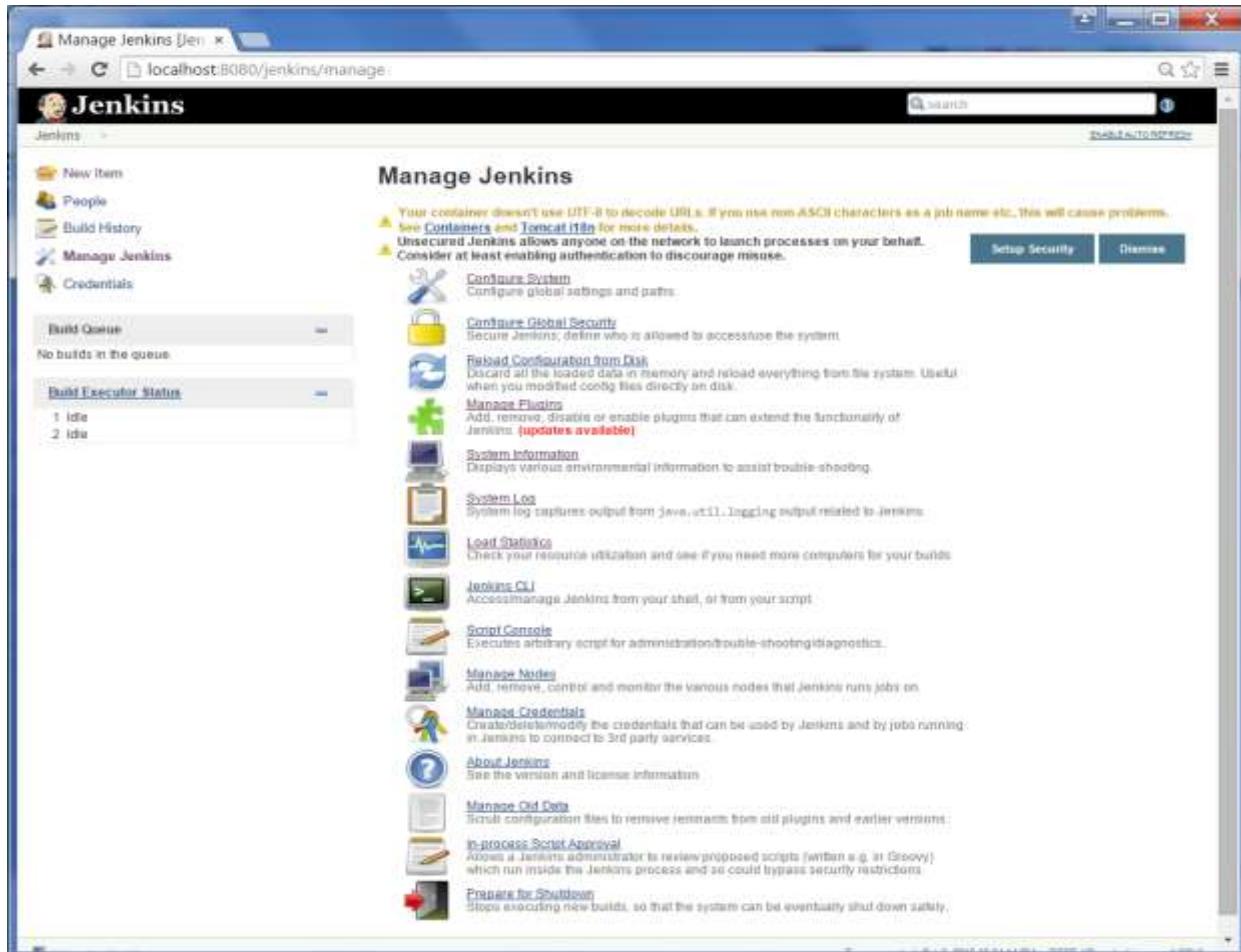


4. Jenkins – Git Setup

For this exercise, you have to ensure that Internet connectivity is present from the machine on which Jenkins is installed. In your Jenkins Dashboard (Home screen), click the Manage Jenkins option on the left hand side.



In the next screen, click the 'Manage Plugins' option.



In the next screen, click the Available tab. This tab will give a list of plugins which are available for downloading. In the 'Filter' tab type 'Git plugin'

Install	Name	Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	Git Parameter Plug-in	0.4.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	UserContent in Git plugin	1.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative build chooser	1.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Team Concert Git Plugin	1.0.10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Git Plugin	1.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GIT plugin	2.4.0

The list will then be filtered. Check the Git Plugin option and click on the button 'Install without restart'

Install	Name	Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	Git Parameter Plug-in	0.4.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	UserContent in Git plugin	1.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative build chooser	1.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Team Concert Git Plugin	1.0.10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tracking Git Plugin	1.0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GIT plugin	2.4.0

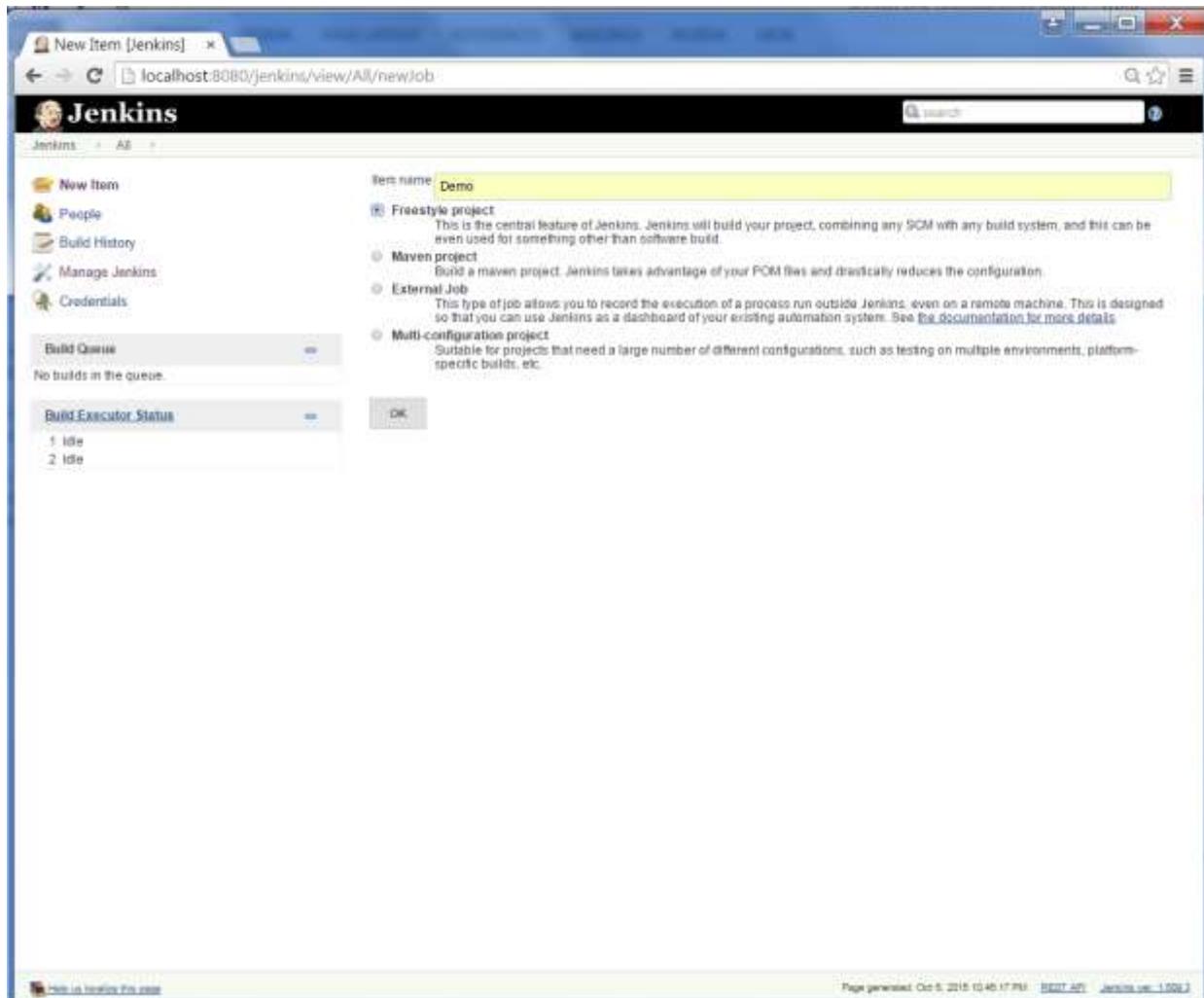
The installation will then begin and the screen will be refreshed to show the status of the download.



Once all installations are complete, restart Jenkins by issue the following command in the browser.

<http://localhost:8080/jenkins/restart>

After Jenkins is restarted, Git will be available as an option whilst configuring jobs. To verify, click on New Item in the menu options for Jenkins. Then enter a name for a job, in the following case, the name entered is 'Demo'. Select 'Freestyle project' as the item type. Click the Ok button.



In the next screen, if you browse to the Source code Management section, you will now see 'Git' as an option.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a job named 'Demo'. The left sidebar includes links for Back to Dashboard, Status, Changes, Workspace, Build Now, Delete Project, and Configure. The main panel has fields for Project name ('Demo') and Description, with an 'Advanced Project Options' section below. Under 'Source Code Management', the 'Git' option is selected. Other SCM options shown are None, CVS, CVS Projectset, Subversion, and Poll SCM. The 'Build' section contains a dropdown for 'Add build step' and a 'Post-build Actions' section with a dropdown for 'Add post-build action'. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

5. Jenkins – Maven Setup

Step 1: Downloading and Setting Up Maven

The official website for maven is <https://maven.apache.org/download.cgi>. If you click the given link, you can get the home page of the maven official website as shown below.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Apache Maven Project download page at <http://maven.apache.org/download.cgi>. The page features the Apache logo and the large 'Maven' logo. A sidebar on the left contains links for Apache, Maven, and Download Apache Maven. The main content area is titled 'Downloading Apache Maven 3.3.3'. It includes a note about the latest release, a mirror selection dropdown set to 'http://www.eu.apache.org/dist/' with a 'Change' button, and a 'System Requirements' section with details for Java, Development Kit (JDK), Memory, Disk, and Operating System. Below this is a 'Files' section with a table showing download links, checksums, and signatures for various Maven versions. The table has columns for 'Link', 'Checksum', and 'Signature'.

	Link	Checksum	Signature
Maven 3.3.3	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.3.2	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.3.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.3.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.5	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.4	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.3	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.2	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.2.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.5	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.4	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.3	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.2	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.1.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.5	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.4	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.3	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.2	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 3.0.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 2.2.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 2.2.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 2.1.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 2.0.1	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 2.0.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 1.4.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 1.3.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 1.2.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 1.1.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG
Maven 1.0.0	Download	SHA-1	GPG

While browsing to the site, go to the Files section and download the link to the Binary.zip file.

Support and Training

- DOCUMENTATION
- Maven Plugins
- Index (category)
- Running Maven
- User Centre
- Plugin Developer Centre
- Maven Repository Centre
- Maven Developers Centre
- Books and Resources
- Security

COMMUNITY

- Community Overview
- How to Contribute
- Maven Repository
- Getting Help
- Issue Tracking
- Source Repository
- The Maven Team

PROJECT

- DOCUMENTATION
- Project Information
- MAVEN PROJECTS
- Ant Tasks
- Archetype
- Doxia
- JCR

Memory No minimum requirement.

Disk Approximately 10MB is required for the Maven installation itself. In addition to that, additional disk space will be used for your local Maven repository. The size of your local repository will vary depending on usage but expect at least 500MB.

Operating System No minimum requirement. Start up scripts are included as shell scripts and Windows batch files.

Files

Maven is distributed in several formats for your convenience. Simply pick a ready-made binary distribution archive and follow the [installation instructions](#). Use a source archive if you intend to build Maven yourself.

In order to guard against corrupted downloads/installations, it is highly recommended to verify the [signature](#) of the release bundles against the public [KEYS](#) used by the Apache Maven developers.

Link	Checksum	Signature
Binary tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.3.3-bin.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.3.3-bin.tar.gz.asc
Binary zip archive	apache-maven-3.3.3-bin.zip	apache-maven-3.3.3-bin.zip.asc
Source tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.3.3-src.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.3.3-src.tar.gz.asc
Source zip archive	apache-maven-3.3.3-src.zip	apache-maven-3.3.3-src.zip.asc

- [Release Notes](#)
- [Reference Documentation](#)
- [Apache Maven Website As Documentation Archive](#)
- All sources (plugins, shared libraries,...) available at <http://www.apache.org/dist/maven/>
- Distributed under the Apache License, version 2.0

Previous Releases

It is strongly recommended to use the latest release version of Apache Maven to take advantage of newest features and bug fixes. If you still want to use an old version you can find more information in the [Maven Releases History](#) and can download files from the [archives](#) for versions 3.0.4+ and [legacy archives](#) for earlier releases.

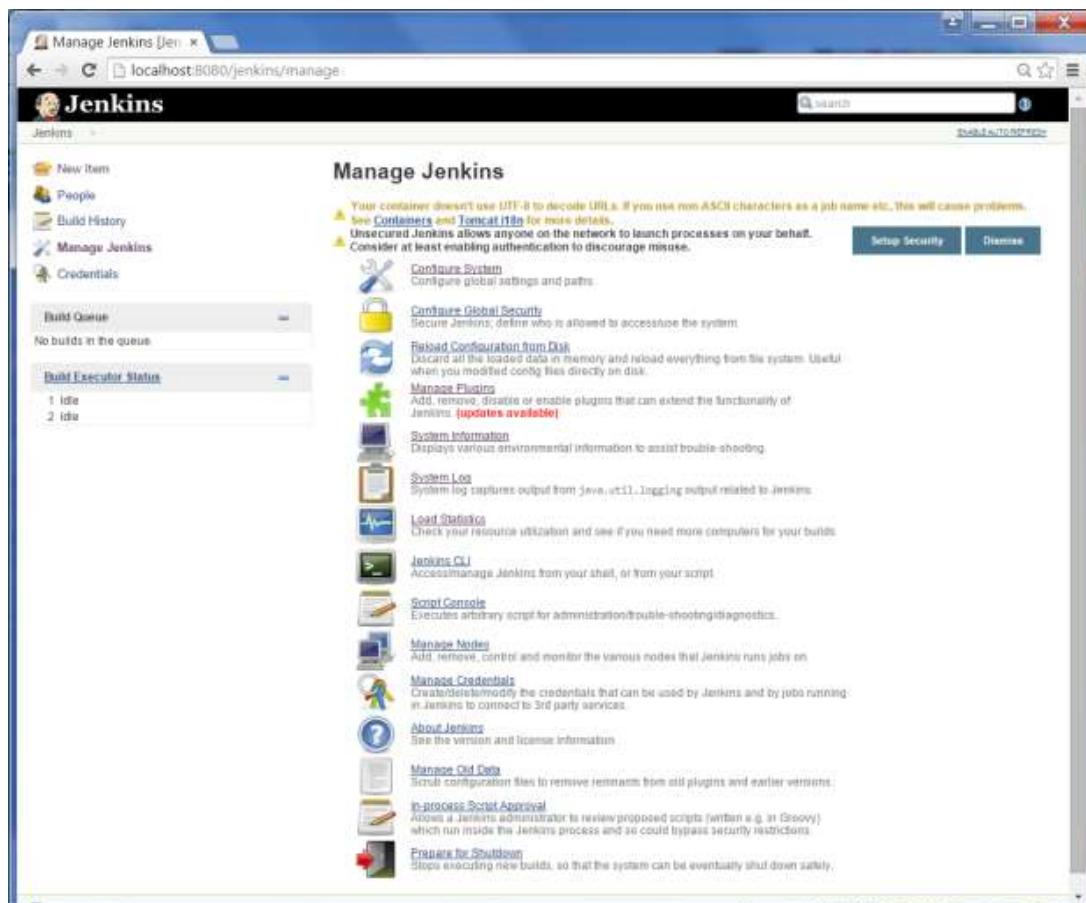
Once the file is downloaded, extract the files to the relevant application folder. For this purpose, the maven files will be placed in E:\Apps\apache-maven-3.3.3.

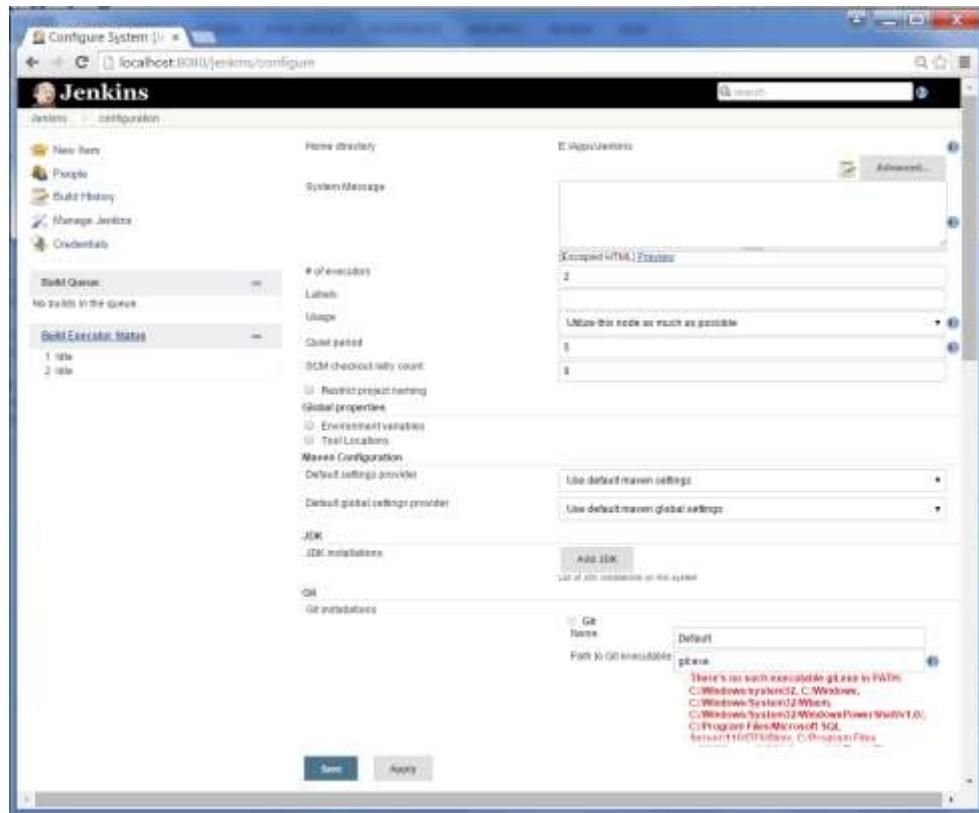
Step 2: Setting up Jenkins and Maven

In the Jenkins dashboard (Home screen), click Manage Jenkins from the left-hand side menu.

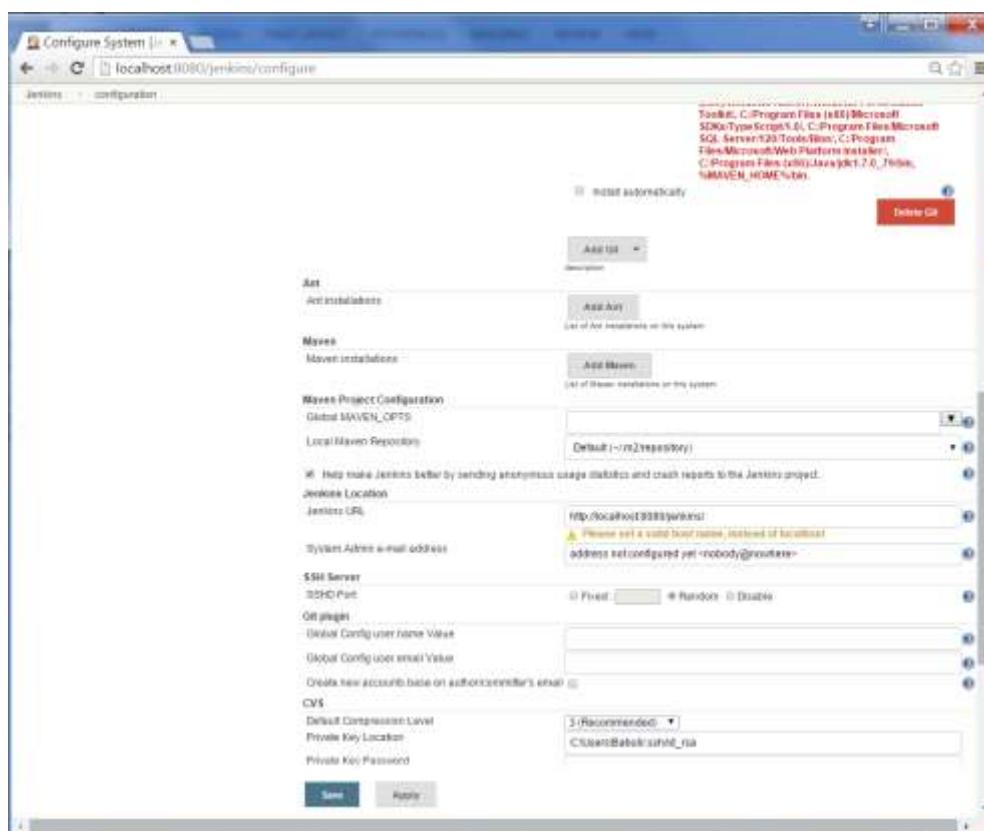


Then, click on 'Configure System' from the right hand side.





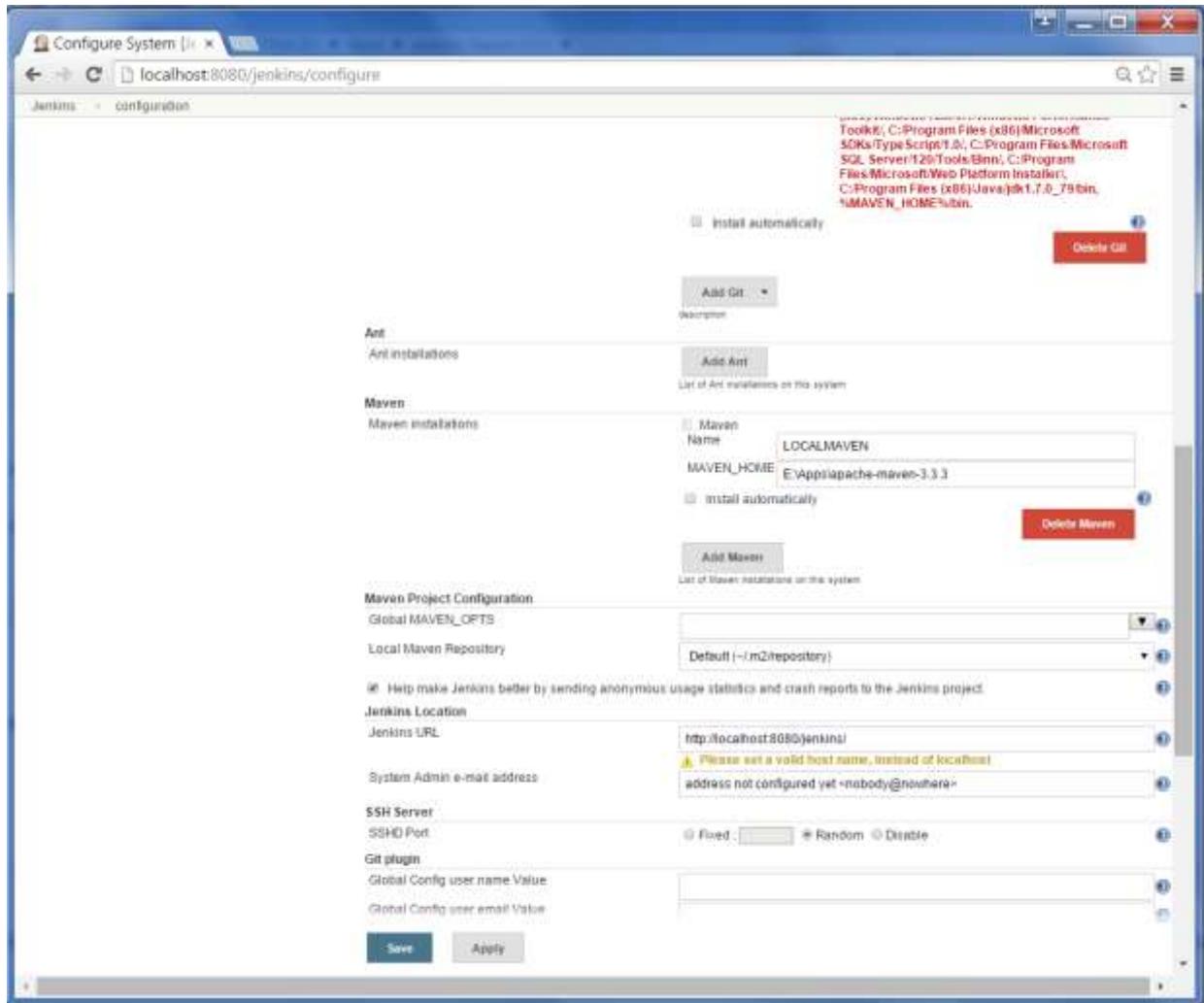
In the Configure system screen, scroll down till you see the Maven section and then click on the 'Add Maven' button.



Uncheck the 'Install automatically' option.

Add any name for the setting and the location of the MAVEN_HOME.

Then, click on the 'Save' button at the end of the screen.



You can now create a job with the 'Maven project' option. In the Jenkins dashboard, click the New Item option.

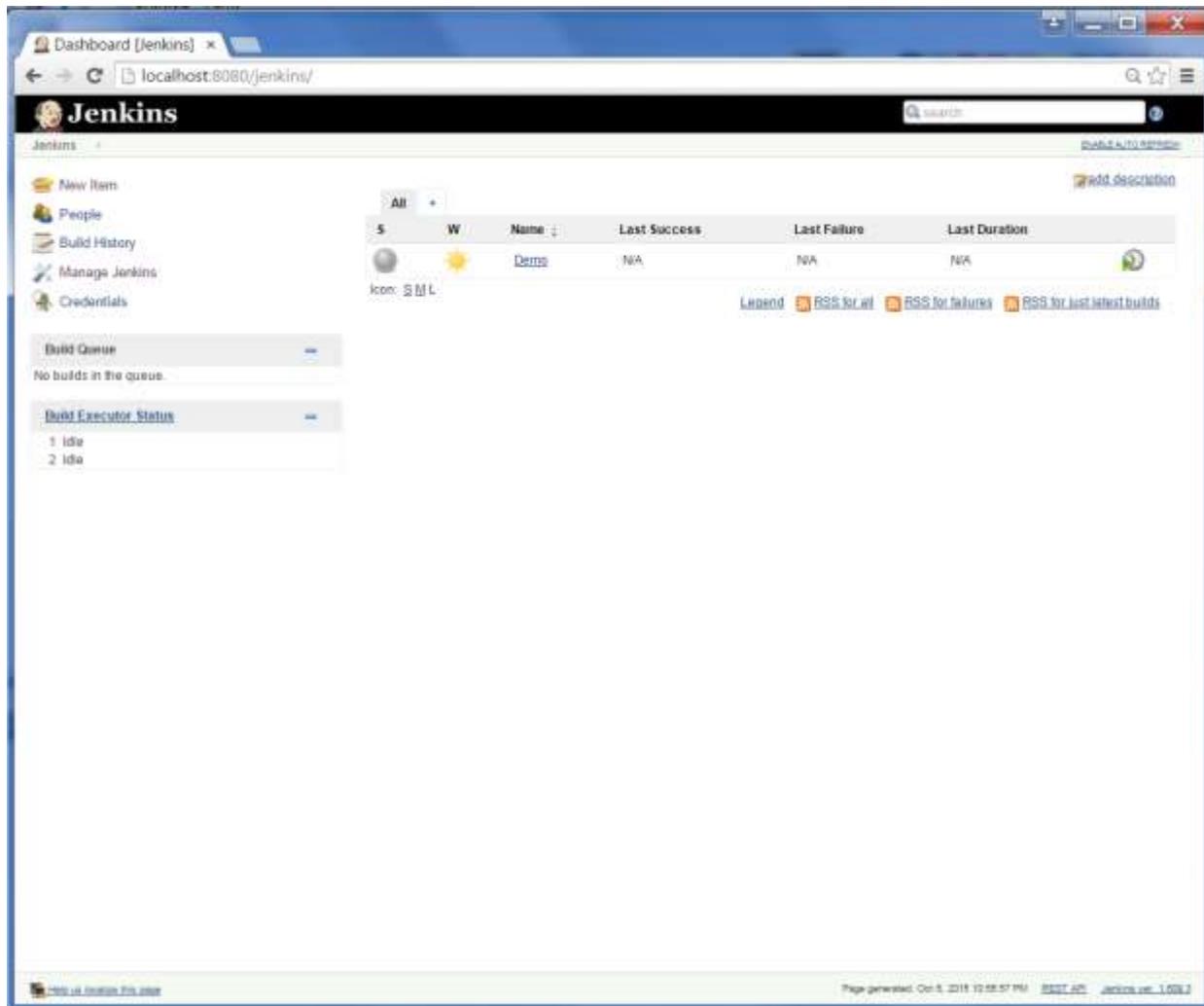
The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at localhost:8080/jenkins/. The left sidebar includes links for New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins, and Credentials. The main area displays a table with one item: 'Demo' (status: W, Last Success: N/A, Last Failure: N/A, Last Duration: N/A). Below the table are sections for 'Build Queue' (No builds in the queue) and 'Build Executor Status' (1 idle, 2 idle). At the bottom, there are links for 'Help us translate this page', 'Page generated: Oct 5, 2018 12:58:57 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver: 1.603.2'.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for creating a new job. The URL in the browser is `localhost:8080/jenkins/view/All/newJob`. The left sidebar includes links for New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins, and Credentials. Under Build Queue, it says "No builds in the queue". Under Build Executor Status, it shows "1 idle" and "2 idle". The main content area is titled "New Item [Jenkins]" and contains a form for creating a Maven project. The "Item name" field is set to "MavenDemo". Below it, there are five radio button options: "Freestyle project", "Maven project" (which is selected), "External Job", "Multi-configuration project", and "Copy existing item". The "Maven project" option is described as building a Maven project using POM files. The "External Job" option is described as recording a process run outside Jenkins. The "Multi-configuration project" option is for testing multiple environments. The "Copy existing item" option allows copying from another Jenkins item. At the bottom right of the form is an "OK" button.

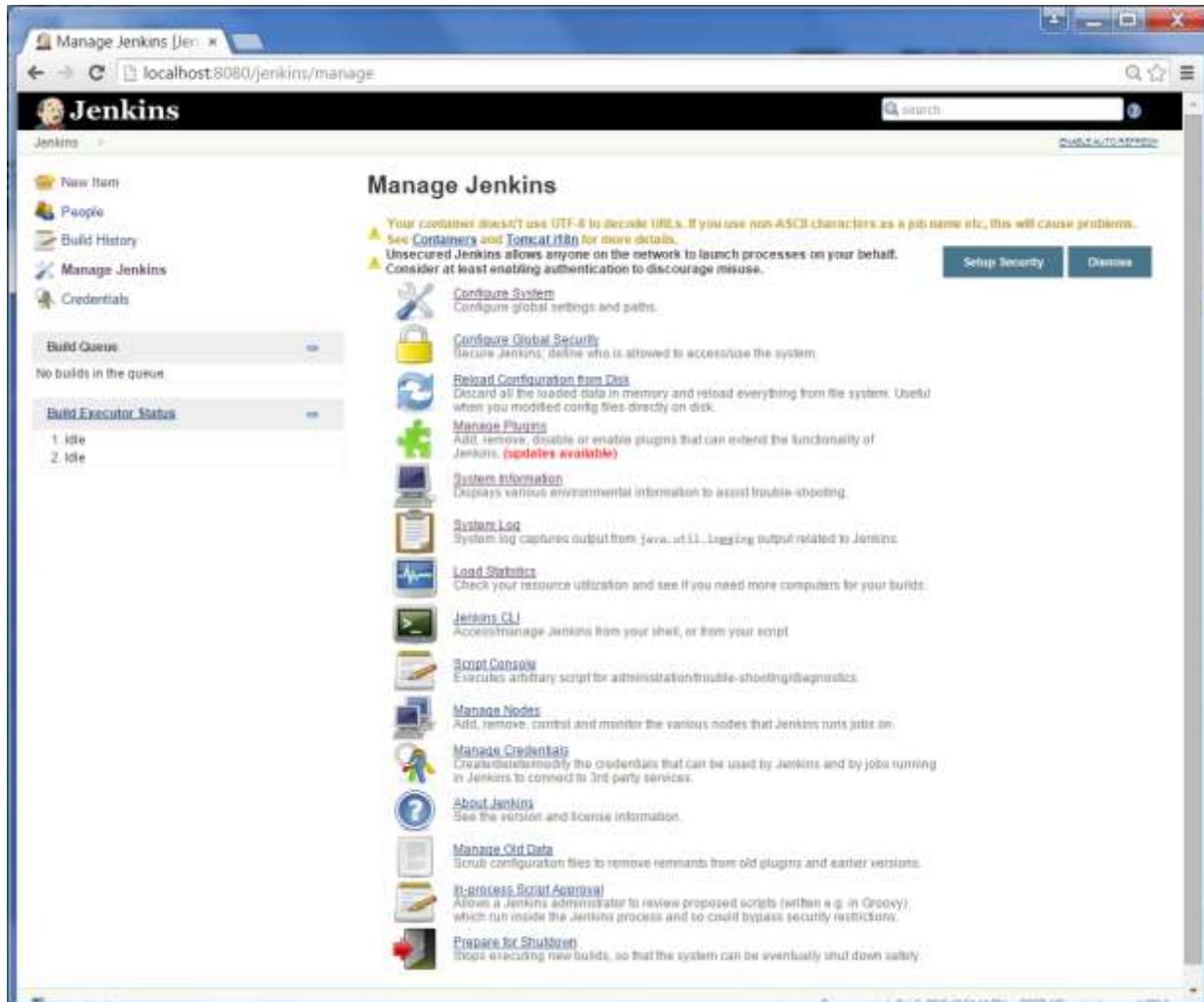
6. Jenkins – Configuration

You probably would have seen a couple of times in the previous exercises wherein we had to configure options within Jenkins. The following shows the various configuration options in Jenkins.

So one can get the various configuration options for Jenkins by clicking the 'Manage Jenkins' option from the left hand menu side.



You will then be presented with the following screen:



Click on Configure system. Discussed below are some of the Jenkins configuration settings which can be carried out.

Jenkins Home Directory

Jenkins needs some disk space to perform builds and keep archives. One can check this location from the configuration screen of Jenkins. By default, this is set to `~/jenkins`, and this location will initially be stored within your user profile location. In a proper environment, you need to change this location to an adequate location to store all relevant builds and archives. Once can do this in the following ways

- Set "JENKINS_HOME" environment variable to the new home directory before launching the servlet container.
- Set "JENKINS_HOME" system property to the servlet container.
- Set JNDI environment entry "JENKINS_HOME" to the new directory.

The following example will use the first option of setting the "JENKINS_HOME" environment variable.

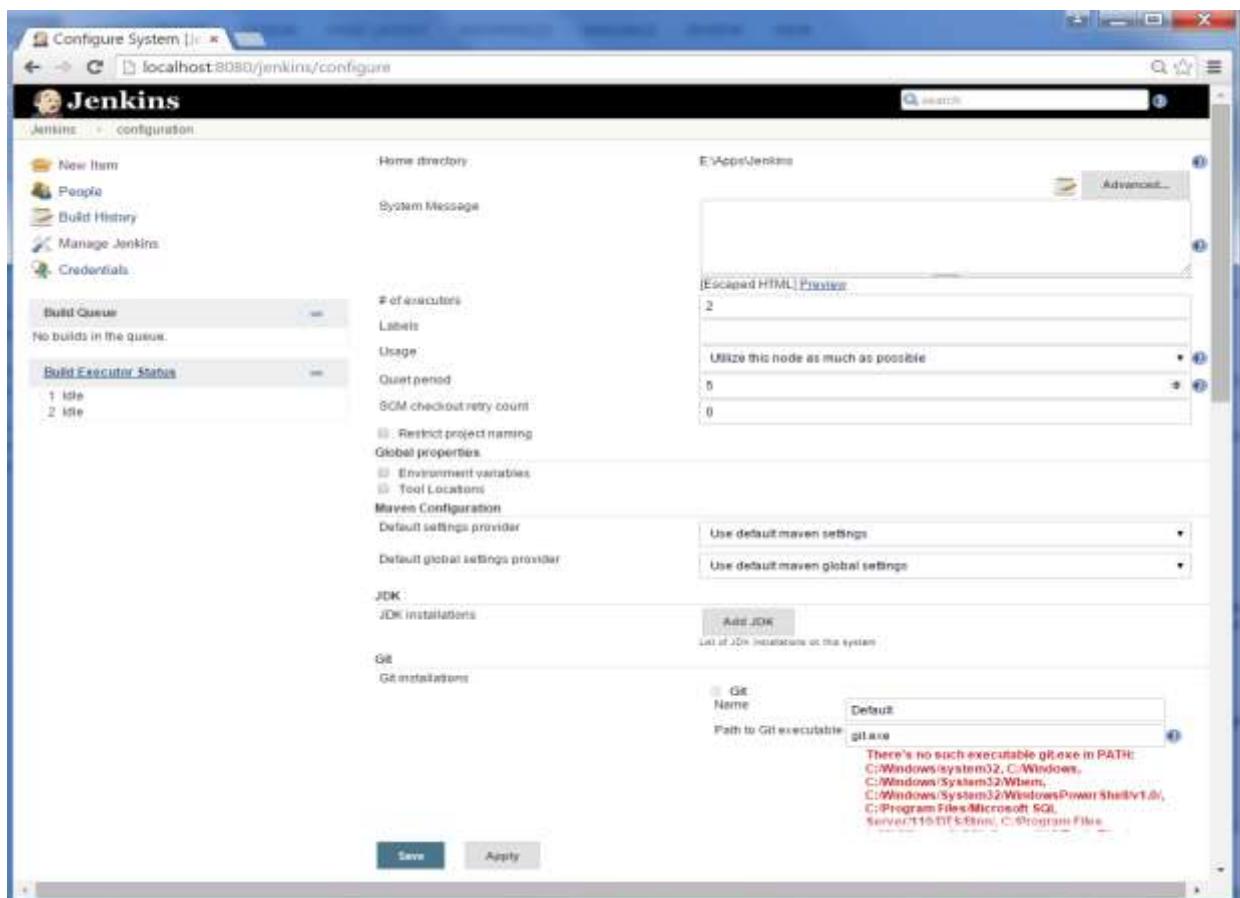
First create a new folder `E:\Apps\Jenkins`. Copy all the contents from the existing `~/jenkins` to this new directory.

Set the JENKINS_HOME environment variable to point to the base directory location where Java is installed on your machine. For example,

OS	Output
Windows	Set Environmental variable JENKINS_HOME to you're the location you desire. As an example you can set it to E:\Apps\Jenkins
Linux	export JENKINS_HOME =/usr/local/Jenkins or the location you desire.

In the Jenkins dashboard, click Manage Jenkins from the left hand side menu. Then click on 'Configure System' from the right hand side.

In the Home directory, you will now see the new directory which has been configured.



of executors

This refers to the total number of concurrent job executions that can take place on the Jenkins machine. This can be changed based on requirements. Sometimes the recommendation is to keep this number the same as the number of CPU on the machines for better performance.

Environment Variables

This is used to add custom environment variables which will apply to all the jobs. These are key-value pairs and can be accessed and used in Builds wherever required.

Jenkins URL

By default, the Jenkins URL points to localhost. If you have a domain name setup for your machine, set this to the domain name else overwrite localhost with IP of machine. This will help in setting up slaves and while sending out links using the email as you can directly access the Jenkins URL using the environment variable JENKINS_URL which can be accessed as \${JENKINS_URL}.

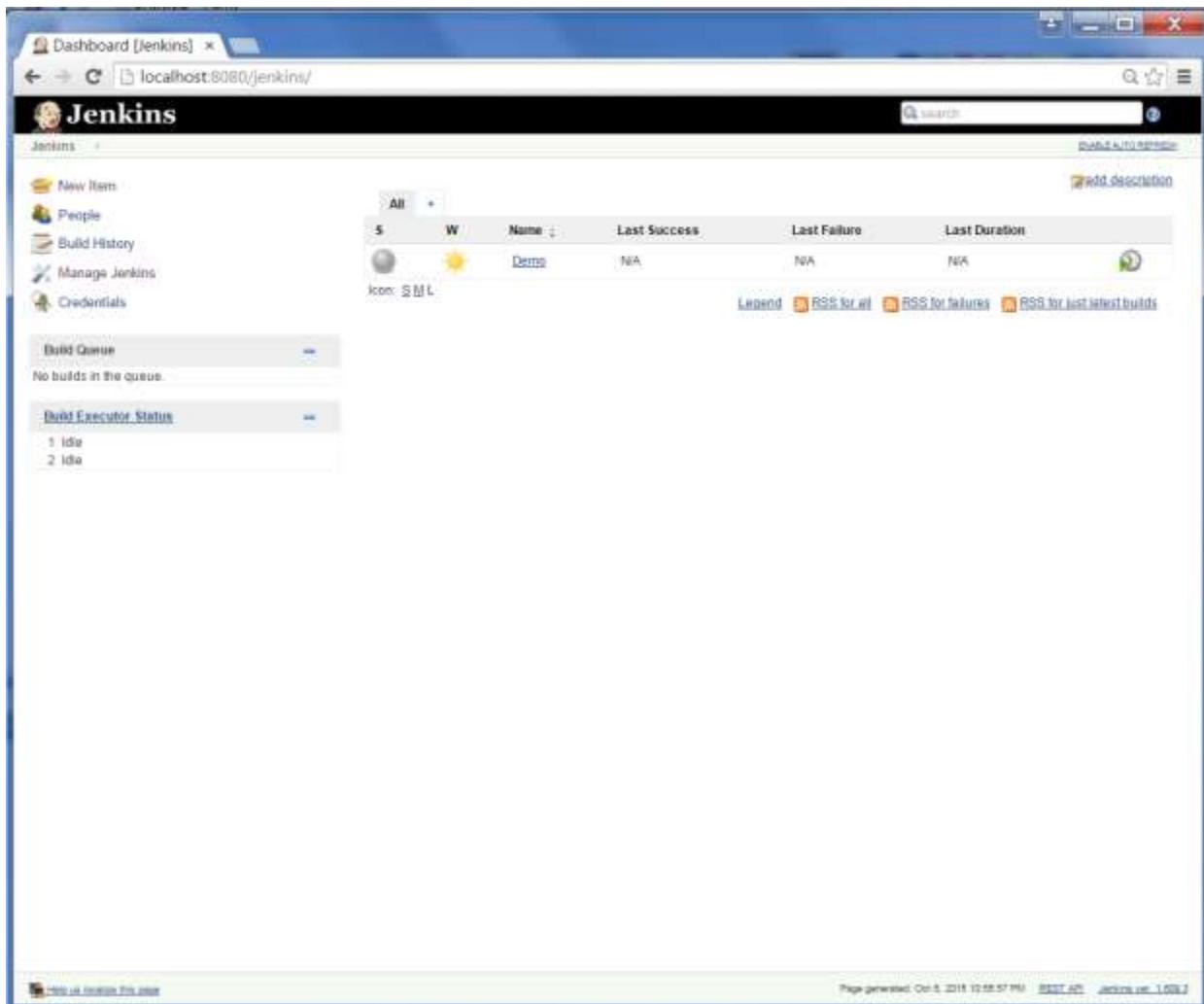
Email Notification

In the email Notification area, you can configure the SMTP settings for sending out emails. This is required for Jenkins to connect to the SMTP mail server and send out emails to the recipient list.

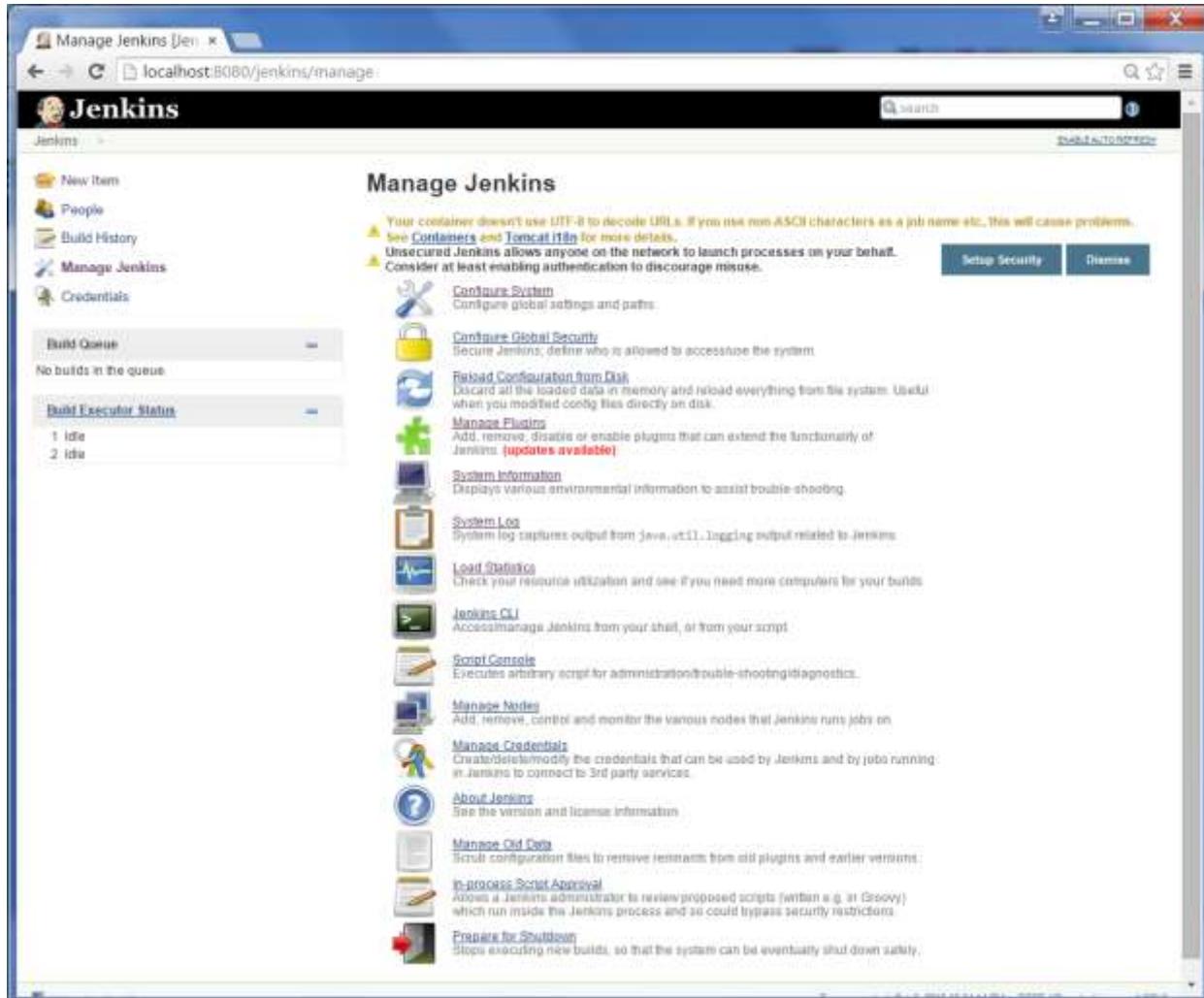
7. Jenkins – Management

To manage Jenkins, click on the 'Manage Jenkins' option from the left hand menu side.

So one can get the various configuration options for Jenkins by clicking the 'Manage Jenkins' option from the left hand menu side.



You will then be presented with the following screen:



Some of the management options are as follows:

Configure System

This is where one can manage paths to the various tools to use in builds, such as the JDKs, the versions of Ant and Maven, as well as security options, email servers, and other system-wide configuration details. When plugins are installed, Jenkins will add the required configuration fields dynamically after the plugins are installed.

Reload Configuration from Disk

Jenkins stores all its system and build job configuration details as XML files which is stored in the Jenkins home directory. Here also all of the build history is stored. If you are migrating build jobs from one Jenkins instance to another, or archiving old build jobs, you will need to add or remove the corresponding build job directories to Jenkins's *builds* directory. You don't need to take Jenkins offline to do this—you can simply use the "Reload Configuration from Disk" option to reload the Jenkins system and build job configurations directly.

Manage Plugins

Here one can install a wide variety of third-party plugins right from different Source code management tools such as Git, Mercurial or ClearCase, to code quality and code coverage metrics reporting. Plugins can be installed, updated and removed through the Manage Plugins screen.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Manage Plugins' interface. The 'Updates' tab is selected, displaying a list of available plugins:

Name	Version	Installed
CVS Plugin	2.12	2.11
Javadoc Plugin	1.3	1.1
JUnit Plugin	1.9	1.2-beta-4
Matrix Authorization Strategy Plugin	1.2	1.1
Matrix Project Plugin	1.6	1.4.1
Maven Integration plugin	2.12.1	2.7.1
OWASP Markup Formatter Plugin	1.3	1.1
PAM Authentication plugin	1.2	1.1
Script Security Plugin	1.15	1.13
SSH Slaves plugin	1.10	1.8
Subversion Plugin	2.5.3	1.54
Translation Assistance plugin	1.12	1.10
Windows Slaves Plugin	1.1	1.0

Below the table, there are buttons for 'Download now and install after restart' and 'Check now'. A note says 'Select All. None' and 'This page lists updates to the plugins you currently use'. At the bottom, it shows 'Page generated: Oct 8, 2015 11:08:28 PM' and 'Jenkins ver: 1.603.3'.

System Information

This screen displays a list of all the current Java system properties and system environment variables. Here one can check exactly what version of Java Jenkins is running in, what user it is running under, and so forth.

The following screenshot shows some of the name-value information available in this section.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins System Information interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', 'Credentials', 'Build Queue' (empty), and 'Build Executor Status' (two idle). The main area is titled 'System Properties' and contains a table with over 50 system properties and their values. Some key entries include:

Name	Value
awt.toolkit	sun.awt.windows.WToolkit
catalina.base	E:\Appstromcat7
catalina.home	E:\Appstromcat7
catalina.useNaming	true
common.loader	\$catalina.base)\lib;\$catalina.base\lib*.jar;
file.encoding	Cp1252
file.encoding.pkg	sun.cs
file.separator	\
java.awt.graphicsenv	sun.awt.Win32GraphicsEnvironment
java.awt.printerjob	sun.awt.windows.WPrinterJob
java.class.path	E:\Appstromcat7\bootstrap.jar;E:\Appstromcat7\bin\Normal\juli.jar
java.class.version	51.0
java.endorsed.dirs	E:\Appstromcat7\endorsed
java.ext.dirs	C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.7.0_79\jre\lib\ext;C:\Windows\SunJavaUpdate\lib
java.home	C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.7.0_79\jre
java.io.tmpdir	E:\Appstromcat7\temp
java.library.path	C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.7.0_79\bin;C:\Windows\SunJava\bin;C:\Windows\System32;C:\Windows\bin;C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\110\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\110\Tools\Binn\ManagementStudio\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\10.0\Common\IDE\PrivateAssemblies\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\110\DTSP\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDKs\TypeScript\1.0\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\120\Tools\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft\Web Platform Installer\;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_79\bin;%MAVEN_HOME%\bin
java.naming.factory.initial	org.apache.naming.java.javaURLContextFactory
java.naming.factory.url.pkgs	org.apache.naming
java.runtime.name	Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment
java.runtime.version	1.7.0_79-b15
java.specification.name	Java Platform API Specification
java.specification.vendor	Oracle Corporation
java.specification.version	1.7
java.util.logging.config.file	E:\Appstromcat7\conf\logging.properties
java.util.logging.manager	org.apache.juli.ClassLoaderLogManager
java.vendor	Oracle Corporation
java.vendor.url	http://java.oracle.com/
java.vendor.url_bug	http://bugreport.sun.com/bugreport/
java.version	1.7.0_79
java.vm.info	mixed mode, sharing

System Log

The System Log screen is a convenient way to view the Jenkins log files in real time. Again, the main use of this screen is for troubleshooting.

Load Statistics

This page displays graphical data on how busy the Jenkins instance is in terms of the number of concurrent builds and the length of the build queue which gives an idea of how long your builds need to wait before being executed. These statistics can give a good idea of whether extra capacity or extra build nodes is required from an infrastructure perspective.

Script Console

This screen lets you run Groovy scripts on the server. It is useful for advanced troubleshooting since it requires a strong knowledge of the internal Jenkins architecture.

Manage nodes

Jenkins is capable of handling parallel and distributed builds. In this screen, you can configure how many builds you want. Jenkins runs simultaneously, and, if you are using

distributed builds, set up build nodes. A build node is another machine that Jenkins can use to execute its builds.

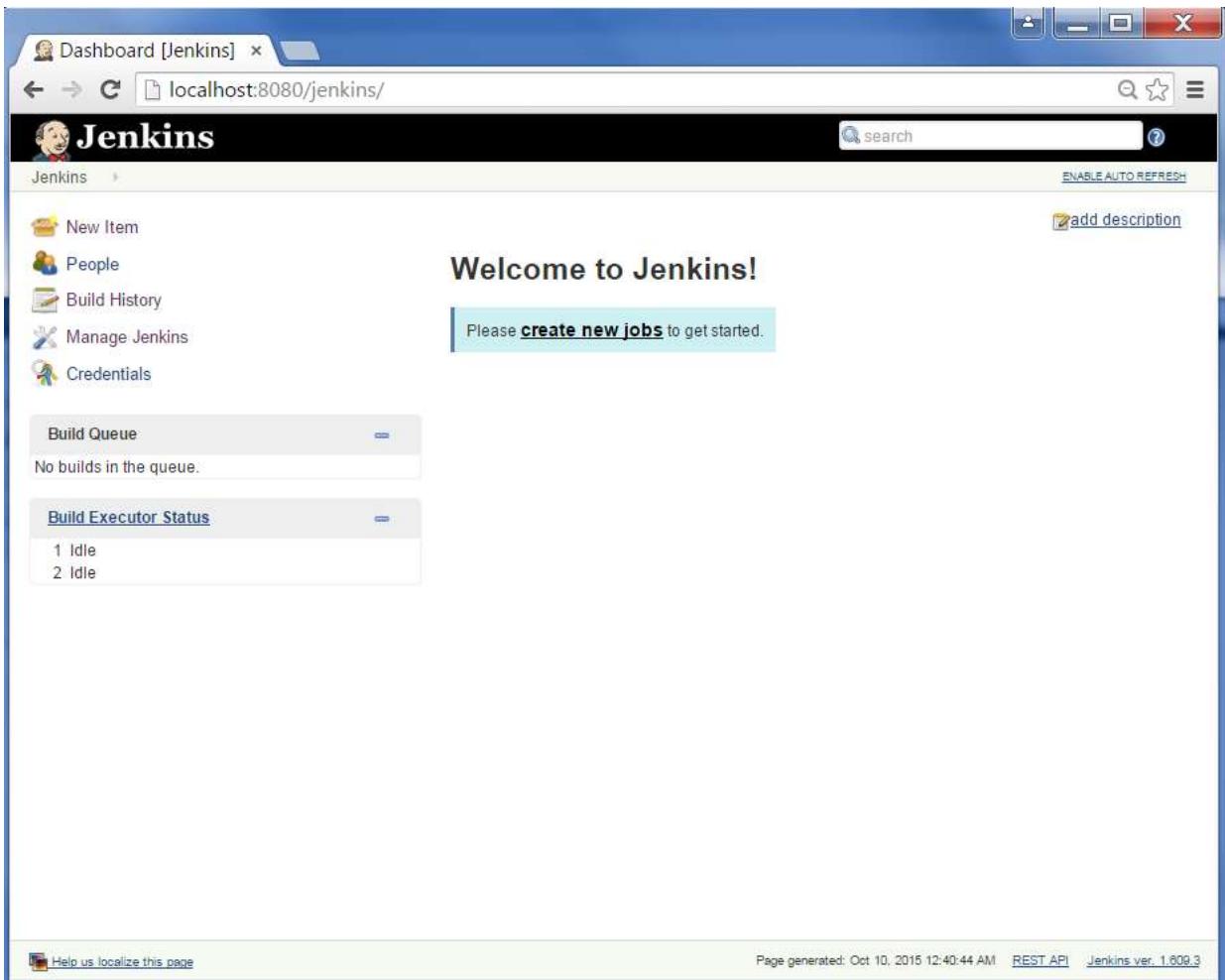
Prepare for Shutdown

If there is a need to shut down Jenkins, or the server Jenkins is running on, it is best not to do so when a build is being executed. To shut down Jenkins cleanly, you can use the Prepare for Shutdown link, which prevents any new builds from being started. Eventually, when all of the current builds have finished, one will be able to shut down Jenkins cleanly.

8. Jenkins – Setup Build Jobs

For this exercise, we will create a job in Jenkins which picks up a simple HelloWorld application, builds and runs the java program.

Step 1 : Go to the Jenkins dashboard and Click on New Item



Step 2 : In the next screen, enter the Item name, in this case we have named it Helloworld. Choose the 'Freestyle project option'

New Item [Jenkins] ×

localhost:8080/jenkins/view/All/newJob

Jenkins

search

Item name: **Helloworld**

Freestyle project
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

Maven project
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.

External Job
This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a remote machine. This is designed so that you can use Jenkins as a dashboard of your existing automation system. See [the documentation for more details](#).

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

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

1 Idle
2 Idle

OK

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Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:41:39 AM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3

Step 3 : The following screen will come up in which you can specify the details of the job.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a project named "Helloworld". The left sidebar includes links for Back to Dashboard, Status, Changes, Workspace, Build Now, Delete Project, and Configure. The main panel has fields for Project name (set to "Helloworld") and Description. Below these are sections for Advanced Project Options, Source Code Management (with "None" selected), Build Triggers (with several options like "Build after other projects are built" and "Build periodically" checked), and a Build section with an "Add build step" dropdown. At the bottom are "Save" and "Apply" buttons.

Step 4 : We need to specify the location of files which need to be built. In this example, we will assume that a local git repository(E:\Program) has been setup which contains a 'HelloWorld.java' file. Hence scroll down and click on the Git option and enter the URL of the local git repository.

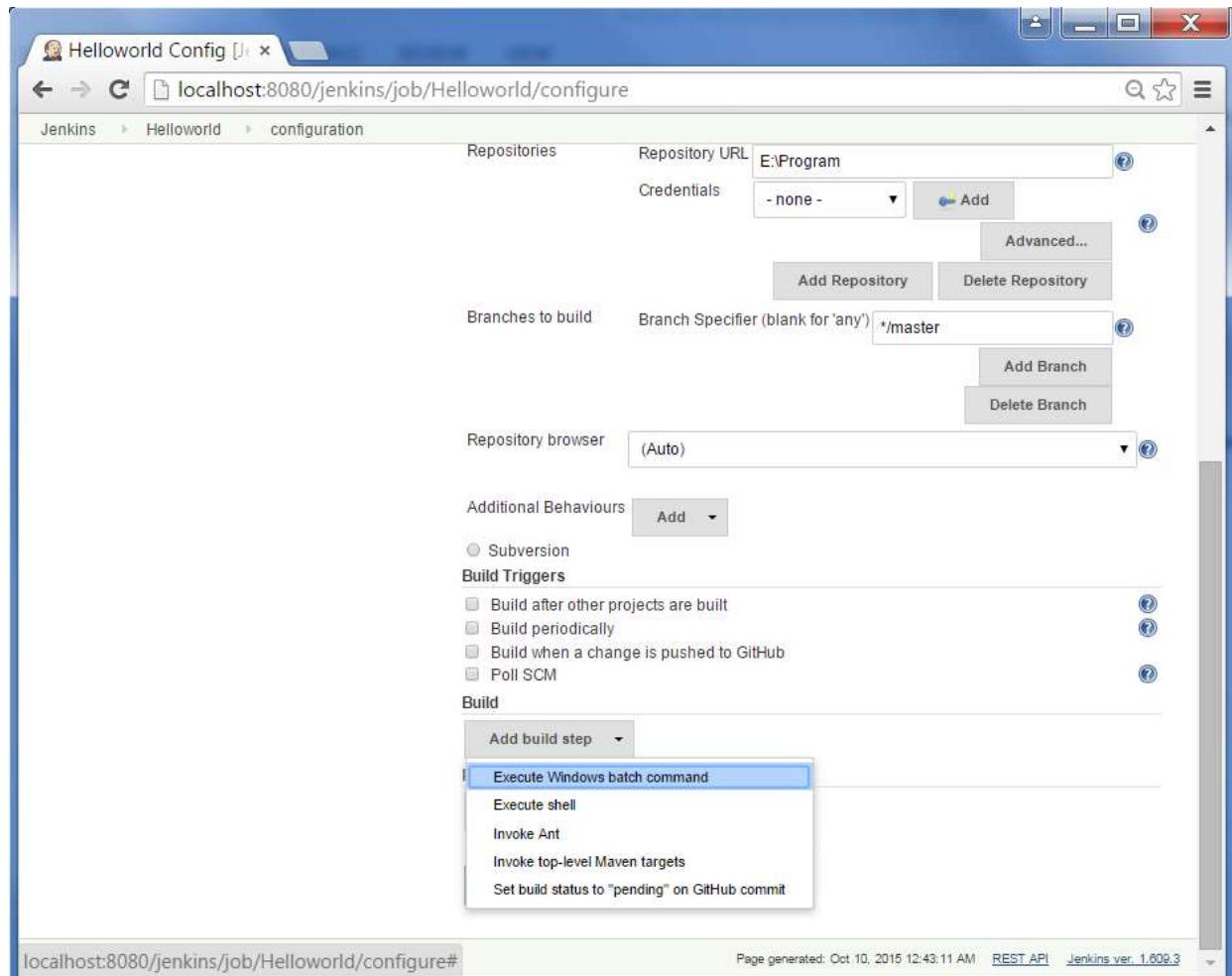
Note – If your repository is hosted on GitHub, you can also enter the URL of that repository here. In addition to this, you would need to click on the Add button for the credentials to add a user name and password to the GitHub repository so that the code can be picked up from the remote repository.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a job named 'Helloworld'. The left sidebar includes links for Changes, Workspace, Build Now, Delete Project, and Configure. The main panel displays several configuration sections:

- Advanced Project Options**: Includes checkboxes for Discard Old Builds, GitHub project, This build is parameterized, Disable Build, and Execute concurrent builds if necessary. A 'Escaped HTML Preview' section is also present.
- Source Code Management**: Set to 'Git'. The 'Repository URL' field contains 'E:\Program'. The 'Credentials' dropdown is set to '- none -'. Buttons for 'Add', 'Advanced...', 'Add Repository', and 'Delete Repository' are available.
- Branches to build**: The 'Branch Specifier' is set to '*/*master'. Buttons for 'Add Branch' and 'Delete Branch' are shown.
- Repository browser**: Set to '(Auto)'.

At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Step 5 : Now go to the Build section and click on Add build step->Execute Windows batch command



Step 6 : In the command window, enter the following commands and then click on the Save button.

```
javac HelloWorld.java  
java HelloWorld
```

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a job named "Helloworld". The top navigation bar includes links for "Repository browser", "Delete Branch", "Additional Behaviours", "Add", "Subversion", "Build Triggers", and "Build". Under "Build", there is a section for "Execute Windows batch command" with the command text:
javac HelloWorld.java
java HelloWorld

Below the build steps, there are sections for "Post-build Actions" and "Add post-build action". At the bottom of the page are "Save" and "Apply" buttons.

Step 7 : Once saved, you can click on the Build Now option to see if you have successfully defined the job.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for the 'Helloworld' project. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Build Now', 'Delete Project', and 'Configure'. Below this is a search bar and a 'Project Helloworld' title. To the right of the title are buttons for 'add description' and 'Disable Project'. Under the title, there are two icons: 'Workspace' (a folder icon) and 'Recent Changes' (a notebook icon). At the bottom, there are sections for 'Build History' (with a 'trend' dropdown), 'Permalinks' (with RSS links for all and failures), and footer links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:51:53 AM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 8 : Once the build is scheduled, it will run. The following Build history section shows that a build is in progress.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for the 'Helloworld' project. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Build Now', 'Delete Project', and 'Configure'. On the right, there are buttons for 'Add description' and 'Disable Project'. Below the navigation, the title 'Project Helloworld' is displayed. Underneath the title, there are two links: 'Workspace' (with a folder icon) and 'Recent Changes' (with a notebook icon). A 'Build History' section is present, showing one build entry: '#1 Oct 10, 2015 12:52 AM'. At the bottom, there are links for 'RSS for all' and 'RSS for failures'. The footer contains links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:51:53 AM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 9 : Once the build is completed, a status of the build will show if the build was successful or not. In our case, the following build has been executed successfully. Click on the #1 in the Build history to bring up the details of the build.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for the 'Helloworld' project. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Build Now', 'Delete Project', and 'Configure'. Below this is a 'Build History' section with a single entry: '#1 Oct 10, 2015 12:52 AM'. To the right of the history is a 'Permalinks' section with links for 'Workspace' and 'Recent Changes'. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'RSS for all' and 'RSS for failures'. The footer includes a link to 'Help us localize this page' and copyright information: 'Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:51:53 AM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 10 : Click on the Console Output link to see the details of the build

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a job named "Helloworld". The main title bar says "Helloworld #1 [Jenki...]" and the URL is "localhost:8080/jenkins/job/Helloworld/1/". The page title is "Jenkins". On the left, there's a sidebar with links: Back to Project, Status, Changes, Console Output, Edit Build Information, Delete Build, Git Build Data, and No Tags. The main content area shows "Build #1 (Oct 10, 2015 12:52:50 AM)". It includes a "Status" icon (blue circle with a white dot), the build time, and a note "Started 4 min 40 sec ago Took 4.7 sec". Below this, there's a "Changes" section with a "No changes." message and a "git" icon. The "git" icon has a red diamond with a white minus sign and the word "git" next to it. The "Changes" section also includes a note "Started by anonymous user" and a revision log: "Revision: 42f9a82ffadd86fb5c3a9dfae40e731a907f5c8f refs/remotes/origin/master". At the bottom, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:57:31 AM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.809.3".

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a build named "Helloworld #12". The left sidebar contains links like "Back to Project", "Status", "Changes", "Console Output" (which is currently selected), "View as plain text", "Edit Build Information", "Delete Build", "Git Build Data", "No Tags", and "Previous Build". The main content area is titled "Console Output" and displays the build log:

```

Started by user anonymous
Building in workspace E:\Jenkins\jobs\Helloworld\workspace
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe config remote.origin.url E:\Program
timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from E:\Program
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe --version # timeout=10
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe -c core.askpass=true fetch --tags --progress
E:\Program +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe rev-parse
"refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit}" # timeout=10
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe rev-parse
"refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit}" # timeout=10
Checking out Revision 42f9a82ffadd86fb5c3a9d9ae40e731a907f5c8f
(refs/remotes/origin/master)
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe checkout -f
42f9a82ffadd86fb5c3a9d9ae40e731a907f5c8f
> C:\Program Files\Git\bin\git.exe rev-list
42f9a82ffadd86fb5c3a9d9ae40e731a907f5c8f # timeout=10
[workspace] $ cmd /c call E:\Apps\tomcat7\temp\hudson1928478766077504601.bat

E:\Jenkins\jobs\Helloworld\workspace>javac HelloWorld.java

E:\Jenkins\jobs\Helloworld\workspace>java HelloWorld
Hello World

E:\Jenkins\jobs\Helloworld\workspace>exit 0
Finished: SUCCESS

```

At the bottom, there's a link "Help us localize this page" and footer text "Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 10:14:21 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Apart from the steps shown above there are just so many ways to create a build job, the options available are many, which what makes Jenkins such a fantastic continuous deployment tool.

9. Jenkins – Unit Testing

Jenkins provides an out of box functionality for Junit, and provides a host of plugins for unit testing for other technologies, an example being MSTest for .Net Unit tests. If you go to the link <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/xUnit+Plugin> it will give the list of Unit Testing plugins available.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins xUnit Plugin page. The left sidebar has a 'Jenkins' section with links like Home, Mailing lists, Source code, Bugtracker, Security Advisories, Events, Donation, Commercial Support, Wiki Site Map, and Documents (Meet Jenkins, Use Jenkins, Extend Jenkins, Plugins, Servlet Container Notes). The main content area has a title 'xUnit Plugin' with a red icon. Below it is a message: '7 Added by Gregory Boissinot, last edited by Gregory Boissinot on Oct 08, 2015 (view change)'. A 'Plugin Information' table shows details: Plugin ID: xunit, Latest Release: 1.98 (archives), Latest Release Date: Oct 09, 2015, Required Core: 1.580.1, Dependencies: junit (version: 1.6). It also shows Source Code (GitHub), Issue Tracking (Open Issues, Pull Requests), and Maintainer(s) (Gregory Boissinot). A 'Usage' section contains a chart titled 'xunit - installations' showing monthly installations from October 2014 to September 2015. The chart shows a steady increase from approximately 12,000 to over 13,000. A note below the chart states: 'This plugin makes it possible to publish the test results of an execution of a testing tool in Jenkins.' At the bottom, there's a 'CppUnit output' section with a progress bar.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "xUnit Plugin - Jenkins". The URL in the address bar is <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/xUnit+Plugin>. The page content is as follows:

- ## Features

 - Records xUnit tests
 - Mark the build unstable or fail according to threshold values
- ## Supported tools

Embedded tools

 - * JUnit itself
 - * AUnit
 - * MSTest (imported from MSTest Plugin)
 - * NUnit (imported from NUnit Plugin)
 - * UnitTest++
 - * Boost Test Library
 - * PHPUnit
 - * Free Pascal Unit
 - * CppUnit
 - * MbUnit
 - * GoolgeTest
 - * EmbUnit
 - * gtester/glib
 - * QTestLib
- ### Other plugins as an extension of the xUnit plugin:

 - * Gallio (Gallio plugin)
 - * Parasoft C++Test tool (Cpptest Plugin)
 - * JSUnit (JSUnit Plugin)
 - * JBehave
 - * TestComplete (TestComplete xUnit Plugin)
- ### External contributions

Example of a Junit Test in Jenkins

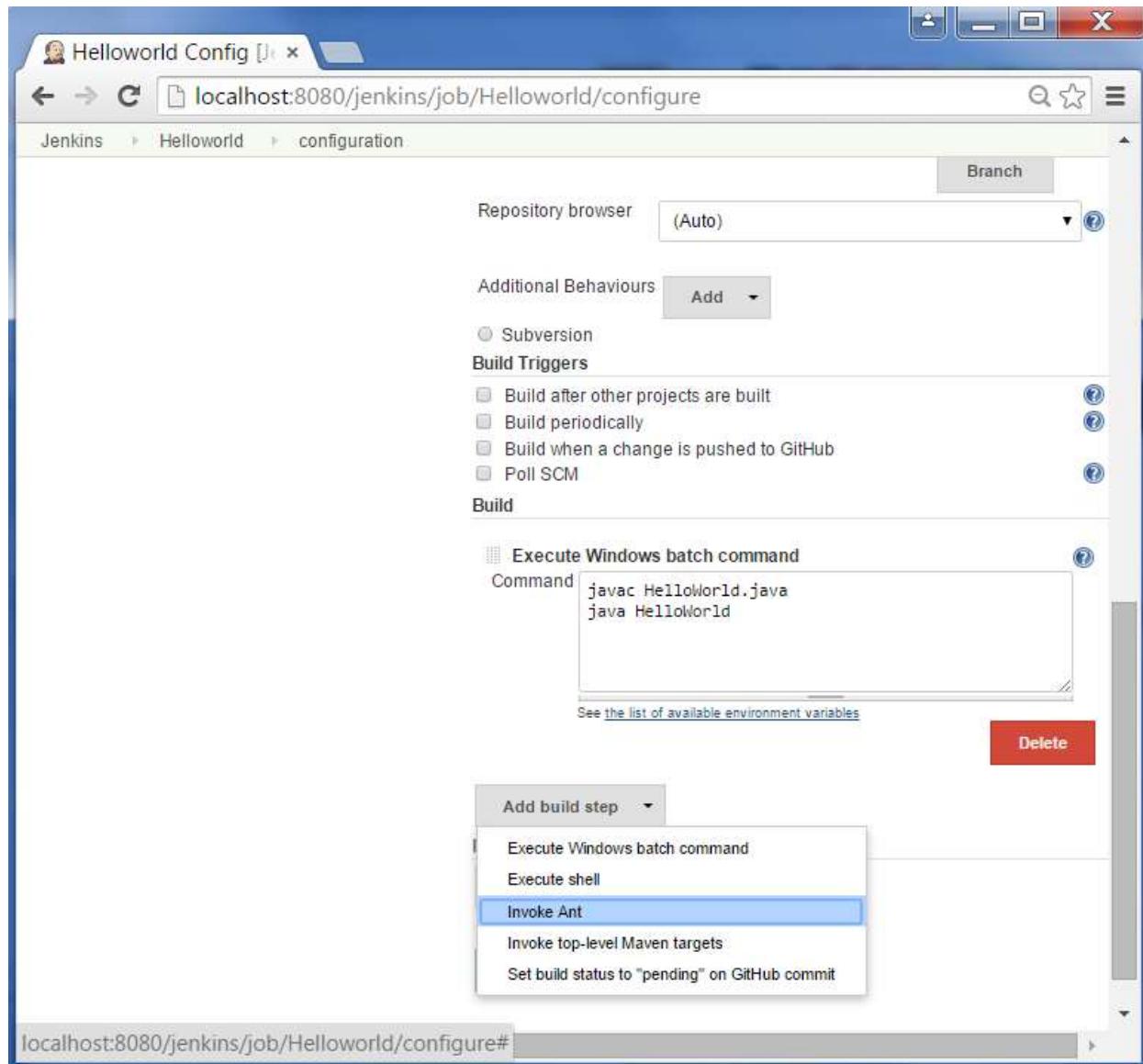
The following example will consider

- A simple HelloWorldTest class based on Junit.
- Ant as the build tool within Jenkins to build the class accordingly.

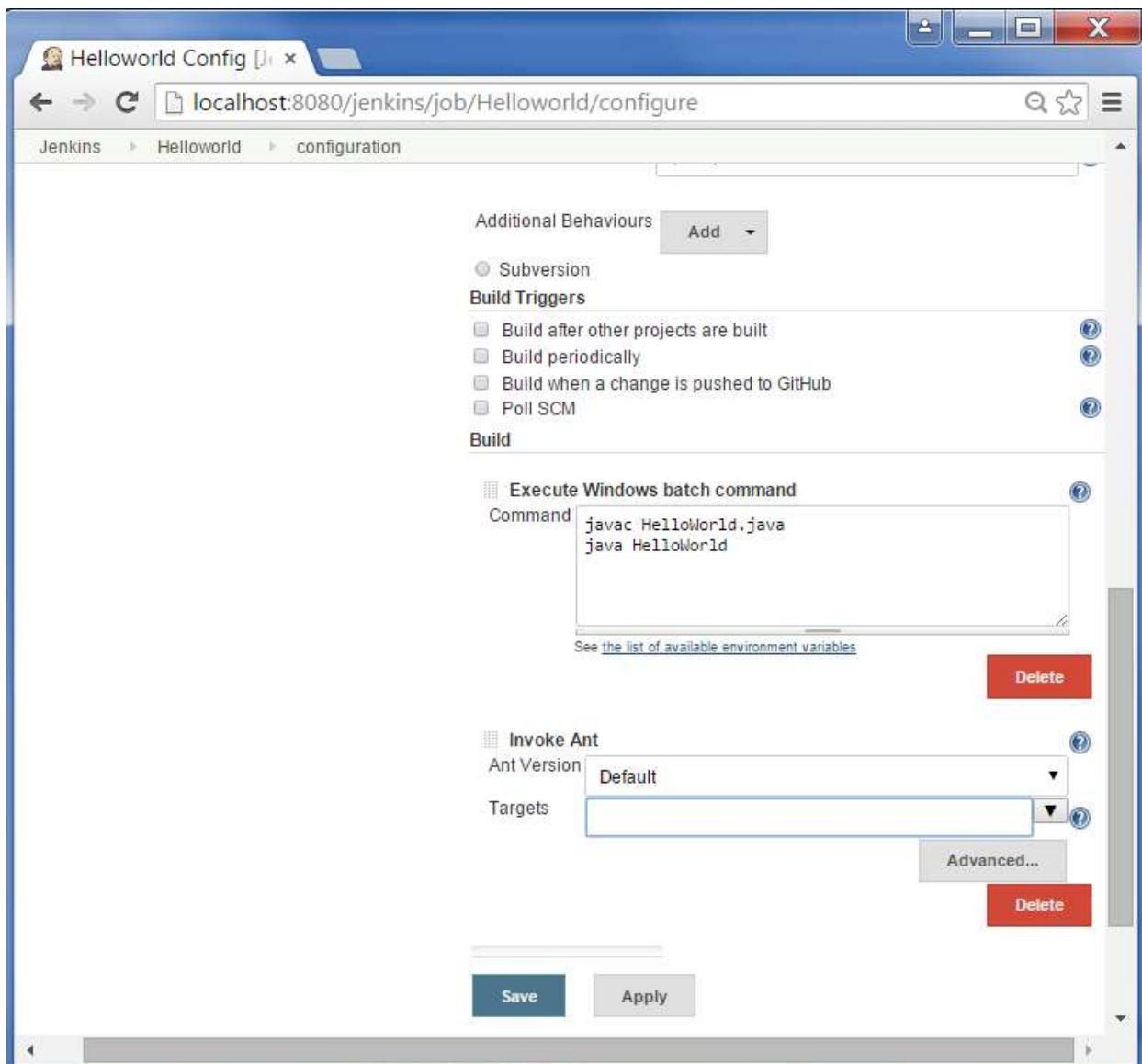
Step 1 : Go to the Jenkins dashboard and Click on the existing HelloWorld project and choose the Configure option

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at localhost:8080/jenkins/. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Credentials'. Below that are sections for 'Build Queue' (empty) and 'Build Executor Status' (showing 'master' with 1 idle and 2 idle executors, and 'build_slave' which is offline). The main area displays a table of projects. One project, 'Helloworld', is selected, showing its details: 'Name' (Helloworld), 'Last Success' (5 sec - #11), 'Last Failure' (2 days 23 hr - #10), and 'Last Duration' (3.2 sec). A context menu is open over this project, with 'Configure' highlighted in blue. Other options in the menu include 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Build Now', 'Delete Project', and 'RSS for failures' and 'RSS for just latest builds'. At the bottom, the URL is 'localhost:8080/jenkins/job/.../configure' and the page footer says 'Page generated: Oct 15, 2015 10:23:01 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 2 : Browse to the section to Add a Build step and choose the option to Invoke Ant.



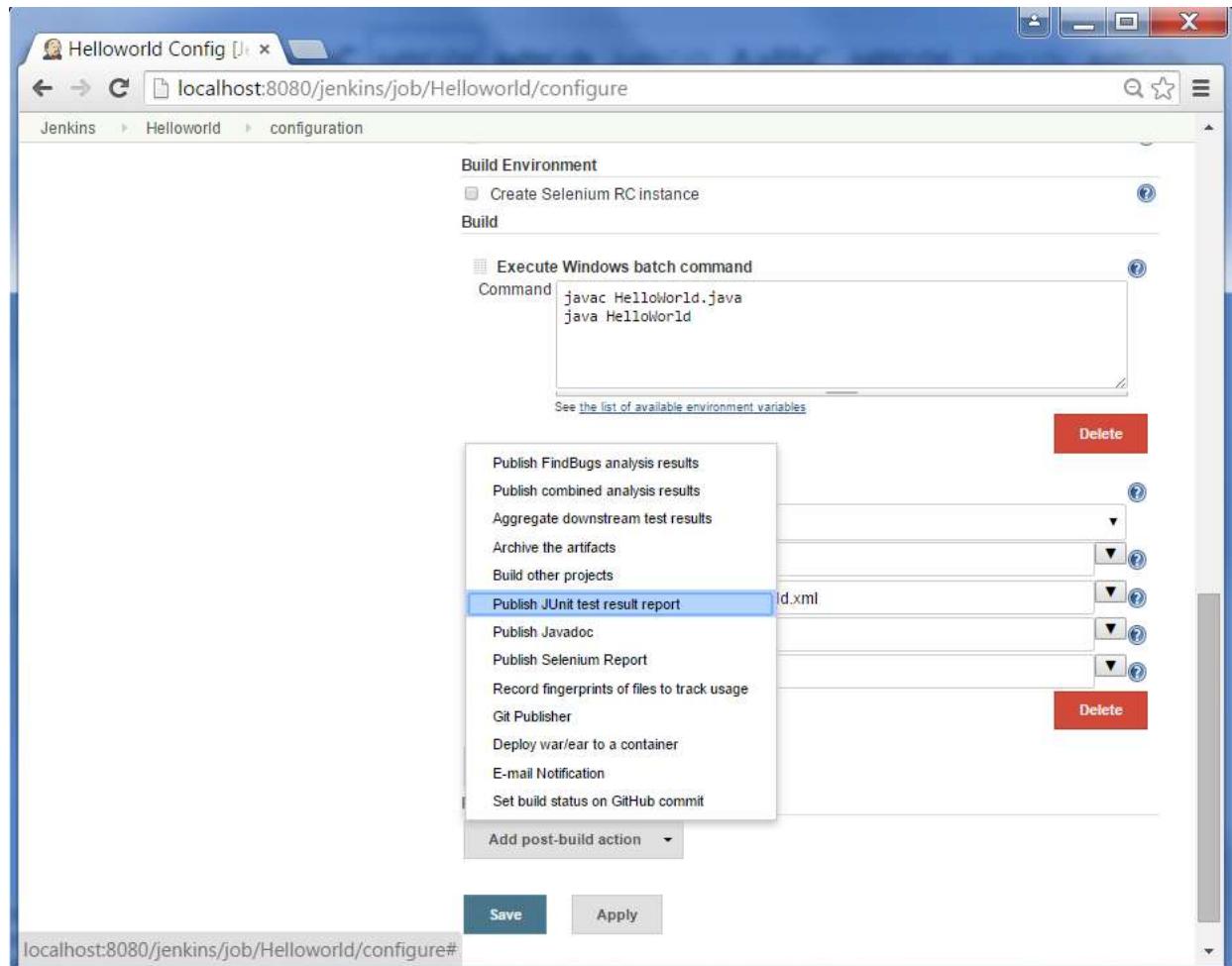
Step 3 : Click on the Advanced button.



Step 4 : In the build file section, enter the location of the build.xml file.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for a job named "Helloworld". The "Build Environment" section contains a "Create Selenium RC instance" checkbox and a "Build" section with an "Execute Windows batch command" step. The command is set to "javac HelloWorld.java" and "java HelloWorld". Below this is an "Invoke Ant" step with "Ant Version" set to "NewHome", "Targets" empty, "Build File" set to "E:\Java\HelloWorldTest\build.xml", and "Properties" and "Java Options" both empty. A "Delete" button is visible next to the Ant step. At the bottom, there is a "Post-build Actions" section with a "Publish JUnit test result report" step, where the "Test report XMLs" field is set to "Reports*.xml". There are "Save" and "Apply" buttons at the bottom of the configuration panel.

Step 5 : Next click the option to Add post-build option and choose the option of "Publish Junit test result report"



Step 6 : In the Test reports XML's, enter the location as shown below. Ensure that Reports is a folder which is created in the HelloWorld project workspace. The “*.xml” basically tells Jenkins to pick up the result xml files which are produced by the running of the Junit test cases. These xml files which then be converted into reports which can be viewed later.

Once done, click the Save option at the end.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration page for the 'HelloWorld' job. The top section is titled 'Invoke Ant' with fields for 'Ant Version' (set to 'NewHome'), 'Targets' (empty), 'Build File' (set to 'E:\Java\HelloWorldTestbuild.xml'), 'Properties' (empty), and 'Java Options' (empty). Below this is a 'Delete' button. A 'Post-build Actions' section contains a 'Publish JUnit test result report' step, which includes a 'Test report XMLs' field set to 'Reports*.xml'. A note explains that this specifies raw XML report files. There is also a checkbox for 'Retain long standard output/error' and a 'Health report amplification factor' set to '1.0'. A note states that 1% failing tests scores as 99% health and 5% failing tests scores as 95% health. Below the actions are 'Add post-build action' and 'Delete' buttons. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons. The footer includes links for localization, page generation time (Oct 12, 2015 8:37:35 PM), REST API, and Jenkins version (1.609.3).

Step 7 : Once saved, you can click on the Build Now option.

Once the build is completed, a status of the build will show if the build was successful or not. In the Build output information, you will now notice an additional section called Test Result. In our case, we entered a negative Test case so that the result would fail just as an example.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a build named "Helloworld #4". The main title is "Build #4 (Oct 12, 2015) 8:33:16 PM". The status is marked as "Failed". The build took 3.9 seconds on master and started 3 days 1 hour ago. A "Test Result" section indicates 1 failure: "HelloWorldTestCase.initializationError". The left sidebar lists various build-related actions like Back to Project, Status, Changes, Console Output, etc.

Build #4 (Oct 12, 2015)
8:33:16 PM

Started 3 days 1 hr ago
Took 3.9 sec on master

No changes.
Started by anonymous user
Revision: 42f9a82ffadd86fb5c3a9dfa40e731a907f5c8f
refs/remotes/origin/master

Test Result (1 failure)
HelloWorldTestCase.initializationError

Back to Project
Status
Changes
Console Output
Edit Build Information
Delete Build
Git Build Data
No Tags
Test Result
Previous Build
Next Build

Help us localize this page Page generated: Oct 15, 2015 10:24:38 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3

One can go to the Console output to see further information. But what's more interesting is that if you click on Test Result, you will now see a drill down of the Test results.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Test Result page for a build named "Helloworld #4 Test R". The main heading is "Test Result" with a red bar indicating "1 failures". Below this, there is a table for "All Failed Tests" with one entry: "HelloWorldTestCase.initializationError" which took 10 ms. There is also a table for "All Tests" showing the package "(root)" with a duration of 10 ms, 1 fail, and 0 passes. The left sidebar contains links for Back to Project, Status, Changes, Console Output, Edit Build Information, History, Git Build Data, No Tags, Test Result (which is selected), and Previous Build.

Test Name	Duration	Age
HelloWorldTestCase.initializationError	10 ms	1

Package	Duration	Fail	(diff)	Skip	(diff)	Pass	(diff)	Total	(diff)
(root)	10 ms	1	+1	0	0	0	0	1	+1

10. Jenkins – Automated Testing

One of the basic principles of Continuous Integration is that a build should be verifiable. You have to be able to objectively determine whether a particular build is ready to proceed to the next stage of the build process, and the most convenient way to do this is to use automated tests. Without proper automated testing, you find yourself having to retain many build artifacts and test them by hand, which is hardly in the spirit of Continuous Integration. The following example shows how to use Selenium to run automated web tests.

Step 1 : Go to Manage Plugins.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Manage Jenkins page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins (which is selected), and Credentials. Below that are sections for Build Queue (empty) and Build Executor Status (1 Idle, 2 Idle). The main content area is titled "Manage Jenkins". It features two warning messages: one about URL encoding and another about unsecured Jenkins launching processes. Below these are several management options: Configure System, Configure Global Security, Reload Configuration from Disk, Manage Plugins (with a note about updates available), System Information, System Log, Load Statistics, Jenkins CLI, Script Console, Manage Nodes, Manage Credentials, and About Jenkins. The "Manage Plugins" link is highlighted in blue, indicating it's the current section being viewed.

Step 2 : Find the Hudson Selenium Plugin and choose to install. Restart the Jenkins instance.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Plugin Manager interface. The URL in the browser is `localhost:8080/jenkins/pluginManager/available`. The 'Available' tab is selected. A search bar at the top right contains the text 'selenium'. A table lists several plugins:

Install	Name	Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selenium Auto Exec Server(AES) plugin This plugin is for continuous regression test by Selenium Auto Exec Server (AES) .	0.5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hudson Seleniumhq plugin This plugin allows you to run and load HTML Selenium suite result generate by Selenium Server from Seleniumhq . Jenkins will generate the trend report of test result. The Seleniumhq plug in can be downloaded here .	0.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selenium HTML report This plugin visualizes the results of selenium tests.	0.94
<input type="checkbox"/>	TestingBot plugin This plugin allows for integration of TestingBot Selenium in Jenkins. Testingbot provides cross browser testing in the cloud.	1.11
<input type="checkbox"/>	TestLink Plugin This plug-in integrates Jenkins and TestLink and generates reports on automated test execution. With this plug-in you can manage your tests in TestLink, schedule and control in Jenkins, and execute using your favorite test execution tool (TestPartner, Selenium, TestNG, Perl modules, PHPUnit, among others).	3.10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nirvana Plugin for Jenkins The Nirvana Jenkins plugin allows you to automate functional and cross browser Selenium testing of your web applications in Nirvana cloud .	1.02.06
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sauce OnDemand plugin This plugin allows you to integrate Sauce Selenium Testing with Jenkins.	1.141
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selenium Builder plugin Invokes Selenium Builder scripts from a Jenkins build.	1.14
<input type="checkbox"/>	SeleniumRC plugin	

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Install without restart', 'Download now and install after restart', and 'Update information obtained'.

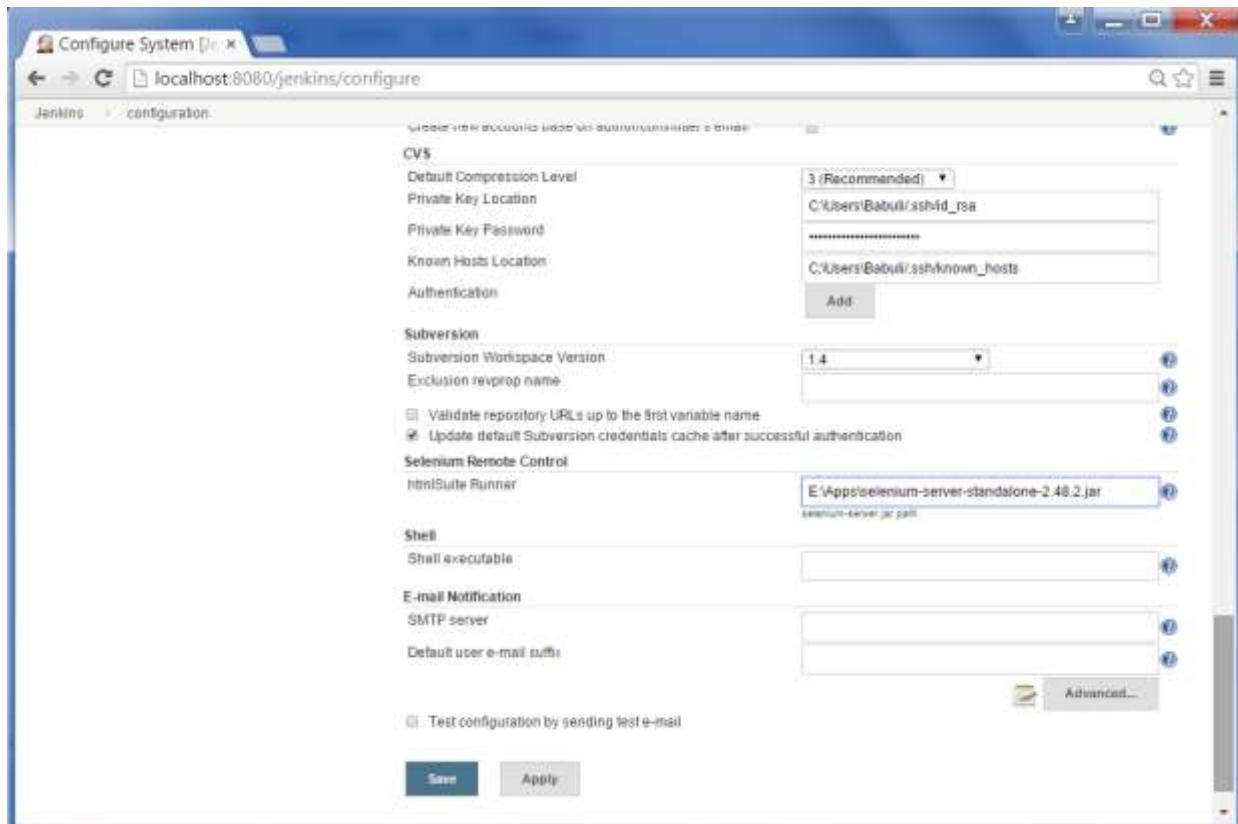
Step 3 : Go to Configure system.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Manage Jenkins' interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins' (which is selected), and 'Credentials'. Below these are 'Build Queue' (empty) and 'Build Executor Status' (2 Idle). The main area is titled 'Manage Jenkins' and contains several configuration links with icons:

- Configure System**: Configure global settings and paths.
- Configure Global Security**: Secure Jenkins; define who is allowed to access/use the system.
- Reload Configuration from Disk**: Discard all the loaded data in memory and reload everything from file system. Useful when you modified config files directly on disk.
- Manage Plugins**: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (updates available)
- System Information**: Displays various environmental information to assist trouble-shooting.
- System Log**: System log captures output from java.util.logging output related to Jenkins.
- Load Statistics**: Check your resource utilization and see if you need more computers for your builds.
- Jenkins CLI**: Access/manage Jenkins from your shell, or from your script.
- Script Console**: Executes arbitrary script for administration/trouble-shooting/diagnostics.
- Manage Nodes**: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.

At the top right, there are 'Setup Security' and 'Dismiss' buttons. A warning message at the top states: 'Your container doesn't use UTF-8 to decode URLs. If you use non-ASCII characters as a job name etc, this will cause problems. See Containers and Tomcat i18n for more details.' Below it says 'Unsecured Jenkins allows anyone on the network to launch processes on your behalf. Consider at least enabling authentication to discourage misuse.'

Step 4 : Configure the selenium server jar and click on the Save button.

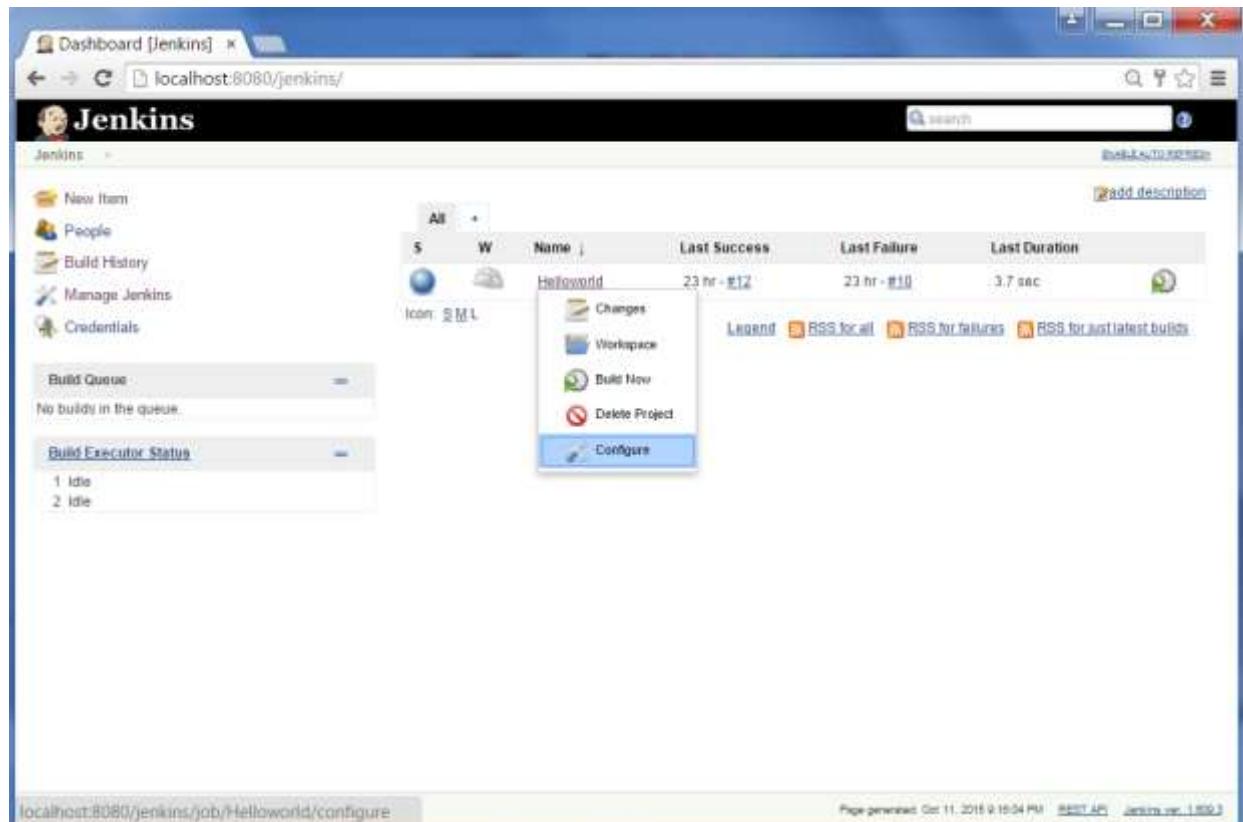


Note: The selenium jar file can be downloaded from the location
<http://www.seleniumhq.org/download/>

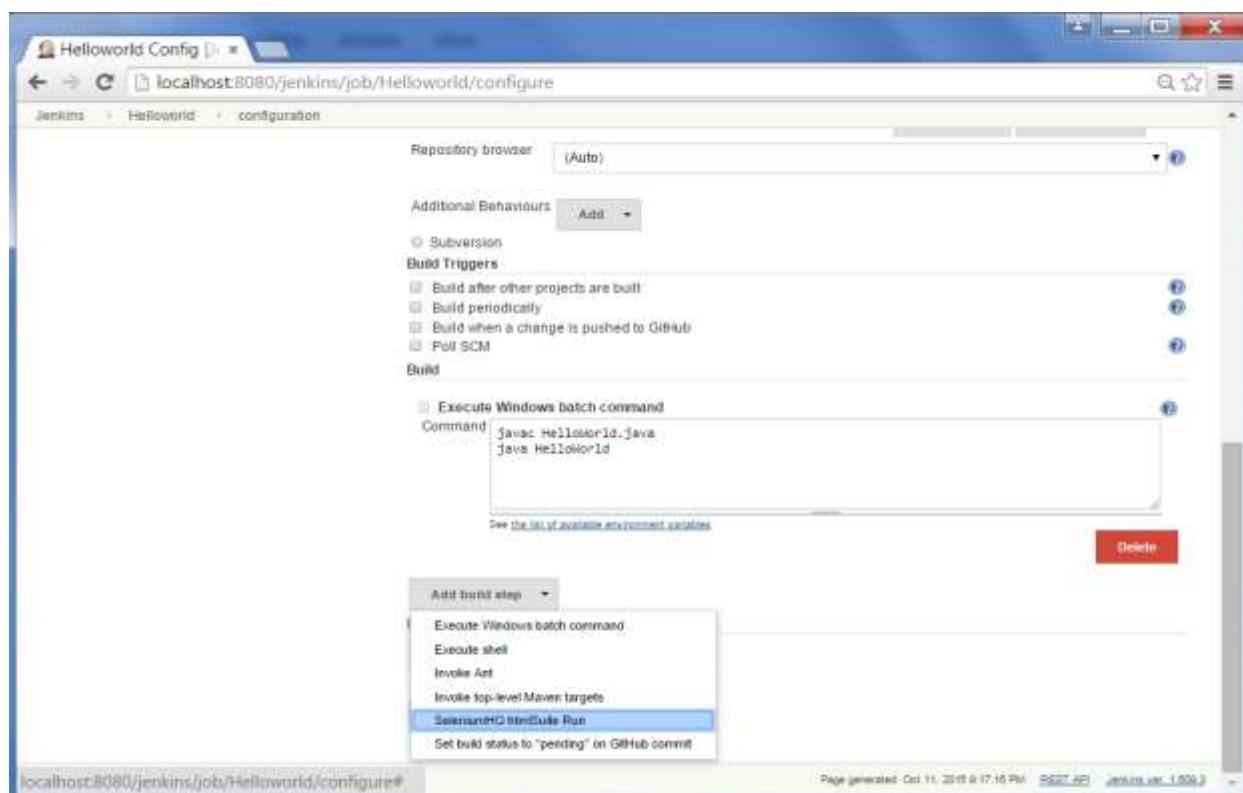
Click on the download for the Selenium standalone server.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.seleniumhq.org/download/. The page is titled "SeleniumHQ Browser Automation". The main content area is titled "Downloads" and contains information about the Selenium Standalone Server. It mentions that the Selenium Server is needed for running RC style scripts or Remote WebDriver ones. A link to "Download version 2.48.2" is provided. Below this, there is a section for "The Internet Explorer Driver Server" and another for "Selenium Client & WebDriver Language Bindings". On the left sidebar, there are links for "Selenium Downloads", "Latest Releases", "Previous Releases", "Source Code", and "Maven Information". There is also a "Donate to Selenium" section with a "Donate" button and payment method icons (PayPal, Credit Card, VISA, MasterCard, Bank). A "Selenium Sponsors" section lists "BrowserStack" as a sponsor. The browser's address bar shows "www.seleniumhq.org/download/" and the title bar says "Downloads".

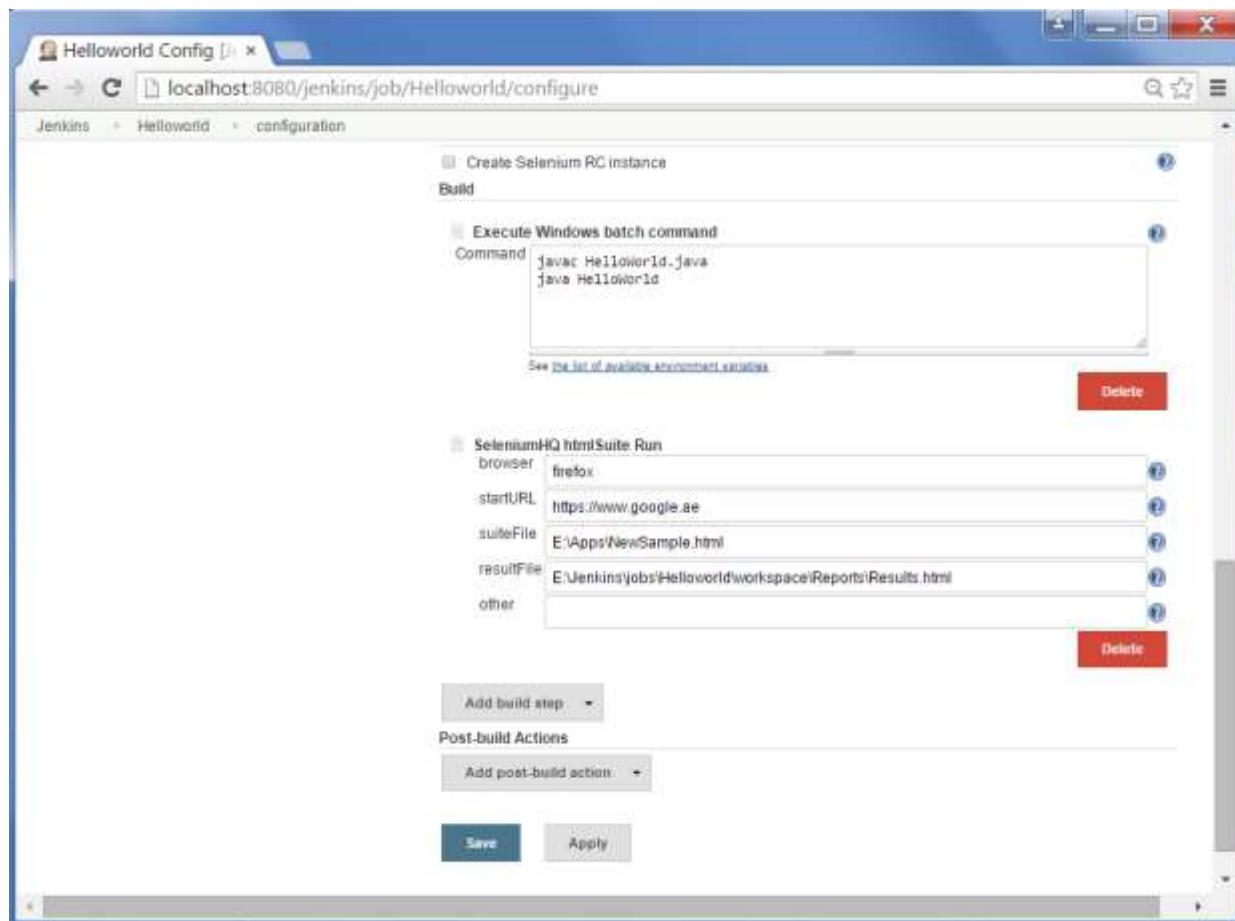
Step 5 : Go back to your dashboard and click on the Configure option for the HelloWorld project.



Step 6 : Click on Add build step and choose the option of "SelecniumHQ htmlSuite Run"



Step 7 : Add the necessary details for the selenium test. Here the suiteFile is the TestSuite generated by using the Selenium IDE. Click on Save and execute a build. Now the post build will launch the selenium driver, and execute the html test.



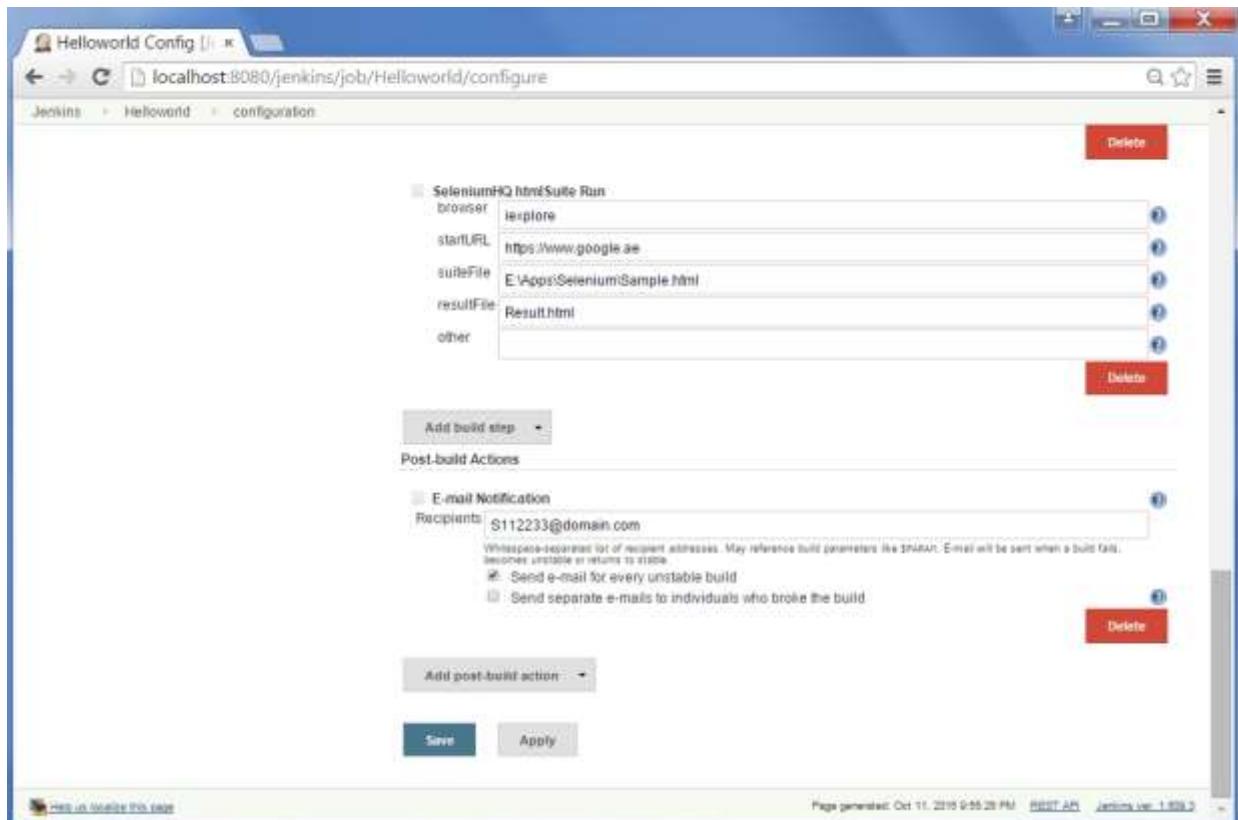
11. Jenkins – Notification

Jenkins comes with an out of box facility to add an email notification for a build project.

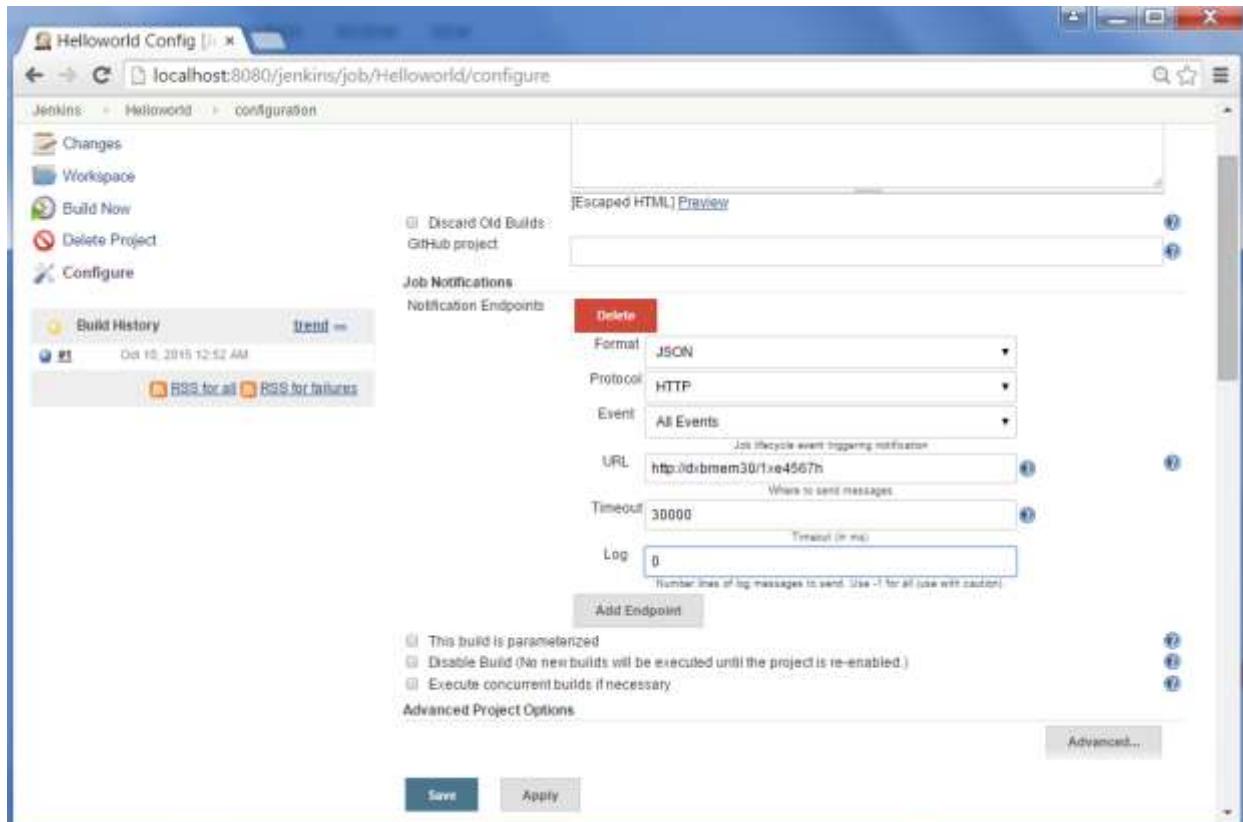
Step 1 : Configuring an SMTP server. Goto Manage Jenkins->Configure System. Go to the E-mail notification section and enter the required SMTP server and user email-suffix details.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Configure System' page at localhost:8080/jenkins/configure. The 'E-mail Notification' section is highlighted, displaying configuration for an SMTP server. The 'SMTP server' field is set to '192.168.0.100' and the 'Default user e-mail suffix' field is set to '@emirates.com'. There is also a checked checkbox for 'Test configuration by sending test e-mail'. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Step 2 : Configure the recipients in the Jenkins project - When you configure any Jenkins build project, right at the end is the ability to add recipients who would get email notifications for unstable or broken builds. Then click on the Save button.



Apart from the default, there are also notification plugin's available in the market. An example is the notification plugin from Tikal Knowledge which allows sending Job Status notifications in JSON and XML formats. This plugin enables end-points to be configured as shown below.



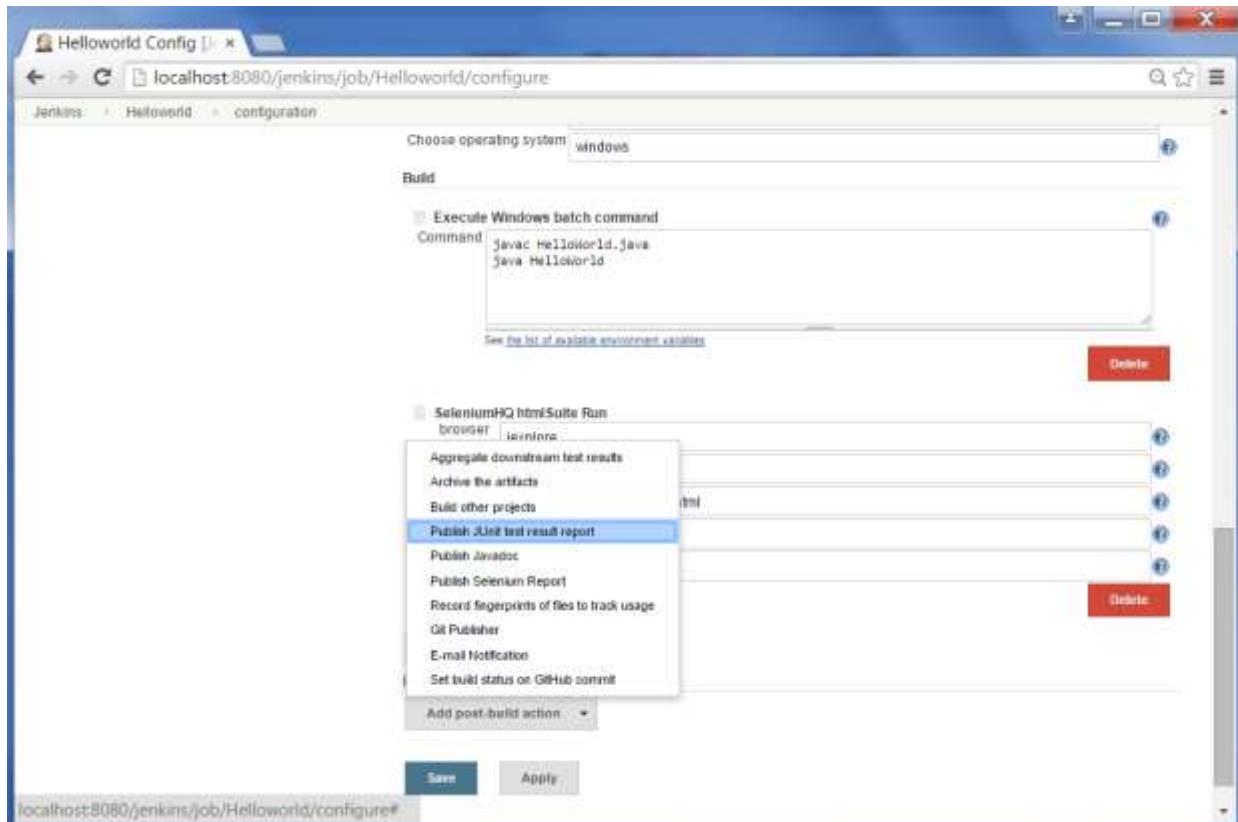
Here are the details of each option:

- "**Format**" : This is the notification payload format which can either be JSON or XML.
- "**Protocol**": protocol to use for sending notification messages, HTTP, TCP or UDP.
- "**Event
- "**URLhttp://host" for HTTP protocol, and "host:port" for TCP and UDP protocols.**
- "**Timeout****

12. Jenkins – Reporting

As demonstrated in the earlier section, there are many reporting plugins available with the simplest one being the reports available for jUnit tests.

In the Post-build action for any job, you can define the reports to be created. After the builds are complete, the Test Results option will be available for further drill-down.



13. Jenkins – Code Analysis

Jenkins has a host of Code Analysis plugin. The various plugins can be found at <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Static+Code+Analysis+Plugins>

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Static Code Analysis Plugins page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Home, Mailing lists, Source code, Bugtracker, Security, Advisories, Events, Donation, Commercial Support, and Wiki Site Map. Under 'Documents', it lists Meet Jenkins, Use Jenkins, Extend Jenkins, Plugins, Servlet Container, and Notes. The main content area is titled 'Static Code Analysis Plug-ins' and shows the 'analysis-core' plugin. It includes a 'Plugin Information' table with columns for Plugin ID (analysis-core), Changes (In Latest Release, Since Latest Release), and Source Code (GitHub). It also shows a 'Usage' section with a line graph titled 'analysis-core - installations' showing trends from October 2014 to September 2015, and a 'Installations' table with monthly counts.

This plugin provides utilities for the static code analysis plugins. Jenkins can parse the results file from various Code Analysis tools such as CheckStyle, FindBugs, PMD etc. For each corresponding code analysis tool, a plugin in Jenkins needs to be installed.

Additionally the add-on plugin [Static Analysis Collector](#) is available that combines the individual results of these plugins into a single trend graph and view.

The plugins can provide information such as

- The total number of warnings in a job
- A showing of the new and fixed warnings of a build
- Trend Reports showing the number of warnings per build
- Overview of the found warnings per module, package, category, or type
- Detailed reports of the found warnings optionally filtered by severity (or new and fixed)

14. Jenkins – Distributed Builds

Sometimes many build machines are required if there are instances wherein there are a larger and heavier projects which get built on a regular basis. And running all of these builds on a central machine may not be the best option. In such a scenario, one can configure other Jenkins machines to be slave machines to take the load off the master Jenkins server.

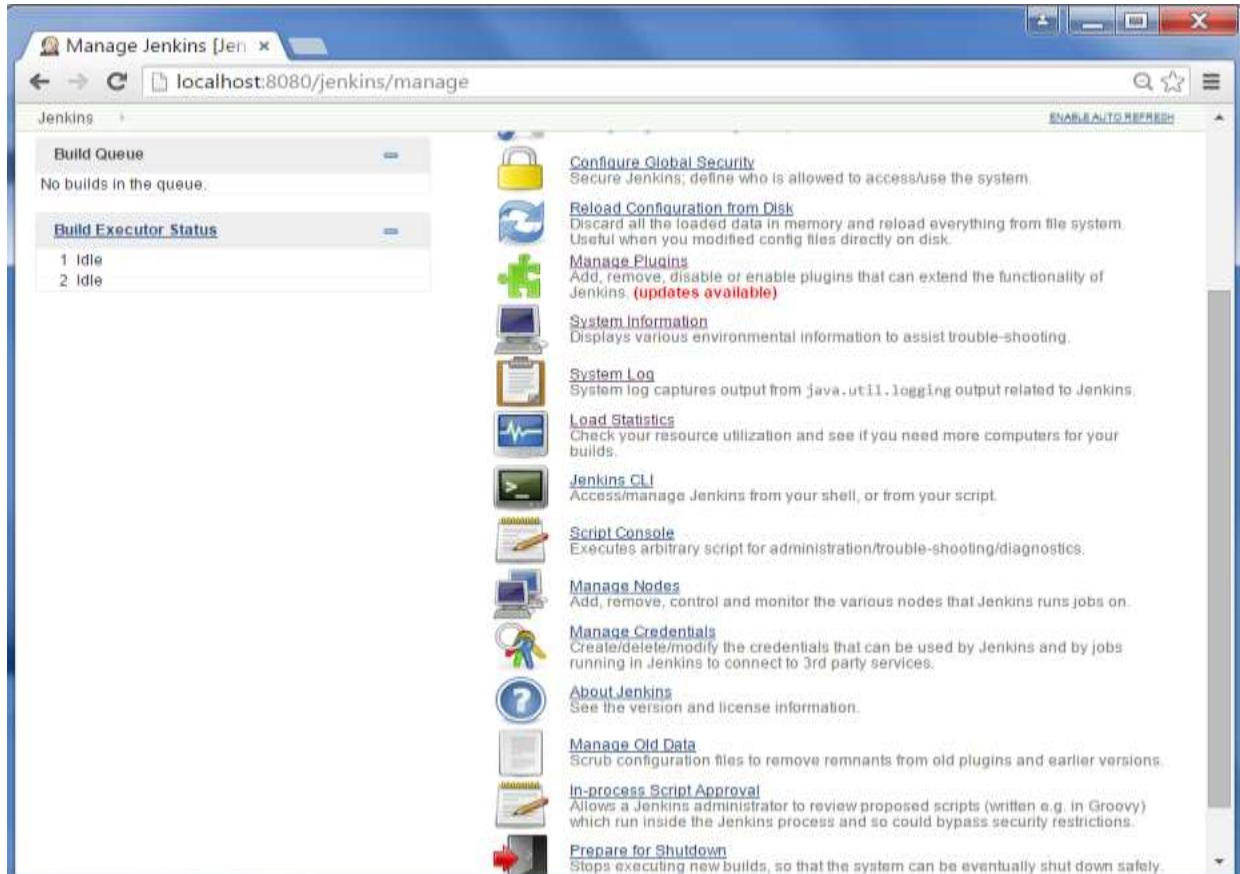
Sometimes you might also need several different environments to test your builds. In this case using a slave to represent each of your required environments is almost a must.

A slave is a computer that is set up to offload build projects from the master and once setup this distribution of tasks is fairly automatic. The exact delegation behavior depends on the configuration of each project; some projects may choose to "stick" to a particular machine for a build, while others may choose to roam freely between slaves.

Since each slave runs a separate program called a "slave agent" there is no need to install the full Jenkins (package or compiled binaries) on a slave. There are various ways to start slave agents, but in the end the slave agent and Jenkins master needs to establish a bi-directional communication link (for example a TCP/IP socket.) in order to operate.

To set up slaves/nodes in Jenkins follow the steps given below.

Step 1 : Go to the Manage Jenkins section and scroll down to the section of Manage Nodes.



Step 2: Click on New Node

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Nodes' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Back to Dashboard', 'Manage Jenkins', 'New Node', and 'Configure'. Below this is a search bar and a 'Refresh status' button. The main content area displays a table of nodes. The table has columns for 'S', 'Name', 'Architecture', 'Clock Difference', 'Free Disk Space', 'Free Swap Space', and 'Free'. There is one entry in the table:

S	Name ↓	Architecture	Clock Difference	Free Disk Space	Free Swap Space	Free
	master	Windows 7 (x86)	In sync	229.89 GB	12.13 GB	
	Data obtained	3 min 11 sec	3 min 12 sec	3 min 12 sec	3 min 12 sec	

Below the table, there are two collapsed sections: 'Build Queue' (No builds in the queue) and 'Build Executor Status' (1 Idle, 2 Idle). At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 12, 2015 9:23:44 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 3 : Give a name for the node, choose the Dumb slave option and click on Ok.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for creating a new node. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Manage Jenkins', 'New Node' (which is currently selected), and 'Configure'. The main area has a form for defining a new node. The 'Node name' field contains 'build_slave'. Below it, a radio button labeled 'Dumb Slave' is selected, with a tooltip explaining: 'Adds a plain, dumb slave to Jenkins. This is called "dumb" because Jenkins doesn't provide higher level of integration with these slaves, such as dynamic provisioning. Select this type if no other slave types apply — for example such as when you are adding a physical computer, virtual machines managed outside Jenkins, etc.' At the bottom right of the form is an 'OK' button. To the left of the form, there are two collapsed sections: 'Build Queue' (which says 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status' (which shows '1 Idle' and '2 Idle'). At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 12, 2015 9:25:11 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 4 : Enter the details of the node slave machine. In the below example, we are considering the slave machine to be a windows machine, hence the option of “Let Jenkins control this Windows slave as a Windows service” was chosen as the launch method. We also need to add the necessary details of the slave node such as the node name and the login credentials for the node machine. Click the Save button. The Labels for which the name is entered as “New_Slave” is what can be used to configure jobs to use this slave machine.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'build_slave Configuration' page. The URL is `localhost:8080/jenkins/computer/build_slave/configure`. The left sidebar shows links like Back to List, Status, Delete Slave, Configure, Build History, Load Statistics, and Log. The main form has the following fields:

Name	build_slave
Description	
# of executors	1
Remote root directory	D:\Jenkins
Labels	New_Slave
Usage	Utilize this node as much as possible
Launch method	Let Jenkins control this Windows slave as a Windows service

A note below the launch method says: "This launch method relies on DCOM and is often associated with subtle problems. Consider using Launch slave agents using Java Web Start instead, which also permits installation as a Windows service but is generally considered more reliable." Below this are fields for Administrator user name (admin), Password (redacted), Host (dxbmem30), and Run service as (Use Local System User). There is an "Advanced..." button. Under Availability, it says "Keep this slave on-line as much as possible". The Node Properties section includes checkboxes for Environment variables and Tool Locations. At the bottom is a "Save" button.

Once the above steps are completed, the new node machine will initially be in an offline state, but will come online if all the settings in the previous screen were entered correctly. One can at any time make the node slave machine as offline if required.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Nodes' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Back to Dashboard', 'Manage Jenkins', 'New Node', and 'Configure'. Below this is a search bar and a 'Refresh status' button. The main content area has three sections: 'Build Queue' (No builds in the queue), 'Build Executor Status' (master: 1 Idle, 2 Idle; build_slave: (offline)), and a 'Help us localize this page' link. On the right, there's a table showing node details:

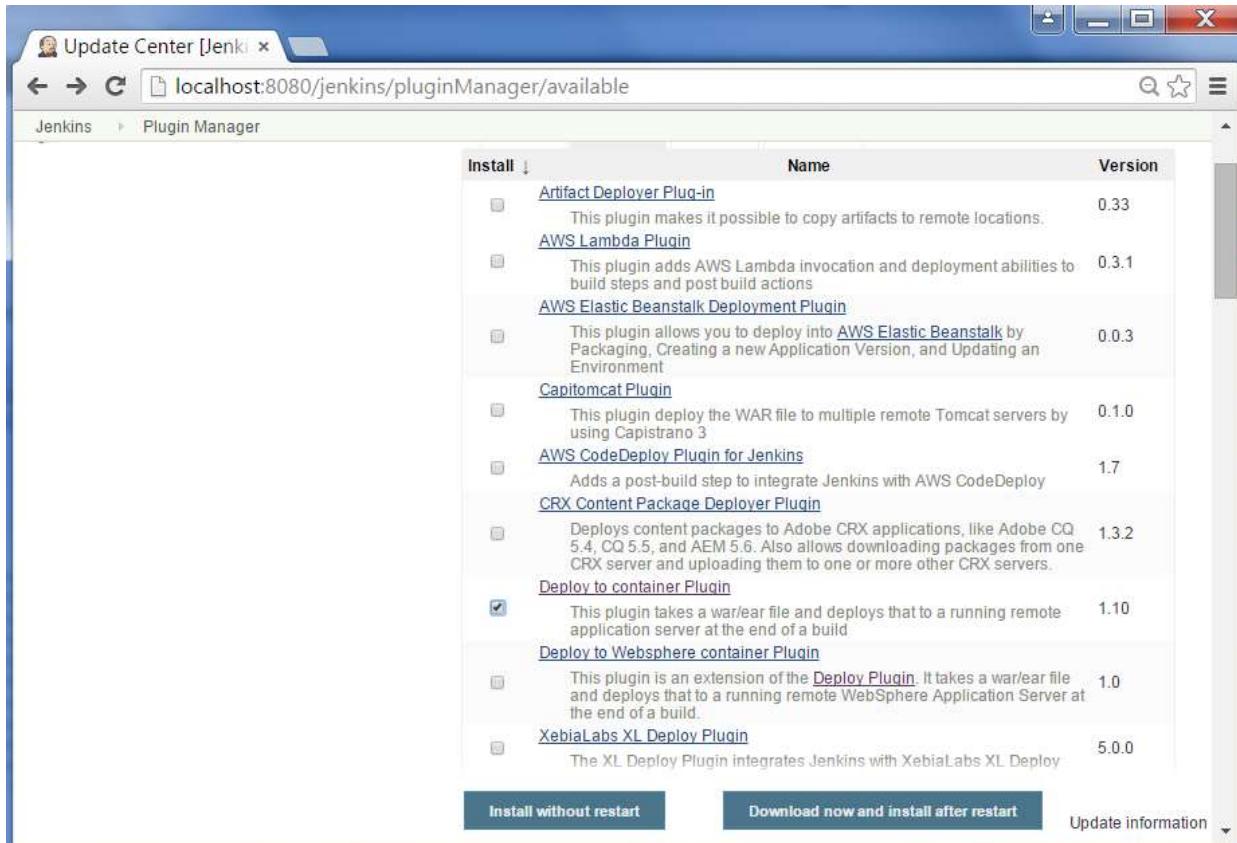
\$	Name	Architecture	Clock Difference	Free Disk Space	Free Swap Space	Free Temp Space
	build_slave		N/A	N/A	N/A	
	master	Windows 7 (x86)	In sync	229.89 GB	12.13 GB	229.8
		Data obtained	3 ms	2 ms	1 ms	11 min

At the bottom, it says 'Page generated: Oct 12, 2015 9:31:43 PM' and 'JENKIN API Jenkins ver. 1.626.3'.

15. Jenkins – Automated Deployment

There are many plugins available which can be used to transfer the build files after a successful build to the respective application/web server. One example is the “Deploy to container Plugin”. To use this follow the steps given below.

Step 1: Go to Manage Jenkins->Manage Plugins. Go to the Available section and find the plugin “Deploy to container Plugin” and install the plugin. Restart the Jenkins server.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Update Center interface. The URL in the address bar is `localhost:8080/jenkins/pluginManager/available`. The page displays a list of available Jenkins plugins, with the 'Deploy to container Plugin' checked for installation. Other visible plugins include 'Artifact Deployer Plug-in', 'AWS Lambda Plugin', 'AWS Elastic Beanstalk Deployment Plugin', 'Capitomcat Plugin', 'AWS CodeDeploy Plugin for Jenkins', 'CRX Content Package Deployer Plugin', 'Deploy to container Plugin' (selected), 'Deploy to Websphere container Plugin', and 'XebiaLabs XL Deploy Plugin'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Install without restart', 'Download now and install after restart', and 'Update information'.

Install ↓	Name	Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	Artifact Deployer Plug-in This plugin makes it possible to copy artifacts to remote locations.	0.33
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS Lambda Plugin This plugin adds AWS Lambda invocation and deployment abilities to build steps and post build actions	0.3.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS Elastic Beanstalk Deployment Plugin This plugin allows you to deploy into AWS Elastic Beanstalk by Packaging, Creating a new Application Version, and Updating an Environment	0.0.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capitomcat Plugin This plugin deploys the WAR file to multiple remote Tomcat servers by using Capistrano 3	0.1.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWS CodeDeploy Plugin for Jenkins Adds a post-build step to integrate Jenkins with AWS CodeDeploy	1.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	CRX Content Package Deployer Plugin Deploys content packages to Adobe CRX applications, like Adobe CQ 5.4, CQ 5.5, and AEM 5.6. Also allows downloading packages from one CRX server and uploading them to one or more other CRX servers.	1.3.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deploy to container Plugin This plugin takes a war/ear file and deploys that to a running remote application server at the end of a build	1.10
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deploy to Websphere container Plugin This plugin is an extension of the Deploy Plugin . It takes a war/ear file and deploys that to a running remote WebSphere Application Server at the end of a build.	1.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	XebiaLabs XL Deploy Plugin The XL Deploy Plugin integrates Jenkins with XebiaLabs XL Deploy	5.0.0

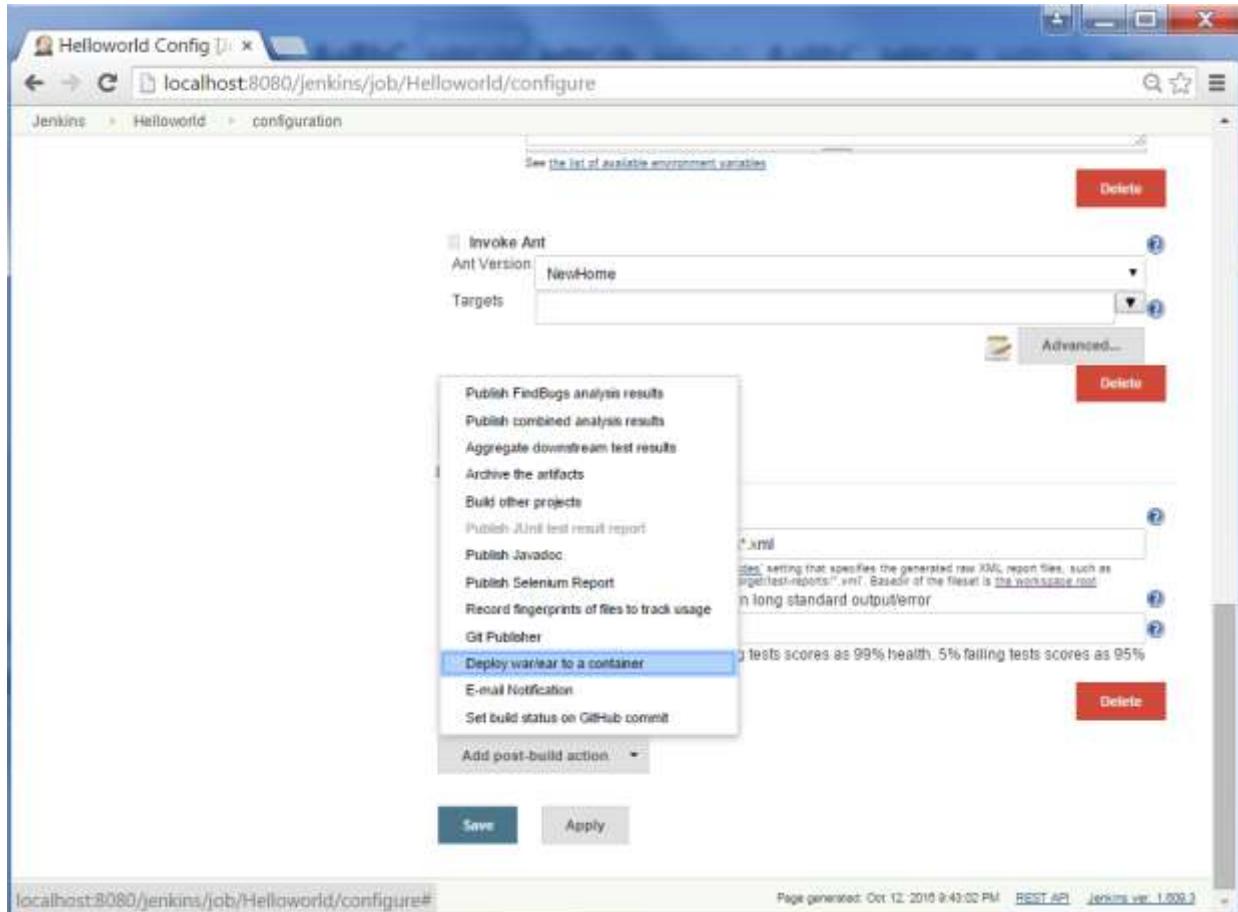
This plugin takes a war/ear file and deploys that to a running remote application server at the end of a build.

Tomcat 4.x/5.x/6.x/7.x

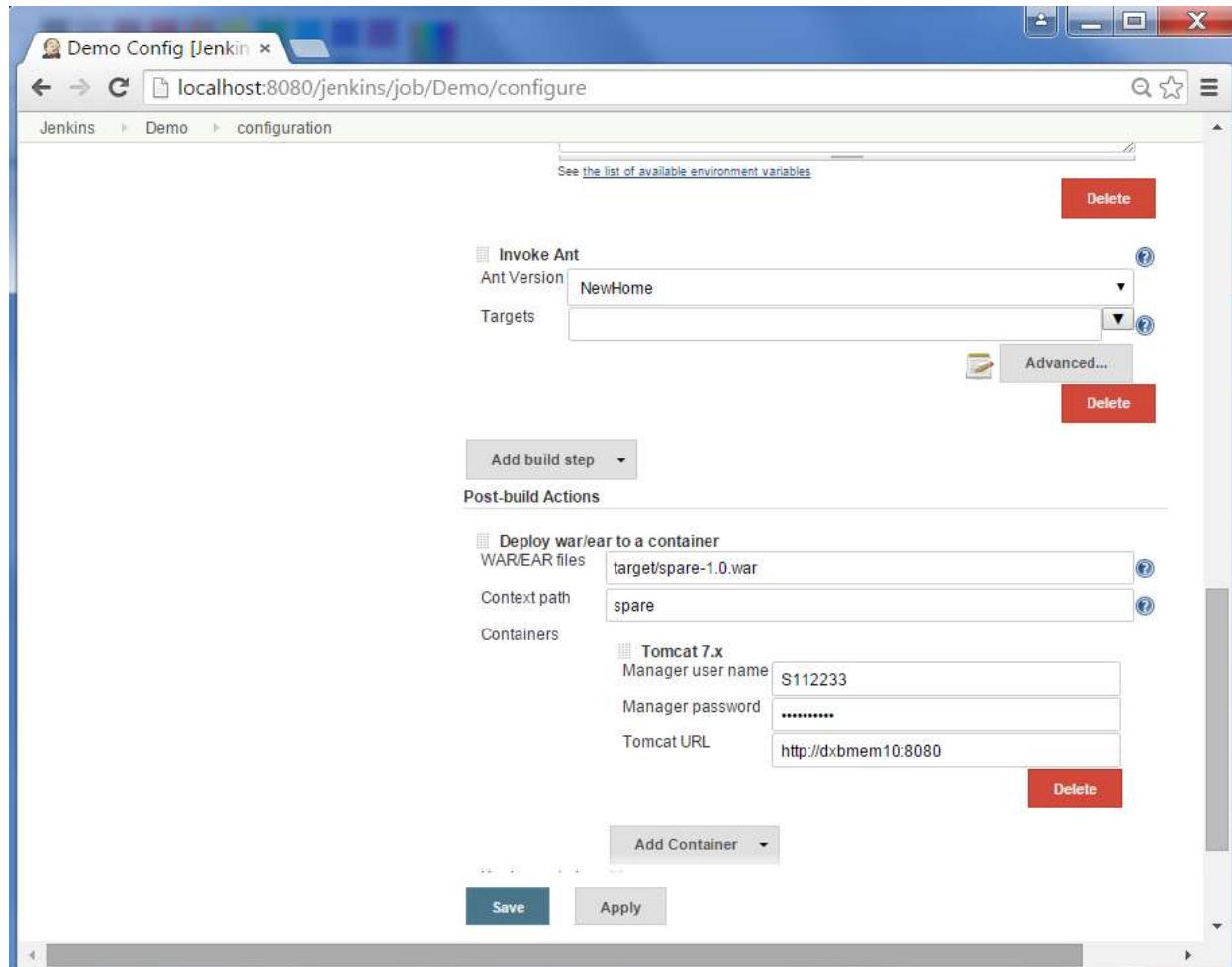
JBoss 3.x/4.x

Glassfish 2.x/3.x

Step 2 : Go to your Build project and click the Configure option. Choose the option "Deploy war/ear to a container"



Step 3 : In the Deploy war/ear to a container section, enter the required details of the server on which the files need to be deployed and click on the Save button. These steps will now ensure that the necessary files get deployed to the necessary container after a successful build.



16. Jenkins – Metrics and Trends

There are various plugins which are available in Jenkins to showcase metrics for builds which are carried out over a period of time. These metrics are useful to understand your builds and how frequently they fail/pass over time. As an example, let's look at the 'Build History Metrics plugin'.

This plugin calculates the following metrics for all of the builds once installed

- Mean Time To Failure (MTTF)
- Mean Time To Recovery (MTTR)
- Standard Deviation of Build Times

Step 1 : Go to the Jenkins dashboard and click on Manage Jenkins

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at localhost:8080/jenkins/. The title bar says "Dashboard [Jenkins]". The main content area features a "Welcome to Jenkins!" message with a link to "create new jobs". On the left sidebar, there are links for "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", and "Credentials". Below the sidebar, there are two expandable sections: "Build Queue" (which shows "No builds in the queue.") and "Build Executor Status" (which shows "1 Idle" and "2 Idle"). At the bottom, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:40:44 AM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 2 : Go to the Manage Plugins option.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Manage Jenkins interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins' (which is selected), and 'Credentials'. Below this are two collapsed sections: 'Build Queue' (No builds in the queue) and 'Build Executor Status' (1 Idle, 2 Idle). The main content area is titled 'Manage Jenkins' and contains several configuration options. At the top right of this area, there are two buttons: 'Setup Security' and 'Dismiss'. Below these are several items with icons and descriptions:

- Configure System**: Configure global settings and paths.
- Configure Global Security**: Secure Jenkins; define who is allowed to access/use the system.
- Reload Configuration from Disk**: Discard all the loaded data in memory and reload everything from file system. Useful when you modified config files directly on disk.
- Manage Plugins**: Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (**updates available**)
- System Information**: Displays various environmental information to assist trouble-shooting.
- System Log**: System log captures output from java.util.logging output related to Jenkins.
- Load Statistics**: Check your resource utilization and see if you need more computers for your builds.
- Jenkins CLI**: Access/manage Jenkins from your shell, or from your script.
- Script Console**: Executes arbitrary script for administration/trouble-shooting/diagnostics.
- Manage Nodes**: Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
- Manage Credentials**: Create/delete/modify the credentials that can be used by Jenkins and by jobs running in Jenkins to connect to 3rd party services.
- About Jenkins**: See the version and license information.

Step 3 : Go to the Available tab and search for the plugin 'Build History Metrics plugin' and choose to 'install without restart'.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Plugin Manager interface. The title bar says "Update Center [Jen]". The address bar shows "localhost:8080/jenkins/pluginManager/available". The main header has tabs: "Updates", "Available" (which is selected), "Installed", and "Advanced". Below the tabs is a search bar with the placeholder "Filter: build-history-metrics-plugin". A table lists available plugins. One plugin is highlighted: "Build History Metrics plugin" by "jenkinsci". The table columns are "Name" and "Version". The version is 1.2. A note below the plugin says "Provides build metrics that encompass the history of all the runs". At the bottom of the table are two buttons: "Install without restart" (highlighted in blue) and "Download now and install after restart". To the right of these buttons is the text "Update information obtained: 2 mi". At the bottom left is a link "Help us localize this page". At the bottom right are links "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 3:53:24 PM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 4: The following screen shows up to confirm successful installation of the plugin. Restart the Jenkins instance.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Jenkins Update Center at localhost:8080/jenkins/updateCenter/. The title bar says "Update Center [Jen...]" and the address bar shows the URL. The main content area has a black header with the Jenkins logo and the title "Installing Plugins/Upgrades". On the left, there's a sidebar with links: "Back to Dashboard", "Manage Jenkins", and "Manage Plugins". The main content area has a section titled "Preparation" with a bulleted list: "Checking Internet connectivity", "Checking update center connectivity", and "Success". Below this, it says "Build History Metrics plugin" and shows a blue circular icon with a white checkmark labeled "Success". There are two green diamond icons with arrows pointing right, each with a link: "Go back to the top page (you can start using the installed plugins right away)" and "Restart Jenkins when installation is complete and no jobs are running". At the bottom, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 3:03:57 PM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.000.3".

When you go to your Job page, you will see a table with the calculated metrics. Metric's are shown for the last 7 days, last 30 days and all time.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for the 'Helloworld' project. The left sidebar contains links for Back to Dashboard, Status, Changes, Workspace, Build Now, Delete Project, and Configure. The main content area is titled 'Project Helloworld'. It features a 'Workspace' section with a folder icon and a 'Recent Changes' section with a document icon. On the right, there are three tables showing MTTR, MTTF, and Standard Deviation metrics across three time periods: Last 7 Days, Last 30 Days, and All Time. Below these tables is a 'Permalinks' section with a bulleted list of recent builds. At the bottom, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'RSS for all', 'RSS for failures', and footer information about page generation and Jenkins version.

	Last 7 Days	Last 30 Days	All Time
MTTR	0 ms	23 hr	23 hr
MTTF	0 ms	2 days 4 hr	2 days 4 hr
Standard Deviation	0 ms	52 sec	52 sec

- [Last build \(#12\), 5.5 sec ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#11\), 8 days 17 hr ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#11\), 8 days 17 hr ago](#)
- [Last failed build \(#12\), 5.5 sec ago](#)
- [Last unstable build \(#4\), 11 days ago](#)
- [Last unsuccessful build \(#12\), 5.5 sec ago](#)

To see overall trends in Jenkins, there are plugins available to gather information from within the builds and Jenkins and display them in a graphical format. One example of such a plugin is the 'Hudson global-build-stats plugin'. So let's go through the steps for this.

Step 1 : Go to the Jenkins dashboard and click on Manage Jenkins

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard at localhost:8080/jenkins/. The main content area displays "Welcome to Jenkins!" and a message: "Please [create new jobs](#) to get started." On the left sidebar, there are links for "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", and "Credentials". Below these are two expandable sections: "Build Queue" (which shows "No builds in the queue.") and "Build Executor Status" (which shows "1 Idle" and "2 Idle"). At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 10, 2015 12:40:44 AM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 2 : Go to the Manage Plugins option

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Manage Jenkins interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins' (which is selected), and 'Credentials'. Below that are sections for 'Build Queue' (empty) and 'Build Executor Status' (2 Idle). The main content area is titled 'Manage Jenkins' and contains several configuration options. One section, 'Manage Plugins', is highlighted with a red box. It says 'Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins. (updates available)'. Other options include 'Configure System', 'Configure Global Security', 'Reload Configuration from Disk', 'System Information', 'System Log', 'Load Statistics', 'Jenkins CLI', 'Script Console', 'Manage Nodes', 'Manage Credentials', and 'About Jenkins'. There are also two yellow warning messages at the top about character encoding and security.

Step 3 : Go to the Available tab and search for the plugin 'Hudson global-build-stats plugin' and choose to 'install without restart'.

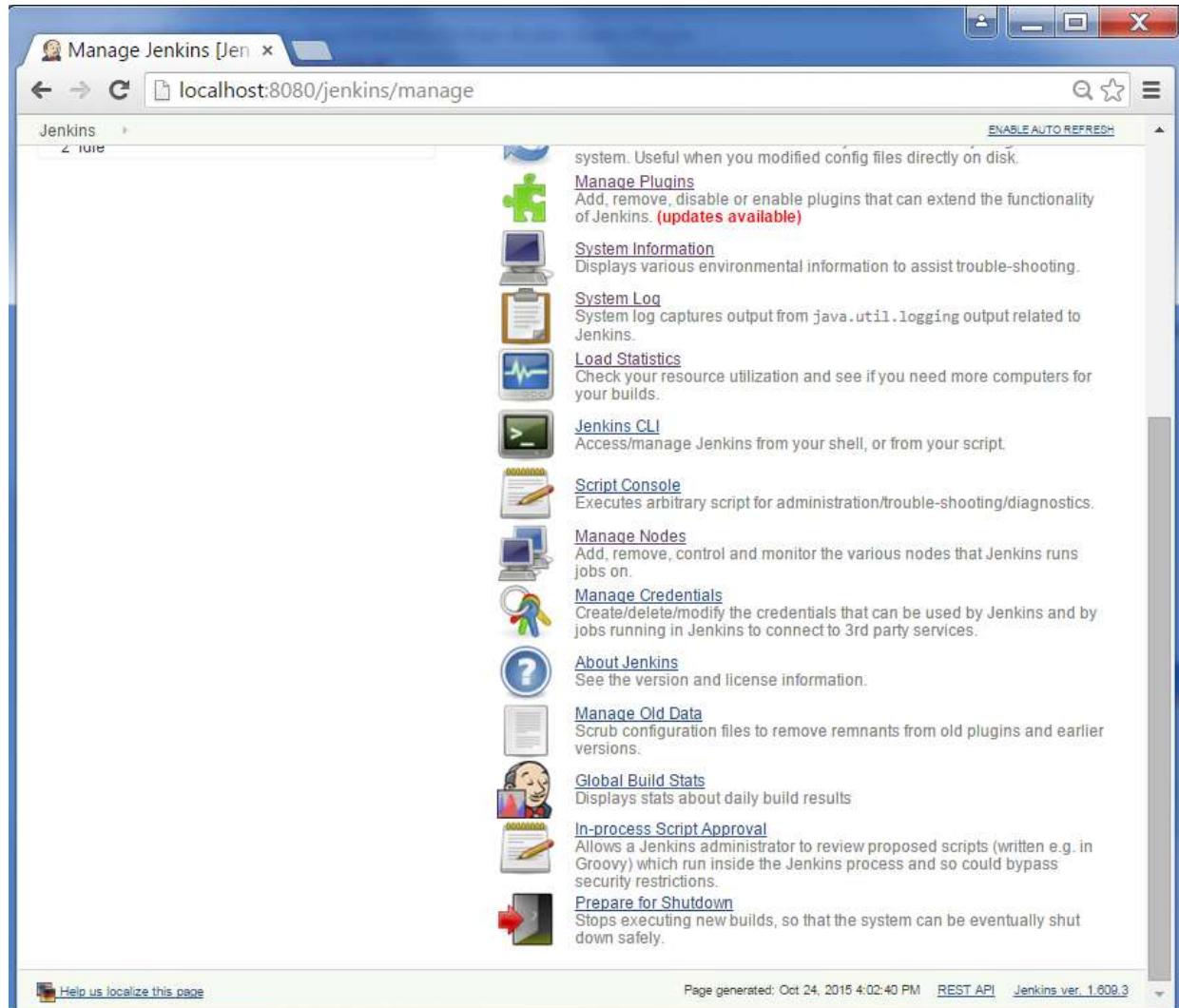
The screenshot shows the Jenkins Plugin Manager interface. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost:8080/jenkins/pluginManager/available`. The main title bar says "Jenkins". The left sidebar has links for "Back to Dashboard" and "Manage Jenkins". The top navigation bar includes tabs for "Updates", "Available" (which is selected), "Installed", and "Advanced". A search bar at the top right contains the text "global-build-stats". Below the tabs is a table with columns: "Install ↓", "Name", and "Version". One row in the table is highlighted for the "Hudson global-build-stats plugin", version 1.3. A description below the table states: "Global build stats plugin will allow to gather and display global build result statistics. It is a useful tool allowing to display global hudson build trend over time..". At the bottom of the table are two buttons: "Install without restart" (highlighted in blue) and "Download now and install after restart". To the right of these buttons is a link "Update inform". At the very bottom of the page, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:00:23 PM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 4: The following screen shows up to confirm successful installation of the plugin. Restart the Jenkins instance.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Update Center [Jenk]" with the URL "localhost:8080/jenkins/updateCenter/". The main content is titled "Installing Plugins/Upgrades". On the left, there's a sidebar with links: "Back to Dashboard", "Manage Jenkins", and "Manage Plugins". The main area shows a "Preparation" section with a bulleted list: "Checking internet connectivity", "Checking update center connectivity", and "Success". Below that, it shows the "Hudson global-build-stats plugin" with a "Success" status indicator. At the bottom, there are two links: "Go back to the top page" and "Restart Jenkins when installation is complete and no jobs are running". The footer includes a link to "Help us localize this page", a timestamp "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:01:04 PM", and "REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

To see the Global statistics, please follow the Step 5 through 8.

Step 5: Go to the Jenkins dashboard and click on Manage Jenkins. In the Manage Jenkins screen, scroll down and now you will now see an option called 'Global Build Stats'. Click on this link.



Step 6 : Click on the button 'Initialize stats'. What this does is that it gathers all the existing records for builds which have already been carried out and charts can be created based on these results.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Global Build Stats page. On the left sidebar, there are links: Back to Dashboard, Create new chart, Manage retention strategies, and Data Initialization. The main content area has a title 'Global Build Stats' with a cartoon character icon. Below it is a 'Statistics' section stating 'No chart configured for the moment ... [Create a new chart configuration](#)'. Under 'Build Results retention strategies', there are three checkboxes: 'Automatically discard results older than 365 days', 'Do not keep build results when they are discarded', and 'Keep existing job results only'. A 'Update retention strategies' button is below these checkboxes. In the 'Data Initialization' section, there is a note: 'Click button below to initialize build statistics. Job results read will be merged with already recorded job results.' followed by a large 'Initialize stats' button. At the bottom of the page, there is a link 'Help us localize this page' and footer text 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:03:17 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 7 : Once the data has been initialized, it's time to create a new chart. Click on the 'Create new chart' link.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Global Build Stats interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Create new chart', 'Manage retention strategies', and 'Data Initialization'. The main area is titled 'Global Build Stats' and contains a section for 'Statistics' which says 'No chart configured for the moment ... [Create a new chart configuration](#)'. Below that is a 'Build Results retention strategies' section with three options: 'Automatically discard results older than 365 days', 'Do not keep build results when they are discarded', and 'Keep existing job results only'. A 'Update retention strategies' button is next to the last option. At the bottom, there's a 'Data Initialization' section with instructions: 'Click button below to initialize build statistics. Job results read will be merged with already recorded job results.' A green message 'Data successfully initialized!' is displayed above a 'Initialize stats' button. The bottom of the page includes a 'Help us localize this page' link, a timestamp 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:03:17 PM', and API links 'REST API' and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 8 : A pop-up will come to enter relevant information for the new chart details. Enter the following mandatory information

- Title – Any title information, for this example is given as 'Demo'
- Chart Width – 800
- Chart Height – 600
- Chart time scale – Daily
- Chart time length – 30 days

The rest of the information can remain as it is. Once the information is entered, click on Create New chart.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Global Build Stats configuration interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to 'Back to Dashboard', 'Create new chart', 'Manage retention strategies', and 'Data Initialization'. A search bar and an 'ENABLE AUTO REFRESH' button are also present.

The main section is titled 'Global Build Stats' and contains a 'Statistics' panel with the message 'No chart configured for the moment ... [Create a new chart configuration](#)'. Below this is a 'Build Retention Strategies' section.

A large central window is titled 'Adding new chart'. It includes fields for 'Title' (set to 'Demo'), 'Chart Width * Height' (800 * 600), 'Chart time scale' (set to 'Daily'), and 'Chart time length' (30 days). The 'Filters' section contains several filtering options:

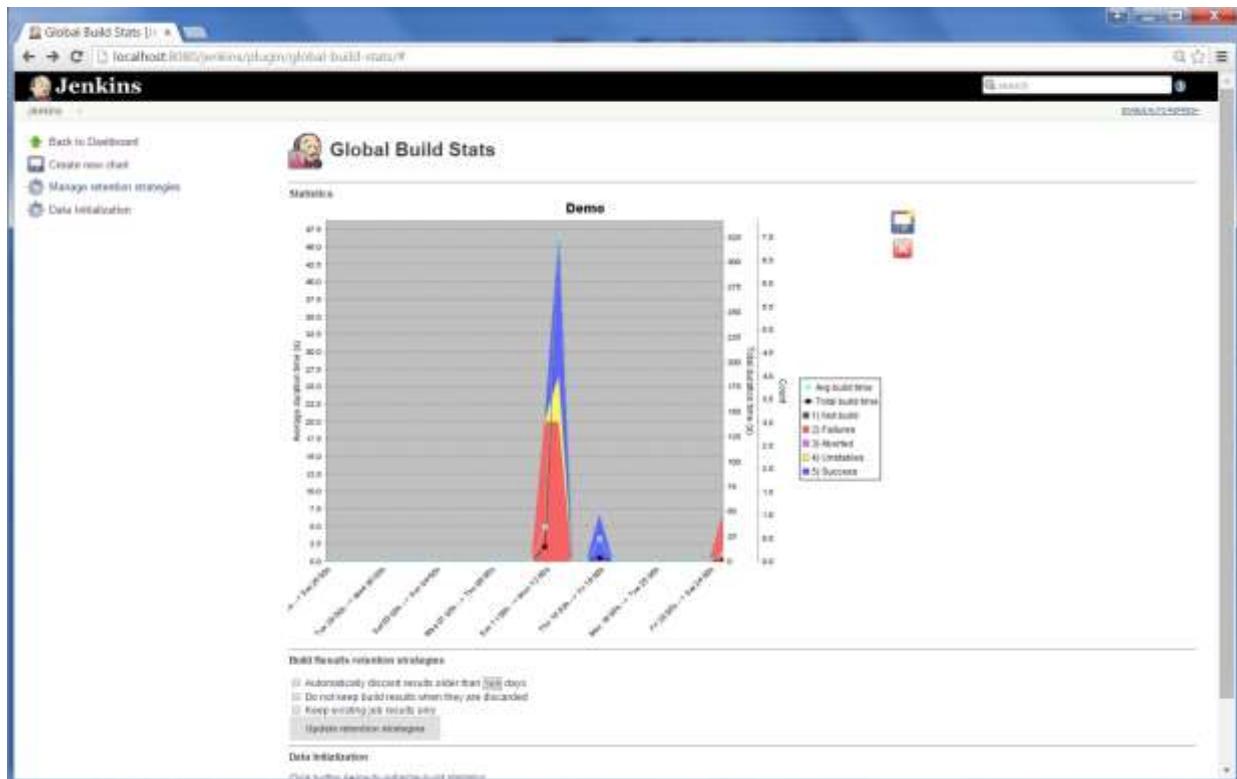
- Job filtering: Radio buttons for 'ALL Jobs' (selected) and 'Job name regex'.
- Node filtering: Radio buttons for 'ALL Nodes' (selected) and 'Master only'.
- Launcher filtering: Radio buttons for 'ALL Users' (selected) and 'System only'.
- Statuses taken into account: Checkboxes for 'Success', 'Failures', 'Unstables', 'Aborted', and 'Not Build'.

The 'Elements displayed on chart' section includes checkboxes for 'Build statuses with Y Axis type' (Count, Total build time, Average build time).

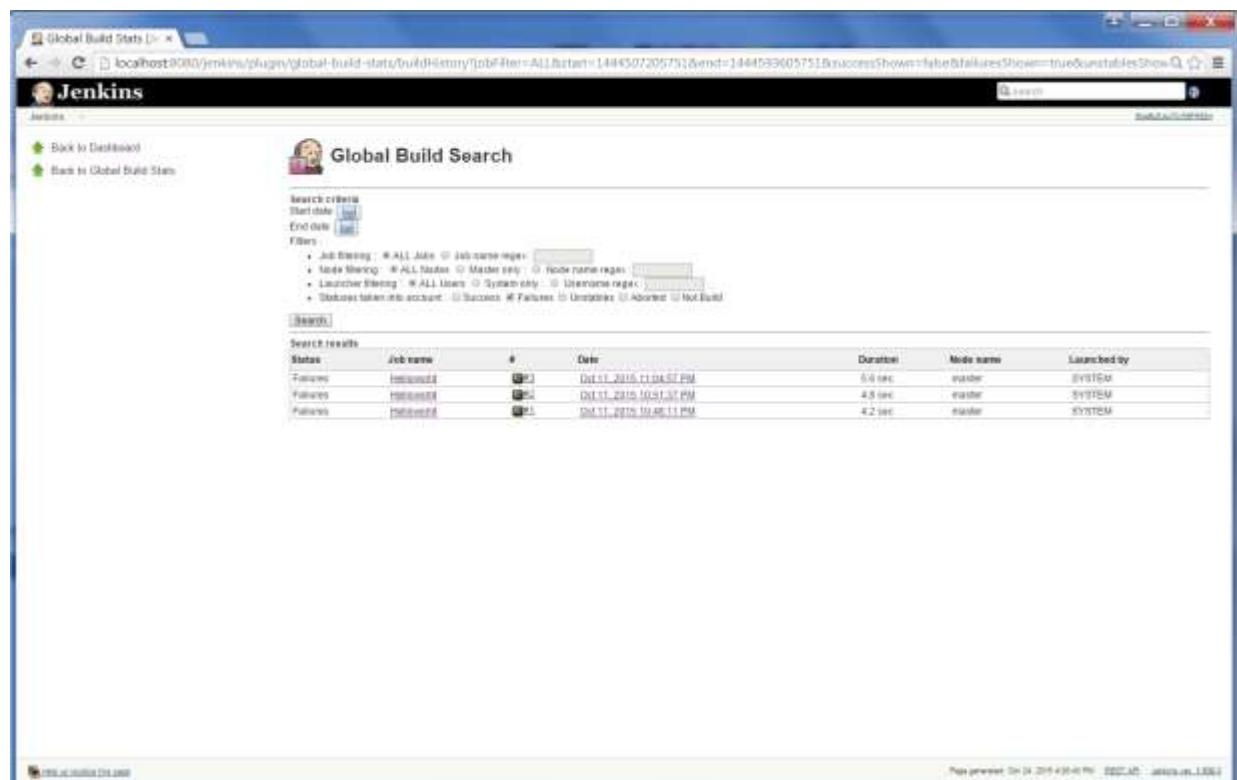
At the bottom of the configuration window are buttons for 'Overview', 'Create new chart', and 'Cancel'.

At the very bottom of the page, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:03:17 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

You will now see the chart which displays the trends of the builds over time.



If you click on any section within the chart, it will give you a drill down of the details of the job and their builds.



17. Jenkins – Server Maintenance

The following are some of the basic activities you will carry out, some of which are best practices for Jenkins server maintenance

URL Options

The following commands when appended to the Jenkins instance URL will carry out the relevant actions on the Jenkins instance.

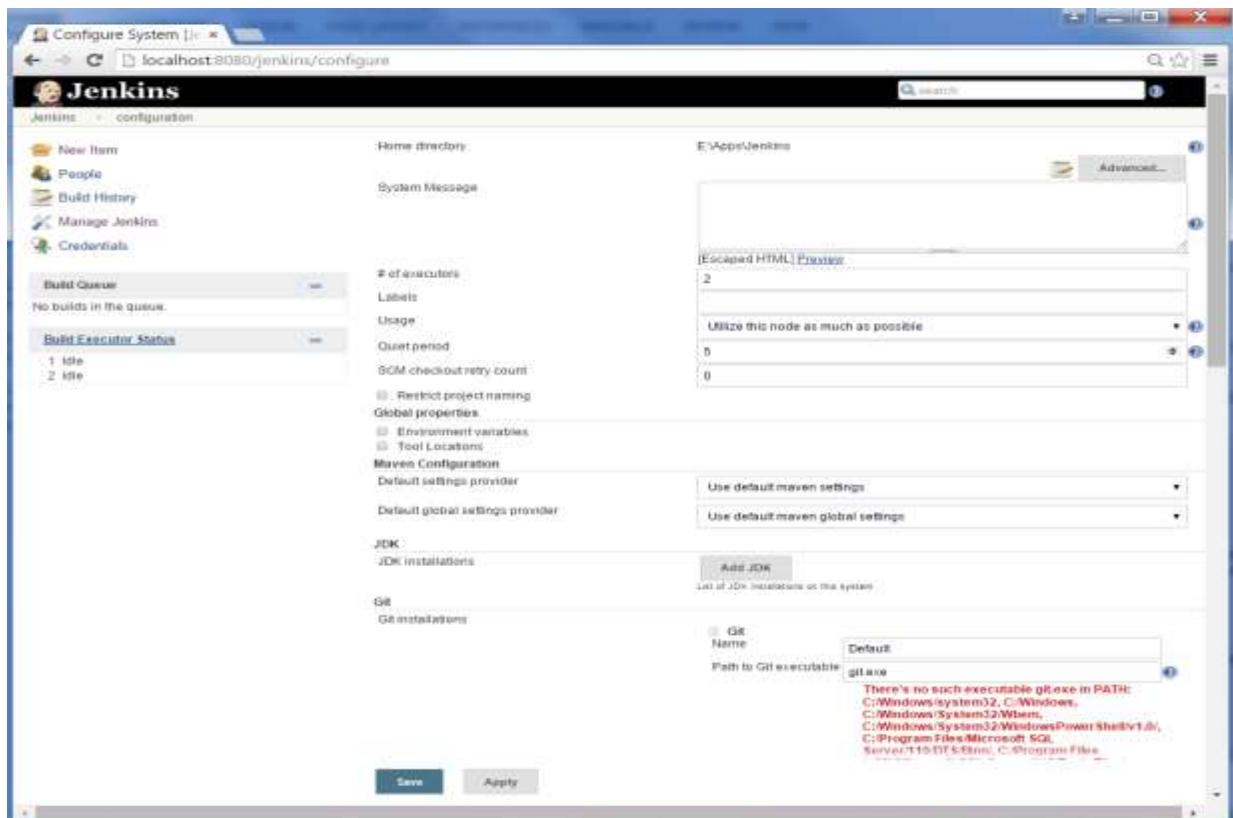
<http://localhost:8080/jenkins/exit> - shutdown jenkins

<http://localhost:8080/jenkins/restart> - restart jenkins

<http://localhost:8080/jenkins/reload> - to reload the configuration

Backup Jenkins Home

The Jenkins Home directory is nothing but the location on your drive where Jenkins stores all information for the jobs, builds etc. The location of your home directory can be seen when you click on Manage Jenkins->Configure system.

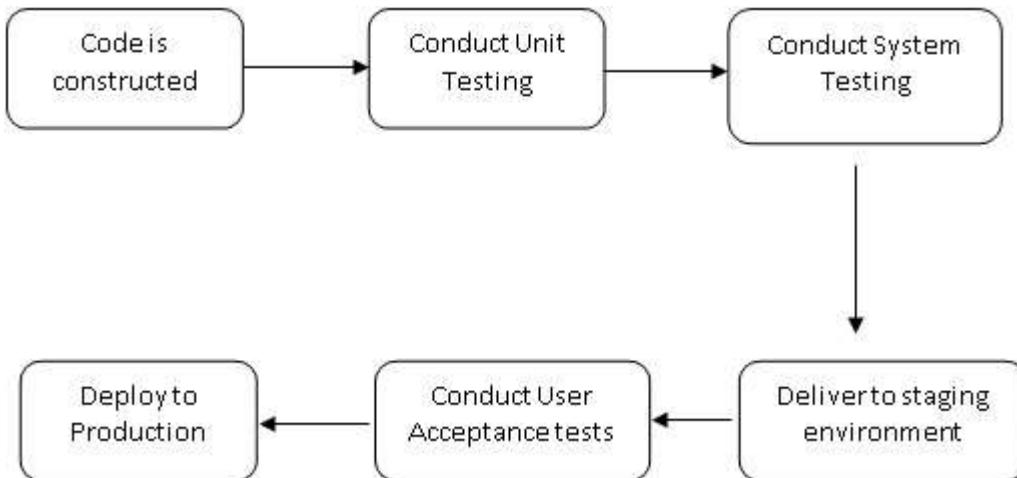


Set up Jenkins on the partition that has the most free disk-space – Since Jenkins would be taking source code for the various jobs defined and doing continuous builds, always ensure that Jenkins is setup on a drive that has enough hard disk space. If you hard disk runs out of space, then all builds on the Jenkins instance will start failing.

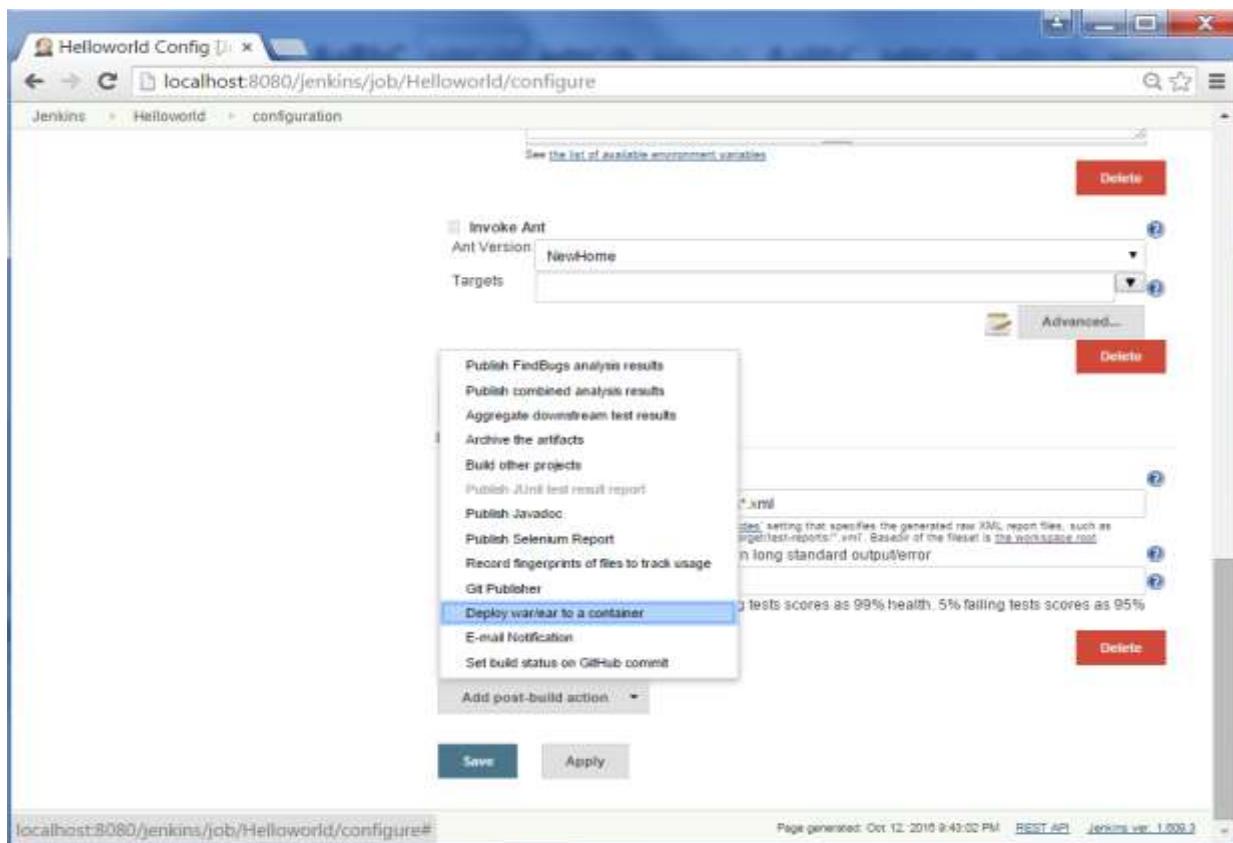
Another best practice is to write cron jobs or maintenance tasks that can carry out clean-up operations to avoid the disk where Jenkins is setup from becoming full.

18. Jenkins – Continuous Deployment

Jenkins provides good support for providing continuous deployment and delivery. If you look at the flow of any software development through deployment, it will be as shown below.



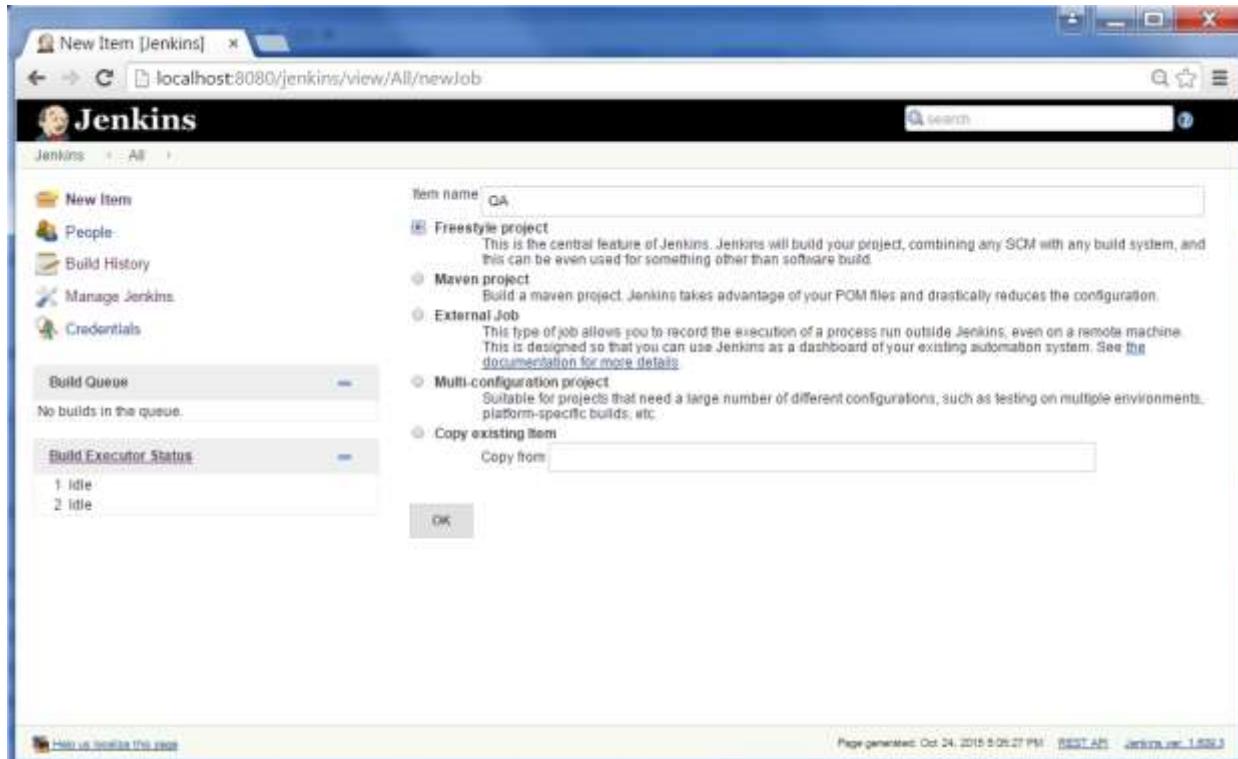
The main part of Continuous deployment is to ensure that the entire process which is shown above is automated. Jenkins achieves all of this via various plugins, one of them being the "Deploy to container Plugin" which was seen in the earlier lessons.



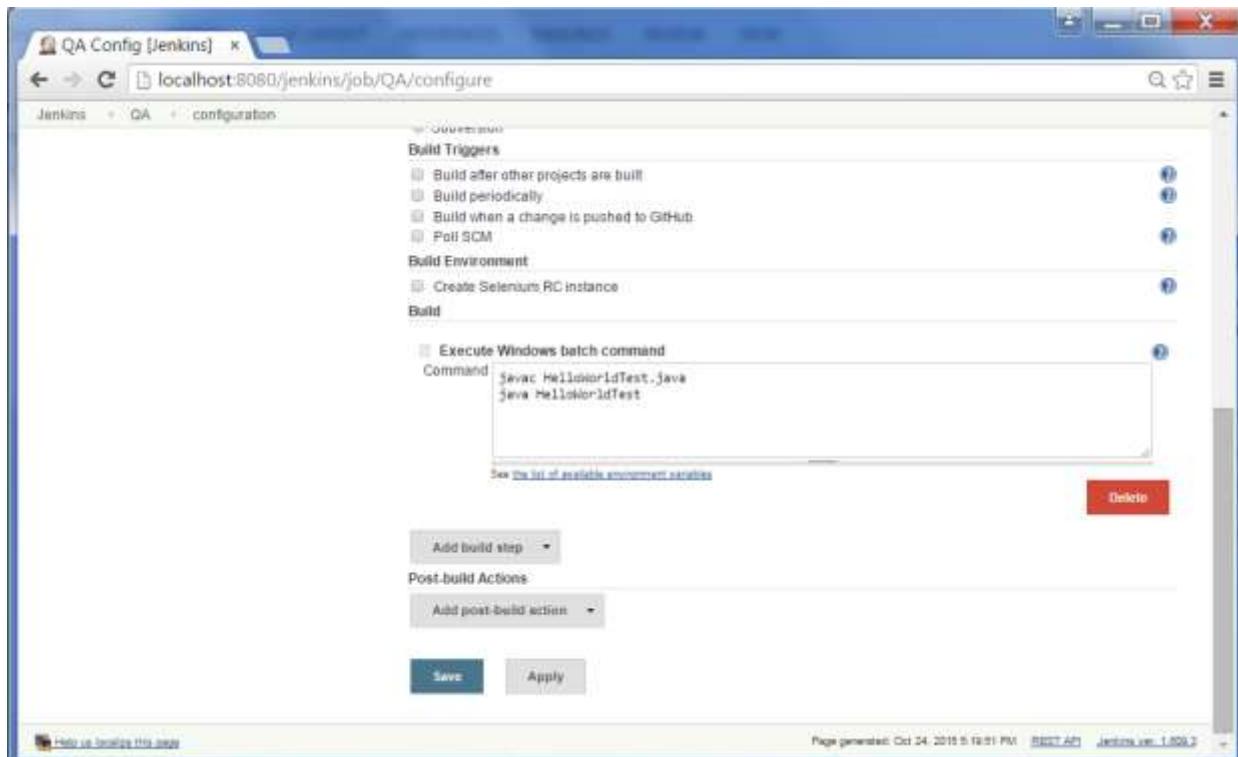
There are plugins available which can actually give you a graphical representation of the Continuous deployment process. But first lets create another project in Jenkins, so that we can see best how this works.

Let's create a simple project which emulates the QA stage, and does a test of the Helloworld application.

Step 1 : Go to the Jenkins dashboard and click on New Item. Choose a 'Freestyle project' and enter the project name as 'QA'. Click on the Ok button to create the project.



Step 2 : In this example, we are keeping it simple and just using this project to execute a test program for the Helloworld application.



So our project QA is now setup. You can do a build to see if it builds properly.

	Last 7 Days	Last 30 Days	All Time
MTTR	2 min 28 sec	2 min 28 sec	2 min 28 sec
MTTF	0 ms	0 ms	0 ms
Standard Deviation	75 ms	75 ms	75 ms

Step 3 : Now go to your Helloworld project and click on the Configure option

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard with the 'Helloworld' project listed. The 'Configure' button is highlighted in the context menu for the project.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		Helloworld	12 days - #15	12 days - #14	6.6 sec
				N/A	N/A

Icon: S M L

Actions available for the project:

- Changes
- Workspace
- Build Now
- Delete Project
- Configure (highlighted)

RSS links: RSS for failures, RSS for just latest builds

Step 4 : In the project configuration, choose the 'Add post-build action' and choose 'Build other projects'

The screenshot shows the 'Helloworld' configuration page. The 'Build other projects' option is selected in the 'Post-build Actions' dropdown.

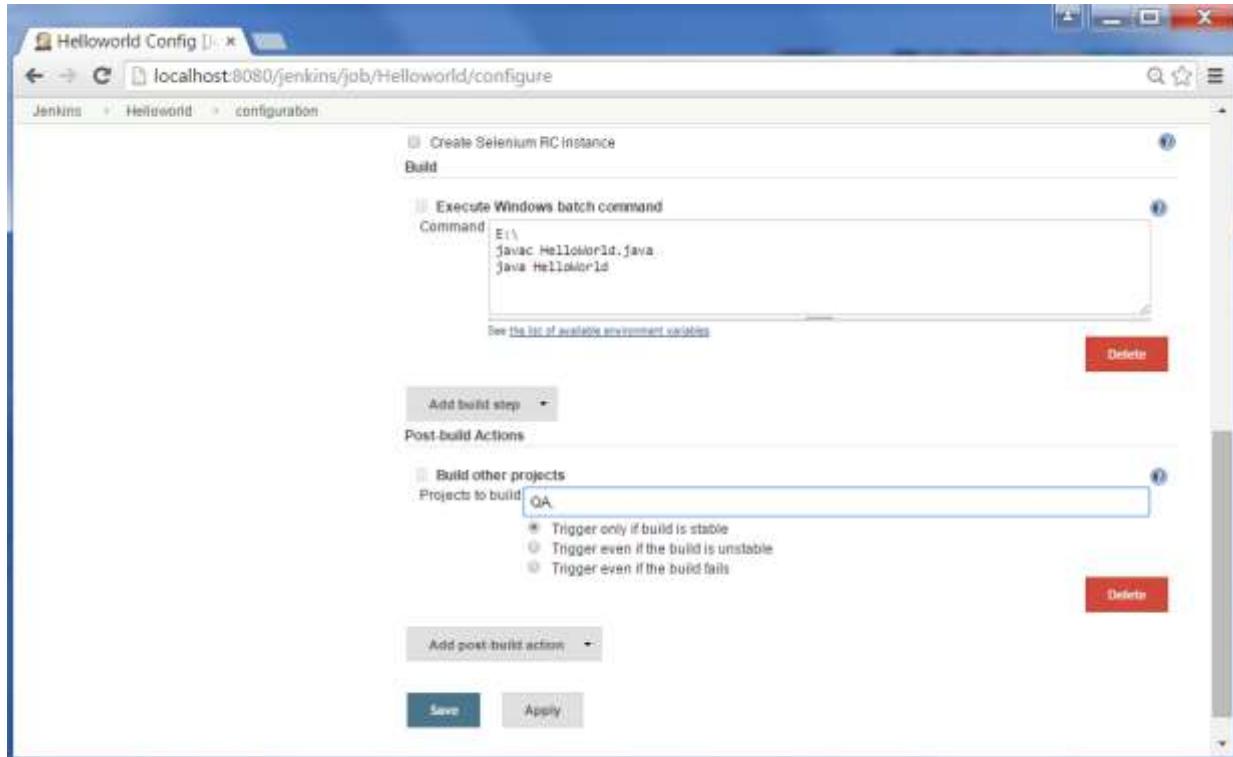
Post-build Actions:

- Aggregate downstream test results
- Archive the artifacts
- Build other projects** (selected)
- Publish JUnit test result report
- Publish Javadoc
- Record fingerprints of files to track usage
- Git Publisher
- E-mail Notification

Add post-build action ▾

Save Apply

Step 5 : In the 'Project to build' section, enter QA as the project name to build. You can leave the option as default of 'Trigger only if build is stable'. Click on the Save button.



Step 6 : Build the Helloworld project. Now if you see the Console output, you will also see that after the Helloworld project is successfully built, the build of the QA project will also happen.



Step 7 : Let now install the Delivery pipeline plugin. Go to Manage Jenkins->Manage Plugin's. In the available tab, search for 'Delivery Pipeline Plugin'. Click On Install without Restart. Once done, restart the Jenkins instance.

Install	Name	Version
ontrack Jenkins plugin	This plug-in allows to connect to an Ontrack server in order to enable traceability and monitoring of your continuous delivery pipeline(s).	2.15.0
Fail The Build Plugin	Set or change the build result to test job configurations - catchers, publishers, promotions, build pipelines, etc.	1.0
Runscope plugin	This plugin allows you to add a Runscope API test in a build step into your Jenkins build pipeline. The plugin will trigger a specific API test (via Trigger URL) and wait for the test to complete. If the test passes, the build steps will continue. However, if it fails, the build will be marked as failed.	1.44
Build Graph View Plugin	Shows a graph of builds that relates together (aka "built pipeline").	1.1.1
Deployment Schema	Jenkins plugin to have a bird's eye view of your continuous deployment pipeline.	0.1.105
CloudBees Docker Hub Notification	This plugin provides integration between Jenkins and Docker Hub, utilizing a Docker Hub hook to trigger one (or more) Jenkins job(s). This allows you to implement continuous delivery pipelines based on Docker in Jenkins.	1.0.2
Seed Jenkins plugin	The Seed project aims to help automating the generation and management of pipelines for branches of a project in Jenkins.	0.17.0
Delivery Pipeline Plugin	Visualization of Delivery/Build Pipelines. renders pipelines based on upstream/downstream jobs. Full screen view for information radiators.	0.9.7

[Install without restart](#) [Download now and install after restart](#)

Update information obtained: 1 hr 36 min ago

Step 8 : To see the Delivery pipeline in action, in the Jenkins Dashboard, click on the + symbol in the Tab next to the 'All' Tab.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		Helloworld	25 min - #14	1 hr 49 min - #12	1.4 sec
		QA	25 min - #5	28 min - #2	1.4 sec

Icon:

Legend: RSS for all RSS for failures RSS for latest builds

Build Queue: No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status: 1 Idle, 2 Idle

Step 9 : Enter any name for the View name and choose the option 'Delivery Pipeline View'.



Step 10 : In the next screen, you can leave the default options. One can change the following settings:

- Ensure the option 'Show static analysis results' is checked.
- Ensure the option 'Show total build time' is checked.
- For the Initial job – Enter the Helloworld project as the first job which should build.
- Enter any name for the Pipeline
- Click the OK button.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Edit View [Delivery Pipeline]' configuration page. The left sidebar lists various Jenkins management options like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', etc. The main panel is titled 'Delivery Pipeline' and contains several configuration sections:

- Name:** Delivery Pipeline
- View settings:**
 - Number of pipeline instances per pipeline: 3
 - Display aggregated pipeline for each pipeline: checked
 - Number of columns: 1
- Sorting:** None
- Update interval:** 2
- Build Queue:** No builds in the queue.
- Build Executor Status:** 1 Idle, 2 Idle
- Pipelines:** Components
 - Name: Firstjob
 - Initial Job: HelloWorld
 - Final Job (optional):

Add Regular Expression: Add

At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Apply' buttons.

You will now see a great view of the entire delivery pipeline and you will be able to see the status of each project in the entire pipeline.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a 'Delivery Pipeline'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', etc. The main area is titled 'Firstjob' and shows three stages:

- #14 triggered by user anonymous started 29 minutes ago**: Total build time: 2 sec. Shows a 'Helloworld' stage (green bar) and a 'QA' stage (green bar). A green arrow points from Helloworld to QA.
- #13 triggered by user anonymous started an hour ago**: Total build time: 3 sec. Shows a 'Helloworld' stage (green bar) and a 'QA' stage (green bar). A green arrow points from Helloworld to QA.
- #12 triggered by user anonymous started 2 hours ago**: Total build time: 1 sec. Shows a 'Helloworld' stage (red bar) and a 'QA' stage (green bar). A red arrow points from Helloworld to QA.

At the bottom, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 5:49:35 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Another famous plugin is the **build pipeline plugin**. Let's take a look at this.

Step 1 : Go to Manage Jenkins->Manage Plugin's. In the available tab, search for 'Build Pipeline Plugin'. Click On Install without Restart. Once done, restart the Jenkins instance.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Plugin Manager interface. The title bar says "Update Center [Jenkins]". The address bar shows "localhost:8080/jenkins/pluginManager/available". The main content area has a search bar with "Build pipeline" and tabs for "Updates", "Available", "Installed", and "Advanced". The "Available" tab is selected. A table lists several plugins:

Install ↓	Name	Version
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Build Pipeline Plugin This plugin provides a _Build Pipeline View_ of upstream and downstream connected jobs that typically form a build pipeline.	1.4.8
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fail The Build Plugin Set or change the build result to test job configurations – notifiers, publishers, promotions, build pipelines, etc.	1.0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Runscope plugin This plugin allows you to add a Runscope API test as a build step into your Jenkins build pipeline. The plugin will trigger a specific API test (via Trigger URL) and wait for the test to complete. If the test passes, the build steps will continue. However, if it fails, the build will be marked as failed.	1.44
<input type="checkbox"/>	Build Graph View Plugin Shows a graph of builds that relates together (aka "build pipeline").	1.1.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Delivery Pipeline Plugin Visualisation of Delivery/Build Pipelines, renders pipelines based on upstream/downstream jobs. Full screen view for information radiators.	0.9.7

At the bottom are buttons for "Install without restart", "Download now and install after restart", and "Update info".

Step 2 : To see the Build pipeline in action, in the Jenkins Dashboard, click on the + symbol in the Tab next to the 'All' Tab.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard. The title bar says "Dashboard [Jenkins]". The address bar shows "localhost:8080/jenkins/". The main content area has a sidebar with links: "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", and "Credentials". Below the sidebar are sections for "Build Queue" (No builds in the queue) and "Build Executor Status" (1 Idle, 2 Idle). The main area shows a table of build pipelines:

All	S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
			Helgoland	25 min - #14	1 hr 49 min - #12	1.4 sec
			QA	25 min - #5	28 min - #2	1.4 sec

At the bottom are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 4:46:09 PM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 3 : Enter any name for the View name and choose the option 'Build Pipeline View'.

New View [Jenkins] ×

localhost:8080/jenkins/newView

Jenkins search

New Item People Build History Manage Jenkins Credentials

View name

Build Pipeline View
Shows the jobs in a build pipeline view. The complete pipeline of jobs that a version propagates through are shown as a row in the view.

Delivery Pipeline View
Shows one or more delivery pipeline instances.

List View
Shows items in a simple list format. You can choose which jobs are to be displayed in which view.

Build Queue
No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status
1 Idle
2 Idle

Help us localize this page Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 5:50:44 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3

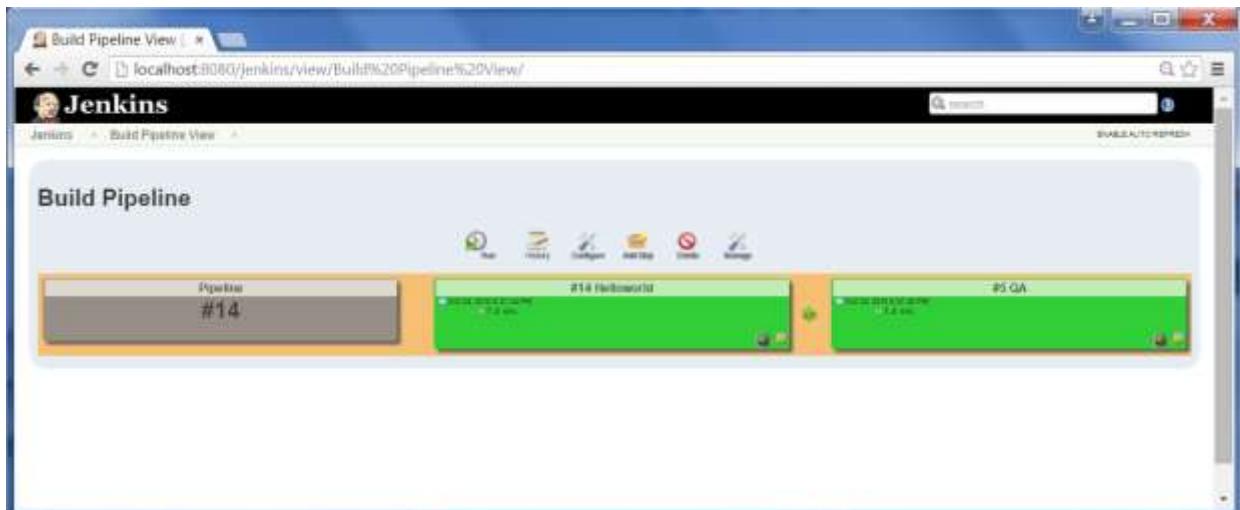
Step 4 : Accept the default settings, just in the Selected Initial job, ensure to enter the name of the Helloworld project. Click on the Ok button.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Edit View [Jenkins]' interface for a 'Build Pipeline View'. The left sidebar contains links like 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Edit View', 'Delete View', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Credentials'. The main configuration area has the following fields:

- Name:** Build Pipeline View
- Description:** (empty)
- Layout:** Based on upstream/downstream relations (selected)
- Select Initial Job:** Helloworld
- No Of Displayed Builds:** 1
- Restrict triggers to most recent successful builds:** Yes (radio button selected)
- Always allow manual trigger on pipeline steps:** No (radio button selected)
- Show pipeline project headers:** Yes (radio button selected)
- Show pipeline parameters in project headers:** No (radio button selected)
- Show pipeline parameters in revision box:** No (radio button selected)
- Refresh frequency (in seconds):** 3
- URL for custom CSS files:** (empty)
- Console Output Link Style:** Lightbox

At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Apply' buttons. The footer includes links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 5:51:10 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

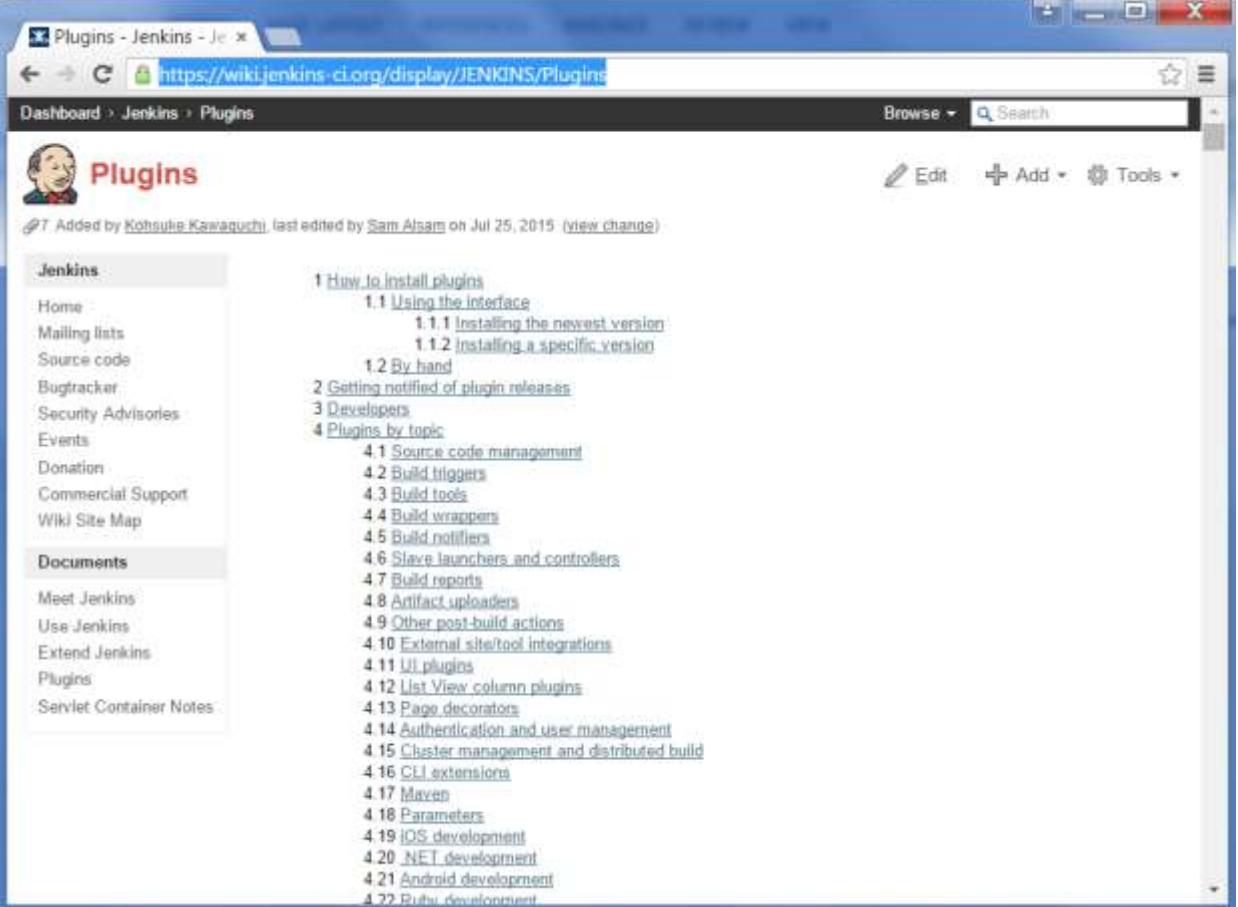
You will now see a great view of the entire delivery pipeline and you will be able to see the status of each project in the entire pipeline.



19. Jenkins – Managing Plugins

To get the list of all plugins available within Jenkins, one can visit the link -

<https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Plugins>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Plugins - Jenkins - Jenkins'. The URL in the address bar is <https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Plugins>. The page content is titled 'Plugins' and includes a sidebar with links for 'Jenkins' and 'Documents'. The main content area lists various sections and sub-sections related to plugin management:

- 1 How to Install plugins
 - 1.1 Using the interface
 - 1.1.1 Installing the newest version
 - 1.1.2 Installing a specific version
 - 1.2 By hand
- 2 Getting notified of plugin releases
- 3 Developers
- 4 Plugins by topic
 - 4.1 Source code management
 - 4.2 Build triggers
 - 4.3 Build tools
 - 4.4 Build wrappers
 - 4.5 Build notifiers
 - 4.6 Slave launchers and controllers
 - 4.7 Build reports
 - 4.8 Artifact uploaders
 - 4.9 Other post-build actions
 - 4.10 External site/tool Integrations
 - 4.11 UI plugins
 - 4.12 List View column plugins
 - 4.13 Page decorators
 - 4.14 Authentication and user management
 - 4.15 Cluster management and distributed build
 - 4.16 CLI extensions
 - 4.17 Maven
 - 4.18 Parameters
 - 4.19 iOS development
 - 4.20 .NET development
 - 4.21 Android development
 - 4.22 Ruby development

We've already seen many instances for installing plugins, let's look at some other maintenance tasks with regards to plugins

Uninstalling Plugins

To uninstall a plugin, Go to Manage Jenkins->Manage plugins. Click on the Installed tab. Some of the plugins will have the Uninstall option. You can click these buttons to uninstall the plugins. Ensure to restart your Jenkins instance after the uninstallation.

Enabled	Name	Version	Previously installed version	Pinned	Uninstall
✓	AnsiColor	1.2			Uninstall
✓	Build-Header	1.2			Uninstall
✓	Build-Step-Plan	2.4.8			Uninstall
✓	Credentials Plugin	1.23	Downgrade to 1.18	Unpin	Uninstall
✓	CVS Plugin	2.11			Uninstall
✓	Delivery Pipeline	0.0.7			Uninstall
✓	Deploy-to-Container Plugin	1.10			Uninstall
✓	External Monitor Job Type Plugin	1.0			Uninstall
✓	Extreme Notification Plugin	1.1			Uninstall
✓	FindBugs Plugin	4.0.2			Uninstall

Installing another Version of a Plugin

Sometimes it may be required to install an older version of a plugin, in such a case, you can download the plugin from the relevant plugin page on the Jenkins web site. You can then use the **Upload** option to upload the plugin manually.

HTTP Proxy Configuration

Server:

Port:

User name:

Password:

No Proxy Host:

[Advanced...](#)

Upload Plugin

You can upload a .hpi file to install a plugin from outside the central plugin repository.

File: No file chosen.

Upload

Update Site

URL:

Submit

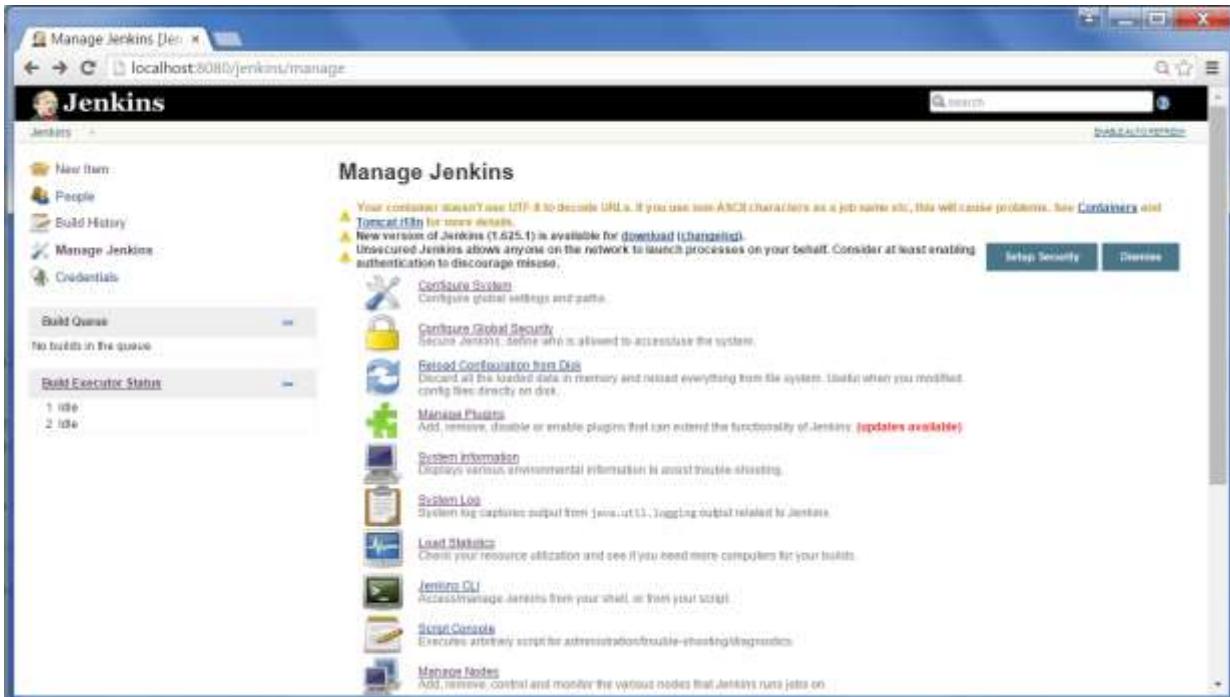
Update information obtained: 2 hr 5 min ago [Check now](#)

20. Jenkins – Security

In Jenkins you have the ability to setup users and their relevant permissions on the Jenkins instance. By default you will not want everyone to be able to define jobs or other administrative tasks in Jenkins. So Jenkins has the ability to have a security configuration in place.

To configure Security in Jenkins, follow the steps given below.

Step 1 : Click on Manage Jenkins and choose the 'Configure Global Security' option.



Step 2 : Click on Enable Security option. As an example, let's assume that we want Jenkins to maintain its own database of users, so in the Security Realm, choose the option of 'Jenkins' own user database'.

By default you would want a central administrator to define users in the system, hence ensure the 'Allow users to sign up' option is unselected. You can leave the rest as it is for now and click the Save button.



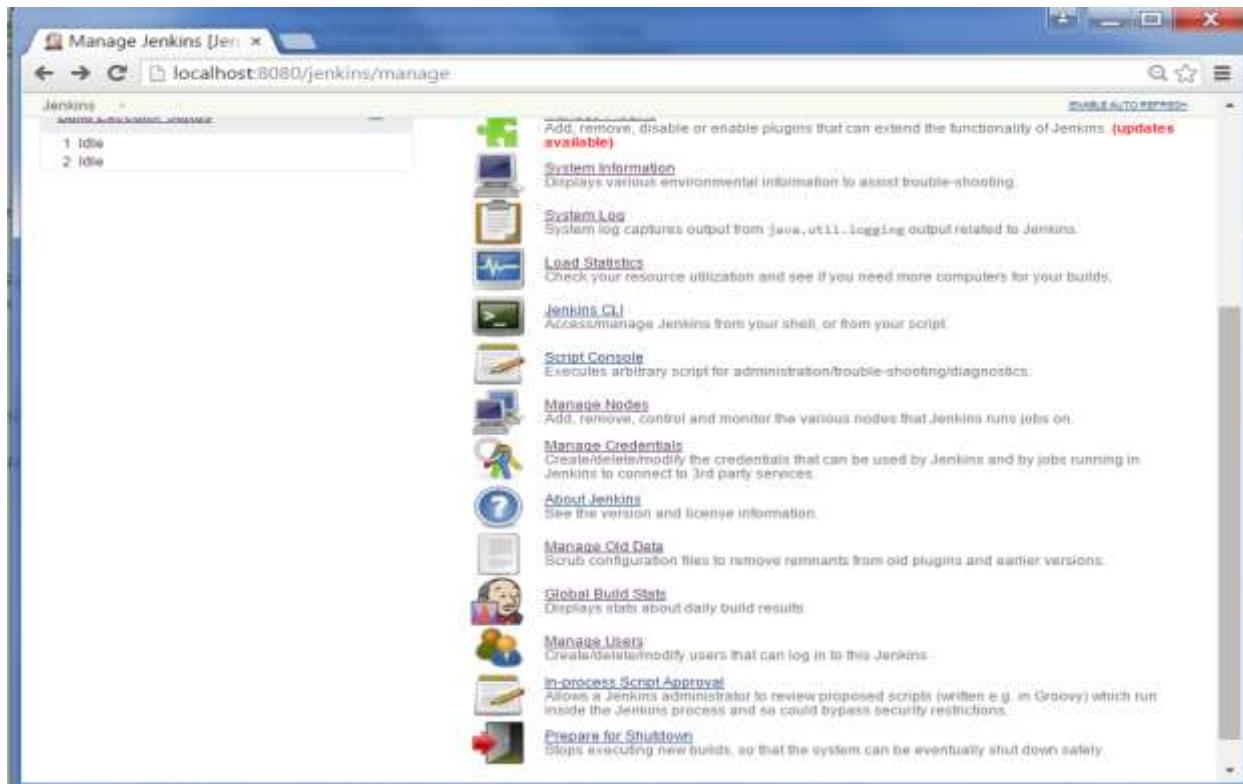
Step 3 : You will be prompted to add your first user. As an example, we are setting up an admin users for the system.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Sign up' page. The URL in the browser is `localhost:8080/jenkins/securityRealm/firstUser`. The page title is 'Sign up [Jenkins]'. On the left, there are links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Create User'. The main area is titled 'Sign up' and contains the following form fields:

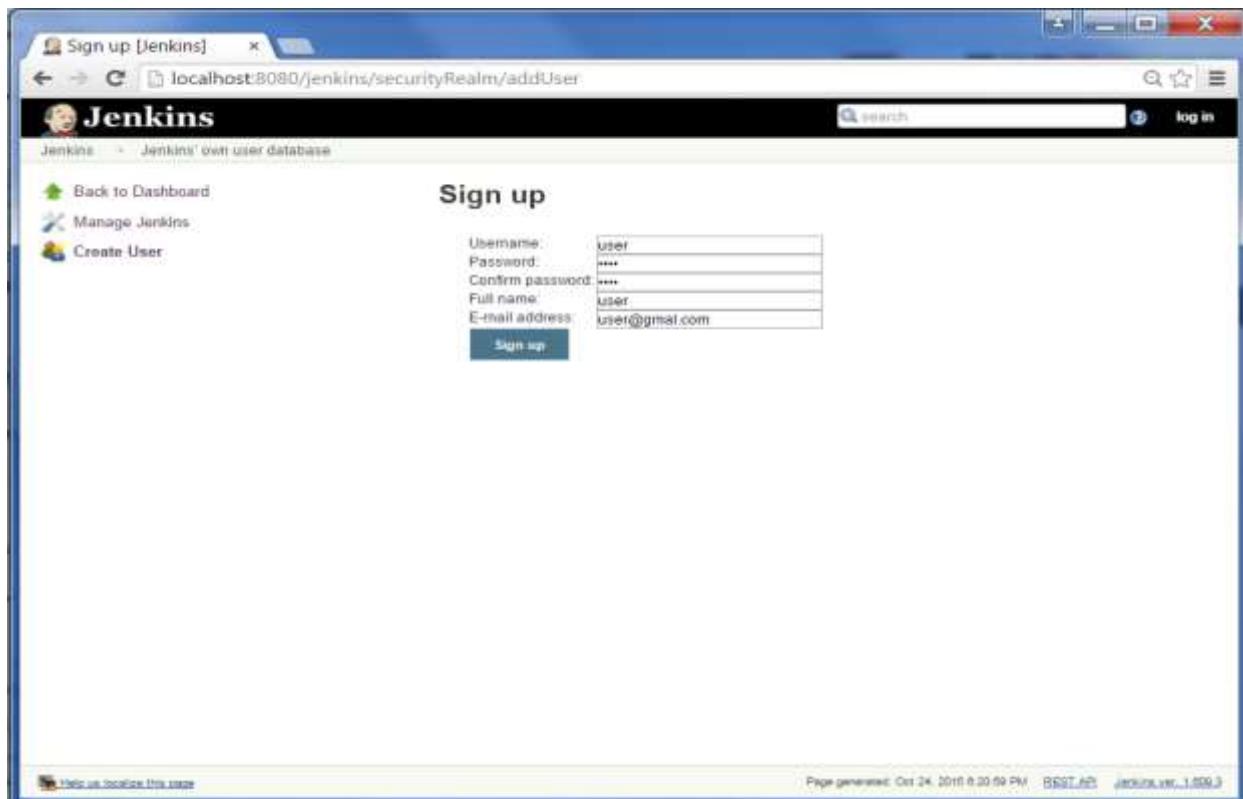
Username:	admin
Password:
Confirm password:
Full name:	Administrator
E-mail address:	al@gmail.com

A blue 'Sign up' button is at the bottom of the form. At the bottom of the page, there are links: 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 6:18:01 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

Step 4 : It's now time to setup your users in the system. Now when you go to Manage Jenkins, and scroll down, you will see a 'Manage Users' option. Click this option.

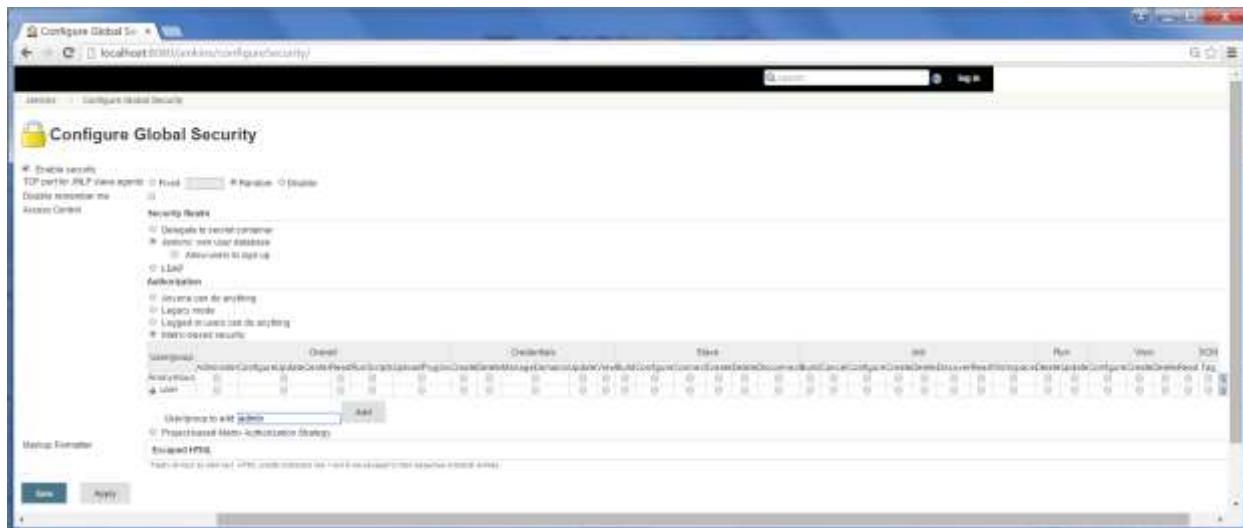


Step 5 : Just like you defined your admin user, start creating other users for the system. As an example, we are just creating another user called 'user'.



Step 6 : Now it's time to setup your authorizations, basically who has access to what. Go to Manage Jenkins->Configure Global Security.

Now in the Authorization section, click on 'Matrix based security'



Step 7 : If you don't see the user in the user group list, enter the user name and add it to the list. Then give the appropriate permissions to the user.

Click on the Save button once you have defined the relevant authorizations.

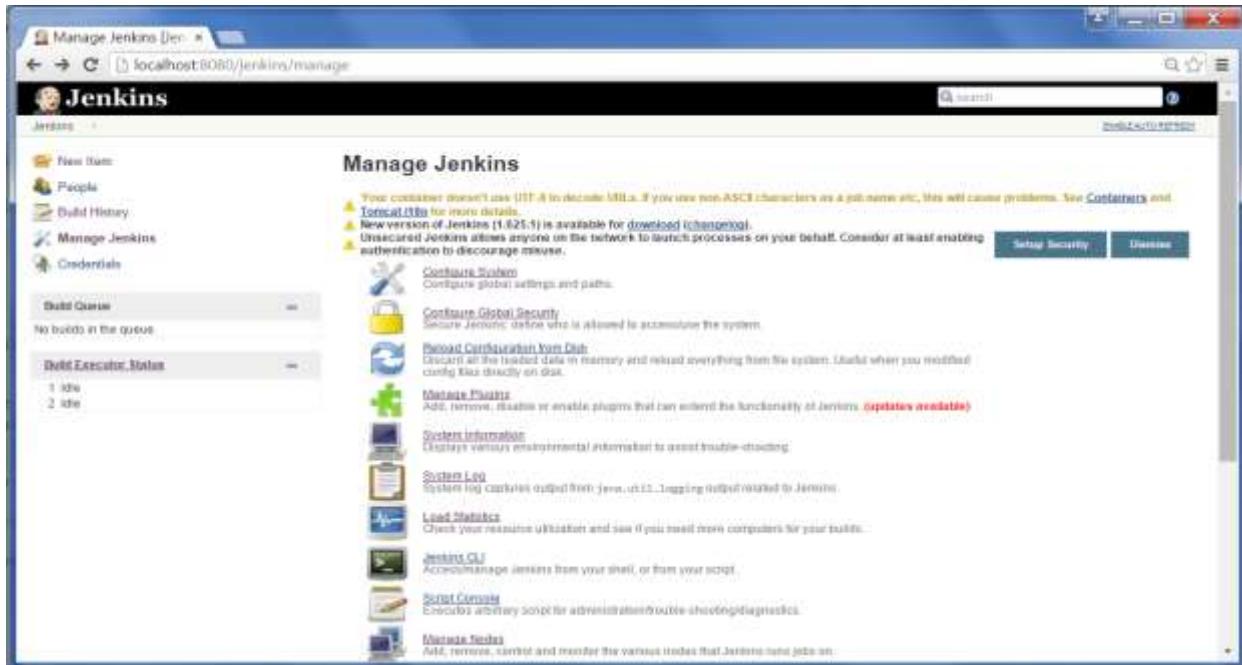
Your Jenkins security is now setup.

Note : For Windows AD authentication, one has to add the Active Directory plugin to Jenkins.

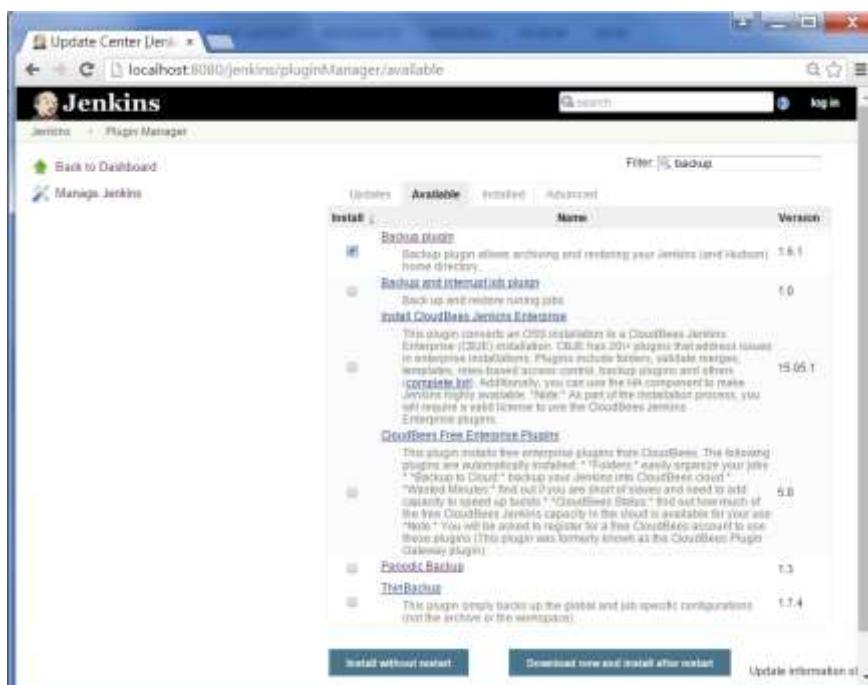
21. Jenkins – Backup Plugin

Jenkins has a backup plugin which can be used to backup critical configuration settings related to Jenkins. Follow the steps given below to have a backup in place.

Step 1 : Click on Manage Jenkins and choose the 'Manage Plugins' option.



Step 2 : In the available tab, search for 'Backup Plugin'. Click On Install without Restart. Once done, restart the Jenkins instance

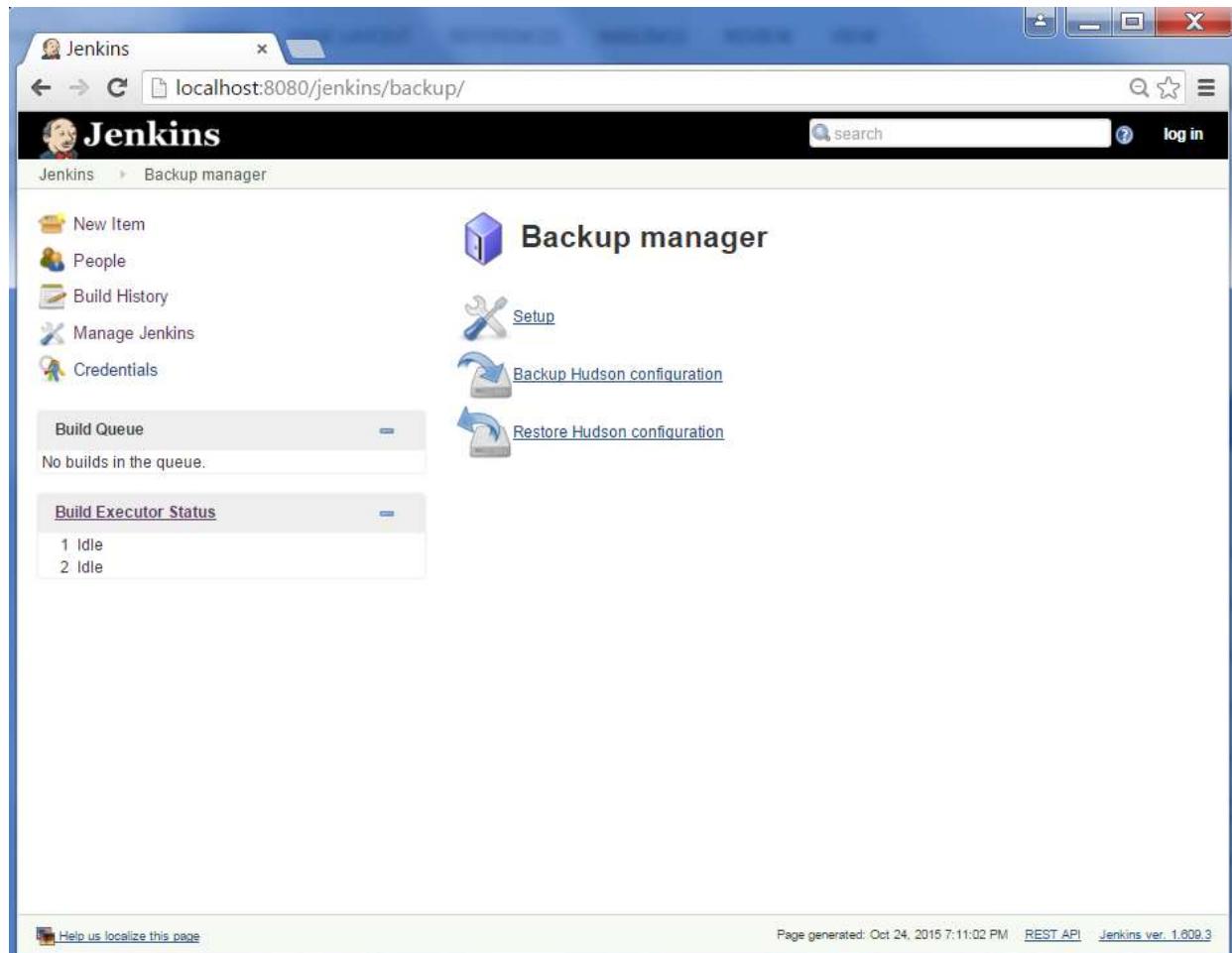




Step 3 : Now when you go to Manage Jenkins, and scroll down you will see 'Backup Manager' as an option. Click on this option.

Management Option	Description
System Log	System log captures output from java.util.logging output related to Jenkins.
Load Statistics	Check your resource utilization and see if you need more computers for your builds.
Jenkins CLI	Access/manage Jenkins from your shell, or from your script.
Script Console	Executes arbitrary script for administration/trouble-shooting/diagnostics.
Manage Nodes	Add, remove, control and monitor the various nodes that Jenkins runs jobs on.
Manage Credentials	Create/delete/modify the credentials that can be used by Jenkins and by jobs running in Jenkins to connect to 3rd party services.
About Jenkins	See the version and license information.
Manage Old Data	Scrub configuration files to remove remnants from old plugins and earlier versions.
Global Build Stats	Displays stats about daily build results.
Manage Users	Create/delete/modify users that can log in to this Jenkins.
In-process Script Approval	Allows a Jenkins administrator to review proposed scripts (written e.g. in Groovy) which run inside the Jenkins process and so could bypass security restrictions.
Backup manager	Backup or Restore Jenkins configuration files
Prepare for Shutdown	Stops executing new builds, so that the system can be eventually shut down safely.

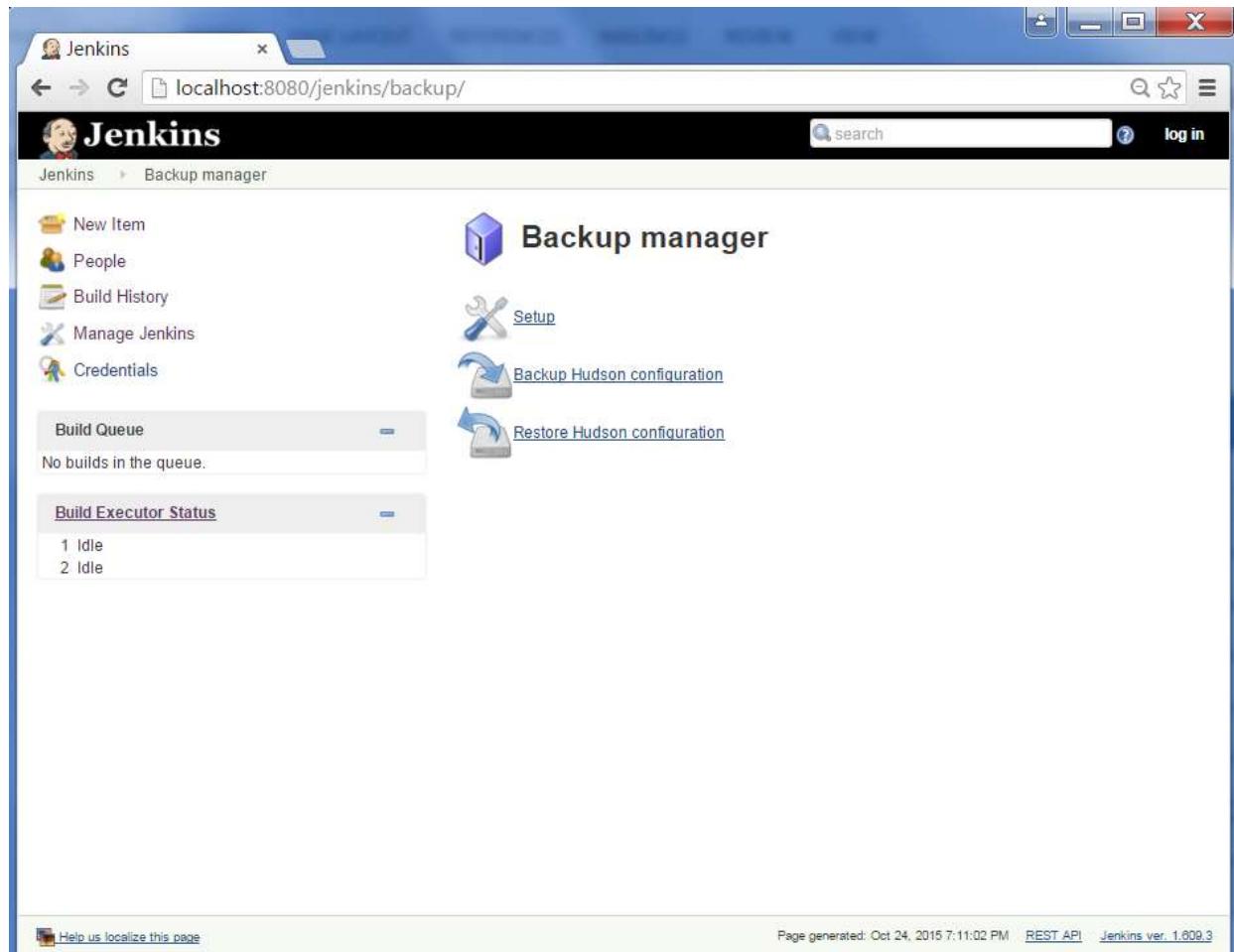
Step 4 : Click on Setup.



Step 5 : Here, the main field to define is the directory for your backup. Ensure it's on another drive which is different from the drive where your Jenkins instance is setup. Click on the Save button.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for managing backup configurations. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins, and Credentials. Below that are sections for Build Queue (No builds in the queue) and Build Executor Status (2 Idle). The main content area is titled "Backup config files". It contains two main sections: "Backup configuration" and "Backup content". In "Backup configuration", the Hudson root directory is set to E:\Jenkins and the backup directory is set to D:\Backup, with the format set to zip and the file name template to backup_@date@.extension@. Under "Custom exclusions", there are three checkboxes: Verbose mode, Configuration files (.xml) only, and No shutdown. In "Backup content", there are four checkboxes: Backup job workspace, Backup builds history, Backup maven artifacts archives, and Backup fingerprints. A "Save" button is located at the bottom right of the configuration section. At the very bottom of the page, there are links for "Help us localize this page", "Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 7:17:46 PM", "REST API", and "Jenkins ver. 1.609.3".

Step 6 : Click on the 'Backup Hudson configuration' from the Backup manager screen to initiate the backup.



The next screen will show the status of the backup.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a 'Backup manager log' page. The URL in the browser is `localhost:8080/jenkins/backup/backup`. The main content area displays a log message: 'Jenkins is going to shut down' followed by a series of INFO-level log entries detailing the backup process. The log entries include:

```
[ INFO] Backup started at [10/24/15 19:19:31]
[ INFO] Setting hudson in shutdown mode to avoid files corruptions.
[ INFO] Waiting all jobs end...
[ INFO] Number of running jobs detected : 0
[ INFO] All jobs finished.
[ INFO] Full backup file name : D:\Backup\backup_20151024_1919.zip
[ INFO] Saved files : 911
[ INFO] Number of errors : 0
[ INFO] Cancel hudson shutdown mode
[ INFO] Backup end at [10/24/15 19:19:50]
[ INFO] [19.524s]
```

The left sidebar contains links for 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Credentials'. Below these are sections for 'Build Queue' (No builds in the queue) and 'Build Executor Status' (1 Idle, 2 Idle). At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 7:19:31 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.600.3'.

To recover from a backup, go to the Backup Manager screen, click on Restore Hudson configuration.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Backup Manager interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with links: New Item, People, Build History, Manage Jenkins, and Credentials. Below these are two collapsed sections: Build Queue and Build Executor Status, both indicating 'No builds in the queue.' and '1 Idle' respectively. The main content area is titled 'Backup manager' and contains three items: 'Setup' (with a wrench icon), 'Backup Hudson configuration' (with a blue arrow icon), and 'Restore Hudson configuration' (with a grey arrow icon). At the bottom of the page, there is a link 'Help us localize this page' and footer text 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 7:11:02 PM REST API Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

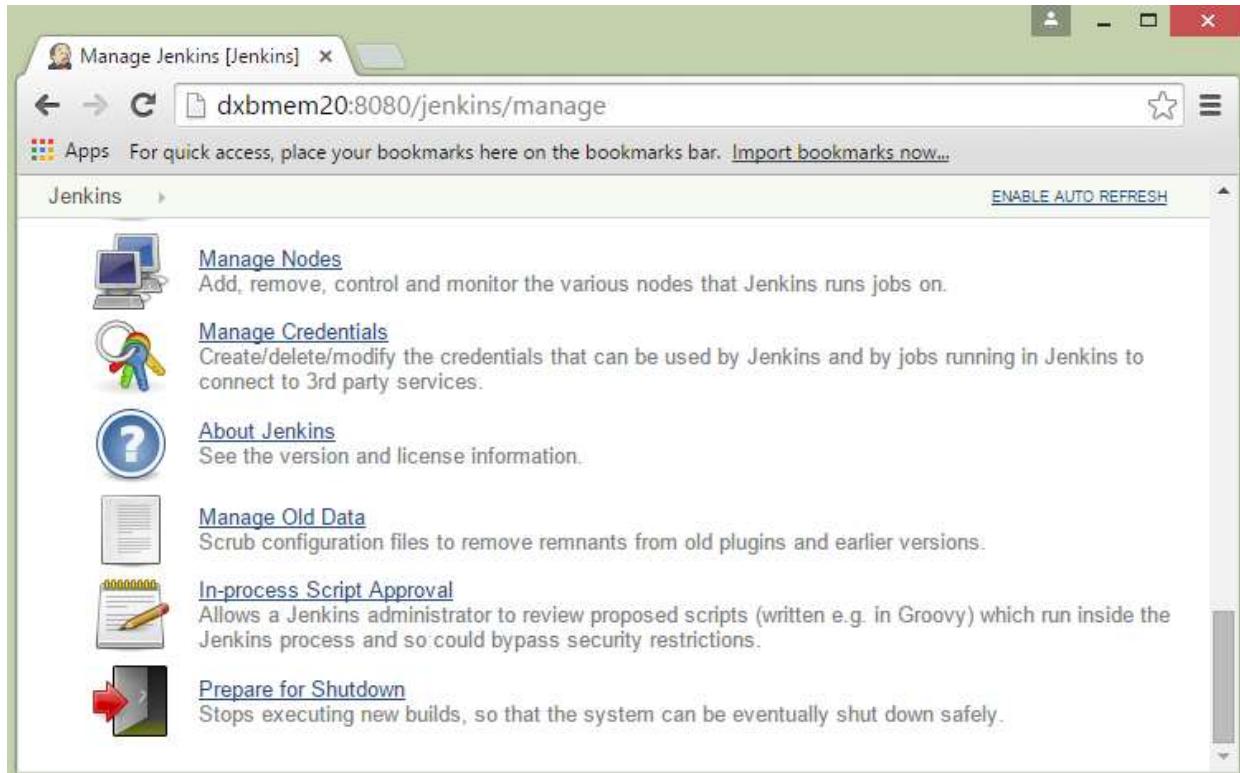
The list of backup's will be shown, click on the appropriate one to click on Launch Restore to begin the restoration of the backup.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Backup manager interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Credentials'. Below this, the main content area is titled 'Backup manager' and displays the message 'Available backup in D:\Backup :'. A single backup entry, 'backup_20151024_1919.zip', is listed with a 'Launch restore' button next to it. On the left side, there are sections for 'Build Queue' (which shows 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status' (which shows '1 Idle' and '2 Idle'). At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Oct 24, 2015 7:20:45 PM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.609.3'.

22. Jenkins – Remote Testing

Web tests such as selenium tests can be run on remote slave machines via the master slave and selenium suite plugin installation. The following steps show how to run remote tests using this configuration.

Step 1 : Ensuring your master slave configuration is in place. Got to your master Jenkins server. Go to Manage Jenkins->Manage Nodes.



In our node list, the DXBMEM30 label is the slave machine. In this example, both the master and slave machines are windows machines.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Nodes' page. At the top, there are links for 'Jenkins', 'nodes', and 'ENABLE AUTO REFRESH'. Below this, it says '2 Idle'. Under the heading 'DXBMEM30', it shows '1 Idle'. The main table lists the following information:

S	Name	Architecture	Clock Difference	Free Disk Space	Free Swap Space	Free Temp Sp
	DXBMEM30	Windows Server 2012 (x86)	In sync	112.79 GB	4.54 GB	13 min
	master	Windows Server 2012 (x86)	In sync	94.20 GB	3.85 GB	94.20
	Data obtained	13 min	13 min	13 min	13 min	1

A 'Refresh status' button is located at the bottom right of the table area.

Step 2 : Click on configure for the DXBMEM30 slave machine.

The screenshot shows the same Jenkins 'Nodes' page as before, but now the 'Configure' option for the DXBMEM30 node has been selected. A context menu is open over the DXBMEM30 row, with 'Configure' highlighted in blue. The other options in the menu are 'Delete Slave' and 'Build History'.

Step 3 : Ensure the launch method is put as 'Launch slave agents via Java Web Start'

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'DXBMEM30 Configuration' page. The 'Launch method' field is set to 'Launch slave agents via Java Web Start'. Other configuration options include Name (DXBMEM30), Description, # of executors (1), Remote root directory (C:\users\administrator EMIRATES\jenkins), Labels, Usage (Utilize this node as much as possible), and Launch method (selected).

Step 4 : Now go to your slave machine and from there, open a browser instance to your Jenkins master instance. Then go to Manage Jenkins->Manage Nodes. Go to DXBMEM30 and click on

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard. The 'Manage Jenkins' menu is selected. The 'Nodes' link under 'Manage Jenkins' is highlighted.

Step 5 : Click on the DXBMEM30 instance.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Nodes' page. At the top, there's a header bar with the Jenkins logo and a user icon. Below it is a browser-style address bar with the URL 'dxbmemp20:8080/jenkins/computer/'. The main content area has a breadcrumb navigation path: 'Jenkins > nodes >'. To the right of the path is a link 'ENABLE AUTO REFRESH'. Below the path, a message says 'No builds in the queue.' Underneath, there's a section titled 'Build Executor Status' which lists two nodes: 'master' and 'DXBMEM30 (offline)'. A table follows, providing detailed information for each node:

S	Name ↓	Architecture	Clock Difference	Free Disk Space	Free Swap Space
	DXBMEM30	Windows Server 2012 (x86)	In sync	112.79 GB	4.54 GB
	master	Windows Server 2012 (x86)	In sync	94.20 GB	3.85 GB
	Data obtained	45 min	45 min	45 min	45 min

A blue button labeled 'Refresh status' is located at the bottom right of the table area. The entire interface has a light blue header and a white body with some shadows.

Step 6 : Scroll down and you will see the Launch option which is the option to Start 'Java Web Start'

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface. At the top, there's a header bar with a user icon, the text 'DXBMEM30 [Jenkins]', and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). Below the header is a browser-style address bar with the URL 'dxbmeme20:8080/jenkins/computer/DXBMEM30/'. The main content area has a breadcrumb navigation path: 'Jenkins > nodes > DXBMEM30'. To the right of the path is a link 'ENABLE AUTO REFRESH'. The page displays a stack trace starting with 'at org.jenkinsci.remoting.nio.NioChannelHub.run(NioChannelHub.java:561)' and '... 6 more'. Below the stack trace, a section titled 'Connect slave to Jenkins one of these ways:' lists three methods:

- **Launch** Launch agent from browser on slave
- Run from slave command line:
`javaws http://localhost:8080/jenkins/computer/DXBMEM30/slave-agent.jnlp`
- Or if the slave is headless:
`java -jar slave.jar -jnlpUrl
http://localhost:8080/jenkins/computer/DXBMEM30/slave-agent.jnlp`

Below this, it says 'Created by anonymous user'.

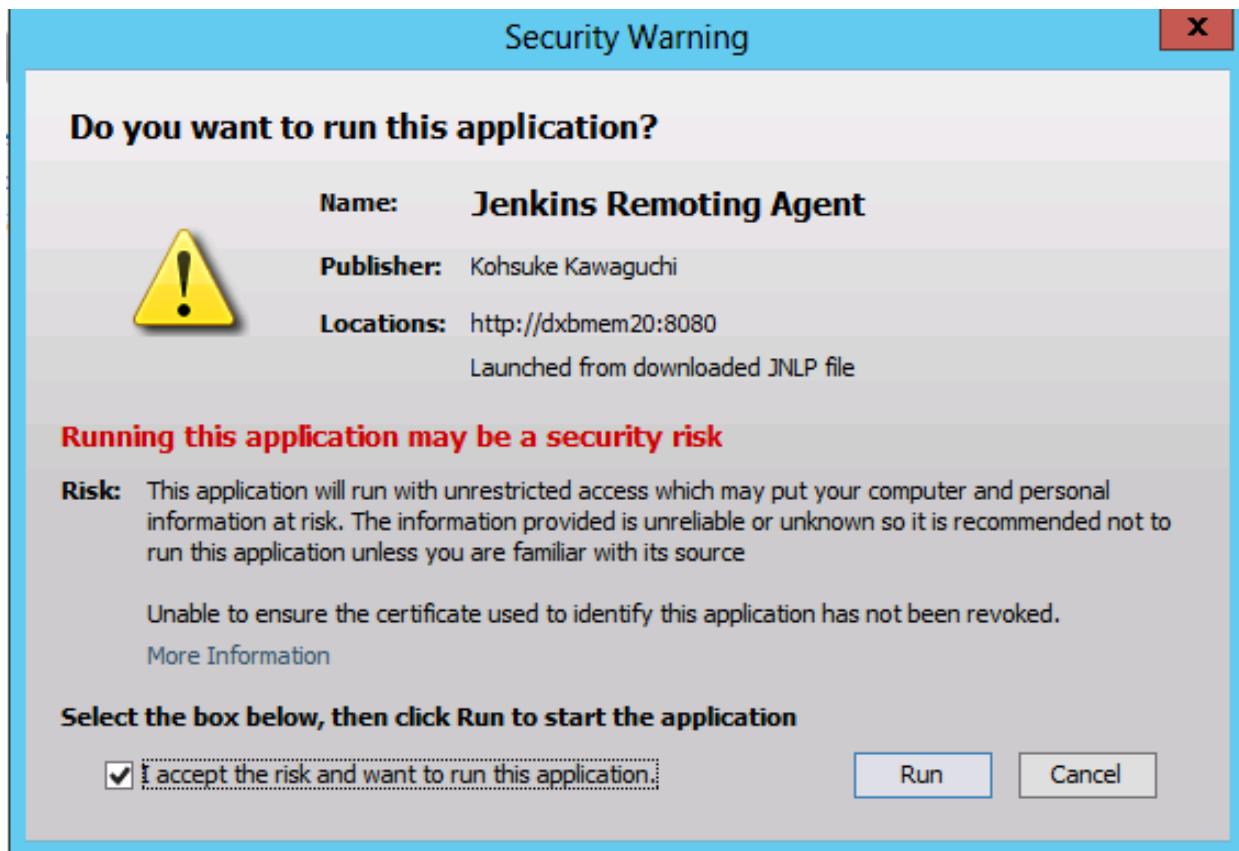
Projects tied to DXBMEM30

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
		HelloWorld	43 min - #12	41 min - #13	7.3 sec

Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

[Legend](#) [RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#) [RSS for just latest builds](#)

Step 7 : You will be presented with a Security Warning. Click on the Acceptance checkbox and click on run.

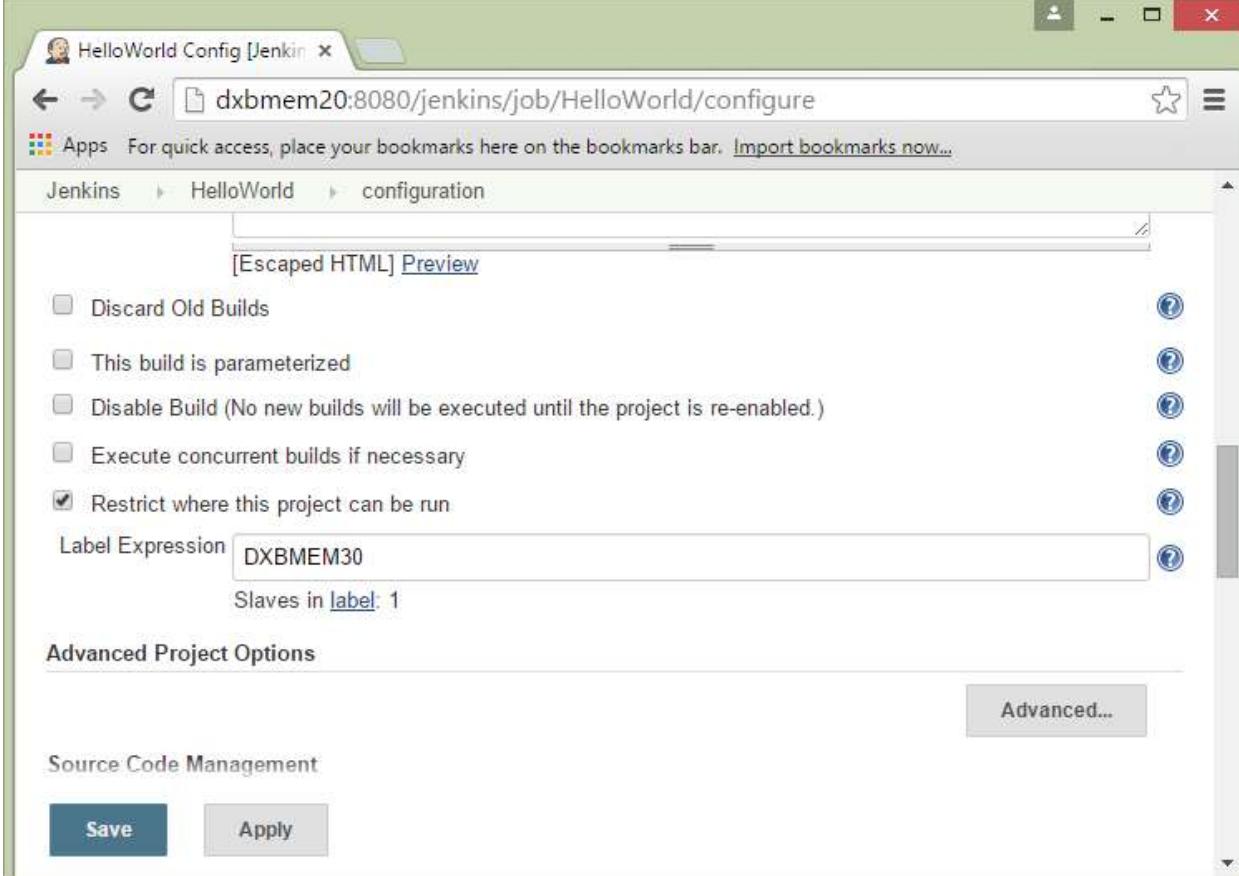


You will now see a Jenkins Slave window opened and now connected.



Step 8 : Configuring your tests to run on the slave. Here, you have to ensure that the job being created is meant specifically to only run the selenium tests.

In the job configuration, ensure the option 'Restrict where this project can be run' is selected and in the Label expression put the name of the slave node.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins job configuration page for 'HelloWorld'. The URL in the browser is `dxbmcm20:8080/jenkins/job/HelloWorld/configure`. The configuration section is titled 'HelloWorld > configuration'. Under 'Advanced Project Options', the 'Label Expression' is set to 'DXBMEM30'. The 'Restrict where this project can be run' checkbox is checked, and the 'Label Expression' field contains 'DXBMEM30'. Below the configuration, there is a 'Source Code Management' section with 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Step 9 : Ensure the selenium part of your job is configured. You have to ensure that the Sample.html file and the selenium-server.jar file is also present on the slave machine.

The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration interface for the 'HelloWorld' job. The configuration step selected is 'SeleniumHQ htmlSuite Run'. The configuration parameters are as follows:

- browser: firefox
- startURL: http://localhost:8080
- suiteFile: C:\Selenium\Sample.html
- resultFile: C:\Users\administrator.EMIRATES\jenkins\jobs\HelloWorld\workspace\Reports\Results.html
- other: (empty)

At the bottom of the configuration panel, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons, and a 'Delete' button for the selected step.

Once you have followed all of the above steps, and click on Build, this project will run the Selenium test on the slave machine as expected.