Jenkins

Day-10
1. Installing jenkins and jvm on the machine.
Refering the documentations and Jenkins website online.

The command for the installation of jvm:

sudo apt install default-jdk

The command for the installation of jenkins:

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
  https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc]" \
  https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee \
  /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

In order to start the jenkins after it has been installed:

```
sudo systemctl start jenkins.service
```

Since `systemctl` doesn't display status output, we'll use the `status` command to verify that Jenkins started successfully:

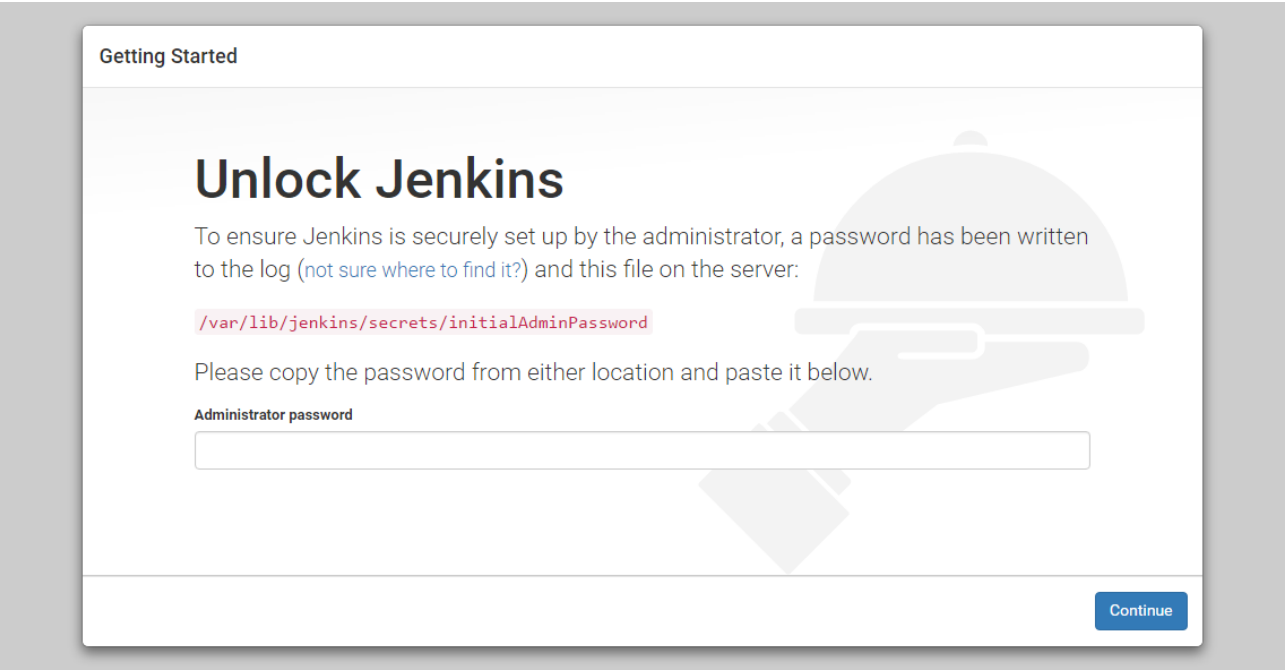
sudo systemctl status jenkins

In order to access the jenkins we need to have port 8080 open.

2.Setting up Jenkins

To set up your installation, visit Jenkins on its default port, `8080`, using your server domain name or IP address: `http:/<your_Server_ip>/:8080`

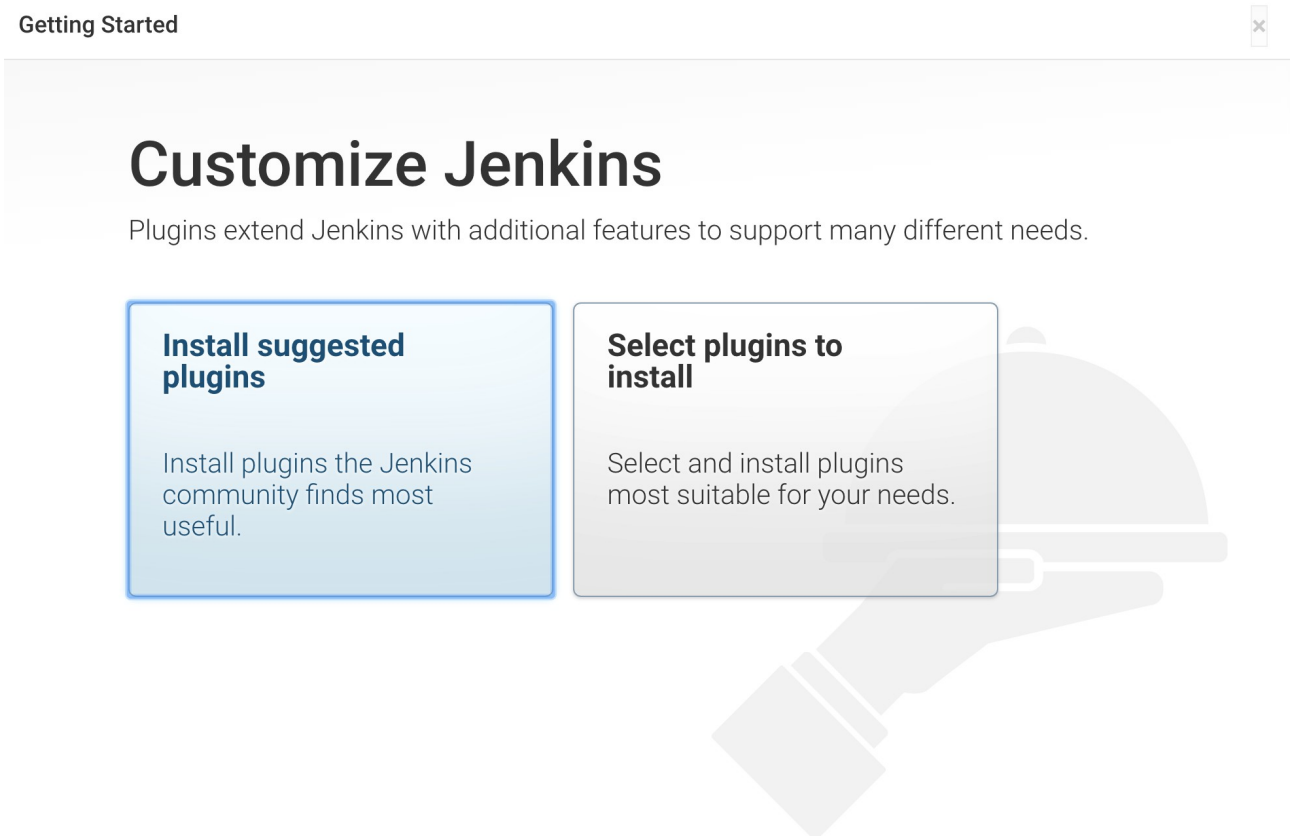
You should receive the **Unlock Jenkins** screen, which displays the location of the initial password:



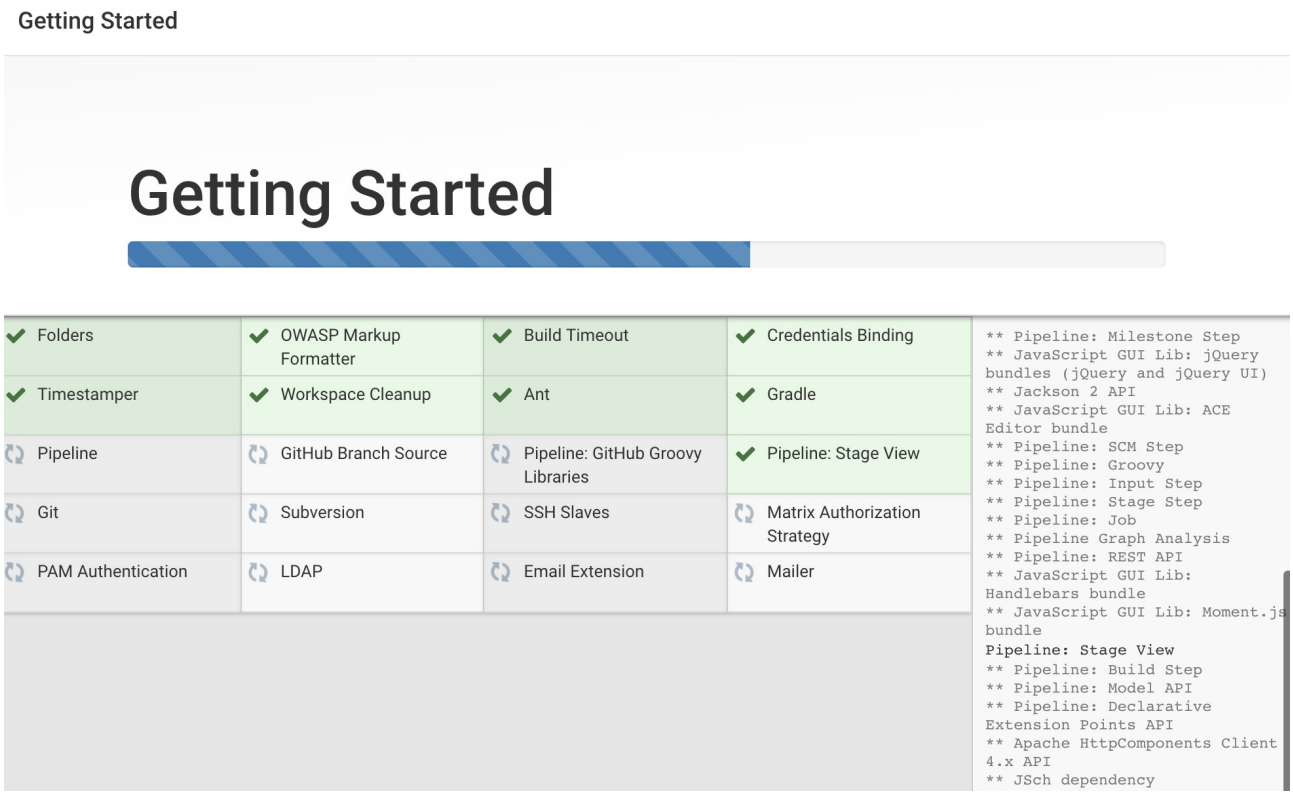
In the terminal window, use the `cat` command to display the password:

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

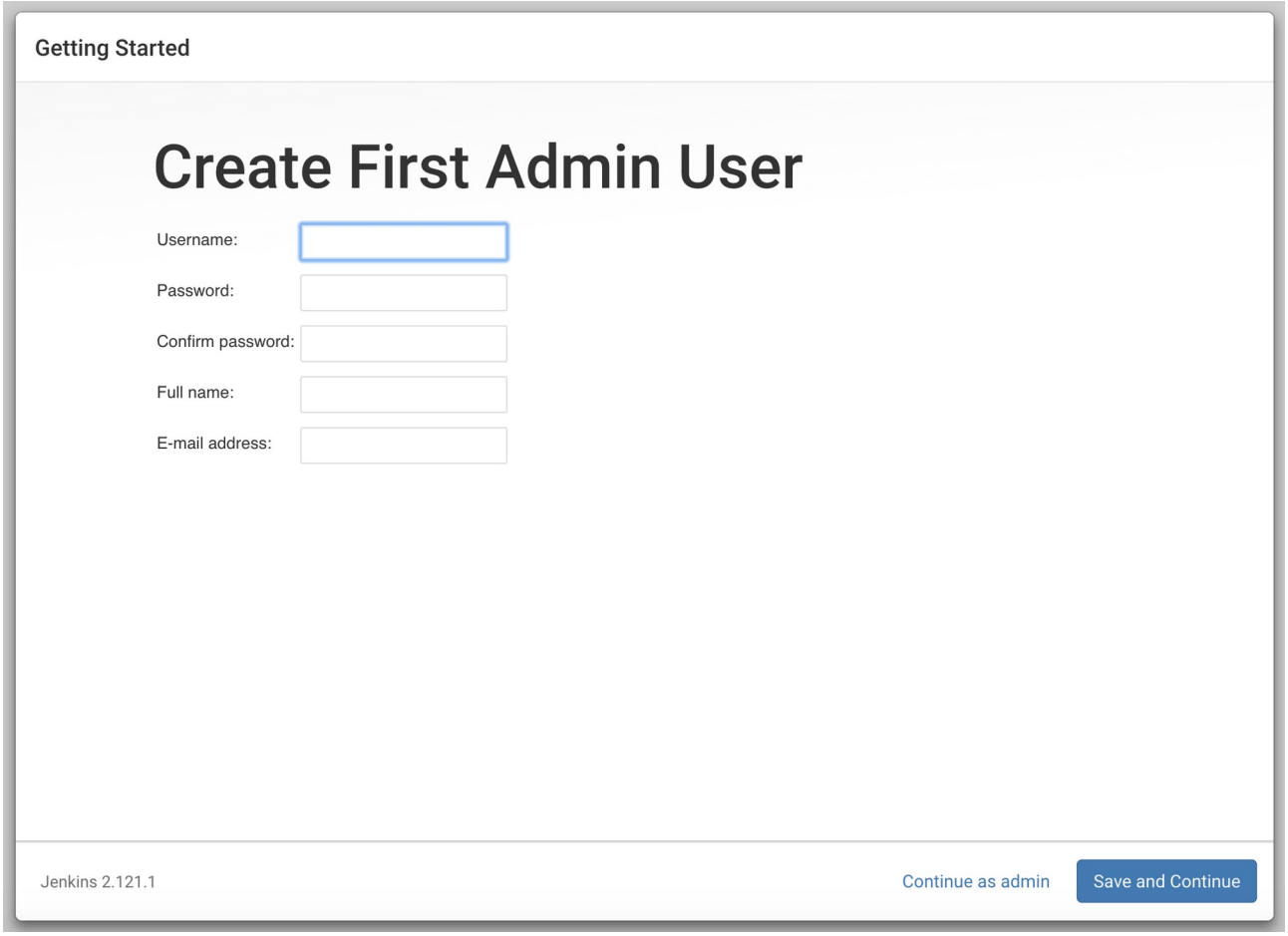
Copy the 32-character alphanumeric password from the terminal and paste it into the **Administrator password** field, then click **Continue**.



We'll click the **Install suggested plugins** option, which will immediately begin the installation process.

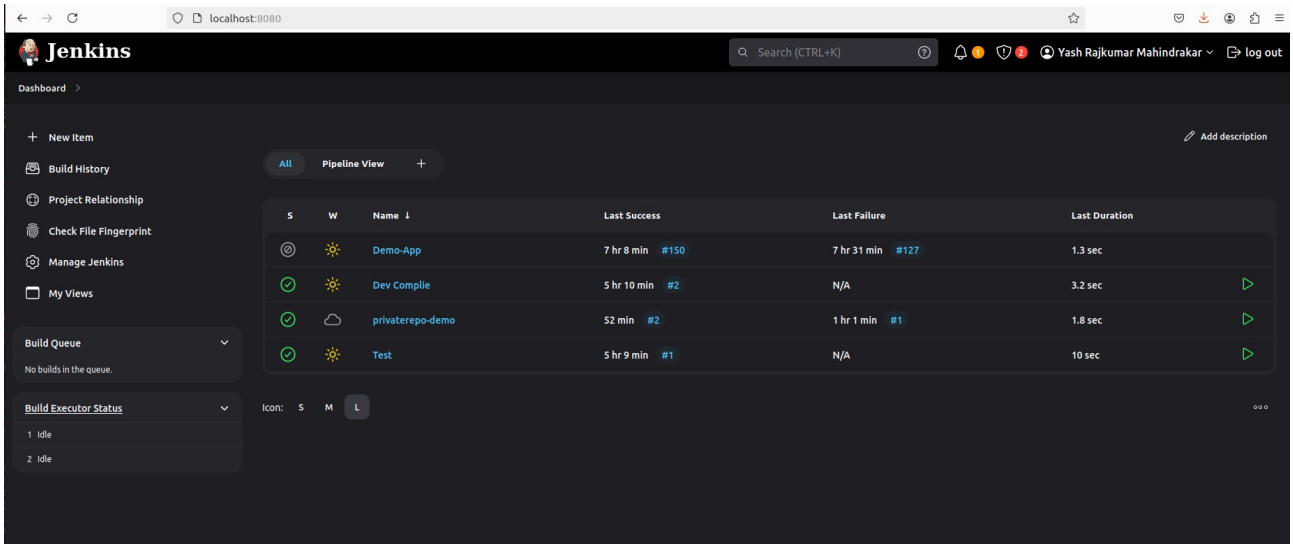


When the installation is complete, you'll be prompted to set up the first administrative user.
It's possible to skip this step and continue as `admin` using the initial password from above, but it is always preffered to create a username and password and mentioning all the other details required.



You'll receive an **Instance Configuration** page that will ask you to confirm the preferred URL for your Jenkins instance. Confirm either the domain name for your server or your server's IP address. After confirming the appropriate information, click **Save and Finish**. You'll receive a confirmation page confirming that **"Jenkins is Ready!".**

The dashboard for the jenkins will be ready at the `http:/<your_Server_ip>/:8080`

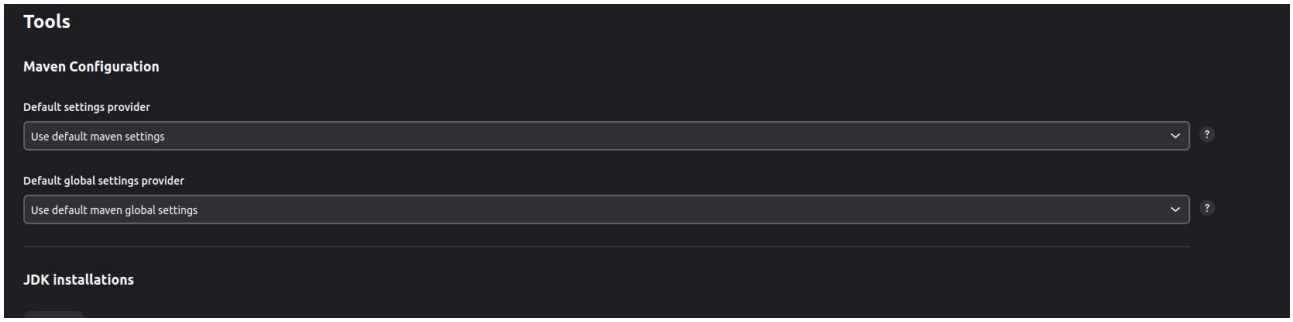


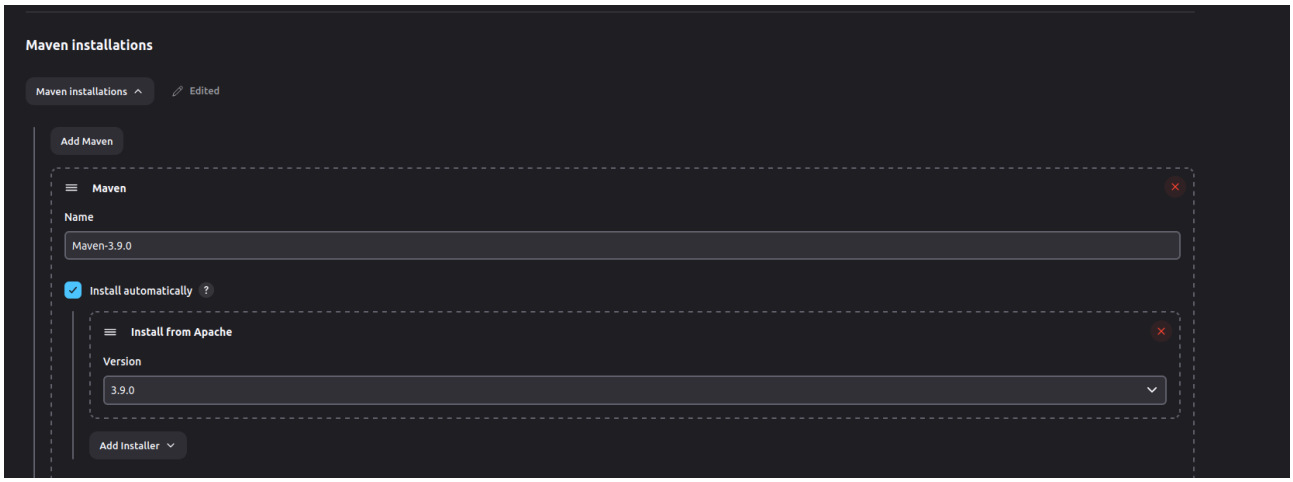
3. Setting up maven

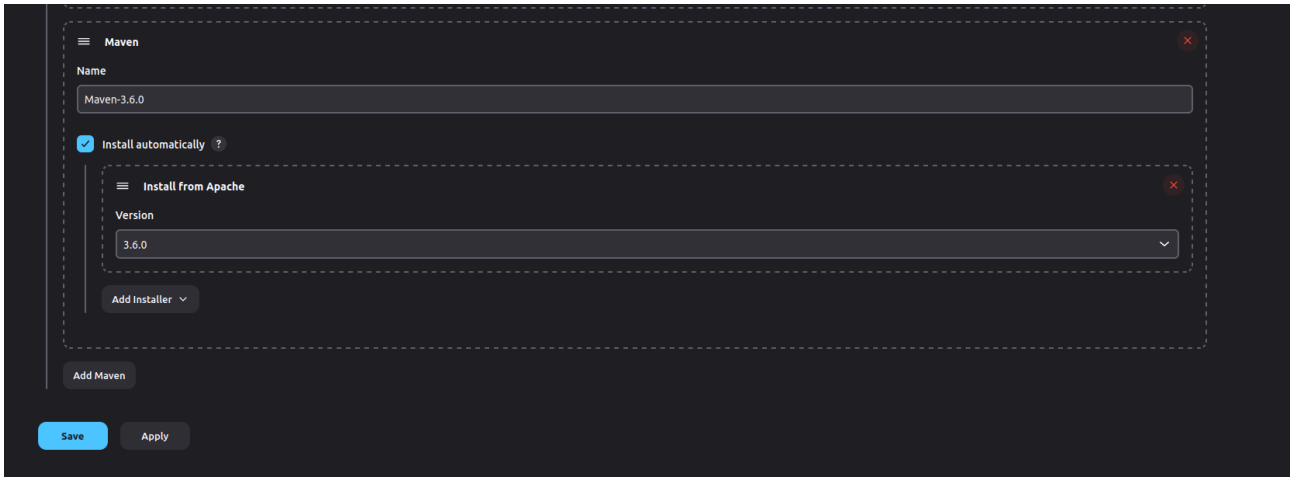
Maven is used as a build tool.

IN order to set that up we need to do the followings steps:

Manage Jenkins ----> Tools



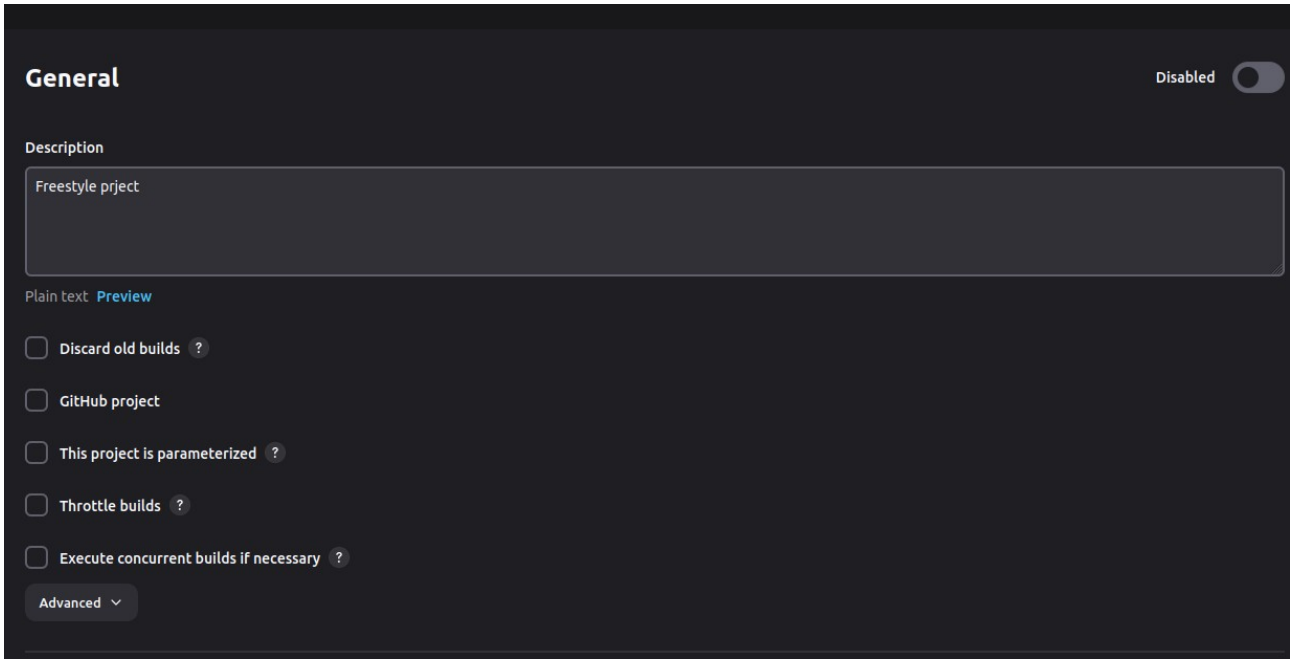


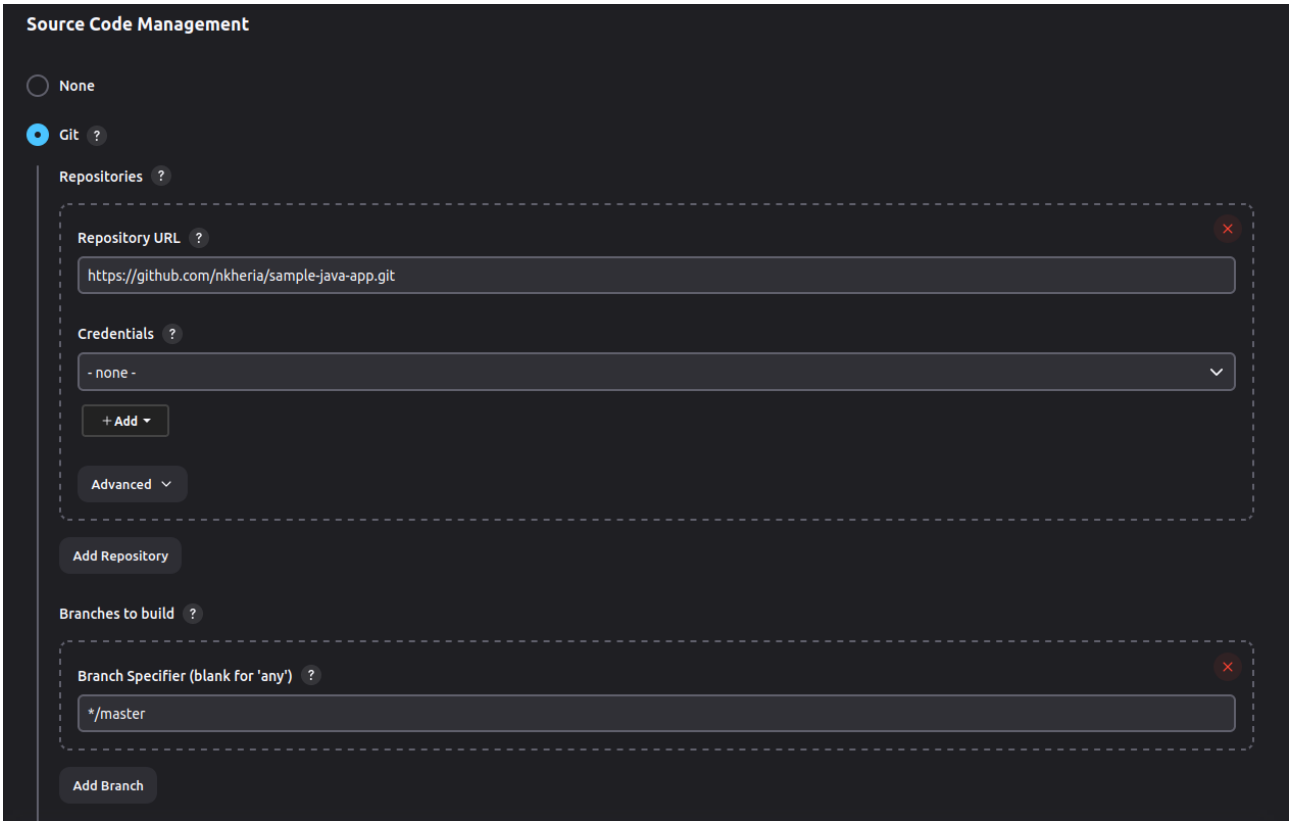


Click save and the maven will be created.

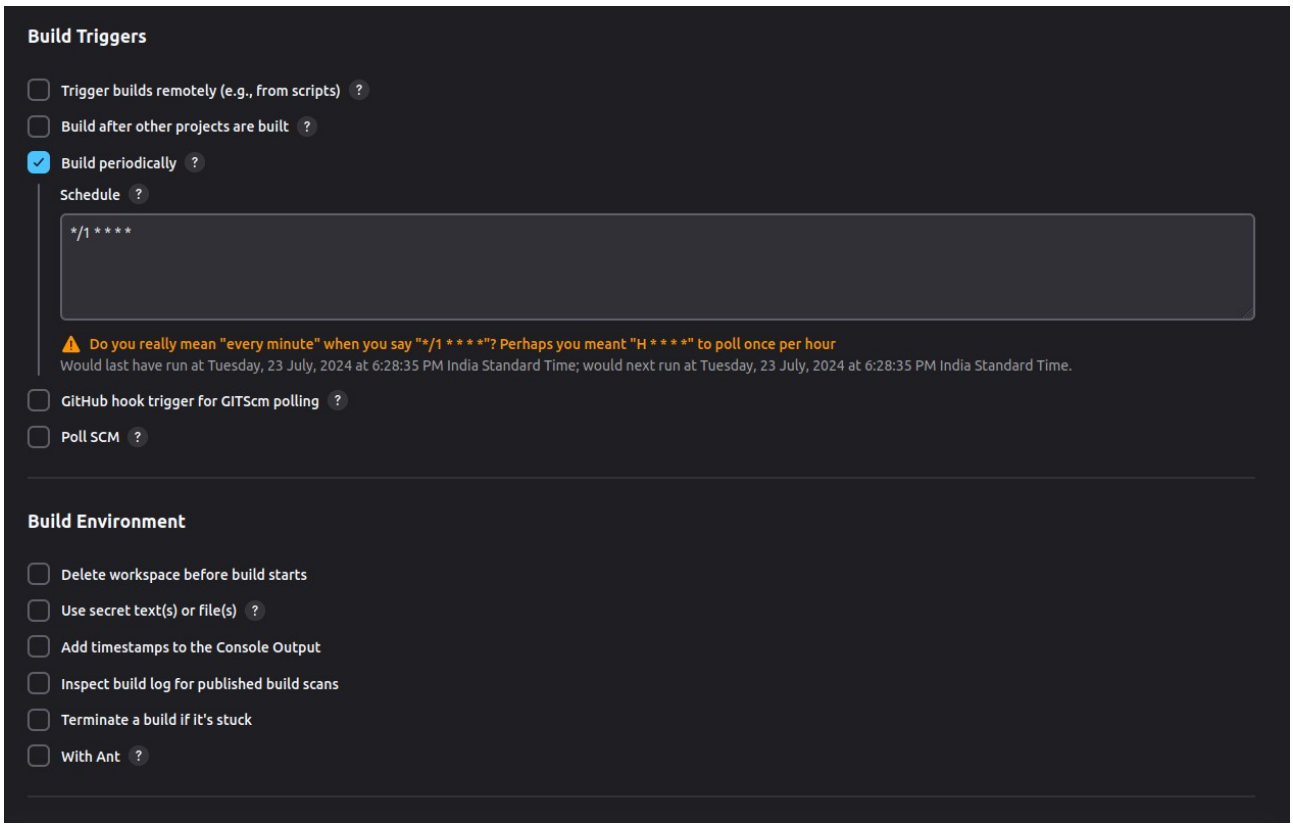
4. Creating a JOB named demo-app:

Give the desired name to the job for e.g demo-app.
Use Freestyle Proect.





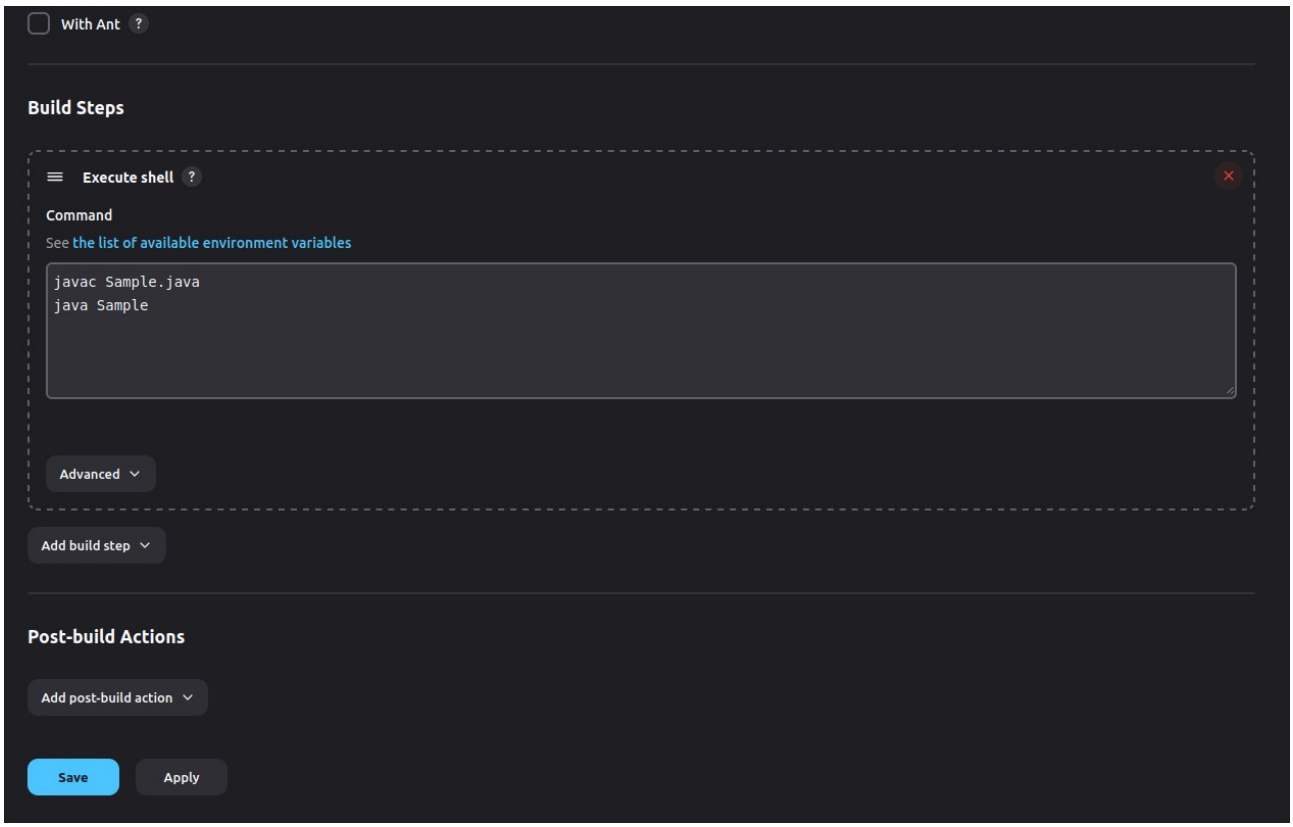
Here we have to schedule a time when the job is supposed to be build in the form of minute, hour, day(month), month, day(week).



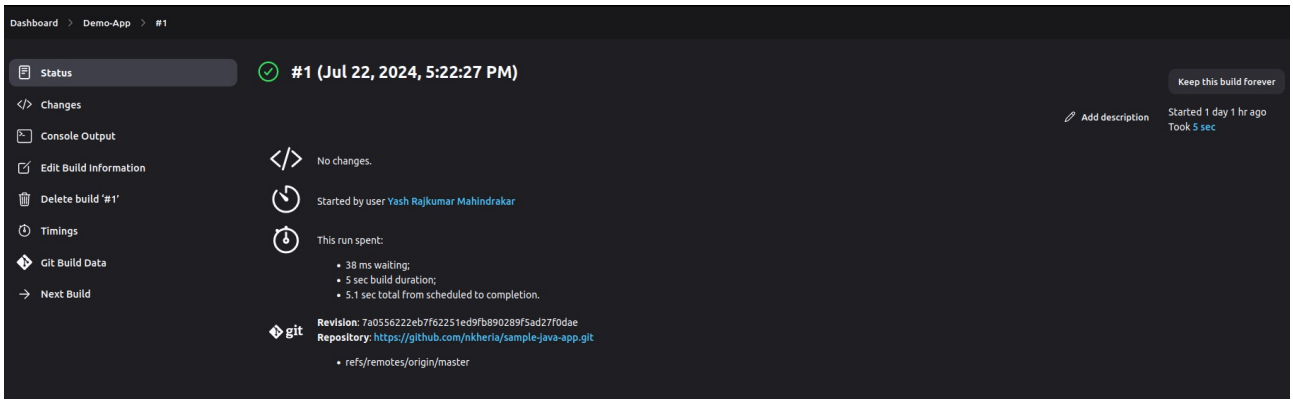
Under the build step we have to choose Execute shell and under command

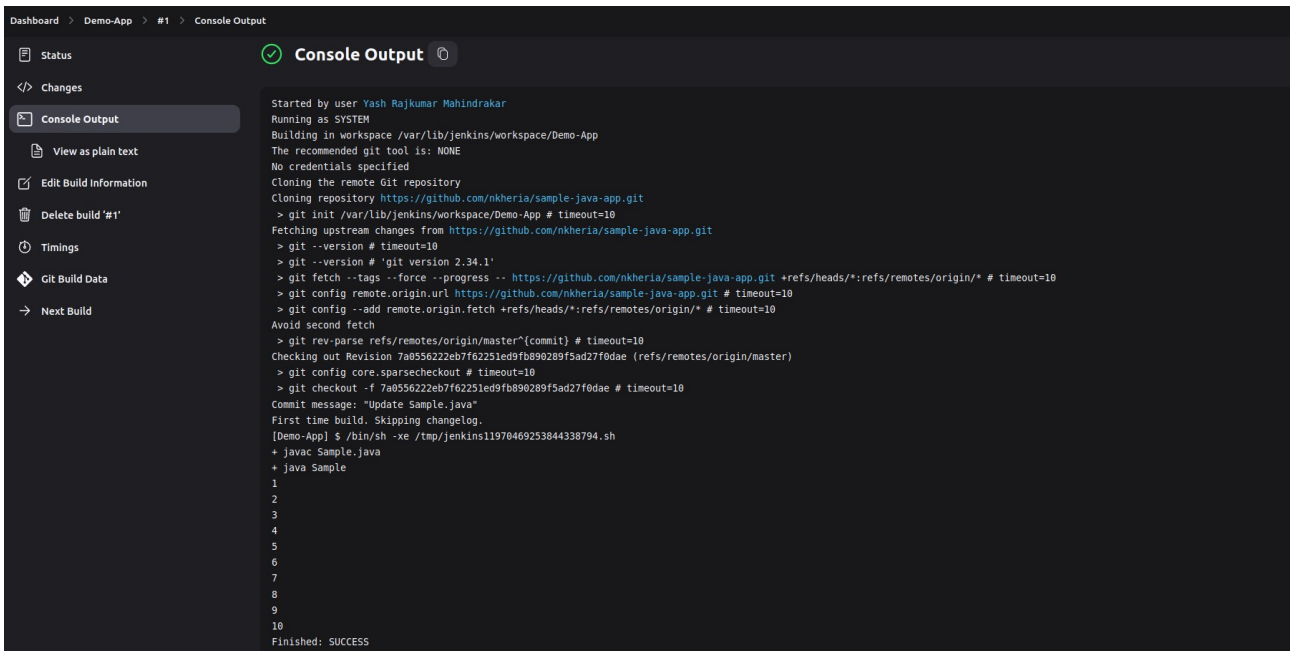
javac <filename.ext> here it would be javac Sample.java

java <function_name> here it would be java Sample



Under the build id (#1, #2, #3, etc.) we can check the status and the output from the code.

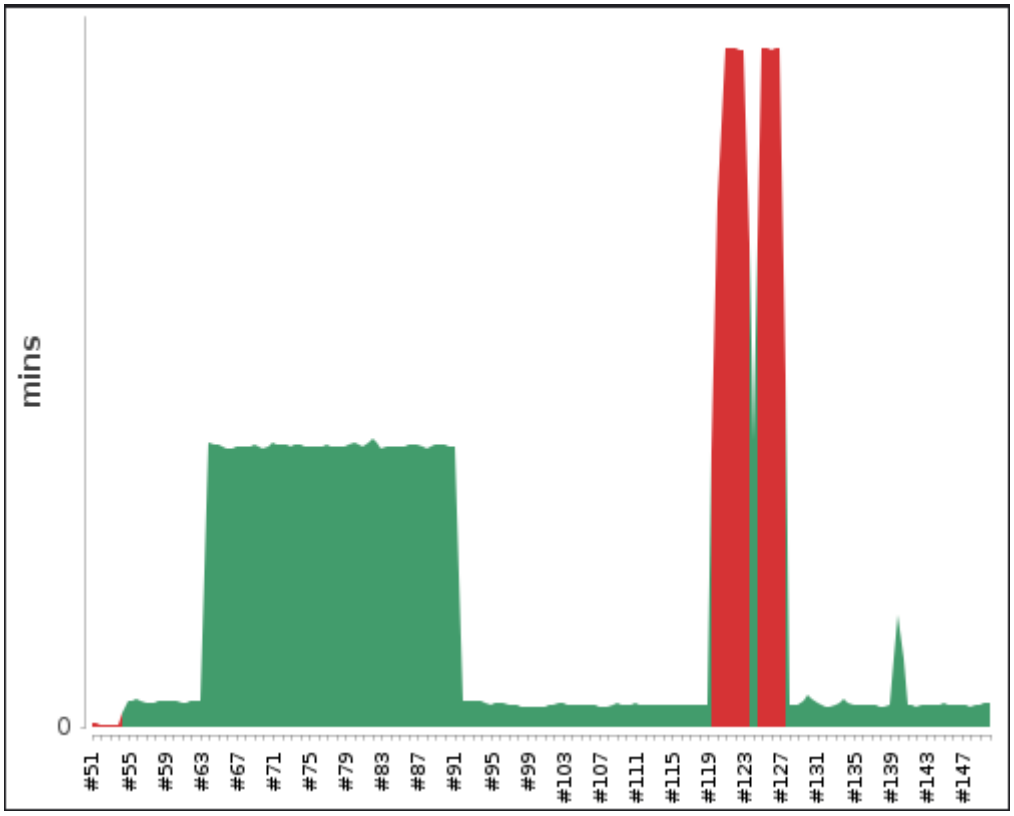




By doing so we have successfully build and created a job named demo-app which will give us number from 1 to 10 as an output which can be seen under console output.

The build time trend for the created job naed demo-app can be seen in the graphical format by:

tapping on the trend available besides the Build History.



The red part in the graph represnts which build failed and the graph area in green represnts build ids that were successfull.