

### JENKINS

**Jenkins** is an open source automation tool written in Java that allows continuous integration and continuous delivery of projects.

### INSTALL JENKINS

#### ON WINDOWS:

1. Install Java Development Kit (JDK)
2. Set the Path for the Environmental Variable for JDK.
3. Download and Install Jenkins.
4. Run Jenkins on Localhost 8080.

#### ON UBUNTU:

1. Install Java (\$sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk or 11-jdk).
2. Add the Jenkins repository.
3. Install Jenkins (\$sudo apt update, \$sudo apt install Jenkins).
4. Set up Jenkins (<http://localhost:8080>).

### JOB TYPES

1. **Freestyle build jobs** are general-purpose build jobs, which provides maximum flexibility. It can be used for any type of project.
2. **Pipeline** runs the entire software development workflow as code.
3. **Multiconfiguration project** allows us to run the same build job on different environments.
4. **Folder** allows users to create folders to organize and categorize similar jobs.
5. **GitHub Organization** scans your entire GitHub organization and creates Pipeline jobs for each repository containing a Jenkinsfile.
6. **Multibranch Pipeline** lets us implement different Jenkinsfiles for different branches of the same project.
7. **Maven** builds a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of our POM files for packaging.

### BUILD PIPELINE

Build Pipeline can be used to chain several jobs together and run them in a sequence.

#### BUILD PIPELINE EXAMPLE:

1. Create 3 freestyle Jobs.
2. Chain the 3 jobs together.  
*Job1 ->configure ->Post Build ->Build other projects ->Job2*  
*Job2 ->configure ->Post Build ->Build other projects ->Job3*
3. Create a build pipeline view.  
*Jenkins Dashboard ->Add view ->Enter a name ->Build pipeline view ->ok ->configure ->Pipeline flow ->Select Initial job ->Job1 ->ok*
4. Run the Build Pipeline.

### JENKINS PIPELINE

Jenkins pipeline is a single platform that runs the entire pipeline as code instead of building several jobs for each phase and it puts it in a Jenkinsfile. Jenkinsfile is a text file that stores the pipeline as code. It is written using the Groovy DSL. It can be written based on two syntaxes:

1. **Scripted pipeline:** Code is written on the Jenkins UI instance and is enclosed within the node block.

```
node {
```

```
  scripted pipeline code
```

```
}
```

2. **Declarative pipeline:** Code is written locally in a file and is checked into a SCM and is enclosed within the pipeline block.

```
node {
```

```
  declarative pipeline code
```

```
}
```

### JENKINS PLUGINS

#### Most Commonly Used Jenkins Plugins:

Jenkins comes with over 2000 plugins and each plugin has a unique functionality. But when it comes to software development most developers use a set of plugins, such as, **Maven, Git, Ant, Docker, Amazon EC2, HTML publisher, Copy artefact**, etc.

Follow the below step to install the above plugins or any other Jenkins plugin.

*Jenkins Dashboard-> Manage Jenkins-> Manage Plugins-> Available*

In the filter text field enter the name of the plugin you want to install.

### MAVEN PROJECT

1. Build Step where we can write goals and options. We can write different maven commands here such as **CLEAN, INSTALL, COMPILE, TEST, PACKAGE**, etc. that affect the **POM.xml** file present on our system or GitHub Repository.
2. We can also deploy war/ear to a container using post-build actions and archive the same.
3. We can execute batch or shell commands as a part of pre-build steps.

### AUTOMATED DEPLOYMENT

1. Head to the manage plugins and install the respective plugins
2. It takes the war/ear file and deploys that to the running remote application build.
3. Go-to build and configure and click on 'deploy to war/ear to container'
4. In the war container section save details about the destination server and click save.

#### EXAMPLE:

*Open a freestyle project. Paste the URL of GitHub repository where POM.xml file is stored in SCM. Add a maven command (MVN CLEAN INSTALL). This will give us a war/jar file which we can deploy onto TOMCAT.*



### MANAGE USERS & ROLES

Jenkins allows us to give different permissions to a user across different jobs using "**Project Based Matrix Authorization strategy**".

To use Project-based Matrix Authorization Strategy, First login with Admin user go to *Manage Jenkins -> Configure Global Security*.

In "Authorization", Select "**Project-based Matrix Authorization Strategy**". Then add "**Admin**" user and check all the checkbox to grant all permission to admin user.



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