# 9.3 - Appvance Integrations

Appvance Integrations — Knowledge Base articles.

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# AIQ Integrations Knowledge Base Overview

Last updated: October 16, 2026

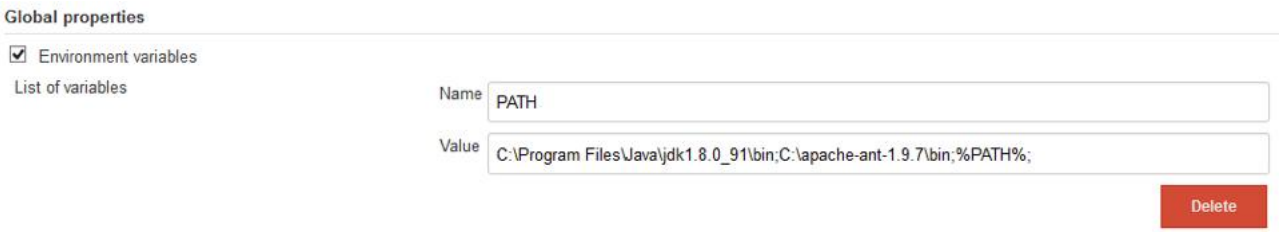
# Configure Jenkins Integration for AIQ

# About Jenkins plugin configuration example

- Information within illustrates how to configure and run scenarios from Jenkins
- Applicable for both Jenkins installed locally as well as in the cloud, such as using Cloudbees-Jenkins

# Local Jenkins Install Prerequisites

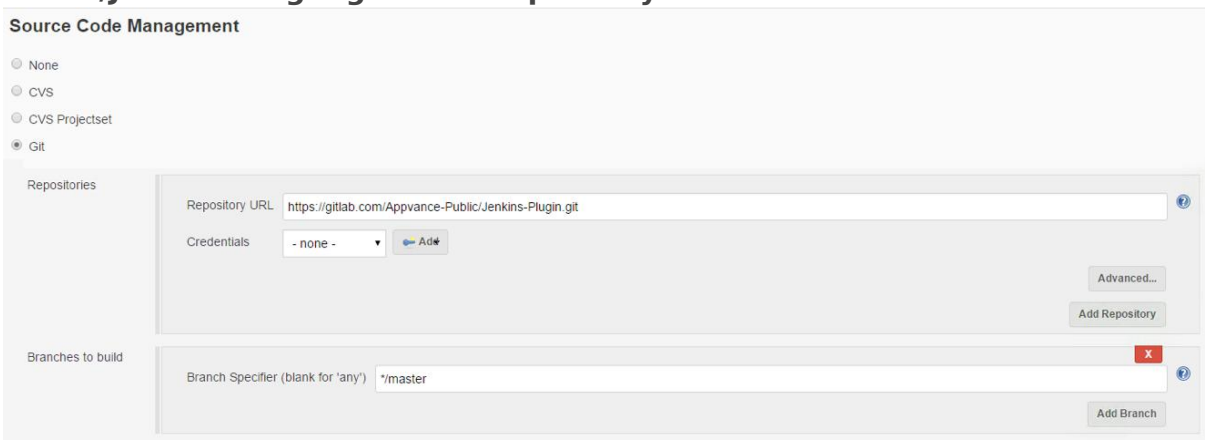
1. Install Jenkins using https://jenkins.io
2. After install, Jenkins automatically launches using port **8080**. To change the port number, locate **Jenkins/jenkins.xml** and modify the **--httpPort** argument
   For example: -Xrs -Xmx256m -Dhudson.lifecycle=hudson.lifecycle.WindowsServiceLifecycle -jar "%BASE%\jenkins.war" --httpPort=**8081**
3. Restart Jenkins
   From a Windows Server machine, go to Server Configuration and select Restart Jenkins Service
4. Install ANT using http://ant.apache.org/bindownload.cgi
5. Open **Jenkins**
6. Click **Manage Jenkins**
7. Click **Configure System**
8. Scroll to **Global Properties**
9. Check **Environment variables**
10. Enter **PATH** in the **Name** box
11. Enter the **Java** and **Antpaths** in the **Value** box as illustrated below




12. Click **Save (Changes)**

# Configure Project to Point to Plugin

1. Create a new, or open and existing, Jenkins project
2. Locate **Source Code Management**
3. Options based on Jenkins Plugin location
    1. If hosted by Appvance, select **Git** and enter **https://gitlab.com/Appvance-Public/Jenkins-Plugin.git** in the **Repository URL** box




    NOTE: Please make sure to install git on the machine where Jenkins is installed, once installed please restart Jenkins service.

    Download git from [https://git-scm.com/downloads](https://git-scm.com/downloads) based on your operation system.
    2. If self-hosted
        1. Select your source code management provider and enter the URL to your hosted plugin in the **Repository URL** box

# Configure Scenario to Run

1. Locate **Invoke Ant** in the **Build** options
2. Enter **run** in the **Targets** box
3. Click **Advanced**
4. Enter **CloudBees/build.xml** in the **Build File** box (may vary if plugin self-hosted)
5. Enter the following in the **Properties** box:
   ServerURL=<urlToAppvanceUTPServerIncludingPort>
   Path=REPOSITORY/<pathToScenarioFileIncludingScenarioNameAndFileExtension>

Username=<appvanceUserName>
Password=<appvancePassword>




Notice the **Path** value contains **REPOSITORY**. Using the cloud version of Jenkins, users should specify scenarios available from a repository (i.e. SVN or GIT)
To run scenarios using local files, Jenkins must be installed on a local machine, after which local paths can be specified in place of REPOSITORY paths using SERVER.

6. Click **Save**

# Running a Scenario

Appvance IQ logging, and a URL to further results, appear in **Console Output** as part of the project build logs.

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If you have any feedback on this topic, please contact us at documentation@appvance.ai

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# GIT - What happens if the same file is modified by 2 users

There is a small possibility of a merge conflict situation. When that happens, need to delete the repository and recreate it from Appvance IQ.

Changes done by a second person trying to push will be lost.

If there is no conflict, changes done by the first person will be overwritten by changes saved by the second person.

**Recommended approach**

The recommended approach would be to create branches per person and merge the code to the master or the main branch.

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# GitHub - Creating a personal Access token

https://docs.github.com/en/authentication/keeping-your-account-and-data-secure/creating-a-personal-access-token

Authorizing a personal access token for use with SAML single sign-on

https://docs.github.com/en/enterprise-cloud@latest/authentication/authenticating-with-saml-single-sign-on/authorizing-a-personal-access-token-for-use-with-saml-single-sign-on

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# What is Health Rules in AppDynamics Integration?

**Health Rules:**

- Checking that option will provide details of all critical, warning and error of health rules (defined by the user) of that application.
- Health rules are created in the application itself. Users can create health rules like if there are more than 500 connections mark it as Critical, if there are more than 5000 connections, mark it as a warning etc. All these are done in AppDynamics itself
- There is an feature in AppDynamics called Health Rule violations - Users can define these over there.
- In UTP reports, it will show either as a 1 or 0 depending on the outcome.
- Users can create config files for multiple applications, Users can create one single config file to monitor multiple applications as well.
- Config files can be exported and imported based on user requirements and can be edited easily.

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# When executed from Jenkins where the results will be stored

All the results will be stored in DB which you can retreive using the Execution ID

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