Lab Experiment 2: Creating a Jenkins Pipeline with a Jenkinsfile

Objective: Create a Jenkins pipeline using a Jenkinsfile that builds a simple project, runs tests, and deploys the project to a designated environment.

Prerequisites:

1. Jenkins server up and running.
2. A sample project hosted in a version control repository (e.g., Git).

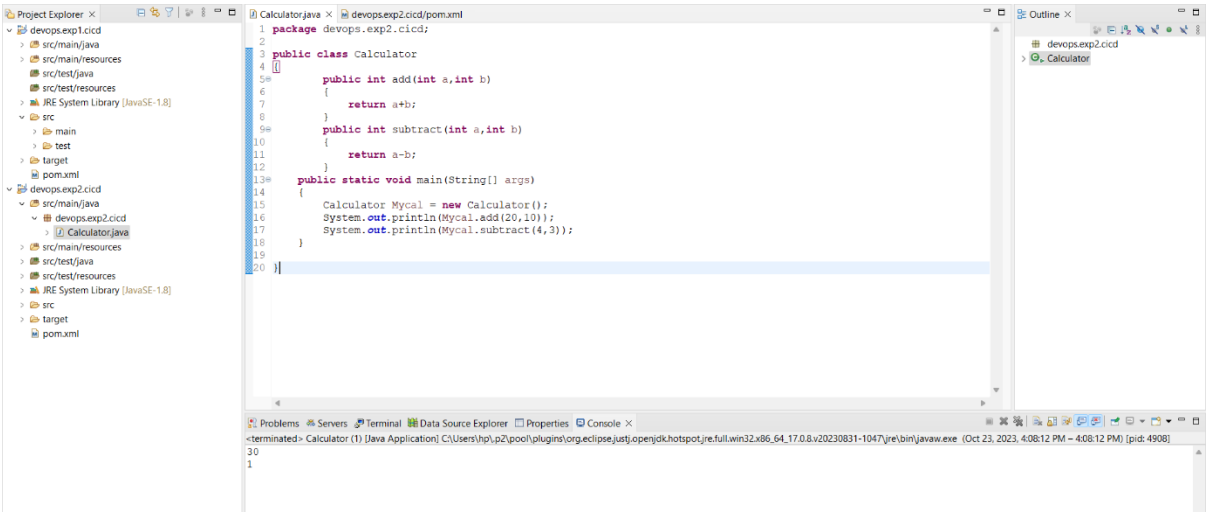
Steps:

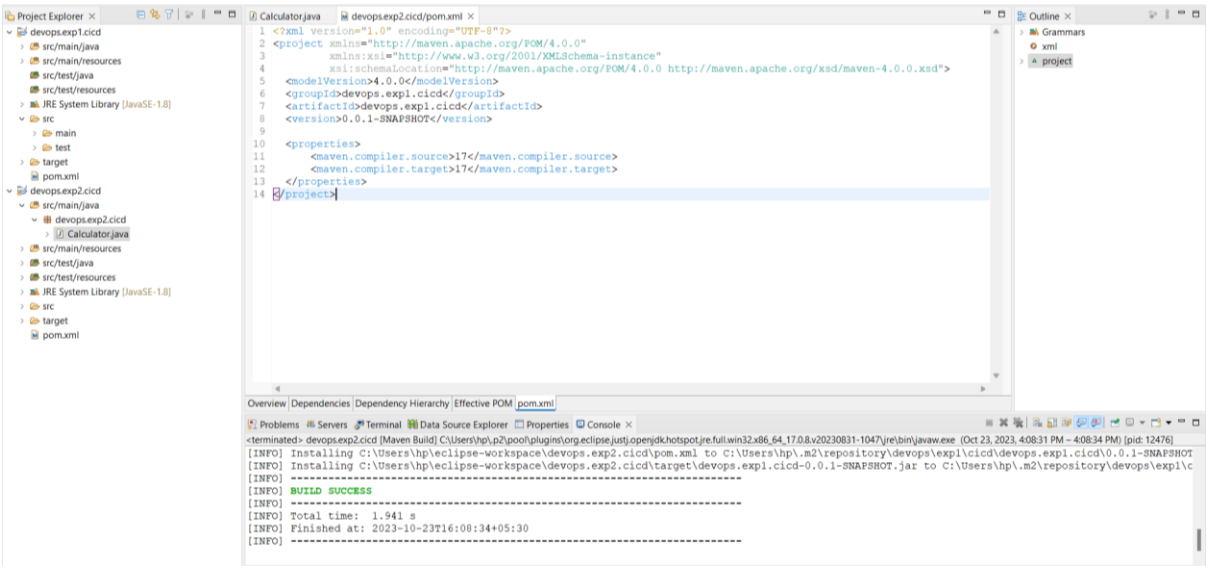
Jenkins Configuration:

- Ensure that Jenkins is installed and accessible.
- Install necessary plugins: Pipeline and any plugins specific to your version control system (e.g., Git Plugin).

Setting Up the Project:

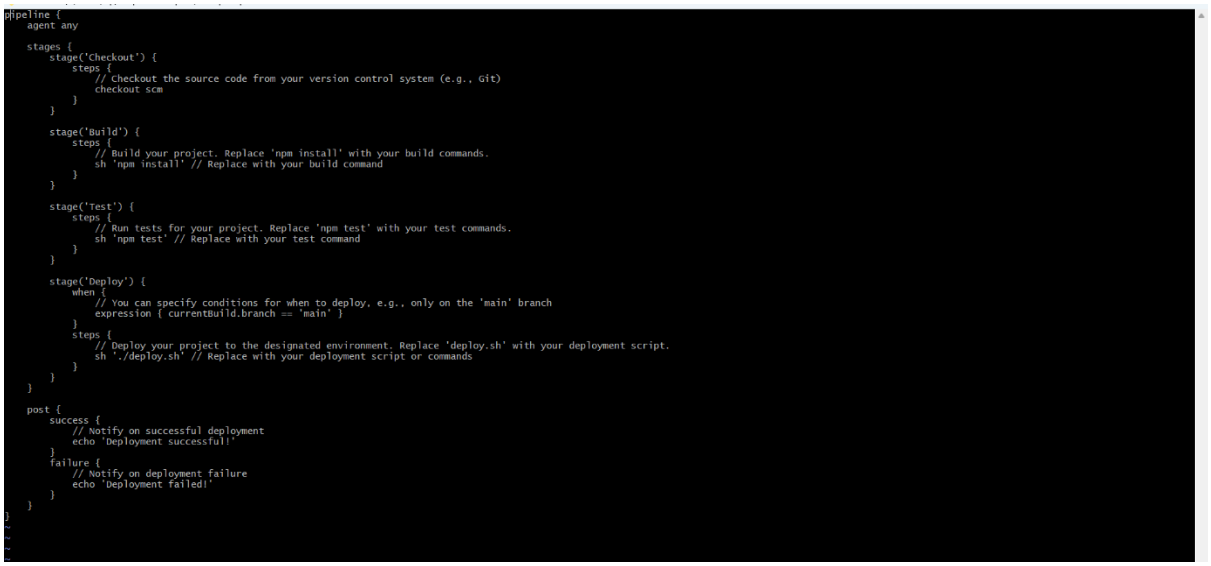
- Create a sample project (e.g., a simple web application) and host it on a version control repository (e.g., GitHub).





Creating a Jenkinsfile:

In the root of your project repository, create a file named Jenkinsfile.



```
pipeline {
    agent any

    stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                // Checkout the source code from your version control system (e.g., Git)
                checkout scm
            }
        }

        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                // Build your project. Replace 'npm install' with your build commands.
                sh 'npm install' // Replace with your build command
            }
        }

        stage('Test') {
            steps {
                // Run tests for your project. Replace 'npm test' with your test commands.
                sh 'npm test' // Replace with your test command
            }
        }

        stage('Deploy') {
            when {
                // You can specify conditions for when to deploy, e.g., only on the 'main' branch
                expression { currentBuild.branch == 'main' }
            }
            steps {
                // Deploy your project to the designated environment. Replace 'deploy.sh' with your deployment script.
                sh './deploy.sh' // Replace with your deployment script or commands
            }
        }
    }

    post {
        success {
            // Notify on successful deployment
            echo 'Deployment successful!'
        }
        failure {
            // Notify on deployment failure
            echo 'Deployment failed!'
        }
    }
}
```

Defining the Pipeline:

Open the Jenkinsfile and define the pipeline stages using the declarative pipeline syntax.

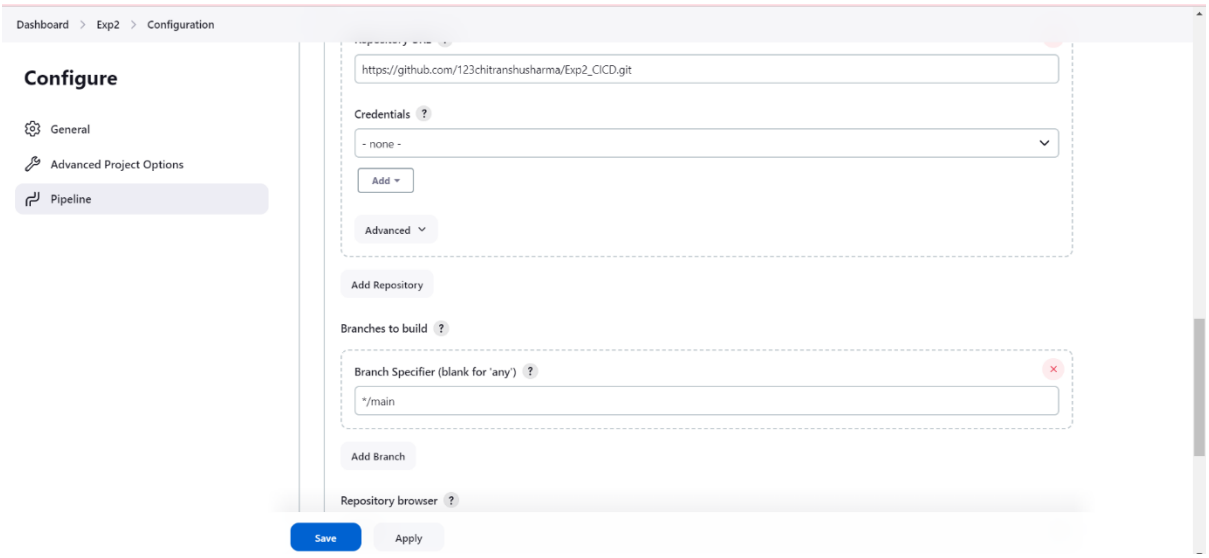
Here's an example Jenkinsfile with basic stages:

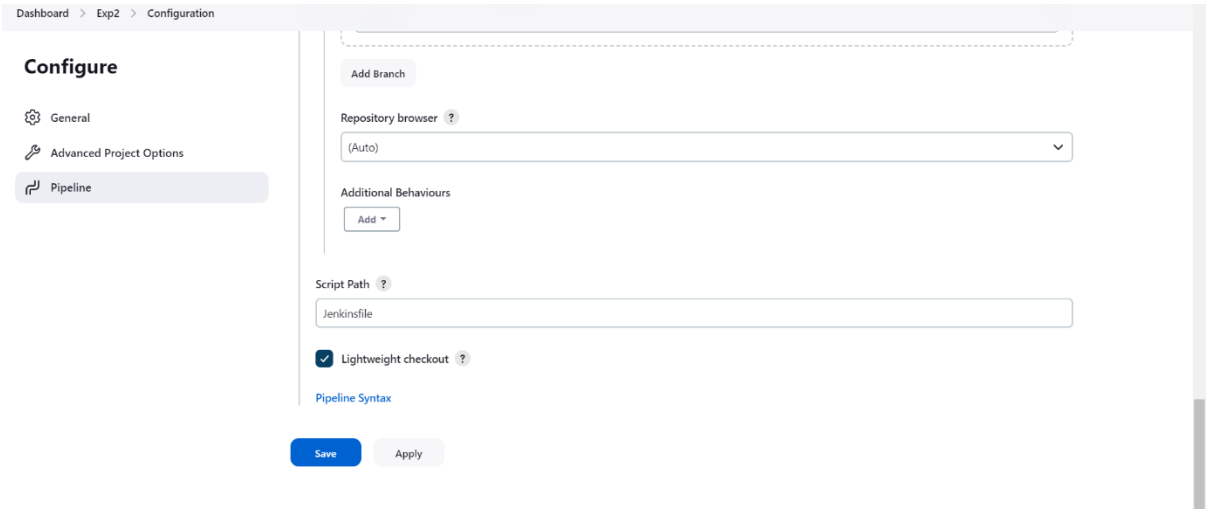
```
pipeline {
    agent any

    stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                checkout scm
            }
```

```
        }

        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                sh 'your-build-command-here'
            }
        }

        stage('Test') {
            steps {

                sh 'your-test-command-here'
            }
        }

        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {

                sh 'your-deployment-command-here'
            }
        }
    }

    post {
        success {
            echo 'Pipeline succeeded! Project built and deployed.'
        }
        failure {
            echo 'Pipeline failed! Check logs for details.'
        }
    }
}
```

Configuring the Pipeline in Jenkins:

- In Jenkins, create a new pipeline job.
- Link the job to your version control repository (e.g., provide the repository URL).
- Choose the option to use a Jenkinsfile from the repository and specify the path to your Jenkinsfile (usually the root directory).



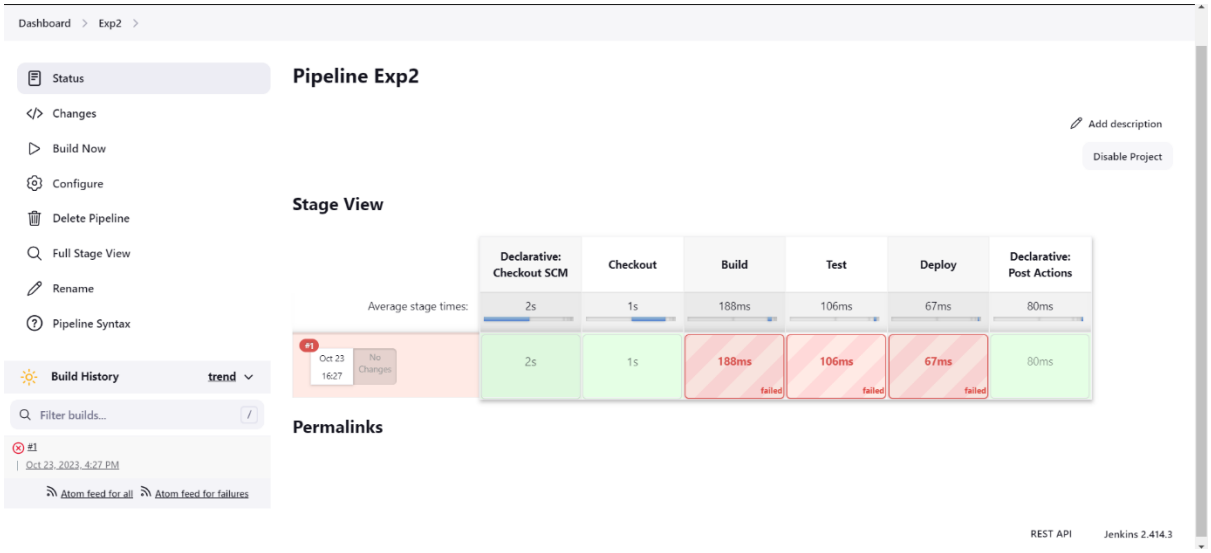


Running the Pipeline:

- Trigger the pipeline manually or set up a webhook to trigger it automatically on repository changes.

Observing the Results:

- Observe the pipeline execution on the Jenkins dashboard.
- Check the console output of each stage for any errors or issues.



This lab experiment will give you hands-on experience in creating a Jenkins pipeline using a Jenkinsfile. You can extend this experiment by adding more stages, integrating with other tools, and handling more complex build and deployment scenarios.