MENU ≡



MARCH 11, 2023

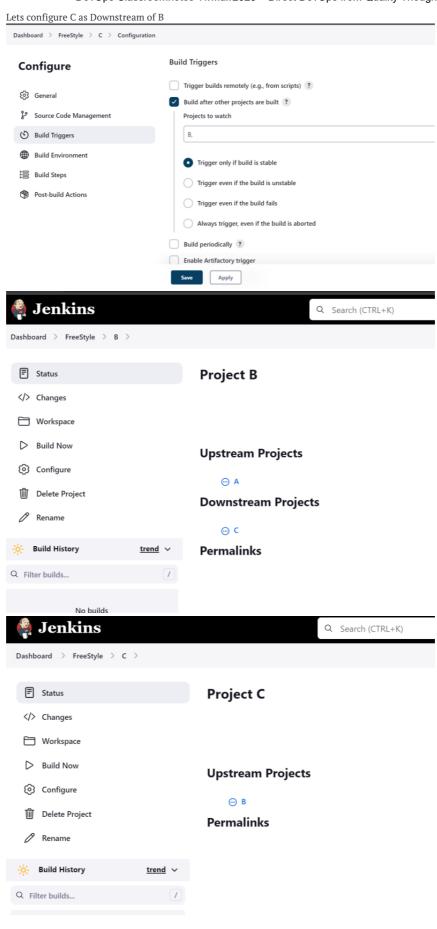
DevOps Classroomnotes 11/Mar/2023

Topics

- Upstream and Downstream jobs in jenkins
- Git Submodules
- Git Hooks
- Pull request based workflow
- Branching Strategies
- Build and Deploy of some application
- Adding Security to pipelines
- Exercise

Upstream and Downstream jobs in Jenkins

- Upstream project refers to project that triggered the build of current project. Downstream refers to
 the project that will be triggered by current project
- · This can be configured in
 - PostBuild Actions of Upstream
 - Build triggers of Current Project
 - Lets configure B as Downstream of A Dashboard > FreeStyle > B > Configuration **Build Triggers** Configure Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) ? General Build after other projects are built ? & Source Code Management Projects to watch Build Triggers Build Environment Trigger only if build is stable Build Steps Trigger even if the build is unstable Post-build Actions Trigger even if the build fails Always trigger, even if the build is aborted Build periodically ? **Jenkins** Q Search (CTRL+K) Dashboard > FreeStyle > A > **■** Status **Project A** </>
 Changes **Downstream Projects** (Configure Delete Project **Permalinks** Rename **Build History** Q Filter builds..



Overview



• Lets Build A

Git Submodules

- Git Submodules allows us to use a repository within repository
- Refer Here for submodule
- Refer Here to this repository for submodules
- To push the changes in the submodules the push command git push origin HEAD:

 branch>

Git Alias

- Refer Here For Git Alias
- · Git allows to create alias for existing commands.
- Alias are stored in config files

```
alias.pushsub=push origin HEAD:master
alias.rspush=push --recurse-submodules=check
alias.history=log --graph --decorate --pretty=oneline --abbrev-commit
alias.pushmain=push origin HEAD:main
alias.s=status
alias.pr=pull
```

```
Dell@DESKTOP-TM7SH71 MINGW64 /c/temp/testing/cicdprojects (main)

$ git s
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

nothing to commit, working tree clean

Dell@DESKTOP-TM7SH71 MINGW64 /c/temp/testing/cicdprojects (main)

$ git status
On branch main
Your branch is ahead of 'origin/main' by 1 commit.
  (use "git push" to publish your local commits)

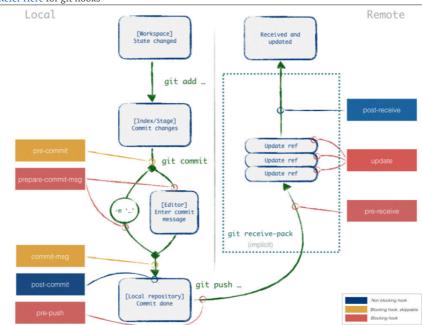
nothing to commit, working tree clean

Dell@DESKTOP-TM7SH71 MINGW64 /c/temp/testing/cicdprojects (main)
$
```

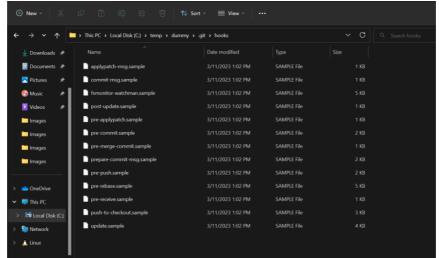
Git Hooks

- · Hooks help us in adding custom behavior to Git
- To handle local events git has client side hooks and to handle remote events git has server side hooks.

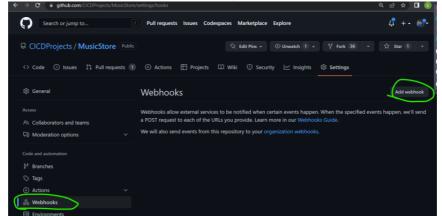
Refer Here for git hooks



In .git folder you have hooks folder



- Refer Here for sample hooks repo
- For Remote repositories which are self hosted, we can change the hooks
- For remote repo which is cloud hosted there we have to deal with access control for stopping users from pushing changes etc.
- If you need to call or perform any action when changes are received then they provide WebHooks.



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