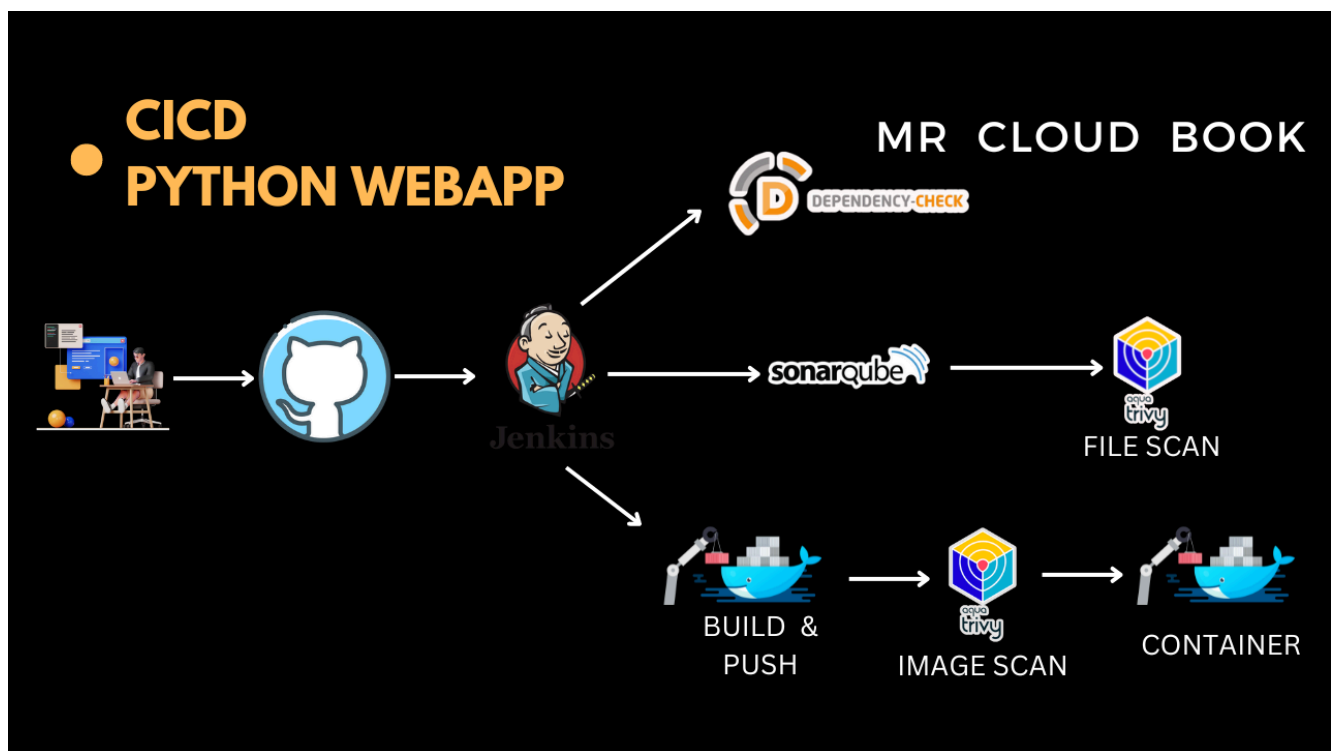


DevOps

CI-CD DevSecOps project with Jenkins | Python webapp



mrcloudbook.com · 8 January 2024



Hello friends, we will be deploying a python based application. This is an everyday use case scenario used by several organizations. We will be using Jenkins as a CI/CD tool and deploying our application on a Docker Container. Hope this detailed blog is useful.

Github: <https://github.com/Aj7Ay/Python-System-Monitoring.git>

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Step 6 – we have to install make package

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Step 9 – Access the Real World Application

Step 10 – Terminate the AWS EC2 Instance

Steps:-

Step 1 – Create an Ubuntu T2 Large Instance

Step 2 – Install Jenkins, Docker and Trivy. Create a Sonarqube Container using Docker.

Step 3 – Install Plugins like JDK, Sonarqube Scanner, OWASP Dependency Check,

Step 4 – Create a Pipeline Project in Jenkins using a Declarative Pipeline

Step 5 – Configure Sonar Server in Manage Jenkins

Step 6 – we have to install and make the package

Step 7 – Docker Image Build and Push

Step 8 – Deploy the image using Docker

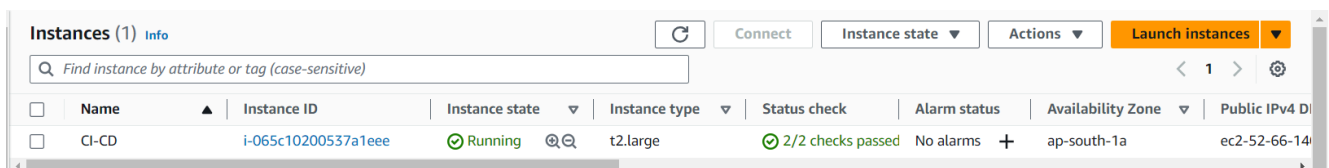
Step 9 – Access the Real World Application

Step 10 – Terminate the AWS EC2 Instance

Now, let's get started and dig deeper into each of these steps:-

Step 1 – Launch an AWS T2 Large Instance.

Use the image as Ubuntu. You can create a new key pair or use an existing one. Enable HTTP and HTTPS settings in the Security Group.



Instances (1) Info									
<input type="text" value="Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)"/> Refresh Connect Instance state ▼ Actions ▼ Launch instances ▼									
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ▲	Instance ID	Instance state ▼	Instance type ▼	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone ▼	Public IPv4 D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CI-CD	i-065c10200537a1eee	Running	t2.large	2/2 checks passed	No alarms +	ap-south-1a	ec2-52-66-14	

Step 2 – Install Jenkins, Docker and Trivy

2A – To Install Jenkins

Connect to your console, and enter these commands to Install Jenkins

```
sudo vi jenkins.sh
#enter the below code
#!/bin/bash
sudo apt update -y
#sudo apt upgrade -y
wget -O - https://packages.adoptium.net/artifactory/api/gpg/key/public
echo "deb [signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/adoptium.asc] https://packages.adoptium.net/artifactory/debian stable main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/adoptium.list > /dev/null
sudo apt update -y
sudo apt install temurin-17-jdk -y
/usr/bin/java --version
curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
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 update -y
sudo apt install jenkins -y
```

```
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /d
```

```
sudo apt-get update -y
sudo apt-get install jenkins -y
sudo systemctl start jenkins
sudo systemctl status jenkins
```



```
sudo chmod 777 jenkins.sh
./jenkins.sh
```



Once Jenkins is installed, you will need to go to your AWS EC2 Security Group and open Inbound Port 8080, since Jenkins works on Port 8080.

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional	
sgr-07f2d1fcab50e40ba	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
-	Custom TCP	TCP	8080	Anywh...	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
-	HTTPS	TCP	443	Anywh...	0.0.0.0/0	Delete
-	HTTP	TCP	80	Anywh...	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

Add rule

Now, grab your Public IP Address



```
EC2 Public IP Address:8080
sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```



Unlock Jenkins using an administrative password and install the required plugins.

Getting Started

Unlock Jenkins

To ensure Jenkins is securely set up by the administrator, a password has been written to the log ([not sure where to find it?](#)) and this file on the server:

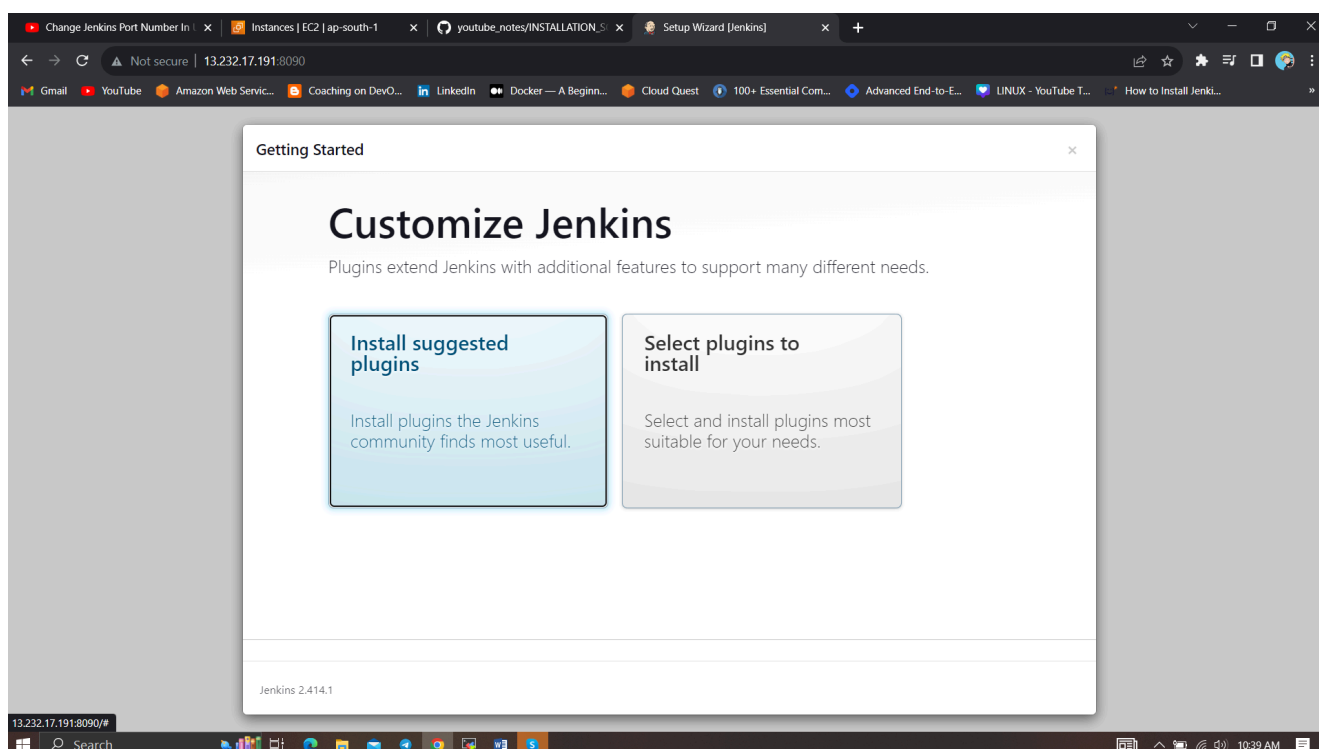
```
/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

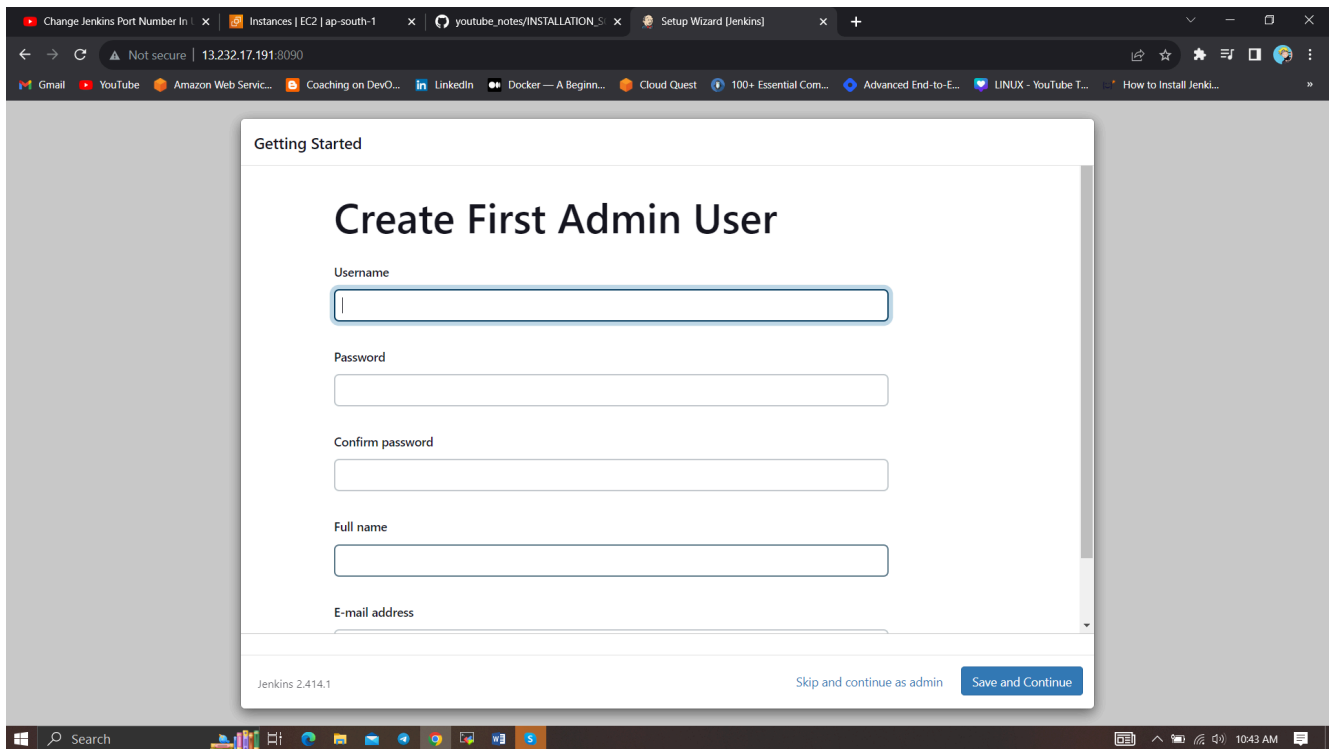
Please copy the password from either location and paste it below.

Administrator password

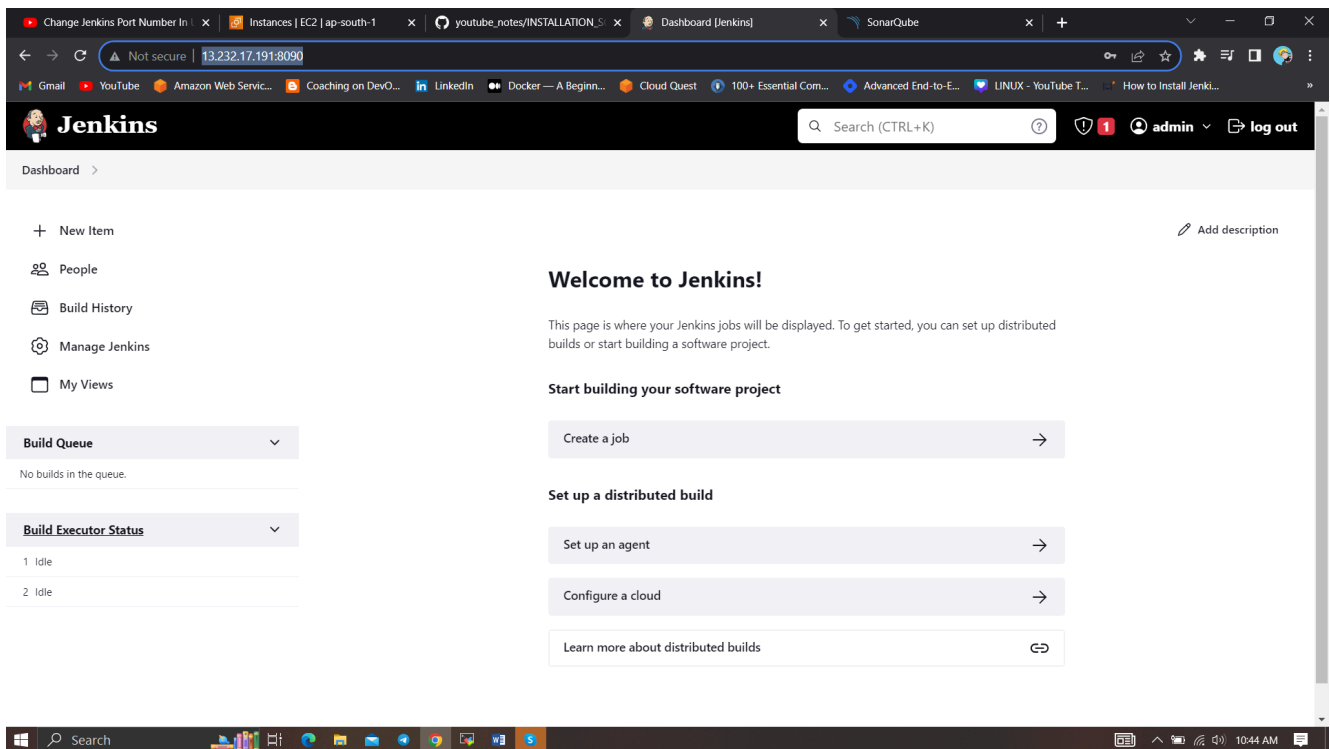
Continue

Jenkins will now get installed and install all the libraries.





Jenkins Getting Started Screen

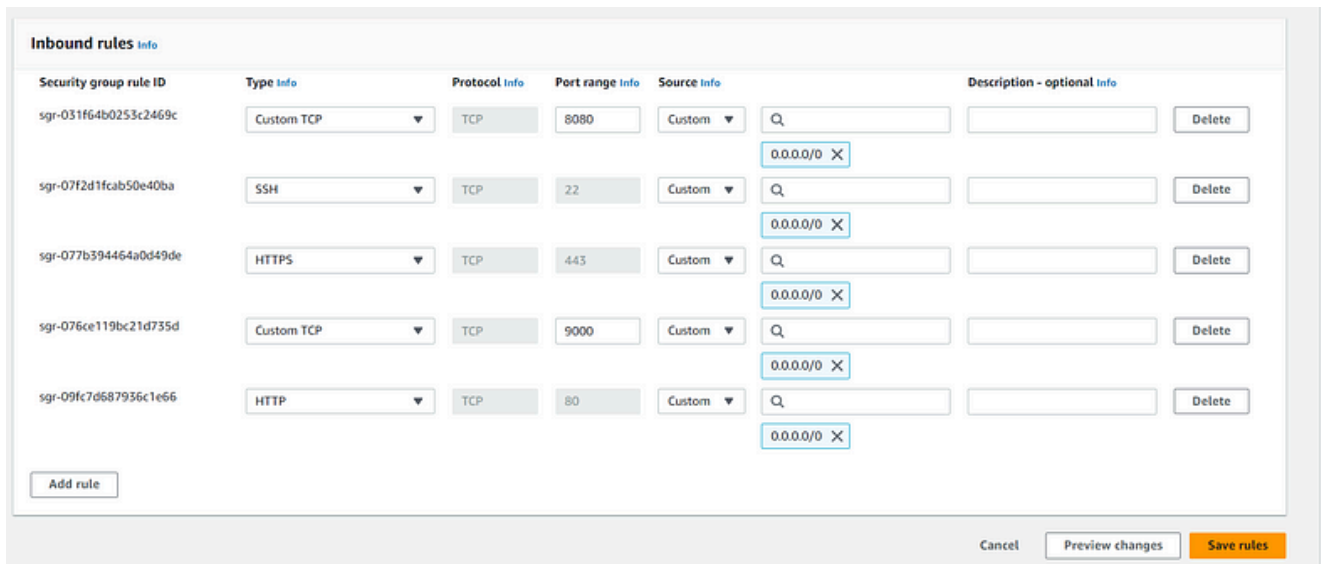


2B – Install Docker

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install docker.io -y
```

```
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
sudo chmod 777 /var/run/docker.sock
sudo docker ps
```

After the docker installation, we create a sonarqube container (Remember added 9000 port in the security group)



```
docker run -d --name sonar -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:lts-community
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ sudo chmod 777 /var/run/docker.sock
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ docker run -d --name sonar -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:lts-community
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:lts-community' locally
lts-community: Pulling from library/sonarqube
44ba2802f8ab: Pull complete
2cabec57fa36: Pull complete
c28481384b6a: Pull complete
bf7b17ee74f8: Pull complete
38617faac714: Pull complete
706f20f58f5e: Pull complete
65a29568c257: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:1a118f8ab960d6c3d4ea8b4455a5a6560654511c88a6816f1603f764d5dc77c
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:lts-community
4b60c96bf9ad3d62289436af7f752fdb04993092d0ca3065e2f2e32301b50139
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                  COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS                               NAMES
4b60c96bf9ad   sonarqube:lts-commu... "/opt/sonarqube/dock..." 9 seconds ago  Up 5 seconds  0.0.0.0:9000->9000/tcp, :::9000->9000/tcp  sonar
ubuntu@ip-172-31-42-253:~$
```

Now our sonarqube is up and running

Enter username and password, click on login and change password

```
username admin  
password admin
```

Log in to SonarQube

[Log in](#)[Cancel](#)

The screenshot shows the SonarQube web interface. At the top is a navigation bar with links: sonarqube, Projects, Issues, Rules, Quality Profiles, Quality Gates, and Administration. A search bar on the right says 'Search for projects...' with a magnifying glass icon and a green button with the letter 'A'. Below the navigation bar, the main content area has the heading 'How do you want to create your project?'. It includes a paragraph: 'Do you want to benefit from all of SonarQube's features (like repository import and Pull Request decoration)? Create your project from your favorite DevOps platform. First, you need to set up a DevOps platform configuration.' Below this are five cards, each with a logo and the text 'Set up global configuration': 'From Azure DevOps' (Azure logo), 'From Bitbucket Server' (Bitbucket logo), 'From Bitbucket Cloud' (Bitbucket logo), 'From GitHub' (GitHub logo), and 'From GitLab' (GitLab logo). At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Are you just testing or have an advanced use-case? Create a project manually.' with a card containing a blue double-angle bracket icon and the word 'Manually'.

2C – Install Trivy



```
sudo apt-get install wget apt-transport-https gnupg lsb-release -y  
wget -qO - https://aquasecurity.github.io/trivy-repo/deb/public.key | g  
echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/trivy.gpg] https://aquasecurity
```



```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install trivy -y
```

Next, we will log in to Jenkins and start to configure our Pipeline in Jenkins

Step 3 – Install Plugins like JDK, Sonarqube Scanner, OWASP Dependency Check, Docker.

3A – Install Plugin

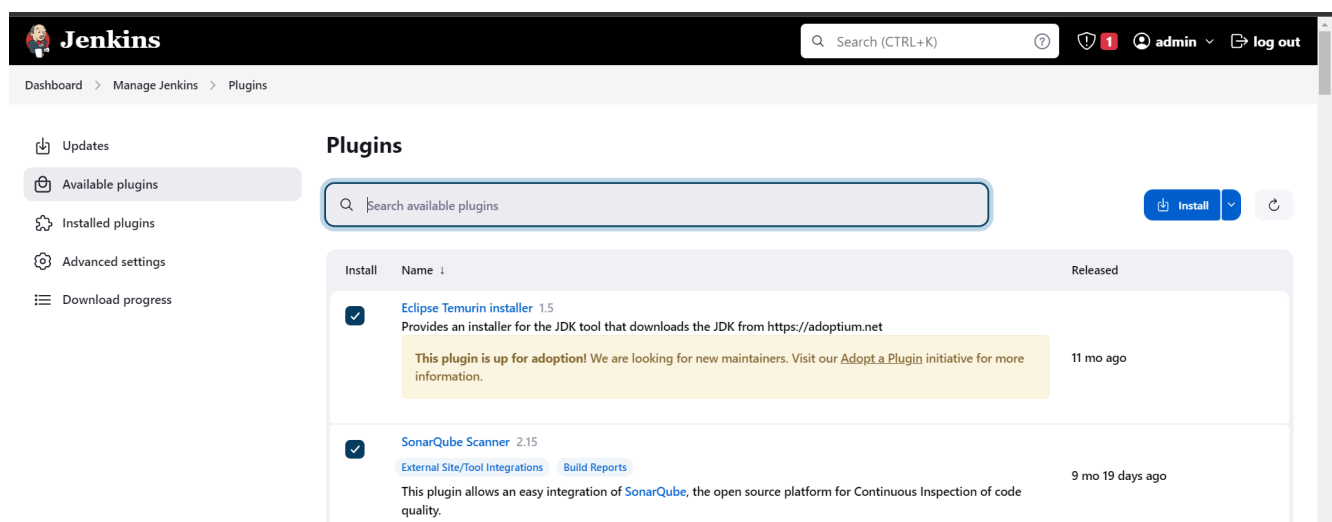
Goto Manage Jenkins → Plugins → Available Plugins →

Install below plugins

1 → Install OWASP ((Install without restart)

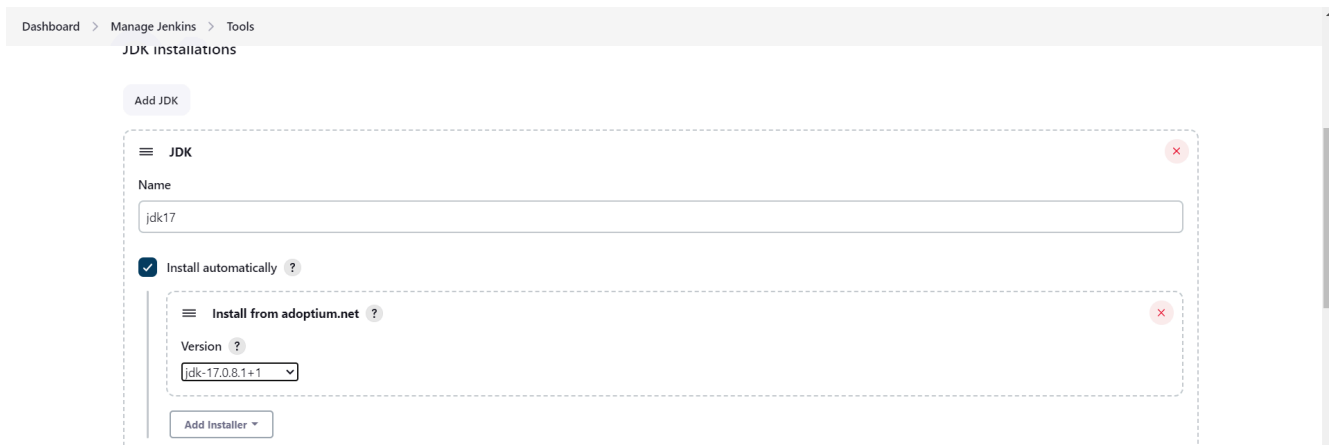
2 → SonarQube Scanner (Install without restart)

3 → 1 → Eclipse Temurin Installer (Install without restart)



3B – Configure Java and Maven in Global Tool Configuration

Goto Manage Jenkins → Tools → Install JDK Click on Apply and Save



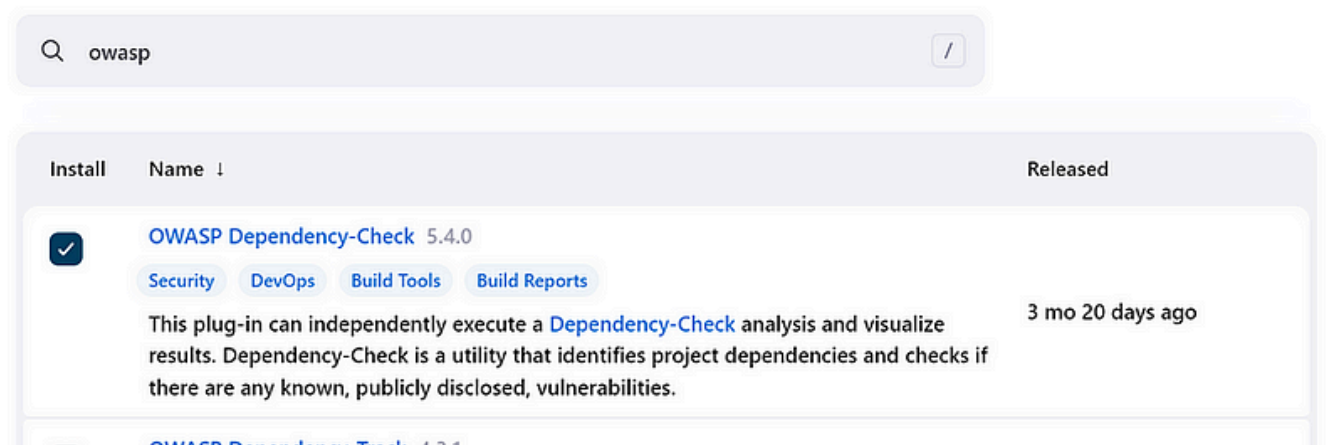
3C – Create a Job

Label it as Dotnet CI-CD, click on Pipeline and OK.

Step 4 – Install OWASP Dependency Check Plugins

GotoDashboard → Manage Jenkins → Plugins → OWASP Dependency-Check. Click on it and install it without restart.

Plugins



First, we configured the Plugin and next, we had to configure the Tool

Goto Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Tools →

[Dashboard](#) > [Manage Jenkins](#) > [Tools](#)

Dependency-Check installations

[Add Dependency-Check](#)

Dependency-Check

Name

DP-Check

☒ Install automatically ?

Install from github.com

Version

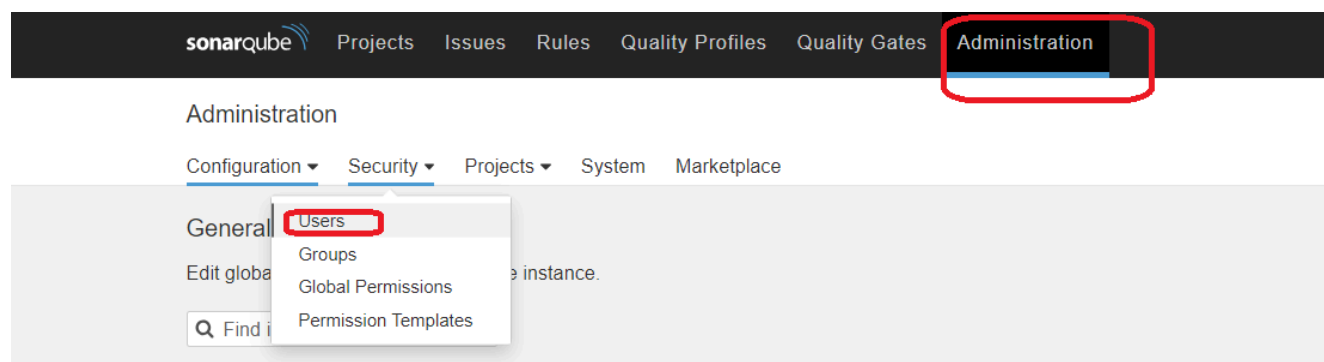
dependency-check 6.5.1

[Add Installer](#) ▾

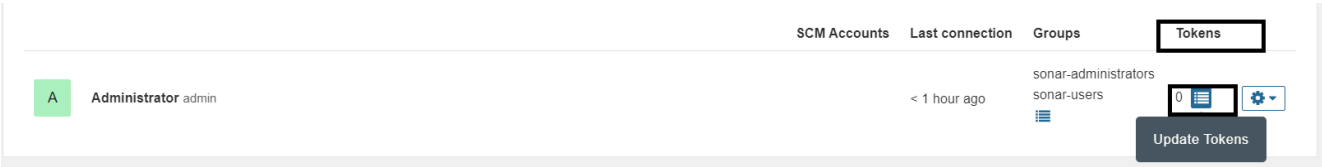
Click on Apply and Save here.

Step 5 – Configure Sonar Server in Manage Jenkins

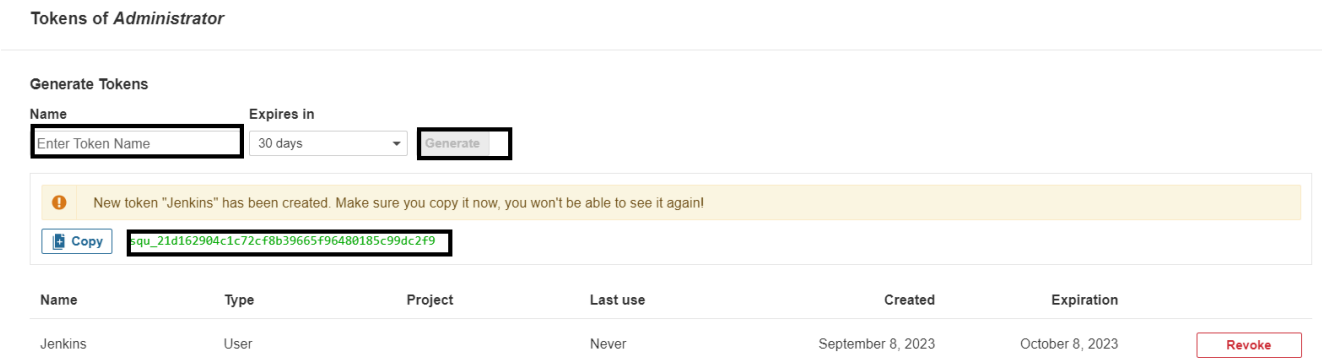
Grab the Public IP Address of your EC2 Instance, Sonarqube works on Port 9000, so `<Public IP>:9000`. Goto your Sonarqube Server. Click on Administration → Security → Users → Click on Tokens and Update Token → Give it a name → and click on Generate Token



Click on Update Token



Create a token with a name and generate



Copy this Token

Goto Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Credentials → Add Secret Text. It should look like this

Mr Cloud Book

Home Blog DevSecOps Contact About Me Testimonials

Search Blogs

Secret

POST THE TOKEN HERE

ID ?

Sonar-token

Description ?

Sonar-token

Create

You will this page once you click on create

Credentials that should be available irrespective of domain specification to requirements matching.

ID	Name	Kind	Description
Sonar-token	sonar	Secret text	sonar

Now, go to Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Configure System

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > System >

SonarQube servers

If checked, job administrators will be able to inject a SonarQube server configuration as environment variables in the build.

☐ **Environment variables** Enable injection of SonarQube server configuration as build environment variables

SonarQube installations

List of SonarQube installations

Name

Server URL
Default is http://localhost:9000

Server authentication token
SonarQube authentication token. Mandatory when anonymous access is disabled.

Add ▾

Save Apply

Click on Apply and Save

The **Configure System** option is used in Jenkins to configure different server

Global Tool Configuration is used to configure different tools that we install using Plugins

We will install a sonar scanner in the tools.

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

SonarQube Scanner installations

Add SonarQube Scanner

≡ **SonarQube Scanner**

Name

☒ **Install automatically** ?

≡ **Install from Maven Central**

Version

Add Installer ▾

Add SonarQube Scanner

Save Apply

In the Sonarqube Dashboard add a quality gate also

Administration-> Configuration->Webhooks

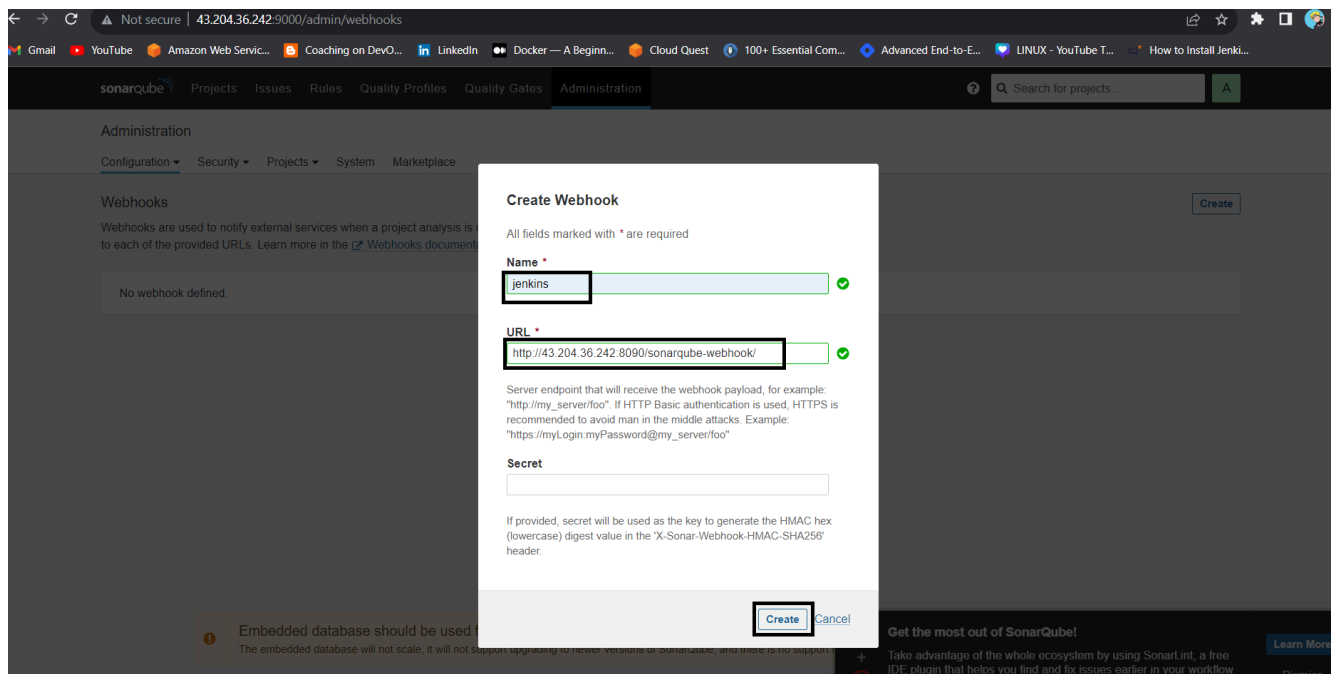
The screenshot shows the SonarQube Administration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'sonarqube', 'Projects', 'Issues', 'Rules', 'Quality Profiles', 'Quality Gates', and 'Administration' (highlighted with a red box). Below the navigation bar, the 'Administration' section is active, with a dropdown menu showing 'General Settings', 'Encryption', and 'Webhooks' (highlighted with a red box). The 'Webhooks' section is currently empty, displaying a search bar and a table with columns: 'SCM Accounts', 'Last connection', 'Groups', and 'Tokens'. The table contains one entry for 'Administrator admin' with a last connection time of '< 1 hour ago'. A 'Create User' button is visible in the top right corner.

Click on Create

The screenshot shows the SonarQube 'Webhooks' configuration page. The top navigation bar includes 'sonarqube', 'Projects', 'Issues', 'Rules', 'Quality Profiles', 'Quality Gates', and 'Administration'. The 'Administration' section is active, and the 'Webhooks' sub-section is selected. The page title is 'Webhooks'. Below the title, there is a description: 'Webhooks are used to notify external services when a project analysis is done. An HTTP POST request including a JSON payload is sent to each of the provided URLs. Learn more in the [Webhooks documentation](#).' A 'Create' button is highlighted with a black box. Below the description, there is a text box containing 'No webhook defined.'

Add details

#in url section of quality gate
http://jenkins-public-ip:8080/sonarqube-webhook/



Let's go to our Pipeline and add the below code Pipeline Script.



```
pipeline{
    agent any
    tools{
        jdk 'jdk17'
    }
    environment {
        SCANNER_HOME=tool 'sonar-scanner'
    }
    stages {
        stage('clean workspace'){
            steps{
                cleanWs()
            }
        }
        stage('Checkout From Git'){
            steps{
                git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/Aj7Ay/Python-Webapp'
            }
        }
        stage("Sonarqube Analysis "){
            steps{
                withSonarQubeEnv('sonar-server') {
                    sh ''' $SCANNER_HOME/bin/sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectName=Python-Webapp -Dsonar.projectKey=Python-Webapp '''
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
stage("quality gate"){
  steps {
    script {
      waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: false, credential:
    }
  }
}
stage("TRIVY File scan"){
  steps{
    sh "trivy fs . > trivy-fs_report.txt"
  }
}
stage("OWASP Dependency Check"){
  steps{
    dependencyCheck additionalArguments: '--scan ./ --format
    dependencyCheckPublisher pattern: '**/dependency-check-r
  }
}
}
}

```

Click on Build now, you will see the stage view like this

Stage View

	Declarative: Tool Install	clean workspace	Checkout From Git	Sonarqube Analysis	quality gate	TRIVY File scan	OWASP Dependency Check
Average stage times: (Average <u>full</u> run time: ~2min 12s)	204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms	5s	48s
#1 Sep 14 16:04 No Changes	204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms (paused for 6s)	5s	48s

SonarQube Quality Gate

Python-Webapp **Passed**
server-side processing: **Success**



Latest Dependency-Check

To see the report, you can go to Sonarqube Server and go to Projects.

☆ Python-Webapp

Passed

Last analysis: 12 minutes ago

Bugs

10

C

Vulnerabilities

0

A

Hotspots Reviewed

0.0%

E

Code Smells

1

A

Coverage

0.0%

Duplications

0.0%

Lines

345

xs

HTML, Pyt...

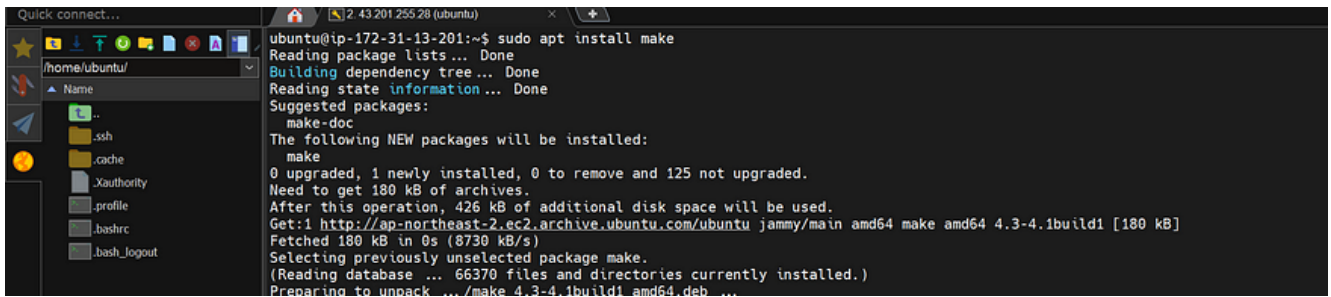
You can see the report has been generated and the status shows as passed. You can see that there are 522 lines. To see a detailed report, you can go to issues.

Step 6 – we have to install make package



```
sudo apt install make
# to check version install or not
make -v
```





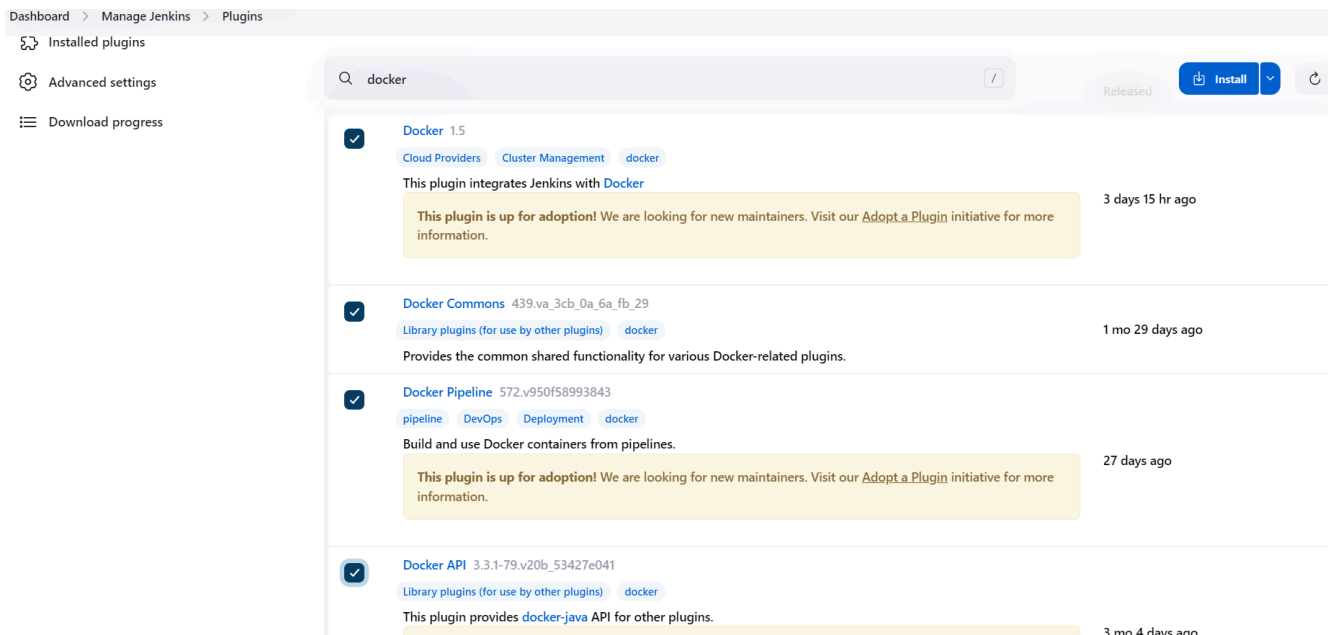
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-13-201:~$ sudo apt install make
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  make-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  make
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 125 not upgraded.
Need to get 180 kB of archives.
After this operation, 426 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ap-northeast-2.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 make amd64 4.3-4.1build1 [180 kB]
Fetched 180 kB in 0s (8730 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package make.
(Reading database ... 66370 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../make_4.3-4.1build1_amd64.deb ...
```

Step 7 – Docker Image Build and Push

We need to install the Docker tool in our system, Goto Dashboard → Manage Plugins → Available plugins → Search for Docker and install these plugins

- Docker
- Docker Commons
- Docker Pipeline
- Docker API
- docker-build-step

and click on install without restart



Now, goto Dashboard → Manage Jenkins → Tools →

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools

Docker installations

Add Docker

≡ Docker

Name

docker

☒ Install automatically ?

≡ Download from docker.com

Docker version ?

latest

Add Installer ▾

Add DockerHub Username and Password under Global Credentials

Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Credentials > System > Global credentials (unrestricted) >

Kind

Username with password ▾

Scope ?

Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc) ▾

Username ?

sevenajay

☐ Treat username as secret ?

Password ?

.....

ID ?

docker

Description ?

docker

Create

In the makefile, we already defined some conditions to build, tag and push images to dockerhub.

```
DotNet-monitoring makefile
Code Blame 70 lines (55 loc) · 2.63 KB Raw Copy Download
22 @grep -E '^[a-zA-Z_-]+:.*?## .*$$' $(MAKEFILE_LIST) | awk 'BEGIN {FS = ":.*?## "}; {printf "\033[36m%-20s\033[0m %s\n", $$1, $$2}'
23
24 lint: ## 🐛 Lint & format, will not fix but sets exit code on error
25 @dotnet format --help > /dev/null 2> /dev/null || dotnet tool install --global dotnet-format
26 dotnet format --verbosity diag ./src
27
28 image: ## 🚀 Build container image from Dockerfile
29 docker build . --file build/Dockerfile \
30 --tag $(IMAGE_REG)/$(IMAGE_REPO):$(IMAGE_TAG)
31
32 push: ## 📦 Push container image to registry
33 docker push $(IMAGE_REG)/$(IMAGE_REPO):$(IMAGE_TAG)
```

that's why we are using make image and make a push in the place of docker build -t and docker push

Add this stage to Pipeline Script



```
stage("Docker Build & tag"){
    steps{
        script{
            withDockerRegistry(credentialsId: 'docker', toolName
                sh "make image"
            }
        }
    }
}
stage("TRIVY"){
    steps{
        sh "trivy image sevenajay/python-system-monitoring:late
    }
}
stage("Docker Push"){
    steps{
        script{
            withDockerRegistry(credentialsId: 'docker', toolName
                sh "make push"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

When all stages in docker are successfully created then you will see the result You log in to Dockerhub, and you will see a new image is created

sevenajay / dotnet-monitoring

Description
 This repository does not have a description ✎

Docker commands

To push a new tag to this repository:

docker push sevenajay/dotnet-monitoring:tagname

Public View

stage view

Declarative: Tool Install	clean workspace	Checkout From Git	Sonarqube Analysis	quality gate	TRIVY File scan	OWASP Dependency Check	Docker Build & tag	TRIVY	Docker Push
204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms	5s	48s	24s	3s	15s
204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms (paused for 6s)	5s	48s	24s	3s	15s

Step 8 – Deploy the image using Docker

Add this stage to your pipeline syntax



```
stage("Deploy to container"){
    steps{
        sh "docker run -d --name python1 -p 5000:5000 sevenajay,"
    }
}
```

You will see the Stage View like this,

Declarative: Tool Install	clean workspace	Checkout From Git	Sonarqube Analysis	quality gate	TRIVY File scan	OWASP Dependency Check	Docker Build & tag	TRIVY	Docker Push	Deploy to container
204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms	5s	48s	24s	3s	15s	1s
204ms	375ms	1s	19s	682ms (paused for 6s)	5s	48s	24s	3s	15s	1s

(Add port 5000 to Security Group)

sgr-076ce119bc21d735d	Custom TCP	TCP	9000	Custom	Q		Delete
sgr-09fc7d687936c1e66	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	Q	0.0.0.0 X	Delete
-	Custom TCP	TCP	5000	Anywh...	Q	0.0.0.0 X	Delete
Add rule							

The final script looks like this,



```

pipeline{
  agent any
  tools{
    jdk 'jdk17'
  }
  environment {
    SCANNER_HOME=tool 'sonar-scanner'
  }
  stages {
    stage('clean workspace'){
      steps{
        cleanWs()
      }
    }
    stage('Checkout From Git'){
      steps{
        git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/Aj7Ay/Python-Webapp'
      }
    }
    stage("Sonarqube Analysis "){
      steps{
        withSonarQubeEnv('sonar-server') {
          sh ''' $SCANNER_HOME/bin/sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectName=Python-Webapp -Dsonar.projectKey=Python-Webapp '''
        }
      }
    }
    stage("quality gate"){
      steps {
        script {
          waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: false, credentialId: 'sonar-token'
        }
      }
    }
    stage("TRIVY File scan"){
      steps{
        sh "trivy fs . > trivy-fs_report.txt"
      }
    }
    stage("OWASP Dependency Check"){

```

```

        steps{
            dependencyCheck additionalArguments: '--scan ./ --format
            dependencyCheckPublisher pattern: '**/dependency-check-r
        }
    }
    stage("Docker Build & tag"){
        steps{
            script{
                withDockerRegistry(credentialsId: 'docker', toolName
                sh "make image"
            }
        }
    }
    stage("TRIVY"){
        steps{
            sh "trivy image sevenajay/python-system-monitoring:late
        }
    }
    stage("Docker Push"){
        steps{
            script{
                withDockerRegistry(credentialsId: 'docker', toolName
                sh "make push"
            }
        }
    }
    stage("Deploy to container"){
        steps{
            sh "docker run -d --name python1 -p 5000:5000 sevenajay,
        }
    }
}
}

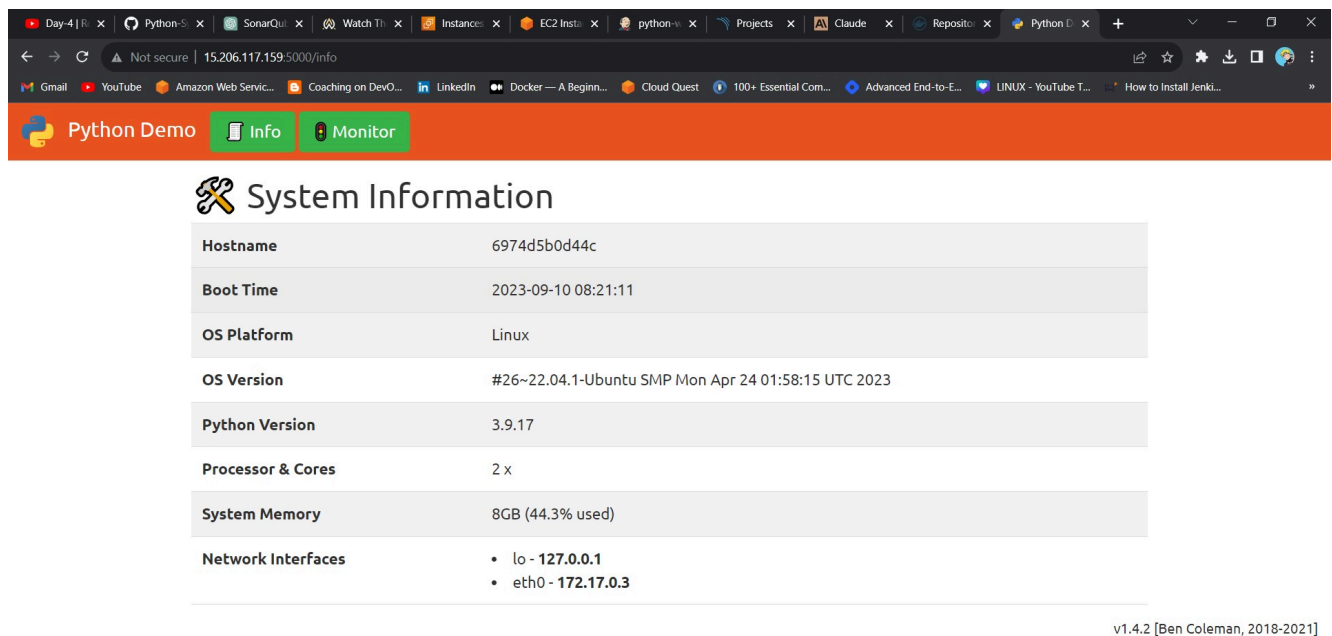
```

And you can access your application on Port 5000. This is a Real World Application that has all Functional Tabs.



public-ip of jenkins:5000

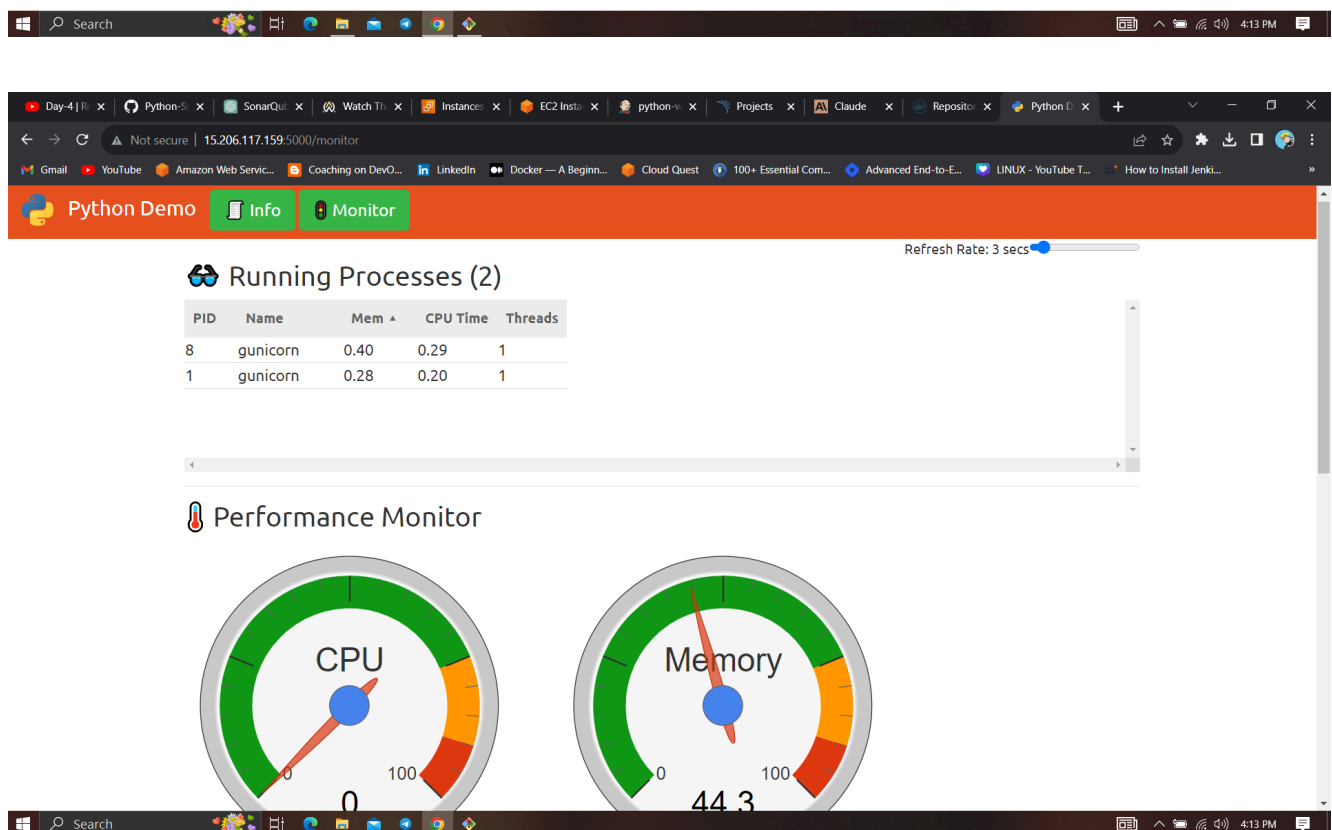
Step 9 – Access the Real World Application



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'Python Demo' application. The URL is '15.206.117.159:5000/info'. The application has a navigation bar with 'Info' and 'Monitor' tabs. The 'Info' tab is active, showing 'System Information'.

Property	Value
Hostname	6974d5b0d44c
Boot Time	2023-09-10 08:21:11
OS Platform	Linux
OS Version	#26~22.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Apr 24 01:58:15 UTC 2023
Python Version	3.9.17
Processor & Cores	2 x
System Memory	8GB (44.3% used)
Network Interfaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lo - 127.0.0.1 eth0 - 172.17.0.3

v1.4.2 [Ben Coleman, 2018-2021]



The screenshot shows the 'Python Demo' application with the 'Monitor' tab active. It displays 'Running Processes (2)' and a 'Performance Monitor'.

Running Processes (2)

PID	Name	Mem	CPU Time	Threads
8	gunicorn	0.40	0.29	1
1	gunicorn	0.28	0.20	1

Refresh Rate: 3 secs

Performance Monitor

The Performance Monitor shows two gauges: CPU and Memory. The CPU gauge is at 0% and the Memory gauge is at 44.3%.

Step 10 – Terminate the AWS EC2 Instance

Lastly, do not forget to terminate the AWS EC2 Instance.

If this post was helpful, please follow and click the like button below to show your support.



Ajay Kumar Yegireddi is a DevSecOps Engineer and System Administrator, with a passion for sharing real-world DevSecOps projects and tasks. **Mr. Cloud Book**, provides hands-on tutorials and practical insights to help others master DevSecOps tools and workflows. Content is designed to bridge the gap between development, security, and operations, making complex concepts easy to understand for both beginners and professionals.

Comments

2 responses to “CI-CD DevSecOps project with Jenkins | Python webapp”



reetesh

7 February 2025

Hi Sir

i am follow your document but not understanding wher to put this code pipeline{
agent any

```
tools{
```

```
jdk 'jdk17'
```

```
}
```

```
environment {
```

```
SCANNER_HOME=tool 'sonar-scanner'
```

```
}
```

```
stages {
```

```
stage('clean workspace'){
```

```
steps{
```

```
cleanWs()
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
stage('Checkout From Git'){
```

```

steps{
git branch: 'main', url: 'https://github.com/Aj7Ay/Python-System-Monitoring.git'
}
}
stage("Sonarqube Analysis "){
steps{
withSonarQubeEnv('sonar-server') {
sh "' $SCANNER_HOME/bin/sonar-scanner -Dsonar.projectName=Python-Webapp \
-Dsonar.projectKey=Python-Webapp "'
}
}
}
stage("quality gate"){
steps {
script {
waitForQualityGate abortPipeline: false, credentialsId: 'Sonar-token'
}
}
}
stage("TRIVY File scan"){
steps{
sh "trivy fs . > trivy-fs_report.txt"
}
}
stage("OWASP Dependency Check"){
steps{
dependencyCheck additionalArguments: '-scan ./ -format XML ', odcInstallation:
'DP-Check'
dependencyCheckPublisher pattern: '**/dependency-check-report.xml'
}
}
}
}
}

```

[Reply](#)



Kiran Gowda

3 March 2025

Step 1: Open Jenkins

Go to Jenkins Dashboard → New Item

Choose Pipeline and name your job

Click OK

Step 2: Configure Pipeline

Scroll down to Pipeline section

Select Pipeline Script

Paste your pipeline script

Step 3: Save and Run

Click Save

Click Build Now to run the pipeline

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