

## Experiment 5

**AIM:** To Build the pipeline of jobs using Maven / Gradle / Ant in Jenkins, create a pipeline script to Test and Deploy an application over the tomcat server.

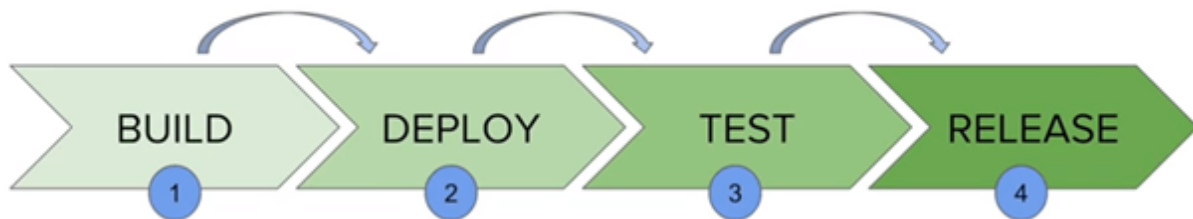
### THEORY:

#### Jenkins Pipeline:-

- In Jenkins, a pipeline is a collection of events or jobs which are interlinked with one another in a sequence.
- It is a combination of plugins that support the integration and implementation of **continuous delivery pipelines** using Jenkins.
- In other words, a Jenkins Pipeline is a collection of jobs or events that brings the software from version control into the hands of the end users by using automation tools. It is used to incorporate continuous delivery in our software development workflow.
- A pipeline has an extensible automation server for creating simple or even complex delivery pipelines "as code", via DSL (Domain-specific language).

#### What is a Continuous Delivery Pipeline?

- In a Jenkins Pipeline, every job has some sort of dependency on at least one or more jobs or events.



- The above diagram represents a continuous delivery pipeline in Jenkins. It contains a collection of states such as build, deploy, test and release. These jobs or events are interlinked with each other. Every state has its jobs, which work in a sequence called a continuous delivery pipeline.
- A continuous delivery pipeline is an automated expression to show your process for getting software for version control. Thus, every change made in your software goes through a number of complex processes on its manner to being released. It also involves developing the software in a repeatable and reliable manner, and progression of the built software through multiple stages of testing and deployment.

**JenkinsFile:-**

Jenkins Pipeline can be defined by a text file called JenkinsFile. You can implement pipeline as code using JenkinsFile, and this can be defined by using a DSL (Domain Specific Language). With the help of JenkinsFile, you can write the steps required for running a Jenkins Pipeline.

The benefits of using JenkinsFile are:

- You can make pipelines automatically for all branches and can execute pull requests with just one JenkinsFile.
- You can review your code on the pipeline.
- You can review your Jenkins pipeline.
- This is the singular source for your pipeline and can be customized by multiple users.

JenkinsFile can be defined by using either Web UI or with a JenkinsFile.

**Pipeline syntax:-**

Two types of syntax are used for defining your JenkinsFile.

- Declarative
- Scripted

**Declarative:**

Declarative pipeline syntax offers a simple way to create pipelines. It consists of a predefined hierarchy to create Jenkins pipelines. It provides you the ability to control all aspects of a pipeline execution in a simple, straightforward manner.

**Scripted:**

Scripted Jenkins pipeline syntax runs on the Jenkins master with the help of a lightweight executor. It uses very few resources to convert the pipeline into atomic commands.

Both scripted and declarative syntax are different from each other and are defined totally differently.

**Why Use Jenkins Pipeline?**

Jenkins is a continuous integration server which has the ability to support the automation of software development processes. You can create several automation jobs with the help of use cases, and run them as a Jenkins pipeline.

Here are the reasons why you should use Jenkins pipeline:

- Jenkins pipeline is implemented as a code which allows several users to edit and execute the pipeline process.
- Pipelines are robust. So if your server undergoes an unpredicted restart, the pipeline will be automatically resumed.
- You can pause the pipeline process and make it wait to continue until there is an input from the user.
- Jenkins Pipelines support big projects. You can run many jobs, and even use pipelines in a loop.

### Jenkins Pipeline Concepts:-

**Pipeline:** This is the user-defined block, which contains all the processes such as build, test, deploy, etc. it is a group of all the stages in a JenkinsFile. All the stages and steps are defined in this block. It is used in declarative pipeline syntax.

```
1. pipeline{  
2. }
```

**Node:** The node is a machine on which Jenkins runs is called a node. A node block is used in scripted pipeline syntax.

```
1. node{  
2. }
```

**Stage:** This block contains a series of steps in a pipeline. i.e., build, test, and deploy processes all come together in a stage. Generally, a stage block visualizes the Jenkins pipeline process.

Let's see an example for multiple stages, where each stage performs a specific task:

```
1. pipeline {  
2.   agent any  
3.   stages {  
4.     stage ('Build') {  
5.       ...  
6.     }  
7.     stage ('Test') {  
8.       ...  
9.     }  
10.    stage ('QA') {  
11.      ...  
12.    }  
13.    stage ('Deploy') {  
14.      ...
```

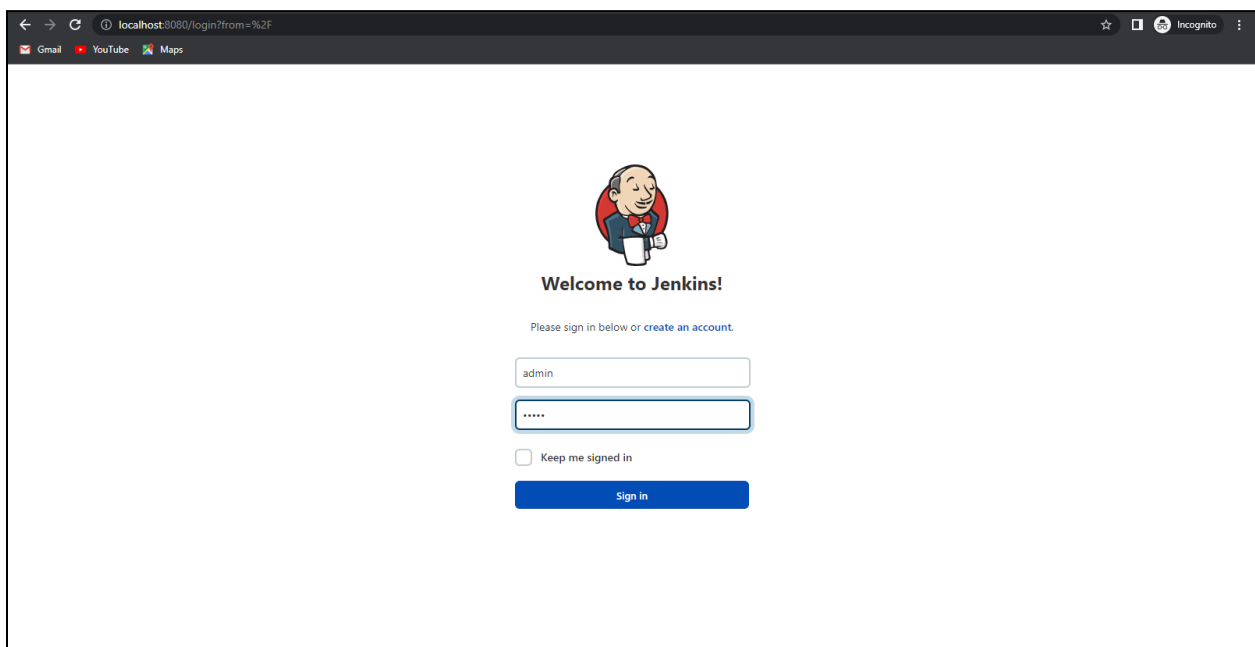
```
15.     }
16.     stage ('Monitor') {
17.         ...
18.     }
19. }
20. }
```

**Step:** A step is a single task that executes a specific process at a defined time. A pipeline involves a series of steps defined within a stage block.

```
1. pipeline {
2.   agent any
3.   stages {
4.     stage ('Build') {
5.       steps {
6.         echo 'Running build phase...'
7.       }
8.     }
9.   }
10. }
```

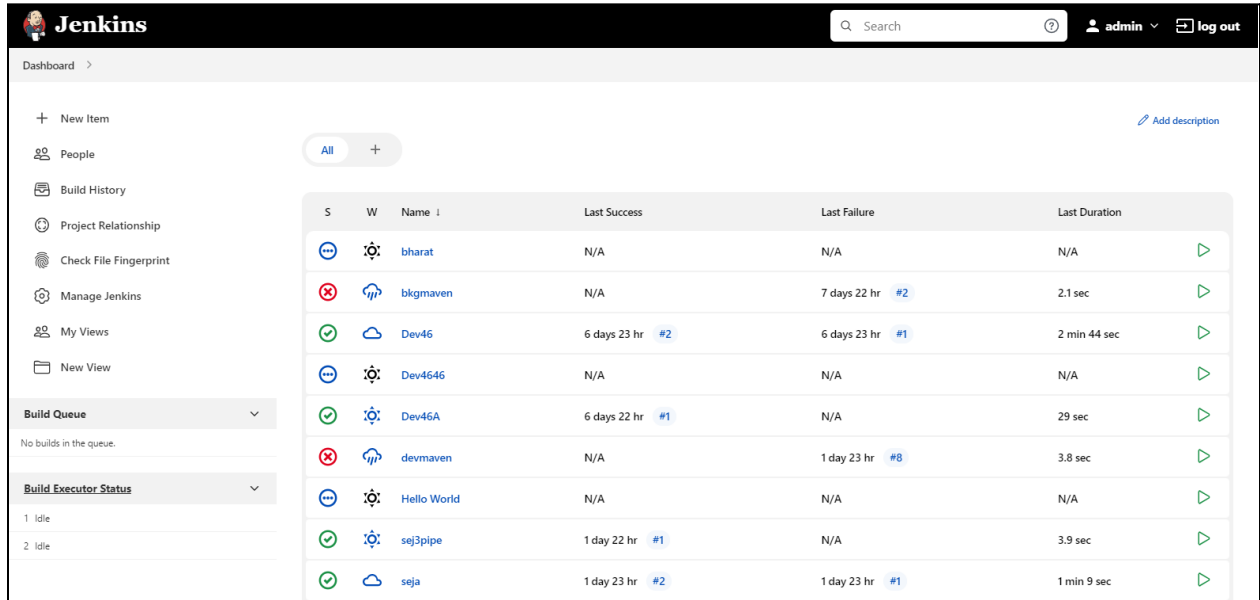
### STEPS TO PERFORM THIS EXPERIMENT:

1. Login to Jenkins through “localhost:8080”



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Roll : 68

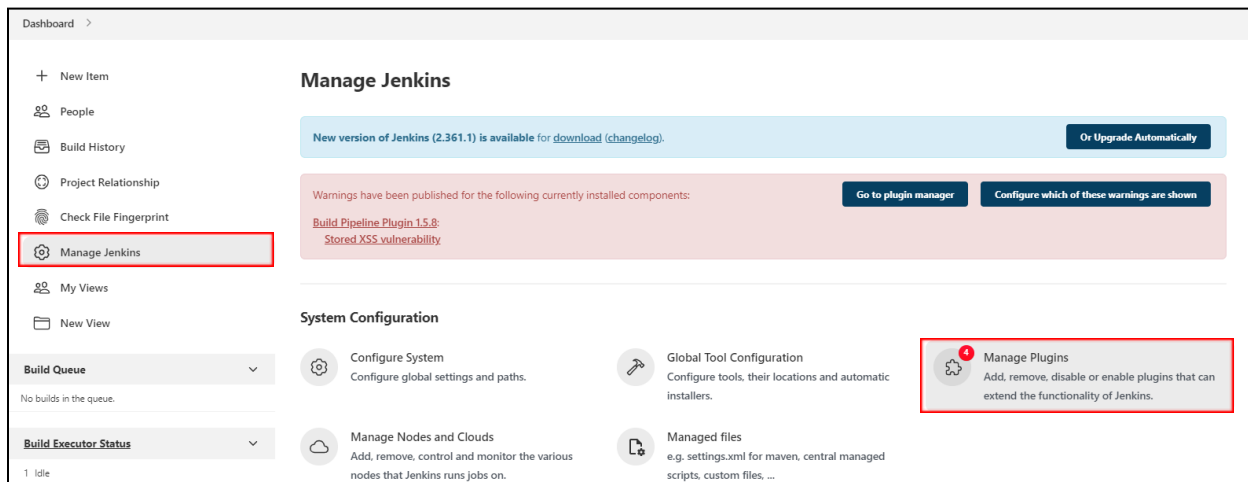
XIE ID: 202003060  
Batch: C



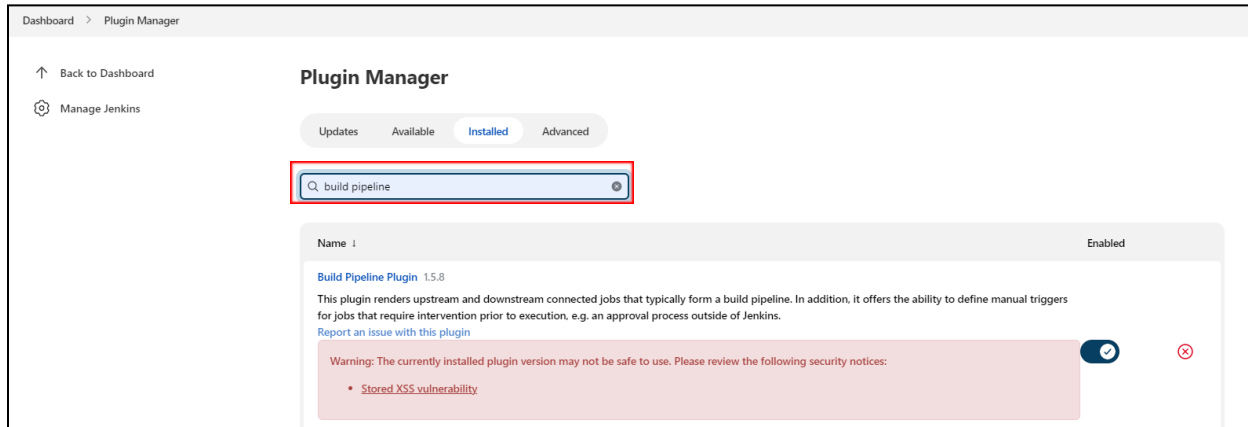
The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: New Item, People, Build History, Project Relationship, Check File Fingerprint, Manage Jenkins, My Views, and New View. Below these are sections for 'Build Queue' (showing no builds) and 'Build Executor Status' (showing 1 idle executor). The main area displays a table of build jobs. The table has columns for status (S), icon (W), name, last success, last failure, and last duration. The jobs listed are: 'bharat' (N/A), 'bkgmaven' (N/A, 7 days 22 hr #2), 'Dev46' (6 days 23 hr #2, 2 min 44 sec), 'Dev4646' (N/A), 'Dev46A' (6 days 22 hr #1, 29 sec), 'devmaven' (N/A, 1 day 23 hr #8), 'Hello World' (N/A), 'sej3pipe' (1 day 22 hr #1, 3.9 sec), and 'seja' (1 day 23 hr #2, 1 min 9 sec).

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
...	...	bharat	N/A	N/A	N/A
✖	...	bkgmaven	N/A	7 days 22 hr #2	2.1 sec
✓	...	Dev46	6 days 23 hr #2	6 days 23 hr #1	2 min 44 sec
...	...	Dev4646	N/A	N/A	N/A
✓	...	Dev46A	6 days 22 hr #1	N/A	29 sec
✖	...	devmaven	N/A	1 day 23 hr #8	3.8 sec
...	...	Hello World	N/A	N/A	N/A
✓	...	sej3pipe	1 day 22 hr #1	N/A	3.9 sec
✓	...	seja	1 day 23 hr #2	1 day 23 hr #1	1 min 9 sec

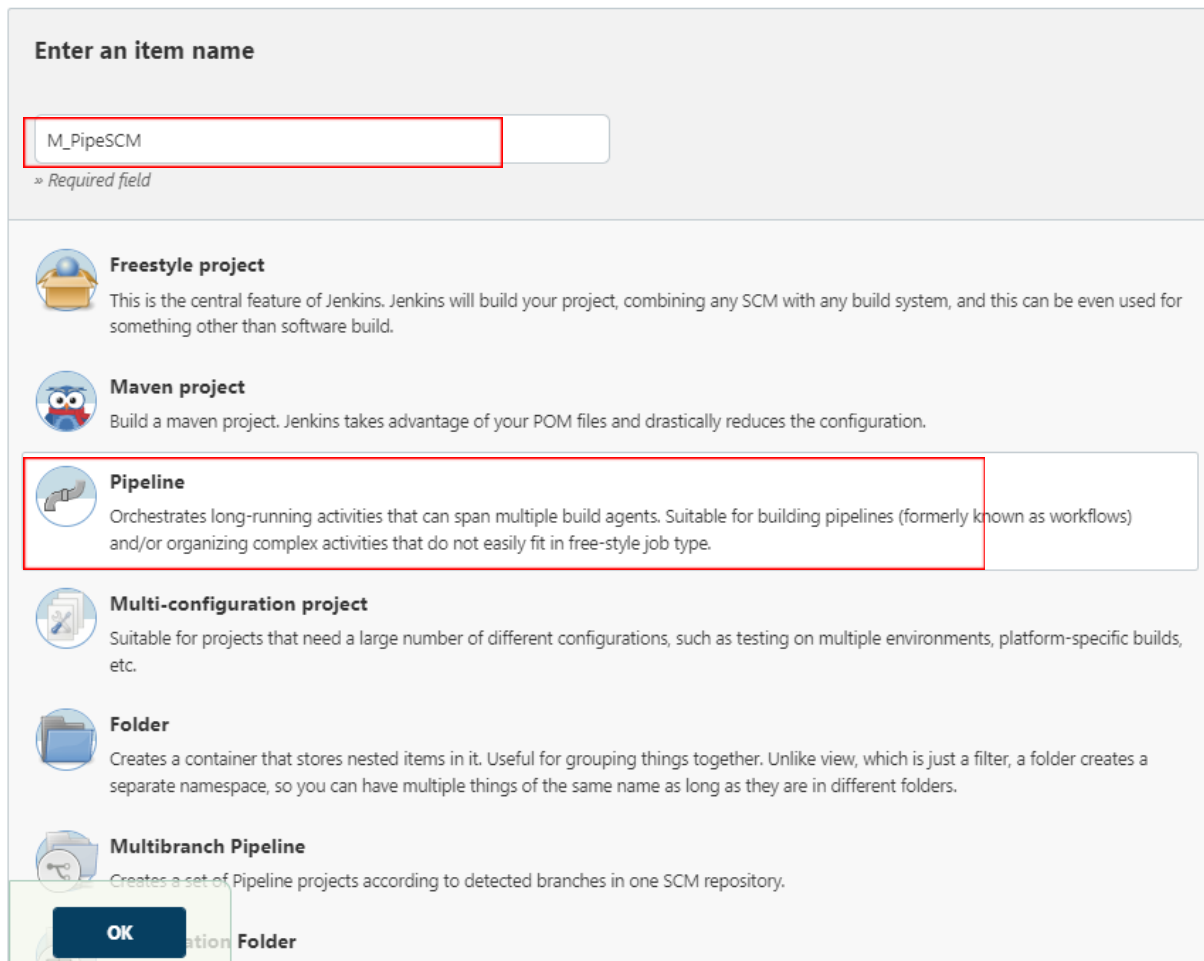
2. Download the “Build Pipeline Plugin” by following the path “Manage Jenkins > Manage Plugins > Search Build Pipeline”



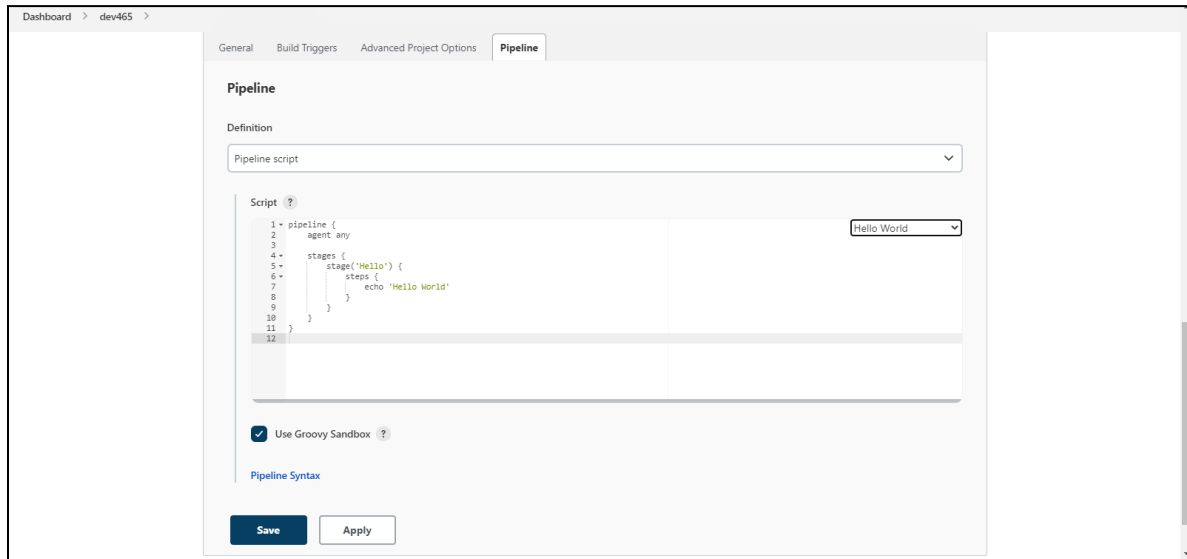
The screenshot shows the 'Manage Jenkins' page. The left sidebar has 'Manage Jenkins' highlighted with a red box. The main area has a 'Manage Jenkins' header. Below it is a blue banner for Jenkins 2.361.1. A red warning box states: 'Warnings have been published for the following currently installed components: Build Pipeline Plugin 1.5.8: Stored XSS vulnerability'. Below this is the 'System Configuration' section with four options: 'Configure System', 'Global Tool Configuration', 'Manage Nodes and Clouds', and 'Managed files'. The 'Manage Plugins' option is highlighted with a red box and a red notification icon. It includes the text: 'Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins.'



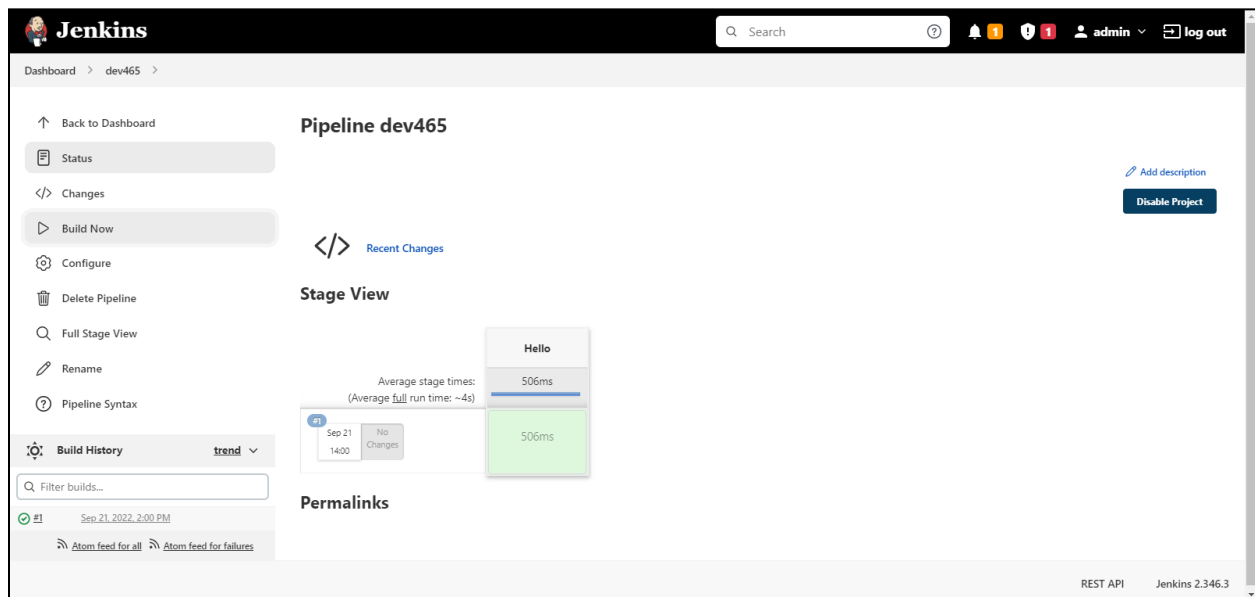
### 3. Now create a New Item and Build a Pipeline Project with a Basic Pipeline Script



4. In Pipeline Definition, select Pipeline Script and add simple Hello World script



4. Then in dashboard click on build now



5. Change the Pipeline Script and Build the project again

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Dashboard > dev465 >

General Build Triggers Advanced Project Options **Pipeline**

### Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 pipeline {  
2   agent any  
3  
4   stages {  
5     stage('Build') {  
6       steps {  
7         echo 'Building App'  
8       }  
9     }  
10    stage('Test') {  
11      steps {  
12        echo 'Testing App'  
13      }  
14    }  
15    stage('Deploy') {  
16      steps {  
17        echo 'Deploying App'  
18      }  
19    }  
20  }  
21 }  
22 }
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

Save Apply

✓ Saved

General Build Triggers Advanced Project Options **Pipeline**

### Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

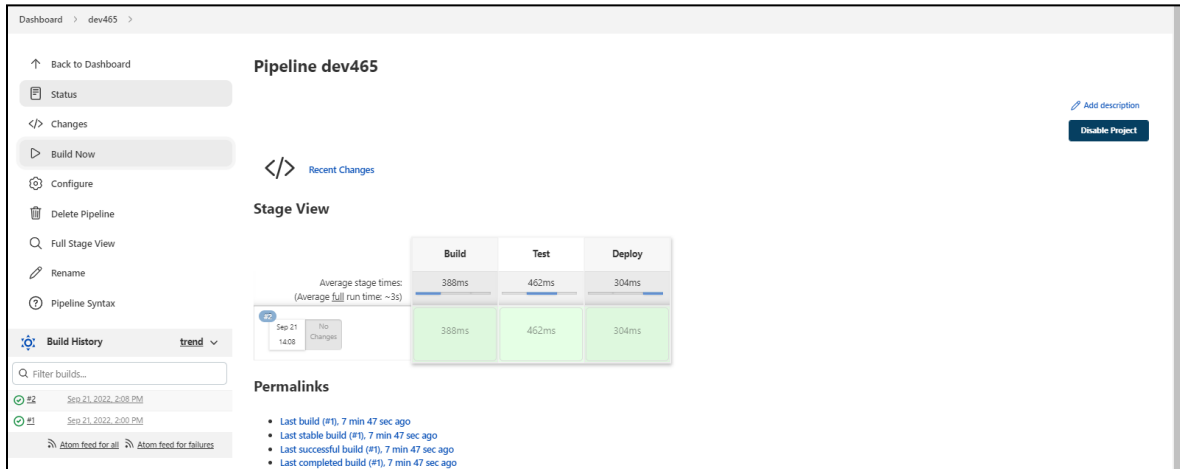
Script ?

```
1 pipeline {  
2   agent any  
3  
4   stages {  
5     stage('Build') {  
6       steps {  
7         echo 'Building App'  
8       }  
9     }  
10    stage('Test') {  
11      steps {  
12        echo 'Testing App'  
13      }  
14    }  
15    stage('Deploy') {  
16      steps {  
17        echo 'Deploying App'  
18      }  
19    }  
20  }  
21 }  
22 }
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

Save Apply





6. Login to GitHub & Create a new repository named “JenkinsSCM” and in that create a Jenkinsfile.

## Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?

[Import a repository.](#)

Owner \*

MrunalVaidya0715

Repository name \*

JenkinsSCM

Great repository names are short and descriptive. JenkinsSCM is available. Inspiration? How about **reimagined-train**?

Description (optional)



Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.



Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.



Add a README file

This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more.](#)

Add .gitignore

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more.](#)

.gitignore template: None

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JenkinsSCM / **JenkinsFile** in [main](#) Cancel changes

<> Edit new file

Preview

Spaces 2 No wrap

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3
4   stages {
5     stage('Initiation') {
6       steps {
7         echo 'Welcome(Pipeline SCM)'
8       }
9     }
10    stage('Build') {
11      steps {
12        echo 'Building App (Pipeline SCM)'
13      }
14    }
15    stage('Test') {
16      steps {
17        echo 'Testing App (Pipeline SCM)'
18      }
19    }
20    stage('Deploy') {
21      steps {
22        echo 'Deploying App (Pipeline SCM)'
23      }
24    }
25  }
26 }
27
28
```

main

1 branch

0 tags

Go to file

Add file

Code

MrunalVaidya0715 Create JenkinsFile

fde427e now

1 commit

JenkinsFile

Create JenkinsFile

now

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README.

Add a README

## 7. Create another Pipeline Project with a pipeline script from SCM

Username with password

Scope ?  
Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)

Username ?  
MrunalVaidya0715

☐ Treat username as secret ?

Password ?  
\*\*\*\*\*

ID ?

Description ?  
jenkinsSCM

Add Cancel

8. Select Git and Paste the link to your repository under Repository URL

Pipeline

Definition  
Pipeline script from SCM

SCM ?  
Git

Repositories ?

Repository URL ?  
https://github.com/MrunalVaidya0715/JenkinsSCM.git

Credentials ?  
MrunalVaidya0715/\*\*\*\*\* (jenkinsSCM)

+ Add

Advanced...

Add Repository

Branches to build ?

9. Change the Branch to Build to main and give the file name i.e. Jenkinsfile under Script path

Advanced...

Add Repository

Branches to build ?

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any') ?

\*/main

Add Branch

Repository browser ?

(Auto)

Additional Behaviours

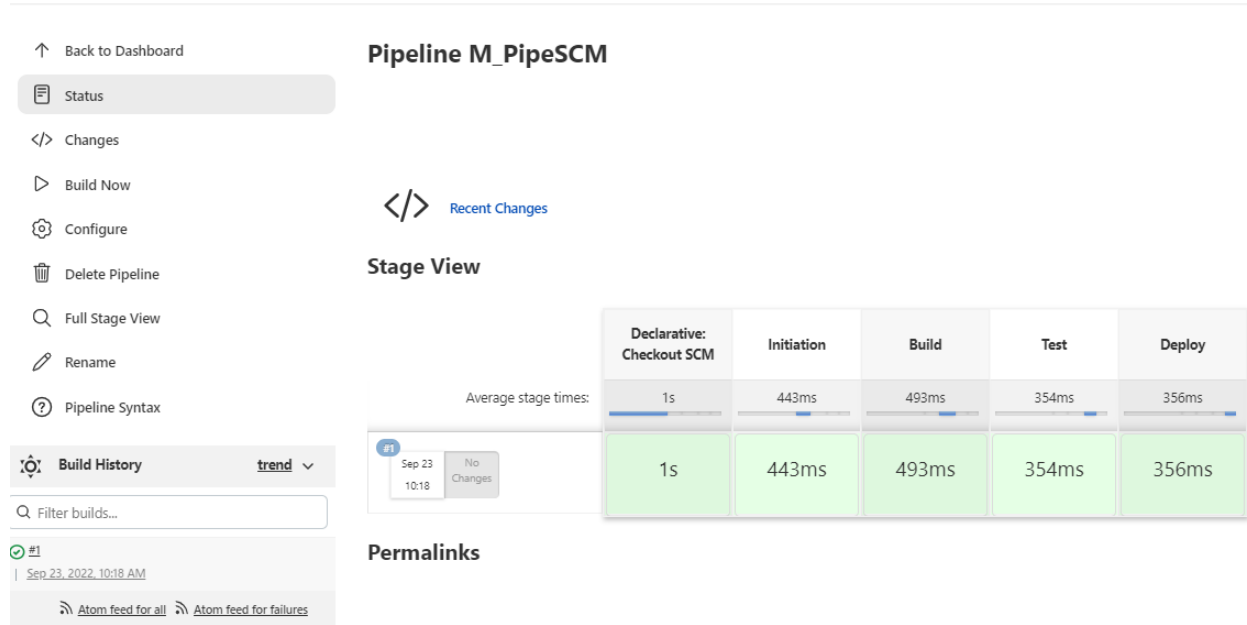
Add ▾

Script Path ?

JenkinsFile

Save Apply

10. Click on Build Now



The screenshot displays the Jenkins Console Output for the Pipeline M\_PipeSCM. The output shows the following steps:

```
Started by user admin
Obtained Jenkinsfile from git https://github.com/Sudeep-PooJary/Jenkins.git
[Pipeline] start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\ad46465
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Declarative: Checkout SCM)
[Pipeline] checkout
selected git installation does not exist. Using Default
The recommended git tool is: NONE
using credential bc3b63d1-e8b8-453b-962a-acd33701d145
Cloning the remote git repository
Cloning repository https://github.com/Sudeep-PooJary/Jenkins.git
> git.exe init C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\workspace\ad46465 # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/Sudeep-PooJary/Jenkins.git
> git.exe --version # timeout=10
> git --version # 'git version 2.37.1.windows.1'
using GIT_ASKPASS to set credentials
> git.exe fetch --tags --force --progress -- https://github.com/Sudeep-PooJary/Jenkins.git # timeout=10
> git.exe config remote.origin.url https://github.com/Sudeep-PooJary/Jenkins.git # timeout=10
> git.exe config --add remote.origin.fetch +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
Avoid second fetch
> git.exe rev-parse 'refs/remotes/origin/main^{commit}' # timeout=10
Checking out Revision fca98705fcb04a08cd5504e0bfc05c08976e7 (refs/remotes/origin/main)
> git.exe config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git.exe checkout -f fca98705fcb04a08cd5504e0bfc05c08976e7 # timeout=10
Commit message: "Create Jenkinsfile"
First time build. Skipping changelog.
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] f
```

## Conclusion:

From the above experiment, it is concluded that we have successfully built a pipeline of jobs using Maven / Gradle / Ant in Jenkins. We also created a pipeline script to Test and Deploy an application over the tomcat server. And hence, with this experiment we have achieved the Lab Outcome Three (LO3).

POs Achieved: PO1, PO5, PO12