Jenkins pipelines support a wide range of queries that can be used to retrieve information about various aspects of a pipeline's execution. Here are some examples of queries that can be used in Jenkins pipelines:  
  
env: This query returns a map of environment variables that are available in the current pipeline's execution.  
  
params: This query returns a map of parameters that have been defined for the current pipeline's execution.  
  
currentBuild: This query returns a reference to the current build of the pipeline.  
  
builds: This query returns a list of previous builds of the pipeline.  
  
stage: This query returns a reference to the current stage of the pipeline.  
  
input: This query returns a reference to the current input step of the pipeline.  
  
git: This query returns information about the Git repository that the pipeline is currently executing against.  
  
docker: This query returns information about the Docker container that the pipeline is currently executing in.  
  
sh: This query allows you to execute shell commands and retrieve their output.  
  
These are just a few examples of the many queries that are available in Jenkins pipelines. The specific queries that are available will depend on the plugins and tools that are being used in your pipeline.  
  
Jenkins is a highly extensible platform, and one of the main ways in which it can be extended is through the use of plugins. Plugins are essentially modules that can be installed into Jenkins to add new functionality or integrate with external tools and services.  
  
There are thousands of plugins available for Jenkins, covering a wide range of use cases. Some popular categories of plugins include:  
  
Source code management (SCM) plugins, which add support for various version control systems such as Git, SVN, and Mercurial.  
Build tools plugins, which add support for various build tools such as Maven, Gradle, and Ant.  
Testing plugins, which add support for various testing frameworks such as JUnit and Selenium.  
Deployment plugins, which add support for various deployment tools such as Ansible, Docker, and Kubernetes.  
Notification plugins, which add support for various notification channels such as email, Slack, and HipChat.  
In addition to plugins, Jenkins also supports a wide range of tools and services that can be integrated with pipelines. Some popular examples include:  
  
Artifactory, a binary repository manager that can be used to store and manage artifacts produced by the pipeline.  
SonarQube, a code quality and security analysis tool that can be used to analyze the code produced by the pipeline.  
Jira, a project management and issue tracking tool that can be used to track issues and bugs produced by the pipeline.  
GitHub, a popular code hosting platform that can be integrated with Jenkins to trigger builds and deployments on code changes.  
The specific plugins and tools that are used in a Jenkins pipeline will depend on the requirements of the project and the preferences of the development team