

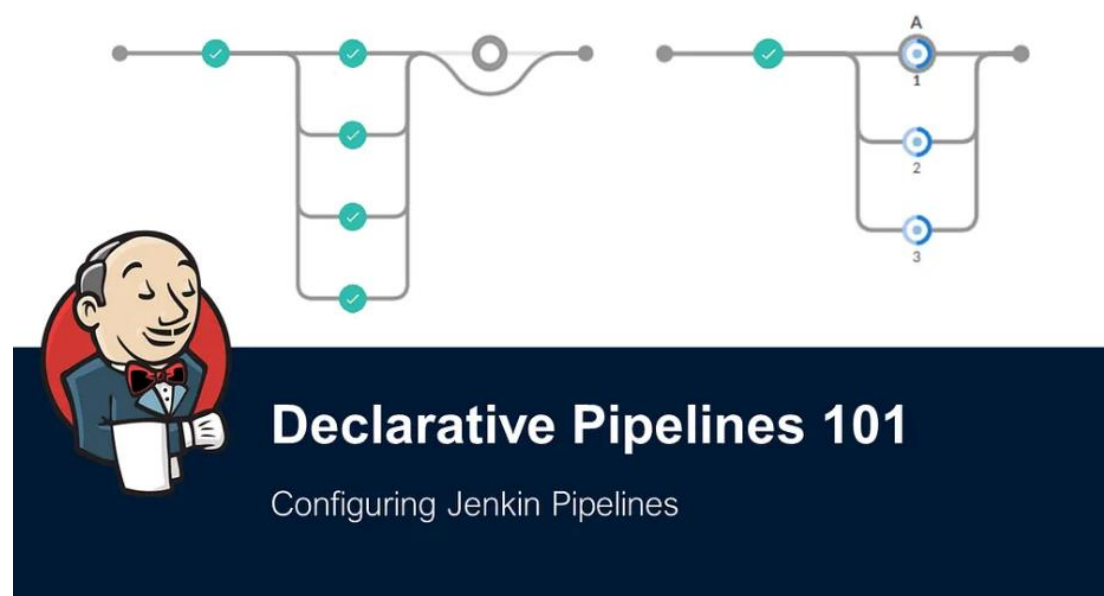
Day 27 : Jenkins Declarative Pipeline

This is [#90DaysofDevops](#) challenge under the guidance of [Shubham Londhe](#).

Day 26 TASK

Check this for task:

<https://github.com/LondheShubham153/90DaysOfDevOps/blob/master/2023/day27/tasks.md>



Docker Build and Run

docker build — you can use `sh 'docker build . -t <tag>'` in your pipeline stage block to run the docker build command. (Make sure you have docker installed with correct permissions.

docker run: you can use `sh 'docker run -d <image>'` in your pipeline stage block to build the container.

How will the stages look

```
stages {  
    stage('Build') {  
        steps {  
            sh 'docker build -t trainwithshubham/django-app:latest'  
        }  
    }  
}
```

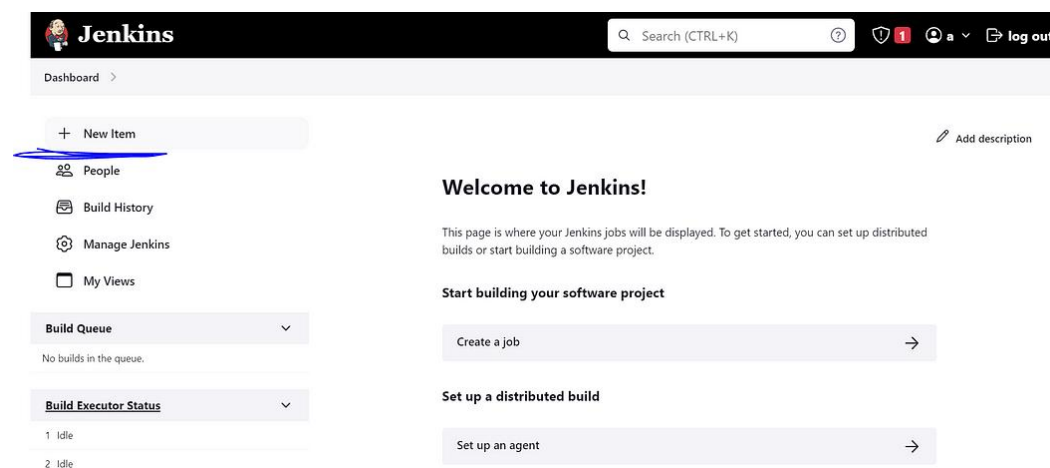
```
}  
}
```

Task-01

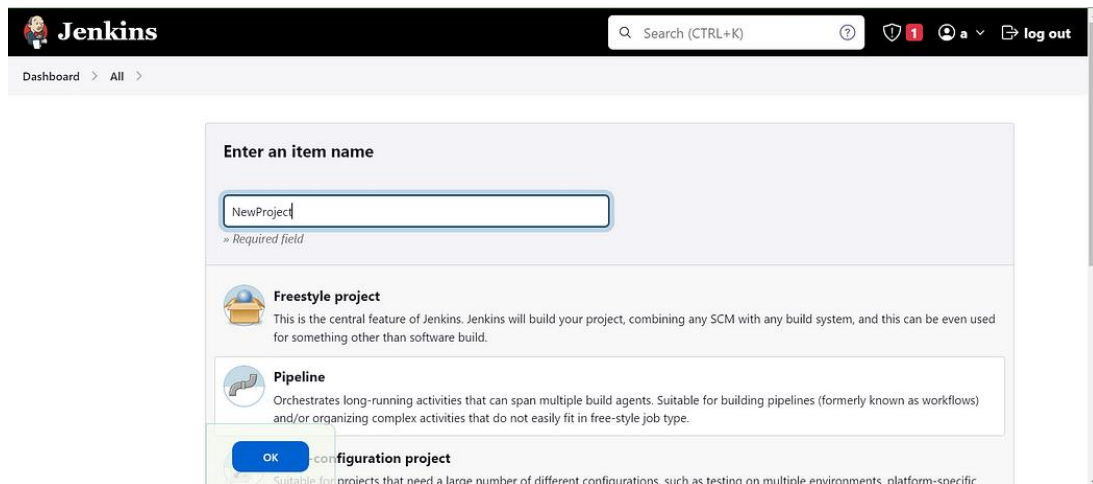
- Create a docker-integrated Jenkins declarative pipeline
- Use the above-given syntax using `sh` inside the stage block
- You will face errors in case of running a job twice, as the docker container will be already created, so for that do task 2.

First create an EC2 instance , install Jenkins on it. Access Jenkins using the public IP of the EC2 instance and the 8080 port.

Once you are done with the Jenkins installation and are able to access the same on the browser then open the Jenkins Dashboard and select “New Item”.



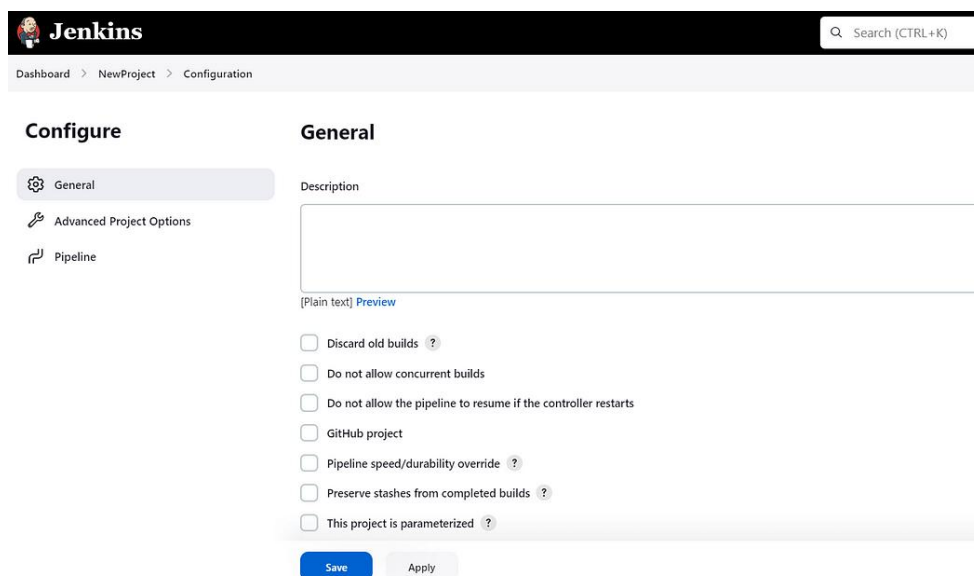
Here you need to add the Project Name and then select the project type as “pipeline” in this case because we will be creating the JenkinFile further.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'New Item' page. At the top is the Jenkins logo and a search bar. Below the breadcrumb 'Dashboard > All', there is a section titled 'Enter an item name' with a text input field containing 'NewProject' and a note '» Required field'. Below this, three project types are listed: 'Freestyle project' (described as the central feature), 'Pipeline' (described as orchestrating long-running activities), and 'Configuration project' (described as suitable for projects needing many configurations). An 'OK' button is visible next to the 'Configuration project' option.

Click on “OK”.

Now we will land into the “Project Configuration” section.,



The screenshot shows the 'Project Configuration' page for 'NewProject' in Jenkins. The breadcrumb is 'Dashboard > NewProject > Configuration'. On the left, under the 'Configure' header, there are three tabs: 'General' (selected), 'Advanced Project Options', and 'Pipeline'. The 'General' tab contains a 'Description' text area, a '[Plain text] Preview' link, and a list of checkboxes: 'Discard old builds', 'Do not allow concurrent builds', 'Do not allow the pipeline to resume if the controller restarts', 'GitHub project', 'Pipeline speed/durability override', 'Preserve stashes from completed builds', and 'This project is parameterized'. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Here you need to go to the “pipeline” section and there you need to select the “Pipeline script” in definition.

Dashboard > NewProject > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

1

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save

Apply

Now we will write a basic Pipeline Script for for react-django app.

Dashboard > newProject > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3   stages {
4     stage('Code') {
5       steps {
6         git url: 'https://github.com/rajan103/django-todo-cicd.git', branch: 'main'
7       }
8     }
9     stage('Build') {
10      steps {
11        sh 'docker build . -t django_app_img:latest'
12      }
13    }
14    stage('Test') {
15      steps {
16        echo "Testing"
17      }
18    }
19  }
20 }
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save

Apply

Dashboard > newProject > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3   stages {
4     stage('Code') {
5       steps {
6         git url: 'https://github.com/rajan103/django-todo-cicd.git', branch: 'main'
7       }
8     }
9     stage('Build') {
10      steps {
11        sh 'docker build . -t django_app_img:latest'
12      }
13    }
14    stage('Test') {
15      steps {
16        echo "Testing"
17      }
18    }
19    stage('Deploy') {
20      steps {
21        sh 'docker run -d --name django_react_app_jenkins -p 8001:8001 django_app_img:latest'
22      }
23    }
24  }
25 }
```

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save

Apply

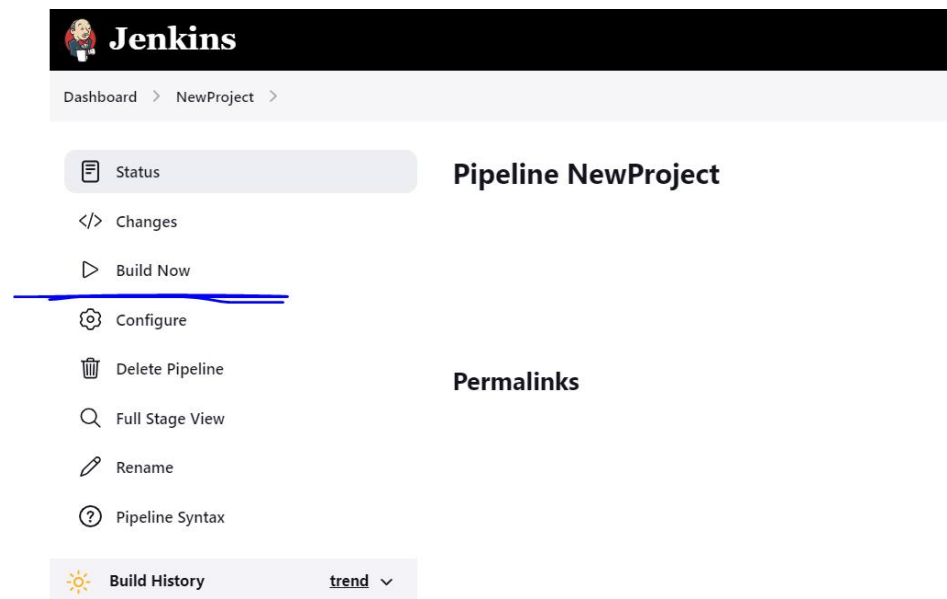
```

pipeline {
  agent any
  stages {
    stage('Code') {
      steps {
        git url: 'https://github.com/rajanil03/django-todo-cicd.git' , branch: 'main'
      }
    }
    stage('Build') {
      steps {
        sh 'docker build . -t django_app_img:latest'
      }
    }
    stage('Test') {
      steps {
        echo "Testing"
      }
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
      steps {
        sh "docker run -d --name django_react_app_jenkins -p 8001:8001 django_app_img:latest"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

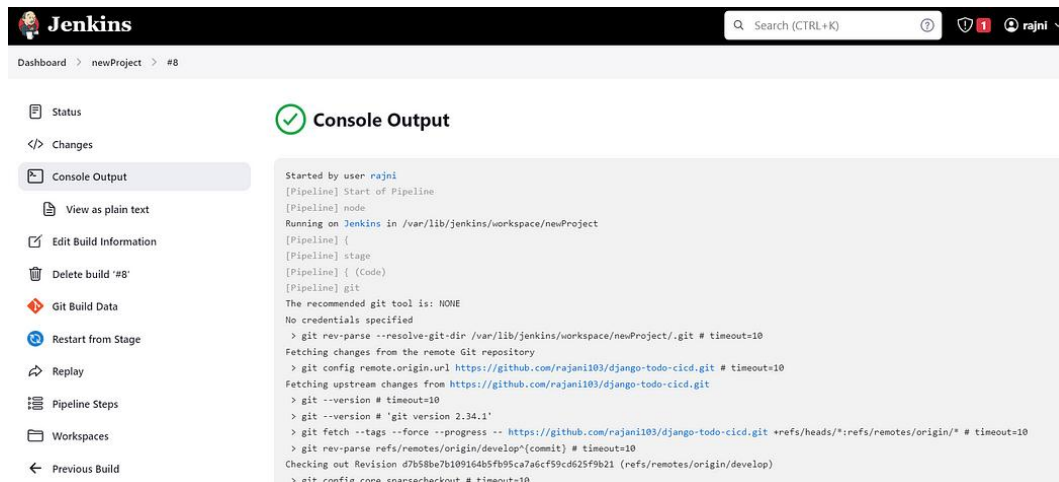
Click on the **save** button to save the Pipeline.

Now we can start the build process by manually clicking on the build now tab present.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for configuring a new pipeline named 'NewProject'. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard' and 'NewProject'. On the left sidebar, the 'Build Now' button is highlighted with a blue underline. Other sidebar options include 'Status', 'Changes', 'Configure', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Full Stage View', 'Rename', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. The main content area is titled 'Pipeline NewProject' and contains a 'Permalinks' section with links to 'Full Stage View', 'Rename', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. At the bottom, there is a 'Build History' section with a 'trend' dropdown menu.

Once the build is complete you can check the output of the build by clicking on the “Console Output” tab present there.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins console output for a pipeline named 'newProject' with build number '#8'. The output indicates that the pipeline started successfully at 19:29 on April 4, 2023. The console shows the following steps:

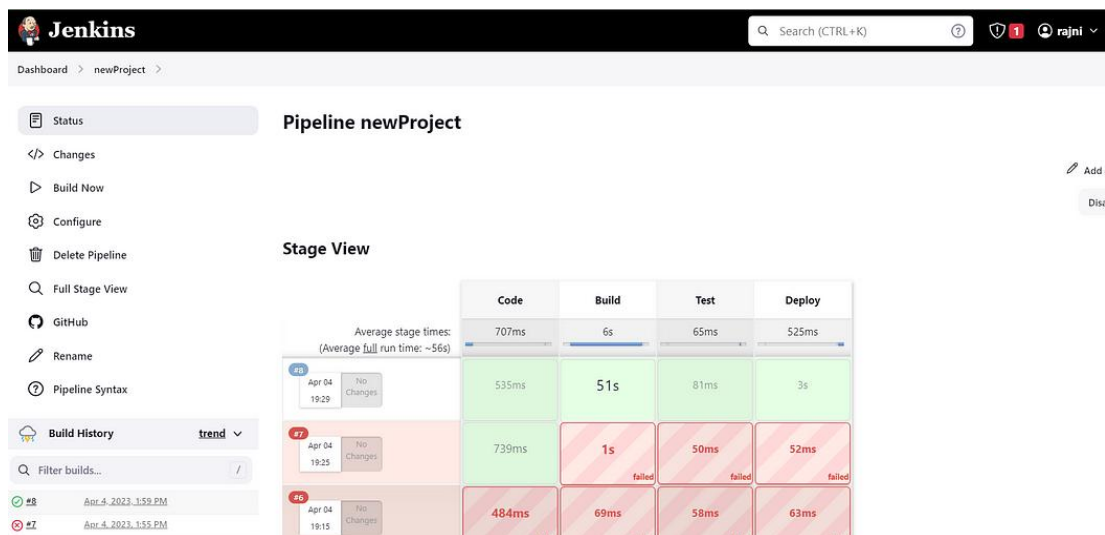
```

Started by user rajni
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/newProject
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Code)
[Pipeline] git
The recommended git tool is: NONE
No credentials specified
> git rev-parse --resolve-git-dir /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/newProject/.git # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git config remote.origin.url https://github.com/rajan103/django-todo-cicd.git # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/rajan103/django-todo-cicd.git
> git --version # timeout=10
> git --version # 'git version 2.34.1'
> git fetch --tags --force --progress -- https://github.com/rajan103/django-todo-cicd.git +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/develop^{commit} # timeout=10
Checking out Revision d7b58be7b109164b5fb95ca7a6cf59cd625f9b21 (refs/remotes/origin/develop)
> git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10

```

You can see here the pipeline is running successfully.

Now you check the multi stage view by clicking on the “Full Stage View” in the project main page.



The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Pipeline newProject' page in 'Full Stage View'. The pipeline consists of four stages: Code, Build, Test, and Deploy. The table below shows the stage view for three builds.

	Code	Build	Test	Deploy
Average stage times: (Average full run time: ~56s)	707ms	6s	65ms	525ms
#8 Apr 04 19:29 No Changes	535ms	51s	81ms	3s
#7 Apr 04 19:25 No Changes	739ms	1s	50ms	52ms
#6 Apr 04 19:15 No Changes	484ms	69ms	58ms	63ms

- You will face errors in case of running a job twice, as the docker container will be already created, so for that do task 2.

Run pipeline again by clicking on “**Build Now**” button .

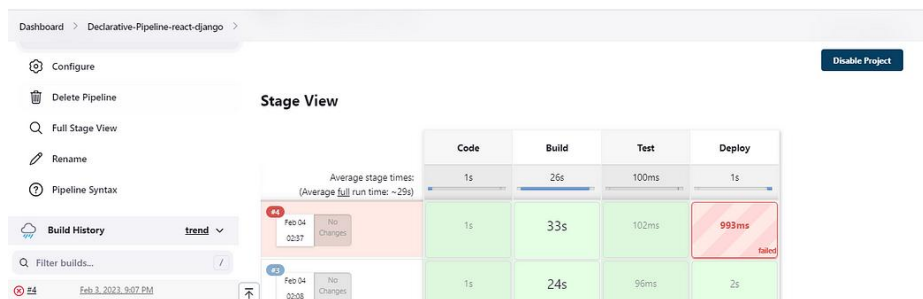
```

Dashboard > Declarative-Pipeline-react-django > #4

---> 54d6c4e5382e
Successfully built 54d6c4e5382e
Successfully tagged react-django-docker-img:latest
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Test)
[Pipeline] echo
[Pipeline] echo
Testing
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Deploy)
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker run -d --name react-django-docker-jenkins -p 8002:8002 react-django-docker-img:latest
docker: Error response from daemon: Conflict. The container name "/react-django-docker-jenkins" is already in use by container
"8361e3f22386e4714a56cae6cc6382665c1714cb7f165bf4a61c765978e5b". You have to remove (or rename) that container to be able to
reuse that name.
See 'docker run --help'.
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
ERROR: script returned exit code 125
Finished: FAILURE

```

It will throw the error.



Task-02

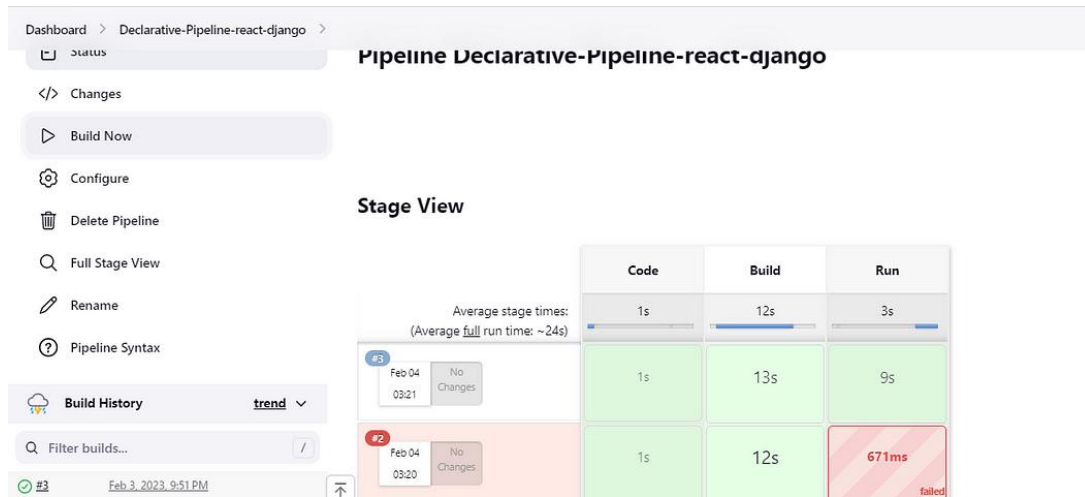
- Create a docker-integrated Jenkins declarative pipeline using the `docker` groovy syntax inside the stage block.
- You won't face errors, you can Follow [this documentation](#)
- Complete your previous projects using this Declarative pipeline approach.

```

8      }
9
10     stage('Build'){
11         agent {
12             docker {
13                 image 'react-django-docker-img:latest'
14                 reuseNode true
15             }
16         }
17         steps {
18             echo "Building code"
19             sh 'python --version'
20         }
21     }
22

```

Click on Save and then click on Build Now. After this it will work fine because we did dockerize the application and then tried accessing the same.



Please, feel free to drop any questions in the comments below. I would be happy to answer them.

If this post was helpful, please do follow and click the clap

_Thank you for reading

_Rajani