

## Jenkinsfile 讲义(第二期)

参数化构建

parameters 语句块,在这个语句块中可以放入我们构建时需要的参数,全局唯一;

string 字符串参数

string(name: 'str', defaultValue: '默认值', description: '这是描述文字',

trim: false)

分别解释字段

name: 一般用于存储参数的变量名

defaultValue: 默认值

description: 描述文字

trim: 是否去掉字符串前后的空格, 值是布尔值

bool 参数

booleanParam(name: 'bool', defaultValue: false, description: '这是描述文字')

choice 选项参数

choice(name: 'chs', choices: ['ios', 'android'], description: '这是描述文字')

choice(name: 'chs', choices: 'ios\nandroid', description: '这是描述文字')

choices: 选项 2 种写法

其中的选项 choices,数组结构,默认指向第一个选项选

text 文本参数

text(name: 'tex', defaultValue: '默认值', description: '这是描述文字')

```
换行使用 \\n 或者 ""...""
```

```
实际使用
pipeline{
  agent any
  parameters{
    string(name:'str', defaultValue: 'DEFAULT', description:'这是描述文
字', trim:false)
    booleanParam(name: 'bool', defaultValue: false, description: '这是
描述文字')
    choice(name: 'chs', choices: ['选项 1','选项 2'], description: '这是描
述文字')
    text(name: 'tex', defaultValue: '默认值', description: '这是描述文字
')
  stages{
    stage('打包'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: 'echo build'
      }
    }
    stage ('发布'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script:'echo deploy'
      }
    stage('do sth'){
      steps{
        sh label:",script:'echo do sth'
    }
  post {
    always {
      sh label: ",script: 'echo always'
    success{
      sh label:", script:'echo success'
    failure{
```

```
sh label:", script:'echo failure'
    }
    aborted{
      sh label:", script:'echo aborted'
  }
}
参数接收
params.参数名
pipeline{
  agent any
  parameters{
    string(name:'str', defaultValue: 'DEFAULT', description:'这是描述文
字', trim:false)
    booleanParam(name: 'bool', defaultValue: false, description: '这是
描述文字')
    choice(name: 'chs', choices: ['选项 1','选项 2'], description: '这是描
述文字')
    text(name: 'tex', defaultValue: '默认值', description: '这是描述文字
')
  stages{
    stage('打包'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.str}"
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.bool}"
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.chs}"
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.tex}"
      }
    }
    stage ('发布'){
      steps{
        echo "deploy"
      }
    stage('do sth'){
      steps{
        echo "do sth"
      }
```

```
}
  }
  post {
    always {
      sh label:", script: "echo always"
    }
    success{
      sh label:", script: "echo success"
   failure{
      sh label:", script: "echo failure"
    aborted{
      sh label:", script: "echo aborted"
 }
}
options
指令允许从流水线内部配置特定于流水线的选项,全局唯一
disableConcurrentBuilds() 禁止并发
例子
pipeline{
  agent any
  parameters{
   string(name:'str', defaultValue: 'DEFAULT', description:'这是描述文
字', trim:false)
    booleanParam(name: 'bool', defaultValue: false, description: '这是
描述文字')
    choice(name: 'chs', choices: ['选项 1','选项 2'], description: '这是描
述文字')
   text(name: 'tex', defaultValue: '默认值', description: '这是描述文字
')
  stages{
    stage('打包'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.str}"
```

```
sh label:", script: "echo ${params.bool}"
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.chs}"
        sh label:", script: "echo ${params.tex}"
      }
    }
    stage ('发布'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo deploy"
      }
    }
    stage('do sth'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo do sth"
    }
  }
  post {
    always {
      sh label:", script: "echo always"
    }
    success{
      sh label:", script: "echo success"
    }
    failure{
      sh label:", script: "echo failure"
    aborted{
      sh label:", script: "secho aborted"
    }
  }
sleep:
NANOSECONDS:: 纳秒
sleep(time: 5, unit: 'NANOSECONDS')
MICROSECONDS:: 微秒
sleep(time: 5, unit: 'MICROSECONDS')
MILLISECONDS: 毫秒
```

}

```
sleep(time: 5, unit: 'MILLISECONDS')
SECONDS: 秒
sleep(5) 简写
sleep(time:5, unit: 'SECONDS')
MINUTES: 分钟
sleep(time: 5, unit: 'MINUTES')
HOURS: 小时
sleep(time: 5, unit: 'HOURS')
DAYS: 天
sleep()time: 5, unit: 'DAYS')
timestamps() 打印时间戳
pipeline{
  agent any
  options{
    timestamps()
  }
  stages{
    stage('test'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo one"
        sleep(5)
        sh label:", script: "echo two"
      }
    }
 }
}
timeout(time:超时时间, unit: '单位')
unit:
NANOSECONDS:: 纳秒
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'NANOSECONDS')
MICROSECONDS:: 微秒
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'MICROSECONDS')
```

```
MILLISECONDS: 毫秒
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'MILLISECONDS')
SECONDS: 秒
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'SECONDS')
MINUTES: 分钟
timeout(3) 默认的是 MINUTES, 可以使用这样的缺省写法
timeout(time:3, unit: 'MINUTES')
HOURS: 小时
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'HOURS')
DAYS: 天
timeout(time: 3, unit: 'DAYS')
例子
pipeline{
 agent any
 options{
   timestamps()
   timeout(time: 3, unit: 'SECONDS')
 }
 stages{
   stage('test'){
     steps{
       sleep(20)
   }
 }
}
activity
此块的日志中没有活动之后的超时,而不是绝对持续时间。
布尔类型 true or false
timeout(activity: true, time: 5, unit: 'NANOSECONDS')
例子
pipeline{
```

```
agent any
options{
   timestamps()
   timeout(activity: true, time: 3, unit: 'SECONDS')
}
stages{
   stage('test'){
    steps{
      sleep(20)
    }
   }
}
```

environment

environment 指令制定一个键-值对序列,该序列将被定义为所有步骤的环境变量,或者是特定于阶段的步骤, 这取决于 environment 指令在流水线内的位置。

说白了就是用来存储变量的

```
environment 的位置取决于他可以被访问到的作用域
pipeline{
 agent any
 environment{
   foo = 'today is Friday'
 }
 stages{
   stage('test'){
     steps{
       sh label:", script: "echo ${foo}"
   }
 }
}
结合 groovy 语言的写法,可以这么读取变量
pipeline{
 agent any
```

```
environment{
    foo = 'today is Friday'
  }
  stages{
    stage('test'){
      steps{
         script{
           println(foo)
      }
    }
  }
}
如果放在 stage 中
pipeline{
  agent any
  stages{
    stage('test'){
      environment{
        foo = 'today is Friday'
      steps{
         sh label:", script: "echo in test ${foo}"
      }
    }
    stage('readfoo'){
      steps{
        sh label:", script: "echo in readfoo ${foo}"
      }
    }
  }
}
```