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Experiment 5 : Job Pipeline - Jenkins

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 is an open-source automation server used to implement **Continuous Integration (CI)** and **Continuous Deployment (CD)** in software development. It helps automate tasks like building, testing, and deploying code, improving efficiency and reducing human errors.

Key Concepts:

- 1. **Automated Builds:** Jenkins automatically compiles code whenever changes are made, ensuring that the software is always in a buildable state.
- 2. **Continuous Integration:** Developers frequently commit code to a shared repository. Jenkins automatically triggers builds and runs tests to detect issues early.
- 3. **Pipelines:** Jenkins workflows are defined using **Pipelines** in a Jenkinsfile, which can be scripted or declarative.
- 4. **Plugins:** Jenkins supports plugins for version control (Git), build tools (Maven, Gradle), deployment (Docker, Kubernetes), and more.
- 5. Freestyle Projects vs. Pipelines:
 - Freestyle Projects: Simple, GUI-based jobs for basic automation.
 - Pipelines: Code-defined workflows for complex CI/CD tasks.

Example of a Simple Jenkins Pipeline (Declarative):

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                 sh 'echo "Building the project"'
            }
        stage('Test') {
            steps {
                sh 'echo "Running tests"'
        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                sh 'echo "Deploying the application"'
        }
    }
}
```

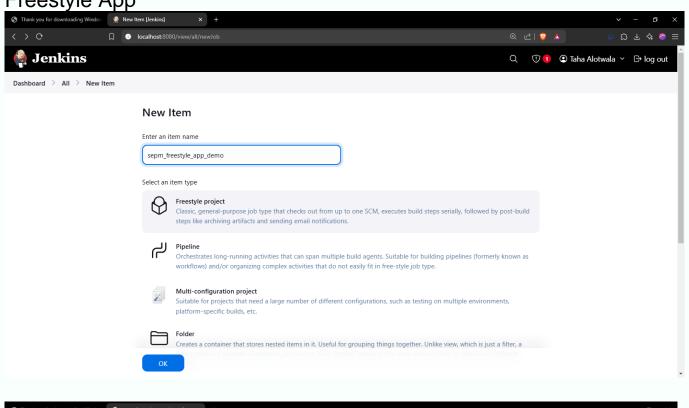
This pipeline defines three stages: **Build**, **Test**, and **Deploy**, each with its own commands.

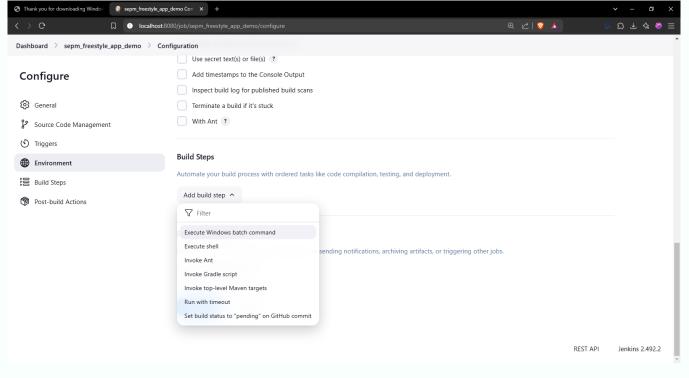
Benefits of Jenkins in Programming:

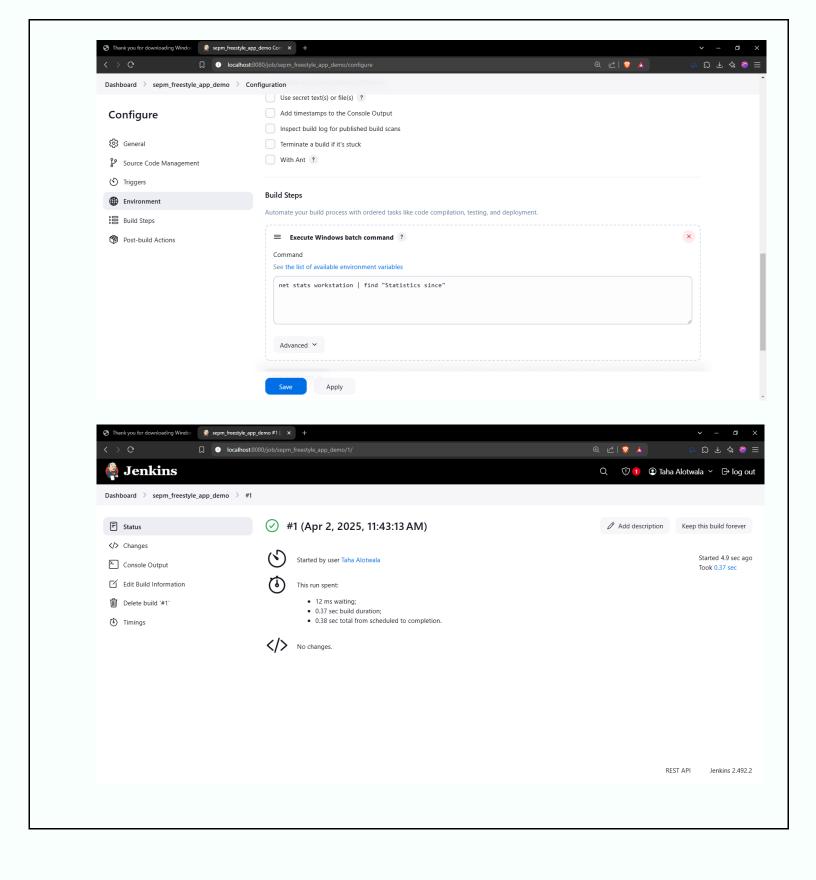
- Automates repetitive tasks (builds, tests, deployments).
- Detects bugs early with continuous testing.
- Speeds up the development lifecycle.

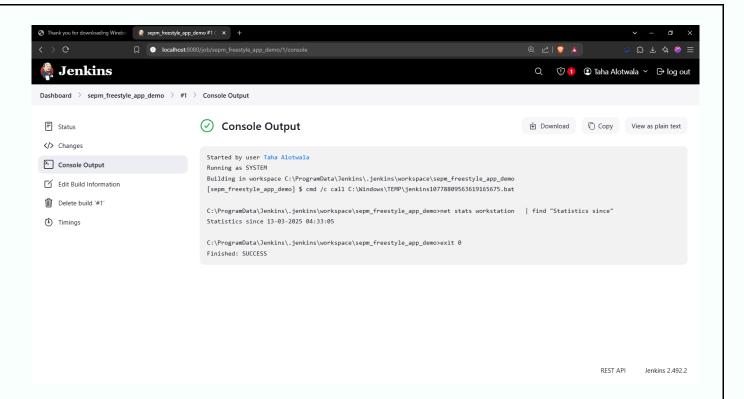
Output:

1. Freestyle App





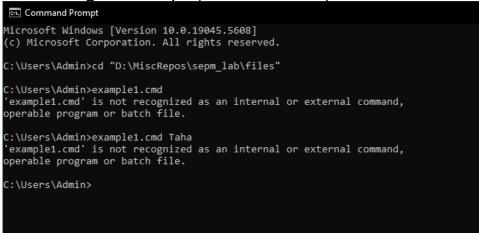




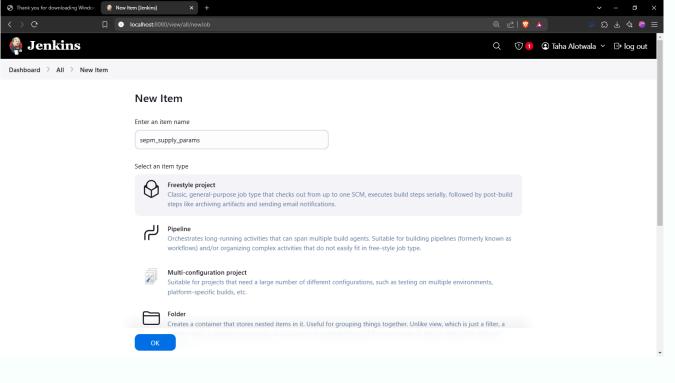
2. Taking Parameters

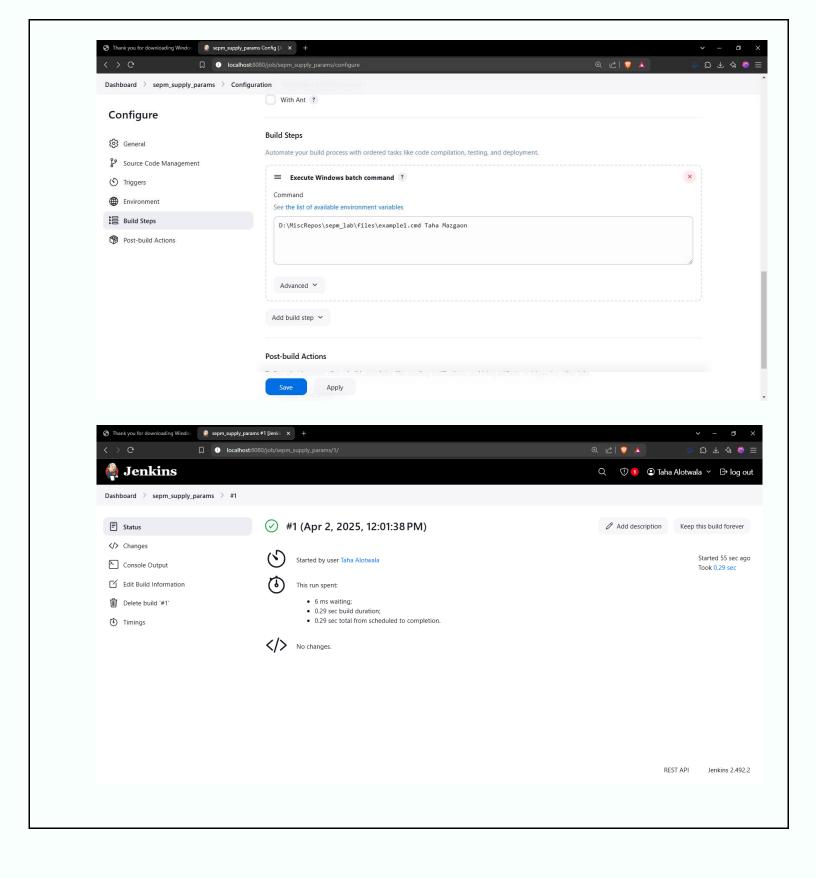
script:

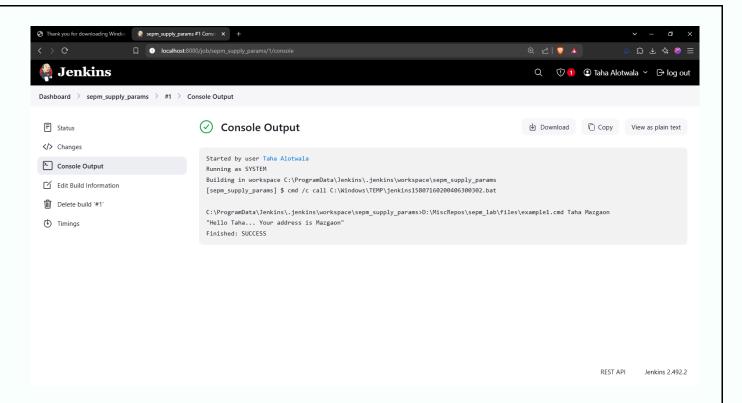
Executing the script (unsuccessful):



Configure Jenkins:







3. Running a Java Program

The code:

```
class JavaInJenkins
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    System.out.println("Hello, from the java file");
}

class JavaInJenkins

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    System.out.println("Hello, from the java file");
}
```

Running the file through the terminal:

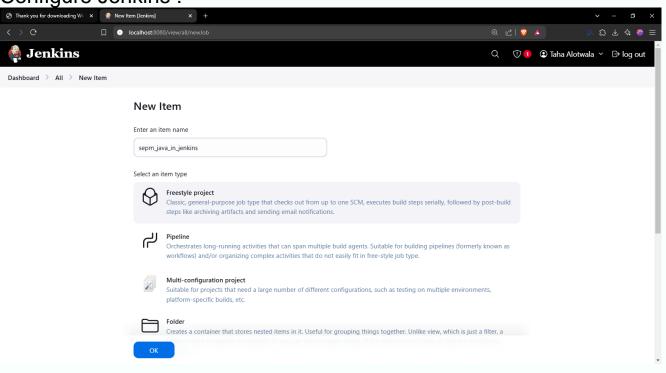
```
/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/files git:(master)±5 (5.232s)
vi JavaInJenkins.java

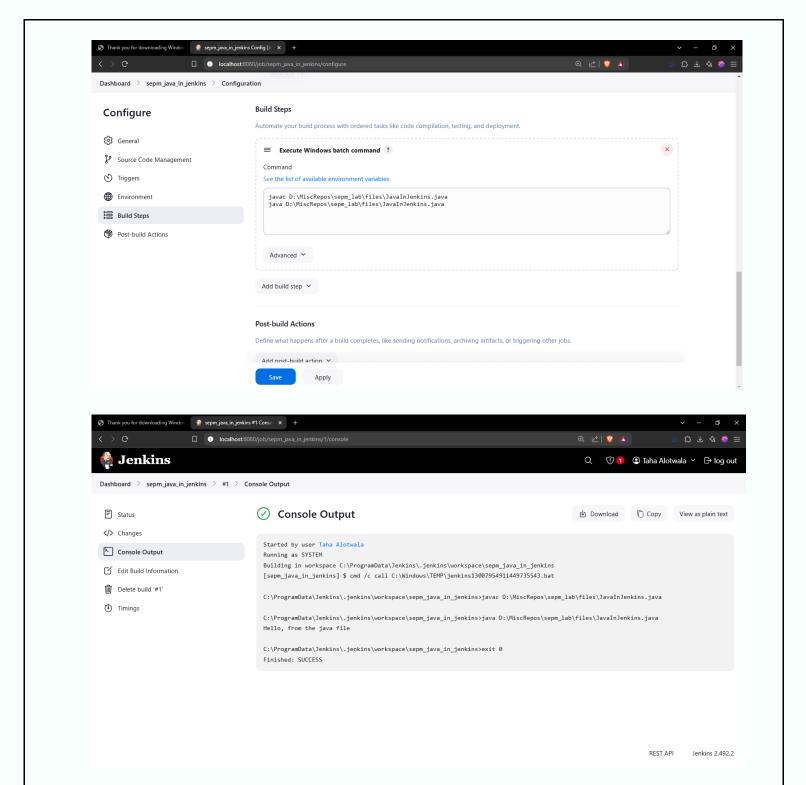
/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/files git:(master)±5 (1.298s)
javac JavaInJenkins.java

/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/files git:(master)±5 (1.296s)
java JavaInJenkins.java
Hello, from the java file

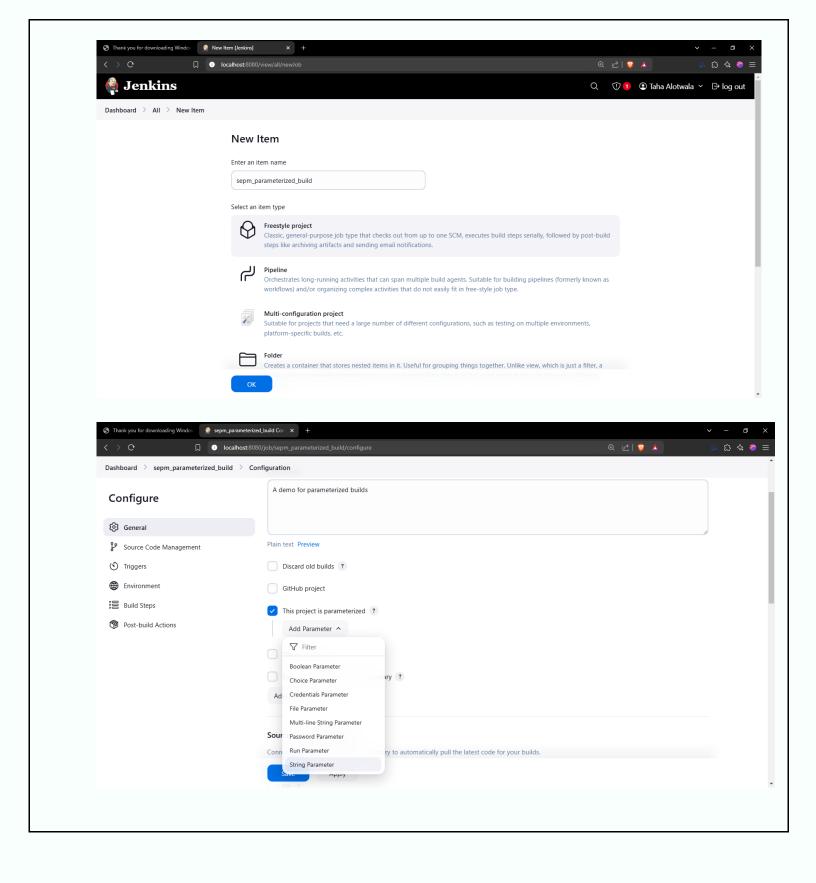
/d/MiscRepos/sepm_lab/files git:(master) v ±5
```

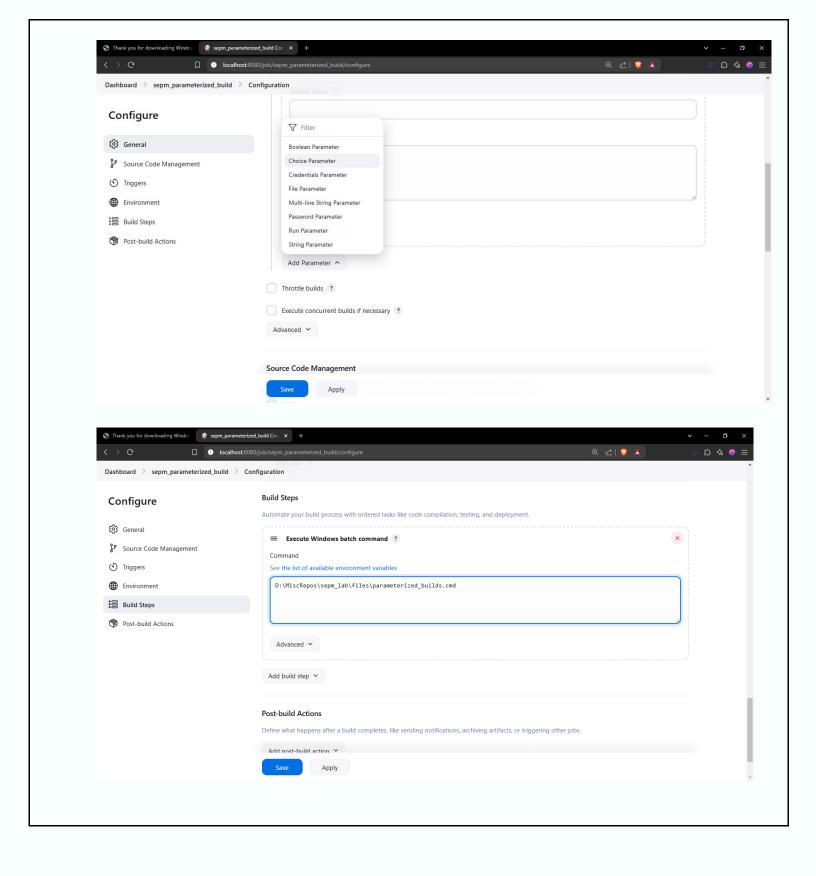
Configure Jenkins:

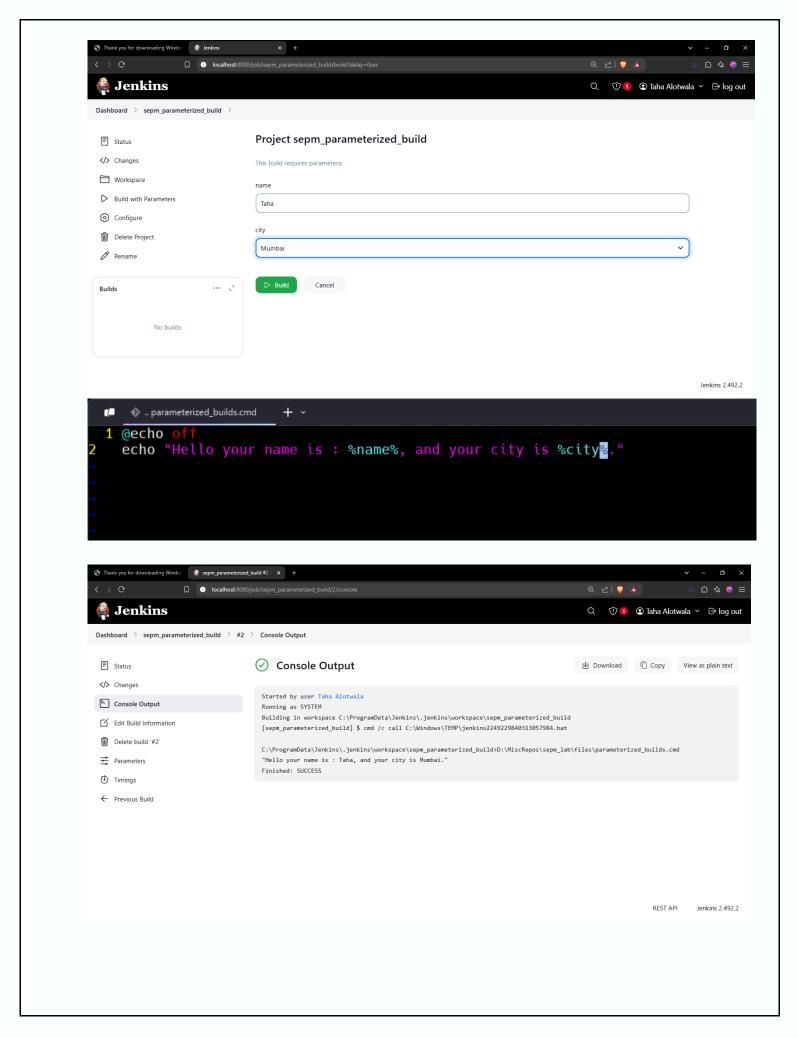




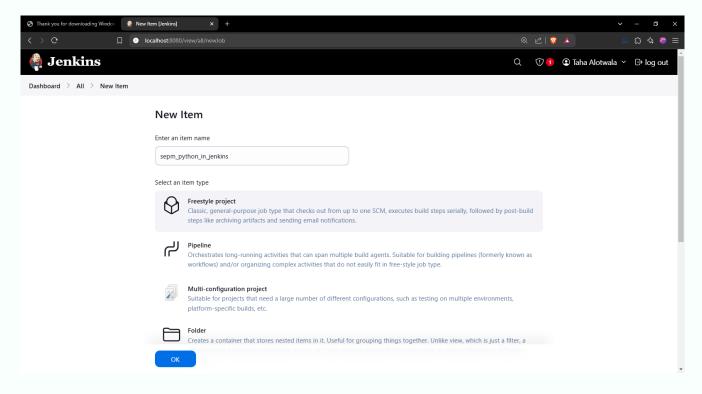
4. Parameterized Builds

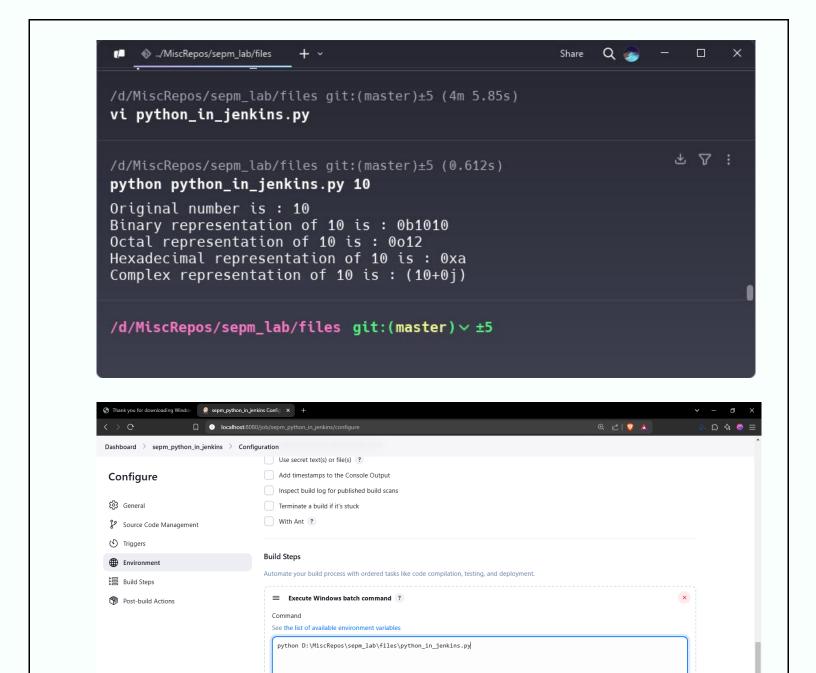






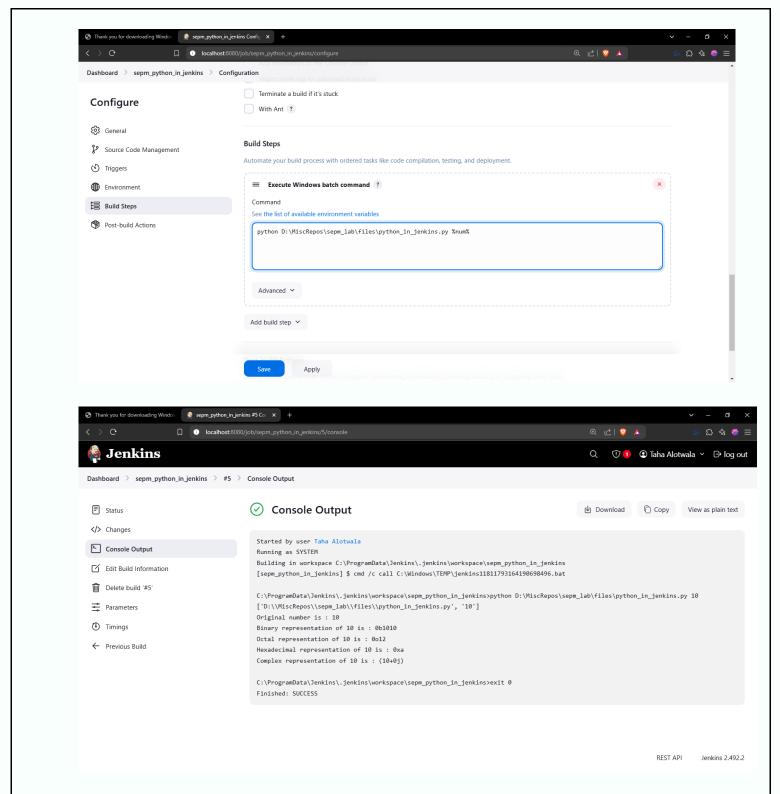
5. Running a python script





Advanced ~

Apply



Conclusion:

Thus, we have successfully studied Continuous Integration and installed, configured, and understood programming with Jenkins.