

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

UNIT – 3

CHAPTER – 6

BUILDING JENKINS PIPELINE

I. Definition of Jenkins Pipeline

Jenkins Pipeline (or simply Pipeline with a capital P) plugins supports implementing and integrating continuous delivery pipelines into Jenkins. Jenkins Pipeline is a suite of plugins for the Jenkins automation server that allows you to define and manage your software delivery pipeline as code. Instead of using the traditional graphical user interface (GUI) to create and configure jobs in Jenkins, you can use a Jenkinsfile to describe your build, test, and deployment process in a script format.

A Jenkinsfile is a text file that defines the steps of your pipeline, including build, test, and deployment phases. It can be written in either Declarative Pipeline Syntax or Scripted Pipeline Syntax. Declarative syntax is a more structured and opinionated way to define pipelines, while scripted syntax provides more flexibility and is based on a Groovy-based domain-specific language.

Approaches to Defining Pipeline Script

In Jenkins, there are two main approaches to defining pipeline scripts: Declarative Pipeline Syntax and Scripted Pipeline Syntax. Each approach has its own style and use cases.

1. Declarative Pipeline Syntax:

Declarative Pipeline Syntax provides a more structured and simplified way of defining pipelines. It is designed to be easy to read and write, making it accessible to users with less scripting experience. It uses a predefined structure with specified sections for defining the pipeline stages, steps, and other configurations.

Example of a Declarative Pipeline:

```
pipeline {
```

```
agent any
stages {
    stage('Build') {
        steps {
            // Build steps go here
        }
    }
    stage('Test') {
        steps {
            // Test steps go here
        }
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
        steps {
            // Deployment steps go here
        }
    }
}
```

2. Scripted Pipeline Syntax:

Scripted Pipeline Syntax, on the other hand, is more flexible and allows you to write pipelines using a Groovy-based scripting language. It is suitable for users who are comfortable with programming and provides greater control over the flow of the pipeline.

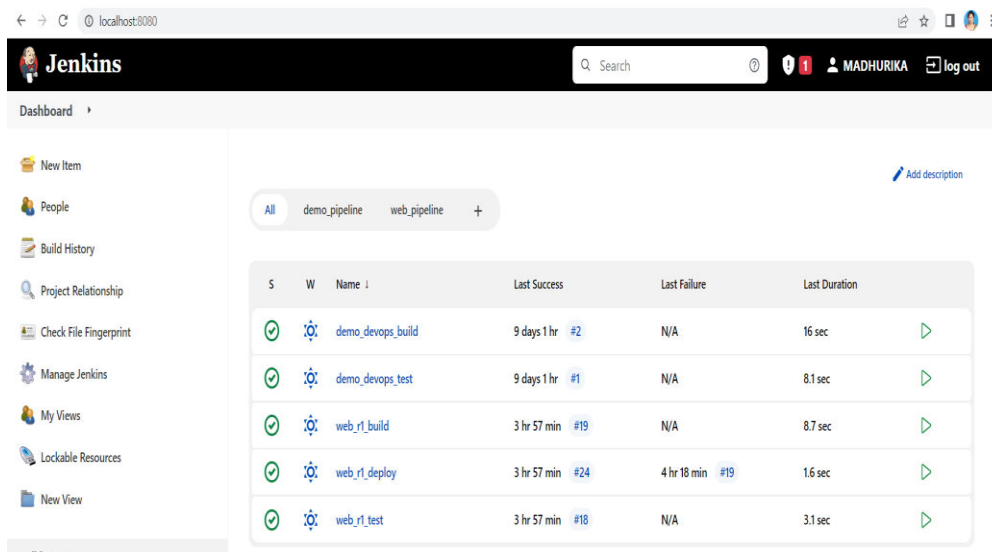
Example of a Scripted Pipeline:

```
node {
    stage('Build') {
        // Build steps go here
    }
    stage('Test') {
        // Test steps go here
    }
}
```

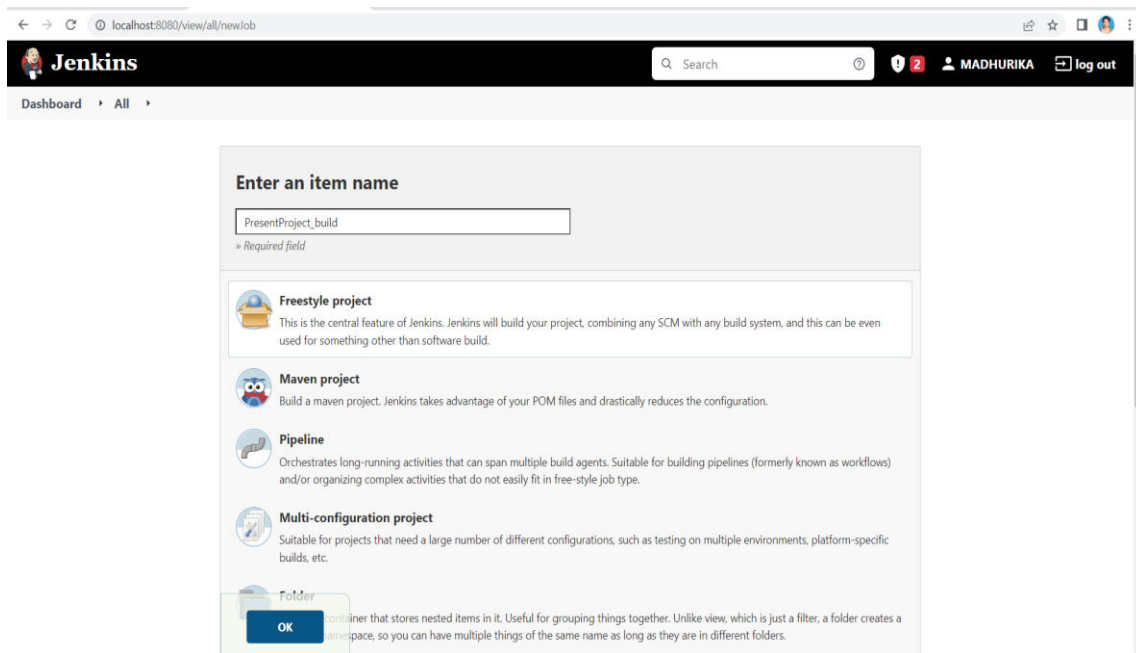
```
stage('Deploy') {  
  
    // Deployment steps go here  
  
}
```

II. Creating a Simple Pipeline using user interface for Java project without Jenkins Script.

1. Open Jenkins in local host:8080 and create a new item



2. Select a new Freestyle Project give name (eg. PresentProject_build) and then click ok



The image shows the Jenkins 'Enter an item name' dialog. At the top, there's a search bar and a user profile for 'MADHURIKA'. Below the header, the breadcrumb is 'Dashboard > All >'. The main section is titled 'Enter an item name' and contains a text input field with 'PresentProject_build' entered. Below the input field, there are four project type options: 'Freestyle project', 'Maven project', 'Pipeline', and 'Multi-configuration project'. Each option has a brief description. At the bottom, there is a 'Folder' option with a description and an 'OK' button.

Enter an item name

PresentProject_build

» Required field

Freestyle project
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

Maven project
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.

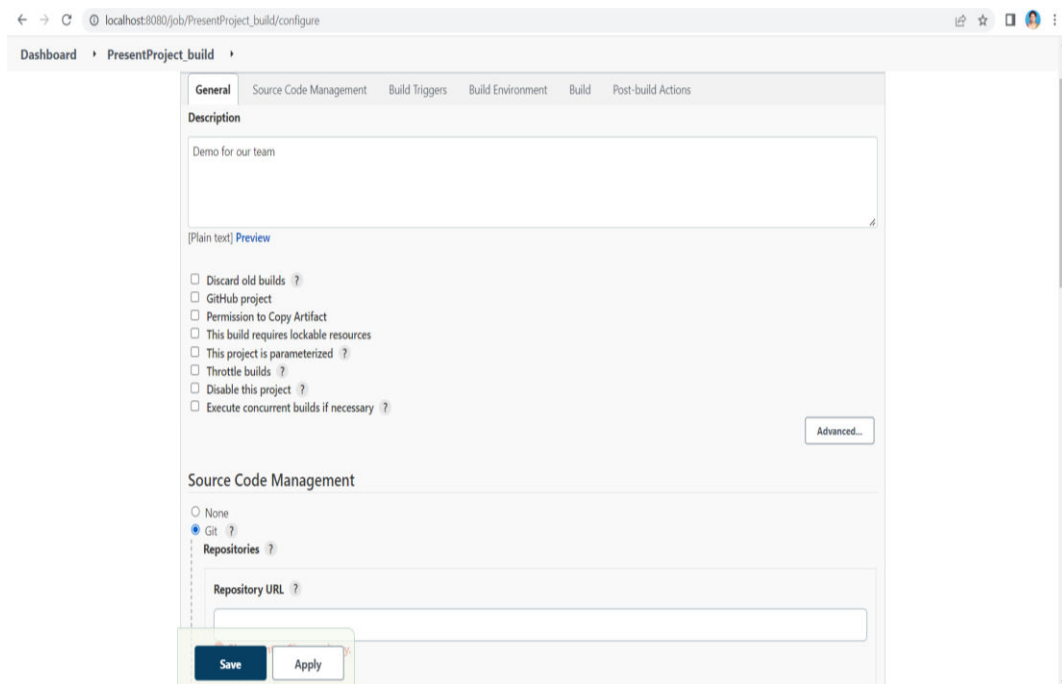
Pipeline
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

Multi-configuration project
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.

Folder
container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

OK

3. In description type e.g., Build demo
4. Give the Git repository URL of the project to be built



The image shows the Jenkins 'Configure' page for the job 'PresentProject_build'. The breadcrumb is 'Dashboard > PresentProject_build >'. The page has tabs for 'General', 'Source Code Management', 'Build Triggers', 'Build Environment', 'Build', and 'Post-build Actions'. The 'General' tab is active. It contains a 'Description' field with 'Demo for our team'. Below the description, there are several checkboxes: 'Discard old builds', 'GitHub project', 'Permission to Copy Artifact', 'This build requires lockable resources', 'This project is parameterized', 'Throttle builds', 'Disable this project', and 'Execute concurrent builds if necessary'. An 'Advanced...' button is to the right. The 'Source Code Management' section has 'None' selected, and 'Git' is selected. Below this, there is a 'Repositories' section with a 'Repository URL' field. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

Dashboard > PresentProject_build >

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build Post-build Actions

Description

Demo for our team

[Plain text] Preview

☐ Discard old builds ?

☐ GitHub project

☐ Permission to Copy Artifact

☐ This build requires lockable resources

☐ This project is parameterized ?

☐ Throttle builds ?

☐ Disable this project ?

☐ Execute concurrent builds if necessary ?

Advanced...

Source Code Management

☐ None

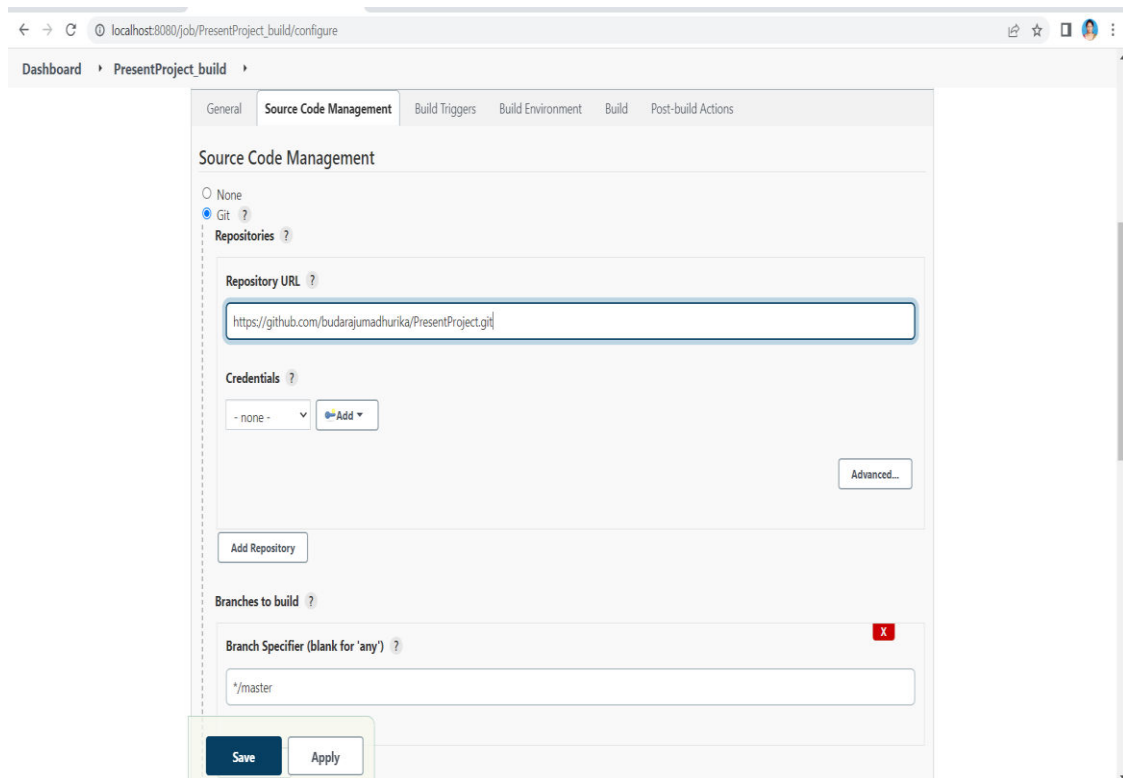
☒ Git ?

Repositories ?

Repository URL ?

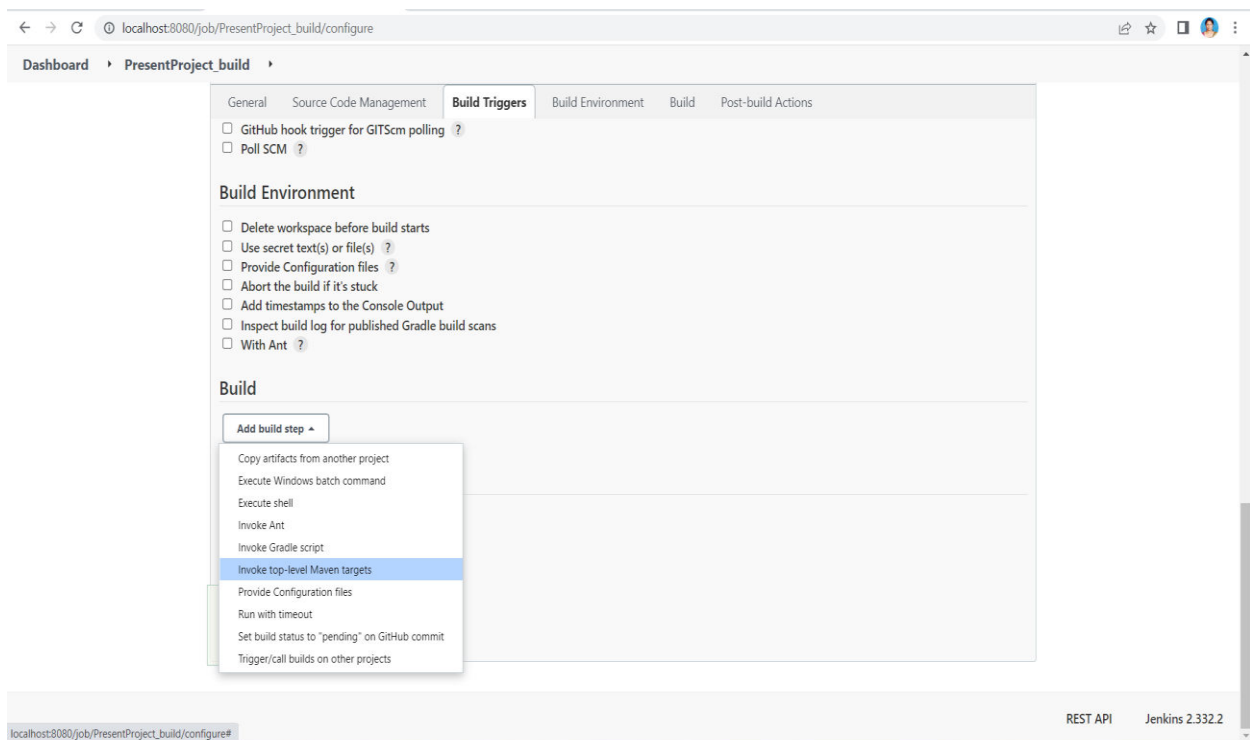
Save Apply

5. After adding the repository URL, Specify the Branch as either Master/Main as it is in the GitHub (eg. My project is in master branch so I have mentioned */master)



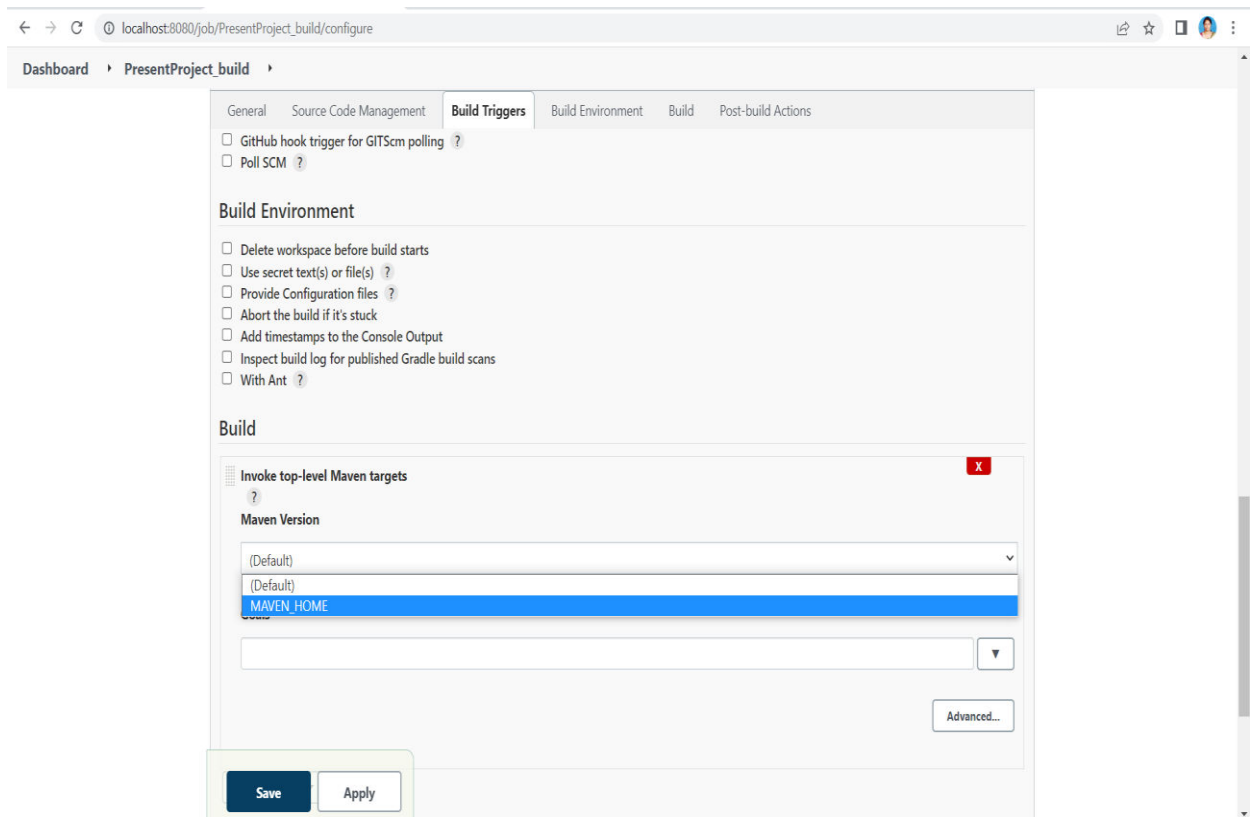
The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration page for 'PresentProject_build' under the 'Source Code Management' tab. The 'Git' option is selected under 'None' or 'Git'. The 'Repository URL' is set to 'https://github.com/budarajumadhurika/PresentProject.git'. The 'Credentials' dropdown is set to '- none -' with an 'Add' button. There is an 'Advanced...' button. The 'Add Repository' button is at the bottom left. The 'Branches to build' section has a 'Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')' set to '*/master'. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

6. Now in Build, select the “Invoke top-level Maven targets”

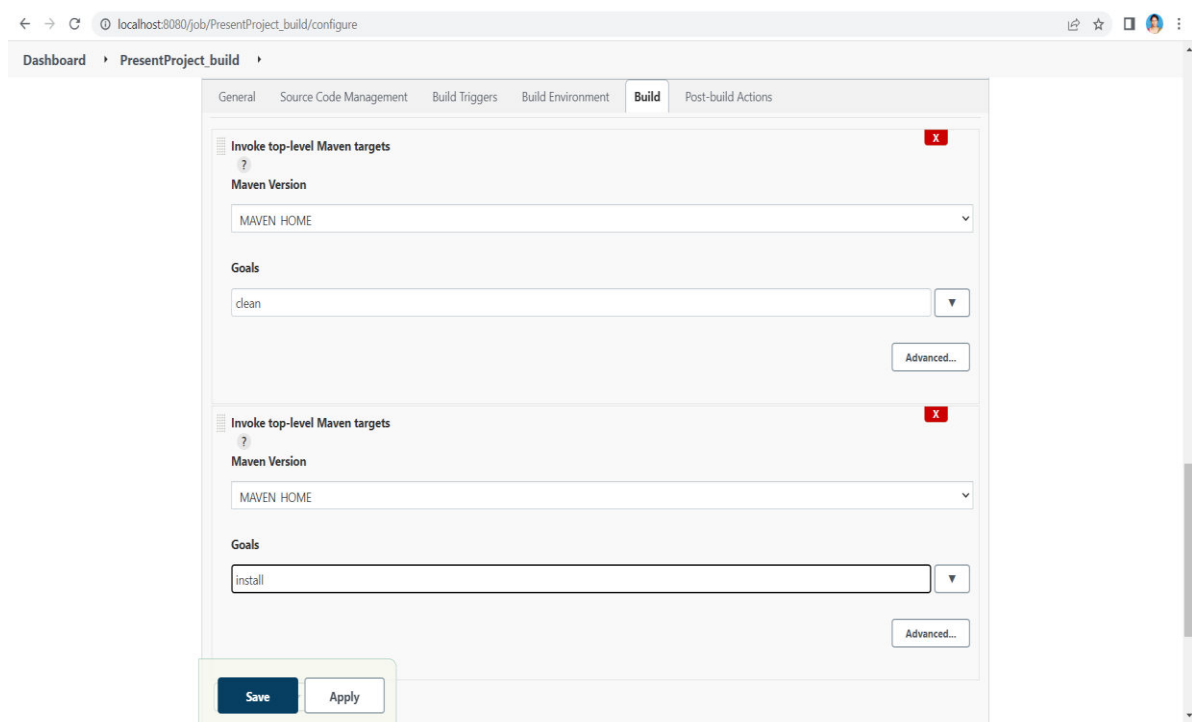


The screenshot shows the Jenkins configuration page for 'PresentProject_build' under the 'Build' tab. The 'Add build step' dropdown menu is open, showing various options. The option 'Invoke top-level Maven targets' is highlighted. Other options include 'Copy artifacts from another project', 'Execute Windows batch command', 'Execute shell', 'Invoke Ant', 'Invoke Gradle script', 'Provide Configuration files', 'Run with timeout', 'Set build status to "pending" on GitHub commit', and 'Trigger/call builds on other projects'. The 'Build Environment' section has several unchecked checkboxes: 'Delete workspace before build starts', 'Use secret text(s) or file(s)', 'Provide Configuration files', 'Abort the build if it's stuck', 'Add timestamps to the Console Output', 'Inspect build log for published Gradle build scans', and 'With Ant'. The 'Build Triggers' section has two unchecked checkboxes: 'GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling' and 'Poll SCM'. The bottom of the page shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.332.2'.

7. Select the Maven path which is already set in the global credentials in Manage Jenkins (eg MAVEN_HOME)



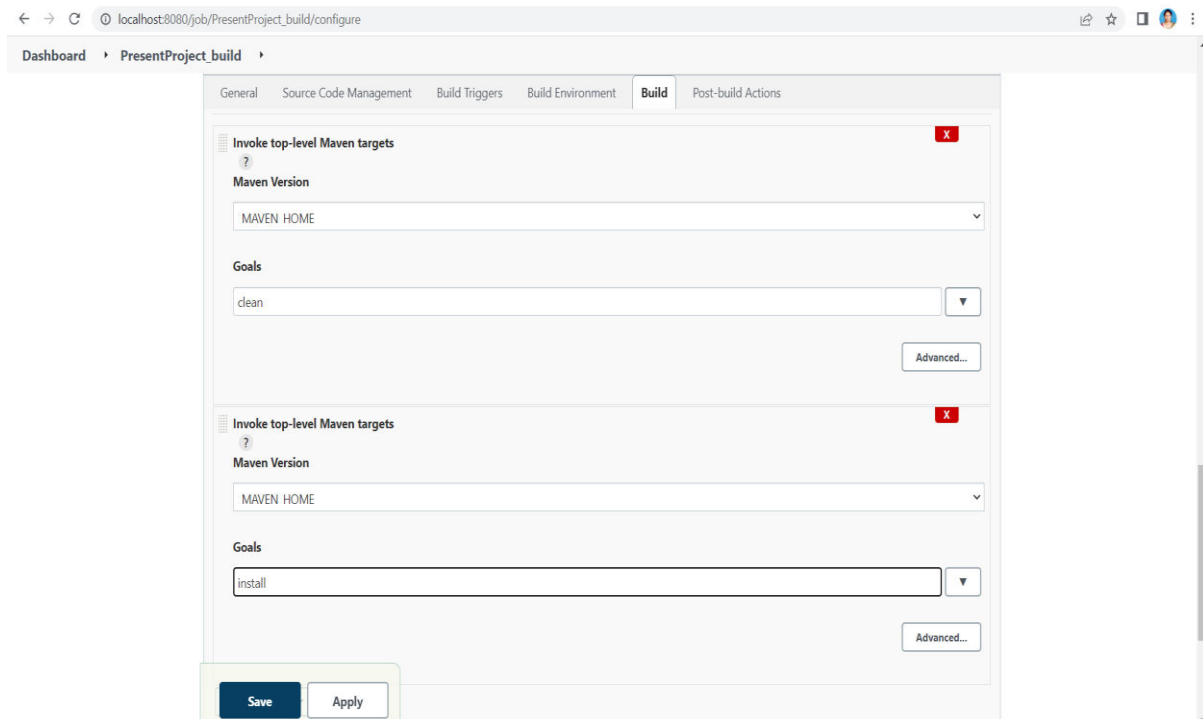
8. Set Goals field to clean as done in eclipse



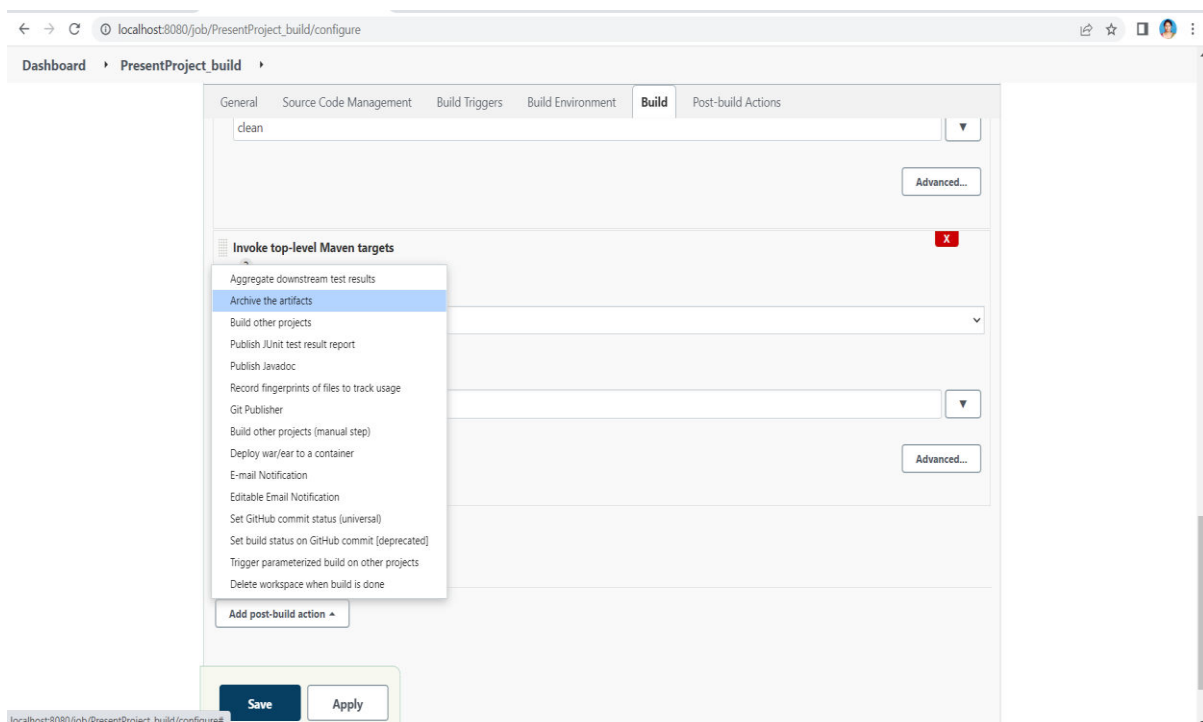
Again, in Build, select the “Invoke top-level Maven targets”

9. Select the Maven path which is already set in the global credentials in Manage Jenkins (eg MAVEN_HOME)

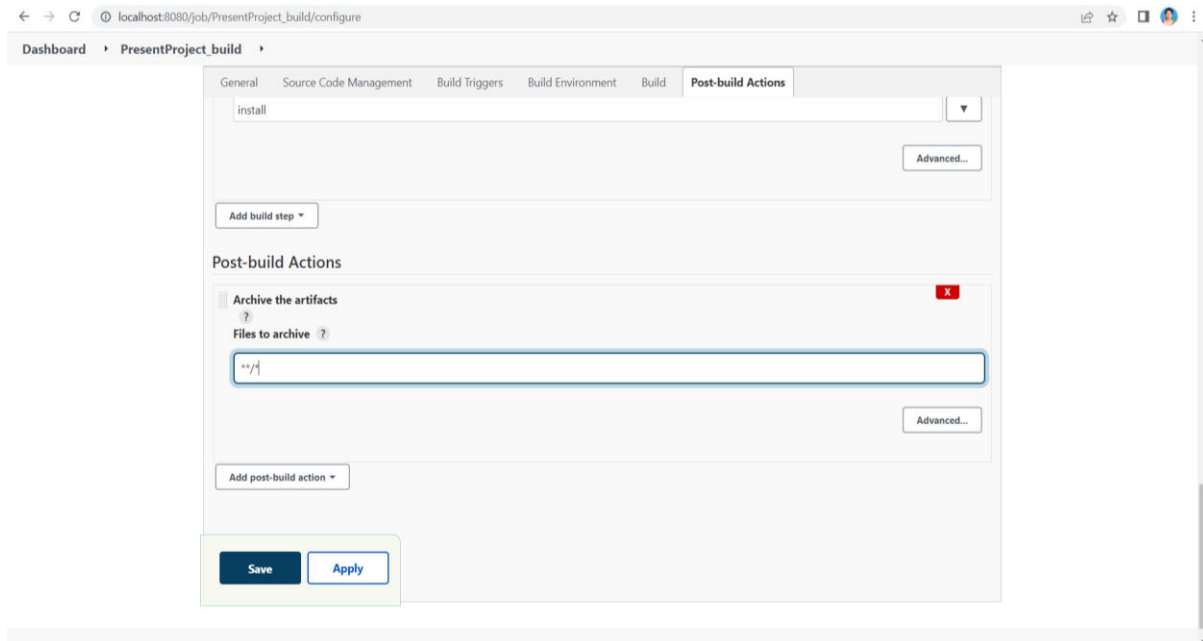
10. Set Goals field to **Install** as done in eclipse



11. Now in post build actions-> select “**Archive the artifacts**”, to send the output of build project to the testing team

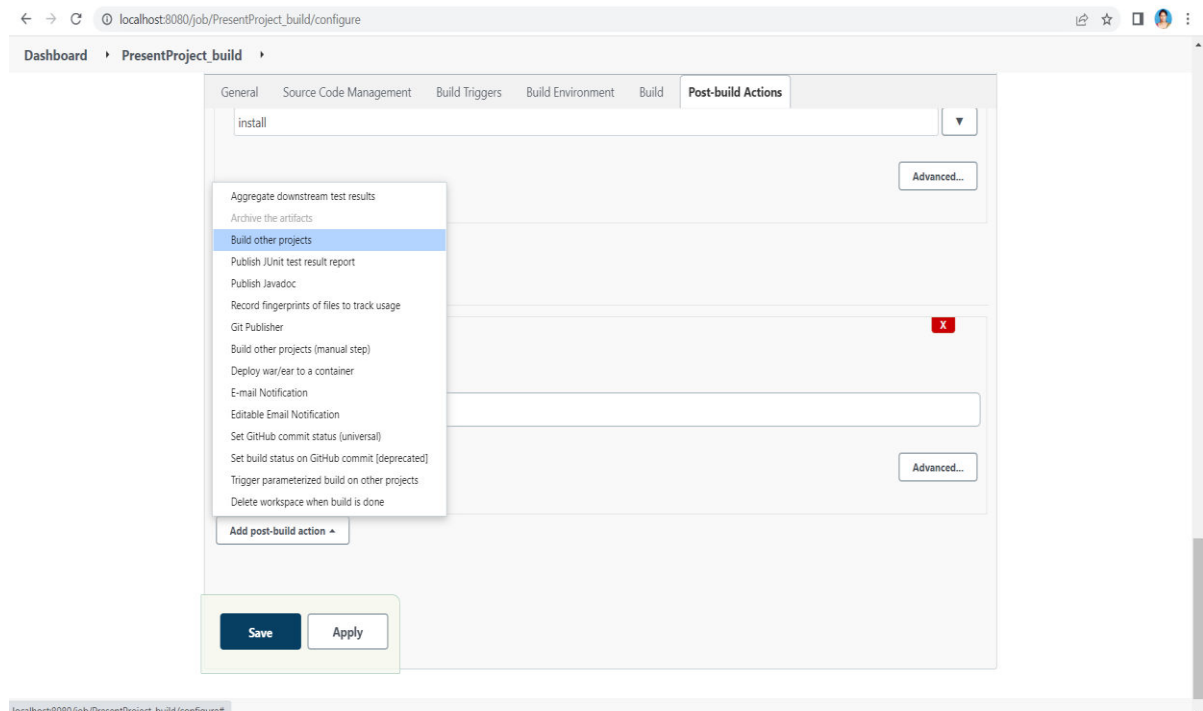


12. If we want to archive all the artifacts type `**/*` in Files to Archive



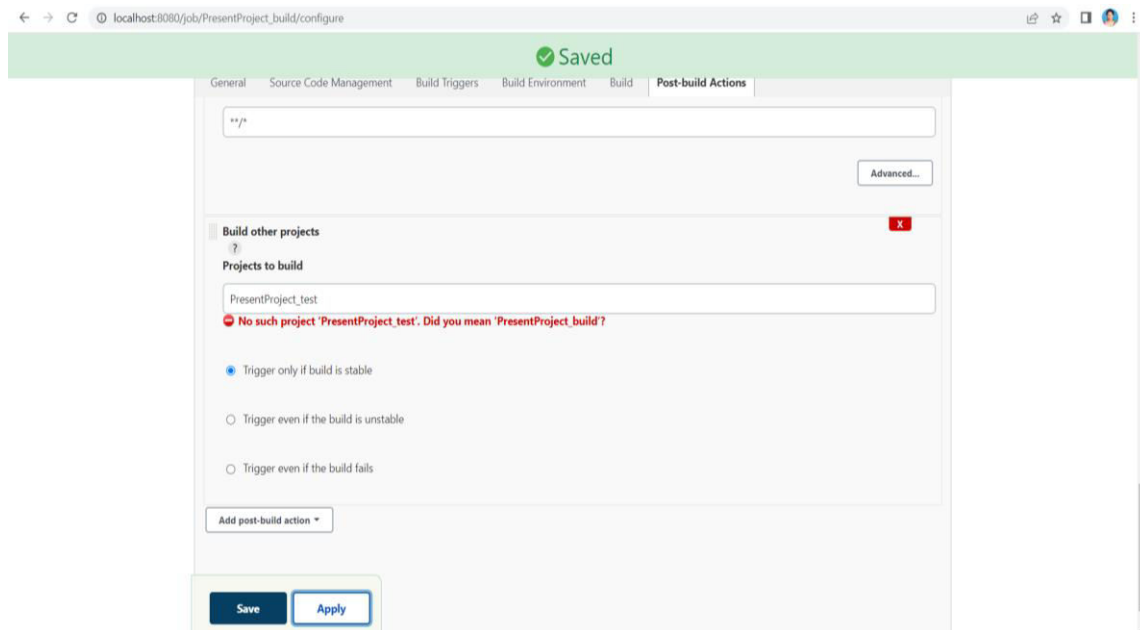
13. Now the next step is to build other projects, where we will create a test project which will be triggered by the build project.

For this in Add Post build Action select “Build other projects”

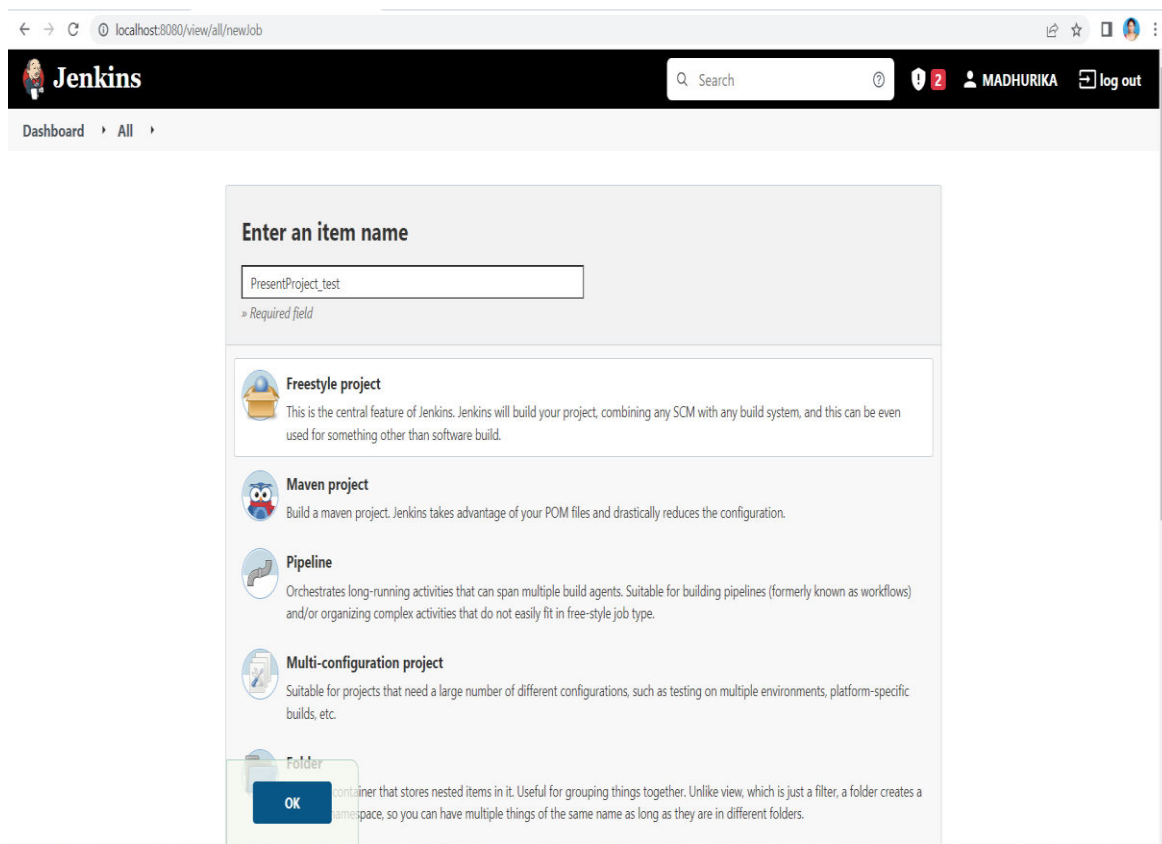


14. In Projects to build enter the next project name as “**PresentProject_test**”

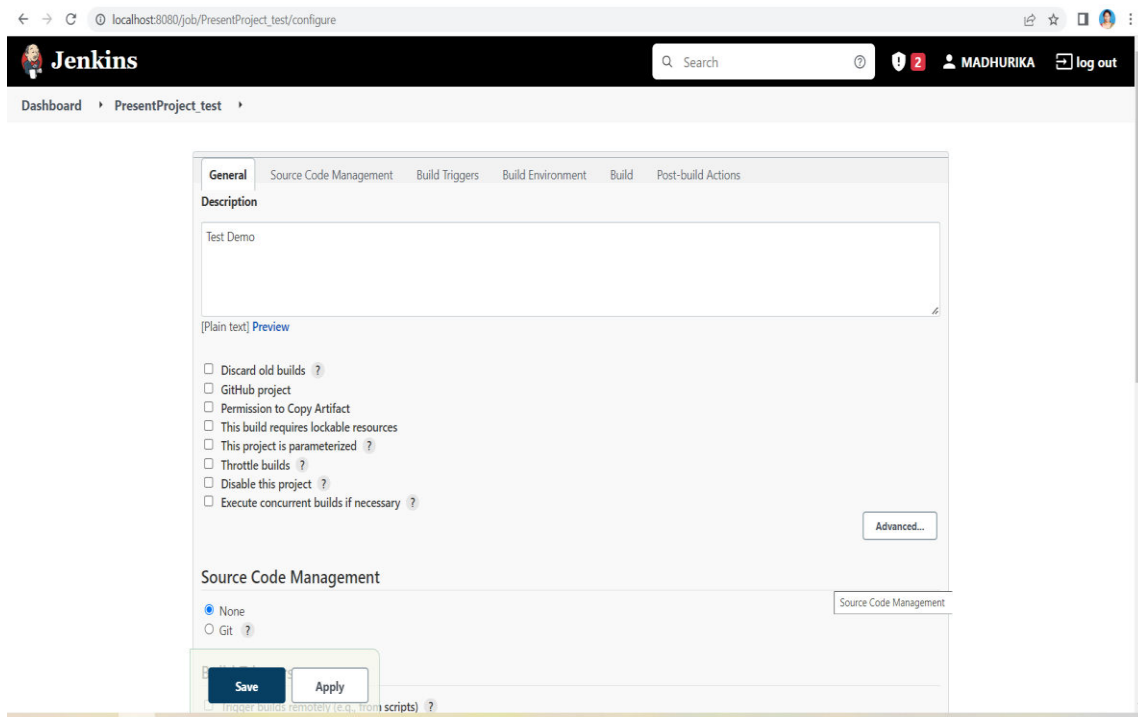
15. Next press on Apply and Save



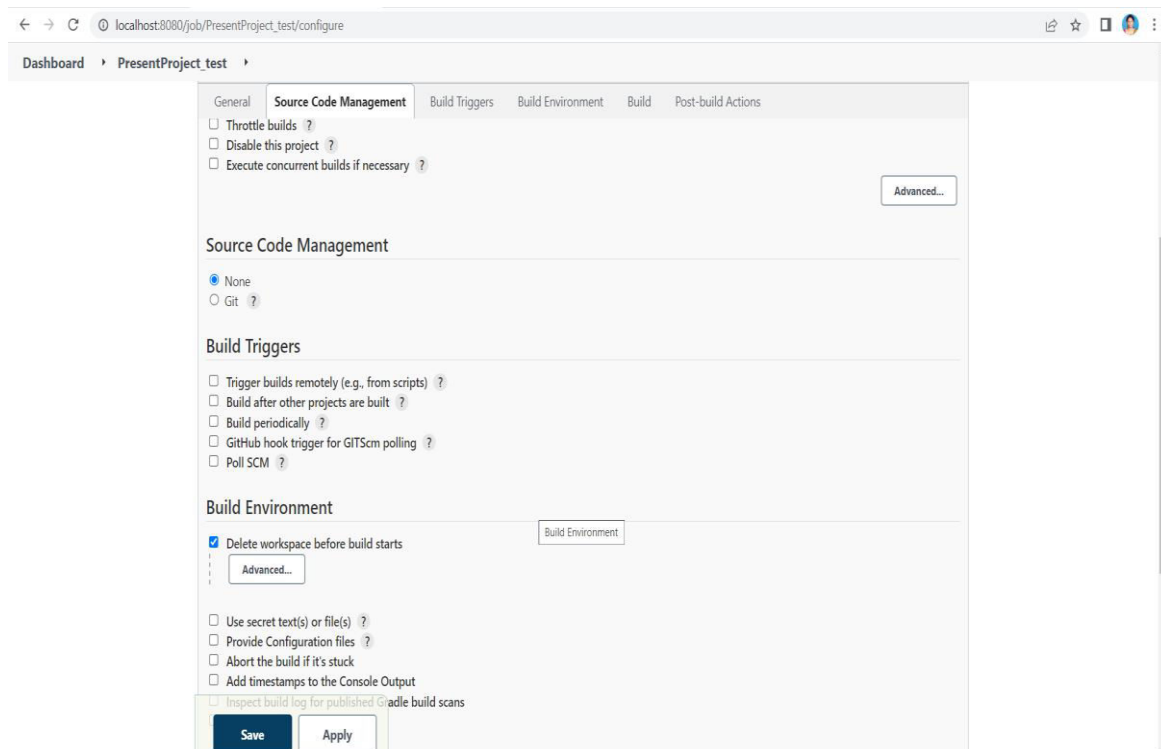
16. Go to dashboard -> New item-> Freestyle Project, and then give next project name as **PresentProject_test**, then press on OK



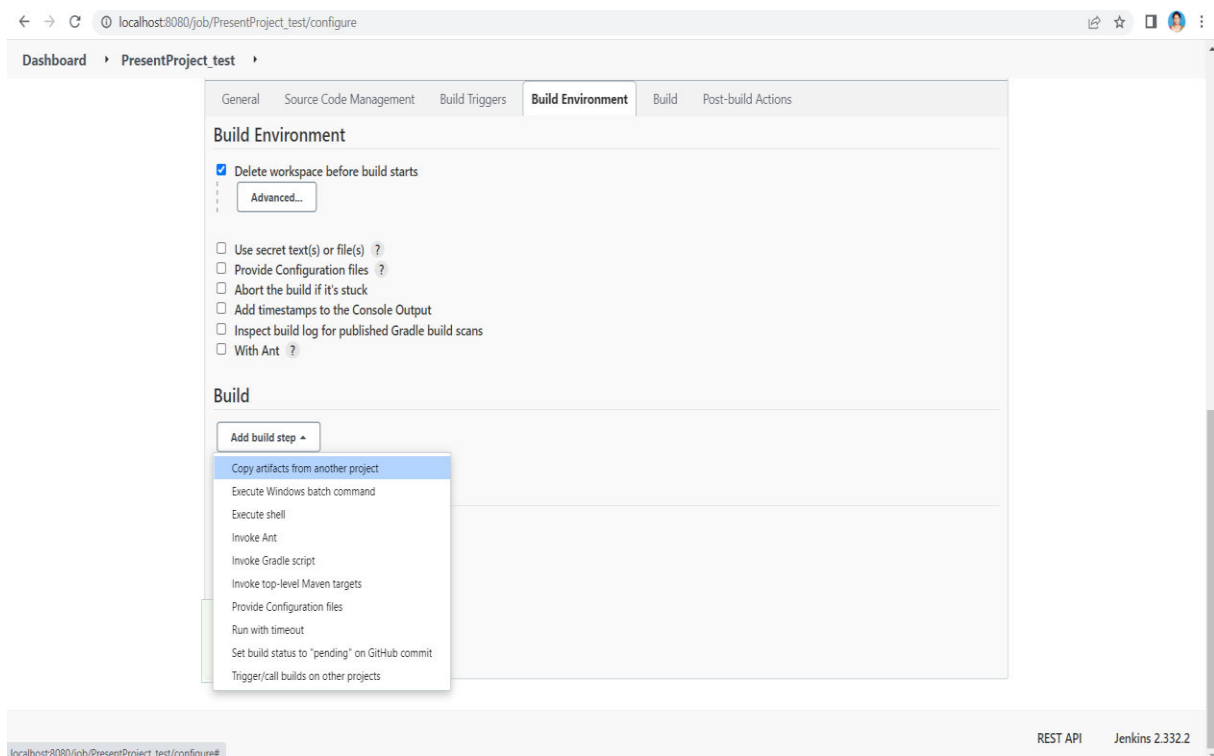
17. In description type eg. Test demo



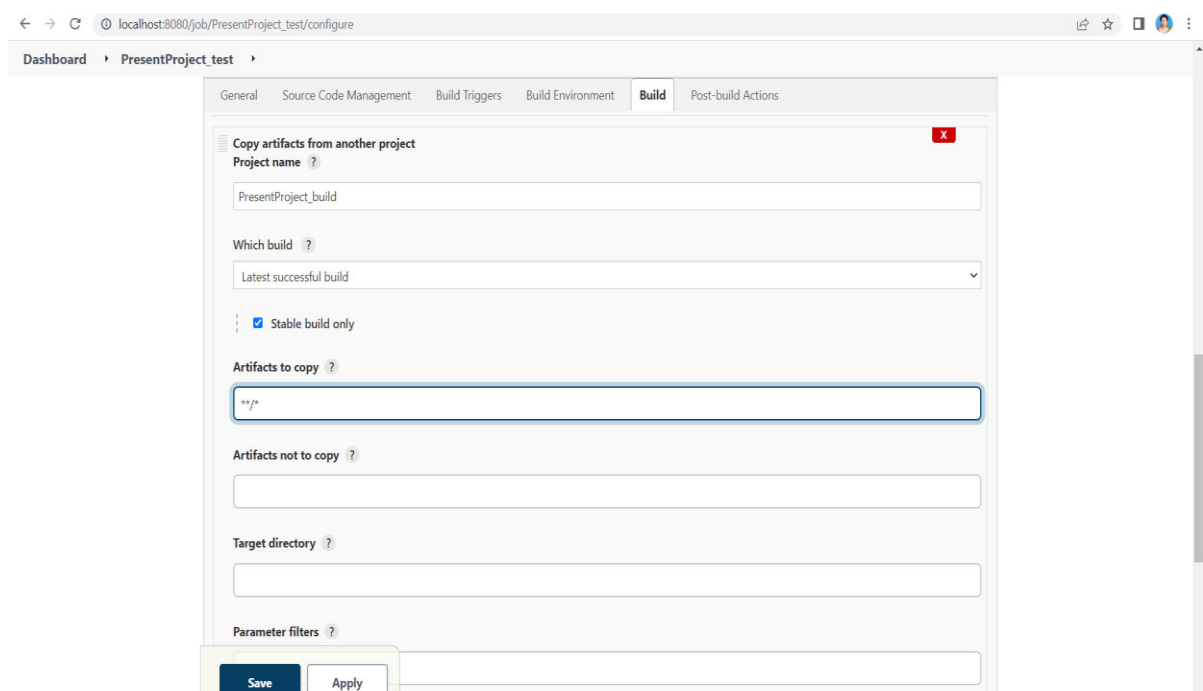
18. In Build environment, check the box with name “Delete the workspace before build starts”. This is to discard old builds



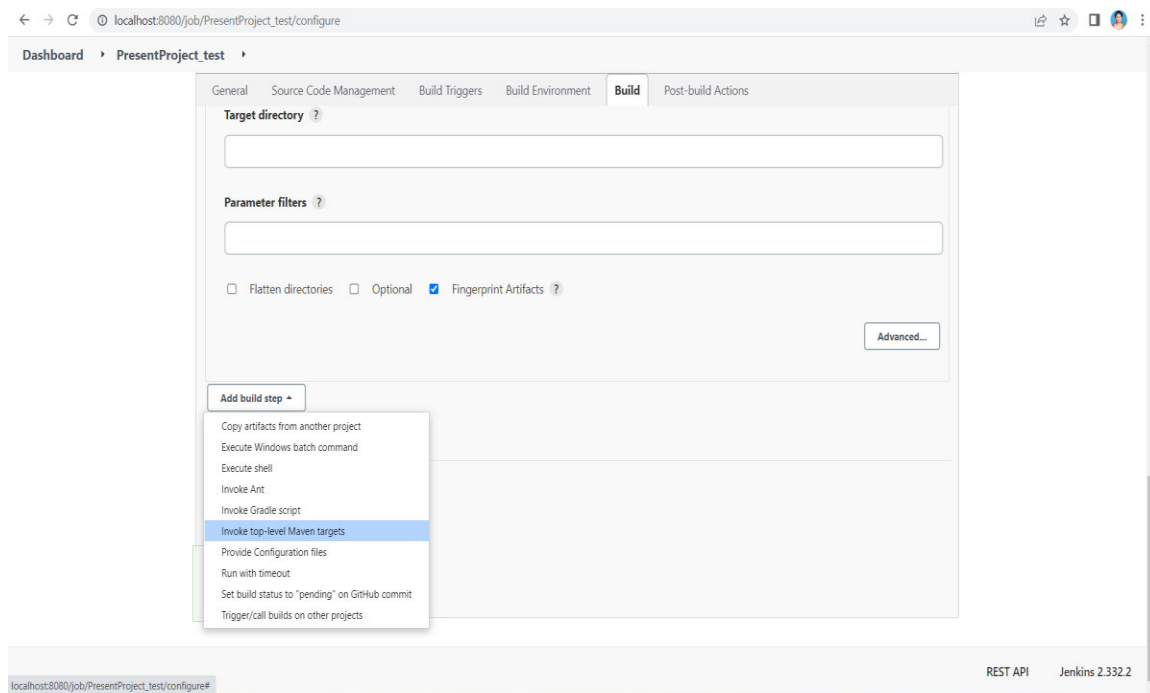
19. In Build select “copy the artifacts from another project” to forward the artifacts of the previous project to the current test project i.e., PresentProject_test



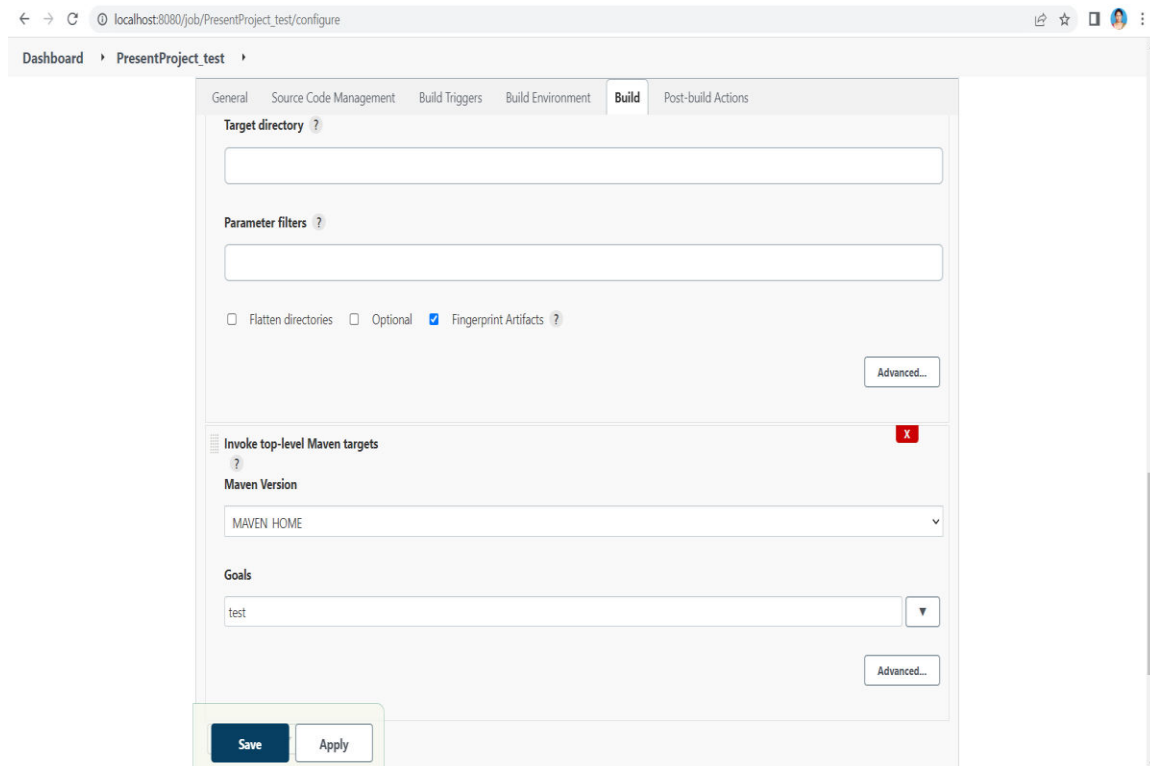
20. Give the name of the project from which we want to copy the artifacts (eg. PresentProject_build) and check the box ->stable build only->to copy all the artifacts type **/*



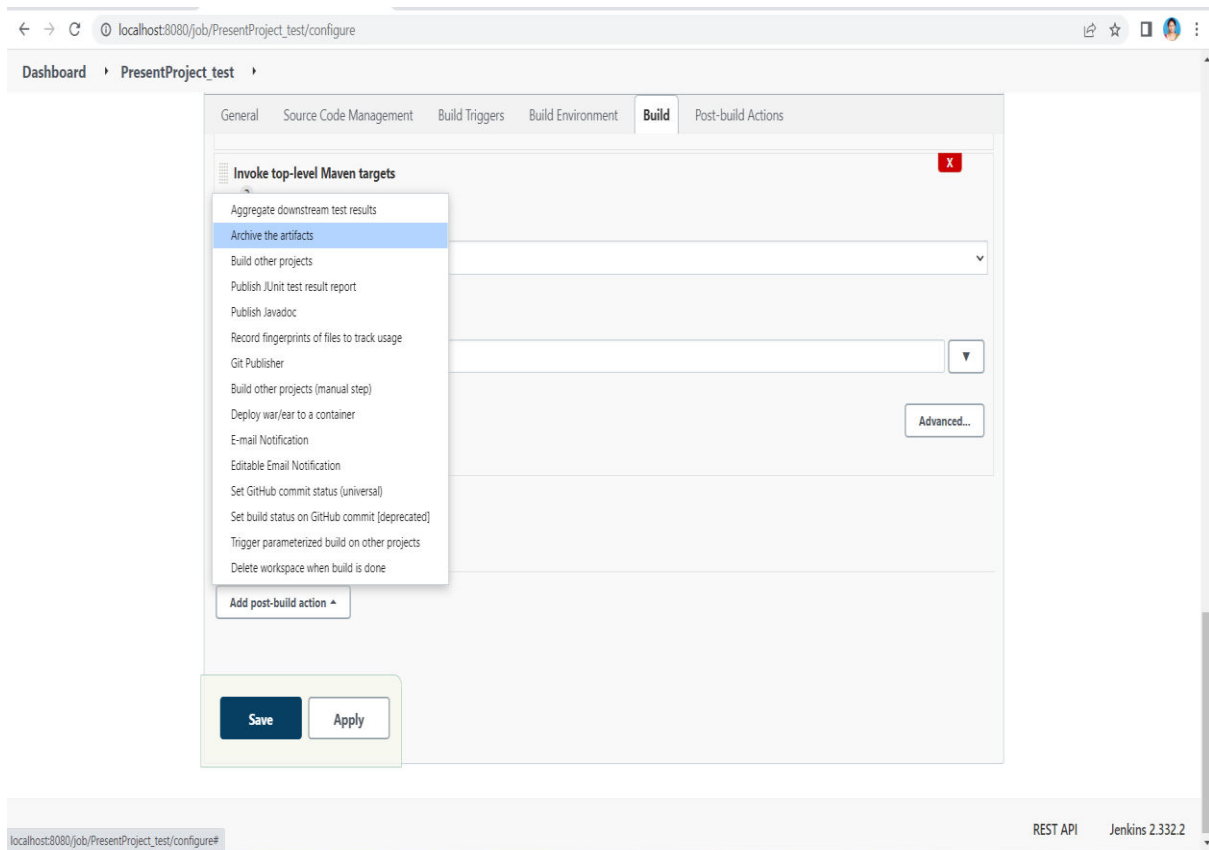
21. Now select Invoke top-level Maven targets in build



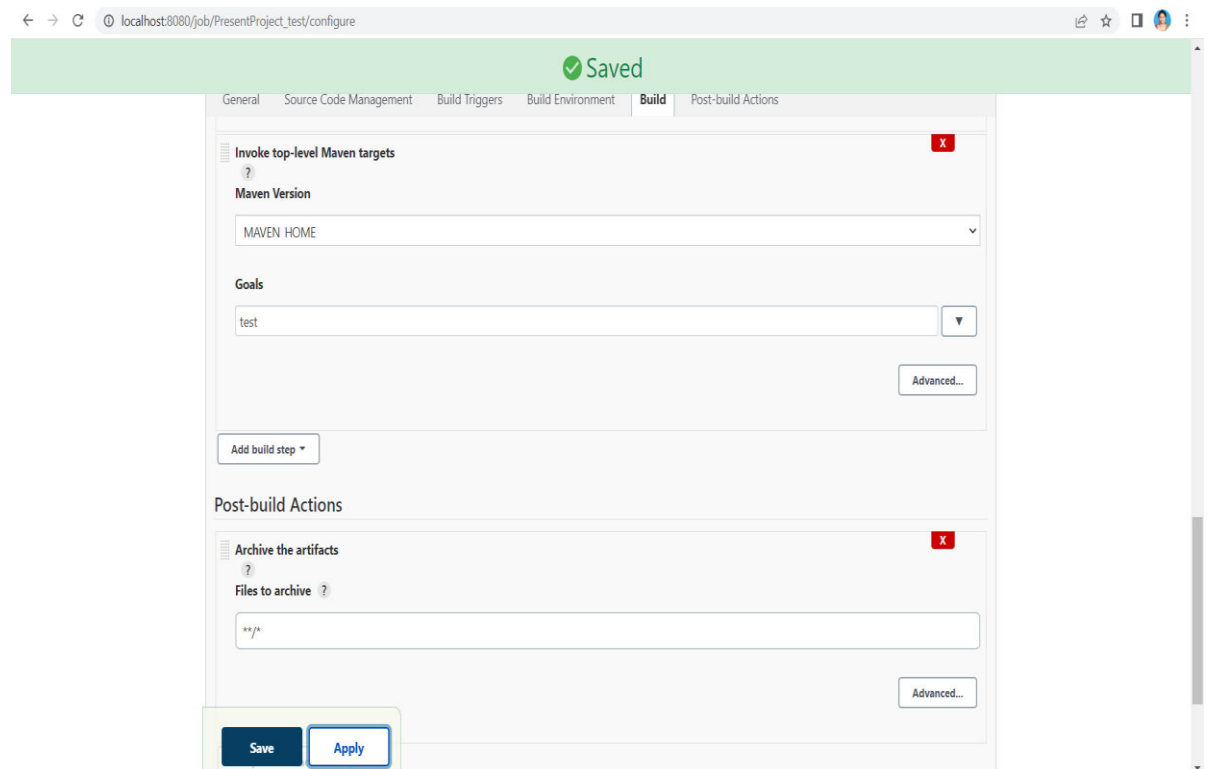
22. This time give the goal as test after selecting the Maven version



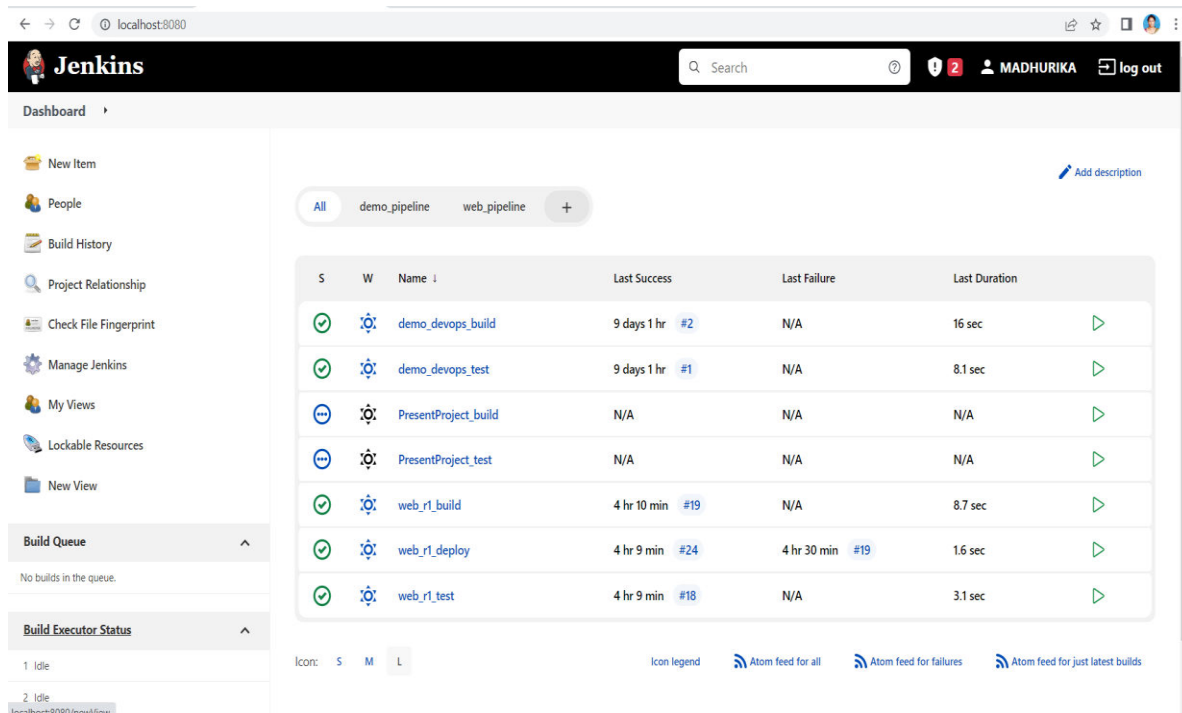
23. In post-build actions->select Archive the artifacts



24. To save all the artifacts->type **/* and Apply->Save



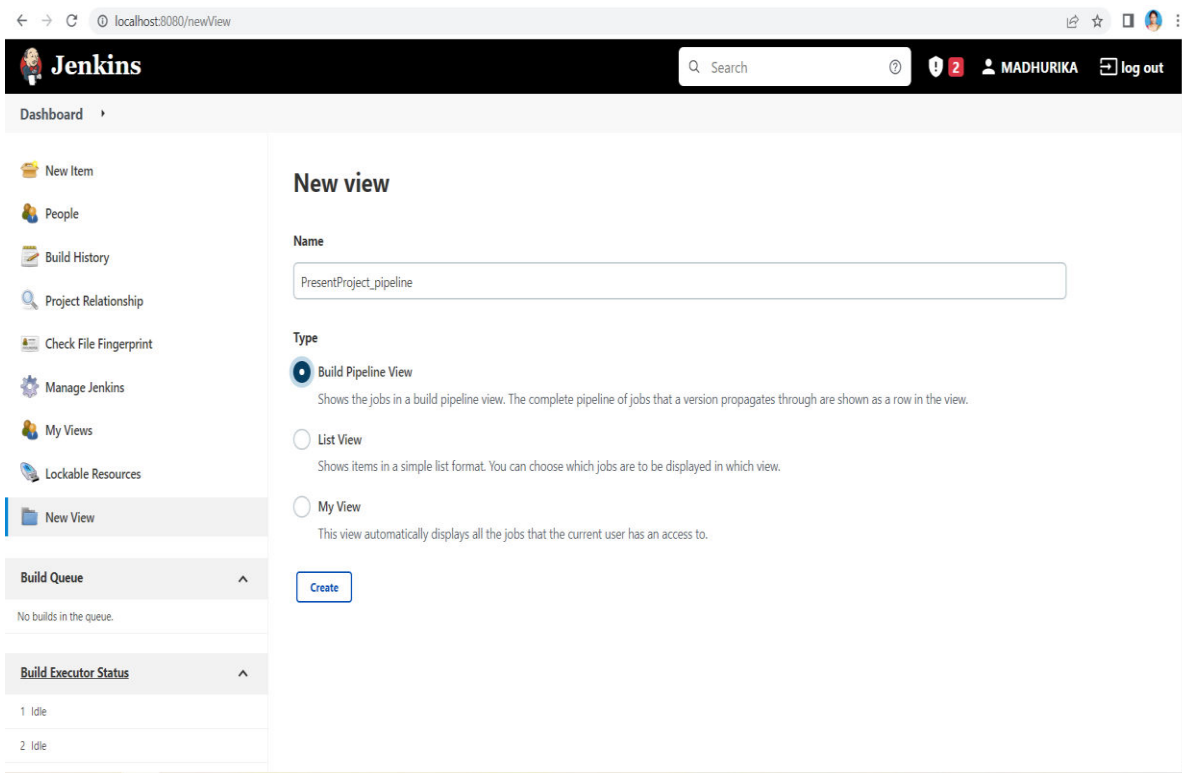
25. Create a pipeline by clicking on + symbol in the dashboard ->a pipeline is a collection of events or jobs which are interlinked with one another in a sequence



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: New Item, People, Build History, Project Relationship, Check File Fingerprint, Manage Jenkins, My Views, Lockable Resources, and New View. The main area displays a table of pipeline jobs. At the top of the table are tabs for 'All', 'demo_pipeline', and 'web_pipeline'. The table has columns for status (S), icon (W), name, last success, last failure, and last duration. Below the table are icons for 'S', 'M', and 'L', and links for 'Atom feed for all', 'Atom feed for failures', and 'Atom feed for just latest builds'.

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
✓	🔗	demo_devops_build	9 days 1 hr #2	N/A	16 sec
✓	🔗	demo_devops_test	9 days 1 hr #1	N/A	8.1 sec
⏸	🔗	PresentProject_build	N/A	N/A	N/A
⏸	🔗	PresentProject_test	N/A	N/A	N/A
✓	🔗	web_r1_build	4 hr 10 min #19	N/A	8.7 sec
✓	🔗	web_r1_deploy	4 hr 9 min #24	4 hr 30 min #19	1.6 sec
✓	🔗	web_r1_test	4 hr 9 min #18	N/A	3.1 sec

26. Give a name to the pipeline->select Build Pipeline View->create



The screenshot shows the 'New view' form in Jenkins. The 'Name' field contains 'PresentProject_pipeline'. Under the 'Type' section, 'Build Pipeline View' is selected. Below the type selection are three radio buttons: 'List View' and 'My View'. At the bottom is a 'Create' button.

Name

PresentProject_pipeline

Type

☒ Build Pipeline View
Shows the jobs in a build pipeline view. The complete pipeline of jobs that a version propagates through are shown as a row in the view.

☐ List View
Shows items in a simple list format. You can choose which jobs are to be displayed in which view.

☐ My View
This view automatically displays all the jobs that the current user has access to.

[Create](#)

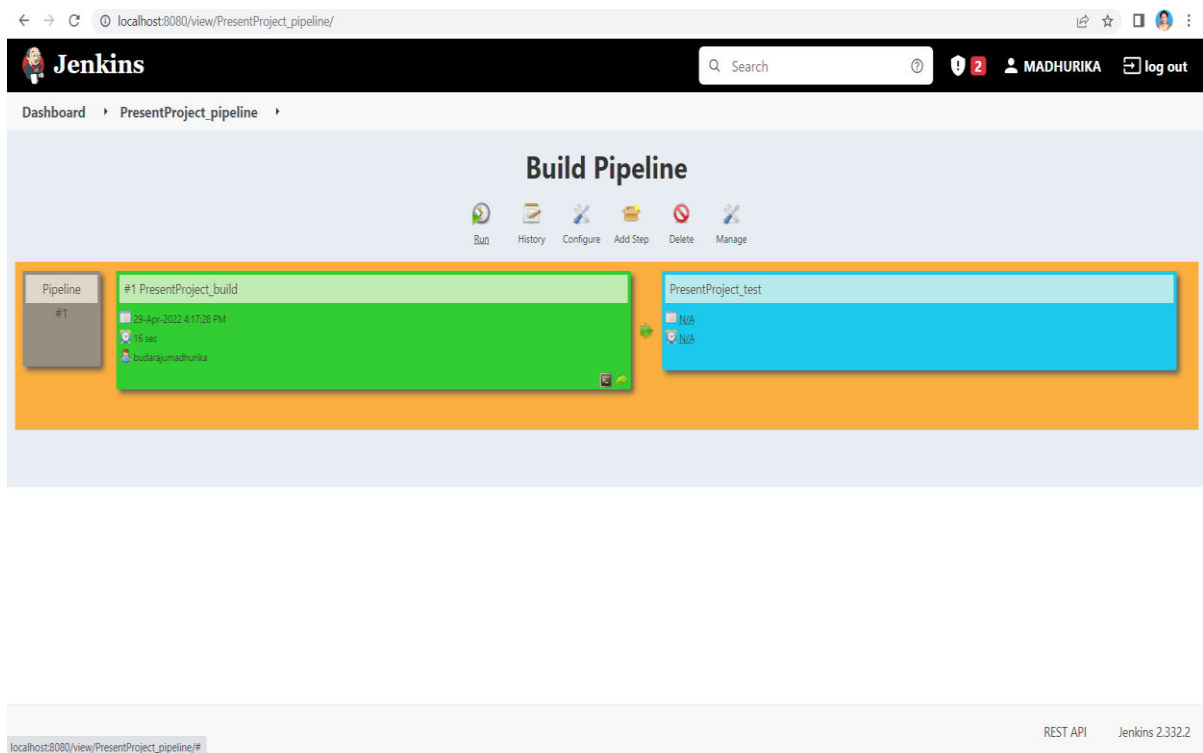
27. Select the first project to trigger the execution->build project

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline Configuration page for a pipeline named 'PresentProject_pipeline'. The left sidebar contains a 'Dashboard' link and a 'PresentProject_pipeline' link. Below these are sections for 'New View', 'Build Queue' (showing 'No builds in the queue'), and 'Build Executor Status' (showing two 'Idle' executors). The main configuration area is titled 'Pipeline Flow' and includes a 'Layout' dropdown set to 'Based on upstream/downstream relationship'. A descriptive text states: 'This layout mode derives the pipeline structure based on the upstream/downstream trigger relationship between jobs. This is the only out-of-the-box supported layout mode, but is open for extension.' Below this is the 'Upstream / downstream config' section, which includes a 'Select Initial Job' dropdown menu. The dropdown is open, showing a list of jobs: 'demo_devops_build', 'demo_devops_build', 'demo_devops_test', 'PresentProject_build' (highlighted in blue), 'PresentProject_test', 'web_r1_build', 'web_r1_deploy', and 'web_r1_test'. Below the dropdown are two checkboxes: 'Restrict triggers to most recent successful builds' (set to 'No') and 'Always allow manual trigger on pipeline steps' (set to 'No'). At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Apply' buttons.

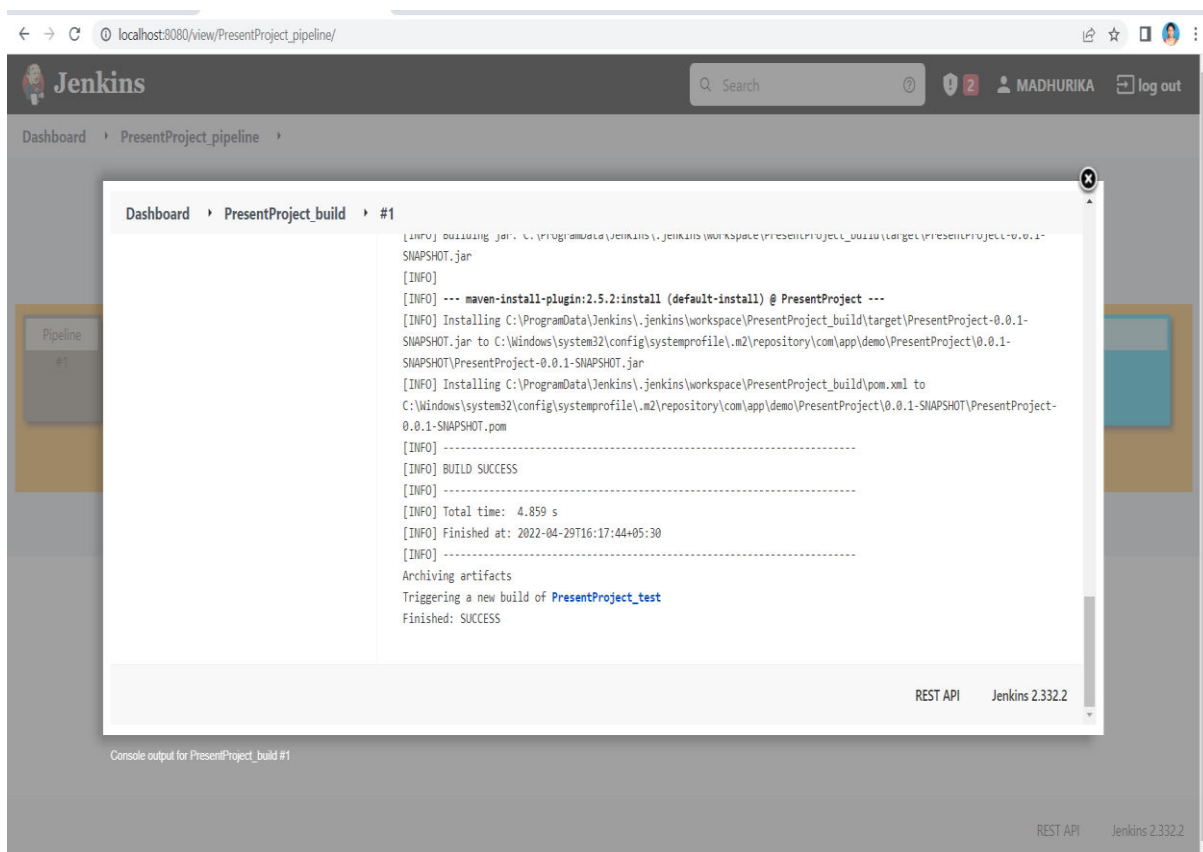
28. Press on Apply->Ok

The screenshot shows the Jenkins Pipeline Configuration page for the same pipeline, but after clicking the 'Apply' button. A green banner at the top of the configuration area displays a checkmark and the word 'Saved'. The configuration options are the same as in the previous screenshot, but the 'PresentProject_build' job is no longer highlighted in the dropdown menu. The 'OK' and 'Apply' buttons are still visible at the bottom. The footer of the page shows 'REST API' and 'Jenkins 2.332.2'.

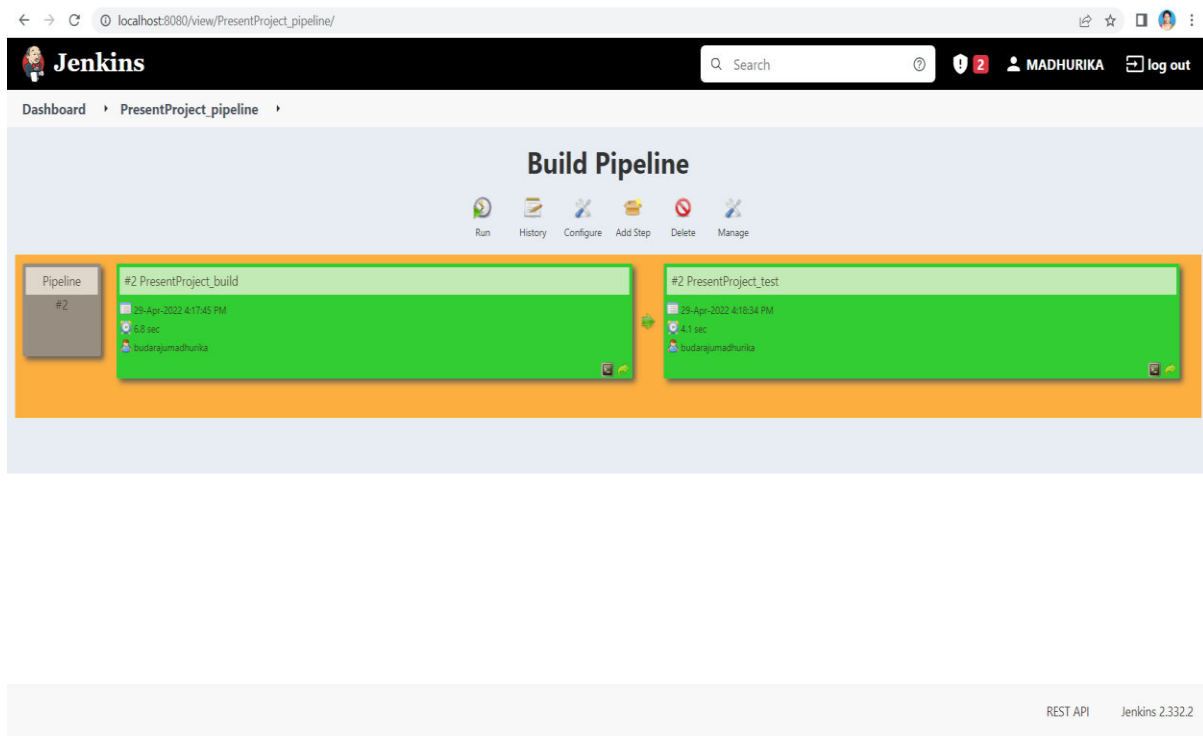
29. Click on Run -> click on the small black box to open the console to check if the build is success



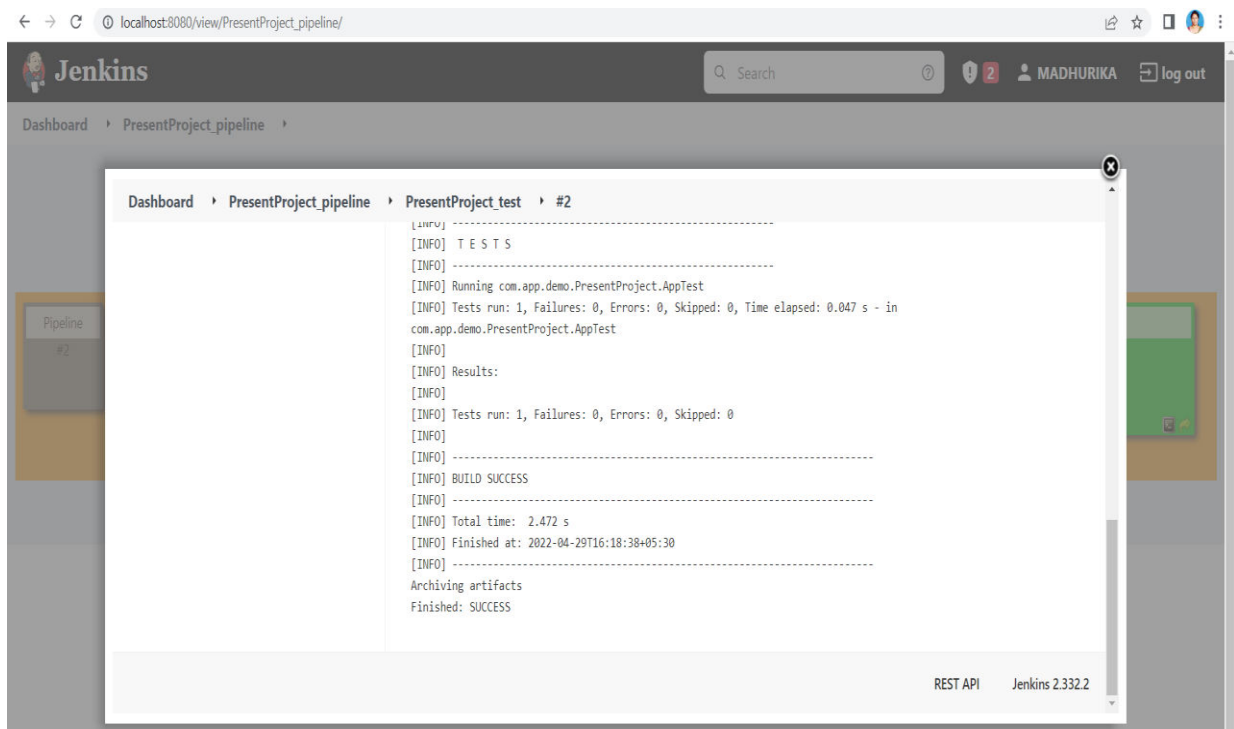
30. We can see that the build is success and the test project is also automatically triggered



31. The pipeline is successful if it is in green color as shown ->check the console of the test project

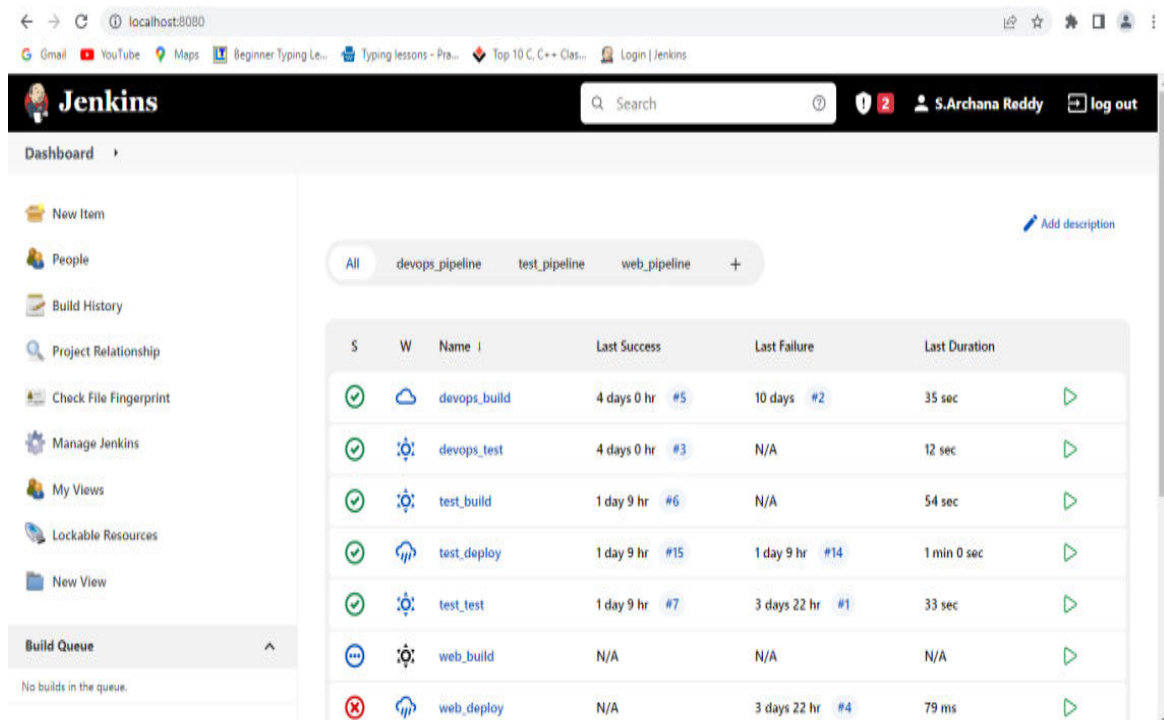


32. The test project is successful and all the artifacts are archived successfully



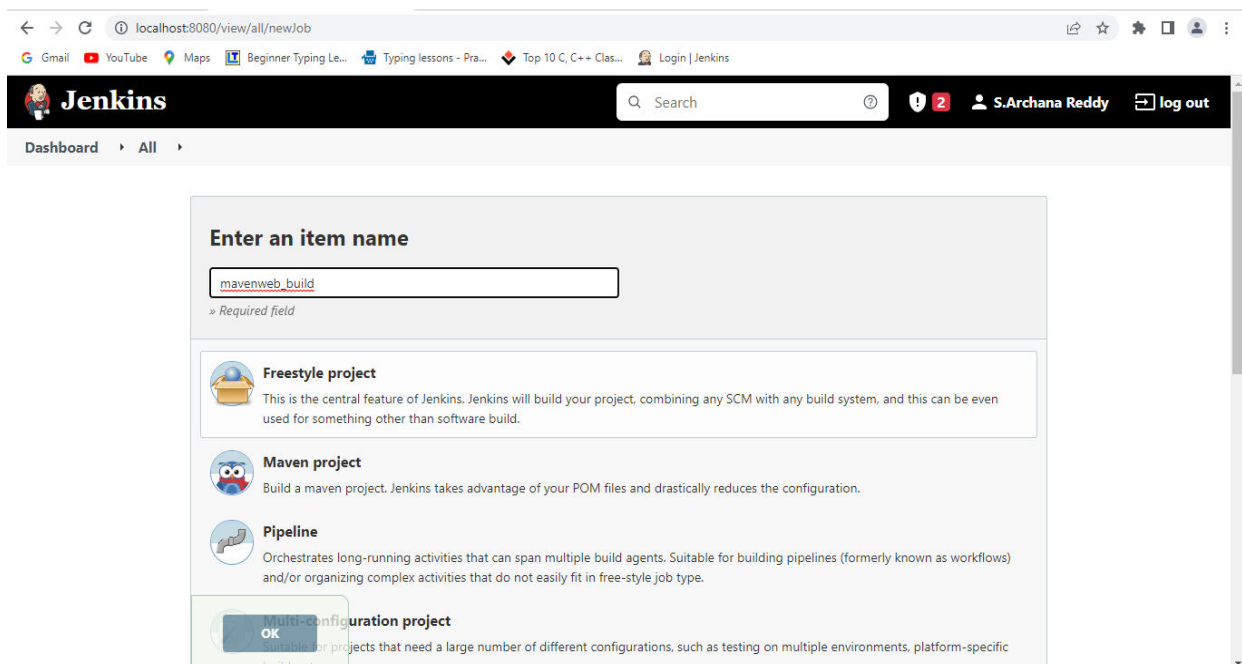
III. Creating a Simple Pipeline using user interface for Web Project

1. Open Jenkins in local host:8080 and create the new item

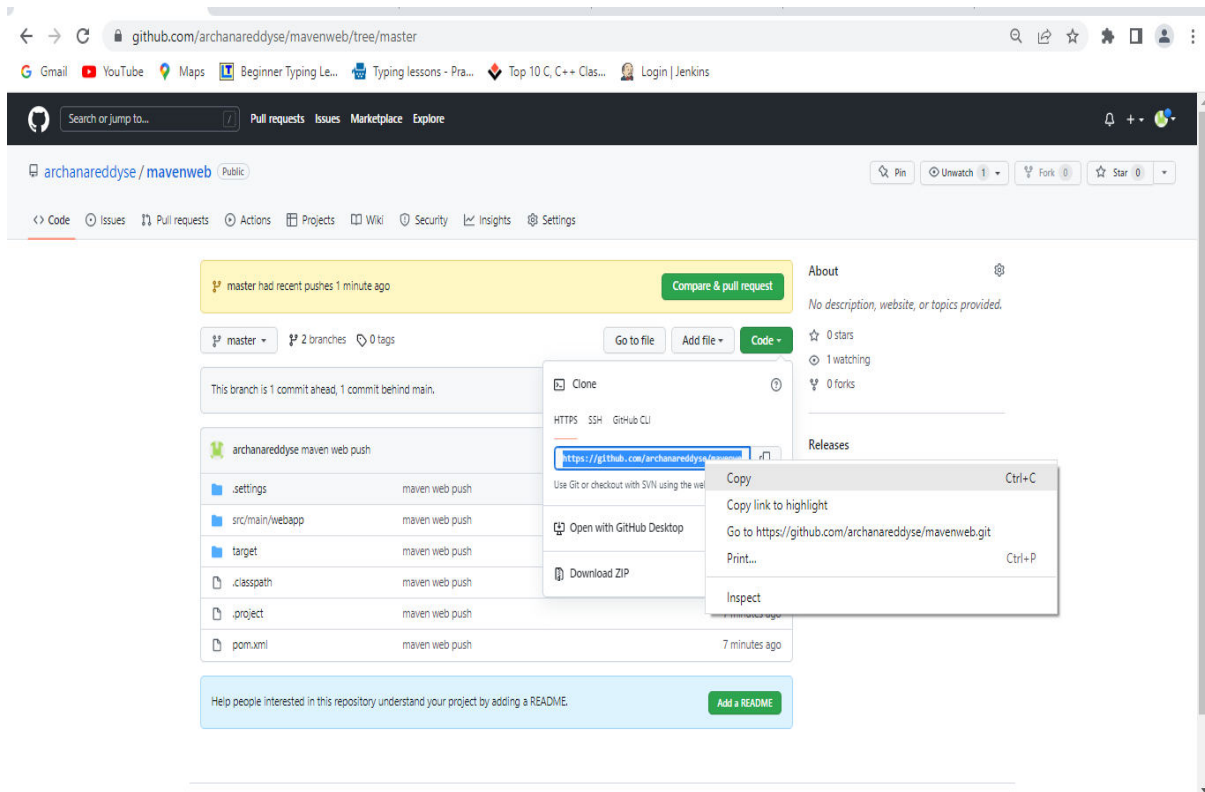


2. Select a new Freestyle Project give name (eg. mavenweb_build) and then click ok

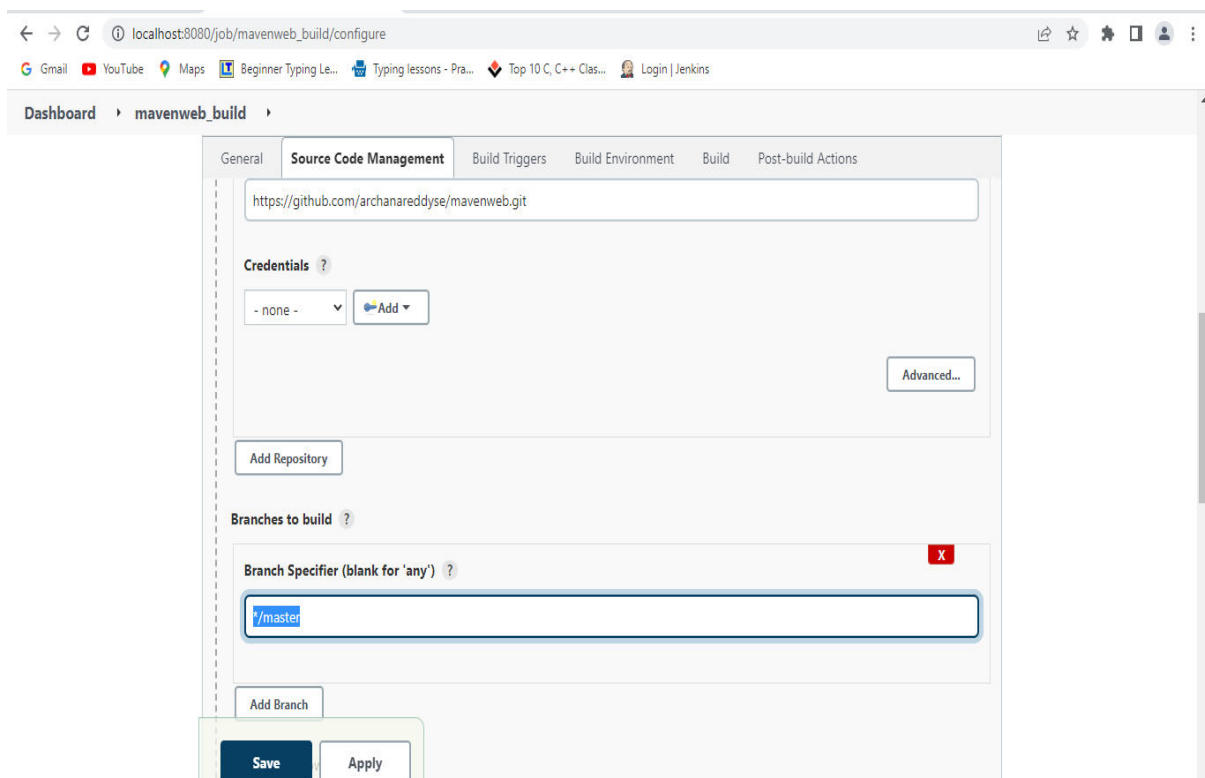
3. In description type eg. Build demo



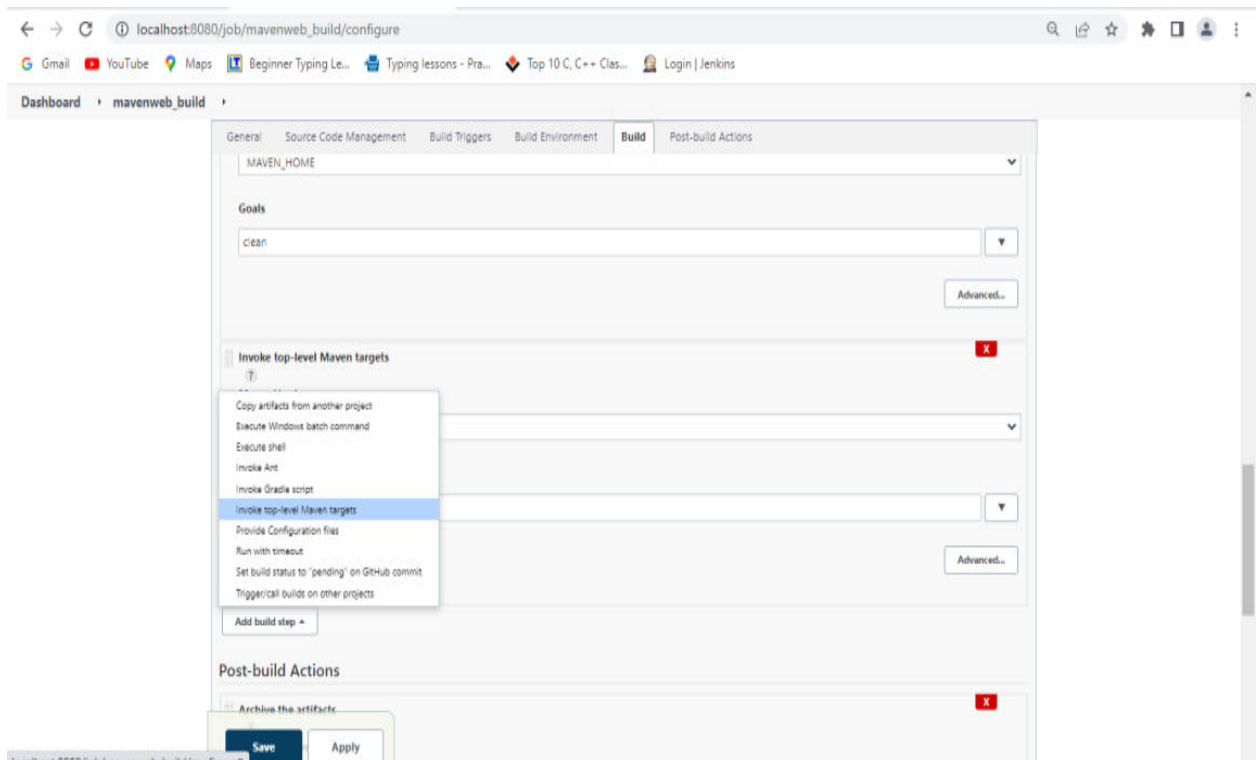
4. Copy the git hub http code



5. Paste the code in GIT URL, check for */master or */main.

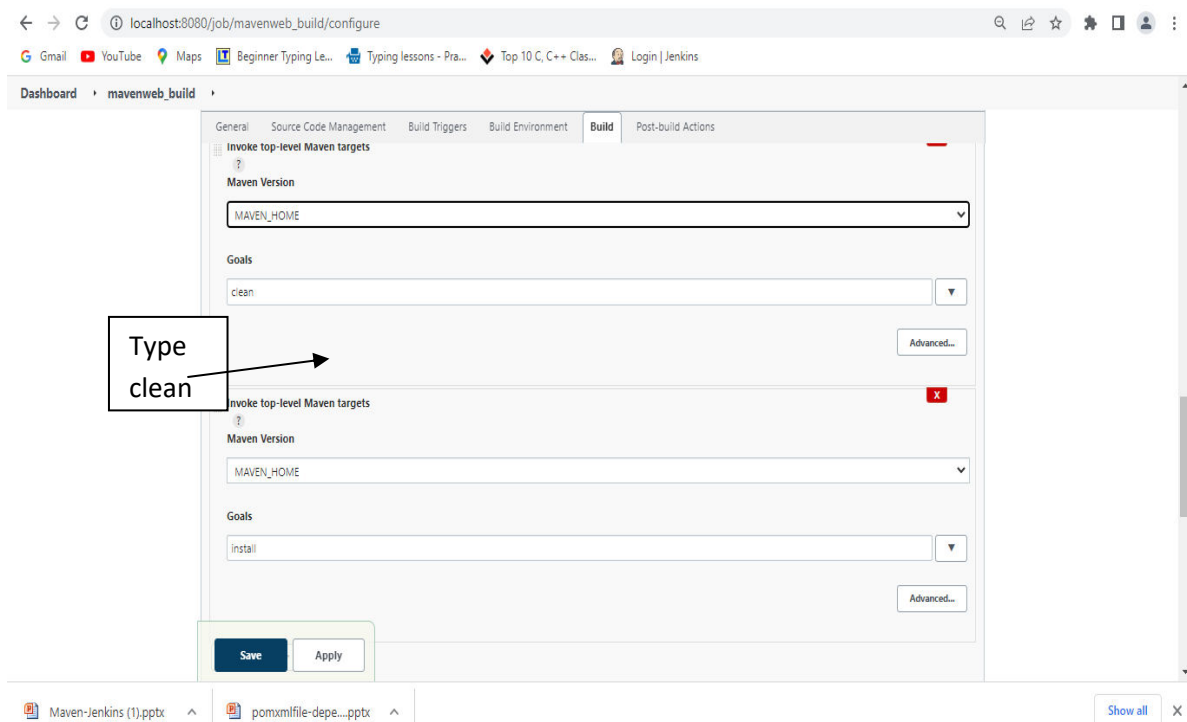


6. Now in Build, Invoke top-level Maven targets



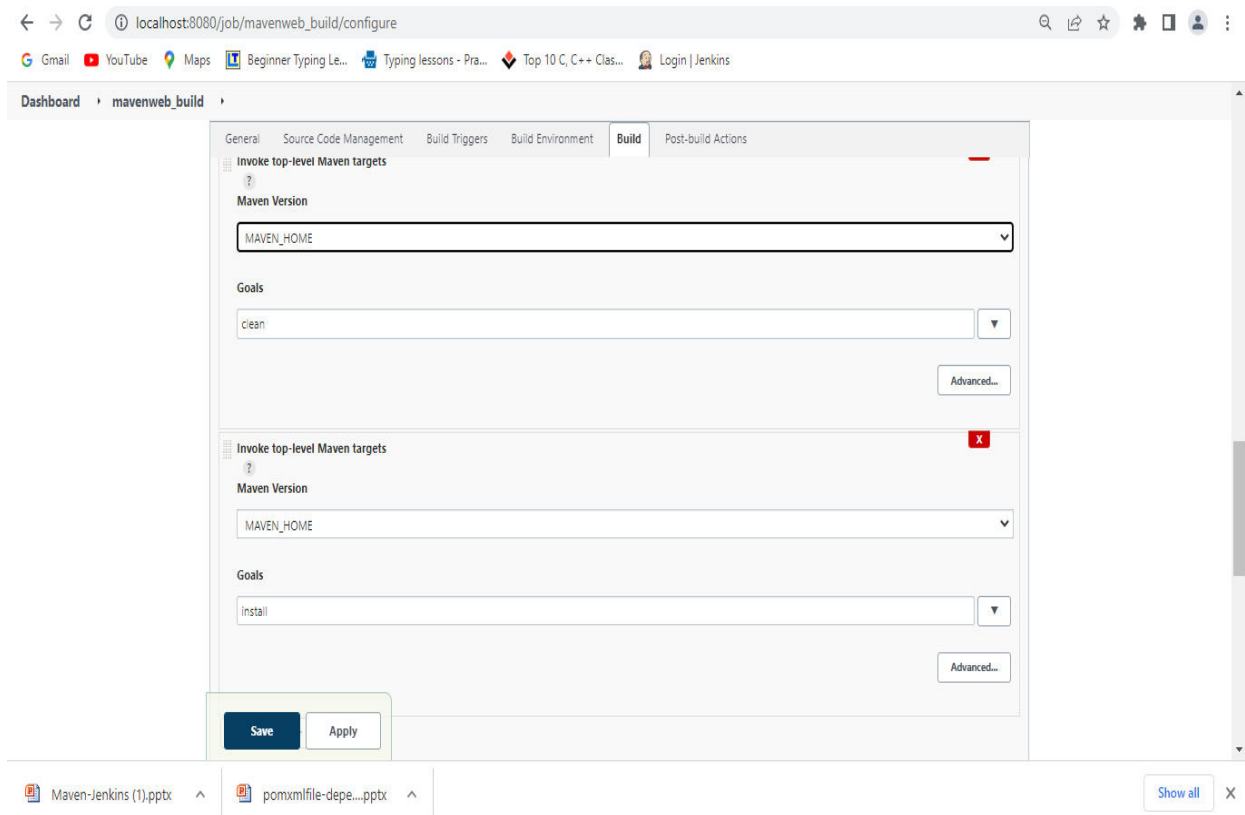
7. Select the Maven path which is already set in the global credentials in Manage Jenkins

8. Set Goals field to clean as done in eclipse

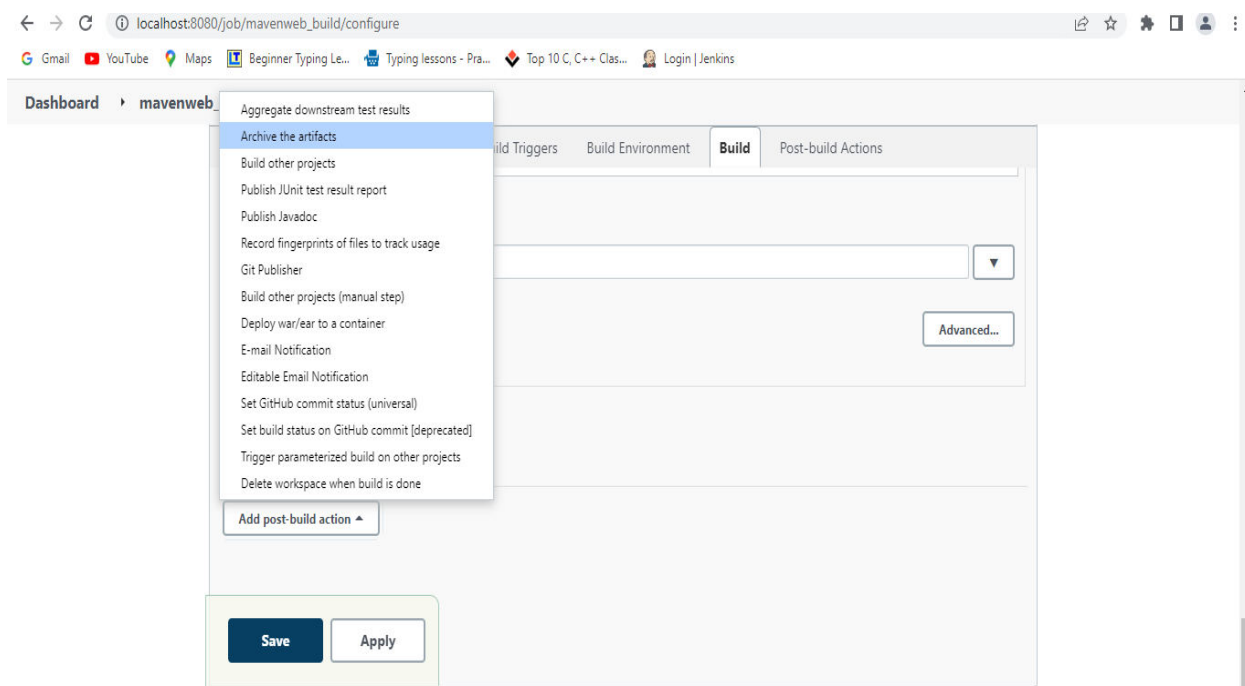


9. Again, in Build, select the “Invoke top-level Maven targets”

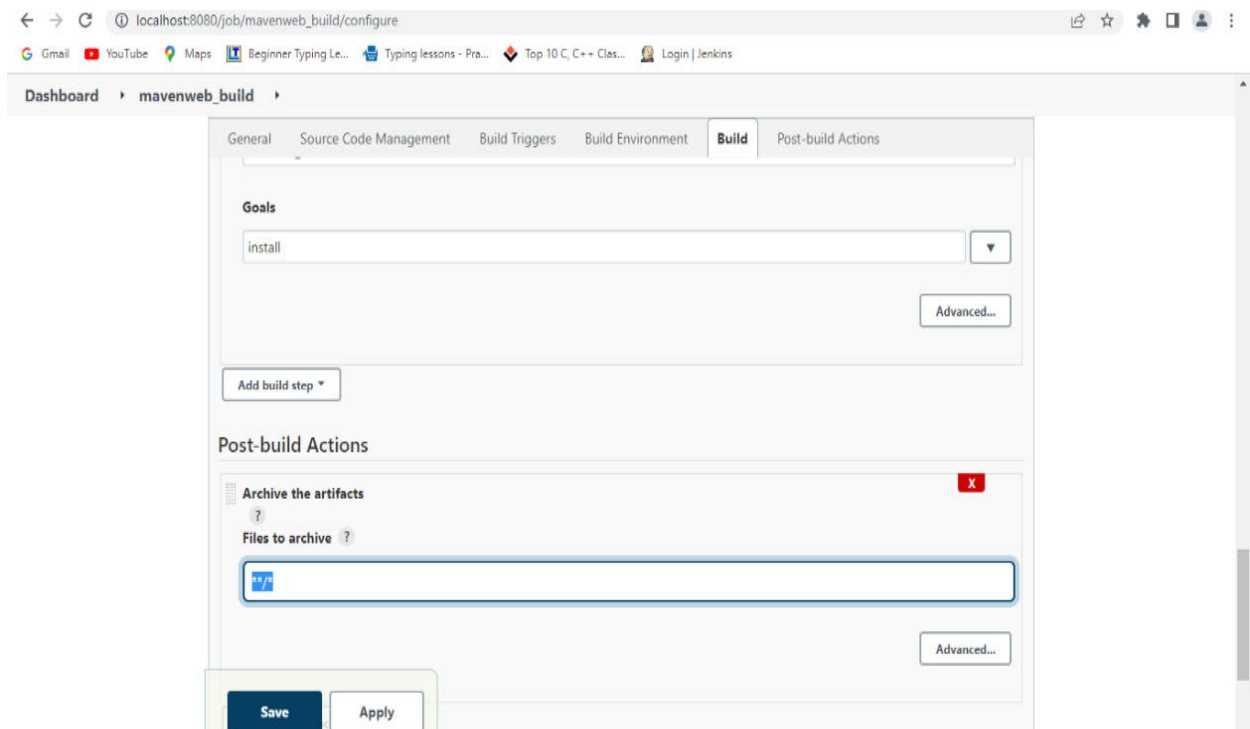
10. Select the Maven path which is already set in the global credentials in Manage Jenkins (eg MAVEN_HOME)
11. Set Goals field to **Install** as done in eclipse



12. Now in post build actions-> select “**Archive the artifacts**”, to send the output of build project to the testing team



13. If we want to archive all the artifacts type **/* in Files to Archive

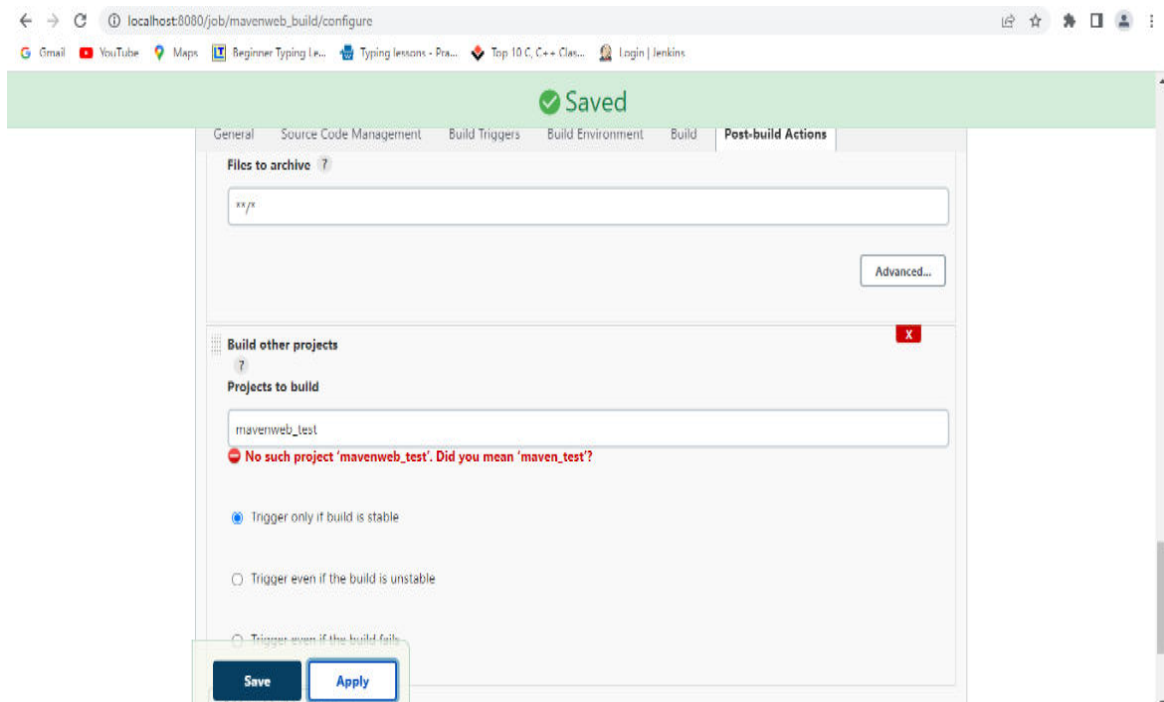


14. Now the next step is to build other projects, where we will create a test project which will be triggered by the build project.

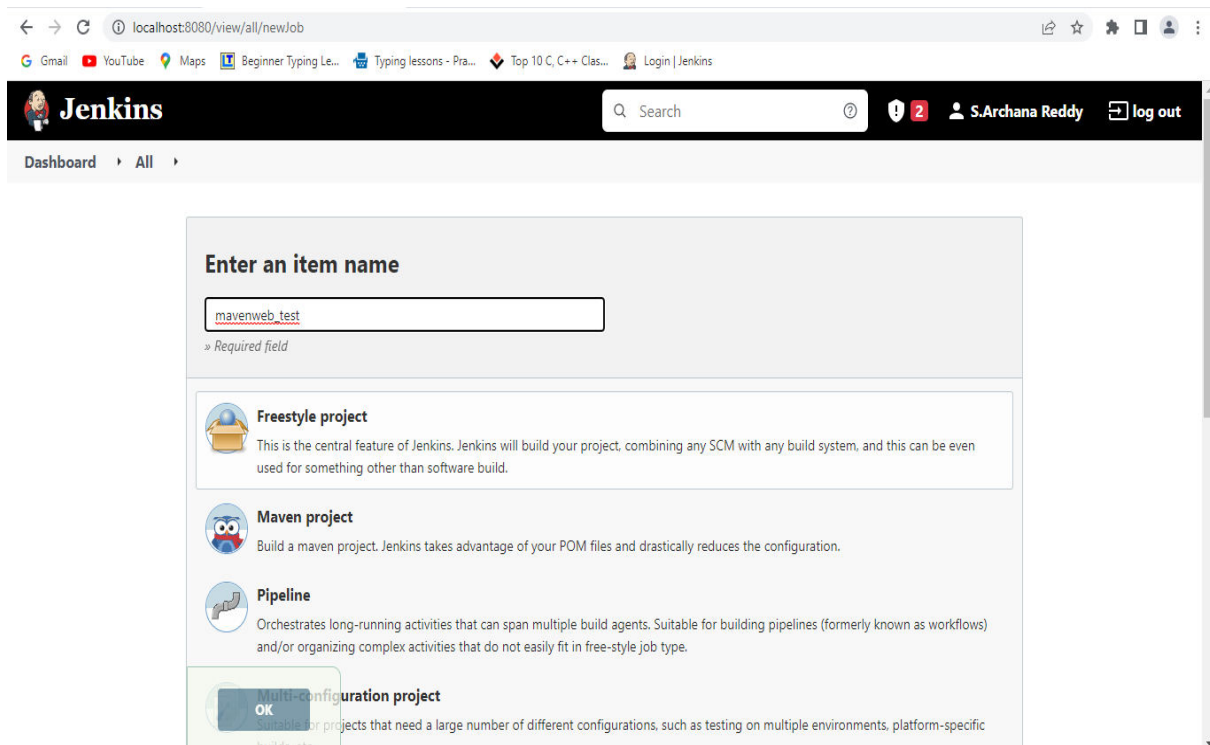
For this in **Add Post build Action** select **“Build other projects”**

15. In “Projects to build” enter the next project name as **“mavenweb_test”**

16. Next press on Apply and Save



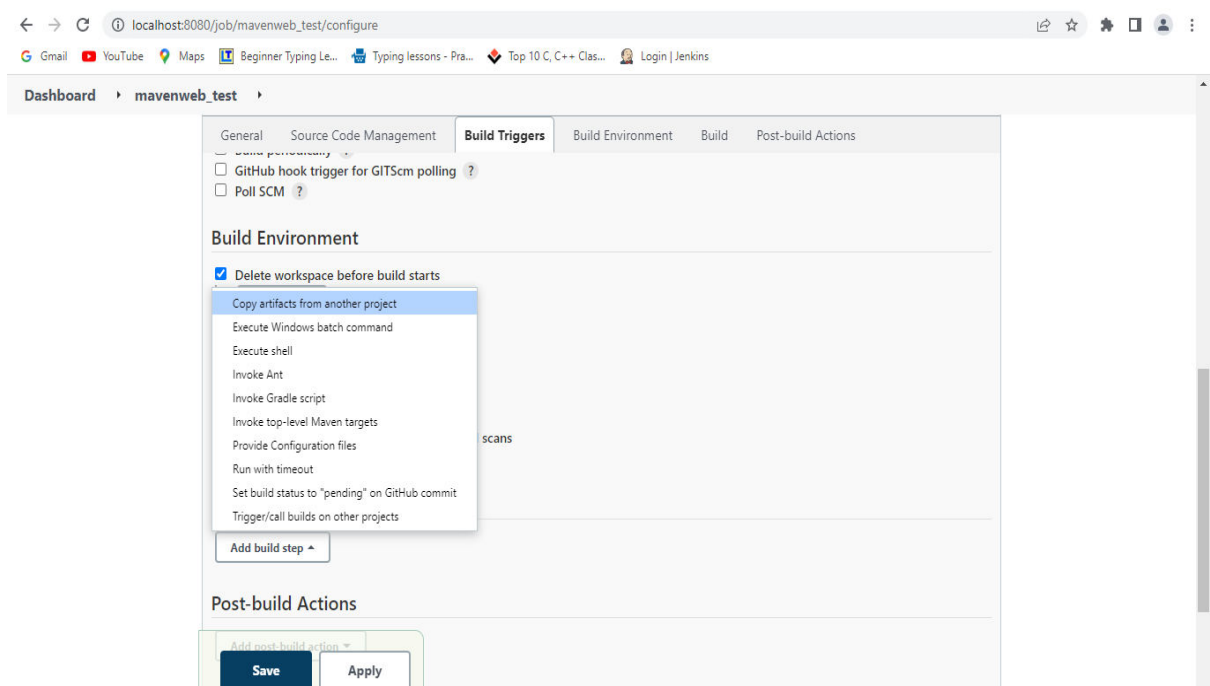
17. Go to dashboard -> New item-> Freestyle Project, and then give next project name as **MavenJavaProject_test**, then press on OK



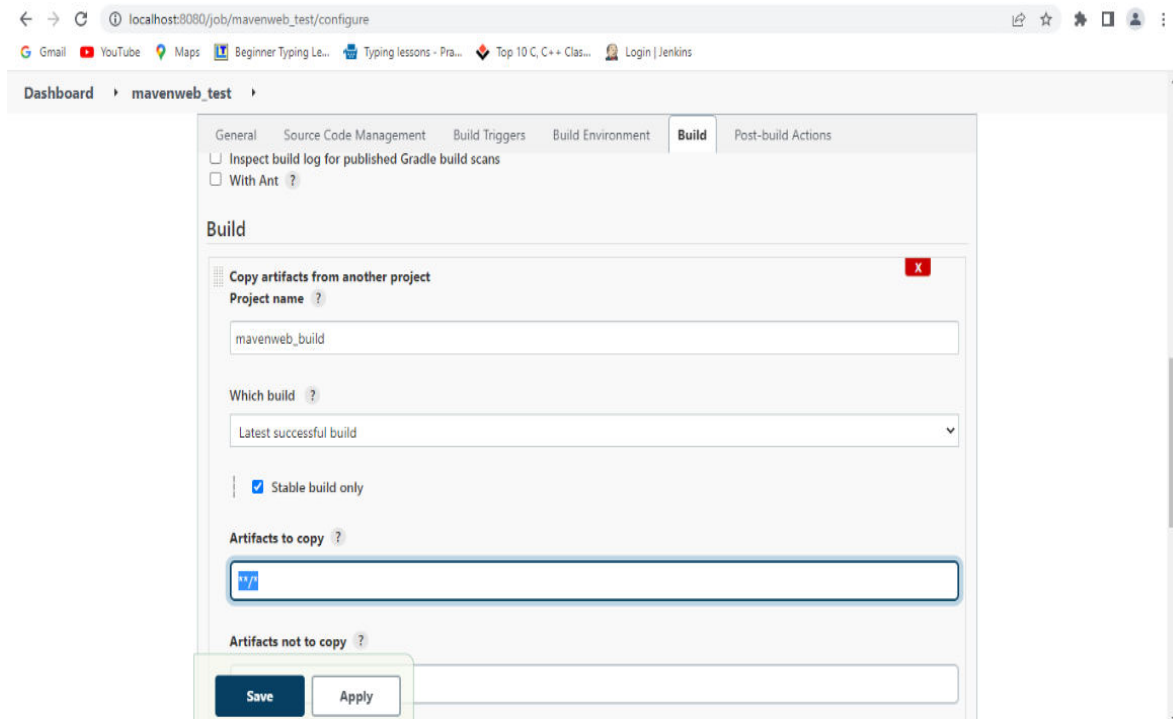
18. In description type eg. Test demo

19. In Build environment, check the box with name “Delete the workspace before build starts”.
This is to discard old builds

20. In Build select “**copy the artifacts from another project**” to forward the artifacts of the previous project to the current test project i.e. mavenweb_test

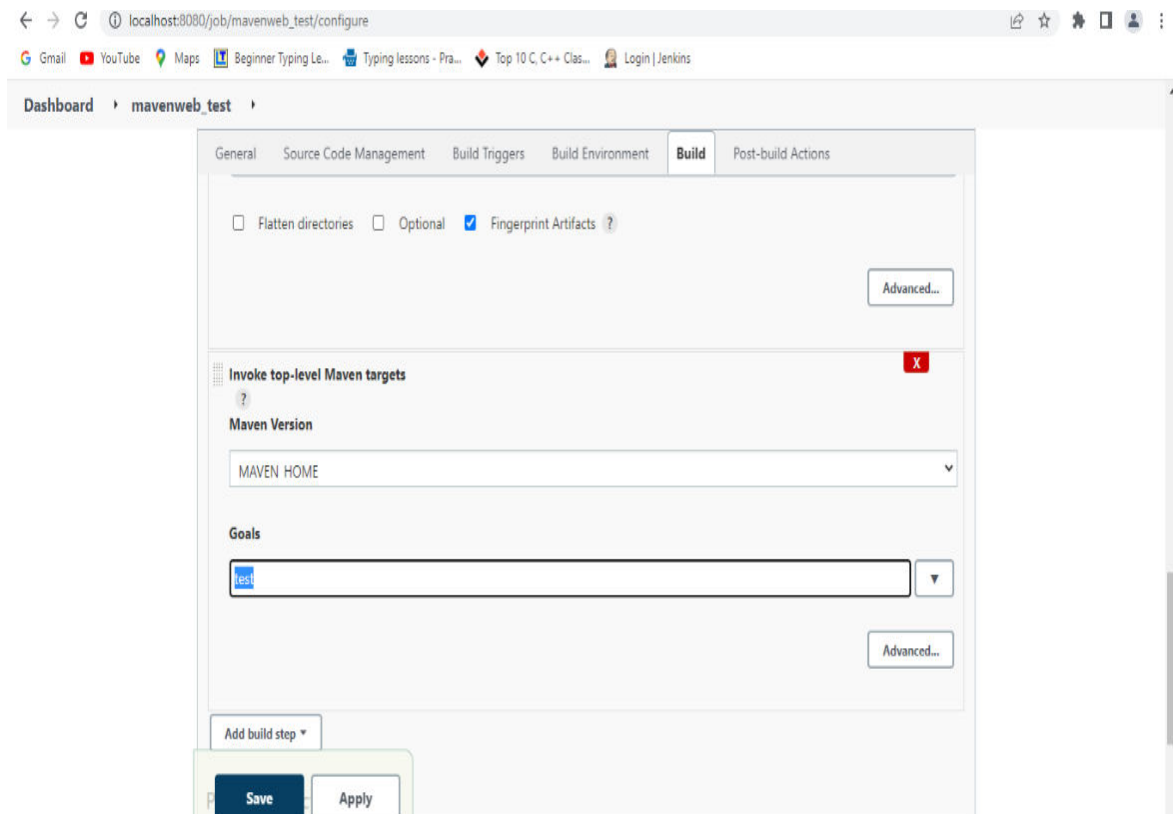


21. Give the name of the project from which we want to copy the artifacts (eg. Type mavenweb_build) and check the box ->stable build only->to copy all the artifacts type **/*



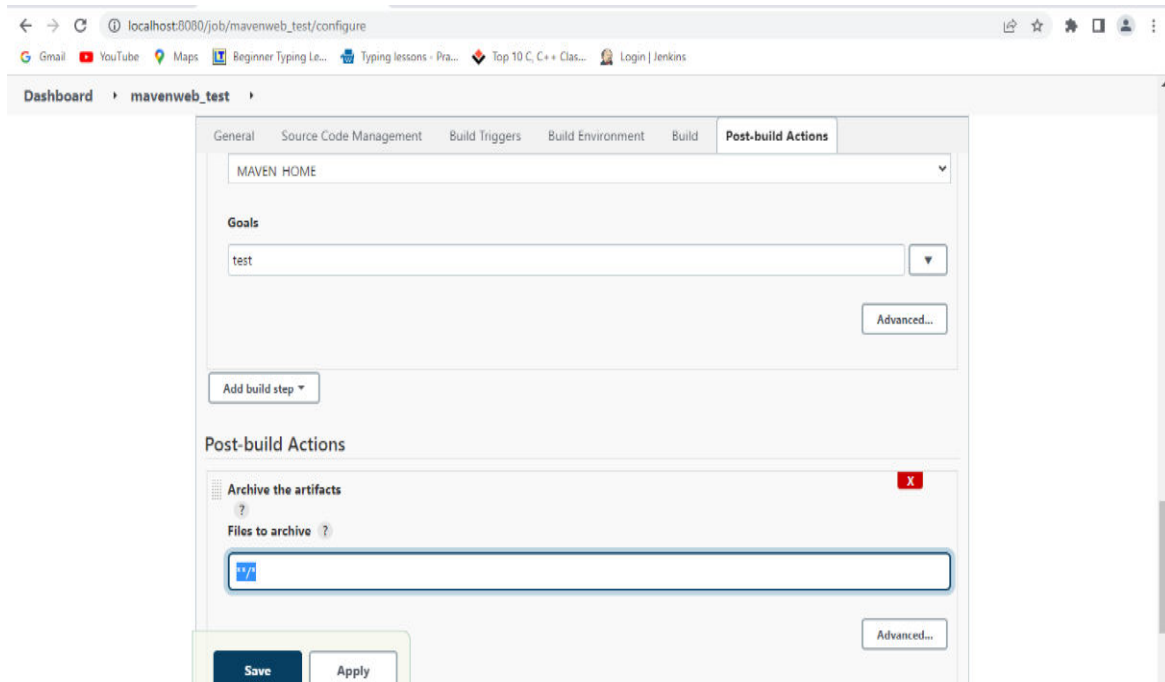
22. Now select Invoke top-level Maven targets in build

23. This time give the goal as test after selecting the Maven version

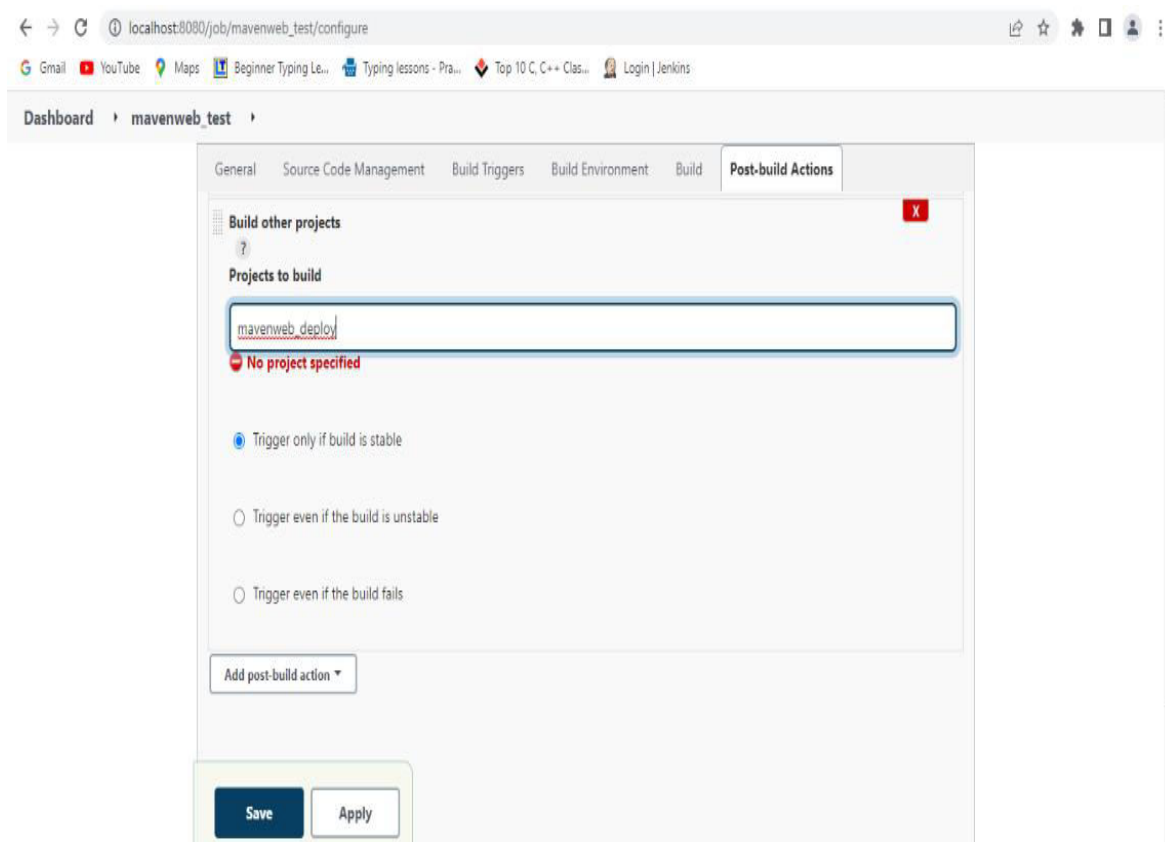


24. In post-build actions->select Archive the artifacts

25. To save all the artifacts->type **/* and Apply->Save



26. Now we here select the build other projects, where we will create a deploy project which will be triggered by the test project, click Apply and Save



27. Create a new freestyle project test as shown and click ok

Enter an item name

mavenweb_deploy

» Required field

Freestyle project
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

Maven project
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.

Pipeline
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

Multi-configuration project
OK
Build projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific

28. Give the name of the project from which we want to copy the artifacts and check the box ->stable build only->to copy all the artifacts type **/*

Copy artifacts from another project

Project name ?
mavenweb_test

Which build ?
Latest successful build

☒ Stable build only

Artifacts to copy ?
**/*

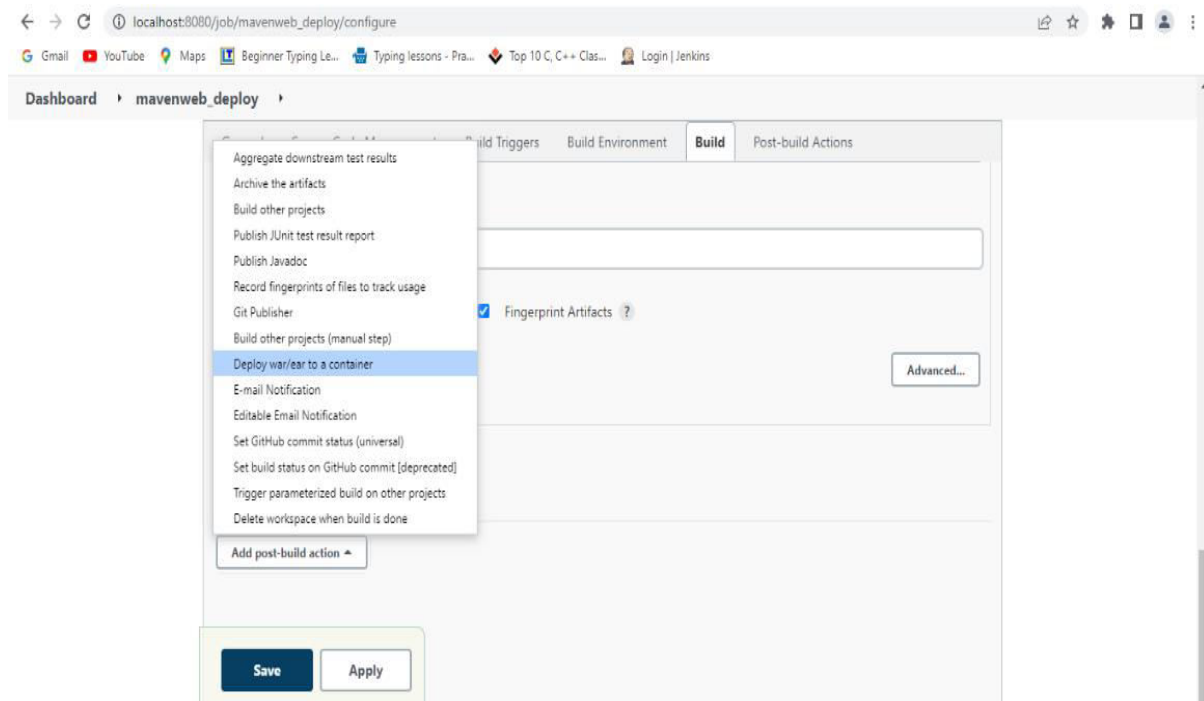
Artifacts not to copy ?

Target directory ?

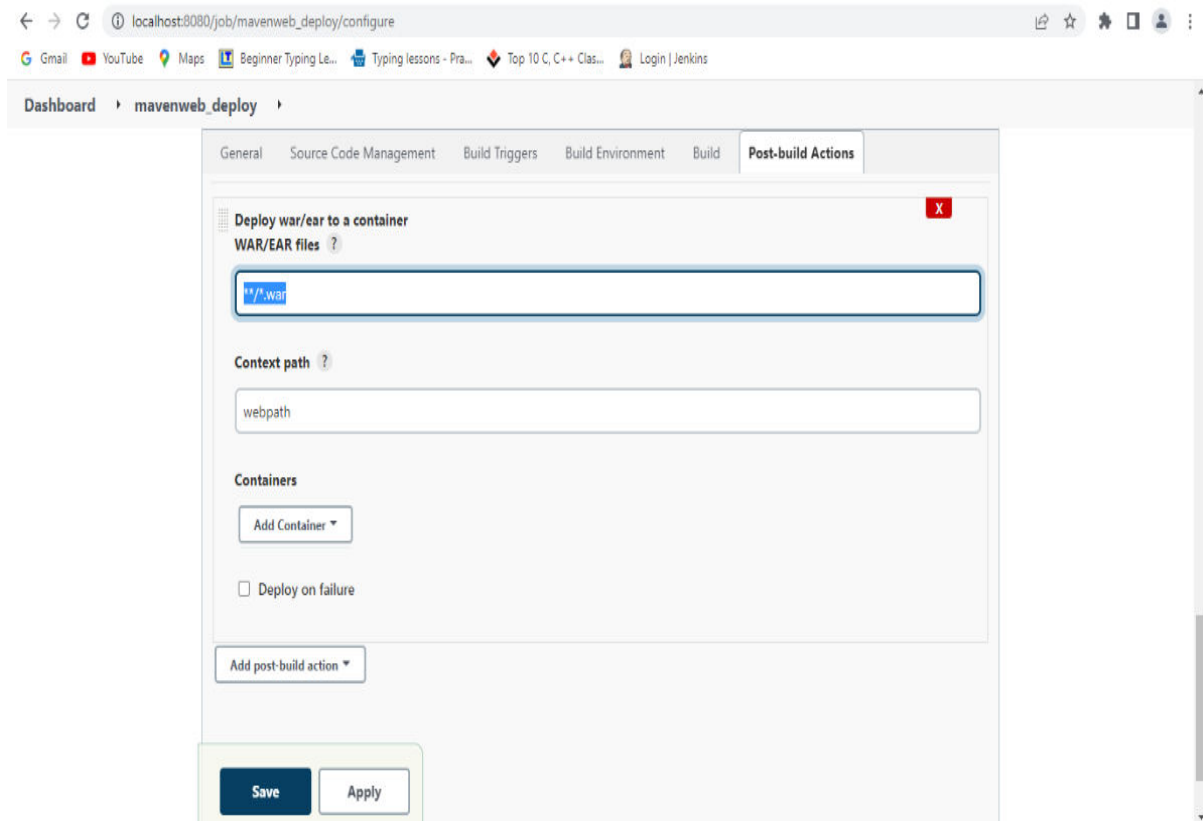
Save Apply

29. Now here we go for Add post –build action where we select the Deploy war/ear to a container.

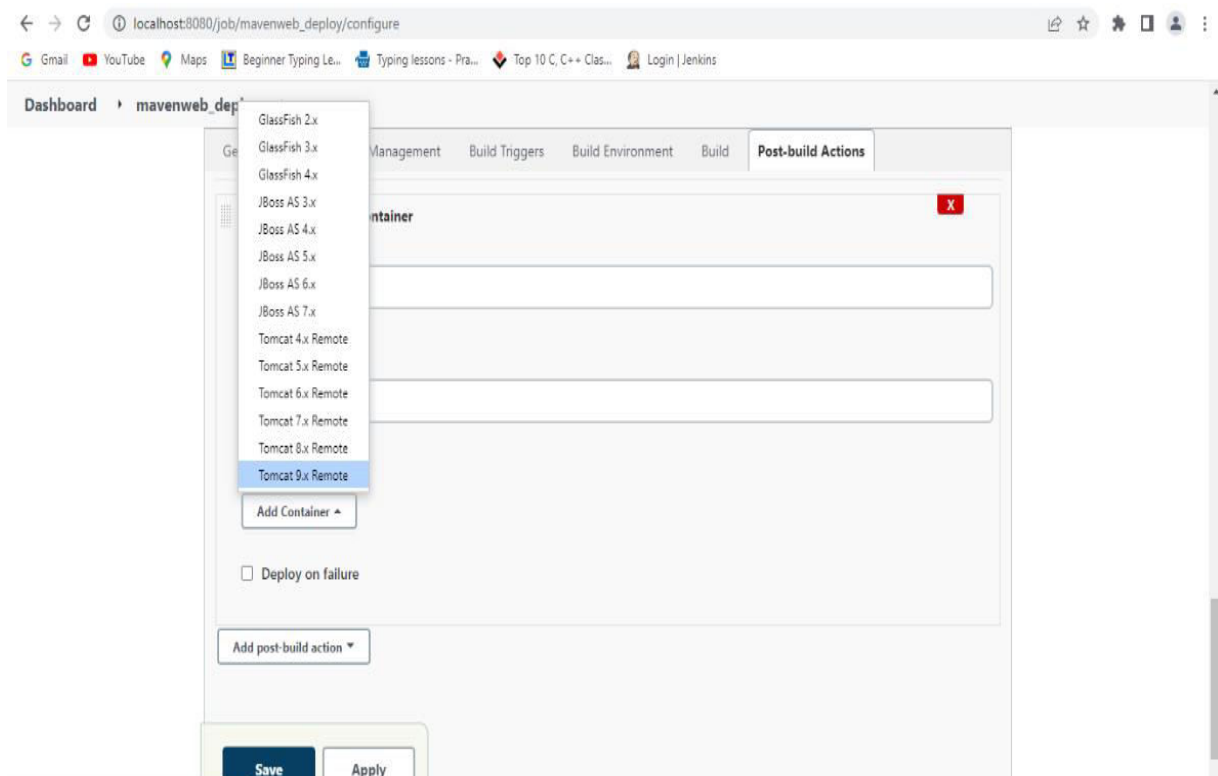
This **plugin** takes a **war/ear** file and deploys that to a running remote application server at the end of a build.



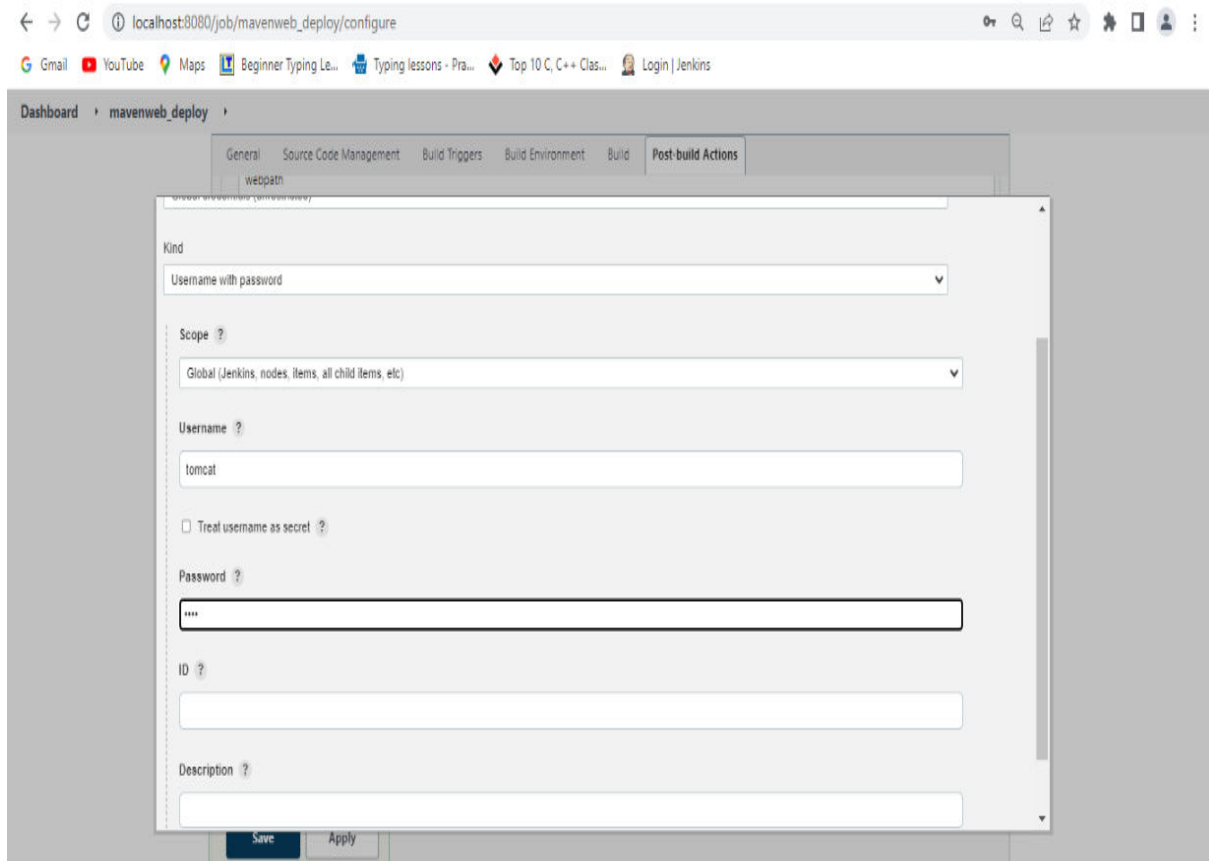
30. Deploy war/ear to a container takes the artifacts as `**/*.war`.



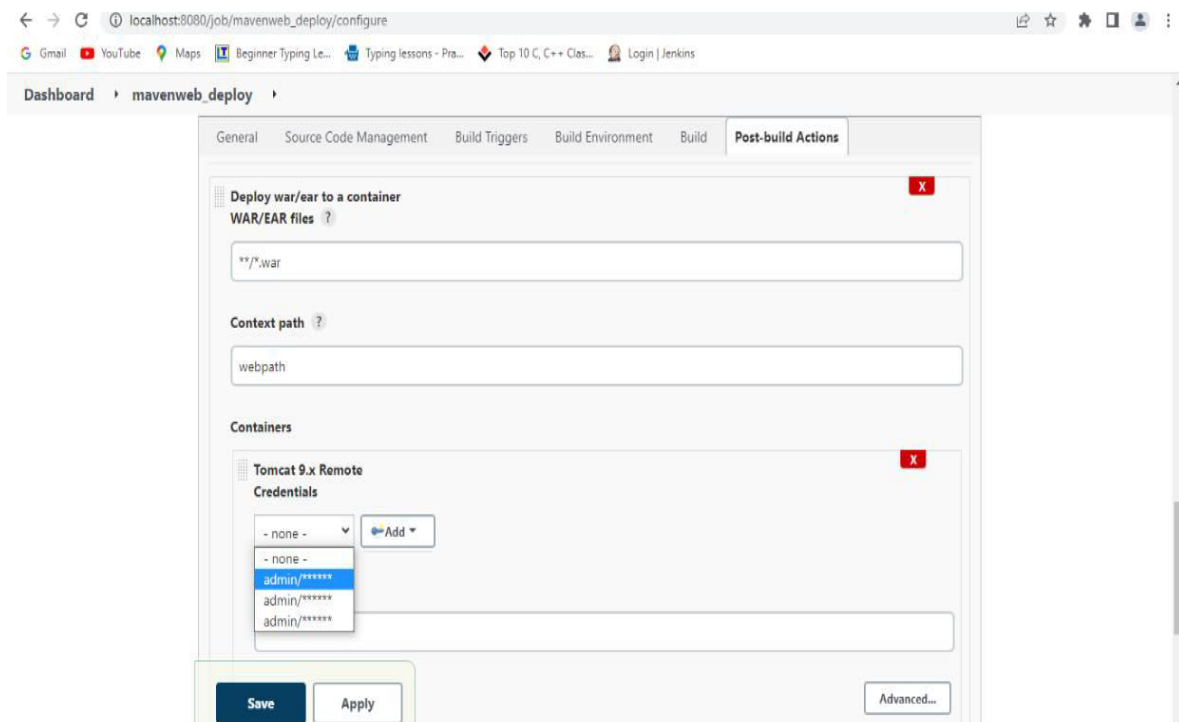
31. Select the tomcat version.



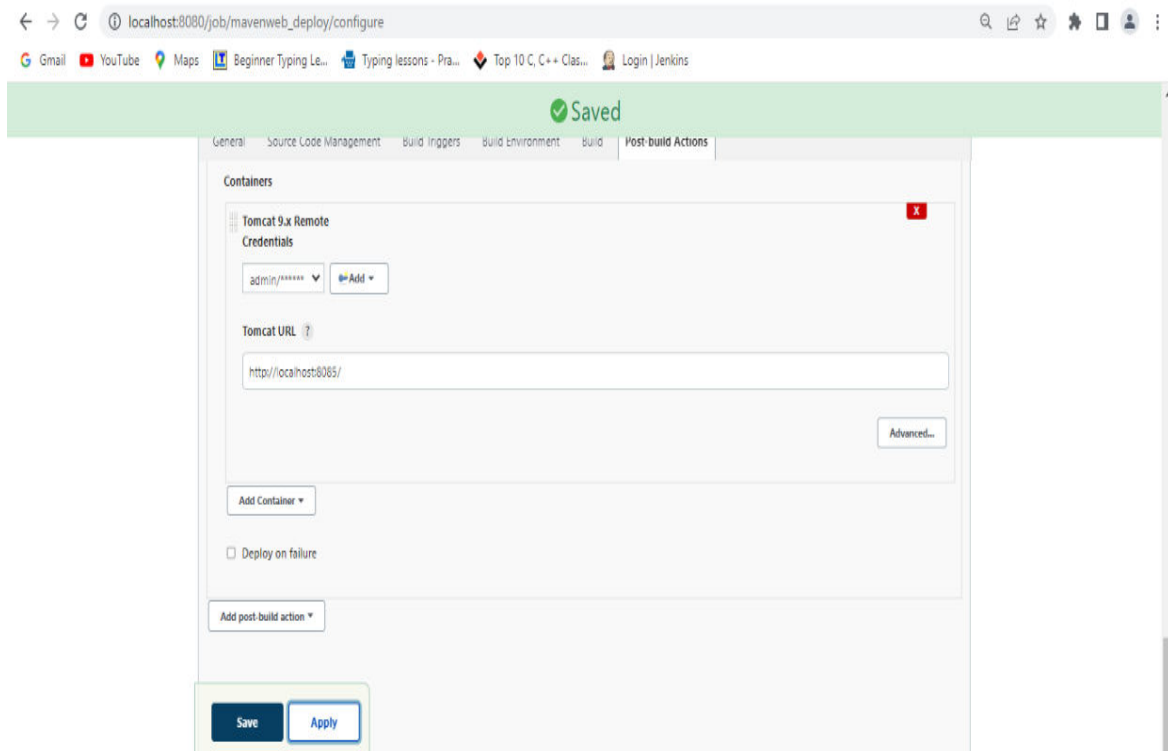
32. Here we add the credentials of tomcat



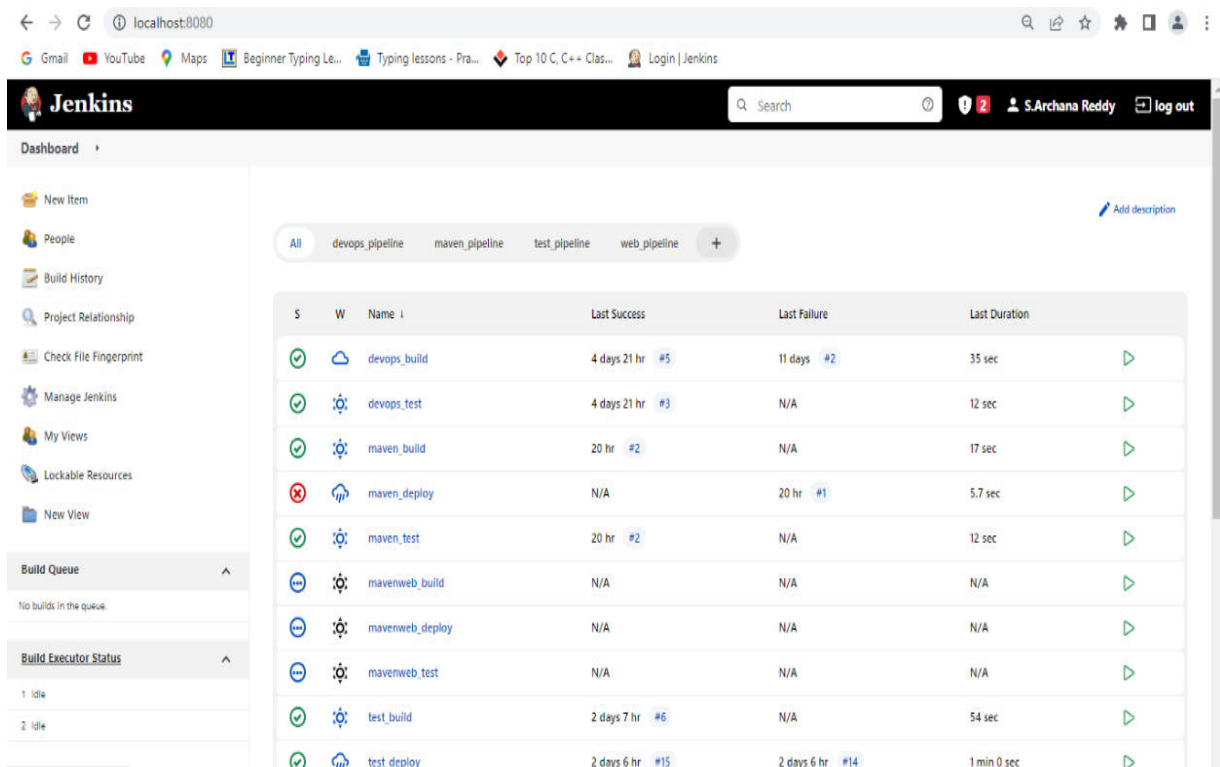
33. Here we added the credentials of tomcat and tomcat URL also



34. Click on Apply and Save.



35. We Create a pipeline by clicking on + symbol in the dashboard -> a pipeline is a collection of events or jobs which are interlinked with one another in a sequence.



36. Give a name to the pipeline->select Build Pipeline View->create

← → ↻ localhost:8080/newView

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Dashboard

- New Item
- People
- Build History
- Project Relationship
- Check File Fingerprint
- Manage Jenkins
- My Views
- Lockable Resources
- New View**

Build Queue ^
No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status ^
1 idle

New view

Name
mavenweb_pipeline

Type

- ☒ **Build Pipeline View**
Shows the jobs in a build pipeline view. The complete pipeline of jobs that a version propagates through are shown as a row in the view.
- ☐ List View
Shows items in a simple list format. You can choose which jobs are to be displayed in which view.
- ☐ My View
This view automatically displays all the jobs that the current user has an access to.

Create

37. Select the first project to trigger the execution->build session of your project

← → ↻ localhost:8080/view/mavenweb_pipeline/configure

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Dashboard → mavenweb_pipeline

Manage Jenkins

My Views

Lockable Resources

New View

Build Queue ^
No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status ^
1 idle
2 idle

Configure

☐ Filter build queue

☐ Filter build executors

Build Pipeline View Title

devops_build
devops_test
maven_build
maven_deploy
maven_test
mavenweb_build
mavenweb_deploy
mavenweb_test
test_build
test_deploy
test_test
web_build
web_deploy
web_test
webapp_build
webapp_test
devops_build

Trigger Options

Build Cards
Standard build card

Use the default build cards
Restrict triggers to most recent successful builds ?

OK Apply

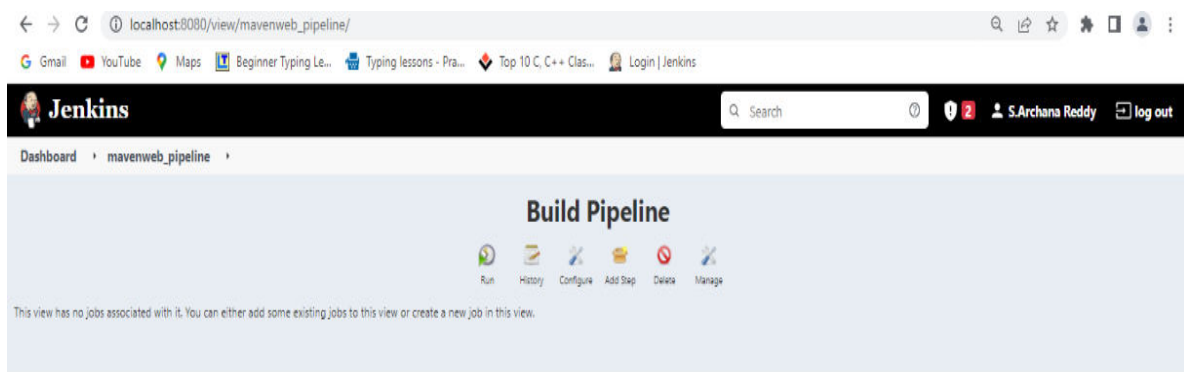
38. Apply and Save

The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Configure' page for a pipeline named 'mavenweb_pipeline'. At the top, a green banner indicates 'Saved'. The configuration options include:

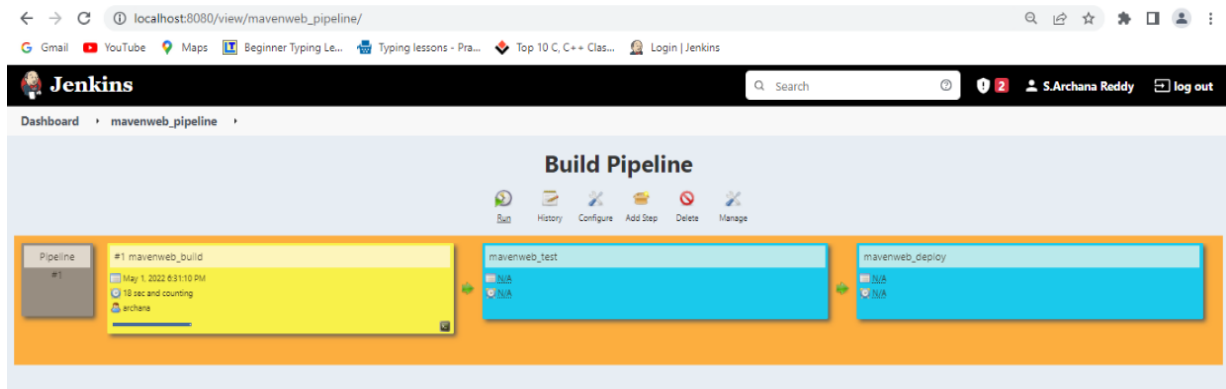
- A dropdown menu set to '1'.
- 'Row Headers' dropdown set to 'Just the pipeline number'.
- A checkbox 'Show just the build pipeline number' which is checked.
- 'Column Headers' dropdown set to 'No header'.
- A checkbox 'Do not show any column headers' which is unchecked.
- 'Refresh frequency (in seconds)' input field set to '3'.
- 'URL for custom CSS files' empty input field.
- 'Console Output Link Style' dropdown set to 'Lightbox'.

At the bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Apply' buttons.

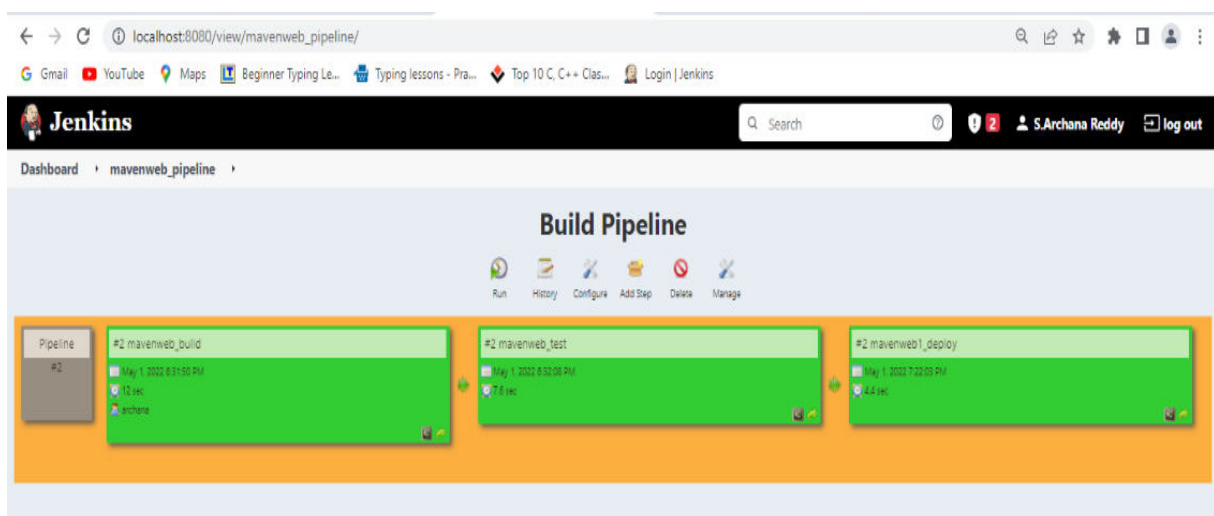
39. This is the console after save. Now click on run.



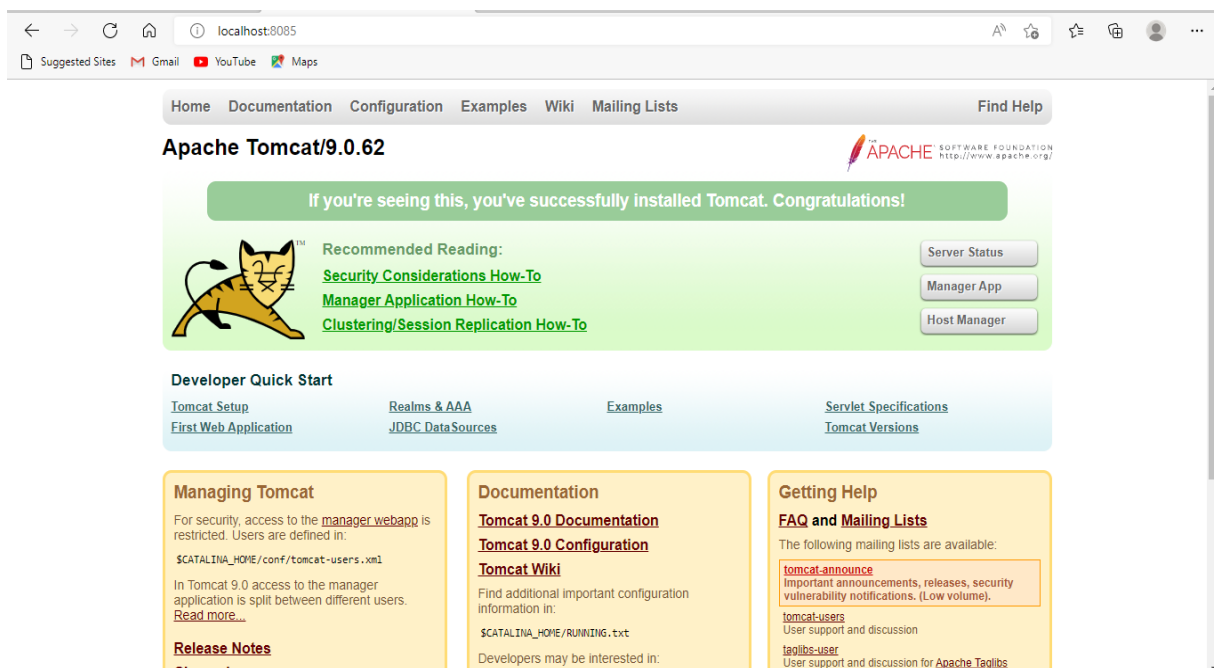
40. After Click on Run -> click on the small black box to open the console to check if the build is success



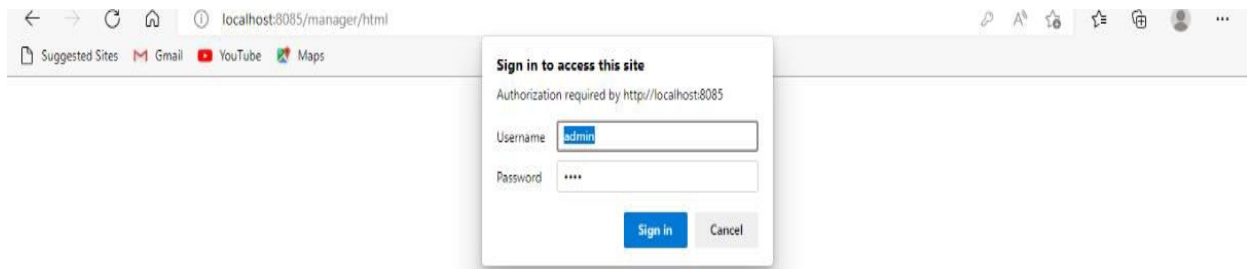
41. Now we see all the build has success.



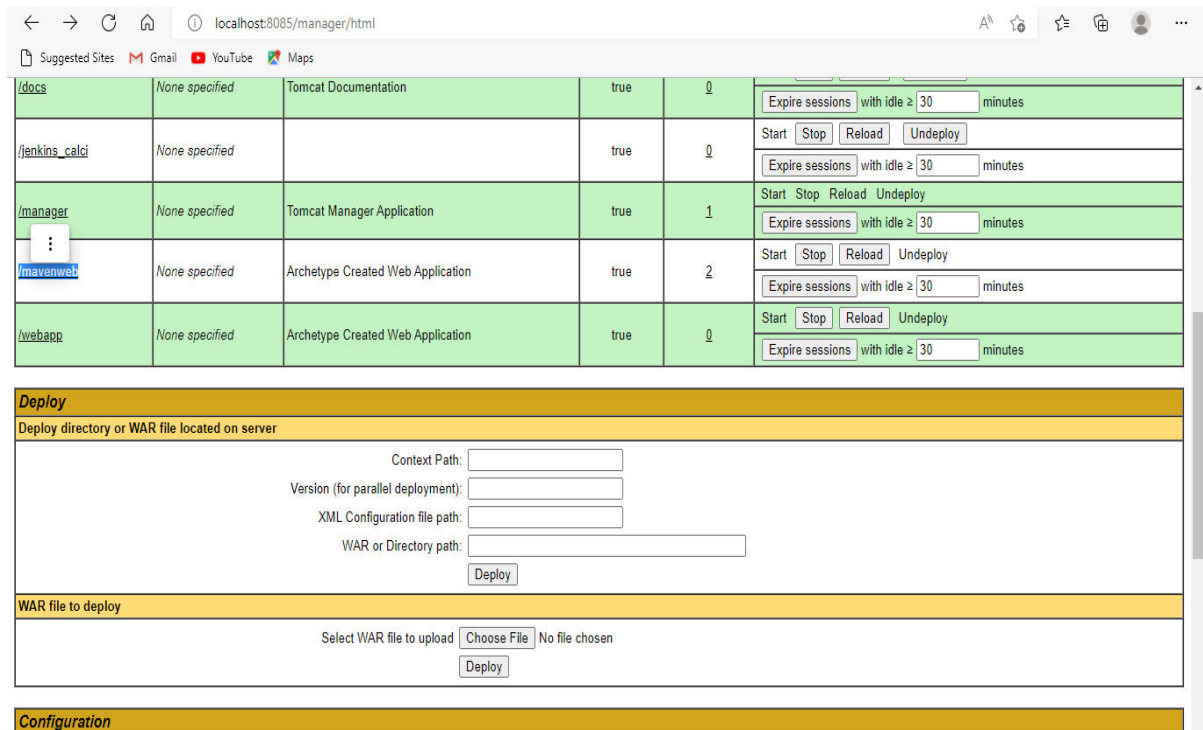
42. Now we can run the local host of tomcat, click -> manager App



43. It ask for user credentials for login ,provide the credentials of tomcat.



44. It provide the page without project name which is highlighted.



45. After clicking on our project, we can see our output here.

