

Day-13 SRE Training

Topic: Jenkins

Jenkins is an open-source automation server used for Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD). It automates building, testing, and deploying applications, making development faster and more reliable.

Why Jenkins?

- **Automation:** Eliminates manual intervention in the CI/CD pipeline.
- **Integration:** Supports various tools like Git, Docker, Kubernetes, and AWS.
- **Customization:** Offers thousands of plugins to extend functionality.
- **Scalability:** Can be distributed across multiple machines for efficient builds.

`sudo systemctl start jenkins` starts the Jenkins service using `systemd` with root privileges, making it available for use.

JenkinsFile

```
pipeline {
  agent any

  environment {
    DOCKER_IMAGE = 'my-python-project:latest'
  }

  stages {
    stage('Checkout') {
      steps {
        // For local Git repo (adjust path if needed)
        dir('/home/user/my_python_project') {
          git branch: 'main', url: 'file:///home/user/my_python_project'
        }
      }
    }
  }

  stage('Build Wheel') {
    steps {
```

```

        sh 'pip install build'
        sh 'python -m build --wheel'
    }
}

stage('Test') {
    steps {
        sh 'pip install pytest'
        sh 'pytest tests/'
    }
}

stage('Build Docker Image') {
    steps {
        sh 'docker build -t .'
    }
}

stage('Deploy') {
    steps {
        sh 'docker stop my-python-container || true'
        sh 'docker rm my-python-container || true'
        sh 'docker run -d --name my-python-container '
    }
}

}

post {
    success {
        echo 'Pipeline completed successfully!'
    }
    failure {
        echo 'Pipeline failed!'
    }
}
}

```

Breakdown of the Pipeline

1. **agent any** → Runs on any available Jenkins agent.
2. **environment** → Defines a variable `DOCKER_IMAGE` for the Docker image name.
3. **stages** → Contains multiple stages:
 - **Checkout** → Pulls the latest code from a **local Git repository**.
 - **Build Wheel** → Installs `build` and creates a Python wheel package.

- **Test** → Installs `pytest` and runs tests in the `tests/` directory.
 - **Build Docker Image** → A new Docker image is built, replacing the previous one if the name is the same.
 - **Deploy** → Stops and removes any existing container, then runs a new container
4. **post** → Executes actions after the pipeline:
- **success** → Prints a success message.
 - **failure** → Prints a failure message.

While running the Jenkins pipeline, the **Git clone** step failed due to SSH authentication issues. The Jenkins user was unable to authenticate with GitHub using SSH keys.

Copied the private key to the Jenkins SSH directory:

```
sudo cp id_ed25519 /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/
```

Copied the public key to the same directory:

```
sudo cp id_ed25519.pub /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/
```

Changed ownership of the public key to Jenkins:

```
sudo chown jenkins:jenkins /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

Set correct permissions for the private and public keys:

```
sudo chmod 600 /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/id_ed25519
```

```
sudo chmod 644 /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

Switched to the Jenkins user and tested SSH authentication:

```
sudo su - jenkins
```

```
ssh -T git@github.com
```

Output:

```
Hi Veena1700! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.
```

This confirmed successful SSH authentication.

```
+ docker rm my-python-container
my-python-container
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker run -d --name my-python-container my-python-app:latest
e51baf771c6a95628b0607524726656f02d56635f57a0538394a74aa34e2756d
[Pipeline] sh
+ sleep 5
[Pipeline] sh
+ docker logs my-python-container
Hello from Jenkins CI/CD Pipeline!
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Declarative: Post Actions)
[Pipeline] echo
Repository cloned, built, and deployed successfully!
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```