

St. Francis Institute of Technology, Mumbai-400 103
Department Of Information Technology

A.Y. 2024-2025
Class: TE-ITA/B, Semester: V

Subject: **DevOps Lab**

**Experiment – 7: a. To build pipeline of jobs in Jenkins, create a pipeline script to test and deploy an application.
b. To automatically build a job in Jenkins using webhooks
(Topic Beyond Syllabus)**

1. **Aim:** To build pipeline of jobs in Jenkins, create a pipeline script to test and deploy an application
2. **Objectives:** Aim of this experiment is that, the students will be able
 - To build pipeline of jobs in Jenkins, create a pipeline script to test and deploy an application
3. **Outcomes:** After study of this experiment, the students will be able
 - To understand the importance of Jenkins to Build and deploy Software Applications on server environment.
4. **Prerequisite:** Knowledge of software engineering concept of integration and deployment
5. **Requirements:** Jenkins, JDK, python, Personal Computer, Windows operating system, browser, Internet Connection, Microsoft Word.
6. **Pre-Experiment Exercise:**
Brief Theory: Refer shared material
7. **Laboratory Exercise**
 - A. **Procedure:**
 - a. **Answer the following:**
 - What is Jenkins pipeline?
 - What are the different ways to write a Jenkins pipeline?
 - b. **Execute following (Refer the shared material) and attach screenshots:**
 - Create and build pipeline project with Git
 - Create and build pipeline project with pipeline script
 - Create and automatically build a pipeline project using webhooks
8. **Post-Experiments Exercise**
 - A. **Extended Theory:**
Nil
 - B. **Questions:**
 - Explain the types of agents in a Jenkinsfile?
 - What are webhooks?
 - C. **Conclusion:**
 - Write what was performed in the experiment.
 - Write the significance of the topic studied in the experiment.
 - D. **References:**
 - <https://jenkins.io/doc/>
 - <https://www.jenkins.io/doc/book/pipeline/syntax/>
 - <https://www.edureka.co/blog/jenkins-pipeline-tutorial-continuous-delivery>
 - <https://www.slideshare.net/abediaz/introduction-to-jenkins>
 - <https://www.slideshare.net/jph98/jenkins-ci-presentation>

7A. Answer the following:

1. What is the Jenkins pipeline?

=> A Jenkins Pipeline is a suite of plugins that supports implementing and integrating continuous delivery pipelines into Jenkins. A pipeline is a sequence of events or jobs that are linked together to perform a task. Jenkins pipelines are used to define the series of steps that your Jenkins server will execute on any given project.

Key Features:

1. Code as Configuration: Jenkins pipelines are typically defined using a DSL (Domain-Specific Language) that models a series of steps in code. This allows the pipelines to be version-controlled as part of the project.
2. Durable: Pipelines can survive Jenkins master restarts and can handle failures in a robust manner.
3. Versatile: They support complex real-world processes and can model any combination of tasks.
4. Extensible: Through the use of plugins, Jenkins pipelines can be extended and customized to fit the needs of the project.

Types of Pipelines:

1. Declarative Pipeline: A more structured and opinionated approach to defining pipelines using a predefined syntax. It provides a simple and easy-to-read way of creating pipelines.
2. Scripted Pipeline: Uses a more powerful Groovy-based DSL that provides greater flexibility and control over the pipeline execution but requires more knowledge of Groovy scripting.

2. What are the different ways to write a Jenkins pipeline?

=> There are mainly two ways to write Jenkins pipelines:

1. Declarative Pipeline
2. Scripted Pipeline

Declarative pipelines provide a simplified and more readable syntax for defining Jenkins pipelines. The syntax is more structured and easier for beginners to understand. The pipeline is defined within a pipeline block.

Example:

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                echo 'Building...'
            }
        }
        stage('Test') {
            steps {
                echo 'Testing...'
            }
        }
        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                echo 'Deploying...'
            }
        }
    }
}
```

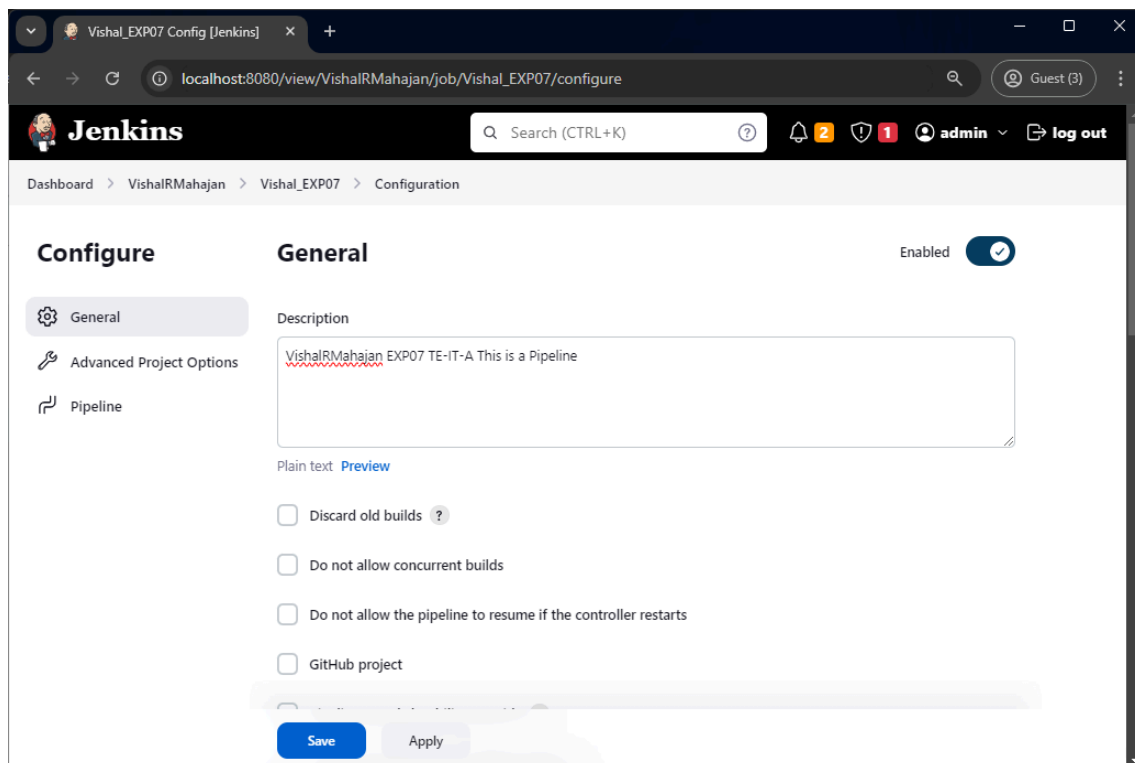
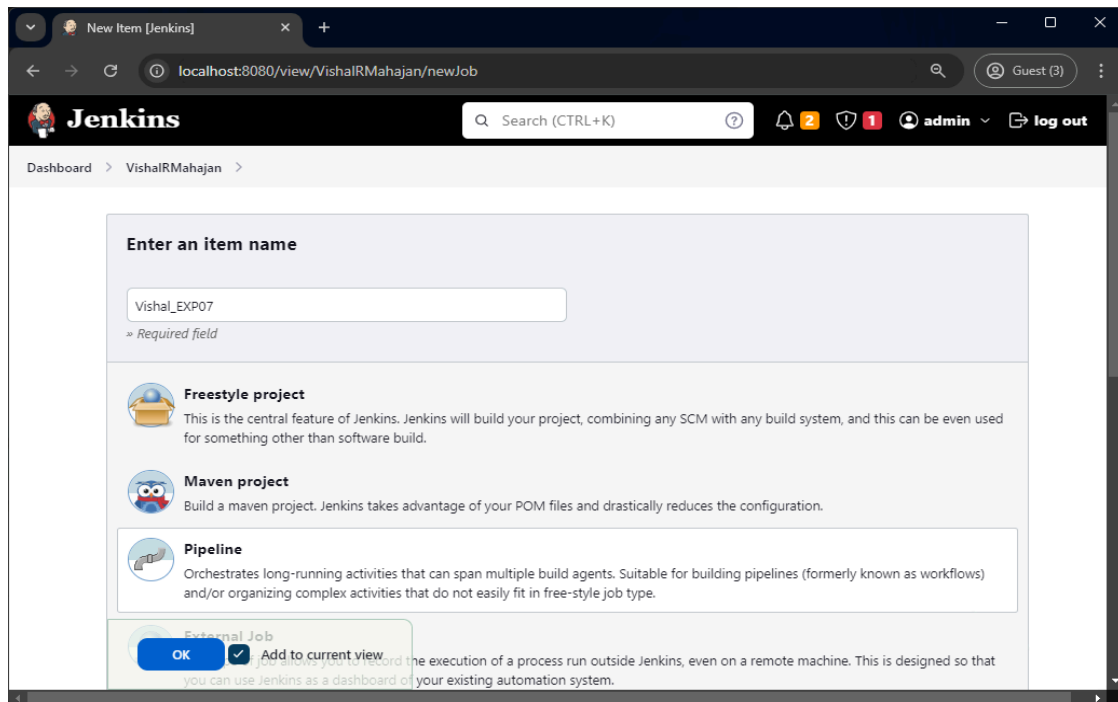
Scripted pipelines use a more flexible and powerful Groovy-based syntax. They provide more control and are suitable for more complex pipeline requirements. The pipeline script is defined in a node block.

Example:

```
node {
    stage('Build') {
        echo 'Building...'
    }
    stage('Test') {
        echo 'Testing...'
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
        echo 'Deploying...'
    }
}
```

7b. Execute following (Refer the shared material) and attach screenshots:

1. Create and build pipeline project with pipeline script
 - Project with Hello World pipeline script



Vishal_EXP07 Config [Jenkins]

localhost:8080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_EXP07/configure

Guest (3)

Dashboard > VishalRMahajan > Vishal_EXP07 > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3
4   stages {
5     stage('Hello') {
6       steps {
7         echo 'Hello world'
8       }
9     }
10  }
11 }
```

try sample Pipeline...

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save Apply

Vishal_EXP07 [Jenkins]

localhost:8080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_EXP07/

Guest (3)

Jenkins

Search (CTRL+K)

2

1

admin

log out

Dashboard > VishalRMahajan > Vishal_EXP07 >

Status

Changes

Build Now

Configure

Delete Pipeline

Full Stage View

Rename

Pipeline Syntax

Pipeline Vishal_EXP07

VishalRMahajan EXP07 TE-IT-A This is a Pipeline

Edit description

Disable Project

Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~547ms)

Stage	Time
Hello	51ms

#1

Oct 01 11:44

No Changes

Permalinks

Build History

trend

Filter builds...

#1

Oct 1, 2024, 11:44 AM

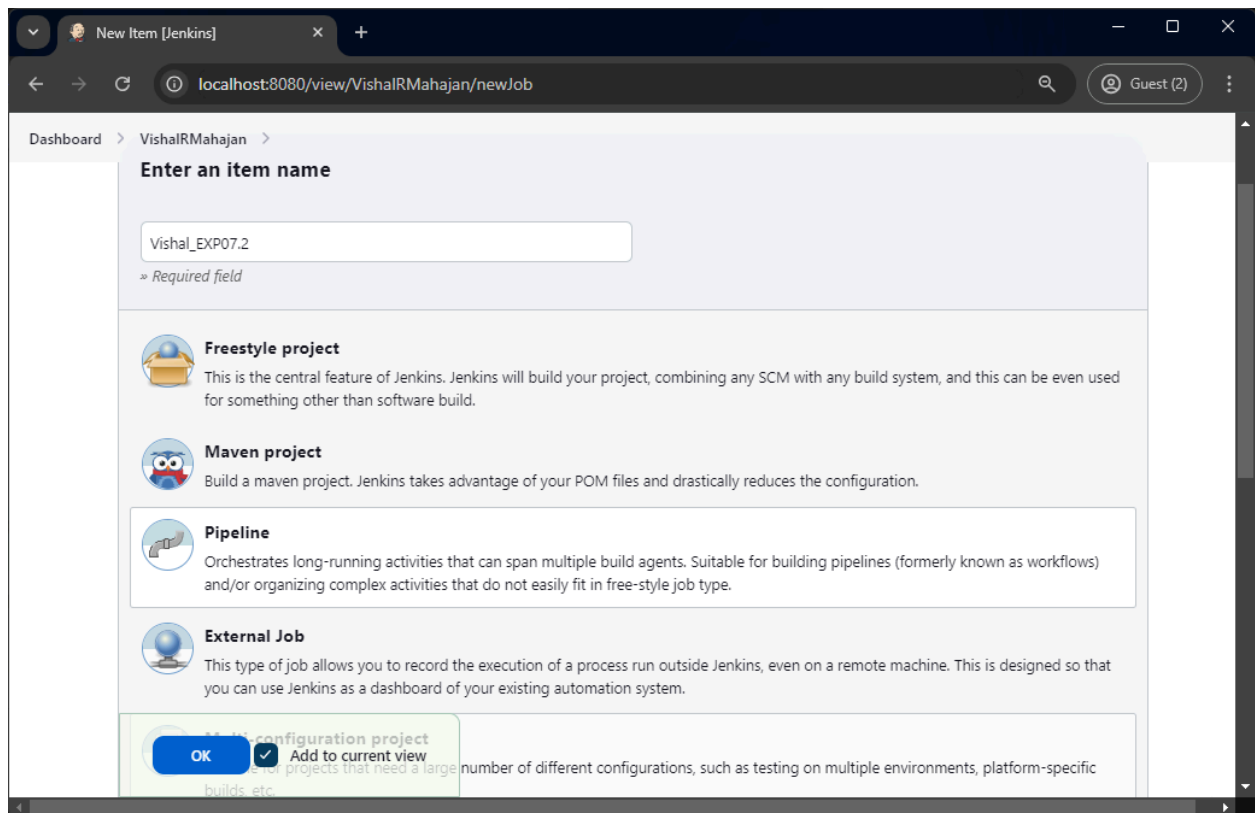
Atom feed for all

Atom feed for failures

Console Output

```
Started by user admin
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\workspace\Vishal_EXP07
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Hello)
[Pipeline] echo
Hello World
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```

- Project with your own pipeline script



Vishal_EXP07.2 Config [Jenkins]

localhost:8080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_EXP07.2/configure

Guest (2)

log out

Vishal_EXP07.2 Config [Jenkins]

localhost:8080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_EXP07.2/configure

Guest (2)

log out

Dashboard > VishalRMahajan > Vishal_EXP07.2 > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Description

This is VishalRMahajan TEITA4 62 Second Pipeline

Plain text [Preview](#)

☐ Discard old builds ?

☐ Do not allow concurrent builds

☐ Do not allow the pipeline to resume if the controller restarts

☐ GitHub project

Save

Apply

Vishal_EXP07.2 Config [Jenkins]

localhost:8080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_EXP07.2/configure

Guest (2)

log out

Dashboard > VishalRMahajan > Vishal_EXP07.2 > Configuration

Configure

General

Advanced Project Options

Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition

Pipeline script

Script ?

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3   stages {
4     stage('Example') {
5       input {
6         message "Should we continue?"
7         ok "Yes, we should."
8         submitter "alice,bob"
9         parameters {
10          string(name: 'PERSON', defaultValue: 'Mr Jenkins', description: 'Who should I
11        }
12      }
13      steps {
14        echo "Hello, ${PERSON}, nice to meet you."
15      }
16    }
17  }
18 }
```

try sample Pipeline...

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save

Apply

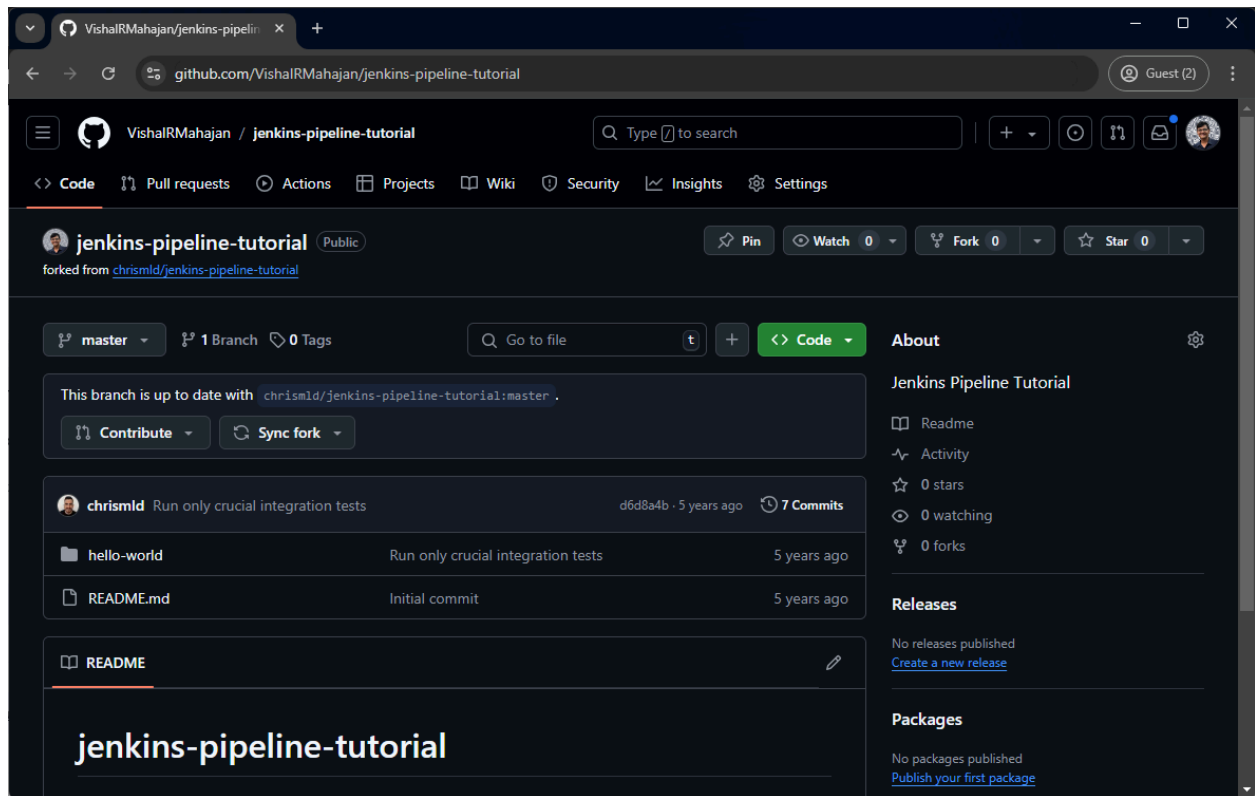


Console Output

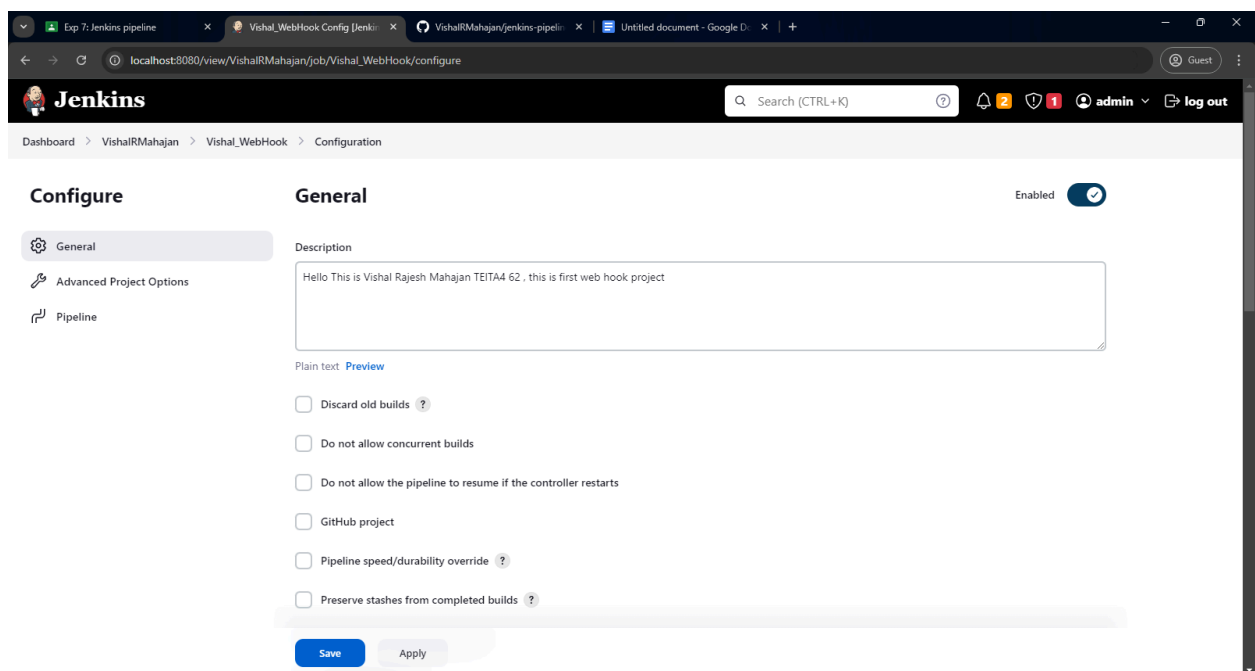
```
Started by user admin
[Pipeline] Start of Pipeline
[Pipeline] node
Running on Jenkins in C:\ProgramData\Jenkins\.jenkins\workspace\Vishal_EXP07.2
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] stage
[Pipeline] { (Example)
[Pipeline] input
Input requested
Approved by admin
[Pipeline] withEnv
[Pipeline] {
[Pipeline] echo
Hello, Mr Jenkins, nice to meet you.
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // withEnv
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // stage
[Pipeline] }
[Pipeline] // node
[Pipeline] End of Pipeline
Finished: SUCCESS
```

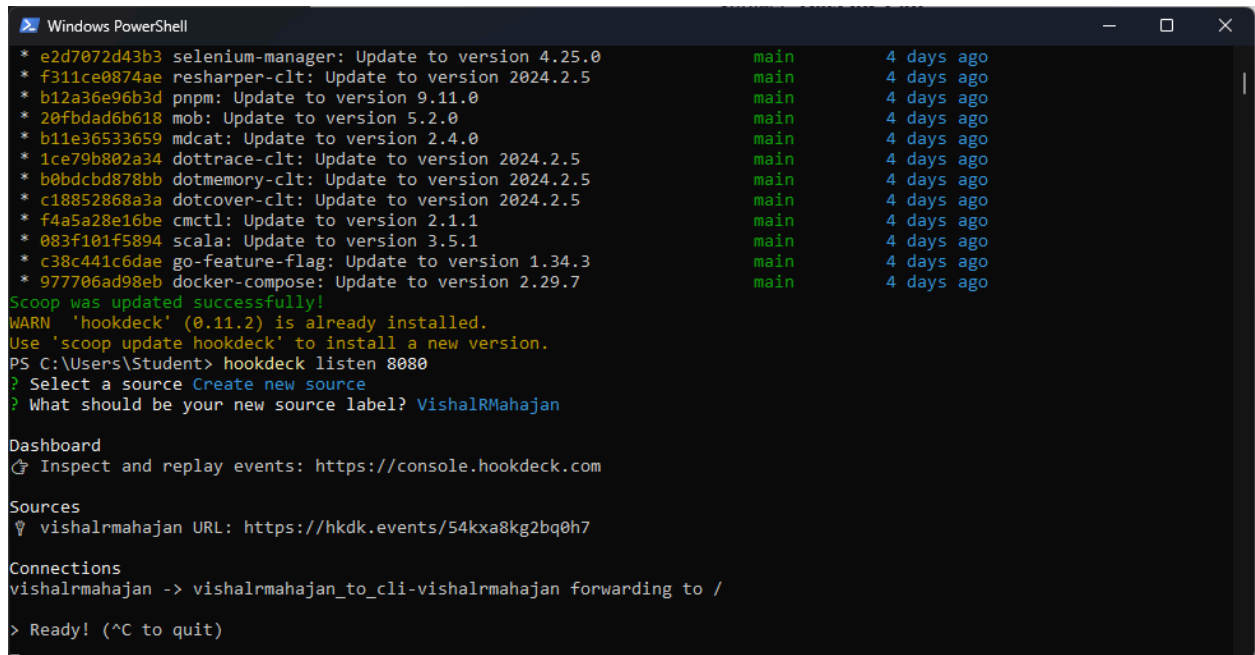
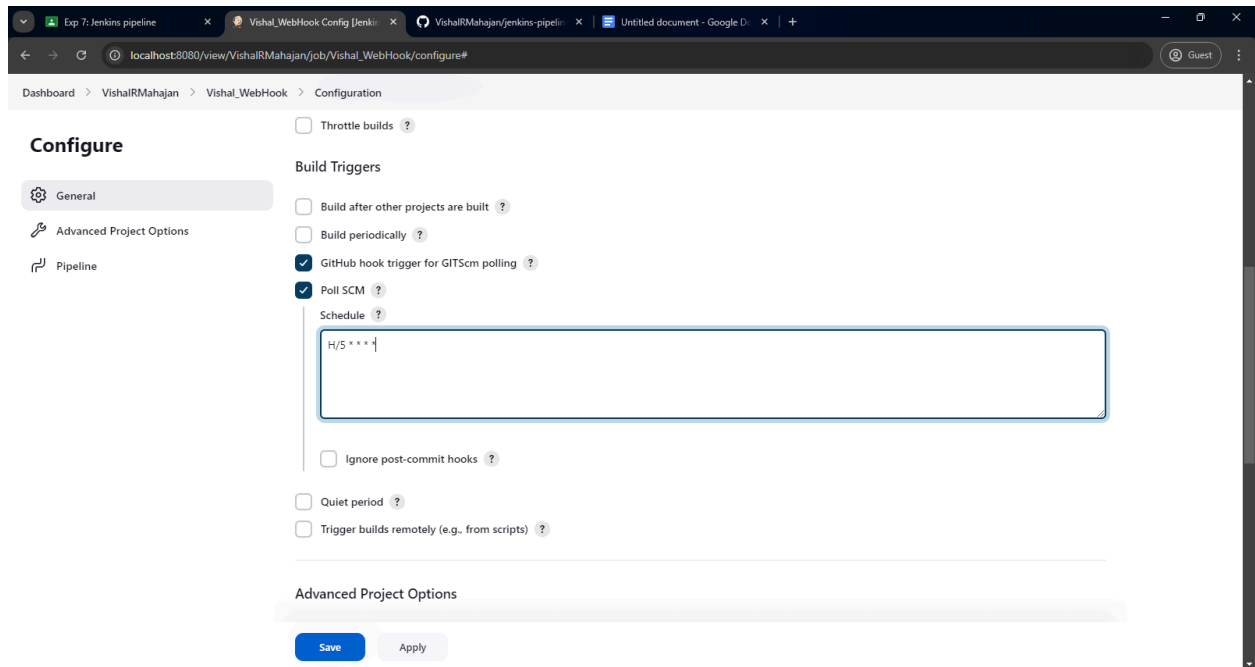

2. Create and build pipeline project with Git

- Fork repository on GitHub



- Create pipeline project with pipeline script from SCM





- Add webhooks to the forked repository

This screenshot shows the 'Add webhook' form in a GitHub repository. The left sidebar contains navigation links for General, Access, Code and automation, Security, and Integrations. The 'Webhooks' link under 'Integrations' is selected. The main form area is titled 'Webhooks / Add webhook' and contains the following fields and options:

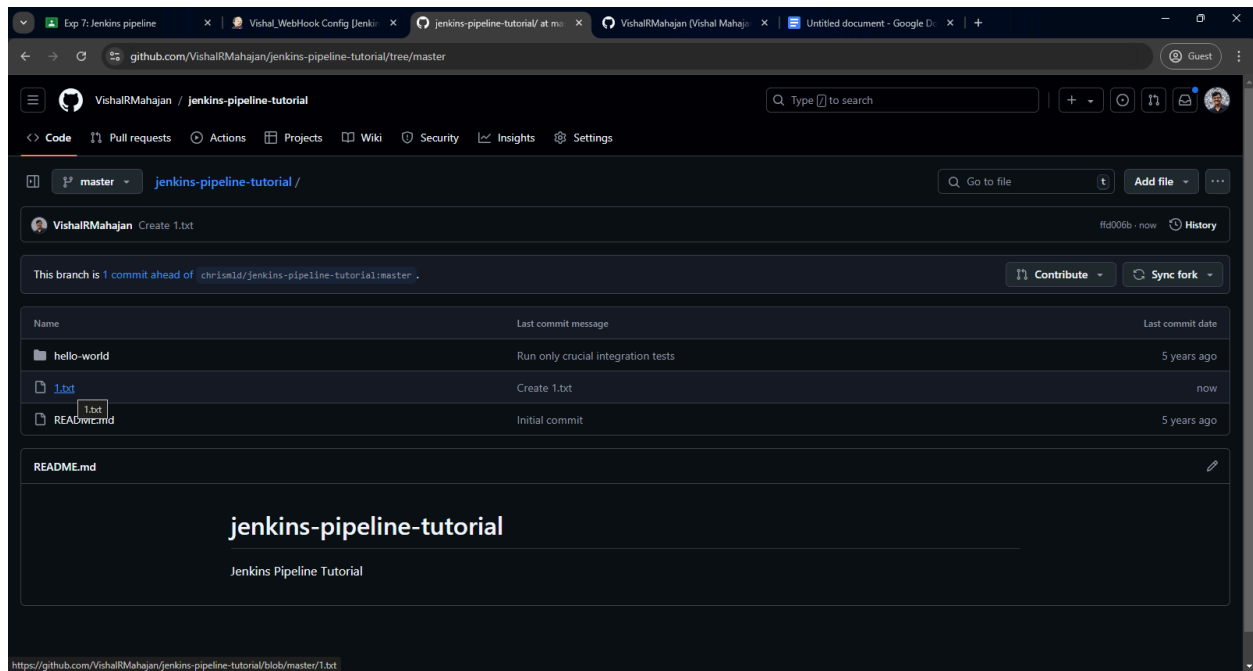
- Payload URL ***: A text input field containing `https://hkdkevents/54kxa8kg2bq0h7`.
- Content type ***: A dropdown menu set to `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`.
- Secret**: An empty text input field.
- SSL verification**: A section with the text 'By default, we verify SSL certificates when delivering payloads.' and two radio buttons: **Enable SSL verification** (selected) and **Disable (not recommended)**.
- Which events would you like to trigger this webhook?**: Three radio buttons: **Just the push event.** (selected), **Send me everything.**, and **Let me select individual events.**
- Active**: A checked checkbox with the text 'We will deliver event details when this hook is triggered.'

This screenshot shows the 'Webhooks' settings page in a GitHub repository. The left sidebar is the same as the previous image. The main area is titled 'Webhooks' and includes an 'Add webhook' button. A message at the top states: 'Okay, that hook was successfully created. We sent a ping payload to test it out! Read more about it at <https://docs.github.com/webhooks/#ping-event>.' Below this, a table lists the created webhooks:

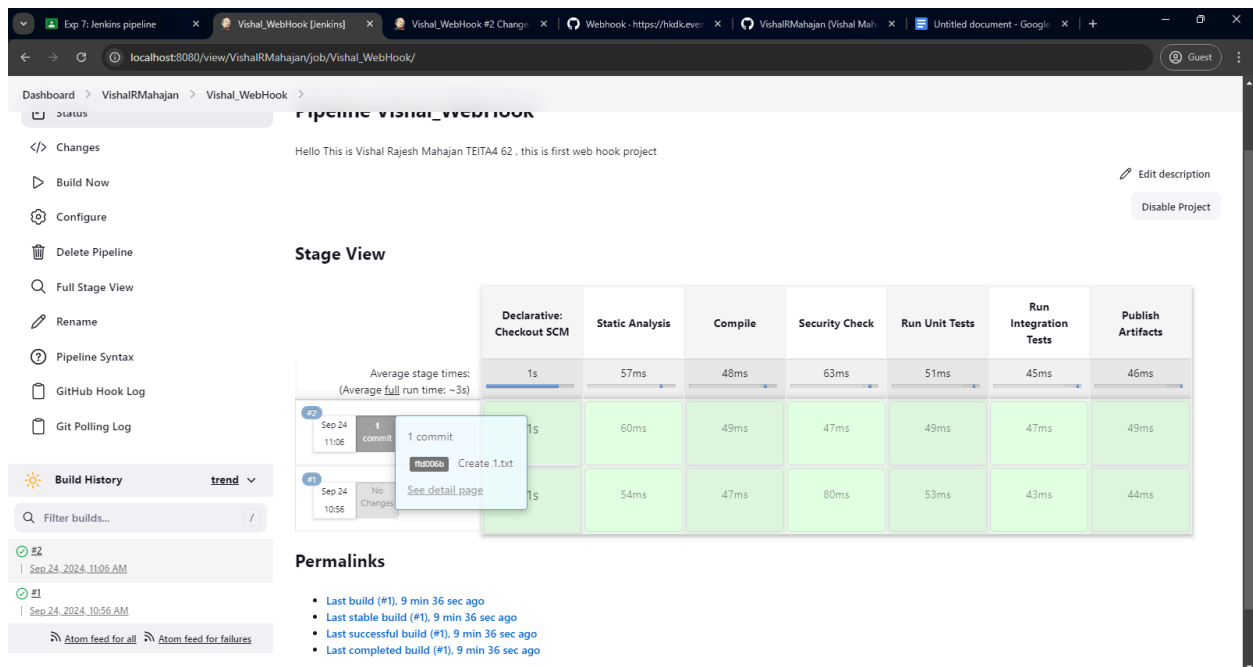
URL	Events	Actions
<code>https://hkdkevents/54kxa8kg2bq0h7</code>	<code>(push)</code>	Edit Delete

Below the table, it says 'This hook has never been triggered.'

- Add file to forked repository and observe the automated build



- Make changes to Jenkins file on forked repository and observe the automated build



Exp 7: Jenkins pipeline

Vishal_WebHook [Jenkins]

Vishal_WebHook #2 Changes


Webhook - https://hkdkeye





VishalRMahajan (Vishal Mah)

Untitled document - Google

localhost:3080/view/VishalRMahajan/job/Vishal_WebHook/2/changes

Guest

 **Jenkins**

 2  1  admin  log out

Dashboard > VishalRMahajan > Vishal_WebHook > #2

Status

Changes

Console Output

Edit Build Information

Delete build '#2'

Polling Log

Git Build Data

Build timeline


Restart from Stage

Replay

Pipeline Steps

Workspaces

Previous Build

 **Changes**

Summary

1. Create 1.txt [\(details\)](#)

Commit ffd006b84394eea4ab3c6eee859d668381cb3e87 **by** noreply

Create 1..txt

+ [1.txt](#)

DECT API Jenkins 3.44.4