



WHAT IS A JENKINS JOB?

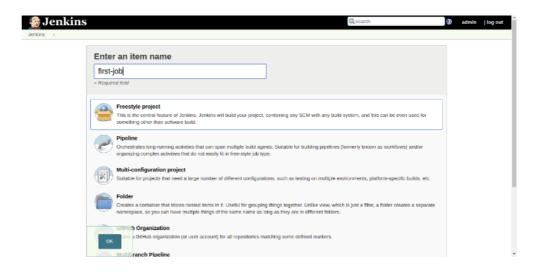
- A Jenkins project (job) is a repeatable build job, which contains steps and post-build actions
- A job can do anything depending on what you configure it to do
- An example of what a job can be used to do is automatically build a project and deploy it on a server, to be accessed over the internet

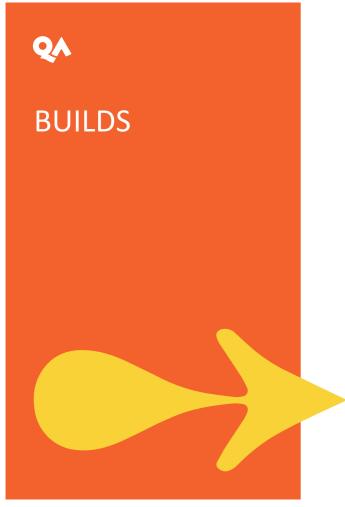


- To create a new job, you can navigate to the New Item link on the Jenkins dashboard
- This will then present you with some options for what type of job to create
- Go ahead and name your job first-job, select Freestyle Project and then select OK

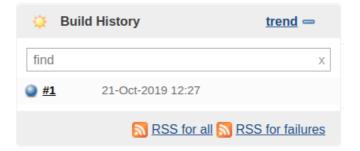


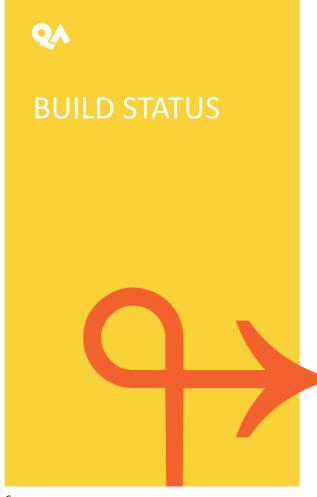
Have a look at the learner guide for all the different options with jobs





- A build is a result of an execution of a project (job) in Jenkins
- Builds for projects can be seen on the Build History section of the project dashboard:



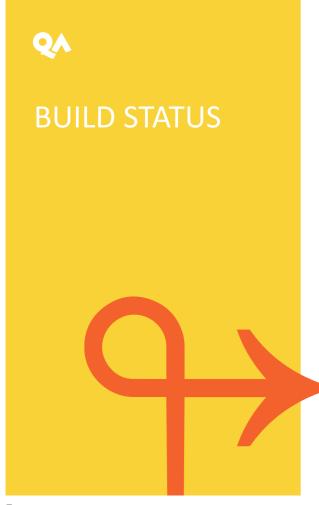


Success

- The build succeeded
- If all the build steps complete successfully, this will be the build status.

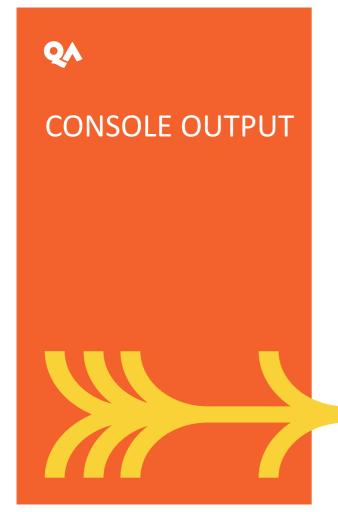
Failure

- The build failed
- If any of the steps exit with a non-zero status (if they throw an error), then the build status will go to failed.



• Aborted:

- The build aborted before it finished
- This exit status is more uncommon; it must be set either by yourself or plugins that are being used in the project
- Build steps
- Build steps are effectively where you configure what your job is going to do. Depending on your situation, this could accomplish many different tasks:



- The console output is likely one of the main parts of a build that you'll be checking for information and debugging purposes
- This section includes the output for any shell scripts and plugins that have been executed in the build step for a project



Started by user <u>admin</u>
Running as SYSTEM
Building in workspace /var/jenkins_home/workspace/test
Finished: SUCCESS



Installation and adoption

- Likely to be a long and involved process
- Potential to waste time, effort, and money should it be approached without enough planning

Learning curve

- Pipelines make use of many different and relatively new technologies that teams may not have any prior experience with
- New workflow
- Some teams may find their old responsibilities obsolete and have to readjust their set of responsibilities