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

A.Y. 2023-2024 Class: TE-ITA/B, Semester: V

Subject: **DevOps Lab**

Experiment – 6: 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?

Jenkins pipelines, typically written in Groovy, enable the automation of complex software delivery processes. They allow for the structured definition of stages, steps, and conditions, facilitating tasks like building, testing, and deployment. Jenkins offers two pipeline types: Declarative for simpler workflows and Scripted for more advanced customization with Groovy scripting. This approach promotes version-controlled, collaborative, and repeatable CI/CD processes, ultimately leading to more efficient and reliable software development and delivery.

• What are the different ways to write a Jenkins pipeline?

There are primarily two ways to write Jenkins pipelines:

Declarative Pipeline: This approach uses a simplified and structured DSL (Domain-Specific Language) for defining pipelines. It's suitable for straightforward workflows and follows a more human-readable syntax, making it easier for beginners to understand and use.

Scripted Pipeline: Scripted pipelines utilize Groovy scripting to define pipelines. They offer greater flexibility and control over complex workflows, allowing developers to write custom logic and scripts for intricate CI/CD processes. Scripted

pipelines are ideal for advanced users who require more fine-grained control.

Both approaches enable the definition of continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) workflows as code, making it possible to version-control and automate software development pipelines.

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

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

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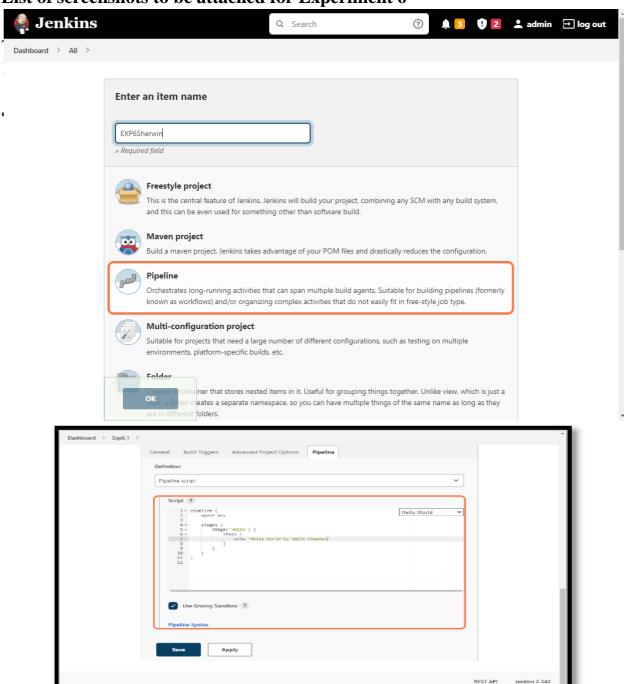
A.Y. 2023-2024

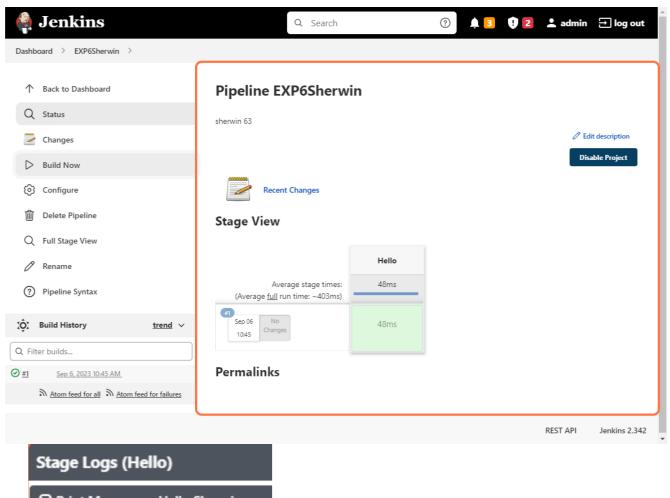
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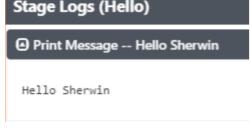
Experiment -6: a. To build pipeline of jobs in Jenkins, create a pipeline script to test and deploy an application.

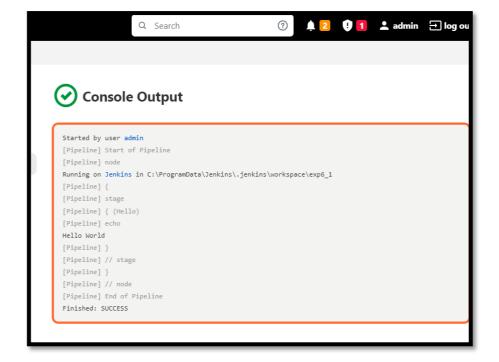
b. To automatically build a job in Jenkins using webhooks (Topic Beyond Syllabus)

List of screenshots to be attached for Experiment 6

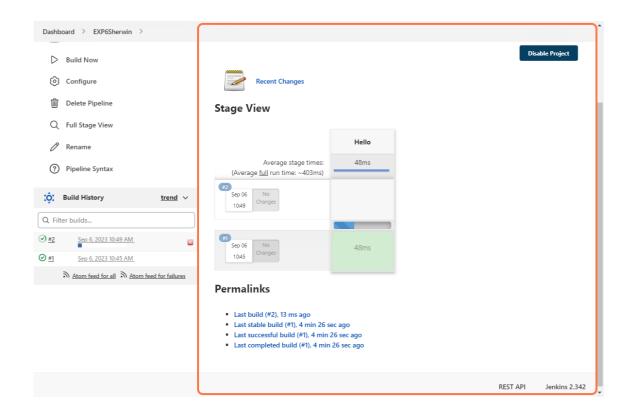


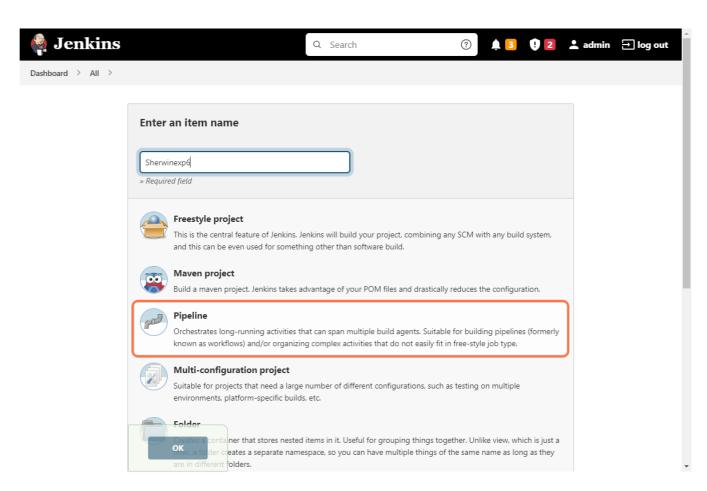






Project with your own pipeline script



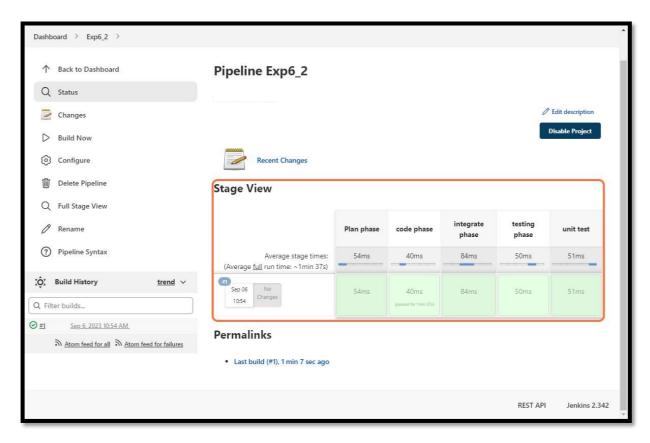


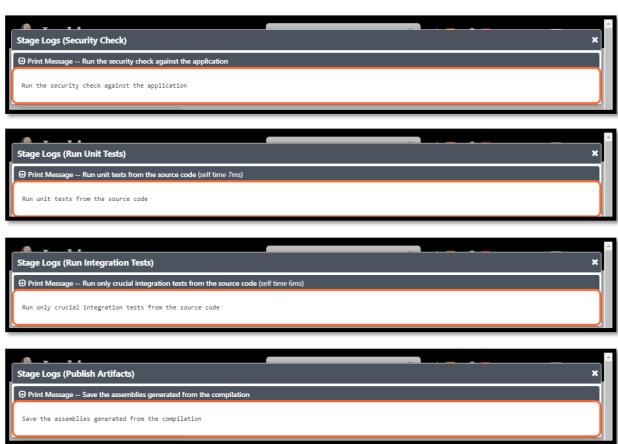
PIPELINE SCRIPT:

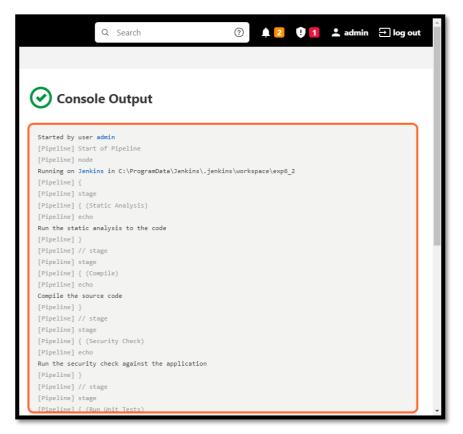
```
pipeline {
  agent any
  stages {
     stage('Static Analysis') {
       steps {
          echo 'Run the static analysis on the code'
     stage('Compile') {
       steps {
          echo 'Compile the source code'
     }
     stage('Security Check') {
          echo 'Run security checks against the application'
     stage('Run Unit Tests') {
       steps {
          echo 'Run unit tests on the source code'
     stage('Run Integration Tests') {
          echo 'Run crucial integration tests on the source code'
     stage('Publish Artifacts') {
          echo 'Save the assemblies generated from the compilation'
   }
```



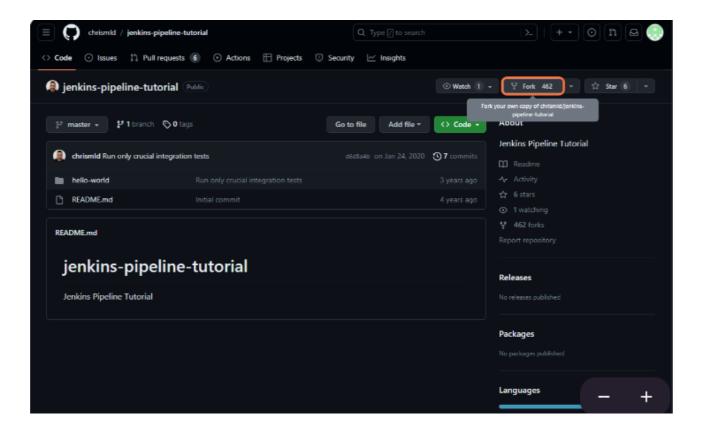
OUTPUTS:



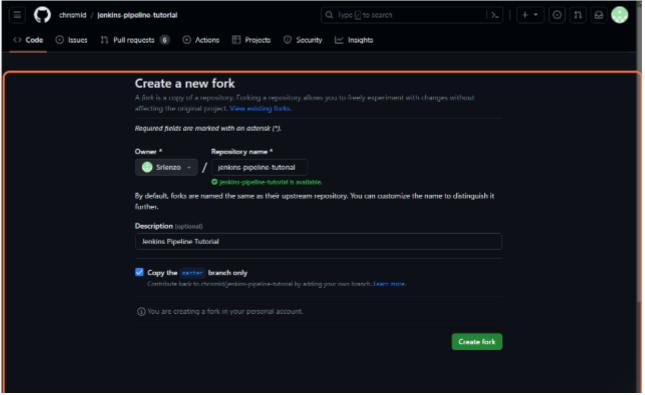




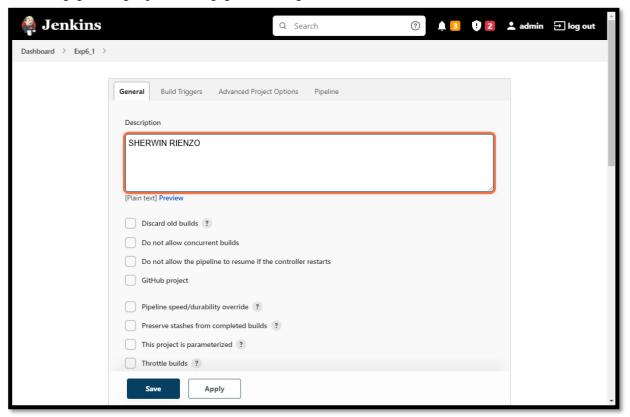
2. Create and build pipeline project with Git

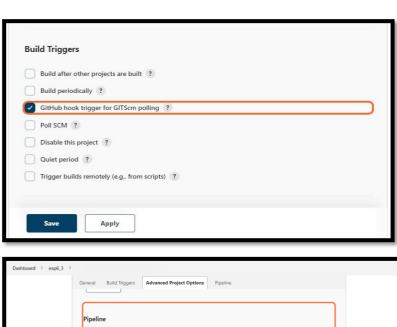


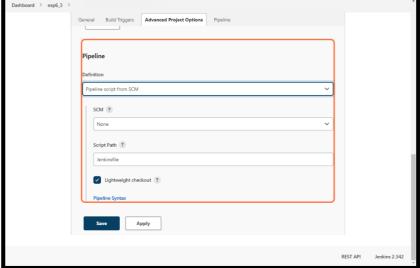
Fork repository on GitHub Fork chrismld/jenkins-pipeline

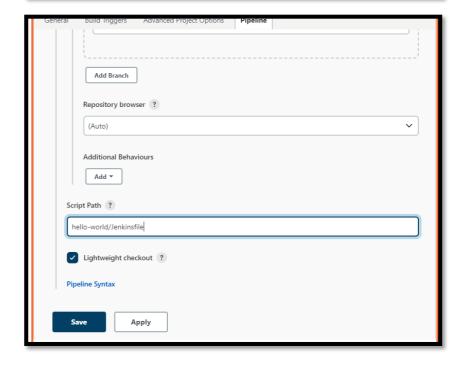


• Create pipeline project with pipeline script from SCM

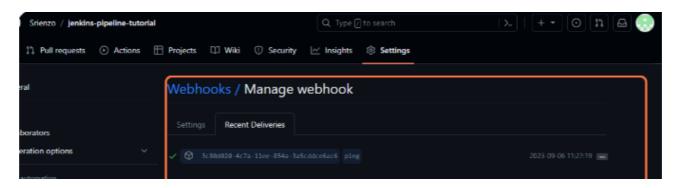




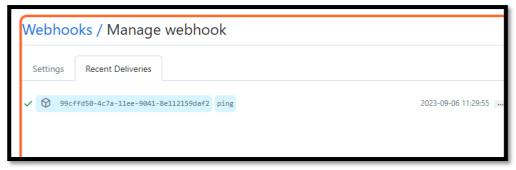




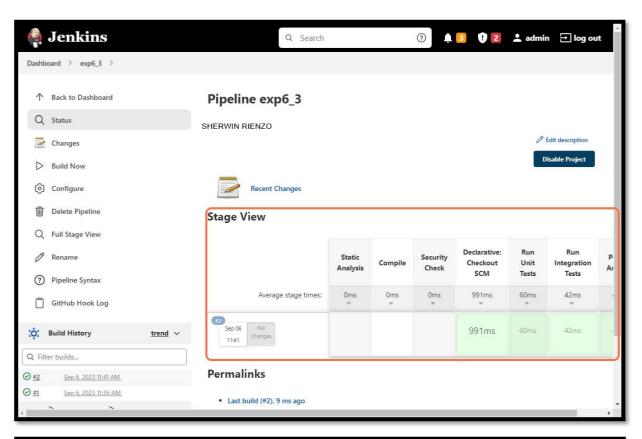
• Add webhooks to the forked repository

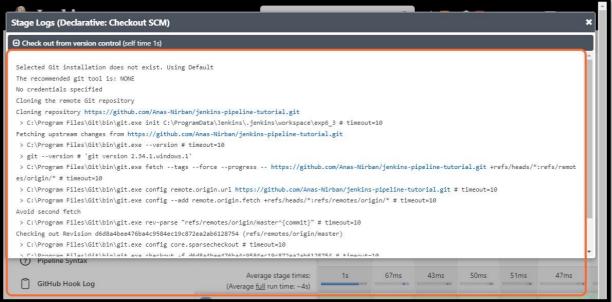




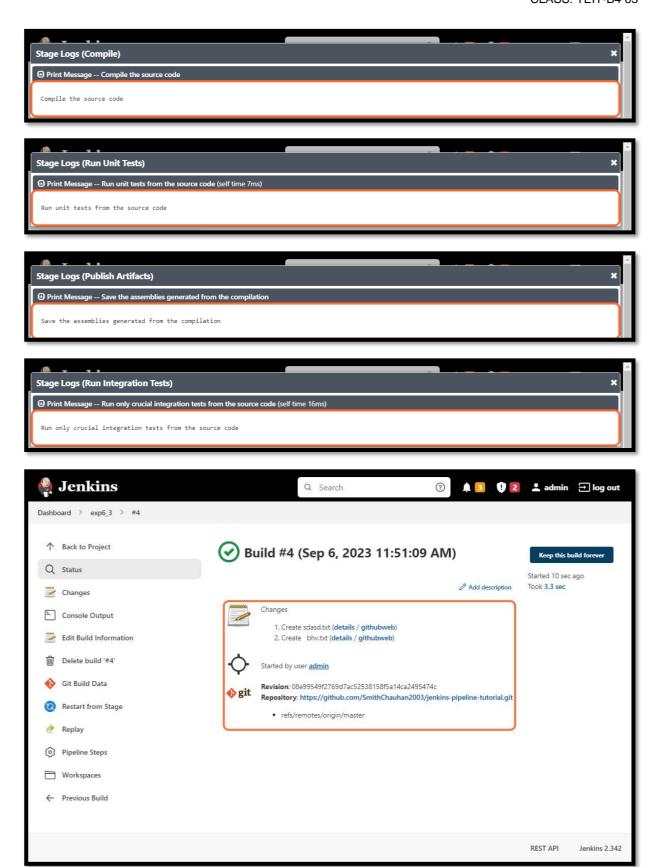


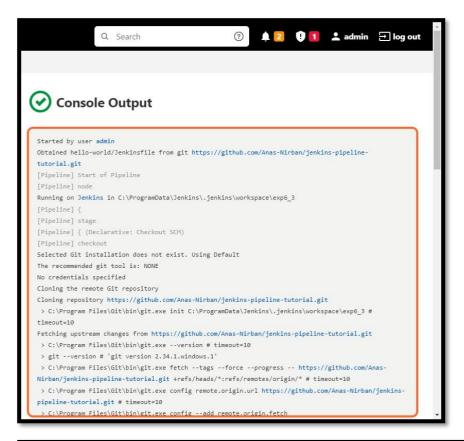
• Build pipeline project

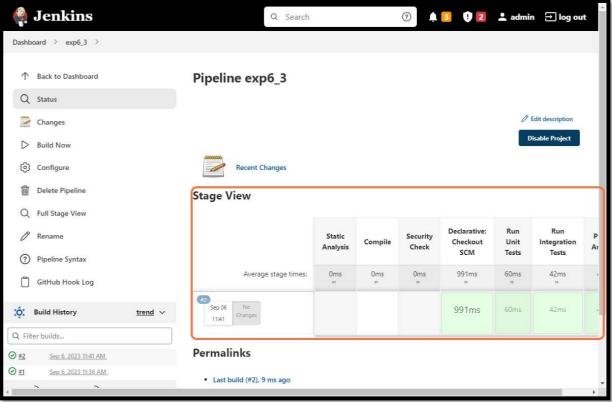




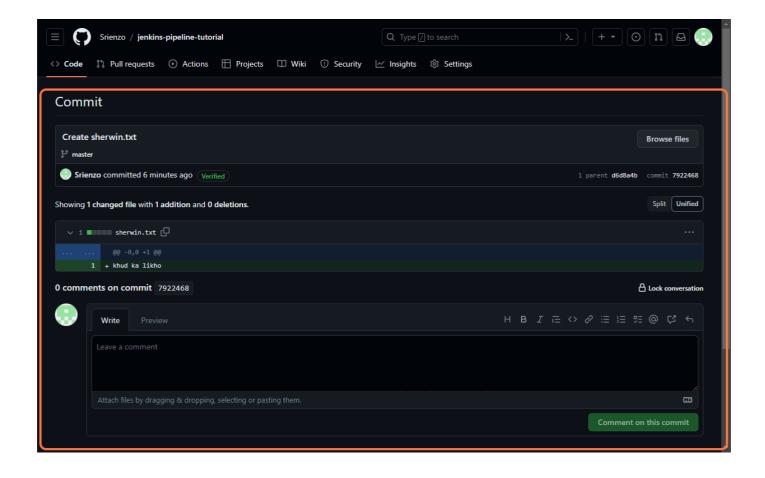








• Add file to forked repository and observe the automated build



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

