

University of Petroleum and Energy Studies

Sub- CONTINOUS INTEGRATION AND CONTINUOUS DELIVERY LAB

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DevOps(B3)

Lab Experiment 2: Creating a Jenkins Pipeline with a Jenkinsfile

Objective: Create a Jenkins pipeline using a Jenkinsfile that builds a simple project, runs tests, and deploys the project to a designated environment.

Prerequisites:

- 1. Jenkins server up and running.
- 2. A sample project hosted in a version control repository (e.g., Git).

Steps:

Jenkins Configuration:

- Ensure that Jenkins is installed and accessible.
- Install necessary plugins: Pipeline and any plugins specific to your version control system (e.g., Git Plugin).

Setting Up the Project:

• Create a sample project (e.g., a simple web application) and host it on a version control repository (e.g., GitHub).

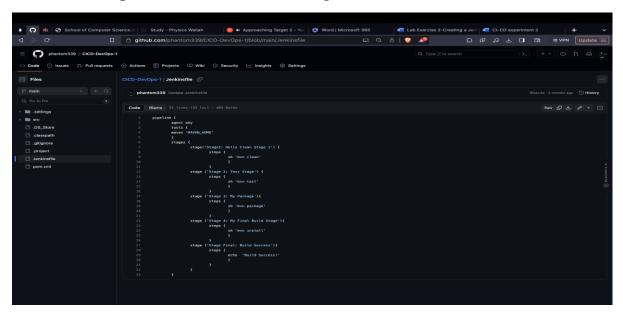
Creating a Jenkinsfile:

In the root of your project repository, create a file named Jenkinsfile.

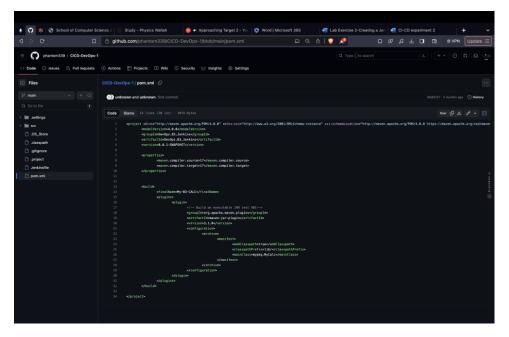
Defining the Pipeline:

Open the Jenkinsfile and define the pipeline stages using the declarative pipeline syntax.

Here's an example Jenkinsfile with basic stages:

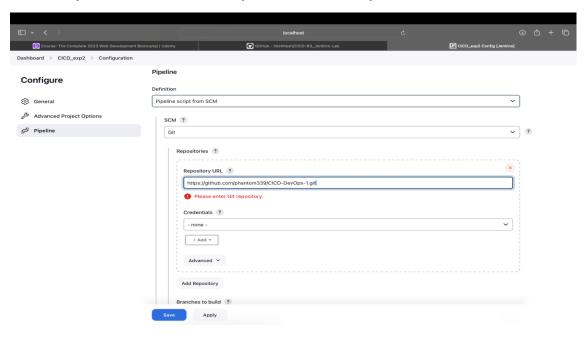


```
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                checkout scm
            }
        }
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                sh 'your-build-command-here'
            }
        }
        stage('Test') {
            steps {
                sh 'your-test-command-here'
            }
        }
        stage('Deploy') {
            steps {
                sh 'your-deployment-command-here'
            }
        }
    }
    post {
        success {
            echo 'Pipeline succeeded! Project built and deployed.'
        failure {
            echo 'Pipeline failed! Check logs for details.'
        }
    }
}
```



Configuring the Pipeline in Jenkins:

- In Jenkins, create a new pipeline job.
- Link the job to your version control repository (e.g., provide the repository URL).
- Choose the option to use a Jenkinsfile from the repository and specify the path to your Jenkinsfile (usually the root directory).



Running the Pipeline:

• Trigger the pipeline manually or set up a webhook to trigger it automatically on repository changes.

Observing the Results:

• Observe the pipeline execution on the Jenkins dashboard.

• Check the console output of each stage for any errors or issues.

This lab experiment will give you hands-on experience in creating a Jenkins pipeline using a Jenkinsfile. You can extend this experiment by adding more stages, integrating with other tools, and handling more complex build and deployment scenarios.

