

Build Docker Image Using Jenkins Pipeline & Push to AWS ECR

In this tutorial we will learn how to install Jenkins, Docker, install required Jenkins plugins for docker, run automatic Docker Build with Dockerfile using Jenkins Pipeline, pushing the docker Image to AWS ECR

Configuring the System & Environment

Step 1: First Let's install Jenkins, in this tutorial we are using AWS Linux AMI 2, and for that is are the installations steps documentation:

Download and install Jenkins

To download and install Jenkins:

- To ensure that your software packages are up to date on your instance, use the following command to perform a quick software update:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo yum update -y
```

- Add the Jenkins repo using the following command:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo  
https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
```

- Import a key file from Jenkins-CI to enable installation from the package:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-  
stable/jenkins.io.key  
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo yum upgrade
```

- Install Java:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo amazon-linux-extras install java-openjdk11 -y
```

- Install Jenkins:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo yum install jenkins -y
```

- Enable the Jenkins service to start at boot:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo systemctl enable jenkins
```

- Start Jenkins as a service:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo systemctl start jenkins
```

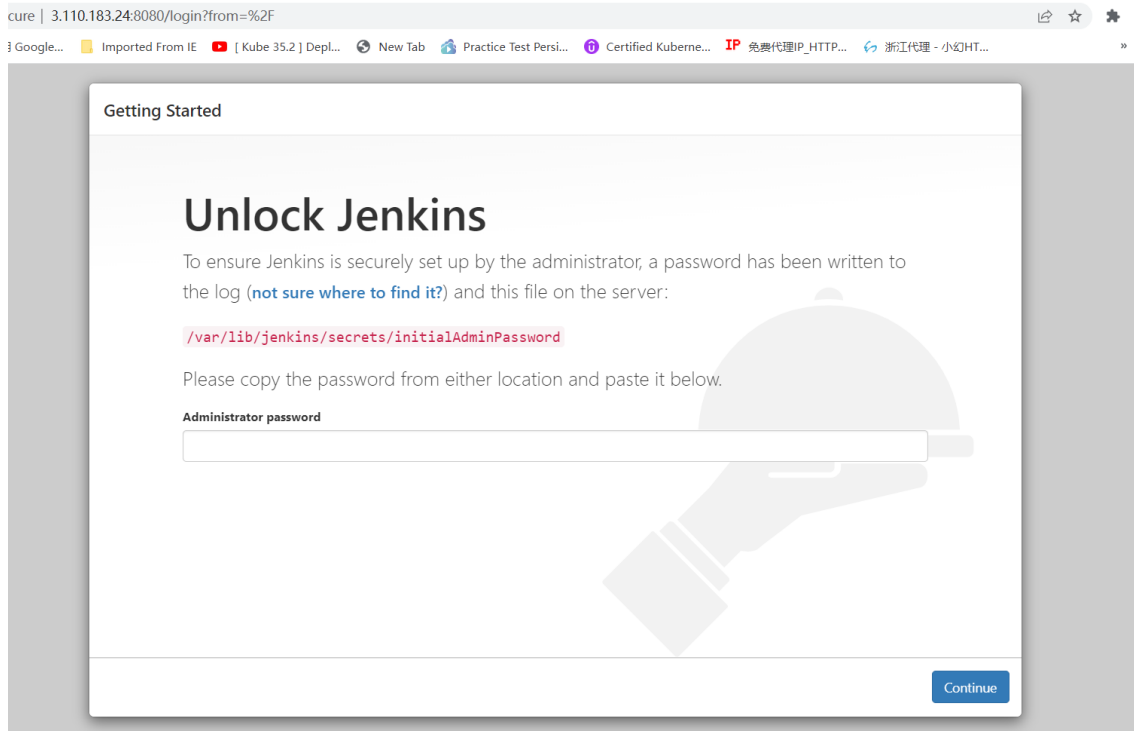
- You can check the status of the Jenkins service using the command:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo systemctl status jenkins
```

Configure Jenkins:

Jenkins is now installed and running on your EC2 instance. To configure Jenkins:

- Connect to `http://<your_server_public_DNS>:8080` from your favorite browser. You will be able to access Jenkins through its management interface:



- As prompted, enter the password found in `/var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword`. Use the following command to display this password:

```
[ec2-user ~]$ sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

- The Jenkins installation script directs you to the **Customize Jenkins page**. Click **Install suggested plugins**.

Getting Started

Customize Jenkins

Plugins extend Jenkins with additional features to support many different needs.

Install suggested plugins

Install plugins the Jenkins community finds most useful.

Select plugins to install

Select and install plugins most suitable for your needs.

Jenkins 2.332.3

Getting Started

Getting Started

✓ Folders	✓ OWASP Markup Formatter	⚙ Build Timeout	⚙ Credentials Binding	** JavaBeans Activation Framework (JAF) API
⚙ Timestamper	⚙ Workspace Cleanup	⚙ Ant	⚙ Gradle	** JavaMail API
⚙ Pipeline	⚙ GitHub Branch Source	⚙ Pipeline: GitHub Groovy Libraries	⚙ Pipeline: Stage View	** SSH server
⚙ Git	⚙ SSH Build Agents	⚙ Matrix Authorization Strategy	⚙ PAM Authentication	Folders
⚙ LDAP	⚙ Email Extension	⚙ Mailer		OWASP Markup Formatter
				** Struts

** - required dependency

Jenkins 2.332.3

- Once the installation is complete, **Create First Admin User**, click **Save and Continue**.

Create First Admin User

Username:

Password:

Confirm password:

Full name:

E-mail address:

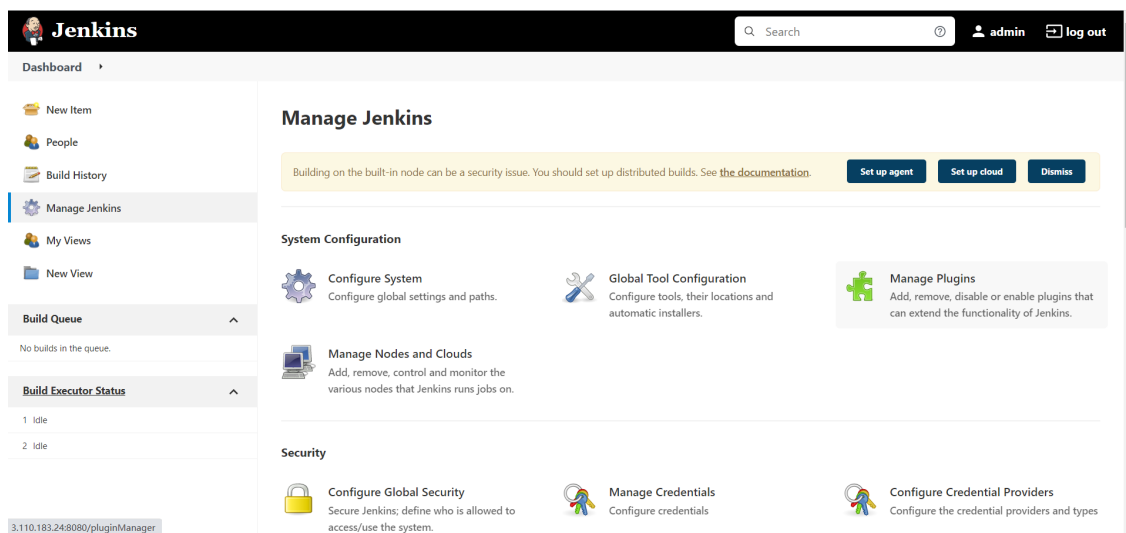
Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

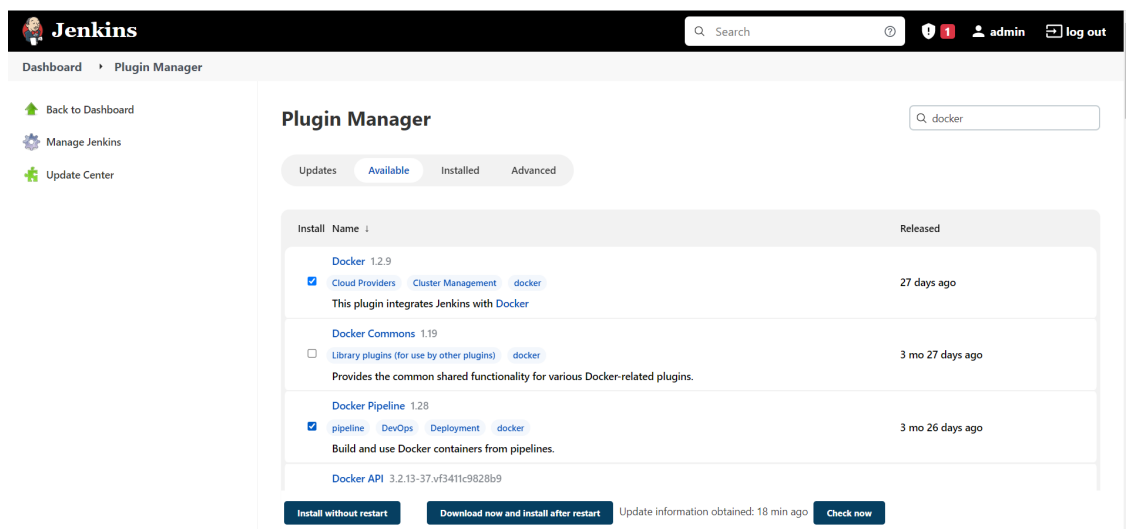
The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the `BUILD_URL` environment variable provided to build steps.

The proposed default value shown is **not saved yet** and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

- On the left-hand side, click **Manage Jenkins**, and then click **Manage Plugins**.



- Click on the **Available** tab, and then enter **Amazon EC2 plugin** at the top right.
- Select the check box next to **Amazon EC2 plugin**, and then click **Install without restart**.



- Click **Add a new cloud**, and select **Amazon EC2**. A collection of new fields appears.
- Fill out all the fields. (Note: You will have to Add Credentials of the kind AWS Credentials.)

Configure Jenkins:

After completing this tutorial, be sure to delete the AWS resources that you created so that you do not continue to accrue charges.

Delete your EC2 instance

1. In the left-hand navigation bar of the Amazon EC2 console, choose **Instances**.
2. Right-click on the instance you created earlier and select **Terminate**.

To install Docker on an Amazon EC2 instance

1. Launch an instance with the Amazon Linux 2 AMI. For more information, see [Launching an instance](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.
2. Connect to your instance. For more information, see [Connect to your Linux instance](#) in the *Amazon EC2 User Guide for Linux Instances*.

3. Update the installed packages and package cache on your instance.

```
sudo yum update -y
```

4. Install the most recent Docker Engine package.

```
sudo amazon-linux-extras install docker
```

5. Start the Docker service.

```
sudo service docker start  
sudo systemctl enable docker
```

6. Add the `ec2-user` to the `docker` group so you can execute Docker commands without using `sudo`.

```
sudo usermod -a -G docker ec2-user
```

7. Log out and log back in again to pick up the new `docker` group permissions. You can accomplish this by closing your current SSH terminal window and reconnecting to your instance in a new one. Your new SSH session will have the appropriate `docker` group permissions.

8. Verify that you can run Docker commands without `sudo`.

```
sudo docker info
```

Step 2: Add Jenkins user to Docker group

```
sudo usermod -a -G docker jenkins
```

Step 3: Restart Jenkins service

```
sudo service jenkins restart
```

Step 4: Reload system daemon

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

Step 5: Restart Docker service

```
sudo service docker restart
```

Step 6: Install Jenkins plugins for Docker

1. Docker plug-in
2. Docker pipeline plug-in

```
sudo yum install -y git
```

Step 7: Create AWS ECR Repo in AWS

The screenshot shows the Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) console. A green banner at the top indicates 'Successfully created repository jenkins-pipeline'. The left sidebar shows the 'Amazon Elastic Container Registry' menu with options like 'Private registry', 'Public registry', 'Repositories', 'Getting started', 'Documentation', and 'Public gallery'. The main content area shows the 'Repositories' page with a 'Private repositories (1)' section. A table lists the repository 'jenkins-pipeline' with details: URI (867485879935.dkr.ecr.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/jenkins-pipeline), Created at (May 25, 2022, 11:50:16 UTC+08), Tag immutability (Disabled), Scan frequency (Manual), Encryption type (AES-256), and Pull through cache (Inactive). Buttons for 'View push commands', 'Delete', 'Edit', and 'Create repository' are visible.

Step 8: Create IAM role and With `AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess` policy and attach with the Jenkins EC2 Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console. The left sidebar shows the 'Identity and Access Management (IAM)' menu with options like 'Dashboard', 'Access management', 'Users', 'Roles', 'Policies', 'Identity providers', 'Account settings', 'Access reports', 'Access analyzer', 'Archive rules', 'Analyzers', 'Settings', 'Credential report', 'Organization activity', and 'Service control policies (SCPs)'. The main content area shows the 'EcrRegistryFullAccessJenkinsEC2Role' page. The 'Summary' section shows the role's creation date (May 24, 2022, 11:28 UTC+08:00), last activity (12 minutes ago), and instance profile ARN (arn:aws:iam::867485879935:instance-profile/EcrRegistryFullAccessJenkinsEC2Role). The 'Permissions' section shows a table of attached policies: 'AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess' (AWS managed) and 'AdministratorAccess' (AWS managed - job function). The 'Permissions boundary' section is currently not set.

Instances (1/1) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm
aws-cicd-master	i-0818debd6cc01763f	Running	t2.xlarge	2/2 checks passed	No alarm

Instance: i-0818debd6cc01763f (aws-cicd-master)

Details | Security | Networking | Storage | Status checks | Monitoring | Tags

Instance summary [Info](#)

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 address
i-0818debd6cc01763f (aws-cicd-master)	3.110.183.24 open address	172.31.0.221
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Running	ec2-3-110-183-24.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com open address

Modify IAM role [Info](#)

Attach an IAM role to your instance.

Instance ID

i-0818debd6cc01763f (aws-cicd-master)

IAM role

Select an IAM role to attach to your instance or create a new role if you haven't created any. The role you select replaces any roles that are currently attached to your instance.

EcrRegistryFullAccessJenkinsEC2Role

[Create new IAM role](#)

No IAM Role

Choose this option to detach an IAM role

EC2_Access_for_other_sources

arn:aws:iam::867485879935:instance-profile/EC2_Access_for_other_sources

EcrRegistryFullAccessJenkinsEC2Role

arn:aws:iam::867485879935:instance-profile/EcrRegistryFullAccessJenkinsEC2Role

HelloWorldClusterNodeRole

arn:aws:iam::867485879935:instance-profile/HelloWorldClusterNodeRole

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

Creating Jenkins Pipeline

Step 1 – Create a pipeline in Jenkins, with your project name

Jenkins

Dashboard > All >

Enter an item name

Jenkinspipeline

= Required field

Freestyle project

This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

Pipeline

Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for building pipelines (formerly known as workflows) and/or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type.

Multi-configuration project

Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.

Folder

Creates a container that stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together. Unlike view, which is just a filter, a folder creates a separate namespace, so you can have multiple things of the same name as long as they are in different folders.

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

Pipeline

Jenkins

Search

?

1

admin

log out

Dashboard > Jenkinspipeline >

GeneralBuild TriggersAdvanced Project OptionsPipeline

Description

[Plain text] Preview

☐ Discard old builds ?

☐ Do not allow concurrent builds

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

☒ GitHub project

Project url ?

https://github.com/lizongzai/JenkinsPipeline.git

Advanced...

☐ Pipeline speed/durability override ?

☐ Preserve stashes from completed builds ?

☐ This project is parameterized ?

Save

Apply

Dashboard > Jenkinspipeline >

GeneralBuild TriggersAdvanced Project OptionsPipeline

☐ Pipeline speed/durability override ?

☐ Preserve stashes from completed builds ?

☐ This project is parameterized ?

☐ Throttle builds ?

Build Triggers

☐ Build after other projects are built ?

☐ Build periodically ?

☐ GitHub hook trigger for GITScm polling ?

☒ Poll SCM ?

Schedule ?

No schedules so will only run due to SCM changes if triggered by a post-commit hook

☐ Ignore post-commit hooks ?

☐ Disable this project ?

☐ Quiet period ?

☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts) ?

Save

Apply

click on Pipeline Syntx

Jenkins

Search

?

1

admin

log out

Dashboard > Jenkinspipeline > Pipeline Syntax

Back

Snippet Generator

Declarative Directive Generator

Declarative Online Documentation

Steps Reference

Global Variables Reference

Online Documentation

Examples Reference

IntelliJ IDEA GDSDL

Overview

This **Snippet Generator** will help you learn the Pipeline Script code which can be used to define various steps. Pick a step you are interested in from the list, configure it, click **Generate Pipeline Script**, and you will see a Pipeline Script statement that would call the step with that configuration. You may copy and paste the whole statement into your script, or pick up just the options you care about. (Most parameters are optional and can be omitted in your script, leaving them at default values.)

Steps

Sample Step

checkout: Check out from version control

checkout ?

SCM

Git

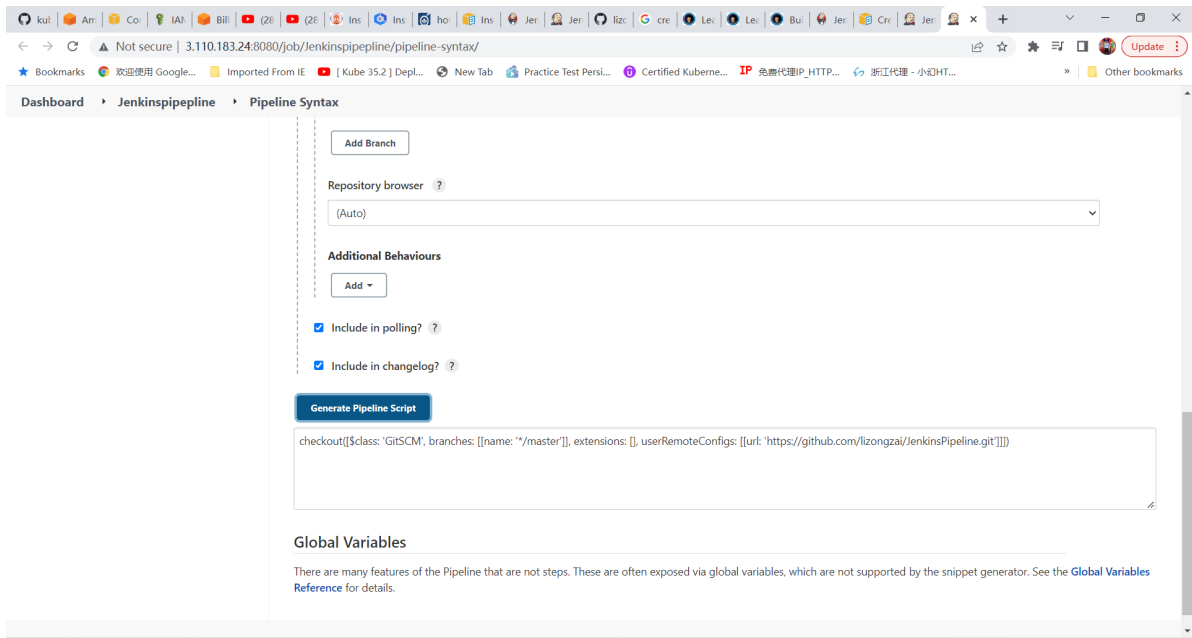
Repositories ?

Repository URL ?

https://github.com/lizongzai/JenkinsPipeline.git

Credentials ?

Generate Pipeline Script



Step 2: Use below pipeline code

In place of “YOUR_ACCOUNT_ID_HERE” paste your AWS Account ID

In place of “CREATED_AWS_ECR_CONTAINER_REPO_REGION” copy created ECR repo region id

“IMAGE_REPO_NAME” set your ECR repository name

“IMAGE_TAG” mention your desired tag

```
pipeline {
    agent any
    environment {
        AWS_ACCOUNT_ID="YOUR_ACCOUNT_ID_HERE"
        AWS_DEFAULT_REGION="CREATED_AWS_ECR_CONTAINER_REPO_REGION"
        IMAGE_REPO_NAME="ECR_REPO_NAME"
        IMAGE_TAG="IMAGE_TAG"
        REPOSITORY_URI =
"${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}.dkr.ecr.${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}.amazonaws.com/${IMAGE_REPO_NAME}"
    }

    stages {

        stage('Logging into AWS ECR') {
            steps {
                script {
                    sh "aws ecr get-login-password --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} | docker
login --username AWS --password-stdin
${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}.dkr.ecr.${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}.amazonaws.com"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    stage('Cloning Git') {
        steps {
            checkout([$class: 'GitSCM', branches: [[name: '*/master']],
doGenerateSubmoduleConfigurations: false, extensions: [], submoduleCfg: [],
userRemoteConfigs: [[credentialsId: '', url:
'https://github.com/sd031/aws_codebuild_codedeploy_nodeJs_demo.git']]])
        }
    }

    // Building Docker images
    stage('Building image') {
        steps{
            script {
                dockerImage = docker.build "${IMAGE_REPO_NAME}:${IMAGE_TAG}"
            }
        }
    }

    // Uploading Docker images into AWS ECR
    stage('Pushing to ECR') {
        steps{
            script {
                sh "docker tag ${IMAGE_REPO_NAME}:${IMAGE_TAG}
${REPOSITORY_URI}:${IMAGE_TAG}"
                sh "docker push
${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}.dkr.ecr.${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}.amazonaws.com/${IMAGE_REPO_NAME}:${IMA
GE_TAG}"
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Step 3: Click on Build to see build happening properly and Docker image getting published to AWS ECR

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a pipeline named 'Jenkinspipeline'. The left sidebar contains navigation links such as 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now', 'Configure', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Full Stage View', 'GitHub', 'Rename', 'Pipeline Syntax', and 'Git Polling Log'. The 'Build History' section at the bottom of the sidebar shows a build from May 25 at 12:02 with the status 'No Changes'.

The main content area displays the 'Pipeline Jenkinspipeline' with a 'Recent Changes' section. Below this, the 'Stage View' is shown, which includes a table of stage times and a grid of build results for two builds (#1 and #2).

	Logging into AWS ECR	Cloning Git	Building image	Pushing to ECR
Average stage times: (Average full run time: ~1min 8s)	1s	2s	30s	32s
#2 May 25 12:02 No Changes	981ms	1s	31s	32s
#1 May 25 12:02 No Changes	1s	4s	29s	32s

aws

Services

Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more

[Alt+S]

Mumbai

LIZONGZAI

Amazon Elastic Container Registry

Private registry

Public registry

Repositories

Summary

Images

Permissions

Lifecycle Policy

Tags

Getting started

Documentation

Public gallery

Amazon ECR > Repositories > jenkins-pipeline

jenkins-pipeline

View push commands

Edit

Images (1)

Find Images

Image tag

Artifact type

Pushed at

Size (MB)

Image URI

Digest

Scan status

Vulnerabilities

latest

Image

May 25, 2022, 12:03:52 (UTC+08)

371.68

Copy URI

sha256:0c7cdfdb078465...

-

-

Feedback

Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

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