



School of Computer Science, Engineering and Applications(SCSEA)
B.Tech FIY (CCSA)
Subject : Cloud Automation & Devops (P)

Name of the Student: Pratik.M.Rebari **PRN:** 20220802183

Title of Practicle : 2. Setting up a Jenkins CI/CD pipeline for a sample project

Step 1 — Create Docker Hub account.

A screenshot of the Docker Hub 'My Hub' interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Repositories', 'Hardened Images', 'Collaborations', 'Settings', etc. The main area is titled 'Repositories' and shows a single repository named 'prafull21/web_apps'. It includes details like 'Last Pushed: 10 months ago', 'Visibility: Public', and 'Scout' status.

Step 2 — Generate Docker Hub Access Token

1. Go to Account Settings

A screenshot of the Docker Hub profile page for 'prafull21'. The sidebar on the right has a 'Account settings' option highlighted. Other visible options include 'What's new', 'My profile', and 'Sign out'.

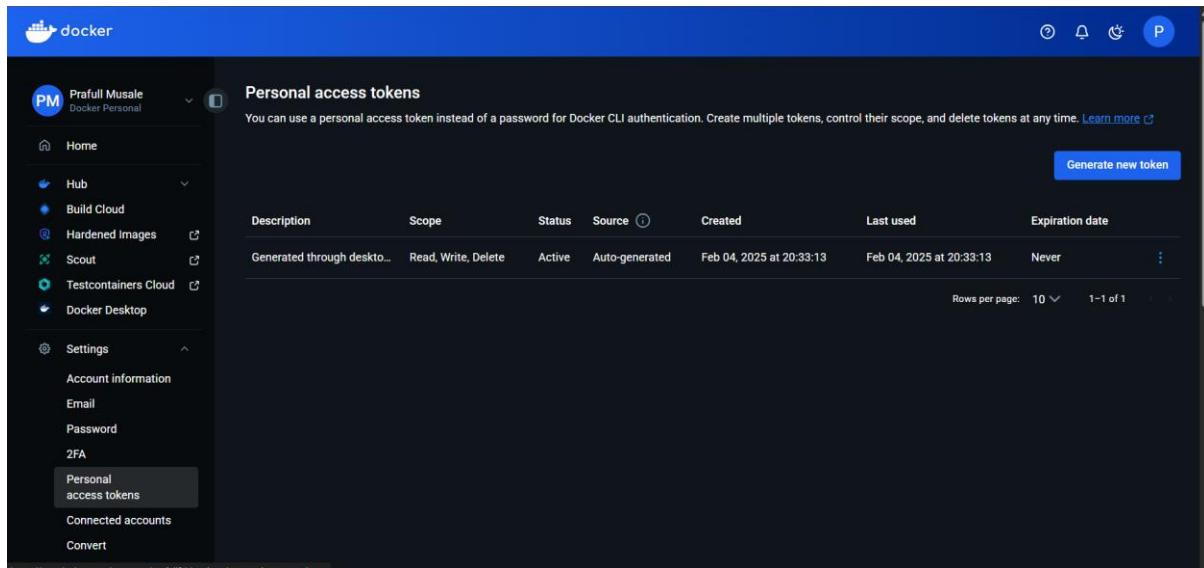


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2. Click Person Access Token

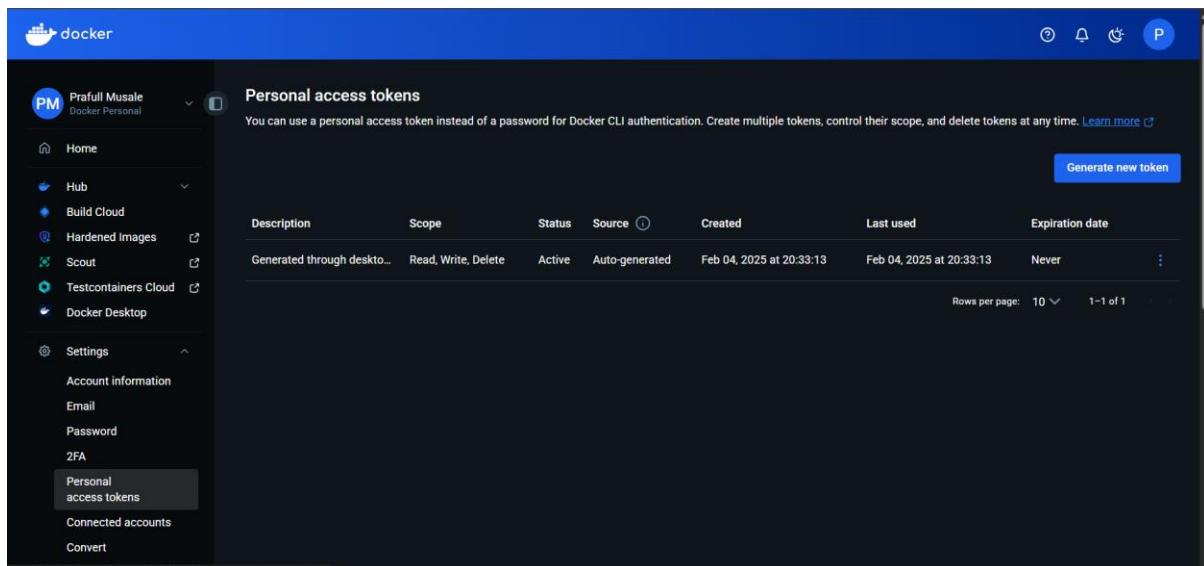


The screenshot shows the Docker Personal access tokens page. The sidebar on the left has 'Personal access tokens' selected under 'Settings'. The main area displays a table with one row of data:

Description	Scope	Status	Source	Created	Last used	Expiration date
Generated through desktop...	Read, Write, Delete	Active	Auto-generated	Feb 04, 2025 at 20:33:13	Feb 04, 2025 at 20:33:13	Never

Buttons for 'Generate new token' and 'Rows per page: 10' are visible.

3. Click New Access Token



This screenshot is identical to the previous one, showing the Docker Personal access tokens page. The 'Generate new token' button is highlighted with a red box.

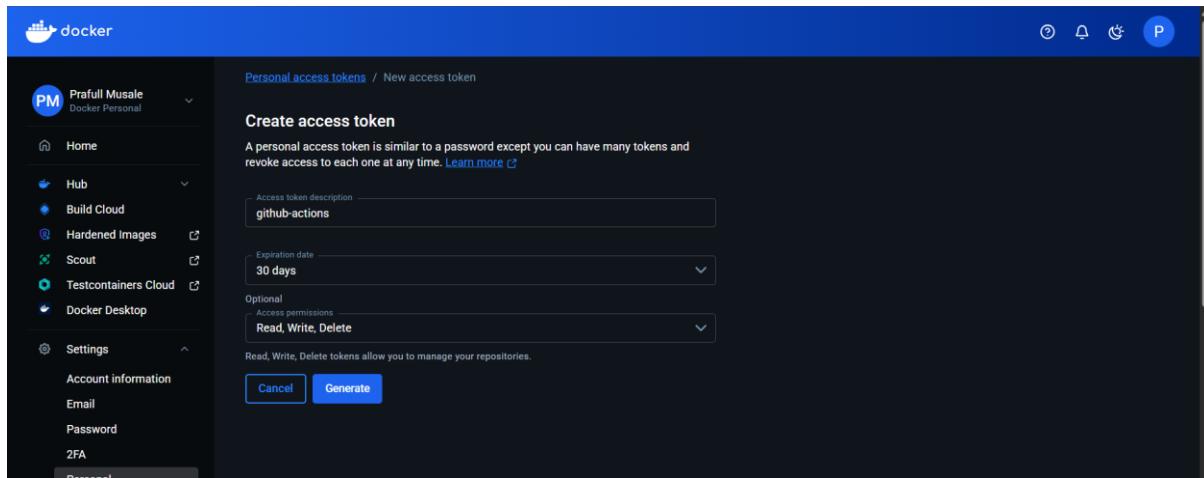


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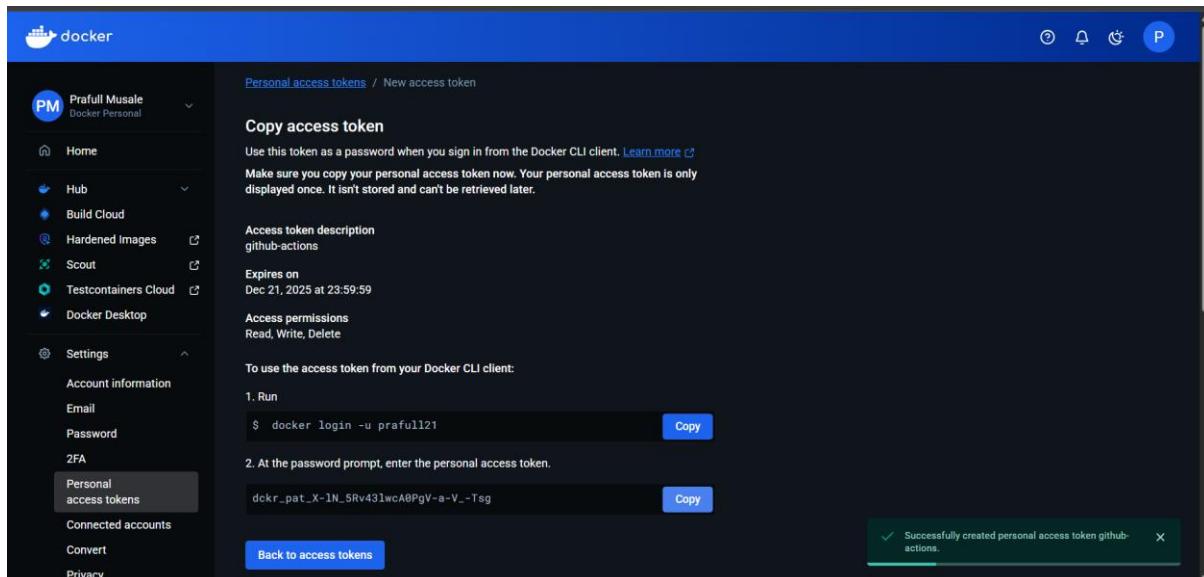
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4. Name: github-actions



A screenshot of the Docker web interface showing the creation of a personal access token. The token is named "github-actions", has an expiration date of "30 days", and "Read, Write, Delete" permissions. The "Generate" button is visible at the bottom.

5. Copy the token (you will use it soon)



A screenshot of the Docker web interface showing the copied personal access token. The token is "github-actions" and expires on "Dec 21, 2025 at 23:59:59". Instructions for using the token with the Docker CLI are provided, including the command "\$ docker login -u prafull121" and the password "dckr_pat_X-1N_5Rv43lwca0PgV-a-V-Tsg". A success message "Successfully created personal access token github-actions." is displayed.



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Step 3 — Add Secrets in GitHub Repository

1. Open your repository

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'LAB-2-repo' (Public). The main interface includes sections for 'Start coding with Codespaces', 'Add collaborators to this repository', and a 'Quick setup' section. The 'Quick setup' section provides instructions for setting up the repository via desktop or HTTPS, and shows a command-line example for creating a new repository:

```
echo "# LAB-2-repo" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
```

2. Go to:

Settings → Secrets and variables → Actions → New repository secret

Create two secrets:

Secret 1:

- Name: DOCKERHUB_USERNAME
- Value: your Docker Hub username

Secret 2:

- Name: DOCKERHUB_TOKEN
- Value: the token you generated in Step 2



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The screenshot shows the GitHub repository settings for 'Secrets and variables'. Under 'Environment secrets', it says 'This environment has no secrets.' and has a 'Manage environment secrets' button. Under 'Repository secrets', there are two entries: 'DOCKERHUB_TOKEN' and 'DOCKERHUB_USERNAME', both updated 'now'. There is also a 'New repository secret' button.

Step 4 — Create Workflow Folder

In your repository, create this folder: .github/workflows/

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository interface for 'LAB-2-repo'. A new file named 'ci_cd.yml' is being created in the '.github/workflows' folder. The file content is currently empty, showing '0 lines (0 loc) - 1 Byte'.

Step 5 — Create Workflow File (CI/CD File)

Inside .github/workflows/, create a file

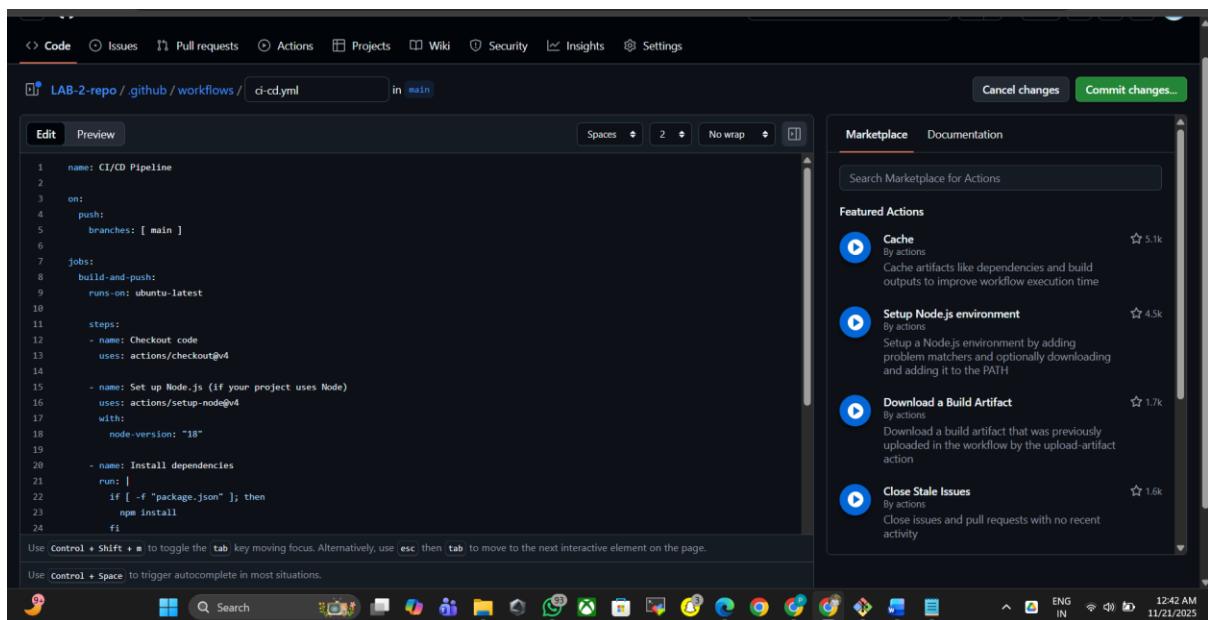
Paste this code inside (simple CI/CD pipeline)



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The screenshot shows the GitHub Workflow Editor for a repository named 'LAB-2-repo'. The workflow file is '.github/workflows/ci-cd.yml' and it is set to run in the 'main' branch. The code defines a pipeline with several steps:

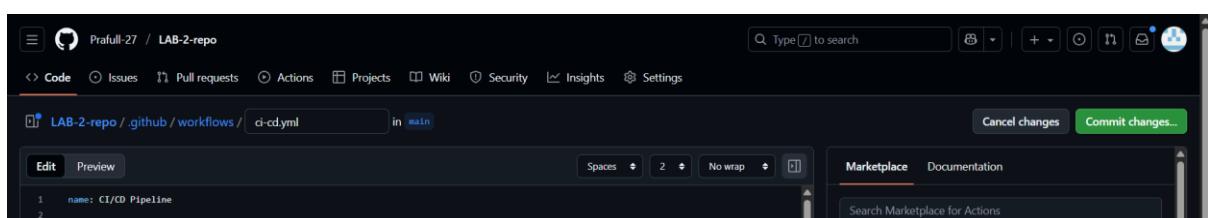
```
name: CI/CD Pipeline
on:
  push:
    branches: [ main ]
jobs:
  build-and-push:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Checkout code
        uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Set up Node.js (if your project uses Node)
        uses: actions/setup-node@v4
        with:
          node-version: "18"
      - name: Install dependencies
        run: if [ -f "package.json" ]; then npm install; fi
```

On the right side of the editor, there is a 'Marketplace' sidebar displaying recommended actions:

- Cache**: Cache artifacts like dependencies and build outputs to improve workflow execution time.
- Setup Node.js environment**: Setup a Node.js environment by adding problem matchers and optionally downloading and adding it to the PATH.
- Download a Build Artifact**: Download a build artifact that was previously uploaded in the workflow by the upload-artifact action.
- Close Stale Issues**: Close issues and pull requests with no recent activity.

Step 6 — Commit & Push

If you push to the **main branch**, the pipeline runs automatically.



This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the GitHub Workflow Editor for the 'LAB-2-repo' repository. It displays the same CI/CD Pipeline configuration in the '.github/workflows/ci-cd.yml' file. The pipeline is set to trigger on pushes to the 'main' branch and contains steps for checking out code, setting up Node.js, and installing dependencies.



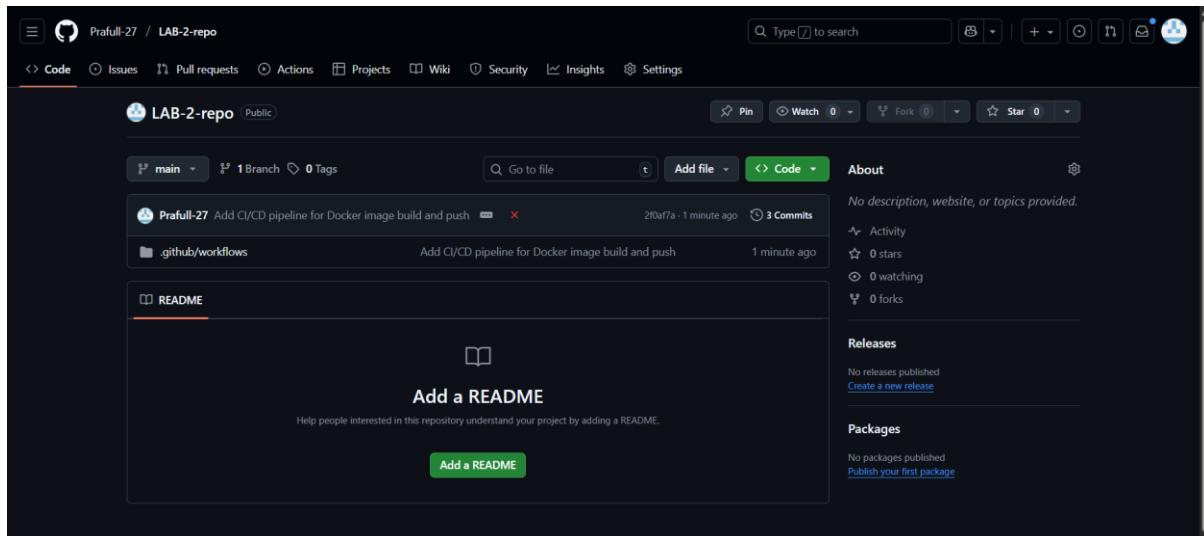
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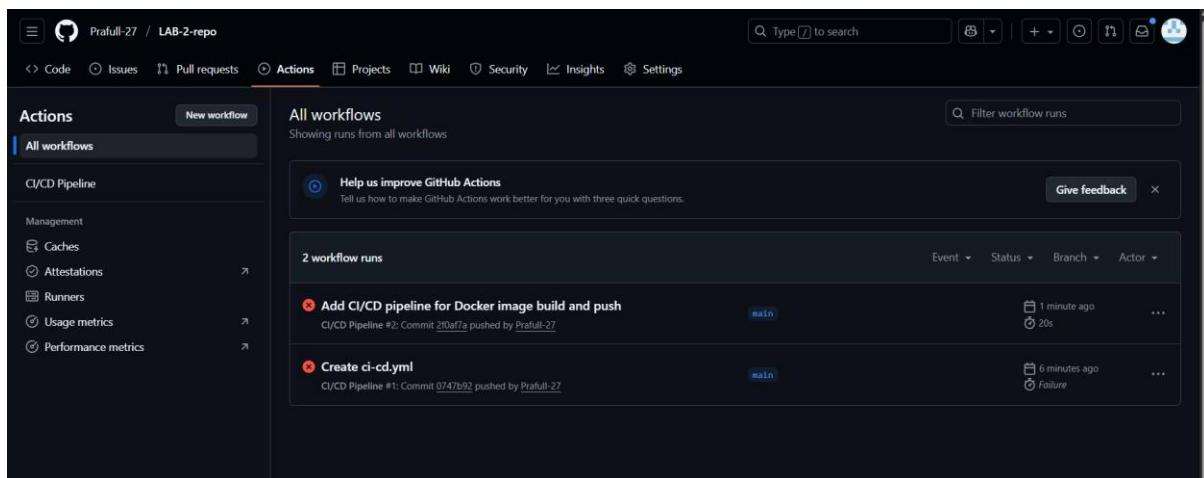
Step 7 — Check the GitHub Actions Pipeline

1. Go to your repository



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named "LAB-2-repo". The repository is public and has 1 branch and 0 tags. It contains two commits: one from "Prafull-27" adding a CI/CD pipeline for Docker image build and push, and another from ".github/workflows" adding the same pipeline. The README section is visible, with a button to "Add a README". The repository has 0 stars, 0 forks, and 0 watching.

2. Click Actions



The screenshot shows the "Actions" tab for the "LAB-2-repo". The sidebar includes sections for "All workflows", "Management" (Caches, Attestations, Runners, Usage metrics, Performance metrics), and "New workflow". Under "All workflows", there is a "Help us improve GitHub Actions" card and a table for "2 workflow runs". The first run, "Add CI/CD pipeline for Docker image build and push", was successful (main branch, 1 minute ago). The second run, "Create ci-cd.yml", failed (main branch, 5 minutes ago).



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3. You will see a new workflow running

The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions interface for a repository named 'LAB-2-repo'. The left sidebar has sections for Actions, Management (Caches, Attestations, Runners, Usage metrics, Performance metrics), and a 'New workflow' button. The main area is titled 'CI/CD Pipeline ci-cd.yml' and displays '10 workflow run results'. The results are listed as follows:

- Add README for sample Node.js application (CI/CD Pipeline #10: Commit d0fed94 pushed by Prafull-27) - Status: main, 3 minutes ago, 42s
- Create index.js (CI/CD Pipeline #9: Commit fd570b1 pushed by Prafull-27) - Status: main, 4 minutes ago, 35s
- Create package.json (CI/CD Pipeline #8: Commit afed7b7 pushed by Prafull-27) - Status: main, 4 minutes ago, 46s
- Add Dockerfile for Node.js application (CI/CD Pipeline #7: Commit 3e0a1f1 pushed by Prafull-27) - Status: main, 5 minutes ago, 35s

4. Click it → you can see all logs: build, test, docker push, etc.

The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions interface for a repository named 'LAB-2-repo'. The left sidebar has sections for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The main area shows the workflow file 'ci-cd.yml' with the following content:

```
name: CI/CD Pipeline
on:
  push:
    branches: [ main ]
jobs:
  build-and-push:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Checkout code
        uses: actions/checkout@v4
      - name: Set up Node.js (if your project uses Node)
        uses: actions/setup-node@v4
        with:
          node-version: "18"
      - name: Install dependencies
        run: |
          if [ ! -f "package.json" ]; then
```

A modal window titled 'Commit changes' is open, showing a commit message 'Add CI/CD pipeline for Docker image build and push' and an extended description 'This CI/CD pipeline builds and pushes a Docker image on push to the main branch.' Below the message are two radio buttons: 'Commit directly to the main branch' (selected) and 'Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request'. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Commit changes' buttons. To the right, a 'Marketplace' sidebar lists featured actions: Cache, Setup Node.js environment, Download a Build Artifact, and Close Stale Issues. The status bar at the bottom shows system information like battery level, network, and date/time.



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Step 8 — Confirm Docker Image in Docker Hub

Go to Docker Hub → Repositories →

You will see:

- sample-app:latest
- sample-app:<build-number>