

Enter an item name

» 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.



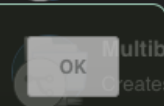
Folder

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.



GitHub Organization

Scans a GitHub organization (or user account) for all repositories matching some defined markers.



Multibranch Pipeline

Creates a set of Pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repository.

Jenkins > globals >

General Build Triggers **Advanced Project Options** Pipeline

Pipeline

Definition Pipeline script

Script

```
1 pipeline {
2   agent any
3   stages {
4     stage('Build') {
5       steps {
6         echo "We are in build ${currentBuild.number}"
7         echo "Our current result is ${currentBuild.currentResult}"
8       }
9     }
10    stage('BuildMore'){
11      steps {
12        echo "We are in build ${currentBuild.number}"
13        echo "Our current result is ${currentBuild.currentResult}"
14      }
15    }
16  }
```

try sample Pipeline... ?

☒ Use Groovy Sandbox ?

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Save Apply

Jenkins > globals >

enable auto refresh

Back to Dashboard

Status

Changes

Build Now

Delete Pipeline

Configure

Move

Full Stage View

Rename

Embeddable Build Status

Pipeline Syntax

add description

Disable Project

Recent Changes

Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~1s)

Build	BuildMore
205ms	137ms

#1
Apr 02
01:07
No Changes

Build History trend


find

#1 01-Apr-2020 19:37


Atom feed for all Atom feed for failures

Permalinks

Our current result is SUCCESS

 [add description](#)

Disable Project



Recent Changes

Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~1s)

Build	BuildMore
205ms	137ms
205ms	137ms

Permalinks

- [Last build \(#1\), 14 sec ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#1\), 14 sec ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#1\), 14 sec ago](#)
- [Last completed build \(#1\), 14 sec ago](#)

#1	Apr 02	No Changes
	01:07	

Build History

trend —

find

● #1

01-Apr-2020 19:37

[!\[\]\(c724c83fe216b2427610afdbd31f92cc_img.jpg\) Atom feed for all](#) [!\[\]\(e4f87aca235c54852786e5fe550121ea_img.jpg\) Atom feed for failures](#)

Back to Dashboard

Status

Changes

Build Now

Delete Pipeline

Configure

Move

Full Stage View

Rename

Embeddable Build Status

Pipeline Syntax

add description

Disable Project

Stage Logs (BuildMore)

Print Message -- We are in build 1_(self time 31ms)

Print Message -- Our current result is SUCCESS_(self time 27ms)

Our current result is SUCCESS

Recent Changes

Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~1s)

#1

Apr 02

01:07

No Changes

Build	BuildMore
205ms	137ms
205ms	137ms

Build History trend

find

#1 01-Apr-2020 19:37

Atom feed for all Atom feed for failures

Permalinks

- Last build (#1), 14 sec ago
- Last stable build (#1), 14 sec ago
- Last successful build (#1), 14 sec ago
- Last completed build (#1), 14 sec ago



Global variables are available in Pipeline directly, not as steps. They expose methods and variables to be accessed within your Pipeline script.

Variables

docker

The `docker` variable offers convenient access to Docker-related functions from a Pipeline script.

Methods needing a Jenkins agent will implicitly run a `node { ... }` block if you have not wrapped them in one. It is a good idea to enclose a block of steps which should all run on the same node in such a block yourself. (If using a Swarm server, or any other specific Docker server, this probably does not matter, but if you are using the default server on localhost it likely will.)

Some methods return instances of auxiliary classes which serve as holders for an ID and which have their own methods and properties. Methods taking a body return any value returned by the body itself. Some method parameters are optional and are enclosed with []. Reference:

```
withRegistry(url[, credentialsId]) {...}
```

Specifies a registry URL such as `https://docker.mycorp.com/`, plus an optional credentials ID to connect to it.

```
withServer(uri[, credentialsId]) {...}
```

Specifies a server URI such as `tcp://swarm.mycorp.com:2376`, plus an optional credentials ID to connect to it.

```
withTool(toolName) {...}
```

Specifies the name of a Docker installation to use, if any are defined in Jenkins global configuration. If unspecified, `docker` is assumed to be in the `$PATH` of the Jenkins agent.

```
image(id)
```

Creates an `Image` object with a specified name or ID. See below.

```
build(image[, args])
```

Runs `docker build` to create and tag the specified image from a `Dockerfile` in the current directory. Additional args may be added, such as `'-f Dockerfile.other --pull --build-arg http_proxy=http://192.168.1.1:3128 .'`. Like `docker build`, args must end with the build context.

Container.id

Hexadecimal ID of a running container.

```
Container.stop
```

Runs `docker stop` and `docker rm` to shut down a container and remove its storage.

Container.port(port)

Runs `docker port` on the container to reveal how the port `port` is mapped on the host.

pipeline

The `pipeline` step allows you to define your Pipelines in a more structured way. See [the wiki](#) for more information.

env

Environment variables are accessible from Groovy code as `env.VARNAME` or simply as `VARNAME`. You can write to such properties as well (only using the `env.` prefix):

```
env.MYTOOL_VERSION = '1.33'
node {
    sh '/usr/local/mytool-$MYTOOL_VERSION/bin/start'
}
```

These definitions will also be available via the REST API during the build or after its completion, and from upstream Pipeline builds using the `build` step.

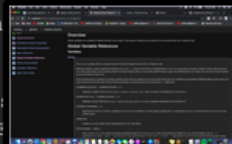
However any variables set this way are global to the Pipeline build. For variables with node-specific content (such as file paths), you should instead use the `withEnv` step, to bind the variable only within a `node` block.

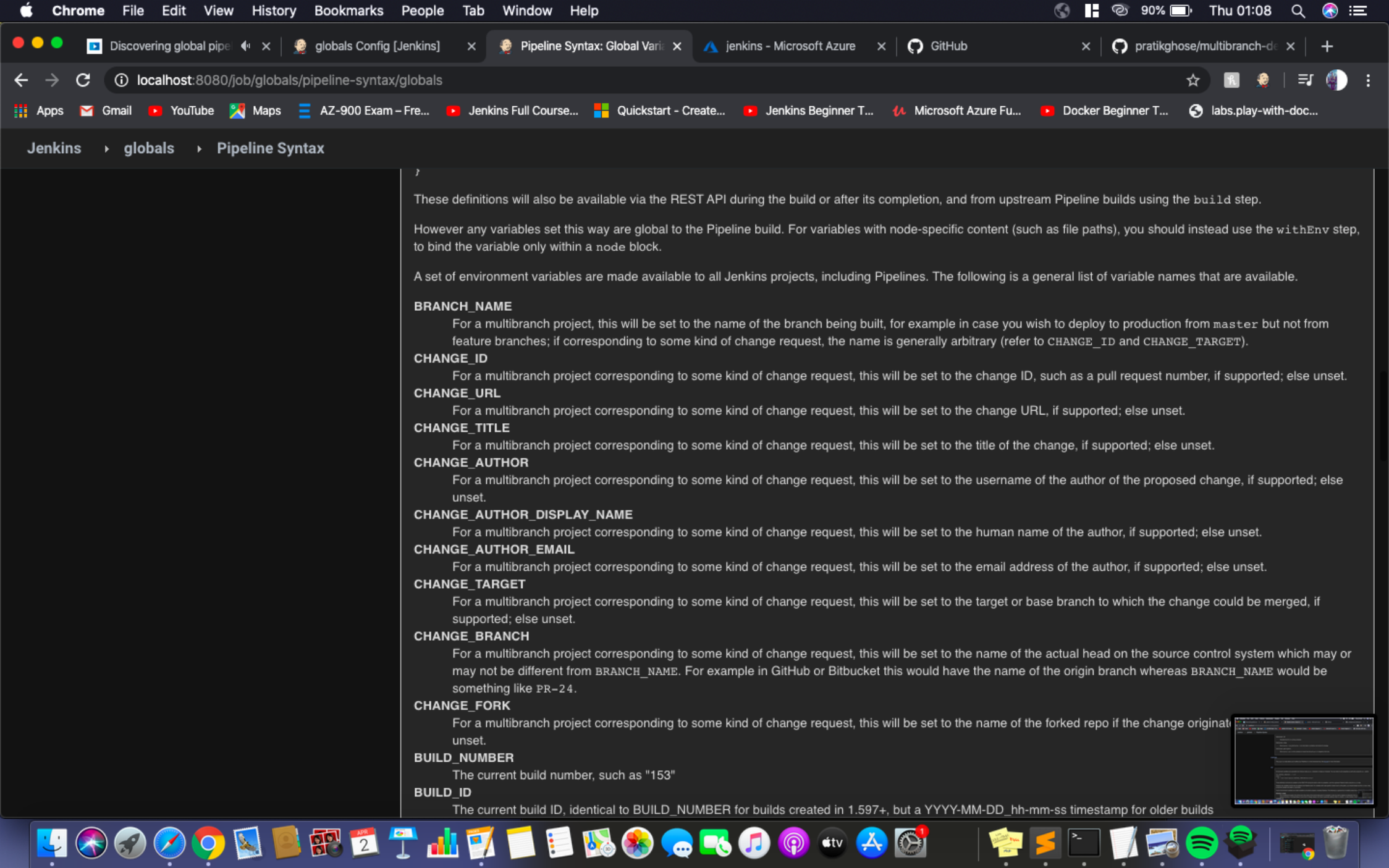
A set of environment variables are made available to all Jenkins projects, including Pipelines. The following is a general list of variable names that a

BRANCH_NAME

For a multibranch project, this will be set to the name of the branch being built, for example in case you wish to deploy to production from `main` feature branches; if corresponding to some kind of change request, the name is generally arbitrary (refer to `CHANGE_ID` and `CHANGE_TARGET`).

CHANGE_ID





WORKSPACE

The absolute path of the directory assigned to the build as a workspace.

WORKSPACE_TMP

A temporary directory near the workspace that will not be browsable and will not interfere with SCM checkouts. May not initially exist, so be sure to create the directory as needed (e.g., `mkdir -p` on Linux).

JENKINS_HOME

The absolute path of the directory assigned on the master node for Jenkins to store data.

JENKINS_URL

Full URL of Jenkins, like `http://server:port/jenkins/` (note: only available if *Jenkins URL* set in system configuration)

BUILD_URL

Full URL of this build, like `http://server:port/jenkins/job/foo/15/` (*Jenkins URL* must be set)

JOB_URL

Full URL of this job, like `http://server:port/jenkins/job/foo/` (*Jenkins URL* must be set)

SCM-specific variables such as `GIT_COMMIT` are not automatically defined as environment variables; rather you can use the return value of the `checkout` step.

As an example of loading variable values from Groovy:

```
mail to: 'devops@acme.com',
  subject: "Job '${JOB_NAME}' (${BUILD_NUMBER}) is waiting for input",
  body: "Please go to ${BUILD_URL} and verify the build"
```

params

Exposes all parameters defined in the build as a read-only map with variously typed values. Example:

```
if (params.BOOLEAN_PARAM_NAME) {doSomething()}
```

or to supply a nontrivial default value:

```
if (params.getOrDefault('BOOLEAN_PARAM_NAME', true)) {doSomething()}
```

Note for multibranch (Jenkinsfile) usage: the `properties` step allows you to define job properties, but these take effect when the step is run, while parameter definitions are generally consulted before the build begins. As a convenience, any parameters *currently* defined in the job which have been listed in this map. That allows you to write, for example:

```
properties([parameters([string(name: 'BRANCH', defaultValue: 'master')]))]
git url: '...', branch: params.BRANCH
```

