

Jenkins 2 – Coding Continuous Delivery Pipelines

Brent Laster



About me

- Senior Manager, R&D
- Global trainer – training (Git, Jenkins, Gradle, Gerriit, Continuous Pipelines)
- Author -
 - NFJS magazine – series on Gerrit
 - Professional Git book
 - Jenkins 2 – Up and Running book
 - Continuous Integration vs. Continuous Delivery vs. Continuous Deployment mini-book on Safari
- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/brentlaster>
- @BrentCLaster

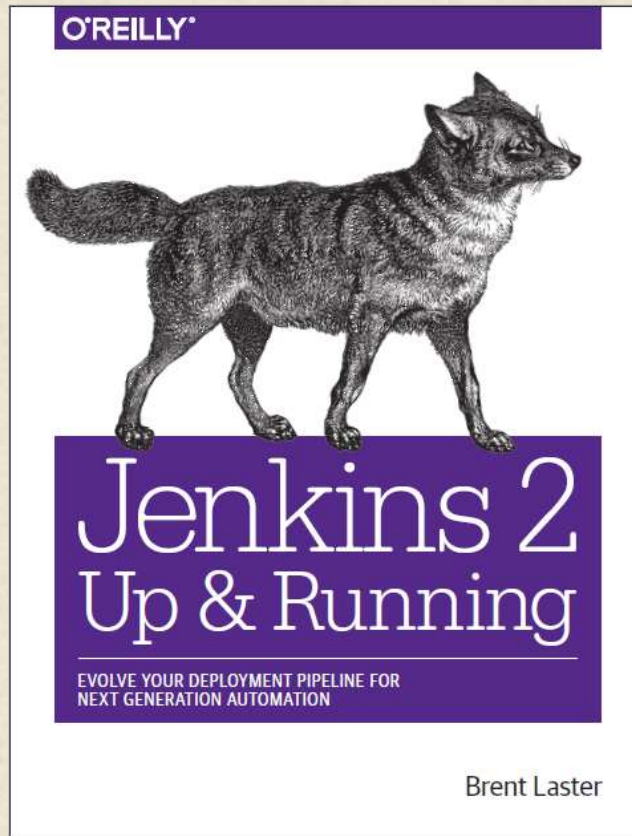
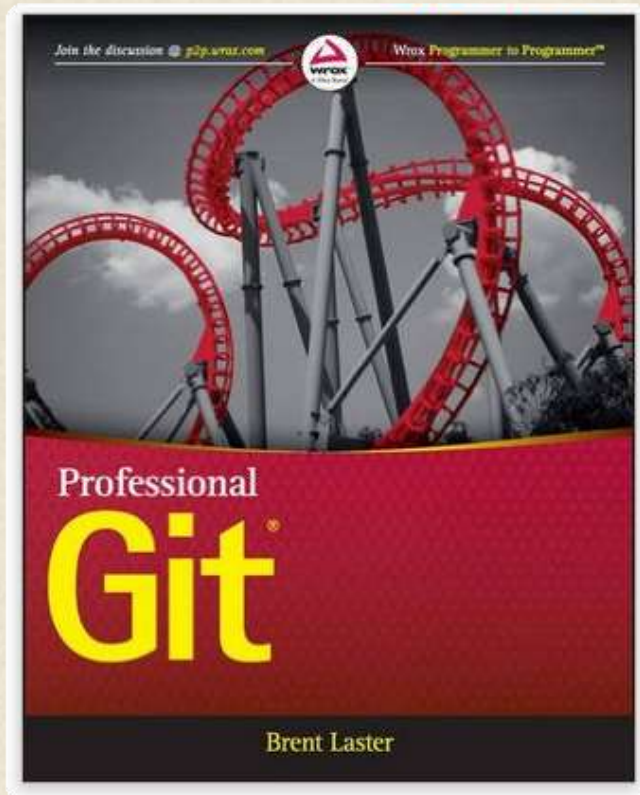
Professional Git 1st Edition

by Brent Laster (Author)



3 customer reviews

Look inside ↓

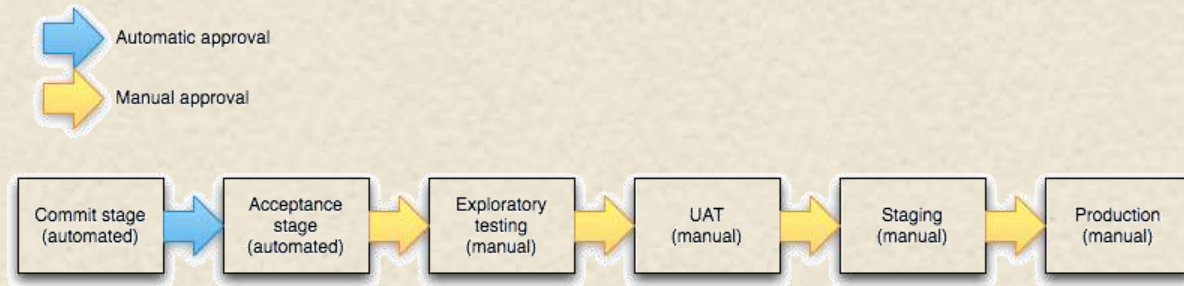


- First 4 chapters available on Safari at <https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/jenkins-2-up/9781491979587/>
- Full book available late April

Continuous Delivery Pipeline

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- “... an automated implementation of your application’s build, deploy, test, and release process.



- Every change made to configuration, source code, environment or data triggers a new instance of the pipeline.
- Change motivates production of binaries and then a series of tests are done to prove it is releasable.
- Levels of testing provide successive levels of confidence.

Practice

- Theme is automation of software production process
- Combines 3 core practices/disciplines
 - Continuous Integration
 - Continuous Delivery
 - Continuous Deployment (if desired)
- Includes Configuration Management



Carl Caum *published on 30 August 2013*

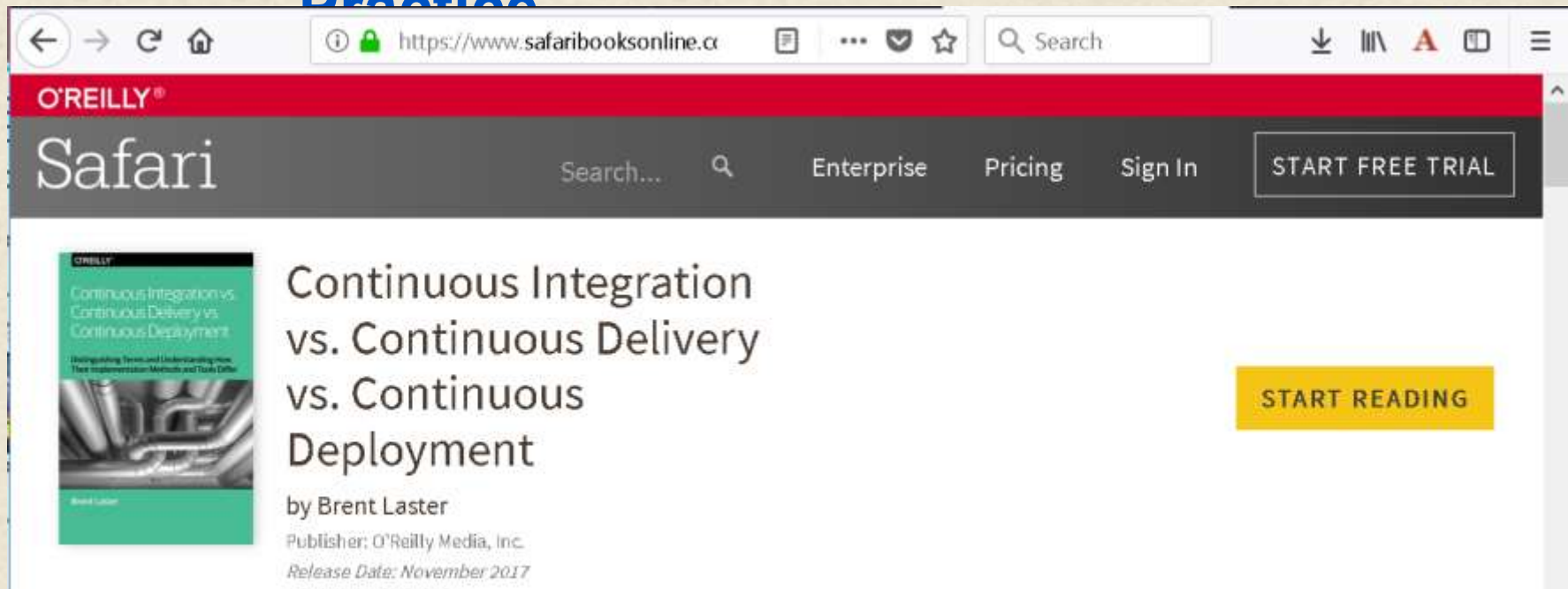
Continuous Delivery doesn't mean every change is deployed to production ASAP. It means every change is proven to be deployable at any time

— Carl Caum (@ccaum) August 28, 2013

Continuous Pipelines

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Practice



The screenshot shows the Safari Books Online interface. At the top is a red header with the 'O'REILLY' logo. Below it is a dark grey navigation bar with the 'Safari' logo, a search bar, and links for 'Enterprise', 'Pricing', 'Sign In', and a 'START FREE TRIAL' button. The main content area features a book cover for 'Continuous Integration vs. Continuous Delivery vs. Continuous Deployment' by Brent Laster. The cover is green and white with a technical illustration. To the right of the cover, the book title is displayed in large text, followed by the author's name, publisher, and release date. A yellow 'START READING' button is positioned to the right of the book details.

Continuous Integration
vs. Continuous Delivery
vs. Continuous
Deployment

by Brent Laster
Publisher: O'Reilly Media, Inc.
Release Date: November 2017

START READING

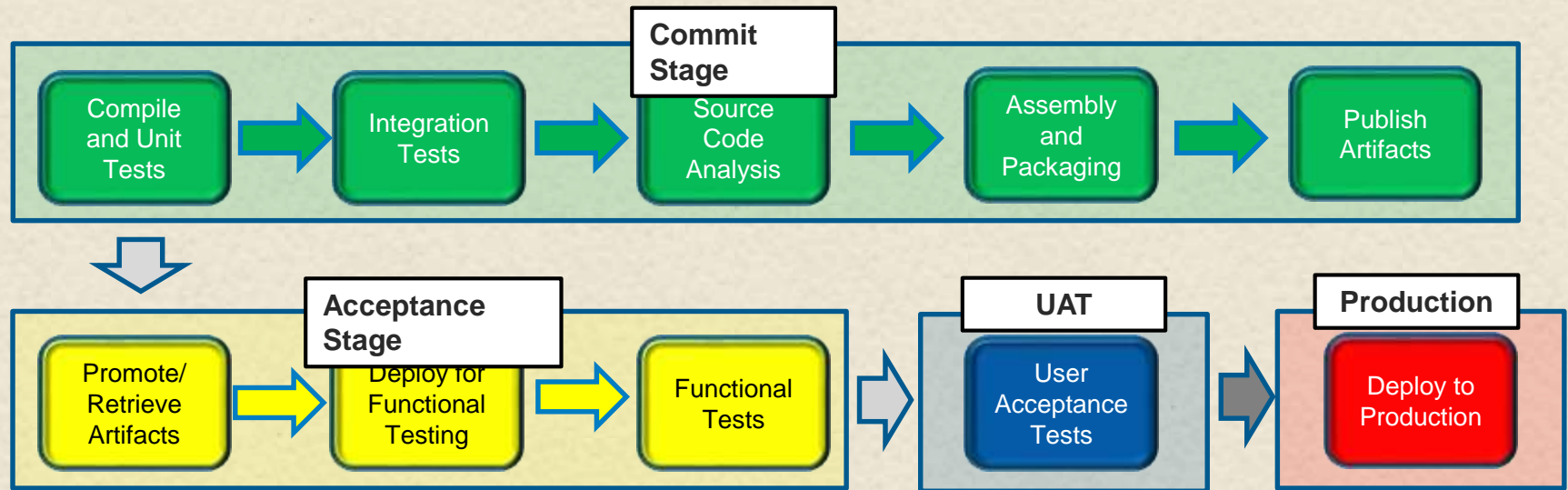
<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/continuous-integration-vs/9781492028918/>

[View table of contents](#)

Continuous Delivery doesn't mean every change is deployed to production ASAP. It means every change is proven to be deployable at any time

— Carl Caum (@ccaum) August 28, 2013

Continuous Delivery Pipeline Stages



Popular way to implement this has been as a series of Jenkins jobs .

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface with a list of jobs for the 'reference-pipeline'. The jobs are listed in a table with columns for Name, Last Success, Last Failure, and Last Duration. The jobs are: ref-analyze, ref-approve, ref-approve, ref-compile-without-gerbil-merge, ref-deploy-artifact, ref-deploy-to-stacker, ref-integration-tests, ref-publish-artifact, ref-retrieve-latest-artifact, and ref-verify.

Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration
ref-analyze	5 days 15 hr - #57	N/A	28 sec
ref-approve	5 days 15 hr - #35	N/A	12 sec
ref-approve	5 days 15 hr - #38	N/A	23 sec
ref-compile-without-gerbil-merge	9 days 4 hr - #30	N/A	31 sec
ref-deploy-artifact	5 days 9 hr - #39	N/A	6.3 sec
ref-deploy-to-stacker	5 days 9 hr - #38	N/A	5 sec
ref-integration-tests	5 days 15 hr - #34	N/A	18 sec
ref-publish-artifact	5 days 15 hr - #38	N/A	16 sec
ref-retrieve-latest-artifact	5 days 9 hr - #38	N/A	2.7 sec
ref-verify	5 days 17 hr - #31	N/A	22 sec

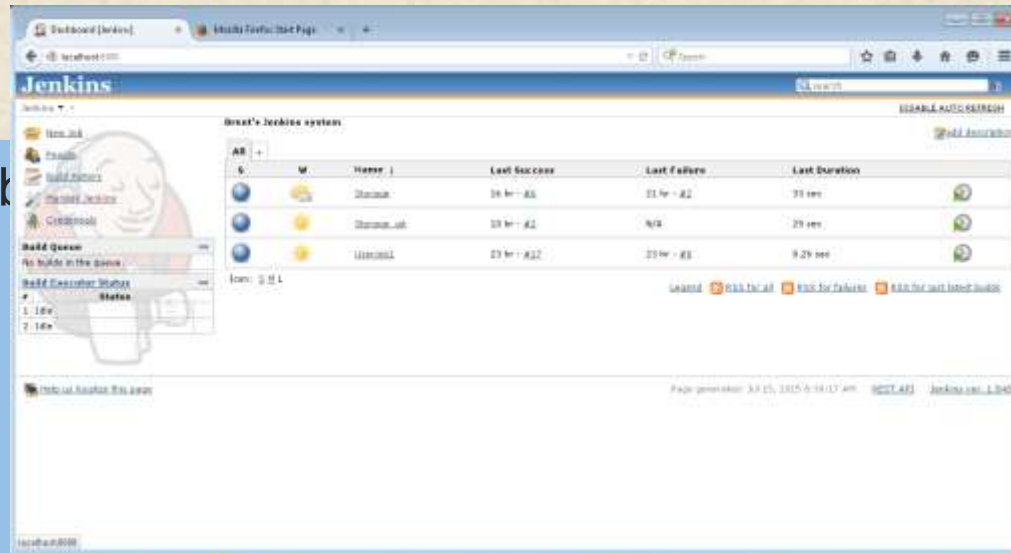
About Jenkins – What is it?

- Open-source framework for defining, running, and monitoring jobs/projects
- Jobs/projects execute processes – such as builds, tests, etc.
- Allows “global” configuration of available tools, servers, etc. and “local” configuration within jobs to execute processes using those tools
- Frequently used to define a sequence of processes to construct a deployment pipeline
- Created by Kohsuke Kawaguchi
- Formerly known as Hudson
- Over 1000 plug-ins that provide functionality
- <https://jenkins.io>
- Enterprise version supported by Cloudbees
- Free community version supported by users and Cloudbees

The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashk



The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashboard (Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Global
Management



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The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashboard

(Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Global
Management

Overall configuration

Plug-in management

Node management

More...

Build Job

Configuration

Analysis/Trends

Build History

Status

Status

Output

Invocation

The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashboard (Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Build Job

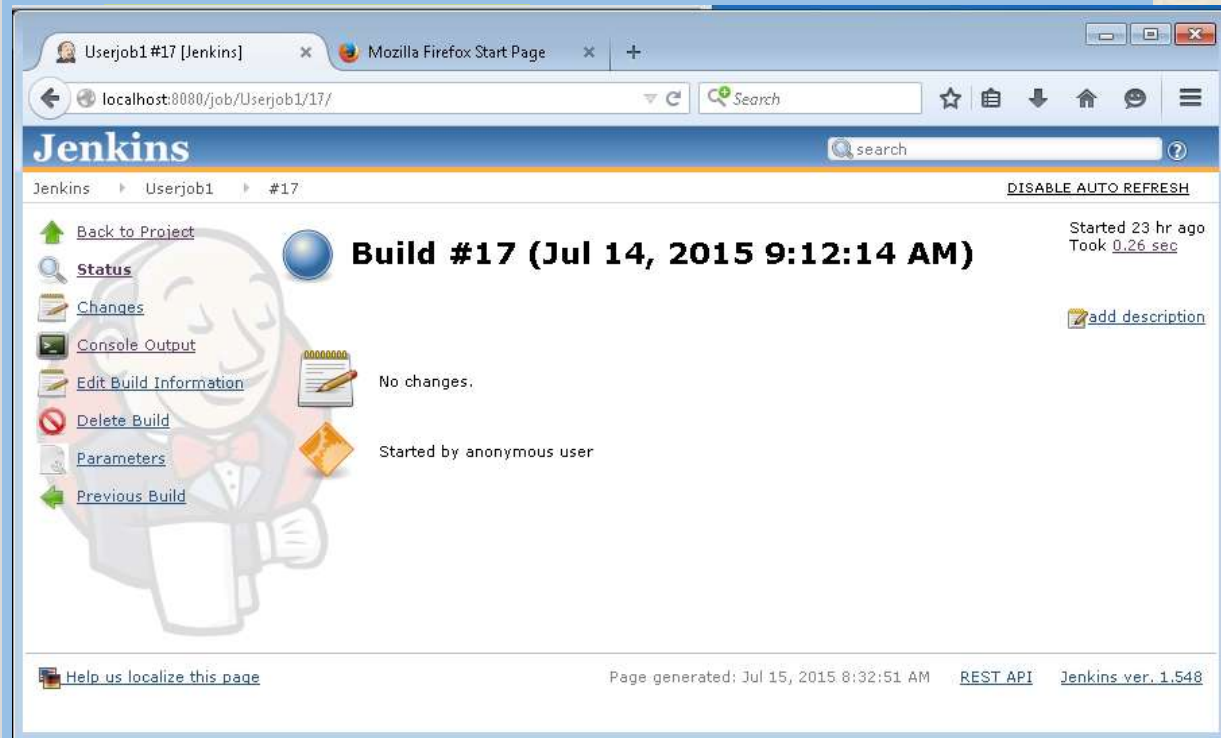
Global
Management

Overall configuration

Plug-in management

Node management

More...



The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The address bar displays 'localhost:8080/job/Userjob1/17/'. The page title is 'Jenkins'. The breadcrumb navigation shows 'Jenkins > Userjob1 > #17'. The main content area displays 'Build #17 (Jul 14, 2015 9:12:14 AM)' with a status of 'Completed' (indicated by a blue circle). It also shows 'Started 23 hr ago' and 'Took 0.26 sec'. A sidebar on the left contains links: 'Back to Project', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Console Output', 'Edit Build Information', 'Delete Build', 'Parameters', and 'Previous Build'. The main content area shows 'No changes.' and 'Started by anonymous user'. At the bottom, there is a footer with 'Help us localize this page', 'Page generated: Jul 15, 2015 8:32:51 AM', 'REST API', and 'Jenkins ver. 1.548'.

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The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashboard

Global
Management

Overall configuration

Plug-in management

Node management

More...

(Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Build Job

Configuration

Analysis/Trends

Build History

Status
Status
Output
Invocation

Build Job

Configuration

Analysis/Trends

Build History

The Jenkins “Object Model”

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Jenkins Dashboard (Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Global
Management

Overall configuration

Plug-in management

Node management

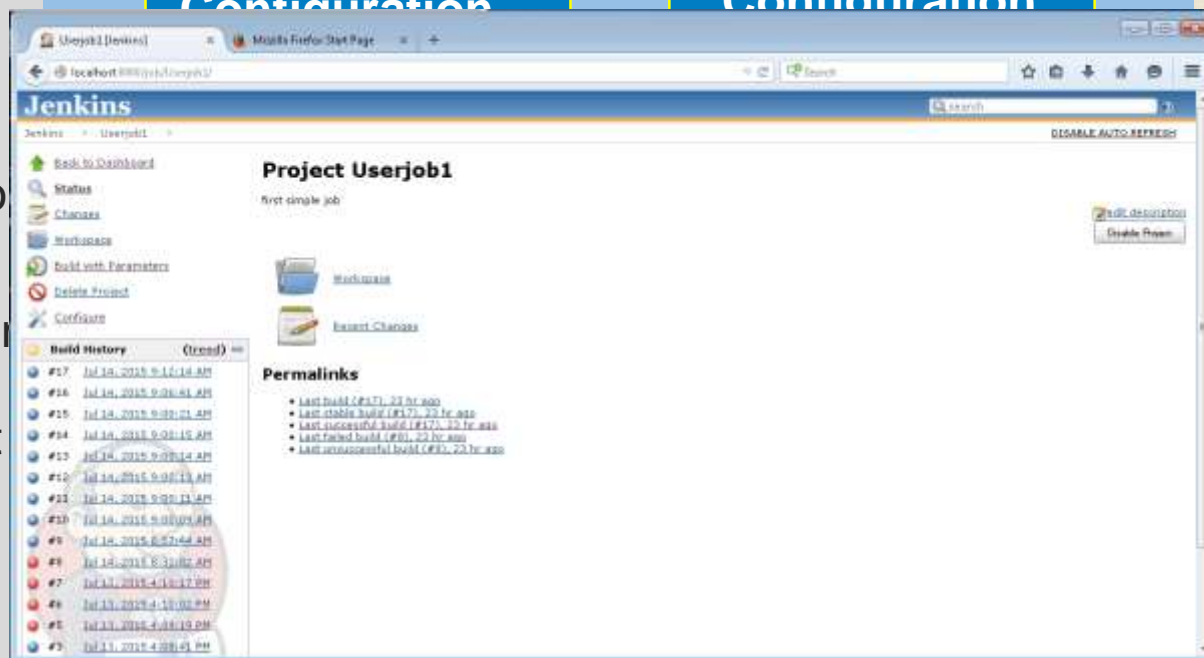
More...

Build Job

Configuration

Build Job

Configuration



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Jenkins Structure

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- **Basic Jenkins Hierarchy is:**
 - Dashboard
 - » Individual project
 - » Individual build results for a project
- **Each one may have subsections**
 - Examples:
 - » build project may have configure and trend information
 - » build results have status and console output
- **Supporting pieces**
 - Jenkins global configuration (Manage Jenkins)
- **Additional functionality added via plugins**
- **Most functionality has global configuration and local (job-level) steps that can be executed**
- **Define globally, select locally**
 - May be multiple instances (different versions)
 - Then, for individual jobs (projects), you select the instance/version of thing you want from ones globally defined

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Example: Integration with Git (Plugin)

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- Install plugin (via Manage Jenkins->Manage Plugins)

Inc.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Git client plugin Utility plugin for Git support in Jenkins	2.7.1	Downgrade to 2.7.0 Uninstall
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Git Pipeline for Blue Ocean BlueOcean Git SCM pipeline creator	1.4.0	Downgrade to 1.3.5 Uninstall
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Git plugin This plugin integrates Git with Jenkins.	3.7.0	Uninstall
	GIT server Plugin		

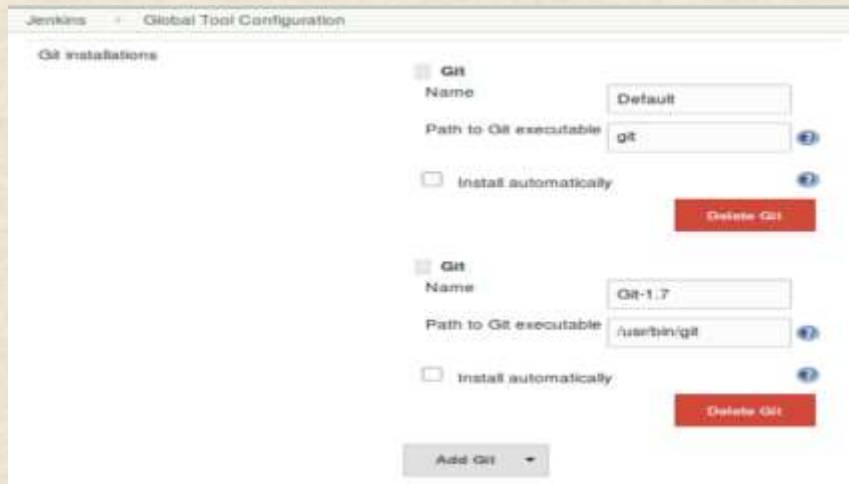
The screenshot shows the Jenkins Git Plugin page on the Jenkins.io website. The page title is "Git Plugin" and it was created by magnayn -, last modified by Mark Waite on Dec 21, 2017. A warning box states: "Older versions of this plugin may not be safe to use. Please review the following warnings before using an older version: • CSRF vulnerability in Git plugin allows capturing credentials". The page also includes a description: "This plugin allows use of Git as a build SCM, including repository browsers for several providers. A recent Git runtime is required (1.7.9 minimum, 1.8.x recommended). Interaction with the Git runtime is performed by the use of the Git Client Plugin, which is only tested on official git client. Use exotic installations at your own risk." The page has a sidebar with "Pages" and "Plugins" sections, and a "Space tools" section at the bottom.

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Example: Integration with Git (Job)

17

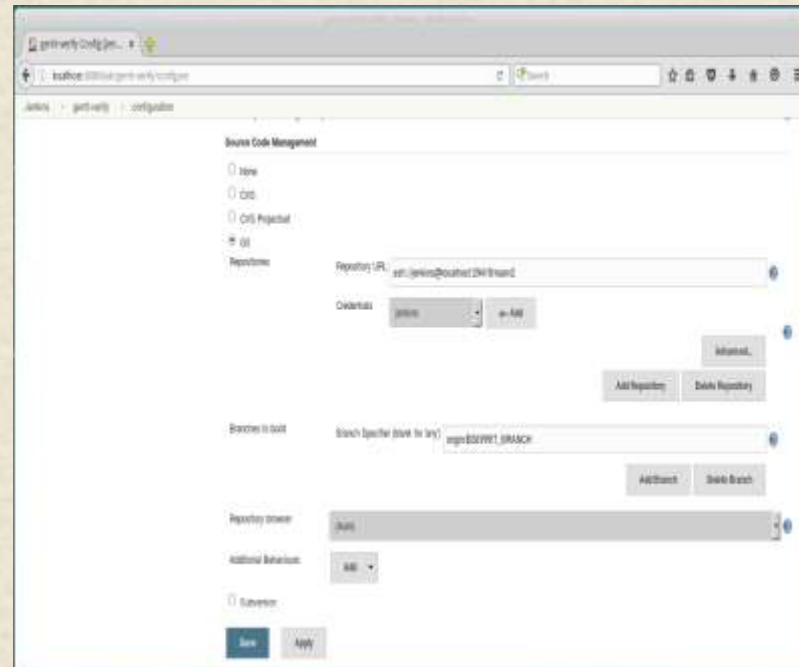
Global Config (Manage Jenkins)



The screenshot shows the 'Global Tool Configuration' page in Jenkins, specifically the 'Git installations' section. It lists two installed Git tools. The first tool, named 'Default', has a path to the Git executable of 'git' and an 'Install automatically' checkbox that is unchecked. The second tool, named 'Git-1.7', has a path of '/usr/bin/git' and its 'Install automatically' checkbox is also unchecked. Each tool entry has a 'Delete Git' button. At the bottom, there is an 'Add Git' button.

Run (job output page and console log)

Use Locally (Job)



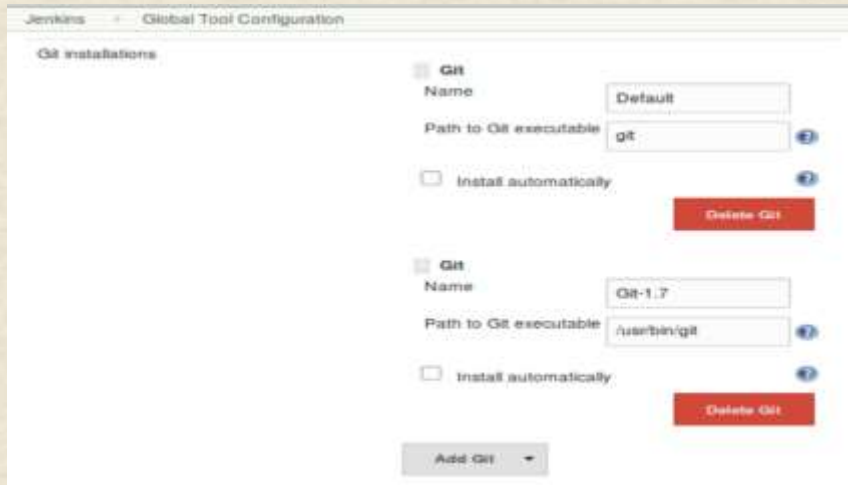
The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Jenkins job named 'testjob'. Under the 'Source Code Management' section, 'Git' is selected as the provider. The 'Repository URL' is set to 'git://github.com:git-testjob'. The 'Credentials' dropdown is set to 'gitcreds'. There are buttons for 'Add Repository', 'Delete Repository', 'Add Branch', and 'Delete Branch'. The 'Branches to build' section has a 'Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')' set to '*/master:BRANCH'. The 'Repository browser' is set to 'git'. The 'Additional behavior' dropdown is set to 'None'. At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Apply' buttons.

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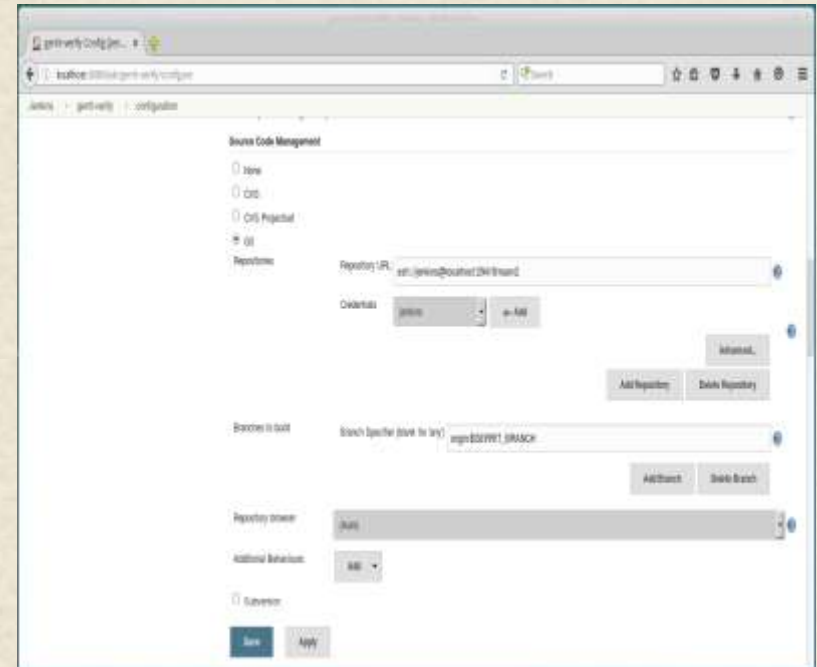
Example: Integration with Git (Job)

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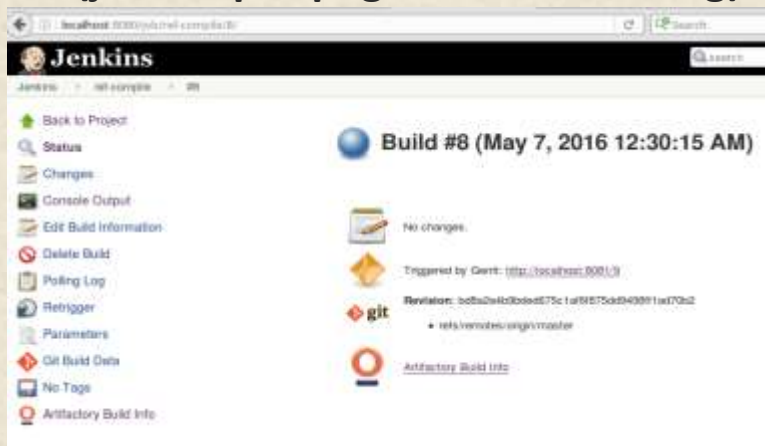
Global Config (Manage Jenkins)



Use Locally (Job)



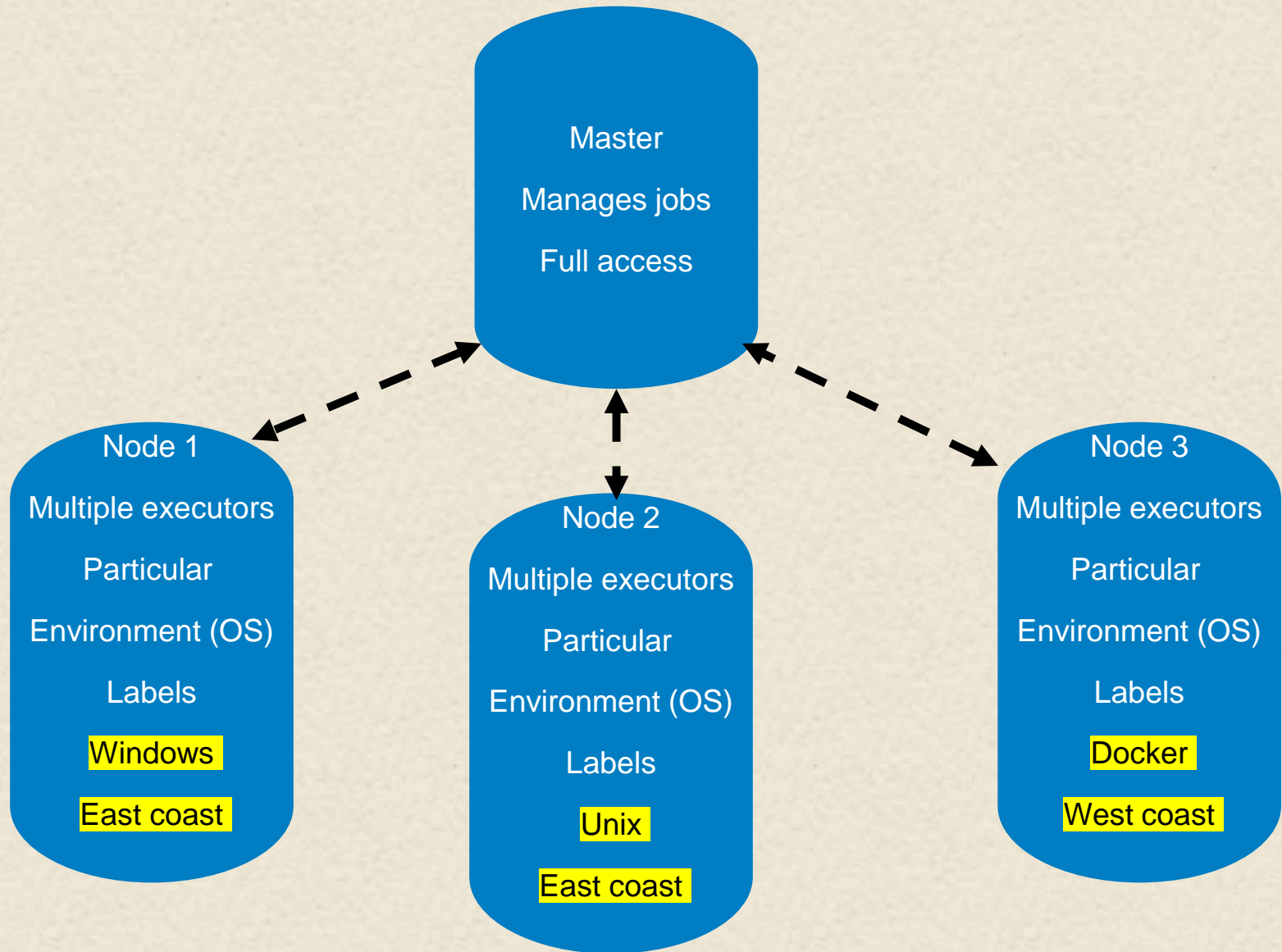
Run (job output page and console log)



```
> git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository
> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb2:/home/git/repositories/workshop.git # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb2:/home/git/repositories/workshop.git
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress git@diyvb2:/home/git/repositories/workshop.git +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
Checking out Revision c097d014b2fal205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8 (refs/remotes/origin/master)
> git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git checkout -f c097d014b2fal205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8
> git branch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10
> git branch -D master # timeout=10
> git checkout -b master c097d014b2fal205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8
Commit message: "Updates for gretty"
> git rev-list --no-walk c097d014b2fal205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8 # timeout=10
```

- Jobs run on Jenkins Nodes

Jenkins Nodes



About Jenkins jobs

- ☐ Name
- ☐ Description
- ☐ General properties
- ☐ Parameters (optional)
- ☐ SCM : (Git, Subversion, CVS, etc.)
- ☐ Triggers – what initiates the “build” (processing) : polling, another job finishing, notifications, etc.
- ☐ Steps
- ☐ Post-build Actions : (mail, notifications, archiving artifact, etc.)
- ☐ Contains configuration, commands, and history of past builds
- ☐ Can be set to run on particular nodes
- ☐ Persist history
- ☐ Have their own “dashboard”
- ☐ Have their own workspace
- ☐ Can be initiated in several ways – manually, SCM polling, from other jobs

What is Jenkins 2 (2.0+)?

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■ Features

- Next evolution of Jenkins
- Includes more integrated support for pipelines-as-code
 - Pipelines-as-code is not new with 2.0
- Pipeline DSL improvements
- Support for pipeline scripts stored in source control - Jenkinsfiles
- Automatic project creation based on Jenkinsfile presence in branches
- Improved DSL structure and processing via Declarative Pipelines
- Advanced interface - Blue Ocean
- Still supports FreeStyle

■ Motivations

- Treat pipelines as a first class citizen
- Build support around them as a construct
- Allow to express in coding
- Use programming logic
- Treat like code
 - » Store in SCM
 - » Reviewable
- Easy to test
- Text-based
- Handle exceptional cases
- Restarts

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Types of Projects

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Enter an item name

simple-pipe

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.
-  **Maven project**
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.
-  **Pipeline**
Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build slaves. 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.
-  **Ivy project**
Build an Ivy project. Hudson takes advantage of your Ivy module descriptor files to provide additional functionality.
-  **External Job**
This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a remote machine. This is designed so that you can use Jenkins as a dashboard of your existing automation system. See [the documentation for more details](#).
-  **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.
☐ Add to current view

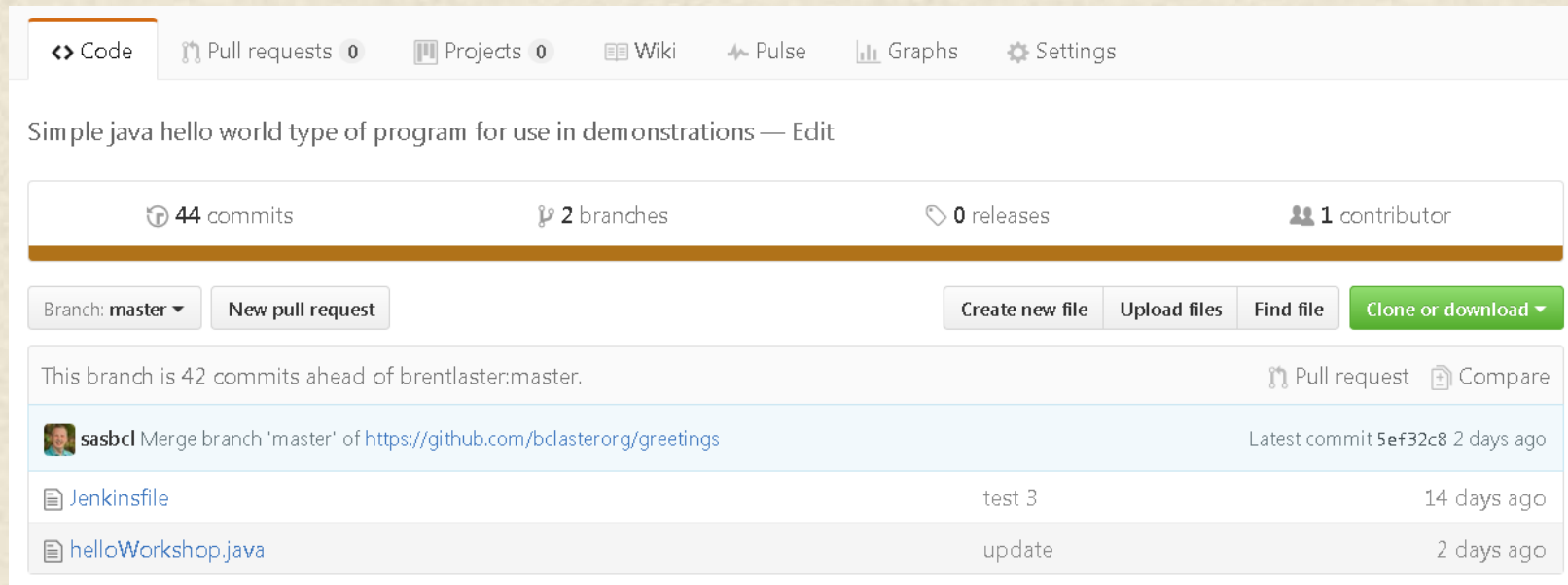
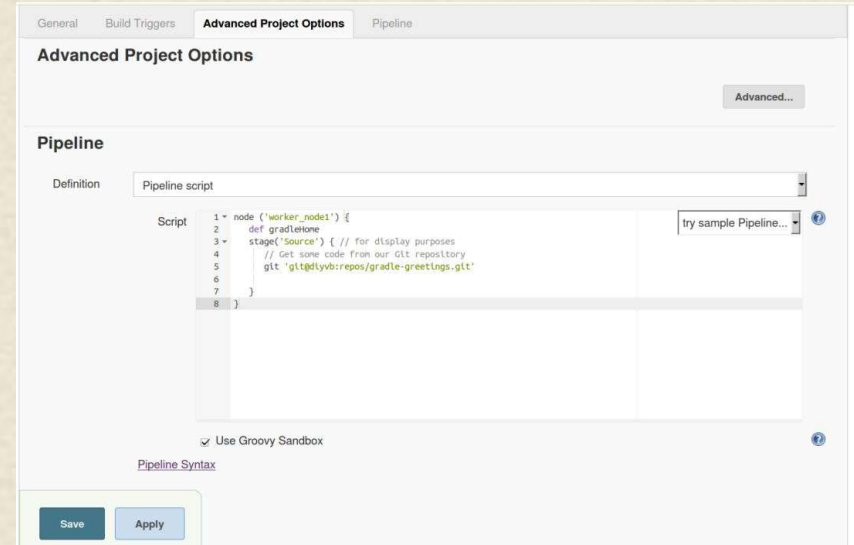
OK

Pipeline-based projects can be written in Jenkins DSL instead of configuring everything through web forms.

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Jenkins Domain Specific Language (DSL) ²³

- Groovy-based
- Allows for orchestrating process steps
- Can be written and stored as pipeline script in job itself or as an external Jenkinsfile stored in the repository



Pipeline script

Script

```
1 node ('worker_node1') {  
2     def gradleHome  
3     stage('Source') { // for display purposes  
4         // Get some code from our Git repository  
5         git 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings.git'  
6     }  
7 }  
8 }
```

<> Code

Pull requests 0

Projects 0

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Settings

Simple java hello world type of program for use in demonstrations — Edit

44 commits

2 branches

0 releases

1 contributor

Branch: master ▾

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download ▾

This branch is 42 commits ahead of brentlaster:master.

Pull request Compare

sasbcl Merge branch 'master' of <https://github.com/bclasterorg/greetings>

Latest commit 5ef32c8 2 days ago

Jenkinsfile

test 3

14 days ago

helloWorkshop.java

update

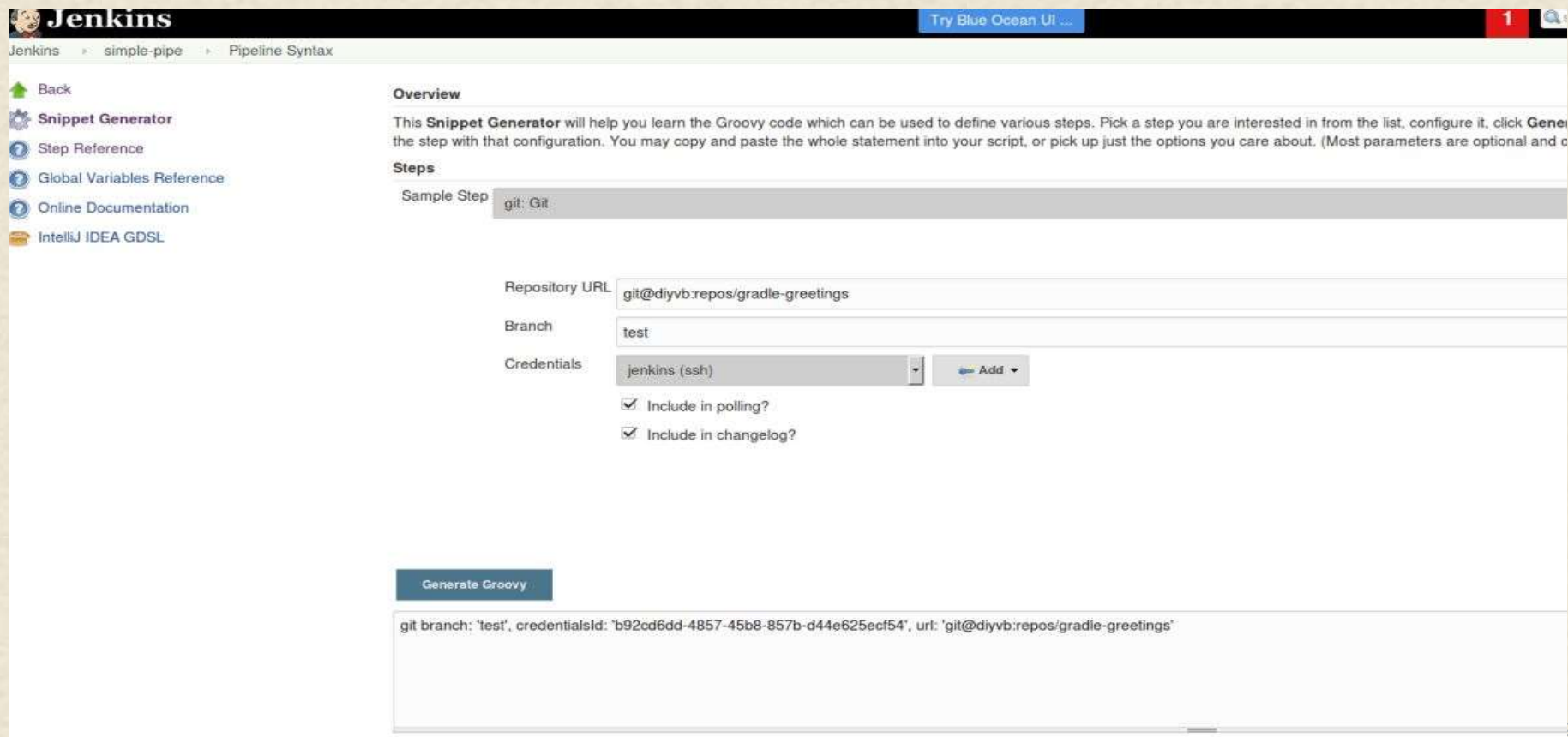
2 days ago

Apply

Automatic DSL - Snippet Generator

25

- Facilitates generating Groovy code for typical actions
- Select the operation
- Fill in the arguments/parameters
- Push the button
- Copy and paste



The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface. At the top, the Jenkins logo is on the left, and a 'Try Blue Ocean UI' button is on the right. Below the logo, a breadcrumb trail reads 'Jenkins > simple-pipe > Pipeline Syntax'. On the left sidebar, there is a 'Back' link with a green arrow, followed by a 'Snippet Generator' link with a gear icon. Below that are links for 'Step Reference', 'Global Variables Reference', 'Online Documentation', and 'IntelliJ IDEA GDSDL'. The main content area is titled 'Overview' and contains a paragraph explaining the Snippet Generator's purpose. Below this is a 'Steps' section with a 'Sample Step' dropdown menu currently showing 'git: Git'. Underneath, there are input fields for 'Repository URL' (containing 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings'), 'Branch' (containing 'test'), and 'Credentials' (a dropdown menu showing 'jenkins (ssh)' with an 'Add' button). There are two checked checkboxes: 'Include in polling?' and 'Include in changelog?'. At the bottom of the form is a 'Generate Groovy' button. Below the button, a text box displays the generated Groovy code: 'git branch: 'test', credentialsId: 'b92cd6dd-4857-45b8-857b-d44e625ecf54', url: 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings''.

Jenkins > simple-pipe > Pipeline Syntax

Try Blue Ocean UI

Back

Snippet Generator

Step Reference

Global Variables Reference

Online Documentation

IntelliJ IDEA GDSDL

Overview

This **Snippet Generator** will help you learn the Groovy code which can be used to define various steps. Pick a step you are interested in from the list, configure it, click **Generate** 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 configured in the step configuration page.)

Steps

Sample Step: git: Git

Repository URL: git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings

Branch: test

Credentials: jenkins (ssh) Add

☒ Include in polling?

☒ Include in changelog?

Generate Groovy

git branch: 'test', credentialsId: 'b92cd6dd-4857-45b8-857b-d44e625ecf54', url: 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings'

Automatic DSL - Snippet Generator

26

- Facilitates generating Groovy code for typical actions
- Select the operation
- Fill in the arguments/parameters
- Push the button
- Copy and paste

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface. At the top, the Jenkins logo and navigation links are visible. The main content area is titled 'Overview' and contains a description of the Snippet Generator. Below the description, there is a 'Steps' section. A large blue button labeled 'Generate Groovy' is prominently displayed. Below this button, a text box contains the generated Groovy code snippet: `git branch: 'test', credentialsId: 'b92cd6dd-4857-45b8-857b-d44e625ecf54', url: 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings'`. The interface is clean and user-friendly, with clear navigation and a large button for the primary action.

Scripted Pipelines – Nodes and Stages

■ Nodes

- Tells which system (agent) to run code on
- Code between {} forms program to run
- A particular agent can be specified in node(agent)
- Creates an associated workspace and schedules code steps to run in build queue
- specific node

```
node {
    // stages
}

node ('agent_1') {
    // stages
}
```

```
node ('worker_node1') {
    def gradleHome
    stage('Source') { // for display purposes
        // Get some code from our Git repository
        git 'jenkins@localhost:8091/projects/gradle-greetings.git'
    }
}
```

```
parallel (
    win: { node ('win64'){
        ...
    }},
    linux: { node ('ubuntu'){
        ...
    }},
)
```

```
stage('Results') {
    junit '**/target/surefire-reports/TEST-*.xml'
    archive 'target/*.jar'
}
```

- **Stages**
- Aggregates build steps into sections
- Stages are inside of a node block
- Stages take a name (usually corresponding to the function)

Stages and output – the Stage View

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```
import static org.foo.Utilities.*
node ('worker_node1') {
try {
    def gradleHome
    stage('Source') { // for display purposes
        // Get some code from our Git repository
        git 'git@diyvb:repos/gradle-greetings.git'
    }
    stage('Build') {
        // Run the gradle build
        gbuild this, 'clean build'
    }
    stage ('Verify') {
        // Now load 'verify.groovy'.
        def verifyCall = load("/home/diyuser/shared_libraries/src/verify.groovy")
        timeout(time: 5, unit: 'SECONDS') {
            verifyCall("Please Verify the build")
        }
    } // end verify
} // end try
catch (err) {
    echo "Caught: ${err}"
}
stage ('Notify') {
    mailUser('user@domain', getBuildInfo())
}
}
```

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Stages and output – the Stage View

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```
import static org.foo.Utilities.*
```

```
node ('worker_node1') {
```

```
try {
```

```
    def gradleHome
```

```
    stage('Source') { Pipeline simple-pipe3
```

```
        // Get some code
```

```
        git 'git@diyvb:'
```

```
    }
```

```
    stage('Build') {
```

```
        // Run the gradle
```

```
        gbuild this, 'c' Stage View
```

```
    }
```

```
    stage ('Verify') {
```

```
        // Now load 'ver'
```

```
        def verifyCall =
```

```
        timeout(time: 5,
```

```
            verifyCall("P
```

```
        }
```

```
    } // end verify
```

```
    } // end try
```

```
    catch (err) {
```

```
        echo "Caught:
```

```
    }
```

```
    stage ('Notify') {
```

```
        mailUser('user@domain', getBuildInfo())
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



[Recent Changes](#)

Stage View

Average stage times:

	Source	Build	Verify	Notify
	1s	27s	1s	1s
#34 Nov 15 22:07 No Changes	1s	23s	1s (paused for 4s) failed	1s
#33 Nov 15 22:04 No Changes	1s	32s	1s (paused for 4s) failed	165ms failed

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Stage View and Logs

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Jenkins simple-pipe

[Back to Dashboard](#)

[Status](#)

[Changes](#)

[Build Now](#)

[Delete Pipeline](#)

[Configure](#)

[Open Blue Ocean](#)

[Full Stage View](#)

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Pipeline simple-pipe

[Recent Changes](#)

Stage View

Average stage times:

	Source	Build
#2	508ms	14s failed
#1	11s	

Build History [trend](#)

find

#2 Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM

#1 Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM

[RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#)

Permalinks

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Stage View and Logs

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The screenshot displays the Jenkins web interface for a pipeline named 'simple-pipe'. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Configure', 'Open Blue Ocean', 'Full Stage View', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. The main content area is titled 'Pipeline simple-pipe' and includes a 'Recent Changes' section with a notepad icon. Below this is the 'Stage View' section, which shows a grid of stage execution results. The grid includes a 'Success' stage with a 'Source' link and a 'Logs' button, and a 'Build' stage with a '51s' duration. The 'Average stage times' section shows a table of stage durations: #2 (Nov 07, 16:46, No Changes, 2s) and #1 (Nov 07, 15:50, No Changes, 1s). The 'Build History' section on the left shows a list of builds: #2 (Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM) and #1 (Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM). The 'Permalinks' section is at the bottom.

Jenkins simple-pipe

Back to Dashboard

Status

Changes

Build Now

Delete Pipeline

Configure

Open Blue Ocean

Full Stage View

Pipeline Syntax

Pipeline simple-pipe

Recent Changes

Stage View

Average stage times:

Build	Stage	Duration	Status
#2	Success	2s	Success
	Build	51s	failed
#1	Success	1s	Success
	Build	51s	failed

Build History

find

#2 Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM

#1 Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM

RSS for all RSS for failures

Permalinks

31


Stage View and Logs

32

Jenkins simple-pipe

[Back to Dashboard](#)
[Status](#)
[Changes](#)
[Build Now](#)
[Delete Pipeline](#)
[Configure](#)
[Open Blue Ocean](#)
[Full Stage View](#)
[Pipeline Syntax](#)

Pipeline simple-pipe

 [Recent Changes](#)

Stage View

Average stage times:

Stage	Source	Duration	Status
#2	Nov 07 16:46	No Changes	Failed
#1	Nov 07 15:50	No Changes	Success

Failed with the following error(s)

Shell Script script returned exit code 1
See stage logs for more detail.

[Logs](#)

Build History [trend](#)

find

#2 Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM
#1 Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM

[RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#)

Permalinks

32

Stage View and Logs

33

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a pipeline named 'simple-pipe'. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Configure', 'Open Blue Ocean', 'Full Stage View', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. Below these is a 'Build History' section showing two builds: #2 (Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM) and #1 (Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM). The main area displays the 'Stage View' for build #2. At the top, 'Stage Logs (Build)' shows two steps: 'Use a tool from a predefined Tool Installation (self time 1s)' and 'Shell Script (self time 49s)'. Below this, a table shows stage times: 'Average stage times: 2s' for Source and '51s' for Build. The table has two rows for build #2: one for 'Nov 07 16:46' with 'No Changes' (2s for Source, 51s for Build, marked 'failed') and one for 'Nov 07 15:50' with 'No Changes' (1s for Source, 51s for Build). At the bottom, there are 'Permalinks' for the build.

Jenkins simple-pipe

Back to Dashboard
Status
Changes
Build Now
Delete Pipeline
Configure
Open Blue Ocean
Full Stage View
Pipeline Syntax

Build History

find x

#2 Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM
#1 Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM

RSS for all RSS for failures

Stage Logs (Build)

Use a tool from a predefined Tool Installation (self time 1s)
Shell Script (self time 49s)

Stage View

Average stage times:

	Source	Build
#2	2s	51s
#1	1s	51s

Nov 07 16:46 No Changes
Nov 07 15:50 No Changes

Permalinks

Stage View and Logs

34

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for a pipeline named 'simple-pipe'. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Build Now', 'Delete Pipeline', 'Configure', 'Open Blue Ocean', 'Full Stage View', and 'Pipeline Syntax'. Below these is a 'Build History' section with a search bar and a list of builds. Build #2 is the current build, dated Jul 27, 2017 8:57 AM. Build #1 is dated Jul 27, 2017 8:50 AM. At the bottom of the sidebar are RSS feeds for all builds and for the current build.

The main area displays the 'Stage Logs (Build)' for the current build. The logs show the following steps:

- Use a tool from a predefined Tool Installation (self time 1s)
- Shell Script (self time 49s)

The output of the Shell Script step is as follows:

```
[simple-pipe] Running shell script
+ /opt/gradle-2.7/bin/gradle clean buildAll

FAILURE: Build failed with an exception.

* What went wrong:
Task 'buildAll' not found in root project 'simple-pipe'. Some candidates are: 'build'.

* Try:
Run gradle tasks to get a list of available tasks. Run with --stacktrace option to get the stack
trace. Run with --info or --debug option to get more log output.

BUILD FAILED

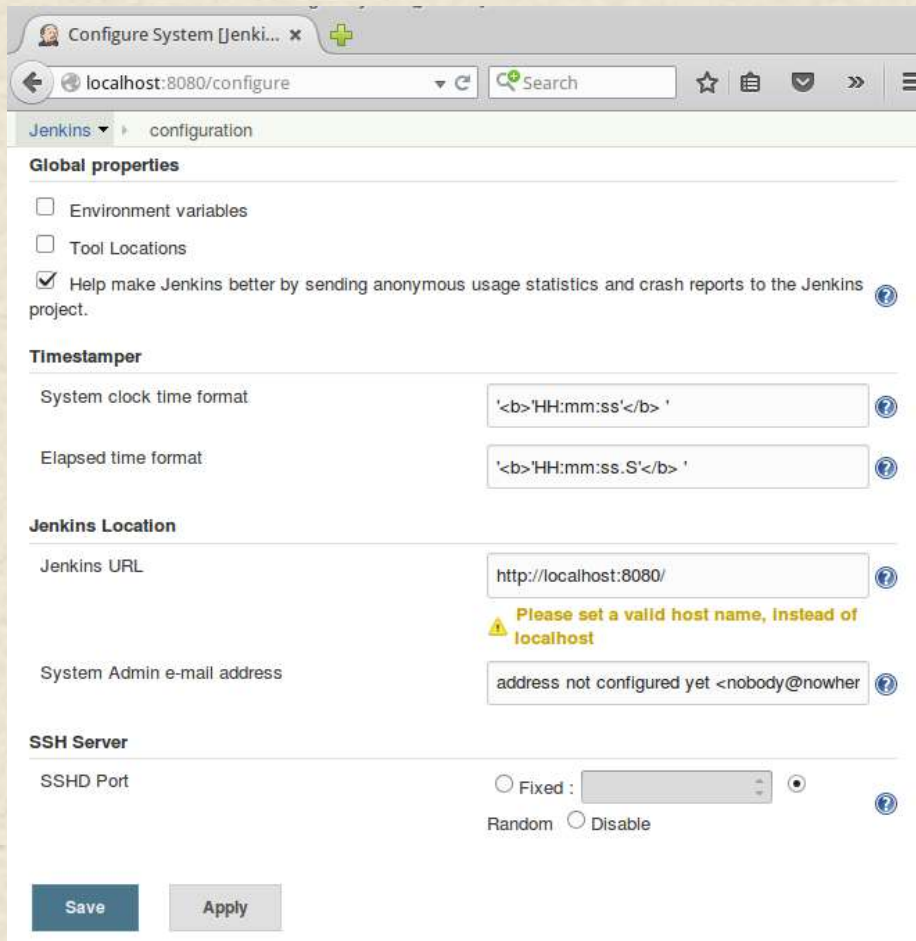
Total time: 42.56 secs
```

At the bottom of the page, there are links to the last build (#2) and the last stable build (#1).

34

Global Configuration for Pipelines

35



Configure System [Jenki... x] +

localhost:8080/configure

Jenkins > configuration

Global properties

- ☐ Environment variables
- ☐ Tool Locations
- ☒ Help make Jenkins better by sending anonymous usage statistics and crash reports to the Jenkins project. ?

Timestampers

System clock time format: ?

Elapsed time format: ?

Jenkins Location

Jenkins URL: ?

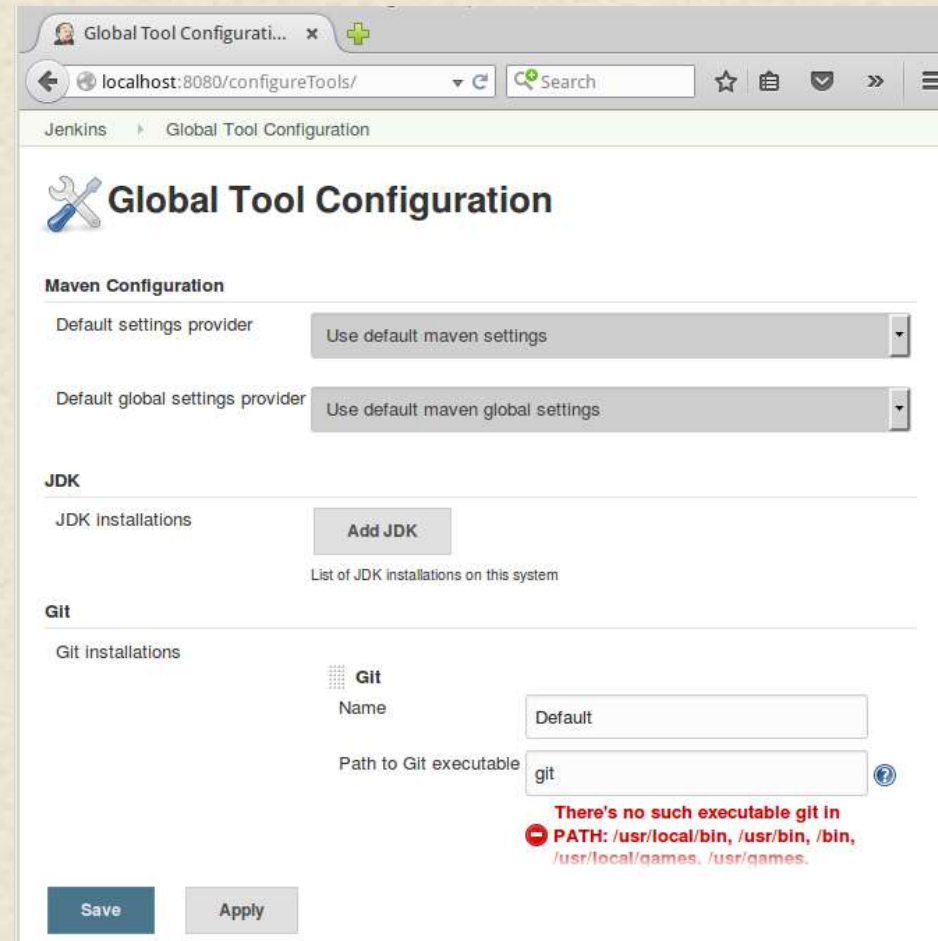
Please set a valid host name, instead of localhost

System Admin e-mail address: ?

SSH Server

SSHD Port: ☐ Fixed: ☒ Random ☐ Disable ?

Save **Apply**



Global Tool Configurati... x +

localhost:8080/configureTools/

Jenkins > Global Tool Configuration

Global Tool Configuration

Maven Configuration

Default settings provider:

Default global settings provider:

JDK

JDK Installations: **Add JDK**

List of JDK installations on this system

Git

Git Installations

Git

Name:

Path to Git executable: ?

There's no such executable git in PATH: /usr/local/bin, /usr/bin, /bin, /usr/local/games, /usr/games.

Save **Apply**

35

- Tools defined in global configuration
- DSL keyword 'tool'
- In pipeline script
 - def variable for tool location
 - assign variable to "tool <toolname>" from global configuration
 - Use variable in place of location in script

description

Gradle

Gradle installations

Gradle name	gradle32
GRADLE_HOME	/usr/share/gradle
<input type="checkbox"/> Install automatically	

Add Gradle

List of Gradle installations on this system

```
1 node {
2     def gradleLoc = tool 'gradle32'
3     stage ('Build Source') {
4         git 'git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo.git'
5         sh "'${gradleLoc}/bin/gradle' clean build"
6     }
7 }
```

```
[Pipeline] sh
[test-script] Running shell script
+ /usr/share/gradle/bin/gradle clean build
Starting a Gradle Daemon (subsequent builds will be faster)
:clean UP-TO-DATE
:compileJava
:processResources UP-TO-DATE
:classes
```


The Jenkinsfile

- Pipeline script stored in SCM
- Can develop in the job and then transfer to Jenkinsfile
- Granularity is per branch, per project
- Not required for Jenkins to build
- Best practice to add “#!/groovy” at the top
- Used as marker for Jenkins to identify branches (including creation and deletion) in multibranch and organization projects

projects / gradle-greetings.git / blob

[summary](#) | [shortlog](#) | [log](#) | [commit](#) | [commitdiff](#) | [tree](#)
[history](#) | [raw](#) | [HEAD](#)

add new test files

[gradle-greetings.git] / Jenkinsfile

```

1 #!groovy
2 import static org.foo.Utilities.*
3 node ('worker_node1') {
4     // always run with a new workspace
5     step([class: 'WsCleanup'])
6     try {
7         stage('Source') {
8             checkout scm
9             stash name: 'test-sources', includes: 'build.gradle,src/test/'
10        }
11        stage('Build') {
12            // Run the gradle build
13            gbuild this, 'clean build -x test'
14        }
15        stage ('Test') {
16            // execute required unit tests in parallel
17
18            parallel (
19                .master: { node ('master'){
20                    // always run with a new workspace
21                    step([class: 'WsCleanup'])
22                    unstash 'test-sources'
23                    gbuild this, '-D test.single=TestExample1 test'
24                }},
25                worker2: { node ('worker_node2'){
26                    // always run with a new workspace
27                    step([class: 'WsCleanup'])
28                    unstash 'test-sources'
29                    gbuild this, '-D test.single=TestExample2 test'
30                }},
31            )
32        }
33    }
34    catch (err) {
35        echo "Caught: ${err}"
36    }
37    stage ('Notify') {
38        // mailUser('<your email address>', "Finished")
39    }
40
41 }
42

```

Folder project

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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.

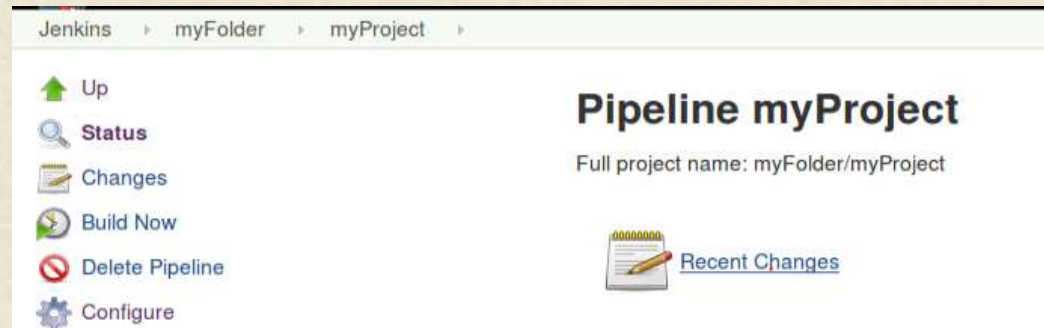
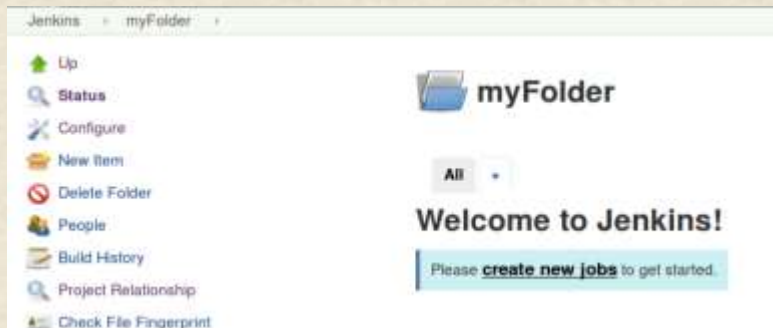
- Creates a high-level container for other projects
- Provides a separate namespace (not just viewing organization like views)
- Allows for pipeline libraries that can be shared among jobs in the folder

Pipeline Libraries

Sharable libraries available to any Pipeline jobs inside this folder. These libraries will be untrusted, meaning their code runs in the Groovy sandbox.

Add

- Once folder project is created, interface is available to create other jobs inside of it
- Full name of items in folder are <Folder name>/<Item name>



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Multibranch Pipeline

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Multibranch Pipeline

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

- Creates pipeline projects in Jenkins to correspond to branches in an SCM repository
- Marker for whether a branch should have a corresponding job is presence of a Jenkinsfile in branch

Build Configuration

Mode

by Jenkinsfile

- Configure sources just like any other job - but don't specify branches - (except to include or exclude if needed)

Branch Sources

Git

Project Repository

git@diyvb:repos:gradle-greetings

Credentials

- none -

Add

Ignore on push notifications

☐

Repository browser

(Auto)

Additional Behaviours

Add

- Can also include Shared Pipeline Libraries just for this set

Pipeline Libraries

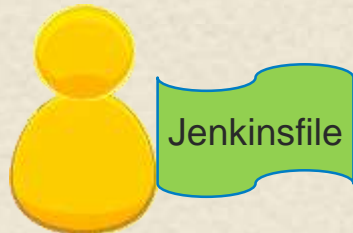
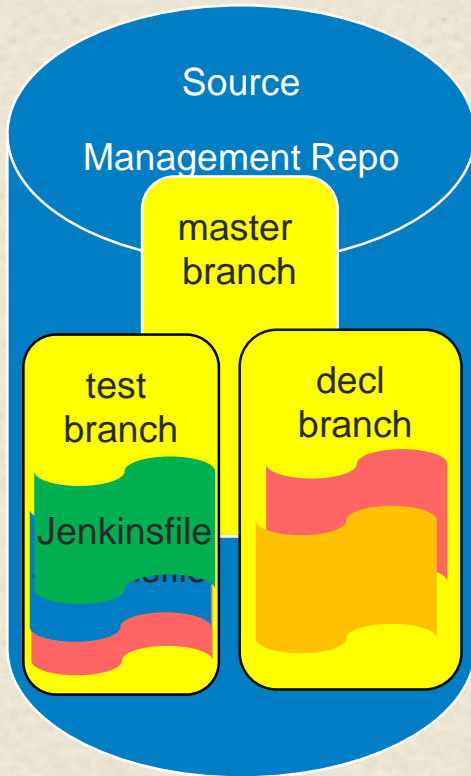
Sharable libraries available to any Pipeline jobs inside this folder. These libraries will be untrusted, meaning their code runs in the Groovy sandbox.

Add

39

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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


Multibranch Pipeline Scanning


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General **Branch Sources** Build Configuration Scan Multibranch Pipeline Triggers Orphaned Item Strategy Health metrics
Properties JIRA Pipeline Libraries Pipeline Model Definition

Branch Sources



 **Git** 

Project Repository



git@diyvb2:opt/git/gradle-demo 

Credentials

- none -


 

Behaviors


Discover branches  

Add 

Property strategy


All branches get the same properties 

Add property 


Add source 

Build Configuration


Mode

by Jenkinsfile 



Script Path

Jenkinsfile 

Scan Multibranch Pipeline Triggers

☒ Periodically if not otherwise run 

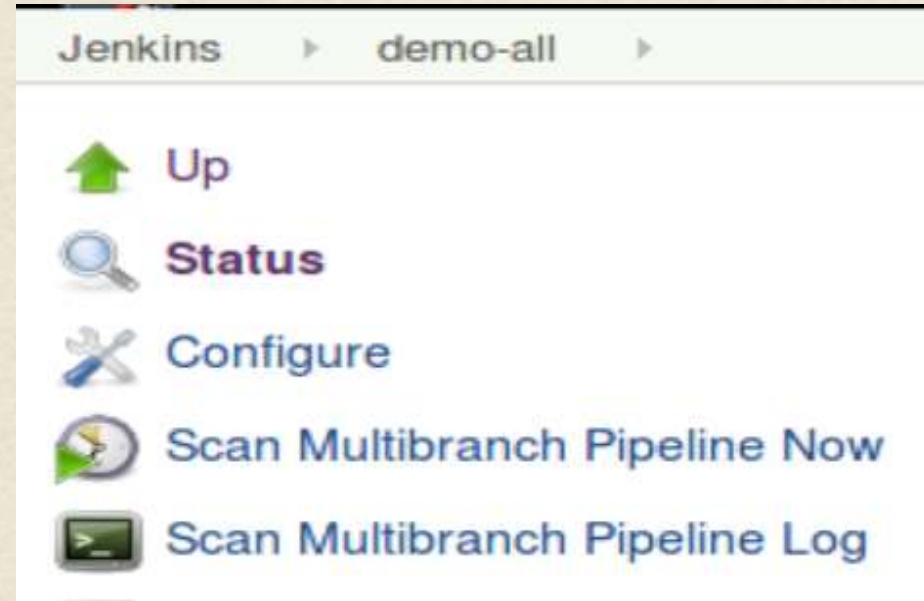
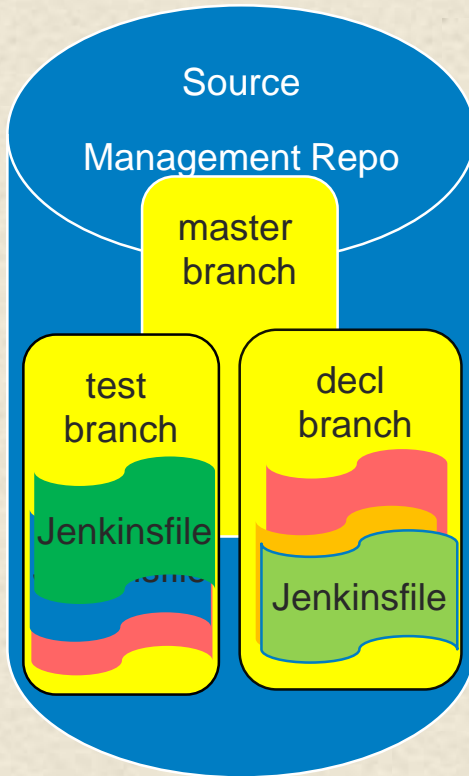
Interval

1 day  

Orphaned Item Strategy

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

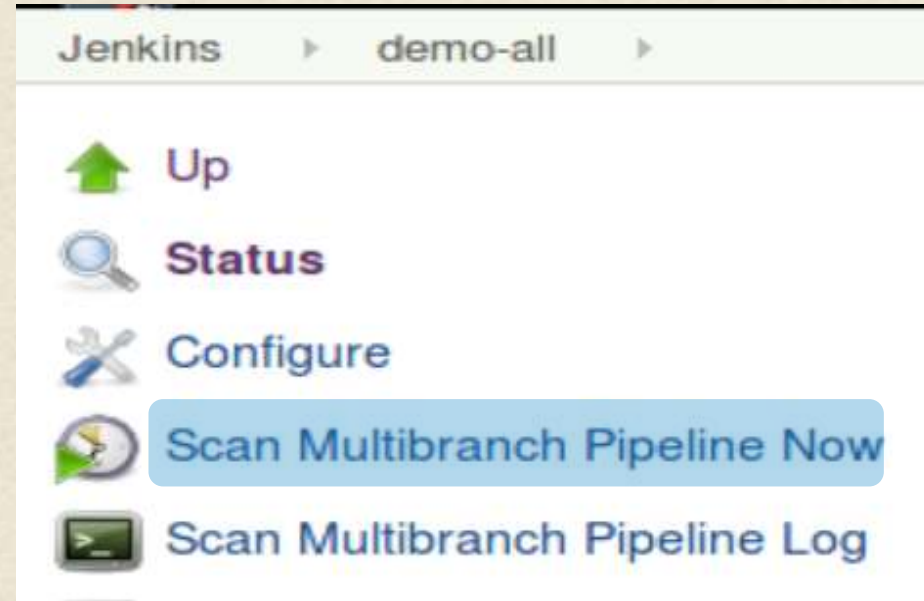
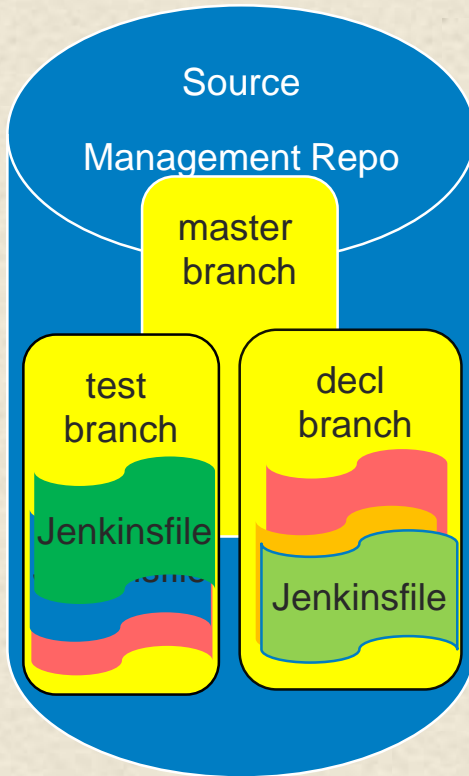
User creates and configures a multibranch project.

Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.



Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

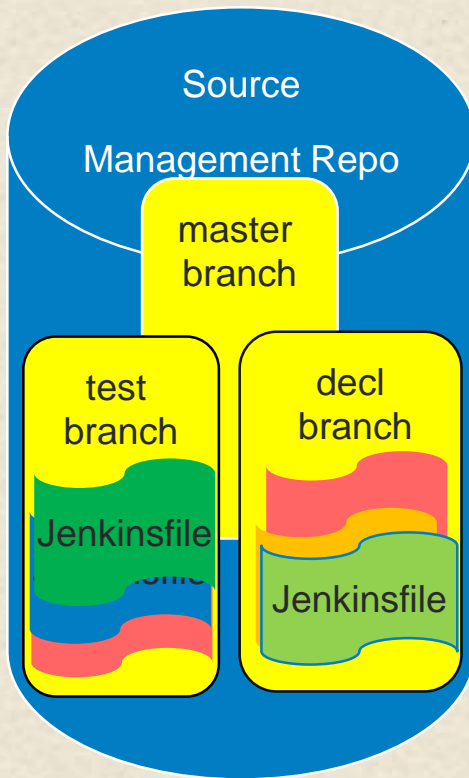
User creates and configures a multibranch project.

Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.



Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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Scan Multibranch Pipeline Log

```
Started by user Jenkins Admin
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:55 EDT 2017] Starting branch indexing...
> git --version # timeout=10
> git ls-remote git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
> git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Setting origin to git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo
> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Fetching & pruning origin...
Fetching upstream changes from origin
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress origin +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* --prune
Listing remote references...
> git config --get remote.origin.url # timeout=10
> git ls-remote -h git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Checking branches...
Checking branch master
'Jenkinsfile' not found
Does not meet criteria
Checking branch test
'Jenkinsfile' found
Met criteria
No changes detected: test (still at 2847718a6628546c8b6de362ef68729b12dce328)
Checking branch decl
'Jenkinsfile' found
Met criteria
Scheduled build for branch: decl
Processed 3 branches
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:56 EDT 2017] Finished branch indexing. Indexing took 0.73 sec
Finished: SUCCESS
```

User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

User creates and configures a multibranch project.

Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.



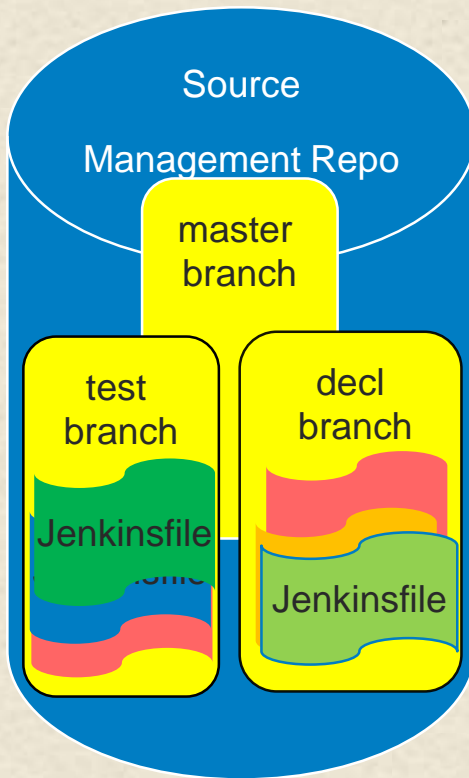


Scan Multibranch Pipeline Log

```
Started by user Jenkins Admin
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:55 EDT 2017] Starting branch indexing...
> git --version # timeout=10
> git ls-remote git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
> git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Setting origin to git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo
> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Fetching & pruning origin...
Fetching upstream changes from origin
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress origin +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* --prune
Listing remote references...
> git config --get remote.origin.url # timeout=10
> git ls-remote -h git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Checking branches...
  Checking branch master
    'Jenkinsfile' not found
    Does not meet criteria
  Checking branch test
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
No changes detected: test (still at 2847718a6628546c8b6de362ef68729b12dce328)
  Checking branch decl
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
Scheduled build for branch: decl
Processed 3 branches
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:56 EDT 2017] Finished branch indexing. Indexing took 0.73 sec
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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Scan Multibranch Pipeline Log

```
Started by user Jenkins Admin
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:55 EDT 2017] Starting branch indexing...
> git --version # timeout=10
> git ls-remote git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
> git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Setting origin to git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo
> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Fetching & pruning origin...
Fetching upstream changes from origin
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress origin +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* --prune
Listing remote references...
> git config --get remote.origin.url # timeout=10
> git ls-remote -h git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Checking branches...
  Checking branch master
    'Jenkinsfile' not found
    Does not meet criteria
  Checking branch test
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
No changes detected: test (still at 2847718a6628546c8b6de362ef68729b12dce328)
  Checking branch decl
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
Scheduled build for branch: decl
Processed 3 branches
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:56 EDT 2017] Finished branch indexing. Indexing took 0.73 sec
Finished: SUCCESS
```

User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

User creates and configures a multibranch project.

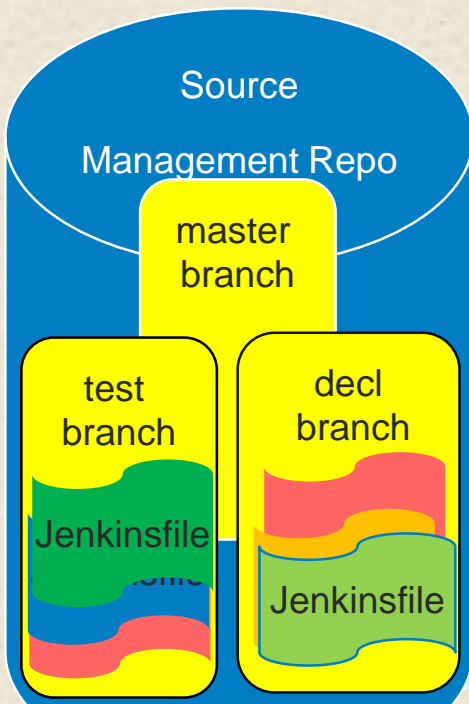
Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.

Jenkins creates new jobs for each branch having a Jenkinsfile and executes the jobs



Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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Scan Multibranch Pipeline Log

```
Started by user Jenkins Admin
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:55 EDT 2017] Starting branch indexing...
> git --version # timeout=10
> git ls-remote git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
> git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
Setting origin to git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo
> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Fetching & pruning origin...
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress origin +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/* --prune
Listing remote references...
> git config --get remote.origin.url # timeout=10
> git ls-remote -h git@diyvb2:/opt/git/gradle-demo # timeout=10
Checking branches...
  Checking branch master
    'Jenkinsfile' not found
    Does not meet criteria
  Checking branch test
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
No changes detected: test (still at 2847718a6628546c8b6de362ef68729b12dce328)
  Checking branch decl
    'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
Scheduled build for branch: decl
Processed 3 branches
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:56 EDT 2017] Finished branch indexing. Indexing took 0.73 sec
Finished: SUCCESS
```

demo-all

Branches (2)

S	W	Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	Fav
		decl	20 days - #3	N/A	1 min 18 sec	
		test	3 mo 14 days - #3	N/A	46 sec	

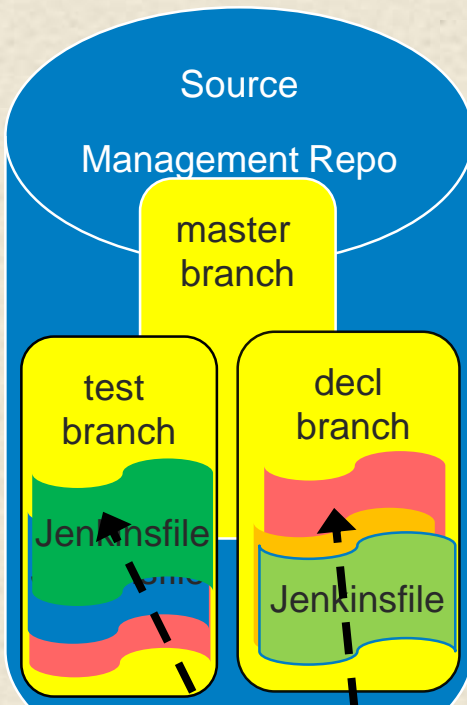
Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

[Legend](#) [RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#) [RSS for just latest builds](#)

Jenkinsfile and executes the jobs

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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Build Executor Status

master

- 1 Idle
- 2 Idle

demo-all » test #9

worker_node1

- 1 part of demo-all » test #9
- 2 Idle

worker_node2

- 1 Idle
- 2 Idle
- 3 Idle

worker_node3

- 1 Idle



Branches (2)		Name	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	Fav
		decl	20 days - #3	N/A	1 min 18 sec	
		test	3 mo 14 days - #3	N/A	46 sec	

Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

[Legend](#) [RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#) [RSS for just latest builds](#)

Jenkinsfile and executes the jobs

Github Organization Project

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GitHub Organization

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

- Automatically detects repositories in organization
- Creates multibranch projects for each repository
- Monitors activity in projects/branches with Jenkinsfile
- Automatically sets up “organization webhook” on Github and react to webhook posting back to Jenkins system
- Supports shared pipeline libraries for projects in organization

Project Sources

Repository Sources

GitHub Organization

Owner: bclasterorg

Scan credentials: - none - Add

⚠ Credentials are recommended

Repository name pattern: *

Project Recognizers

Pipeline Jenkinsfile

Build Triggers

- ☐ Trigger builds remotely (e.g., from scripts)
- ☐ Build periodically
- ☒ Periodically if not otherwise run

Interval

1 day

Pipeline Libraries

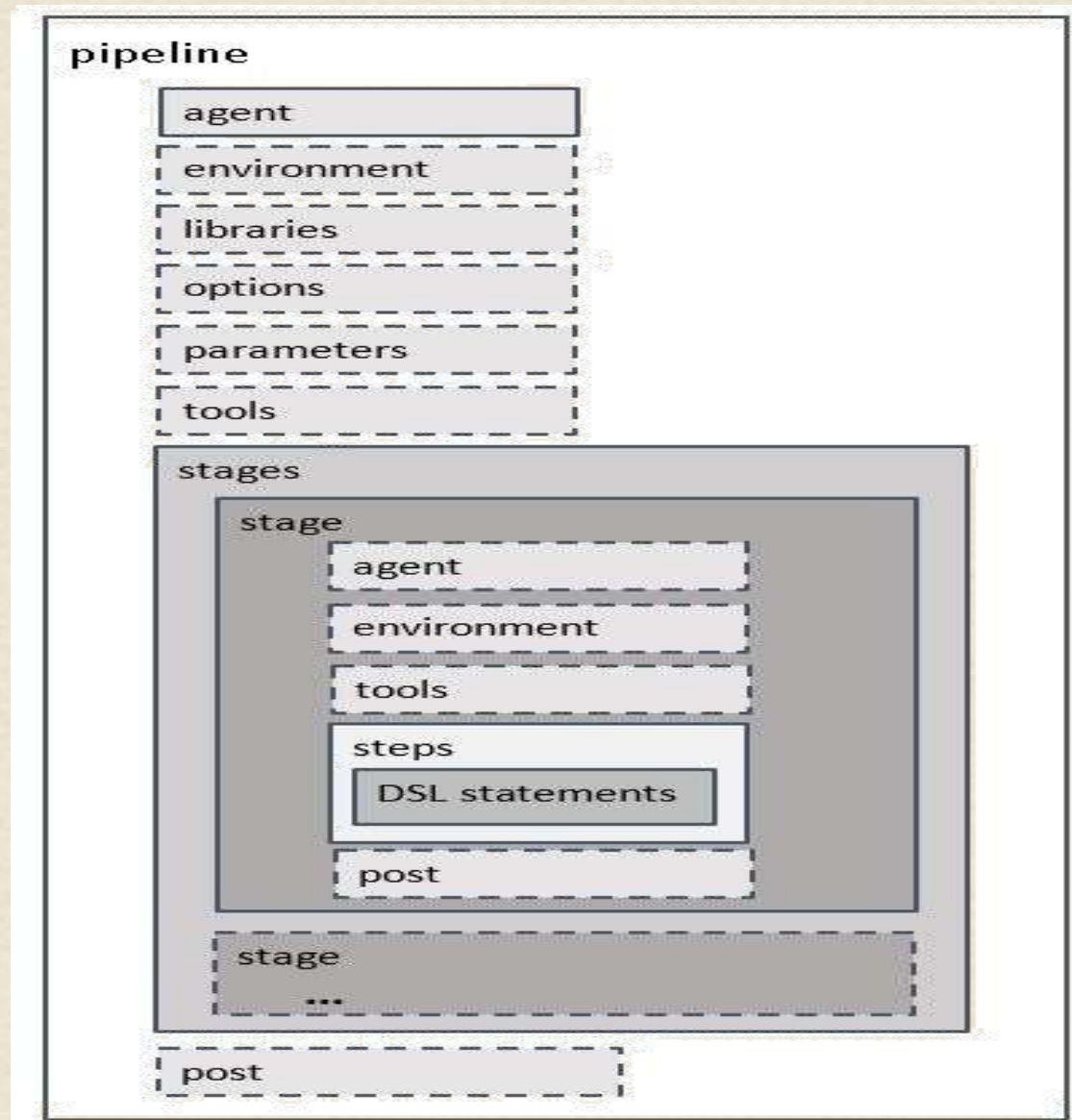
Sharable libraries available to any Pipeline jobs inside this folder. These libraries will be untrusted, meaning their code runs in the Groovy sandbox.

Add

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Declarative Pipelines – Motivation and Form ⁵⁰

- Scripted DSL is good, but not as intuitive
- Scripted DSL feels like you need to know Groovy
- Extra processing required for things we used to get for free
- Still part of pipeline - can be entered in script window or Jenkinsfiles
- Simpler syntax
- Improved error checking/code validation
- Set of declarative “directives” and “sections” for various components (current list)



Scripted vs. Declarative Syntax

51

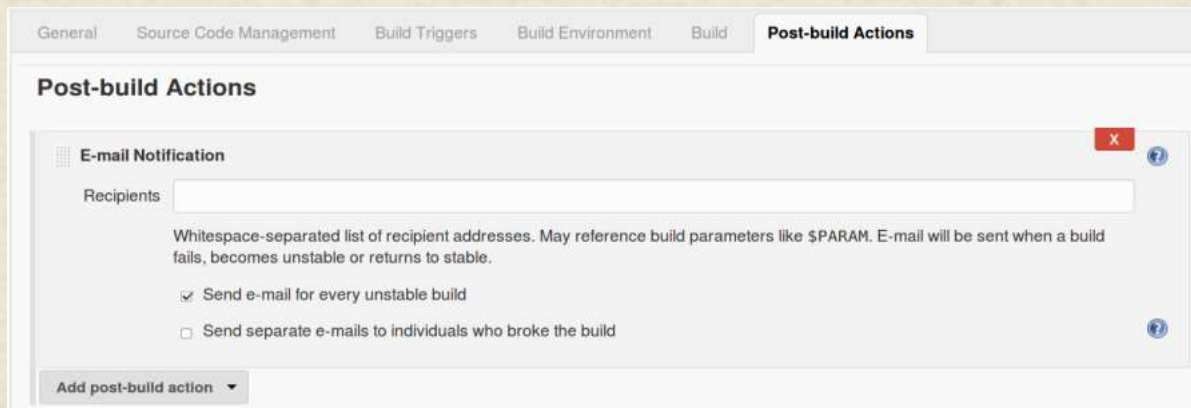
```
#!/groovy
@Library('Utilities@1.5')_
node ('worker_node1') {
  try {
    stage('Source') {
      // always run with a new workspace
      cleanupWs()
      checkout scm
      stash name: 'test-sources', includes: 'build.gradle,src/test/'
    }
    stage('Build') {
      // Run the gradle build
      gbuild2 'clean build -x test'
    }
  }
  catch (err) {
    echo "Caught: ${err}"
  }
  stage ('Notify') {
    // mailUser('<your email address>', "Finished")
  }
}
```

```
#!/groovy
pipeline {
  agent{ label 'worker_node1'}
  libraries {
    lib('Utilities@1.5')
  }
  stages {
    stage('Source') {
      steps {
        cleanWs()
        checkout scm
        stash name: 'test-sources', includes: 'build.gradle,src/test/'
      }
    }
    stage('Build') {
      // Run the gradle build
      steps {
        gbuild2 'clean build -x test'
      }
    }
  } // end stages
  post {
    always {
      echo "Build stage complete"
    }
    failure{
      echo "Build failed"
      mail body: 'build failed', subject: 'Build failed!', to: '<your email address>'
    }
    success {
      echo "Build succeeded"
      mail body: 'build succeeded', subject: 'Build Succeeded', to: '<your email address>'
    }
  }
} // end pipeline
```

FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative

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- Example: post processing – such as always sending mail



The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Post-build Actions' configuration page. The 'E-mail Notification' section is expanded, showing a text input for 'Recipients', a description of the field, and two checkboxes: 'Send e-mail for every unstable build' (checked) and 'Send separate e-mails to individuals who broke the build' (unchecked). A red 'X' icon is in the top right corner of the section, and a help icon is in the bottom right. An 'Add post-build action' button is at the bottom left.

```
node {
  try {
    sendEmailStarted()
    stage('Source') {...}
    stage('Build') {...}
    ...
    sendEmailSuccess()
  } catch (err) {
    currentBuild.result = "FAILED"
    sendEmailFail()
    throw err
  }
}
```

```
...
}
post {
  always {
    echo "Build stage complete"
  }
  // changed means when the build status is different than the previous
  failure{
    echo "Build failed"
    mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devops@company.com'
  }
  success {
    echo "Build succeeded"
    archiveArtifacts '**/*'
  }
}
```

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FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative

53

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build **Post-build Actions**

Post-build Actions

E-mail Notification

Recipients

Whitespace-separated list of recipient addresses. May reference build parameters like \$PARAM. E-mail will be sent when a build fails, becomes unstable or returns to stable.

- ☒ Send e-mail for every unstable build
- ☐ Send separate e-mails to individuals who broke the build

Add post-build action ▼

```
node {
  try {
    sendEmailStarted()
    stage('Source') {...}
    stage('Build') {...}
    ...
    sendEmailSuccess()
  } catch (err) {
    currentBuild.result = "FAILED"
    sendEmailFail()
    throw err
  }
}
```

```
...
}
post {
  always {
    echo "Build stage complete"
  }
  // changed means when the build status is different than the previous
  failure{
    echo "Build failed"
    mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devop
  }
  success {
    echo "Build succeeded"
    archiveArtifacts '**/*'
  }
}
```

53

FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative

54

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build **Post-build Actions**

Post-build Actions

E-mail Notification

Recipients

Whitespace-separated list of recipient addresses. May reference build parameters like \$PARAM. E-mail will be sent when a build fails, becomes unstable or returns to stable.

☒ Send e-mail for every unstable build

```
node {  
  try {  
    sendEmailStarted()  
    stage('Source') {...}  
    stage('Build') {...}  
    ...  
    sendEmailSuccess()  
  } catch (err) {  
    currentBuild.result = "FAIL"  
    sendEmailFail()  
    throw err  
  }  
}
```

```
...  
}  
post {  
  always {  
    echo "Build stage complete"  
  }  
  // changed means when the build status is different than the previous  
  failure {  
    echo "Build failed"  
    mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devop  
  }  
  success {  
    echo "Build succeeded"  
    archiveArtifacts '**/*'  
  }  
}
```

54

FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative

55

General Source Code Management Build Triggers Build Environment Build **Post-build Actions**

Post-build Actions

E-mail Notification

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☒ Send e-mail for every build

```
node {  
  try {  
    sendEmailStarted  
    stage('Source')  
    stage('Build')  
    ...  
    sendEmailSuccess  
  } catch (err) {  
    currentBuild.res  
    sendEmailFail()  
    throw err  
  }  
}
```

@BrentClaster

```
...  
}  
post {  
  always {  
    echo "Build stage complete"  
  }  
  // changed means when the build status is different  
  failure{  
    echo "Build failed"  
    mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!',  
  }  
  success {  
    echo "Build succeeded"  
    archiveArtifacts '**/*'  
  }  
}
```

- New Jenkins interface
- Support for graphically representing pipelines
- Based on stages definitions
- Full functionality requires declarative pipeline
- Shows processing, success, failure of stages
- Can view logs segmented by steps
- Can be invoked by left menu item or `http:<jenkins url>/blue`
- Visual pipeline creator/editor – allows for creating pipeline around existing code base

Pipelines page

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- List all pipelines and health, etc.
- Like Jenkins dashboard page
- Can drill in from here
- Also can select favorites

Jenkins Blue Ocean

localhost:8080/blue/pipelines

Jenkins

Pipelines Administration

Pipelines

New Pipeline

Favorites

✓ simple-pipe #4bec202 4 days ago

Name	Health	Branches	PR
demo-all		2 passing	
docker1		-	
gradle-demo		3 passing	
simple-pipe		-	

Run in progress

58

- Green checks indicate successfully completed stages
- Partially filled/outlined circles represent stages in progress
- Empty circles represent stages waiting to be done



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Failed Build Step

- Individual steps marked as failed
- Logs accessible
- Note “Re-run” button

The screenshot displays the Jenkins web interface for a build named 'jenkins / declarative-errors #6'. The top bar is red, indicating a failed build. It shows the branch 'declarative-errors' and commit '#bdc5a02' with 'No changes'. A 'Re-run' button is visible in the top right. Below the top bar, there are tabs for 'Pipeline', 'Changes', 'Tests', and 'Artifacts'. The 'Pipeline' tab is active, showing a pipeline graph with five stages: 'Source', 'Build', 'Test', 'Post Build Actions', and 'Notifications'. The 'Test' stage is marked with a red 'X' and a 'master' label, indicating it failed. A 'worker2' node is shown below the 'Test' stage, indicating it was used for this step. Below the pipeline graph, the 'Steps - master' section is expanded, showing a list of steps: 'General Build Step', 'Restore files previously stashed', and 'Shell Script'. The 'Shell Script' step is marked with a red 'X' and is expanded, showing the following log output:

```
[workspace@2] Running shell script
+ /opt/gradle-2.7/bin/gradle -D test.single=TestExample5 test
:compileJava UP-TO-DATE
:processResources UP-TO-DATE
:classes UP-TO-DATE
:compileTestJava
:processTestResources UP-TO-DATE
:testClasses
:test FAILED

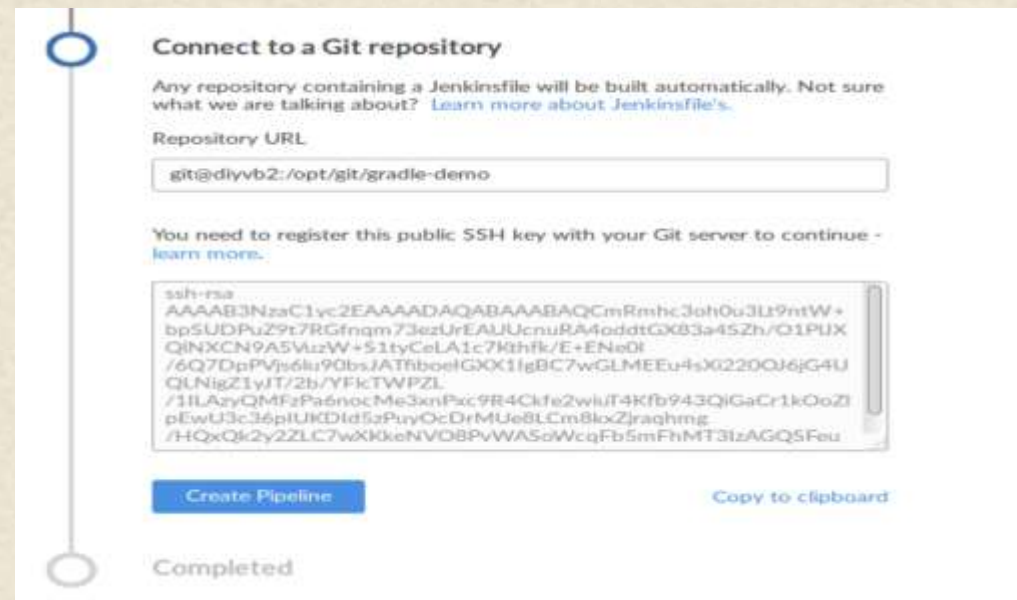
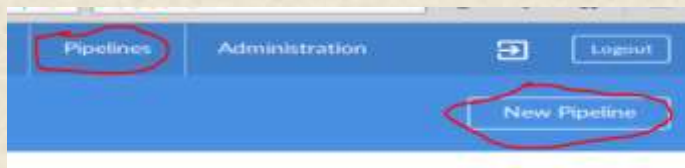
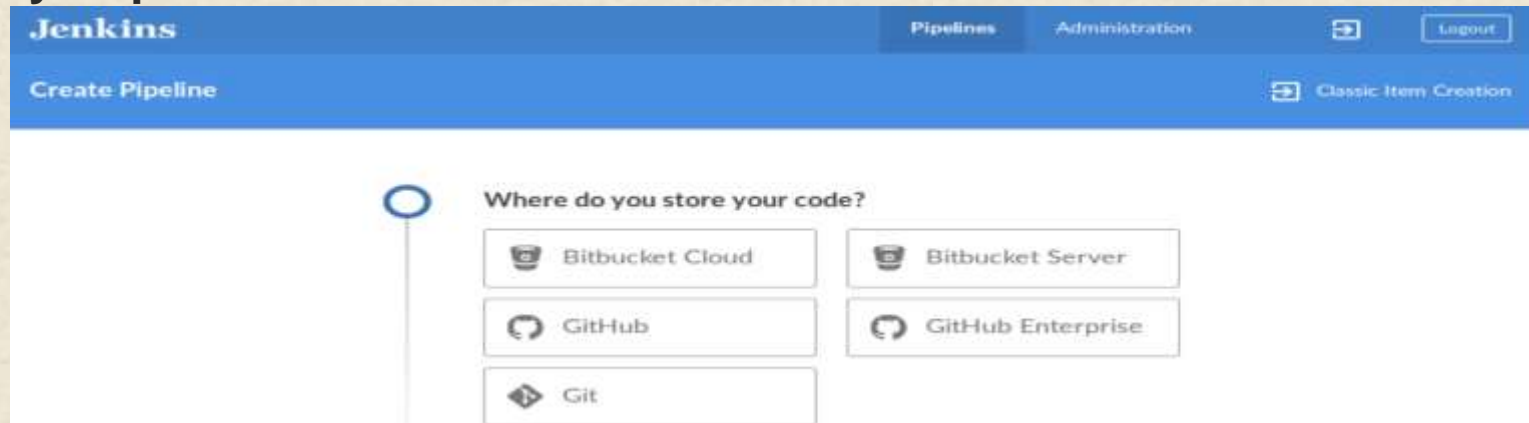
FAILURE: Build failed with an exception.

* What went wrong:
Execution failed for task ':test'
```

New Pipeline

60

- Allows you to create a new pipeline around existing code base
- Easy for existing multibranch pipelines
- May require authorization



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- 4 ways of running Docker via Jenkins
 - Configured as a “cloud” (via Docker plugin)
 - » Global configuration points Jenkins to a Docker image that works as a node
 - » Jenkins can start/stop containers based on the image automatically as needed to do work (dynamically start up nodes)
 - Use global variable “docker” (via Docker pipeline plugin)
 - » Point to an image – invoke “inside” method
 - » Get image (if not already there), spins it up, provides access to workspace), performs tasks, and gets rid of it
 - As “agent” for declarative pipelines
 - » Can be pointed to input file (Dockerfile) and automatically “build” a docker image to run on
 - Directly vs shell call
 - » Uses “sh” shell call to run docker executable

Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example

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Jenkins - docker-test2 - Pipeline Syntax

Step Reference
Global Variables Reference
Online Documentation
IntelliJ IDEA GDSDL

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

Global Variable Reference

Variables

docker

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

Methods needing a slave 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 a local host if 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.

withRegistry(url[, credentialsId]) { }
Specifies a registry URL, such as `https://docker.mycorp.com/`, plus an optional credentials ID to connect to it.

withServer(url[, 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 slave 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` object. Records a FROM fingerprint in the build.

Image.id
The image name with optional tag (mycorp/myapp, mycorp/myapp:latest) or ID (hexadecimal hash).

Image.run([args, command])
Uses docker run to run the image, and returns a Container which you could stop later. Additional args may be added, such as `-p 8080:8080 --memory-swap=-1`. Options are passed to docker run.

Image.withRun([args[, command]]) { }
Like run but stops the container as soon as its body exits, so you do not need a try-finally block.

Image.inside([args]) { }
Like withRun this starts a container for the duration of the body, but all external commands (sh) launched by the body run inside the container rather than on the host. These commands are passed to docker exec.

Image.tag([tagname])
Runs docker tag to record a tag of this image (defaulting to the tag it already has). Will rewrite an existing tag if one exists.

Image.push([tagname])
Pushes an image to the registry after tagging it as with the tag method. For example, you can use `image.push 'latest'` to publish it as the latest version in its repository.

Image.pull()
Runs docker pull. Not necessary before run, withRun, or inside.

Image.imageName()
The ID prefixed as needed with registry information, such as `docker.mycorp.com/mycorp/myapp`. May be used if running your own Docker commands using sh.

```
node() {  
    def myImg  
    stage ("Build image") {  
        // download the dockerfile to build from  
        git 'git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git'  
  
        // build our docker image  
        myImg = docker.build 'my-image:snapshot'  
    }  
    stage ("Get Source") {
```

```
[Pipeline] stage  
[Pipeline] { (Build image)  
[Pipeline] git  
    > git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10  
Fetching changes from the remote Git repository  
    > git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git  
Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git  
    > git --version # timeout=10  
    > git fetch --tags --progress git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git  
    > git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10  
    > git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10  
Checking out Revision 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845  
    > git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10  
    > git checkout -f 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845  
    > git branch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10  
    > git branch -D master # timeout=10  
    > git checkout -b master 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845  
    > git rev-list 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845 # t  
[Pipeline] sh  
[workspace] Running shell script  
+ docker build -t my-image:snapshot .  
Sending build context to Docker daemon 289.8 kB
```

```
Step 1 : FROM java:8-jdk  
--> 861e95c114d6  
Step 2 : MAINTAINER B. Laster (bclaster@ncclusters.org)  
--> Using cache  
--> 48b4694fbab0  
Step 3 : ENV GRADLE_VERSION 2.14.1  
--> Using cache  
--> c84de3a28e12  
Step 4 : RUN cd /opt && wget https://services.gradle.org/distributions/gradle-2.14.1-bin.zip && ln -s "/opt/gradle-${GRADLE_VERSION}/bin/gradle" /usr/local/bin/gradle  
--> Using cache  
--> df50ff638f0d  
Step 5 : ENV GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle
```

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Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example

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Jenkins

docker-test2

Pipeline Syntax

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IntelliJ IDEA GDSDL

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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 slave agent.

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Image.id

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Image.run([args, command])

Uses `docker run` to run the image, and returns a Container which you could stop later. Additional args may be added, such as `'-p 8080:8080 --memory-swap=-1'`. Options are passed to `docker run`.

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Runs `docker tag` to record a tag of this image (defaulting to the tag it already has). Will rewrite an existing tag if one exists.

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Pushes an image to the registry after tagging it as with the tag method. For example, you can use `image.push 'latest'` to publish it as the latest version in its repository.

Image.pull()

Runs `docker pull`. Not necessary before `run`, `withRun`, or `inside`.

Image.imageName()

The id prefixed as needed with registry information, such as `docker.mycorp.com/mycorp/myapp`. May be used if running your own Docker commands using `sh`.

=10

dockerResource

dockerResource

dockerResource

mit} # timeo

er^{commit}

f6c6606757e8

6606757e845

442af6c66067

6757e845 # t

s.org)

radle.org/di

}bin/gradle

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Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example

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        // build our docker image  
        myImg = docker.build 'my-image:snapshot'  
    }  
    stage ("Get Source") {
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```

```
[Pipeline] stage  
[Pipeline] { (Build image)  
[Pipeline] git  
    > git rev-parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10  
    Fetching changes from the remote Git repository  
    > git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git  
    Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git
```

```
'Resource  
# timeo  
:ommit}  
:06757e8  
  
'57e845  
  
'6c66067  
:845 # t
```

```
})
```

```
---> Using cache  
---> 48b4694fbab0  
Step 3 : ENV GRADLE_VERSION 2.14.1  
---> Using cache  
---> c84de3a28e12  
Step 4 : RUN cd /opt && wget https://services.gradle.org/distributions/gradle-2.14.1-bin.zip && ln -s "/opt/gradle-${GRADLE_VERSION}/bin/gradle" /opt/gradle/bin/gradle  
---> Using cache  
---> df50ff638f0d  
Step 5 : ENV GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle
```

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Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example

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```
[Pipeline] stage
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> git config remote.origin.url git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
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> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
Checking out Revision 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845
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> git checkout -f 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845
> git branch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10
> git branch -D master # timeout=10
> git checkout -b master 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845 # timeout=10
> git rev-list 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845 # timeout=10
[Pipeline] sh
[workspace] Running shell script
+ docker build -t my-image:snapshot .
Sending build context to Docker daemon 289.8 kB
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Step 3 : ENV GRADLE_VERSION 2.14.1

---> Using cache

---> c84de3a28e12

Step 4 : RUN cd /opt && wget https://services.gradle.org/distributions/gradle-2.14.1-bin.zip && ln -s "/opt/gradle-\${GRADLE_VERSION}/bin/gradle"

---> Using cache

---> df50ff638f0d

Step 5 : ENV GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle

```
stage
{ (Build image)
git
parse --is-inside-work-tree # timeout=10
anges from the remote Git repository
ig remote.origin.url git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
stream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
rsion # timeout=10
h --tags --progress git@diyvb:repos/dockerResource
parse refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
parse refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit} # timeout=10
t Revision 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845
ig core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
kout -f 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845
ch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10
ch -D master # timeout=10
ch -b master 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845 # timeout=10
list 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e845 # timeout=10
sh
Running shell script
ild -t my-image:snapshot .
ld context to Docker daemon 289.8 kB
```

OM java:8-jdk

5c114d6

INTAINER B. Laster (bclaster@nclasters.org)

cache

94fbab0

V GRADLE_VERSION 2.14.1

cache

3a28e12

N cd /opt && wget https://services.gradle.org/distributions/gradle-2.14.1-bin.zip && ln -s "/opt/gradle-\${GRADLE_VERSION}/bin/gradle"

cache

f638f0d

V GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle

65

That's all - thanks!

Professional Git 1st Edition

by Brent Laster (Author)

★★★★★ 3 customer reviews

Look inside ↓

