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

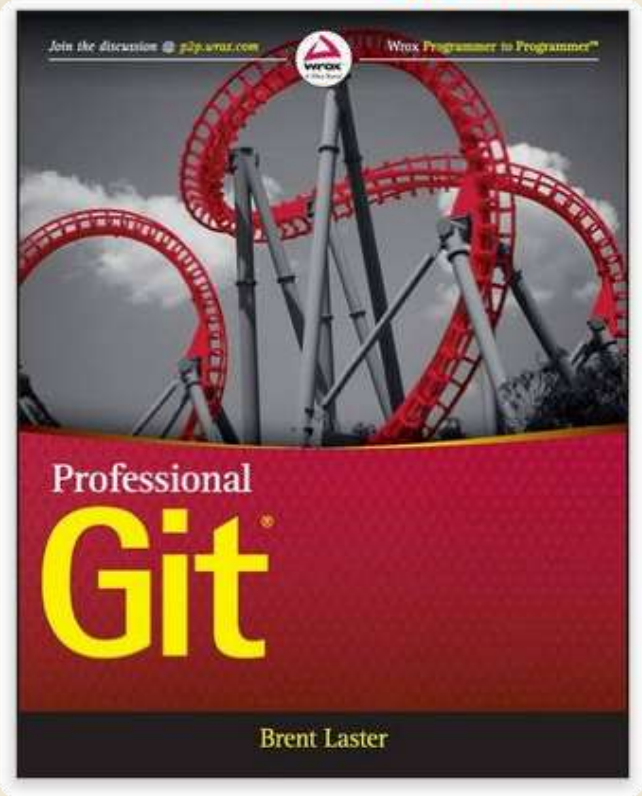
Books

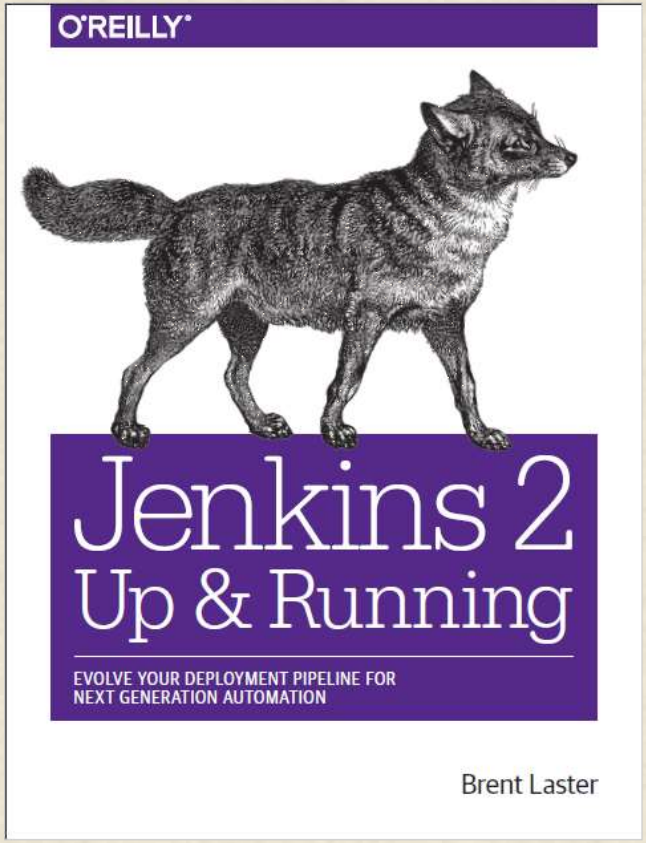
Professional Git 1st Edition

by Brent Laster (Author)

3 customer reviews

Look inside

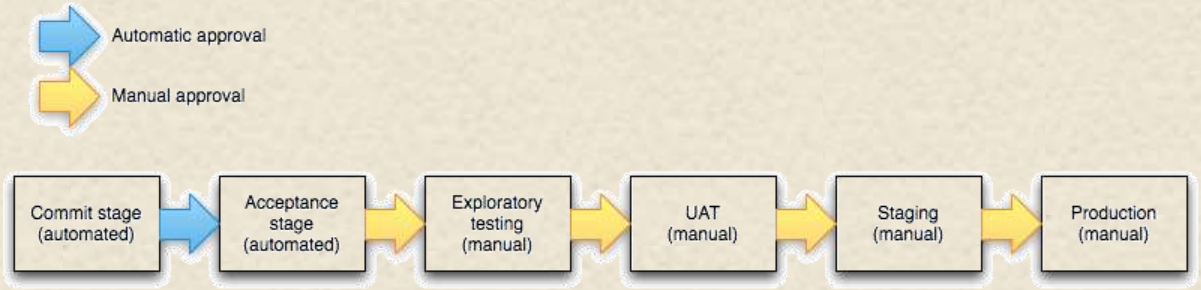




- First 4 chapters available on Safari at https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/jenkins-2-up/9781491979587/
- Full book available late April

Continuous Delivery Pipeline

- "… an automated implementation of your application's build, deploy, test, and release process.

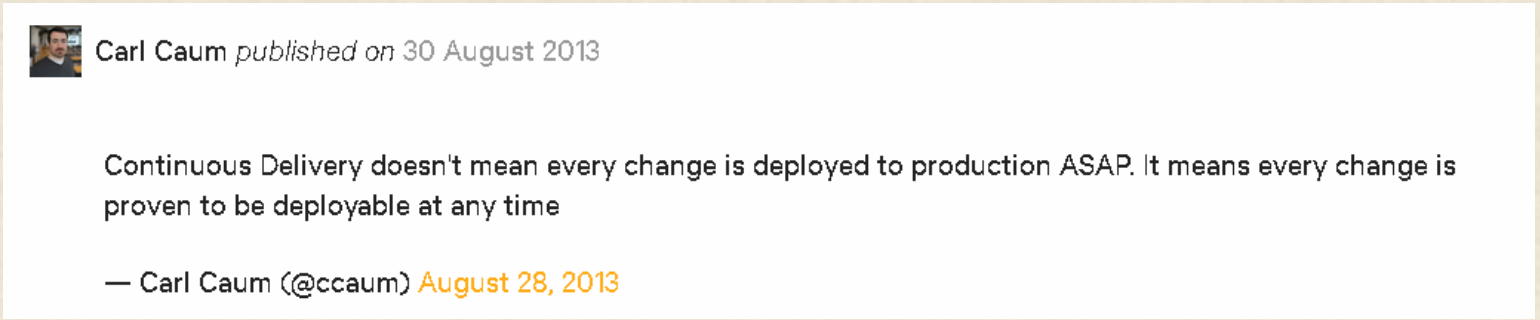


- Every change made to configuration, source code, environment or data triggers a new instance of the pipeline.
- Change motivates production of binaries and then a series of tests are done to prove it is releasable.
- Levels of testing provide successive levels of confidence.

Continuous Pipelines

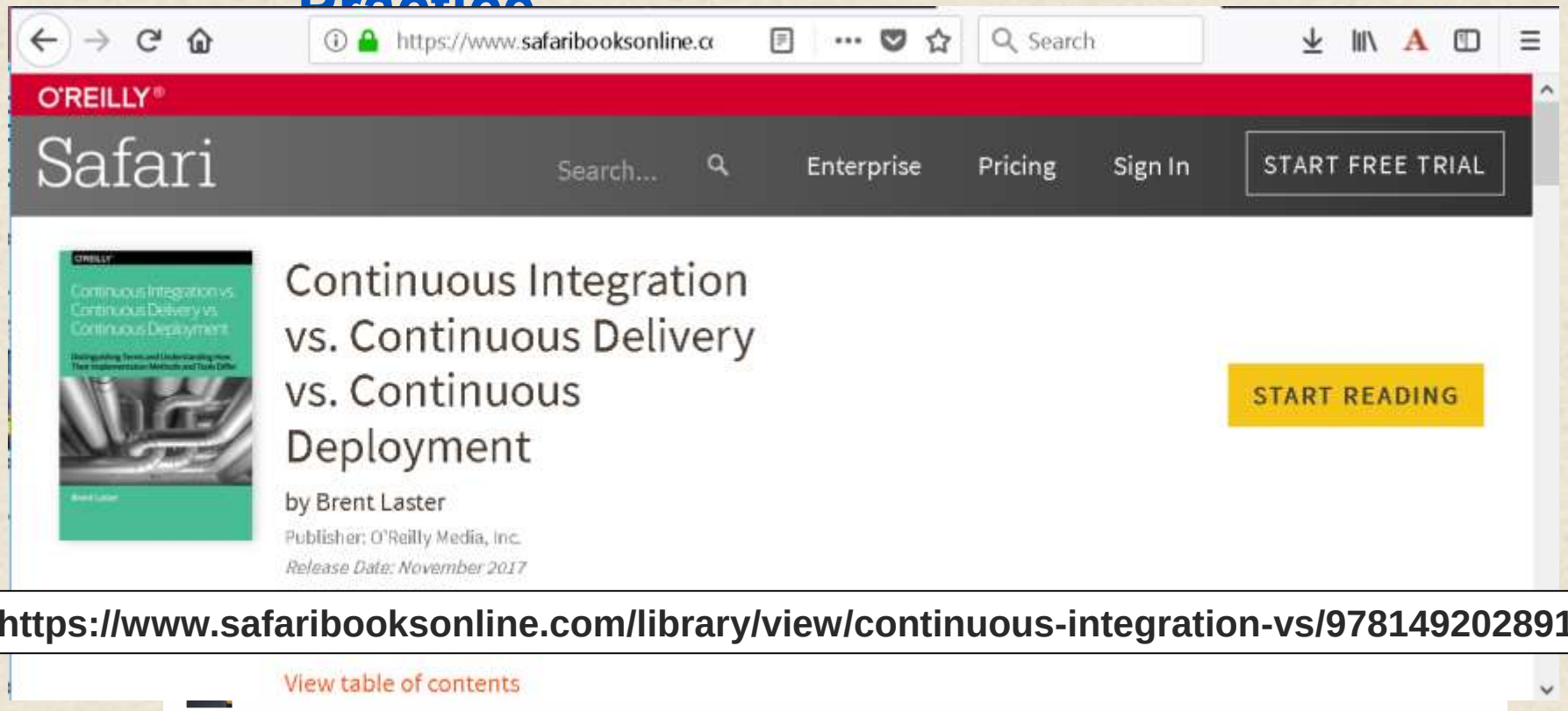
Practice

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



Continuous Pipelines

Practice

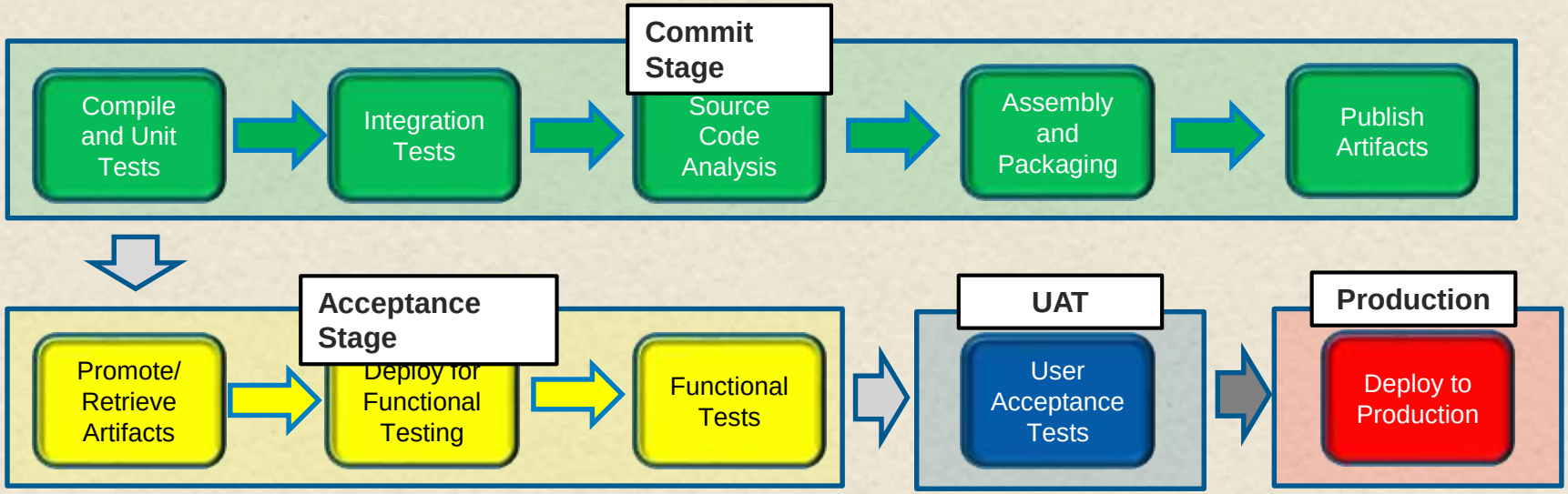


https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/continuous-integration-vs/9781492028918/

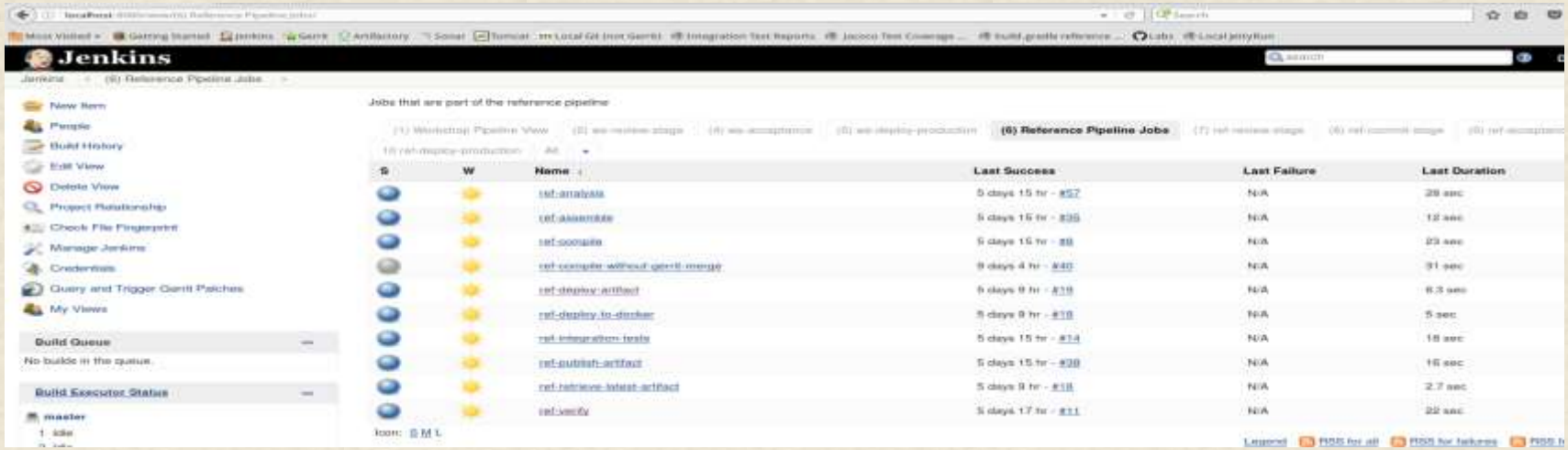
Continuous Delivery doesn't mean every change is deployed to production ASAP. It means every change is proven to be deployable at any time

— Carl Caum (@ccaum) August 28, 2013

Continuous Delivery Pipeline Stages



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

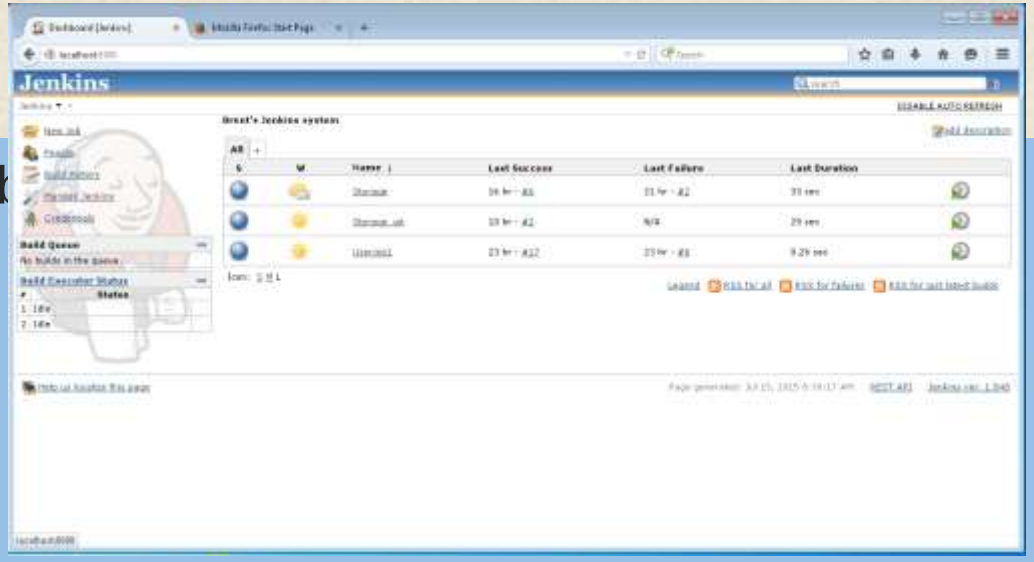


About Jenkins – What is it?

- 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”

Jenkins Dashb



The Jenkins "Object Model"

Jenkins Dashboard (Latest Build Jobs Statuses)

Global Management

The Jenkins “Object Model”

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

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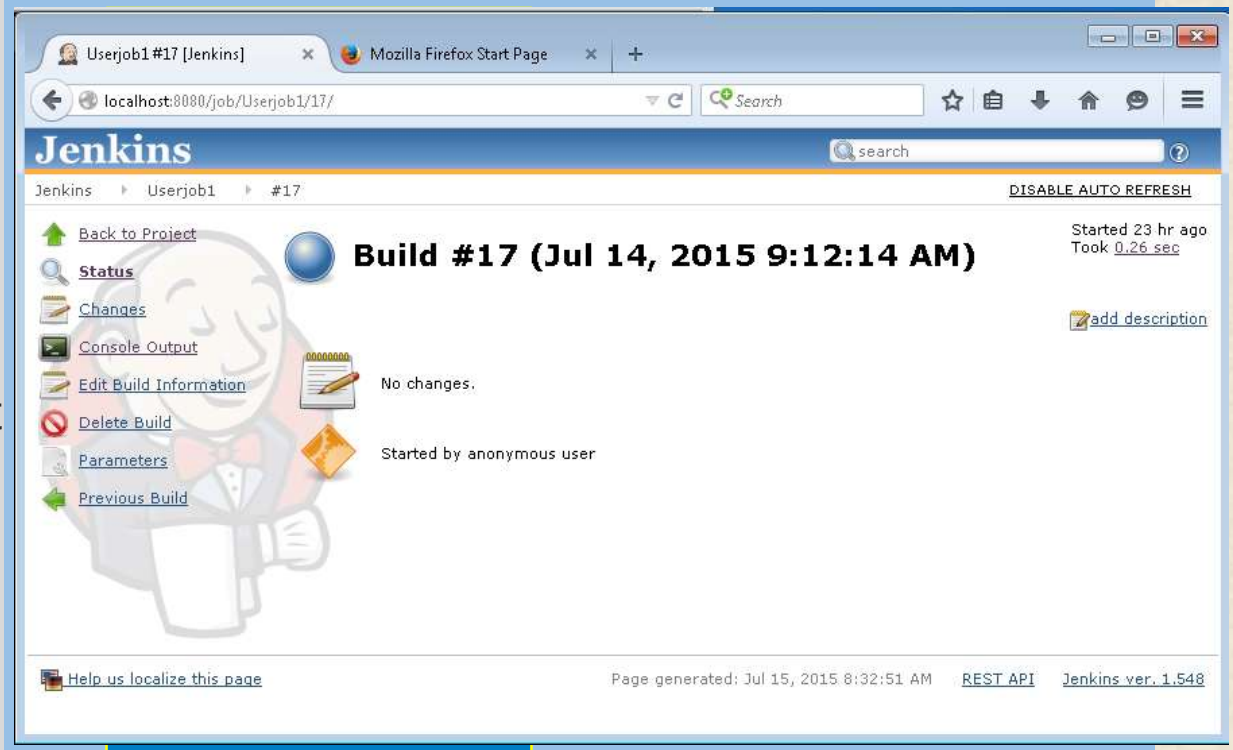
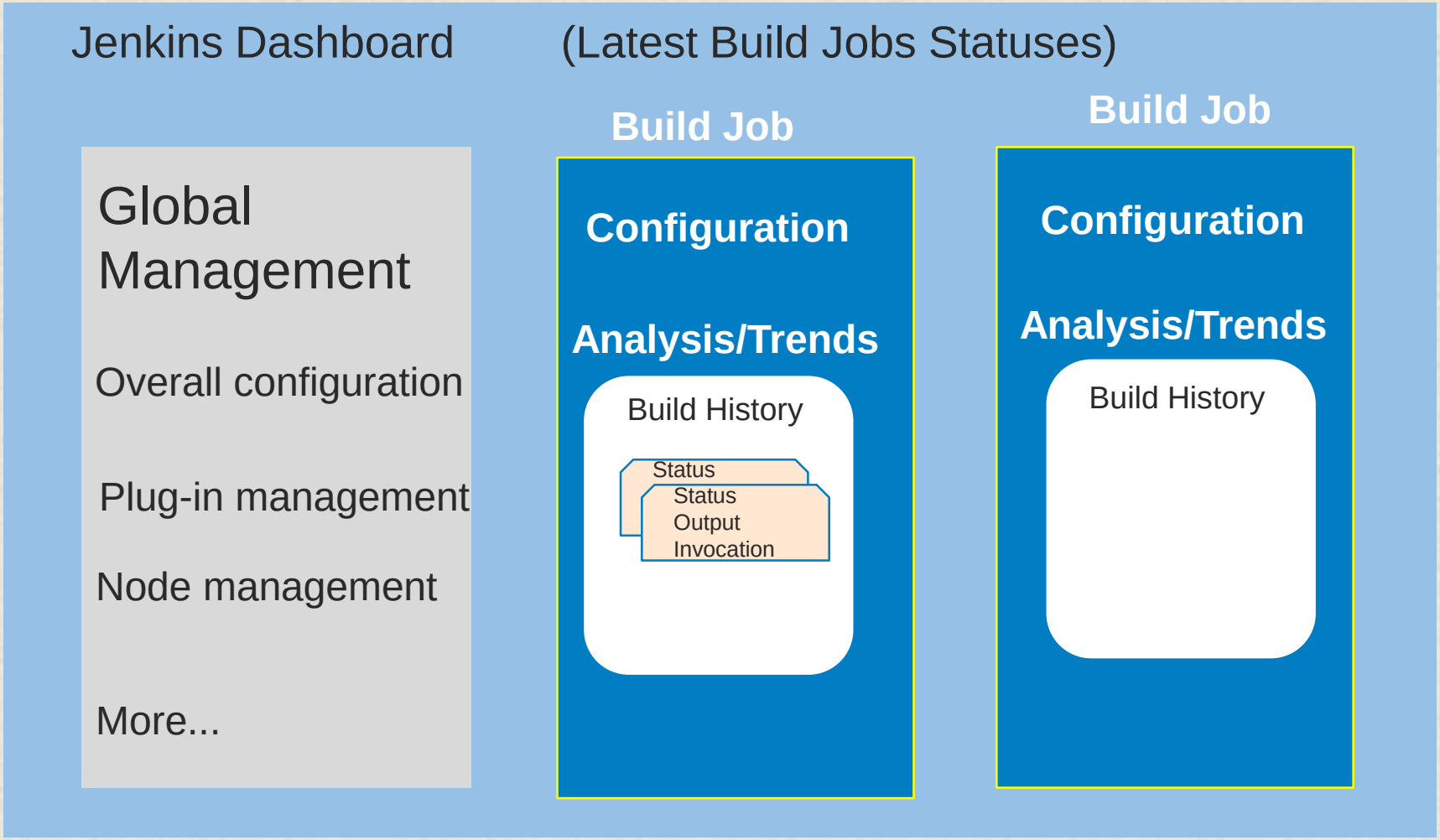
Build Job



The Jenkins "Object Model"



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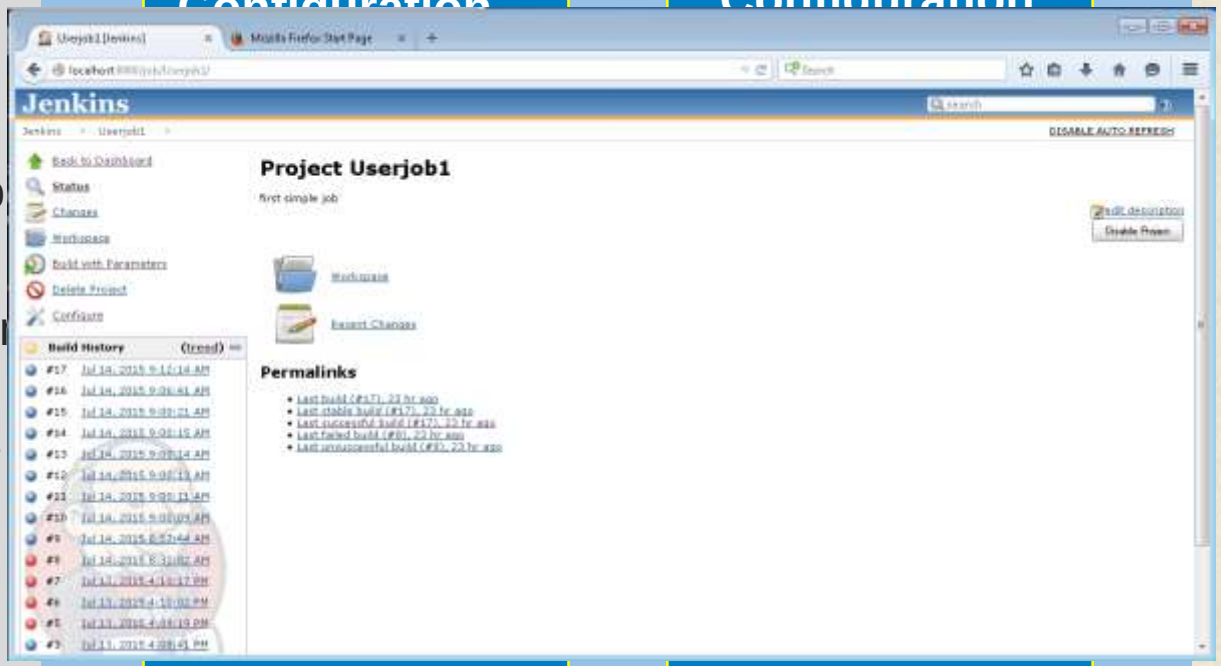
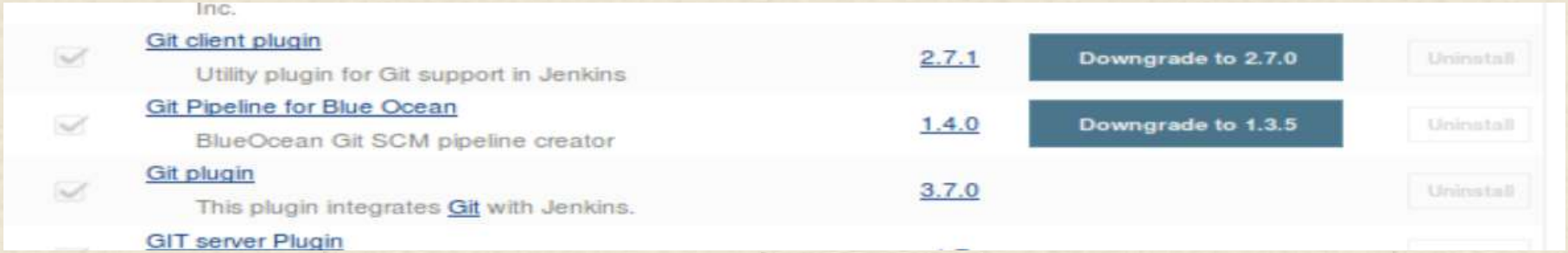


Jenkins Structure

- **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

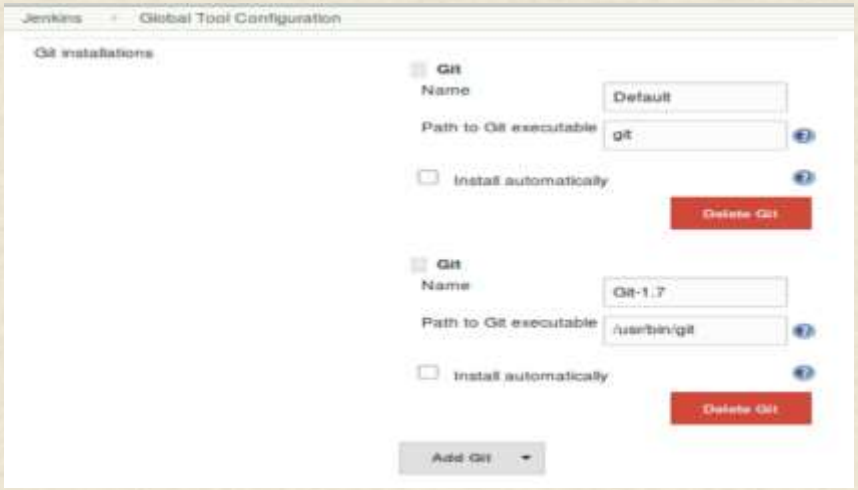
Example: Integration with Git (Plugin)

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

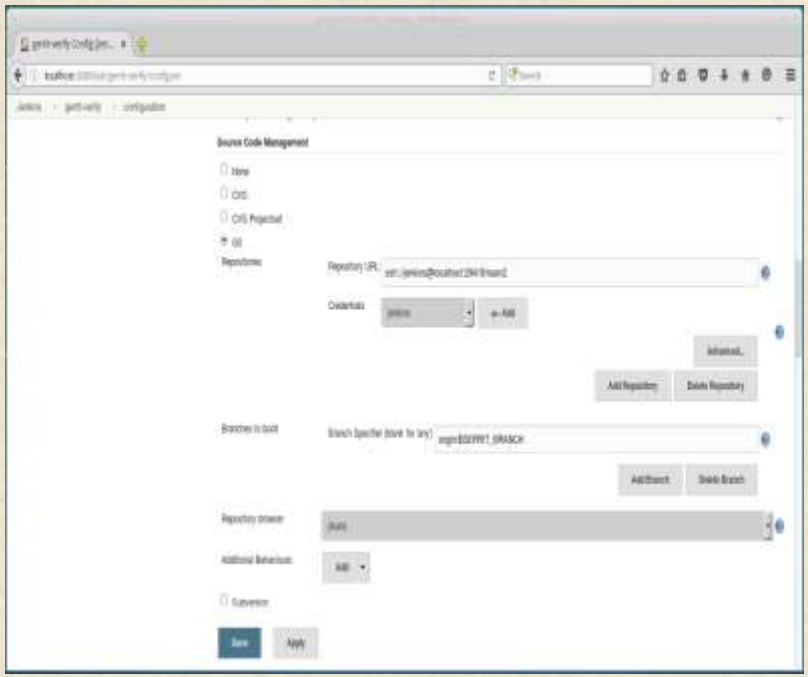


Example: Integration with Git (Job)

Global Config (Manage Jenkins)



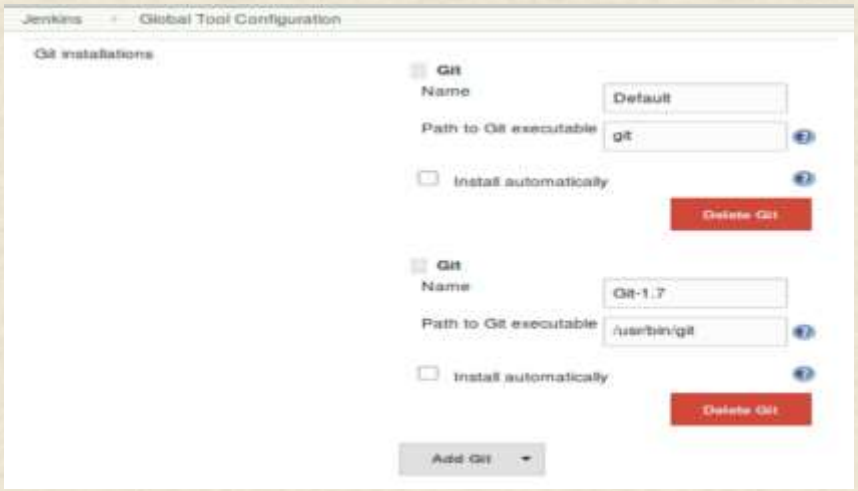
Use Locally (Job)



Run (job output page and console log)

Example: Integration with Git (Job)

Global Config (Manage Jenkins)



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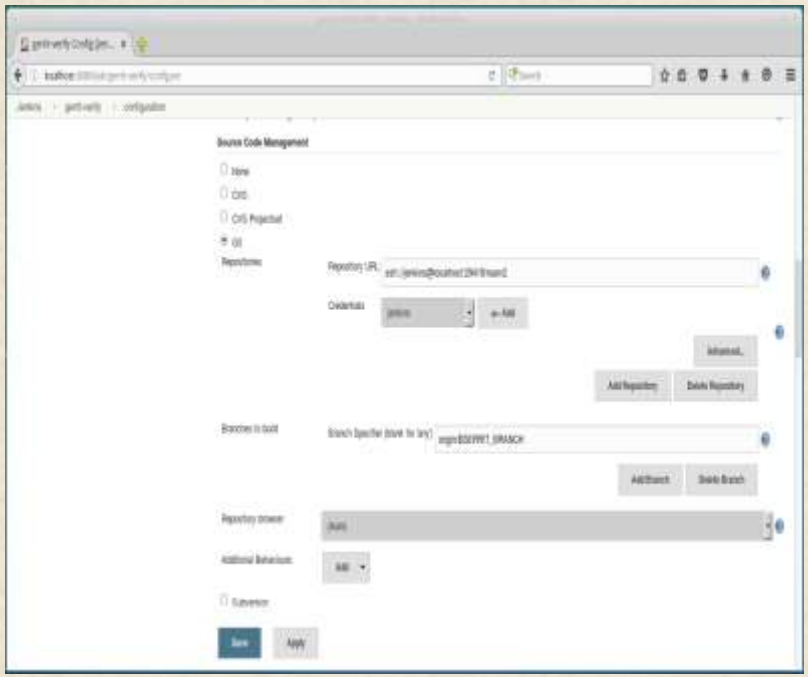
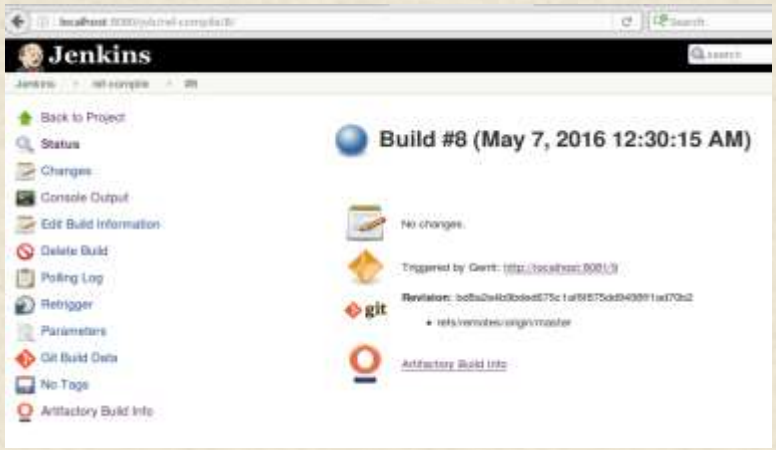


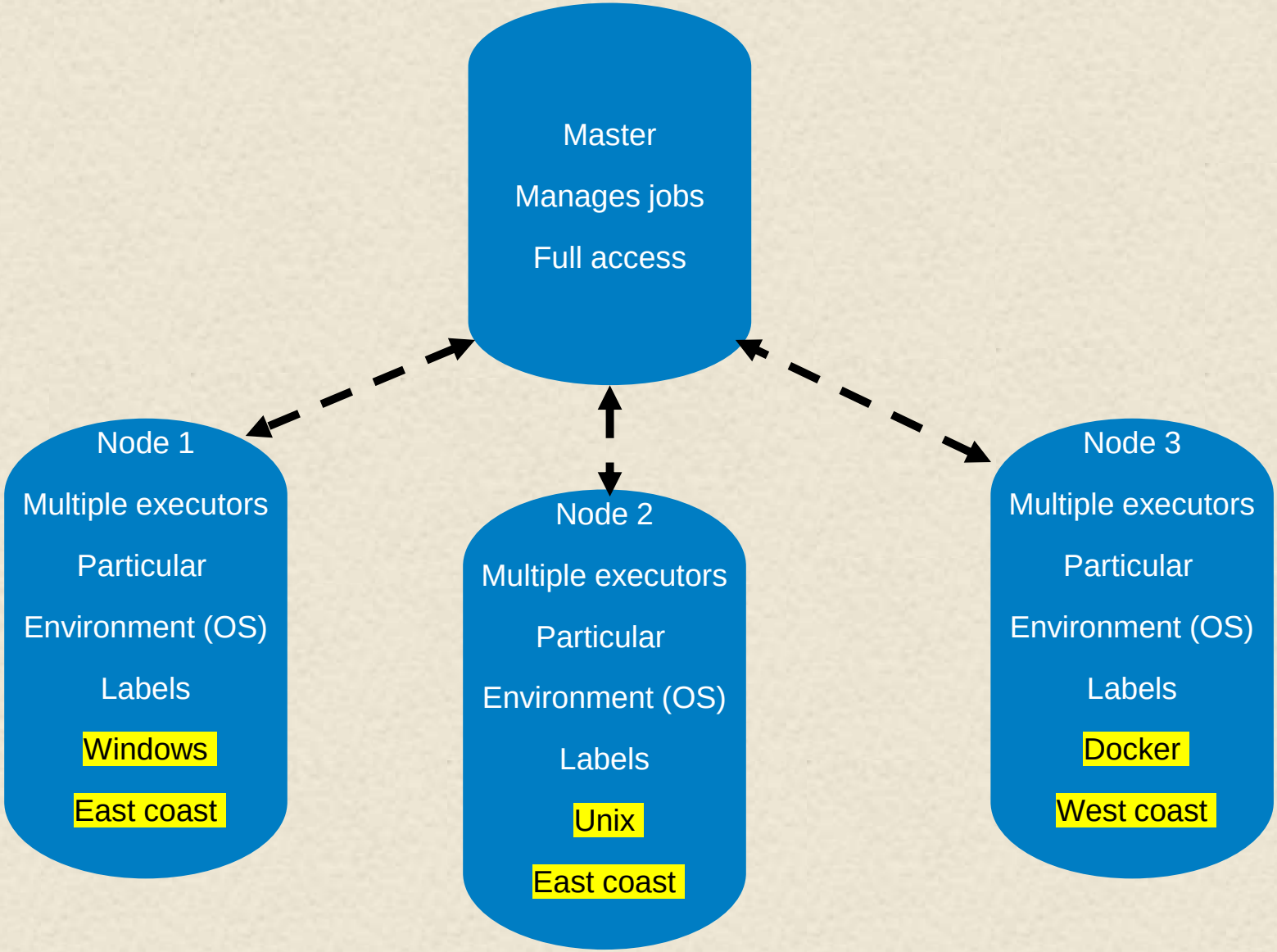
Run (job output page and console log)




```
 > 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 c097d014b2fa1205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8 (refs/remotes/origin/master)
 > git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
 > git checkout -f c097d014b2fa1205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8
 > git branch -a -v --no-abbrev # timeout=10
 > git branch -D master # timeout=10
 > git checkout -b master c097d014b2fa1205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8
Commit message: "Updates for gretty"
 > git rev-list --no-walk c097d014b2fa1205b4df91381fca31f144abb8e8 # 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.)

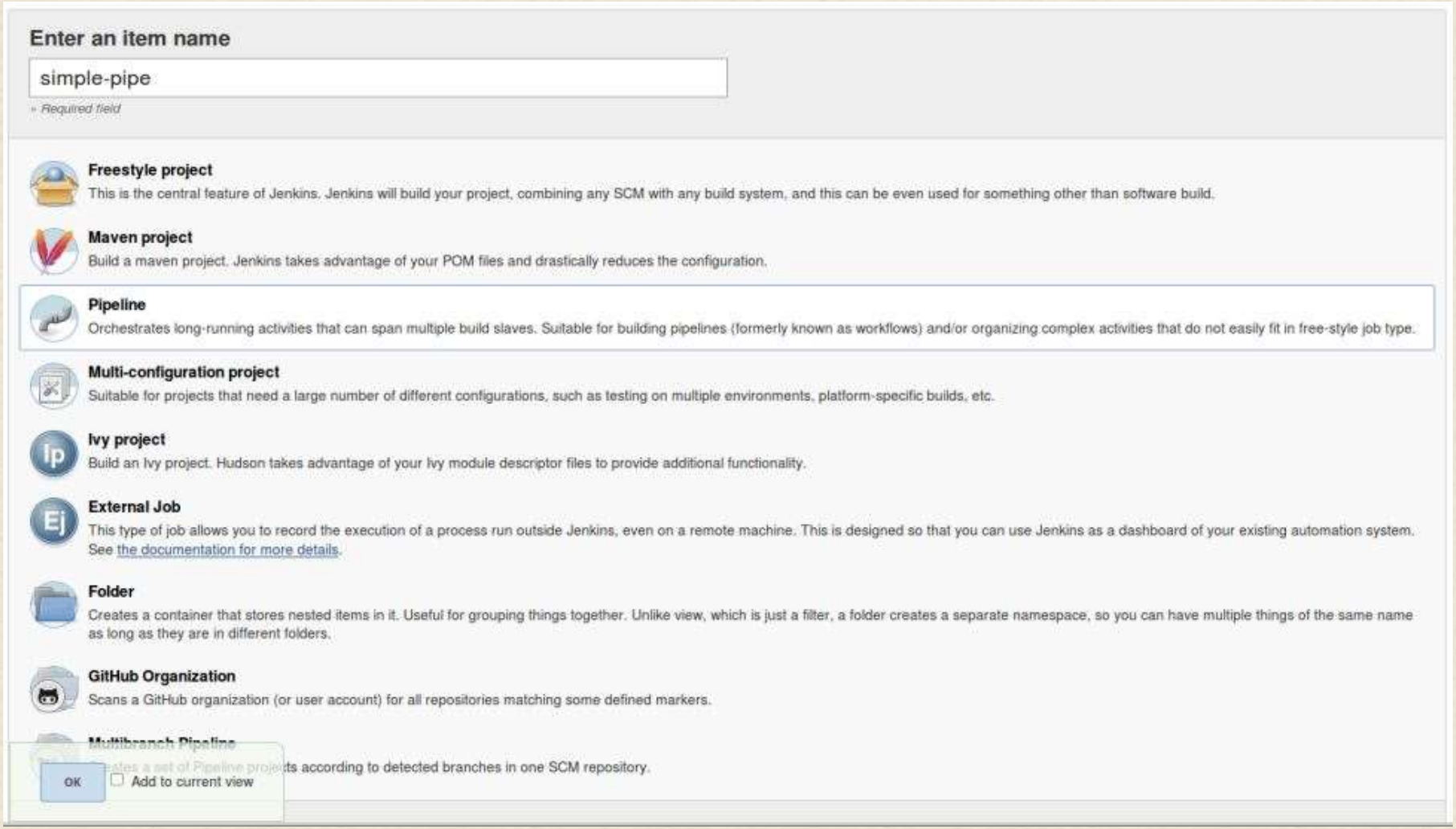
- Contains configuration, commands, and history of past builds
- Can be set to run on particular nodes
- Persist history
- Have their own "dashboard"
- Have their own workspace
- Can be initiated in several ways – manually, SCM polling, from other jobs

What is Jenkins 2 (2.0+)?

- **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

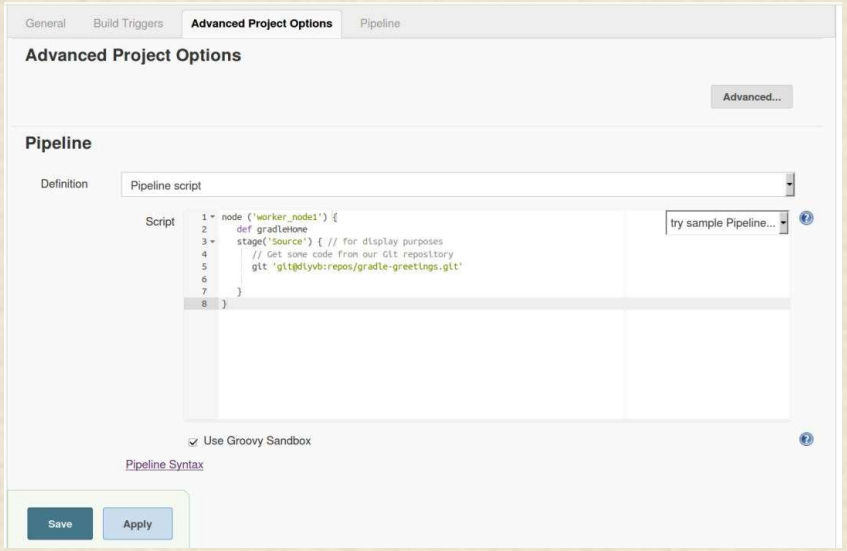
Types of Projects

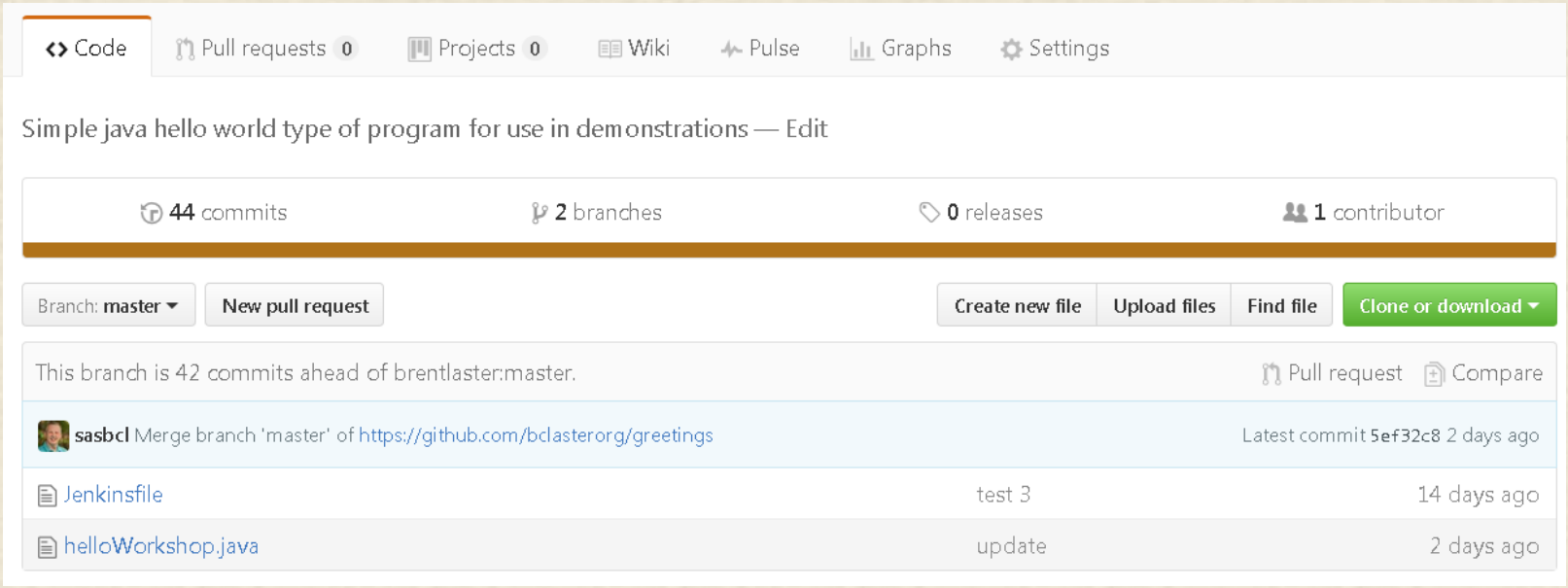


Pipeline-based projects can be written in Jenkins DSL instead of configuring everything through web forms.

Jenkins Domain Specific Language (DSL)

- 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





tion

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

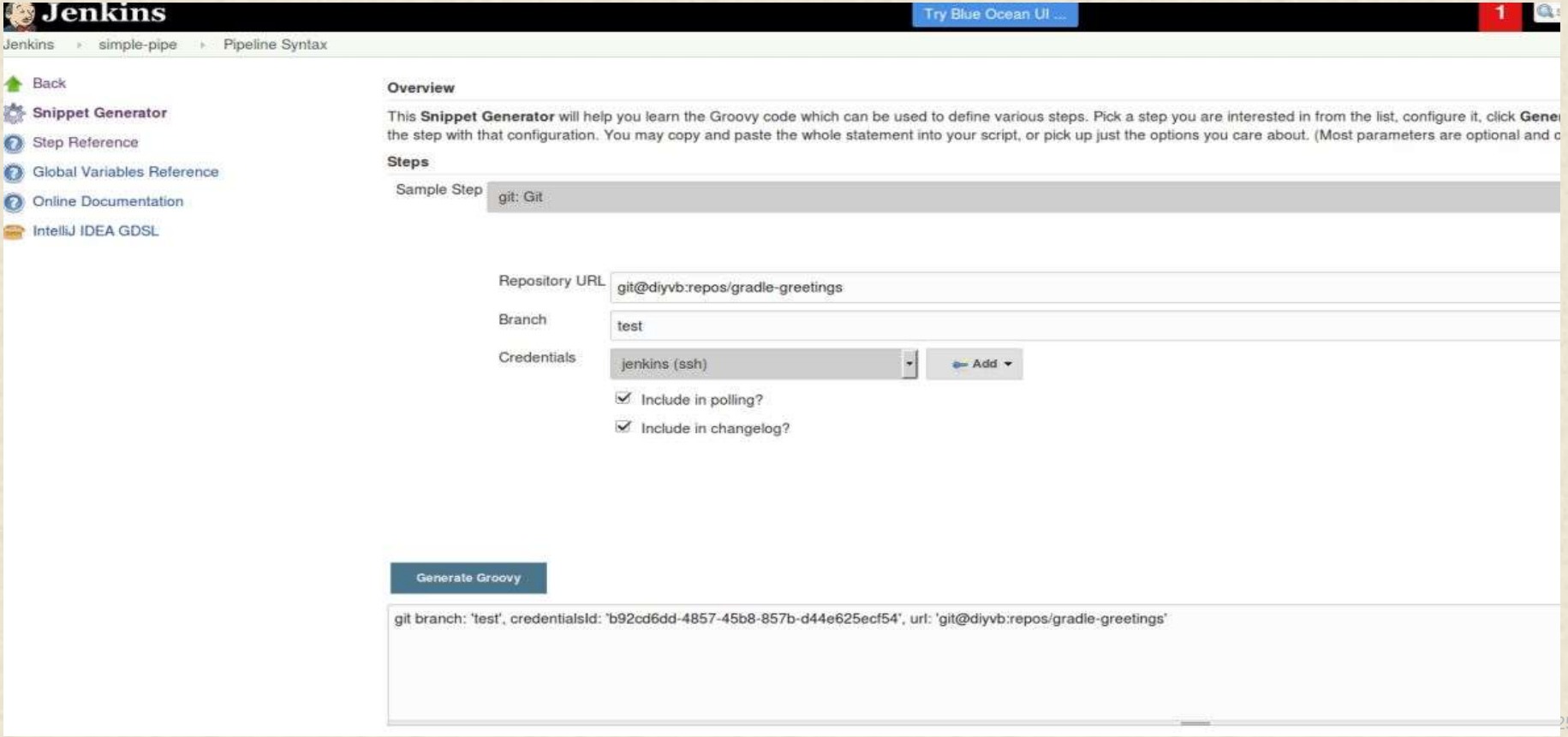
sasbcl Merge branch 'master' of https://github.com/bclasterorg/greetings — Latest commit 5ef32c8 2 days ago

Jenkinsfile	test 3	14 days ago
helloWorkshop.java	update	2 days ago

Apply

Automatic DSL - Snippet Generator

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



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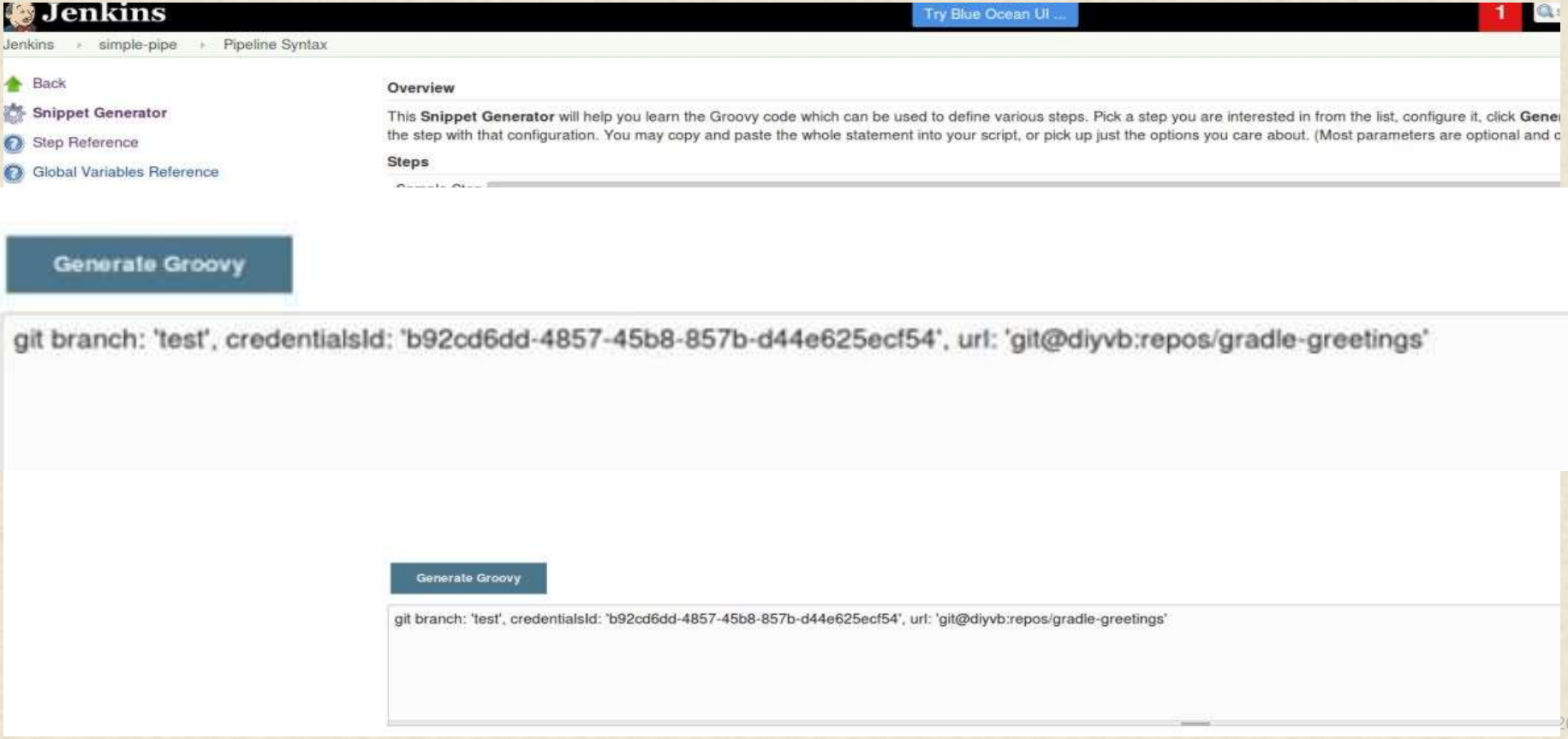

Scripted Pipelines – Nodes and Stages

- **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

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

```
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 and output – the Stage View


```
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())
   }
}
```

Stages and output – the Stage View


```
import static org.foo.Utilities.*
node ('worker_node1') {
try {
   def gradleHome
   stage('Source') {
      // Get some code
      git 'git@diyvb:
   }
   stage('Build') {
      // Run the gradl
      gbuild this, 'c
   }
   stage ('Verify') {
      // Now load 'ver
      def verifyCall =
      timeout(time: 5,
        verifyCall("P
      }
   }  // end verify
   }  // end try
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   }
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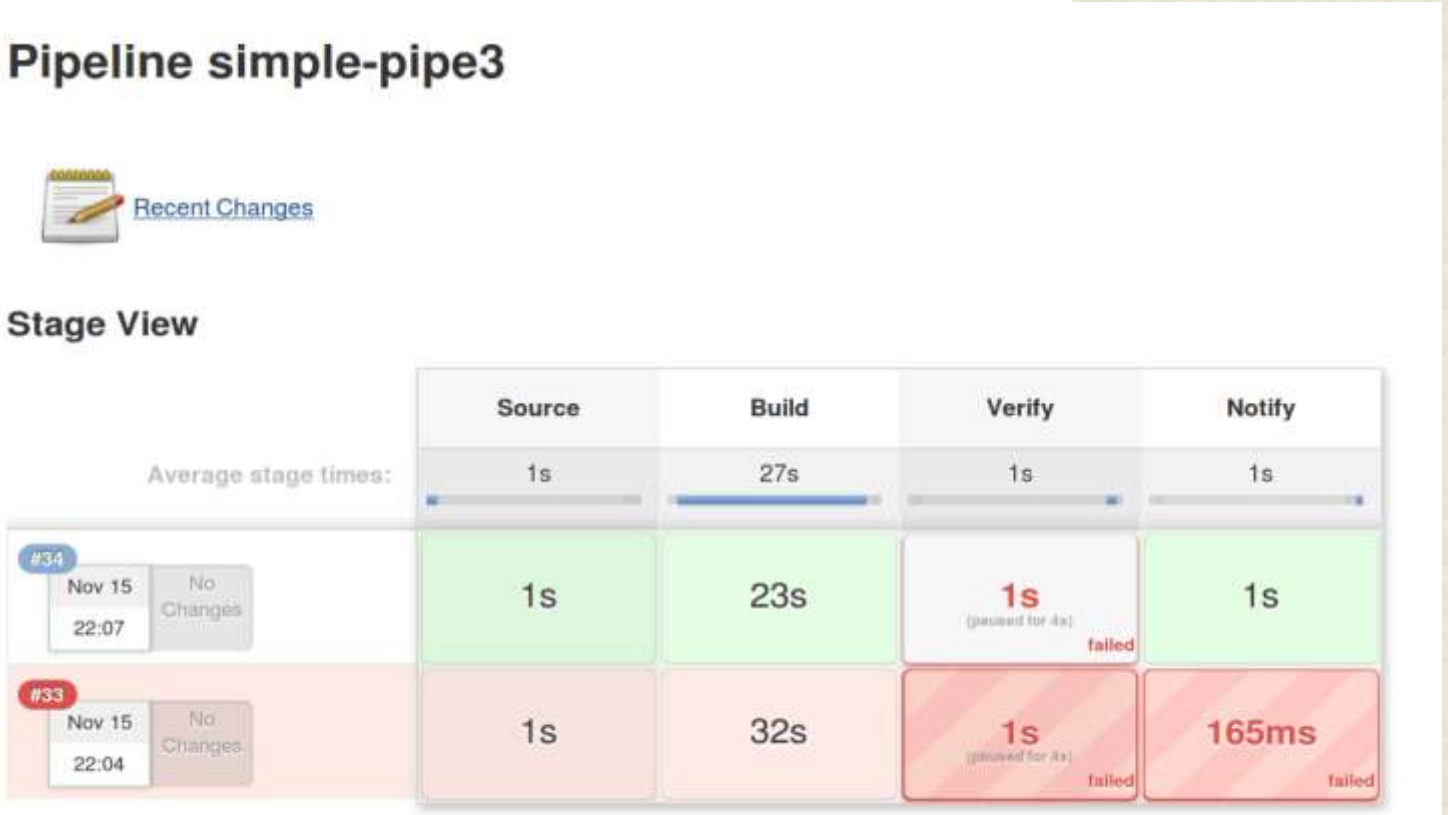
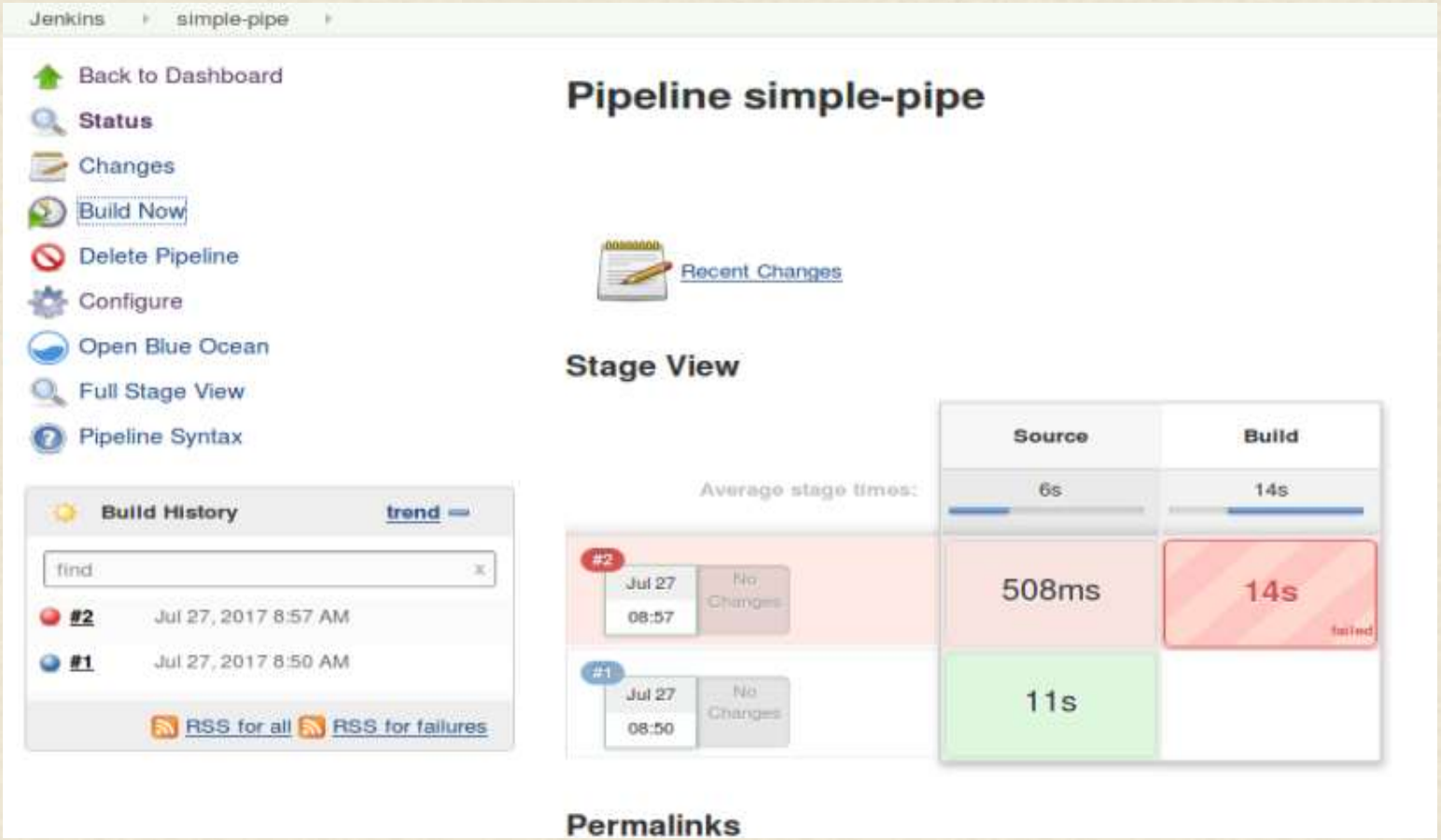


Stage View and Logs



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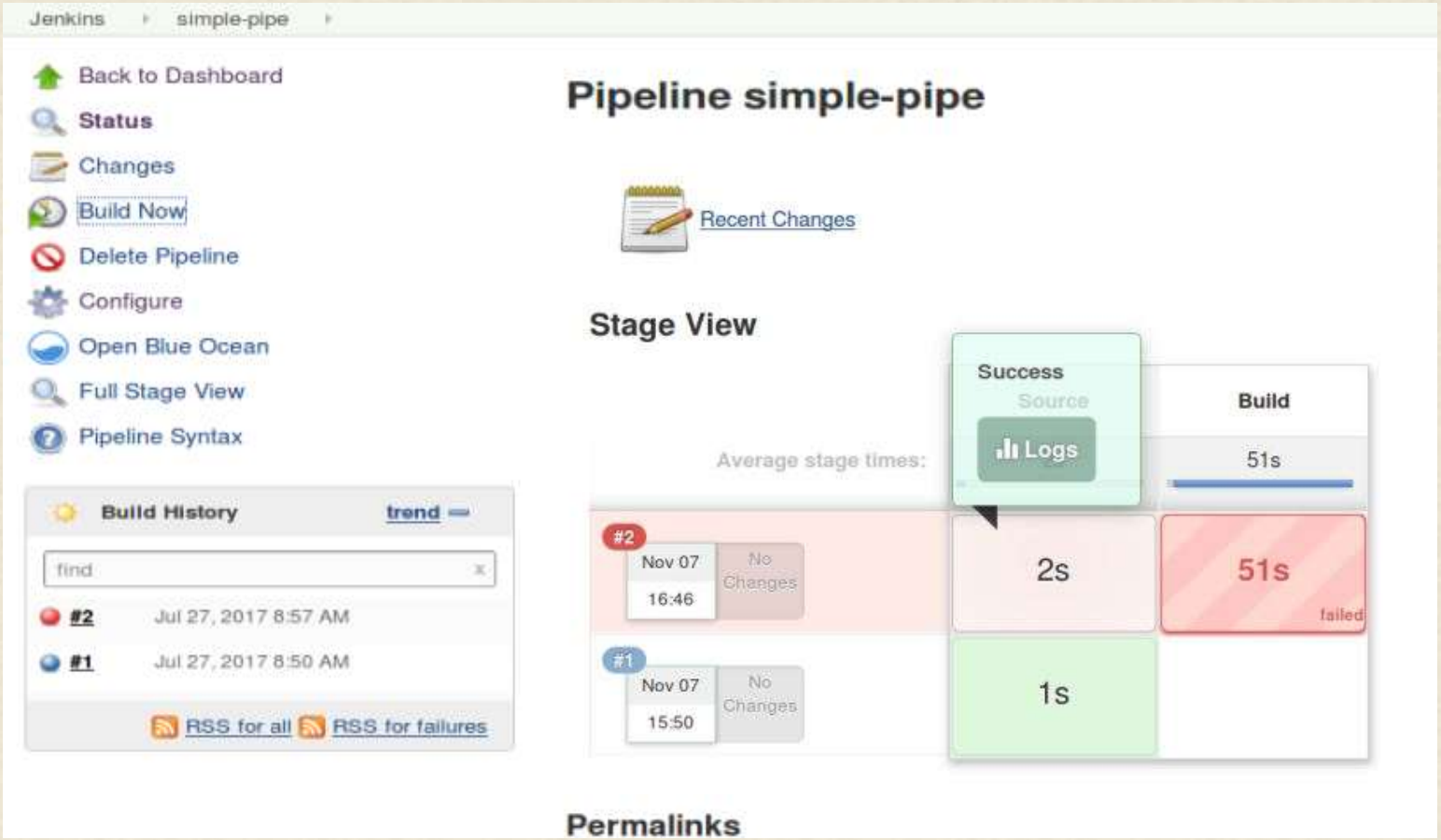

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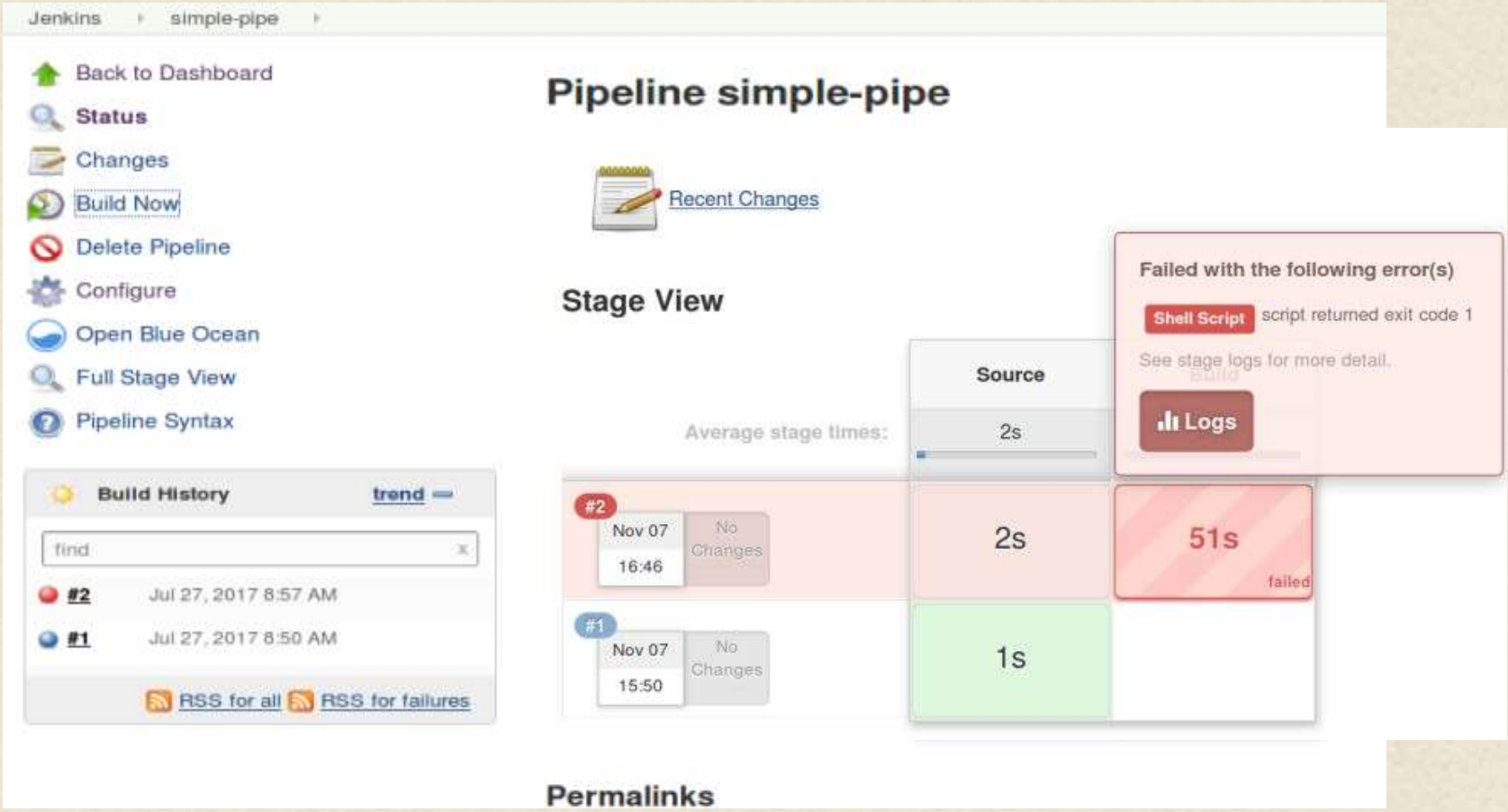

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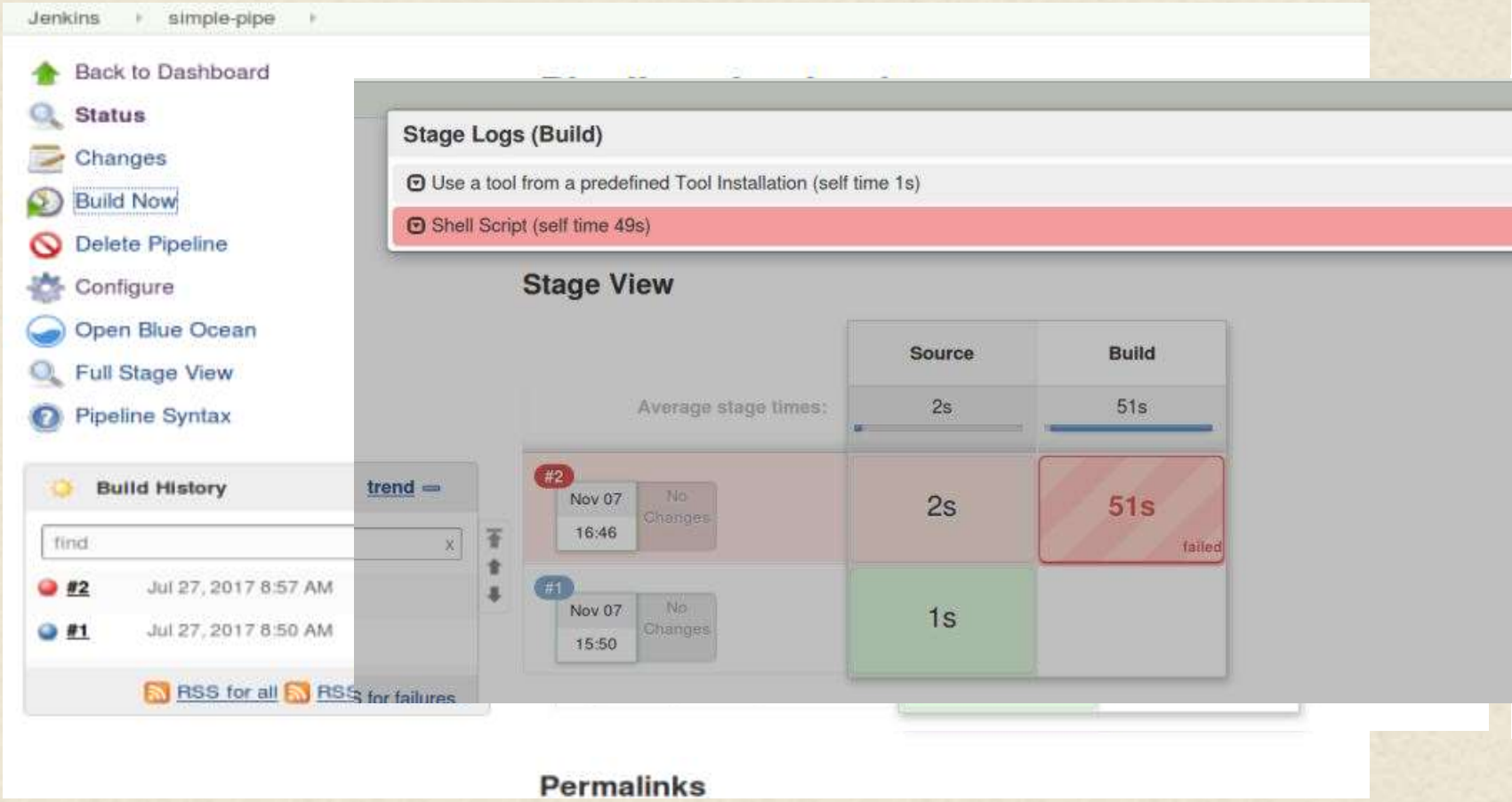

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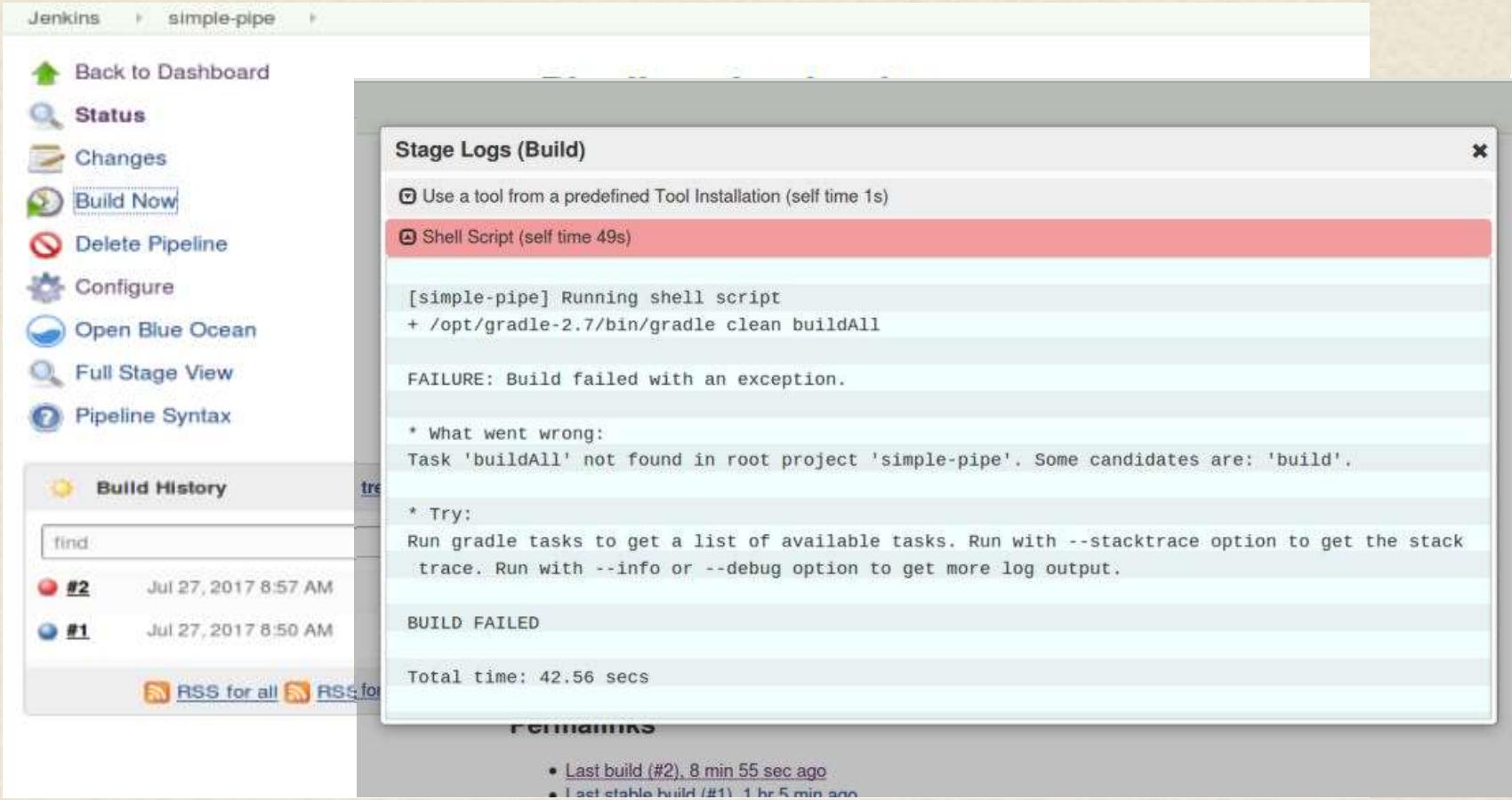
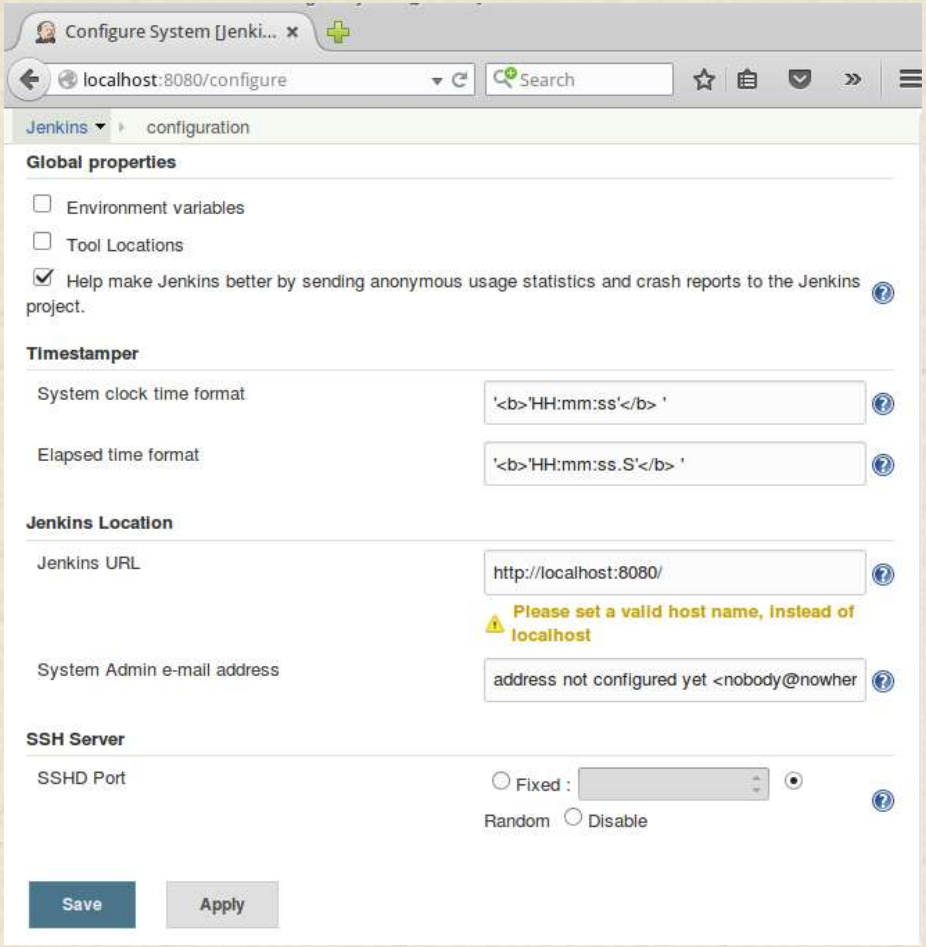
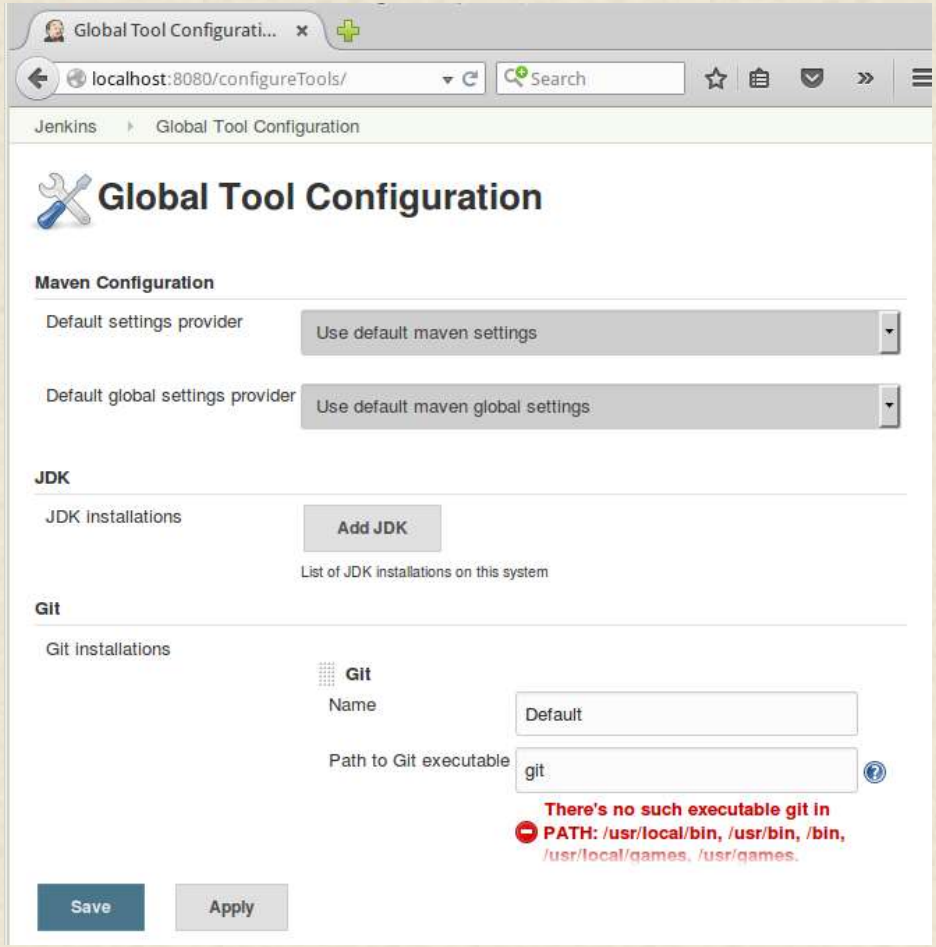


Global Configuration for Pipelines





Global Tools and Pipeline

- 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


```
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

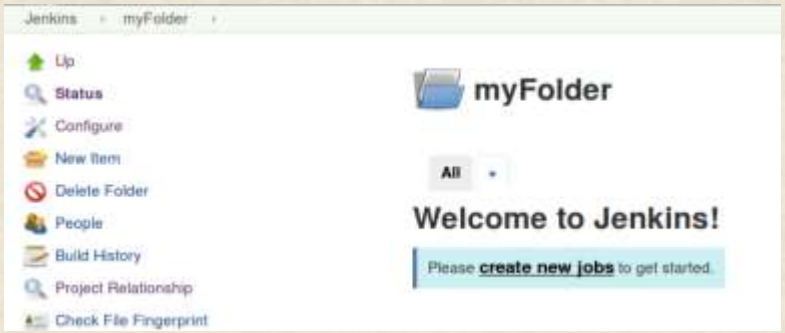
[gradle-greetings.git] / Jenkinsfile

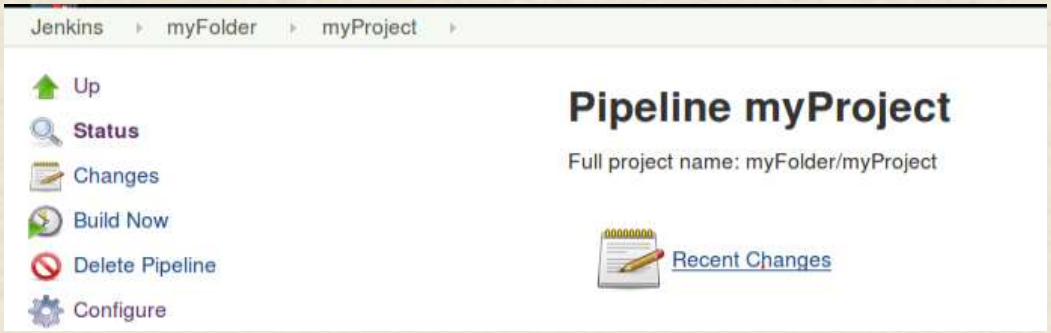
```
1  #!groovy
2  import static org.foo.Utilities.*
3  node ('worker_node1') {
4     // always run with a new workspace
5     step([$class: 'WsCleanup'])
6     try {
7        stage('Source') {
8           checkout scm
9           stash name: 'test-sources', includes: 'build.gradle,src/test/'
10       }
11       stage('Build') {
12          // Run the gradle build
13          gbuild this, 'clean build -x test'
14       }
15       stage ('Test') {
16       // execute required unit tests in parallel
17
18          parallel (
19            .master: { node ('master'){
20                // always run with a new workspace
21                step([$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

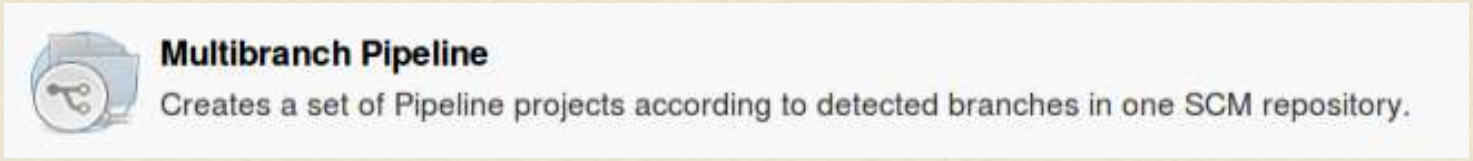
- Creates a high-level container for other projects
- Provides a separate namespace (not just viewing organization like views)
- Allows for pipeline libraries that can be shared among jobs in the folder

- 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>



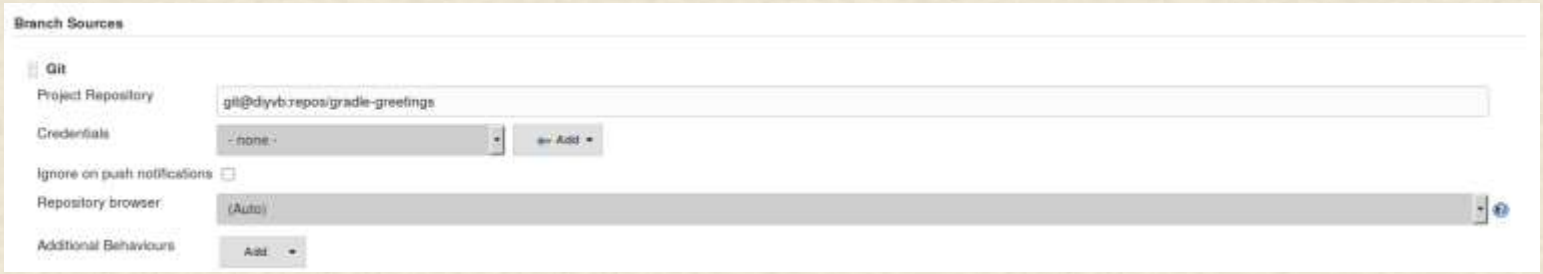


Multibranch Pipeline



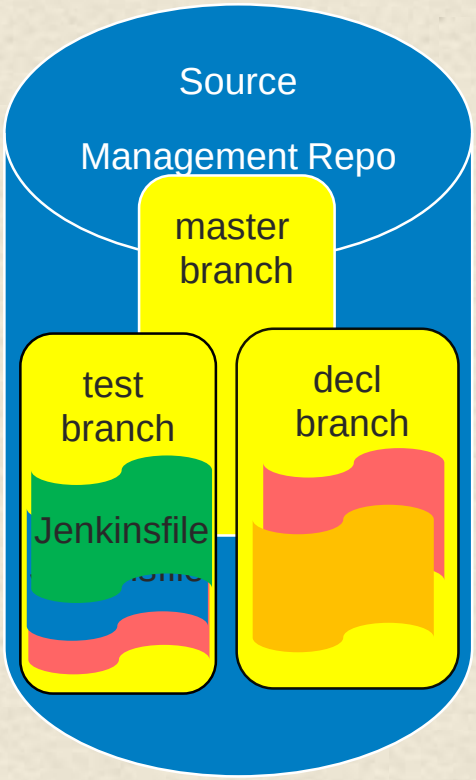
- Creates pipeline projects in Jenkins to correspond to branches in an SCM repository
- Marker for whether a branch should have a corresponding job is presence of a Jenkinsfile in branch

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

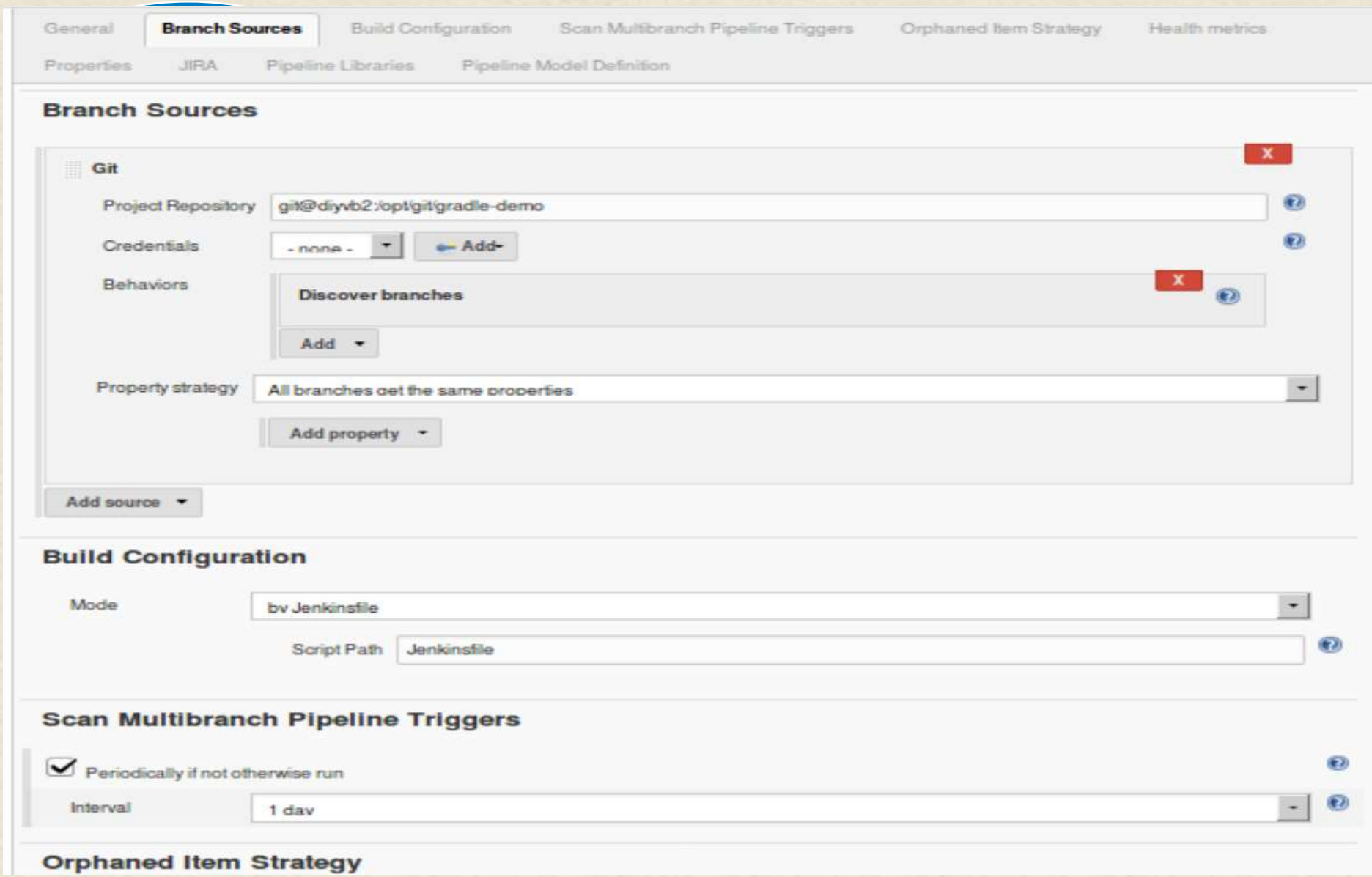


- Can also include Shared Pipeline Libraries just for this set

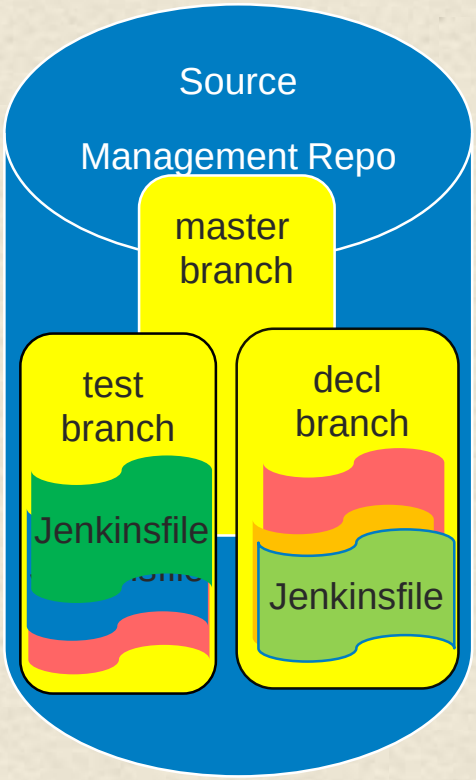
Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

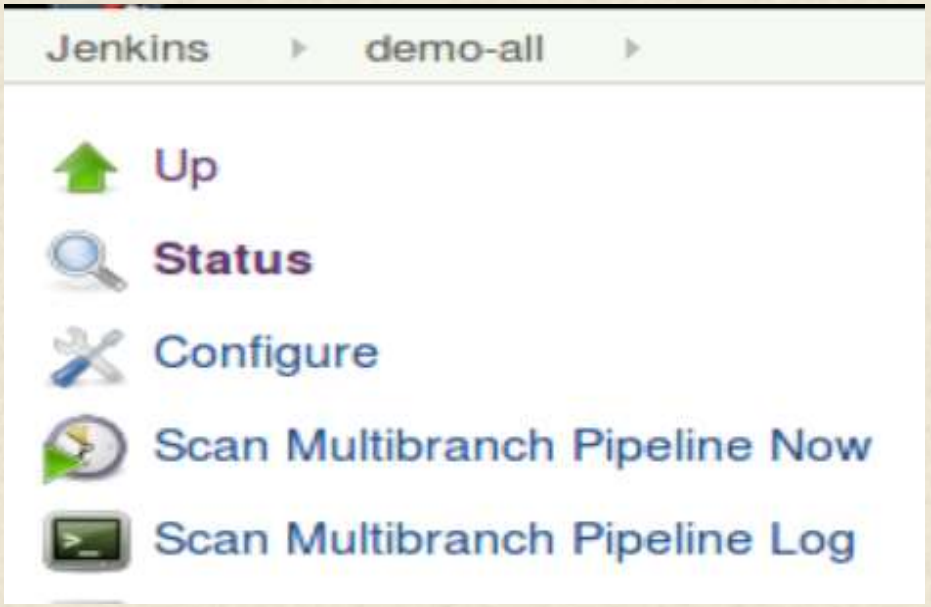


Multibranch Pipeline Scanning



Multibranch Pipeline Scanning



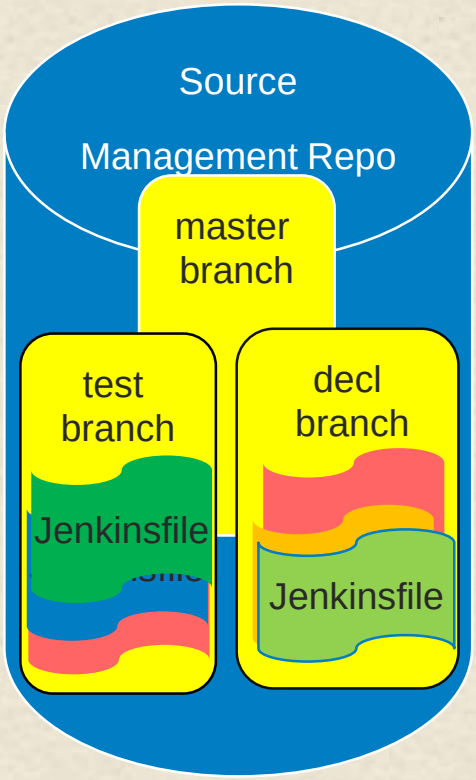


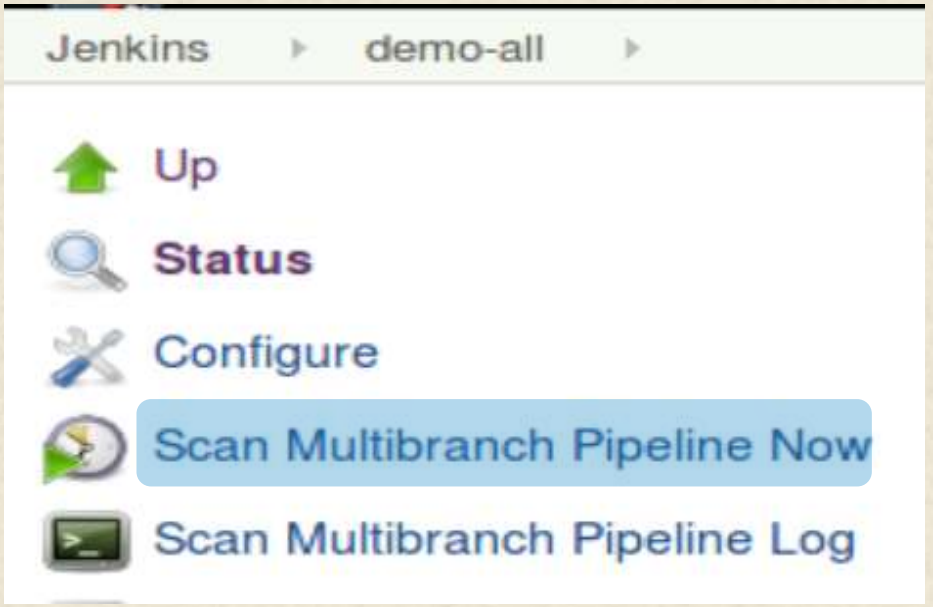
User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

User creates and configures a multibranch project.

Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning



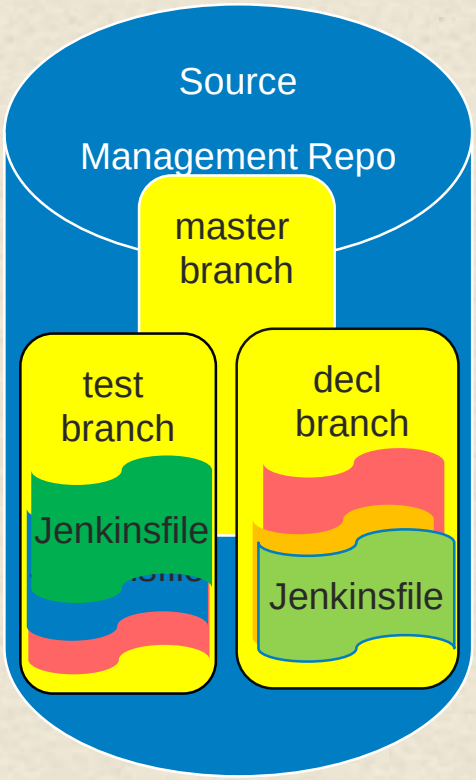


User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

User creates and configures a multibranch project.

Jenkins scans the project branches for ones with Jenkinsfiles.

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning



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.

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

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)
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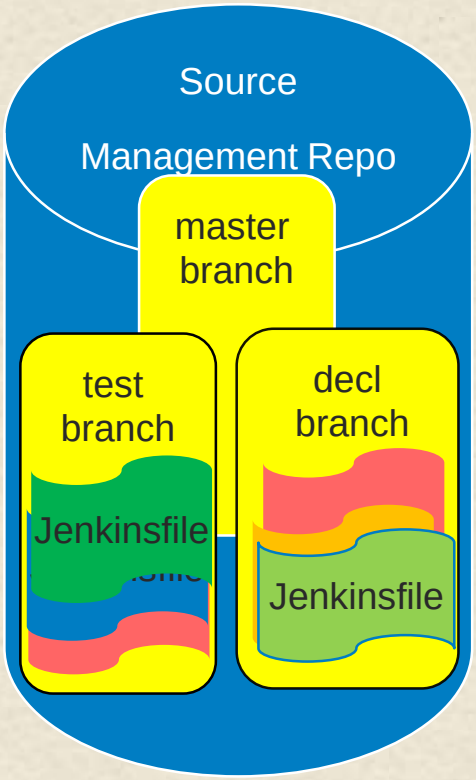
      'Jenkinsfile' found
    Met criteria
Scheduled build for branch: decl
Processed 3 branches
[Sat Nov 04 15:24:56 EDT 2017] Finished branch indexing. Indexing took 0.73 sec
Finished: SUCCESS
```

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning



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...
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  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
```

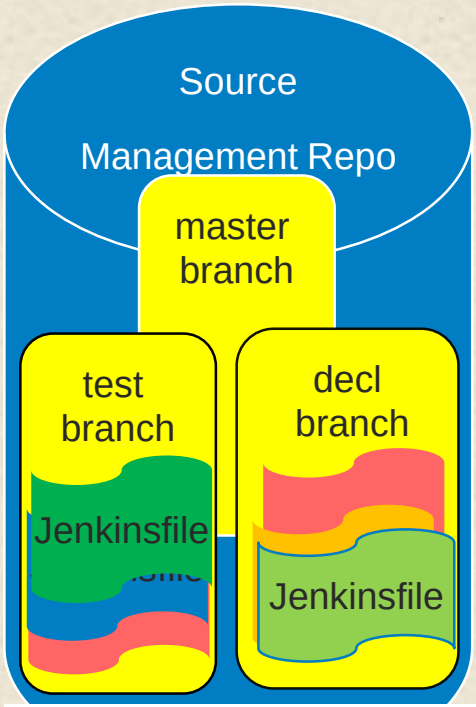
User creates and pushes a Jenkinsfile to desired branches in source control system.

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



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
```

demo-all

Branches (2)

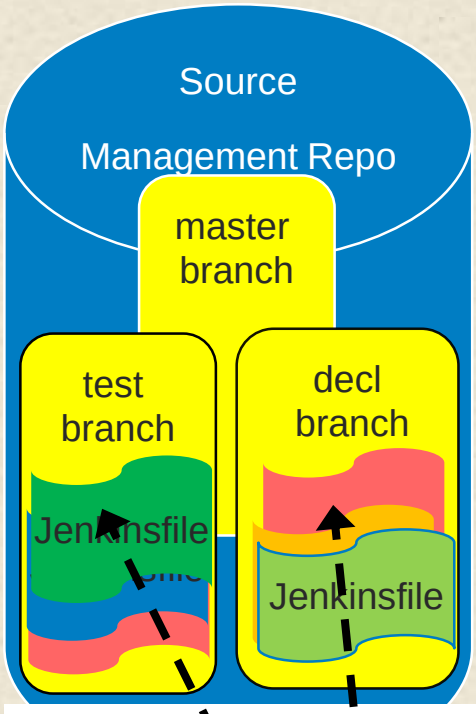
S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	Fav
		decl	20 days - #3	N/A	1 min 18 sec	
		test	3 mo 14 days - #3	N/A	46 sec	

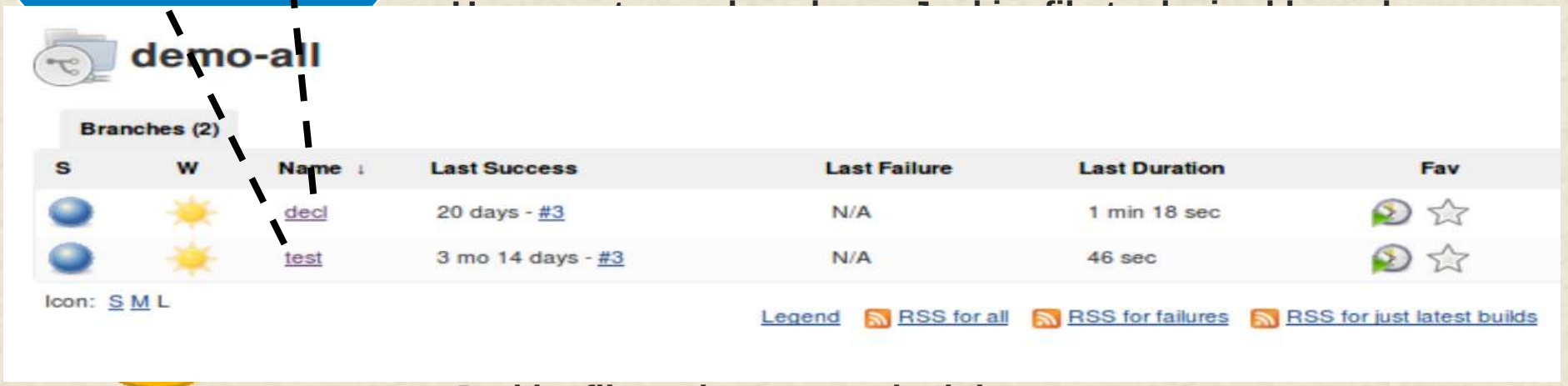
Icon: S M L

Legend RSS for all RSS for failures RSS for just latest builds

Jenkinsfile and executes the jobs

Multibranch Pipeline Scanning

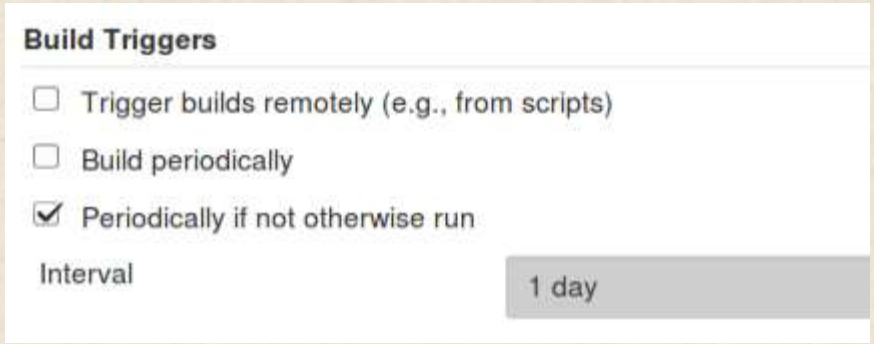




Jenkinsfile and executes the jobs

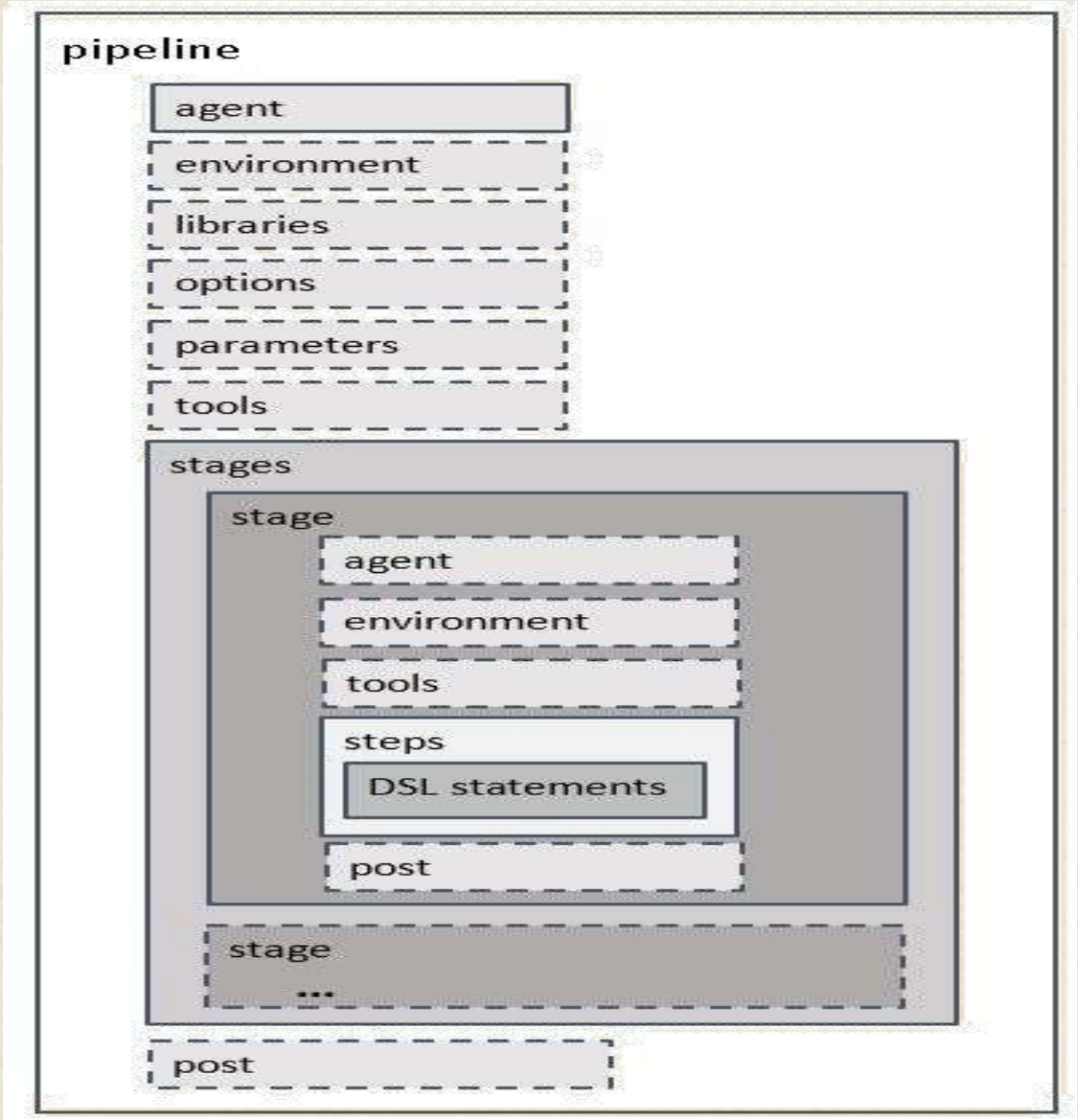
Github Organization Project

- 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



Declarative Pipelines – Motivation and Form

- 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)



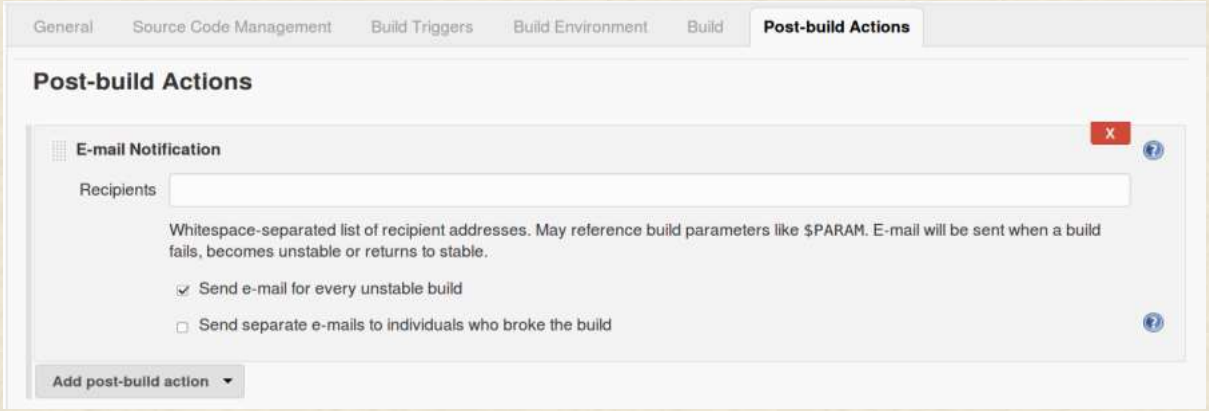
Scripted vs. Declarative Syntax


```
#!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

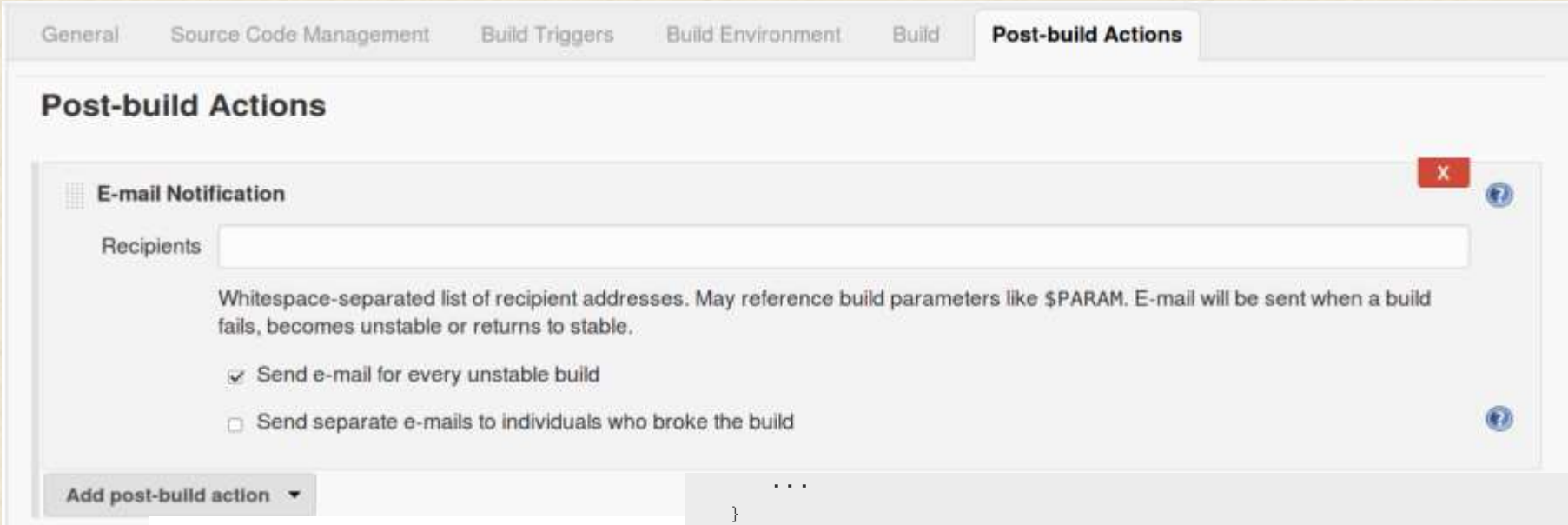
- Example: post processing – such as always sending mail




```
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 p
      failure{
         echo "Build failed"
         mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devop
       }
       success {
         echo "Build succeeded"
         archiveArtifacts '**/*'
       }
     }
}
```

FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative




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

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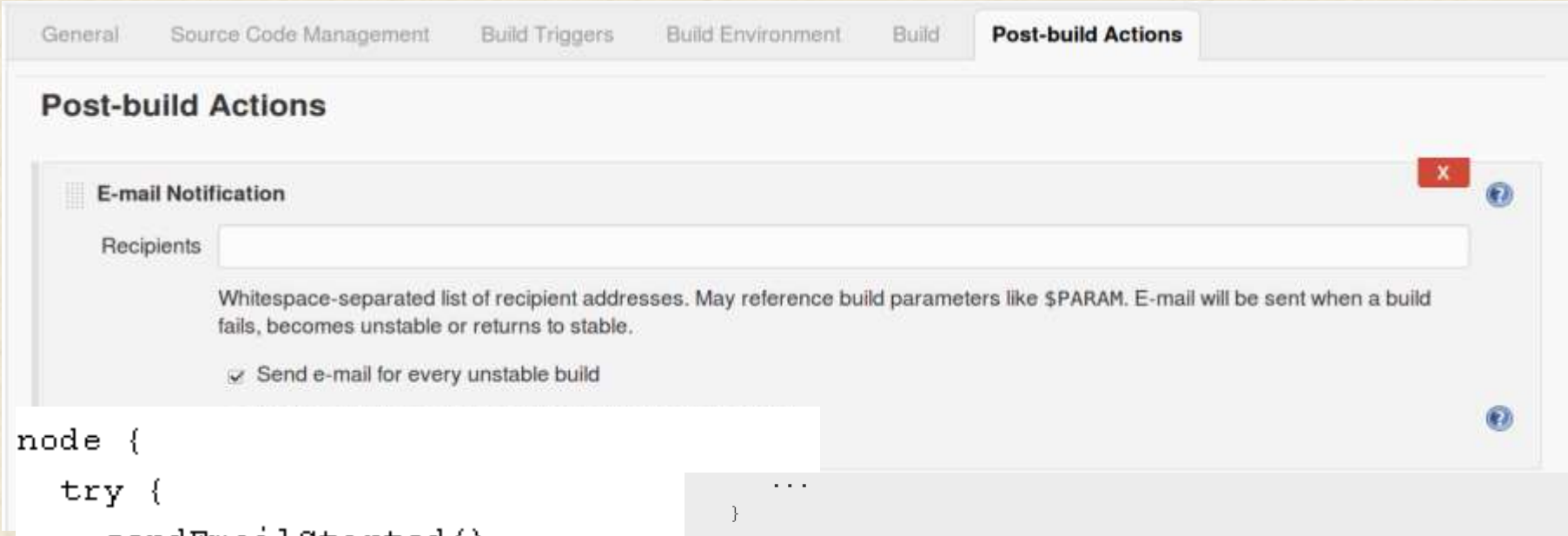
       }
       // changed means when the build status is different than the p
      failure{
         echo "Build failed"
         mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devop
       }
       success {
         echo "Build succeeded"
         archiveArtifacts '**/*'
       }
     }
}
```

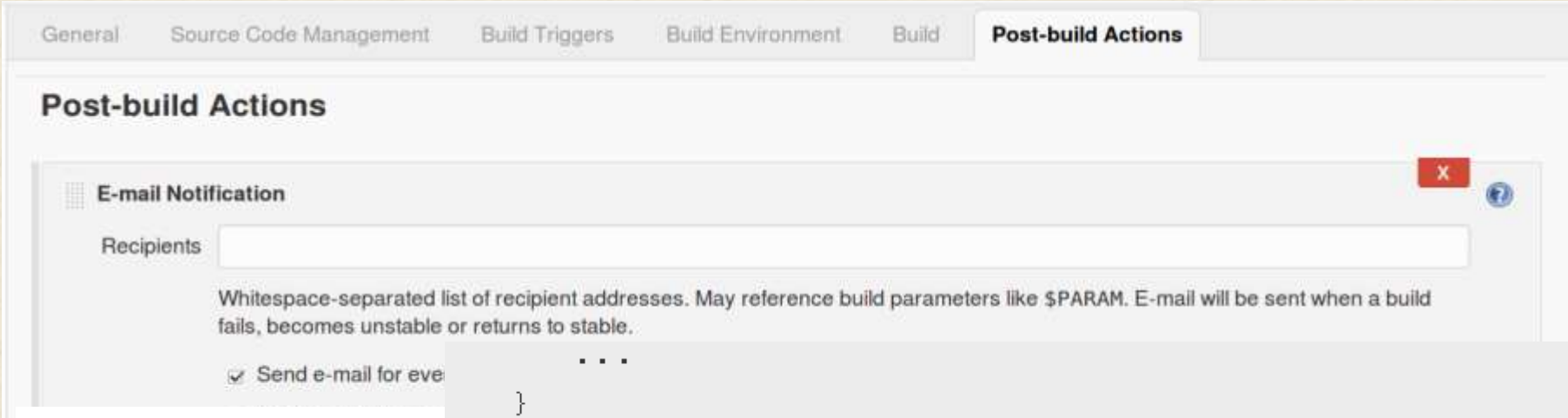
FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative




```
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 p
      failure{
         echo "Build failed"
         mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!', to: 'devop
       }
       success {
         echo "Build succeeded"
         archiveArtifacts '**/*'
       }
     }
}
```

FreeStyle vs. Scripted vs Declarative




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

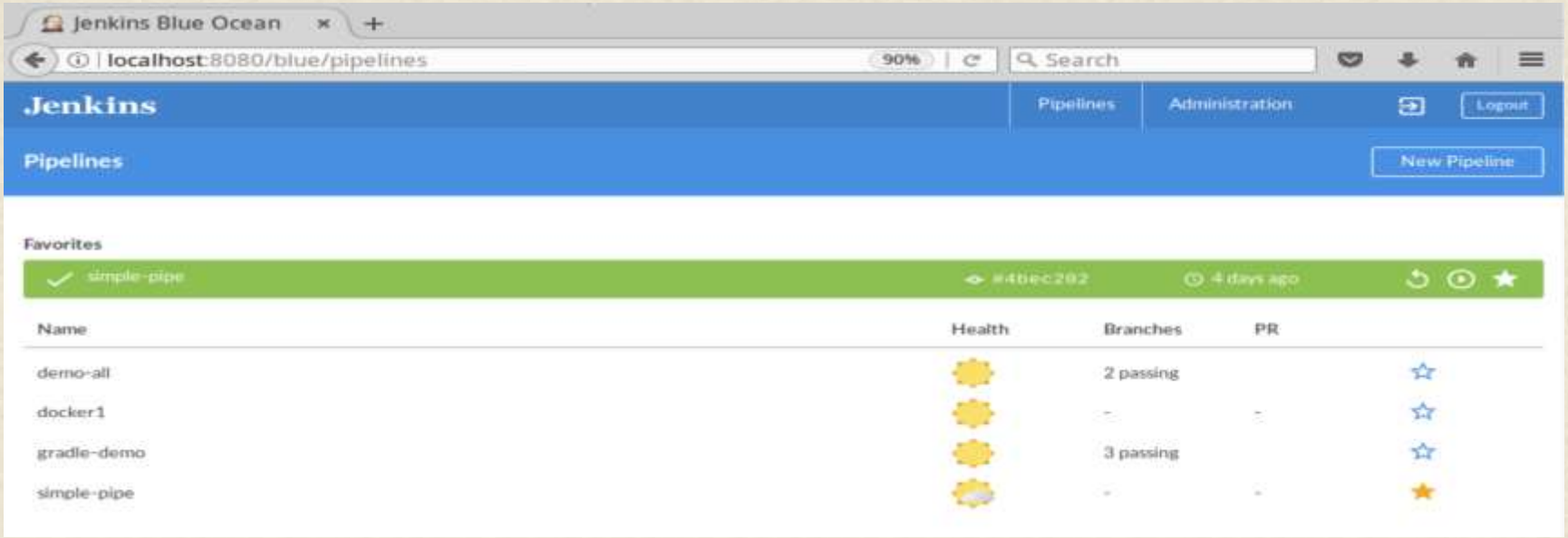
```
    ...
  }
  post {
      always {
        echo "Build stage complete"
      }
      // changed means when the build status is different
     failure{
        echo "Build failed"
        mail body: <some text>, subject: 'Build failed!',
      }
      success {
        echo "Build succeeded"
   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

Blue Ocean

- 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

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

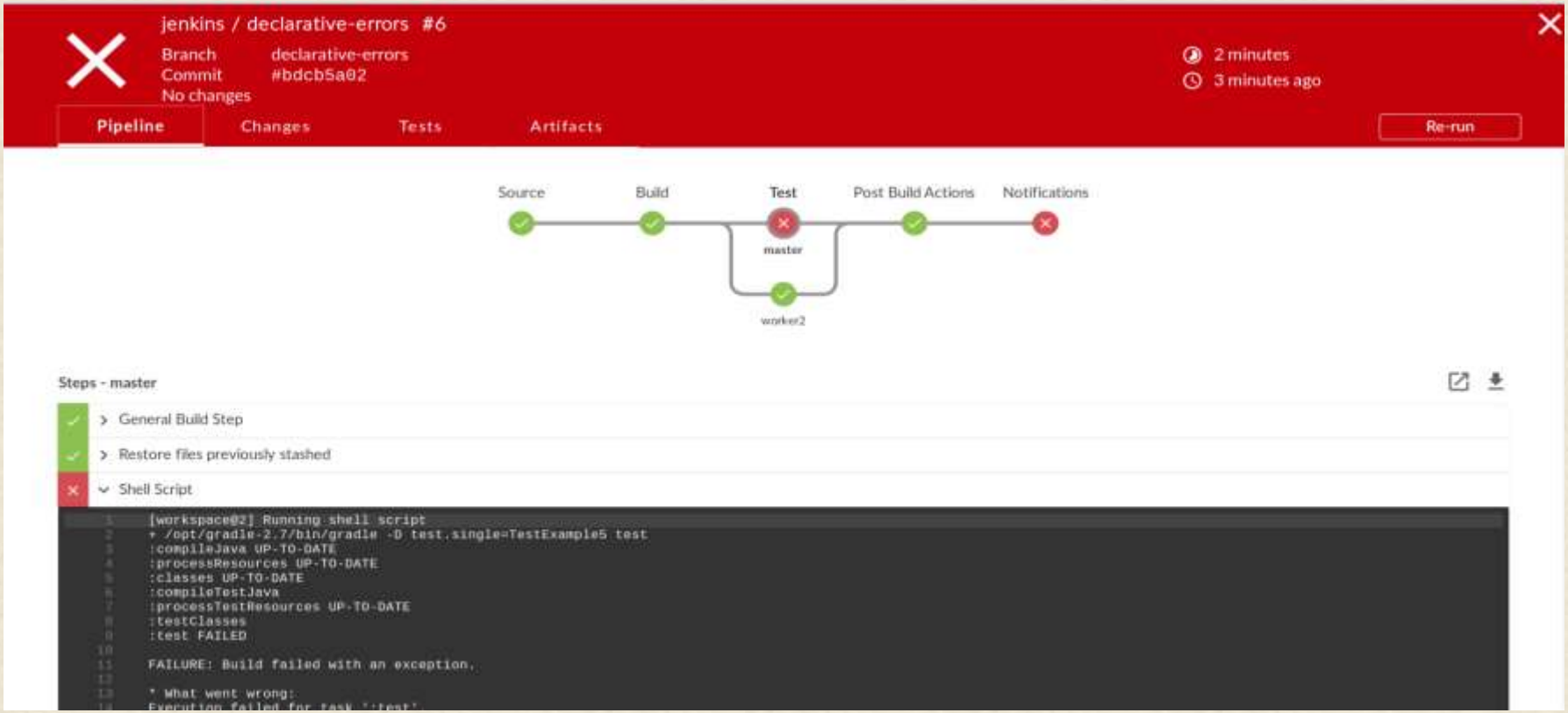


Run in progress

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

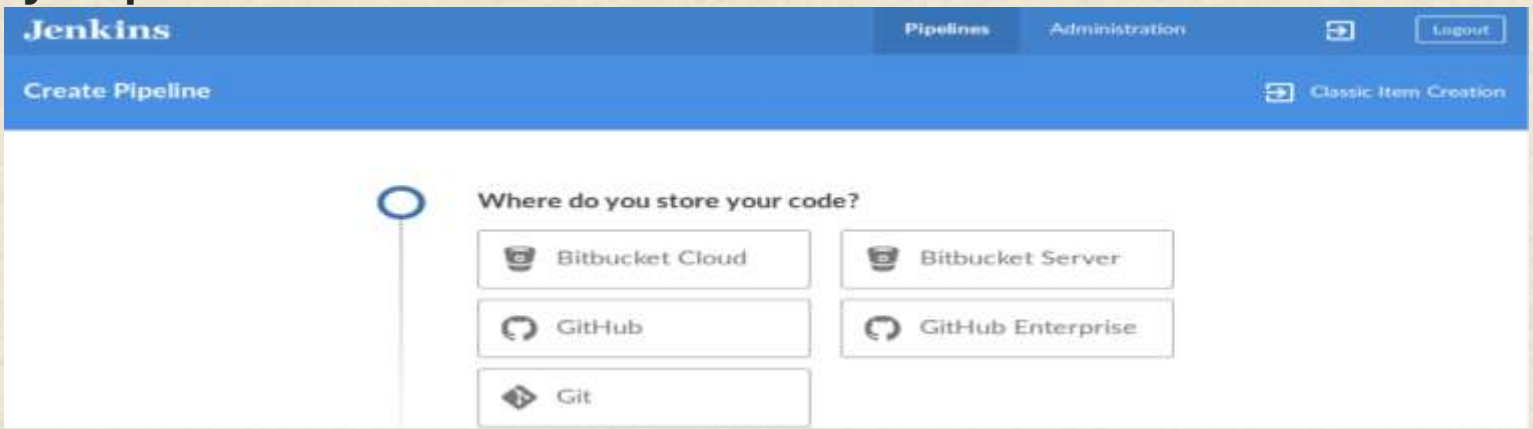
Failed Build Step

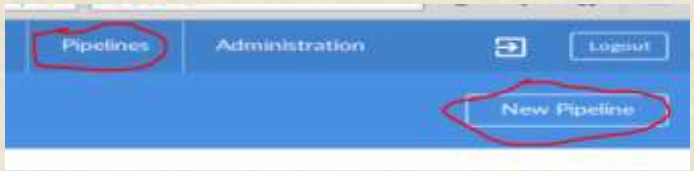
- Individual steps marked as failed
- Logs accessible
- Note “Re-run” button

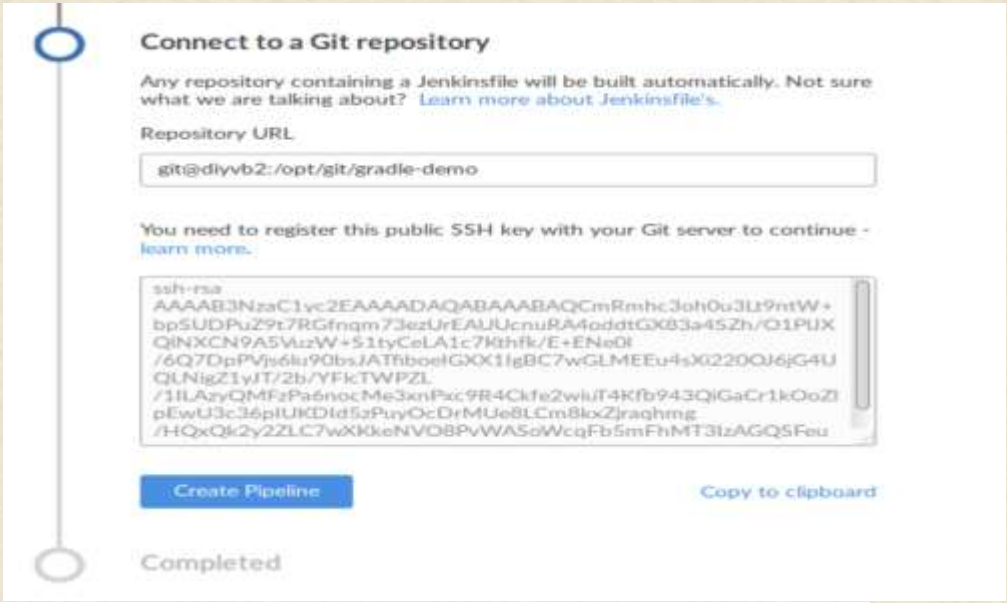


New Pipeline

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



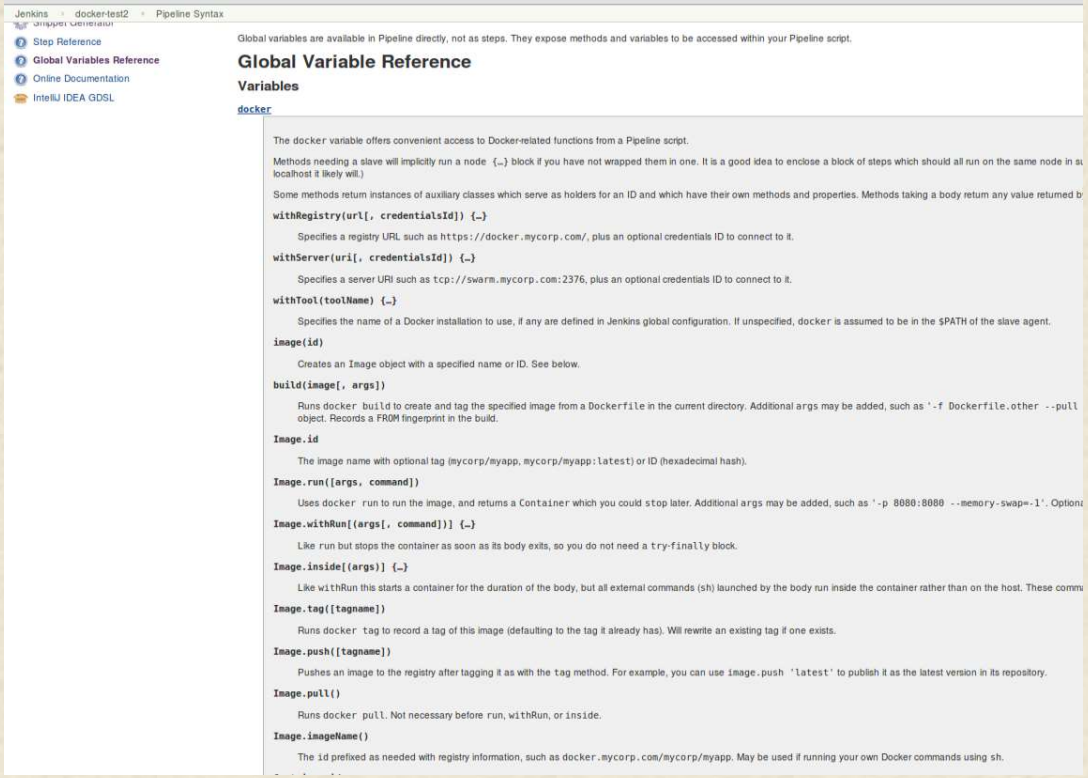




Jenkins 2 and Docker

- 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



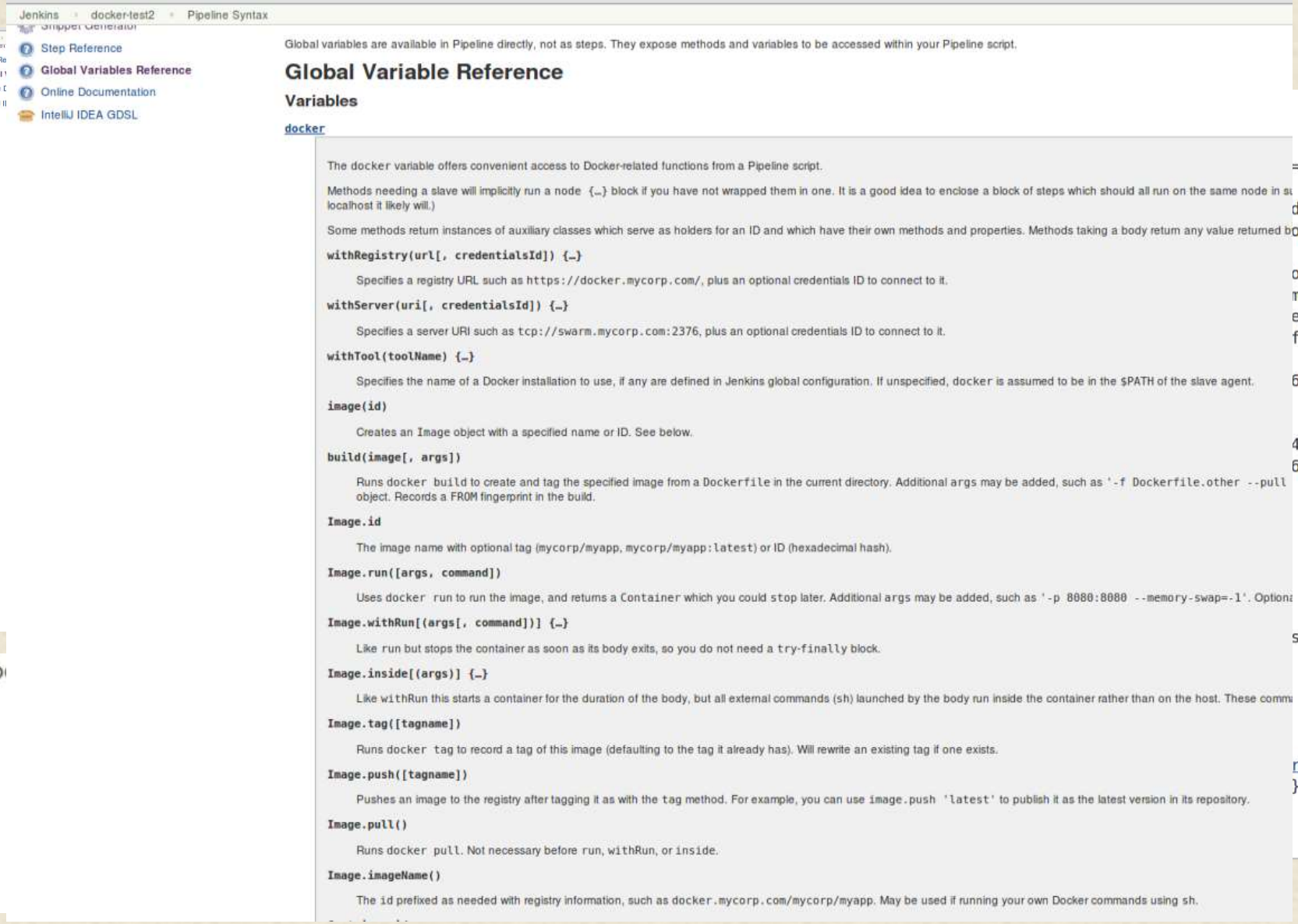

```
node() {
    def myImg
    stage ("Build image") {
        // download the dockerfile to build from
        git 'git@diyvb:repos/dockerResources.git'

        // 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/dockerResour
Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResourc
 > git --version # timeout=10
 > git fetch --tags --progress git@diyvb:repos/dockerResourc
 > git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/master^{commit} # timeo
 > git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/origin/master^{commit}
Checking out Revision 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c6606757e8
 > 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 742b984c53e96e7d1465d9442af6c66067
 > 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@nclasters.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/di
bin.zip"  && ln -s "/opt/gradle-${GRADLE_VERSION}/bin/gradle
 ---> Using cache
 ---> df50ff638f0d
Step 5 : ENV GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle
```

Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example



Jenkins » docker-test2 » Pipeline Syntax

- Step Reference
- Global Variables Reference
- Online Documentation
- IntelliJ IDEA GDSL

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
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 b

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 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'. Optiona

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 comm

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.

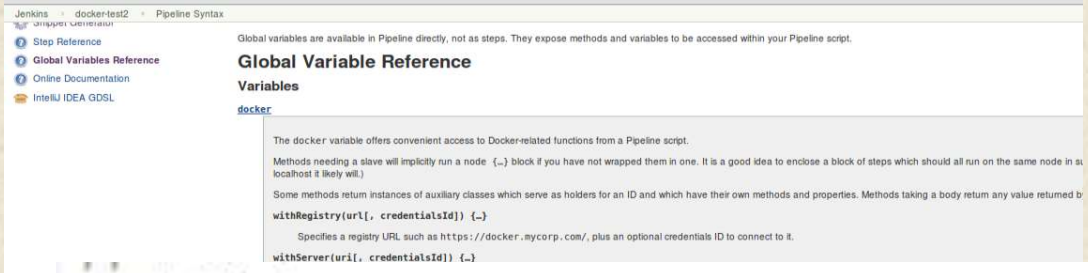
Image.pull()

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.

Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example




```
[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/dockerResour
Fetching upstream changes from git@diyvb:repos/dockerResourc
```

```
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") {
```

```
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    def myImg
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        myImg = docker.build 'my-image:snapshot'
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Jenkins 2.0 and Docker – Inside example


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Step 5 : ENV GRADLE_HOME /opt/gradle
```

That's all - thanks!

Professional Git 1st Edition

by Brent Laster (Author)

3 customer reviews

Look inside