MonoRepo CICD Pipeline Implementation Guide

Executive Summary

This document outlines comprehensive approaches for transitioning from individual microservice repositories to MonoRepo-based CICD pipelines while maintaining the existing toolchain (CloudBees CI, SonarQube, Fortify, NexusIQ, uDeploy, PCF).

Current State Analysis

Existing Architecture

- **Repository Structure**: Individual repositories per microservice
- **Pipeline Per Service**: Each microservice has dedicated Jenkins pipeline
- **Build Detection**: Automatic build type detection (Maven/Gradle/Node.js)
- **Security Scanning**: Parallel execution of SonarQube, Fortify, NexuslQ
- **Deployment**: uDeploy to PCF platform
- Infrastructure: CloudBees CI with multiple controllers and dynamic worker nodes

Key Challenges in MonoRepo Transition

- 1. Change Detection: Identifying which services need rebuilding
- 2. **Parallel Execution**: Maintaining efficient build parallelization
- 3. **Security Scanning**: Managing individual Fortify App IDs per service
- 4. Artifact Management: Handling multiple artifacts from single repository
- 5. Deployment Orchestration: Coordinating deployments across multiple services

MonoRepo CICD Implementation Approaches

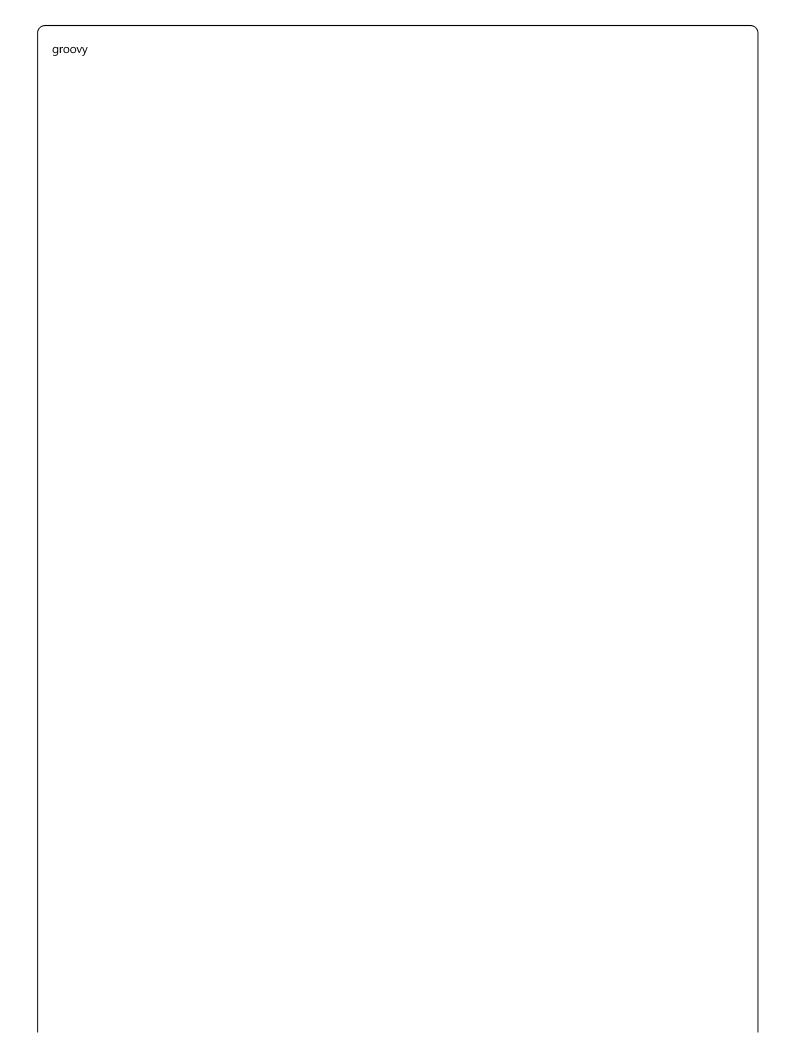
Approach 1: Path-Based Change Detection with Matrix Builds

Overview

Leverage Jenkins Matrix builds with intelligent path-based change detection to trigger builds only for modified services.

Implementation Strategy

Pipeline Structure:



```
// Jenkinsfile (Root Level)
@Library('shared-library') _
pipeline {
  agent none
  stages {
    stage('Change Detection') {
       agent { label 'lightweight' }
       steps {
         script {
            def changedServices = detectChangedServices()
            env.CHANGED_SERVICES = changedServices.join(',')
         }
       }
    }
    stage('Matrix Build') {
       when {
          expression { env.CHANGED_SERVICES != " }
       }
       matrix {
         axes {
            axis {
              name 'SERVICE'
              values script {
                 return env.CHANGED_SERVICES.split(',')
              }
            }
         stages {
            stage('Build & Scan') {
              agent {
                 label 'dynamic-worker'
              }
              steps {
                 buildMicroservice(env.SERVICE)
```

}				
Shared Library En	hancement:			
groovy				

```
// vars/detectChangedServices.groovy
def call() {
  def changedFiles = sh(
     script: "git diff --name-only HEAD~1 HEAD",
     returnStdout: true
  ).trim().split('\n')
  def serviceDirectories = [:]
  def changedServices = [] as Set
  // Map service directories
  dir('.') {
     def services = sh(
       script: "find . -maxdepth 2 -name 'pom.xml' -o -name 'build.gradle' -o -name 'package.json' | xargs dirname | so
       returnStdout: true
     ).trim().split('\n')
     services.each { service ->
       serviceDirectories[service] = service.replaceAll('^\\.\\\',")
     }
  }
  // Detect changed services
  changedFiles.each { file ->
     serviceDirectories.each { path, serviceName ->
       if (file.startsWith(path)) {
          changedServices.add(serviceName)
       }
     }
  return changedServices.toList()
}
// vars/buildMicroservice.groovy
def call(String serviceName) {
  dir(serviceName) {
     // Auto-detect build type
     def buildTool = detectBuildTool()
     // Build stage
     stage("Build ${serviceName}") {
       buildWithTool(buildTool, serviceName)
```

```
}
    // Parallel scanning
     def scanStages = [:]
    scanStages["SonarQube ${serviceName}"] = {
       sonarScan(serviceName, buildTool)
    }
    scanStages["Fortify ${serviceName}"] = {
       fortifyScan(serviceName, getFortifyAppId(serviceName))
    }
    scanStages["NexusIQ ${serviceName}"] = {
       nexusIQScan(serviceName, buildTool)
    }
     parallel scanStages
    // Deployment
    stage("Deploy ${serviceName}") {
       deployToUDeploy(serviceName)
}
```

- Minimal changes to existing shared libraries
- Efficient resource utilization
- Maintains parallel scanning per service
- Scales well with CloudBees CI controllers

Disadvantages:

- Complex change detection logic
- Potential for false positives in change detection
- Matrix builds can be resource-intensive

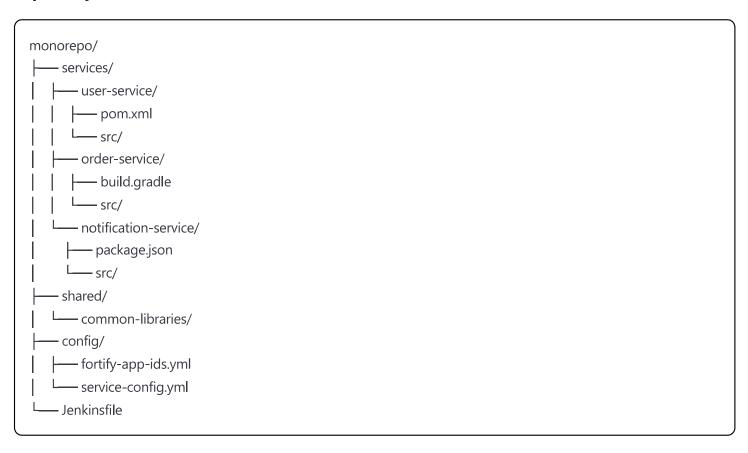
Approach 2: Multibranch Pipeline with Service-Specific Triggers

Overview

Create a sophisticated multibranch pipeline that analyzes changes and creates dynamic pipeline stages for affected services.

Implementation Strategy

Repository Structure:



Configuration Management:

yaml		

```
# config/service-config.yml
services:
 user-service:
  fortifyAppId: "12345"
  buildTool: "maven"
  deploymentProfile: "user-profile"
  sonarProjectKey: "user-service"
 order-service:
  fortifyAppId: "12346"
  buildTool: "gradle"
  deploymentProfile: "order-profile"
  sonarProjectKey: "order-service"
 notification-service:
  fortifyAppId: "12347"
  buildTool: "nodejs"
  deploymentProfile: "notification-profile"
  sonarProjectKey: "notification-service"
```

Enhanced Pipeline:

groovy	

```
@Library('monorepo-shared-library') _
pipeline {
  agent none
  environment {
    CHANGED_SERVICES = ""
    BUILD_SERVICES = ""
  }
  stages {
    stage('Initialize') {
       agent { label 'lightweight' }
       steps {
         script {
            def analysis = analyzeChanges()
            env.CHANGED_SERVICES = analysis.changed.join(',')
            env.BUILD_SERVICES = analysis.buildRequired.join(',')
            // Update build description
            currentBuild.description = "Building: ${env.BUILD_SERVICES}"
         }
       }
    }
    stage('Parallel Service Builds') {
       when {
         expression { env.BUILD_SERVICES != " }
       }
       steps {
         script {
            def buildStages = [:]
            def servicesToBuild = env.BUILD_SERVICES.split(',')
            servicesToBuild.each { service ->
              buildStages["Build ${service}"] = {
                 buildServicePipeline(service.trim())
            }
            parallel buildStages
         }
```

```
}
  stage('Integration Tests') {
     when {
       expression { env.BUILD_SERVICES != " }
     }
     agent { label 'integration-test' }
     steps {
       runIntegrationTests(env.BUILD_SERVICES.split(','))
    }
  }
}
post {
  always {
     publishTestResults testResultsPattern: '**/target/surefire-reports/*.xml'
     publishHTML([
       allowMissing: false,
       alwaysLinkToLastBuild: true,
       keepAll: true,
       reportDir: 'reports',
       reportFiles: 'index.html',
       reportName: 'MonoRepo Build Report'
    ])
}
```

Advanced Shared Library:

groovy

```
// vars/analyzeChanges.groovy
def call() {
  def config = readYaml file: 'config/service-config.yml'
  def changedFiles = getChangedFiles()
  def changedServices = [] as Set
  def buildRequired = [] as Set
  // Analyze changed files
  changedFiles.each { file ->
     config.services.each { serviceName, serviceConfig ->
       if (file.startsWith("services/${serviceName}/")) {
          changedServices.add(serviceName)
          buildRequired.add(serviceName)
       }
     }
  }
  // Check for shared library changes
  def sharedChanged = changedFiles.any { it.startsWith('shared/') }
  if (sharedChanged) {
     // If shared code changed, rebuild all services
     buildRequired.addAll(config.services.keySet())
  }
  return [
     changed: changedServices.toList(),
     buildRequired: buildRequired.toList(),
     sharedChanged: sharedChanged
  ]
}
// vars/buildServicePipeline.groovy
def call(String serviceName) {
  def config = readYaml file: 'config/service-config.yml'
  def serviceConfig = config.services[serviceName]
  node('dynamic-worker') {
     try {
       checkout scm
       dir("services/${serviceName}") {
         // Build stage
          stage("Build ${serviceName}") {
```

```
buildService(serviceConfig.buildTool, serviceName)
    }
    // Parallel security scans
     def scanTasks = [:]
     scanTasks["SonarQube"] = {
       node('sonar-scanner') {
          checkout scm
          dir("services/${serviceName}") {
            sonarQubeAnalysis(serviceName, serviceConfig)
     scanTasks["Fortify"] = {
       node('fortify-scanner') {
         checkout scm
         dir("services/${serviceName}") {
            fortifyAnalysis(serviceName, serviceConfig.fortifyAppId)
         }
       }
     scanTasks["NexusIQ"] = {
       node('nexus-scanner') {
          checkout scm
         dir("services/${serviceName}") {
            nexusIQAnalysis(serviceName, serviceConfig.buildTool)
       }
    stage("Security Scans ${serviceName}") {
       parallel scanTasks
    }
    // Deployment
     stage("Deploy ${serviceName}") {
       deployService(serviceName, serviceConfig)
    }
  }
} catch (Exception e) {
  currentBuild.result = 'FAILURE'
```

```
throw e
}
}
```

- Clean separation of concerns
- Configuration-driven approach
- Better resource management
- Supports complex dependency scenarios

Disadvantages:

- Requires significant refactoring of existing libraries
- More complex initial setup
- Learning curve for development teams

Approach 3: Hybrid Pipeline with Conditional Stages

Overview

Maintain existing pipeline structure while adding MonoRepo capabilities through conditional stage execution.

Implementation Strategy

Pipeline Framework:

groovy			

```
@Library('hybrid-monorepo-library') _
pipeline {
  agent none
  parameters {
    choice(
       name: 'EXECUTION_MODE',
       choices: ['AUTO_DETECT', 'ALL_SERVICES', 'SPECIFIC_SERVICES'],
       description: 'Pipeline execution mode'
    )
    string(
       name: 'SPECIFIC_SERVICES',
       defaultValue: ",
       description: 'Comma-separated list of services (when SPECIFIC_SERVICES mode)'
    )
    booleanParam(
       name: 'FORCE_BUILD_ALL',
       defaultValue: false,
       description: 'Force build all services regardless of changes'
    )
  }
  stages {
    stage('Repository Analysis') {
       agent { label 'analysis-node' }
       steps {
         script {
            def analyzer = new MonoRepoAnalyzer()
            def analysisResult = analyzer.analyze(params)
            env.TARGET_SERVICES = analysisResult.targetServices.join(',')
            env.EXECUTION_PLAN = analysisResult.executionPlan
            // Store analysis results
            writeJSON file: 'analysis-result.json', json: analysisResult
            stash includes: 'analysis-result.json', name: 'analysis'
       }
    }
    stage('Service Discovery & Validation') {
       agent { label 'lightweight' }
```

```
steps {
     script {
       validate Service Configuration (env. TARGET\_SERVICES. split (',')) \\
     }
  }
}
stage('Parallel Service Processing') {
  steps {
     script {
       executeServiceBuilds()
stage('Cross-Service Integration') {
  when {
     expression {
       def services = env.TARGET_SERVICES.split(',')
       return services.length > 1
     }
  }
  agent { label 'integration-node' }
  steps {
     runCrossServiceTests()
```

MonoRepo Analyzer Class:

groovy

```
// src/com/company/MonoRepoAnalyzer.groovy
package com.company
class MonoRepoAnalyzer {
  def analyze(params) {
    def result = [
       targetServices: [],
       executionPlan: [:],
       changeAnalysis: [:]
    ]
    switch(params.EXECUTION_MODE) {
       case 'AUTO_DETECT':
         result = autoDetectServices(params.FORCE_BUILD_ALL)
         break
       case 'ALL_SERVICES':
         result = getAllServices()
         break
       case 'SPECIFIC_SERVICES':
         result = getSpecificServices(params.SPECIFIC_SERVICES)
         break
    }
    return result
  }
  private def autoDetectServices(forceAll) {
    if (forceAll) {
       return getAllServices()
    }
    def changedFiles = sh(
       script: "git diff --name-only HEAD~1 HEAD || echo "",
       returnStdout: true
    ).trim().split('\n').findAll { it.trim() }
    def services = discoverServices()
    def affectedServices = [] as Set
    changedFiles.each { file ->
       services.each { service, path ->
         if (file.startsWith(path)) {
```

```
affectedServices.add(service)
     // Check for infrastructure changes
     def infraChanged = changedFiles.any {
       it.startsWith('shared/') ||
       it.startsWith('config/') ||
       it == 'Jenkinsfile'
     }
     if (infraChanged && !forceAll) {
       // Infrastructure changes affect all services
       affectedServices.addAll(services.keySet())
     }
     return [
       targetServices: affectedServices.toList(),
       executionPlan: createExecutionPlan(affectedServices.toList()),
       changeAnalysis: [
          changedFiles: changedFiles,
          infraChanged: infraChanged
       ]
     ]
  }
  private def createExecutionPlan(services) {
     def plan = [:]
     services.each { service ->
       plan[service] = [
          buildType: detectBuildType(service),
          fortifyAppld: getFortifyAppld(service),
          dependencies: getServiceDependencies(service),
          deploymentConfig: getDeploymentConfig(service)
     return plan
  }
}
```

Service Build Orchestrator: groovy

```
// vars/executeServiceBuilds.groovy
def call() {
  def services = env.TARGET_SERVICES.split(',').findAll { it.trim() }
  if (services.isEmpty()) {
     echo "No services to build"
     return
  }
  def buildGroups = organizeBuildGroups(services)
  buildGroups.each { groupName, groupServices ->
     stage("Build Group: ${groupName}") {
       def parallelBuilds = [:]
       groupServices.each { service ->
          parallelBuilds["${service}"] = {
            buildServiceWorkflow(service)
         }
       }
       parallel parallelBuilds
    }
  }
def buildServiceWorkflow(serviceName) {
  node('dynamic-worker') {
     def stagePrefix = "[${serviceName}]"
     try {
       stage("${stagePrefix} Checkout") {
          checkout scm
          unstash 'analysis'
       }
       stage("${stagePrefix} Build") {
          dir("services/${serviceName}") {
            def analysisResult = readJSON file: '../analysis-result.json'
            def serviceConfig = analysisResult.executionPlan[serviceName]
            buildWithConfig(serviceName, serviceConfig)
```

```
// Parallel security scanning
  def scanJobs = [:]
  scanJobs["${stagePrefix} SonarQube"] = {
     node('sonar-node') {
       checkout scm
       dir("services/${serviceName}") {
          sonarQubeAnalysis(serviceName)
       }
    }
  scanJobs["${stagePrefix} Fortify"] = {
     node('fortify-node') {
       checkout scm
       unstash 'analysis'
       dir("services/${serviceName}") {
          def analysisResult = readJSON file: '../analysis-result.json'
          def appld = analysisResult.executionPlan[serviceName].fortifyAppld
         fortifyAnalysis(serviceName, appld)
       }
    }
  scanJobs["${stagePrefix} NexusIQ"] = {
     node('nexus-node') {
       checkout scm
       dir("services/${serviceName}") {
          nexusIQAnalysis(serviceName)
       }
    }
  stage("${stagePrefix} Security Scans") {
     parallel scanJobs
  stage("${stagePrefix} Deploy") {
    deployToEnvironment(serviceName)
  }
} catch (Exception e) {
```

```
currentBuild.result = 'FAILURE'
    error("Build failed for service: ${serviceName} - ${e.message}")
}
}
```

- Gradual migration path
- Backward compatibility with existing processes
- Flexible execution modes
- Maintains existing tool integrations

Disadvantages:

- Code complexity increases
- Maintenance overhead
- Potential performance impact

Approach 4: Event-Driven Pipeline with Webhook Integration

Overview

Implement an event-driven architecture using Bitbucket webhooks and CloudBees CI API to trigger selective builds based on changed paths.

Implementation Strategy

Webhook Handler:

groovy	

```
// Webhook Pipeline (webhook-handler/Jenkinsfile)
@Library('webhook-monorepo-library') _
pipeline {
  agent { label 'webhook-processor' }
  triggers {
    bitbucketPush()
  stages {
    stage('Process Webhook') {
       steps {
         script {
            def webhookPayload = parseWebhookPayload()
            def affectedServices = analyzeChangedPaths(webhookPayload)
           if (affectedServices.isEmpty()) {
              echo "No services affected by this change"
              return
           }
           // Trigger individual service builds
           triggerServiceBuilds(affectedServices, webhookPayload)
}
// vars/triggerServiceBuilds.groovy
def call(affectedServices, webhookData) {
  def buildJobs = [:]
  affectedServices.each { service ->
    buildJobs["Trigger ${service}"] = {
       build job: "monorepo-service-builder",
           parameters: [
             string(name: 'SERVICE_NAME', value: service),
             string(name: 'COMMIT_SHA', value: webhookData.commitSha),
             string(name: 'BRANCH_NAME', value: webhookData.branchName),
             booleanParam(name: 'TRIGGERED_BY_WEBHOOK', value: true)
          ],
```

```
wait: false
}

parallel buildJobs
}
```

Service Builder Pipeline:

groovy	

```
// Service Builder (monorepo-service-builder/Jenkinsfile)
@Library('monorepo-shared-library') _
pipeline {
  agent none
  parameters {
    string(name: 'SERVICE_NAME', description: 'Name of the service to build')
    string(name: 'COMMIT_SHA', description: 'Commit SHA to build')
    string(name: 'BRANCH_NAME', description: 'Branch name')
    booleanParam(name: 'TRIGGERED_BY_WEBHOOK', defaultValue: false)
  }
  environment {
    SERVICE_PATH = "services/${params.SERVICE_NAME}"
    BUILD_NUMBER_SUFFIX = "${params.COMMIT_SHA.take(8)}"
  }
  stages {
    stage('Validate Service') {
       agent { label 'lightweight' }
      steps {
         script {
           validateServiceExists(params.SERVICE_NAME)
      }
    }
    stage('Build Service') {
      agent {
         label 'dynamic-worker'
         customWorkspace "workspace/monorepo-${params.SERVICE_NAME}-${env.BUILD_NUMBER}"
      }
      steps {
         checkoutAtCommit(params.COMMIT_SHA, params.BRANCH_NAME)
         dir(env.SERVICE_PATH) {
           buildService(params.SERVICE_NAME)
         }
    stage('Security Scans') {
```

```
parallel {
    stage('SonarQube') {
      agent {
        label 'sonar-scanner'
        customWorkspace "workspace/sonar-${params.SERVICE_NAME}-${env.BUILD_NUMBER}"
      }
      steps {
         checkoutAtCommit(params.COMMIT_SHA, params.BRANCH_NAME)
         dir(env.SERVICE_PATH) {
           sonarAnalysis(params.SERVICE_NAME)
        }
    stage('Fortify') {
      agent {
        label 'fortify-scanner'
        customWorkspace "workspace/fortify-${params.SERVICE_NAME}-${env.BUILD_NUMBER}"
      }
      steps {
         checkoutAtCommit(params.COMMIT_SHA, params.BRANCH_NAME)
         dir(env.SERVICE_PATH) {
           fortifyAnalysis(params.SERVICE_NAME)
        }
    stage('NexusIQ') {
      agent {
        label 'nexus-scanner'
         customWorkspace "workspace/nexus-${params.SERVICE_NAME}-${env.BUILD_NUMBER}"
      }
      steps {
         checkoutAtCommit(params.COMMIT_SHA, params.BRANCH_NAME)
         dir(env.SERVICE_PATH) {
           nexusAnalysis(params.SERVICE_NAME)
        }
stage('Deploy') {
  agent { label 'deployment-agent' }
```

- True event-driven architecture
- Immediate response to changes
- Optimal resource utilization
- Clear separation of concerns

Disadvantages:

- Complex setup and maintenance
- Requires webhook infrastructure
- Debugging can be challenging

Migration Strategy & Implementation Plan

Phase 1: Preparation (Weeks 1-2)

1. Repository Consolidation

- Create monorepo structure
- Migrate existing repositories
- Set up shared configuration

2. Shared Library Enhancement

- Extend existing libraries for monorepo support
- Add change detection capabilities
- Implement service discovery

3. Testing Environment Setup

- Configure test CloudBees CI controller
- Set up dynamic worker nodes

• Test basic monorepo functionality

Phase 2: Pilot Implementation (Weeks 3-4)

1. Select Pilot Services

- Choose 2-3 non-critical services
- Implement chosen approach
- Run parallel builds (old vs new)

2. Validation & Tuning

- Performance testing
- Security scan validation
- Deployment verification

Phase 3: Gradual Rollout (Weeks 5-8)

1. Batch Migration

- Migrate services in groups of 5-10
- Monitor performance and stability
- Gather feedback from development teams

2. Documentation & Training

- Create developer guidelines
- Conduct training sessions
- Update operational procedures

Phase 4: Full Migration (Weeks 9-12)

1. Complete Migration

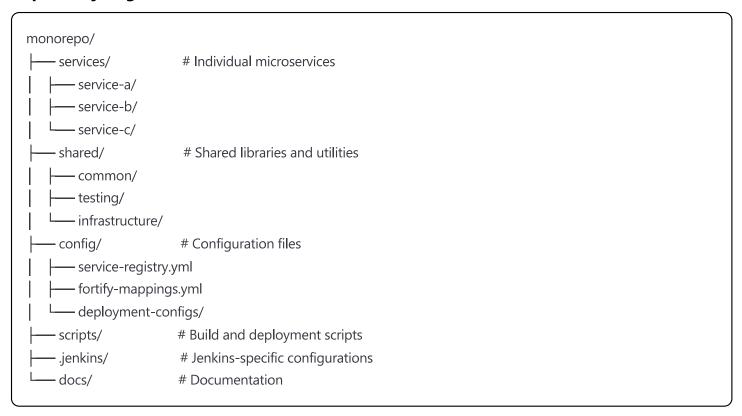
- Migrate remaining services
- Decommission old pipelines
- Performance optimization

2. Monitoring & Support

- Set up monitoring dashboards
- Establish support procedures
- Create troubleshooting guides

Best Practices & Recommendations

Repository Organization



Configuration Management

1. Centralized Configuration

- Use YAML files for service metadata
- Version control all configurations
- Environment-specific overrides

2. **Security Configuration**

- Secure storage of Fortify App IDs
- Encrypted secrets management
- Access control policies

Performance Optimization

1. Build Caching

- Implement artifact caching
- Use Docker layer caching
- Leverage Nexus for dependency caching

2. Resource Management

- Right-size worker nodes
- Implement build queuing strategies
- Monitor resource utilization

Monitoring & Observability

1. Build Metrics

- Build duration tracking
- Success/failure rates
- Resource utilization

2. Alerting

- Failed build notifications
- Performance degradation alerts
- Security scan failures

Tool-Specific Considerations

CloudBees CI

- Controller Distribution: Distribute monorepo builds across multiple controllers
- **Dynamic Workers**: Configure appropriate worker templates for different workloads
- **Pipeline Optimization**: Use pipeline caching and parallel execution

Bitbucket Integration

- Webhook Configuration: Set up path-based webhooks
- Branch Policies: Configure merge requirements
- Permission Management: Service-specific access controls

Security Tools Integration

- SonarQube: Project keys mapping for individual services
- Fortify: App ID management and result aggregation
- NexusIQ: Component analysis per service

Deployment (uDeploy)

- Application Mapping: Service to application mapping
- Environment Management: Coordinate multi-service deployments

• Rollback Strategies: Service-specific rollback capabilities

Risk Mitigation

Technical Risks

1. Build Performance: Implement incremental builds and caching

2. **Resource Contention**: Monitor and scale infrastructure

3. **Dependency Conflicts**: Use dependency management tools

Operational Risks

1. **Team Adoption**: Provide training and support

2. **Process Changes**: Gradual migration approach

3. Rollback Plan: Maintain parallel systems during transition

Security Risks

1. Access Control: Implement fine-grained permissions

2. Audit Trail: Maintain comprehensive logging

3. **Compliance**: Ensure regulatory requirements are met

Conclusion

The recommended approach is **Approach 2: Multibranch Pipeline with Service-Specific Triggers** for the following reasons:

1. **Scalability**: Handles complex scenarios with multiple services

2. **Maintainability**: Clean, configuration-driven approach

3. **Performance**: Optimal resource utilization

4. **Flexibility**: Supports various build and deployment patterns

5. Integration: Works well with existing CloudBees CI infrastructure

This approach provides the best balance of functionality, maintainability, and performance while minimizing risks during the migration process.