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A real example of Jenkins active choices and reactive parameter



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I've struggled with this for a while but finally made it!

Main goal was to read a list of docker images tags from a private docker registry, each time a Jenkins job is executed.

Decided to use a [Active Choice plug-in](#).

This plug-in provides several additional Jenkins parameter types that can be rendered as user interface (UI) controls in job forms. It supports using system environment variables, global node properties, and you also have at least the Jenkins project in the Groovy context for Freestyle jobs.

For my use case [Active Choice Reactive Parameter](#) will be a best fit as it dynamically generate value options for a build parameter using a Groovy script. In addition it can be dynamically updated when the value of other job UI control change.

Requirements

Project type

According to the plugin description it requires our job will be a [freestyle job](#).

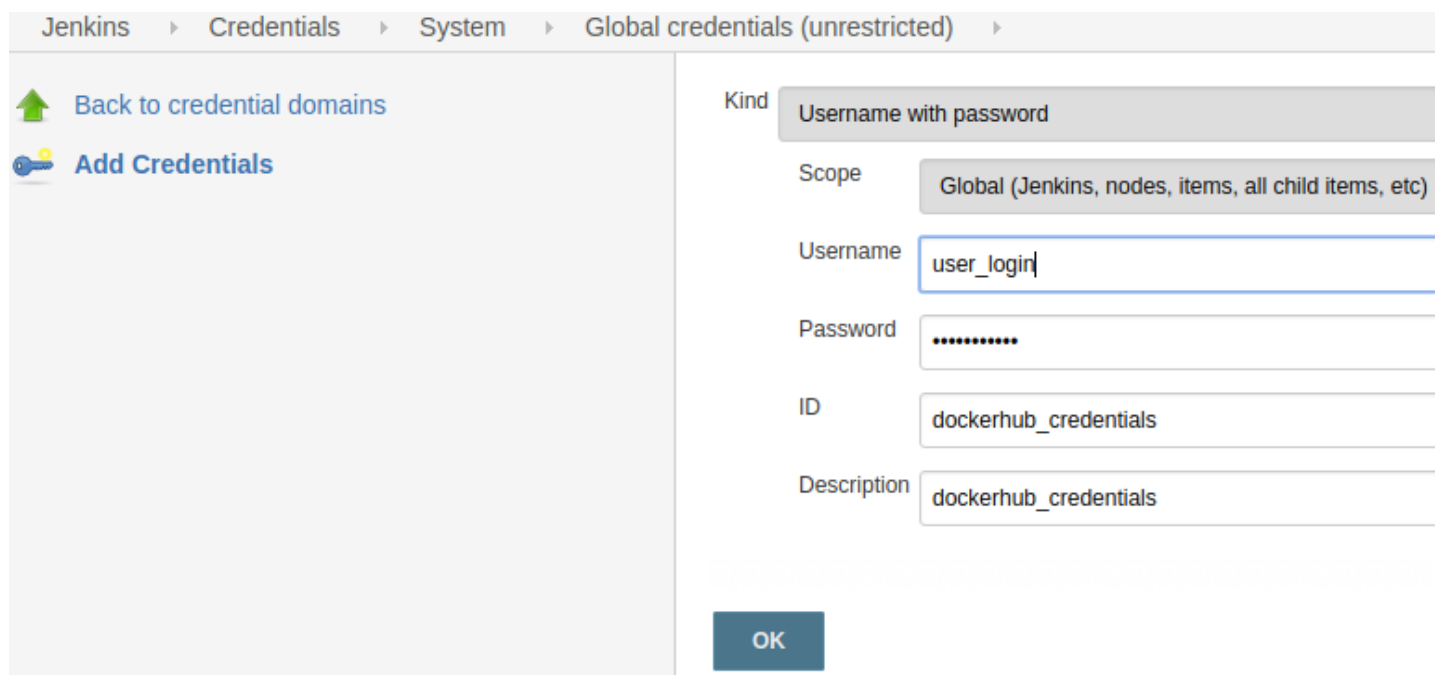
Parameters to define

Lets assume the following params will be needed:

- [Service](#) - our selected service
- [Tag](#) - list of tags from registry
- [Environment](#) - place where its gonna be deployed

Docker credentials

Because registry is private and I don't want to keep credentials in any kind of scripts or jobs my idea is to use credentials store in Jenkins. Adding my docker username and password:



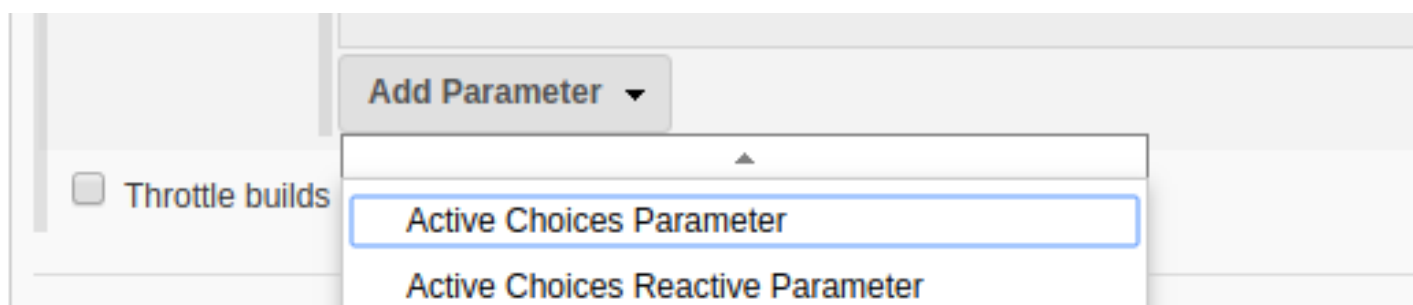
The screenshot shows the Jenkins 'Global credentials (unrestricted)' configuration page. On the left, there are links for 'Back to credential domains' and 'Add Credentials'. The main form is titled 'Kind: Username with password'. It includes fields for 'Scope' (set to 'Global (Jenkins, nodes, items, all child items, etc)'), 'Username' (set to 'user_login'), 'Password' (masked with dots), 'ID' (set to 'dockerhub_credentials'), and 'Description' (set to 'dockerhub_credentials'). An 'OK' button is at the bottom right.

Now I will be able to use it inside a script just by using a credential ID.

Creating the Job

On the beginning let's tick [This project is parameterized](#) and start adding params.

From the UI side it will look like this:



1. Service parameter

First parameter will allow to select the service. Based on this choice we will be getting a list of docker image tags in the next parameter.

This should be a `Active Choices Parameter` as we will use the name in the next one.

So the name for the param will be `Service` and we will use a `Groovy script` to return a list of values, like this:

```
return ['web-service', 'proxy-service', 'backend-service']
```

Fallback choice is something that can be skipped as its not possible that something will go wrong while returning a list :)

Choice type I'm setting to `Single Select`.

At the end it should look like this:

The screenshot shows the configuration for an 'Active Choices Parameter'. The 'Name' field is set to 'Service'. Under the 'Script' section, 'Groovy Script' is selected, and the script content is `return ['web-service', 'proxy-service', 'backend-service']`. There are checkboxes for 'Use Groovy Sandbox' and 'Additional classpath' with an 'Add entry' button. A 'Fallback Script' section is also present but empty. The 'Description' field contains the text 'Select service you want to deploy'. At the bottom, the 'Choice Type' is set to 'Single Select', 'Enable filters' is unchecked, and 'Filter starts at' is set to '1'.

2. Tag parameter

Second parameter will be the tag that we want to choose. Its slightly more complicated to get the data form a remote api with authentication so there will be move groovy involved.

This time we adding `Active Choices Reactive Parameter`

Name of this one is set to `Tag` and we will use another `Groovy script` like before to return a list of image tags:

```
import groovy.json.JsonSlurperClassic
```

```

import jenkins.model.Jenkins

image = imageName(Service)
token = getAuthTokenDockerHub()
tags = getTagFromDockerHub(image, token)
return tags

def getTagFromDockerHub(imgName, authToken) {
    def url = new URL("https://hub.docker.com/v2/repositories/${imgName}/tags?page=1&page_size=50")
    def parsedJSON = parseJSON(url.getText(requestProperties:["Authorization":"JWT ${authToken}"]))
    def regexp = "^\\d{1,2}.\\d{1,2}\\$"
    parsedJSON.results.findResults {
        it.name =~ /$regexp/ ? "${it.name}" : null
    }
}

def getAuthTokenDockerHub() {
    def creds = com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.CredentialsProvider.lookupCredentials(
        com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.common.StandardUsernameCredentials.class,
        Jenkins.instance,
        null,
        null)
    for (c in creds) {
        if (c.id == "dockerhub_credentials") {
            user = c.username
            pass = c.password
        }
    }
    def url = new URL("https://hub.docker.com/v2/users/login/")
    def conn = url.openConnection()
    conn.setRequestMethod("POST")
    conn.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json")
    conn.doOutput = true

    def authString = "{\"username\": \"${user}\", \"password\": \"${pass}\"}"
    def writer = new OutputStreamWriter(conn.getOutputStream)
    writer.write(authString)
    writer.flush()
    writer.close()
    conn.connect()

    def result = parseJSON(conn.content.text)
    return result.token
}

def parseJSON(json) {
    return new groovy.json.JsonSlurperClassic().parseText(json)
}

def imageName(name){
    return "bartekj/${name}".toString()
}

```

Another thing that need to be done before the above code will work is to define a `Referenced parameters` as the image variable depends on it.

I will not get into details that much as this script is pretty straight forward.

It puts an image name together based on `Service` parameter, obtaining a token from dockerhub using Jenkins credentials ID and parse json output with selected regex returning a list of docker image tags.

Same as before setting up `choice type` to Single Select.

3. Environment parameter

Last element that will be needed is a simple `Choice parameter` that together with previous params will be used inside Jenkinsfile after the job will be executed.

Name: `Environment` and choices (one per line): `test stage prod`.

Should look like this:

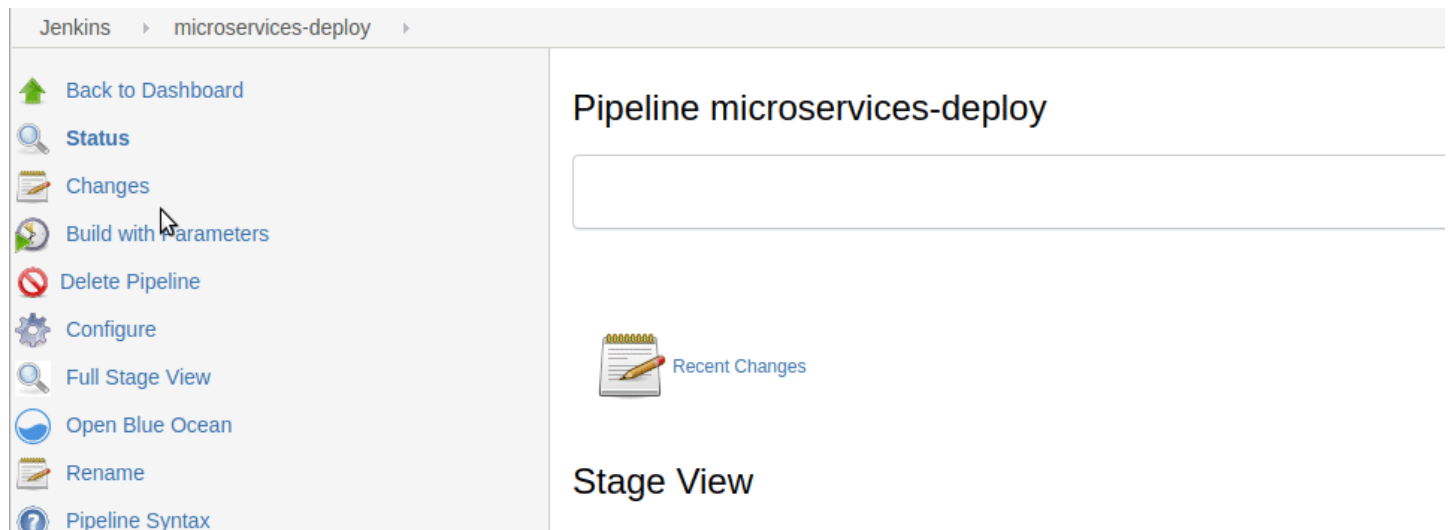


The screenshot shows the 'Choice Parameter' configuration window in Jenkins. It has a title bar with a red 'X' button and a help icon. The main area is divided into three sections: 'Name' with a text field containing 'Environment', 'Choices' with a text area containing 'test', 'stage', and 'prod' on separate lines, and 'Description' with a text area containing 'Select environment'. At the bottom, there is a '[Plain text] Preview' link.

Putting everything together

Putting everything together there is one case to remember (depending on your Jenkins security config). We are using groovy scripts in a job so after first run go to `Manage Jenkins >> In-process Script Approval` and approve the code that was used here (possibly scripts and fallback).

When everything is ready it should look like this:



Extra: job DSL definition

For those who use here is a snippet for DSL. (without scm definition and other stuff)

```
job('microservices-deploy') {  
  parameters {  
    activeChoiceParam('Service') {  
      description('Select service you wan to deploy')  
      choiceType('SINGLE_SELECT')  
      groovyScript {  
        script('return ['web-service', 'proxy-service', 'backend-service']')  
        fallbackScript('fallback choice')  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

}
activeChoiceReactiveParam('Tag') {
    description('Select tag from dockerhub')
    choiceType('SINGLE_SELECT')
    groovyScript {
        script("""
            import groovy.json.JsonSlurperClassic
            import jenkins.model.Jenkins

            image = imageName(Service)
            token = getAuthTokenDockerHub()
            tags = getTagFromDockerHub(image, token)
            return tags

            def getTagFromDockerHub(imgName, authToken) {
                def url = new URL("https://hub.docker.com/v2/repositories/${imgName}/tags?page=1&page_size=50")
                def parsedJSON = parseJSON(url.getText(requestProperties:["Authorization":"JWT ${authToken}"]))
                def regexp = "^\\d{1,2}.\\d{1,2}\\$"
                parsedJSON.results.findResults {
                    it.name =~ /$regexp/ ? "${it.name}".toString() : null
                }
            }
        """)

        def getAuthTokenDockerHub() {
            def creds = com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.CredentialsProvider.lookupCredentials(
                com.cloudbees.plugins.credentials.common.StandardUsernameCredentials.class,
                Jenkins.instance,
                null,
                null)
            for (c in creds) {
                if (c.id == "dockerhub_credentials") {
                    user = c.username
                    pass = c.password
                }
            }
            def url = new URL("https://hub.docker.com/v2/users/login/")
            def conn = url.openConnection()
            conn.setRequestMethod("POST")
            conn.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/json")
            conn.doOutput = true

            def authString = "{\"username\": \"${user}\", \"password\": \"${pass}\"}"
            def writer = new OutputStreamWriter(conn.getOutputStream())
            writer.write(authString)
            writer.flush()
            writer.close()
            conn.connect()

            def result = parseJSON(conn.content.text)
            return result.token
        }
        def parseJSON(json) {
            return new groovy.json.JsonSlurperClassic().parseText(json)
        }
        def imageName(name){
            return "bartekj/${name}".toString()
        }
    }
    fallbackScript("fallback choice")
}
referencedParameter('Service')
}
choiceParam('Environment', ['test', 'stage', 'prod'], 'Select environment')
}
}

```


Enjoy!

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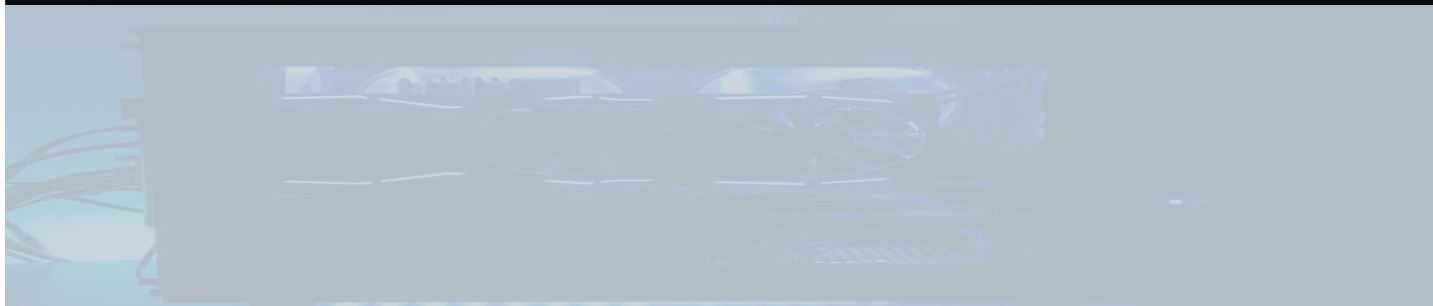
PYTHON

Find and delete slack messages

There will be future post about creating simple slack bots in python and this quick post is kind of related ;) Case is quite simple, we have a bot and it produced lot of crap on several channels. Here is a simple python snippet to



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NVIDIA

Nvidia and AMD together on Linux

For a longer while I'm having multiple GPU's on a Linux desktop. Reason behind it is quite simple - I'm using it for crypto mining! And I must say it



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