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COURSE OUTLINE MODULE 04

1. Introduction to DevOps

2. Version Control with Git

3. Git and Jenkins

4. Continuous Integration with Jenkins

5. Configuration Management using Ansible

6. Containerization using Docker Part - I



7. Containerization using Docker Part - II

8. Container Orchestration Using Kubernetes Part-I

9. Container Orchestration Using Kubernetes Part-II

10. Monitoring Using Prometheus and Grafana

11. Provisioning Infrastructure using Terraform Part - I

12. Provisioning Infrastructure using Terraform Part - II

edureka!

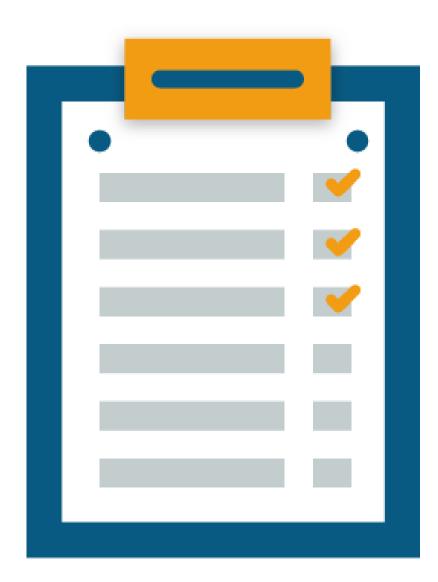
Module 4 – Continuous Integration With Jenkins



Topics

Following are the topics covered in this module:

- Jenkins Architecture
- Plugin Management in Jenkins
- Jenkins Security Management
- Notification in Jenkins
- Jenkins Master slave architecture
- Jenkins Delivery Pipeline
- Jenkins Declarative pipeline



Objectives

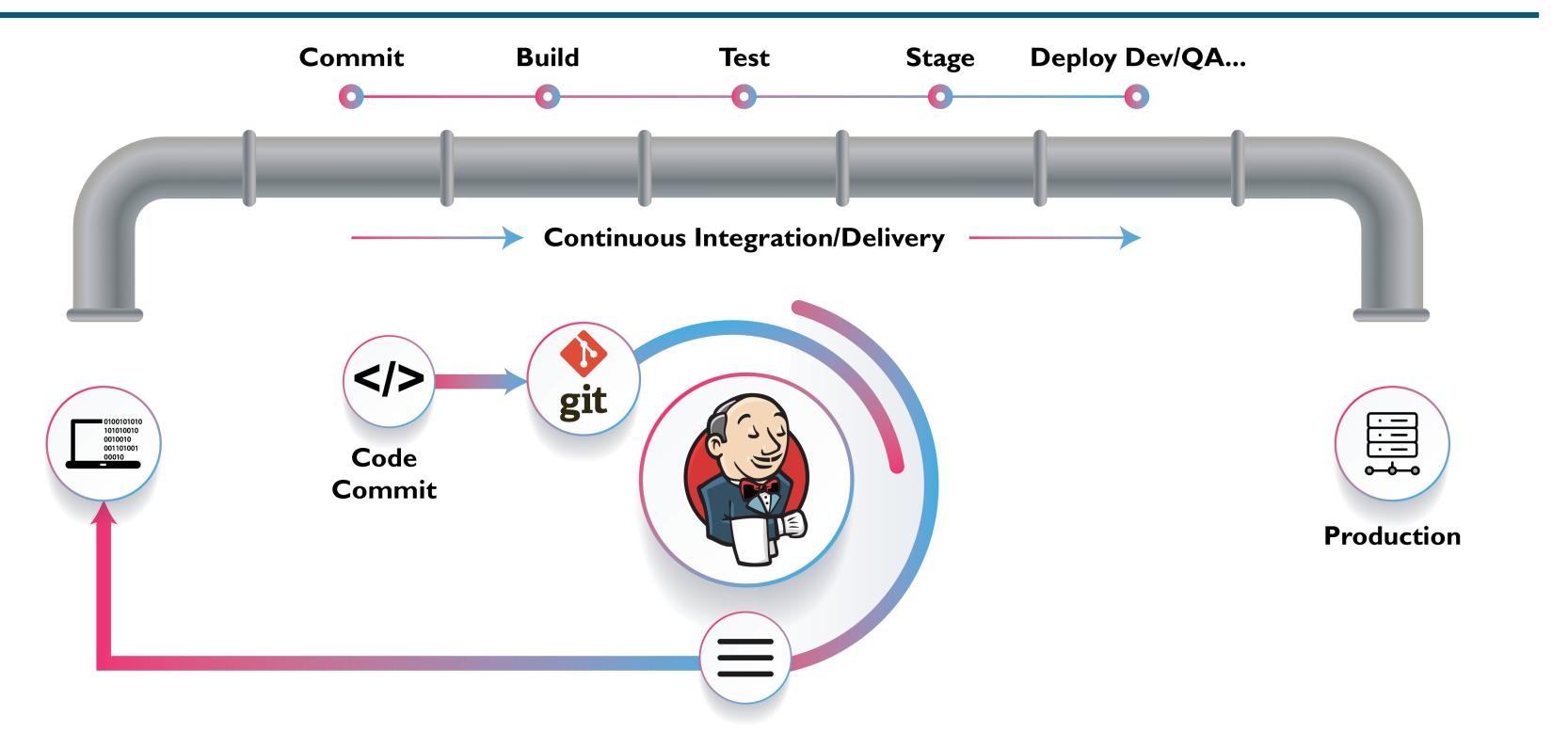
After completing this module, you should be able to:

- Managing authorization in Jenkins
- Jenkins notification management
- Master slave architecture in Jenkins
- Adding a slave node to Jenkins master
- Build and deploy codes using Jenkins
- Build pipeline plugin in Jenkins
- Declarative pipeline in Jenkins

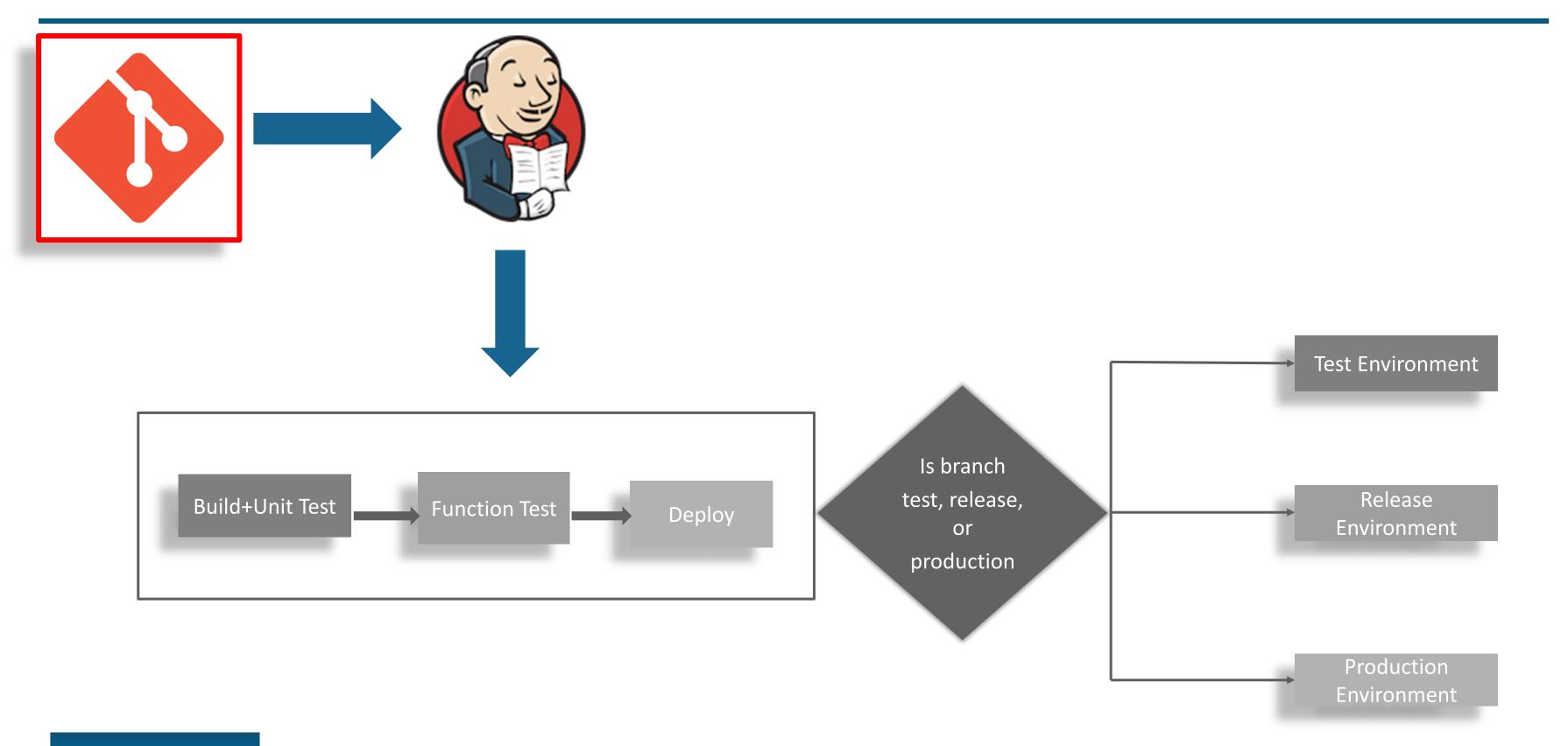


Jenkins Architecture

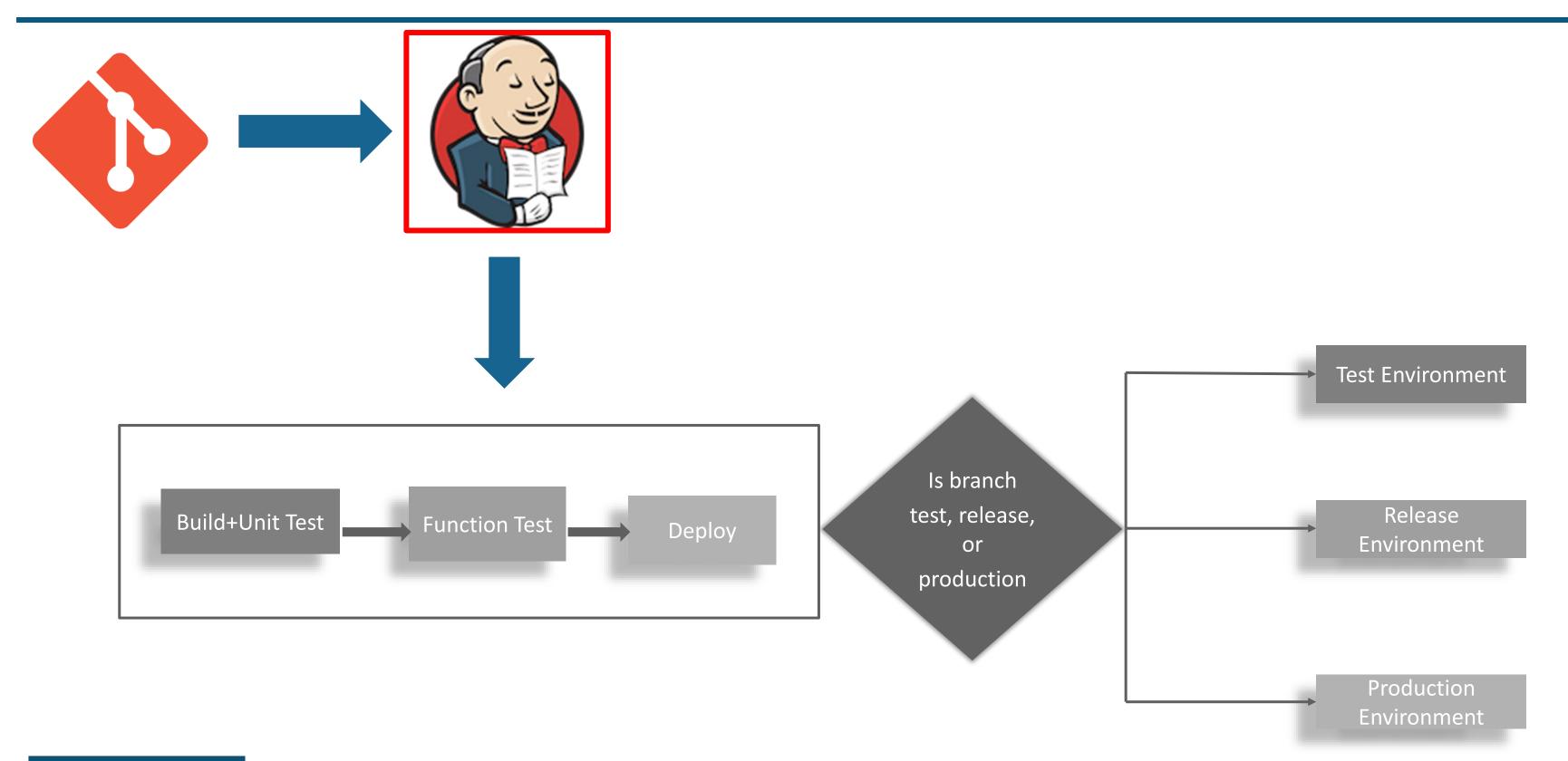
Role of Jenkins in DevOps



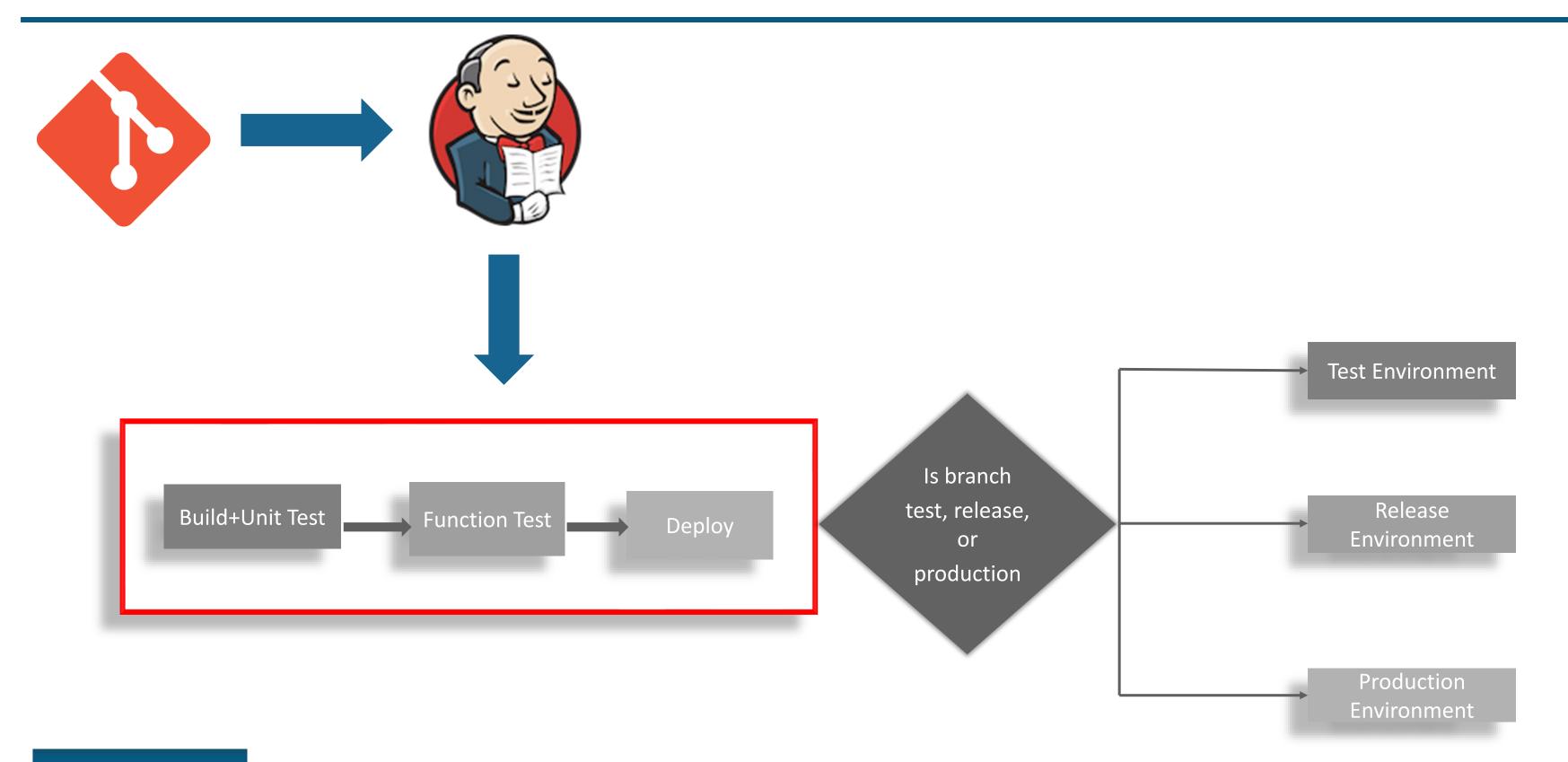
Jenkins Architecture: Source Control Management



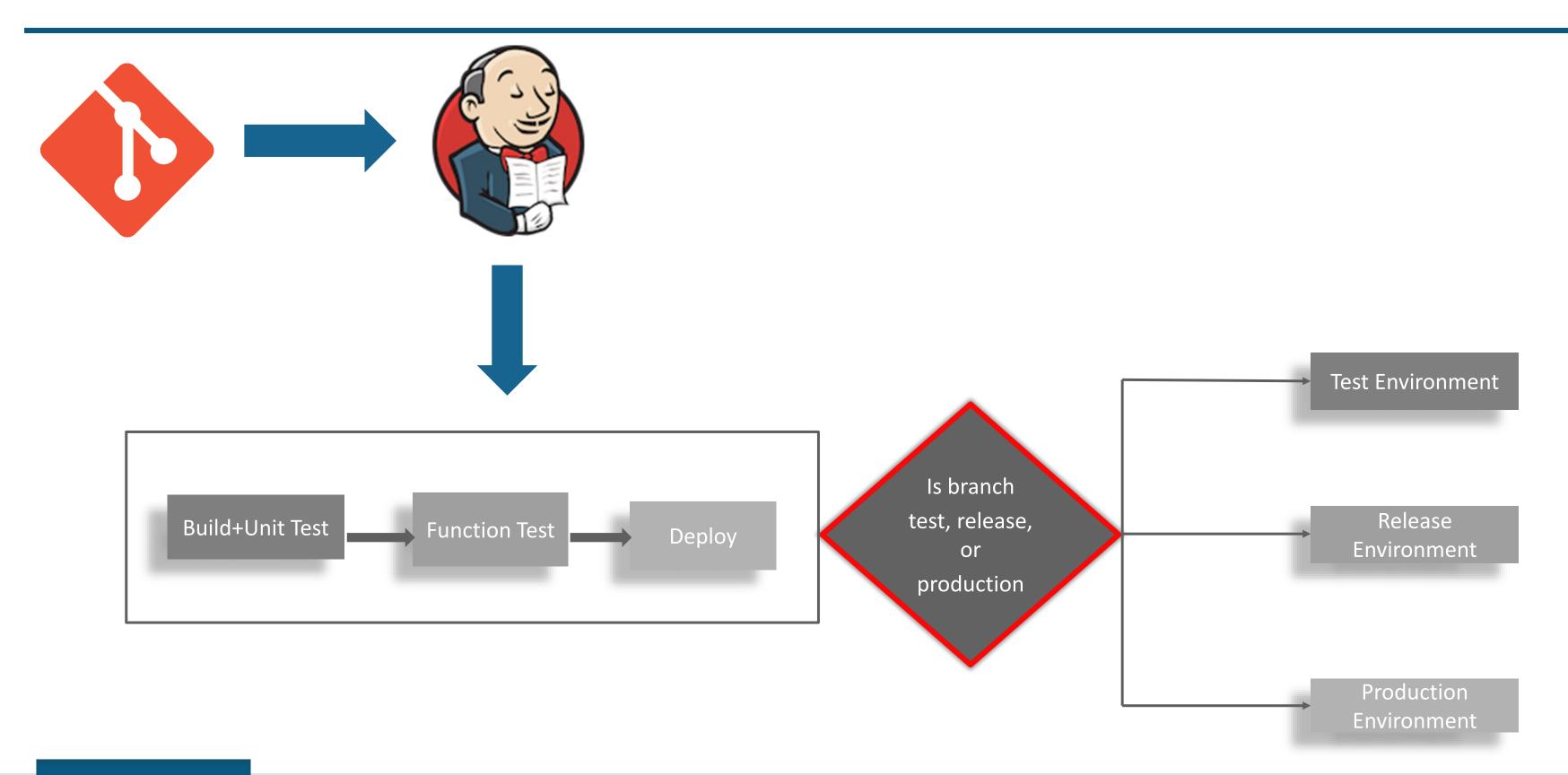
Jenkins Architecture: Jenkins Operation



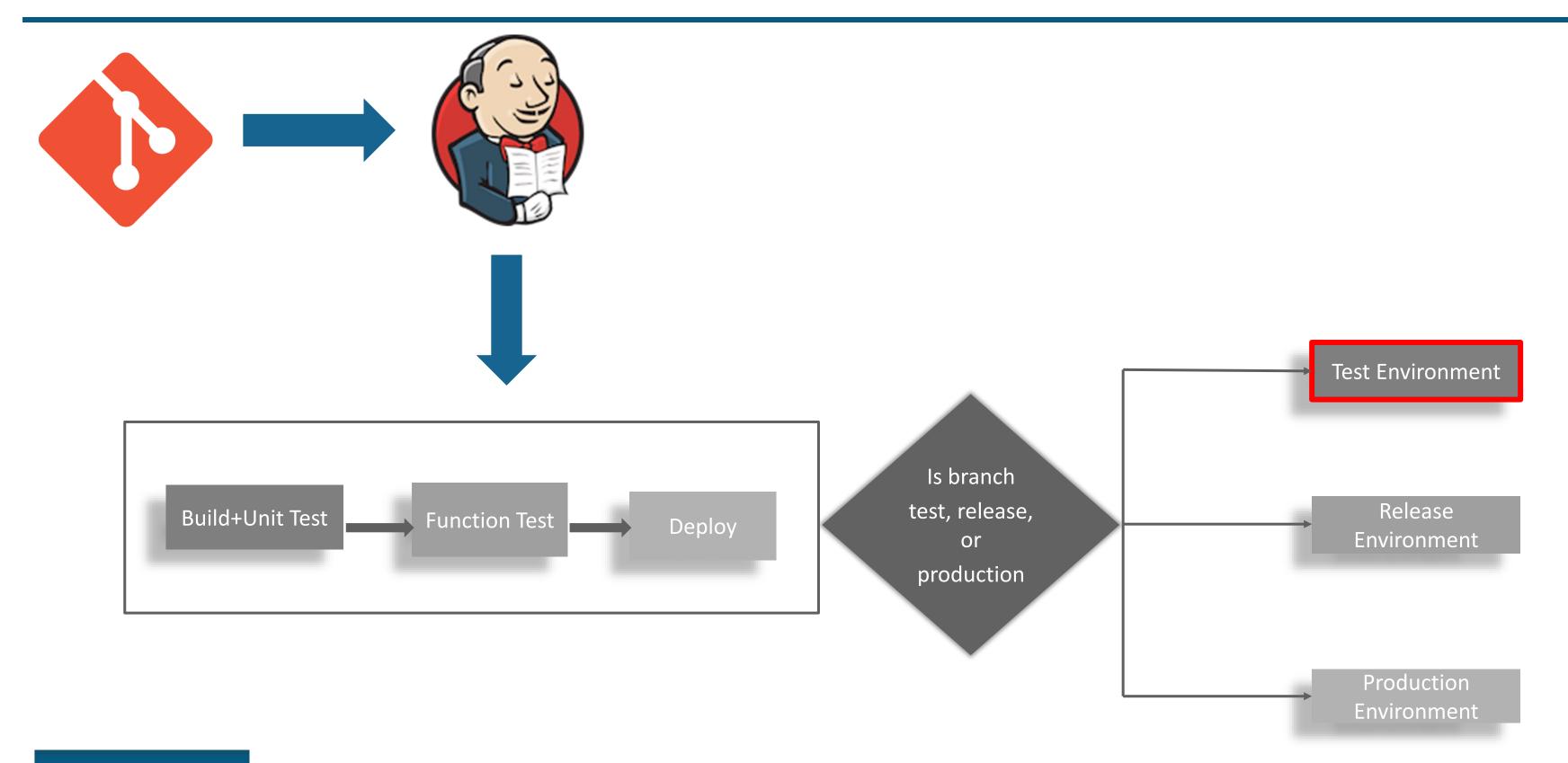
Jenkins Architecture: Build, Test & Deploy



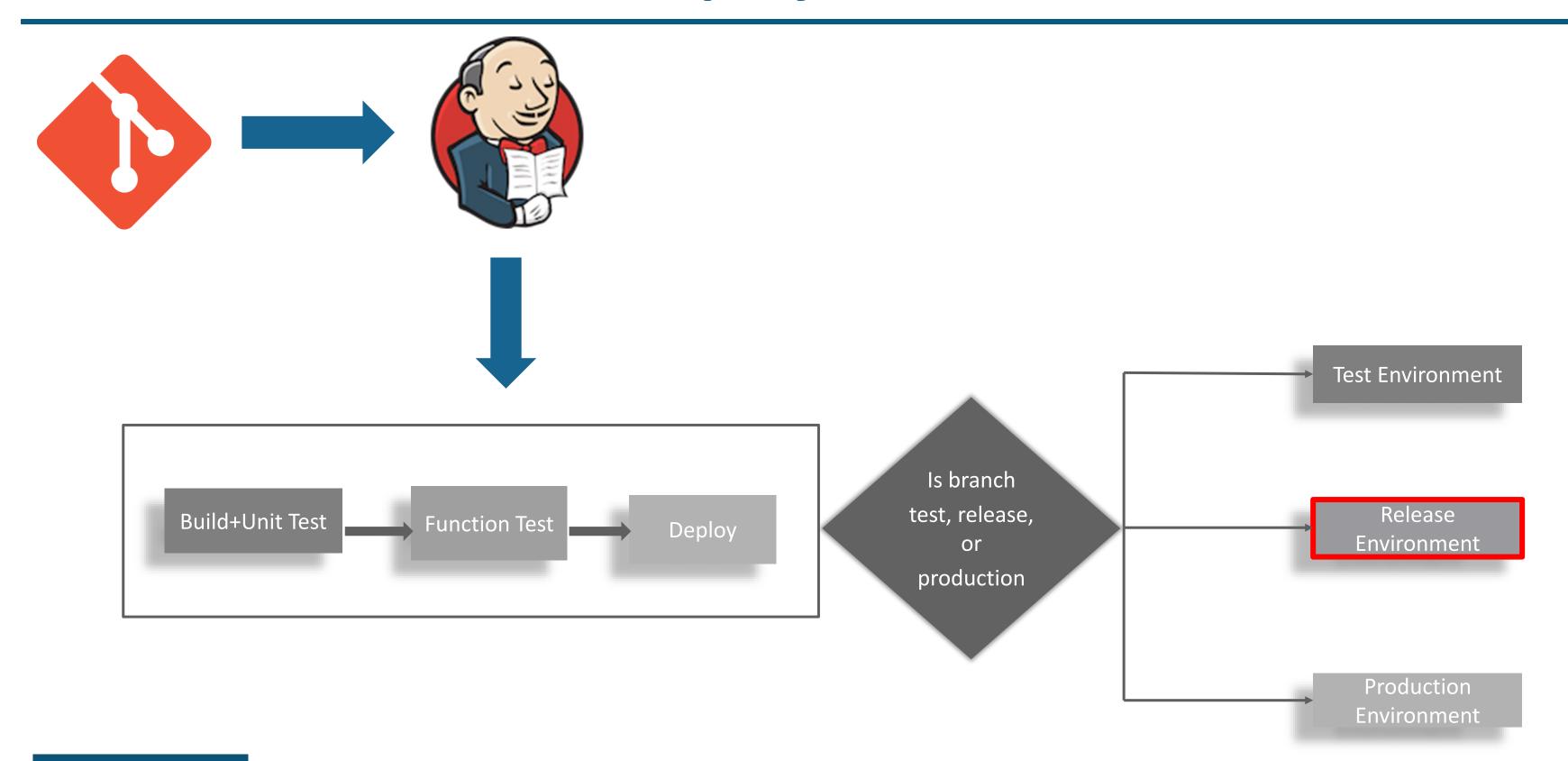
Jenkins Architecture: Condition Check



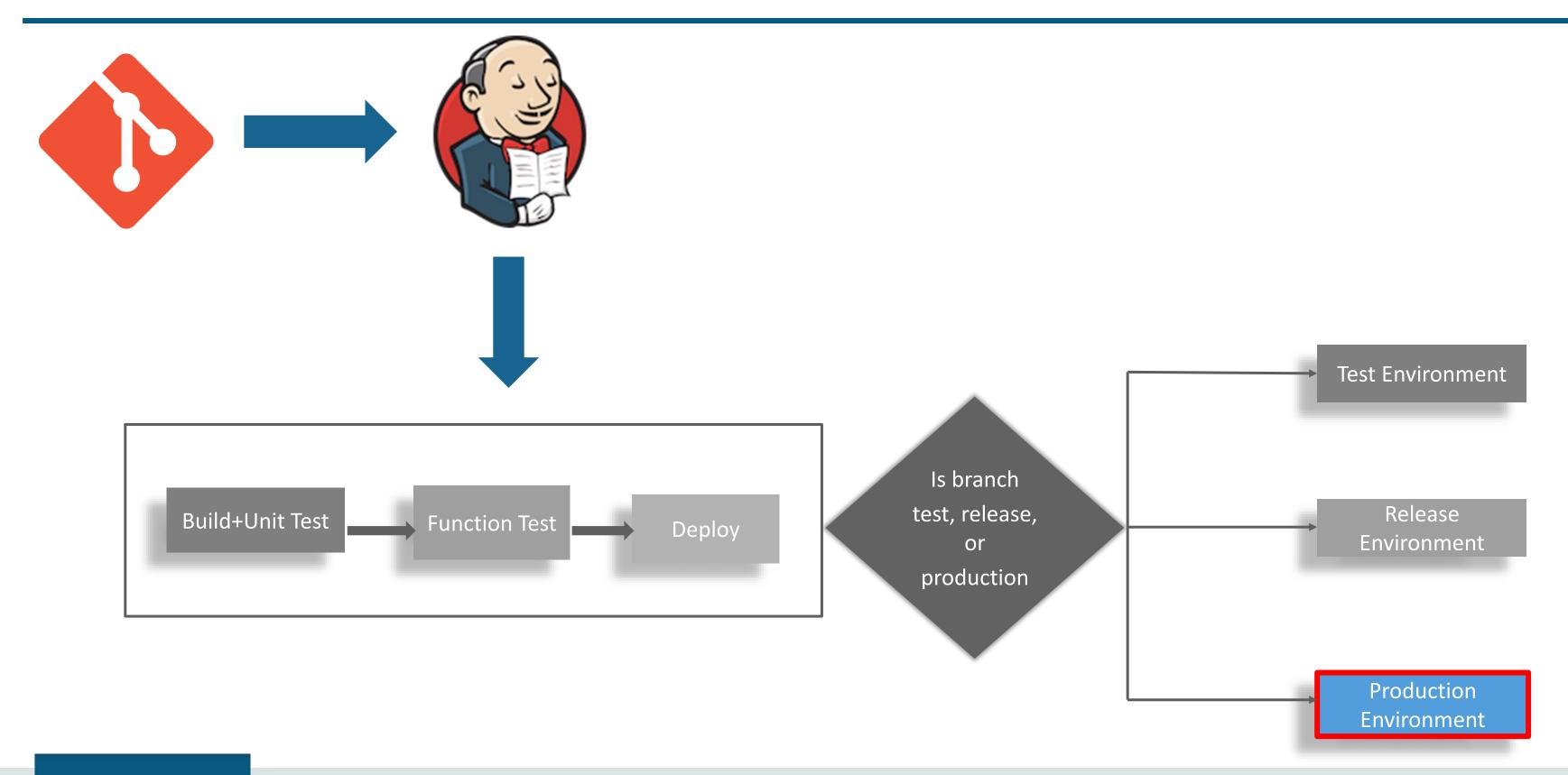
Jenkins Architecture: Deployed for Testing



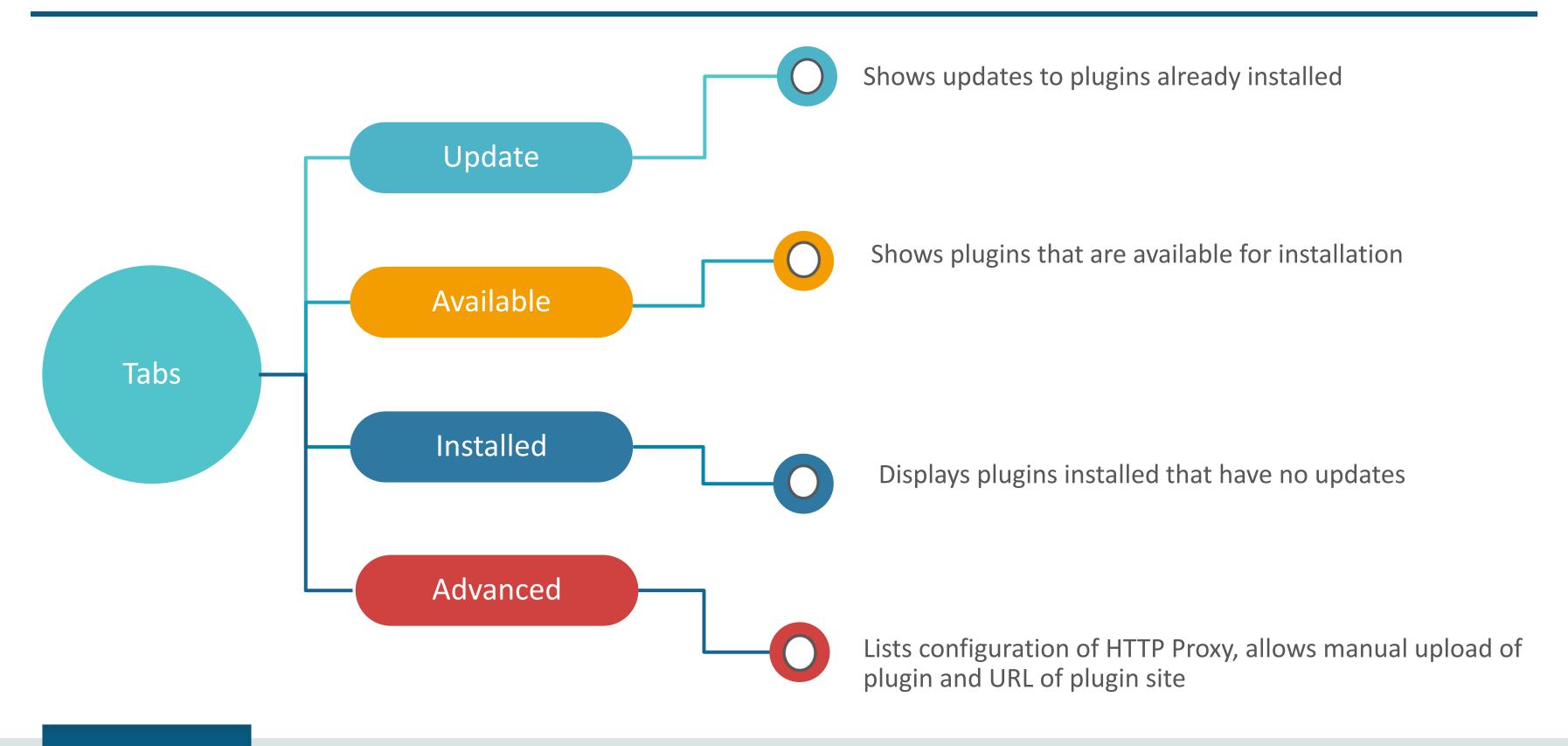
Jenkins Architecture: Deployed For Release



Jenkins Architecture: Deployed For Production



Plugin Management in Jenkins



Jenkins Projects

Free Style Project

This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkin will build your project by combining any SCM with any build system.



Pipeline

Suitable for building pipelines or organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free style



Suitable for projects that need large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environment, platform specific builds etc..



Folder

Creates a container and stores nested items in it. Useful for grouping things together.



Scans a Github Organization for all matching repositories..





Multibranch Pipeline

Creates a set of pipeline projects according to detected branches in one SCM repositories.

Jenkins Management: Securing Jenkins



Securing Jenkins: Configure Global Security

One Can manage security

level in Jenkins

environment and projects
through Jenkins Security.



Configure System

Configure global settings and paths.



Configure Global Security

Secure Jenkins lefine who is allowed to access/use the system.



Configure Credentials

Configure the credential providers and types



Global Tool Configuration

Configure tools, their locations and automatic installers.



Reload Configuration from Disk

Discard all the loaded data in memory and reload everything from file system. Useful when you modified config files directly on disk.



Manage Plugins

Add, remove, disable or enable plugins that can extend the functionality of Jenkins.





System Information

Displays various environmental information to assist trouble-shooting.

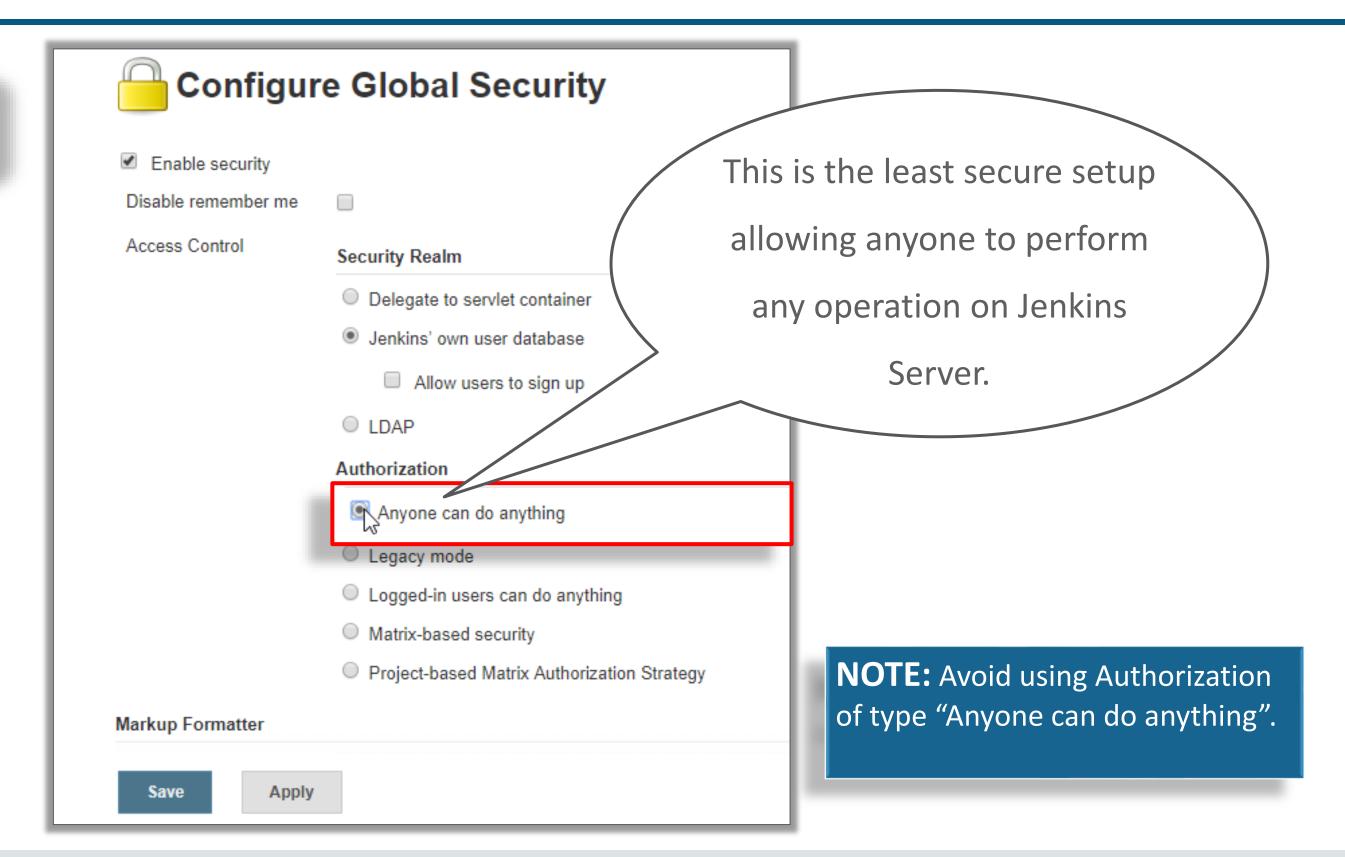


System Log

System log captures output from java.util.logging output related to Jenkins.

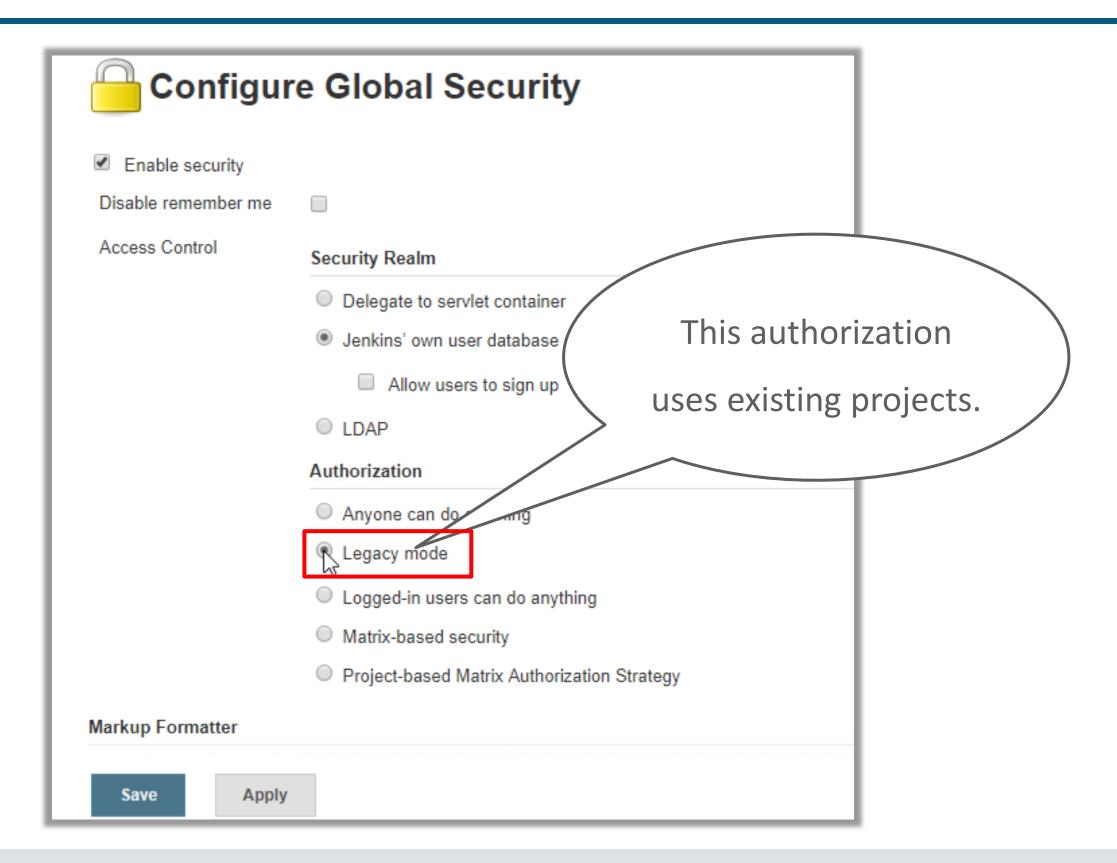
Securing Jenkins: Manage Authorization

Any one can do anything



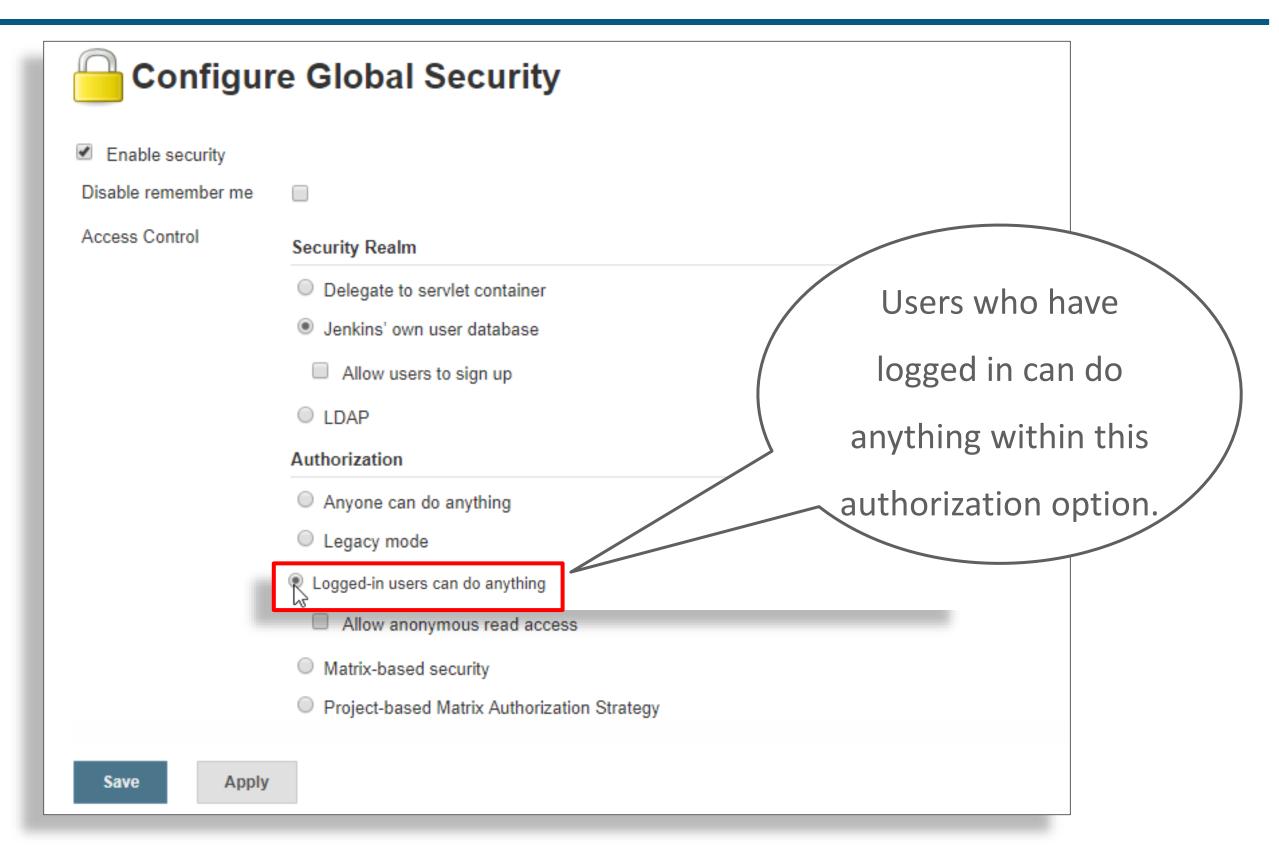
Securing Jenkins: Manage Authorization

Legacy Mode



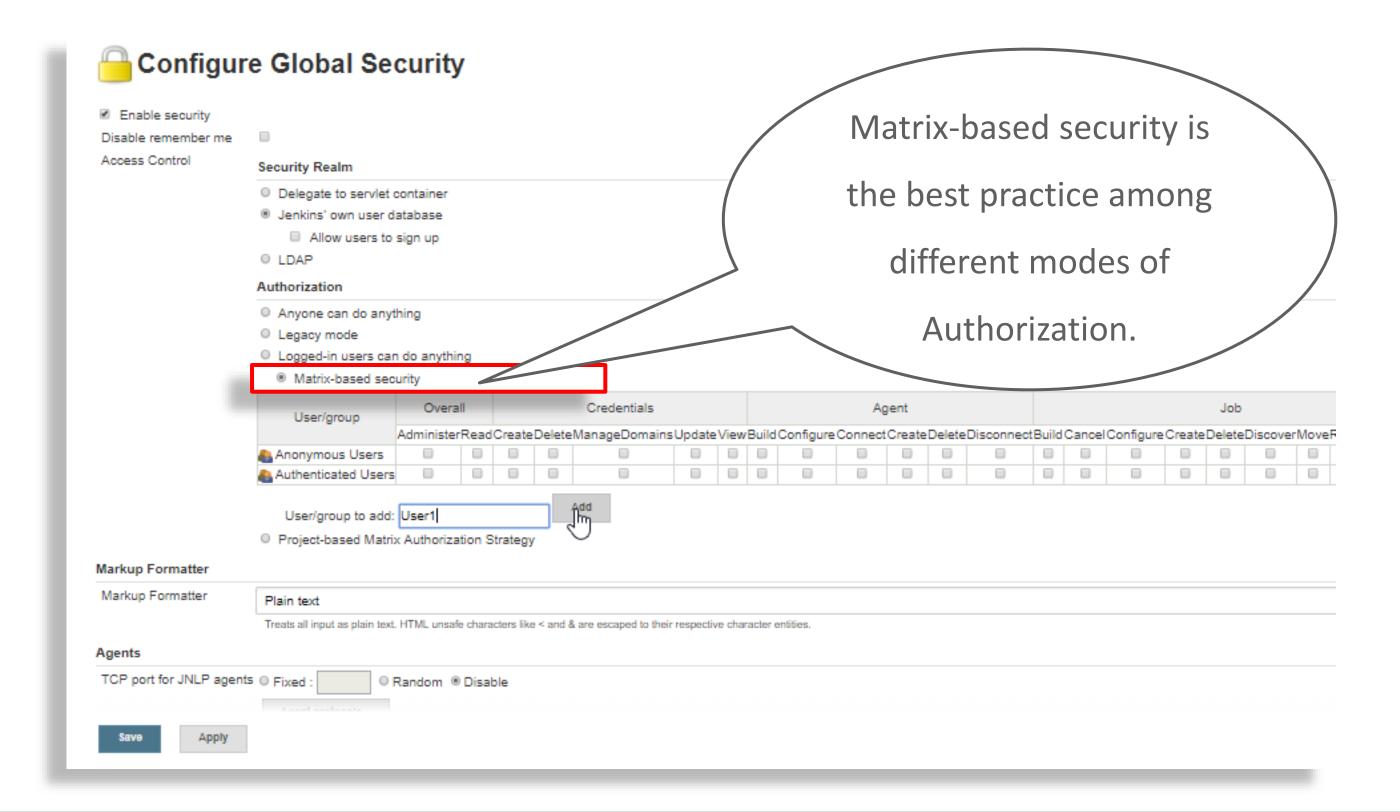
Securing Jenkins: Manage Authorization

Logged-in users can do anything



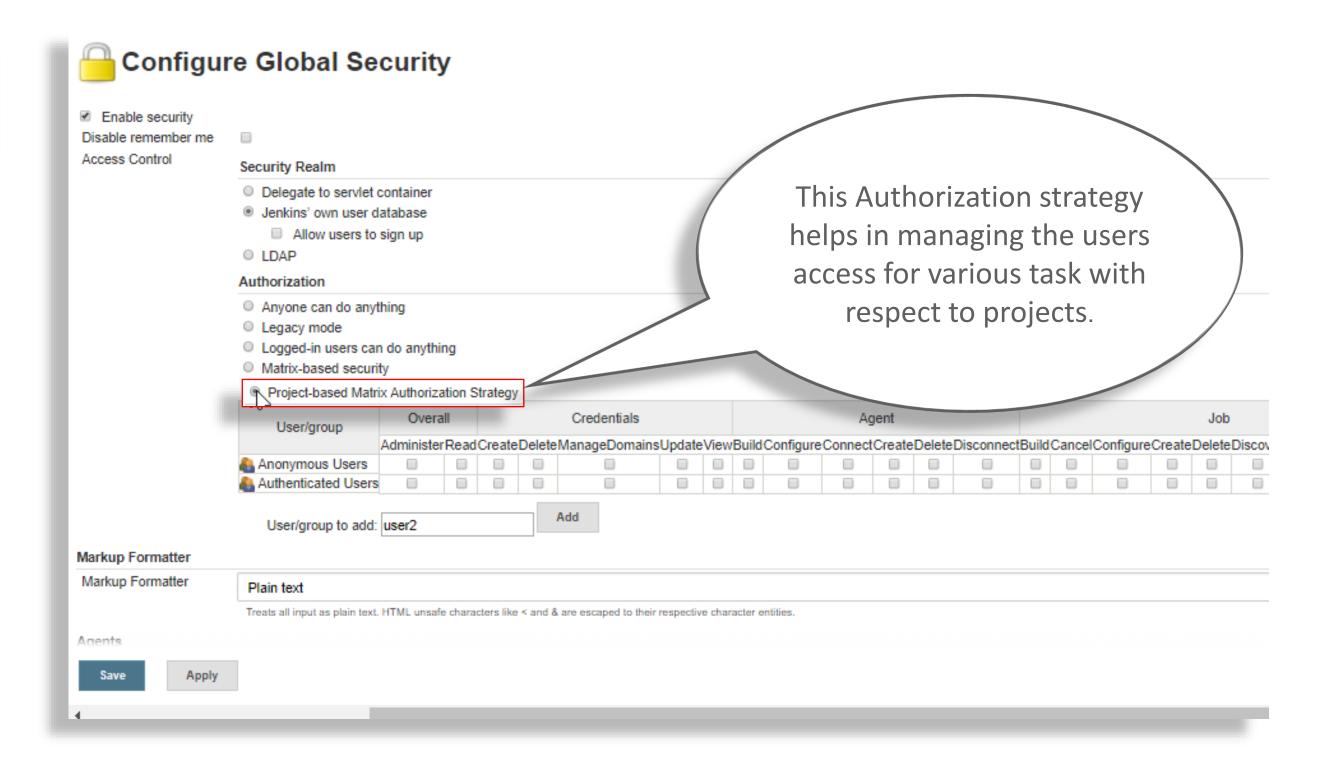
Matrix - Based Security Mode

Matrix Based Security



Project-Based Matrix Authorization Strategy

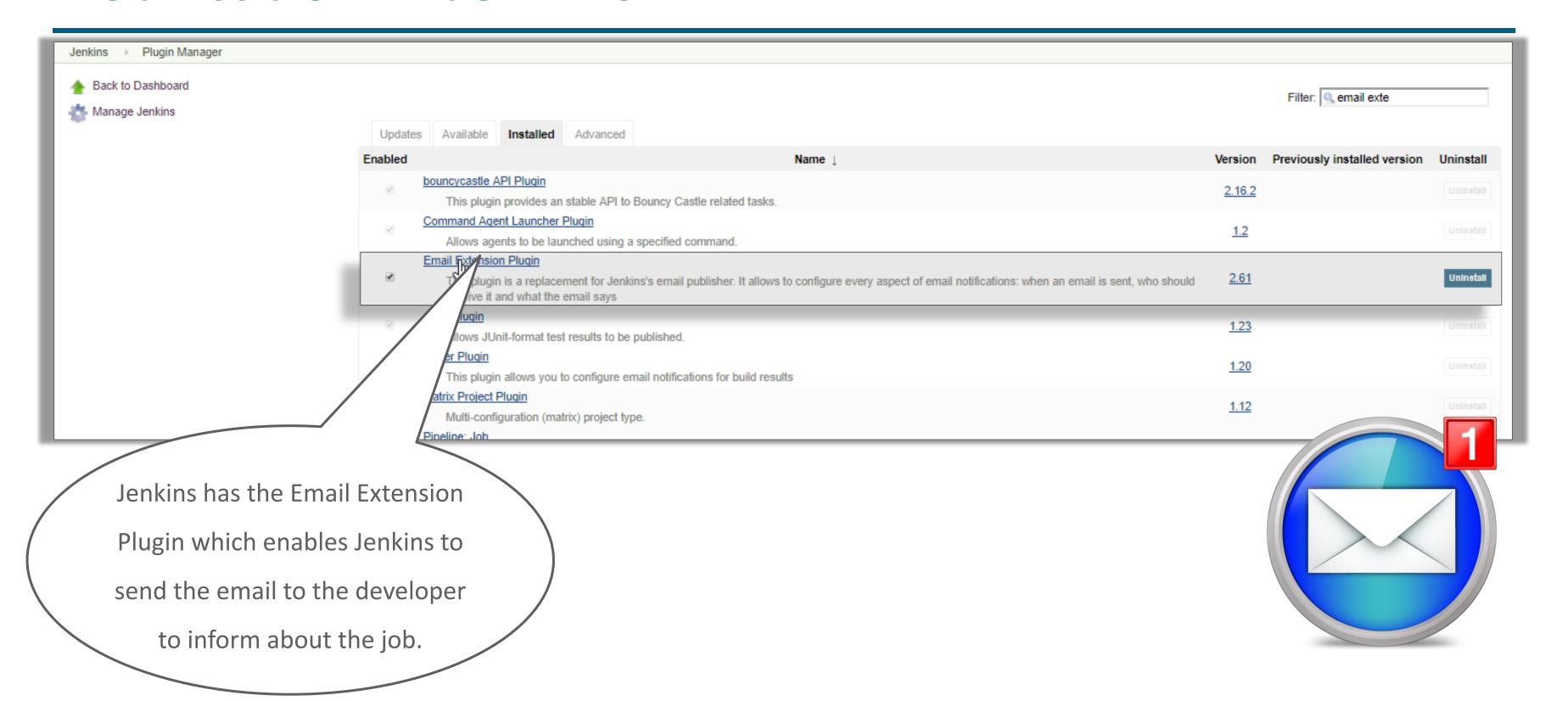
Project Based Matrix
Authorization
Strategy



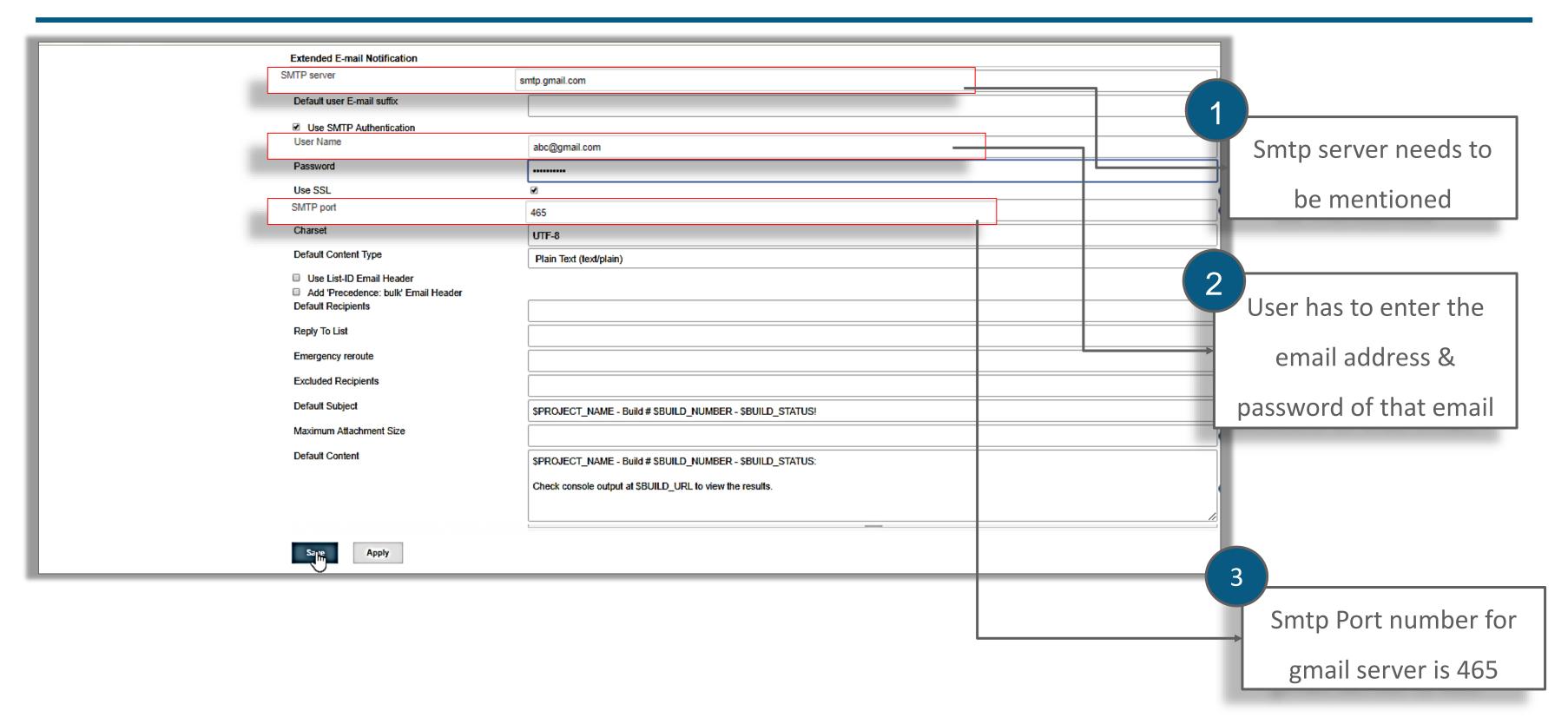
Jenkins Management: Notification



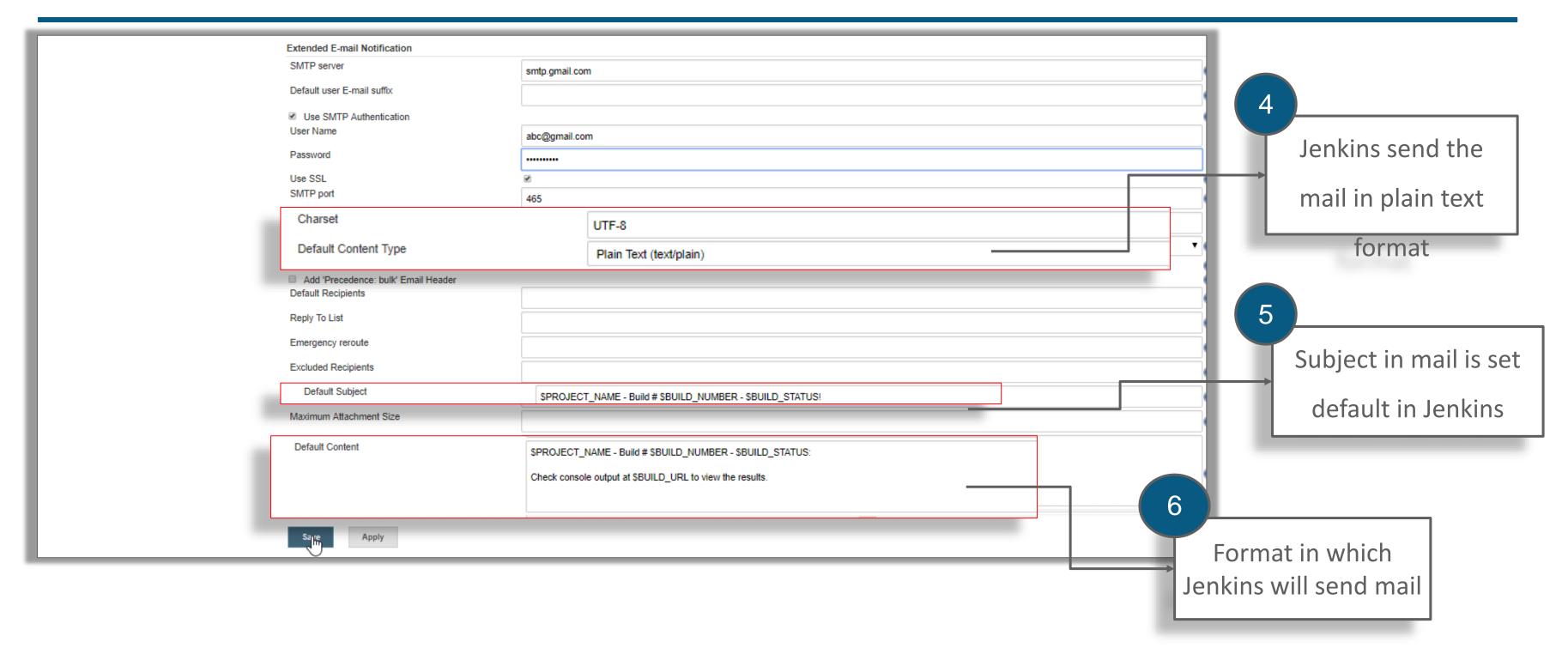
Notification In Jenkins



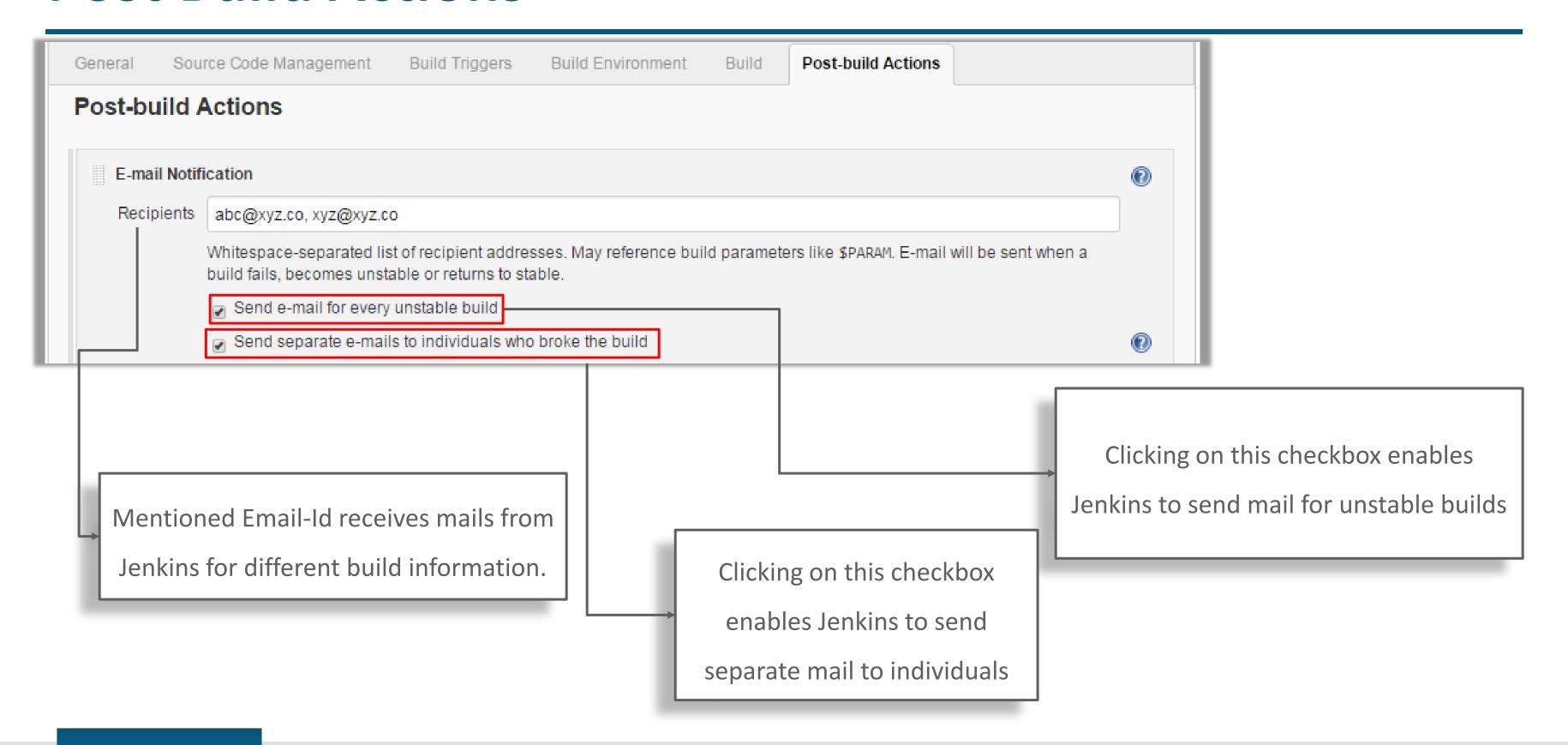
Email Notification Setup



Email Configuration



Post Build Actions



Adding Slave Node To Jenkins



Jenkins Master

- Jenkins Master performs basic installation and handles task related to builds and configuration
- They schedule builds
- They monitor slaves
- Records and presents the build result

Jenkins Slave

- Slaves are basically set up to offload builds from the master and distribute the workload
- They listen to the master's request
- Slaves can run on a variety of operating systems
- They mainly execute build jobs which are dispatched by Jenkins Master instance



Master Slave Architecture In Jenkins

Jenkins Master will distribute its workload to the slaves

Jenkins Master

Jenkins Slave

Jenkins Slave

Jenkins Slave

Jenkins Slaves are generally required to provide the desired environment. It works on the basis of requests received from Jenkins Master

How To Setup Slaves On Jenkins

- Using username and password
- Using ssh keys

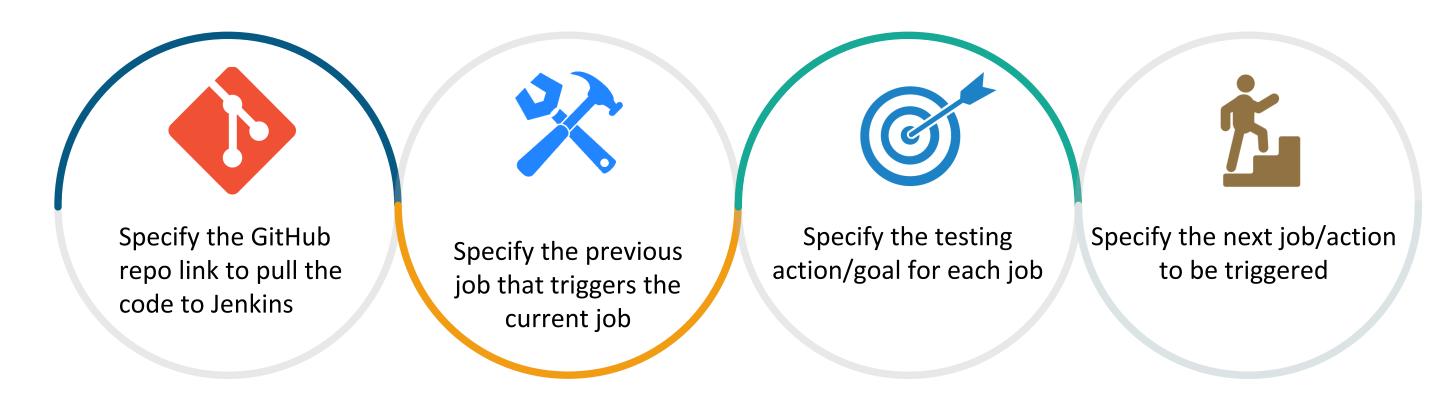
Preparing Slaves using ssh key follow the same steps as setting up of Slave setup using username and password does. The only difference is that instead of username and password for slave, ssh key is used.

Build Delivery Pipeline Using Jenkins



Build A Job

The set of tasks to build the job are listed below:



O1 Github
Repository Link

O2 Build Trigger

03 Job Goal

Post Build Action

Continuous Delivery Pipeline

- It enables a constant flow of changes into production via an automated software production line.
- A typical CD pipeline includes the following stages:
 - build automation
 - continuous integration,
 - test automation
 - deployment automation

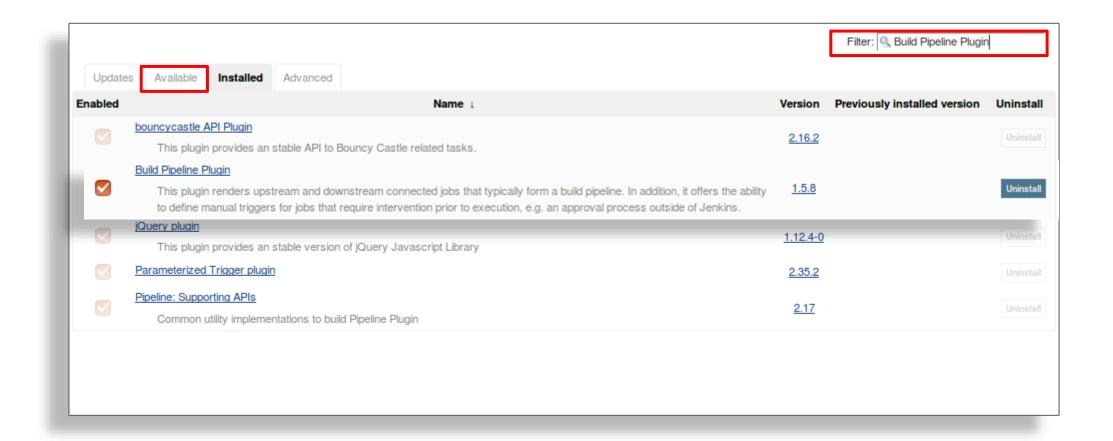
Build Pipeline Plugin Installation

Step 01Manage
Jenkins

Step 02
Manage
Plugins

Step 03
Select Available
Option

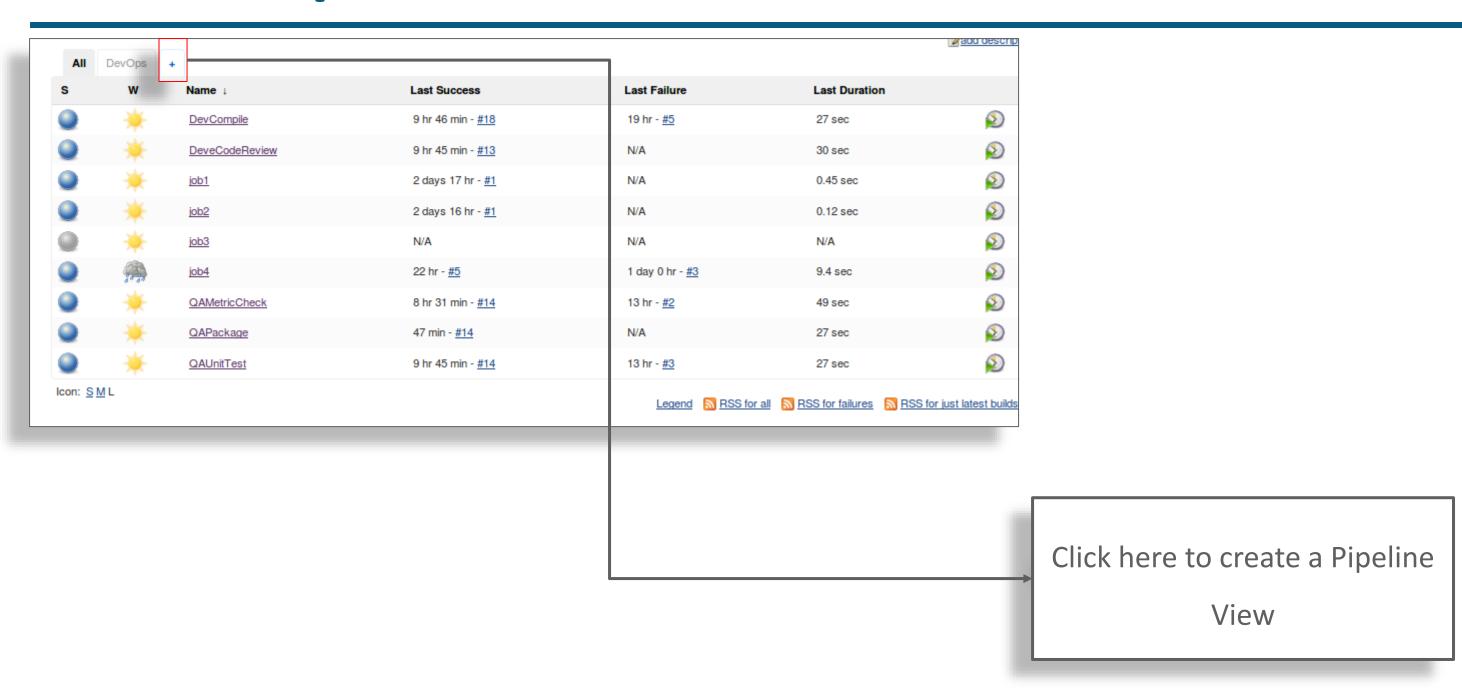
Step 04
Install Build
Pipeline Plugin



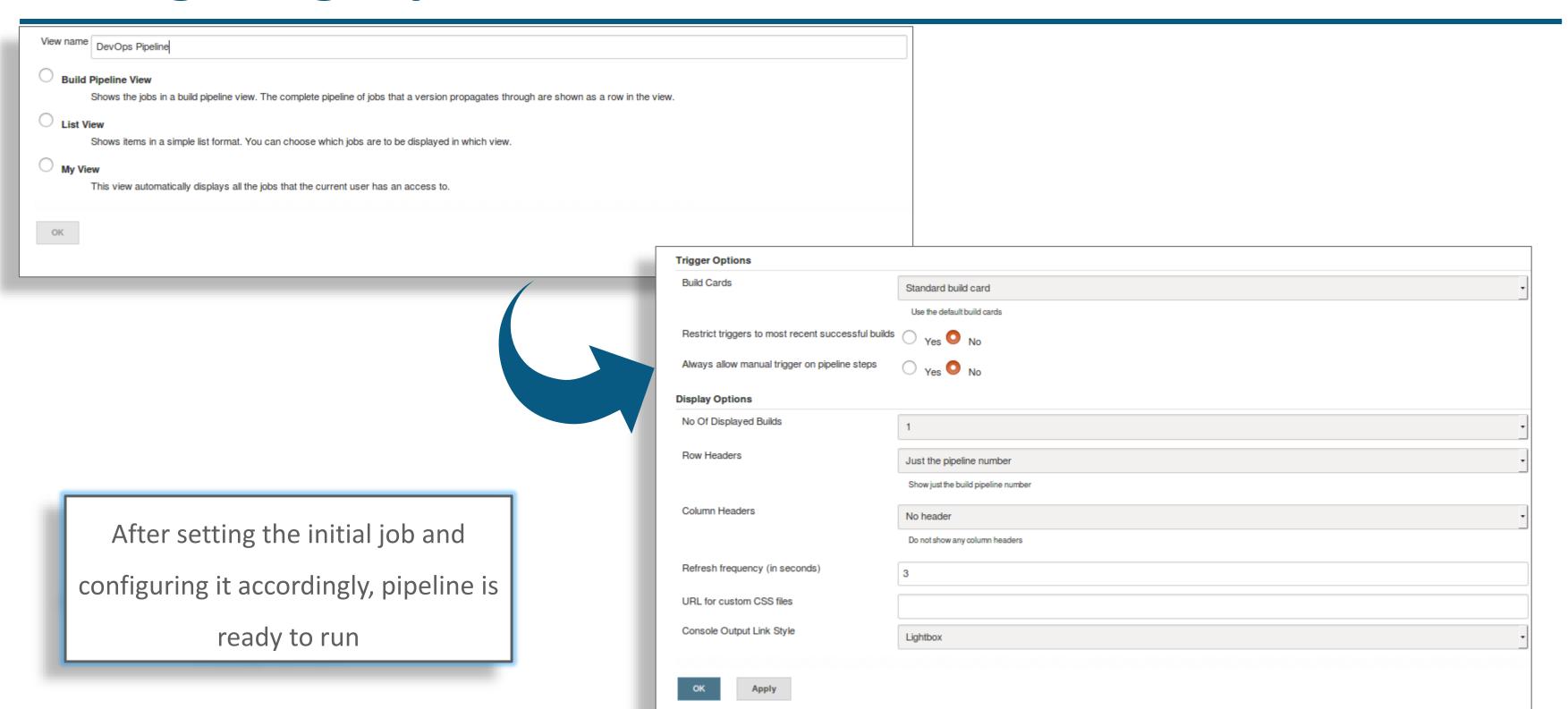
Create Pipeline Build View



Create Pipeline Build View



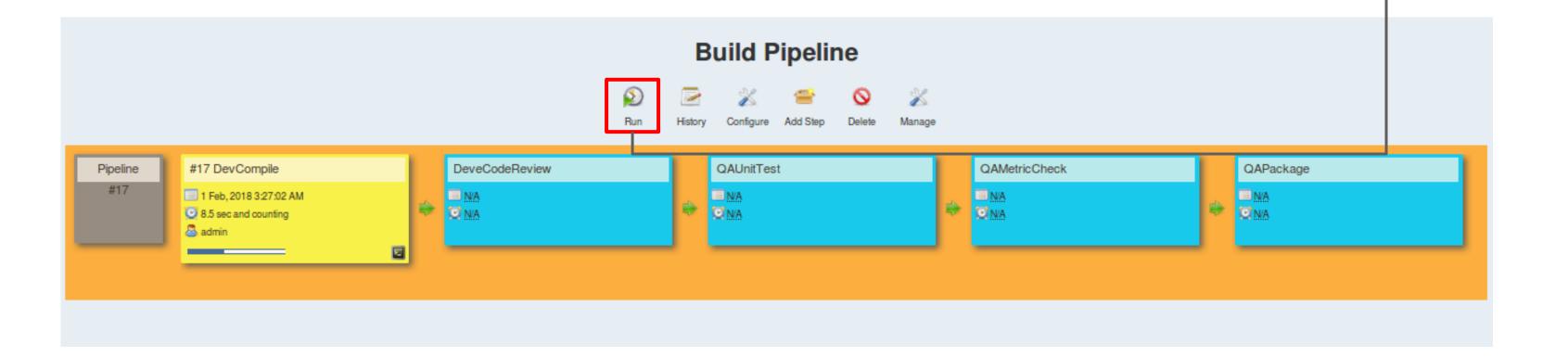
Configuring Pipeline View



Complete Build Pipeline

- Yellow blocks represent the currently executing job
- Blue blocks represent the jobs waiting for execution
- Green blocks represent the successful build of job
- Red blocks represent failure of building of job

After clicking on the view that is created, you can run your pipeline build



Build Pipeline: Successful Build



Here is the pipeline of successfully

build jobs executed on Jenkins

server



Pipeline as a Code

Pipeline As Code

Pipeline as code provides functionalities like:

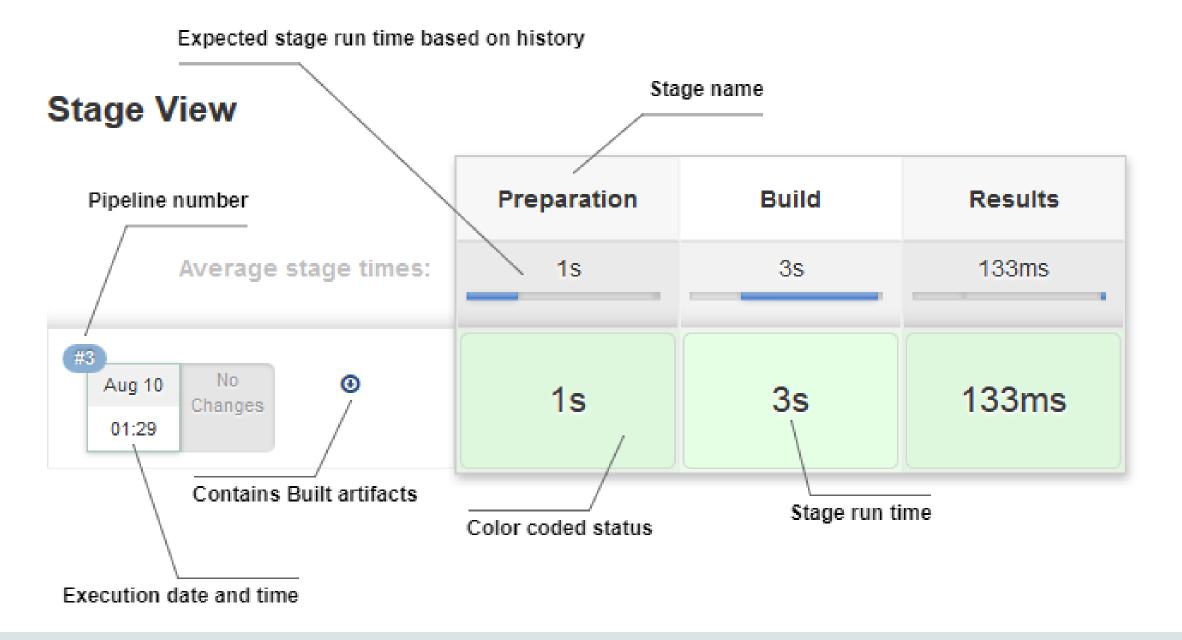
- Defining the pipeline flow into source control
- Suspend or resume executing jobs

Pipeline plugin enables users to implement the whole build, test and deploy pipeline in Jenkins and store their code, treating the pipeline as another piece of code in their source control repository.

Jenkins Pipeline Stage View

Jenkins Stage View helps to visualize the progress of various stages of the Pipeline in real time

The Stage View page will look something like the following screenshot:



Basic Structure of a Declarative Pipeline: Nodes

Nodes

- A node block is the Jenkins agent wherein stage blocks, directives, and steps should run
- The node block structure is as below:

node ('<parameter>') {<constituents>}

Defines: The node where the stage, directives, or steps should run

Constituents: Multiple stage blocks, directives, or steps

Required: Yes

Parameters: Any, label

Basic Structure of a Declarative Pipeline: Stages

Stages

- A stage block is a bundle of closely related steps and directives that have a common objective
- The stage block structure is as below:

stage ('<parameter>') {<constituents>}

Defines: A collection of steps and directives

Constituents: Multiple node blocks, directives, or steps

Required: Yes

Parameters: A string that is the name of the stage (mandatory)

Basic Structure of a Declarative Pipeline: Directives

- The purpose of directives are to suggest the node block, stage block, and steps by providing them with any of the following:
 - Options
 - Parameters
 - Environments
 - triggers, tools

Defines: The node where the stage should run

Constituents: Environments, options, parameters, triggers, tools

Required: No, but every CI/CD Pipeline has it

Parameters: None

Basic Structure of a Declarative Pipeline: Steps

- Fundamental block of a Pipeline
- A step could be:
 - batch script or a shell script, or
 - any other command that is executable
- Steps have various purposes, such as cloning a repository, building code, running tests, uploading artifacts to the repository server, performing static code analysis, and so on

Defines:- It tells Jenkins what to do

Constituents:- Commands, scripts, and so on

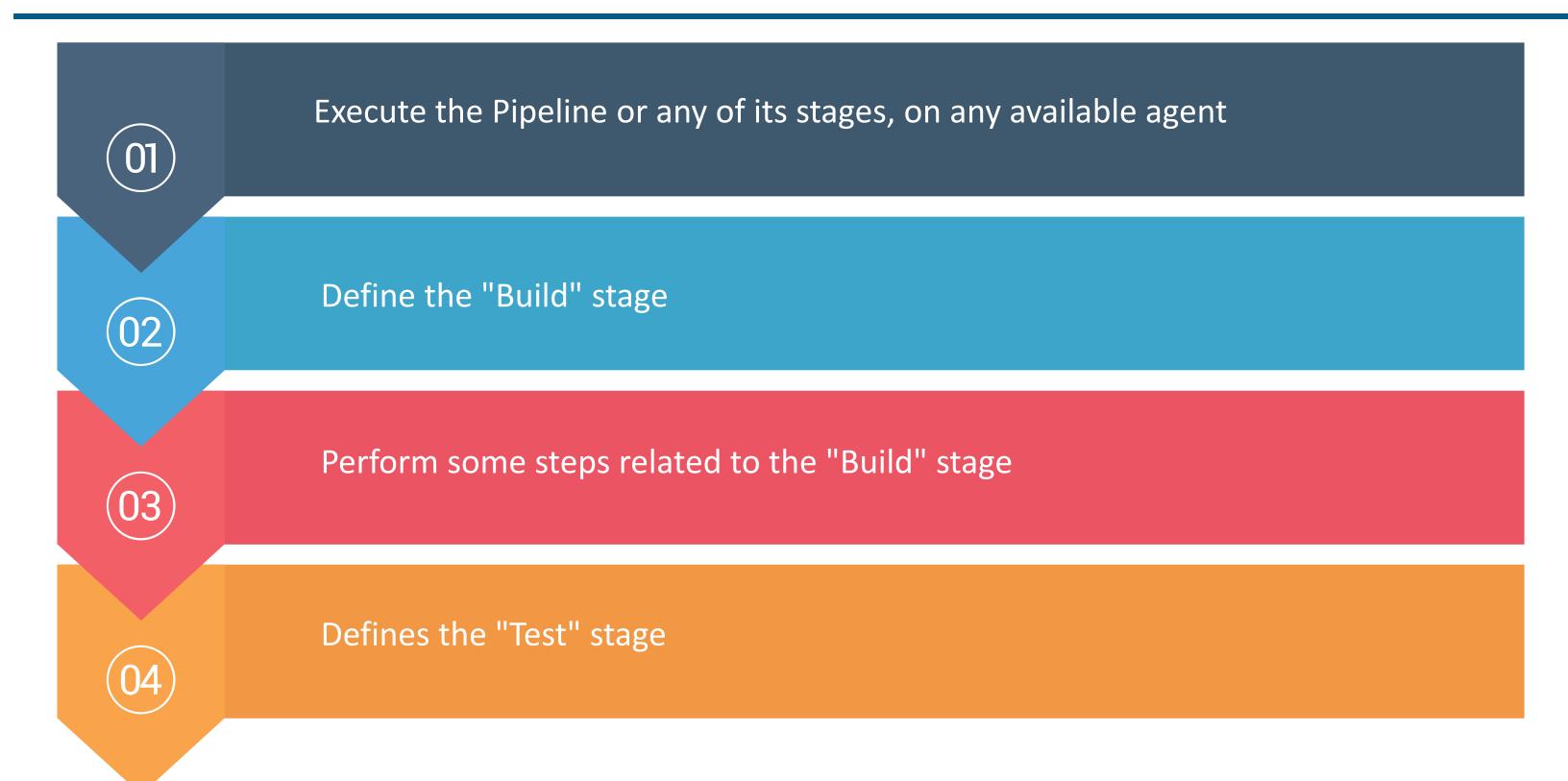
Required:- No, but every CI/CD Pipeline has it

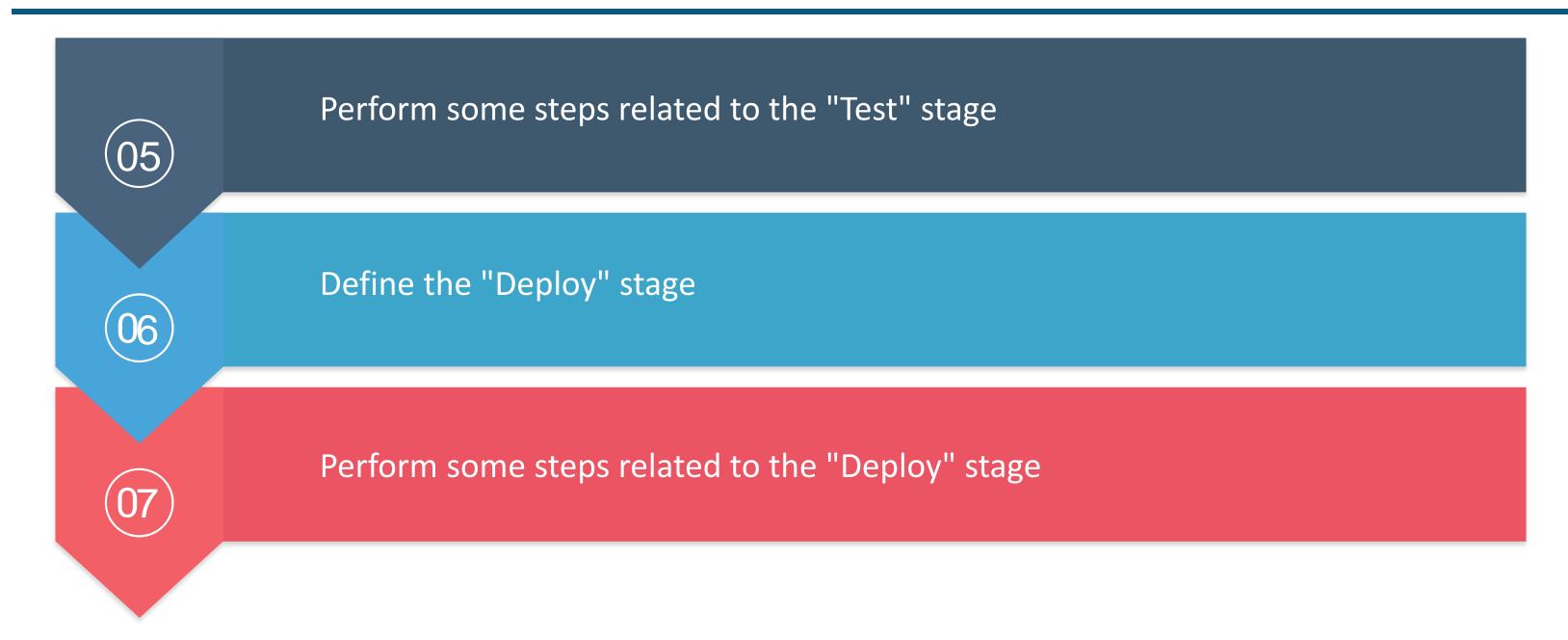
Parameters:- None

Declarative Pipeline fundamentals

In Declarative Pipeline syntax, there is concept of **Pipeline block** which defines all the work done throughout the entire Pipeline

```
Jenkinsfile (Declarative Pipeline)
pipeline {
    agent any 1
    stages {
        stage('Build') { 2
            steps {
        stage('Test') { 4
            steps {
        stage('Deploy') { 6
            steps {
}
```



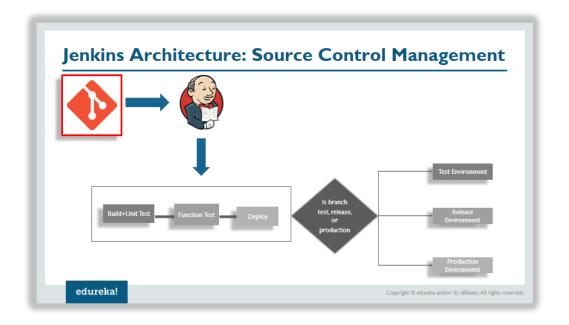


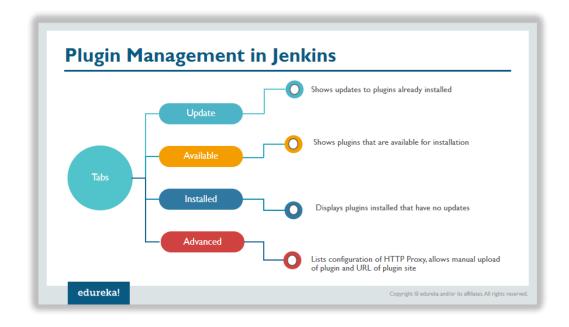
Scripted Pipeline fundamentals

- In a Scripted Pipeline, the node blocks does core work for the entire Pipeline
- Adding the Pipeline's work inside a node block does two things:
 - Schedules the steps contained within the block to run when an executor is free on a node
 - Creates a workspace where work can be done on files checked out from source control

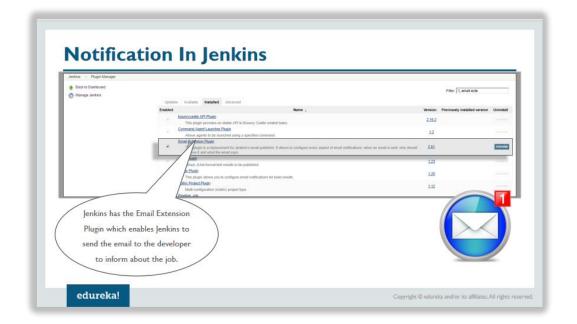
```
Jenkinsfile (Scripted Pipeline)
node {
    stage('Build') { 2
    stage('Test') { 4
    stage('Deploy') { 6
```

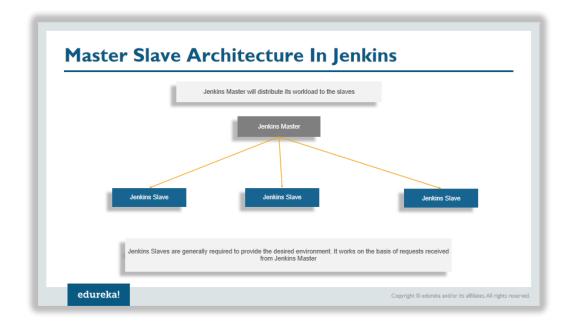
Summary

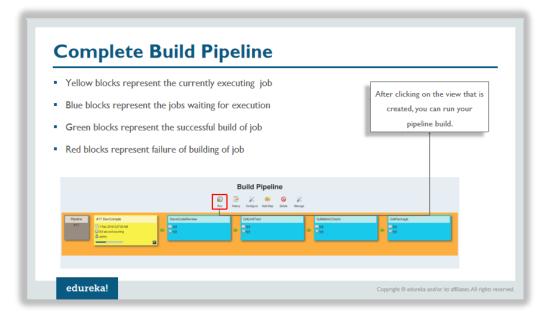






























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