

GitLab Jenkins Integration

Configure GitLab API Access:

Create a personal access token to authorize Jenkins' access to GitLab.

Step 1: Sign in to GitLab as the same user to be used with Jenkins.

Step 2: In the top-right corner, select your avatar.

Step 3: Select the “*Edit profile*” option

Step 4: On the left navigation pane, select the “*Access Tokens*” option.

Step 5: Check the “*API Scope*” checkbox and create a personal access token.

Step 6: Record the personal access token's value, because it's required in configuring the Jenkins server.

Jenkins-gitlab: oh7SgX2LiWuzk8YsiDfh

jen-git: glpat-es2Srm1jR8GsqtCyQeE5

webhook : glpat-7hzw-srY5ojT_UrREStM

4437b80789e0d2c368688c9883a721fc

Configure the Jenkins Server

Install and configure the required Jenkins plugins. The plugin must be installed and configured to authorize the connection to GitLab.

Step 1: On the Jenkins server, Select the “*Manage Jenkins*” option in the left navigation pane. Then click the “*Manage Plugins*” option.

Step 2: Install the **Jenkins GitLab Plugin** and **Jenkins Git Plugin**

Step 3: Now select the “*Manage Jenkins*” option. Then select the “*Configure System*” option.

Step 4: In the “*GitLab*” section, check the “*Enable authentication for '/project' endpoint*” checkbox.

Step 5: Under the above checkbox, provide the Connection name.

Step 6: Enter the GitLab server's URL in the “*GitLab host URL*” field.

Step 7: Click the “*Add*” button, then choose “**Jenkins Credential Provider**”.

Step 8: Choose the “*GitLab API token*” as the token type.

Step 9: Enter the GitLab personal access token's value in the “*API Token*” field and click the “*Add*” button.

Step 10: Click on the “*Test Connection*” button.

Step 11: On receiving a success message, you can be ensured that the connection is successful.

Step 12: Click the “*Save*” button

Configure the Jenkins project

Before implementing GitLab Jenkins Integration, you need to set up the Jenkins project where you want to execute your build.

Step 1: Go to the Jenkins Dashboard.

Step 2: In the left navigation pane, select the “*New item*” option.

Step 3: Assign a project’s name according to your choice.

Step 4: Choose between “*Freestyle*” or “*Pipeline*” projects. Then click on “*OK*”. (*Because the Jenkins plugin changes the build status on GitLab, it is recommended to select a Freestyle project. You must configure a script in a Pipeline project to update the status on GitLab.*)

Step 5: Write the description of your project as per your requirements.

Step 6: Choose your GitLab connection from the drop down.

Step 7: Scroll down and in the “*Source Code Management*” section, check the “*Git*” checkbox.

Step 8: Choose the repository branch if you have any.

Step 9: Copy the repository link of your project from GitLab and paste it in the Repository URL box in the Repository section under the “*Git*” checkbox.

Step 10: Scroll down to the “*Build Triggers*” section.

Step 11: Check the “*Build when a change is pushed to GitLab*” checkbox.

Step 12: Check the following checkboxes:

Accepted Merge Request Events

Closed Merge Request Events

Step 13: Specify how to build status is reported to GitLab: If you created a **Freestyle** project, in the “*Post-build Actions*” section, choose “*Publish build status to GitLab*”.

Integration Jenkins & Gitlab with Jenkinsfile contain stage : checkout SCM :

configure the jenkins project :

- Now in Jenkins create a new Job and in the section of *New Item* and select the same configuration for pipeline.

- Under the **Pipeline** section, select **Pipeline script from SCM** from the **Definition**
- select **Git** from the **SCM**
- Enter the repository URL (same as what you use for git clone)
- Next to **Credentials**, click **Add** → **Jenkins** and fill in your GitLab username/password and click **Add**
- Select your credential from the **Credentials** If it doesn't, ensure you have the right username/password and that the user has access rights to the repository.
- Select build now

Dashboard > test >

Status

</> Changes

▶ Build Now

⚙️ Configure

🗑️ Delete Pipeline

🔍 Full Stage View

✎ Rename

🔗 Pipeline Syntax

Build History

trend ▾

Filter builds... /

#3 Mar 6, 2023, 1:22 PM

#2 Mar 6, 2023, 1:21 PM

#1 Mar 6, 2023, 1:21 PM

Atom feed for all Atom feed for failures

Pipeline test

Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~3s)

#3 Mar 06 14:22 No Changes

#2 Mar 06 14:21 No Changes

#1 Mar 06 14:21 No Changes

Declarative: Checkout SCM	Build	Test	Deploy
1s	40ms	32ms	35ms
1s	45ms	37ms	45ms
1s	36ms	28ms	31ms
1s	41ms	31ms	29ms

Permalinks

- Last build (#3), 21 hr ago
- Last stable build (#3), 21 hr ago
- Last successful build (#3), 21 hr ago
- Last completed build (#3), 21 hr ago

Jenkinsfile in brach main/test1:

```
pipeline {
  agent any

  stages {
    stage('Build') {
      steps {
        echo 'Building..'
      }
    }
    stage('Test') {
      steps {
        echo 'Testing..'
      }
    }
    stage('Deploy') {
      steps {
        echo 'Deploying....'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

- This is a Jenkins Pipeline script written in Groovy language.
- The script defines a simple Pipeline with three stages: "Build", "Test", and "Deploy". The **agent** directive is used to specify that the Pipeline can be run on any available agent.
- In the "Build" stage, the **echo** step is used to print the message "Building.." to the console output.

- In the "Test" stage, the **echo** step is used to print the message "Testing.." to the console output.
- In the "Deploy" stage, the echo step is used to print the message "Deploying...." to the console output.