6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

Jenkins pipelines

Presented by Pierre-Henri Symoneaux

NOKIA

Introduction

- Who am I
  - Pierre-Henri Symoneaux
  - Nokia France
  - SW architecture & development (Cloud Core for 5G Mobile Networks)
- The topic
  - Problems of « classical » Jenkins
  - Jenkins pipelines: What, why and how
  - Based on feedback from real usage

6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

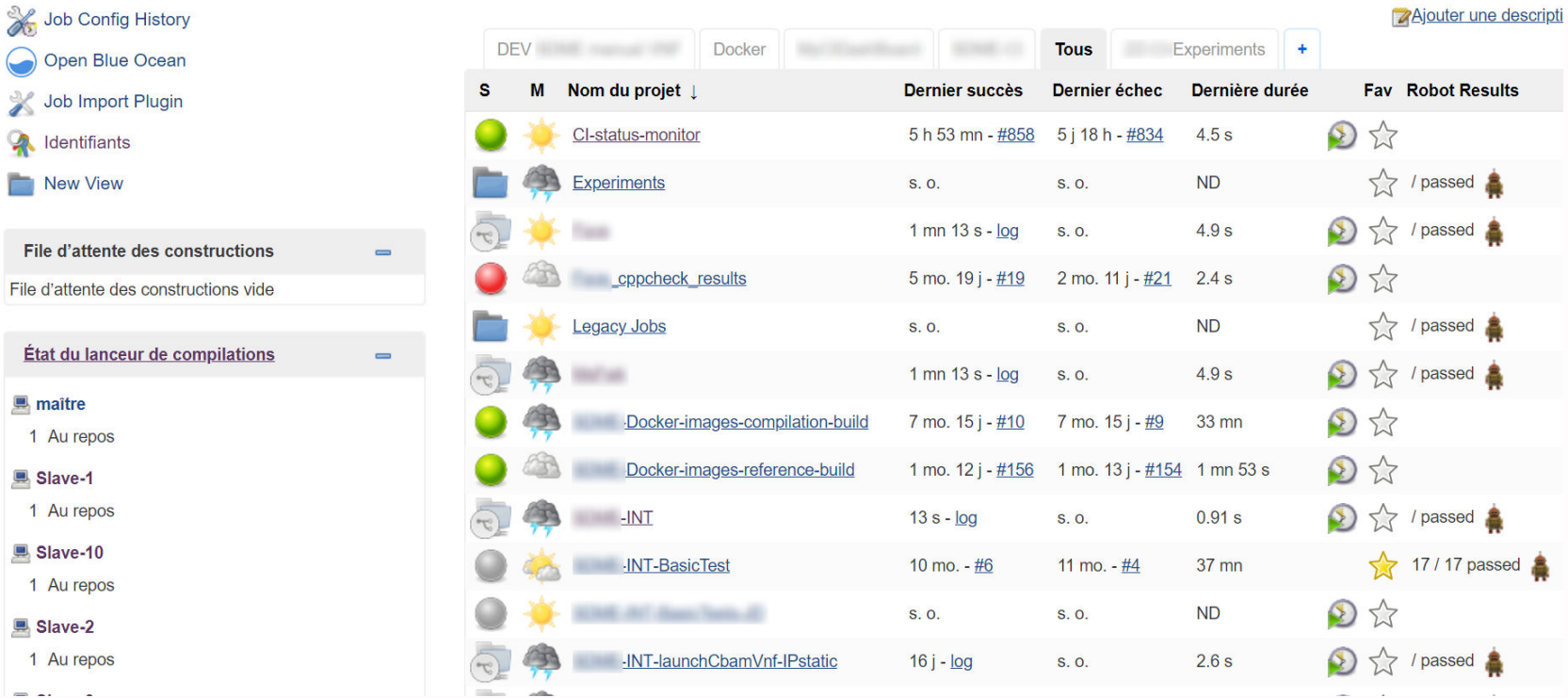
Jenkins

A quick reminder

NOKIA

What is Jenkins

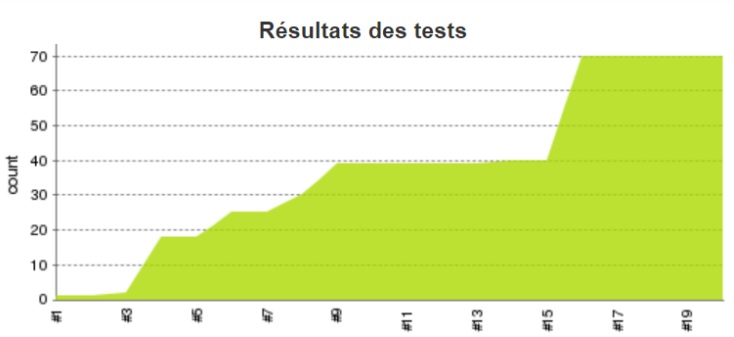
- An open-source automation server
- Extensible with hundreds of plugins
- Distributed – Jobs (may) run in slaves
- Build, test, package, deploy. Automate anything
- Mainly used in software industry
  - Continuous Integration (CI)
  - Continuous Delivery (CD)
  - DevOps
- But not only

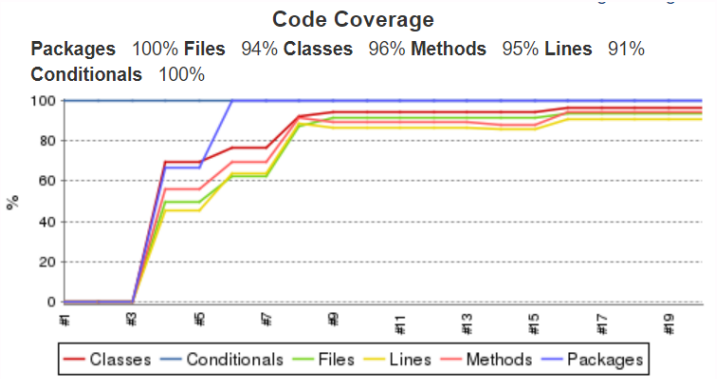


#20	19 sept. 2018 09:44	
#19	14 sept. 2018 18:04	
#18	13 sept. 2018 12:22	
#17	13 sept. 2018 10:25	
#16	12 sept. 2018 10:39	
#15	7 sept. 2018 12:35	
#14	7 sept. 2018 10:05	

Last Successful Artifacts

ves-agent	12.48 MB view
ves-agent-master-20.x86_64.rpm	2.52 MB view
ves-agent.exe	12.38 MB view
ves-simu	10.11 MB view
ves-simu.exe	10.05





6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

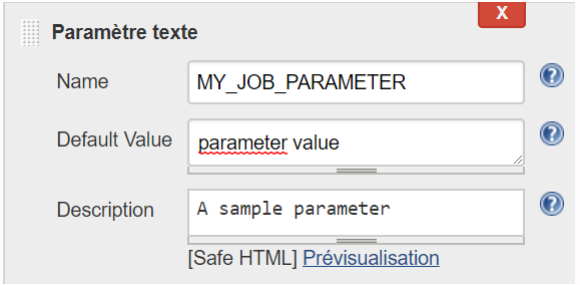
Jenkins – The “old” way

And its issues

NOKIA

Freestyle jobs – the « old » way

- Jobs are fully defined in Jenkins web-UI
  - Input Parameters
  - Triggers / scheduling
  - Scripts
  - Post actions (archive artefacts, publish results & graphs)
  - More …

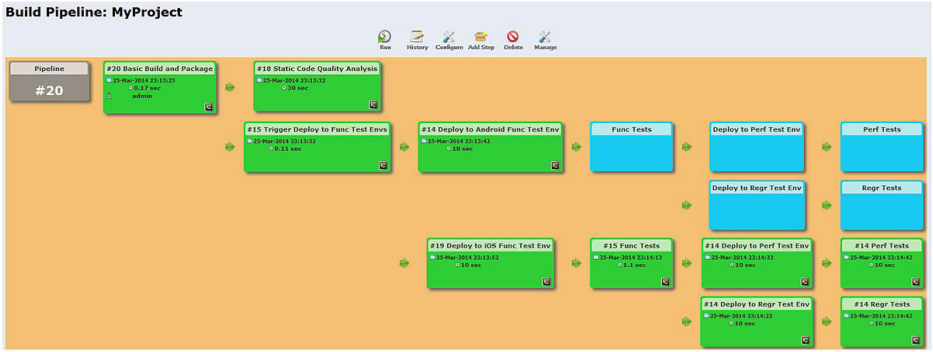


Problems

- As a job grows, it will become
  - Hard to maintain
  - Hard to understand
  - Hard to troubleshoot
- Hard to track changes in a job
- Cannot review changes in a job before applying
- What if many people perform changes at the same time
- Cannot replay an old job

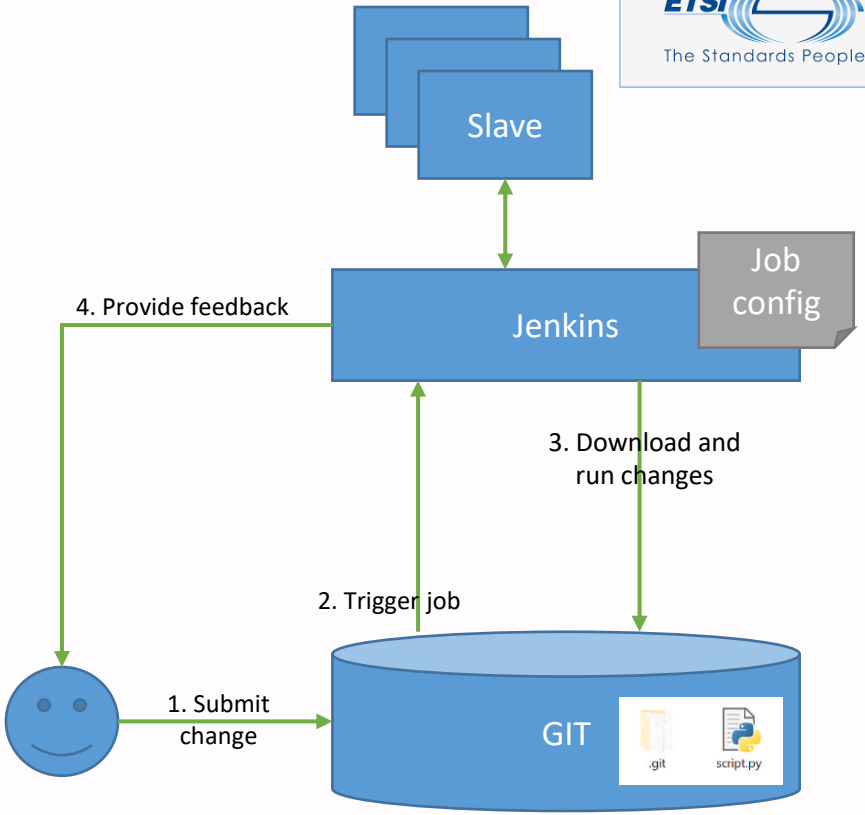
Multijob Pipelines – the « old » way

- Split work into multiple jobs
  - Jobs trigger each other
  - Introduce dependencies between job
  - Better view on each steps
- Problems
  - Increased complexity (hard to maintain)
  - Tracking jobs defininition changes is even harder



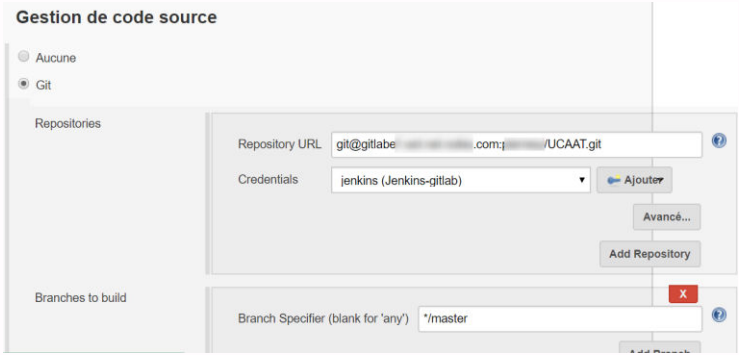
Integration with SCM

- Most of the time, Jenkins is coupled with an SCM (GIT, SVN, …)
  - To store tested code
  - To store testing code
  - Both together
- New changes in SCM can trigger a job
- Keep track of changes in scripts
- Changes can be reviewed before integration

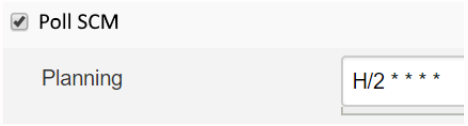


Integration with SCM

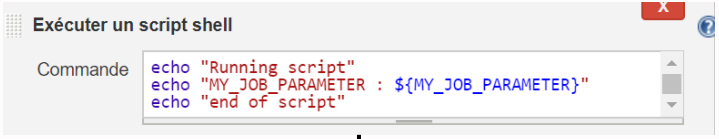
Add SCM configuration



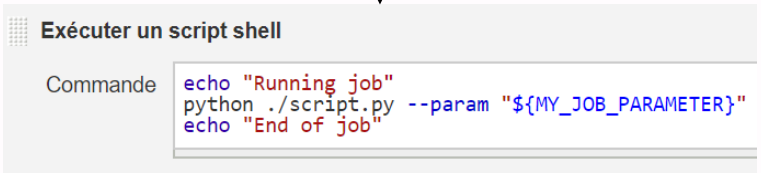
Add new trigger: Poll SCM for changes



Update script to use files from SCM



Becomes



Problems

- Old version can be re-executed: But only with current job definition
- Job definition still in Jenkins
- What if breaking changes are introduced
  - Eg: `python ./script.py --param ${…} --newparam ${…}`
  - Or a new script is invoked
    - → Job needs an update
    - → Cannot run old versions anymore (incompatibility introduced)
- What about execution environment ? (eg: migrate from python 2.7 to python 3.6)

6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

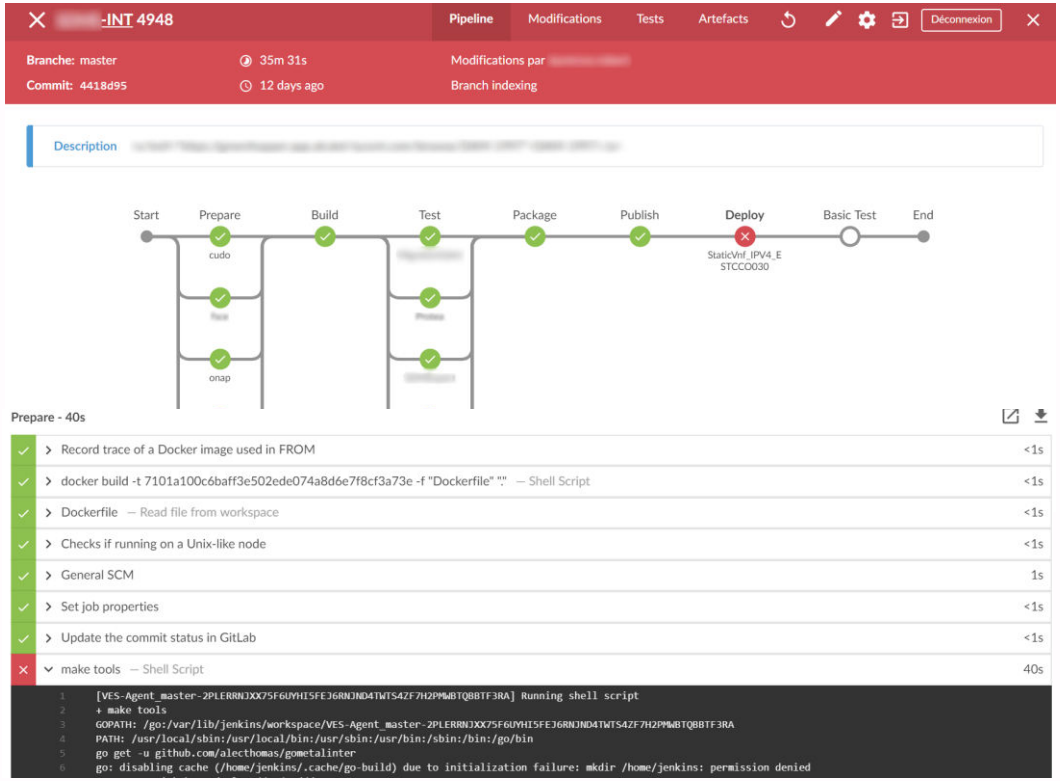
Jenkins Blue Ocean

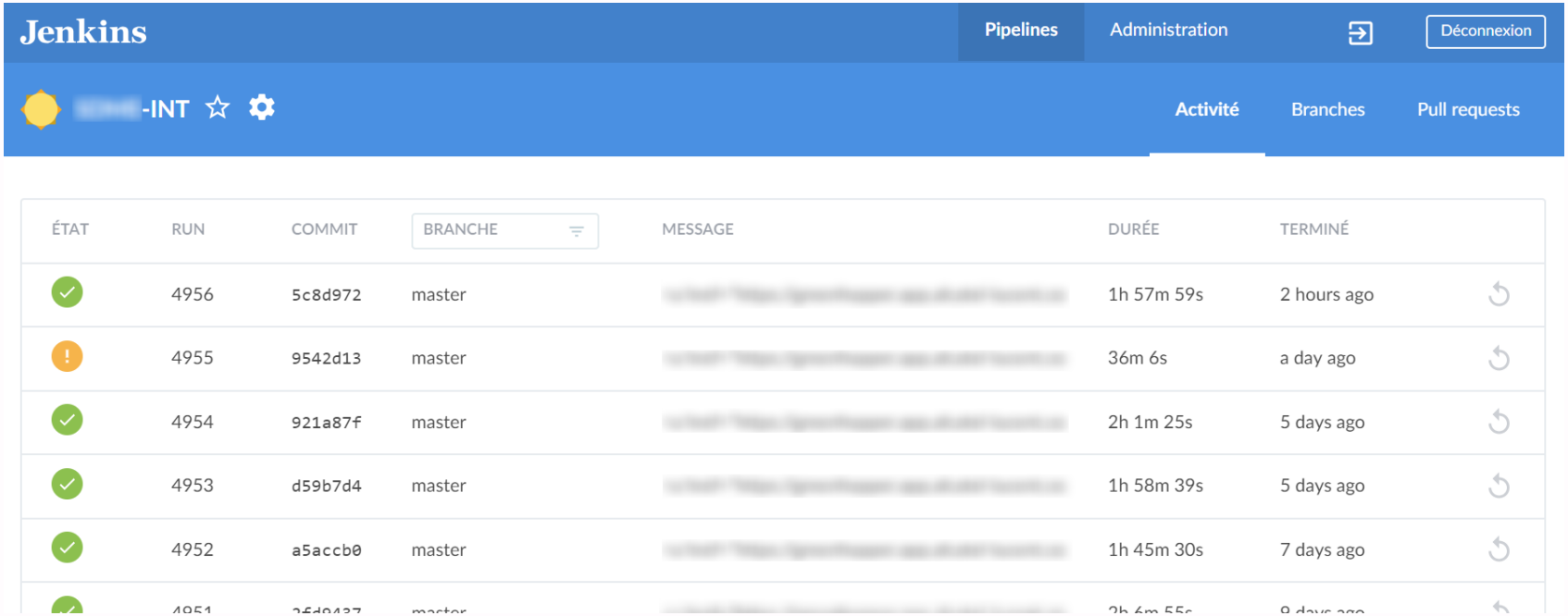
A new way to write pipeline

NOKIA

What is Blue Ocean

- A Jenkins plugin
- Appeared in 2016 – Still in early stage
- Rethinks user experience
  - New UI (classical UI still available)
  - New syntax: The whole job is a script
  - Pipeline graphical editor
- Designed for pipelines
  - Sophisticated pipeline visualization
  - Pinpoint precision
- CI / CD as code
- Modular with shared pipeline libraries
- First class integration with Docker





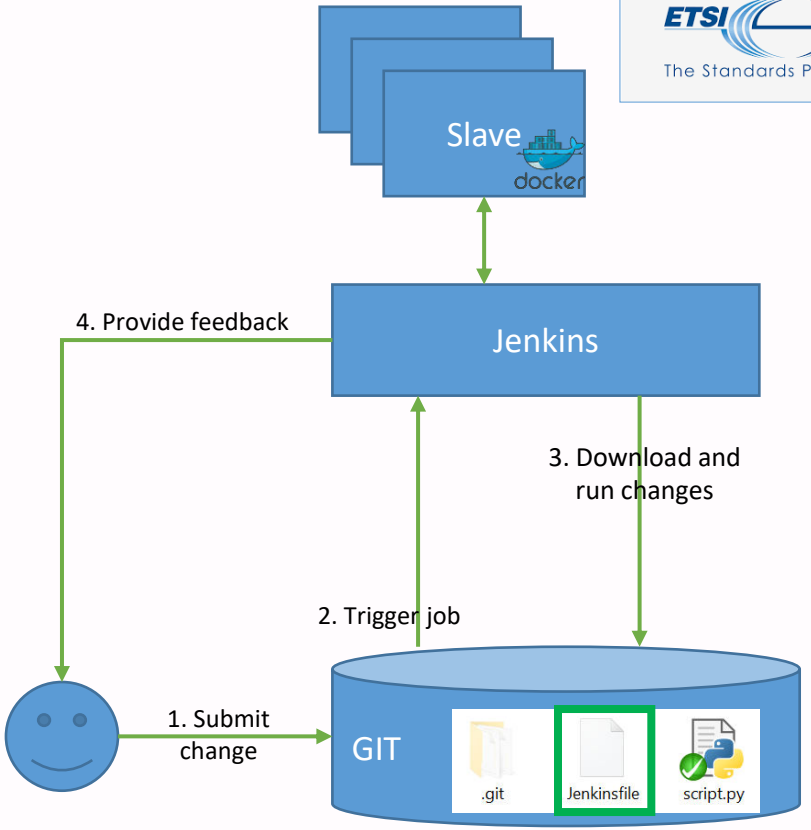
ÉTAT	RUN	COMMIT	BRANCHE	MESSAGE	DURÉE	TERMINÉ
✓	4956	5c8d972	master	[redacted]	1h 57m 59s	2 hours ago
!	4955	9542d13	master	[redacted]	36m 6s	a day ago
✓	4954	921a87f	master	[redacted]	2h 1m 25s	5 days ago
✓	4953	d59b7d4	master	[redacted]	1h 58m 39s	5 days ago
✓	4952	a5accb0	master	[redacted]	1h 45m 30s	7 days ago
✓	4951	2fd0437	master	[redacted]	2h 6m 55s	8 days ago

Classical Jenkins UI is also updated

	Declarative: Checkout SCM	Prepare	Build	Test	Package	Publish	Deploy	Basic Test	Declarative: Post Actions
Average stage times: (Average full run time: ~1h 57min)	33s	18s	9min 14s	2min 42s	24min 40s	4min 46s	48min 25s	140ms	27s
#4956 Sep 19 11:03 — 2 commits	40s	17s	9min 36s	2min 45s	29min 52s	4min 59s	1h 9min	231ms	41s
#4955 Sep 18 11:56 — 1 commit	33s	17s	8min 39s	2min 40s	19min 4s	4min 33s	10s failed	203ms failed	4s
#4954 Sep 14 — 1	35s	17s	10min 4s	2min 45s	32min 56s	4min 42s	1h 9min	185ms	49s

Pipeline as code

- With blue ocean, Job/Pipeline definition is also stored in SCM
- Pipeline can run in a dedicated Docker container
- Each Git branch will automatically have its own job



6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

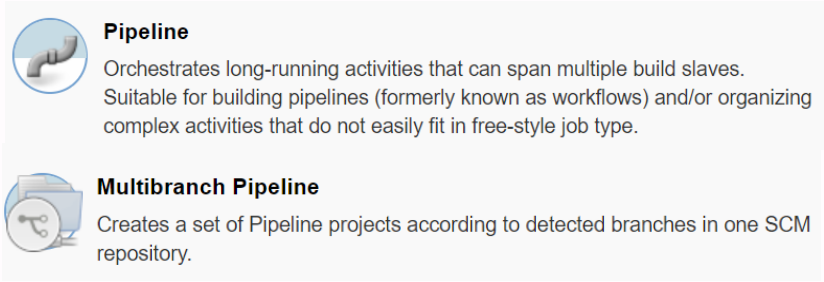
Jenkins Blue Ocean

Creating a pipeline

NOKIA

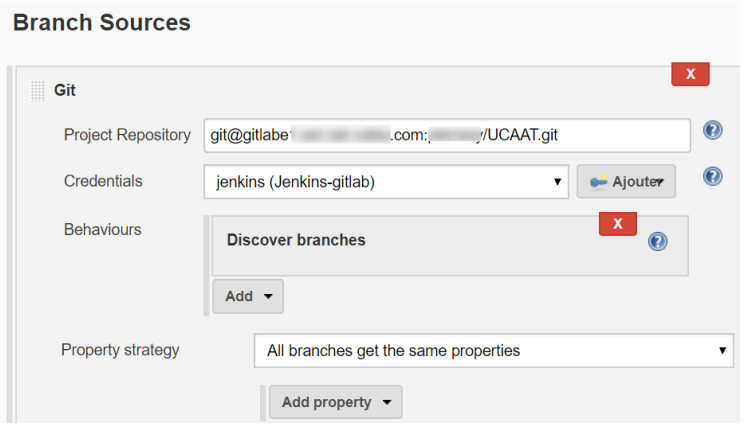
Setting up the pipeline

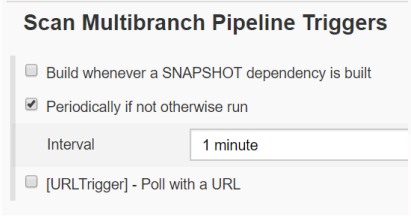
- Install **blueocean** plugin
- Create a new job
  - Choose type of job
    - Pipeline
    - Multibranch Pipeline
- Let's choose Multibranch Pipeline



Setting up the pipeline

- Setup source SCM with branch discovery
- Setup branch scanning





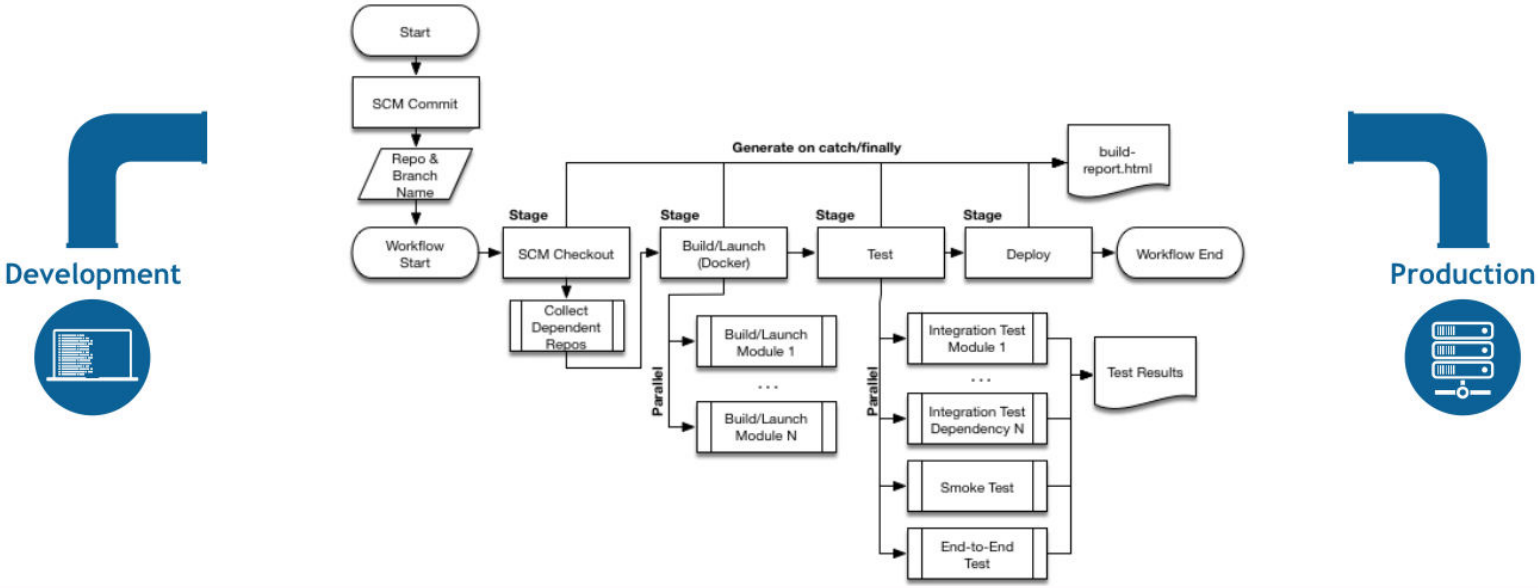
- Set path to pipeline file
- Prepare your Jenkinsfile
- Commit and push it to SCM

Jenkinsfile is the default name

The Jenkinsfile

- A text file
- Checked into SCM
- Declarative pipeline syntax
- DSL base on Groovy language
- Structure documented at https://jenkins.io/doc/book/pipeline/syntax/
- A single source of truth for the pipeline
  - Can be viewed and edited by multiple members of the project

Anatomy of a pipeline



NOKIA

Structure of a jenkinsfile

- A Jenkinsfile has 6 main sections
  - **Agent :** Specifies where the entire pipeline will run
  - **Options** : Global options
  - **Parameters**: Input parameters
  - **Environment** : Global environment variables
  - **Stages :** Sequence of stage definitions
  - **Post :** Steps to be run at the end of pipeline

```
pipeline {
    agent {/*...*/}
    options {
        timeout(time: 1, unit: 'HOURS')
        retry(3)
    }
    parameters {
        string(name: 'MY_JOB_PARAMETER',
               defaultValue: '<NONE>',
               description: 'Job parameter'
               )
    }
    environment {
        MY_ENV_VARIABLE = "foobar"
    }
    stages {/*...*/}
    post {/*...*/}
}
```

Agent

- Defines where to run the pipeline
  - In any slave
  - In a slave with a given label
  - In docker container
    - Either from an image
    - Or built from a Dockerfile
- Docker makes managing running environments a piece of cake

```
agent any

agent {
       label "slave-with-python2.7"
}

agent {
    docker {
        image: "python:2.7"
    }
}

agent {dockerfile true}
```

Post

- Perform steps at end of pipeline
  - Archive artifacts
  - Publish result
  - Send an email
  - Etc …
- Actions can be conditionned by pipeline status
  - Always
  - Changed
  - Fixed
  - Regression
  - Aborted
  - Failure
  - Success
  - Unstable
  - Cleanup

```
post {
    always {
        archive "build/*.exe"
        deleteDir()
    }
    failure {
        echo "Failure"
    }
    success {
        echo "Success"
    }
    unstable {
        echo "Unstable"
    }
}
```

Stages

- Each stage has either
  - A sequence of steps
  - A list of parallel stages
- Can have conditional switch
- Can have their own environment variables
- Can have their own agent

```
stages {
      stage("Stage-1") {
            steps {
                  echo "Welcome in stage 1"
                  sh "python script.py"
                  sh “./script.sh"
            }
      }
      stage('Stage-2') {
            when {
                        branch "master"
            }
            environment {
                        MY_VARIABLE = "My-Value"
            }
            parallel {
                  stage("Sub-stage-1") {
                        steps {
                                    echo "sub stage 1"
                        }
                  }
                  stage("Sub-stage-2") {
                        steps {
                                    echo "sub stage 2"
                        }
                  }
            }
      }
}
```

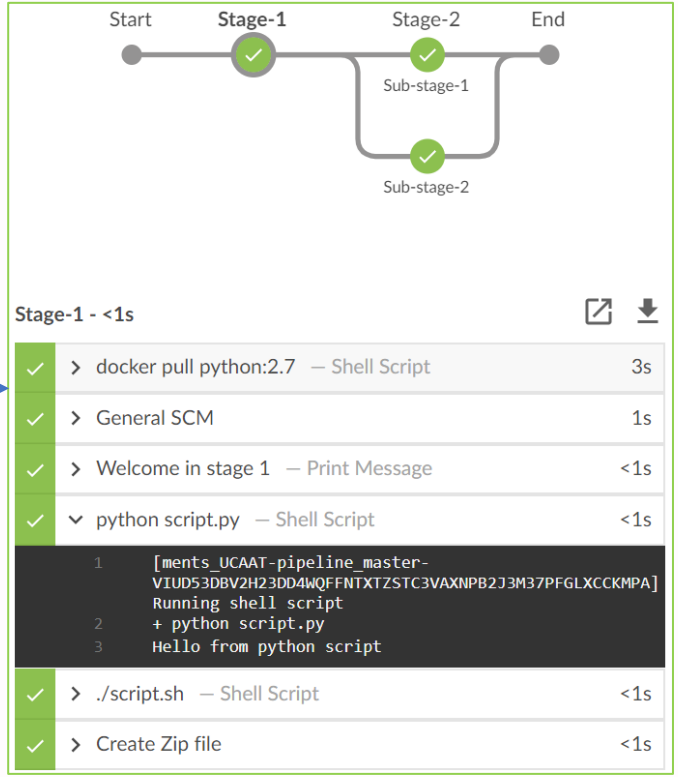
Steps

- A step is a single action
- Jenkins plugins come with their own steps
- Run sequentially in a stage
- Each step has its log output
- Full list available at https://jenkins.io/doc/pipeline/steps/

```
steps {
     addBadge icon: 'computer.png', text: env.NODE_NAME
     echo "Welcome in stage 1"
     sh "python script.py"
     sh "./script.sh"
     zip zipFile: "compressed.zip", dir: "."
}
```

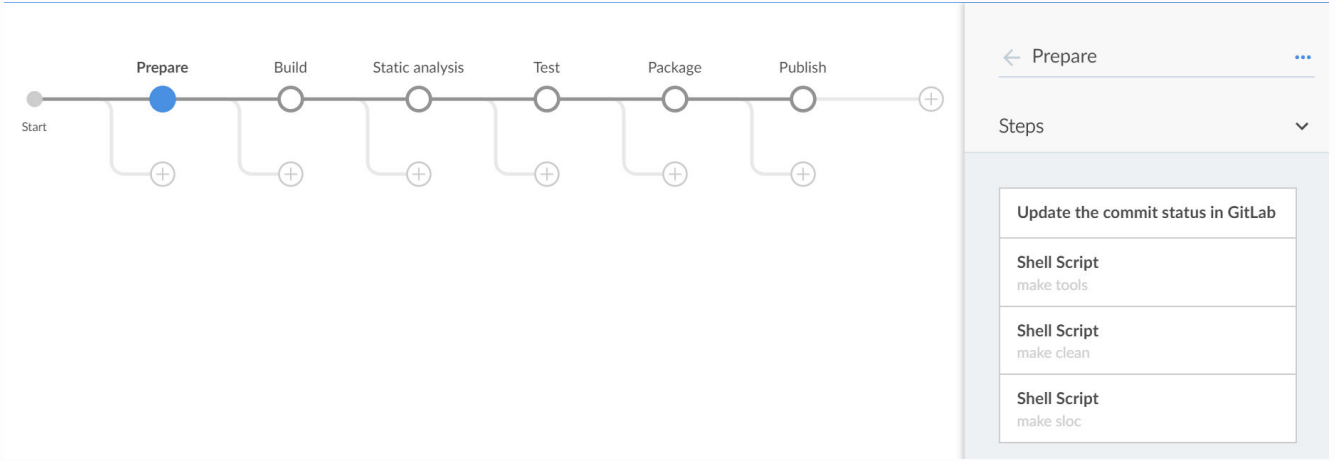
```
post {
     always {
          junit "build/testresults.xml"
          checkstyle pattern: 'build/checkstyle.xml'
          cobertura coberturaReportFile: 'build/coverage.xml'
          sloccountPublish pattern: 'build/sloccount.scc'
          archive "build/*.exe,build/*.rpm"
          deleteDir() // Delete workspace
     }
}
```

```
stages {
      stage("Stage-1") {
            steps {
                  echo "Welcome in stage 1"
                  sh "python script.py"
                  sh "./script.sh"
                  zip zipFile: "compressed.zip", dir: "."
            }
      }
      stage('Stage-2') {
            when {
                        branch "master"
            }
            environment {
                        MY_VARIABLE = "My-Value"
            }
            parallel {
                  stage("Sub-stage-1") {
                        steps {
                                    echo "sub stage 1"
                        }
                  }
                  stage("Sub-stage-2") {
                        steps {
                                    echo "sub stage 2"
                        }
                  }
            }
      }
}
```



Pipeline editor

- Graphical tool
- Edit Jenkinsfile
- Makes it less difficult
- Not as powerfull as text edition (yet?)



6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

Jenkins Blue Ocean

Advanced scripting

NOKIA

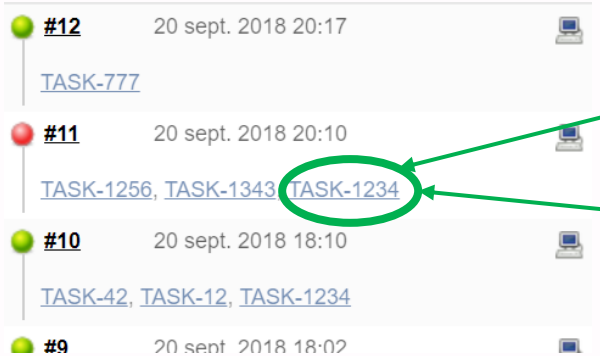
The **script** step

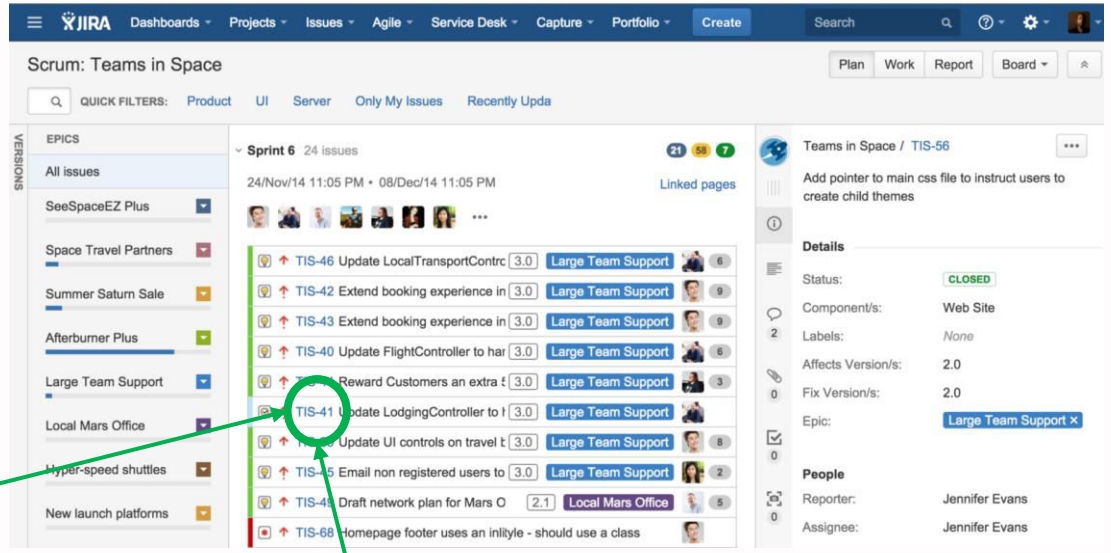
- Takes a block of groovy script
- Mostly an “escape hatch”
- Has access to Jenkins’ internal functions
- Has access to Java/Groovy standard library
- Run in a sandbox
- Big scripts should go into a shared library

```
steps {
    script {
        for (i in 0..10) {
                echo "${i}"
        }
    }
}
```

Example

- Extract JIRA task ID from change's comment
- Display the link in jenkins's job history






```
C:\repos\git-samp  (master -> origin)
λ git commit -m "TASK-1234 TASK-12: Did some stuff"
[master d4e715c] TASK-1234, TASK-12: Did some stuff
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
```

Example

```
script {
    def issues = currentBuild.changeSets
        .collect { c -> c.getItems() }.flatten() // Build a single list with all changesets
        .collect{ c -> c.getMsg() } // Transform the list into a list of commit message
        .collect { msg -> msg.split(':')[0].split(',').collect { it.trim() } } // Extract issues id from
        each commit message
        .flatten() // Merge into a single list
        .findAll { task -> task ==~ /TASK-[0-9]+/ } // Keep only valid issue names
        .unique() // Remove duplicates

    currentBuild.description = issues
        .collect { "<a href=\"https://your-jira.server.com/browse/${it}\">${it}</a>" }
        .join(", ")
}
```

6th UCAAT User Conference on Advanced Automated Testing

ETSI

Don’t repeat yourself

Introduction to shared pipeline libraries

NOKIA

Shared pipeline librarie

- Store subset of pipeline code in separate SCM repository
- Share this code between multiple projects
- Create custom steps
- Avoid script sandbox restriction (a shared library is trusted)
- Imported in Jenkinsfile by `@Library("libraryname@v`
  - EG: `@Library("pipeline-common-lib@2.6.1") _`
  - Version can be the branch name, a tag, or a revision ID
- Check documentation at https://jenkins.io/doc/book/pipeline/shared-libraries/

Why

- Jenkinsfile gets bigger and bigger
- Some parts are common to many projects
- Implements complex steps
- Import and use java libraries
- DRY (Don’t Repeat Yourself)

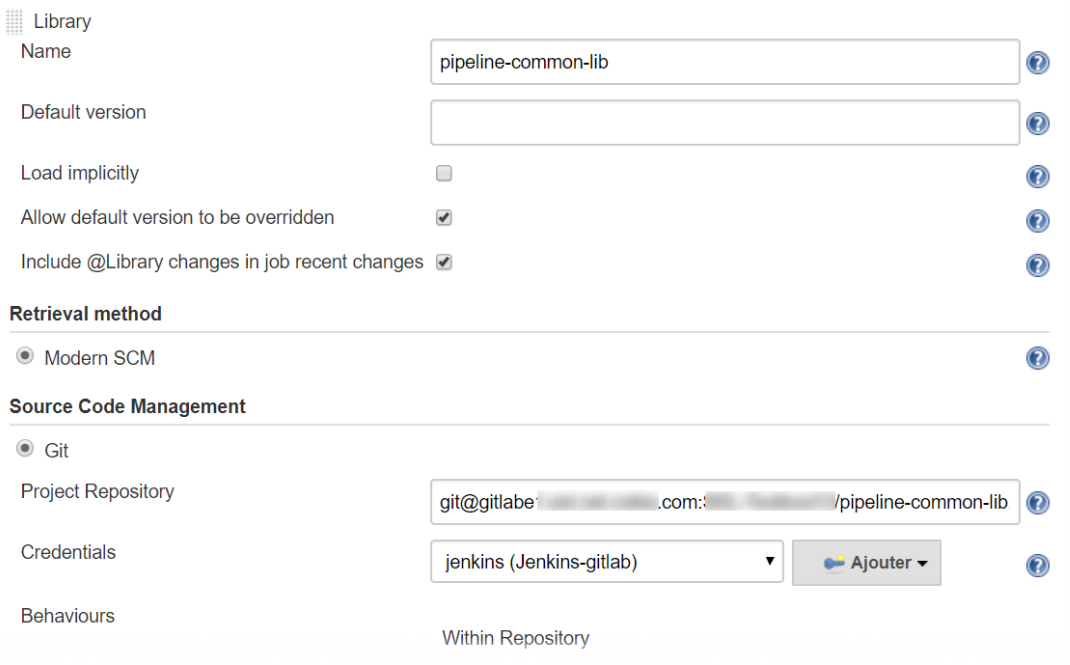
Let's refactor the JIRA link script

- Create a new GIT repository which will hold the library code
- Create a file **./vars/linkToJira.groovy** with the following content

```
def call(prefix, baseUrl) {
    def issues = currentBuild.changeSets
        .collect { c -> c.getItems() }.flatten() // Build a single list with all changesets
        .collect{ c -> c.getMsg() } // Transform the list into a list of commit message
        .collect { msg -> msg.split(':')[0].split(',').collect { it.trim() } } // Extract issues id from each commit
        message
        .flatten() // Merge into a single list
        .findAll { task -> task ==~ /${prefix}-[0-9]+/ } // Keep only valid issue names
        .unique() // Remove duplicates
    currentBuild.description = issues.collect { "<a href=\"${baseUrl}/${it}\">${it}</a>" }
        .join(", ")
}
```

Let's refactor our JIRA script

- Update Jenkins system config
  - Add a Global Pipeline Library
  - Name your library
  - Setup the GIT repos



Let’s refactor our JIRA script

- Update the calling Jenkinsfile
  - Load the library on the first line of Jenkinsfile

```
@Library("pipeline-common-lib@master") _
```

  - Call the **linkToJira** step somewhere in a stage’s steps block

```
steps {
    linkToJira "TASK", "https://your-jira.server.com/browse"
}
```

Version your lib

- Avoid importing the master branch of a library
- Add versioning to it with a git tag with `git tag 6.2.3 && git push`

  And import it `@Library("pipeline-common-lib@6.2.3") _`
- Or directly import a git revision

```
λ git rev-parse master
8e5ff7ffceb5e6f758def92c7ddf40a5fe87005f
```

```
@Library("pipeline-common-lib@8e5ff7ffceb5e6f758def92c7ddf40a5fe87005f") _
```

Conclusion

Why using Blue Ocean

- Enable good practices
- Keep your whole pipeline in an SCM (eg: GIT)
  - Stored alongside with testing scripts and / or tested code
  - Can be passed through the code review process
  - Track changes
  - Development made easier
  - Branches can be forked easily
  - Old versions can easily be relaunched
- Easy use of docker
- Share and reuse common parts accross projects
- Flexibility
- Understandability

Why not

- The learning curve
- Blue ocean is still under heavy development
- Groovy language
- The cost of rewriting existing freestyle jobs
- Still hard for now to test Jenkinsfile without having to submit it

QUESTIONS ?

Backup slides

Review workflow

- Fork master branch into a new one
- Make your changes and commit / push them

```
C:\repos\git-sample (master -> origin)
λ git branch my-new-branch

C:\repos\git-sample (master -> origin)
λ git checkout my-new-branch
Switched to branch 'my-new-branch'
```

```
C:\repos\git-sample (my-new-branch -> origin)
λ git add Jenkinsfile

C:\repos\git-sample (my-new-branch -> origin)
λ git commit -m "TASK-1212: Fixed something"
[my-new-branch 79e6533] TASK-1212: Fixed something
 1 file changed, 8 insertions(+), 5 deletions(-)
```

```
C:\repos\git-sample (my-new-branch -> origin)
λ git log --graph --oneline
* 79e6533 (HEAD -> my-new-branch, origin/my-new-branch) TASK-1212: Fixed something
* 214c476 (origin/master, master) Commented out prepare stage
* d4e715c TASK-1234, TASK-12: Did some stuff
* c020fb7 TASK-1234: Did some stuff
```

- New Job is automatically created and run

SANTÉ	ÉTAT	BRANCHE	COMMIT	DERNIER MESSAGE
	✓	my-new-branch	79e6533	Branch indexing
	✓	master	214c476	Démarré par l'utilisateur

Review workflow

- You can ask for a peer to review your changes
  - Pull Request (Github)
  - Merge Request (Gitlab)
  - Working with Gerrit also possible