

Extending Jenkins with Jython

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2015-10-23

github.com/andrewdotn/extending-jenkins-with-jython

Outline

Introduction

Test Isolation

Extending Jenkins

Conclusions

Jenkins

- ▶ Industry-standard continuous integration tool
- ▶ Regularly and automatically builds and tests your code
- ▶ Helps make sure your code works, and stays working

- New Item
- People
- Build History
- Manage Jenkins
- Credentials

[add description](#)

All +

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	
		test	5 hr 46 min - #4	N/A	1 sec	
		test2	5 hr 45 min - #1	N/A	2 sec	

Icon:

[S](#) [M](#) [L](#)[Legend](#) [RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#) [RSS for just latest builds](#)

Build Queue —

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status —

1 Idle

2 Idle

- [New Item](#)
- [People](#)
- [Build History](#)
- [Manage Jenkins](#)
- [Credentials](#)

[add description](#)

Welcome to Jenkins!

Please **create new jobs** to get started.

Build Queue ▾

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status ▾

1 Idle

2 Idle

Poll SCM

Configuration Matrix

Add axis ▾

- Combination Filter
- Run each configuration sequentially
- Execute touchstone builds first

Build

Execute shell

Command `python /vagrant/foo.py`

See the [list of available environment variables](#)

Delete

Add build step ▾

Post-build Actions

Add post-build action ▾

Save

Apply

- [Back to Project](#)
- [Status](#)
- [Changes](#)
- Console Output**
- [View as plain text](#)
- [Edit Build Information](#)
- [Delete Build](#)
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Console Output

```

Started by upstream project "test" build number 3
originally caused by:
  Started by user anonymous
Building in workspace
/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/test/python/python2.7
[python2.7] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/hudson8845870300754428442.sh
+ python2.7 /vagrant/foo.py
.
-----
-----
Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK
2.7.5 (default, Jun 17 2014, 18:11:42)
[GCC 4.8.2 20140120 (Red Hat 4.8.2-16)]
Finished: SUCCESS

```

If you have tests, you're already running them before you commit, so why bother?

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- ▶ Can test regularly forever, not just when there's a change
- ▶ Multi-configuration builds: different Python versions, library versions, platforms, Linux, Windows, and Mac

These are really valuable things that nobody will consistently do by hand!

Code for Python 2 and 3

```
from __future__ import print_function

import sys
import unittest

class TestStringMethods(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_upper(self):
        self.assertEqual('foo'.upper(), 'FOO')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print(sys.version)
    unittest.main()
```

- New Item
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Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

1	Idle
2	Idle

Item name

- Freestyle project**
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.
- Maven project**
Build a maven project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.
- External Job**
This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a remote machine. This is designed so that you can use Jenkins as a dashboard of your existing automation system. See [the documentation for more details](#).
- Multi-configuration project**
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments, platform-specific builds, etc.

OK

User-defined Axis

Name

python




Values

python2.7 python3.4



Delete

Add axis

- Combination Filter 
- Run each configuration sequentially 
- Execute touchstone builds first 

Build

Execute shell

Command

```
${python} /vagrant/foo.py
```

See the [list of available environment variables](#)

Delete

Save

Apply

- [Back to Project](#)
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- [Previous Build](#)

Console Output

```

Started by upstream project "test" build number 3
originally caused by:
  Started by user anonymous
Building in workspace
/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/test/python/python2.7
[python2.7] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/hudson8845870300754428442.sh
+ python2.7 /vagrant/foo.py
.
-----
-----
Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK
2.7.5 (default, Jun 17 2014, 18:11:42)
[GCC 4.8.2 20140120 (Red Hat 4.8.2-16)]
Finished: SUCCESS

```

- [Back to Project](#)
- [Status](#)
- [Changes](#)
- Console Output**
- [View as plain text](#)
- [Edit Build Information](#)
- [Delete Build](#)
- [Previous Build](#)

Console Output

```

Started by upstream project "test" build number 3
originally caused by:
  Started by user anonymous
Building in workspace
/var/lib/jenkins/workspace/test/python/python3.4
[python3.4] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/hudson5943107808054632909.sh
+ python3.4 /vagrant/foo.py
.
-----
-----
Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK
3.4.3 (default, Jun 19 2015, 05:46:30)
[GCC 4.8.3 20140911 (Red Hat 4.8.3-9)]
Finished: SUCCESS

```


- [Back to Dashboard](#)
- [Status](#)
- [Changes](#)
- [Workspace](#)
- [Build Now](#)
- [Delete Multi-configuration project](#)
- [Configure](#)

Project test

[add description](#)

[Disable Project](#)

Configuration Matrix	python2.7	python3.4
linux		
windows		
mac		

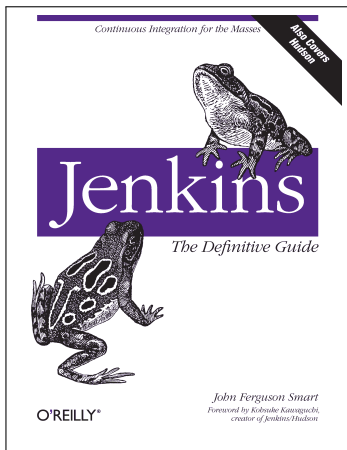
Build History [trend](#)

x

- #4** Oct 16, 2015 7:34 AM
- #3** Oct 16, 2015 7:30 AM
- #2** Oct 16, 2015 7:30 AM
- #1** Oct 16, 2015 7:28 AM

[RSS for all](#) [RSS for failures](#)

Advanced uses



- ▶ Try servers
- ▶ Track betas and release candidates
- ▶ Automated deployments

Introduction

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Works on
my
machine



Works on

jenkins.example.net

and only there



Project goal: “To build the ‘button’ that enables any application to be built and deployed on any server, anywhere.”

Test isolation using docker

- ▶ Vagrantfile and setup script in `test-isolation`

Test isolation using docker

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```
docker run --rm \
```

Run a container, and clean up afterwards

Test isolation using docker

- ▶ Vagrantfile and setup script in `test-isolation`

```
docker run --rm \  
  -v /vagrant:/foo:ro \  
  \
```

Map a directory into the container, read-only

Test isolation using docker

- ▶ Vagrantfile and setup script in `test-isolation`

```
docker run --rm \  
  -v /vagrant:/foo:ro \  
  centos:centos7 \  
  \
```

Use the stock upstream container image

Test isolation using docker

- ▶ Vagrantfile and setup script in `test-isolation`

```
docker run --rm \  
  -v /vagrant:/foo:ro \  
  centos:centos7 \  
  python /foo/foo.py
```

And run the tests in the container.

Test isolation using docker

- ▶ Vagrantfile and setup script in `test-isolation`

```
docker run --rm \  
  -v /vagrant:/foo:ro \  
  centos:centos7 \  
  python /foo/foo.py
```

- Back to Project
- Status
- Changes
- Console Output**
- View as plain text
- Edit Build Information
- Delete Build

Console Output

```

Started by upstream project "test-docker" build number 1
originally caused by:
  Started by user anonymous
Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/workspace/test-
docker/default
[default] $ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/hudson8437529756374771554.sh
+ docker run --rm -v /vagrant:/foo:ro centos:centos7 python
/foo/foo.py
Usage of loopback devices is strongly discouraged for
production use. Either use `--storage-opt dm.thinpooldev` or
use `--storage-opt dm.no_warn_on_loop_devices=true` to suppress
this warning.
.
-----
-----
Ran 1 test in 0.000s

OK
2.7.5 (default, Jun 24 2015, 00:41:19)
[GCC 4.8.3 20140911 (Red Hat 4.8.3-9)]
Finished: SUCCESS

```

More examples

- ▶ Running three hours of Ruby tests in under three minutes

More examples

- ▶ Running three hours of Ruby tests in under three minutes

Maybe someone will give a talk on useful things Docker can do for Python developers?

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Use case: Code metrics

Would be nice to see things like

- ▶ Code coverage rates
- ▶ Function documentation rates
- ▶ Style compliance rates
- ▶ Lines of code
- ▶ Number of slides in presentation

All right on the dashboard

Jenkins is written in Java

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What about Jython?

Issues

- ▶ Compile-time annotations and extension discovery

Issues

- ▶ Compile-time annotations and extension discovery
- ▶ Jython scripts can call Java much more easily than Java can call Jython

```
PythonInterpreter interpreter = new PythonInterpreter();
interpreter.exec("from Building import Building");
buildingClass = interpreter.get("Building");
PyObject buildingObject = buildingClass.__call__(
    new PyString(name), PyString(location),
    new PyString(id));
return (BuildingType)buildingObject
    .__tojava__(BuildingType.class);
```

Issues

- ▶ Compile-time annotations and extension discovery
- ▶ Jython scripts can call Java much more easily than Java can call Jython
- ▶ Newer tool [clamp](#), can only invoke interface methods

Success

PythonWrapper and `ppsm`

Success

PythonWrapper and [ppsm](#)

Really well done!

Success

PythonWrapper and [ppsm](#)

Really well done!

Main development technique:

- ▶ View source for existing plugins
- ▶ And Jenkins source code

Working example

See the `jython-hello-world` directory.

S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	Hello world
		test	N/A	N/A	N/A	 TEST@1444966864.61

```
def hello(job):
    return job.getName().upper() + "@" + str(time.time())
...
<j:jelly xmlns:j="jelly:core">
  <td>${it.hello(job)}</td>
</j:jelly>
...
@Extension
public class HelloWorldColumn extends ListViewColumnPW {
    public String hello(Object o) {
        return execPython("hello", o).toString();
    }
}
```

Still need to learn guts

- ▶ Jelly XML-based template/data-binding language
- ▶ Java data model

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Writing a whole plugin in Python
doesn't feel like a net win

Still need to learn guts

- ▶ Jelly XML-based template/data-binding language
- ▶ Java data model

Writing a whole plugin in Python
doesn't feel like a net win
but calling a Python library
from Java definitely could be

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- ▶ Jenkins runs tests that humans don't have the patience to run by hand: multiple Python versions, multiple platforms, every commit, every day

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- ▶ You can help your fellow developers by making tests that will run anywhere

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- ▶ You can help your fellow developers by making tests that will run anywhere
- ▶ You can extend Jenkins with Jython ...

Conclusions

- ▶ Jenkins runs tests that humans don't have the patience to run by hand: multiple Python versions, multiple platforms, every commit, every day
- ▶ You can help your fellow developers by making tests that will run anywhere
- ▶ You can extend Jenkins with Jython ... but there will still be a lot of Java.

Questions?

Call for talks

“w/o interesting talks, there’s not a ton of point in ‘meeting up’”

Call for talks

“w/o interesting talks, there’s not a ton of point in ‘meeting up’”

1. Pick something you find interesting
2. Talk about it
3. Include exercises for people to hack on

Suggested exercises

- ▶ Install Jenkins, and get it testing some code you care about
- ▶ Isolate your tests
- ▶ Try extending Jenkins