

# Building a (resumable and extensible) DSL with Apache Groovy

Jesse Glick  
CloudBees, Inc.

# Introduction



# About Me

- Longtime Jenkins core contributor
- Primary developer on Jenkins Pipeline

# Meet Jenkins Pipeline

- A new “project type” in Jenkins.
- Defines an implicit series of behaviors as an explicit series of stages, implemented in *code*.
- Generally checked into source control as a *Jenkinsfile*.
- Resumability and durability of the pipeline state.
- Easy to extend DSL for end-users and plugin authors alike.

# Meet Jenkins Pipeline

```
node {  
  
    stage('Build') { sh 'mvn -B clean package' }  
  
    stage('Test') { sh 'mvn verify' }  
  
    stage('Deploy') { sh 'mvn release' }  
  
}
```

# Meet Jenkins Pipeline

```
def container

stage('Build Container') {

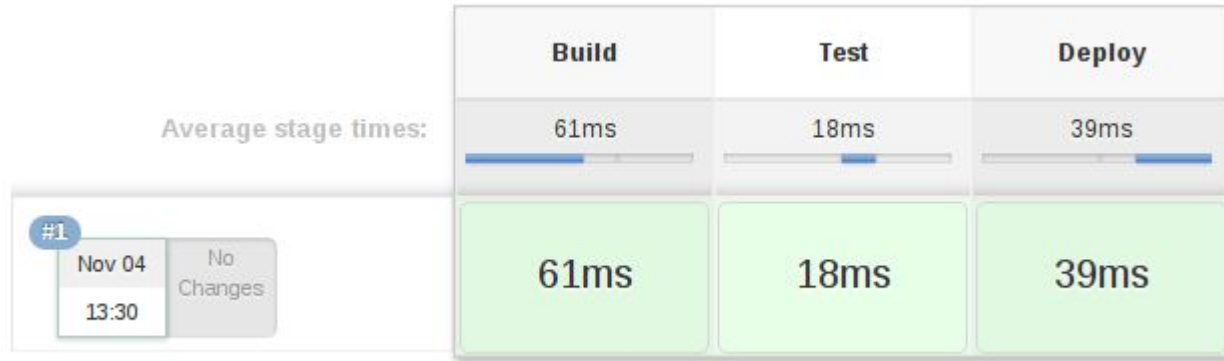
    container = docker.build('pipeline-demo:apachecone')
}

stage('Verify Container') {

    container.inside { sh './self-test.sh' }

}
```

# Meet Jenkins Pipeline



# Meet Jenkins Pipeline

jenkins / Experiments / apachecon #1 ✕

✓  
Branch apachecon  
Commit dec067b  
No changes

🕒 a few seconds  
🕒 a minute ago

Pipeline Changes Tests Artifacts



Steps - Deploy



✓ > Print Message



# Design Requirements



# Technology Constraints

- **Must run on the Java Virtual Machine**
  - Groovy was already familiar from other Jenkins scripting features
  - But must be able to restrict access to Jenkins internals
- **Compatible with Jenkins domain concepts**
  - Plugins working with “nodes”, “workspaces”, &c. can be migrated naturally
- **Allow the creation of a domain-specific language (DSL)**

# Desired Features

- A DSL which end-users can understand/get started with relative ease
  - Enable modeling control flow in a single script instead of multiple job configurations
- A DSL which plugin developers can understand/extend with relative ease
  - Support new “steps” via existing Extension Point mechanisms used by Jenkins plugins
- Pause and resume execution
  - Survive a Jenkins master restart

# Why create a DSL?

- Easier to model a continuous delivery pipeline “as code”
  - Developers tend to express complex concepts efficiently in source code
  - Easy to express continuous delivery logic using imperative programming constructs
  - Describing a pipeline in pseudo-code would look a lot like the Pipeline DSL
- Easily understood metaphors for extensibility
  - New “steps” provided by plugins logically integrate into a Pipeline script

# Touring the Implementation



# Continuation Passing Style

- All Groovy methods calls, loops, &c. translated to “continuations”
  - Uses stock compiler with a `CompilationCustomizer`
  - Special exception type `CpsCallableInvocation` denotes transfer of control
- The Jenkins build runs an interpreter loop
  - CPS-transformed methods may call “native” Java/Groovy functions, or “steps”
- Currently the only implementation of “Pipeline engine” extension point

# Serialization of program state

- Program state saved periodically from interpreter
  - When Jenkins restarts, interpreter loop resumes running where it left off
- Local variables/values must be `java.io.Serializable`
  - Unless inside a `@NonCPS` (“native”) method
- Uses JBoss Marshalling River for features not in Java serialization
  - Extension point to replace references to “live” model objects with “pickles”

```
@Library('testInParallel') _
```

```
stage('Sources') {
  node {
    checkout scm
    stash name: 'sources', excludes: 'Jenkinsfile,target/'
  }
}

stage('Testing') {
  testInParallel(count(5), 'inclusions.txt', 'exclusions.txt', 'target/surefire-reports/TEST-*.xml', 'maven:3.3.9-jdk-8', {
    unstash 'sources'
  }, {
    configFileProvider([configFile(fileId: 'jenkins-mirror', variable: 'SETTINGS')]) {
      sh 'mvn -s $SETTINGS -B clean test -Dmaven.test.failure.ignore'
    }
  })
  def call(parallelism, inclusionsFile, exclusionsFile, results, image, prepare, run) {
    def splits = splitTests parallelism: parallelism, generateInclusions: true
    def branches = [:]
    for (int i = 0; i < splits.size(); i++) {
      def num = i
      def split = splits[num]
      branches["split${num}"] = {
        stage("Test Section #${num + 1}") {
          docker.image(image).inside {
            stage('Preparation') {
              prepare()
              writeFile file: (split.includes ? inclusionsFile : exclusionsFile), text: split.list.join("\n")
              writeFile file: (split.includes ? exclusionsFile : inclusionsFile), text: ''
            }
            stage('Main') {
              run()
            }
            stage('Reporting') {
              junit results
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  parallel branches
}
```

restart here (x5)

running  
closure



# Thread behavior

- **Build runs in at most one native thread**
  - From a thread pool, so zero native resources consumed when sleeping
- **parallel step (fork + join) uses coöperative multitasking**
- **All Groovy code runs on Jenkins master**
  - “Real work” is done in external processes, typically on remote agents
  - `node { ... }` block merely sets a connection protocol for nested `sh/bat` steps
- **Block-scoped steps may pass information via dynamic scope**
  - Example: environment variables

Thread Dump ▢

## Thread #6

```
at DSL.parallel(Native Method)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:25)
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:11)
at DSL.stage(Native Method)
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:10)
```

## Thread #76

```
at DSL.sh(awaiting process completion in /var/jenkins_home/mock-agents/mock-agent-4/workspace/pipeline/master@tmp/durable-cb6fce04 on mock-agent-4 (pid: 7))
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:15)
at DSL.wrap(Native Method)
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:14)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:16)
at DSL.stage(Native Method)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:15)
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker$Image.inside(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci,
at DSL.withDockerContainer(Native Method)
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker$Image.inside(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci,
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker.node(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci/plugins,
at DSL.node(running on mock-agent-4)
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker.node(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci/plugins,
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker$Image.inside(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci,
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:9)
at DSL.stage(Native Method)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:8)
```

## Thread #66

```
at DSL.sh(awaiting process completion in /var/jenkins_home/mock-agents/mock-agent-3/workspace/pipeline/master@tmp/durable-4d0fa6af on mock-agent-3 (pid: 7))
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:15)
at DSL.wrap(Native Method)
at WorkflowScript.run(WorkflowScript:14)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:16)
at DSL.stage(Native Method)
at testInParallel.call(/var/jenkins_home/jobs/pipeline/branches/master/builds/2/libs/testInParallel/vars/testInParallel.groovy:15)
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker$Image.inside(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci,
at DSL.withDockerContainer(Native Method)
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker$Image.inside(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci,
at org.jenkinsci.plugins.docker.workflow.Docker.node(jar:file:/var/jenkins_home/plugins/docker-workflow/WEB-INF/lib/docker-workflow.jar!/org/jenkinsci/plugins,
at DSL.node(running on mock-agent-3)
```

# Script security

- Do not want scripts making arbitrary Java API calls or accessing local system
  - Yet some trusted users *should* be able to access Jenkins internal APIs
- “Sandbox”: another `CompilationCustomizer` to insert security checks
  - Before every method/constructor/field access
  - Implementation shared with several other Groovy-based features in Jenkins
- Stock whitelist in product, plus per-site additions
- Libraries configured by an administrator are trusted

# Extension by plugins

- Step extension point permits any plugin to add a new “built-in” function
- Can take named parameters
  - polymorphic structures & lists
  - optional “block” (Closure)
- StepExecution can return immediately, or start something then go to sleep
  - Asynchronous execution terminated with a callback: result object, or exception
- Blocks may be run 0+ times and given context (e.g., a console highlighter)
- Work in progress: StepExecution implemented in Groovy
  - Can call other steps, which may be asynchronous
  - Handy for aggregating lower-level steps into a convenient wrapper
- Arbitrary DSLs also possible
  - but, GUI & tool support is weaker

# Groovy libraries

- Reusable code via Pipeline library system
  - Global libraries configured by administrators
  - Per-folder libraries configured by team
  - Or config-free: `@Library('github.com/cloudbeers/multibranch-demo-lib')` \_
- Specify version in SCM (`@1.3`, `@abc1234`) or float (`@master`)
- Define class libraries: `src/org/myorg/jenkins/Lib.groovy`
- Or variables/functions: `src/utills.groovy`
- Global libraries may use “Grape” system to load anything in Maven Central
  - `@Grab('com.google.guava:guava:19.0')` import  
`com.google.common.base.CharMatcher`

# Auto-generated documentation

- Extension point for plugins to provide built-in help
- Structure of step parameters introspected
- In-product help accepts configuration forms similar to rest of Jenkins

## Overview

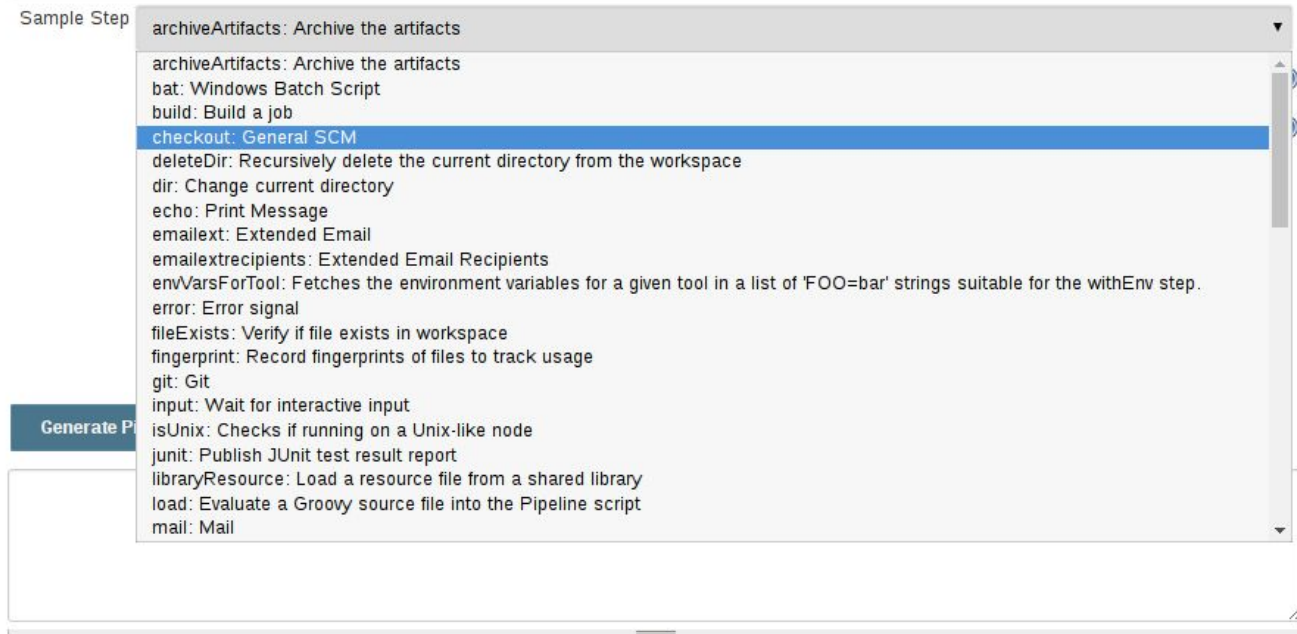
This **Snippet Generator** will help you learn the Pipeline Script code which can be used to define various steps. Pick a step you are interested in from the list, configure it, click **Generate Pipeline Script**, and you will see a Pipeline Script statement that would call the step with that configuration. You may copy and paste the whole statement into your script, or pick up just the options you care about. (Most parameters are optional and can be omitted in your script, leaving them at default values.)

## Steps

Sample Step

- archiveArtifacts: Archive the artifacts
- archiveArtifacts: Archive the artifacts
- bat: Windows Batch Script
- build: Build a job
- checkout: General SCM**
- deleteDir: Recursively delete the current directory from the workspace
- dir: Change current directory
- echo: Print Message
- emailx: Extended Email
- emailxtrecipients: Extended Email Recipients
- envVarsForTool: Fetches the environment variables for a given tool in a list of 'FOO=bar' strings suitable for the withEnv step.
- error: Error signal
- fileExists: Verify if file exists in workspace
- fingerprint: Record fingerprints of files to track usage
- git: Git
- input: Wait for interactive input
- isUnix: Checks if running on a Unix-like node
- .junit: Publish JUnit test result report
- libraryResource: Load a resource file from a shared library
- load: Evaluate a Groovy source file into the Pipeline script
- mail: Mail

Generate Pipeline Script



# Snippet Generator

## Sample Step `configFileProvider: Provide Configuration files`

Make [globally configured](#) files available in you local workspace. All files configured via the [config-file-provider plugin](#) are available an can be referenced.

(from [Config File Provider Plugin](#))

Managed Files	File	Jenkins Mirror
	Target	<input type="text"/>
	Variable	SETTINGS
	Replace Tokens	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add file

Generate Groovy

```
configFileProvider([configFile(fileId: 'jenkins-mirror', variable: 'SETTINGS')]) {  
    // some block  
}
```



# Pipeline Steps Reference

The following plugins offer Pipeline-compatible steps. Each plugin link offers more information about the parameters for each step.

## ansible

[ansiblePlaybook](#): Invoke an ansible playbook

## artifactory

[ArtifactoryGradleBuild](#): run Artifactory gradle

[ArtifactoryMavenBuild](#): run Artifactory maven

[artifactoryDownload](#): Download artifacts

[artifactoryPromoteBuild](#): Promote build

[artifactoryUpload](#): Upload artifacts

[collectEnv](#): Collect environment variables and system properties

[dockerPullStep](#): Artifactory docker pull

[dockerPushStep](#): Artifactory docker push

[getArtifactoryServer](#): Get Artifactory server from Jenkins config

[newArtifactoryServer](#): Returns new Artifactory server

[newBuildInfo](#): New buildInfo

[newGradleBuild](#): New Artifactory gradle executor

[newMavenBuild](#): New Artifactory maven

[publishBuildInfo](#): Publish build Info to Artifactory

Pipeline Step Reference

[jenkins.io/doc/pipeline/steps](https://jenkins.io/doc/pipeline/steps)

The Good,  
The Bad,  
The Groovy



# Useful Groovy features

- Smooth integration of Java APIs
- Flexible syntax (named vs. positional parameters, closures, ...)
- `CompilationCustomizer`

# CPS & Sandbox vs. Groovy Challenges

- **DefaultGroovyMethods** helpers taking a `Closure` do not work
  - `[1, 2, 3].each {x -> sh "make world${x}"}` → FAIL
- **Most `java.util.Iterator` implementations are not `Serializable`**
  - `for (x in [1, 2, 3]) {sh "make world${x}"}` → OK (special-cased)
  - `for (x in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].subList(0, 3)) {sh "make world${x}"}` → FAIL
- **No CPS translation possible for a constructor**
- **Finding the actual call site for whitelist lookup is really hard**
  - `GroovyObject.getProperty`, `coercions`, `GString`, `Closure.delegate`, `curry`, ...
- **More exotic language constructs not yet translated in CPS**
  - Tuple assignment, spread operator, method pointer, `obj as Interface`, ...
- **Summary: Groovy is far more complex than initially realized**
  - and CPS transformation is hard to develop & debug

# Groovy runtime challenges/roadblocks

- **Leaks, leaks, leaks**
  - Groovy is full of caches which do not let go of class loaders
  - Java has a few, too
  - SoftReferences get cleared...eventually (after your heap is already huge)
  - so Pipeline resorts to tricks to unset fields
- **Compilation is expensive**
  - not just syntactic parsing, lots of class loading to resolve symbols
  - not currently being cached—under consideration

Future Development



# Declarative Pipeline

- Easier way to write common pipelines
- Friendly to GUI editors
- Lintable
- Escape to script {...}

```
pipeline {
  agent docker:"java"
  stages {
    stage("build") {
      steps {
        sh 'mvn clean install -Dmaven.test.failure.ignore=true'
      }
    }
  }
  postBuild {
    always {
      archive "target/**/*"
      junit 'target/surefire-reports/*.xml'
    }
  }
}
```

Questions

The background features a dark blue gradient on the left side, transitioning into a light blue curved shape in the center, and a bright cyan curved shape on the right side. The overall design is modern and minimalist.



# Resources

- [jenkins.io/doc](https://jenkins.io/doc)
- [@jenkinsci](https://twitter.com/jenkinsci)
- [github.com/jenkinsci/pipeline-plugin](https://github.com/jenkinsci/pipeline-plugin)
- [github.com/jenkinsci/workflow-cps-plugin](https://github.com/jenkinsci/workflow-cps-plugin)
- [github.com/jenkinsci/pipeline-model-definition-plugin](https://github.com/jenkinsci/pipeline-model-definition-plugin)