CI/CD

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What is Continuous Integration?

 CI is an approach to software development that automates repetitive and error-prone tasks that also promotes consistently integrated environments

 In simpler terms, it is the automated building and testing of your application on every push to a shared repository

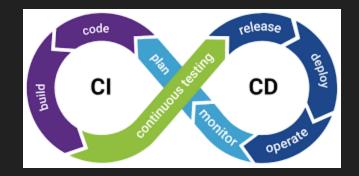
- Continuous integrations consists of 4 main steps:
 - o Commit
 - Build
 - Test
 - Inform

What is Continuous Deployment?

- The automated deployment of successful code changes from a preproduction environment into production
- If all tests pass, every new commit deploys directly to production without the need for manual intervention
- Continuous Deployment consists of 3 main steps:
 - Deployment
 - Monitoring
 - Feedback

What is a CI/CD Pipeline?

- A sequence of automated steps to deliver software from development to production
- Key Stages
 - Source: Triggered by code changes (code push or pull request)
 - Build: Compiling and packaging the application
 - Test: Running unit, integration, and system tests
 - Deploy: Releasing the application to staging or production



What are the Benefits?









Version control

Faster release cycles

Code quality improvements

Enhanced team collaboration

History of CI/CD

1990s

Manual Integration and Testing

 Early development relied on manual code merges and testing, causing delays and frequent integration issues



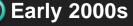
2000s

Challenges with On-Premise CI/CD

 Scaling required more hardware, maintenance was costly, and downtime during upgrades was common

Adoption of CI on Physical Servers

 Companies deployed CI tools like Jenkins (2004) and CruiseControl (2001) on physical servers, requiring significant infrastructure management



Transition to Cloud-Based CI/CD

 Cloud services like Travis CI (2011) and GitHub Actions (2019) eliminated the need for companies to manage servers, offering scalable and automated CI/CD solutions



GitHub Actions

- What is GitHub Actions?
 - Introduce Workflows
 - Events/Jobs/Runners
 - Integration with GitHub



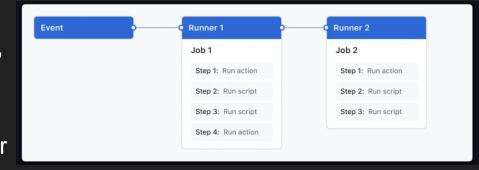
GitHub Actions

What is GitHub Actions?

GitHub's Native CI/CD Tool	Automates workflows directly within GitHub repositories
Workflow Automation	Uses YAML files to define automated processes like builds, tests, and deployments
Event-Driven	Triggers workflows based on GitHub events (e.g., push, pull_request, or schedule)
Highly Customizable	Supports custom actions, parallel jobs, and matrix builds for flexible automation
Seamless Integration	Built into GitHub, enabling easy integration with existing projects and third-party services

Workflows

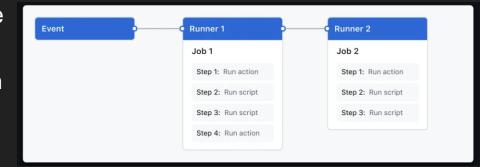
- Definition: Automated processes defined in YAML files that run jobs in response to GitHub events (e.g., push, pull request)
- Location: Workflows are stored in the .github/workflows/ directory of your repository



Workflows

Components

- Triggers: Conditions that initiate
 a workflow in response to
 specific events, like a code push
- Jobs: A collection of steps executed on virtual machines (runners), which can run in parallel or sequentially
- Steps: Individual commands or actions that are part of a job



Jobs

Definition

 A set of steps that are executed sequentially within a workflow

Parallel Execution

 Multiple jobs can run simultaneously by default, improving workflow efficiency

Runs on Virtual Machines

 Each job runs in its own isolated environment (runner), such as Ubuntu, macOS, or Windows

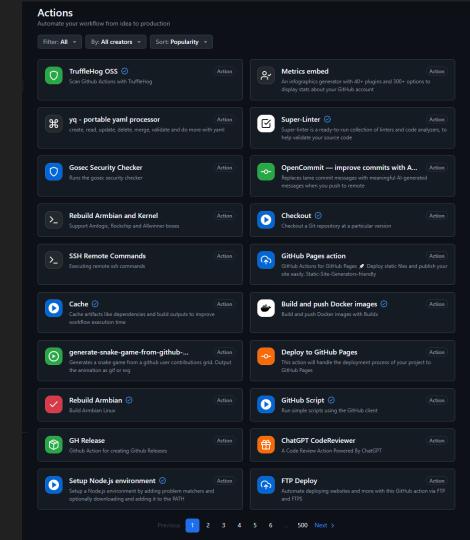
Dependencies Between Jobs

 Jobs can be set to run sequentially or dependent on the success of other jobs

```
jobs:
   my_first_job:
     name: My first job
   my_second_job:
     name: My second job
```

Actions

- Definition
 - Predefined, reusable tasks that perform specific functions within a job
- Reusable Across Projects
 - Actions can be reused in multiple workflows or repositories, saving time and effort
- Types of Actions
 - Built-In Actions: Provided by GitHub, like actions/checkout to clone a repository
 - Custom Actions: Created by developers to perform specific tasks
- Marketplace
 - GitHub Actions Marketplace offers thousands of ready-made actions for common tasks (e.g., building, testing, deploying)
- Used in Steps: Actions are invoked within steps to automate tasks



Jobs

```
push:
       branches:
            development
jobs:
    test:
       runs-on: ubuntu-latest
       steps:
           - uses: actions/checkout@v2
           - name: Set up Python
              uses: actions/setup-python@v2
             with:
               python-version: '3.9'
           - run: pip install -r requirements.txt
           - run: pip install pytest
           - name: Run Tests
              run: pytest
   build:
       runs-on: ubuntu-latest
       needs: test
```

- uses: actions/checkout@v2

- name: Build Docker image

run: docker build -t task-api .

Trigger the workflow on development branch

on:

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steps:

Jobs

Workflow Trivia

Building a CI/CD Pipeline with GitHub Actions

Touchless Kiosk Integration

GitHub Actions:

- Builds a new Docker image when code is pushed to the main branch
- Pushes the image to a container registry
- Updates the Kubernetes deployment config in the repo

Kubernetes (K3s or MicroK8s):

- Runs containers on Raspberry Pis
- Manages deployments

ArgoCD:

- Monitors the repo for config changes
- Automatically updates Kubernetes with the new image version
- Ensures seamless deployment across all Raspberry Pis

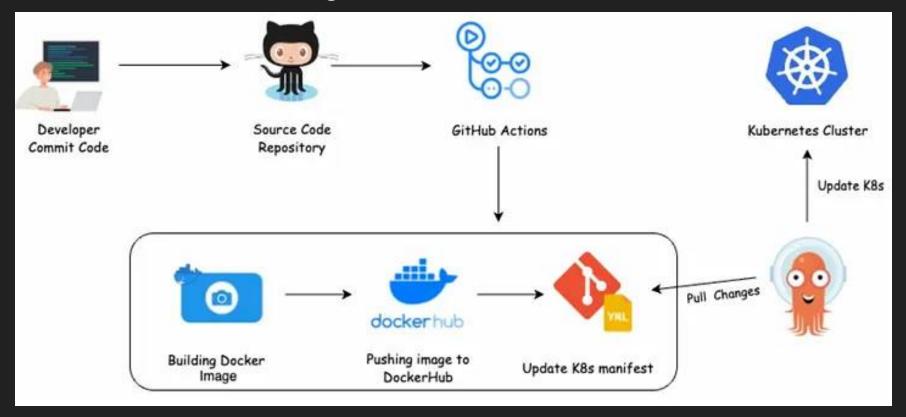








Touchless Kiosk Integration



Deliverable

Create a GitHub Actions Workflow and upload it to GitHub!

Questions? / Happy Halloween

