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CI/CD Integration Document

Overview

This document outlines the steps to set up **Continuous Integration (CI)** and **Continuous Deployment (CD)** pipelines. CI/CD automates the process of testing, building, and deploying applications to ensure faster and more reliable releases.

Prerequisites

- A source code repository (e.g., GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket)
- Container Registry (e.g., Docker Hub, GitHub Container Registry)
- Deployment target (e.g., AWS, Azure, GCP, DigitalOcean, Kubernetes, or on-prem server)
- Access credentials/API keys/tokens
- CI/CD runner or agent configured (e.g., GitHub Runner, GitLab Runner, Jenkins Agent)

Typical Workflow

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1. **Code Commit:** Developer pushes code to repository.
2. **CI Pipeline:** Triggered automatically to run tests and build artifacts.
3. **Artifact Storage:** Built binaries/images are stored in a registry.
4. **CD Pipeline:** Deploys the artifact to staging/production.
5. **Notification:** Sends status to team (Slack, Email, Teams, etc.)

Continuous Integration (CI)

CI Tasks

- Code linting/formatting
- Unit/Integration tests
- Build application (e.g., JAR, DLL, Docker Image)
- Security scan (optional)
- Artifact creation and versioning

Continuous Deployment (CD)

◆ CD Tasks

- Pull artifact from registry
- Deploy to server/environment
- Run smoke tests or health checks
- Rollback on failure (optional)

Yaml file

1 From the GitLab UI (Web Interface)

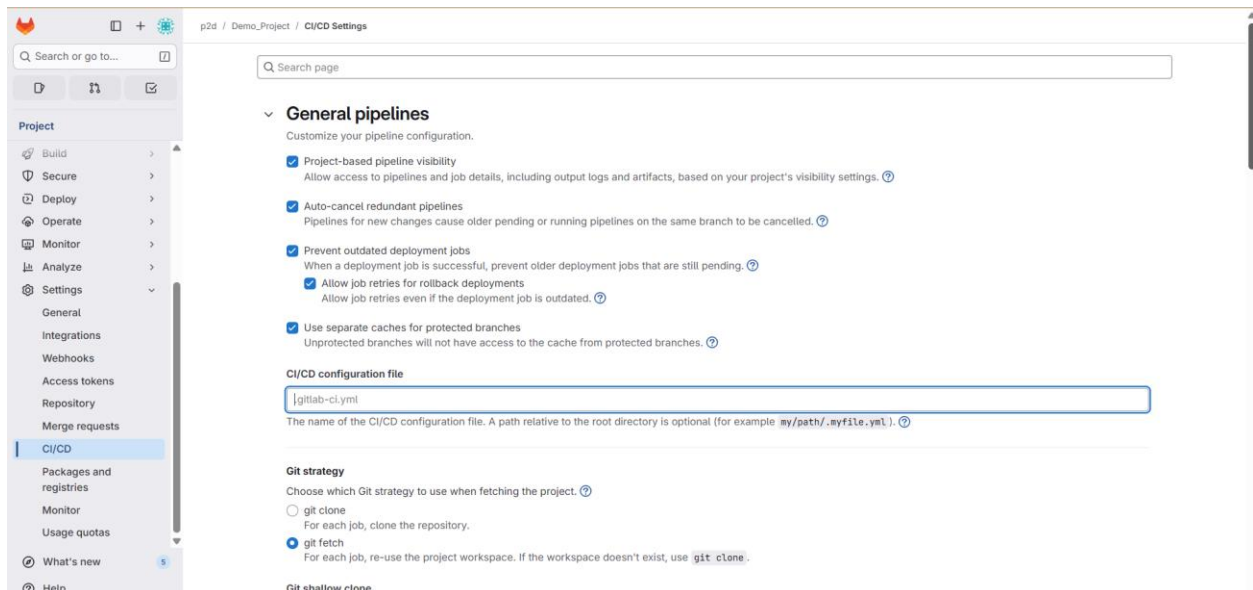
1. Go to your GitLab project.
2. Navigate to **Repository** → **Files** in the left sidebar.
3. In the file browser, look for `.gitlab-ci.yml` at the root of the repository.
4. Click on it → click the **Download** or **Copy** option (in the file's top right menu).

2 From GitLab's Pipeline Editor

If the `.gitlab-ci.yml` is set in GitLab's **CI/CD settings**:

1. Go to **Settings** → **CI/CD** in your GitLab project.
2. Expand the **Pipeline Editor** section (or click **CI/CD** → **Editor** from the left menu).
3. You'll see the current `.gitlab-ci.yml` content.
4. Copy it or save it manually.

Common configuration yaml file



The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface for the 'CI/CD Settings' of a project named 'Demo_Project'. The left sidebar contains a 'Project' menu with options like Build, Secure, Deploy, Operate, Monitor, Analyze, Settings, General, Integrations, Webhooks, Access tokens, Repository, Merge requests, CI/CD, Packages and registries, Monitor, Usage quotas, What's new, and Help. The 'CI/CD' option is selected. The main content area is titled 'General pipelines' and includes several configuration options with checkboxes and links for help. The 'CI/CD configuration file' section has a text input field containing '.gitlab-ci.yml'. The 'Git strategy' section has two radio buttons: 'git clone' and 'git fetch', with 'git fetch' selected. The 'Git shallow clone' section is also visible.

General pipelines
Customize your pipeline configuration.

- ☒ **Project-based pipeline visibility**
Allow access to pipelines and job details, including output logs and artifacts, based on your project's visibility settings. [?](#)
- ☒ **Auto-cancel redundant pipelines**
Pipelines for new changes cause older pending or running pipelines on the same branch to be cancelled. [?](#)
- ☒ **Prevent outdated deployment jobs**
When a deployment job is successful, prevent older deployment jobs that are still pending. [?](#)
- ☒ **Allow job retries for rollback deployments**
Allow job retries even if the deployment job is outdated. [?](#)
- ☒ **Use separate caches for protected branches**
Unprotected branches will not have access to the cache from protected branches. [?](#)

CI/CD configuration file

The name of the CI/CD configuration file. A path relative to the root directory is optional (for example `my/path/.myfile.yml`). [?](#)

Git strategy
Choose which Git strategy to use when fetching the project. [?](#)

☐ **git clone**
For each job, clone the repository.

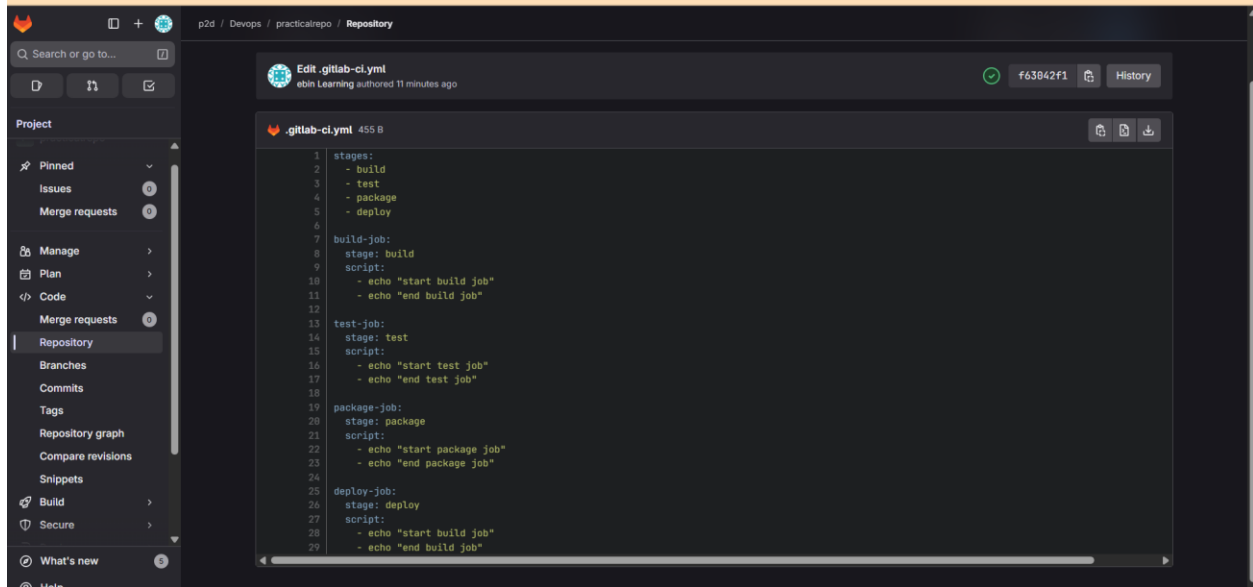
☒ **git fetch**
For each job, re-use the project workspace. If the workspace doesn't exist, use `git clone`.

Git shallow clone

First I am going to create sample yml file

Filename: .gitlab-ci.yml

4 type of stages: build, test, package, deploy



Create sshkey generation

Sshkey generation completed

```
ebina@EBINDEVICE MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_rsa):
/c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase for "/c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_rsa" (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:VTD2JM7fE6Dh6VJKL+XPJc3PTwRPu8Hu7ben26PyRho ebina@EBINDEVICE
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 3072]-----+
|      +.O...      |
|      .B  ..      |
|      + = O..      |
|      = + + =O|    |
|      S O . o =|    |
|      . B E = +.|    |
|      + + * *.O|    |
|      o = + B |    |
|      *oo.B |    |
+---[SHA256]-----+

ebina@EBINDEVICE MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop
$ ls
'discovery dplus.lnk*'  desktop.ini

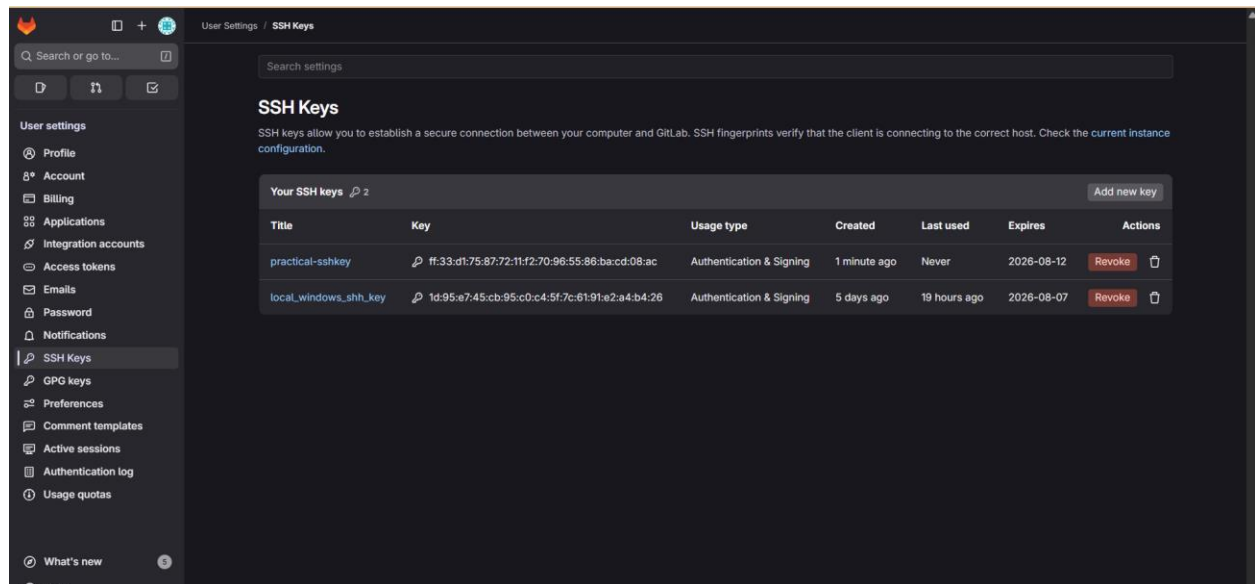
ebina@EBINDEVICE MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop
$ ls /c/Users/ebina/.ssh
id_ed25519 id_ed25519.pub id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts known_hosts.oid

ebina@EBINDEVICE MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop
$
```

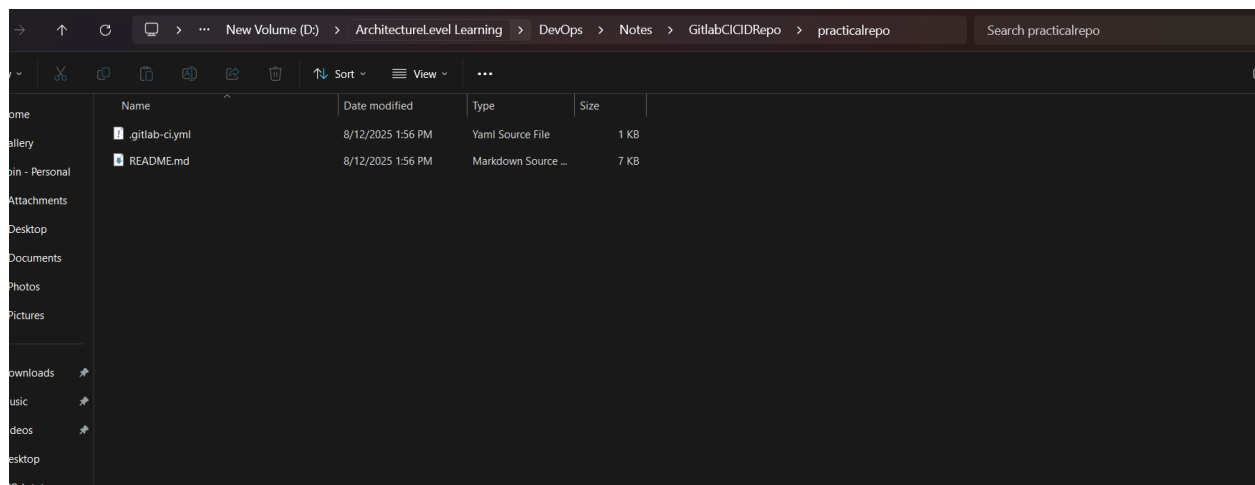
View public key

```
ebina@EBINDEVICE MINGW64 ~/OneDrive/Desktop
$ cat /c/Users/ebina/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIC6hqnyQs4SXVkhQ+AVLmw++pzpEFL5xNtv76kQHicwA ebina@EBINDEVICE
```

Next I am going to click profile --> preference → sshkey



Now I am going to proceed clone with ssh



Set global username and email

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

```
git config --global user.email your.email@example.com
```

verify setting

```
git config --global --list
```

httpstoken

click on Profile --> Preference --> AccessToken --> Add new Token

? **Global variables**

? **Job-level variables**

? **Secret/project variables**

? **File variables**

? **Branch-based logic**

? **Environment-specific jobs**

GLOBAL VARIABLE (available in all jobs)

variables:

DEPLOY_ENV: staging

DOCKER_IMAGE: node:18-alpine

stages:

- build
- test
- deploy

JOB WITH GLOBAL VARIABLES

build-job:

stage: build

image: \$DOCKER_IMAGE

script:

- echo "Building project in \$DEPLOY_ENV environment"
- npm install
- npm run build

JOB-LEVEL VARIABLE

test-job:

stage: test

variables:

NODE_ENV: test

script:

- echo "Running tests in \$NODE_ENV mode"
- npm test

USING SECRET VARIABLES (set in GitLab UI)

deploy-job:

stage: deploy

script:

- echo "Deploying to production..."
- echo "Using secret token: \$PROD_API_TOKEN" # This value is masked

only:

- main # deploy only from main branch

environment:

name: production

Example: Using a File Variable (for certificates)

Assume you set a GitLab variable like this in **UI → CI/CD → Variables**:

- Key: CERTIFICATE_FILE
- Type: **File**
- Value: paste the certificate contents
-

cert-job:

stage: deploy

script:

- echo "Using cert from \$CERTIFICATE_FILE"
- cat "\$CERTIFICATE_FILE" > /tmp/cert.pem
- openssl verify /tmp/cert.pem

Branch-based Job Using \$CI_COMMIT_BRANCH

conditional-job:

stage: test

script:

```
- |  
  if [ "$CI_COMMIT_BRANCH" = "main" ]; then  
    echo "This is the main branch"  
  else  
    echo "This is not main branch"  
  fi
```

Trigger a job only on tags

tagged-deploy:

stage: deploy

script:

```
- echo "Deploying tagged release: $CI_COMMIT_TAG"
```

only:

```
- tags
```


What is Maven?

Maven is a build automation and dependency management tool used primarily for Java projects.

Key Features:

Feature	Description
Build Tool	Compiles Java code, runs tests, packages JAR/WAR files
Dependency Manager	Automatically downloads libraries (JARs) from a central repository
Project Management	Uses a standard folder structure and pom.xml file
Plugin Support	Supports plugins for compiling, testing, deploying, and generating reports

Maven Project Structure:

```
plaintext  Copy code

my-app/
├── src/
│   ├── main/java/...    (your source code)
│   └── test/java/...     (unit tests)
├── target/               (build output)
└── pom.xml               (project metadata and dependencies)
```

What is pom.xml?

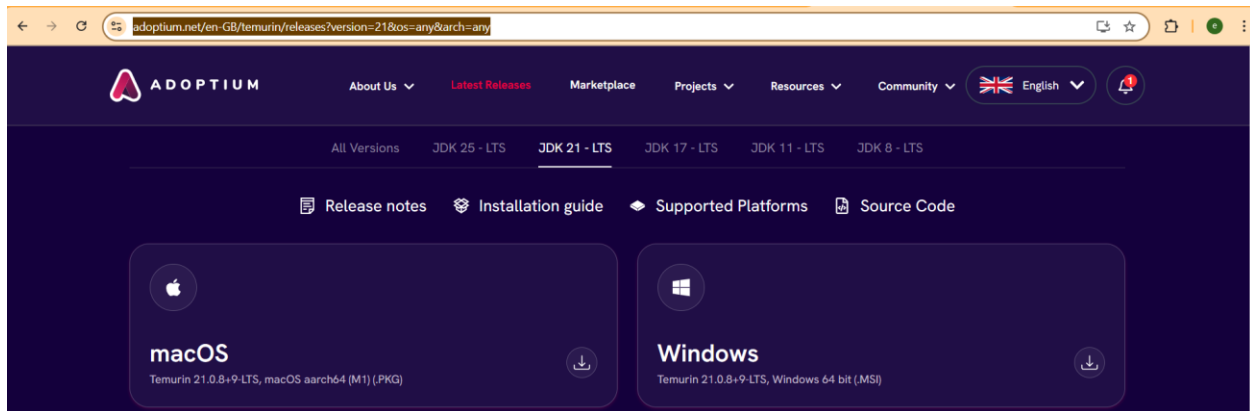
- Stands for **Project Object Model**
- It defines:
 - Project name, version, packaging
 - Dependencies (libraries your project needs)
 - Build plugins (e.g., compiler, test runner)

• Common Maven Commands:

Command	What it Does
<code>mvn compile</code>	Compiles the source code
<code>mvn test</code>	Runs unit tests
<code>mvn package</code>	Packages into <code>.jar</code> or <code>.war</code>
<code>mvn install</code>	Installs the package to local repo
<code>mvn clean</code>	Deletes the <code>target/</code> directory
<code>mvn dependency:tree</code>	Shows dependency hierarchy

Installation first first got to:

<https://adoptium.net/en-GB/temurin/releases?version=21&os=any&arch=any>



download msi installer

Install maven and extract folder add it into environment variable go to path add value

<https://maven.apache.org/download.cgi>

Welcome

License

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Downloading Apache Maven 3.9.11

Apache Maven 3.9.11 is the latest release: it is the recommended version for all users.

System Requirements

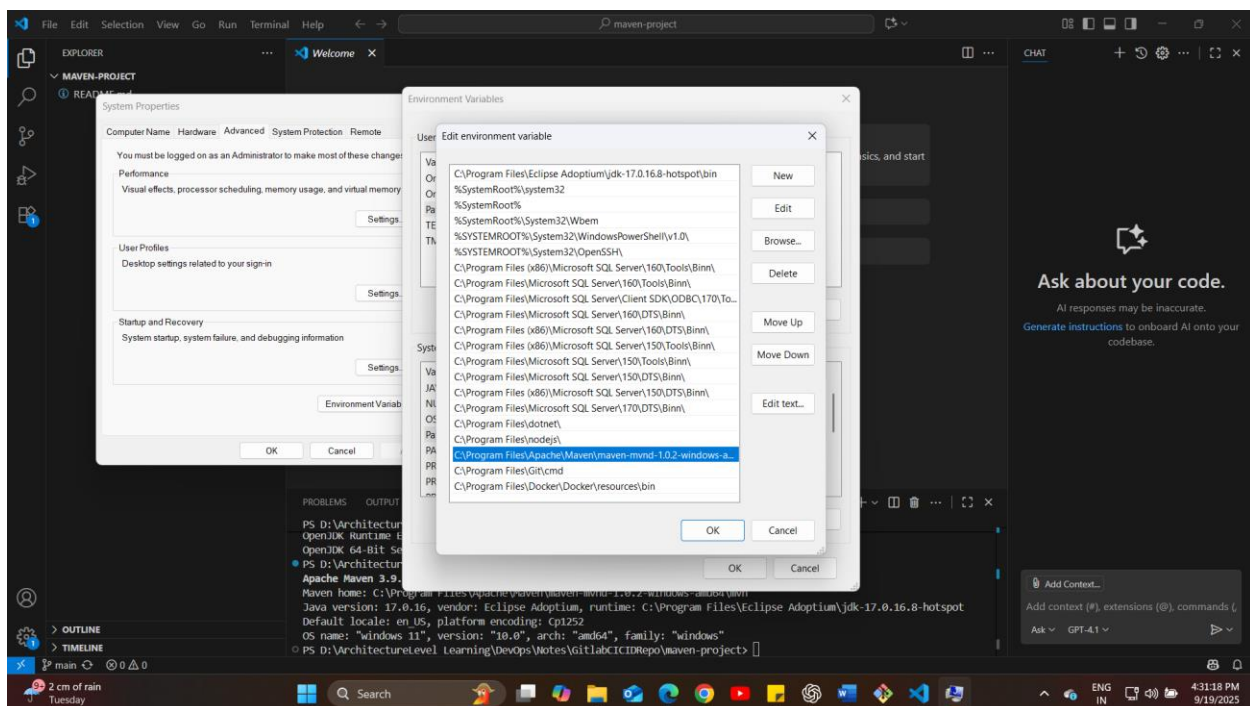
Java Development Kit (JDK)	Maven 3.9+ requires JDK 8 or above to execute. It still allows you to build against 1.3 and other JDK versions by using toolchains .
Memory	No minimum requirement
Disk	Approximately 10MB is required for the Maven installation itself. In addition to that, disk space will be used for your local Maven repository. The size of your local repository will vary depending on usage but expect at least 500MB.
Operating System	No minimum requirement. Start up scripts are included as shell scripts (tested on many Unix flavors) and Windows batch files.

Files

Maven is distributed in several formats for your convenience. Simply pick a ready-made binary distribution archive and follow the [installation instructions](#). Use a source archive if you intend to build Maven yourself.

In order to guard against corrupted downloads/installations, it is highly recommended to [verify the signature](#) of the release bundles against the public [KEYS](#) used by the Apache Maven developers.

	Link	Checksums	Signature
Binary tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.tar.gz.sha512	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.tar.gz.asc
Binary zip archive	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.zip	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.zip.sha512	apache-maven-3.9.11-bin.zip.asc
Source tar.gz archive	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.tar.gz	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.tar.gz.sha512	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.tar.gz.asc
Source zip archive	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.zip	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.zip.sha512	apache-maven-3.9.11-src.zip.asc



Create hello world maven project

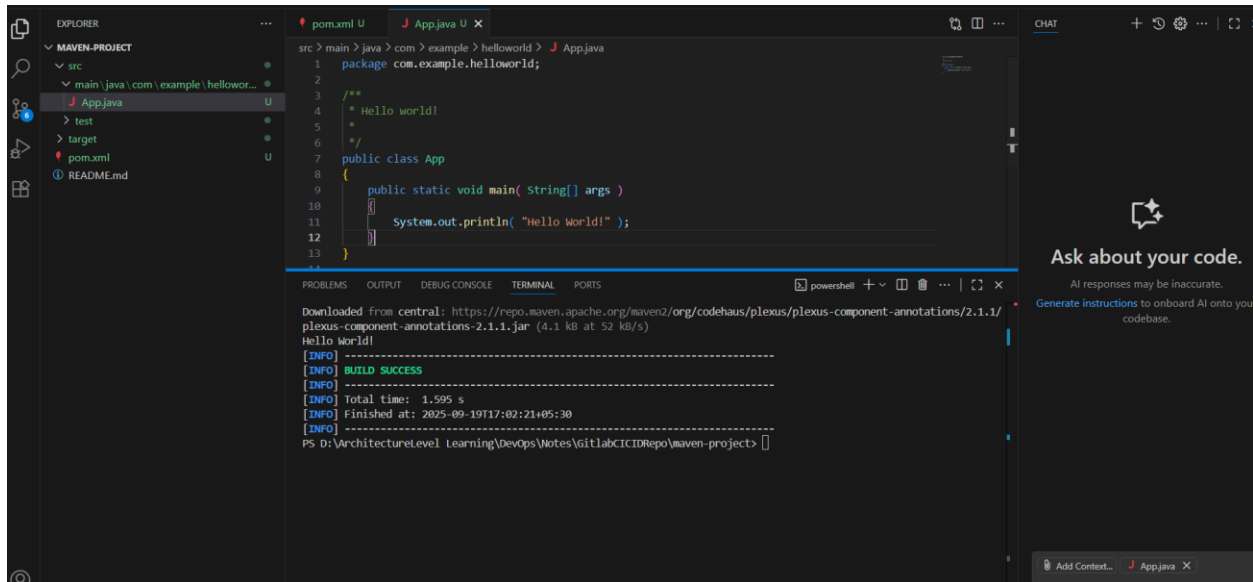
`mvn archetype:generate -DgroupId=com.example.helloworld -DartifactId=helloworld -DarchetypeArtifactId=maven-archetype-quickstart -DinteractiveMode=false`

compile

`mvn clean compile`

run:

mvn exec:java

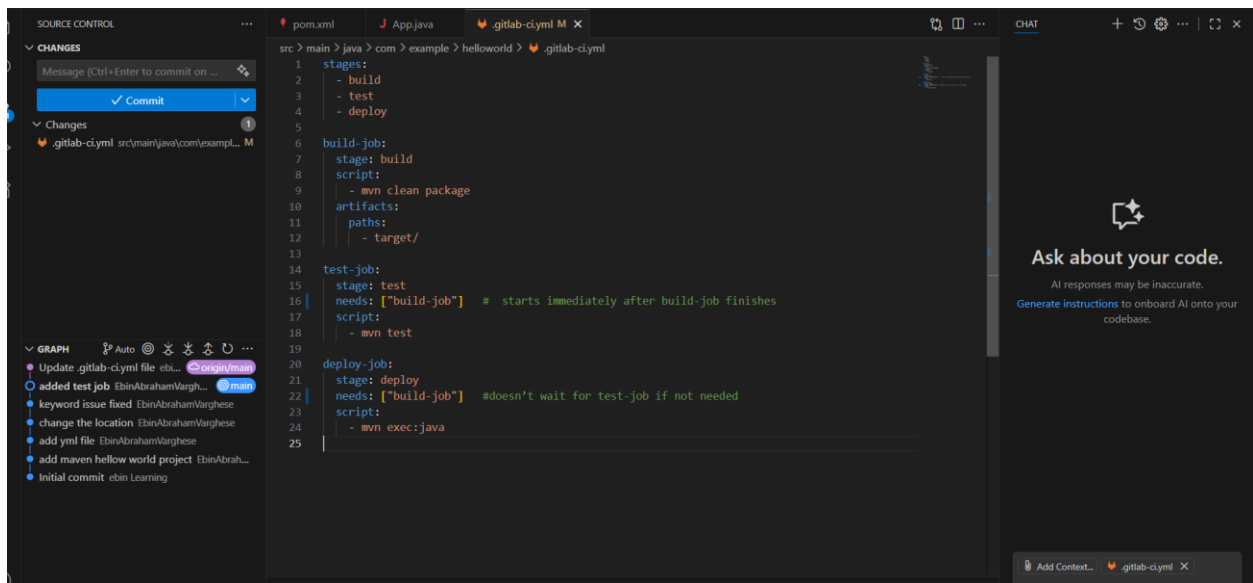


```
src > main > java > com > example > helloworld > J App.java
1 package com.example.helloworld;
2
3 /**
4  * Hello world!
5  *
6  */
7 public class App
8 {
9     public static void main( String[] args )
10    {
11        System.out.println( "Hello World!" );
12    }
13 }
```

```
Downloaded from central: https://repo.maven.apache.org/maven2/org/codehaus/plexus/plexus-component-annotations/2.1.1/
plexus-component-annotations-2.1.1.jar (4.1 kB at 52 kB/s)
Hello World!
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 1.595 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2025-09-19T17:02:21+05:30
[INFO] -----
PS D:\ArchitectureLevel Learning\DevOps\Notes\GitlabCICDRepo\maven-project>
```

Dockerimage availability: https://hub.docker.com/_/maven/tags?name=latest

After project execution I am going to create yml file (.gitlab-ci.yml)



```
src > main > java > com > example > helloworld > .gitlab-ci.yml
1 stages:
2   - build
3   - test
4   - deploy
5
6 build-job:
7   stage: build
8   script:
9     - mvn clean package
10
11 artifacts:
12   paths:
13     - target/
14
15 test-job:
16   stage: test
17   needs: ["build-job"] # starts immediately after build-job finishes
18   script:
19     - mvn test
20
21 deploy-job:
22   stage: deploy
23   needs: ["build-job"] #doesn't wait for test-job if not needed
24   script:
25     - mvn exec:java
```