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## Going public

Tips for publishing your own code

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# Sensitive data in git

- Problem: (Accidental) commits of secrets
- e.g. passwords, application secret keys, OAuth secret keys, SSH keys
- The file is still accessible in history, even if the original file was deleted
- Security risk, even in private repositories

# Removing sensitive data

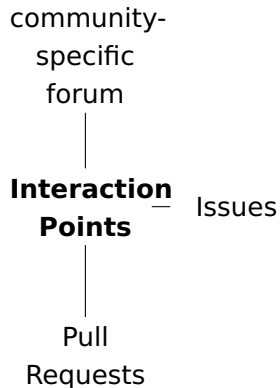
- git filter-repo
- BFG Repo-Cleaner

# Encrypt sensitive data

Methods for encrypting and storing sensitive data:

- Why shouldn't I store the secrets separate from the repository?
- Methods for encrypting and storing sensitive data:
  - ▶ git-secret CLI
  - ▶ github encrypted secrets
  - ▶ technology specific encryption tool (e.g. ansible-vault)

# Points of interaction with the community

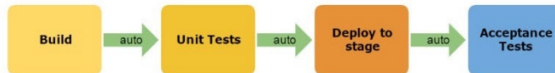


# Code of Conduct

- Content: set of rules, with norms, responsibilities and proper parties
- defines the actions of a single person in a organisation
- Goal: healthy, constructive community behaviour
- CODE\_OF\_CONDUCT file (in the git repository)
- e.g. Contributor Covenant <sup>1</sup>, Django Code of Conduct <sup>2</sup>

# Continuous Integration overview

## Continuous Integration



## Continuous Delivery



## Continuous Deployment





# Github Actions

- CI/CD platform, used for testing Pull Requests
- Reactions on other events such as an issue being created
- workflows can run on VMs or a self-hosted instance
- workflows consist of jobs, which is a shell script or an action
- actions are custom github actions applications (e.g. pulling a repository, setting up the toolchain)
- runners are the servers on which the process is performed

# Documentation

- Technology specific documentation toolchain (e.g. javadoc)

# Ideas for promoting your code

■ asdf

# References