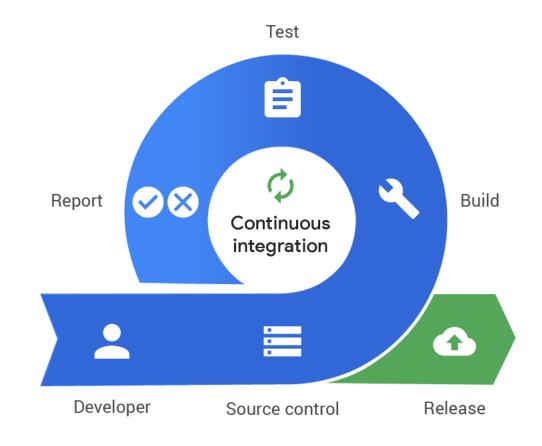


# CI / CD Using Github Actions & Heroku



## What is Continuous Integration (CI)?

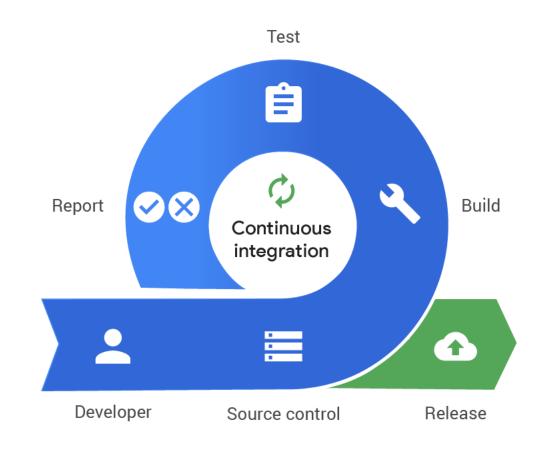
- Continuously integrate changes into a current build
  - E.g. "develop"-branch in the Git Workflow
- Emphasis on automated testing





## What is Continuous Delivery (CD)?

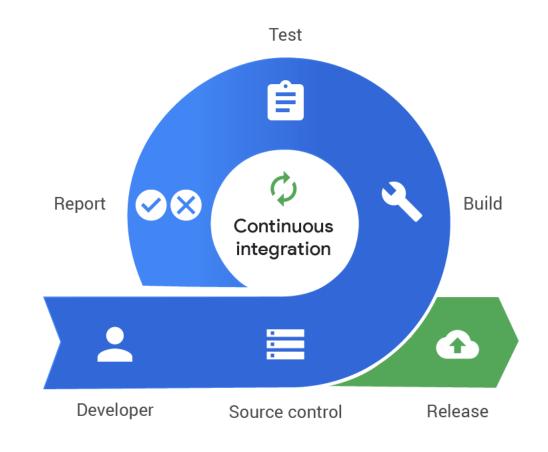
- Continuously integrate changes into a current build
- Continuously test software to ensure a functional build can be deployed at any time
  - E.g. weekly/monthly releases



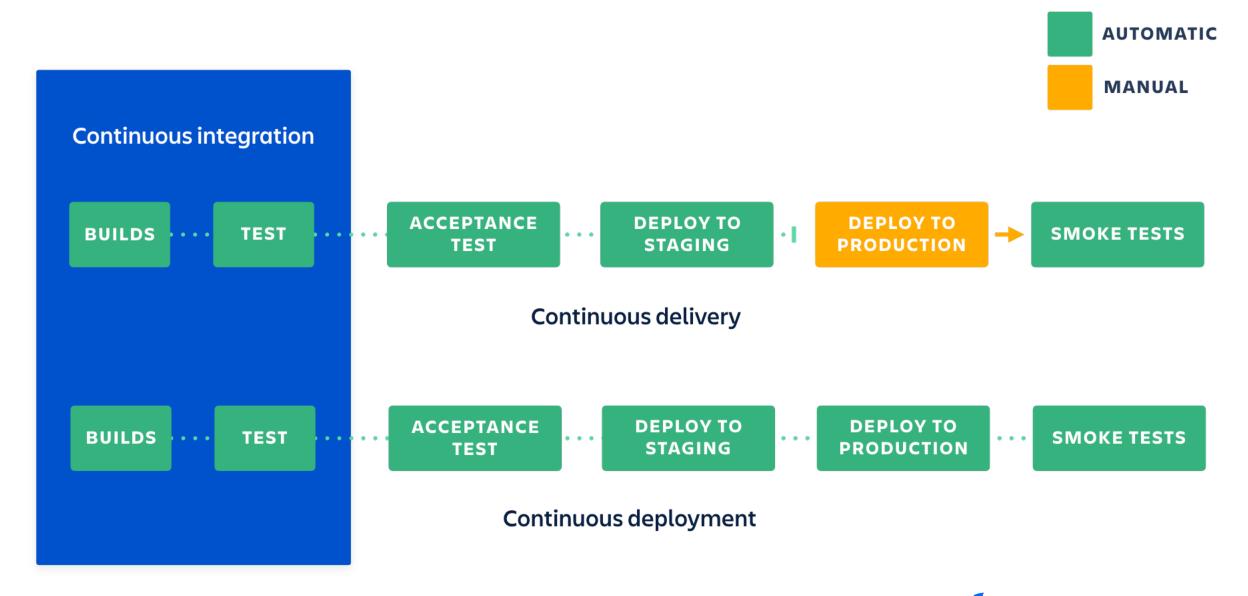


## What is Continuous Deployment (CD)?

- Continuously integrate changes into a current build
- Continuously test software to ensure a functional build can be deployed at any time
- Continuously deploy changes to the customer









## **Pros / Cons of CI/CD**

#### **PRO**

- Short release cycles
- Responsive development
- Helps maintain consistent code quality
- Easier cooperation in large teams

#### CON

- Management of project can become complex
- Relies on complex software management tools
- Robust communication an planning necessary
- Requires robust automated tests

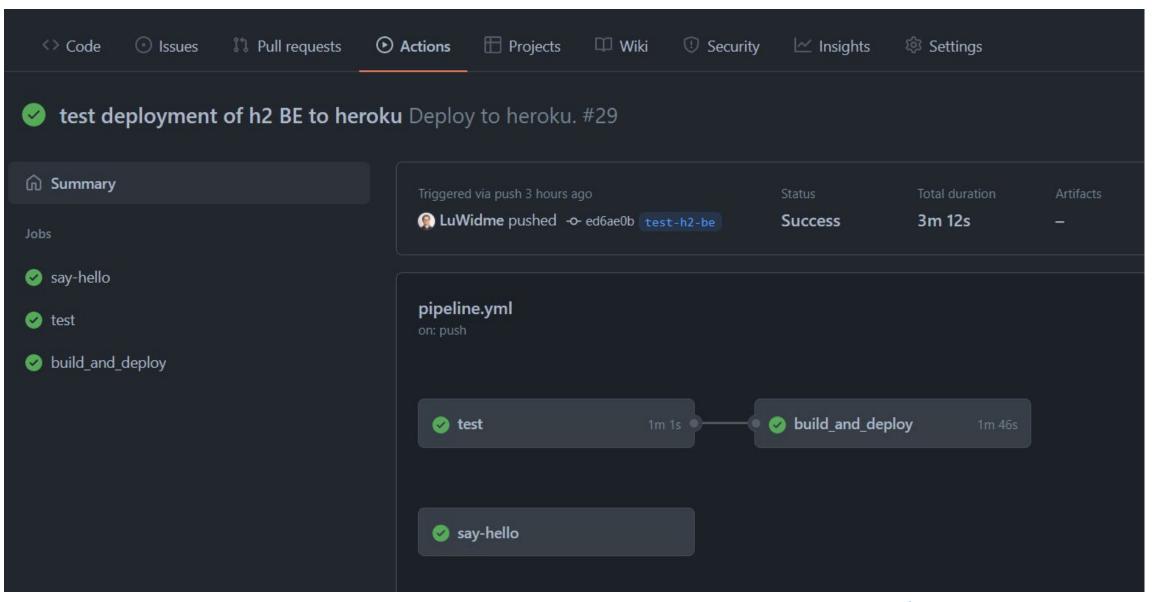


# Github Actions

#### For CI / CD

- Define a CI/CD Pipeline inyour project in:
   .github/workflow/pipeline.yml
- Define the triggers and individual steps.

```
# Your workflow name.
name: Deploy to heroku.
# Run workflow on every push to master
branch.
on:
 push:
  branches: [main, test-h2-be]
# Your workflows jobs.
jobs:
 say-hello:
  runs-on: ubuntu-latest
  steps:
   - name: Greet
    run: echo "Hello"
 test: ...
```





## **Example Project**

## Continuous Delivery of Web-App using Heroku

- Goal: Create a CI / CD Pipeline that tests, builds and deploys a Web-App automatically after each commit.
- Exercises distributed separately

