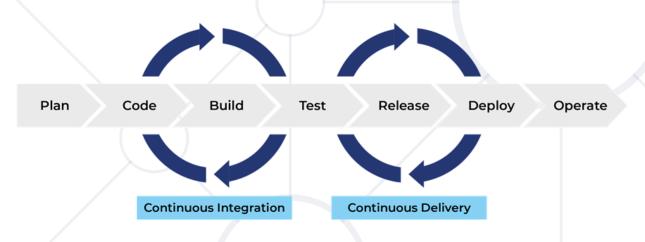
# Continuous Integration, CI / CD Pipelines

Continuous Integration, Continuous Delivery, Continuous Deployment, GitHub Actions, Render.com



**SoftUni Team Technical Trainers** 







**Software University** 

https://softuni.bg

#### Have a Question?



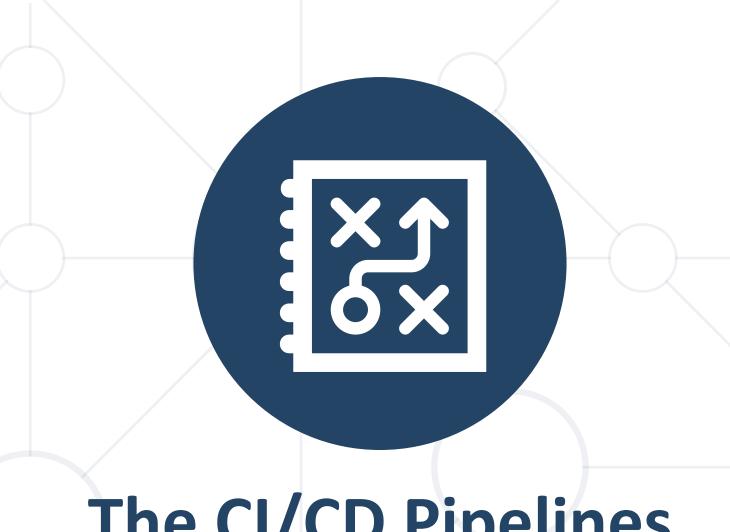


### **Table of Contents**



- 1. The CI/CD Pipelines
- 2. CI/CD Tools
- 3. GitHub Actions
- 4. Render.com





# The CI/CD Pipelines

### What is CI/CD?



CI/CD = Continuous Integration + Continuous Delivery
 (+ Continuous Deployment)



- Automates much of the process to get new code from a commit into production
  - Developers regularly merge their code changes into a central repository, which is then automatically tested and deployed to production to ensure frequent and reliable software updates

### CI/CD Overview



- CI/CD pipeline
  - Continuously integrate
     and release new features
- Continuous integration (CI)
  - Write code, test it and integrate it in the product
- Continuous delivery (CD)
  - Continuously release new features
- QAs monitor and sometimes maintain the CI/CD pipeline



### **Continuous Integration (CI)**



- Integrating the code from different developers frequently (at least once a day)
- Automated building and testing the code
  - Typically, at Git push in certain branch
- Finding integration problems and bugs early
  - Continuously maintain software quality
- Cl is implemented by a Cl system (like <u>Jenkins</u>, <u>GitHub Actions</u>, <u>TeamCity</u>, <u>Azure Pipelines</u>)

### **Continuous Testing (CT)**



- Regularly execute automated tests as part of the software delivery pipeline
  - Ensures consistent software quality
- Implemented with a CI system
  - Unit tests executed at each commit / push
  - Integration tests executed at each major commit / push
  - End-to-end tests executed every night (execution takes hours)

### **Continuous Delivery (CD)**



- Keeping your codebase deployable at any point
- CD continuously verifies that
  - Software builds correctly
  - Passes the automated tests
  - Has all the necessary configuration and assets for deployment in production
- E.g., build an .apk package for Android apps

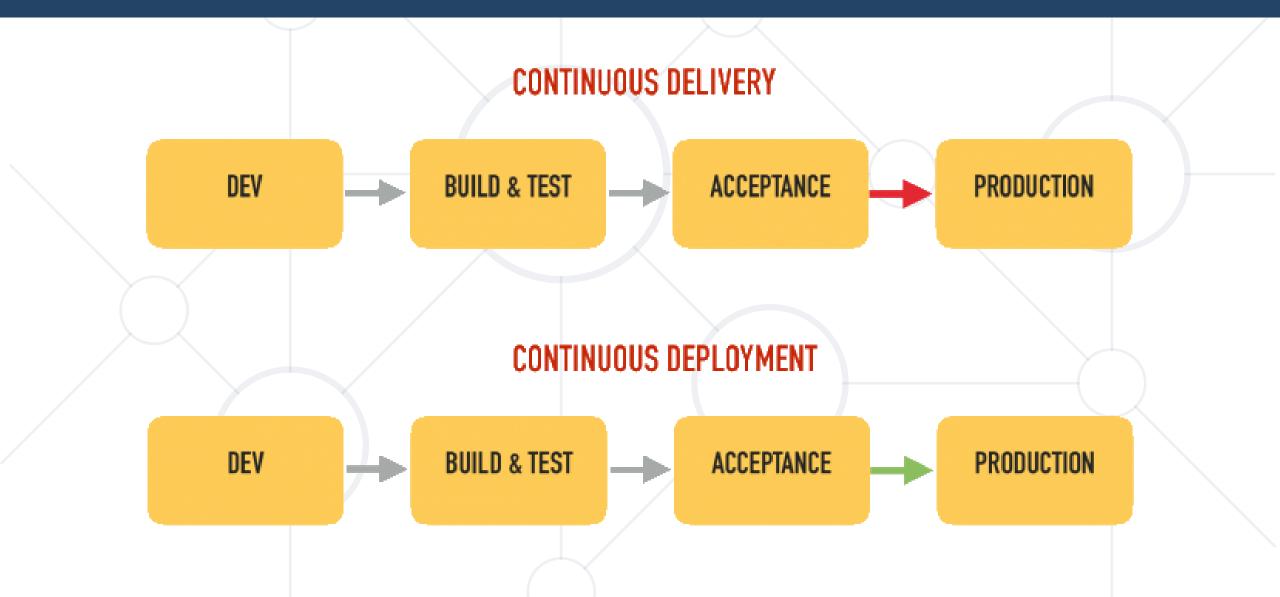
### **Continuous Deployment (CD)**



- Continuous automated deployment
- E.g., after each git push in certain branch
  - The software is built, the tests are executed,
     and binaries are deployed and configured correctly
- Automated deployment typically uses a testing environment
  - Sometimes directly to the production servers
- Deployment should be done by script (not by hand)

## Continuous Delivery vs. Continuous Deployment Software University





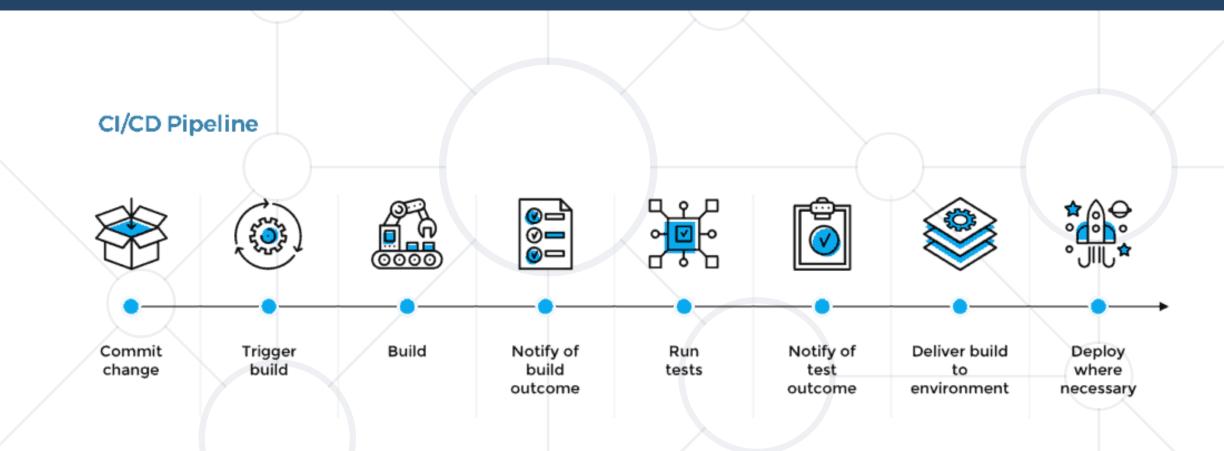
### **CI/CD** Pipelines



- CI/CD pipeline == CI + CD
  - Continuously integrate, test and release new features
- On git push, the CI/CD pipeline does automatically
  - Build the software (compile, package, sign, etc.)
  - Run the automated tests (unit & integration)
  - Deploy in the testing environment & run E2E tests
    - Or only prepare for deployment
    - Or deploy directly on production

### **CI/CD Pipeline View**





#### **CI/CD & Software Development Environments**



- Development environment
  - Code commit
- Testing environment
  - Continuous integration, automated testing
- Staging environment
  - Continuous delivery, user acceptance test
- Production environment
  - Continuous deployment, monitoring

### CI/CD Principles



- A single source repository, which contains everything needed for the build
  - Source code, database structure, libraries, scripts, etc.
- Frequent iterations and check-ins to the main branch
  - Use small segments of code and merge them into the branch often
- Automated and self-testing builds

### **CI/CD** Benefits



- Higher efficiency of web deployment
- Reduced risk of defects
- Faster product delivery
- Exclusive log generation
- Easier rollback of code changes
- More test liability
- Customer satisfaction

### CI/CD Systems



CI

CI

CD

CD

#### Source Code Control

Automatically trigger CI/CD pipeline based on code check-in.





**GitHub** 

#### **Build & Test Automation**

Start automated build and test, including functional, security and performance tests.













#### **Release Automation**

Update artifact repository with latest successful code artifacts or containers for record-keeping and accessibility.









#### Deploy to Staging & Production

Deploy applications to staging and migrate to production using either a blue/green or canary process.







Microsoft Azure

Amazon AWS

Google Cloud Platform



Physical



Virtual



openstack



#### **GitHub Actions**



- GitHub Actions == powerful CI/CD platform
  - Integrated directly into GitHub repos
- Enables developers to automate workflows, build, test and code deployment
- Large library of pre-built actions and custom workflows
- Free for public repos + 2000 mins per month for private repos with the free plan



#### **GitHub Actions**

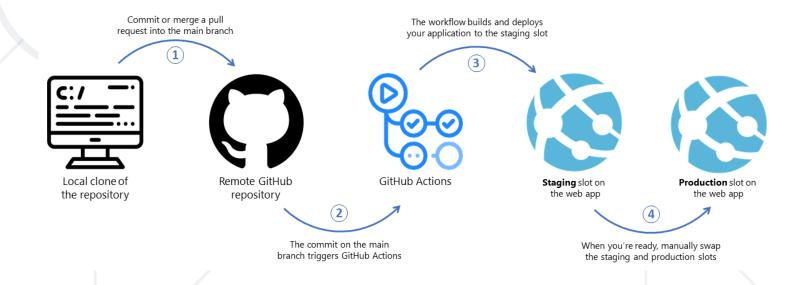


- Flexible environment
  - Supports various programming languages
- Allows developers to trigger workflows
  - Based on events like code commits, pull requests, issue updates
- Allows defining custom workflows
- YAML syntax

### GitHub Actions and Other Platforms (1)

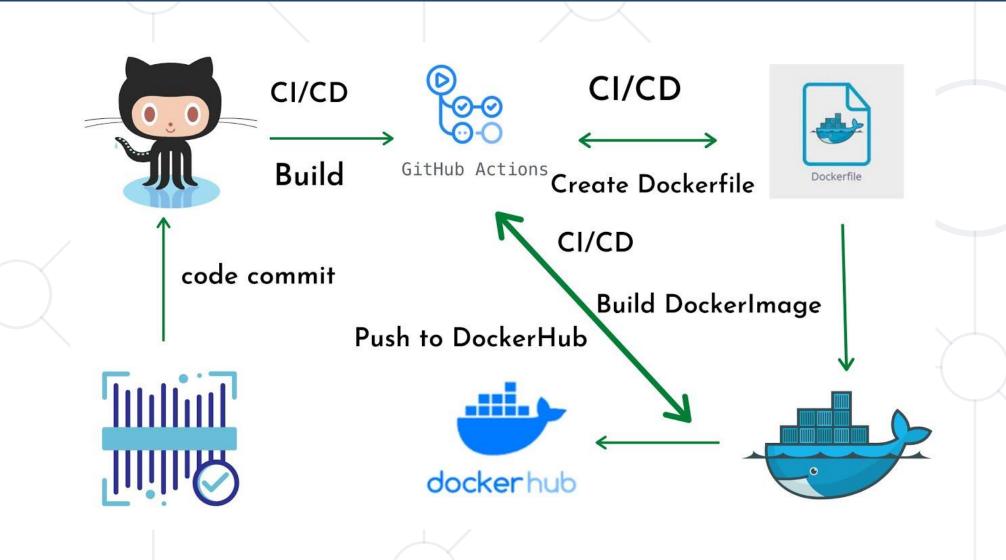


- You can use it to integrate and deploy code changes to a cloud application platform and test, track, and manage these changes
- With GitHub Actions for Azure, you can deploy to Azure
- GitHub Actions also supports other CI/CD tools, Docker, and automation platforms



#### **GitHub Actions and Other Platforms**





#### **CircleCl**



- CircleCl == Cl/CD platform
- Supports a wide range of programming languages
- Integrates with version control systems
  - e.g., GitHub and Bitbucket
- User-friendly configuration file
  - Allows custom workflows





#### **Jenkins**



**Jenkins** 

- Jenkins == open-source automation server
  - Used for CI/CD
- Large ecosystem of plugins
  - Allows users to extend its functionality and integrate with various tools and technologies
- Simplifies CI/CD pipeline



#### **Jenkins**



- Web-based interface
  - Easier configuring and managing CI/CD
  - No need for extensive scripting
- Supports distributed builds
  - Allows multiple build agents to work in parallel
  - Optimizes resource utilization
  - Speeds up development process

#### **Azure DevOps**





that enables

- Planning
- Developing
- Testing
- Deployment
- Facilitates creation of CI/CD pipelines



#### **Azure DevOps**



- Offers services for
  - Version control
  - Agile project management
  - CI/CD
  - Application monitoring
  - and many more...
- Supports integration with version control systems, e.g., Git
- Provides code repository for managing source code

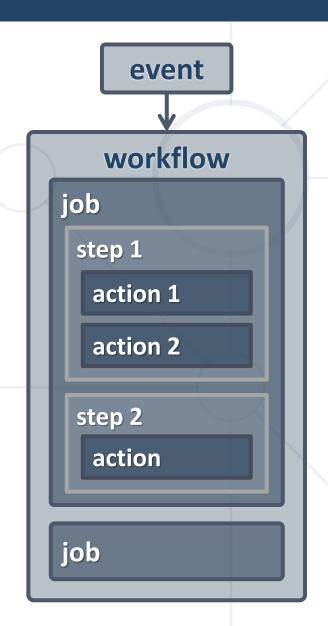


#### Concepts



- Events execute workflows

   (one or several jobs, running in parallel)
- Workflows hold jobs
   (e.g., build, check security, deploy)
- Jobs hold steps (e.g.. "checkout the code", "install .NET", "run tests", ...)
- Steps hold actions (commands like `dotnet test`)



#### **Events**



- Specific triggers that can activate workflows in a repository
- Allow automation of various tasks and actions based on different types of events that occur in the within the repository
- Each event can be used to start a workflow that performs specific action, e.g.,
  - Running tests
  - Deploy code
  - Sending notifications

#### **Events Types**



#### Repository

 Specific to the repository and are triggered by actions like code pushes, pull requests, etc.

#### Workflow

Related to the workflows themselves and are triggered by workflow-specific events

#### Webhook

Triggered by external services integrated with GitHub using webhooks

#### External

Specific to actions taken by external services

#### Internal

Related to actions within the GitHub repository or organization

#### Workflow



WORKFLOW

- GitHub Actions workflow is a configurable automated procedure
- Made of one or many jobs
- Defined by a YAML file in .github/workflows folder in your repo
- Can be triggered by
   events in the repo, on
   schedule or manually

```
TRIGGER
                                                  EVENT
                                                                                  JOB 1
.github > workflows > my-workflow.yaml
      name: learn-github-actions
                                                             TRIGGER
      on: [push]
                                                                                  JOB 2
      jobs:
        check-bats-version:
                                                SCHEDULED
          runs-on: ubuntu-latest
          steps:
            - name: Check out repository
                                                                                  JOB 3
                                                             TRIGGER
            - name: Install Node.js
            - name: Install bats ..
                                                MANUALLY
15 >
            - name: Run bats ···
                                                                                  000
```

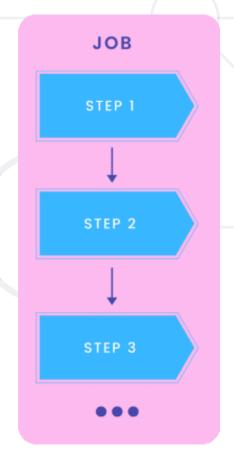
A GitHub repository can have multiple workflows

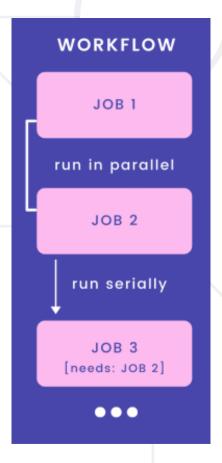
#### Jobs



- Job == a set of steps that will be executed on the same runner
- All jobs in the workflow normally run in parallel
- When you have jobs that depend on each other, they run serially

```
.github > workflows > my-workflow.yaml
      name: learn-github-actions
      on: [push]
      jobs:
 3
        check-bats-version:
 5
          runs-on: ubuntu-latest
 6
          steps:
             - name: Check out repository
 9
             - name: Install Node.js ···
13
             - name: Install bats ···
             - name: Run bats ···
```

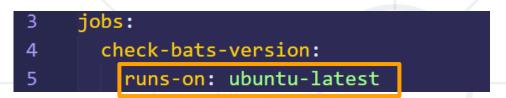


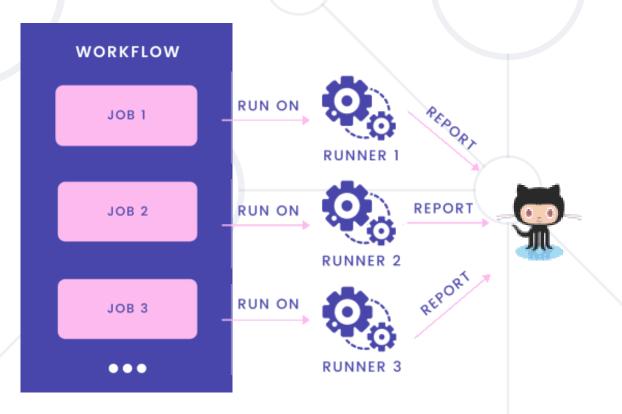


#### Runners



- To run jobs, we must specify a runner for each of them
- A runner is a server that runs jobs
- Runs only 1 job at a time
- Reports job progress, logs, and results back to GitHub
  - We can look at them in the UI of the repository
- Two types: GitHub hosted or self-hosted

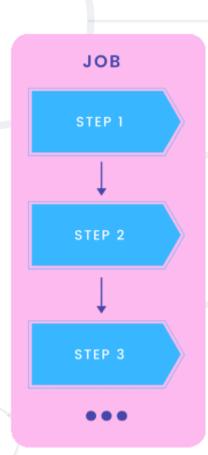




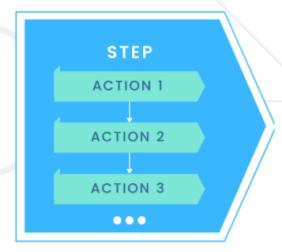
#### **Steps and Actions**



- Steps are individual tasks within a job
- They run serially, one after another
- Each step is either a shell script that will be executed, or an action that will be run
- An action is basically a standalone command
- Actions run serially within a step
- Actions can be reused



```
3  jobs:
4   check-bats-version:
5    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
6   steps:
7    - name: Check out repository
8    uses: actions/checkout@v3
9    - name: Install Node.js...
13     - name: Install bats...
15     - name: Run bats...
```



#### **Workflow Syntax Keywords**



#### name

 for names of workflows, steps, which GitHub Action displays

#### on

- used to define which events can cause the workflow to run (triggers)
- jobs
  - used to list jobs
- runs-on
  - specify runner environment

```
.github > workflows > my-workflow.yaml
      name: learn-github-actions
      on: [push]
      jobs:
        check-bats-version:
  5
          runs-on: ubuntu-latest
          steps:
             - name: Check out repository
               uses: actions/checkout@v3
             - name: Install Node.js
 9
10
               uses: actions/setup-node@v3
11
              with:
                 node-version: '14'
12
13
             - name: Install bats
14
               run: npm install -g bats
15
             - name: Run bats
16
               run: bats -v
```

### **Workflow Syntax Keywords (2)**

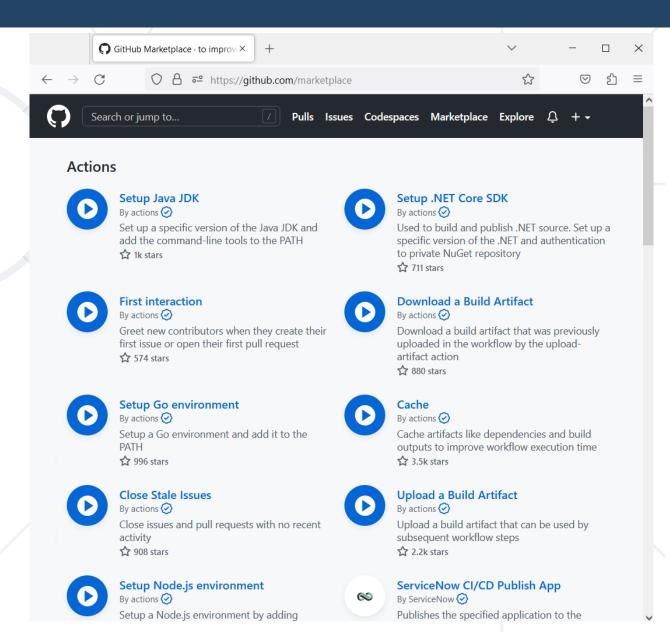


- steps
  - used to list steps to run in the job
- uses
  - use an action which is already defined with its version (v3)
- with
  - input parameters required by some actions
- run
  - tells the job to execute a Shell command on the runner

#### GitHub Marketplace



- GitHub Marketplace contains tools that add functionality and improve your workflow
- You can discover, browse, and install tools, including GitHub Actions
- GitHub uses it to suggest you workflow templates based on code in your repo





Cloud App Hosting for Developers

#### What is Render.com?





- Render.com == a cloud platform that provides infrastructure and services for deploying and scaling Web applications
- Render.com provides various features such as automatic SSL/TLS certificate management, custom domains, etc.
- Render.com supports various programming languages and frameworks, including Node.js,
   Python, Ruby, and more

#### Render.com



- Simple and easy to use
  - Suitable for both beginners and advanced developers
- Pay-as-you-go pricing model
- Intuitive web-based interface
- Offers quick setup process
- Provides built-in database services
- Auto-scaling capabilities
- Integration with popular version control systems, e.g., GitHub

#### Summary



- CI/CD == a method to frequently deliver apps by introducing automation into continuous delivery and continuous deployment
- There are a lot of CI/CD platforms
  - e.g., GitHub Actions, in which you can create workflows to automate your build, test and deployment pipeline
- You can use Render.com to deploy your app





# Questions?

















#### **SoftUni Diamond Partners**



SUPER HOSTING .BG



Coca-Cola HBC Bulgaria



a **Flutter** International brand



















#### **Educational Partners**





#### License



- This course (slides, examples, demos, exercises, homework, documents, videos and other assets) is copyrighted content
- Unauthorized copy, reproduction or use is illegal
- © SoftUni <a href="https://about.softuni.bg/">https://about.softuni.bg/</a>
- © Software University <a href="https://softuni.bg">https://softuni.bg</a>



### Trainings @ Software University (SoftUni)



- Software University High-Quality Education,
   Profession and Job for Software Developers
  - softuni.bg, about.softuni.bg
- Software University Foundation
  - softuni.foundation
- Software University @ Facebook
  - facebook.com/SoftwareUniversity
- Software University Forums
  - forum.softuni.bg







