Continuous Integration

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SWPP Practice Session

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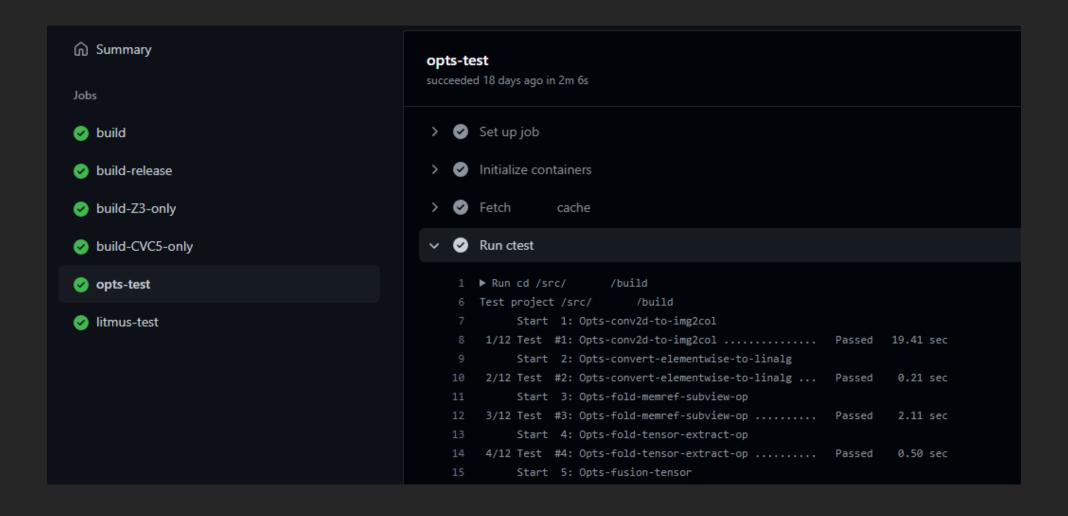
Continuous Integration?

- Continuous: whenever a code is uploaded to the repo-
 - Whenever a commit or a pull request is made
- Integration: check the validity of the code after merging
 - Through automated building & testing

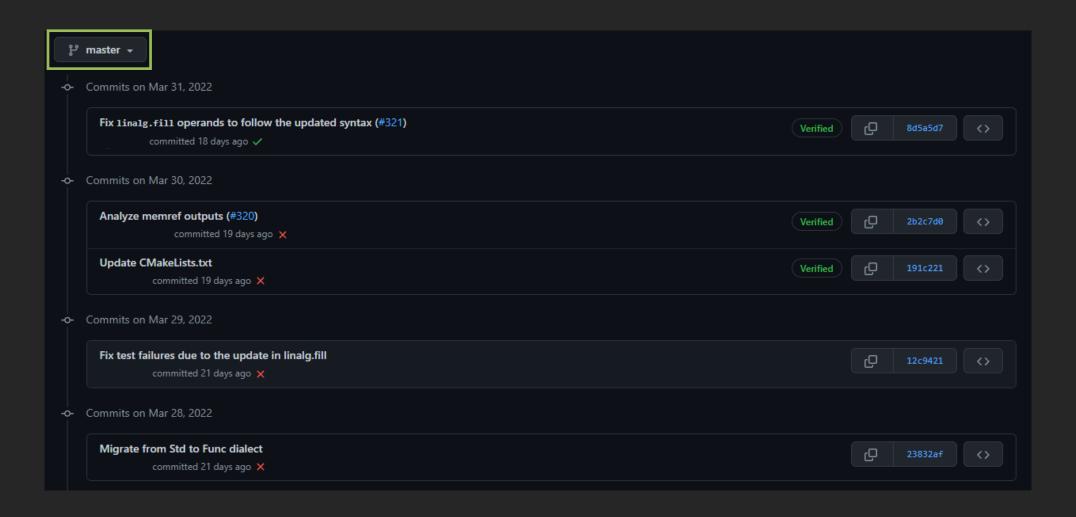
Example of CI in Action

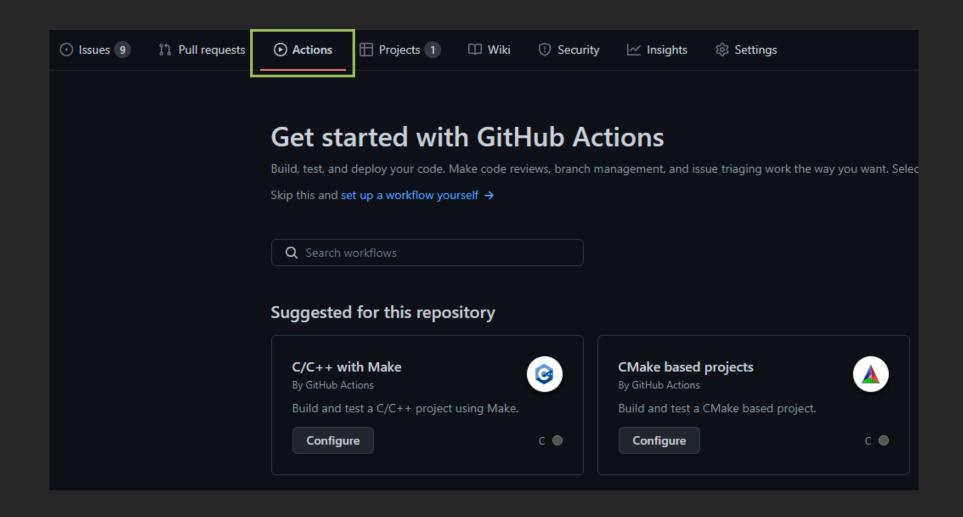
ç, Hide all checks All checks have passed 6 successful checks (pull_request) Successful in 52s Details CI / build-release (pull_request) Successful in 1m Details CI / build-Z3-only (pull_request) Successful in 2m Details CI / build-CVC5-only (pull_request) Successful in 2m Details CI / opts-test (pull_request) Successful in 1m Details CI / litmus-test (pull_request) Successful in 3m Details This branch has no conflicts with the base branch Merging can be performed automatically. Squash and merge You can also open this in GitHub Desktop or view command line instructions.

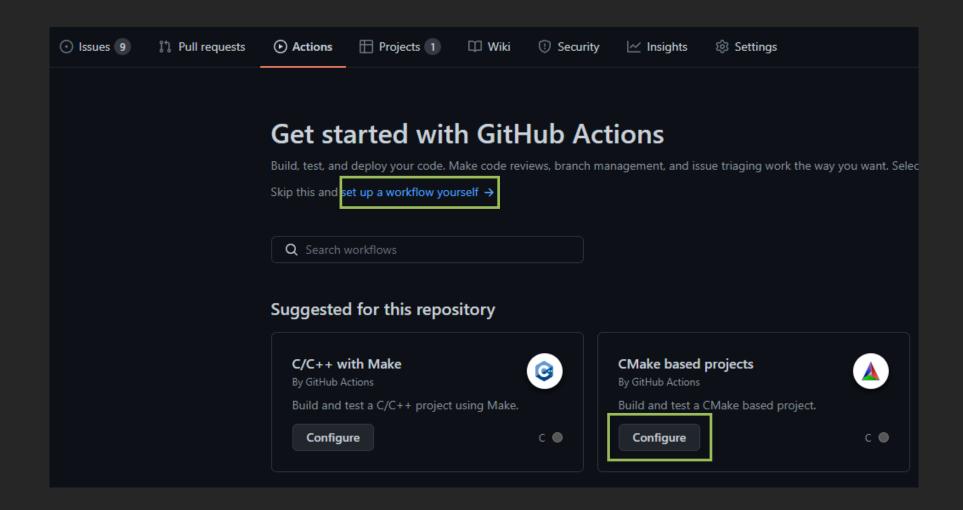
Example of CI in Action

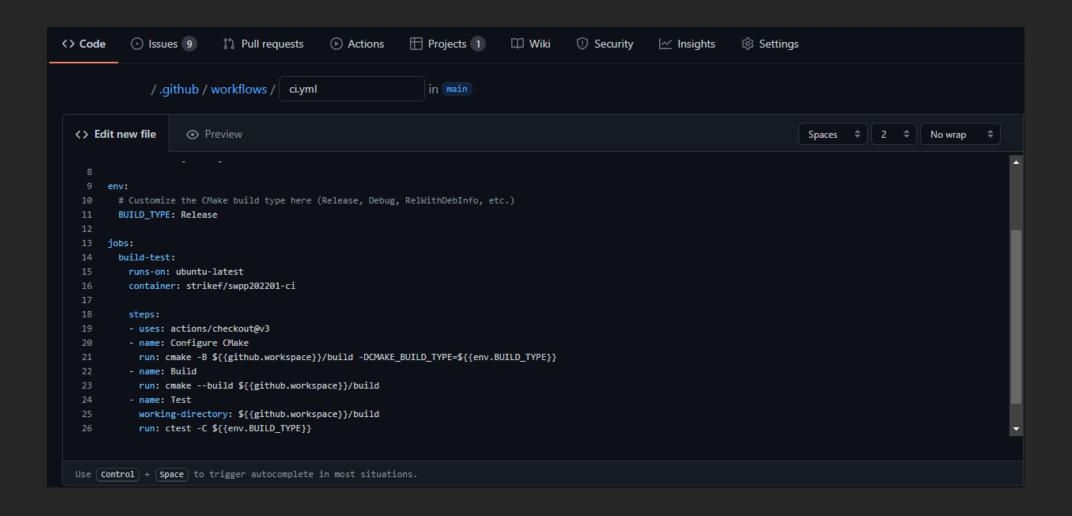


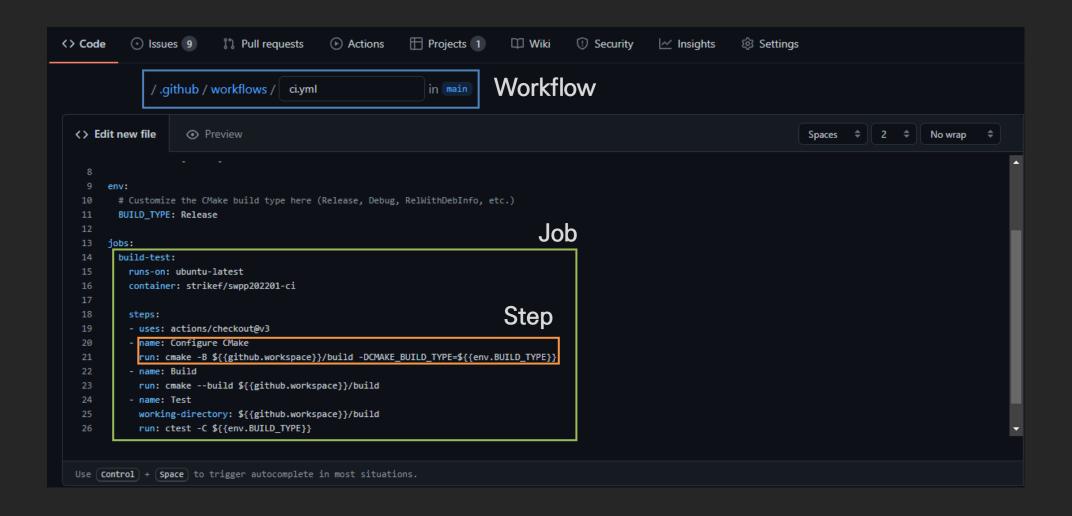
Example of CI in Action











Terminology: Workflow

- Specify when the tasks will be run (on section)
 - Every day or every hour (cron)
 - Whenever a pull request or commit is uploaded (event)
 - When someone wants (dispatch)
- Contains one or more jobs
 - Jobs can be given dependencies between them

Terminology: Job

- Unit of tasks
 - Build the project
 - Run this test, run that test, ···
- Contains one or more steps

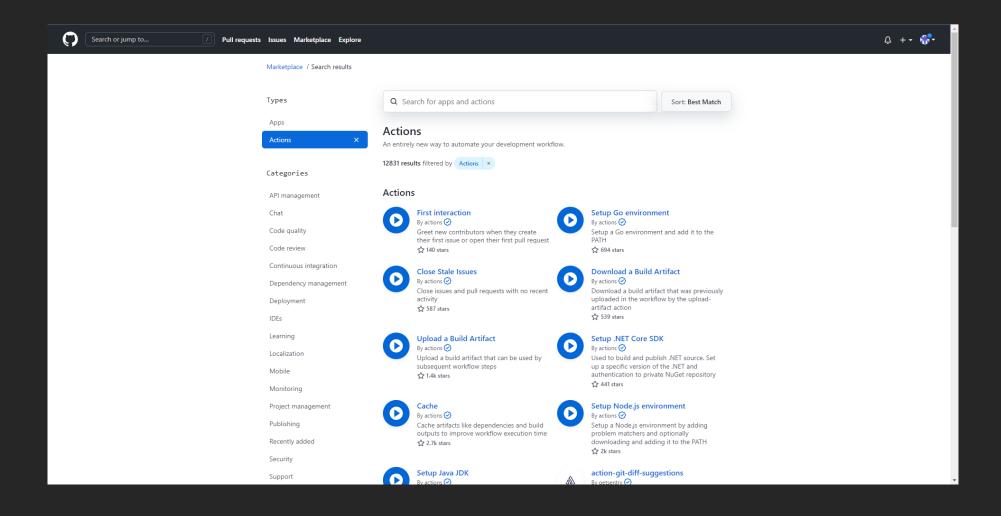
Terminology: Job

- Supports control flow
 - Steps can be skipped under certain conditions
- Different jobs can run in different environments
 - Can configure build test for multiple system
- Different jobs can be run in parallel!
 - They can be synchronized via dependency (control flow!)

Terminology: Step

- Order of commands
 - Execute Action
 - Execute shell command(s)
- Executed linearly
 - By default, previous step(s) should succeed
 - Result of previous step(s) can be used in another step(s)

Actions in GitHub Actions



actions/checkout

- Clone the repository
 - Can clone from specific repo, branch, or commit
 - Much quicker than cloning through shell command.
- See the official repo for more details

actions/cache

- Cache the file or directory for future use
 - Manage the entries via keys
 - Entries of different keys are stored separately
 - Each entry can be written only once.
 - Keys can be fully or partially matched
- See the official repo and guide for more details

actions/cache

- Available within the entire repository
 - Jobs can use the cache written by another job
 - Workflows can use the cache written by another workflow
 - Can be used to separate the time-consuming task
- 10GB capacity limit per repository
 - Older entries will be evicted upon reaching the limit

Actions Instance

- Each repository can use 2,000 minutes per month for free
 - Should be more than sufficient for the team project
- But you have to set up the instance for yourself
 - You need LLVM, Alive2, and whole lot of dependencies
 - You may unknowingly deviate from others & TAs' environment!
- Solution: use Docker in Actions!

Docker

- Container (OS-level virtualization) solution
 - Essentially an isolated Linux environment
- Creates a container based on image
 - Image: read-only disk (similar to ISO files)
 - Container: VM instance created from the image
- Note: you access the container as root by default

Docker Image

- Images can be created using the script named Dockerfile
- Or you can simply download the image from the Docker Hub
 - Like GitHub, you can get the image from the repository
 - Each repository contains several tags
 - Each tag corresponds to an image (or version)

SWPP Docker Image

- We'll distribute the Docker image for the project
 - It will be based on ubuntu 22.04
 - It will contain pre-built LLVM and almost all necessary deps
 - You can use it for both development and CI
- Set the container option to use it in GitHub Actions
 - Specify the image repo name, and you're done!