Continuous Integration (CI)

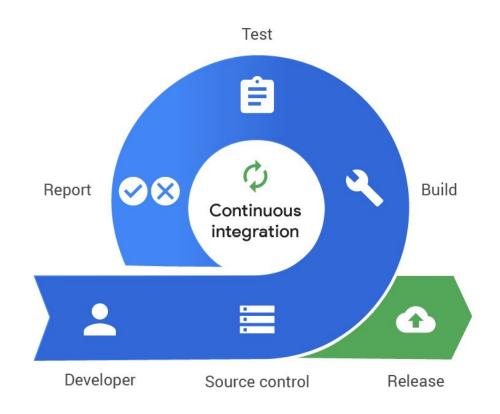
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Tips to be covered

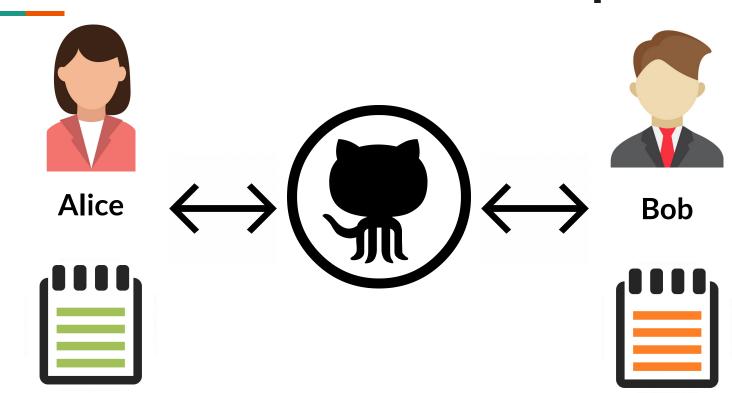
- 1. Introduction
- 2. What is CI
- 3. Cl vs CD vs CDel
- 4. Phases of CI

- 5. CircleCl
 - a. Docker
 - b. Steps
 - c. Jobs
 - d. Workflow
 - e. Relevant features

A brief introduction to CI



An introduction example

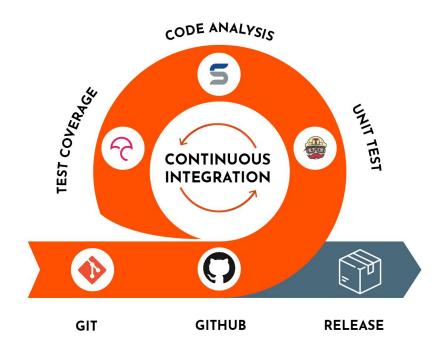


Push frequently, save lives

In case of fire

- **- ○-** 1. git commit
- 2. git push
- 3. leave building

Use CI!



What is CI?

Development practice where developers integrate code into a shared repository frequently.



Each integration can then be verified by an automated build and automated tests.





Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- Merging is much easier.
- There is always executable code.
- Bugs are easier to find.
- More communication between team members.

Disadvantages

- May be slower.
- Needs a lot of push and pull actions.

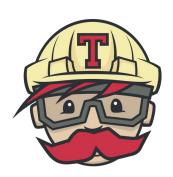
"Continuous Integration doesn't get rid of bugs, but it does make them dramatically easier to find and remove."

-Martin Fowler, software developer-

CI is independent of software





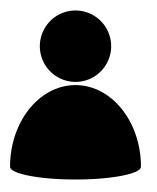






Practical application of CI

Small projects



- Might help with development
- Very situational
- Not required

Big projects



- Mandatory for teamwork
- Requires an administrator
- Make the projects success

Continuous Integration VS Continuous Deployment VS Continuous Delivery

Differences between each model

Continuous Integration (CI)

Integrating changes into a mainline as early as possible.



Continuous Deployment (CD)

deployment of the master branch to a production environment following automated testing.

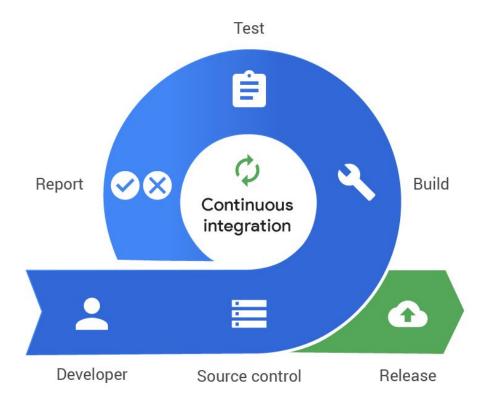


Continuous Delivery (CD)

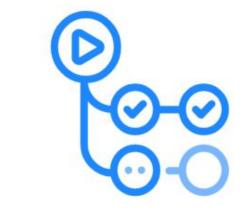
being able to reliably release application changes (code) at any time.



Phases of CI



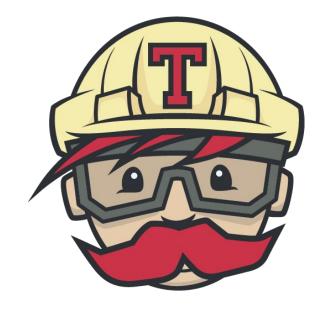
Tools for CI



GitHub Actions



Jenkins



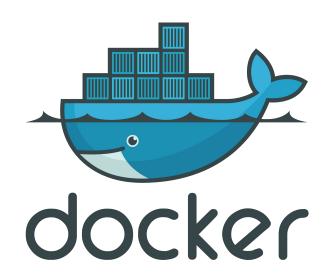
Travis CI



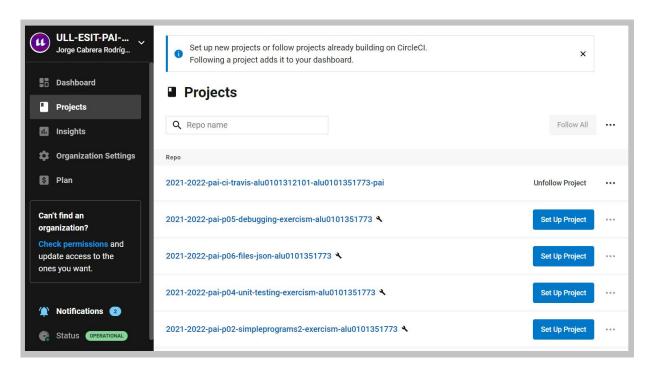


Basics of CircleCI

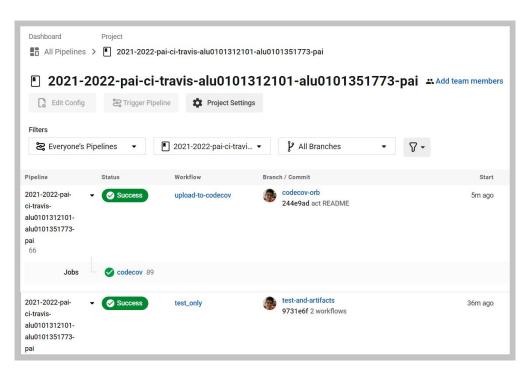
- Based on Docker
- Allow us to make automatic tasks in our project
- Easy to use
- Extremely documented
- Activated in PAI organization



Setting up a repo

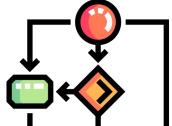


Main page of our CI



CI basic concepts

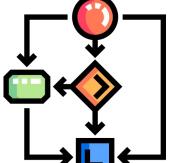
Pipelines



Workflows



Steps

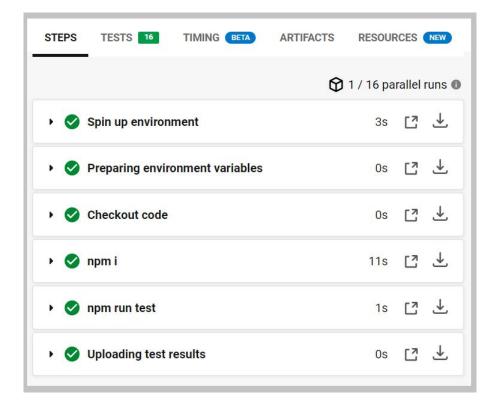






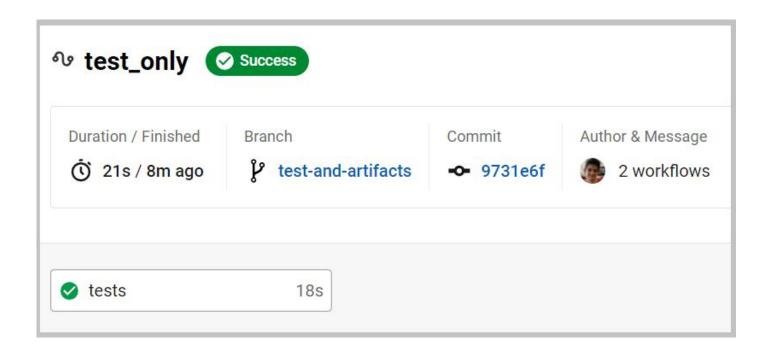
Steps

- Command of the system
- Allow us to run tasks in our virtual machine



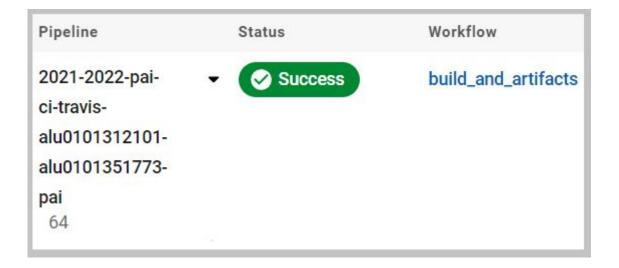
Jobs

Set of steps

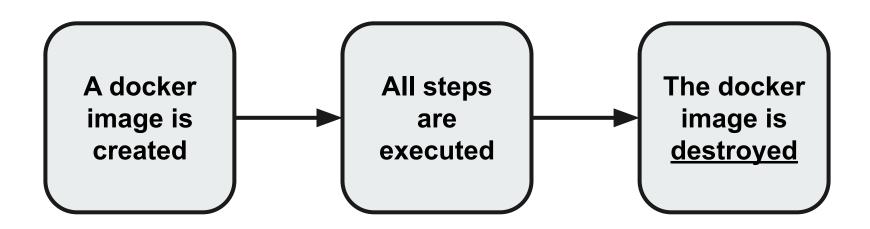


Workflows

- Structure for managing jobs
- Allow us to manage which jobs we want to be runned



Each time we run a job...



Very important!

All steps in the same job are executed sequentially.

All jobs in the same workflow are executed parallelly.

Let's see our first automatization!

Relevant features

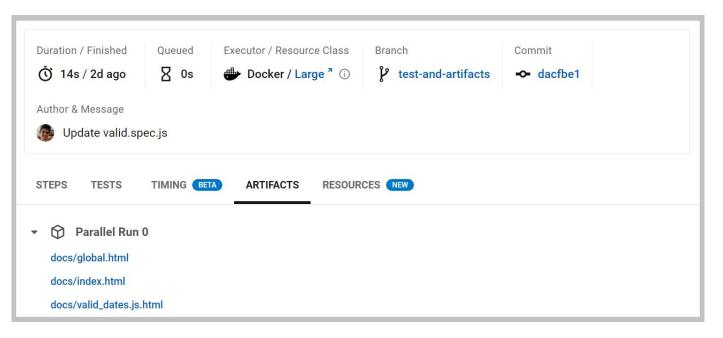
Test and Documentation





Relevant features

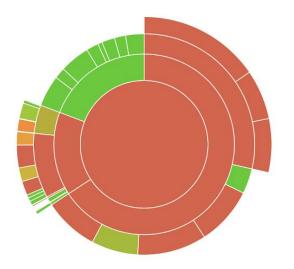
Artifacts



Relevant features

Code coverage





Other interesting features

Environment Variables

```
jobs:
   build-job:
     docker:
        - image: cimg/base:2020.01
     environment:
     LITTLE_CORVETTE: red
```

Context

Context: my-context

```
$MY_ENV_VAR = myvalue
```

steps: # use env var from Context

- run: echo \$MY_ENV_VAR

Other interesting features

Multiple Branches Execution

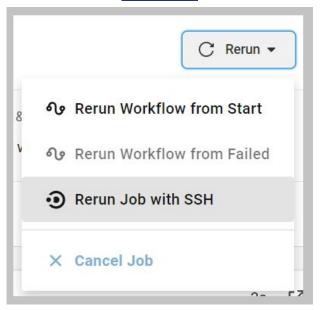
```
filters:
    branches:
    only:
    - dev
    - /user-.*/
```

Job approval

```
- hold:
    type: approval
    requires:
      - build
      - test
- deploy:
    requires:
      - hold
```

Other interesting features

<u>SHH</u>



Schedules

```
nightly:
  triggers:
    - schedule:
               "0 0 * *
        cron:
        filters:
```

Our personal opinion

Bibliografía

- YT Video What is Continuous Integration?
- Wikipedia Continuous Integration definition
- Another definition of CI and its uses
- CircleCI
- CircleCl getting started
- 14 Examples of CI tools

Bibliografía (CircleCI)

- Workflows
- Orbs
- Docker
- Store test results
- Artifacts
- Code Coverage

Questions?

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