

Helper Methods

run
Takes a single string identifying any valid shell command to execute

```
run <<-CMD
if [[ -d #{release_path}/status.txt
]]; then
  cat #{release_path}/status.txt
fi
CMD
```

sudo
Exactly like the run command, except that it executes the command via sudo

```
sudo "apache2l graceful"
```

put
Lets you transfer data to a file on the remote host. Takes two parameters: a string containing the data to transfer, and the name of the file to receive the data on each remote host

```
put (File.read('templates/database.yml'
), "#{release_path}/config/database.yml"
, :mode => 0444)
```

delete
A convenience for executing rm via run. It just attempts to do an rm -f on the remote server(s), for the named file. To do a recursive delete, pass :recursive => true

```
delete "#{release_path}/certs",
:recursive => true
```

on_rollback
Allows a task to specify a callback to use if that task raises an exception when invoked inside of a transaction

```
task :update_code do
  on_rollback { delete release_path,
:recursive => true }
end
```

render
An interface for rendering ERb* templates and returning the result. If you pass a string to render, it is interpreted as the name of a template file with .rhtml appended, relative either to the current directory, or to capistrano/recipes/templates to be rendered. If you don't want to render a file, but instead have a string containing an ERb template that you want to render, use the second example below *Embedded Ruby

```
render "maintenance"
render :template => "Hello <%= target
%>", :target => "world"
```

config/deploy.rb

Setting and using variables

```
1 set :application, "flipper"
2 set :user, "homersimpson"
3 puts "The application name is
#{application}"
4 puts "The user is #{user}"
```

Redefining the restart task

```
1 desc "This task restarts the web
server"
2 task :restart, :roles =>
:app do
3 sudo "apache2l graceful"
4 end
```

Defining tasks

```
1 task :hello_world do
2 run "echo Hello, $HOSTNAME"
3 end
```

```
1 task :hello_world, :roles =>
[:db, :app] do
2 puts "calling hello_world..."
3 hello_world
4 end
```

Transactions

```
1 task :cold_deploy do
2 transaction do
3 task_one_here
4 task_two_here
5 end
6 task_three_not_in_transaction
7 end
```

Capturing output with run

```
1 run "sudo ls -la" do |channel,
stream, data|
2 if data =~ /^Password:/
3 logger.info "#{channel[:host]}
asked for password"
4 channel.send_data "mypass\n"
5 end
6 end
```

Parsing & saving an ERb template with render

```
1 buffer = render(:template =>
<<EXAMPLE TEMPLATE>
2 This template will be rendered
replacing variables
<%= like this variable %>
with their values.
3 EXAMPLE TEMPLATE
4 put buffer,
"path/to/save/file.txt",
5 :mode => 0755
```

Directory structure

```
releases
|-- 20050725121411
|-- 20050801090107
|-- 20050802231414
...
|-- 20050824141402
    |-- Rakefile
    |-- app
    |-- config
    |-- db
    |-- lib
    |-- log-->/shared/log
    |-- public
    |-- system-->/shared/system
    |-- script
    |-- test
    |-- vendor
shared
|-- log
|-- system
current-->/releases/20050824141402
```

Capistrano Shell

Start the interactive Capistrano shell

```
cap -v shell
```

Execute Capistrano tasks

```
!deploy
!update_code symlink
!setup deploy
on app2.foo.com !setup
with app,db !setup deploy
```

Shell commands

Installation

```
gem install capistrano
```

Add your application to Capistrano (capistranize)

```
cap --apply-to /path/to/your/app
YourApplicationName
```

Execute the setup task

```
rake remote:exec ACTION=setup
```

Execute the cold_deploy task

```
rake remote:exec ACTION=cold_deploy
```

Deploy your application

```
rake deploy
```

Rollback a release from production

```
rake rollback
```

Execute the disable_web task

```
rake remote_exec ACTION=disable_web \
UNTIL="tomorrow morning" \
REASON="vital upgrade"
```

Using the invoke task

```
rake remote_exec ACTION=invoke \
COMMAND="svn up
/u/apps/flipper/current/app/views" \
ROLES=app
```

Roles

```
1 role :web, "www.capistrano.com"
2 role :app, "appl.capistrano.com",
"app2.capistrano.com"
3 role :db, "master.capistrano.com",
:primary => true
4 role :db, "slave.capistrano.com"
5 role :spare, "genghis.capistrano.com"

• standard, predefined roles
• user-defined roles
```

Pre-defined variables

:application (required)	The name of your application. Used to build other values, like the deployment directory.
:repository (required)	The location of your code's scm repository
:gateway nil	The address of the server to use as a gateway. If given, all other connections will be tunneled through this server.
:user (current user)	The name of the user to use when logging into the remote host(s)
:password (prompted)	The password to use for logging into the remote host(s).
:deploy_to "/u/apps/#{app_licatlon}"	The root of the directory tree on the remote host(s) that the application should be deployed to
:version_dir "releases"	The directory under deploy_to that should contain each deployed revision
:current_dir "current"	The name to use (relative to deploy_to) for the symlink that points at the current release
:shared_dir "shared"	The name of the directory under deploy_to that will contain directories and files to be shared between all releases
:revision (latest revision)	This specifies the revision you want to check out on the remote machines
:scm :subversion	The source control module to use. Current supported are :subversion, :cvs, :darcs
:svn, :cvs, :darcs (path)	The location on the remote host of the source control executable
:checkout "co"	The subversion operation to use when checking out code on the remote host. Can be set to "export"
:ssh_options Hash.new	Hash of additional options passed to the SSH connection routine. This lets you set (among other things) a non-standard port to connect on (ssh_options[:port] = 2345)
:use_sudo true	Whether or not tasks that can use sudo, ought to use sudo. In a shared environment, this is typically not desirable (or possible), and in that case you should set this variable to false
:sudo	sets the path to sudo

Standard tasks

cleanup	cleans up the releases directory, leaving the five most recent releases
cold_deploy	used when deploying an application for the first time. Starts the application's spinner (via the spinner task) and then does a normal deploy
deploy	updates all the code on your server (via update_code and symlink tasks), then restarts the FastCGI listeners on the application servers (via the restart task).
diff_from_last_deploy	prints the difference between what was last deployed, and what is currently in your repository
◆disable_web	puts up a static maintenance page that is displayed to visitors
enable_web	removes the maintenance page
invoke	allows you to send commands directly
migrate	changes to the directory of your current release (as indicated by the current symlink), and runs rake RAILS_ENV=production migrate
restart	restarts all FastCGI listeners for your application by calling the reaper command without arguments. Only executed on :app servers
rollback	rolls your application back to the previously deployed version
rollback_code	determines the previous release, updates the current symlink to point to that, and then deletes the latest release
setup	Creates and chmods the directory tree: <div> releases_path directory 0775 shared_path directory shared_path/system 0775 shared_path/log 0777 </div>
show_tasks	inspect the existing tasks and display them to standard out in alphabetical order, along with their descriptions
spinner	starts the spinner process for your application
◆symlink	updates the current symlink to the latest deployed version of the code
◆update_code	Checks out your source code, deletes the log and public/system directories in your new release, symlinks log to #{shared_path}/log, symlinks public/system to #{shared_path}/system

◆task already has a defined on_rollback handler when using transactions