CICD Implementation

Team 21 Spring 2023

Updated: 5/28/2023

Branch Structure Strategy

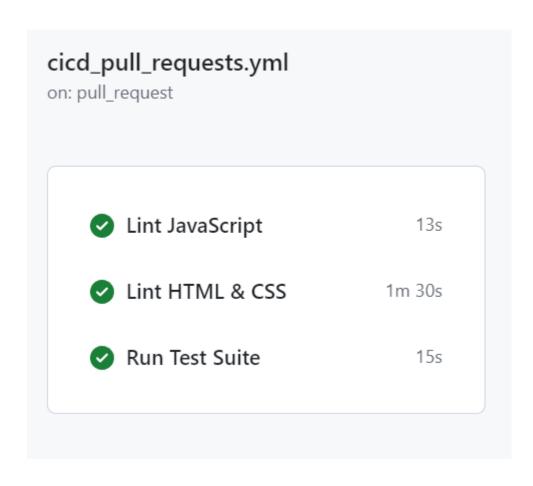
Two fundamental branches

- The main branch
 - Stores current stable release
 - Push from dev branch (via pull request) to make a new release
 - Push directly to main branch for repo-level things (e.g., CI/CD changes, modifications to the README)
 - Optional may depend on case-by-case basis (for small changes we just want to commit once without a big headache)
- The dev branch
 - Collective branch for everyone to work on next release
 - Feature / bug-fix branches come from the dev branch and are merged back via pull-request to add new features / bug fixes to development work

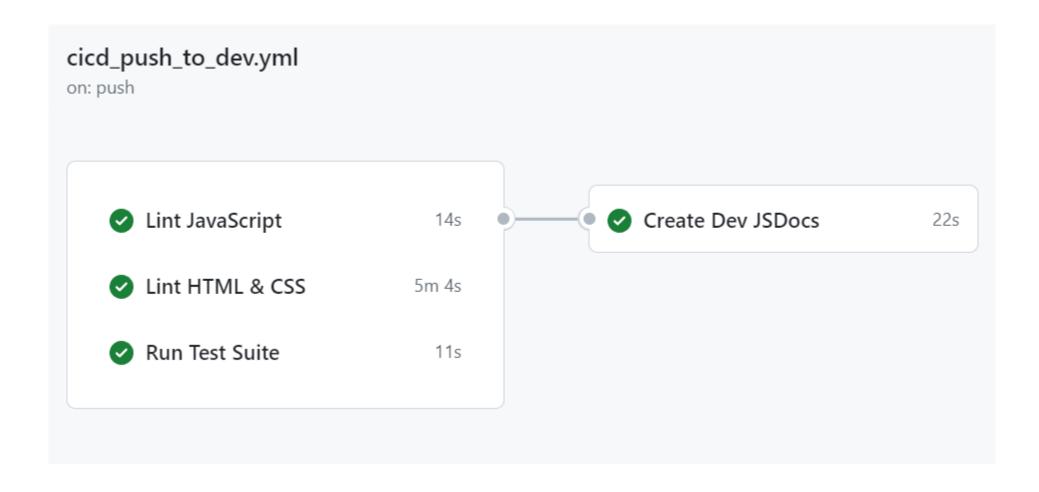
CI / CD Approach

- Three unique situations:
 - Pushing to the main branch
 - Linting, tests, main branch docs, minimizer, deployment
 - Pushing to the dev branch
 - Linting, tests, dev branch docs (stored in a separate folder than main branch docs)
 - Pushing to other branches / creating a pull request
 - Linting and tests
- Each situation has its own workflow (three .yml files)
- Could add more steps / workflows in the future if necessary

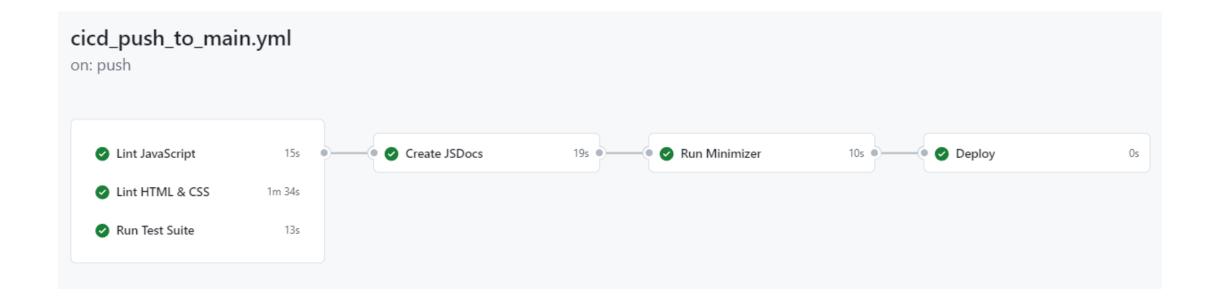
Pushing to other branches / Pull Requests



Pushing to dev branch



Pushing to main branch



Visualized Commit Work

Push to main: Added fooMain() – triggers push to main workflow

 Workflow creates documentation in the docs/ directory and generates minimized code in the dist/ directory (in two separate commits)

Push to dev: Added fooDev() – triggers push to dev workflow

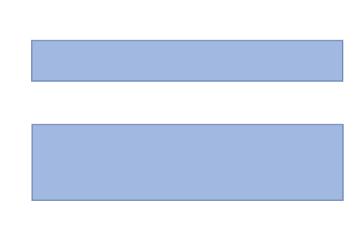
- Workflow creates documentation in the dev-docs/ directory
 - this is done to avoid merge conflicts
 - dev-docs is deleted from the main branch upon merging dev with main to create a new release

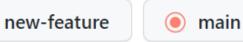
Push to new-feature: Added fooNewFeature() – triggers pull request or general push workflow

- Lints JavaScript / HTML / CSS and runs test suite, but that's it
 Pull request from new-feature to dev: Triggers pull request or general push workflow
 - After the pull request is merged to dev, the push to dev workflow will be run since we're pushing to dev

Pull request from dev to main: Triggers pull request or general push workflow

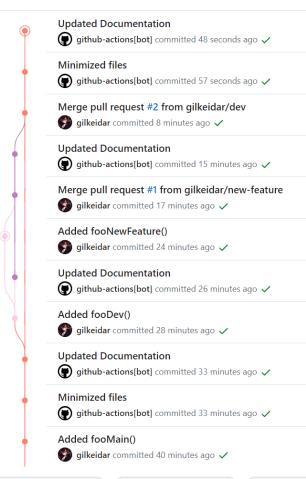
 After the pull request is merged to main, the push to main workflow will be run since we're pushing to main







Visualized Commit Work



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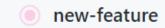
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 After the pull request is merged to main, the push to main workflow will be run since we're pushing to main







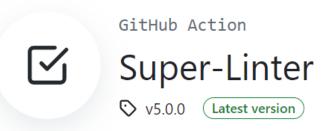
CI / CD Current Steps

Linting - JavaScript



- Linter is used to maintain code style throughout our project
- JavaScript Linter Semi-Standard Style
 - Allows for semi-colons (important for minimizer)
 - Recommended: Install the Standard Style VSCode Extension
 - Found <u>here</u>
 - After installing, go to Extensions > StandardJS JavaScript Standard Style > Extension Settings and set Standard: Engine to semistandard.
 - To check that it worked, open a JavaScript file. If the code isn't in Semi-Standard style, you'll see lots of red squiggly underlines. Save the file and it should update the code to conform to this style (you may need to save multiple times)

Linting – HTML & CSS



- Linter is used to maintain code style throughout our project
- HTML & CSS Linter Super-Linter
 - Found here
 - Advantages:
 - Easy to use it's a GitHub Action
 - Supports lots of languages
 - Disadvantages:
 - Slow install time you can expect it to run for at least 1 minute which slows down the CI/CD pipeline considerably

Testing - Jest



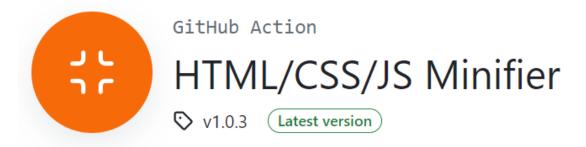
- Testing JavaScript files with Jest
- Install Jest in the terminal using
 - npm install --save-dev jest
 - However, after an initial commit to the repository that contains the package.json and package-lock.json files generated when installing Jest, I believe that you can just pull from the repository and then run npm install instead.
- Don't put your tests in the src folder otherwise, they'll be linted by the JavaScript linter during the CI/CD workflows
- Instead, put your tests in a tests/ folder outside src/

Documentation - JSDocs

- Generates a documentation website (no deployment, however) automatically when you push to dev or to main
 - The docs generated for the dev branch and the docs generated for the main branch are stored in separate folders.
- Can easily configure the template for the documentation website (i.e. its appearance see here)
- To use, use /** JSDoc comment */ in your code (above classes, functions, and variables)
 - Recommended: use tags and specify the types of parameters:

```
/**
* Creates a FortuneEngine object.
* @param {string} app_name that gives name of fortune teller type
*/
```

Minimization



- Minimization makes the distributed code smaller by removing whitespace and shortening variable names
- Minimized code goes in the dist/ folder
- Only gets run when pushing to main

Deployment –?

- Deployment would host our code from the dist/ directory in a way that makes it useable to the user
- We have not yet decided how we wish to deploy our project
- Possibility: Use GitHub Pages
 - Advantage: Easy to do
 - Disadvantage: May be difficult to host the JSDocs documentation website should we want to
 - (A GitHub repository can only have one GitHub Pages website as far as I am aware)

Let's take a look at the .yml files