GitHub Secrets Setup for Azure Deployment

This document provides a complete guide for setting up the required GitHub secrets for Azure deployment.

Required Secrets

The following secrets must be configured in your GitHub repository for successful Azure deployment:

1. AZURE_RESOURCE_GROUP

Purpose: The name of your Azure resource group where all resources will be created.

Example Value: ai-event-planner-rg

How to set:

- 1. Go to your Azure portal
- 2. Create a resource group or use an existing one
- 3. Copy the exact resource group name

2. AZURE_LOCATION

Purpose: The Azure region where your resources will be deployed.

Example Values:

- eastus
- westus2
- centralus
- westeurope

How to set:

- 1. Choose an Azure region close to your users
- 2. Verify the region supports the services you need
- 3. Use the Azure CLI name format (lowercase, no spaces)

3. AZURE_CREDENTIALS

Purpose: Azure service principal credentials for authentication.

Format: JSON string containing authentication details

How to create:

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1. Create a Service Principal:

```
az ad sp create-for-rbac --name "ai-event-planner-sp" \
    --role contributor \
    --scopes /subscriptions/{subscription-
id}/resourceGroups/{resource-group-name} \
    --sdk-auth
```

2. **Example output** (save this entire JSON as the secret):

```
{
  "clientId": "xxxx-xxxx-xxxx",
  "clientSecret": "xxxx-xxxx-xxxx",
  "subscriptionId": "xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx",
  "tenantId": "xxxx-xxxx-xxxx"
}
```

3. Alternative method using Azure Portal:

- Go to Azure Active Directory → App registrations → New registration
- Create app registration for "ai-event-planner-sp"
- Generate a client secret
- Assign Contributor role to your resource group

4. DATABASE_URL

Purpose: PostgreSQL connection string for your Azure database.

Format: postgresql://username:password@hostname:port/database?sslmode=require

Example: postgresql://eventplanner:mypassword@ai-event-db.postgres.database.azure.com:5432/eventplanner?sslmode=require

How to create:

- 1. Create an Azure Database for PostgreSQL server
- 2. Create a database called eventplanner
- 3. Enable SSL connections
- 4. Use the connection string format above

5. SECRET_KEY

Purpose: Application secret key for JWT tokens and session encryption.

Format: Long random string (minimum 32 characters)

Example: your-super-secret-key-here-minimum-32-chars-long

How to generate:

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```
# Using Python
python -c "import secrets; print(secrets.token_urlsafe(32))"

# Using OpenSSL
openssl rand -base64 32
```

6. OPENAI_API_KEY

Purpose: OpenAl API key for Al agent functionality.

Format: String starting with sk-

Example: sk-1234567890abcdef...

How to get:

- 1. Go to OpenAl Platform
- 2. Create a new API key
- 3. Copy the key (starts with sk-)

Optional Secrets

These secrets enhance functionality but are not required for basic deployment:

GOOGLE_API_KEY

Purpose: Google Services integration (Maps, Calendar, etc.)

Format: String

How to get:

- 1. Go to Google Cloud Console
- 2. Enable required APIs (Maps, Calendar, etc.)
- 3. Create credentials → API Key

TAVILY_API_KEY

Purpose: Web search functionality

Format: String

How to get:

- 1. Sign up at Tavily
- 2. Get your API key from the dashboard

STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING

Purpose: Azure Storage account for file uploads

Format: Connection string

Example:

DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=mystorageaccount;AccountKey=...

How to Add Secrets to GitHub

- 1. Navigate to your repository on GitHub
- 2. Click Settings (in the repository, not your profile)
- 3. Go to Secrets and variables → Actions
- 4. Click "New repository secret"
- 5. Enter the secret name and value
- 6. Click "Add secret"

Screenshot Guide:

Repository → Settings → Secrets and variables → Actions → New repository secret

Validation

The workflow will automatically validate all required secrets before deployment and provide helpful error messages if any are missing.

Troubleshooting

"Secret not found" errors

- Ensure secret names match exactly (case-sensitive)
- Verify secrets are added to the correct repository
- Check that secrets are repository secrets, not environment secrets

Database connection issues

- Verify PostgreSQL server is running and accessible
- Check that SSL is enabled (required for Azure)
- Ensure database exists and user has proper permissions
- Test connection string format

Azure authentication issues

- Verify service principal has correct permissions
- Ensure JSON format is correct for AZURE_CREDENTIALS
- Check that subscription ID and tenant ID are correct

Runtime issues

- Ensure Python 3.10 is supported in your selected Azure region
- Verify App Service plan supports Linux containers

Security Best Practices

- 1. Rotate secrets regularly (especially API keys)
- 2. Use separate secrets for different environments (dev, staging, prod)
- 3. Never commit secrets to code
- 4. Limit service principal permissions to minimum required
- 5. Monitor secret usage in Azure and other platforms
- 6. Use strong, unique passwords for database accounts

Next Steps

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After setting up all required secrets:

- 1. Push to main branch to trigger deployment
- 2. Monitor GitHub Actions for deployment progress
- 3. Check Azure portal to verify resources are created
- 4. Test the deployed application

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