

GitHub Actions

Overview

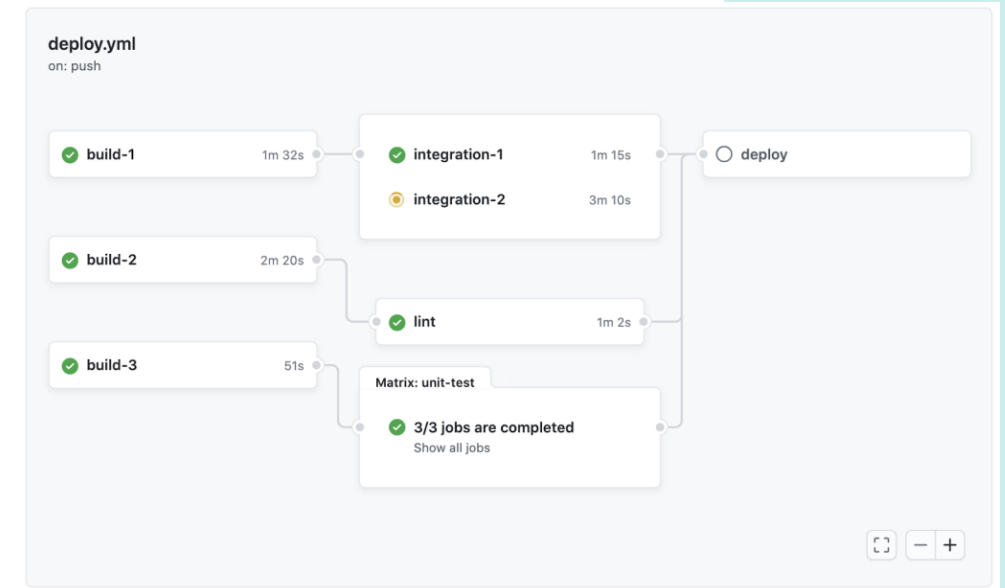
Practical Examples

GitHub Actions - Overview

- GitHub Actions is a CI/CD automation platform
 - **CI** = Continuous Integration
 - **CD** = Continuous Delivery
 - Not just for building code: anything on GitHub can be automated
 - Pull requests, Issues, Pages, Deployment, ...
- Core concept: “**workflow**”
 - Triggers: When X happens...
 - ... do something
- Similar to other CI/CD platforms (usually called **pipelines**):
 - [GitLab](#) – [Pipeline](#)
 - [Jenkins](#) - [Pipeline](#)
 - [Travis](#) - [Pipeline](#)
 - [Azure DevOps](#) - [Pipeline](#)
 - [AWS CodePipeline](#)
 - [Atlassian Bamboo](#)

GitHub Actions - Terminology

- **GitHub Actions** is the name of the platform
- A **workflow** is a complete description of a set of work to perform when triggered (a.k.a. pipeline in other systems)
 - Workflows can be **reusable** (called from other repositories/workflows)
- A **job** is a unit of work inside a workflow
 - Jobs run in parallel, and can have dependencies
- Jobs consist of **steps**
- Steps can be shell scripts or **(reusable) actions**
 - Yes, this is confusing...
 - There is a large ecosystem of reusable actions



GitHub Actions – Simple Example

- [Example 1: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/1-build-myprogram.yml>]

GitHub Actions – Runners

- By default, GitHub cloud runners are used.
 - Examples:
 - `runs-on: ubuntu-latest`
 - `runs-on: ubuntu-latest-8-cores`
 - `runs-on: windows-2019`
 - `runs-on: macos-14-large`
 - Personal accounts (and paid ones) get a quota of public runner minutes.
 - “Large runners” must be enabled, and cost more.
- On-premises (self-hosted) runners can also be used.
 - `runs-on:`
 - `group: fusion-devops-linux`
- In both cases, Docker containers can be used.
 - `container: ghcr.io/blueberrydaq/buildroot-builder:2.9`
 - The repository must have permission to access the container.

GitHub Actions - Triggers

- push – Runs when a commit or tag is pushed to a repository.
 - branches: [main, release/**]
- pull_request - Runs when a pull request is created or modified.
 - types: [opened, reopened]
- workflow_dispatch – Runs when manually triggered from the GitHub UI.
- workflow_call – Runs when called from another workflow (reusable workflow).
- workflow_run – Runs when another workflow ends.
 - workflows: [build]
 - types: [completed]
- schedule – Runs at specific times.
 - - cron: '30 5,17 * * *'

GitHub Actions – Custom Actions

- There is a large ecosystem of reusable actions.
- You can create your own reusable action.
 - Composite actions combine existing actions in a sequence, like a workflow.
 - JavaScript actions are written using Node.js.
 - Docker container actions are implemented with Docker images.
- Actions can have **inputs** and **outputs** as well as **side effects**.
- [Example 2: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/2-build-myprogram-with-reusable-action.yml>]
- [JavaScript Example: <https://github.com/blueberrydaq/git-version-action>]

GitHub Actions – Reusable Workflows

- A reusable workflow is simply a workflow with a workflow call trigger.
- Like actions, reusable workflows can have **inputs** and **outputs** as well as **side effects**.
- Reusable workflows can be in another repository.
 - The calling workflow must have permission to access the called workflow.
- [Example 3: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/3-reusable-build.yml>]
- [Example 4: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/4-build-myprogram-with-reusable-workflow.yml>]

GitHub Actions - Artifacts

- **Artifacts** are files that can be uploaded by a job.
 - They can later be downloaded by other jobs.
 - They can also be downloaded from the website.
 - They can also be downloaded using the “gh” CLI.
- They are the primary method of sharing *data* between jobs.
- Upload an artifact with the [actions/upload-artifact](#) action.
- Download an artifact with the [actions/download-artifact](#) action.
- [Example 5: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/5-automatic-release.yml>]

GitHub Actions - Matrices

- A matrix can run multiple parallel instances of a job with varying parameters.
 - The matrix defines the parameter values for each instance.
 - Multiple covarying parameters can be defined.
- [Example 6: <https://github.com/dvnrrs/github-actions-demo/blob/main/.github/workflows/6-matrices-and-concurrency.yml>]
- [Larger Example: <https://github.com/hbkdaq/next-firmware/blob/master/.github/workflows/build-all-impl.yml>]

GitHub Actions – Concurrency Groups

- Concurrency groups limit how many instances of a job or workflow can run at the same time.
- Each concurrent job/workflow defines a group string. If two instances' group strings evaluate to the same string, those instances are concurrent.
- Default behavior is to wait for previous jobs/workflows to finish before starting another.
- With **cancel-in-progress**, previous jobs/workflows can instead be cancelled to let the new one run. This is useful, for example, for pull request triggers – if the pull request is updated, a previously running build should be cancelled.

GitHub Actions – Secrets

- Secrets are protected strings that can be accessed in a workflow via `${{ secrets.NAME }}`.
- Secrets are defined at the repository or organization scope.
- GitHub aggressively strips secrets from logs.
- Secrets can be inherited by invoked reusable workflows.

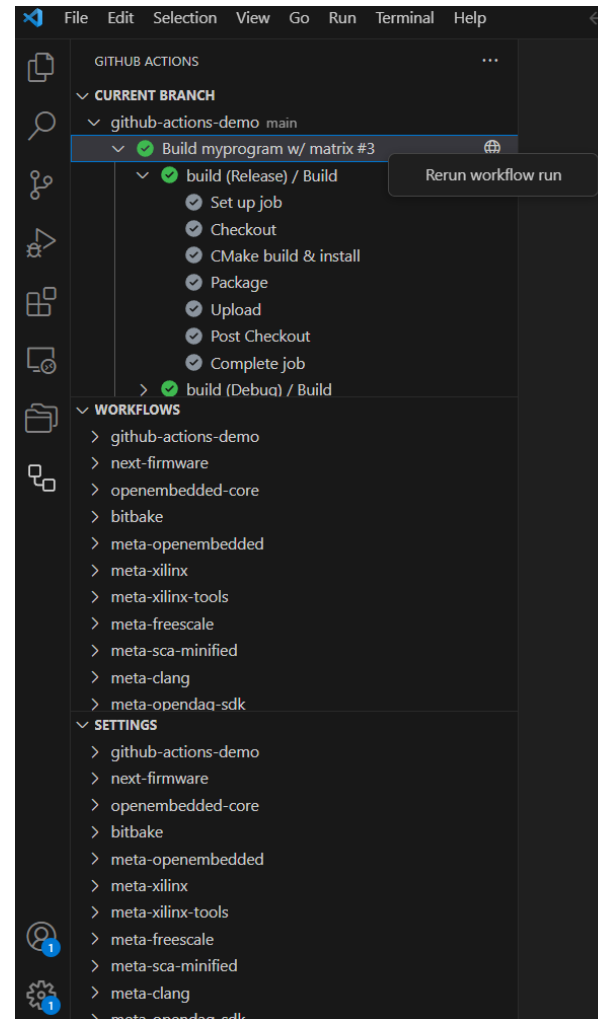
GitHub Actions – Badges

- Badges are HTTP-fetchable SVG images that show the status of a workflow.
- Construct a URL like:
 - <https://github.com/OWNER/REPOSITORY/actions/workflows/WORKFLOW-FILE/badge.svg>
- Example:
 - <https://github.com/hbkdaq/next-firmware/actions/workflows/nightly-release.yml/badge.svg>



GitHub Actions – Visual Studio Code Integration

- Official VS Code extension
- [Live demo]



GitHub Actions – Questions?

Thanks for your time!