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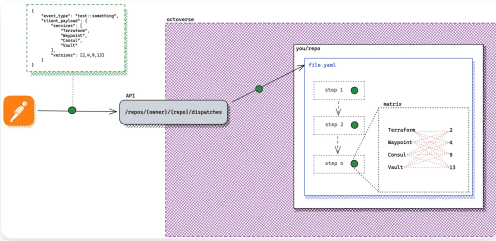
JAMStack CI/CD with Lerna, NextJS, CDK, and Github Actions

Infrastructure as Code To Save Time

Dynamic Matrices in GitHub Actions

...from JSON payloads that you send! — This was a recent rabbit hole 🐇 that took me 2 days to figure out. I couldn't find a quick and clear answer on Google so I figured I'd write about it.

 Kevin Wang / September 19, 2021 9529 views



matrix diagram

I recently needed to understand [GitHub actions' matrix strategy](#) for work.

...A matrix allows you to create multiple jobs by performing variable substitution in a single job definition.

For example, you can use a matrix to create jobs for more than one supported version of a programming language, operating system, or tool...

Unfortunately, the docs didn't cover my specific use case and the examples had hardcoded matrix values:

```
os: [macos-latest, windows-latest, ubuntu-latest]
node: [8, 10, 12, 14]
```

I wanted to figure out how to create dynamic matrices... and more specifically, from JSON

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Tags

- githubgithub-actionsmatrix
- ci-cdyamldevops
- repository_dispatch

So, how do you send dynamic matrix values from repository dispatch payloads?

Trial and error

My dev process was pretty *clunky* and was not particularly pleasant either. At the time of development, I hadn't yet tried [nekos/act](#), which could've helped speed up parts of my process.

Set up a repo with a workflow

I first created a repo — well, shoved actions into an existing repo — and created a workflow that listened for [repository_dispatch](#) events, and specific `event_type`s.

```
.github/workflows/dispatch_listener.yml

name: Dispatch Listener

on:
  repository_dispatch:
    types:
      - "test run"
      - "foobar"
      - "look-wildcard-here:*"
# more she-yaml-gans to come...
```

POST

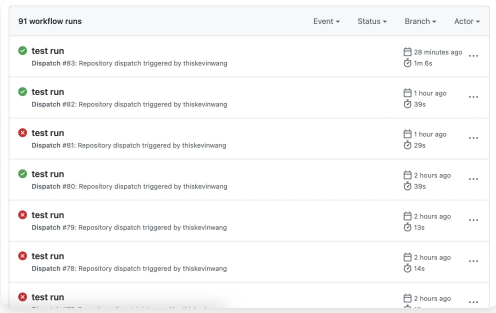
/repos/{owner}/{repo}/dispatches

The next thing I did was call the GitHub REST API to trigger the repository's workflow manually. I did so via [Postman](#), but in actual implementation, I'd probably be calling it via another workflow with something like [HTTP Request Action](#) or from server-side code using [Octokit](#) and authenticating as a GitHub application.

- See ["Create a repository dispatch event"](#) for endpoint authentication and details

```
curl --location --request POST 'https://api.github.com/repos/{owner}/{repo}/dispatches' \
--header 'Authorization: Bearer {{PERSONAL_ACCESS_TOKEN}}' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
  "event_type": "test run",
  "client_payload": {
    "services": [
      "cat",
      "dog",
      "bird",
      "hamster"
    ]
  }
}
```

I debugged the live workflow runs via the GitHub UI's "Actions" tab, which was not the worst given the simplicity of my workflow, but it was certainly not fun. The lack of IDE linting and type-system made it feel like I was developing in the dark.



91 workflow runs 🏠

Success

Skipping over a boring streak of unsuccessful workflows, here's the yaml for a workflow that finally *worked*.

Success: This workflow file allows you to:

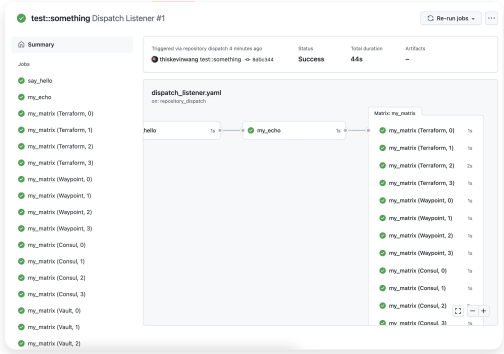
- 1. Post variable JSON arrays in a `client_payload`
- 2. Pass them from 1 job run to a following job
- 3. Trigger a matrix

```
.github/workflows/dispatch_listener.yaml

name: Dispatch Listener

on:
  repository_dispatch:
    types:
      - "test run"
      - "test::*"

jobs:
  # -----
  say_hello:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    outputs:
      services: ${ steps.generate-matrix.outputs }
      versions: ${ steps.generate-matrix.outputs }
    steps:
      - name: Generate Matrix
        id: generate-matrix
        run: |
```



16 parallel matrix jobs

Notes

You *could* pass the `client_payload` keys directly to a matrix value

```
strategy:
  matrix:
    service: ${{ github.event.client_payload.service }}
    version: ${{ github.event.client_payload.version }}
```

Or you can set them as outputs from prior jobs, leading up to a job with a matrix.

```
- name: Generate Matrix
  id: generate-matrix
  run: |
    SERVICES='${{ toJSON(github.event.client_payload.service) }}'
    echo ::set-output name=services::${SERVICES}
    VERSIONS='${{ toJSON(github.event.client_payload.version) }}'
    echo ::set-output name=versions::${VERSIONS}
```

The key here was the single quotes `' '` wrapping the `toJSON` function. Without it, the outputs were set to either `Array` or `Object` — the types of the underlying JSON — or `[` or `{` — the first line of pretty-printed JSON.

nektos/act

After finding my solution, I went back to try [act](#), a tool for running GitHub actions/workflows locally. Given the same JSON payload I was sending via [Postman](#),

```
event.json

{
```

I run `act repository_dispatch -e event.json` and can see the various steps and jobs of my workflow being executed.

```
act repository_dispatch -e event.json
```

Other

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System ⌵