G t Hub

GitHub Administration

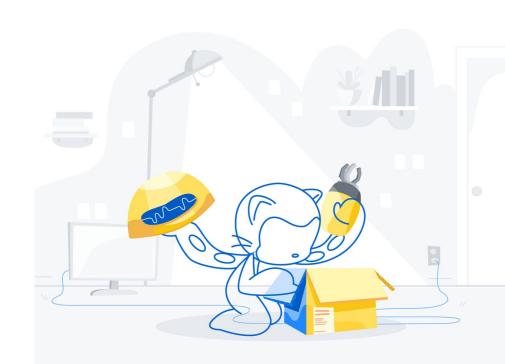
Objectives

- Differences between the different GitHub Enterprise family of products (Cloud, Server, and AE)
- Can decide which permissions should be applied
- Know all the policies at the enterprise level
- Can explain how security access features works in GitHub (SSO, SCIM, IP allow-lists...)
- Learn the authentication methods for integrations
- Understand how licensing works
- Understand what an organization is and decide the right settings for it
- Manage team structures of different sizes and handle permissions to the protected resources
- Have an idea on how to organize the repositories in the organization and it's settings
- Have knowledge about auditing your enterprise account
- Find and assess **incorrect usages** in the organization to notify your users



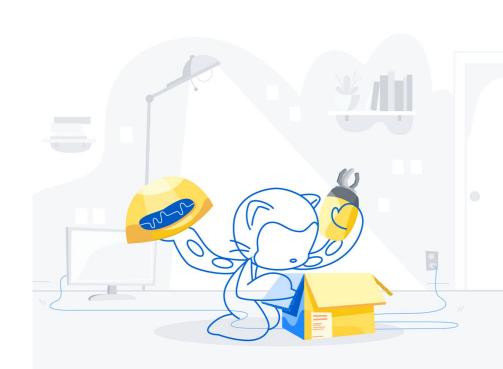
Agenda: Part 1

- GitHub Enterprise overview
 - Platforms
 - Permission flow
 - Enterprise administration
- Organization
 - Overview
 - Administration and settings



Agenda: Part 2

- Repository
 - Repository overview
 - Repository administration
 - Branch protections
 - CODEOWNERS
- Additional topics
 - API overview
 - Authentication methods
 - Actions overview
 - Marketplace overview



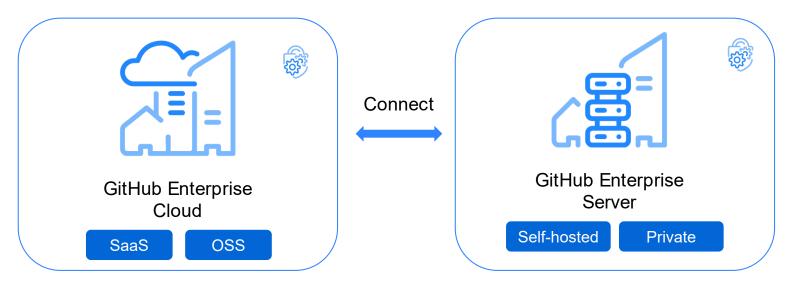
GitHub Enterprise Overview

Platforms

Permission flow

Enterprise administration

Platforms







GitHub Enterprise Cloud

- GitHub Enterprise Cloud
- Software as a Service offering
- Security and policy features synonymous to GitHub Enterprise
- Fast onboarding of new collaborators
- Reduced operations overhead
- Public repositories on GitHub.com are viewable by anyone on the internet
- Repositories that are **private** on GitHub.com are not accessible to everyone
- Privacy is configured by enterprise, organization, team, or individual level



GitHub Enterprise Server

- GitHub Enterprise Server
- Self-hosted on customers network
- Can be hosted on many platforms
- Additional infrastructure configuration may be required
- Support subdomain isolation
- Outbound web proxy for added layer of security
- Isolated user accounts
- Has many of the same features found in Cloud
- Can be connected to an Enterprise
 Cloud account for vulnerability updates
 and unified search



GitHub Enterprise AE

- Software as a Service offering
- Data encryption and data residency
- Subdomain isolation
- Isolated user accounts
- Hosted in Azure Government Cloud or Commercial Cloud
- Meets stringent security/compliance requirements including FedRAMP

Billing and GitHub Plans

GitHub Plans

GitHub Free
(GitHub.com)

GitHub Teams
(GitHub.com)

GitHub Enterprise
(Cloud, Server or
AE)

Enterprise Add-ons

GitHub Advanced Security

Pay per use

GitHub Actions Cloud Runners (minutes, storage and data transfer)

GitHub Packages (storage and data transfer)

Codespaces

Marketplace pay-peruse apps

Git LFS

Sponsoring projects

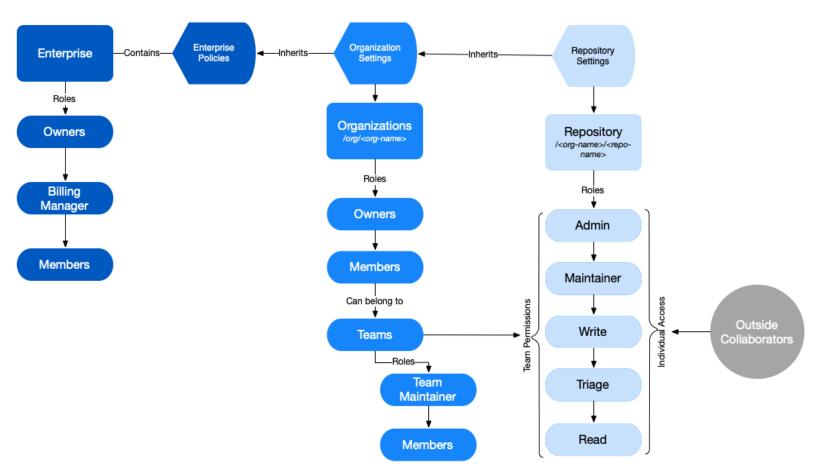
GitHub Enterprise Overview

Platforms

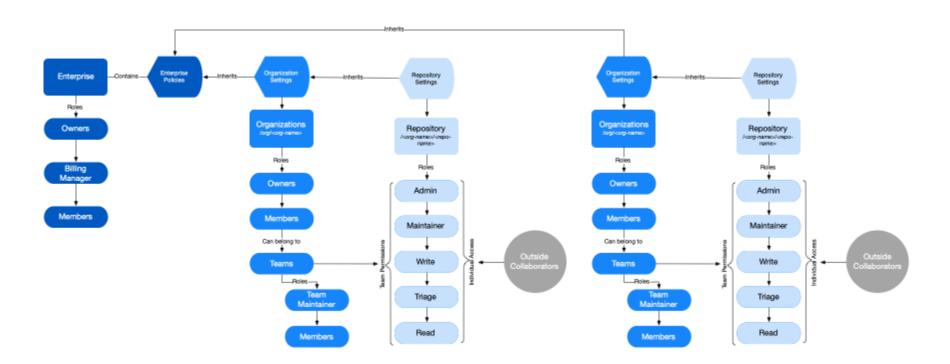
Permission flow

Enterprise administration

Flow of permissions



Flow of permissions - multiple orgs



Repository visibility

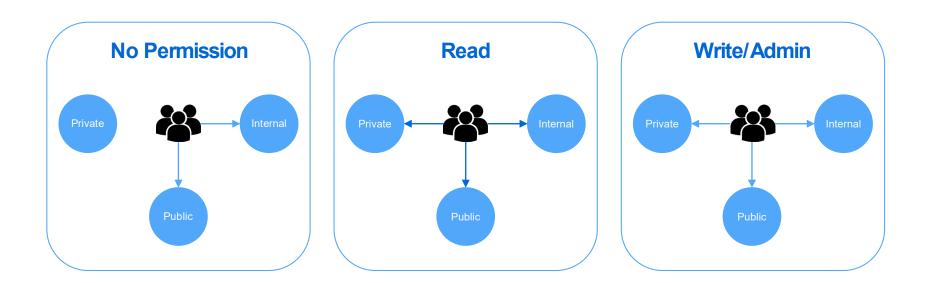
- Public Anyone on the internet can access (GHEC only)
- Internal Organization members in the enterprise can access
- Private Only people with explicit access

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository.

No template ▼		
Owner *	Repository name *	
droidpl-demorg	/	
Great repository names	are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about super-duper-memory?	
Description (optional)		
Public Anyone on the in	ternet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.	
Internal @droidpl enterpr	ise members can see this repository. You choose who can commit.	
Private You choose who	can see and commit to this repository.	
Initialize this repository Skip this step if you're in	with: nporting an existing repository.	
Add a README file This is where you can w	rite a long description for your project. Learn more.	
Add .gitignore Choose which files not t	o track from a list of templates. Learn more.	
Choose a license	at they can and can't do with your code. Learn more.	

Repository base permissions



^{**}Users being added to an organization with **NO** other special access other than being added as a MEMBER to the organization.

Permission roles

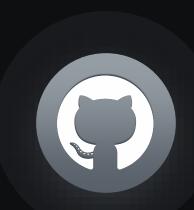
Permission	Description
Read	Read-only access to Code and Actions. Can submit and comment on issues, pull requests, and discussions
Triage	Read-only permissions with the additional ability to manage issues, pull requests, discussions, assignments, and labels
Write	Gives write access to all parts of a repository project with the exception of the repository settings
Maintain	Ability to modify some settings of a repository including topics, enabling repository features, configuring merges and GitHub pages, pushing to protected branches
Admin	Has full administrative access to all features, settings and configurations of the repository project

GitHub Enterprise Overview

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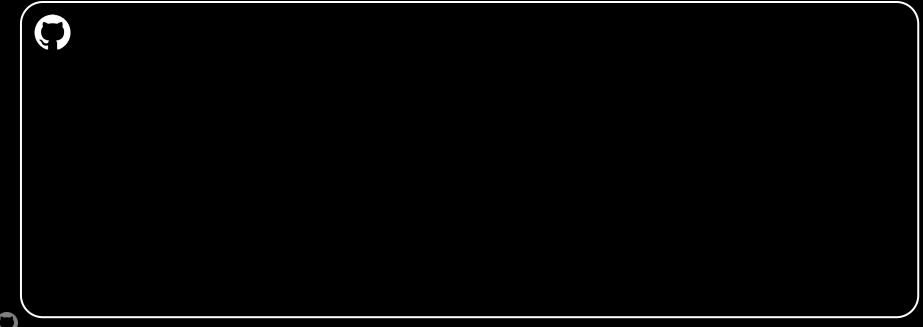
Share screen

Organization

Overview

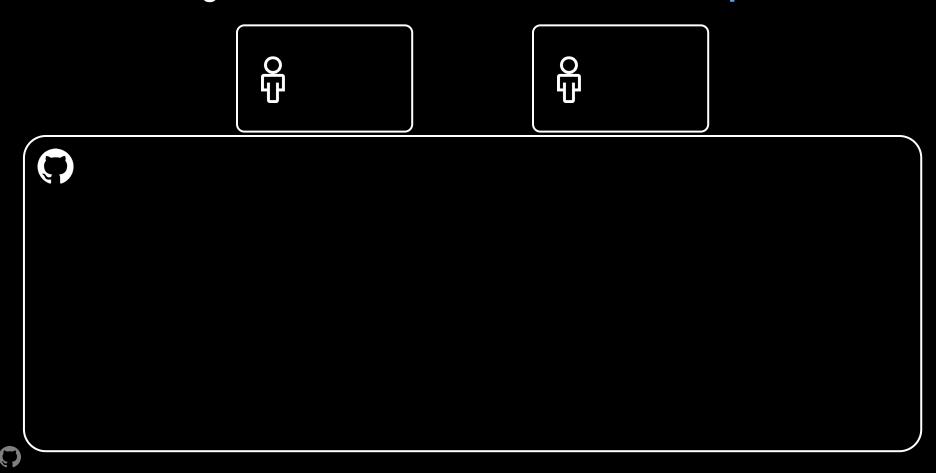
Administration and settings

Everything exists within GitHub (Enterprise)

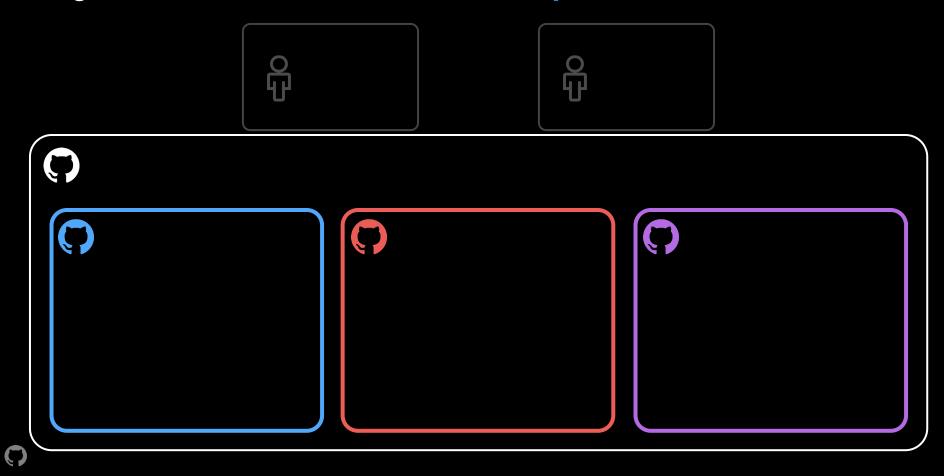




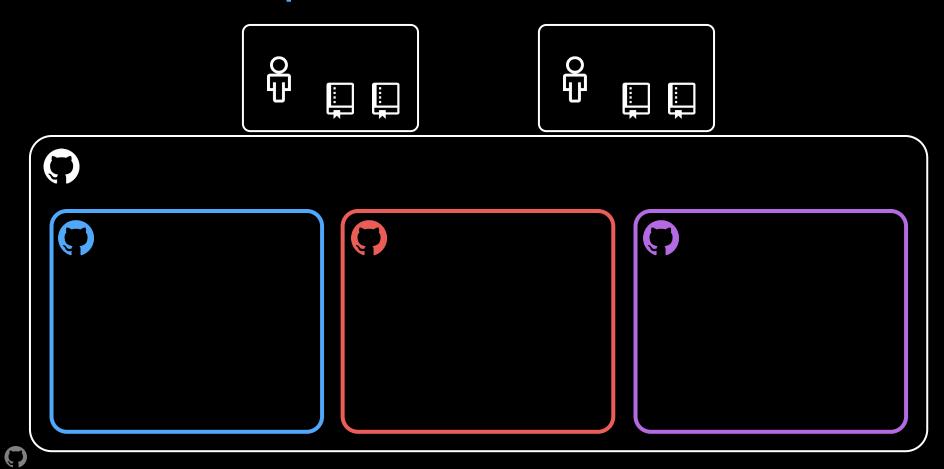
Users belong to individuals with their own namespace



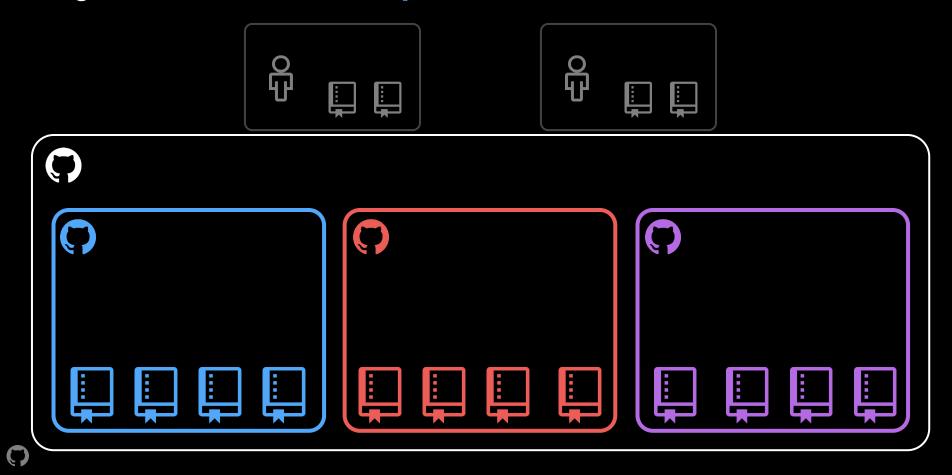
Organizations have their own namespace



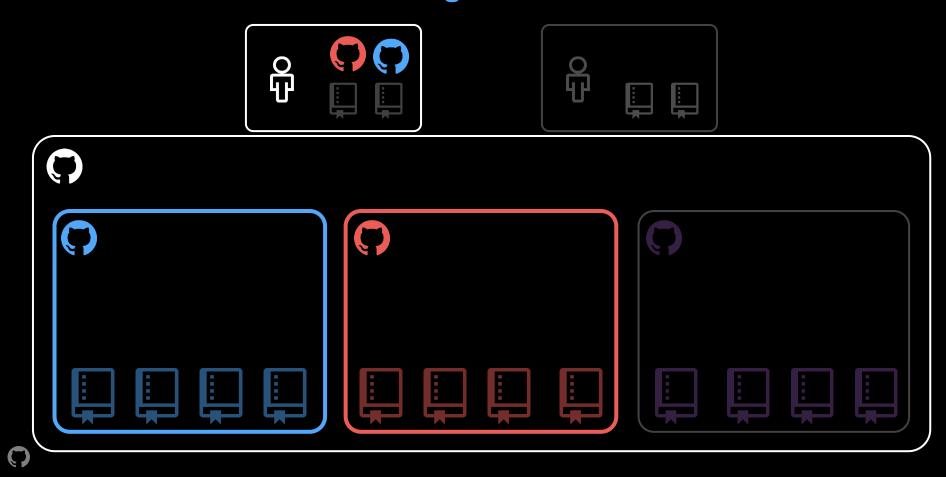
Users can own repositories



Organizations can own repositories



Users can be members of organizations

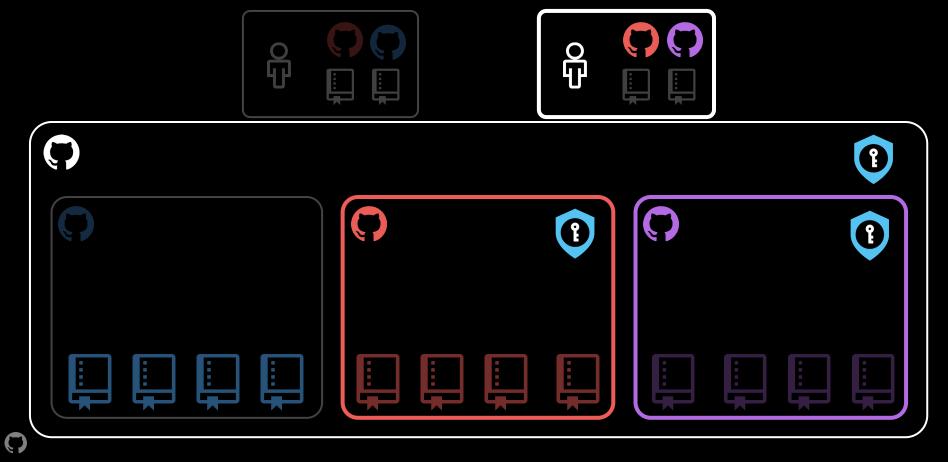


Users can be members of organizations



And the org content can be protected by SSO





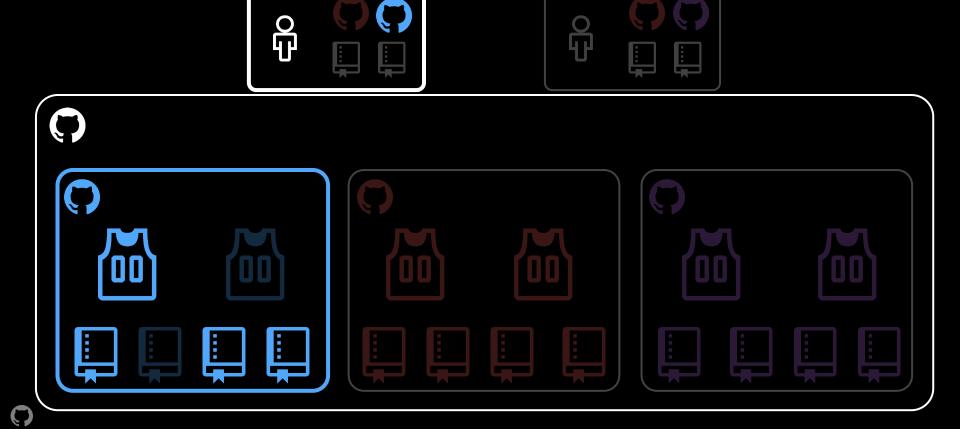
Teams exist within organizations







to apply permissions and group repositories



and facilitate communication







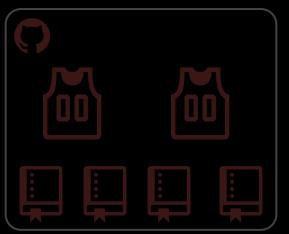


how can these users participate in java discussions across the enterprise?











Enterprise best practices

Organizations

Have as few organizations as possible. Many have just 1:

- Insurance company (3800 users)
- Drug manufacturer (2.000+ users)

Having multiple owners

Teams

- Focus on top-level corporate divisions
- Think about who would benefit from:
 - Learning from others
 - Asking questions of others
 - Offer help to others



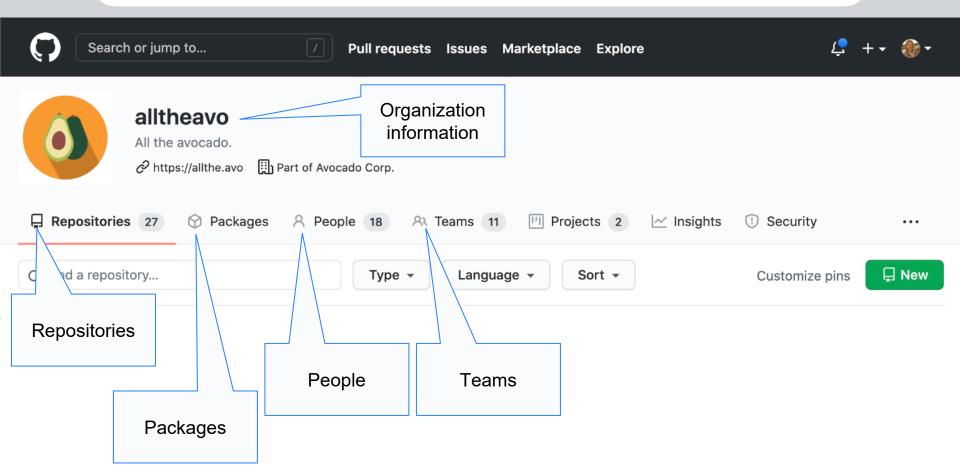
Organization

Overview

Administration and settings

https://github.com/alltheavo





Reasons to use teams







Innersource



Onboarding and offboarding

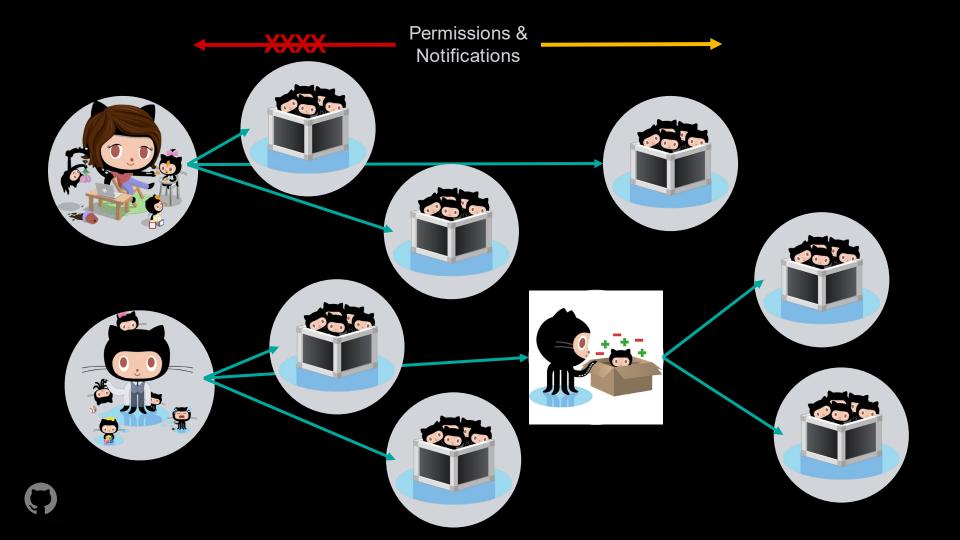


Security

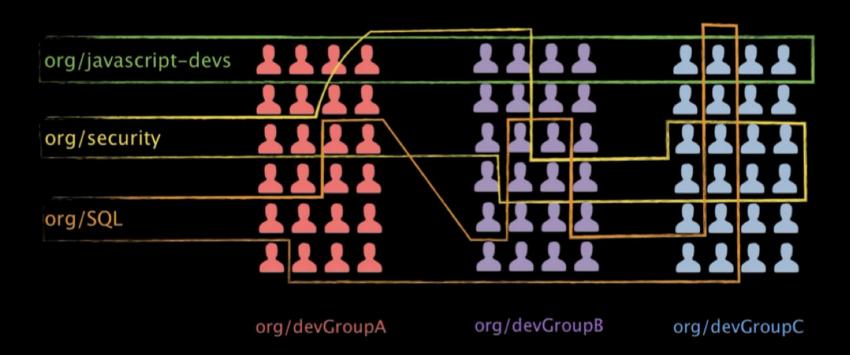
Managing teams

- Nested teams
 - Parents team can have more than one child
 - Child teams inherit parent's permissions
 - Children receive parent's notifications
 - Users in a child team belong also to the parent team





Team best practices





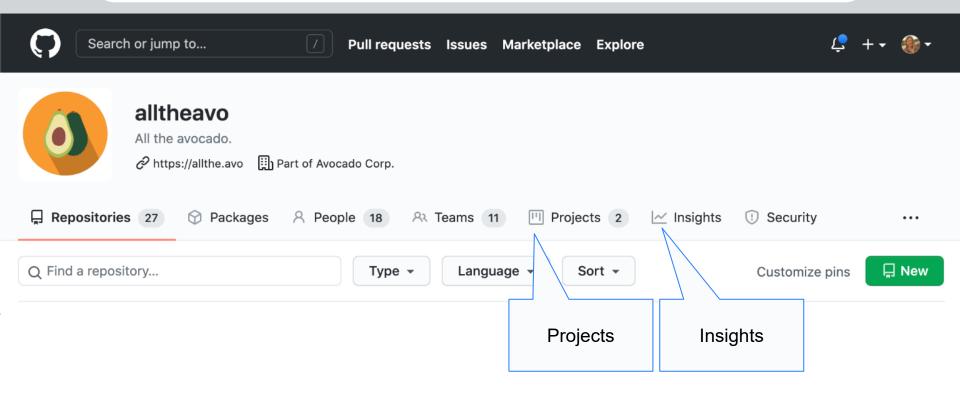
Managing teams

- Teams managed with Team Sync
 - Integrate IdP to synchronize groups to GitHub Teams
 - Manage rights and permissions in one place
 - Can't connect to parent team (if using nested teams)
- Teams managed in GitHub
 - Manage membership within GitHub
 - Keep them open, reduce friction

Azure AD groups Manage team members through your Azure Active Directory identity provider. more Select Azure AD group -Select AAD group de ery member of this orga Designers Designers working on Team synchronization nd may not be nested. Developers Developers working on Team Synchronization

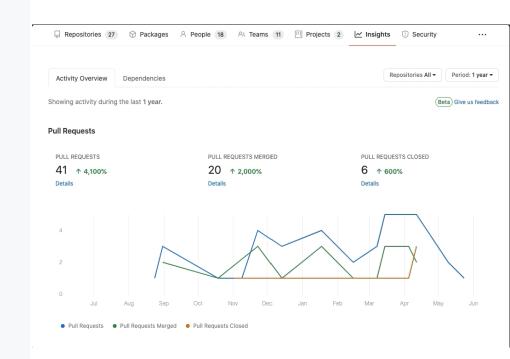
https://github.com/alltheavo





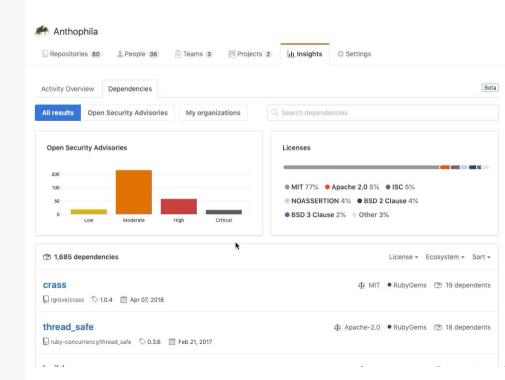
Insights - Activity overview

- High level insights
 - Pull requests
 - Issues
 - Where members contribute
- Use to grasp how people is contributing
- For more metrics use the API and present KPIs (grafana, ELK...)



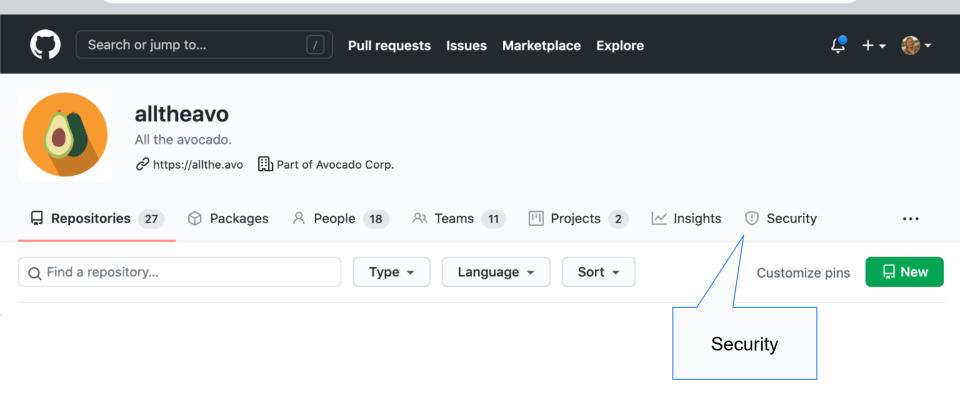
Insights - Dependencies

An overview of the dependencies, vulnerabilities, and licenses in your organization



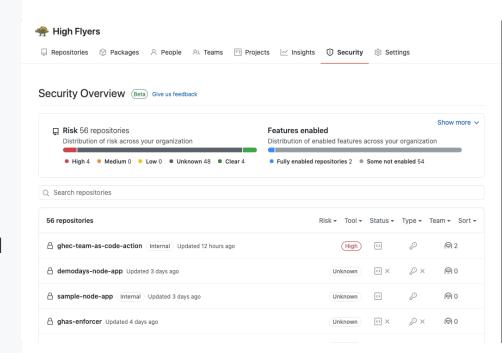
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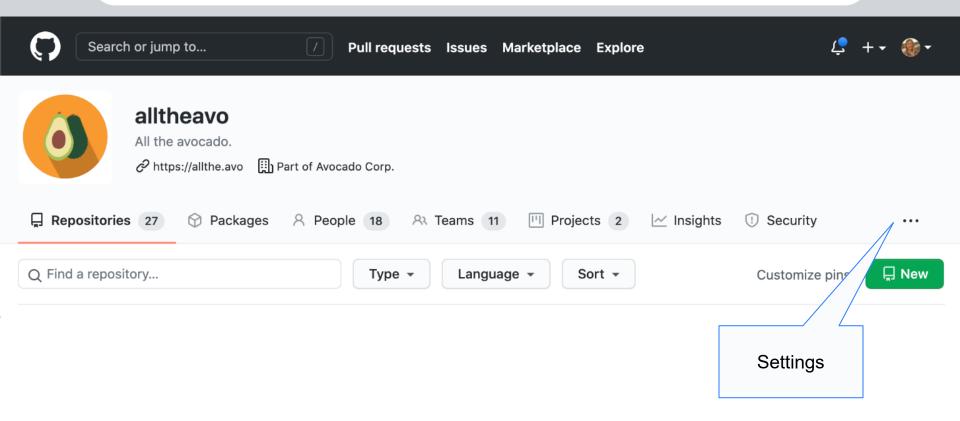
Security

An overview of the security features being utilized within your organization and any alerts that have been identified



https://github.com/alltheavo







Share screen

Repository

Repository overview

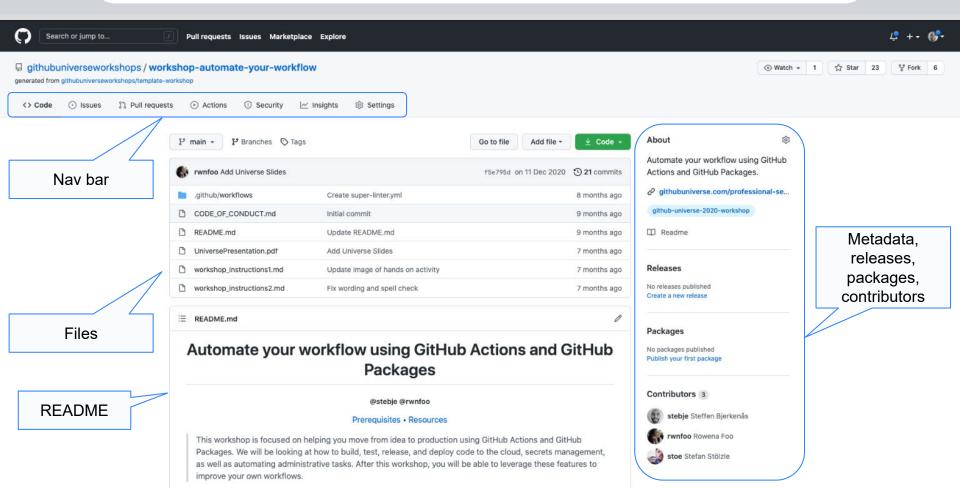
Repository administration

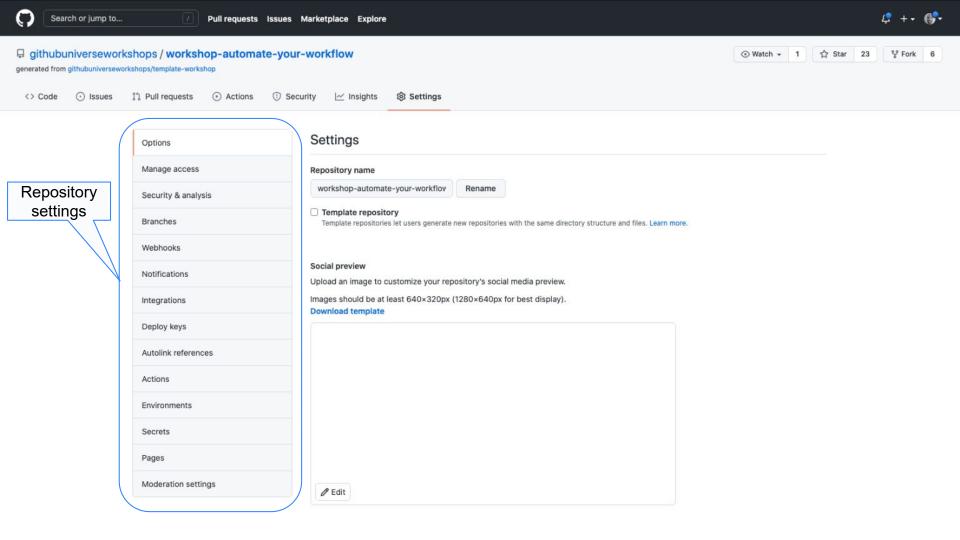
Branch protections

CODEOWNERS

https://github.com/githubuniverseworkshops/workshop-automate-your-workflow









Share screen

Additional topics

API Overview

Authentication methods

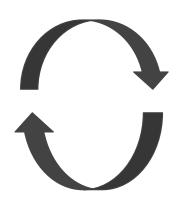
Actions overview

Marketplace overview

Core integration loop

GitHub

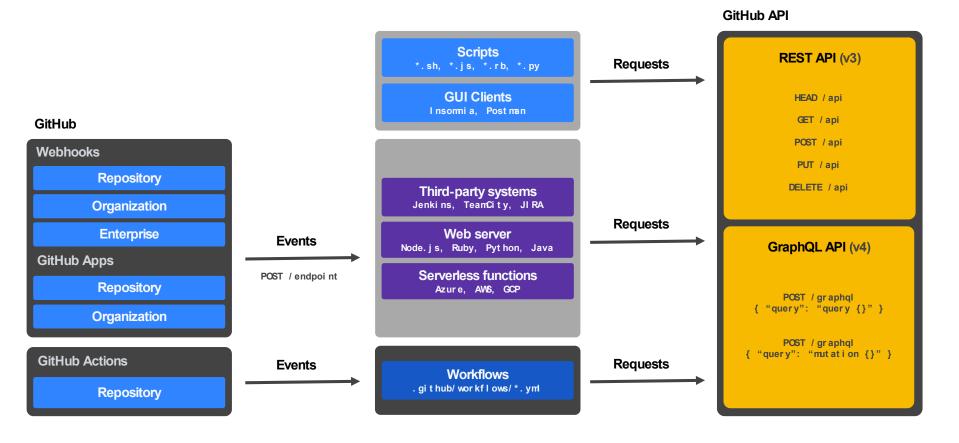




Integrations



Core loop overview



Additional topics

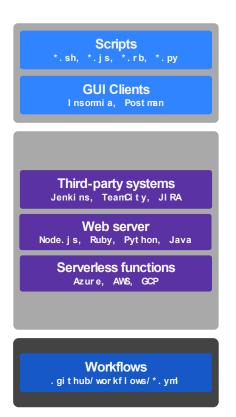
API Overview

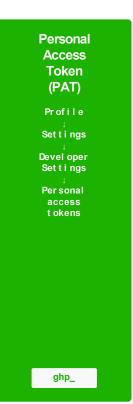
Authentication methods

Actions overview

Marketplace overview

API Authentication









GitHub API

```
REST API (v3)
        HEAD / api
         GET / api
         POST / api
         PUT / api
       DELETE / api
    GraphQL API (v4)
      POST / graphql
 { "query": "query {}" }
      POST / graphql
{ "query": "mutation {}" }
```

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
- OAuth Apps
- Personal access tokens
- Deploy keys
- Machine users

- A user or organization can own up to 100 GitHub Apps
- A GitHub App should take actions independent of a user
- The GitHub App be installed in a personal account or an organization
- Don't expect the GitHub App to know and do everything a user can
- Search for "Works with GitHub Apps" in the docs
- Can behave as OAuth apps with more permissions
- Up top 15k requests (enterprise)
- Permission changes require approval

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
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Installation (S2S)

App ID + Private key .pem + expiration = JWT

JWT + installation id = API Token

OAuth (U2S)

Client Id + callback url = auth request + code

code + client secret (stored in server) = API
Token

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
- OAuth Apps
- Personal access tokens
- Deploy keys
- Machine users

- A user or organization can own up to 100 OAuth apps
- An OAuth App should always act as the authenticated GitHub user across all of GitHub
- An OAuth App can be used as an identity provider by enabling a "Login with GitHub" for the authenticated user
- OAuth Apps can act on all the authenticated user's resources
- Limit of 5k requests
- Requires OAuth flow (client id + auth + code + client secret)

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
- OAuth Apps
- Personal access tokens
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- Machine users

- Remember to use this token to represent yourself only
- You can perform one-off cURL requests
- You can run personal scripts
- Don't set up a script for your whole team or company to use
- Use a machine user for authentication
- Limit of 5k requests
- Part of token scanning if leaked publicly
- Removed automatically after one year without use
- Limited permissions by the user

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
- OAuth Apps
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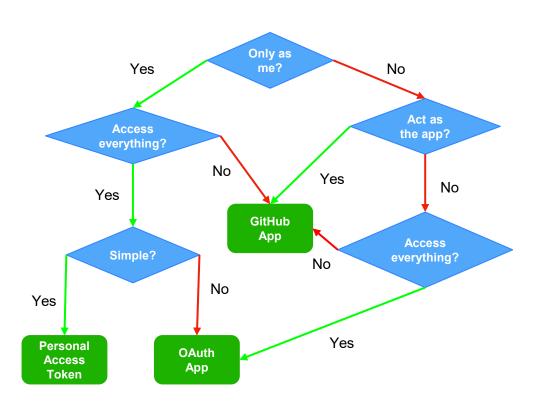
- Anyone with access to the repository and server can deploy the project
- Users don't have to change their local SSH settings
- Deploy keys are read-only by default
- Deploy keys only grant access to a single repository
- Deploy keys are usually not protected by a passphrase

Authentication methods

- GitHub Apps
- OAuth Apps
- Personal access tokens
- Deploy keys
- Machine users

- Anyone with access to the repository and server can deploy the project
- No (human) users need to change their local SSH settings
- Multiple keys are not needed
- Only organizations can restrict machine users to read-only access
- Machine user keys, like deploy keys, are usually not protected by a passphrase

Which should you choose?



Additional topics

API Overview

Authentication methods

Actions overview

Marketplace overview



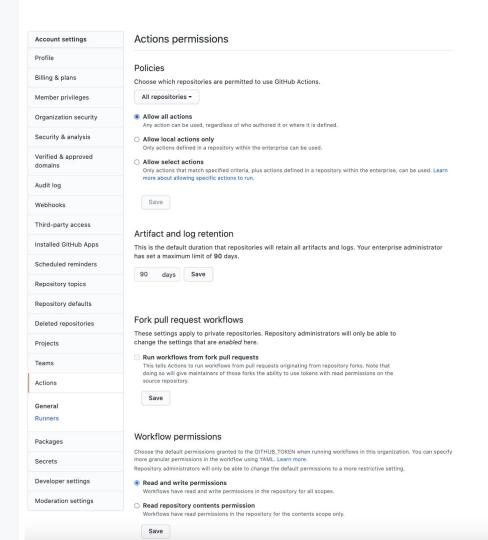
What is GitHub Actions

GitHub Actions is a GitHub product that allows you to automate your workflows.

- Workflows stored as yml files
- Fully integrated with GitHub
- Respond to GitHub events
- Live logs and visualized workflow execution
- Community-powered workflows
- GitHub-hosted or self-hosted runners
- Built-in secret store

Actions policies

- Configure Actions policies on enterprise / organization / repository level
 - Which Actions are allowed
 - Artifact retention period
 - Running workflows from fork
 PRs
 - Permissions of GITHUB TOKEN



Sharing workflows in an organization

- Use GitHub actions starter templates from .github repository to share workflows
- Use GitHub packages and ghcr.io to share
 actions using docker execution and
 package registry permissions (only for public registries)



- Git Submodules or subtrees (not most recommended option)
- (Upcoming) Organization workflow execution. Open source concept: https://github.com/SvanBoxel/organization-workflows

Sharing private actions

Use a **GitHub App** to clone actions from:

- Actions in different repositories
- Actions monorepo
- Actions separate organization

```
jobs:
 do-something:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Generate app installation token
        id: app
        uses: peter-murray/workflow-application-token-action@v1
        with:
          application id: ${{ secrets.APP ID }}
          application private key: ${{ secrets.PRIV KEY }}
      - name: Checkout private repository
        id: checkout repo
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
        with:
          repository: my-org/repo
          path: path/to/privateAction
          token: ${{ steps.app.outputs.token }}
```

Best practices on Actions in an organization

- Use the GITHUB_TOKEN when possible, as a second option GitHub Apps
- Limit token permissions. Set organization workflow permissions to read only
- Run only trusted actions and provide actions only the secrets that are needed. Pin untrusted actions
- Protect your secrets with environments
- Create starter workflows for reusability
- Always create meaningful README files for your custom actions
- Small and focused actions. Reuse them from the marketplace
- Use actions for CI/CD but also *-ops

Additional topics

API Overview

Authentication methods

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Marketplace overview

https://github.com/marketplace





Why GitHub? V Team Enterprise Explore V

Marketplace Pricing ~

Search GitHub

Sign in

Sign up

Extend GitHub

Find tools to improve your workflow

Explore free apps



Types

Q Search for apps and actions

Sort: Best Match

Apps

Actions

CircleCI

Apps

By circleci 🕢 Automatically build, test, and deploy your



CodeFactor

By codefactor-io 📀 Automated code review for GitHub



A&Q

