

Workshop: Module 07

Continuous Integration

## Agenda



#### 1000 Welcome and Introductions

#### Part 1: GitHub Actions

- Recap (5 mins)
- New Stuff (5 mins)
- Exercise GitHub Actions (110 mins)

#### 1200 Lunch Break (1 hour)

#### 1300 Part 2: Jenkins

- Recap (5 mins)
- Exercise Jenkins (150 mins)
- Discussion



## Part 1

GitHub Actions



## Recap

### Continuous Integration

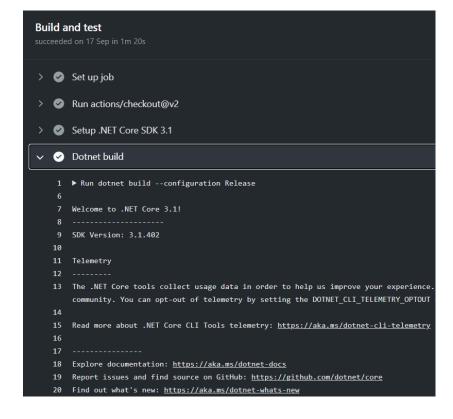
- Automated build and test
- Can prevent broken changes from being merged
- Makes it easy to spot when something is broken
- Often integrated with notification systems

### **New Stuff**

#### GitHub Actions

- Easy to set up
- Used to run actions on runners (essentially VMs hosted by GitHub)
- Integrated with GitHub's pull requests
- Free for public repositories
- Workflow made up of terminal commands and actions
- · Many official and community-maintained actions are available







## Exercise

GitHub Actions





In this exercise, we're going to add continuous integration to a small .NET Core application. To do this we'll be using GitHub Actions.

GitHub Repo Link



## Part 2

**Jenkins** 

## Recap

### **Jenkins**

- Alternative to GitHub Actions
- Free, however need to provide machines to run builds on (called agents or nodes)
  - The Jenkins Controller (i.e. the central machine which manages Jenkins) is an example of an agent
  - Agents can also be separate machines/VMs
  - These agents have multiple executors, each of which can run separate Jenkins tasks (often in parallel)
  - Jenkins can create containers inside these "machines" using docker.
     These containers are also referred to as agents but are run on machine agents and do not have executors
- · Works with most code management services, e.g. GitHub, GitLab, BitBucket
- · Requires more setup than GitHub Actions





### **Jenkins**

### Containerised pipeline

- Can specify docker image for each pipeline step or the whole pipeline
- Pros: fewer system requirements for machine running Jenkins, scalable, portable
- · Cons: slightly more complicated to set up and debug, can slow down pipelines

```
pipeline {
    agent any

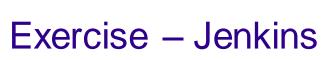
stages {
        stage('Checkout') {
            steps {
                checkout scm
            }
        }
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                sh "npm ci"
                 sh "npm run build"
            }
        }
    }
}
```





## Exercise

**Jenkins** 





In this exercise, we're going to use Jenkins to set up an alternative continuous integration pipeline for our .NET Core app.

GitHub Repo Link



# **Thank You!**