



GitHub Actions

Fundamentals

Presented by GitHub Professional Services

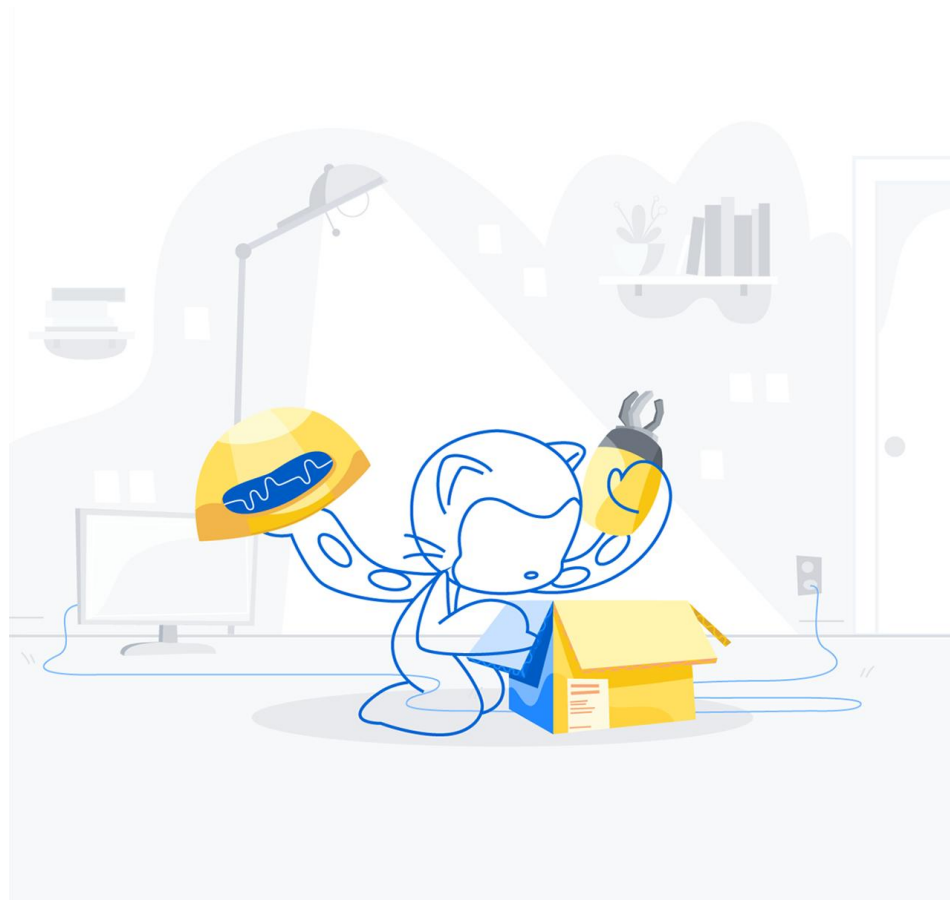
Objectives



- Understand the **basic components** of GitHub Actions and its **use cases**
- Understand the GitHub Actions **syntax**, both for actions and workflows
- Know how to navigate GitHub Actions **GUI and documentation**
- Understand how to leverage actions written by the **community**
- Create **custom actions**
- Automate both **CI/CD and non-CI/CD** use cases
- Know how to use **environments and secrets**
- Understand how to **migrate** to GitHub Actions from a different CI/CD system
- Understand the differences between **GitHub-hosted and self-hosted runners**
- Understand **best practices** related to GitHub Actions

Agenda

- Introduction to GitHub Actions
- Workflow syntax
- Environments and secrets
- Managing workflows & Actions
- Building Actions
- Migration
- Runners
- CI/CD workflows 🎉
- Demos!



Introduction

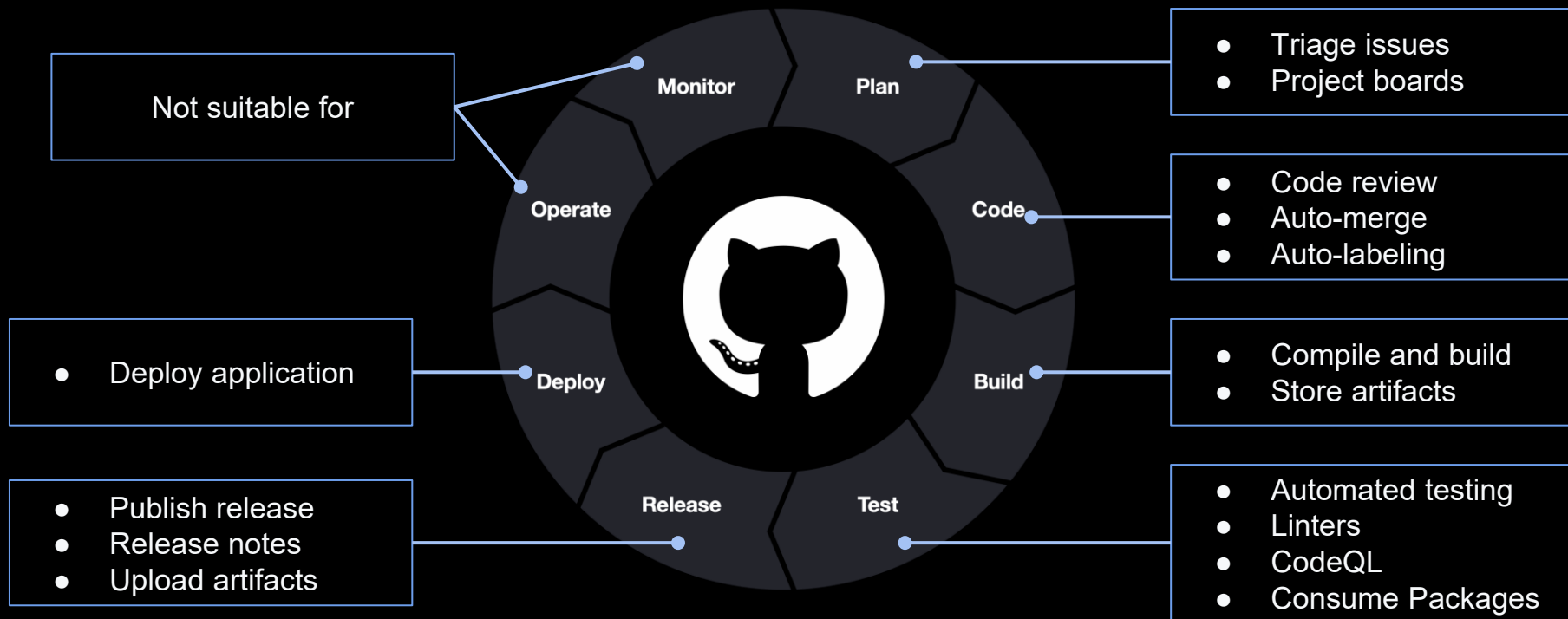


What is GitHub Actions

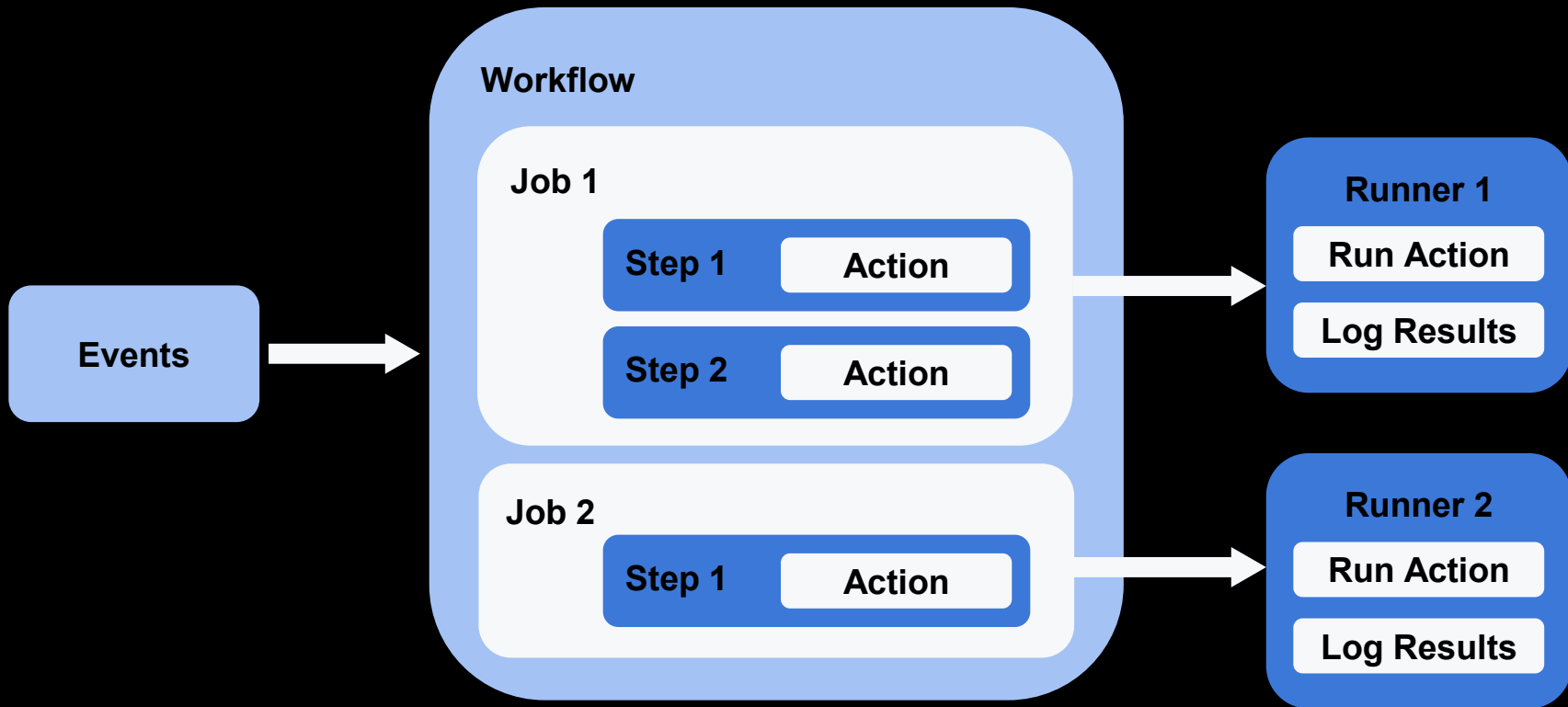
GitHub Actions is a GitHub product that allows you to **automate your workflows**.

- 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

Use cases across your SDLC



Key components



Workflow syntax

Basic syntax

```
./.github/workflows/workflow-file-name.yml
```

		<code>name: Super Linter workflow</code>
events	→	<code>on:</code> <code> push:</code>
jobs	→	<code>jobs:</code> <code> lint:</code> <code> name: Lint Code Base</code>
runner	→	<code>runs-on: ubuntu-latest</code>
steps	→	<code>steps:</code>
actions	→	<code>- uses: actions/checkout@v2</code> <code>- uses: github/super-linter@v3</code>
secrets	→	<code> env:</code> <code> GITHUB_TOKEN: \${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }</code>

Events

Webhook events

- Pull request
- Issues
- Push
- Release
- ...

events

Scheduled events

Manual events

```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  issues:
```

```
    types: [closed, reopened]
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
    steps:
```

```
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
      - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
      env:
```

```
        GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Events

Webhook events

- Pull request
- Issues
- Push
- Release
- ...

Scheduled events

Manual events

events

```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  schedule:
```

```
    - cron: '30 6 * * 5' # every Friday 06:30 UTC
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
    steps:
```

```
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
      - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
      env:
```

```
        GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Events

Webhook events

- Pull request
- Issues
- Push
- Release
- ...

Scheduled events

Manual events

- workflow_dispatch
- repository_dispatch

events

```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  workflow_dispatch:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
steps:
```

```
- uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
- uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
env:
```

```
  GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Event ▾ Status ▾ Branch ▾ Actor ▾

This workflow has a workflow_dispatch event trigger.

Run workflow ▾

Runners



GitHub-hosted runner



Self-hosted runner

runner

```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  push:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
  steps:
```

```
    - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
    - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
  env:
```

```
    GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Runners



GitHub-hosted runner

- OS: ubuntu, windows, or macOS
- Ephemeral
- 2-core CPU (macOS: 3-core)
- 7 GB RAM (macOS: 14 GB)
- 14 GB SSD disk space
- Software installed: wget, GH CLI, AWS CLI, Java, ...
- Not currently available on GHES

runner



```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  push:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: windows-latest
```

```
  steps:
```

```
    - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
    - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
  env:
```

```
    GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Runners



Self-hosted runner

- Custom hardware config
- Run on OS not supported on GitHub-hosted runner
- Reference runner using custom labels
- Can be grouped together
- Control which organizations/repositories have access to which runners/runner groups
- Do not use with public repositories!

runner



```
name: Super Linter workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  push:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: [self-hosted, linux, ARM64]
```

```
  steps:
```

```
    - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
    - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
  env:
```

```
    GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

Actions

Reusable units of code that can be referenced in a workflow

GitHub runs them in Node.js runtime, or in Docker containers

Reference an Action, or run scripts directly

Can be referenced in three ways:

- Public repository
- The same repository as your workflow (local actions)
- A published Docker container image on DockerHub

script →

public actions →

local action →

docker image →

```
name: Super workflow
```

```
on:
```

```
  push:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  lint:
```

```
    name: Lint Code Base
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
    steps:
```

```
      - run: echo "Hello World"
```

```
      - uses: actions/checkout@v2
```

```
      - uses: github/super-linter@v3
```

```
        env:
```

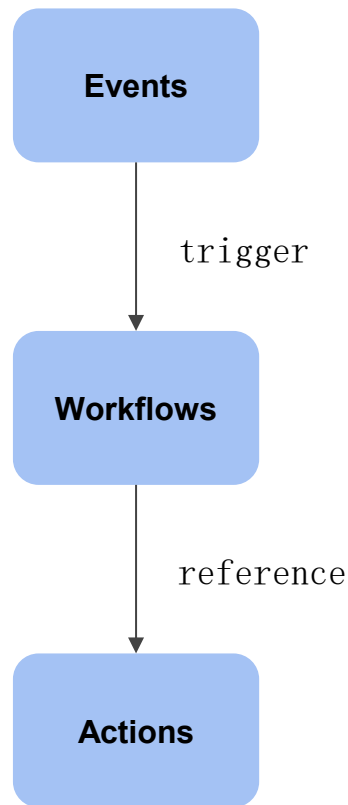
```
          GITHUB_TOKEN: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```

```
      - uses: ./path/to/action
```


```
      - uses: docker://alpine:3.8
```


Quick summary

- Events trigger workflows, e.g. a push to a branch
- Workflows contain one or more jobs, which contains one or more steps
- These steps can reference actions or execute commands
- The term “*GitHub Actions*” include all components, not just the Actions themselves



GitHub Marketplace

- Discover open-source Actions across multiple domains
- ~9,000 Actions (and counting...) 
- Verified creators
- Reference these Actions directly in your workflow
- Integrated into the GitHub editor

Extend GitHub

Add tools to help you build and grow

[Explore apps](#)



Types

Apps

Actions

Categories

API management

Chat

Code quality

Code review

Continuous integration

Dependency management

Deployment

IDEs

Learning

Localization

Mobile

Monitoring

Project management

Publishing

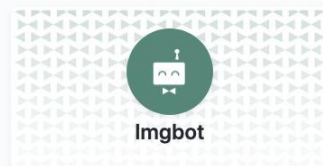
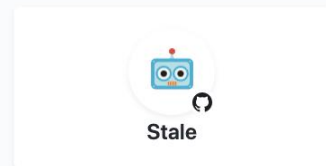
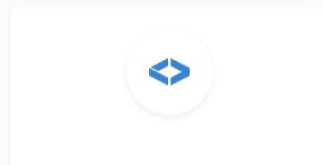
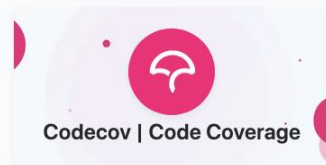
Recently added

Security

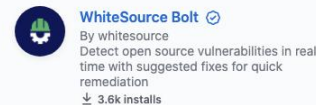
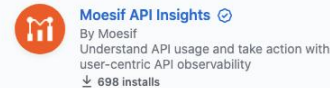
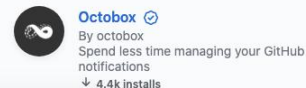
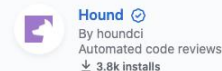
Support

Search for apps and actions

Recommended for you

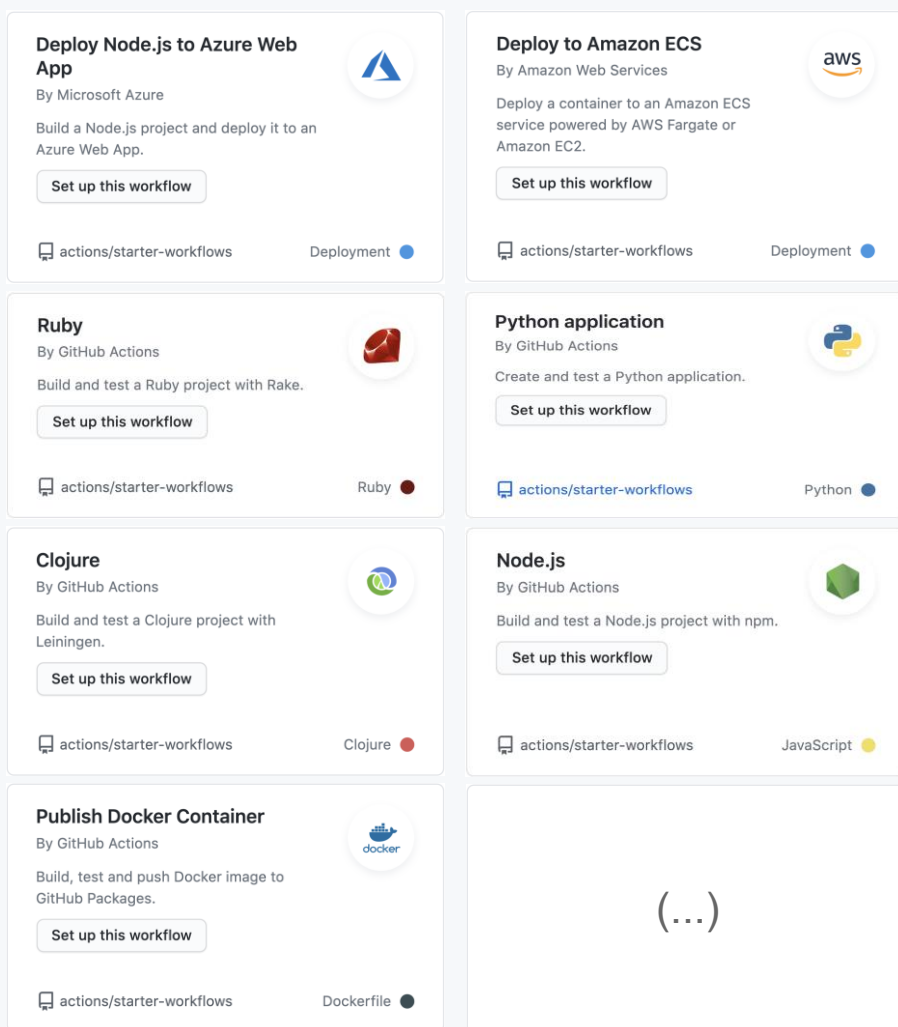


Trending



Starter workflows

- Preconfigured for specific languages and frameworks
- GitHub analyzes your code and suggests the workflows based on your language and framework
- For GHES 3.x: A number of starter workflows come pre-packaged with the release.



The screenshot displays the GitHub Actions 'Starter workflows' page. It features a grid of workflow cards, each representing a different language or framework. Each card includes the workflow name, the creator (e.g., Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, GitHub Actions), a brief description, a 'Set up this workflow' button, the repository path (actions/starter-workflows), and a status indicator (a blue dot for active workflows and a colored dot for others). The visible workflows are: 'Deploy Node.js to Azure Web App' (Azure), 'Deploy to Amazon ECS' (AWS), 'Ruby' (GitHub Actions), 'Python application' (GitHub Actions), 'Clojure' (GitHub Actions), 'Node.js' (GitHub Actions), and 'Publish Docker Container' (GitHub Actions). A large ellipsis (...) is shown at the bottom right, indicating more workflows are available.

Deploy Node.js to Azure Web App
By Microsoft Azure
Build a Node.js project and deploy it to an Azure Web App.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Deployment ●

Deploy to Amazon ECS
By Amazon Web Services
Deploy a container to an Amazon ECS service powered by AWS Fargate or Amazon EC2.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Deployment ●

Ruby
By GitHub Actions
Build and test a Ruby project with Rake.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Ruby ●

Python application
By GitHub Actions
Create and test a Python application.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Python ●

Clojure
By GitHub Actions
Build and test a Clojure project with Leiningen.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Clojure ●

Node.js
By GitHub Actions
Build and test a Node.js project with npm.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows JavaScript ●

Publish Docker Container
By GitHub Actions
Build, test and push Docker image to GitHub Packages.
[Set up this workflow](#)
actions/starter-workflows Dockerfile ●

(...)

Workflow logs

stebje-actions-packages / demo-publish Private

Watch 0

Star 0

Fork 0

<> Code ⓘ Issues 🔗 Pull requests 1 🏠 Actions 📁 Projects 📖 Wiki ⓘ Security 📈 Insights ⚙️ Settings

✓ Update README.md Chatops-cmd #8

Re-run jobs

Summary

Jobs

✓ publish-command

publish-command

succeeded 25 minutes ago in 5s

Search logs

Set up job

3s

```
1 Current runner version: '2.278.0'
2 ▶ Operating System
6 ▶ Virtual Environment
11 ▶ GITHUB_TOKEN Permissions
24 Prepare workflow directory
25 Prepare all required actions
26 Getting action download info
27 Download action repository 'peter-evans/slash-command-dispatch@v2'
```

Slash Command Dispatch

2s

```
1 ▼ Run peter-evans/slash-command-dispatch@v2
2   with:
3     token: ***
4     commands: publish
5
6     reactions: true
7     issue-type: pull-request
8     permission: maintain
9     reaction-token: ***
10    allow-edits: false
11    repository: stebje-actions-packages/demo-publish
12    event-type-suffix: -command
13    dispatch-type: repository
14 Using configuration from yaml inputs.
15 Command 'publish' to be dispatched.
16 Command 'publish' dispatched to 'stebje-actions-packages/demo-publish' with event type 'publish-command'.
```

Advanced syntax

Syntax element	Description
<code>permissions</code>	Set workflow permissions for <code>GITHUB_TOKEN</code>
<code>env</code>	Set environment variables for all run steps
<code>defaults</code>	Set the shell and working directory for the run
<code>concurrency</code>	Manage workflows running concurrently
<code>needs</code>	Make jobs dependent of each other. Share outputs
<code>if</code>	Check whether a job should run based on variables. <code>success()</code> <code>always()</code> <code>cancelled()</code> <code>failure()</code>
<code>timeout</code>	Limit runtime
<code>continue-on-error</code>	Handle termination of workflows
<code>services</code>	Create sidecar docker images for integration dependencies
<code>container</code>	Use a container for the steps execution

Function expressions

Syntax element	Description
<code>contains</code>	Check if a string is contained in another
<code>startsWith/endsWith</code>	Check start/end of a string
<code>format</code>	Format outputs
<code>join</code>	Join arrays into strings
<code>toJSON/fromJSON</code>	Make string JSON and JSON strings
<code>hashFiles</code>	Create a hash from an input file. Useful for caching
<code>always/success/failure/cancelled</code>	Workflow statuses. Useful for conditional runs



Demo

Environments and secrets

Environments

- Control deployments
- Add gated deployments with approvals
- Control secrets
- Review all deployments to an env
- Navigate directly to urls for deployments
- Fully integrated with the checks API (previously called deployment API)
- Supports matrix for gated deployments

Environments / Configure Development

Environment protection rules

Can be used to configure manual approvals and timeouts.

☒ Required reviewers

Specify people or teams that may approve workflow runs when they access this environment.

Add up to 6 more reviewers

☒ Wait timer

Set an amount of time to wait before allowing deployments to proceed.

minutes

Save protection rules

Deployment branches

Can be used to limit what branches can deploy to this environment using branch name patterns.

All branches ▾

Environment secrets

Secrets are encrypted environment variables. They are accessible only by GitHub Actions in the context of this environment.

⊕ Add Secret

GitHub Secret store

- Built-in secret store
- Encrypted
 - LibSodium sealed box
- Use directly from your workflow
- Redacted in workflow logs
- API support
- Organization / repository / environment secrets

The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions secrets page for a repository named 'demo-ci' under the organization 'stebje-actions-packages'. The page is divided into a left sidebar with navigation links and a main content area.

Left Sidebar:

- Options
- Manage access
- Security & analysis
- Branches
- Webhooks
- Notifications
- Integrations
- Deploy keys
- Autolink references
- Actions
- Environments
- Secrets** (highlighted)
- Actions
 - Codespaces
 - Dependabot
- Pages

Main Content Area:

Actions secrets New repository secret

Secrets are environment variables that are **encrypted**. Anyone with **collaborator** access to this repository can use these secrets for Actions.

Secrets are not passed to workflows that are triggered by a pull request from a fork. [Learn more](#).

Environment secrets

Secret Name	Updated	Actions
MY_ENV_SECRET TEST_ENV	Updated 1 minute ago	Manage environment

Repository secrets

Secret Name	Updated	Actions
MY_REPO_SECRET	Updated 2 minutes ago	Update Remove

Secrets can also be created at the organization level and authorized for use in this repository.

Organization secrets Manage organization secrets

Secret Name	Updated
MY_ORG_SECRET	Updated 1 minute ago

Types of secrets

- Environment secrets
 - Scoped to a single environment
 - The secret is not accessible by workflow unless the deployment to that environment is approved
- Repository secrets
 - Scoped to a single repository
 - Can override org-level secrets
- Organization secrets
 - Managed at org-level
 - Can be scoped to specific repositories

The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions secrets page for the repository 'demo-ci' (owned by 'stebje-actions-packages'). The page is divided into three main sections: Environment secrets, Repository secrets, and Organization secrets, each highlighted with a pink border. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like 'Options', 'Manage access', 'Security & analysis', 'Branches', 'Webhooks', 'Notifications', 'Integrations', 'Deploy keys', 'Autolink references', 'Actions', 'Environments', 'Secrets' (which is highlighted), 'Actions', 'Codespaces', 'Dependabot', and 'Pages'. The 'Secrets' section on the right has a 'New repository secret' button. Below this, it explains that secrets are encrypted environment variables. The 'Environment secrets' section lists 'MY_ENV_SECRET' and 'TEST_ENV', updated 1 minute ago, with a 'Manage environment' button. The 'Repository secrets' section lists 'MY_REPO_SECRET', updated 2 minutes ago, with 'Update' and 'Remove' buttons. The 'Organization secrets' section lists 'MY_ORG_SECRET', updated 1 minute ago, with a 'Manage organization secrets' button.

stebje-actions-packages / demo-ci Private

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights ...

Options

Manage access

Security & analysis

Branches

Webhooks

Notifications

Integrations

Deploy keys

Autolink references

Actions

Environments

Secrets

Actions

Codespaces

Dependabot

Pages

Actions secrets

New repository secret

Secrets are environment variables that are **encrypted**. Anyone with **collaborator** access to this repository can use these secrets for Actions.

Secrets are not passed to workflows that are triggered by a pull request from a fork. [Learn more](#).

Environment secrets

MY_ENV_SECRET
TEST_ENV

Updated 1 minute ago

Manage environment

Repository secrets

MY_REPO_SECRET

Updated 2 minutes ago

Update Remove

Secrets can also be created at the organization level and authorized for use in this repository.

Organization secrets

MY_ORG_SECRET

Updated 1 minute ago

Manage organization secrets

Using secrets in workflows

- All secrets can be accessed using the same syntax; `${{ secrets.<SECRET_NAME> }}`
- Every workflow run provisions a **GITHUB_TOKEN** secret by default
 - Scoped to a single repository
 - Granular permissions
 - Can't trigger other workflows
- Marketplace Actions exist for integration with other secret stores

```
name: Pull request labeler
```

```
on:
```

```
  pull_request:
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  triage:
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
  steps:
```

```
    - uses: actions/labeler@v2
```

```
      with:
```

```
        repo-token: ${{ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }}
```

```
    - uses: myAction@v1
```

```
      with:
```

```
        mySecret: ${{ secrets.MY_SECRET }}
```



Vault Secrets

By hashicorp

A Github Action that allows you to consume HashiCorp Vault™ secrets as secure environment variables



Azure key vault - Get Secrets

By Azure

Get Secrets from Azure Key Vault instance and set as output variables.
github.com/azure/actions



Demo

Managing workflows & Actions

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`

Account settings
Profile
Billing & plans
Member privileges
Organization security
Security & analysis
Verified & approved domains
Audit log
Webhooks
Third-party access
Installed GitHub Apps
Scheduled reminders
Repository topics
Repository defaults
Deleted repositories
Projects
Teams
Actions
General
Runners
Packages
Secrets
Developer settings
Moderation settings

Actions permissions

Policies

Choose which repositories are permitted to use GitHub Actions.

All repositories ▾

☒ **Allow all actions**

Any action can be used, regardless of who authored it or where it is defined.

☐ **Allow local actions only**

Only actions defined in a repository within the enterprise can be used.

☐ **Allow select actions**

Only actions that match specified criteria, plus actions defined in a repository within the enterprise, can be used. [Learn more about allowing specific actions to run.](#)

Save

Artifact and log retention

This is the default duration that repositories will retain all artifacts and logs. Your enterprise administrator has set a maximum limit of 90 days.

90 days

Save

Fork pull request workflows

These settings apply to private repositories. Repository administrators will only be able to change the settings that are *enabled* here.

☐ **Run workflows from fork pull requests**

This tells Actions to run workflows from pull requests originating from repository forks. Note that doing so will give maintainers of those forks the ability to use tokens with read permissions on the source repository.

Save

Workflow permissions

Choose the default permissions granted to the `GITHUB_TOKEN` when running workflows in this organization. You can specify more granular permissions in the workflow using YAML. [Learn more.](#)

Repository administrators will only be able to change the default permissions to a more restrictive setting.

☒ **Read and write permissions**

Workflows have read and write permissions in the repository for all scopes.

☐ **Read repository contents permission**

Workflows have read permissions in the repository for the contents scope only.

Save

Sharing workflows in an organization

- Create GitHub actions starter templates in `.github` repository to share workflows
- (Upcoming) Organization workflow execution. Open source concept:
<https://github.com/SvanBoxel/organization-workflows>



Reusable Workflows

- A workflow that can be called by other workflows
- Public repository or same repository
- workflow_call event
- Accepts inputs

```
on:  
  workflow_call:  
    inputs:  
      username:  
        required: true  
        type: string  
    secrets:  
      envPAT:  
        required: true
```



Sharing private actions

Use GitHub packages and `ghcr.io` to share actions using docker execution and **package registry** permissions

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 }
```

Sharing organization actions

- Enabled for Organization by default
- GHES
 - ☐ Internal
 - ☐ Private
- Configurable at Repository hosting Action

Access

Control how this repository is used by GitHub Actions workflows in other repositories. [Learn more about allowing other repositories to access to Actions components in this repository.](#)

☐ **Not accessible**

Workflows in other repositories cannot access this repository.

☒ **Accessible from repositories in the 'US-SouthOU-Demo' organization**

Workflows in other repositories that are part of the 'US-SouthOU-Demo' organization can access the actions and reusable workflows in this repository. Access is allowed only from private or internal repositories.

☐ **Accessible from repositories in the 'MSFT Demo Accounts (Internal)' enterprise**

Workflows in other repositories that are part of the 'MSFT Demo Accounts (Internal)' enterprise can access the actions and reusable workflows in this repository. Access is allowed only from private or internal repositories.

Save

Caching

Optimizing your workflow performance with caching:

- Temporarily save files between workflow runs
- 5GB max cache size per repo
- 7 days retention
- Scoped to key and branch
- Avoid caching sensitive data
- Never cache sensitive data



Caching dependencies to speed up workflows

Caching can help with speeding up workflows when you need to install dependencies. NPM, Python, Ruby, etc... these are simple examples of applications that require dependencies to be built. But there are more complex scenarios, such as Java, C/C++ and modularized microservices that often require downstream artifacts. Caching can speed up your builds when your dependencies have not changed

Best practices on Actions in an organization

- Use the **GITHUB_TOKEN** when possible, as a second option GitHub Apps
- Limit token permissions
- Run only **trusted actions**
- Protect your secrets with **environments**
- Create **starter workflows** for reusability



Demo

Building Actions

Writing your own Actions

- 3 types of Actions
 - JavaScript
 - Docker
 - Composite run step
- Metadata defined in action.yml file
 - Inputs
 - Outputs
 - Branding
 - Pre-/post-scripts
 - ...

```
./path/to/action/action.yml
```

```
name: "Hello Action"
description: "Greet someone"
author: "octocat@github.com"

inputs:
  MY_NAME:
    description: "Who to greet"
    required: true
    default: "World"

outputs:
  GREETING:
    description: "Full greeting"

runs:
  using: "docker"
  image: "Dockerfile"

branding:
  icon: "mic"
  color: "purple"
```


Using the GitHub API

- REST API (v3)

- Libraries available for most languages

- Octokit

- GraphQL (v4)

- The future of the GitHub API

- A query language allowing granular control of request and response

The screenshot shows the Octokit REST API documentation for the 'Create a release' endpoint. The browser address bar shows 'octokit.github.io/rest.js/v18#repos-create-release'. The left sidebar lists various API endpoints under the 'Repos' category, with 'Create a release' selected. The main content area is titled 'Create a release' and includes a description: 'Users with push access to the repository can create a release. This endpoint triggers notifications. Creating content too quickly using this endpoint may result in abuse rate limiting. See "Abuse rate limits" and "Dealing with abuse rate limits" for details.' Below this is a 'Parameters' table with columns 'name', 'required', and 'description'. The table lists parameters: 'owner' (required), 'repo' (required), 'tag_name' (required, with a description 'The name of the tag.'), and 'target_commitish' (not required, with a detailed description 'Specifies the commitish value that determines where the Git tag is created from. Can be any branch or commit SHA. Unused if the Git tag already exists. Default: the repository's default branch (usually master).'). To the right of the table, a code block shows the Octokit API call:

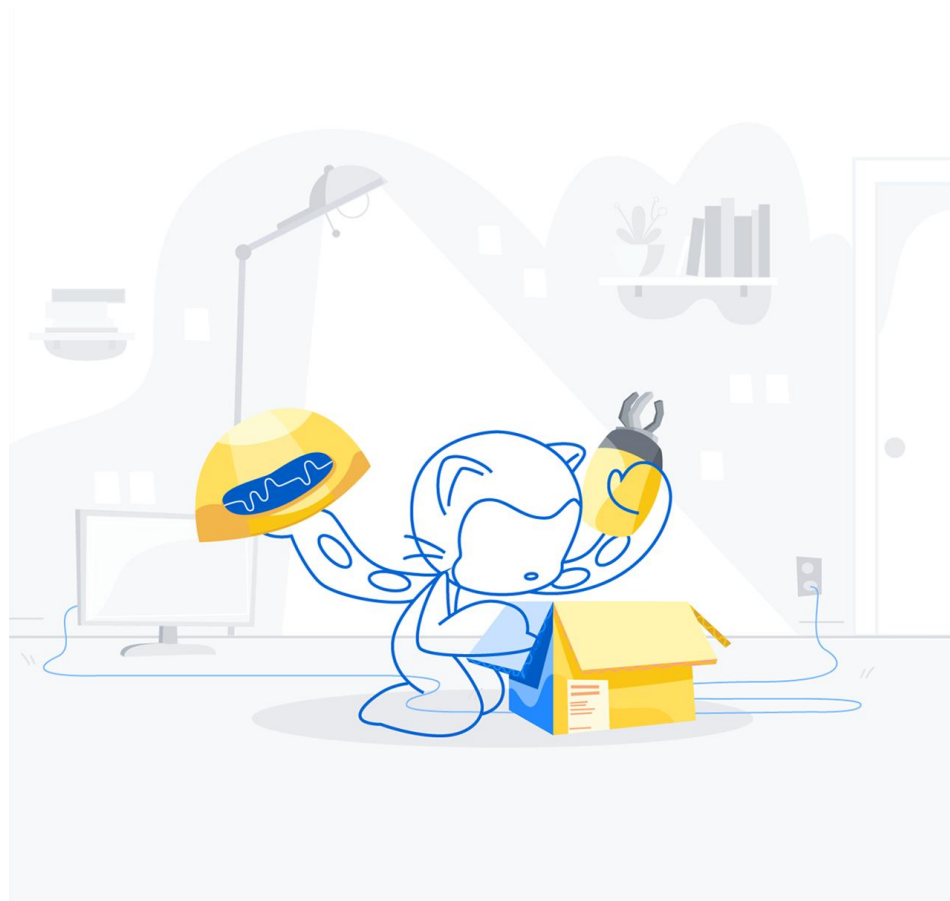
```
octokit.rest.repos.createRelease({  
  owner,  
  repo,  
  tag_name,  
});
```

name	required	description
owner	yes	
repo	yes	
tag_name	yes	The name of the tag.
target_commitish	no	Specifies the commitish value that determines where the Git tag is created from. Can be any branch or commit SHA. Unused if the Git tag already exists. Default: the repository's default branch (usually <code>master</code>).

Writing your own Actions

Best Practices

- Design for reusability
- Write tests
- Versioning
- Documentation
- Proper `action.yml` metadata
- github.com/actions/toolkit
- Publish your Action to the Marketplace 🎉





Use this GitHub Action with your project
Add this Action to an existing workflow or create a new one.

View on Marketplace

main Branches Tags

Go to file

Add file

Code

joshmgross Merge pull request #137 from actions/joshgross/update-actions... a3e7071 28 days ago 247 commits

.github	Workflow syntax error	last month
.licenses/npm	Update license for @actions/core	28 days ago
.vscode	Check in .vscode	12 months ago
__test__	Add ESLint and Prettier	12 months ago
dist	Update @actions/core to 1.2.7	28 days ago
docs	Update development.md	6 months ago
src	Remove require search fallback	last month
types	Pass nativeRequire, as well	last month
.eslintrc.yml	Add ESLint and Prettier	12 months ago
.gitattributes	Mark licenses as generated	10 months ago
.gitignore	Check in .vscode	12 months ago
.licensed.yml	Add production licenses with licensed	10 months ago
.prettierrc.yml	Add ESLint and Prettier	12 months ago

About

Write workflows scripting the GitHub API in JavaScript

javascript github-api actions

Readme

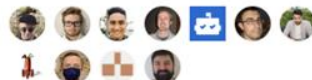
MIT License

Releases 32

Update @actions/core pac... Latest
28 days ago

+ 31 releases

Contributors 28



+ 17 contributors

Languages

TypeScript 100.0%



Demo

Migration

Runners

Runners

GitHub-hosted

- Receive automatic updates for the operating system, pre-installed packages and tools, and the self-hosted runner application.
- Are managed and maintained by GitHub.
- Provide a clean instance for every job execution.
- Use free minutes on your GitHub plan, with per-minute rates applied after surpassing the free minutes.

Self-hosted

- Receive automatic updates for the self-hosted runner application only. You are responsible updating the operating system and all other software.
- Can use cloud services or local machines that you already pay for.
- Are customizable to your hardware, operating system, software, and security requirements.
- Don't need to have a clean instance for every job execution.
- Are free to use with GitHub Actions, but you are responsible for the cost of maintaining your runner machines.

Larger Runners (GitHub Hosted)

- Ubuntu & Linux
- CPU Cores / RAM
- Auto-Scaling
- Runner Groups
- Static IP Addresses
- Public Preview

Name

Runner image

☒  Ubuntu

☐  Windows Server

Ubuntu version

GitHub images are kept up to date and secure, containing all the tools you need to get started building and testing your applications. [Learn more about images.](#)

"Latest" tag matches with standard GitHub-hosted runners latest tag for the images. [Learn more about latest tags.](#)

Latest (20.04) ▾

Runner size


4-cores · 16 GB RAM · 150 GB HDD ▾

Auto-scaling

Maximum runners

50

Runners will not auto-scale above the maximum.
Use this setting to limit your cost.

Runner groups 

The runner group will determine which organizations and repositories can use the runner. [Learn more about runner groups.](#)

Default

All repositories, excluding public repositories

Labels

Labels are values used with the `runs-on` key in your workflow's YAML to send jobs to specific runners. [Learn more about labels.](#)



Networking

☐ Assign a unique & static public IP address range for this runner

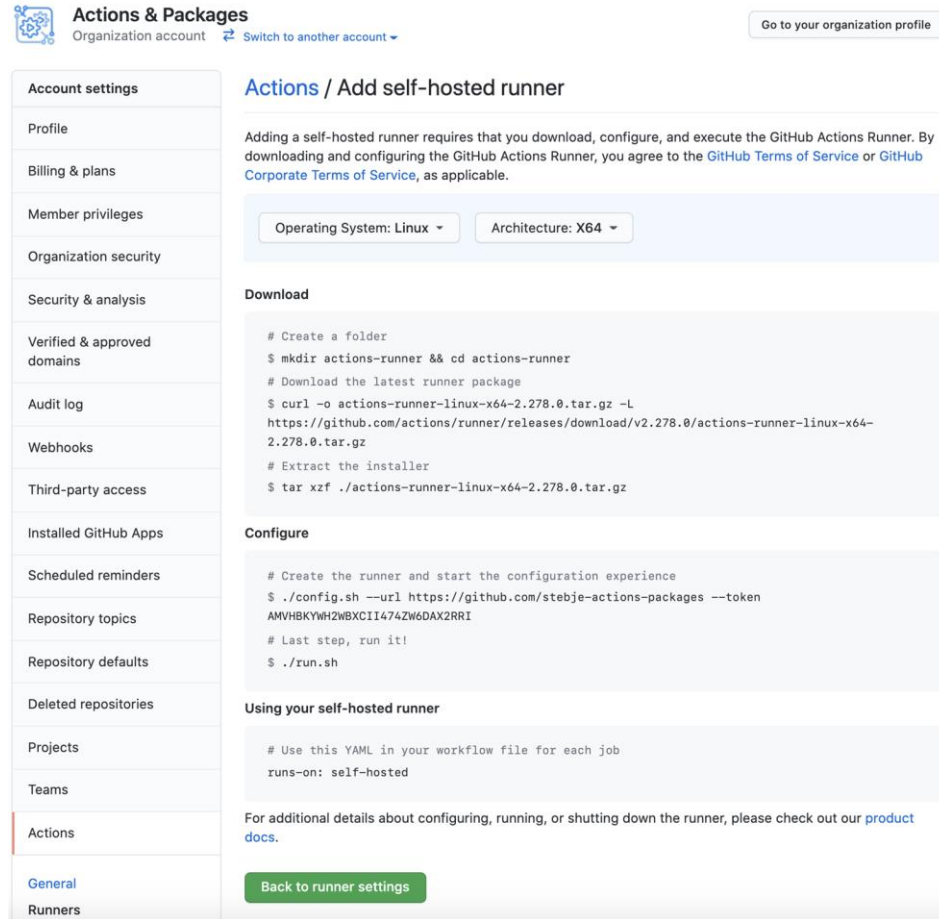
All instances of this GitHub-hosted runner will be assigned a static IP from a range unique to this runner. [Learn more about networking for runners.](#)

You have used 0 out of 10 static public IP addresses available on your account.

Create runner

Adding self-hosted runners

- Configure on enterprise / organization / repository level
- Download and extract the scripts
- Configure and authenticate the runner with the token
- Start listening for jobs
- For GHES: Blob storage must be provided (Azure Blob storage, Amazon S3, MinIO)



The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions & Packages interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Account settings, Profile, Billing & plans, Member privileges, Organization security, Security & analysis, Verified & approved domains, Audit log, Webhooks, Third-party access, Installed GitHub Apps, Scheduled reminders, Repository topics, Repository defaults, Deleted repositories, Projects, Teams, Actions (highlighted), General, and Runners. The main content area is titled 'Actions / Add self-hosted runner'. It includes a description of adding a self-hosted runner, a section for selecting the Operating System (Linux) and Architecture (X64), a 'Download' section with terminal commands to create a folder, download the runner package, and extract it, and a 'Configure' section with terminal commands to create the runner and start the configuration experience. At the bottom, there is a 'Using your self-hosted runner' section with a YAML snippet for the workflow file and a link to product docs. A 'Back to runner settings' button is at the bottom right.

Actions & Packages
Organization account [Switch to another account](#)

[Go to your organization profile](#)

Actions / Add self-hosted runner

Adding a self-hosted runner requires that you download, configure, and execute the GitHub Actions Runner. By downloading and configuring the GitHub Actions Runner, you agree to the [GitHub Terms of Service](#) or [GitHub Corporate Terms of Service](#), as applicable.

Operating System: Linux Architecture: X64

Download

```
# Create a folder
$ mkdir actions-runner && cd actions-runner
# Download the latest runner package
$ curl -o actions-runner-linux-x64-2.278.0.tar.gz -L
https://github.com/actions/runner/releases/download/v2.278.0/actions-runner-linux-x64-2.278.0.tar.gz
# Extract the installer
$ tar xzf ./actions-runner-linux-x64-2.278.0.tar.gz
```

Configure

```
# Create the runner and start the configuration experience
$ ./config.sh --url https://github.com/stebye-actions-packages --token
AMVHBKYWH2WBXCII474Zw6DAX2RRI
# Last step, run it!
$ ./run.sh
```

Using your self-hosted runner

```
# Use this YAML in your workflow file for each job
runs-on: self-hosted
```

For additional details about configuring, running, or shutting down the runner, please check out our [product docs](#).

[Back to runner settings](#)

Runner groups

- Can be set up on enterprise and/or organization level
- Can be scoped to specific organizations and/or repositories
- Runners can be moved between groups
- A runner can only be in one group at a time

Self-hosted runners

Host your own runners and customize the environment used to run jobs in your GitHub Actions workflows. Runners added to this organization can be used to process jobs in multiple repositories in your organization. [Learn more about self-hosted runners](#)

Add new ▾

New runner

New group

Runner groups

☐ Default ⓘ

All repositories

0 runners

...

Create group

×

Group name

macosx


Repository access: Selected repositories ▾

✓ Selected repositories

Runners can be used by specifically selected repositories

All repositories

Runners can be used by private and internal repositories

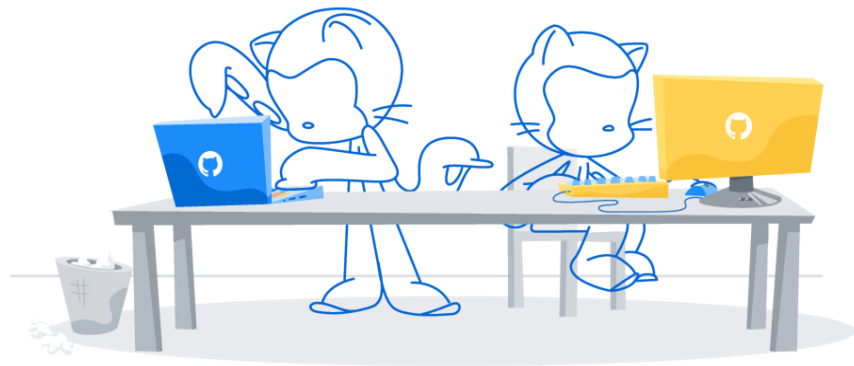
☒  admin-tasks

Security with self-hosted runners



Public repositories with self-hosted runners pose potential risks:

- Malicious programs running on the machine
- Escaping the machine's runner sandbox
- Exposing access to the machine's network
- Persisting unwanted or dangerous data on the machine



Self-hosted runners and Security

Forked repositories will contain the same Actions configuration as the parent repository, including the self-hosted runners. Creates the potential for a fork to run malicious code on a runner inside your network. For this reason, it is highly recommended to use self-hosted runners only with **private** repositories.

Scaling runners

- Auto-scaling is not yet supported with GitHub-hosted runners
- Open-source solutions do exist for scaling self-hosted runners, e.g.
 - <https://github.com/actions-runner-controller/actions-runner-controller>
 - <https://github.com/philips-labs/terraform-aws-github-runner>
- See <https://github.com/jonico/awesome-runners> for an open source list of options

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `jonico/awesome-runners`. The repository has 11 watches, 110 unstars, and 11 forks. The main branch is `main`. The repository description states: "A curated list of awesome self-hosted GitHub Action runners in a large comparison matrix". The repository is licensed under Apache-2.0 and is maintained by jonico (Johannes Nicolai), tetchel (Tim Etchells), and MonolithProjects (Mic...). The repository includes a README.md file, a LICENSE file, and a .config.yml file. The README.md file features a GitHub logo and the text "awesome-runners" in a stylized font, with a background of a city skyline and a grid of numbers.

jonico / `awesome-runners`

Watch 11 Unstar 110 Fork 11


< Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security ...


main Go to file Add file Code

jonico Merge pull request #2 from callum-tait-pbx/pa... 16 days ago 61

assets/css	Update style.scss	3 months ago
LICENSE	Apache 2 license	4 months ago
README.md	Merge pull request #2 from callum-tait-pb...	16 days ago
_config.yml	Set theme jekyll-theme-hacker	4 months ago

README.md

 **GitHub**

 **awesome-runners**

awesome-runners

badges awesome license Apache-2.0 Made with Markdown Maintained? yes

Open Source ? Yes!

About

A curated list of awesome self-hosted GitHub Action runners in a large comparison matrix

[jonico.github.io/aweso...](https://jonico.github.io/awesome-runners)

github docker kubernetes aws security arm collection azure actions gcp self-hosted comparison operator awesome-list elastic auto-scaling scaling actions-runner comparisons-page self-hosted-actions

Readme

Apache-2.0 License

Contributors 4

- jonico Johannes Nicolai
- tetchel Tim Etchells
- MonolithProjects Mic...



Demo

CI / CD workflows

Basic CI workflow

- Uses a build matrix across multiple node versions
- Runs on the VM
 - Ubuntu in this case
- Actions are composable
 - Checkout is separate
 - Setup for most languages in github.com/actions
 - npm run by shell
 - Artifact uploaded separately

```
name: Node CI
```

```
on: [push]
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  build:
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
    strategy:
```

```
      matrix:
```

```
        node-version: [10.x, 12.x]
```

```
    steps:
```

- uses: actions/checkout@v2
- name: Use Node.js \${ matrix.node-version }
 uses: actions/setup-node@v2
 with:
 node-version: \${ matrix.node-version }
- name: Install and test
 run: |
 npm ci
 npm run build --if-present
 npm test
- uses: actions/upload-artifact@v2
 with:
 name: artifact
 path: dist/

Linting

- Linting as part of CI runs
- See e.g. the super-linter
 - <https://github.com/github/super-linter>
 - Supports ~45 different languages
- Easily added as a new step to an existing workflow

```
name: Lint Code Base

on:
  push:
    branches-ignore: [main]
  pull_request:
    branches: [main]

jobs:
  build:
    name: Lint Code Base
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - name: Checkout Code
        uses: actions/checkout@v2
        with:
          fetch-depth: 0

      - name: Lint Code Base
        uses: github/super-linter@v4
        env:
          VALIDATE_ALL_CODEBASE: false
          DEFAULT_BRANCH: main
          GITHUB_TOKEN:
            ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
```


Basic CD workflow

- Starter workflows available for most cloud providers
- Store the image in GitHub
- Jobs run on different envs
 - Uses the Docker image
 - Deploys the container image to Azure

```
35 Build-Docker-Image:
36   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
37   needs: build
38   name: Build image and store in GitHub Packages
39   steps:
40     - name: Checkout
41       uses: actions/checkout@v1
42
43     - name: Download built artifact
44       uses: actions/download-artifact@master
45       with:
46         name: webpack artifacts
47         path: public
48
49     - name: create image and store in Packages
50       uses: mattedavis0351/actions/docker-gpr@1.3.0
51       with:
52         repo-token: ${secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN}
53         image-name: ${env.DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME}
54
55 Deploy-to-Azure:
56   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
57   needs: Build-Docker-Image
58   name: Deploy app container to Azure
59   steps:
60     - name: "Login via Azure CLI"
61       uses: azure/login@v1
62       with:
63         creds: ${secrets.AZURE_CREDENTIALS}
64
65     - uses: azure/docker-login@v1
66       with:
67         login-server: ${env.IMAGE_REGISTRY_URL}
68         username: ${github.actor}
69         password: ${secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN}
70
71     - name: Deploy web app container
72       uses: azure/webapps-container-deploy@v1
73       with:
74         app-name: ${env.AZURE_WEBAPP_NAME}
75         images: ${env.IMAGE_REGISTRY_URL}/${github.repository}/${env.DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME}:${github.sha}
76
77     - name: Azure logout
78       run: |
79         az logout
80
```



Demo



Q&A



Thank you