

Using GitHub Actions - Setting up workflow



Estimated time needed: 30 minutes

Welcome to the hands-on lab for **Using GitHub Actions - Setting up workflow**. In this part, you will build a workflow in a GitHub repository using GitHub Actions. You will create an empty workflow file in Step 1 and add events and a job runner in the following steps. You will subsequently finish the workflow in the next lab called **Using GitHub Actions - Part 2**. Ensure you finish this lab completely before starting part 2.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Create a GitHub workflow to run your CI pipeline
- Add events to trigger the workflow
- Add a job to the workflow
- Add a job runner to the job
- Add a container to the job runner

Prerequisites

You will need the following to complete the exercises in this lab:

- A basic understanding of YAML
- A GitHub account
- An intermediate-level knowledge of CLIs

Generate GitHub Personal Access Token

You have a little preparation to do before you can start the lab.

Generate a Personal Access Token

You will fork and clone a repo in this lab using the `gh` CLI tool. You will also push changes to your cloned repo at the end of this lab. This requires you to authenticate with GitHub using a `personal access token`. Follow the steps here to generate this token and save it for later use:

1. Navigate to [GitHub Settings](#) of your account.
2. Click **Generate new token** to create a personal access token.

A screenshot of the GitHub Settings / Developer settings page. The left sidebar shows a list of settings: GitHub Apps, OAuth Apps, and Personal access tokens. The 'Personal access tokens' option is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The main content area is titled 'Personal access tokens' and shows a list of tokens. One token is visible, named 'github actions course', with a scope of 'read:org, repo, workflow' and an expiration date of 'on Fri, Sep 9 2022'. Below the list, there is a brief explanation of personal access tokens.

3. Give your token a descriptive name and optionally change the expiration date.

New personal access token

Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password over HTTPS, or can be used to [authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication](#).

Note

GitHub Actions Lab

What's this token for?

Expiration *

30 days

The token will expire on Sat, Sep 10 2022

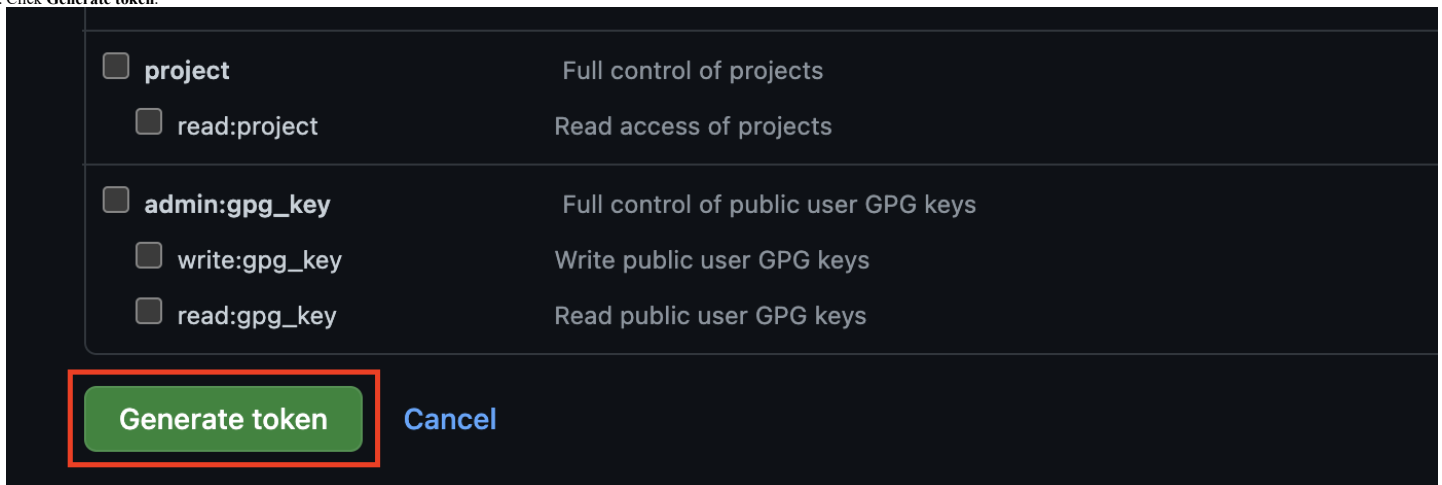
4. Select the minimum required scopes needed for this lab: repo, read:org, and workflow.

Select scopes

Scopes define the access for personal tokens. [Read more about OAuth scopes](#).

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo | Full control of private repositories |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo:status | Access commit status |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo_deployment | Access deployment status |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public_repo | Access public repositories |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repo:invite | Access repository invitations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> security_events | Read and write security events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> workflow | Update GitHub Action workflows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write:packages | Upload packages to GitHub Package Registry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:packages | Download packages from GitHub Package Registry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> delete:packages | Delete packages from GitHub Package Registry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> admin:org | Full control of orgs and teams, read and write org projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write:org | Read and write org and team membership, read and write org projects |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> read:org | Read org and team membership, read org projects |

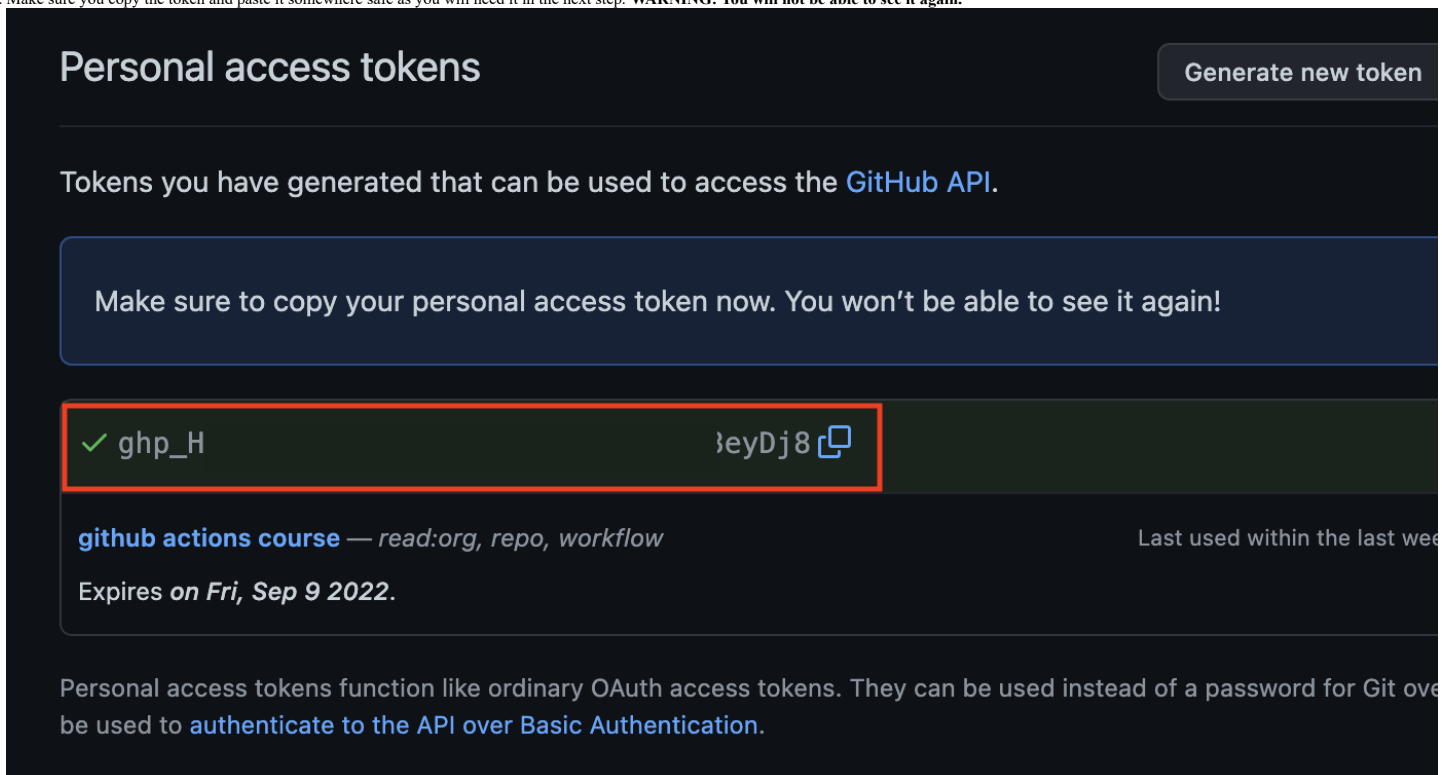
5. Click **Generate token**.



| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> project | Full control of projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:project | Read access of projects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> admin:pgp_key | Full control of public user GPG keys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> write:pgp_key | Write public user GPG keys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> read:pgp_key | Read public user GPG keys |

Generate token Cancel

6. Make sure you copy the token and paste it somewhere safe as you will need it in the next step. **WARNING: You will not be able to see it again.**



Personal access tokens

Generate new token

Tokens you have generated that can be used to access the [GitHub API](#).

Make sure to copy your personal access token now. You won't be able to see it again!

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| ✓ ghp_H | 3eyDj8 |
| github actions course — read:org, repo, workflow | |
| Expires on Fri, Sep 9 2022. | |

Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over be used to [authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication](#).

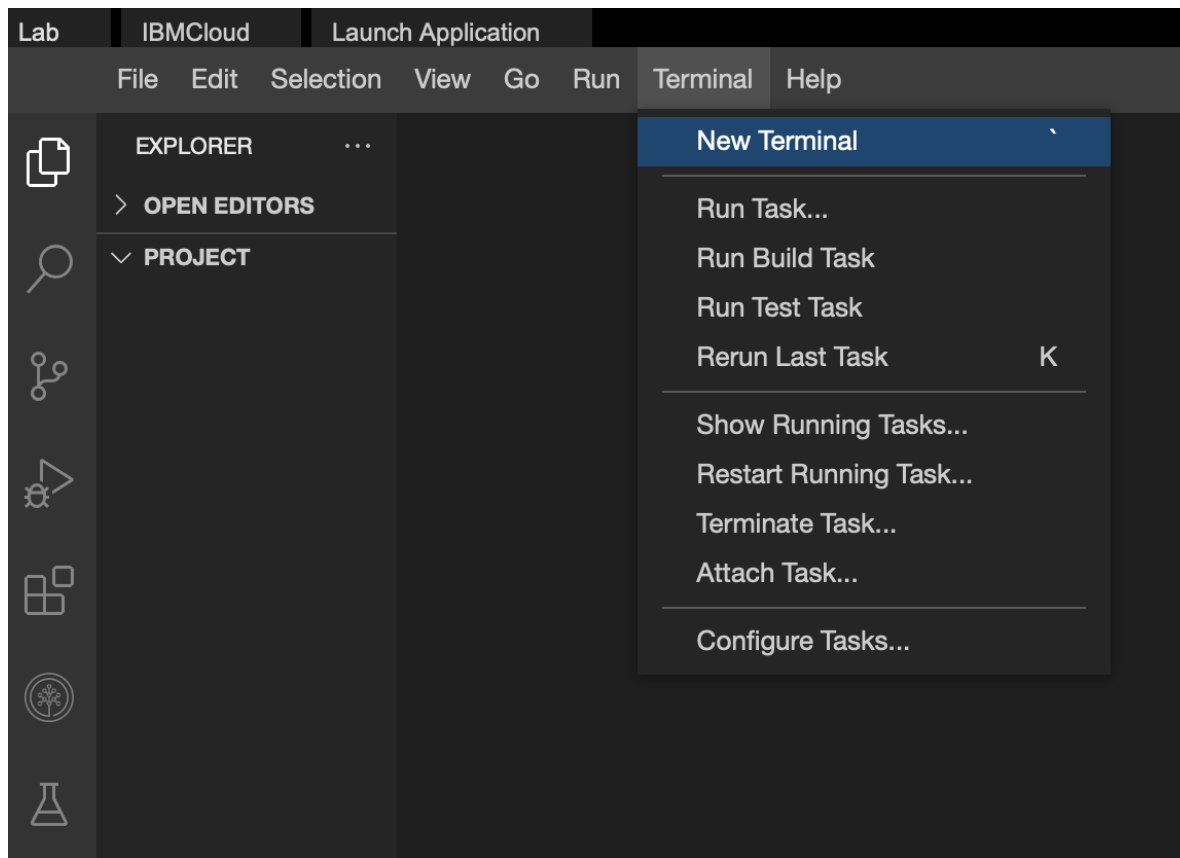
Warning: Keep your tokens safe and protect them like passwords.

If you lose this token at any time, repeat the above steps to regenerate the token.

Fork and Clone the Repository

Open a Terminal

Open a terminal window by using the menu in the editor: Terminal > New Terminal.



In the terminal, if you are not already in the `/home/project` folder, change to your project folder now.

```
1. 1
1. cd /home/project
```

Copied! Executed!

Authenticate with GitHub

Run the following command to authenticate with GitHub in the terminal. You will need the GitHub Personal Token you created in the previous step.

```
1. 1
1. gh auth login
```

Copied! Executed!

You will be taken through a guided experience as shown here:

```
What account do you want to log into? GitHub.com
What is your preferred protocol for Git operations? HTTPS
Authenticate Git with your GitHub credentials.
How would you like to authenticate GitHub CLI? Paste an authentication token.
Paste your authentication token: *****
You will be logged into GitHub as your account user.
```

After you have authenticated successfully, you will need to fork and clone [this GitHub](#) repo in the terminal. You will then create a workflow to trigger GitHub Actions in your forked version of the repository.

Fork and Clone the Reference Repo

```
1. 1
1. gh repo fork ibm-developer-skills-network/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode --clone=true
```

Copied! Executed!

Your output should look similar to the image below:

```
theia@theia-tapasm:/home/project$ gh repo fork ibm-developer-skills-network/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode --clone=true
! oyesidhu/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode already exists
Cloning into 'wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 37, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (37/37), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (28/28), done.
remote: Total 37 (delta 4), reused 35 (delta 4), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (37/37), done.
Updating upstream
From https://github.com/ibm-developer-skills-network/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode
* [new branch] Adding-github-actions -> upstream/Adding-github-actions
* [new branch] main -> upstream/main
✓ Cloned fork
```

Important: Pull Request

When making a pull request, make sure that your request is merging with your fork because the pull request of a fork will default to come back to [this](#) repo, not your fork.

Change to the Lab Folder

Once you have cloned the repository, change to the directory named wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode

```
1. 1
1. cd wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode
```

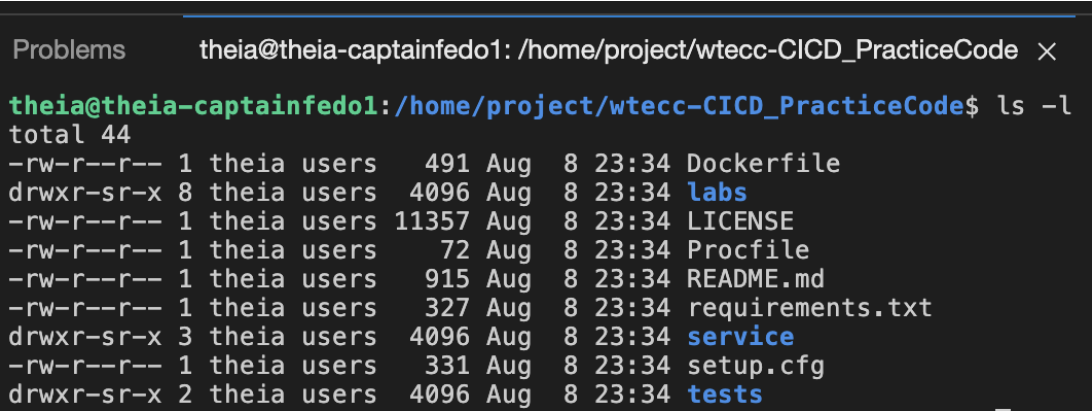
Copied! Executed!

List the contents of this directory to see the artifacts for this lab.

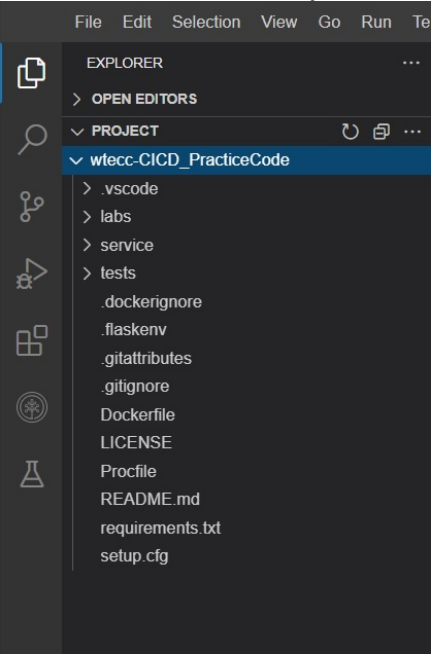
```
1. 1
1. ls -l
```

Copied! Executed!

The directory should look like the listing below:



You can also view the files cloned in the file explorer.



You are now ready to start the lab.

Optional

If working in the terminal becomes difficult because the command prompt is very long, you can shorten the prompt using the following command:

```
1. 1
1. export PS1="[\\033[01;32m]\\u\\[\\033[00m\\]: \\[\\033[01;34m\\]W\\[\\033[00m\\]]\\$ "
```

Copied! Executed!

Step 1: Create a Workflow

To get started, you need to create a workflow yaml file. The first line in this file will define the name of the workflow that shows up in GitHub Actions page of your repository.

Your Task

- 1. Open the terminal and ensure you are in the wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode directory.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
1. cd /home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode
```

Copied! Executed!

2. Create the directory structure .github/workflows and create a file called workflow.yml.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. mkdir -p .github/workflows
2. touch .github/workflows/workflow.yml
```

Copied! Executed!

3. Every workflow starts with a name. The name will be displayed on the Actions page and on any badges. Give your workflow the name CI workflow by adding a name: tag as the first line in the file.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
1. name: {insert name here}
```

Copied!

Open workflow.yml in IDE

Double-check that your work matches the solution below.

Solution

▼ Click here for the answer.
Replace the workflow.yml file with the code snippet below. You can also copy relevant parts of the code. Be sure to indent properly:

```
1. 1
1. name: CI workflow
```

Copied!

Step 2: Add Event Triggers

Event triggers define which events can cause the workflow to run. You will use the on: tag to add the following events:

- Run the workflow on every push to the main branch
- Run the workflow whenever a pull request is created to the main branch.

Your Task

1. Add the on: keyword to the workflow at the same level of indentation as the name:.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
1. on:
```

Copied!

2. Add push: event as the first event that can trigger the workflow. This is added as the child element of on: so it must be indented under it.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. on:
2. {insert first event name here}:
```

Copied!

3. Add the "main" branch to the push event. You want the workflow to start every time somebody pushes to the main branch. This also includes merge events. You do this by using the branches: keyword followed by a list of branches either as [] or -

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
1. on:
2. push:
3. branches: [ {insert branch name here} ]
```

Copied!

4. Add a pull_request: event similar to the push event you just finished. It should be triggered whenever the user makes a pull request on the main branch.

► Click here for a hint.

Double-check that your work matches the solution below.

Solution

▼ Click here for the answer.
Replace the workflow.yml file with the code snippet below. You can also copy relevant parts of the code. Be sure to indent properly:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7

1. name: CI workflow
2.
3. on:
4. push:
5. branches: [ "main" ]
6. pull_request:
7. branches: [ "main" ]
```

Copied!

Step 3: Add a Job

You will now add a job called `build` to the workflow file. This job will run on the `ubuntu-latest` runner. Remember, a job is a collection of steps that are run on the events you added in the previous step.

Your Task

1. First you need a job. Add the `jobs:` section to the workflow at the same level of indentation as the `name` (i.e., no indent).

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
1. jobs:
```

Copied!

2. Next, you need to name the job. Name your job `build`: by adding a new line under the `jobs:` section.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
1. jobs:
2. {insert job name here}:
```

Copied!

3. Finally, you need a runner. Tell GitHub Actions to use the `ubuntu-latest` runner for this job. You can do this by using the `runs-on:` keyword.

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
1. jobs:
2. build:
3. runs-on: {insert runner name here}
```

Copied!

Double-check that your work matches the solution below.

Solution

▼ Click here for the answer.
Replace the `workflow.yml` file with the code snippet below. You can also copy relevant parts of the code. Be sure to indent properly:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11

1. name: CI workflow
2.
3. on:
4.   push:
5.     branches: [ "main" ]
6.   pull_request:
7.     branches: [ "main" ]
8.
9. jobs:
10. build:
11.   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

Copied!

Step 4: Target Python 3.9

It is important to consistently use the same version of dependencies and operating system for all phases of development including the CI pipeline. This project was developed on Python 3.9, so you need to ensure that the CI pipeline also runs on the same version of Python. You will accomplish this by running your workflow in a container inside the GitHub action.

Your Task

1. Add a `container:` section under the `runs-on:` section of the build job, and tell GitHub Actions to use `python:3.9-slim` as the image.

Hint

▼ Click here for a hint.

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

1. jobs:
2. build:
3.   runs-on: ubuntu-latest
4.   container: {insert container name here}
```

Copied!

Double-check that your work matches the solution below.

Solution

▼ Click here for the answer.
Replace the `workflow.yml` file with the code snippet below. You can also copy relevant parts of the code. Be sure to indent properly:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12

1. name: CI workflow
```

```

2.
3. on:
4.   push:
5.     branches: [ "main" ]
6.   pull_request:
7.     branches: [ "main" ]
8.
9. jobs:
10.  build:
11.    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
12.    container: python:3.9-slim

```

Copied!

Step 5: Save Your Work

It is now time to save your work back to your forked GitHub repository.

Your Task

1. Configure the Git account with your email and name using the `git config --global user.email` and `git config --global user.name` commands.

▼ Click here for a hint.

Open the terminal and configure your email:

```

1. 1
1. git config --global user.email "you@example.com"

```

Copied!

Open the terminal and configure your user name

```

1. 1
1. git config --global user.name "Your Name"

```

Copied!

2. The next step is to stage all the changes you made in the previous exercises and push them to your forked repo on GitHub.

▼ Click here for a hint.

You can use the following commands to commit your changes to staging and then push to your forked repository:

```

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
1. git add -A
2. git commit -m "COMMIT MESSAGE"
3. git push

```

Copied! Executed!

Your output should look similar to the image below:

Solution

```

theia@theia-captainfedol:/home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode$ git config --global user.email "
theia@theia-captainfedol:/home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode$ git config --global user.name "
theia@theia-captainfedol:/home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode$ git add -A
theia@theia-captainfedol:/home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode$ git commit -m "finished workflow file"
[main c362045] finished workflow file
1 file changed, 24 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .github/workflows/workflow.yml
theia@theia-captainfedol:/home/project/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode$ git push
Counting objects: 5, done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (5/5), 746 bytes | 373.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 5 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0)
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
To https://github.com/capfedora/wtecc-CICD_PracticeCode.git
03977e9..c362045  main -> main

```

You are done with part 1 of the lab, however if you were to look at the Actions tab in your forked repository, you will notice the GitHub action was triggered and has failed. The action was triggered because you pushed code to the `main` branch of the repository. It failed as you have not finished the workflow yet. You will add the remaining steps in part 2 of the lab so the workflow runs successfully. You can ignore this error at this time.

Congratulations! In this lab, you started building your Continuous Integration pipeline. This pipeline will run automatically when you commit your code to the GitHub repository based on the events described in the workflow.

You successfully created a GitHub Actions workflow and added an empty job. You can now proceed to extend the CI pipeline by adding steps to build dependencies, test your code, and report test coverage.

Tapas Mandal

Other Contributor(s)

Captain Fedora
John Rofrano

| Date | Version | Changed by | Change Description |
|------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2022-06-19 | 0.1 | Tapas Mandal | Created new instructions for CI/CD project |
| 2022-06-21 | 0.2 | Tapas Mandal | Adding few improvements as per review comments |
| 2022-08-05 | 0.3 | Beth Larsen | Initial QA pass |
| 2022-08-11 | 0.4 | Captain Fedora | Revised version with new instructions and fixes |
| 2022-08-12 | 0.5 | Steve Ryan | ID Review |
| 2022-08-12 | 0.4 | Captain Fedora | Fixes from ID Review |
| 2022-08-15 | 0.6 | Beth Larsen | Second QA pass |
| 2022-08-15 | 0.7 | Steve Ryan | Fixed all 'workflow.yml' instances |
| 2022-08-15 | 0.8 | Steve Ryan | Fixed all missing periods |
| 2022-08-15 | 0.9 | John Rofrano | Added minor additions for clarity |
| 2022-08-15 | 1.0 | Steve Ryan | Final minor type fixes |
| 2022-08-15 | 1.1 | Captain Fedora | Renamed images |
| 2022-08-15 | 1.2 | Captain Fedora | Split the lab into part 1 and part 2 |
| 2022-08-15 | 1.3 | Captain Fedora | Added save your work step |
| 2022-08-23 | 1.4 | Beth Larsen | QA pass on part 1 |
| 2023-02-17 | 1.5 | Lavanya Rajalingam | Updated screenshot for listing files through File Explorer |
| 2023-03-15 | 1.6 | Lavanya Rajalingam | Updated SN logo |

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