

Setting up CI/CD Pipeline

Process Overview

CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery) is the practice of automating application building, testing, and deployment. Let's look at the step-by-step setup.

What We're Setting Up

1. Automation on Repository Push:

- Running tests
- Code quality checks
- Application build
- Docker image creation
- Server deployment

2. Where We Configure:

- GitHub Actions for CI/CD
- Docker Hub for image storage
- Your server for deployment

3. How It Works:

- Push code → GitHub triggers Actions
- Actions runs all checks
- On success, code deploys to server

Configuration Files

1. Version Control (GitHub)

```
# .github/workflows/main.yml
name: CI/CD Pipeline
on:
  push:
    branches: [ main ]
  pull_request:
    branches: [ main ]
```

2. Build and Test

```
jobs:
  build:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3
```

```
- name: Setup Node.js
  uses: actions/setup-node@v3
  with:
    node-version: '18'
- run: npm ci
- run: npm test
- run: npm run build
```

3. Code Quality

```
- name: Lint Check
  run: npm run lint
- name: Type Check
  run: npm run type-check
- name: Security Scan
  uses: snyk/actions/node@master
```

4. Docker Build

```
- name: Build Docker
  run: |
    docker build -t myapp:${{ github.sha }} .
    docker tag myapp:${{ github.sha }} myapp:latest
```

5. Deploy

```
- name: Deploy
  if: github.ref == 'refs/heads/main'
  run: |
    echo ${ secrets.DOCKER_PASSWORD } | docker login -u ${ secrets.DOCKER_USERNAME } --password-stdin
    docker push myapp:latest
```

Best Practices

- Branch Protection
- Environment Secrets
- Automated Testing
- Semantic Versioning
- Rollback Strategy

Benefits

- Automated Deployments
- Consistent Quality
- Faster Releases
- Reduced Human Error

Tips

1. Start Small

2. Automate Everything Possible
3. Monitor Pipeline Performance
4. Keep Security in Mind
5. Document Thoroughly

Tools Used

- GitHub Actions
- Docker
- Node.js
- Jest
- ESLint
- TypeScript