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# CI/CD using GitHub Action

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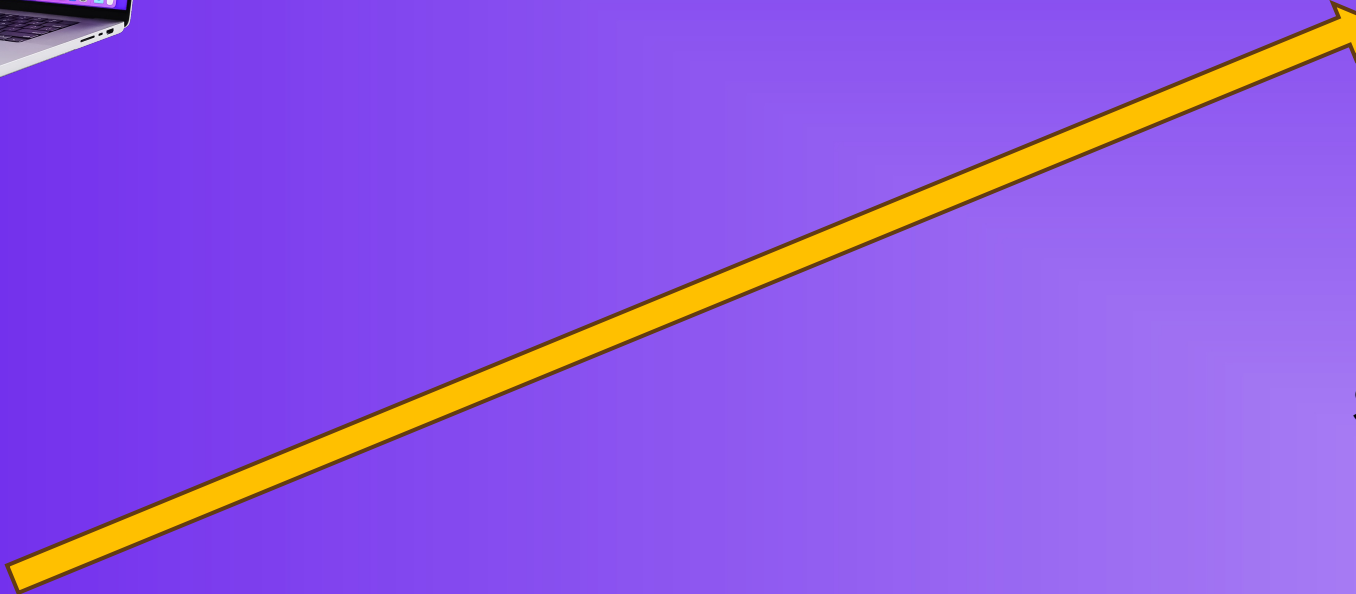
# Hosting and Deployment

- ▶ **Hosting** provides the infrastructure (server, cloud, domain) where your application will run.
- ▶ **Deployment** is the process of moving your app to that hosted server and making it work for users.

# Deployment



**GitHub**



Server Machine

- SSD
- RAM
- INTERNET



DB



Volumes

# Services Required for Hosting



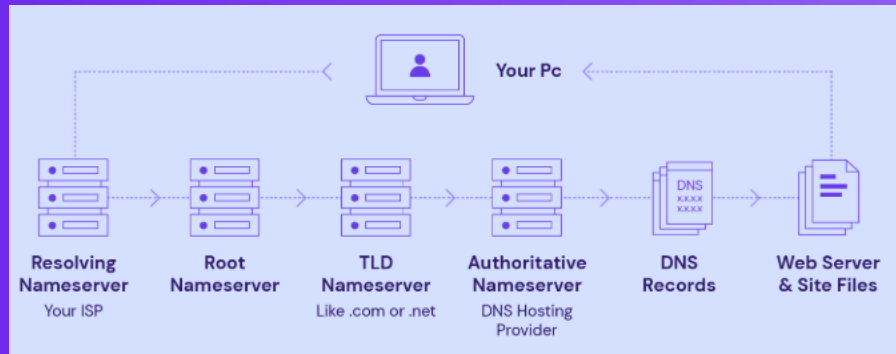
**Compute:** AWS EC2 for the Node.js backend.



**Database:** MongoDB Atlas, RDS..

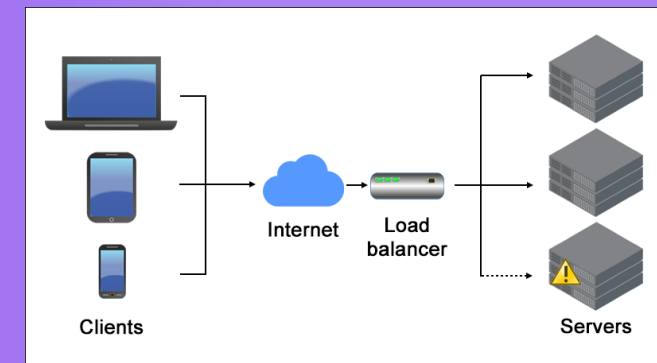


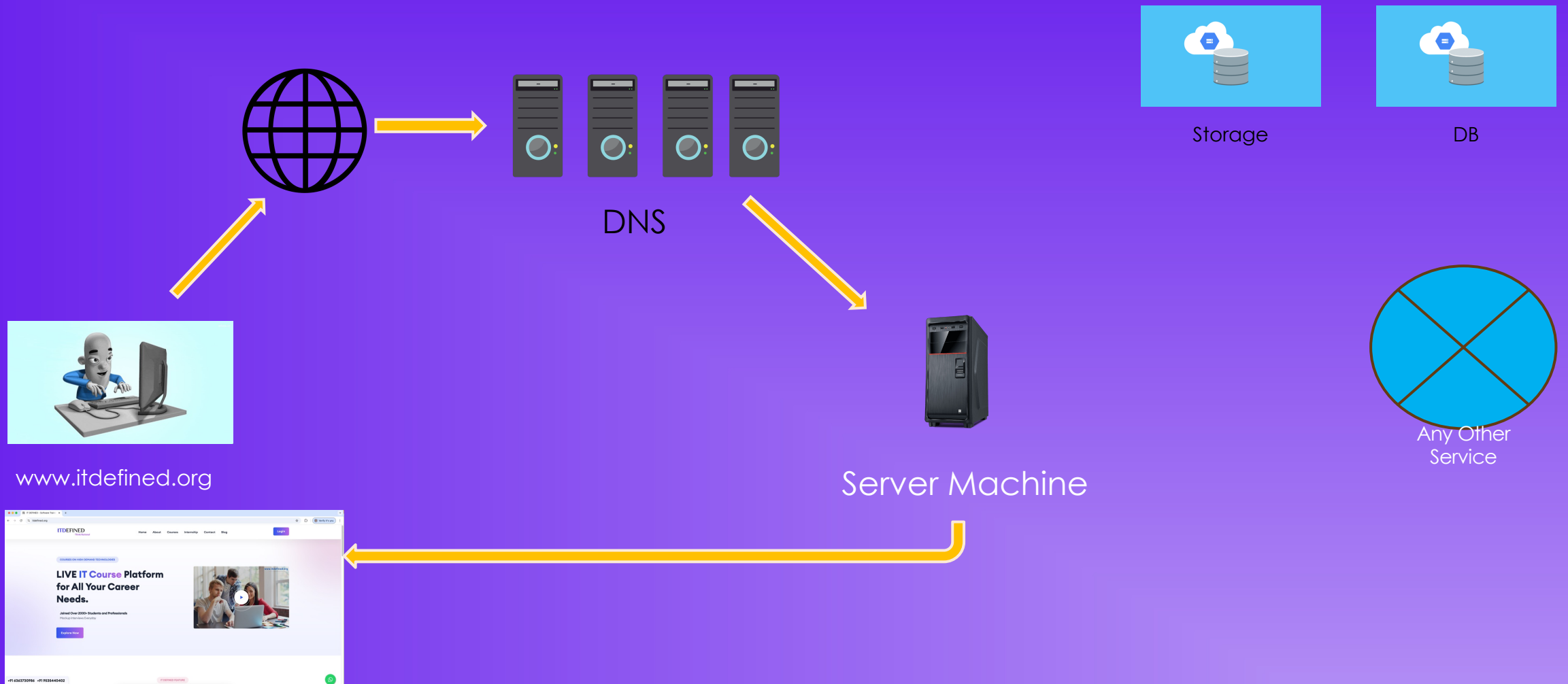
**Storage:** AWS S3 for storing static files (like images).

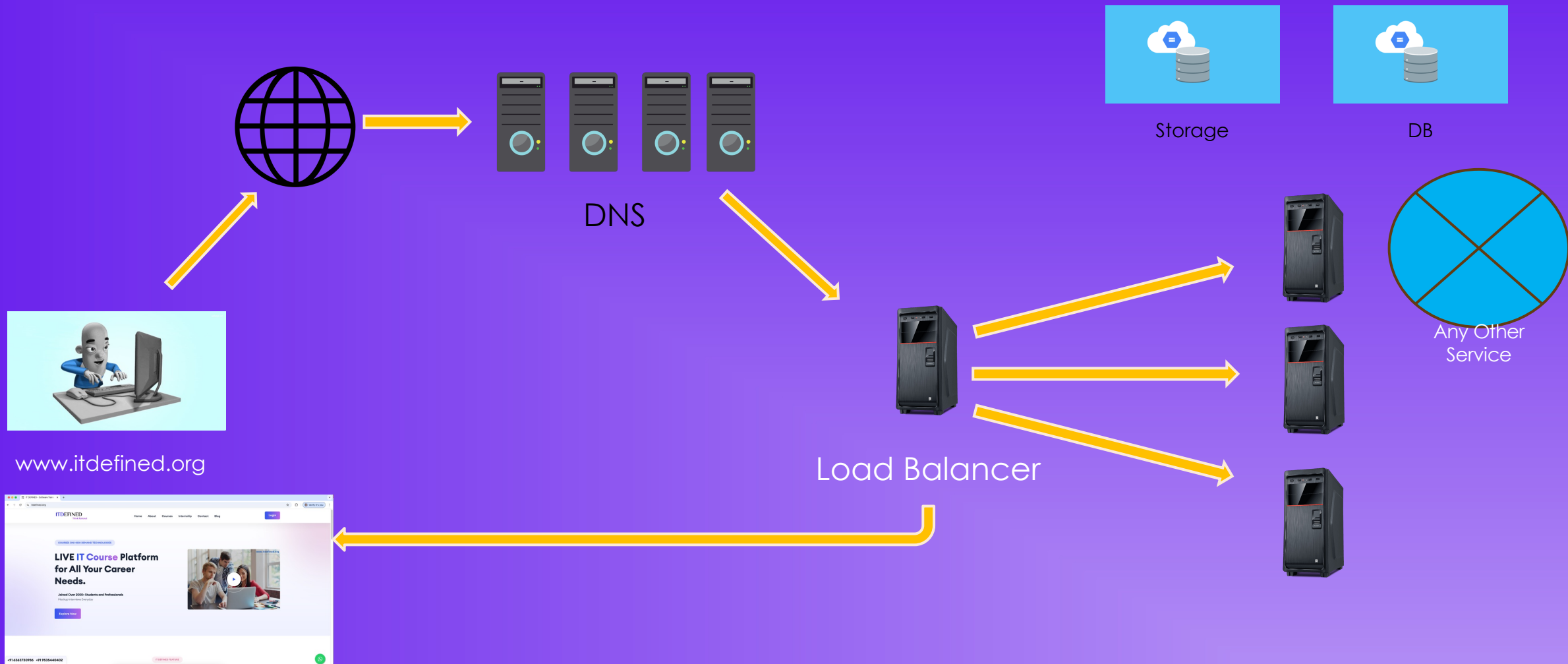


**DNS:** Route 53 for domain management.

**Load Balancer:** AWS ELB for scaling the backend.



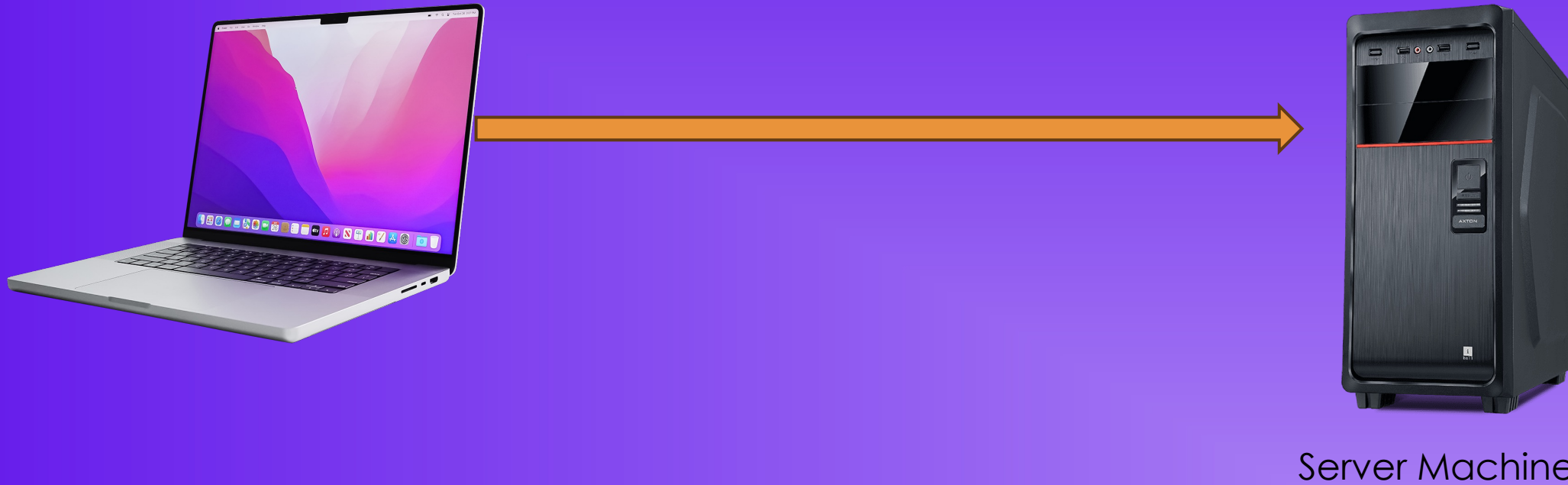




# Automating Deployments

- ▶ 1. GitHub Actions
- ▶ 2. Jenkins
- ▶ 3. GitLab CI/CD
- ▶ 4. CircleCI
- ▶ 5. Travis CI
- ▶ 6. Buddy
- ▶ 7. Semaphore
- ▶ 8. Azure DevOps
- ▶ 9. Appveyor
- ▶ 10. Octopus Deploy
- ▶ ☒ Many More..

# Direct Deployment



```
scp -i /path/to/your-key.pem /path/to/local-file username@ec2-public-ip:/path/to/remote-directory
```



# Domain Name System (DNS) web service

- ▶ **Domain Registration:** Allows users to register new domain names.
- ▶ **DNS Service:** Translates domain names into IP addresses.
- ▶ **Scalable and Reliable:** Offers highly available and scalable DNS management.
- ▶ **Health Checks:** Monitors the health of resources and automatically routes traffic based on status.
- ▶ **DNS Failover:** Automatically reroutes traffic if a resource becomes unavailable.
- ▶ Ex:
  - ▶ **AWS Route 53**
  - ▶ **Google Cloud DNS + Load Balancer**
  - ▶ **Azure DNS + Traffic Manager**



[www.itdefined.org](http://www.itdefined.org)



# Nginx

1. **Web server:** Serves static websites quickly.
2. **Reverse Proxy:** Forwards requests to another server, often used for load balancing.
3. **Load Balancer:** Distributes traffic across multiple servers to improve performance and reliability.
4. **Caching:** Caches content to reduce load on servers and improve speed.

# Route 53 Records

## A Record

Pointing your domain to an IP address (e.g., EC2 instance).

## CNAME Record:

Alias for subdomains (e.g., www to example.com).

## MX Record:

Directing email traffic to mail servers.

## TXT Record:

Used for email authentication, domain verification, and other settings.

## NS Record:

Specifies authoritative DNS servers for a domain

## SOA (Start of Authority) Record:

It is an essential DNS record that provides information about the authoritative DNS zone for a domain

# Nameservers Update

## DNS Management

kinstalife.com

### Enter My Own Nameservers

Changing nameservers is risky, and change could potentially lead to your website disappearing from public view.



Add Nameserver

Cancel

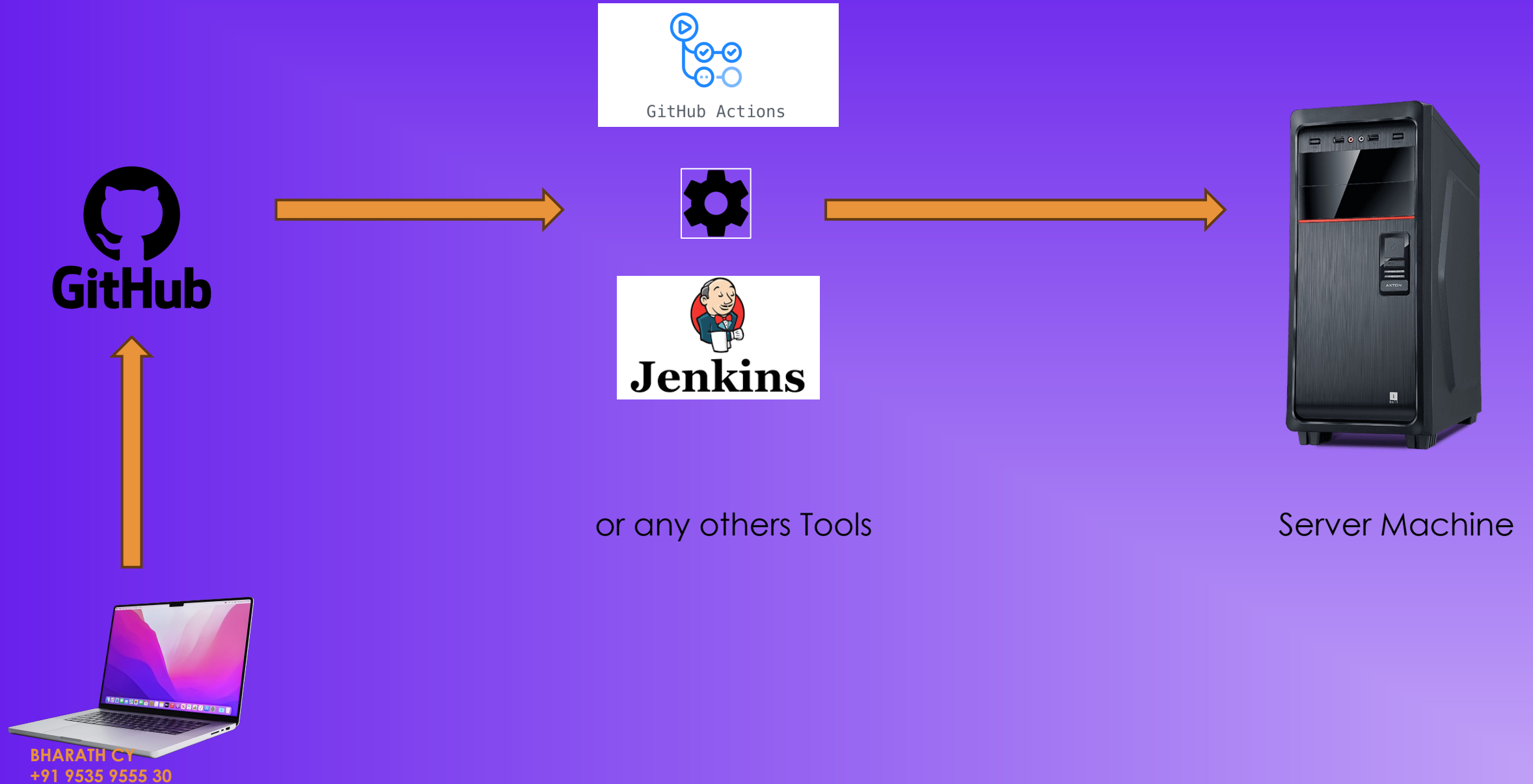
Back

Save

# Through Git



# Through Git & CI/CD Tools



# Hosting

- ▶ Create AWS EC2 Instance (or any server)
- ▶ Assign Elastic IP (to prevent IP changes)
- ▶ Set Up Security Groups (allow SSH, HTTP, HTTPS)
- ▶ Install Docker
- ▶ Install Docker Compose
- ▶ Install Nginx (Reverse Proxy & Load Balancer)
- ▶ Create Route 53 Hosted Zone (Buy & Configure Domain)
- ▶ Set DNS Records in Route 53 (Point domain to EC2/ELB)



# Deployment

- ▶ Clone the MERN app from GitHub
- ▶ Set Up Environment Variables (.env)
- ▶ Write & Configure docker-compose.yml
- ▶ Run docker-compose up -d (Start Containers)
- ▶ Check Running Containers (docker ps)
- ▶ Configure Nginx Reverse Proxy for MERN App
- ▶ Restart Nginx (sudo systemctl restart nginx)
- ▶ Enable SSL (Let's Encrypt / AWS ACM)
- ▶ Test Application on Domain (example.com)
- ▶ Set Up GitHub Actions for CI/CD (Optional)

# Continuous Integration & Continuous Deployment

## Continuous Integration (CI):

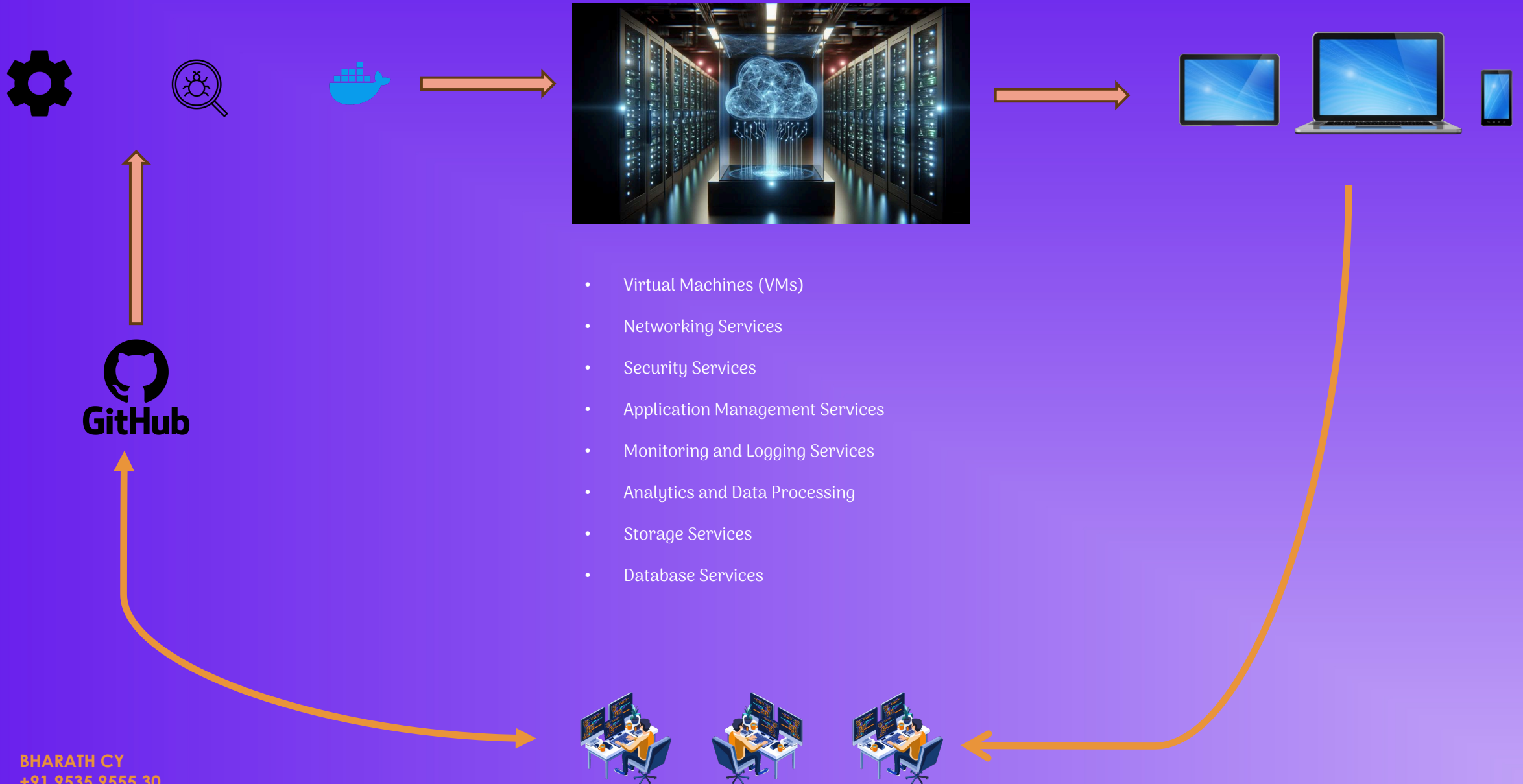
- ▶ Developers regularly merge (integrate) their code changes into a shared repository.
- ▶ Automated tests and builds are run to ensure the new code works well with the existing codebase, catching errors early

## Continuous Deployment/Delivery (CD):

**Delivery:** Once the code passes all tests, it's ready to be manually deployed to production.

**Deployment:** Goes a step further by automatically deploying the tested code to production without manual intervention.

# Continuous Integration & Continuous Deployment



# Steps Involved

## Run Code

- ▶ Connect to Machine
- ▶ Install Docker
- ▶ Clone the repo (Delete if exists and clone)
- ▶ Run Docker Compose File

## Setup Nginx

- ▶ Install NGINX on EC2
- ▶ Configure Firewall (UFW)
- ▶ Set Up NGINX as a Reverse Proxy
- ▶ Secure with SSL (Let's Encrypt)
- ▶ Test & Verify

## Map domain Name

- ▶ Register a Domain
- ▶ Create a Hosted Zone
- ▶ Update Name Servers
- ▶ Create DNS Records
- ▶ Configure Load Balancer or CloudFront (Optional)

## 1. Continuous Integration (CI):

1. Developers push their code to a shared repository (e.g., GitHub, GitLab, Bitbucket).
2. Jenkins automatically triggers a pipeline when code is committed.
3. Key Steps in CI:
  1. **Code Checkout:** Jenkins fetches the latest code from the repository.
  2. **Build Process:** Jenkins compiles the code into an executable format.
  3. **Automated Testing:** Jenkins runs test cases (e.g., unit tests) to ensure the code works as expected.
  4. **Feedback Loop:** If errors occur, Jenkins notifies the developer with logs to fix issues quickly.

## 2. Continuous Deployment/Delivery (CD):

1. Once the code passes all tests in CI, Jenkins can handle the deployment process.
2. Two options:
  1. **Delivery:** Deploy to a staging environment for manual approval.
  2. **Deployment:** Automatically deploy to production (fully automated).
3. Key Steps in CD:
  1. **Package Artifacts:** Jenkins packages the application (e.g., as a Docker container or WAR file).
  2. **Deploy to Server/Cloud:** Jenkins deploys the package to a production or staging environment (e.g., AWS, Azure, Kubernetes).

# GitHub Actions

# What Are GitHub Actions

- GitHub Actions is a CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment) platform.
- Helps automate software workflows directly from your GitHub repository.
- Key Features:
  - Automate builds, tests, and deployments.
  - Integrate with other services.
  - Flexible YAML-based configuration.

# Why GitHub Actions

- **Automation:** Automate repetitive tasks.
- **Efficiency:** Streamline development processes.
- **Integration:** Seamless with GitHub repositories.
- **Customizable:** Define workflows that fit your project's needs.
- **Collaboration:** Improved team efficiency and communication.



# Core Concepts

## 1. Workflows

Automated processes defined by YAML files in `.github/workflows`

## 2. Triggers

Events like `push`, `pull_request`, or `schedule` that start workflows.

## 3. Jobs

Steps within a workflow that run in parallel or sequentially.

## 4. Steps

Individual tasks within a job.

## 5. Actions

Predefined tasks to reuse in workflows.

## 6. Runners

A runner is a server that executes the workflow. GitHub provides cloud-based runners, but you can also set up self-hosted runners for more control

- ▶ name: CI Pipeline # Name of the workflow
- ▶ on:
  - ▶ push:  
branches: [main] # Runs on push to main branch
  - ▶ pull\_request:  
branches: [main] # Runs on PRs to main
- ▶ jobs:
  - ▶ build:  
runs-on: ubuntu-latest # OS environment  
steps:
    - name: Checkout Repository  
uses: actions/checkout@v3 # Fetches code
    - name: Setup Node.js  
uses: actions/setup-node@v3  
with:  
node-version: 18 # Sets Node.js version
    - name: Install Dependencies  
run: npm install
    - name: Run Tests  
run: npm test

Section			Description
name			Gives a name to the workflow
on			Defines triggers (push, pull_request, schedule)
jobs			Contains jobs (like build, test, deploy)
	runs-on		Specifies OS for execution (Ubuntu, Windows, macOS)
	steps		Individual tasks (checkout code, install dependencies, run tests)
		uses	Calls a pre-built GitHub Action
		with	It provides configuration options for the action
		run	Runs shell commands

# Structure of a Job:

- **name**: An optional name for the job.
- **runs-on**: Specifies the type of runner (e.g., ubuntu-latest, windows-latest).
- **steps**: A series of commands or actions that are executed in the job.
  - **needs** (optional): Specifies dependencies between jobs (i.e., one job should run after another completes).

# Triggers

Trigger	Runs When?
push	Code is pushed to a branch
Pull_request	A PR is opened/updated
schedule	Runs at specific times (cron)
Workflow_dispatch	Manual trigger

on:  
  schedule:  
    - cron: "0 0 \* \* \*"

# YAML

```
1 name: Deploy MERN Application
2
3 on:
4   push:
5     branches:
6       - main
7
8 jobs:
9   build-and-deploy:
10    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
11
12    services:
13      mongo:
14        image: mongo:latest
15        ports:
16          - 27017:27017
17
18    steps:
19      - name: Checkout code
20        uses: actions/checkout@v3
21
22      - name: Set up Node.js
23        uses: actions/setup-node@v3
24        with:
25          node-version: '16'
26
27      - name: Install backend dependencies
28        run: |
29          cd backend
30          npm install
31
32      - name: Install frontend dependencies
33        run: |
34          cd frontend
35          npm install
36
37      - name: Build frontend
38        run: |
39          cd frontend
40          npm run build
41
42      - name: Start backend server
43        run: |
44          cd backend
45          npm run start &
46
47      - name: Deploy application
48        run: |
49          echo "Deploy scripts or commands go here."
```

# Breakdown of the YAML File - 1


- ▶ 1. name: Name of the Workflow



```
name: CI/CD Pipeline
```

# Breakdown of the YAML File - 2

## ▶ 2. Trigger for Workflow

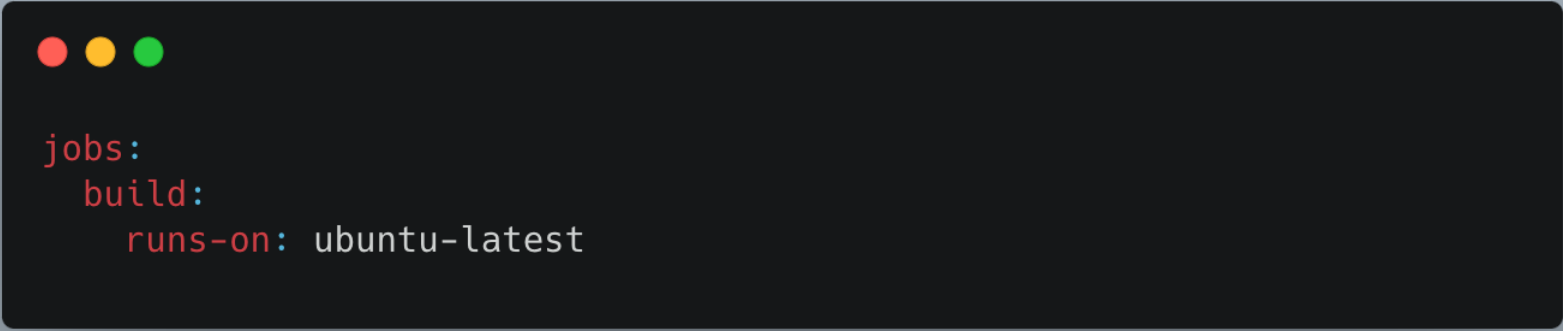


```
on:  
  push:  
    branches:  
      - main
```



# Breakdown of the YAML File - 1


## ► Define Jobs in the Workflow



```
jobs:  
  build:  
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

# Breakdown of the YAML File - 1

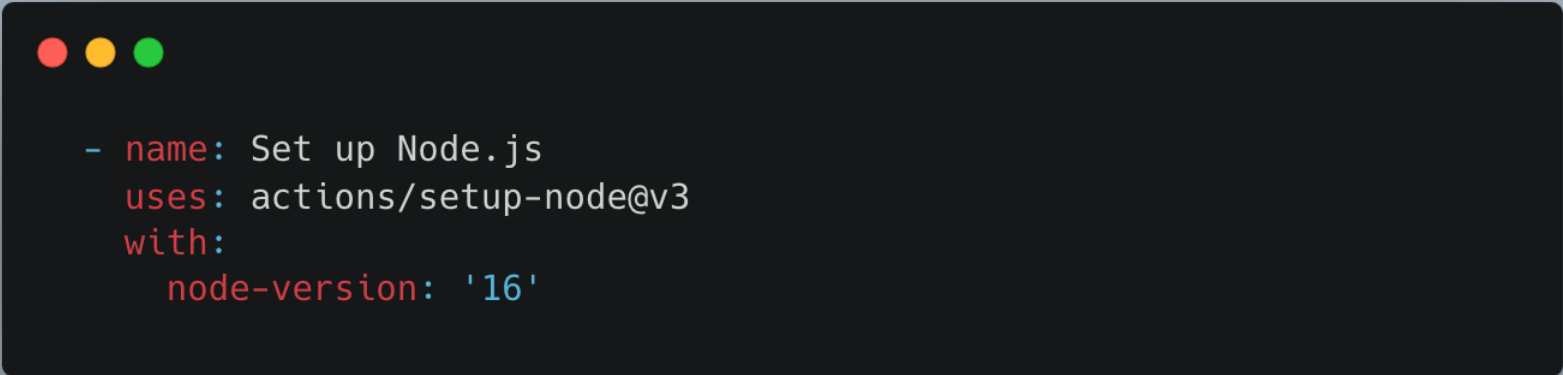
- ▶ Define Steps in the Job



```
steps:  
  - name: Checkout code  
    uses: actions/checkout@v3
```

# Breakdown of the YAML File - 1

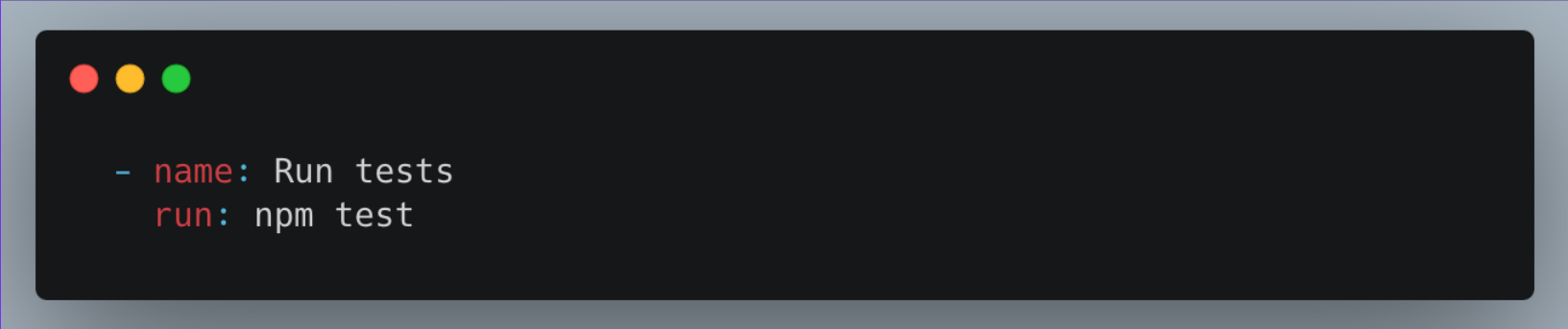
## ► uses and run



```
- name: Set up Node.js
  uses: actions/setup-node@v3
  with:
    node-version: '16'
```

# Breakdown of the YAML File - 1

## ▶ Running Tests, Building, and Deploying

A terminal window with a dark background and a light gray border. It features three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. The text inside is a YAML snippet for a test job.

```
- name: Run tests  
  run: npm test
```

# Live Demo

# GitHub Actions Documentation

<https://docs.github.com/en/actions>

# CI/CD using Github Actions

- ▶ Workflow Name
- ▶ Trigger
- ▶ Deploy Job
  - ▶ SSH into EC2
  - ▶ Setting Environment Variables
  - ▶ Updating EC2 and Installing Dependencies
  - ▶ Stopping Old Containers
  - ▶ Cloning the GitHub Repository
  - ▶ Running Docker Compose
  - ▶ Verifying Deployment

# Jenkins

- Jenkins is an open-source automation server used to build, test, and deploy software projects automatically.
- It supports integrating code changes, running tests, and deploying applications efficiently.

The screenshot displays the Jenkins web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Jenkins logo, a search bar, and user information. The main content area shows the pipeline view for 'First-pull-branch'. On the left, a sidebar contains links to Status, Changes, Build Now, View Configuration, Full Stage View, Open Blue Ocean, GitHub, and Pipeline Syntax. The main area is titled 'Branch First-pull-branch' and shows the full project name. Below this, the 'Stage View' is presented as a table with columns for stages: Declarative: Checkout SCM, Build, Test, Test, error, and Deliver. The table shows the duration of each stage for three builds. Build #4 is the most recent, followed by #3 and #2. Build #2 is highlighted in red, indicating it failed. The 'error' stage for build #2 is marked as 'aborted'.

Dashboard > creating-a-pipeline-in-blue-ocean > First-pull-branch >

**Status**

- Changes
- Build Now
- View Configuration
- Full Stage View
- Open Blue Ocean
- GitHub
- Pipeline Syntax

**Build History** **trend** v

Filter builds...

- #4** Aug 8, 2022, 2:14 PM
- #3** Aug 4, 2022, 8:49 PM
- #2** Aug 3, 2022, 2:18 PM

**Branch First-pull-branch**

Full project name: creating-a-pipeline-in-blue-ocean/First-pull-branch

**Stage View**

Average stage times:  
(Average full run time: ~1h 29min)

	Declarative: Checkout SCM	Build	Test	Test	error	Deliver
#4 Aug 08 14:14 No Changes	2min 29s	34s	783ms	0ms	159ms	2s
#3 Aug 04 20:49 No Changes	1s	36s	36ms	1s	70ms (paused for 1h 24min)	5s (paused for 4min 24s)
#2 Aug 03 14:18 No Changes	472ms	31s	37ms	1s	249ms (paused for 3d 17h) aborted	69ms aborted
	7min 27s					

**Permalinks**



# Creating DNS Records

Inside the Hosted Zone, click “Create Record”

- ▶ • A Record (IPv4 Address)
  - ▶ • Type: A
  - ▶ • Value: Your EC2 Public IP
  - ▶ • TTL: 300 (default)
- ▶ • CNAME Record (for subdomains)
  - ▶ • Type: CNAME
  - ▶ • Name: www
  - ▶ • Value: yourdomain.com
- ▶ • MX Record (for Email Hosting)
  - ▶ • Required if setting up custom emails (e.g., Google Workspace, Zoho).
- ▶ • TXT Record (for Verification & SSL)
  - ▶ • Used for email verification, SPF, DKIM, etc.

# Nameservers Update

## DNS Management

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### Enter My Own Nameservers

Changing nameservers is risky, and change could potentially lead to your website disappearing from public view.



Add Nameserver

Cancel

Back

Save



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# Micro Services

