



Hosting Portfolio Website with GitOps and Github Actions

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Technology Stack

Github Pages – Used to host the static website directly from a Git repository.

GitHub Actions – Automates the deployment process, enabling a GitOps workflow.

Google Firebase Studio – AI-assisted development environment used to generate the static site content.

Git – Ensures full version control and traceability of all changes.

HTML / CSS – Used for structuring and styling the website content.

VSCodium – My primary editor for writing and managing the project files.

Project Overview

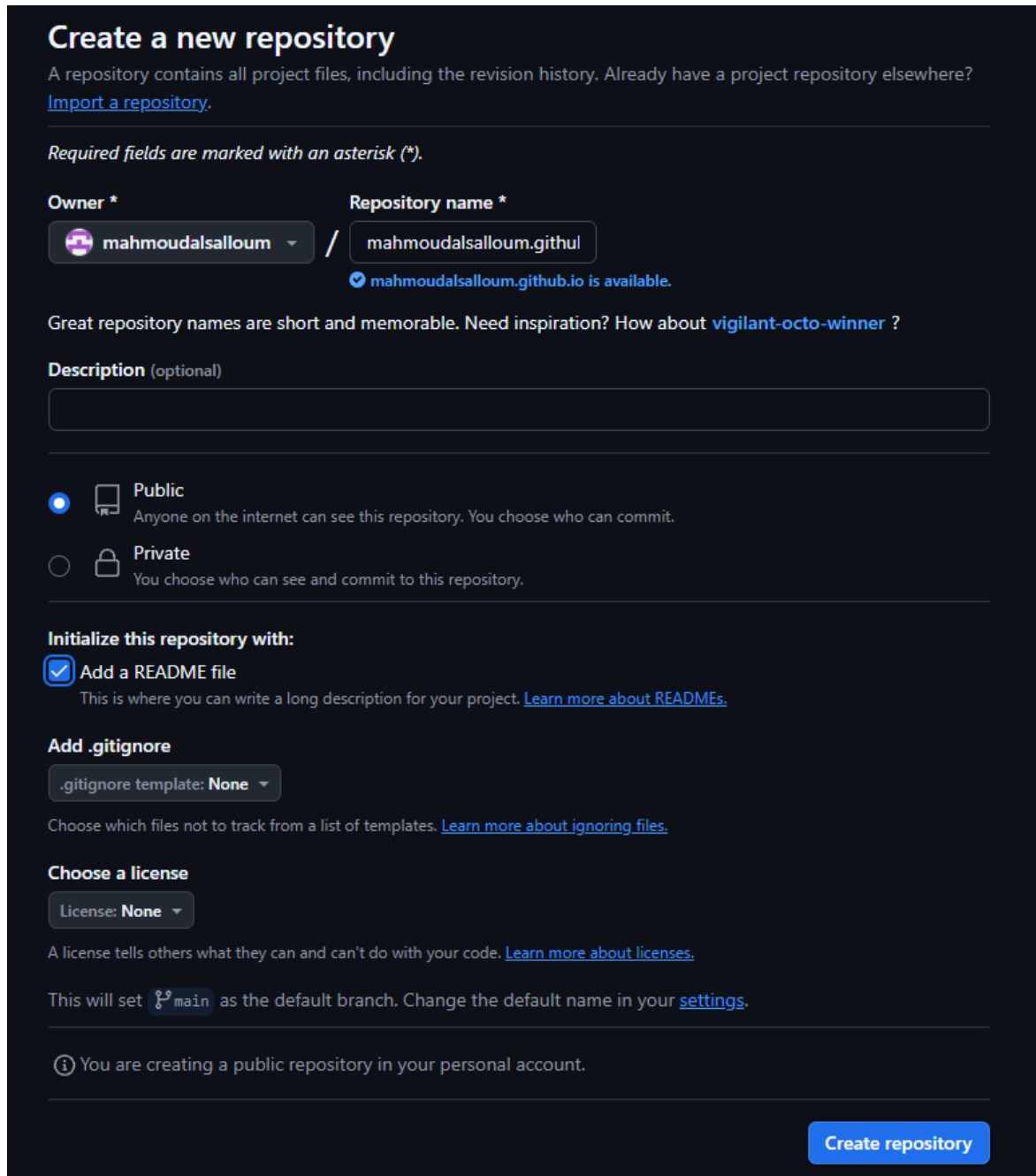
Welcome to my project!

Thank you for taking the time to explore my portfolio. In this project, I built and deployed a fully automated, static portfolio website using GitHub Pages. The goal was to create a centralized, professional space to showcase my work in IT, DevOps, and System Administration.

This site is not only a portfolio but also a live demonstration of modern DevOps practices. It is maintained using GitOps workflow powered by GitHub Actions. Every change made to the content is automatically deployed via CI/CD pipelines, ensuring that the website is always up to date and version controlled. You are experiencing the result of that workflow right now!

Implementation Steps

I began by creating a new GitHub repository named `mahmoudalsalloum.github.io`. This repository serves as the home for my personal portfolio website, which is hosted directly via GitHub Pages. It is configured to automatically deploy the latest version of the site from `main` branch, enabling a seamless and automated deployment process See Figure 1.





Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? [Import a repository.](#)

Required fields are marked with an asterisk ().*


Owner * **Repository name ***


 **mahmoudalsalloum** / **mahmoudalsalloum.github**

 **mahmoudalsalloum.github.io** is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [vigilant-octo-winner](#) ?

Description (optional)

☒  **Public**
Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

☒ **Add a README file**
This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs.](#)

Add .gitignore


.gitignore template: **None**


Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files.](#)

Choose a license

License: **None**

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses.](#)

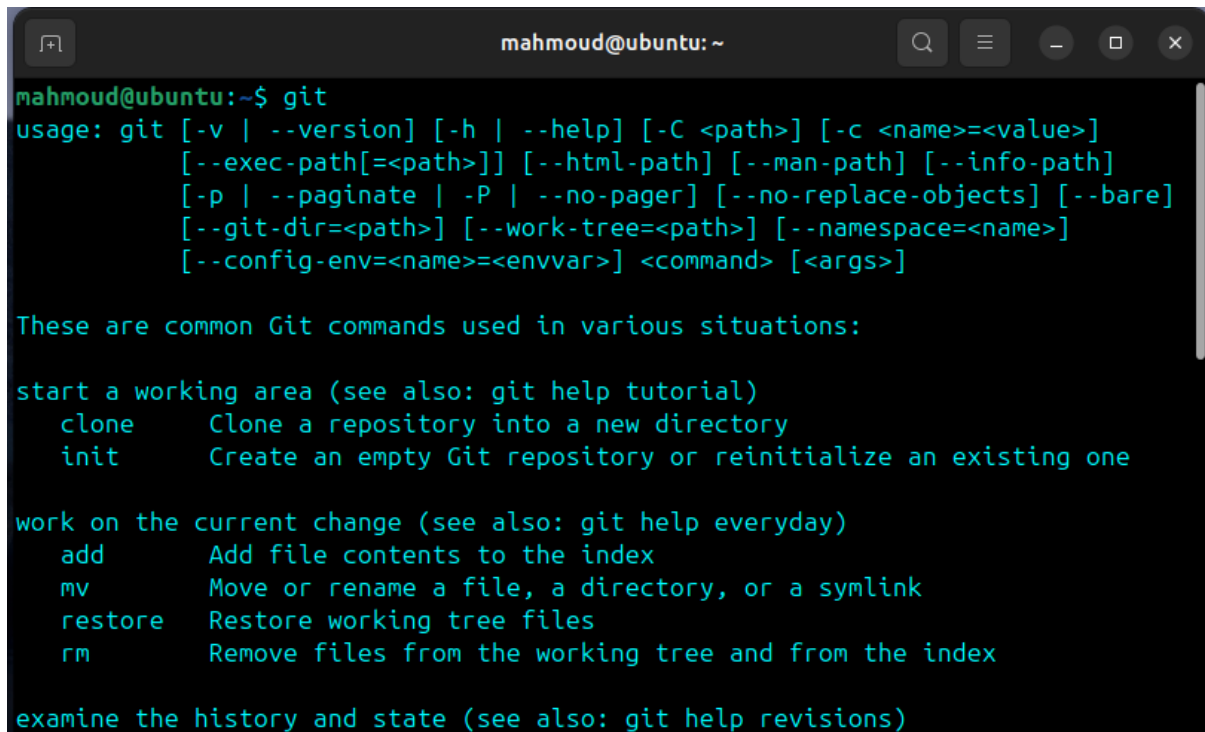
This will set  **main** as the default branch. Change the default name in your [settings](#).

 You are creating a public repository in your personal account.

Create repository

Figure 1: Create GitHub repository

Next, I opened the Linux terminal to verify that Git was installed on the system. I did this by simply entering the command `git`. The terminal responded with Git usage information and available command, confirming that Git was already installed and correctly configured on the system. See Figure 2.



```
mahmoud@ubuntu: ~  
mahmoud@ubuntu:~$ git  
usage: git [-v | --version] [-h | --help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]  
        [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]  
        [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]  
        [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]  
        [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>] <command> [<args>]  
  
These are common Git commands used in various situations:  
  
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)  
    clone      Clone a repository into a new directory  
    init       Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one  
  
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)  
    add        Add file contents to the index  
    mv         Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink  
    restore    Restore working tree files  
    rm         Remove files from the working tree and from the index  
  
examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
```

Figure 2: Verify Git installation

I returned to GitHub and copied the SSH clone link for the repository. I chose the SSH method because my system is already configured with SSH key, allowing for secure, token-free authentication. In the Linux terminal, I used the following to clone the repository to my local system. See Figure 3 and 4.

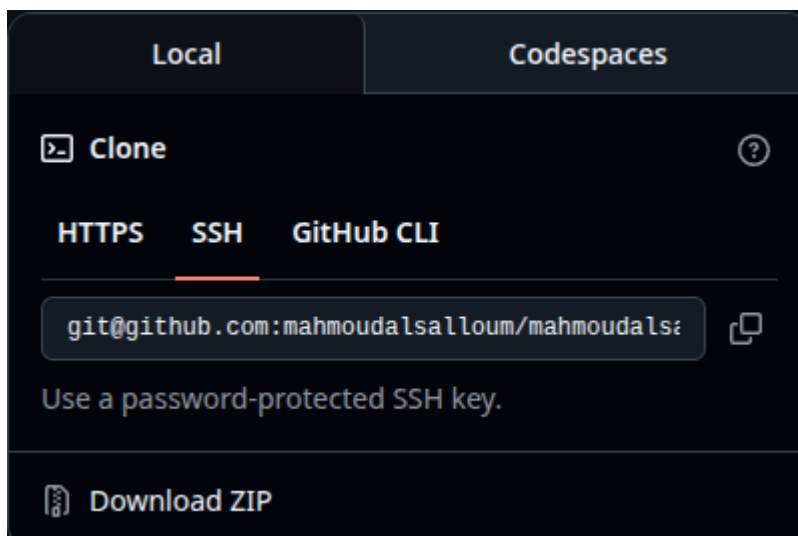


Figure 3: SSH clone link for the repository

```
mahmoud@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ git clone git@github.com:mahmoudalsalloum/mahmoudalsalloum.github.io.git
Cloning into 'mahmoudalsalloum.github.io'...
```

Figure 4: git clone command

After cloning the repository, I opened VSCode and loaded the cloned project directory. Inside the repository, I initialized a new project by creating two essential files:

Index.html – This file serves as the main entry point for the portfolio website.

Style.css – this file contains the custom styling for the website's layout and visual design.

These files form the core structure of the static site, where all the content and styles for my portfolio will be written and maintained. See Figure 5.

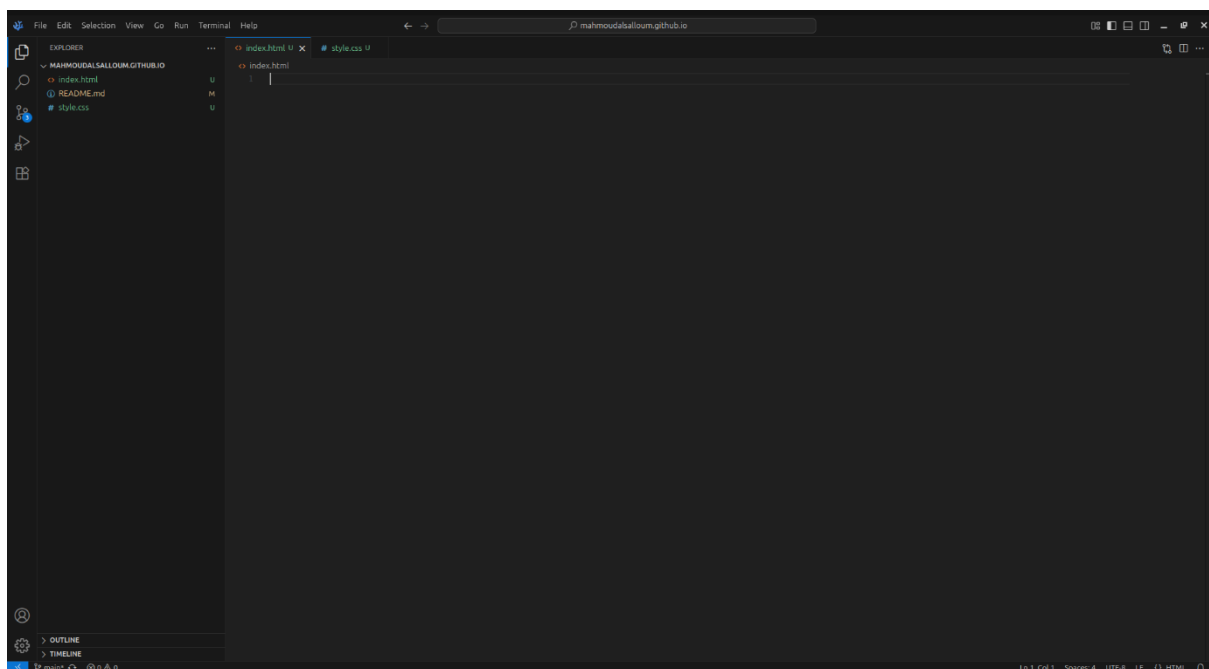


Figure 5: The new project in VSCode

Next, I logged into the Firebase Studio platform and created a new web development project. Firebase Studio provides an AI-Powered environment that simplifies the design and coding process for static websites.

The interface is divided into two main panels:

- On one side, I had access to editable HTML and CSS files. These files demonstrate and structure the content and style of the website.
- On the other side, there are two tabs: one for interacting with Google Gemini, the integrated AI assistant, and another that provides a live preview of the website.

I used Gemini to describe the tasks and content I wanted for my portfolio. As Gemini generated and updated the HTML and CSS Code, the changes were instantly reflected in the live preview tab. This real-time feedback significantly accelerated the development process and improved the design iteration workflow. See Figure 6 and 7.

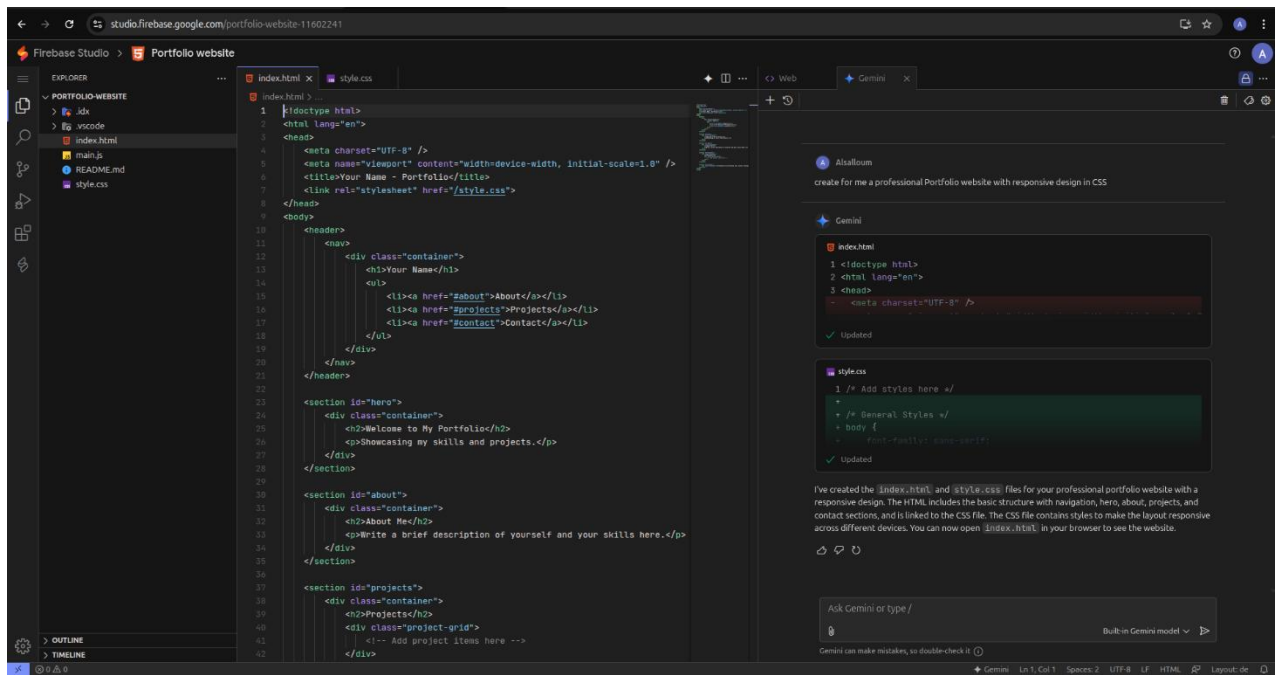


Figure 6: Google firebase studio panels with Google Gemini Assistant

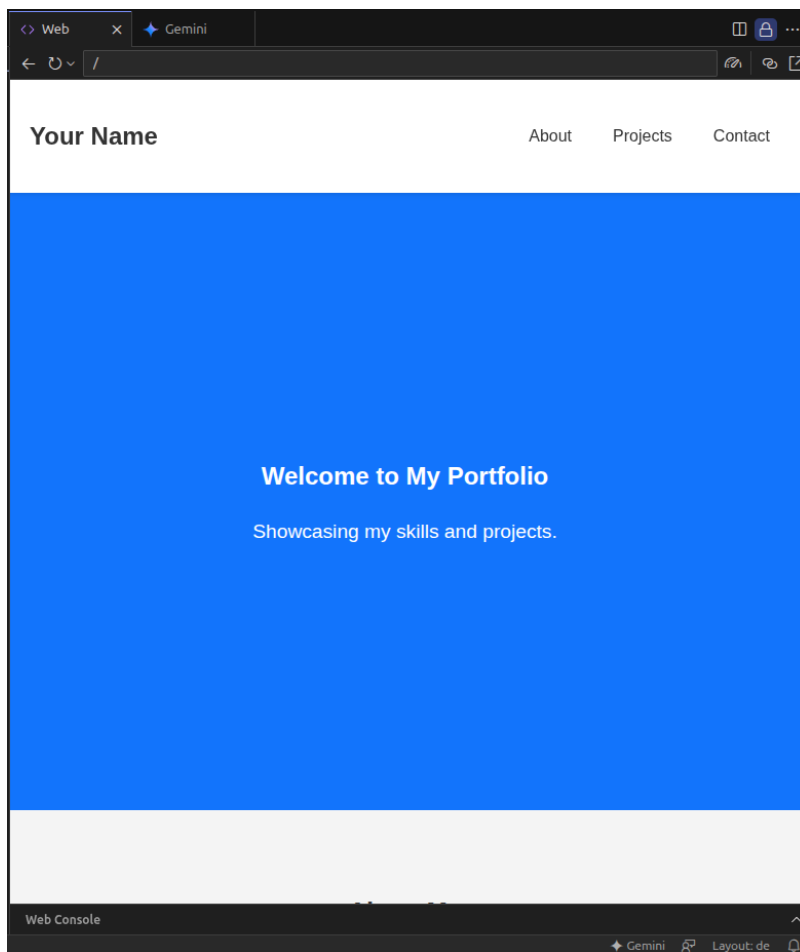


Figure 7: Live preview of the website

After completing the development in Google Firebase Studio, I copied all the generated code and added it to my local project directory within the cloned repository in VSCodium.

To test the GitOps workflow and deploy the portfolio website to GitHub Pages, I executed the following command in the terminal:

- `Git add .`
- `Git commit -m "First-Version-Portfolio"`
- `Git push`

This sequence staged all changes, committed them with a clear message, and pushed the updates to the remote GitHub repository. Subsequently, I was able to monitor the entire automated deployment process in GitHub Actions, confirming that the website was successfully built and published. See Figure 8 and 9.

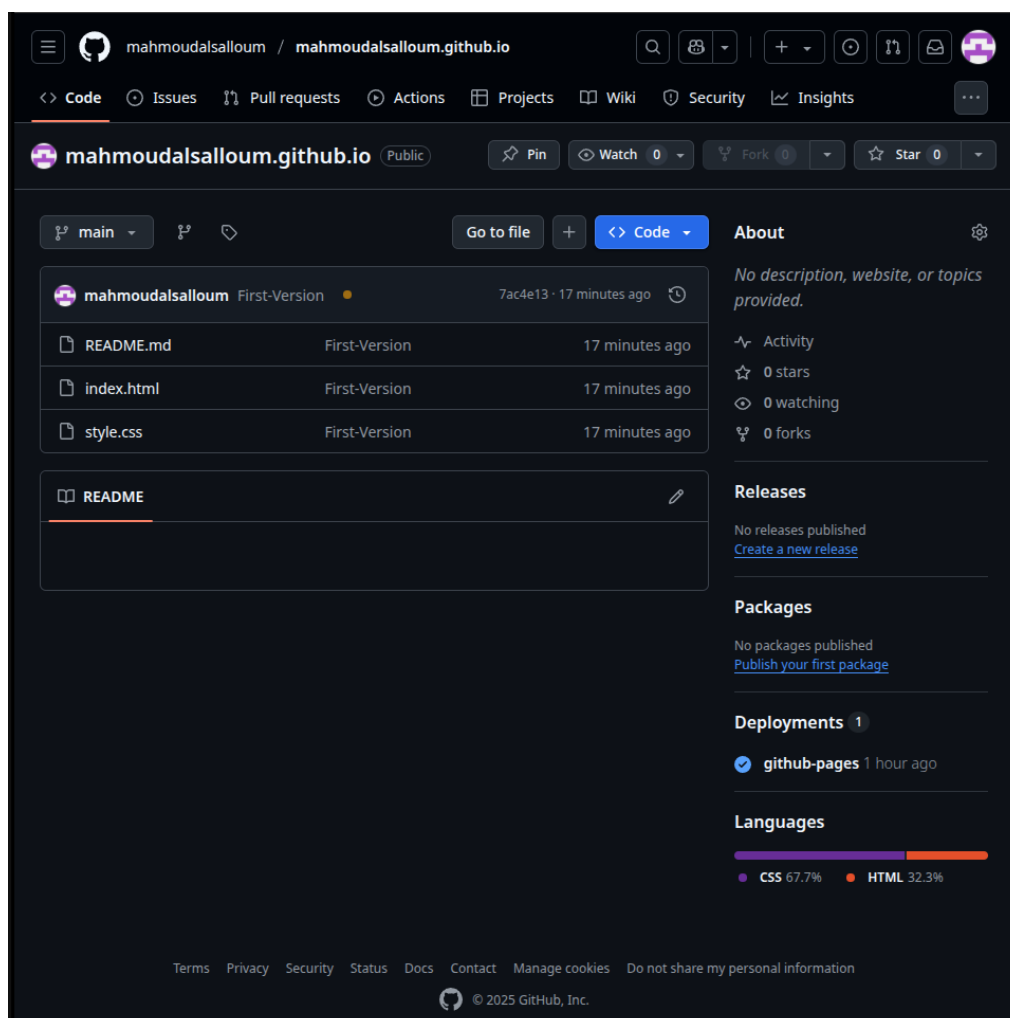


Figure 8: Files were successfully added to the GitHub repository

The screenshot shows the GitHub Actions interface for a workflow named "pages build and deployment #2". The workflow is triggered via dynamic now and has a status of "Success". It took a total duration of 41s and produced 1 artifact. The workflow consists of three jobs: "build" (22s), "report-build-status" (4s), and "deploy" (10s). The "deploy" job is linked to the "report-build-status" job and produces an artifact named "github-pages" (12.8 KB) with a digest of "sha256:5835e8deb2439df8f...".

Summary

Jobs

- build
- report-build-status
- deploy

Run details

- Usage

pages build and deployment #2

Re-run all jobs

Triggered via dynamic now

Status: Success

Total duration: 41s

Artifacts: 1

pages-build-deployment

on: dynamic

build (22s)

report-build-status (4s)

deploy (10s)

https://mahmoudalsalloum.github.io/

Artifacts

Produced during runtime

| Name | Size | Digest |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| github-pages | 12.8 KB | sha256:5835e8deb2439df8f... |

Figure 9: The workflow in GitHub

Throughout the project, I repeatedly cloned the repository, made improvements locally, and then deployed the changes using GitOps workflow. This iterative process continued until the portfolio website reached a professional and polished state.

By leveraging GitOps and automated deployments, I was able to save significant time and ensure consistent, reliable updates to the website.