

Technological Institute of Costa Rica
Software Quality Assurance

Homework #12

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I Semester, 2024

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Continuous Integration Pipeline

Tools Used

To implement a simple continuous integration (CI) pipeline the following tools were used:

- GitHub Actions: it is a tool to implement continuous integration deliveries. It allows to configure the steps of deploying pipelines, like automatic buildings, testing and deploying to Docker images. The steps of the pipeline, also called actions events, can be configured to be triggered on specific events on the source control repository from GitHub or by schedules events. Each of these actions run inside a cloud container provided by GitHub (called runners) and can be configured to run on parallel or sequentially (GitHub, n.d.). A sequence of actions can also be packaged in a job. Such actions are configured using a file.
- GitHub: it is a source control tool that offers hosting for software development projects using Git (Juviler, 2024). It provides features to create repositories, branches, and forks; and it also manages version control features such as commits, pulls, and merges. It allows teams to collaborate simultaneously in the development of software projects, as several collaborators can be included in a repository. GitHub also provides features to keep secret keys and integrate with services like GitHub Actions to implement CI pipelines.
- Docker Hub: it is a cloud service that allows to create repositories for Docker images. Users can pull the images and create containers with them in local machines. The tool provides features such as collaborative repositories, security scanning, build and deploy Docker images, mirroring, artifact management, and version control management (Docker docs, 2024a).
- Docker: it is a tool that allows to run applications as lightweight, portable, and self-sufficient containers. The containers are built using Docker images, which contain the necessary configurations, code, and commands to build a container of an application. Containers are lightweight, standalone, and executable packages that contain everything needed to run a piece of software, including code, libraries, and dependencies (Docker docs, 2024b). One of the main advantages of containers are their portability, as they can be easily shipped to several environments like development, testing, and production environments.
- Flask: it is a minimalist and lightweight framework for Python that allows to develop simple web applications. The tool allows developers to map URL routes to Python functions, it has a simple built-in templating engine (called Jinja2) to generate dynamic HTML pages, it can handle HTTP requests and parse request and response data, provides features to develop web servers, it is highly extensible and customizable, and it is simple to use and learn (Flask Documentation, n.d.).
- PyTest: it is a framework for Python used for unit testing. It provides features for running tests, make assertions, create and configure mock objects, perform code analysis, mock functions, and run batches of tests automatically (PyTest Documentation, n.d.). Additionally, it can perform integration and acceptance tests, and provides test parametrization to reduce code duplication. The tool is also known to work with most other Python frameworks.

Application Description

The application is programmed in Python. It creates a simple web server using Flask with a single route ('/'). When the route is accessed, it displays a simple HTML page which contains the label 'Está funcionando!!!'. To test the page, a single unit test for the endpoint was programmed using Pytest, which verifies that when the endpoint is accessed, it returns the state 200 (which means the endpoint is correctly working).

Pipeline Description

First, there is a file called 'python-ci.yml', which contains the configuration for GitHub Actions. The file contains two jobs, one for building and testing the application, and the other for deploying the Docker image of the application to Docker Hub. The first job sets up Python and installs the dependencies necessary to run the tests, then, the tests are run. The second job is executed if all tests passed, and if so, it pushes a Docker image of the application into the Docker Hub repository. The image is built using the Dockerfile contained in the repository. After the image is pushed, it can be built into a Docker container so that it can be executed. This is done using Docker in a local machine. This pipeline is performed every time a commit or push action is made into the GitHub repository.

Evidence

This section contains images of evidence of the pipeline, deployment and functionality of the application.

Figure 1 - GitHub Action Performed

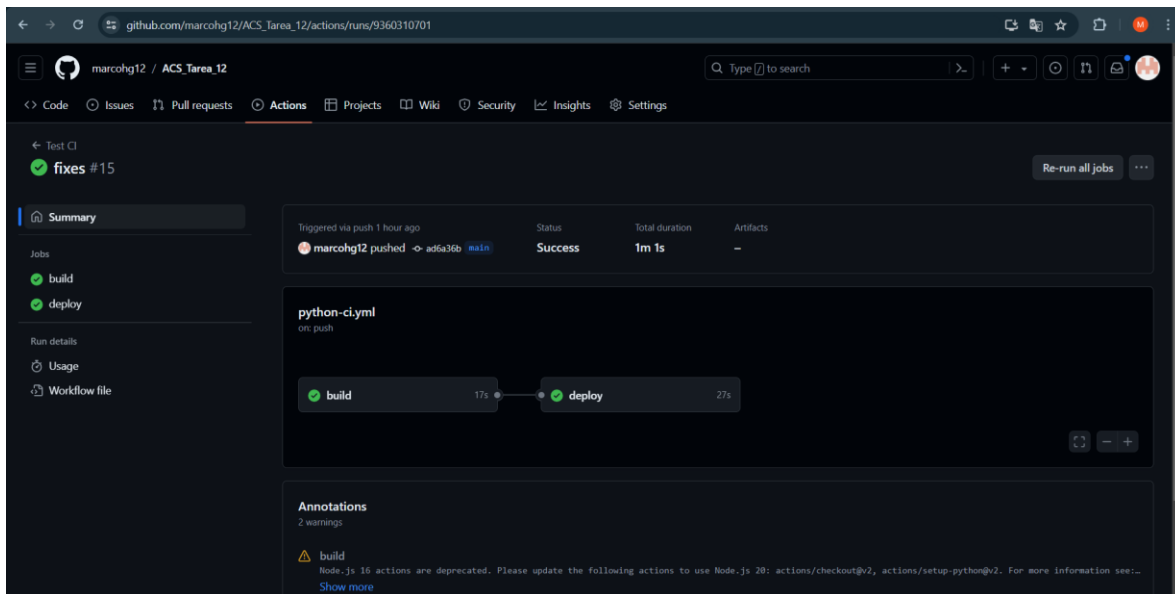


Figure 2 - Testing Step Results

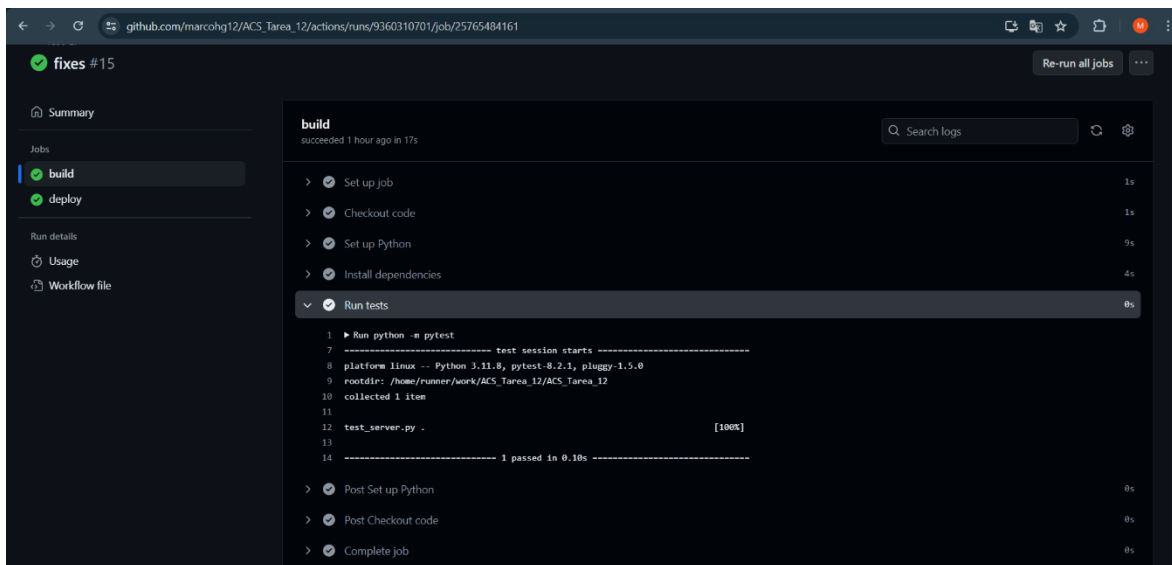


Figure 3 - Docker Image Building

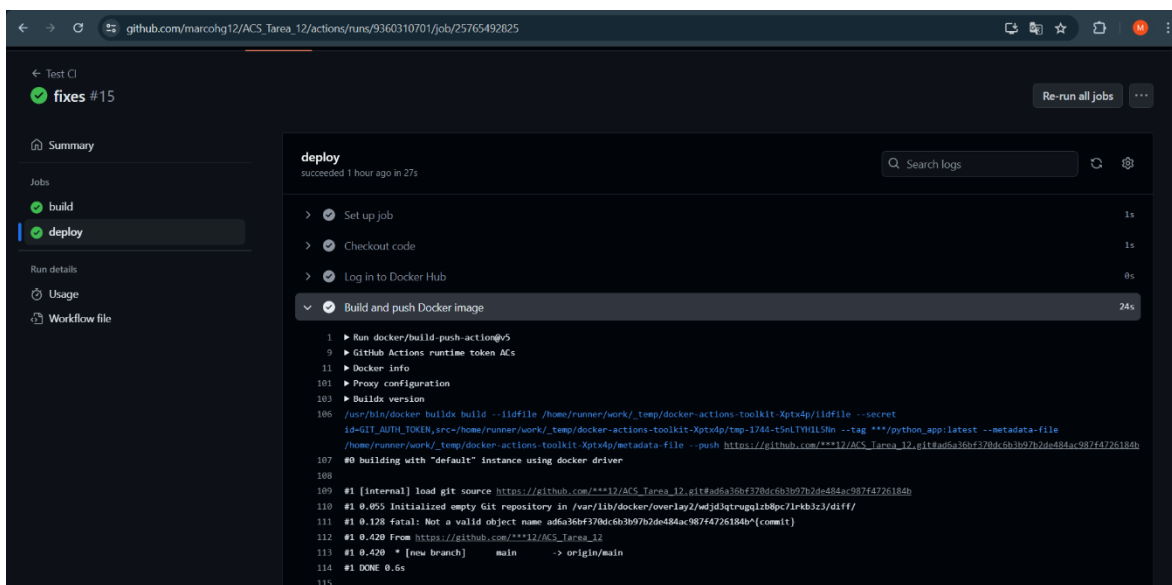


Figure 4 - Docker Image Pushed to Docker Hub

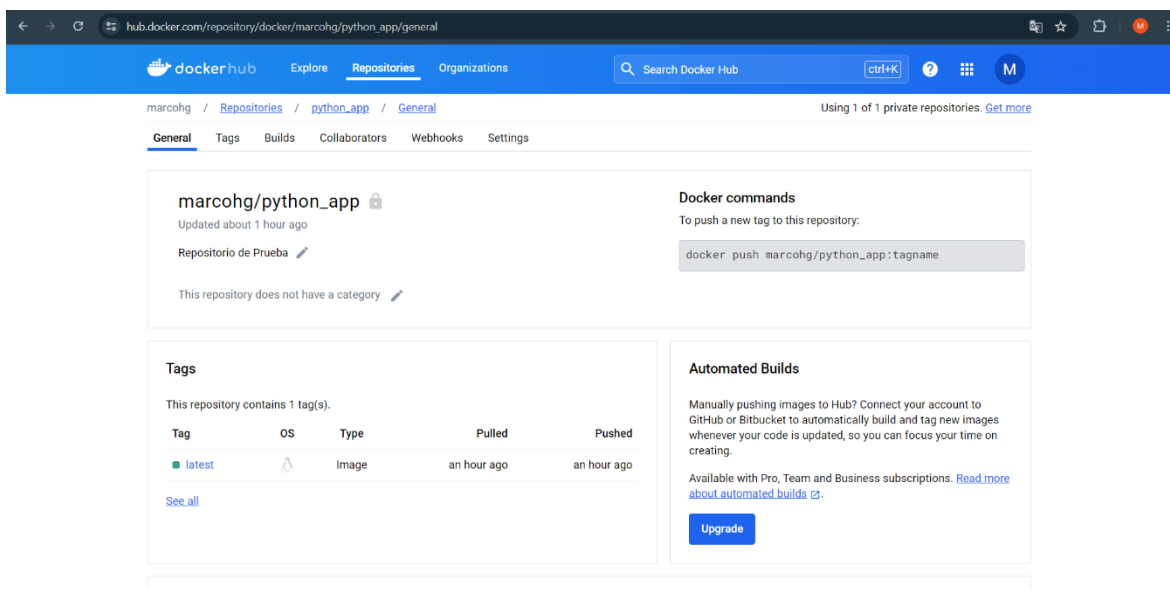


Figure 5 - Docker Image Pulled to Docker

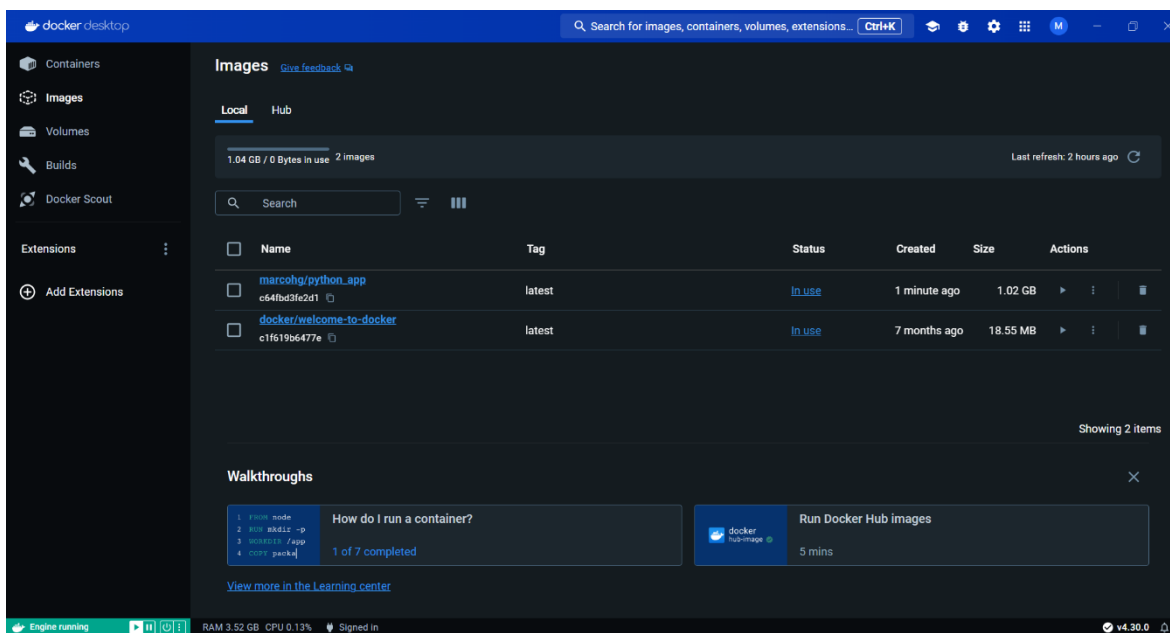


Figure 6 - Docker Container Deployed

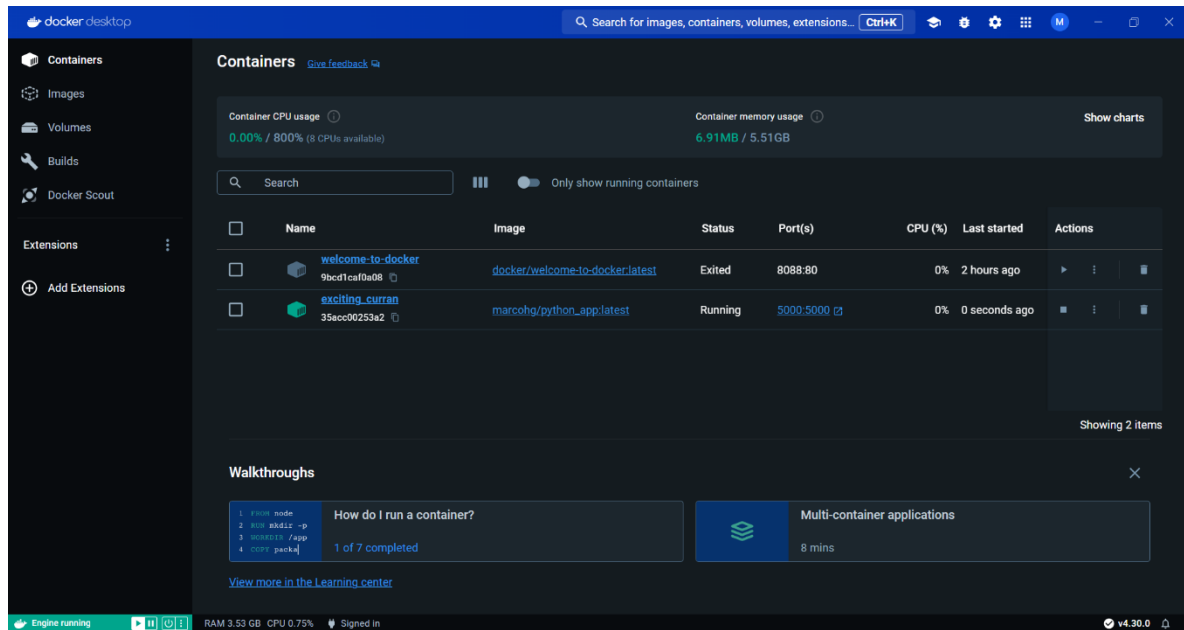


Figure 7 - Container Console Log

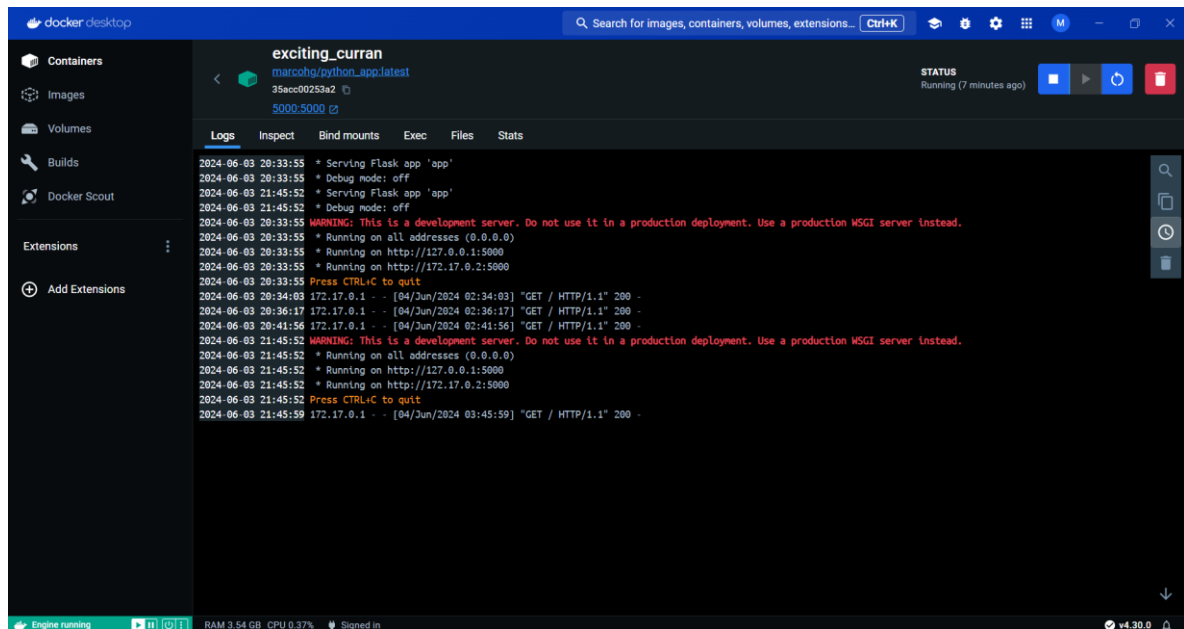


Figure 8 - Application Running



Está funcionando!!!

References

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