**GitHub Actions**

GitHub Actions allows you to construct unique software development lifecycle workflows straight from your GitHub repository. These workflows are made up of many activities, or actions, that can be executed automatically in response to particular triggers.

Since GitHub Actions is fully integrated with GitHub, it does not require a separate application or website. This means you are able to use it along with your other repository-related features such as pull requests and bugs in the same area.

GitHub offers a variety of options for various CI (Continuous Integration) configurations, making it relatively simple to get started. You can also make your own templates, which you can then share on the GitHub Marketplace as an Action.

**Workflows**

You are able to create a workflow by adding an automated procedure to your repository. Workflows are composed of one or more jobs that are triggered by an event. A project on GitHub can be built, tested, packaged, released, or deployed using this workflow method.

**Differences between Jenkins and GitHub Actions**

Declarative Pipeline and Scripted Pipeline are the two forms of pipeline code supported by Jenkins. YAML is used by GitHub Actions to define workflows and configuration files.

Jenkins’s installations most of the time are self-hosted, with users hosting the servers in their own workstations. GitHub Actions takes a hybrid cloud approach to execute a particular job by hosting its own runners and supporting self-hosted runners.

Table

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