ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITÉCNICA DEL LITORAL

Facultad de Ingeniería en Electricidad y Computación

Ingeniería en software 2

Paralelo #3

Taller#2: Continous Integration

Grupo Nº: 4

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Fecha de entrega:

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Término Académico:

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Introduction

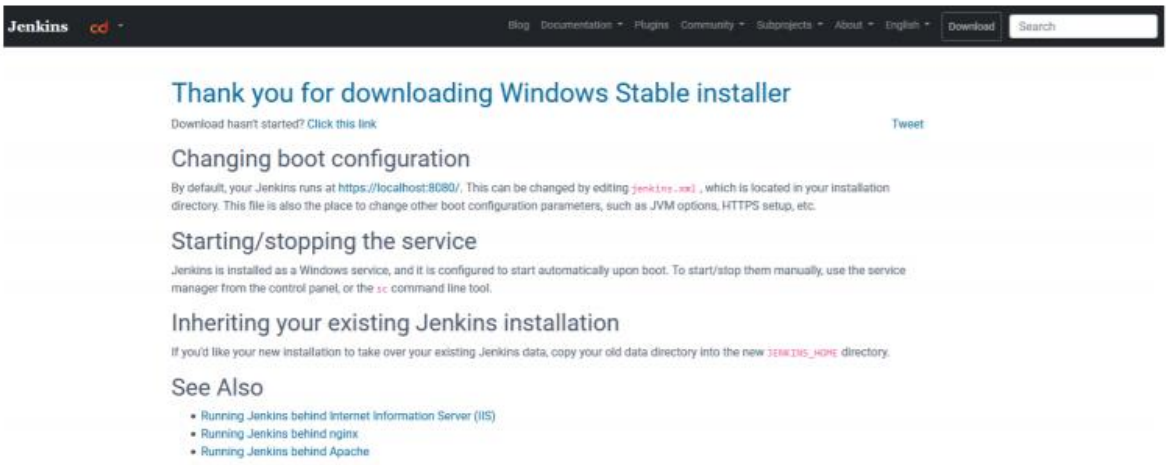
Continuous integration consists of automating the integration of code changes from multiple contributors into a single software project. Each integration can then be verified through automated build and automated testing [1]. It is important and almost necessary to reduces risk, improve better communication, higher product quality and reduced waiting time. Also, we can get benefits liked increased visibility, quality teams and risk migration. [2]

It is recommended to apply for projects that required the intervention of a group and need to work with constant communication about changes that are made, the bad thing for large projects is that you must scale for it using additional serves or environment and maybe will be take more minutes to the development process. So, in better case can use it for small and medium projects where it is works well.

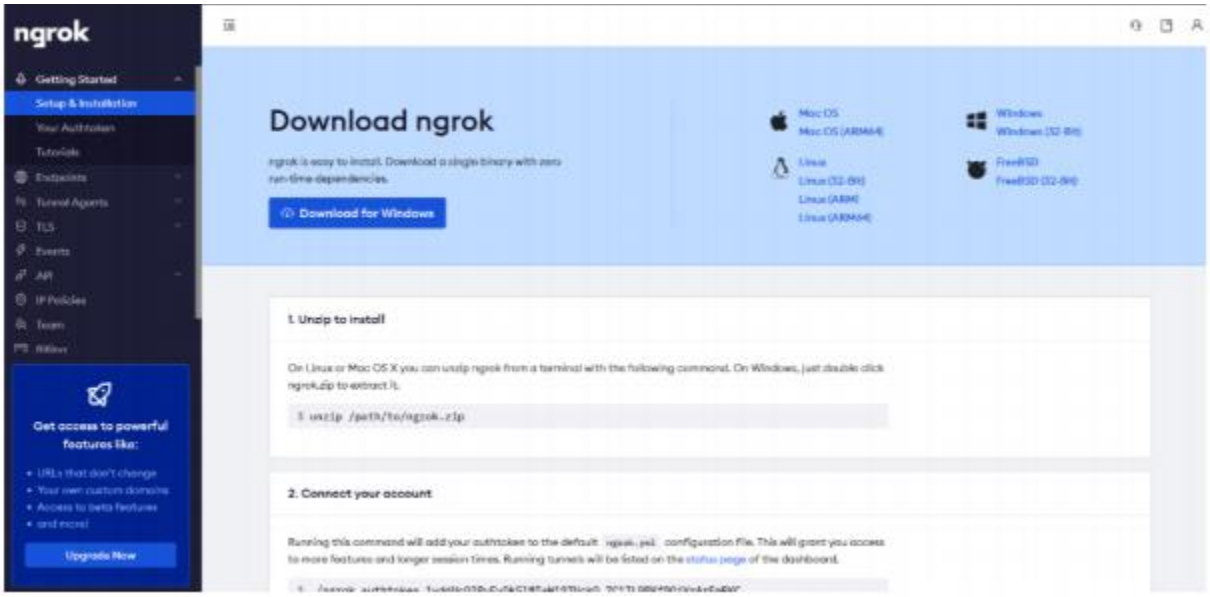
The result of not doing the continuous integration of a project would be expensive because can originated problems like: more difficult to find and fix problems, deployment pipelines take a lot of time to complete, not having a tool to verify if programmer's code is valid, In addition, it will cost more for developers to learn about what has been implemented or generated, causing a huge learning curve.

Development

1. Install Jenkins

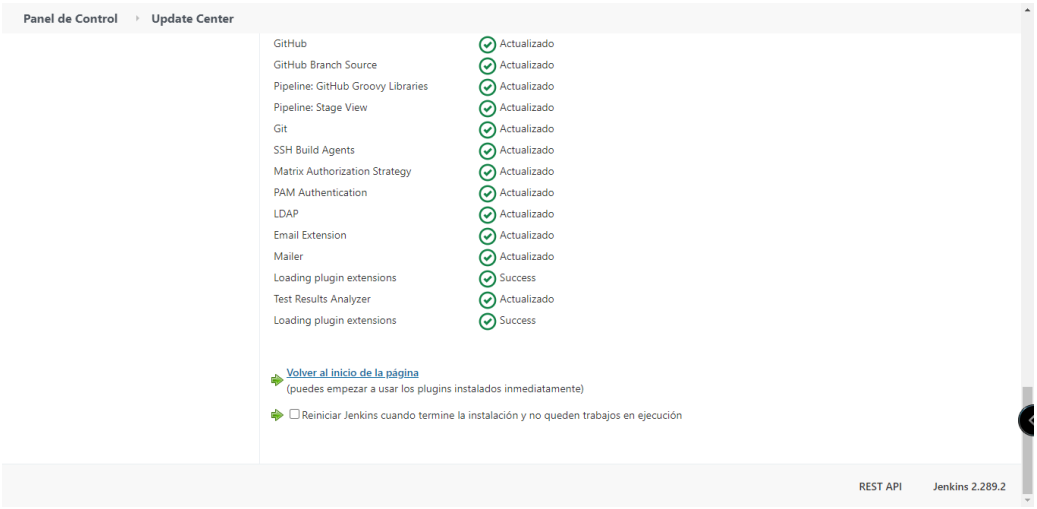


2. Install ngrok

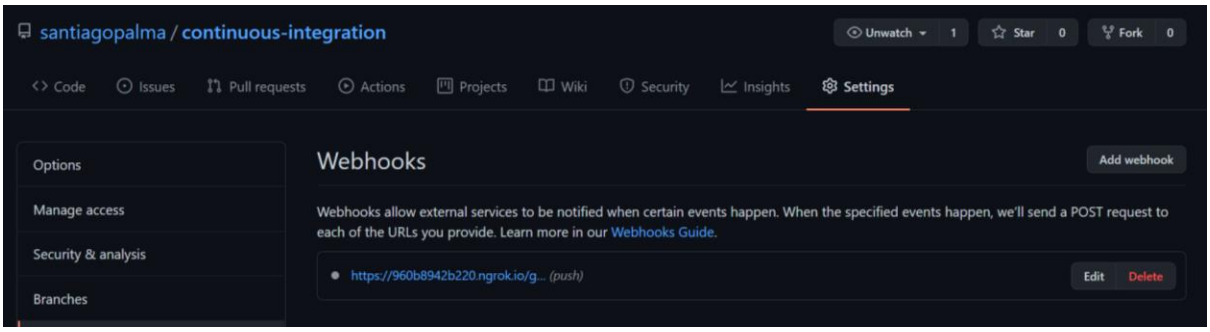


Url of the repository: https://github.com/santiagopalma/continuous-integration.git

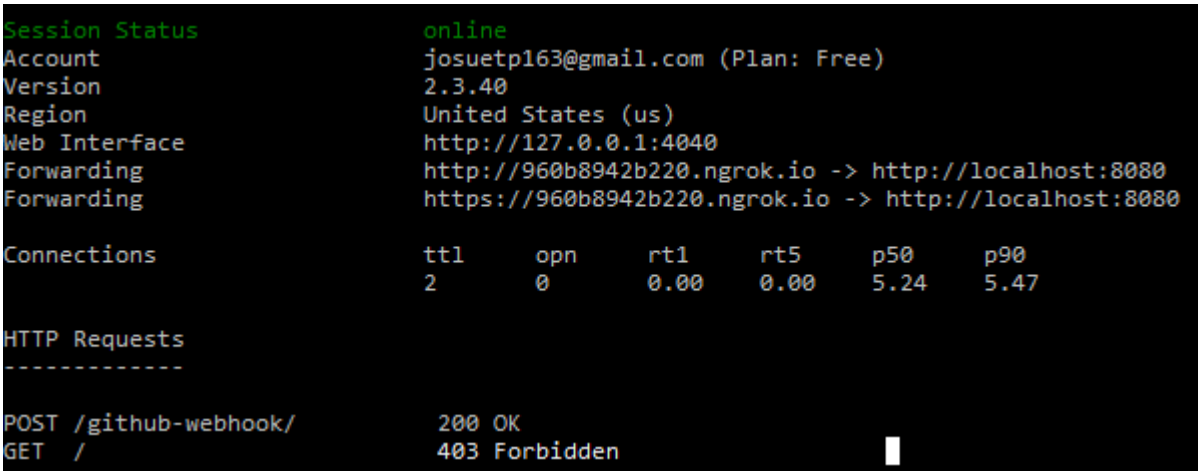
1- Installation of test result analyzer.



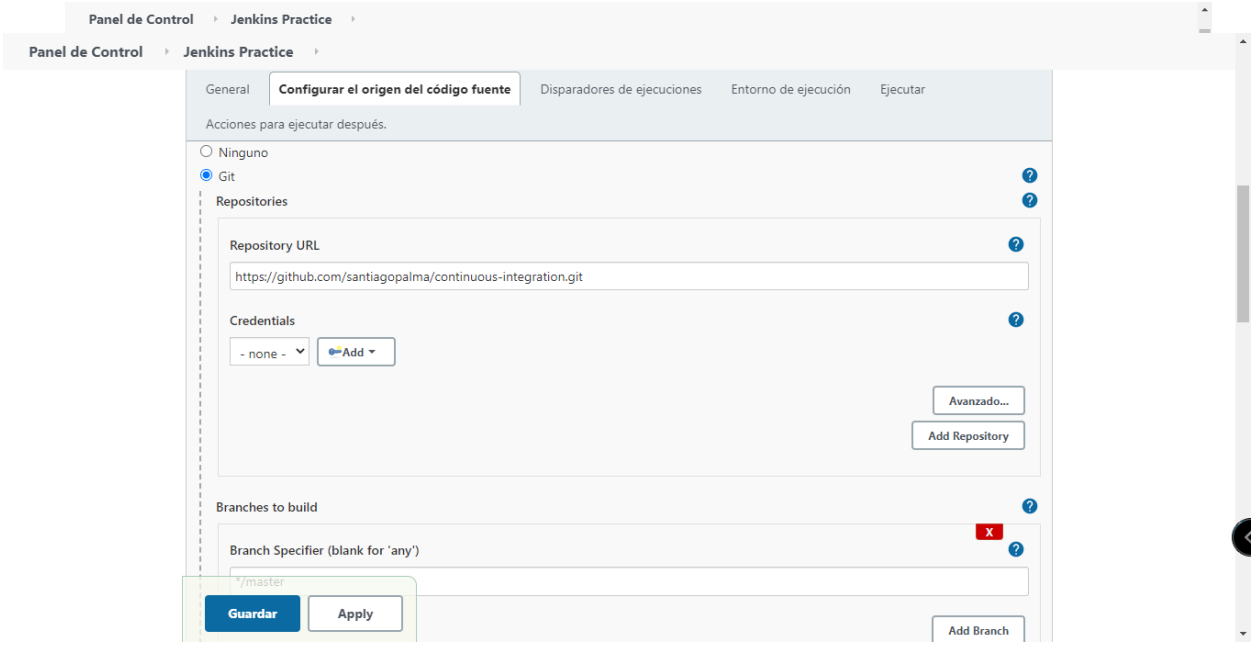
2- Create a GitHub repository and setup the Jenkins connection.

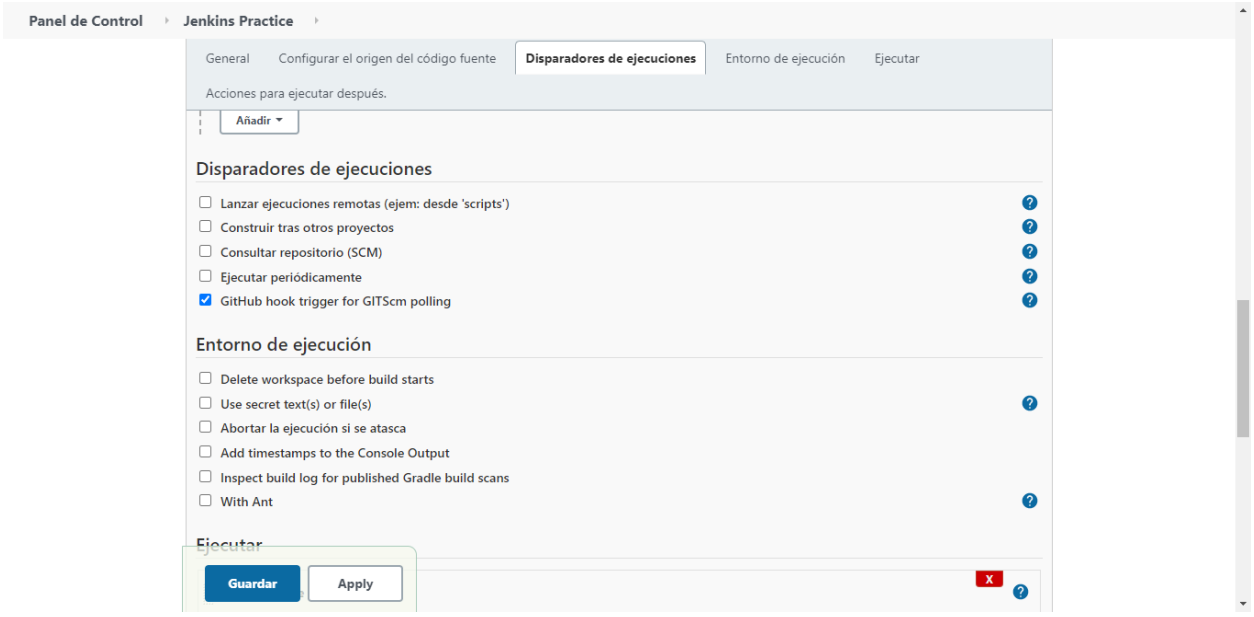


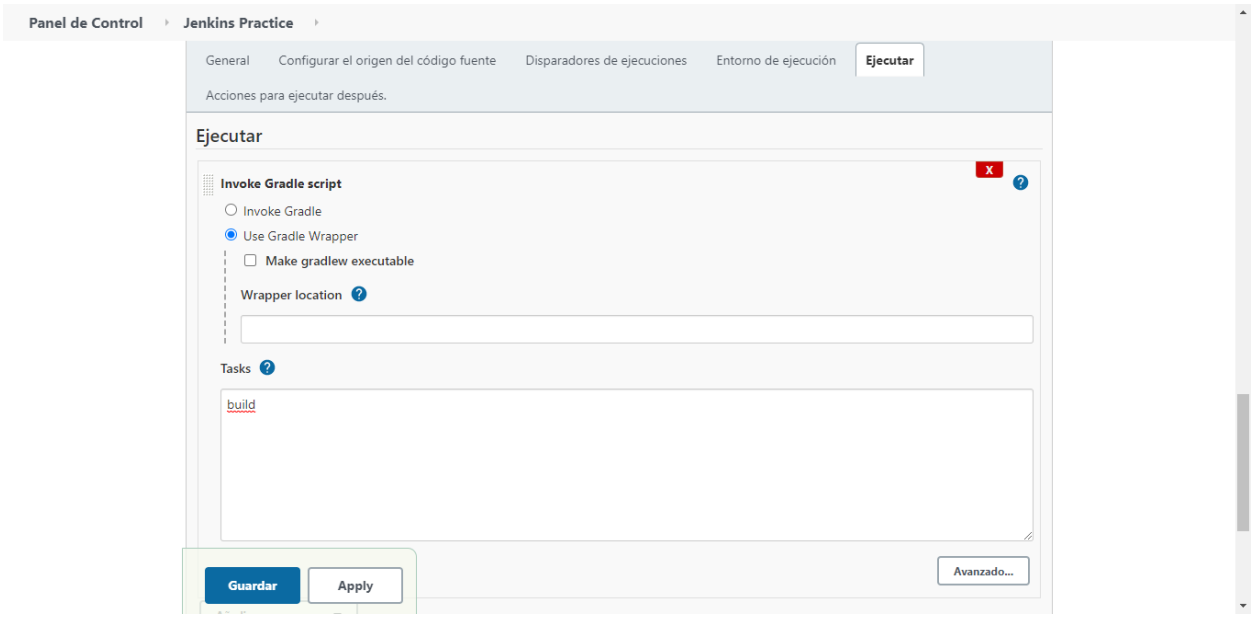
3- Ngrok server online and connected to github.

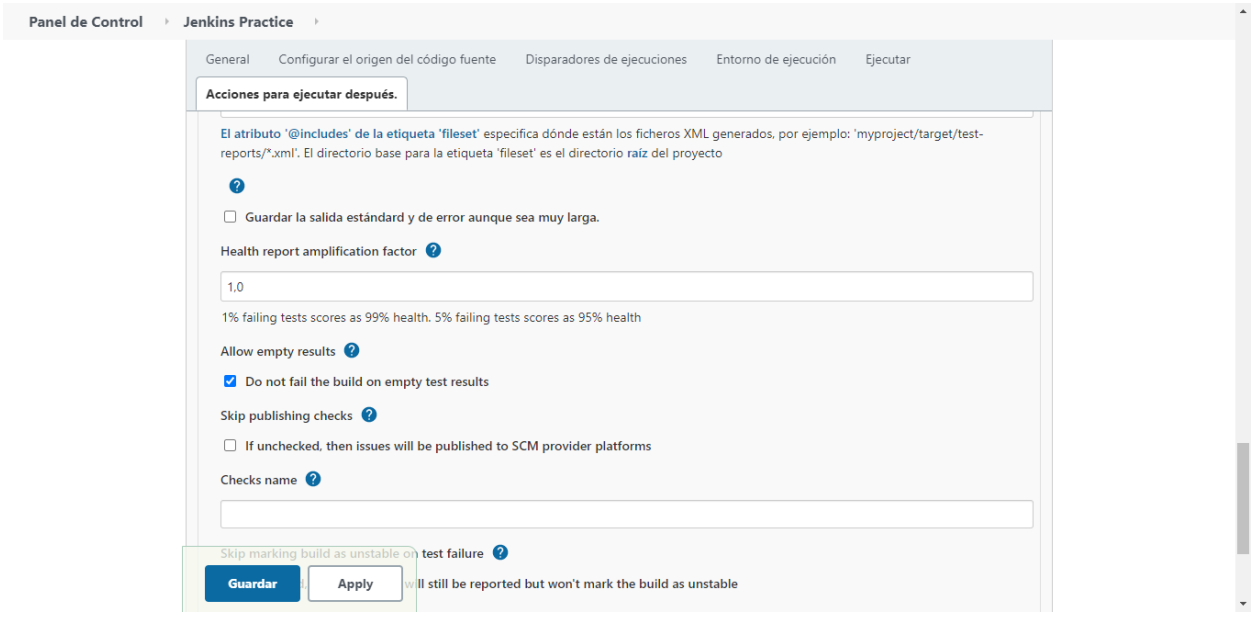


4- Configuration of Jenkins

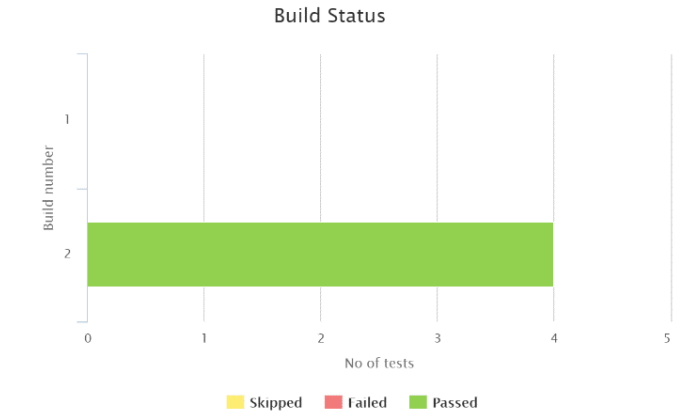


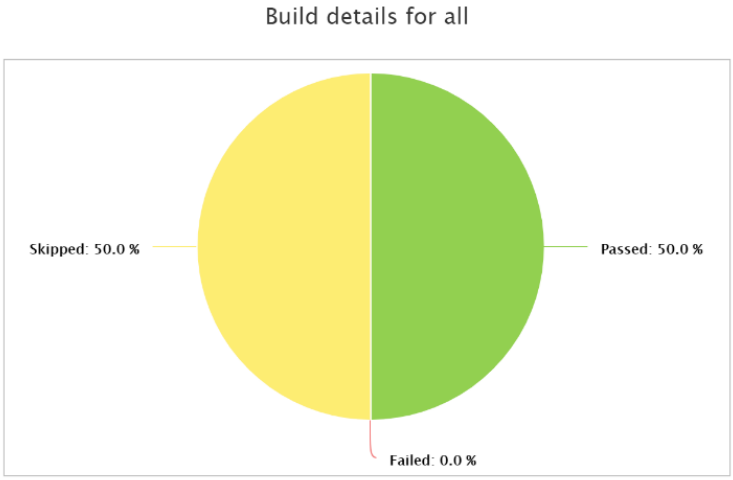


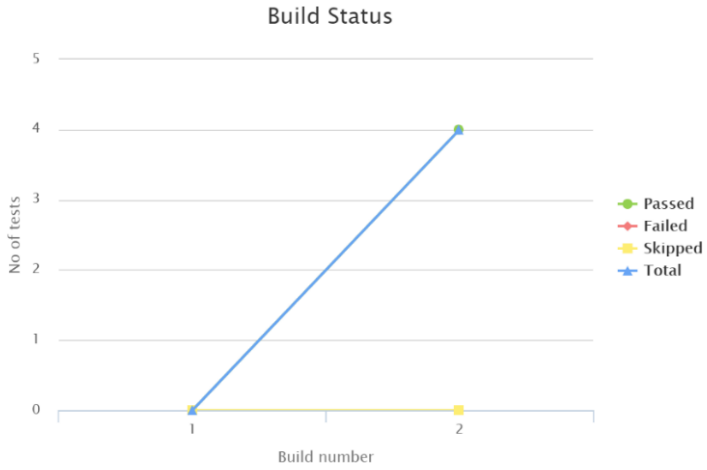

Panel de Control
Jenkins Practice
General
Configurar el origen del código fuente
Disparadores de ejecuciones
Entorno de ejecución
Ejecutar
Acciones para ejecutar después.
Ejecutar
Invoke Gradle script
Invoke Gradle
Use Gradle Wrapper
Make gradlew executable
Wrapper location
Tasks
build
Guardar
Apply
Avanzado...


Panel de Control
Jenkins Practice
General
Configurar el origen del código fuente
Disparadores de ejecuciones
Entorno de ejecución
Ejecutar
Acciones para ejecutar después.
El atributo '@includes' de la etiqueta 'fileset' especifica dónde están los ficheros XML generados, por ejemplo: 'myproject/target/test-reports/*.xml'. El directorio base para la etiqueta 'fileset' es el directorio raíz del proyecto
Guardar la salida estándard y de error aunque sea muy larga.
Health report amplification factor
1,0
1% failing tests scores as 99% health. 5% failing tests scores as 95% health
Allow empty results
Do not fail the build on empty test results
Skip publishing checks
If unchecked, then issues will be published to SCM provider platforms
Checks name
test failure
Guardar
Apply

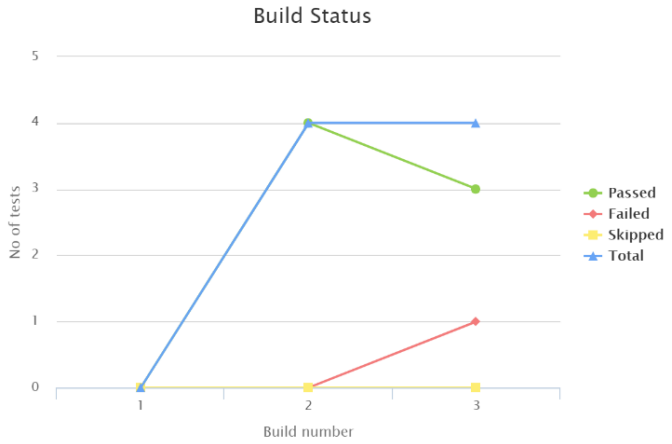
5- First Push to the repository and graphs.
6- As we can see all the test passed correctly but one of them isn't correct until we fixed.

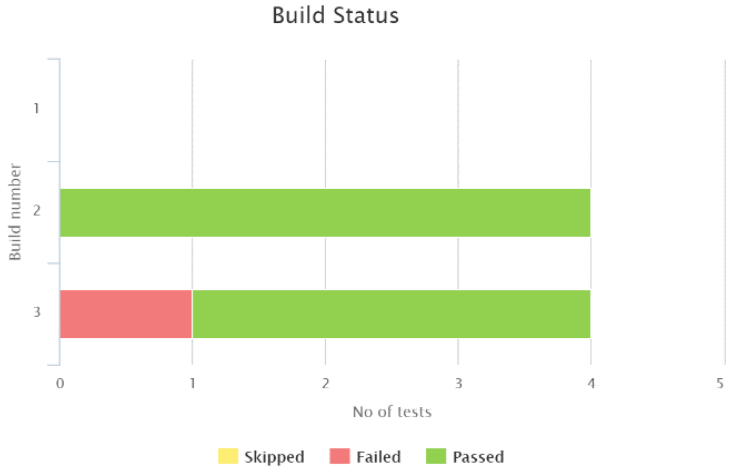


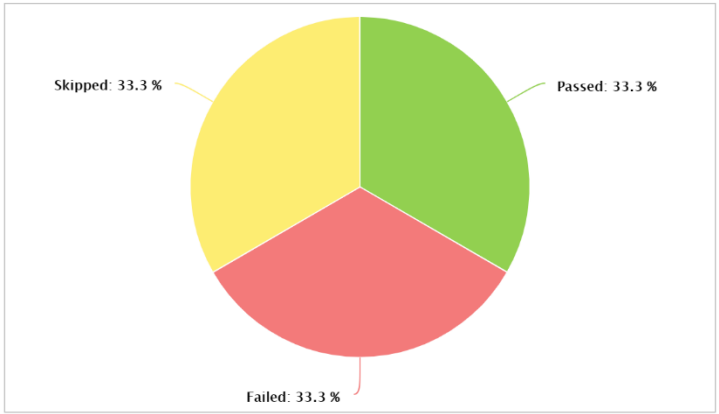




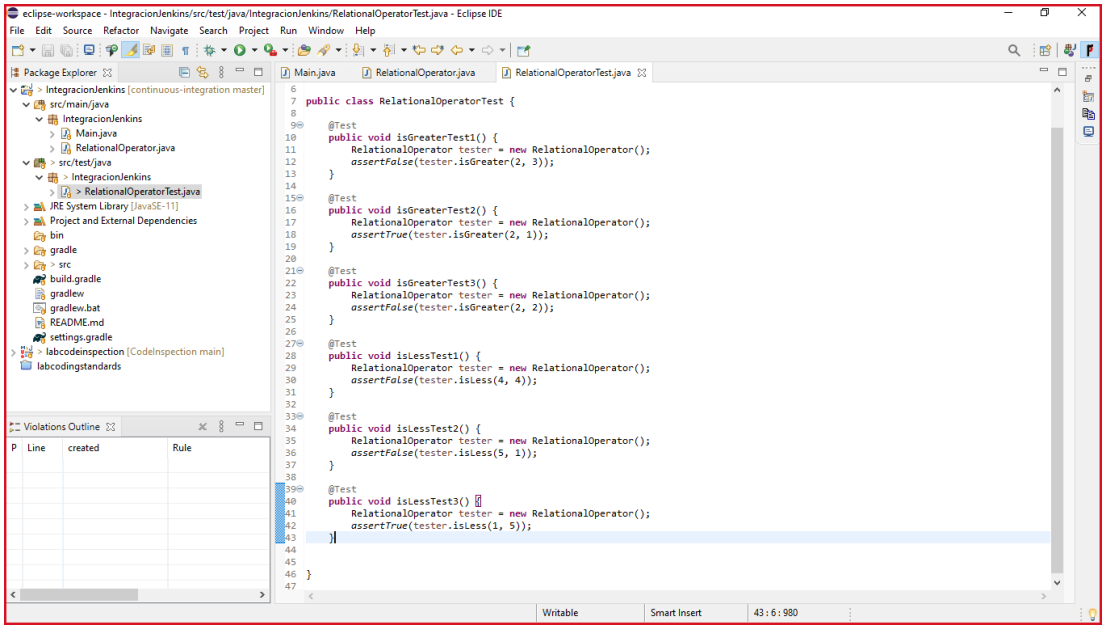
7- After change the operators in isLess method these are the results. One of them caused an error in the test. Because of the operators return false instead of true.





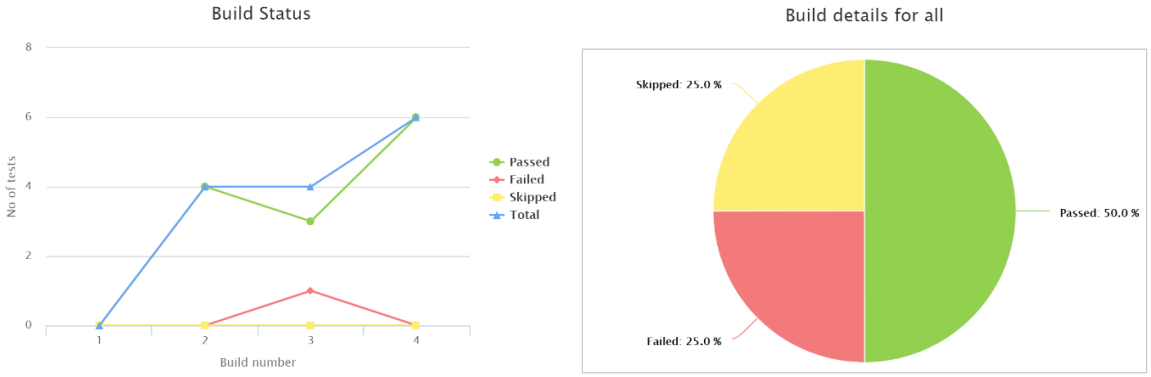


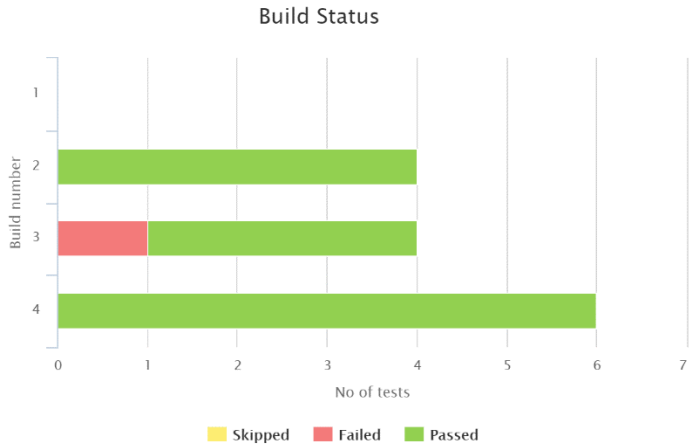
8. Then we Add the missing test cases of each method. On the first method que add when the two inputs are the same values, this must be false. On the second method. We add the case when the first input is lower than the second one returning true.




```
public class RelationalOperatorTest {

    @Test
    public void isGreaterTest1() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertFalse(tester.isGreater(2, 3));
    }

    @Test
    public void isGreaterTest2() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertTrue(tester.isGreater(2, 1));
    }

    @Test
    public void isGreaterTest3() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertFalse(tester.isGreater(2, 2));
    }

    @Test
    public void isLessTest1() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertFalse(tester.isLess(4, 4));
    }

    @Test
    public void isLessTest2() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertFalse(tester.isLess(5, 1));
    }

    @Test
    public void isLessTest3() {
        RelationalOperator tester = new RelationalOperator();
        assertTrue(tester.isLess(1, 5));
    }

}
```

Final graphs after add the missing test cases:





Conclusions

1. Continuous integration is a very helpful practice when detecting faults and conducting tests.
2. Jenkins helped us in the execution of tests, in an orderly way and with graphics that showed the details of all the tests carried out.

Recommendations

1. Jenkins works with “master” branch you should rename the “main” branch that GitHub gives as default.
2. During the workshop, when you installed Jenkins, It opened the page on port 8080 but it was not available as a recommendation, you must see if MySQL.exe is active in the task manager and end that task like this, the port will run as it should.

References

[1] M. REHKOPF, "Atlassian CI/CD," Atlassian CO., 10 June 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.atlassian.com/es/continuous-delivery/continuous-integration. [Accessed 22 July 2021].

[2] I. Gaba, "Simple learn," 15 july 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/devops-tutorial/continuous-integration. [Accessed 22 july 2021].

[3] github. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/leortyz/ContinuousIntegration.