

**This version of GitHub Enterprise was discontinued on 2023-03-15.** No patch releases will be made, even for critical security issues. For better performance, improved security, and new features, [upgrade to the latest version of GitHub Enterprise](#). For help with the upgrade, [contact GitHub Enterprise support](#).

# Using starter workflows

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GitHub Enterprise Server provides starter workflows for a variety of languages and tooling.

**Note:** GitHub-hosted runners are not currently supported on GitHub Enterprise Server. You can see more information about planned future support on the [GitHub public roadmap](#).

## About starter workflows

GitHub Enterprise Server offers starter workflows for a variety of languages and tooling. When you set up workflows in your repository, GitHub Enterprise Server analyzes the code in your repository and recommends workflows based on the language and framework in your repository. For example, if you use [Node.js](#), GitHub Enterprise Server will suggest a starter workflow file that installs your Node.js packages and runs your tests.

GitHub provides ready-to-use starter workflows for the following high level categories:

- **Deployment (CD).** For more information, see "[About continuous deployment](#)."
- **Continuous Integration (CI).** For more information, see "[About continuous integration](#)."
- **Automation.** Automation starter workflows offer solutions for automating workflows, such as triaging pull requests and applying a label based on the paths that are modified in the pull request, or greeting users who are first time contributors to the repository.


You can also create your own starter workflow to share with your organization. These starter workflows will appear alongside the GitHub Enterprise Server-provided starter workflows. For more information, see "[Creating starter workflows for your organization](#)."

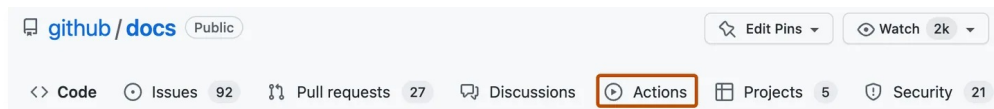
## Using starter workflows

Anyone with write permission to a repository can set up GitHub Actions starter workflows for CI/CD or other automation.

- 1 On your GitHub Enterprise Server instance, navigate to the main page of the

repository.

- 2 Under your repository name, click  **Actions**.



- 3 If you already have a workflow in your repository, click **New workflow**.
- 4 The "Choose a workflow template" page shows a selection of recommended starter workflows. Find the starter workflow that you want to use, then click **Set up this workflow**.
- 5 If the starter workflow contains comments detailing additional setup steps, follow these steps. Many of the starter workflow have corresponding guides. For more information, see the [GitHub Actions guides](#).
- 6 Some starter workflows use secrets. For example, `${{ secrets.npm_token }}`. If the starter workflow uses a secret, store the value described in the secret name as a secret in your repository. For more information, see "[Encrypted secrets](#)."
- 7 Optionally, make additional changes. For example, you might want to change the value of `on` to change when the workflow runs.
- 8 Click **Start commit**.
- 9 Write a commit message and decide whether to commit directly to the default branch or to open a pull request.

## Further reading

- "[About continuous integration](#)"
- "[Managing workflow runs](#)"
- "[About monitoring and troubleshooting](#)"
- "[Learn GitHub Actions](#)"

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