

Open Source Development Course

Continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD)

Vojtěch Trefný

vtrefny@redhat.com

31. 3. 2021

 twitter.com/vojtechtrefny

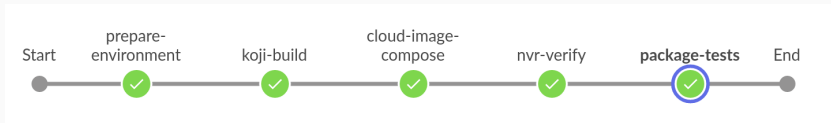
 github.com/vojtechtrefny

 gitlab.com/vtrefny

Pipeline

CI/CD Pipeline

- Steps that need to be performed to test and deliver a new version of the software.
- Defines what needs to be done: when, how and in what order.
- Steps can vary for every project.
- Multiple pipelines or steps can run in parallel.



1. Testing environment

Preparation of the environment to run the tests: deploying containers, starting VMs...

2. Static Analysis

Finding defects by analyzing the code without running it.

3. Code style

Checking for violations of the language or project style guides.

4. Build

Building the project from source.

5. Tests
































Running project test suite or test suites.

6. Packaging and Deployment

Building source archives, packages or container images.

Testing Environment

Testing Environment

Configuration Matrix	x86_64	i686	arm64
f_30	 	 	
f_31	 		 
f_rawhide	 		
centos_7	 		
debian_10	 	 	
debian_t	 		
rhel_8	 		

1. Preparation of VMs/containers to run the tests

We might want to run tests in different environments on multiple different distributions or architectures.

2. Installation of the test dependencies

Test dependencies are usually not covered by the project dependencies.

3. Getting the code

Clone the PR or get the latest code from the master branch.

Static Analysis

- Tools that can identify potential bugs by analyzing the code without running it.
- Can detect problems not covered by the test suite – corner cases, error paths etc.
 - Coverity (C/C++, Java, Python, Go...) ¹
 - Cppcheck (C/C++) ²
 - Pylint (Python) ³
 - RuboCop (Ruby) ⁴

¹ <https://scan.coverity.com>

² <http://cppcheck.sourceforge.net/>

³ <https://www.pylint.org>


⁴ <https://docs.rubocop.org>

Error: USE_AFTER_FREE (CWE-825):

libblockdev-2.13/src/plugins/lvm-dbus.c:1163: freed_arg: "g_free"
frees "output".

libblockdev-2.13/src/plugins/lvm-dbus.c:1165: pass_freed_arg: Passing freed
pointer "output" as an argument to "g_set_error".

```
# 1163|         g_free (output);  
# 1164|         if (ret == 0) {  
# 1165|->             g_set_error (error, BD_LVM_ERROR, BD_LVM_ERROR_PARSE,  
# 1166|                             "Failed to parse number from output: '%s'",  
# 1167|                             output);
```

Displaying 11 alerts, ordered by significance. 

2 Errors

5 Warnings

4 Recommendations

Iterator does not return self from `__iter__` method ▾

reliability

correctness

Source root/blivetgui/communication/client.py

↑ 1-36

```
37
38
39 class ClientProxyObject(object):
```

Class ClientProxyObject is an iterator but its `__iter__` method does not return 'self'.



```
40
41     attrs = ("client", "proxy_id")
```

↓ 42-320

<https://lgtm.com/projects/g/storaged-project/blivet-gui/>

Code Style

- Coding conventions – naming, code lay-out, comment style...
- Language specific (PEP 8⁵), project specific (Linux kernel coding style⁶) or library/toolkit specific (GTK coding style⁷).
- Automatic checks using specific tools (pycodestyle) or (partially) by the static analysis tools.

⁵ <https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>

⁶ <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/v5.11/process/coding-style.html>

⁷ <https://developer.gnome.org/programming-guidelines/stable/c-coding-style.html.en>

<https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/v5.11/process/coding-style.html>

3) Placing Braces and Spaces

The other issue that always comes up in C styling is the placement of braces. Unlike the indent size, there are few technical reasons to choose one placement strategy over the other, but the preferred way, as shown to us by the prophets Kernighan and Ritchie, is to put the opening brace last on the line, and put the closing brace first, thusly:

```
if (x is true) {  
    we do y  
}
```

This applies to all non-function statement blocks (if, switch, for, while, do). E.g.:

- Automatic code style checking tools exist for the Python PEP 8 style code.
- `pycodestyle`⁸(formerly `pep8`) is used for checking/enforcing PEP 8 in many Python applications.
- `black`⁹can be used to automatically format Python code in a PEP 8 compliant way.
- Static analysis tools like `pylint` or `pyflakes` also check for some PEP 8 style violations.

⁸<https://github.com/PyCQA/pycodestyle>

⁹<https://github.com/psf/black>

Python and PEP 8

```
$ pycodestyle-3 blivetgui/blivetgui.py
blivetgui/blivetgui.py:23:80: E501 line too long (80 > 79 characters)
blivetgui/blivetgui.py:30:1: E402 module level import not at top of file
```



pep8speaks commented on 18 Feb



Hello @vojtechtrfny! Thanks for updating this PR. We checked the lines you've touched for [PEP 8](#) issues, and found:

- In the file `copr_builder/copr_builder.py` :

Line 31:54: E261 at least two spaces before inline comment

- Documentation might be checked in the same way code is.
- Similar style documents and tools for checking documentations exist (for example PEP 257¹⁰ and pydocstyle¹¹ for Python).
- In some cases wrong or missing documentation (docstrings in the code) can lead to a broken build or missing features.

¹⁰<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0257/>

¹¹<http://www.pydocstyle.org>

Build

- Building the project, a preparation to run the test suite.
- Depends on language – mostly no-op for interpreted languages, more complicated for compiled ones.
- Build in the CI environment can detect issues with dependencies.
- Builds on different architectures can help detect issues related to endianness or data types sizes.

Tests

- Running tests that are part of the project.
- New tests should be part of every change to the codebase.
 - New features require new unit and integration tests.
 - Bug fixes should come with a regression test.
- For some project (like libraries) running test suites of their users might be an option.

- Code coverage (or Test coverage) represents how much of the code is covered by the test suite.
- Usually percentual value that shows how many lines of the code were “visited” by the test.
- Generally a check that all functions and branches are covered by the suite.
- Used as a measure of the test suite “quality”.

Coverage

```
1 def div(a, b):  
2     if b == 0:  
3         raise ValueError  
4     else:  
5         return a / b  
6  
7 assert div(2, 2) == 1
```

```
$ coverage3 report -m
```

Name	Stmts	Miss	Cover	Missing

div.py	5	1	80%	3

Resulting coverage is 80 % because 1 of 5 statements is not covered.

- Automated coverage tests might be part of the CI.
- Decrease in coverage can be viewed as a reason to reject contribution to the project.

coveralls commented on 17 Oct 2018 • edited ▼+😊...

coverage 90%

Coverage increased (+0.04%) to 89.725% when pulling [aa7b2c5](#) on `svmhdvn:svmhdvn/spellcheck` into [f4ebdce](#) on `PyCQA:master`.

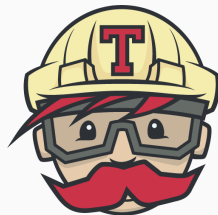
Delivery and Deployment

- **Delivery** – releasing new changes quickly and regularly (daily, weekly...).
- **Deployment** – delivery with automated push to production, without human interaction.
- Usually after merging the changes, not for the PRs.
- Building packages, container images, ISO images. . .
- Built packages can be used for further testing (manually by the Quality Assurance or in another CI infrastructure) or directly pushed to production or included in testing/nightly builds of the project.

CI Tools

Demo

- Probably (still) the most popular CI service nowadays.
- Can be integrated into your projects on GitHub.
- Free (with limits) for opensource projects.
- Configured using `.travis.yml` file in the project
- Travis drastically limited free plans for opensource projects in 2020¹².
- <https://travis-ci.org>



¹²<https://blog.travis-ci.com/2020-11-02-travis-ci-new-billing>



All checks have passed

1 successful check

[Hide all checks](#)



Travis CI - Pull Request Successful in 44s — Build Passed

[Details](#)





This branch has no conflicts with the base branch

Merging can be performed automatically.

Merge pull request



or view [command line instructions](#).

 vojtechtrfny / copr-builder  build: passing

[Current](#) [Branches](#) [Build History](#) [Pull Requests](#) More options


✓ Pull Request #41 Add a first simple test for copr_builder

Parsing of config files is covered.


[Commit ef796cc](#)


[#41: Add a first simple test for copr_builder](#)

[Branch master](#)


 Vojtech Trefny

#25 passed

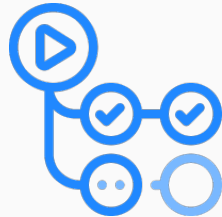
 Ran for 44 sec

 3 days ago

[Restart build](#)

 Python

- Automation *framework* integrated into GitHub.
- Does not cover only CI but also CD (publishing packages on various services and deploying on many public clouds) and project and issue management.
- Free for all public repositories, limited and paid options for private projects.
- <https://github.com/features/actions>



Workflows

[New workflow](#)[All workflows](#) CI

All workflows

Showing runs from all workflows

3 workflow runs

Event ▾

Status ▾

Branch ▾

Actor ▾



Run tests using GitHub actions

CI #1: Commit a6fbb1b pushed by vojtechtrfny

master



yesterday



27s

...



Merge pull request #2 from vojtechtrfny/master_gh...

CI #2: Commit 1d4d05d pushed by vojtechtrfny

master



yesterday



25s

...



Run tests using GitHub actions

CI #1: Pull request #2 opened by vojtechtrfny

master_gh-actions



yesterday



28s

...

GitHub Actions

The screenshot displays the GitHub Actions interface for a repository. At the top, a navigation bar includes links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions (which is highlighted), Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below this, the main heading is "Run tests using GitHub actions CI #1", accompanied by a green checkmark icon and a "Re-run jobs" button. A left sidebar contains a "Summary" section and a "Jobs" section where the "build" job is selected. The main content area shows the details of the "build" job, which "succeeded yesterday in 17s". It features a search bar for logs and a list of six steps, each with a green checkmark and a duration:

- > Set up job (3s)
- > Run actions/checkout@v2 (1s)
- > Install dependencies (10s)
- > Run tests (2s)
- > Post Run actions/checkout@v2 (1s)
- > Complete job (0s)

- Automation system, not a “true” CI/CD tool.
- Can automatically run given tasks on a node or set of nodes.
- Tasks can be started on time basis or triggered by an external event (like a new commit or PR on GitHub).
- <https://jenkins.io/>



- Complex CI system with the task to deliver an “Always Ready Operating System”.
- Packages are tested after every change and *gated* if the CI pipeline fails.
- The goal is to prevent breaking the distribution. CI will stop the broken package before it can affect the distribution.



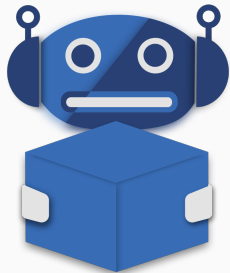


package-tests - 5m 19s



✓	> Currently checking if package tests exist — Print Message	<1s
✓	> Deleting old packages	<1s
✓	> Cloning https://src.fedoraproject.org/rpms/vim/ into the f30 branch	3s
✓	> rpm -q standard-test-roles — Checking if standard-test-roles are installed	<1s
✓	> Getting list of tags	2s
✓	> Print Message	<1s
✓	> Print Message	<1s
✓	> CI Notifier	5s
✓	> Print Message	<1s
✓	> CI Notifier	5s
✓	> Creating directory /workDir/workspace/fedora-f30-build-pipeline/package-tests	<1s
✓	> /tmp/package-test.sh — Shell Script	4m 33s
✓	> logs/ — Verify if file exists in workspace	<1s

- Tool for integrating upstream projects to Fedora.
- RPM packages are automatically built on every pull request.
- New releases can be automatically built and pushed to Fedora.





packit-as-a-service bot commented 24 days ago



Congratulations! One of the builds has completed. 🍾

You can install the built RPMs by following these steps:

- `sudo yum install -y dnf-plugins-core` on RHEL 8
- `sudo dnf install -y dnf-plugins-core` on Fedora
- `dnf copr enable packit/storaged-project-blivet-gui-157`
- And now you can install the packages.

Please note that the RPMs should be used only in a testing environment.

Questions

Thank you for your attention.

<https://github.com/crocs-muni/open-source-development-course>