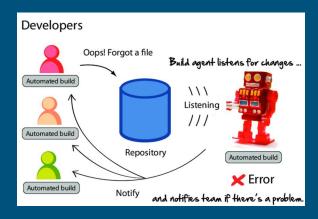
Automated builds

What is an automated build?



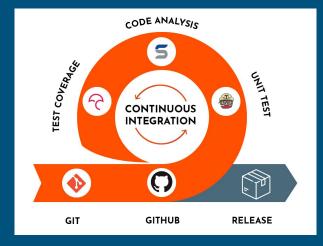
Types of automated builds

- There are 3 types:

Continuous integration (CI)

The continuous integration is a development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository several times a day. Each check-in is then verified by an automated build, allowing teams to

detect problems early.



Benefits of continuous integration

- Say goodbye to long and tense integrations
- Increase visibility enabling greater communication
- Catch issues early and nip them in the bud
- Spend less time debugging and more time adding features
- Build a solid foundation
- Stop waiting to find out if your code's going to work
- Reduce integration problems allowing you to deliver software more rapidly



Continuous delivery (CD)

 Continuous Delivery is the ability to get changes of all types, including new features, configuration changes, bug fixes and experiments into production, or into the hands of users, safely and quickly in a sustainable way.



Benefits of continuous delivery

- Low risk releases: make the software deployments painless
- Faster time to market
- Higher quality
- Lower costs
- Better products
- Happier team

Continuous deployment (CD)

Continuous deployment is a strategy for software releases where in any code commit that passes the automated testing phase is automatically released into the production environment, making changes that are visible to the software's users.

Benefits of continuous deployment

- Eliminate DIY for Continuous Delivery and increase the focus on the product.
- Automate the repetitive tasks and focus on actual testing.
- Make deployments frictionless without compromising security.
- Scale from a single application to an Enterprise IT portfolio.
- Connect your existing tools and technologies (such as CI providers, DevOps tools, or scripts)
 into a harmonious workflow.
- Integrate teams and processes with a unified pipeline.
- Create workflows across the development, testing, and production environments
- Provide a single view across all applications and environments.
- Ship both cloud-native and traditional applications in a unified pipeline.
- Improve overall productivity.

AppVeyor

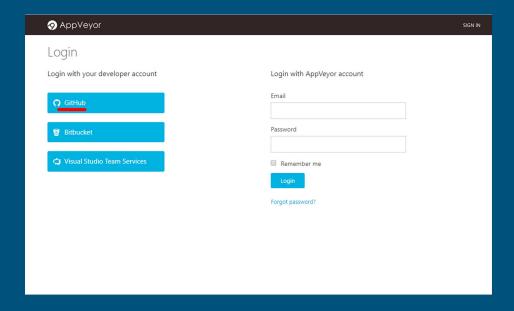
What is AppVeyor

AppVeyor is a program that every time a commit is done to the code, it automatically uploads the build with all the needed artifacts to the Release page of GitHub giving you feedback of how the build has been done.



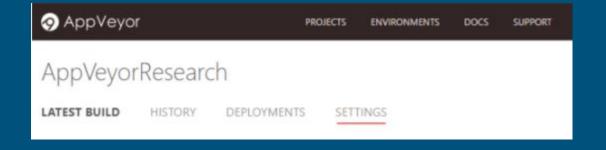
Tutorial

Starting



- Once we have synchronized both applications, we can go on with AppVeyor creating a new project and selecting the <u>GitHub repository</u> which we want to have automated builds.
- Now we have our project in AppVeyor, by default every time we make a commit, it will try to make a built, but it probably fails due to the app configuration is not the correct. So the next step is how to configure it.

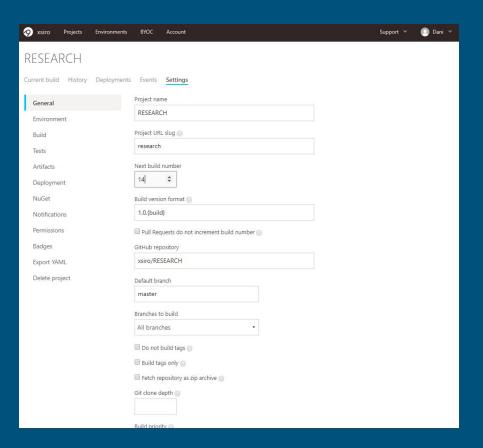
Configuration



Branch: master ▼	New pull request		Create new file	Upload files	Find file	Clone or download ▼
🖹 xsiro Create appveyor.yml					st commit do	995a6 22 seconds ago
Game_Files		YEP	28 minutes ago			
Web_images		webpageimages	41 seconds ago			
gitattributes		YEP				28 minutes ago
gitignore		YEP				28 minutes ago
Motor2D.sln		YEP				28 minutes ago
README.md		Initial commit				30 minutes ago
_config.yml		YEP				28 minutes ago
appveyor.yml		Create appveyor.yml				22 seconds ago

It's needed to remark that AppVeyor will give preference to the YAML file before the project settings. So be careful.

The project settings is divided in different sections, the main one is *General*. There, the most relevant option is that you can configure the *Build version format*, that will increase every time a built is done (regardless of if it fails). Another useful setting is that you can select from which branch you want to make the built every time a commit is done, in *Default branch* and *Branches to build*.



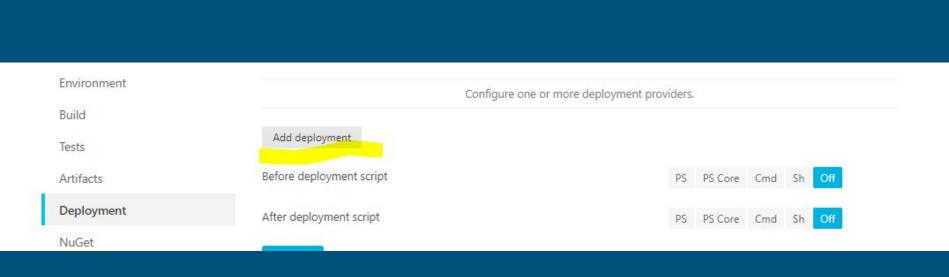
General

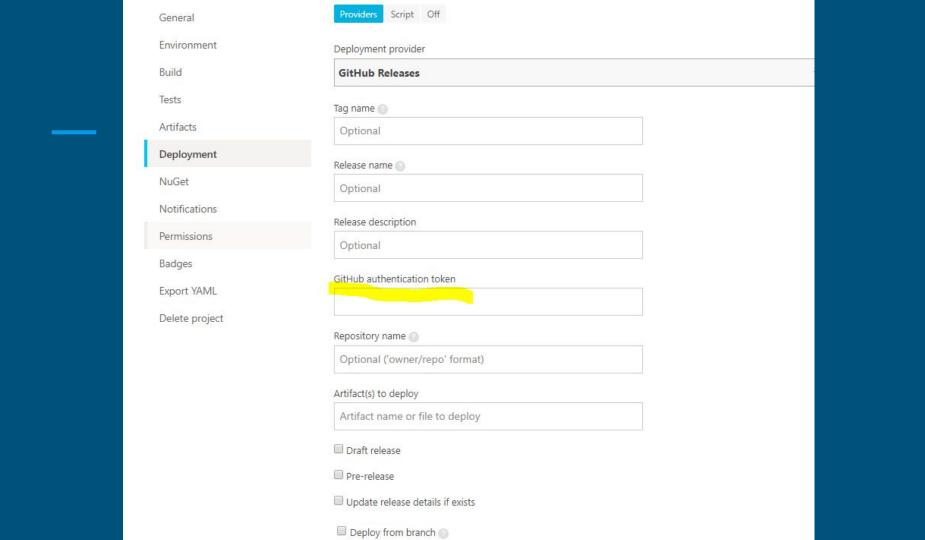
Environment

Build worker image

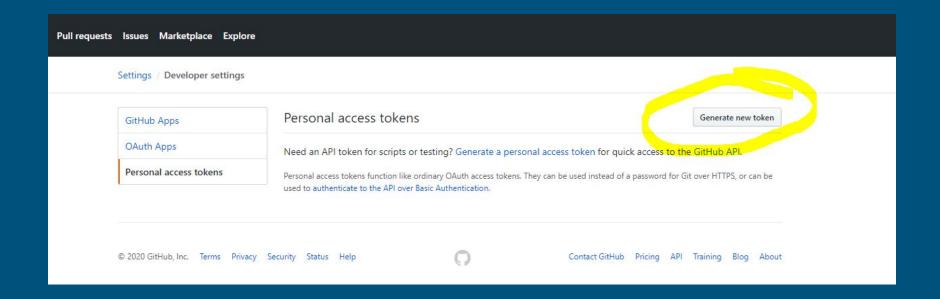
Visual Studio 2019

Clone directory

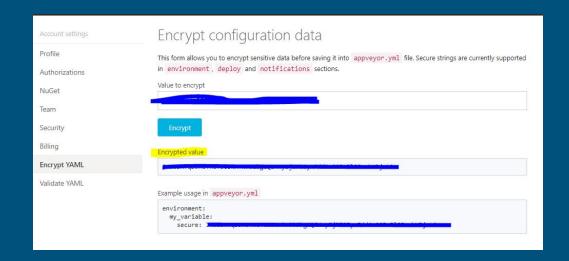




How to get GitHub authentication token



New personal access token GitHub Apps OAuth Apps Personal access tokens function like ordinary OAuth access tokens. They can be used instead of a password for Git over Personal access tokens HTTPS, or can be used to authenticate to the API over Basic Authentication. Note What's this token for? Select scopes Scopes define the access for personal tokens. Read more about OAuth scopes. □ геро Full control of private repositories repo:status Access commit status repo_deployment Access deployment status ✓ public_repo Access public repositories repo:invite Access repository invitations write:packages Upload packages to github package registry read:packages Download packages from github package registry delete:packages Delete packages from github package registry admin:org Full control of orgs and teams, read and write org projects write:org Read and write org and team membership, read and write org projects read:org Read org and team membership, read org projects admin:public_key Full control of user public keys write:public_key Write user public keys read:public_key Read user public keys



Back to AppVeyor

At this point AppVeyor is capable to access to the Release GitHub page.

So our objective is to make AppVeyor do automated builds from our GitHub repository, but we need to remind which items a build should have:

- A README md file
- A folder with all the Assets of the game and the libraries .dll
- The executable of the game .exe

It is recommended putting together in a folder the ReadMe, the assets and the libraries to make the process easily. In all the explanation we will refer to this folder as \Game.

The script is the following:

Copy-Item C:\projects\(your_project_name)\\$env:CONFIGURATION\(your_solution_name).exe
C:\projects\(your_project_name)\Game\.

