

# Continuous Integration

**Design and Development, Software  
Engineering**

# Admin

- Assignment from last slide set and new one for now,
  - Read chapter 1 in pragmatic programmer
  - Listen to Soft skills Engineering podcast (linked on the class web site) episode 358
  - <https://softskills.audio/2023/05/29/episode-358-sticky-note-scandal-and-startup-appeal/>
  - Get that serpapi account
    - <https://serpapi.com/>
    - Pick the free account for this class.
    - This will get you an API key.

# Continuous Integration

- What do we mean by continuous integration?

# Continuous Integration

- What do we mean by continuous integration?
  - Every time we commit code to version control, the entire project is built and tested.
  - Compare to previous approaches
    - Group might work on its piece of the project, maybe a library, and build and test it in isolation except for occasional “gold master” style builds
  - Now, since automated tests run for every commit/push/pull request,
    - you are either fairly confident that the new changes don't break the existing project
    - Or find out about the breaks right away.

# Experiences

- Has anyone worked with Continuous Integration before?
  - What sorts?

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  - What sorts?
    - Jenkins
    - TravisCI
    - CircleCI
    - JetBrains TeamCity
    - CodeShip
    - Bamboo
    - etc

# Continuous Integration

- Today the top two cloud based git servers provide CI services too
  - Gitlab has had CI for years
  - Github introduced github actions about a few years ago
    - And made them free for everyone after the Microsoft takeover.
    - We will use github for this class
      - Since the jetbrains integration with github is really good.
-



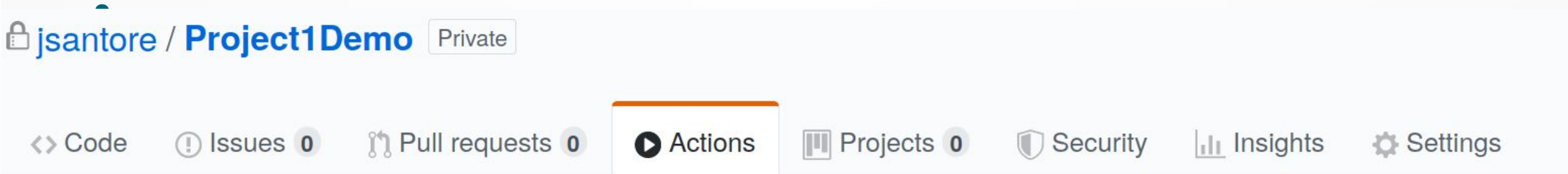
# Lets try it out

- I'll use a python example here, but check out project1 sprint 1 assignment for tips on other languages
- Lets have a look at my example python “production code”
  - And add github actions to run flake8 on that code and automatically run the automated tests everytime you push to the branch.



# Adding Actions

- First Click the Actions Tab



# Python

- For python projects choose python application

## Get started with GitHub Actions

Choose a workflow to build, test, and deploy your code. Make code reviews, branch management, and issue triaging work the way *you* want.

Build and test your Python repository


### Python application


Create and test a Python application.



[Set up this workflow](#)

```
python -m pip install --upgrade pip
pip install -r requirements.txt
pip install flake8
```

 actions/starter-workflows


Python 

### Python pack

Create and test a

[Set up this wo](#)

```
python -m pip
pip install -
pip install f
```

 actions/starter-

# Java

- If you are using java – I suggest starting with the gradle action
  - There are more options for java and I haven't explored them all

## Build and test your Java repository


### Android CI


Build an Android project with Gradle.



[Set up this workflow](#)

```
./gradlew build
```

 [actions/starter-workflows](#)

Java 


### Gradle


Build and test a Java project using a Gradle wrapper script.



[Set up this workflow](#)

```
chmod +x gradlew  
./gradlew build
```

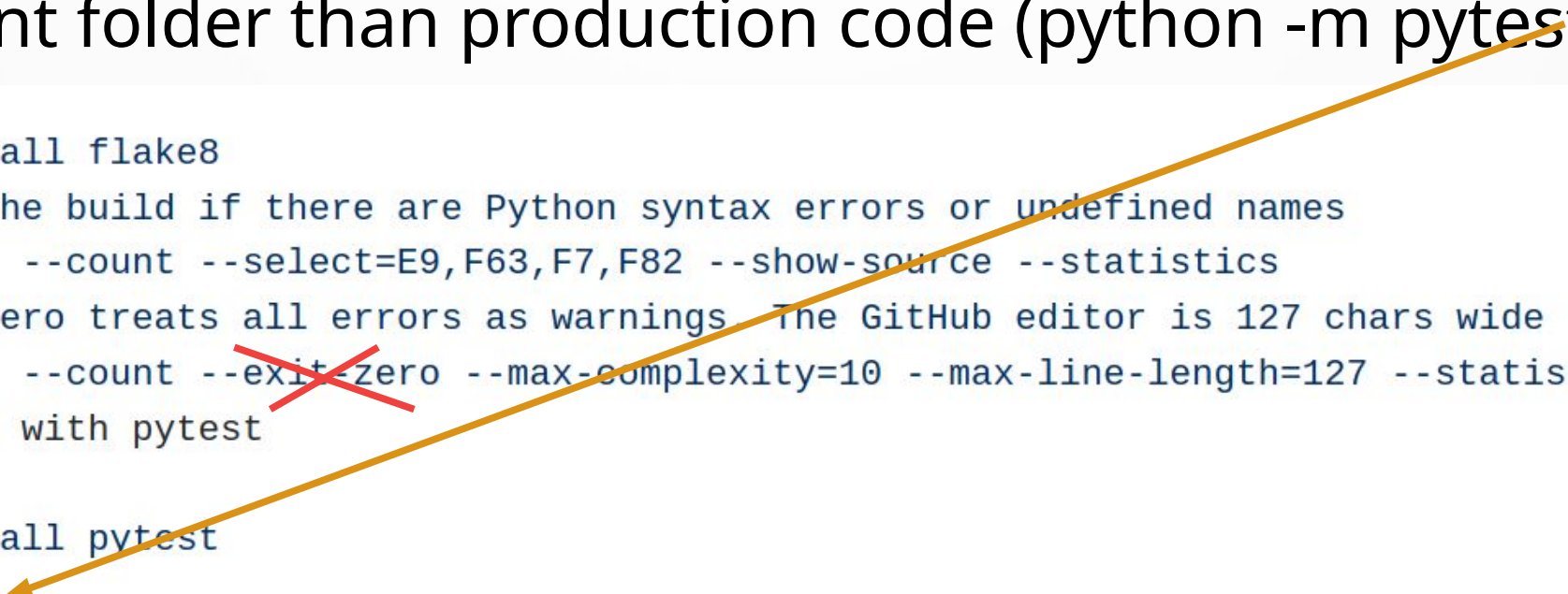
 [actions/starter-workflows](#)

Java 

# Python

- Once you have the default python action
  - Change flake8 to actually fail on format errors
  - And maybe change the way pytest is run to deal with tests in different folder than production code (python -m pytest)

```
| run: |  
    pip install flake8  
    # stop the build if there are Python syntax errors or undefined names  
    flake8 . --count --select=E9,F63,F7,F82 --show-source --statistics  
    # exit-zero treats all errors as warnings. The GitHub editor is 127 chars wide  
    flake8 . --count --exit-zero --max-complexity=10 --max-line-length=127 --statistics  
- name: Test with pytest  
  run: |  
    pip install pytest  
    pytest
```



# JSON

- How Many of you have done work with APIs and JSON?

# JSON

- How Many of you have done work with APIs and JSON?
- Depending on the answer we might be skipping some slides



# Code Examples

- The code examples in the following slides are in java because python is too easy
  - import requests
  - requests.get(<your location here>)



# Data on the Internet

- Once upon a time
  - Data on the web (http/https) was all web pages intended to be viewed by people.
    - If we wanted to have a program read the data – need to ‘scrape’ the page.
- Back in 2000, Roy Fielding proposes REST framework (Ph.D thesis)
  - REpresentational State Transfer
  - Provide a way for web server to give data directly to program clients.
  - In last 5-10 years really used a lot

# json

- json: JavaScript Object Notation
  - pronunciation note
  - json notation used by many RESTful interfaces to provide data
  - Says javascript but not really
  - Java vs javascript?
  - Java is to javascript as?

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- json: JavaScript Object Notation
  - pronunciation note
  - json notation used by many RESTful interfaces to provide data
  - Says javascript but not really
  - Java vs javascript?
  - Java is to javascript as?
    - Car is to Carpet
- Official json spec
  - <http://www.json.org/>

# Sample json

- From <https://openlibrary.org/dev/docs/api/lists>

```
• {  
•   "links": {  
•     "self": "/people/george08/lists.json",  
•     "next": "/people/george08/lists.json?limit=5&offset=5"  
•   },  
•   "size": 12,  
•   "entries": [  
•     {  
•       "url": "/people/george08/lists/OL13L",  
•       "full_url": "/people/george08/lists/OL13L/Various_Seeds_for_Testing",  
•       "name": "Various Seeds for Testing",  
•       "last_update": "2010-12-21T00:46:17.712513",  
•       "seed_count": 13,  
•       "edition_count": 13181  
•     },  
•     {  
•       "url": "/people/george08/lists/OL97L",  
•       "full_url": "/people/george08/lists/OL97L/Time_Travel",  
•       "name": "Time Travel",  
•       "last_update": "2010-12-17T18:27:14.781336",  
•       "seed_count": 5,  
•       "edition_count": 838  
•     },  
•     ...  
•   ]  
• }
```

# From the web

- To get data from the web we use what protocol?

# From the web

- To get data from the web we use what protocol?
  - http
  - Or https
- Java 11-17 (and of course java21) improved java's support for getting data from http sources quite a bit
- Added

```
java.net.http.HttpClient;  
java.net.http.HttpRequest;  
java.net.http.HttpResponse;
```

# HttpClient

- The HttpClient class manages the connection from your program to the website
- Like so much of the java standard library
  - Uses factory functions.
  - Constructor is protected to keep you from directly using it.

```
var dataGrabber = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
```

- Use send(<params here>) function on dataGrabber to actually get data
- But we need more before we have the right params



# HttpRequest

- The HttpRequest object packages up everything we need to do to make a request of a website
  - Allows for significant customization for advanced applications
  - But perfectly usable for early learners like us as well.
  - Lots of tutorials do this in one step – lets learn it in two.

```
var requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();  
var dataRequest = requestBuilder.uri(  
URI.create("http://universities.hipolabs.com/search?name=Young")).build();
```

- Once again use a factory to build the object.
- Then we add the web location and call build.

# Making the request.

- Now we have everything ready to ask the server for data
  - But as soon as we touch the network what do we have to think about?

# Making the request.

- Now we have everything ready to ask the server for data
  - But as soon as we touch the network what do we have to think about?
  - EXCEPTIONS!?!?!
    - It could be as simple as the wifi being off on your laptop
      - Or the server is down
      - Or the server was up, but network cable gets cut
      - Or more.....

# Making the request.

- Now we have everything ready to ask the server for data

```
HttpResponse<String> response = null;
try {
    response = dataGrabber.send(dataRequest, HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.println("Error connecting to network or site");
}
catch (InterruptedException e) {
    System.out.println("Connection to site broken");
}
```

- Two types of exceptions possible
- Hi-lighted text says treat the main bit of data returned as a string.

# What if it went wrong

- If the connection failed
  - In a bigger program we might try to recover
  - For this simple example just fail and exit

```
if (response == null ){  
    System.out.println("Something went terribly wrong, ending program");  
    System.exit(-1);  
}
```

# And in python

- Lets take a super quick look at how we would get that university data in python.

# Secrets

- In these slides we were using an API that doesn't require an API key
- But today most require a key
  - Or OAuth
- And of course we put all that code up on github
  - So what could possibly go wrong?
-



# Secrets

- In these slides we were using an API that doesn't require an API key
- But today most require a key
  - Or oAuth
- And of course we put all that code up on github
  - So what could possibly go wrong?
- So yeah – we don't want that API key out on the web where people can use it

# Secrets

- One common solution is to use a 'Secrets' file
  - That file is used locally, but not put up on github
  - Make sure to add it (secrets) to "gitignore" so that it doesn't get added and pushed accidentally
    - Lets try something simple
    - <https://serpapi.com/playground>

Lets look at serpapi site – they give you code in many languages for getting their data. **BUT**, they embed the secrets into the code. You would never want to put those API keys into github that way.

- Lets use python to make it easy to start with.

# Secrets.py

- Introduce secrets.py.
  - Or secrets.go
  - Or secrets.java
- Put it in gitignore
- Don't submit it for the first project!!

# Let's look at the project

- Let's look at project 1 sprint 1