



# Building an Effective CI Pipeline

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# About Me



Dragan Rakas



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I love to watch and play chess!

# About Flipp

1. Helps shoppers find the best local flyer deals
2. Extensive back-end API that serves mobile app
3. Highly agile environment (many deploys per week)



# Agenda

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- Continuous Integration Goals
- Continuous Integration Essentials
- First approach: Downstream Jobs
- Architecture
- Second approach: Declarative Pipeline
- Code Coverage
- Pipeline Optimization

# Continuous Integration Goals

1. Early problem detection mitigates risk
2. Encourage frequent code check-ins
3. Providing development feedback as fast as possible

# Continuous Delivery Essentials

## Before Deployment

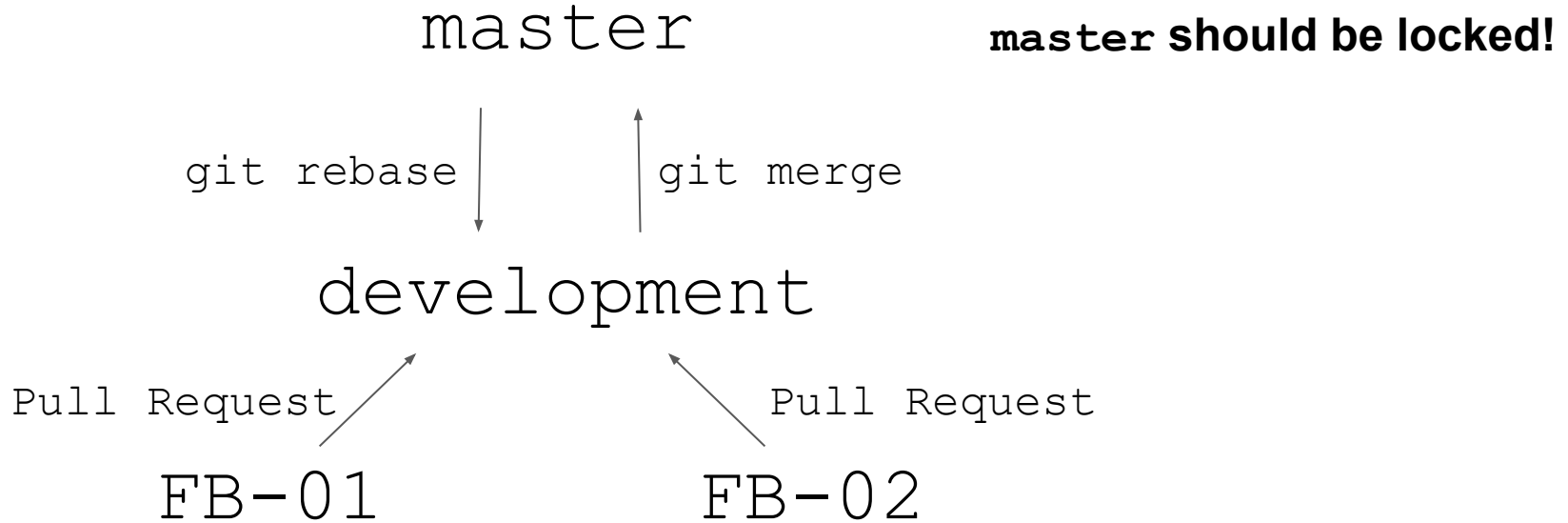
- ✓ • Source Control Integration
- ✓ • Unit Tests (+Coverage Report)
- ✓ • Static Analysis and Linting
- ✗ • Generate API Documentation
- ✓ • Automated Deploy to Staging

# Continuous Delivery Essentials

## After Deployment

- ✓ ● Regression Tests (+Coverage Report)
- ✓ ● API Schema / Contract Tests
- ✗ ● Promote to Production
- ✓ ● **Health Check:** Regression Tests

# Branching Strategy





# GitHub Feedback



## Review requested

[Show all reviews](#)

Review has been requested on this pull request. It is not required to merge. [Learn more.](#)



## Some checks were not successful

[Hide all checks](#)

1 failing and 4 successful checks



 **ci/circleci\_enterprise: regression\_test** — Your tests failed on CircleCI Enterprise

[Details](#)

 **ci/circleci\_enterprise: build\_container** — Your tests passed on CircleCI Enterp...

[Details](#)

 **ci/circleci\_enterprise: build\_jar** — Your tests passed on CircleCI Enterprise!

[Details](#)

 **ci/circleci\_enterprise: deploy\_to\_staging** — Your tests passed on CircleCI Ent...

[Details](#)

 **ci/circleci\_enterprise: unit\_test** — Your tests passed on CircleCI Enterprise!

[Details](#)

## This branch has no conflicts with the base branch

Merging can be performed automatically.

Squash and merge



You can also [open this in GitHub Desktop](#) or view [command line instructions](#).



## First approach: Downstream Jobs

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All



S

W

Name ↓



01 Pull Search-API Branch



02 Run MW Unit Tests



03 Build MW Jar Files



04 Deploy Instrumented MW Jar



05 Run MW Regression Tests

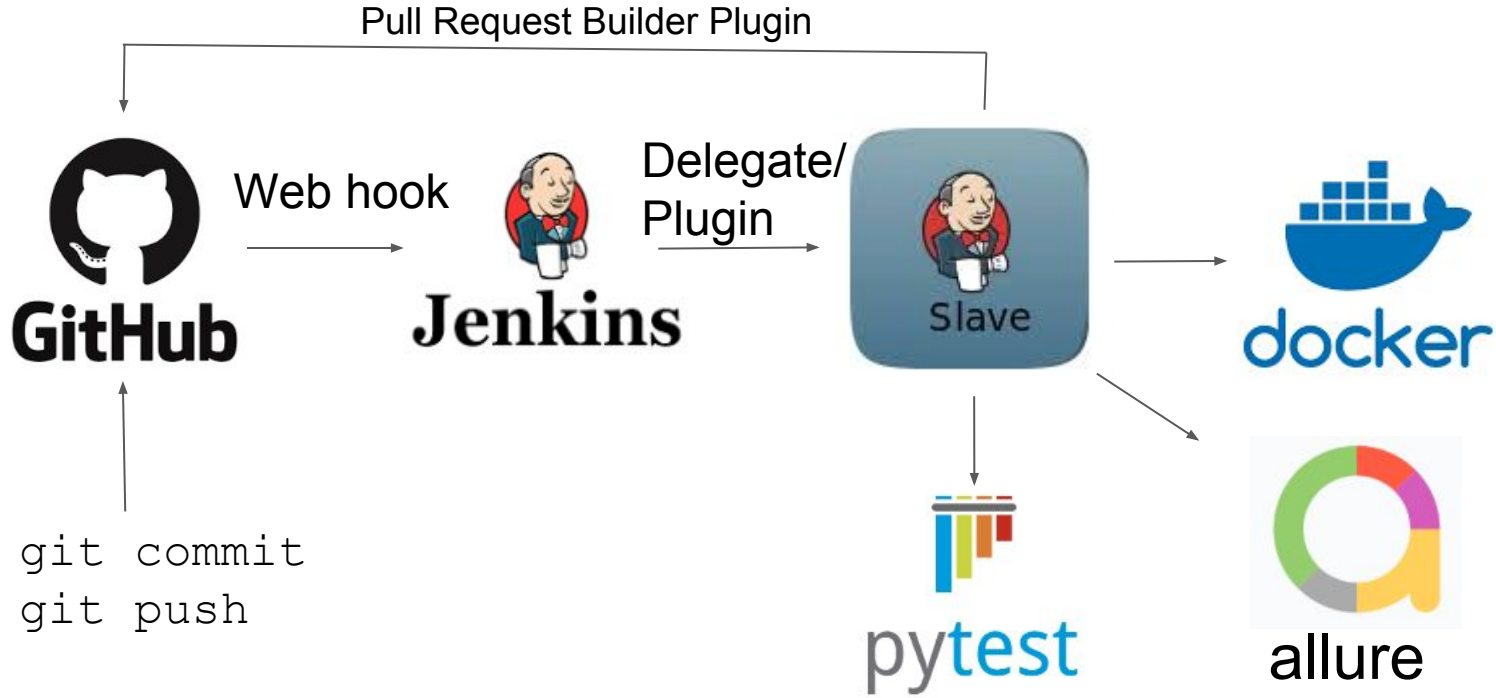


06 Deploy Normal MW Jar



07 Run MW Schema Tests

# Architecture





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Second approach: Declarative Pipeline

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# Declarative Pipeline



🕒 11m 8s      No changes

🕒 4 minutes ago      Started by user Dragan Rakas



# Pipeline Script

1. Define each stage programmatically
2. Belongs in repository as 'Jenkinsfile'
3. Can work on any Jenkins instance
4. More scalable than downstream jobs

24 lines (20 sloc) | 368 Bytes

```
1 pipeline {
2     agent { label 'Jenkins Slave' }
3
4     stages {
5         stage('Pull Branch'){
6             steps {
7                 script {
8                     # .. Shell Script ..
9                 }
10            }
11        }
12
13        stage('Run Unit Tests') {
14            steps {
15                script {
16                    # .. Shell Script ..
17                }
18            }
19        }
20
21        # .. Remaining Pipeline Stages ..
22    }
23 }
```



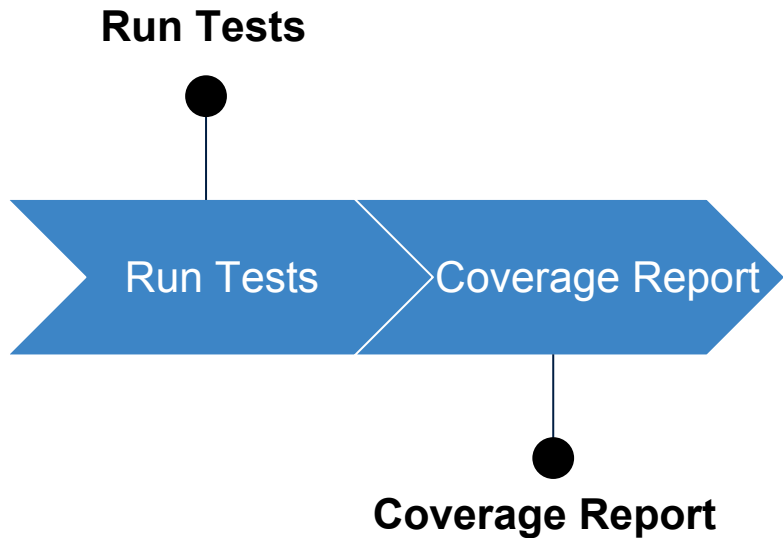
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Code Coverage

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# Unit Test Coverage Strategy



# Regression Test Coverage Strategy

## Compile:

- Instrument codebase
- Create instrumented binary

## Run Tests:

- Instrumented binary writes stats to file



## Deploy:

- Instrumented binary

## Coverage Report:

- Same as unit test coverage reports

# Coverage Example

```
int fibcache[1000]; //initially 0s

int fib(int i) //fast Fibonacci
{
    int t;

    switch(i)
    {
        case 0:
        case 1: return 1;
        default:
            if (fibcache(i))
            {
                return fibcache(i);
            }
            else
            {
                t = fib(i - 1)
                fibcache(i) = t + fib(i - 2)
                return fibcache(i);
            }
    };
};
```

# Instrumentation

```
int fibcache[1000]; //initially 0s

int fib(int i) //fast Fibonacci
{
    int t;
    visited[1] = 1;
    switch(i)
    {
        case 0: visited[2] = 1;
        case 1: visited[3] = 1; return 1;
        default:
            visited[4] = 1;
            if (fibcache(i))
            {
                visited[5] = 1;
                return fibcache(i);
            }
            else
            {
                visited[6] = 1;
                t = fib(i - 1)
                fibcache(i) = t + fib(i - 2)
                return fibcache(i);
            }
    };
    visited[7] = 1;
};
```

# Integration Test Coverage Strategy

## Compile:

- Instrument codebase
- Create instrumented binary

## Run Tests:

- Instrumented binary writes stats to file



## Deploy:

- Instrumented binary

## Coverage Report:

- Same as unit test coverage reports



# Pipeline Optimization

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# Caching

- “If your build is reproducible, the outputs from one machine can be safely reused on another machine, which can make builds significantly faster.” - Bazel Documentation
- Example:
  - Application has 30 .jar file dependencies
  - A code change is pushed to 1 dependent module

## Solution:

- Load cached 30 .jar files from data store (e.g. from S3)
- Have a script to detect which module's code changed
- Build and replace only the 1 modified dependency

# Parallelizing

Which is longer? Which one should go first?

- Running 50,000 unit tests
- Running static analysis
- Running mutation tests
- Building a .jar file

It shouldn't matter!

- All of the above are independent and can often be done at the same time!



# Test Categorization

- Some companies have huge test suites (100,000+ tests)
- Categorize tests by priority and impact (sanity, smoke, regression, etc.)
- Run critical path tests for immediate feedback
- Schedule periodic builds for full regression test runs

```
@pytest.mark.sanity
def test_middleware_is_running_correct_version(environment_host):
```

# Questions?

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