
fabdeployit Documentation

Release 0.1.0

David Danier

Mar 18, 2018

Contents

1	About fabdeployit release history	3
2	Reference:	5
2.1	fabdeployit reference	5
3	Examples:	11
3.1	fabdeployit Examples	11

Using git for deployments is a great solution for agile development processes and is implemented by different people with many different flavours. Any solution has one thing in common: You have to move the whole history of your project over to your server. This may be ok for some setups, but has - besides giving many internals to your clients - some disadvantages like:

- Rollbacks are more complex, as you need to know which commit is the last release (may be solved using tags)
- You have to copy the whole repository over to the server, so you cannot skip any files or add new ones only needed on the server (like aggregated CSS/JS)

fabdeployit tries to solve these issues by using a separate release branch, not wired to the normal git branches and history. This release branch will only contain release history (one commit for every release/deployment) and allows you to use filters to change the contents of the commit tree. This way you are able to have a very slick deployment process only containing what is necessary, you may even add new files not contained in your normal history.

In addition fabdeployit contains helpers for professional deployment of some common CMS/Frameworks we use. This will help you implementing a clean process of common deployments, including enabling maintenance mode, running database migrations, clearing the caches, ...

CHAPTER 1

About fabdeploy release history

As stated before fabdeploy allows you to use git for your releases while not pushing all your history to your or your customers server. It uses GitPython to manage release commits in a distinct branch which gets pushed to the server. This branch only contains release history.

Your history may then look like:

```
...
|
*   Commit after release (commit lives in "master")
|
| *   The actual release commit (living in "release/master")
| |
* |   Normal commit, it's tree is used for release commit above ("master")
| |
* |   Another normal commit ("master")
| |
| *   Another release commit ("release/master")
| |
* |   Another normal commit, tree used for release above ("master")
| |
| |   ...I think you should see the pattern now ;--)
```

As you may see release commits **never** have any parents except the previous release. This way your history will never be pushed directly to the server, as long as you only push the release branch. If you look at the release branch ("release/master") the history looks like:

```
*   The actual release commit (living in "release/master")
|
*   Another release commit ("release/master")
|
```

Each release commit may be run through a filter, which allows you to remove files from the release commit tree or add new files to the release commit. This may be used for many different use cases, like:

- Skip files not appropriate for the server (documentation, PSD files, ...)

- Converting SASS to CSS and then add the new CSS files
- Create CSS/JS aggregates

2.1 fabdeploy reference

fabdeploy utilizes multiple helper classes to implement the desired behavior for a clean deployment process.

Each class provides some options (instance attributes) to setup where files live, which commands to call, etc. These options may be provided when constructing the class or be set as class attributes when using subclasses. Bold options are mandatory.

Each class will in addition provide some methods to do the real work (like running some command). You have to call these methods in the right way to get things working like intended.

Below you will find an overview of all classes, options, methods and an example workflow.

2.1.1 Git

Options

local_repository_path (mandatory) Path to the local repository.

remote_repository_path (mandatory) Remote repository path.

release_author You may set some author for the release commits, if None original author will be used.

release_branch (mandatory) The branch you want to release (“production”, “staging”). fabdeploy will create an “release/...”-branch for the release history (“release/production”)

release_commit_filter_class A filter class to be used when creating the release commit tree. The filter may remove files from or add files to the commit tree. A filter should be a subclass of `GitFilter` and implement the `filter()`-method. The filter may then use `self.add()` and `self.remove()` to change the tree. Use `self.filtered_tree` to access the tree itself.

Methods

pull_origin() Should be called before any additional actions, ensures the local repository is in sync with the origin.

pull() Calls `self.pull_origin()` if origin exists in local repository. Should be used instead of `pull_origin()` for a more generic approach.

create_release_commit(message=None) Creates the new release commit by copying the last commit of `release_branch` into the release branch (applying the filter). An optional commit message may be provided.

tag_release(tag_name) Created a tag for the commit created by `create_release_commit()`

merge_release_back() Created a new commit in `release_branch` with the commit created by `create_release_commit()` and the last commit in this branch as parents. Can be used to push release commits back into the normal branches. SHOULD BE USED WITH CARE. SHOULD NEVER BE USED WHEN FILTERS ARE IN PLACE.

release(message=None, tag_name=None, merge_back=False) Calls `create_release_commit()`, `tag_release()` and `merge_release_back()` according to the parameters provided.

push_release() Pushes the commit created by `create_release_commit()` to the release git URL (see `remote_repository_path`). Created the repository if necessary.

push_origin() Pushes the release branch to origin.

push() Pushed the release branch to the release git URL and origin if origin exists in the local git repository.

switch_release(commit=None) Switched to a particular commit on the remote server. You may specify the commit yourself, if None the commit created by `create_release_commit()` will be used. This must be run to apply all changes on the server.

webserver_harden_remote_git() (Should be run after push)

Tries to disable access to the `.git` folder for common configuration. This is currently done by writing a `.htaccess` (for Apache) and setting permissions to `rwX— (700)` so no other user is allowed to access to directory.

Note: *You should never push directly into the document root!* It is always better to have the document root being a sub-folder in your git repository for multiple good reasons (for example as “htdocs”). Anyways there are situations where you cannot ensure such a sane setup. This method helps you not shooting yourself in the foot. Please make sure it works for your setup, for example by browsing to `www.your-domain.com/.git/config`, you should get “access denied”.

Example Workflow

```
git = Git(local_repository_path="...", remote_repository_path="...", release_branch=
↳ "...")
git.pull() # Make sure we have all remote changes
git.create_release_commit("New release")
git.push() # Make sure the new release is copied to origin and server
# git.webserver_harden_remote_git() # No web access to .git
git.switch_release() # Apply all file changes
```

Example GitFilter

```
class MyGitFilter(GitFilter):
    def filter(self):
        self.add('some/new/file.txt')
        self.remove('docs') # remove whole docs directory
```

```

        self.remove('path/to/file.psd')

git = Git(release_commit_filter_class=MyGitFilter, "...")
# ...

```

2.1.2 Virtualenv

Options

python_commands List/tuple of possible python commands.

pip_commands List/tuple of possible pip commands.

virtualenv_commands List/tuple of possible virtualenv commands. If not found virtualenv will be installed from git by `init()`.

virtualenv_path (mandatory) Path to virtualenv on the remote server.

virtualenv_download_branch: Branch to install virtualenv from when no virtualenv is available on the server. See `init()`.

requirements_file Path to the requirements file used to `install()/update()` the virtualenv. Mandatory only if these methods are called.

Note: Use Virtualenv2 or Virtualenv3 to setup `python_commands/pip_commands/virtualenv_commands` according to the proper python versions.

Methods

init() Set the virtualenv up by calling virtualenv bin for `virtualenv_path`. If no virtualenv bin is available on the server it will clone the virtualenv github repository to setup all manually. The git clone will use to branch specified in `virtualenv_download_branch`, if you need some particular version.

install()/update() Updates the virtualenv according to `requirements_file`.

git (Property) Allows you to put the entire virtualenv under git control. May be used to rollback the virtualenv easily. Returns `VirtualenvGit` instance, see code for more details.

python_bin() Returns path to virtualenv python, may be used for running own commands.

Example Workflow

```

virtualenv = Virtualenv(virtualenv_path="...", requirements_file="...")
virtualenv.init() # Make sure the virtualenv exists
virtualenv.update() # Apply requirements_file

run("{python_bin} --version".format({
    "python_bin": virtualenv.python_bin()
}))

```

2.1.3 Django

Options

manage_path (mandatory) Path to manage.py

virtualenv (Constructor only, mandatory) Instance of Virtualenv

Methods

run() Run any manage.py command.

collectstatic()/syncdb()/migrate() Runs the appropriate manage.py command.

Example Workflow

```
virtualenv = Virtualenv(virtualenv_path="...", requirements_file="...")
django = Django(virtualenv=virtualenv, manage_path="...")

django.collectstatic()
django.run("some_command", "--noinput", "--someparam")
```

2.1.4 Drupal

Note: This class uses drush, drush will be installed from git by init().

Options

php_commands List of possible PHP commands.

php_ini_path Optional specify your own php.ini (see php bin option “-c”)

drupal_path (mandatory) Path to drupal installation.

drush_path (mandatory) Path where drush will be installed.

drush_download_branch Git branch to be downloaded for installation. Defaults to “6.x”, this drush version is compatible with Drupal 6.x and 7.x.

Methods

init() Installs drush into drush_path() by downloading from github.

run() Run any drush command.

cache_clear()/updatedb()/pm_enable()/pm_disable()/variable_set() Shorthands for some drush commands.

maintenance_enable()/maintenance_disable() Enable/disable maintenance mode.

drush_bin() Returns path or drush binary, may be used to run own scripts.

Example Workflow

```
drush = Django(drupal_path="...", drush_path="...")
drush.maintenance_enable()
drush.cache_clear()
drush.updatedb()
drush.run("somecommand", "param1", "param2")
drush.maintenance_disable()
```

2.1.5 Magento

Options

php_commands List of possible PHP commands.

php_ini_path Optional specify your own php.ini (see php bin option “-c”)

magento_path Path to magento installtion.

Methods

run() Run any shell command (see magento shell/ path).

compiler_compile()/indexer_index()/indexer_reindexall()/log_clean() Shorthands for some shell commands.

maintenance_enable()/maintenance_disable() Enable/disable maintenance mode.

shell_command_bin() Return base command for additional (/own) shell commands.

Example Workflow

```
magento = Magento(magento_path="...")
magento.maintenance_enable()
magento.log_clean()
magento.run("clear_cache.php")
magento.run("apply_migrations.php")
magento.maintenance_disable()
```


3.1 fabdeploy Examples

3.1.1 Basic example

```
import os
import git
import fabdeploy
from fabric.api import *

REPO_PATH = os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath(os.path.abspath(__file__)))
os.chdir(REPO_PATH)

env.hosts = ['some_hostname']
env.use_ssh_config = True # allows you to specify some_hostname in .ssh/config

@task
def deploy():
    class GitFilter(fabdeploy.GitFilter):
        def filter(self):
            for obj in self.filtered_tree:
                if not obj.name in ('web', 'scripts'):
                    self.remove(obj.name)
            with lcd(self.repo.working_tree_dir):
                local('sass web/scss/style.scss web/css/style.css')
                self.add('web/css/style.css')

    class Git(fabdeploy.Git):
        local_repository_path = REPO_PATH
        remote_repository_path = 'path/to/htdocs'
        release_branch = 'production'
```

```
release_author = 'Team23 GmbH & Co. KG <info@team23.de>'
release_commit_filter_class = GitFilter

git = Git()
git.pull()
git.release()
git.push()
# TODO: enable maintenance
git.switch_release()
# TODO: run deployment jobs (like clear cache, db migrations, ...)
# TODO: disable maintenance
```

3.1.2 Django example

```
import os
import git
import fabdeployit
import posixpath
from fabric.api import *

REPO_PATH = os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath(os.path.abspath(__file__)))
os.chdir(REPO_PATH)

env.hosts = ['some_hostname']
env.use_ssh_config = True # allows you to specify some_hostname in .ssh/config

@task
def deploy():
    REMOTE_PATH = 'path/to/htdocs'

    class GitFilter(fabdeployit.GitFilter):
        def filter(self):
            for obj in self.filtered_tree:
                if not obj.name in ('web', 'scripts'):
                    self.remove(obj.name)
            with lcd(self.repo.working_tree_dir):
                local('sass web/scss/style.scss web/css/style.css')
                self.add('web/css/style.css')

    class Git(fabdeployit.Git):
        local_repository_path = REPO_PATH
        remote_repository_path = REMOTE_PATH
        release_branch = 'production'
        release_author = 'Team23 GmbH & Co. KG <info@team23.de>'
        release_commit_filter_class = GitFilter

    class Virtualenv(fabdeployit.Virtualenv2):
        virtualenv_path = posixpath.join(REMOTE_PATH, '_env')
        requirements_file = posixpath.join(REMOTE_PATH, 'PYTHON_REQUIREMENTS')

    class Django(fabdeployit.Django):
        manage_path = posixpath.join(REMOTE_PATH, 'manage.py')

    git = Git()
```



```
virtualenv = Virtualenv()
django = Django(virtualenv=virtualenv)

git.pull()
commit = git.release()
git.push()
# TODO: enable maintenance
git.switch_release()
virtualenv.init()
virtualenv.update()
# make sure we can rollback virtualenv, too
virtualenv.git.commit(tag='release/%s' % commit.hexsha)
django.migrate()
django.collectstatic()
# TODO: run more deployment jobs?
# TODO: disable maintenance
```