

# ]init[

Digitale Kommunikation

Streamline your drupal development  
workflow in a 3-tier-environment

- A story about *drush make* and *drush aliases*

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1. Who we are
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The logo for ]init[ consists of several overlapping circles in shades of brown and teal, arranged in a cluster on the left side of the slide.

# ]init[

Streamline your drupal development workflow in a 3-tier-  
environment

A story about *drush make* and *drush aliases*

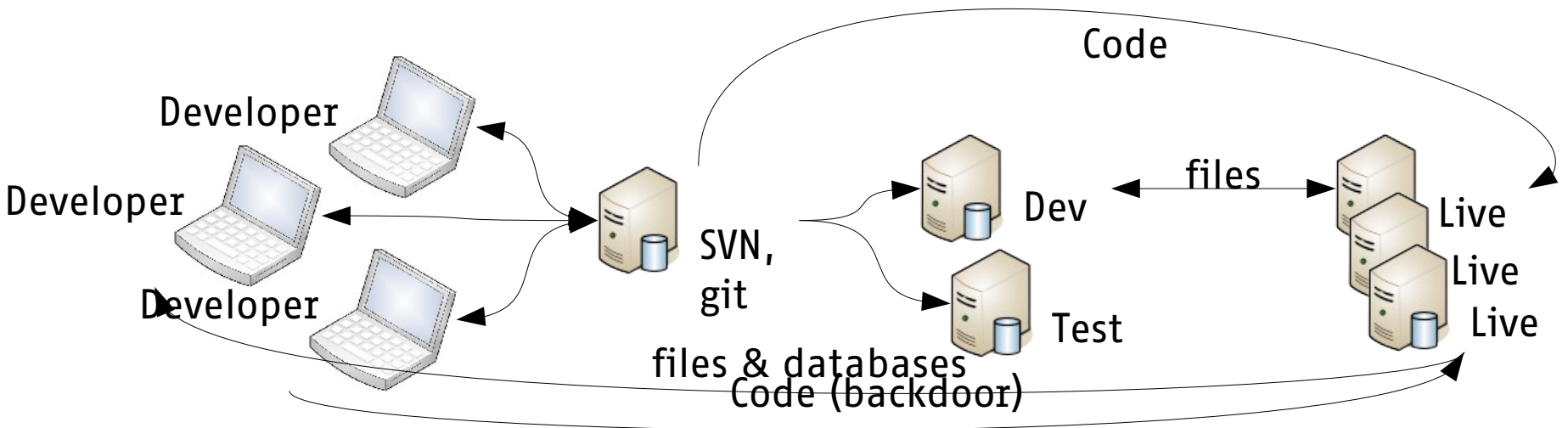
Who we are

Have a look at

<http://www.init.de>

## Scenario

## A typical set-up



Trunk? Maybe.  
Database: from july  
Files: some files missing

Code? Trunk.  
Database: an old one. I don't know.  
Plenty of files missing

Code version? Don't know  
Current database  
Current files

## Scenario

### Summary

- The set-up is quite well.  
(Version control is a good idea. Not to hack live, too. Teamwork with developers is fun.)
- But it's so slow and too much manual work.  
(You won't do it every time)
- And a controlled workflow and automated documentation is missing  
(“I know what version is on all my boxes. They all have the current database and files on it.”)

## Scenario

### Two questions (especially after launch)

- How do I get my new developments quickly and repeatedly to the development and test servers, finally to the live system?

(Automated, every time in the same way, and fast. The project managers and customers are curious. Me too.)

- How do I ensure that I develop and test under realistic conditions on the development and test system?

(I would like to test my new code with the „live system“.)

## Scenario and two presumptions rules

- Configuration: Everything lives in code and code goes up (Local->SVN, SVN->Dev->Test->Live)!  
(So get used to features, strongarm and the drupal api)
- Database and files go down (Live->Test, Live->Dev, Live->Local).  
(Don't touch the live files and database after launch! You won't migrate content.)

## Solutions

### Solution? Again two things

→ Introducing: *drush make* and *drush aliases*

(and some little helper shell scripts)

→ Examples:

```
$ drush make project.make build_20110918-01
```

```
$ drush sql-sync @live [@local, @dev, @test]
```



## Solutions

### **drush make – the answer to no. 1**

- drush make is an extension to drush that can create a ready-to-use drupal sites  
(You might set up a special build server for the build tasks.)
- It pulls sources from various locations. You can describe it as a build tool for drupal.  
(Only custom code in you repo. For all the other bricks and pieces you use the official repos.)

## Solutions

# drush make – what does it look like

```
; Drush Make file
```

```
core = 7.x
```

```
api = 2
```

```
; MODULES
```

```
projects[admin_menu][version] = "3.x-dev"
```

```
projects[admin_menu][subdir] = adm
```

```
projects[advanced_help][version] = "1.x-dev"
```

```
projects[advanced_help][subdir] = dev
```

```
projects[devel][version] = "1.x-dev"
```

```
projects[devel][subdir] = dev
```

```
[...]
```

## Solutions

### drush make – it goes even further

```
; custom svn, git or libraries or patches

; Features

projects[atrium_features][type] = "module"
projects[atrium_features][download][type] = "git"
projects[atrium_features][download][url] = "http://github.com/phase2/a
projects[atrium_features][download][tag] = "6.x-1.0"

; Libraries

libraries[jquery_ui][download][type] = "get"
libraries[jquery_ui][download][url] = "http://jquery-ui.googlecode.com
libraries[jquery_ui][directory_name] = "jquery.ui"
libraries[jquery_ui][destination] = "modules/contrib/jquery_ui"

; and patches, great!
; To apply a patch to a project, use the `patch` attribute and pass in
; of the patch.

projects[admin_menu][patch][] = "http://drupal.org/files/issues/admin_
[...]
```

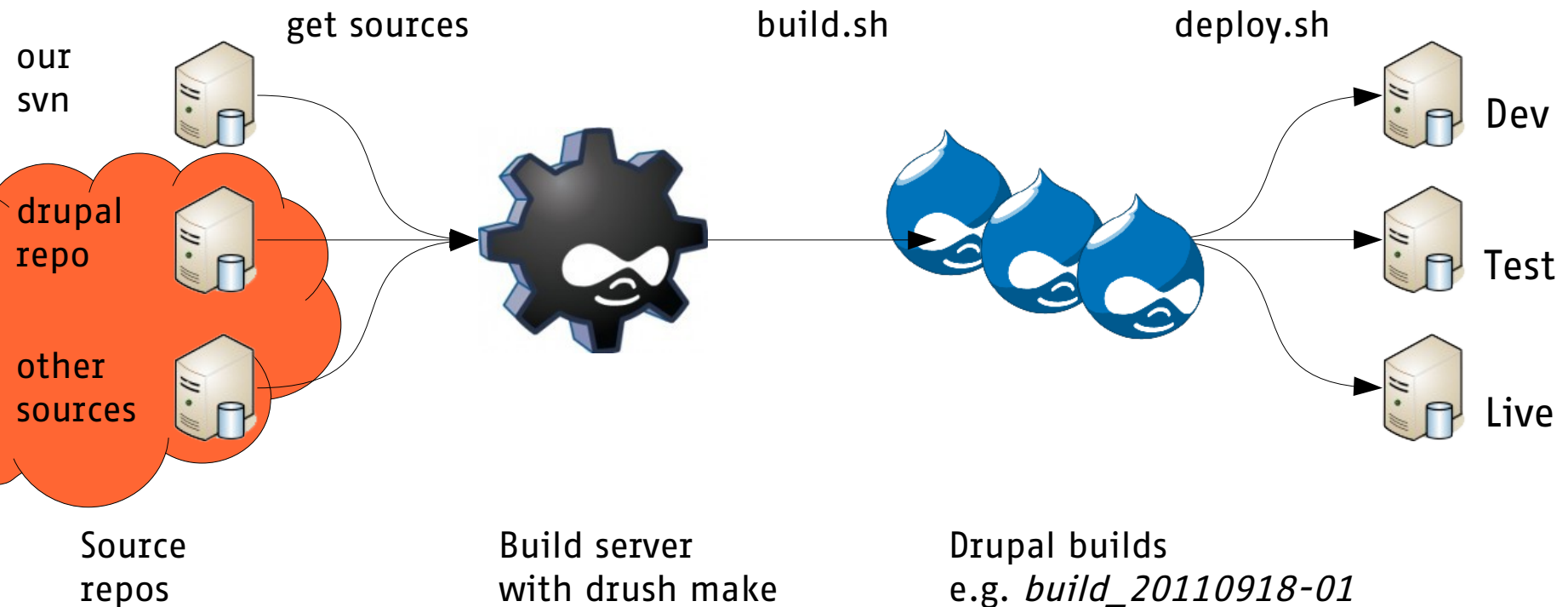
## Solutions

# Our repo is a drupal profile

- projectdir/
  - config
  - libraries (only custom)
  - modules (only custom module and features)
  - themes (only custom)
  - *project.make*
  - *project.profile*

## Solutions

### Code upstream – the big picture



## Solutions

### And some little helper scripts

- build.sh, on build server
  - Run drush make
  - Copy setting files
  - Delete unnecessary files
  - Make a build, e.g. *build\_20110918-01.tar.gz*
- deploy.sh, on dev, test, live server
  - Backup database and current code
  - Get e.g. *build\_20110918-01* from build server and untar it
  - Symlink files in new build
  - Switch symlink to new build

## Scenario

### Reminder: The two questions

- How do I get my new developments quickly and repeatedly to the development and test servers?

(Automated every time in the same way and fast. The project managers and customers are curious. Me too.)

- How do I ensure that I develop and test under realistic conditions on the development and test system?

(I would like to test my new code with the „live system“.)

## Scenario

### Reminder: The ~~two~~ questions

- ~~How do I get my new developments quickly and repeatedly to the development and test servers?~~

~~(Automated every time in the same way and fast. The project managers and customers are curious. Me too.)~~

- How do I ensure that I develop and test under realistic conditions on the development and test system?

(I would like to test my new code with the „live system“.)



## Solutions

### **drush aliases – the answer to no. 2**

- Define all your hosts in your environment (even the remote ones)
- Move *files* and *databases* around with a single drush command.

## Solutions

### drush aliases – what does it look like

```
$aliases['dev'] = array(  
  'uri' => 'dev.local',  
  'root' => '/Sites/dev.local',  
  'path-aliases' => array(  
    '%files' => 'sites/example.com/files',  
    '%dump' => '/tmp/drush/sql-sync-dev-local.sql',  
  ),  
  'command-specific' => array (  
    'sql-sync' => array (  
      'simulate' => '0',  
      'structure-tables' => array(  
        'custom' => array(  
          'cache', 'cache_filter', 'cache_menu', 'cache_page', 'histor  
        ),  
      ),  
    ),  
  ),  
  'rsync' => array (  
    'simulate' => '0',  
  ),  
),  
);
```

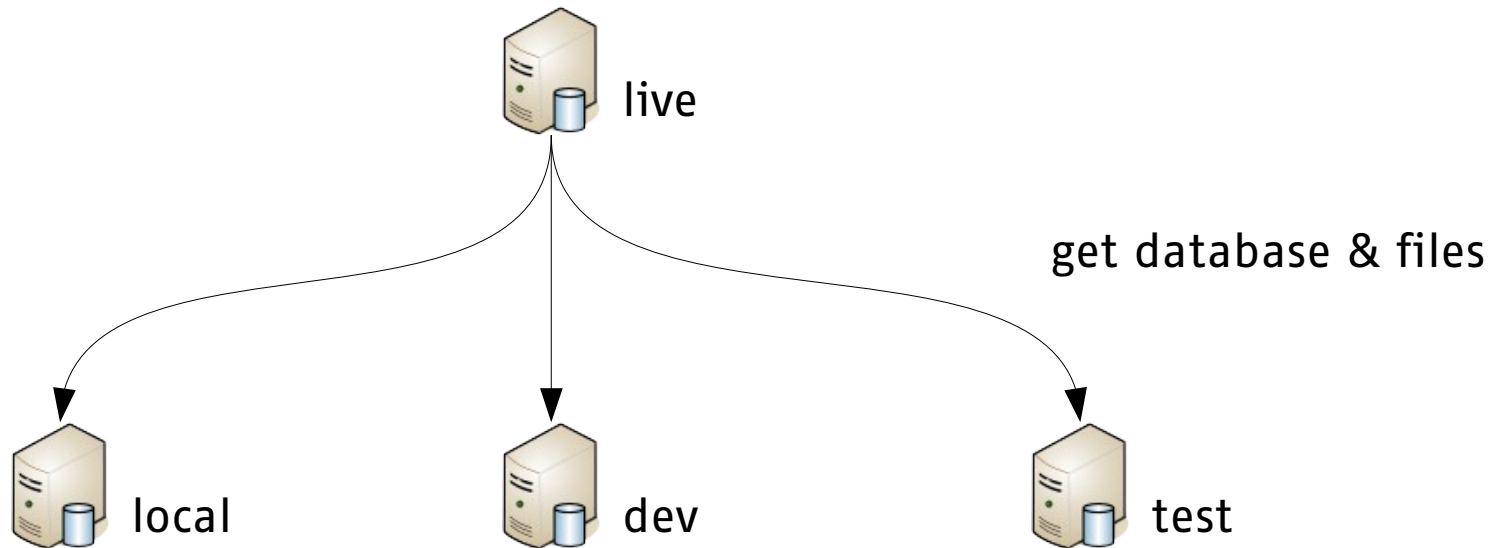
## Solutions

### drush aliases – what does it look like

```
$aliases['prod'] = array(  
  'uri' => 'prod.local',  
  'root' => '/Sites/prod.local',  
  'path-aliases' => array(  
    '%files' => 'sites/example.com/files',  
    '%dump' => '/tmp/drush/sql-sync-prod-local.sql',  
  ),  
  'command-specific' => array (  
    'sql-sync' => array (  
      'simulate' => '1',  
    ),  
    'rsync' => array (  
      'simulate' => '1',  
    ),  
  ),  
);
```

## Solutions

## Data &amp; files downstream – the big picture



```
$ drush rsync @live [@local, @dev, @test]
```

```
$ drush sql-sync @live [@local, @dev, @test]
```

## Notes

### Final notes

- Get used to features, strongarm, installation profiles
- Use drush and drush make to build your application
- Use drush aliases capabilities to sync your boxes
  
- Drush <http://drupal.org/project/drush>
- Drush make [http://drupal.org/project/drush\\_make](http://drupal.org/project/drush_make)
- <http://developmentseed.org/blog/2010/jul/27/drush-make-files-production-drupal-sites/>
- <http://drupal.org/node/1006620>

# ]init[

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## Thank You

for your attention!

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