Architecture & Deployment

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Deploy static sites to Netlify

The goal of this exercise is to deploy a **static website** (only HTML, JavaScript and CSS) on the Netlify PaaS instead of your own server in the Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) Microsoft Azure Web Services cloud.

This exercise assumes that you are familiar with the command line and Git.

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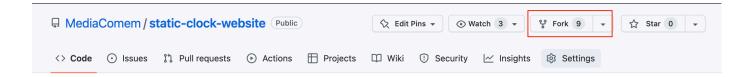


Parts of this exercise are annotated with the following icons:

- A task you MUST perform to complete the exercise
- ? An optional step that you may perform to make sure that everything is working correctly, or to set up additional tools that are not required but can help you
- The end of the exercise
- $\widehat{\mathbf{m}}$ The architecture of the software you ran or deployed during this exercise.
- Troubleshooting tips: how to fix common problems you might encounter

Fork and clone the clock project

If you haven't already done it in the previous exercise, fork the <u>static clock website</u> <u>repository</u>:



Clone your fork onto your machine and move into the directory:

```
$> git clone git@github.com:jde/static-clock-website.git
Cloning into 'static-clock-website'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 6, done.
remote: Total 6 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 6
Receiving objects: 100% (6/6), done.
$> cd static-clock-website
```

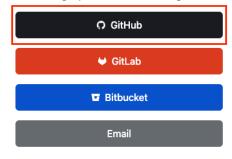
Create a Netlify account

Go to the Netlify signup page and create an account using GitHub:



Welcome to Netlify

Sign up with one of the following:



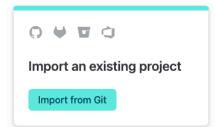
Already have an account? Log in

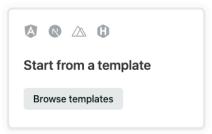
Once you are done with the registration, you will be asked to deploy your first project. You can either try it out or skip this step:



Deploy your first project

Import an existing project from a Git repository or pick a starter template. Not ready yet? Skip this step for now.





...or deploy manually

Drag and drop your site output folder here
Or, browse to upload



<u>Netlify</u> is a popular hosting platform for static sites, which are websites that are composed of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files that are served to the client exactly as they are stored on the server. Netlify provides a range of features and tools to help developers build, deploy, and manage static sites, including:

- Continuous deployment: Netlify automatically builds and deploys your static site whenever you push updates to a repository. This makes it easy to keep your site up to date without having to manually build and deploy it.
- **SSL/TLS** certificates: Netlify provides free SSL/TLS certificates (obtained from Let's Encrypt) to secure your site with HTTPS.
- Global CDN: Netlify uses a global content delivery network (CDN) to serve your static site from various locations around the world, which can improve the performance and availability of your site.

Overall, Netlify is a powerful and convenient platform for hosting and managing static sites, with a range of features that make it easy to build, deploy, and optimize your project.

You will be using the Netlify CLI to deploy your site. With the Netlify CLI, you can create new sites, deploy updates to your existing sites, set up continuous deployment, manage your team's access to sites, and more, directly from the command-line.

Install Node.js and the Netlify CLI

Install Node.js

For this exercise you will be using a command-line tool created by Netlify. You will need to install Node.js to use this CLI. The easiest way to do so, is to head to the <u>Node.js</u> <u>Downloads</u> and choose the appropriate installer for your machine.



Node.js is a JavaScript runtime built on Chrome's V8 JavaScript engine. It allows developers to execute JavaScript code on the server side, rather than just in a web browser. This enables the creation of server-side applications with JavaScript, which was previously not possible.

Node.js also includes a large and growing library of open source packages (called "modules") that can be easily installed and used in Node.js applications, making it easy to add functionality without having to build it from scratch.

Node.js has become popular for creating web servers and building scalable network applications, as it is able to handle a large number of concurrent connections with high throughput. It is often used in combination with other tools and frameworks, such as Express.js, to build web applications and APIs.

Advanced

Installing Node.js this way can cause headaches down the road. It is good practice to use version managers instead. One of the main benefits is the ability to easily switch between different versions of Node.js. This is particularly useful when working on projects that require a specific version of Node.js, or when testing how a project works with different versions of Node.js. A version manager also allows you to have multiple versions of Node.js installed on the same machine, which can be useful for developing and testing applications that need different versions of Node.js. Here are a few Node version managers:

- nodeny, nym, n, volta
- <u>asdf</u> & <u>mise</u> (also support other platforms than Node.js)

? Optional: check your Node.js installation

To make sure Node.js is installed, try the following:

```
$> node -v
v24.11.0
```

Install Netlify CLI using npm

```
$> npm install -g netlify-cli
added 1437 packages, and audited 1438 packages in 15s
```

X Troubleshooting

See the troubleshooting section if you get an **EACCES** error.



You can check the installation by executing:

```
$> netlify -v
netlify-cli/17.38.0 darwin-arm64 node-v22.10.0
```



npm (short for Node Package Manager) is a package manager for JavaScript. It is the default package manager for Node.js. npm provides a way to install and manage packages (libraries, frameworks, tools, etc.) that you can use in your own projects. When you install a package using npm, it installs the package in the current working directory, in a subdirectory called node_modules. If you want to use the package in your project, you can import it in your code.

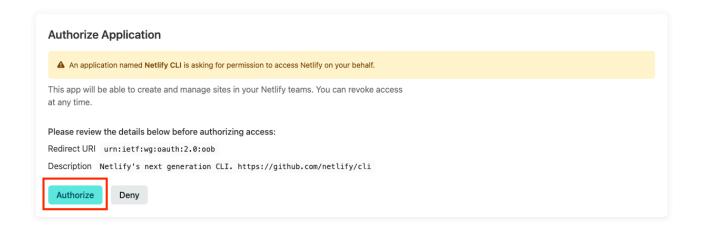
In this case, you installed a global module, since you want to access the Netlify CLI from anywhere. Global modules are installed globally, which means they are available to use in any project on your computer. You can install a global module using the (-g) or (--global) option of the (npm install) command.

Authenticate Netlify CLI

You need to link the Netlify CLI to your Netlify account. To do so, run:

```
$> netlify login
Logging into your Netlify account...
Opening https://app.netlify.com/authorize?response_type=ticket&ticket=0b81336689cl
.: Waiting for authorization...
```

This will open a page in your browser window asking you to authorize the Netlify CLI to access your account:



Once you click **authorize**, you should see the following in your Terminal:

```
You are now logged into your Netlify account!
Run netlify status for account details
To see all available commands run: netlify help
```

Launch!

Make sure you are in the static-clock-website directory and run:

```
$> netlify init
```

Follow the configuration assistant by reading carefully and entering the relevant options. At some point, a GitHub authorization page will open in your browser.

⚠ Warning

Use the default options except for the site name. The site name must be unique across all Netlify deployments, so you must choose a name that has not already been used by someone else.

```
? What would you like to do? + Create & configure a new site
```

? Team: JohnDoe's team

? Site name (leave blank for a random name; you can change it later): jde-static-

Site Created

Admin URL: https://app.netlify.com/sites/static-clock-website

URL: https://static-clock-website.netlify.app

Site ID: 690799cd-e26f-4625-9f1e-257cdba76e87

Linked to static-clock-website

(node:57377) ExperimentalWarning: The Fetch API is an experimental feature. This (Use `node --trace-warnings ...` to show where the warning was created)

? Your build command (hugo build/yarn run build/etc): # no build command

? Directory to deploy (blank for current dir): .

? No netlify.toml detected. Would you like to create one with these build setting:

Adding deploy key to repository...

Deploy key added!

Creating Netlify GitHub Notification Hooks...

Netlify Notification Hooks configured!

Success! Netlify CI/CD Configured!

This site is now configured to automatically deploy from github branches & pull re

Next steps:

git push Push to your git repository to trigger new site builds

netlify open Open the Netlify admin URL of your site

If you visit the **URL** printed in your terminal, you should be able to witness the static clock website up and running!

? Optional: push a change and witness continuous deployment!

Open the static-clock-website website in your code editor and make a change. For example, change the background-color property on the color element in the
style.css file.

Stage, commit and push the changes to your GitHub repository:

```
$> git add .
$> git commit -m "New body background color"
$> git push
```

After a few seconds, the changes should be visible at the Netlify URL!

Mhat have I done?

In this exercise, you deployed a static website to Netlify PaaS using the Netlify CLI. Netlify automatically configured the following stuff for you:

- Hosting
- Reverse proxying
- TLS/SSL encryption
- Automated deployments
- Domain name

Pretty cool, for the price of **free**. We have just scratched the surface of what Netlify can do, so feel free to explore the platform further.



Here's a few tips about some problems you may encounter during this exercise.



If you get an **EACCES** error when running an npm install command with the -g or --global option, it may be because the default global installation directory used by Node.js is owned by root.

Execute the following commands to switch to a directory owned by you:

```
$> mkdir ~/.npm-global
$> npm config set prefix '~/.npm-global'
```

You should now add the new npm global installation directory to your path. The command will depend on what shell you are using. Find out with:

```
$> echo $0
```

If using bash

```
$> echo 'export PATH=~/.npm-global/bin:$PATH' >> ~/.bash_profile
$> source ~/.bash_profile
```

If using (zsh)

```
$> echo 'export PATH=~/.npm-global/bin:$PATH' >> ~/.zshrc
$> source ~/.zshrc
```

The npm install command which previously failed should now work.