Optimize the CI/CD process with SQLcl and GitLab pipelines

Automation of CI/CD for APEX applications using SQLcl Projects and GitLab pipelines



About me

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8+ years of experience with Oracle technologies

APEX enthusiast since the beginning

Focus on DevOps, CI/CD and automation



Our key facts



H Hyand

Germany

- Brunswick
- Ratingen
- Hamburg
- Dortmund
- Cologne
- Frankfurt
- Munich
- Berlin

Poland

Warsaw

Lithuania

- Vilnius
- Kaunas

Romania

Cluj-Napoca

India

Pune



850+

Employees

150+

Customers

110+

million € turnover

Agenda

- Motivation
- GitLab Runner and repositories
- CI/CD variables
- Database proxy user
- Controlling the GitLab API using the APEX app
- Opportunities and challenges
- Migrating existing SQLcl LB projects
- Upgrading an SQLcl project



SQLcl Projects

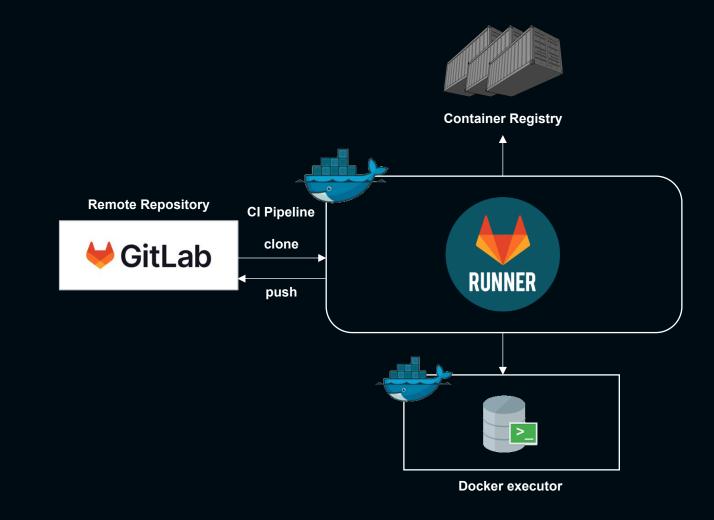


Simplify versioning - minimize errors: Optimize the CI/CD process with SQLcl and GitLab pipelines

- SQLcl v24.3: New "project" command
- Export of database objects, generation of incremental changesets (Liquibase v4.25)
- Changesets: Changes in "src" are compared with "defaultBranch", similar to "git diff"
- Speeding up the development process through automation
- Minimizing errors in versioning and deployment

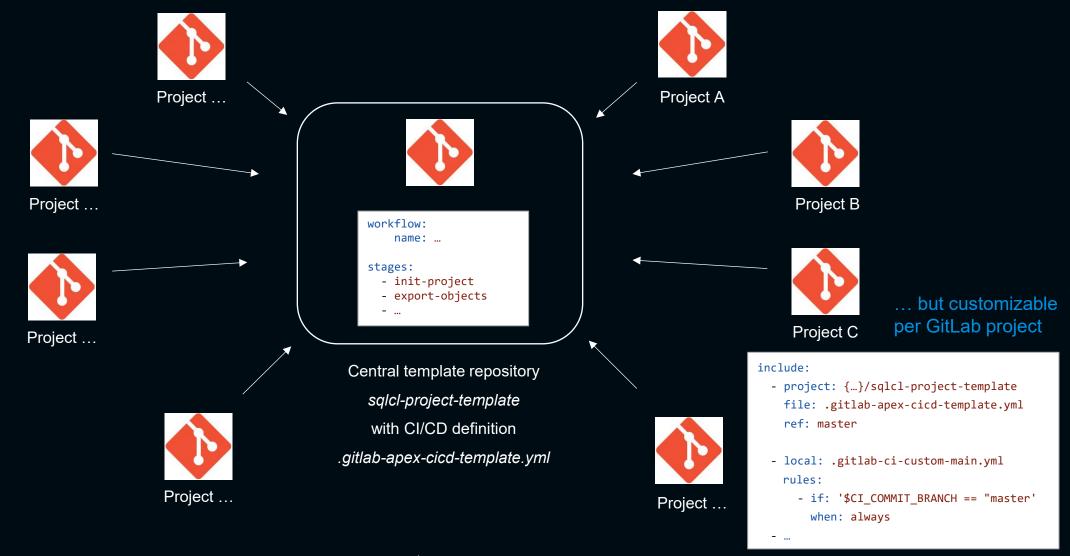
CI/CD Bash script is executed using GitLab Runner

- 2 repositories
 - sqlcl-project-cicd
 - sqlcl-project-template
- GitLab pipeline
 - GitLab Runner (Docker executor)
 - Custom Docker image based on SQLcl image v25.3.0
 - Bash script cicd.sh





One template for all - centrally define GitLab jobs, gain structure



We use "include:" to access central pipeline definitions

- CI/CD template outsourced to "Template repository"
- Per GitLab project: only a few CI/CD variables and a ".gitlab-ci.yml" required
- Database connection:
 - Deployment user and EZCONNECT details definable at group level
 - Alternatively, defined per GitLab project
- Pull/push to repository via SSH
 - Private key: global CI/CD variable (group)
 - Public key: reusable as "deploy key" in multiple GitLab projects

```
include:
    project: {...}/sqlcl-project-template
    file: .gitlab-apex-cicd-template.yml
    ref: master
```

Pipeline variables are defined at the group and project level

Group/Project	Key	Туре	Flag(s)	Beispiel/Syntax
Group	VAR_GLOBAL_DB_DEV_EZCONNECT_ADDRESS	Variable	Visible	db.host.tld:port/service_name
	VAR_GLOBAL_DB_DEV_DEPLOYMENT_USER	Variable	Visible	my_proxy_user
	VAR_GLOBAL_DB_DEV_DEPLOYMENT_USER_PW	Variable	Masked	my_proxy_pw
	VAR_GLOBAL_SSH_PRIVATE_KEY_GITLAB (*)	File	Visible	BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY xyz END RSA PRIVATE KEY
Project	VAR_REPO_DB_DEV_PROJECT_USER	Variable	Visible	my_dev_schema_name

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^{*} The public key of VAR_GLOBAL_SSH_PRIVATE_KEY_GITLAB must be stored/activated as a deploy key with write permissions in the GitLab project.

A proxy user can be used for database access

- Proxy user for deployments
- Available since Oracle 10g Release 2
- Minimal rights required
- Only one password needs to be stored

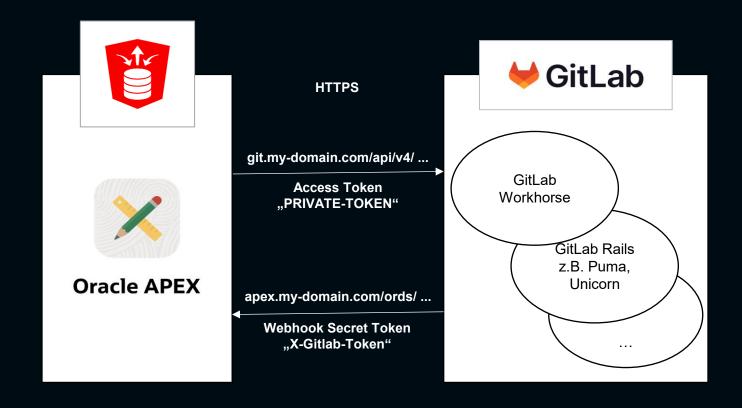
```
grant create session to {my_proxy_user};

alter user {my_dev_user} grant connect through {my_proxy_user};

connect {my_proxy_user}[{my_dev_user}]@...
```

Pipelines can be controlled and job logs tracked using an APEX application

- APEX application for creating projects
- Start pipelines, view logs
- More convenient UI/UX
- Communication: Access tokens and webhook secret tokens

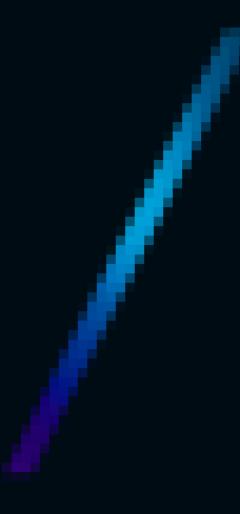




SQLcl Projects enables automated CI/CD workflow

Advantages

- Objects can be exported dynamically (DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL)
- Automatic generation of Liquibase changesets
- Reduces manual effort for CI/CD
- Universally applicable



Disadvantages

- Filtering: only "where" clauses, no transformations
- When used locally: developers must be familiar with the "project" command (+LB)
- Liquibase deployments: "Move forward"
- Schema references
- Export of APEX metadata only as "complete app"



Existing SQLcl Liquibase projects can be migrated

- Oracle: Provide help
- Method 1: Switch between releases
- Method 2: Migrate all changesets:
 - 1. Create branch(es) and execute project init, export, stage
 - 2. Create release via command
 - 3. Adjust dist/install.sql: Change "liquibase update" to "liquibase changelog-sync" (or execute manually)
 - 4. Remove old Liquibase objects in target database (optional)
 - 5. Execute deployment via command



An SQLcl upgrade is easy to perform

- 1. Create a new branch
- 2. Change sqlcl->version in .dbtools/project.config.json
- 3. Execute "project export" without staging
- 4. Merge branch back into "development"



There are alternatives from the Oracle community to SQLcl Projects



ADT - APEX Deployment Tool

ADT is an open-source tool written in Python which allows you to connect to your Oracle database, export objects and data and APEX applications, files and individual components into a folder structure. It helps you to automate the patching and deploying/migrating your changes to other environments in multiple variants.

It does not store anything in your database.

I have been building these CI/CD tools since 2008 and ADT is the newest version, heavily based on the previous <u>OPY</u> tool, which unfortunately outgrown to a hefty spaghetti code and became more and more difficult to extend. So, I have decided to start from scratch for like 15th time...

GitHub - jkvetina/ADT: APEX Deployment Tool @Jan Květina



Live Demo

Image sources

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https://oneclick-cloud.com/de/blog/trends/docker/ (last accessed on 15th November 2025)

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https://www.oracle.com/de/database/technologies/appdev/rest.html (last accessed on 15th November 2025)

https://github.com/jkvetina/ADT (last accessed on 15th November 2025)

Thank you very much for your attention!



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