

Ingo Ebel



Who am I

- Ingo Ebel
- Working for DESY since 2018
- Part of the team bringing gitlab to desy
- also maintaining the SVN Service



What is git?

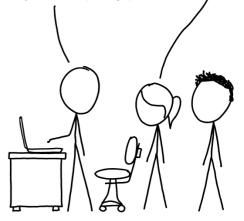
- a free and open source distributed version control system
 - Every clone is really a full backup of all the data
 - Clients fully mirror the repository, including its full history
 - Possible to synchronize with several remote servers
 - In a hierarchical model (upstream project, forked to downstream adoption)
- was created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel
- https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2



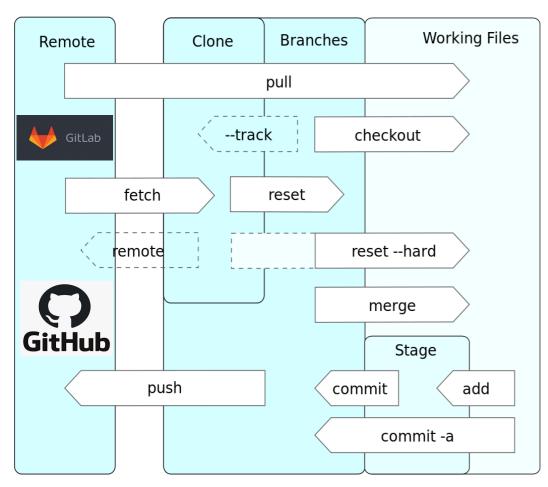
THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOU DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP. IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT, AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.



Operations when working with git remote server



Source (image and text): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Git_operations.svg **git pull** fetches remote changes into the local clone, and merges them into the current working files.

git checkout replaces the current working files with files from a branch.

git checkout –track creates a local branch from a remote branch, links them, and replaces the current working files with files from that branch.

git fetch downloads changes from a remote repository into the local clone

git reset makes the current branch point to some specific revision or branch.

git remote manages repositories whose branches the local clone tracks

git reset --hard makes the current branch point to some specific revision or branch, and replaces the current working files with the files from that branch.

git merge merges files from a given branch into the current branch.

git push uploads changes from local branches to the respective remote repositories.

git add puts current working files into the stage (aka index or cache)

git commit commits staged changes to a local branch

git commit -a commits all modified files to a local branch (shorthand for "git add" and "git commit")

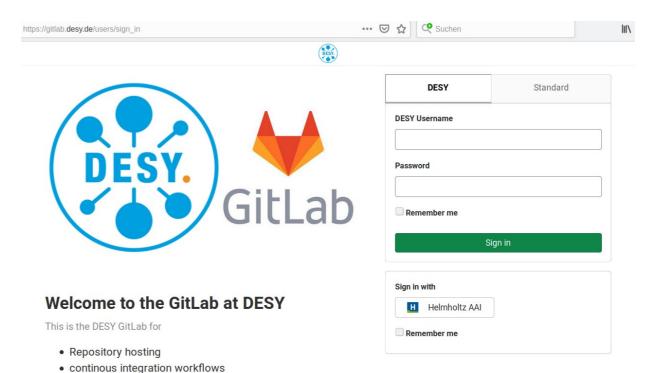
What is gitlab?

- Webfrontend for git
 - Web IDE
 - Source Code Management
 - Code Review
 - Wiki
- DevOps platform
- Issues / Boards
- CI/CD
- Container Registry



Log in

- Via DESY Account
 - Just login and start your projects
- Via Helmholtz AAI
 - Nearly every University
 - and research institute
 - Or even google account and github
 - Users must request to be unblocked



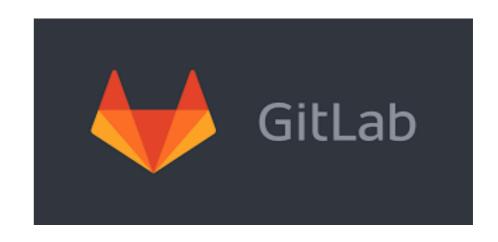
Public Repos

· container registry hosting

This is the Member Area. If you want the public Repositories please go to the **List of public Repos**.

So many gitlabs

- gitlab.zeuthen.desy.de
 - Just for Users from DESY Zeuthen
- gitlab.desy.de
 - Main Gitlab, will replace Stash
- gitlab.cta-observatory.org
 - For CTA Projects
- HIFIS: gitlab.hzdr.de
 - For Helmholtz Projects



Add SSH Key

- Go to: User Settings → SSH Keys
- Add your key
- Then you can use the git clone via s:

User Settings > SSH Keys

SSH Keys

SSH keys allow you to establish a secure connection between your computer and GitLab.

Add an SSH key

To add an SSH key you need to generate one or use an existing key.

Key

Paste your public SSH key, which is usually contained in the file '~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub' or '~/.ssh /id_rsa.pub' and begins with 'ssh-ed25519' or 'ssh-rsa'. Do not paste your private SSH key, as that can compromise your identity.

Typically starts with "ssh-ed25519 ..." or "ssh-rsa ..."

Title Expires at

e.g. My MacBook key TT . MM . JJJJ

Give your individual key a title.

Sive your marriadar key a title

Add key

Your SSH keys (1)

ingo

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Use Access Tokens

- Use tokens on virtual machines and CI
 Pipelines, not your username and password
- Personal Access Tokens
 - Go to your Profile → Access Tokens
- Project Access Tokens
 - In a project go to Settings → Access
 Tokens
- Project Deploy tokens
 - Settings → Repository
- Group Deploy Tokens

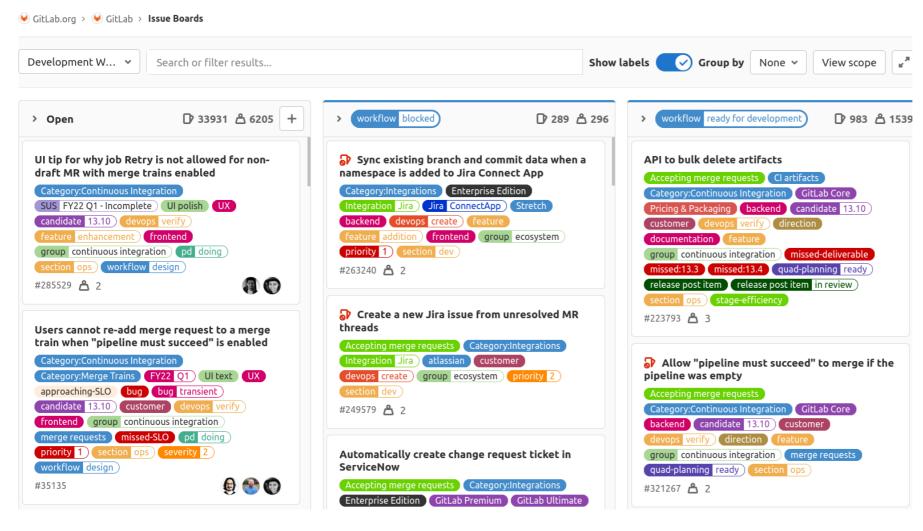
- In a Group go to Settings Repository → Deploy Tokens
- Define scopes, expire dates etc.

Or use Deploy Keys

- SSH Keys
- Read-only or read-write to a repository
- shareable between projects that are not related or don't even belong to the same group
- no expiration date
- See also https://gitlab.desy.de/help/user/project/deploy_keys/index

The power of gitlab

Issue Boards



- Issue tracking
- Project management
- Can be used as
 - Kanban Board
 - Scrum Board
- Multiple issue boards= premium feature :(

Source:

https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab/-/boards/1339417 https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/user/project/issue_board.html

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GitLab CI/CD Pipeline

GitLab CI/CD pipelines are configured using a YAML file called .gitlab-ci.yml within each project.

- What to execute in your CI/CD pipelines
- What to do on success / failure



Source:

https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab/blob/master/.gitlab-ci.ymlhttps://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/yaml/

```
image: ubuntu:latest

stages:

my-stage-1
my-stage-2
my-stage-3

job-1-1:
stage: my-stage-1
script:
echo Hi from JOB $CI_JOB_NAME in STAGE $CI_JOB_STAGE

job-2-1:
```

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GitLab CI/CD Variables

- Use builtin variables with Gitlab CI/CD
- And define own variables

variables:

script:

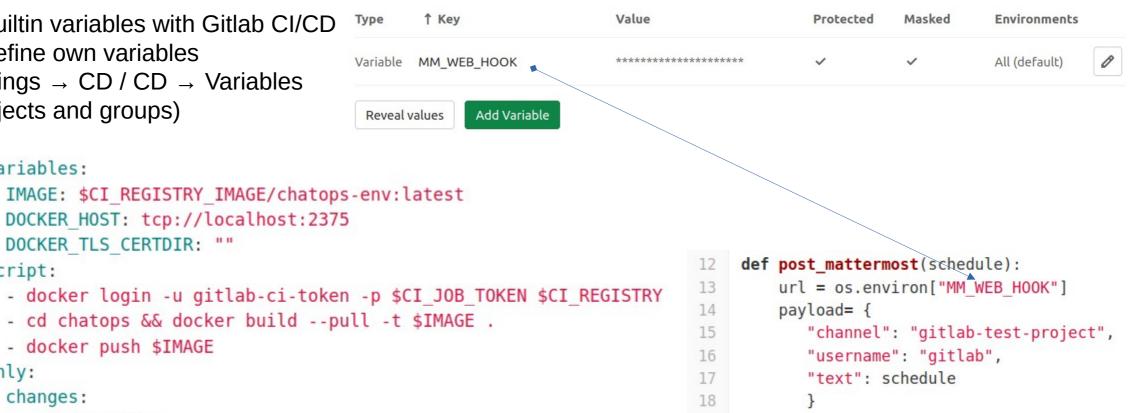
only:

changes:

 Settings → CD / CD → Variables (projects and groups)

DOCKER TLS CERTDIR: ""

- docker push \$IMAGE



Source:

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https://gitlab.com/gitlab-org/gitlab/blob/master/.gitlab-ci.yml

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/yaml/

- Dockerfile

https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/variables/predefined variables.html#predefined-variables-reference

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ChatOps



- Interact with CI/CD jobs through chat service
- ChatOps looks up the specified job name in .gitlab-ci.yml.
- A pipeline containing only that job is scheduled.

Settings → Integrations

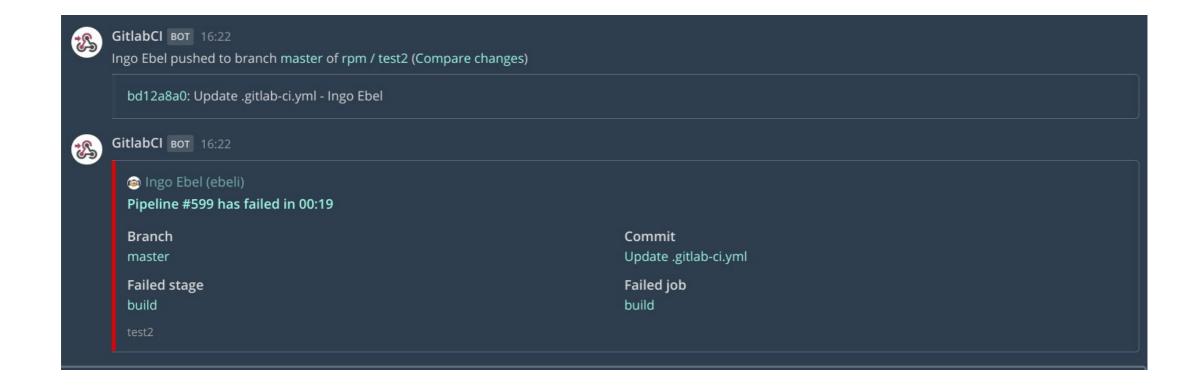
| ~ | Mattermost notifications | Receive event notifications in Mattermost |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| ~ | Mattermost slash | Perform common operations in Mattermost |

```
hello:
stage: chatops
only: [chat]
script:
   - if [ -z "$GITLAB_USER_NAME" ]; then echo "hello Mattermost"; else echo "Hello $GITLAB_USER_NAME";fi
```

Source: https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/ci/chatops/index.html

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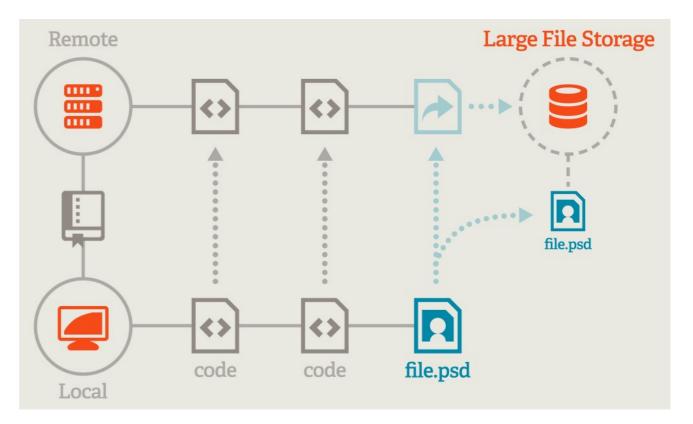
Using Chat Ops



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Using git-lfs

- Git extension for versioning large files
 - No binaries in git repos for performance reasons
- Supported by our gitlab installation
- Needs support by your git client
 - In a git-repo: git Ifs install
 - git lfs track "*.psd"



Limitations / Missing Things

- Can't reach internal desy services for gitlab/gitlab-ci (e.g. NIMS, repos or resources on local machines)
 - Use own gitlab runner
 - Use the gitlab.zeuthen.desy.de CI
- Working on user documentation
- No gitlab pages at the moment
- Open Source / Community Version
 - Some enterprise features are missing

Migration

Migration

- From svn
 - Install git-svn: apt-get install git-svn
 - git svn clone https://svnsrv.desy.de/desy/logstash
 - cd logstash
 - git remote add origin git@gitlab.desy.de:ingo.ebel/logstash.git
 - git push -u origin --all
- From stash/bitbucket
- From Jira
- From github
- •
- https://gitlab.desy.de/help/user/project/import/index.md

The future

Next Steps

- Finalizing the backup strategy
- Finalizing the operational concept (Betriebskonzept)
- Operational in Q2 2021



Contact us

- Write to UCO or UCO-ZN
- Go to https://chat.desy.de/desy/channels/gitlab

Links

- CI Examples: https://gitlab.desy.de/documentation/examples
- User Documentation / FAQs: https://gitlab.desy.de/documentation/wiki/-/wikis/home
- https://gitlab.desy.de/public
- https://gitlab.desy.de/help/
- https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

Yeah!

Q&A