





09.07.2024, Daniel Krämer

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Agenda



Tag 1 – Einführung in Git und GitLab

- Einführung & Kursüberblick
- Grundlagen von Git
- Git Rebase und Merge-Strategien
- Git Remote
- Grundlagen von GitLab

Tag 2 – Git-Workflows, CI/CD, GitLab CI

- Git-Workflow im Team
- Gitflow-Workflow
- Tags, Releases & deren Verwaltung
- Einführung in GitLab CI/CD & gitlab-ci.yml
- GitLab Runner

Tag 3 – Docker, GitOps, Deployment-Strategien

- Entwicklung mit Docker
- Container/Docker-Registry
- Erstellen von Release- und Tagged-Images
- GitOps Grundlagen
- Möglichkeiten des Deployments & Verwaltung von Konfiguration
- Abschlussübung & Diskussion

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Git

Gitflow-Workflow

Gitflow-Workflow



Inhalt

- Was ist der Gitflow-Workflow?
- Aufbau: Branches und deren Verwendung
- Arbeiten mit Gitflow
- Use Cases und Fazit

Gitflow-Workflow

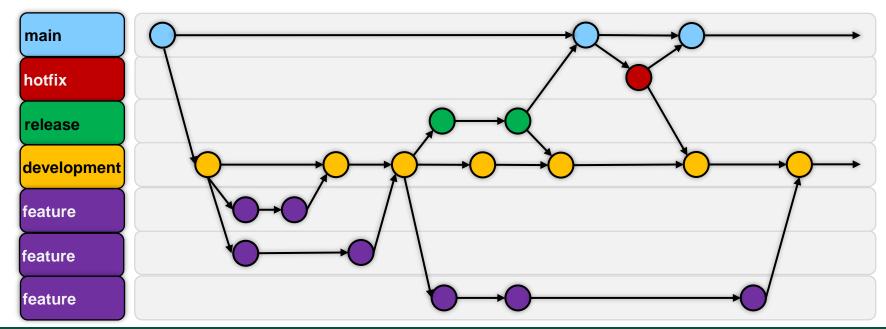


Was ist der Gitflow-Workflow?

- Workflow mit Feature Branches und mehreren primären Branches
- 2010 von Vincent Driessen auf nvie veröffentlicht
- Beliebt bei vielen Teams
- Teils als veraltet angesehen, aber immernoch weit verbreitet



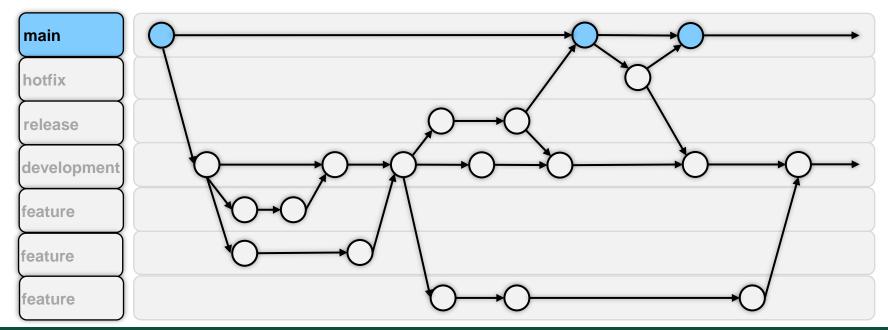
- Besteht aus mehreren Branches mit zugeteilten Rollen
- main und development zu Beginn erstellt und dauerhaft existent
- Release und Feature Branches erlauben getrenntes Arbeiten und isoliertes Experimentieren





main Branch

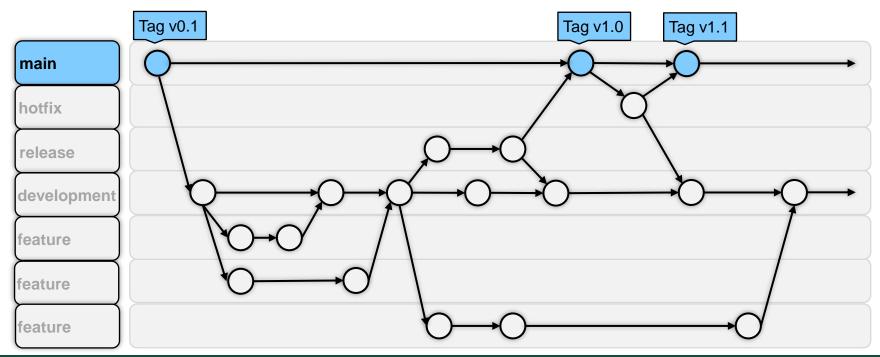
- Enthält ausschließlich offizielle Releases
- Existiert fortlaufend im Projekt
- Keine direkten Commits, nur Merge Requests





main Branch

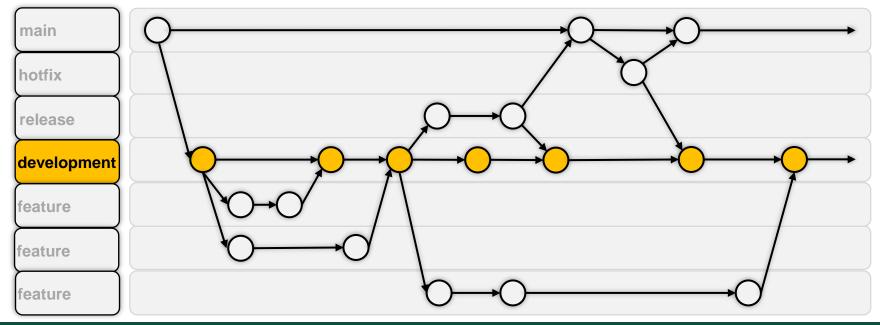
- Commits oft mit Release Tags versehen
- Bietet Überblick über alle Releases
 - Ermöglicht Auschecken älterer Versionen
 - Fehlerbehebung an alten Versionen möglich





development Branch

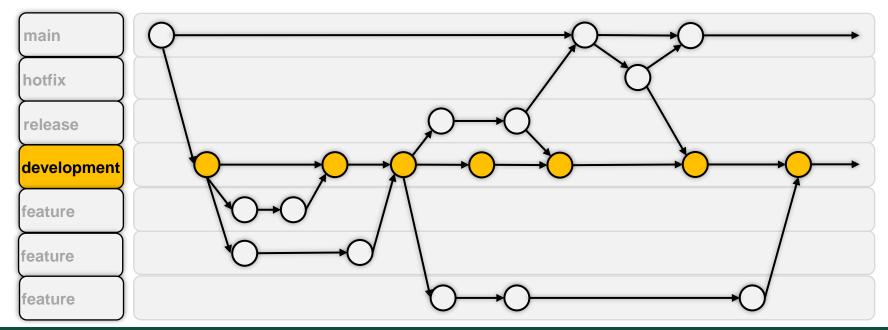
- aka develop
- Neben main der zweite dauerhaft existierende Branch
- Aktueller Entwicklungsstand
- Sollte immer eine vollfunktionsfähige Version enthalten





development Branch

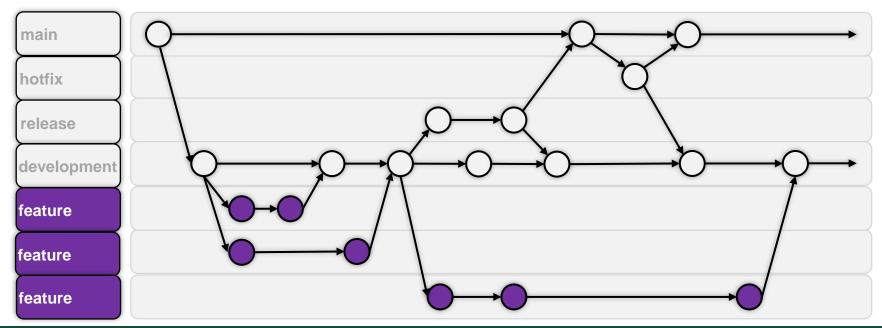
- Integration von Features und Bugfixes
- Direkte Commits unüblich und zu vermieden
- Enthält die komplette Historie des Projektes





Feature Branches

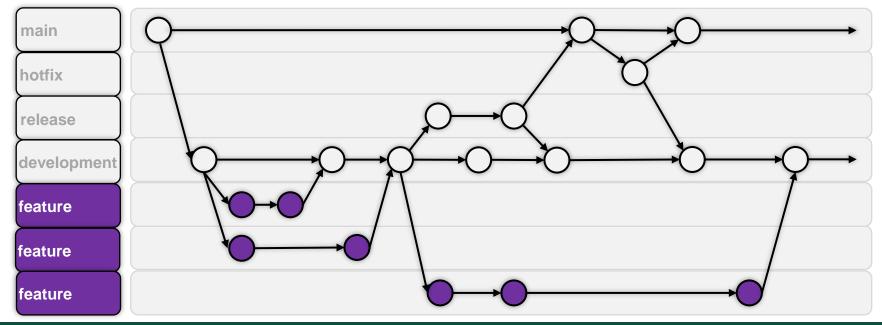
- Zweigen von dev ab
- Entwickler arbeiten isoliert an Features
- Experimente, PoC, usw. möglich





Feature Branches

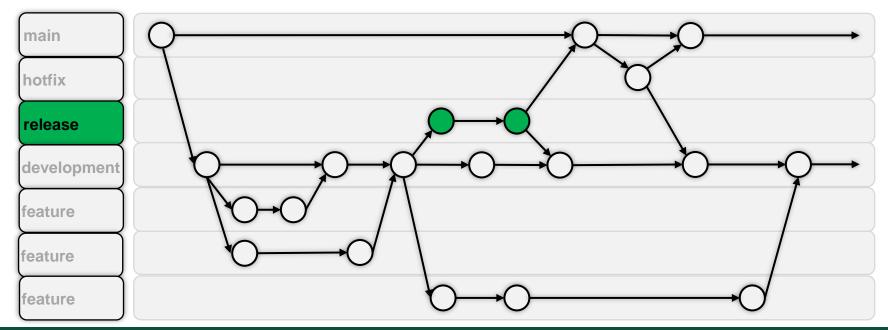
- Langlebigere Branches als bei anderen Workflows
 - Können Integration von Features erschweren
 - Entwickler f
 ür aktuellen Stand zuständig
 - → Möglichst Feature regelmäßig auf development rebasen





Release Branches

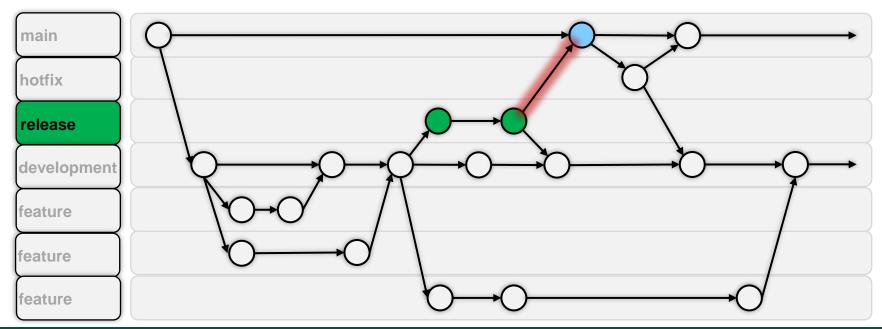
- Werden f
 ür die Release Phase verwendet
- Zweigen von dev ab, wenn dieser für ein Release bereit ist
- Keine neuen Features!





Release Branches

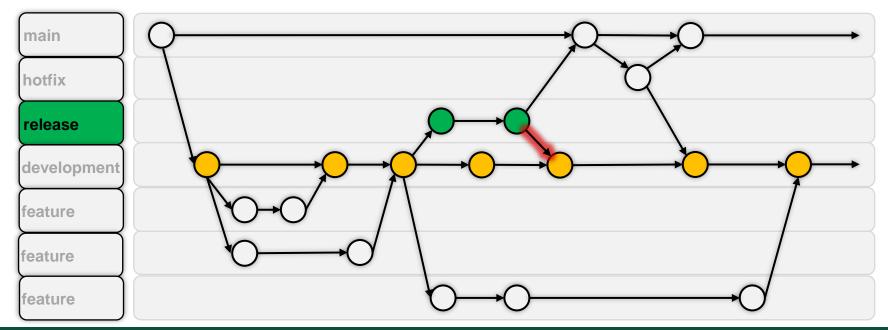
- Nur Bugfixes und Anpassungen für das Release
- Nach Abschluss in main mergen
- Neues Release → neuer Branch





Release Branches

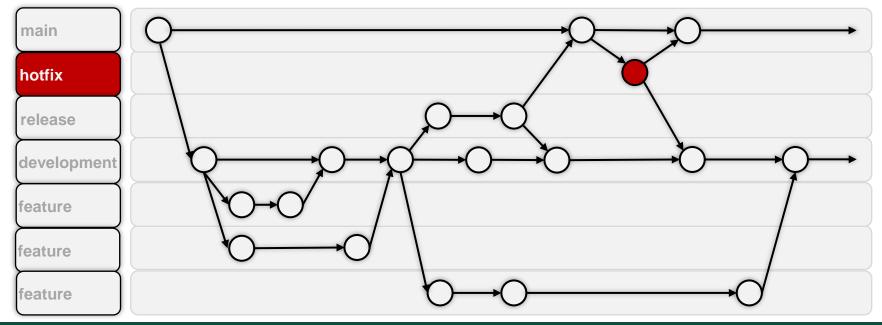
- Wichtig: Bugfixes und Anpassungen nach Release nach dev mergen
 - Anpassungen ansonsten nur in main enthalten
 - Regressionen dann vorprogrammiert!





Hotfix Branches

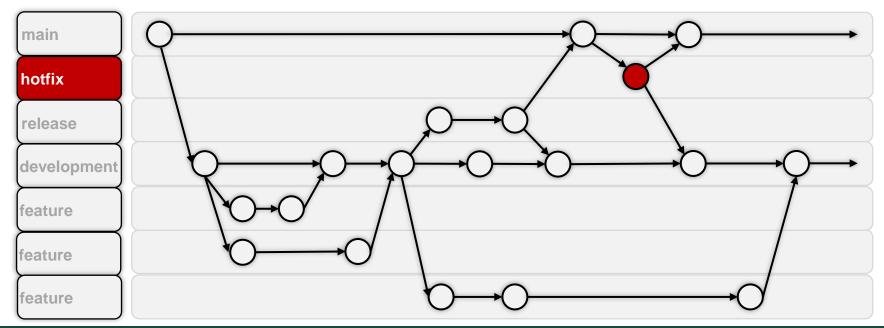
- Hotfixes der Releases
- Zweigen vom main ab
- Hotfix fertig -> zurück nach main
- Sehr dringende Bugfixes, keine Features





Hotfix Branches

Wichtig: Bugfixes nach dev (analog zu main)





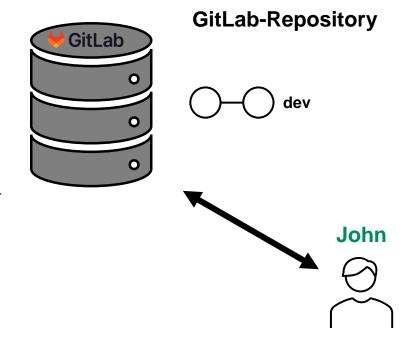
Git

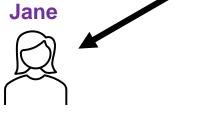
Arbeiten im Gitflow-Workflow



Beispielszenario

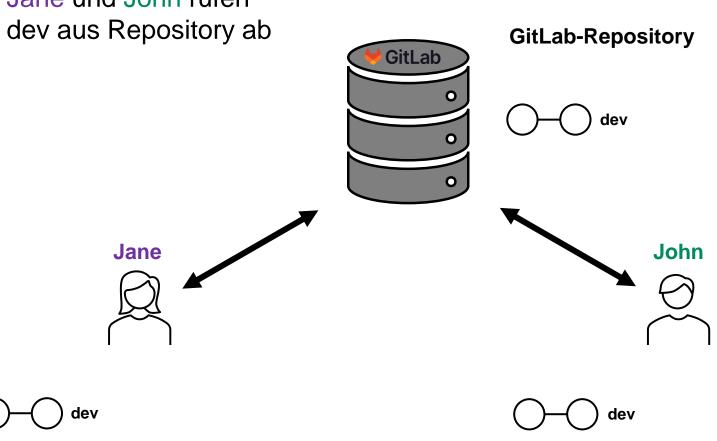
 Jane und John arbeiten an eigenen Features







Jane und John rufen

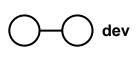


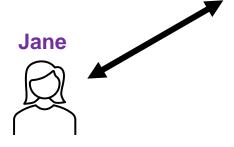


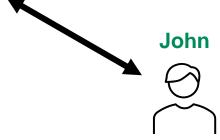
 Jane erstellt lokal eigenen Feature Branch und fügt zwei Commits hinzu

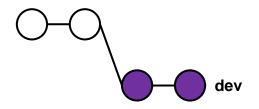


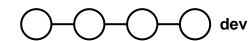








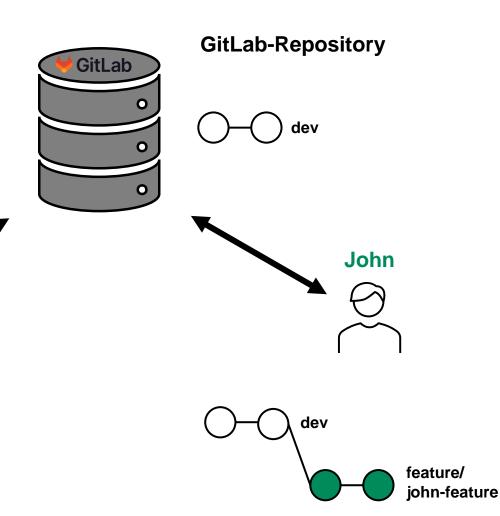






 John erstellt eigenen Branch und fügt Commit hinzu

Jane



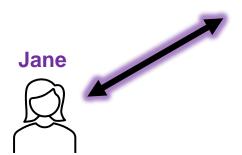


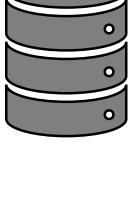
feature/

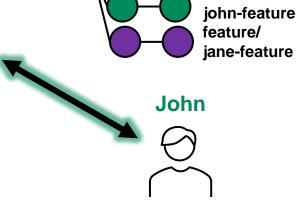
Beide können Änderungen ohne Konflikte pushen



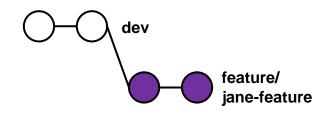


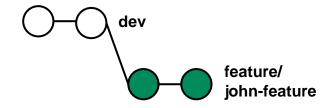






dev





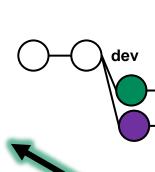


 Beide können beliebig Commits hinzufügen und pushen

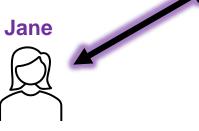


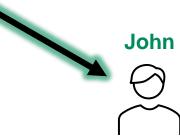
GitLab-Repository

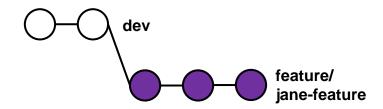


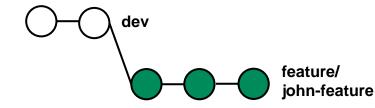


feature/ john-feature feature/ jane-feature



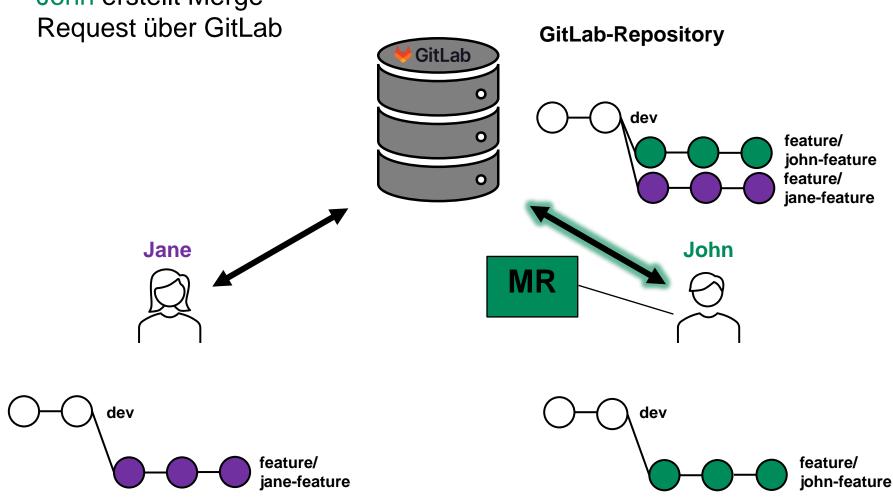






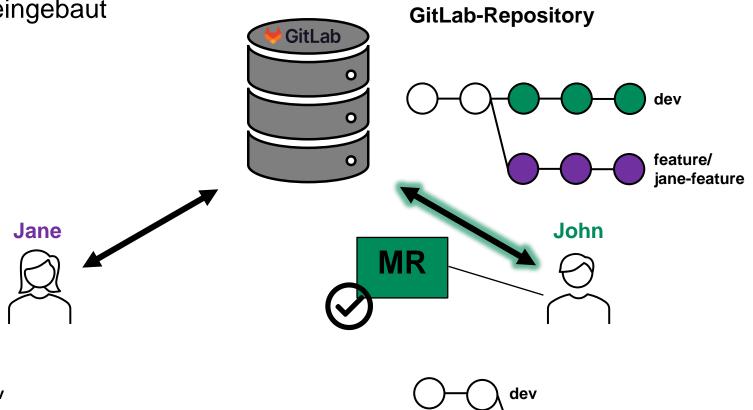


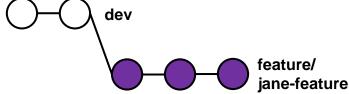
John erstellt Merge

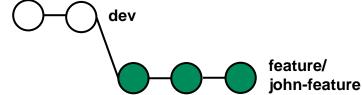




 Johns MR kann per FF-Merge eingebaut werden









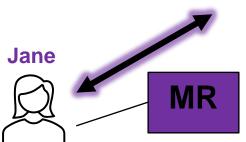
 Jane stellt MR, erstes Konfliktpotenzial entsteht

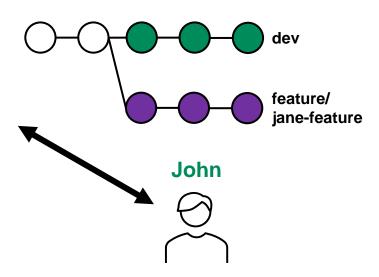


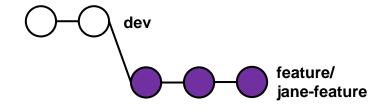
Tag-2_2-Gitflow-Workflow.pptx

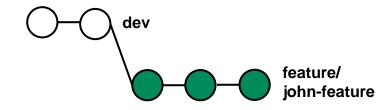
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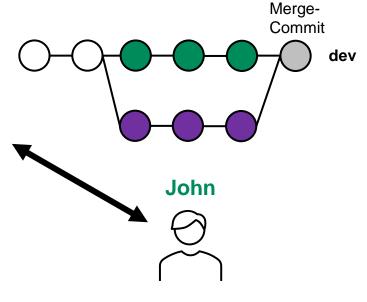


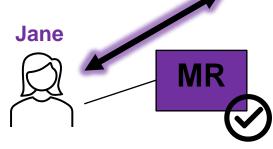


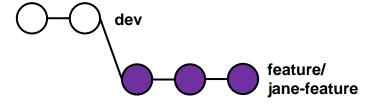
 Janes Änderungen nicht in Konflikt zu Johns → MR ausführbar

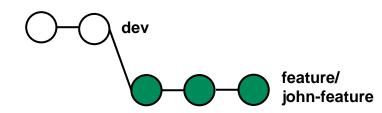










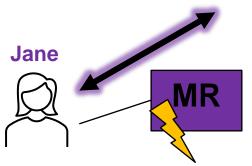


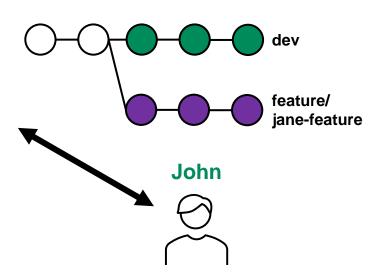


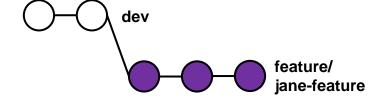
 Janes Änderungen in Konflikt zu Johns → MR blockiert

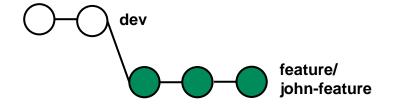










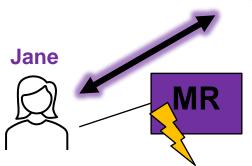


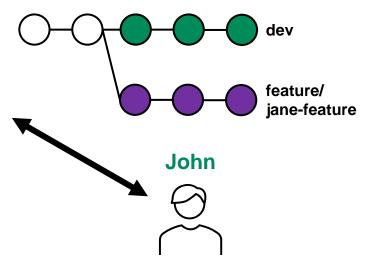


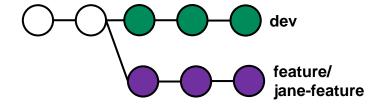
 Jane muss Änderungen von Remote dev Branch mittels git pull abrufen

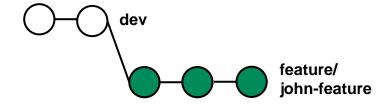












jane-feature

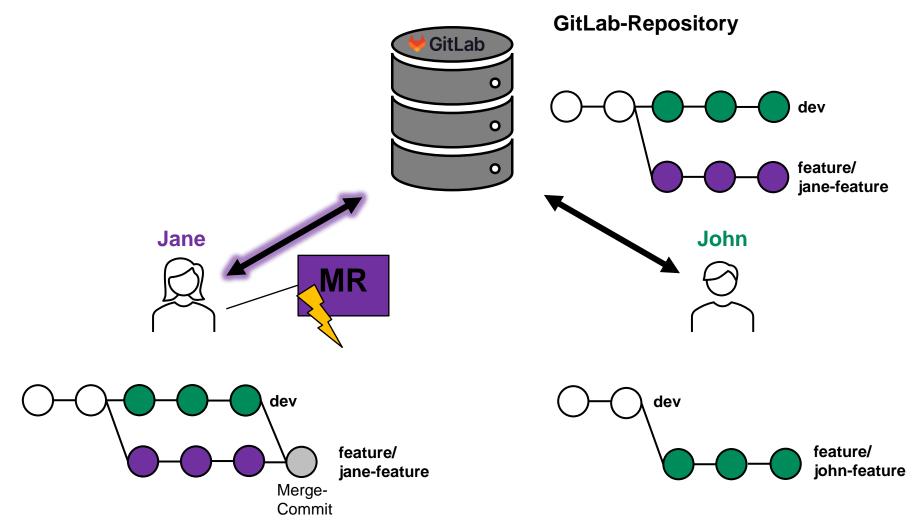


Jane ihren Branch mergen oder rebasen **GitLab-Repository GitLab** dev feature/ 0 jane-feature **Jane John** MR dev dev feature/ feature/

iohn-feature

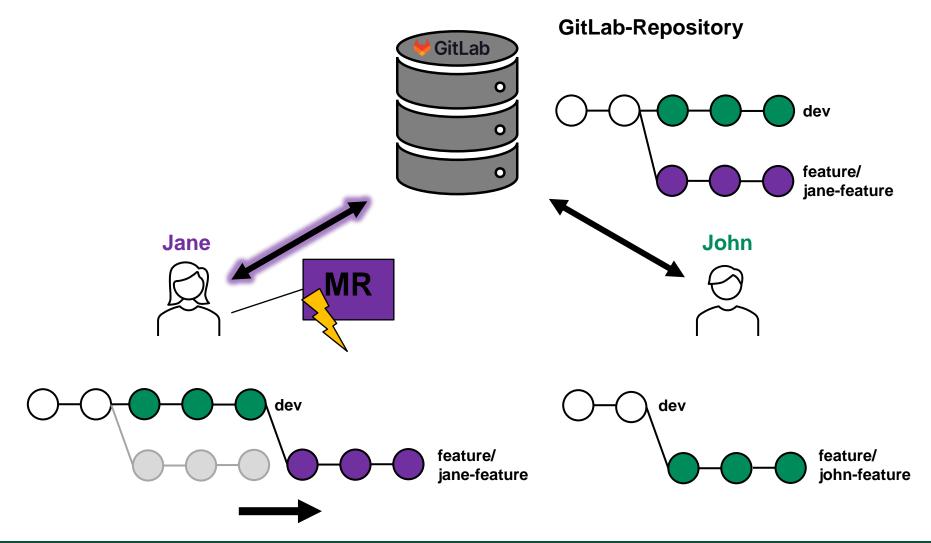


Merge





Rebase





Nach git push -f kann MR eingebaut **GitLab-Repository GitLab** werden 0 feature/ jane-feature **Jane John MR** dev dev feature/ feature/ iohn-feature jane-feature



Nach git push -f kann MR eingebaut **GitLab-Repository GitLab** werden dev 0 **Jane** John dev dev feature/ feature/ iohn-feature jane-feature



Gitflow-Workflow

Use Cases und Fazit

Gitflow-Workflow – Use Cases



- Workflow stammt von 2010 und gilt teilweise als überholt
- Vorteile
 - Klare, strukturierte Aufteilung
 - Parallele Entwicklung vereinfacht
 - Robustere Releases durch dedizierte Branches
 - Bessere Versionshistorie

Nachteile

- Langlebige Branches erh
 öhen Konfliktpotenzial
- Erschwert Continuous Deployment
- Continuous Integration möglich, aber weniger effektiv
- Zusätzlicher Overhead durch Branches

Geeignet für

- Größere Teams oder komplexe Projekte
- Projekte ohne hochfrequente Releases
- Entwicklung mehrerer zeitgleich betriebener Versionsstände

Gitflow-Workflow – Veraltet?



 Vincent Driessen selbst hat im Jahre 2020 an seinen <u>Blogpost</u> eine Notiz zur Rekapitulation angefügt

"This model was conceived in 2010, now more than 10 years ago, and not very long after Git itself came into being. In those 10 years, git-flow (the branching model laid out in this article) has become hugely popular in many a software team to the point where people have started treating it like a standard of sorts — but unfortunately also as a dogma or panacea.

During those 10 years, Git itself has taken the world by a storm, and the most popular type of software that is being developed with Git is shifting more towards web apps — at least in my filter bubble. Web apps are typically continuously delivered, not rolled back, and you don't have to support multiple versions of the software running in the wild.

This is not the class of software that I had in mind when I wrote the blog post 10 years ago. If your team is doing continuous delivery of software, I would suggest to adopt a much simpler workflow (like GitHub flow) instead of trying to shoehorn git-flow into your team.

If, however, you are building software that is explicitly versioned, or if you need to support multiple versions of your software in the wild, then git-flow may still be as good of a fit to your team as it has been to people in the last 10 years. In that case, please read on.

To conclude, always remember that panaceas don't exist. Consider your own context. Don't be hating. Decide for yourself."

Vincent Driessen, https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/