GitLab Walkthrough 1
Creating a Repository

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1 Creating a Remote Repository on GitLab

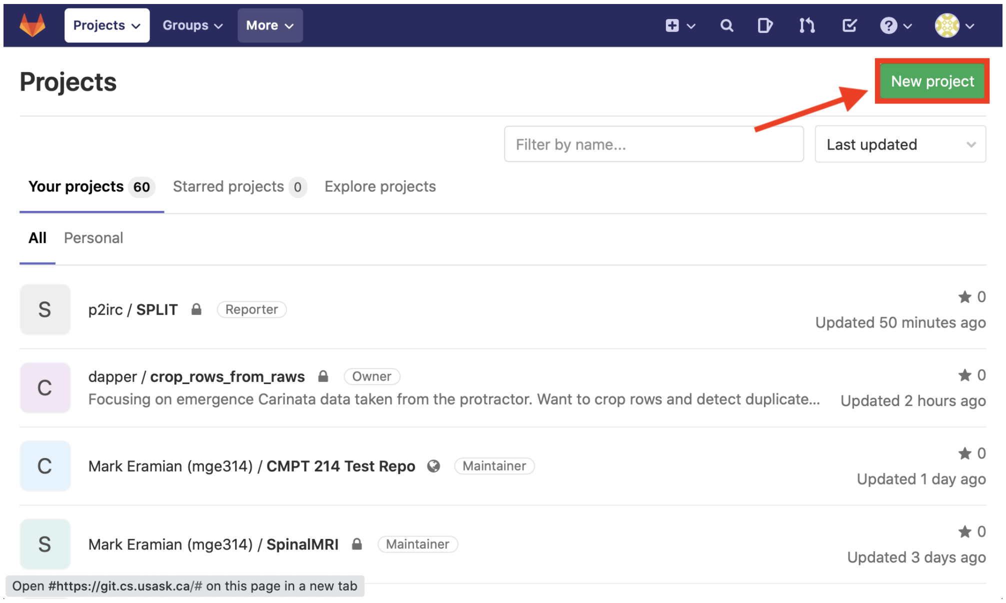
Step 1: Log in

Log in to `git.cs.usask.ca` using a web browser..

Step 2: Request Creation of a New Project

What to do to create a new project (repository) depends on whether you have used `git.cs.usask.ca` before.

If you already have projects at the repository, you will be shown a list of your projects (if you don't see this, click the "gitlab" icon in the very top left). In this case look for a green "New Project" button at the top-right of the window. Click on "New Project" (pictured below).



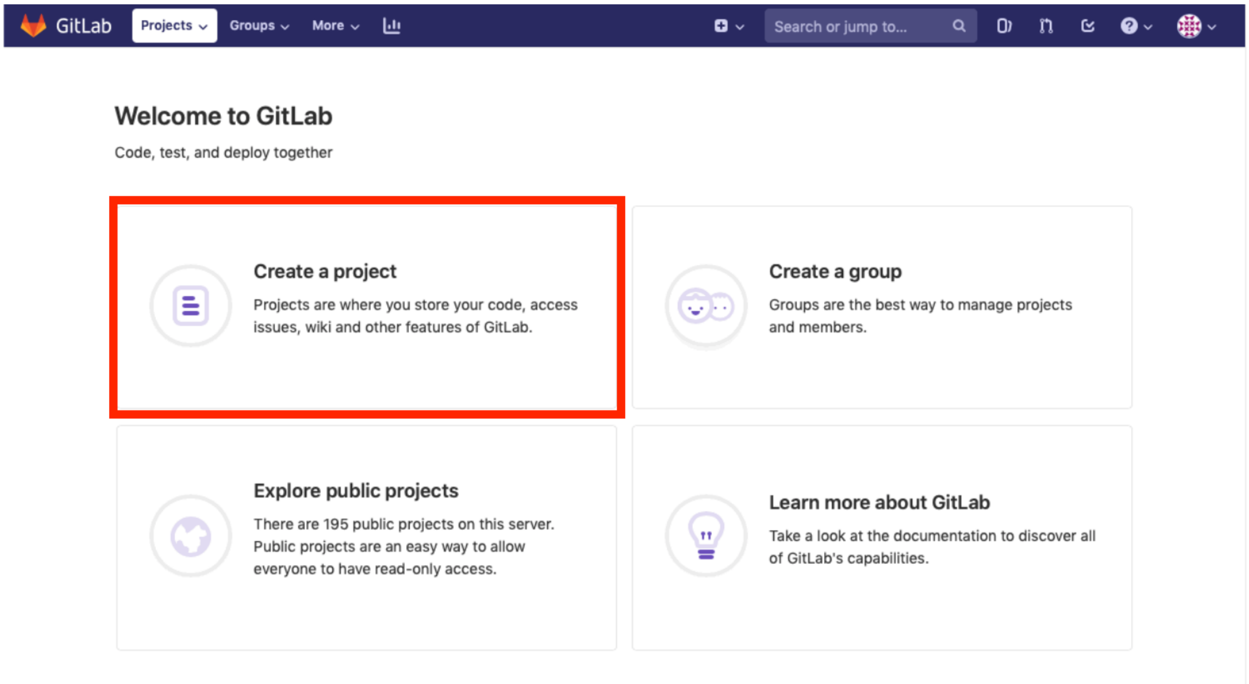
S p2irc / SPLIT Reporter ★ 0 Updated 50 minutes ago

C dapper / crop_rows_from_raws Owner ★ 0
Focusing on emergence Carinata data taken from the protractor. Want to crop rows and detect duplicate... Updated 2 hours ago

C Mark Eramian (mge314) / CMPT 214 Test Repo Maintainer ★ 0 Updated 1 day ago

S Mark Eramian (mge314) / SpinalMRI Maintainer ★ 0 Updated 3 days ago

If you do not yet have any projects on `git.cs.usask.ca` the interface, you should see this:



Welcome to GitLab

Code, test, and deploy together

Create a project

Projects are where you store your code, access issues, wiki and other features of GitLab.

Create a group

Groups are the best way to manage projects and members.

Explore public projects

There are 195 public projects on this server. Public projects are an easy way to allow everyone to have read-only access.

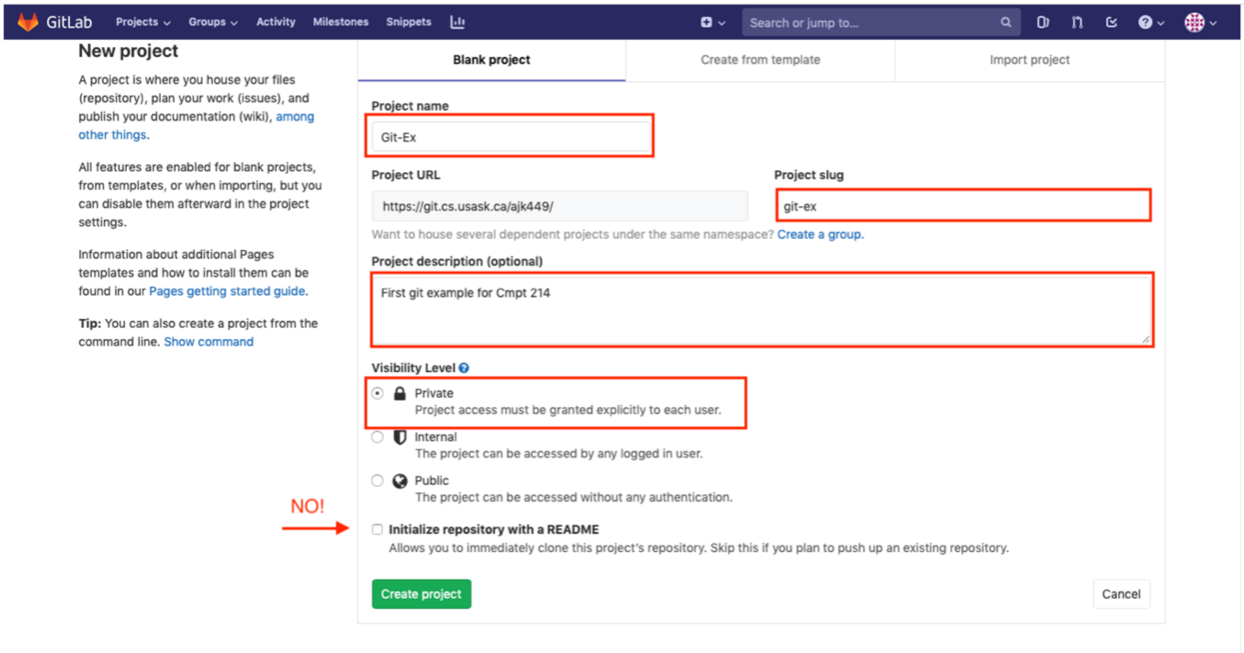
Learn more about GitLab

Take a look at the documentation to discover all of GitLab's capabilities.

and you should click on "Create a Project".

Step 3: Fill in Project Information

You will now see the new project creation screen. Give your project a name and a description. Also provide a “slug” if that field is not automatically filled in (this is just the filename of your git repository on the server - you should leave it the same as the “project name”). For the purposes of CMPT 214, choose “Private” as the visibility level. Do not check “Initialize repository with a README”. Things should look like this:



New project

A project is where you house your files (repository), plan your work (issues), and publish your documentation (wiki), among other things.

All features are enabled for blank projects, from templates, or when importing, but you can disable them afterward in the project settings.

Information about additional Pages templates and how to install them can be found in our Pages getting started guide.

Tip: You can also create a project from the command line. Show command

Project name
Git-Ex

Project URL
https://git.cs.usask.ca/ajk449/

Project slug
git-ex

Want to house several dependent projects under the same namespace? Create a group.

Project description (optional)
First git example for Cmpt 214

Visibility Level

● Private
Project access must be granted explicitly to each user.

○ Internal
The project can be accessed by any logged in user.

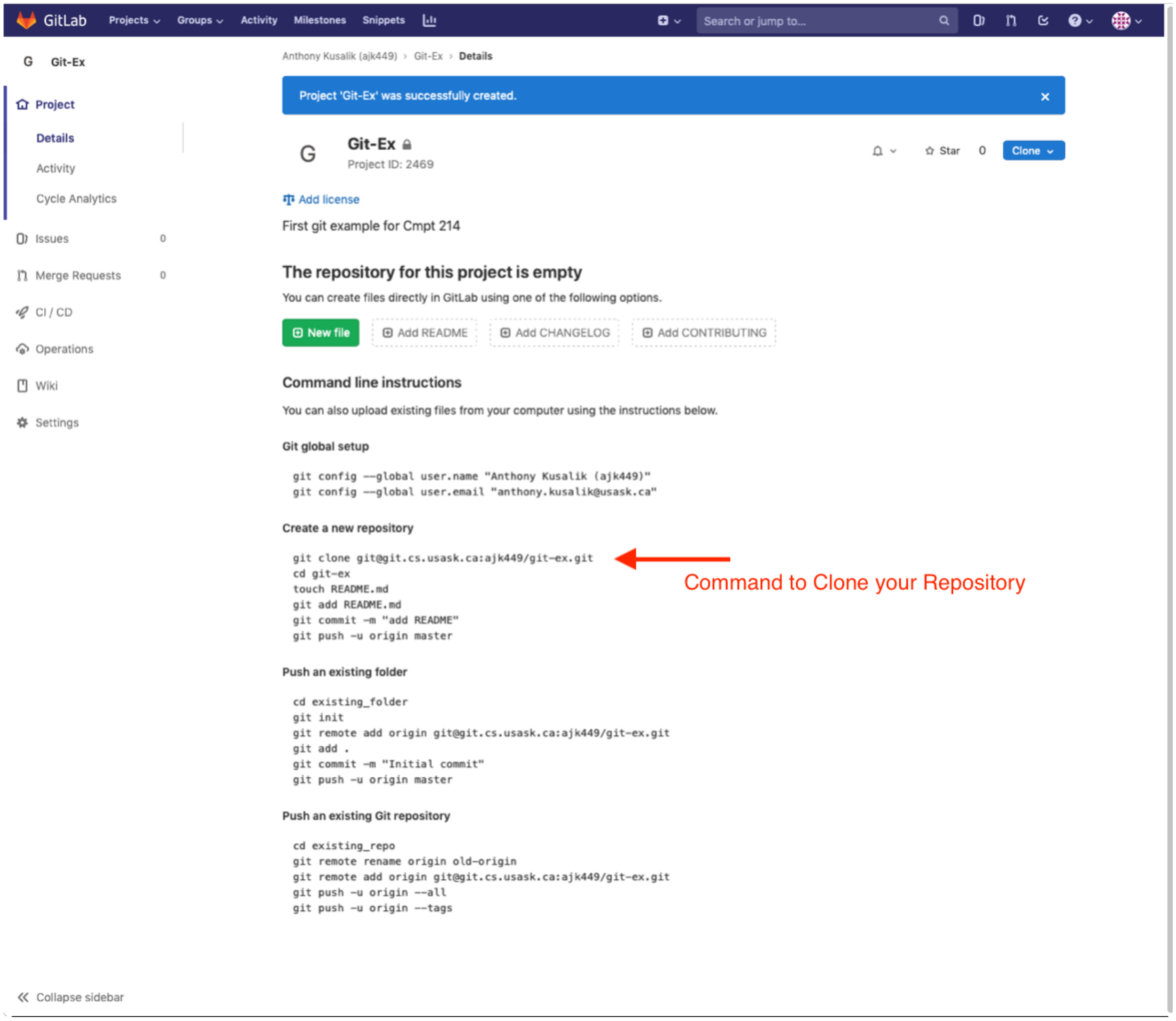
○ Public
The project can be accessed without any authentication.

NO!

□ **Initialize repository with a README**
Allows you to immediately clone this project's repository. Skip this if you plan to push up an existing repository.

When all of this is filled in, click the green "Create project" button. Congratulations! You have created a remote Git repository!

In the following window (example pictured below) there will be sets of commands that you can use (from a local machine) to populate your project in the remote repository. Make a note of the URL that is to be used to obtain a local clone of this repository.



Project 'Git-Ex' was successfully created.

Git-Ex
Project ID: 2469

First git example for Cmpt 214

The repository for this project is empty

You can create files directly in GitLab using one of the following options.

Command line instructions

You can also upload existing files from your computer using the instructions below.

Git global setup

```
git config --global user.name "Anthony Kusalik (ajk449)"
git config --global user.email "anthony.kusalik@usask.ca"
```

Create a new repository

```
git clone git@git.cs.usask.ca:ajk449/git-ex.git
cd git-ex
touch README.md
git add README.md
git commit -m "add README"
git push -u origin master
```

Command to Clone your Repository

Push an existing folder

```
cd existing_folder
git init
git remote add origin git@git.cs.usask.ca:ajk449/git-ex.git
git add .
git commit -m "Initial commit"
git push -u origin master
```

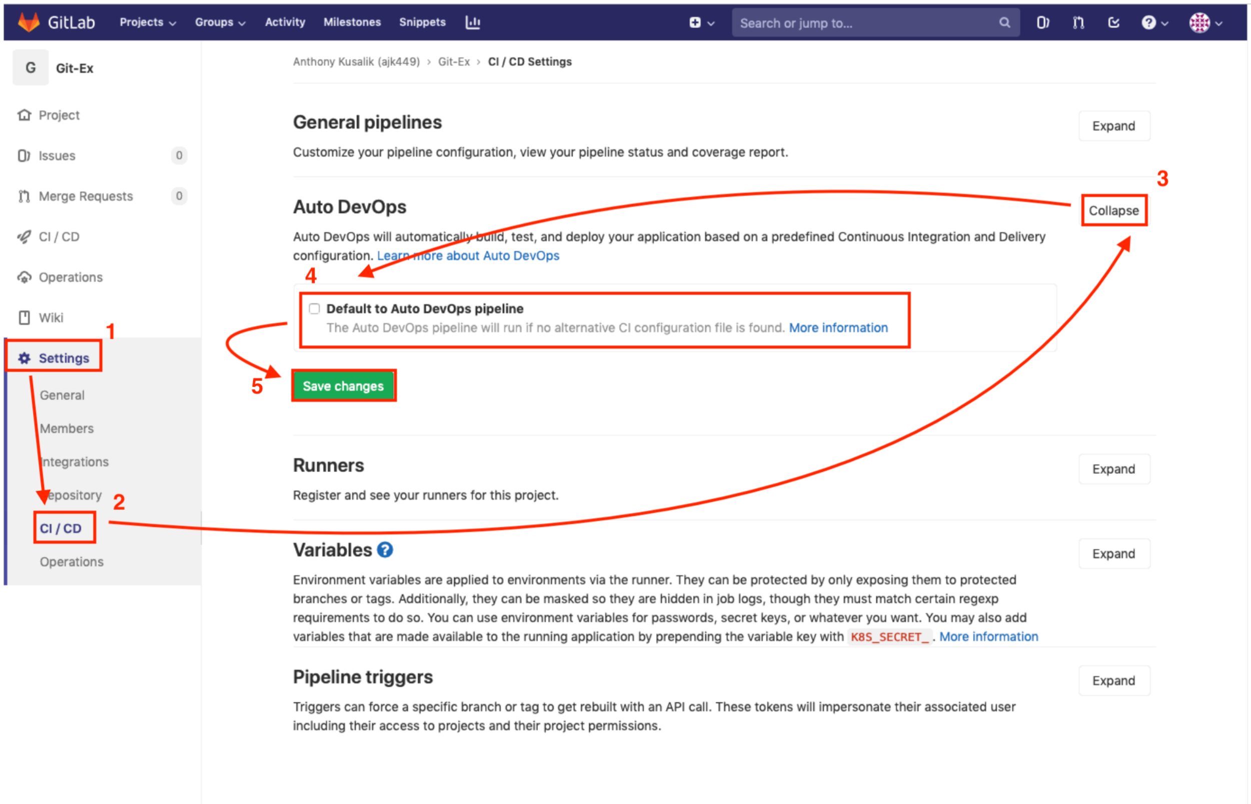
Push an existing Git repository

```
cd existing_repo
git remote rename origin old-origin
git remote add origin git@git.cs.usask.ca:ajk449/git-ex.git
git push -u origin --all
git push -u origin --tags
```

Step 4: Make sure AutoDevOps is Turned Off

By default something called “Auto DevOps” is turned on for all projects with the current version of GitLab. For purposes of CMPT 214 this facility should be turned off. The tech staff have tried to do this for the local instance of GitLab at git.cs.usask.ca. However, the facility might still end up being turned on. If "Auto DevOps" needs to be turned off for a project, the following describes how to do it.

In the window presented after GitLab creates your new project, there is a set of icons along the left side. One of them is “Settings”. Click on it to get a pull-down menu. Select “CI/CD” from that menu. You should then get a window for “CI/CD Settings”. In that window look for “Auto DevOps”. On the right should be an “Expand” button. Expand “Auto DevOps”. If “Default to Auto DevOps pipeline” is checked, uncheck it. Click on “Save Changes”.



General pipelines

Customize your pipeline configuration, view your pipeline status and coverage report.

Auto DevOps

Auto DevOps will automatically build, test, and deploy your application based on a predefined Continuous Integration and Delivery configuration. Learn more about Auto DevOps

☐ **Default to Auto DevOps pipeline**
The Auto DevOps pipeline will run if no alternative CI configuration file is found. More information

Runners

Register and see your runners for this project.

Variables

Environment variables are applied to environments via the runner. They can be protected by only exposing them to protected branches or tags. Additionally, they can be masked so they are hidden in job logs, though they must match certain regexp requirements to do so. You can use environment variables for passwords, secret keys, or whatever you want. You may also add variables that are made available to the running application by prepending the variable key with `K8S_SECRET_`. More information

Pipeline triggers

Triggers can force a specific branch or tag to get rebuilt with an API call. These tokens will impersonate their associated user including their access to projects and their project permissions.