GIT-Training

Agenda

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- submodules

13. Authentication

- Work with different credentials

14. Documentation

- GIT Pdf
- GIT Book EN
- GIT Book DE
- GIT Book - submodules
- GIT Guis
- Third Party Tools
- Specification Conventional Commits
- https://www.innoq.com/de/talks/2019/05/commit-message-101/
- https://github.com/GitAlias/gitalias/blob/main/gitalias.txt
- https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf

15. Integrations

- https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/integration/jira/

16. GUIs

- git extensions gui
- gui uebersicht

Backlog

1. Installation
   - GIT auf Ubuntu/Debian installieren

- GIT unter Windows installieren

Geschichte / Grundlagen

GIT Pdf

- http://schulung.t3isp.de/documents/pdfs/git/git-training.pdf

Commands (with tipps & tricks)

git alias

```
git config --global alias.sl '!git log --oneline -2 && git status'
```

git add + Tipps & Tricks

Trick with -A

```
## only adds from the folder you are in recursively
## but not above (you might miss some files, when you are in a subfolder
git add .

### Fix -A
## adds everything no matter in which folder you are in your project
git add -A
```

git commit

commit with multiple lines on commandline (without editor)

```
 git commit -am "New entry in todo.txt

* nonsene commit-message becasue of missing text-expertise"
## enter on last line
```

Change last commit-mesage (description)

```
git commit --amend
## now you can change the description, but you will get a new commit-id
```

git log

Show last x entries

```
##
## git log -x
## Example: show last 2 entries
git log -2
```

Show all branches

```
git log --all
## oder wenn alias alias.lg besteht:
## git lg --all
```

Show first log entry

```
## Step 1 - log needs to only show one line per commit
git log --oneline --reverse

## Step 2: combine with head
git log --oneline --reverse | head -1
```

Multiple commands with an alias

```
git config --global alias.sl '!git log --oneline -2 && git status'
```

git config

How to delete an entry from config

```
## Important: Find exact level, where it was added --global, --system, --local
## test before
## should contain this entry
git config --global --list

git config --unset --global alias.log
```

git show

Show information about an object e.g. commit

```
git show <commit-ish>
## example with commit-id
git show 342a
```

Needed commands for starters

```
git add -A
git status
git log  // git log -4 // or beautified version if setup as alias git lg
git commit -am  "commit message" // "commit message" can be freely chosen
## for more merge conflict resultion use only
git commit # to not change commit - message: must be message with merge
## the first time
git push -u origin master
## after that
git push
git pull
```

git branch

Create branch based on commit (also past commit)

```
git branch lookaround 5f10ca
```

Delete unmerged branch

```
git branch -d branchname # does not work in this case
git branch -D branchname # <- is the solution
```

Delete remote tracking branch

```
git branch -d -r origin/feature/501
```

git checkout

Checkout (change to) existing branch

```
git checkout feature/4711
```

Checkout and create branch

```
## Only possible once
git checkout -b feature/4712
```

Checkout branch auf Basis eines tags

```
git checkout -b lookaround v1.0-prod
```

Checkout branch auf Basis eines Commits

```
git checkout -b lookaround 31bc
```

File aus einem Commit holen (oder HEAD)

```
git checkout HEAD -- todo.txt
```

git merge

Merge without conflict with fast-forward

```
## Disadvantage: No proper history, because only one branch visible in log
## after fast-forward - merge


## Important that no changes are in master right before merging
```

```
git checkout master
git merge feature/4711
```

Merge (3-way) also on none-conflict (no conflicts present)

```
git merge --no-ff feature/4711
```

git tag

Creating tags, Working with tags

```
## test
## set tag on current commit -> HEAD of branch
git tag -a v1.0 -m "my message for tag"
## publish
git push --tags

## set on specific commit
git tag -a v0.1 -m "Initial Release" a23c

## checkout files of a specific tag
git checkout v0.1
## or
git checkout tags/v0.1
```

git delete tag

```
## Tag local löschen und danach online löschen
git tag -d test.tag
git push --delete origin test.tag

## Tag online löschen und danach lokal
## Schritt 1: Über das interface (web) löschen
## Schritt 2: aktualisieren
git fetch --prune --prune-tags
```

Misc

```
## Fetch new tags from online
git fetch --tags

## Update master branch (rebase) and fetch all tags in addition from online
git checkout master
git pull --rebase --tags
```

git rm (Dateien löschen aus git)

Datei komplett löschen (Workspace, Index und Repo)

```
git rm  dateiname
```

Datei nur aus Repo und Index löschen

```
git rm --cached dateiname
```

Erweiterte Commands

git reflog

command

- show everything you (last 30 days), also stuff that is not visible in branch anymore

Example

```
git reflog
```

when many entries a pager like less (aka man less) will be used

```
## you can get out of the page with pressing the key 'q'
```

git reset - Back in Time

Why ?

- Back in time -> reset
- e.g. git reset –-hard e2d5
- attention: only use it, when changes are not published (remotely) yet.
- → It is your command, IN CASE your are telling yourself, omg, what's that, what did i do here, let me undo that

Example

```
git reset --hard 2343
```

Tipps & tricks

Beautified log

Walkthrough

```
git config --global alias.lg "log --color --graph --pretty=format:'%Cred%h%Creset \
-%C(yellow)%d%Creset %s %Cgreen(%cr) %C(bold blue)<%an>%Creset'"
```

PRETTY FORMATS

- all documented in git help log (section PRETTY FORMAT)
- https://git-scm.com/docs/git-log

Change already committed files and message

```
## Walkthrough
touch newfile.txt
git add .
git commit -am "new file added"

## Uups forgotten README
touch README
git add .
git commit --amend # README will be in same commit as newfile.txt
## + you can also changed the commit message
```

Best practice - Delete origin,tracking and local branch after pull request/merge request

```
## After a succesful merge or pull request und gitlab / github
## Follow these steps for a succesful cleanup

## 1. Delete feature branch in web interface (e.g. gitlab / github)
## e.g. feature/4811

## 2. Locally on your system prune the remote tracking branch
git fetch --prune

## 3. Switch to master or main (depending on what you master branch is)
git checkout master

## 4. Delete local branch
git branch -d feature/4811
```

Einzelne Datei auschecken

aus anderem Commit

```
## aus commit 11ed

git checkout 11ed -- todo.txt
## unterverzeichnis
git checkout 11ed -- tmp/test.txt
```

...und direkt umbenennen

```
## datei todo.txt aus 11ae -> Inhalt anzeigen und direkt neue datei umleiten
git show 11ae:todo.txt > todoneu.txt

## ein commit vorher
git show 11ae^:todo.txt > todoneu.txt
```

Always rebase on pull - setting

```
git config branch.master.rebase true
```

Arbeit mit submodules

Add submodule

```
git submodule add https://github.com/jmetzger/training-git.git
```

Clone repo with submodules (Important !)

```
git clone --recurse-submodules https://gitlab.com/dummyhoney/jochen111.git training-subtest
```

Updaten des submodules

```
git submodule update --remote training-git
git commit -am "new version"
```

Best practive

```
clone repo use for submodule seperately
(in seperate folder)
if you want to change it
```

Updating commands for updating subfolder

```
git submodule update --remote
## use other branch from submodule then master
git config -f .gitmodules submodule.DbConnector.branch stable
```

Get rid of submodule

```
rm -fR training-git/
git rm .gitmodules
git rm training-git
git status
git commit -am "removed submodules"
```

Ref.

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2/Git-Tools-Submodule

Integration von Änderungen (commits, einzelne Dateien) aus anderen commits in den Master

Walkthrough

```
## 1. Schritt - erstellen integrationsbranch von dev/staging branch
git checkout -b integrate/1
```

```
## Möglichkeit 1: cherry-pick - komplette commit inkl. aller Änderungen mit reinnehmen
## Hier wird gemerged: Gemerged
## Evtl. Konflikt, den muss ich dann lösen
git cherry-pick c5906c0

## Möglichkeit 2: Einzelne files aus commit: Achtung, wenn im Work-Directory
## bereits vorhanden überschrieben
## commit wird bereits durchgeführt
git checkout ddb0 -- armin3.txt

## Möglichkeit 3: cherry-pick ohne commit
git cherry-pick -n 4497
git status
## alle files rausnehmen, die wir nicht haben möchten, wie folgt.
git restore --staged agenda.txt
## Achtung, jetzt sind diese so im Working Directory als unstaged
## d.h. die alte Version aus dem letzten Commit holen
git checkout HEAD -- agenda.txt

## 3. Schritt
## änderungen commiten
git commit -am "Revised version"

## 4. Nach online pushed
git push -u origin integrate/1

## 5. Merge request in gitlab: integrate/1 -> master
## und dann mergen online
```

Fix conflict you have in merge-request (gitlab)

Walkthrough

```
## create feature-branch and worked on it
git checkout -b feautre/4711
## ... changes
git add .; git commit -am "new feature"
## pushed branch online
git push -u origin feature/4711
## then created merge online
## feature/4711 --> master

###### TaDa - It was NOT possible to merge because of conflict
## unfortunately advice on gitlab/bitbucket is not worth the dime

## locally, update you feature-branch like so
## NO git pull --rebase please, otherwice, you have to redo you merge_request
afterwards
## get changes from master
git pull origin master
```

```
## fix conflicts
git add .
git commit

## push new version of feature - branch online
git push

## now you can merge in the merge-request interface on gitlab
```

SETUP.sql zu setup.sql in Windows (Groß- und Kleinschreibung)

Problem

- Windows erkennt in git keine Änderung der Groß- und Kleinschreibung
- Workaround: git rm --cached; git commit -am

Walkthrough

```
touch SETUP.sql
git add .; git commit -am "SETUP neu"

## Uups, verschrieben ! Was jetzt ?
git rm --cached SETUP.sql # Datei wird aus git rausgenommen
git commit -am "und dingfest machen"
## Beweis
git show HEAD # letztes commit mit Änderungen anzeigen


## Jetzt auf ein Neues
## oder im Explorer
mv SETUP.sql setup.sql
git add .; git commit -am "setup.sql neu"
git show HEAD
```

Force specfic commit message

Basics

- Done on Server-Side
- Specific to server - Software (like github/gitlab)

Example - pre-receive-hook

- https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Customizing-Git-An-Example-Git-Enforced-Policy

Ref:

- https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/user/project/repository/push_rules.html (not free)
- https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/administration/server_hooks.html

Alle Dateien, die sich geändert haben anzeigen z.B. heute

Files

git log --after="2015-11-05T16:36:00-02:00" --before="2022-09-28" --pretty=format:"" --name-only | sort -u

Mit loop

```
for i in $(git log --after="2022-09-26" --before="2022-09-27" --pretty=format:"" --
name-only | sort -u); do  git log -- $i; done
```

Änderungen einer datei

```
git log --after="2022-09-26" --before="2022-09-27" --pretty=format:"" --follow -p --
todo.txt
```

Tipps & Tricks (Mergen)

No automerging - please

Mergen ohne commit, commit selbst nach Überprüfung

```
git merge --no-commit --no-ff <local-branch>
## schritt 2:
## Entweder. Vergleichen mit diff
## d.h. Index wird verglichen mit letzten Commit
git diff HEAD
## Oder schön mit difftool (wenn konfiguriert)
git difftool HEAD
```

Tipps & Tricks (Linux)

show branch in prompt

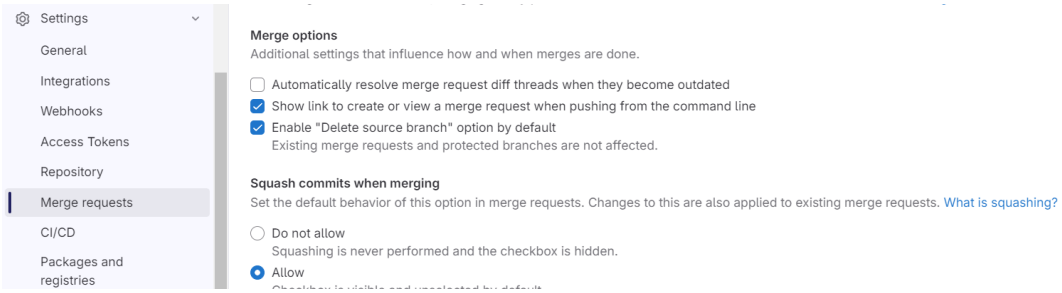
```
## in ~/.bashrc
```

```
parse_git_branch() {
     git branch 2> /dev/null | sed -e '/^[^*]/d' -e 's/* \(.*\)/ (\1)/'
}
export PS1="\u@\h \[\033[32m\]\w\[\033[33m\]\$(parse_git_branch)\[\033[00m\] $ "
```

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

Tipps & Tricks (gitlab)

Delete source branch checked



Exercises

merge feature/4712 - conflict

Exercise

```
1. You are in master-branch
2. Checkout new branch feature/4723
3. Change line1 in todo.txt
4. git add -A; git commit -am "feature/4723 done"
5. Change to master
6. Change line1 in todo.txt
7. git add -A; git commit -am "change line1 in todo.txt in master"
8. git merge feature/4723
```

merge request with bitbucket

```
## Local
git checkout -b feature/4822
ls -la
touch f1.txt
git add .
git commit -am "f1.txt"
touch f2.txt
git add .
git commit -am "f2.txt"
git push -u origin feature/4822
```

Online bitbucket / gitlab

```
## create merge request
## and merge
```

Delete branch online after merge

- eventually done automatically when checkbox was set
- or: delete from branches menu

Cleanup locally

```
git fetch --prune
git checkout master
git branch -D feature/4822
git pull --rebase
```

merge request bitbucket with conflict

```
## Local
git checkout -b feature/5021
## ändern zeile1 in todo.txt
notepad todo.txt

git add .
git commit -am "aenderung todo.txt"
git push -u origin feature/5021
```

Online Änderung im master -> todo.txt -> Zeile 1

```
Änderung über web-Oberfläche in bitbucket -> source
```

Online bitbucket / gitlab

```
## create merge request
## and merge  --> conflict
```

Auflösen des Konflikts (im Branch feature/5021)

```
git pull origin master
## lösen den conflict

git status

## modfizieren die todo.txt
notepad todo.txt

git add todo.txt
## Konflikt gelöst
git commit

## der branche wird nochmal hochgeschoben
git push
```

Merge durchführen

```
## Wieder in den Pull-Request rein und den Merge durchführen
```

Delete branch online after merge

- eventually done automatically when checkbox was set

- or: delete from branches menu

Cleanup locally

```
git fetch --prune
git checkout master
git branch -D feature/5021
git pull --rebase
```

Exercise with cherry-picking

Walkthrough

```
1. Neuen Branch feature/5050 erstellen
2. 3 Änderungen wie folgt:
   a. todo.txt Zeile1 + add -A + commit
   b. todo.txt Zeile2 + add -A + commit
   c. todo.txt Zeile3 + add -A + commit
3. Wechsel in den master
---
4. commit von 2b. notieren
5. branch löschen
6. Cherry-picken von commit aus 2b
```

Gruppenarbeit-bitbucket-ohne-konflikt

Phase 1

Jeder in der Gruppe erstellt lokal ein Feature

```
## Local
## git checkout -b feature/<euer-vorname>
## e.g.
git checkout -b feature/jochen1
ls -la
touch jochen1.txt
git add -A
git commit -am "jochen1.txt"
git push -u origin feature/jochen1
```

Online bitbucket / gitlab

```
## create merge request
```

Phase 2

Online bitbucken - strukturiert mergen

```
## and mergen strukturiert nacheinander
```

Delete branch online after merge

- eventually done automatically when checkbox was set
- or: delete from branches menu

Cleanup locally

```
git fetch --prune
git checkout master
git branch -D feature/<euer-vorname>
git pull --rebase
```

Gruppenarbeit bitbucket mit Konflikt

Phase 1

Jeder in der Gruppe erstellt lokal ein Feature

```
## Local
## git checkout -b feature/<euer-vorname>
## e.g.
git checkout -b feature/jochen2
## Zeile 1 todo.txt
notepad todo.txt
git add -A
git commit -am "todo.txt"
git push -u origin feature/jochen2
```

Online bitbucket / gitlab

```
## create merge request
```

Phase 2

Online bitbucken - strukturiert mergen

```
## and mergen strukturiert nacheinander
## conflict
```

Jetzt conflict lokal lösen

```
## in unserem feature branch
git pull origin master

## conflict auflösen
notepad todo.txt
## entscheiden für codeblock

## ändern kenntlich machen
git status
git add todo.txt
```

```
## merge ist fertig
git commit


git push
```

Online mergen

```
### Jetzt dürfte kein Konflikt mehr da sein
```

Delete branch online after merge

- eventually done automatically when checkbox was set
- or: delete from branches menu

Cleanup locally

```
git fetch --prune
git checkout master
git branch -D feature/<euer-vorname>
git pull --rebase
```

Snippets

publish lokal repo to server - bitbucket

```
# Step 1: Create repo on server without README and .gitignore /set both to NO when
creating

# Step 2: on commandline locally
cd /path/to/repo
git remote add origin https://erding2017@bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-
jochen.git
git push -u origin master

# Step 3: for further commits
echo "test" > testdatei
git add .
git commit -am "added testdatei"
git push
```

failure-on-push-fix

```
## Step 1: push produces error
## you have done git push -u origin master the last to setup remote tracking branch by
option -u
git push
Password for 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org':
To https://bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-jochen.git
 ! [rejected]        master -> master (fetch first)
```

```
error: failed to push some refs to 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-
remote-jochen.git'
hint: Updates were rejected because the remote contains work that you do
hint: not have locally. This is usually caused by another repository pushing
hint: to the same ref. You may want to first integrate the remote changes
hint: (e.g., 'git pull ...') before pushing again.
hint: See the 'Note about fast-forwards' in 'git push --help' for details.
## Step 2: Integrate changes from online
git pull
## Step 2a: Editor opens and you need to save and ext (without changing anything)

## Step 3: re-push
git push
```

failure-on-push-with-conflict

Failure push

```
## Step 1: push produces error
## you have done git push -u origin master the last to setup remote tracking branch by
option -u
git push
Password for 'https://erding2017@bitbucket.org':
To https://bitbucket.org/erding2017/git-remote-jochen.git
 ! [rejected]        master -> master (fetch first)
....
## Step 2: Integrate changes from online
git pull

## Step 3: Solve conflict
Auto-merging agenda.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in agenda.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
kurs@ubuntu-tr01:~/training$ git status
On branch master
Your branch and 'origin/master' have diverged,
and have 1 and 1 different commits each, respectively.
  (use "git pull" to merge the remote branch into yours)

## Step 3a: Open file agenda.txt
## Decide for which version
## - remove all <<<<<< and ====== and >>>>>>>>>>  - lines

## Step 3b: then: save + exit from editor


## Step 3c: mark resolution
git status
git add todo.txt

## Step 3d:
```

```
git status
## as written there
git commit


## Step 4: re-push
git push
```

recipe

```
git push # failure
git pull
git add todo.txt
git commit
git push
```

Extras

Best practices

- Delete branches, not needed anymore
- git merge --no-ff -> for merging local branches (to get a good history from local)
- from online: git pull --rebase // clean history from online, not to many branches
- nur auf einem Arbeiten mit max. 2 Teilnehmern, wenn mehr feature-branch

Teil 2:

- Be careful with git commands that change history.
  - never change commits, that have already been pushed
- Choose workflow wisely
- Avoid git push -f in any case // should not be possible
- Disable possibility to push -f for branch or event repo

Using a mergetool to solve conflicts

Meld (Windows) - Install

- https://meldmerge.org/

Find out if mergetool meld is available

```
## Important: close and reopen git bash before doing that
## you can try to see, if meld can be executed by simply typing "meld"

git mergetool --tool-help
```

Configure, when it is found by mergetool --tool-help

```
## you have to be in a git project
git config --global merge.tool meld
git config --global diff.tool meld


```

```
git config --global mergetool.keepBackup false
git config --list
```

If not found bei mergetool --tool-help :: Configuration in Git for Windows (git bash)

```
## you have to be in a git project
git config --global merge.tool meld
git config --global diff.tool meld
## Should be on Windows 10
git config --global mergetool.meld.path
“/c/Users/Admin/AppData/Local/Programs/Meld/Meld.exe”
## sometimes here
git config --global mergetool.meld.path "/c/Program Files/Meld/Meld.exe"
## do not create an .orig - file before merge
git config --global mergetool.keepBackup false
```

How to use it

```
## when you have conflict you can open the mergetool (graphical tool with )
git mergetool
```

meld unter wsl

```
git config --global difftool.meld.path "/mnt/c/Program Files/Meld/Meld.exe"
git config --global mergetool.meld.path "/mnt/c/Program Files/Meld/Meld.exe"
```

Overview GIT-Servers

Builtin with git-installation

Simple GIT-Server

```
## included in installation with git
Cons: Can do nearly nothing (only pushing and pulling)

* no graphical interface
* no multi-user support
* no additional features (like bugtracking / milestones a.s.o)
```

Web-Interface (also from git installation)

```
Cons: Mo multi-user interaction
```

Comfortable Git-Server

gitea / codeberg

- OpenSource
- minimum feature
- not integrated with other software

gitlab

General

- On premise / cloud

Pros

- Devops - Server (Integration)
- Tools für Devops
- Integration von CI/CD
    - Favourite von Jochen (in opposite github actions)
- kleine Teams können on premise kostenlos starten
- Im Rahmen von DevOps auch automatische Integration von Scannen von Software drin.

bitbucket

Overview

- Software Company Atlassian.
- Problematic license policy
- Cloud-Based (SaaS) - ich miete - subscription
- On Premise (Installation im Firmennetz)
    - aber abgekündigt
- On Premise fü+r grosse Unternehmen - sehr teuer

Pros

- Integration with other software products (confluence - wiki, jira - ticket system)
- webhooks (url aufgerufen wird dich ich festlege mit einem payload)

Cons

- No CI/CD directly within bitbucket

github

Overview

- Bought by microsoft

Pros

- on premise git gut möglich (github enterprise)
- Editor sehr gut im Web-Interface

Cons

- Menüführung von github nicht so intuitiv für Jochen
- github actions (CI/CD) zu kompiziert (Lernkurve größe als bei gitlab ci/cd)

Azure Devops

Overview

- Repos are use from github under the hood

Con

- Lernkurve höher als bei github, gitlab, bitbucket

Pros

- Sicherheitsfeatures höher
- Integration mit VisualStudio
- Kostenvorteile durch Lizenz Visual Studio Pro

AWS Code Commit

Overview

- Innerhalb der Amazon AWS Familie

Pros

- Integration von AWS

Cons

- Etwas ungünstige Positionierung des Interface (wo finde ich das überhaupt)
- Benamung: AWS Console -> Web Interface
- Sehr kleines FeatureSet (z.B. GIT LFS möglich)
- keinen Forken möglich

4 goldene Regeln

```
  * Niemals einen push --force machen
    (nur in Abstimmung mit dem gesamten Team)
  * kein reset vor bereits veröffentlichte commits
  * git commit --amend nur wenn commit noch nicht veröffentlicht (push auf server)
  * rebase nur wenn branch / commit noch nicht veröffentlicht
```

Help

Help from commandline

On Windows

```
## on git bash enter
git help <command>
## e.g.
git help log

## --> a webpage will open with content
```

subtrees / submodules

substrees

Prerequisites - Existing local repo

```
## in der bash
cd ..
cp -a training training-neu
cd training-neu
```

Walkthrough

```
## -f is needed because commits are different from main project
git remote add -f training-git https://github.com/jmetzger/training-git.git
git status
git subtree add --prefix training-git training-git main --squash
```

Updating

```
git fetch training-git main
git subtree pull --prefix training-git training-git main --squash
```

Push

```
git subtree push --prefix=training-git training-git main
```

Ref.

- https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/git-subtree

submodules

Add submodule

```
git submodule add https://github.com/jmetzger/training-git.git
```

Clone repo with submodules (Important !)

```
git clone --recurse-submodules https://gitlab.com/dummyhoney/jochen111.git training-
subtest
```

Updaten des submodules

```
git submodule update --remote training-git
git commit -am "new version"
```

Best practive

```
clone repo use for submodule seperately
(in seperate folder)
if you want to change it
```

Updating commands for updating subfolder

```
git submodule update --remote
## use other branch from submodule then master
git config -f .gitmodules submodule.DbConnector.branch stable
```

Get rid of submodule

```
rm -fR training-git/
git rm .gitmodules
git rm training-git
git status
git commit -am "removed submodules"
```

Ref.

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2/Git-Tools-Submodule

Authentication

Work with different credentials

Ref:

https://de.linkedin.com/pulse/mehrere-gitlabgithub-accounts-bzw-ssh-keys-zum-host-mit-mindermann

Documentation

GIT Pdf

- http://schulung.t3isp.de/documents/pdfs/git/git-training.pdf

GIT Book EN

- https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

GIT Book DE

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2

GIT Book - submodules

- https://git-scm.com/book/de/v2/Git-Tools-Submodule

GIT Guis

- https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis/

Third Party Tools

Continuous Integration / Continous Deployment (CI/CD)

```
## Test often / Test automated (CI)

* Jenkins
* Github Actions
* Git Webhooks

## Publish new versions frequently (CD)

* Jenkins
* Github Action
* Git Webhooks
```

Specification Conventional Commits

- https://www.conventionalcommits.org/en/v1.0.0/

Integrations

GUIs

git extensions gui

Installation

- http://gitextensions.github.io/

gui uebersicht

- https://git-scm.com/downloads/guis

Installation

GIT auf Ubuntu/Debian installieren

Installation

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install git
```

Language to english please !!

```
sudo update-locale LANG=en_US.UTF-8
su - kurs

## back to german

sudo update-locale LANG=de_DE.UTF-8
su - kurs

## Reference:
https://www.thomas-krenn.com/de/wiki/Locales_unter_Ubuntu_konfigurieren

## update-locale does a change in
$ cat /etc/default/locale
LANG=en_US.UTF-8
```

GIT unter Windows installieren

- https://git-scm.com/download/win