Open the page of the repository on the Git Hosting Service in your browser

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CHAPTER 1

Installation

1.1 Basic install on Linux

The easiest way of install is to *build* the tool and put `git-open` somewhere into your path, for example by copying it into an existing included path like `/usr/local/bin`.

To install the man page generate the man page and put `git-open.1` it somewhere in the path specified by `man --path`. Note that you main need to create a subdirectory `man1` and put it in there.

CHAPTER 2

git-open man page

2.1 Synopsis

`git-open` [options]

2.2 Description

`git-open` opens the page of the repository on the Git Hosting Service in your browser.

2.3 Options

`--help` Open the man page.

`-h` Display short help.

`--version` Display the programs version.

`--print` Instead of opening, display the resulting URL.

`-i`, `--issues` Open the Issues page.

`-n`, `--new-issue` Open the page to create a new issue.

`-I`, `--issue` Open the current issue page.

When the name of the current branch contains a number, the first number in the branch name is considered to be the number of the issue this branch is related to. It will open the page with that issue. When no number is found in the branch name it will open the general Issue page.

`-p`, `--prs` Open the Pull Requests page.

`-m`, `--mrs` Open the Merge Requests page.

`-N`, `--new-pr`, `--new-mr` Open the new Pull Request or new Merge Request page based on the current branch. This assumes the current branch has already been pushed to the remote.

`-l`, `--pipelines` Open the Pipelines page on GitLab. If the option is used on a GitHub repository, it will open the GitHub Actions page.

-a, --actions Open the GitHub Actions page. If the option is used on a GitLab repository, it will open the GitLab Pipelines page.

2.4 Configuration

To configure `git-open` you may need to set some `git config` options. You can use `--global` to set across all repositories, instead of just the current one.

```
git config [--global] option value
```

2.4.1 Configuring which remote to open

If there is only one remote, `git-open` always opens that.

Otherwise `git-open` opens the remote named `origin`, but you may want to override this behavior.

When you fork a project and add a remote named `upstream` you often want that `upstream` to be opened rather than your fork. To accomplish this, you can set the `open.default.remote` within your project:

```
git config open.default.remote upstream
```

2.5 Supported Git Hosting Services

`git-open` can determine the page of the repository for the following git hosting services:

- github.com
- gitlab.com
- Self-hosted GitLab, when its hostname contains `gitlab`
- bitbucket.org

Know that not all command line options work on every hosting service. In that case the default page of the repository is opened.

CHAPTER 3

How to build

The tool is written in C++ and makes use of libgit2. It uses CMake to bootstrap the build process.

3.1 Linux

On Linux you can use the default CMake method:

```
mkdir build && cd build
cmake ..
make
```

3.2 Unit tests

The project contains units test using Catch2 and CMake CTest.

To run the tests start `ctest` or `ctest --output-on-failure` from the `build` directory.