The UT angle γ is the only CP-violating parameter that can be measured using only three-level decays. It is therefore an esseintial benchmark. The most powerful method for measuring γ is based on the $B \to DK$ decay family, where D is a superposition of the two flavour-eigenstates D^0 (D^{*0}) and $\overline{D}^0$ ($\overline{D}^{*0}$). When the D decays to a final state that is common to both D^0 and $\overline{D}^0$, the angle γ is determined by the interference between $b \to c\bar{u}s$ and $b \to u\bar{c}s$ transitions. Since the hadronic parameters can be measured alongside γ, the theoretical uncertainty is negligible. Three main variations of this method differ by the type of the D decay. These are the GLW[1], exploiting D decays to CP-eigenstates; the ADS[2], using doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays; the GGSZ[3], which exploits the three-body D decays to self-conjugate modes, such as $K^0_S h^+ h^-$ ($h = K, \pi$). The best sensitivity is achieved by combining the various methods and decays. The latest combination of γ measurements by the LHCb collaboration[4] yields $\gamma = (74.0^{+5.0}_{-5.8})^\circ$. This result includes three recent LHCb analises[5]. The result, based on data from Run 1 (3 fb^{-1}) and Run 2 (2 fb^{-1}), is in good agreement with the world averages, $\gamma = (71.1^{+4.6}_{-5.3})^\circ$ (HFLAV) and $(73.5^{+4.2}_{-5.1})^\circ$ (`CKMfitter`). With the full LHCb Run 2 data, the uncertainty on γ is expected to be between $3 - 4^\circ$.

[1] PLB **253** 483, PLB **265** 172.
[2] PRL **78** 3257
[3] PRD **68** 054018
[4] LHCb-CONF-2018-002.
[5] JHEP **08** (2018) 176, JHEP **11** (2017) 156 and PLB **777** (2018) 16.