1.00

Git Overview

1.00

WHAT IS VERSION CONTROL?

content **teams** **agility**

1.00

WHAT IS VERSION CONTROL?

content

- Complete history tracked and available

teams

- Supports many workflows
- Collaboration
- Quality through team communication and reviews

agility

3

1.00

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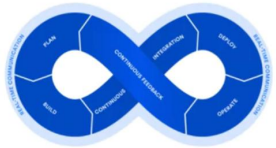
agility



- Manages small changes
- Easily test, fix or undo ideas and changes

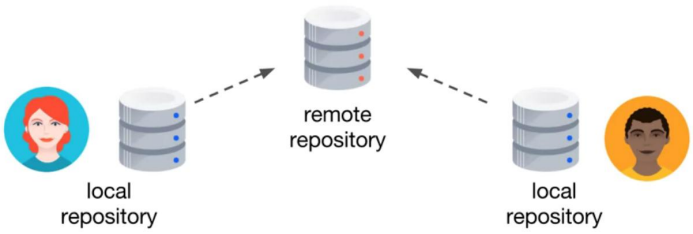
3

WHAT TYPE OF CONTENT?

- Source code
- Automated tests
- Server configuration
- Documentation
- A book
- Web site content

DISTRIBUTED VERSION CONTROL SYSTEM (DVCS)

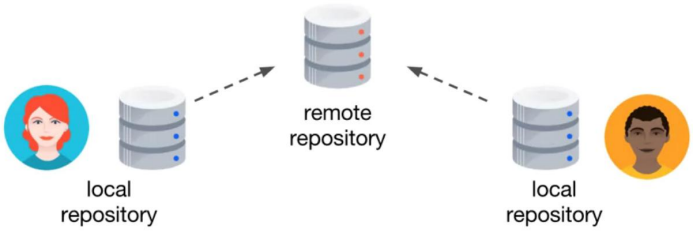
A DVCS usually has these characteristics:



DISTRIBUTED VERSION CONTROL SYSTEM (DVCS)

A DVCS usually has these characteristics:

- Each user has a local project history (repository)
- Users can work offline
- Can easily synchronize repositories



Topics

Version control overview

Git overview

Command line vs. user interface

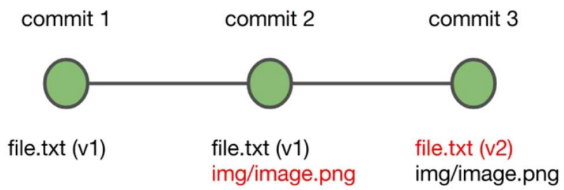
WHAT IS GIT?

- Git is a distributed version control system
- Open source software (OSS)
  - Has a vibrant community and ecosystem
- Adapts to many types of projects and workflows
  - Works well for large or small projects

https://git-scm.com/

WHAT IS A GIT REPOSITORY?

A series of *snapshots*, or *commits*



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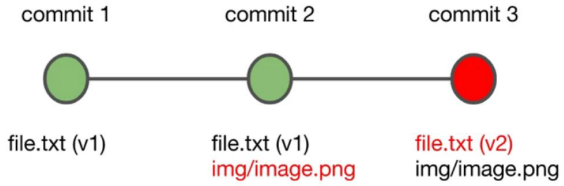

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Topics

Version control overview

Git overview

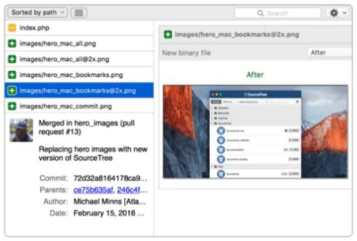
Command line vs. user interface

5:39 / 9:39

COMMAND LINE VS. SOURCETREE

```
$ git --version
git version 2.14.1
```

command line



Sourcetree

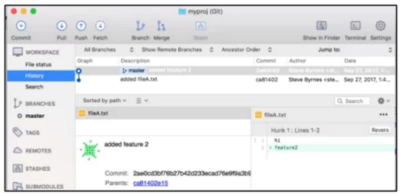
SHOULD YOU USE THE COMMAND LINE?

```
$ git --version
git version 2.14.1
```

command line

1.00

SHOULD YOU USE SOURCETREE?



Sourcetree

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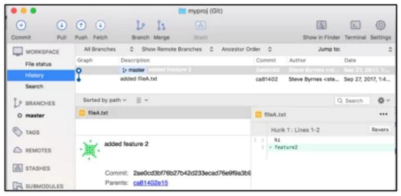
SHOULD YOU USE SOURCETREE?



Sourcetree

SHOULD YOU USE THE COMMAND LINE?

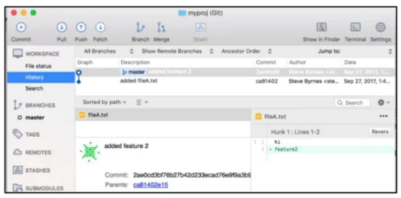
- Command line skills are assumed by the industry
- Command line = automatable
- Fast and easy

```
$ git --version
git version 2.14.1
```

command line

SHOULD YOU USE SOURCETREE?

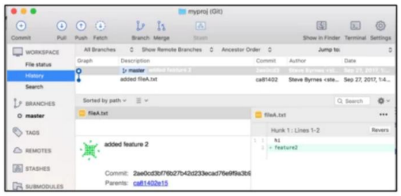
- You do not currently have command line knowledge



Sourcetree

SHOULD YOU USE SOURCETREE?

- You do not currently have command line knowledge
- Some tasks may be easier with a user interface



Sourcetree

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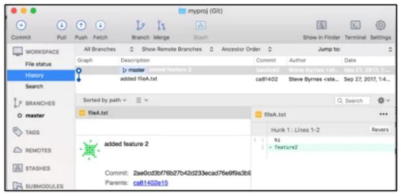
SHOULD YOU USE SOURCETREE?

- You do not currently have command line knowledge
- Some tasks may be easier with a user interface
- You will not use Git often



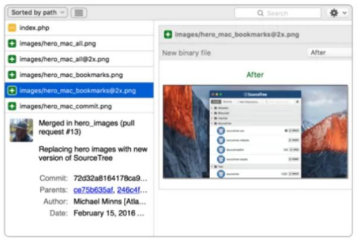
Sourcetree

14

THE CHOICE IS YOURS

```
$ git --version
git version 2.14.1
```

command line



Sourcetree

REVIEW

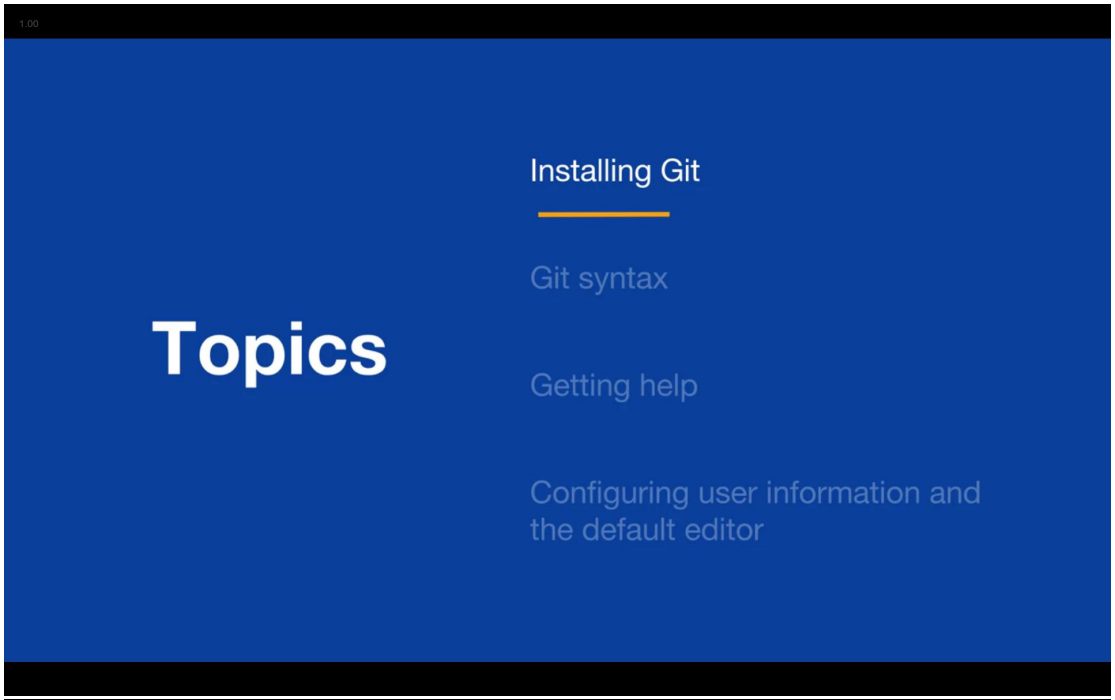
- Version control enables teams to manage a collection of files in an agile way
- Git is a distributed version control system
  - Each user has a local copy of a Git repository
- A repository contains the project history as commits
  - A commit is a snapshot of the entire project

REVIEW

- Version control enables teams to manage a collection of files in an agile way
- Git is a distributed version control system
  - Each user has a local copy of a Git repository
- A repository contains the project history as commits
  - A commit is a snapshot of the entire project
- You have the choice of working with Git using a command line and/or a graphical interface

Installation and Getting Started

Using a command line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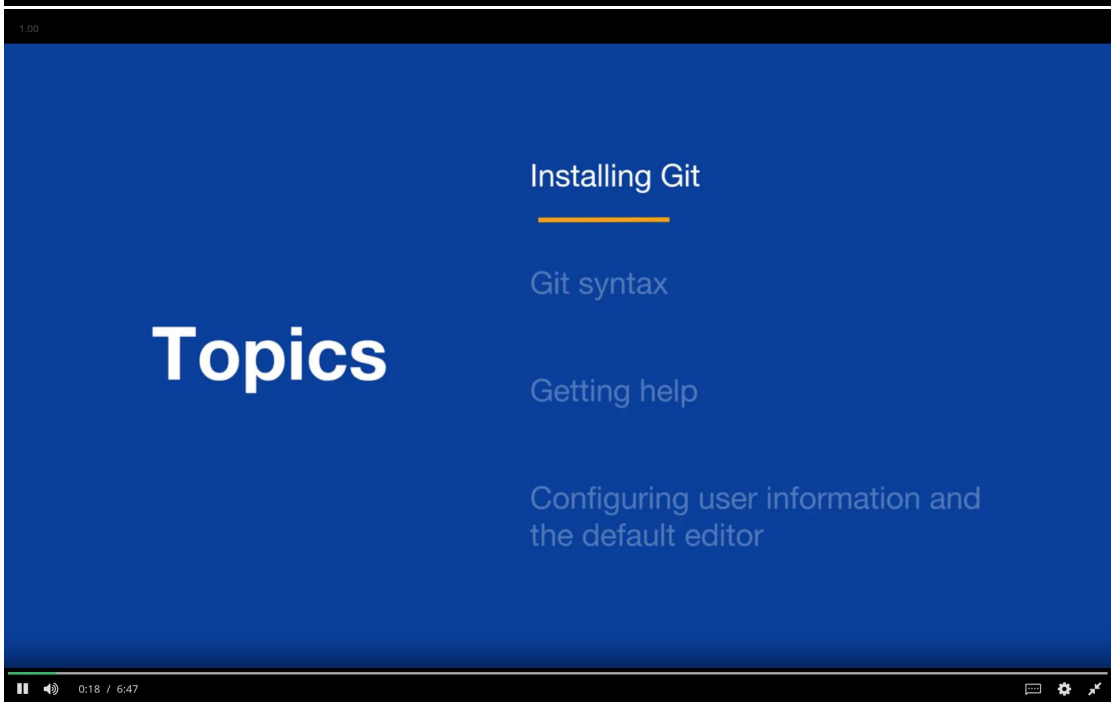
Topics
Installing Git
Git syntax
Getting help
Configuring user information and the default editor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Topics
Installing Git
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0:18 / 6:47

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COMMAND LINE VS. SOURCETREE

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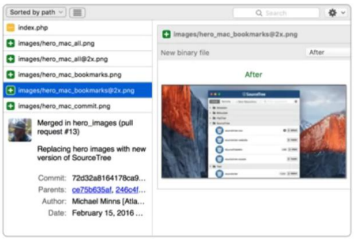
command line



Sourcetree

3

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VERIFYING THAT GIT IS INSTALLED

```
$ git --version
git version 2.14.1
```

4

0:40 / 6:47

1.00

Topics

Installing Git

Git syntax

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Configuring user information and the default editor

1.00

BASIC GIT SYNTAX

```
git [command] [--flags] [arguments]
```

```
$ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
$ git status --short
$
$ git add file.txt
```

1.00

Topics

Installing Git

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1.00

GETTING HELP

To show the "full" help for a command:

`git help [command]`

- This is the same as the online documentation
  `https://git-scm.com/docs/git-init`

```
$ git help init
(displays help for the init command)
$ git help  # or simply "git"
(displays overall git help)
```

GETTING CONCISE HELP

Concise help: `git <command> -h`

```
~$ git init -h
usage: git init [-q | --quiet] [--bare]
[--template=<template-directory>] [--shared[=<permissions>]]
[<directory>]
...
```


READING HELP

```
git fakecommand (-p|--patch) [<id>] [--] [<paths>...]
```

https://github.com/git/git/blob/master/Documentation/CodingGuidelines

READING HELP

- `-f` or `--flag` Change the command's behavior
- `|` Or
- `[optional]`

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READING HELP

- `-f` or `--flag` Change the command's behavior
- `|` Or
- `[optional]`
- `<placeholder>`
- `[<optional placeholder>]`
- `()` Grouping
- `--` Disambiguates the command

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READING HELP

- `-f` or `--flag` Change the command's behavior
- `|` Or
- `[optional]`
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- `()` Grouping
- `--` Disambiguates the command
- … multiple occurrences possible

https://github.com/git/git/blob/master/Documentation/CodingGuidelines

Topics

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SETTING YOUR USER NAME AND EMAIL

`git config [--local|--global|--system] <key> [<value>]`

- The `--system` flag applies to every repository for all users on your computer
- The `--global` flag applies to every repository that you use on your computer
- No flag or `--local` applies only to the current repository (highest precedence)

```
# set user name and email
$ git config --global user.name "Pat"
$ git config --global user.email "pat@example.com"
```


READING YOUR USER NAME AND EMAIL

`git config <key>`

- The current value of `<key>` will be returned

```
# get user name
$ git config user.name
Pat
# get user email
$ git config user.email
pat@example.com
```

SETTING GIT'S DEFAULT EDITOR

Specify an editor that you like to use by configuring `core.editor`

```
$ git config --global core.editor nano
```


HANDS ON

1. Install the Git command line interface (if necessary)
2. Verify your Git version
3. Explore Git help
4. Configure your user name, email address and default editor