RE-COOP #8:

A round-up around GIT ...

... informal of course !!!

19th March 2015

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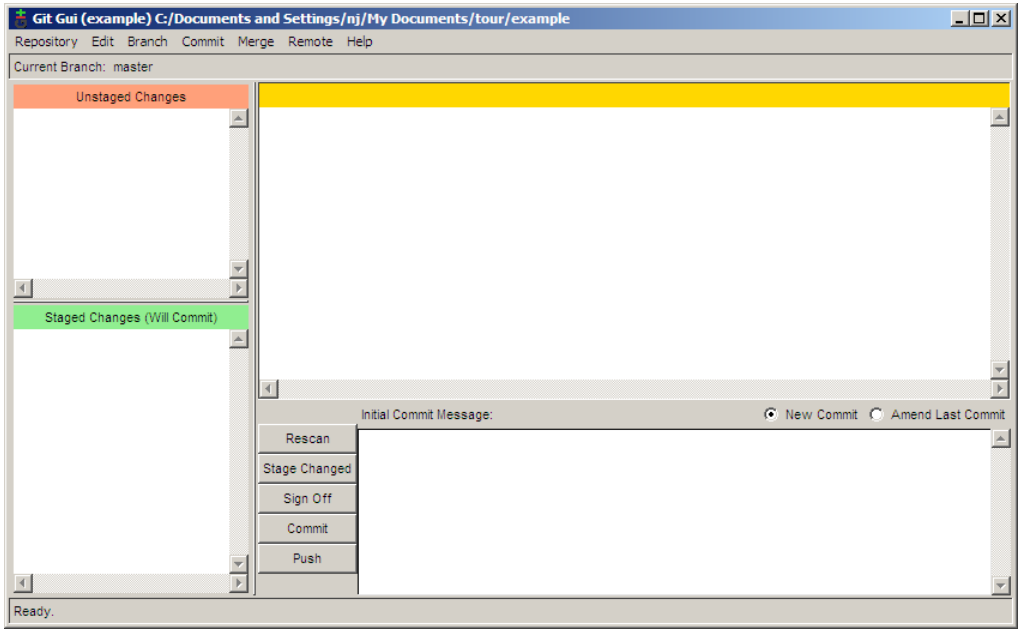
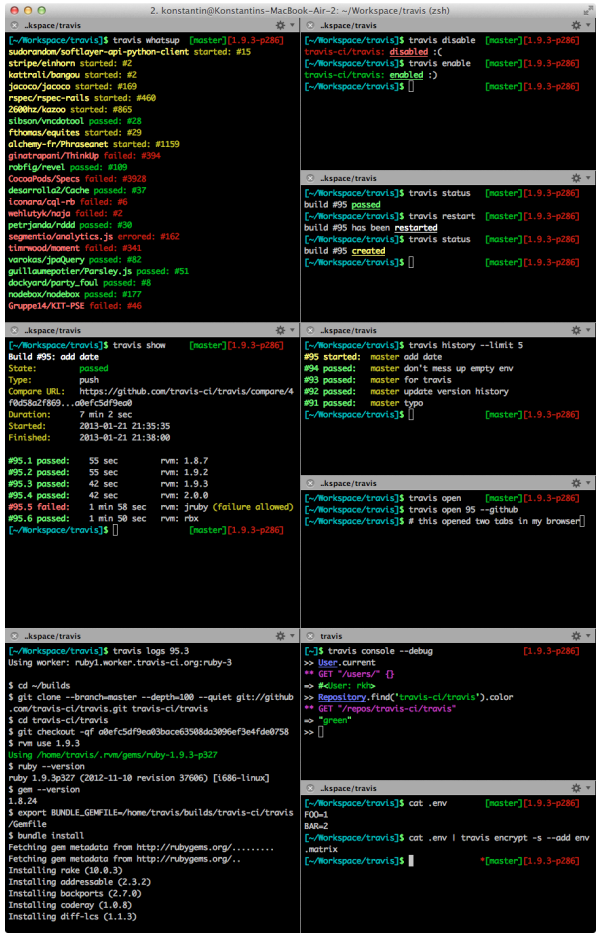
A bit of History ...

For Microsoft Windows users



A bit of History ...

For Linux users



A bit of History ...
Original author

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Linus Torvalds

What is GIT?
Definitions

Formal definition

- Git is a distributed revision control system with an emphasis on speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.
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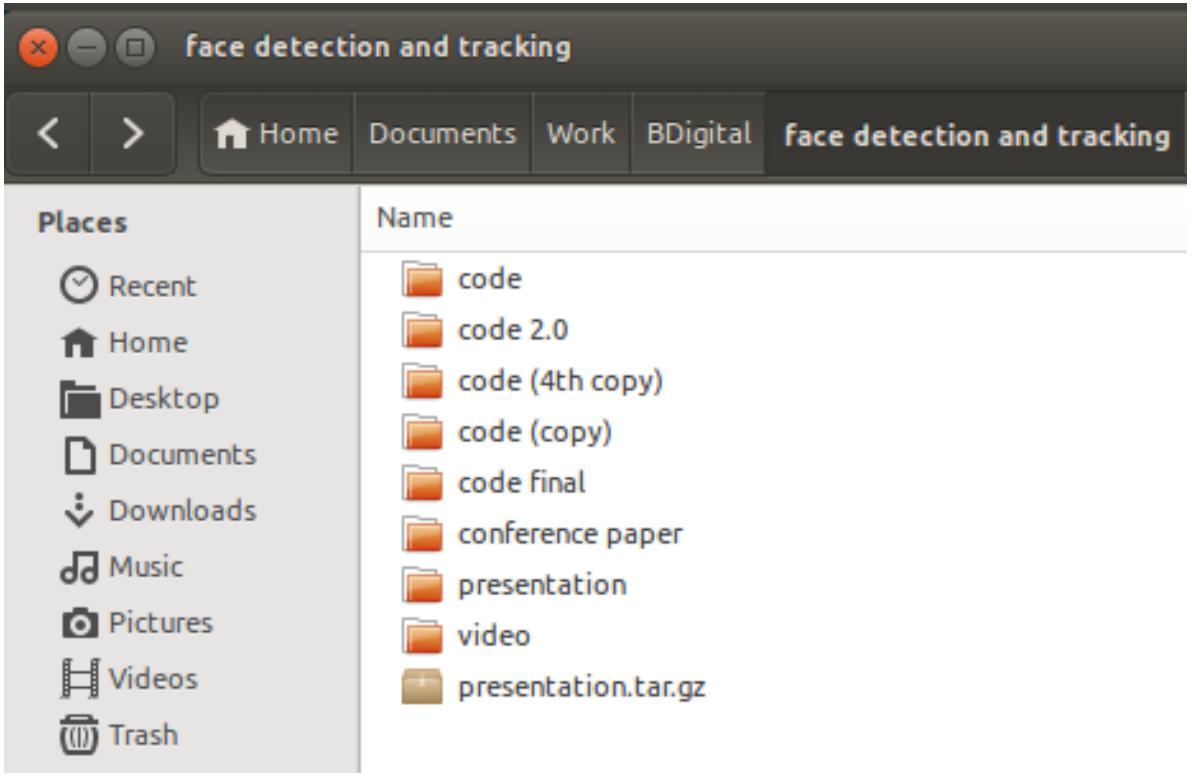
- ✓ Easy way to merge work,
- ✗ Need to learn the tool.

What is GIT?
Study cases

Software versioning

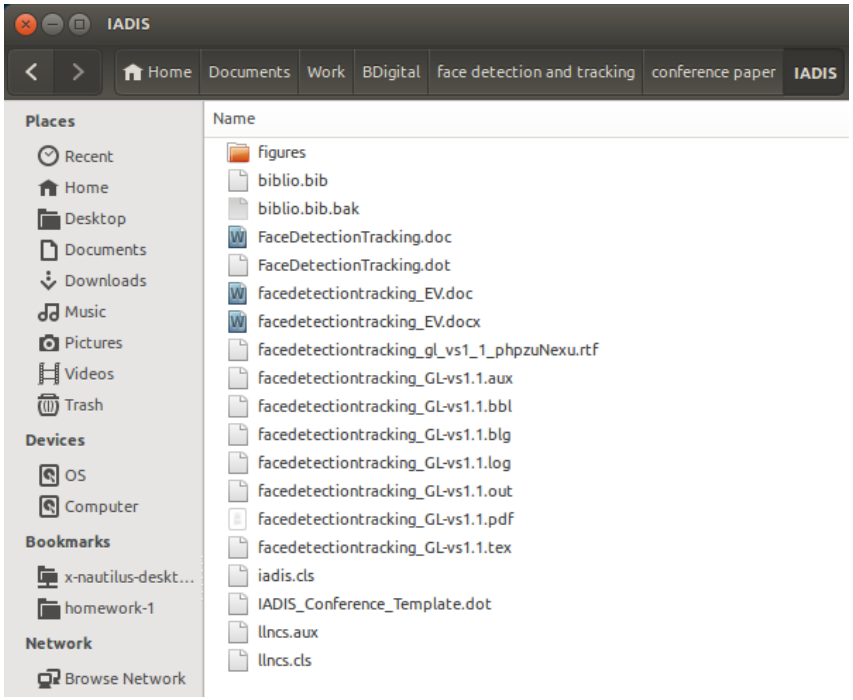
What is GIT?
Study cases

Student case



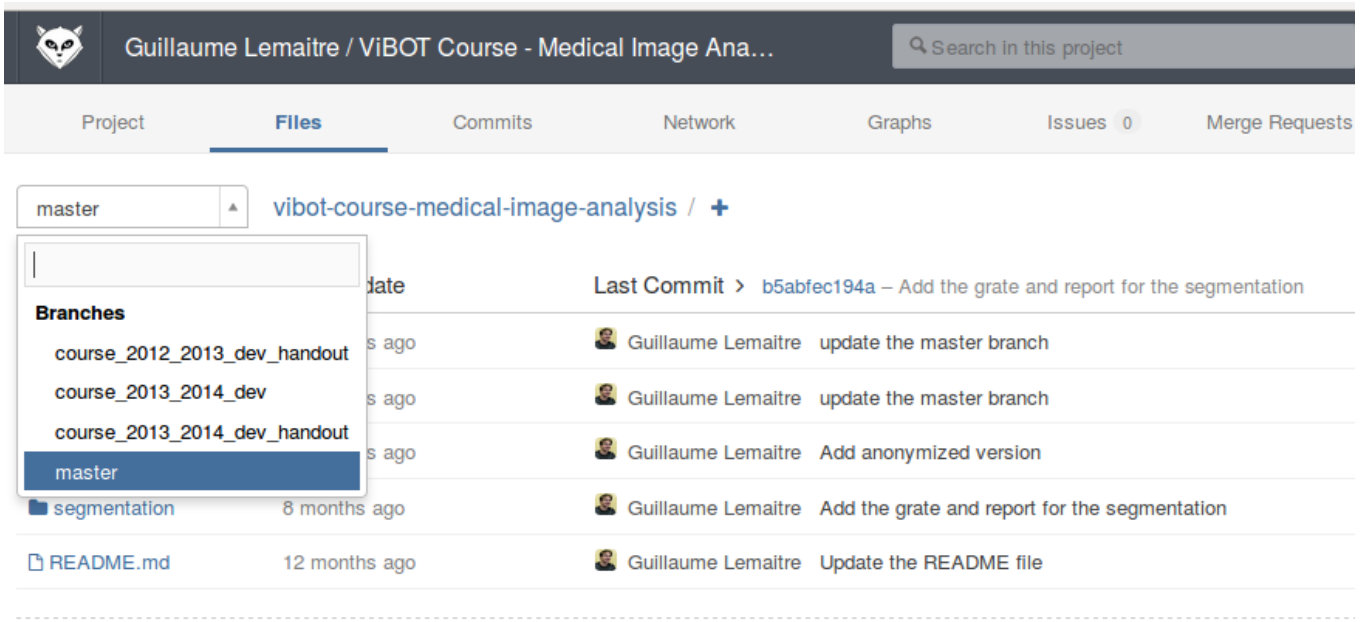
What is GIT?
Study cases

Writing case



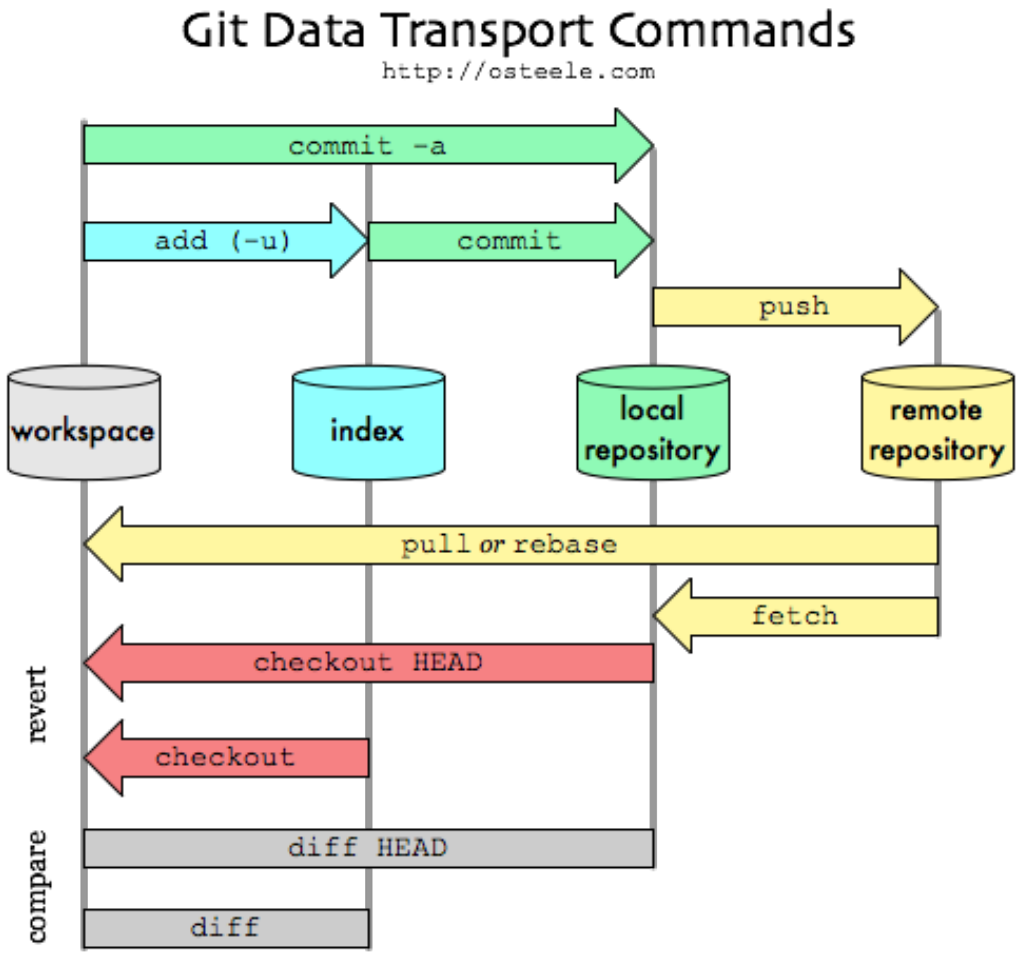
What is GIT?
Study cases

Education case



GIT more in details

The big picture

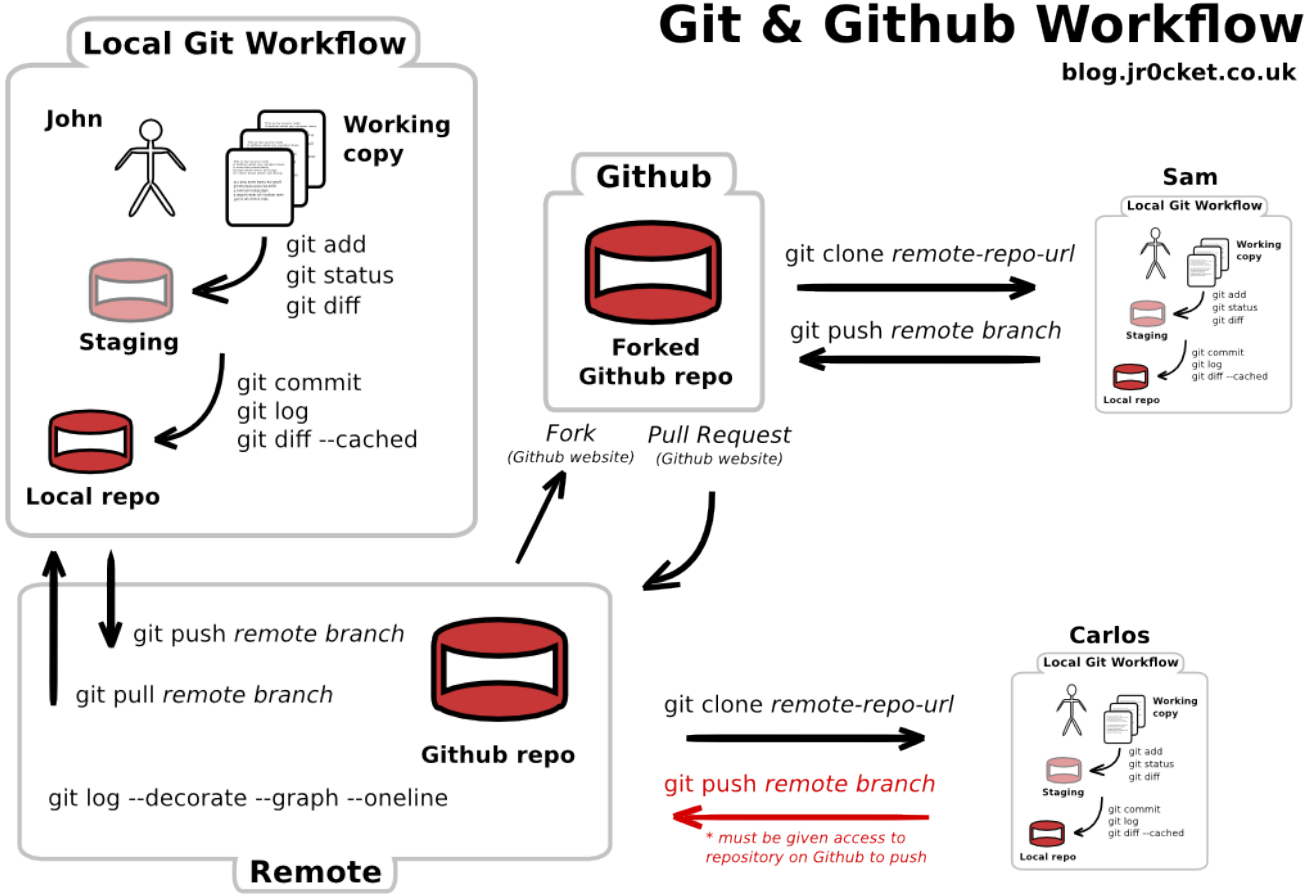


GIT more in details

Branch principle

GIT more in details

And GitHub in all that ...



GIT more in details
Usual commands

Local GIT - usual

- `git add`: command to track change for a file,
- `git status`: get the status of the repository,
- `git diff`: see the difference inside the file,
- `git commit`: save the changes. It will be possible to come back on this node,
- `git checkout`: come back to a specific commit.

Local GIT - branching

- `git branch`: to create a new branch,
- `git checkout`: navigate to other branch,
- `git merge`: merge branches,
- `git cherry-pick`: select a specific commit for merging.

GIT more in details
Usual commands

Remote GIT - synchronization

- `git push`: upload changes from local to remote,
- `git pull`: download changes from remote to local and apply changes,
- `git fetch`: download changes from remote,
- `git rebase`: apply changes downloaded from remote.