Quick Intro to Git version control

July 15, 2014

Contents

Intro

Commands

Workflow

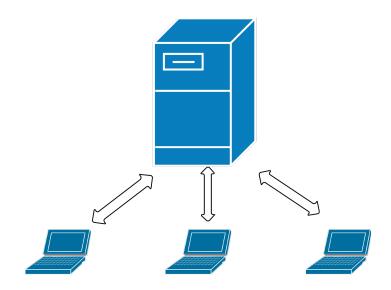
IDEs

Ressources

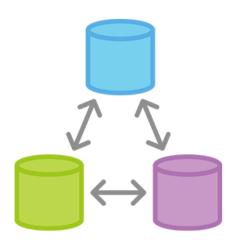
Intro

Git is an open source, **distributed** version control system designed for speed and efficiency.

Centralized paradigm (CVS, SVN, Perforce)



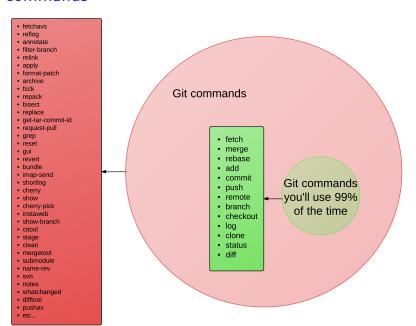
Distributed paradigm (Git, Mercurial)



Git commands



Git commands



Git commands

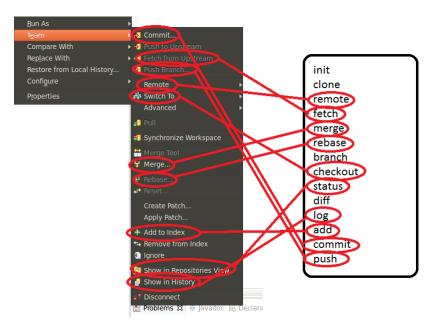
init clone remote fetch merge rebase branch checkout status diff log add commit push

Eclipse



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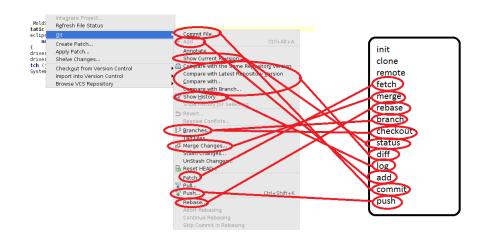
Eclipse



IntelliJ

Integrate Project			
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IntelliJ



\$ git init



\$ git init

makes the current working directory a Git repository

\$ git init



a hidden directory .git is inserted in the root directory of the Git repository. Unlike CVS or SVN, no .git directory is inserted in each subdirectories

\$ git remote



A Git remote is best thought as an alias for a URL. It's an address to a remote Git repository from which you can fetch or push source code.

\$ git remote



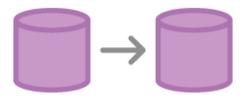
Create a new remote:

\$ git remote add remote_name remote_url

List remotes:

\$ git remote -v

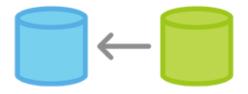
\$ git clone



\$ git clone remote_url

create a local copy of the Git repository hosted at remote_url

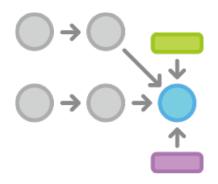
\$ git fetch



\$ git fetch remote_name_or_url

fetches (but does not apply) new commits from the remote Git repository

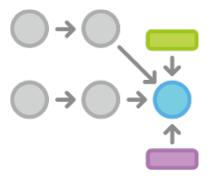
\$ git merge



\$ git merge [remote_name/]branch_name

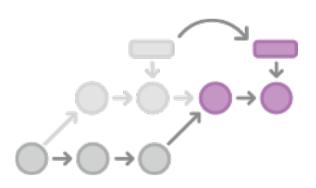
is used to merge a branch into the current one.

\$ git merge



One can merge two branches of a local repository or (more often) two branches across repositories

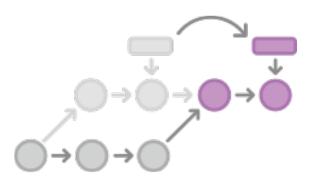
\$ git rebase



\$ git rebase [remote_name/]branch_name

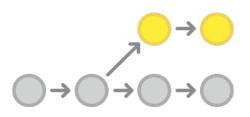
is used to reorder local commits to appear after remote commits

\$ git rebase



rebase should ONLY be used if local commits have NEVER been shared

\$ git branch



\$ git branch new_branch_name

is used to create a new branch from the current branch

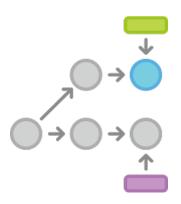
\$ git branch

Without a branch name, it will list all the branch in the local repository:

- \$ git branch
 develop
- * featureJIRA12 master

the asterisk shows the current branch

\$ git checkout



\$ git checkout branch_name

is used to switch between branches

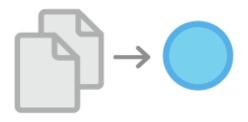
\$ git add



\$ git add [filename1 [filename2]...]

is used to add files to staging area

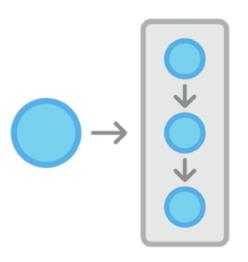
\$ git add



\$ git add [filename1 [filename2]...]

If no file is specified, all modified files on the current branch are added to staging area

\$ git commit



\$ git commit -m "commit msg JIRA-XXX"

commits the changes previously added to staging area area area area area.

\$ git status



\$ git status

shows which files on the current branch are untracked, modified and staged for commit

\$ git diff



\$ git diff [filename1 [filename2]...]

shows lines that have changed since latest commit on branch

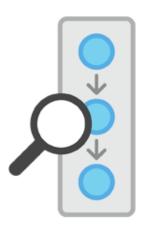
\$ git diff



\$ git diff [filename1 [filename2]...]

If no file is specified, show diff for all modified files on the current branch

\$ git log



\$ git log [-n] [branch_name]

shows latest n (or all) commits for branch 'branch_name' (default to current branch)

\$ git push



\$ git push remote_name_or_url branch_name

pushes local commits to remote branch

Workflows

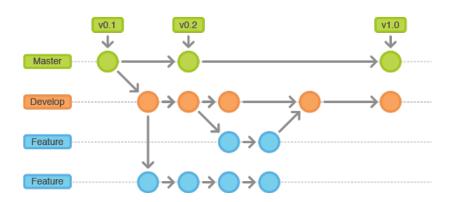
- Centralized workflow
- Feature branch workflow
- Gitflow workflow
- Forking workflow

Workflows

- Centralized workflow
- ► Feature branch workflow
- Gitflow workflow
- ► Forking workflow





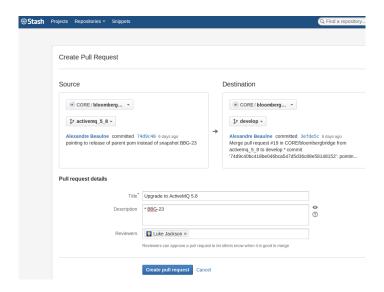


- master branch stores the official release history. It is only changed when the Bamboo users merge the develop branch into it
- develop branch serves as an integration branch for features. It is only changed when feature branches are merged into it (via pull request, no direct push)
- feature branches are where new features reside. Features branches are branched from the develop branch, and their changes are incorporated in the canonical repo via pull requests to the develop branch

Pull requests

- ► Not part of Git per se
- More a feature of Git hosting solutions (Stash, Github, etc)
- Great for code reviews

Pull requests



Ressources

- These slides are on Confluence (http://confluence/ display/~abeaulne/Intro+to+Git+presentation)
- Atlassian has a great straightforward tutorial at https://www.atlassian.com/git/

Homework

- fetch canonical 'practice' repository at http://stash/scm/core/practice.git
- create a feature branch (branched out of develop branch) with your name
- add your name to the README.txt
- commit your change locally
- push your commit to remote feature branch at canonical 'practice' repo
- create a pull request, adding me (Alex) and one of your colleagues/superiors as reviewer

Solution

```
~$ git clone http://stash/scm/core/practice.git
~$ cd practice/
~/practice$ git branch develop
~/practice$ git checkout develop
~/practice$ git rebase origin/develop
~/practice$ git branch alexb
~/practice$ git checkout alexb
~/practice$ vim README.txt
~/practice$ git add README.txt
~/practice$ git commit -m "added my name"
~/practice$ git push origin alexb
```

Finally go to http://stash/projects/CORE/repos/practice/browse to create pull request