



**Controle de versão
com GIT**

O que é o GIT?

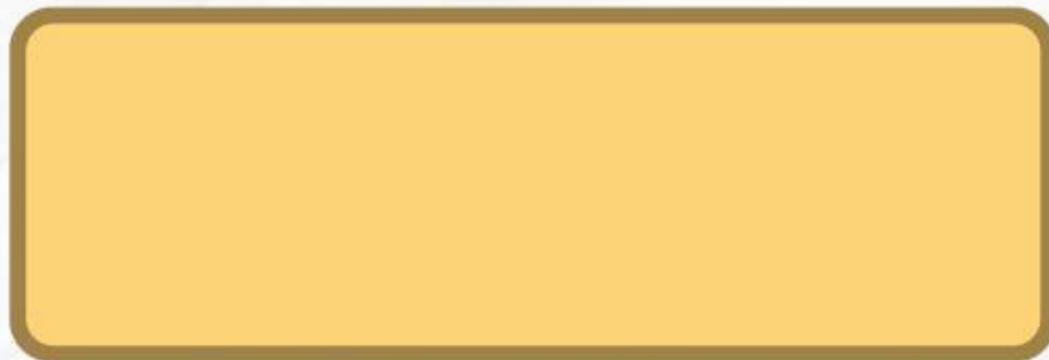
- O GIT é um sistema de controle de versões totalmente distribuído. Cada diretório de trabalho no GIT é um repositório plenamente desenvolvido com a história completa de revisão, não dependente de acesso à rede ou de um servidor central. Ainda assim, consegue ser leve e rápido para pequenas e grandes aplicações.

Conceito de trabalho no GIT

Repositório



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Working Area

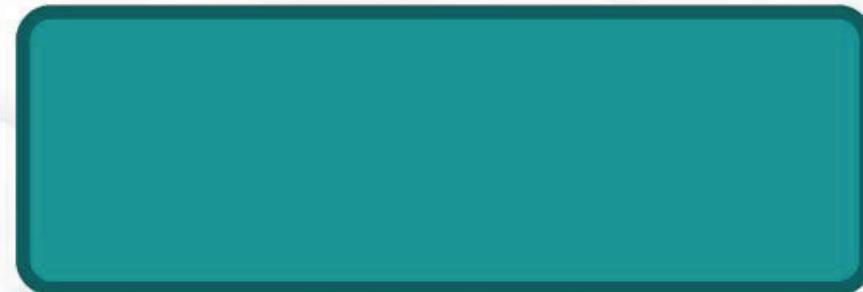


Comandos do GIT

init	Cria repo
status	Avalia estado dos arquivos no diretório de trabalho e no índice
add	Adiciona ao índice
rm --cached	Retira arquivo novo do índice
reset HEAD	Retira arquivo modificado do índice
checkout	Reinicia arquivo modificado fora do índice
commit	Grava conteúdo do índice e coloca no repo
log	mostra o histórico de commits no repo

Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório



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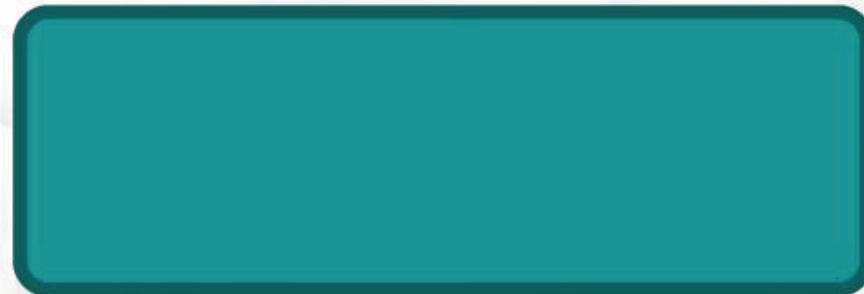


git add

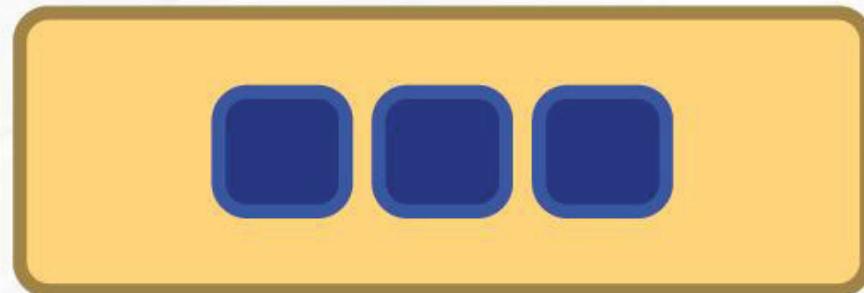


Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

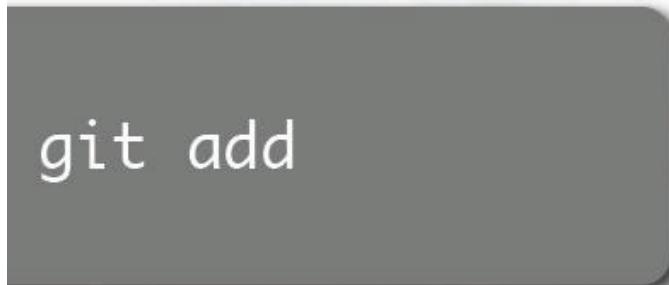
Repositório



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`git add`



Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório



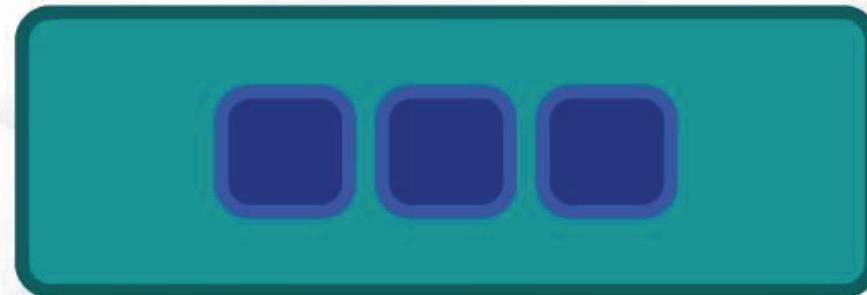
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git commit

Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório



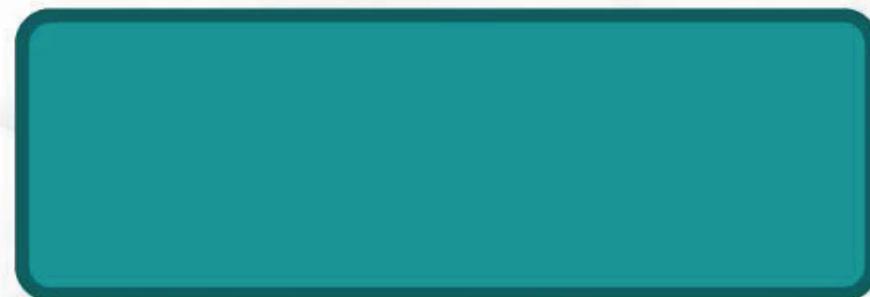
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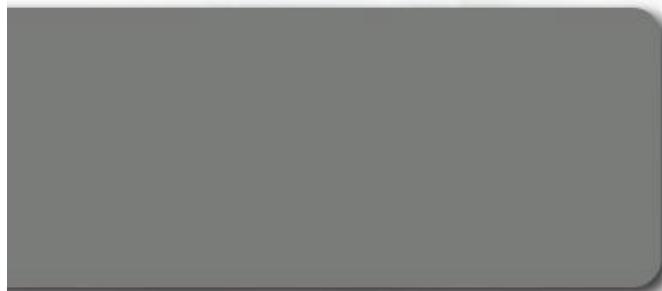
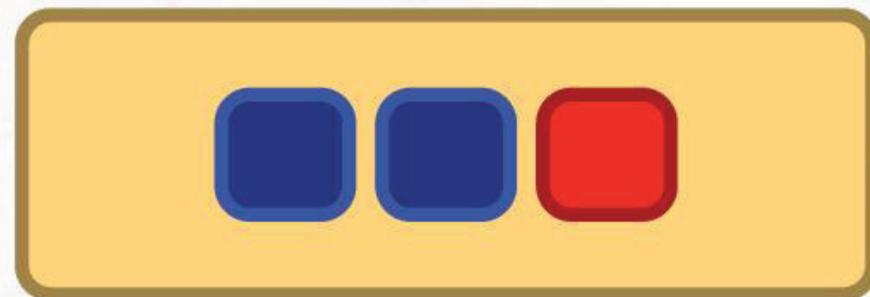
`git commit`

Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório

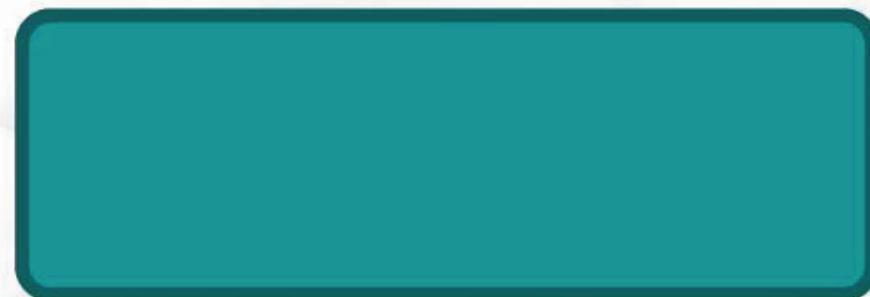


Index

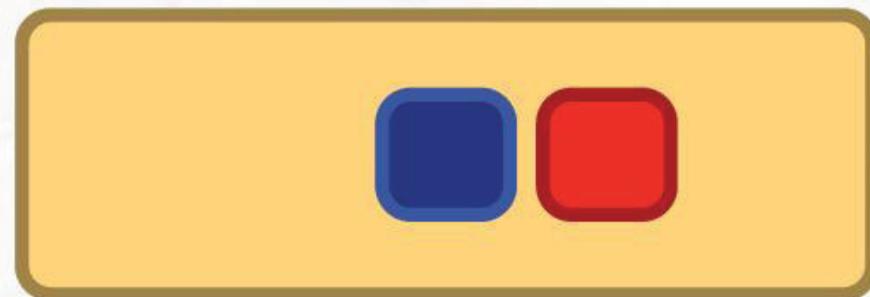


Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório



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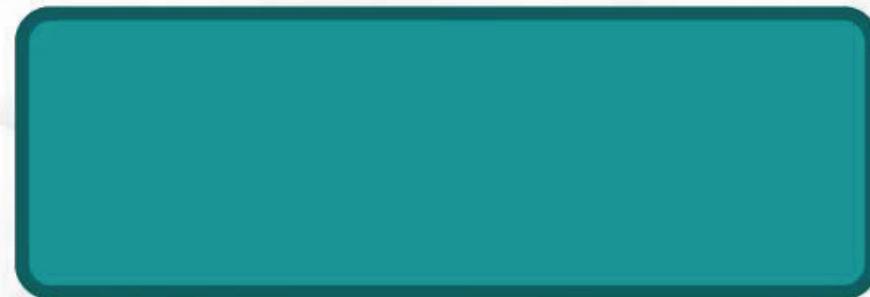


`git rm --cached`



Ciclos de trabalho do GIT

Repositório



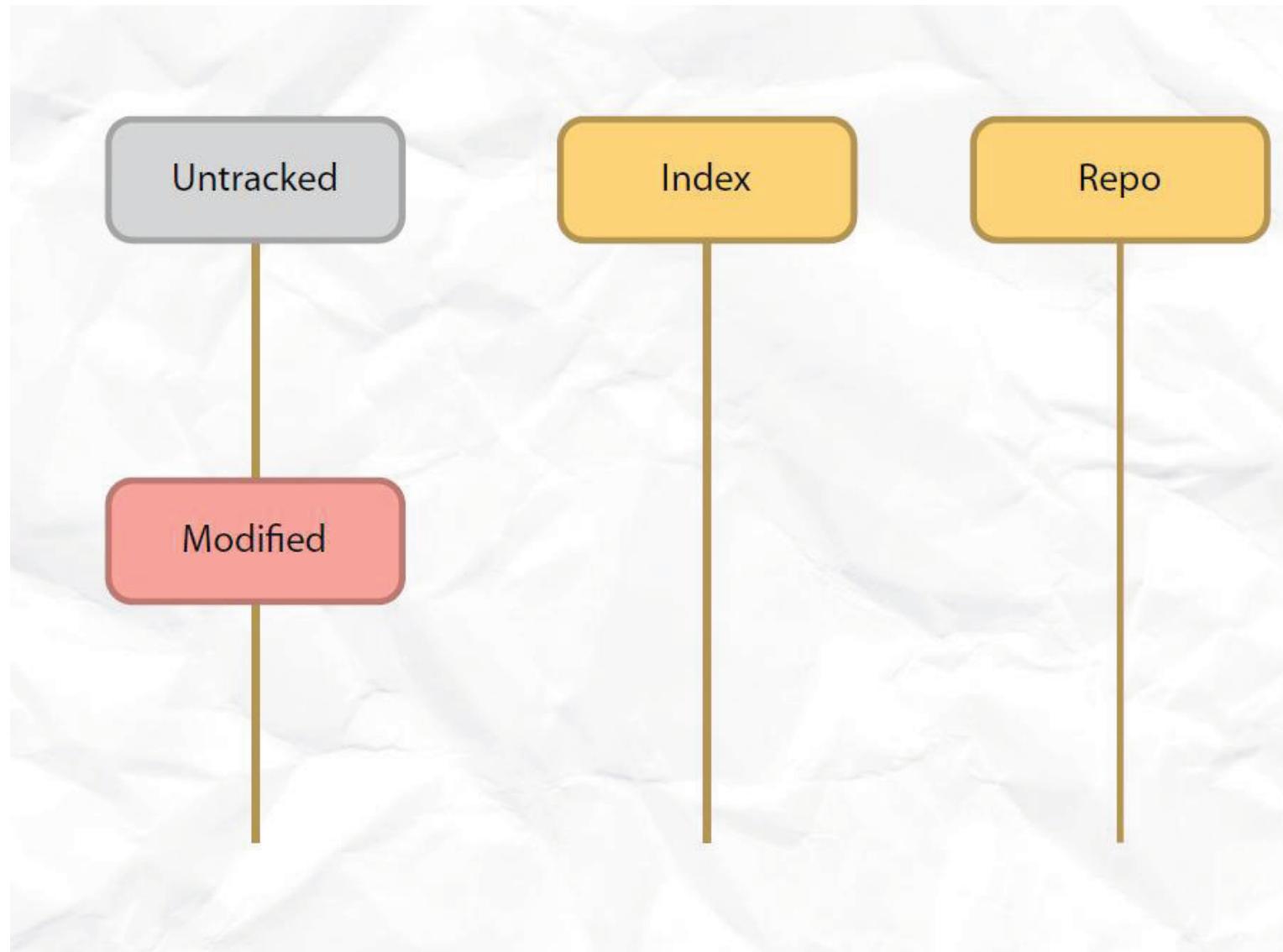
Index



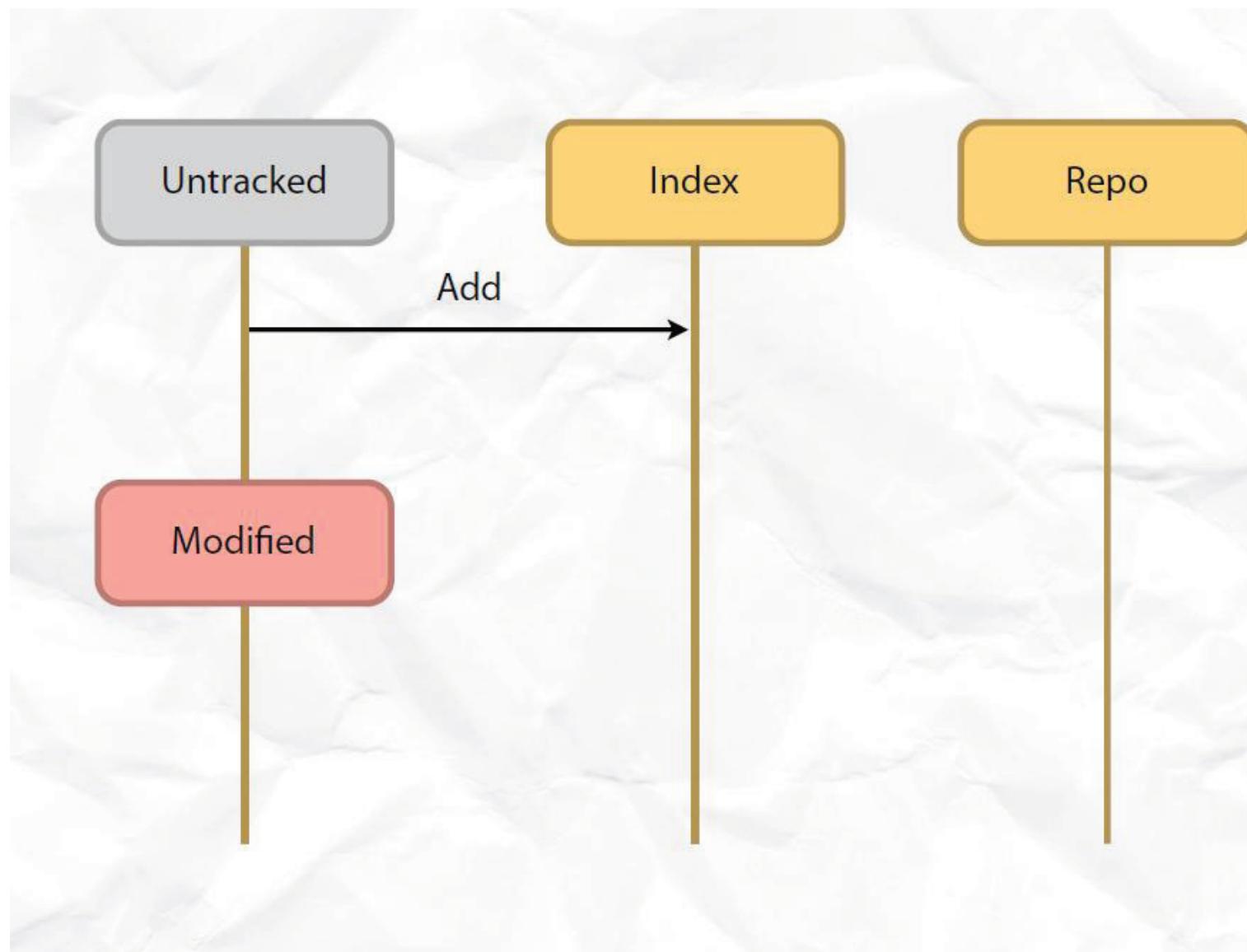
`git checkout`



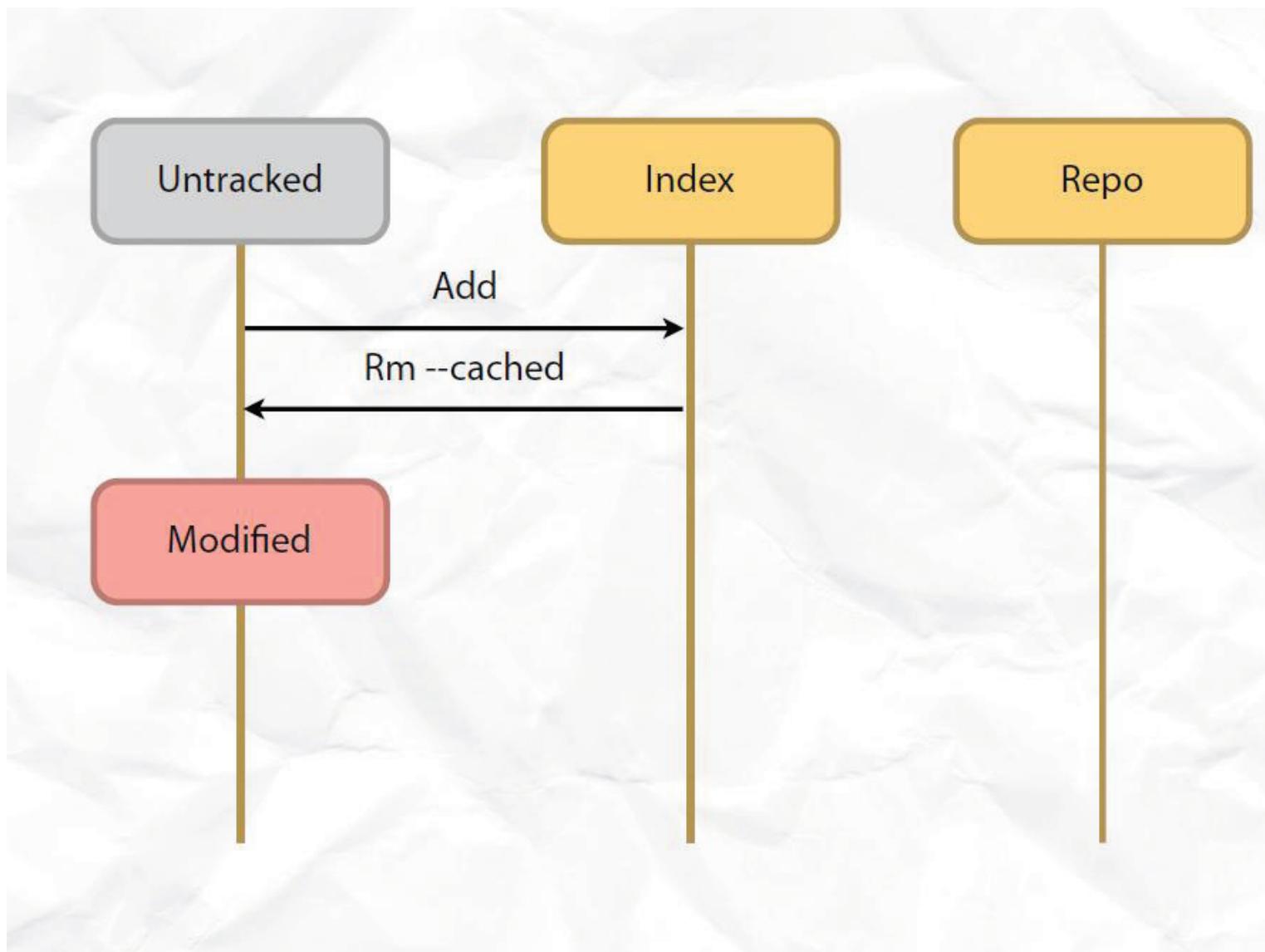
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



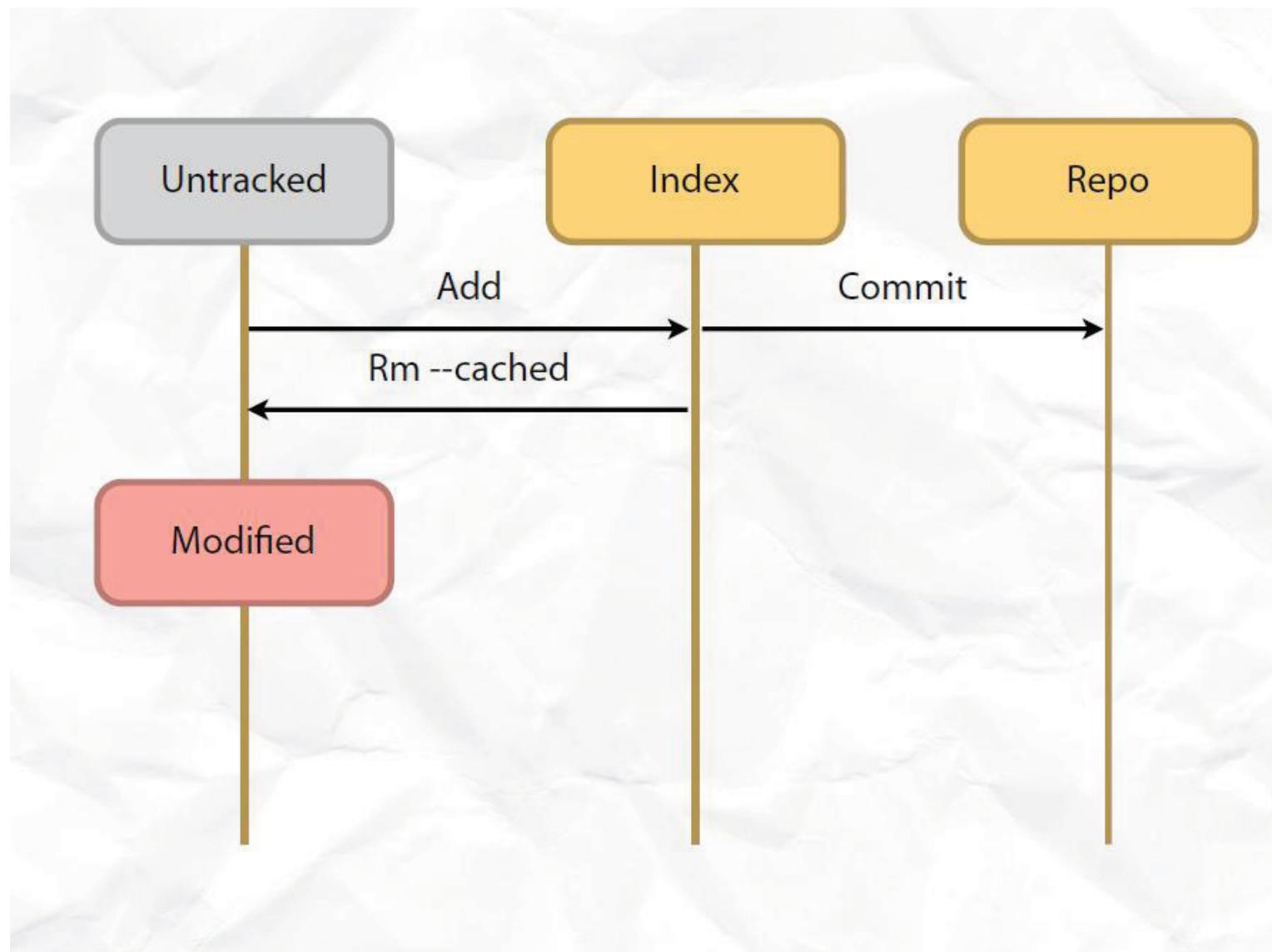
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



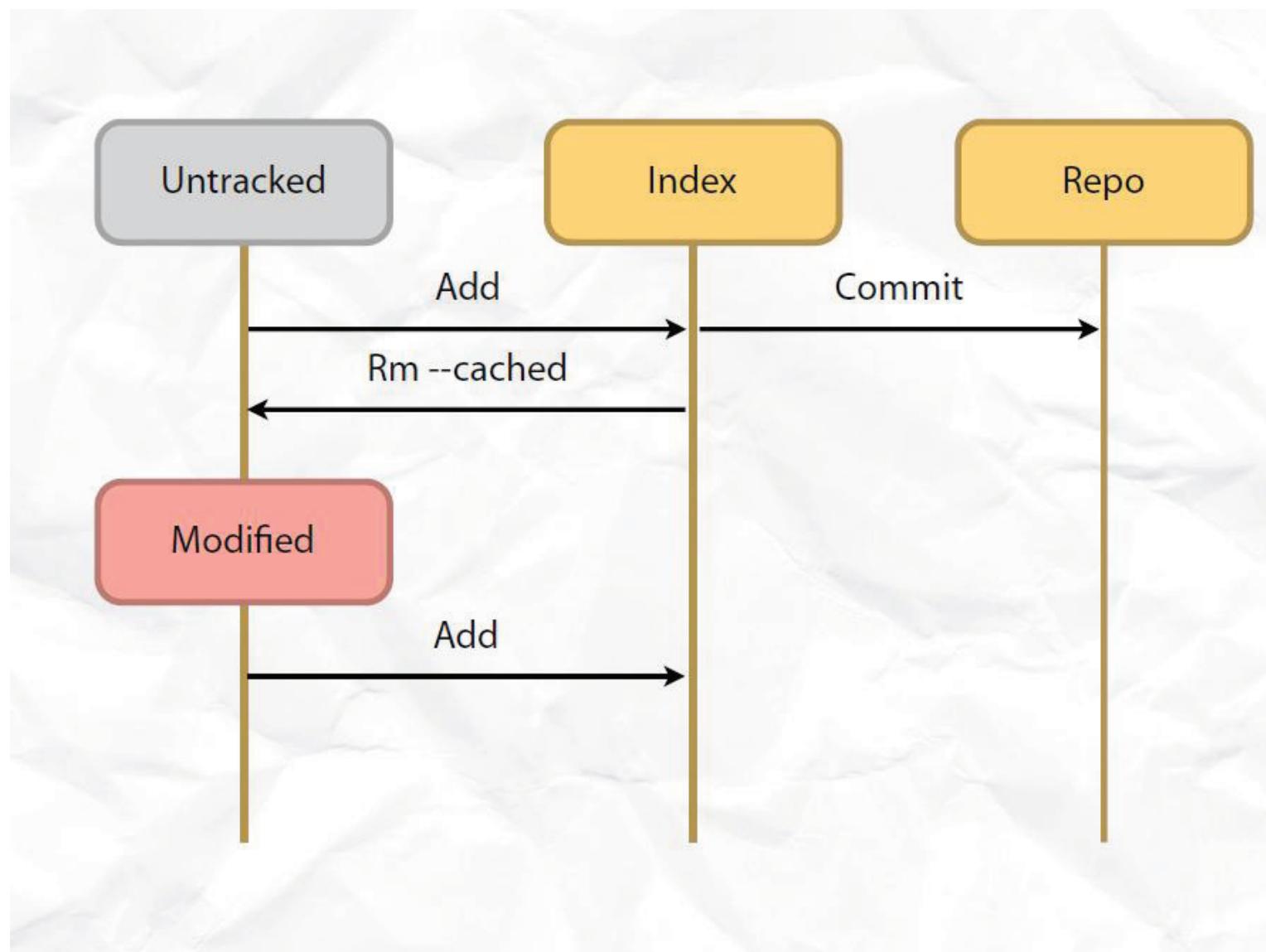
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



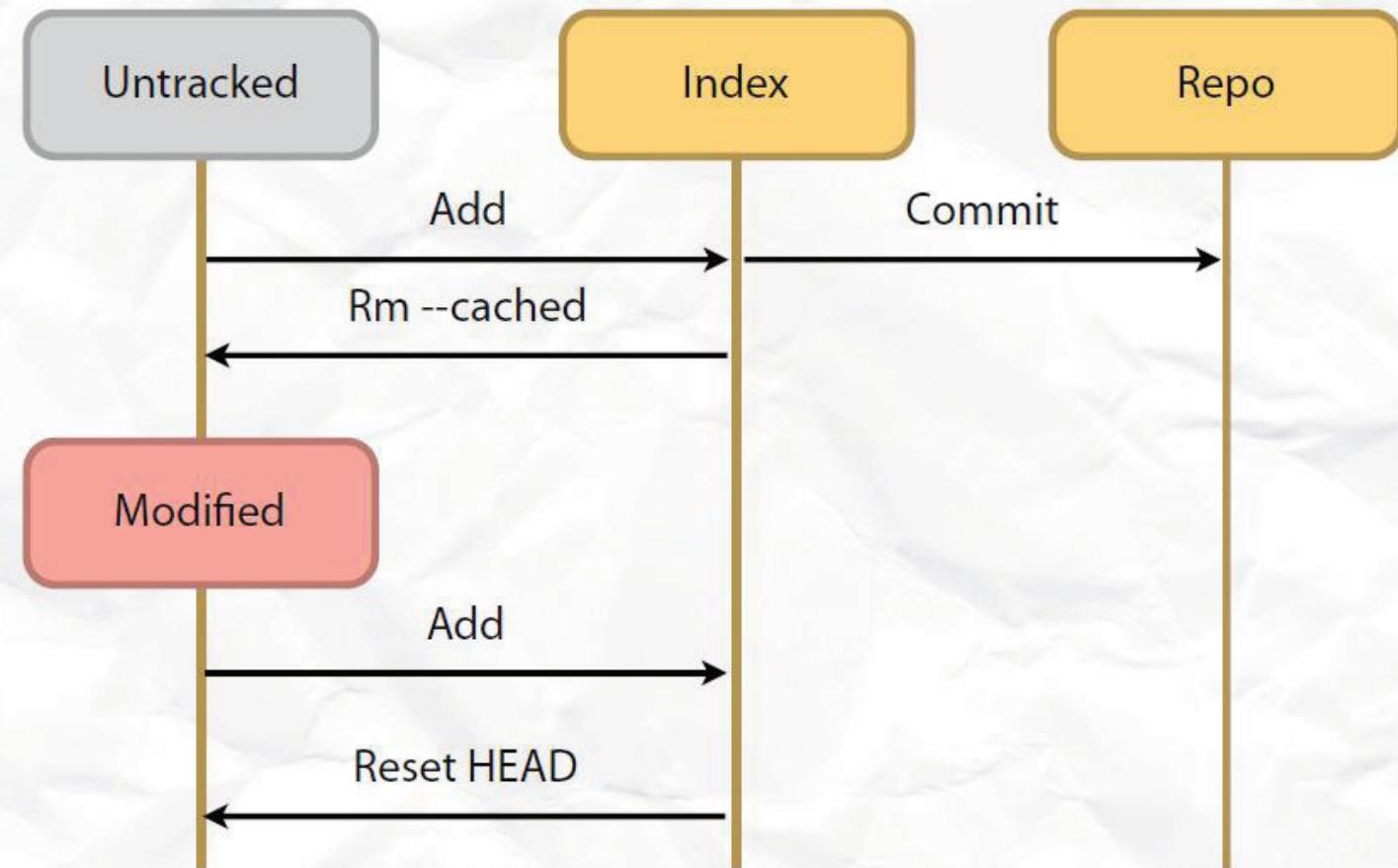
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



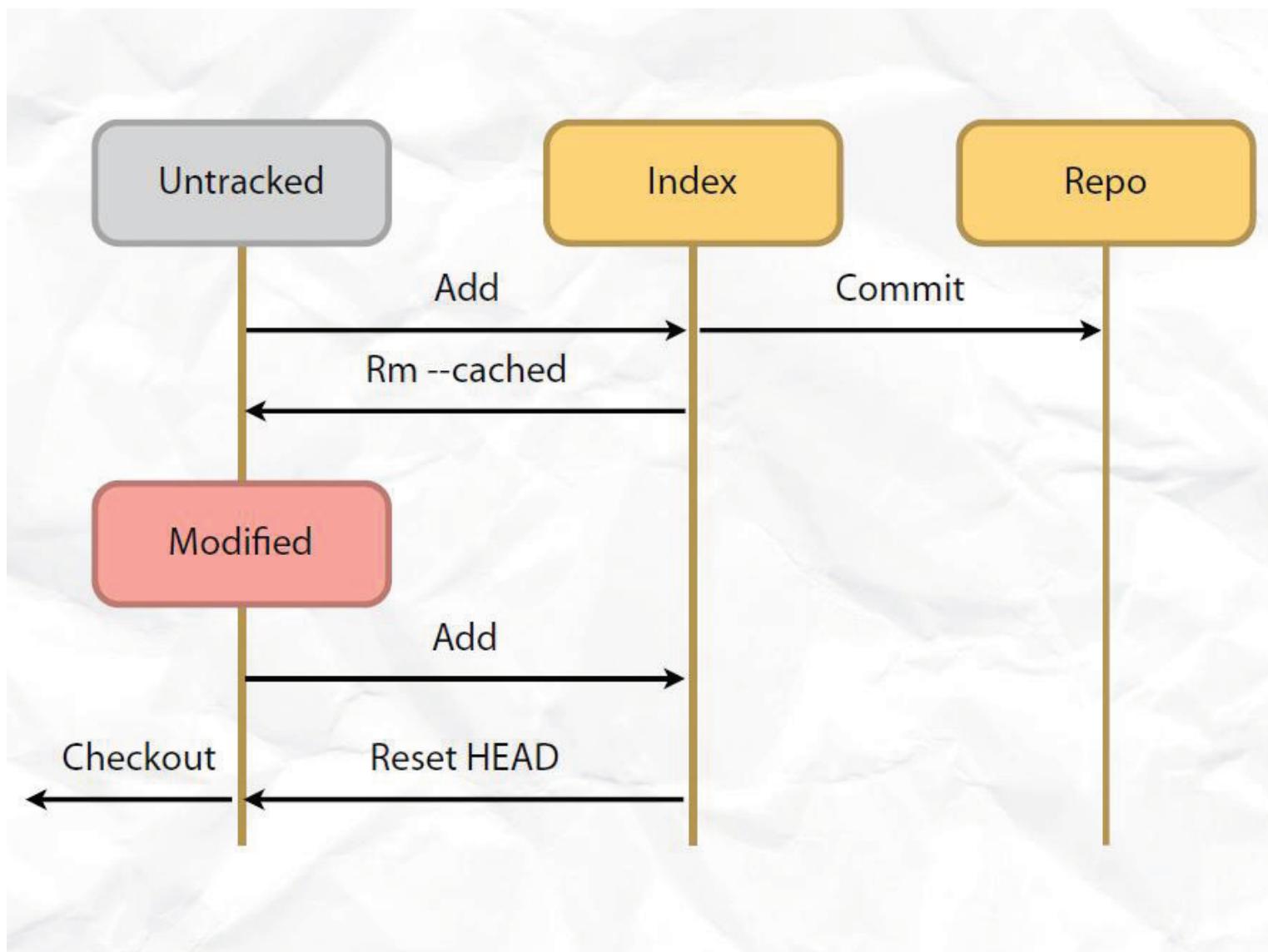
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



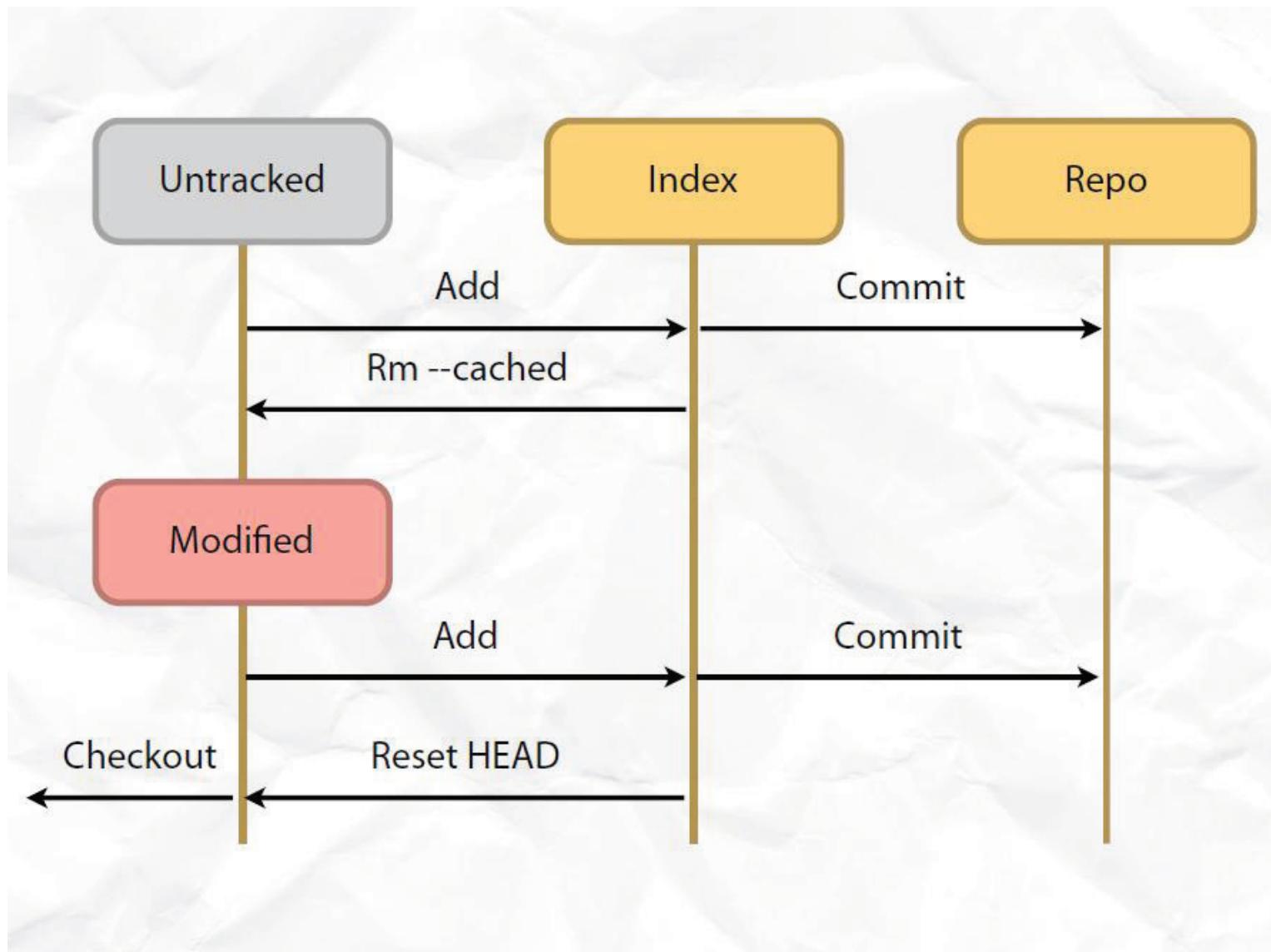
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



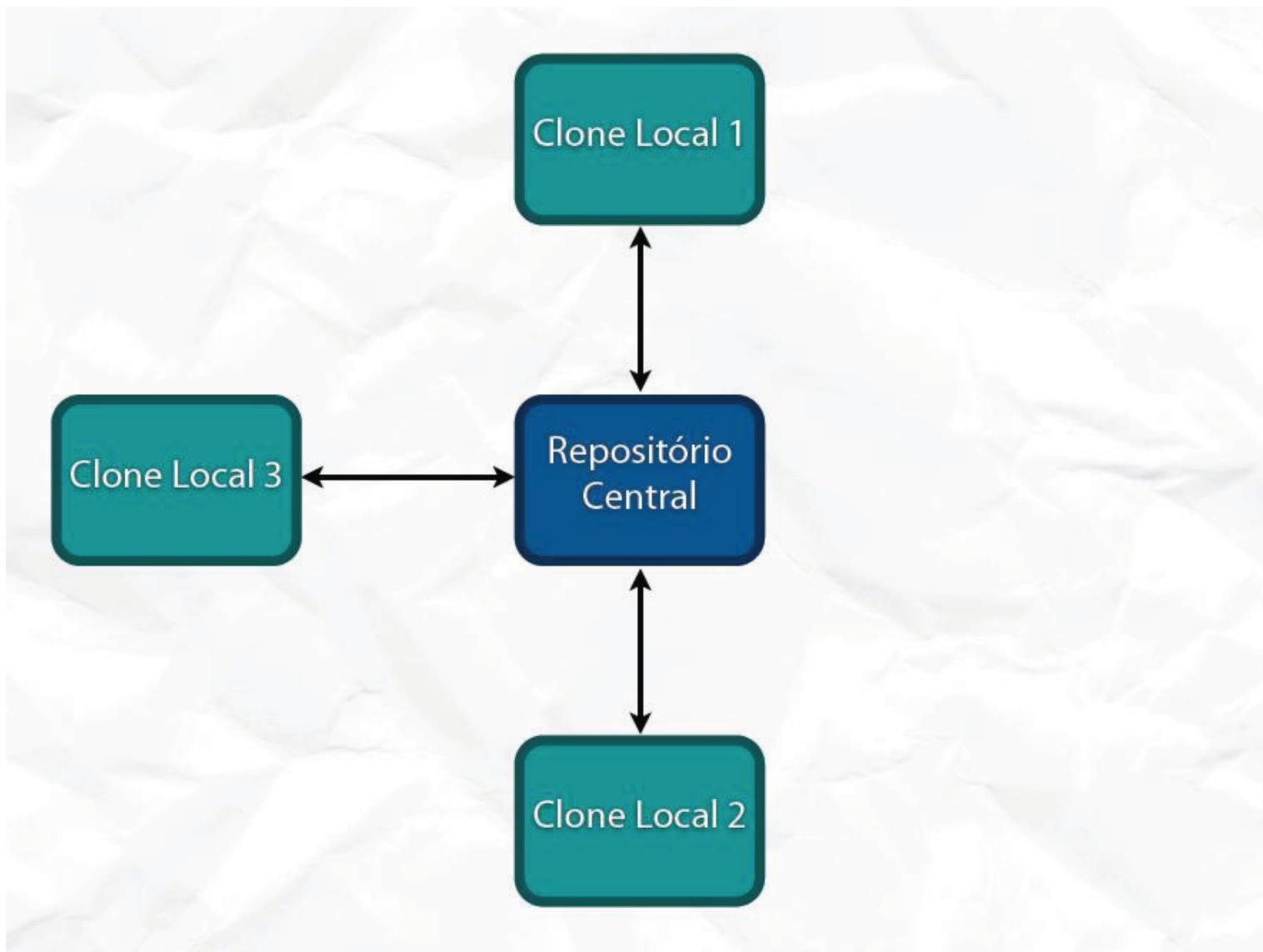
Ciclos de trabalho do GIT



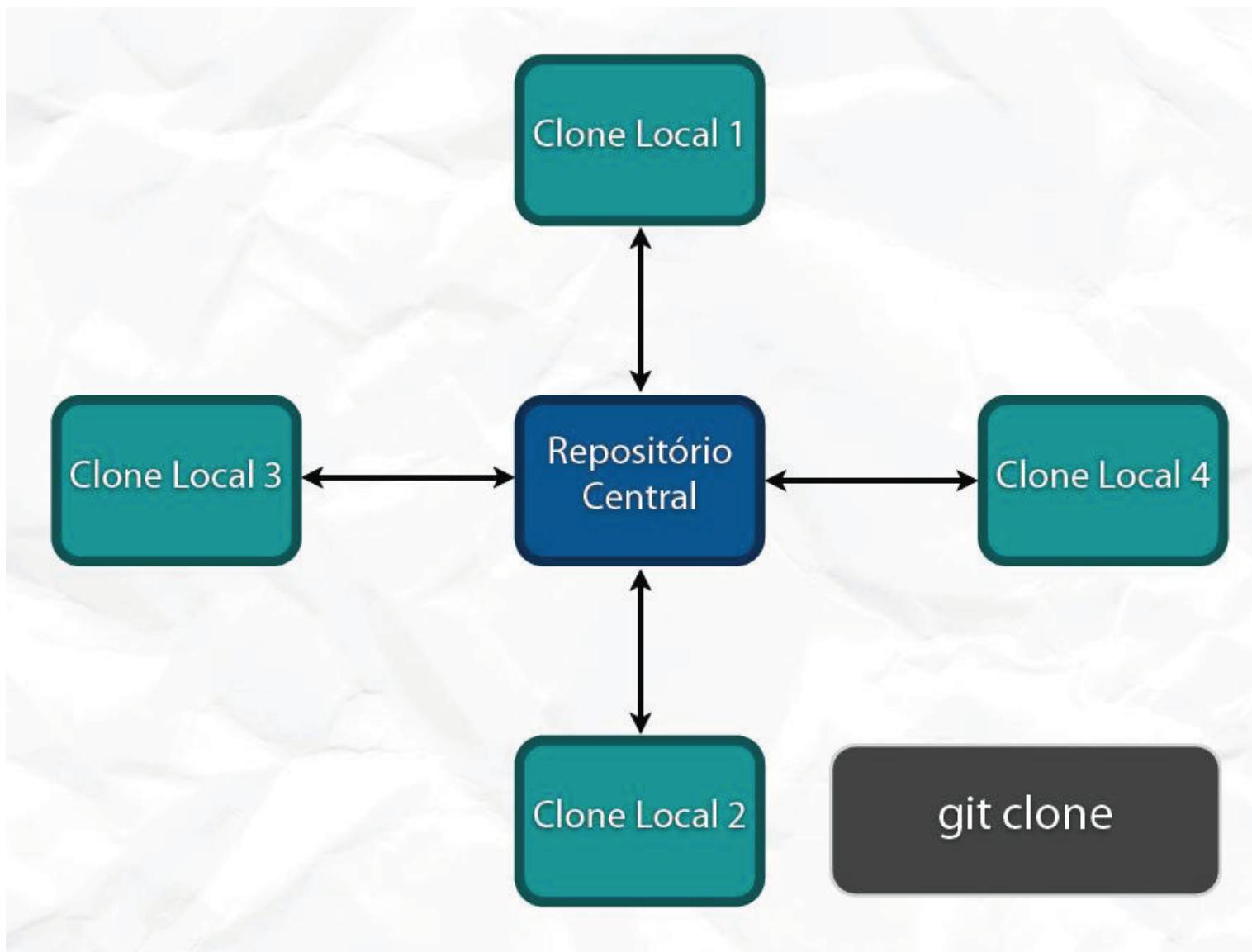
Repositório Remoto: Modelo Centralizado



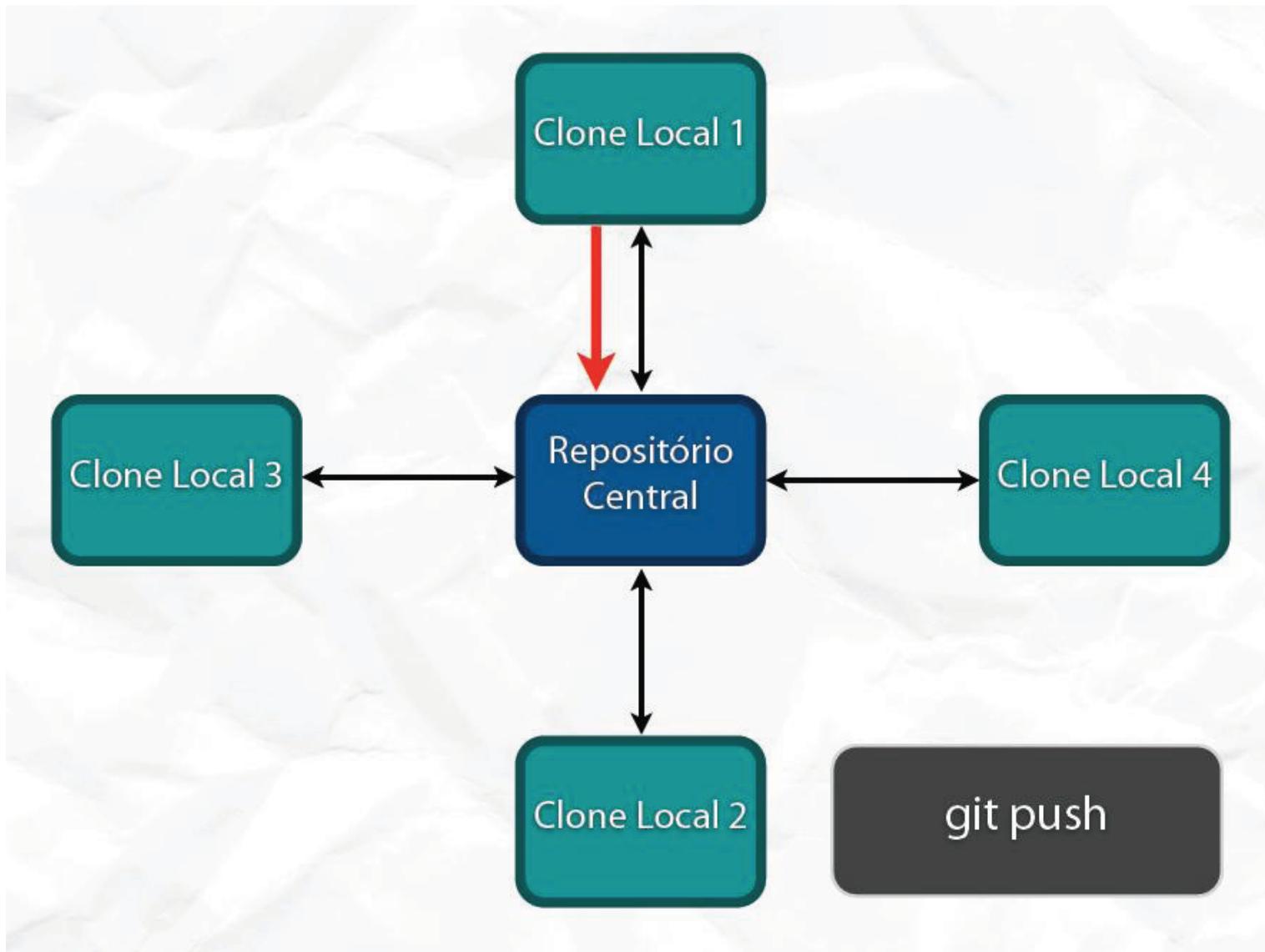
Repositório Remoto



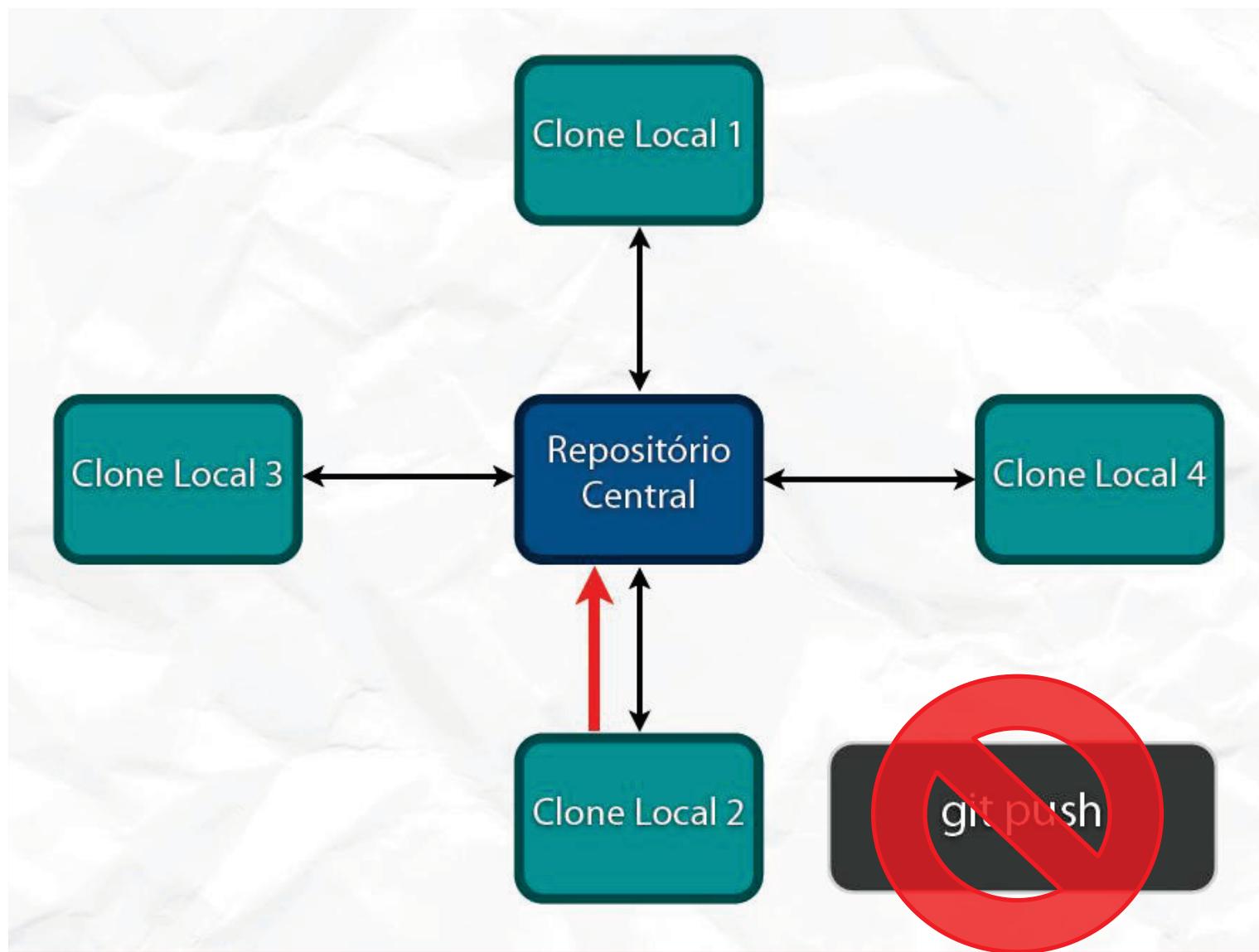
Repositório Remoto



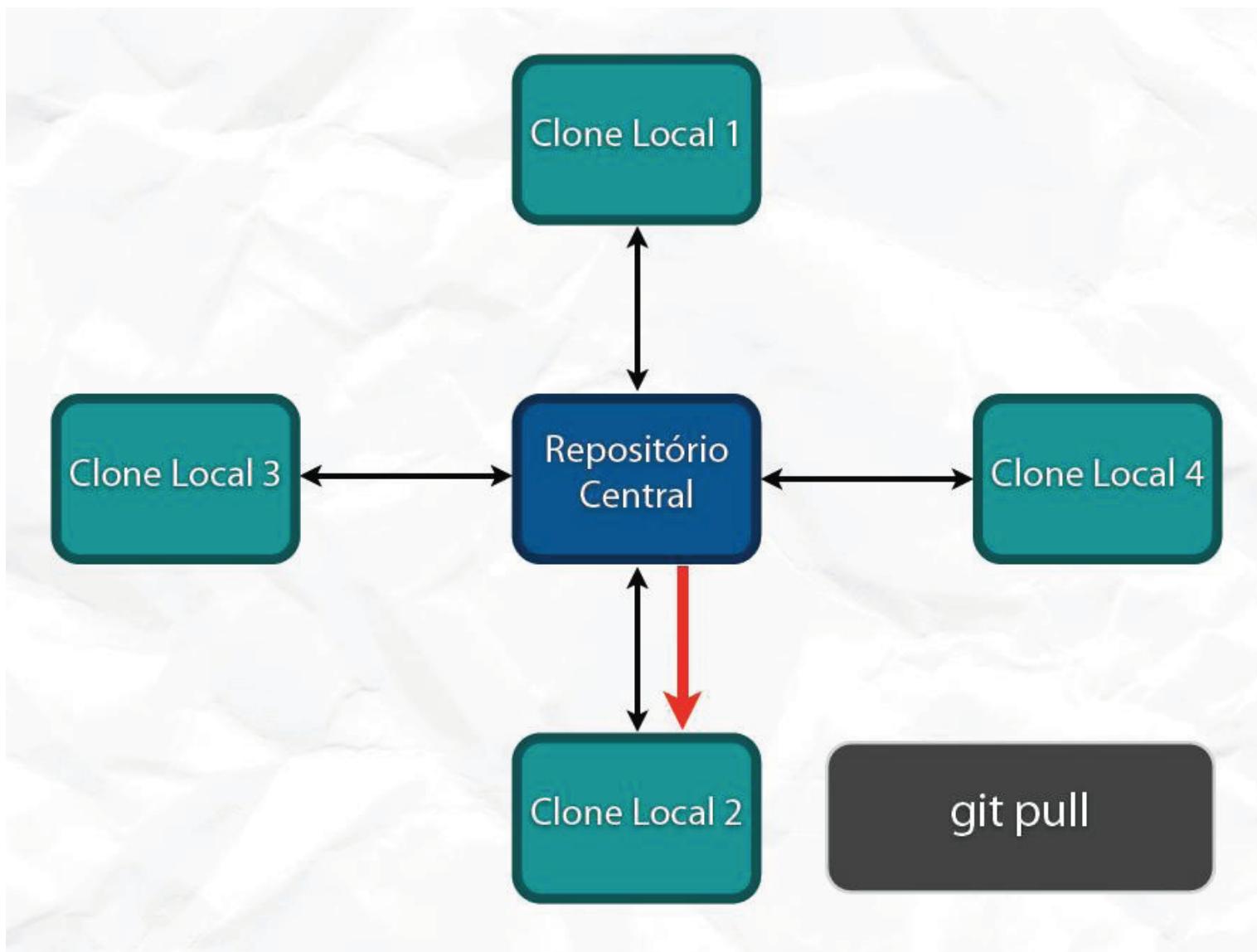
Repositório Remoto



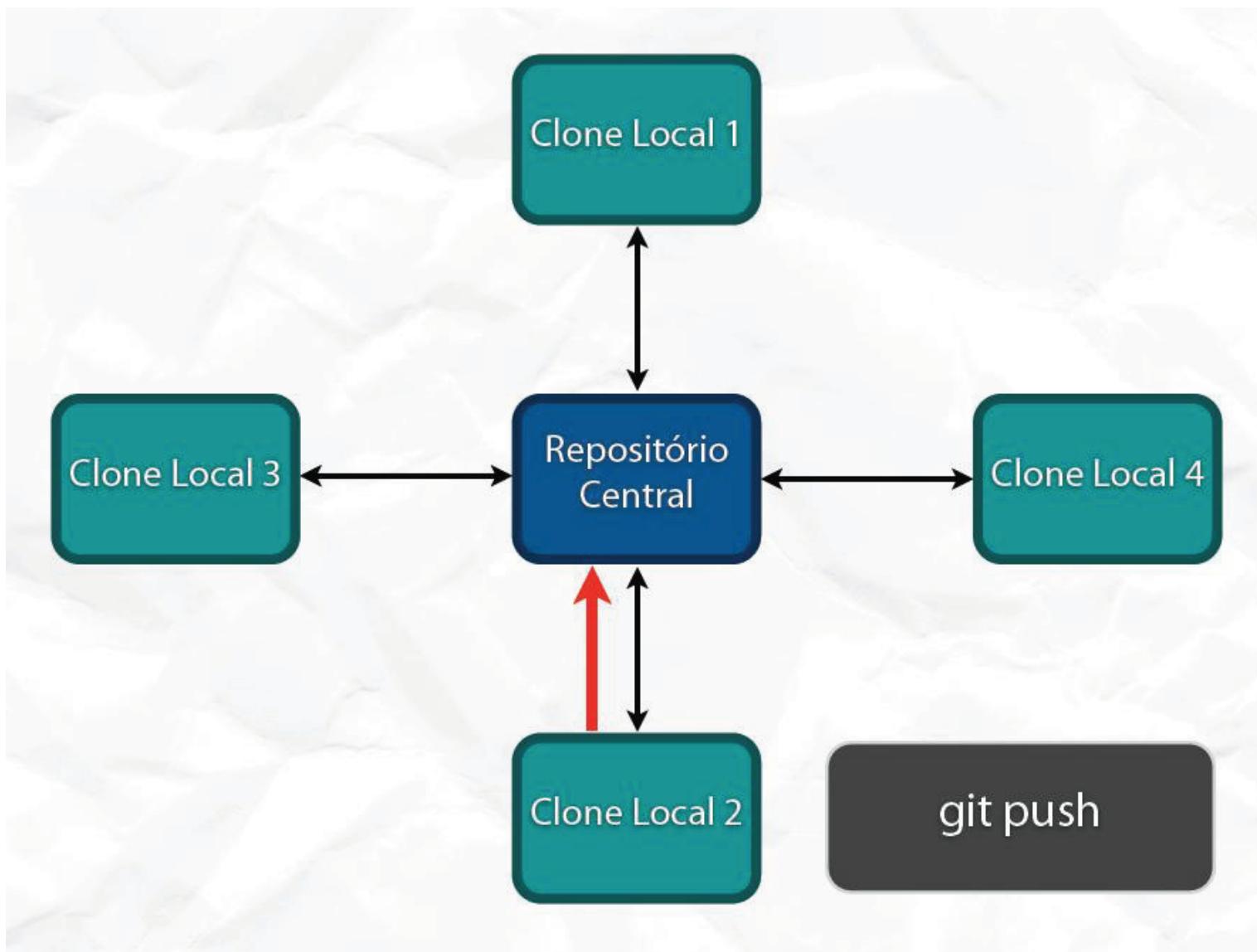
Repositório Remoto



Repositório Remoto



Repositório Remoto



Vamos Praticar ???





msysgit
Git for Windows

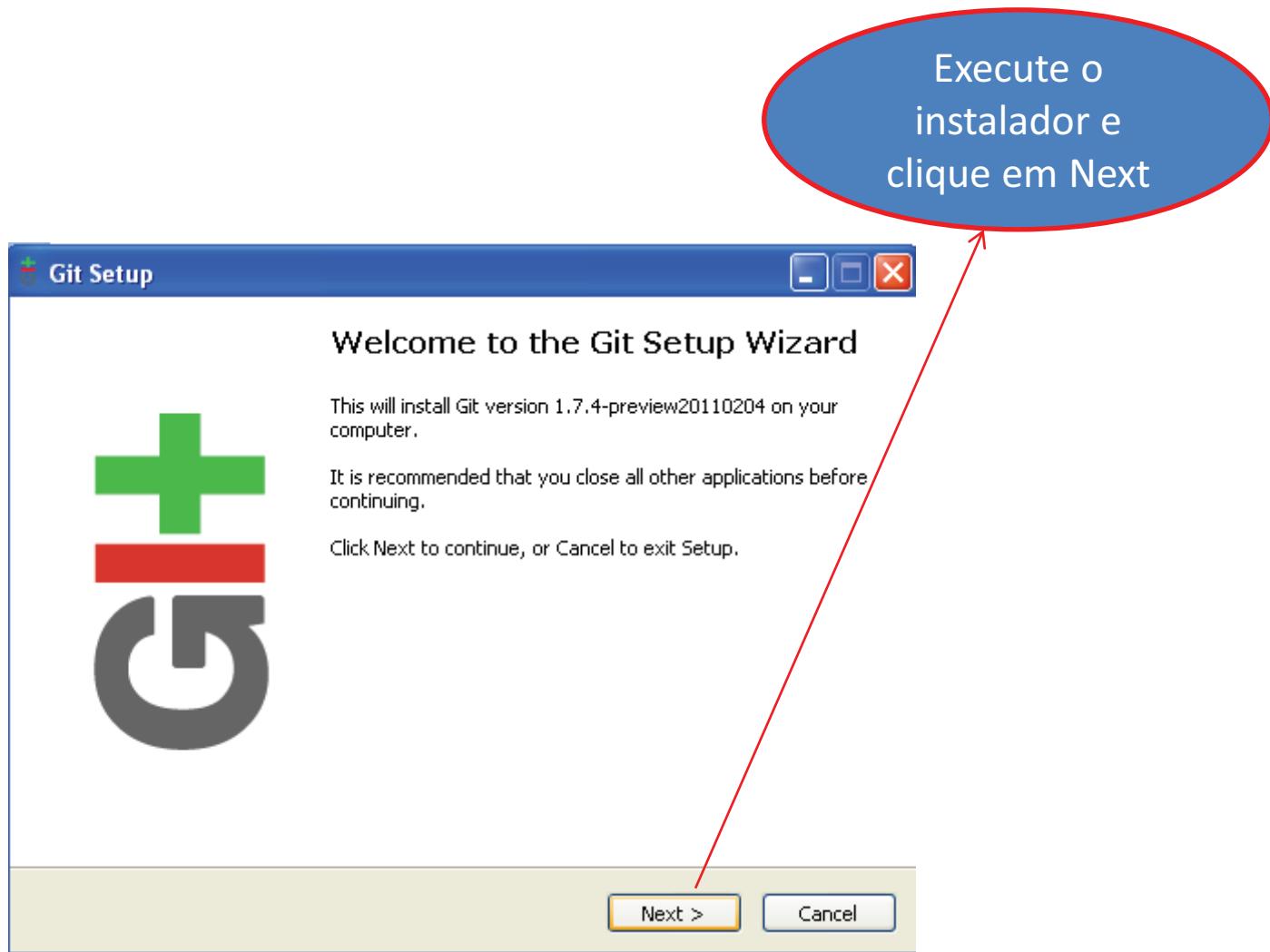
Instalando GIT no Windows

Instalando Git no Windows

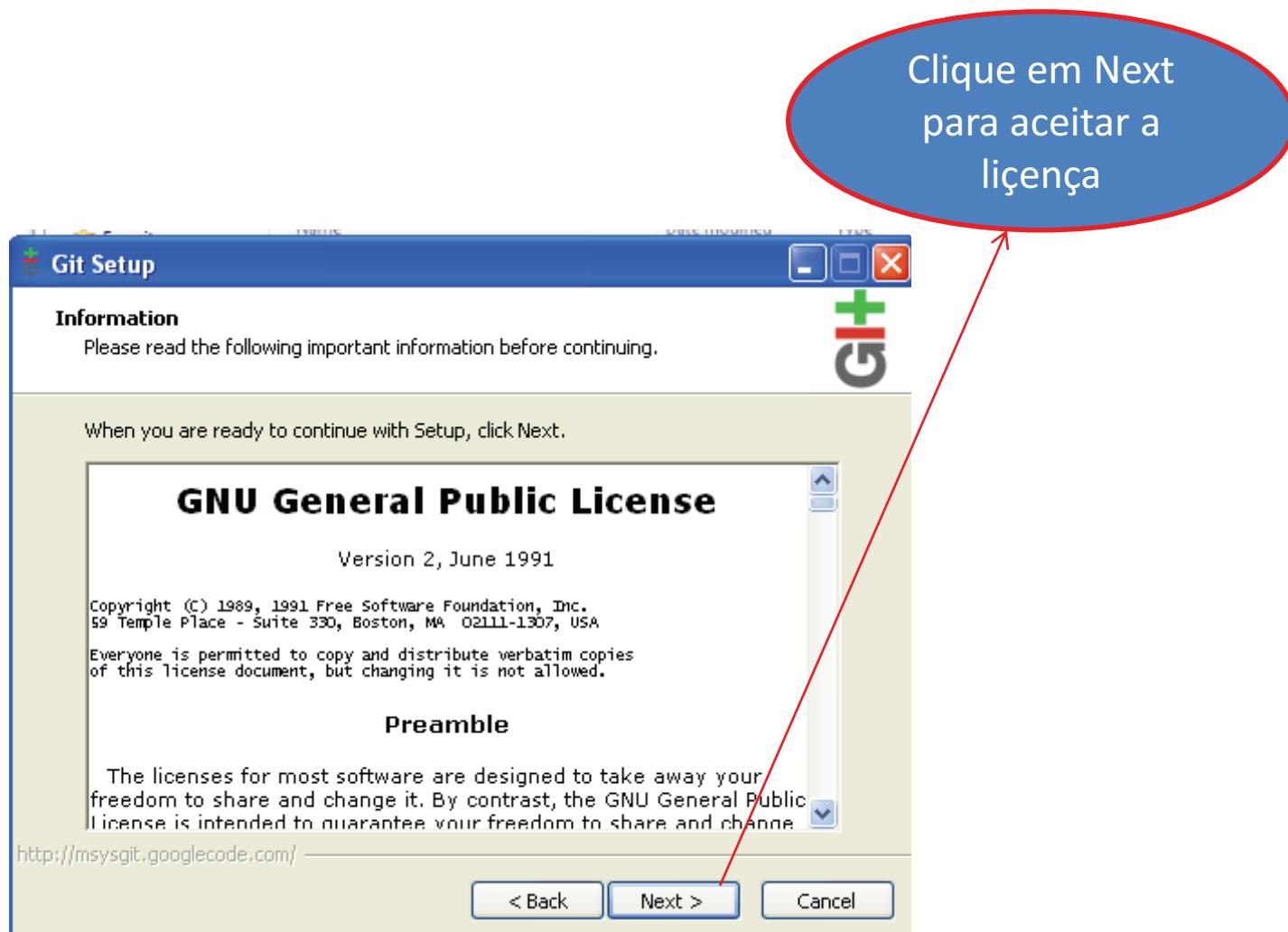
The screenshot shows the msysgit project page on Google Code. The top navigation bar includes Project Home, Downloads (which is selected), Wiki, Issues, and Source. Below the navigation is a search bar with dropdown options for Current downloads and for. A red arrow points from the text "Git-1.7.4-preview20110204.exe" in the list below to the "for" dropdown in the search bar. A large blue oval highlights the text "Baixe o executável para instalação do GIT Disponível em: http://code.google.com/p/msysgit/".

Filename	Summary + Labels	Upload Date
Git-1.7.4-preview20110204.exe	Full installer for official Git 1.7.4 Featured Beta	Feb 4
PortableGit-1.7.4-preview20110204.7z	Portable application for official Git 1.7.4 Featured Beta	Feb 4
msysGit-netinstall-1.7.4-preview20110204.exe	Net installer if you want to hack on Git Featured Beta	Feb 4

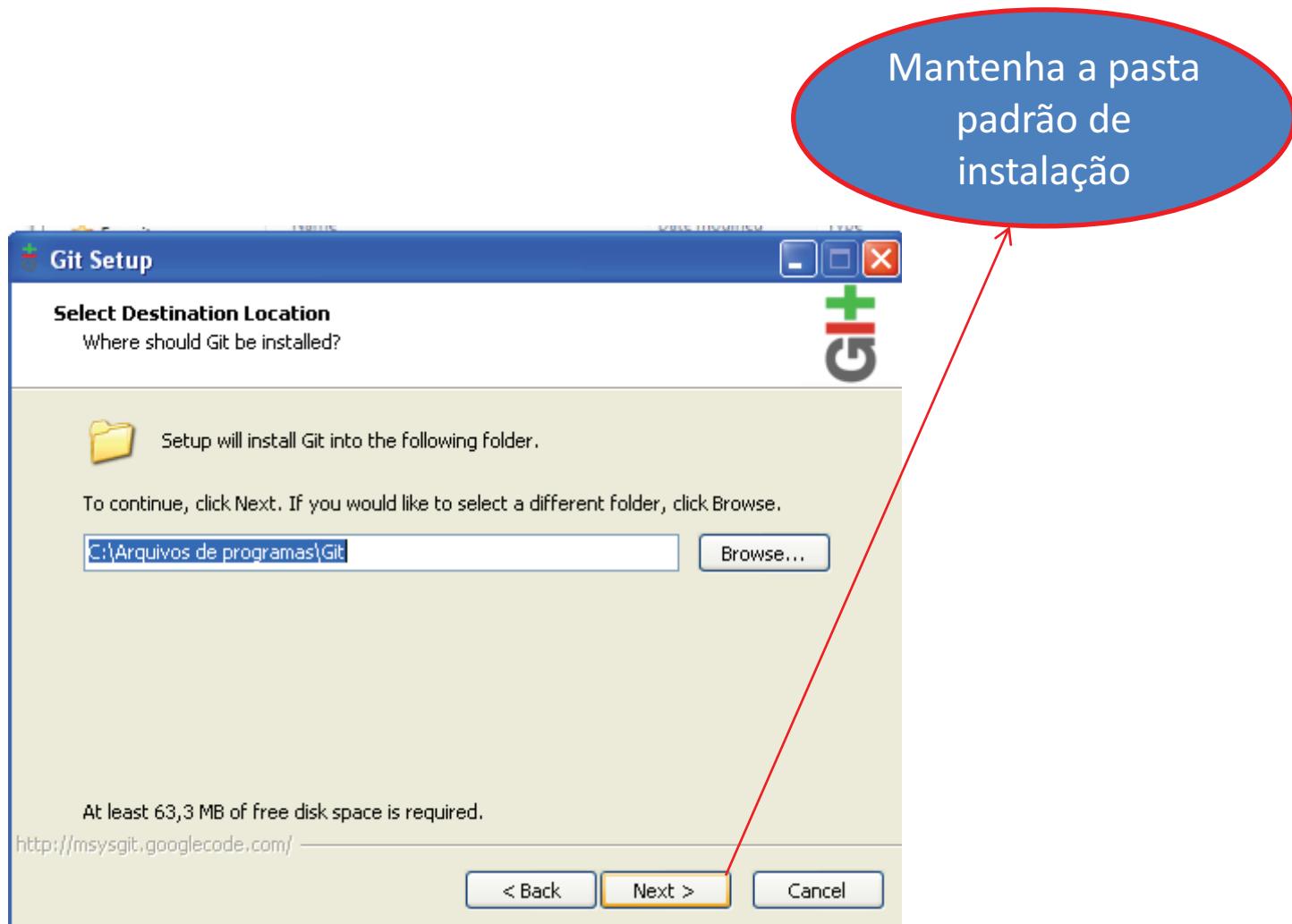
Instalando Git no Windows



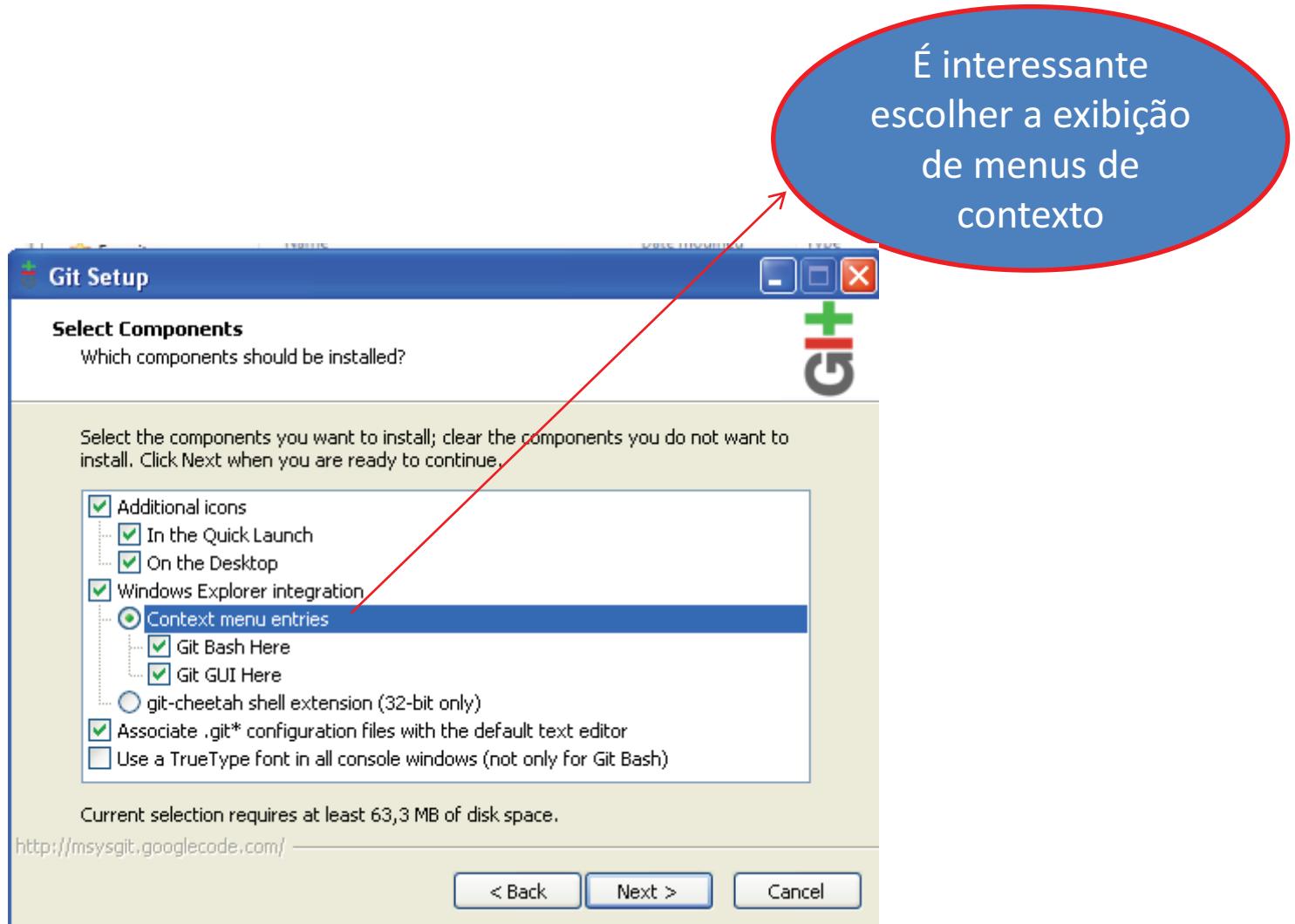
Instalando Git no Windows



Instalando Git no Windows



Instalando Git no Windows

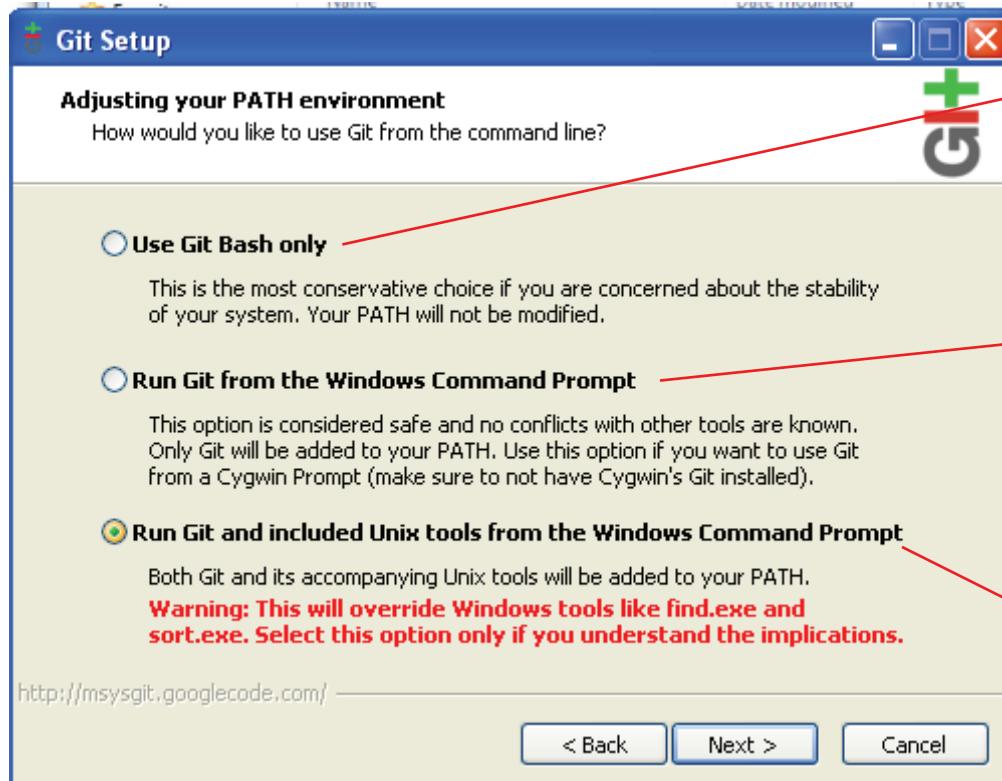


Instalando Git no Windows



Instalando Git no Windows

IMPORTANTE!!!



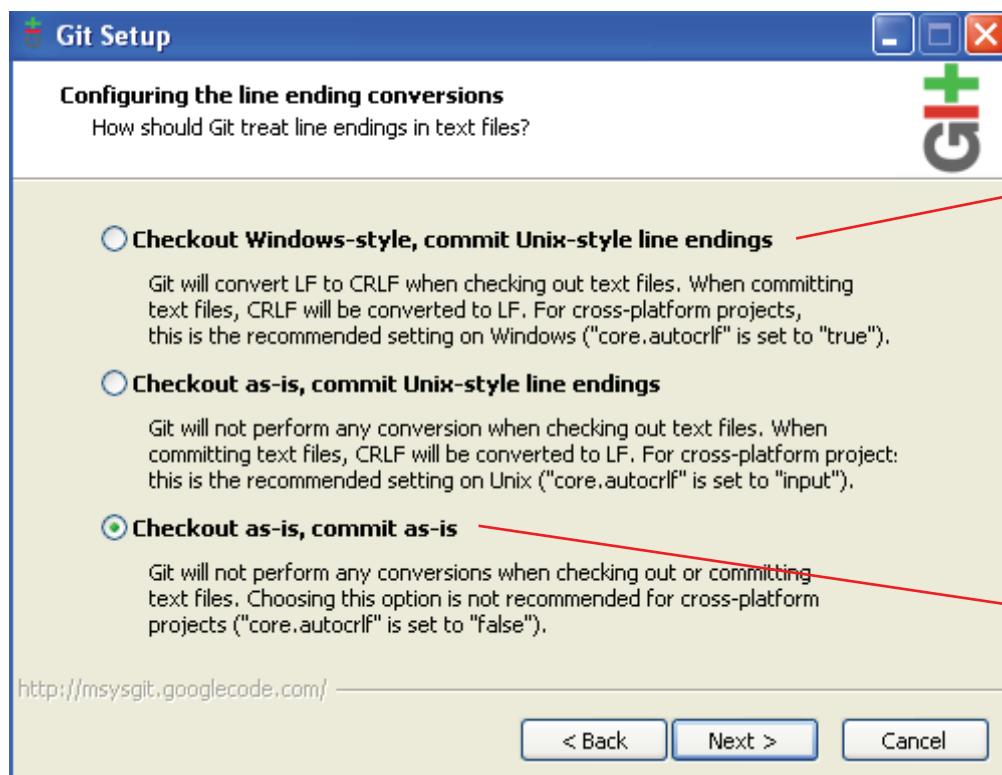
Rodar Git sempre
no simulador
UNIX

Possibilita rodar
Git também do
prompt do
Windows

Utilizar ferramentas
UNIX no prompt do
windows.
Utilizaremos essa
opção

Instalando Git no Windows

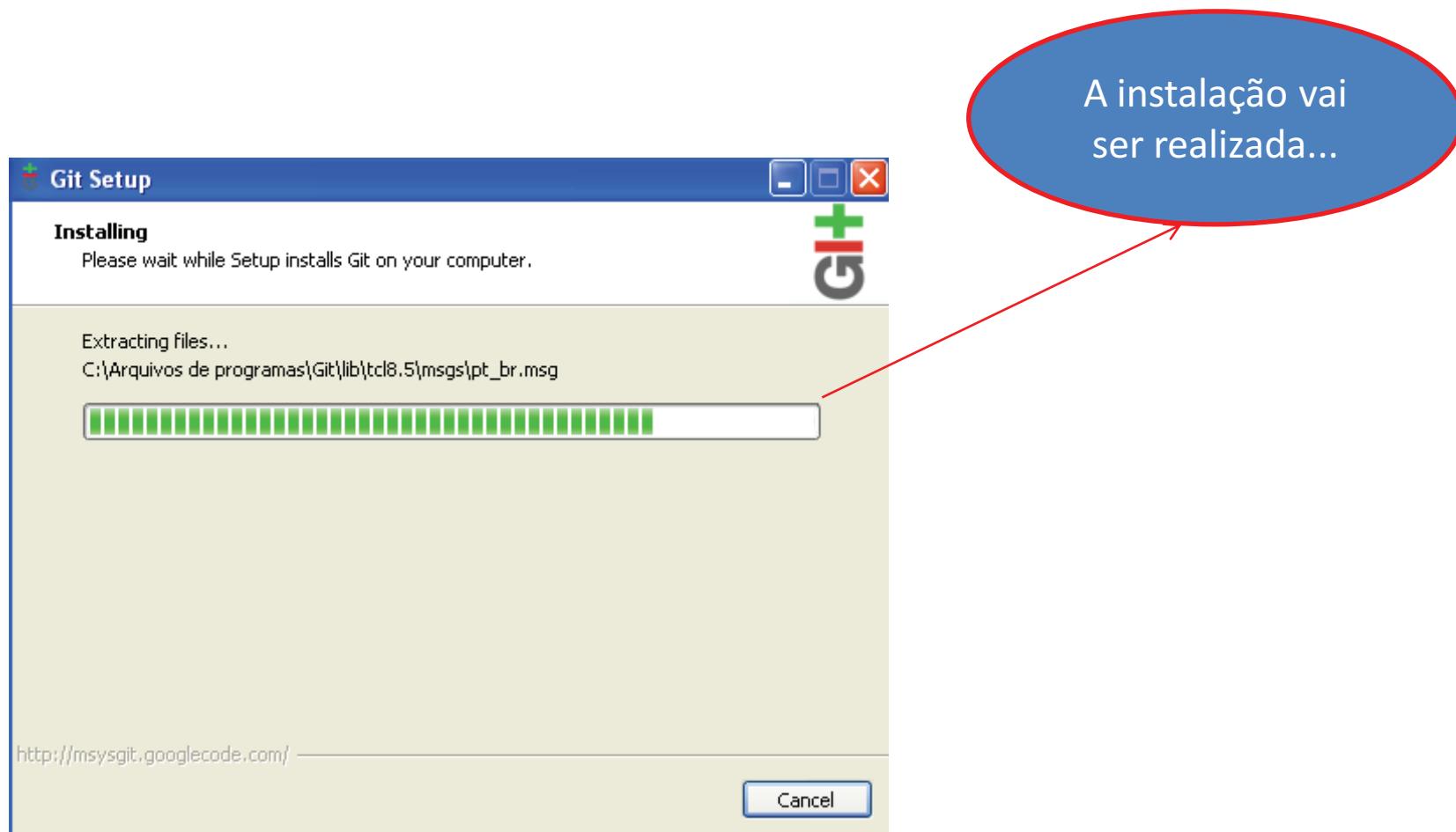
IMPORTANTE!!!



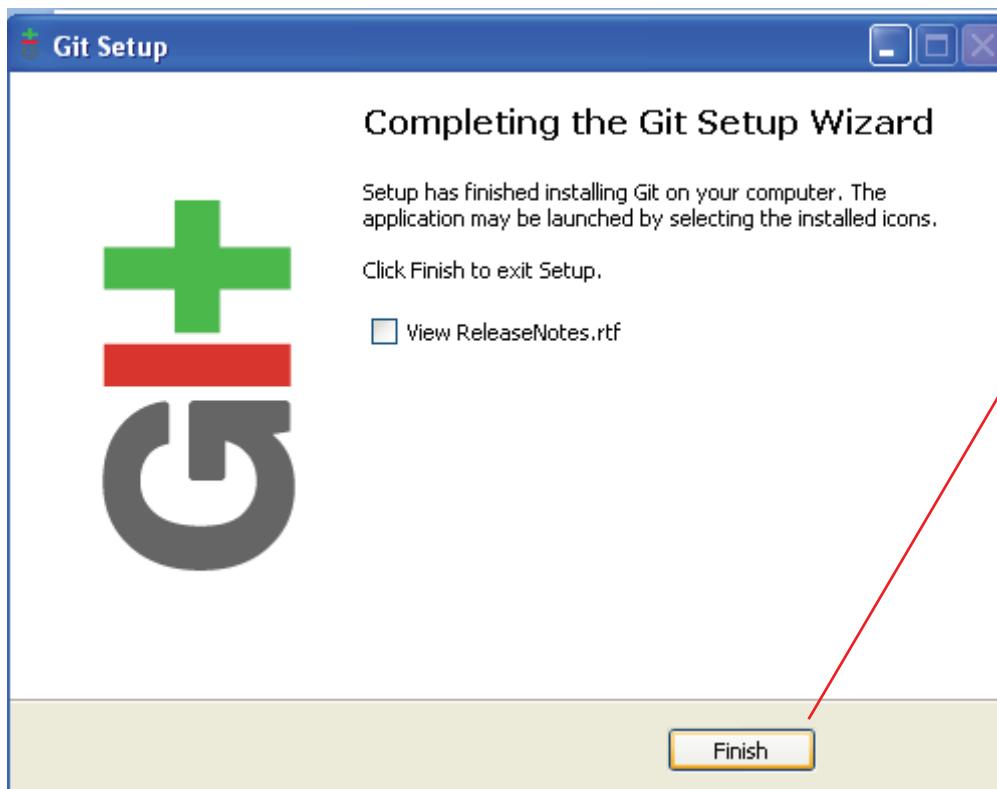
Modifica arquivos para tentar corrigir divergência na quebra de linha entre UNIX e WINDOWS

Essa opção não modifica nada automaticamente, considerando que há diversas plataformas nesse projeto, utilizaremos essa opção

Instalando Git no Windows



Instalando Git no Windows



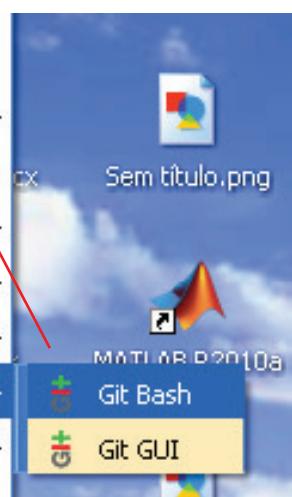
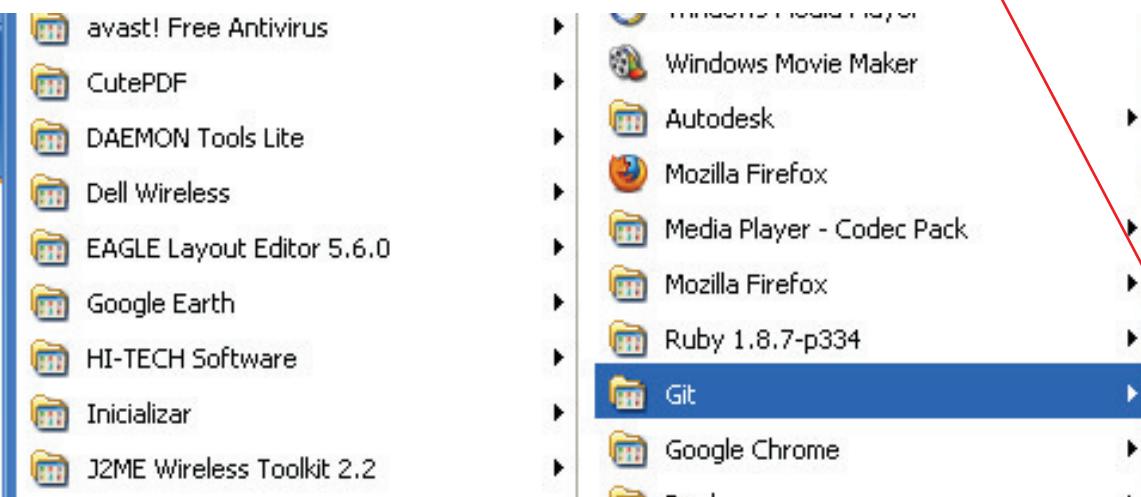
Clique em Finish e
pronto... O GIT está
pronto para ser
utilizado

Gerando Chaves de Autenticação



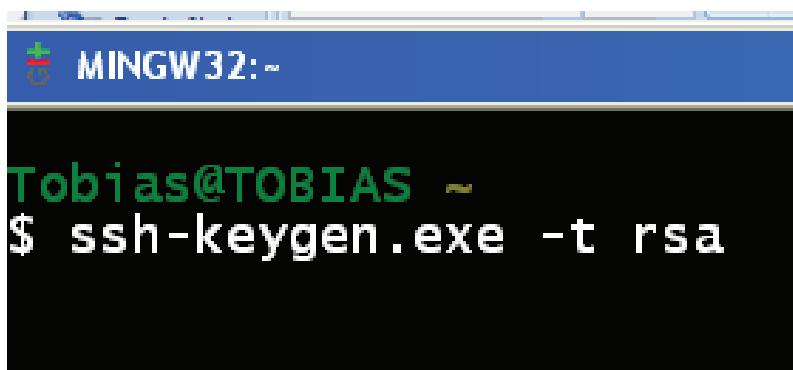
Gerando Chaves de Autenticação

No menu iniciar, abra o terminal
BASH do GIT, esse terminal aceita
comandos do UNIX

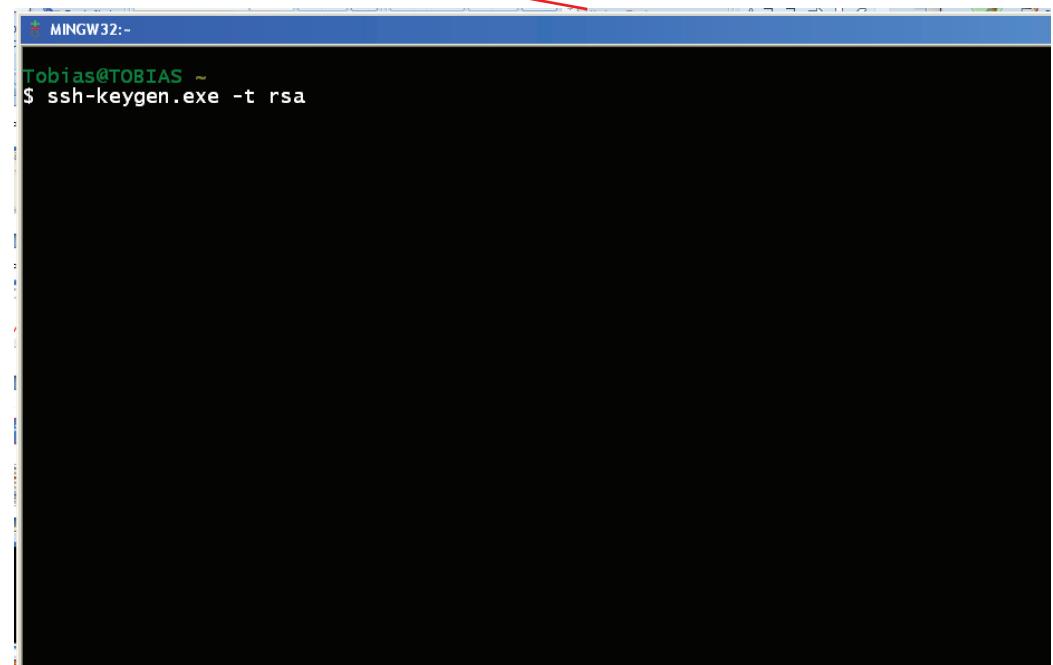


Gerando Chaves de Autenticação

No terminal BASH do GIT use o comando “ssh-keygen.exe -t rsa” para gerar um par de chaves utilizados para autenticação

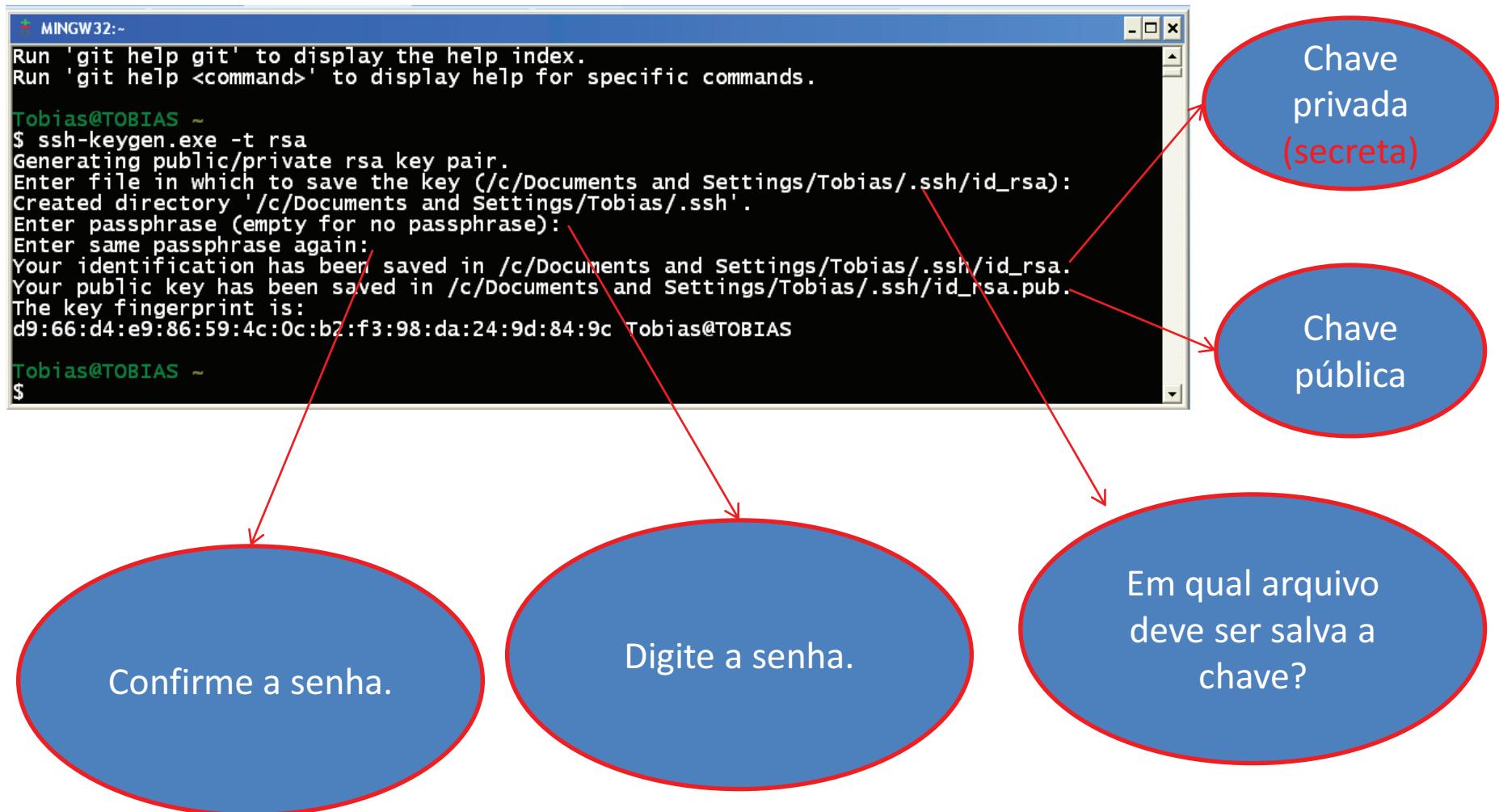


```
Tobias@TOBIAS ~
$ ssh-keygen.exe -t rsa
```

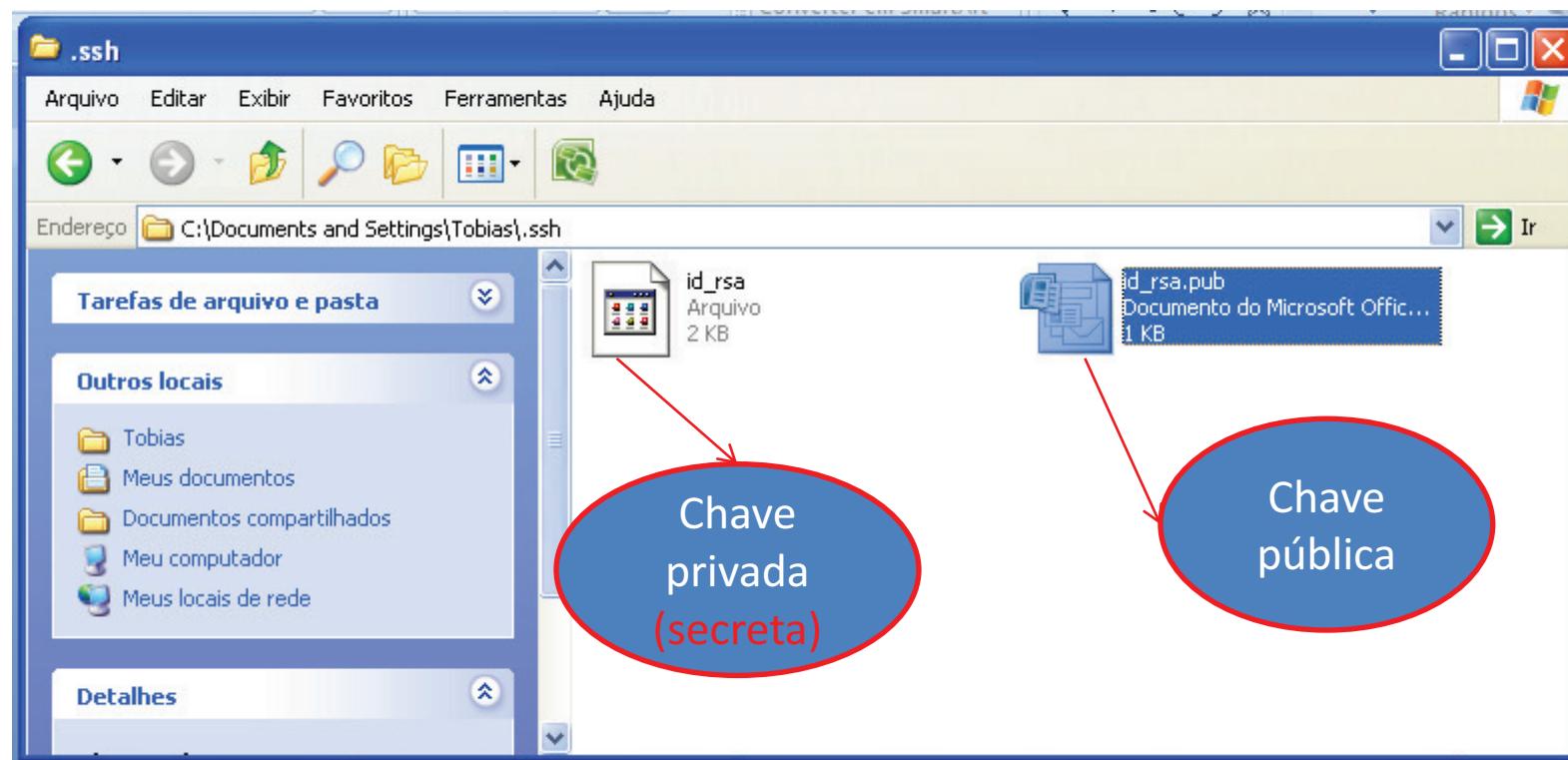


```
Tobias@TOBIAS ~
$ ssh-keygen.exe -t rsa
```

Gerando Chaves de Autenticação



Gerando Chaves de Autenticação

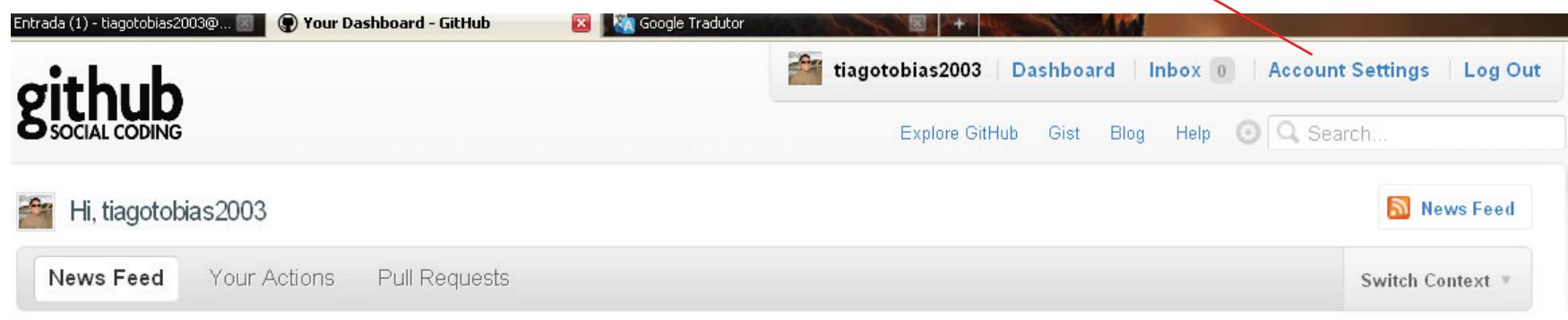


Cadastrando chave no GITHUB



Cadastrando chave no GITHUB

Entre no GITHUB e clique
em “Account Settings”



Cadastrando chave no GITHUB

The screenshot shows the GitHub Account Settings page for the user 'tiagotobias2003'. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Inbox, Explore GitHub, Gist, Blog, and Help. Below the navigation is a sub-navigation bar with tabs for Account Overview, Notification Center, Plans & Billing, Repositories, and Organizations. The 'Account Overview' tab is selected.

The main content area displays account statistics: Free (free), 0/0 private repositories, 0/0 private collaborators, and 0.00 disk space. A 'Change plan' button is available for repository upgrades.

On the left, a sidebar lists Public Profile, Account Admin, Email Addresses, and SSH Public Keys. The 'SSH Public Keys' link is underlined with a red arrow pointing towards the central form.

The central form contains fields for Name (Tobias), Email (Publicly visible!) (tiagotobias2003@gmail.com), and Website/Blog. A large blue oval highlights the 'Email (Publicly visible!)' field, with the text 'Agora clique em "SSH Public Keys"' overlaid.

Cadastrando chave no GITHUB

The screenshot shows the GitHub Account Overview page. At the top, there are tabs for Account Overview, Notification Center, and Plans & Billing. Below these, the account plan is listed as "Free" with "free" underneath. There are two progress bars, both at 0/0, labeled "private repositories" and "private collaborators". A "Change plan" button is visible. On the left, there are links for Public Profile, Account Admin, Email Addresses, and SSH Public Keys. The SSH Public Keys section is highlighted with a red oval and a callout. The callout contains the text: "Agora clique em ‘Add another Public Keys’ para adicionar a chave pública gerada na sua máquina". A red arrow points from the "Add another public key" link in the screenshot to the "Add another Public Keys" text in the callout.

Account Overview Notification Center Plans & Billing

Free
free

0/0
private repositories

0/0
private collaborators

[Change plan](#)

[Public Profile](#)

[Account Admin](#)

[Email Addresses](#)

[SSH Public Keys](#)

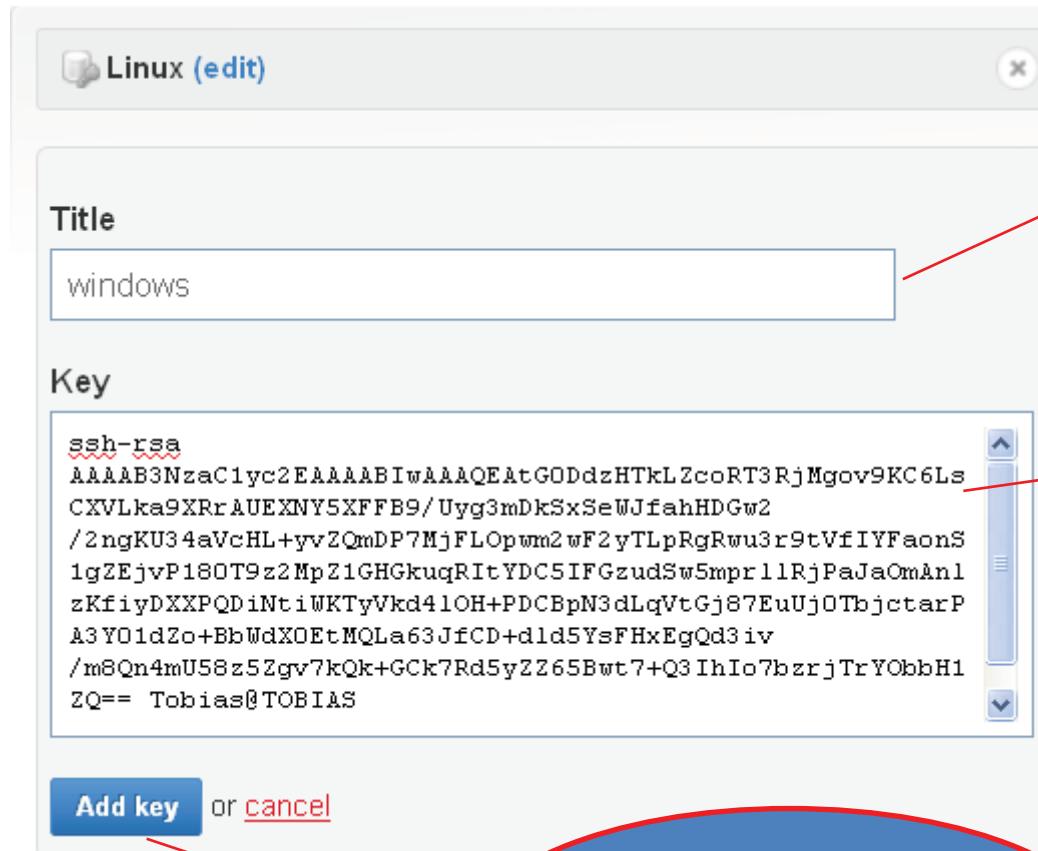
Agora clique em “Add another Public Keys” para adicionar a chave pública gerada na sua máquina

[Linux \(edit\)](#)

[Add another public key](#)

Our RSA fingerprint is 16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:1b:56:4d:eb:df:a6:48

Cadastrando chave no GITHUB



Titulo dessa
chave

Conteúdo do
arquivo id_rsa.pub

Add key or [cancel](#)

Clique em “Add key”
para inserir a chave

Cadastrando chave no GITHUB

The screenshot shows the GitHub account settings page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: Free (free), Change plan, Public Profile, Account Admin, Email Addresses, and **SSH Public Keys**. The **SSH Public Keys** link is highlighted with a red box. The main area displays account statistics: 0/0 private repositories and 0/0 private collaborators, each with a red progress bar. Below these, under "SSH Public Keys", there are two entries: "Linux (edit)" and "windows (edit)". A blue oval with a red border labeled "Chave gerada na máquina LINUX" has a red arrow pointing to the "Linux" entry. Another blue oval with a red border labeled "Chave gerada na máquina Windows" has a red arrow pointing to the "windows" entry. At the bottom, it says "Add another public key" and "Our RSA fingerprint is 16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:7e".

Free
free

Change plan

Public Profile

Account Admin

Email Addresses

SSH Public Keys

0/0 private repositories

0/0 private collaborators

Linux (edit)

windows (edit)

Add another public key

Our RSA fingerprint is 16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:7e

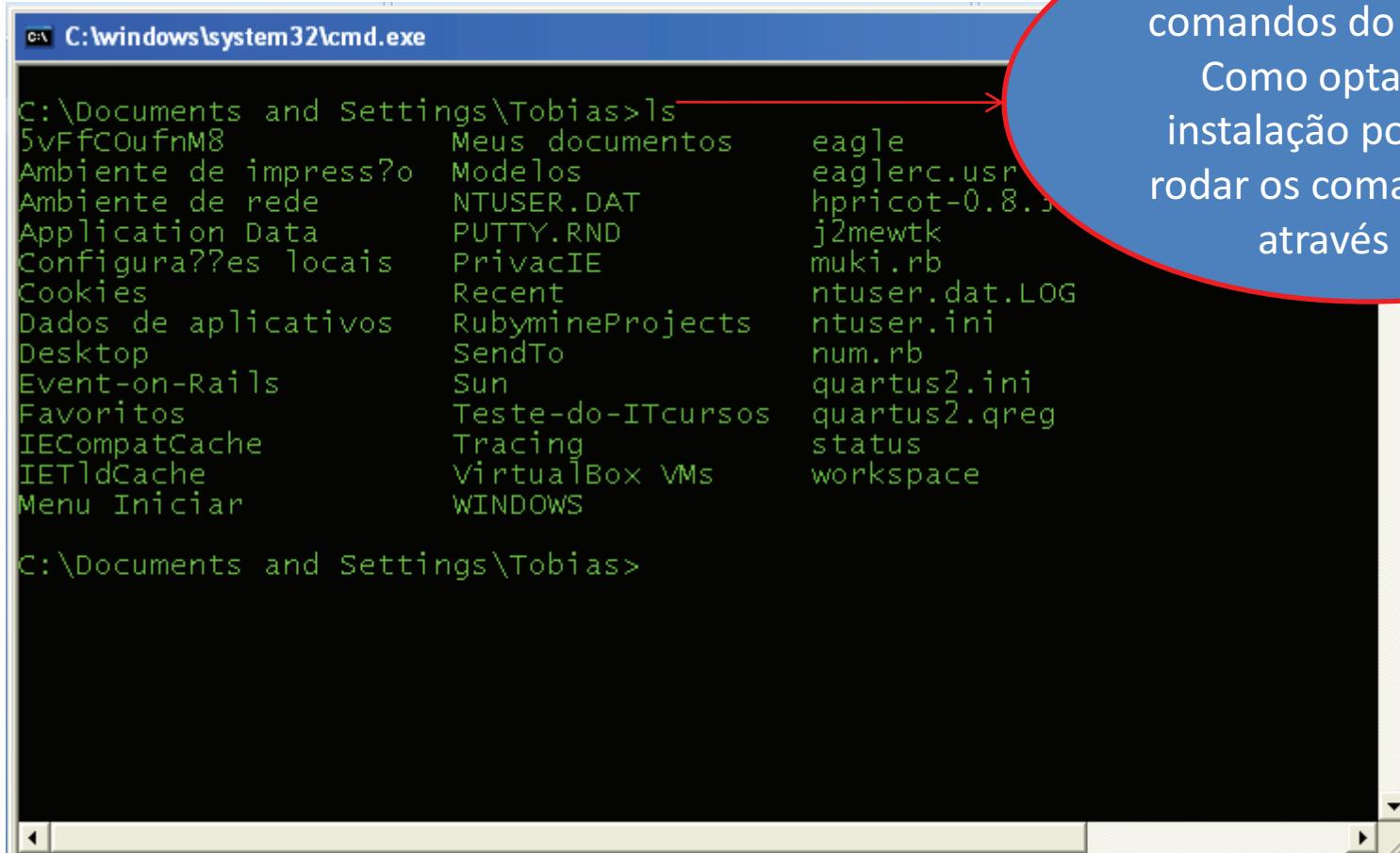
Chave gerada na máquina LINUX

Chave gerada na máquina Windows

Clone de um repositório GITHUB



Clone de um repositório GITHUB



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Documents and Settings\Tobias>ls
5vFFCOufnM8           Meus documentos
Ambiente de impress?o  Modelos
Ambiente de rede       NTUSER.DAT
Application Data       PUTTY.RND
Configura??es locais  PrivacIE
Cookies                Recent
Dados de aplicativos   RubymineProjects
Desktop               SendTo
Event-on-Rails          Sun
Favoritos              Teste-do-ITcursos
IECompatCache          Tracing
IETldCache              VirtualBox VMs
Menu Iniciar            WINDOWS

C:\Documents and Settings\Tobias>
```

Abra o prompt de
comandos do Windows.
Como optamos na
instalação poderemos
rodar os comando UNIX
através dele

Clone de um repositório GITHUB

```
git config --global user.name "Tobias"  
git config --global user.email tiagotobias2003@gmail.com
```

Primeiro faça a configuração do GIT utilizando esses dois comandos

Use o comando “git clone” mais o endereço do repositório.

```
git clone git@github.com:tiagotobias2003/Teste-do-ITcursos.git
```

Clone de um repositório GITHUB

O caminho completo
está disponível na
página inicial do
próprio repositório

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'tiagotobias2003 / Teste-do-ITcursos'. A blue oval callout with a red border and a red arrow points from the text inside to the repository name at the top of the page.

tiagotobias2003 / Teste-do-ITcursos

Source Commits Network Pull Requests (0) Fork Queue Issues (0) Wiki (0) Graphs Branch: master

Switch Branches (1) ▾ Switch Tags (0) Branch List

Este repositório foi criado para que os alunos da turma DEV1e-1001-A1-7M1234 - Ruby possa ter um primeiro contato com o GIT — [Read more](#)

click here to add a homepage

SSH HTTP Git Read-Only git@github.com:tiagotobias2003/Teste-do-ITcursos.g: **Read+Write** access

primeiro comit

tiagotobias2003 (author) 39 minutes ago

commit 14e5bb1208f54e65c303 tree 543b9bebdc6bd5c4b221