Development with Git

"Digging in your eye-sockets with a fondue fork is strictly considered to be bad for your health, and seven out of nine optometrists are dead set against the practice."

- Linus Torvalds, on Git mailing list



Outline

Version control software

- Git for software development
- A few words on packaging in Python

To 0'th order

Development history for your source code

To 0'th order

- Development history for your source code
- Collaboration with other developers

To 0'th order

- Development history for your source code
- Collaboration with other developers
- Allows experimentation without breaking existing code

To 0'th order

- Development history for your source code
- Collaboration with other developers
- Allows experimentation without breaking existing code
- Might take a little time to learn, but well worth it!

The generics

- Files and development history stored in repositories
- Check out files to a working directory
- Commit changes back to repository
- Update your working directory with commits from other developers
- Centralized vs. decentralized

Centralized

- Everyone commits to a server
- Does not encourage offline development
- Single point of failure
- 90's: CVS
- 00's: Subversion
- Now?

Decentralized

- Everyone has a copy
- Local commits
- Push to and pull from shared copy
- Encourages experimentation
- Many contenders
 - Mercurial
 - o Bazaar
 - 0
 - Git



http://git-scm.com

Git basics



gittutorial(7) Mar

NAME

gittutorial - A tutorial introduction

SYNOPSIS

git *

DESCRIPTION

This tutorial explains how to im



About

Documentation

Reference

Book

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Community

Download this book in PDF, mobi, or ePub form for free.

This book is translated into German, Chinese, French, Japanese and Dutch.

Partial translations available in Arabic, Czech, Spanish, Indonesian, Italian, Macedonian, Polish, Thai and Russian.

Book

The entire Pro Git book, written by Scott Cha Apress, is available here. All content is license Commons Attribution Non Commercial Shar versions of the book are available on Amazon

1. Getting Started

- 1.1 About Version Control
- 1.2 A Short History of Git
- 1.3 Git Basics
- 1.4 Installing Git
- 1.5 First-Time Git Setup
- 1.6 Getting Help
- 1.7 Summary

2. Git Basics

21 Cetting a Cit Repository

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
```

- \$ cd myawesomesoftware
- \$ git init

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
                                             $ git status
                                             # On branch master
$ cd myawesomesoftware
$ git init
                                             # Initial commit
Initialized empty Git repository in [path]
$ 1s -a
                                             #
                                             # Untracked files:
. .. .git
                                                  (use "git add <file>..."
$ echo "My awesome software" > README
                                             to include in what will be
                                             committed)
                                             #
                                                 README
                                             nothing added to commit but
                                             untracked files present (use
                                             "git add" to track)
```

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
                                             $ git status
$ cd myawesomesoftware
                                             # On branch master
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in [path]
                                             # Initial commit
$ ls -a
                                             #
                                             # Changes to be committed:
. .. .git
                                                 (use "git rm --cached
$ echo "My awesome software" > README
                                             <file>..." to unstage)
$ git add README
                                                 new file:
                                                             README
```

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
$ cd myawesomesoftware
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in
[path]
$ ls -a
... git
$ echo "My awesome software" > README
$ git add README
$ git commit -m "Initial commit with
README file."
```

```
$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit (working
directory clean)
```

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
$ cd myawesomesoftware
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in
[path]
$ 1s -a
. .. .git
$ echo "My awesome software" > README
$ git add README
$ git commit -m "Initial commit with
README file."
[master (root-commit) 421659d] Bla bla
 1 files changed, 1 insertions (+), 0
deletions (-)
 create mode 100644 README
```

```
$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit (working
directory clean)
```

```
$ mkdir myawesomesoftware
$ cd myawesomesoftware
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in [path]
$ ls -a
. .. .git
$ echo "My awesome software" > README
$ git add README
$ git commit -m "Initial commit with README file."
[master (root-commit) 421659d] Bla bla
 1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
 create mode 100644 README
$ git help
```

Under the hood

- Git keeps track of a database of commits.
- Every directory under version control has .git/
- A commit consists of [tree, author, timestamp, log message, parent commit(s)]
- Commits are named with hashes, eg. 0d30e664c0839392a0ec8c7c266e9e194b8bb7f6
- Formally a directed acyclic graph

Working and staging

```
$ git status
 On branch master
  Changes to be committed:
    (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:
                another.txt
#
#
  Changes not staged for commit:
    (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
    (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working
directory)
#
    modified:
                README
  Untracked files:
    (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
#
#
    athird.txt
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
$ git diff
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
$ git diff
[...]
My awesome software
+Hope you like it
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
$ git diff
[...]
My awesome software
+Hope you like it
$ git commit -a -m "Added more info to the README."
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
$ git diff
[...]
My awesome software
+Hope you like it
$ git commit -a -m "Added more info to the README."
$ git status
```

```
$ echo "Hope you like it" >> README
$ git status
[...]
modified: README
[...]
$ git diff
[...]
My awesome software
+Hope you like it
$ git commit -a -m "Added more info to the README."
$ git status
$ git log
```

```
$ git log
commit 7351b6521b72745cc2ca523413b2e1f124bab570
Author: Henrik Brink <henrikbrink@gmail.com>
Date: Sun Aug 19 18:31:00 2012 -0700
    Updated the README file with even more info
commit 16dbb3f18cbe62385b330423685e526cad6ea5c0
Author: Henrik Brink <henrikbrink@gmail.com>
Date:
        Sun Aug 19 16:36:37 2012 -0700
    Updated the README file
[...]
```

There and back again

- Different levels of undo
- If committed, you can (almost) never lose it!

Amend the previous commit

```
$ git commit --amend
```

- Different levels of undo
- If committed, you can (almost) never lose it!

```
Amend the previous commit

$ git commit --amend

Discarding changes to files

$ git checkout -- <file>
```

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- If committed, you can (almost) never lose it!

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Amend the previous commit

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Discarding changes to files

$ git checkout -- <file>

Unstaging changes

$ git reset HEAD <file>
```

- Different levels of undo
- If committed, you can (almost) never lose it!

```
Amend the previous commit

$ git commit --amend

Discarding changes to files

$ git checkout -- <file>

Unstaging changes

$ git reset HEAD <file>

Create a new commit that removes some old commits

$ git revert
```

- Different levels of undo
- If committed, you can (almost) never lose it!

```
Amend the previous commit

$ git commit --amend

Discarding changes to files

$ git checkout <file>

Unstaging changes

$ git reset HEAD <file>

Create a new commit that removes some old commits

$ git revert

Rewinding commits. Only if they have not been pushed!

$ git reset --hard
```

Branches

```
$ git branch -a
* master
```

Branches

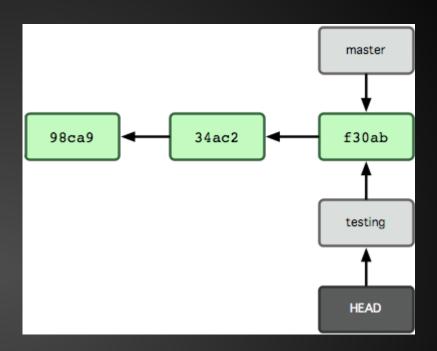
```
$ git branch -a

* master

$ git branch a_new_hope

$ git checkout a_new_hope

Switched to branch 'a new hope'
```



Branches

```
$ git branch -a

* master

$ git branch a_new_hope

$ git checkout a_new_hope

Switched to branch 'a_new_hope'

$ echo "CHANGES ARE COMING" >> README

$ git commit -a -m "Put changes warning in README"
```

master

c2b9e

testing

HEAD

34ac2

98ca9

Branches

```
98ca9
                                           34ac2
$ git branch -a
* master
$ git branch a new hope
$ git checkout a new hope
Switched to branch 'a new hope'
$ echo "CHANGES ARE COMING" >> README
$ git commit -a -m "Put changes warning in README"
$ git checkout master
$ git merge a new hope
Updating 16dbb3f..7351b65
Fast-forward
README | 1_+
 1 files changed, 1 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
```

HEAD

master

f30ab

c2b9e

testing

Collaboration

```
$ git clone /path/on/shared/disk
$ git clone git://git-server.com/...
$ git clone user@host:path/to/repo
$ git clone http://host/repo.git
```

Collaboration

```
$ git clone /path/on/shared/disk
$ git clone git://git-server.com/...
$ git clone user@host:path/to/repo
$ git clone http://host/repo.git
$ echo "My 5 cents" >> README
$ git diff
$ git commit -a -m "Changed README to include my 5 cents."
```

Collaboration

```
$ git clone /path/on/shared/disk
$ git clone git://git-server.com/...
$ git clone user@host:path/to/repo
$ git clone http://host/repo.git

$ echo "My 5 cents" >> README
$ git diff
$ git commit -a -m "Changed README to include my 5 cents."
$ git pull
$ git push
```

Remote branch

push / pull

Setting up a shared repo

```
$ ssh myserver
$ cd /path/to/repos
$ mkdir myrepo.git
$ cd myrepo.git
$ git init --bare --shared
$ exit
```

Setting up a shared repo

```
$ ssh myserver

$ cd /path/to/repos
$ mkdir myrepo.git
$ cd myrepo.git
$ git init --bare --shared
$ exit

$ cd /path/to/code
$ git remote add origin ssh://myserver/path/git/repos
$ git push -u origin master
```

```
$ git pull
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file.txt
```

```
$ git pull
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file.txt
$ cat file.txt
<<<<< HEAD:file.txt
Hello world
======
Goodbye
>>>>>> 77976da35a11db4580b80ae27e8d65caf5208086:file.txt
```

```
$ git pull
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file.txt
$ cat file.txt
<<<<< HEAD:file.txt
Hello world
======
Goodbye
>>>>>> 77976da35a11db4580b80ae27e8d65caf5208086:file.txt
$ vim file.txt
Hello world
Goodbye
```

```
$ git pull
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in file.txt
$ cat file.txt
<<<<<< HEAD:file.txt
Hello world
======
Goodbye
>>>>>> 77976da35a11db4580b80ae27e8d65caf5208086:file.txt
$ vim file.txt
Hello world
Goodbye
$ git add file.txt
$ git commit -m "Merged conflicts in file.txt"
```

Blaming people

```
$ git blame README
^421659d (Henrik Brink 2012-08-19 16:27:25 -0700 1) My awesome
software

16dbb3f1 (Henrik Brink 2012-08-19 16:36:37 -0700 2) Hope you like it
7351b652 (Henrik Brink 2012-08-19 18:31:00 -0700 3) Bla
```

- Use for good
- Come up with good excuses
- Another reason for local branch for experimentation

"Github" flow

```
$ git clone ...
$ git checkout -b my_new_feature
```

"Github" flow

```
$ git clone ...
$ git checkout -b my_new_feature
$ vim crazy_feature.py
$ git commit ...
$ git rebase master
$ git push -u origin my_new_feature
```

Tell someone about your new branch and get feedback!

"Github" flow

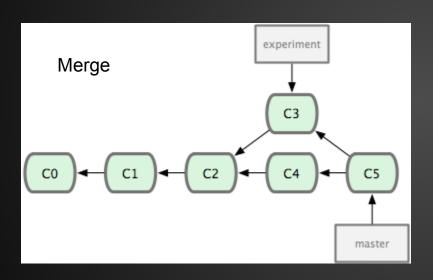
```
$ git clone ...
$ git checkout -b my_new_feature
$ vim crazy_feature.py
$ git commit ...
$ git rebase master
$ git push -u origin my_new_feature
```

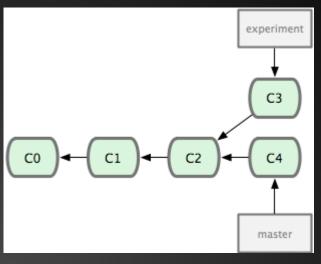
Tell someone about your new branch and iterate... until:

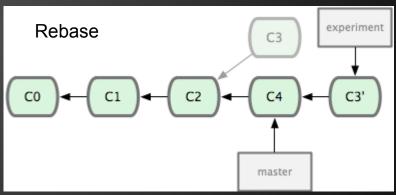
```
On branch master
$ git merge my_new_feature
$ git pull
$ git push
```

Anything in master is deployable.

Merge vs Rebase







- Interactive rebase powerful commit management.
- "Do not rebase commits that you have pushed to a public repository!!"

Tagging

```
$ git tag
v1.0
$ git show v1.0
[...]
```

Tagging

```
$ git tag
v1.0
$ git show v1.0
[...]
$ git tag -a v2.0 -m "2.0 release."
$ git show v2.0
```

Tagging

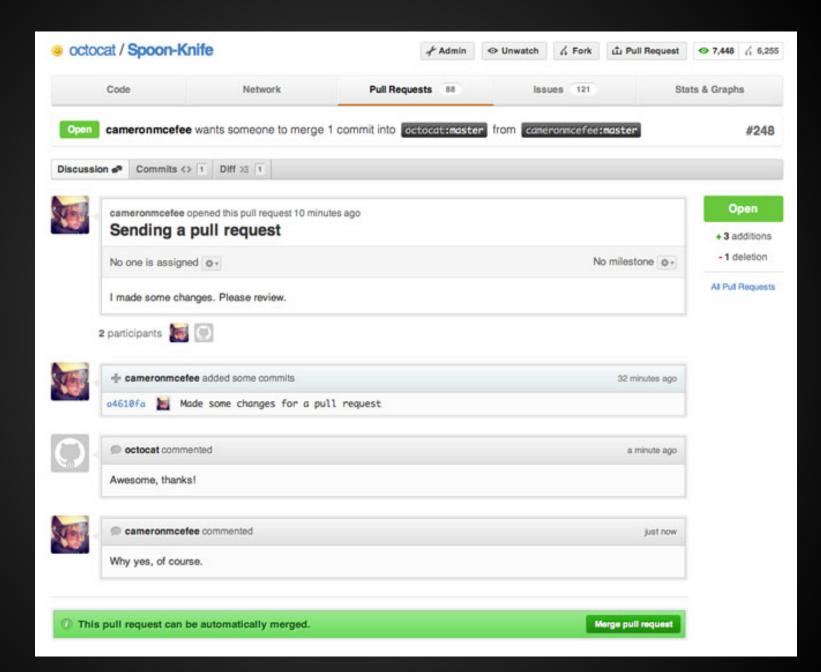
```
$ git tag
v1.0
$ git show v1.0
[...]
$ git tag -a v2.0 -m "2.0 release."
$ git show v2.0
$ git push origin v2.0
```



http://github.com

Github?

- Your code in the cloud
- Handles all the plumbing of code collaboration
- Adds project management and social components
- Free for open source
- Revolutionizing software development!



Github alternatives

- https://bitbucket.org/
 - Unlimited free private repos
 - A step behind Github
- http://gitlabhq.com/
 - Self-hosted Github-like
 - Only basics



http://guide.python-distribute.org

Directory structure

```
TowelStuff/
   bin/
   CHANGES.txt
   docs/
   LICENSE.txt
   MANIFEST.in
   README.txt
   setup.py
    towelstuff/
         init .py
       location.py
        utils.py
        test/
              init .py
            test location.py
            test utils.py
```

Directory structure

```
TowelStuff/
                                         $ cd TowelStuff
    bin/
                                         $ python setup.py test
    CHANGES.txt
                                         $ python setup.py install
    docs/
    LICENSE.txt
                                         $ cd /path/to/mytowelprog
    MANIFEST.in
                                         $ vim mytowelprog.py
    README.txt
    setup.py 🚄
                                         import towelstuff
    towelstuff/
          init
               .py
                                         import towelstuff.location
        location.py
                                         [...]
        utils.py
        test/
              in it .py
                                         $ python mytowelprog.py
            test location.py
            test utils.py
```

setup.py

```
from distutils.core import setup
setup(
   name='TowelStuff',
   version='0.1.0',
    author='J. Random Hacker',
    author email='jrh@example.com',
   packages=['towelstuff', 'towelstuff.test'],
    scripts=['bin/stowe-towels.py','bin/wash-towels.py'],
   url='http://pypi.python.org/pypi/TowelStuff/',
    license='LICENSE.txt',
    description='Useful towel-related stuff.',
    long description=open('README.txt').read(),
    install requires=[
        "Django >= 1.1.1",
        "caldav == 0.1.4",
```

Publishing

- Create repository on Github (or other)
- Then it's just a matter of...

```
$ cd TowelStuff
$ git init
$ git add . ## Bad practice!
$ git commit -m "Imported TowelStuff package into Git."
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/<username>/TowelStuff.git
```

Publishing

- Create repository on Github (or other)
- Then it's just a matter of...

```
$ cd TowelStuff
$ git init
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$ git commit -m "Imported TowelStuff package into Git."
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/<username>/TowelStuff.git
$ git push -u origin master
```

Breakout session

```
$ git clone git://github.com/brinkar/bloomdemo.git
$ cd bloomdemo
$ less INSTRUCTIONS
```