

# Introduction to Git

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CRC-TR 211 – Software Development Center

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# Outline of the talk

- 1 Why should you use it?
- 2 What is Git?
- 3 How to use Git locally?
- 4 Summary and conclusions

Why should you use it?

OK, let's do it without git

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

## "FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!



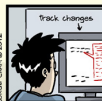
FINAL\_rev.2.doc



FINAL\_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL\_rev.8.comments5.  
CORRECTIONS.doc



FINAL\_rev.18.comments7.  
corrections9.MORE.30.doc



FINAL\_rev.22.comments49.  
corrections.10. #@\$%WHYDID  
ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL????.doc



WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- **How do you make writing experiments?**
  - You make a backup of your file
  - You comment out a block of text in your source
  - If the old version was better, you restore it by hand
  - If the new version is better, you clean up by hand

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?



# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?
  - Create a .tar or .zip file
  - Copy it somewhere and uncompress if needed

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?
- Which version did you send to your supervisor/colleagues?

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?
- Which version did you send to your supervisor/colleagues?
  - Put a copy of the PDF file or of the compressed folder somewhere
  - Keep the sent email for later use

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?
- Which version did you send to your supervisor/colleagues?
- How long did it take to write this section?
- When did I start writing this chapter?
- How much did I write on average per day?

# A possible workflow

Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
- How do you create/view checkpoints?
- Which version did you send to your supervisor/colleagues?
- How long did it take to write this section?
- When did I start writing this chapter?
- How much did I write on average per day?

**Everything by hand, error-prone and big overhead!**

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
  - You work on separate parts at the same time
  - Only one person works at the same time

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?



# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
  - You send the changed files per email and put them in the folder by hand
  - Copy/Rsync in some shared place the new status of the project
  - If only one person works at once, a compressed archive can be exchanged

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- **How do you work on different machines?**
  - You don't, use SSH
  - Different machines are as different people, see above

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- How do you know who did what?

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- **How do you know who did what?**
  - This information is not important
  - Sending work around per email allows to trace this...
  - Put comments into the source!

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- How do you know who did what?
- How do you give credit to authors?

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- How do you know who did what?
- **How do you give credit to authors?**
  - Detailed information is not important
  - A rough idea about who worked on what is enough
  - See comments into the source!

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- How do you know who did what?
- How do you give credit to authors?
- How do you go back in history e.g. in case of a bug?



# Another possible workflow

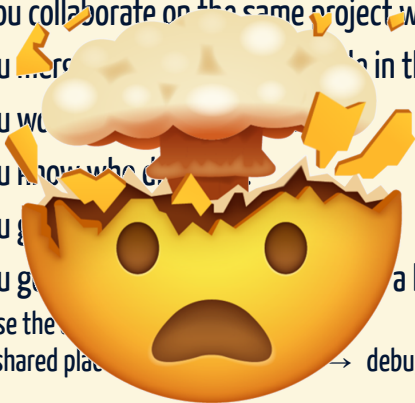
## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
- How do you work on different machines?
- How do you know who did what?
- How do you give credit to authors?
- **How do you go back in history e.g. in case of a bug?**
  - Again, use the archives sent around per email
  - Using a shared place, this is not possible → debug!

# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
- How do you merge your work into the team?
- How do you work with others?
- How do you know who's doing what?
- How do you get feedback?
- How do you get a bug?
  - Again, use the debugger
  - Using a shared place to debug!



OK, and how would it be with Git?

# A possible workflow

## Writing a review or a Ph.D. thesis

- How do you make writing experiments?
    - Just do them (staging/stash area)
    - `git-branch`
  - How do you create/view checkpoints?
    - `git-log` `git-tag` `git-checkout`
  - Which version did you send to your supervisor/colleagues?
    - `git-log` `git-tag`
  - How long did it take to write this section?
  - When did I start writing this chapter?
  - How much did I write on average per day?
- } `git-shortlog`  
`git-log`  
`gitstats*`

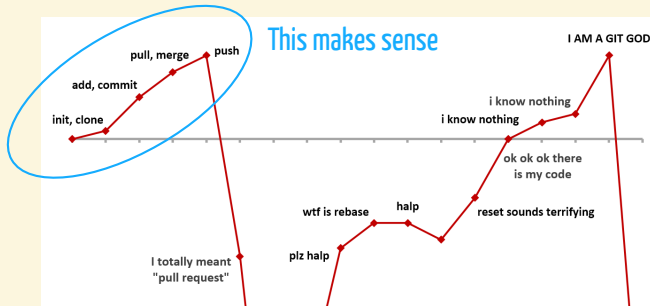
# Another possible workflow

## Collaborating on a project

- How can you collaborate on the same project with colleagues?
  - `git-pull`   `git-push`   `git-branch`
- How do you merge work from other people in the team?
  - `git-merge`
- How do you work on different machines?
  - `git-pull`   `git-push`
- How do you know who did what?
  - `git-blame`
- How do you give credit to authors?
  - `git-shortlog`
- How do you go back in history e.g. in case of a bug?
  - `git-checkout`   `git-bisect`





# Yes, but I have to learn all those commands!

There are many jokes on the web...



...but after all it is about having the correct mental set up!

# Yes, but I have to learn all those commands!

- As any new tool, it needs some practice
- The short- to long-term payoff is worth the effort
- It is plenty of  GUI clients
  -  Sourcetree: A Free GIT Client For Windows And Mac
  -  Guitar: Portable { Windows, Mac & Linux }
  -  Git-Cola: Powerful GUI For GIT { Windows, Mac, Ubuntu & Linux }
  - [...]
- You can work in the terminal
  - after this course it will be possible and straightforward!

# Last but not least



Which large famous products are developed using Git?

Linux, Homebrew, Windows, Tensorflow, Angular, Inkscape, ...



# Last but not least



Which large famous products are developed using Git?

Linux, Homebrew, Windows, Tensorflow, Angular, Inkscape, ...

And if I do not have so large projects?

It doesn't matter! There are too many advantages\* having a project under a source code management tool. Even alone.

**Simply use one (Git). Now.**

For collaborative projects like maintaining code in a group, handing it over from person to person and so on, Git is simply a must. **As project leader, you should think about requiring everybody to work in a Git repository.**

# What is Git?

# How does Git define itself?

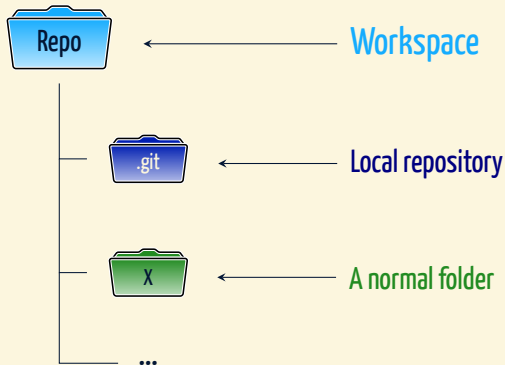
«Git is a free and open source distributed version control system designed to handle everything from small to very large projects with speed and efficiency. Git is easy to learn and has a tiny footprint with lightning fast performance.»

 [Git homepage](#)

- 1 Free and open
- 2 **Distributed version control system**
- 3 From small to very large projects
- 4 With speed and efficiency
- 5 Easy to learn

# How does it work?

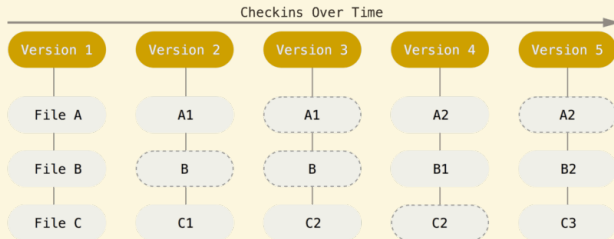
- **Repository:** a database containing all versions of the files



# How does it work?

- **Repository:** a database containing all versions of the files
- **Snapshot-based system**
  - Snapshots are called commits
  - Commits are named by checksums (also used to ensure data integrity)

{ It's impossible to change the contents of any file or directory without Git knowing about it }




 From the Git-Book

# How does it work?

- **Repository:** a database containing all versions of the files
- **Snapshot-based system**
  - Snapshots are called commits
  - Commits are named by checksums (also used to ensure data integrity)  
{ It's impossible to change the contents of any file or directory without Git knowing about it }
- **Almost every operation is local**
  - Working without network connecting
  - Distributed system → everyone carries a backup!

Are you curious to know how Git works bottom-up? —

Refer to  this 31-pages document , well written, but not needed at start.

# An example of Git history

Every commit is a snapshot of the state of the repository at that point

First  
commit

HEAD



6d7253af8a986838f78adc25a801cd06897be033



54a94046d4eeb7117e77f0b6ee984165fedbc2345



09c1b4321589b548be39063c828903901a3e14e7



b924cdb3101220b52cd0d92c8c4e7b9eb887a83a

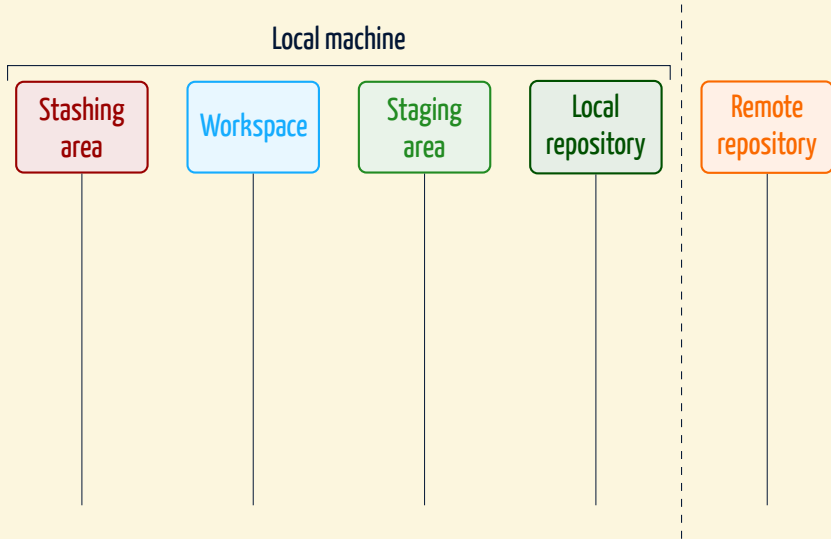


24f6ea36e3b6b696cc537fb05bae8d04c63a92b

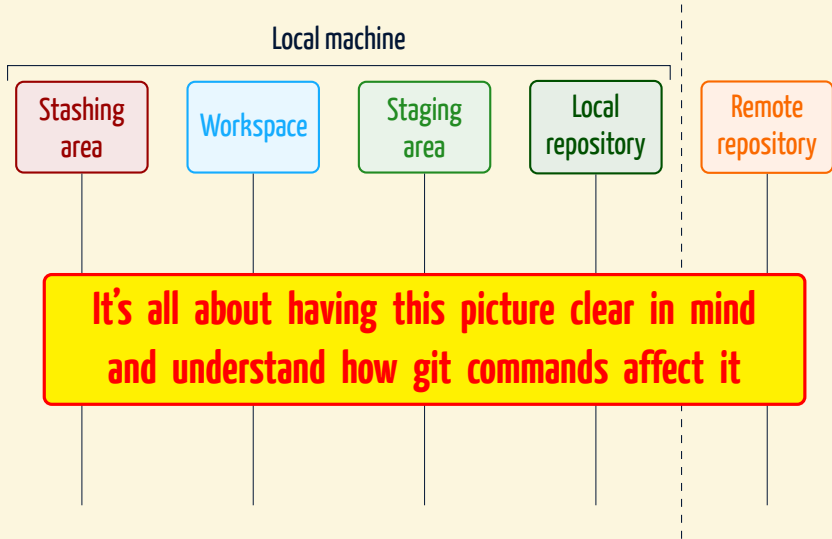
# The correct abstract mental setup



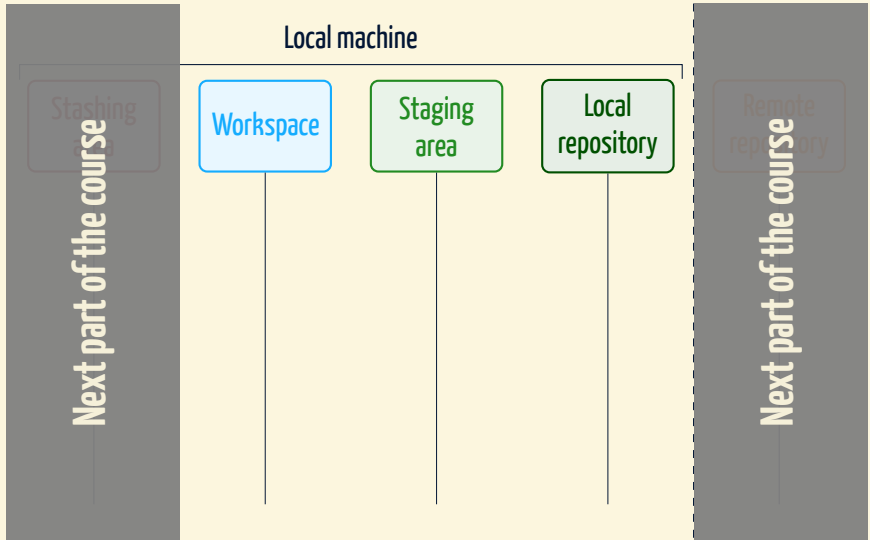
# The correct abstract mental setup



# The correct abstract mental setup



# The correct abstract mental setup



How to use Git locally?

# Preliminary steps

Be sure to introduce yourself to Git on **each** machine from which you work

- 1 It is likely that Git is installed on your machine.
  - Check it in a terminal e.g. via `git version`
  - If needed,  install it
- 2 Optionally,  get/enable autocompletion in the terminal
- 3 Tell Git who you are and your email address
  - this information will be used to sign your work in history

```
$ git config --global user.name 'Alessandro Sciarra'
$ git config --global user.email 'sciarra@itp.uni-frankfurt.de'
```

- 4 Set your favourite editor e.g. to write commit messages

```
$ git config --global core.editor 'emacs -nw'
```

# Asking for help about Git


## 1 There are 3 ways in terminal

- `git help <command>` e.g. `git help config`
- `git <command> --help` e.g. `git config --help`
- `man git-<command>` e.g. `man git-config`

## 2 List of commands on the official reference

## 3 Ask Google

There is plenty of cheat-sheets online:

 GitHub education

 GitLab

 Bitbucket

# Creating a repository

It is as simple as running one command

```
$ git config --get user.name
Alessandro Sciarra
$ git config --get user.email
sciarra@itp.uni-frankfurt.de
# Suppose to be in a folder you want to turn into a repository
$ pwd
/home/asciarra/Documents/first-repo
$ ls -a
.  ..  Paper.aux  Paper.log  Paper.out  Paper.pdf  Paper.tex
```

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.  ..  Paper.aux  Paper.log  Paper.out  Paper.pdf  Paper.tex
```

```
$ git init # <--- Here you go!
Initialised empty Git repository in ~/Documents/first-repo/.git/
$ ls -a
.  ..  .git  Paper.aux  Paper.log  Paper.out  Paper.pdf  Paper.tex
```



# Creating a repository

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$ ls -a
.  ..  .git  Paper.aux  Paper.log  Paper.out  Paper.pdf  Paper.tex
```

**Do not shoot yourself!**

**Never ever touch by hand the content of the `.git` folder.**

# What comes next?

# What comes next?

On your local machine

Workspace

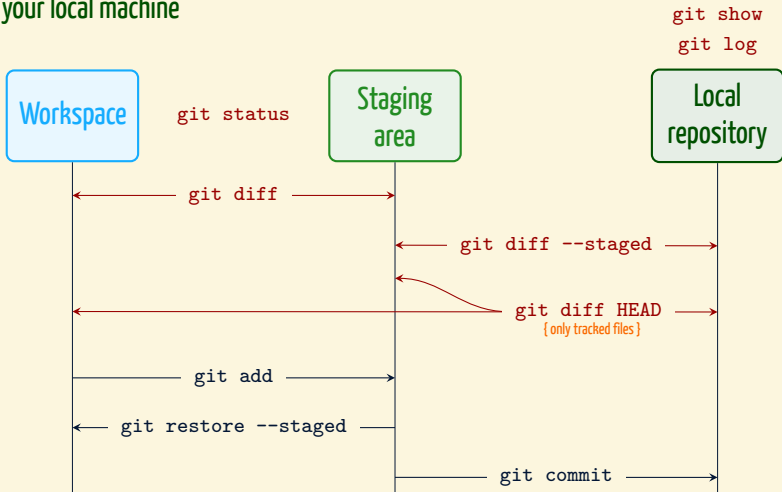
Staging  
area

Local  
repository

Commands marked in **dark red** do not change anything in the repository!

# What comes next?

On your local machine



Commands marked in **dark red** do not change anything in the repository!

# Git status

```
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Paper.aux
    Paper.log
    Paper.out
    Paper.pdf
    Paper.tex

nothing added to commit but untracked files present
(use "git add" to track)
```

**You do not want to put everything in a repository!**

It is possible to tell git to ignore some files, like temporary ones

# Letting Git ignore some files

```
$ printf '*.%.s\n' aux log out pdf > .gitignore
$ cat .gitignore
*.aux
*.log
*.out
*.pdf
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    .gitignore
    Paper.tex

nothing added to commit but untracked files present
(use "git add" to track)
```

 [github/gitignore](#)

 [for LaTeX projects](#)

# Our first commit

## In your terminal

```
$ git log
fatal: your current branch 'main' does not have any commits yet

$ git add .gitignore
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   .gitignore

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Paper.tex

$ git commit
```

# Our first commit

In your favourite editor

```
■  
  
# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting  
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.  
#  
# On branch main  
#  
# Initial commit  
#  
# Changes to be committed:  
#       new file:   .gitignore  
#  
# Untracked files:  
#       Paper.tex  
#
```



# Our first commit

## In your favourite editor

Add .gitignore file for TeX project ■

```
# Please enter the commit message for your changes. Lines starting
# with '#' will be ignored, and an empty message aborts the commit.
#
# On branch main
#
# Initial commit
#
# Changes to be committed:
#   new file:   .gitignore
#
# Untracked files:
#   Paper.tex
#
```

# Our first commit

## In your terminal

```
$ git log
fatal: your current branch 'main' does not have any commits yet

$ git add .gitignore
$ git status
On branch main

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
  (use "git rm --cached <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   .gitignore

Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Paper.tex

$ git commit
# Your editor opens -> type commit message, save and exit
[main (root-commit) bb8c78b] Add .gitignore file for TeX project
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 .gitignore
```

# Inspecting history

```
$ git log
commit bb8c78b68075dacf8467420bc00867c73ef5ba8c (HEAD -> main)
Author: Alessandro Sciarra <asciarra@fias.uni-frankfurt.de>
Date: Thu Dec 23 10:13:05 2021 +0100

    Add .gitignore file for TeX project
$ git log --oneline
bb8c78b (HEAD -> main) Add .gitignore file for LaTeX project
```

## Use a pager to avoid polluting terminal

```
$ git config --global core.pager 'less -+${LESS} -R'
```

Use `git show` or `git show <SHA1>` to inspect what has been done in last or given commit


# Our second commit

```
$ git status
On branch main
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)
    Paper.tex

nothing added to commit but untracked files present
(use "git add" to track)
$ git add Paper.tex # Always add to the staging
                    # area before committing!
$ git status
On branch main
Changes to be committed:
  (use "git restore --staged <file>..." to unstage)
    new file:   Paper.tex
$ git commit -m 'Add paper main document'
[main 9c6154d] Add paper main document
1 file changed, 147 insertions(+)
create mode 100644 Paper.tex
```

# Use good commit messages

```
$ git log --oneline
9c6154d (HEAD -> main) Add paper main document
bb8c78b Add .gitignore file for LaTeX project
```

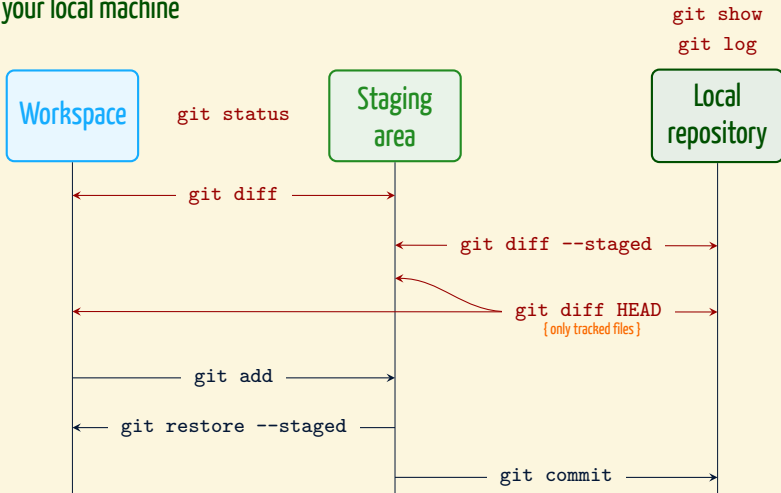
- Write them like an email to yourself (or to the other developers)  
→ Subject line + body, follow  the 50/72 rule
- Subject: Summarize what has been done  
→ **Use present tense and no period at the end!**
- Body: **After empty line**, document why you made the changes  
↳ { add one only if needed }

## Good commits

Commit small and conceptually separated changes, commit often and do not add binary files to your repository.

# Back to our mental picture

On your local machine



Commands marked in **dark red** do not change anything in the repository!

# Working and displaying changes

## In your terminal

```
# Make some changes
$ git status
On branch main
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   Paper.tex

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
$ git diff
```

# Working and displaying changes

In your pager, e.g. less

```
diff --git a/Paper.tex b/Paper.tex
index 3c408e5..3669114 100644
--- a/Paper.tex
+++ b/Paper.tex
@@ -42,7 +42,7 @@ pdftitle={LaTeX Seminar for PhD students}
     {Sprecher \& Seminarleiter}%
 }

-\date{\March 7, 2024}
+\date{23. Dezember 2021}

\newcommand{\etc}{etc.}
\newcommand{\zB}{z.B.}
```



# Working and displaying changes

## In your terminal

```
# Make some changes
$ git status
On branch main
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
    modified:   Paper.tex

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
$ git diff
$ git diff --staged # Nothing in the staging area!
$ git add Paper.tex
$ git diff          # No changes anymore in the workspace!
$ git diff --staged # Our changes are now staged
$ git commit -m 'Fix date for main document'
# ...
```

# What else can I easily explore?

- Stage all tracked modified files at once

```
git add -u
```

- Stage partial modification in a file

```
git add -p
```

- Define your aliases

```
git config --global alias.unstage 'restore --staged --'  
# From now on, you can use 'git unstage'
```

- Let git correct you when you mistype\*

```
git config --global help.autocorrect 1
```

- Change/correct your last commit message

```
git commit --amend
```

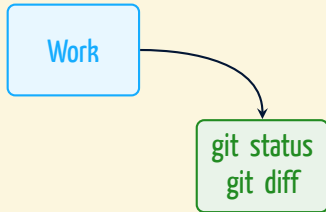
# Summary and conclusions

# Your workflow from now on, right?

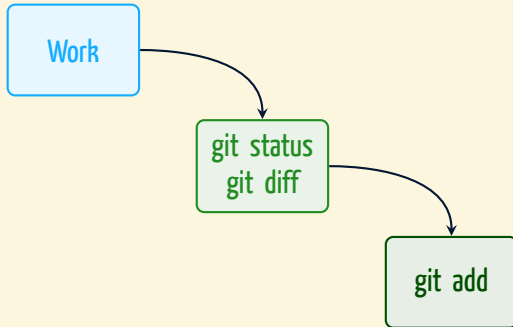


Work

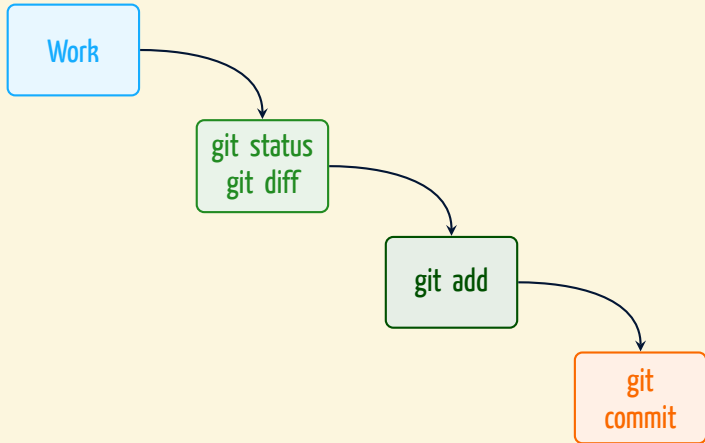
# Your workflow from now on, right?



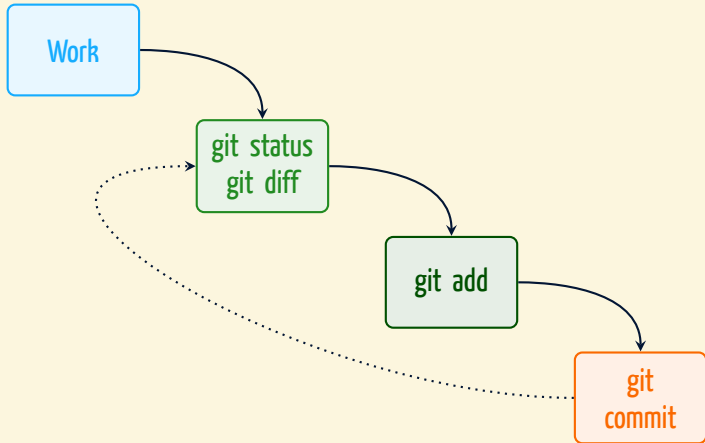
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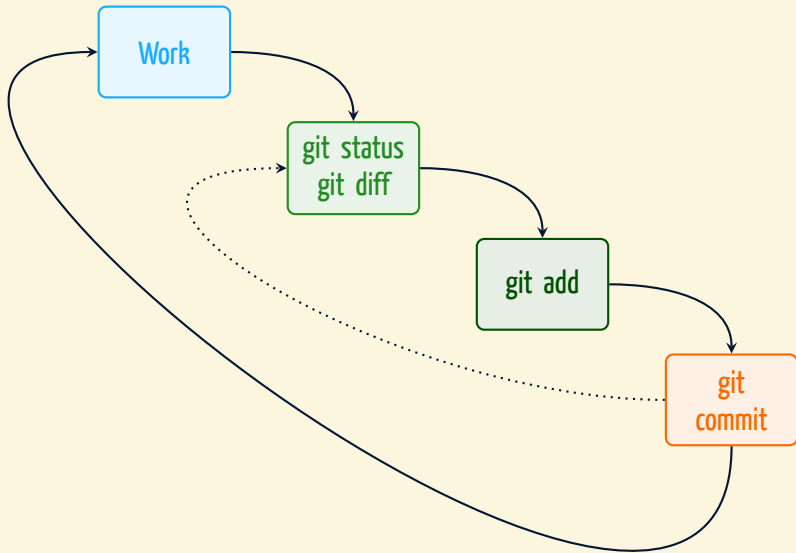


# Your workflow from now on, right?






# Your workflow from now on, right?




# That's **NOT** all folks

- 1 Start using Git. **Now.** Not tomorrow or next week, today!  
→ Repeat what done on these slides

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- 3 Git is much more than this!  
→ Attend next part: «**Let's git together**»



git clone  
git branch  
git switch  
git checkout  
git merge  
git pull  
git push

# That's **NOT** all folks

Thank you!

- 1 Start using Git. **Now**. Not tomorrow or next week, today!  
→ Repeat what done on these slides
- 2 Was anything unclear? Did you get stuck at some point?  
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- 3 Git is much more than this!  
→ Attend next part: «**Let's git together**»

**Believe me, it's worth it!**

git clone  
git branch  
git switch  
git checkout  
git merge  
git pull  
git push