

What is Git?

- is a central repository using which we can manage our project source code
- Git is also called it a version controlling system
- It maintains all modifications happening to a specific file
 - Because of versions troubleshooting and fixing bugs is easy
 - If something goes wrong in current version we can rollback to previous version
- Records who modified, when it is modified(timestamp) and why it is modified
- Git is distributed version controlling system
- Git is fast when it is compared with other version controlling tools
- Multiple developers can easily collaborate and work on same project
- It also works as backing up our project code

Getting git server to manage our projects

- Down,Install and configure git server on our own machine
- Create account online with
 - GitHub
 - Bitbucket
 - Gitlab
 - CodeCommit(AWS)

Create account in github.com and signin

Creating new repository in github.com

What is repository in git?

- In git repository represents a project.

Steps to create repository

- New Repository → Enter repository name → select public → select README file → Create Repository.

Git client

For interaction between our local machine and remote git server we need git client.

Git supports both GUI (Graphical User Interface) & CLI (Command Line Interface)

Available git clients

- Git bash
- Source tree
- Tortoisegit



- Git extension
- Smartgit
- Atom
- Etc...

Install Git bash

Download git bash

Double click the exe file and install with all default selections

In Order to open git bash right click → open git bash here

Getting code from remote git server

From your git bash

git clone <https://github.com/javahometech/devops-123.git>

cd devops-123

Git clone clones the remote copy into our local machine

Note: The local copy is called as local repository

Configure git client with email and username

This information is used by git to record our commits

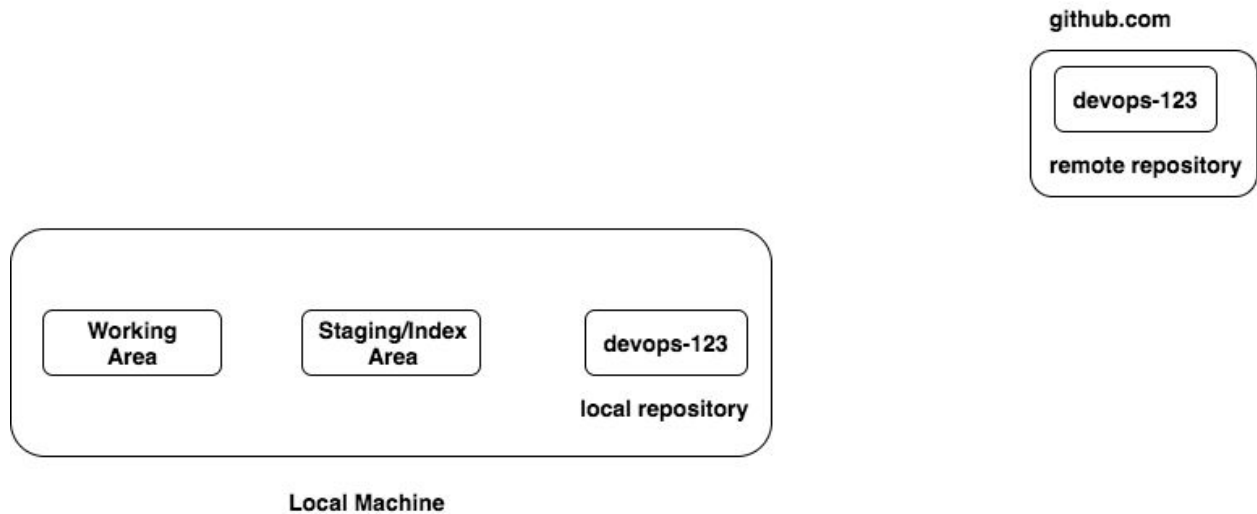
git config --global user.name "Hari"

git config --global user.email "hari@javahome.in"

Note: --global tells git to use the same information for all the repositories i manage on my local machine.

Modifying files and pushing those changes to local and remote repositories

- Open README.md file
- Add some content into this file and save it
- Staging a file
 - git add README.md



Working Area: Any modifications we do to the local repository those modification are kept under working area.

Staging/Index Area: This area is to stage the files we wanna commit to local & remote repository

```
git add README.md
git add *
git add *.java
git add *.sh
```

```
git status
```

This provides information about our local repository (working area, staging area & local repository)

Commit: When we do commit, it picks the files present in **staging** and commits to local repository.

```
git commit -m 'Learning git tool'
```

Note: Before we perform commit git name and email must be configured



Checking commit history of this branch

git log

Checking commit history of a file

git log README.md

Pushing local commits to remote repository

git push origin master

origin → is the alias name for remote repository URL

master → is a branch to push our changes into

Git get specific version of a file

To move back to older versions of a file

git checkout <commit-hash-id> <file-name>

Resolving git push conflicts

If remote contains a work which is not present in the local then git push is rejected.

To solve this problem we need to pull the remote changes and merge with local changes and push it back.

Resolving git push conflicts using pull

git pull origin master

git pull pulls remote changes to local and merges with local changes by adding a new commit

Git Fetch

Gets remote changes to the local without merging.

git fetch origin master

For merging

git merge

Git Branch

Branch is used to work on a specific task (enhancement, bug, new feature)

Branch provides isolation, i.e. other work will not impact my work

Master branch: every git repository comes with a default branch which is called as master branch.

- No one should directly work on master
- Master must contain only well tested code
- In real world most of the guys will not have permissions to push to master

If there is a new task to work on, then we should create a branch and work on it.

Creating a git branch

git branch <branch-name>

This creates a new branch from current branch

Switching a branch

git checkout <branch-name>

Merging changes in our branch to main branch

We can do this in couple of ways

- By using merge command
We want changes in 'master' so first checkout master and run merge command
git checkout master
git merge <branch-name>
- Create a pull request

Pull Request

Pull request enables team mates to review and comment on the changes before merging to main branch, we also can see how many file are modified, we also can compare modified file with their old version.

Creating pull request

Push local branch to remote

git push origin <branch-name>

From github.com create a pull request

Listing git branches

git branch

Displays all local branches

git branch -r

Displays all local branches in remote

git branch -a

Displays all local plus remote branches

Deleting git branches

After merging changes to main branch we can go ahead and delete the branch used for our implementation.

git branch -d <branch-name>

Git force delete

git branch -D <branch-name>

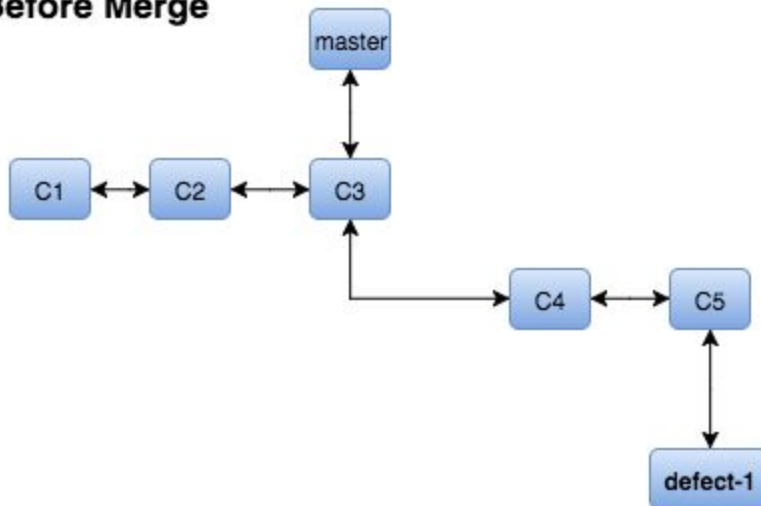
Note: if branch is not fully merged we git does not allow us to delete a branch, we can use force delete in such use cases.

Git merging strategies

- Fast Forward merge
- Recursive/ Three way merge
- Rebase merge

Fast forward merge

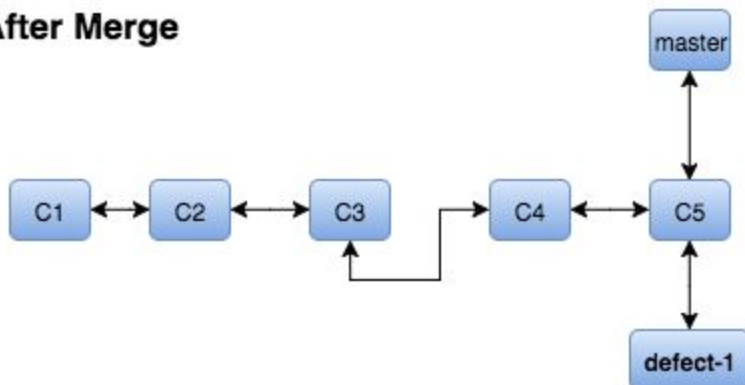
Before Merge



We created defect-1 from master@C3

After defect-1 is created there are no commits on the master

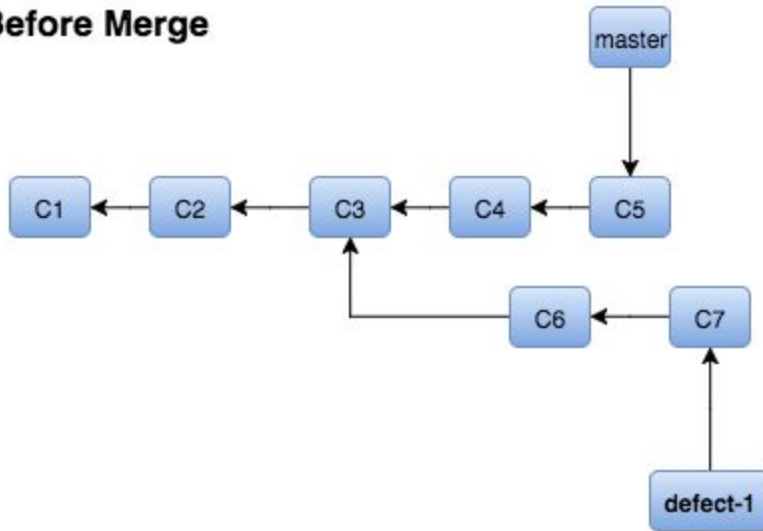
After Merge



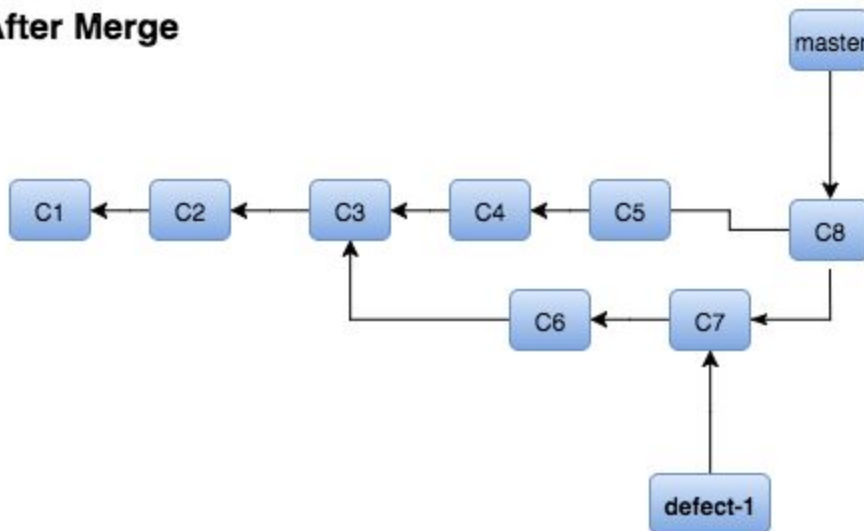
Fast forward merge move the pointer of master from C3 to C5

Recursive/ Three way merge

Before Merge



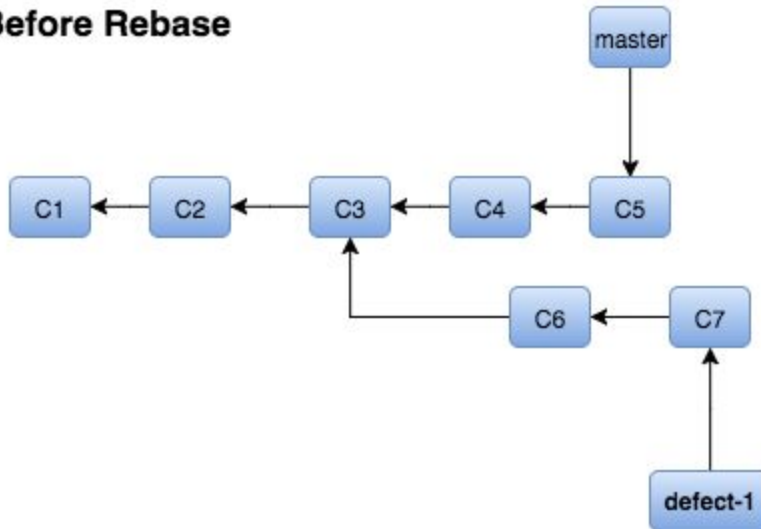
After Merge



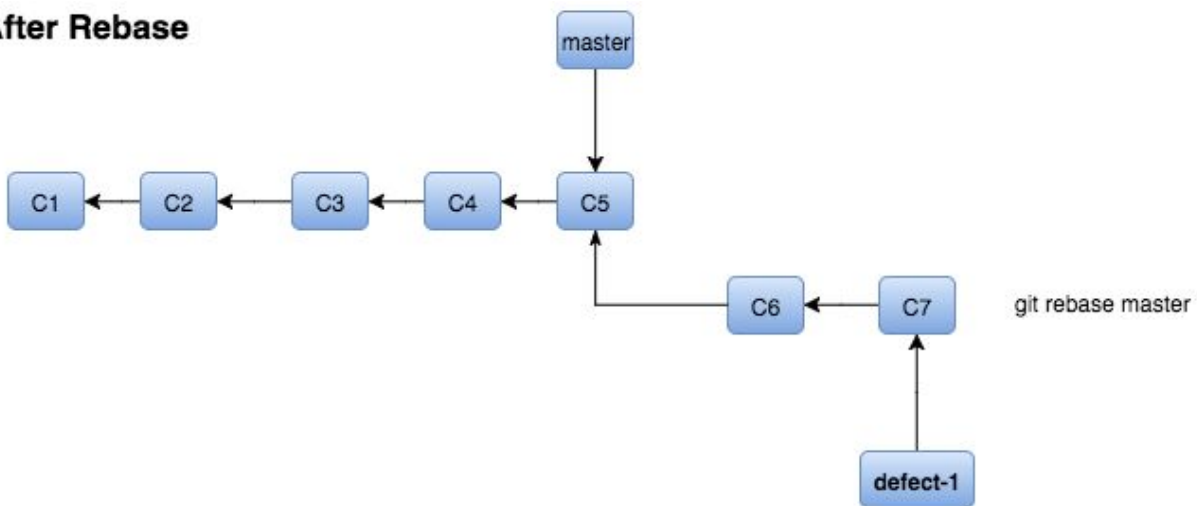
Git created a new commit(C8) for recursive merge.

Rebase Merge

Before Rebase



After Rebase



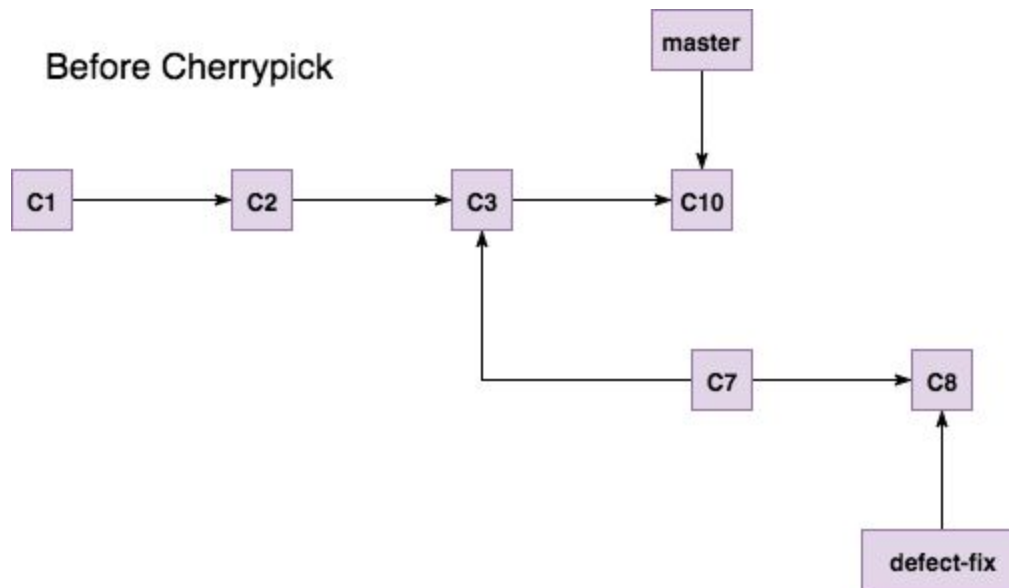
While rebasing there might be conflicts, if so we should resolve them before completing the rebase.

After rebase it enables fast forward merge

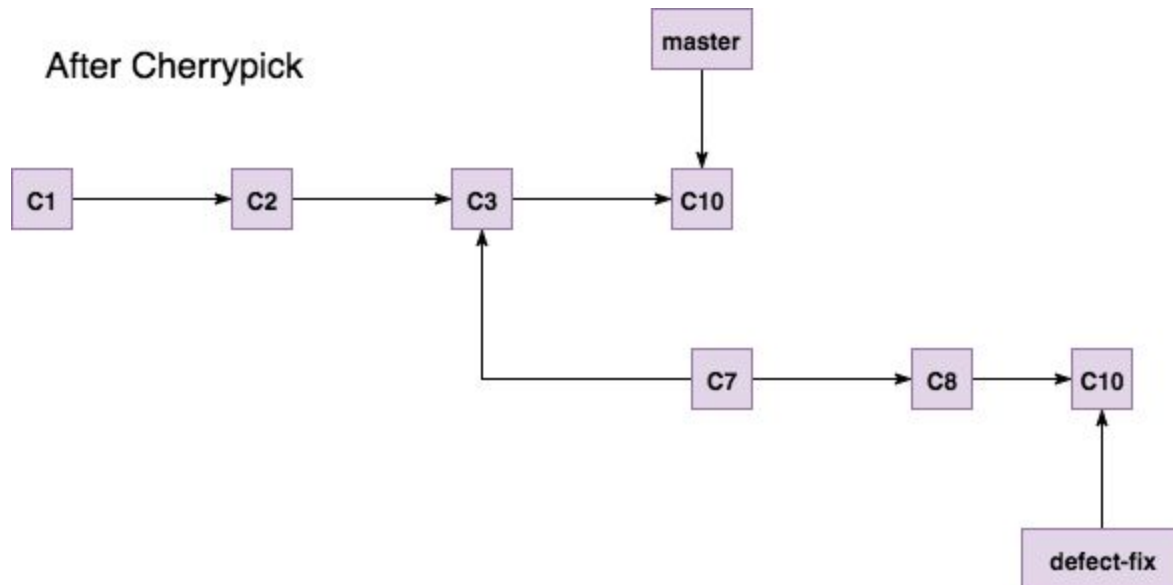
Doing rebase on the commits pushed to remote is not recommended.

Git cherry pick

It picks a commit from different branch and applies it to current branch.



I wrongly committed C10 into master, now i need changes part of C10 in to my 'defect-fix'
The solution is run **git cherry-pick <commit-id>** from 'defect-fix'



Undoing commits

- reset
- Revert

Git reset:

Removes the commit from the history, If this commit is pushed to the remote it causes conflicts

Git revert:



It doesn't remove the commit from the history, instead it reverts changes to the files and makes a new commit.

Note: If commits are already pushed to remote we can't use reset instead we should go with revert

Checking list of files modified in a specific commit

```
git show <commit-id> --name-only --pretty=""
```

Checking difference between two commits

```
git diff <commit-id-1> <commit-id-1>
```

Display merged branches

```
git branch --merged
```

Display non merged branches

```
git branch --no-merged
```

Git stash

git stash temporarily shelves (or stashes) changes you've made to your working copy so you can work on something else, and then come back and reapply them later on

```
git stash save
```

Stashes all the changes in working/index area and keeps working/index area clean

```
git stash list
```

To display list of stashes

```
git stash pop
```

It moves changes stashed to working/index area

```
git stash apply
```

It copies changes stashed to working/index area, entry still remains in the stash

```
git stash apply stash@{0}
```

To apply a specific stash(stash@{0} is stash id)