

GitBox – User Manual

Git repository hosting inside a Dropbox folder

# Philosophy

As a developer I’ve come to appreciate code versioning a lot, especially the distributed version control systems. My favorite is git (thus the project, doh…), but it’s a matter of personal preference. I use git for most of my personal/hobby projects, theses and work; but there are some practical problems:

I use multiple machines and multiple operating systems, thus synchronizing my work between them and creating/managing backups is a pain without some third party source repository. For work, a company versioning system will do, and for open source projects github will do. But for personal research projects another solution was needed (private git hosting is too expensive, period).

The idea came (not mine, Google it) from the file synchronization service called Dropbox. It keeps a “special” folder on the file system in sync between different operating systems and machines (i.e. whatever you place in one will be available on all); as well as keeping a backup in their cloud service. It’s private and up to 10GB (through referrals) are free.

Thus the idea, that if we place a git repository inside the Dropbox folder, it will be available virtually anywhere, as well as backed up in case of a HDD failure. Whenever a commit is pushed into the repo, Dropbox would automatically sync it with the others. Instant private git hosting.

Although managing git repositories inside Dropbox aren’t too hard (it’s the same as if you’d manage it anywhere else remotely), you still have to remember a “handful” of commands as well as long paths. GitBox was born out of the necessity to make this process more user-friendly and automatic: creating, cloning and importing repositories should be one-liners.

Hope you like it; I’m open for suggestions, requests, bug reports and any feedback whatsoever. ☺

P.S. Less is more… I prefer stable products over large feature sets.

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# Introduction

GitBox is a cross-platform git repository manager for hosting private personal git repos inside Dropbox folders. Thanks to the nature of Dropbox, features include automatic synchronization between multiple machines and operating systems, as well as online backups.

Currently GitBox is capable of creating git repositories inside Dropbox folders, cloning repositories residing inside these folders, and importing existing git repos into Dropbox folders.

What GitBox is not, is a collaboration tool between multiple developers. Sharing a git repository through Dropbox will have serious consequences as there is no way to do atomic syncs.

# Installation

As a prerequisite, GitBox requires you to have a valid Dropbox installation on your machine. If you haven’t already done so, in order to install Dropbox, you’ll need to first register an account for free at the Dropbox website. (Consider registering through [my referral link](http://www.dropbox.com/referrals/NTEwNDM1OTA5OQ) as support for this project, you’ll also get an additional 250MB of storage space). After registration you can [download](https://www.dropbox.com/downloading) and install their desktop client for various platforms.

After you installed, configured and are happy with your Dropbox, the next step is to download the GitBox package, which is a simple zip file available from the project’s [github download page](http://github.com/karalabe/gitbox/downloads). You need not worry about operating systems, since there is a single, cross-platform GitBox bundle. After acquiring the distribution zip package, GitBox should be extracted **into** your active Dropbox folder (the root itself is a good choice since GitBox is already in its own folder). Make sure you’re happy with the location before proceeding.

## Linux and \*nix

To finish the installation in Linux and other flavors of \*nix, the setup.sh shell script in the setup folder should be executed.

> cd <gitbox root>/setup  
> sh setup.sh  
GitBox was successfully configured.

## Windows

In order to finish installation under Windows, the GitBox root folder containing the executable batch file should be added to the user’s path environmental variable.

For users of Windows XP Service Pack 2 and newer, Windows Vista and Windows 7, a setup script was also included in the bundle (<install root>\GitBox\setup\setup.bat), which will configure the path automatically. Simply run this batch file and you’re ready to go.

At the moment, users of previous versions of Windows need to add GitBox manually to their path variable through the Control Panel → System → Advanced → Environment Variables. The GitBox root folder should be appended to the path. Please note that only newly started programs will use the modified path.

# Verification

In order to verify that GitBox was correctly installed and configured, switch to a random folder on your computer and execute “gitbox” (under \*nix, do this from a shell).

At this point GitBox will check whether there is a valid git installation on the local computer and offer to install one if needed. After which a git bash console should be started up.

Should the gitbox script not be found, please go back and double check your paths and environmental variables.

# Commands

This section contains an exhaustive list of all the commands currently supported by GitBox.

## gitbox

The command ensures that git is available (offers to install it otherwise) and prepares a console for a git workflow.

The command is specifically designed for extensive use under Windows, where git and related bash utilities aren’t readily available in the base command prompt provided by the operating system.

## gitbox list

Lists all the git repositories tracked by GitBox.

$ gitbox list  
List of repositories tracked by GitBox:  
 - gitbox  
 - myapp

## gitbox create <repo>

Creates a new empty git repository called <repo> inside the GitBox repository collection.

This command is to be used when a new repository/project is needed and there aren’t any existing repositories which can be imported into GitBox.

$ gitbox create myapp  
Creating empty repository...  
Initializing new repository...  
Repository successfully created.

## gitbox clone <repo>

Clones a git repository called <repo> from the GitBox collection into the current folder and configures a default remote called *gitbox* for committing code back into GitBox through git.

$ gitbox clone myapp  
Cloning repository...  
Repository successfully cloned.

## gitbox import <repo>

Imports an existing git repository into GitBox and also configures a remote called *gitbox* for the local repo. Note, this command is meant to be executed from within a git repository, which is to be imported.

$ gitbox import myapp  
Creating empty repository...  
Importing data into new repository...  
Repository successfully imported.

# Samples and Tutorials

The tutorials are split into a couple of common use-case scenarios that the tool was meant to support. Although they can be understood separately too, they were built one on top of the other.

Basic:

* Backup Code into the Cloud
* Access Repository from Multiple Machines

Advanced:

* Create Secondary Repository for Existing Project

## Backup Code into the Cloud

The most important goal of GitBox is to allow the creation, constant maintenance and all time availability of backups, without the need of any paid third party hosting services or personally maintained servers.

This tutorial assumes that we either have a yet unversioned project that we would like to add versioning to and backup in the cloud, or we would like to start a brand new project tracked by GitBox. In either case, let’s call the project *myapp*.

The first thing to do is to create a new empty git repository inside GitBox and initialize it. This will place a readme file into the new repo to make git happy (it doesn’t like empty repos).

$ gitbox create myapp  
Creating empty repository...  
Initializing new repository...  
Repository successfully created.

Find a suitable working folder for the project and change to that specific directory. Here, clone the newly created repository. This will result in a subfolder being created with the name of the cloned repo (so in case you would like to clone to /work/uni/myapp, then issue the clone in /work/uni).

$ gitbox clone myapp  
Cloning repository...  
Repository successfully cloned.

From this point onward it’s a simple git workflow to back up things into the cloud:

$ echo “Some change” > somefile.txt  
$ git add somefile.txt  
$ git commit –m “Created some file”  
$ git push

Whenever you issue a git-push, your committed changes will be pushed into GitBox, and subsequently synchronized and backed up in the cloud. Be sure to wait until the Dropbox synchronization finishes before turning off the computer in order to have everything fully backed up.

## Access Repository from Multiple Machines

After backups, the second most important feature is the ability to work from multiple operating systems and/or machines without the need to manually copy files. This tutorial is a continuation of the previous one, where we already created and pushed our project into GitBox.

If we would like to access our repository from another operating system, computer, or simply after having it deleted from out original machine, we first list the available repositories tracked by GitBox to make sure we get the name right:

$ gitbox list  
List of repositories tracked by GitBox:  
 - gitbox  
 - myapp

Here I had two repositories tracked by GitBox: the myapp project we just created in the previous tutorial, and the repository of this project itself. After listing, we can simply clone the existing repository like we did with the empty one previously:

$ gitbox clone myapp  
Cloning repository...  
Repository successfully cloned.

We can now edit and push changes back to the repository like before. Whenever we push something into the repository, we must make sure that it gets fully synced before pushing changes from somewhere else to prevent repository corruption (this shouldn’t be a problem since a synchronization after a git push usually takes only a couple of seconds in the case of source code).

After we made sure syncing did indeed finish, we can either clone the repository at a new machine like before, or if we have cloned the repository previously but would like to update it with the newly pushed changes, we can pull them from GitBox:

$ git pull

## Create Secondary Repository for Existing Project

Another common use case scenario with git repositories is that we already have an existing repository that we would like to check into GitBox (e.g. We work on an open source project hosted on github, would like to implement some things without pushing to github, but still having the code backed up just in case).

For the sake of the tutorial, I will clone one of my github repositories as the existing project:

$ git clone git://github.com/karalabe/nitrogen.git

In order to import an existing repository into GitBox, we have to be inside the specific repository we would like to import. Note, we specify the name with which to track the repository inside GitBox.

$ cd nitrogen  
$ gitbox import nitrogen  
Creating empty repository...  
Importing data into new repository...  
Repository successfully imported.

If we list the tracked repositories now, out new *nitrogen* repo should appear:

$ gitbox list  
List of repositories tracked by GitBox:  
 - gitbox  
 - myapp  
 - nitrogen

Finally whenever we make any commits, we can decide where to push the changes.

$ git push origin  
$ git push gitbox

Note, that the GitBox repository (remote) will always be called *gitbox*.

# Releases

* Version 0.2.0: **Work in progress**
  + Mac OS X port of GitBox
  + Automatic git installation in Ubuntu and Fedora
  + User friendly output messages
* Version 0.1.0: **2010-08-27**
  + Support for repository listing, creation, cloning and importing
  + Automatic git installation in OpenSuSE and Windows
  + Automatic GitBox configuration in \*nix and Windows XP SP2+, Vista and Windows 7

# Acknowledgements

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# License

The MIT License

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