

A Brief Introduction to git + GitHub



credit: git



credit: GitHub

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Important! These slides heavily borrow from a talk by Erik Tollerud

See https://github.com/LSSTC-DSFP/LSSTC-DSFP-Sessions/blob/master/Session3/Day1/Tollerud_repos_slides.pdf

What is Version Control?

From Wikipedia:

Revision control, also known as version control, source control or software configuration management (SCM), is the **management of changes to documents, programs, and other information stored as computer files.**

Why?

Peace of mind (backups)

Freedom (easy to explore with branches)

Collaboration (show & share your work)

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Peace of mind (backups)

Freedom (easy to explore with branches)

Collaboration (show & share your work)

Also - you are your own worst enemy

(but this is okay and part of the learning process)

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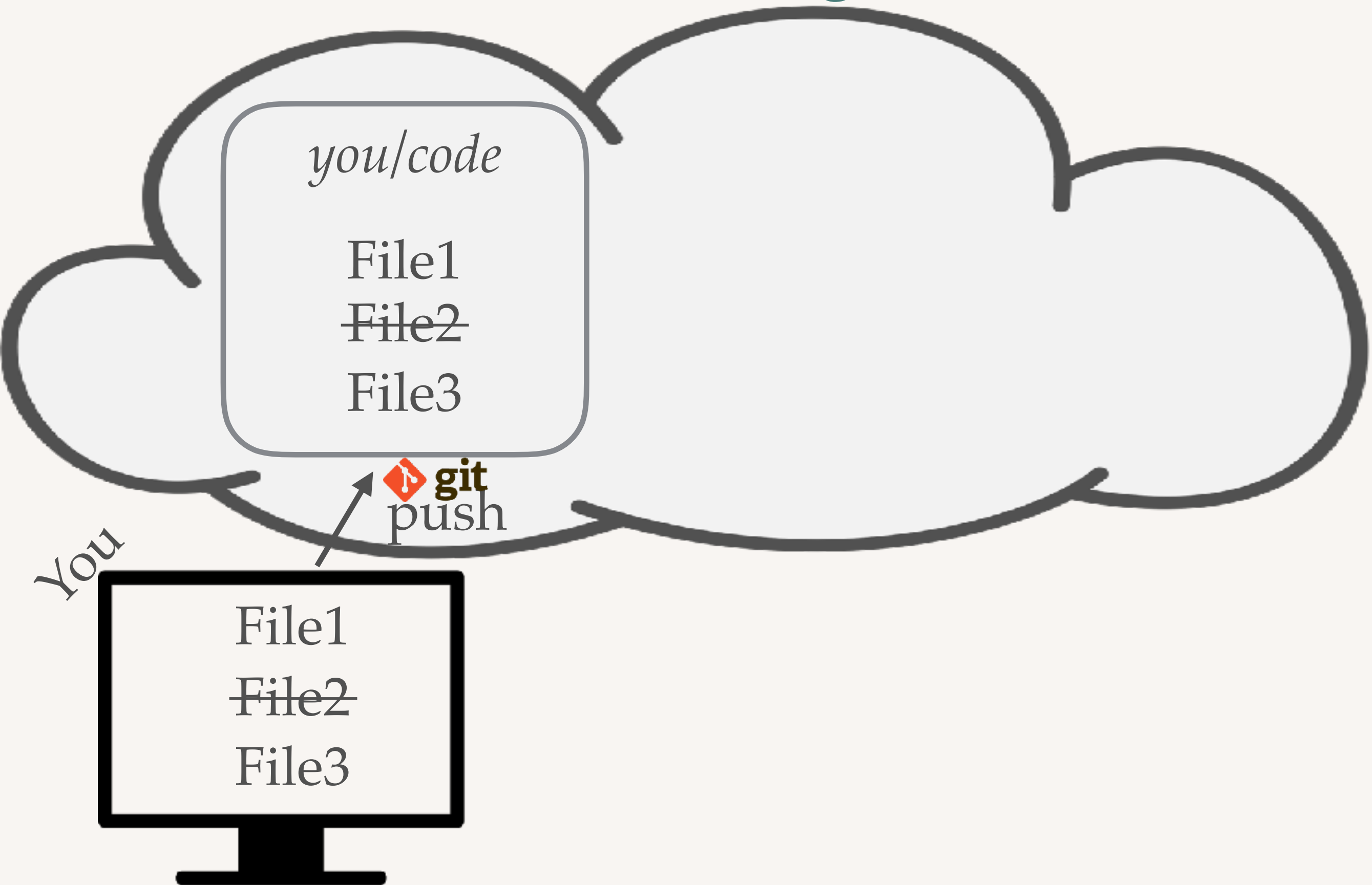


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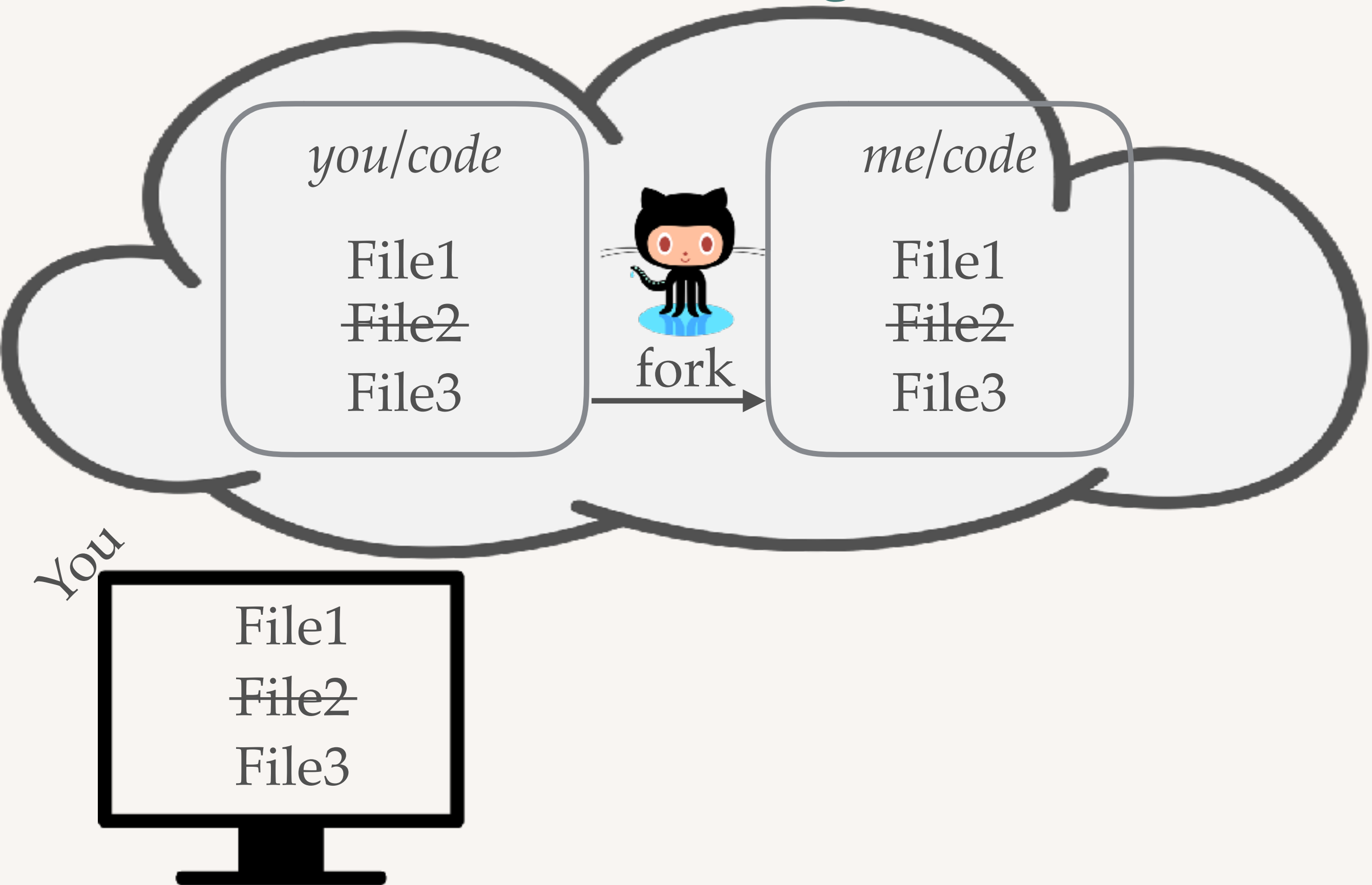
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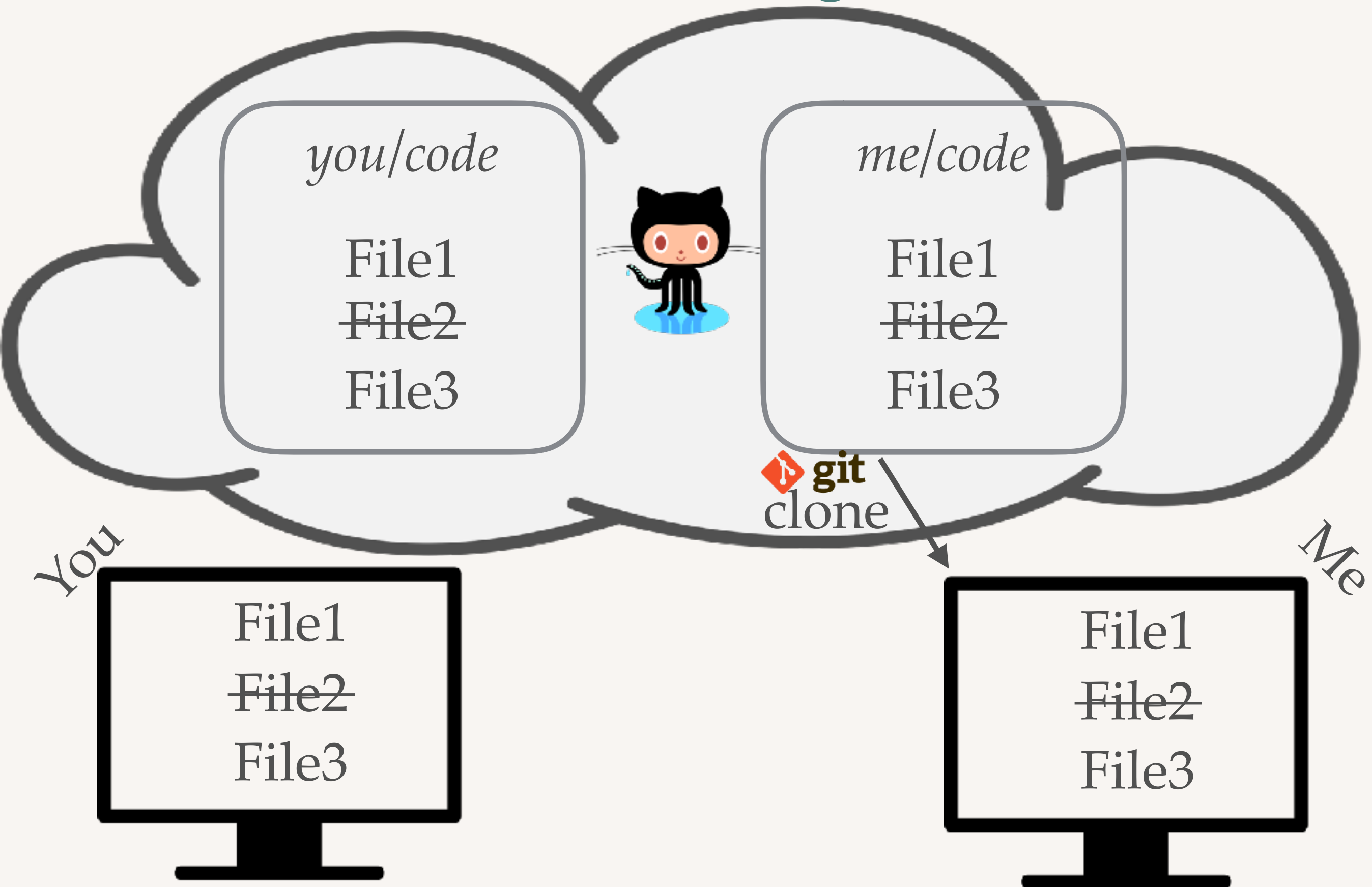
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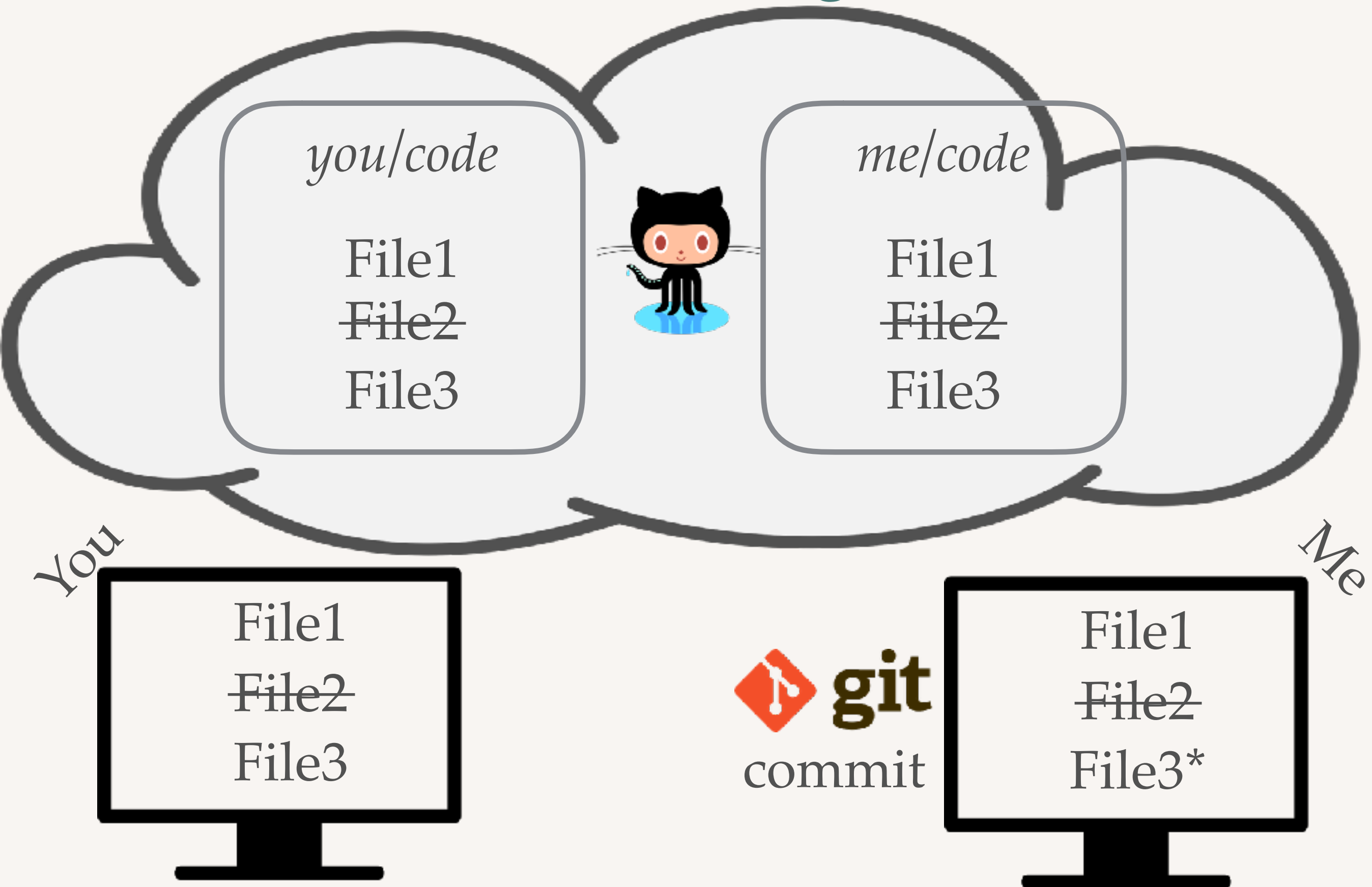
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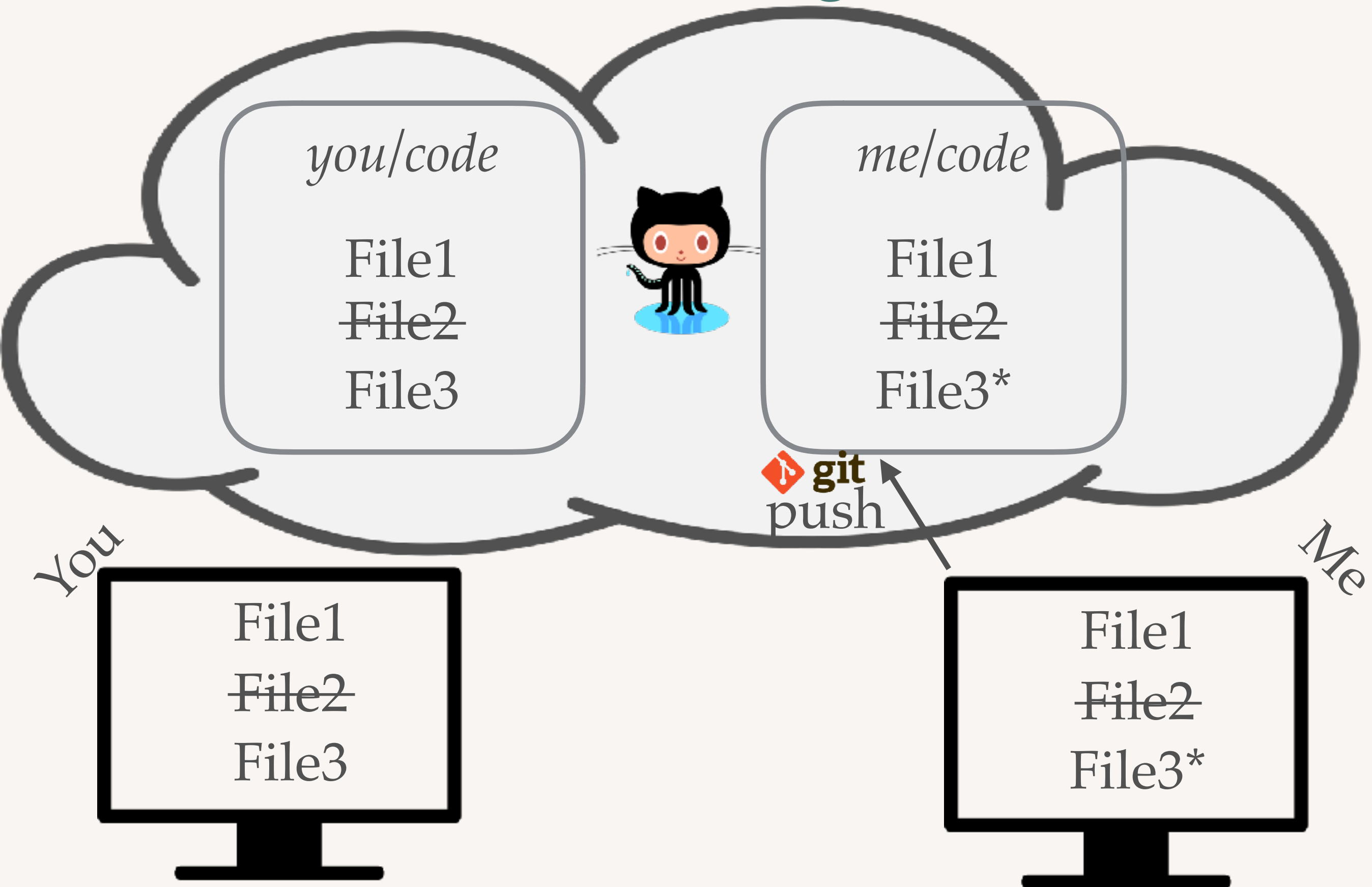
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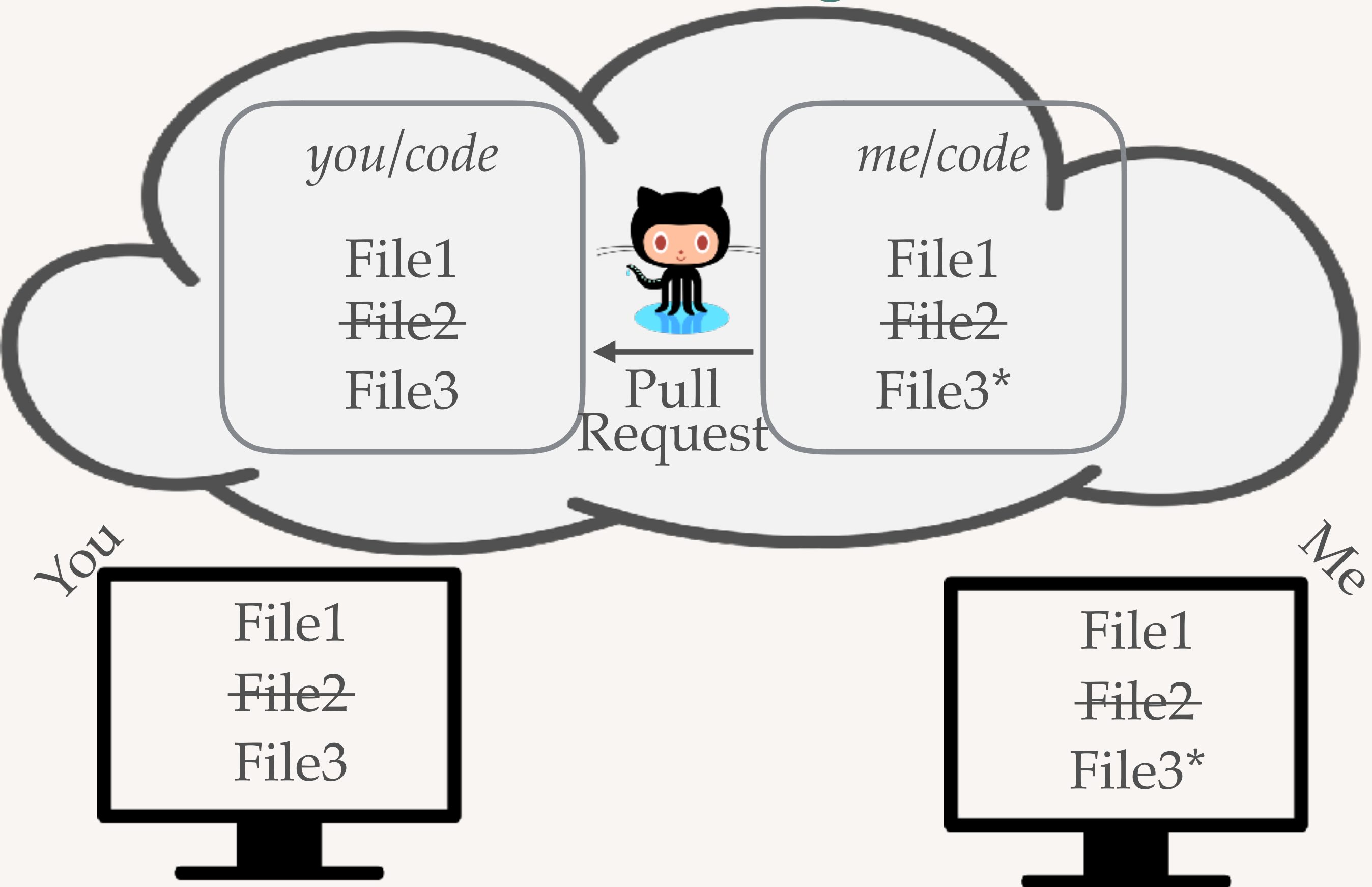
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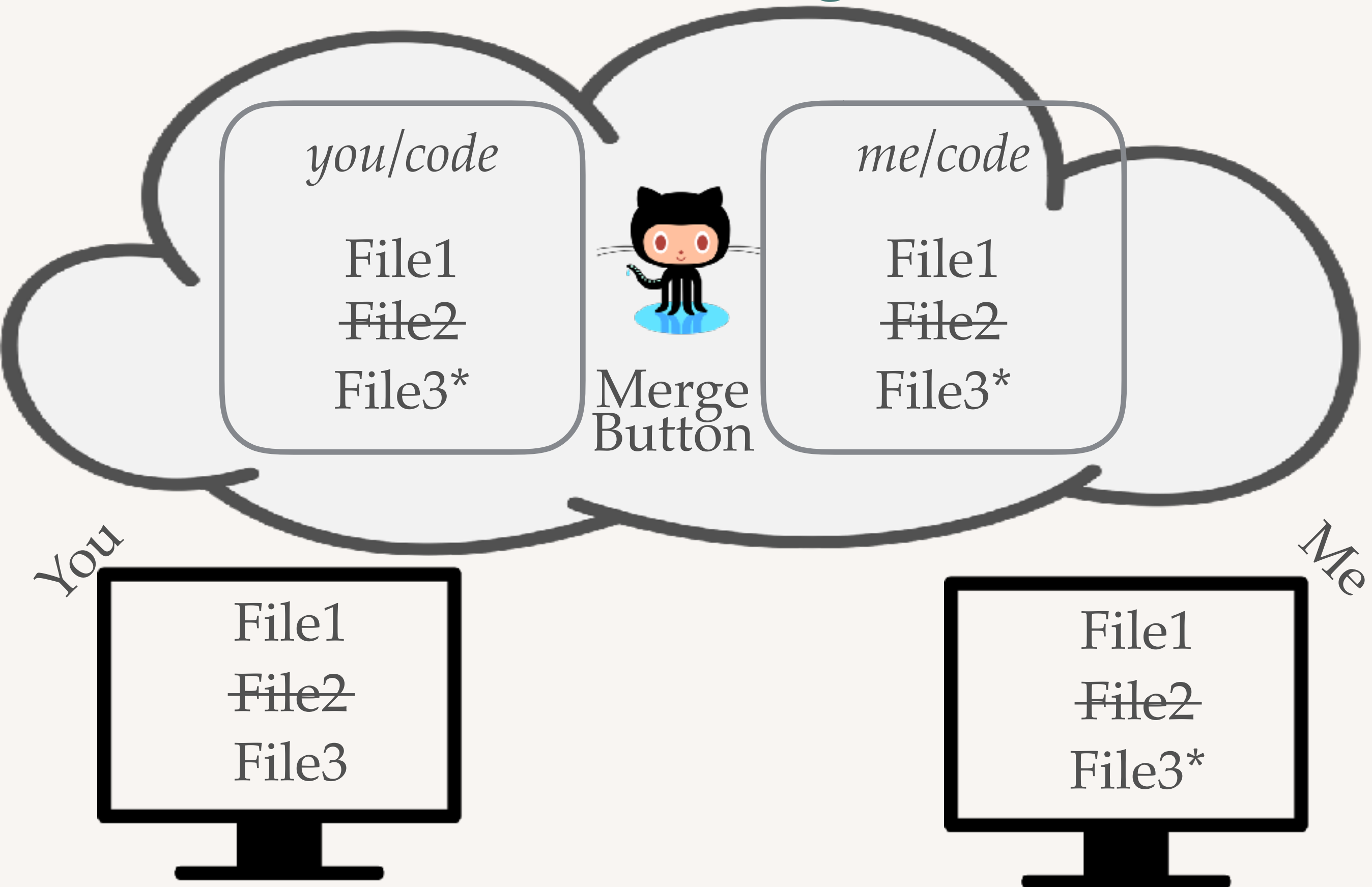
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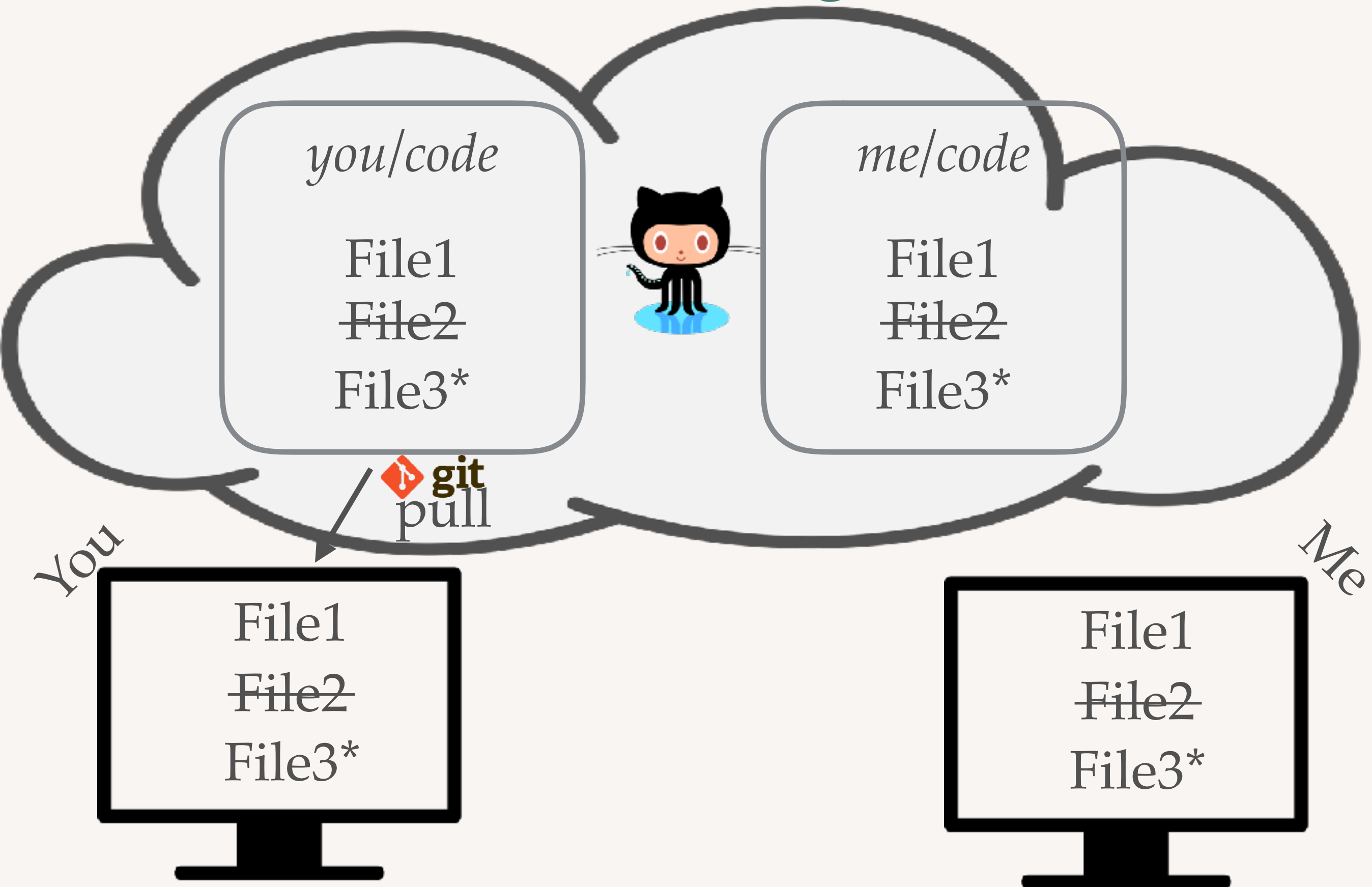
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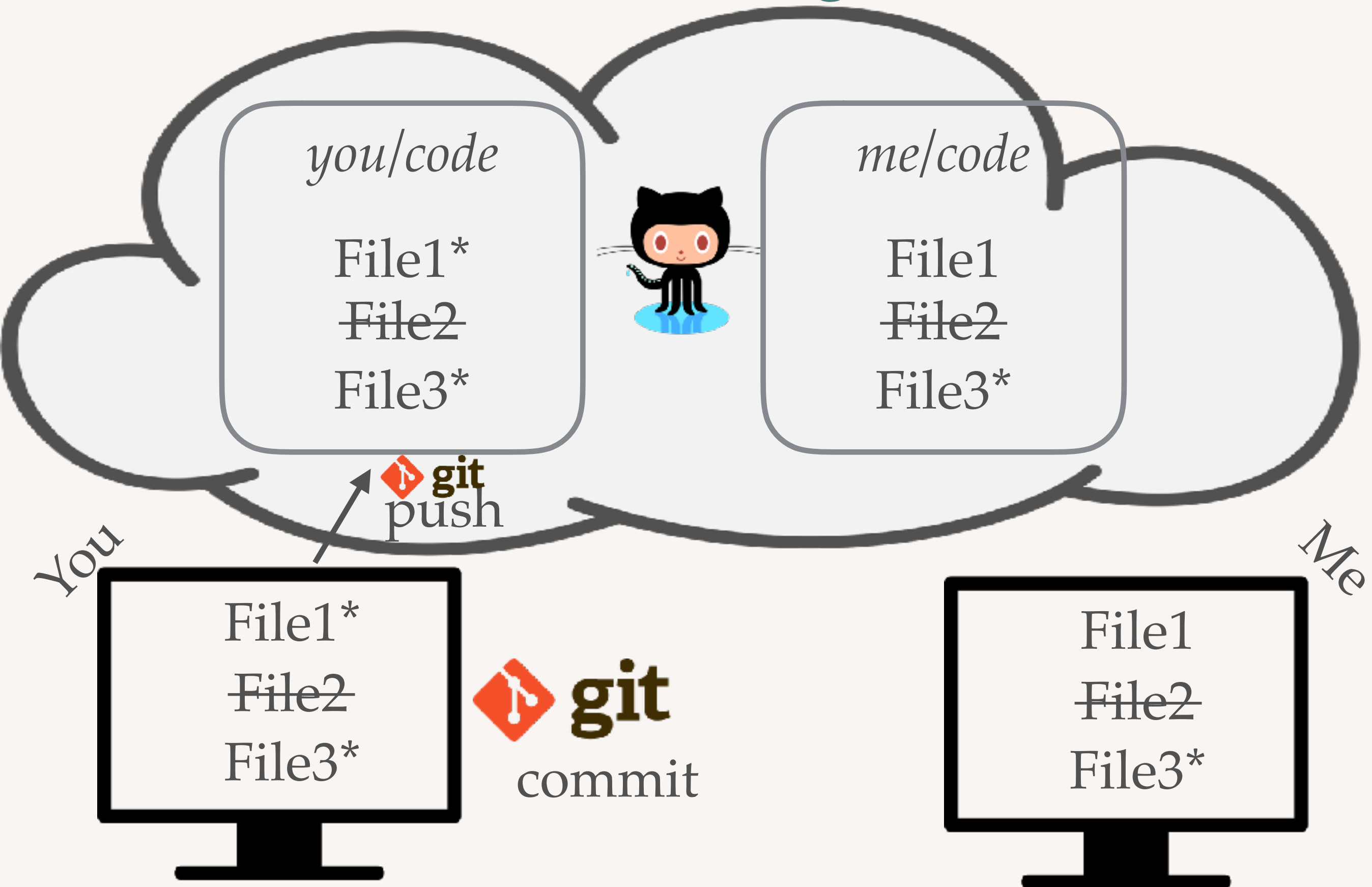
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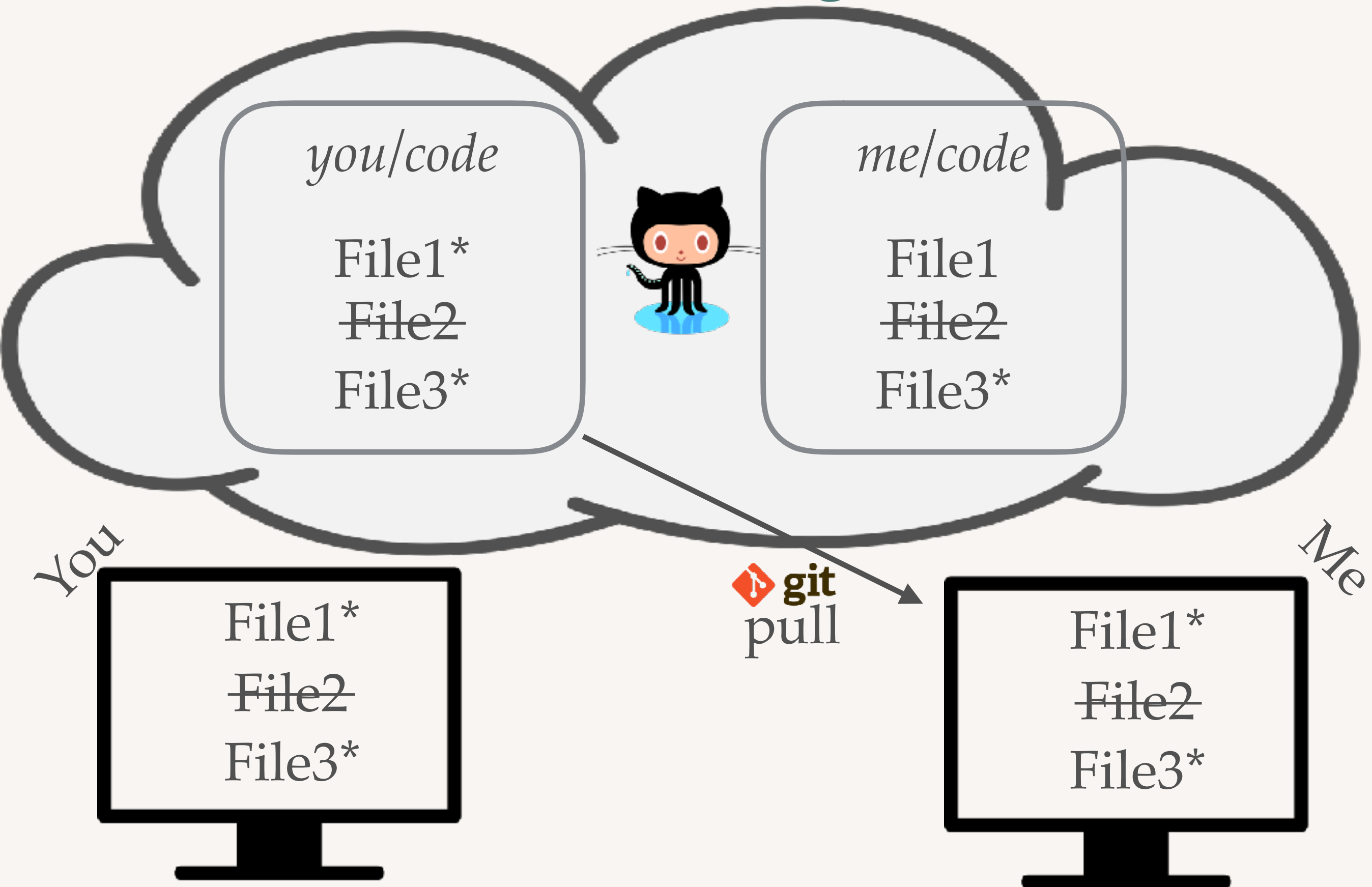
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Ultimately, you only really need to know 3 commands:

```
git add <filename>
```

```
git commit -m "<a descriptive commit message>"
```

```
git push origin <branch name>
```

(you will need more while working with collaborators, but this covers > 90% of what you will do this summer)

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```
git add <filename>
```

This “stages” the file to commit to the repo

<filename> = file to be committed in the repo

(at this point nothing major has occurred)

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`git commit -m "<a descriptive commit message>"`

This “commits” the file to the repo

<message> = messages should be short **and** descriptive

e.g., “fixed” doesn’t describe

someone should be able to read commit messages and understand code

(at this point file is “logged”)

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`git push origin <branch name>`

This updates the cloud to reflect recent commits

<branch name> = branch on which work is being done
most likely *master* or *dev*

(at this point your code is safe - even if you drop your laptop)

Other Commands Worth Knowing

As you build up your toolbox you may also want:

`git branch`

report current branch within the repo

`git status`

summary of current branch, files staged for commit, & untracked files

`git checkout -b <branch name>`

create a new branch called <branch name> & switch to that branch

`git checkout <branch name>`

switch to branch <branch name>

`git merge <branch name>`

merge changes in <branch name> to the **current** branch

`git log`

history of recent commits

`git log --oneline --topo-order --graph`

nice graphical log of branches and changes in repo