

# Version Control with Git

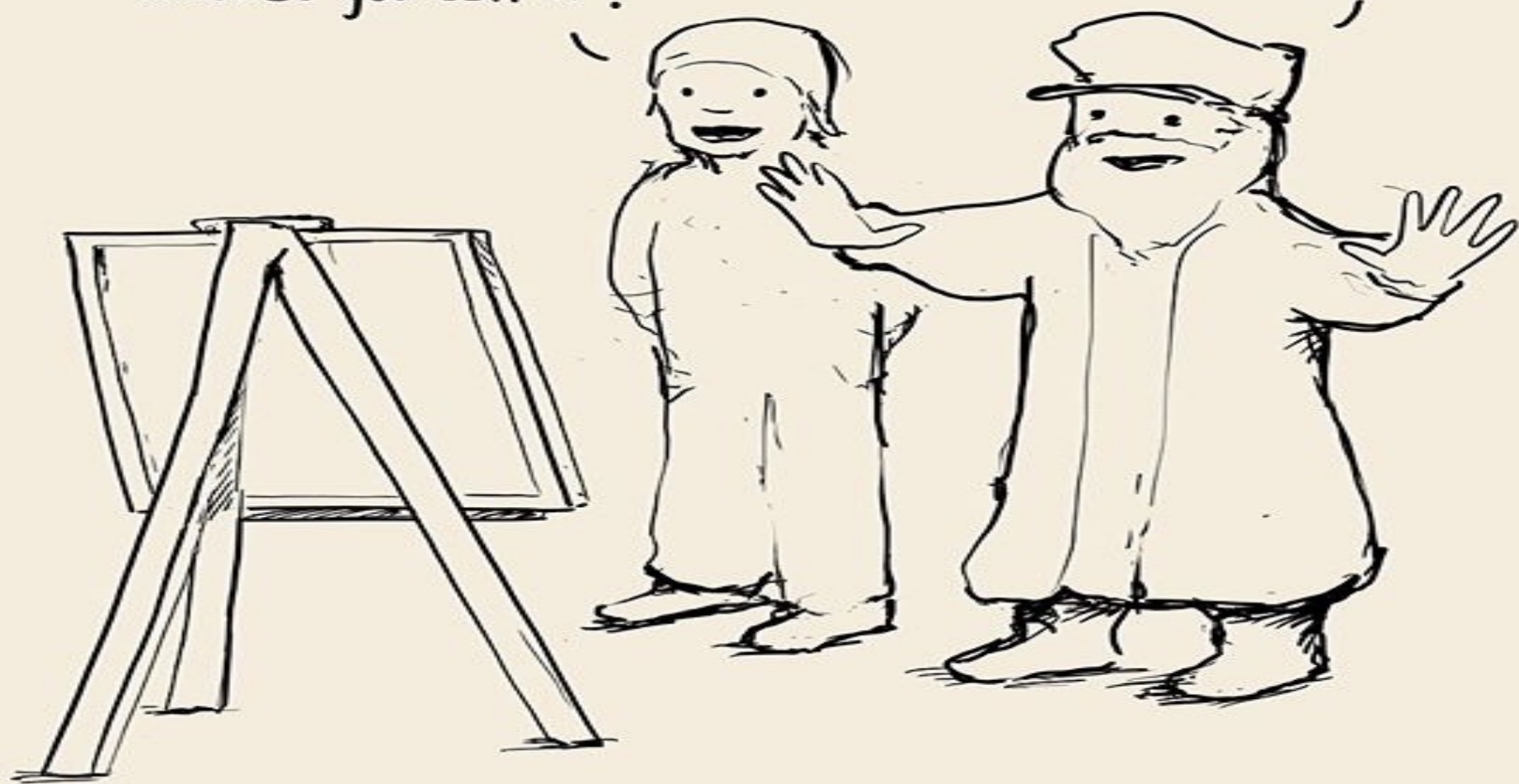
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CSYE 6225

Northeastern University

beautiful!  
what do you call it?

mona\_lisa\_finalrealupdateFINAL6



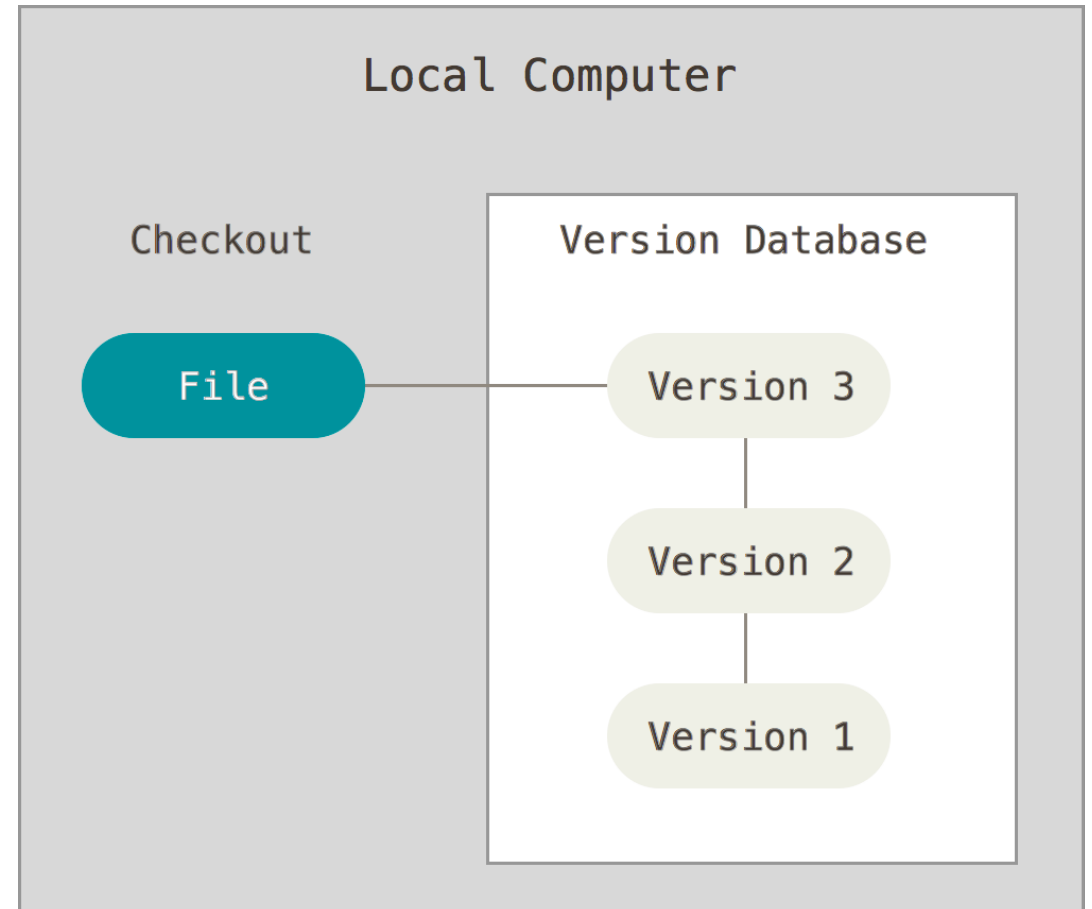
# What is Version Control & Why should you care?

- Version Control System track changes to your files and folders over time so that you can recall specific versions later.
- With a Version Control System you can compare various revisions of a file or revert back to an older version if there is a problem with latest version of a file.
- Version Control System also lets you track WHO made the changes for a particular version which is useful if you are working in teams.

# Local Version Control

Example:

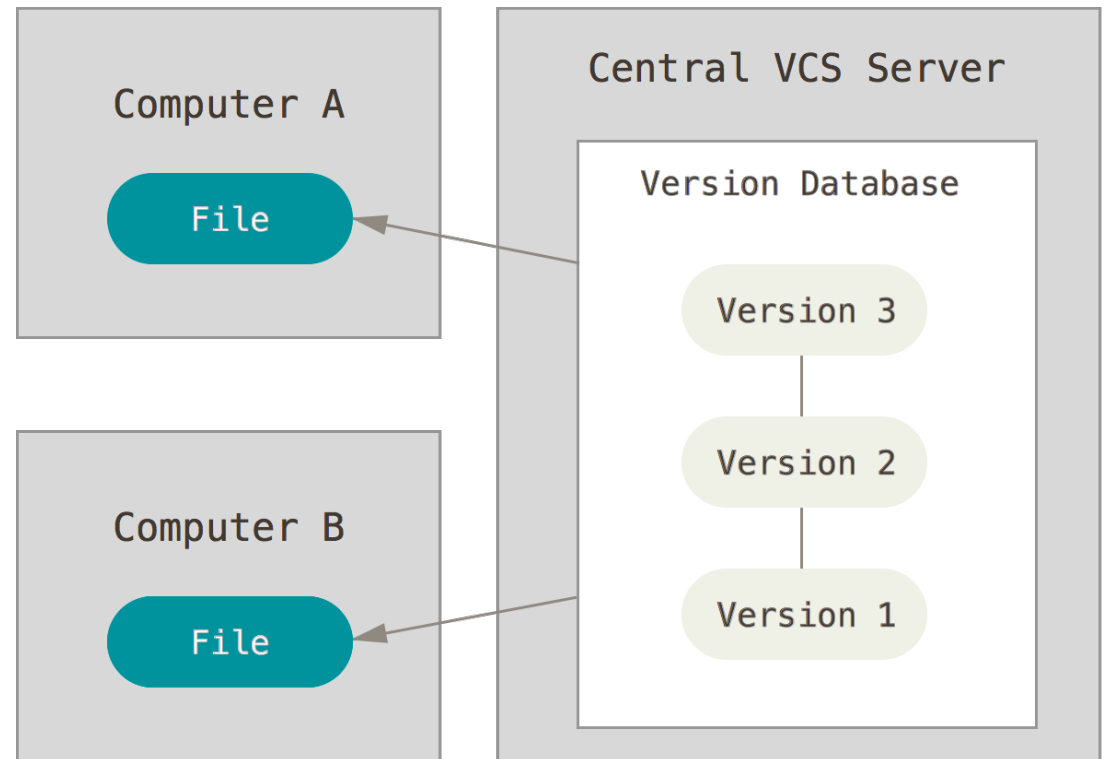
- Revision Control System (RCS)
- Source Code Control System (SCCS)



# Centralized Version Control

Example:

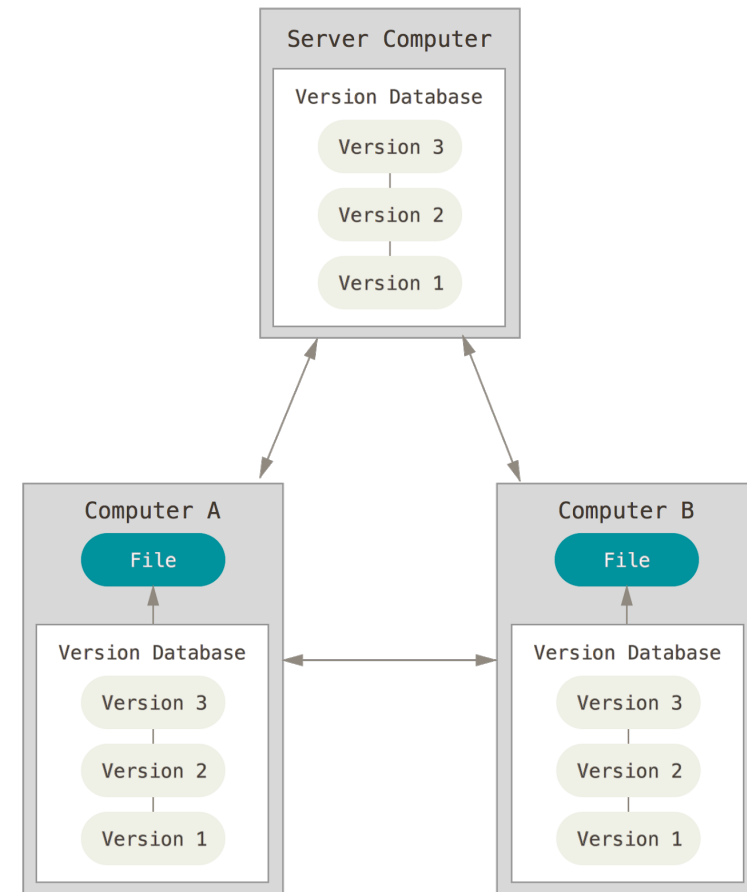
- CVS
- SVN
- Perforce



# Distributed Version Control Systems

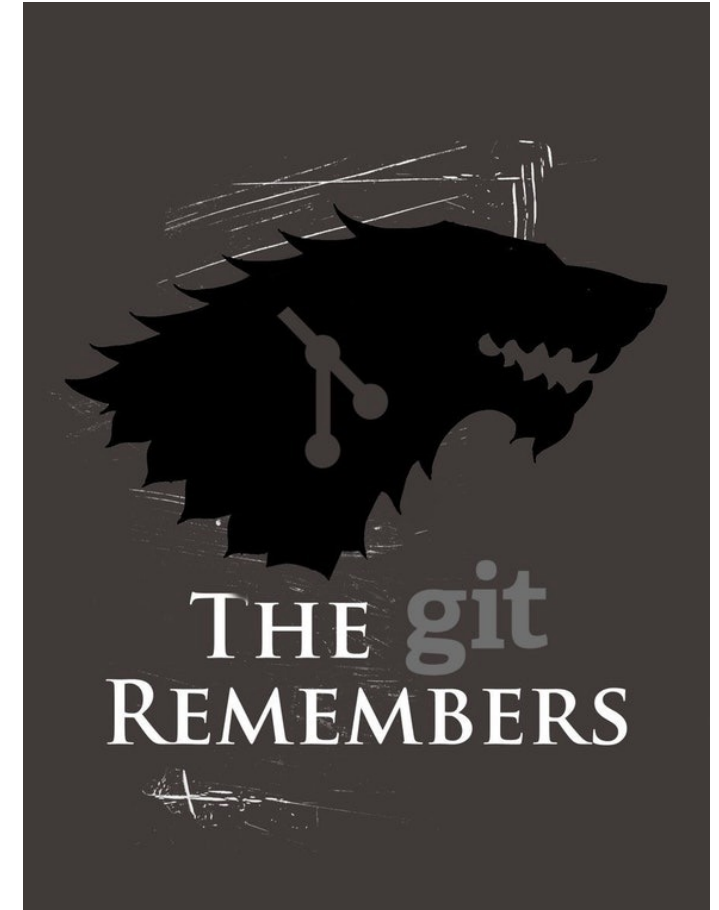
## Example

- Git
- Mercurial
- Bazaar
- Darcs

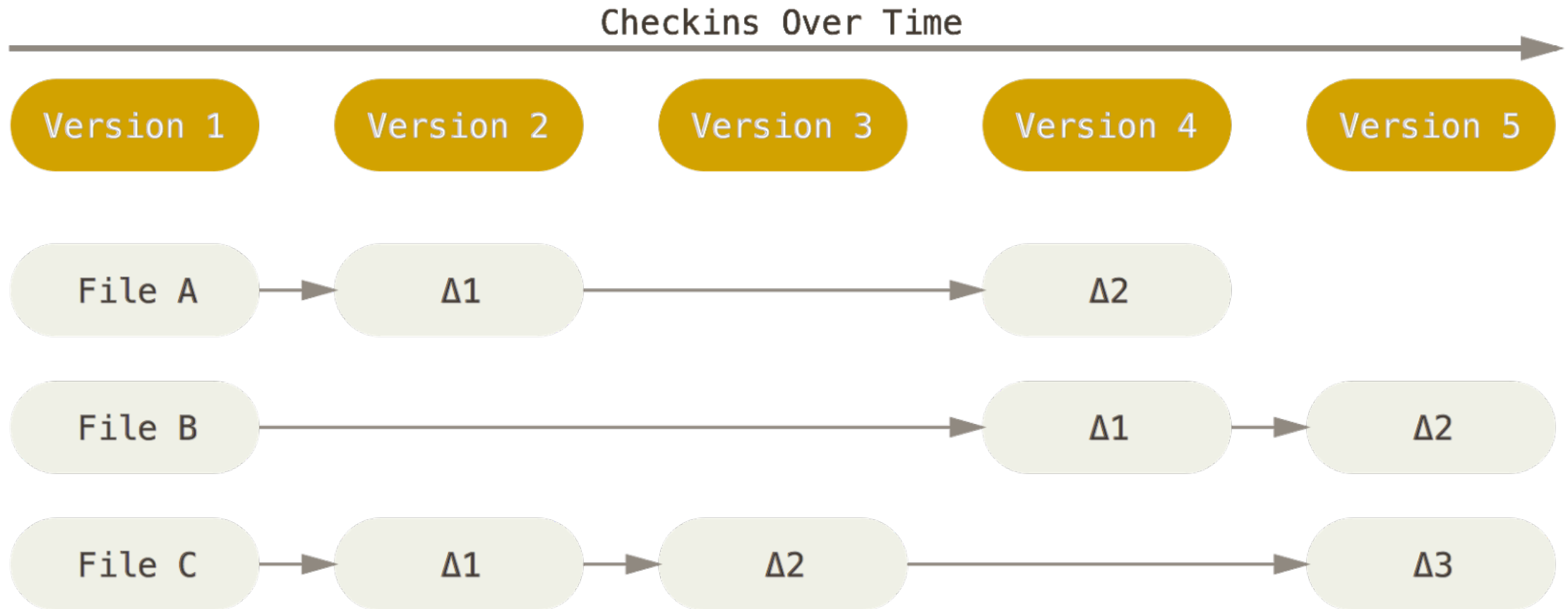


# A Short History of Git

- Linux kernel project began using a proprietary DVCS called BitKeeper in 2002 but in 2005 the relationship between community & commercial company broke down and BitKeeper was no longer free for the community.
- Linus Torvalds created Git in 2005 to manage Linux Kernel. Since then Git has become the goto Distributed Version Control System for developers.
- In this course we will use Git and Github for hosting assignment and term project.

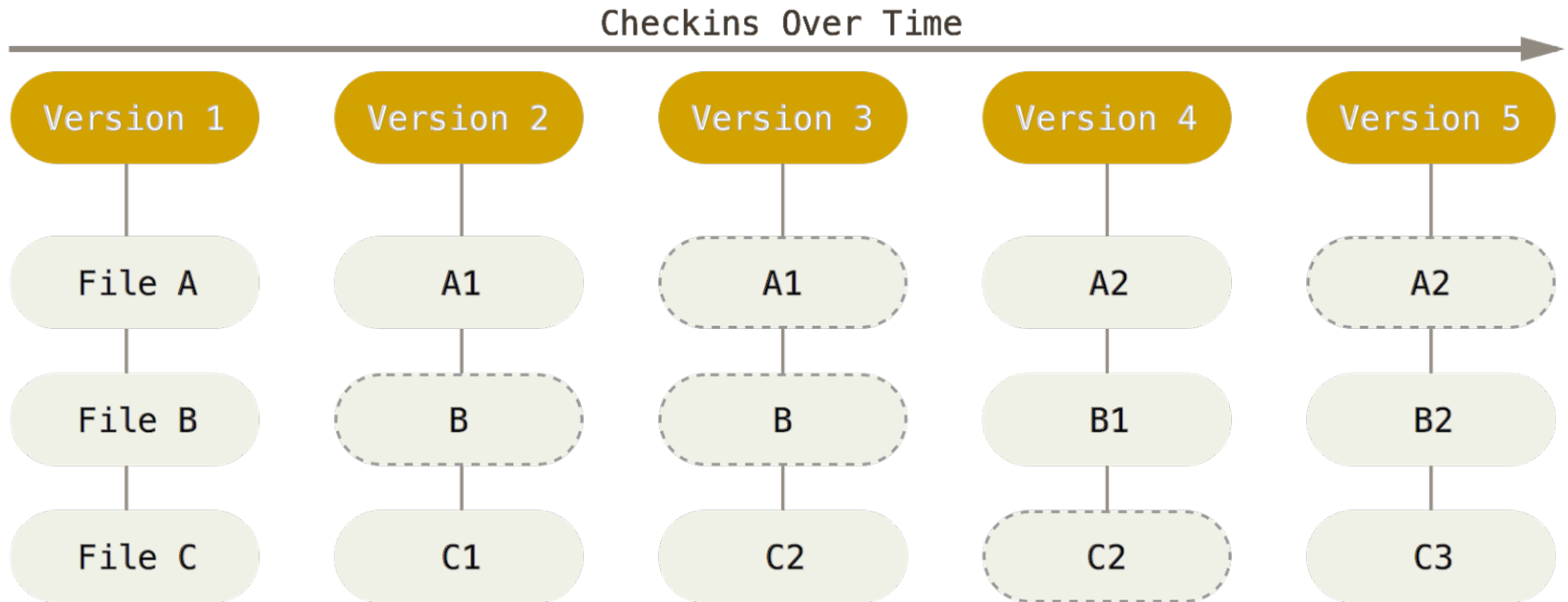


# Tracking Changes w/Differences (CVS, SVN)





# Tracking Changes w/Snapshots (Git)



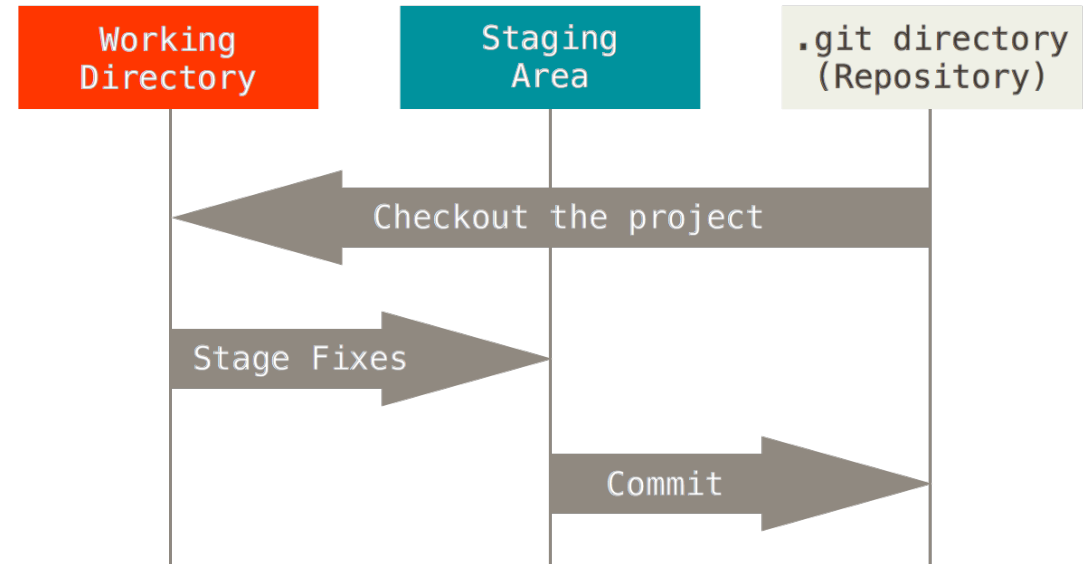
# Git Has Integrity

- Everything in Git is check-summed before it is stored and is then referred to by that checksum.
- Once a file has been committed, it is impossible to change the contents of file or directory with Git finding out.
- Git uses SHA-1 hash which is a 40-character string composed of hexadecimal characters (0–9 and a–f) and calculated based on the contents of a file or directory structure in Git. Example commit hash *fb1d8e0e2c50f374cfc244564decfc3f0a336cb4*
- Git stores everything in its database not by file name but by the hash value of its contents which means you will see these hash values all over the place.

# Local Git Workflow

The basic Git workflow is something like this:

- You modify files in your working tree.
- You stage the files, adding snapshots of them to your staging area.
- You do a commit, which takes the files as they are in the staging area and stores that snapshot permanently to your Git directory.



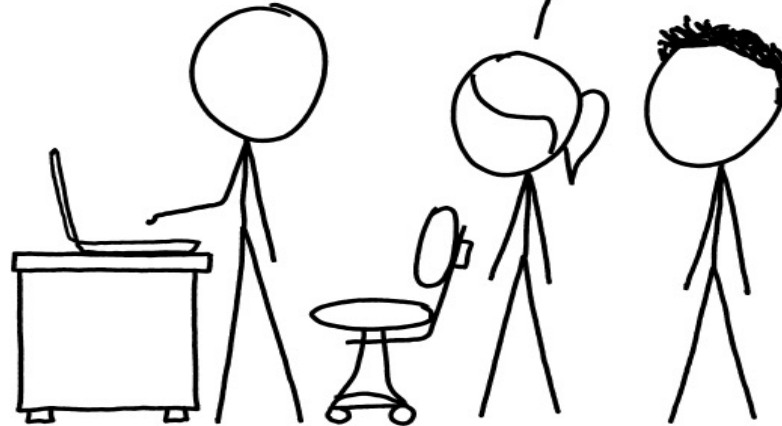
# Installing Git

You can download the Git binaries from <https://git-scm.com/downloads>

THIS IS GIT. IT TRACKS COLLABORATIVE WORK  
ON PROJECTS THROUGH A BEAUTIFUL  
DISTRIBUTED GRAPH THEORY TREE MODEL.

COOL. HOW DO WE USE IT?

NO IDEA. JUST MEMORIZE THESE SHELL  
COMMANDS AND TYPE THEM TO SYNC UP.  
IF YOU GET ERRORS, SAVE YOUR WORK  
ELSEWHERE, DELETE THE PROJECT,  
AND DOWNLOAD A FRESH COPY.



# First-Time Git Setup (your identity & editor)

Set your name and address using following commands

- ***\$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"***
- ***\$ git config --global user.email [johndoe@example.com](mailto:johndoe@example.com)***

Set your default editor on Linux using following command.

- ***\$ git config --global core.editor vim***
- The default text editor that will be used when Git needs you to type in a message.

You can modify the settings later in ***~/.gitconfig***

# GitHub SSH key Setup

Follow steps documented in the articles below:


1. <https://help.github.com/articles/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent/>
2. <https://help.github.com/articles/adding-a-new-ssh-key-to-your-github-account/>

# Initializing a Repository in Existing Directory

```
$ cd /home/user/your_repo
```

```
$ git init
```

This creates a new subdirectory named **.git** that contains all of your necessary repository files – a Git repository skeleton. At this point, nothing in your project is tracked yet.

A terminal window with a black background and white text. The prompt 'tejas@csye6225:~\$' is visible at the top left. The command 'git init' has been entered and executed, resulting in a series of status messages from Git, including 'Initialized empty Git repository in /home/user/your\_repo/.git/' and 'No commit history present in the repository'.

```
tejas@csye6225:~$ git init
```



# Cloning an Existing Repository

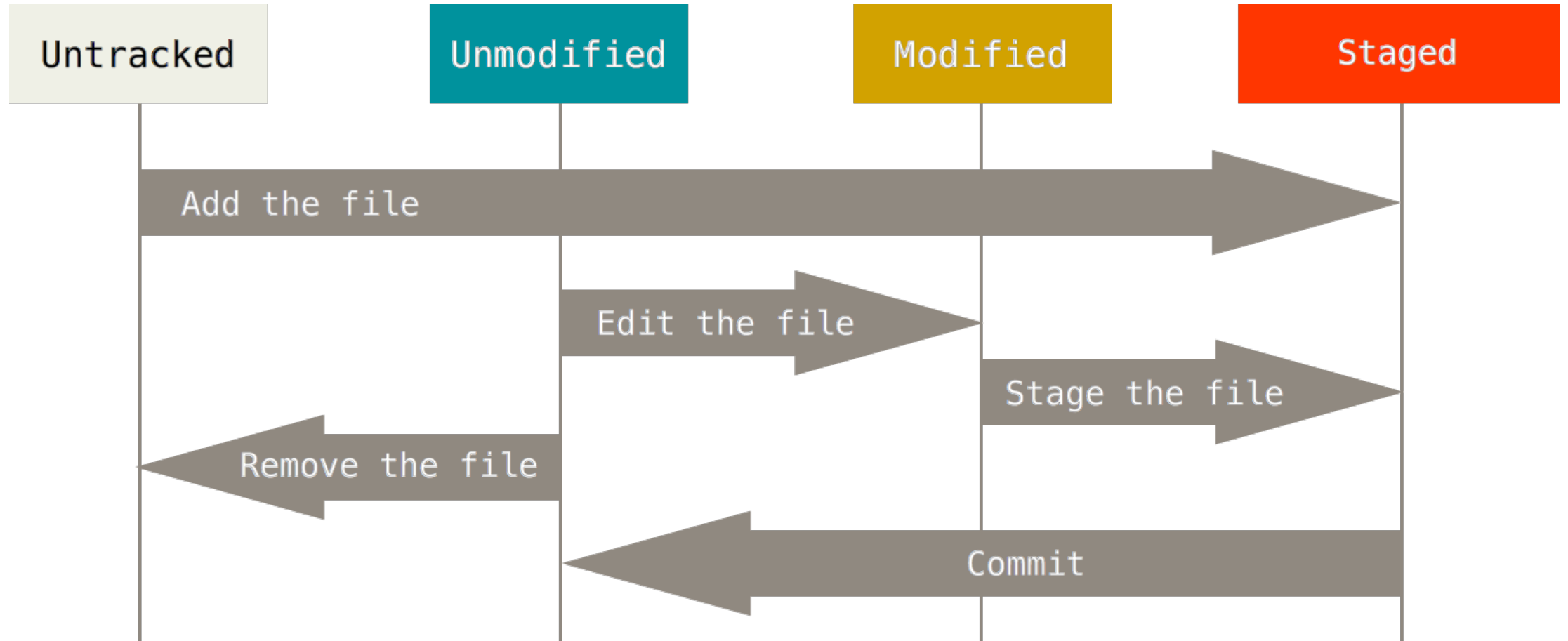
- If you want to get a copy of existing Git repository you need to use **git clone**

*\$ git clone [git@github.com:torvalds/linux.git](https://github.com/torvalds/linux.git)*

- Note that you can clone git repository using either **git** (SSH) or **https** transfer protocol. I recommend you use **git** protocol wherever possible.



# Lifecycle of the Status of your files



# Git Status

Displays paths that have differences between the index file and the current HEAD commit, paths that have differences between the working tree and the index file, and paths in the working tree that are not tracked by Git.

```
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'. No changes
nothing to commit, working directory clean
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$ touch test.txt
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
Untracked files:
  (use "git add <file>..." to include in what will be committed)

    test.txt                                Added new file

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$ vi vimrc
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/master'.
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:   vimrc                        Modified existing file

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

    test.txt

no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
tejas@csye6225:~/vimrc$
```

# Tracking New File with Git

A new file must be added to Git repo using the command **git add <FILENAME>**. You can track all new files using **-A**

Example:

```
$ git add -A :/
```

# Stage Modified Files

- Existing files must be staged using the same **git add** command.

# Committing Your Changes (Locally)

Once you have staged all your new and modified files, it is time to commit them using the **git commit** command.

**\$ git commit -m “commit message goes here”**

	COMMENT	DATE
○	CREATED MAIN LOOP & TIMING CONTROL	14 HOURS AGO
○	ENABLED CONFIG FILE PARSING	9 HOURS AGO
○	MISC BUGFIXES	5 HOURS AGO
○	CODE ADDITIONS/EDITS	4 HOURS AGO
○	MORE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	HERE HAVE CODE	4 HOURS AGO
○	AAAAAAAAA	3 HOURS AGO
○	ADKFJSLKDFJSDKLFJ	3 HOURS AGO
○	MY HANDS ARE TYPING WORDS	2 HOURS AGO
○	HAAAAAAAAAANDS	2 HOURS AGO

AS A PROJECT DRAGS ON, MY GIT COMMIT MESSAGES GET LESS AND LESS INFORMATIVE.

<https://xkcd.com/1296/>

# Working with Remotes

- Remote repositories are versions of your project that are hosted on the Internet or network somewhere.
- To add a new remote Git repository use following command
- **git remote add <url>**
- Note: A git repository can have more than one remote.

# Showing Your Remotes

- **git remote -v** command will show you which remote server you have configured.



*“git pull a day keeps  
the conflicts away”*

# Fetching and Pulling from Your Remotes

- To get data (changes) from remote project, you can use **git fetch** or **git pull** command.
- **git fetch** command only downloads the data to your local repository – it doesn't automatically merge it with any of your work or modify what you're currently working on. You have to merge it manually into your work when you're ready.
- **git pull** command to automatically fetch and then merge that remote branch into your current branch.

# Pushing to Remotes

**git push [remote-name] [branch-name]** command is used to push committed changes from your local git repository to the one the server so others can pull it.

Example:

**\$ git push origin master**

# Git Branches

Nearly every VCS has some form of branching support. Branching means you diverge from the main line of development and continue to do work without messing with that main line. In many VCS tools, this is a somewhat expensive process, often requiring you to create a new copy of your source code directory, which can take a long time for large projects.

# Create & Checkout Git Branch

To create a branch and switch to it at the same time, you can run the git checkout command with the -b switch

```
$ git checkout -b BRANCH_NAME
```

This is shorthand for:

```
$ git branch BRANCH_NAME
```

```
$ git checkout BRANCH_NAME
```

# Github Pull Request

<https://help.github.com/articles/about-pull-requests/>

# Merge Conflicts



**I Am Devloper**  
@iamdevloper



ever see a git merge conflict so bad  
you're convinced Netflix are gonna  
make a true crime mini-series out of it?

9/7/18, 6:14 AM

# **GIT MERGE**





# In case of fire



1. git commit



2. git push



3. leave building

# Forking Workflow

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/comparing-workflows/forking-workflow>

# Additional Resources

See Lecture Page