软件工程实验

Git



- 01. Git
- 02. 远程仓库的设置
- 03. Git 指令

01.

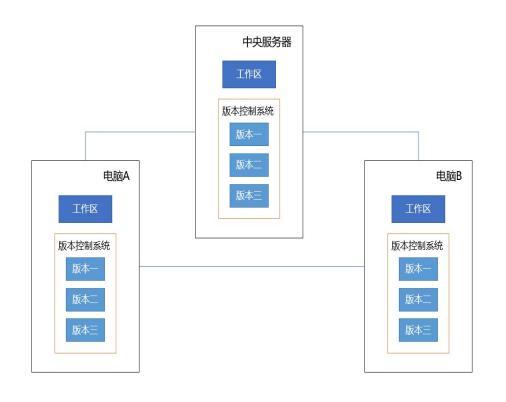
Git简介



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. It outclasses SCM tools like Subversion, CVS, Perforce, and ClearCase with features like cheap local branching, convenient staging areas, and multiple workflows. 版本控制系统,是指能随时间的推进记录一系列文件以便于开发者以后想要回退到某个版本的系统,主要分为三类:本地版本控制系统、集中版本控制系统和分布式版本控制系统。

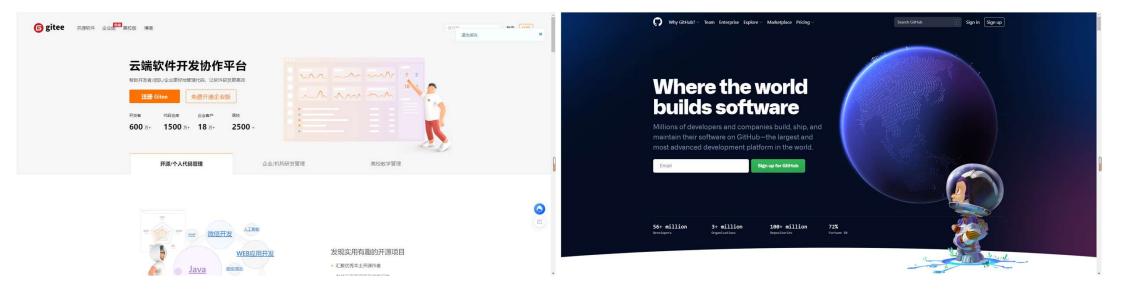
分布式版本控制系统与前两者 均不同。首先, 在分布式版本控 制系统中,系统保存的不是文件 变化的差量, 而是文件的快照, 即把文件的整体复制下来保存, 而不关心具体的变化内容。其次, 最重要的是分布式版本控制系统 是分布式的, 开发者从中央服务 器拷贝下来代码时, 拷贝的是一 个完整的版本库,包括历史纪录, 提交记录等. 这样即使某一台机 器宕机也能找到文件的完整备份。



02.

远程仓库的设置

远程仓库的选取



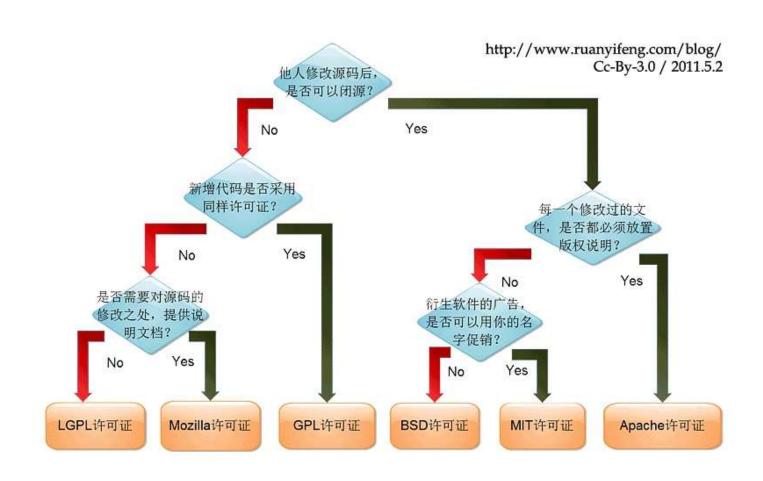
github与gitee均可,以前常常使用github,但是它有可能被墙(),所以这里也介绍gitee,可以自行选择一个使用。(本PPT使用gitee做演示)

新建一个github/gitee项目

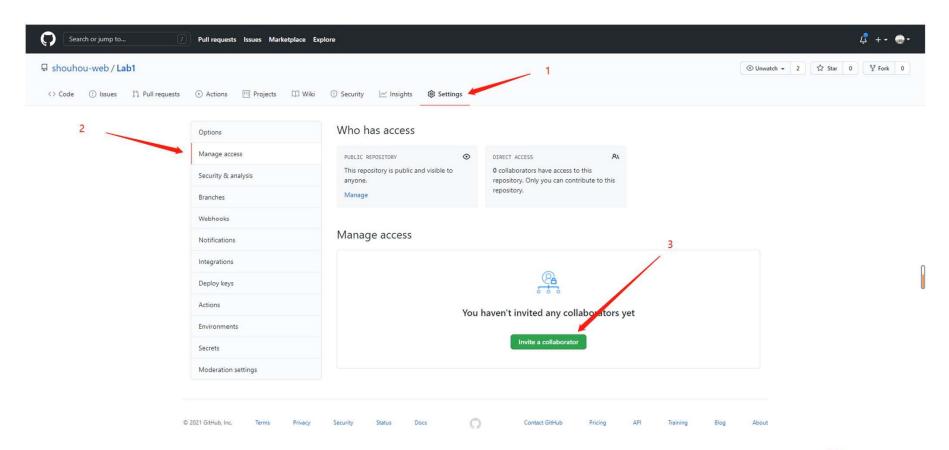
Create a new repository A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere? Import a repository. Owner * Repository name * shouhou-web ▼ Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about ideal-octo-barnacle? Description (optional) Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit. Private You choose who can see and commit to this repository. Initialize this repository with: Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository. ✓ Add a README file This is where you can write a long description for your project. Learn more. Add .gitignore Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. Learn more. Choose a license A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. Learn more. License: MIT License ▼ This will set 39 main as the default branch. Change the default name in your settings. Create repository



关于MIT协议的选取

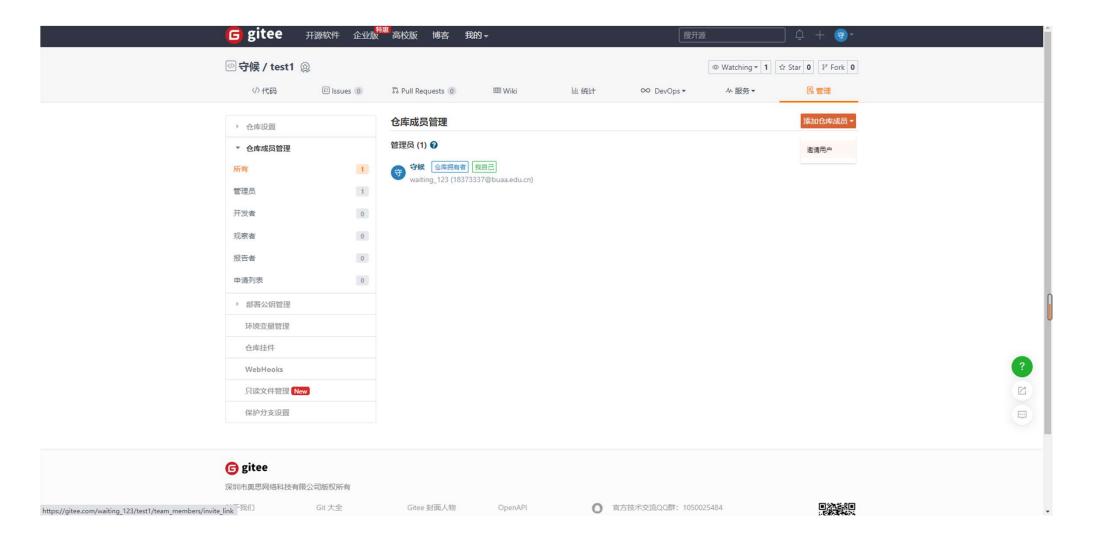


邀请成员 (github)





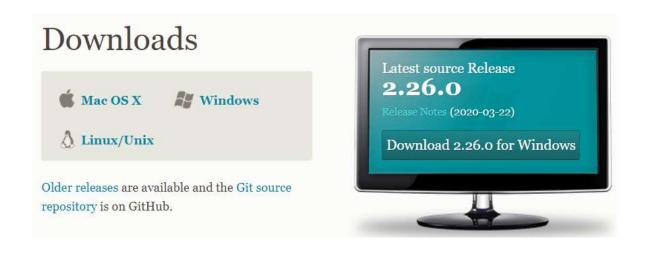
邀请成员 (gitee)



03.

Git 指令

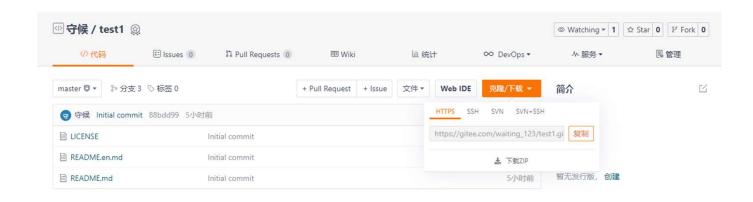
https://www.git-scm.com/download/下载安装包进行Git GUI的安装



在本地找一个文件夹 右键, git bash here



然后找到云端的地址复制下来



然后输入"git clone 项目地址" 开始clone远程仓库到本地

```
86150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/软件工程/上机实践
$ git clone https://gitee.com/waiting_123/test1.git
Cloning into 'test1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 16, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (16/16), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (13/13), done.
remote: Total 16 (delta 4), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (16/16), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (4/4), done.
```

这就是你的本地仓库, 可以放在任何地方:



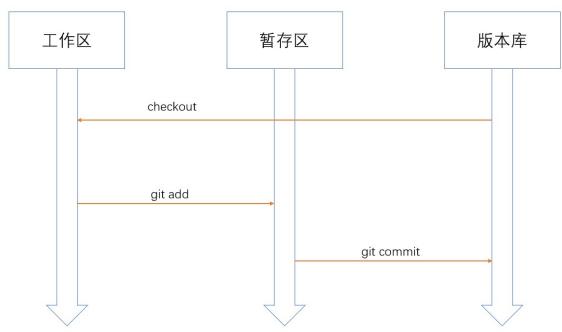
进入这个文件夹(一定要进去!),同样右键,git bash here,输入 "git status" 查看状态

```
86150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/蓝协小程序/新建文件夹/BuaaVolunteer (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/master'.
nothing to commit, working tree clean
```

显示这个就正常了,文件夹内应该有正常的所有文件,而且注意提示, 当前位于master分支中,且已经与远程分支origin/master同步 Git有三个工作区域,分别是工作目录、暂存区域和本地仓库。 工作目录是当前进行工作的区域,文件修改但未提交,处于已修改状态 (modified);

暂存区域是运行git add命令后文件保存的区域,也就是下次提交要保存的文件,文件处于已暂存状态 (staged);

本地仓库即版本库,记录了工程提交的完整状态和内容,文件处于已提交状态 (committed)



将本地仓库提交到远程

1. 将项目下指定文件加入暂存区:

git add [文件名]

(或使用git add . 将项目下所有文件加入暂存区)

2. 将暂存区的内容打包成commit, 提交到本地仓库:

git commit -m "[提交理由]"

3. 将本地仓库的内容提交到远程仓库:

git push

```
◇ MINGW64:/d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/软件工程/...
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/软
 工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
 git add test1.txt
 i150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/软
 +工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
 git commit -m "新建test1.txt"
[master 19ab1ad] 新建test1.txt
1 file changed, 0 insertions(+), 0 deletions(-)
create mode 100644 test1.txt
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/轫
 +工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
$ git push
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 6 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 277 bytes | 277.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 1), reused 1 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Powered by GITEE.COM [GNK-5.0]
To https://gitee.com/waiting_123/test1.git
  88bdd99..19ab1ad master -> master
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/:
 工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
```

将远程仓库同步到本地(若本地没有关联的分支)

- 1. 将远程仓库内容同步到本地origin git fetch
- 2. 新建一个分支指向远程分支(关联) git checkout -b[分支名] origin/[分支名]

将远程仓库同步到本地(若本地存在与远程关联的分支)

- 1. 将远程仓库内容同步到本地origin git fetch
- 2. 跳转到本地该分支
- git checkout [分支名]
- 3. 合并远程分支到本地分支
- git merge [分支名] origin/[分支名]

另:也可以直接在与远程关联的分支使用pull指令,效果等于fetch+mergegit pull

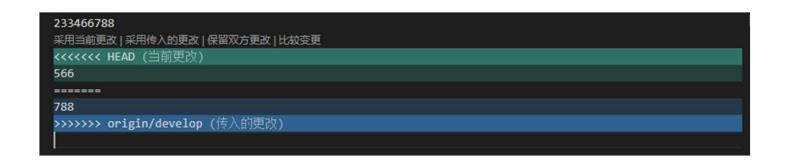
```
+工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
 git fetch
 emote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
 emote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
 emote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
 emote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Inpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 273 bytes | 3.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://gitee.com/waiting_123/test1
  6970e6b..d45dbce develop -> origin/develop
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/钞
 ‡工程/上机实践/test1 (master)
git checkout develop
Switched to branch 'develop'
Your branch is behind 'origin/develop' by 1 commit, and can be fast-forwarded.
 (use "git pull" to update your local branch)
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/刬
 +工程/上机实践/test1 (develop)
 git merge develop origin/develop
Jpdating 6970e6b..d45dbce
ast-forward
 test1.txt | 1 +
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 6150@DESKTOP-PGAGV7N MINGW64 /d/北京航空航天大学/02 课程资料/大三下学习资料/转
 工程/上机实践/test1 (develop)
```

分支合并与解决冲突

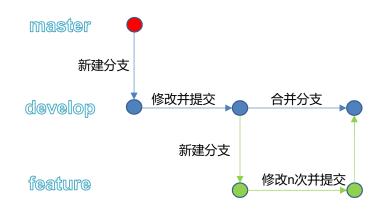
- 1. 合并分支2到分支1
- git merge [分支名1] [分支名2]
- 2. 使用vi编辑器填写合并理由



3. 合并过程中(包括git pull自动进行的合并)可能产生冲突,此时打开除记事本外的高级IDE一般就会提供合并冲突的提示,需要手动解决后再add/commit/push



为什么会出现冲突?





学习参考

- Git的核心概念
 - https://lufficc.com/blog/the-coreconception-of-git
- 吕云翔老师的《软件工程项目实训教程》
- 资料中的GitHelp.md