

Introduction to Git

Distributed Version Control

Agenda

- What is Version Control? What's Git?
- Install Git
- First steps: Working locally
- Working collaboratively and distributed
- Git in VSCode

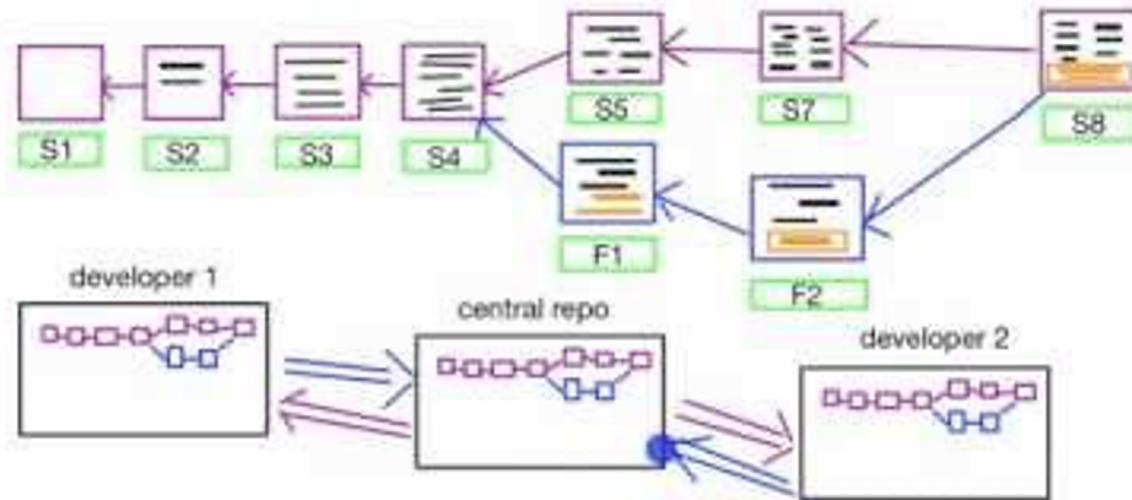
Why Version Control?

Let's say you need to work in groups on a coding project.

How would you work on the same files, sharing results with low friction?

Introduction to Git

Version Control System



Advantages of Version Control

- Save-Points (“Commits”)
- Multiple lines of development (“Branches”)
- Collaborate



<https://git-scm.com>

Installing Git

Git 2.17.0 Setup

Choosing the default editor used by Git
Which editor would you like Git to use?

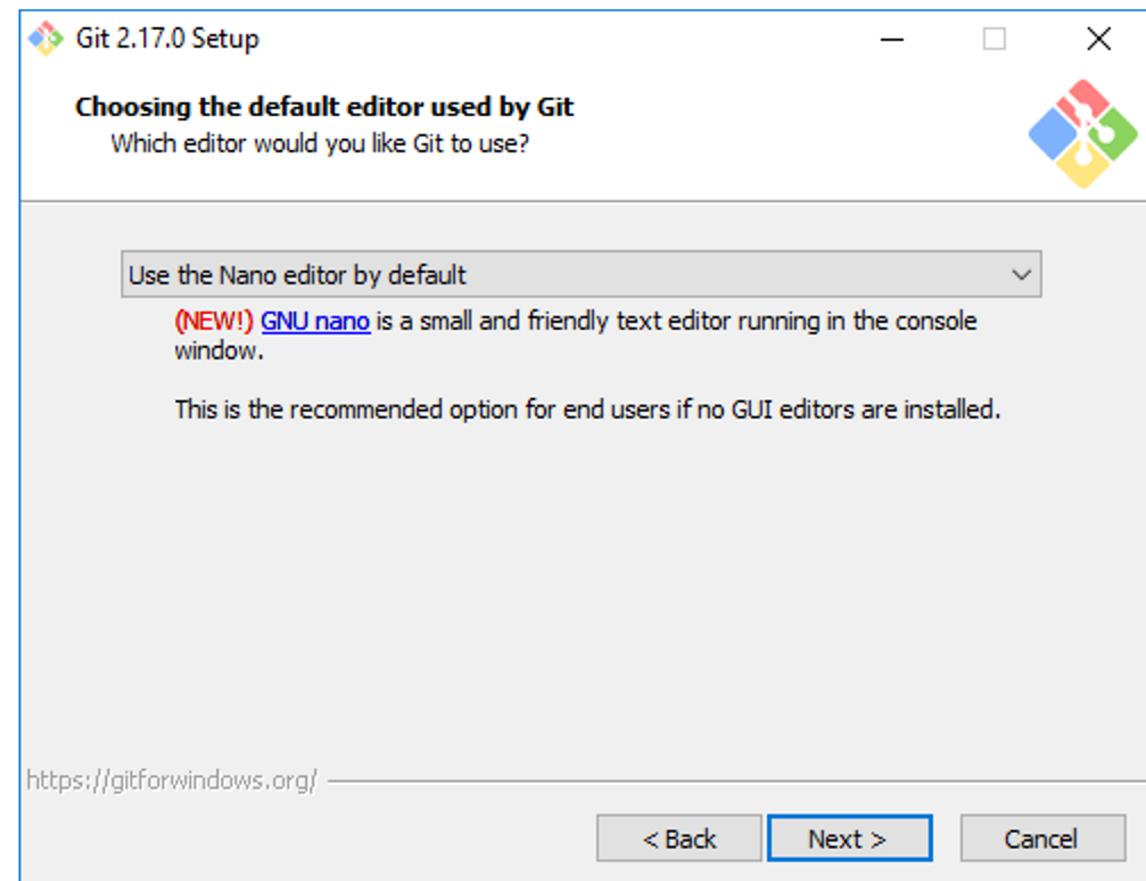
Use the Nano editor by default

(NEW!) [GNU nano](#) is a small and friendly text editor running in the console window.

This is the recommended option for end users if no GUI editors are installed.

<https://gitforwindows.org/>

< Back [Next >](#) Cancel



GitBash

Creating and entering folders

```
c:\ dir  
c:\ cd MyName  
c:\ md git-test  
c:\ mkdir git-test  
c:\ cd git-test
```

Creating a Git repository

```
c:\ git init
```

```
Initialized empty Git repository in  
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test>/.git/
```

Git status

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git status
```

```
On branch master
```

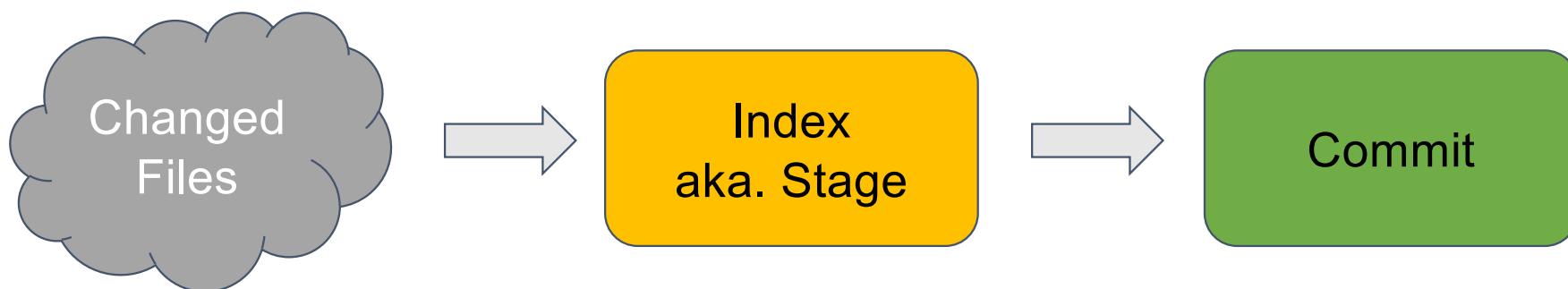
```
No commits yet
```

```
nothing to commit (create/copy files and use "git  
add" to track)
```

Commit

- Snapshot of the files
- Message / Description
- Author
- Date and Time

Commit in two steps



Your First Commit

Create a new file: `readme.txt`

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git status
```

```
On branch master
```

```
No commits yet
```

```
Untracked files:
```

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

```
    readme.txt
```

```
nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

Your First Commit

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git add readme.txt
```

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git commit
```

```
*** Please tell me who you are.
```

Run

```
git config --global user.email "you@example.com"  
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
```

to set your account's default identity.

Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.

```
fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'Philip Frank@LAPTOP-HH3BJN67. (none) ')
```

Your First Commit

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git commit
```

It is possible to use -m to add a commit message

More Git Commands

git log

List the latest commits (q to exit)

git diff

Show changes not on Stage

git diff --staged

Show changes on Stage

git show <commit-id>

Show the contents of a commit

More:

<https://git-scm.com/docs>

Commit-Id

```
c:\Temp\Academy\git-test> git log
commit e30e7f6a77c2fa3f30135bcc6443201a9ff61206
Author: Foo Foo <mail@foo.se>
Date:   Thu May 24 13:52:48 2018 +0200

My first Commit
```

Uniquely defined by the commit contents

The opposite of add is...

```
git reset HEAD my-file
```

... when you added a change to the index but would rather not have it in the next commit

```
git rm --cached my-file
```

... when you want to delete a file (deletion is also a change, will be recorded in the next commit)

Exercise 1



Commits

- Every commit knows its predecessor
 - With this, the history of all files can be reconstructed
- Changes in files are saved linewise in a commit
 - Visible in `git diff` or `git show`

Tips and Tricks

Add all Files (new and changed) to the next commit

```
git add .
```

Inspect your changes while adding them with -p

```
git add -p readme.txt
```

Branching and Merging

Branching

Branch off from the last commit

```
git branch my-branch
```

List all (local) Branches

```
git branch
```

Switch to a Branch

```
git checkout my-branch
```

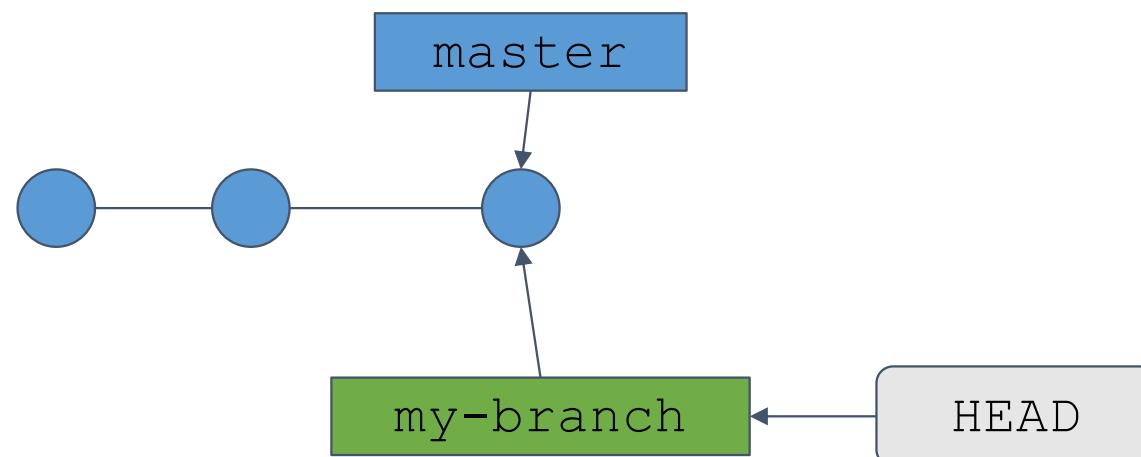
Branching

Create branch and checkout the new branch

```
git checkout -b my-branch
```

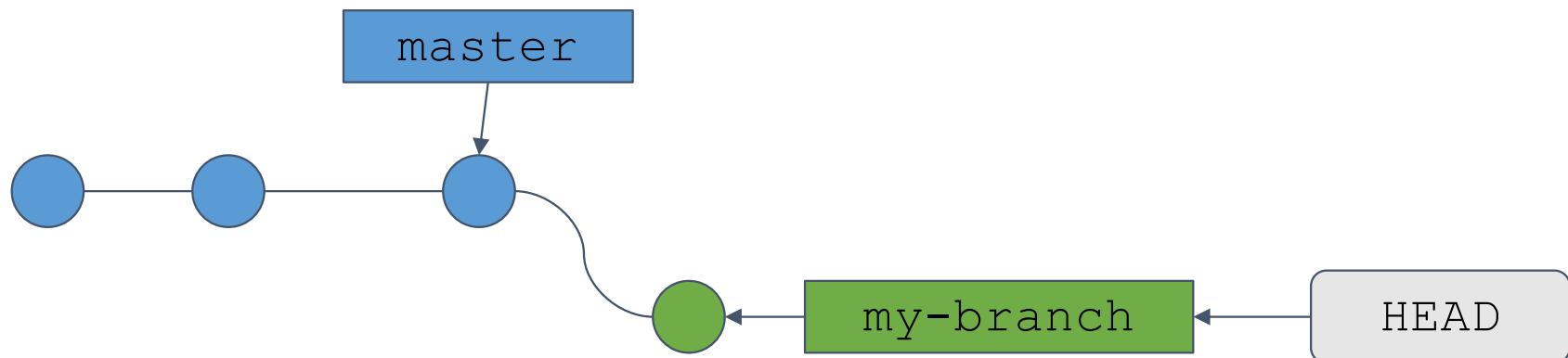
Start on master with three commits

```
$ git branch my-branch  
$ git checkout my-branch
```



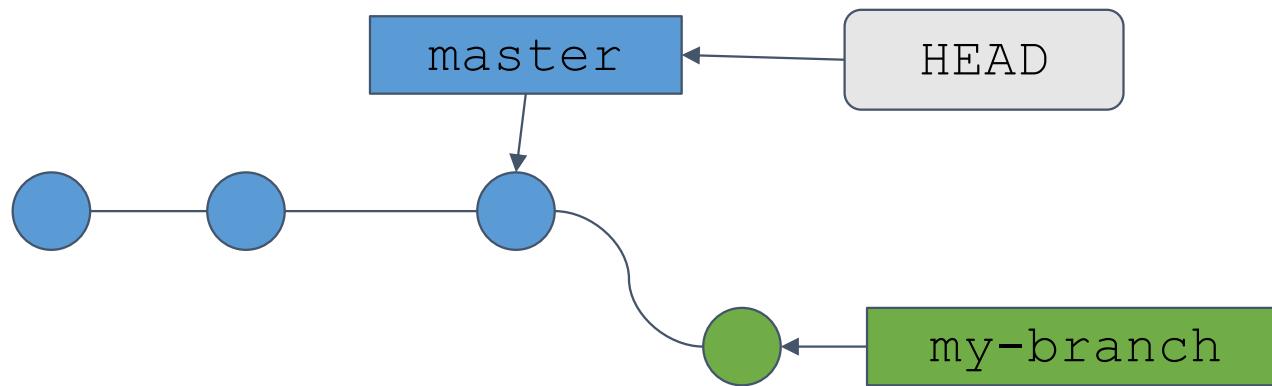
Continue on my-branch

```
$ git add ...  
$ git commit
```



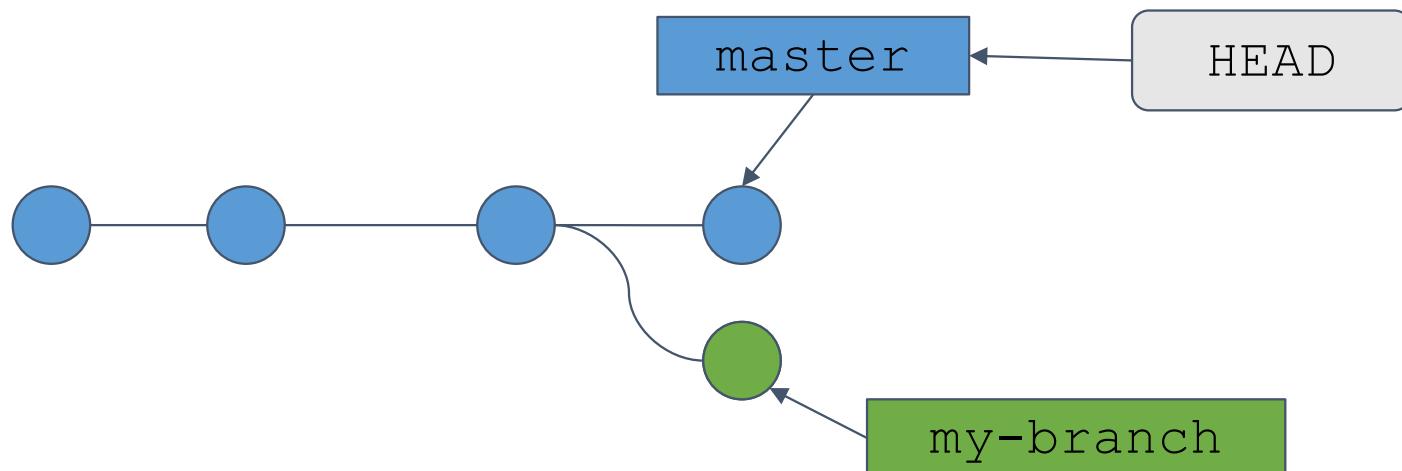
Continue on my-branch

```
$ git checkout master
```



Continue on master

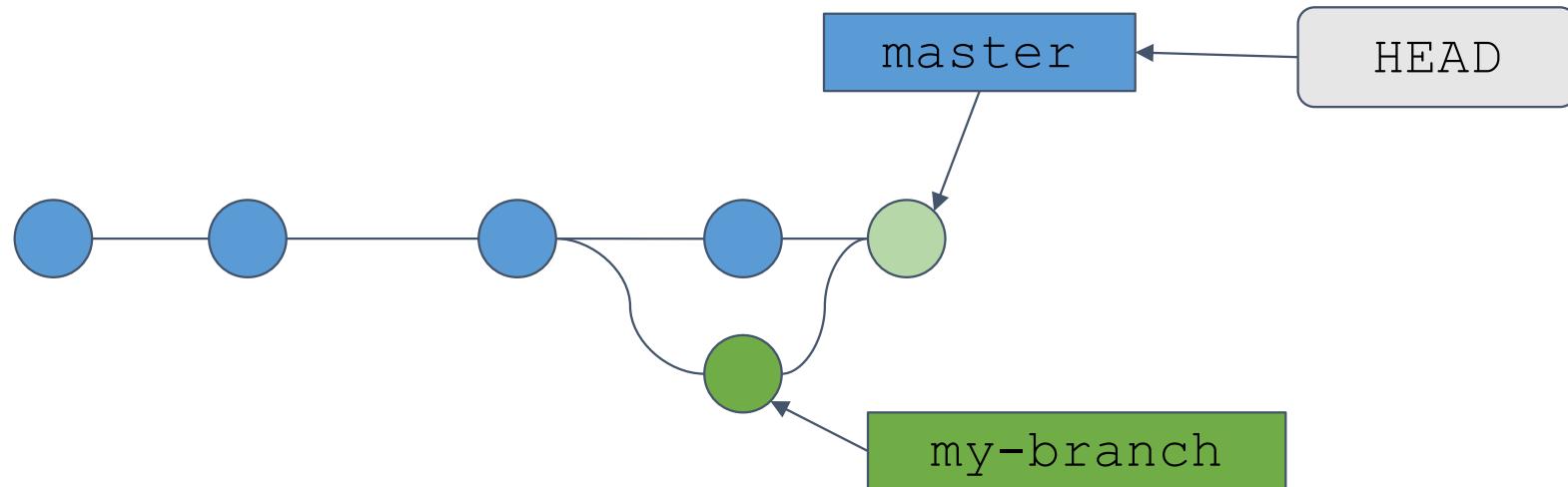
```
$ git add ...  
$ git commit
```



Merge

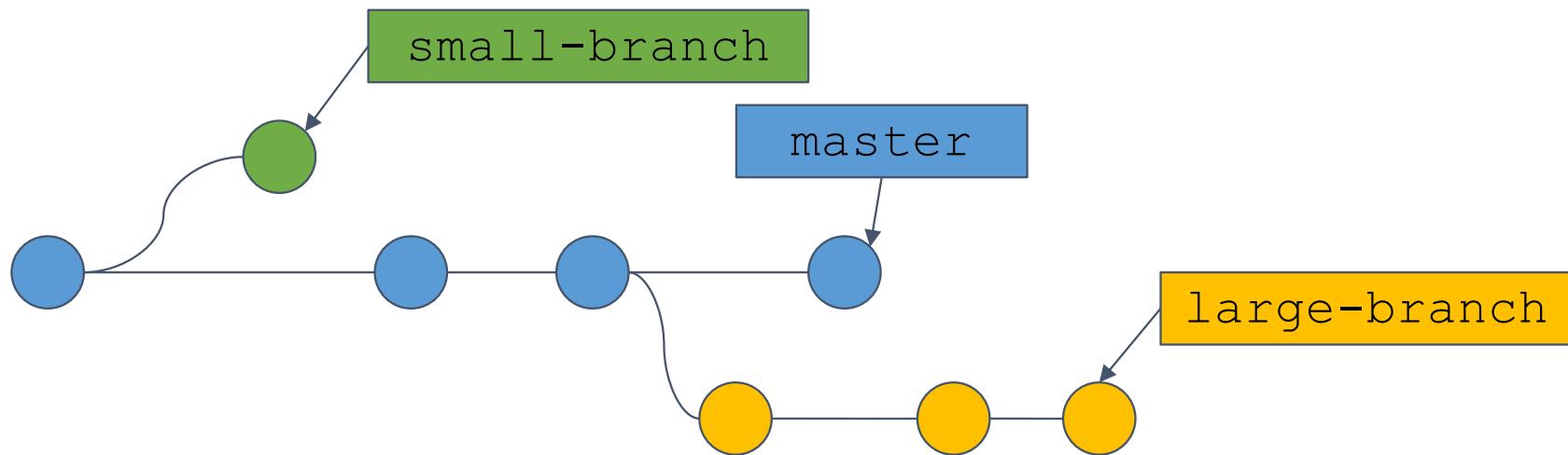
Continue on master

```
$ git merge my-branch
```

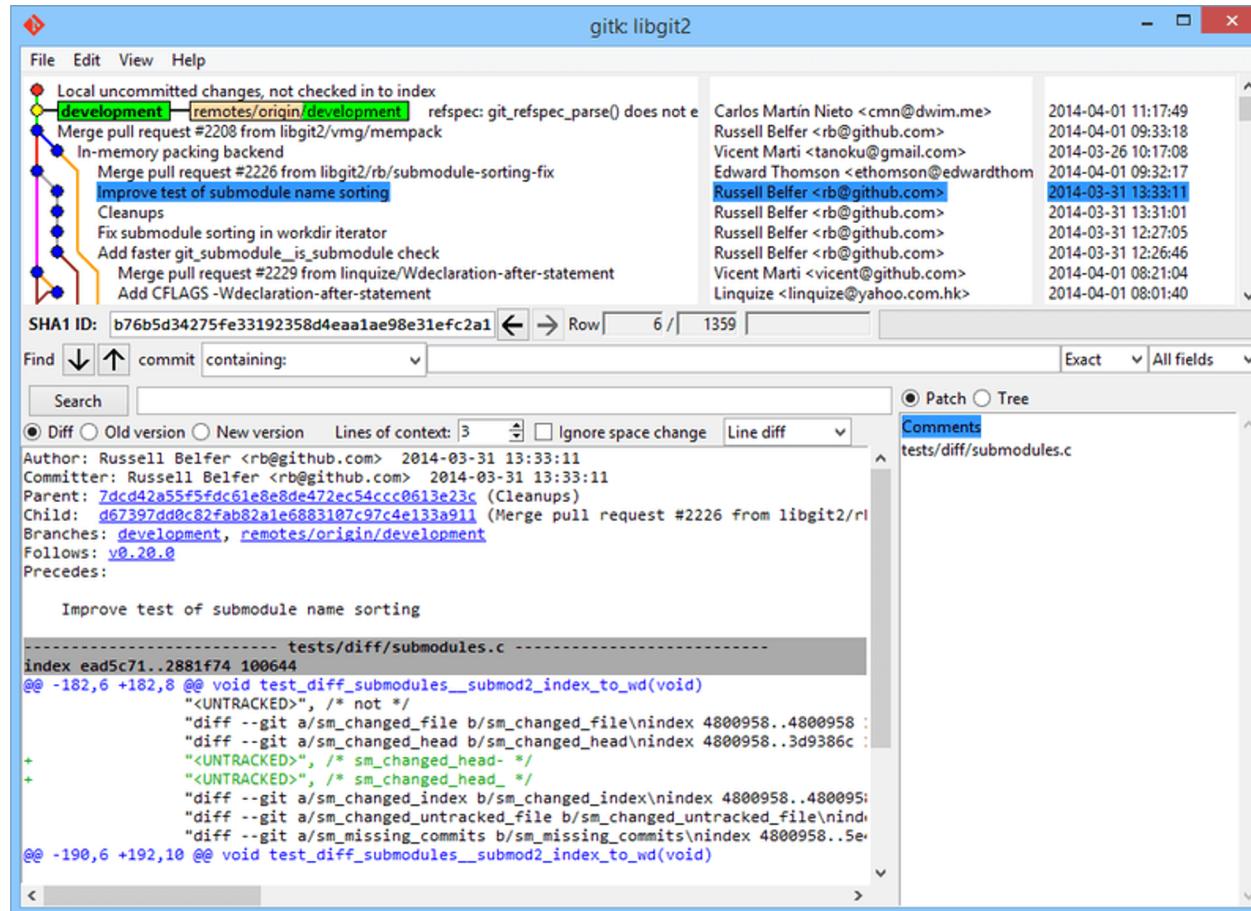


Branches

- Are actually just pointers to commits
- There is always a default Branch `master`
- Directed Acyclic Graph



\$ gitk



Conflicts

Changes in master

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 4;  
+    x = x + 3;  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

Changes in my-branch

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 4;  
+    System.out.println("Number x is:");  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

Conflicts

```
$ git merge my-branch
Auto-merging src/Test.java
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in src/Test.java
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit
the result.
```

Solving Conflicts

Test.java

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 4;  
    <<<<< HEAD  
    x = x + 3;  
=====  
    System.out.println("Number x is:");  
    >>>>> my-branch  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

Solving Conflicts

Test.java

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 4;  
    x = x + 3;  
    System.out.println("Number x ist:");  
    System.out.println(x);  
}
```

```
$ git add src/Test.java  
$ git commit
```

Exercise 2



Tips and Tricks

Set all changes aside (to the "Stash")

```
$ git stash
```

Bring back changes from stash

```
$ git stash pop
```

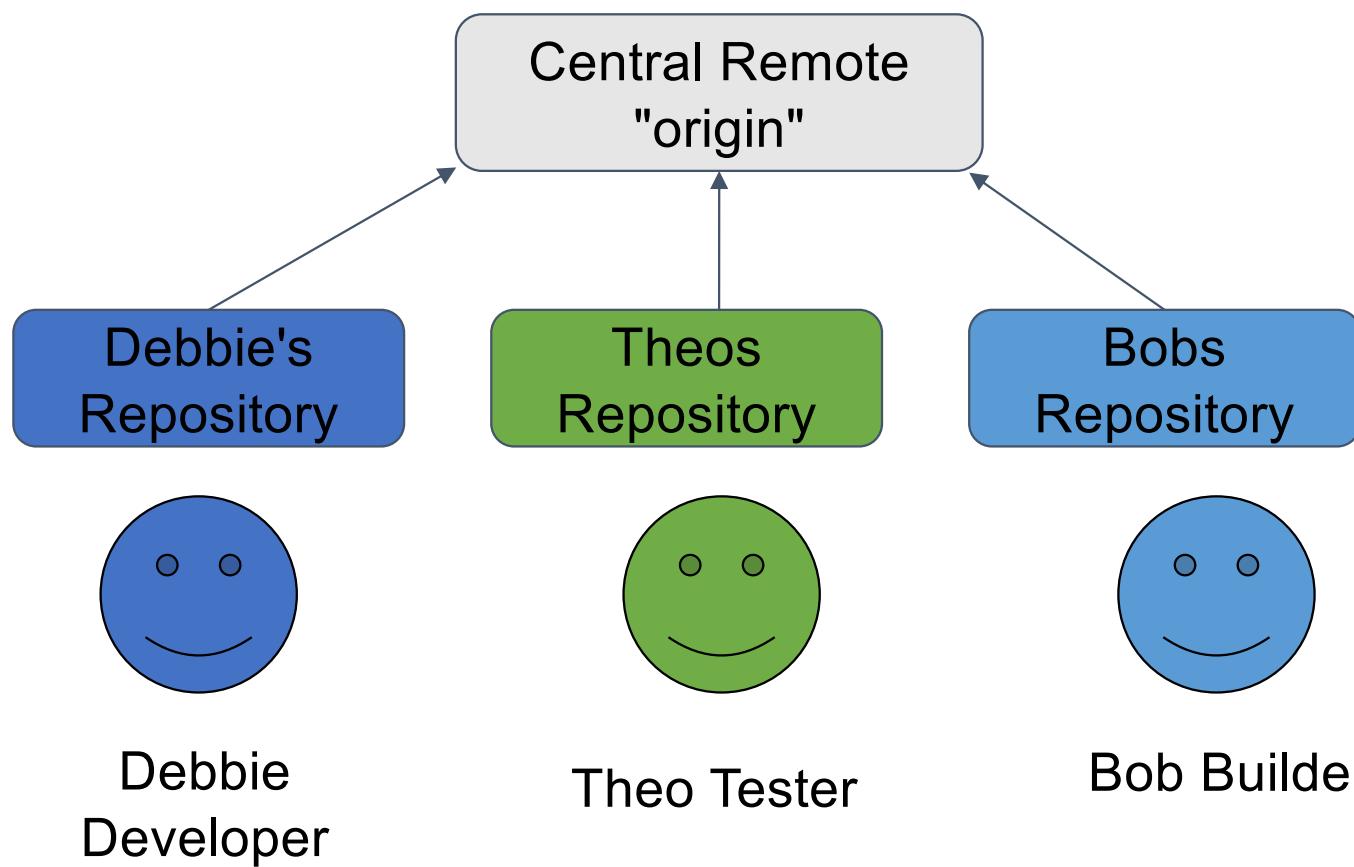
<https://git-scm.com/docs/git-stash>

Multiplayer Mode

Remote

- Another copy of the repository
- There might be commits we don't have
- There might be commits missing from us
- There should always be a common ancestor-commit

In most cases: A central repository



Git-Repository as a Service

- There are many Providers of central Repositories
- GitHub is the biggest, provides public repositories for free (private repositories with some limitations)
- GitLab and BitBucket are alternatives, they also provide unlimited free private repositories
- Often additional features are provided, like Issue-Tracking
- With some effort you can also host a git repository on your own server
- We will now use **GitLab**, but everything we learn also applies to other repositories, public or private



Create a GitHub Account!

1. Register
2. Generate an SSH key on your computer
3. Add the SSK public key to your GitHub Account

<https://docs.github.com/en/github/authenticating-to-github/connecting-to-github-with-ssh>

Your GitHub Profile

It's your Software Developer Business Card

Publish as much of your work there

Adding a remote

```
$ git remote add origin git@github.com:<user>/<repo>.git
```

Name of the remote: "origin"

Upload your commits

```
$ git push -u origin master
```

Push all commits from the current branch to Remote `origin`, there on branch `master`

`-u` assignes the `Remote-master` as "upstream" of our `master`, to use it by default in the future

Do this only for a new, empty remote repository

Join the work on an existing repository

```
$ git clone git@github.com:<user>/<repo>.git
```

You get a copy of the repository

Branch master will be connected to the upstream branch.

Push und Pull

Get Commits from Upstream and merge

```
$ git pull
```

Send my Commits to Upstream

```
$ git push
```

Pull in detail

Remote Branches

```
$ git branch -a
* master
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master
  remotes/origin/master
```

Pull in detail

What pull actually does

```
$ git fetch
```

Updates the Remote Branches

Afterwards:

```
$ git merge origin/master
```

Watch out

- Pull can cause merge conflicts
- Push does not work if your branch is not up to date
 - Pull first

A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query "git cheat sheet". Below the search bar, the "All" tab is selected, along with other options like Images, Videos, Books, News, More, Settings, and Tools. A status message indicates "About 2.540.000 results (0,38 seconds)".

Git Cheat Sheet - Git Tower

<https://www.git-tower.com/blog/git-cheat-sheet> ▾

Git Cheat Sheet. Our Git cheat sheet saves you from learning all the commands by heart. Download it for free. Even with a GUI application like Tower at hand ...

[PDF] Git Cheat Sheet - GitHub Professional Services

<https://services.github.com/on-demand/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf> ▾

Git is the open source distributed version control system that facilitates GitHub activities on your laptop or desktop. This cheat sheet summarizes commonly used ...

[PDF] Git Cheat Sheet - GitHub Education

<https://education.github.com/git-cheat-sheet-education.pdf> ▾

GIT CHEAT SHEET. STAGE & SNAPSHOT. Working with snapshots and the Git staging area git status show modified files in working directory, staged for your ...

Git cheat sheet | Atlassian Git Tutorial

<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/atlassian-git-cheatsheet> ▾

Git cheat sheet that serves as a quick reference for basic Git commands to help you learn Git. Git branches, remote repositories, undoing changes, and more.

NDP Software :: Git Cheatsheet

<https://ndpsoftware.com/git-cheatsheet.html> ▾

Interactive Git Cheatsheet, categorizing commands based on what they affect.

Exercise 3



Tips and Tricks

"Oh no, I forgot something in my commit!"

```
$ git add ...  
$ git commit --amend
```

Only allowed, if you have not pushed the last commit yet!

Merge Requests

Often you should not (or can not) push directly to the master-Branch of a project.

Instead you work on your own branch or in a separate remote repository ("fork") and request your changes to be merged after review.

Also called "Pull Request"

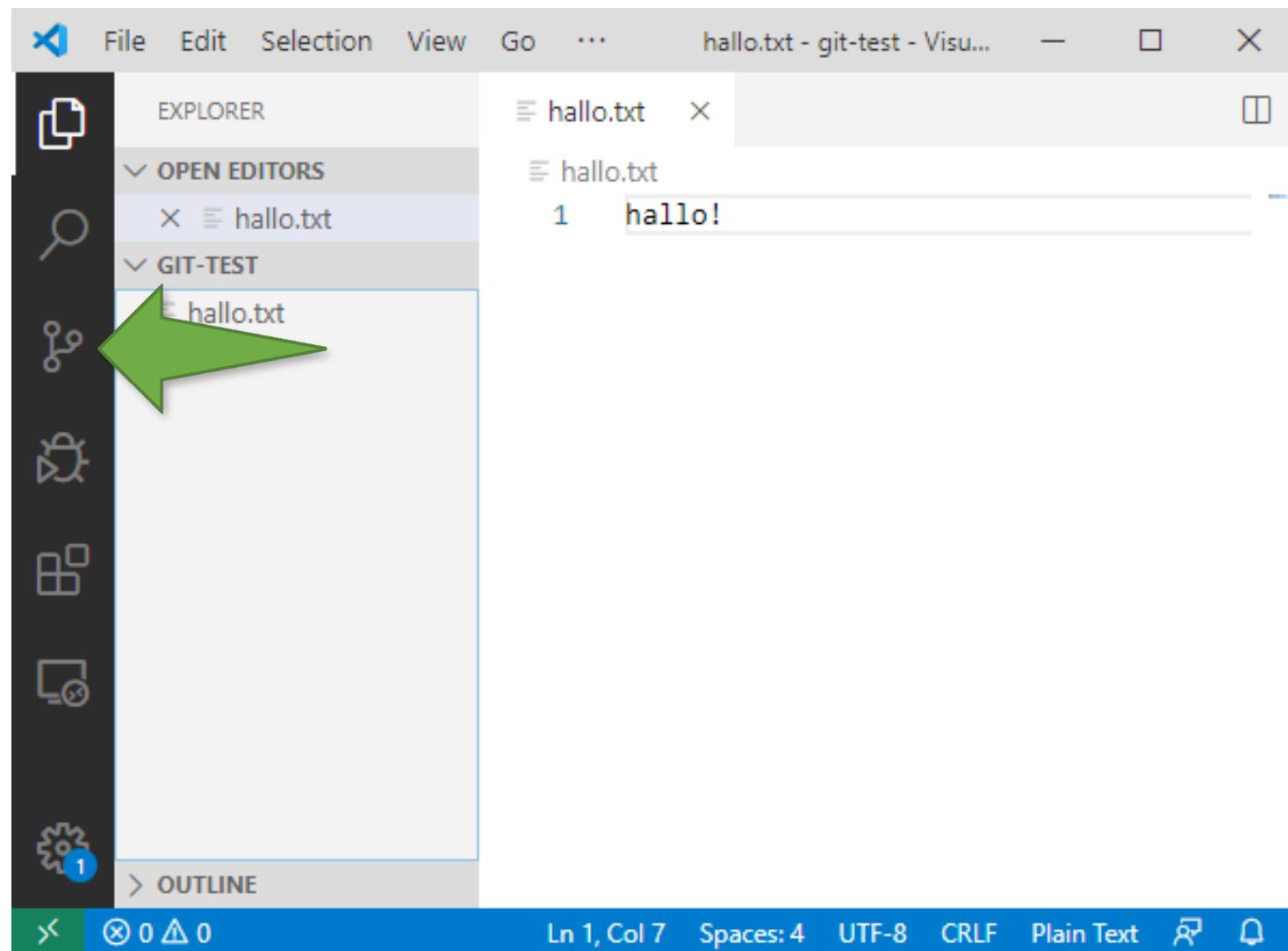
.gitignore

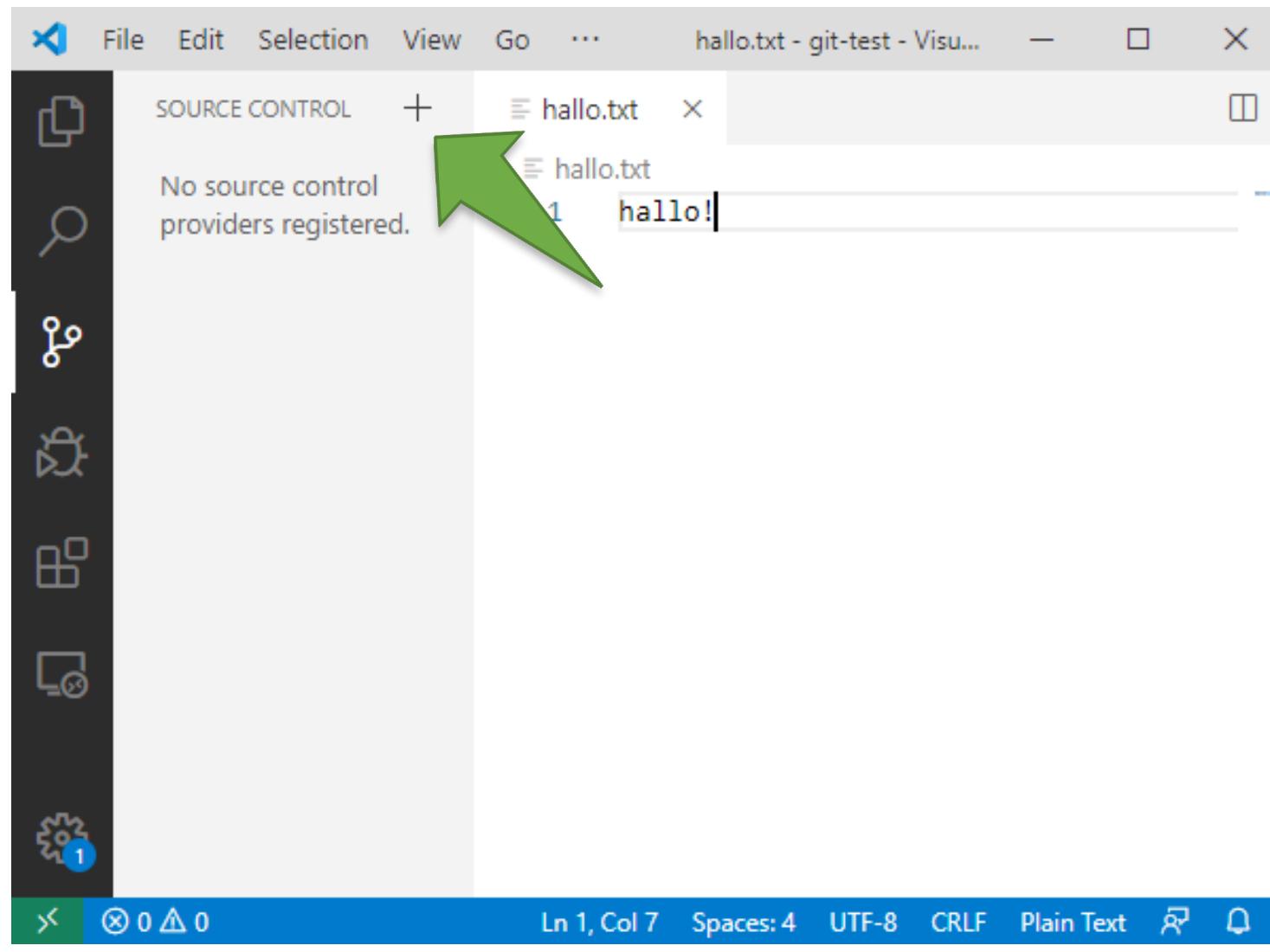
A file listing all files to be ignore by git, e.g.:

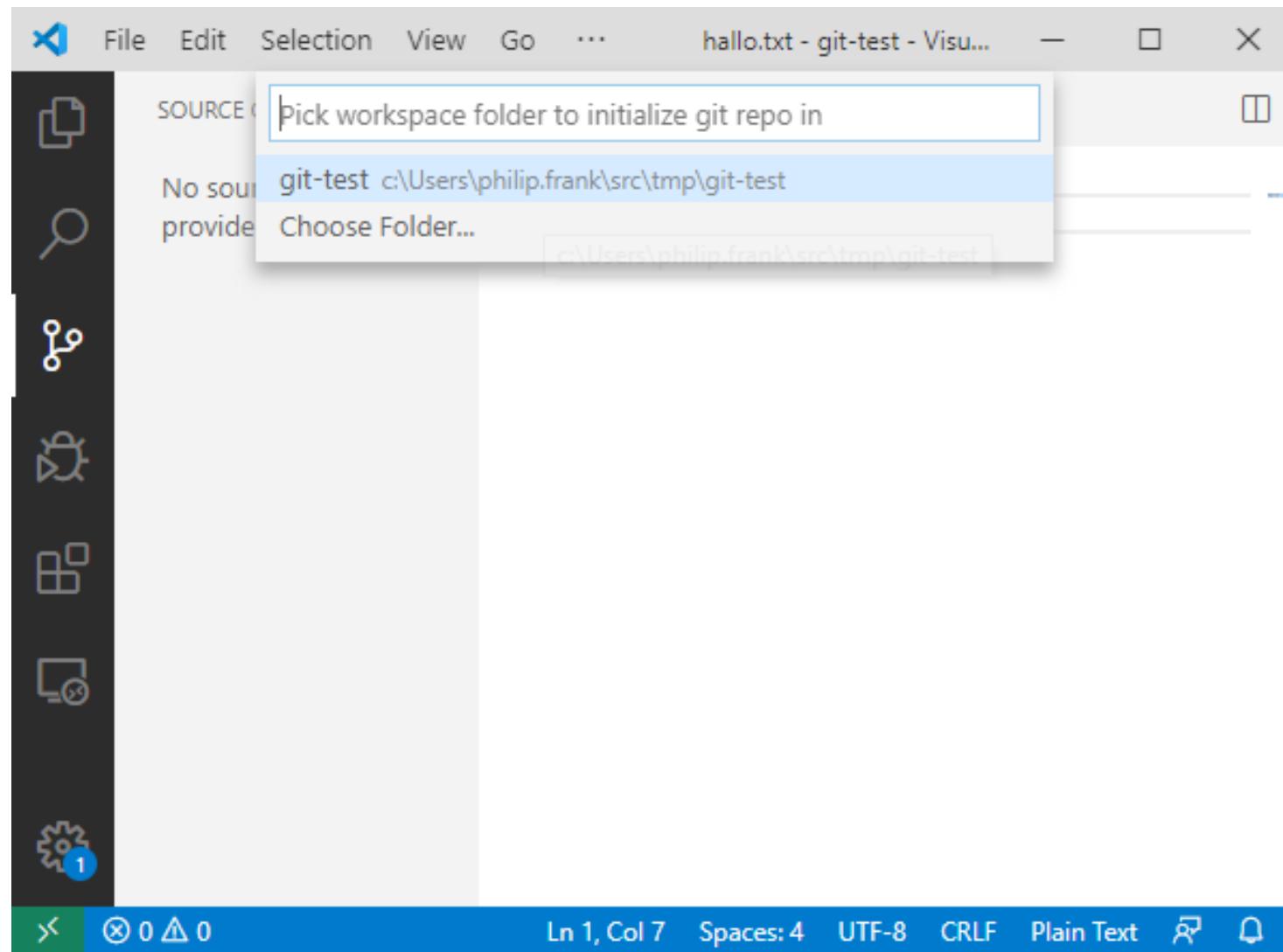
```
node_modules
```

```
$ git add .gitignore  
$ git commit
```

Git with Visual Studio Code

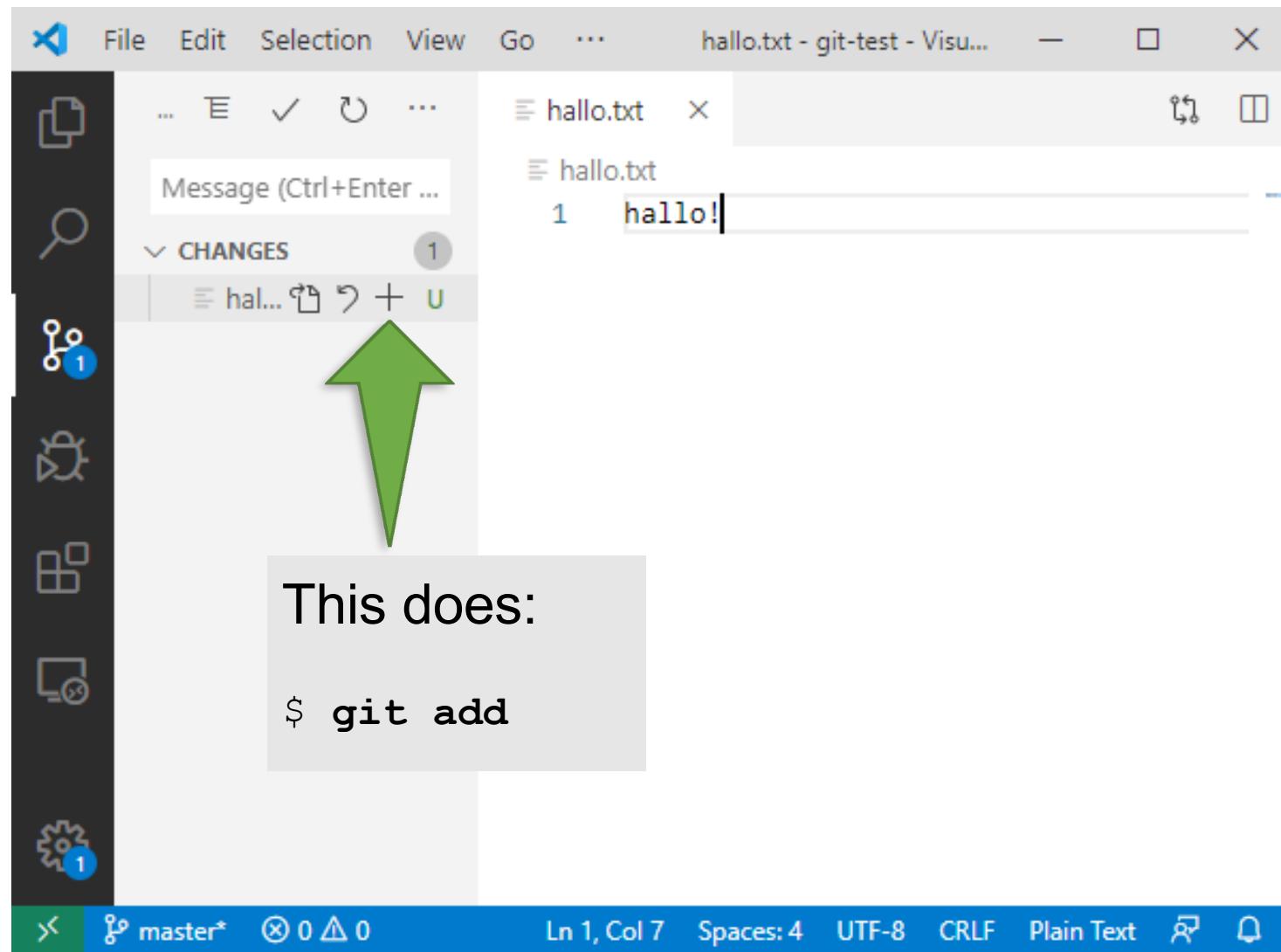


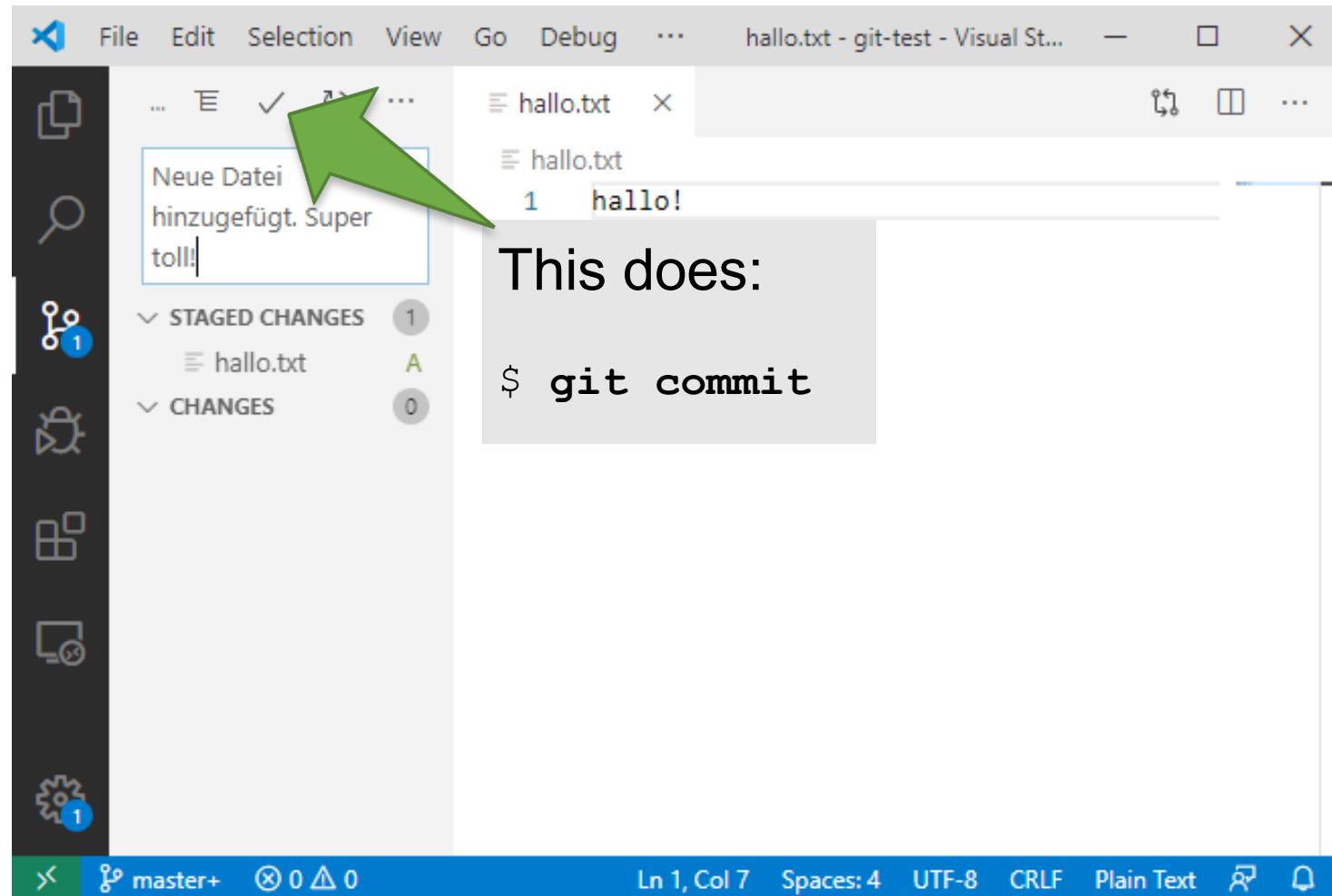


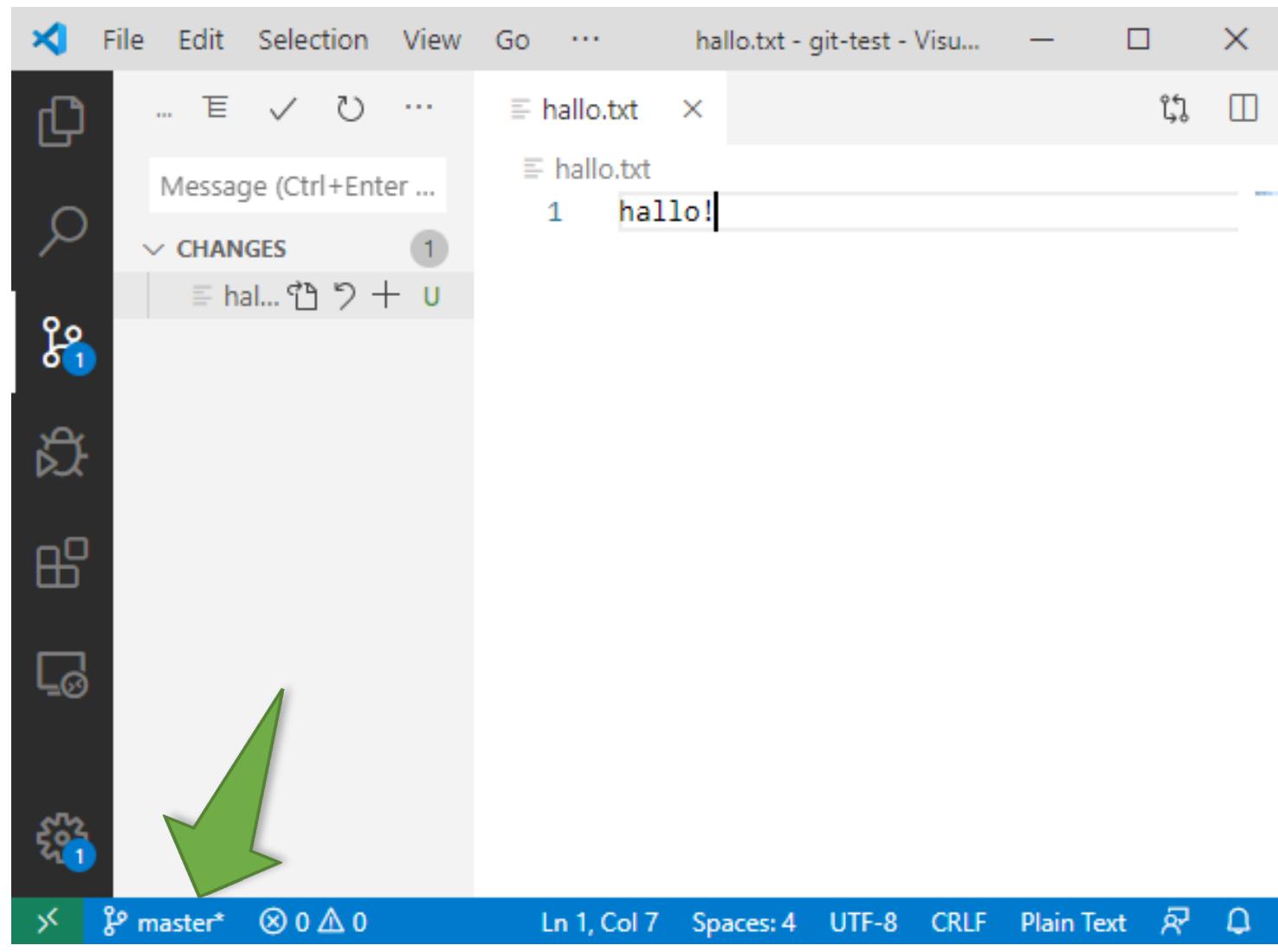


Hier passiert:

\$ **git init**









Exercise 1 with VSCode

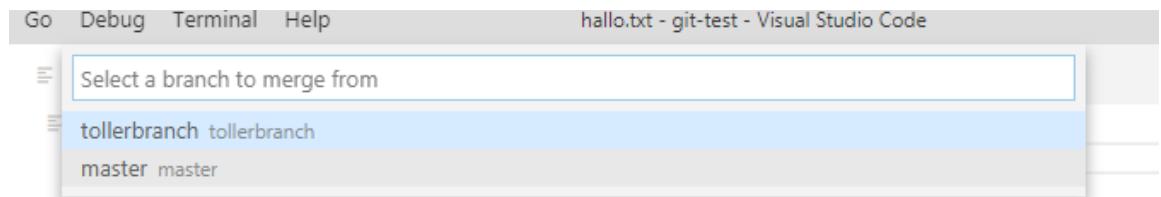
- status and diff in “Source Control” view
- log and show are not available in VSCode
 - There is [a Plugin](#)
 - After pushing, you can see your commits on GitHub

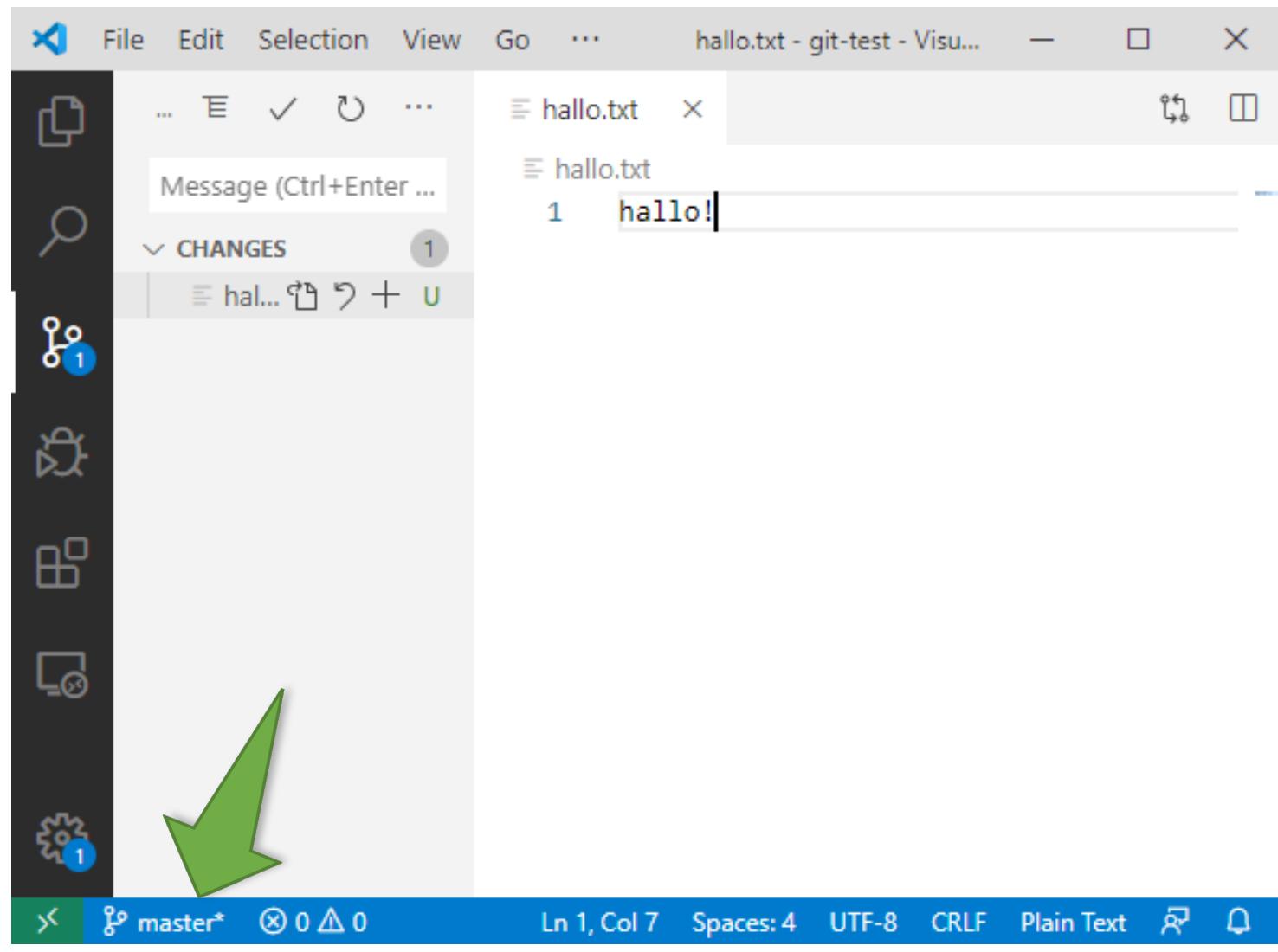


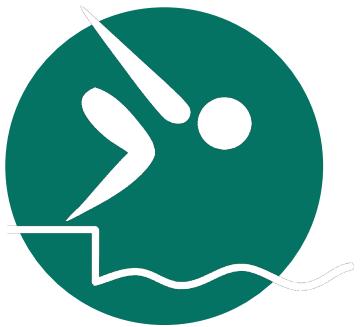
Exercise 2 with VSCode

Merge:

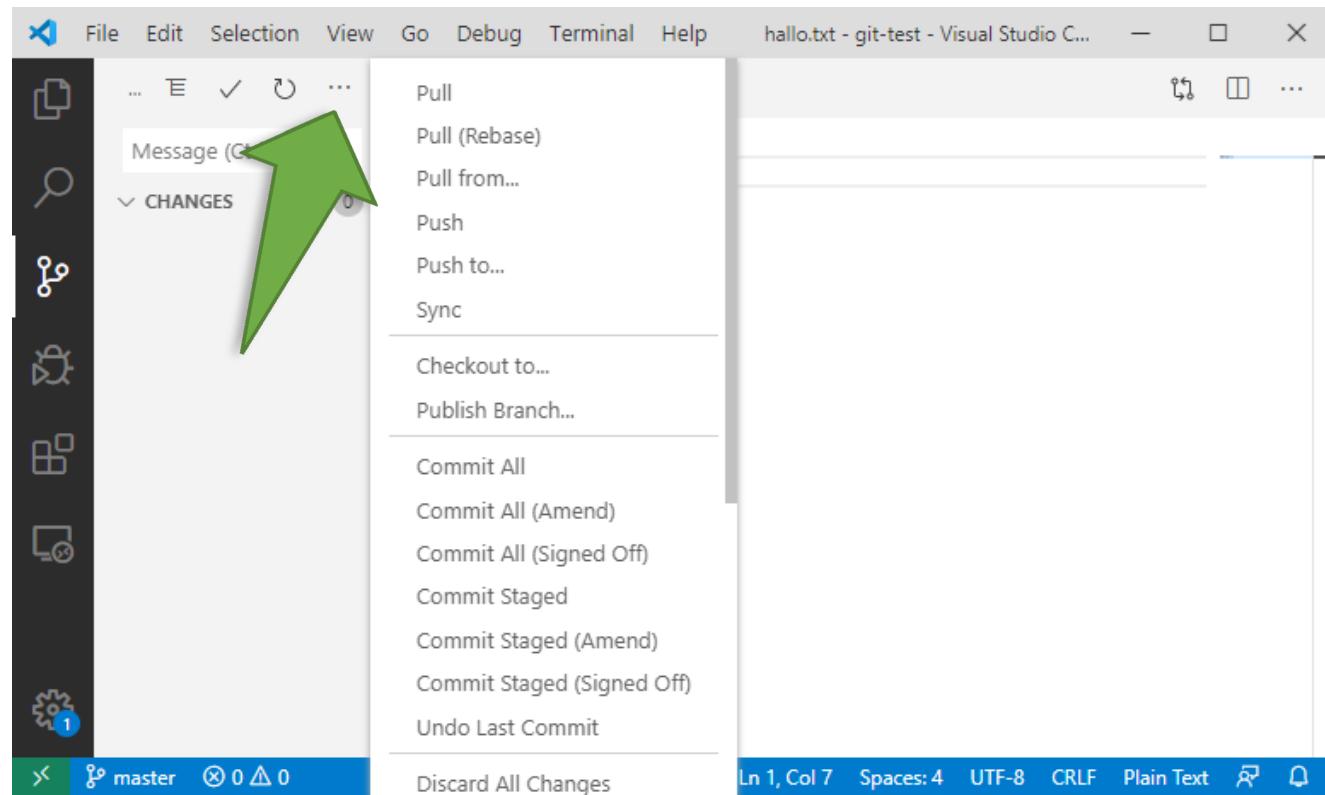
- Open Command Palette
 - in Menu “View”
 - Or Ctrl+Shift+P
- Select “Git: Merge Branch”







Exercise 3 with VSCode



Official Documentation

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/editor/versioncontrol>

Bonus: More useful Git-Commands

git blame

git rebase (Rewrite History)

Bonus: How do I write a useful Commit Message?