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Digital_Fabrication_Studio.02 Version Control Systems – Git and GitHub

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Today:

* Git
* GitHub
* Exercise

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01.
Git – the distributed architectural engine

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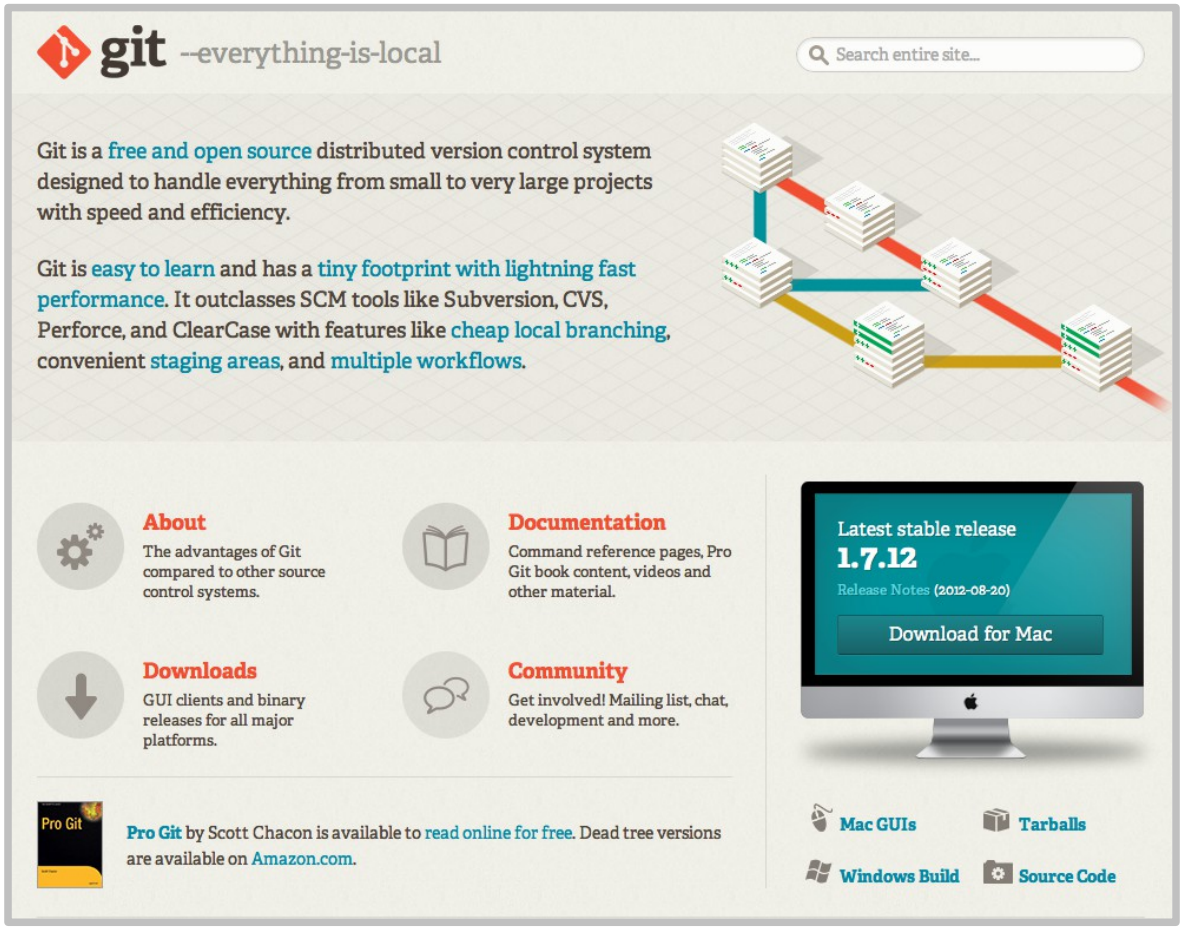
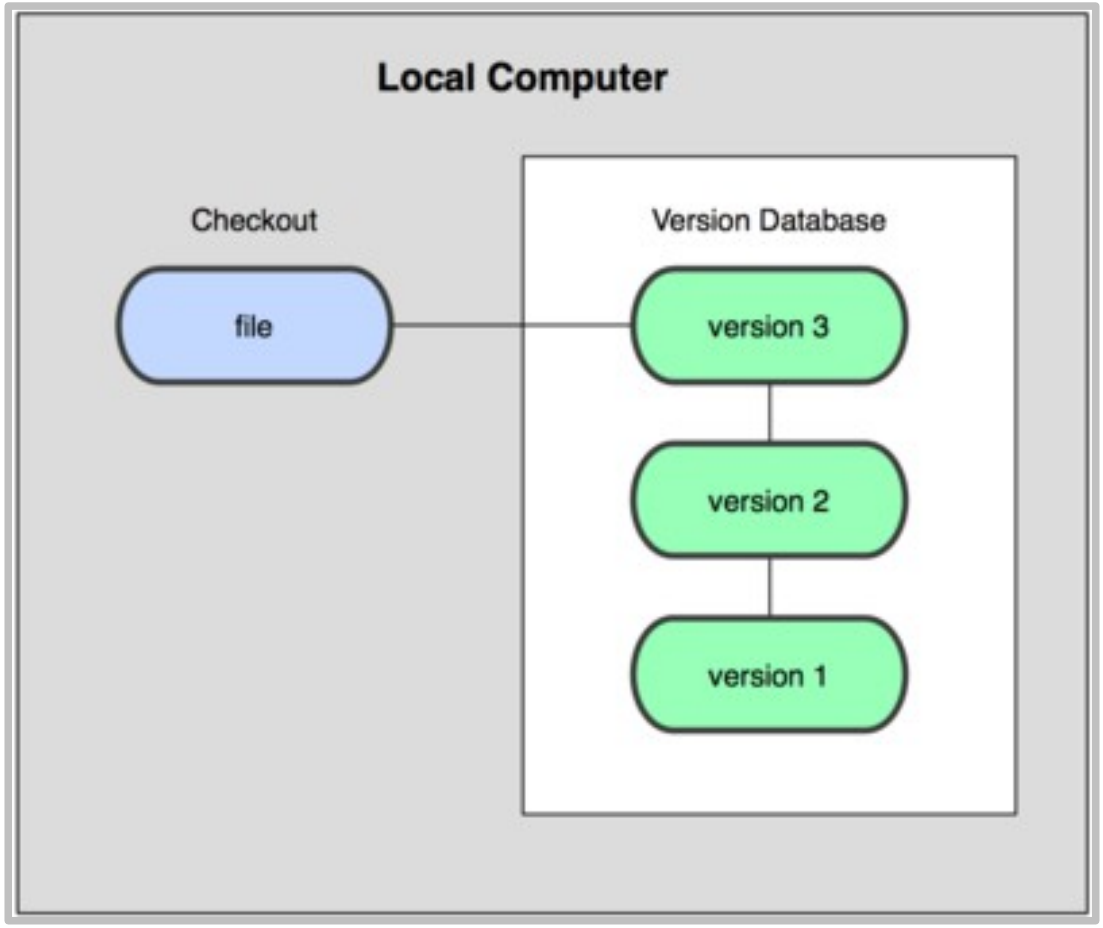
Git: a distributed version control system



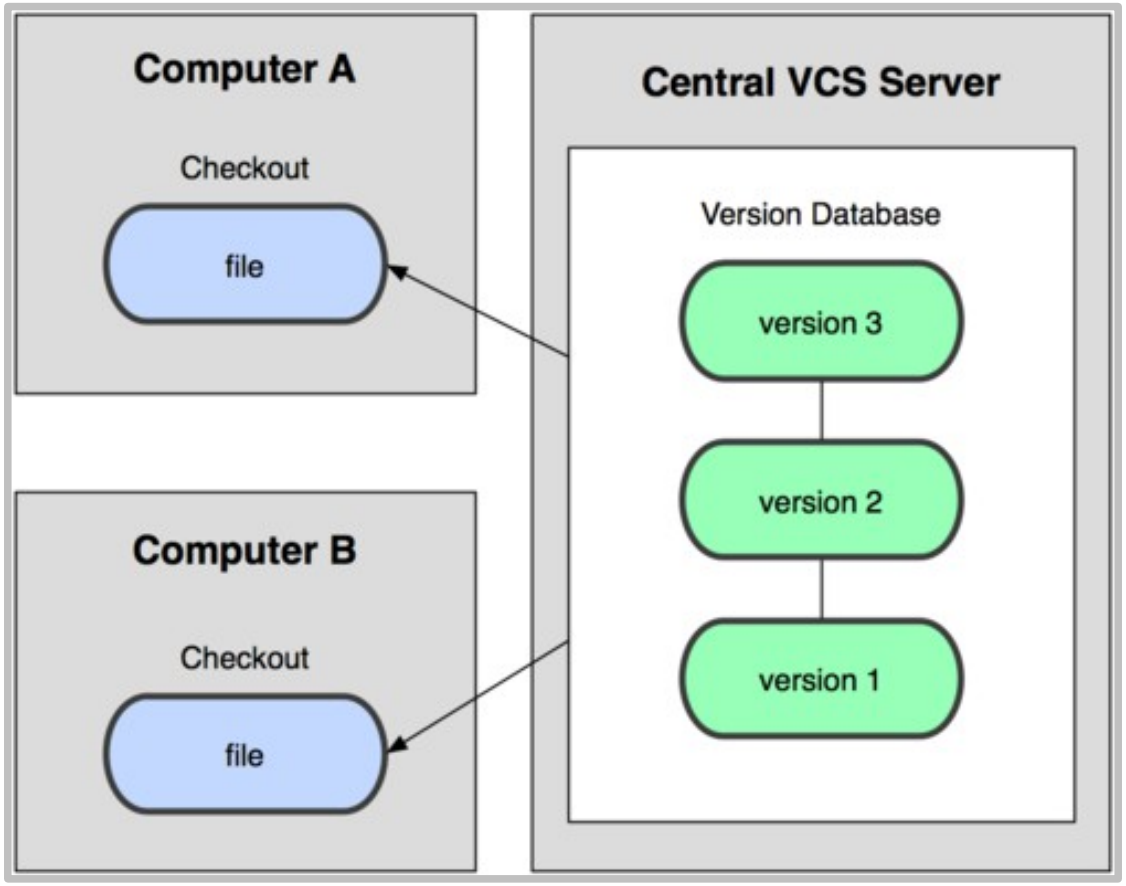
Source: http://git-scm.com/

A local version control system



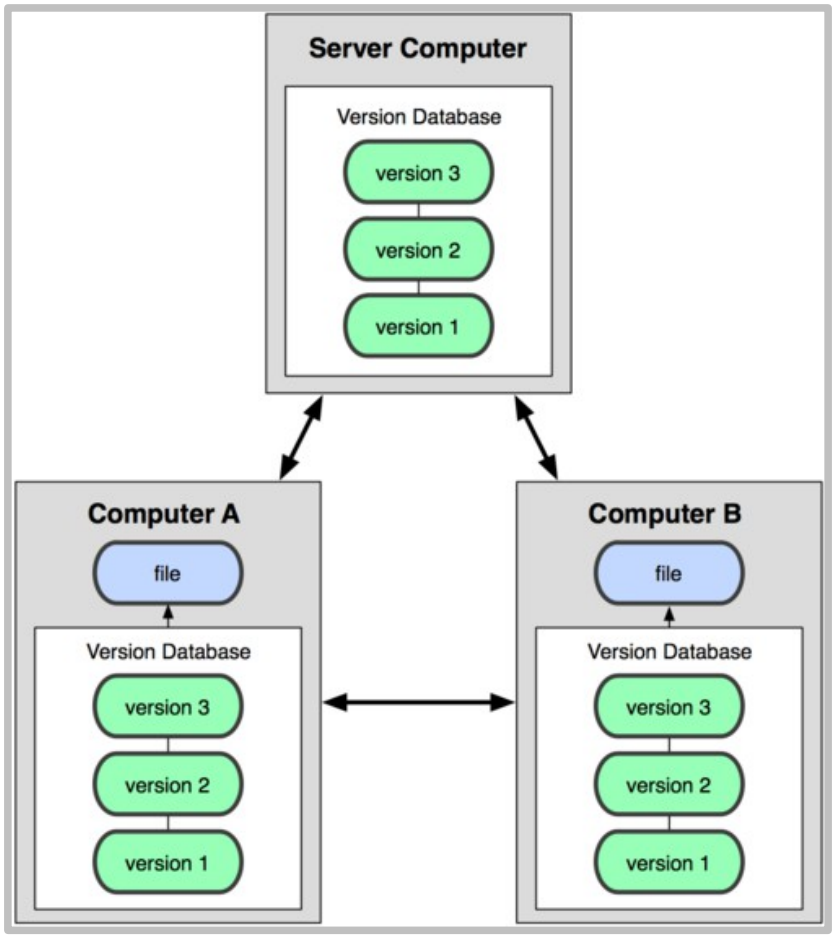
Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control

A centralized version control system



Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control

Git: a distributed version control system



Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control

Git: a command line tool

```
Massimos-MacBook-Air:Open-Design-Definition massimo$ git status
# On branch master
nothing to commit (working directory clean)
Massimos-MacBook-Air:Open-Design-Definition massimo$ git
usage: git [--version] [--exec-path[=<path>]] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
           [-p|--paginate|--no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
           [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
           [-c name=value] [--help]
           <command> [<args>]

The most commonly used git commands are:
   add        Add file contents to the index
   bisect     Find by binary search the change that introduced a bug
   branch     List, create, or delete branches
   checkout   Checkout a branch or paths to the working tree
   clone      Clone a repository into a new directory
   commit     Record changes to the repository
   diff       Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
   fetch      Download objects and refs from another repository
   grep       Print lines matching a pattern
   init       Create an empty git repository or reinitialize an existing one
   log        Show commit logs
   merge      Join two or more development histories together
   mv         Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
   pull       Fetch from and merge with another repository or a local branch
   push       Update remote refs along with associated objects
   rebase     Forward-port local commits to the updated upstream head
   reset      Reset current HEAD to the specified state
   rm         Remove files from the working tree and from the index
   show       Show various types of objects
   status     Show the working tree status
   tag        Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG

See 'git help <command>' for more information on a specific command.
Massimos-MacBook-Air:Open-Design-Definition massimo$
```

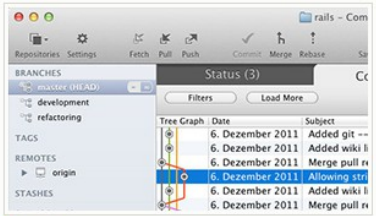
Git: GUIs also available

GUI Clients

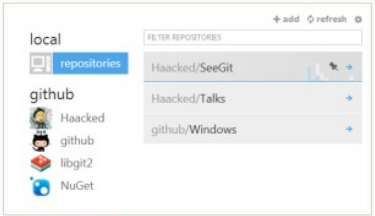
Git comes with built-in GUI tools for committing (git-gui) and browsing (gitk), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for platform-specific experience.

Only show GUIs for my OS (Mac)

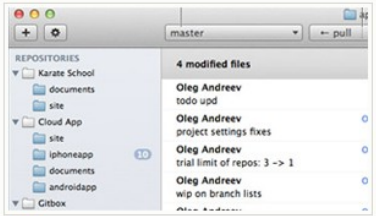
GitHub for Mac
Platforms: Mac
Price: Free



Tower
Platforms: Mac
Price: $59/user (Free 30 day trial)



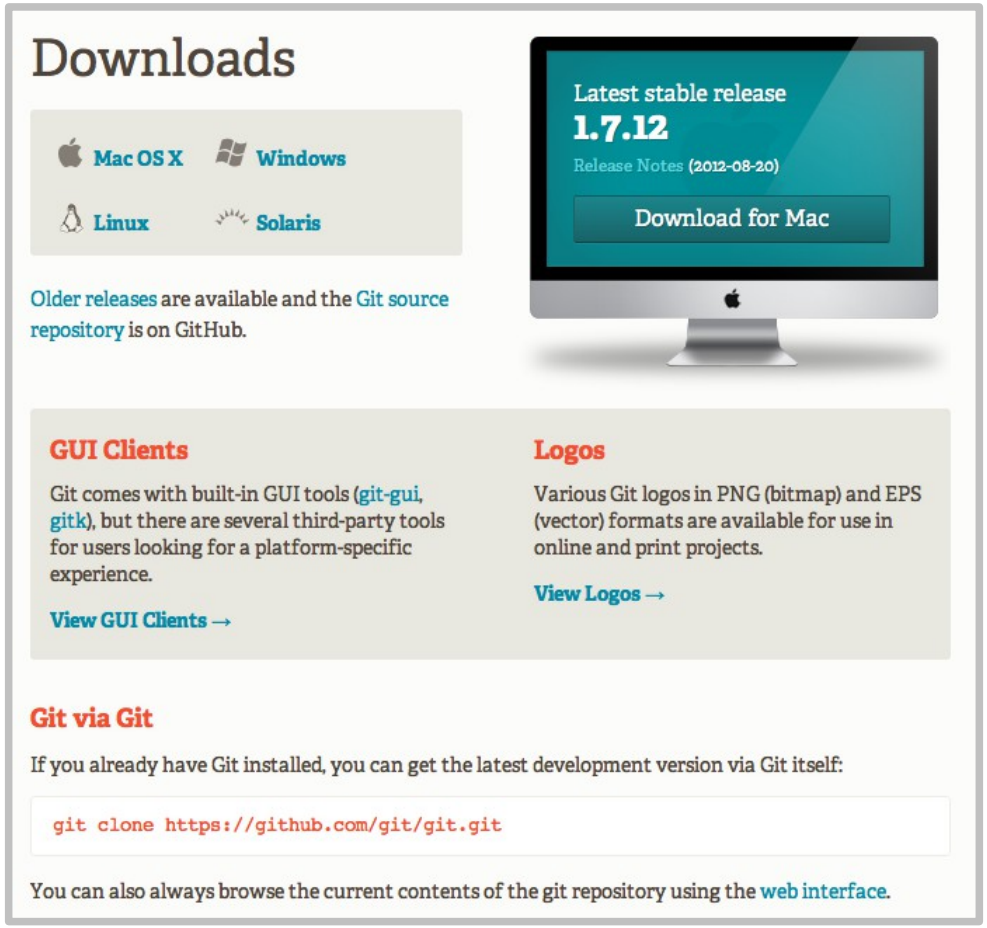
GitHub for Windows
Platforms: Windows
Price: Free



Gitbox
Platforms: Mac
Price: $9.99 / Free for personal use

Source: http://git-scm.com/downloads/guis

01: Download and install Git



Source: http://git-scm.com/download/

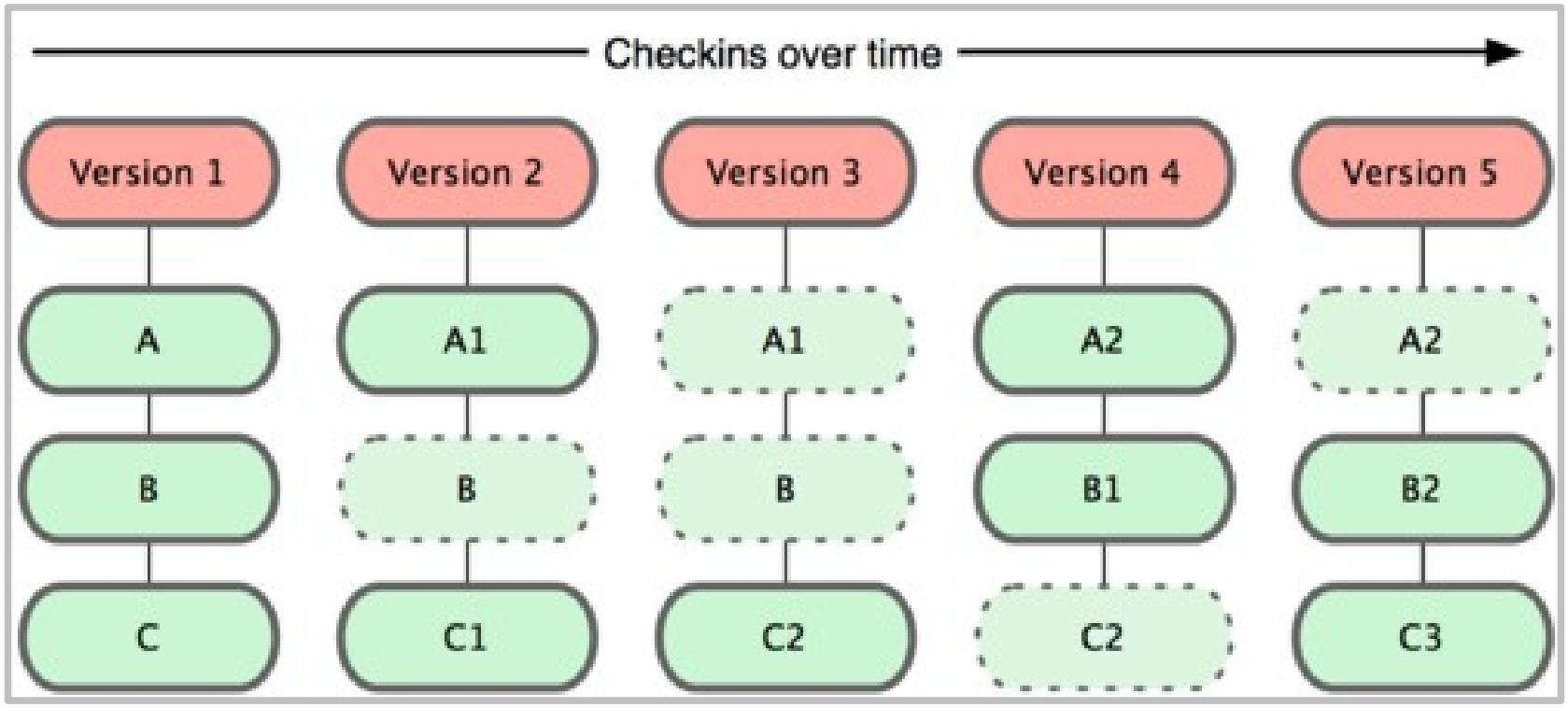
01: Install Git

```
git config --global user.name "Name Surname" #Configure your name
```

```
git config --global user.email "email@email.com" #Configure your e-mail
```

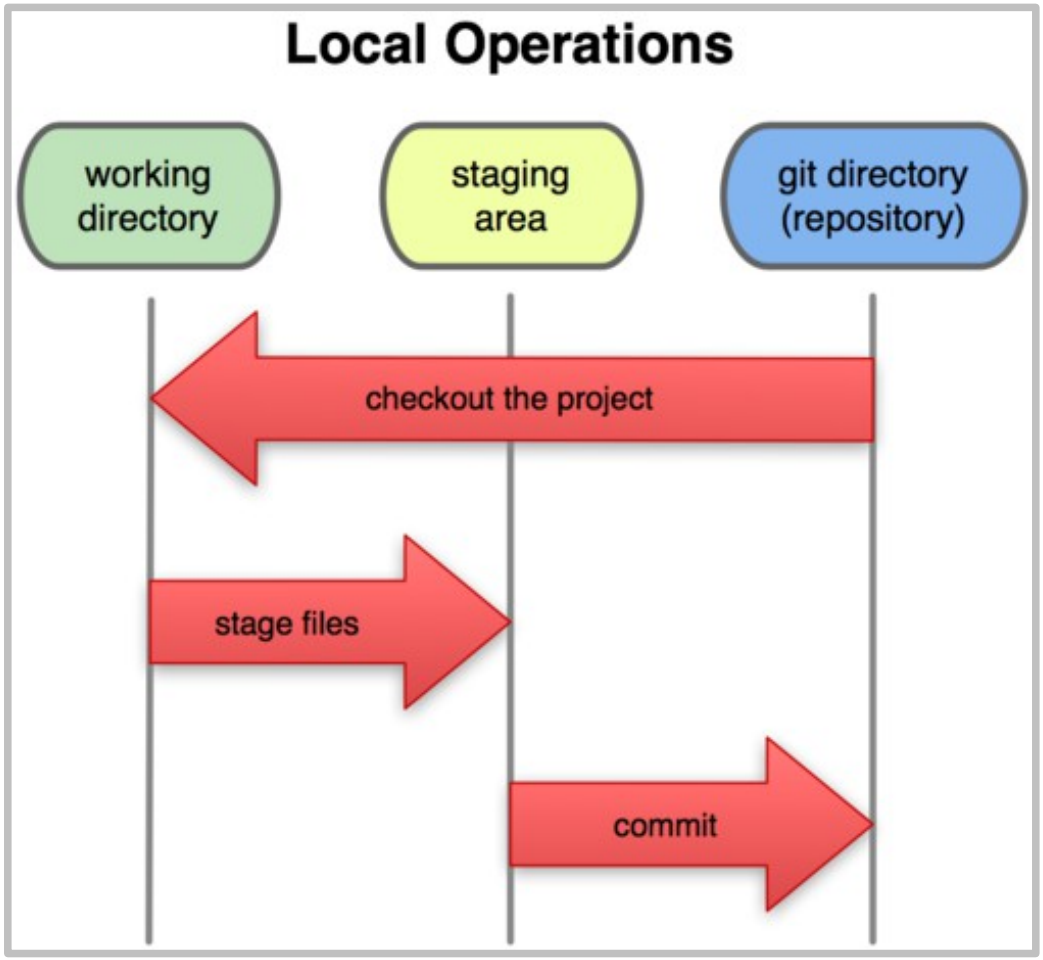
```
git config --global color.ui auto #Color the output
```

Git: history of a file system



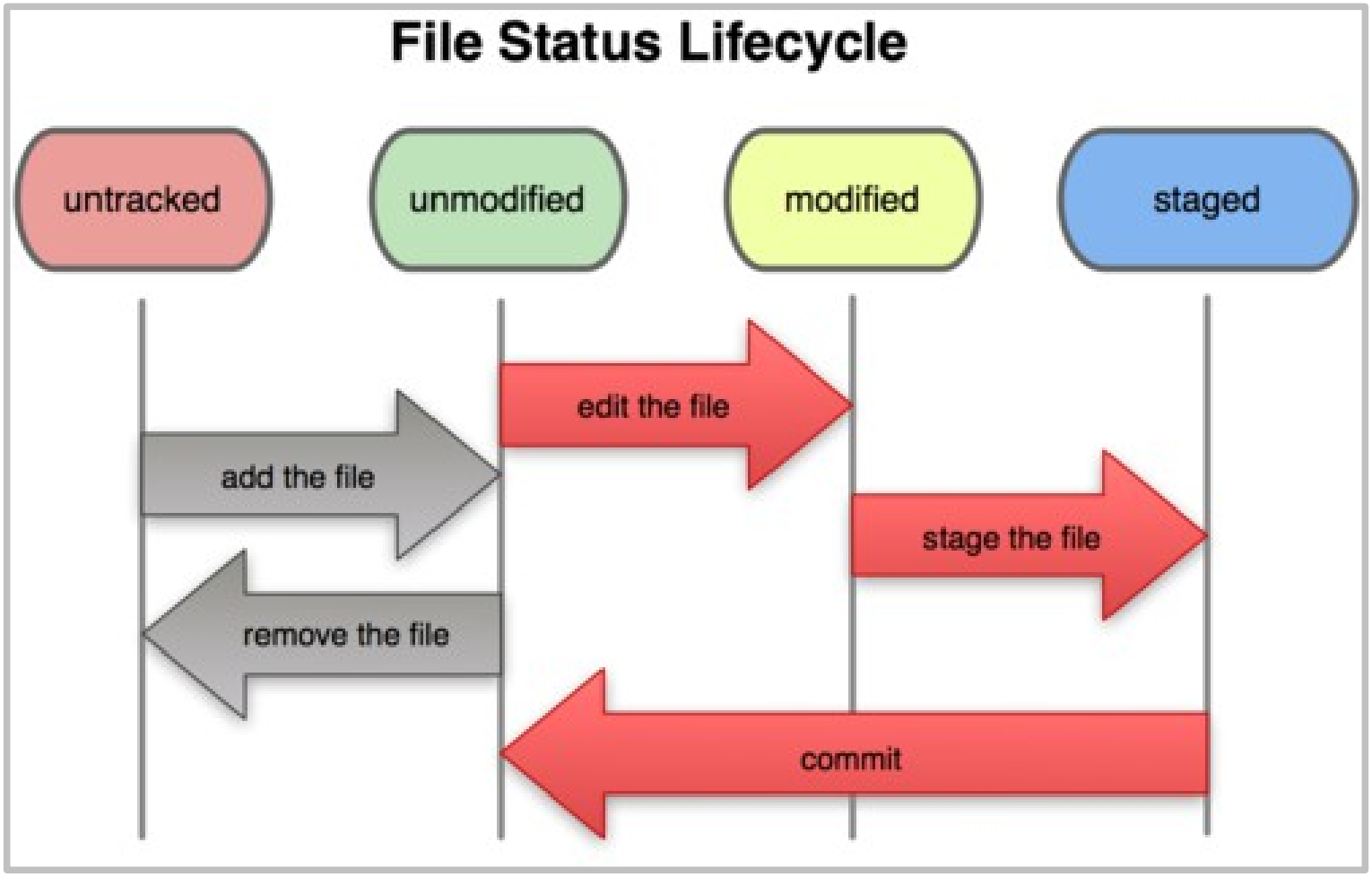
Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Git-Basics

Git: architecture



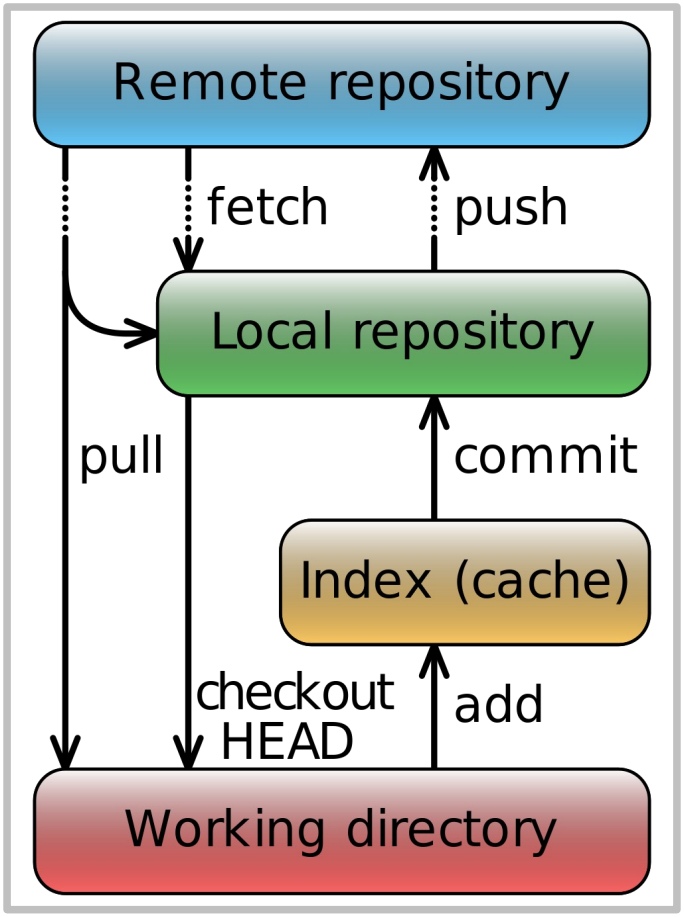
Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Git-Basics

Git: history of a file



Source: http://git-scm.com/book/en/Git-Basics-Recording-Changes-to-the-Repository

Git: commands and architecture



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Git_%28software%29

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02.
GitHub – the easy online interface to a repository

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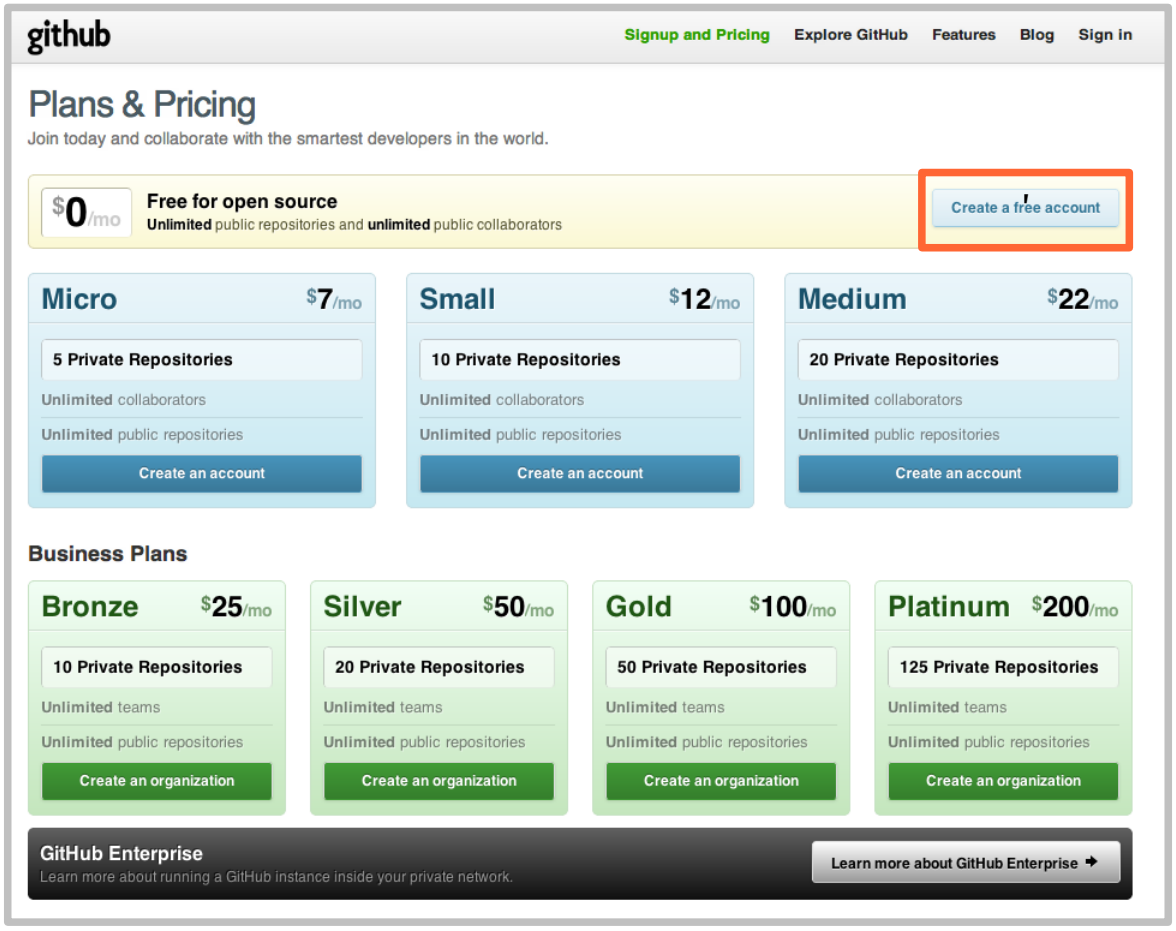
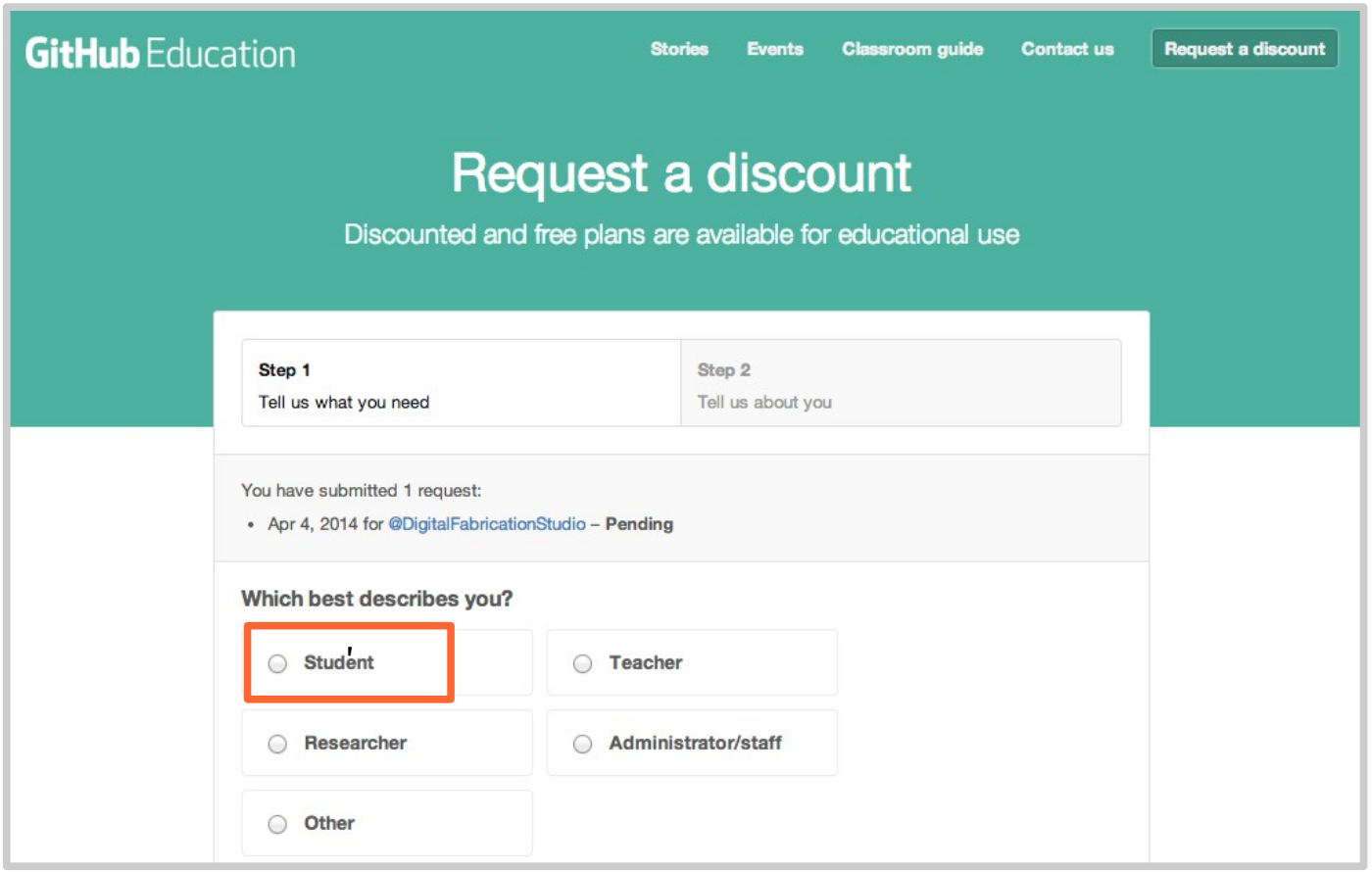
02: Create a user on GitHub (free plan / student plan)



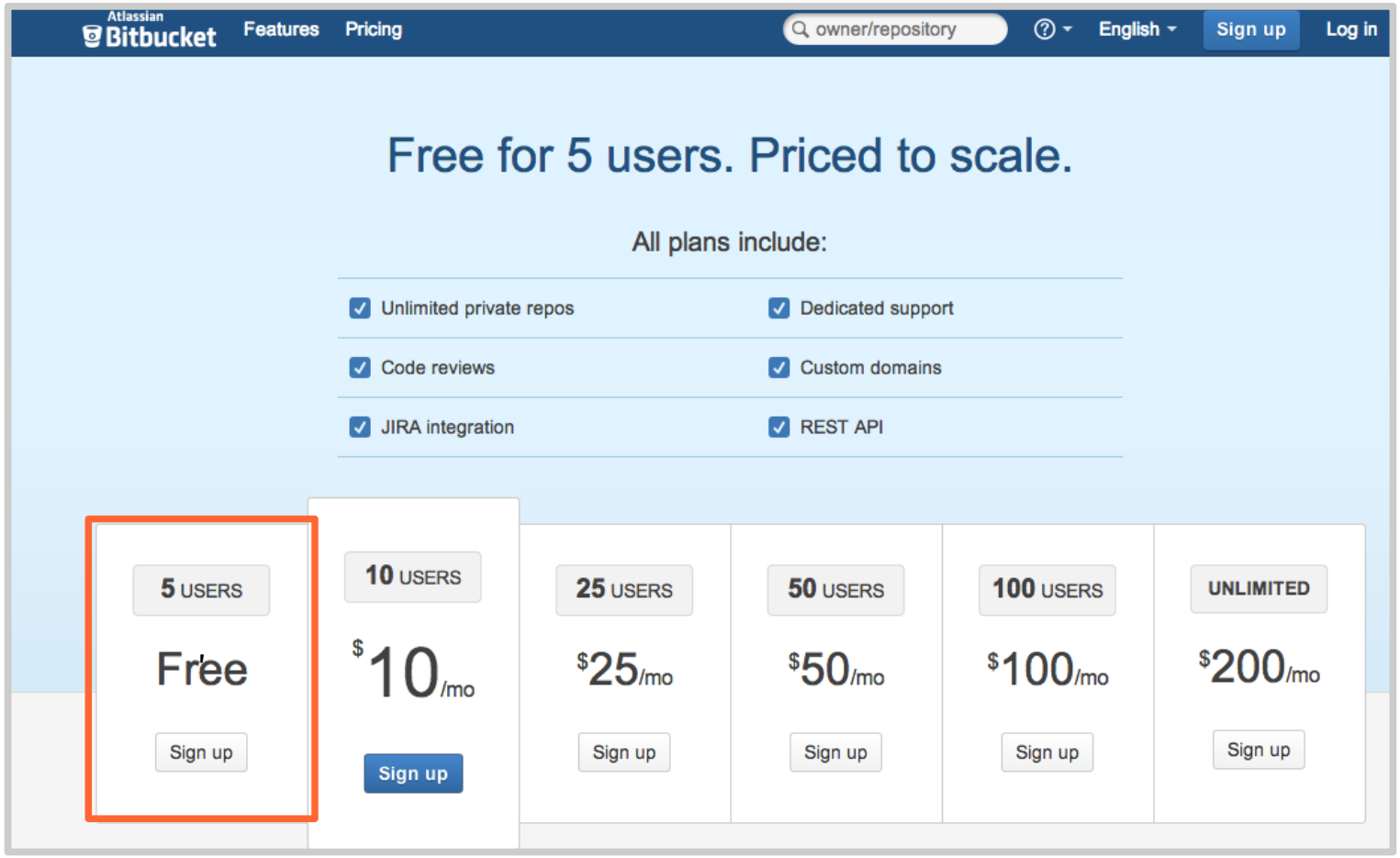
Source: https://github.com/plans

02: Create a user on GitHub (free plan / student plan)



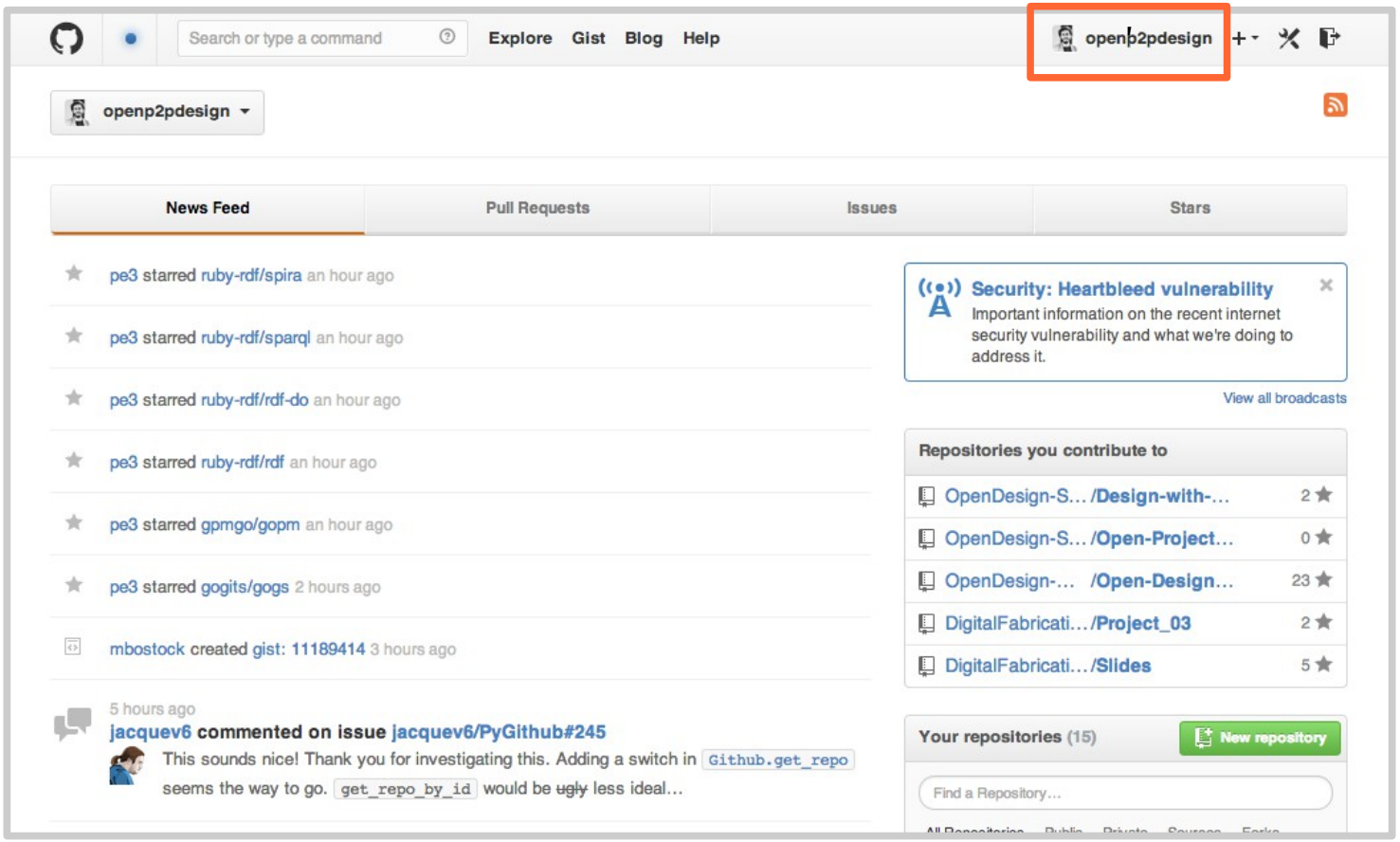
Source: https://education.github.com/discount_requests/new

02: or Create a user on BitBucket (free plan)



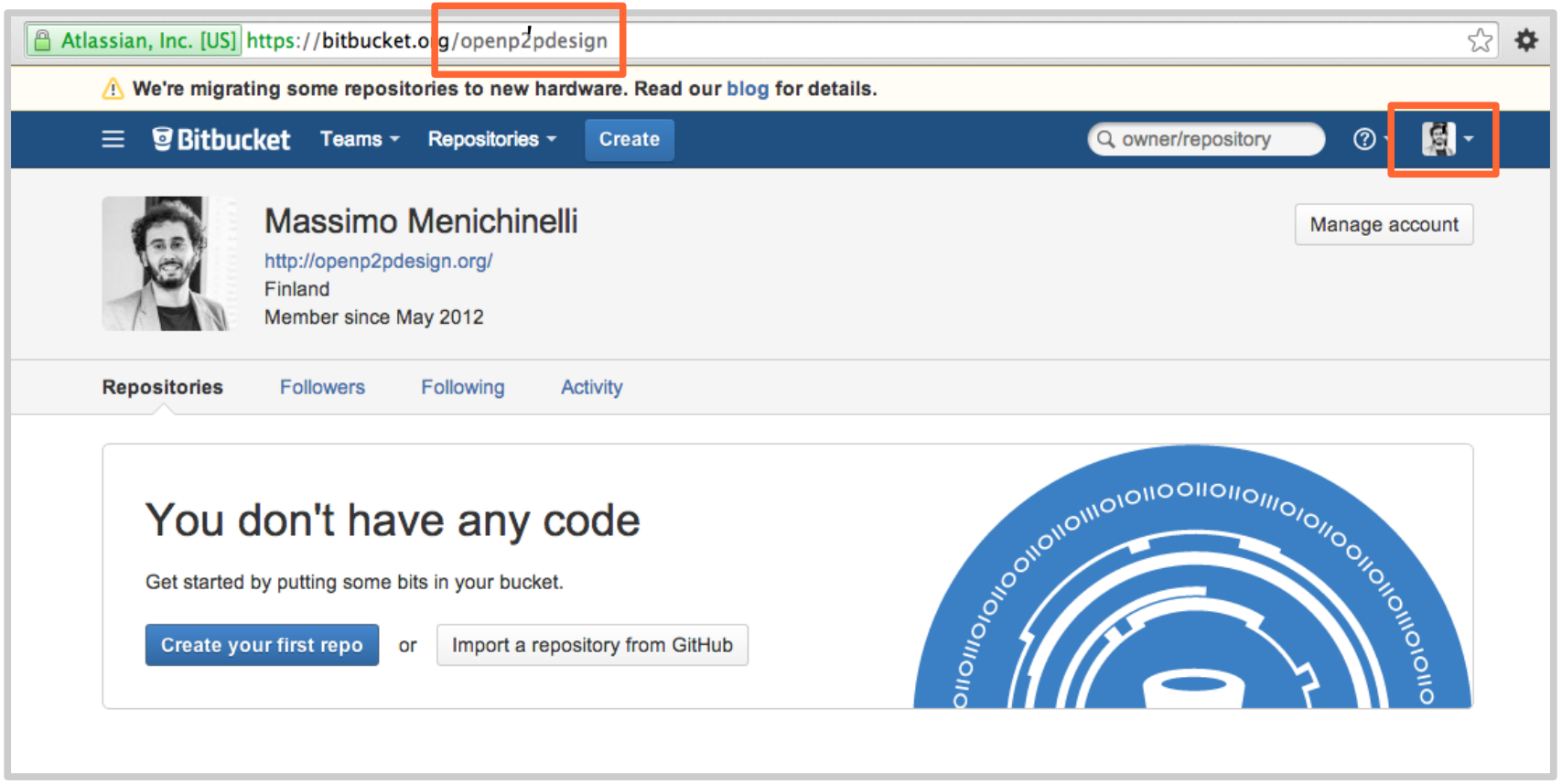
Source: https://bitbucket.org/plans

03: Send your username to massimo.menichinelli@aalto.fi



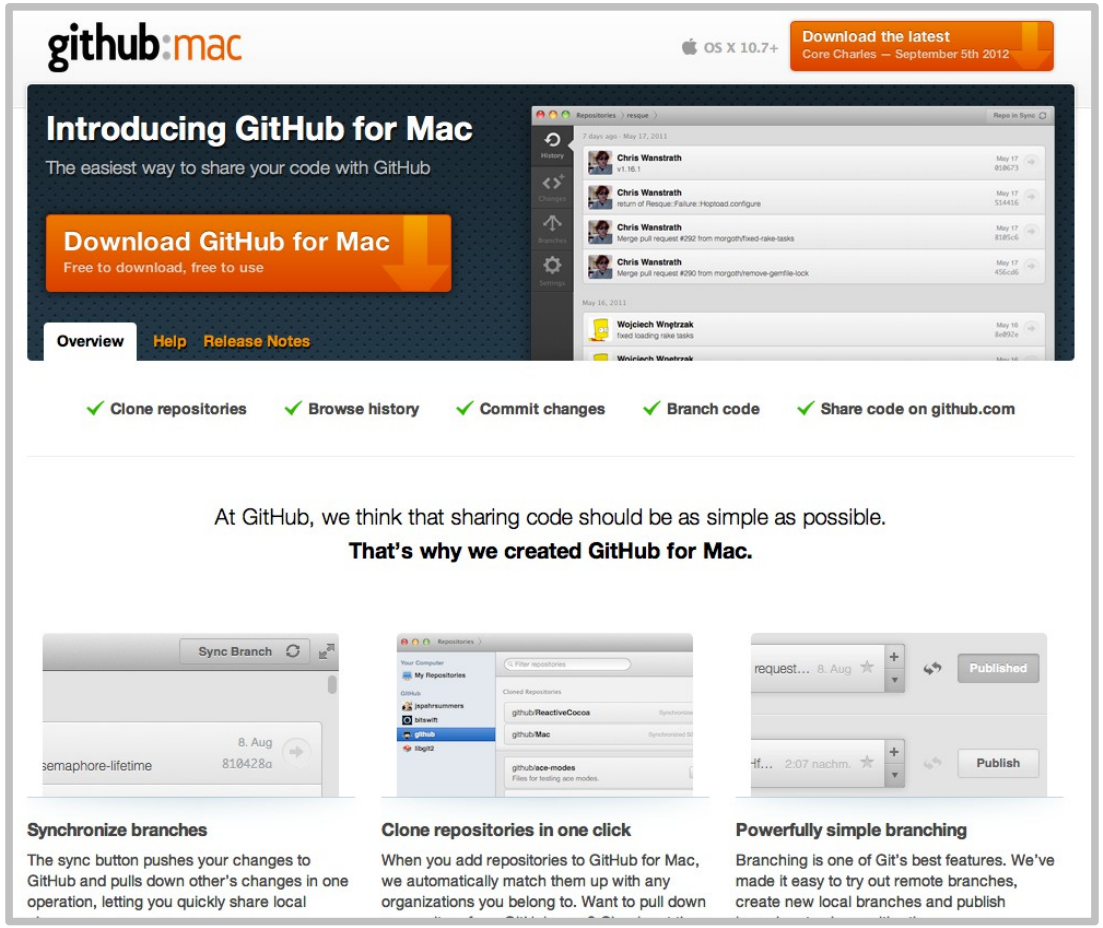
Source: http://www.github.com

03: Send your username to massimo.menichinelli@aalto.fi



Source: https://bitbucket.org/

04. Download a client: an easy client for Mac

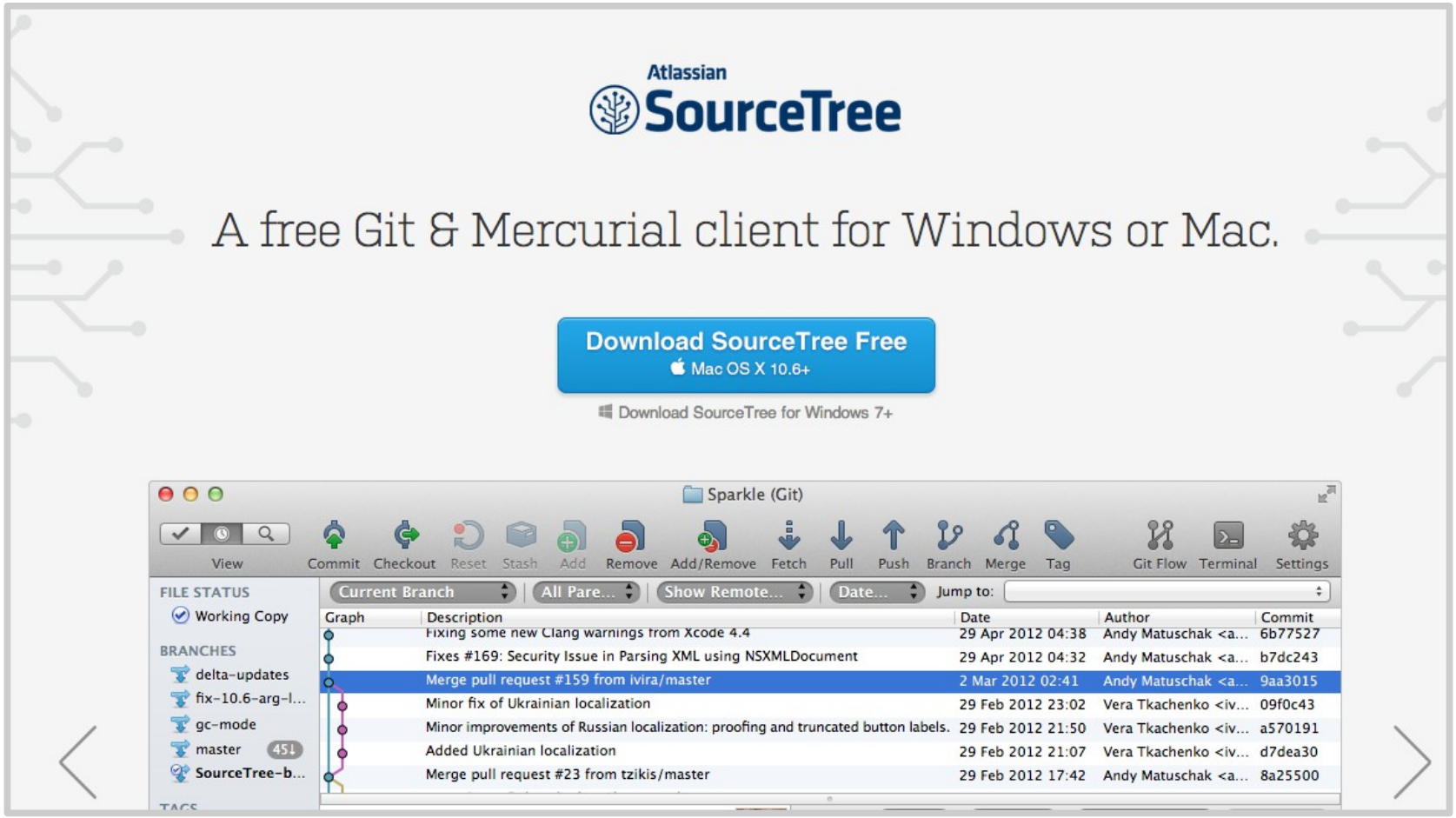


Source: http://mac.github.com/

04. Download a client: an easy client for Windows

Source: http://windows.github.com/

04. Download a client: SourceTree



Source: http://www.sourcetreeapp.com/

Git, a simple guide...

git - the simple guide

just a simple guide for getting started with git. no deep shit ;)

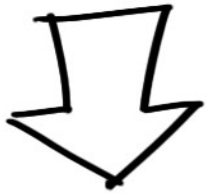
Tweet 3,938

by Roger Dudler

credits to @tfnico, @fhd and Namics

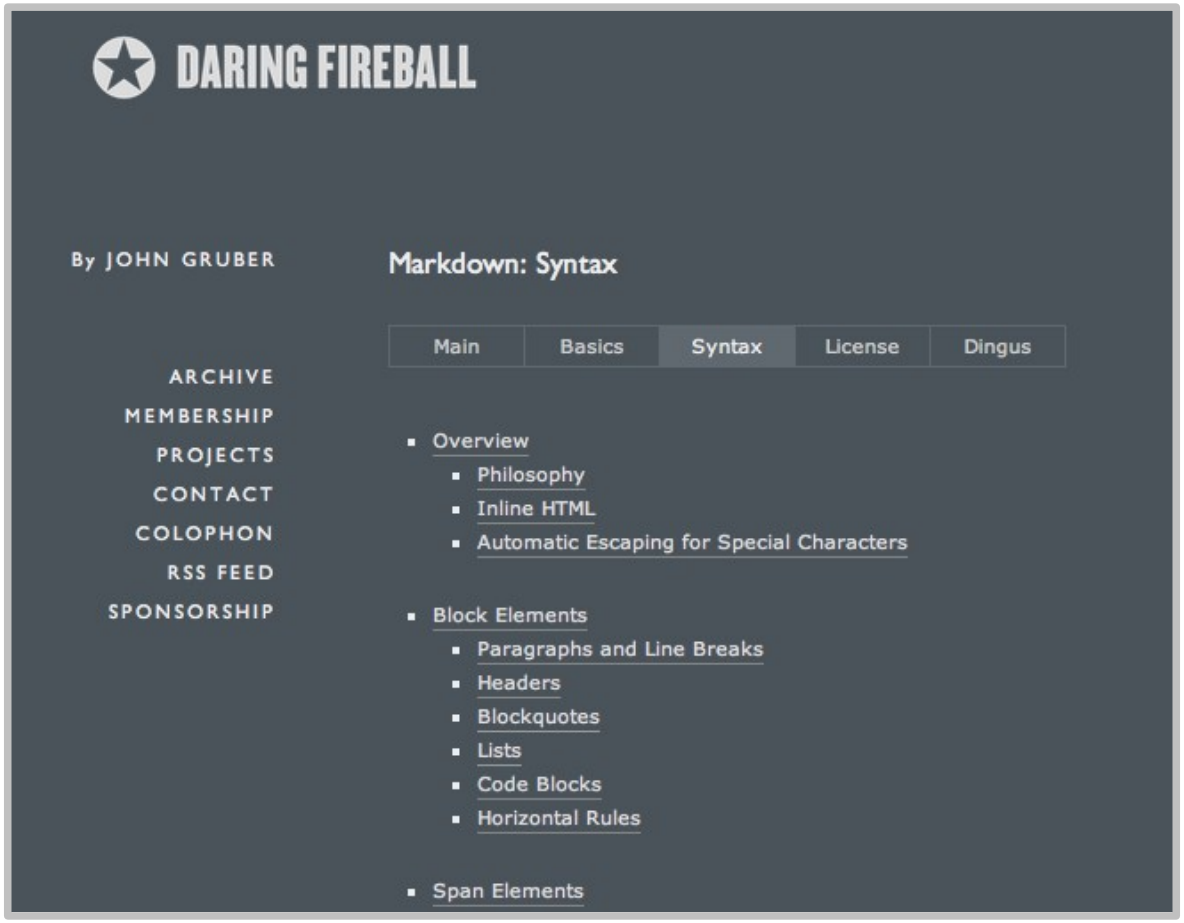
this guide in deutsch, español, français, italiano, nederlands, português, русский, türkçe, မြန်မာ, 日本語, 中文, 한국어

please report issues on github



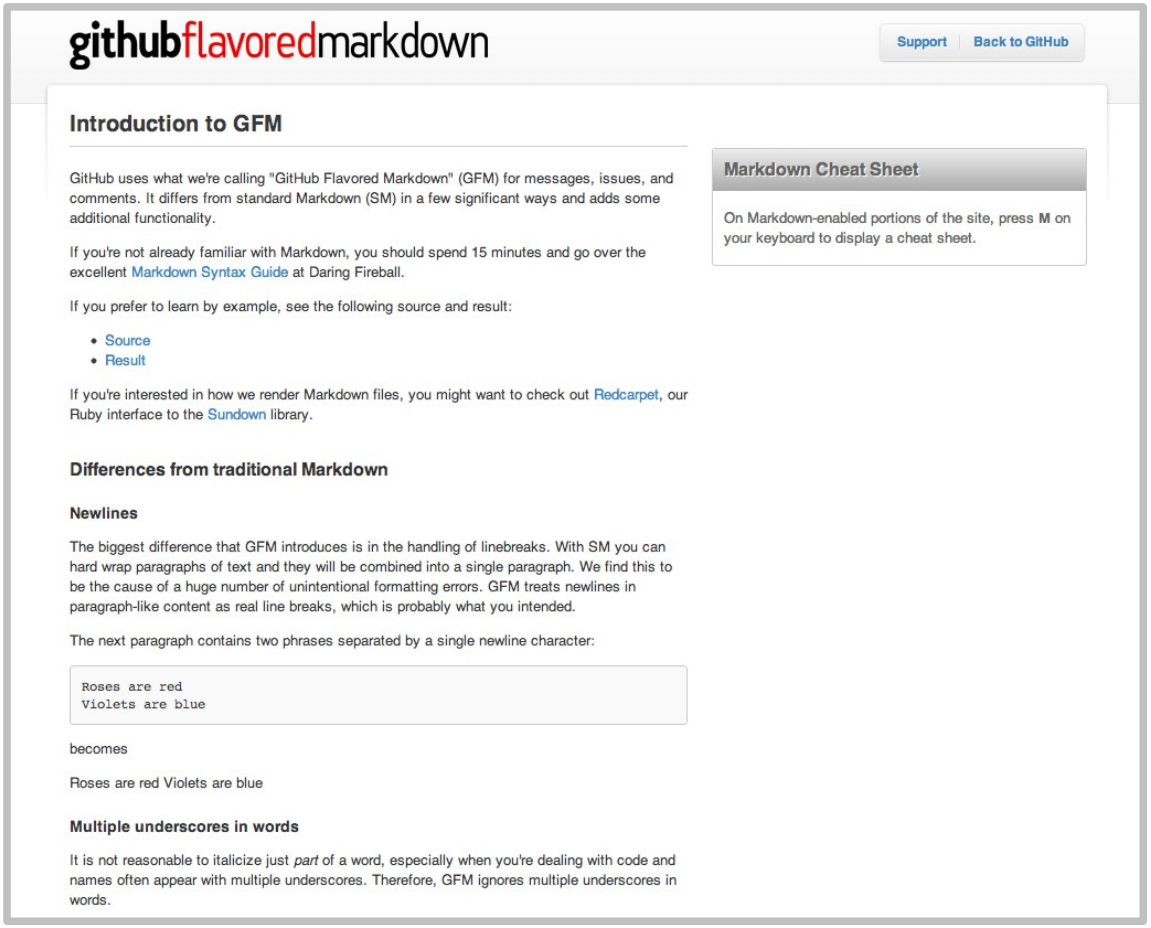
Source: http://rogerdudler.github.com/git-guide/

05. Learn Markdown



Source: http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/syntax
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown

05. Learn GitHub Markdown



githubflavoredmarkdown

Support | Back to GitHub

Introduction to GFM

GitHub uses what we're calling "GitHub Flavored Markdown" (GFM) for messages, issues, and comments. It differs from standard Markdown (SM) in a few significant ways and adds some additional functionality.

If you're not already familiar with Markdown, you should spend 15 minutes and go over the excellent Markdown Syntax Guide at Daring Fireball.

If you prefer to learn by example, see the following source and result:

- Source
- Result

If you're interested in how we render Markdown files, you might want to check out Redcarpet, our Ruby interface to the Sundown library.

Differences from traditional Markdown

Newlines

The biggest difference that GFM introduces is in the handling of linebreaks. With SM you can hard wrap paragraphs of text and they will be combined into a single paragraph. We find this to be the cause of a huge number of unintentional formatting errors. GFM treats newlines in paragraph-like content as real line breaks, which is probably what you intended.

The next paragraph contains two phrases separated by a single newline character:

```
Roses are red
Violets are blue
```

becomes

Roses are red Violets are blue

Multiple underscores in words

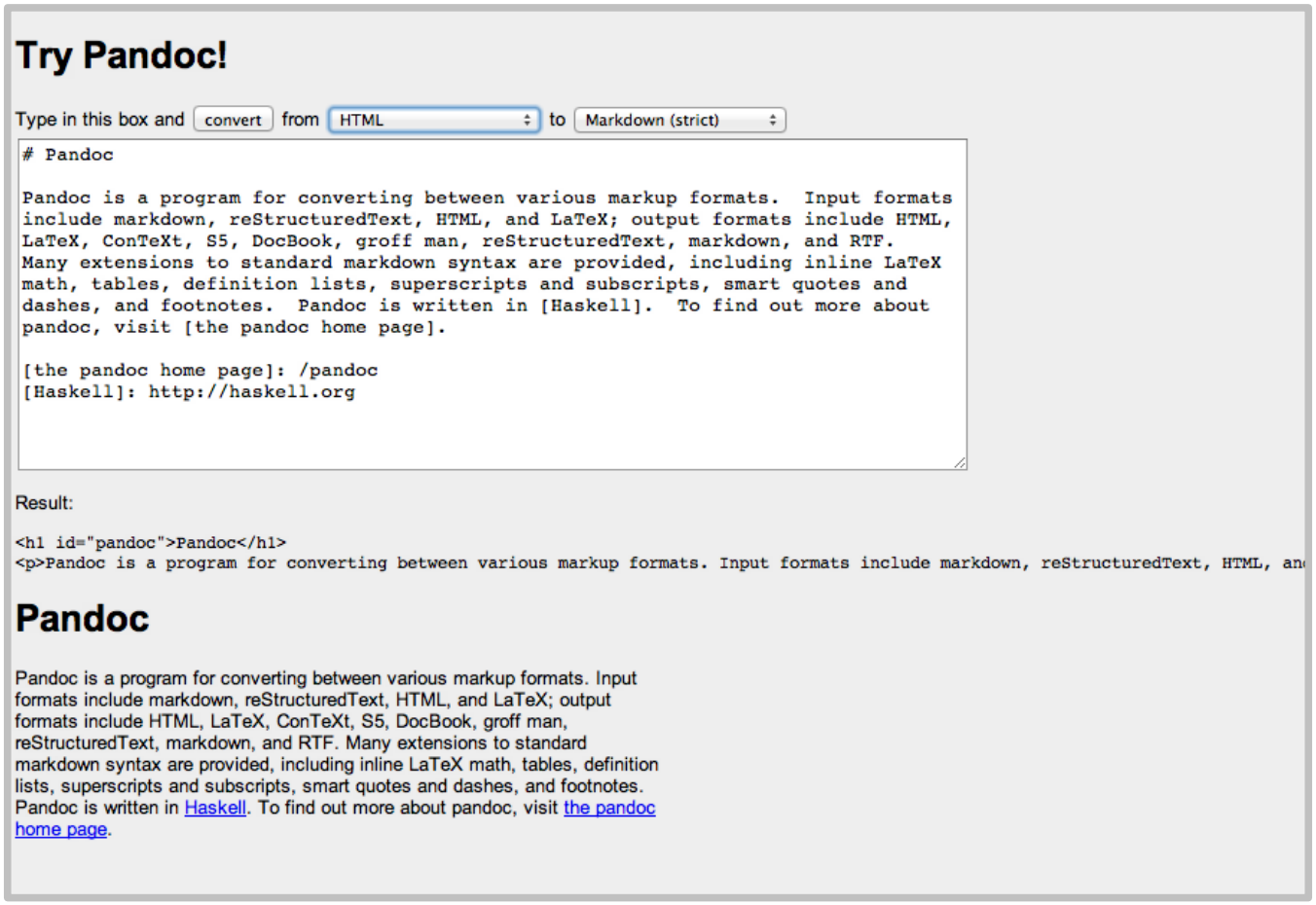
It is not reasonable to italicize just *part* of a word, especially when you're dealing with code and names often appear with multiple underscores. Therefore, GFM ignores multiple underscores in words.

Markdown Cheat Sheet

On Markdown-enabled portions of the site, press **M** on your keyboard to display a cheat sheet.

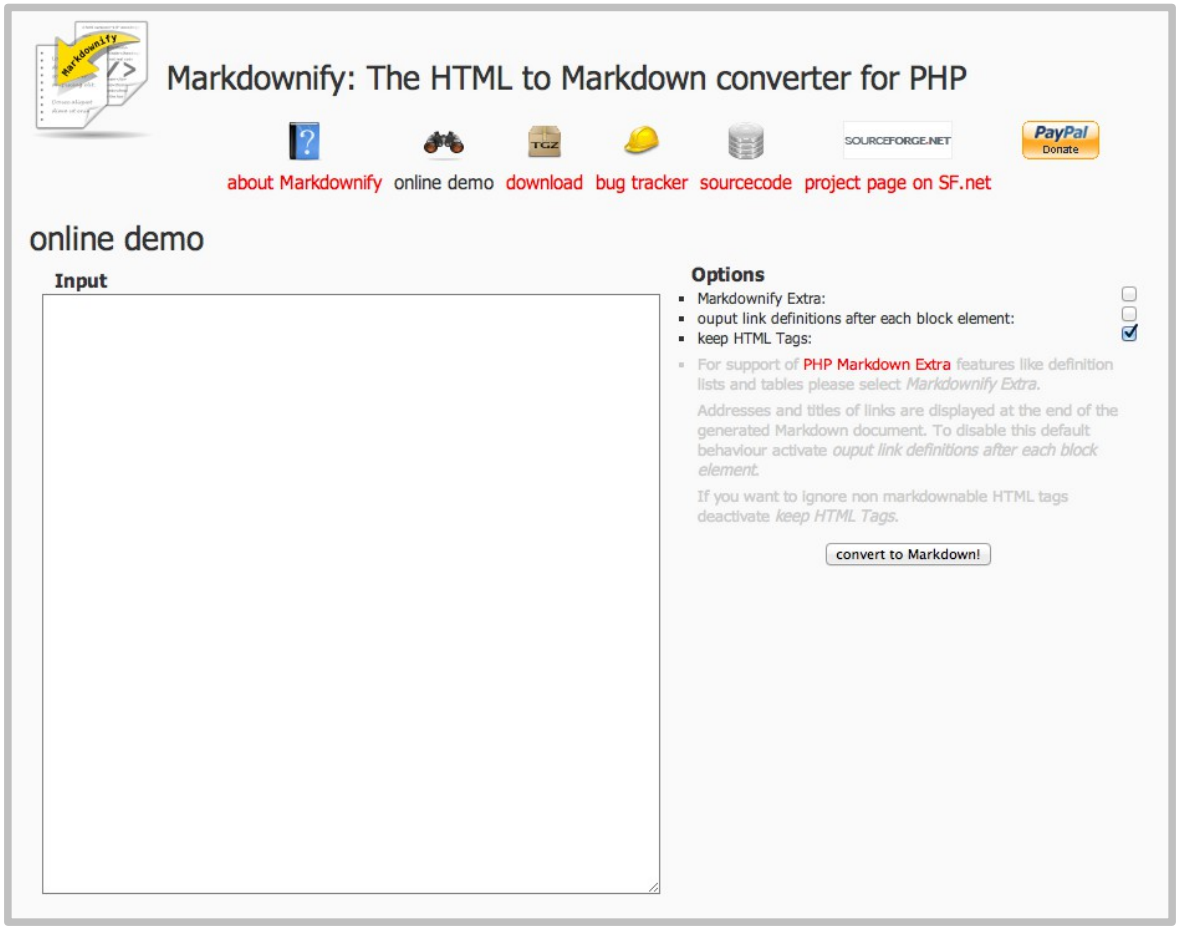
Source: http://github.github.com/github-flavored-markdown/

05a. Convert text to Markdown



Source: http://johnmacfarlane.net/pandoc/try

05a. Convert text to Markdown



Source: http://milianw.de/projects/markdownify/demo.php

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03.
Git Basics

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06: Terminal Basics

```
pwd #Print current directory
```

```
cd <directory name> #Enter into a directory
```

```
cd .. #Exit from the directory by going to the parent directory
```

```
ls #List the files of the current directory
```

```
ls -l #List the files  of the current directory, with details
```

```
ls -la #List the files with hidden files and folders
```

06: Terminal Basics

```
mkdir <directory name> #Make a directory
```

```
rm -r <directory name> #Erase a directory and its contents
```

```
rm <file name> #Erase a file
```

```
mv <file name> <where to move it> #Move or rename a file
```

```
cp <file name> <where to copy it> #Copy a file
```

07: Git Basics

```
cd <directory name> #Enter into the project directory
```

```
git init #Start local repository
```

```
git status #Get status of the working directory/stage
```

```
git add <file name> #Add a file to the stage
```

```
git add . #Add all files from current directory to the stage
```

```
git add -u #Update (add) all files already being tracked
```

```
git commit -m "messagetext" #Commit changes with a message
```

07: Git Basics

```
git rm <file name> #Erase a file within Git
```

```
git rm -f <file name> #Erase a file from the index from Git
```

```
git mv <file name> <wheretomove> #Move a file within Git
```

```
git log #Commit history in the command line
```

```
gitk #Commit history in a separate window
```

08: Git Remote

```
git clone <link to repository> #Clone a remote repo locally
```

```
git add remote <name> <link to repo> #Add a remote repository with a name
```

```
git remote -v #View current remotes
```

```
git remote rm <name of the remote> #Remove a remote repo
```

```
git push <name of the remote> #Push local changes to remote
```

```
git pull <name of the remote> #Get+merge new version from remote
```

```
...
```

09: Git Branches

```
git branch <name of the branch> #Create a local branch
```

```
git push <name of the remote> <name of the branch> #Push branch to remote
```

```
git checkout <name of the branch> #Switch to another branch
```

```
git checkout master #Go back to master branch
```

```
git diff <name of the branch> master #Diff branches before merging
```

```
git merge <name of the branch> #Merge the branch with current branch
```

```
git branch -d <name of the branch> #Delete a local branch
```

```
git push origin :<name of the branch> #Delete a remote branch
```

10: Git Back in Time

```
git checkout <sha> <filename> #Get a file from a specific commit
```

or

```
git checkout <sha> #Go back in time at a specific commit
```

You will get a Detached Head, so...

```
git branch <name of the branch> #But then create e new branch!
```

```
git checkout <name of the branch> #Go to the new branch!
```

```
... #Do your modifications
```

```
git checkout master  #Go to master
```

```
git merge <name of the branch> #Update master with the branch you created
```

```
git branch -d <name of the branch> #Delete that branch if not needed
```

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04.
Exercise:
Send your GitHub / BitBucket username to massimo.menichinelli@aalto.fi

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05.
Exercise:
Create a local repository, create your bio with your picture inside it. Try it with Git.

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06.
Exercise:
Create a remote repository, create your bio with your picture inside it. Try it with Git and/or with the GitHub client.

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Thank you!!

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http://www.slideshare.net/openp2pdesign

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