



Aalto University
Media Factory

Digital_Fabrication_Studio.02

Version Control Systems – Git and GitHub

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<http://www.slideshare.net/openp2pdesign>





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Today:

- * Git
- * GitHub
- * Exercise



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01.

Git – the distributed architectural engine



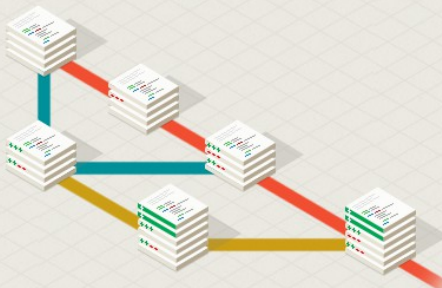
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Git: a distributed version control system

 **git** --everything-is-local

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**.






About

The advantages of Git compared to other source control systems.




Documentation

Command reference pages, Pro Git book content, videos and other material.




Downloads

GUI clients and binary releases for all major platforms.




Community


Get involved! Mailing list, chat, development and more.





Pro Git by Scott Chacon is available to [read online for free](#). Dead tree versions are available on [Amazon.com](#).




Latest stable release
1.7.12
Release Notes (2012-08-20)
[Download for Mac](#)

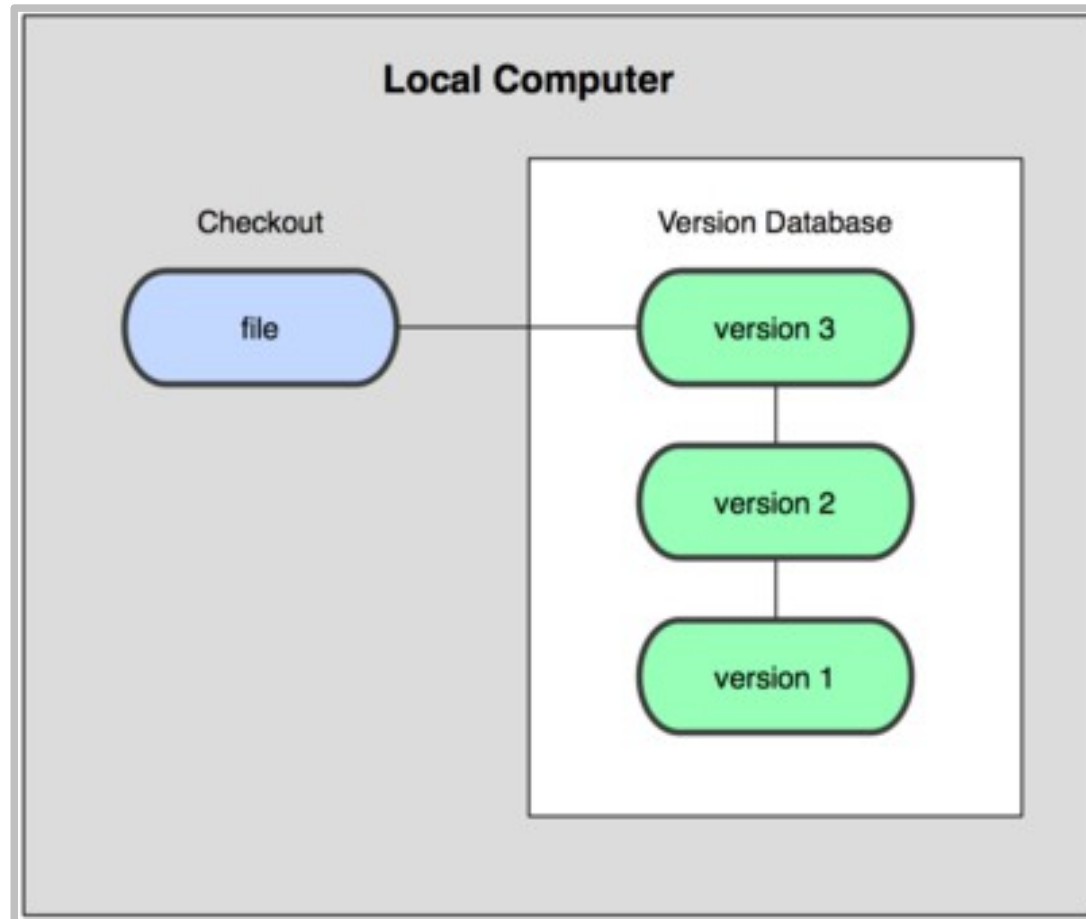
 [Mac GUIs](#)

 [Tarballs](#)

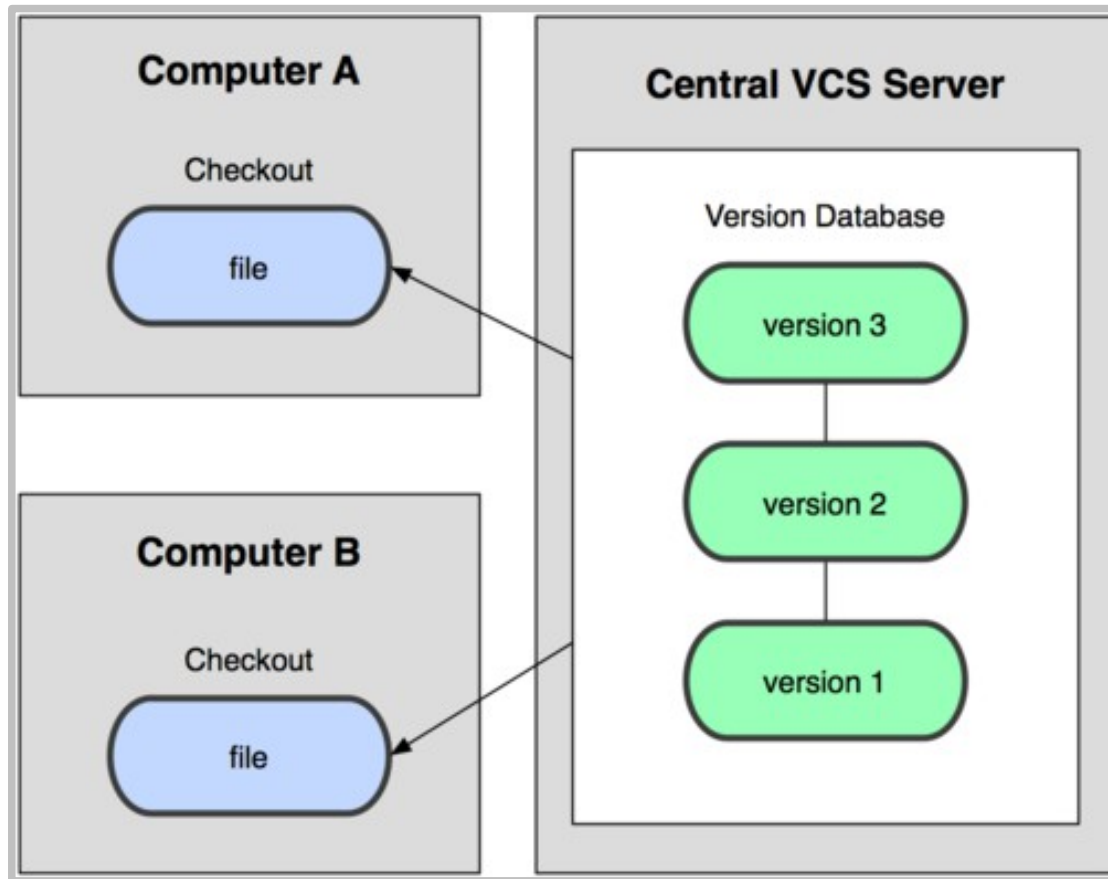
 [Windows Build](#)

 [Source Code](#)

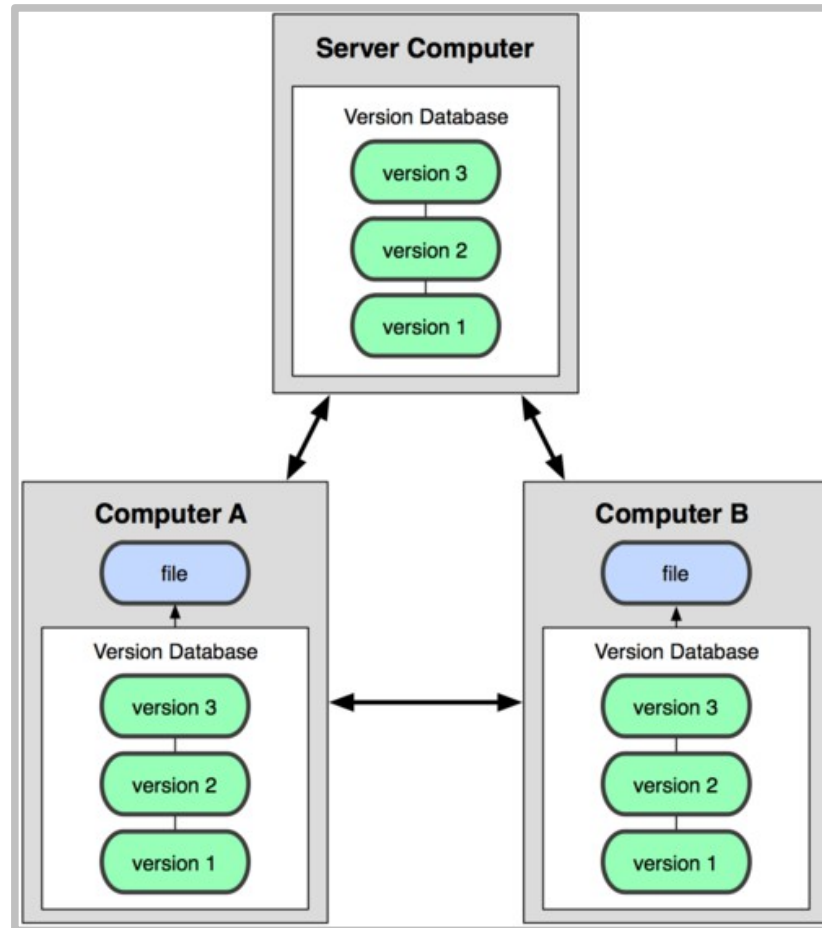
A local version control system



A centralized version control system



Git: a distributed version control system



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.

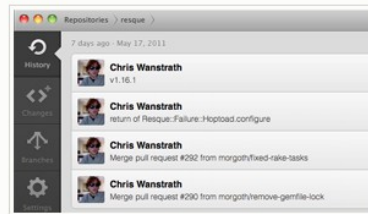
```
Massimos-MacBook-Air:Open-Design-Definition massimo$
```

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.

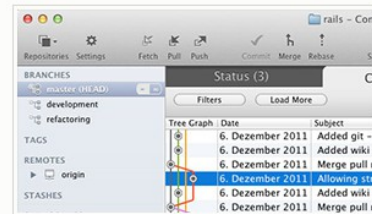
Only show GUIs for my OS (Mac)



GitHub for Mac

Platforms: Mac

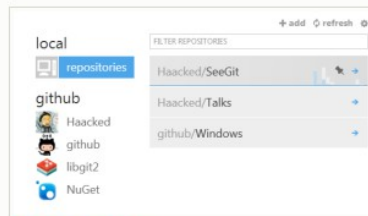
Price: Free



Tower

Platforms: Mac

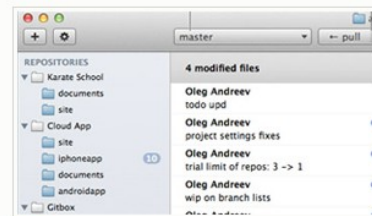
Price: \$59/user (Free 30 day trial)



GitHub for Windows

Platforms: Windows

Price: Free



Gitbox

Platforms: Mac

Price: \$9.99 / Free for personal use

01: Download and install Git

Downloads

 **Mac OS X**  **Windows**

 **Linux**  **Solaris**

Older releases are available and the [Git source repository](#) is on GitHub.

GUI Clients

Git comes with built-in GUI tools ([git-gui](#), [gitk](#)), but there are several third-party tools for users looking for a platform-specific experience.

[View GUI Clients →](#)

Logos

Various Git logos in PNG (bitmap) and EPS (vector) formats are available for use in online and print projects.

[View Logos →](#)

Git via Git

If you already have Git installed, you can get the latest development version via Git itself:

```
git clone https://github.com/git/git.git
```

You can also always browse the current contents of the git repository using the [web interface](#).



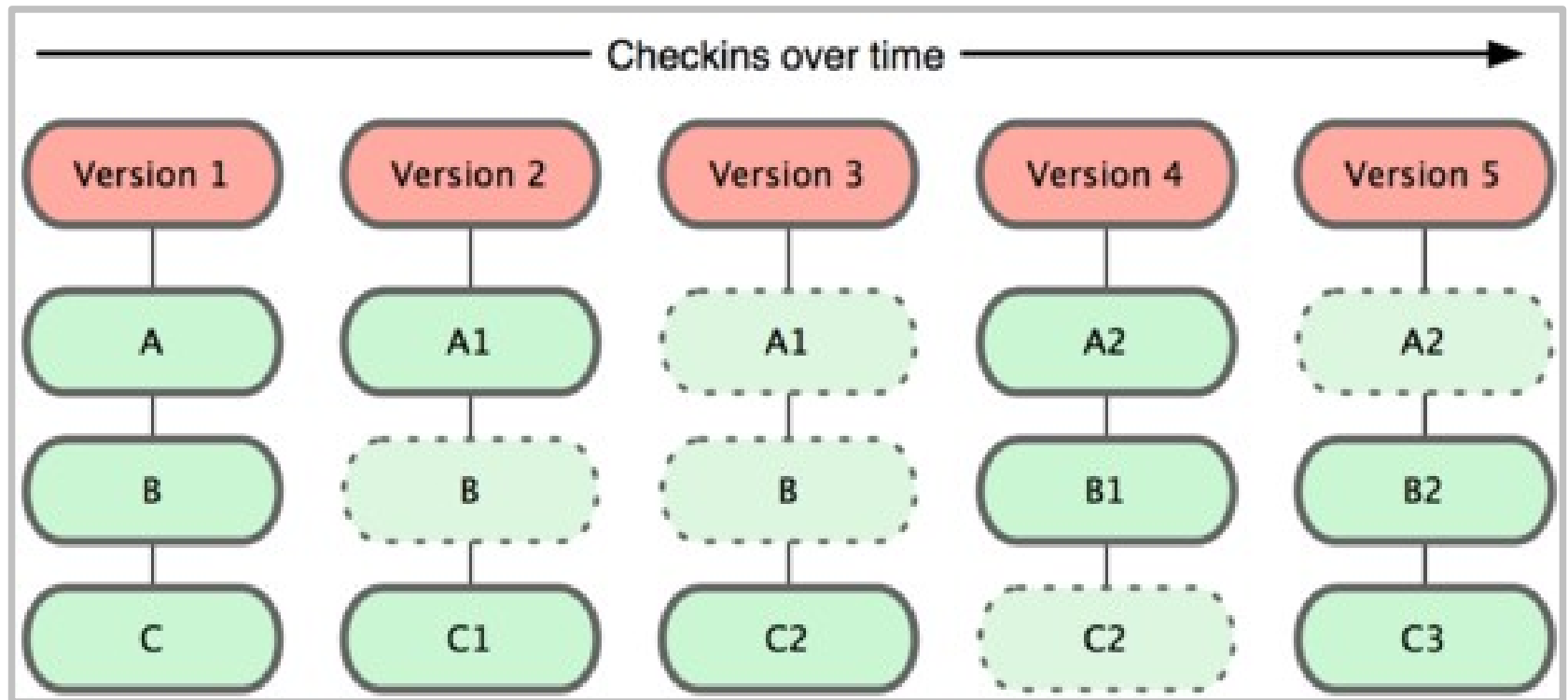
01: Install Git

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

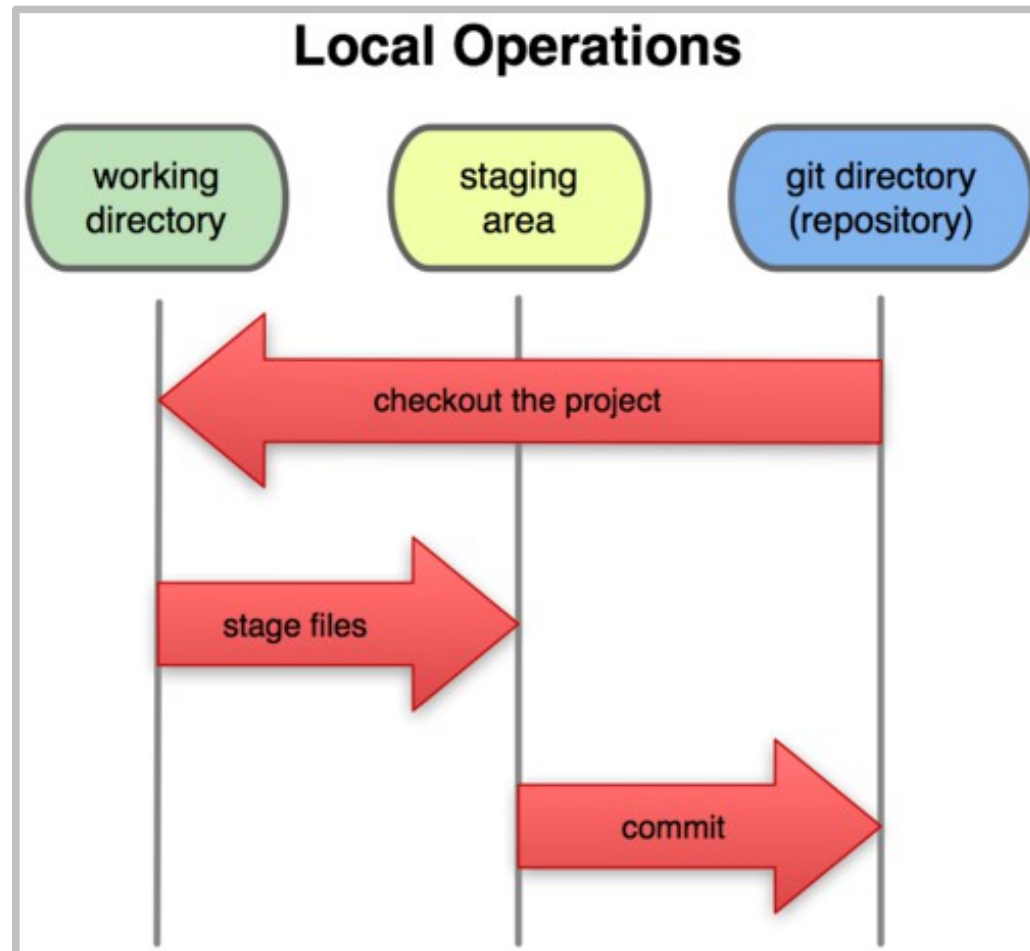
```
git config --global user.email "email@email.com" #Configure your e-mail
```

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

Git: history of a file system

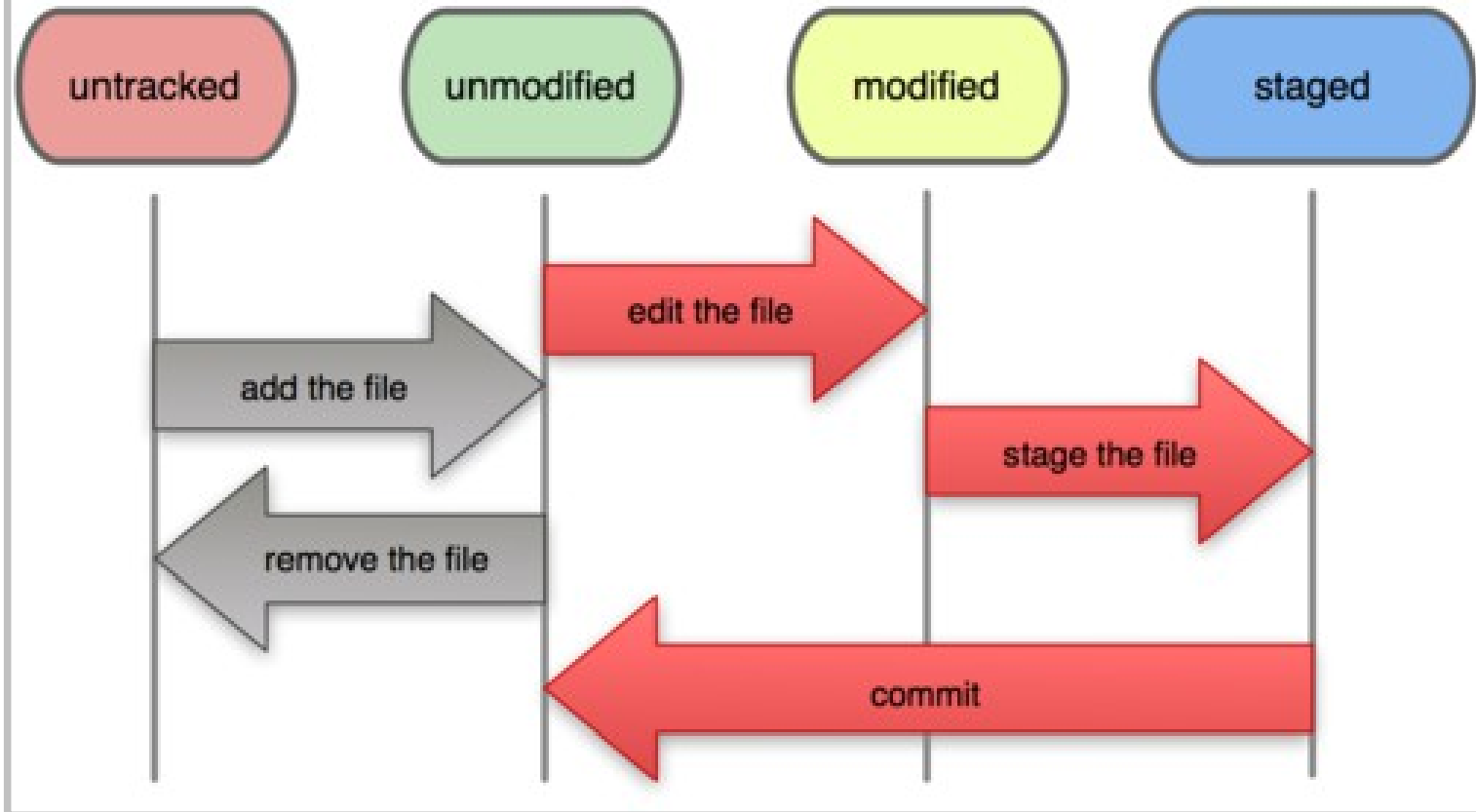


Git: architecture

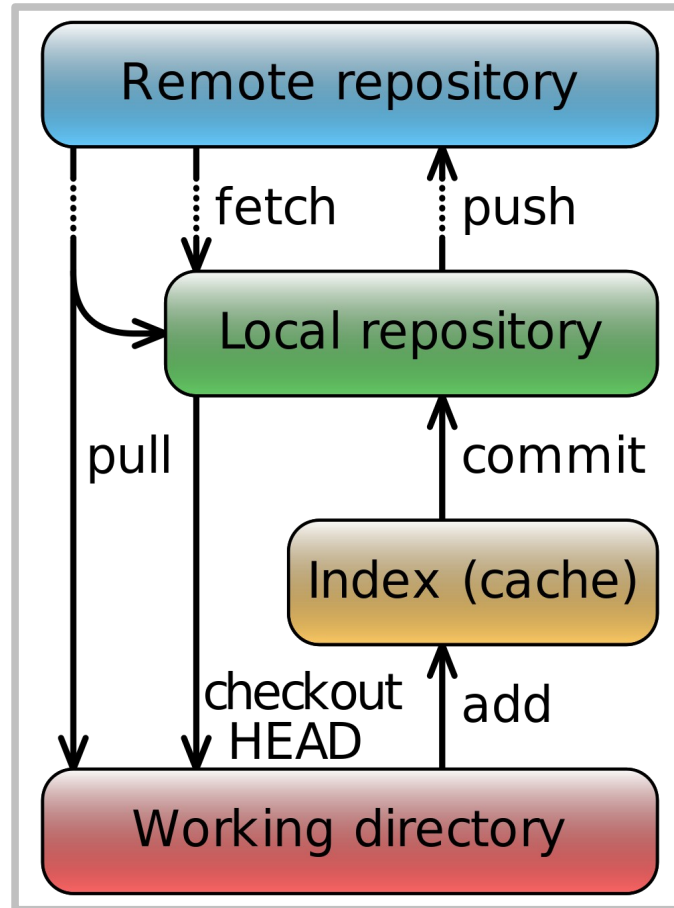


Git: history of a file

File Status Lifecycle



Git: commands and architecture





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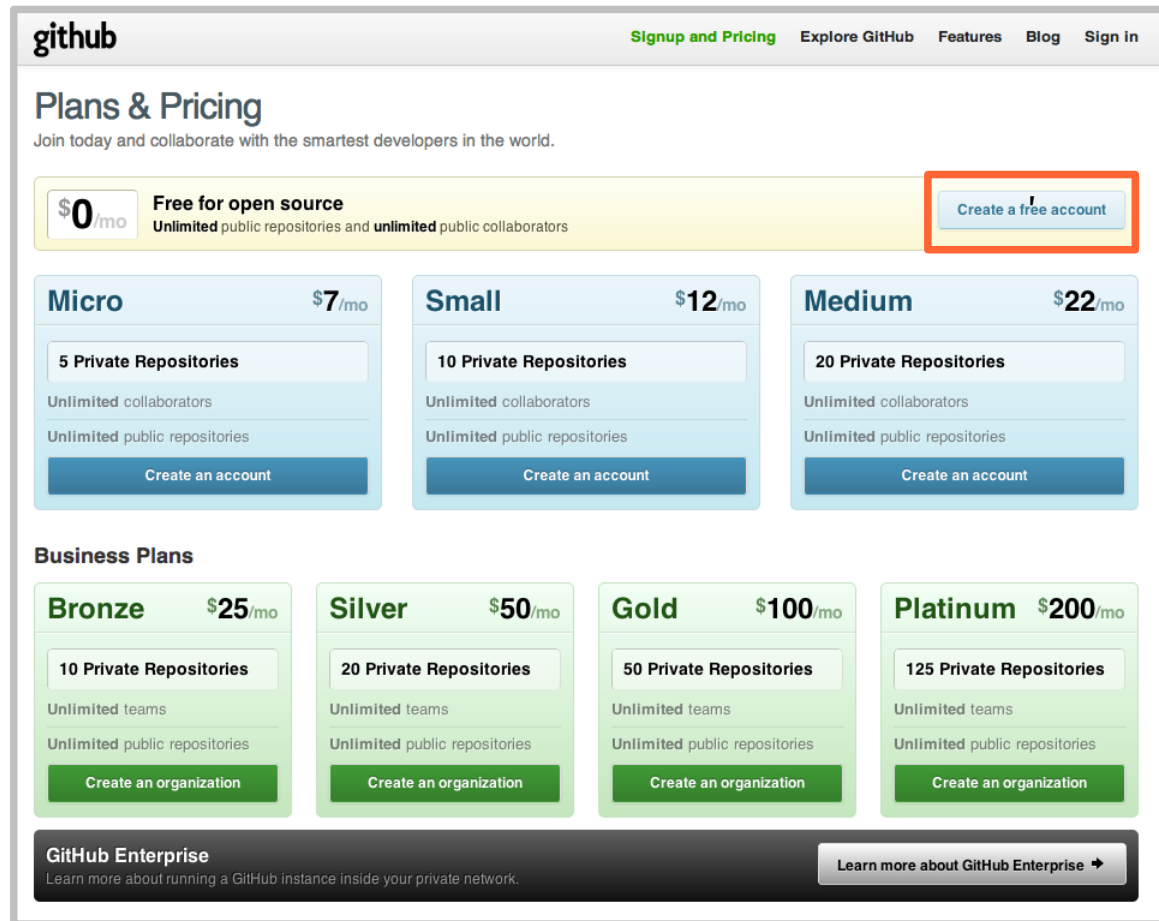
02.

GitHub – the easy online interface to a repository



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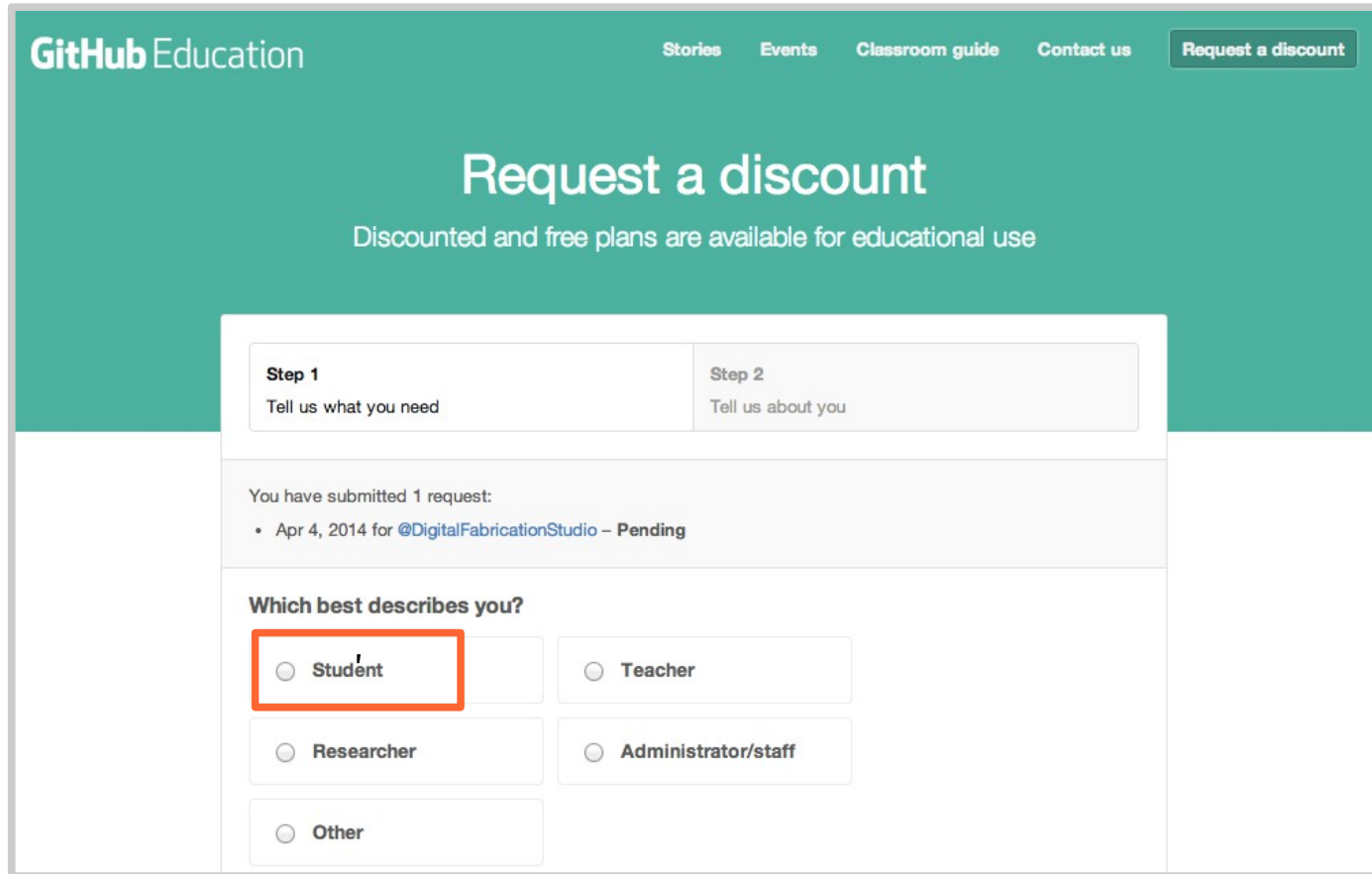
02: Create a user on GitHub (free plan / student plan)



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Plans & Pricing' page. At the top, the GitHub logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Signup and Pricing', 'Explore GitHub', 'Features', 'Blog', and 'Sign in' are on the right. The main heading is 'Plans & Pricing' with a subtext 'Join today and collaborate with the smartest developers in the world.' Below this, the 'Free for open source' plan is featured in a yellow box. It includes '\$0/mo', 'Unlimited public repositories and unlimited public collaborators', and a 'Create a free account' button which is highlighted with a red box. Below the yellow box are three plans: 'Micro' (\$7/mo, 5 Private Repositories), 'Small' (\$12/mo, 10 Private Repositories), and 'Medium' (\$22/mo, 20 Private Repositories). Each of these plans has a 'Create an account' button. Further down is the 'Business Plans' section with four plans: 'Bronze' (\$25/mo, 10 Private Repositories), 'Silver' (\$50/mo, 20 Private Repositories), 'Gold' (\$100/mo, 50 Private Repositories), and 'Platinum' (\$200/mo, 125 Private Repositories). Each business plan has a 'Create an organization' button. At the bottom is the 'GitHub Enterprise' section with a 'Learn more about GitHub Enterprise' button.

Plan	Price	Private Repositories	Collaborators	Public Repositories	Action
Free for open source	\$0/mo	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create a free account
Micro	\$7/mo	5	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an account
Small	\$12/mo	10	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an account
Medium	\$22/mo	20	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an account
Bronze	\$25/mo	10	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an organization
Silver	\$50/mo	20	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an organization
Gold	\$100/mo	50	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an organization
Platinum	\$200/mo	125	Unlimited	Unlimited	Create an organization

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



GitHub Education Stories Events Classroom guide Contact us [Request a discount](#)

Request a discount

Discounted and free plans are available for educational use

Step 1
Tell us what you need

Step 2
Tell us about you

You have submitted 1 request:

- Apr 4, 2014 for @DigitalFabricationStudio – Pending

Which best describes you?

☒ Student

☐ Teacher

☐ Researcher

☐ Administrator/staff

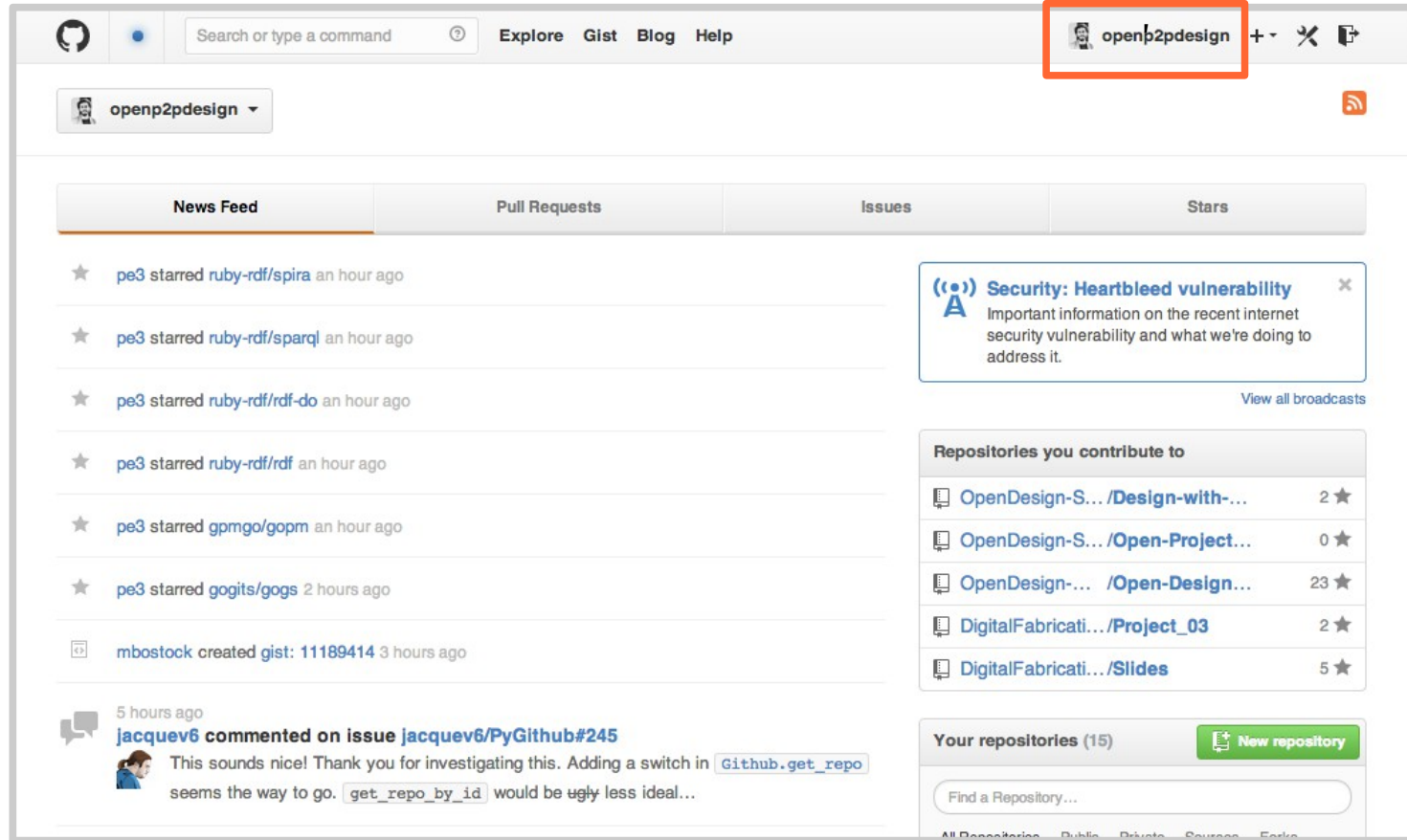
☐ Other

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

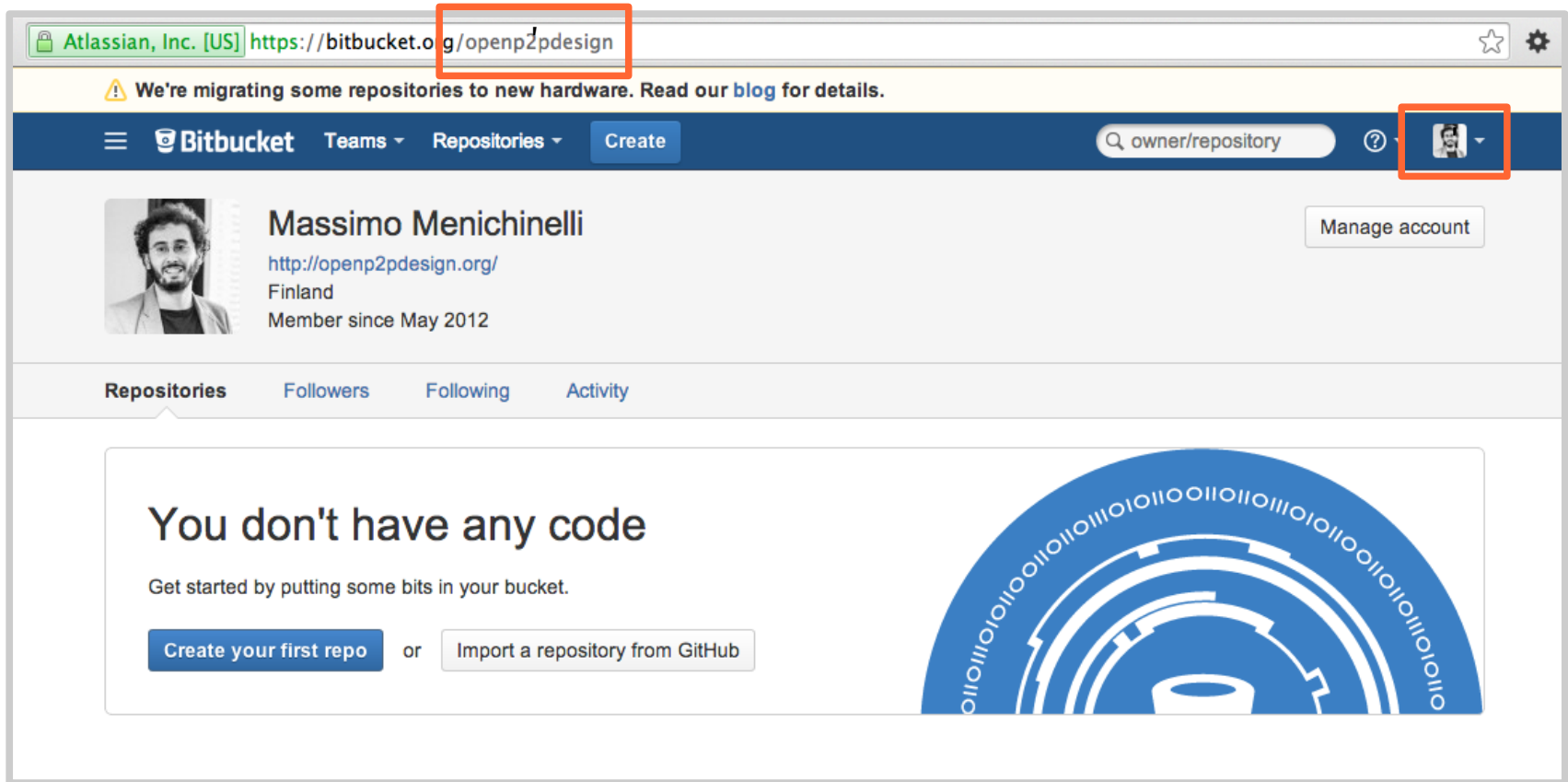
The screenshot shows the BitBucket pricing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the BitBucket logo, links for Features and Pricing, a search bar, and language/region settings. The main heading says "Free for 5 users. Priced to scale." Below this, a section titled "All plans include:" lists features like unlimited private repos, code reviews, JIRA integration, dedicated support, custom domains, and REST API. At the bottom, there's a row of six pricing cards. The first card, for 5 users, is highlighted with a red box and shows a "Free" price. The other cards show increasing user counts and monthly prices: 10 users for \$10/mo, 25 users for \$25/mo, 50 users for \$50/mo, 100 users for \$100/mo, and an unlimited plan for \$200/mo. Each card has a "Sign up" button.

5 USERS	10 USERS	25 USERS	50 USERS	100 USERS	UNLIMITED
Free	\$10 _{/mo}	\$25 _{/mo}	\$50 _{/mo}	\$100 _{/mo}	\$200 _{/mo}
Sign up	Sign up	Sign up	Sign up	Sign up	Sign up

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



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

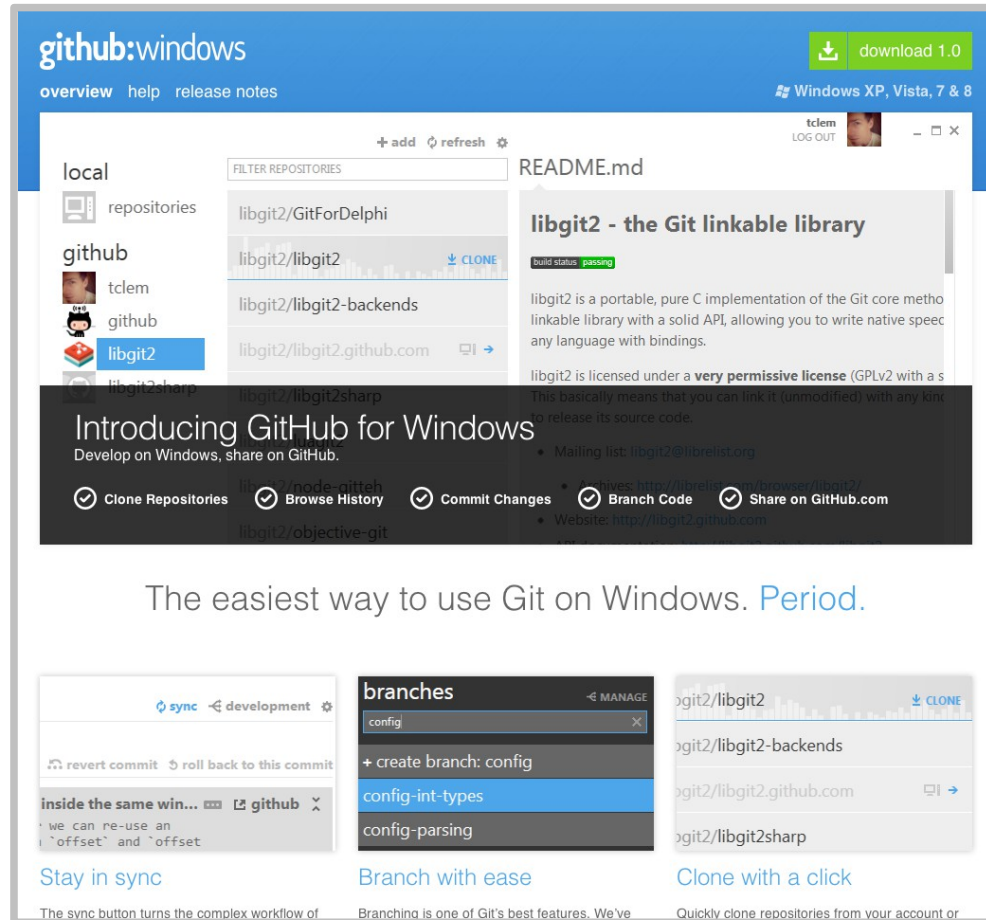


04. Download a client: an easy client for Mac

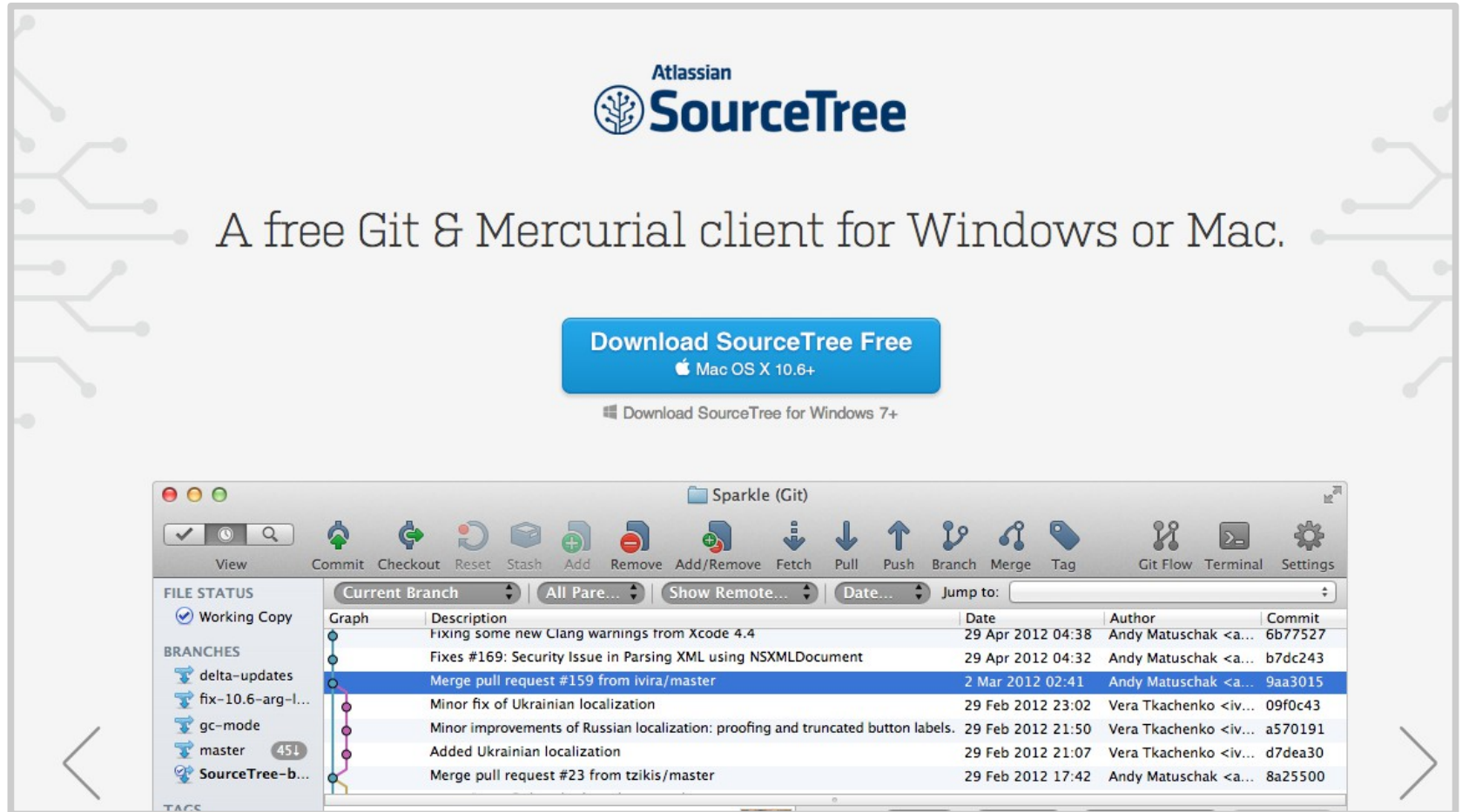
The screenshot displays the GitHub for Mac application interface. At the top, the 'github*mac' logo is on the left, and a status bar on the right indicates 'OS X 10.7+' and a 'Download the latest' button for 'Core Charles' dated 'September 5th 2012'. The main window has a dark header with the text 'Introducing GitHub for Mac' and 'The easiest way to share your code with GitHub'. Below this is a large orange button that says 'Download GitHub for Mac' with the subtext 'Free to download, free to use'. To the right of the header is a sidebar with icons for 'Repositories', 'History', 'Changes', 'Commits', and 'Settings'. The main content area shows a list of repositories with details like 'Chris Wanstrath', 'v1.16.1', and 'May 17'. Below the main window, there are three feature highlights, each with a small screenshot and a description:

- Synchronize branches**
The sync button pushes your changes to GitHub and pulls down other's changes in one operation, letting you quickly share local
- Clone repositories in one click**
When you add repositories to GitHub for Mac, we automatically match them up with any organizations you belong to. Want to pull down
- Powerfully simple branching**
Branching is one of Git's best features. We've made it easy to try out remote branches, create new local branches and publish

04. Download a client: an easy client for Windows



04. Download a client: SourceTree



The image shows the SourceTree download page and a screenshot of the application interface. The download page features the Atlassian SourceTree logo and a blue button labeled "Download SourceTree Free" for Mac OS X 10.6+. Below it is a link to download for Windows 7+.

The application interface is a macOS window titled "Sparkle (Git)". It includes a toolbar with icons for View, Commit, Checkout, Reset, Stash, Add, Remove, Add/Remove, Fetch, Pull, Push, Branch, Merge, Tag, Git Flow, Terminal, and Settings. The left sidebar shows the "FILE STATUS" with "Working Copy" checked, and a list of branches: delta-updates, fix-10.6-arg-l..., gc-mode, master (451), and SourceTree-b... The main panel displays a commit graph and a table of commit details.

Graph	Description	Date	Author	Commit
	Fixing some new Clang warnings from Xcode 4.4	29 Apr 2012 04:38	Andy Matuschak <a...	6b77527
	Fixes #169: Security Issue in Parsing XML using NSXMLDocument	29 Apr 2012 04:32	Andy Matuschak <a...	b7dc243
	Merge pull request #159 from ivira/master	2 Mar 2012 02:41	Andy Matuschak <a...	9aa3015
	Minor fix of Ukrainian localization	29 Feb 2012 23:02	Vera Tkachenko <iv...	09f0c43
	Minor improvements of Russian localization: proofing and truncated button labels.	29 Feb 2012 21:50	Vera Tkachenko <iv...	a570191
	Added Ukrainian localization	29 Feb 2012 21:07	Vera Tkachenko <iv...	d7dea30
	Merge pull request #23 from tzikis/master	29 Feb 2012 17:42	Andy Matuschak <a...	8a25500

Git, a simple guide...

git - the simple guide

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



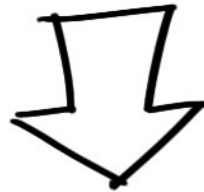
by Roger Dudler

credits to @tfnico, @fhd and Namics

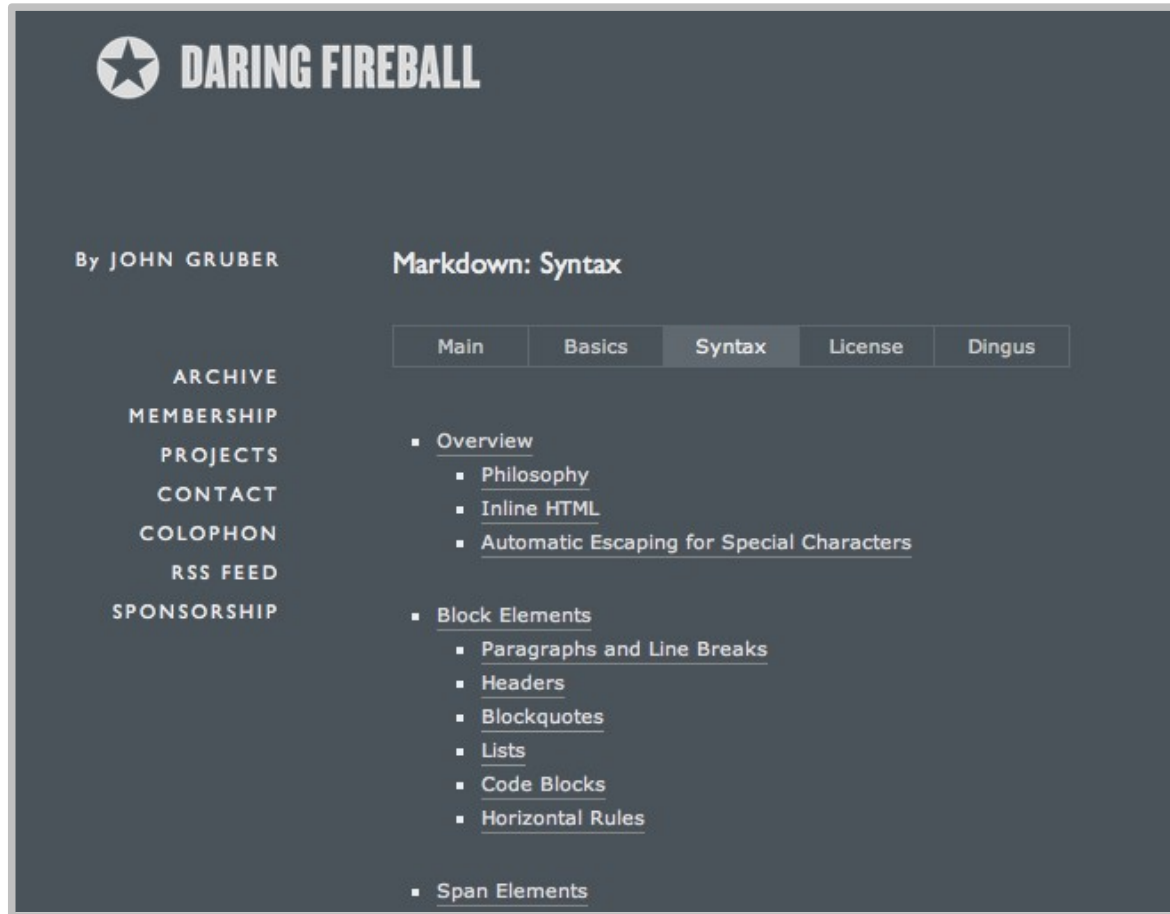
this guide in deutsch, español, français, italiano, nederlands, portugûês, русский, türkçe,

မြန်မာ, 日本語, 中文, 한국어

please report issues on [github](#)



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.

05a. Convert text to Markdown

Try Pandoc!

Type in this box and from to

Pandoc

Pandoc is a program for converting between various markup formats. Input formats include markdown, reStructuredText, HTML, and LaTeX; output formats include HTML, LaTeX, ConTeXt, S5, DocBook, groff man, reStructuredText, markdown, and RTF. Many extensions to standard markdown syntax are provided, including inline LaTeX math, tables, definition lists, superscripts and subscripts, smart quotes and dashes, and footnotes. Pandoc is written in [Haskell]. To find out more about pandoc, visit [the pandoc home page].

[the pandoc home page]: /pandoc
[Haskell]: <http://haskell.org>

Result:

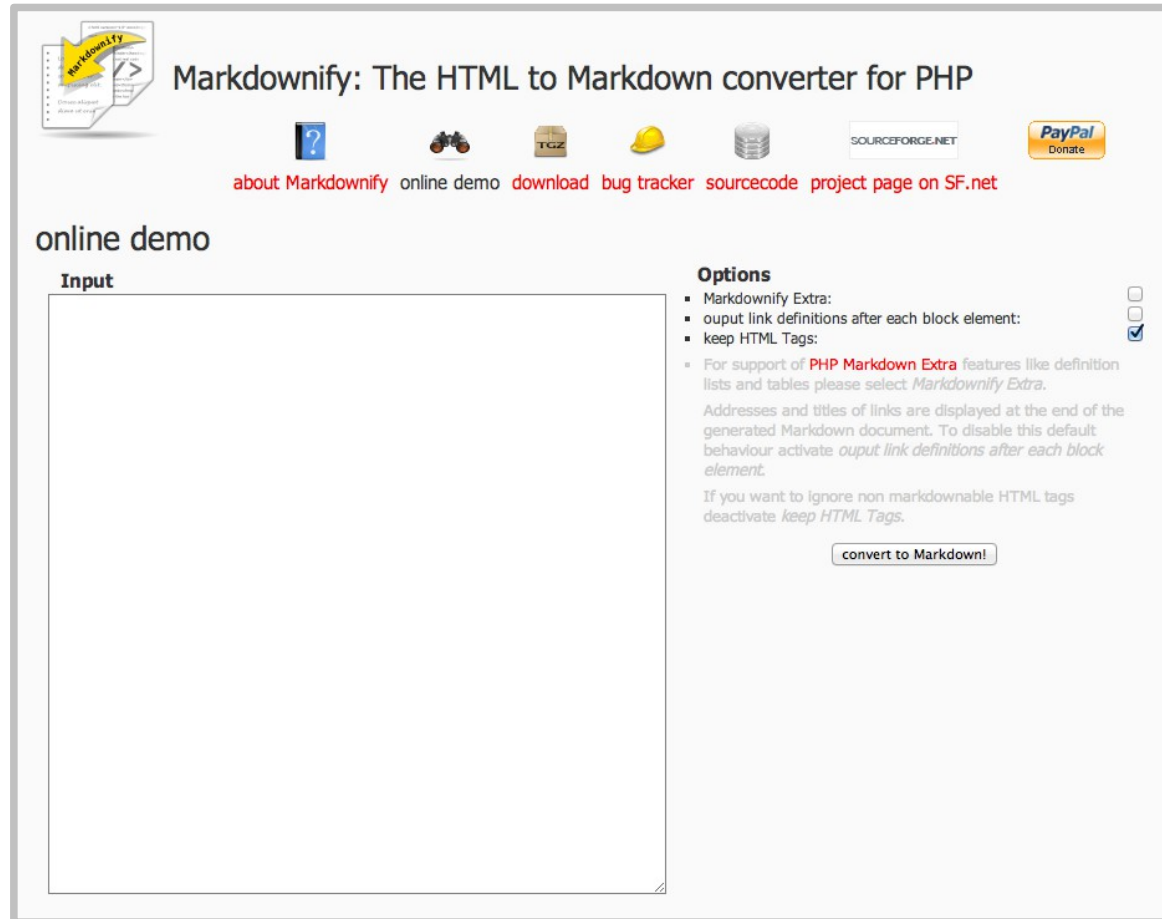
```
<h1 id="pandoc">Pandoc</h1>
```

```
<p>Pandoc is a program for converting between various markup formats. Input formats include markdown, reStructuredText, HTML, and
```

Pandoc

Pandoc is a program for converting between various markup formats. Input formats include markdown, reStructuredText, HTML, and LaTeX; output formats include HTML, LaTeX, ConTeXt, S5, DocBook, groff man, reStructuredText, markdown, and RTF. Many extensions to standard markdown syntax are provided, including inline LaTeX math, tables, definition lists, superscripts and subscripts, smart quotes and dashes, and footnotes. Pandoc is written in [Haskell](#). To find out more about pandoc, visit [the pandoc home page](#).

05a. Convert text to Markdown



The screenshot shows the 'Markdownify: The HTML to Markdown converter for PHP' website. At the top, there is a logo on the left and a navigation bar with links: 'about Markdownify', 'online demo', 'download', 'bug tracker', 'sourcecode', 'project page on SF.net', and a 'PayPal Donate' button. Below the navigation bar, the page is divided into two main sections. On the left, under the heading 'online demo', is an 'Input' section with a large, empty text area. On the right, under the heading 'Options', there are three checkboxes: 'Markdownify Extra:' (unchecked), 'output link definitions after each block element:' (unchecked), and 'keep HTML Tags:' (checked). Below these checkboxes, there is explanatory text about the 'PHP Markdown Extra' features and a note about link definitions. At the bottom right of the options section is a button labeled 'convert to Markdown!'.

Markdownify: The HTML to Markdown converter for PHP

[about Markdownify](#) [online demo](#) [download](#) [bug tracker](#) [sourcecode](#) [project page on SF.net](#) [PayPal Donate](#)

online demo

Input

Options

- Markdownify Extra: ☐
- output link definitions after each block element: ☐
- keep HTML Tags: ☒

For support of **PHP Markdown Extra** features like definition lists and tables please select *Markdownify Extra*.

Addresses and titles of links are displayed at the end of the generated Markdown document. To disable this default behaviour activate *output link definitions after each block element*.

If you want to ignore non markdownable HTML tags deactivate *keep HTML Tags*.



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03.

Git Basics

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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Media Factory

Thank you!!

Massimo Menichinelli
Aalto Media Factory
massimo.menichinelli@aalto.fi
@openp2pdesign



<http://www.slideshare.net/openp2pdesign>