

How to not destroy all our work

AN INTRODUCTION TO GIT FOR UMSAE FORMULA ELECTRIC

(No pressure)

Version control (meta)

1. Authored

• UMSAE Chair Brett Stevens, November 2022

Wtf is git?

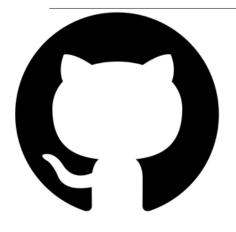
From Wikipedia:

- "Git (/gɪt/) is free and open-source software for <u>distributed version control</u>: tracking changes in any set of files, usually used for coordinating work among programmers collaboratively developing source code during software development. Its goals include speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows (thousands of parallel branches running on different systems)"

Authored by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for the development of the Linux kernel. Thank Mr. Linux!



Notable Git Services



GithubHosts git repos

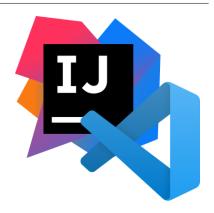


Desktop interface for remote repos (Sparkies love/hate this shit)

GitKraken



GitLab
Another interface for remote repos
(Less used but useful)



VSCode / Intellij
Or just about any
general purpose IDE
will have built in git
support.

Definitions

Repository (Repo): A code base or project that you want to improve upon

Commit: A version of the repo that should be bug free

Branch: A separate development path of the repo that can be used to work in parallel with peers

Origin: The URL that links to your remote repo

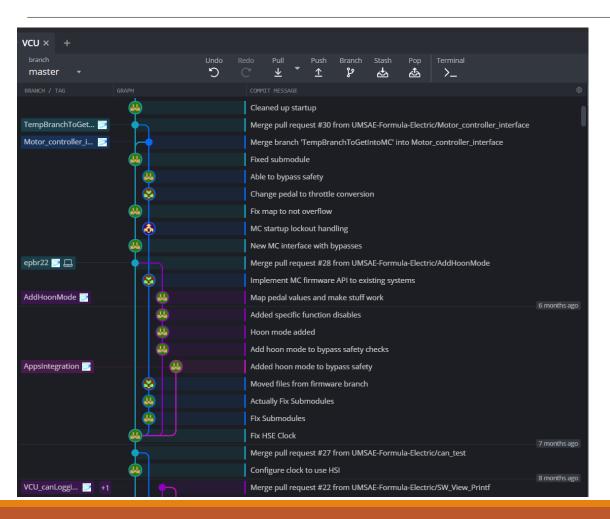
HEAD: The most recent commit in a branch

Path: A map to navigate within your local storage to a directory

Ex: (i.e. C:\Users\Ozone\HomeworkFolder)

Directory: Programmer word for folder

Structure



- A series of small commits within branches
- Ideally there is a "main" branch and development (dev) branches
- Dev branches get merged into main branch after the code is reviewed and confirmed to be functional

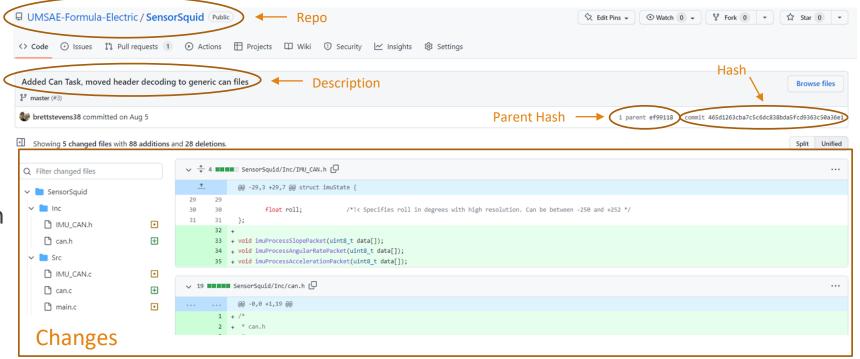
What's in a commit?

Parent: The previous commit that you are modifying

Changes: The changes that you have made to the parent

Description: A concise but accurate description of what you changed in the repo

Hash: A 20 byte identifier that is generated by the git software





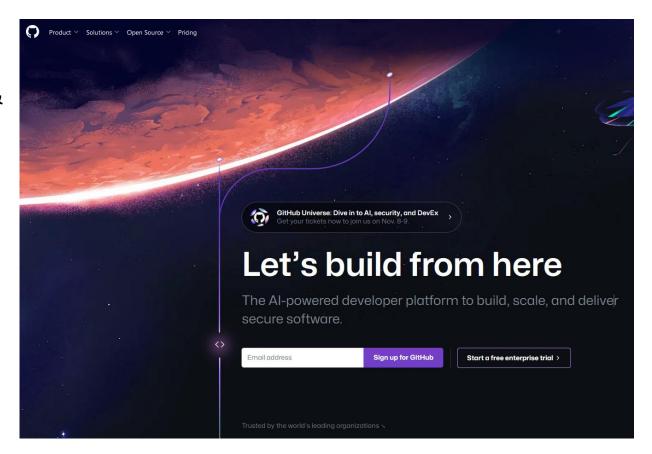
Install / Setup

WAY TOO MANY INSTALL OPTIONS

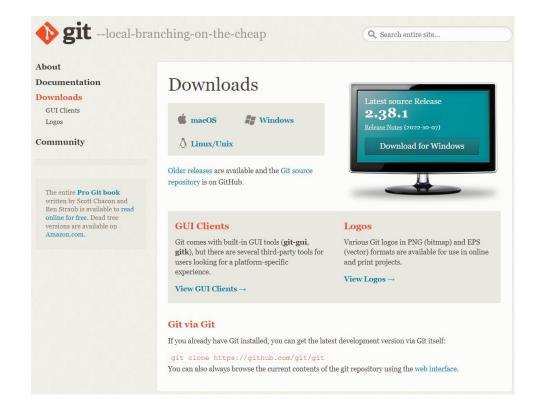
Make a Github account

Go to https://github.com/

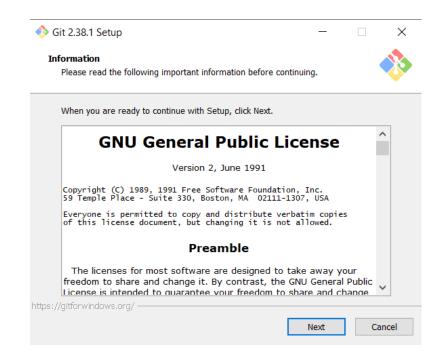
Make an account using your personal information & email. Do not use your student email.



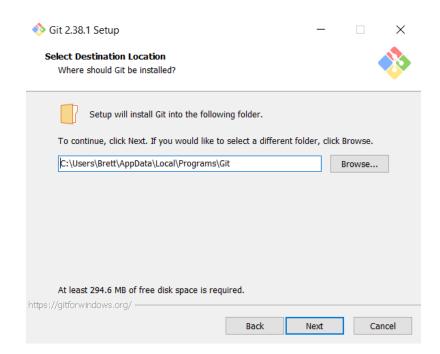
Go to https://git-scm.com/downloads, or just google "download git" and choose your platform.



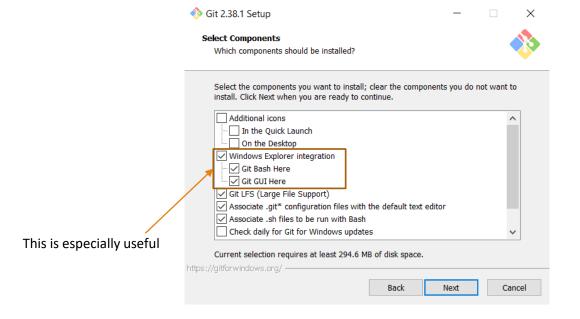
Accept the license, you weren't gonna read it anyways...



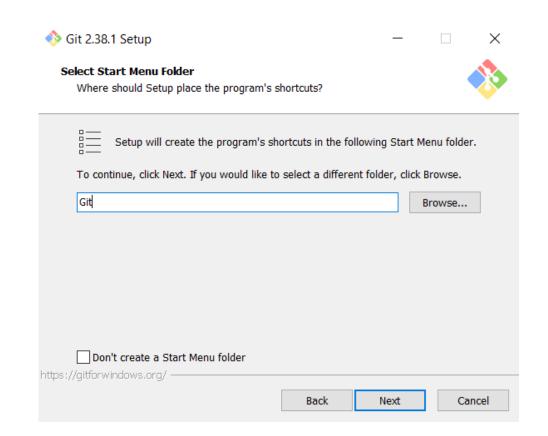
Download location doesn't matter



You can keep all of these default

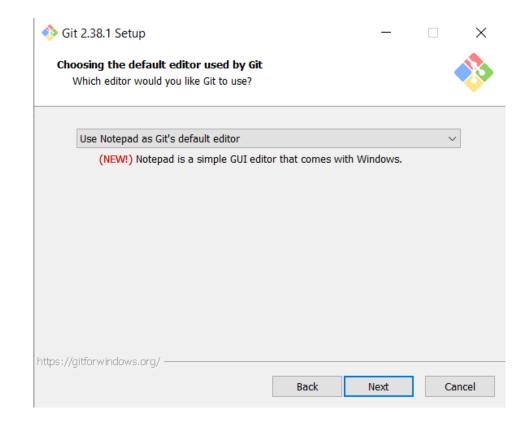


Start menu folder, doesn't matter



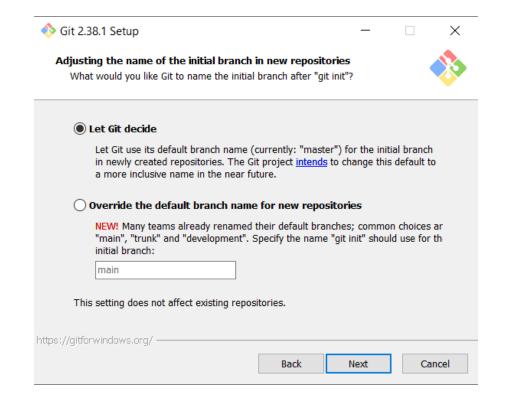
Default text editor, change it to your preference

 Doesn't really matter either, just change it from Vim, Notepad is the simplest option



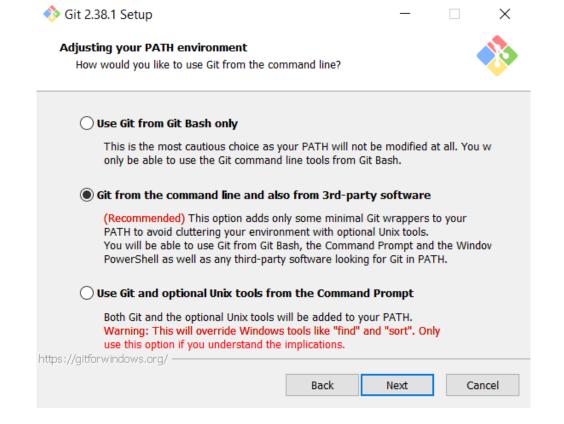
Default branch name:

 Moving away from "master" and "slave" conventions, do what you like.



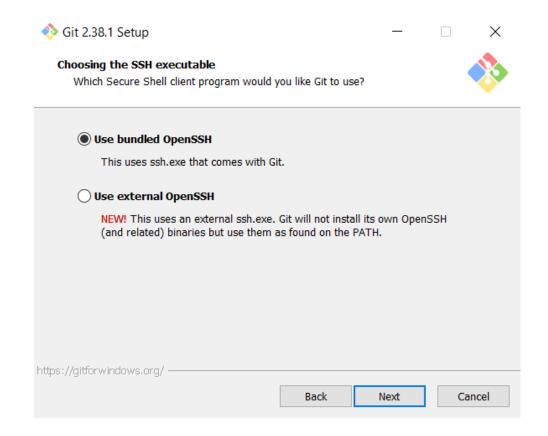
Where to use Git:

• Keep your options open



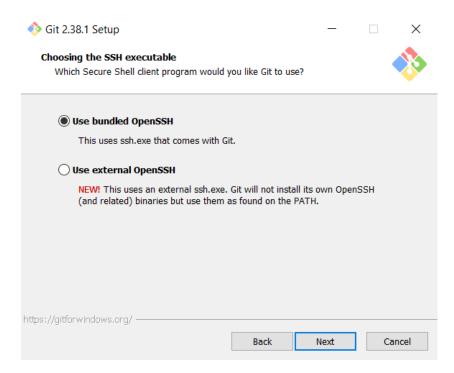
OpenSSH

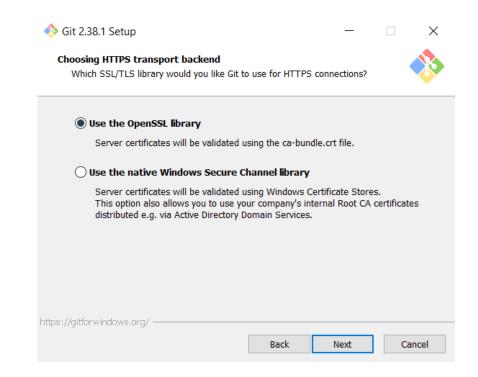
• Stick to the default



OpenSSH and OpenSSL

Stick to the defaults, tried and true

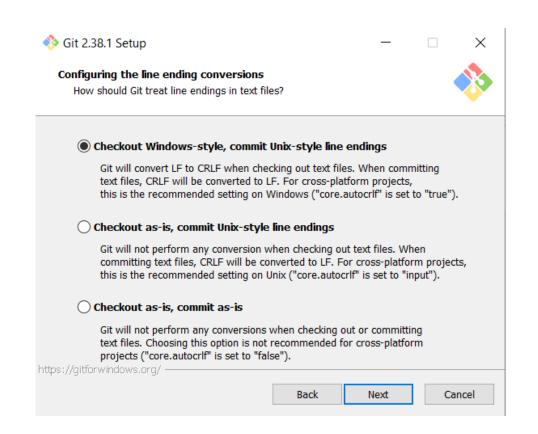




Line ending conversions:

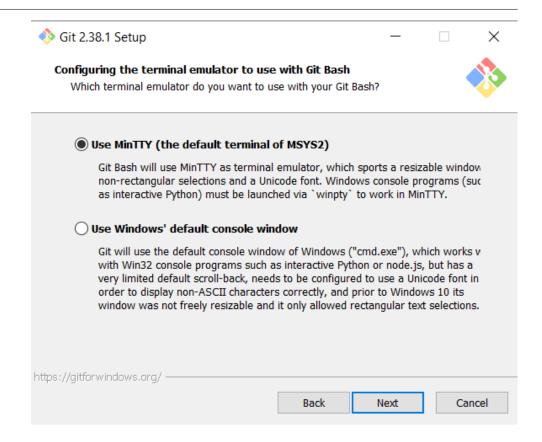
 Checkout Windows-style, commit Unixstyle line endings

This will offer the most cross-platform compatibility



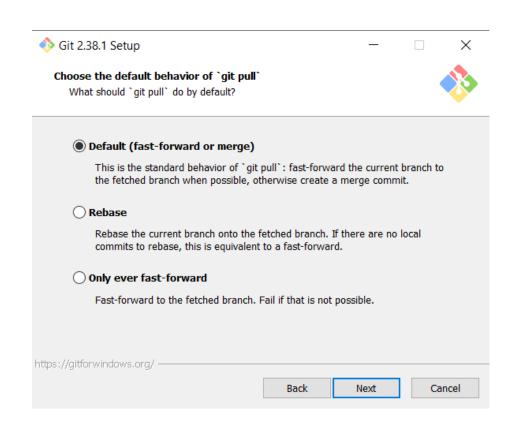
Terminal emulator:

- Linux is just better, choose MinTTY
- This doesn't change any functionality, it just makes your command line window better



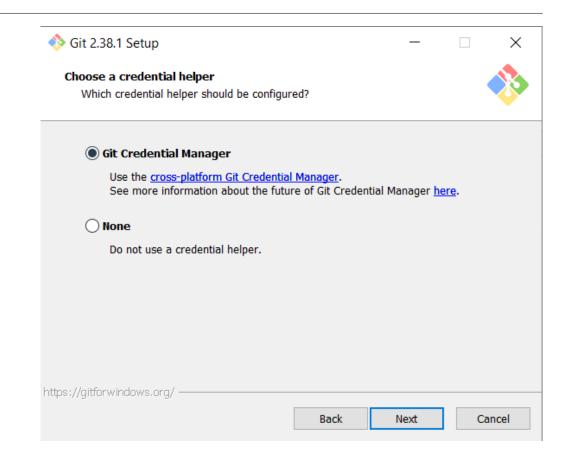
Pull functionality:

 Keep the default, this provides the most functionality and speed

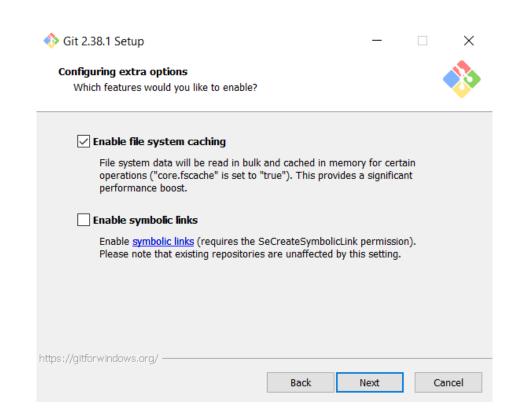


Credential Helper:

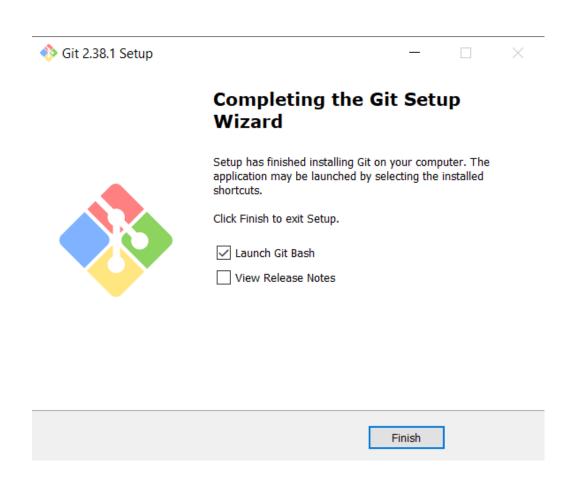
• Keep it cross-platform



Caching is probably good, probably doesn't matter for our purposes. We don't need any other options.



Done! Lets open Git Bash, a command line terminal.





TELLING GITHUB THAT YOU ARE YOU

First off, you'll need a GitHub account.

If you don't have one, lets just make one now.

As a student, you can get GitHub pro for free. Let's do that later and skip personalization for now.

```
Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure
Enter your email

√ web@umsae.com

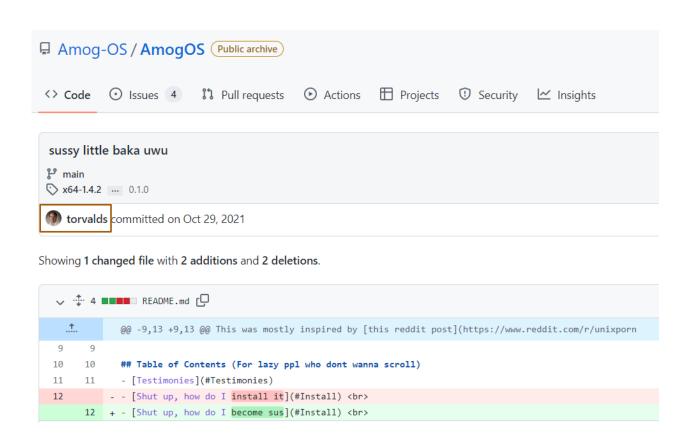
Create a password
J ......
Enter a username
✓ UMSAEWeb
Would you like to receive product updates and announcements via
email?
Type "y" for yes or "n" for no
```

What is SSH?

From Wikipedia: The Secure Shell Protocol (SSH) is a cryptographic network protocol for operating network services securely over an unsecured network.

Secure cryptographic data transmission that makes sure no one is making commits where they aren't supposed to be.

(It can be spoofed though...)



Generate a new SSH key:

In git bash (or any command line),

The command: ssh-keygen –t ed25519 –C "<your@email.com>"

When prompted for directory and password, just leave everything empty.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett

Brett@DESKTOP-TBIOIF5 MINGW64 ~
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -C "web@umsae.com"
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/c/Users/Brett/.ssh/id_ed25519):
Created directory '/c/Users/Brett/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /c/Users/Brett/.ssh/id_ed25519
Your public key has been saved in /c/Users/Brett/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+

+----[SHA256]-----+
```

Add ssh key to ssh client:

Start the client: eval "\$(ssh-agent -s)"

Add your new ssh key: ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett — X

Brett@DESKTOP-TBI0IF5 MINGW64 ~
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
Agent pid 460

Brett@DESKTOP-TBI0IF5 MINGW64 ~
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
Identity added: /c/Users/Brett/.ssh/id_ed25519 (web@umsae.com)
```

Copy the key:

clip < ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

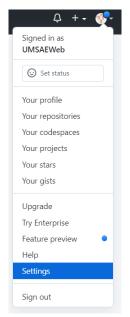
Go to github -> settings
-> SSH and GPG keys -> New SSH Key

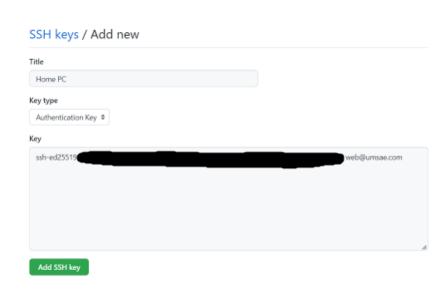
Give a descriptive name and paste your key

Now you can interface with GitHub from the computer you are working on right now.

You have to repeat this process for any other computer









The cool way that cool people use

How 2 git

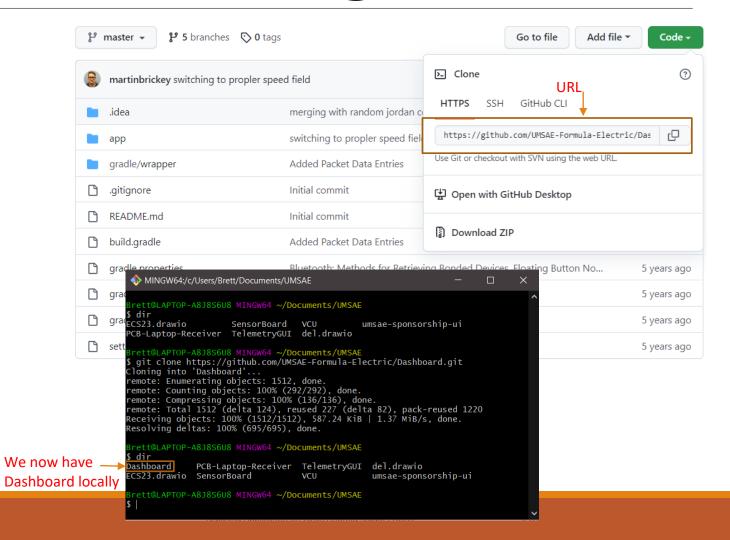
COMMAND LINE EDITION

- 1. Navigate to your directory
 - Is shows files in current directory but colors other directories and doesn't color files
 - cd sets current directory to a new directory

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/documents/UMSAE
rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~
 cd documents
rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/documents
$ cd UMSAE
rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/documents/UMSAE
 dir
CS23.drawio
                    SensorBoard VCU
                                              umsae-sponsorship-ui
PCB-Laptop-Receiver TelemetryGUI del.drawio
rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/documents/UMSAE
ECS23.drawio
                                                umsae-sponsorship-ui/
                     SensorBoard/
                                    VCU/
PCB-Laptop-Receiver/ TelemetryGUI/ del.drawio
Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/documents/UMSAE
```

This isn't git just yet, this is regular cmd line stuff

- 2. Clone the repo from github
 - Go to the github page where the repo is hosted
 - Get the url
 - Run "git clone <url>"



If your repository has submodules (ACB and VCU), use the option --recurse-submodules. This allows you to treat your submodules as separate repos.

Clones ACB

"git clone --recurse-submodules <URL>"

Clones UMSAE-Firmware submodule

Checks out submodule to the appropriate commit

We are trying to phase out submodules because they are a pain to use. If you are reading this in 2024 or later and you're still using submodules, then I am very disappointed...

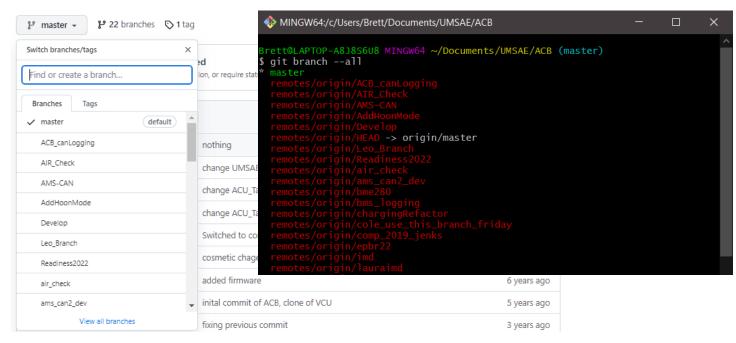
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE
 git clone --recurse-submodules https://github.com/UMSAE-Formula-Electric/ACB.g
Cloning into 'ACB'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1441, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (95/95), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (66/66), done.
remote: Total 1441 (delta 56), reused 60 (delta 27), pack-reused 1346
Receiving objects: 100% (1441/1441), 794.98 KiB | 1.91 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (939/939), done.
Submodule 'UMSAE-Firmware' (git@github.com:UMSAE-Formula-Electric/UMSAE-Firmware.git) reg
istered for path 'UMSAE-Firmware'
Cloning into 'C:/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE/ACB/UMSAE-Firmware'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3991, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (546/546), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (217/217), done.
remote: Total 3991 (delta 398), reused 459 (delta 329), pack-reused 3445
Receiving objects: 100% (3991/3991), 14.14 MiB | 12.82 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (2993/2993), done.
Submodule path 'UMSAE-Firmware': checked out 'c5268ae049f48f51e74bce899105e91c370c0e5a'
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE
 dir
           ECS23.drawio
                                SensorBoard
                                                          umsae-sponsorship-ui
Dashboard PCB-Laptop-Receiver TelemetryGUI del.drawio
 Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE
```

- 3. Checkout the branch you want to work on
 - Look at github to get the current branches or call "git branch --all"
 - Call "git checkout <branch>"

This will change your local files to match the ones stored on the remote.

- The repo is directly connected to your file when you git clone. Which means you have access to every branch and commit with a simple checkout call.
- This is why git is useful

If you want to create a new branch, use the —b option: "git checkout —b <new branch name>"



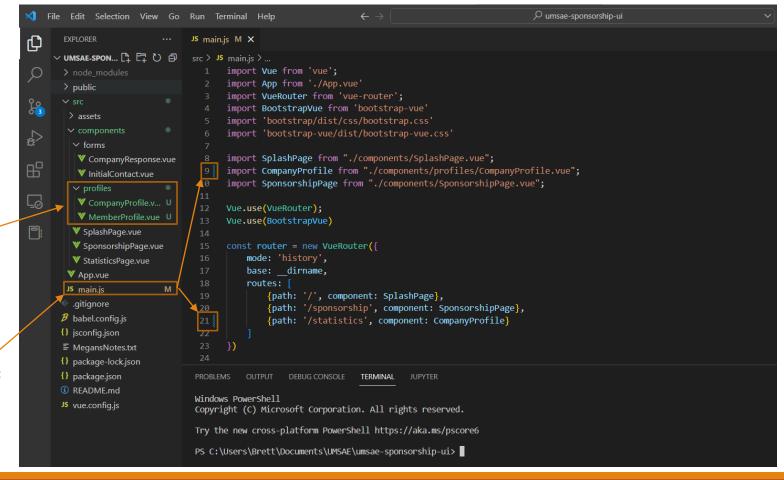
```
Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/ACB (master)
$ git checkout epbr22
Switched to a new branch 'epbr22'
branch 'epbr22' set up to track 'origin/epbr22'.

Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/ACB (epbr22)
$
```

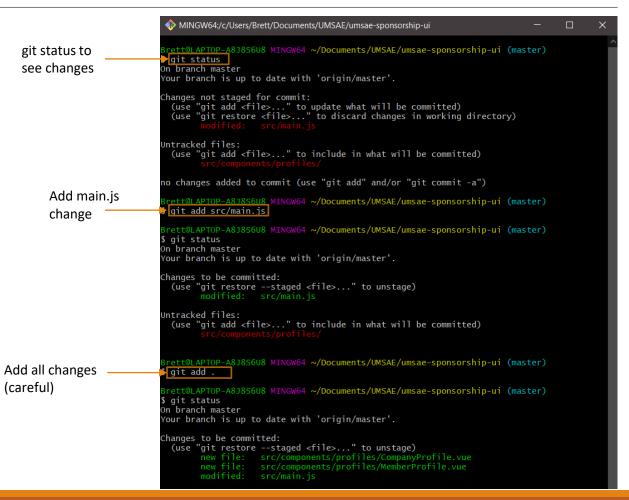
- 4. Make some changes!
 - In this example, I have modified main.js and added a folder containing two profile components.
 - Most IDEs will show you what changes you have made since the last commit

U means "untracked": Git doesn't see a history for this file (It's new)

> M means "modified": Git can tell you have changed this file



- 5. Stage your changes for commit
 - Before you can commit your changes, you have to tell git what changes you actually want to commit
 - This is so you don't start adding unwanted files to the remote repo that have been generated by your IDE
 - "git add <file(s)>"
 - "git add *" will add all files
 & folders. 99% of the time
 this is what you should use



6. Commit your changes

- Add a descriptive but concise summary
- If you want to add more detail you can add an optional description



THIS IS USUA

THIS IS USUALLY THE PART WHERE YOU CHECK IF YOU ARE ON THE RIGHT BRANCH

You should probably not be committing to master/main, I'm only doing this to a new repo that hasn't been worked on by anyone else yet.

git commit -m "<description>" -m "<subtitle>"

- 7. Push your new commits to the remote repo
 - The commit that you just made is only stored on your local repo, you need to "push" your repo up to the GitHub servers

"git push"

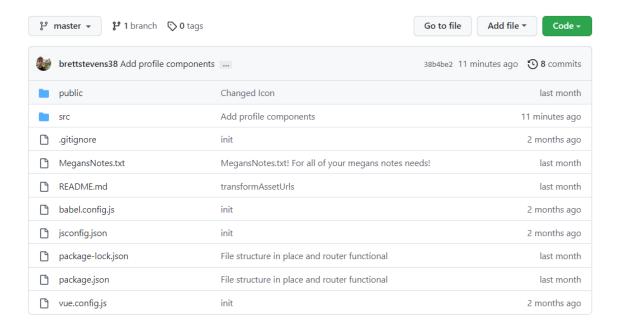
 If git is being stupid and tells you to use "git push --set-upstream origin <branch name>" just use that. I don't know why that happens

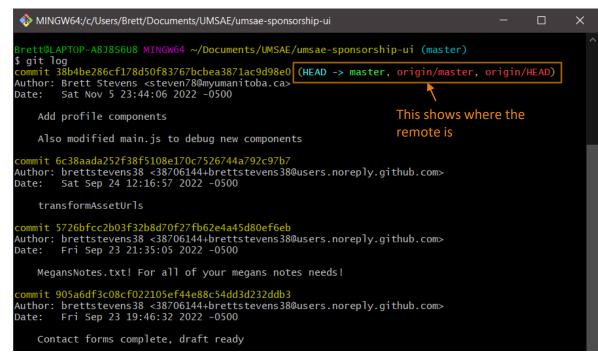
```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE/umsae-sponsorship-ui

Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/umsae-sponsorship-ui (master)

$ git push
Enumerating objects: 12, done.
Counting objects: 100% (12/12), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
Writing objects: 100% (8/8), 971 bytes | 971.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 8 (delta 3), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (3/3), completed with 3 local objects.
To https://github.com/UMSAE-Formula-Electric/umsae-sponsorship-ui.git
6c38aad..38b4be2 master -> master
```

- 8. Confirm your changes were pushed successfully
 - Use either "git log" or go to GitHub





And that's it!

What if you step away for a day or two and a teammate makes some changes one of the branches you want to work on?

(The whole purpose of Git)

• Call "git pull"

This will update your local repo to line up with the remote repo (Assuming you don't have any local changes).

MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE/umsae-sponsorship-ui

Brett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/umsae-sponsorship-ui (master)

\$ git pull
Already up to date.

There weren't any new changes

What if you're just about to commit changes and you realize you're on the wrong branch?

(You get one pass)

- Call "git stash"
- Checkout on the desired branch
- Call "git stash pop"

This will store your changes and remove them from that branch, then you can just "drop" them back on the branch you meant to work on.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE/VCU
  tt@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/VCU (epbr22)
 branch epbr22
our branch is up to date with 'origin/epbr22'.
hanges not staged for commit:
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
     "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
                                        Changes to main.c
o changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
 ett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/VCU (epbr22)
aved working directory and index state WIP on epbr22: Oee7c6a Merge pull request #28 from UMSAE-
ormula-Electric/AddHoonMode
 ett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/VCU (epbr22)
 branch epbr22
our branch is up to date with 'origin/epbr22'.
othing to commit, working tree clean
  tt@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/VCU (epbr22)
 git checkout Readiness2022
witched to a new branch 'Readiness2022'
ranch 'Readiness2022' set up to track 'origin/Readiness2022'.
                                                                              Different branch
  tt@LAPTOP-A818S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/VCU (Readiness2022)
 git stash pop
ito-merging src/main.c
n branch Readiness2022
our branch is up to date with 'origin/Readiness2022'.
hanges not staged for commit:
(use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
      <u>"git restore <file> ..." t</u>o discard changes in working directory)
o changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
ropped refs/stash@{0} (45055f3f072ef7e1d0ae19bdf34b83a4a8ecd431)
```

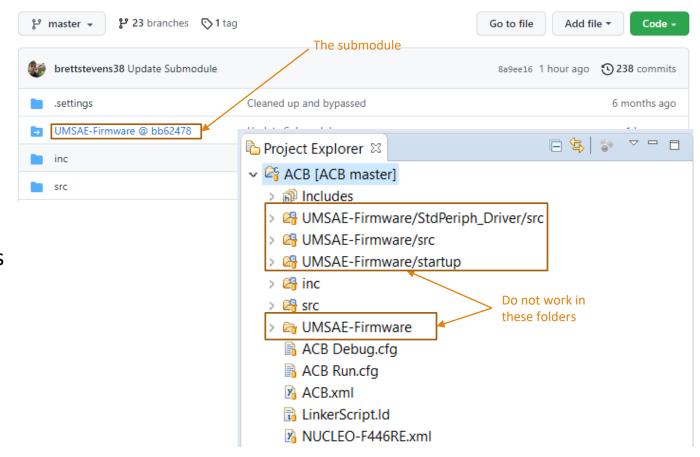
How 2 Submodule

ACB and VCU both contain submodules called UMSAE-Firmware

DO NOT WORK ON BOTH AT THE SAME TIME

Think of UMSAE-Firmware as a library that is being developed by a separate software company

You only want to have the most up-to-date version of that library in your code



Steps:

- 1. Clone UMSAE-Firmware separately
- 2. Checkout desired branch
- 3. Make changes and commit
- 4. Have changes reviewed and merged into master
- 5. Go back to ACU/VCB and write "git submodule update --remote"
- 6. Stage, commit, and push to your branch

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Brett/Documents/UMSAE/vcu
                                                                            rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (master)
 git checkout Motor_controller_interface
 witched to branch 'Motor_controller_interface'
        UMSAE-Firmware
our branch is up to date with 'origin/Motor_controller_interface'.
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (Motor_controller_interface)
 git submodule update --remote
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (Motor_controller_interface)
 n branch Motor_controller_interface
 our branch is up to date with 'origin/Motor_controller_interface'.
Changes not staged for commit:
 (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
(use "git restore <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)
                                  are (new commits)
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
 rett@LAPTOP-A83856U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (Motor_controller_interface)
 git add .
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (Motor_controller_interface)
git commit -m "Update Submodule"
Motor_controller_interface c94dc79] Update Submodule
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+), 1 deletion(-)
 rett@LAPTOP-A8J8S6U8 MINGW64 ~/Documents/UMSAE/vcu (Motor_controller_interface)
 git push
 numerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Delta compression using up to 8 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (2/2), 256 bytes | 128.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 2 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), completed with 1 local object.
 o https://github.com/UMSAE-Formula-Electric/VCU.git
   1bbfb70..c94dc79 Motor controller interface -> Motor controller interface
```

Review

- 1. navigate to directory
- 2. git clone / git pull (from server)
- 3. git checkout (to branch
- 4. make changes
- 5. git add (stage changes)
- 6. git commit
- 7. git push (to server)
- 8. confirm changes



Cheat Sheet

```
git clone <URL>
git clone --recurse-submodules <URL>
git branch --all
git checkout <branch name>
git checkout -b <new branch name>
git status
git log
git show
git add <file(s)>
git commit -m "<summary>" -m
"<description>"
```

```
git push --set-upstream origin <br/>
git remote --v
git pull
git fetch
git stash
git stash pop
git init
git merge <br/>
branch name>
```





JAKE-CLARK. TUMBLE

Questions?