



GIT: FAST VERSION CONTROL



CSIR

our future through science

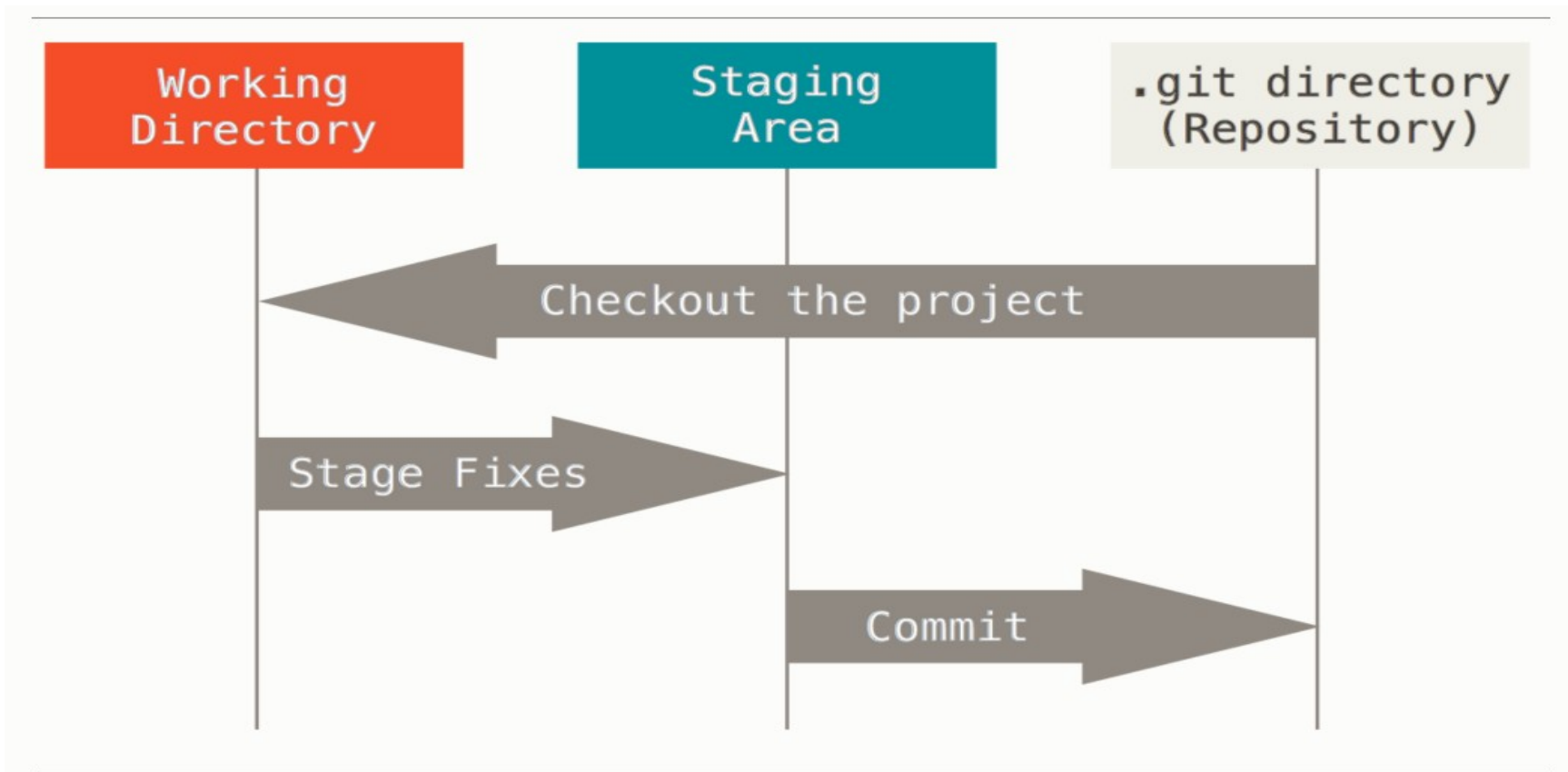
About version control: VCS

- A system that **records changes** to a file or set of files over time so that you can recall specific versions later.
- Yep...you can do this yourself: **error** prone
- Types of VCS:
 - Local VCSs: on local pc keeps all changes to files under revision control.
 - Your pc gone...all gone 
 - Centralized VCS CVCSs: collaboration—single server contains all the versioned files, an number of clients check out files from that central place.
 - Server goes down, no collaboration or saving your own versions...if server gets corrupted: everyone loses everything. 
 - Distributed VCS DVCSs (Git): clients don't just check out latest snapshot of files: they fully mirror the repository. Server dies, any of the client repositories can be copied back to restore it: Every clone is full backup of the data.



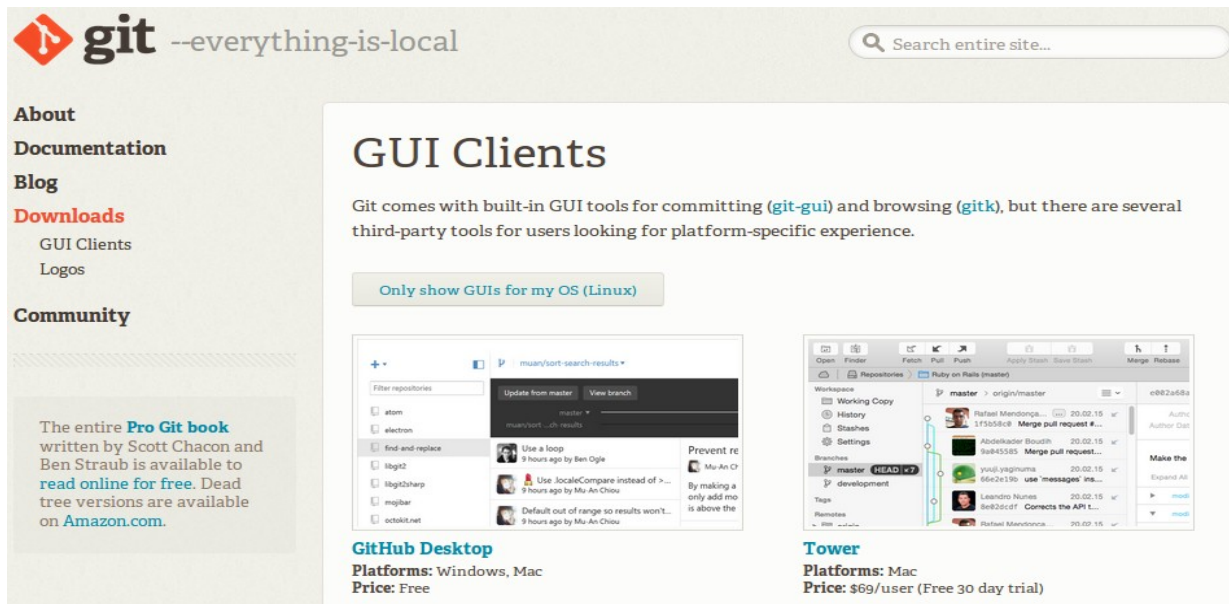
Basic Git workflow

- Modify → stage → commit:



Getting started: Installing

- Linux:
 - `$ sudo apt-get install git-all`
- Mac: Mavericks (10.9) or above you can do this simply by trying to run git from the Terminal
- Windows: <https://git-scm.com/download/win>



The screenshot shows the Git website with the tagline "--everything-is-local". The left sidebar contains links for About, Documentation, Blog, Downloads (with sub-links for GUI Clients and Logos), and Community. The main content area is titled "GUI Clients" and explains that Git has built-in GUI tools (git-gui and gitk) and mentions third-party tools. A filter button "Only show GUIs for my OS (Linux)" is present. Below this, two product cards are shown: "GitHub Desktop" (Windows, Mac, Free) and "Tower" (Mac, \$69/user with a 30-day trial). A text box on the left mentions the "Pro Git book" by Scott Chacon and Ben Straub is available for free on Amazon.com.

First-time Git setup

- Set your user name and email address.
 - `$ git config --global user.name "Jane Doe"`
 - `$ git config --global user.email janedoe@example.com`
- Only once if you pass `--global` command: this is info git will use for anything you do on the system
- Configure default text editor:
 - `$ git config --global core.editor emacs/scite/`

Git basics: Getting a git repo

- Two main approaches:
 - Initializing repo in an **existing** directory:
 - Navigate to the directory
 - Type: `$ git init`
 - Creates a **.git** directory
 - Excluding files: create `.gitignore`
 - Add files to be excluded into `.gitignore`
 - Add files you want to start version-controlling
 - `$ git add *.f90`
 - `$ git add *.doc`
 - `$ git commit -m 'initial project version'`
 - **Cloning** an existing repository:
 - `$ git clone <path to remote repo>`

Start working!

- Check status of your files:
 - \$ git status
- Should have a clean directory, your branch is master
- Create a new file in the directory
 - \$ git status: nothing added to commit
 - \$ git add README
 - \$ git commit
- Removing files you added but decided not to track:
 - \$ git rm --cached *filename*
 - \$ git add .
 - \$ git commit -am "Removed ignored Files"

Viewing exact differences

- Viewing difference between committed and modified:
 - `$ git diff`
 - `$ git diff --staged`
- Git Diff in an External Tool: I ❤️ meld
- <http://www.wiredforcode.com/blog/2011/06/04/git-with-meld-diff-viewer-on-ubuntu/>
- Viewing a list of your commits:
 - `$ git log --oneline`
- Viewing diffs between two checkouts:
 - `$ git log --oneline`
 - `$ git diff e3c0709 1c58e1e`

Branches

- Create a branch for something your not yet sure about:
 - \$ git branch <crazy experiment>
 - \$ git branch
 - \$ git checkout crazy experiment
- Start doing wacky stuff
- Commit wacky stuff
- It works? Want to keep it? Let's merge
- Git merges **into the current branch**:
 - git checkout master
 - git merge --no-ff branch

Using the distributed idea

- <https://github.com/>



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How people build software

Millions of developers use GitHub to build personal projects, support their businesses, and work together on open source technologies.

Pick a username

Your email address

Create a password

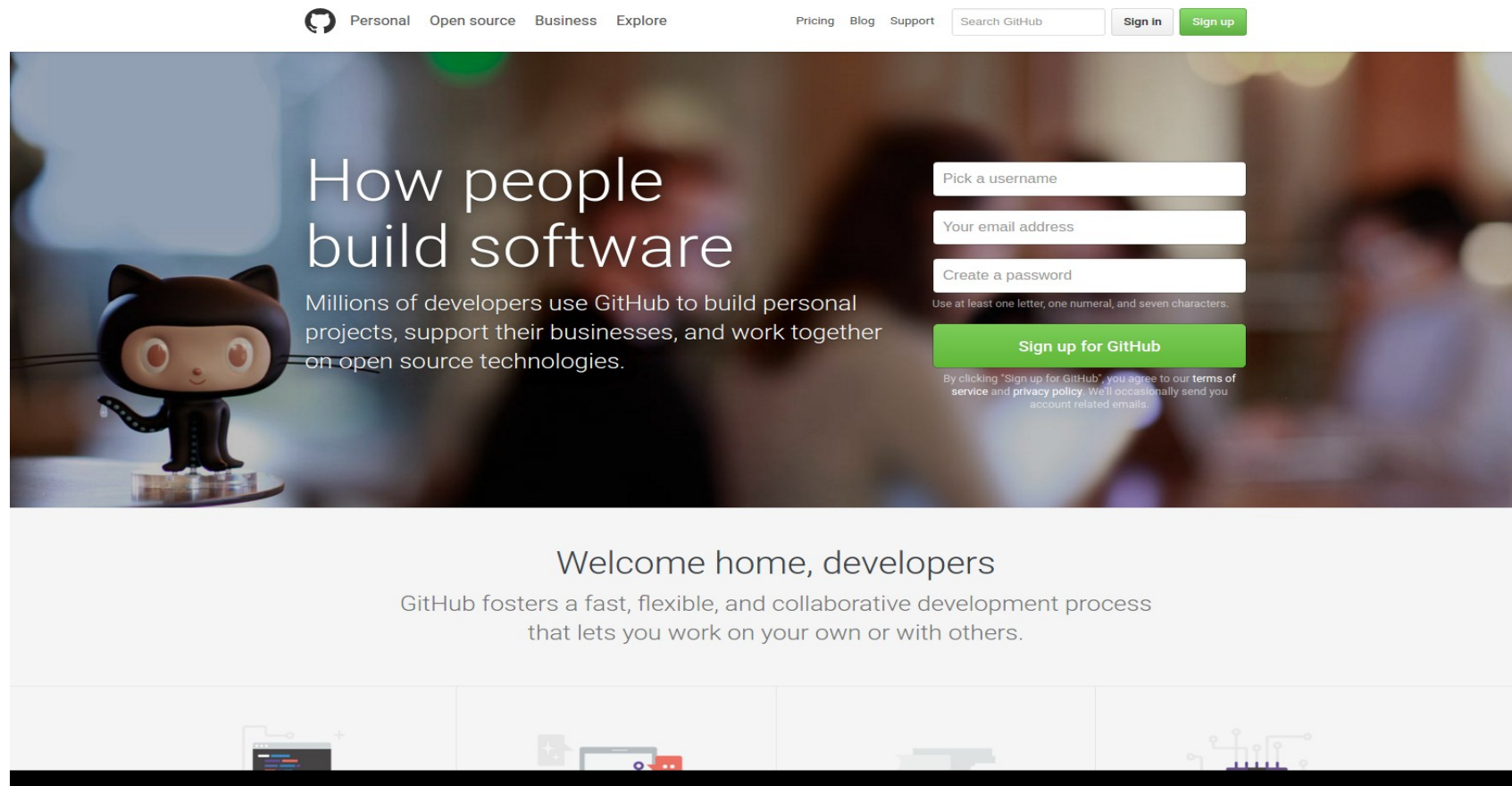
Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters.

Sign up for GitHub

By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.

Welcome home, developers

GitHub fosters a fast, flexible, and collaborative development process that lets you work on your own or with others.



Pushing from local to online repo

- Create new repository
- On Local machine:
 - \$ git remote add origin <https://github.com/FineWilms/newrepo.git>
- Check it:
 - \$ Git remote -v
- Push your local to the remote site:
 - \$ Git push origin master
- Now we have backup safely on server.
- Work on local machine, commit there, push to remote

Cloning: Recovery or collaboration

- Just shift-delete your thesis??
- Clone it: **COMPLETE COPY**
 - \$ git clone <path to remote repo>
- Collaboration:
 - \$ git fetch
 - \$ git merge
- Automated back-ups: crontab
- <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/CronHowto>
- Create shell script

Example of shell script:

- Create empty file run-git-push.sh and paste in working dir
- Contents:

```
#!/bin/bash
cd /home/jwilms/test/
git add .
git commit -m "auto update via crontab"
git push https://UserName:password@github.com/FineWilms/test master

#send yourself an email:
mail -s "Git Backup" fine.wilms@gmail.com < /dev/null
```

Example of \$ crontab -e

```
GNU nano 2.2.6                                     File: /tmp/crontab
# Edit this file to introduce tasks to be run by cron.
#
# Each task to run has to be defined through a single line
# indicating with different fields when the task will be run
# and what command to run for the task
#
# To define the time you can provide concrete values for
# minute (m), hour (h), day of month (dom), month (mon),
# and day of week (dow) or use '*' in these fields (for 'any').#
# Notice that tasks will be started based on the cron's system
# daemon's notion of time and timezones.
#
# Output of the crontab jobs (including errors) is sent through
# email to the user the crontab file belongs to (unless redirected).
#
# For example, you can run a backup of all your user accounts
# at 5 a.m every week with:
# 0 5 * * 1 tar -zcf /var/backups/home.tgz /home/
#
# For more information see the manual pages of crontab(5) and cron(8)
#
# m h  dom mon dow   command
MAILTO="fine.wilms@gmail.com"
0 * * * * /home/jwilms/test/touch.sh > /home/jwilms/test/cron.log 2>&1
0 * * * * /home/jwilms/test/git-backup-script.sh > /home/jwilms/test/cron2.log 2>&1
```