Introduction to Git

Database Systems
DataLab, CS, NTHU
Spring, 2019

Outline

- Version control system
- Git basics
- Git branch
- Remote repository

Outline

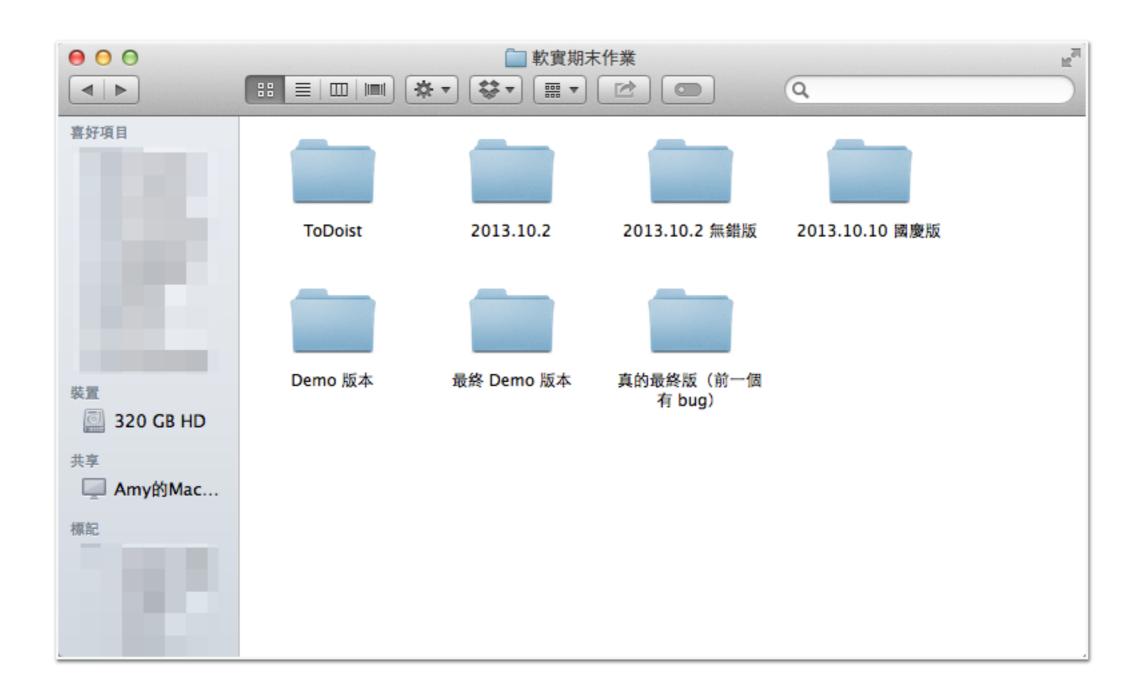
- Version control system
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What is Version Control?

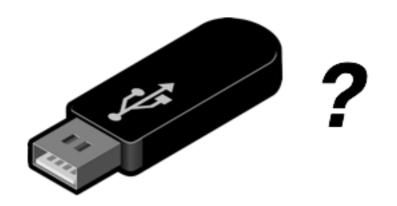
Version Control System

- Store the projects, keep your revision history
- Synchronization between modifications made by different developers

Students' VCS

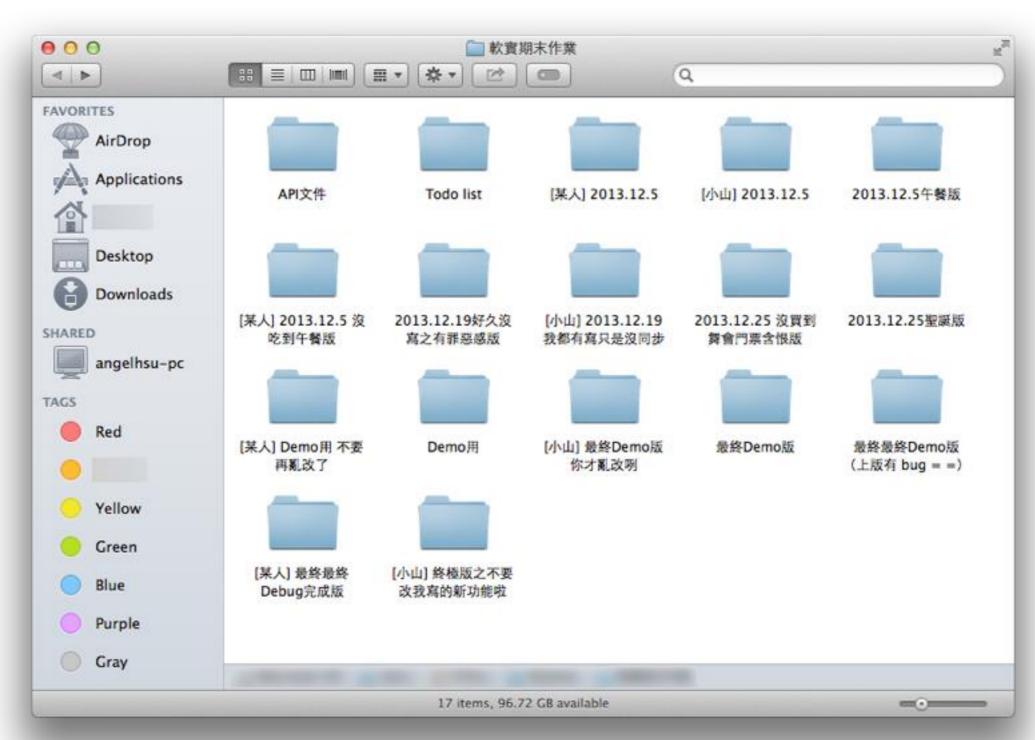


How to work with others?





Dropbox VCS in Reality



Outline

- Version control system
- Git basics
- Git branch
- Remote repository

Git

- Git is a version control system which is
 - Fast
 - Easy to use
 - Distributed
 - Able to handle large project (ex. Linux Kernel)
- · A git repository is a mini database that tracks your files

Installation

- Please check this link
 - http://git-scm.com/book/en/Getting-Started-Installing-Git

Configuration

- Modify ~/.gitconfig
- Or, type in following commands

```
git config --global user.name "your name" git config --global user.email "your@email.com"
```

For more information, please refer this link

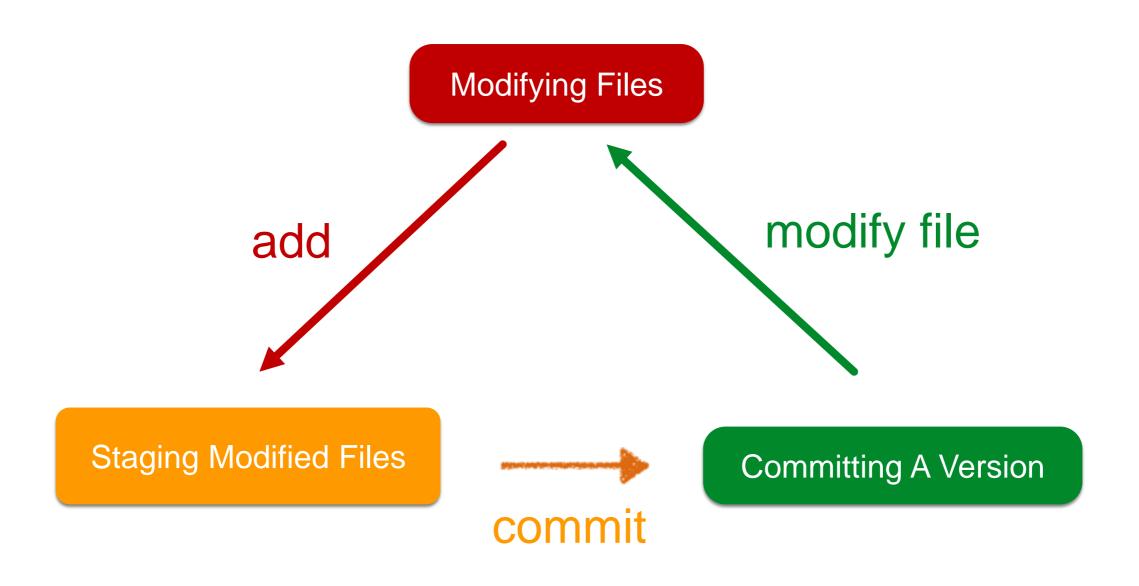
Creating a new Repository

- Two ways to create a repository
 - Initializing a Repository in an Existing Directory

```
git init
```

- Cloning an Existing Repository
 - We will talk about it later
- The repository information will be stored in the .git directory

Committing A Version



Committing A Version

Staging (adding) a file

```
git add [file name]
```

Staging all files in the current directory

```
git add -A
```

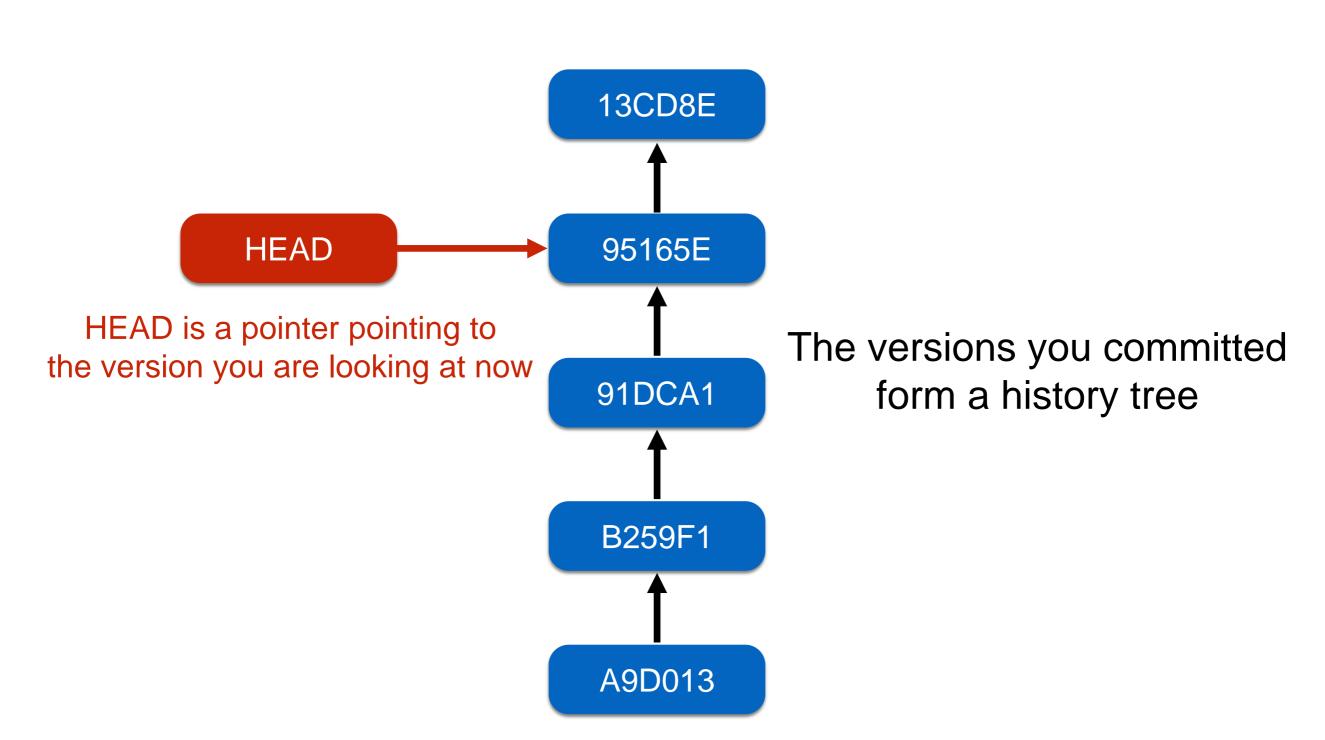
Committing

```
git commit -m "[message]"
```

Status

 Checking the current status and the current branch git status

A History Tree



Logs

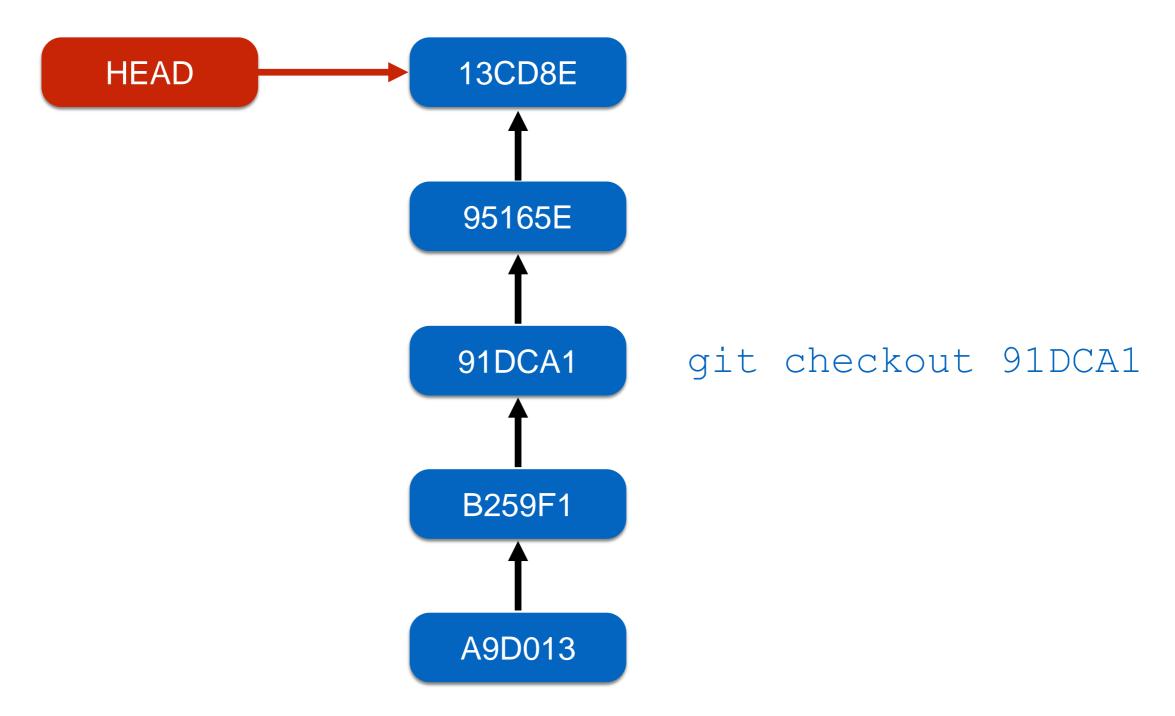
Listing the log

```
git log
```

Listing each log in one line

```
git log --oneline
```

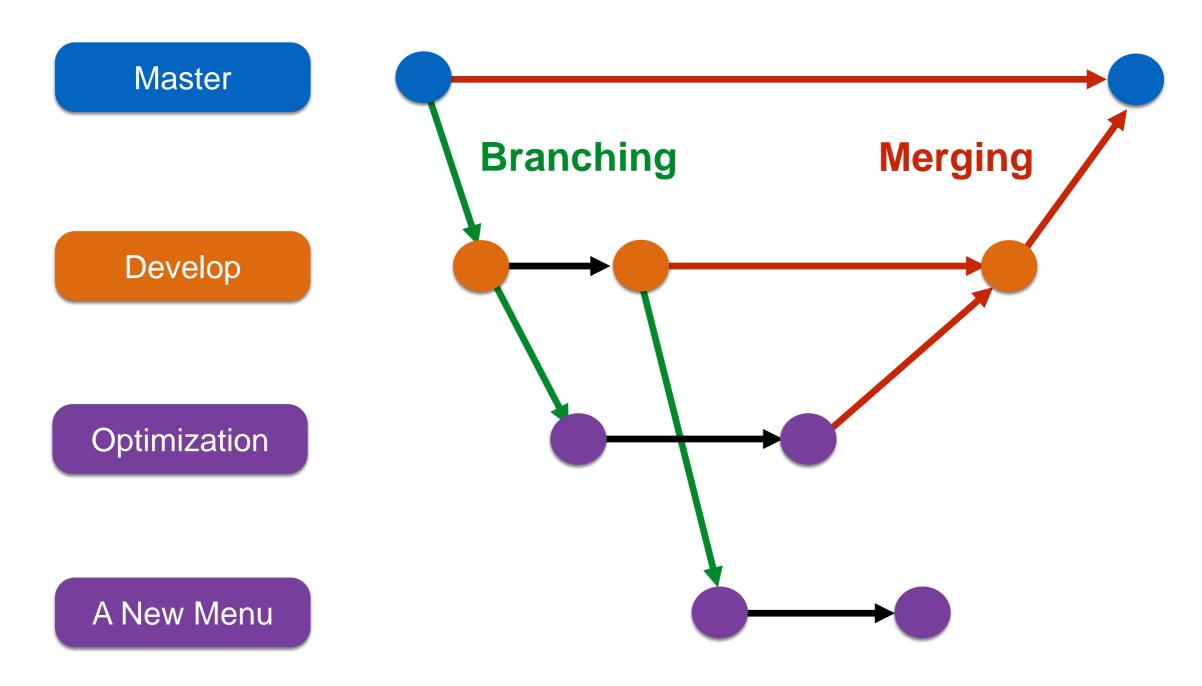
Checking Out A Version



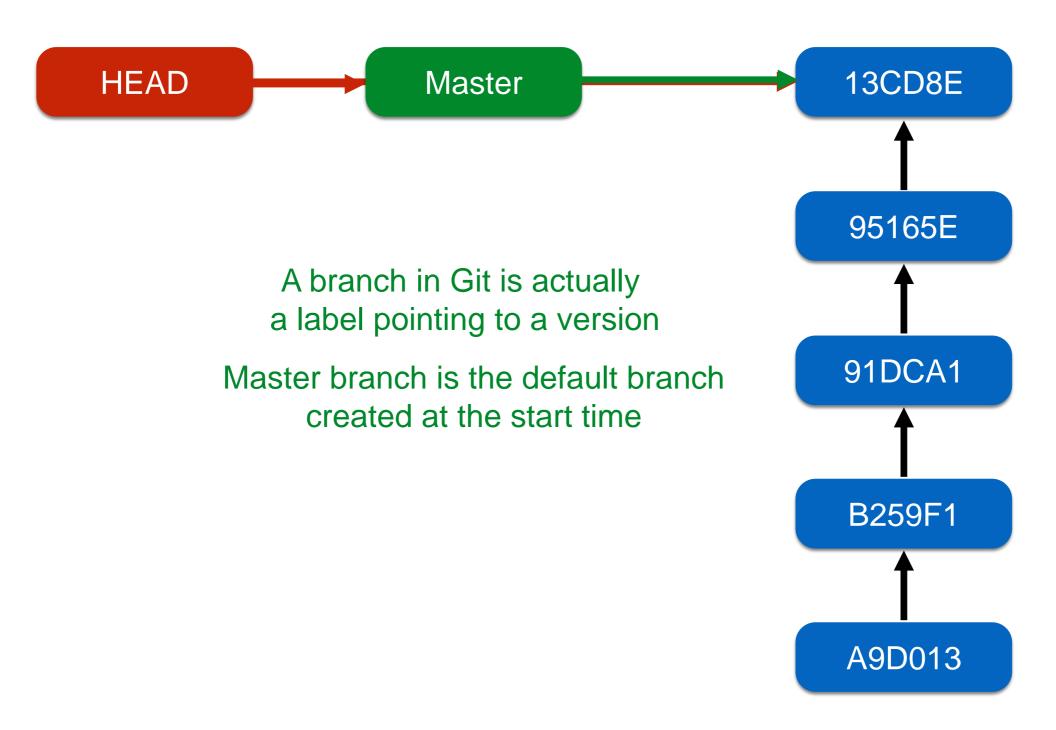
Outline

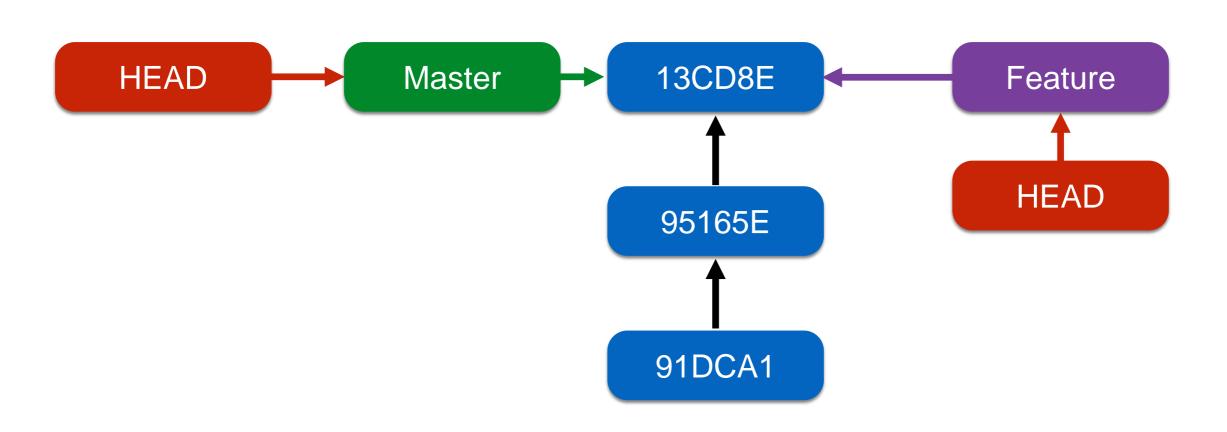
- Version control system
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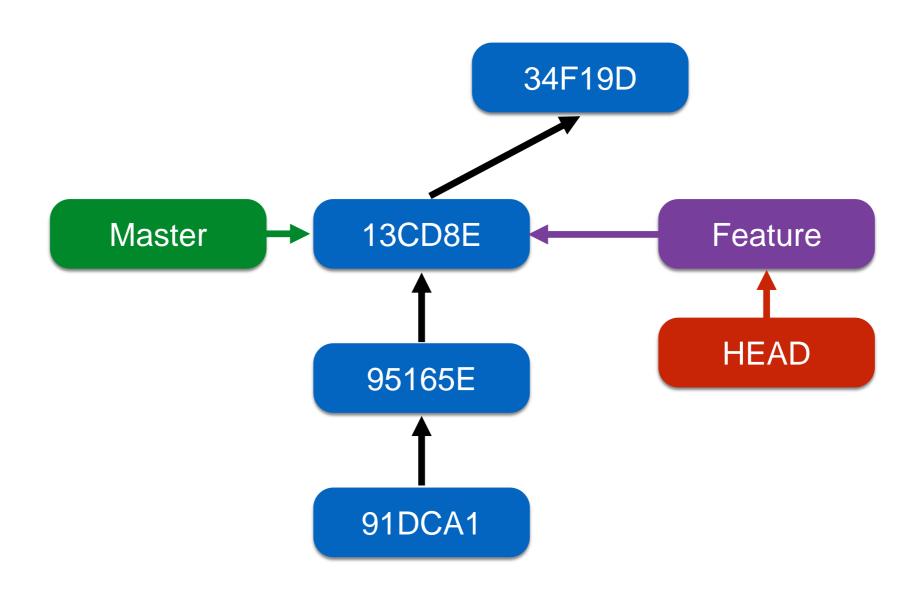
Branches

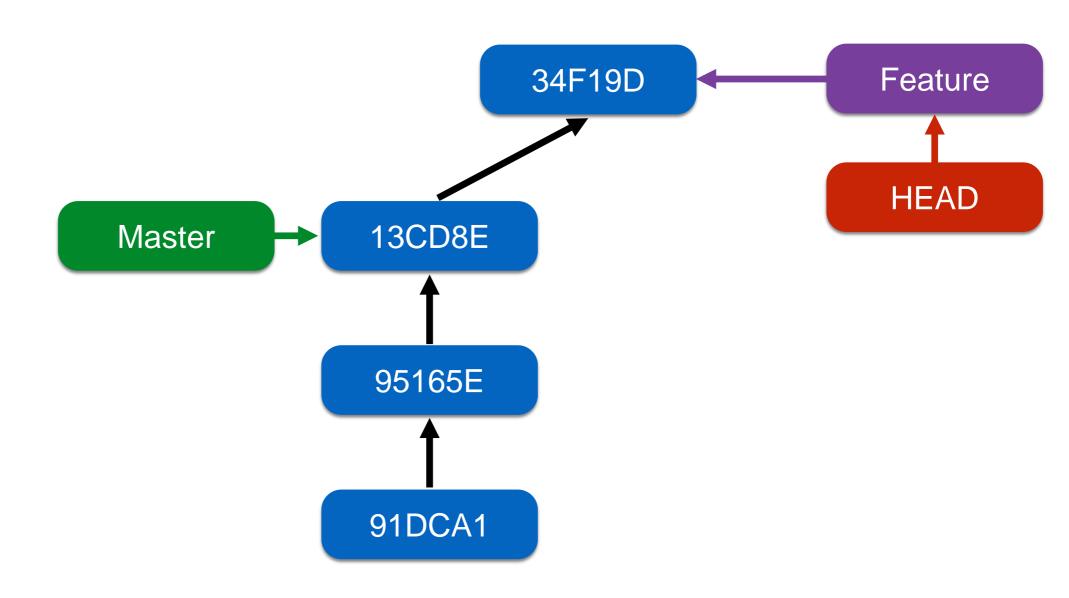


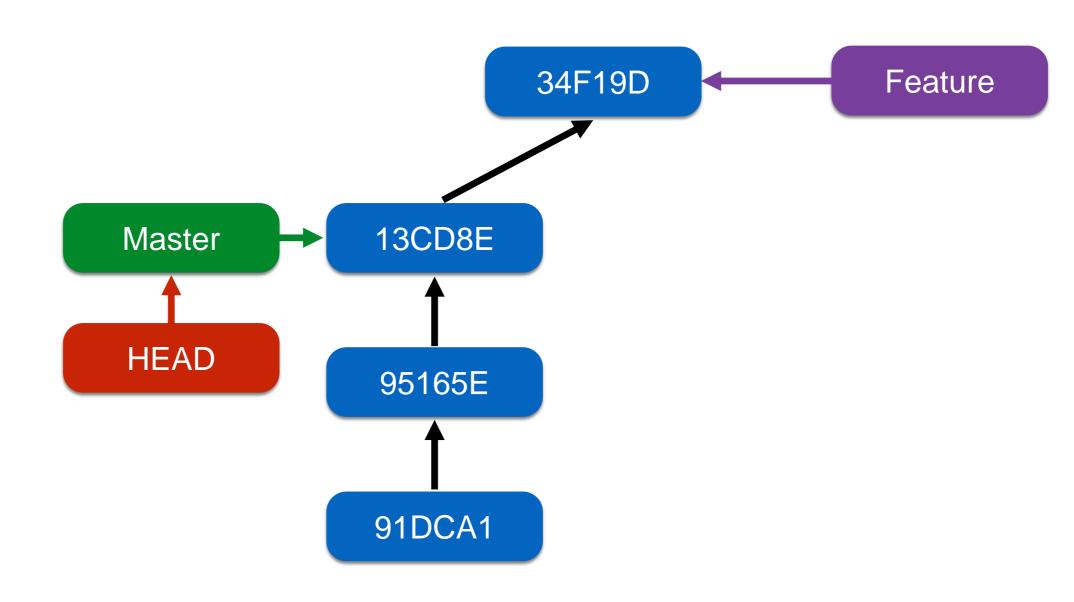
The Master Branch

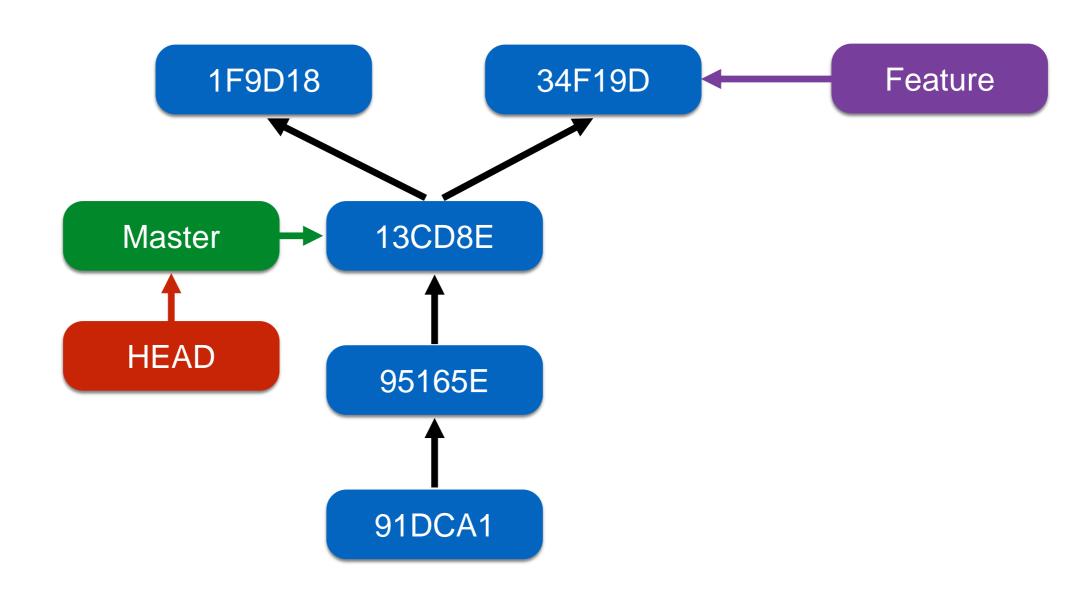












Git Branching

Creating a new branch (label)

```
git branch [branch name]
```

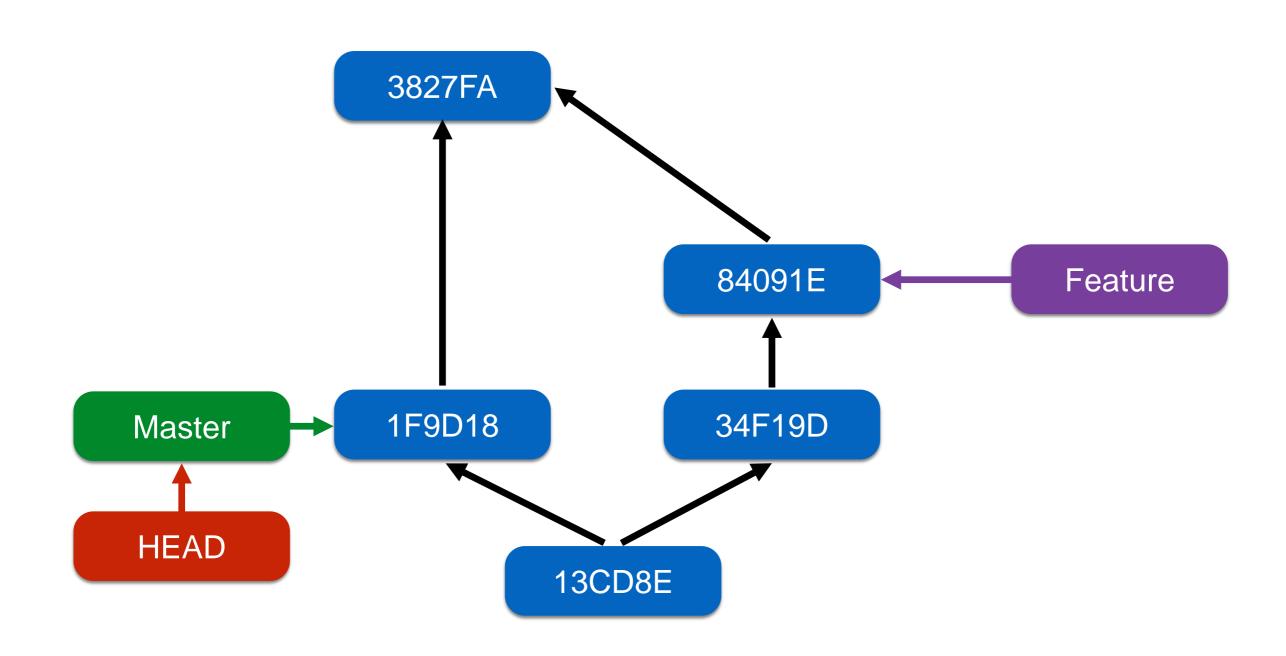
Checking out the branch (move the HEAD)

```
git checkout [branch name]
```

Combining the above commands (create & checkout)

```
git checkout -b [branch name]
```

Merging



Git Merging

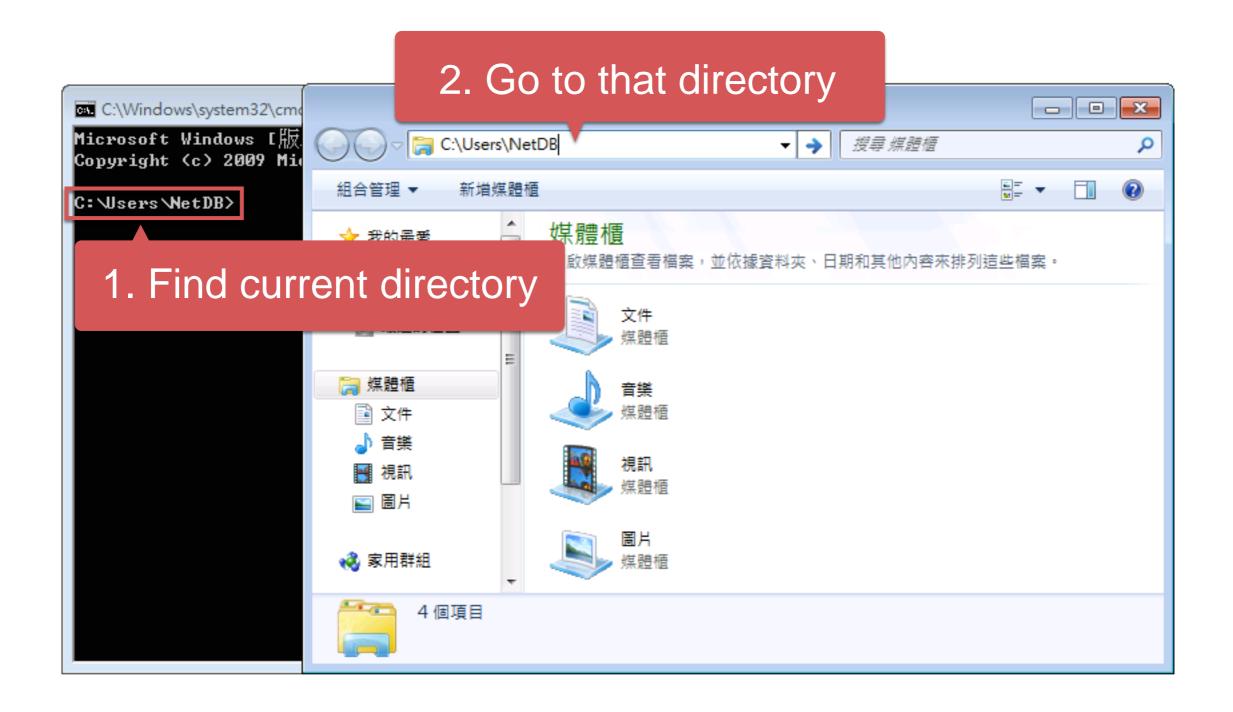
- Merging Steps
 - Checking out a branch to merge

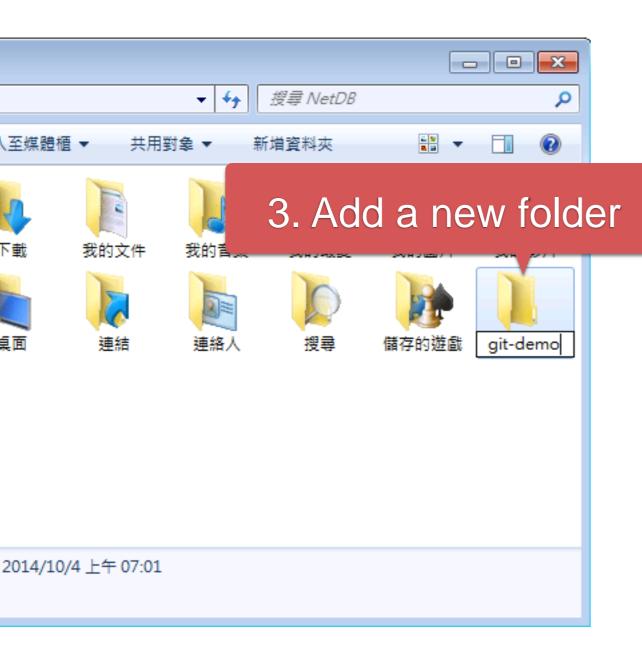
```
git checkout [branch 1 name]
```

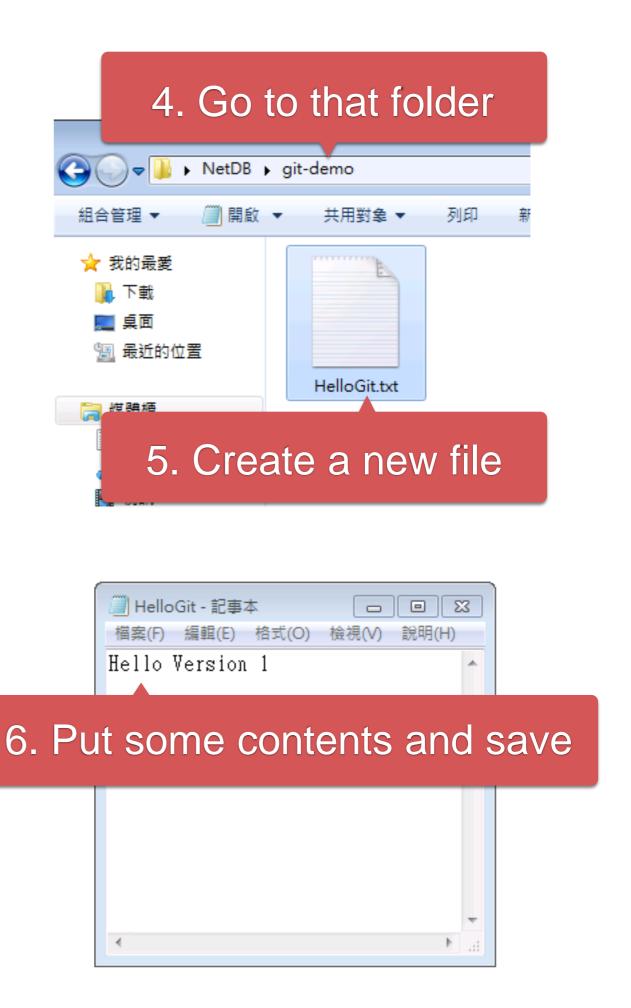
Merging another branch

```
git merge [branch 2 name]
```

Try Git!



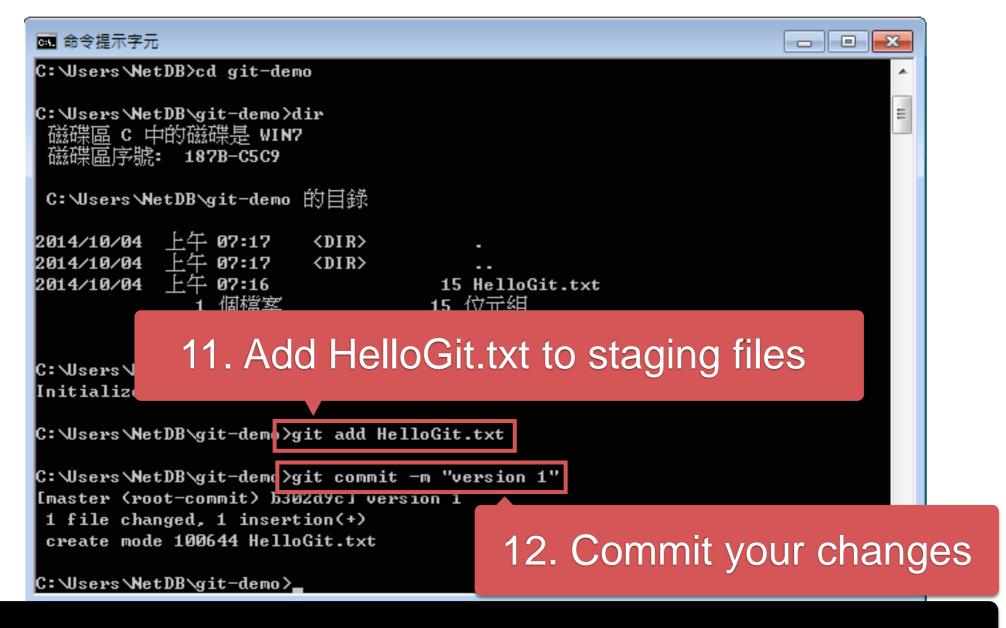




```
命令提示字元
                                                                - - X
     Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
     Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
     C:\Users\NetDF>git config --global user.name "cyhsu"
     C:\Users\NetDI\>git config --global user.email "cyhsu@netdb.cs.nthu.edu.tw"
     C:\Usei
             7. Setup user information
                            With --global: for all repositories in computer
                            Without --global: for current repository
$ git config --global user.name "name"
$ git config --global user.email "email"
```

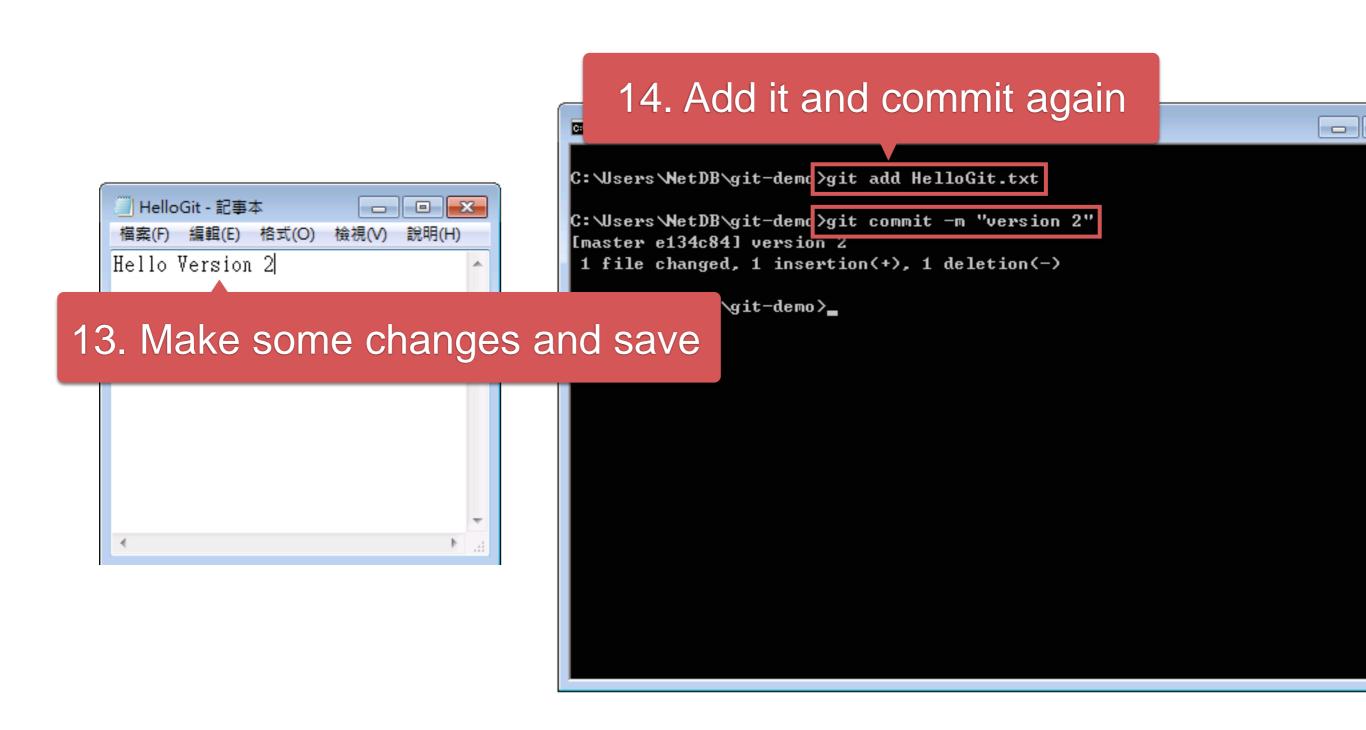
```
- - X
              命令提示字元
              Microsoft Windows [版本 6.1.7601]
              Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
              C: Wsers
                      8. Go to "git-demo"
                                                      'c yhsu''
              C: Wsers
                                                      "cyhsu@netdb.cs.nthu.edu.tw"
              C:\Users\NetDF>cd git-demo
                                         9. Show the files in "git-demo"
              C:\Users\MetDB\git-dema>dir
               磁碟區 C 中的磁碟是 WIN7
               磁碟區字號: 187B-C5C9
               C: Wsers WetDB\git-demo 的目錄
              2014/10/04 上午 07:17 〈DIR〉
                                               15 HelloGit.txt
10. Initialize a Git repository
                                              .944 位元組可用
              C:\Users\NetDB\git-dema\git init
              Initialized empty Git repository in C:/Users/NetDB/git-demo/.git/
              C:\Users\NetDB\git-demo}_
```

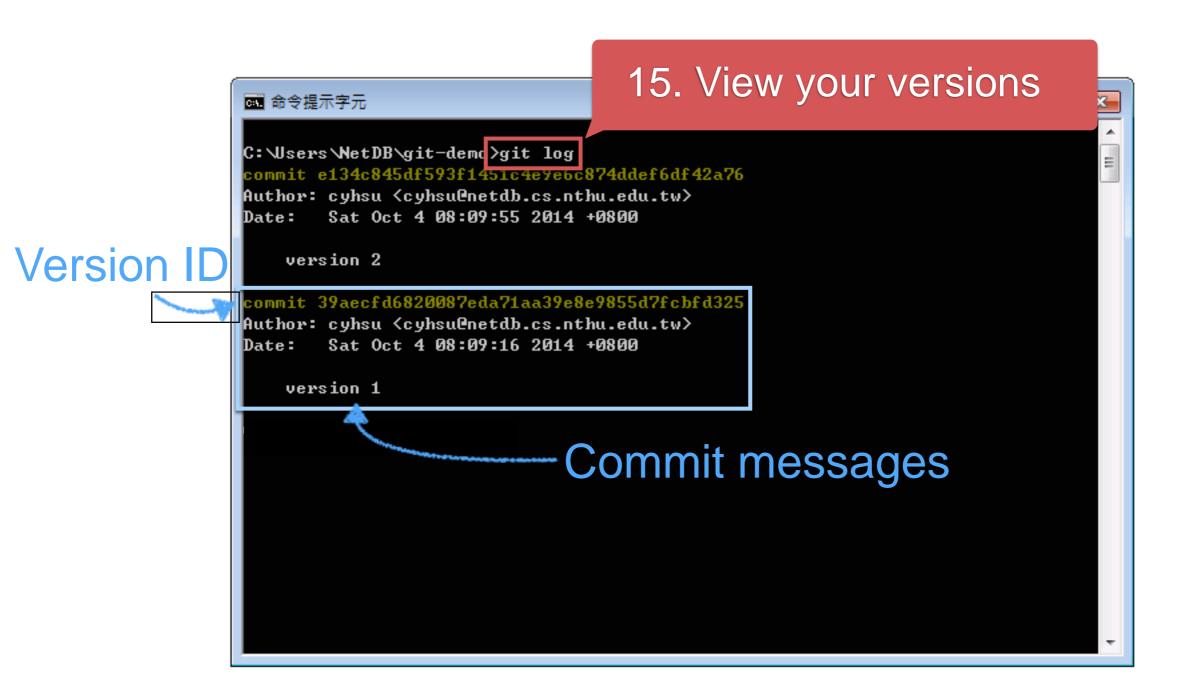
```
$ cd git-demo # go to git-demo directory
$ dir # list the files
$ git init # initialize a repository
```



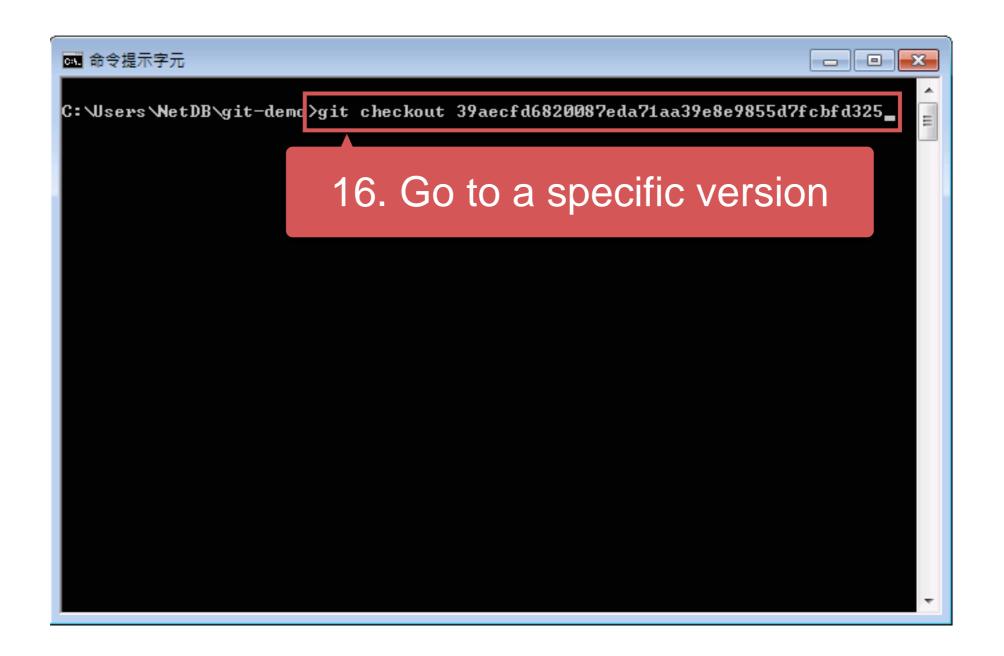
Add HelloGit.txt to staging files
\$ git add HelloGit.txt

Commit the changes to the repository
where "version 1" is the commit message
\$ git commit -m "version 1"





Show the versions you' ve created so far \$ git log



```
# Go to a specific version
$ git checkout {version_id}
```

____X ■ 命令提示字元 Version ID C:\Users\MetDB\git-demo\git log --oneline 134c84 version 2 39aecfd version 1 15. Show versions with short version ID C:\Users\NetDB\git-demo 56% shorter!

Show versions with short version id \$ git log --oneline

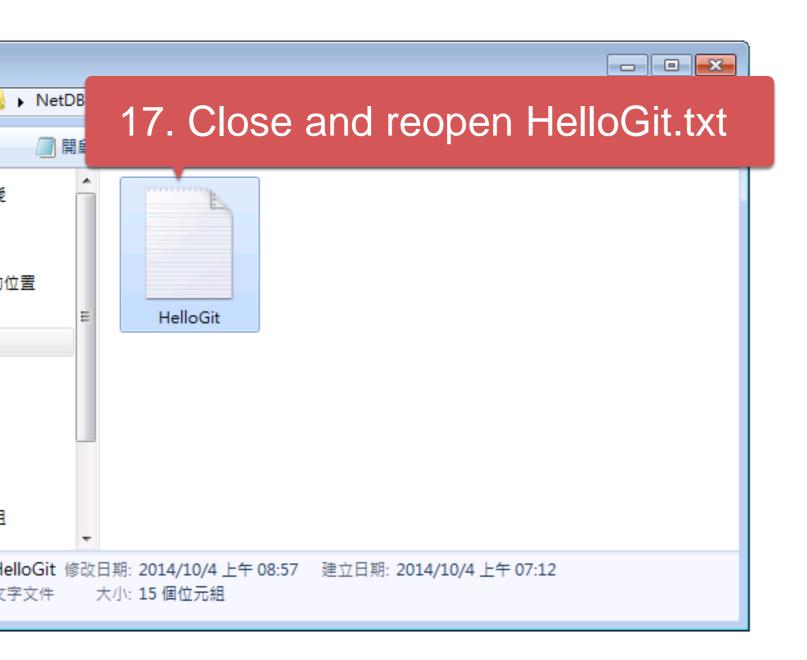
```
命令提示字元
                                                          C:\Users\NetDB\git-demc<mark>>git checkout 39aecfd_</mark>
                    16. Go to a specific version
```

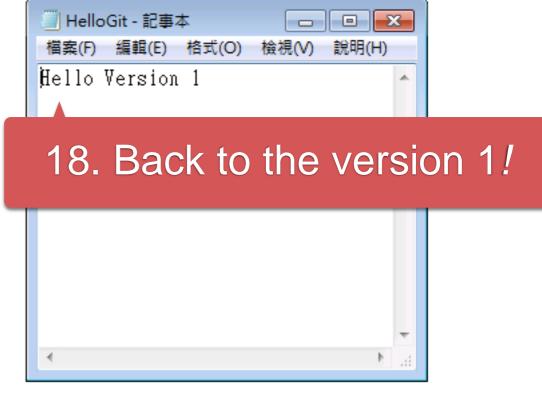
```
# Go to a specific version.

# In fact, you only need to type

# the first 5 characters.

$ git checkout {short_version_id}
```



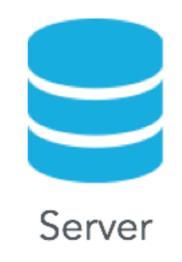


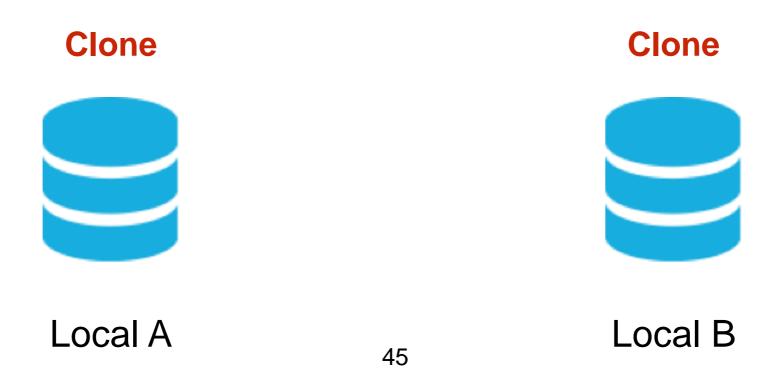
Outline

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Collaboration with Git

- To work with others using git, you' Il need a server that store the repository.
- Git is distributed, which means
 - Everyone can store a copy of the repository downloaded from the server
 - They can do their jobs independently







Commit



Local A



Local B



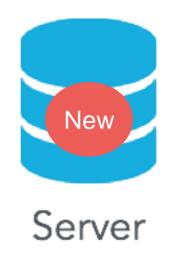
Push

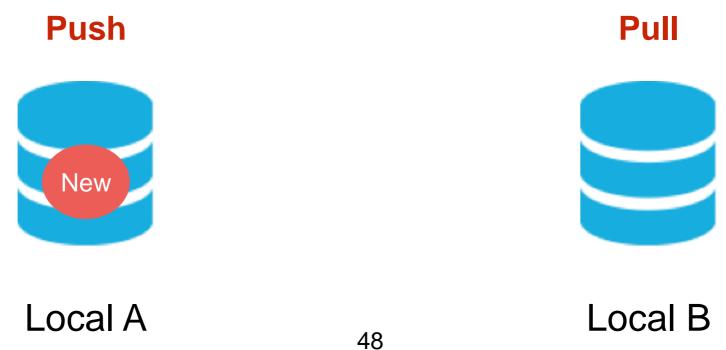


Local A



Local B





Cloning & Pushing

Cloning the remote repositories
 git clone [Remote URL]

- The [Remote URL] is saved as Origin
 - After committing a few versions, you can push the branch back to **Origin**

```
git push -u origin [Branch Name]
```

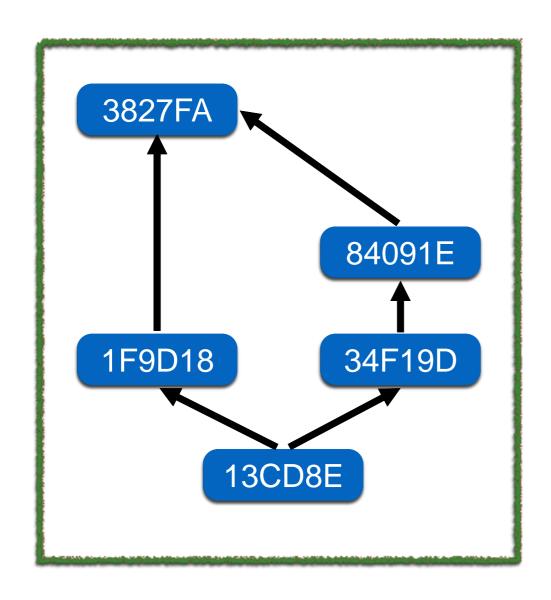
Fetch & Pull

- Updating a branch from the remote repository
 - Fetching the remote repository to local git fetch origin

Merging the remote branch
 qit merge origin/[Branch Name]

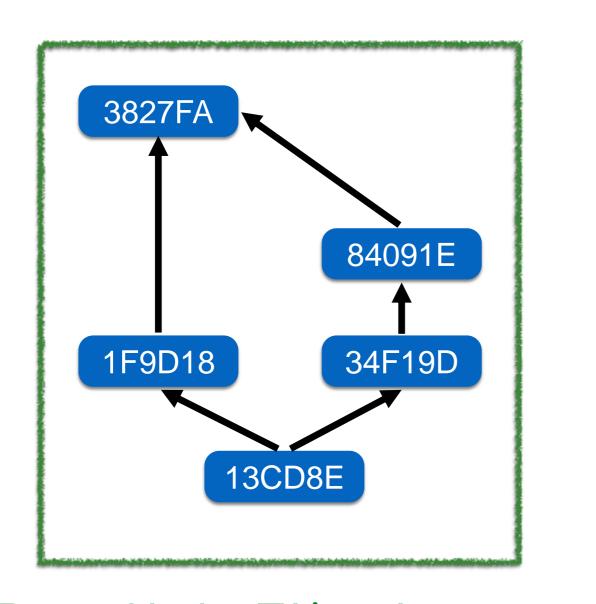
 Doing above commands in one command git pull [Branch Name]

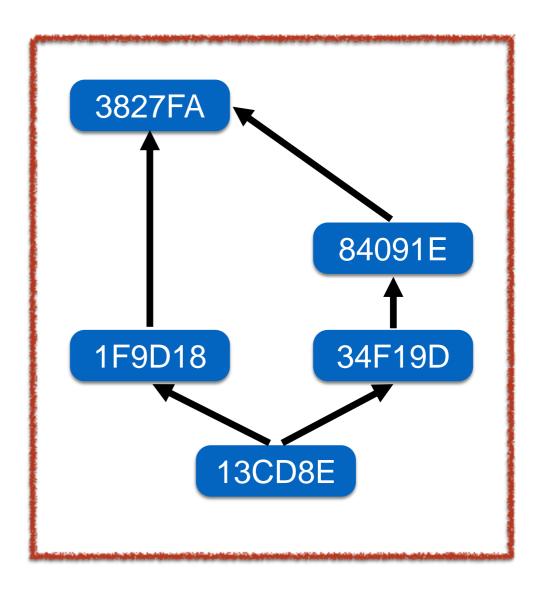
Fork



The Repo. Under TA's Account

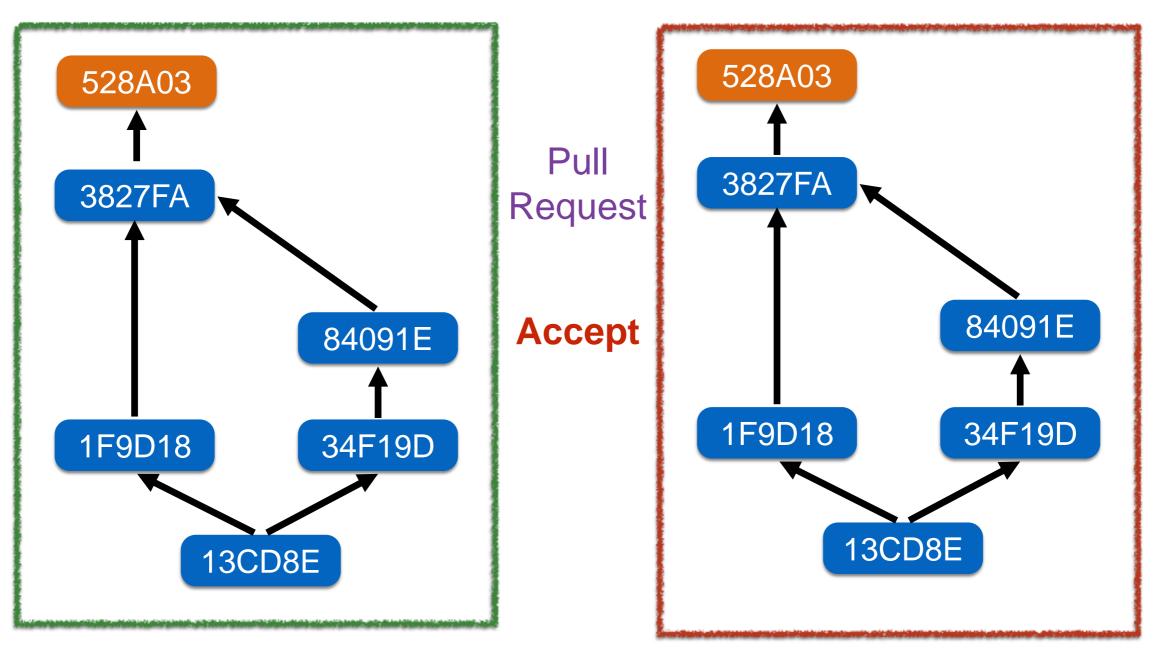
Fork





The Repo. Under TA's Account The Repo. Under Your Account

Pull (Merge) Request



The Repo. Under TA's Account The Repo. Under Your Account

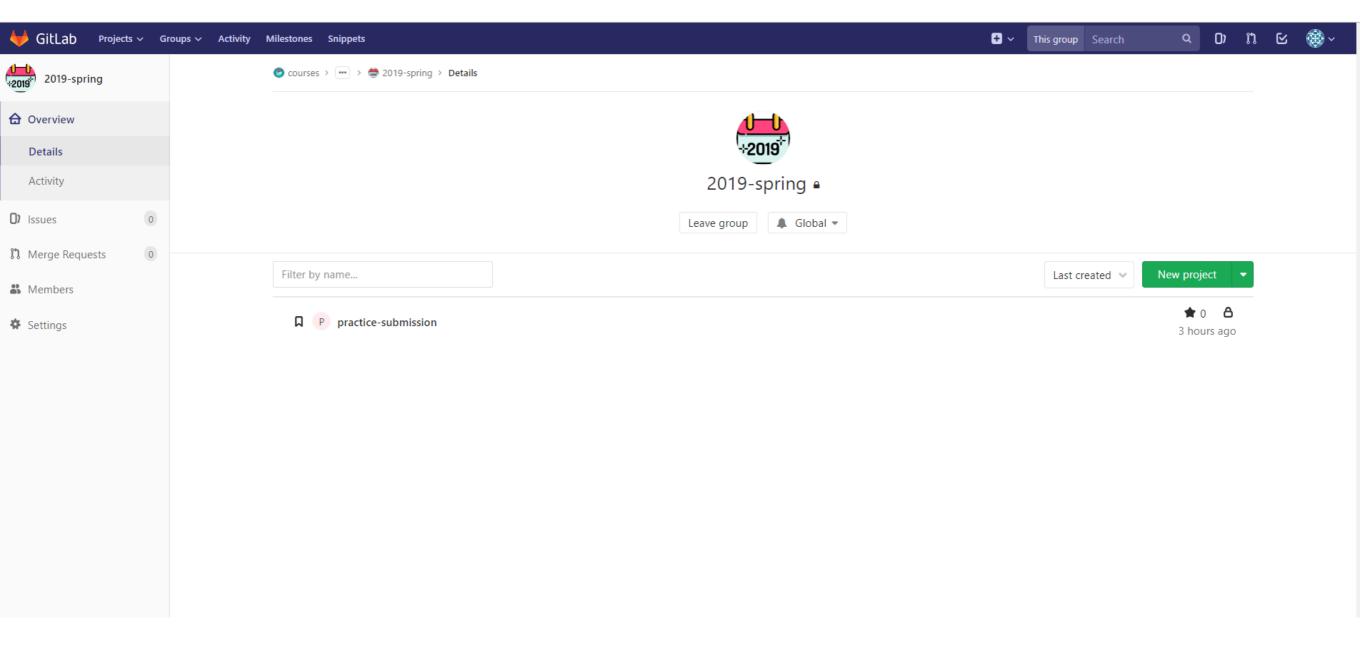
.gitignore File

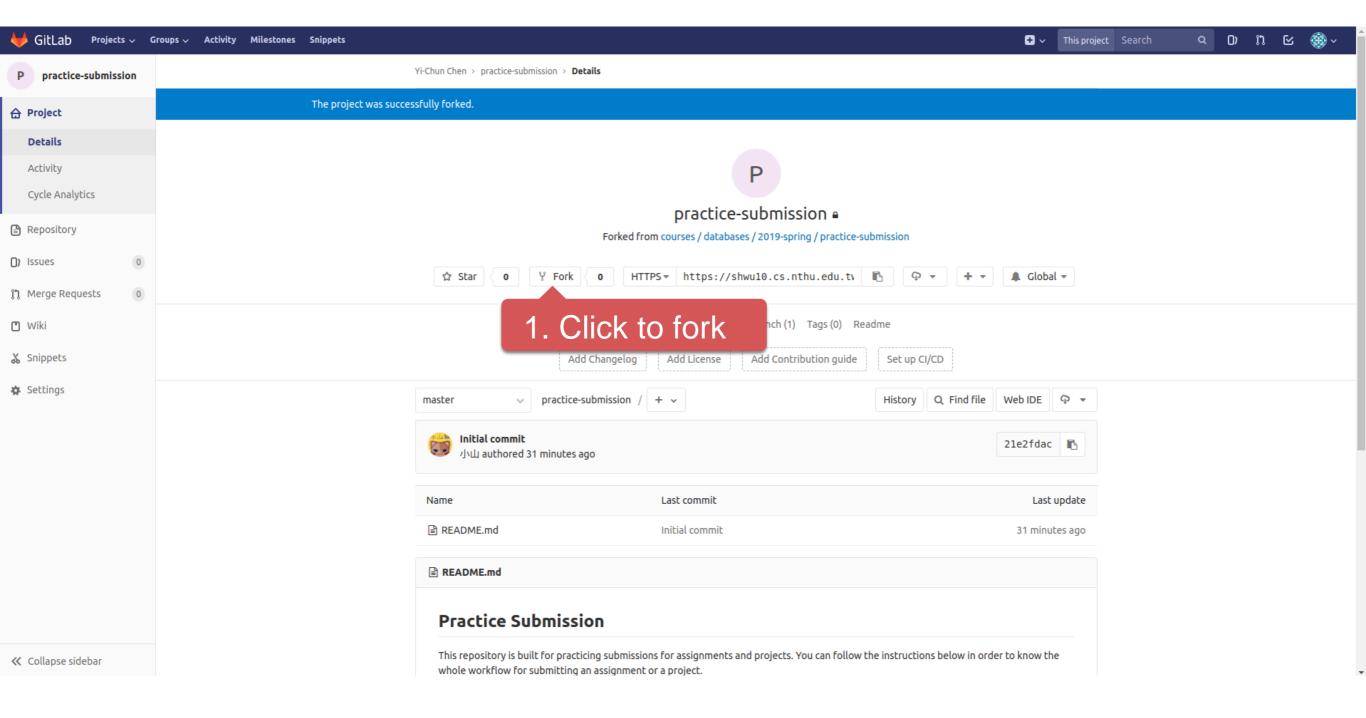
- You can ignore some files that you don't want them to be tracked by editing the .gitignore file
- Remember to track and commit your .gitignore file
- Don't know what should be in .gitignore?
 - https://github.com/github/gitignore
 - https://www.gitignore.io/

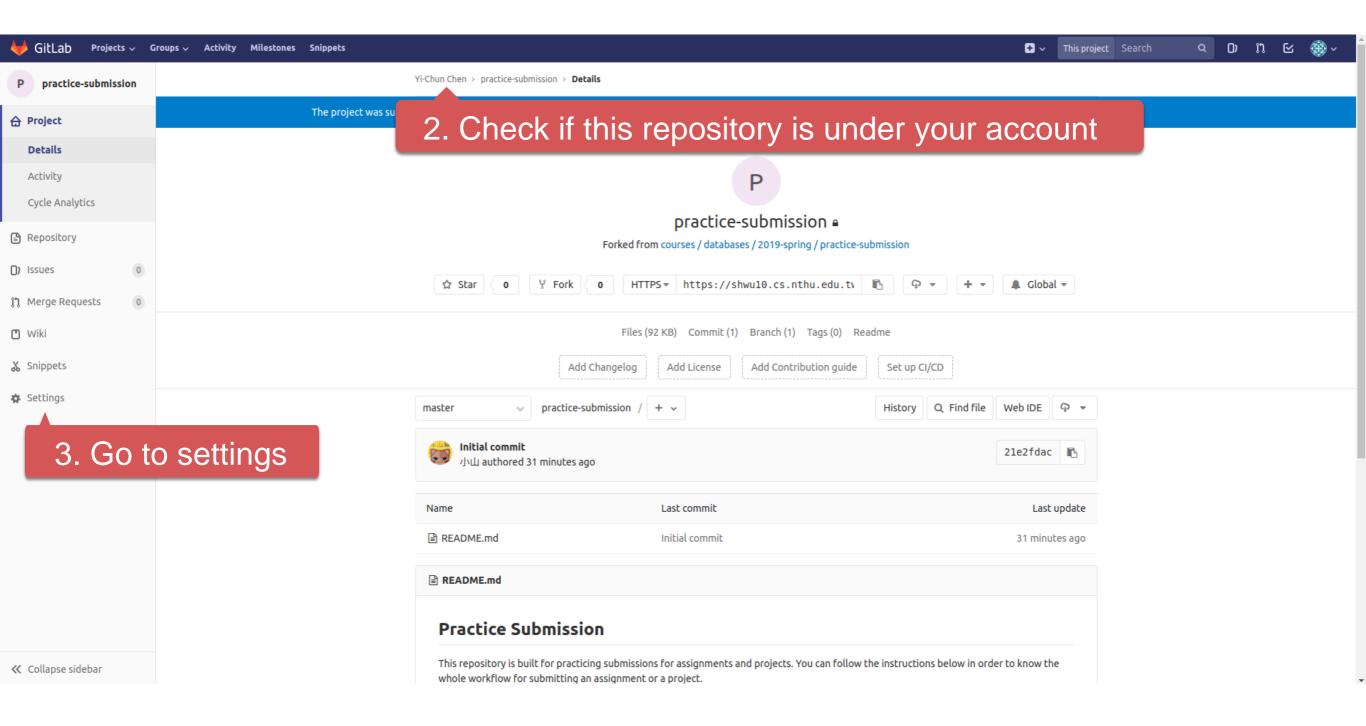
How to Submit Your Code to Gitlab

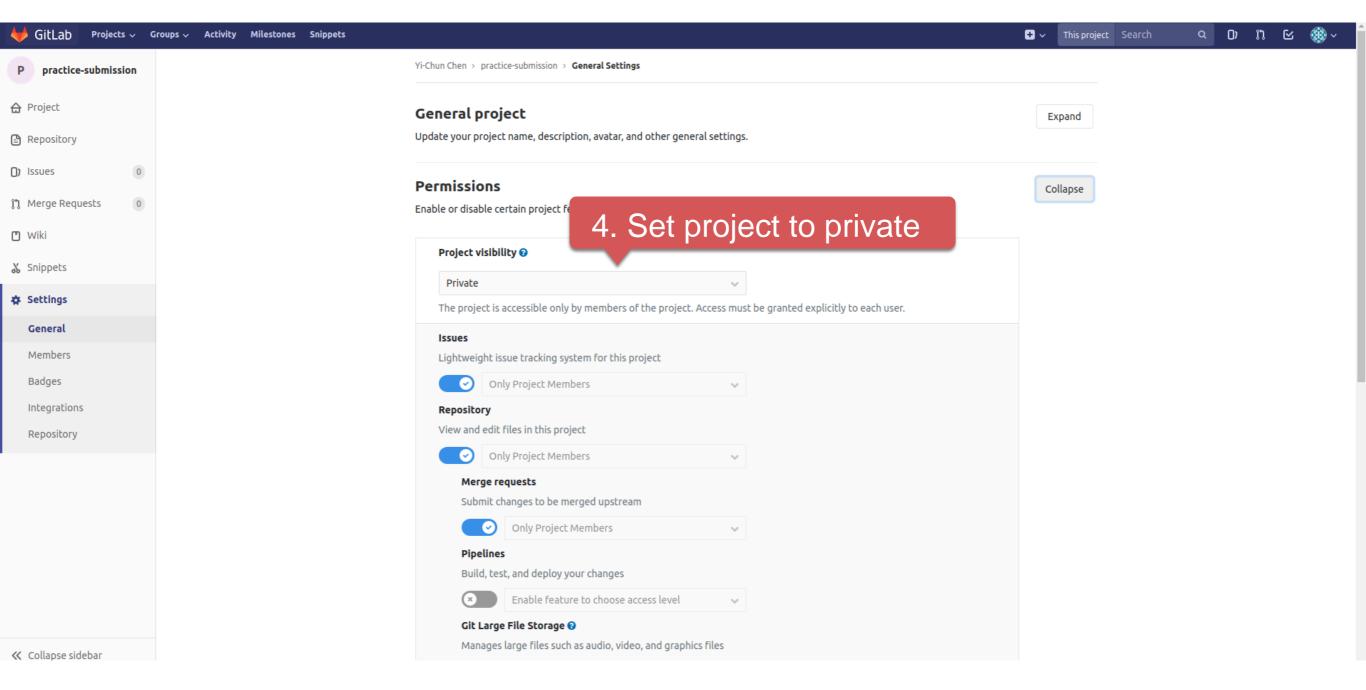
- For each lab, you should follow the workflow below
 - 1. Fork our template repository on Gitlab
 - 2. Clone the **forked** repository to your computer
 - 3. Finish your lab
 - 4. Commit in your computer
 - 5. Push to Gitlab
 - 6. Send merge request of your branch to our template repository

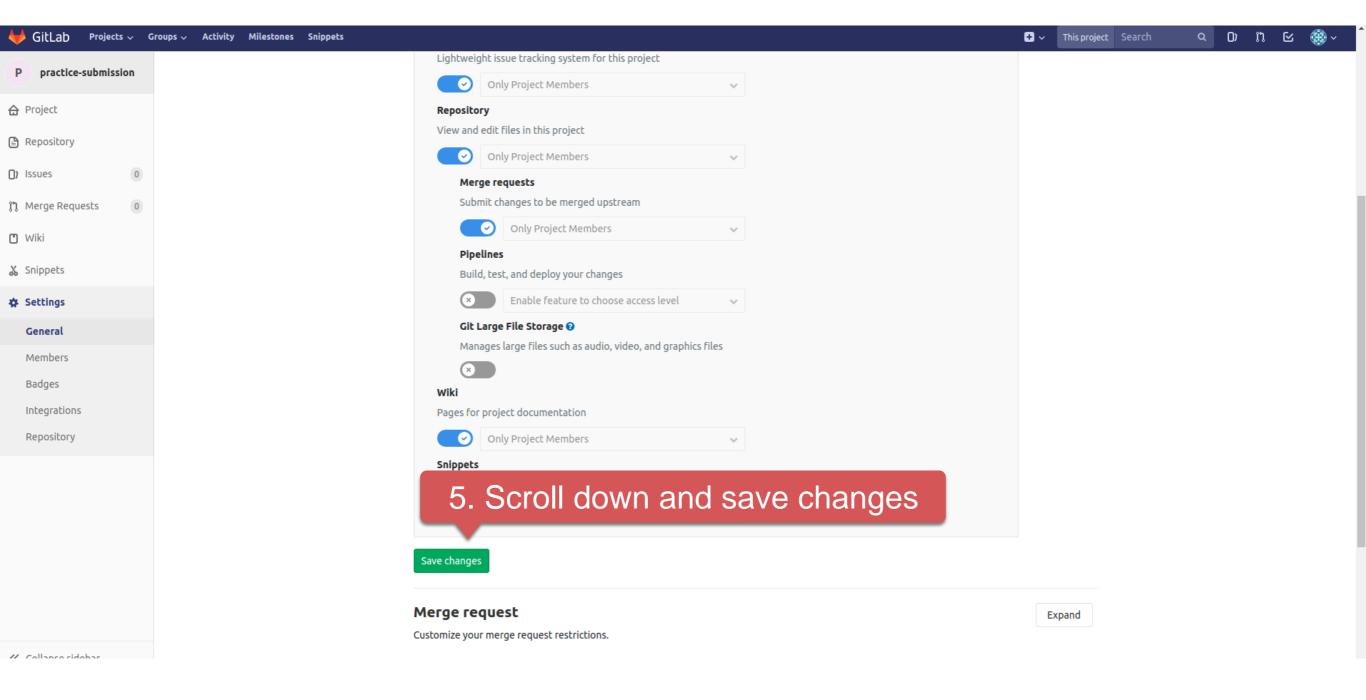
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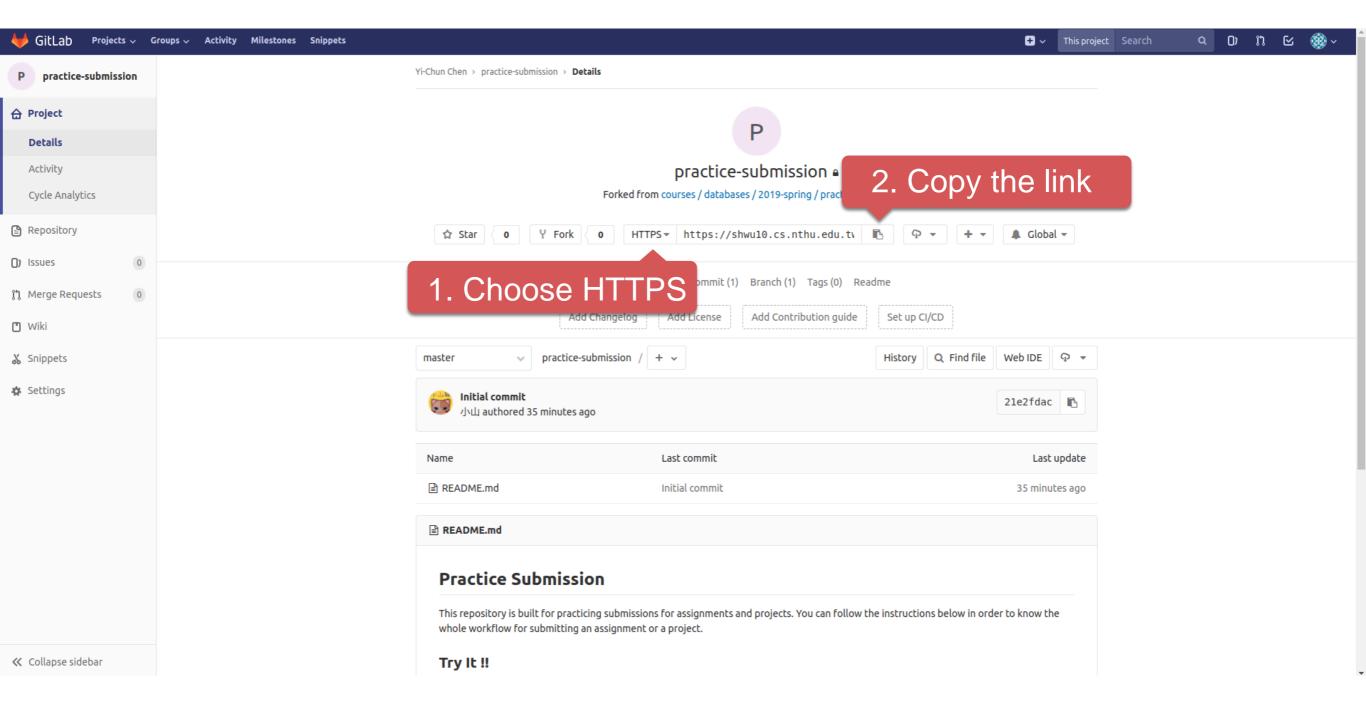




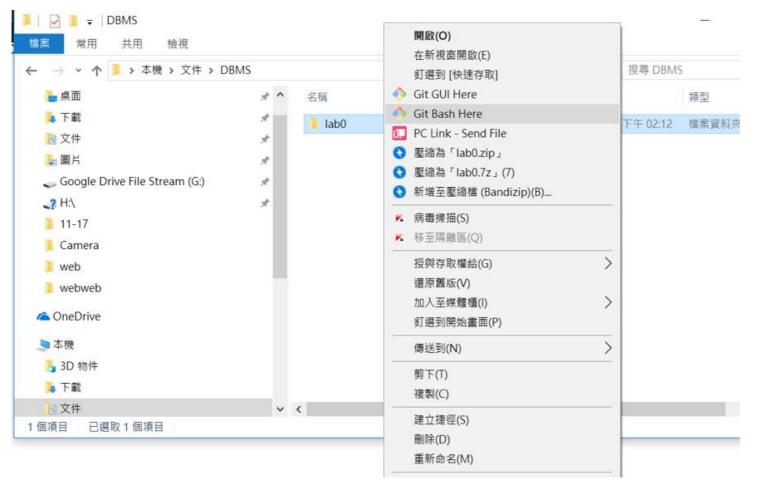




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If You use Windows





```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ git clone https://shwu10.cs.nthu.edu.tw/ycchen/practice-submission.git
Cloning into 'practice-submission'...
remote: Counting objects: 3, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 3 (delta 0)
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.

yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ ls
practice-submission/
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0
$ |
```

3. Create a folder to put your repos

- For each lab, you should follow the workflow below
 - 1. Fork our template repository on Gitlab
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 - 3. Finish your lab
 - 4. Commit in your computer
 - 5. Push to Gitlab
 - 6. Send merge request of **your branch** to our template repository

```
yicchen@LAPTOP-V<mark>7AFFOV7_MTNGW64_a/Docum</mark>ents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git add -A
              1. -A means all files.
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git status
On branch master
Your br
        2. Check if your file is added to git
Changes to be committed:
 (use "git reset HEAD <file>..." to unstage)
       new file:
                    practice.txt
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)
$ git commit -m "Finish"
[master 93a03d5] Finish
1 file cha
             3. Commit your changes
create mode
```

```
$ git commit -m "Finish"
*** 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.
```

If you see these message, type git config --global user.name "{name}" git config --global user.email "{email}"

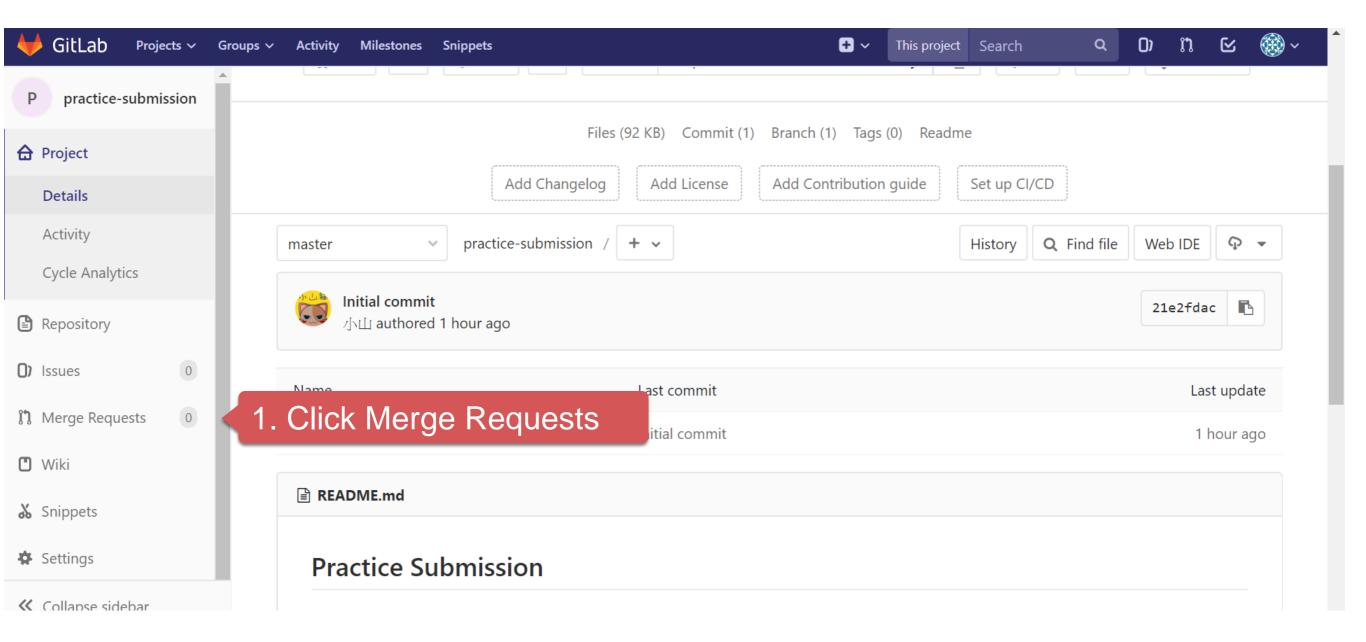
{email} is the email you use on gitlab

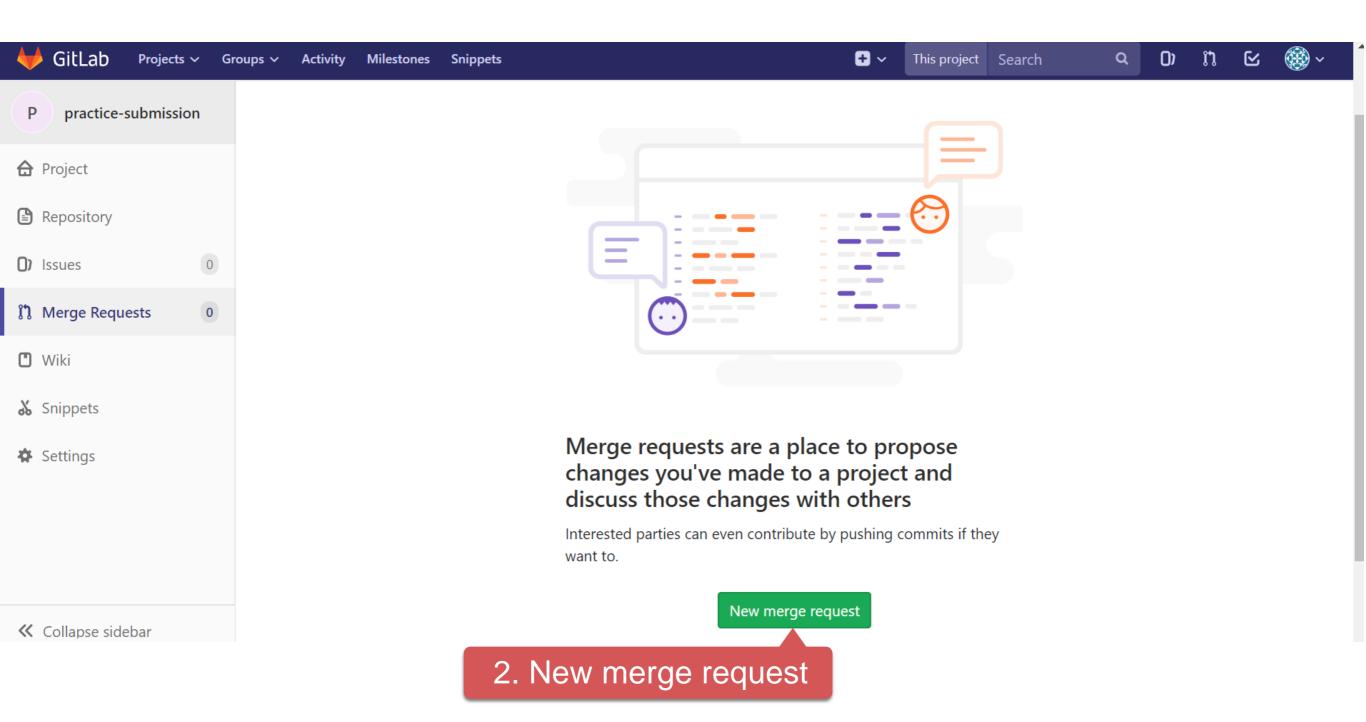
fatal: unable to auto-detect email address (got 'yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7.(none)')

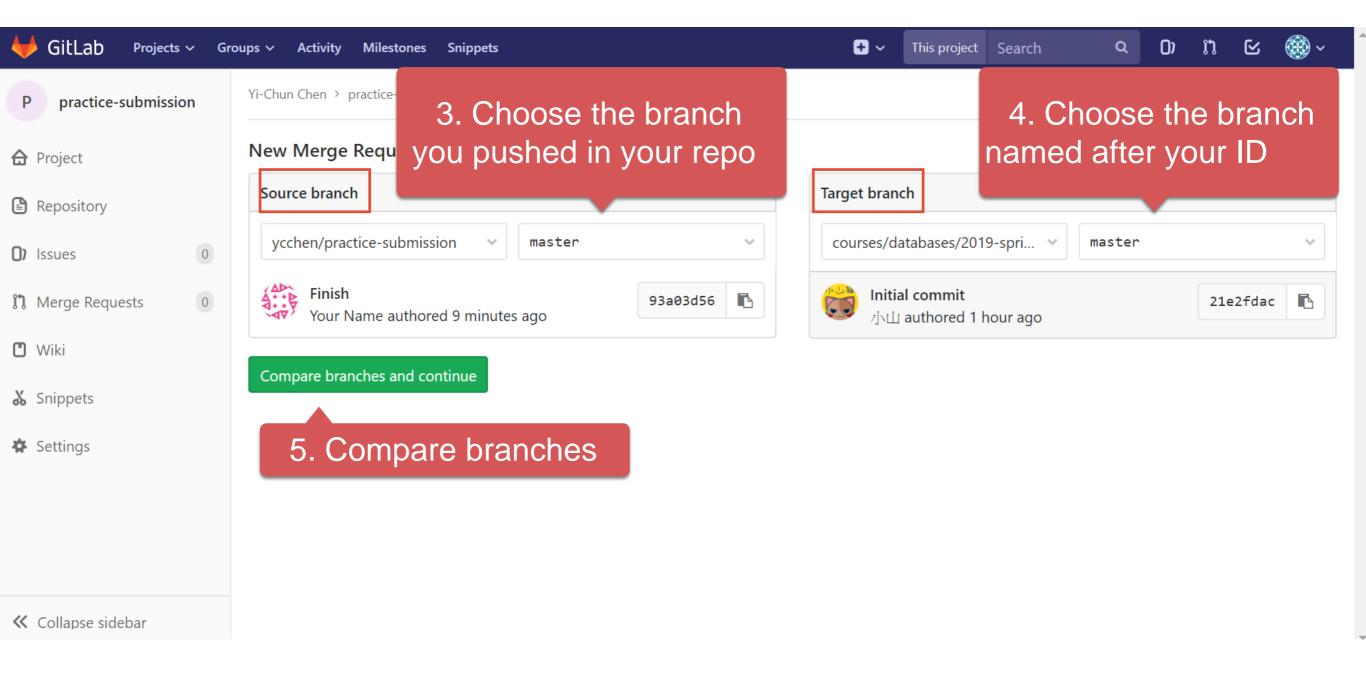
yicchen@LAPTOP-V7AFEOV7 MINGW64 ~/Documents/DBMS/lab0/practice-submission (master)

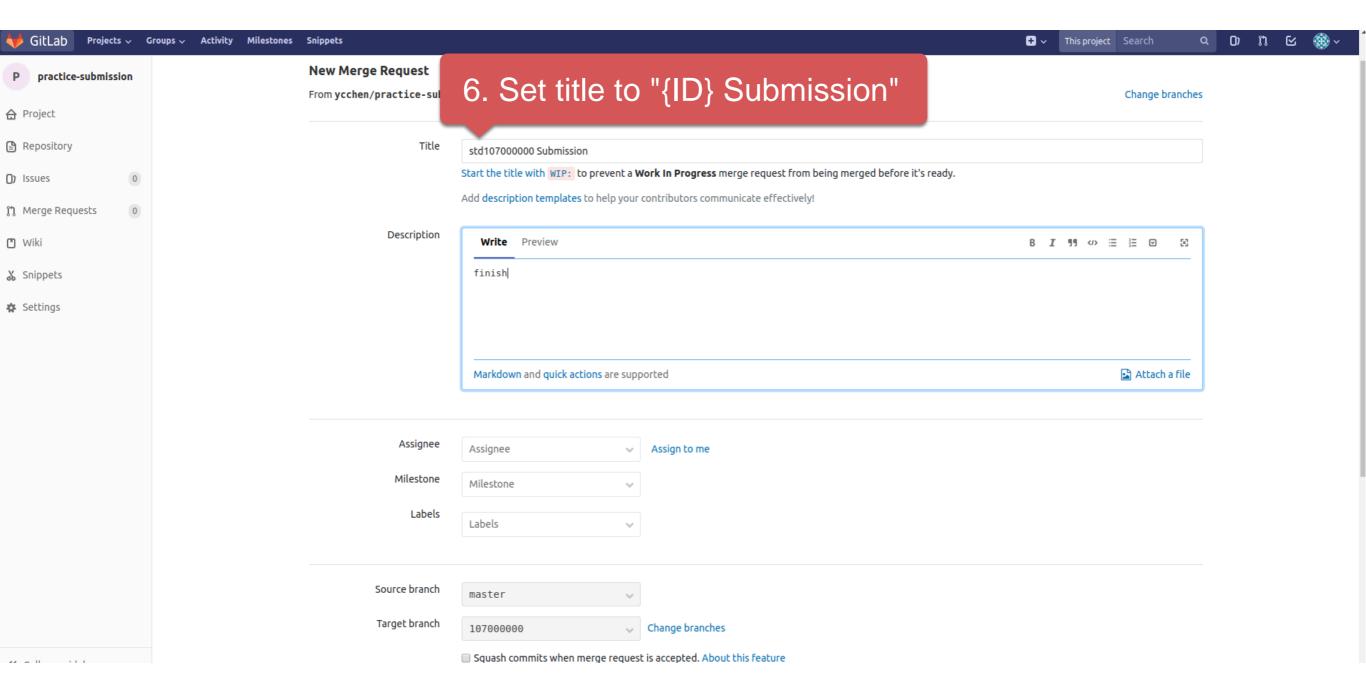
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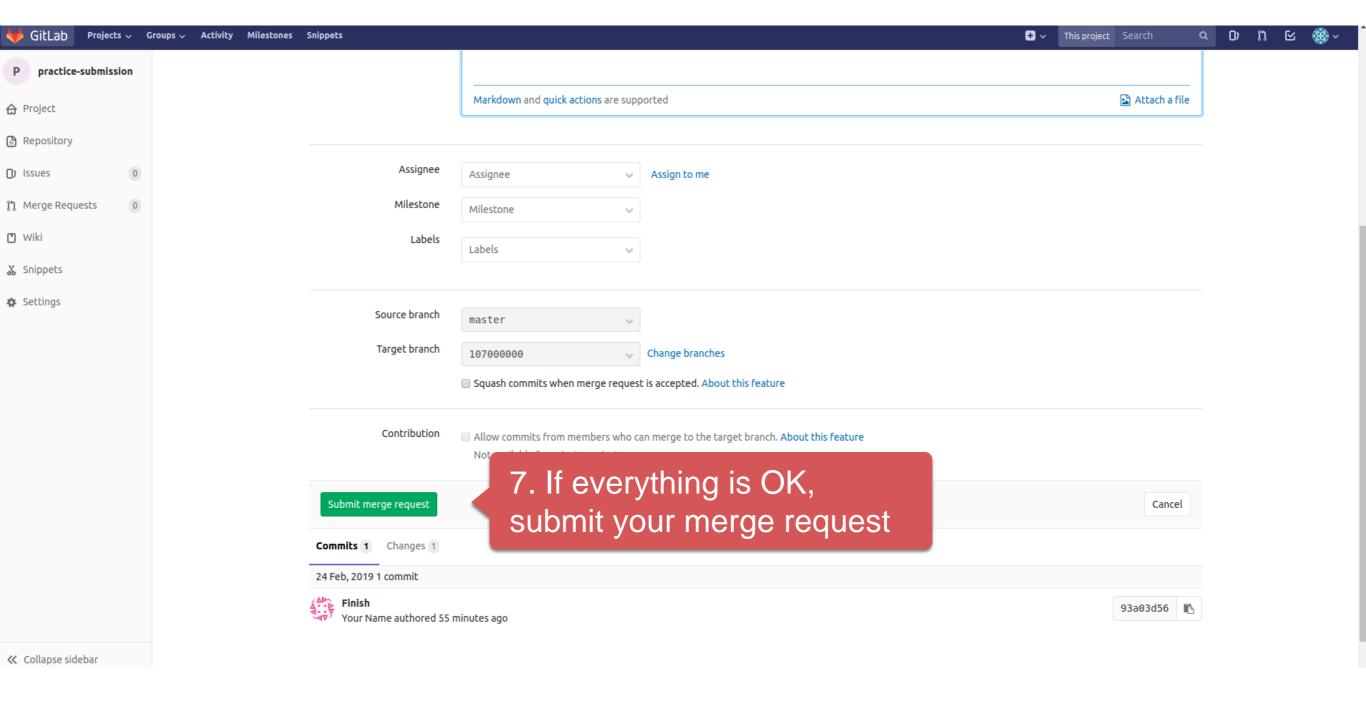
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Gitkraken

Reference

- Learn Git branching (interactive)
 - http://pcottle.github.io/learnGitBranching/
- Pro Git
 - http://git-scm.com/book/
- · 寫給大家的 Git 教學
 - http://www.slideshare.net/littlebtc/git-5528339